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THE

# CENTURY DICTIONARY

AND

# CYCLOPEDIA

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A WORK OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE
WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

IN TEN VOLUMES
VOLUME VII

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## PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

With the publication of the Atlas which is incorporated in the present edition The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia has been brought to completion. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas has grown out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,— common words and names,— while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which practically covers the whole of that field. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is about 450,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the Prefaces which will be found in the first, ninth, and tenth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to an unrivaled wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names — names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books — in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge — scientific, historical, and practical — that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The whole represents fifteen years of labor. The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, and that of The Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894. During the years that have elapsed since those dates each of these works has been subjected to repeated careful revisions, in order to include the latest information, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

January, 1899.

# THE
# CENTURY DICTIONARY

## AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON
## OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

◆

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THE DEVINNE PRESS.

# ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| a., adj. | adjective. |
| abbr. | abbreviation. |
| abl. | ablative. |
| acc. | accusative. |
| accom. | accommodated, accommodation. |
| act. | active. |
| adv. | adverb. |
| AF. | Anglo-French. |
| agri. | agriculture. |
| AL. | Anglo-Latin. |
| alg. | algebra. |
| Amer. | American. |
| anat. | anatomy. |
| anc. | ancient. |
| antiq. | antiquity. |
| aor. | aorist. |
| appar. | apparently. |
| Ar. | Arabic. |
| arch. | architecture. |
| archæol. | archæology. |
| arith. | arithmetic. |
| art. | article. |
| AS. | Anglo-Saxon. |
| astrol. | astrology. |
| astron. | astronomy. |
| attrib. | attributive. |
| aug. | augmentative. |
| Bav. | Bavarian. |
| Beng. | Bengali. |
| biol. | biology. |
| Bohem. | Bohemian. |
| bot. | botany. |
| Braz. | Brazilian. |
| Bret. | Breton. |
| bryol. | bryology. |
| Bulg. | Bulgarian. |
| carp. | carpentry. |
| Cat. | Catalan. |
| Cath. | Catholic. |
| caus. | causative. |
| ceram. | ceramics. |
| cf. | L. *confer*, compare. |
| ch. | church. |
| Chal. | Chaldee. |
| chem. | chemical, chemistry. |
| Chin. | Chinese. |
| chron. | chronology. |
| colloq. | colloquial, colloquially. |
| com. | commerce, commercial. |
| comp. | composition, compound. |
| compar. | comparative. |
| conch. | conchology. |
| conj. | conjunction. |
| contr. | contracted, contraction. |
| Corn. | Cornish. |
| craniol. | craniology. |
| craniom. | craniometry. |
| crystal. | crystallography. |
| D. | Dutch. |
| Dan. | Danish. |
| dat. | dative. |
| def. | definite, definition. |
| deriv. | derivative, derivation. |
| dial. | dialect, dialectal. |
| diff. | different. |
| dim. | diminutive. |
| distrib. | distributive. |
| dram. | dramatic. |
| dynam. | dynamics. |
| E. | East |
| E. | English (*usually meaning* modern English). |
| eccl., eccles. | ecclesiastical. |
| econ. | economy. |
| e. g. | L. *exempli gratia*, for example. |
| Egypt. | Egyptian. |
| E. Ind. | East Indian. |
| elect. | electricity. |
| embryol. | embryology. |
| Eng. | English. |
| engin. | engineering. |
| entom. | entomology. |
| Epis. | Episcopal. |
| equiv. | equivalent. |
| esp. | especially. |
| Eth. | Ethiopic. |
| ethnog. | ethnography. |
| ethnol. | ethnology. |
| etym. | etymology. |
| Eur. | European. |
| exclam. | exclamation. |
| f., fem. | feminine. |
| F. | French (*usually meaning* modern French). |
| Flem. | Flemish. |
| fort. | fortification. |
| freq. | frequentative. |
| Fries. | Friesic. |
| fut. | future. |
| G. | German (*usually meaning* New High German). |
| Gael. | Gaelic. |
| galv. | galvanism. |
| gen. | genitive. |
| geog. | geography. |
| geol. | geology. |
| geom. | geometry. |
| Goth. | Gothic (Mœsogothic). |
| Gr. | Greek. |
| gram. | grammar. |
| gun. | gunnery. |
| Heb. | Hebrew. |
| her. | heraldry. |
| herpet. | herpetology. |
| Hind. | Hindustani. |
| hist. | history. |
| horol. | horology. |
| hort. | horticulture. |
| Hung. | Hungarian. |
| hydraul. | hydraulics. |
| hydros. | hydrostatics. |
| Icel. | Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse). |
| ichth. | ichthyology. |
| i. e. | L. *id est*, that is. |
| impers. | impersonal. |
| impf. | imperfect. |
| impv. | imperative. |
| improp. | improperly. |
| Ind. | Indian. |
| ind. | indicative. |
| Indo-Eur. | Indo-European. |
| indef. | indefinite. |
| inf. | infinitive. |
| instr. | instrumental. |
| interj. | interjection. |
| intr., intrans. | intransitive. |
| Ir. | Irish. |
| irreg. | irregular, irregularly. |
| It. | Italian. |
| Jap. | Japanese. |
| L. | Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin). |
| Lett. | Lettish. |
| LG. | Low German. |
| lichenol. | lichenology. |
| lit. | literal, literally. |
| lit. | literature. |
| Lith. | Lithuanian. |
| lithog. | lithography. |
| lithol. | lithology. |
| LL. | Late Latin. |
| m., masc. | masculine. |
| M. | Middle. |
| mach. | machinery. |
| mammal. | mammalogy. |
| manuf. | manufacturing. |
| math. | mathematics. |
| MD. | Middle Dutch. |
| ME. | Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English). |
| mech. | mechanics, mechanical. |
| med. | medicine. |
| mensur. | mensuration. |
| metal. | metallurgy. |
| metaph. | metaphysics. |
| meteor. | meteorology. |
| Mex. | Mexican. |
| MGr. | Middle Greek, medieval Greek. |
| MHG. | Middle High German. |
| milit. | military. |
| mineral. | mineralogy. |
| ML. | Middle Latin, medieval Latin. |
| MLG. | Middle Low German. |
| mod. | modern. |
| mycol. | mycology. |
| myth. | mythology. |
| n. | noun. |
| n., neut. | neuter. |
| N. | New. |
| N. | North. |
| N. Amer. | North America. |
| nat. | natural. |
| naut. | nautical. |
| nav. | navigation. |
| NGr. | New Greek, modern Greek. |
| NHG. | New High German (*usually simply* G., German). |
| NL. | New Latin, modern Latin. |
| nom. | nominative. |
| Norm. | Norman. |
| north. | northern. |
| Norw. | Norwegian. |
| numis. | numismatics. |
| O. | Old. |
| obs. | obsolete. |
| obstet. | obstetrics. |
| OBulg. | Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). |
| OCat. | Old Catalan. |
| OD. | Old Dutch. |
| ODan. | Old Danish. |
| odontog. | odontography. |
| odontol. | odontology. |
| OF. | Old French. |
| OFlem. | Old Flemish. |
| OGael. | Old Gaelic. |
| OHG. | Old High German. |
| OIr. | Old Irish. |
| OIt. | Old Italian. |
| OL. | Old Latin. |
| OLG. | Old Low German. |
| ONorth. | Old Northumbrian. |
| OPruss. | Old Prussian. |
| orig. | original, originally. |
| ornith. | ornithology. |
| OS. | Old Saxon. |
| OSp. | Old Spanish. |
| osteol. | osteology. |
| OSw. | Old Swedish. |
| OTeut. | Old Teutonic. |
| p. a. | participial adjective. |
| paleon. | paleontology. |
| part. | participle. |
| pass. | passive. |
| pathol. | pathology. |
| perf. | perfect. |
| Pers. | Persian. |
| pers. | person. |
| persp. | perspective. |
| Peruv. | Peruvian. |
| petrog. | petrography. |
| Pg. | Portuguese. |
| phar. | pharmacy. |
| Phen. | Phenician. |
| philol. | philology. |
| philos. | philosophy. |
| phonog. | phonography. |
| photog. | photography. |
| phren. | phrenology. |
| phys. | physical. |
| physiol. | physiology. |
| pl., plur. | plural. |
| poet. | poetical. |
| polit. | political. |
| Pol. | Polish. |
| poss. | possessive. |
| pp. | past participle. |
| ppr. | present participle. |
| Pr. | Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal). |
| pref. | prefix. |
| prep. | preposition. |
| pres. | present. |
| pret. | preterit. |
| priv. | privative. |
| prob. | probably, probable. |
| pron. | pronoun. |
| pron. | pronounced, pronunciation. |
| prop. | properly. |
| pros. | prosody. |
| Prot. | Protestant. |
| prov. | provincial. |
| psychol. | psychology. |
| q. v. | L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see. |
| refl. | reflexive. |
| reg. | regular, regularly. |
| repr. | representing. |
| rhet. | rhetoric. |
| Rom. | Roman. |
| Rom. | Romanic, Romance (languages). |
| Russ. | Russian. |
| S. | South. |
| S. Amer. | South American. |
| sc. | L. *scilicet*, understand, supply. |
| Sc. | Scotch. |
| Scand. | Scandinavian. |
| Scrip. | Scripture. |
| sculp. | sculpture. |
| Serv. | Servian. |
| sing. | singular. |
| Skt. | Sanskrit. |
| Slav. | Slavic, Slavonic. |
| Sp. | Spanish. |
| subj. | subjunctive. |
| superl. | superlative. |
| surg. | surgery. |
| surv. | surveying. |
| Sw. | Swedish. |
| syn. | synonymy. |
| Syr. | Syriac. |
| technol. | technology. |
| teleg. | telegraphy. |
| teratol. | teratology. |
| term. | termination. |
| Teut. | Teutonic. |
| theat. | theatrical. |
| theol. | theology. |
| therap. | therapeutics. |
| toxicol. | toxicology. |
| tr., trans. | transitive. |
| trigon. | trigonometry. |
| Turk. | Turkish. |
| typog. | typography. |
| ult. | ultimate, ultimately. |
| v. | verb. |
| var. | variant. |
| vet. | veterinary. |
| v. i. | intransitive verb. |
| v. t. | transitive verb. |
| W. | Welsh. |
| Wall. | Walloon. |
| Wallach. | Wallachian. |
| W. Ind. | West Indian, |
| zoögeog. | zoögeography. |
| zoöl. | zoölogy. |
| zoöt. | zoötomy. |

# KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ů as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ̄ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ̄ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ̄ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ̄ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ā̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh.* Thus:

t̮ as in nature, adventure.
d̮ as in arduous, education.
s̮ as in pressure.
z̮ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

# SIGNS.

< read *from;* i. e., derived from.
> read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*

# SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

**back**$^1$ (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
**back**$^1$ (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
**back**$^1$ (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
**back**$^1$ (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
**back**$^2$† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*$^2$.
**back**$^3$ (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

| | |
|---|---|
| Section only | § 5. |
| Chapter only | xiv. |
| Canto only | xiv. |
| Book only | iii. |
| Book and chapter | iii. 10. |
| Part and chapter | |
| Book and line | |
| Book and page | |
| Act and scene | |
| Chapter and verse | |
| No. and page | |
| Volume and page | II. 34. |
| Volume and chapter | IV. iv. |
| Part, book, and chapter | II. iv. 12. |
| Part, canto, and stanza | II. iv. 12. |
| Chapter and section or ¶ | vii. § or ¶ 3. |
| Volume, part, and section or ¶ | I. i. § or ¶ 6. |
| Book, chapter, and section or ¶ | I. i. § or ¶ 6. |

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lowercase) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

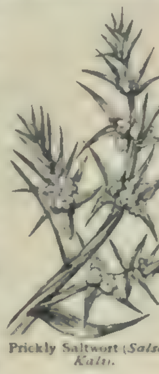
**salsify** (sal′si-fi), *n.* [Also *salsafy*; = Sp. *salsifi* = Pg. *sersifim* = Sw. *salsofi*, < F. *salsifis*, dial. *sercifi*, OF. *sercifi*, *cercheft*, < It. *sassefrica*, goat's-beard, < L. *saxum*, a rock, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*. Cf. *sassafras*.] A plant, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. It is extensively cultivated as a vegetable, the long fusiform root being the esculent part. Its flavor has given rise to the name of *oyster-plant* or *vegetable oyster*. Also *purple goat's-beard*. See cut on preceding page.—**Black salsify**, *Scorzonera Hispanica*, a related plant with a root like that of salsify but outwardly blackish. It is similarly used, and its flavor is preferred by some.

**salsilla** (sal-sil′ä̤), *n.* [< Sp. *salsilla*, dim. of *salsa* (= Pg. It. *salsa*), sauce: see *sauce*.] A name of several plants of the genus *Bomarea*, yielding edible tubers. *B. edulis* is cultivated in the West Indies, its root being eaten like the potato; it is diaphoretic and diuretic. Other species, as *B. Salsilla*, are natives of the Peruvian Andes, and are pretty twining plants with showy flowers.

**salso-acid** (sal′sō-as′id), *a.* [< L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, salt down, + *acidus*, acid.] Having a taste both salt and acid. [Rare.]

**sal-soda** (sal-sō′dä̤), *n.* Crystalline sodium carbonate. See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*.

**Salsola** (sal′sọ̄-lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, salt down, < *sal*, salt: see *sauce*.] 1. A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salsoleæ*. It is characterized by a single orbicular and horizontal seed without albumen, containing a green spiral embryo with elongated radicle proceeding from its center, by bisexual axillary flowers without disk or staminodes, and with four or five concave and winged perianth-segments, and by unjointed branches with alternate leaves. There are about 40 species, mainly natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and tropical regions of Asia; 10 are found in South Africa; one, *S. Kali*, is native on sea-beaches not only in Europe and western Asia, but in North and South America and Australia, also sparingly inland in the United States. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth, hairy, or woolly, and bearing sessile leaves, often with a broad clasping base, sometimes elongated, sometimes reduced to scales, and often prickly-pointed. The small greenish flowers are solitary or clustered in the axils and commonly persistent and enlarged about the small rounded utricular fruit. Various species are called *saltwort*, and *prickly glasswort*, also *kelpwort*.


Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola Kali*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**salsolaceous** (sal-sō-lā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Salsola* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Salsola*.

> It is getting hopeless now; . . . sand and nothing but sand. The *salsolaceous* plants, so long the only vegetation we have seen, are gone.
>
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xlii.

**Salsoleæ** (sal-sō′lẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin-Tandon, 1835), < *Salsola* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of chenopodiaceous plants, typified by the genus *Salsola*. It embraces twenty other genera, chiefly natives of the temperate parts of the Old World.

**salsuginose** (sal-sū′ji-nōs), *a.* [< ML. *salsuginosus*, salty: see *salsuginous*.] In *bot.*, growing in places inundated with salt water.

**salsuginous** (sal-sū′ji-nus), *a.* [Also *salsuginose*; < ML. *salsuginosus*, salty, < L. *salsugo* (also *salsilago*) (*-gin-*), saltness, < *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*$^1$.] Saltish; somewhat salt. [Rare.]

> The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

**salt**$^1$ (sâlt), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* < ME. *salt*, *sealt*, < AS. *sealt* = OS. *salt* = MD. *sout*, D. *zout* = MLG. *salt*, *solt*, LG. *solt* = OHG. MHG. G. *salz* = Icel. *salt* = Sw. Dan. *salt* = Goth. *salt* = W. *hallt* (Lapp. *sallte*, < Scand.), salt; appar. with the formative *-t* of the adj. form. II. *a.* < ME. *salt*, < AS. *sealt* = OFries. *salt* = MLG. *solt* = Icel. *saltr* = Sw. Dan. *salt*, salt, = L. *salsus*, salted. The name in other tongues is of a simpler type: L. *sal* (> It. *sale* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *sal* = F. *sel*) = Gr. *ἅλς* = OBulg. *soli* = Serv. Pol. *sol* = Bohem. *sůl* = Russ. *soli* = Lett. *sāls* = W. *hal*, *halen* = OIr. *salan*, salt. Hence, from the L. form, *sal*, *salad*$^1$, *salary*, *saline*, *salmagundi*, *seller*$^3$ (salt-cellar), *saltpeter*, *sauce*, *sausage*, *souse*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A compound (NaCl) of chlorin with the metallic base of the alkali soda, one of the most abundantly disseminated and important of all substances. It not only occurs in numerous localities in beds sometimes thousands of feet in thickness, but also exists in solution in the ocean, forming nearly three per cent. by weight of its mass. It is not only of the greatest importance in connection with the business of chemical manufacturing, but is also an indispensable article of food, at least to all men not living exclusively on the products of the chase. Salt often occurs crystallized, in the isometric system, and has when crystalline a perfect cubic cleavage. Its specific gravity is about 2.2. When pure it is colorless. As it occurs in nature in the solid form, it is almost always mixed with some earthy impurities, besides containing more or less of the same salts with which it is associated in the water of the ocean (see *ocean*). It is not limited to any one geological formation, but occurs in great abundance in nearly all the stratified groups. The Great Salt Range of India is of Lower Silurian age; the principal supply of the United States comes from the Upper Silurian and Carboniferous; the most important salt-deposits of England, France, and Germany are in the Permian and Triassic; the most noted deposits of Spain are Cretaceous and Tertiary; and those of Poland and Transylvania are of Tertiary age. Salt is obtained (1) from evaporation of the water of the ocean and of interior saline lakes; (2) from the evaporation of the water rising naturally in saline springs or obtained by boring; (3) by mining the solid material, or rock-salt. The supply of the United States is chiefly obtained by evaporating the water rising in holes made by boring. The principal salt-producing States are Michigan, New York, Ohio, Louisiana, West Virginia, Nevada, California, and Kansas; it is also produced in Utah. The two first-named States furnished in 1897 about three-quarters of the total product of the United States. The salt of California is made by the evaporation of sea-water; that of Utah from the water of Great Salt Lake; that of Louisiana and of Kansas, in part, is obtained by mining rock-salt. The product of the other States named comes chiefly from the evaporation of brine obtained by boring. Salt is of great importance as the material from which the alkali soda (carbonate of soda) is manufactured, and thus may be properly considered as forming the basis of several of the most economically important branches of chemical manufacture. Salt is also an article of great historical and ethnological importance. By many nations of antiquity it was regarded as having peculiar relations to mankind. Homer calls it "divine." It has been and is still used as a measure of value.

> Ley *salt* on thi trenchere with knyfe that be clene;
> Not to myche, be thou were, for that is not gode.
>
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 60.

> Then, when the languid flames at length subside,
> He strows a bed of glowing embers wide,
> Above the coals the smoking fragments turns,
> And sprinkles sacred *salt* from lifted urns.
>
> *Pope*, Iliad, ix. 282.

> Abandon those from your table and *salt* whom your own or others' experience shall descry dangerous.
>
> *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 8.

2. In *chem.*, any acid in which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been replaced with metallic atoms or basic radicals; any base in which the hydrogen atoms have been more or less replaced by non-metallic atoms or acid radicals; also, the product of the direct union of a metallic oxid and an anhydrid. (*J. P. Cooke*, Chem. Phil., p. 110.) The nomenclature of salts has reference to the acids from which they are derived. For example, *sulphates*, *nitrates*, *carbonates*, etc., imply salts of sulphuric, nitric, and carbonic acids. The termination *-ate* implies the maximum of oxygen in the acids, and *-ite* the minimum.

3. *pl.* A salt (as Epsom salts, etc.) used as a medicine. See also *smelling-salts*.—4. A marshy place flooded by the tide. [Local.]—5. A salt-cellar. [Now a trade-term or colloq.]

> Garnish'd with *salts* of pure beaten gold.
>
> *Middleton*, Micro Cynicon, i. 3.

> I out and bought some things: among others, a dozen of silver *salts*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 165.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a high decorative salt-cellar, intended to resemble those used in the middle ages. In modern delineations this is merely a covered vase.—7. Seasoning; that which preserves a thing from corruption, or gives taste and pungency to it.

> Ye are the *salt* of the earth. Mat. v. 13.

> Let a man be thoroughly conscientious, and he becomes the *salt* of society, the light of the world.
>
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 216.

8. Taste; smack; savor; flavor.

> Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Master Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us.
>
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 50.

9. Wit; piquancy; pungency; sarcasm: as, Attic *salt* (which see, under *Attic*$^1$).

> On wings of fancy to display
> The flag of high invention, stay,
> Repose your quills; your veins grow four,
> Tempt not your *salt* beyond her pow'r;
> If your pall'd fancies but decline,
> Censure will strike at ev'ry line.
>
> *Quarles*, Emblems. (*Nares.*)

> He says I want the tongue of Epigrams;
> I have no *salt*. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xlix.

> They understood not the *salt* and ingenuity of a witty and useful answer or reply.
>
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

10. Modification; hence, allowance; abatement; reserve: as, to take a thing with a grain of *salt* (see phrase below).

> Contemporary accounts of these fair damsels are not very good, but it was rather a libellous and scurrilous age as regards women, and they might not be true, or at all events be taken with much *salt*.
>
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 135.

11. A bronzing material, the chlorid or butter of antimony, used in browning gun-barrels and other iron articles.—12†. Lecherous desire.

> Gifts will be sent, and letters which
> Are the expressions of that itch
> And *salt* which frets thy suters.
>
> *Herrick*, The Parting Verse.

13. A sailor, especially an experienced sailor. [Colloq.]

> My complexion and hands were quite enough to distinguish me from the regular *salt*, who, with a sunburnt cheek, wide step, and rolling gait, swings his bronzed and toughened hands athwart-ships, half-opened, as though just ready to grasp a rope.
>
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 2.

**Above the salt**, seated at the upper half of the table, and therefore among the guests of distinction; **below** or **beneath the salt**, at the lower half of the table, and therefore among the inferior guests and dependents: in allusion to the custom of placing the principal or standing salt-cellar near the middle of the table.

> His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the salt*.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 2.

**Abraum salts.** See *abraum*.—**Acid salts**, those salts which still have one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by basic radicals.—**Ammoniacal salt.** See *ammoniacal*.—**Attic salt.** See *Attic*$^1$.—**Bakers' salt.** See *baker*.—**Basic salts**, those salts which still retain one or more hydrogen atoms replaceable by acid radicals.—**Below the salt.** See *above the salt*.—**Binary theory of salts.** See *binary*.—**Blue salts.** See *return-alkali*.—**Bronzing-salt.** See *bronzing*.—**Decrepitating salts**, salts which burst with a crackling noise into smaller fragments when heated, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.—**Double salt**, a salt containing two different acid or basic radicals, as potassium sodium carbonate, $K\,Na\,CO_3$, or strontium aceto-nitrate, $Sr\,NO_3(C_2H_3O_2)$.—**Epsom salts**, magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 + 7H_2O$, a cathartic producing watery stools. It is the principal ingredient of springs at Epsom, Surrey, England, and is also prepared from sea-water, from the mineral magnesite, and from several other sources.—**Essential salt of bark.** See *bark*$^2$.—**Essential salt of lemon.** See *lemon*.—**Essential salts**, salts which are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.—**Ethereal salt**, a compound consisting of one or more alcohol radicals united to one or more acid radicals. Also called *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).—**Ethyl salts.** See *ethyl*.—**Everitt's salt**, a yellowish-white powder formed from the decomposition of potassium ferrocyanide by sulphuric acid, and composed of potassium sulphate mixed with an insoluble compound of iron cyanide and potassium cyanide.—**Ferric salts.** See *ferric*.—**Fixed salts**, those salts which are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.—**Fossil salt.** Same as *rock-salt*.—**Fusible salt**, the phosphate of ammonia.—**Glauber's salt** [after J. R. *Glauber* (died 1668), a German chemist, who originally prepared it], hydrous sodium sulphate, $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$, a well-known cathartic. It occurs in monoclinic crystals and also as an efflorescence (the mineral mirabilite). It is a constituent of many mineral waters, and, in small quantity, of the blood and other animal fluids. It may be prepared by the direct action of sulphuric acid on sodium carbonate, and it is procured in large quantity as a residue in the process of forming hydrochloric acid and chlorin. This salt is extensively employed by woolen-dyers as an aid to obtain even, regular, or level dyeing.—**Haloid salt.** See *haloid*.—**Horse salts**, a familiar name of Glauber's salt.—**Individual salt**, a very small salt-cellar, containing salt for one person at a meal. See def. 5 and *individual*, *a.*, 4. [A trade-term.]—**Kelp salt.** See *kelp*.—**Lemery's salt** [named from *Lemery*, a French chemist (1645–1715)], magnesium sulphate.—**Lixivial, martial†, metallic salts.** See the adjectives.—**Microcosmic salt.** See *microcosmic*.—**Mineral salt.** See *mineral*.—**Monsel's salt**, basic ferric sulphate, used in solution as a styptic.—**Native salts**, mineral bodies resembling precious stones or gems in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.—**Neutral** or **normal salts.** See *neutral*.—**Oxy-salt**, a salt derived from an oxygen acid, as distinguished from a *haloid salt* (derived from a halogen acid).—**Permanent salts**, those salts which undergo no change on exposure to the air.—**Per-salt†**, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a peroxid.—**Pink salt**, a salt sometimes used in calico-printing as a mordant. It is the double salt of stannic chlorid and ammonium chlorid.—**Polychrest salt†.** See *polychrest*.—**Preparing-salts**, stannate of soda as used by calico-printers in preparing the cloth for receiving steam-colors.—**Preston's salts**, ammonium carbonate in powder, with stronger water of ammonia and essential oils.—**Proto-salt†**, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a protoxid.—**Prunella salt.** See *prunella*$^3$.—**Riddance salts.** See *riddance*.—**Rochelle salt**, sodium potassium tartrate ($KNaH_4C_4O_6.4H_2O$). It has a mild, hardly saline taste, and acts as a laxative.—**Salt of bone.** Same as *ammonia*.—**Salt of colcothar**, iron sulphate, or green vitriol.—**Salt of hartshorn**, a name formerly applied to both ammonium chlorid and ammonium carbonate.—**Salt of lemons.** See *essential salt of lemon*, under *lemon*.—**Salt of Riverius**, potassium citrate.—**Salt of Saturn** [from *Saturn*, the alchemistic name of lead], lead acetate; sugar of lead.—**Salt of Seignette.** Same as *Rochelle salt*.—**Salt of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Salt of sorrel**, acid potassium oxalate.—**Salt of tartar**, purified potassium carbonate.—**Salt of tin.** See *tin*.—**Salt of vitriol**, zinc sulphate.—**Salt of wisdom.** Same as *sal alembroth* (which see, under *sal*$^1$).—**Salt of wormwood**, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of absinthium.—**Schlippe's salt**, a compound of antimony sulphid with sodium sulphid, having the formula $Na_3SbS_4 + 9H_2O$. It is a crystalline solid, having a bitter saline metallic taste, and is soluble in water.—**Sesqui-salt**, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a sesquioxid.—**Smoking salts**, a name improperly given by English silversmiths to fuming sulphuric acid.—**Spirits of salt.** See *monkey*, 9.—**To be worth one's salt**, to be worthy of one's hire, or of the lowest possible wages, in a depreciatory sense, as implying that one is not worth his food, but only the salt that he eats with it: generally in the negative form: as, he is *not worth his salt*.—**To eat one's salt**, to be one's guest, and hence under one's protection for the time being; be bound to one by the sacred relation of guest.—**To put, cast, or lay salt on the tail of**, to capture; catch: children having been told from hoary antiquity that they can catch birds by putting salt on their tails.

> Were you coming near him with soldiers, or constables, . . . you will never *lay salt on his tail*.
> *Scott*, Redgauntlet, xi.

**To take with a grain of salt**, to accept or believe with some reserve or allowance.—**Under salt**, in process of curing with salt: as, codfish put *under salt*: a fishermen's phrase.—**Volatile salts**, such salts as disappear in vapor at a given temperature, as ammonium bicarbonate.—**White salt**, salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Having the taste or pungency of salt; impregnated with, containing, or abounding in salt: as, *salt* water.

> Ho nas stadde a stiffe ston, a stalworth image
> Al-so *salt* as ani se & so ho ȝet standeȝ.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 984.

> The [Euxine] Sea is lesse *salt* than others, and much annoyed with ice in the Wincer [Winter].
> *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 3.

> A still *salt* pool, lock'd in the bars of sand.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**2.** Prepared or preserved with salt: as, *salt* beef; *salt* fish.—**3.** Overflowed with or growing in salt water: as, *salt* grass or hay.—**4.** Sharp; bitter; pungent.

> Amongst sins unpardonable they reckoned second marriages, of which opinion Tertullian, making . . . a *salt* apology, . . . saith . . . *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

> We were better parch in Afric sun
> Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 371.

**5.** Costly; dear; expensive: as, he paid a *salt* price for it. [Colloq.]—**6†.** Lecherous; salacious.

> Then they grow *salt* and begin to be proud; yet in ancient time, for the more ennobling of their race of dogges, they did not suffer them to engender till the male were foure yeare old, and the female three: for then would the whelpes proove more stronge and lively.
> *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 139. (*Halliwell.*)

> For the better compassing of his *salt* and most hidden loose affection. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 244.

**Salt and cured provisions**, beef and pork prepared in pickle or smoke-dried for use as food.—**Salt eel.** (*a*) A rope's end; hence, a beating. [Naut. slang.] (*b*) A game something like hide-and-seek. *Halliwell.*—**Salt junk.** See *junk*$^1$, 4.—**Salt meadow, reed-grass**, etc. See the nouns.

**salt**$^1$ (sâlt), *v.* [< ME. *salten*, also *selten*, *silten*, < AS. **sealtian*, also *syltan* = D. *zouten* = MLG. *solten* = OHG. *salzan*, MHG. G. *salzen* = Icel. Sw. *salta* = Dan. *salte* = Goth. *saltan* (cf. L. *salire*, *salere*, *sallere*), salt; from the noun: see *salt*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt, or with a salt: as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.

> It takes but a little while for Mr. Long to *salt* the remainder of the venison well.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 134.

> And of flesch that was eke for brend the woundes he *salte* also. *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 59.

**2.** To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.—**3.** To furnish with salt; feed salt to: as, to *salt* cows.—**4.** In *soap-making*, to add salt to (the lye in the kettles) after saponification of the fatty ingredients, in order to separate the soap from the lye. The soap, being insoluble in the salted lye and of less specific gravity, rises to the top and floats. This process is also called *separation*. **5.** In *photog.*, to impregnate (paper, canvas, or other tissue) with a salt or mixture of salts in solution, which, when treated with other solutions, form new compounds in the texture. Various bromides, iodides, and chlorids, being salts which effect the decomposition of nitrate of silver, are among those much used for this purpose.

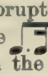
**6†.** To make, as a freshman, drink salt water, by way of initiation, according to a university custom of the sixteenth century.—**Salting down**, the process of concentrating a mixture of the distilled ammoniacal liquor from gas-works with sulphuric acid until the hot solution precipitates small crystals of ammonium sulphate.—**To salt a mine**, to make a mine seem more valuable than it really is, by surreptitiously introducing rich ore obtained elsewhere: a trick first resorted to by gold-diggers with the design of obtaining a high price for their claims.—**To salt an invoice, account**, etc., to put the extreme value on each article, in some cases in order to be able to make what seems a liberal discount at payment.—**To salt down**, to pack away in salt, as pork or beef, for winter use; hence, to place in reserve; lay by.—**To salt in bulk**, to stow away in the hold with salt, without washing, bleeding, or divesting of offal, as fish.—**To salt out**, to separate (coal-tar colors) from solutions by adding a large excess of common salt. The coloring matter, being insoluble in a solution of common salt, separates out.

**II.** *intrans.* To deposit salt, as a saline substance: as, the brine begins to *salt*.

**salt**$^2$†, *n.* See *sault*$^1$.

**saltable**†, *a.* See *saultable.*

**saltant** (sal'tạnt), *a.* [< L. *saltan(t-)s*, ppr. of *saltare*, dance, freq. of *salire*, leap, dance: see *sail*$^2$, *sally*$^2$, *salient.*] **1.** Leaping; jumping; dancing.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, saltatorial or saltatory; salient.—**3.** In *her.*, leaping in a position similar to salient: noting a squirrel, cat, or other small animal when used as a bearing.

**saltarello, salterello** (sal-tạ-rel'ō, sal-tẹ-rel'ō), *n.*; pl. *saltarelli*, *salterelli* (-i). [= Sp. *saltarelo*, a dance; < It. *saltarello*, *salterello*, a little leap or skip (cf. *saltarella*, a grasshopper, = OF. *sautereau*, *saultereau*, a leaper, grasshopper, *sauterelle*, a grasshopper), < L. *saltare*, dance.] In *music:* (*a*) In old dances generally, a second section or part, usually danced as a round dance, the music being in triple rhythm. Saltarelli were appended to all sorts of dances, most of them being contre-dances. (*b*) A very animated Italian and Spanish dance for a single couple, characterized by numerous sudden skips or jumps. (*c*) Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick, and marked by abrupt breaks and skips and the rhythmic figure . (*d*) In medieval counterpoint, when the cantus firmus is accompanied by a counterpoint in sextuplets, it was sometimes said to be *in saltarello*. Compare *salteretto*. (*e*) In harpsichord-making, same as *jack*$^1$, 11 (*g*).

**saltate** (sal'tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *saltated*, ppr. *saltating*. [< L. *saltatus*, pp. of *saltare* (> It. *saltare* = Sp. Pg. *saltar* = Pr. *sautar* = OF. *saulter*, F. *sauter*), dance, < *salire*, jump, leap: see *sail*$^2$, *sault*$^1$.] To leap; jump; skip. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**saltation** (sal-tā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *saltacion*, *saltation*, F. *saltation* = Sp. *saltacion* = It. *saltazione*, < L. *saltatio(n-)*, a dancing, dance, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, dance: see *saltate.*] **1.** Saltatory action; the act or movement of leaping, or effecting a saltus; a leap or jump; hence, abrupt transition or change.

> The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

> Nature goes by rule, not by sallies and *saltations*.
> *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

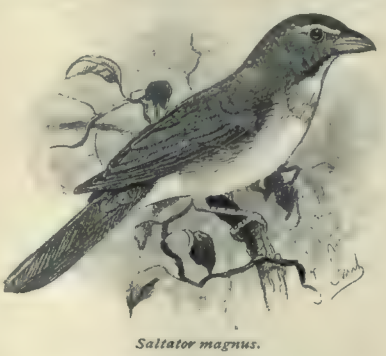
> Leaps, gaps, *saltations*, or whatever they may be called [in the process of evolution].
> *W. H. Dall*, Amer. Nat., March, 1877.

**2.** Jumping movement; beating or palpitation.

> If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**saltato** (sal-tä'tō), *n.* [It., prop. pp. of *saltare*, spring: see *saltate.*] In *music*, a manner of bowing a stringed instrument in which the bow is allowed to spring back from the string by its own elasticity.

**Saltator** (sal-tā'tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *saltator*, a dancer, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, dance: see *saltate.*] **1.** A notable genus of validirostral pityline tanagers of large size and sober coloration, with square tail, strong feet, sharp claws, and notched bill, as *S. magnus*. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also called *Habia.*—**2.** A genus of ichnolites of uncertain character. *Hitchcock*, 1858.—**3.** The constellation Hercules.



*Saltator magnus.*

**Saltatoria** (sal-tạ-tō'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *saltator*, a dancer: see *Saltator.*] In *entom.*, a division of orthopterous insects, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Gryllus*, including those which are saltatory, having the hind legs fitted for leaping, as the *Gryllidæ*, *Locustidæ*, and *Acridiidæ*, or crickets, grasshoppers, and locusts: originally one of two sections (the other being *Cursoria*) into which Latreille divided the *Orthoptera*.

**saltatorial** (sal-tạ-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *saltatory* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to dancing: as, the *saltatorial* art.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Leaping frequently or habitually; saltatory; saltigrade; of or pertaining to the *Saltatoria*, in any sense: distinguished from *ambulatory*, *gradient*, *gressorial*, *cursorial*, etc. Of the several words of the same meaning (*salient*, *saltant*, *saltatorial*, *saltatorious*, and *saltatory*), *saltatorial* is now the commonest in entomology, and *salient* in herpetology. (*b*) Fitted for leaping; adapted to saltation: as, *saltatorial* limbs. (*c*) Characterized by or pertaining to leaping: as, *saltatorial* action; a *saltatorial* group of insects.—**Saltatorial abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen terminated by bristle-like springing-organs, as in the *Poduridæ*. See *springtail*.—**Saltatorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the femur is greatly thickened for the reception of strong muscles, by means of which the insect can take long leaps, as in the grasshoppers, fleas, many beetles, etc. See cuts under *grasshopper* and *flea*.

**saltatorious** (sal-tạ-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *saltatorius*, pertaining to dancing: see *saltatory.*] Same as *saltatorial*. [Rare.]

**saltatory** (sal'tạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *saltatorio*, < L. *saltatorius*, pertaining to dancing, < *saltare*, dance: see *saltate.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *saltatorial.*—**Saltatory theory of evolution**, in *biol.*, the view which holds that the evolution of species is not always gradual and regular, but may be marked by sudden changes and abrupt variations. It is an extreme of the view which recognizes periods of alternating acceleration and retardation in the development of new forms, and may be considered akin to the theory of cataclysms in geology. See third extract under *saltation*, 1.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *saltatories* (-riz). A leaper or dancer.

> The second, a lavoltateer, a *saltatory*, a dancer with a kit, . . . a fellow that skips as he walks.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

**salt-barrow** (sâlt'bar″ō), *n.* See *barrow*$^2$, 5.

**salt-bearer** (sâlt'bãr″ėr), *n.* One who carries salt; specifically, one who takes part in the Eton montem. See *montem*.

> According to the ancient practice, the *salt-bearers* were accustomed to carry with them a handkerchief filled with salt, of which they bestowed a small quantity on every individual who contributed his quota to the subsidy.
> *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 665.

**salt-block** (sâlt'blok), *n.* A salt-evaporating apparatus: a technical term for a salt-making plant, or saltern.

**salt-box** (sâlt'boks), *n.* **1.** A box in which salt is packed for sale or for transportation.—**2.** A box for keeping salt for domestic use.

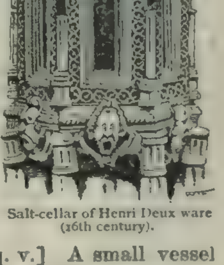
**salt-burned** (sâlt'bėrnd), *a.* Injured by over-salting, or by lying too long in salt, as fish.

**salt-bush** (sâlt'bush), *n.* Any one of several species of plants, chiefly of the genus *Atriplex*, covering extensive plains in the interior of Australia. The most important are *A. nummularium*, one of the larger species, and *A. vesicarium*, an extremely abundant and tenacious dwarf species, together with the dwarf *A. halimoides*. The name covers also species of *Rhagodia* and *Chenopodium* of similar habit.

**salt-cake** (sâlt'kāk), *n.* The crude sodium sulphate which occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid on a large scale from sodium chlorid: a British commercial name. Through the reaction of sulphuric acid upon the sodium chlorid, hydrochloric acid is set free and sodium sulphate formed.

**salt-cat** (sâlt'kat), *n.* [< ME. *salte catte*; < *salt*$^1$ + *cat*$^1$.] A lump of salt made at a salt-works (see *cat*$^1$, *n.*, 15); also, a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, cumin-seed, salt, and stale urine, given as a digestive to pigeons.

> Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *salt-cat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.



Salt-cellar of Henri Deux ware (16th century).

**salt-cellar** (sâlt'sel″ạr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *saltseller*, *saltsellar*; < late ME. *saltsaler*, *saltselar*, < *salt*$^1$ + *seller*$^3$, q. v.] A small vessel for holding salt, used on the table. See *salt*$^1$, 4.

> When thou etys thi mete—of this thou take hede—
> Touche not the salte beyng in thi *salt-saler*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 60.

> Dip not thy meate in the *Saltseller*, but take it with thy knyfe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

> We can meet and so conferre,
> Both by a shining *salt-sellar*,
> And have our roofe,
> Although not archt, yet weather proofe.
> *Herrick*, His Age.

**Standing salt-cellar**, the large salt-cellar which formerly occupied an important place on the table. The principal one, usually placed in front of the master of the feast, was frequently a very decorative object. Compare *trencher salt-cellar*.—**Trencher salt-cellar**, a small salt-cellar for actual use at the table, placed within reach of the guests, as distinguished from the *standing salt-cellar*, which was rather an object of decoration.

**salt-cote** (sâlt'kōt), *n.* [Also *salt-coat*; < ME. *salt cote, salte cote*: see *salt*$^1$ and *cote*$^1$.] A salt-pit.

> There be a great number of *salt cotes* about this well, wherein the salt water is sodden in leads, and brought to this perfection of pure white salt.
> *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 13.

> The Bay and riuers have much marchantable fish, and places fit for *Salt-coats*, building of ships, making of Iron, &c. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 128.

**salt-duty** (sâlt'dū'ti), *n.* A duty on salt; in London, a duty, the twentieth part, formerly payable to the lord mayor, etc., for salt brought to the port of London.

**salted** (sâl'ted), *a.* [< *salt*$^1$ + *-ed*$^1$.] Having acquired immunity from disease by a previous attack. [Rare.]

> In addition, he must have horses which should be "*salted*": that is, must have had the epidemic known as horse-sickness which prevails on the north of the Vaal river, particularly on the banks of the Limpopo.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 618.

**saltee** (sal'tē), *n.* [< It. *soldi*, pl. of *soldo*, a small Italian coin: see *sou*.] A penny. [Slang.]

> It had rained kicks all day in lieu of *saltees*.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

**salter** (sâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *salter, saltare*, < AS. *sealtere*, a salter; as *salt*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who makes, sells, or deals in salt.

> *Saltare*, or wellare of salt. Salinator.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441.

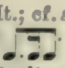
**2.** A drysalter. The incorporated salters, or drysalters, of London form one of the city livery companies.

> A few yards off, on the other side of Cannon Street, in St. Swithin's Lane, is the spacious but not very interesting hall of the *salters*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 16.

**3.** One who salts meat or fish. The salter in a fishing-vessel receives the fish from the splitter, strews salt on them, and stows them away in compact layers with the skin down.

**4.** A trout about leaving salt water to ascend a stream. [New Eng.]

**salterello**, *n.* See *saltarello*.

**salteretto** (sal-te-ret'ō), *n.* [It.; cf. *saltarella*.] In *music*, the rhythmic figure . Compare *saltarello*.

**saltern** (sâl'tėrn), *n.* [< ME. **saltern* (?), < AS. *sealtern*, < *salt*$^1$ + *ern*, a place for storing, corner: see *ern*$^5$.] A salt-works; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation; more especially, a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. *E. H. Knight.*

**salt-foot** (sâlt'fůt), *n.* A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table to mark the place of division between the superior and the inferior guests. See *above the salt*, under *salt*$^1$.

**salt-furnace** (sâlt'fėr'nās), *n.* A simple form of furnace for heating the evaporating-pans and boilers in a salt-factory.

**salt-gage** (sâlt'gāj), *n.* Same as *salinometer*.

**salt-garden** (sâlt'gär'dn), *n.* In the manufacture of common salt from sea-water or water obtained from saline springs, a large shallow pond wherein the water is allowed to evaporate till the salt, mixed with impurities, separates out. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 265.

**salt-glaze** (sâlt'glāz), *n.* A glaze produced upon ceramic ware by putting common salt in the kilns after they have been fired for from 60 to 96 hours. The glaze is formed by the volatilization of the salt, its decomposition by the water in the gases of combustion, and the combination of the sodic hydrate thus set free with the free silica in and on the surface of the ware. The glaze is therefore a sodium silicate.

**salt-grass** (sâlt'gràs), *n.* A collective name of grasses growing in salt-meadows, consisting largely of species of *Spartina*. *Sporobolus airoides*, which affords considerable pasturage on arid plains in the western United States, is also so called, as is *Distichlis maritima*, which inhabits both localities.

**salt-green**† (sâlt'grēn), *a.* Green like the sea.

**salt-group** (sâlt'gröp), *n.* In *geol.*, a group or series of rocks containing salt in considerable quantity.—**Onondaga salt-group**, a series of rocks occupying a position nearly in the middle of the Upper Silurian, and especially well developed in central New York, where it is of great economical importance on account of the salt which it affords: so named from the county of Onondaga, where for many years the manufacture of salt has been extensively carried on. Also called *Salina group*.

**salt-holder** (sâlt'hōl'dėr), *n.* A salt-cellar.

> "Be propitious, O Bacchus!" said Glaucus, inclining reverentially to a beautiful image of the god placed in the centre of the table, at the corners of which stood the Lares and the *salt-holders*.
> *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

**salt-horse** (sâlt'hôrs'), *n.* Salt beef. [Sailors' slang.]

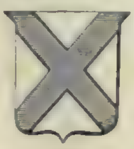
> By way of change from that substantial fare called *salt-horse* and hard-tack.
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 123.

**Salticidæ** (sal-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salticus* + *-idæ*.] A family of vagabond dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Salticus*, containing active saltatorial species which spin no web, but prowl about to spring upon their prey. They are known as *jumping* or *leaping spiders*.

**Salticus** (sal'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *salticus*, dancing, < L. *saltus*, a leaping (*saltare*, dance), < *salire*, leap: see *saltate*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Salticidæ*.

**saltie** (sâl'ti), *n.* The salt-water fluke or dab, *Limanda platessoides*.—**Bastard saltie.** See *bastard*.

**saltier**$^1$, **saltire** (sal'tēr), *n.* [< OF. *saultoir*, F. *sautoir*, St. Andrew's cross, orig. a stirrup (the cross being appar. so named from the position of the side-pieces of a stirrup, formerly made in a triangle resembling the Gr. delta, Δ), < ML. *saltatorium*, a stirrup, < L. *saltatorius*, belonging to dancing or leaping, suitable for mounting a horse, < *saltator*, a leaper, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, leap, dance: see *saltate*.] In *her.*, an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other. Also called *cross saltier, cross in saltier*.



Saltier.

> Upon his surcoat valiant Nevil bore
> A silver *saltire* upon martial red.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 23.

> The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield
> To the scallop, the *saltier*, and crossleted shield.
> *Scott*, The Fire-King.

**In saltier.** Same as *saltierwise* when applied to a number of small charges.—**Per saltier**, saltierwise.—**Quarterly in saltier.** Same as *per saltier*.—**Saltier arched**, a bearing consisting of two curved bands turning their convex sides to each other, tangent or conjoined, so as to nearly resemble a saltier.—**Saltier checky**, a saltier whose field is occupied with small checkers in three or four rows, the lines which form the checkers being parallel to those bounding the saltier, and therefore oblique to the escutcheon.—**Saltier componé**, a saltier whose field is occupied with squares alternating of two tinctures: these are set square with the saltier, and therefore seem to be lozenges as regards the escutcheon.—**Saltier conjoined in base**, a saltier cut short in some way, as couped, and having the feet or extremities of the two lower arms united by a band, usually of the same width and tincture as the arms of the saltier.—**Saltier couped**, a saltier the extremities of which do not reach the edges of the field.—**Saltier couped and crossed**, a figure resembling a cross crosslet set saltierwise. Also called *cross crosslet in saltier*; sometimes also *saltier saltierlet*, apparently in imitation of *cross crosslet*, etc.—**Saltier crossed patté**, a saltier each of whose arms ends in a cross patté, or, more correctly, is decorated with three arms of a cross patté.—**Saltier fimbriated**, a saltier having along each of its arms a narrow line of a different tincture, separating it from the field: this usually represents another saltier of the tincture of the fimbriation, the two having been combined on the occasion of some family alliance or the like. A notable instance is seen in the British union jack.—**Saltier lozengy**, a saltier the field of which is occupied with lozenges, or with squares set diagonally to the saltier, and therefore square with the escutcheon.—**Saltier moline**, a saltier couped and having each of the ends divided and bent backward in a curve. Also called *cross moline in saltier*.—**Saltier nowy**, a bearing consisting of a circle in the fesse-point of the field, from which four arms, bendwise and bendwise sinister, are carried to the edges.—**Saltier nowy lozengy**, a bearing consisting of a square set diagonally in the middle of the field, from each side of which one arm of a saltier extends to the edge of the escutcheon, the angles of the square projecting between the arms.—**Saltier nowy quadrat**, a bearing consisting of a square in the center of the field, from each angle of which one arm of a saltier extends to the limit of the escutcheon: each angle of the saltier is therefore filled up with a triangle.—**Saltier of chains**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a ring in or near the fesse-point of the field, from which four chains extend to the edges of the field, forming a saltier.—**Saltier of five mascles**, a bearing consisting of a square mascle having four lozenge-shaped mascles fretted or interlaced with it, one with each of its four sides.—**Saltier quarterly pierced**, a saltier having the center removed, as in a cross quarterly pierced: but, as the square so cut out is diagonal on the field, this bearing is more often described as a *saltier pierced lozengy*.—**Saltier quarterly quartered**, a saltier divided by the vertical and horizontal lines which if carried out would quarter the whole field: each of the four arms is thus separated from the others, and is distinguished by a different tincture or combination of tinctures.—**Saltier triparted**, a bearing composed of three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, usually fretted or interlaced where they cross one another.

**saltier**$^2$†, *n.* A blunder for *satyr*$^1$.

> There is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that have made themselves all men of hair, they call themselves *Saltiers*, and they have a dance which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 334.

**saltierlet** (sal'tēr-let), *n.* [< *saltier*$^1$ + *-let*.] A small saltier. See *saltier couped and crossed*, under *saltier*$^1$.

**saltierra** (sal-tyer'ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Sp. *sal* (< L. *sal*), salt, + *tierra* (< L. *terra*), land, soil.] A saline deposit left by the drying up of certain shallow inland lakes in Mexico, formerly much used in the patio process instead of salt obtained from the sea-coast by evaporation of the ocean-water.

**saltierwise, saltirewise** (sal'tēr-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*: (*a*) Arranged in the form of a saltier, as small bearings of any kind of approximately circular form, not only roundels, bezants, etc., but mullets, escallops, martlets, etc. (*b*) Divided by two diagonal lines having the position of the arms of the saltier: said of the field or a bearing. (*c*) Lying in the direction of the two arms of the saltier: as, a sword and spear or two swords *saltierwise*. See cut under *angle*$^3$, 5.—**Cross saltierwise.** See *cross*$^1$.

**Saltigrada** (sal-tig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigrade*.] Same as *Saltigradæ*.

**Saltigradæ** (sal-tig'rạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigrade*.] A group or suborder of spiders distinguished by their activity or ability to leap. It includes species which have a high cephalothorax with almost vertical sides, a very broad back, short and thick extremities, and a peculiar position of the eyes, four in the first row and the remaining four in a second and a third row. The two generally admitted families are the *Eresidæ* and the *Attidæ*.

**saltigrade** (sal'ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *saltus*, a leap (< *salire*, jump, spring), + *gradi*, walk, advance.] **I.** *a.* Moving by leaping; saltatorial, as a spider; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saltigradæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Saltigradæ*.

**saltimbanco**† (sal-tim-bang'kō), *n.* [= F. *saltimbanque* = Sp. Pg. *saltimbanco*, < It. *saltimbanco*, a mountebank, < *saltare*, leap, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench: see *salt*$^2$, *saltation*, *in*$^1$, *bank*$^1$. Cf. *mountebank*.] A mountebank; a quack.

> *Saltinbancoes*, quacksalvers, and charlatans deceive them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**salting** (sâl'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *salt*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** The act of sprinkling, seasoning, filling, or furnishing with salt; specifically, the celebration of the Eton montem. See *montem*.

> 'Twas then commonly said that the college [at Eton] held some lands by the custome of *salting*, but, having never since examined it, I know not how to answer for it.
> *J. Byrom*, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 167.

**2.** A salt-marsh.

**salting-box** (sâl'ting-boks), *n.* See *box*$^2$.

**salting-house** (sâl'ting-hous), *n.* An establishment where fish, etc., are salted.

**salting-point** (sâl'ting-point), *n.* In *soap-making*, the degree of concentration to which the soap is brought by evaporation before the separation from the lye is effected by the addition of salt or salted lye. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 224.

**saltire**, *n.* See *saltier*$^1$.

**saltirewise**, *adv.* See *saltierwise*.

**saltish** (sâl'tish), *a.* [< *salt*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated with salt.

> But how bitter, *saltish*, and unsavoury soever the sea is, yet the fishes that swim in it exceedingly like it.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 45.

**saltishly** (sâl'tish-li), *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness. *Imp. Dict.*

**saltishness** (sâl'tish-nes), *n.* The property of being saltish. *Imp. Dict.*

**saltless** (sâlt'les), *a.* [< *salt*$^1$ + *-less*.] Destitute of salt; insipid. *Imp. Dict.*

**salt-lick** (sâlt'lik), *n.* A place resorted to by animals for the purpose of satisfying the natural craving for salt. The regions thus visited are those where saline springs rise to the surface, or have done so in former times. The miring of large animals, especially of the buffalo (*Bison americanus*), about these licks has caused one of the most remarkable of them to be called the "Big Bone Lick." It is in Boone county, Kentucky.

> No, he must trust to chance and time; patient and wary, like a "painter" crouching for its spring, or a hunter waiting at a *salt-lick* for deer.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

**saltly** (sâlt'li), *adv.* [< *salt*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] In a salt manner; with the taste of salt. *Imp. Dict.*

**salt-marsh** (sâlt'märsh), *n.* [< AS. *sealt-mersc*, < *sealt*, salt, + *mersc*, marsh: see *salt*$^1$ and *marsh*.] Land under pasture-grasses or herbage-plants, subject to be overflowed by the sea, or by the waters of estuaries, or the outlets of rivers which, in consequence of proximity to the sea, are more or less impregnated with salt.—**Salt-marsh caterpillar,** the hairy larva of an arctiid moth, *Spilosoma acræa*, one of the woolly-bears, which feeds commonly on the salt-grass of the sea-coast of New England.—**Salt-marsh fleabane.** See *Pluchea*.—**Salt-marsh hen.** Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*).—**Salt-marsh terrapin,** the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and cut under *terrapin*.

**saltmaster** (sâlt′mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who owns, leases, or works a salt-mine or salt-well; a salt-producer.

> The cost of that salt is likely to become dearer now to the *saltmasters* on account of the increased price of coal.
> *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 334.

**salt-mill** (sâlt′mil), *n.* A mill for pulverizing coarse salt in order to prepare it for table use.

**salt-mine** (sâlt′mīn), *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

**salt-money** (sâlt′mun″i), *n.* See *montem*.

**saltness** (sâlt′nes), *n.* [< ME. **saltnesse*, < AS. *sealtnes, sealtnis, saltnisse*, < *sealt*, salt (see *salt*$^1$), + *-ness*.] The property or state of being salt; impregnation with salt: as, the *saltness* of sea-water or of provisions.

> Men ought to find the difference between *saltness* and bitterness. *Bacon*, Discourse.

> And the great Plain joyning to the dead Sea, which, by reason of it's *saltness*, might be thought unserviceable both for Cattle, Corn, Olives, and Vines, had yet it's proper usefulness, for the nourishment of Bees, and for the Fabrick of Honey. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 66.

**salto** (sal′tō), *n.* [It., < L. *saltus*, a leap: see *salt*$^2$, *sault*.] In *music*, same as *skip*$^1$. A melody characterized by frequent skips is said to be *di salto*.

**saltorel** (sal′tộ-rel), *n.* [Dim. of *saltier* (OF. *saultoir*): see *saltier*$^1$.] In *her.*, same as *saltier*$^1$.

**salt-pan** (sâlt′pan), *n.* A large shallow pan or vessel in which salt water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. The term is also applied, especially in the plural, to salt-works and to natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

**saltpeter, saltpetre** (sâlt-pē′tėr), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *salt*$^1$, of early mod. E. *salpeter*, < ME. *salpetre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salpeter*, < OF. *salpetre, salpestre*, F. *salpêtre*, < ML. *salpetra*, prop. two words, *sal petræ*, lit. ‘salt of the rock’: L. *sal*, salt; *petræ*, gen. of *petra*, a rock: see *pier*, *peter*$^1$.] A salt called also *niter* and, in chemical nomenclature, *potassium nitrate*, or nitrate of potash. See *niter*.—**Chili saltpeter,** sodium nitrate.—**Gunny of saltpeter.** See *gunny*.—**Saltpeter-and-sulphur grinding-mill.** See *grinding-mill*.—**Saltpeter rot,** a white, floccular, crystalline efflorescence which sometimes forms in new or damp walls where potassium nitrate is generated, and, working its way to the surface, carries off large patches of paint. Also called *saltpetering*.—**Saltpeter war,** the war of Chili against Peru and Bolivia, 1879–83, for the possession of niter- and guano-beds claimed by both parties.

**saltpetering** (sâlt-pē′tėr-ing), *n.* [< *saltpeter* + *-ing*.] Same as *saltpeter rot* (which see, under *saltpeter*).

**saltpetre,** *n.* See *saltpeter*.

**saltpetrous** (sâlt-pē′trus), *a.* [OF. *salpestreux*; as *saltpeter* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or impregnated with saltpeter: as, *saltpetrous* sandstone.

**salt-pit** (sâlt′pit), *n.* A pit where salt is obtained; a salt-pan.

**salt-raker** (sâlt′rā″kėr), *n.* One employed in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds or in inclosures from the sea. *Simmonds.*

**salt-rheum** (sâlt′röm′), *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name applied to almost all nonfebrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except perhaps ringworm and itch.—**Salt-rheum weed,** the turtlehead, *Chelone glabra*, a reputed remedy for salt-rheum.

**salt-rising** (sâlt′rī″zing), *n.* A leaven or yeast for raising bread, consisting of a salted batter of flour or meal. [Western U. S.]

**Salt River** (sâlt riv′ėr). An imaginary river, up which defeated politicians and political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion. “The phrase *to row up Salt River* has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream; but in political or slang usage it is to those who are rowed up.” *J. Inman.* (*Bartlett.*)—**To go, row,** or **be sent up Salt River,** to be defeated. [U. S. political slang.]

**salt-saler**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *salt-cellar*.

**salt-sedative**† (sâlt′sed″ạ-tiv), *n.* Boracic acid. *Ure.*

**salt-slivered** (sâlt′sliv″ėrd), *a.* Slivered and salted, as fish for bait. Menhaden are usually so treated, and a mackereler carries 20 barrels or more of such bait. [Trade use.]

**salt-spoon** (sâlt′spön), *n.* A small spoon, usually having a round and rather deep bowl, used in serving salt at table.

**salt-spring** (sâlt′spring), *n.* A spring of salt water; a brine-spring.

**salt-stand** (sâlt′stand), *n.* Same as *salt-cellar*.

**salt-tree** (sâlt′trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Halimodendron argenteum*, with hoary pinnate leaves, growing in Asiatic Russia.

**saltus** (sal′tus), *n.* [< L. *saltus*, a leap: see *sault*$^1$.] 1. A breach of continuity in time, motion, or line.—2. In *logic*, a leap from premises to conclusion; an unwary or unwarranted inference.

**salt-water** (sâlt′wâ″tėr), *a.* In *zoöl.*, inhabiting salt water or the sea: as, a *salt-water* fish; a *salt-water* infusorian.—**Salt-water fluke.** See *fluke*$^2$, 1 (*b*).—**Salt-water marsh-hen.** See *marsh-hen* (*b*).—**Salt-water minnow.** See *minnow*, 2 (*b*).—**Salt-water perch, snail, tailor, teal,** etc. See the nouns.

**salt-works** (sâlt′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A house or place where salt is made.

**saltwort** (sâlt′wėrt), *n.* [< *salt*$^1$ + *wort*$^1$.] A name of several maritime plants, particularly the alkaline plants *Salsola Kali* (also called *prickly glasswort*) and *S. oppositifolia*: applied also to the glassworts *Salicornia*. The two genera are alike in habit and uses. See *alkali* and *glasswort*.—**Black saltwort.** See *Glaux*.—**West Indian saltwort,** *Batis maritima* of the West Indies and Florida.

**salty** (sâl′ti), *a.* [= G. *salzig*; as *salt*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Somewhat salt; saltish.

> Many a pleasant island, which the monks of old reclaimed from the *salty* marshes, and planted with gardens and vineyards. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

**saluberrime**†, *a.* [< L. *saluberrimus*, superl. of *salubris*, healthful, wholesome: see *salubrious*.] Most salubrious or beneficial or wholesome.

> All vacabondes and myghty beggers, the which gothe beggynge from dore to dore & ayleth lytell or nought with lame men and crepylles, come vnto me, and I shall gyue you an almesse *saluberryme* & of grete vertue.
> *Watson*, tr. of Brandt's Ship of Fools, Prol.

**salubrious** (sạ̄-lū′bri-us), *a.* [With added suffix *-ous* (cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *salubre*), < L. *salubris*, healthful, healthy, wholesome, < *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*.] Favorable to health; promoting health; wholesome: as, *salubrious* air.

> The warm limbec draws
> *Salubrious* waters from the nocent brood.
> *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

> Religions, like the sun, take their course from east to west: traversing the globe, they are not all equally temperate, equally *salubrious*; they dry up some lands, and inundate others.
> *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Asinius Pollio and [Licinius Calvus, ii.

=**Syn.** *Wholesome*, etc. See *healthy*.

**salubriously** (sạ̄-lū′bri-us-li), *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

**salubriousness** (sạ̄-lū′bri-us-nes), *n.* Salubrity.

**salubrity** (sạ̄-lū′bri-ti), *n.* [< F. *salubrité* = Sp. *salubridad* = Pg. *salubridade* = It. *salubrità*, < L. *salubritas* (*-tat-*), healthfulness, < *salubris*, healthful: see *salubrious*.] The state or character of being salubrious or wholesome; healthful character or condition; healthfulness; as, the *salubrity* of mountain air.

> Drink the wild air's *salubrity*.
> *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

> They eulogized . . . the *salubrity* of the climate.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 150.

**saludador**†, *n.* [Sp., a quack who professes to cure by prayers, also a saluter, < L. *salutator*, < *salutare*, greet: see *salute*$^1$.] A false priest; an impostor who pretended to cure diseases by prayers and incantations.

> His Ma$^{ty}$ was discoursing with the Bishops concerning miracles, and what strange things the *Saludadors* would in Spaine, as by creeping into heated ovens without hurt, and that they had a black crosse in the roofe of their mouthes, but yet were commonly notorious and profane wretches. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

**salue**†, *v. t.* [Also *salewe*; < ME. *saluen*, < OF. *saluer*, greet, salute: see *salute*$^1$.] To salute; greet.

> The busy larke, messager of daye,
> *Salueth* in hire song the morwe graye.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 634.

**salue**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *salut*, < L. *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*$^1$, *salute*$^2$.] Health; salvation. Also *salewe*.

> With thi rigt, lord, mercy mynge,
> And to my soule goosteli *salue* thou sende,
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

**salufer** (sal′ụ̄-fėr), *n.* Silicofluoride of sodium, used as an antiseptic.

**saluing**†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *salue*, *v.*] Salutation; greeting.

> Ther nas no good day, ne no *saluing*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 791.

**salutarily** (sal′ụ̄-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a salutary manner; beneficially.

**salutariness** (sal′ụ̄-tạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being salutary or wholesome. *Johnson.*—2. The property of promoting benefit or prosperity.

**salutary** (sal′ụ̄-tạ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *salutaire* = Pg. *salutar* = It. *salutare*, < L. *salutaris*, healthful, < *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*$^1$.] 1. Wholesome; healthful; healing.

> Although Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, were of greater name and current, yet they were not so *salutary* as the waters of Jordan to cure Naaman's leprosy.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

> How many have murdered both stranger and friend by advising a medicament which to others may perhaps have been *salutary!* *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Epi-[curus and Metrodorus.

2. Promotive of or contributing to some beneficial purpose; beneficial; profitable.

> We entertain no doubt that the Revolution was, on the whole, a most *salutary* event for France.
> *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

=**Syn.** 1. *Salubrious*, etc. See *healthy*.—2. Useful, advantageous, favorable.

**salutation** (sal-ụ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *salutacion, salutacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *salutation* = Pr. Sp. *salutacion* = Pg. *saudação* = It. *salutazione*, < L. *salutatio*(*n-*), salutation, < *salutare*, pp. *salutatus*, salute: see *salute*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act of saluting or greeting, or of paying respect or reverence by customary words or actions or forms of address; also, that which is spoken, written, or done in the act of saluting or greeting. It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, uncovering the head, clasping hands, embracing, or the like: technically applied to liturgical greetings, especially to those between the officiating clergyman and the people.

> And .v. myle from Jherusalem, into ye whiche hous of Zacharye, after the *salutacion* of the aungell and the concepcion of Criste, the moste blessyd Virgyne, goynge into the mountaynes with grete spede, entred and saluted Elyzabeth. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

> Al the bretheren grete you. Grete ye one another wyth an holy kysse. The *salutacyon* of me Paule wyth myne owne hande. *Bible of* 1551, 1 Cor. xvi. 20.

> The early village-cock
> Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 210.

> Out into the yard sallied mine host himself also, to do fitting *salutation* to his new guests.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xix.

> He made a *salutation*, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, abortive attempt at courtesy.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2†. Quickening; excitement; stimulus.

> For why should others' false adulterate eyes
> Give *salutation* to my sportive blood?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxi.

**Angelic salutation.** Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*).—**Salutation of our Lady**†, the Annunciation. =**Syn.** 1. *Greeting, Salutation, Salute.* A *greeting* generally expresses a person's sense of pleasure or good wishes upon meeting another. *Salutation* and *salute* are by derivation a wishing of health, and are still modified by that idea. A *salutation* is personal, a *salute* official or formal; *salutation* suggests the act of the person saluting, *salute* is the thing done; a *salutation* is generally in words, a *salute* may be by cheers, the dipping of colors, the roll of drums, the firing of cannon, etc.

> *Salutation* and *greeting* to you all!
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 39.

> On whom the angel Hail
> Bestow'd; the holy *salutation* used
> Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 386.

> Crying, . . .
> “Take my *salute*,” unknightly with flat hand,
> However lightly, smote her on the cheek.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**salutatorian** (sạ-lū-tạ-tō′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *salutatory* + *-an*.] In American colleges, the member of a graduating class who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement exercises.

**salutatorily** (sạ-lū′tạ-tộ-ri-li), *adv.* By way of salutation. *Imp. Dict.*

**salutatory** (sạ-lū′tạ-tộ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *salutatorio*, < L. *salutatorius*, pertaining to visiting or greeting, < *salutare*, salute, greet: see *salute*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to salutation: as, a *salutatory* address.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *salutatories* (-riz). 1†. In the *early church*, an apartment belonging to a church, or a part of the diaconicum or sacristy, in which the clergy received the greetings of the people.

> Coming to the Bishop with Supplication into the *Salutatory*, some out Porch of the Church, he was charg'd by him of tyrannicall madnes against God, for comming into holy ground. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. The oration, usually in Latin, delivered by the student who ranks second in his class, with

which the exercises of a college commencement begin; loosely, any speech of salutation. [U. S.]

**salute$^1$** (sa̤-lūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saluted*, ppr. *saluting.* [< L. *salutare* (> It. *salutare* = Sp. Pr. *saludar* = Pg. *saudar* = F. *saluer*, > ME. *saluen*: see *salue*), wish health to, greet, salute, < L. *salus* (*salut-*), a safe and sound condition, health, welfare, prosperity, safety, a wish for health or safety, a greeting, salute, salutation, < *salvus*, safe, well: see *safe*. The E. noun is partly from the verb, though in L. the noun precedes the verb. Cf. *salute$^2$*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish health to; greet with expressions of respect, good will, affection, etc.

> Thy master there beynge, *Salute* with all reuerence.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

> All that are with me *salute* thee. Tit. iii. 15.

**2.** To greet with a kiss, a bow, a courtesy, the uncovering of the head, a clasp or a wave of the hand, or the like; especially, in older writers, to kiss.

> They him *saluted*, standing far afore.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 49.

> If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Mat. v. 47.

> You have the prettiest tip of a finger; I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison*, Drummer.

> He seemed to want no introduction, but was going to *salute* my daughters as one certain of a kind reception, but they had early learned the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

**3.** To hail or greet with welcome, honor, homage, etc.; welcome; hail.

> Even till that utmost corner of the west
> *Salute* thee for her king. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 30.

> They *salute* the Sunne in his morning-approch, with certaine verses and adoration: which they also performe to the Moone *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 536.

> They heare it as their ord'nary surname, to be *saluted* the Fathers of their country.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**4.** To honor formally or with ceremonious recognition, as by the firing of cannon, presenting arms, dipping the colors, etc.: as, to *salute* a general or an admiral; to *salute* the flag.

> About five of the clock, the rear-admiral and the Jewel had fetched up the two ships, and by their *saluting* each other we perceived they were friends.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 15.

> The present rule for ships of the United States, meeting the flagships of war of other nations at sea, or in foreign parts, is for the United States vessel to *salute* the foreign ship first. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 39.

**5†.** To touch; affect; influence; excite.

> Would I had no being
> If this *salute* my blood a jot.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 103.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To perform a salutation; exchange greetings.

> I was then present, saw them *salute* on horseback.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 8.

**2.** To perform a military salute.

> *Major.* Oh, could you but see me *salute!* you have never a spontoon in the house?
> *Sir Jac.* No; but we could get you a shovepike.
> *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

**salute$^1$** (sa̤-lūt′), *n.* [< *salute$^1$*, *v.*] **1.** An act of expressing kind wishes or respect; a salutation; a greeting.

> O, what avails me now that honour high
> To have conceived of God, or that *salute* —
> Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!
> *Milton*, P. R., ii. 67.

> We passed near enough, however, to give them the usual *salute*, Salam Alicum. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 18.

**2.** A kiss.

> There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.
> *Roscommon*, On Translated Verse.

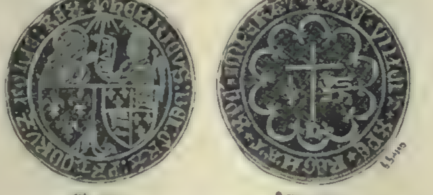
**3.** In the army and navy, a compliment paid when a distinguished personage presents himself, when troops or squadrons meet, when officers are buried, or to celebrate an event or show respect to a flag, and on many other ceremonial occasions. There are many modes of performing a salute, such as firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colors, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, etc. The salute representing the exchange of courtesies between a man-of-war, when entering a harbor for the first time within a year, and the authorities on shore, consists in firing a certain number of guns, depending upon the rank of the officers saluted.

> Have you manned the quay to give me the honour of a *salute* upon taking the command of my ship?
> *Scott*, Pirate, xxxiv.

> The etiquette of the sea requires that a ship of war entering a harbor, or passing by a fort or castle, should pay the first *salute*, except when the sovereign or his ambassador is on board, in which case the greeting ought to be made first on the shore.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law (4to ed.), § 85.

**4.** The position of the sword, rifle, hand, etc., in saluting; the attitude of a person saluting: as, to stand at the *salute* while the general is passing; specifically, in *fencing*, a formal greeting of swordsmen when about to engage.—**Salutes with cannon.** National salute (United States), 1 gun for every State in the Union; international salute, 21 guns; the President of the United States, on arrival and departure, 21 guns; a sovereign, a chief magistrate, or a member of a royal family, of any foreign country, each 21 guns; the Vice-President, or the president of the Senate, of the United States, 19 guns; a general-in-chief, the general of the army, the admiral of the navy, a member of the cabinet, the chief justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, governors of States and Territories within their respective jurisdictions, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, each 17 guns; a viceroy, a governor-general, governors of provinces, of foreign governments, each 17 guns. =**Syn. 1.** *Greeting*, etc. See *salutation*.

**salute$^2$†**, *n.* [ME. *salut* (pl. *saluz*), < OF. *salut*, *saluts*, *salutz*, a coin so called from the salutation of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary being represented on the obverse; lit. 'salutation,' 'salute': see *salute$^1$*.] A gold coin current in the French dominions of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England, weighing about 54 grains.



Obverse. * Reverse.
Salute of Henry VI.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> For the value and denombrement [number] of iiij. m$^1$. *saluz* of yerly rent, he [Fastolf] was commaunded by the Kinges lettres to deliver upp the sayd baronyes and lordshippe to the Kyngs commissioners. *Paston Letters*, I. 373.

**saluter** (sa̤-lū′tėr), *n.* One who salutes.

**salutiferous** (sal-ū-tif′e̤-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *salutifero* = Pg. It. *salutifero*, < L. *salutifer*, health-bringing, < *salus* (*salut-*), health, + *ferre* = E. *bear$^1$*: see *-ferous*.] Health-bearing; remedial; medicinal: as, the *salutiferous* qualities of herbs. [Rare.]

> The prodigious crops of hellebore . . . impregnated the air of the country with such sober and *salutiferous* steams as very much comforted the heads and refreshed the senses of all that breathed in it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 125.

> Much clattering and jangling . . . there was among jars, and bottles, and vials, ere the Doctor produced the *salutiferous* potion which he recommended so strongly.
> *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

**salutiferously** (sal-ṳ̄-tif′e̤-rus-li), *adv.* In a salutiferous or beneficial manner. [Rare.]

> The Emperour of this invincible army, who governeth all things *salutiferously*.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 509.

**salvability** (sal-va̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *salvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being salvable; the possibility of being saved.

> He would but have taught less prominently that hateful doctrine of the *salvability* of the heathen Gentiles.
> *F. W. Robertson*, Sermons, 2d ser., p. 302.

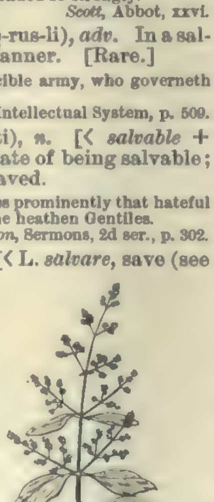
**salvable** (sal′va̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *salvare*, save (see *save$^1$*, *salvation*), + *-able*.] Capable of being saved; fit for salvation.

> Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*.
> *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**salvableness** (sal′va̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being salvable. *Bailey*, 1727.

**salvably** (sal′va̤-bli), *adv.* In a salvable manner; so as to be salvable.

**Salvadora$^1$** (sal-va̤-dō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after J. *Salvador*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs or trees, type of the order *Salvadoraceæ*. It is characterized by a bell-shaped calyx and corolla, four stamens fixed at the base or middle of the corolla, a one-celled ovary with one ovule, very short style, and broad peltate stigma, the ovary becoming in fruit a globose drupe with papery endocarp and single erect seed. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of India, western Asia, and northern and tropical Africa. They bear opposite entire thickish, commonly pallid leaves, and small flowers on the branches of an axillary or terminal panicle. *S. Persica*, distributed from India to Africa, has been regarded by some as the mustard of Luke xiii. 19. (See *mustard*, 1.) The same in India furnishes *kikuel-oil*, and from the use of its twigs is sometimes called *toothbrush-tree*.



Branch with Flowers of *Salvadora Persica*. *a*, a female flower; *b*, the fruit.

**Salvadora$^2$** (sal-va̤-dō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853).] In *herpet.*, a genus of *Colubrinæ*, having the posterior maxillary teeth not abruptly longer than the preceding ones, a transversely expanded rostral plate with free lateral borders, several preocular plates, smooth scales, and double subcaudal scutes. *S. grahamiæ* is found in the United States.

**Salvadoraceæ** (sal″va̤-dō̤-rā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836). < *Salvadora$^1$* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of shrubs and trees of the cohort *Gentianales*, closely allied to the olive family, and distinguished from it by the uniform presence of four stamens and four petals, and often of rudimentary stipules. It includes about 9 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Salvadora* is the type. They are natives of Asia, especially the western part, and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They bear opposite entire leaves, and a trichotomous and panicled inflorescence, often of dense sessile clusters.

**salvage$^1$** (sal′vāj), *n.* [< OF. *salvage*, saving (used in the phrase *droit de salvage*) (cf. F. *sauvetage*, salvage, < *sauveter*, make a salvage, < *sauveté*, safety), < *salver*, *sauver*, save: see *save$^1$*.] **1.** The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, or pirates.—**2.** In *commercial* and *maritime law*: (*a*) An allowance or compensation to which those are entitled by whose voluntary exertions, when they were under no legal obligation to render assistance, a ship or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies.

> The claim for compensation is far more reasonable when the crew of one vessel have saved another and its goods from pirates, lawful enemies, or perils of the seas. This is called *salvage*, and answers to the claim for the ransom of persons which the laws of various nations have allowed.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

(*b*) The property saved from danger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors.—**3.** *Naut.*, same as *selvagee*.—**Salvage corps**, a body of uniformed men attached to the fire department in some cities, notably in London, for the salvage of property from fire, and the care and safe-keeping of that which is salved. These salvage corps correspond in some respects to the fire-patrol of New York and other cities of the United States.

**salvage$^2$†**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *savage*.

**salvatella** (sal-va̤-tel′ä̤), *n.*; pl. *salvatellæ* (-ē). [It., dim., < LL. *salvatus*, pp. of *salvare*, save: see *save$^1$*.] In *anat.*, the vena salvatella, or vein on the back of the little finger: so called because it used to be opened with supposed efficacy in melancholia and hypochondria.

**salvation** (sal-vā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *salvacioun*, *salvacion*, *sauvacion*, *savacion*, < OF. (and F.) *salvation* = Pr. Sp. *salvacion* = Pg. *salvação* = It. *salvazione*, < LL. *salvatio(n-)*, deliverance, salvation, a saving, < *salvare*, pp. *salvatus*, save: see *save$^1$*.] **1.** Preservation from destruction, danger, or calamity; deliverance.

> He shude drenche
> Lord and lady, grome and wenche,
> Of al the Troyan nacioun,
> Withouten any *savacioun*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 208.

**2.** In *theol.*, deliverance from the power and penalty of sin.

> And anon the Child spak to hire and comforted hire, and seyde, Modir, ne dismay the noughte; for God hathe hidd in the his prevytees, for the *salvacioun* of the World.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 133.

> For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain *salvation* by our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Thes. v. 9.

> I have chose
> This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
> To earn *salvation* for the sons of men.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 167.

> According to the Scriptures, *salvation* is to be rescued from moral evil, from error and sin, from the diseases of the mind, and to be restored to inward truth, piety, and virtue. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 277.

**3.** Source, cause, or means of preservation from some danger or evil.

> The Lord is my light and my *salvation*. Ps. xxvii. 1.

> Their brother's friend, declared by Hans to have been the *salvation* of him, a fellow like nobody else, and, in fine, a brick. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

**Salvation Army**, an organization formed upon a quasi-military pattern, for the revival of religion among the masses. It was founded in England by the Methodist evangelist William Booth about 1865, under the name of the *Christian Mission*; the present name and organization were adopted about 1878. It has extended to the continent of Europe, to India, Australia, and other British possessions, to the United States, South America, and elsewhere. In the United States it has about 600 stations and 27,000 soldiers and adherents. Its work is carried on by means of processions, street singing and preaching, and the like, under the direction of officers entitled generals, majors, captains, etc. Both sexes participate in the services and direction of the body on equal terms. Besides its religious work, it engages in various reformatory and philanthropic enterprises. It has no formulated creed, but its doctrines bear a general resemblance to those common to all Protestant evangelical churches, and especially to those of Methodism.

**Salvationism** (sal-vā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *Salvation* (*Army*) + *-ism.*] The methods or principles of action of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

> The gentler aspects of *Salvationism* find their exponent here in the labours of a beautiful self-denying girl, who voluntarily gives herself to the service.
> *The Academy*, No. 888, p. 319.

**Salvationist** (sal-vā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *Salvation* (*Army*) + *-ist.*] A member of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

> The organisation is, however, powerful, and parades in Sydney and in Melbourne from ten to twenty thousand people upon the racing holidays, when the *Salvationists* encourage their friends to show their absence from the racecourses by attendance in other portions of the towns.
> *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 5.

**salvatory**† (sal'vạ-tọ̄-ri), *n.* [= It. *salvatorio*, < ML. **salvatorium*, < LL. *salvare*, save: see *save*$^{1}$.] A place where things are preserved; a repository; a safe.

> Thou art a box of worm-seed, at best but a *salvatory*
> Of green mummy. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

> In what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 156.

**salve**$^{1}$ (säv), *n.* [< ME. *salve*, *sealve*, older *salfe*, < AS. *sealf* = OS. *salbha* = D. *zalf* = MLG. *salve* = OHG. *salba*, MHG. G. *salbe* = Sw. *salfva* = Dan. *salve* = Goth. **salba* (indicated by the derived verb *salbōn*), salve; prob. = Skt. *sarpis*, clarified butter, so called from its slipperiness, < √ *sarp*, glide: see *serpent*.] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; an ointment or cerate.

> And [they] smote hem so harde that thei metten that thei neded no *salve*, and the speres fly in peces.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 624.

Hence—2. Help; remedy.

> Hadde iche a clerke that couthe write I wolde caste hym a bille,
> That he sent me vnder his seel a *salue* for the pestilence.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 247.

> There is no better *salue* to part us from our sinnes than alway to carrie the paine in memorie.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 107.

> Sleep is a *salve* for misery. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

> We have found
> A *salve* for melancholy—mirth and ease.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

**Deshler's salve**, a salve composed of resin, suet, and yellow wax each twelve parts, turpentine six parts, and linseed-oil seven parts by weight. Also called *compound resin cerate.*—**Salve-bougie**, a bougie having depressions which are filled with a salve or ointment.

**salve**$^{1}$ (säv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving*. [< ME. *salven*, < AS. *sealfian* = OS. *salbhon* = OFriės. *salva* = D. *zalven* = MLG. LG. *salven* = OHG. *salbōn*, *salpōn*, MHG. G. *salben* = Sw. *salfva* = Dan. *salve* = Goth. *salbōn*, anoint with salve; from the noun. In the fig. uses the word seems to have been confused with *salve*$^{2}$, an old form of *save*$^{1}$.] 1. To apply salve to; heal; cure.

> And [he] sougte the syke and synful bothe,
> And *salued* syke and synful, bothe blynde and crokede.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 109.

> But no outward cherishing could *salve* the inward sore of her mind. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

> I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
> The long-grown wounds of my intemperance.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 155.

2. To help; remedy; redeem; atone for.

> But Ebrank *salved* both their infamies
> With noble deedes. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 21.

> When a man is whole to faine himselfe sicke to shunne the businesse in Court, to entertaine time and ease at home, to *salue* offences without discredite.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

> I devised a formal tale,
> That *salved* your reputation.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

> My only child
> Being provided for, her honour *salved* too.
> *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

> They who to *salve* this would make the deluge particular proceed upon a principle that I can no way grant.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 22.

> They [the Bishops] were all for a Regency, thereby to *salve* their oathes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.

**salve**$^{2}$†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *save*$^{1}$.

**salve**$^{3}$ (salv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving*. [A particular use of *salve*$^{2}$ for *save*$^{1}$, in part a back formation < *salvage*$^{1}$: see *salvage*$^{1}$, *salve*$^{2}$, *save*$^{1}$.] I. *trans.* To save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction, as from shipwreck or fire: as, to *salve* a cargo. *The Scotsman.*

II. *intrans.* To save anything, as the cargo of a ship, from destruction.

> The Society may from time to time do, or join in doing, all such lawful things as they may think expedient, with a view to further *salving* from the wreck of the Lutine.
> *Charter of Lloyd's*, quoted in F. Martin's Hist. of Lloyd's, [p. 206.

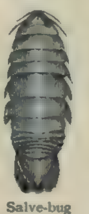
**salve**$^{4}$ (sal'vē), *interj.* [L. *salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well, < *salvus*, sound, safe: see *safe*. Cf. *salute*$^{1}$.] Hail!

**salve**$^{4}$† (sal'vē), *v. t.* [< *salve*$^{4}$, *interj.*] To salute or greet with the exclamation "Salve!"

> By this the stranger knight in presence came,
> And goodly *salued* them. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 23.

> The knyght went forth and kneled downe,
> And *salued* them grete and small.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

**salve-bug** (säv'bug), *n.* A parasitic isopod crustacean, *Æga psora*, and some similar forms. One of these, parasitic on the cod, is *Caligus curtus*, sometimes used as an unguent by sailors.


Salve-bug (*Æga psora*).

**salveline** (sal've-lin), *a.* Belonging to the genus *Salvelinus*.

**Salvelinus** (sal-ve-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), said to be based on G. *salbling*, a small salmon.] A beautiful and extensive genus of *Salmonidæ;* the chars. They have the vomer toothless, the scales very small (200 or more in the course of the lateral line), and the body spotted with red or gray. The type of this genus is *Salmo salvelinus* of Linnæus, the char of Europe. All the American "trout," so called, are chars, and belong to this genus. The great lake-trout, Mackinaw trout, longe, or togue, *S. namaycush*, represents a section of the genus called *Cristivomer*. (See cut under *lake-trout*, 2.) The common brook-trout of the United States is *S. fontinalis* (see cut under *char*$^{4}$); the blue-back or oquassa trout is *S. oquassa;* the Dolly Varden trout of California is *S. malma*. There are several other species or varieties.

**salvenap**, *n.* Same as *savenape*.

**salver**$^{1}$ (sä'vėr), *n.* [< ME. **salvere* (= D. MD. *salver*, *zalver* = OHG. *salbari*, *salpari*, G. *salber*); < *salve*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$. Cf. *quacksalver*.] One who salves or cures, or one who pretends to cure: as, a quack*salver*.

**salver**$^{2}$ (sal'vėr), *n.* [< *salve*$^{3}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who salves or saves goods, a vessel, etc., from destruction or loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.

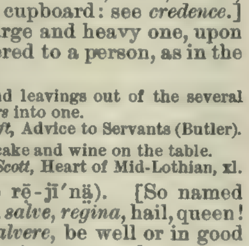
> *Salver*, one that has sav'd a Ship or its Merchandizes.
> *E. Phillips*, New World of Words.

**salver**$^{3}$ (sal'vėr), *n.* [An altered form, with accom. suffix *-er*, of **salva*, < Sp. *salva* (= Pg. *salva*), a plate on which anything is presented, also the previous tasting of viands before they are served up, < *salvar* (= Pg. *salvar*), save, free from risk, taste food or drink of one's master (to save him from poison), < LL. *salvare*, save: see *save*$^{1}$, *safe*. Cf. It. *credenza*, faith, credit, belief, also sideboard, cupboard: see *credence*.] A tray, especially a large and heavy one, upon which anything is offered to a person, as in the service of the table.

> Gather the droppings and leavings out of the several cups and glasses and *salvers* into one.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Butler).

> There was a *salver* with cake and wine on the table.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xl.

**Salve Regina** (sal'vē rẹ̄-jī'nạ̈). [So named from its first words, L. *salve*, *regina*, hail, queen! *salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well or in good health (see *salve*$^{4}$); *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an antiphonal hymn to the Virgin Mary. It is contained in the breviary, is much used in private devotions, and, from Trinity Sunday to Advent, is sung after lauds and complin.


Flowers of *Phlox Drummondii*, showing salver-shaped corolla.

**salver-shaped** (sal'vėr-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, of the shape of a salver or tray; hypocrateriform: noting a gamopetalous corolla with the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose and phlox.

**Salvia** (sal'vi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *salvia*, sage: see *sage*$^{2}$.] 1. A large genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Monardeæ*. It is characterized by a two-lipped calyx cleft slightly or to the middle and not closed by hairs, and by two anthers, one erect and bearing a perfect anther-cell, the other spreading and club-shaped or bearing an empty and imperfect anther-cell. The flowers are in verticillasters of two or more, these grouped in spikes, racemes, or panicles, or rarely all axillary. There are about 450 species, widely scattered through temperate and warm regions, about 30 in the United States, chiefly southward. They are either herbs or shrubs and of great variety in habit, their leaves ranging from entire to pinnatifid, and their flowers from the spike to the panicle, from a minute to a conspicuous size, and through almost all colors except yellow. The floral leaves are generally changed into bracts, often colored like the flowers, scarlet and showy in the cultivated *S. splendens* and other species. The members of the subgenus *Salvia*, including the garden sage, are all natives of the Old World, are often shrubby, and have a sterile anther-cell on each stamen; those of the subgenus *Sclarea* (Tournefort, 1700), including the clary, also all of them Old World species, lack the imperfect anther-cell; the large subgenus *Calosphace* includes about 250 American species, some of great beauty with corollas several inches in length. A general name of the species is *sage*, though the ornamental species are known as *salvia*. See *sage*$^{2}$, *chia*, *clary*$^{2}$, and cuts under *bilabiate*, *calyx*, and *lyrate*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus: applied especially to the ornamental sorts.

**Salviati glass.** [So called from Dr. *Salviati*, who was instrumental in the revival of this industry.] Venetian decorative glass made since about 1860.

**salvific**† (sal-vif'ik), *a.* [< LL. *salvificus*, saving, < L. *salvus*, safe, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fic*).] Tending to save or secure safety. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**salvifically**† (sal-vif'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As a savior; so as to procure safety or salvation. [Rare.]

> There is but one who died *salvifically* for us.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

**Salvinia** (sal-vin'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio Maria *Salvini*, a Greek professor at Florence.] A genus of heterosporous vascular cryptogamous plants, typical of the order *Salviniaceæ*. They are minute fugacious annuals, with slender floating stems, which give off short-petioled or sessile fronds on the upper side, and short branches that bear the conceptacles and much-branched feathered root-fibers on the under side. The fronds are small, simple, with a distinct midrib that runs from the base to the apex. Thirteen species, widely distributed over the warm regions of the globe, have been described.

**Salviniaceæ** (sal-vin-i-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Salvinia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of heterosporous vascular cryptogams of the class *Rhizocarpeæ*, typified by the genus *Salvinia*. They are little, fugacious, floating annual plants, with the conceptacles usually single, always membranaceous and indehiscent, and containing only one kind of sporangia. *Azolla* is the only other genus in the order. See *Filicineæ*.

**Salvinieæ** (sal-vi-nī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1844), < *Salvinia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Salviniaceæ*.

**Salvio gambit.** See *gambit*.

**salvo**$^{1}$ (sal'vō), *n.* [< L. *salvo*, in the phrase *salvo jure*, the right being preserved (words used in reserving some particular right): *salvo*, abl. neut. of *salvus*, safe, preserved; *jure*, abl. of *jus*, right: see *safe*, *jus*$^{2}$.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse; a saving fact or clause.

> They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations.
> *Eikon Basilike.*

> This same *salvo* as to the power of regaining our former position contributed much, I fear, to the equanimity with which we bore many of the hardships and humiliations of a life of toil. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

**salvo**$^{2}$ (sal'vō), *n.* [For **salva;* = D. *salvo* = G. Dan. *salve* = Sw. *salva* = F. *salve* = Sp. Pg. *salva*, < It. *salva*, a salute, salvo, < L. *salve*, hail: see *salve*$^{4}$.] 1. A general discharge of guns intended as a salute.

> Your cannons proclaimed his advent with joyous *salvos*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 523.

2. A concentrated fire from a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of breaching, etc., the simultaneous concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry, or even earthwork, producing a very destructive effect.—3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, generally expressive of honor, esteem, admiration, etc.: as, *salvos* of applause.

**salvor** (sal'vọr), *n.* [< *salve*$^{3}$, *v.*, + *-or*$^{1}$. Cf. *savior*.] One who saves a ship or goods from wreck, fire, etc. See *salvage*$^{1}$.

**salvour**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *savior*.

**salvy** (sä'vi), *a.* [< *salve*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Like salve or ointment.

**saly**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sally*$^{1}$, *sallow*$^{1}$.

**sam**$^{1}$†, *adv.* A variant of *same*.

**sam**$^{1}$ (sam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammed*, ppr. *samming*. [< ME. *sammen*, *samnen*, *somnen*, < AS. *samnian*, *gesamnian* (= OS. *samnōn* = MD. *samelen*, D. *zamelen* = OFries. *samena*, *somnia* = MLG. *samenen*, *samelen*, *sammen*, *samen*

= OHG. *samanōn*, MHG. *samenen*, *samen*, G. *sammeln* = Icel. *samna* = Sw. *samla* = Dan. *samle*), collect, gather, bring together, < *samen*, together: see *same*.] 1†. To bring together; collect; put in order.

> But *samme* oure men and make a schowte,
> So schall we beste yone foolis flaye.
>
> *York Plays*, p. 468.

2. To curdle (milk). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sam**$^{2}$ (sam), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *sam*$^{1}$.] Apparently, surety: used only in the following phrase.—**To stand sam for one**, to be answerable or be surety or security for one. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Samadera** (sam-ạ-dē'rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1802), from an E. Ind. name.] See *Samandura*.—**Samadera bark.** See *bark*$^{2}$.

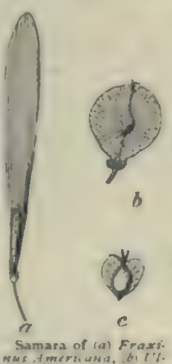
**saman**, *n.* See *Pithecolobium*.

**Samandura** (sa-man'dụ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*, formerly known as *Samadera*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with a small three- to five-parted calyx, greatly exceeded by the three to five long rigid petals; by a large obconical disk, six to ten included stamens, and four to five separated ovary-lobes with their styles united into one, and with a single pendulous ovary in each cell, the fruit being a large, dry, compressed, and rigid drupe. The 2 species are natives, one of Ceylon and the Malay archipelago, the other of Madagascar. They are small and smooth trees, with alternate undivided leaves, which are oblong, entire, and of a shining dark green. The flowers, borne in an umbel, are rather large and showy. See *karinghota* and *niepa-bark*.

**samara** (sạ-mar'ạ̈ or sam'a-rä), *n.* [L., also *samera*, the seed of the elm.] In *bot.*, a dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded fruit provided with a wing. The wing may be terminal, as in the white ash, or it may surround the entire fruit, as in the elm and birch. The maple-fruit is a double samara, or pair of such fruits conspicuously winged from the apex. It is frequently called in English a *key*. Also called *key-fruit*, *pteridium*.

**samare** (sa-mär'), *n.* [OF. *samarre*, *chamarre* (Cotgrave): see *simar*.] 1. A sort of jacket with skirts or tails extending about to the knee, worn by women in the seventeenth century.—2. Same as *simar*, in the general sense.

**samariform** (sam'ạ-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *samara*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a samara.



Samara of (*a*) *Fraxinus Americana*, (*b*) *Ulmus fulva*, and (*c*) *Betula lenta*.

**Samaritan** (sa-mar'i-tạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Samaritanus*, Samaritan, < *Samarites*, < Gr. *Σαμαρείτης*, a Samaritan, < *Σαμάρεια*, L. *Samaria*, Samaria.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Samaria, the central division of Palestine, lying north of Judea, or the city of Samaria, the capital of the kingdom of northern Israel.—2. Used by the Samaritans: applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonian exile.—**Samaritan Pentateuch.** See *Bible*, 1.

**II.** *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Samaria; specifically, one of a race settled in the cities of Samaria by the king of Assyria after the removal of the Israelites from the country (2 Ki. xvii. 24–41). Originally idolaters, they soon began to worship Jehovah, but without abandoning their former gods. They afterward became monotheists, and observed the Mosaic law very strictly, but with peculiar variations. About 409 B. C. they built a temple on Mount Gerizim, which was destroyed 130 B. C. They began to decline toward the close of the fifth century after Christ. They still exist, but are nearly extinct.

> The Jews have no dealings with the *Samaritans*.
>
> John iv. 9.

2. The language of Samaria, a compound of Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee.—3. A charitable or benevolent person: in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable Luke x. 30–37.

**Samaritanism** (sa-mar'i-tạn-izm), *n.* [< *Samaritan* + *-ism*.] 1. The claim of the Samaritans that the Jews were schismatics, the true site of God's sanctuary and worship being Mount Gerizim in Samaria (and not Mount Zion), as shown in their copy of the Pentateuch, which in Deut. xxvii. 4 reads *Gerizim* for *Ebal*.

> The Samaritans must . . . have derived their Pentateuch from the Jews after Ezra's reforms, i. e. after 444 B. C. Before that time *Samaritanism* cannot have existed in a form at all similar to that which we know.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 244.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Samaritans, or to their version of the Pentateuch, which they asserted to be older than the Jewish. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 582.—3. Charitableness; philanthropy; benevolence, like that of the good Samaritan.

> Mankind are getting mad with humanity and *Samaritanism*.
>
> *Sydney Smith*, Letters, 1844.

**Samaritan's balsam.** A mixture of wine and oil, formerly used in treating wounds.

**samarium** (sa-mā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., as if < *samarskite*.] The name given by Lecoq de Boisbaudran to a metal which he supposed he had discovered in the mineral samarskite by the aid of the spectroscope. Nothing further is known of it, nor has its existence been, as yet, definitely established.

**samaroid** (sam'ạ-roid), *a.* [< NL. *samara* + *-oid*.] Resembling a samara. See *samara*.

**samarra** (sa-mar'ạ̈), *n.* [ML., a garment worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition on their way to execution, a sanbenito: see *samare*, *simar*.] Same as *simar*.

**samarskite** (sam'ärs-kīt), *n.* [So called after a Russian named *Samarski*.] A niobate of uranium, iron, and manganese, of a velvet-black color, submetallic luster, and conchoidal fracture. It is found in the Ilmen mountains, also in considerable quantity in North Carolina. It has yielded a number of new elements, belonging especially to the yttrium group (decipium, philippium, etc.), whose properties are not as yet wholly determined.

**samatize**†, *v. t.* [< *sem-atha* (see quot.) + *-ize*.] To anathematize or excommunicate in a particular way. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> If they did not amend, they were excommunicated with a greater curse, or Anathema; and if they persisted obstinate, they did *Samatize* them. The word Anathema is sometimes taken generally, but heere for a particular kinde. Maran-atha signifieth the Lord commeth; and so doth Sem-atha. For by Sem, and more emphatically Hassem, they vsed to signifie name, meaning that Tetragrammaton and ineffable name of God now commonly pronounced Iehouah.
>
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 113.

**Samaveda** (sä-ma-vā'dạ̈), *n.* [Skt. *Sāmaveda*, < *sāman*, a Vedic stanza arranged for chanting, + *Veda*, Veda.] The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred books of India. The Samaveda means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

**sambhur**, *n.* See *sambur*.

**sambo, zambo** (sam'bō, zam'bō), *n.* [Also used as a personal name for a negro; appar. < Sp. *zambo* = Pg. *zambro*, bow-legged, < L. *scambus*, bow-legged, < Gr. *σκαμβός*, crooked, bent, bow-legged.] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

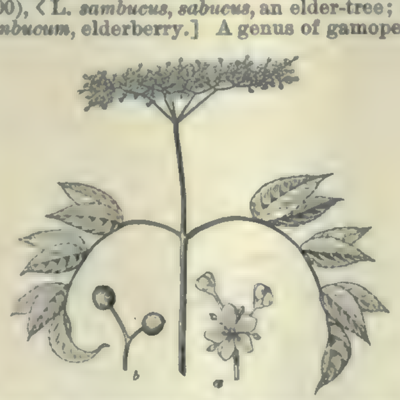
**samboo** (sam'bö), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *sambur*.

**sambook** (sam'bök), *n.* [Ar.] A kind of small vessel formerly used in western India and still on the Arabian coast. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Gloss.

**sambuca** (sam-bū'kạ̈), *n.* [L.: see *sambuke*.] Same as *sambuke*.

**Sambuceæ** (sam-bū'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1818), < *Sambucus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Loniceræ*, by the wheel-shaped regular corolla, short and deeply two- to five-cleft style, and the uniformly one-ovuled ovary-cells. It includes 3 genera and nearly 100 species, of which *Sambucus*, the elder, is the type, natives chiefly of temperate regions.

**Sambucus** (sam-bū'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sambucus*, *sabucus*, an elder-tree; cf. *sambucum*, elderberry.] A genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs, the elders, type of the tribe *Sambuceæ*, order *Caprifoliaceæ*, the honeysuckle family. It is characterized by corymbose or thyrsoid flowers having wheel-shaped corollas, five entire stamens, and an ovary with three, four, or five cells, each with a single pendulous ovule, followed in fruit by a berry-like drupe with three, four, or five small stones. It is distinguished from the related genus *Viburnum* by its more fleshy fruit, with more than one seed, and by its pinnately divided leaves. It includes 10 or 12 species, natives of temperate regions (except South Africa), also found upon mountains within the tropics. They are shrubs or trees, rarely perennial herbs, with rather thick and pithy branches, opposite pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and small white, yellow, or pinkish flowers in flat corymbs or in dense rounded masses. Among the large species is *S. glauca* of the western United States, a tree 25 feet high, the large blue-black fruit edible; also *S. Mexicana* of the southwest, 18 feet high. The flowers of *Sambucus Canadensis* are excitant and sudorific, the berries diaphoretic and aperient; the inspissated juice is used in rheumatism and syphilis, and as a laxative; the inner bark and juice of root is a hydragogue cathartic, emetic in large doses; the young leaf-buds are a violent purgative. For common species of the genus, see *elder*$^{2}$, *elderberry*, *Judas-tree*, 3, and *danewort*; see also *bloodwort*, *bour-tree*, and *hautboy*, 2.



Branch with Inflorescence of Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*).
*a*, part of the inflorescence; *b*, fruits.

**sambuke** (sam'būk), *n.* [< L. *sambuca*, < Gr. *σαμβύκη*, < Syrian *sabkā*, Heb. *sabeka*, a stringed musical instrument.] An ancient musical instrument, probably a large harp, used in Asia and introduced into Italy by the Romans. The name has been applied to various stringed instruments, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, and a triangular harp, or trigon. *Stainer and Barrett.*

> And whatsoever ye judge, this I am sure, that lutes, harps, all manner of pipes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instruments every one, which standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle, as not to be brought in and used among them which study for learning and virtue.
>
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 26.

**sambul** (sam'bul), *n.* Same as *musk-root*, 1.

**sambur** (sam'bėr), *n.* [Hind. *sambre*, < Skt. *çambara*, a kind of deer.] The Indian elk, *Rusa aristotelis*, a very large rusine deer inhabiting the hill-country of India. It stands about 5 feet high at the shoulders, and has a mane. See *Rusa*. Also *samboo*, *sambhur*.

**sam-cloth**† (sam'klôth), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *sampler-cloth*.] A sampler. *Dict. of Needle-work.*

**same**† (sām), *adv.* [< ME. *same*, *samme*, *samen*; < (*a*) AS. *same*, similarly, in the same way, used only in combination with *swā*, so, as (*swā same swā*, the same as); cf. *sam*, conj., whether, or (*sam* . . . *sam*, whether . . . or); as a prefix *sam-*, denoting agreement or combination; = OS. *sama*, *samo*, *same* = MLG. *same*, *sam* = OHG. *sama*, MHG. *same*, *sam*, adv., the same, likewise; (*b*) AS. *samen*, together, = OS. *saman* = OFries. *semin*, *samin*, *samen* = MLG. *samene* = OHG. *samant*, MHG. *sament*, *samt*, G. *samt*, *sammt*, *zu-sammen*, together, together with, = Icel. *saman* = Sw. *samman* = Dan. *sammen* = Goth. *samana*, together, = Russ. *samnu*, together; (*c*) as an adj. not in AS., but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma*, *samme* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same; = Gr. *ἅμα*, at the same time, together, *ὁμός*, the same (> *ὅμοιος*, like), = Skt. *sama*, even, like, equal; cf. Skt. *sa* (in comp.), with, *sam*, with; L. *simul*, together, *similis*, similar: see *simultaneous*, *similar*, etc.] Together.

> So ryde thay of by resoun bi the rygge bonez,
> Euenden to the haunche, that henged alle *samen*,
> & heuen hit vp al hole, & hwen hit of there.
>
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

> On foote & on faire horsse fought thei *samme*.
>
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

> For what concord han light and darke *sam*?
>
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

**same** (sām), *a.* [< ME. *same*, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma*, *samme* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *same*, *adv.*] 1. Identical numerically; one in substance; not other; always preceded by the definite article or other definitive word (*this* or *that*). In this sense, *same* is predicable only of substances (things or persons), or of other kinds of objects which, having individuality, are for the purposes of speech analogous to individual things, especially places and times. It is a relative term, implying that what comes to mind in one connection and what comes to mind in another connection are one individual or set of individuals in existence.

> The very *same* man that beguiled Master Slender of his chain cozened him of it.
>
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 37.

> There was another bridge . . . built by the *same* man at the *same* time.
>
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 29.

> The very *same* dragoons ran away at Falkirk that ran away at Preston Pans.
>
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 3.

2. Of one nature or general character; of one kind, degree, or amount: as, we see in men everywhere the *same* passions and the *same* vices; two flames that are the *same* in temperature; two bodies of the *same* dimensions; boxes that occupy the *same* space. *Same*, used in this way, expresses less a different meaning from def. 1, than a different (and often loose) mode of thinking: the thought is often that of equality rather than that of identity.

> Those things, says the Philosopher, are the *same* whose essence are one and the *same*. . . . Those things are said

?. Samogitian, name of a language mentioned under Apple in the Oxford Eng. Dict. Vol I [illegible]

to be the *same*, says the Philosopher, in number, whose matter is one and the *same*. . . . Those things are the *same* in species whose ratio of essence is one.
*Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.

I rather pity than hate Turk and Infidel, for they are of the *same* Metal and bear the *same* Stamp as I do, though the Inscriptions differ. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

It hath bin inevitably prov'd that the natural and fundamental causes of political happines in all governments are the *same*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Ignatius Loyola . . . in the great Catholic reaction bore the *same* part which Luther bore in the great Protestant movement. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

Bigotry is the *same* in every faith and every age.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

The *same* sentiment which fits us for freedom itself makes us free. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 467.

This ambiguity in the word *same*, whereby it means either individual identity or indistinguishable resemblance, has been often noticed, and from a logical or objective point of view justly complained of, as "engendering fallacies in otherwise enlightened understandings."
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

**3.** Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted: often used for the sake of emphasis or to indicate contempt or vexation.

Who is the *same*, which at my window peepes? . . .
Is it not Cinthia? *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 372.

For that *same* word, rebellion, did divide
The action of their bodies from their souls.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 194.

Afterwards they flea him, and, obseruing certaine cere monies about the flesh, eat the *same*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 425.

No one was there that could compare
With this *same* Andrew Lammie.
*Andrew Lammie* (Child's Ballads, II. 191).

**All the same**, nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of all: for all that.

We see persons make good fortunes by them *all the same*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 9.

**At the same time.** (*a*) At one time; not later. (*b*) However; nevertheless; still; yet: used to introduce a reservation, explanation, or fact not in conflict but in contrast with what has been said.

*Sir Peter.* We shall now be the happiest couple ——
*Lady T.* And never differ again?
*Sir Peter.* No, never!—though, *at the same time*, indeed, my dear Lady Teazle, you must watch your temper very seriously. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

**samel-brick** (sam'el-brik), *n.* Same as *place-brick*.

**samely** (sām'li), *a.* [< *same* + *-ly*1.] Monotonous; unvaried. [Prov. Eng.]

The earth is so *samely* that your eyes turn toward heaven. *Kinglake*, Eothen, xvii.

**sameness** (sām'nes), *n.* [< *same* + *-ness*.] **1.** The being the same; oneness; the negation of otherness; identity: as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being.—**2.** Essential resemblance; oneness of nature: as, a *sameness* of manner.

Unaltered! Alas for the *sameness*
That makes the change but more!
*Lowell*, The Dead House.

**3.** Want of variety; tedious monotony: as, the *sameness* of objects in a landscape.

He was totally unfitted for the flat *sameness* of domestic life. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xx.

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary *sameness* in the rhymes,
The phantom of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.
*Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Sameness, Identity.* *Sameness* may be internal or external; *identity* is internal or essential: as, *sameness* of personal appearance; the *identity* of Saladin with Ilderim and Adonbec. One book may be the *same* as another, but cannot be *identical* with it. Saladin and Ilderim and Adonbec were the *same* man.

**samester, samestre** (sa-mes'tėr), *n.* A variety of coral. *Simmonds.*

**samet**†, **samette**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *samite*.

**Samia** (sā'mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < L. *Samia*, fem. of *Samius*, Samian: see *Samian*.] A notable genus of bombycid moths, confined to North America, and belonging to the family *Saturniidæ*. The largest silkworm-moth native in the United States, *S. cecropia*, is an example.

**Samian** (sā'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Samius*, < *Samus*, *Samos*, < Gr. Σάμος, the island of Samos.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Ægean Sea, west of Asia Minor, now forming a principality tributary to Turkey.

Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine.
*Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

**Samian earth**, the name of an argillaceous earth found in the island of Samos, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent.—**Samian letter.** Same as *Pythagorean letter*. See *Pythagorean*.

When Reason doubtful, like the *Samian letter*,
Points him two ways. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 151.

**Samian stone**, a stone found in the island of Samos, used for polishing by goldsmiths, etc.—**Samian ware**, a name given to an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian earth or other fine earth. The vases are of a bright-red or black color, covered with a lustrous silicious glaze, with separately molded ornaments attached to them.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Samos. Also *Samiot*, *Samiote*.

**Samidæ** (sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Samus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, typified by the genus *Samus*, whose characteristic megascleres or skeletal spicules are trifid at both ends.

**samiel** (sā'mi-el), *n.* [< Turk. *samyeli*, a poisonous wind, < *samm*, *semm* (< Ar. *samm*), poison, + *yel*, wind. Cf. *simoom*.] The simoom.

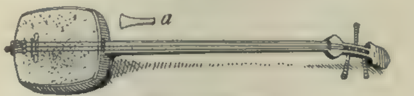
Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind.
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh.

The cold wind that frequently during winter sweeps the continent of North America from north to south is more deadly than any hot wind, even than the half-fabulous *Samiel* or Simoom.
*J. K. Laughton*, in Modern Meteorology, p. 50.

**Samiot, Samiote** (sā'mi-ot, -ōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Σαμιώτης, < Σάμος, Samos: see *Samian*.] Same as *Samian*.

**samiri**, *n.* Same as *saimiri*.

**samisen** (sam'i-sen), *n.* [Jap.] A guitar or banjo of three strings, used by the Japanese.



Samisen. *a*, plectrum.

**samite** (sam'it), *n.* [< ME. *samite*, *samyte*, *samit*, *samet*, *samette*, < OF. *samit*, *samyt*, *samet*, *sammit*, *samis*, *sami*, *samy* = Pr. *samit* = Sp. *xamete* = It. *sciamito* = MHG. *samīt*, *samāt*, *sammet*, *samite*, G. *sammet*, *sammt*, *samt*, velvet, < ML. *examitum*, *exametum*, also, after Rom., *samitum*, prop. **hexamitum*, samite, = Russ. *aksamitŭ*, velvet, < MGr. ἑξάμιτον, samite, lit. 'six-threaded,' < Gr. ἕξ, six (= E. *six*), + μίτος, a thread of the woof. Cf. *dimity*, lit. 'two-threaded,' and Sp. *terciopelo*, Pg. *terciopello*, velvet, lit. 'three-piled.'] Originally, a heavy silk material each thread of which was supposed to be twisted of six fibers; later, rich heavy silk material of any kind, especially that which had a satin-like gloss.

Ful yonge he was and mery of thought,
And in *samette* with briddes wrought.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 836.

In widewes habit large of *samyt* broune.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 109.

In silken *samite* she was light arayd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 13.

To say of any silken tissue that it was "examitum" or "*samit*" meant that it was six-threaded, and therefore costly and splendid. . . . This splendid web was often so thick and strong that each string, whether it happened to be of hemp or of silk, had in the warp six threads, while the weft was of flat gold shreds.
*S. K. Handbook*, Textile Fabrics, p. 25.

**samlet** (sam'let), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *salmonet*, dim. of *salmon*.] A salmonet; a parr; a young salmon of the first year.

It is said that, after he is got into the sea, he becomes, from a *Samlet* not so big as a Gudgeon, to be a Salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes to be a goose.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 7.

**sammet**†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sam*1.

**sammier** (sam'i-ėr), *n.* In *tanning*, a machine for pressing water from skins. *E. H. Knight.*

**sammy** (sam'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammied*, ppr. *sammying*. In *leather-manuf.*, to damp (skins) with cold water in the process of dressing.

**samnet**†, *v.* See *sam*1.

**Samnite** (sam'nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Samnis* (*Samnit-*), pl. *Samnites*, of or pertaining to Samnium, a native of Samnium, also a gladiator so called (see def.), < *Samnium*, a country of Italy whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines, as if **Sabinium*, < *Sabinus*, Sabine: see *Sabine*1.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Samnium, a country of ancient Italy.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Samnium.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a class of gladiators, so called because they were armed like the natives of Samnium. They were distinguished especially by bearing the oblong shield, or scutum.

**Samoan** (sa-mō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Samoa* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samoa (also called the Samoan or Navigators' Islands), an island kingdom of the Pacific, lying about latitude 14° south, longitude 169° to 173° west. It is under the supervision of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.—**Samoan dove** or **pigeon**, the tooth-billed pigeon. See cut under *Didunculus*.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Samoa.

**Samoleæ** (sā-mō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Samolus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, embracing the single genus *Samolus*.

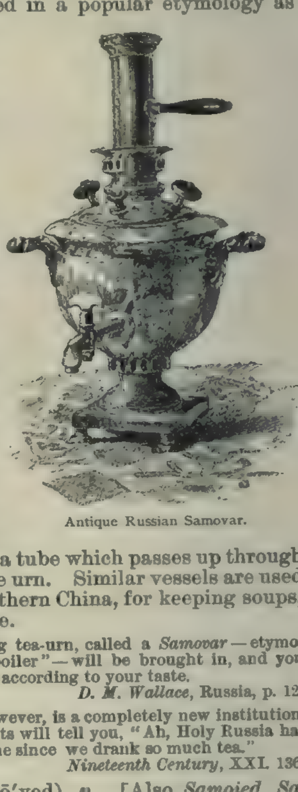
**Samolus** (sam'ō-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *samolus*, a plant, supposed to be *Anemone Pulsatilla*, or *Samolus Valerandi* (the brookweed): a word of Celtic origin.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, constituting the tribe *Samoleæ*. It is characterized by a calyx with five-cleft persistent border, a perigynous corolla with five rounded and imbricated lobes and a short tube bearing five stamens, which are alternate with as many slender staminodes. There are about 8 species, of which one, *S. Valerandi*, the brookweed or water-pimpernel, is cosmopolitan, the others being natives mostly of the shores south of the tropics. They are smooth herbs with round stems, sometimes shrubby below, bearing alternate entire leaves, often principally in a rosette at the base. The small white flowers form terminal racemes or corymbs, and are followed by roundish five-valved capsules with many minute globose or angled seeds.

**Samosatenian** (sam″ō-sa-tē'ni-an), *n.* [< LL. *Samosatenus*, of Samosata, < *Samosata*, neut. pl. (LL. also fem. sing.), < Gr. Σαμόσατα, neut. pl., Samosata, the capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates.] A follower of Paul of Samosata, Bishop of Antioch in the third century. See *Paulian*.

**Samothracian** (sam-ō-thrā'sian), *a.* [< *Samothrace* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Samothrace, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey.

**samoun**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *salmon*.

**samovar** (sam'ō-vär), *n.* [< Russ. *samovarŭ*, a tea-urn; regarded in a popular etymology as lit. 'self-boiler' (cf. L. *authepsa*, < Gr. αὐθέψης, a kind of urn for cooking, lit. 'self-cooker'), as if < *samŭ* (in comp. *samo-*), self, + *bariti*, boil; but prob. < Tatar *sanabar*, a tea-urn. The Calmuck *sanamur* is from the Russ. word.] A copper urn used in Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, and elsewhere, in which water is kept boiling for use when required for making tea, live charcoal being placed in a tube which passes up through the center of the urn. Similar vessels are used in winter in northern China, for keeping soups, etc., hot at table.



Antique Russian Samovar.

A huge, steaming tea-urn, called a *Samovar*—etymologically, a "self-boiler"—will be brought in, and you will make your tea according to your taste.
*D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 12.

The *samovar*, however, is a completely new institution, and the old peasants will tell you, "Ah, Holy Russia has never been the same since we drank so much tea."
*Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 136.

**Samoyed** (sa-mō'yed), *n.* [Also *Samoied*, *Samoide*, and formerly *Samoed*, *Samoyt*; < Russ. *Samoyedŭ*.] One of a race inhabiting the northern coast of Asia and eastern Europe, and belonging to the Ural-Altaic family.

The *Samoyt*, or *Samoed*, hath his name, as the Russe saith, of eating himselfe; as if they had sometime beene Canibals. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

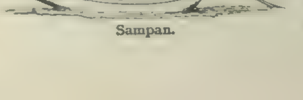
**Samoyedic** (sam-ō-yed'ik), *a.* [< *Samoyed* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds.

**samp** (samp), *n.* [< Massachusetts Ind. *saupac*, *sāpac*, lit. made soft, thinned.] Indian corn coarsely ground or broken by pounding; a kind of hominy; also, a porridge made of it. [U. S.]

Nawsaump is a kind of meal pottage unparched. From this the English call their *samp*; which is the Indian corn beaten and boiled.
*Roger Williams*, quoted in Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., [IV. 188.

Give us the bowl of *samp* and milk,
By homespun beauty poured!
*Whittier*, The Corn-Song.

**sampan, sanpan** (sam'pan, san'pan), *n.* [< Chin. *san*, *sam*, three, + *pan*, a board; otherwise of Malay origin.] A small boat used on the coasts of China, Japan, and

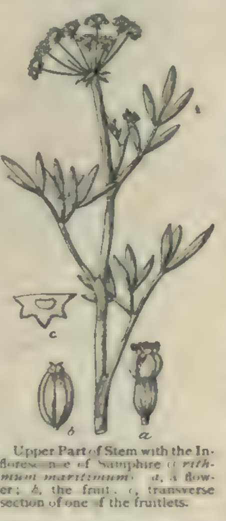


Sampan.

Java, corresponding to the skiff of Europe and America, and propelled with either sculls or a sail. It is sometimes provided with a fore-and-aft roofing of mats, affording shelter and habitation for a family.

**sampfen-wood** (samp′-fen-wu̇d), *n.* Same as *sapan-wood.*

**samphire** (sam′fir or sam′fėr), *n.* [A corruption (appar. simulating *camphire* for *camphor*) of early mod. E. *sampire, sampere, sampier,* < OF. *saint pierre* (i. e. *herbe de Saint Pierre*, St. Peter's herb), < L. *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*), + LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, < πέτρος, a stone, πέτρα, a rock: see *saint* and *pier*.] A succulent umbelliferous herb, *Crithmum maritimum*, growing in clefts of rocks close to the sea in western Europe and through the Mediterranean region. The young leaves are highly esteemed for making pickles. Various other maritime plants are named from it. In America *Salicornia* is sometimes so called.



Upper Part of Stem with the Inflorescence of Samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, transverse section of one of the fruitlets.

> Sometimes for change they [the people of Lesbos] will scale the rocks for *Sampier*, and search the bottome of the lesse deep seas for a little fish shaped like a burre.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

**Golden samphire,** a plant, *Inula crithmoides*, with golden flowers and thick stems, resembling and said to have been used like samphire. See *Inula*. **Jamaica samphire.** (*a*) *Batis maritima*, a chenopodiaceous salt weed of the West Indian and Florida coasts. (*b*) *Borrichia arborescens*, a maritime shrub of the West Indies.—**Longwood samphire.** See *Pharnaceum*. **Rock-samphire,** the common samphire. (See also *marsh-samphire*.)

**sampi** (sam′pī), *n.* [< Gr. σαμπῖ, < σάν, san, + πῖ, pi.] A character, ϡ, representing a Phenician sibilant in early Dorian (Greek) use, and called *san*, but retained later only as a numeral sign, with *pi* added to its name, because of the resemblance of the character in form to a Greek π (pi). Its value as a numeral was 900.

**samplary**†, *n.* [ME. *saumplarie*, by apheresis from **esaumplarie*, later *examplary, exemplary*: see *exemplary*, *n.*, and cf. *sampler*.] An exemplar; a pattern.

> Thauh men maden bokes God was here maister,
> And seynte spirit the *saumplarie* and seide what men sholde wryte.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 47.

**sample** (sam′pl), *n.* [< ME. *sample, saumple*, by apheresis from *asaumple, esaumple*, < OF. *essample, example*, also *ensample*, example: see *example, ensample*, of which *sample* is a doublet.] **1**†. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern; an example; an instance.

> A *sample* to the youngest, to the more mature
> A glass that feated them.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 48.

> Thus he concludes: and ev'ry hardy knight
> His *sample* followed.
> *Fairfax.*

**2.** A part of anything taken at random out of a large quantity and presented for inspection or intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a representative specimen: as, a *sample* of cloth, of wheat, of spirits, of wines, etc. Samples of textile fabrics are used extensively in retail as well as wholesale business, and in the large cities there are business houses most of whose dealings are with out-of-town customers by means of samples. Such samples are oblong, about twice as long as wide, and are generally stitched or pinned into little packages like books. Samples for wholesale trade are usually pasted or glued upon pattern-cards or pattern-books. See *pattern-card, pattern-book.*

> A *sample* is better than a description.
> *Jefferson*, To John Jay (Correspondence, II. 419).

> Though sickly *samples* of the exuberant whole.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 761.

> In courtship everything is regarded as provisional and preliminary, and the smallest *sample* of virtue or accomplishment is taken to guarantee delightful stores which the broad leisure of marriage will reveal.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. xx.

> The quality of Oils shall be subject to specific contracts as per *sample*, and shall be sold by gauge or weight.
> *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 294.

=**Syn. 2.** *Specimen, Sample.* See *specimen.*

**sample** (sam′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sampled*, ppr. *sampling*. [< *sample*, *n*. Cf. *example*, *v*.] **1**†. To place side by side with something else closely similar, for the purpose of comparison or illustration.

> You being both so excellent, 'twere pity
> If such rare pieces should not be conferr'd
> And *sampled* together.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 1.

> She would have had you to have *sampled* you
> With one within, that they are now a teaching,
> And does pretend to your rank.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

> Lest this should be wholly attributed to Pilate's cruelty, without due respect had of the omnipotent justice, he [Christ] *samples* it with another—of eighteen men miscarrying by the fall of a tower.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 166.

**2.** To match; imitate; follow the pattern or method of.

> Shew me but one hair of his head or beard,
> That I may *sample* it.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iv. 2.

> Walla by chance was in a meadow by,
> Learning to *sample* earth's embroidery.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

**3.** To select, or take at random, a sample or specimen of; hence, to try or test by examining or using a specimen or sample: as, to *sample* sugar or grain; to *sample* wine.

> Chaucer never shows any signs of effort, and it is a main proof of his excellence that he can be so inadequately *sampled* by detached passages.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 281.

> It is difficult to compel the hydrochloric acid maker to *sample* this water in the ordinary way.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 146.

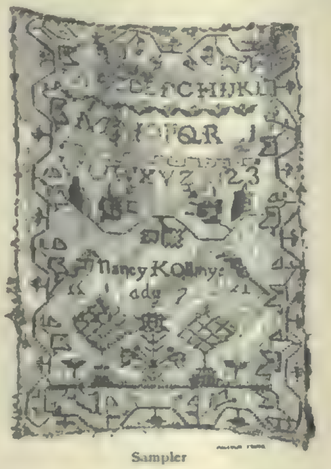
**sample-card** (sam′pl-kärd), *n.* Same as *pattern-card*, 1.

**sample-cutter** (sam′pl-kut″ėr), *n.* Rotary shears in the form of a sharp-edged disk rolling on a table against a fixed edge. It cuts from a roll of cloth narrow strips to form samples of the goods.

**sampler** (sam′plėr), *n.* [< ME. *saumpler, samplere*, a sampler, by apheresis for **esampler, exampleir*: see *exampler* and *exemplar*, of which *sampler* is a doublet. Cf. also *samplary, exemplary*, *n.*] **1**†. An exemplar; a pattern.

> Sundry precedents and *samplers* of indiscretion and weakness.
> *Ford*, Line of Life, Pref.

**2.** A piece of embroidery, worsted-work, or the like. Originally, such a piece of work done to fix and retain a pattern considered of value; or, in some cases, a large piece of cloth or canvas upon which many patterns were worked side by side; more recently, a similar piece of needlework intended merely to exhibit the skill of a beginner, and often framed and hung up for show. Samplers of this sort often included Bible texts, verses, and the like.



Sampler

> We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
> Have with our needles created both one flower,
> Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 205.

> In Niles cleer Crystall shee doth Iordan see;
> In Memphis, Salem; and vn-warily
> Her hand (vnbidden) in her *Sampler* sets
> The King of Inda's Name and Counterfets.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

> Come, bring your *sampler*, and with art
> Draw in 't a wounded heart.
> *Herrick*, The Wounded Heart.

> The best room
> . . . bookless, pictureless
> Save the inevitable *sampler* hung
> Over the fireplace.
> *Whittier*, Among the Hills, Prel.

**3.** One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples for the inspection of merchants, etc.

> The modern practice of buying and selling ore through men known as public *samplers* is constantly growing in favor.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 950.

> If buyer fails to attend to the same [notice to attend to inspection] within a reasonable time, it shall be the duty of any two members of the Committee on Lard, upon proof of such notice and failure, without fees, to appoint a *sampler* to sample the Lard for delivery on that notice, and his inspection shall be final on that delivery.
> *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 172.

**sample-room** (sam′pl-röm), *n.* **1.** A room where samples are kept and shown.—**2.** A place where liquor is sold by the glass; a bar-room; a grog-shop. [Vulgar euphemism, U. S.]

**sample-scale** (sam′pl-skāl), *n.* A very accurately balanced lever-scale, weighing correctly to ten-thousandths of a pound. It is used to weigh small proportional quantities of articles, in order to determine their weight in bulk.

**sample-spigot** (sam′pl-spig″ot), *n.* A small faucet inserted through a cask-head.

**sampling-tube** (sam′pling-tūb), *n.* A drop-tube, pipette, or liquor-thief used for drawing out small quantities of liquor. Also called *tâte-vin, thief-tube, velinche,* or *wine-taster.*

**Sampsæan** (samp-sē′an), *n.* [< Gr. Σαμψαῖοι, Sampsæans, < Heb. *shemesh*, the sun.] One of an early school of Jewish Christians, often identified with the Elcesaites.

> And in worshipping of the Sunne, whereof they were called *Sampsæans*, or Sunner, Sunmen, as Epiphanius interpreteth that name.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

**sampson-post** (samp′sọn-pōst), *n.* Same as *samson-post.*

**sampsuchine**†, *n.* [< L. *sampsuchinus* (< Gr. σαμψύχινος), of marjoram, < *sampsūchum, sampsūchus, sampsūcum* (> Sp. *sampsuco* = OF. *sampsuc*), < Gr. σάμψῡχον, σάμψουχον, σάμψυχος, a foreign name of marjoram.] Sweet marjoram.

> I savour no *sampsuchine* in it.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**samshoo, samshu** (sam′shö), *n.* [Chin., lit. 'thrice fired or distilled'; < *san, sam*, three, + *shao*, fire, boil.] An ardent spirit resembling Batavia arrack, distilled by the Chinese from rice or from large millet. The name is also applied in China to all spirituous liquors, such as gin, whisky, and brandy. See *rice-wine.*

**samson-post** (sam′sọn-pōst), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Samson* the strong man, the champion of the Hebrews (Judges xiv.–xvi.).] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A notched stanchion used in the hold of a merchant ship for fixing purchases or screws in stowing cargo. (*b*) A stanchion fixed between the decks of a man-of-war as an attachment for a purchase-block or leading-block. (*c*) In whaling, a heavy upright timber, firmly secured in the deck, and extending about two feet above it, to which the fluke-chain or fluke-rope was formerly made fast when the whale was towed in to be cut. Most whalemen now make the rope fast to the bitts. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 311.—**2.** The upright post supporting the walking-beam in the rope-drilling apparatus used in the Pennsylvania oil-region. See cut under *oil-derrick.*

Also written *sampson-post.*

**samurai** (sam′ö̤-rī), *sing.* and *pl.* [Jap.] The military class of Japan during the continuance of the feudal system there, including both daimios, or territorial nobles, and their vassals or military retainers, but more particularly the latter, or one of them; a military retainer of a daimio; a two-sworded man, or two-sworded men collectively. The samurai were both the soldiers and the scholars of Japan.

> Below the classes already mentioned were the great bulk of the *samurai*, the two-sworded military retainers, who were supported by their lords. . . . They were reckless, idle fellows, acknowledging no obeisance but to their lord.
> *F. O. Adams*, Hist. of Japan, I. 76.

> Among all the privileges which the *samurai* enjoyed over the common man, there was none that he prized more highly than the right, indeed the duty, of carrying a sword. . . . The *samurai* never went without his sword, and even a boy going to school had one buckled on.
> *J. J. Rein*, Japan, p. 327.

**Samyda** (sam′i-dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. σημύδα, supposed to be the birch-tree.] A genus of shrubs, type of the order *Samydaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Casearieæ*. It is characterized by a colored and bell-shaped calyx-tube bearing four to six unequal lobes, by the absence of petals and staminodes, by its eight to thirteen monadelphous stamens and its free ovary with very numerous ovules on three to five parietal placentæ, the style single with a capitate stigma. The 2 species, natives of the West Indies, are shrubs bearing two-ranked alternate oblong leaves, which are covered with pellucid dots. The large white, rose-colored, or greenish flowers are borne singly or few in the axils, and followed by a hard roundish fruit with numerous angled seeds each with a fleshy aril. See *cloven-berry.*

**Samydaceæ** (sam-i-dā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Samyda* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Calycifloræ* and cohort *Passiflorales*. It is characterized by similarity of the petals and the sepals, or by their absence, and by the usually undivided style and stigma, a sessile one-celled ovary generally free from the calyx, oblong or angled seeds always fewer than the ovules, with a hard and dark outer coat covered by a thin and fleshy or torn aril, and containing copious albumen. The stamens are in one or several rows, more often numerous, frequently alternate with staminodes, equidistant or clustered opposite the petals, their slender filaments either free or more or less united. The order differs from the *Passifloraceæ* only in habit and the lack of a corona. It includes about 160 species, belonging to 25 genera, all tropical. They are smooth or hairy trees or shrubs, with alternate and two-ranked undivided leaves, and inconspicuous flowers. The typical genus is *Samyda*.

**Samydeæ** (sạ-mid'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Friedrich Gaertner, 1807), < *Samyda* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Samydaceæ*.

**san** (san), *n.* [Gr. *σάν*.] See *sampi* and *episemon*, 2.

**sana** (sä'nä̤), *n.* [Peruv. (?).] A kind of Peruvian tobacco. *Treas. of Bot.*

**sanability** (san-a̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sanable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Sanable character or condition; curableness; sanableness. *Imp. Dict.*

**sanable** (san'a̤-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *sanable* = Pg. *sanavel* = It. *sanabile*, < L. *sanabilis*, curable, remediable, < *sanare*, cure, make sound: see *sanation*.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy; curable.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref. (*Latham.*)

**sanableness** (san'a̤-bl-nes), *n.* Sanability. *Imp. Dict.*

**sanap**, *n.* Same as *savenape*.

**sanatarium, sanatary** (san-a̤-tā'ri-um, san'a̤-tā̤-ri), *n.* Erroneous forms of *sanatorium*, *sanatory*.

**sanation†** (sā-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [= It. *sanazione* (> It. *sanare*), < L. *sanatio(n-)*, a healing or curing, < *sanare*, heal, make sound, < *sanus*, sound, healthy: see *sane*$^{1}$.] A healing or curing; cure.

But the *sanation* of this brain-sick malady is very difficult. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 473.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wiseman*, Surgery. (*Latham.*)

**sanative** (san'a̤-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *sanativo*, < ML. *sanativus*, serving to heal, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal: see *sanation*.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal; sanatory.

It hath been noted by the ancients that wounds which are made with brass heal more easily than wounds made with iron. The cause is for that brass hath in it selfe a *sanative* vertue. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 787.

The doctor . . . declared him much better, which he imputed to that *sanative* soporiferous draught. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 16.

Thine be such converse strong and *sanative*,
A ladder for thy spirit to reascend
To health and joy and pure contentedness.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

**sanativeness** (san'a̤-tiv-nes), *n.* Healing property or power.

There is an obscure Village in this County, neare St. Neot's, called Haile-weston, whose very name soundeth something of *sanativeness* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Huntingdon, II. 98. (*Davies.*)

**sanatorial** (san-a̤-tō'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *sanatory* + *-al*.] Same as *sanatory*. [Rare.]

**sanatorium** (san-a̤-tō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., also, erroneously, *sanatarium* (also *sanitarium*, with ref. to L. *sanitas*, health); neut. of LL. *sanatorius*, giving health: see *sanatory*.] **1.** A place to which people go for the sake of health; a locality to which people resort to regain health; also, a house, hotel, or medical institution in such a locality, designed to accommodate invalids: specifically applied to military stations on the mountains or tablelands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans.

Simla, a British *sanatorium* in the northwest of India. *Chambers's Encyc.*

**2.** A hospital, usually a private hospital for the treatment of patients who are not beyond the hope of cure.

**sanatory** (san'a̤-tọ-ri), *a.* [= It. *sanatorio*, < LL. *sanatorius*, giving health, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal: see *sanation*. The word is often confused with *sanitary*, q. v.] Conducive to health; healing; curing. =**Syn.** See *sanitary*.

**sanbenito** (san-be-nē'tō), *n.* [= F. *sanebenit* = It. *sanbenito*, < Sp. Pg. *sambenito*, the sanbenito, so called because the garment was of the same cut as that worn by the members of the order of St. Benedict; < Sp. *San Benito*, St. Benedict, founder of the order of Benedictines: see *benedict*, *benedictine*. The word has also been explained, absurdly, as if intended for (Sp.) **saco benito*, 'blessed sack,' said to have been orig. a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.] A garment worn by persons under trial by the Inquisition when brought into public view at an auto de fe either for recantation and subsequent pardon after penance, or for punishment by hanging, flogging, or burning alive. Some writers describe it as a hat, others as a sort of cassock or loose overgarment, and it is generally asserted to have been decorated with red flames or grotesque figures either painted or applied in thin material.

There are few who have fallen into the Gripes of the Inquisition do scape the Rack, or the *San-benito*, which is a strait yellow Coat without Sleeves, having the Pourtrait of the Devil painted up and down in black. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

What you tell us of knights-errant is all invention and lies; and, if their histories must not be burnt, at least they deserve to wear each of them a *Sanbenito*, or some badge whereby they may be known to be infamous. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

**sance-bell†** (sans'bel), *n.* [Also *saints' bell*, *sancte-bell*, *sauncing-bell*, prop. *Sanctus bell*: so called because orig. rung at the *Sanctus*. See *saints' bell*, under *bell*$^{1}$, *n.*] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*$^{1}$.

Ring out your *sance-bells*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

I thank God, I am neither so profanely uncharitable as to send him to the *sance-bell*, to truss up his life with a trice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

**sancho**$^{1}$ (sang'kō), *n.* A musical instrument of the guitar class, used by negroes. The body consists of a hollowed piece of wood with a long neck, over which are stretched strings of vegetable fiber, which are tuned by means of sliding rings.

**Sancho**$^{2}$ (sang'kō), *n.* In the game of Sancho-Pedro, the nine of trumps.

**Sancho-Pedro** (sang'kō-pē'drō), *n.* A game of cards in which the Sancho or 9-spot of trumps counts 9, the Pedro or 5-spot of trumps 5, and the knave and 10-spot (or game) of trumps and the highest and lowest trump-cards played (called *high* and *low* respectively) 1 each. In playing the value of the cards is the same as in whist. The person whose deal it is has the privilege of either selling to the highest bidder the right to make the trump, or of refusing all bids; in either case, the person who buys or the one who declines to sell must make at least as much as was bid or refused, or he is "set back" the number of points so offered or declined. The game is usually 100 points.

**sanct†**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *saint*$^{1}$.

Here enter not vile bigots, . . .
Cursed snakes, dissembling varlets, seeming *sancts*.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 54.

**sanctanimity** (sangk-ta̤-nim'i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *sanctus*, holy, + *animus*, the mind. Cf. *longanimity*, *magnanimity*, etc.] Holiness of mind.

A hath, or a thou, delivered with conventional unction, now well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 17.

**sancte-bell†** (sangk'te-bel), *n.* [Corruption of *Sanctus bell*.] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*$^{1}$.

**sanctificate** (sangk'ti-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanctificated*, ppr. *sanctificating*. [< LL. *sanctificatus*, pp. of *sanctificare*, sanctify: see *sanctify*.] To sanctify. [Rare.]

Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost *sanctificating*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

**sanctificate†**, *a.* [ME., < LL. *sanctificatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sanctified; holy.

O Ioseph, *sanctificate* is thy fyrst foundation,
Thy parentycle may be praysed of vs all.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

**sanctification** (sangk"ti-fi-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *sanctificatio(n-)*, a sanctification, < *sanctificare*, pp. *sanctificatus*, sanctify: see *sanctify*.] **1.** The act of sanctifying or making holy; in *theol.*, the act of God's grace by which the affections are purified and the soul is cleansed from sin and consecrated to God. In Protestant theology, regeneration, or the awakening of spiritual life in the heart, is regarded as an instantaneous act; while sanctification, or the perfecting of that life, is generally regarded as a gradual and progressive work, never completed in this life. The doctrine of perfect sanctification, sometimes also called the *doctrine of holiness*, held by a comparatively small number, is the doctrine that men may be and sometimes are perfected in holiness in the present life, and wholly, unreservedly, and undeviatingly consecrated to do the divine will, so that they are freed from all sin, though not from all mistakes or errors in judgment.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 Thes. ii. 13.

**2.** The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.—**3.** Consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it; after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

**sanctified** (sangk'ti-fīd), *p. a.* [< *sanctify* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services; hence, affecting holiness; sanctimonious: as, a *sanctified* whine.

He finds no character so *sanctified* that has not its failings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxvii.

**sanctifiedly** (sangk-ti-fī'ed-li), *adv.* Sanctimoniously.

He never looks upon us but with a sigh, . . . tho' we simper never so *sanctifiedly*. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii. (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 371).

**sanctifier** (sangk'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; specifically [*cap.*], in *theol.*, the Holy Spirit.

**sanctify** (sangk'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanctified*, ppr. *sanctifying*. [< ME. *sanctifien*, < OF. *sanctifier*, *saintefier*, F. *sanctifier* = Pr. *sanctificar*, *sanctifiar* = Sp. Pg. *santificar* = It. *santificare*, < LL. *sanctificare*, make holy, sanctify, < L. *sanctus*, holy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *saint*$^{1}$ and *-fy*.] **1.** To make holy or clean, either ceremonially or morally and spiritually; purify or free from sin.

Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might *sanctify* and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word. Eph. v. 26.

Wherefore Jesus also, that he might *sanctify* the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate. Heb. xiii. 12.

**2.** To consecrate; set apart from a common to a sacred use; hallow or render sacred; invest with a sacred or elevated character: said of things or persons.

God blessed the seventh day, and *sanctified* it. Gen. ii. 3.

Whether is greater, the gold or the temple that *sanctifieth* the gold? Mat. xxiii. 17.

Say ye of him, whom the Father hath *sanctified*, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? John x. 36.

A deep religious sentiment *sanctified* the thirst for liberty. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

**3.** To make efficient as a means of holiness; render productive of spiritual blessing.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*

The church is nourished and fed by the power of Christ's life, and *sanctified*, that is, perfected in her unity with him, by his truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 496.

**4.** To make free from guilt; give a religious or a legal sanction to.

That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law.
*Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 164.

**5.** To keep pure; render inviolable.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 246.

**6.** To celebrate or confess as holy.

*Sanctify* the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. Isa. viii. 13.

=**Syn.** To hallow.

**sanctifyingly** (sangk'ti-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

**sanctiloquent** (sangk-til'ọ-kwe̤nt), *a.* [< L. *sanctus*, holy, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. LL. *sanctiloquus*, speaking holily.] Discoursing on heavenly things. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sanctimonial†** (sangk-ti-mō'ni-a̤l), *a.* [< LL. *sanctimonialis*, holy, pious, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] Same as *sanctimonious*.

**sanctimonious** (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< ML. **sanctimoniosus*, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] **1†.** Possessing sanctity; sacred; holy; saintly; religious.

*Sanctimonious* ceremonies . . .
With full and holy rite. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 16.

*Sanctimonious* customes, which of olde
Haue by grave counsels to a godlie end . . .
Been instituted. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

**2.** Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity.

The *sanctimonious* pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 7.

*Sanctimonious* avarice. *Milton.*

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and *sanctimonious* appearance opened the door. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, ii. 7.

**sanctimoniously** (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* **1†.** Sacredly; religiously.

You know, dear lady,
Since you were mine, how truly I have lov'd you,
How *sanctimoniously* observ'd your honour.
*Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, i. 1.

**2.** In a sanctimonious or affectedly sacred manner.

**sanctimoniousness** (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Sanctimonious character or condition.

**sanctimony** (sangk'ti-mō-ni), *n.* [< OF. *sanctimonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *santimonia*, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness, sacredness, virtuousness, < *sanctus*, holy, + suffix *-monia*: see *saint*$^1$ and *-mony.*] **1†.** Piety; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity.

It came into my Mind that, to arrive at universal Holiness all at once, I would take a Journey to the holy Land, and so would return Home with a Back-Load of *Sanctimony*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 352.

Her pretence is a pilgrimage; . . . which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 59.

Cardinal Carolus Borremæus . . . [was] greatly reverenced in his time for the purity & *sanctimony* of his life. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 117.

**2.** The external appearance of devoutness; labored show of goodness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.

**sanction** (sangk'shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sanction* = Sp. *sancion* = Pg. *sancção* = It. *sanzione*, < L. *sanctio(n-)*, the act of ordaining or decreeing as sacred or inviolable, a decree, ordinance, sanction, < *sancire*, pp. *sanctus*, render sacred: see *saint*$^1$.] **1.** The act of making sacred; the act of rendering authoritative as law; the act of decreeing or ratifying; the act of making binding, as by an oath.

Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in.
Here I begin the sacrament to all.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *T. Baker*, On Learning.

If they were no laws to them, nor decreed and made sacred by *sanction*, promulgation, and appendant penalties, they could not so oblige them as to become the rule of virtue or vice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Pref., I. 9.

**2.** A decree; an ordinance; a law: as, the pragmatic *sanction*.

Love's power, we see,
Is Nature's *sanction*, and her first decree.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 330.

**3.** The conferring of authority upon an opinion, practice, or sentiment; confirmation or support derived from public approval, from exalted testimony, or from the countenance of a person or body commanding respect.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

Religion gave her *sanction* to that intense and unquenchable animosity. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Gown and Sword
And Law their threefold *sanction* gave.
*Whittier*, Astræa at the Capitol.

**4.** A provision of a law which enforces obedience by the enactment of rewards or penalties, called respectively *remuneratory* and *punitive sanctions;* hence, in utilitarian ethics, the knowledge of the pleasurable or painful consequences of an act, as making it moral or immoral.

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced: that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

A *Sanction* then is a source of obligatory powers or motives: that is, of pains and pleasures; which, according as they are connected with such or such modes of conduct, operate, and are indeed the only things which can operate, as motives.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, iii. 2, note.

The fear of death is generally considered as one of the strongest of our feelings. It is the most formidable *sanction* which legislators have been able to devise.
*Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

The internal *sanction* of duty, whatever our standard of duty may be, is one and the same — a feeling in our own mind, a pain, more or less intense, attendant on a violation of duty. *J. S. Mill*, Utilitarianism.

The consequences which an action done here may have in the unseen world are the *sanctions* attached to it.
*Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

**External sanction**, the knowledge of a fact in the external world which will result from an act either always or in the long run, and so produce pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act.—**Internal sanction**, the knowledge of mental reflection upon an act, productive of pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act.—**Legal sanction**, the knowledge that a penalty will probably be inflicted by a court for an act, as an inducement to refrain from that act.—**Moral sanction**, according to Bentham, the knowledge of how one's neighbors will take a given act, as a motive for doing or not doing it. Less strict utilitarians, as Mill, admit an internal sanction as moral. Non-utilitarian moralists often use the phrase *moral sanction*, but with no determinate signification. Thus, the intuitionalist Calderwood (Handbook of Moral Philos., I. ii. 4, § 7) says: "*Sanction* is a confirmation of the moral character of an action, which follows it in experience." This makes *sanction* in this phrase mean not a reward or punishment, but an attestation. On the other hand, the evolutionist Stephen (Science of Ethics, X. i. 2) says: "According to my argument, the primary and direct incidence, if I may say so, of *moral sanctions* is upon the social organism, whilst the individual is only indirectly and secondarily affected." That is to say, races in which certain instincts are weak are unfitted to cope with other races, and go under; so that a *moral sanction* is a remote consequence of a line of behavior tending by natural selection to reinforce certain instincts.—**Physical sanction**, the knowledge that pleasure or pain will generally result from a given line of conduct by the operation of causes purely natural.—**Political sanction**, the hope of favor or fear of hostility on the part of a government as the consequence of, and thus a motive for or against, certain conduct.—**Popular sanction**, the knowledge that the people, in their private and individual capacity, will regard with favor or disfavor a person who acts in a given way, as a motive for or against such action. Bentham regards this as the same as *moral sanction*.—**Pragmatic sanction.** See *pragmatic*.—**Psychological sanction**, the knowledge that certain conduct, if found out, will act upon a certain mind or certain minds to cause those persons to confer pleasure or inflict pain upon the person who pursues such conduct, this knowledge being considered as a motive for or against that conduct.—**Punitive sanction**, the attachment of a penalty to a legal offense.—**Religious sanction**, the belief that God attaches rewards and punishments to his laws as a motive for obeying him.—**Remuneratory sanction**, the promise, as by a government, of a reward as an incitement to attempt a certain performance.—**Social sanction.** Same as *popular sanction*. =**Syn. 1** and **3.** Authorization, countenance, support, warrant.

**sanction** (sangk'shọn), *v. t.* [< *sanction*, *n.*] **1.** To give authoritative permission or approval to; ratify; confirm; invest with validity or authority.

They entered into a covenant *sanctioned* by all the solemnities of religion usual on these occasions.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

If Spinoza and Hobbes were accused of Atheism, each of them *sanctioned* his speculations by the sacred name of theology. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 21.

**2.** To give countenance or support to; approve.

To *sanction* Vice, and hunt Decorum down.
*Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 615.

Even Plato, in his imaginary republic, the Utopia of his beautiful genius, *sanctions* slavery.
*Sumner*, Orations, I. 213.

**Sanctioning right.** See *right*, 4. =**Syn.** *Allow*, *Permit*, etc. See *allow*$^1$.

**sanctionable** (sangk'shọn-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *sanction* + *-able.*] Worthy of sanction, or of approbation or approval.

**sanctionary** (sangk'shọn-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *sanction* + *-ary.*] Relating to or implying sanction; giving sanction. *Imp. Dict.*

**sanctitude** (sangk'ti-tūd), *n.* [< L. *sanctitudo*, sacredness, < *sanctus*, holy: see *sanctity.*] **1.** Holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude* severe and pure.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 293.

**2.** Sanctimony; affected sanctity.

His manners ill corresponded with the austerity and *sanctitude* of his style.
*Landor*, Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.

**sanctity** (sangk'ti̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *sanctities* (-tiz). [< OF. *saincteté*, also *sainteed*, *saintée*, *saintee*, F. *sainteté* = Pr. *sanctitat*, *sanctetat* = Sp. *santidad* = Pg. *santidade* = It. *santità*, < L. *sanctita(t-)s*, holiness, sacredness, < *sanctus*, holy, sacred: see *saint*$^1$.] **1.** Holiness; saintliness; godliness.

Puritanes, . . . by whose apparent shew
Of *sanctity* doe greatest evils grow.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

Then heaven and earth renew'd shall be made pure
To *sanctity*, that shall receive no stain.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 639.

**2.** Sacred or hallowed character; hence, sacredness; solemnity; inviolability.

His affirmations have the *sanctity* of an oath.
*Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

We have grown quite accustomed now-a-days to the invasion of what used to be called the *sanctity* of private life. *D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

**3.** A saint or holy being; a holy object of any kind. [Rare.]

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven
Stood thick as stars. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 60.

I murmur'd, as I came along,
Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd;
And loiter'd in the Master's field,
And darken'd *sanctities* with song.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

**Odor of sanctity.** See *odor*. =**Syn. 1.** *Piety*, *Saintliness*, etc. (see *religion*), purity, goodness.—**2.** Inviolability.

**sanctuarize** (sangk'tụ̄-a̤-rīz), *v. t.* [< *sanctuary* + *-ize.*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [Rare.]

No place, indeed, should murder *sanctuarize*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 128.

**sanctuary** (sangk'tụ̄-ā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *sanctuaries* (-riz). [< ME. *sanctuary*, *scintuarie*, *seyntuarie*, *sentwary*, *seyntwarie*, < OF. *saintuaire*, *santuaire*, *saintuairio*, F. *sanctuaire* = Pr. *sanctuari* = Sp. Pg. It. *santuario*, < LL. *sanctuarium*, a sacred place, a shrine, a private cabinet, ML. also temple, church, churchyard, cemetery, right of asylum, < L. *sanctus*, holy, sacred: see *saint*$^1$.] **1.** A sacred or consecrated place; a holy spot; a place in which sacred things are kept.

Proverbs, like the sacred books of each nation, are the *sanctuary* of the intuitions. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Specifically—(*a*) In *Scrip.*, the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *holy of holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the corresponding part of the tabernacle in the wilderness (Ex. xxv. 8). (*b*) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church.

And I saw crowds in column'd *sanctuaries*.
*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

(*c*) The cella or most sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple. (*d*) In *classical antiq.*, a sacred place, a locality, whether inclosed or not, but generally inclosed, consecrated to some divinity or group of divinities, often a grove, sometimes an inclosure of notable size and importance, containing shrines, temples, a theater, arrangements for gymnastic contests, places of shelter for suppliants or for the sick, etc.: as, the *sanctuary* of Æsculapius at Epidaurus.

The stele was to be set up in a *sanctuary*, which, it seems probable, was that of Pandion on the Acropolis.
*Harrison and Verrall*, Ancient Athens, p. xcvii.

(*e*) The part of a church where the chief altar stands; the chancel; the presbytery. See cut under *reredos*.

The original arcade piers of the choir and *sanctuary* [the semicircular part of the choir, in the Abbey of St. Denis] do not exist. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 37.

(*f*†) A portable shrine containing relics.

Than the kynge made be brought the hiest *seintewaries* that he hadde, and the beste relikes, and ther-on they dide swere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 75.

(*g*†) A churchyard.

Also wyth-ynne chyrche & *seyntwary*
Do ryȝt thus as I the say,
Songe and cry and suche fare,
For to stynte thow schalt not spare.
*Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

*Seyntwary*, churchyard. The name of sanctuary is now given to that part of the choir or chancel of a church where the altar stands. In mediæval documents belonging to this country, Sanctuarium and its equivalents in English almost always mean churchyard.
Note in *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [p. 75.

**2.** A place of refuge or protection; a sacred asylum; specifically, a church or other sacred place to which is attached the privilege of affording protection from arrest and the ordinary operation of the law to criminals, debtors, etc., taking refuge within its precincts. From the time of Constantine downward certain churches have been set apart in many Catholic countries to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in such a sanctuary was secured against punishment — except when charged with treason or sacrilege — if within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. By the act 21 James I., c. xxviii., the privilege of sanctuary for crime was finally abolished. Various sanctuaries for debtors, however, continued to exist in and about London till 1697, when they too were abolished. In Scotland the abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors, and one who retires thither is protected for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy protection longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the bailie of the abbey. Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt this sanctuary is no longer used.

That Cytee was also Sacerdotalle — that is to seyne, *seyntuarie* — of the Tribe of Juda. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

The scholehouse should be counted a *sanctuarie* against feare. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 49.

Your son is slain, Theodoret, noble Theodoret!
Here in my arms, too weak a *sanctuary*
'Gainst treachery and murder!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

Let's think this prison holy *sanctuary*,
To keep us from corruption of worse men.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Whitefriars, adjacent to the Temple, then well known by the cant name of Alsatia, had at this time, and for nearly a century afterwards, the privilege of a *sanctuary*, unless against the writ of the Lord Chief Justice. . . . The place abounded with desperadoes of every description — bankrupt citizens, ruined gamesters, irreclaimable prodigals. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvi.

**3.** Refuge; shelter; protection; specifically, the immunity from the ordinary operations of law afforded by the sacred character of a place, or by a specially privileged church, abbey, etc.

The Chapell and Refectory [were] full of the goods of such poor people as at the approch of the Army had fled with them thither for *sanctuary*.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.

At this Time, upon News of the Earl of Warwick's Approach, Queen Elizabeth forsaketh the Tower, and secretly takes *Sanctuary* at Westminster.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 209.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of *sanctuary*. *Milton.*

> The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

> O peaceful Sisterhood,
> Receive, and yield me *sanctuary*, nor ask
> Her name to whom ye yield it.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**Isthmian sanctuary.** See *Isthmian*.

**sanctuary**† (sangk'tū̦-ā̦-ri), *v. t.* [< *sanctuary*, *n.*] To place in safety as in a sanctuary; bestow safely.

> Securely fight, thy purse is *sanctuary'd*,
> And in this place shall beard the proudest thiefe.
> *Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 189).

**sanctum** (sangk'tum), *n.* [Short for *sanctum sanctorum*, holy of holies: *sanctum*, neut. of L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, consecrate, make holy; *sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctum*: see *saint*¹.] A sacred place; a private retreat or room: as, an editor's *sanctum*.

> I had no need to make any change; I should not be called upon to quit my *sanctum* of the school-room — for a *sanctum* it was now become to me — a very pleasant refuge in time of trouble. *Charlotte Bronte*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

**Sanctum sanctorum.** (*a*) "The holy of holies": the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. See *holy*. (*b*) Any specially private place or retreat, not to be entered except by special permission or favor.

> His house is defiled by the unsavory visits of a troop of pup dogs, who even sometimes carry their loathsome ravages into the *sanctum sanctorum*, the parlor!
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 197.

**Sanctus** (sangk'tus), *n.* [So called from the first word in the L. version; < L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, make holy, consecrate: see *saint*¹.] **1.** In *liturgics*, the ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, . . ." in which the eucharistic preface culminates, and which leads up to the canon or prayer of consecration. The Sanctus exists and occupies this place in all liturgies. It is probably of primitive origin, and was already, as it still is, used in the Jewish liturgy (being taken from Isa. vi. 2, 3: compare Rev. iv. 8), the following "Hosanna" (Psalm cxviii. 25, "Save now") also further marking the connection. A similar ascription occurs in the Te Deum. Other names for the Sanctus are the *Tersanctus* (and, improperly, the *Trisagion*), and the *Seraphic* or *Triumphal Hymn* (*Epinicion*). See *Benedictus*, *preface*. **2.** A musical setting of the above ascription or hymn.—**Black Sanctus**†, a profane or burlesque hymn, performed with loud and discordant noises; hence, any confused, tumultuous uproar. Also *Black Santus*, *Santos*, *Santis*.

> At the entrie we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such hollowing, shouting, dauncing, and clinking of pots.
> *Rowley*, Search for Money.

> Like Bulls these bellow, those like Asses bray;
> Some barke like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;
> Some howl like Wolues, others like Furies yell;
> Scarce that *blacke Santus* could be match'd in hell.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 576.

> Let's sing him a *black santis*; then let's all howl
> In our own beastly voices. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

> Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries
> Send their *black santos* to the blushing skies.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, I. x. 20.

**Sanctus bell.** See *bell*¹.

**sand**¹ (sand), *n.* [< ME. *sand*, *sond*, < AS. *sand* = OS. *sand* = OFries. *sond* = MD. *sand*, D. *zand* = MLG. *sant*, LG. *sand* = OHG. MHG. *sant*, G. *sand* = Icel. *sandr* = Sw. Dan. *sand* (Goth. not recorded), sand; cf. OHG. **samat*, MHG. *sampt*, G. dial. (Bav.) *samp*, sand; the Teut. base being appar. orig. *samd-*, prob. = Gr. ἄμαθος, ψάμαθος, sand; cf. E. dial. *samel*, gritty, sandy, and L. *sabulum* (for **samulum* ?), sand, gravel.] **1.** Water-worn detritus, finer than that to which the name *gravel* would ordinarily be applied: but the line between sand and gravel cannot be distinctly drawn, and they frequently occur intermingled. Sand consists usually of the debris of crystalline rocks, and quartz very commonly predominates in it, since this mineral is very little liable to chemical change or decomposition. In regions of exclusively calcareous rocks there is rarely any considerable amount of what can be properly called *sand*, finely comminuted calcareous materials being extremely liable to become reconsolidated. Sand occurs in every stage of wear, from that in which the particles have sharp edges, showing that they have been derived from the recent breaking up of granitic and other silicious rocks, to that in which the fragments are thoroughly rounded, showing that they have been rubbed against one another during a great length of time. Sand, when consolidated by pressure or held together by some cement, becomes sandstone; and a large part of the material forming the series of stratified rocks is sandstone.

> The counter, shelves, and floor had all been scoured, and the latter was overstrewn with fresh blue *sand*.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

**2.** A tract or region composed principally of sand, like the deserts of Arabia; or a tract of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide: as, the Libyan *Sands*; the Solway *sands*.

> Even as men wrecked upon a *sand*, that look to be washed off the next tide. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 100.

> The island is thirty miles long, two miles broad in most places, a mere *sand*, yet full of fresh water in ponds.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 193.

**3.** Any mass of small hard particles: as, the *sand* of an hour-glass; *sand* used in blotting.—**4.** In *founding*, a mixture of sand, clay, and other materials used in making molds for casting metals. It is distinguished according to different qualities, etc., and is therefore known by specific names: as, core-*sand*, green *sand*, old *sand*, etc. **5.** Sandstone: so used in the Pennsylvania petroleum region, where the various beds of petroliferous sandstone are called *oil-sands*, and designated as first, second, third, etc., in the order in which they are struck in the borings. Similarly, the gas-bearing sandstones are called *gas-sands*.—**6.** *pl.* The moments, minutes, or small portions of time; lifetime; allotted period of life: in allusion to the sand in the hour-glass used for measuring time.

> Now our *sands* are almost run.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 2. 1.

**7.** Force of character; stamina; grit; endurance; pluck. [Colloq., U. S.]

> I became head superintendent, and had a couple of thousand men under me. Well, a man like that is a man that has got plenty of *sand* — that goes without saying.
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 74.

**Bagshot sand.** Same as *Bagshot beds* (which see, under *bed*¹).—**Blue sand.** See *blue*.—**Brain sand.** See *brain-sand*.—**Burned sand,** in *molding*, sand which has been heated sufficiently to destroy the tenacity given by the clayey ingredient. It is sometimes used for partings.—**Dry sand,** in *founding*, a combination of sand and loam used in making molds to be dried in an oven.—**Green sand,** in *founding*, fresh, unused, or unbaked sand suitable for molding.—**Hastings sand,** in *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of the Wealden, a very distinct and peculiar assemblage of strata covering a large area in the southern counties of England. See *Wealden*.—**New sand.** See *new*.—**Old sand,** in *founding*, sand which has been used for the molds of castings, and which has become, under the action of heat, friable and more porous, and is therefore used for filling the flasks over the facing-sand, as it affords ready escape for gases.—**Rope of sand.** See *rope*¹.—**Sand blast.** See *sand-blast*.—**Sharp sand,** sand the particles of which present sharp crystalline fracture, not worn smooth by attrition.

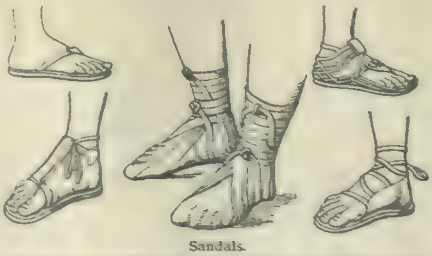
**sand**¹ (sand), *v. t.* [< *sand*¹, *n.*] **1.** To sprinkle with sand; specifically, to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface in order to make it resemble stone, or fresh writing to keep it from blotting.—**2.** To add sand to: as, to *sand* sugar.—**3.** To drive upon a sand-bank.

> Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 148.

**sand**²†, *n.* [ME., also *sonde*, from AS. *sand*, *sond*, a sending, message, mission, an embassy, also a dish of food, a mess, lit. 'a thing sent,' < *sendan* (√ *sand*), send: see *send*. Cf. *sandesman*.] A message; a mission; an embassy.

> Firste he saide he schulde doune sende
> His *sande*, that we schuld nogt be irke,
> His haly gaste on vs to lende.
> *York Plays*, p. 466.

**sandal**¹ (san'da̤l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandall*, *sandale*, *sendal*, *sendall*; < ME. **sandale*, *sandalie* = D. *sandaal* = G. *sandale* = Sw. Dan. *sandal*, < OF. *sandale*, *cendale*, F. *sandale* = Sp. Pg. *sandalia* = It. *sandalo*, < ML. *sandalum*, L. *sandalium*, < Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον, Æolic σάμβαλον, a sandal; prob. < Pers. *sandal*, a sandal, slipper.] **1.** A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps crossed over and passed around the ankle. Originally sandals were made of leather, but they afterward became articles of luxury, being sometimes made of gold, silver, and other precious materials, and beautifully ornamented. Sandals of straw or wickerwork are worn by some Oriental nations; those of the Japanese form their chief foot-covering, except the stocking; they are left at the door, and not worn within the houses, the floors of which are generally covered with mats. Sandals form part of the official dress of bishops and abbots in the Roman Catholic Church; they were formerly often made of red leather, and sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.


Sandals.
The pair in the middle are Roman, those on the sides are Greek.

> His *sandales* were with toilsome travell torne.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

> The men wear a sort of *sandals* made of raw hide, and tied with thongs round the foot and ancle.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 13.

> The form of the episcopal *sandal* about half a century before St. Austin began his mission among the Anglo-Saxons may be seen from the Ravenna mosaics.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 235, note.

**2.** A half-boot of white kid or satin, often prettily embroidered in silver, and laced up the front with some bright-colored silk cord. They were cut low at each side to display the embroidered clock of the stocking.—**3.** A tie or strap for fastening a slipper or low shoe by being passed over the foot or around the ankle. Shoes with sandals were in use during the early years of the nineteenth century and until about 1840. Originally the term signified the ribbons secured to the shoe, one on each side, and crossed diagonally over the instep and ankle, later a simpler contrivance, as a single band with button and buttonhole, or even an india-rubber strap.

> Open-work stockings, and shoes with *sandals*.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i. 2.

**4.** An india-rubber overshoe, having very low sides and consisting chiefly of a sole with a strap across the instep. Especially—(*a*) such a shoe with an entire sole and a counter at the heel; or (*b*) such a shoe with a sole for the front part of the foot only. **5.** In *her.*, a bearing representing any rough and simple shoe. Also called *brogue*.

**sandal**² (san'da̤l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandol*, also *sander*, usually in pl. form *sanders*, *saunders*, < late ME. *sawndres*, *sawndyrs*, < OF. *sandal*, *santal*, pl. *sandaulx*, F. *sandal*, *santal* = Sp. *sándalo* = Pg. *sandalo* = It. *sandalo* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *sandel*), < ML. (and NL.) *santalum*, < LGr. σάνταλον, also σάνδανον, sandalwood, = Ar. *çandal* = Hind. *sandal*, *chandan* = Pers. *sandal*, *chandal*, *chandan* = Malay *tsendana*, sandalwood, < Skt. *chandana*, the sandal-tree, perhaps < √ *chand*, shine, = L. *candere*, shine: see *candid*.] Same as *sandalwood*.

> The white *sandol* is wood very sweet & in great request among the Indians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 265.

> Toys in lava, fans of *sandal*. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

**sandal**³ (san'da̤l), *n.* Same as *sendal*.

**sandal**⁴ (san'da̤l), *n.* [< Ar. *sandal*, a large open boat, a wherry.] A long narrow boat with two masts, used on the Barbary coast.

> We were startled by the news that the Mahdi's people had arrived at Lado with three steamers and nine *sandals* and nuggars, and had established themselves on the site of the old station. *Science*, XIV. 375.

**sandaled, sandalled** (san'da̤ld), *p. a.* [< *sandal*¹ + *-ed*².] **1.** Wearing sandals.

> *Sandall'd* palmers, faring homeward,
> Austrian knights from Syria came.
> *M. Arnold*, Church of Brou, i.

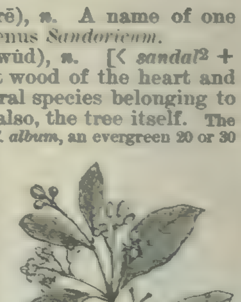
**2.** Fastened with a sandal. See *sandal*¹, 3.—**Sandaled shoes,** low, light shoes or slippers worn by women, from 1800 till about 1840, in the house and in company, and often out of doors.

**sandaliform** (san'da̤-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sandalium*, sandal, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

**sandalin** (san'da̤-lin), *n.* [< *sandal*² + *-in*¹.] Same as *sandalwood*.

**sandal-tree** (san'da̤l-trē), *n.* A name of one or more trees of the genus *Sandoricum*.

**sandalwood** (san'da̤l-wůd), *n.* [< *sandal*² + *wood*¹.] The fragrant wood of the heart and roots of a tree of several species belonging to the genus *Santalum*; also, the tree itself. The most important species is *S. album*, an evergreen 20 or 30 feet high, with the aspect of privet. It is native in dryish localities in southern India, ascending the mountains to an altitude of 3,000 feet. The heart-wood is yellowish-brown, very hard and close-grained, scented with an oil still more abundant in the root, which is distilled for perfumery purposes and is in great request. The wood is much used for carving, making ornamental boxes, etc., being valued as a protective from insects as well as for its perfume. It is also extensively used, especially in China (which is the great market for sandalwood), to burn as incense, both in temples and in dwellings. Other sandalwoods, from which for a time after their discovery large supplies were obtained, are *S. Freycinetianum* (its wood called *citron* or *yellow sandalwood*) and *S. pyrularium* of the Hawaiian Islands, *S. Yasi* of the Fijis, *S. Austro-caledonicum* of New Caledonia, and *Fusanus* (*Santalum*) *spicatus* of Australia, but these sources were soon nearly exhausted. In India and New Caledonia sandalwood is systematically cultivated. See *almug* and *Fusanus*. Also called *sanderswood*.—**Bastard sandalwood.** See *Myoporum*.—**Queensland sandalwood,** the Australian *Eremophila Mitchelli* of the *Myoporineæ*, a tall shrub or small tree, viscid and strongly scented. The

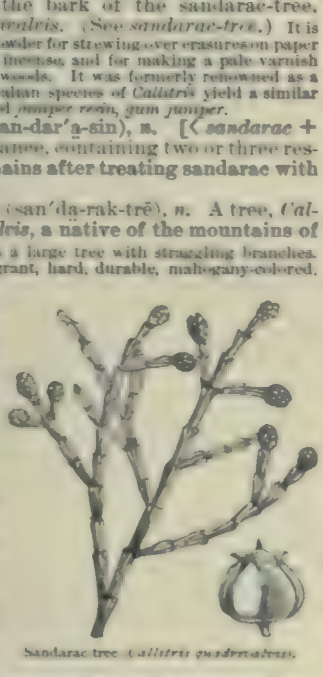

Sandalwood (*Santalum album*).

heart-wood is dark reddish-brown, faintly scented, used for cabinet-work.—**Red sandalwood.** (*a*) The East Indian tree *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or its dark-red wood, which is used as a dye-stuff, imparting a reddish brown color to woolens. It is considered by Hindu physicians to be astringent and tonic. See *Pterocarpus*. Also called *ruby-wood* and sometimes distinctively *red sanderswood*. (*b*) Another East Indian tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, with red wood, used as a dyestuff and otherwise. See *Adenanthera*.—**Sandalwood bark**, a bark said to be from a species of *Myroxylon*, burnt in place of frankincense.—**Sandalwood English.** See *English*.—**Venezuela sandalwood**, a wood thought to be derived from a rutaceous tree, somewhat exported from Venezuela. The heart-wood is dark brown, the sap yellow, the scent pleasant but faint. It is the source of West Indian sandalwood oil.—**White sandalwood**, the common sandalwood.—**Yellow sandalwood**, in the West Indies, *Bucida capitata* of the *Combretaceæ*.

**sandarac** (san'da̤-rak), *n.* [Also *sandarach*, *sandarak*, and corruptly *andarac*; < OF. *sandarac*, *sandarache*, *sandarax*, F. *sandaraque* = Sp. Pg. *sandaraca* = It. *sandaraca*, *sandracca*, < L. *sandaraca*, *sanderaca*, *sandaracha*, < Gr. σανδαράκη, red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar, a red color, also bee-bread; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. *sandarus* = Pers. *sandarūs* = Hind. *sandarūs*, *sandaros*, *sandrus*, *sundras*, < Skt. *sindūra*, realgar.] **1.** In *mineral.*, red sulphuret, or protosulphuret, of arsenic: realgar.—**2.** A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic, which exudes from the bark of the sandarac-tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. (See *sandarac-tree*.) It is used as pounce powder for strewing over erasures on paper (see *pounce*²), as incense, and for making a pale varnish for light-colored woods. It was formerly renowned as a medicine. Australian species of *Callitris* yield a similar resin. Also called *juniper resin*, *gum juniper*.

**sandaracin** (san-dar'a̤-sin), *n.* [< *sandarac* + *-in*².] A substance, containing two or three resins, which remains after treating sandarac with alcohol.

**sandarac-tree** (san'da̤-rak-trē), *n.* A tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of the mountains of Morocco. It is a large tree with straggling branches. The wood is fragrant, hard, durable, mahogany-colored, and is largely used in the construction of mosques and similar buildings in the north of Africa. See *alerce* and *sandarac*. Also called *arar-tree*.



Sandarac tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*).

**sand-badger** (sand'baj'ėr), *n.* A Javanese badger, *Meles ankuma*. *P. L. Sclater.*

**sand-bag** (sand'bag), *n.* A bag filled with sand. (*a*) A bag of sand or earth, used in a fortification for repairing breaches, etc., or as ballast in boats and balloons. (*b*) A leathern cushion, tightly filled with fine sand, used by engravers to prop their work at a convenient angle, or to give free motion to a plate or cut in engraving curved lines, etc. (*c*) A bag of sand used as a weapon. Especially—(1) Such a bag fastened to the end of a staff and formerly employed in the appointed combats of yeomen instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen.

> Engaged with money-bags as bold
> As men with *sand-bags* did of old.
>
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 80.

(2) A cylindrical tube of flexible and strong material filled with sand by which a heavy blow may be struck which leaves little or no mark on the skin: a weapon used by ruffians. (*d*) A bag of sand which was attached to a quintain. (*e*) A long narrow bag of flannel, filled with sand, used to cover crevices between window-sashes or under doors, or laid on the stage of a theater behind flats and wings to prevent lights at the back from shining through the spaces left at junctions.

**sandbag** (sand'bag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sandbagged*, ppr. *sandbagging*. [< *sand-bag*, *n.*] To hit or beat with a sand-bag.

**sandbagger** (sand'bag"ėr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a sand-bag: especially, a robber who uses a sand-bag to stun his victims.

> And the perils that surround the belated citizen from the attacks of lurking highwaymen and *sand-baggers* in the darkened streets do not add to the agreeableness of the situation. *Elect. Review* (Amer.), XV. xix. 13.

**2.** A sailing boat that uses sand-bags as ballast.

**sand-ball** (sand'bâl), *n.* A ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet: used to remove roughness and stains from the hands.

> *Sand-balls* are made by incorporating with melted and perfumed soap certain proportions of fine river sand.
>
> *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 164.

**sand-band** (sand'band), *n.* In a vehicle, an iron guard ring over the inside of the hub of a wheel, and projecting over its junction with the axle, designed to keep sand and dust from working into the axle-box. *E. H. Knight.*

**sand-bank** (sand'bangk), *n.* A bank of sand; especially, a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

**sand-bar** (sand'bär), *n.* A bar of sand formed in the bottom or at the mouth of a river.

**sand-bath** (sand'bȧth), *n.* **1.** A vessel containing warm or hot sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, etc., in various chemical processes.—**2.** In *med.*, a form of bath in which the body is covered with warm sea-sand.—**3.** The rolling of fowls in sand, by which they dust themselves over to cleanse the skin and feathers; the act of pulverizing; saburration.

**sand-bear** (sand'bãr), *n.* The Indian badger or bear-pig, *Arctonyx collaris*. See *balisaur*.

**sand-bearings** (sand'bãr'ingz), *n. pl.* See *bearing*.

**sand-bed** (sand'bed), *n.* In *metal.*, the bed into which the iron from the blast-furnace is run; the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

**sand-beetle** (sand'bē"tl), *n.* Any member of the *Trogidæ*. *Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist.

**sand-bellows** (sand'bel"ōz), *n.* A hand-bellows for throwing sand on a newly painted surface, to give it the appearance of stone.

**sandbergerite** (sand'bėrg-ėr-īt), *n.* [< F. *Sandberger* (b. 1826) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a variety of tennantite, or arsenical tetrahedrite, containing a considerable amount of zinc.

**sand-bird** (sand'bėrd), *n.* A sandpiper or some similar bird; a shore-bird.

**sand-blackberry** (sand'blak'ber-i), *n.* See *blackberry* and *Rubus*.

**sand-blast** (sand'blȧst), *n.* Sand driven by a blast of air or steam, used to cut, depolish, or decorate glass and other hard substances. Common hard sand and other substances are thus used as abradants. The blast throws the particles violently against the surface, in which each particle makes a minute break, and the final result is the complete and rapid cutting of the hardest glass or stone. Paper or gelatin laid on the surface resists the sand and makes it possible to cut on glass, etc., the most intricate patterns. The method is also used for ornamenting marble and stone, usually with the aid of iron patterns, and for cleaning and resharpening files. Also called *sand-jet*.

**sand-blind** (sand'blīnd), *a.* [< late ME. *sande-blynde*; supposed to be a corruption, simulating *sand* (as if having eyes blurred by little grains or specks; cf. *sanded*, 4), of an unrecorded **samblind*, half-blind, < AS. *sam-* (= L. *semi-* = Gr. ἡμι-), half (see *sam-*, *semi-*, *hemi-*), + *blind*, blind: see *blind*¹.] Purblind; dim-sighted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

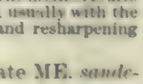
> O heavens, this is my true-begotten father! who, being more than *sand-blind*, high gravel-blind, knows me not.
>
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 37.
>
> I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy.
>
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 1.

**sand-blindness** (sand'blīnd"nes), *n.* The state of being sand-blind.

**sand-blower** (sand'blō"ėr), *n.* A simple apparatus for throwing fine sand thinly and evenly upon a freshly painted surface; a sand-bellows.

**sand-board** (sand'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar over the rear axle and parallel with it, resting upon the hind hounds at the point where they cross the axle.

**sand-box** (sand'boks), *n.* **1.** A box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand.—**2.** A box filled with sand, usually placed, in American locomotives, on top of the boiler and in front of the driving-wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail when the wheels slip owing to frost, wet, etc. See cut under *passenger-engine*.—**3.** A tree, *Hura crepitans*. The fruits are of the shape shown in the cut, about the size of an orange, having a number of cells, each containing a seed. When ripe and dry they burst with a sharp report. See *Hura* (with cut).



Fruit of the Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

**sand-brake** (sand'brāk), *n.* A device in which the resistance offered by sand in a box surrounding a car-axle is automatically made to stop a train when the cars accidentally separate, or if the speed reaches a dangerous point.

**sand-bug** (sand'bug), *n.* **1.** A burrowing crustacean of the family *Hippidæ*. See cut under *Hippa*.—**2.** Some hymenopterous insect that digs in the sand, as a digger-wasp; a sand-wasp: a loose popular use. [U. S.]—**3.** Any member of the *Galgulidæ*.

**sand-bur** (sand'bėr), *n.* A weed, *Solanum rostratum*, a native of the great plains of the western United States, thence spreading eastward. The fruit fills closely the extremely prickly calyx.

**sand-burned** (sand'bėrnd), *a.* In *founding*, noting the surface of a casting to which the sand of the mold has become partially fused and has united with the metal, thus forming a rough casting. This defect is due either to unsuitable sand or to the lack of proper blacking of the mold. *E. H. Knight.*

**sand-canal** (sand'ka-nal"), *n.* The madreporic canal of an echinoderm; the stone-canal. See diagram under *Echinoidea*.

**sand-cherry** (sand'cher"i), *n.* The dwarf cherry, *Prunus pumila*.

**sand-clam** (sand'klam), *n.* The common long clam, *Mya arenaria*.

**sand-club** (sand'klub), *n.* A sand-bag.

**sand-cock** (sand'kok), *n.* The redshank, *Totanus calidris*. See cut under *redshank*. [Local, British.]

**sand-collar** (sand'kol"a̤r), *n.* A sand-saucer.

**sand-corn** (sand'kôrn), *n.* [< ME. **sandcorn*, < AS. *sand-corn* (= G. *sandkorn* = Icel. *sandkorn* = Sw. *sandkorn* = Dan. *sandskorn*), a grain of sand, < *sand*, sand, + *corn*, corn: see *sand*¹ and *corn*¹.] A grain of sand.

**sand-crab** (sand'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ocypoda*, which lives on sandy beaches, runs very swiftly, and burrows in the sand; also, the lady-crab, *Platyonychus ocellatus*. See cut under *Platyonychus*.

**sand-crack** (sand'krak), *n.* **1.** A fissure or crack in the hoof of a horse, extending from the coronet downward toward the sole. It occurs mostly on the inner quarters of the fore feet and on the toes of the hind feet. It is due to a diseased condition of the horn-secreting membrane at the coronet, and is liable to cause lameness.

**2.** A crack which forms in a molded brick prior to burning, due to imperfect mixing.

**sand-cricket** (sand'krik"et), *n.* One of certain large crickets of odd form common in the western United States and belonging to the genus *Stenopelmatus*. *S. fasciatus* is an example. It is erroneously considered poisonous by the Mexicans. See cut under *Stenopelmatus*.

**sand-crusher** (sand'krush"ėr), *n.* A form of Chilian mill for breaking up sand to a uniform fineness, and washing it, to free it from foreign matters. It is employed especially in preparing sand for use in glass-manufacture. *E. H. Knight.*

**sand-cusk** (sand'kusk), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ophidium*. See cut under *Ophidium*.

**sand-dab** (sand'dab), *n.* A kind of plaice, the rusty dab, *Limanda ferruginea*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially northward. Its colored side is brownish-olive with irregular reddish spots. See *dab*².

**sand-dart** (sand'därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ripæ*.

**sand-darter** (sand'där"tėr), *n.* An etheostomine fish of the genus *Ammocrypta*, several species of which occur in the United States. The most interesting of these is *A. pellucida*, about 3 inches long, abounding in clear sandy streams of the Ohio valley and northwestward. See *darter*.

**sand-diver** (sand'dī"vėr), *n.* Same as *sand-darter*.

**sand-dollar** (sand'dol"a̤r), *n.* A flat sea-urchin, as *Echinarachnius parma*, or *Mellita quinquefora*; a cake-urchin. The fishermen on the coast of Maine and New Brunswick sometimes prepare a marking-ink from sand-dollars, by rubbing off the spines and skin, and, after pulverizing, making the mass into a thin paste with water. See *placenta*, *Scutellidæ*, *shield-urchin*, and cuts under *Encope*, *cake-urchin*, and *sea-urchin*.

**sand-drier** (sand'drī"ėr), *n.* An apparatus for eliminating moisture from sand, either by conduction or by a current of hot-air.

**sand-drift** (sand'drift), *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.

**sand-dune** (sand'dūn), *n.* A ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind: same as *dune*¹.

> Having ridden about twenty-five miles, we came to a broad belt of *sand-dunes*, which stretches, as far as the eye can reach, to the east and west.
>
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 96.

**sanded** (san'ded), *a.* [< *sand*¹ + *-ed*². In def. 4 a particular use, as if 'having sand or dust in the eyes,' with ref. to *sand-blind*, q. v.] **1.** Sprinkled with sand.

> The whitewashed wall, the nicely *sanded* floor.
>
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 227.

**2.** Covered with sand.

> The roused-up River pours along:
> Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes, . . .
> Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads.
>
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 100.

**3.** Of a sandy color.

> My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
> So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
> With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 125.

**4.** Short-sighted. [Prov. Eng.]

**sand-eel** (sand'ēl), *n.* [< ME. *sandel* (= G. Dan. *sand-aal*): < *sand*$^1$ + *eel*. Cf. *sandling*.] **1.** An anacanthine fish of the genus *Ammodytes*. The body is slender and cylindrical, somewhat resembling that of an eel, and varying from 4 inches to about a foot in length, of a beautiful silvery luster, destitute of ventral fins, and the scales hardly perceptible; the head is compressed, and the upper jaw larger than the under. There are two British species, bearing the name of *lance*, namely *Ammodytes tobianus*, or wide-mouthed lance, and *A. lancea*, or small-mouthed lance. They are of frequent occurrence on the coasts, burying themselves in the sand to the depth of 6 or 7 inches during the time it is left dry by the ebb-tide, whence the former is dug out by fishermen for bait. They are delicate food. The name extends to any member of the *Ammodytidæ*. In America there are several other species, as *A. americanus* of the Atlantic coast and *A. personatus* of the Pacific coast. All are known also as *sand-lance*, and some as *lant*. See cut under *Ammodytidæ*.

> Yarrell suggested that the larger sand-launce only should be termed *sand-eel*, and the lesser one sand-launce.
> *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 330.

**2.** A fish, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, of the family *Gonorhynchidæ*. [New Zealand.]

**sand-ejector** (sand'ẹ̄-jek"tọr), *n.* See *sand-pump*, 2.

**sandel**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand-eel*.

**sandel-brick** (san'del-brik), *n.* Same as *place-brick*.

**sandeling**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandling*.

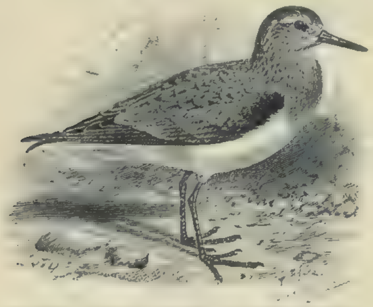
**Sandemanian** (san-dẹ̄-mā'ni-ạn), *n.* [< *Sandeman* (see def.) + *-i-an*.] A member of a denomination, followers of Robert Sandeman (1718–1771), a native of Perth, Scotland, and a zealous follower of John Glass. Among the distinctive practices of the body are community of goods, abstinence from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. Called *Glassite* in Scotland.

**Sandemanianism** (san-dẹ̄-mā'ni-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Sandemanian* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Sandemanians.

**sander**†, *n.* See *sandal*$^2$.

**sanderbode**†, *n.* [ME., < *sander-* (as in *sanderman*) + *bode*, a messenger: see *bode*$^1$.] A messenger.

**sanderling** (san'dėr-ling), *n.* [< *sand*$^1$ + *-er* + *-ling*$^1$. Cf. *sandling*.] The three-toed sandpiper, or so-called ruddy plover, *Calidris arenaria* or *Arenaria calidris*, a small wading bird of the family *Scolopacidæ*, subfamily *Scolopacinæ*, and section *Tringeæ*, found on sandy beaches of all parts of the world. It is white, much varied with black or gray on the upper parts, and in the breeding-season suffused with rufous on the head, neck, and back; the bill and feet are black. It is from 7½ to 8 inches long, 15½ in extent of wing. This is the only sandpiper without a hind toe, whence it was sometimes classed as a plover.



Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), in breeding-plumage.

**sanderman**†, *n.* Same as *sandesman*.

**sanders**† (san'dėrz), *n.* See *sandal*$^2$.

> Vnder their haire they haue a starre vpon their foreheads, which they rub euery morning with a little white *sanders* tempered with water, and three or foure graines of Rice among it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 484.

> They have many Mines of Copper [in Loango], and great quantity of *Sanders*, both red and gray.
> *S. Clarke*, Geographical Description (1670).

**sanders blue.** See *blue*.

**sanderswood**† (san'dėrz-wủd), *n.* Same as *sandalwood*.

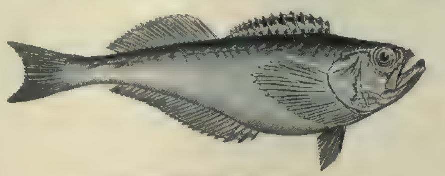
**sandesman**†, *n.* [ME., also *sondesman*, and *sanderman*, *sonderman*; < *sandes*, gen. of *sand*$^2$, a message, mission, + *man*, man: see *sand*$^2$ and *man*.] A messenger; an ambassador.

> Thou sees that the Emperour es angerde a lyttille;
> That semes be his *sandismene* that he es sore grevede.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 266.

**sandever**, *n.* See *sandiver*.

**sand-fence** (sand'fens), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a barrier formed by driving stakes in A-shape into the bed of a stream, and lashing or wiring brush about them. *E. H. Knight.*

**sand-fish** (sand'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trichodon*, or any member of the *Trichodontidæ* (which see for technical characters). *T. stelleri*, about a foot long, lives buried in the sand on the coast of Alaska and southward. It superficially resembles the weever, but differs very much structurally, and has fifteen spines on the first dorsal fin and eighteen rays on the second.



Sand-fish (*Trichodon stelleri*).

**sand-flag** (sand'flag), *n.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

> The face of that lofty cape is composed of the soft and crumbling stone called *sand-flag*, which gradually . . . yields to the action of the atmosphere, and is split into large masses. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

**sand-flaw** (sand'flâ), *n.* In *brick-making*, a defect in the surface of a brick, due to uneven coating of the mass of clay with molding-sand before molding. Also called *sand-crack*.

> The brick shall contain no cracks or *sand-flaws*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 124.

**sand-flea** (sand'flē), *n.* **1.** The chigoe or jigger, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*.—**2.** A sand-hopper or beach-flea; one of numerous small amphipod crustaceans which hop like fleas on the seashore. A common British species to which the name applies is *Talitrus locusta*. See *beach-flea*, and cuts under *Amphipoda* and *Orchestia*.

**sand-flood** (sand'flud), *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along a desert, as in Arabia. *Bruce.*

**sand-flounder** (sand'floun"dėr), *n.* A worthless kind of flounder or flatfish, *Bothus* or *Lophopsetta maculatus*, nearly related to the European turbot, very common on the Atlantic coast of North America, and also called *windowpane*, from its translucency. The eyes and color are on the left side; the body is very flat, broadly rhomboid, of a light olive brown marbled with paler, and with many irregular blackish blotches, and the fins are spotted.

**sand-fluke** (sand'flök), *n.* **1.** Same as *sand-sucker*.—**2.** The smear-dab, *Microstomus kitt* or *microcephalus*.

**sand-fly** (sand'flī), *n.* **1.** A small midge occurring in New England, *Simulium* (*Ceratopogon*) *nocivum* of Harris. This is probably the *punky* of the Adirondack region of New York.—**2.** Any member of the *Bibionidæ*.

**sand-gall** (sand'gâl), *n.* Same as *sand-pipe*, 1.

**sand-gaper** (sand'gä"pėr), *n.* The common clam, *Mya arenaria*.

**sand-glass** (sand'glȧs), *n.* A glass vessel consisting of two equal, nearly conical, and coaxial receptacles connected by a small opening at their vertices, one of which contains sand, which, if the glass is turned, runs through the opening into the other, the amount of sand being so regulated that a certain space of time is exactly measured by its running through. Compare *hour-glass*, *minute-glass*.

> A *sand-glasse* or houre-glasse, vitreum horologium.
> *Withal's Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 255. (*Nares.*)

**sand-grass** (sand'grȧs), *n.* **1.** Grass that grows on sandy soil, as by the sea-shore. The name is peculiarly applied to those grasses which, by their wide-spreading and tenacious roots, enable the sandy soil to resist the encroachments of the sea.

> The *sand-grasses*, Elymus arenarius, Arundo arenaria, are valuable binding weeds on shifty sandy shores.
> *Henfrey.*

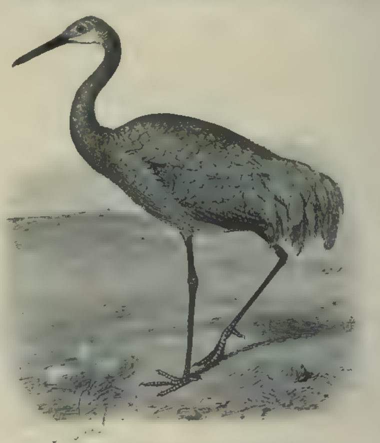
**2.** Specifically, in the United States, *Triodia* (*Tricuspis*) *purpurea*, an annual tufted grass of the Atlantic coast and sandy districts inland. It is of little practical worth.

**sand-grouse** (sand'grous), *n.* Any bird of the family *Pteroclidæ*; a pigeon-grouse or rock-pigeon, inhabiting sandy deserts of the Old World. The common sand-grouse is *Pterocles arenaria*; the pin-tailed is *P. setarius*; Pallas's is *Syrrhaptes paradoxus*; and there are many others. See cuts under *ganga*, *Pterocles*, and *Syrrhaptes*. Also *sand-pigeon*.

**sand-guard** (sand'gärd), *n.* In vehicles, a device for preventing sand or other gritty substances from entering the boxes and abrading the bearing surfaces. A common form is a metal collar fitted within an annular flange.

**sand-heat** (sand'hēt), *n.* The heat of warm sand, used in some chemical operations.

**sand-hill** (sand'hil), *n.* [< ME. *sond-hylle*, < AS. *sand-hyll*, *sond-hyll*, < *sand*, sand, + *hyll*, hill.] A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand.—**Sand-hill crane**, the gray or brown crane of North America, different from the white or whooping crane. There are two species or races to which the name applies, both of which have been called *Grus canadensis*, which properly applies only to the northern brown or sand-hill crane, somewhat smaller and otherwise different from the southern brown or sand-hill crane, *Grus mexicanus* or *G. pratensis*. Both are leaden-gray, when younger browner, or quite reddish-brown. The larger variety is 44 inches long, extending 6 feet 8 inches; the wing, 22 inches; the tail, 9; the tarsus, 9½. The trachea of these birds is much less convoluted in the sternum than that of the whooping crane. They are seldom if ever found now in settled parts of eastern North America, though still abundant in the north and west.



Sand-hill Crane (*Grus canadensis*).

**sand-hiller** (sand'hil"ėr), *n.* One of a class of "poor whites" living in the pine-woods that cover the sandy hills of Georgia and South Carolina. They are supposed by some authorities to be the descendants of poor white people who, being deprived of work by the introduction of slave-labor, took refuge in the woods. Also called *cracker*.

> The *sand-hillers* are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand-hills they live on. They are incapable of applying themselves steadily to any labor, and their habits are very much like those of the old Indians. *Olmsted*, Slave States, p. 507. (*Bartlett.*)

**sand-holder** (sand'hōl"dėr), *n.* In a pump-stock, a chamber in which the sand carried by the water is deposited, instead of being carried on to the plunger or pump-bucket.

**sand-hopper** (sand'hop"ėr), *n.* Some animal which hops on the sand (as of the sea-shore), as a beach-flea or sand-skipper; one of the amphipods; a sand-flea. Very numerous species of different genera receive this name, which has no technical or exact meaning. The *Gammaridæ* are sometimes collectively so called. See cut under *Amphipoda*.

**sand-hornet** (sand'hôr"net), *n.* A sand-wasp, especially of the family *Crabronidæ*, some of which resemble hornets. See cut under *Crabronidæ*.

**sandie** (san'di), *n.* See *sandy*$^1$.

**San Diego palm.** See *Washingtonia*.

**sandiferous**† (san-dif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < *sand*$^1$ + *-i-ferous* (see *-ferous*).] Bearing or throwing up sand; areniferous. [Rare.]

> The surging sulks of the *sandiferous* seas.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619. (*Davies.*)

**sandiness** (san'di-nes), *n.* [< *sandy*$^1$ + *-ness*.] **1.** Sandy character: as, the *sandiness* of the soil.—**2.** Sandy character as regards color: as, *sandiness* of hair, or of complexion.

**sanding** (san'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sand*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** In *ceram.*, the process of testing the surface of gilding, after it has been fired, with fine sand and water, to try whether the firing has been insufficient (in which case the gold will not adhere) or excessive (in which case the gold will not be brilliant).—**2.** The process of burying oysters in sand, mud, etc.; also, accumulation of foreign matter on their shells, or this matter itself.

> The gales also have the effect of covering the scattered oysters on the leeward sand, which process is called *sanding*, and it appears to be very injurious. *Winslow.*

**3.** The act of mixing with sand.

> The *sanding* process consists in mixing with the sponges before packing a certain quantity of fine sand, which increases their weight from 25 to even 100 per cent.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 840.

**sanding-plate** (san'ding-plāt), *n.* A plate of cast-iron mounted on a vertical spindle, used in grinding marble-work of small or medium size.

**sandish†** (san'dish), *a.* [< *sand*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact.

> You may plant some anemonies, especially the tenuifolias and ranunculus's in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn*, Calendar, p. 481.

**sandiver** (san'di-vėr), *n.* [Also *sandever*; < ME. *saundyver*, *sawnderere*, < OF. *suin de verre*, later *suint de verre*, sandiver, lit. 'scum or grease of glass': OF. *suin*, *suint*, F. *suint*, grease, esp. from the wool of sheep (< *suinter*, sweat, as stones in moist weather, < G. *schwitzen*, sweat: see *sweat*): *de* (< L. *de*), of (see *de*$^2$); *verre*, glass, < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous*.] Glass-gall. See *anatron*, 1.

> The clay that clenges ther-by arn corsyes strong,
> As alum & alkaran, that angré arn bothe,
> Soufre sour, & *saunduner*, & other such mony.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1035.

**sandix** (san'diks), *n.* [Also *sandyx*; < ME. *sandyse* (also *sawndyrs*, *sawndres*, by confusion with like forms of *sandal*$^2$), < L. *sandix*, *sandyx*, ML. also *sandex*, < Gr. *σάνδιξ*, *σάνδυξ*, vermilion. Cf. Hind. *sindur*, *sendur*, red lead, minium.] Red lead prepared by calcining lead carbonate. It has a brighter red color than minium, and is used as a pigment.

**sand-jack** (sand'jak), *n.* Same as *willow-oak*.

**sandjak**, *n.* See *sanjak*.

**sand-jet** (sand'jet), *n.* An apparatus whereby sharp sand is fed to a jet of compressed air or a steam-jet, and driven out forcibly against a surface which it is desired to abrade. It has within a few years been extensively applied to the ornamentation of glass, and to some extent in the operations of stone-cutting and the smoothing and cleaning of cast-iron hollow ware. In the ornamentation of glass, stencils are placed upon the surface, which protect from abrasion the parts covered, and the abraded parts take the form of the pattern cut in the stencil. A very short exposure to the sand-jet produces the tracing of the pattern in a fine-frosted, well-defined figure. The effectiveness of the jet when air or steam at high pressure is used renders it competent to cut and drill even corundum. The results attained, when the simplicity of the means employed are considered, render this one of the most interesting of modern inventions. See *sand-blast*.

**sand-lance** (sand'låns), *n.* A fish of the family *Ammodytidæ*: same as *sand-eel*, 1. Also *lance*.

**sand-lark** (sand'lärk), *n.* 1. Some small wading bird that runs along the sand, not a lark; any sandpiper or sand-plover, as a dunlin, dotterel, ringneck, etc.

> Along the river's stony marge
> The *sandlark* chants a joyous song.
> *Wordsworth*, The Idle Shepherd Boys.

(*a*) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*: also *sandy laverock*. (*b*) The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*.
2. A true lark of the genus *Ammomanes*, as *A. deserti*, having a pale sandy plumage.

**sand-leek** (sand'lēk), *n.* See *leek*.

**sandling†**, *n.* [ME. *sandelynge*; < *sand*$^1$ + *-ling*$^1$.] Same as *sand-eel*, 1. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441.

**sand-lizard** (sand'liz"ärd), *n.* A common European lizard, *Lacerta agilis*, found in sandy places. It is about 7 inches long, variable in color, but generally sandy-brown on the upper parts, with darker blotches interspersed, and having black rounded spots with a yellow or white center on the sides.

**sand-lob** (sand'lob), *n.* The common British lug or lobworm, *Arenicola piscatorum*, about 10 inches long, much used for bait.

**sand-lot** (sand'lot), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the socialistic or communistic followers of Denis Kearney, an Irish agitator, whose principal place of meeting was in the "sand-lots" or unoccupied lands of San Francisco: as, a *sand-lot* orator; the *sand-lot* constitution (the constitution of California framed in the year 1879 under the influence of the "sand-lot" agitation).

> We can . . . appoint . . . a *sand-lot* politician to China.
> *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 416.

**sandman** (sand'man), *n.* A fabulous person who is supposed to make children sleepy: probably so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes when sleepy, as if to rub out particles of sand.

**sand-martin** (sand'mär"tin), *n.* The sand-swallow or bank-swallow.

**sand-mason** (sand'mā"sn), *n.* A common British tubeworm, *Terebella littoralis*. *Dalyell.*

**sand-mole** (sand'mōl), *n.* A South African rodent, as *Bathyergus maritimus*, or *Georychus capensis*, which burrows in the sand. See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georychus*.

**sand-monitor** (sand'mon"i-tor), *n.* A varanoid lizard of the genus *Psammosaurus*, *P. arenarius*, also called *land-crocodile*.

**sand-mouse** (sand'mous), *n.* The dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*, a sandpiper. Also *sea-mouse*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

**sand-myrtle** (sand'mėr"tl), *n.* See *Leiophyllum* and *myrtle*.

**sand-natter** (sand'nat"ėr), *n.* A sand-snake of the genus *Eryx*; an ammodyte. See *Ammodytes*, 2, and cut under *Eryx*.

**sandnecker** (sand'nek"ėr), *n.* Same as *sand-sucker*.

**Sandoricum** (san-dor'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1790), < *santoor*, a Malay name.] A plant-genus of the order *Meliaceæ* and tribe *Trichilieæ*, consisting of 5 species of trees, found in the East Indies and Oceanica. Its special characters are a tubular disk sheathing the ovary and the base of the style, a cup-shaped calyx adnate to the base of the ovary, having five short imbricated lobes, a stamen-tube bearing at the apex ten included anthers, a corolla of five free imbricated petals, and a globose fleshy indehiscent fruit which is acid and edible. *S. Indicum*, native in Burma (there called *thitto*) and introduced into southern India, is a lofty evergreen with a red close-grained heart-wood which takes a fine polish. It is used for making carts, boats, etc. This and perhaps other species have been called *sandal-tree*.

**sand-oyster** (sand'ois"tėr), *n.* See *oyster*.

**sandpaper** (sand'pā"pėr), *n.* Stout paper coated with hot glue and then sprinkled with sharp sand of different degrees of fineness. It is used for rubbing and finishing, and is intermediate in its action between emery-paper and glass-paper.

**sandpaper** (sand'pā"pėr), *v. t.* [< *sandpaper*, *n.*] 1. To rub, smooth, or polish with sandpaper.

> After the priming has been four days drying, and has then been *sand-papered* off, give another coat of the same paint. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 80.

Hence, figuratively—2. To make smooth or even; polish, as a literary composition.—**Sandpapering-machine**, a machine in which sandpaper is employed as an abradant in finishing wooden spokes, handles, etc., and in buffing shoe-soles. It is made in several forms according to the character of the work, with a rotating drum or disk covered with sandpaper.

**sandpaper-tree** (sand'pā-pėr-trē), *n.* One of several trees of the order *Dilleniaceæ*, having leaves so rough that they can be used like sandpaper. Such trees are *Curatella Americana* of Guiana, and *Dillenia scabrella* of the East Indies.

**sand-partridge** (sand'pär"trij), *n.* A partridge of the genus *Ammoperdix*: translating the generic name. There are two kinds: *A. bonhami* is widely distributed in India, Persia, and some other portions of Asia; *A. heyi* occupies Arabia and Palestine, and thence extends into Egypt and Nubia. They differ little from the members of the genus *Perdix* proper. See *partridge*, 1.

**sandpeep** (sand'pēp), *n.* A familiar name in the United States of various small sandpipers; a peep; a peetweet: so called from their notes. The birds chiefly called by this name are the American stint or least sandpiper, *Actodromas minutilla*; the semipalmated sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus*; and the peetweet, or spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*. See cuts under *Ereunetes*, *Tringoides*, and *stint*.

**sand-perch** (sand'pėrch), *n.* The grass-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*. [Southern U. S.]

**sand-picture** (sand'pik"tūr), *n.* A sheet of sandpaper upon which the sand is arranged in different colors to produce a sort of picture.

**sand-pigeon** (sand'pij"on), *n.* Same as *sand-grouse*.

> The sand-grouse, better *sand-pigeons*, Pterocletes. *Coues.*

**sand-pike** (sand'pīk), *n.* See *pike*$^2$.

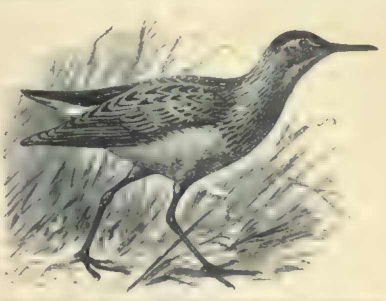
**sand-pillar** (sand'pil"är), *n.* A sandspout.

**sand-pine** (sand'pīn), *n.* See *pine*$^1$.

**sand-pipe** (sand'pīp), *n.* 1. A deep hollow of a cylindrical form, many of which are found penetrating the white chalk in England and France, and are filled with sand and gravel. Pipes of this kind have been noticed in England penetrating to a depth of sixty feet, and having a diameter of twelve feet. Also called *sand-gall*.
2. In a locomotive, one of the pipes leading from the sand-boxes, through which sand is allowed to flow upon the rails just in advance of the treads of the driving-wheels to increase their tractive power.

> Connecting, coupling, and excentric rods are taken down, hornstays, brake rods, *sand-pipes*, and ploughs, and any pipes that run beneath the axles.
> *The Engineer*, LXIX. 159.

**sandpiper** (sand'pī"pėr), *n.* 1. A small wading bird that runs along the sand and utters a piping note; a sand-lark, sand-plover, or sand-snipe. Technically—(*a*) A bird of the family *Scolopacidæ*, subfamily *Scolopacinæ*, and section *Tringeæ*, of which there are about 20 species, of all parts of the world. They have the bill like a true snipe's in its sensitiveness and constricted gape, but it is little if any longer than the head, straight or scarcely decurved, and the tail lacks the cross-bars of that of most snipes and tattlers. The toes are four in number (excepting *Calidris*), and cleft to the base (excepting *Micropalama* and *Ereunetes*). The sandpipers belong especially to the northern hemisphere, and mostly breed in high latitudes; but they perform the most extensive migrations, and in winter are generally dispersed over the world. The sexes are alike in plumage, but the seasonal changes of plumage are very great. The sandpipers are probably without exception gregarious, and often fleck the beaches in flocks of hundreds or thousands. They live preferably in open wet sandy places, not in swamps and fens, and feed by probing with their sensitive bills, like snipes. Among them are the most diminutive of waders, as the tiny sandpipers of the genus *Actodromas* called *stints*. The semipalmated sandpiper is no larger, but has basal webs; it is *Ereunetes pusillus* of America. The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, is another diminutive bird, of Asia and arctic America. The stilt-sandpiper has long legs and semipalmated feet; it is *Micropalama himantopus*. The broad-billed sandpiper is *Limicola pygmæa* or *platyrhyncha*, not found in America. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass-snipe, is *Actodromas maculata*, a characteristic American species of comparatively large size. Dunlins or purres are sandpipers of the genus *Pelidna*. The curlew-sandpiper is *Ancylochilus subarquatus*. The purple sandpipers are several species of *Arquatella*, as *A. maritima*. The knot, canute, red or red-breasted, or ash-colored sandpiper, or robin-snipe, is *Tringa canutus*. (*b*) A bird of the same family and subfamily as the foregoing, but of the section *Totaneæ*, or tattlers, several but not all of which are also known as *sandpipers*, because they used to be put in the old genus *Tringa*. The common sandpiper of Europe, etc., is *Tringoides* or *Actitis hypoleucus*, of which the common peetweet or spotted sandpiper of the United States, *T. macularius*, is a close ally. Green sandpipers belong to the genus *Rhyacophilus*, as *R. ochropus* of Europe and *R. solitarius* of America. The wood-sandpiper of Europe is *Totanus glareola*. The fighting sandpiper is the ruff, *Machetes* or *Pavoncella pugnax*. The buff-breasted sandpiper is a peculiar American species, *Tryngites rufescens* or *subruficollis*. The Bartramian sandpiper is *Bartramia longicauda* or *Actiturus bartramius* of America. See the technical and special names, and cuts under *Bartramia*, *dunlin*, *Ereunetes*, *Eurynorhynchus*, *Micropalama*, *Rhyacophilus*, *ruff*, *sanderling*, *stint*, *Tringa*, *Tringoides*, and *Tryngites*.



Grass-snipe, or Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata*).

2. A fish, the pride.—**Aberdeen sandpiper.** Same as *aberdeen*. **Aleutian sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *couesi*, a conspecies or race of the purple sandpiper, of northwestern North America. *Ridgway*, 1880.—**Armed sandpiper†**, an Australian spur-winged wattled plover, *Lobivanellus miles* (Boddaert), called by a geographical blunder *Parra ludoviciana* by Gmelin in 1788, and *Tringa ludoviciana* by Latham in 1790. *Pennant.*—**Ash-colored sandpiper**, the knot in winter plumage. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Baird's sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *bairdi*, an abundant stint of both Americas, intermediate in size between the pectoral and the least sandpiper, and resembling both in coloration. *Coues*, 1861.—**Bartramian sandpiper.** See *Bartramia*.—**Black-breasted sandpiper**, the American dunlin in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—**Black sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper (*Tringa lincolniensis* of Latham, 1790). *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]—**Bonaparte's sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *bonapartei* (or *fuscicollis* of Vieillot), a stint of the size of Baird's sandpiper, but with white upper tail-coverts. It is widely dispersed in both Americas, and is among the peeps which abound on the Atlantic coast during the migrations.—**Boreal sandpiper†**, the streaked sandpiper, or surf-bird, from King George's Sound. *Latham*, 1785.—**Broad-billed sandpiper.** See def. 1.—**Buff-breasted sandpiper**, a small tattler with a very slight bill, *Tryngites rufescens* (or *subruficollis* of Vieillot, 1819), widely dispersed but not very common in both Americas. See cut under *Tryngites*.—**Cayenne sandpiper†**, the South American lapwing, *Vanellus* (*Belonopterus*) *cayennensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Common sandpiper.** See def. 1. *Ray*; *Willughby*; etc.—**Cooper's sandpiper**, *Tringa cooperi*, a doubtful species, of which the only known specimen was shot on May 24th, 1833, on Long Island. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.—**Curlew sandpiper.** Same as *pygmy curlew* (which see, under *curlew*).—**Equestrian sandpiper**, the ruff.—**Fighting sandpiper**, the ruff.—**Freckled sandpiper**, the knot. Also called *grizzled sandpiper*. *Pennant*; *Latham*.—**Gambetta sandpiper†**, the red-legged horseman of Albin; the redshank, a tattler. See cut under *redshank*. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Goa sandpiper†**, a spur-winged plover of India, etc., *Lobivanellus indicus*, formerly *Tringa goensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Gray sandpiper†**, the gray plover, *Squatarola helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Green sandpiper.** See def. 1 (*b*). *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Greenwich sandpiper**, the young ruff, formerly *Tringa grenovicensis*. *Latham.*—**Grizzled sandpiper**, the knot. Also *grisled sandpiper*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Hebridal sandpiper†**, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *Pennant.*—**Least sandpiper.** See *stint*.—**Little sandpiper**, *Tringa pusilla*, terms under which the older ornithologists confounded Wilson's stint with the semipalmated sandpiper. The rectification was made by John Cassin, in 1860, when *Tringa pusilla* first became *Ereunetes pusillus*.—**Louisiane sandpiper†.** Same as Pennant's *armed sandpiper*, by a geographical blunder. *Latham*, 1785.—**Prybilof sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *ptilocnemis* of Coues (1873), a kind of purple sandpiper

peculiar to the Prybilof (or Pribylov) Islands of Alaska.—**Red-backed sandpiper**, the American dunlin, *Tringa* (*Pelidna*) *americana* of Cassin, *pacifica* of Coues, in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin.*—**Red-necked sandpiper**, an Asiatic stint, *Tringa ruficollis* of Peter S. Pallas. *Latham*, 1785.—**Red sandpiper**, the aberdeen; the knot in full plumage; the robin-snipe, *Tringa islandica*, now *T. canutus.*—**Selninger sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper. *Pennant; Latham.*—**Semipalmated sandpiper**, *Ereunetes pusillus*, one of the commonest peeps of America. See cut under *Ereunetes.*—**Senegal sandpiper**†, an African spur-winged plover (*Parra senegalla* of Linnæus, *Tringa senegalla* of Latham, 1790). *Latham*, 1785.—**Sharp-tailed sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *acuminata* of Horsfield (1821), much like the pectoral sandpiper, and of about the same size, common in Asia, rare in Alaska.—**Shore sandpiper**. (*a*) The ruff. (*b*†) Of Pennant, the green sandpiper: called *Tringa littorea* by Linnæus, and *Mr. Oldham's white heron* by Albin.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of America. See cut under *Rhyacophilus.*—**Spoon-billed sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Spotted sandpiper**. See def. 1. This is the *spotted tringa* of Edwards.—**Stilt-sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Streaked sandpiper**†, the surf-bird, *Aphriza virgata*, called *Tringa virgata* (and *T. borealis*) by Latham (1790). The earliest description is under this name, by Latham in 1785, from the northwest coast of North America (Sandwich Sound).—**Striated sandpiper**†, the redshank. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Swiss sandpiper**†, the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola* (formerly *Tringa*) *helvetica*. Having four toes, this plover used to be classed with the sandpipers. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Temminck's sandpiper**. See *stint.*—**Terek sandpiper**. See *Terekia.*—**Three-toed sandpiper**, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling.*—**Uniform sandpiper**†, a sandpiper so called by Pennant and Latham, from Iceland.—**Waved sandpiper**†, a sandpiper supposed to be the knot in some obscure plumage (*Tringa undata* of Brünnich, 1764). *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**White-winged sandpiper** of Latham, *Tringa leucoptera* of Gmelin (1788), a remarkable sandpiper of Polynesia, related to the buff-breasted sandpiper, and type of the genus *Prosobonia* of Bonaparte (1853).—**Wilson's sandpiper**, the American least sandpiper, peep, or stint. See *stint.*—**Yellow-legged sandpiper**, the ruff.

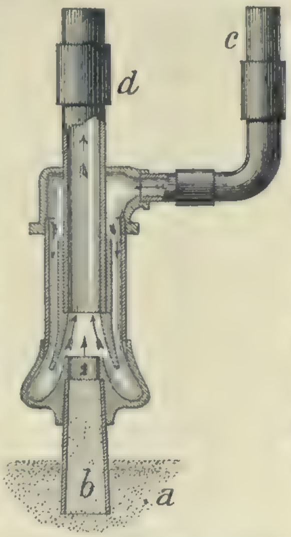
**sand-pit** (sand′pit), *n.* A place or pit from which sand is excavated.

**sand-plover** (sand′pluv″ėr), *n.* A ringneck, ring-necked plover, or ring-plover; any species of the genus *Ægialites*, as a ring-dotterel, which frequents sandy beaches. See cuts under *Ægialites* and *piping-plover*.

**sand-prey** (sand′prā), *n.* Same as *sand-pride*.

**sand-pride** (sand′prīd), *n.* A petromyzontoid vertebrate, also known as *mud-lamprey* and *sandpiper*, in its young or larval condition, when it has a short horseshoe-shaped mouth. It is found in many rivers and streams of Europe, reaches a length of 6 or 7 inches, and is of a brown color. See *pride*2.

**sand-pump** (sand′pump), *n.* 1. In *rope-drilling*, a cylinder, provided with a valve at the bottom, which is lowered into the drill-hole from time to time to remove the pulverized rock, or sludge. Also called *sludger*. [Pennsylvania oil-regions.]—2. A powerful water-jet with an annular nozle inclosing a tube which is sunk in loose sand, and operates as an injector to lift the sand with the water which discharges back through the tube. This form is used in caissons for sinking bridge-foundations, and is sometimes called a *sand-ejector*. It is a modification of the jet-pump. The water, passing upward around the upper end of the suction-pipe, produces an upward draft or suction on the mingled sand and water below, drawing it upward and discharging it through *d*.



Sand-pump.

*a*, sand to be removed; *b*, suction-pipe; *c*, induction-pipe; *d*, discharge-pipe.

**sand-rat** (sand′rat), *n.* A pocket-gopher of the genus *Thomomys*, found in sandy places in the western coast-region of North America; the camass-rat. The term applies to some other members of the family, as the common *Geomys bursarius*. See cuts under *camass-rat* and *Geomyidæ*.

**sand-reed** (sand′rēd), *n.* A shore-grass, the marram or beach-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.

**sand-reel** (sand′rēl), *n.* A windlass, forming part of a well-boring outfit, used for operating a sand-pump.

**sand-ridge** (sand′rij), *n.* [< ME. **sandrygge*, AS. *sandhrycg*, a sand-bank, < *sand*, sand, + *hrycg*, back, ridge.] A sand-bank.

**sandrock** (sand′rok), *n.* Same as *sandstone*: a term occasionally used in England, but very rarely in the United States. *The Great Sandrock* is the local name of a member of one of the lower divisions of the Inferior Oölite series in England. It is from 50 to 100 feet thick, and is extensively quarried for building purposes.

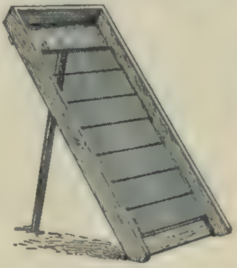
**sand-roll** (sand′rōl), *n.* A metal roll cast in sand: in contradistinction to a *chilled roll*, which is cast in a chill.

**sandrunner** (sand′run″ėr), *n.* A sandpiper.

**sand-saucer** (sand′sâ″sėr), *n.* A popular name for the egg-mass of a naticoid gastropod, as *Lunatia heros*, commonly found on beaches, resembling the rim of a saucer or lamp-shade broken at one place and covered with sand. See cut under *Natica*.

**sand-scoop** (sand′sköp), *n.* A form of dredge used for scooping up sand from a river-bed.

**sand-screen** (sand′skrēn), *n.* A large sieve consisting of a frame fitted with a wire grating or netting of the desired fineness, propped up by a support at a convenient angle, and used to sift out pebbles and stones from sand which is thrown against it with a shovel. The fine sand passes through the screen, while stones and gravel fall down in front. Also called *sand-sifter*.



Sand-screen.

**sandscrew** (sand′skrö), *n.* An amphipod, *Lepidactylis arenaria*, which burrows in the sand of the sea-shores in Europe and America.

**sand-shark** (sand′shärk), *n.* A small voracious shark, *Odontaspis* or *Carcharias littoralis*, also called *shovelnose*. The name extends to all the *Carchariidæ* as restricted by Jordan, by most writers called *Odontaspididæ*.

**sand-shot** (sand′shot), *n.* Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand, larger balls being cast in iron molds.

**sand-shrimp** (sand′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp: an indefinite term. In Europe *Crangon vulgaris* is sometimes so called.

**sand-sifter** (sand′sif″tėr), *n.* Same as *sand-screen*.

**sand-skink** (sand′skingk), *n.* A skink found in sandy places, as *Seps ocellatus* of southern Europe.

**sand-skipper** (sand′skip″ėr), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea.

**sand-smelt** (sand′smelt), *n.* An atherine or silversides; any fish of the family *Atherinidæ*. A common British sand-smelt is *Atherina presbyter*. See cut under *silversides*.

**sand-snake** (sand′snāk), *n.* 1. A colubrine serpent of the family *Psammophidæ*, as *Psammophis sibilans*. Also called *desert-snake*.—2. A boa-like Old World serpent of the family *Erycidæ*, quite different from the foregoing, as *Eryx jaculus* of India, and others. See cut under *Eryx*.

**sand-snipe** (sand′snīp), *n.* A general or occasional name of any sandpiper; especially, the common spotted sandpiper or summer-piper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*.

**sand-sole** (sand′sōl), *n.* A sole, *Solea lascaris*. See *borhame*.

**sandspout** (sand′spout), *n.* A pillar of sand, similar in appearance to a waterspout, raised by the strong inflowing and ascending currents of a whirlwind of small radius. The height of the column depends on the strength of the ascending currents and the altitude at which they are turned outward from the vortex. Sandspouts are frequently observed in Arabia, India, Australia, Arizona, and other hot countries and tracts having desert sands.

**sand-spurry** (sand′spur″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Spergularia*.

**sand-star** (sand′stär), *n.* 1. Any starfish or five-fingers.—2. An ophiuran; a brittle-star, having long slender fragile arms attached to a small circular body.

**sandstay** (sand′stā), *n.* An Australian shrub or small tree, *Leptospermum lævigatum*, a specially effective plant for staying drift-sands in warm climates.

**sandstone** (sand′stōn), *n.* [= D. *zandsteen* = G. *sandstein* = Sw. Dan. *sandsten*; as *sand*1 + *stone*.] A rock formed by the consolidation of sand. The grains composing sandstone are almost exclusively quartz, this mineral resisting decomposition, and only becoming worn into finer particles as abrasion continues, while almost all other minerals entering into the composition of ordinary rocks are liable to dissolve and be carried away in solution, or be worn down into an impalpable powder, so as to be deposited as mud. Sandstones may contain also clayey or calcareous particles, or be cemented by so large a quantity of ferruginous or calcareous matter as to have their original character quite obscured. Hence varieties of sandstones are qualified by the epithets *argillaceous*, *calcareous*, *ferruginous*, etc.—**Berea sandstone**, a sandstone or grit belonging to the Carboniferous series, extensively quarried as a building-stone and for grindstones in Ohio and especially in the vicinity of Berea (whence the name).—**Caradoc sandstone**, a sandstone of Lower Silurian age, very nearly the geological equivalent of the Bala group in Merionethshire, Wales, and of the Trenton limestone of the New York geologists. The name was given by Murchison, from the locality of Caer Caradoc, in Shropshire, England.—**Flexible sandstone**. See *itacolumite.*—**Medina sandstone**, a red or mottled and somewhat argillaceous sandstone forming, according to the classification of the New York Survey, the base of the Upper Silurian series. It corresponds nearly to the Upper Llandovery of the English geologists. It is the "Levant" or No. IV. of the Pennsylvania Survey.

> "A mountain of IV." is perhaps the commonest expression in American geology. These mountains are very numerous, being reiterated outcrops or reappearances and disappearances of the *Medina sandstone* as it rises and sinks in the Appalachian waves.
>
> *J. P. Lesley*, Coal and its Topography, p. 59.

**New Red Sandstone**, a name formerly given in England to a great mass of strata consisting largely of red shales and sandstones and overlying rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous series. A part of the New Red Sandstone is now considered to belong to the Permian series, since the organic remains which it contains are decidedly Paleozoic in character. The upper division of these red rocks, although retaining to a very considerable extent the same lithological characters as the lower division, differs much from it in respect to the fossils it contains, which are decidedly of a Mesozoic type, and form a portion of the so-called Triassic series. The term *New Red Sandstone* is still used to some extent in England, and has been applied in the United States to the red sandstones of the Connecticut river valley, which are generally considered to be of Triassic age. See *Triassic.*—**Old Red Sandstone**, a name given in England, early in the history of geology, to a group of marls, sandstones, tilestones, and conglomerates seen over an extensive area, and especially in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and South Wales, cropping out from under the coal-measures and resting on the Silurian. These rocks were called *Old Red*, to distinguish them from a somewhat similar series overlying the Carboniferous, and designated as the *New Red Sandstone*. The name *Devonian* was given later by Sedgwick and Murchison to rocks occurring in Devon and Cornwall and occupying a stratigraphical position similar to that of the Old Red, and the name *Devonian* is now in general use throughout the world as designating that part of the geological series which lies between the Silurian and the Carboniferous. The name *Old Red Sandstone* has, however, been retained by English geologists to designate that peculiar type of the Devonian which is less distinctively marine than the Devonian proper, and which is characterized by the presence of numerous land-plants and ganoid fishes, as well as by the absence of unequivocally marine organisms. The areas in which these deposits were laid down are generally considered to have been lakes or inland seas. The Old Red Sandstone, as thus limited, seems to have been almost exclusively confined to the British Isles; and it is particularly well developed in Scotland, and also is of considerable importance in Ireland.—**Oriskany sandstone**, the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a group of strata lying between the Lower Helderberg group and the Cauda-galli grit, and considered by James Hall as forming the uppermost division of the Upper Silurian. In central New York it is chiefly a silicious sandstone, but is sometimes argillaceous; it extends west as far as Missouri, becoming more calcareous. *Spirifer arenosus* is a very characteristic fossil of this group over a wide area. It is No. VII. of the numerical designation of the Pennsylvania Survey, and the "Meridian" of H. D. Rogers's nomenclature.—**Pocono sandstone**, a very thick and persistent mass of sandstones and conglomerates underlying the Mauch Chunk Red Shale, and forming the base of the Carboniferous in Pennsylvania. It is No. X. of the numerical notation of the First Pennsylvania Survey, and the same as the "Vespertine" of H. D. Rogers.

> The Pottsville conglomerate forms a rim around the coal basins, and the *Pocono sandstone* and conglomerate an outer rim, with a valley included between them eroded out of the Mauch Chunk red shale.
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> *C. A. Ashburner*, Anthracite Coal-fields of Penn., p. 13.

**Potsdam sandstone**, in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Lower Silurian, and the lowest zone in which distinct traces of life have been found in the United States: so named by the geologists of the New York Survey from a town of that name in that State. The formation is a conspicuous and important one further west through the region of the Great Lakes. It is the equivalent of the Primordial of Barrande, and of the Cambrian or Cambro-Silurian of some geologists. Among the fossils which characterize this formation are certain genera of brachiopods (*Lingulella*, *Obolella*, *Orthis*, *Discina*) and trilobites of the genera *Conocoryphe* and *Paradoxides*. The Potsdam, Primordial, or Cambrian rocks have been variously subdivided in Europe and America within the past few years. Thus, the Canadian geologists call the lower section, as developed in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, *Acadian*, and the overlying beds *Georgian*. In Nevada five divisions have been made out. The rocks thus designated, however, are paleontologically closely related; neither is there, in the opinion of most Continental geologists, any sufficient reason for separating the Cambrian, as a system, from the Silurian.—**St. Peter's sandstone**, a sandstone, from 60 to 100 feet in thickness, consisting of almost chemically pure silicious material, which lies next above the so-called Lower Magnesian limestone in the upper Mississippi lead region, and extends further to the north into Minnesota. It is almost entirely destitute of fossils, but from its stratigraphical position it is considered to be nearly of the same age as the Chazy limestone of the New York Survey.

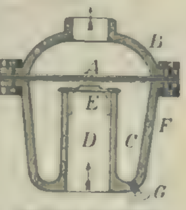
**sand-storm** (sand′stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind that bears along clouds of sand.

**sand-sucker** (sand′suk″ėr), *n.* **1.** The rough dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, also called *sand-fluke* and *sandnecker*. The name is due to the erroneous idea that it feeds on nothing but sand. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 10.
**2.** In the United States, a general popular name for soft-bodied animals which hide in the sand, sometimes exposing their suckers, tentacles, or other parts, as ascidians, holothurians, or nereids.

**sand-swallow** (sand′swol″ō), *n.* Same as *bank-swallow*.

**sand-thrower** (sand′thrō″ėr), *n.* A tool for throwing sand on sized or painted surfaces. It consists of a hollow handle in which a supply of sand is contained, and from which it passes into a conical or V-shaped box. The box ends in a narrow slit from which the sand issues, distributed by a projecting lip.

**sand-trap** (sand′trap), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a device for separating sand and other heavy particles from running water. It consists substantially of a pocket or chamber in which the sand is collected by a sudden change in the direction of the flow, which causes the momentum of the particles to carry them out of the stream into the collecting-chamber, or by a sudden reduction of velocity through an abrupt enlargement in the pipe or channel which conducts the stream, whereby the heavy particles are permitted to gravitate into the receiving-pocket, or by the use of a strainer which intercepts the particles and retains them, or by a combination of these principles.



Sand-trap (in section).
*F*, cast iron body; *B*, cover; *A*, finely perforated diaphragm; *D*, induction-port for water; *F*, valve. (Water enters through *D*, and the sand is collected in *C*.) *G*, plug for clearing out sand.

**sand-tube** (sand′tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A sand-canal. (*b*) A tubular structure formed of agglutinated sand, as the tubes of various annelids, of the peduncles of *Lingulidæ*, etc.

**sand-viper** (sand′vī″pėr), *n.* A hog-nosed snake. See *Heterodon*. [Local, U. S.]

**sand-washer** (sand′wosh″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for separating sand from earthy substances. It usually consists of a wire screen for the sand. The screen is either shaken or rotated in a constant flow of water, which carries off soluble substances.

**sand-wasp** (sand′wosp), *n.* A fossorial hymenopterous insect which digs in the sand; a digger-wasp, as of either of the families *Pompilidæ* and *Sphegidæ*, and especially of the genus *Ammophila*. There are many species, and the name is a loose one. Some of these wasps belong to the *Scoliidæ*; others, as of the family *Crabronidæ*, are also known as *sand-hornets*, and many are popularly called *sand-bugs*. The general distinction of these wasps is from any of those which build their nests of papery tissue, or which make their cells above ground. See cuts under *Ammophila*, *Crabro*, *Elis*, and *digger-wasp*, and compare *potter-wasp*.

**sandweed** (sand′wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *sandwort*.—**2.** The spurry, *Spergula arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sandweld** (sand′weld), *v. t.* To weld with sand (silica), which forms a fluid slag on the welding-surface: a common method of welding iron. When the pieces to be welded are put together and hammered, the slag is forced out and the metallic surfaces left bright and free to unite.

**sand-whirl** (sand′hwėrl), *n.* A whirlwind whose vortex is filled with dust and sand. See *sand-spout*.

**sandwich** (sand′wich), *n.* [Named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of *Sandwich* (died 1792), who used to have slices of bread with ham between brought to him at the gaming-table, to enable him to go on playing without intermission. The title is derived from *Sandwich*, < ME. *Sandwiche*, AS. *Sandwic*, a town in Kent, < *sand*, sand, + *wic*, town.] **1.** Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with some savory article of food, as sliced or potted meat, fish, or fowl, placed between: as, a ham *sandwich*; a cheese *sandwich*.

> Claret, *sandwich*, and an appetite,
> Are things which make an English evening pass.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, v. 58.

> But seventy-two chickens do not give a very large meal for a thousand people, even when backed up by *sandwiches*. *Saturday Rev.*, April, 1874, p. 492.

Hence—**2.** Anything resembling or suggesting a sandwich; something placed between two other like things, as a man carrying two advertising-boards, one before and one behind. [Colloq.]

> A pale young man with feeble whiskers and a stiff white neckcloth came walking down the lane *en sandwich*—having a lady, that is, on each arm.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lviii.

> He stopped the unstamped advertisement—an animated *sandwich* composed of a boy between two boards.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, ix.

**sandwich** (sand′wich), *v. t.* [< *sandwich*, *n.*] To make into a sandwich or something of like arrangement; insert between two other things: as, to *sandwich* a slice of ham between two slices of bread; to *sandwich* a picture between two pieces of pasteboard. [Colloq.]

**sandwich-man** (sand′wich-man̈), *n.* **1.** A seller of sandwiches.—**2.** A man carrying two advertising-boards, one slung before and one behind him. [Slang.]

**Sandwich tern.** See *tern*.

**sand-wind** (sand′wind), *n.* A wind that raises and carries along clouds of dust and sand.

**sandworm** (sand′wėrm), *n.* **1.** A worm that lives in the sand: applied to various arenicolous or limicolous annelids, found especially in the sand of the sea-shore, and quite different from ordinary earthworms. They are much used for bait.—**2.** A worm that constructs a sand-tube, as a species of *Sabellaria*.

**sandwort** (sand′wėrt), *n.* [< *sand*$^1$ + *wort*$^1$.] A plant of the genus *Arenaria*. They are low, chiefly tufted herbs, with small white flowers, the leaves most often awl-shaped or filiform, many species growing in sand. The mountain-sandwort, *A. Grœnlandica*, a densely tufted plant with flowers larger than usual, is a noticeable alpine or subalpine plant of the eastern United States and northward, found also very locally on low ground. The sea-sandwort is *A. peploides*, found in the coast-sands of Europe and North America. Also *sandweed*.

**sandy**$^1$ (san′di), *a.* [< ME. **sandy*, *sondi*, < AS. *sandig* (= D. *zandig* = MHG. *sandic* = G. Dan. Sw. *sandig* = Icel. *söndugr*), sandy, < *sand*, sand: see *sand*$^1$.] **1.** Consisting of or containing sand; abounding in sand; covered or sprinkled with sand: as, a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil.

> I should not see the *sandy* hour-glass run
> But I should think of shallows and of flats.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 25.

**2.** Resembling sand; hence, unstable; shifting; not firm or solid.

> Favour . . . built but upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only . . . cannot be long lived.
> *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

**3.** Dry; arid; uninteresting. [Rare.]

> It were no service to you to send you my notes upon the book, because they are *sandy*, incoherent rags, for my memory, not for your judgment. *Donne*, Letters, xxi.

**4.** Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color: as, *sandy* hair.

> A huge Briton, with *sandy* whiskers and a double chin, was swallowing patties and cherry-brandy.
> *Thackeray*, Men and Pictures.

**Sandy laverock.** See *laverock*.

> Bare naething but windle-straes and *sandy-lavrocks*.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

**Sandy mocking-bird**, the brown thrush, or thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*. [Local, U. S.]—**Sandy ray.** See *ray*$^2$.

**sandy**$^1$ (san′di), *n.*; pl. *sandies* (-diz). [Also *sandie*, *sanny*; abbr. of *sandy laverock*.] Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).—**Cuckoo's sandy**, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*, also called *cuckoo's titling*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Sandy**$^2$ (san′di), *n.* [Also *Sawney*; familiar in Scotland as a man's name; a var., with dim. term., of *Saunder*, < ME. *Saunder*, *Sawnder*, an abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman, especially a Lowlander. [Colloq.]

> "Standards on the Braes of Mar," shouted by a party of Lowland *Sandies* who filled the other seats [of the coach].
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 493.

**sandy-carpet** (san′di-kär″pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Emmelesia decolorata*.

**sandy-glass**†, *n.* Same as *sand-glass*.

> O God, O God, that it were possible
> To vndo things done; to call backe yesterday:
> That time could turne vp his swift *sandy-glasse*,
> To vntell the dayes, and to redeeme these houres!
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 138).

**sandyse**†, **sandyx**†, *n.* See *sandix*.

**sane**$^1$ (sān), *a.* [= F. *sain* = Pr. *san* = Sp. *sano* = Pg. *são* = It. *sano*, < L. *sanus*, whole, of sound mind, akin to Gr. *σάος*, *σῶς*, whole, sound. From the same source are ult. E. *insane*, *sanity*, *sanitary*, *sanation*, *sanatory*, etc.] **1.** Of sound mind; mentally sound: as, a *sane* person.

> I woke *sane*, but well-nigh close to death.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

**2.** Sound; free from disorder; healthy: as, a *sane* mind; a *sane* project; *sane* memory (law).

**sane**$^2$, *v. t.* See *sain*$^1$.

**sanely** (sān′li), *adv.* In a sane manner; as one in possession of a sound mind; naturally.

**saneness** (sān′nes), *n.* Sane character, condition, or state; soundness of mind; sanity. *Bailey.*

**sanfail**†, *adv.* [ME., < OF. *sans faille*: see *sans* and *fail*$^1$, *n.*] Without fail.

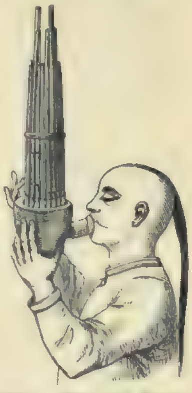
> That both his penon and baner *sanfaill*
> Put within the town, so making conqueste.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1592.

**sang**$^1$ (sang). Preterit of *sing*.

**sang**$^2$ (sang), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *song*.

**sang**$^3$ (soṅ), *n.* [< ME. *sang*, *sank*, < OF. *sang*, *sanc*, F. *sang* = Sp. *sangre* = Pg. *sangue*, *sangre* = It. *sangue*, < L. *sanguis*, blood.] Blood: used in heraldry, in different combinations.—**Gutté de sang**, in *her.*, having the field occupied with drops gules.

**săng** (sung), *n.* [Chin.; also *shéng*.] A Chinese musical instrument, consisting of a set of graduated bamboo tubes, which contain free reeds, inserted on a gourd with a mouthpiece, so that the reeds may be sounded by the breath. It is supposed that this instrument suggested the invention of the accordion and reed-organ. The French spelling *cheng* is sometimes used.



Săng. (From Carl Engel's "Musical Instruments.")

**sanga** (sang′gä̤), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The Galla ox of Abyssinia. Also *sangu*.

**sangaree** (sang-ga̤-rē′), *n.* [< Sp. *sangria*, a drink made of red wine with lemon-juice, lit. bleeding, incision (= Pg. *sangria*, blood-letting, *sangria de vinho*, negus, lit. 'a bleeding of wine'), < *sangrar*, bleed, < *sangre*, blood, < L. *sanguis*, blood: see *sang*$^3$.] Wine, more especially red wine diluted with water, sweetened, and flavored with nutmeg, used as a cold drink. Varieties of it are named from the wine employed: as, port-wine *sangaree*.

> Vulgar, kind, good-humoured Mrs. Colonel Grogwater, as she would be called, with a yellow little husband from Madras, who first taught me to drink *sangaree*.
> *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

> One little negro was . . . handing him a glass of ice-cold *sangaree*. *The Century*, XXXV. 946.

**sangaree** (sang-ga̤-rē′), *v. t.* [< *sangaree*, *n.*] To mix with water and sweeten; make sangaree of: as, to *sangaree* port-wine.

**sang-de-bœuf** (soṅ′dė-bėf′), *n.* [F., ox-blood: *sang*, blood (see *sang*$^3$); *de*, of (see *de*$^2$); *bœuf*, ox (see *beef*).] A deep-red color peculiar to ancient Chinese porcelain, and much imitated by modern manufacturers in the East and in Europe. The glaze is often crackled, and the color more or less modulated or graded.

**sang-froid** (soṅ-frwo′), *n.* [F., < *sang* (< L. *sanguis*), blood, + *froid*, cold, cool, < L. *frigidus*, cold: see *sang*$^3$ and *frigid*.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference; calmness in trying circumstances.

> They [the players] consisted of a Russian princess losing heavily behind a broad green fan; an English peer throwing the second fortune he had inherited after the first with perfect good-humour and *sang froid*; two or three swindlers on a grand scale, not yet found out.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xxiii.

> General Lee, after the first shock of the breaking of his lines, soon recovered his usual *sang-froid*, and bent all his energies to saving his army. *The Century*, XXXIX. 146.

**sangiac**, *n.* See *sanjak*.

**sangiacate**, *n.* See *sanjakate*.

**sanglant** (sang′gla̤nt), *a.* [< F. *sanglant*, blood, < LL. *sanguilentus* for L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody, < *sanguineus*, bloody: see *sanguine*, *sanguinolent*.] In *her.*, bloody, or dropping blood: used especially in connection with *erased*: thus, *erased and sanglant* signifies torn off, as the head or paw of a beast, and dropping blood.

**sanglier** (sang′li-ėr), *n.* [< F. *sanglier*, OF. *sengler*, *saingler*, *sanglier* (orig. *porc sanglier*) = Pr. *singlar* = It. *cinghiale*, < ML. *singularis*, i. e. *porcus singularis*, the wild (solitary) boar (cf. Gr. *μονιός*, a boar, lit. 'solitary'): see *singular*.] In *her.*, a wild boar used as a bearing.

**sangreal, sangraal** (sang′grē̤-al, sang-grāl′), *n.* [See *saint*$^1$ and *grail*$^1$.] In medieval legends, the holy vessel supposed to have been the "cup" used at the Last Supper. See *grail*$^2$.

**sang-school** (sang′sköl), *n.* A singing-school. Schools thus named were common in Scotland from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, various other subjects besides singing being often taught in them. [Scotch.]

**sangsue** (sang′sū), *n.* [< F. *sangsue*, OF. *sangsue*, *sansue* = Pr. *sanguisuga* = Pg. *sanguesuga*, *sanguexuga*, *sanguichuga*, *sanguisuga* = It. *san-*

*guisuga*, a leech, < L. *sanguisuga* (NL. *Sanguisuga*), a blood-sucker, leech, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sugere*, suck: see *succulent* and *suck*.] A leech. Also called *sanguisuge*.

> The poisonous *sangsue* of Charlottesville may always be distinguished from the medicinal leech by its blackness, and especially by its writhing or vermicular motions, which very nearly resemble those of a snake.
> *Poe*, A Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

**sanguicolous** (sang-gwik′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood (see *sang*$^{3}$, *sanguine*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; hematobic. Also *sanguinicolous*.

**sanguiferous** (sang-gwif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **sanguifer*, blood-conveying, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] Receiving and conveying blood; circulatory, as a blood-vessel. The sanguiferous system of the higher animals consists of the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins. Also *sanguiniferous*.

> This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched . . . to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels twist about.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, v. 8.

**sanguification** (sang″gwi-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *sanguification* = Sp. *sanguificacion* = Pg. *sanguificação* = It. *sanguificazione*, < NL. **sanguificatio(n-)*, < **sanguificare*, produce blood: see *sanguify*.] The production of blood.

> The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification*.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii. 2.

**sanguifier** (sang′gwi-fī-ėr), *n.* A producer of blood.

> Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges.
> *Sir J. Floyer*, On the Humours.

**sanguifluous**† (sang-gwif′lọ̈-us), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing or running with blood. *Bailey.*

**sanguify** (sang′gwi-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sanguified*, ppr. *sanguifying*. [< NL. **sanguificare*, produce blood, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To make blood.

> At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command; in inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I *sanguifie*, I carnifie.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

**II.** *trans.* To convert into blood; make blood of. [Rare.]

> It is but the first digestion, as it were, that is there [in the understanding] performed, as of meat in the stomach, but in the will they are more perfectly concocted, as the chyle is *sanguified* in the liver, spleen, and veins.
> *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

**sanguigenous**† (sang-gwij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing blood: as, *sanguigenous* food. *Gregory.*

**sanguin**† (sang′gwin), *a.* An obsolete form of *sanguine*.

**Sanguinaria**$^{1}$ (sang-gwi-nā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the blood-like juice, < L. *sanguinaria*, a plant (*Polygonum aviculare*) so called because reputed to stanch blood, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood: see *sanguinary*.] In *bot.*, a genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, and tribe *Eupapavereæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes from a creeping rootstock, an oblong and stalked capsule with two valves which open to its base, and a flower with two sepals, eight to twelve petals in two or three rows, numerous stamens, and a short style club-shaped at the summit. The only species, *S. Canadensis*, the bloodroot, is common throughout eastern North America. Its conspicuous pure-white flower appears before the leaf; the latter is developed single from a terminal bud, is roundish or reniform with deep palmate lobes, of a pale bluish-green color, and enlarges throughout the season until often 6 inches across. Also called *red puccoon*, and, from its use by the Indians for staining, *red Indian paint*. See *bloodroot*, 2.

**Sanguinaria**$^{2}$ (sang-gwi-nā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood: see *sanguinary*.] In *zoöl.*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Falculata*, or mammals with claws, corresponding to the modern *Felidæ*, *Canidæ*, *Hyænidæ*, and part of the *Viverridæ*.

**sanguinarily** (sang′gwi-nạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily. *Bailey.*

**sanguinarin, sanguinarine** (sang-gwin′ạ-rin), *n.* [< *Sanguinaria* + *-in*$^{2}$, *-ine*$^{2}$.] An alkaloid found in *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

**sanguinariness** (sang′gwi-nạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* Sanguinary, bloody, or bloodthirsty disposition or condition. *Bailey.*

**sanguinary** (sang′gwi-nạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sanguinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanguinario*, < L. *sanguinarius*, *sanguinaris*, pertaining to blood, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*$^{3}$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of blood; formed of blood: as, a *sanguinary* stream.—**2.** Bloody; attended with much bloodshed or carnage: as, a *sanguinary* encounter.

> We may not . . . propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences.
> *Bacon*, Unity in Religion.

> As we find the ruffling Winds to be commonly in Cemeteries and about Churches, so the eagerest and most *sanguinary* Wars are about Religion. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

> On this day one of the most *sanguinary* conflicts of the war, the second battle of Bull Run, was fought.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 429.

**3.** Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; characterized by cruelty.

> If you make the criminal code *sanguinary*, juries will not convict. *Emerson*, Compensation.

> The *sanguinary* and ferocious conversation of his captor—the list of slain that his arm had sent to their long account— . . . made him tremble.
> *G. P. R. James*, Arrah Neil, xliv.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Sanguinary, Bloody.* *Sanguinary* refers to the shedding of blood, or pleasure in the shedding of blood; *bloody* refers to the presence or, by extension, the shedding of blood: as, a *sanguinary* battle; the *sanguinary* spirit of Jenghiz Khan; a *bloody* knife or battle.

> One shelter'd hare
> Has never heard the *sanguinary* yell
> Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 335.

> Like the slain in *bloody* fight,
> That in the grave lie deep.
> *Milton*, Ps. lxxxviii., l. 19.

> Slain by the *bloody* Piemontese that roll'd
> Mother with infant down the rocks.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, xiii.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The yarrow or milfoil: probably so called from its fabled use in stanching blood. —**2.** The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

**sanguine** (sang′gwin), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sanguin*; < ME. *sanguin*, *sangwine*, *sangwyne*, *sangwein*, < OF. (and F.) *sanguin* = Pr. *sanguini* = OCat. *sangui* = Sp. *sanguino*, *sanguineo* = Pg. *sanguineo*, *sanguinho* = It. *sanguigno*, *sanguineo* (cf. D. G. *sanguinisch* = Dan. *sangvinsk* = Sw. *sangvinisk*), < L. *sanguineus*, of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, bloodthirsty, blood-colored, red, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*$^{3}$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of blood; bloody.

> The *sanguine* stream proceeded from the arm of the body, which was now manifesting signs of returning life.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 188.

**2.** Bloodthirsty; bloody; sanguinary. [Rare.]

> All gaunt
> And *sanguine* beasts her gentle looks made tame.
> *Shelley*, Witch of Atlas, vi.

**3.** Of the color of blood; red; ruddy: as, a *sanguine* complexion; the *sanguine* francolin, *Ithaginis cruentatus*; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

> She was som-what brown of visage and *sangwein* colour, and nother to fatte ne to lene, but was full a-pert auenaunt and comely, streight and right plesaunt, and well syngynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

> This face had bene more cumlie if that the redde in the cheeke were somwhat more pure *sanguin* than it is.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 114.

**4.** Abounding with blood; plethoric; characterized by fullness of habit: as, a *sanguine* habit of body.

> The air of this place [Angora] is esteemed to be very dry, and good for asthmatick constitutions, but pernicious to the *sanguine*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 87.

**5.** Characterized by an active and energetic circulation of the blood; having vitality; hence, vivacious; cheerful; hopeful; confident; ardent; hopefully inclined; habitually confiding: as, a *sanguine* temperament; to be *sanguine* of success. See *temperament*.

> Of all men who form gay illusions of distant happiness, perhaps a poet is the most *sanguine*.
> *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

> The phlegm of my cousin's doctrine is invariably at war with his temperament, which is high *sanguine*.
> *Lamb*, My Relations.

> We have made the experiment; and it has succeeded far beyond our most *sanguine* expectations.
> *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

=**Syn. 5.** Lively, animated, enthusiastic.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The color of blood; red; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

> Obserue that she [the nurse] be of mature . . . age, . . . hauing her complection most of the right and pure *sanguine*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 4.

> A lively *sanguine* it seemd to the eye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

**2**†. Bloodstone, with which cutlers stained the hilts of swords, etc.—**3**†. Anything of a blood-red color, as a garment.

> In *sangwin* and in pers he clad was al.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 439.

**4.** A drawing executed with red chalks.

> Examples of fine *sanguines* are so extremely frequent in every large collection of drawings by the old masters that it is unnecessary to particularise them.
> *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 153.

**sanguine**† (sang′gwin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanguined*, ppr. *sanguining*. [< ML. *sanguinare*, tr., stain with blood, bleed, L. *sanguinare*, intr., be bloody, bleed, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*$^{3}$, *sanguine*, *a.*] **1.** To stain with blood; ensanguine.

> Ill *sanguined* with an innocent's blood.
> *Fanshawe*, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 149. (*Latham.*)

**2.** To stain or varnish with a color like that of blood; redden.

> What rapier? gilt, silvered, or *sanguined?*
> *Minsheu*, Spanish Dict. (1599), p. 3. (*Latham.*)

> *Piso.* He looks
> Of a more rusty, swarth complexion
> Than an old arming-doublet.
> *Lod.* I would send
> His face to the cutler's, then, and have it *sanguin'd*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

**sanguineless** (sạng′gwin-les), *a.* [< *sanguine* + *-less*.] Destitute of blood; pale. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sanguinely** (sang′gwin-li), *adv.* In a sanguine manner; with confidence of success; hopefully.

> Too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian.
> *Chesterfield.*

**sanguineness** (sang′gwin-nes), *n.* Sanguine character or condition. (*a*) Redness; ruddiness: as, *sanguineness* of complexion. (*b*) Fullness of blood; plethora: as, *sanguineness* of habit. (*c*) Ardor; heat of temper; confidence; hopefulness.

**sanguineous** (sang-gwin′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *sanguineus*, of blood, bloody: see *sanguine*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to blood; bloody.

> This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**2.** Of a deep-red or crimson color; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of a deep, somewhat brownish, red color, like the color of clotted blood.

> His passion, cruel grown, took on a hue
> Fierce and *sanguineous*. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

**3.** Possessing a circulatory system; having blood.

> I shall not mention what with warm applications we have done to revive the expired motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seem to have been killed. *Boyle*, Works, III. 124.

**4.** Abounding with blood; having a full habit; plethoric.

> A plethorick constitution in which true blood abounds is call'd *sanguineous*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. 1. § 1.

**5.** Having a sanguine temperament; ardent; hopeful; confident.—**Sanguineous creeper.** See *Myzomela*.

**sanguinicolous** (sang-gwi-nik′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *colere*, inhabit.] Same as *sanguicolous*.

**sanguiniference** (sang-gwi-nif′ẹ-rẹns), *n.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *-ferentia*, < *feren(t-)s*, ppr. of *ferre* = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] The conveying of blood in the vessels. [Rare.]

> It would appear highly probable that the face and neck sympathize with the internal condition of the skull as regards *sanguiniference*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 427.

**sanguiniferous** (sang-gwi-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] Same as *sanguiferous*.

**sanguinity** (sang-gwin′ị-ti), *n.* [< *sanguine* + *-ity*. Cf. OF. *sanguinite* = It. *sanguinità*, < ML. *sanguinita(t-)s*, blood-relation, consanguinity: see *consanguinity*.] Sanguineness; ardor.

> I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

**sanguinivorous** (sang-gwi-niv′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Same as *sanguivorous*.

**sanguinolence** (sang-gwin′ọ̄-lens), *n.* [< LL. *sanguinolentia*, a congestion, < L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent*.] The state of being sanguinolent.

**sanguinolency** (sang-gwin′ọ̄-lẹn-si), *n.* [As *sanguinolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sanguinolence*.

> That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his *sanguinolency*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. viii. § 4.

**sanguinolent** (sang-gwin′ọ̄-lẹnt), *a.* [= F. *sanguinolent* (vernacularly *sanglant*: see *sanglant*) = Sp. Pg. It. *sanguinolento*, < L. *sanguinolentus*, *sanguilentus*, full of blood, bloody, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*$^{3}$, *sanguine*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; full of blood; sanguine.

> Although . . . the waves of all the Northerne Sea
> Should flow for ever through these guilty hands,
> Yet the *sanguinolent* staine would extant be!
> *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, v.

**sanguinous†** (sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [= It. *sanguinoso*, < ML. *sanguinosus*, full of blood, < L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*. Cf. *sanguineous*.] Same as *sanguinary*.

> It is no desertless office to discover that subtle and insatiate beast [the wolf]; to pull the sheepskin of hypocrisy over his ears; and to expose his forming malice and *sanguinous* cruelty to men's censure and detestation.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. xlii.

**Sanguisorba** (sang-gwi-sôr'bä̤), *n.* [NL. (Ruppius, 1718), so called as being used to stanch the flow of blood (a use perhaps suggested by the blood-red flower); < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sorbere*, absorb: see *absorb*.] A former genus of rosaceous plants, now included as a subgenus in the genus *Poterium*, distinguished from others of that genus by its single carpel, smooth hard fruit, and stamens not more than twelve.

**Sanguisuga** (sang-gwi-sū'gä̤), *n.* [NL. (Savigny), < L. *sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker, leech: see *sangsue*.] A genus of leeches: synonymous with *Hirudo*. The officinal or Hungarian leech is often called *S. officinalis*. See cut under *leech*.

**sanguisuge** (sang'gwi-sūj), *n.* [< NL. *Sanguisuga*.] A sangsue; a leech; a member of the old genus *Sanguisuga*.

**sanguisugent** (sang-gwi-sū'jẹnt), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*. Cf. *sanguisuge*.] 1. Blood-sucking, as a leech; pertaining to a sanguisuge.—2. Sanguivorous, as a blood-sucking bat or vampire.

**sanguisugous** (sang-gwi-sū'gus), *a.* [< L. *sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker (see *sanguisuge*), + *-ous*.] Blood-sucking. [Rare.]

> These were the *sanguisugous* wolves, Papists.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 120.

**sanguivolent†** (sang-gwiv'ọ̄-lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, wish, want.] Bloodthirsty; bloody.

> *Marius.* Oh, I am slain! . . .
> *Laelia.* *Sanguivolent* murderers!
> Can soldiers harbour such damn'd treachery?
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

**sanguivorous** (sang-gwiv'ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on blood; sanguisugent, as a bat: specifically noting the true vampires or blood-sucking bats. Also *sanguinivorous*.

> Vampyrus spectrum, L., a large bat inhabiting Brazil, of sufficiently forbidding aspect, which was long considered by naturalists to be thoroughly *sanguivorous* in its habits.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 52.

**sangwine†**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sanguine*.

**sanhedrim, sanhedrin** (san'hẹ̄-drim, -drin), *n.* [= F. *sanhédrin* = Sp. *sanedrin* = Pg. *sanedrim*, *synedrim* = It. *sanedrin* = G. *sanhedrin*, < late Heb. *sanhedrīn*, < Gr. *συνέδριον*, a council, lit. 'a sitting together,' < *σύν*, together, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, = E. *settle*¹.] 1. The supreme council and highest ecclesiastical and judicial tribunal of the Jewish nation. It consisted of 71 members, composed of the chief priests, elders, and scribes, and held daily sessions, except on sabbaths and festivals: specifically styled the *great sanhedrim*, to distinguish it from the *lesser* or *provincial sanhedrim* of 23 members appointed by the great sanhedrim, and having jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases. Such lesser tribunals were set up in towns and villages having not fewer than 120 representative men, including a physician, a scribe, and a schoolmaster. The great sanhedrim is said in the Talmud to have had its origin in the appointment by Moses of 70 elders to assist him as magistrates and judges (Num. xi. 16). The Greek origin of the name, however, seems to indicate that the thing originated during the Macedonian supremacy in Palestine. The name was dropped under the presidency of Gamaliel IV. (A. D. 270–300), while the institution itself became extinct on the death of its last president, Gamaliel VI. (425).

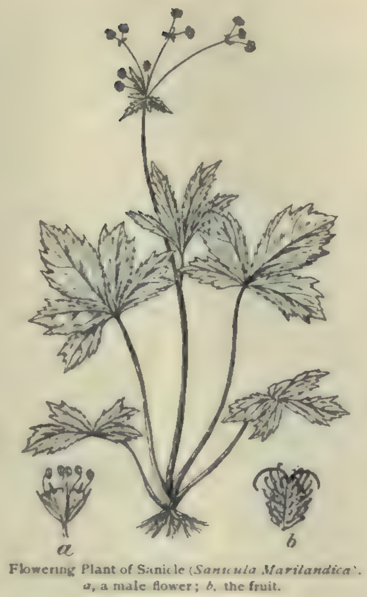
> Christian parliaments must exceed its religion and government of the *sanhedrim*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 11.

2. By extension, some similar assembly; a parliament.

> Let him give on till he can give no more,
> The thrifty *Sanhedrin* shall keep him poor;
> And every shekel which he can receive
> Shall cost a limb of his prerogative.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., l. 390.

**sanhedrist** (san'hẹ̄-drist), *n.* [< *sanhedr(im)* + *-ist*.] A member of the sanhedrim. [Rare.]

**sanicle** (san'i-kl), *n.* [< ME. *sanicle* = D. *sanikel* = MLG. *sannekele* = MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *sanikel*, < OF. (and F.) *sanicle* = Sp. *sanicula* = Pg. *sanicula* = It. *sanicola*, < ML. (and NL.) *sanicula*, f., also *saniculum*, n., sanicle, so called from its healing wounds, in form dim. of L. *sanus*, sound, healthy, > *sanare*, heal: see *sane*¹.] 1. A plant of the genus *Sanicula*. The common sanicle, called *wood-sanicle*, is *S. Europæa*, of Europe and central Asia, a plant once credited with great remedial virtues. There are several American species, of which *S. Marilandica*, called *black snakeroot*, is said to possess some medicinal properties.



Flowering Plant of Sanicle (*Sanicula Marilandica*).
*a*, a male flower; *b*, the fruit.

> *Sanicle*, with its tenacious burrs, in the woods.
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 647.

2. A plant of some other genus. See the phrases.—**Alpine sanicle**, a plant of the genus *Cortusa* (which see).—**American sanicle.** See *Heuchera*.—**Bear's-ear sanicle.** See *Cortusa*.—**Great sanicle**, an old name of *Alchemilla vulgaris*, the lady's-mantle, probably from a resemblance of its leaves to those of the true sanicle.—**Indian** or **white sanicle**, the white snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageratoides*.—**Wood-sanicle.** See def. 1.

**Sanicula** (sạ̄-nik'ụ̄-lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699): see *sanicle*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Saniculeæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary; by fruit forming a small bur usually covered with hooked bristles; and by flowers in small and commonly panicled umbels, with small bracts, most of the flowers unisexual, the staminate all pedicelled. There are about 12 species, chiefly North American, some South American, either in the Andes or beyond the tropics, a few existing elsewhere, particularly *S. Europæa*, widely distributed over the Old World. They are herbs with leaves palmately divided into three or five toothed or dissected segments, and irregularly compound umbels of small and usually greenish flowers. The name *sanicle* applies to the species in general; *S. Marilandica* of the eastern United States is also called *black snakeroot*. See *sanicle*.

**Saniculeæ** (san-i-kū'lẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1824), < *Sanicula* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of umbelliferous plants, typified by the genus *Sanicula*. It is characterized by commonly conspicuous calyx-teeth, irregularly compound inflorescence, and a fruit somewhat transversely cylindrical or compressed, its furrows without oil-tubes. It includes 10 genera, of which *Eryngium* and *Sanicula* (the type) are the chief.

**sanidaster** (san'i-das-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σανίς* (*σανιδ-*), a board, tablet, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a kind of microsclere or flesh-spicule, consisting of a straight axis spinose throughout its length.

> This [spiraster], by losing its curvature, becomes the *sanidaster*, and by simultaneous concentration of its spines into a whorl at each end, the amphiaster.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**sanidine** (san'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *σανίς* (*σανιδ-*), a board, tablet covered with gypsum, + *-ine*².] A variety of orthoclase feldspar, occurring in glassy transparent crystals in lava, trachyte, and other volcanic rocks, chiefly those of comparatively recent age. It usually contains more or less soda.

**sanidine-trachyte** (san'i-din-trā'kīt), *n.* A variety of trachyte, the ground-mass of which consists almost wholly of minute crystals of sanidine.

**sanidinic** (san-i-din'ik), *a.* [< *sanidine* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling sanidine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 748.

**sanies** (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* [= F. *sanie* = Pg. *sanie*, < NL. *sanies*, < L. *sanies*, diseased blood, bloody matter; perhaps connected with *sanguis*, blood: see *sang*³.] A thin greenish or reddish discharge from wounds or sores, less thick and white than laudable pus.

**sanify** (san'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanified*, ppr. *sanifying*. [< L. *sanus*, sound (see *sane*¹), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make healthy; improve in sanitary conditions. [Rare.]

> Where this [simplicity and frugality of living] is achieved, voluntary celibacy will become discreditable, . . . and the premature deaths of the bread-winners disappear before *sanified* cities and vanishing intemperance.
> *W. R. Greg*, Enigmas of Life, p. 51, note.

**sanious** (sā'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *sanieux* = Pr. *sanios* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanioso*, < L. *saniosus*, full of bloody matter, < *sanies*, corrupted blood, bloody matter: see *sanies*.] 1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance.—2. Excreting or effusing: as, a *sanious* ulcer.

**sanitarian** (san-i-tā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *sanitary* + *-an*.] A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures or reforms.

> According as one is a *sanitarian*, a chemist, or a malarialist.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 441.

**sanitarily** (san'i-tạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* As regards health or its preservation.

**sanitarist** (san'i-tạ̄-rist), *n.* [Irreg. < *sanitary* + *-ist*.] One who advocates sanitary measures; one especially interested in sanitary measures or reforms.

**sanitarium** (san-i-tā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **sanitarius*: see *sanitary*. Cf. *sanatorium*.] An improper form for *sanatorium*.

**sanitary** (san'i-tạ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *sanitaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanitario*, < NL. as if **sanitarius*, irreg. < L. *sanita(t-)s*, health: see *sanity*.] Pertaining to health or hygiene or the preservation of health; hygienic; healthy.

> These great and blessed plans for what is called *sanitary* reform.
> *Kingsley.*

> Solitary communion with Nature does not seem to have been *sanitary* or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 206.

**Sanitary cordon.** See *cordon*.—**Sanitary science**, such science as conduces to the preservation of health by showing how the parasitic and other causes of disease may be avoided.—**Sanitary ware**, coarse glazed earthenware used for drainage and for sewer-pipes.—**United States Sanitary Commission**, a body created by the Secretary of War in 1861, and charged with the distribution of "relief" to the soldiers during the civil war. The relief included food, clothing, medical stores, hospital supplies, etc. In addition the commission provided for the lodging of many soldiers, the preparation of hospital directories, the collection of vital statistics, the inspection of hospitals, and the adoption of various preventive measures. Its members were appointed by the Secretary of War and the United States Medical Bureau. =**Syn.** *Sanitary, Sanatory.* These two words are often confounded. *Sanitary* means "pertaining to health, hygienic": as, *sanitary* science; *sanitary* conditions (which may be good or bad). *Sanatory* means "serving to heal, therapeutic": as, *sanatory* medicines or agencies.

**sanitate** (san'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanitated*, ppr. *sanitating*. [< L. *sanita(t-)s*, health (see *sanity*), + *-ate*².] To render healthy; provide with sanitary appliances: as, to *sanitate* a camp. [Rare.]

**sanitation** (san-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *sanitate* + *-ion*.] The practical application of knowledge and science to the preservation of health; the putting and keeping in a sanitary condition.

> Charles Kingsley, whose object in his novels was to preach *sanitation*, should be placed at the head of the list of those who have vividly depicted well-known diseases.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 582.

> Later legislation [in England] has charged the Board of Guardians with the care of the *sanitation* of all parts of the Union which lie outside urban limits.
> *Woodrow Wilson*, State, § 789.

**sanitory** (san'i-tọ̄-ri), *a.* An erroneous form for *sanitary*. [Rare.]

> Estimating in a *sanitory* point of view the value of any health station.
> *Sir J. D. Hooker.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sanity** (san'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *sanité*, sanity, vernacularly *santé*, health, OF. *sante*, *sanite*, *santeit*, *saniteit*, health, = Sp. *sanidad* = Pg. *sanidade* = It. *sanità*, health, < L. *sanita(t-)s*, soundness of body, health, also soundness of mind, reason, good sense, sanity, also correctness and propriety of speech, < *sanus*, sound, healthy, sane: see *sane*¹.] The state or character of being sane; soundness of mind; saneness. See *insanity*.

**sanjak** (san'jak), *n.* [Also *sanjac*, *sandjak*, *sangiac* (< F.), formerly also *sanzack*; = F. *sangiac* = Sp. Pg. *sanjaco* = Ar. *sinjaq*, < Turk. *sanjaq*, a minor province or district (so called because the governor is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail), < *sanjaq*, flag, banner, a standard.] 1. A Turkish administrative district of the second grade; a subdivision of a vilayet or eyalet, governed by an officer formerly styled *sanjak-bey* (or *-beg*): now often styled *mutessariflik*, the governor being styled *mutessarif* or *kaimakam*.—2†. A sanjak-bey.

> Which are as Vice-royes, and haue their Begs or *Sanzackes* under them.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 291.

> This country is called Carpousley; it has in it five or six villages, and is governed by an aga under the *sangiac* of Smyrna.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 57.

**sanjakate** (san'jak-āt), *n.* [Also *sanjacate*, *sangiacate*, *sangiakate*; = F. *sangiacat* = Sp. *sanja-*

*cado, sanjacato* = Pg. *sanjacado;* as *sanjak* + -*ate*$^{3}$.] Same as *sanjak*, 1.

**sanjak-bey** (san′jak-bā), *n.* [‹ Turk. *sanjaq-beg*, ‹ *sanjaq*, a minor province, + *beg*, bey: see *sanjak* and *bey*$^{1}$.] The governor of a sanjak.

> Fortie miles further is Rossetto, which is a little towne without walles, . . . for gouernement whereof is appointed a *Saniacbey*, without any other guarde.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 199.

**sank**$^{1}$ (sangk). Preterit of *sink*.

**sank**$^{2}$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sang*$^{3}$.

**Sankhya** (säng′khyä), *n.* [Skt. *sānkhya*, ‹ *samkhyā*, number.] One of the six leading systems of Hindu philosophy. It is attributed to the sage Kapila, and is generally regarded as the system most akin to Buddhism, or out of which Buddhism originally developed. It postulates the existence of matter and of individual spiritual beings, subject to transmigration, and acknowledges no deity. It aims at the emancipation of spirit from the bonds of matter by means of the spirit's recognition of its complete diversity from matter.

**sannup** (san′up), *n.* [Also *sannop;* Amer. Ind.] Among the American Indians, a married male member of the community; the husband of a squaw.

> Chickatabot came with his *sannops* and squaws, and presented the governour with a hogshead of Indian corn.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 58.

> Our Indian rivulet
> Winds mindful still of *sannup* and of squaw.
> *Emerson*, Musketaquid.

**sanny** (san′i), *n.* Same as *sandy*$^{1}$. [Scotch.]

**sanpan**, *n.* See *sampan*.

**San Paolo balsam.** Same as *copaiba*.

**sans** (sanz), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *sanse;* ‹ ME. *sans*, also *sanz, saun*, ‹ OF. *sans, sains, seinz, senz*, F. *sans* = Pr. *sens, senes, ses* = Cat. *sens* = OSp. *senes, sen*, Sp. *sin* = Pg. *sem* = It. *senza* = Wall. *sai*, ‹ L. *sine* (LL. **sinis* (?)) (also sometimes *nesi*, and without the negative *se, sed*), ‹ *si*, OL. *sei*, if, + *ne*, not: see *ne*.] Without: a French word which has existed long in English without becoming naturalized: now archaic or affected, except as used in heraldry: as, a dragon *sans* wings; an ear of corn *sans* stalk.

> *Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 166.

> I am blest in a wife (Heaven make me thankful!)
> Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, i. 1.

**sansa** (san′sä), *n.* A musical instrument of percussion, resembling a tambourine.

**San Salvador balsam.** Commercial balsam of Peru. See *balsam*.

**sans-appel** (sanz′a-pel′), *n.* [‹ F. *sans appel*, without appeal: *sans*, without; *appel*, appeal: see *sans* and *appeal*.] A person from whose decision there is no appeal; one whose opinion is decisive; an infallible person. [Rare.]

> He had followed in full faith such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xix.

**Sanscrit, Sanscritic,** etc. See *Sanskrit*, etc.

**sansculotte** (sanz-kū-lot′), *n.* [‹ F. *sansculotte* (see def.); ‹ *sans*, without, + *culotte*, breeches, ‹ *cul*, breech, ‹ L. *culus*, breech: see *recoil*$^{1}$.] 1. Literally, one who is without breeches: a name given to the poorer men of Paris who were prominent in the first French Revolution and took part in the attacks upon the court, the Bastille, etc. Its precise origin has been much disputed. It appears as a designation willingly assumed from the very beginning of its use.
Hence—2. An advanced Republican; a revolutionist; by extension, a communist or anarchist.

**sansculotterie** (sanz-kū-lot′rē), *n.* [‹ F. *sansculotterie*, ‹ *sansculotte*, q. v.] Same as *sansculottism*.

**sansculottic** (sanz-kū-lot′ik), *a.* [‹ *sansculotte* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to or involving sansculottism; revolutionary.

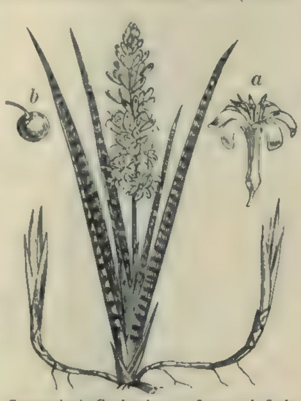
> Those *sansculottic* violent Gardes Françaises or Centre Grenadiers shall have their mittimus.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 1.

**sansculottide** (sanz-kū-lot′id), *n.* [‹ F. *sansculottide*, ‹ *sansculotte:* see *sansculotte*.] One of the five (in leap-years six) complementary days resulting from the division of the year by the French revolutionists of 1789 into twelve months of thirty days each. They were added at the end of the month Fructidor.

**sansculottism** (sanz-kū-lot′izm), *n.* [F. *sansculottisme;* as *sansculotte* + -*ism*.] The opinions and principles of the sansculottes in any sense. *Carlyle.*

**sansculottist** (sanz-kū-lot′ist), *n.* [‹ *sansculotte* + -*ist*.] 1. A sansculotte.—2. A person who approves in an abstract way of the doctrines of the sansculottes, without taking active part in revolutionary measures.

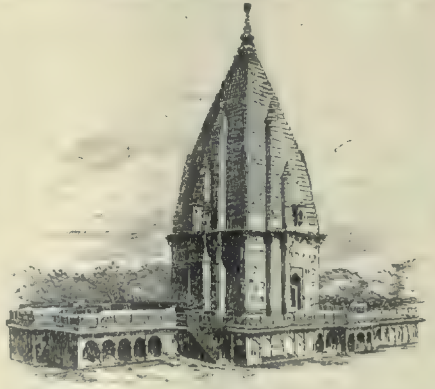
**Sansevieria** (san″sev-i-ē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1794), from the Prince of *Sanseviero* (1710–1771), a learned Neapolitan.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Hæmodoraceæ* and tribe *Ophiopogoneæ*. It is characterized by a long and slender perianth-tube, six filiform filaments, and a free ovary, fixed by a broad base, containing three cells and three erect ovules. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa and of the East Indies. They are plants of singular aspect, the true stem reduced to a short and thick rootstock from which spring long, thick, rigid, and sometimes cylindrical leaves, which are erect or spreading, resemble stems, and are filled with tough fibers. The flowers are of moderate size or sometimes very long, and are clustered among dry bracts in a dense raceme on a tall and stout unbranched leafless flower-stalk. This genus is the source of the fiber known as *bowstring hemp*, so named from a native use in India. (See *moorva*.) African bowstring hemp is the similar product of *S. Guineensis*.



*Sansevieria Zeylanica.* *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

**Sanskrit** (san′skrit), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Sanscrit*, formerly also *Samskrit, Samkrit;* = F. *sanskrit, sanscrit, samskrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanscrito* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sanskrit*, ‹ Skt. *Samskrita*, Sanskrit, so called as being the cultivated or literary language, distinguished from the vulgar dialects, or, some say, because regarded as a perfect language, the speech of the gods, formed by infallible rules, ‹ *samskrita*, prepared, formed, wrought, adorned, perfect, ‹ *sam*, together (= E. *same*), + -*s* (euphonic) + *krita*, made, formed, ‹ √ *kar*, make, akin to L. *creare*, create: see *create*. The name *Sanskrit* is opposed to *Prakrit*, Skt. *prākrita*, lit. 'common, vulgar,' the name given to the vulgar dialects which gradually developed from the original Sanskrit, and from which most of the languages now spoken in Upper India are derived, as the Romance languages developed out of the vulgar Latin.] **I.** *n.* The ancient and sacred language of India, being that in which most of the vast literature of that country is written, from the oldest parts of the Vedas (supposed to date from about 2000–1500 B. C.) downward. It is one of the Indo-European or Aryan family of tongues, a sister of the Persian, Greek, Latin, Germanic, Slavonic, and Celtic tongues. The earliest Sanskrit of the Vedas differs considerably from that of the later literature. Though Sanskrit has long ceased to be a vernacular language, it continues to be employed, in its later form, for literary purposes, much as Latin continued and continues to be used as a learned tongue. Abbreviated *Skt.*

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sanskrit: as, early *Sanskrit* idioms.—**Sanskrit (or Indo-Aryan) architecture**, the ancient architecture of the northern plain of India, and notably of the Ganges valley. A leading characteristic of the style is its predilection for tower-like temples of square plan with a vertical base and an upper part of convexly curved outline. From this style as an origin was developed the Jain architecture. See *Jain*.



Sanskrit Architecture.—Sumaree Temple, Benares, India.

**Sanskritic** (san-skrit′ik), *a.* [Also *Sanscritic* (NL. *Sanscriticus*); as *Sanskrit* + -*ic*.] Relating to or derived from Sanskrit.

> The languages of the south [of India] are Dravidian, not *Sanskritic*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 697.

**Sanskritist** (san′skrit-ist), *n.* [Also *Sanscritist;* ‹ *Sanskrit* + -*ist*.] A person distinguished for attainments in Sanskrit.

**sans nombre** (soṅ nōm′br). [F.: *sans*, without; *nombre*, number.] In *her.*, repeated often, and covering the field: said of any small bearing: as, a field or mullets *sans nombre* gules. The small bearings are generally arranged in a formal manner. By some writers it is held that the figures in sans nombre must not be cut off at the edges of the escutcheon. Compare *semé*.

**Sanson's images.** The reflections from the anterior surface of the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens of the eye.

**Sanson's map-projection.** See *projection*.

**sans-serif** (sanz′ser′if), *n.* [‹ F. *sans*, without, + E. *serif*.] A printing-type without serifs, or finishing cross-lines at the ends of main strokes. See *serif*, and *Gothic*, *n.*, 3. [Eng.]

**sans souci** (soṅ sö-sē′). [F.: *sans*, without; *souci*, care.] Without care; free from care: used specifically as the name (*Sans Souci*) of a royal palace at Potsdam in Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.

**sant**†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint*.

**Santa Ana bark.** See *bark*$^{2}$.

**Santa Fé nutmeg.** See *nutmeg*, 2.

**santal** (san′tal̤), *n.* [‹ ML. *santalum*, sandalwood: see *sandal*$^{2}$.] In *phar.*, sandalwood.—**Oil of santal.** See *oil*.

**Santalaceæ** (san-ta̤-lā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), ‹ *Santalum* + -*aceæ*.] An order of apetalous plants of the series *Achlamydosporeæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled inferior ovary with one, two, or three ovules, pendulous from the summit of a slender erect stalk or funiculus, and by a green or colored perianth of one row, commonly of four or five valvate lobes with as many stamens, and a flat, ring-like, or sheathing disk. The fruit is a nut or more often a drupe, the exocarp either thin and dry or fleshy, or sometimes thick, the nut or stone containing a roundish smooth, wrinkled, or deeply furrowed seed. The species are either trees, shrubs, or low herbs, a few parasitic on branches or on roots. They are distinguished from the allied *Loranthaceæ* by the structure of the ovary, as well as their habit, which still more strikingly separates them from the *Balanophoraceæ*. There are about 200 species, distributed in 28 genera and 4 tribes, widely dispersed in tropical and temperate regions throughout the world. The leaves are alternate or opposite, smooth and entire, with the veins obscure, or sometimes all reduced to mere scales. The flowers are small or rarely conspicuous, green or yellowish, less often orange. Three genera extend into the United States—*Comandra, Pyrularia*, and *Buckleya*. For illustrative genera, see *Santalum* (the type), *Osyris*, and *Pyrularia*.

**santalaceous** (san-ta̤-lā′shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the order *Santalaceæ*.

**santalic** (san-tal′ik), *a.* [‹ *santal* + -*ic*.] Derived from sandalwood.

**santalin** (san′ta̤-lin), *n.* [= F. *santaline;* as *santal* + -*in*$^{2}$.] The coloring matter of red sandalwood, which may be obtained by evaporating the alcoholic infusion to dryness. It is a red resin, fusible at 212° F., and is very soluble in acetic acid, as well as in alcohol, essential oils, and alkaline lyes.

**Santalum** (san′ta̤-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), ‹ ML. *santalum*, sandal: see *sandal*$^{2}$.] 1. A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the sandalwoods, type of the order *Santalaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Osyrideæ*. The flowers are perfect, marked by parallel anther-cells which open lengthwise, by a sheathing disk produced into distinct fleshy scales, and by a bill-shaped or ovoid perianth, its tube adherent to the base of the ovary, the limb deeply divided into usually four valvate lobes, the stamens, together with clusters of hairs, borne on their base. The 8 species are native from the East Indies to Australia and the Pacific islands. They are smooth plants, bearing opposite or rarely alternate petioled coriaceous leaves, which are feather-veined, but with the midrib alone conspicuous. The flowers are borne in the upper axils or in short loose terminal panicles trichotomously branching, and are followed by roundish drupes crowned by the ring-like scar of the fallen perianth. For species, see *sandalwood* (with cut).
2. [*l. c.*] The wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, often called *red saunders*.

**Santa Maria tree.** See *tree*.

**Santa Martha bark.** See *bark*$^{2}$.

**Santa Martha wood.** Same as *peach-wood*.

**santee** (san′tē), *n.* [Guzerathi *sānti*, a measure of land, equal to either 60 or 90 bighas (see *bega*).] An East Indian land-measure, equal in some districts to as much as can be plowed by two bullocks in a season, and in others to what three or even four bullocks can plow.

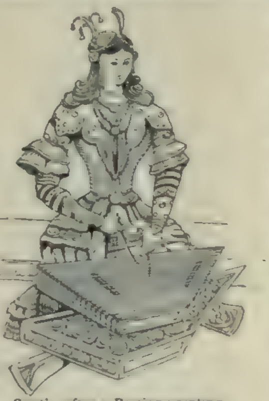
**Santee beds** (san-tē′ bedz). [So called from the *Santee* river, South Carolina.] A division of the Lower Eocene, consisting, near Charleston in South Carolina, where it is well displayed, of a white limestone with marly strata. The burstone of Georgia and Alabama is of the same geological age.

**Santenot** (soṅ-te-nō′), *n.* An excellent white wine of Burgundy, produced in the Côte d'Or. It resembles Meursault, the wine of that name being produced in the same climate.

**santer** (sän′tėr), *v. i.* A dialectal spelling of *saunter*.

**santir, santur** (san′tėr), *n.* A variety of dulcimer used in the East.

The prototype of our pianoforte is evidently the dulcimer, known at an early time to the Arabs and Persians, who call it *santir*. It was played by means of two slightly curved sticks.
*S. K. Art Handbook*, No. v., p. 5.



Santir, after a Persian painting. (From "South Kensington Museum Art Handbook.")

**Santis†, Santos†,** *n.* Same as *Sanctus*.

**Santolina** (san-tọ̄-lī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), said to be named from its repute in medieval medicine and its flax-like leaves; < L. *sanctus* (> It. *santo*), holy, + *linum*, flax: see *saint*$^1$ and *line*$^1$.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideæ*. It is characterized by a chaffy receptacle, long-stalked roundish heads of flowers without rays, corollas with a hooded appendage at the base, smooth achenes which are three- or four-angled, and an involucre of many rows of dry and closely appressed bracts. The 8 species are all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby and remarkably odorous plants, very much branched at the base, bearing yellow flowers in small heads, and alternate leaves which are finely dissected. *S. Chamæcyparissus*, the common lavender-cotton, so called from being used like lavender and from its dense hoary pubescence, is a neat bedding-plant contrasting well with darker foliage. Its name is extended to the other species, some of them also cultivated.

**santon** (san′tọn), *n.* [Earlier also *santoon*; = F. *santon*, *santon* (also *santoron*, *sanctoron*, forms due to L. *sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctus*, holy) = D. G. *santon*, < Sp. *santon*, a Turkish monk or friar (also Sp. *santon* = Pg. *santão*, a hypocrite), < *santo*, sacred, holy (see *saint*$^1$), or else (in the Turkish sense) < Hind. *sant*, a devotee, a saint, a good simple man.] In Eastern countries, a kind of dervish or recluse, popularly regarded as a saint.

> There go in this foreward 6 *Santones* with red turbants vpon their heads, & these eat and ride at the cost of the Captaine of the Carouan. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 204.

> Adjoyning unto them are lodgings for *santons*, which are fools and mad-men. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 93.

> He was (say the Arabian historians) one of those holy men termed *santons*, who pass their lives in hermitages, in fasting, meditation, and prayer, until they attain to the purity of saints and the foresight of prophets.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 23.

> All the foregleams of wisdom in *santon* and sage,
> In prophet and priest, are our true heritage.
> *Whittier*, Quaker Alumni.

**Santonian** (san-tō′ni-ạn), *n.* [< L. *Santoni*, *Santones*, a people of Aquitania (see *santonic*), + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, the lower subdivision of the Senonian, which in England forms the uppermost division of the Cretaceous, but in France and Belgium is overlain by the Danian, a group wanting to the north of the Channel. The Santonian of France is divided into three subgroups, each characterized by a peculiar species of *Micraster*.

**santonic** (san-ton′ik), *a.* [< NL. *santonica*, the specific name of *Artemisia santonica*, fem. of L. *Santonicus* (Gr. Σαντονικός), pertaining to the Santoni (*Santonicum absinthium* (Gr. σαντονικόν, σαντόνιον), also *Santonica herba*, a kind of wormwood found in their country), < *Santoni*, *Santones*, a people of Aquitania, whose name survives in that of the place called *Saintes* in France.] Derived from the plant santonica.

**santonica** (san-ton′i-kạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *santonic*.] 1. The Tartarian southernwood, *Artemisia Gallica*, var. *pauciflora*, by some considered a distinct species. It was formerly confounded with *A. Santonica*.—2. An anthelmintic drug consisting of the flower-heads of this plant: Levant wormseed. The extract santonin, now produced mainly in Turkestan, is chiefly in use.

**santonin** (san′tọ̄-nin), *n.* [< F. *santonine*; as *santon(ic)* + *-in*$^2$.] A bitter substance ($C_{15}H_{18}O_3$), the active principle of santonica, or wormseed. It is a crystalline, odorless, and neutral principle, insoluble in cold water, and an active poison. It is one of the most efficacious vermifuges for roundworms.

**santoon,** *n.* See *santon*.

**Santorinian** (san-tō-rin′i-ạn), *a.* [< *Santorini* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to or named after the Venetian anatomist Santorini (1681–1737): as, the *Santorinian* plexus (which see, under *plexus*).

**Santorini's canal.** See *canal*$^1$.

**Santorini's cartilage.** See *cartilages of Santorini*, under *cartilage*.

**Santorini's fissures.** Irregular fissures in the fibrocartilage of the pinna.

**Santorini's muscle.** The risorius.

**Santorini's tubercles.** Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).

**santur,** *n.* See *santir*.

**Sanvitalia** (san-vi-tā′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1792), named after the *Sanvitali* family of Parma.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Zinnieæ*. It is characterized by a flattened and chaffy receptacle, solitary heads with fertile disk-flowers and spreading pistillate rays, and achenes bare or tipped with nine short awns. The 3 or 4 species are annual or perennial branching herbs, natives of Mexico and Texas, bearing opposite entire leaves, and small heads with yellow or white rays and purple centers suggesting *Rudbeckia*. *S. procumbens* is often cultivated for ornamental edgings.

**sanz†,** *prep.* See *sans*.

**saouari** (sou-ä′ri), *n.* See *souari*.

**sap**$^1$ (sap), *n.* [< ME. *sap* = MD. D. *sap* = MLG. *sap*, LG. *sapp* = OHG. *saph*, *saf*, MHG. *saf*, also, with excrescent *t*, *saft*, G. *saft*, sap; cf. Icel. *safi* = Sw. Dan. *saft* (conformed to G.): (*a*) Teut. root appar. **sap*, or according to the Icel. form **sab*, perhaps connected with OS. *sebbjan* = OHG. *seven*, *seppen*, MHG. *seben*, perceive, = L. *sapere*, taste, perceive, know: see *sapid*, *sapient*. (*b*) But perhaps the Teut. words are of L. origin, = F. *sève*, dial. *sèpe*, *sive* = Pr. *saba* = Sp. *saba*, *sabia* = Pg. *seiva*, juice, sap (cf. F. *saber*, yield sap), < L. *sapa*, must, new wine boiled. Cf. AS. *sæppe*, spruce-fir, < L. *sapinus*, *sappinus*, a kind of fir. (*c*) Not connected, as some suppose, with Gr. ὀπός, juice, sap, = L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap, = Ir. *sug* = Russ. *sokŭ*, sap, = Lith. *sakas*, tree-gum: see *opium*, *succulent*.] 1. The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as is the blood to animal life. It is the first product of the digestion of plant-food, and contains the elements of vegetable growth in a dissolved condition. The absorption of nutriment from the soil is effected by the minute root-hairs and papillæ, the absorbed nutriment being mainly composed of carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds dissolved in water. This ascending sap, or as it is termed *crude sap*, is apparently transmitted through the long cells in the vascular tissue of the stem and branches to the leaves, passing from cell to cell by the process known as *endosmose*. In the leaves is effected the process of digestion or assimilation, with the following results: (1) the chemical decomposition of the oxygenated matter of the sap, the absorption of carbon dioxid (carbonic acid), and the liberation of pure oxygen at the ordinary atmospheric temperature; (2) a counter-operation by which oxygen is absorbed from the air, and carbon dioxid exhaled; (3) the transformation of the remaining crude sap into organic substances which enter into the composition of the plant: this change is effected in the chlorophyl-cells of the leaves under the influence of light, and the assimilated sap, or as it is termed *elaborated sap*, descends through the branches and stem to the growing parts of the plant requiring the same, there to be used up, after undergoing a series of changes included under the name *metastasis*, or to form deposits of reserve material lodged in various parts for future use. The ascent of the sap is one of the most wonderful phenomena of spring, and apparently depends not so much on the state of the weather—for it begins in the depth of winter—as on the plant having had its sufficient term of rest, and being, therefore, constrained by its very nature to renewed activity.
Hence—2. The juice or fluid the presence of which in anything is characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; blood.

> A handkerchief; which say to her did drain
> The purple *sap* from her sweet brother's body.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 277.

3. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; sap-wood.

**sap**$^2$ (sap), *n.* [Abbr. of *sappy* or *saphead*.] Same as *saphead*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

> He maun be a saft *sap*, wi' a head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

> When I once attempted to read Pope's poems out of school hours, I was laughed at and called a *sap*.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, ii.

> If you are patient because you think it a duty to meet insult with submission, you are an essential *sap*, and in no shape the man for my money.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, iv.

**sap**$^2$ (sap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sapped*, ppr. *sapping*. [< *sap*$^2$, *n.*] To act like a sap; play the part of a ninny or a soft fellow. [Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

> "They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he *saps*."—"In other words," said Mr. Dale, with proper parsonic gravity, "he understands he was sent to school to learn his lessons, and he learns them. You call that *sapping*. I call it doing his duty."
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 12. (*Davies.*)

> A pretty sportsman you are. . . . What 's that book on the ground? *Sapping* and studying still?
> *Kingsley*, Yeast, i.

**sap**$^3$ (sap), *n.* [< OF. *sappe*, F. *sape*, a hoe, = Sp. *zapa* = Pg. *sapa*, a spade, = It. *zappa*, a mattock, < ML. *sappa*, *sapa*, a hoe, mattock, perhaps corrupted < Gr. σκαπανη, a hoe, digging-tool, < σκάπτειν, dig: see *shave*.] 1†. A tool for digging; a mattock.

> *Zappa*, a mattocke to dig and delue with, a *sappe*.
> *Florio*.

2. [< *sap*$^3$, *v.*] *Milit.*, a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place when within range of fire. The trench is formed by trained men (sappers), who place gabions as a cover (filled with the earth taken from the trench) along the intended line of parapet—the earth excavated, after the gabions have been filled, being thrown toward the fortress, to form a parapet capable of resisting artillery. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side. A sap is usually made by four men working together.

> At three points on the Jackson road, in front of Leggett's brigade, a *sap* was run up to the enemy's parapet, and by the 25th of June we had it undermined and the mine charged. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

**Flying sap** (*milit.*), the rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

**sap**$^3$ (sap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sapped*, ppr. *sapping*. [< OF. *sapper*, F. *saper* (= Sp. *zapar* = Pg. *sapar* = It. *zappare*), sap, undermine; from the noun: see *sap*$^3$, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To undermine; render unstable by digging into or eating away the foundations, or, figuratively, by some analogous insidious or invisible process; impair the stability of, by insidious means: as, to *sap* a wall; to *sap* a person's constitution, or the morals of a community.

> Nor safe their dwellings were, for, *sap'd* by floods,
> Their houses fell upon their household gods.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 397.

> *Sapping* a solemn creed with solemn sneer.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 107.

> At the same time the insidious art of a Dominican friar . . . had been surely *sapping* the fidelity of the garrison from within. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 526.

2. *Milit.*, to approach or pierce with saps or trenches.

II. *intrans.* To dig or use saps or trenches; hence, to impair stability by insidious means.

> *Zappare*, to digge, or delue, or grubbe the ground; to *sap*. *Florio*.

> Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler*.

**sapadillo** (sap-ạ-dil′ō), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

**sapajou** (sap′ạ-jö), *n.* [= G. *sapaju*, < F. *sapajou*, *sajou*.] 1. A sajou, or sai with a prehensile tail; some species of *Ateles* or *Cebus*; especially, a spider-monkey or a capuchin. See cut under *spider-monkey*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lacépède).] The genus of spider-monkeys: same as *Ateles*. =Syn. 1. See *saguin*.

**sapan-wood, sappan-wood** (sa-pan′wůd), *n.* [= F. *sapan*, *sappan* = Sp. *sapan* = Pg. *sapão* (NL. *sappan*), < Malay *sapang*.] A dyewood produced by a small East Indian tree, *Cæsalpinia Sappan*. It yields a good red color, which, however, is not easily fixed. Also *sampfen-wood*, *bukkum-wood*.

**sap-ball** (sap′bâl), *n.* A local name for those species of *Polyporus* that grow on trees, but more specifically applied to *Polyporus squamosus*, abounding on decayed trunks, especially of ash-trees, the stems of which sometimes form a foundation for tennis-balls. It is sometimes used for razor-strops. See cut under *Polyporus*.

**sap-beetle** (sap′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle which feeds on sap; specifically, any beetle of the family *Nitidulidæ*.

**sap-boiler** (sap′boi″lėr), *n.* A special form of portable furnace with kettle or pans, used for evaporating the sap of which maple-sugar is made.

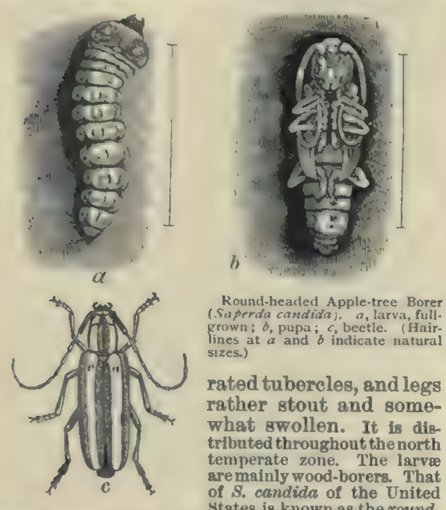
**sap-bucket** (sap′buk″et), *n.* In *maple-sugar manuf.*, a bucket into which the sap flows from the tree when it has been tapped.

**sap-cavity** (sap′kav″ị-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, one of certain sacs or cavities in the leaves of officinal and other species of aloe, filled with a colorless or variously colored sap. They are thin-walled and semicircular in transverse section.

**sap-color** (sap′kul″ọr), *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, etc.

**sape, saip** (sāp), *n.* Scotch forms of *soap*.

**Saperda** (sạ̄-pėr′dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σαπερδής*, a kind of fish.] A notable genus of long-horn beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having moderately short antennæ which are finely pubescent and mounted upon well-separated tubercles, and legs rather stout and somewhat swollen. It is distributed throughout the north temperate zone. The larvæ are mainly wood-borers. That of *S. candida* of the United States is known as the *round-headed apple-tree borer*, and often damages orchards to a serious extent by boring the cambium layer under the bark.



Round-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Saperda candida*). *a*, larva, full-grown; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle. (Hair-lines at *a* and *b* indicate natural sizes.)

**sap-fagot** (sap′fag″ọt), *n.* *Milit.*, a fascine about 3 feet long, used in sapping to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made.

**sap-fork** (sap′fôrk), *n.* *Milit.*, a fork-shaped lever employed for moving the sap-roller forward and holding it in position when exposed to the fire of field-guns.

**sapful** (sap′fůl), *a.* [< *sap*¹ + *-ful.*] Full of sap; containing sap; sappy. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sap-green** (sap′grēn), *n.* A green coloring matter extracted from the juice of buckthorn-berries. The ripe berries are submitted to pressure, when a purple-red juice is obtained, which becomes green on the addition of an alkali. The liquid is then concentrated and filled into bladders, where it becomes hard and brittle. It is sometimes used as a water-color, but is not durable. It is also used by paper-stainers and leather-dyers. Sometimes called *bladder-green* and *iris green.* See *Rhamnus.*

**sapharensian** (saf-ạ-ren′si-ạn), *a.* [< Ar. *tarich al-sefar*, perhaps from *ṣifr*, zero.] Of or pertaining to the Spanish era, dates expressed in which are to be reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 38 from them. This era was prevalent in Spain from the fifth to the twelfth century.

**saphead** (sap′hed), *n.* [So called in allusion to his freshness and greenness; < *sap*¹ + *head.* Cf. *sap*², *sappy.*] A silly fellow; a ninny. Also *sap.* [Colloq.]

**sap-headed** (sap′hed″ed), *a.* [< *sap*¹ + *head* + *-ed*².] Silly; foolish. [Colloq.]

**saphena** (sa-fē′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *saphenæ* (-nē). [= OF. *saphena*, *saphene*, F. *saphène* = Sp. *safena* = Pg. *saphena* = It. *safena*, < NL. *saphena*, sc. *vena*, a prominent vein, < Gr. *σαφηνής*, plain, visible, < *σα-*, an intensive prefix, + *φαίνειν*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear. The Ar. *safin* or *sāfin*, the name of two veins in the leg, supposed to be the source of the NL. and Rom. word, is from the same Gr. source.] A saphenous vein or nerve.

**saphenal** (sa-fē′nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *saphena* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Same as *saphenous.*

II. *n.* The saphenous vein.

**saphenous** (sa-fē′nus), *a.* and *n.* [< *saphena* + *-ous.*] I. *a.* 1. Prominent, as a vein of the leg.—2. Of or pertaining to a saphenous nerve or vein.—**External saphenous nerve**, a branch of the internal popliteal supplying the skin on the outer side of the foot. Also called *short saphenous nerve.*—**Great saphenous artery**, in man, an occasional branch of the femoral artery arising either above or below the origin of the profunda. The vessel is normal in the rabbit and other mammals.—**Internal saphenous nerve**, the largest cutaneous branch of the anterior crural. It passes down on the inner side of the knee, leg, and foot, as far as the great toe. Also called *long saphenous nerve.*—**Saphenous opening**, the aperture in the fascia lata through which the saphenous vein passes to join the femoral vein; the largest opening in the cribriform fascia (which see, under *fascia*). It is also the place of exit of femoral hernia.—**Saphenous veins**, two superficial veins of the leg, the internal or long and the external or short. The former takes its origin from the dorsum of the foot, and passes up along the inner side of the limb to empty into the femoral vein about an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament. The latter arises from the outer side of the foot, and terminates in the popliteal.—**Small saphenous artery**, an anomalous artery, rarely met with, formed by the enlargement of the median superficial sural artery.

II. *n.* A saphenous vein or nerve; a saphena: as, the long *saphenous;* the short *saphenous.*

**sapho**, *n.* See *sappho.*

**sapid** (sap′id), *a.* [= F. *sapide*, OF. *sade* = Sp. *sápido*, < L. *sapidus*, having a taste, savory, < *sapere*, have a taste, taste of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, be wise: see *sapient.* Cf. *sap*¹. Hence the negative *insipid.*] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor or relish; tasteful; savory.

> Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

> Very many bodies have no taste whatever; and the *sapid* qualities of others vary according as they are hot or cold. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 318.

**sapidity** (sạ̄-pid′ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *sapidité* = Pr. *sapiditat;* as *sapid* + *-ity.*] Sapid character or property; the property of stimulating or pleasing the palate; tastefulness; savor; relish.

> As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, void of all *sapidity.*
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21. (*Richardson.*)

**sapidless** (sap′id-les), *a.* [< *sapid* + *-less.*] Without taste, savor, or relish; insipid. [Rare and erroneously formed.]

> I am impatient and querulous under culinary disappointments, as to come home at the dinner hour, for instance, expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapidless.* *Lamb*, Grace before Meat.

**sapidness** (sap′id-nes), *n.* Sapidity.

> When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the flesh-pots, they longed to taste and to return.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 854.

**sapience** (sā′pi-ẹns), *n.* [< ME. *sapience*, < OF. (and F.) *sapience* = Pr. *sapiensa* = Sp. Pg. *sapiencia* = It. *sapienza*, < L. *sapientia*, wisdom, < *sapien(t-)s*, wise, discerning: see *sapient.*] 1. The character of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom; common prudence: often used ironically. [In early writers the meaning is influenced by the sixth book of Aristotle's "Nicomachæan Ethics," where this word was used to translate *σοφία*, defined by Aristotle as the union of science, or demonstrative knowledge, with nous, or cognition of principles. Aristotle also applies it to the knowledge of a master of any art. But in scholastic writings it usually means knowledge of the most difficult subjects, metaphysics, theology, thus again translating *σοφία.*]

> That thou hatȝ in thy hert holy connyng
> Of *sapyence* thi sawle ful sothes to schawe.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1626.

> Ther goth he
> That is the man of so grete *sapience*,
> And held us lovers leest in reverence.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 515.

> *Sapience* and love
> Immense, and all his Father in him shone.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 195.

> A thousand names are toss'd into the crowd,
> Some whisper'd softly, and some twang'd aloud,
> Just as the *sapience* of an author's brain
> Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 519.

2. The reasonable soul; the intellective faculty; that which distinguishes men from brutes; reason.

> Ryght as a man has *sapiences* three,
> Memorie, engyn, and intellect also.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 338.

> Many a wretch in Bedlam . . .
> Still has gratitude and *sapience*
> To spare the folks that give him ha'pence.
> *Swift.* (*Johnson.*)

3. The sense of taste, or intelligence compared to taste.

> Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
> And elegant, of *sapience* no small part,
> Since to each meaning savour we apply,
> And palate call judicious. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1018.

4†. The apocryphal Book of Wisdom.

> Ich wrot hure a byble,
> And sette hure to *Sapience* and to the sauter glosed.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 117.

**sapient** (sā′pi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *sapien(t-)s*, knowing, discerning, wise, discreet, ppr. of *sapere*, of things, taste, smell of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, etc. Cf. *sapid*, and see *sap*¹. From the same source are ult. *insipient*, *insipid*, *sage*¹, etc.] Wise; sage; discerning: now generally used ironically.

> Now tell me, dignified and *sapient* sir,
> My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
> Of Academus, is this false or true?
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 531.

> Temples served by *sapient* priests, and choirs
> Of virgins crowned with roses.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

> Another way my *sapient* guide conducts me.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iv. 149.

**sapiential** (sā-pi-en′shạl), *a.* [< LL. *sapientialis*, < L. *sapientia*, wisdom (see *sapience*), + *-al.*] Containing, exhibiting, or affording wisdom; characterized by wisdom.

> God will work on man by moral means, . . . and his work of grace is *sapiential*, magnifying the contrivance and conduct of his wisdom, as well as his power.
> *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 11.

**Sapiential Books** (of the Bible and Apocrypha), Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom (The Wisdom of Solomon), and Ecclesiasticus (The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach).

> Open your bibles, where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetical *books.* *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 66.

**sapientially**† (sā-pi-en′shạl-i), *adv.* In a sapiential or wise manner. *Baxter.*

**sapiently** (sā′pi-ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a sapient manner; wisely; sagaciously; sagely.

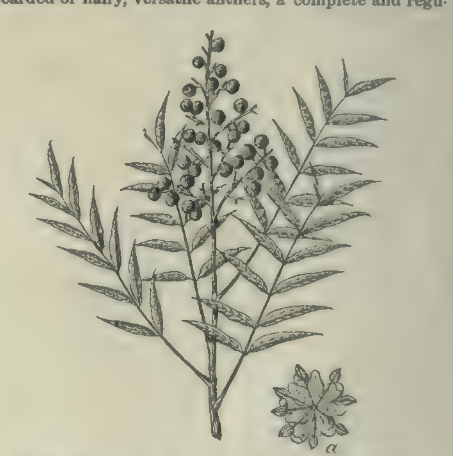
**Sapindaceæ** (sap-in-dā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1811), < *Sapindus* + *-aceæ.*] An order of trees and shrubs of the cohort *Sapindales*, characterized by usually compound leaves, a single style, and ovary-cells with the ovules one or two in number and ascending, or numerous and horizontal. The flowers have usually four or five imbricated and unequal sepals, three, four, or five imbricated petals, eight stamens inserted within the disk, and a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit capsular or indehiscent, a drupe, berry, or nut, or composed of two or three wing-fruits. As recently revised by Radlkofer, the order includes about 950 species, and is most abundant in the tropics, with only a few genera in temperate regions. The 122 genera are included in 14 tribes. The species are usually tall trees, with a watery juice, and in the tropics bear evergreen alternate abruptly pinnate leaves, generally with small flowers without odor and with inconspicuous colors. For prominent genera, see *Sapindus* (the type), *Paullinia*, *Kœlreuteria*, and *Nephelium.* The well-known genera *Acer*, *Æsculus*, and *Staphylea* now pass respectively into the orders *Aceraceæ*, *Hippocastanaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ.* See *Sapindales*, and cuts under *Kœlreuteria*, *Negundo*, and *Sapindus.*

**sapindaceous** (sap-in-dā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Sapindaceæ* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the order *Sapindaceæ;* of the nature of *Sapindaceæ.*

**Sapindales** (sap-in-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Sapindus*, q. v.] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the series *Disciflorœ*, characterized by stamens inserted on a disk, ovules commonly one or two in a cell, ascending and with a ventral raphe, or solitary and pendulous from an ascending funiculus. The leaves are usually compound, and the flowers polygamously diœcious. According to the latest revisions, it includes 7 orders—the *Aceraceæ*, *Hippocastanaceæ*, *Melianthaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ*, formerly regarded as suborders of the *Sapindaceæ*, being now erected into independent orders.

**Sapindeæ** (sạ-pin′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1821), < *Sapindus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Sapindaceæ*, characterized by alternate leaves, seeds without albumen, and stamens inserted in a circle or unilaterally within the disk at the base of the ovary. It includes 7 genera, of which *Sapindus* is the type.

**Sapindus** (sạ-pin′dus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the saponaceous fruit, < L. *sap(o) Ind(ic)us*, Indian soap: see *soap* and *Indic.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, type of the order *Sapindaceæ* and of the tribe *Sapindeæ.* It is characterized by regular and polygamous flowers with four or five sepals and as many petals, twice as many stamens, filaments bearded or hairy, versatile anthers, a complete and regular disk, solitary ovules, and a fruit of one or two oblong or globose nutlets, each containing a single globose seed without an aril. There are about 40 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, mostly trees, sometimes climbing shrubs. They bear alternate leaves, which are undivided, or are abruptly pinnate with several entire leaflets, or are reduced to a single leaflet. The flowers form terminal or axillary racemes or panicles. All the species, and several specifically, are known as *soapberry.* See *soapberry;* also *wild china-tree*, under *china-tree.*

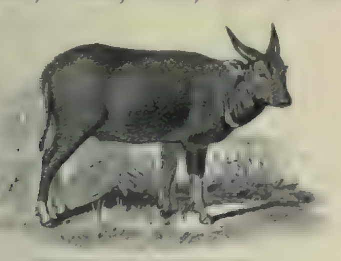


Branch with Fruits of *Sapindus marginatus.* *a*, a flower.

**sapi-outan**, *n.* See *sapi-utan.*

**Sapium** (sā'pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1756), said to be < "Celtic *sap*, fat, in allusion to the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk" (Imp. Dict.); but no such Celtic word is found.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by spiked or racemed flowers which are commonly glandular-bracted, by two free stamens, and by a capsule which at length opens loculicidally, but long afterward retains its seeds persistent on a three-winged columella. There are about 25 species, widely scattered through most warm regions. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate petioled leaves, which are usually entire and glandular at the base. *S. Laurocerasus*, var. *ellipticum* (*S. laurifolium*), is the Jamaica milkwood or gum-tree, a middle-sized tree with shining leaves, abounding in an annoying milky juice. *S. biglandulosum*, of which there are many varieties, yields in the West Indies a gum like caoutchouc, and in Paraguay a tan-bark. The East Indian *S. Indicum* has a milky stinging juice; its leaves afford in Borneo, where it is called *boroo*, a dye and a stain for ratan, and its young fruit is acid and eaten as a condiment, though the fruit is said to be used as a poison for alligators.

**sapi-utan, sapi-outan** (sap'i-ö-tan), *n.* [Malay *sapi-ūtān*, 'cow of the woods' or 'wild cow,' < *sapi*, cow, + *ūtān*, woods, wild. Cf. *orang-utan*.] The wild cow or ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*. See *Anoa*.



Sapi-utan (*Anoa depressicornis*).

**sapless** (sap'les), *a.* [< *sap*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Destitute of sap; dry; withered.

> A wither'd vine
> That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 12.

> Like a *sapless* leaflet now
> Frozen upon December's bough.
> *Shelley*, Written Among Euganean Hills.

Hence — 2. Destitute of or deficient in vital force.

> I am the root that gave thee nourishment,
> And made thee spring fair; do not let me perish,
> Now I am old and *sapless*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

> All the books of philosophers are *sapless* and empty, in comparison of the teaching of Jesus Christ.
> *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 10.

**sapling** (sap'ling), *n.* [< ME. *sappelynge*; < *sap*¹ + *-ling*¹.] 1. A young tree: especially applied to an immature forest-tree when its trunk attains three or four inches in diameter.

> What planter will attempt to yoke
> A *sapling* with a falling oak?
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Figuratively — 2. A young person.

> Peace, tender *sapling*; thou art made of tears.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2. 50.

3. A greyhound that has never run in a coursing-match; a young greyhound from the time of whelping to the end of the first season thereafter.

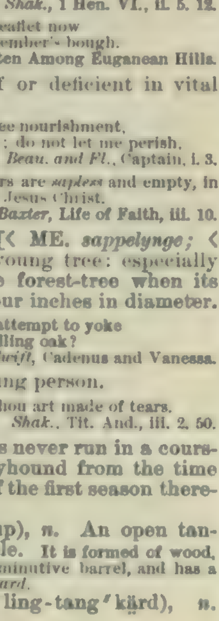
**sapling-cup** (sap'ling-kup), *n.* An open tankard for drinking new ale. It is formed of wood, with staves hooped like a diminutive barrel, and has a wooden cover. See *stave-tankard*.

**sapling-tankard** (sap'ling-tang"kärd), *n.* Same as *sapling-cup* and *stave-tankard*.

**sapo**¹ (sā'pō), *n.* [L.: see *soap*.] In *phar.*, soap.

**sapo**² (sā'pō), *n.* [< Sp. *sapo*, a large toad.] In *ichth.*, the toad-fish, *Batrachus tau*. Also *sarpo*.

**sapodilla** (sap-ọ-dil'ạ̈), *n.* [Also *sappodilla*, *sapodillo*, *sappodillo*, *sapadillo*, *sappadillo*; = F. *sapotille* = D. *sapodille* = G. *sappadill*, < Sp. *sapotilla*, dim. of *sapota*, the sapota-tree: see *sapota*.] A large tree, *Achras Sapota*, native in tropical America, cultivated there and in other tropical regions for its fruit, the sapodilla or sapodilla-plum. This has an acrid juice which disappears with incipient decay, when the fruit becomes very sugary. The wood is hard, heavy, and durable, of a reddish-brown color. Also called *naseberry*, and sometimes *bully-tree*. See *Achras* and *chicle-gum*.



Sapodilla (*Achras Sapota*).
*a*, the fruit; *b*, the same, transversely cut.

**sapodilla-plum** (sap-ọ-dil'ạ̈-plum), *n.* See *sapodilla*.

**saponaceous** (sap-ọ-nā'shius), *a.* [= F. *saponacé* = Sp. *saponáceo* = Pg. It. *saponaceo*, < NL. **saponaceus*, soapy, < L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap: see *soap*.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the properties of soap. Saponaceous bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salts.

> He [Lord Westbury] described a synodical judgment as "a well-lubricated set of words — a sentence so oily and *saponaceous* that no one can grasp it."
> *Dict. National Biography*, IV. 429.

**saponacity** (sap-ọ-nas'ị-ti), *n.* [< *saponac-eous* + *-ity*.] Saponaceous character or quality.

**Saponaria** (sap-ọ-nā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to its mucilaginous juice, which forms a lather with water; fem. of **saponarius*, soapy: see *saponary*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophylleæ* and tribe *Sileneæ*. It is characterized by a many-seeded capsule opening at the apex into four short valves, and by flowers with an obscurely veined tubular or swollen calyx, five narrow, stalked petals, ten stamens, two styles, and a one-celled ovary with many ovules. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe (especially the southern part) and extratropical Asia. They are either annual or perennial herbs, often with conspicuous flowers and broad entire leaves. The best-known species are *S. officinalis*, the common soapwort, fuller's-herb, or bouncing-bet, and *S. Vaccaria*, the cow-herb. See especially *soapwort*, which is used as a general name; also cut under *petal*.

**saponary** (sap'ọ-nạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *saponarius*, a soap-maker, prop. adj., pertaining to soap, < L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap: see *soap*.] Soapy; saponaceous.

> A soft, *saponary* substance. *Boyle.*

**saponifiable** (sạ-pon'i-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *saponify* + *-able*.] Capable of being saponified, or converted into soap.

**saponification** (sạ-pon"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *saponify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Conversion into soap; the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap. In an extended sense the term is applied to the resolution of all ethers and analogous substances into acids and alcohols.

**saponifier** (sạ-pon'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for the manufacture of glycerin and the fatty acids, by the decomposition of fats and the isolation of their several constituents. *E. H. Knight.* — 2. A substance that produces saponification, as caustic soda or potash.

**saponify** (sạ-pon'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saponified*, ppr. *saponifying*. [= F. *saponifier*, < L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

**saponin** (sap'ọ-nin), *n.* [< L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap, + *-in*².] A glucoside ($C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$) found in the root of *Saponaria officinalis* and many other plants. It is a powerful sternutatory.

**saponite** (sap'ọ-nīt), *n.* [< L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap, + *-ite*².] A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap-rock.

**sapor**† (sā'pọr), *n.* [< L. *sapor*, taste, relish, flavor, savor, < *sapere*, taste: see *sapient*. Doublet of *savor*, q. v.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

> There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

**saporific** (sap-ọ-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *saporifique*, < L. *sapor*, savor, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing or imparting taste, flavor, or relish. *Johnson.*

**saporosity** (sap-ọ-ros'ị-ti), *n.* [< LL. *saporosus*, savory (see *savor*, *saporous*), + *-ity*.] That property of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

**saporous** (sap'ọ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *saporosus*, also *saporus*, savory, < L. *sapor*, savor: see *sapor*.] Having flavor or taste; yielding some kind of taste.

**Sapota** (sạ-pō'tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), < Sp. *zapote* (> F. *sapote*) = Pg. *sapota*, < Mex. *zapotl* (*cochit-zapotl*), sapote. Cf. *sapodilla*.] 1. A former genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Sapotaceæ*, now called *Achras* (Linnæus, 1737). See *Achras*, *naseberry*, and *sapodilla*. — 2. [*l. c.*] The sapodilla-plum.

**Sapotaceæ** (sap-ọ-tā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Sapota* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Ebenales* in the series *Heteromeræ*, typified by the genus *Achras* (*Sapota*). It is characterized by regular and bisexual flowers, with short erect stamens borne on the corolla, either as many as its lobes (sometimes with an equal number of staminodia in the same or a second row) or twice as many in one or two series, by a superior ovary with a broad sessile base, and containing from two to five or rarely many cells, each with one amphitropous ovule, and by a large and straight embryo with a minute inferior radicle. It includes about 400 species in 40 genera and 9 tribes, natives chiefly of the tropics, especially of islands, and extending in the genus *Sideroxylon* into South Africa. They are trees or shrubs with milky juice, and often covered with a down composed of stellate hairs. They bear alternate rigid leaves which are entire and feather-veined; their flowers are clustered at the axils of the leaves or at the older nodes, and have commonly rigid and obtuse calyx-lobes longer than the corolla-tube. See *Isonandra*, *Bumelia*, *Bassia*, *Payena*, *Palaquium*, *Mimusops*, and *Chrysophyllum*, and cut under *sapodilla*.

**sapotaceous** (sap-ọ-tā'shius), *a.* Having the characters of *Sapota*; belonging or pertaining to the *Sapotaceæ*.

**sapotad** (sap'ō-tad), *n.* A plant of the order *Sapotaceæ*. *Lindley.*

**sappadillo** (sap-ạ̈-dil'ō), *n.* See *sapodilla*.

**sappan-wood**, *n.* See *sapan-wood*.

**sappar, sappare** (sap'ạ̈r, -ãr), *n.* [A name given by Saussure to the blue disthene of the St. Gotthard; appar. based on *sapphire*, q. v.] A mineral, also called *cyanite* and *disthene*. See *cyanite*.

**sapper**¹ (sap'ėr), *n.* [< *sap*¹ + *-er*¹.] A chisel used in some sawing-machines to cut away waste or sap-wood and reduce a log to a cylindrical shape.

**sapper**² (sap'ėr), *n.* [< *sap*³ + *-er*¹. Cf. F. *sapeur*.] One who saps; specifically, a soldier employed in the building of fortifications, the execution of field-works, and the performance of similar operations. Formerly in the British army the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Engineers received the general appellation of the Royal Sappers and Miners.

> Nothing is gained to the celestial host by comparing it with the terrestrial. Angels are not promoted by brigading with *sappers* and miners. *Landor*, Southey and Landor, i.

> The Natchez still retained possession of a fortified outpost, which enfiladed the French workmen engaged in the trenches. On the 22d, Périer ordered it to be attacked by twelve grenadiers and twelve *sappers*.
> *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 446.

**Sapphic** (saf'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saphick*, *Saphik*; < F. *saphique* = Sp. *Sáfico* = Pg. *Saphico* = It. *Saffico* (cf. G. *sapphisch*), < L. *Sapphicus*, < Gr. *Σαπφικός*, Sapphic, belonging to Sappho, < *Σαπφώ*, Sappho (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sappho, a Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (about 600 B. C.), famed for the beauty and passionateness of her poems; in *pros.*, noting various meters used by the poetess Sappho. See phrases below. — **Greater Sapphic meter** or **verse**, a logaœdic meter consisting of a third Glyconic and a first Pherecratean (⏓ ⏒ | – ⏒ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ‖ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏒). — **Lesser Sapphic meter** or **verse**, a logaœdic pentapody with a dactyl in the third place (⏓ ⏒ | – ⏒ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏒). Also called *Sapphic hendecasyllabic*, and simply *Sapphic*. **Lesser Sapphic system, strophe,** or **stanza,** a system consisting of three Sapphic hendecasyllabics, to the last of which an Adonic (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏒) is subjoined with synaphea as epode. This strophe was one of the most frequent forms of versification in ancient lyric poetry, and was a favorite with Sappho, Alcæus, and Horace. Also called simply *the Sapphic stanza*.

**II.** *n.* A Sapphic verse: used especially of the Lesser Sapphic verse (hendecasyllabic), and, in the plural, of the Lesser Sapphic system.

> Gregory and some of the Ambrosian authors occasionally wrote in *sapphics*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 582.

**sapphire** (saf'īr or saf'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *saphir*; < ME. *saphir*, *saphyre*, *safir*, *safyre*, *saffer*, < OF. *saphir*, *saphyr*, *safir*, F. *saphir* = Pr. *saphir*, *safier*, *safir* = Sp. *zafir*, *záfiro* = Pg. *saphira*, *safira* = It. *zaffiro*, sapphire, < L. *sapphirus* (also *sappir*, LL. also *sapphir*, < Heb.), ML. also *saffirus*, *safirus*, < Gr. *σάπφειρος*, sapphire, or more prob. lapis lazuli, < Heb. *sappīr* = Ar. *çafīr* (> Pers. *saffīr*), sapphire.] **I.** *n.* 1. A precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, and nearly as valuable when of fine quality: a variety of the mineral corundum. It embraces the ruby, the Oriental amethyst, the Oriental topaz, and the Oriental emerald; the name, however, is always, except by modern mineralogists, limited to the transparent blue varieties of corundum. The two shades most highly valued are that which most closely resembles the blue of the cornflower and the rich velvety blue variety. Sapphires are found in Burma, British India, and Ceylon in Asia, and in Australia; also in North Carolina and near Helena in Montana.

> Flowers purple, blue, and white;
> Like *sapphire*, pearl, and rich embroidery.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 75.

> His belly is as bright ivory overlaid with *sapphires*.
> Cant. v. 14.

2. The color of the sapphire; blue.

> A livelier emerald twinkles in the grass,
> A purer *sapphire* melts into the sea.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. 6.

3. In *her.*, a tincture, the color blue, in blazoning by means of precious stones. Compare

*blazon*, *n.*, 2.—4. In *ornith.*, a sapphirewing.—**Asteriated sapphire**, a sapphire which exhibits by reflected light a star of bright rays, resulting from its crystalline structure.—**Chatoyant sapphire**, a variety of sapphire, sometimes translucent and nearly limpid, reflecting slight tints of blue and red, and sometimes showing pearly reflections.—**Girasol sapphire**, a beautiful variety of sapphire with a pinkish or bluish opalescence and a peculiar play of light.—**Green sapphire**, the Oriental emerald.—**Red sapphire**, the Oriental ruby.—**Sapphire cat's-eye**, an imperfect star-sapphire cut in such a way that only one band of light is visible.—**Star sapphire.** Same as *asteriated sapphire*.—**Violet sapphire**, the Oriental amethyst.—**White** or **limpid sapphire**, a colorless or grayish and transparent or translucent variety of sapphire.—**Yellow sapphire**, the Oriental topaz. See *corundum*.

II. *a.* Resembling sapphire; of a deep brilliant blue.

> The living throne, the *sapphire*-blaze,
> Where angels tremble while they gaze,
> He saw. *Gray*, Progress of Poesy.

**sapphirewing** (saf'ĩr-wing), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Pterophanes*.

**sapphirine**¹ (saf'i-rin), *a.* [< L. *sapphirinus*, < Gr. *σαπφείρινος*, of the sapphire or lapis lazuli, < *σάπφειρος*, sapphire or lapis lazuli: see *sapphire* and *-ine*¹.] 1. Made of sapphire.—2. Having the qualities of sapphire, especially the color. Compare *sapphire*, *a.*

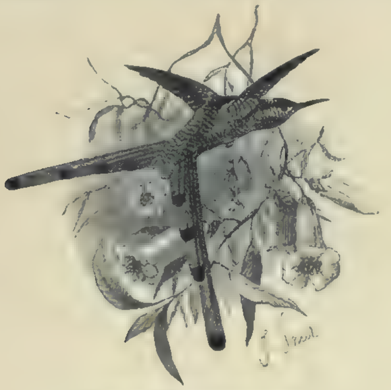
> I found the colliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

**Sapphirine gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla hirundo*.

**sapphirine**² (saf'i-rin), *n.* [< *sapphire* + *-ine*².] 1. A blue variety of spinel.—2. A pale-blue or greenish mineral occurring in disseminated grains with mica and anthophyllite in Greenland: it is a highly basic silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

**sapphism** (saf'izm), *n.* [< *Sappho*, Sappho: see *Sapphic*.] Unnatural sexual relations between women.

**sappho** (saf'ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Σαπφώ*, Sappho: see *Sapphic*.] 1. A humming-bird with a long forked tail, *Sappho sparganura*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such *Trochilidæ*; the comets. See *comet*, 3. *Reichenbach*, 1849.


Sappho (*Sappho sparganura*).

**sap-pine** (sap'pīn), *n.* See *pine*¹.

**sappiness** (sap'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being sappy, or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.—2. The state of being sappy or foolish; the character of a saphead; foolishness. [Colloq.]

**sapping** (sap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sap*³, *v.*] The art of excavating trenches of approach under the musketry-fire of the besieged.

**sapping-machine** (sap'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* A circular saw and saw-bench for sawing bolts for shingle-stuff. *E. H. Knight.*

**sapples** (sap'lz), *n. pl.* [Also *serplius*; origin obscure; by some taken to be a dim. of **sap*, *saip*, Sc. form of *soap*.] Soapsuds. [Scotch.]

> Judge of my feelings, when I saw them—rubbin' the clothes to juggons between their hands, above the *sapples*. *Galt*, Ayrshire Legatees, p. 265. (*Jamieson.*)

**sappy** (sap'i), *a.* [< ME. *sapy*, < AS. *sæpig*, sappy, < *sæp*, sap: see *sap*¹.] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

> The *sappy* branches of the Thespian vine
> Ne'er cling their less beloved elm so fast.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

2. Not firm; weak; foolish; silly; sap-headed. [Colloq.]

> This young prince was brought up among nurses till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox.
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

3†. Softened by putrefaction. [Rare.]

> *Sappie* or unsavourie flesh.
> *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580. (*Latham.*)

**sapremia, sapræmia** (sap-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition of blood-poisoning due to the absorption of toxins produced by saprophytes.

**sapremic, sapræmic** (sap-rē'mik), *a.* [< *sapremia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with sapremia.

**saprogenic** (sap-rọ-jen'ik), *a.* Producing decay or putrefaction.

**saprogenous** (sap-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Engendered in putridity; produced in decaying or decomposing animal or vegetable substances.

**Saproharpages** (sap-rō-här'pạ-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *ἅρπαξ* (*ἁρπαγ-*), a robber: see *Harpax*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting of the Old World vultures, divided into the two groups of *Gypaëtinæ* and *Vulturinæ*.

**Saprolegnia** (sap-rọ-leg'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck), < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *λέγνον*, a hem, an edge.] A genus of fungi, of the class *Phycomycetaceæ*, giving name to the order *Saprolegniaceæ*. The filaments are branching, the zoöspores clavate, the oögonia usually polyspored, and the antheridia small, ovate or clavate. There are about 25 species, of which *S. ferax* is well known, as it causes a very destructive disease in salmon and other kinds of fish. See *salmon-disease*.

**Saprolegniaceæ** (sap-rọ-leg-ni-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary), < *Saprolegnia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Saprolegnia*. The plants of this group are saprophytes or parasites, and grow quickly upon dead fishes, insects, etc., being found either in water or in connection with moist tissues. The vegetative portion is unicellular, though greatly elongated and branched; the reproductive portions only are separated from the rest of the plant-body by partitions. Reproduction is both asexual and sexual, the hyphæ producing zoösporangia which are either terminal or serial; zoöspores usually biciliate; oögonia one- to many-spored. There are about 15 genera.

**Saprolegnieæ** (sap"rọ-leg-nī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saprolegnia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Saprolegniaceæ*.

**sap-roller** (sap'rō"lėr), *n.* A gabion of peculiar form, cylindrical and carefully made, solid and stiff, so as to roll evenly. It is pushed before the first workmen in a besiegers' trench at what is called the head of the sap to protect them while at work.

**Sapromyza** (sap-rọ-mī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *μύζειν*, suck.] The typical genus of *Sapromyzidæ*. It is a large and wide-spread group of reddish-yellow or dull-black flies, found commonly about outhouses, whose larvæ live in decaying vegetable and animal matter.

**Sapromyzidæ** (sap-rọ-miz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sapromyza* + *-idæ*.] A family of two-winged flies, belonging to the *Muscidæ acalyptratæ*, having a complete neuration, the front with a single row of bristles on each side, and a small erect bristle on the outer side before the end of the tibia. *Lonchæa* and *Sapromyza* are the principal genera.

**Saprophaga**† (sap-rof'ạ-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *saprophagus*: see *saprophagous*.] In *entom.*, a group of lamellicorn beetles which feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances; the saphrophagans.

**saprophagan** (sap-rof'a-gan), *n.* [< *Saprophaga* + *-an*.] A member of the *Saprophaga*.

**saprophagous** (sap-rof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *saprophagus*, < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on putrid matter; habitually eating decaying substances; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saprophaga*.

**saprophilous** (sap-rof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *saprophytic*: as, a *saprophilous* organism.

**saprophyte** (sap'rọ-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter, as many species of fungi, the Indian-pipe, etc. Also called *humus-plant*. See *hysterophyte* and *Fungi*.

> In parasites and plants growing on decaying vegetable matter (*saprophytes*) which are destitute of chlorophyll, the scales are the only foliar structures of the vegetative parts. *Sachs.*

**Facultative saprophyte.** See *facultative*.

**saprophytic** (sap-rọ-fit'ik), *a.* [< *saprophyte* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of saprophytes; growing on decaying vegetable matter. See *Perisporiaceæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, engendered or growing in putrid infusions, as one of numberless infusorial animalcules; saprogenous: opposed to *holophytic*.

**saprophytically** (sap-rọ-fit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As or in the manner of a saprophyte.

> Hyphomycetous fungi have been found occasionally to occur *saprophytically* in the intestinal canal.
> *Nature*, XXXV. 344.

**saprophytism** (sap'rọ-fī-tizm), *n.* [< *saprophyte* + *-ism*.] The state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decaying vegetable matter.

**saprostomous** (sap-ros'tọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a foul breath.

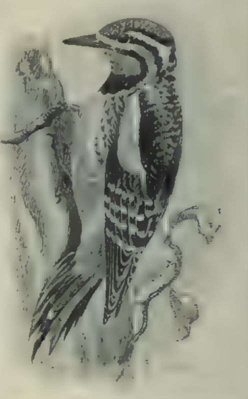
**sap-rot** (sap'rot), *n.* Dry-rot in timber.

**sapsago** (sap'sā-gō), *n.* [A corruption, simulating a compound of *sap*¹ + *sago*, of G. *schabzieger* (also called *zieger-käse*), Swiss green cheese partly prepared from vegetables, < *schaben*, shave, scrape, pare (= E. *shave*), + *zieger*, whey, posset.] A kind of hard cheese, made in Switzerland, having a greenish color, and flavored with melilot.

**sap-shield** (sap'shēld), *n.* A steel plate mounted on wheels, designed to give cover to the sapper in a single sap, where the earth thrown up by him is insufficient for shelter.

**sapskull** (sap'skul), *n.* Same as *saphead*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sapsucker** (sap'suk"ėr), *n.* The popular name in the United States of all the small spotted woodpeckers: so called from being supposed to suck the sap of trees. The commonest species to which the name applies are the hairy or greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus villosus*; the downy or lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus pubescens*; the red-bellied woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus*; and the yellow-bellied. But the name properly applies only to the yellow-bellied or sap-sucking woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyropicus*, which have the tongue non-extensile, brushy instead of barbed, and do much damage by denuding fruit-trees of their bark to get at the alburnum or sap-wood, upon which they largely feed. See also cut under *Centurus*.


Sapsucker (*Sphyropicus varius*).

> Of the several small species commonly called *sapsuckers*, they alone deserve the name.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 485.

**sap-sucking** (sap'suk"ing), *a.* Feeding on alburnum or sap-wood, as a woodpecker; belonging to the genus *Sphyropicus*. *Coues.*

**sap-tube** (sap'tūb), *n.* A vessel that conveys sap.

**sapucaia** (sap-ọ̈-kī'ä), *n.* [NL. *zabucajo*; < Braz. *sapucaia* (?).] The tree that yields the sapucaia-nut.

**sapucaia-nut** (sap-ọ̈-kī'ạ̈-nut), *n.* The edible seed of *Lecythis Zabucajo* and *L. Ollaria* of South America. The seed of the latter species yields an oil analogous to that of the Brazil-nut, serving for food-use and soap-making, but soon becoming rancid. See *Lecythis*.

**sapucaia-oil** (sap-ọ̈-kī'ạ̈-oil), *n.* See *sapucaia-nut*.

**sap-wood** (sap'wůd), *n.* Alburnum.

**Sapyga** (sạ-pī'gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796); formation obscure.] A genus of digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sapygidæ*, having distinct ocelli and the male antennæ thickened at the tip. Eight European and twice as many North American species have been described. They are inquilinous in the nests of wild bees. *S. punctata* and *S. clavicornis* are two European species.

**Sapygidæ** (sạ-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Sapyga* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Sapyga*, comprising rather small, smooth, slender forms, often ornamented with yellow. It is a small group, and all the forms are supposed, like *Sapyga*, to be inquiline.

**Sapygites** (sap-i-jī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sapyga* + *-ites*.] In Latreille's classification, a division of fossorial hymenopterous insects, consisting of the genus *Sapyga* and its allies, and including, besides, certain forms now placed in the families *Scoliidæ* and *Mutillidæ*.

**saque**, *n.* A variant of *sack*¹.

**sar**¹†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sore*¹.

**sar**² (sär), *n.* [Appar. a dial. abbr. of Sp. *sargo*, < L. *sargus*, a sea-fish: see *Sargus*.] Same as *sargo*.

> Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighboring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called Sargo, *Sar*, and Saragu, names derived from the word Sargus, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans.
> *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 465.

**Sarabaitæ** (sar-a-bä'i-tē), *n. pl.* [< LL. *Sarabaitæ*, also *Sarabottæ* (?); appar. of Egyptian origin.] See *Remoboth*.

**Sarabaite** (sar-ạ-bā'īt), *n.* [= F. *sarabaïte:* see *Sarabaitæ.*] One of the Sarabaitæ.

**saraband** (sar'ạ-band), *n.* [= G. *sarabande*, < F. *sarabande* = It. *sarabanda*, < Sp. *zarabanda* = Pg. *sarabanda*, a dance of Moorish origin; perhaps ult. < Pers. *sarband*, a fillet for fastening a woman's head-dress, < *sar*, head (= Gr. κάρα, head: see *cheer*), + *band*, a band: see *band*².] 1. A slow and stately dance of Spanish origin, primarily for a single dancer, but later used as a contra-dance. It was originally accompanied by singing, and at one time was severely censured for its immoral character.

> A *saraband* dance by a Moor constantly formed part of the entertainment at a puppet-show; and this dance was always performed with the castanets.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 310.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow, usually with a decided emphasis upon the second beat of the measure. In the old suite, the saraband was the distinctively slow movement, and was usually placed before the gigue.

> How they are tickled
> With a light air, the bawdy *saraband!*
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

> The canticles are changed to *sarabands.*
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 3.

**Saracen** (sar'ạ-sen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saracin*, also dial. *sarsen* (see below); < ME. *saracen*, *sarezyn*, *saresyn*, *sarysyne*, < OF. **saracin*, *sarracin*, *sarrazin*, *sarracen*, F. *sarrasin* = Sp. *saraceno* = Pg. *sarraceno* = It. *saracino* (G. *saracene*), < LL. *Saracenus*, pl. *Saraceni*, a people of Arabia Felix, ML. Arabians, Arabs, Moors, < LGr. Σαρακηνός, Saracen, < Ar. *sharqīn*, pl. of *sharqīy*, eastern, sunny, Oriental, < *sharq*, east, rising sun, < *sharaqa*, rise. Cf. *sarsenet*, *sarrasin*, *sirocco*, from the same Ar. source.] 1. A name given by the later Romans and Greeks to the nomadic tribes on the Syrian borders of the Roman empire; after the introduction of Mohammedanism, an Arab; by extension applied to Turks and other Mohammedans, and even to all non-Christian peoples against whom a crusade was preached.

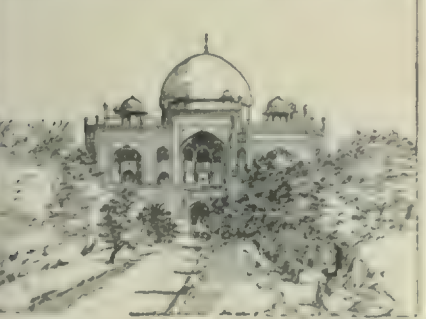
> Lesse worth am I then any *Sarysyne*,
> Whiche is in beleue of sory Mahound!
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 309.

2†. One who continued to use the old low-framed Saracenic loom in the production of arras or Saracenic tapestry, as distinguished from those who adopted the high frame.—**Saracen's comfrey, consound,** and **woundwort,** old names of a species of ragwort, *Senecio saracenicus*, said to have been esteemed by the Saracens for healing wounds.—**Saracen's corn** or **wheat,** the common buckwheat: a name alluding to its Asiatic origin.—**Saracen's stone,** a name given in various parts of southern and southwestern England to blocks of sandstone which lie scattered over the surface, and which are of Eocene Tertiary age, being the relics of what was once a continuous covering of this rock extending over the chalk-downs of that region. It is of these blocks that Stonehenge and other so-called "druidical circles" were built. Also called *Sarsen's stone*, *sarsen*, and *grayweather*.

**Saracenic** (sar-ạ-sen'ik), *a.* [= F. *sarracénique* (cf. G. *Saracenisch*), < ML. *Saracenicus*, Saracenic, < LL. *Saracenus*, Saracen: see *Saracen*.] Of or pertaining to the Saracens.

> The *Saracenic* music of the challengers concluded one of those long and high flourishes with which they had broken the silence of the lists.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, viii.

**Saracenic architecture,** a general name covering all the various styles of Mohammedan architecture, wherever found, as the Arabic, Moorish, Alhambraic, and Indian-Saracenic styles. Despite local and race differences, all these styles bear a family resemblance to one another; in all occur, as features of construction, the pointed (often horseshoe) arch, the pointed (often bulbous) dome, and the rich surface-decoration in arabesque, with frequent use of mosaic or of geometrical design in pigments. See *Alhambraic*, *Arabic*, *Mogul*, *Moorish*.—**Saracenic work, Saracenic fabric,** an early name for tapestry.



Indian Saracenic Architecture.—Tomb of Sultan Humayun, Delhi.

**Saracenical** (sar-ạ-sen'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Saracenic* + *-al.*] Same as *Saracenic.* See the quotation from Purchas under *hatch*², *v. t.*, 2.

**saracenicum** (sar-ạ-sen'i-kum), *n.* [ML., neut. of *Saracenicus*, Saracenic: see *Saracenic* and *sarsenet.*] Sarsenet.

**Saracenism** (sar'ạ-sen-izm), *n.* [< *Saracen* + *-ism.*] Mohammedanism.

> All Forraigners, Christian, Mahometan, or Heathen, who come into this Island, . . . may easily see such sights as rather proclaim *Saracenism*, Barbarism, and Atheisme than such a sense of Christianisme as possessed our noble Progenitors.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 556. (*Davies.*)

**saragu** (sar'ạ-gö), *n.* Same as *sargo.*

**sarangousty** (sar-an-gös'ti), *n.* A material obtained from a mixture of stucco with some water-proof substance, and used, either in a continuous sheet or in square tiles, as a preservative of walls, etc., from damp.

**Sarapis,** *n.* See *Serapis.*

**sarasin,** *n.* See *sarrasin.*

**Saraswati** (sa-ras'wa-tē), *n.* [Hind.] In *Hind. myth.*, the goddess of speech, music, arts, and letters.

**sarau** (sar'â), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat-antelope of India, *Nemorhædus rubidus.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 742.

**sarawakite** (sar-ạ-wak'īt), *n.* [< *Sarawak* (see def.) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a compound of antimony occurring in minute colorless or pale-yellow octahedrons with the native antimony of Sarawak in Borneo: the exact composition is unknown.

**sarbacand** (sär'bạ-kand), *n.* Same as *sarbacane.*

> These (the first tools) were invented, not by one man, nor at one spot upon the earth, but by many, and at points very distant from one another. Thus originated levers, rollers, wedges, and axes; clubs and spears; slings, *sarbacands*, lassos; bows and arrows; etc.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1878, p. 258.

**sarbacane** (sär'bạ-kān), *n.* [OF. *sarbacane*, also *sarbataine* (Cotgrave).] A blow-gun. Compare *sumpitan.*

**sarbit**†, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow. [Scotch.]

> "O *sarbit!*" says the Ladie Maisery,
> "That ever the like betide."
> *Lord Wa'yates and Auld Ingram* (Child's Ballads, II. 331).

**sarcasm** (sär'kazm), *n.* [< F. *sarcasme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sarcasmo*, < L. *sarcasmus*, *sarcasmos*, < Gr. σαρκασμός, a sneer, < σαρκάζειν, tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, sneer, < σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] A biting taunt or gibe, or the use of such a taunt; a bitter, cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with scorn or contempt; in rhetoric, a form of irony; bitter irony.

> When we deride with a certaine seueritie, we may call it the bitter taunt [*Sarcasmus*].
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (Arber reprint), p. 200.

> It was the *sarcasm* of Montesquieu, "it would not do to suppose that negroes were men, lest it should turn out that whites were not." *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

=**Syn.** *Irony*, etc. (see *satire*), taunt, fling.

**sarcasmous**† (sär-kaz'mus), *a.* [< *sarcasm* + *-ous.*] Sarcastic.

> When he gets a *sarcasmous* paper against the Crown, well backed with authority or quality, then he pours it out at full length. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

> Like th' Hebrew calf, and down before it
> The saints fell prostrate, to adore it;
> So say the wicked — and will you
> Make that *sarcasmous* scandal true,
> By running after dogs and bears?
> Beasts more unclean than calves or steers.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 579.

**sarcastic** (sär-kas'tik), *a.* [< F. *sarcastique* = Sp. *sarcástico* = Pg. It. *sarcastico* (?), < Gr. *σαρκαστικός, sarcastic, < σαρκάζειν, sneer: see *sarcasm.*] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting; scornfully severe; taunting.

> What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

> The *sarcastic* bitterness of his conversation disgusted those who were more inclined to accuse his licentiousness than their own degeneracy. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

**sarcastical**† (sär-kas'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *sarcastic* + *-al.*] Sarcastic.

> He sets it down after this *sarcastical* manner.
> *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., ii. 15.

**sarcastically** (sär-kas'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with bitter taunt.

> The deist Collins said, *sarcastically*, that nobody doubted the existence of the Deity until the Boyle lecturers had undertaken to prove it.
> *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, ii. § 6.

**sarce**†, *n.* and *v.* See *sarse.*

**sarcel** (sär'sel), *n.* [Also *sercel;* < OF. *cercel*, a circle, hoop, bend, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing, < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus*, a ring, circle: see *circle.*] In *falconry*, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing.

> Shaking on their sinnewie side
> Their long strong *sarcels*, richly triple-died
> Gold-Azure-Crimsin, th' one aloft doth soar
> To Palestine, th' other to Nilus shoare.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

**sarcelé, sarcellée** (sär-se-lā'), *a.* [< OF. *cercelé*, pp. of *cerceler*, < *cercel*, a circle, hoop: see *sarcel.*] Same as *sarceled.*—**Cross sarcelé.** See *cross*¹.

**sarceled, sarcelled** (sär'seld), *a.* [< *sarcel* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, cut through the middle: especially noting a beast or bird represented as so divided, and used as a bearing, the halves placed saltierwise or in some other way. Also *cloven.*—**Cross sarceled resarceled.** See *cross*¹.—**Demi-sarceled,** in *her.*, partly cut through, or having a deep notch or several notches cut in it: an epithet loosely used to denote various methods of notching or voiding: thus, a cross *demi-sarceled* has a square notch cut in each of its four extremities.

**sarcelle** (sär-sel'), *n.* [F., also *cercelle*, a teal: see *cercel.*] A kind of duck; especially, a teal, as the garganey, *Querquedula circia.* Also *sercel.*

**sarcenchymatous** (sär-seng-kim'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *sarcenchyme* (NL. **sarcenchyma*(*t*-)) + *-ous.*] Soft or fleshy, as a certain connective tissue of sponges; of or pertaining to sarcenchyme.

**sarcenchyme** (sär-seng'kim), *n.* [< NL. **sarcenchyma*, < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion: see *enchymatous.*] One of the soft fleshy connective tissues of sponges, considered to be a modification of collenchyme, consisting of small polygonal granular cells either closely contiguous or separated by a very small quantity of structureless gelatinous matrix.

> *Sarcenchyme* would appear to originate from a densely granular collenchyme. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

**sarcenet,** *n.* See *sarsenet.*

**Sarcicobrachiata** (sär"si-kō-brak-i-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαρκικός, fleshy (< σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh), + L. *brachium*, arm: see *brachiate.*] In some systems, an order of brachiopods whose fleshy arms have no shelly support, composed of the families *Discinidæ*, *Craniidæ*, and *Lingulidæ;* the inarticulate or lyopomatous brachiopods. See *Lyopomata.* Also *Sarcobrachiata.*

**Sarcidiornis** (sär-sid-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Eyton, 1838, in form *Sarkidiornis*), < Gr. σαρκίδιον, a bit of flesh (dim. of σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh), + ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of Indian and African spur-winged geese of the subfamily *Plectropterinæ*, the type of which is *S. melanonotus.*

**Sarcina** (sär-sī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Goodsir, 1842), < L. *sarcina*, a bundle, < *sarcire*, patch, mend.] 1. A genus of schizomycetous fungi or bacteria, closely allied to the genus *Bacterium.* It is characterized by having the cells united in small but fixed numbers in regular families; the cells are globular, dividing in two or three planes; daughter-cells a long time united, forming little solid or tubular families, which are often again united into larger colonies; the families usually consist of four or some multiple of four cells. They are found in various organic fluids, especially those of the stomach, occurring in both health and disease. There are about 15 species or forms recognized, of which *S. ventriculi* occurs in the stomach of healthy and diseased man and the higher animals; *S. urinæ* occurs in the bladder; *S. littoralis* in putrid sea-water; *S. hyalina* in swamps; *S. Virchowii* in the lungs, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *sarcinæ* (-nē). A fungus of the genus *Sarcina.*

**sarcinæform** (sär-sī'ne-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sarcina* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or shape of plants of the genus *Sarcina.*

**sarcine** (sär'sin), *n.* [Also *sarkin;* < Gr. σάρκινος, of flesh, < σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] A weak organic base ($C_5H_4N_4O$) existing in the juice of muscular flesh: same as *hypoxanthine.*

**sarcinic** (sär-sin'ik), *a.* [< *sarcina* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, sarcinæ: as, *sarcinic* fermentation.

**sarcinula** (sär-sin'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *sarcinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sarcinula*, dim. of *sarcina*, a bundle: see *sarcina.*] Same as *sarcina*, 2.

**Sarciophorus** (sär-si-of'ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. σαρκίον, a bit of flesh, + φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of spur-winged plovers, or wattled lapwings, of the family *Charadriidæ*, without any hind toe, with the wattles small, and the spur almost or quite obsolete. The type of the genus is the crested wattled lapwing, *S. tectus*, of Arabia and some parts of Africa, having a long pointed black crest when adult, and a band of black feathers from the neck along the breast; the primary coverts and the bases of all the primaries white, and the terminal half of the outermost secondaries black. The black-breasted wattled lapwing is *S. pectoralis*, of Australia and Tasmania; *S. malabaricus* is the Indian representative, and type of a subgenus *Lobipluvia.* The African *S. albiceps*, the black-shouldered or white-crowned wattled lapwing, is more aberrant, with better-developed wattles and spurs, and gives rise to the generic name *Xiphidiopterus* (which see).

**sarcitis** (sär-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-itis.*] Same as *myositis.*

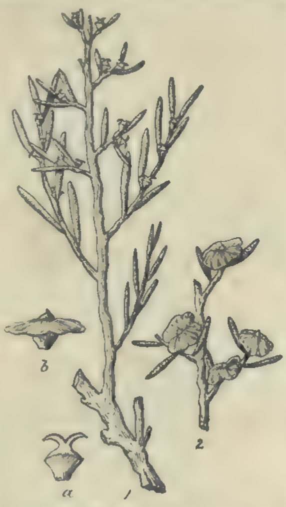
**sarcle†** (sär′kl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sarkle;* < OF. (and F.) *sarcler*, F. dial. (Norm.) *jercir*, *sercler* = Pr. *salclar, serclar* = Pg. *sachar* = It. *sarchiare*, < LL. *sarculare*, hoe, < L. *sarculus*, *sarculum*, a hoe, < *sarrire* (*sarire*), weed, hoe.] To weed with a hoe or some similar tool.

> To *sarkle*, to harrow, or rake over agayne.
>
> *Florio*, p. 444.

**sarcobasis** (sär-kob′a̤-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βάσις*, a step, foot, base: see *basis, base$^2$.*] In *bot.*, an indehiscent, many-celled superior fruit, containing but few seeds; a carcerule. The cells cohere to a common style, as about a common axis.

**Sarcobatideæ** (sär-kob-a̤-tid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Sarcobatus* + *-ideæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, consisting of the monotypic genus *Sarcobatus.*

**Sarcobatus** (sär-kob′a̤-tus), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1817), so called from its habit and resemblance, < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βατίς*, samphire.] An anomalous genus of apetalous plants, constituting the tribe *Sarcobatideæ* in the order *Chenopodiaceæ.* It is characterized by its monœcious bractless flowers, the staminate in catkins and without any floral envelops, the pistillate solitary in the axils, and having their top-shaped perianth wholly confluent with the ovary, which is transversely thickened above and terminated by two fleshy recurving stigmas, and which contains a single pear-shaped ovule. The fruit is a rigid membranaceous utricle, surrounded by a thin and veiny horizontal wing, and containing an erect orbicular seed, with green spiral embryo and inferior radicle. The only species, *S. vermiculatus*, is a native of the western United States, and is an erect much-branched spiny shrub, with numerous alternate leaves, which are linear, sessile, and somewhat fleshy, and cylindrical catkins with persistent scales. It is known as *greasewood*, and is the principal shrub called by that name.



Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*).
1, branch with female flowers; 2, branch with fruits; *a*, a female flower; *b*, the fruit.

**sarcoblast** (sär′kọ̄-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The germ of sarcode; a germinating particle of sarcode, or sarcodous blastema.

**sarcoblastic** (sär-kọ̄-blas′tik), *a.* [< *sarcoblast* + *-ic.*] Germinating or budding, as sarcode; pertaining to a sarcoblast.

**Sarcoborinæ** (sär″kọ̄-bọ̄-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (M‘Clelland, 1838), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βορός*, devouring.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes, distinguished by a short intestinal canal and adaptation for a carnivorous diet. It includes the *Leuciscinæ*, and numerous other representatives of the family *Cyprinidæ.*

**Sarcobrachiata** (sär-kọ̄-brak-i-ā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Sarcicobrachiata.*

**sarcocarp** (sär′kọ̄-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the fleshy part of certain fruits, placed between the epicarp and the endocarp; the mesocarp. It is that part of fleshy fruits which is usually eaten, as in the peach, plum, etc. See *mesocarp*, and cuts under *drupe* and *endocarp.*

**sarcocele** (sär′kọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκοκήλη*, a fleshy excrescence on the scrotum, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A fleshy tumor of the testis, as a carcinoma or sarcoma.

**Sarcocephaleæ** (sär″kọ̄-se-fā′lẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Sarcocephalus* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Sarcocephalus.*

**Sarcocephalus** (sar-kọ̄-sef′a̤-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Afzelius, 1824), so called in allusion to the fleshy mass formed by both flowers and fruit; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Naucleeæ*, type of the subtribe *Sarcocephaleæ.* It is characterized by a somewhat funnel-shaped corolla with five or six rounded lobes above, and below a very smooth throat bearing five or six stamens, and by a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules imbricated over placentæ which are pendulous from the summit of each cell. There are about 8 species, natives of the tropics in Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs and trees, or sometimes climbers, with opposite rigid leaves, conspicuous triangular or obovate stipules between the petioles, and white or yellow terminal and axillary or sometimes panicled flower-heads. The fruit is a fleshy syncarp containing thin membranous partitions, with a few minute seeds in each carpel. (For *S. esculentus*, also known as *country-fig*, see *Guinea peach*, under *peach$^1$.*) Several species produce a medicinal bark. See *African cinchona* (under *cinchona*) and *doundaké bark* (under *bark$^2$*).

**sarcocol** (sär′kọ̄-kol), *n.* [< NL. *sarcocolla*, < L. *sarcocolla*, < Gr. *σαρκοκόλλα*, a Persian gum, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color.

**sarcocolla** (sär-kọ̄-kol′a̤), *n.* [< L. *sarcocolla*, < Gr. *σαρκοκόλλα*, a Persian gum: see *sarcocol.*] 1. Same as *sarcocol.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Kunth, 1830).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Penæaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a long cylindrical perianth-tube which bears four valvate and strongly recurved lobes, and incloses four stamens, a cylindrical style with a terminal four-lobed stigma, and an ovary of four cells each with either two or four erect ovules. There are 9 or 10 species, all natives of South Africa. They are diminutive shrubs with large flowers, and in the type, *S. squamosa*, with large and colored floral leaves filled with a copious liquid varnish. They resemble in habit the closely related genus *Penæa.* The substance known as *sarcocol*, the *anzeroot* of the Arabs and the *gujara* of the Hindus, an ancient drug still much used medicinally in India, was formerly supposed to be obtained from plants of the genus *Sarcocolla* or *Penæa;* but it comes from Arabia and Persia, where these do not grow, and is perhaps from plants of the genus *Astragalus.*

**sarcocollin** (sär-kọ̄-kol′in), *n.* [< *sarcocolla* + *-in$^2$.*] Same as *sarcocol.*

**Sarcocystidia** (sär″kọ̄-sis-tid′i-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcocystis* + *-idia.*] A division of *Sporozoa*, formed for the reception of the genera *Sarcocystis* and *Amœbidium*, members of which are found parasitic in the muscular tissues of many animals. *Bütschli.*

**sarcocystidian** (sär″kọ̄-sis-tid′i-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sarcocystidia.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Sarcocystidia.*

**Sarcocystis** (sär-kọ̄-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κύστις*, the bladder: see *cyst.*] A genus of parasitic sporozoans, giving name to the *Sarcocystidia.*

**Sarcodaria** (sär-kọ̄-dā′ri-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαρκώδης*, flesh-like, + *-aria.*] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the second subbranch of his fourth branch *Zoöphytes*, distinguished from his *Radiaria* (or echinoderms, acalephs, and polyps), and composed of the two classes *Infusoria* and *Spongiaria.* It thus corresponds to *Protozoa* with the inclusion therein of the sponges.

**sarcode** (sär′kōd), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *σαρκώδης*, contr. of *σαρκοειδής*, flesh-like: see *sarcoid.*] I. *n.* Dujardin's name of the primitive indifferent substance of all animal bodies, as observed by him in certain protozoans: subsequently named and now usually called *protoplasm* or *bioplasm.*

II. *a.* Sarcodic or sarcodous; protoplasmic.

**Sarcodea** (sär-kō′dẹ̄-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sarcode.*] Sarcodic animals, consisting chiefly or entirely of sarcode: a loose synonym of *Protozoa.* Also *Sarcoidea.*

**sarcoderm** (sär′kọ̄-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *sarcoderma*, < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the middle fleshy layer in the testa of some seed, especially when it becomes succulent.

**sarcoderma** (sär-kọ̄-dėr′ma̤), *n.* [NL.: see *sarcoderm.*] Same as *sarcoderm.*

**Sarcodes** (sär-kō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Torrey, 1850), so called with ref. to the red fleshy stem; < Gr. *σαρκώδης*, flesh-like: see *sarcode.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Monotropeæ.* It is characterized by the absence of a disk and the presence of five concave and glandular-hairy persistent sepals, a bell-shaped corolla with five short erect lobes, ten stamens with anthers erect in the bud, and a five-lobed ovary surmounted by a columnar style with a five-lobed stigma. The five ovary-cells contain very numerous ovules crowded on fleshy and two-lobed placentæ, and ripening into extremely minute ovoid seeds. The only species, *S. sanguinea*, is a native of the Sierra Nevada in California, and is known as *snow-plant* from the place of its growth. It is a leafless parasitic herb, like the Indian-pipe and others of its family, and bears numerous erect red flowers on a dense spike-like bracted raceme. The robust and fleshy stem is thickly covered with scales, and produces a coral-like mass of roots at its base. The whole plant is of a flesh-red color, and covered well to the base with crowded and persistent flowers.

**sarcodic** (sär-kod′ik), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ic.*] Same as *sarcodous.* *Darwin.*

**sarcodous** (sär′kọ̄-dus), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to sarcode; containing or consisting of sarcode; resembling sarcode; sarcodic; protoplasmic.

**sarcognomy** (sär-kog′nọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *γνώμη*, thought, judgment.] A study of corporeal development which seeks to explain the relations and correspondences between the body and the brain, and to show the corresponding physiological and psychical powers in each. *J. R. Buchanan*, 1842.

**sarcoid** (sär′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκοειδής*, flesh-like, fleshy, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *εἶδος*, form; cf. *sarcode.*] I. *a.* Resembling flesh; fleshy, as the soft tissue of a sponge.

II. *n.* A particle of the sarcoid tissue of a sponge.

**Sarcoidea** (sär-koi′dẹ̄-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sarcodea.*

**sarcolactic** (sär-kọ̄-lak′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *-ic.*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Sarcolactic acid.** Same as *paralactic acid* (which see, under *paralactic*).

**sarcolemma** (sär-kọ̄-lem′a̤), *n.*; pl. *sarcolemmata* (-a̤-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λέμμα*, husk, skin.] An elastic transparent structureless membrane which forms a tubular sheath enveloping and supporting each fiber (bundle of fibrillæ) of striped muscular tissue, excepting that of the heart. See *muscular tissue*, under *muscular.*

> The *sarcolemma* is not contractile, but its elasticity allows it to adjust itself, pretty accurately, to the changes of form of the contractile substance which it contains.
>
> *Huxley*, Elem. Physiol., p. 327.

**sarcolemmic** (sär-kọ̄-lem′ik), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ic.*] Investing or sheathing muscular fiber; having the character of, or pertaining to, sarcolemma: as, a *sarcolemmic* tissue or sheath.

**sarcolemmous** (sär-kọ̄-lem′us), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sarcolemma; resembling sarcolemma.

**Sarcolemur** (sär-kọ̄-lē′mėr), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + NL. *Lemur.*] A genus of extinct Eocene mammals from the Bridger beds of North America, presumably of lemuroid affinities, having quinquetuberculate lower molars, the fifth cusp separated from the anterior inner one by an apical fissure only.

**sarcolite** (sär′kọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in reddish tetragonal crystals near Vesuvius: it is related in form to the scapolites.

**sarcolobe** (sär′kọ̄-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λοβός*, a lobe.] In *bot.*, a thick fleshy cotyledon, such as that of the bean or pea.

**sarcologic** (sär-kọ̄-loj′ik), *a.* [< *sarcolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sarcology.

**sarcological** (sär-kọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *sarcologic* + *-al.*] Same as *sarcologic.*

**sarcologist** (sär-kol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *sarcolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in sarcology.

**sarcology** (sär-kol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σαρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the soft or fleshy parts of the body: a department of anatomy distinguished from *osteology.* [Not in use.]

**sarcoma** (sär-kō′ma̤), *n.*; pl. *sarcomata* or *sarcomas* (-ma̤-ta̤, -ma̤z). [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence, < *σαρκοῦν*, make fleshy, *σαρκοῦσθαι*, produce flesh, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] 1. In *bot.*, a fleshy disk. *Henslow.*—2. In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of tissue resembling embryonic connective tissue. The sarcomas are of varying, usually high, grades of malignancy.—**Alveolar sarcoma.** See *alveolar.* **Giant-celled sarcoma,** a kind of sarcoma formed chiefly of spheroidal or fusiform cells of variable size, but characterized by the presence of larger and smaller multinuclear cells called *giant-cells.* Also called *myeloid sarcoma.*—**Myelogenic sarcoma,** a sarcoma arising in the bone-marrow.—**Myeloid sarcoma.** Same as *giant-celled sarcoma.*—**Osteoid sarcoma,** a mixed tumor consisting in part of the tissue of fibrosarcoma and round-celled sarcoma, and, mingled with this, immature bone-tissue in varying amounts. Also called *malignant osteoma* and *osteoid cancer.*—**Parosteal sarcoma,** a sarcoma growing close to the outside of the periosteum.—**Periosteal sarcoma,** a sarcoma arising in the periosteum.—**Round-celled sarcoma,** a sarcoma in which the cells are round, but may be large or small. The round-celled sarcomata are frequently very malignant, rapid in growth, soft, vascular, and were formerly called *medullary cancers.*—**Spindle-celled sarcoma,** a sarcoma with fusiform cells, large or small. When the intercellular substance is abundant, it is sometimes called *fibrosarcoma*, and is a form transitional in a fibroma. The spindle-celled sarcomas include forms formerly called *fibroplastic tumors* and *recurrent fibroids.*

**sarcomatosis** (sär-kō-ma̤-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωμα*(*τ-*), a fleshy excrescence, + *-osis.*] Sarcomatous invasion or degeneration.

**sarcomatous** (sär-kom′a̤-tus), *a.* [< *sarcoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sarcoma.

**sarcome†** (sär'kōm), *n.* [< NL. *sarcoma*, q. v.] Same as *sarcoma*. *Minsheu.*

**Sarcomphalus** (sär-kom'fa-lus), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called with ref. to the fleshy funiculus; < Gr. *σαρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Rhamnaceæ* and tribe *Zizypheæ*. It is characterized by panicled flowers with five long and slender-stalked erect and hooded petals, five anthers opening outward, and a disk which sheathes the base of the calyx and invests the ovoid three-celled ovary, a small dry and ovoid drupe in fruit, containing a two-celled and two-seeded stone. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies. They are trees or shrubs with very smooth bark, with or without spines, and bearing very smooth ovate or obovate entire leaves, and small flowers in much-branching panicles. *S. laurinus* of Jamaica is there known as *bastard lignum-vitæ*.

**Sarcopetalum** (sar-kọ-pet'a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Ferdinand von Mueller, 1860), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *πέταλον*, petal.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Menispermaceæ* and tribe *Cissampelideæ*. It is characterized by diœcious flowers with two to five minute sepals, three to five or rarely six thickened and fleshy petals, and a column of stamens with two or three short and spreading lobes above, each lobe bearing a horizontal anther. The pistillate flowers contain three to six carpels, which become in fruit compressed and one-seeded drupes. The only species, *S. Harveyanum*, is a native of Australia, and is there cultivated under the name of *Harvey's vine*. It is a climbing vine with broad and heart-shaped evergreen leaves, and flowers borne in lateral unbranched racemes.

**Sarcophaga**[1] (sär-kof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), fem. sing. of *sarcophagus*, flesh-eating: see *sarcophagous*.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Sarcophagidæ*; the flesh-flies. They are large or small, moderately bristly species, recognizable from the lengthened three-striped scutellum and from cubical claret-colored spots on the abdomen. These flies are viviparous, and deposit living larvæ upon decaying animal substances. Some have been considered parasitic upon other insects, but probably they never oviposit upon living larvæ or pupæ. They have been known to breed in ulcerous sores upon man and other mammals. The species are numerous, over 50 inhabiting the United States. *S. carnaria* is the European flesh-fly, by some authors considered identical with the North American *S. similis*, in which case the former is said to be cosmopolitan. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

**Sarcophaga**[2] (sär-kof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sarcophagus*: see *sarcophagous*.] In Owen's classification (1839), a division of marsupials, having teeth of three kinds and no cæcum, as the dasyures, and including a section of the carnivorous marsupials.

**sarcophagal** (sär-kof'a-gal), *a.* [< *sarcophag-ous* + *-al*.] Flesh-devouring.

So this natural balm . . . can at utmost but keep the body living till the life's taper be burnt out; or, after death, give a short and insensible preservation to it in the *sarcophagal* grave. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 376.

**sarcophagan** (sär-kof'a-gan), *n.* [< NL. *Sarcophaga*[2] + *-an*.] A carnivorous marsupial; a member of the *Sarcophaga*.

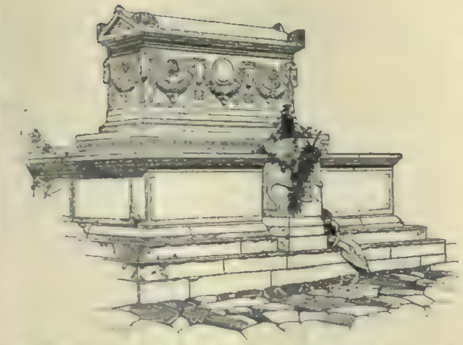
**sarcophage†**, *n.* Same as *sarcophagus*.

**sarcophagi**, *n.* Plural of *sarcophagus*.

**Sarcophagidæ** (sär-kọ-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcophaga*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects or true flies, founded on the genus *Sarcophaga*. The antennal bristle is naked at the tip, and feathered for half its length only; the forehead is broad in both sexes, and the abdomen is four-jointed. The family contains about 6 genera, of which *Sarcophaga* is the most important.

**sarcophagous** (sär-kof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *sarcophagus*, < Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, flesh-eating, carnivorous, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; zoöphagous; carnivorous, as a marsupial; pertaining to the *Sarcophaga*: sometimes specifically contrasted with *phytophagous* or *herbivorous*.

**sarcophagus** (sär-kof'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *sarcophagi* (-jī). [Formerly also *sarcophage*. < F. *sarcophage* = Sp. *sarcófago* = Pg. *sarcophago* = It. *sarcofago* = D. *sarcophaag* = G. *sarcophag* = Dan. Sw. *sarkofag*, a coffin, sarcophagus; < L. *sarcophagus*, adj., sc. *lapis*, a kind of limestone, as a noun a coffin, sepulcher, < Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, adj., flesh-eating, carnivorous (*σαρκοφάγος λίθος*, a limestone so called, lit. 'flesh-consuming stone,' so named from a supposed property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it); hence, as a noun, a coffin of such stone: see *sarcophagous*.] 1. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins. It was called by the Romans *lapis Assius*, from being found at Assos, a city of the Troad.—2. A stone coffin, especially one ornamented with sculptures or bearing inscriptions, etc. Sarcophagi were in use from very early Egyptian and Oriental antiquity down to the fall of the Roman empire. Many Greek and Roman examples are magnificent in their rich carvings, and a few are of high importance as preserving in their decoration almost the chief remains of purely Greek painting in colors. Although now uncommon, they are sometimes used, especially for the burial of distinguished persons whose tombs are more or less monumental. See also cuts under *bacchante* and *Etruscan*.



Sarcophagus (restored), from the Street of Tombs at Assos in the Troad, excavated by the Archæological Institute of America, 1881.

3. A peculiar wine-cooler forming part of a dining-room sideboard about the end of the eighteenth century: it was a dark mahogany box, lined with lead.

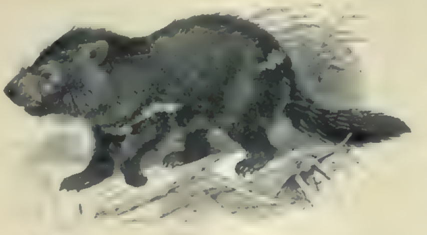
**sarcophagy** (sär-kof'a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκοφαγία*, the eating of flesh, < *σαρκοφάγος*, flesh-eating: see *sarcophagous*.] The practice of eating flesh; zoöphagy; carnivorousness.

There was no *sarcophagie* before the flood. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

**sarcophile** (sär'kọ-fil), *n.* An animal of the genus *Sarcophilus*; hence, some or any sarcophilous animal.

**sarcophilous** (sär-kof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of flesh as an article of diet; sarcophagous.

**Sarcophilus** (sär-kof'i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *sarcophilous*.] A genus of carnivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, formerly united with *Dasyurus*, containing the Tasmanian devil, or ursine dasyure, *S. ursinus*, a stout heavy animal about as large as a badger, of blackish color with some white marks, remarkable for its ferocious and intractable disposition.



Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus ursinus*).

**Sarcophyte** (sär-kof'i-tē), *n.* [NL. (Sparrmann, 1777), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A monotypic genus of parasitic and apetalous plants of the order *Balanophoreæ*, constituting the tribe *Sarcophyteæ*. It is characterized by diœcious flowers, the staminate with a three- or four-lobed calyx and three or four stamens with many-celled anthers, the pistillate with a three-celled ovary without style, its three pendulous ovules reduced to embryonal sacs. The only species, *S. sanguinea*, is a native of South Africa, and is a thick fleshy herb, of a blood-red color, very smooth and oily, and with an unpleasant odor. It produces a lobed and shapeless rootstock, which is without scales, and bears a short and irregularly ruptured ring around the base of the thick and scaly flower-stalk. The flowers are panicled on a large pyramidal spadix, the staminate solitary on its branches, and the pistillate compacted into rounded heads, followed by fleshy syncarps which are commonly empty or contain a hard three-angled single-seeded stone.

**Sarcophyteæ** (sär-kọ-fit'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sarcophyte* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Balanophoreæ*, consisting of the fleshy parasite *Sarcophyte*.

**sarcoplasma** (sär-kọ-plas'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] The interfibrillar substance of muscular tissue.

Filling up the spaces between the muscle-columns is the interfibrillar material or *sarcoplasma*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXI. 67.

**Sarcopsylla** (sär-kop-sil'ä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *ψύλλα*, a flea.] A genus of siphonapterous or aphanipterous insects, erected to contain the so-called jigger, chigoe, chique, or pique of tropical America, *S. penetrans*, a peculiar flea which during the dry season attacks exposed parts of the human body, especially the feet, and burrows under the skin or nails. See cut under *chigoe*.

**Sarcoptes** (sär-kop'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + (irreg.) *κόπτειν*, cut.] The typical genus of *Sarcoptidæ*; the itch-mites or scab-mites. *S. scabiei*, formerly *Acarus scabiei*, is the acarid which produces the itch in man. See cut under *itch-mite*.

**sarcoptic** (sär-kop'tik), *a.* [< *sarcopt(id)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or caused by sarcoptids; due to the presence of these mites: as, *sarcoptic* mange or itch.

**Sarcoptidæ** (sär-kop'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcoptes* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate acarines, typified by the genus *Sarcoptes*; itch-mites, living as parasites under the skin of the host, and producing a painful disease, the itch. See cut under *itch-mite*.

**Sarcoptinæ** (sär-kop-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcoptes* + *-inæ*.] The itch-mites as a subfamily of *Acaridæ*.

**Sarcorhamphidæ†** (sär-kọ-ram'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcorhamphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Raptores*, named from the genus *Sarcorhamphus*: same as *Cathartidæ*; the New World vultures.

**Sarcorhamphinæ†** (sär″kọ-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcorhamphus* + *-inæ*.] The *Sarcorhamphidæ* or *Cathartidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Vulturidæ*.

**Sarcorhamphus** (sär-kọ-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] An American genus of *Cathartidæ*, having fleshy caruncles on the bill; the condors and king-vultures. *S. gryphus* is the Andean condor; *S. papa* is the king-vulture. The Californian condor, formerly included in this genus, is now placed in *Pseudogryphus*. See cuts under *condor* and *king-vulture*.

**sarcoseptum** (sär-kọ-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *sarcosepta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + NL. *septum*, q. v.] A soft septum; a fleshy partition; specifically, a mesentery of some anthozoans, as sea-anemones. See *mesentery*, 2 (*b*).

**sarcosis** (sär-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωσις*, sarcoma, a fleshy excrescence, < *σαρκοῦν*, make flesh, *σαρκοῦσθαι*, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The formation of flesh. (*b*) A fleshy tumor; sarcoma. [This term is now generally disused.]

**sarcosperm** (sär'kọ-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] Same as *sarcoderm*.

**Sarcostemma** (sär-kọ-stem'ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), so called with ref. to the fleshy inner corona; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *στέμμα*, a wreath, chaplet: see *stemma*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ* and tribe *Cynancheæ*. It is distinguished by flowers with deeply five-parted calyx and corolla, and five stamens united into a short tube, surrounded by an exterior corona of ten short rounded lobes forming a membranaceous ring, and by an inner corona of five fleshy convex or keeled erect scales. There are about 8 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australia within tropical and subtropical limits. They are leafless, shrubby climbers with fleshy branches, and small white or yellow flowers in rounded cymes. *S. brevistigma* (formerly *Asclepias acida*) is the reputed soma-plant of the Vedic hymns. *S. aphylla* and *S. viminale* are sometimes cultivated under the name of *flesh crown-flower*.

**Sarcostigma** (sär-kọ-stig'mä), *n.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1833), so called with ref. to the fleshy discoid stigma; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *στίγμα*, a point: see *stigma*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Olacineæ* and tribe *Phytocreneæ*. It is characterized by diœcious and interruptedly spiked flowers, with filaments longer than the anthers, a sessile stigma, and a one-celled ovary with two pendulous ovules, in fruit an oblong drupe with woody stone containing a seed destitute of albumen, and with thick, fleshy, heart-shaped seed-leaves. The 8 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers and twiners, growing to a great height, and with hard-wood stems bearing alternate oblong rigid and veiny leaves, and elongated spikes of small flowers. *S. Kleinii* is the odal-oil plant. See *odal*[2].

**sarcostyle** (sär'kọ-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] The mass of sarcode or protoplasm contained in the sarcotheca of a cœlenterate. See quotation under *sarcotheca*.

The colony is provided with bodies which admit of close comparison with the *sarcostyles* and sarcothecæ of the Plumularinæ. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 338.

**sarcotheca** (sär-kọ-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *sarcothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] The cup or cell of a thread-cell or lasso-cell, which may contain a sarcostyle; a cnida, cnidocell, or nematophore, regarded as to its walls, as distinguished from its contents, which when existing form a sarcostyle or cnidocil. See cuts under *Cnida*. *Hincks.*

Mr. Hincks, however, considering that the presence of the thread-cells is not the primary characteristic, and is perhaps not universal, has substituted the term *sarcotheca* for the chitinous cell, and sarcostyle for the contained sarcode-mass

> *W. M. Ball*, Cat. of Austral. Hydroid Zoöphytes, p. 20. [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sarcotic** (sär-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκωτικός*, promoting the growth of flesh, < *σαρκοῦσθαι*, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*, *sarcosis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to sarcosis; causing flesh to grow.

**II.** *n.* A medicine or an application which promotes the growth of flesh. [Rare.]

**sarcous** (sär'kus), *a.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-ous*.] Fleshy; sarcodous: especially noting the contractile tissue of muscles: as, *sarcous* elements, the form-elements of muscular tissue.

**sarculation** (sär-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sarculatio(n-)*, a hoeing, < (LL.) *sarculare*, pp. *sarculatus*, hoe: see *sarcle*.] A raking or weeding with a rake. [Rare.]

**sard** (särd), *n.* [< F. *sarde* = It. *sarda* = MHG. *sardius*, *sarde*, G. *sarder*, < L. *sarda*, LL. *sardius*, < Gr. *σάρδιος*, sc. *λίθος*, also *σάρδιον* (also *σαρδόνιον*, *σαρδώ*), a sard (carnelian or sardine), lit. 'Sardian stone,' < *Σάρδεις*, Sardis, the capital of Lydia: see *Sardian*. Cf. *sardius*, *sardine*$^2$, *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] A variety of carnelian which shows on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held to the light appears of a deep blood-red. Also called *sardoin*.

**Sarda** (sär'dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < L. *sarda*, < Gr. *σάρδη*, a fish, *Sarda mediterranea*: see *sardine*$^1$.] In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes of large size and metallic coloration; the bonitos. *S. mediterranea* is the sarda of the ancients, attaining a length of 2½ feet, of a dark steel-blue shade, silvery below, with many oblique narrow dark stripes from the back downward. It also occurs on the American side of the Atlantic, and is a food-fish. (See cut under *bonito*.) *S. chilensis* is the corresponding species of Pacific waters. The latter is sometimes called *tuna*; both are known as *skipjacks*. The genus is also called *Pelamys*.

**sardachate** (sär'da-kāt), *n.* [= F. *sardachate*, < L. *sardachates*, < Gr. **σαρδαχάτης*, a kind of agate, < *σάρδιος*, a sard, + *ἀχάτης*, agate: see *sard* and *agate*$^2$.] A kind of agate containing layers of sard.

**sardar†** (sär'där), *n.* Same as *sirdar*.

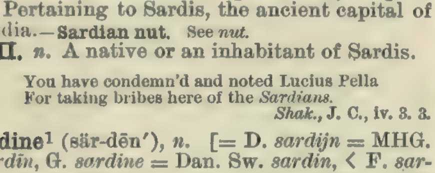
**sardel, sardelle** (sär'del), *n.* [= D. *sardel* = G. *sardelle* = Sw. Dan. *sardell* = Russ. *sardelĭ*, < OF. *sardelle* = It. *sardella*, dim. of L. *sarda*, a sardine: see *sardine*$^1$.] **1.** Same as *sardine*$^1$. *Cotgrave*.—**2.** A clupeoid fish, *Clupea* or *Sardinella aurita*, a slender herring-like fish with well-toothed mouth, about the size of the sardine, and prepared like it in certain Mediterranean ports.

**Sardian** (sär'di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sardianus*, of or pertaining to Sardis, < *Sardis*, *Sardes*, < Gr. *Σάρδεις*, Sardis, the capital of Lydia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia.—**Sardian nut.** See *nut*.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sardis.

> You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
> For taking bribes here of the *Sardians*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 3.

**sardine**$^1$ (sär-dēn'), *n.* [= D. *sardijn* = MHG. *sardīn*, G. *sardine* = Dan. Sw. *sardin*, < F. *sardine*, formerly also *sardaine* = Sp. *sardina* = Pg. *sardinha* = It. *sardina*, < L. *sardina*, also *sarda*, a sardine, < Gr. *σαρδήνη*, also *σάρδα*, a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia; perhaps < Gr. *Σαρδώ*, Sardinia: see *Sardinian*.] **1.** One of several different small clupeoid fish suitable for canning in oil. The genuine sardine of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France is the pilchard, *Clupea pilchardus*, highly esteemed for its delicate flavor. The Californian sardine is *C. sagax*, called *sadina*. Another is the Spanish sardine, *C. pseudohispanica*, found from Cuba to Florida, and related to the former, but having a strongly striate operculum. In the French preparation of sardines these delicate fish are handled as fresh as possible, to which end the factories are usually within two or three hours from the place where the fish are caught. Placed on stone tables, the fish are headed and gutted; they are then allowed to drain on wooden slats overnight, after being slightly salted. Next day they are salted again, and allowed to dry. They are then cooked in oil, and put in wire baskets to drip. The cooking is a nice process; if it is overdone the scales come off, which impairs the market value. Five or six minutes suffices for the cooking. When cold the fish are placed on tables, to be arranged in the boxes, in oil dipped from barrels. The oil being worth more than the fish, bulk for bulk, it is an object to fill the boxes as closely as possible with fish. The boxes are then soldered and afterward steamed, being placed in cold water on which steam is gradually turned. This second cooking takes an hour or more. The boxes are then allowed to cool in the water, and care is taken to move them as little as possible. In a cheaper method the sardines are first cooked in an oven without oil, the after-process being the same as before. As the fish are migratory, a shoal sometimes remains at a fishing-station only a week. The season of catching and canning lasts three or four months, from May to August. Small sardines are most prized. Large coarse fish put up in the United States as sardines, under the name of *shadines*, are young menhaden.


Californian Sardine (*Clupea sagax*).

> When the sayd increasyng of the sea commeth, there commeth also therwith such a multitude of the smaule fysshes cauled *sardynes* that . . . no man wolde beleue it that hath not seene it.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 223).

**2.** The Gulf menhaden, *Brevoortia patronus*. [Local, U. S.]—**3.** The common menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, when prepared and boxed as sardines. See *shadine*.—**4.** An anchovy, *Stolephorus browni*. [North Carolina.]—**5.** A characinoid fish of the subfamily *Tetragonopterinæ*, living in the fresh waters of the island of Trinidad. Several species are known by the name.—**6.** An insignificant or contemptible person; a petty character. Compare *small fry*, under *fry*$^2$. [Humorous or contemptuous.]—**American sardine.** Same as *shadine*.

**sardine**$^2$ (sär'din), *n.* [< ME. *sardyn* = MHG. *sardin*, < OF. *sardine*, < LL. *sardinus*, sc. *lapis* (only in gen. *lapidis sardinis* (Rev. iv. 3), where *sardinis* may be for *sardini*, or is LL. *sardinis*, gen. of **sardo*), < Gr. *σαρδῖνος*, also *σαρδώ* and *σάρδιον*, a sardine: see *sard*. Cf. *sardius*, *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

**sardiner†**, *n.* [ME.: see *sardine*$^2$.] Same as *sardine*$^2$.

> Safyres, & *sardiners*, & semely topace,
> Alabaunderrynes, & amaraunȝ & amaffised stones.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1469.

**sardine-tongs** (sär-dēn'tôngz), *n. pl.* Small tongs resembling sugar-tongs, except in having broad claws, intended for lifting sardines from a box without breaking them.

**Sardinian** (sär-din'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sardinianus*, < *Sardinia*, the island of Sardinia, < *Sardi*, the inhabitants of this island; cf. Gr. *Σαρδώ*, *Σάρδων*, Sardinia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sardinia.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of (*a*) the island of Sardinia, lying west of Italy; or (*b*) the kingdom of Sardinia, constituted in 1720, and comprising as its principal parts Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia: it was the nucleus of the modern kingdom of Italy.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *mineral.*, the lead sulphate anglesite, which occurs abundantly in lead-mines in the island of Sardinia. *Breithaupt*.

**sardius** (sär'di-us), *n.* [< LL. *sardius*, < Gr. *σάρδιος*, *σάρδιον*, a sard: see *sard*.] A sard. The precious stone mentioned as one of those in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest is thought to have been a ruby.

> The first row shall be a *sardius*, a topaz, and a carbuncle.
> Ex. xxviii. 17.

**sardoin** (sär'doin), *n.* [< ME. *sardoyne*, < OF. (and F.) *sardoine* = Pr. *sardoyne*, < Gr. *σαρδόνιον*, same as *σάρδιον*, sard: see *sard*. Cf. *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

> And the principalle Zates of his Palays ben of precious Ston, that men clepen *Sardoyne*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 275.

**sardonian** (sär-dō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< F. *sardonien*, < Gr. *Σαρδόνιος*, of Sardinia, < *Σαρδών*, Sardinia: see *sardonic*, *Sardinian*.] Same as *sardonic*.

> It is then but a *Sardonian* laughter that my refuter takes up at our complete antichrist.
> *Bp. Hall*, Works (ed. 1839), IX. 267.

**sardonic** (sär-don'ik), *a.* [< F. *sardonique* = Sp. *sardónico* = Pg. It. *sardonico*, < ML. **sardonicus*, sc. *risus*, sardonic laughter, believed to be so called as resembling the effect produced by a Sardinian plant (L. *Sardonia herba*, *Sardoa herba*, a bitter herb, which was said to distort the face of the eater: L. *Sardonia*, fem. of *Sardonius*, < Gr. *Σαρδόνιος*, also *Σαρδονικός*, of Sardinia, < *Σαρδώ*, Sardinia), but prop. L. **sardanius*, sc. *risus*, < Gr. *σαρδάνιος*, bitter, scornful, used only in the phrase *γέλως σαρδάνιος*, bitter laughter (*γέλωτα σαρδάνιον γελᾶν*, or simply *σαρδάνιον γελᾶν*, laugh a bitter laugh); cf. *σαρδάζειν*, laugh bitterly, *σεσηρώς*, grinning, sneering (prop. pp. from √ *σαρ*). The word *sardonic* is prob. often mentally associated with *sarcastic*.] **1.** Apparently but not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile.

> Where strained *sardonic* smiles are glosing still,
> And grief is forced to laugh against her will.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 391.

**2.** Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant; sneering: now the usual meaning.

> The scornful, ferocious, *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

> You were consigned to a master . . . under whose *sardonic* glances your scared eyes were afraid to look up.
> *Thackeray*.

**Sardonic smile** or **laugh**, in *pathol.*, risus sardonicus: same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

**sardonically** (sär-don'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a sardonic manner.

> He laughed *sardonically*, hastily took my hand, and as hastily threw it from him.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

**sardonican†** (sär-don'i-kạn), *a.* [Irreg. < *sardonic* + *-an*.] Sardonic.

> Homer first, and others after him, call laughter which conceals some noxious design *Sardonican*.
> *T. Taylor*, tr. of Pausanias's Descrip. of Greece, III. 149.

**sardonyx** (sär'dō-niks), *n.* [= F. *sardonyx* = Pr. *sardonic* = Sp. *sardónix* = Pg. *sardonyx* = It. *sardonico*, < L. *sardonyx*, < Gr. *σαρδόνυξ*, a sardonyx, < *σάρδιος*, *σάρδιον*, a sard, + *ὄνυξ*, an onyx: see *sard* and *onyx*. Cf. *sardoin*.] **1.** A chalcedony or agate consisting of two or more layers of brown or red combined with white or other color. Since about 1870 the name has been given to a chalcedony stained with various shades of red to deep brown.—**2.** In *her.*, a tincture, the color murrey or sanguine, when blazoning is done by precious stones.—**Oriental sardonyx**, any sardonyx the component layers of which are of a fine color and sharply defined.

**saree**, *n.* See *sari*.

**sarell†**, *n.* Same as *serail*, *seraglio*. *Marlowe*.

**sargasso** (sär-gas'ō), *n.* [Also *sargassum*, and formerly *sargaso*; = F. *sargasse* = Sp. *sargazo*, < Pg. *sargaço*, *sargasso* (NL. *sargassum*), seaweed, < *sarga*, a kind of grapes (cf. Sp. *sarga*, osier). The weed has also been called in E. *grapeweed* and *tropical grapes*.] Same as *gulfweed*. The *Sargasso Sea* is a region occupying the interior of the great gyration of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic, so named from the abundance in it of this weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), which in some parts is so dense as to be a serious hindrance to navigation. It covers a large part of the space beween the 16th and 38th parallels of north latitude, and the seaweed is most dense between the 30th and 50th meridians. By extension the name is sometimes used with reference to other less important areas of floating seaweed. See *Sargassum*.

> The floating islands of the gulf-weed, with which we had become very familiar as we had now nearly made the circuit of the *Sargasso Sea*, are usually from a couple of feet to two or three yards in diameter, sometimes much larger; we have seen on one or two occasions fields several acres in extent, and such expanses are probably more frequent nearer the centre of its area of distribution.
> *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, The Atlantic, ii. 9.

**Sargassum** (sär-gas'um), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), < Pg. *sargaço*, *sargasso*, the gulfweed: see *sargasso*.] **1.** A genus of marine algæ, of the class *Fucaceæ*, having fronds attached by a disk, and branching stems with the fronds provided with a midrib and distinctly stalked air-bladders. The fruit is developed in special compound branches; the conceptacles are hermaphrodite, and the spores single in the mother-cell. This genus is the most highly organized of the *Fucaceæ*, and contains about 150 species, which inhabit the warmer waters of the globe, *S. bacciferum* being the well-known gulfweed which floats in the open sea in great abundance and has given the name to the Sargasso Sea. Two species are found off the New England coast. See *Fucaceæ*, *sea-grape* (under *grape*$^1$), and cut under *gulfweed*.

**2.** [*l. c.*] Gulfweed.

**sargassum-shell** (sär-gas'um-shel), *n.* A marine gastropod of the family *Litiopidæ*; the gulfweed-shell. Also *sargasso-shell*.

**Sargina** (sär-jī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sargus* + *-ina*.] A group of sparoid fishes, named from the genus *Sargus*, distinguished by trenchant teeth in front and molar teeth on the sides. They are mostly carnivorous. By most authors they are combined in the same family with *Sparinæ*. *Günther*.

**sargine** (sär'jin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sargina*.

**II.** *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Sargina*.

**sargo** (sär'gō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *sargus*: see *Sargus*.] A sparoid fish of the genus *Sargus* or *Diplodus*, especially *D. sargus* or *S. rondeleti*, of the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Also called *sar*, *saragu*, *sargon*.

**Sargus** (sär'gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sargus*, < Gr. *σαργός*, a kind of mullet.] **1.** In *ichth.*, a genus of sparoid fishes, properly called *Diplodus*, typical of the subfamily *Sargina*. Various limits have been given to it; and the American sheepshead was included in it by the old authors. *Cuvier*, 1817.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*.

**sari** (sä'ri), *n.* [Also *saree*, *sary*; < Hind. *sārī*.] **1.** The principal garment of a Hindu woman, consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton cloth, wrapped round the middle of the body, with one end falling nearly to the feet, and the other thrown over the head.

In the front row, chattering brown ayahs, gay with red *sarees* and nose-rings.
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 349.

Hence—2. Any long scarf. [Anglo-Ind.]

**sariama**, *n.* See *cariama*, *seriema*.

**sarigue** (sa-rēg′), *n.* [< F. *sarigue*, < Braz. *sarigueya*, *çarigueia*, *çarigueira*.] A South American opossum, *Didelphys opossum*.

**sark** (särk), *n.* [< ME. *sark*, *serk*, *serke*, < AS. *syrce*, *sirce*, *serce*, a shirt, = Icel. *serkr* = Sw. *särk* = Dan. *særk*, a shirt, in mod. use a shift, smock, chemise, = North Fries. *serk*, a shirt. Cf. *berserk*. The E. form is partly due to Scand.] A shirt or chemise; the body-garment, of linen or cotton, for either sex.

She shulde vnsowen hir *serke* and sette there an heyre
To affaiten hire fiesshe that fierce was to synne.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 66.

She neist brocht a *sark* o' the saftest silk,
Weel wrought wi' pearls about the band.
*Alison Gross* (Child's Ballads, I. 169).

Her cutty *sark* o' Paisley harn.
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

Danced in sable iron *sark*.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Uhland's Black Knight.

**sarkin** (sär′kin), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-in*².] Same as *sarcine*.

**sarking** (sär′king), *n.* [< *sark*, *n.*, + *-ing*¹.] Thin boards for lining, etc.; specifically, the boarding on which slates are laid. [Scotch.]

**sarkinite** (sär′ki-nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its blood-red color and greasy luster; < Gr. *σάρκινος*, fleshy (< *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh), + *-ite*².] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring in cleavable massive forms, less often in monoclinic crystals, of a blood-red color: found at Pajsberg in Sweden. Also called *polyarsenite*.

**sarklet**, *v. t.* See *sarcle*.

**sarlak, sarlyk** (sär′lak, -lik), *n.* [Also *sarlac*, *sarlik*; < Mongol *sarlyk*.] The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens*.

**Sarmatian** (sär-mā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sarmatia* (see def.), < *Sarmata* (Gr. *Σαρμάτης*), pl. *Sarmatæ*, *Sauromatæ*, a Sarmatian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, an ancient region extending from the Volga vaguely westward, identified poetically with Poland; pertaining to the inhabitants of this region.

**II.** *n.* A member of one of the ancient tribes, probably of Median affinities, which wandered in southern Russia, Hungary, and elsewhere. The Sarmatians became merged in other peoples.

**Sarmatic** (sär-mat′ik), *a.* [< L. *Sarmaticus*, < *Sarmata*, a Sarmatian: see *Sarmatian*.] Same as *Sarmatian*.—**Sarmatic polecat**, the sarmatier.

**sarmatier** (F. pron. sär-ma-ti-ā′), *n.* [< F. *sarmatier*, < *Sarmatie*, Sarmatia.] The Sarmatic or spotted polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus*, inhabiting Poland and Russia, black, on the upper parts brown spotted with yellow, the ears and a frontal band white.

**sarment**† (sär′ment), *n.* [< OF. *serment*, F. *serment* = Pr. *serment* = Cat. *sarment* = Sp. *sarmiento* = Pg. It. *sarmento*, < L. *sarmentum*, twigs, light branches, brushwood, < *sarpere*, trim, cut, prune.] 1. A scion or cutting.

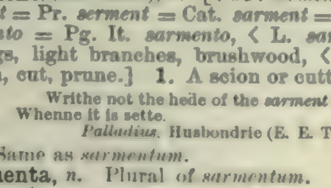
Writhe not the hede of the *sarment*
Whenne it is sette.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

2. Same as *sarmentum*.

**sarmenta**, *n.* Plural of *sarmentum*.

**sarmentaceous** (sär-men-tā′shius), *a.* [< *sarmentum* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *sarmentose*.

**sarmentose, sarmentous** (sär-men′tōs, -tus), *a.* [< *sarmentum* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.



Sarmentose Stem of *Fragaria Indica*.

**sarmentum** (sär-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *sarmenta* (-tạ̈). [L.: see *sarment*.] In *bot.*, a runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals, as that of the strawberry; also, a twining stem which supports itself by means of others. Also *sarment*. See cuts under *Fragaria* and *sarmentose*.

**sarn** (särn), *n.* [< W. *sarn*, a causeway, paving.] A pavement or stepping-stone. *Johnson*. [Prov. Eng.]

**saroh** (sar′ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian musical instrument with three metal strings, which are sounded by means of a bow.

**saron** (sar′on), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of xylophone, used in the East Indies.

**sarong** (sa-rong′), *n.* [Malay.] 1. A garment used in the Indian archipelago, consisting of a piece of cloth which envelops the lower part of the body: worn by both sexes.

The natives, Malays, are a fine-looking, copper-coloured race, wearing bright-coloured *sarongs* and turbans.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

Hence—2. The cotton cloth generally used for this garment, especially the printed cotton imported from Europe, to which the name has been given as a trade designation.

**saros** (sā′ros), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρος*, or *σαρός*, a Chaldean cycle.] 1. A Babylonian numeral, or unit of tale; sixty sixties (3,600).—2. An astronomical cycle of 6,585 days and 8 hours, during which period there are 223 lunations, 242 dracontic months, 239 anomalistic months lacking about 5 hours, and 18 Julian years, 10 days, and 18 hours. At the end of this time all eclipses are repeated nearly as before, except for the difference in the sun's apparent place due to the 10⅓ days by which the cycle differs from a whole number of years. Moreover, the solar eclipses will fall upon parts of the earth differing by 120° of longitude. This cycle was discovered by Babylonian astronomers.

**Sarothamnus** (sar-ọ̄-tham′nus), *n.* [NL. (Wimmer, 1844), < Gr. *σάρον*, a broom (see *sarothrum*), + *θάμνος*, a bush.] A former genus of plants, now making a section under *Cytisus*. It includes the common European broom. See cut under *Cytisus*.

**sarothrum** (sa-rō′thrum), *n.*; pl. *sarothra* (-thrạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *σάρωτρον*, a broom, < *σαροῦν*, sweep with a broom, < *σάρον*, a broom, < *σαίρειν*, sweep.] In *entom.*, a brush of stiff hairs on the leg of a bee, used for collecting pollen. Also called *scopa*, *pollen-brush*, and *corbiculum*. See *scopula*.

**sarpelere**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sarplar*. *Halliwell*.

**sarplar**†, **sarpler**† (sär′plạ̈r, -plėr), *n.* [Also *sarplier*, *sarpliar*; < ME. *sarplar*, *sarpelere*, *sarpulere*, < OF. *sarpillere*, *serpilliere*, *serpeillere*, *serpeliere*, F. *serpillière*, dial. *charpilière*, *cherpilière*, coarse cloth or canvas used in packing, a canvas apron, = Pr. *sarpelheira* = Cat. *sarpallera*, *xarpallera*, *arpillera* = Sp. *arpillera* = Pg. *sarapilheira* (ML. *sarplerium*, *serpleria*, *sarpilleria*, *serpilheria*, *serpelleria*, etc., after Rom.), coarse cloth, sacking; with suffix *-ere*, etc. (ML. *-eria*, prop. *-aria*), < ML. *serapellinus*, *seropellinus*, *xerapellinus*, etc., *serapellina*, *seropellina*, *xerapellina*, applied as adj. or noun, usually n. pl., *serapellinæ* or *serampellinæ vestes* (OF. *serapellines*), to old clothes, or old or worthless skins, < L. *xerampelinæ* (sc. *vestes*), dark-red or dark-colored clothes, < Gr. *ξηραμπέλινος*, of the color of dry vine-leaves, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *ἀμπέλινος*, of the vine (*φύλλα αμπέλινα*, vine-leaves), < *ἄμπελος*, a vine: see *xerasia* and *Ampelis*. The derivation from OF. *serge vieille* is erroneous.] 1. Sacking or packing-cloth; coarse pack-sheet made of hemp.

They ben ententyf aboute *sarpuleris* or sachels [var. *sachelles*] unprofitable for to taken.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

It was upbraided to Demosthenes, by an envious, surly knave, that his Orations did smell like the *sarpler*, or wrapper of a foul and filthy oil vessel.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, I. 99.

2. A large sack or bale of wool, containing 80 tods, each of 2 stone.

The prowde Dewke of Burgoyne
Came to-fore Calys with flemyngis nat A fewe,
Whiche gave the sakkis & *sarpelers* of that towne
Of thy wolles hyghte [he] hem pocessione.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

In his four and twentieth Year, he commanded a Subsidy to be levied upon all *Sarplars* of Wool going out of England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 100.

**sarpo** (sär′pō), *n.* [Cf. *sapo*².] Same as *sapo*².

**Sarracenia** (sar-a-sē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after Dr. *Sarrazin* of Quebec, who first sent specimens and a description to Europe.] A genus of polypetalous plants, known as *sidesaddle-flower* and *pitcher-plant*, type of the order *Sarraceniaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five thick and spreading sepals, five petals curving together, numerous short stamens, and a large five-lobed and five-celled ovary with its distinct style dilated at the top into a peltate umbrella-like and petaloid membrane, which is stigmatic near the end of a nerve extending to each of its five angles. The 8 species are all natives of North America, and occur chiefly in the southern United States, with one also in the northern. They are remarkable plants, inhabiting peat-bogs, with their leaves transformed into pitchers, and produced at the top into a more or less arching hood, which closes the pitcher when young. The pitchers are usually partly filled with rain-water and with masses of decomposing insects, and in some species special glands secrete a digestive fluid which aids in their assimilation. The flowers are large, solitary, and nodding upon a long leafless scape, usually of a deep brownish red, globular in the bud, flattened on expansion, and with petals which are strongly contracted in the middle. *S. purpurea*, the original species, which extends north to Great Bear Lake, is known as *pitcher-plant*, also as *huntsman's-cup* and *sidesaddle-flower*. *S. flava* and other southern species are known as *trumpetleaf* and *huntsman's-horn*.

**Sarraceniaceæ** (sar-a-sē-ni-ā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sarracenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Parietales* in the series *Thalamifloræ*. It is characterized by a minute embryo near the base of the seed in fleshy albumen, and flowers with five sepals and five petals, numerous stamens, and a five- or three-celled ovary with the placentæ fixed to the inner angle. They are readily distinguished by their peculiar habit, being bog-herbs with conspicuous flowers nodding upon naked scapes, surrounded at the base by a circle of radical leaves, which are inflated into pitchers, and project in front into a thin lamina, and at the top into a hood. The 10 species are all American, and belong mainly to the type genus, *Sarracenia*—the others, *Darlingtonia* and *Heliamphora*, being monotypic. See cuts under *Darlingtonia* and *pitcher-plant*.

**sarrancolin** (sa-rang′kọ̄-lin), *n.* [F., < *Sarrancolin* (see def.).] A kind of ornamental marble quarried near Sarrancolin, in the valley of Aure, department of the Hautes Pyrénées, France. It is more or less brecciated in structure, and of varied color, gray, red, and yellow predominating. This is one of the most highly prized of French marbles, and was used in the interior decoration of the Grand Opera House in Paris.

**sarrasin, sarrasine** (sar′ạ-sin), *n.* [< F. *sarrasine*, a portcullis, fem. of *sarrasin*, Saracen: see *Saracen*.] A portcullis: a term probably dating from the Crusades, and retained in use in French, from which English writers have taken it. Also spelled *sarasin*.

**sarrazin** (sär′a-zin), *n.* [F. *blé sarrasin*, buckwheat, lit. 'Saracen wheat': see *Saracen*.] Buckwheat.

The Russian peasant will not always sell his wheat and live on *sarrazin* and rye. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 836.

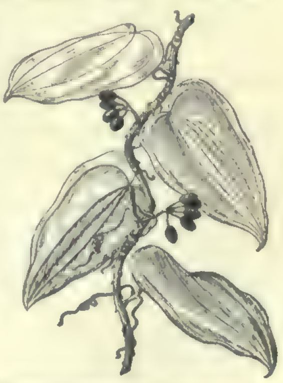
**sarret**, *n.* [OF.] A long cannon, smaller than a bombard. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

**sarrusophone** (sa-rus′ọ̄-fōn), *n.* [< *Sarrus* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] A musical instrument, properly of the oboe class, but with a tube of metal, invented in 1863 by a French band-master, Sarrus. Eight different sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series, as of the saxophone, and are named either from their fundamental key or from their relative compass. Compare *saxophone*.

**sarsa**† (sär′sạ̈), *n.* [Also *sarza*; the first part of *sarsaparilla*, taken in sense of the full word.] Sarsaparilla.

You may take *sarza* to open the liver.
*Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

**sarsaparilla** (sär″sạ-pạ-ril′ạ̈), *n.* [= D. *sarsaparilla* = G. Dan. *sarsaparilla* = Sw. *sarsaparill* = F. *salsepareille* = It. *salsapariglia*, < Sp. *zarzaparilla*, now *zarzaparrilla* = Pg. *salsaparrilha*, sarsaparilla, orig. *Smilax aspera*; usually explained as < Sp. *zarza*, a bramble (supposed to be < Basque *sartzia*, a bramble), + **parilla*, **parrilla*, supposed to be a dim. of *parra*, a trained vine (others suggest *Parillo*, name of a physician said to have first employed it).] 1. The rhizome of several plants of the genus *Smilax*, chiefly, it is believed, of *S. medica*, *S. officinalis*, and *S. papyracea*, all of tropical America.—2. Any plant of the order *Smilaceæ*.—3. A medicinal preparation of sarsaparilla-root. The reputation of sarsaparilla as a medicine has sometimes suffered from worthless substitutes, or from the root being too long kept, but it now has an established character as an alterative, most usefully employed in syphilis, but also valuable in chronic rheumatism and other affections. Compare *china-root*.—**Australian**



Branch of Sarsaparilla (*Smilax medica*), with fruits.

**sarsaparilla.** See *Hardenbergia.*—**Brazilian sarsaparilla,** the product in Brazil of one or more unidentified species of *Smilax.*—**Bristly sarsaparilla,** a North American plant, *Aralia hispida,* also called *wild elder.* Compare *wild sarsaparilla.*—**Country sarsaparilla.** Same as *Indian sarsaparilla.*—**German sarsaparilla,** the roots or rhizomes of *Carex arenaria, C. disticha,* and *C. hirta,* from their being occasionally used in Germany as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—**Honduras sarsaparilla,** the sarsaparilla most used in the United States, derived perhaps from *Smilax medica.*—**Indian sarsaparilla,** an East Indian asclepiadaceous plant, *Hemidesmus Indicus,* the roots of which are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also *nunnari-root.* **Italian sarsaparilla,** the product of a south European plant, *Smilax aspera.*—**Jamaica sarsaparilla,** a former name of various kinds of sarsaparilla which reached Europe by way of Jamaica from Mexico, Honduras, United States of Colombia, and even Peru. It is now applied to a Costa Rican article, ascribed to *Smilax officinalis.* Also *red sarsaparilla.*—**Mexican sarsaparilla,** the product perhaps of *Smilax medica.*—**Spurious sarsaparilla.** See *Hardenbergia.*—**Texas sarsaparilla.** See *menispermum,* 2.—**Wild sarsaparilla,** a North American plant, *Aralia nudicaulis,* whose long horizontal aromatic roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also (in English books) *Virginian sarsaparilla.*

**sarse†** (särs), *n.* and *v.* See *searce.*

**Sarsen** (sär′sen), *n.* [Also *Sarsin, Sarcen;* a contraction of *Saracen,* q. v.] **1†.** Same as *Saracen* (formerly used in a vague sense for *foreigner*).—**2.** The name given in southwestern England to former inhabitants of the region, and especially to former workers of the tin-mines, the ancient piles of attle in Cornwall and Devon being designated as "Jews' pits," "Jews' leavings," "attal-Sarsen" or "-Saracen," "remains of the Sarcens," etc.—**3.** [*l. c.*] Same as *Saracen's stone* (which see, under *Saracen*).

> How came the stones here? for these *sarsens* or Druidical sandstones are not found in the neighbourhood.
> *Emerson,* Stonehenge.

**sarsenet, sarcenet** (särs′net), *n.* [Also *sarsnet;* = D. *sarcenet* = G. *sarsenet,* < OF. *sarcenet,* < ML. *saracenatus,* also *Saracenicus* (sc. *pannus*), sarcenet, lit. 'Saracen cloth,' < LL. *Saracenus,* Saracen: see *Saracen.*] A fine, thin silk stuff, plain or twilled, especially valued for its softness. It appears to have come into use in the thirteenth century, and to have been a favorite material during the eighteenth century and down to 1820 for garments for women, especially as linings. It is now mainly superseded by other materials. Formerly also called *sendal* or *cendal.*

> The roffys [roofs] garnyshed with *sarsnettys* and buddys of golde. *Arnold's Chronicle,* 1502, p. li.

> Loose jerkins of tawny taffety cut and lined with yellow *sarsenet.* *Goldwell,* quoted in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478.

> His letters of credence brought by his secretary in a scarfe of *sarsenett.* *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 28, 1667.

> Miss Andrews drank tea with us that evening, and wore her puce-coloured *sarsenet.*
> *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, xv.

**Sarsenet ribbon,** ribbon of sarsenet material, plain, and consisting merely of piece sarsenet in narrow widths.

**Sarsia** (sär′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: named from Prof. Michael *Sars,* of Christiania, Norway.] **1.** A genus of jellyfishes, giving name to the *Sarsiidæ. S. tabulosa* is a small British species.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

**Sarsiidæ** (sär-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarsia* + *-idæ.*] A family of acalephs, named from the genus *Sarsia.* Also *Sarsidæ.*

**sarsinish†** (sär′si-nish), *n.* [ME. *sarsynysh,* < OF. *sarrazinesche,* < *sarrazin,* Saracen: see *Saracen, sarsenet.*] A fine woven silk of the kind called *sarsenet.*

> Largesse hadde on a robe fresh
> Of riche purpur *sarlynysh* [read *sarsynysh;* tr. OF. *sarrazinesche*]. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 1188.

**Sars's organ.** See *organ*$^{1}$.

**sart** (särt), *n.* [Short for *assart:* see *assart.*] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. *Wharton.*

**sartage** (sär′tạ̄j), *n.* [< *sart* + *-age.*] The clearing of woodland for agricultural purposes, as by setting fire to the trees.

**sartain** (sär′tạ̄n), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *certain.*

**sarticrurœus** (sär″ti-krọ̈-rē′us), *n.;* pl. *sarticrurœi* (-ī). [NL., for **sartoricrurœus,* < L. *sartor,* a tailor, + NL. *crurœus,* q. v.] The tailor's muscle of the thigh; the sartorius. *Coues and Shute,* 1887.

**sartor** (sär′tọr), *n.* [< L. *sartor,* a tailor, < *sarcire,* pp. *sartus,* patch, mend.] A tailor: as, "*Sartor* Resartus" (the tailor retailored).

> Coats whose memory turns the *sartor* pale.
> *O. W. Holmes,* Terpsichore.

**sartorial** (sär-tō′ri-ạ̈l), *a.* [< *sartor* + *-i-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailors.

> A north-country dame, in days of old economy, when the tailor worked for women as well as men, delivered one of her nether garments to a professor of the *sartorial* art.
> *Southey,* The Doctor, interchapter ix. (*Davies.*)

**2.** In *anat.,* pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

**sartorii,** *n.* Plural of *sartorius.*

**sartorite** (sär′tọ̈r-īt), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen (1809–76).] In *mineral.,* a sulphid of arsenic and lead, occurring sparingly in orthorhombic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal in Valais, Switzerland. Also called *scleroclase.*

**sartorius** (sär-tō′ri-us), *n.;* pl. *sartorii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sartor,* a tailor: see *sartor.*] The longest muscle of the human body, crossing the thigh obliquely in front. It arises from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the top of the inner anterior surface of the tibia. It has been considered to be the chief muscle in producing the position of the tailor when at work (whence its name). It is usually present in mammals, though with various modifications. Also called *iliopretibialis, sarticrurœus,* and *tailor-muscle.* See cut under *muscle*$^{1}$.

**Sarum use.** See *use.*

**sarza†** (sär′zạ̈), *n.* Same as *sarsa.*

**sasanqua** (sa-sang′kwạ̈), *n.* [Jap.] The plant *Camellia Sasanqua.* See *Camellia.*

**sasarara** (sas-ạ-rā′rạ̈), *n.* Same as *siserary.*

**sash**$^{1}$ (sash), *n.* [< F. *châssis,* sash, or more prob. directly from the orig. of *châssis,* namely OF. *chasse,* F. *châsse,* a case, frame, < L. *capsa,* a box, case: see *case*$^{2}$, *chase*$^{2}$, and *cash*$^{2}$, doublets of *sash*$^{1}$.] **1.** The framed part of a window, in which the glass is fixed; also, a similar part of a greenhouse, etc. In windows they either open and shut vertically, or are hung upon hinges so as to swing open like doors. The former are called *sliding sashes,* and the latter *French sashes,* or *casements.*

> I was the other day driving in a hack through Gerrard-street, when my eye was immediately catched with the prettiest object imaginable—the face of a very fair girl . . . fixed at the chin to a painted *sash,* and made part of the landscape. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 510.

> No fire the kitchen's cheerless grate display'd;
> No cheerful light the long-closed *sash* convey'd.
> *Crabbe,* Works, I. 106.

**2.** The frame in which a saw is put to prevent its bending or buckling when crowded into the cut.—**Leaded sash.** See *leaded.*—**Port-sash.** See *port*$^{2}$.—**Sash-mortising machine,** a machine used to form mortises in stiles and rails of doors and sashes, and for similar work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sash-planing machine,** a small form of molding-machine for making rabbets and moldings for the stiles and bars of sashes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sash-sticking machine,** a machine for forming the moldings on the edges of bars and rails for window-sashes, and for planing up other small stuff. *E. H. Knight.*

**sash**$^{1}$ (sash), *v. t.* [< *sash*$^{1}$, *n.*] To furnish with sash-windows.

> The windows are all *sashed* with the finest crystalline glass. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

> The noble old residence of the Beauchamps and Nevilles, and now of Earl Brooke. He has *sashed* the great apartment that 's to be sure. *Gray,* Letters, I. 256.

> It [Hurstmonceaux] is scarcely furnished with a few necessary beds and chairs; one side has been *sashed.*
> *Walpole,* Letters, II. 300.

**sash**$^{2}$ (sash), *n.* [Formerly also *shash;* < Pers. *shast, shest,* a girdle, also a thumb-stall worn by archers, a plectrum.] A long band or roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, wound round the head by Orientals in the manner of a turban; also, in modern times, a band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament. Sashes are worn by women and children (less frequently by men), and by military officers as badges of distinction, and are a regular part of certain costumes. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.

> So much for the silk in Judea, called shesh in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called *shashes,* worn at this day about the heads of eastern people.
> *Fuller,* Pisgah Sight, II. xiv. 24.

> On the mens [heads] are *Shashes,* which is a long thin wreath of Cloath, white or coloured.
> *S. Clarke,* Geog. Description (1671), p. 46.

> A Scarlet Silk net *Sash* to tye a Nightgown.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 150.

**sash**$^{2}$ (sash), *v. t.* [< *sash*$^{2}$, *n.*] To dress or ornament with a sash or sashes.

> They are . . . so *sashed* and plumed that . . . they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes even than they were in their rags. *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, iv.

**sash-bar** (sash′bär), *n.* In *carp.,* one of the vertical or transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass.

**sash-chisel** (sash′chiz″el), *n.* In *carp.,* a chisel with a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in sash-stiles.

**sash-clamp** (sash′klamp), *n.* A clamp for squaring a sash and tightening up the joints. *E. H. Knight.*

**sash-door** (sash′dōr), *n.* A door having panes of glass to admit light.

**sashery** (sash′ẻr-i), *n.;* pl. *sasheries* (-iz). [< *sash*$^{2}$ + *-er-y.*] Sashes or scarfs collectively, considered as parts of official costume, or as parts of ornamental apparel. [Rare.]

> Distinguished by their *sasheries* and insignia.
> *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sash-fastener** (sash′fȧs″nẻr), *n.* A latch or screw for fastening the sash of a window.

**sash-frame** (sash′frām), *n.* **1.** The frame in which the sash of a window is suspended, or to which it is hinged. When the sash is suspended the frame is made hollow to contain the balancing weights, and is said to be *cased.*
**2.** The frame in which a saw is strained.

**sash-gate** (sash′gāt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.,* a stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

**sash-line** (sash′līn), *n.* The rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

**sashoon†** (sa-shön′), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of stuffing or pad put into the leg of a boot, or secured around the calf of the leg, to prevent chafing, or to cause the boot to sit smoothly.

> 1688, June 29, paid Henry Sharpe of Cuckfield for a pair of bootes and *sashoons,* 13*s.* *Stapley's Diary.*

**sash-saw** (sash′sâ), *n.* **1.** A small saw used in cutting the tenons of sashes. Its plate is about 11 inches long, and has about thirteen teeth to the inch.—**2.** A mill-saw strained in a frame or sash.

**sash-sluice** (sash′slös), *n.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

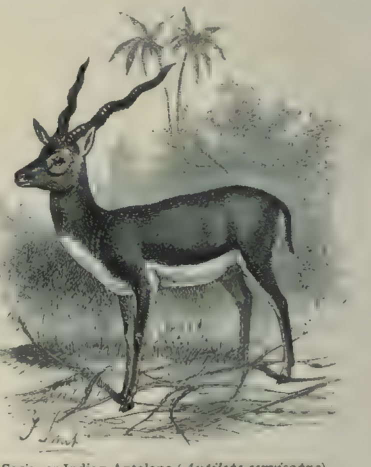
**sash-tool** (sash′töl), *n.* A small paint-brush of a size used in painting window-sashes.

**sash-window** (sash′win″dō), *n.* A glazed window in which the glass is set in a sash, and not in the wall; hence, a window that can be opened.

> She locked the door, . . . then broke a pane in the *sash window.* *Swift,* Advice to Servants (Chambermaid).

**Sasia** (sā′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (B. R. Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A notable genus of Indian piculets or pygmy woodpeckers of the subfamily *Picumninæ,* with naked orbits and only three toes. *P. ochracea* and *P. abnormis* are two examples. They range from Nepāl and Sikhim through Burma into the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, etc. Also called *Comeris, Microcolaptes, Dryaltes,* and *Picumnoides.*

**sasin** (sas′in), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra* or *A. bezoartica,* remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.



Sasin, or Indian Antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*).

It is abundant in the open dry plains of India, in flocks of from ten to sixty females to a single male. It will clear from 25 to 30 feet at a bound, and rise even 10 or 11 feet from the earth. It is grayish-brown or black on the upper parts of the body, with white abdomen and breast, and a white circle round the eyes. It stands about 2 feet 6 inches high at the shoulder. This is the animal which is considered to represent the modern restricted genus *Antilope,* from which many more have been successively detached for other and very numerous *Antilopinæ* of Asia and Africa. Its usual specific name is not to be confounded with the same word used in a generic sense for the very different African bohor. The sasin is among several antelopes loosely called *algazel.* It has long been known as a source of bezoar, as indicated by one of its specific names. The record of the sasin, in its relations to man, goes back to the dawn of history; for it is the animal with the straight corkscrew horns so commonly figured on the monuments of Assyria and Babylonia. In India it is usually figured drawing the car of Chandra, the moon-god, and furnishes a probable prototype of the animals with which the classic huntress Diana is associated. It is there also a regular attribute of Siva, or Mahadeva, held by the hind legs upright in one of the hands of this god, and connected with linga-worship, apparently from its reputed salacity.

**sasine** (sā′sin), *n.* **1.** An obsolete form of *seizin,* retained archaically in Scots law. Specifically—**2.** In *Scots law,* either (*a*) the act of giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with *infeftment*), or (*b*) the instrument by which the fact is proved. There is a general office for the registering of sasines in Edinburgh.—**Cognition and sasine.** See *cognition*.—**Precept of sasine.** See *precept*.—**Sasine ox,** a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterward converted into a payment in money proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

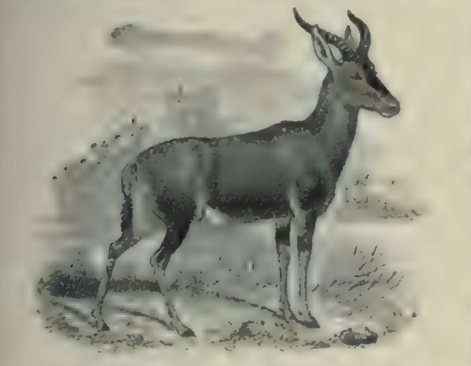
**sass** (sȧs), *n.* [A dial. form of *sauce, n.*] **1.** Same as *sauce.*—**2.** Vegetables, particularly those used in making sauces: as, garden *sass.*—**3.** Insolence; impudence. [Vulgar, U. S., in all uses.]

**sass** (sȧs), *v.* [A dial. form of *sauce, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk or reply saucily; be insolent in replying. [Vulgar, U. S.]

> Its [Mr. Thayer's book's] very pugnacity will no doubt tempt so many of the assailed to *sass* back that we shall in the end find ourselves by so much the richer in contributions to the annals of the times.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 649.

**II.** *trans.* To sauce; be saucy to. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**sassaby** (sas'a̤-bi), *n.*; pl. *sassabies* (-biz). [S. African; also *sassabye, sassaybe, sassabi.*] The bastard hartbeest, *Damalis* or *Alcelaphus lunatus*, of South Africa. The sassaby resembles the hartbeest, *A. caama*, but stands somewhat higher at the withers, and its horns are gently curved rather than abruptly bent. It is one of the group of large bubaline antelopes of which the blesbok is another, but the sassaby lacks the white blaze on the face. (Compare cut of *blesbok*.) The horns are about a foot long. The animal is much hunted both for its hide and for its flesh, and has been thinned out in countries where it formerly abounded. It inhabits by preference open places, sometimes in herds of several hundreds.

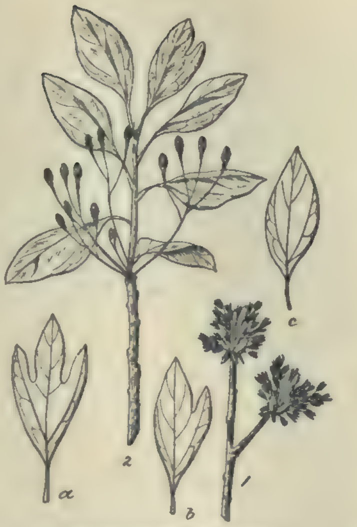


Sassaby (*Alcelaphus lunatus*).

**sassafras** (sas'a̤-fras), *n.* [Formerly also *saxafras*; = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sassafras* = F. *sassafras* = It. *sassafras, sassafrasso, sassofrasso* = Pg. *sassafraz* (NL. *sassafras*), < Sp. *sasafrás*, sassafras; another application of *salsafras, salsifrax, salsifragia*, OSp. *sassifragia, saxifrage*, saxifrage: see *saxifrage.*] **1.** A tree, the only species of the genus *Sassafras*. It is common in eastern North America, in the south taking possession, along with the persimmon, of abandoned fields. It reaches a height of about 45 feet. Its wood is light and soft, coarse-grained, not strong, but very durable in contact with the soil used for fencing, in cooperage, etc. The root, especially its bark, enters into commerce as a powerful aromatic stimulant, and is much used in flavoring and scenting, an oil being distilled in large quantities for the latter purposes. The bark is officinal, as also the pith, which affords a mucilaginous application and a drink. An early name in England was *ague-tree*.

> [They] did helpe vs to dig and carry *Saxafras*, and doe any thing they could, being of a comely proportion and the best condition of any Salvages we had yet incountred.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1836).] A genus of apetalous trees of the order *Laurineæ* and tribe *Litseaceæ*, characterized by an umbel-like inflorescence of diœcious flowers in loose and short racemes from terminal buds, and produced around the base of the new growth of the season. The flowers have a six-lobed perianth and nine stamens in three rows, with their anthers introrsely four-celled, the third row of filaments each with a stalked gland at the base. The only species *S. officinale*, is a native of the United States, especially southward and principally east of the Mississippi, extending also into Canada. It is a small or middle-sized tree, with aromatic bark and roots, and remarkable for the green color of its flowers, bud-scales, and branches, and for its dimorphous leaves, the earlier entire and oval, the later three-lobed or irregular. See cut in next column.—**Australian sassafras.** (*a*) Of Victoria (and Tasmania): *Atherosperma moschata* of the order *Monimiaceæ*, a lofty evergreen, with a somewhat useful wood and an aromatic bark used to make a kind of tea and affording an essential oil. Also called *plume-nutmeg*. (*b*) Of New South Wales: *Doryphora Sassafras* of the same order, another large tree, with very fragrant leaves, and aromatic bark used in infusion as a tonic. (*c*) Of Queensland: a smaller related tree, *Daphnandra micrantha*.—**Brazilian sassafras,** the tree *Nectandra Puchury*, which yields the so-called sassafras-nuts or Pichurim beans.—**Cayenne sassafras.** See *Licania*.—**Chilian sassafras.** Same as *Peruvian nutmeg* (which see, under *nutmeg*).—**Oil of sassafras.** See *oil* and *sassafras-oil*.—**Sassafras tea,** an infusion of sassafras-wood or of the bark of the root.—**Swamp-sassafras,** *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.



Sassafras (*Sassafras officinale*).
1. Branch with fruits. 2. Branch with sterile flowers. *a, b, c*, different forms of leaves.

**sassafras-nut** (sas'a̤-fras-nut), *n.* Same as *Pichurim bean*.

**sassafras-oil** (sas'a̤-fras-oil), *n.* **1.** A volatile aromatic oil distilled from the root-wood and root-bark of the common sassafras. Also *oil of sassafras.*—**2.** A volatile oil obtained from the bark of the Victorian sassafras, with an odor resembling sassafras and caraway.—**3.** An oil extracted from sassafras-nuts or Pichurim beans.—**4.** See *Ocotea*.

**Sassa gum.** See *gum*².

**Sassanian** (sa-sā'ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sassanids.

> Three short wars with the *Sassanian* monarchs of Persia were waged. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 110.

**II.** *n.* Same as *Sassanid*.

**Sassanid** (sas'a̤-nid), *n.* [< ML. *Sassanidæ*, < *Sassan* or *Sasan*, a Persian priest, ancestor of the founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty which ruled the Persian empire from the downfall of the Parthian power, about A. D. 226, until the conquest of Persia by the Saracens, about 642.

> The Arsacid empire, which had lasted for 476 years, was replaced by the monarchy of the *Sassanids*, itself destined to endure for a nearly equal period.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, ii. 242.

**sassararat**†, *n.* See *siserary*.

**sasse**† (sas), *n.* [< F. *sas*, < D. *sas*, a sluice, a sluice-gate.] A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a weir with floodgates; a navigable sluice.

> They have made divers great and navigable *sasses* and sluices, and bridges.
> *The Great Level* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 320).

> Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great *sasse* in the King's lands about Deptford, to be a wett-dock to hold 200 sail of ships. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1662.

**Sassenach** (sas'e-naċh), *n.* [< Gael. *Sasunnach*, Saxon: see *Saxon.*] A Saxon; an Englishman: a general name applied by the Scottish Highlanders of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race.

> The term *Sassenach*, or Saxon, is applied by the Highlanders to their Low-Country neighbors.
> *Scott*, Glenfinlas, note.

**sassolin, sassoline** (sas'ọ-lin), *n.* [< F. *sassoline* = G. *sassolin*, < It. *Sasso*, a town near Florence, Italy.] Native boracic acid, $H_3BO_3$, occurring more or less pure in irregular six-sided laminæ belonging to the triclinic system, or as a crust, or in stalactitic forms composed of small scales. It is white or yellowish, has a nacreous luster, and is friable. It occurs as a deposit from hot springs and ponds in the lagoons of Tuscany, and was first discovered near Sasso (whence the name) in the province of Florence.

**sassolite** (sas'ọ-līt), *n.* [< *Sasso* (see *sassolin*) + *-ite*².] Same as *sassolin*.

**sassorol, sassorolla** (sas'ọ-rol, sas-ọ-rol'a̤), *n.* [< NL. *sassorolla*, < It. *sassajuolo*, wood-pigeon, < *sasso*, a rock. < L. *saxum*, a rock.] The rock-pigeon, *Columba livia*.

**sassy-bark** (sas'i-bärk), *n.* [W. African *sassy* (?) + E. *bark*².] The mancona bark (which see, under *bark*²); also, the tree that yields it. See *Erythrophlœum*.

**sastra** (säs'tra̤), *n.* See *shaster*.

**sat** (sat). Preterit of *sit*.

**Sat.** An abbreviation of *Saturday*.

**Satan** (sā'ta̤n), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *Sathan*; < ME. *Satan, Sathan*, also *Satanas, Sathanas*, < OF. *Sathan, Sathanas*, F. *Satan, Satanas* (colloq.) = Pr. *Sathanas, Sodhanas* = Sp. *Satan, Satanás* = Pg. *Satanaz* = It. *Satan, Satanasso* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Satan* = AS. *Satan* = Gr. *Σατᾶν, Σατανᾶς*, < LL. *Satan, Satanas* = Goth. *Satana, Satanas* = Ar. *Shaitān* (> Turk. *Sheytan* = Pers. Hind. *Shaitān*), < Heb. *sātān*, an enemy, Satan, < *sātan*, be an enemy, persecute.] The chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the devil. See *devil*.

> The gay coroun of golde gered on lofte . . .
> Now is sette for to serue *satanas* the blake,
> Bifore the bolde Baltazar wyth bost & wyth pryde.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1449.

> And now hath *Sathanas*, seith he, a tayl
> Brodder than of a carryk is the sail.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Summoner's Tale, l. 23.

> And he said unto them, I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. Luke x. 18.

> And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and *Satan*, and bound him a thousand years.
> Rev. xx. 2.

> Incensed with indignation, *Satan* stood
> Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 707.

=**Syn.** Apollyon. See definition of *Belial*.

**satanic** (sạ-tan'ik), *a.* [< F. *satanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *satanico* (cf. D. *satansch, satanisch* = G. *satanisch* = Dan. Sw. *satanisk*), < LL. **Satanicus*, < *Satan*, Satan: see *Satan.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Satan; devilish; extremely malicious or wicked; infernal.

> His weakness shall o'ercome *Satanic* strength.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 161.

**Satanic school.** See *school*¹.

**satanical** (sạ-tan'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *satanic* + *-al.*] Same as *satanic*.

> I deal not
> With magic, to betray you to a faith
> Black and *satanical*.
> *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

**satanically** (sạ-tan'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; devilishly.

> Most *satanically* designed on souls.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 470.

**satanicalness** (sạ-tan'i-kal-nes), *n.* Satanic character or quality. *Bailey.*

**satanism** (sā'ta̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ism.*] The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit, doctrine, or contrivance.

> Luther first brinced [pledged] to Germany the poisoned cup of his heresies, blasphemies, and *satanisms*.
> *Bp. Jewel*, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 265.

**satanist** (sā'ta̤n-ist), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ist.*] One who is, as it were, a disciple or adherent of Satan; a very wicked person; also [*cap.*], one of the Euchites. [Rare.]

> There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 343.

**satanophany** (sā-ta̤-nof'a̤-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *Σατανᾶς*, Satan, + *-φανεια*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan; the state of being possessed by a devil. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**satanophobia** (sā"tan-ọ-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *Σατανᾶς*, Satan, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Fear of the devil. [Rare.]

> Impregnated as he was with *Satanophobia*, he might perhaps have doubted still whether this distressed creature, all woman and nature, was not all art and fiend.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xcvi. (*Davies.*)

**satan-shrimp** (sā'ta̤n-shrimp), *n.* A devil-shrimp; any member of the *Luciferidæ*. See cut under *Lucifer*.

**satara,** *n.* A ribbed, highly dressed, lustered, and hot-pressed woolen cloth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 662.

**satchel** (sach'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sachel*; < ME. *sachel*, < OF. *sachel*, < L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag: see *sack*¹. Cf. It. *saccolo* = G. *säckel*, < L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag: see *saccule.*] A small sack or bag; especially, a bag in which books (as school-books) are carried; also, any hand-bag.

> Nyle ȝe bere a *sachel*, nether scrip, nether schoon, and greete ȝe no man by the weye. *Wyclif*, Luke x. 4.

> The whining school-boy, with his *satchel*
> And shining morning face.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 145.

I make a doubt whether I had the same identical individually numerical Body when I carried a Calf-leather *Sachel* to School in Hereford, as when I wore a Lambskin Hood in Oxford. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

**sate**$^1$ (sāt). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sit*.

**sate**$^2$ (sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sated*, ppr. *sating*. [Irreg. < L. *satiare*, satisfy, satiate, appar. resting in part on the L. *sat* for *satis*, sufficient: see *satiate*, *satisfy*.] To fill full; glut; surfeit; satiate.

When she is *sated* with his body, she will find the error of her choice. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 356.

The *sated* reader turns from it [the subject] with a kind of literary nausea. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xcvii.

For never power
Can *sate* the hungry soul beyond an hour.
*Lowell*, Legend of Brittany, ii. 5.

=**Syn**. *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*), glut, gorge.

**sateen** (sa-tēn′), *n.* [Also *satteen*; < F. as if **satine*, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*.] 1. A fabric having a glossy surface, so called from its resemblance to satin; specifically, a kind of worsted goods much used for linings.—2. A cotton fabric. (*a*) A thick and strong fabric resembling jean, used for corsets, women's shoes, etc. (*b*) A thin textile resembling Indian silk, printed in colors for dresses. Also spelled *satine*.—**Amazon sateen**, sateen made especially for women's riding-habits.

**sateless** (sāt′les), *a.* [< *sate*$^2$ + *-less*.] Insatiable; that cannot be sated or satisfied. [Rare.]

His very crimes attest his dignity;
His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame
Declares him born for blessings infinite.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, vii. 512.

**satellite** (sat′e-līt), *n.* [< OF. *satellite*, F. *satellite*, attendant, satellite (of a planet), = Sp. *satélite* = Pg. It. *satellite*, < L. *satelles* (*-itis*), pl. *satellites*, an attendant, guard; root uncertain.] 1. A follower; particularly, a subservient or obsequious follower or attendant; a subordinate attendant.

*Satellite*, one retained to guard a man's person; a Yeoman of the Guard; a Sergeant, Catchpoll.
*Blount*, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

But the petty princes and their *satellites* should be brought to market; not one of them should have a span of earth, or a vest, or a carcass of his own.
*Landor*, Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero.

The fault lies not so much in human nature as in the *satellites* of Power. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 173.

Bedford, with his silver kettle, and his buttony *satellite*, presently brought in this refection [the tea].
*Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, iv.

2. An attendant moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one; a secondary planet. The earth has one satellite, the moon; Neptune is known to be accompanied by one; Mars by two; Uranus and Jupiter by four; Saturn by eight. Saturn's rings are supposed to be composed of a great multitude of minute satellites.

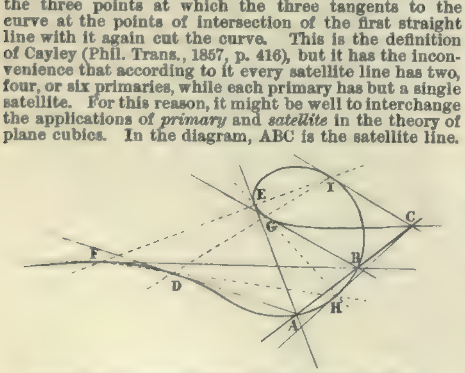
Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 42.

[In the above quotation the Latin plural *satellites* is used instead of the English plural.]

We can spare
The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse
Our softer *satellite*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 766.

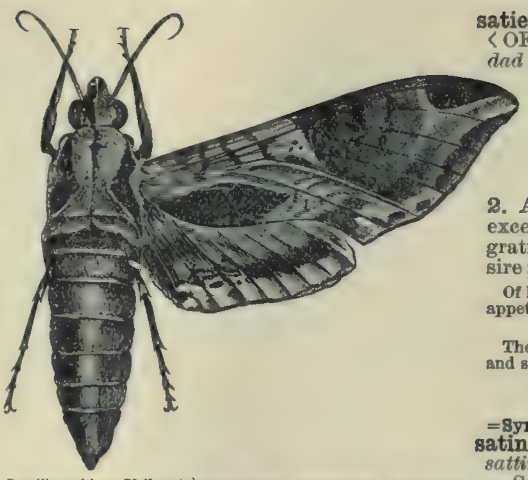
The others may be regarded merely as *satellites*, revolving round some one or other of these superior powers.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 20.

3. In *geom.*, a straight line bearing the following relation to another straight line. The satellite (also called the *satellite line*) of a given straight line, with reference to a given cubic curve in whose plane the straight line lies, is the straight line joining the three points at which the three tangents to the curve at the points of intersection of the first straight line with it again cut the curve. This is the definition of Cayley (Phil. Trans., 1857, p. 416), but it has the inconvenience that according to it every satellite line has two, four, or six primaries, while each primary has but a single satellite. For this reason, it might be well to interchange the applications of *primary* and *satellite* in the theory of plane cubics. In the diagram, ABC is the satellite line.



Nodal Cubic, with Four Primary Lines and their Satellite.

From its intersections with the cubic curve tangents are drawn to the latter, AD, AE, BF, BG, CH, CI. The points of tangency lie three by three on four primary lines, FDH, DGI, EGH, FEI. The intersections of these with the satellite line are called the *satellite points*. Two are near H. The others are not shown.
4. In *entom.*, a satellite-sphinx.—**Eclipse of a satellite**. See *eclipse*.—**Satellite line, satellite point**. See def. 3.



Satellite-sphinx (*Philampelus satellitia*), natural size (left pair of wings omitted).

**satellite-sphinx** (sat′e-līt-sfingks), *n.* *Philampelus satellitia*, a large and handsome hawk-moth whose larva feeds upon the vine.

**satellite-vein** (sat′e-līt-vān), *n.* A vein accompanying an artery. There are frequently two such veins to one artery, each of which is called *vena comes*.

**satellitious**† (sat-e-lish′us), *a.* [< LL. *satellitium*, an escort, guard (< L. *satelles*, an attendant: see *satellite*, *satellitium*), + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a satellite.

Their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun. *G. Cheyne*, Philosophical Principles.

**satellitium** (sat-e-lish′i-um), *n.* [< LL. *satellitium*, an escort, guard, < L. *satelles*, an attendant: see *satellite*.] An escort; guard; accompaniment.

His horoscope is ♉, having in it a *satellitium* of 5 of the 7 planets. It is a maxime in astrology that a native that hath a *satellitium* in his ascendent proves more eminent in his life than ordinary. *Aubrey*, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

**Saterday**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday*.

**Sathan, Sathanas**†, *n.* See *Satan*.

**sati**, *n.* Same as *suttee*.

**satiability** (sā-shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *satiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being satiable, or the fact of being satisfied.

**satiable** (sā′shia-bl), *a.* [< *sati*(*ate*) + *-able*.] Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

**satiableness** (sā′shia-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *satiability*.

**satiate** (sā′shiāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satiated*, ppr. *satiating*. [< L. *satiatus*, pp. of *satiare* (> It. *saziare* = Sp. Pg. *saciar*), fill full, satiate, < *sat*, *satis*, sufficient, *satur*, full; akin to *sad*: see *sad*, *sate*$^2$, *satisfy*.] 1. To satisfy; feed or nourish to the full; sate.

O! what not sell wee heer,
Sithence, to *satiat* our Gold-thirsty gall,
We sell our selues, our very soules and all?
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; surfeit; fill to repletion.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris*.

3†. To saturate. See *saturate*.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, . . . but for want of attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton*.

=**Syn. 2**. *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*); suffice overfill, glut, gorge, cloy.

II. *intrans.* To satisfy need or desire.

Cleared of all suffusion, we shall contemplate that fulness which can only *satiate* without satiety.
*Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 242.

**satiate** (sā′shiāt), *a.* [< L. *satiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated.

The sword shall devour, and it shall be *satiate* and made drunk with their blood. Jer. xlvi. 10.

Summer winds
*Satiate* with sweet flowers.
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

*Satiate* with food, his heavy eyelids close;
Voluptuous minions fan him to repose.
*Montgomery*, The West Indies, iii.

**satiation** (sā-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **satiatio*(*n-*), < L. *satiare*, pp. *satiatus*, satiate: see *satiate*.] A being or becoming satiated or filled; also, the state of being satiated.

This rapid process of *satiation* among the particular class to which I refer [pretended lovers of the country] is a phenomenon for which the wise observer would have been prepared. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 481.

**satiety** (sā-tī′e-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *saciety*; < OF. *satiete*, *sazieted*, F. *satiété* = Pr. Sp. *saciedad* = Pg. *saciedade* = It. *sazietà*, < L. *satieta*(*t-*)*s*, sufficiency, abundance, satiety, < *satis*, enough, sufficient: see *satiate*, *satisfy*.] 1†. Fullness; sufficiency. [Rare.]

This, of himselfe all Fulnesse, all *Satietie*,
Is then the sole Incomprehensible Deitie.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 68.

2. A glutted or cloyed state or condition; an excess of gratification which excites loathing; gratification to the full or beyond natural desire; surfeit.

Of knowledge there is no *satiety*, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 100.

The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting in its *satiety*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 1.

Thou lovest, but ne'er knew love's sad *satiety*.
*Shelley*, To a Skylark.

=**Syn. 2**. Repletion, cloyment, glut. See *satisfy*.

**satin** (sat′in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sattin*, *satten*; < ME. *satin*, *satyne* (= D. *satijn* = Sw. *satin*), < OF. *satin*, also *saïn*, F. *satin*, satin, = Pg. *setim* = OIt. *setino*, satin, It., silk hangings, < ML. *setinus*, also (after OF.) *satinus*, *satinum*, satin (cf. OF. *sathenin* = OIt. *setinino*, satin), prop. (as in OIt. *setino*) adj., of silk, < *seta* (> It. *seta* = Sp. Pg. *seda* = F. *soie* = OHG. *sīda*, MHG. *sīde*, G. *seide* = OIr. *sīta*), silk, a particular use of L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, stiff hair, also something made of hair, as a pencil, etc.: see *seta*.] I. *n.* A silk material of which the surface is very glossy, and the back not as lustrous as the face. The high luster of the surface is produced partly by the quality of the silk, partly by the weaving, and partly by dressing with hot rollers. Satins are sometimes figured, and sometimes the background of a raised velvet is satin, so that the stuff may be called a satin with a velvet pattern, or more generally velvet with satin ground.

*Satyne*, clothe of sylke. Satinum.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441.

We did see
Damask and *sattins*,
And velvet full fair.
*Winning of Cales* (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

What said Master Dombledon about the *satin* for my short cloak and my slops? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 34.

**Aureate satin**†, a rich silk stuff.

Their hosen being of riche gold satten called *aureate satten*. *Hall*, Henry VIII., quoted by Planché.

**Cuttanee satin**, a satin of Indian origin, with a cotton back, strong and durable.—**Denmark satin**, a coarse worsted stuff with a smooth surface.—**Double satin de Lyon**, a satin in which both faces are satin.—**Duchesse satin**, a satin of good quality, strong and durable, and usually in black or plain colors without pattern.—**Farmer's satin**, a durable material of wool, or cotton and wool, having a satin-like surface. It is used especially for linings.—**Satin d'Amérique**, a name given to a cloth made of the fiber of the American agave or aloe. It is used especially for upholstery.—**Satin de Bruges**, a fabric of silk and wool, having a smooth and satin-like surface: used chiefly for upholstery.—**Satin de Lyon**, a kind of satin the back of which is ribbed instead of smooth.—**Satin merveilleux**, a twilled silk fabric with a satin finish.—**Turk satin, Turk's satin**, a soft silk material with a glossy surface and twilled back. It is used for men's waistcoats and women's evening shoes, and for lining fur garments.

II. *a.* 1. Made of satin: as, a *satin* dress.—2. Of the nature of satin; pertaining to or resembling satin; having a satin surface.

There was a wayward breeze, a desultory *satin* rustle, in the vine-leaves. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 894.

**Satin bower-bird**, *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*. See cut under *bower-bird*.—**Satin embroidery**, embroidery in satin-stitch: a mere abbreviation, but frequently used.—**Satin figure**, in *textile fabrics*, decoration by means of a pattern having a smooth or satiny surface relieved upon a ground without gloss.—**Satin jean**. See *jean*.

**satin** (sat′in), *v. t.* [< F. *satiner*, press so as to give a satin finish, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*, *n.*] To give a satin finish to; make smooth and glossy on the surface like satin.

Pieces [of wall-paper] intended to be *satined* are grounded with fine Paris plaster, instead of Spanish white.
*Ure*, Dict., III. 478.

**satin-bird** (sat′in-bėrd), *n.* The satin bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*.

**satin-bush** (sat′in-bůsh), *n.* See *Podalyria*.

**satin-carpet** (sat′in-kär″pet), *n.* One of two different moths, *Boarmia abietaria*, a geometrid, and *Cymatophora fluctuosa*, a noctuid: an English collectors' name.

**satin-cloth** (sat′in-klôth), *n.* A thin woolen cloth with a smooth and glossy face, used especially for women's gowns.

**satin-damask** (sat′in-dam″ask), *n.* A silk textile with an elaborate design, usually of floral pattern. In some cases the pattern is raised in velvet pile upon the satin ground.

**satin-de-laine** (sat′in-dė-lān′), *n.* [F.: *satin*, satin; *de*, of; *laine*, wool.] 1. A smooth variety of cassimere, thinner than satin-cloth.—2. Same as *satin-cloth*.

**satine**, *n.* Same as *sateen*, 2.

**satiné** (sat-i-nā′), *n.* [F. *satiné*, satin, velvet, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*.] A wood of French Guiana, of uncertain origin, perhaps from a species of *Parinarium*. It is of a red color, hard, heavy, and solid, suitable for fine work, and for civil and naval architecture.

**satinet** (sat-i-net′), *n.* [F. *satinet*, < *satin*, satin; as *satin* + *-et*.] 1†. A very slight, thin satin. *Chambers's Cyc.*—2. A material made of cotton and woolen, so woven that the woolen forms the surface: so called because the smooth surface is thought to resemble that of satin. It is cheap and very durable.

**satinet-loom** (sat-i-net′lö̈m), *n.* A loom of the open-shed type, used for heavy goods, as twills, jeans, satinets, etc. The usual form has four boxes at one end, and an endless chain controlling and actuating the heddle-levers, and may, without the use of cams, be changed readily to any pattern.

**satin-finish** (sat′in-fin″ish), *n.* 1. A finish resembling satin.—2. In *silversmithing*, a lustrous pearly finish produced by the scratch-brush, with or without the use of water.

**satin-flower** (sat′in-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Lunaria*.—**Crimson satin-flower**, an English garden name of *Brevoortia* (*Brodiæa*) *coccinea*, a liliaceous plant from California. It bears drooping umbels of showy flowers on slender scapes a foot and a half high.

**satin-foulard** (sat′in-fö-lärd′), *n.* Foulard silk the surface of which is especially smooth and has a satiny appearance.

**satin-grackle** (sat′in-grak″l), *n.* The satin-bird.

**satining** (sat′in-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *satin*, *v.*] In *metal-work*, a method of treating silver by holding it against a revolving wire brush, which makes minute scratches on the surface, and gives the metal a satin-like finish.

**satining-machine** (sat′in-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for giving a satin-finish to paper by causing it to pass in contact with a cylindrical brush revolving at high speed. It is used for some kinds of wall- and letter-paper.

**satinisco**† (sat-i-nis′kō), *n.* [< It. as if **setinesco*, < *setino*, satin: see *satin*.] A poor quality of satin.

> He weares his apparell much after the fashion; his meanes will not suffer him come too nigh; they afford him mockvelvet, or *satinisco*, but not without the colleges next lease's acquaintance.
> *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Meere Fellow of an House.

**satinity** (sa-tin′i-ti), *n.* [< *satin* + *-ity*; formed in imitation of *Latinity*.] Satin-like character or quality. [Rare.]

> I knew him immediately by the smooth *satinity* of his style. *Lamb*, To Gilman, 1830.

**satinleaf** (sat′in-lēf), *n.* The common alum-root, *Heuchera Americana*.

**satin-lisse** (sat′in-lēs), *n.* A cotton cloth of fine satin-like surface, usually printed with small delicate patterns and used as a dress-material.

**satin-loom** (sat′in-lö̈m), *n.* A loom for weaving satin. The heddles are five leaved or more, with corresponding treadles, and are so mounted as to pass the shuttle, at each throw, over at least four warp-threads and under one—the glossy or right side of the fabric, except in double satin de Lyon, being always woven undermost.

**satin-moth** (sat′in-môth), *n.* A British moth, *Liparis* or *Leucoma salicis*: an English collectors' name.

**satin-paper** (sat′in-pā″pėr), *n.* A fine kind of writing-paper with a satiny gloss.

**satin-sheeting** (sat′in-shē″ting), *n.* A twilled cotton fabric with a satin surface, made of so-called waste silk. It is employed especially for upholstery, curtains, and the like, and is made of great width.

**satin-spar** (sat′in-spär), *n.* 1. A fine fibrous variety of calcite (or aragonite) which assumes a silky or pearly luster when polished.—2. A similar variety of gypsum.

**satin-sparrow** (sat′in-spar″ō), *n.* A flycatcher of Australia and Tasmania, *Myiagra nitida*, belonging to the *Muscicapidæ*. It is 6¼ inches long, the wing 3¼; the male is glossy steel-black, with a satiny green luster in some places, and most of the under parts white; the female is quite different. It received its New Latin name from Gould in 1837, and the French name *myiagre brillant* from Hombron and Jacquinot, who figured it on plate 12 bis of their "Voyage au Pôle Sud."

**satin-stitch** (sat′in-stich), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which the surface is covered with long parallel stitches side by side and regular in their arrangement, so as to produce a glossy satin-like surface.—**Raised satin-stitch**, a kind of satin-stitch done over a padding of threads laid down upon the surface of the ground, so that the pattern stands out considerably.

**satin-stone** (sat′in-stōn), *n.* A fibrous kind of gypsum used by lapidaries; satin-spar.

**satin-striped** (sat′in-strīpt), *a.* Having bars or stripes of glossy satin-like surface contrasting with a surface less smooth and brilliant: said of a textile material.

**satin-Sultan** (sat′in-sul″tan), *n.* A silk textile material made in India, with a glossy surface: it is used for women's clothes.

**satin-surah** (sat′in-sö″rä), *n.* Surah silk having an unusually smooth and glossy surface.

**satin-Turk** (sat′in-tėrk), *n.* Same as *Turk satin*. See *satin*.

**satin-wave** (sat′in-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia subsericata*.

**satin-weave** (sat′in-wēv), *n.* A style of weaving executed on a loom having five or more harnesses. *E. H. Knight.*

**satinwood** (sat′in-wụd), *n.* The wood of *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, of the order *Meliaceæ*; also, the tree itself. The tree is a native of southern India and Ceylon, of moderate size, bearing long pinnate deciduous leaves and large branching panicles of small whitish flowers. The heart-wood is of a yellowish color and fine satiny luster, hard, heavy, and durable. It is used in India for furniture, agricultural implements, etc., but in western countries is used only for cabinet-work, backs of brushes, turnery, etc. Another East Indian satinwood is furnished by *Maba buxifolia*. Bahama satinwood, a fine article entering commerce, is attributed to some ebenaceous tree, perhaps a *Maba*. *Xanthoxylum Caribæum* of Florida and the West Indies is another satinwood, a small tree with extremely hard, fine-grained wood, susceptible of a beautiful polish. There is also a Tasmanian satinwood, the source of which is botanically unknown.

**satiny** (sat′i-ni), *a.* [< *satin* + *-y*$^1$.] Somewhat resembling satin; having a gloss like that of satin.

> *Satiny* slates, with dark limestones. *Nature*, XXX. 46.

**sation**† (sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *satio*(*n-*), a sowing, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sow*$^1$. Cf. *season*, a doublet of *sation*.] A sowing or planting. [Rare.]

> Eke sumen sayen the benes *sation*
> In places colde is best to fructifie,
> On hem if me doo noon occacion.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

**satire** (sat′īr or sat′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *satyre*, *satyr*; = G. Dan. *satire* = Sw. *satir*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satire* = Sp. *sátira* = Pg. *satyra*, *satira* = It. *satira*, < L. *satira*, *satura*, also, erroneously, *satyra*, satire (see def.), orig. *satura*, a medley, as in the phrase *per saturam*, in the gross, confusedly; a species of poesy, orig. dramatic and later didactic, peculiar to the Romans; a medley: orig., according to the statements of the grammarians, *satura lanx*, lit. a full dish, a dish of various kinds of fruit, or food composed of various ingredients: *satura*, fem. of *satur*, full (see *saturate*); *lanx*, a dish: see *lanx*, *lance*$^2$, *balance*. The spelling *satyre*, *satyr*, L. *satyra*, was due to confusion with *satyr*$^1$; so *satiric* was confused with *satyric*.] 1. A literary composition, originally in verse, characterized by the expression of indignation, scorn, or contemptuous facetiousness, denouncing vice, folly, incapacity, or failure, and holding it up to reprobation or ridicule: a species of literary production cultivated by ancient Roman writers and in modern literature, and directed to the correction of corruption, abuses, or absurdities in religion, politics, law, society, and letters.

> The first and most bitter inuectiue against vice and vicious men was the *Satyre*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

> The one [sort of readers] being ignorant, not knowing the nature of a *satire* (which is, under feigned private names to note general vices), will needs wrest each feigned name to a private unfeigned person.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, To Him That Hath Perused [Me.

> Adjourn not that virtue unto those years when Cato could lend out his wife, and impotent Satyrs write *Satyrs* against Lust. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend, p. 148.

2. Hence, in general, the use, in either speaking or writing, of irony, sarcasm, ridicule, etc., in exposing, denouncing, or deriding vice, folly, indecorum, incapacity, or insincerity.

> *Satire* has always shone among the rest,
> And is the boldest way, if not the best,
> To tell men freely of their foulest faults,
> To laugh at their vain deeds and vainer thoughts.
> *Dryden.*

> *Satire*'s my weapon, but I'm too discreet
> To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Hor., II. i. 69.

> Cervantes excels in that sly *satire* which hides itself under the cloak of gravity.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 435.

> Without humor, *satire* is invective; without literary form, it is mere clownish jeering.
> *R. Garnett*, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 317.

3†. Vituperation; abuse; backbiting.

> The owls, bats, and several other birds of night were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 229.

4†. A satirist.

> You are turn'd *satire*. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

> Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful *satires*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 592.

=**Syn.** 1. *Pasquinade*, *Invective*, etc. See *lampoon*.—2. *Irony*, *Sarcasm*, *Satire*, ridicule. *Irony* may be of the nature of *sarcasm*, and *sarcasm* may possibly take the form of *irony*; but *sarcasm* is generally too severe, and therefore too direct, to take an ironical form; both may be means of *satire*. The essential thing about *irony* is the contradiction between the literal and the manifest meaning: as, "Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached the ground, encumbers him with help?" (*Johnson*, To Chesterfield.) "*Irony* . . . is the humorous wresting of language from its literal use for the expression of feeling, either happy or painful, but too vehement to be contented with that literal use. . . . When the thoughtful spirit of Macbeth is distorted by guilt, and as the agony of that guilt grows more and more intense, the pent-up misery either flows forth in a subdued *irony* or breaks out in that which is fierce and frenzied." (*H. Reed*, Eng. Lit., p. 366.) The essential thing about *sarcasm* is its cutting edge; it therefore is intensely concentrated, lying in a sentence or a phrase; it is used to scourge the follies or foibles or vices of men, but has little of reformatory purpose. *Satire* is more elaborate than *sarcasm*, is not necessarily bitter, and has, presumably, some aim at the reformation of that which is satirized. "Well-known instances of ironical argument are Burke's 'Vindication of Natural Society,' in which Bolingbroke's arguments against religious institutions are applied to civil society; Whately's 'Historic Doubts,' in which Hume's arguments against Christianity are used to prove the non-existence of Napoleon Bonaparte; Swift's 'Argument against the Abolishment of Christianity,' and his 'Modest Proposal' for relieving Ireland from famine by having the children cooked and eaten." (*A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 193.)

**satiric** (sā-tir′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *satyric*; < F. *satirique* = Sp. *satírico* = Pg. *satyrico*, *satirico* = It. *satirico*, < L. *satiricus*, satiric, < *satira*, a satire: see *satire*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of satire; containing or marked by satire.

> You must not think that a *satyric* style
> Allows of scandalous and brutish words.
> *Roscommon*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

> He gave the little wealth he had
> To build a house for fools and mad;
> To show by one *satiric* touch
> No nation wanted it so much.
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

> Nature imparting her *satiric* gift,
> Her serious mirth, to Arbuthnot and Swift,
> With droll sobriety they rais'd a smile
> At Folly's cast, themselves unmov'd the while.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 656.

2. Indulging in satire; satirical.

> For now as elegiac I bewail
> These poor base times, then suddenly I rail
> And am *satiric*.
> *Drayton*, To Master William Jeffreys.

**satirical** (sā-tir′i-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *satyrical*; < *satiric* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *satiric*, 1.

> Yet is not then grossness so intolerable as on the contrary side the scurrilous and more than *satirical* immodesty of Martinism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

2. Fond of indulging in satire; given to satire; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things.

> The *satirical* rogue says here that old men have grey beards. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 198.

> She was not coldly clever and indirectly *satirical*, but adorably simple and full of feeling.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxi.

=**Syn.** 1. Cutting, biting. See *irony*.

**satirically** (sā-tir′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a satirical manner; with sarcastic or witty treatment.

> What has a pastoral tragedy to do with a paper of verses *satirically* written? *Dryden*, Ded.

**satiricalness** (sā-tir′i-kal-nes), *n.* The character or practice of being satirical.

> Robert Person . . . had an ill-natured wit, biassed to *satiricalness*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 105.

**satirise**, *v. t.* See *satirize*.

**satirism** (sat′i-rizm), *n.* [Formerly *satyrisme*; < *satire* + *-ism*.] Satire. [Rare.]

> Or should we minister strong pills to thee,
> What lumps of hard and indigested stuff,
> Of bitter *Satyrisme*, of Arrogance,
> Of Self-love, of Detraction, of a black
> And stinking Insolence, should we fetch up?
> *Dekker*, Satiromastix. (*Davies.*)

**satirist** (sat′i-rist), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrist*; < *satire* + *-ist*.] One who indulges in satire; especially, the writer of a satire or satirical composition.

> They [the poets] desired by good admonitions to reforme the euill of their life, and to bring the bad to amendment

by those kinde of preachings, whereupon the Poets inuentours of the deuise were called *Satyristes*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 46.

I laugh, and glory that I have
The power, in you, to scourge a general vice,
And raise up a new *satirist*.
*Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 4.

The clergy, when they appeared in public, wore always both cassock and gown; with the wig, of course, which was sometimes carried to excess, when it brought down the ridicule of the *satirist*.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 124.

**satirize** (sat′i-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satirized*, ppr. *satirizing*. [< F. *satiriser* = Sp. *satirizar* = Pg. *satirizar*, *satyrisar* = It. *satiriggiare*; as *satire* + *-ize*.] To assail with satire; make the object of satire or censure; expose to censure or ridicule with sarcastic wit. Also spelled *satirise*.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift*.

**satiry**†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *satyr*¹.

**satisfaction** (sat-is-fak′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *satisfaccioun*, < OF. *satisfaction*, *satisfactiun*, *satisfacion*, F. *satisfaction* = Pr. *satisfactio* = Sp. *satisfaccion* = Pg. *satisfacção* = It. *satisfazione*, *soddisfazione*, < L. *satisfactio*(*n-*), satisfaction, < *satisfacere*, pp. *satisfactus*, satisfy: see *satisfy*.] 1. The act of satisfying, or of fully supplying or gratifying wants or wishes; full compliance with demands; fulfilment of conditions.

Hate to vow'd enemies
Finds a full *satisfaction* in death,
And tyrants seek no farther.
*Fletcher* (*and another ?*), Prophetess, ii. 2.

When the blessed Virgin was so ascertained that she should be a mother and a maid, . . . all her hopes and all her desires received . . . *satisfaction*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

In theology, the doctrine of *satisfaction* is the doctrine that the sufferings and death of Christ satisfied the requirements of God's justice, and thus prepared the way for the forgiveness of sins. The word does not occur in this sense in the Scriptures.

They dispute the *satisfaction* of Christ, or rather the word *satisfaction*, as not Scriptural; but they acknowledge him both God and their Saviour. *Milton*, True Religion.

This faith had in the third century not yet been developed into the form of a strict theory of *satisfaction*, in the sense that the sufferings of Christ were a punishment necessarily inflicted by divine justice, and assumed in the place of the sinner, whereby the justice of God was strictly satisfied.
*Hagenbach*, Hist. Christian Doctrine (trans.), p. 180.

2. Extinguishment of an obligation or claim by payment, or by surrender or concession of something accepted as equivalent to payment; quittance.

You know since Pentecost the sum is due, . . .
Therefore make present *satisfaction*.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 5.

To the king,
To whom I stand accountable for the loss
Of two of his lov'd subjects' lives, I'll offer
Mine own in *satisfaction*.
*Fletcher* (*and Massinger ?*), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

3. Compensation; reparation; atonement.

For the preseruation of their countray they [the Decii] auowed to die, as it were in a *satisfaction* for all their countray. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 4.

The pain that I here suffer in my flesh is to keep the body under, and to serve my neighbour, and not to make *satisfaction* unto God for the fore sins.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

*Satisfaction* is a work which justice requireth to be done for contentment of persons injured.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 5.

She caused her Gallogræcians to cut off his head, which she carried to her husband, in *satisfaction* of her wrong.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

You have discharg'd
The true part of an honest man; I cannot
Request a fuller *satisfaction*
Than you have freely granted.
*Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, i. 1.

4. The state of being satisfied; a gratified or contented feeling or state of mind; tranquillity resulting from gratified desire; content; gratification.

It would have been some *satisfaction* to have seen by the Pictures what the middle Ages, at least, had thought of them [animals]. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

Like lubberly monks we belabor our own shoulders, and ᵗᵃe a vast *satisfaction* in the music of our own groans.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 238.

the way of men to dwell with *satisfaction* on
eds, particularly when, for some reason or
cience smites them?
*H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 77.
as, for example, the *satisfaction*
Sensation and Intuition, p. 34.
f repairing a supposed
s by duel, or, in
ration; the ac-
hallenge to

Nodal Cu
From its intersec
are drawn to the lat
points of tangency lie
lines, FDH, DGI, EGH, F
with the satellite line are call
are near H. The others are not s
4. In *entom.*, a satellite-sph
**satellite.** See *eclipse*.—**Satellite line,**
See def. 3.

single combat with the aggrieved person, or the hostile meeting which ensues.

It is called "giving a man *satisfaction*" to urge your offence against him with your sword.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

A case of *satisfaction* pistols, with the satisfactory accompaniments of powder, ball, and caps, having been hired from a manufacturer in Rochester, the two friends returned to their inn. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

6. *Eccles.*, part of the sacrament of penance. See *penance*.—**Accord and satisfaction.** See *accord*, 5.—**Satisfaction piece,** an instrument by which the holder of a mortgage or a creditor by judgment, etc., certifies that it has been paid, in order to procure an entry to be made on the official record of the heir, that it has been satisfied.—**Satisfaction theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).=**Syn.** 1. *Atonement*, *Expiation*, etc. See *propitiation*.—2 and 3. Recompense, amends, remuneration, requital, payment.—4. *Contentment*, etc. (see *contentment*); pleasure, enjoyment.

**satisfactive** (sat-is-fak′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *satisfact*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Giving satisfaction; satisfactory. [Rare.]

A final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith.
*Sir T. Browne*.

II.† *n.* An act of satisfaction; compensation; requital; amends.

**satisfactorily** (sat-is-fak′tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Sir K. Digby*.

**satisfactoriness** (sat-is-fak′tọ-ri-nes), *n.* Satisfactory character or state; the power of satisfying or contenting: as, the *satisfactoriness* of successful ambition.

The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them.
*Boyle*.

**satisfactory** (sat-is-fak′tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *satisfactoire* = Sp. Pg. *satisfactorio* = It. *satisfattorio*, < ML. **satisfactorius*, satisfactory, < L. *satisfacere*, pp. *satisfactus*, satisfy: see *satisfy*.] I. *a.* 1. Affording satisfaction; satisfying; that fully gratifies or contents; fulfilling all demands or requirements: as, to make *satisfactory* arrangements; to give a *satisfactory* account; a *satisfactory* state of affairs.

I can conceive no religion as *satisfactory* that falls short of Christianity. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 24.

The oldest land plants of which any *satisfactory* remains have yet been found are those of the upper Silurian.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 107.

2. Making reparation, atonement, or expiation; expiatory.

A most wise and sufficient means of . . . salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Bp. Sanderson*.

To resemble his [Christ's] whole *satisfactory* office all the lineage of Aaron was no more than sufficient.
*Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

**Satisfactory evidence.** See *evidence*.=**Syn.** 1. Gratifying, pleasing, sufficient, convincing, conclusive, decisive. See *satisfy*.

II.† *n.* A place or means of atonement or retribution.

To punish a man that has forsaken sin of his own accord is not to purge him, but to satisfy the lust of a tyrant; neither ought it to be called purgatory, but a jail of tormenting, and a *satisfactory*.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

**satisfiable** (sat′is-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *satisfy* + *-able*.] Capable of being satisfied.

**satisfier** (sat′is-fī-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that satisfies or gratifies.

**satisfy** (sat′is-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *satisfied*, ppr. *satisfying*. [Early mod. E. *satisfie*, *satisfye*, *satysfye*, < OF. *satisfier*, *sateffier* (< ML. as if **satisficare*), also *satisfaire*, F. *satisfaire* = Pr. *satisfar* = Sp. *satisfacer* = Pg. *satisfazer* = It. *satisfare*, < L. *satisfacere*, satisfy, content, pay or secure (a creditor), give satisfaction, make amends, prop. two words, *satis facere*, make or do enough: *satis*, enough; *facere*, make, do: see *sate*² and *fact*.] I. *trans.* 1. To supply or gratify completely; fulfil the wishes or desires of; content: as, to *satisfy* hunger or thirst; to *satisfy* one's curiosity or one's expectations.

I pray you, let us *satisfy* our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 22.

But though it pleased them to have him exposed to all the ignominies imaginable, yet nothing would *satisfie* them but his blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The sports of children *satisfy* the child.
*Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 154.

The Christian conqueror did not seek the extermination of his conquered enemies; he was *satisfied* with their political subjection. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

2. To comply with; discharge fully; liquidate; pay; hence, to requite; remunerate; recompense: as, to *satisfy* the claims of a creditor; to *satisfy* one for service rendered.

We thought our selues now fully *satisfied* for our long toile and labours.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 37.

I purpose to write to your brother Stephen, and press him to *satisfy* those two debts.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 430.

These Indians did us good service, especially in piloting us to an Island where we killed Beef when ever we wanted; and for this their service we *satisfied* them to their hearts content. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 128.

A grave question . . . arose, whether the money . . . should be paid directly to the discontented chiefs, or should be employed to *satisfy* the claims which Argyle had against them. *Macaulay*.

"But, Laird," said Jeanie, "though I ken my father will *satisfy* every penny of this siller, whatever there's o' 't, yet I wadna like to borrow it frae ane that maybe thinks of something mair than the paying o' 't back again."
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

3. To make reparation or amends for; atone for; expiate: as, to *satisfy* a wrong.

In flesh at first the guilt committed was,
Therefore in flesh it must be *satisfyde*.
*Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 142.

I must have life and blood, to *satisfy*
Your father's wrongs.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 1.

If any of his men did set traps in our jurisdiction, etc., they should be liable to *satisfy* all damages.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 19.

4. To assure or free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense; convince; also, to set at rest, as a doubt: as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

I will be *satisfied*; let me see the writing.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2. 59.

He [the Pope] was well *satisfy'd* that this War in Germany was no War of Religion. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

I am pretty well *satisfied* such a passion as I have had is never well cured. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

Revelation was not given us to *satisfy* doubts, but to make us better men.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 229.

5. To fulfil the conditions of; answer: as, an algebraical equation is said to be *satisfied* when, after the substitution of particular expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal.=**Syn.** 1. *Content*, *Satisfy*, *Satiate*, *Sate*, *Surfeit*, *Cloy*. To *content* a person is to give him enough to keep him from being disposed to find fault or repine; to *satisfy* him is to give him just the measure of his desires (see *contentment*); to *satiate* him is to give him so much that he cannot receive, desire, or enjoy more, and would be disgusted at the idea of more; to *surfeit* him is to give him more than enough; to *cloy* him is to fill him to the point of loathing; *sate* is the same as *satiate*, but less popular and more rhetorical. The last four words of the list are applied primarily to food.

Shall I confess my fault, and ask your pardon?
Will that *content* you?
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

He finds reason in all opinions, truth in none: indeed the least reason perplexes him, and the best will not *satisfie* him.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

What could *satiat* the desires of this Man, who, being King of England, and Maister of almost two Millions yearely, was still in want? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

One glass insensibly leads on to another, and, instead of *sating*, whets the appetite.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The doors are open; and the *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have drugg'd their
possets. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 5.

Both *satisfied* with deepe delight,
And *cloyde* with al content.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber, p. 92).

II. *intrans.* 1. To give satisfaction or contentment: as, earthly good never *satisfies*.

This would not *satisfy*, but they called him to answer publicly. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 250.

In other hours, Nature *satisfies* by its loveliness, and without any mixture of corporeal benefit.
*Emerson*, Nature, iii.

2. To make requital, reparation, or amends; atone.

**satisfying** (sat′is-fī-ing), *p. a.* 1. Giving or fitted to give satisfaction or gratification.

You know Scriptur' tells about bein' filled with the east wind; but I never found it noways *satisfyin'* — it sets sort o' cold on the stomach. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 77.

One quick spring,
One great good *satisfying* gripe, and lo!
There had he lain abolished with his lie.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 310.

2. Fitted to dispel doubt and uncertainty; convincing; satisfactory.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*.
*Bp. Atterbury*.

**satisfyingly** (sat′is-fī-ing-li), *adv.* So as to satisfy; satisfactorily.

**sative** (sā′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *sativo*, < L. *sativus*, that is sown or planted, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sation*.] Sown, as in a garden.

Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth.
*Evelyn*, Sylva, II. ii. § 4.

**satle**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *settle*2.

**satrap** (sat'rap or sā'trap), *n.* [In ME. *satraper*; < OF. *satrape*, F. *satrape* = Sp. *sátrapa* = Pg. *satrapa* = It. *satrapo* = D. *satraap* = G. Sw. Dan. *satrap*, < L. *satrapes*, *satrapa* (pl. *satrapæ*), also *satraps* (pl. *satrapes*), < Gr. *σατράπης*, also *ἐξατράπης*, also **ἐξαιθράπης* (indicated by the verb *ἐξαιθραπεύειν*, found in inscriptions) = Heb. *akhashdarpnīm*, pl., a satrap, the title of a Persian viceroy or provincial governor, < OPers. *khshatra-pā* or Zend *shōithra-paiti*, ruler of a region, < *shōithra*, a region (= Skt. *kshetra*, a field, region, landed property), + *paiti* (= Skt. *pati*), a lord, chief: see *despot*, *potent*.] A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; hence, a viceroy or petty prince acting under an autocratic superior; figuratively, a despotic official under a tyrant.

> Now the sacred doors
> . . . admit obsequious tribes
> Of *satraps*! princes!
> *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

> *Satraps* lorded it over the people as their king over them. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

**satrapal** (sat'rap-al), *a.* [< *satrap* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

> With the expedition of Alexander the *satrapal* coinage comes to an end, and is superseded by the new royal coinage of Alexander.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 597.

**satrap-crowned** (sat'rap-kround), *a.* Crested: noting the golden-crested wren of North America, *Regulus satrapa*.

**satraper**†, *n.* [ME.: see *satrap*.] A satrap.

> Thi *satrapers*, thi senyowrs.
> *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1937.

**satrapess** (sat'rap-es or sā'trap-es), *n.* [< *satrap* + *-ess*.] A female satrap. [Rare.]

**satrapical** (sat-rap'i-kal), *a.* [< *satrap* + *-ical*.] Satrapal.

**satrapy** (sat'rap-i or sā'trap-i), *n.*; pl. *satrapies* (-iz). [< F. *satrapie* = Sp. *satrapía* = Pg. *satrapia* = G. *satrapie* = Sw. *satrapi*, < L. *satrapia*, *satrapea*, < Gr. *σατραπεία*, the office of a satrap, < *σατράπης*, a satrap: see *satrap*.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

> The angels themselves . . . are distinguish'd and quaternion'd into their celestial princedoms and *satrapies*.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

> So far as Egypt, from her vast antiquity, or from her great resources, was entitled to a more circumstantial notice than any other *satrapy* of the great empire, such a notice it has. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

> The fact that the range of the Indo-Bactrian alphabet was approximately coextensive with the limits of the eastern *satrapies* of Persia seems to suggest that its introduction and diffusion was a consequence of the Persian conquest. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 262.

**Satsuma ware.** See *ware*2.

**satteen**, *n.* See *sateen*.

**sattie**†, *n.* See *satty*.

**satty**† (sat'i), *n.* [Also *sattie*; < It. *saettia*, "a very speedie pinnace, bark, foyst, brigandine, or barge" (Florio), a light frigate, < *saetta* = F. *sagette*, an arrow, < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*. Cf. *settee*2, from the same It. source.] A merchant ship of heavy tonnage.

> Wee espied it to bee a *sattie*, which is a ship much like unto an argosey, of a very great burthen and bignesse.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

**saturable** (sat'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< F. *saturable* = Sp. *saturable* = Pg. *saturavel*, < L. *saturabilis*, saturable, < *satur*, full: see *saturate*.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation.

**saturant** (sat'ū-rant), *a.* [< L. *saturan(t-)s*, ppr. of *saturare*, saturate: see *saturate*.] Saturating; impregnating or soaking to fullness.

**saturate** (sat'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saturated*, ppr. *saturating*. [< L. *saturatus*, pp. of *saturare* (> It. *saturare* = Sp. Pg. *saturar* = F. *saturer*), fill full, < *satur*, full; akin to *sat*, *satis*, enough, and to E. *sad*: see *sad*, *sate*2.] **1.** To fill full or to excess; cause to be thoroughly penetrated or imbued; soak: as, to *saturate* a sponge with water; a mind *saturated* with prejudice.

> Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow, *saturated* with the moisture of the Atlantic. *Macaulay*.

> It is no use reproducing a book which is *saturated* with discredited and forgotten philosophic theories.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 228.

> The more thoroughly a man is possessed by the idea of duty, the more his whole being is *saturated* with that idea, the more will goodness show itself in all his, even spontaneous, actions.
> *St. G. Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 160.

**2.** In *chem.*, to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received: thus, an acid *saturates* an alkali, and an alkali *saturates* an acid, when the point of neutralization has been reached, and the mixture is neither acid nor basic in its character.—**3.** In *physics*: (*a*) To bring (a given space or a vapor) into a state of saturation. See *saturation* (*b*) (1).

> The difference between *saturated* and superheated steam may be expressed by saying that if water (at the temperature of the steam) be mixed with steam some of the water will be evaporated if the steam is superheated, but none if the steam is *saturated*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 483.

(*b*) To magnetize (a magnet) to saturation, or so that the intensity of its magnetization is the greatest which it can retain when not under the inductive action of a strong magnetic field. (*c*) In optics, to render pure, or free from admixture of white light: said of colors.—**4**†. To satisfy.

> After a *saturating* meal, and an enlivening cup, they departed with elevated spirits.
> *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 91. (*Davies*.)

**saturate** (sat'ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *saturatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Saturated.

> The lark is gay
> That dries its feathers, *saturate* with dew.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 494.

> Though soak'd and *saturate*, out and out.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

**2.** In *entom.*, deep; very intense: applied to colors: as, *saturate* green, umber, black, etc.

**saturater** (sat'ū-rā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which saturates. Specifically—(*a*) A device for supplying to a room or inclosed space air saturated with water-vapor.

> A *saturater* . . . for supplying saturated air at the temperature of the room.
> *Trans. of Cambridge Phil. Soc.*, XIV. 37.

(*b*) In air-compressors, an apparatus that injects water into the compressor-cylinder to absorb the heat-equivalent of the work of compression: so called because the air leaves the compressor saturated with aqueous vapor. (*c*) In the production of the ether-oxygen lime-light, an apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether vapor. Also *saturator*.

**saturation** (sat-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< F. *saturation* = Sp. *saturacion* = Pg. *saturação* = It. *saturazione*, < LL. *saturatio(n-)*, a filling, saturating, < L. *saturare*, fill, saturate: see *saturate*.] The act of saturating or supplying to fullness, or the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, the combination or impregnation of one substance with another in such proportions that they neutralize each other, or till the receiving substance can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid is effected by chemical combination; the saturation of water by salt is by the process of solution A fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve is said to be saturated with it; but saturation with one substance does not deprive the fluid of its power of acting on and dissolving some other substances, and in many cases it increases this power. For example, water saturated with salt will still dissolve sugar. (*b*) In *physics*: (1) With respect to the presence of a vapor, a space is said to be in a state of saturation when it contains all that it can hold at that temperature; the vapor is also said to be in a state of saturation or at the dew-point (see *vapor*); it has then a maximum elastic pressure for the given temperature, and is in a state where any increase of pressure or lowering of temperature will cause it to be more or less condensed to a liquid state. (2) With respect to the presence of magnetism, a bar is said to be magnetized to saturation when a maximum of permanent magnetic force has been imparted to it, this maximum depending principally upon the material of which the bar is made.—**Saturation-equivalent**, in *chem.*, a number expressing the quantity of a standard solution required to saturate or neutralize the standard quantity of a substance, as of a fatty acid.—**Saturation of colors**, in *optics*, the degree of admixture with white, the saturation diminishing as the amount of white is increased. In other words, the highest degree of saturation belongs to a given color when in the state of greatest purity.

**saturation-pressure** (sat-ū-rā'shon-presh'ūr), *n.* The pressure (fixed for a given vapor at a given temperature) which is required to bring it to its maximum density.

> The *saturation-pressure* of any vapour at any temperature is the same as the pressure at which the corresponding liquid boils at that temperature.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 347.

**saturator**, *n.* Same as *saturater*.

**Saturday** (sat'ėr-dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saterday*, *Satterday*, *Saturnday*, etc.; < ME. *Saterday*, *Satyrday*, *Saterdai*, *Seterdai*, *Sætterdæi*, < AS. *Sæterdæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, orig. with gen. *Sæteres dæg*, *Sætres-dæg*, *Sæternes-dæg*, prop. two words, *Sæternes dæg* (= OFries. *Saterdei* = MD. *Saterdag*, D. *Zaturdag*, *Zaterdag* = MLG. *Saterdach*, *Satersdach*, LG. *Saterdach*), 'Saturn's day' (cf. OIr. *dia-sathuirn*, or *sathairn*, after L. *Saturni dies*, 'Saturn's day'): *Sætern* (gen. *Sæternes*), < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn (see *Saturn*); *dæg*, day (see *day*). The G. name is different: OHG. *Sambaz-tag*, MHG. *Samz-tac*, *sampstac*, G. *samstag*, in which the first element is Teut. **sambat* = OBulg. *sanbota*, Bulg. *sŭbota* = Slovenian *sobota* = Serv. *subota* = Bohem. Pol. *sobota* = Russ. *subbota* = Lith. *subata*, *sabata* = Hung. *szombat* = Rumelian *sămbătă*, sabbath, < Gr. **σάμβατον*, or some Oriental nasalized form of LGr. *σάββατον*, the Jewish Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, Saturday: see *Sabbath*. Another G. name for Saturday is *Sonnabend*, 'Sun-even,' 'Sunday eve.'] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath. See *Sabbath*. Abbreviated *S.*, *Sat.*

> Than made he hir suster come on a *saterday*, at even, to do hir more turment and anger, to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

> *Satyrday*, at aftyr noon, we visited places a bowyt Jherusalem; it was Seynt Jamys Day.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 52.

**Burial Saturday**, a common medieval name for Easter eve.—**Egg Saturday.** See *egg*1.—**Holy Saturday**, the Saturday of Holy Week; the day before Easter.—**Hospital Saturday.** See *hospital*.—**Saturday kirtle**†, a garment kept for wear on holidays, or perhaps, in some cases, a clean kirtle first worn on Saturday.

**saturege**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **saturege*, *saturige*, < L. *satureia*, savory: see *savory*2.] The herb savory.

> Forto make a wyne to drynke swete
> Of *saturege* or fenel putte in meete.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

**Satureia** (sat-ū-rē'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *satureia*, savory: see *saturege*, *savory*2.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ*, type of the tribe *Satureineæ*, and belonging to the subtribe *Menthoideæ*. It is characterized by four distant and ascending stamens, an open bell-shaped calyx with five equal teeth and ten equidistant nerves, and a corolla-tube which equals the calyx and bears a spreading and three-cleft lower lip and an erect flat and entire upper lip. There are about 15 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, excepting one, *S. rigida*, which occurs in Florida. They are strongly aromatic herbs or undershrubs, with small entire leaves, often clustered in the axils, and flower-clusters or verticillasters either loosely few-flowered or densely many-flowered and globose or aggregated into a head, in the American species into a dense spike. See *savory*, the popular name of the genus.

**Satureineæ** (sat″ū-rē-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Satureia* + *-inæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, characterized by a four-parted ovary forming four smooth dry nutlets in fruit, and by flowers with the calyx-nerves thirteen or less, the corolla-lobes usually flat, and the stamens four, or sometimes two, and either straight and diverging or ascending. It includes about 42 genera, classed in 4 subtribes. They are shrubs or usually herbs, very strongly pervaded by the odor of mint, the flowers often but slightly labiate. For important genera, see *Satureia* (the type), *Mentha* (type of the family), *Collinsonia*, *Cunila*, *Lycopus*, and *Pycnanthemum*, prominent in the eastern United States, and *Thymus*, *Melissa*, *Hedeoma*, *Hyssopus*, *Calamintha*, *Origanum*, and *Perilla*, important genera of the Old World. See cuts under *Hedeoma* and *Origanum*.

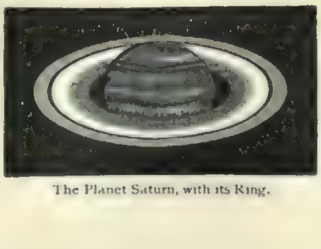
**saturity**† (sā-tū'ri-ti), *n.* [< OF. *saturité* = It. *saturità*, < L. *saturita(t-)s*, fullness, satiety, < *satur*, full: see *saturate*.] Fullness or excess of supply; the state of being saturated; repletion. *Cotgrave*.

> They . . . led a miserable life for 5. days togeather, with ye parched graine of maize only, and that not to *saturitie*. *Peter Martyr*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth [Plantation, p. 136.

> In our plenty, *saturity*, satiety of these earthly blessings, we acknowledge not manum expansam, his whole hand of bounty opened to us; though then we confessed digitum extensum, his finger striking us, and bewailed the smart. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 420.

**Saturn** (sat'ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *Satern*, < AS. *Sætern* (in *Sæternesdæg*, *Sæterndæg*, *Sæterdæg*, Saturday); ME. also as L., *Saturnus* = D. *Saturnus* = G. *Saturn* = Dan. *Saturn*, *Saturnus* = F. *Saturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *Saturno*; < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; prob. < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow: see *sation*, *season*.] **1.** An ancient Italic deity, popularly believed to have appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, and to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. His reign was sung by the poets as "the golden age." He became early identified with the Kronos of the Greeks. Ops, the personification of wealth and plenty, was his wife, and both were the especial protectors of agriculture and of all vegetation. His festivals, the *Saturnalia*, corresponded to the Greek Kronia.

**2.** The most remote of the anciently known planets, appearing at brightest like a first-magnitude star. It revolves in an orbit inclined 2½° to the ecliptic, departing toward the north by that amount near Spica, and toward the south in the ribbon of the Fishes. Its mean distance from the sun is 9.5 times that of the earth, or 883,000,000 miles. Its sidereal revolution occupies 29



The Planet Saturn, with its Ring.

Julian years and 167 days, its synodical 378 days. The eccentricity of the orbit is considerable, the greatest equation of the center being 6°.4. Owing to the fact that the period of Saturn is very nearly 2½ times that of Jupiter, these planets exercise a curious mutual influence, analogous to that of one pendulum upon another swinging from the same support. Since 1790, when in consequence of this influence Saturn had lagged 50′ behind and Jupiter had advanced 20′ beyond the positions they would have had if undisturbed, Saturn has been moving continually faster, and the whole period of the inequality is 929 years. This is the largest perturbation of those affecting the motions of the principal bodies of our system. Saturn is the greatest planet except Jupiter, its diameter being about 9 times, its volume 697 times, and its mass 93.0 times that of the earth. Its mean density is 0.7, water being unity. Gravity at the surface has 1⅕ the intensity of terrestrial gravity. It is evident that we see only the atmosphere of Saturn. Its albedo is 0.5, about that of a cloud; but its color is decidedly orange. It shows some bands and spots upon its surface which are not constant. The compression of the spheroid of Saturn exceeds that of every other planet, amounting to $\frac{1}{10}$ of its diameter. Its rotation, according to Professor Asaph Hall, is performed in 10h. 14.4m. Its equator is nearly parallel to that of the earth. After the discovery by Galileo of the four satellites of Jupiter, Kepler conjectured that Mars should have two, and Saturn six or nine moons. In fact, Saturn has nine moons, as follows (the distances from the planet being given in thousands of miles):

| Name. | Mag. | Dist. | Period. | | | | Discoverer. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | d. | h. | m. | s. | | |
| Mimas | 12.8 | 114 | | 22 | 36 | 17.1 | W. Herschel | 1789 |
| Enceladus | 12.3 | 147 | 1 | 8 | 53 | 6.8 | W. Herschel | 1789 |
| Tethys | 11.4 | 181 | 1 | 21 | 18 | 26.4 | J. D. Cassini | 1684 |
| Dione | 11.5 | 232 | 2 | 17 | 41 | 8.3 | J. D. Cassini | 1684 |
| Rhea | 10.8 | 325 | 4 | 12 | 25 | 12.1 | J. D. Cassini | 1672 |
| Titan | 9.4 | 753 | 15 | 22 | 41 | 22.2 | Huygens | 1655 |
| Hyperion | 13.7 | 912 | 21 | 6 | 39 | 25.5 | G. P. Bond | 1848 |
| Iapetus | 11.8 | 2193 | 79 | 7 | 54 | 25.0 | J. D. Cassini | 1671 |
| Phœbe | 15.5 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | W. H. Pickering | 1898 |

Saturn was regarded by astrologers as a cold, dry, and melancholy planet, and was called the *greater infortune*. The symbol of Saturn is ♄, representing probably a scythe. For its attendant ring, see below.

**3**†. In *alchemy* and *old chem.*, lead.—**4**. In *her.*, a tincture, the color black, when blazoning is done by means of the heavenly bodies. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**Balsam of Saturn, line of Saturn, mount of Saturn, salt of Saturn.** See *balsam*, *line*$^{2}$, etc.—**Saturn red**, red lead. **Saturn's ring**, an apparent ring around and near the planet Saturn. It consists of three apparent rings lying in one plane. The innermost is dusky and pretty transparent. In contact with it is the brightest ring, called ring B, and between this and the outermost, called ring A, is a gap. Other divisions have been observed at different times, but they do not appear to be constant. The following are the dimensions in statute miles:

| | |
|---|---|
| Diameter of Saturn | 75,800 |
| Distance from surface of Saturn to dusky ring | 5,900 |
| Breadth of dusky ring | 11,200 |
| Breadth of ring B | 17,900 |
| Width of division | 1,800 |
| Breadth of ring A | 11,700 |
| Total diameter of ring | 172,800 |

The thickness of the ring is considerably less than a hundred miles. Its plane is inclined 7° to the planet's equator and 28° 10′ to the earth's orbit. When Saturn appears in the hind legs of Leo or the water of Aquarius, we see the rings edgewise, and they pass out of sight, remaining invisible as long as the sun shines upon the side away from us, for the ring only shows by the reflected light of the sun. They are best seen when the planet is in Taurus and Scorpio. As soon as Saturn was examined with a telescope (by Galileo), it was seen to present an extraordinary appearance; but this was first recognized and proved to be a ring by Huygens in 1659. In 1674 J. D. Cassini saw the separation between rings A and B, which is hence called the Cassinian division. (It has also been erroneously called Ball's division.) The dusky ring was discovered in 1850 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by G. P. Bond. The ring was first assumed to be solid. Laplace showed that, upon that assumption, it must be upheld by the attractions of the satellites. B. Peirce in 1851 demonstrated the ring to be fluid—that is, to consist of vast numbers of particles, or small bodies, free to move relatively to one another. This had been suggested by Roberval in the seventeenth century. See cut on preceding page.—**Saturn's tree**, the popular name for an arborescent deposit of lead from a solution of lead acetate by electrochemical action.

**Saturnalia** (sat-ėr-nā′li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [= F. *Saturnales* = Sp. *Saturnales* = Pg. *Saturnaes*, < L. *Saturnalia*, neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*, of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in the middle of December as a harvest-home observance. It was a period of feasting and mirthful license and enjoyment for all classes, extending even to the slaves. Hence—**2**. Any wild or noisy revelry; unconstrained, wild, and licentious reveling. =**Syn. 2.** *Revel*, *Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*$^{1}$.

**Saturnalian** (sat-ėr-nā′li-ạn), *a.* [< *Saturnalia* + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn.—**2**. Of the character of the Saturnalia of ancient Rome; hence, characterized by unrestrained license and reveling; licentious; loose; dissolute.

> In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family you sent it down stairs.
>
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

**Saturnals**† (sat′ėr-nạlz), *n. pl.* [< F. *Saturnales*, < L. *Saturnalia*, pl.: see *Saturnalia*.] Saturnalia.

> I know it is now such a time as the *Saturnals* for all the world, that every man stands under the eaves of his own hat, and sings what pleases him.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

**Saturnia**$^{1}$ (sạ̄-tėr′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < L. *Saturnius*, pertaining to Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] A genus of bombycid moths, typical of the family *Saturniidæ*, of varying scope according to different authors, but ordinarily including species with papillate ocelli on the wings and with the branches of the male antennæ not very hairy and not of equal length. In this sense it contains only about a dozen species, nearly all Old World. *S. pyri* and *S. pavonia* are two notable European species.

**saturnia**$^{2}$ (sạ̄-tėr′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< *Saturn*, 3.] Lead-poisoning; plumbism.

**Saturnian**$^{1}$ (sạ̄-tėr′ni-ạn), *a.* [< F. *Saturnien*, < L. *Saturnius*, of Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] 1. Pertaining to the god Saturn, or to his reign, alleged to be "the golden age"; hence, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity. [In the second quotation there is also an allusion to Saturn as a name of lead.]

> This, this is he foretold by ancient rhymes;
> Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times.
>
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 320.
>
> Then rose the seed of Chaos and of Night
> To blot out order, and extinguish light,
> Of dull and venal a new world to mould,
> And bring *Saturnian* days of lead and gold.
>
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 16.

**2**. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.—**Saturnian meter** or **verse**, a form of verse used in early Roman poetry before the adoption of Greek meters. A number of examples of this meter are extant in citations, inscriptions, etc., but recent metricians are by no means agreed as to its true nature. Some explain it as quantitative, and describe the classic example

Dăbúnt mălúm Mĕtéllī [*or* Mĕtéllī́] ‖ Nævĭō pŏētæ

as an iambic line consisting of two members (cola) separated by a cesura. Such a verse was compared by Macaulay (Introd. to "Lays of Ancient Rome") to the nursery rime

Thĕ quēen | wăs īn | hĕr păr | lour ‖ ēatĭng | brēad ănd | hōnĕy.

Others (and this is now the prevalent opinion) regard the Saturnian verse as purely accentual:

Dábunt málum Metélli [*or* Métellí] ‖ Nǽviō poétæ.

**saturnian**$^{2}$ (sạ̄-tėr′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saturnia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining or related to the *Saturniidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A saturnian moth; a member of the *Saturniidæ*.

**Saturnicentric** (sạ̄-tėr-ni-sen′trik), *a.* [< L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, + *centrum*, center.] Referred to Saturn as an origin of coördinates.

**Saturnight**†, *n.* [ME. *Saternizt*, < AS. *Sæterniht*, < *Sætern*, Saturn (see *Saturday*), + *niht*, night.] Saturday night.

> In a Lammasse nizt, *Sater nizt* that was.
>
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, Chronicle, p. 557.

**Saturniidæ** (sat-ėr-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saturnia* + *-idæ*.] A family of large bombycid moths erected by Boisduval on the genus *Saturnia*, and including many of the largest known lepidopters. The subfamily *Attacinæ* contains all the large native North American silkworm-moths.

**Saturnine** (sat′ėr-nin or -nīn), *a.* [< OF. *saturnin* = Sp. Pg. It. *saturnino*, Saturnine, < ML. *Saturninus*, pertaining to the planet Saturn or to lead, hence heavy, lumpish, melancholy, as those born under the planet Saturn were feigned to be; < L. *Saturnus*, the god and planet Saturn: see *Saturn*. Cf. *Jovial*, *mercurial*.] 1. Pertaining to the god Saturn or the planet Saturn; under the influence of the planet Saturn. Hence—**2**. [*l. c.*] Morose; dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible to excitement or cheerfulness; phlegmatic.

> My conversation is slow and dull, my humour *saturnine* and reserved; in short, I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees.
>
> *Dryden*, Def. of Essay on Dram. Poesy.
>
> A tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech.
>
> *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.
>
> If you talk in this manner, my honest friend, you will excite a spirit of ridicule in the gravest and most *saturnine* men, who never had let a laugh out of their breasts before.
>
> *Landor*, Lucian and Timotheus.

**3**. [*l. c.*] Arousing no interest; stupid; dull; uninteresting.

> The noble Earl, not disposed to trouble his jovial mind with such *saturnine* paltry, still continued like his magnificent self.
>
> *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**4**. [*l. c.*] In *old chem.*, pertaining to lead: as, *saturnine* compounds.—**Saturnine amaurosis**, impairment or loss of vision due to lead-poisoning.—**Saturnine breath**, breath of a peculiar odor observed in lead-poisoning.—**Saturnine colic**, lead-colic.—**Saturnine intoxication.** Same as *lead-poisoning*.—**Saturnine palsy, saturnine paralysis.** Same as *lead-paralysis*.—**Saturnine red.** Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*$^{2}$).

**saturnism** (sat′ėr-nizm), *n.* [< *Saturn*, 3, + *-ism*.] Lead-poisoning.

**Saturnist**† (sat′ėr-nist), *n.* [< *Saturn* + *-ist*.] A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

> *Leon.* Why dost thou laugh, Learchus?
> *Learch.* To see us two walk thus, like *saturnists*,
> Muffled up in a condensed cloud.
> Why art thou sad, Leontius?
>
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

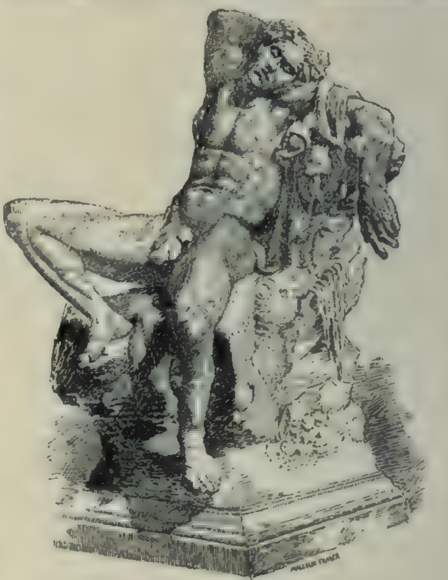
**saturnite** (sat′ėr-nīt), *n.* [< L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, + *-ite*$^{2}$.] A mineral substance containing lead. *Kirwan*.

**Saturnus** (sạ̄-tėr′nus), *n.* [L.: see *Saturn*.] 1. Saturn.—**2**†. In *old chem.*, lead.

> *Saturnus* leed and Jupiter is tin.
>
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 275.

**satury**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *satyr*$^{1}$.

**satyr**$^{1}$ (sat′ėr or sā′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *satyre*; < ME. **satir*, *satiry*, *satury*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satyre* = Sp. *sátiro* = Pg. *satyro* = It. *satiro* = D. *sater* = G. Sw. Dan. *satyr*, < L. *satyrus*, < Gr. σάτυρος, a satyr (see def.).] 1. In *classical myth.*, a sylvan deity, representing the luxuriant forces of Nature, and closely connected with the worship of Bacchus. Satyrs are represented with a somewhat bestial cast of countenance, often with small horns upon the forehead, and a tail like that of a horse or a goat, and they frequently hold a thyrsus or wine-cup. Late Roman writers confused the satyrs with their own fauns, and gave them the lower half of the body of a goat. Satyrs were common attendants on Bacchus, and were distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. In the authorized version of the Old Testament (Isa. xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14) the name is given to a demon believed to live in uninhabited places and popularly supposed to have the appearance of a he-goat (whence the name). The Hebrew word *sā'ir*, plural *se'īrīm*, so translated in these passages, means 'shaggy' as an adjective, and 'he-goat' as a noun. From the idolatrous worship of goats, the name came to be applied to demons. In Lev. xvii. 7 and 2 Chron. xi. 15 it is translated 'devil.'



Satyr.—The Barberini Faun, at Munich.

> *Satury* and fawny more and lesse.
>
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1544.
>
> In deede they were but disguised persons vnder the shape of *Satyres*, as who would say, these terrene and base gods being conuersant with mans affaires, and spiers out of all their secret faults.
>
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.
>
> I was born with budding Antlers like a young *Satyr*.
>
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Hence—**2**. A very lecherous or lascivious person; one affected with satyriasis.—**3**. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*: see *Satyrus*. (*b*) A pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*; a tragopan. (*c*) An argus-butterfly: same as *meadow-brown*; any member of the *Satyrinæ*.—**4**. In *her.*, same as *manticore*.

**satyr**$^{2}$†, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

**satyral** (sat′ėr-ạl or sā′tėr-ạl), *n.* [< *satyr*$^{1}$ + *-al*.] In *her.*, a monster which has a human head and the body and limbs of different animals, as the body and legs of a lion together with long horns, or some similar grotesque combination.

**satyre**$^{1}$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *satyr*$^{1}$.

**satyre**$^{2}$†, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

**Satyri** (sat'i-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *satyrus*, a satyr: see *satyr*$^1$.] The satyrs or argus-butterflies collectively. See *Satyrinæ*.

**satyriasis** (sat-i-rī'a̤-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σατυρίασις*, satyriasis, priapism, < *σατυριάν*, equiv. to *σατυρίζειν*, act like a satyr, be lewd, < *σάτυρος*, a satyr: see *satyr*$^1$.] 1. A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women.—2†. In *pathol.*, lepra.

**satyric** (sa̤-tir'ik), *a.* [= F. *satyrique* = Sp. *satirico* = Pg. It. *satirico*, < L. *satyricus*, < Gr. *σατυρικός*, of or pertaining to a satyr, < *σάτυρος*, a satyr: see *satyr*$^1$.] Of or pertaining to satyrs: as, a *satyric* drama. The satyric drama was a particular kind of play among the ancient Greeks, having somewhat of a burlesque character, the chorus representing satyrs.

**satyrical** (sa̤-tir'i-kal), *a.* [< *satyric* + *-al.*] Same as *satyric*. *Grote.*

**Satyrinæ** (sat-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Satyri* + *-inæ.*] The satyrs or argus-butterflies as a subfamily of *Nymphalidæ*, having only four legs fitted for walking.

**satyrine** (sat'i-rin), *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the *Satyrinæ*.

**satyrion** (sa̤-tir'i-on), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrian*; < F. *satyrion*, < L. *satyrion*, also *satyrios*, < Gr. *σατύριον*, a plant supposed to excite lust, < *σάτυρος*, a satyr: see *satyr*$^1$.] One of several species of *Orchis*.

> That there nothing is to boot
> Between a Bean and a *Satyrion* root.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 237).

> The sweet *satyrian*, with the white flower.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

**Satyrium** (sa̤-tir'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1791), < Gr. *σατύριον*, satyrion: see *satyrion*.] A genus of small-flowered terrestrial orchidaceous plants, natives of South Africa, northern India, and the Mascarene Islands.

**satyromania** (sat"i-rō̤-mā'ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάτυρος*, a satyr, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as *satyriasis*.

**satyromaniac** (sat"i-rō̤-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *satyromania* + *-ac.*] **I.** *a.* Affected with satyromania.

**II.** *n.* A person affected with satyromania.

**satyr-pug** (sat'ėr-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia satyrata*.

**Satyrus** (sat'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *satyrus*, < Gr. *σάτυρος*, a satyr: see *satyr*$^1$.] 1†. [*l. c.*] An old name of the orangs.—2. The genus of orangs: synonymous with *Simia*. Two supposed species have been called *S. orang* and *S. morio*.—3. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Satyrinæ*, having such species as *S. galatea*, the marble butterfly. Also called *Hipparchia*.

**saualpite** (sō-al'pīt), *n.* [< *Sau Alpe* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] Same as *zoisite*: so called because found in the Sau Alpe in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary.

**sauba-ant** (sâ'bä̤-ȧnt), *n.* [< S. Amer. Ind. *sauba* + E. *ant*$^1$.] A leaf-carrying ant, *Œcodoma cephalotes*, occurring in South America, and remarkable from the fact that the colonies include five classes of individuals—males, queens, small ordinary workers, large workers with very large hairy heads, and large workers with large polished heads. These ants are injurious to plantations, from the extent to which they strip plants of their leaves to carry to their nests. They may often be seen in long files carrying pieces of leaves. They burrow very extensively underground, some of their galleries being hundreds of yards long. The winged females are often eaten by the natives.

**sauce** (sâs), *n.* [Also dial. *sass*; early mod. E. also *sauce*; < ME. *sauce*, *sause*, *sawce*, *sawse*, *salse* = D. *saus* (> E. *souse*) = G. Dan. *sauce* = Sw. *sauce*, *sås*, < OF. *sauce*, *sause*, *sausse*, *salce*, *saulce*, *saulse*, F. *sauce* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salsa*, < ML. *salsa*, f. (also, after Rom., *salcia*), sauce, < L. *salsa*, things salted, salt food (cf. *aqua salsa*, salted water), neut. pl. of *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*$^1$. Cf. *sausage*, *saucer*, *souse*, from the same source.] 1. A condiment, as salt or mustard; now, usually, an accompaniment to food, usually liquid or soft, and highly seasoned or flavored, eaten as a relish, an appetizer, or a digestive: as, mint-*sauce*; white *sauce*; lobster-*sauce*; *sauce* piquante.

> Thei ete at here ese as thei mizt thanne,
> boute [but, without] salt other *sauce* or any semli drynk.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1882.

> Also to know youre *sauces* for flesche conveniently,
> Hit provokithe a fyne apetide if *sawce* youre mete be bie.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

> The *Sauce* is costly, for it far exceeds the cates.
> *Greene*, Never Too Late.

> Avoid curiosities and provocations; let your chiefest *sauce* be a good stomach, which temperance will help to get you. *Penn*, Advice to Children, iii.

Hence, specifically—2. Garden vegetables or roots eaten with flesh-meat: also called *garden-sauce*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> Of corn in the blade you may make good green *sauce*, of a light concoction and easy digestion.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2.

3. Fruit stewed with sugar; a compote of fruit: as, apple-*sauce*.—4. Pertness; insolence; impudence, or pert or insolent language. [Now colloq.]

> Then, full of *sawce* and zeal, up steps Elnathan.
> *Satyr against Hypocrites* (1689). (*Nares*, under *ducking-pond.*)

> Nanny . . . secretly chuckled over her outburst of "*sauce*" as the best morning's work she had ever done.
> *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, vii.

5. The soft green or yellowish substance of a lobster. See *tomalley*.—6. A mixture of flavoring ingredients used in the preparation of tobacco and snuff. [Eng.]—**Carrier's sauce**, poor man's sauce.—**Marine sauce.** See *marine*.—**Poor man's sauce**, hunger.—**To serve one** (with) **the same sauce**, to requite one injury with another. [Colloq.]

> If he had been strong enough I dare swear he would have *serv'd him the same Sauce*.
> *Ward*, London Spy (ed. 1703). (*Nares.*)

**What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander**, the same principle applies in both cases; what is applicable in one case should be applied to all similar cases.

**sauce** (sâs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sauced*, ppr. *saucing*. [Early mod. E. also *sawce*; < ME. *sawcen*, *sausen*, < OF. *saucier*, *saucer*, F. *saucer*, sauce; from the noun.] 1. To add a sauce or relish to; season; flavor.

> He cut our roots in characters,
> And *sauced* our broths, as Juno had been sick
> And he her dieter. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 50.

> Right costly Cates, made both for shew and taste,
> But *sauc'd* with wine.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 290.

2. To gratify; tickle (the palate). [Rare.]

> *Sauce* his palate
> With thy most operant poison.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 24.

3. To intermix or accompany with anything that gives piquancy or relish; hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp.

> Sorrow *sauced* with repentance.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

> His store of pleasures must be *sauced* with pain.
> *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 4.

4. To be saucy or pert to; treat saucily, or with impertinence; scold.

> As fast as she answers thee with frowning looks, I'll *sauce* her with bitter words
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. v. 69.

5†. To cut up; carve; prepare for the table.

> *Sauce* that capon, *sauce* that playce.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

> The bodie [of the slave sacrificed] they *sauced* and dressed for a banquet about breake of day, after they had bid the Idoll good morrow with a small dance.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 810.

6. To make to pay or suffer.

> I'll make them pay; I'll *sauce* them: they have had my house a week at command; I have turned away my other guests; . . . I'll *sauce* them.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 3. 11.

**sauce-alone** (sâs'a̤-lōn"), *n.* [< ME. *sawce-lyne*, supposed to be a corruption of *sauce-alone*: see *sauce* and *alone*.] An Old World cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), emitting a strong smell of garlic: sometimes used as a salad. Also called *garlic-mustard*, *hedge-garlic*, and *jack-by-the-hedge*.

**sauce-boat** (sâs'bōt), *n.* A dish or vessel with a lip or spout, used for holding sauce.

**saucebox** (sâs'boks), *n.* [< *sauce* + *box*$^2$.] A saucy, impudent person. [Colloq.]

> Marry come up, sir *saucebox!* I think you'll take his part, will you not?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

> The foolish old poet says that the souls of some women are made of sea-water; this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison*, Spectator.

**sauce-crayon** (sâs̤'krā"o̤n), *n.* A very soft black pastel used for backgrounds in pastel or crayon drawings.

**sauce-dish** (sâs'dish), *n.* A dish for sauce.

**saucepan** (sâs'pan), *n.* 1. Originally, a pan for cooking sauces.—2. A small metallic vessel for cooking, having a cover, and a long handle projecting nearly horizontally from the side.

**saucepan-fish** (sâs'pan-fish), *n.* The king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*: so called from its shape. See *casserole-fish*.

**saucer** (sâ'sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawcer*, *sauser*; < ME. *sawcer*, *sawcere*, *sauser*, *sawser*, *sawsour*, < OF. *saussiere*, F. *saucière*, a sauce-dish, = Sp. *salsera* = Pg. *salseira* = It. *salsiera*, a vessel for holding sauce, < ML. **salsaria*, f., *salsarium*, neut., a salt-cellar or a sauce-dish, < *salsa*, *salcia*, sauce, L. *salsa*, salted things: see *sauce*.] 1. A small dish or pan in which sauce is set on the table; a sauce-dish.

> Of dowcetes, pare awey the sides to the botomm, & that ye lete,
> In a *sawcere* afore youre souerayne semely ye hit sett.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

> Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar; . . . refresh the infusion with like quantity of new violets, seven times; and it will make a vinegar so fresh of the flower as if a twelvemonth after it be brought you in a *saucer* you shall smell it before it come at you.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 17.

2. A small, round, shallow vessel, a little deeper than a plate, upon which a cup, as a tea- or coffee-cup, is placed, and which is designed to retain any liquid which may be spilled from the cup.—3. Something resembling a saucer. (*a*) A kind of flat caisson used in raising sunken vessels. (*b*) A socket of iron which receives the spindle or foot upon which a capstan rests and turns round.—**Sand saucer.** See *sand-saucer*.

**saucer-eye** (sâ'sėr-ī), *n.* A large, prominent eye.

> But where was your conscience all this while, woman? did not that stare you in the face with huge *saucer-eyes?*
> *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, v. 3.

**saucer-eyed** (sâ'sėr-īd), *a.* Having very large, round, prominent eyes.

**saucery**† (sâ'sėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawcery*, *saulcery*; < OF. **saucerie*, < ML. *salsaria*, a department of a royal kitchen having charge of sauces and spices, also prob. a sauce-dish, < *salsa*, *salcia*, sauce: see *sauce*.] A place for sauces or preserves.

> The skullary and *sawcery*.
> *Rulland Papers*, p. 40. (*Nares.*)

**sauce-tureen** (sâs'tṳ̄-rēn"), *n.* A small tureen for holding sauce or gravy.

**sauch, saugh** (sâċh), *n.* A Scotch form of *sallow*$^1$.

> The glancin' waves o' Clyde
> Throch *sauchs* and hangin' hazels glide.
> *Pinkerton*, Bothwell Bank.

> O wae betide the frush *saugh* wand!
> And wae betide the bush of brier!
> *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

**saucily** (sâ'si-li), *adv.* In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently; with impertinent boldness.

> That freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words.
> *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

**sauciness** (sâ'si-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being saucy; hence, also, saucy language or conduct; impertinent presumption; impudence; contempt of superiors.

> You call honourable boldness impudent *sauciness*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 135.

> Jealousy in a gallant is humble true love, . . . but in a husband 'tis arrant *sauciness*, cowardice, and ill-breeding.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Impertinence*, *Effrontery*, etc. (see *impudence*), malapertness.

**saucisse** (sō-sēs'), *n.* [F., a sausage: see *sausage*.] In *fort.* and *artillery*: (*a*) A long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, etc. (*b*) A long bundle of fagots or fascines for raising batteries and other purposes.

**saucisson** (sō-sē-sôṅ'), *n.* [F., < *saucisse*, a sausage: see *saucisse*.] Same as *saucisse*.

**saucy** (sâ'si), *a.* [Also dial. *sassy*; early mod. E. *saucie*, *sawcy*, *sawcie*; < *sauce* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Full of sauce or impertinence; flippantly bold or impudent in speech or conduct; impertinent; characterized by offensive lightness or disrespect in addressing, treating, or speaking of superiors or elders; impudent; pert.

> When we see a fellow sturdy, lofty, and proud, men say this is a *saucy* fellow. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

> Am I not the protector, *saucy* priest?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 45.

> My father would prefer the boys he kept
> To greater men than he; but did it not
> Till they were grown too *saucy* for himself.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 1.

> The best way is to grow rude and *saucy* of a sudden.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. Characterized by or expressive of pertness or impudence.

> Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
> That will not be deep-search'd with *saucy* looks.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 85.

A *saucie* word spak' hee.
*Heir of Linne* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 73).

There is not so impudent a Thing in Nature as the *saucy* Look of an assured Man, confident of Success.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

**3†.** Presuming; overbearing.

And if nothing can deterre these *saucie* doultes from this their dizardly inhumanitie.
*Lomatius on Painting by Laydock* (1598). (*Nares.*)

But now I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To *saucy* doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 25.

**4†.** Wanton; prurient; impure.

*Saucy* trusting of the cozen'd thoughts
Defiles the pitchy night. So lust doth play.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 23.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. See *impudence.*

**saucy†** (sâ'si), *adv.* [< *saucy, a.*] Saucily.

But up then spak the auld gudman,
And vow but he spak wondrous *saucie.*
*Glasgow Peggy* (Child's Ballads, IV. 76).

**saucy-bark** (sâ'si-bärk), *n.* Same as *sassy-bark.*

**sauer-kraut** (sour'krout), *n.* [Also partly Englished *sour-krout, sour-crout* (= F. *choucroute*); < G. *sauer-kraut*, < *sauer*, = E. *sour*, + *kraut*, plant, vegetable, cabbage.] A favorite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

**sauf†, saufly†.** Middle English forms of *safe, safely.*

**sauge†.** An obsolete form of *sage*$^1$, *sage*$^2$.

**sauger** (sâ'gėr), *n.* A percoid fish, *Stizostedion canadense*, the smaller American pike-perch, also called *sand-pike, ground-pike, rattlesnake-pike, jack*, and *horn-fish.* See cut under *Stizostedion.*

**saugh**$^1$ (sâċh), *n.* See *sauch.*

**saugh**$^2$ (suf), *n.* Same as *sough.*

**saugh**$^3$**†.** An obsolete preterit of *see*$^1$.

**saught†,** *n.* [ME. *saughte, seihte, sahte, sæhte*, < AS. *saht, seaht, seht, sæht* (= Icel. *sātt*), reconciliation, settlement, orig. the adjustment of a suit, < *sacan*, fight, contend, sue at law: see *sake*$^1$. Cf. *saught, a.* and *v.*] Reconciliation; peace.

We be-seke ȝow, syr, as soveraynge and lorde,
That ȝe safe us to daye, for sake of ȝoure Criste!
Sende us some socoure, and *saughte* with the pople.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3053.

**saught†,** *a.* [ME. *saught, sauȝt, sauht, saght, saȝt, sæht*, < AS. *saht, seht, sæht* (= Icel. *sāttr*), reconciled, at peace: see *saught, n.*, and cf. *saught, v.*] Reconciled; agreed; at one.

**saught†,** *v. t.* [ME. *saughten, sauȝten, sauhten*, < AS. **sahtian, sehtian* (= Icel. *sætta*), reconcile, make peace, < *saht, seht, sæht*, reconciled, *saht, seaht, seht, sæht*, reconciliation, peace: see *saught, n.* Cf. *saughten*, and *saughtle*, now *settle*$^2$.] To reconcile.

And men vnsauȝte loke thou assay
To *sauȝten* hem thenne at on assent.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

**saughten†,** *v. i.* [ME. *sauȝtenen, sauȝtnen, sauhtnen*, < AS. **sahtnan*, become reconciled, < *saht, seht, sæht*, reconciled: see *saught, a.* Cf. *saughtle.*] To become reconciled.

"Cesseth," seith the kynge, "I suffre ȝow [to dispute] no lengere.
ȝe shal *sauȝtne* for sothe and serue me bothe.
"Kisse hir," quod the kynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 2.

**saughtle†,** *v.* A Middle English form of *settle*$^2$.

**saul**$^1$ (sâl), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *soul*$^1$.

**saul**$^2$, *n.* See *sal*$^2$.

**saule**$^1$**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *soul*$^1$.

**saule**$^2$**†, saulee†,** *n.* See *sool, soul*$^2$.

**saulie, saullie** (sâ'li), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hired mourner. [Scotch.]

There were twa wild-looking chaps left the auld kirk, . . . and the priest . . . sent twa o' the riding *saulies* after them. *Scott*, The Antiquary, xxv.

**sault**$^1$**†** (sâlt), *n.* [Also *salt, saut;* < ME. *saut, saute, sawt*, < OF. *saut, sault*, F. *saut* = Pr. *saut* = Cat. *salt* = Sp. Pg. It. *salto*, a leap, jump, fall, < L. *saltus*, a leap, < *salire*, leap: see *sail*$^2$, and cf. *assault, n.*, of which *sault*$^1$ is in part an aphetic form.] **1.** A leap.

He rode . . . a light fleet horse, unto whom he gave a hundred carieres, made him go the high *saults*, bounding in the air, [and] . . . turn short in a ring both to the right and left hand. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 28.

**2.** An assault.

Tho cam Anthony and also Raynold,
Which to paynymes made *sautes* plente,
And of Ausoys the noble Kyng hold.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2145.

Sleuthe with hus slynge an hard *saut* he made.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 217.

**sault**$^1$**†** (sâlt), *v. t.* [Also *saute;* < ME. *sauten*, OF. *sauter, saulter*, < L. *saltare*, leap, freq. of *salire*, leap: see *sail*$^2$, *salient*, and cf. *assault, v.*, of which *sault*$^1$ is in part an aphetic form. Cf. *sault*$^1$, *n.*] To assault.

**sault**$^2$ (sō, commonly sö), *n.* [< Canadian F. *sault, saut*, a leap, fall: see *sault*$^1$.] A rapid in some rivers: as, the *Sault* Ste. Marie. [North America.]

**sault**$^3$**†,** *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *salt*$^1$.

**saultable†** (sâl'tạ-bl), *a.* [Also *saltable;* by apheresis for *assaultable.*] Same as *assaultable.*

The breach is safely *saltable* where no defence is made.
*Willoughby*, To Walsingham, in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 416.

**sault-fat** (sâlt'fat), *n.* [Sc. form of *salt-vat.*] A pickling-tub or powdering-tub for meat.

**saul-tree,** *n.* See *sal*$^2$.

**saum** (soum), *n.* [G., = E. *seam*, a load: see *seam*$^2$.] An Austrian unit of weight, formerly used in England for quicksilver. Young says it was 315 pounds avoirdupois; and Nelkenbrecher says the Styrian saum for steel is 250 Vienna pounds, being 309 pounds avoirdupois. Probably in Carniola the weight was greater. The saum was also a liquid measure in Switzerland, like the French *somme*, Italian *soma;* also a unit of tale, 22 pieces of cloth.

**saumbue†, sambue†,** *n.* [ME., < OF. *sambue, saubue* (ML. *sambuca*), a saddle-cloth, a litter, < OHG. *sambuoh, sambūh, sambūch, sampōh, sampōch*, a chariot, sedan-chair, litter.] A saddle-cloth.

**saumbury†,** *n.* [ME., appar. an irreg. var. of *saumbue*, a saddle-cloth: see *saumbue.*] A litter.

And shope that a shereyue sholde bere Mede
Softliche in *saumbury* fram syse to syse.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 178.

**saumplarie†,** *n.* See *samplary.*

**saunce-bell†, sauncing-bell†** (säns'bel, sän'sing-bel), *n.* Same as *saints' bell, Sanctus bell.* See *bell*$^1$.

Titan gilds the eastern hills,
And chirping birds, the *saunce-bell* of the day,
Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.
*Randolph*, Amyntas, iii. 1.

**saunders** (sän'dėrz), *n.* Same as *sandal*$^2$.

**saunders blue.** See *blue.*

**saunderswood†** (sän'dėrz-wụ̈d), *n.* Same as *sandalwood.*

**saunt**$^1$, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *saint*$^1$.

**saunt**$^2$, *n.* A variant of *saint*$^2$, *cent*, 4 (a game).

At coses or at *saunt* to sit, or set their rest at prime.
*Turberville on Hawking*, in Cens. Lit., ix. 266.

**saunter** (sän'tėr or sân'tėr), *v. i.* [Also dial. *santer;* < ME. *saunteren, santren* (see defs.): (*a*) prob. < OF. *s'aventurer, se adventurer*, reflex., adventure oneself, risk oneself: *se*, oneself, coalescing with *aventurer*, risk, adventure (> ME. *auntren*, risk): see *adventure* and obs. *aunter, v.* This etymology, suggested by Skeat and Murray, involves a difficulty in the otherwise unexampled transit into E. of the OF. reflexive *se* as a coalesced initial element, but it is the only one that has any plausibility. Various other etymologies, all absurd, have been suggested or are current, namely: (*b*) < F. *sainte terre*, holy land, in supposed allusion to "idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*," to the holy land. (*c*) < F. *sans terre*, without land, "applied to wanderers without a home"; (*d*) < F. *sentier*, a footpath (see *sentinel, sentry*$^1$); (*e*) < D. *slenteren* = LG. *slenderen* = Sw. *slentra* = Dan. *slentre*, saunter, loiter, Sw. *slunta* = Dan. *slunte*, idle, loiter; Icel. *slentr*, idle lounging, *slen*, sloth, etc.; (*f*) < Icel. *seint* = Norw. *seint* = Sw. Dan. *sent*, slowly, orig. neut. of Icel. *seinir* = Norw. *sein* = Sw. Dan. *sen* = AS. *sǣne*, slow; (*g*) < OD. *swancken* = G. *schwanken*, etc., reel, waver, vacillate.] **1†.** To venture (?). See *sauntering*, 1.—**2†.** To hesitate (?).

Yut he knew noght uerray certainly,
But *santred* and doubted uerryly
Where on was or no of this saide linage.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4658.

**3.** To wander idly or loiteringly; move or walk in a leisurely, listless, or undecided way; loiter; lounge; stroll.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**4†.** To dawdle; idle; loiter over a thing.

Upon the first suspicion a father has that his son is of a *sauntering* temper, he must carefully observe him, whether he be listless and indifferent in all his actions, or whether in some things alone he be slow and sluggish, but in others vigorous and eager. *Locke*, Education, § 123.

Interr'd beneath this Marble Stone
Lie *saunt'ring* Jack, and Idle Joan.
*Prior*, An Epitaph.

=**Syn.** 3. *Stroll, Stray*, etc. See *ramble, v.*

**saunter** (sän'tėr or sân'tėr), *n.* [< *saunter, v.*] **1.** A stroll; a leisurely ramble or walk.—**2.** A leisurely, careless gait.

I saw the large gate open, and in walked Rab, with that great and easy *saunter* of his.
*Dr. John Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

One hurried through the gate out of the grove, and the other, turning round, walked slowly, with a sort of *saunter*, toward Adam. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxvii.

Loitering and leaping,
With *saunter*, with bounds— . . .
See! the wild Mænads
Break from the wood.
*M. Arnold*, Bacchanalia, i.

**3†.** A sauntering-place; a loitering- or strolling-place.

The tavern! park! assembly! mask! and play!
Those dear destroyers of the tedious day!
That wheel of fops, that *saunter* of the town!
*Young*, Love of Fame, i.

**saunterer** (sän'- or sân'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *saunter* + *-er*$^1$.] One who saunters, or wanders about in a loitering or leisurely way.

Quit the life of an insignificant *saunterer* about town.
*Berkeley*, The Querist, § 413.

**sauntering** (sän'- or sân'tėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *saunteryng;* verbal n. of *saunter, v.*] **1†.** Venturing; audacity (?).

Thoo sawes schall rewe hym sore
For all his *saunteryng* sone.
*York Plays*, p. 351.

Nowe all his gaudis no thyng hym gaynes,
His *sauntering* schall with bale be bought.
*York Plays*, p. 354.

**2.** The act of strolling idly, dawdling, or loitering.

**saunteringly** (sän'- or sân'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a sauntering manner; idly; leisurely.

**Saura†, Sauræ†** (sâ'rä, -rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sauria.*

**Sauranodon** (sâ-ran'ọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1879), < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ἀνόδους, toothless: see *Anodon.*] **1.** The typical genus of *Sauranodontidæ*, based upon remains of Jurassic age from the Rocky Mountains: so called because edentulous or toothless.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fossil of the above kind.

**sauranodont** (sâ-ran'ọ̄-dont), *a.* [< *Sauranodon(t-).*] Pertaining to the sauranodons.

**Sauranodontidæ** (sâ-ran-ọ̄-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sauranodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of edentulous ichthyopterygian reptiles, typified by the genus *Sauranodon.*

**saurel** (sâ'rel), *n.* [< OF. *saurel*, "the bastard mackarel" (Cotgrave), < *saur*, sorrel: see *sore*$^2$.] A scad, *Trachurus trachurus*, or *T. saurus;* any fish of the genus *Trachurus.* See cut under *scad.*

**Sauria** (sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, σαύρα, a lizard: see *Saurus.*] An order of reptiles, having scales and usually legs, named by Brongniart in 1799, and corresponding closely to the Linnean genus *Lacerta;* lizards. The name has been used with various extensions and restrictions of its original sense, in which it included the crocodiles and alligators as well as the true lizards or lacertilians, thus corresponding to the two modern orders *Lacertilia* and *Crocodilia.* In Cuvier's classification *Sauria* were the second order of reptiles, extended to include not only the living lizards and crocodiles, but also the extinct representatives then known of several other modern orders, as pterodactyls, ichthyosaurs, and plesiosaurs. On these accounts the term *Sauria* is discarded by many modern writers; by others it is used in a restricted sense for the lizards proper without the crocodiles, being thus an exact synonym of *Lacertilia.* This is a proper use of the name, near its original sense, and the term has priority over *Lacertilia.* The *Sauria* in this sense are about 1,500 species, representing from 20 to 25 families and numerous genera. Formerly also *Saura, Sauræ.*

**saurian** (sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *saurien;* as *Sauria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the *Sauria*, in any sense; having legs and scales, as a lizard; lacertiform; lacertilian.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sauria*, in any sense; a scaly reptile with legs, as a lacertilian or lizard. Though the term *Sauria* once lapsed from any definite signification, in consequence of the popular application of Cuvier's loose use of the word, *saurian* is still used as a convenient designation of reptiles which are not amphibians, chelonians, ophidians, or crocodilians. See cuts under *Plesiosaurus.*

**saurichnite** (sâ-rik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Saurichnites*, < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ἴχνος, a track, footstep: see *ichnite.*] A saurian ichnolite; the fossil track of a saurian.

**Saurichnites** (sâ-rik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *saurichnite.*] A genus of saurians which have left saurichnites of Permian age.

**Saurichthyidæ** (sâ-rik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurichthys* + *-idæ.*] In Owen's classification, a family of fossil lepidoganoid fishes named from the genus *Saurichthys.* The body was elongate, with a median dorsal and ventral row of scutes and another along the lateral line, but otherwise scaleless, and the fins were without fulcra; the maxillæ gave off horizontal palatal plates. The species lived in the Triassic and Liassic seas. Also called *Belonorhynchidæ*.

**Saurichthys** (sâ-rik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of the family *Saurichthyidæ*. *Agassiz.*

**Sauridæ**¹ (sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification, a family of lepidosteoid ganoid fishes. It is characterized by an oblong body covered with ganoid scales, vertebræ incompletely ossified, termination of the vertebral column homocercal, fins with fulcra, maxillary composed of a single piece, jaws with a single series of conical pointed teeth, and branchiostegals numerous, enameled, the anterior ones developed as broad angular plates. The species are extinct, but formed a considerable contingent of the fishes of the Mesozoic formations from the Liassic and Jurassic beds. The genus having the widest range is *Semionotus*, of both the Liassic and Jurassic epochs; other genera are *Lophiostomus*, *Pachycormus*, and *Ptycholepis*. Also called *Pachycormidæ*.

**Sauridæ**² (sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Saurus*: same as *Synodontidæ*.

**Saurii** (sâ'ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Sauria*.] Same as *Sauria*. *Oppel*, 1811.

**Saurina** (sâ-rī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurus* + *-ina*².] A division of *Scopelidæ*, named from the genus *Saurus*: same as *Synodontidæ*. *Günther.*

**Saurischia** (sâ-ris'ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint: see *ischium*.] A suborder or order of dinosaurian reptiles with the inferior pelvic elements directed downward, including the *Megalosauridæ*, etc.

**saurischian** (sâ-ris'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurischia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the *Saurischia*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Saurischia*.

**saurless** (sâr'les), *a.* [Contr. of *savorless*: see *savorless*.] Savorless; insipid; tasteless; vapid; spiritless. [Scotch.]

**Saurobatrachia** (sâ''rọ-ba-trā'ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, *σαύρα*, a lizard, + *βάτραχος*, a sea-frog.] A synonym of *Urodela*, one of the major divisions of *Amphibia*: opposed to *Ophidobatrachia*.

**saurobatrachian** (sâ''rọ-ba-trā'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurobatrachia* or *Urodela*.

**II.** *n.* A urodele batrachian, as a member of the *Saurobatrachia*.

**Saurocephalidæ** (sâ''rọ-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurocephalus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of actinochirous fishes, typified by the genus *Saurocephalus*. They were large compressed fishes, and had large teeth implanted in distinct sockets in the jaws, and both the intermaxillary and supramaxillary bones well developed. They flourished in the Cretaceous seas. Also called *Saurodontidæ*.

**Saurocephalus** (sâ-rọ-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kner, 1869), < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] A genus of fossil fishes of Cretaceous age, variously placed, but by late writers made the type of the family *Saurocephalidæ*, having teeth with short compressed crowns.

**Saurocetus** (sâ-rọ-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *κῆτος*, any sea-monster or large fish: see *Cete*³.] A genus of fossil zeuglodons, or zeuglodont cetaceans, based on remains from the Tertiary of South America, of uncertain character. Also *Saurocetes*.

**Saurodipteridæ** (sâ''rọ-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *δίπτερος*, with two fins (i. e. dorsal fins), + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil polypteroid fishes from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. It includes forms with scales ganoid and smooth like the surface of the skull, two dorsal fins, the paired fins obtusely lobate, teeth conical, and the caudal fin heterocercal. The species belonged to the genera *Diplopterus*, *Megalichthys*, and *Osteolepis*. Also called *Osteolepididæ*.

**Saurodipterini** (sâ-rọ-dip-tẹ-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurodipter(idæ)* + *-ini*.] Same as *Saurodipteridæ*.

**Saurodon** (sâ'rọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil fishes, of Cretaceous age, referred to the *Sphyrænidæ*, or made type of the *Saurodontidæ*.

**saurodont** (sâ'rọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurodontidæ*.

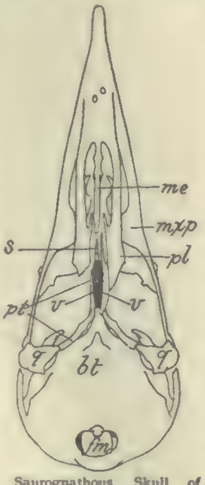
**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Saurodontidæ*.

**Saurodontidæ** (sâ-rọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Saurocephalidæ*.

**Saurognathæ** (sâ-rog'nạ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *saurognathus*: see *saurognathous*.] A superfamily of birds, containing the woodpeckers and their allies, or the *Picidæ*, *Picumnidæ*, and *Iyngidæ*; the *Celeomorphæ* of Huxley. *W. K. Parker.* See cuts under *Picumnus*, *Picus*, *saurognathous*, and *wryneck*.

**saurognathism** (sâ-rog'nạ-thizm), *n.* [< *saurognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a peculiar arrangement of the bones of the palate which has been seen in some woodpeckers; the saurognathous type of palatal structure.

**saurognathous** (sâ-rog'nạ-thus), *a.* [< NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the bones of the palate which constitutes a simplification and degradation of the ægithognathous structure, as a woodpecker: as, a *saurognathous* bird or palate; a *saurognathous* type of structure. The case is far from clear or satisfactory, though named, described, and figured by high authority (the late William Kitchen Parker), and may be only an individual variation in some woodpeckers. In the flicker's skull here figured from nature is found a condition of things that fairly answers to Parker's description, subsisting mainly in the presence of a pair of stunted vomers separate from each other; but the like state of the parts does not appear in several other woodpeckers' skulls examined in the preparation of this paragraph.

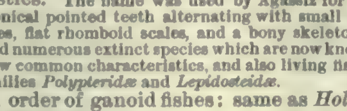


Saurognathous Skull of Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*). *v*, *v*, the posterior parts of the abortive vomer; *s*, point of sphenoid; *mxp*, maxillo-palatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *me*, ossified mesethmoid; *pl*, palatine; *q*, quadrate; *bt*, basitemporal; *fm*, foramen magnum. The posterior part of one palatine is cut away to show the long anterior projection of the pterygoid.

**sauroid** (sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σαυροειδής*, like a lizard, < *σαῦρος*, m., *σαύρα*, f., a lizard, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a saurian in general; having characters of or some affinity with reptiles; reptilian; sauropsidan, as a vertebrate; pertaining to the *Sauroidei*, as a fish.

> The existence of warm periods during the Cretaceous age is plainly shown . . . by the corals and huge *sauroid* reptiles which then inhabited our waters.
>
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One of a family of ganoid fishes including the lepidosteids and various extinct forms; a member of the *Sauroidei*: as, "the *sauroids* and sharks," *Buckland*.—**2.** A member of the *Sauropsida*. *Huxley*, 1863.



Restored Sauroid (*Pygopterus*).

**Sauroidei** (sâ-roi'dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαυροειδής*, like a lizard: see *sauroid*.] **1.** A family of ganoid fishes supposed to have reptilian characteristics. The name was used by Agassiz for fishes with conical pointed teeth alternating with small brush-like ones, flat rhomboid scales, and a bony skeleton. It included numerous extinct species which are now known to have few common characteristics, and also living fishes of the families *Polypteridæ* and *Lepidosteidæ*.
**2.** An order of ganoid fishes: same as *Holostei*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**sauroidichnite** (sâ-roi-dik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Sauroidichnites*.] The fossil footprint of a saurian; a saurichnite left by a member of the genus *Sauroidichnites*.

**Sauroidichnites** (sâ''roi-dik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *sauroidichnite*.] A generic name of saurians which have left uncertain sauroidichnites. *Hitchcock*, 1841.

**Sauromalus** (sâ-rom'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ὁμαλός*, even, equal.] A genus of robust lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*. *S. ater* is the alderman-lizard (so called from its obesity), which has commonly been known to American herpetologists by its untenable synonym *Euphryne obesa*.

**saurophagous** (sâ-rof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *saurophagus*, < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon reptiles; reptilivorous.

**Saurophidia**† (sâ-rọ-fid'i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ὄφις*, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] An order of reptiles, including the typical saurians and the ophidians or serpents, and contrasting with the *Emydosauria* or *Crocodilia*. The term was introduced by De Blainville in 1816, for the same forms that were called *Squamata* by Merrem.

**saurophidian** (sâ-rọ-fid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurophidia*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Saurophidia*.

**Saurophidii**† (sâ-rọ-fid'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ὄφις*, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] A group of reptiles having rudimentary or no legs. It was proposed in 1825 by J. E. Gray for saurians and ophidians having atrophied limbs and a narrow mouth, and included the families *Scincidæ*, *Anguidæ*, *Typhlopidæ*, *Amphisbænidæ*, and *Chalcididæ*.

**sauropod** (sâ'rọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sauropoda*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauropoda*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sauropoda*.

**Sauropoda** (sâ-rop'ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An order of *Dinosauria*. It contains gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs with plantigrade unguiculate quinquedigitate feet with unossified distal row of carpal and tarsal bones, fore and hind limbs of proportionate lengths and with solid bones, pubes united distally without post-pubes, paired sternal bones, anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian, and premaxillary teeth present. The families *Atlantosauridæ*, *Diplodocidæ*, and *Morosauridæ* are assigned to this order.

**sauropodous** (sâ-rop'ọ-dus), *a.* [< *Sauropoda* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sauropoda*.

**Sauropsida** (sâ-rop'si-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ὄψις*, appearance, + *-ida*.] In Huxley's classification, a superclass of vertebrates; one of three prime divisions of *Vertebrata*, in which birds and reptiles are brigaded together and contrasted on the one hand with *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes, and on the other with *Mammalia*, or mammals. They almost always have an epidermic exoskeleton in the form of scales or feathers. The vertebral centra are ossified with epiphyses. The occipital condyle is single and median, formed from ossified exoccipitals and basioccipital; the latter is completely ossified, and there is a large basisphenoid, but no separate parasphenoid in the adult. The proötic bone is always ossified and remains distinct from the epiotic and opisthotic, or only unites with these after they have united with adjacent bones. The mandible consists of an articular element and several membrane bones, and the articular is connected with the skull by a quadrate bone. The ankle-joint is mediotarsal. The intestine ends in a cloaca. The heart is trilocular or quadrilocular, and some of the blood-corpuscles are red, oval, and nucleated. The aortic arches are usually two or more, but may be reduced to one, dextral. Respiration is never effected by gills. The diaphragm is incomplete, if any. Wolffian bodies are replaced by permanent kidneys. There is no corpus callosum, nor are there any mammary glands. The embryo is amniotic and allantoic; reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous. The *Sauropsida* consist of the two classes *Reptilia* and *Aves*.

**sauropsidan** (sâ-rop'si-dạn), *a.* [< *Sauropsida* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sauropsida*.

**Sauropsides** (sâ-rop'si-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sauropsida*. *Haeckel.*

**sauropsidian** (sâ-rop-sid'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Sauropsida* + *-ian*.] Same as *sauropsidan*. *Huxley.*

**Sauropterygia** (sâ''rop-tẹ-rij'i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a wing, < *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] An order of fossil saurians usually called *Plesiosauria*. The name is now often used instead of the earlier and equally appropriate designation. See cut under *Plesiosaurus*. *Owen.*

**sauropterygian** (sâ''rop-tẹ-rij'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sauropterygia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauropterygia*; plesiosaurian.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sauropterygia*; a plesiosaur.

**Saurornia** (sâ-rôr'ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Saurornithes*.] A class of extinct reptiles, the pterodactyls: so named by H. G. Seeley from their resemblance to birds in some respects. The class corresponds with the order *Pterosauria* or *Ornithosauria*. [Not in use.]

**Saurornithes** (sâ-rôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird.] Same as *Saururæ*.

**saurornithic** (sâ-rôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Saurornith-es* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Saurornithes* or *Saururæ*, as the *Archæopteryx*.

**Saurothera** (sâ-rọ-thē'rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot), < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *θήρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ*, embracing several species of West Indian ground-cuckoos, as *S. vetula*.

**Saurotherinæ** (sâ''rọ-thẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurothera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Cuculidæ*; the ground-cuckoos. They are characterized by the large strong feet, in adaptation to terrestrial life, the short rounded concavo-convex wings, and very long graduated tail of ten tapering feathers. The genera are *Saurothera* and *Geococcyx*. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

**saurotherine** (sâ-rọ-thē'rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurotherinæ*.

**Saururaceæ** (sâ-rọ-rā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Saururæ* + *-aceæ*.] A synonym of *Saurureæ*, formerly considered an independent order.

**Saururæ** (sâ-rö'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1866, in the forms *Sauriuræ* and *Sauriuri*), fem. pl. of **saururus*: see *saururous*.] A subclass or an order of *Aves*, of Jurassic age, based upon the genus *Archæopteryx*, having a long lacertilian tail of many separate bones without a pygostyle and with the feathers arranged in pairs on each side of it, the sternum carinate, the wings functionally developed, and teeth present; the lizard-tailed birds. Also called *Saurornithes*, and, by Owen, *Uroioni*.

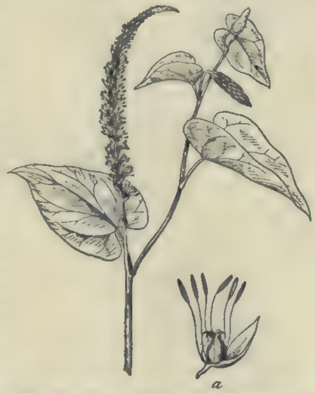
**sauruŕan** (sâ-rö'ran), *n.* and *a.* [< *saurur-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *n.* A member of the *Saururæ*.

**II.** *a.* Saururous; of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

**Saurureæ** (sâ-rö'rẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Saururus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper family, distinguished from the other tribe, *Pipereæ*, by flowers with three or four carpels instead of one, and each with two to eight ovules. It consists of the genera *Saururus* (the type), *Anemiopsis* and *Houttuynia*. American and Asiatic herbs with cordate leaves, and *Lactoris*, a monotypic shrub from Juan Fernandez, unlike all others of the order in possessing a perianth.

**saururous** (sâ-rö'rus), *a.* [< NL. *saururus*, < Gr. *σαῦρος*, lizard, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Lizard-tailed, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

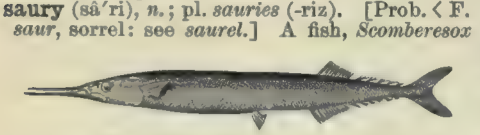
**Saururus** (sâ-rö'rus), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), so called in allusion to the inflorescence; < Gr. *σαῦρος*, lizard, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Piperaceæ*, type of the tribe *Saurureæ*. It is characterized by naked, bisexual, and racemed flowers, each sessile within a pedicelled bract and consisting of six or eight stamens and of three or four nearly distinct carpels which contain two to four ascending ovules and in fruit coalesce into a capsule that soon separates into three or four roughened nutlets. There are 2 species, *S. Loureiri* in eastern Asia and *S. cernuus* in North America, the latter known as *lizardtail* and *breastweed*, and extending on the Atlantic coast into Canada. They are smooth herbs with broadly heart-shaped alternate leaves, and numerous small flowers crowded in a terminal catkin-like raceme.



Flowering Branch of Lizardtail (*Saururus cernuus*). *a*, flower.

**Saurus** (sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *σαῦρος*, m., *σαύρα*, f., a lizard.] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes of the family *Synodontidæ;* the lizard-fishes. Called *Synodus* by Scopoli in 1777. See *Synodus.*

**saury** (sâ'ri), *n.*; pl. *sauries* (-riz). [Prob. < F. *saur*, sorrel: see *saurel.*] A fish, *Scomberesox saurus*, the skipper or bill-fish; any species of this genus. The true saury is found on both sides of the Atlantic. It attains a length of 18 inches, and is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly, with a distinct silvery band, as broad as the eye, bounding the dark color of the back.



Saury or Skipper (*Scomberesox saurus*).

**saury-pike** (sâ'ri-pīk), *n.* The saury; any fish of the family *Scomberesocidæ.*

**sausage** (sâ'sāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saulsage, saucidge;* dial. *sassage;* < ME. *saucige* (also extended *sawcister, sawcyster, saucestour, salsister*), prop. **saucisse* (= D. *saucijs*), < OF. *saucisse, saulcisse, sauchise*, F. *saucisse* = It. *salciccia, salsiccia* = Sp. *salchicha* (cf. F. *saucisson*), *salchichon* = Pg. *salchicha, salchichão*, < ML. *salsitia, salcitia, salsicia, salsutia*, f., *salsitium, salsutium*, etc. (after Rom.), prop. *salsicium*, neut., a sausage, of salted or seasoned meat, < L. *salsus*, salted: see *sauce.*] An article of food, consisting usually of chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, etc., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig, tied or constricted at short intervals. When sausages are made on an extensive scale the meat is minced and stuffed into the intestines by machinery.

> Varius Heliogabalus . . . had the peculiar glory of first making *sausages* of shrimps, crabs, oysters, prawns, and lobsters.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

**Bologna sausage**, a large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin, as a large intestine.

**sausage-cutter** (sâ'sāj-kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting sausage-meat. Such machines exist in great variety. Some operate chopping-knives in a horizontally rotating circular metal trough with a wooden bottom; others consist of a horizontally rotating cylinder with cutting-teeth that pass between fixed cutting-teeth in an environing shell; and others act merely to tear the meat into the required state of fineness. Most of them are hand-machines operated by cranks; but in large manufactories they are often driven by power.

**sausage-grinder** (sâ'sāj-grīn″dėr), *n.* A domestic machine for mincing meat for sausages.

**sausage-machine** (sâ'sāj-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for grinding, mincing, or pounding meat as material for sausages; a sausage-grinder.

**sausage-poisoning** (sâ'sāj-poi″zn-ing), *n.* A poisoning by spoiled sausages, characterized by vertigo, vomiting, colic, diarrhea, and prostration, and sometimes fatal. Also called *allantiasis* and *botalismus.*

**sausage-roll** (sâ'sāj-rōl), *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of flour paste, and cooked.

**sause**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sauce.*

**sausefleme**†, *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sausefleme, sawceflem*, < OF. *sausefleme*, < ML. *salsum flegma*, 'salt phlegm,' salty humor or inflammation: *salsum*, salty (neut. of *salsus*, salted: see *sauce*); *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm.*] **I.** *n.* An eruption of red spots or scabs on the face.

**II.** *a.* Having a red pimpled face.

> For *sawceflem* he was, with eyes narwe.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 625.

**sauser**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saucer.*

**Saussurea** (sâ-sū'rẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1810), named after Théodore de *Saussure* (1767–1845), and his father, H. B. de *Saussure* (1740–99), Swiss writers on botanical science.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and subtribe *Carduineæ*. It is characterized by smooth and free filaments, by pappus of one row of equal and plumose bristles, with sometimes an additional row of small slender and unbranched bristles, and by the absence of spines on either leaves or involucres. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, mainly mountain plants. They are smooth or white-woolly perennial herbs, bearing alternate leaves which vary from entire to pinnatifid, and purplish or bluish flowers in heads which are small and corymbed, or broad and solitary or loosely panicled. Several species are sometimes known as *sawwort*, from their cut toothed leaves. For *S. Lappa*, see *costus-root.*

**saussurite** (sâ-sū'rīt), *n.* [Named after H. B. de *Saussure* (1740–99), its discoverer: see *Saussurea.*] A fine-grained compact mineral of a white, gray, or green color. It has a specific gravity above 3, and in part is identical with zoisite; in many cases it can be shown to have been derived from the alteration of feldspar. It is found in the Alps at various points as a constituent of the rock gabbro (including euphotide), and also at other localities.

**saussuritic** (sâ-sụ-rit'ik), *a.* [< *saussurite* + *-ic.*] Resembling, pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of saussurite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 239.

**saussuritization** (sâ-sụ-rit-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *saussurite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into saussurite: a term used by some lithologists in describing certain metamorphic changes in various feldspars. Also, and less correctly, *saussurization.*

> The felspar in all these rocks affords more or less evidence of incipient *saussurization.*
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 532.

**saut**$^1$ (sât), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *salt*$^1$.

> The king he turned round about,
> And the *saut* tear blinded his ee.
> *Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 184).

**saut**$^2$†, *n.* See *sault*$^1$.

**saute**†, *n.* and *v.* See *sault*$^1$.

**sautellus**† (sâ-tel'us), *n.* [NL.] In *bot.*, a deciduous bulb formed in the axil of a leaf or on the crown of a root.

**sauter** (sō-tā'), *v. t.* [F.] To fry in a pan lightly, with very little grease or butter.

**sauter**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter.*

**sautereau** (sō-tẹ-rō'), *n.* [F., a jack, grasshopper, etc., < *sauter*, leap: see *sault*$^1$. Cf. *sauterelle.*] In musical instruments like the harpsichord, spinet, etc., same as *jack*$^1$, 11 (*g*).

**sauterell**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *sauterel*, **saulterel*, *saultereau*, a leaper, jumper, also a locust, grasshopper, < *sauter*, < L. *saltare*, leap: see *sault*$^1$.] A term of abuse (exact sense uncertain, being used in depreciation).

> Mi souerayne lorde, yone *sauterell* he sais,
> He schall caste doune oure tempill, noȝt for to layne,
> And dresse it vppe dewly with-in thre daies,
> Als wele as it was, full goodely agayne.
> *York Plays*, p. 310.

**sauterelle** (sō-tẹ-rel'), *n.* [< F. *sauterelle*, a shifting-bevel, grasshopper; cf. OF. *sauterel*, a leaper, grasshopper: see *sauterell.*] An instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters for tracing and forming angles.

**Sauterne** (sō-tern'), *n.* [< *Sauterne*, a place in France, department of Gironde.] A name for certain white wines from the department of Gironde, France. (*a*) A wine grown at and near the village of Sauterne, on the left bank of the Garonne, some distance above Bordeaux. (*b*) A general name for the white wines of similar character and flavor exported from Bordeaux, including some of quality much superior to (*a*): thus, Château Yquem and Château Suduiraut are considered as Sauternes. All these wines are sweet, but lose their excess of sweetness with age.

**sautfit** (sât'fit), *n.* A dish for salt. [Scotch.]

**sautoire, sautoir** (sō-twor'), *n.* [F., a saltier: see *saltier*$^1$.] In *her.*, a saltier.—**En sautoire.** (*a*) In *her.*, saltierwise, or in saltier. (*b*) Borne or worn diagonally: as, a ribbon worn *en sautoire* crosses the body from one shoulder to the opposite hip.

**sautrie**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery.*

**sautrien**†, *v. i.* [ME., < *sautrie, sautry*, psaltery: see *psaltery.*] To play on the psaltery.

> Nother sailen ne *sautrien* ne singe with the giterne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 208.

**sautry**$^1$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery.*

**sautry**$^2$†, *a.* [Cf. *saltier, sautoire.*] In *her.*, same as *en sautoire* (which see, under *sautoire*).

**sauvage**†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *savage.*

**Sauvagesia** (sâ-vạ-jē'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after P. A. Boissier de la Croix de *Sauvages* (1710–95), a writer on vegetable morphology, and professor of botany at Paris in 1752.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sauvagesieæ*, in the order *Violarieæ*, the violet family. It is characterized by flowers with five equal and convolute petals, five very short fertile stamens, and dimorphous staminodes of two rows, the outer thread-shaped and very numerous or only five, the inner five and petaloid, and by a one-celled ovary with three placentæ, becoming in fruit a three-valved capsule with many small seeds and fleshy albumen. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, one of them also extending into the Old World. They are extremely smooth herbs or undershrubs, with alternate and slightly rigid leaves, deeply fringed stipules, and white, rose, or violet flowers in the axils or in terminal racemes. *S. erecta* is known as *herb of St. Martin* (which see, under *herb*).

**Sauvagesieæ** (sâ″vạ-jẹ-sī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Sauvagesia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Violarieæ*, the violet family. It is unlike all others of its family in the possession of staminodes which are thread-like or petaloid, five or many in number, and free or united into a tube, and in the septicidal dehiscence of the three-valved capsule, which opens only at the top. It includes 6 genera, of which *Sauvagesia* is the type. The 26 species are all tropical, and mainly South American.

**sauve**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *save.*

**sauvegarde** (sōv'gärd), *n.* [< F. *sauvegarde*, lit. safeguard: see *safeguard.*] A monitor, or varanian lizard; a safeguard.

> Hence, probably, their names of *sauvegarde* and monitor.
> *Cuvier*, Règne Anim., 1829 (trans. 1849), p. 274.

**sauveour**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *savior.*

**savable** (sā'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *save*$^1$ + *-able.*] Capable of being saved. Also *saveable.*

> All these difficulties are to be past and overcome before the man be put into a *savable* condition.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

**savableness** (sā'vạ-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being saved.

> The *savableness* of Protestants.
> *Chillingworth*, Religion of Protestants, p. 317.

**savacioun**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *salvation.*

**savage** (sav'āj), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savadge, salvage, sauvage;* < ME. *savage, sauvage*, < OF. *salvage, sauvage, savaige*, F. *sauvage* = Pr. *salvatge, salvage* = Sp. *salvaje* = Pg. *salvagem* = It. *salvatico, selvaggio*, < L. *silvaticus*, belonging to a wood, wild, ML. *silvaticus, sylvaticus*, also *salvaticus*, n., a savage, < *silva*, a wood: see *silva, sylvan.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the forest or wilderness. (*a*) Growing wild; uncultivated; wild.

> And when you are come to the lowe and playn ground, the residue of the iourney is all together by the sandes; it is throughout baren and *saluage*, so that it is not able to nourishe any beastes for lacke of pasture.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 27).

> A place . . . which yeeldeth balme in great plenty, but *saluage*, wilde, and without vertue.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 202.

> Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, iii. 855.

(*b*) Possessing, characterized by, or presenting the wildness of the forest or wilderness.

> The scene was *savage*, but the scene was new.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 43.

2. Living in the forests or wilds. (*a*) Not domesticated; feral; wild: hence, fierce; ferocious; untamed: as, *savage* beasts of prey.

In time the *savage* bull doth bear the yoke.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 263.

(*b*) Brutal; beastly.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in *savage* sensuality.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

3. Living in the lowest condition of development; uncultivated and wild; uncivilized: as, *savage* tribes.

The *salvage* nation feele her secret smart,
And read her sorrow in her count'nance sad.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

I will take some *savage* woman, she shall rear my dusky race. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man in such a condition; unpolished; rude: as, *savage* life or manners. Hence—5. Barbarous; fierce; cruel.

Thy threatening colours now wind up;
And tame the *savage* spirit of wild war.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 74.

Some are of disposition fearefull, some bold, most cautelous, all *Savage*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 129.

6. Wild or enraged as from provocation, irritation, restraint, etc.

Michel Angelo's head is full of masculine and gigantic figures as gods walking, which makes him *savage* until his furious chisel can render them into marble.
*Emerson*, Old Age.

7. In *her.*, nude; naked; in blazonry, noting human figures unclothed, as the supporters of the arms of Prussia.

On either side stood as supporters . . . a *salvage* man proper, to use the language of heraldry, wreathed and cinctured. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xli.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. Brutish, heathenish.—5. Pitiless, merciless, unmerciful, remorseless, bloody, murderous.

**II.** *n.* 1. A wild or uncivilized human being; a member of a race or tribe in the lowest stage of development or cultivation.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble *savage* ran
*Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, I. i. 1.

The civilized man is a more experienced and wiser *savage*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 45.

2. An unfeeling, brutal, or cruel person; a fierce or cruel man or woman, whether civilized or uncivilized; a barbarian.—3. A wild or fierce animal.

When the grim *savage* [the lion], to his rifled den
Too late returning, snuffs the track of men.
*Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 373.

His office resembled that of the man who, in a Spanish bull-fight, goads the torpid *savage* to fury by shaking a red rag in the air, and by now and then throwing a dart.
*Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

4. Same as *jack of the clock.* See *jack*¹.

**savage** (sav'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *savaged*, ppr. *savaging.* [< *savage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [Rare.]

Let then the dogs of Faction bark and bay,
Its bloodhounds *savaged* by a cross of wolf,
Its full-bred kennel from the Blatant-beast.
*Southey.*

**II.** *intrans.* To act the savage; indulge in cruel or barbarous deeds. [Rare.]

Though the blindness of some ferities have *savaged* on the bodies of the dead, . . . yet had they no design upon the soul. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

**savagedom** (sav'āj-dum), *n.* [< *savage* + *-dom.*] A savage state or condition; also, savages collectively.

The scale of advancement of a country between *savagedom* and civilization may generally be determined by the style of its pottery. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xviii.

**savagely** (sav'āj-li), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly.

Your wife and babes *savagely* slaughter'd.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 205.

2. With extreme impetuosity or fierceness: as, to attack one *savagely.* [Colloq.]

**savageness** (sav'āj-nes), *n.* 1. Savage character or condition; the state of being rude, uncivilized, or barbarous; barbarism.—2. Wild, fierce, or untamed disposition, instincts, or habits; cruelty; barbarity; savagery.

An admirable musician: O! she will sing the *savageness* out of a bear. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 200.

3. Fierceness; ferocity; rabid impetuosity.

In spite of the *savageness* of his satires, . . . [Pope's] natural disposition seems to have been an amiable one, and his character as an author was as purely fictitious as his style. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 426.

**savagery** (sav'āj-ri), *n.* [< F. *sauvagerie*; as *savage* + *-ry.*] 1. Savage or uncivilized state or condition; a state of barbarism.

The human race might have fallen back into primeval *savagery*. *Froude*, Short Studies on Great Subjects, p. 261.

2. Savage or barbarous nature, disposition, conduct, or actions; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 48.

A huge man-beast of boundless *savagery*.
*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

3. Wild growth, as of plants; wildness, as of nature.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the coulter rusts
That should deracinate such *savagery*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 47.

Except for the rudest purposes of shelter from rain and cold, the cabin possessed but little advantage over the simple *savagery* of surrounding nature.
*Bret Harte*, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands (Argonauts, p. 29).

**savagism** (sav'āj-izm), *n.* [< *savage* + *-ism.*] 1. Savagery; utter barbarism.

The manner in which a people is likely to pass from *savagism* to civilization.
*W. Taylor*, Survey of German Poetry, II. 295.

2. Savage races or tribes collectively.

An elective judiciary supersedes the chief of *savagism* or the despot of the Orient. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 551.

**savanilla** (sav-a̤-nil'ä̤), *n.* A large herring-like fish, the tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus.* Also called *sabalo* and *silverfish.* [Texas.]

**savanna** (sa̤-van'ä̤), *n.* [Also *savannah*; = F. *savane* = G. *savanne*, < OSp. *savana*, with accent on second syllable (see def.), Sp. *sávana*, a large cloth, a sheet, = OHG. *saban*, *sapon*, MHG. *saben* = AS. *saban*, a sheet, < LL. *sabanum*, a linen cloth, towel, napkin, = Goth. *saban*, < Gr. *σάβανον*, a linen cloth, towel.] (*a*) A plain or extensive flat area covered with a sheet of snow or ice: so first used, with the accent on the first syllable, by Spanish writers. (*b*) A treeless plain: so first used in reference to American topography by Oviedo (1535), with the accent on the second syllable. Used in modern times in Spain, with the accent changed to the second syllable (sabána), and defined in various dictionaries (1865–82) as meaning an "extensive treeless plain," and generally with the additional statement that it is "a word much used in America." This word was frequently used by English writers on various parts of America, in the form *savanna* and *savannah*, as early as 1699, and always with the meaning of "treeless region." It is still used occasionally with that meaning, and as being more or less nearly the equivalent of *prairie*, *steppe*, or *plain*, by writers in English on physical geography. As a word in popular use, it is hardly known among English-speaking people, except in the southern Atlantic States, and chiefly in Florida.

At Sun-set I got out into the clear open *Savannah*, being about two Leagues wide in most Places, but how long I know not. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

Regions of wood and wide *savannah*, vast
Expanse of unappropriated earth.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

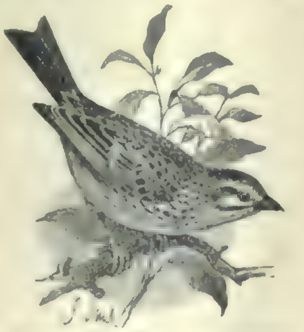
Thus, Mr. Barbour says, in speaking of the land adjacent to the St. John's river, above Lake Monroe, "it is a flat, level region of *savannas*, much resembling the vast prairies of Illinois."
*J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 187.

**savanna-blackbird** (sa̤-van'ä̤-blak"bėrd), *n.* Same as *ani.*

**savanna-finch** (sa̤-van'ä̤-finch), *n.* See *finch*¹.

**savanna-flower** (sa̤-van'ä̤-flou"ėr), *n.* A West Indian name for various species of *Echites*, a genus of the milkweed family.

**savanna-sparrow** (sa̤-van'ä̤-spar"ō), *n.* Any sparrow of the genus *Passerculus*, especially that one (*P. savanna*) which is common throughout the greater part of North America.



Savanna-sparrow (*Passerculus savanna*).

**savanna-wattle** (sa̤-van'ä̤-wot"l), *n.* A name of the West Indian trees *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinerea*, otherwise called *fiddlewood.*

**savant** (sa-voṅ'), *n.* [< F. *savant*, a learned man, < *savant*, learned, knowing, ppr. of *savoir*, know, < L. *sapere*, have sense or discernment: see *sapient*, of which *savant* is a doublet.] A man of learning or science; one eminent for learning.

It is curious to see in what little apartments a French *savant* lives; you will find him at his books, covered with snuff, with a little dog that bites your legs.
*Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

**Savart's wheel.** See *wheel.*

**save**¹ (sāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saved*, ppr. *saving.* [< ME. *saven*, *sauven*, *salven*, < OF. *sauver*, *salver*, F. *sauver*, save, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *salvar* = It. *salvare*, < LL. *salvare*, make safe, secure, save, < L. *salvus*, safe: see *safe.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To preserve from danger, injury, loss, destruction, or evil of any kind; wrest or keep from impending danger; rescue: as, to *save* a house from burning, or a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin.

Theophylus was of that Cytee also, that oure Ladye *savede* from oure Enemye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

And thei speken of hire propre nature, and *salven* men that gon thorghe the Desertes, and speken to hem als appertely as thoughe it were a man.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 274.

Yet shal I *saven* hire, and thee and me.
Hastow not herd how *saved* was Noe?
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 347.

But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, *save* me.
Mat. xiv. 30.

None has deserv'd her,
If worth must carry it, and service seek her,
But he that *sav'd* her honour.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Not long after, a Boat, going abroad to seeke out some releefe amongst the Plantations, by Nuports-news met such ill weather, though the men were *saued*, they lost their boat.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 82.

2. To deliver from the power and penal consequences of sin; rescue from sin and spiritual death.

He shall *save* his people from their sins. Mat. i. 21.

And they were astonished out of measure, saying among themselves, Who then can be *saved?* Mark x. 26.

Men cannot be *saved* without calling upon God; nor call upon him acceptably without faith.
*Donne*, Sermons, vi.

All who are *saved*, even the least inconsistent of us, can be *saved* only by faith, not by works.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 170.

3. To deliver; defend.

But of all plagues, good heaven, thy wrath can send,
*Save*, *save*, oh! *save* me from the Candid Friend!
*Canning*, New Morality, l. 210.

4. To spare: as, to *save* one's self much trouble and expense.

If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his labours you 'ld have done, and *saved*
Your husband so much sweat. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 18.

*Save* your labour;
In this I'll use no counsel but mine own.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

Robin's buckler proved his chiefest defence,
And *saved* him many a bang.
*Robin Hood and the Shepherd* (Child's Ballads, V. 240).

5. To use or preserve with frugal care; keep fresh or good, as for future use; husband: as, to *save* one's clothes; to *save* one's strength for a final effort.

His youthful hose, well *saved*, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.

Every thing—including the carpet and curtains—looked at once well worn and well *saved*.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

6. To avoid, curtail, or lessen; especially, to lessen waste in or of; economize: as, to *save* time, expense, or labor.

Bestow every thing in even hogsheads, if you can; for it will *save* much in the charge of freight.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 454.

7. To lay by, little by little, and as the result of frugal care; lay up; hoard: as, he has *saved* quite a good sum out of his scanty earnings.

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I *saved* under your father.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 39.

8. To take advantage of; utilize; avoid missing or losing; be in time for; catch: as, to *save* the tide.

To *save* the post, I write to you after a long day's worry at my place of business. *W. Collins.*

9. To prevent the occurrence, use, or necessity of; obviate: as, a stitch in time *saves* nine.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

The best way 's to let the blood barken upon the cut—that *saves* plasters. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

The lift of a round wave helped her [the skiff] on, and the bladder-weed *saved* any chafing.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, iv.

**God save the mark! Save the mark!** See *mark*$^1$.—**Save your reverence.** See *reverence*.—**To save alive,** to keep safe and secure.

Let us fall unto the host of the Syrians: if they *save* us *alive*, we shall live; and if they kill us, we shall but die.
2 Ki. vii. 4.

**To save appearances,** originally, to show where any given planet would be at any given epoch (Ptolemy's definition of the purpose of his astronomical theories); now, commonly, to manage so that the appearances may be consistent with a probable theory; especially, to do something to prevent exposure, vexation, or molestation, as to save one's financial credit by avoiding the appearance of embarrassment; or, to keep up an appearance of competence, gentility, or propriety by shift or contrivance.

When they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To *save appearances*; how gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 82.

**To save clean,** to save all (the blubber) in cutting in: a whaling-term.—**To save one's bacon.** See *bacon*.

O Father! my Sorrow will scarce *save my Bacon*:
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.
*Prior*, Thief and Cordelier.

=**Syn.** **1** and **2.** To redeem.—**3.** To protect.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be economical; keep from spending; spare.

It [brass ordnance] *saveth* . . . in the quantity of the material. *Bacon*, Compounding of Metals.

**2.** To be capable of preservation: said of fish: as, to *save* well.

**save**$^1$ (sāv), *conj.* [< ME. *save*, *saf*, *sauf*, < OF. *sauf*, save, except (*sauf mon droit*, 'save my right,' my right being excepted), = Sp. Pg. It. *salvo*, save, except, < L. *salvo* (fem. *salvā*), abl. (agreeing with its noun in the abl. absolute) of *salvus*, safe: see *safe*. *Save* is thus a form of *safe*. Cf. *salvo*$^1$.] Except; not including; leaving out of account; unless.

For alle thoughe it were so that hee was not cristned, zet he lovede Cristene men more than ony other Nacioun, *saf* his owne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 84.

Dischevele, *sauf* his cappe, he rood al bare.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 683.

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes *save* one.
2 Cor. xi. 24.

*Save* that these two men told Christian that, as to Laws and Ordinances, they doubted not but that they should as conscientiously do them as he.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 112.

A channel bleak and bare,
*Save* shrubs that spring to perish there.
*Byron*, The Giaour.

Not that any man hath seen the Father, *save* he which is of God. John vi. 46.

I do entreat you not a man depart,
*Save* I alone. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 66.

*Save* they could be pluck'd asunder, all
My quest were but in vain.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**save**$^2$†, *n.* [< ME. *save*, < OF. *sauve*, < L. *salvia*, sage: see *sage*$^2$, of which *save*$^2$ is a doublet.] The herb sage or salvia.

Fremacyes of herbes, and eek *save*
They dronken, for they wolde here lymes have.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1855.

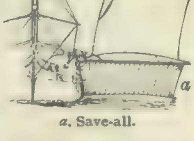
**saveable**, *a.* See *savable*.

**save-all** (sāv'âl), *n.* [< *save*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A contrivance for saving, or preventing waste or loss; a catch-all. In particular—(*a*) A small pan, of china or metal, having a sharp point in the middle, fitted to the socket of a candlestick, to allow the short socket-end of a candle to be burnt out without waste.

Go out in a Stink like a Candle's End upon a *Save-all*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 12.

You may remember, sir, that a few weeks back a new *save-all* came in, and was called candle-wedges, and went off well.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 392.

(*b*) A small sail set under another, or between two other sails, to catch or save the wind. (*c*) A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire-cloth.



*a*, Save-all.

**saveguard**†, *n.* Same as *safeguard*, 5.

**saveloy** (sav'e-loi), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cervelat*: see *cervelat*.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, but now of young pork salted.

There are office lads in their first surtouts, who club, as they go home at night, for *saveloys* and porter. *Dickens*.

**savely**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *safely*.

**savenape**† (sāv'nāp), *n.* [Also *salvenap*, *sanap*; < OF. **sauvenape*, < *sauver*, save, + *nape*, a table-cloth, napkin: see *nape*$^2$.] A napkin, or a piece of linen, oiled silk, or other material, laid over a table-cloth to keep it clean.

**saver**$^1$ (sā'vėr), *n.* [< *save*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who saves or rescues from evil, destruction, or death; a preserver; a savior.

Tell noble Curius,
And say it to yourself, you are my *savers*.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 4.

**2.** One who economizes, is frugal in expenses, or lays up or hoards.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**3.** A contrivance for economizing, or preventing waste or loss: as, a coal-*saver*.

**saver**$^2$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *savor*.

**save-reverence**† (sāv'rev'ẹ-rẹns), *n.* [See phrase under *reverence*, *n.*] A kind of apologetic remark interjected into a discourse when anything was said that might seem offensive or indelicate: often corrupted into *sir-reverence*.

The third is a thing that I cannot name wel without *save-reverence*, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting-place! *Sir J. Harington*, Letter prefixed to Metam. of [Ajax. (*Nares.*)

**saverly**$^1$† (sā'vėr-li), *adv.* [< *saver* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a frugal manner. *Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 17.

**saverly**$^2$†, *a.* and *adv.* Same as *savorly*.

**savery**$^1$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *savory*$^1$.

**savery**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *savory*$^2$.

**savete**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *safety*.

**savetive**†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *safety*, accom. to suffix *-ive*.] Safeguard.

Operys satisfaccio the souereyne *sauetyff*,
For soth as I yow tell.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 219.

**Savigny** (sa-vē'nyi), *n.* [F.] A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the department of Côte-d'Or, of several grades, the best being of the second class of Burgundy wines.

**saville**†, *n.* [A corruption of *save-all*.] A pinafore or covering for the dress. *Fairholt.*

**savin, savine** (sav'in), *n.* [Also *sabin*, *sabine*; < ME. *saveine*, *savyne*, partly < AS. *safine*, *sauine*, savin, and partly < OF. (and F.) *sabine* = Sp. Pg. *sabina* = It. *savina*, < L. *sabina*, savin, orig. *Sabina herba*, lit. 'Sabine herb': *Sabina*, fem. of *Sabinus*, Sabine: see *Sabine*$^2$.] **1.** A European tree or shrub, *Juniperus Sabina*. Its tops, containing a volatile oil, are the officinal savin, which is highly irritant, and is used as an anthelmintic, in amenorrhea and atonic menorrhagia, and also as an abortifacient. The similar American red cedar, *J. Virginiana*, is also called *savin*. (See *juniper*.) The name is further extended in the United States to *Torreya taxifolia*, one of the stinking-cedars, and in the West Indies to *Cæsalpinia bijuga* and *Xanthoxylum Pterota*.

Within 12 miles of the top was neither tree nor grass, but low *savins*, which they went upon the top of sometimes.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 81.

And when I look
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin*-tree.
*Middleton*, Game at Chess.

**2.** A drug consisting of savin-tops. See def. 1.—**Kindly-savin,** the variety *cupressifolia* of the common savin.—**Oil of savin.** See *oil*.—**Savin cerate,** a cerate composed of fluid extract of savin (25 parts) and resin cerate (90 parts), used in maintaining a discharge from blistered surfaces. Also called *savin ointment*.

**saving** (sā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *save*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Economy in expenditure or outlay, or in the use of materials, money, etc.; avoidance or prevention of waste or loss in any operation, especially in expending one's earnings.—**2.** A reduction or lessening of expenditure or outlay; an advantage resulting from the avoiding of waste or loss: as, a *saving* of ten per cent.

The bonelessness and the available weight of the meat constitute a *saving* . . . of 5½*d*. a pound in a leg of mutton. *Saturday Rev.*, XXXV. 691.

**3.** *pl.* Sums saved from time to time by the exercise of care and economy; money saved from waste or loss and laid by or hoarded up.

Enoch set
A purpose evermore before his eyes,
To hoard all *savings* to the uttermost.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

The *savings* of labor, which have fallen so largely into the hands of the few, . . . have built our railroads, steamships, telegraphs, manufactories.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 792.

**4.** Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**saving** (sā'ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *save*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Preserving from evil or destruction; redeeming.

Scripture teaches us that *saving* truth which God hath discovered unto the world by revelation.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

It is given to us sometimes . . . to witness the *saving* influence of a noble nature, the divine efficacy of rescue that may lie in a self-subduing act of fellowship.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch.

**2.** Accustomed to save; avoiding unnecessary expenditure or outlay; frugal; economical: as, a *saving* housekeeper.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts.
*Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

**3.** Bringing in returns or receipts the principal or sum invested or expended; incurring no loss, though not profitable: as, the vessel has made a *saving* run.

Silvio, . . . finding a twelvemonth's application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain of it; and, since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover at least what he had laid out of his own.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 97.

**4.** Implying or containing a condition or reservation: as, a *saving* clause. See *clause*.

Always directing by *saving* clauses that the jurisdiction of the Barons who had right of Haute Justice should not be interfered with. *Brougham.*

**Saving grace.** See *grace*.

**saving** (sā'ving), *conj.* [< ME. *savyng*; prop. ppr. of *save*$^1$, *v.*; cf. *save*$^1$, *conj.*] **1.** Excepting; save; unless.

Rewarde and behold what gift will be hauyng;
Vnto you with-say neuer shall hire me,
*Sauyng* and excepte only o gift be.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5528.

I could see no notable matter in it [the Cathedral church], *saving* the statue of St. Christopher.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 29.

Hardly one
Could haue the Lover from his Loue descry'd, . . .
*Sauing* that she had a more smiling Ey,
A smoother Chin, a Cheek of purer Dy.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Thou art rich in all things, *sauing* in goodness.
*Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

**2.** Regarding; having respect for; with apology to. See *reverence*.

*Saving* your reverence. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 32.

You looked so grim, and, as I may say it, *saving* your presence, more like a giant than a mortal man.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 3.

**savingly** (sā'ving-li), *adv.* **1.** In a saving or sparing manner; with frugality or parsimony.—**2.** So as to secure salvation or be finally saved from spiritual death: as, *savingly* converted.

To take or accept of God and his Christ sincerely and *savingly* is proper to a sound believer.
*Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

**savingness** (sā'ving-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being saving or sparing; frugality; parsimony.—**2.** Tendency to promote spiritual safety or eternal salvation.

The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth.
*Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, Pref., p. v.

**savings-bank** (sā'vingz-bangk), *n.* An institution for the encouragement of the practice of saving money among people of slender means, and for the secure investment of savings, managed by persons having no interest in the profits of the business, the profits being credited or paid as interest to the depositors at certain intervals, as every month (in Great Britain), or every three or six months (as in the United States).—**Post-office savings-bank.** See *post-office*.

**savior, saviour** (sā'viọr), *n.* [< ME. *saveour*, *saveoure*, *savyor*, *savyour*, *savyoure*, *savyowre*, < OF. *saveor*, *sauveor*, *sauveour*, *salveor*, F. *sauveur* = Pr. *salvador* = Sp. Pg. *salvador* = It. *salvatore*, < LL. *salvator*, a saver, preserver (first and chiefly with ref. to Christ, as a translation of the Gr. σωτήρ, saviour, and the equiv. Ἰησοῦς, Jesus), < *salvare*, save: see *save*$^1$, *salvation*, etc. The old spelling *saviour* still prevails even where other nouns in *-our*, esp. agent-nouns, are now spelled with *-or*, the form *savior* being regarded by some as irreverent.] **1.** One who saves, rescues, delivers, or redeems from danger, death, or destruction; a deliverer; a redeemer.

The Lord gave Israel a *saviour*, so that they went out from under the hand of the Syrians. 2 Ki. xiii. 5.

The Lord . . . shall send them a *saviour*, and a great one, and he shall deliver them. Isa. xix. 20.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] One of the appellations given to God or to Jesus Christ as the one who saves from the power and penalty of sin. (Luke ii. 11; John iv. 42.) The title is coupled in the New Testament sometimes with Christ, sometimes with God. In this use usually spelled *Saviour*.

Item, nexte is the place where ye Jewes constreyned Symeon Cirenen, comynge from the towne, to take the Crosse after our *Sauyour*.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

In the same Tower ys the ston vpon the whiche ower *Savyor* stonding ascendid in to hevyn.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our *Saviour*. 1 Tim. ii. 3.

Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our *Saviour*. Tit. i. 4.

**savioress, saviouress** (sā'vior-es), *n.* [< *savior, saviour,* + *-ess.*] A female savior. [Rare.]

One says to the blessed Virgin, O *Saviouress*, save me! *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome.

Polycrita Naxia, being saluted the *savioures* of her country. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 327.

**Saviotti's canals.** Very delicate artificial passages formed between the cells of the pancreas by injecting the duct under high pressure.

**savite** (sā'vīt), *n.* [< *Savi* (see def.) + *-ite*$^{2}$.] In *mineral.*, a zeolitic mineral from Monte Caporciano, Italy, probably identical with natrolite: named by Bechi after M. Savi.

**savodinskite** (sav-ọ-dins'kīt), *n.* [< *Savodinski*, the name of a mine in the Altai mountains, + *-ite*$^{2}$.] The silver telluride hessite.

**savoir-faire** (sav'wor-fãr'), *n.* [F., skill, tact, lit. 'know how to do,' < *savoir*, know (< L. *sapere*, have discernment: see *sapient, savant*), + *faire*, < L. *facere*, do: see *fact*.] The faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it; skilful management; tact; address.

He had great confidence in his *savoir faire*. His talents were naturally acute, . . . and his address was free from both country rusticity and professional pedantry. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxv.

**savoir-vivre** (sav'wor-vē'vr), *n.* [F., good breeding, lit. 'know how to live,' < *savoir*, know (see above), + *vivre*, < L. *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] Good breeding; knowledge of and conformity to the usages of polite society.

**savonette** (sav-o-net'), *n.* [= D. *savonet*, a wash-ball, < F. *savonette*, a wash-ball, dim. of *savon*, soap, < L. *sapo(n-)*, soap: see *soap*.] 1. A kind of soap, or a detergent for use instead of soap: a term variously applied.—2. A West Indian tree, *Pithecolobium micradenium*, whose bark serves as a soap.

**savor, savour** (sā'vor), *n.* [< ME. *savour, savor, savur*, < OF. *savour, savor*, F. *saveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sabor* = It. *sapore*, < L. *sapor*, taste, < *sapere*, have taste or discernment: see *sapid, sapient*. Doublet of *sapor*.] 1. Taste; flavor; relish; power or quality that affects the palate: as, food with a pleasant *savor*.

If the salt have lost his *savour*. Mat. v. 13.

It will take the *savour* from his palate, and the rest from his pillow, for days and nights. *Lamb*, My Relations.

2. Odor; smell.

Whan the gaye gerles were in-to the gardin come,
Faire floures thei founde of fele maner hewes,
That swete were of *sauor* & to the sizt gode.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 816.

A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril.
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 421.

3†. An odorous substance; a perfume.

There were also that used precious perfumes and sweet *savors* when they bathed themselves. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 576.

4. Characteristic property; distinctive flavor or quality.

The *savour* of death from all things there that live.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 263

The *savour* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit. *Baxter*.

5. Name; repute; reputation; character.

Ye have made our *savour* to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh. Ex. v. 21.

A name of evil *savour* in the land.
*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

6. Sense of smell; power to scent or perceive. [Rare.]

Beyond my *savour*. *G. Herbert*.

7†. Pleasure; delight.

Ac I haue no *sauoure* in songewarie, for I se it ofte faille. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 148.

Thou never dreddest hir [Fortune's] oppressioun,
Ne in hir chere founde thou no *savour*.
*Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 20.

I finde no *sauour* in a meetre of three sillables, nor in effect in any odde; but they may be vsed for varietie sake. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 58

=**Syn.** 1. *Flavor, Smack*, etc. See *taste*.—2. *Scent, Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*.

**savor, savour** (sā'vor), *v.* [< ME. *savouren, savoren, saveren*, < OF. (and F.) *savourer* = Pr. *saborar* = Sp. Pg. *saborear* = It. *saporare*, < ML. *saporare*, taste, savor (cf. LL. *saporatus*, seasoned, savory), < L. *sapor*, taste: see *savor, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To taste or smell; have a taste, flavor, or odor (of some particular kind or quality).

Nay, thou shalt drynken of another tonne
Er that I go, shal *savoure* wors than ale
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 171.

But there thai wol be greet and *savoure* well.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

What is loathsome to the young
*Savours* well to thee and me.
*Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

2†. To have a bad odor; stink.

He *savours*; stop your nose; no more of him.
*Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

Fie! here be rooms *savour* the most pitiful rank that ever I felt. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

3. To have or exhibit a peculiar quality or characteristic; partake of the nature; smack: followed by *of*: as, his answers *savor of* insolence.

Your majesty's excellent book touching the duty of a king: a work . . . not *savouring of* perfumes and paintings, as those do who seek to please the reader more than nature beareth. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 279.

The people at large show a keenness, a cleverness, and a profundity of wisdom that *savors* strongly *of* witchcraft. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 309.

**To savor of the pan** or **of the frying-pan**†. See *pan*$^{1}$.

II. *trans.* 1†. To perceive by taste or smell; smell; hence, to discern; note; perceive.

I do neither see, nor feel, nor taste, nor *savour* the least steam or fume of a reason.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Were it not that in your writings I *savour* a spirit so very distant from my disposition . . .
*Heylin*, Certamen Epistolare, p. 8.

2. To exhibit the characteristics of; partake of the nature of; indicate the presence of; have the flavor or quality of.

I cannot abide anything that *savours* the poor overworn cut. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

His father, being very averse to this way (as no way *savoring* the power of religion), . . . hardly . . . consented to his coming hither.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 203.

3†. To care for; relish; take pleasure in; enjoy; like.

*Savour* no more than thee bihove shal.
*Chaucer*, Truth, l. 5.

He *savoureth* neither meate, wine, nor ale.
*Sir T. More*, The Twelve Properties of a Lover.

Thou *savourest* [mindest, R. V.] not the things that be of God, but those that be of men. Mat. xvi. 23.

Sometime the plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of them [psalms] yet they [the reformers] *savour* not, because it is done by interlocution.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 37.

*Savours* himself alone, is only kind
And loving to himself.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4†. To please; give pleasure or satisfaction to; suit.

Good conscience, goo preche to the post;
Thi councel *sauerith* not my tast.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

5. To give savor or flavor to; season.

Fele kyn fische
Summe baken in bred, summe brad on the glede,
Summe sothen, summe in sewe, *sauered* with spyces,
& ay sawes so sleze, that the segge lyked.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 891.

The Romans, it would appear, made great use of the leek for *savouring* their dishes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 409.

**savorer†, savourer†** (sā'vor-ėr), *n.* One who savors or smacks of something; one who favors or takes pleasure in something.

She [Lady Eleanor Cobham] was, it seems, a great *savourer* and favourer of Wickliffe's opinions.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 61.

**savorily, savourily** (sā'vor-i-li), *adv.* 1. In a savory manner; with a pleasing relish.

Sure there 's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *savourily* [Globe ed., *savourly*] go down.
*Dryden*, King Arthur, Prol., l. 2.

The better sort have Fowls and Fish, with which the Markets are plentifully stored, and sometimes Buffaloes flesh, all which is drest very *savourily* with Pepper and Garlick. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 129.

2†. With gusto or appetite; heartily; with relish.

Hoard up the finest play-scraps you can get, upon which your lean wit may most *savourily* feed, for want of other stuff. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 149.

**savoriness, savouriness** (sā'vor-i-nes), *n.* Savory character or quality; pleasing taste or smell: as, the *savoriness* of an orange or of meat.

**savoring†, savouring†** (sā'vor-ing), *n.* [< ME. *savorynge*; verbal n. of *savor, v.*] Taste; the sense of taste.

Certes delices been after the appetites of the five wittes, as sighte, herynge, smellynge, *savorynge*, and touchynge. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**savorless, savourless** (sā'vor-les), *a.* [< *savor* + *-less*.] Destitute of flavor; insipid.

As a child that seeth a painted apple may be eager of it till he try that it is *savourless*, and then he careth for it no more. *Baxter*, Crucifying the World, § vi.

**savorly†, savourly†** (sā'vor-li), *a.* [< ME. **savorly, saverly*; < *savor* + *-ly*$^{1}$.] Agreeable in flavor, odor, or general effect; sweet; pleasant.

I hope no tong mozt endure
No *sauerly* saghe say of that syzt,
So watz hit clene & cler & pure.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 226.

**savorly†, savourly†** (sā'vor-li), *adv.* [< ME. *savourly, saverly*; < *savorly, a.*] With a pleasing relish; heartily; soundly.

Thei wolde not a-wake the kynge Arthur so erly, ne his companye that slepten *sauourly* for the grete trauaile that thei hadde the day be-fore.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

And for a good appetite, we see the toiling servant feed *savourly* of one homely dish, when his surfeited master looks loathingly on his far-fetched and dearly-bought dainties. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 140.

**savorous, savourous** (sā'vor-us), *a.* [< ME. *savorous, savourous, saverous*, < OF. *savoureux, saverous*, F. *savoureux* = Pr. *saboros* = Sp. *sabroso* = Pg. *saboroso* = It. *saporoso*, < ML. *saporosus*, having a taste, savory, < L. *sapor*, taste: see *savor*.] Agreeable to the taste; pleasant.

Hir mouth that is so gracious,
So swete, and eke so *saverous*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2812.

**savory$^{1}$, savoury** (sā'vor-i), *a.* [< ME. *savori, savery*; < *savor* + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1†. Having a flavor.

If salt be vnsauori, in what thing schulen ze make it *sauori?* *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 50.

Tho that sitten in the sonne-syde sonner aren rype,
Swettour and *saueriour* and also more grettoure
Than tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the
north-half. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 65.

2. Having savor or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell (especially the former); appetizing; palatable; hence, agreeable in general: as, *savory* dishes; a *savory* odor.

Let hunger moue thy appetyte, and not *sauery* sauces.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

And make me *savoury* meat, such as I love, and bring it to me, that I may eat. Gen. xxvii. 4.

They [Tonquinese] dress their food very cleanly, and make it *savory*: for which they have several ways unknown in Europe. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 30.

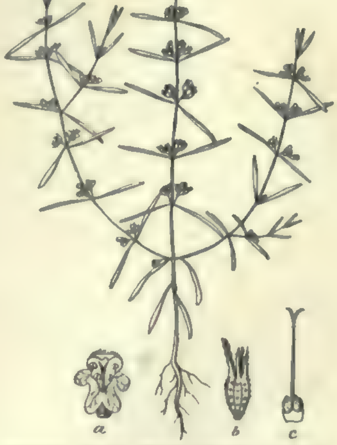
3†. Morally pleasing; morally or religiously edifying.

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not *savoury*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. In good repute; honored; respected. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I canna see why I suld be termed a Cameronian, especially now that ye hae given the name of that famous and *savoury* sufferer . . . until a regimental band of souldiers, whereof I am told many can now curse, swear, and use profane language as fast as ever Richard Cameron could preach or pray. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

**savory$^{2}$** (sā'vor-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savorie, savery*; < ME. *savery, saverey, savereye, saveray, saferay*, < OF. *savoree*, also *sadree, sadariege, saturige* (> ME. *saturege*), F. *savorée* = Pr. *sadreia* = Sp. *sagerida, axedrea* = Pg. *segurelha, cigurelha, saturagem* = OIt. *savoreggia, savorella*, It. *santoreggia* (with intrusive *n*), *satureja* = ME. *satureie* = MLG. *satureie* = G. *saturei* = Dan. *saturej* = Pol. *czaber, czabr* = OBulg. *shetraj, shetraja*, < L. *satureia*,



Flowering Plant of Savory (*Satureia hortensis*).
*a*, corolla; *b*, calyx; *c*, pistil.

savory: see *Satureia*. As with other plant-names of unobvious meaning, the word has suffered much variation in popular speech.] A plant of the genus *Satureia*, chiefly *S. hortensis*, the summer savory, and *S. montana*, the winter savory, both natives of southern Europe. They are low, homely, aromatic herbs, cultivated in gardens for seasoning in cookery. *S. Thymbra* of the Mediterranean region is a small evergreen bush, with nearly the flavor of thyme.

> In these Indies there is an herbe much lyke vnto a yelowe lyllie, abowte whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces, as the lyke is partly seene in the herbe which we caule lased *sauery*.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 230).

> Now *savery* seede in fatte undounged londe
> Dooth weel, and nygh the see best wol it stonde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

**savoy** (sạ̄-voi′), *n.* [So called from *Savoy* in France.] A variety of the common cabbage with a compact head and leaves reticulately wrinkled. It is much cultivated for winter use, and has many subvarieties.

**Savoyard** (sạ̄-voi′ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Savoyard*, < *Savoie*, Savöy, + *-ard.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Savoy.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Savoy, a former duchy lying south of Lake Geneva, afterward a part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1860 ceded to France. It forms the two departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie.

**Savoy Conference, Declaration.** See *conference, declaration.*

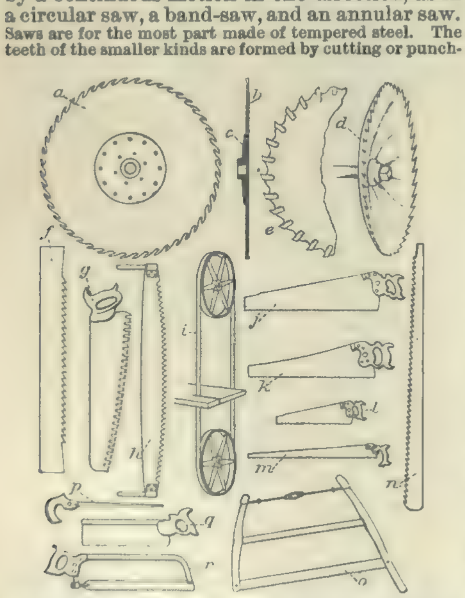
**Savoy medlar.** A European shrub or tree, *Amelanchier vulgaris*, of the *Rosaceæ*, related to the June-berry or shad-bush.

**savvy, savvey** (sav′i), *v.* [< Sp. *sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, with an inf. 'know how,' 'can'; < L. *sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*. The word was taken up from Spanish speech in the southwestern part of the United States, in such expressions as "*sabe usted . . .*," 'do you know . . .,' "*no sabe*," 'he does not know,' "*sabe hablar Español*," 'he can speak Spanish,' etc. Cf. *savvy, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To know; understand; "twig": as, do you *savvy* that? [Slang.]

**II.** *intrans.* To possess knowledge.

**savvy, savvey** (sav′i), *n.* [< *savvy, v.* Cf. Sc. *savie*, knowledge, < F. *savoir*, know, = Sp. *saber*, know.] General cleverness; knowledge of the world: as, he has lots of *savvy*. [Slang.]

**saw**$^{1}$ (sâ), *n.* [< ME. *sawe, saghe, saȝe*, < AS. *saga* = MD. *saghe, saeghe*, D. *zaag* = MLG. *sage* = OHG. *saga, sega*, MHG. *sage, sege*, G. *säge* = Icel. *sög* = Sw. *såg* = Dan. *sav, saug*, a saw; lit. 'a cutter' (cf. OHG. *seh*, MHG. *sech, seche*, G. *sech*, a plowshare, AS. *sigthe, sīthe*, E. *sithe*, misspelled *scythe*, lit. 'a cutter'), < √ *sag*, cut, = L. *secare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *secant, section.*] **1.** A cutting-tool consisting of a metal blade, band, or plate with the edge armed with cutting teeth, worked either by a reciprocating movement, as in a hand-saw, or by a continuous motion in one direction, as in a circular saw, a band-saw, and an annular saw. Saws are for the most part made of tempered steel. The teeth of the smaller kinds are formed by cutting or punching in the plate interdental spaces or gullets. In saws of large size inserted or removable teeth are now much used. Small saws are generally provided with a single handle of hard wood; larger saws, for use by two workmen, have a handle at each end. Reciprocating saws more generally have their teeth inclined toward the direction of their cutting-stroke (see *rake*$^{3}$, *n.*, 1), but some cut in both directions equally. To cut freely, saws must have, for most purposes, what is called *set*—that is, alternate teeth must be made to project somewhat laterally and uniformly from opposite sides of the saw in order that the kerf or saw-cut may be somewhat wider than the thickness of the saw-blade. This prevents undue friction of the sides of the blade against the sides of the kerf. Some saws, however, as surgeons' saws, hack-saws, etc., have little or no set, and undue friction against the kerf is prevented by making the blades of gradually decreasing thickness from the edge toward the back.



*a*, circular saw (right-hand and left-hand saws have the teeth running in opposite directions); *b*, section of circular saw showing flange at *c*; *d*, concave saw; *e*, circular saw with inserted teeth; *f*, mill-saw; *g*, ice-saw; *h*, cross-cut saw; *i*, band-saw; *j*, rip-saw; *k*, hand-saw; *l*, panel-saw; *m*, pruning-saw; *n*, whip-saw; *o*, wood-saw; *p*, keyhole- or compass-saw; *q*, back-saw; *r*, bow-back butchers'-saw.

**2.** A saw-blade together with the handles or frame to which the blade is attached, as a hand-saw, wood-saw, or hack-saw.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *compar. anat.*, a serrated formation or organ, or a serrated arrangement of parts of formations or organs. (*a*) The set of teeth of a merganser, as *Mergus serrator*. (*b*) The serrate tomial edges of the beak of any bird. See *sawbill, serratirostrate.* (*c*) The long flat serrate or dentate snout of the saw-fish. See cut under *Pristis*. (*d*) The ovipositor of a saw-fly (*Tenthredinidæ*).

**4.** A sawing-machine, as a scroll-saw or jig-saw.—**5.** The act of sawing or see-sawing; specifically, in *whist* [U. S.], same as *see-saw*, 3 (*b*).—**Annular saw.** (*a*) A saw having the form of a hollow cylinder or tube, with teeth formed on the end, and projecting parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder, around which axis the saw is rotated when in use. Also called *barrel-saw, crown-saw, cylinder-saw, drum-saw, ring-saw, spherical saw*, and *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*. (*b*) In *surg.*, a trephine.—**Brier-tooth saw,** a saw gulleted deeply between the teeth, the gullets being shaped in a manner which gives the teeth a curvature resembling somewhat the prickles of briers (whence the name). This form of tooth is chiefly used in circular saws, rarely or never in reciprocating saws. Also called *gullet-saw.*—**Butcher's saw** [named after R. G. *Butcher*, a Dublin surgeon], a narrow-bladed saw set in a frame so that it can be fastened at any angle: used in resections.—**Circular saw,** a saw made of a circular plate or disk with a toothed edge, either formed integrally with the plate, or made by inserting removable teeth, the latter being now the most approved method for teeth of large lumber-cutting saws. Circular saws are very extensively used for manufacturing lumber, and their cutting power is enormous, some of them being over 7 feet in diameter, running with a circumferential velocity of 9,000 feet and cutting at the rate of 200 feet of kerf per minute. From the nature of this class of saws, they are exclusively used in sawing-machines. These machines, for small saws, are often driven by foot- or hand-power, but more generally by steam-, water-, or animal-power. Plain circular saws can cut only rectilinear kerfs, but some circular saws have a dished or concavo-convex form, by which curved shapes corresponding with the shape of the saw may be cut. See cut under *rim-saw.*—**Comb-cutters' saw.** Same as *comb-saw.*—**Cross-cut saw.** (*a*) A saw adapted by its filing and setting to cut across the grain. The teeth are filed to act more nearly like knife-points than those of rip-saws, which act more like chisels. Cross-cut saws have a wider set than rip-saws. (*b*) Particularly, a saw used by lumbermen for cutting logs from tree-trunks, having an edge slightly convex in the cutting-plane, a handle at each end projecting from and at right angles with the back in the plane of the blade, and teeth filed so that the saw cuts when drawn in either direction. It is operated by two workmen, one at each handle.—**Double saw,** two parallel saw-blades working together at a specific distance from each other, and in cutting leaving a piece of specific thickness between their kerfs.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw.*—**Equalizing saw,** a pair of circular saws placed on a mandrel and set at any desired distance apart by a gage: used for squaring off the ends of boards, etc.—**Hack-saw,** a small stout frame-saw with little set, close teeth, and well tempered: used for sawing metal, as in cutting off bolts, nicking heads of hand-made screws, etc.—**Half-back saw,** a hand-saw the back of which is stiffened to a distance of half the length of the blade from the handle.—**Half-rip saw,** a hand-saw without a back, and having a width of set intermediate between that of a cross-cut saw and that of a rip-saw.—**Hey's saw,** a small two-edged saw set in a short handle: one edge is straight, the other convex. It is used in removing pieces of bone from the skull.—**Interosseous saw.** See *interosseous.*—**Perforated saw,** a saw having a series of perforations behind the teeth.—**Pitch of a saw.** See *pitch*$^{1}$.—**Pit frame-saw,** a double frame-saw, worked by hand, to the frame of which are attached upper and lower cross-handles analogous to those used on the ordinary pit-saw.—**Railway cut-off saw,** a circular saw or buzz-saw supported on its frame upon a carriage moving on a track, so that it can be fed backward and forward to its work.—**Reversible saw,** a straight-edged saw having both edges armed with teeth, so that cutting can be done with either edge, at will, by reversing the saw.—**Smith's saw,** a hack-saw.—**To be held at the long saw**†, to be kept in suspense.

> Between the one and the other he was *held at the long saw* above a month.
> *North*, Life of Lord Guilford, i. 148. (*Davies.*)

(See also *back-saw, band-saw, belt-saw, buzz-saw, center-saw, chain-saw, fret-saw, gang-saw, gig-saw, ice-saw, jig-saw, rabbet-saw, ring-saw*, etc.)

**saw**$^{1}$ (sâ), *v.*; pret. *sawed*, pp. *sawed* or *sawn*, ppr. *sawing*. [< ME. *sawen, saghen, saȝen*, < AS. **sagian* = D. *zagen* = MLG. *sagen*, OHG. *sagōn, segōn*, MHG. *sagen, segen*, G. *sägen* = Icel. *saga* = Sw. *såga* = Dan. *save*; saw; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut or divide with a saw; cut in pieces with a saw.

> By Caine Abel was slaine, . . . by Achab Micheas was imprisoned, by Zedechias Esaias was *sawen*.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 90.

> Probably each pillar [of the temple] was *sawn* into two parts; they are of the most beautiful granite, in large spots, and finely polished.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 108.

**2.** To form by cutting with a saw: as, to *saw* boards or planks (that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks).—**3.** To cut or cleave as with the motion of a saw.

> Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand, thus, but use all gently. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 5.

**4.** In *bookbinding*, to score or cut lightly through the folded edges of, as the gathered sections of a book, in four or five equidistant spaces. The stout bands which connect the book to its covers are sunk in the saw-track, and the sewing-thread which holds the leaves together is bound around these bands.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To use a saw; practise the use of a saw; cut with a saw.—**2.** To be cut with a saw: as, the timber *saws* smoothly.—**Sawing in,** in *bookbinding*, the operation of making four or more shallow cross saw-cuts in the back of the gathered sections of a book, in which cuts the binding cord or thread is placed.

**saw**$^{2}$ (sâ), *n.* [< ME. *sawe, saȝe, sage, sahe*, < AS. *sagu*, saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw (= MLG. *sage* = OHG. *saga*, MHG. G. *sage*, a tale, = Icel. *saga* = Sw. Dan. *saga*, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history, saga); < *secgan* (√ *sag*), say: see *say*$^{1}$. Cf. *saga.*] **1**†. A saying; speech; discourse; word.

> Leue lord & ludes lesten to mi *sawes!*
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1439.

> So what for o thynge and for other, swete,
> I shal hym so enchaunten with my *sawes*
> That right in hevene his soul is, shal he mete.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1395.

> I will be subgett nyght & day as me well awe,
> To serue my lord Jesu to paye in dede & *sawe*.
> *York Plays*, p. 174.

**2.** A proverbial saying; maxim; proverb.

> On Salomones *sawes* selden thow biholdest.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 137.

> The justice, . . .
> Full of wise *saws* and modern instances.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 156.

**3**†. A tale; story; recital. Compare *saga*.

> Now cease wee the *sawe* of this seg sterne.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 452.

**4**†. A decree.

> A! myghtfull God, here is it sene,
> Thou will fulfille thi forward right,
> And all thi *sawes* thou will maynteyne.
> *York Plays*, p. 504.

> So love is Lord of all the world by right,
> And rules the creatures by his powrfull *saw*.
> *Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 884.

=**Syn.** 2. *Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism.*

**saw**$^{3}$ (sâ). Preterit of *see*$^{1}$.

**saw**$^{4}$ (sâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *salve*$^{1}$.

> A' doctor's *saws* and whittles.
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

**sawara,** *n.* See *Retinospora*.

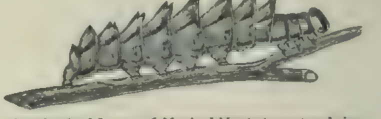
**saw-arbor** (sâ′är″bọr), *n.* The shaft, arbor, or mandrel upon which a circular, annular, or ring saw is fastened and rotated. Also called *saw-shaft, saw-spindle*, and *saw-mandrel*.

**sawarra-nut** (sạ-war′ạ̈-nut), *n.* Same as *souari-nut*.

**saw-back** (sâ′bak), *n.* An adjustable or fixed gage extending over the back of a saw, and covering the blade to a line at which it is desired to limit the depth of the kerf. Compare *saw-gage*.

**sawback** (sâ′bak), *n.* The larva of *Nerice bidentata*, an American bombycid moth, the dorsum of whose abdomen is serrate.

**saw-backed** (sâ′bakt), *a.* Having the dorsum serrate by the extension of the tip of each abdominal segment, as the larva of *Nerice bidentata* and other members of that genus.



Saw-backed Larva of *Nerice bidentata*, natural size.

> Eight or ten of these peculiar *saw-backed* larvæ.
> *C. L. Marlatt*, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., XI. 110.

**saw-beaked** (sâ′bēkt), *a.* Having the beak serrated. Also *saw-billed*. See cut under *serratirostral*.

**saw-bearing** (sâ′bãr″ing), *a.* In *entom.*, securiferous: as, the *saw-bearing* hymenopters, the saw-flies.

**sawbelly** (så'bel″i), *n.* The blue-backed herring, or glut-herring, *Pomolobus æstivalis.* [Local, U. S.]

**saw-bench** (så'bench), *n.* In *wood-working*, a form of table on which the work is supported while being presented to a circular saw. It is fitted with fences and gages for sawing dimension-stuff, and is sometimes pivoted for bevel-sawing. *E. H. Knight.*

**sawbill** (så'bil), *n.* One of several different saw-billed birds. (*a*) Any motmot. See cut under *Momotus.* (*b*) A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphodon* or *Grypus*, having the long bill finely serrulate along the cutting edges. (*c*) A merganser or goosander: sometimes called *jack-saw.* See cut under *merganser.*

**saw-billed** (så'bild), *a.* Same as *saw-beaked.* See cut under *serratirostral.*

**saw-block** (så'blok), *n.* A square channel of wood or iron, with parallel slots at various angles, which guide the saw in cutting wood to exact miters.

**sawbones** (så'bōnz), *n.* [< *saw*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *bones.*] A surgeon. [Slang.]

> "Wos you ever called in," inquired Sam, . . . "wos you ever called in, ven you wos 'prentice to a *sawbones*, to wisit a post-boy?" *Dickens*, Pickwick, li.

**sawbuck** (så'buk), *n.* [= D. *zaagbok*; as *saw*$^1$ + *buck*$^1$.] Same as *sawhorse.* [U. S.]

**sawce†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sauce.*

**sawcer†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *saucer.*

**saw-clamp** (så'klamp), *n.* A frame for holding saws while they are filed. Also called *horse.*

**sawder** (så'dėr), *n.* [Also pronounced as if spelled **sodder*; a contraction of *solder.*] Flattery; blarney: used in the phrase *soft sawder.* [Slang.]

> This is all your fault. Why did not you go and talk to that brute of a boy, and that dolt of a woman? You've got *soft sawder* enough, as Frank calls it in his new-fashioned slang. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 13.

> My Lord Jermyn seems to have his insolence as ready as his *soft sawder.* *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxi.

> She . . . sent in a note explaining who she was, with a bit of *soft sawder*, and asked to see Alfred. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xli.

**saw-doctor** (så'dok″tọr), *n.* Same as *saw-gummer.*

**sawdon†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan.*

**sawdust** (så'dust), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, but particularly of wood, produced by the attrition of a saw. Wood sawdust is used by jewelers, brass-finishers, etc., to dry metals which have been pickled and washed. Boxwood sawdust is considered the best for jewelry, because it is free from turpentine or resinous matter. That of beechwood is the next best. Sawdust is used for packing, and, on account of its properties as a non-conductor of heat, as filling in walls, etc.

**sawdust-carrier** (så'dust-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A trough or tube for conducting away the sawdust from a machine-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

**sawer**$^1$ (så'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sawer*; < *saw*$^1$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$. Cf. *sawyer.*] One who saws; a sawyer. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 319.

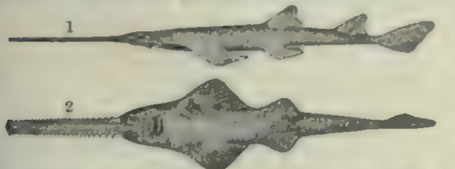
**sawer**$^2$**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sower.*

**sawf†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *salve*$^1$.

**sawf-box†** (såf'boks), *n.* An obsolete form of *salve-box.*

**saw-file** (så'fīl), *n.* A file specially adapted for filing saws. Triangular files are used for all small saws; for mill-saws, etc., the files are flat.

**saw-fish** (så'fish), *n.* 1. An elasmobranchiate or selachian fish of the family *Pristidæ*, having the snout prolonged into a flat saw or serra beset on each side with horizontal teeth pointing sidewise. The body is elongate like that of a shark, but is depressed, and the branchial apertures are inferior. The first dorsal is opposite or a little back of the bases of the ventrals. Five or six species of the genus are known; they are chiefly inhabitants of the tropical oceans, but occasionally wander beyond their ordinary limits. The European species is *Pristis antiquorum*, the pristis of the ancients, of the Atlantic Ocean, attaining a length of from 10 to 20 feet, and of a grayish color. The common American saw-fish is *Pristis pectinatus.* The saw attains a length of a yard or more and is straight, flat, a few inches wide, obtuse at the end, and furnished in the European species with from sixteen to twenty pairs, and in the American with from twenty-four to thirty-two pairs of stout sharp teeth, firmly implanted at some distance apart; it is used as a weapon of offense and defense, especially in killing prey. See also cut under *Pristis.*



Saw-fish (*Pristis pectinatus*). 1, side view; 2, under view.

Hence also—2. By extension, one of the different selachians of the family *Pristiophoridæ*, having a similar saw-like appendage, which never reaches such a size as in the *Pristidæ*, or true saw-fishes. They are confined to the Pacific. See cut under *Pristiophorus.*

**saw-fly** (så'flī), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, so called from the peculiar construction of the ovipositor (saw or terebra), with which they cut or pierce plants. Two plates of this instrument have serrate or toothed edges. The turnip saw-fly is *Athalia centifolia*; the gooseberry saw-fly, *Nematus grossulariæ*; the sweet-potato saw-fly, *Schizocerus ebeneus*; the wheat or corn saw-fly, *Cephus pygmæus*; the rose saw-fly, *Monostegia* (or *Hylotoma*) *rosæ*; the willow saw-fly, *Nematus ventricosus.* The pear-slug is the larva of *Selandria cerasi.* The wheat or corn saw-fly is exceedingly injurious to wheat and rye, the female depositing her eggs in the stalk, which the larva destroys. It is about half an inch long. The Scotch saw-fly is a member of the genus *Lophyrus.* See cuts under *Hylotoma*, *Lyda*, *rose-slug*, and *Securifera.*

> In the case of the larch *saw-fly* (Nematus erichsonii, Hartig), the two sets of serrated blades of the ovipositor are thrust obliquely into the shoot by a sawing movement; the lower set of blades is most active, sliding in and out alternately, the general motion of each set of blades being like that of a back-set saw. *Packard*, Entomology for Beginners, p. 166.

**saw-frame** (så'frām), *n.* The frame in which a saw is set; a saw-sash.

**saw-gage** (så'gāj), *n.* 1. (*a*) A steel test-plate or standard gage for testing the thickness of saw-blades. (*b*) A straight-edge laid over the edge of a saw-blade to determine whether the teeth are in line. (*c*) A test for the range of the tooth-points of a saw in their distance from the center of rotation.—2. An attachment to a saw-bench for adjusting the stuff to be cut to the saw, the gage determining the width of cut.—3. A device for adjusting the depth of a saw-cut.

Also *sawing-machine gage.*

**saw-gate** (så'gāt), *n.* 1. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched. Also *sawmill-gate*, *saw-sash.*—2†. The motion or progress of a saw (?). *Encyc. Dict.*

> The oke and the box wood, . . . although they be greene, doe stiffely withstand the *saw-gate*, choking and filling up their teeth even. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43. (*Richardson.*)

**saw-gin** (så'jin), *n.* A machine used to divest cotton of its husk and other superfluous parts. See *cotton-gin.*

**saw-grass** (så'gràs), *n.* A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Cladium*, especially *C. Mariscus* (or, if distinct, *C. effusum*). It is a marsh-plant with culms from 4 to 8 feet high, and long slender saw-toothed leaves. [Southern U. S.]

**saw-guide** (så'gīd), *n.* A form of adjustable fence for a saw-bench.

**saw-gummer** (så'gum″ėr), *n.* A punching- or grinding-machine for cutting out the spaces between the teeth of a saw; a gummer. Also *saw-doctor.*

**saw-hanging** (så'hang″ing), *n.* Any device by which a mill-saw is strained in its gate.

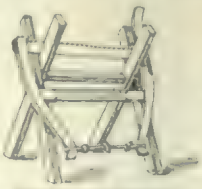
**sawhorn** (så'hôrn), *n.* Any insect with serrate antennæ; specifically, a beetle of the serricorn series. See *Serricornia.*

**saw-horned** (så'hôrnd), *a.* Having serrate antennæ, as the beetles of the series *Serricornia.*

**sawhorse** (så'hôrs), *n.* A support or rack for holding wood while it is cut by a wood-saw. Also called *sawbuck* or *buck.*

**sawing-block** (så'ing-blok), *n.* A miter-box.

**sawing-machine** (så'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws. Also often called simply *saw*, generally, however, with a prefix indicating the kind of machine: as, *scroll-saw*, *gang-saw*, *band-saw*, etc.—**Lath-sawing machine.** See *lath*$^1$.—**Sawing-machine gage.** Same as *saw-gage.* **Traversing sawing-machine**, a sawing-machine in which the work remains stationary, and the saw travels over it.


Wood-saw and Sawhorse.

**saw-jointer** (så'join″tėr), *n.* An apparatus by which the jointing of gang-saws (that is, the filing and setting of the teeth) is performed with proper allowance for change of shape resulting from unequal strains in the saw-gate, so that parallelism of the breast-line and rake may be secured when the saws are put under tension. The main features of the apparatus are a guiding-frame for holding the saw during the operation of jointing, which moves upon adjustable ways in such manner as to gage the filing of the teeth so that their points will lie in the arc of a circle of considerable radius. Saws so jointed may have the tension adjusted in the gate in a manner that will secure the straight breast-line and uniform rake necessary for uniformity in their action in the gang.

**saw-jumper** (så'jum″pėr), *n.* Same as *saw-swage.*

**saw-like** (så'līk), *a* Sharp and wiry or rasping in tone, as a bird's note; sounding like a saw in use or being sharpened.

> The *saw-like* note of this bird foretells rain. *C. Swainson*, British Birds, p. 33.

**sawlog** (så'log), *n.* A log cut to the proper length for sawing in a sawmill.

**saw-mandrel** (så'man″drel), *n.* A saw-arbor.

**sawmill** (så'mil), *n.* A mill, driven by water or steam, for sawing timber into boards, planks, etc., suitable for building and other purposes. The saws used are of two distinct kinds, the *circular* and *reciprocating* (see *saw*$^1$, *n.*). In many of the larger sawmills of modern times many accessory machines are used, as shingle-, lath-, and planing-machines.

> The Ilande of Medera . . . hath in it many springes of fresshe water and goodly ryuers, vpon the which are bylded manye *sawe mylles*, wherewith manye fayre trees, lyke vnto Ceder and Cypresse trees, are sawed and cut in sunder. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).

**sawmill-gate** (så'mil-gāt), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

**sawn** (sån). A past participle of *saw*$^1$.

**sawndres†**, *n.* Same as *sanders*$^1$ for *sandal*$^2$.

**Sawney, Sawny** (så'ni), *n.* [A further corruption of *Sandy* (ME. *Saunder*, *Sawnder*), which is a corrupted abbr. of *Alexander.*] A Scotsman: a nickname due to the frequent use of the name *Alexander* in Scotland, or to the characteristic Scotch pronunciation of the abbreviation.

**saw-pad** (så'pad), *n.* A device used as a guide for the web of a lock-saw or compass-saw in cutting out small holes.

**saw-palmetto** (så'pal-met″ō), *n.* See *Serenoa.*

**saw-pierced** (så'pērst), *a.* Cut out, like fret-work, by the use of the band-saw or jig-saw, as in woodwork: also noting similar work on a much smaller scale in metal, as in gold jewelry.

**saw-pit** (så'pit), *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

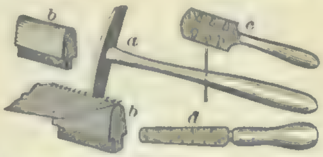
> Thither [to the ale-house] he kindly invited me, to a place as good as a death's head, or memento for mortality; top, sole, and sides being all earth, and the beds no bigger than so many large coffins. Indeed it was, for beauty and conveniency, like a covered *sawpit.* *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 285.

**saw-sash** (så'sash), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

**sawse†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce.*

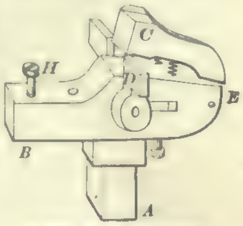
**sawser†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *saucer.*

**saw-set** (så'set), *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately to the right and left so that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. Also called *saw-wrest.*—**Saw-set pliers.** See *plier.*



Saw-sets.

*b*, anvil used for setting saws in saw factories, the setting being performed by blows of the peculiarly shaped hammer *a*. Every second tooth is set in one direction, and, the saw blade being turned over, the intervening teeth are set in the reverse direction; *c* and *d* are notched levers by which in ordinary setting the alternate teeth are set in opposite directions.



Saw-set for a Work-bench.

*A*, shank for fixing the implement to a bench; *C*, punch, hinged to a base *B* at *E*, and pressed upward by springs; *H*, screw-support for the back of the blade; *D*, gage which may be adjusted for different-sized teeth. The blade is moved along to bring alternate teeth under the punch, which is struck with a hammer.

**saw-sharpener** (så'shärp″nėr), *n.* The greater titmouse, *Parus major*: so called from its sharp wiry notes. Also *sharp-saw.* See cut under *Parus.* [Local, Scotland.]

**sawsiege†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sausage.* *Baret*, 1580.

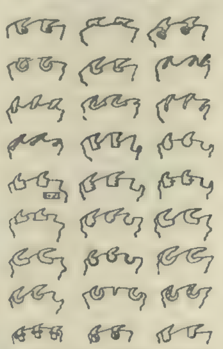
**saw-spindle** (så'spin″dl), *n.* The shaft which carries a circular saw; a saw-arbor.

**saw-swage** (så'swāj), *n.* A form of punch or striker for flattening the end of a saw-tooth to give it width and set. *E. H. Knight.*

**sawt†**, *n.* See *sault*$^1$.

**saw-table** (så'tā″bl), *n.* 1. The table or platform of a sawing-machine, on which material to be sawn is held or clamped while sawing it.—2. A form of power sawing-machine for trimming the edges of stereotype plates. *E. H. Knight.*

**Rocking saw-table**, a form of cross-cutting machine in which the stuff is laid on a table which rocks on an axis, for convenience in bringing the stuff under the action of the circular saw. *E. H. Knight.*

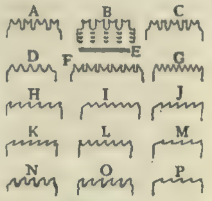


Forms of Removable Saw-teeth.

**saw-tempering** (sâ′-tem″pėr-ing), *n.* The process by which the requisite hardness and elasticity are given to a saw. *E. H. Knight.*—**Saw-tempering machine,** a machine for holding a saw-blade firmly so that it may not buckle when it is plunged into the tempering oil-bath.

**sawtere**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalter*.

**saw-tooth** (sâ′töth), *n.* A tooth of a saw. Saw-teeth are made in a great variety of forms; typical shapes are shown in the cuts. If designed to cut in one direction only, they are given a rake in that direction. If they are to cut equally in either direction, the teeth are generally V-shaped, their central axes being then at right angles with the line of cut. Teeth of saws are either formed integrally with the plates or blades, or inserted and removable. The latter have the advantage that they can be replaced easily and quickly when worn or broken, and the need of gumming is entirely obviated. The method is, however, practicable only with the teeth of large saws.—**Saw-tooth indicator,** an adjustable device used in shaping the teeth of circular saws to insure their filing and setting at equal distances from the center.—**Saw-tooth swage,** an anvil-block used with a punch or wedge to flatten the edges of saw-teeth. Compare *saw-swage*.—**Saw-tooth upsetter,** an implement for setting the teeth of saws, or for spreading their teeth, and acting as a swage. See *swage*.



Saw-teeth.

A, cross-cut teeth; B, perforated saw, same tooth as A; C, double-cutting cross-cut teeth; D, cross-cut saw-teeth; E shows set of teeth shown in A and B; F, M-teeth, cross-cut; G, peg-teeth or fleam-teeth, cross-cut; H, half-moon teeth, cross-cut; I, cross-cut teeth for small saws; J, cross-cut hand-saw teeth; K, teeth used in some circular saws, also in some pit-saws, cross-cut saws, etc.; L, shouldered teeth; M and P, forms used in circular saws; N, O, brier-teeth. Saws with teeth A, B, C, D, and F cut in both directions; those with teeth H and L in only one.

**saw-toothed** (sâ′tötht), *a.* Serrate; having serrations like the teeth of a saw.—**Saw-toothed sterrinck,** *Lobodon carcinophagus*, an antarctic seal.

**sawtry**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *psaltery*.

> Armonia Rithmica is a sownynge melody, and divers instrumentes serue to this maner armony, as tabour, and timbre, harpe, and *sawtrye*.
>
> *Trevisa*, tr. of Barth. Aug. de P. R., xix. 41.

> Their instruments were various in their kind,
> Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind:
> The *sawtry*, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band.
>
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 358.

**saw-upsetter** (sâ′up-set″ėr), *n.* A tool used to spread the edges of saw-teeth, in order to widen the kerf; a saw-swage or saw-tooth upsetter.

**saw-vise** (sâ′vīs), *n.* A clamp for holding a saw firmly while it is filed; a saw-clamp.

**saw-whet** (sâ′hwet), *n.* The Acadian owl, *Nyctala acadica:* so called from its rasping notes, which resemble the sounds made in filing or sharpening a saw. It is one of the smallest owls of North America, only from 7½ to 8 inches long, and from 17 to 18 in extent of wings, the wing itself 5½. The bill is black and the eyes are yellow. The plumage is much variegated with brown, reddish, gray, and white, the facial disk being mostly white. It is widely distributed in North America. The name is sometimes extended to a larger congeneric species, *N. richardsoni*, of arctic America. See cut under *Nyctala*.

**saw-whetter** (sâ′hwet″ėr), *n.* 1. Same as *saw-whet*.—2. The marsh-titmouse, *Parus palustris*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sawwort** (sâ′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the Old World genus *Serratula*, especially *S. tinctoria*, whose foliage yields a yellow dye. The name is derived from the sharp serration of the leaves. Species of *Saussurea* are also so called.

**saw-wrack** (sâ′rak), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus serratus*.

**saw-wrest** (sâ′rest), *n.* A saw-set, either in the form of a notched lever or of pliers, in contradistinction to others operating by percussion, as those of the hammer and swage varieties.

**sawyer** (sâ′yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawier;* ME. *sawyer*, < **sawien*, *sawen*, saw (see *saw*1, *v.*), + *-er*1. For the termination, see *-ier*, *-yer*, and cf. *lovyer*, *lawyer*, etc. Cf. *sawer*1.] 1. One whose employment is the sawing of timber into planks or boards, or the sawing of wood for fuel.

> I was sold in the field of Mars and bought of a *sawier*, which when he perceiued that my armes were better giuen to handle a lance than to pul at a sawe, he solde mee to the Consul Dacus.
>
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 142.

2. A tree swept along by the current of a river with its branches above water, or, more commonly, a stranded tree, continually raised and depressed by the force of the current (whence the name). The sawyers in the Missouri and the Mississippi are a danger to navigation, and frequently sink boats which collide with them. [Western U. S.]

> There was I perched up on a *sawyer*, bobbin' up and down in the water. *Robb*, Squatter Life.

3. See *top-sawyer*.

> Here were collected together, in all sorts of toggeries and situations, a large proportion of such persons, from the lowest stable-boy and threadbare, worn-out, white-coated cad up to the shawlified, four-in-hand, tip-top *sawyer*. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 139.

4. In *entom.*, any wood-boring larva, especially of a longicorn beetle, as *Oncideres cingulatus*, which cuts off twigs and small branches; a girdler. The orange sawyer is the larva of *Elaphidion inerme*. See cuts under *hickory-girdler* and *Elaphidion*.—5. The bowfin, a fish. See *Amia*, and cut under *Amiidæ*. [Local, U. S.]

**sax**1 (saks), *n.* [< ME. *sax*, *sex*, *seax*, *saex*, a knife, < AS. *seax*, a knife, = Icel. *sax*, a short, heavy sword, = Sw. Dan. *sax*, a pair of scissors, = OFries. *sax*, a knife, a short sword, = MD. *sas* = MLG. *sax* = OHG. MHG. *sahs*, a knife, < √ *sag*, cut: see *saw*1.] 1†. A knife; a sword; a dagger about 20 inches in length.

> Wan he thanne seyde
> "Nymeth ȝoure *saxes*," thot be a non mid the dede
> Drow ys knyf, and slow a non al an on ywar.
>
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 125.

2. A slate-cutters' hammer. It has a point at the back of the head, for making nail-holes in slates. Also called *slate-ax*.

**sax**2 (saks), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *six*.

**Sax.** An abbreviation of *Saxon* and *Saxony*.

**saxafras**† (sak′sa̤-fras), *n.* A form of *sassafras*.

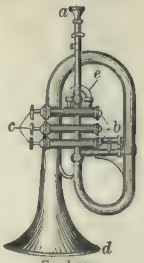
**saxatile** (sak′sa̤-til), *a.* [< L. *saxatilis*, having to do with rocks, frequenting rocks, < *saxum*, a rock, a rough stone.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living or growing among rocks; rock-inhabiting; saxicolous or saxicoline.

**saxaul**, *n.* Same as *saksaul*.

**saxcornet** (saks′kôr″net), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Same as *saxhorn*.

**saxe** (saks), *n.* [So called from *Saxe*, F. form of G. *Sachsen*, Saxony.] A commercial name for a quality of albuminized paper exported from Germany (Dresden) for photographic purposes.

**saxhorn** (saks′hôrn), *n.* [< *Sax* (see def.) + *horn*.] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, invented by Adolphe Sax, a Frenchman, about 1840. It has a wide cupped mouthpiece and a long, large tube with from three to five valves. The details of construction are such that the tone is remarkably full and even, the compass very long, and the fingering consistent and simple. Six or more sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series or family of similar tone and manipulation; they are named by their fundamental key or by their relative compass, as soprano, tenor, etc. The tenor saxhorn is also called *alt-horn;* the next larger, *barytone;* the next, *euphonium;* and the bass, *bombardon* or *sax-tuba*. These instruments are especially useful for military bands, but they have not been often introduced into the orchestra, because of the comparatively unsympathetic quality of the tone. Also *saxcornet* and *saxotromba*.



Saxhorn.

*a*, mouthpiece; *b*, valves; *c*, keys; *d*, bell; *e*, crook.

**Saxicava** (sak-sik′a̤-vä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *saxicavous*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Saxicavidæ*, whose species live mostly in the hollows of rocks which they excavate for themselves. The common European *S. rugosa* varies greatly under different conditions. Sometimes by excavation it does considerable damage to sea-walls. Successive generations will occupy the same hole, the last inhabiting the space between the valves of its predecessor. See cut under *Glycymeris*.

**Saxicavidæ** (sak-si-kav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicava* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Saxicava*. The animal has the mantle-lobes mostly united, the siphons elongated, covered with a thin skin, and with fringed orifices, and the foot digitiform; the shell has thick valves, gaping at the extremities; the hinge has a single cardinal tooth, and the ligament is external. The species live in sand or mud as well as soft rocks, in which they excavate holes or burrows. Also called *Glycymeridæ*. See cut under *Glycymeris*.

**saxicavous** (sak-sik′a̤-vus), *a.* [< NL. *saxicavus*, < L. *saxum*, a rock, + *cavare*, hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*1.] Hollowing out rocks, as a mollusk; lithodomous.

**Saxicola** (sak-sik′ọ-lä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *saxicolous*.] The typical genus of *Saxicolinæ;* the stonechats. There are many species, the greater number of which are African. The commonest is *S. œnanthe*, the stonechat or wheatear of Europe, rarely found in North America. The genus is also called *Œnanthe*. See cut under *stonechat*.

**saxicole** (sak′si-kōl), *a.* [< NL. *saxicola:* see *saxicolous*.] In *bot.*, same as *saxicolous*.

**Saxicolidæ** (sak-si-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicola* + *-idæ*.] The *Saxicolinæ* regarded as a separate family.

**Saxicolinæ** (sak″si-kọ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine birds, referred either to the *Turdidæ* or the *Sylviidæ;* the chats. They have booted tarsi, a small bill much shorter than the head, oval nostrils, bristly rictus, pointed wings, and short square tail. There are numerous genera, and upward of a hundred species. They are almost exclusively Old World, though 3 genera appear in America. See cuts under *whinchat* and *stonechat*.

**saxicoline** (sak-sik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *saxicole* + *-ine*1.] 1. In *zoöl.*, living among rocks; rock-inhabiting; rupicoline; rupestrine; in *bot.*, same as *saxicolous*.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saxicolinæ*.

**saxicolous** (sak-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *saxicola*, < L. *saxum*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living or growing on or among rocks. Also *saxicole*.

**Saxifraga** (sak-sif′rạ-gä̤), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700): see *saxifrage*.] A genus of polypetalous plants popularly known as *saxifrage*, type of the order *Saxifragaceæ* and tribe *Saxifrageæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary maturing into a small two-beaked and two-celled many-seeded pod, with the placentæ in the axis, and by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five equal petals, and ten stamens, with slender filaments and two-celled anthers. There are about 180 species, chiefly natives of cold regions, especially high mountains and in arctic latitudes, chiefly of the northern hemisphere, rare in South America and in Asia. They are usually perennials, with a radical rosette of broad leaves, and varying in habit from erect to prostrate, and from very smooth to glandular-hairy. Their flowers are small, but of conspicuous numbers, usually white or yellow, and panicled or corymbed. About 50 species are found in North America, nearly half of which occur also in the Old World; excluding Alaska, 30 species are known within the United States, natives especially of mountains of New England and Colorado, only 3 descending into the plains, and but 1 in the mountains south of North Carolina. They increase rapidly northward, and 25 or more are reported from Alaska, 9 of which extend to its most northern limit, Point Barrow, at 71° 27′. *S. oppositifolia*, the purple saxifrage, is perhaps the most characteristic and widely distributed plant of the arctic regions, where it is almost universal, and often the first flower to bloom, producing from four to nine pink or dark-purple petals, ranging from sea-level to 1,900 feet, and extending from northern Vermont to the farthest north yet reached, 83° 24′. See *saxifrage*.

**Saxifragaceæ** (sak″si-frạ-gā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Saxifraga* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the saxifrage family, belonging to the cohort *Rosales* in the series *Calycifloræ*. It is closely allied to the *Rosaceæ*, but with usually only five or ten stamens, and is characterized by the usual presence of regular flowers with five sepals, five petals, free and smooth filaments, two-celled anthers, a swollen or divided disk, and an ovary of two carpels, often separate above and containing numerous ovules in two rows at the central angle. It includes about 650 species in 87 genera of 6 tribes, natives of north temperate and especially of frigid regions, rare in the tropics and south temperate zone. It exhibits great variety in habit. In the shrubby genera and trees the leaves are generally opposite; in the others alternate, and often chiefly radical. Many produce valued fruits, as the currant and gooseberry; in others the fruit is a dry capsule. Many are cultivated for their ornamental flowers. See *Hydrangea*, *Deutzia*, *Philadelphus*, *Heuchera*, and *Saxifraga* (the type of the family); also *Ribes*2, *Cunonia*, *Escallonia*, *Francoa*, the types of tribes; and, for American genera, *Itea*, *Mitella*, *Parnassia*, and *Tiarella*. See cut under *Ribes*2.

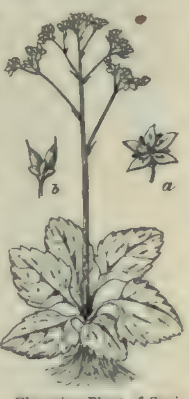
**saxifragaceous** (sak″si-frạ-gā′shius), *a.* [< *saxifrage* (L. *saxifraga*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ*.

**saxifragal** (sak-sif′rạ-ga̤l), *a.* [< *saxifrage* (L. *saxifraga*) + *-al*.] 1. Like or pertaining to saxifrage.—2. Typified by the order *Saxifragaceæ:* as, the *saxifragal* alliance. *Lindley.*

**saxifragant** (sak-sif′rạ-ga̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *saxifragus*, stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ant*.] I. *a.* Breaking or destroying stones; lithotritic. Also *saxifragous*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That which breaks or destroys stones. [Rare.]

**saxifrage** (sak′si-frạj), *n.* [< ME. *saxifrage*, < OF. (and F.) *saxifrage* = Sp. *saxifraga*, *saxifragua* (vernacularly *saxafrax*, *sasafras*, *salsafras*, etc., > E. *sassafras*) = Pg. *saxifraga*, *saxifragia* = It. *sassifraga*, *sassifragia*, < L. *saxifraga*, in full *saxifraga herba* or *saxifragum adiantum*, maidenhair; lit. 'stone-breaking' (so called because supposed to break stones in the bladder); fem. of *saxifragus*, stone-breaking, < *saxum*, a stone, rock (prob. < √ *sac, sec*, in *secare*, cut: see *secant, saw*$^1$), + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break, = E. *break*: see *fragile*. Cf. *sassafras*.] A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. Scarcely any of the species have economic properties, but many are beautiful in foliage and flower. They are commonly rock-plants with tufted leaves and panicles of white, yellow, or red flowers. They are predominantly alpine, and of alpine plants they are the most easy to cultivate. One group, as *S. hypnoides*, has mossy foliage, forming a carpet, in spring dotted with white flowers. Others, as *S. Aizoon*, have the foliage silvery, in rosettes. Others, as *S. umbrosa*, the London-pride or none-so-pretty, and *S. oppositifolia*, the purple saxifrage, afford brilliant colored flowers. A leathery-leafed group is represented by the Siberian *S. crassifolia*, well known in cultivation. A common house-plant is *S. sarmentosa*, the beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium (see *geranium*), also called *sailor-plant, creeping-sailor*, and *Chinese saxifrage*. *S. Virginiensis* is a common spring flower in eastern North America.—**Burnet-saxifrage**, a common Old World plant, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, with leaves resembling those of the garden burnet. The young plants are eaten as a salad, and the root has diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic properties. The great burnet-saxifrage is *P. magna*, a similar but larger plant.—**Golden saxifrage**, a plant of the genus *Chrysosplenium* of the saxifrage family; especially *C. oppositifolium* of the Old World, with golden-yellow flowers. The species are small smooth herbs of temperate regions.—**Lettuce saxifrage.** See *lettuce-saxifrage*.—**Meadow-saxifrage.** (*a*) *Saxifraga granulata*, a common white-flowered European species. (*b*) See *meadow-saxifrage*.—**Mossy saxifrage**, the European *Saxifraga hypnoides*, sometimes called *lady's-cushion*. See def. above.—**Pepper-saxifrage.** Same as *meadow-saxifrage*, 1.—**Swamp-saxifrage**, *S. Pennsylvanica*, a plant a foot or two high, with rather long tongue-like leaves and greenish flowers, found in bogs in the northern United States.



Flowering Plant of Saxifrage (*Saxifraga Virginiensis*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

**Saxifrageæ** (sak-si-frā'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1794), < *Saxifraga* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceæ*. They are characterized by herbaceous habit with alternate or principally radical leaves, without stipules, the flowers elevated on scapes, and usually with five petals, and the ovary with two cells, or in a large group with but one. The tribe contains about 23 genera, largely American, of which *Saxifraga* is the type.

**saxifragine** (sak-sif'rạ-jin), *n.* [< L. *saxifragus*, stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ine*$^2$.] 1. A gunpowder in which sulphur is replaced by barium nitrate. According to Cundill's "Dictionary of Explosives," it contains 77 parts of barium nitrate, 21 parts of charcoal, and 2 parts of sodium nitrate. 2. A name for a grade of dynamite.

**saxifragous** (sak-sif'rạ-gus), *a.* [< L. *saxifragus*, stone-breaking: see *saxifrage*.] Same as *saxifragant*. [Rare.]

**saxigenous** (sak-sij'e-nus), *a.* [< LL. *saxigenus*, sprung from stone, < L. *saxum*, a stone, rock, + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Growing on rocks: as, *saxigenous* lithophytes. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 85.

**Saxon** (sak'sn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **Saxon*, *Saxoun*, < OF. *Saxon*, **Saxoun* (nom. also *Saisne*, > ME. *Saisne*), F. *Saxon* = Sp. *Sajon* = Pg. *Saxão* = It. *Sassone*, < LL. *Saxo(n-)*, usually in pl. *Saxones*, Saxon; from an OTeut. form represented by AS. *Seaxa* (pl. *Seaxan*, *Seaxe*, gen. *Seaxena*, *Seaxna*, *Saxna*) = MD. **Saxe* = OHG. *Sahso*, MHG. *Sahse*, *Sachse*, G. *Sachse* = Icel. *Saxi*, pl. *Saxar* = Sw. *Sachsare* = Dan. *Sachser* (= with added suffix *-er*, D. *Sakser*, MD. *Sassenaer*), a Saxon, in pl. the Saxons; usually explained as lit. 'Sword-men' (as the Franks were 'Spear-men': see *Frank*$^1$), < AS. *seax* = OHG. *sahs*, etc., a short sword, a knife: see *sax*$^1$. Cf. AS. *Seaxneát* = OHG. *Saxnōt*, a war-god, lit. 'companion of the sword'; Icel. *Jārnsaxa*, an ogress who carried an iron knife: see *Anglo-Saxon*. The Celtic forms, Gael. *Sasunnach*, Saxon, English, etc., W. *Sais*, pl. *Saeson*, *Seison*, an Englishman, *Seisoneg*, n., English, etc., are from E. or ML.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the nation or people which formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; also, one of their descendants. See *Angle*$^2$, *Anglo-Saxon*, and *Jute*$^1$.

> And his peple were of hym gladde, for thei hadde be in grete drede of the *Saxouns*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 185.

2. One of the English race or English-speaking races. (*a*) A member of the English-speaking races as distinguished from other races or races speaking other languages: an Englishman, American, Canadian, Australian, etc. (*b*) A Lowlander of Scotland, as distinguished from a Highlander or Gael.

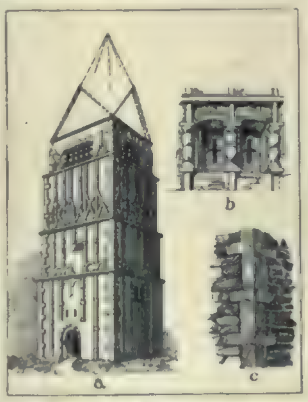
> While on yon plain
> The *Saxon* rears one shock of grain, . . .
> The Gael, of plain and river heir,
> Shall, with strong hand, redeem his share.
> Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold
> That plundering Lowland field and fold
> Is aught but retribution true?
>
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 7.

(*c*) An Englishman, as distinguished from an Irishman. [Ireland.]

> Cassidy, before retiring, would assuredly intimate his approaching resignation to scores of gentlemen of his nation, who would not object to take the *Saxon's* pay until they finally shook his yoke off. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxx.

3. A native or an inhabitant of Saxony in its later German sense. The modern Saxon lands are in central Germany, and comprise the kingdom of Saxony, the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and part of the province of Saxony in Prussia. 4. The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; by extension, modern English speech of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin; English diction composed mainly of Saxon words, and not Latinized or of classical or other origin. See *Anglo-Saxon*. Abbreviated *Sax.*—5. In *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Hadena rectilinea*: an English collectors' name.—**Old Saxon**, Saxon as spoken on the continent in early times in the district between the Rhine and the Elbe. Abbreviated *O. Sax.*, *O. S.*, or, as in this work, *OS.*

**II.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Saxons (in any sense), their country, or language; Anglo-Saxon.—2. Of or pertaining to the later Saxons in Germany.—**Saxon architecture**, a rude variety of Romanesque, of which early examples occur in England, its period being from the conversion of England until about the Conquest, when the Norman style began to prevail. The few relics left us of this style exhibit its general characteristics as rude solidity and strength. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, without buttresses, and sometimes of herring-bone work; the towers and pillars are thick in proportion to height, the former being sometimes not more than three diameters high; the quoins or angle-masonry are of hewn stones set alternately on end and horizontally (long and short work); the arches of doorways and windows are rounded, or sometimes these openings have triangular heads, their jambs of long and short work carrying either rudely carved imposts or capitals with square abaci. Sometimes heavy moldings run round the arches, and when two or more arches are conjoined in an arcade they are carried on heavy low shafts formed like balusters. Window-openings in the walls splay from both the interior and the exterior, the position of the windows being in the middle of the thickness of the wall.—**Saxon blue.** (*a*) Same as *Saxony blue* (which see, under *blue*). (*b*) The blue obtained on wool by the use of Saxony blue. It is brighter than the blue of the indigo-vat, but not so fast to light or alkalis.



Saxon Architecture.

*a*, tower of Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonshire, England; *b*, baluster-window, in same church; *c*, an angle in long and short work.

**Saxondom** (sak'sn-dum), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-dom*.] Peoples or communities of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin, or the countries inhabited by them; the Anglo-Saxon race.

> Look now at American *Saxondom*, and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower, two hundred years ago, from Delft Haven in Holland! *Carlyle*, Heroes and Hero-Worship, iv.

**Saxonic** (sak-son'ik), *a.* [< ML. *Saxonicus*, < LL. *Saxo(n-)*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] Of or pertaining to the Saxons; written in or relating to the Saxon language; Saxon: as, *Saxonic* documents.

**Saxonical** (sak-son'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Saxonic* + *-al*.] Same as *Saxonic*.

> Peaceable king Edgar, that *Saxonicall* Alexander. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 7.

**Saxonish**†, *a.* [< *Saxon* + *-ish*.] Same as *Saxon*. *Bale*, Life of Leland.

**Saxonism** (sak'sn-izm), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-ism*.] An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.

> The language [of Robert of Gloucester] . . . is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer. *Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 49.

**Saxonist** (sak'sn-ist), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-ist*.] A Saxon scholar; one versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

> A critical *Saxonist* has detected the corruptions of its [the Saxon Chronicle's] idiom, its inflections, and its orthography. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 134.

**saxonite** (sak'sn-īt), *n.* [< *Saxony* + *-ite*$^2$.] A rock made up essentially of olivin and enstatite. It occurs as a terrestrial rock, and also in various meteorites. See *peridotite*.

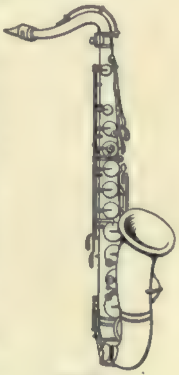
**Saxonize** (sak'sn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Saxonized*, ppr. *Saxonizing*. [= F. *saxoniser*, < ML. *Saxonizare*, < *Saxo(n-)*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] To render Saxon in character or sentiment; permeate or imbue with Saxon ideas, etc.

> The reintroduction into *Saxonized* England, from the south, of Celtic myths nearly identical with those which the Anglo-Normans found in Wales . . . gave to the latter a fresh life. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 642.

**saxony** (sak'sn-i), *n.* [< *Saxony* (see def.), < LL. *Saxonia*, Saxony, < *Saxo(n-)*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] A woolen material taking its name from the kingdom of Saxony, and supposed to be of superior quality from the high reputation of the wool of that country. (*a*) A glossy cloth once much in vogue for wearing-apparel. (*b*) Flannel: the finest blankets being included in this. (*c*) Same as *Saxony yarn*. See *yarn*.

**Saxony blue, green, lace, yarn.** See *blue*, *green*$^1$, etc.

**saxophone** (sak'sọ̄-fōn), *n.* [< *Sax* (see def.) + Gr. φωνή, voice, sound.] A musical instrument, properly of the clarinet class, but with a metal tube like a trumpet or horn, invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. It consists of a clarinet mouthpiece or beak and a conical tube more or less convoluted, with about twenty finger-holes controlled by keys or levers. Eight sizes or varieties are made, which are named from their fundamental key or their relative compass. They are especially useful in military bands as a more sonorous substitute for clarinets, but are almost unused in the orchestra.


Saxophone.

**saxophonist** (sak'sọ̄-fō-nist), *n.* [< *saxophone* + *-ist*.] A player upon the saxophone.

**saxotromba** (sak-sọ̄-trom'bạ̈), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + It. *tromba*, a trumpet.] Same as *saxhorn*.

**saxtry**† (saks'tri), *n.* Same as *sextry*, *sacristy*.

**sax-tuba** (saks'tū"bạ̈), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + L. *tuba*, a trumpet.] One of the larger forms of saxhorn.

**sax-valve** (saks'valv), *n.* In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a kind of valve invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. Its peculiarity lies in its ingenious arrangement to secure pure intonation and to maintain an even quality of tone throughout the compass of the instrument.

**say**$^1$ (sā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *said*, ppr. *saying*. [< ME. *sayen*, *sain*, *seyen*, *seien*, *sein*, *seggen*, *siggen* (pret. *saide*, *seide*, *sayde*, *seyde*, *sede*, pp. *sayd*, *seid*, *seyd*), < AS. *secgan*, *secgean* (pret. *sægde*, *sǣde*, pp. *ge-sægd*, *ge-sǣd*) = OS. *seggean*, *seggian* = OFries. *seka*, *sega*, *sedsa*, *sidsa* = D. *zeggen* = MLG. *seggen*, *segen*, LG. *seggen* = OHG. *sekjan*, *segjan*, *sagēn*, MHG. G. *sagen* = Icel. *segja* = Sw. *säga* = Dan. *sige*, say, = Goth. **sagan* (inferred from preceding and from Sp. *sayon* = OPg. *saião*, a bailiff, executioner, < ML. *sagio(n-)*, *sago(n-)*, *saio(n-)*, an officer among the Goths and West-Goths, an apparitor, bailiff, orig. 'speaker,' < Goth. **sagja* = OHG. *sago* = OS. *sago* = OFries. *sega*, chiefly in comp., a sayer, speaker); cf. Lith. *sakýti*, say, *sakan*, I say, OBulg. *sochiti*, indicate, = OIr. *sagim*, *saigim*, I speak, say, L. √ *sec*, in OL. *in-sece*, impv., relate, narrate, L. *in-sectiones*, narratives; prob. akin to L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*, *sain*. Hence ult. *saw*$^2$ and (from Icel.) *saga*. The pp. *sain*, formerly in occasional use, is, like *sawn*, *sewn*, etc., a conformation to orig. strong participles like *lain*, *sown*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing; speak.

> Thou may *sey* a word to-dey
> That vij ȝere after may be for-thought.
>
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 53.

> It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
> Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been *sain*.
>
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 83.

> All 's one for that, I know my daughters minde if I but *say* the word.
>
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 60).

> And Enid could not *say* one tender word.
>
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To tell; make known or utter in words.

"And sun," he said, "I sall the *say*
Wharby thou sall ken the way."
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

"Now, good Mirabell, what is best?" quod she,
"What shall I doo? *saye* me your good avise."
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3236.

Well, *say* thy message. *Marlowe*, Edw. II., iii. 11.

*Say* in brief the cause
Why thou departed'st from thy native home.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 29.

**3.** To recount; repeat; rehearse; recite: as, to *say* a lesson or one's prayers; to *say* mass; to *say* grace.

They . . . *seyden* hire ensamples many oon.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1850.

What Tongue shall *say*
Thy Wars on Land, thy Triumphs on the Main?
*Prior*, Ode to the Queen, st. 3.

The "Angelus," as it is now *said* in all Catholic countries, did not come into use before the beginning of the xvi. century, and seems to have commenced in France.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 339.

**4**†. To call; declare or suppose to be.

Bycause euery thing that by nature fals down is *said* heauy, & whatsoeuer naturally mounts vpward is *said* light, it gaue occasion to say that there were diuersities in the motion of the voice.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

**5.** To utter as an opinion; decide; judge and determine.

But what it is, hard is to *say*,
Harder to hit. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1013.

**6.** To suppose; assume to be true or correct; take for granted: often in an imperative form, in the sense of 'let us say,' 'we may say,' 'we shall say': as, the number left behind was not great, *say* only five.

Well, *say* there is no kingdom then for Richard;
What other pleasure can the world afford?
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 146.

*Say* that a man should entertain thee now;
Wouldst thou be honest, humble, just, and true?
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

*Say* I were guilty, sir,
I would be hang'd before I would confess.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

**7.** To gainsay; contradict; answer. [Colloq.]

"I told you so," said the farmer, ". . . but you wouldn't be *said*." *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, xxiv.

**I dare say.** See *dare*$^1$.—**It is said, they say,** it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain.—**It says,** an impersonal usage, equivalent to 'it is said.'

*It says* in the New Testament that the dead came out of their graves. *W. Collins*, Dead Secret.

**That is to say,** that is; in other words; otherwise.—**To go without saying.** See *go*.—**To hear say.** See *hear*.—**To say an ape's paternoster.** See *ape*.—**To say** (one's) **beads.** See *to bid beads*, under *bead*.—**To say** (any one) **nay.** See *nay*.—**To say neither baff nor buff**†. See *baff*$^1$.—**To say the devil's paternoster.** See *devil*.—**To say to,** to think of; judge of; be of opinion regarding.

What *say* you *to* a letter from your friends?
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 51.

=**Syn.** *Say, Speak, Tell, State.* Each of these words has its peculiar idiomatic uses. We *speak* an oration, and *tell* a story, but do not *say* either of them. We *say* prayers or a lesson, but do not *speak* or *tell* them, although the one praying may *tell* his beads. *Say* is the most common word before a quotation direct or indirect: Adam *said*, "This is now bone of my bones" (Gen. ii. 23); "If we *say* that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves" (1 John i. 8). *Tell* is often exactly synonymous with *say to:* as, *tell* (*say to*) him that I was called away. *Speak* draws its meanings from the idea of making audible; *tell*, from that of communicating. *Tell* is the only one of these words that may express a command. *State* is often erroneously used for simply *saying:* as, he *stated* that he could not come: *state* always implies detail, as of reasons, particulars; to *state* a case is to give it with particularity.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak; declare; assert; express an opinion: as, so he *says*.

"O Kynge Priam," quod they, "thus *siggen* we."
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 194.

At that Cytee entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle in to the See, as I to zou have *seyd* before. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 56.

And thei ansuerde that he had wele *seide* and wisely.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

For the other part of the imputation, of having said so much, my defence is, that my purpose was to *say* as well as I could. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

The Goddess *said*, nor would admit Reply.
*Prior*, To Boileau Despreaux.

**2**†. To make answer; reply.

To this argument we shall soon have *said*; for what concerns it us to hear a husband divulging his household privacies? *Milton.*

**Say away.** See *away*.

**say**$^1$ (sā), *n.* [< *say*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *saw*$^2$, the older noun from this verb.] **1.** What one has to say; a speech; a story; something said; hence, an affirmation; a declaration; a statement.

I'l condescend to hear you say your *say*,
Provided you yourselves in quiet spread
Before my window.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 74.

**2.** Word; assurance.

He took it on the page's *saye*,
Hunthill had driven these steeds away.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

**3.** A maxim; a saying; a saw.

That strange palmer's boding *say*.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii. 16.

**4.** Turn to say something, make a proposition, or reply: as, "It is now my *say*." [Colloq.]

**say**$^2$† (sā), *n.* [By apheresis from *assay*, *essay*: see *assay*, *essay*.] **1.** Assay; trial by sample; sample; taste.

In the first chapter, . . . to give you a *say* or a taste what truth shall follow, he feigneth a letter sent from no man. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., [1850), p. 78.

Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.
*Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 143.

To take
A *say* of venison, or stale fowl, by your nose,
Which is a solecism at another's table.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

**2.** A cut made in a dead deer in order to find out how fat it is.

And look to this venison. There's a breast! you may lay your two fingers into the *say* there, and not get to the bottom of the fat. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

**3.** Tried quality; temper; proof.

Through the dead carcases he made his way,
Mongst which he found a sword of better *say*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

**To give a say,** to make an attempt.

This fellow, captain,
Will come, in time, to be a great distiller,
And *give a say*—I will not say directly,
But very fair—at the philosopher's stone.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

**To give the say,** to give assurance of the good quality of the wines and dishes: a duty formerly performed at court by the royal taster.

His [Charles I.'s] cup was given on the knee, as were the covered dishes; *the say was given*, and other accustomed ceremonies of the court observed. *Herbert.* (*Nares.*)

**To take the say.** (*a*) To test or taste.

Philip therefore and Iollas, which were woont to *take the say* of the kings cup, having the poison ready in cold water, myxed it with wine after they had tasted it.
*J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius.

(*b*) In *hunting*, to make a cut down the belly of a dead deer in order to see how fat it is.

**say**$^2$† (sā), *v. t.* [< ME. *sayen;* by apheresis from *assay*, *essay*.] **1.** To assay; test.

No mete for mon schalle *sayed* be,
Bot for kynge or prynce or duke so fre;
For heiers of paraunce also y-wys
Mete shalle be *sayed;* now thenkys on this.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Sh' admires her cunning; and incontinent
'*Sayes* on herselfe her manly ornament.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

**2.** To essay; attempt; endeavor; try.

Once I'll *say*
To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, To the Reader.

**say**$^3$† (sā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saye*, *saie;* < ME. *say*, *saye*, *saie*, < OF. *seie*, F. *soie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *seda* = It. *seta* = D. *zijde* = OHG. *sīda*, MHG. *sīde*, G. *seide*, silk, < ML. *seta*, silk, a particular use of L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, hair: see *seta*, and cf. *satin* and *seton*, from the same L. source.] A kind of silk or satin.

That fine *say*, whereof silke cloth is made.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny. (*Draper's Dict.*)

His garment nether was of silke nor *say*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 8.

**say**$^4$† (sā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sey*, *saye*, *saie;* < ME. *say*, *saie*, *saye*, a kind of serge, < OF. *saie*, *saye*, a long-skirted coat or cassock, = Sp. *sayo*, a wide coat without buttons, a loose dress, *saya*, an upper petticoat, a tunic, = Pg. *sayo*, *saio*, a loose upper coat, *saia*, a petticoat, = It. *sajo*, a long coat, < L. *sagum*, neut., *sagus*, m., *saga*, f., a coarse woolen blanket or mantle, < Gr. *σάγος*, a coarse cloak, a pack, pack-saddle; perhaps connected with *σαγή*, harness, armor, *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle, covering, large cloak, < *σάττειν* (√ *σαγ*), pack, load: see *seam*$^2$. The L. and Gr. forms are usually said to be of Celtic origin; but the Bret. *saé*, a coat, is from F.] A kind of serge. In the sixteenth century it seems to have been a fine thin cloth used for outer garments.

Item, j. tester and j. seler of the same. Item, iij. curtaynes of rede *saye*. *Paston Letters*, I. 482.

Worsteds, Carels, *Saies*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 440.

They [Benedictine monks] were attyred in blacke gownes with fine thin vayles of blacke *Say* over them.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 68.

Their trading is in cloth with the Dutch, and baies and *saies* with Spain. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1656.

Nor shall any worsted, bay, or woolen yarn, cloth, *says*, bays, kerseys, serges, frizes, . . . or any other drapery stuffs, or woolen manufactures whatsoever, made up or mixed with wool, in any of the said counties, be carried into any other county. *Franklin*, Autobiog., II. 183.

**say**$^5$ (sā), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sie*, ult. AS. *sīgan*, sink: see *sie*$^1$.] A strainer for milk. [Scotch.]

**say**$^6$†. An obsolete preterit of *see*$^1$. *Chaucer.*

**Saybrook platform.** See *platform*.

**saye**† (sā). Same as *say*$^1$, *say*$^3$, *say*$^4$.

**sayer**$^1$ (sā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *seyere*, *seggere*, *siggere;* < *say*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who says.

As for that ye desyr that I shuld send yow word that I shuld sey in this mater, I pray yow in this and all other lyke, ask the *seyeres* if thei will abyd be ther langage, and as for me, sey I prupose me to take no mater uppon me butt that I woll abyde by. *Paston Letters*, I. 348.

Some men, namely, poets, are natural *sayers*, sent into the world to the end of expression. *Emerson*, The Poet.

**sayer**$^2$† (sā'ėr), *n.* [< *say*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who assays, tests, or tries; an inspector or assayer: as, the market *sayer's* duty was to prevent unwholesome food from being sold in the market.

**sayette** (sā-et'), *n.* [< F. *sayette*, OF. *sayete* (= Sp. *sayete*, *sayito* = Pg. *saieta* = It. *saietta*), serge, dim. of *saye*, serge: see *say*$^4$.] **1.** A light stuff made of pure wool, or of wool and silk: it is a kind of serge, adapted for linings, furniture-coverings, and the like.—**2.** A woolen yarn intermediate in quality between combed yarn and carded yarn. A long staple is used, but instead of being combed it is carded on a mill of peculiar construction. It is used in making stockings, carpets, Berlin-wool work, etc. Also called *half-worsted yarn*. See *worsted yarn*, under *yarn*.—**Fil de sayette,** the peculiar woolen thread used for sayette.

**sayid, saiyid** (sā'id), *n.* [Ar.: see *seid*.] A title of honor (literally 'lord') assumed by the members of the Koreish, the tribe to which Mohammed belonged.

On the death of the imam, or rather the *sayyid*, Said of Muscat, in that year, his dominions were divided between his two sons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 769.

**saying** (sā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *seyenge;* verbal n. of *say*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** That which is said; an expression; a statement; a declaration.

Here *Seyenges* I repreve noughte.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

Moses fled at this *saying*. Acts vii. 29.

Philosophy has a fine *saying* for everything.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

In the eschatological speeches of Jesus reported by the synoptical writers there is no doubt that *sayings* are introduced which are derived not from Jesus but from the Jewish apocalyptic writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 497, note.

**2.** A proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage.

We call it by a common *saying* to set the carte before the horse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 213.

*First Goth.* What, canst thou say all this, and never blush?
*Aar.* Ay, like a black dog, as the *saying* is.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 1. 122.

**Deed of saying**†. See *deed*.=**Syn. 2.** *Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

**sayker**†, *n.* See *saker*$^2$.

**sayle**†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sail*$^1$.

**sayman**† (sā'man̤), *n.* [< *say*$^2$ + *man*.] Same as *saymaster*.

If your lordship in anything shall make me your *sayman*, I will be hurt before your lordship shall be hurt.
*Bacon*, To the Earl of Buckingham. (*Trench.*)

**saymaster**† (sā'mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< *say*$^2$ + *master*$^1$.] One who makes trial or proof; an assay-master.

May we trust the wit
Without a *say-master* to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?
*Shirley*, Doubtful Heir, Epil.

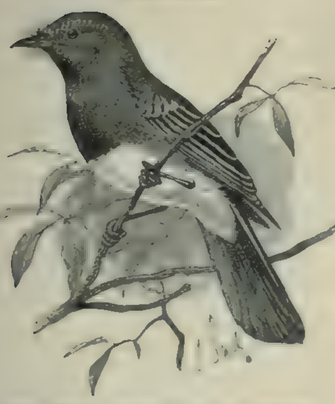
Great *say-master* of state, who cannot err,
But doth his caract and just standard keep,
In all the proved assays,
And legal ways. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xciv.

**sayme,** *n.* and *v.* Same as *seam*$^3$.

**saynay** (sā'nā), *n.* A lamprey.

**sayon** (sā'on̤), *n.* [OF., < *saye*, serge: see *say*$^4$.] A garment worn by men during the latter part of the middle ages, a kind of sleeveless jacket, peculiar to peasants and to soldiers of low grade.

**Sayornis** (sā-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *Say* (Thomas *Say*, an American naturalist) + Gr. *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of *Tyrannidæ;* the pewit flycatchers. The common pewit of the United States is *S. fuscus* or *phœbe*. The black pewit is *S. nigricans;* Say's pewit is *S. sayus*. The black-and-white one figured on following page abounds in western and especially southwestern parts of the United States, in rocky and watery places like those which the common phœbe haunts in the east. It has been found several thousand feet below the general surface of the country, at the bottom of the grand cañon of the Colorado. Say's pewit is also confined to the west, but is rather a



Black Phœbe or Pewit (*Sayornis nigricans*).

bird of dry open regions, in sage-brush, etc. The genus is otherwise named *Theromyias* and *Aulanax*. See also cut under *pewit*.

**Sayre's operation.** See *operation*.

**say-so** (sā'sō), *n.* [< *say*$^1$, *v.*, + *so*, *adv.*] 1. A saying or assertion; especially, an authoritative declaration; a command.

> If Richard Cromwell keep not hold of the scepter — and Richard Cromwell is a simpleton — then Kelderby stands in the wind of Charles Stuart's *say-so*.
> *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

2. A personal assertion; an expression of individual opinion; hence, mere report; rumor.

> Pete Cayce's *say-so* war all I wanted.
> *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, xii.

> All my *say-sos* . . . have been verified.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 20.

**Sb.** In *chem.*, the symbol for antimony (in Latin *stibium*).

**sbirro** (sbir'rō), *n.*; pl. *sbirri* (-rē). [It. (> Sp. *esbirro* = OF. *sbirre*) *sbirro*, also without the unorig. prefix, *birro*, a bailiff, sergeant, cf. *berroviere*, a bailiff, a ruffian, prob. so called as being orig. in red uniform, < LL. *birrus*, a cloak of a reddish color, OL. *burrus*, red: see *birrus*, *burrel*.] An Italian police-officer.

**'sblood** (sblud), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's blood*, through *'ods-blood*, *uds-blood*. Cf. *'sdeath*, < *God's death*; *zounds*, < *God's wounds*, etc.] An imprecation.

> *'Sblood*, I am as melancholy as a gib cat or a lugged bear.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 82.

**S-brake** (es'brāk), *n.* A railway-brake having a brake-shoe attached to each end of an S-shaped rock-lever centrally axled between a pair of wheels on one side. When rocked on its axle it causes one of the shoes to bear against the front under side of the hind wheel, and the other shoe to press upon the back upper side of the front wheel of the pair.

**S. C.** An abbreviation: (*a*) Of the Latin *senatus consulto*, by decree of the senate (of Rome). (*b*) In *printing*, of *small capitals*.

**sc.** An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *scilicet*. (*b*) Of Latin *sculpsit*, he (or she) engraved or carved (it). (*c*) [*cap.*] Of *Scotch* (used in the etymologies in this work).

**Sc.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *scandium*.

**scab** (skab), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *scab*, *scabbe*, also assibilated *shab* (the form *scab* being rather due to Scand.), < AS. *scæb*, *sceb*, *sceabb*, scab, itch, = MD. *schabbe* = OHG. *scaba*, *scapā*, MHG. G. *schabe*, scab, itch, = Sw. *skabb* = Dan. *skab*, scab, itch; either directly < L. *scabies*, roughness, scurf, scab, itch, mange (cf. *scaber*, rough, scurfy, scabby), < *scabere*, scratch; or from the Teut. verb cognate with the L., namely, AS. *scafan* = G. *schaben*, etc., shave: see *shave*. Cf. *shab*, an assibilated form of *scab*.] I. *n.* 1. An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.—2. The mange, or some mangy disease caused by the presence of a parasite, as an itch-insect; scabies.—3. A mean, paltry, or shabby fellow: a term of contempt.

> A company of *scabs!* the proudest of you all draw your weapon if he can. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

> Though we be kennel-rakers, *scabs*, and scoundrels,
> We, the discreet and bold — And yet, now I remember it,
> We tilers may deserve to be senators.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, i. 3.

> One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *scab* of a currier.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Specifically, in recent use, a workman who is not or refuses to become a member of a labor-union, who refuses to join in a strike, or who takes the place of a striker: an opprobrious term used by the workmen or others who dislike his action. [Vulgar.]

> Even the word *scab*, which we have heard so frequently of late, and which had to be defined for the Congressional Committee on Labor by one of its witnesses, was used in a law-suit tried in Philadelphia eighty years ago.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 54.

5. In *bot.*, a fungous disease affecting various fruits, especially apples and pears, in which a black mold appears, often distorting or destroying the fruit. It is usually followed by a brown scab-like appearance, whence the name. The fungus producing the disease in apples and pears is *Fusicladium dendriticum*. The orange-leaf scab is produced by a species of *Cladosporium*. See *Fusicladium*.
6. In *founding*, any projection on a casting caused by a defect in the sand-mold.

II. *a.* Having to do with "scabs," or made by them: used opprobriously: as, *scab* mills; *scab* labor; *scab* shoes. [Vulgar.]

**scab** (skab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scabbed*, ppr. *scabbing*. [< *scab*, *n.*] To form a scab or scab by incrustation; become covered with a scab or scabs; specifically, to heal over; cicatrize; repair solution of continuity of a surface by the formation of a new skin or cicatrix.

> Even granulating sores heal by the gradual process of cicatrisation from the edges — heal by *scabbing* in a way that we have never seen so satisfactory under any other dressing. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 946.

> In the "glass snake" and other low orders of life, repair is usually by primary adhesion, by *scabbing*, or more rarely immediate union. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 277.

**scabbado**† (ska-bā'dō), *n.* [Appar. < *scab*, with Sp. It. term. *-ado*.] Venereal disease. [Rare.]

> Within these five and twenty years nothing was more in vogue in Brabant than hot baths, but now they are every where grown out of use; but the new *scabbado* has taught us to lay them down.
> *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 198.

**scabbard**$^1$ (skab'ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scabberd*, *scabarde*; < ME. *scauberd*, *scaubert*, earlier *scauberk*, *scawberk*, *skawberke*, *scaberk*, *schauberk*, *scaberge*, *scabarge*, prob. < OF. **escauberc*, **escaubert*, *escauber* (in pl. *escaubers*, *escauberz*), a scabbard, also a poniard; prob. formed (orig. in OLG. or OHG.?) from elements corresponding to OF. *escale*, F. *écale*, a scale, husk, case (< OHG. *scala* = AS. *scalu* = E. *scale*$^1$), + *-berc* (as in *hauberc*, a hauberk), < OHG. *bergan* = AS. *beorgan*, protect: see *bury*$^3$, and cf. *hauberk*. The formation of the word was not perceived in E., and the second element came to be conformed to the suffix *-ard*. The first element has been by some referred to E. *scathe*, harm, to Icel. *scafi*, a chisel, to Icel. *skālpr*, OSw. *skalp*, a sheath, and even to AS. *scǣth*, a sheath.] A sheath; especially, a sheath for a sword or other similar weapon.

> Into his *scaberge* the swerde put Gaffray.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3060.

> I had a pass with him, rapier, *scabbard*, and all.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 303.

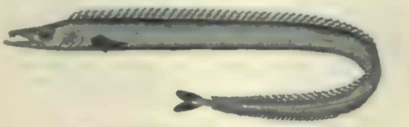
> He is one
> That wears his forehead in a velvet *scabbard*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 6.

**scabbard**$^1$ (skab'ärd), *v. t.* [< *scabbard*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To sheathe, as a sword.—2. To provide with a scabbard or sheath; make a sheath for.

**scabbard**$^2$† (skab'ärd), *n.* [< *scab* + *-ard*.] A mangy, scabby person. *Halliwell.*

**scabbard**$^3$ (skab'ärd), *n.* [A reduction of *scale-board*.] In *printing*, a scale-board.

**scabbard-fish** (skab'ärd-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Lepidopodidæ*, *Lepidopus caudatus*, of the Mediterranean and Atlantic shores of Europe, as well as of New Zealand, of a bright silvery color, with a long dorsal and rudimentary anal fin: so called from suggesting by its form the sheath of a sword. Also called *scale-fish* and *frost-fish*.—2. Any fish of the family *Gempylidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*



Scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*).

**scabbard-plane** (skab'ärd-plān), *n.* In *printing*, a scale-board plane (which see, under *plane*$^2$).

**scabbed** (skabd or skab'ed), *a.* [< ME. *scabbed*, *scabbyde*, *scabyd*; < *scab* + *-ed*$^2$. Cf. *shabbed*, an assibilated form of *scabbed*.] 1. Abounding in or covered with scabs.

> The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbed*.
> *Bacon.*

2. Specifically, mangy; affected with scabies.

> The shepherd ought not, for one *scabbed* sheep, to throw by his tar-box. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

**scabbedness** (skab'ed-nes), *n.* A scabbed character or state; scabbiness.

> A scab, or **scabbednesse*, a scall. Seabies. Une rongne, galle, teigne. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

**scabbily** (skab'i-li), *adv.* In a scabby manner.

**scabbiness** (skab'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being scabby.

**scabble** (skab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scabbled*, ppr. *scabbling*. [Also *scapple*; perhaps a freq. of **scave*, unassibilated form of *shave*, AS. *scafan*, shave: see *shave*. Cf. *scab*, from the same ult. source.] In *stone-working*, to dress with a broad chisel or heavy pointed pick after pointing or broaching, and preparatory to finer dressing.

**scabbler** (skab'lėr), *n.* In *granite-working*, a workman who scabbles.

**scabbling** (skab'ling), *n.* [Also *scabling*; < *scabble* + *-ing*$^1$.] 1. A chip or fragment of stone. —2. Same as *boasting*$^2$, 2.

**scabbling-hammer** (skab'ling-ham″ėr), *n.* In *stone-working*, a hammer with two pointed ends for picking the stone, used after the spalling-hammer or cavel. Also *scappling-hammer*.

**scabby** (skab'i), *a.* [= D. *schabbig* = MHG. *schebic*, G. *schäbig*; as *scab* + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *shabby*.] 1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.

> A *scabby* tetter on their pelts will stick,
> When the raw rain has pierced them to the quick.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 672.

2. Affected with scabies.

> If the grazier should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby*, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*

3. Injured by the attachment of barnacles, limpets, and other shell-fish to the carapace, interfering with the growth of the shell at the spots affected: noting tortoise-shell so injured. —4. In *printing*, noting printed matter that is blotched, spotty, or uneven in color.

**scabellum** (skā-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *scabella* (-ạ̈). [L., also *scabillum*, a musical instrument (see def.), also a footstool, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench, a footstool: see *shamble*$^2$.] An ancient musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of two metal plates hinged together, and so fastened to the performer's foot that they could be struck together as a rhythmical accompaniment.

**scaberulous** (skạ-ber'ọ̈-lus), *a.* [< NL. **scaberulus*, irreg. dim. of L. *scaber*, rough: see *scabrous*.] In *bot.*, slightly scabrous or roughened. See *scabrous*.

**scab-fungus** (skab'fung″gus), *n.* See *scab*, 5, and *Fusicladium*.

**scabies** (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* [L., itch, mange, scab, < *scabere*, scratch: see *scab*.] The itch; a contagious disease of the skin, due to a parasitic mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which forms burrows (cuniculi) in the epidermis and gives rise to more or less severe dermatitis. See cut under *itch-mite*.

**scabiophobia** (skā″bi-ọ-fō'bi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *scabies*, scab, + Gr. *φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] An excessive fear of scabies.

**Scabiosa** (skā-bi-ō'sạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *scabiosa*, scabious: see *scabious*, *n.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Dipsaceæ*, the teasel family. It is characterized by terminal long-stalked and flattened heads of crowded flowers, having an involucre of leafy bracts partly in two rows, inconspicuous chaff on the receptacle, a four- or five-cleft corolla, which is often oblique or two-lipped, four perfect stamens, a thread-shaped style, and the fruit an achene crowned with the calyx-tube. There are about 110 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and the Orient, not found in America, but extending into South Africa. They are hairy annual or perennial herbs, with entire or dissected leaves, and blue, red, yellowish, or whitish flowers. They are known in general by the names *scabious* and *pincushion*. The roots of *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis* are used to adulterate valerian.

**scabious** (skā'bi-us), *a.* [< F. *scabieux* = Pg. *escabioso* = It. *scabbioso*, < L. *scabiosus*, rough, scurfy, scabby, < *scabies*, scurf, scab: see *scabies*.] Consisting of scabs; scabby; scurfy; itchy.

> If the humours be more rare and subtle, they are avoided by fumosites and sweat; if thicker, they turn to a *scabious* matter in the skin.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 501.

**scabious** (skā'bi-us), *n.* [< ME. *scabyowse*, *scabyose*, < OF. *scabieuse*, F. *scabieuse* = Pr. *scabiosa* = Sp. Pg. *escabiosa* = It. *scabbiosa*, scabious, < ML. *scabiosa*, sc. *herba*, 'scabious plant,' said to be so called because supposed to be efficacious in the cure of scaly eruptions, fem. of L. *scabiosus*, rough, scaly: see *scabious*, *a.*] A plant of the genus *Scabiosa;* the pincushion-flower. Conspicuous species are *S. succisa*, the blue scabious, or devil's-bit (which see); *S. arvensis*, the field-scabious, or Egyptian rose, with pale lilac-purple heads; and *S. atropurpurea*, the sweet scabious, or mourning-bride, also called *Egyptian rose.* See *bluecap*, and *Egyptian rose* (under *rose*).

*Scabiose*, Bilgres, wildflax, is good for ache.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not the rhubarb found where the sun most corrupts the liver; and the *scabious* by the shore of the sea, that God might cure as soon as he wounds?
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

**Sheep's-scabious.** Same as *sheep's-bit.*—**Sweet scabious.** (*a*) See above. (*b*) In America, sometimes, the daisy-fleabane, *Erigeron annuus.*

**scabling**, *n.* See *scabbling.*

**scab-mite** (skab'mīt), *n.* The itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which produces the itch or scabies.

**scabrate** (skā'brāt), *a.* [< L. *scaber*, rough, + *-ate*$^1$.] Same as *scabrous.*

**scabredity**† (skab-red'i̤-ti), *n.* [Irreg. for **scabridity*, < LL. *scabridus*, rough (cf. *scabredo*, roughness of the skin, mange): see *scabrid.*] Roughness; ruggedness.

He shall finde . . . warts, neves, inequalities, roughness, *scabredity*, palenesse. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 562.

**scabrid** (skā'brid), *a.* [< L. *scabridus*, rough, < *scaber*, rough, scurfy: see *scabrous.*] In *bot.*, slightly rough to the touch: as, a *scabrid* leaf. Compare *scabrous.*

**scabriusculose** (skā-bri-us'kū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **scabriusculus*, irreg. dim. of L. *scaber*, rough: see *scabrous.*] In *bot.*, same as *scabrid.*

**scabriusculous** (skā-bri-us'kụ̄-lus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *scabrid.*

**scabrous** (skā'brus), *a.* [= F. *scabreux* = It. *scabroso*, < LL. *scabrosus*, rough, < L. *scaber*, rough, scurfy, < *scabere*, scratch: see *scabies.*] **1.** Rough; rugged; having sharp points or little asperities. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rough or roughened as if scabby, as a surface; covered with little points or asperities: as, shagreen is the *scabrous* skin of a shark; especially, rough to the touch from hardly visible granules or minute angular elevations with which a surface, as of an insect or a plant, is covered. Also *scabrate.* **2**†. Harsh; unmusical.

His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, Ded.

Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these [archaisms].
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**scabrousness** (skā'brus-nes), *n.* In *bot.*, the state or property of being rough.

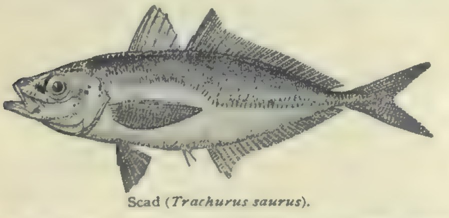
**scabwort** (skab'wėrt), *n.* [< *scab* + *wort*$^1$.] The elecampane, *Inula Helenium.*

**scacchite** (skak'īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Scacchi*, an Italian mineralogist.] In *mineral.*, manganese chlorid, a deliquescent salt found on Mount Vesuvius.

**scad**$^1$ (skad), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shad*$^1$.] **1**†. A fish, probably the shad.

Of round fish, [there are] Brit, Sprat, Barne, Smelts, Whiting, *Scad.* *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 30.

**2.** A carangoid fish, formerly *Caranx trachurus*, now *Trachurus saurus*, also called *saurel, skipjack*, and *horse-mackerel*, of a fusiform shape, with vertical plates arming the entire lateral line from the shoulder to the caudal fin. It reaches a length of about a foot, and is found in the European and many other seas. It occurs rarely on the South Atlantic coast as well as on the Pacific coast of North America. It is sometimes found in immense shoals, and as many as 20,000 have been taken off Cornwall in a net at one time. In Cornwall and some other places it is split and dried salted. Its flesh is firm and of good flavor, somewhat like that of the mackerel, although generally it is but little esteemed. The name extends to any species of this genus, as *T. symmetricus*, the horse-mackerel of California, and also to the members of the related genus *Decapterus*, more fully called *mackerel-scad.* A species of *Caranx* (or *Trachurops*), *C.* (or *T.*) *crumenophthalmus*, is known as the *goggler, goggle-eyed jack*, or *big-eyed scad.* See *goggle-eyed.*


Scad (*Trachurus saurus*).

**3.** The ray, *Raia alba.* [Local, Scotch.]

**scad**$^2$ (skad), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scald*$^1$.

**scaddle** (skad'l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scathel.* Also *skaddle.*

And there she now lay purring as in scorn! Tib, heretofore the meekest of mousers, the honestest, the least *scaddle* of the feline race, a cat that one would have sworn might have been trusted with untold fish.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends (ed. Hazard), II. 366.

**Scæan** (sē'a̤n), *a.* [< Gr. σκαιός, left, on the left hand, hence also western (Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, the western gate of Troy): see *Scævola.*] Western, westward: used in the phrase *the Scæan Gate*, in legendary Troy.

**Scævola** (sev'ọ̄-lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called in allusion to the irregular flower; < L. *Scævola*, a surname, 'the left-handed,' dim. of *scævus*, left-handed (*scæva*, a left-handed person), = Gr. σκαιός, left, on the left hand.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Goodeniaceæ*, formerly made the type of an order *Scævolaceæ* (Lindley, 1830). The tube of the oblique corolla is split down behind to the base, the lobes spreading and unappendaged; there are five stamens with free anthers, and a two-celled ovary with one ovule in each cell, becoming in fruit an indehiscent drupe with the stone woody or bony. The species, numbering about 60, are all confined to Australia, except 8 or 10, which reach to the Pacific islands and Asiatic coast, while one, a widely distributed fleshy shrub, *S. Lobelia* (*S. Plumieri*), extends also to the West Indies, Florida, and Mexico, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves and axillary flowers, the whole inflorescence peculiar in its hairs, the corolla-tube downy within, set with reflexed bristles without, and often with penicillate bristles on the lobes. *S. Kœnigii* is the Malayan rice-paper tree (see *rice-paper*). *S. cuneiformis* of West Australia has been called *fan-flower.*

**scaf** (skaf), *n.* [Cf. *scabble.*] In *metal-working*, the tapered end or feather-edge of a weld-lap. *E. H. Knight.*

**scaff** (skaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Food of any kind. [Scotch.]

**scaffling** (skaf'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young eel. [Local, Eng.]

**scaff-net** (skaf'net), *n.* A kind of scoop-net; a flat net about 12 feet square, stretched by two long bows, the ends of which are attached to the corners of the net, arched up high above it, and crossed at the middle. See *scap-net.*

**scaffold** (skaf'o̤ld), *n.* [< ME. *scaffold, scaffolde, skaffold, scafold, scafald, scafalde, schaffalde, scalfalde*, < OF. **escafalt, eschafault, eschafaud, eschaafaut*, F. *échafaud*, OF. also *chafaut* (> D. *schavot* = G. *schafott* = Sw. *schavott* = Dan. *skafot*) and earlier *escadefalt, escadafaut* (ML. reflex *scafaldus, scadafaltum*); with expletive prefix *es-*, orig. OF. *cadefaut*, **catafalc*, F. *catafalque* = Pr. *cadafalc* = Sp. *cadafalso, cadahalso, cadalso*, also *catafalco* = Pg. *cadafalso*, also *catafalco* = It. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy over a bier, a stage, scaffold; prob. orig. It. (and not common Rom.), lit. 'a view-stage' (cf. *cataletto*, 'a view-bed'), < OIt. **catare*, see, view (found as It. *cattare*, get, obtain, etc.), It. dial. *catar*, find (= OSp. *catar*, see, view, < L. *captare*, strive to seize, strive after, seek to obtain, watch), + **falco*, irreg. var. of *balco*, a stage, orig. beam, balk: see *balk*$^1$, and cf. *balcony.* The same initial element (It. *cattare*, etc., L. *captare*) appears in *regatta, regrate*$^1$; and the same It. word *catafalco* has come through F. *catafalque* into E. as *catafalque:* see *catafalque.*] **1.** A temporary gallery or stage raised either as a place for exhibiting a spectacle or for spectators to stand or sit.

On the tother side thei sigh a *scaffolde*, and in that *scaffolde* satte a knyght that was of a 1 wynter age, and ther satte also the feirest lady of the worlde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.

Pardon, gentles all,
The flat unraised spirits that have dared
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i., Prol.

Who sent thither their Ambassadors with presents, who had there their *scaffolds* prepared for them, and furnished according to their states. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 302.

**2**†. The gallery or highest tier of seats in a theater.

In Dekker's day, the price of admission to the galleries, or *scaffolds* as they are sometimes called, alike with the pit, was, at some of the inferior playhouses, one penny only.
*J. Nott*, in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook (rep. 1812), p. 133.

**3.** A stage or platform, usually elevated, for the execution of a criminal.

Whensoever there is to be any execution, . . . they erect a *scaffold* there, and after they have beheaded the offendours . . . they take it away againe.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 229.

The *scaffold* was the sole refuge from the rack.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 324.

**4.** A temporary structure upon which workmen stand in erecting the walls of a building. See cut under *putlog.*—**5.** An elevated platform upon which dead bodies are placed—a mode of disposing of the dead practised by some tribes, as of North American Indians, instead of burial; a kind of permanent bier.—**6.** In *embryol.*, a temporary structure outlining parts to be subsequently formed in or upon it; a framework: as, the cartilaginous *scaffold* of the skull. Also *scaffolding.*—**7.** In *metal.*, an obstruction in the blast-furnace above the twyers, caused by the imperfect working of the furnace in consequence of insufficient or unsuitable flux, bad fuel, irregular charging, etc. As the materials under such a scaffold or agglomerated mass descend, this latter may itself give way and fall down; this is called a "slip," and if such slips occur on a large scale, or are several times repeated, the furnace may become choked or "gobbed up" (as it is technically called) to such an extent as seriously to interfere with or entirely to stop its working.

Obstructions technically known as *scaffolds* occur not unfrequently in blast furnace working, and are often a source of considerable trouble.
*W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 142.

**scaffold** (skaf'o̤ld), *v. t.* [< *scaffold, n.*] **1.** To furnish with a scaffold; sustain; uphold, as with a scaffold.

After supper his grace . . . came into the White Hall within the said Pallays, which was hanged rychely; the Hall was *scaffolded* and rayled on al partes.
*Hall*, Chron., Hen. VIII., an. 2.

**2.** To lay or place on a scaffold; particularly, to place (dead bodies) on a scaffold to decay or be eaten by birds, as is customary with some uncivilized tribes.

A grand celebration, or the Feast of the Dead, was solemnly convoked. Not only the remains of those whose bodies had been *scaffolded*, but of all who had died on a journey, or on the war-path, and been temporarily buried, were now gathered together and interred in one common sepulchre with special marks of regard.
*D. Wilson*, Prehistoric Man, xxi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**scaffoldage** (skaf'o̤l-dā̤j), *n.* [= F. *échafaudage;* as *scaffold* + *-age.*] A scaffold; a stage; the timberwork of a stage; scaffolding.

'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage.*
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 156.

**scaffold-bracket** (skaf'o̤ld-brak″et), *n.* A plate fitted with claws devised to hold firmly to a shingled roof to afford support to scaffolding.

**scaffolder**† (skaf'o̤l-dėr), *n.* [< *scaffold* + *-er*$^1$.] A spectator in the gallery of a theater; one of the "gods."

He ravishes the gazing *scaffolders.*
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. iii. 28.

**scaffolding** (skaf'o̤l-ding), *n.* [< *scaffold* + *-ing*$^1$.] **1.** A frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place; in *building*, a temporary combination of timberwork consisting of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which are laid boards for supporting the builders when carrying up the different stages or floors of a building, or plasterers when executing their work in the interior of houses. The scaffolding is struck or removed as soon as it has answered its purpose. See cut under *putlog.*

This was but as the *Scaffolding* of a new edifice, which for the time must board, and overlooke the highest battlements. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**2.** Materials for scaffolds. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** Figuratively, any sustaining part; a frame or framework, as the skeleton; especially, in *embryol.*, a temporary formation of hard parts to be replaced by or modified into a permanent structure: as, the *scaffolding* of an embryonic skull.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*

**4.** In *metal.*, the formation of a scaffold; an engorgement. See *scaffold*, 7.

**scaffolding-pole** (skaf'o̤l-ding-pōl), *n.* In *building*, one of the vertical poles which support the putlogs and boards of a scaffold. *E. H. Knight.*

**scaff-raff** (skaf'raf), *n.* [A loose compound, as if < *scaff* + *raff.* Cf. *riffraff, ruffscuff.*] Refuse; riffraff; rabble. Also *scaff and raff.* [Scotch.]

We wadna turn back, no for half a dizzen o' yon *scaff-raff.* *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxv.

Sitting there birling at your poor uncle's cost, nae doubt, wi' a' the *scaff and raff* o' the water side, till sun-down.
*Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

**scaglia** (skal'yä̤), *n.* [It., a scale, a chip of stone, etc.: see *scale*$^1$.] The local name in parts of the Italian Alps of a limestone of various colors, and of different geological ages. The typical scaglia is a reddish argillaceous limestone with a decidedly conchoidal fracture. This rock is of Jurassic age; but there is an upper scaglia which is of the age of the Upper Cretaceous.

**scagliola** (skal-yō'lä̤), *n.* [Also *scaliola;* < It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale: see *scale*$^1$.] In *arch.*, an Italian process for imitating stone, used for enriching columns and internal walls of buildings. It is an application of stucco consisting essentially of a mixture of plaster with glue. The plaster employed must be as pure and white as possible. Various colors are given to it by a mixture of metallic oxids. To imitate different kinds of marble, the colors are mixed with the paste. Breccias are imitated by introducing fragments of colored stucco; granites and porphyries in the same way, and also by cutting into the stucco and filling the cavities with a paste having the color of the crystals it is desired to imitate. Sometimes the stucco is put upon the wall with a brush, as many as twenty coats being applied. It is then roughly polished, and the cavities and defective places filled up; and this is done over and over, until the surface has attained the desired perfection; a finer polish is then given.

> So was [thrown open] the double door of the entrance-hall, letting in the warm light on the *scagliola* pillars, the marble statues, and the broad stone staircase, with its matting worn into large holes. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, i.

**scaith** (skāth), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *scathe.*

**scaithless** (skāth'les), *a.* A Scotch spelling of *scatheless.*

**scala** (skā'lạ̈), *n.* [L., a ladder, a flight of steps: see *scale*$^3$.] 1. In *surg.*, an instrument for reducing dislocations.—2. Pl. *scalæ* (-lē). In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of three cavities of the cochlea, in man and other mammals winding spirally around the modiolus or columella of the ear, as a spiral staircase winds around the newel: in lower vertebrates much simplified.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, an old generic name of wentletraps: same as *Scalaria.* *Klein*, 1753.—**Scala media**, the middle passage of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the scala vestibuli by the membrane of Reissner and from the scala tympani by the basilar membrane, and containing upon its floor the organ of Corti. It terminates at both apex and base in a blind pointed extremity, but is continuous through the canalis reuniens, near its basal extremity, with the saccule of the vestibule. Also called *canalis membranaceus* and *cochlear duct* or *canal of the cochlea;* the latter two terms, however, are sometimes restricted to mean respectively the passage between the tectorial membrane and the basilar membrane and the one between the tectorial membrane and the membrane of Reissner.—**Scala tympani**, that part of the spiral canal of the cochlea which is on the under side of the spiral lamina, and is separated from the scala media by the basilar membrane. It communicates with the scala vestibuli at the apex of the modiolus, and is separated from the tympanum, in the recent state, by the membrane covering the fenestra rotunda.—**Scala vestibuli**, one of the three passages of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the cochlear canal by the membrane of Reissner. It begins at the vestibule, and communicates at the apex of the modiolus with the scala tympani. Also called *vestibular passage.*

**scalable** (skā'lạ-bl), *a.* [< *scale*$^3$ + *-able.*] Capable of being scaled, in any sense of that word. Also spelled *scaleable.*

> By peep of day, Monsieur Didum was about the walls of Wesel, and, finding the ditch dry and the rampart *scaleable*, entered. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 27.

**scalade**† (skā-lād'), *n.* [Also *scalado* (after It. or Sp.): < OF. *escalade*, F. *escalade*, < It. *scalata* (= Sp. Pg. *escalada*), a scaling with ladders, < *scalare*, scale: see *scale*$^3$, *v.* Doublet of *escalade.*] An assault on a fortified place in which the soldiers enter by means of ladders; an escalade.

> The nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes.
> *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

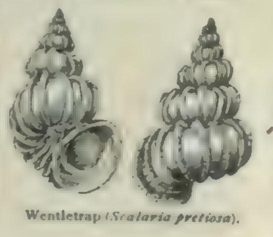
> While we hold parley here,
> Raise your *scalado* on the other side;
> But, enter'd, wreak your sufferings.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 3.

> We understood for certain afterward that Monsieur La Tour's fort was taken by assault and *scalado.*
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New Eng., II. 291.

**scalar** (skā'lạ̈r), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps, < *scala*, *scalæ*, a ladder, flight of steps: see *scale*$^3$. Cf. *scalary.*] **I.** *n.* In quaternions, a real number, positive or negative, integral, fractional, or surd: but some writers lately extend the meaning so as to include imaginaries. Sir W. R. Hamilton introduced the word with the meaning "a real number"; and it tends to confuse the subject to use a word needed for one purpose to signify something else for which no new word is needed. **Scalar of a quaternion**, a scalar which, being subtracted from the quaternion, leaves a vector as the remainder.

**II.** *a.* Of the nature of a scalar.—**Scalar function.** See *function.* **Scalar operation**, an operation which, performed upon a scalar, gives a scalar.—**Scalar quantity.** See *quantity.*

**Scalaria** (skạ-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar.*] A genus of holostomous ptenoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scalariidæ;* the ladder-shells or wentletraps. They are marine shells, mostly of warm temperate and tropical seas, turreted and costate, or with many raised cross-ribs at intervals along the whorls. The most celebrated species is *S. pretiosa*, formerly considered rare and bringing a large price. Also *Scala*, *Scalia*, *Scalarius*, *Scalarus.*


Wentletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*).

**Scalariacea** (skạ-lā-ri-ā'sẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scalaria* + *-acea.*] Same as *Scalariidæ.*

**scalarian** (skạ-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scalaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Scalaria* or the *Scalariidæ.*

**II.** *n.* A species of *Scalaria.*

**Scalaridæ** (skạ-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scalariidæ.*

**scalariform** (skạ-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalaria*, a flight of steps (neut. pl. of *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, noting the venules or small cross-veins of an insect's wings when they are perpendicular to the longitudinal veins and placed at regular distances, like the rounds of a ladder. (*b*) In *bot.*, noting cells or vessels in which the walls are thickened in such a way as to form transverse ridges. These ridges, or alternating thick and thin places, follow each other with as much regularity as the rounds of a ladder.

2. In *conch.*, resembling or related to *Scalaria;* scalarian.—**Scalariform conjugation**, in fresh-water algæ, conjugation between several cells of two different filaments, when the two lie very near one another side by side. Each cell of each filament sends out a short protuberance on the side facing the other filament. When these protuberances meet, the cell-wall becomes absorbed at the extremity of each, and an open tube is thus formed. It is the ordinary mode of conjugation in the *Mesocarpaceæ.*—**Scalariform vessels**, vessels in which the walls are thickened in a scalariform manner. They are especially abundant in ferns.

**Scalariidæ** (skal-ạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scalaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of ptenoglossate gastropods whose type genus is *Scalaria;* the wentletraps. The animal has elongated tentacles, with eyes near their external base, a single gill, and many unciform or aciculate teeth in each cross-row on the radula; the shell is turreted, with the aperture entire and subcircular. The species are numerous, especially in warm seas. Also *Scaliidæ*, *Scalariacea*, *Scalaridæ.* See cut under *Scalaria.*

**scalary** (skā'lạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar.*] Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Rare.]

> Certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

**scalawag, scallawag** (skal'ạ-wag), *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *Scalloway*, orig. applied to the diminutive cattle imported from Shetland, of which *Scalloway* was the former capital. Cf. *sheltie*, a diminutive horse from Shetland. For the application of the word *scalawag*, an inferior or worthless animal, to a worthless man, cf. *rascal* and *runt* in similar uses.] 1. An under-sized, scraggy, or ill-fed animal of little value.

> The truth is that the number of miserable "*scallawags*" is so great that . . . they tend to drag down all above themselves to their own level.
> *New York Tribune* (Cattle Report), Oct. 24, 1854.

2. A worthless, good-for-nothing, or contemptible fellow; a scamp; a scapegrace. The word was used in the southern United States, during the period of reconstruction (1865 to 1870 and later), in an almost specific sense, being opprobriously applied by the opponents of the Republican party to native Southerners who acted with that party, as distinguished from *carpet-bagger*, a Republican of Northern origin. [U. S.]

> You good-for-nothin' young *scalawag.*
> *Haliburton* (Sam Slick), Human Nature. (*Bartlett.*)

> I don't know that he's much worth the saving. He looks a regular *scalawag.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 117.

**scald**$^1$ (skâld), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *scalded* (formerly or dial. also *scalt*), ppr. *scalding.* [< ME. *scalden*, *schalden*, *scolden*, scald, burn (with hot liquid or with a hot iron), = Icel. *skālda* = Norw. *skaalda* = Sw. *skålla* = Dan. *skolde*, scald, < OF. *escalder*, *eschauder*, F. *échauder* = Sp. Pg. *escaldar* = It. *scaldare*, heat with hot water, scald, < LL. *excaldare*, wash in hot water, < L. *ex-*, out, thoroughly, + *caldus*, contr. of *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calid*, *caldron*, etc., and cf. *chafe*, ult. from the same L. verb.] 1. To burn or affect painfully with or as with a hot or boiling liquid or with steam: formerly used also of burning with a hot iron.

> I am *scalded* with my violent motion.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 49.

> Thick flow'd their tears, but mocked them the more,
> And only *scalt* their cheeks which flam'd before.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, vi. 41.

> Close to Earth his Face,
> *Scalding* with Tears th' already faded Grass.
> *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To cook slightly by exposure for a short time to steam or to hot water or some other heated liquid: as, to *scald* milk.—3. To subject to the action of boiling water for the purpose of cleansing thoroughly: as, to *scald* a tub.

> Take chekyns, *scalde* hom fayre and clene.
> *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 22.

> To *scald* hogs and take of their haire, glabrare sues.
> *Baret.*

> She's e'en setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 71.

**scald**$^1$ (skâld), *n.* [< *scald*$^1$, *v.*] A burn or injury to the skin and flesh by a hot liquid or vapor. =**Syn.** *Burn, Scald.* See *burn*$^1$.

**scald**$^2$ (skâld), *n.* [An erroneous form of *scall*, apparently due to confusion with *scald*$^2$, *a.*] Scab; scall; scurf on the head.

> Her crafty head was altogether bald,
> And, as in hate of honorable eld,
> Was overgrowne with scurfe and filthy *scald.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

> Blanch swears her husband's lovely, when a *scald*
> Has blear'd his eyes. *Herrick*, Upon Blanch.

**scald**$^2$, *a.* See *scalled.*

**scald**$^3$, **skald**$^2$ (skald or skâld), *n.* [< ME. *scald*, *scalde*, *scawde* (= G. *skalde* = Sw. *skald* = Dan. *skjald*), < Icel. *skāld*, a poet, the accepted word for 'poet,' but prob. orig. or later used in a depreciative sense (as indicated by the derived *skāldi*, a poetaster, a vagrant verse-maker, *skāld-fīfl*, a poetaster; cf. *skālda*, make verses (used in depreciation), *leir-skāld*, a poetaster (*leir*, clay), *skāldskapr*, a libel in verse, also (in a good sense) poetry, etc., *skældinn*, libelous, etc.). According to Skeat, perhaps orig. 'loud talker,' < *skjalla* (pret. *skall*) (= Sw. *skalla* = G. *schallen*), resound; akin to *scold:* see *scold.* According to Cleasby and Vigfusson, the name has reference to libels and imprecations which were in the heathen age scratched on poles; cf. *skālda* (= OHG. *scalta*, MHG. *schalte*), a pole, *skāld-stöng*, also *nīdhstöng* (*nīdh*, a libel), a pole with imprecations and charms scratched on it.] An ancient Scandinavian poet; one who composed poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and recited and sang them on public occasions. The scalds of the Norsemen answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts.

> So proudly the *Scalds* raise their voices of triumph,
> As the Northmen ride over the broad-bosomed billow.
> *W. Motherwell*, Battle-flag of Sigurd.

> I heard his *scalds* strike up triumphantly
> Some song that told not of the weary sea.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 18.

**scald**$^4$ (skäld), *v.* A Scotch form of *scold.*

**scald**$^5$ (skâld), *n.* [Short for *scaldweed.*] A European dodder, *Cuscuta Europæa.* Also *scaldweed.* [Prov. Eng.]

**scaldabanco**†, *n.* [< It. *scaldabanco*, "one that keepes a seate warme, but ironically spoken of idle lecture[r]s that possesse a pewe in the schooles or pulpet in churches and baffle out they know not what; also a hot-headed puritane" (Florio, 1611); < *scaldare*, heat, warm, + *banco*, bench: see *scald*$^1$ and *bank*$^2$. The allusion in *mountebank* and *saltimbanco* is different.] A hot declaimer.

> The Presbyterians, those *Scalda-bancos* or hot declamers, had wrought a great distast in the Commons at the king.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 182. (*Davies.*)

**scaldberry** (skâld'ber"i), *n.* The European blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, which was once reputed to give children scald-head.

**scalder**$^1$ (skâl'dėr), *n.* [< *scald*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who scalds (meat, vessels, etc.).

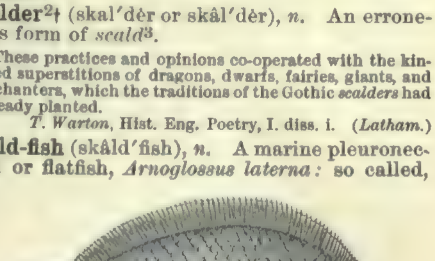
> Or Ralph there, with his kitchen-boys and *scalders.*
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 3.

2. A pot or vessel for scalding: as, a milk-*scalder.*

**scalder**$^2$† (skal'dėr or skâl'dėr), *n.* An erroneous form of *scald*$^3$.

> These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic *scalders* had already planted.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. diss. i. (*Latham.*)

**scald-fish** (skâld'fish), *n.* A marine pleuronectid or flatfish, *Arnoglossus laterna:* so called, it is said, from its appearance of having been dipped in scalding water. *Day.*


Scald-fish (*Arnoglossus laterna*).

**scald-head** (skâld'hed), *n.* [< *scald*$^2$, *scalled*, + *head.*] A vague term in vulgar use for tinea favosa, and other affections of the scalp which superficially resemble it.

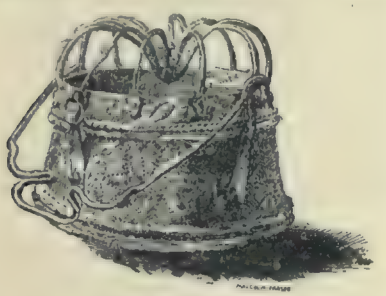
> Mean of stature he [Mahomet] was, and evill proportioned; having ever a *scald-head*, which made him wear a white shash continually. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 42.

**scaldic** (skal′- or skâl′dik), *a.* [< *scald*³ + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.

**scalding** (skâl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scald*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of burning with hot liquid or with steam.—**2.** *pl.* Things scalded or boiled, especially while still scalding hot.

> Immediately the boy belonging to our mess ran to the locker, from whence he carried off a large wooden platter, and in a few minutes returned with it full of boiled peas, crying *Scaldings* all the way as he came.
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxv. (*Davies.*)

**scaldino** (skâl-dē′nō̤), *n.* [It., < *scaldare*, heat: see *scald*¹.] A small covered brazier of glazed earthenware, used in Italy.



Old Venetian Scaldino.

> A man who had lived for forty years in the pungent atmosphere of an air-tight stove, succeeding a quarter of a century of roaring hearth fires, contented himself with the spare heat of a *scaldino*, which he held his clasped hands over in the very Italian manner.
> *W. D. Howells*, Indian Summer, xi.

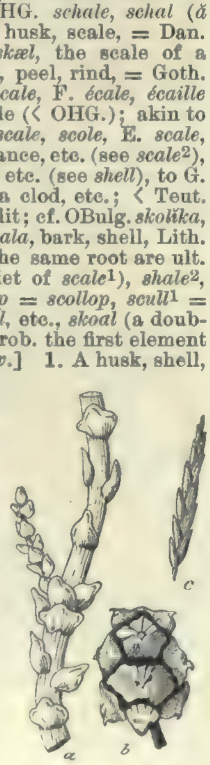
> An aged crone with a *scaldino* in her lap, a tattered shawl over her head, and an outstretched, skinny palm, guards the portal of every sanctuary.
> *The Century*, XXX. 208.

**scaldrag**† (skâld′rag), *n.* [< *scald*¹, *v.*, + obj. *rag*¹.] One who scalds or boils rags; a scalder: a nickname for a dyer.

> For to be a laundres imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace a beadle, a dyer a *scaldragge*, or a fishmonger a seller of gubbins.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630), II. 165. (*Halliwell.*)

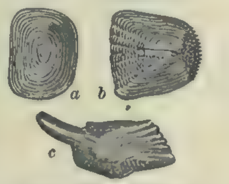
**scaldweed** (skâld′wēd), *n.* Same as *scald*⁵.

**scale**¹ (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skale;* < ME. *scale*, also assibilated *shale, schale*, < AS. *scealu, sceale*, a scale, husk, = MD. *schaele*, D. *schaal*, a scale, husk, = MLG. *schale* = OHG. *scala* (*ă* or *ā*), MHG. *schale, schal* (*ă* or *ā*), G. *schale*, a shell, husk, scale, = Dan. *skal*, shell, peel, rind, *skæl*, the scale of a fish, = Sw. *skal*, a shell, peel, rind, = Goth. *skalja*, a tile; cf. OF. *escale*, F. *écale, écaille* = It. *scaglia*, a shell, scale (< OHG.); akin to AS. *scāle, scăle*, MHG. *scale, scole*, E. *scale*, etc., a bowl, dish of a balance, etc. (see *scale*²), to AS. *scyll, scell*, E. *shell*, etc. (see *shell*), to G. *scholle*, a flake (of ice), a clod, etc.; < Teut. √ **skal*, **skel*, separate, split; cf. OBulg. *skolĭka*, a mussel (*-shell*), Russ. *skala*, bark, shell, Lith. *skelti*, split, etc. From the same root are ult. E. *scale*², *shale*¹ (a doublet of *scale*¹), *shale*², *shell, scall, scalp*¹, *scallop* = *scollop*, *scull*¹ = *skull*¹, *scull*² = *skull*², *skill*, etc., *skoal* (a doublet of *scale*²), etc., and prob. the first element in *scabbard*¹. Cf. *scale*¹, *v.*] **1.** A husk, shell, pod, or other thin covering of a seed or fruit, as of the bean.—**2.** In *bot.*, a small rudimentary or thin scarious body, usually a metamorphosed leaf, scale-like in form and often in arrangement, constituting the covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees in cold climates, the involucre of the *Compositæ*, the bracts of the catkin, the imbricated and thickened leaves which constitute the bulb, and the like. Also applied in the *Coniferæ* to the leaves or bracts of the cone, and to the chaff on the stems of ferns. See also cuts under *imbricate* and *rosin-plant*.



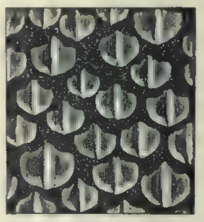
*a*, the scale-like leaves of the stem of *Lathræa Squamaria*; *b*, the cone with the scales of *Cupressus sempervirens*; *c*, the imbricate scale-like bracts of the spike of *Cyperus badius*.

—**3.** In *zoöl.*, an epidermal or exoskeletal structure that is thin, flat, hard or dry, and of some definite extent; a piece of cuticle that is squamous, scaly, or horny, and does not constitute a hair, a feather, or a horn, hoof, nail, or claw; a squama; a scute; a scutellum. All these structures, however, belong to one class, and there is no absolute distinction. Scales are often of large size and great comparative thickness or solidity, and may be reinforced by bone, in which case they are commonly called *shields* or *plates*. Specifically—(*a*) In *ichth.*, one of the particular modifications of epidermis which collectively form the usual covering, more or less complete, of fishes; a fish-scale. They are of many forms and sizes, but have been sometimes considered under the four heads of *cycloid, ctenoid, ganoid*, and *placoid*, and fishes have been classified accordingly, as by Agassiz. (See *cycloid*, etc.) They are developed on the inner side of the general epidermis, but vary greatly in form and other characteristics. In most living fishes they are expanded horny lamellæ, and imbricated, the posterior edges of one transverse row overlapping adjacent parts of the succeeding row. Growth takes place from a central, subcentral, or posterior nucleus by increase at the periphery. Generally the anterior part, or base of insertion, is provided with striæ or grooves diverging backward. (1) In numerous fishes growth takes place in layers and at the posterior edges as much as at the anterior, and there are no teeth or denticles at the posterior margin: such are called *cycloid* scales.



*a*, Cycloid Scale of *Caranx*, enlarged. *b*, Ctenoid Scale of *Lepomis*, enlarged. *c*, Ganoid Scale of *Lepidosteus tristœchus*, three fifths natural size.

(2) When the posterior margin is beset with denticles, a *ctenoid* scale is the result. When vestiges of such teeth or denticles are retained on the surface between the nucleus and the posterior margin, the surface is to that extent *muricated*. In other forms the growth is almost entirely sideways and forward, and the nucleus is consequently near the posterior edge. (3) Still other fishes have a hard enameled surface to the scale, which is generally of a rhomboidal form, and such a scale is called *ganoid;* but few modern fishes are thus armed, though scales of this kind were developed by numerous extinct forms.



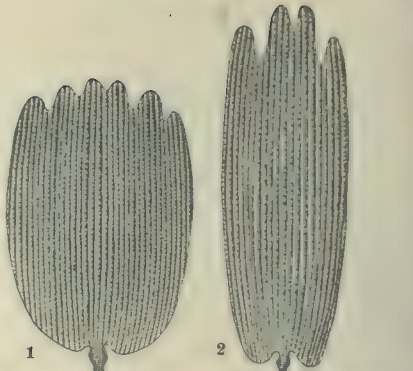
Placoid Scales of a Shark (*Odontaspis littoralis*).

(4) When the scales are very small, or represented by ossified papillæ of the cutis, they are called *placoid;* such are found in most of the sharks. Between these various types there are gradations, and there are also numerous modifications in other directions. The presence or absence of scales becomes also of slight systematic importance in some groups, and the same family may contain species with a scaleless body and others with scales of the ctenoid and cycloid types. The scales of various fishes, as the sheepshead, mullet, and drum, are used in the manufacture of ornamental work, as mock jewelry, flower-sprays, etc. Pearl-white or essence d'Orient, used in making artificial pearls, is prepared from the scales of *Alburnus lucidus* and other cyprinoid fishes. (*b*) In *herpet.*, one of the cuticular structures which form the usual covering of reptiles proper, as distinguished from amphibians, as a snake or lizard. These scales are commonly small, and are distinguished from the special *shields* or *plates* which cover the head, and the large specialized *gastrosteges* or *urosteges* of the under parts, as of a serpent. They are usually arranged in definite rows or series, and are also called *scutes* or *scutella*. In the *Chelonia* or turtles one of the thin plates of tortoise-shell which cover the carapace is a scale. See *tortoise-shell*. (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) A reduced feather, lacking locked barbs, and with flattened stem: as, the *scales* of a penguin. (2) A feather with metallic luster or iridescence, as those on the throat of a humming-bird. (3) A nasal opercle; a naricorn: as, the nasal *scale*. (4) One of the large regular divisions of the tarsal envelop; a scutellum: the smaller or irregular pieces being usually called *plates*. (*d*) In *mammal.*, one of the cuticular plates which may replace hairs on much of the body: as, the *scales* of a pangolin.

**4.** Something like or likened to a scale; something desquamated or exfoliated; a flake; a shell; a scab.

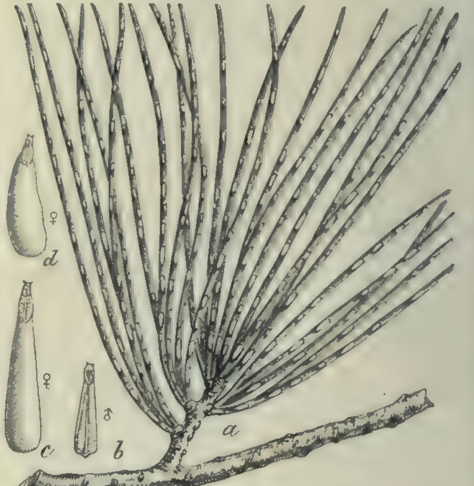
> In the spiritual conflict of S. Pauls conversion there fell *scales* from his eyes that were not perceav'd before.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

Specifically—(*a*) A thin plate of bone; a scale-like or shell-like bone: as, the human lacrymal bone is a mere *scale;* the squamosal is a thin *scale* of bone. (*b*) A part of the periostracum, or epidermal covering of the shell of a mollusk. (*c*) One of the broad flat structures, or hemielytra, which cover some annelids, as the scalebacks, with a kind of defensive armor. (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) One of the minute structures which constitute the covering of the wings of lepidopterous insects, as the furriness of a butterfly or moth. These are modified hairs which when well developed are thin, flat plates, pointed at the end where they are attached to the surface and generally divided into a number of long teeth at the other end; they are set in rows overlapping each other slightly, like tiles or shingles on a roof. These scales are ornamented with microscopic lines, and are of various and often very bright colors. By covering the transparent membrane of the wings they form the beautiful patterns much admired in these insects. See cut in next column, and cut under *Lepidoptera*.



Scales from Wing of Butterfly (*Vanessa antiopa*), highly magnified. 1, from border of anterior wing, above; 2, from border of anterior wing, below.

(2) One of the plates, somewhat similar to those on a butterfly's wing, covering the bodies of most *Thysanura* (*Lepismatidæ, Poduridæ*). (3) One of the little flakes which, scattered singly or close together, so as to cover the whole surface in a uniform manner, ornament the bodies and wing-covers of many beetles, especially species of *Curculionidæ*. These scales are frequently mingled with hairs; they are often metallic and very beautifully colored. (4) One of the rudimentary wings of some insects, as fleas, or some similar process or formation on the thorax: as, the covering *scale*, the operculum or tegula of various insects. See *tegula*. (5) The shield covering the body of most female scale-insects (*Coccidæ*), and subsequently, when the insect dies and shrivels up, serving to protect the eggs and young which are concealed beneath it. (See accompanying cut.)



*a*, Scales of *Chionaspis pinifoliæ* upon pine-leaves, natural size; *b*, scale of male, enlarged; *c*, straight scale of female, enlarged; *d*, curved scale of female, enlarged.

It is formed either by an exudation from the body of the female, or by her cast-off larva-skins cemented together. Hence—(6) A coccid; a scale-insect: as, the barnacle *scale*, *Ceroplastes cirripediformis*, common in Florida. See cuts under *coccus, cochineal*, and *scale-insect*. (7) A vertical dilatation of the petiole of the abdomen, found in some ants. Also called *nodus* or *node*. (*e*) One of the large hard scabs which form in some diseases of the human skin. (*f*) One of the metal plates which form the sides of the frame of a pocket-knife, and to which the outer part, of ivory or other material, is riveted. (*g*) The crust of oxid formed on the surface of a metal heated with exposure to the air: used chiefly with reference to iron, as in the terms *mill-scale, hammer-scale*, etc.—**Black scale**, *Lecanium oleæ*, which feeds on the olive, oleander, citron, etc. It originated in Europe, but is now found in California and Australia. [California.]—**Chaff scale**, *Parlatoria pergandei*, an enemy of the orange and lemon. [Florida.]—**Cottony maple-scale.** See *Pulvinaria*.—**Flat scale**, *Lecanium hesperidum*, a common greenhouse pest on many plants in all parts of the world.—**Fluted scale.** See *cushion-scale*.—**Long scale**, *Mytilaspis gloveri*, a pest of citrus-plants, common to southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—**Mining scale**, *Chionaspis biclavis*, which burrows beneath the epidermal layer of leaves and twigs of various tropical plants.—**Oleander scale**, *Aspidiotus nerii*, a cosmopolitan enemy of the oleander.—**Pine-leaf scale**, *Chionaspis pinifoliæ*. See figure above.—**Purple scale**, *Mytilaspis citricola*, a pest of citrus-plants in southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—**Quince scale**, *Aspidiotus cydoniæ*, which infests the quince in Florida.—**Red scale**, *Aonidia aurantii*, a cosmopolitan enemy of the orange.—**Rose scale**, *Diaspis rosæ*.—**San José scale**, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, infesting the apple and pear on the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Scales scaled.** See *scaled*.—**Scurfy scale**, *Chionaspis furfurus*, a common pest of the apple in the United States.—**White scale.** Same as *cushion-scale*.—**Willow scale**, *Chionaspis salicis*, the common white-willow bark-louse of Europe and North America.

**scale**¹ (skāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scaled*, ppr. *scaling*. [Formerly also *skale* (Sc. *skail*); < ME. *scalen, schalen* = OHG. *skelen*, MHG. *scheln*, G. *schälen*, shell, = Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, shell, hull (cf. D. *schillen*, pare, peel); from the noun, but in the mere sense 'separate' prob. in part a secondary form (as if a var. of *skill*, *v.*) of the primitive verb, Teut. √ *skal, skel*, separate: see *scale*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of scales, as a fish.

> *Scalyn* fysche. Exquamo, squamo.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 442.

> Our American neighbors neither allow set-nets, or drift-nets, on their shores, as they say nets break up the schulls of herring, and destroy them by *scaling* — that is, rubbing off their scales, when they are in a large body. *Perley.*

**2.** To peel; husk; shell: as, to *scale* almonds. —**3.** To pare down or off; shave or reduce, as a surface.

> If all the mountains and hills were *scaled* and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 7.

**4.** In *metal.*, to get rid of the scale or film of oxid formed on the surface of (a metal), as of iron plates, in order to obtain a clean surface for tinning.—**5.** To clean (the inside of a cannon) by firing off a small quantity of powder.

> The two large guns on the after tower were first *scaled* with light blank charges. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8695.

**6.** To cause to separate; disperse; scatter: as, to *scale* a crowd.

> Ah, sirrah, now the hugy heaps of cares that lodgèd in my mind
> Are *scalèd* from their nestling-place, and pleasures passage find,
> For that, as well as Clyomon, Clamydes broke his day.
> *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

**7.** To spill: as, to *scale* salt; to *scale* water.—**8.** To spread, as manure or some loose substance. [In the last three senses obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ; become reduced by the separation or loss of surface scales or flakes.

> The creatures that cast their skin are the snake, the viper. . . . Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab. . . . The old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 732.

> The pillar [Pompey's] is well preserved, except that it has *scaled* away a very little to the south.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 8.

**2.** To separate; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> They would no longer abide, but *scaled*, & departed awaie. *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 499.

> See how they *scale*, and turn their tail,
> And rin to flail and plow, man.
> *The Battle of Sheriff-Muir*, st. 5.

**scale**$^2$ (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scole*; < ME. *scale, skale*, also assibilated *schale*, also (with reg. change of long *ā*) *scoale, scole*, < AS. *scāle* (pl. *sceála*) (*scăle*?), a bowl, a dish of a balance, = OS. *scāla* (*scăla*?), a bowl (to drink from), = North Fries. *skal*, head(-pan) of a testaceous animal, Fries. *skeel*, a pot, = MD. *schaille*, D. *schaal* = MLG. *schale*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = OHG. *scāla* (*scăla* ?), MHG. *schale, schal*, G. *schale*, a bowl, dish, cup, = Icel. *skāl*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skaal*, a bowl, cup (whence E. *skoal*, q. v.); akin to AS. *scealu, sceale*, a scale, shell, etc., E. *scale*$^1$, and to AS. *scyll, scell*, etc., shell, E. *shell*: see *scale*$^1$, *shell, scull*$^1$, *skull*$^1$, *scull*$^2$, *skull*$^2$, etc. The forms have been more or less confused with those of *scale*$^1$, and the distinction of quantity (*ā* and *ă*) is in the early forms more or less uncertain.] **1†.** A bowl; a cup.

> A bassyn, a bolle, other a *scole*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1145.

**2.** The bowl or dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself, or the whole instrument: as, to turn the *scale*: generally used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

> They buy and sell not with golde, but siluer, and that not coined, but euery one hath his *scoles* with him to the Market to weigh his siluer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 438.

> I am one of those indifferent Men that would have the *Scales* of Power in Europe kept even.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.

> Long time in even *scale*
> The battle hung. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 245.

**3.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.—**Beam and scales**, a balance.—**Even scales**, scales in which the beam is suspended at the midpoint of its length, so that the poise and the object balanced must be of the same weight.—**Pig-metal scales.** See *pig metal*.—**Registering scale**, a weighing-scale in which pressure on a stud causes the weight of the object in the scale to be recorded on a card. *E. H. Knight.* (See also *platform-scale*.)

**scale**$^2$ (skāl), *v. t.* [< *scale*$^2$, *n.*] **1.** To weigh in or as in scales; measure; compare; estimate.

> You have found,
> *Scaling* his present bearing with his past,
> That he's your fixed enemy. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 257.

> "Well," says old Bitters, "I expect I can *scale* a fair load of wood with e'er a man." *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**2.** To weigh; have a weight of: as, the fish *scaled* seven pounds. [Colloq.]—**3.** To make of the proper or exact weight: as, a *scaled* pottle of wine. [Colloq. or trade use.]

> It is kneaded, allowed to stand an hour, and *scaled* into loaves, and baked, the oven being at 400° Fah. to 450° Fah.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 140.

**Scaled herring**, a smoked herring of the best quality. It must be 7 inches long, and fat.—**Scaling off**, in *bread-making*, the process of cutting off masses of dough and bringing them to proper weight.

**scale**$^3$ (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scale, skale* = OF. *eschiel, sequele*, F. *échelle*, a ladder, = Sp. Pg. *escala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, = It. *scala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, < L. *scāla*, usually in pl. *scālæ*, a flight of steps, stairs, a staircase, a ladder, for **scadla*, < *scandere*, climb: see *scan, ascend, descend*, etc. From the L. *scāla* are also ult. E. *scalade, escalade, eschelon*, etc. In def. 7 the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A ladder; a flight of steps; anything by means of which one may ascend.

> All true and fruitful natural philosophy hath a double *scale* or ladder, ascendent and descendent.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 156.

> Love refines
> The thoughts, and heart enlarges; . . . is the *scale*
> By which to heavenly love thou mayst ascend.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 591.

> One still sees, on the bendings of these mountains, the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs, by which they used to ascend them.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 445).

**2.** A series of marks laid down at determinate distances along a line, for purposes of measurement and computation; also, the rule upon which one or more such series are laid down.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) A definite and standard series of tones within some large limiting interval, like an octave, selected for artistic purposes. The first step toward an artistic system of tones is the adoption of some interval for the division of the infinite possible range of tones into convenient sections of equal length. In Greek music, this unit of division was originally the tetrachord; in medieval music, the hexachord; and in modern music, the octave, though the octave is more or less recognized in all systems. Within the tetrachord, hexachord, or octave various scales are possible. (See *tetrachord* and *hexachord*.) The abstract method whereby the octave is divided and the succession of tones ordered within it is properly called a *mode*; but when a mode is applied at some given pitch the concrete result is called a *key* or *scale* (though *mode* and *scale* are often used interchangeably in the abstract sense). A scale is distinguished from a key in that it is used simply of the tones of the key when arranged in order of pitch. The successive tones of a scale are called *degrees*; they are usually numbered from below upward. The first tone or starting-tone is called the *key-note* or *key-tone*. The historic process of scale-invention is, of course, unconscious. The selection of tones seems to be controlled primarily by an instinctive perception of their harmonic relations to the starting-tone and to each other, though limited and modified by a desire to secure an even melodic succession without too short intervals. When the smallest interval allowed is the whole step or major second, five-toned or pentatonic scales are produced, such as are used among the Chinese, in the older music of various Celtic nations, and by certain semicivilized peoples. When the half-step or semitone is tolerated, seven-toned or heptatonic scales are produced, as in the later Greek and all modern systems. When smaller intervals than the semitone are admitted, scales of more than seven tones are produced, as among the Hindus, the Persians, and other Orientals. In modern European music two chief forms of scale are used, the *major* and the *minor*, the latter having three varieties. (See *mode*$^1$, 7 (*a*) (3).) Both forms are termed *diatonic*. When, for purposes of modulation or of melodic variety, other intermediate tones are added, they are called *chromatic tones*, and a scale in which all the longer steps of a diatonic scale are divided by such intermediate tones is a *chromatic scale*, containing eleven tones in all. (See *chromatic*.) Properly an upward chromatic scale for melodic purposes differs from a downward, but on the keyboard they are assumed to be equivalent. In written music, a scale noted in both sharps and flats, so as to include the nominal constituents of both an upward and a downward chromatic scale, is called an *enharmonic scale*. A chromatic scale for harmonic purposes includes, in addition to the tones of the usual diatonic major scale, a minor second, a minor third, an augmented fourth, a minor sixth, and a minor seventh. When a scale of either kind is made up of tones having exact harmonic relations with the key-note, it is called *exact* or *pure*; but the compromise construction of the keyboard reduces all scales to an arbitrary form, called *tempered*. In solmization, the tones of a scale are represented by the syllables *do, re, mi*, etc. (See *interval, keyboard, solmization*, and *temperament*.) (*b*) Any particular scale based upon a given key-note: as, the *scale* of G or of F. Unless otherwise qualified, such a scale is understood to be a major scale. All major scales are essentially similar, except in pitch; all minor scales also. On the keyboard, however, there is considerable mechanical difference on account of the varying succession of the white and black digitals. (See *key*$^1$, 7.) (*c*) Of a voice or an instrument, same as *compass*, 5. (*d*) In an organ-pipe, the ratio between its width and its length: a broad scale producing full, sonorous tones, as in the open diapason; and a narrow scale, thin, string-like tones, as in the dulciana. The same usage occurs occasionally in connection with other instruments, referring to size in relation to the quality of the tones produced.

**4.** Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; gradation.

> There is in this universe a stair, or manifest *scale*, of creatures, rising not disorderly, or in confusion, but with a comely method and proportion.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 33.

> The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

> In passing down the animal *scale*, the central spot [of the eye] is quickly lost. It exists only in man and the higher monkeys. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 75.

**5.** A system of proportion by which definite magnitudes represent definite magnitudes, in a sculpture, picture, map, and the like; also, a system of proportion for taxation or other purpose.

> He [Governor Van Twiller] conceived every subject on so grand a *scale* that he had not room in his head to turn it over and examine both sides of it.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 149.

**6.** A system of numeration or numerical notation.—**7.** Any graded system of terms, shades, tints, sounds, etc., by reference to which the degree, intensity, or quality of a phenomenon or sense-perception may be estimated.—**8†.** The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade or scalade.

> Others to a city strong
> Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine
> Assaulting. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 656.

**Accompaniment of the scale.** See *accompaniment*.—**Auxiliary scales, Babylonian scale, binary scale, diagonal scale, dialing scale.** See the adjectives.—**Centigrade scale.** See *thermometer*.—**Character of scales and keys.** See *character*.—**Differential scale**, in *alg.*, the difference between unity and the scale of relation.—**Duodenary, fundamental, harmonic scale.** See the adjectives.—**Effective scale of intercalations.** See *effective*.—**Fahrenheit scale.** See *thermometer*.—**Gunter's scale**, a large plane scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inches broad.—**Magnetic scale.** See *magnetic*.—**Mannheim scale**, an arbitrary scale of four terms, for estimating and recording the force of the wind, adopted by the Mannheim Meteorological Association about 1780, and for a time very widely used by European meteorological observers.—**Mionnet's scale** [from *Mionnet*, the French numismatist, who used it in his "Description de Médailles Antiques," published in 1807], an arbitrary scale often employed by numismatists for measuring coins and medals. Many English numismatists, however, measure by inches and tenths of an inch.—**Octave, plane, proportional scale.** See the adjectives.—**Pentatonic** or **quinquegrade scale.** See def. 3 (*a*).—**Réaumur's scale.** See *thermometer*.—**Scale of color**, in *art*, the combination of colors used in a design.—**Scale of hardness**, in *mineral.* See *hardness*.—**Scale of relation**, the polynomial obtained by taking the equation of finite differences which subsists between the coefficients of a recurring series, by bringing all the terms to one side by transposition, and by substituting in this expression for the successive coefficients of the series, beginning with the highest involved, the successive powers of $x$.—**Scotch scale**, a form of pentatonic scale found in old Scotch melodies.—**Sliding scale.** See *slide, v. i.*—**Triangular scale**, a rule of triangular section, differently divided on its several edges, so as to afford a choice of scales. It is made either of steel or other metal, or of boxwood, and is used by engineers and draftsmen. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wind-scale**, a number of descriptive terms systematically arranged for use in estimating the force of the wind. Scales of four, six, seven, ten, and twelve terms have been used by different meteorological services. Seamen of all nations have very generally adopted the Beaufort scale, introduced into the British navy by Admiral Beaufort in 1805. This is a scale of twelve terms, as follows: 1, light air; 2, light breeze; 3, gentle breeze; 4, moderate breeze; 5, fresh breeze; 6, strong breeze; 7, moderate gale; 8, fresh gale; 9, strong gale; 10, whole gale; 11, storm; 12, hurricane.

**scale**$^3$ (skāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scaled*, ppr. *scaling*. [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scalen* = OF. *escheler, escheller* = Sp. Pg. *escalar* = It. *scalare*, < ML. *scalare*, climb by means of a ladder, scale, < L. *scāla*, a ladder: see *scale*$^3$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To climb by or as by a ladder; ascend by steps; in general, to clamber up.

> Often have I *scaled* the craggie Oke.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

> My soule with joy shall *scale* the skies.
> *The Merchant's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

> Other Captains of the English did yet more, for they *scaled* Belleperche in the Province of Bourbon.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

> How they climb, and *scale* the steepy Walls!
> *Congreve*, On the Taking of Namure.

**2.** To draw, project, or make according to scale; represent in true proportions.—**3.** In *lumbering*, to measure (logs), or estimate the amount of (standing timber). [U. S. and Canada.]—**4.** To cut down or decrease proportionally in every part; decrease or reduce according to a fixed scale or proportion: sometimes with *down*: as, to *scale* wages; to *scale* a debt or an appropriation.

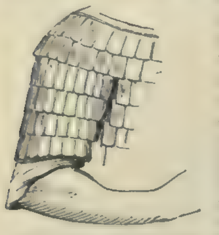
It will require seventeen and one-half years, provided there be no failure of the bills during that period, and that the item be not *scaled down*.
*Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 340.

**II.** *intrans.* To afford an ascent, as a ladder or stairs; lead up by steps or stairs.

> Satan from hence, now on the lower stair
> That *scaled* by steps of gold to heaven's gate,
> Looks down with wonder. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 541.

**scaleable**, *a.* See *scalable.*

**scale-armor** (skāl'är″mọr), *n.* Armor consisting of scales of metal or other hard and resistant substances secured to a flexible material, such as leather or linen, so as to lap over one another. It has been used by all armor-wearing nations, but never as the most common style. In Europe it was introduced as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, and was not absolutely relinquished until the fifteenth, but never replaced other kinds or became very common. See *horn-mail.* Also called *plate-mail.*



Scale-armor of the Early Middle Ages. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

**scaleback** (skāl'bak), *n.* An annelid of the family *Aphroditidæ;* a scaleworm; a kind of marine worm covered with scales or elytra on the back, as a sea-mouse or sea-centiped: as, the scolopendrine *scaleback*, *Polynoë scolopendrina.* See cut under *Polynoë.*

**scale-beam** (skāl'bēm), *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

**scale-bearer** (skāl'bãr″ėr), *n.* A hydrozoan of the family *Rhodophysidæ.*

**scale-bearing** (skāl'bãr″ing), *a.* Having on the back a series of scales called *hemielytra:* specifically noting certain marine annelids, the sea-mice or *Aphroditidæ.*

**scale-board** (skāl'bōrd, often skab'ọrd), *n.* **1.** A very thin board, such as is used for the back of a picture or a looking-glass.

Pasteboard, millboard, and *scaleboard* were included in the tax. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 78.

**2.** In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, formerly used around pages of type to aid in getting exact margins and register. Cardboard is now used for this purpose.—**Scale-board plane.** See *plane*$^{2}$.

**scale-borer** (skāl'bōr″ėr), *n.* A machine for removing scale from boiler-tubes.

**scale-bug** (skāl'bug), *n.* Same as *scale-insect.*

**scale-carp** (skāl'kärp), *n.* See *carp*$^{2}$, 1.

**scaled** (skāld), *a.* [< ME. *scaled;* < *scale*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1.** Having scales, as a fish or reptile; scaly; squamate.—**2.** Having scutella, as a bird's tarsus; scutellate. See cuts under *Goura* and *Guttera.*—**3.** Having color-markings which resemble scales or produce a scaly appearance: as, a *scaled* dove or quail. See cuts under *Scardafella* and *Callipepla.*—**4.** In *entom.*, covered with minute scales, as the wings of butterflies and moths, the bodies of many weevils, etc. See cut under *scale*$^{1}$, *n.*—**5.** In *her.*, imbricated; covered with an imbricated pattern. See *escalloped.*—**Scaled pattern**, a pattern made by irregular impressions in the surface, close together, leaving small, rough ridges between them.—**Scales scaled**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a field imbricated, and having every one of the imbrications cusped or lobed with three or more divisions.

**scale-degree** (skāl'dẹ-grē″), *n.* See *degree*, 8 (*d*), and *scale*$^{3}$, 3 (*a*).

**scale-dove** (skāl'duv), *n.* An American dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. inca* or *S. squamata*, having the plumage marked as if with scales. *Coues*, 1884. See cut under *Scardafella.*

**scale-drake** (skāl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake.* [Orkneys.]

**scale-duck** (skāl'duk), *n.* See *duck*$^{2}$. *C. Swainson*, 1885.

**scale-feather** (skāl'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A scaly feather. See *scale*$^{1}$, *n.*, 3 (*c*), (1) and (2).

**scale-fern** (skāl'fėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *scalfern;* < *scale*$^{1}$ + *fern*$^{1}$.] Same as *scaly fern* (which see, under *scaly*).

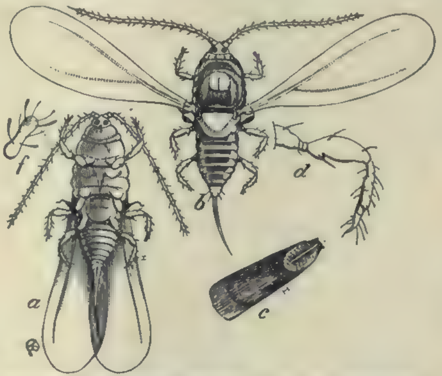
**scale-fish** (skāl'fish), *n.* **1.** Same as *scabbard-fish*, 1. See *scalefoot.*—**2.** A dry-cured fish, as the haddock, hake, pollack, cusk, or torsk, having much less commercial value than the cod, which is distinguished as *fish.* [A fishmongers' name.]

**scalefoot** (skāl'fůt), *n.* The scabbard-fish: so called from the reduction of the ventral fins to scale-like appendages, being a translation of the generic name *Lepidopus.* See *scabbard-fish.*

**scale-ground** (skāl'ground), *n.* Ground ornamented with scalework.

**scale-hair** (skāl'hãr), *n.* In *entom.*, a short, flattened hair, having the form of a scale: applied especially to such hairs clothing the lower surfaces of the tarsi in certain insects.

**scale-insect** (skāl'in″sekt), *n.* Any insect of the homopterous family *Coccidæ;* a scale: so called from the appearance they present when sticking fast to plants, and from the fact that most of the common forms secrete a large shield-like scale under which they hide and feed. The genera and species are numerous, and all are destructive to vegetation, usually remaining stationary upon the bark and sucking the sap through their slender beaks. *Chionaspis pinifoliæ* is a common species throughout the United States, and infests the different species of *Pinus.* (See cut under *scale*$^{1}$, *n.*, 4 (*d*) (5).)



Scale-insect.— Oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple (*Mytilaspis pomorum*); male.

*a*, ventral view with wings closed; *b*, dorsal view with wings expanded; *c*, scale (line shows natural size); *d*, leg; *f*, antennal joint. (All much enlarged.)

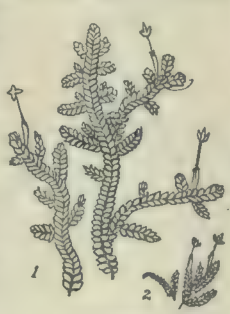
*Mytilaspis pomorum* is the cosmopolitan oyster-shell bark-louse or scale-insect of the apple, probably originally European, now found in both Americas, Australia, and New Zealand.—**Mealy-winged scale-insects**, the *Aleurodidæ.*

**scaleless** (skāl'les), *a.* [< *scale*$^{1}$ + *-less.*] Having no scales: as, the *scaleless* amphibians; the *scaleless* rhizome of a fern.

**scale-louse** (skāl'lous), *n.* A scale-insect, especially of the subfamily *Diaspinæ.*

**scale-micrometer** (skāl'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* In a telescope, a graduated scale fixed in the field of view to measure distances between objects; a linear micrometer. *E. H. Knight.*

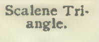
**scale-moss** (skāl'môs), *n.* A popular name for certain plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, and especially of the order *Jungermanniaceæ.* They resemble moss, and grow on the trunks of trees, in damp earth, and in similar places, and are so called from the scale-like leaves. See *Jungermannia*, *Jungermanniaceæ*, and *Hepaticæ.*



Scale-mosses.

1, *Ptilidium ciliare;* 2, *Lophocolea minor.* (Both natural size.)

**scalene** (skā̤-lēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *scalene*, F. *scalène* = Sp. *escaleno* = Pg. *escaleno*, *scaleno* = It. *scaleno*, < L. *scalenus*, < Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven, unequal, odd, slanting, scalene, oblique (*τρίγωνον σκαληνόν*, a scalene triangle); prob. akin to *σκολιός*, crooked; *σκελλός*, crooked-legged; *σκέλος*, a leg.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *math.*, having three sides unequal: noting a triangle so constructed. A cone or cylinder is also said to be *scalene* when its axis is inclined to its base, but in this case the epithet *oblique* is more frequently used. See also cut under *scalenohedron.*



Scalene Triangle.

**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Obliquely situated and unequal-sided, as a muscle: specifically said of the scaleni. See *scalenus.* (*b*) Pertaining to a scalene muscle.—**Scalene tubercle**, a prominence on the inner border of the first rib for attachment of the scalenus anticus muscle.

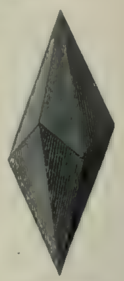
**II.** *n.* **1.** A scalene triangle.—**2.** One of the scalene muscles. See *scalenus.*

**scaleni**, *n.* Plural of *scalenus.*

**scalenohedral** (skā̤-lē-nọ-hē'drạl), *a.* [< *scalenohedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the form of a scalenohedron.

The etchings were of very great beauty and perfection, the outline of the *scalenohedral* cross sections being in almost all cases very distinct and free from distortions of any kind. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 375.

**scalenohedron** (skā̤-lē-nō-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a twelve-sided form under the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, in which the faces are scalene triangles. It is regarded as a hemihedral form of the double twelve-sided pyramid. See *hemihedral.*



Scalenohedron.

**scalenon** (skā̤-lē'non), *a.* [< Gr. *σκαληνόν* (sc. *τρίγωνον*), neut. of *σκαληνός*, scalene: see *scalene*, *scalenum.*] Scalene.

A triangle . . . must be neither oblique, nor rectangle, neither equilateral, equicrural, nor *scalenon.*
*Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 9.

**scalenous** (skā̤-lē'nus), *a.* [< L. *scalenus*, scalene: see *scalene.*] Same as *scalene.*

**Scalent** (skā'lẹnt), *n.* In *geol.*, the name given by H. D. Rogers to a division of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It forms, with the Premeridian, the upper part of the Upper Silurian, and is the equivalent of the Onondaga shales of the New York Survey.

**scalenum** (skā̤-lē'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκαληνόν* (sc. *τρίγωνον*), neut. of *σκαληνός*, scalene: see *scalene*, *scalenon.*] A scalene triangle.

Suppose but a man not to have a perfect exact idea of a right angle, a *scalenum*, or trapezium.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 15.

**scalenus** (skā̤-lē'nus), *n.*; pl. *scaleni* (-nī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven: see *scalene.*] A scalene muscle.—**Scalenus anticus, medius**, and **posticus**, the anterior, middle, and posterior scalene muscles—three muscles in man connecting the transverse processes of the six lower cervical vertebræ with the first and second ribs. They assist in respiration, and belong to the group of muscles called *prevertebral.* Also called respectively *prescalenus*, *mediscalenus*, and *postscalenus.* See first cut under *muscle*$^{1}$.

**scale-pattern** (skāl'pat″ėrn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An imbricated pattern.

**II.** *a.* Imbricated; having a pattern resembling scales: as, a *scale-pattern* tea-cup.

**scale-pipette** (skāl'pi-pet″), *n.* A tubular pipette with a graduated scale marked on it, for taking up definite quantities of liquid.

**scale-quail** (skāl'kwāl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*, having scale-like markings of the plumage. *Coues*, 1884. See cut under *Callipepla.*

**scaler**$^{1}$ (skā'lėr), *n.* [< *scale*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who scales fish; distinctively, a person in the act of scaling, or who makes a business of it: used specifically of the scaling of menhaden.—**2.** An instrument resembling a currycomb and usually made of tin, used for removing scales from fish.—**3.** An instrument used by dentists in removing tartar from the teeth.

**scaler**$^{2}$ (skā'lėr), *n.* [< *scale*$^{3}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who scales or measures logs.

**scale-shell** (skāl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Leptonidæ.* See cut under *Leptonidæ.*

**scale-stone** (skāl'stōn), *n.* Tabular spar, or wollastonite.

**scaletail** (skāl'tāl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anomalurus.* See *Anomaluridæ.*

The *scale-tails* are unmistakably sciurine.
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 132.

**scale-tailed** (skāl'tāld), *a.* Having scales on the under side of the tail: noting the *Anomaluridæ.* *Coues.* See cut under *Anomaluridæ.*

**scale-winged** (skāl'wingd), *a.* Having the wings covered with minute scales; lepidopterous, as a moth or butterfly: specifically noting the *Lepidoptera.* Also *scaly-winged.* See cuts under *Lepidoptera*, and *scale*$^{1}$, *n.*, 4 (*d*) (1).

**scalework** (skāl'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Objects or parts of objects consisting of scales lapping over one another, as in a kind of armor. See *scale-armor.*—**2.** Imbrication; imbricated ornament.

**scaleworm** (skāl'wėrm), *n.* A scaleback.

**scaliness** (skā'li-nes), *n.* Scaly character or condition.

**scaling**$^{1}$ (skā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scale*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** The process of removing incrustations of salt and other foreign matters from the inner surface of boilers.—**2.** In *metal-working*, the first process in making tin-plate, in which the plates are placed in a bath of dilute muriatic acid and then heated in a scaling-furnace to remove the scale.—**3.** The act or process of removing the scales of fish.

**scaling**$^{1}$ (skā'ling), *a.* Liable to rub the scales off fish, as some nets.

**scaling**$^2$ (skā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scale*$^2$, *v.*] The process of adjusting sights to the guns on board of a ship.

**scaling-bar** (skā′ling-bär), *n.* A bar or rod for removing the incrustation or scale from heating-surfaces, as from the surface of a steam-boiler.

**scaling-furnace** (skā′ling-fėr″nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace or oven in which plates of iron are heated for the purpose of scaling them, as in the preparation of plates for tinning.

**scaling-hammer** (skā′ling-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer for the removal of scale.

**scaling-knife** (skā′ling-nīf), *n.* A knife used to remove scales from fish. It is sometimes made with a serrated edge.

**scaling-ladder** (skā′ling-lad″ėr), *n.* 1. A ladder used for the escalade of an enemy's fortress. Besides an ordinary ladder with hooks at the upper end and similar fittings, which is the common kind, scaling-ladders have been made with braces to support them at the proper angle and wheels by which the whole structure was run close up to the walls. They are now used chiefly for descending the height of the counterscarp into the ditch.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ladder having two pointed hooks at the tops of the uprights and two pointed ferrules at the bottom.—3. A firemen's ladder used for scaling buildings. See *ladder*.

**scaling-machine** (skā′ling-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* Same as *scaler*, 2.

**scaliola**, *n.* See *scagliola*.

**scall** (skâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skall*, *skal*, *scaule*; < ME. *skalle*, *scalle*, *scalde*, a scab, scabbiness, eruption (generally used of the head), < Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; cf. *sköllōttr*, bald-headed; Sw. *skallig*, bald, lit. having a smooth roundish head, like a shell, < Icel. **skal*, Sw. Dan. *skal*, a husk, shell, pod, = AS. *scealu*, *sceale*, a shell-husk (cf. F. *tête*, a head, ult. < L. *testa*, a shell): see *scale*$^1$. Cf. *scalled*.] 1. A scaly eruption on the skin; scab; scurf; scabbiness.

> Under thy longe lockes thou maist have the *scalle*,
> But after my making thou write more trewe.
> *Chaucer*, Scrivener, l. 3.

> It is a dry *scall*, even a leprosy upon the head.
> Lev. xiii. 30.

2. In *mining*, loose ground; rock which easily becomes loosened, on account of its scaly or foliated structure. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Dry scall**, psoriasis scabies, and other cutaneous affections.—**Moist scall**, eczema. Compare *scald*$^2$, *n.*

**scall**† (skâl), *a.* [Abbr. or misprint of *scalled*.] Mean; paltry.

> To be revenge on this same *scall*, scurvy, cogging companion. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 123.

**scallawag**, *n.* See *scalawag*.

**scalled, scald**$^2$ (skâld), *a.* [< ME. *scalled*, *skalled*; < *scall* + *-ed*$^2$. Prob. in part dependent on the orig. noun, < Sw. Dan. *skal*, etc., shell (see *scale*$^1$); cf. Dan. *skaldet*, bald.] 1. Scabby; affected with scald: as, a *scald* head.

> With *scaled* browes blake and piled berd.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 627.

> If [she have] a fat hand and *scald* nails, let her carve the less, and act in gloves. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

Hence—2. Scurvy; mean; paltry; wretched; contemptible.

> Would it not grieve a King . . . to have his diadem
> Sought for by such *scald* Knaves as love him not?
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 2.

> Other news I am aduertised of, that a *scald* trivial lying pamphlet, cald Greens Groatsworth of Wit, is given out to be of my doing.
> *Nashe*, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xv.

> Your gravity once laid
> My head and heels together in the dungeon,
> For cracking a *scald* officer's crown.
> *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

**Scald crow**, the hooded crow.

**scallion** (skal′yo̤n), *n.* [Formerly called, more fully, *scallion onion*; early mod. E. also *skallion*, *scalion*; < ME. *scalyon*, *scalone* (also *scalier*) = D. *schalonge* = It. *scalogna* (Florio), *scalogno* = Sp. *ascalonia*, *escalona*, < L. *Ascalonia cæpa*, ML. *ascalonia*, or *ascalonium* (sc. *allium*), the onion of Ascalon; fem. or neut. of *Ascalonius*, of Ascalon, < *Ascalo*(*n*-), < Gr. Ἀσκάλων, Ascalon in Palestine. Cf. *shallot*, from the same source.] The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum*, especially a variety *majus*; also, the leek, and the common onion when sown thick so as not to form a large bulb.

> Ac ich haue porett-plontes perselye and *scalones*,
> Chiboles and chiruylles and chiries sam-rede.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 310.

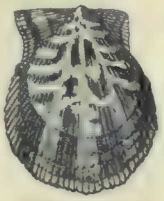
> Sivot, a *scallion*, a hollow or vnset Leeke. *Cotgrave.*

> Let Peter Onion (by the infernal gods) be turned to a leek, or a *scallion*. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 3.

**scallion-faced**† (skal′yo̤n-fāst), *a.* Having a mean, scurvy face or appearance.

> His father's diet was new cheese and onions, . . . what a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

**scallop** (skol′- or skal′o̤p), *n.* [Also *scollop*, and formerly *scollup*, early mod. E. *scaloppe* (also in more technical use *escallop*, *escalop*); < ME. *scalop*, *skalop*, < OF. *escalope*, a shell, < MD. *schelpe*, D. *schelp* = LG. *schelpe*, *schulpe*, a shell, esp. a scallop-shell: see *scalp*$^1$.] 1. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidæ*; any pecten. There are many species, recent and fossil, among them *Pecten maximus*, of great size, and *P. jacobæus*, the St. James's shell. They are used for food and for other purposes. A common scallop of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *P. irradians*. *P. tenuicostatus* is a large species of the United States, used for food, and its shells for domestic utensils. *Hinnites pusio* is a different style of scallop from these, very prettily marked. See also cut under *Pectinidæ*.


Scallop (*Hinnites pusio*).

> Oceanus . . . sits triumphantly in the vast (but queint) shell of a siluer *scollup*, reyning in the heads of two wild sea-horses.
> *Dekker*, London's Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

> And luscious '*Scallops* to allure the Tastes
> Of rigid Zealots to delicious Fasts.
> *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 417.

2. One of the valves of a scallop or pecten; a scallop-shell, as a utensil; also, a scallop-shell as the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop-shell*.

> My palmers hat, my *scallops* shell,
> My crosse, my cord, and all, farewell!
> *Herrick*, On Himselfe.

> Religion . . . had grown to be with both parties a political badge, as little typical of the inward man as the *scallop* of a pilgrim. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 399.

3. In *her.*, the representation of a scallop.—4. A small shallow pan in which fish, oysters, mince-meat, etc., are cooked, or are finally browned after being cooked. This was originally a large scallop-shell: it sometimes is so still, or is made in the exact form of such a shell.

5. One of a number of small curves resembling segments of circles, cut by way of ornament on the edge of a thing, the whole simulating the outer edge of a scallop-shell.

> Bases and buskins cut likewise at the top into siluer *scollups*.
> *Dekker*, London's Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

6. A lace band or collar scalloped round the edges.

> Made myself fine with Capt. Ferrers' lace band, being lothe to wear my own new *scallop*, it is so fine.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 12, 1662.

**Scallop budding**, in *hort.*, a method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped section of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

**scallop** (skol′- or skal′o̤p), *v. t.* [Also *scollop* (also in more technical use *escallop*); < *scallop*, *n.*] 1. To mark or cut the edge of into convex rounded lobes. (*a*) Regularly, as for ornamental purposes. Compare *invected*. (*b*) Irregularly, in a general sense. See the quotation.

> Have I for this with labour strove,
> And lavish'd all my little store,
> To fence for you my shady grove,
> And *scollop* every winding shore?
> *Shenstone*, Ode after Sickness.

2. To cook in a scallop; hence, specifically, to prepare by mixing with crumbs, seasoning, and baking until browned on the top: as, to *scallop* fish or meat.

> The shell [of the scallop *Pecten maximus*] is often used for *scalloping* oysters. *E. P. Wright*, Anim. Life, p. 555.

**scallop-crab** (skol′o̤p-krab), *n.* A kind of pea-crab, *Pinnotheres pectinicola*, inhabiting scallops.

**scalloped** (skol′- or skal′o̤pt), *p. a.* [Also *scolloped*; < *scallop* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Furnished with a scallop; made or done with a scallop.—2. Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles.

> A wide surbased arch with *scalloped* ornaments.
> *Gray*, To Mason. (*Latham.*)

3. In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

> It may be known that Monteth was a gentleman with a *scalloped* coat. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

4. In *bot.*, same as *crenate*$^1$, 1 (*a*).—5. Cooked in a scallop. **Scalloped kalanchoe.** See *Kalanchoe*, 1.—**Scalloped oysters**, oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. This was at first literally done in distinct scallop-shells, and afterward in a dish for the purpose called a *scallop*.

**scalloped-hazel** (skol′o̤pt-hā″zl), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Odontopera bidentata*.

**scalloped-hooktip** (skol′o̤pt-hu̇k″tip), *n.* A British moth, *Platypteryx lacertula*.

**scalloped-oak** (skol′o̤pt-ōk), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Crocallis elinguaria*.

**scalloper** (skol′- or skal′o̤p-ėr), *n.* One who gathers scallops. Also spelled *scolloper*.

> The *scallopers* will tell you everywhere that the more they [scallops] are raked the more abundant they become.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 570.

**scalloping** (skol′- or skal′o̤p-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scallop*, *v.*] The act or industry of taking scallops.

**scalloping-tool** (skol′o̤p-ing-töl), *n.* In *saddlery*, a tool for forming an ornamental edge on leather straps.

**scallop-moth** (skol′o̤p-môth), *n.* A collectors' name in England for certain geometrid moths. *Scodiona belgiaria* is the gray scallop-moth.

**scallop-net** (skol′o̤p-net), *n.* A small dredge-like net used for taking scallops. [New Bedford, Massachusetts.]

**scallop-shell** (skol′o̤p-shel), *n.* [Also *escallop-shell*; early mod. E. *scaloppe-shell*; < *scallop* + *shell*.] 1. A scallop, or the shell or valve of one. The scallop-shell was the badge of a pilgrim. Compare *cockle-shell*.

> And in thy hand retaining yet
> The pilgrim's staff and *scallop-shell*!
> *Whittier*, Daniel Wheeler.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Eucosmia undulata*.

**scally**† (skâ′li), *a.* [< *scall* + *-y*$^1$.] Scalled; scurfy; scald.

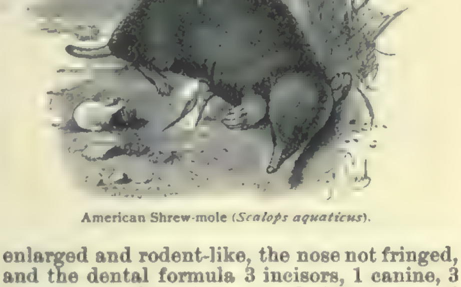
> Over its eyes there are two hard *scally* knobs, as big as a man's fist. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

**scalma** (skal′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < OHG. *scalmo*, *scelmo*, pestilence, contagion: see *schelm*.] An obscure disease of horses, described and named by Professor Dieckerhoff of Berlin in 1885. It manifests itself by coughing, difficult breathing, paleness of the mucous membranes, loss of strength, fever, and more rarely pleuritis. The disease is more or less contagious in stables. Recovery takes place within three or four weeks.

**scalone**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallion*.

**scalop**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallop*.

**Scalops** (skā′lops), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. σκάλοψ, a mole, < σκάλλειν, stir up, dig.] A genus of American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinæ*, having the median upper incisors enlarged and rodent-like, the nose not fringed, and the dental formula 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side above, and 2 incisors, no canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side below. It includes the common mole or shrew-mole of the United States, *S. aquaticus*, of which the silvery mole, *S. argentatus*, is a western variety. The other moles of the same country, formerly referred to *Scalops*, are now placed in *Scapanus*. See *shrew-mole*.


American Shrew-mole (*Scalops aquaticus*).

**scalp**$^1$ (skalp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skalp*; < ME. *scalp*, the top of the head; cf. MD. *schelpe*, a shell, D. *schelp*, a shell, = LG. *schelpe*, *schulpe* = OHG. *sceliva*, MHG. *schelfe*, G. dial. *schelfe*, husk, scale, = Icel. *skālpr*, a sheath, = Sw. *skalp*, a sheath (cf. OIt. *scalpo* = F. *scalpe*, scalp, = G. *scalp* = Dan. *skalp*, scalp, all appar. < E. ?); with an appar. formative *-p*, from the same base as E. *scale*$^1$, *scale*$^2$, *shell*, and *skull*$^1$: see *scale*$^1$, *scale*$^2$, *shell*, *skull*$^1$. Doublet of *scallop*, *scollop*, q. v.] 1†. The top of the head; the head, skull, or sconce.

> The *scalps* of many, almost hid behind,
> To jump up higher seem'd, to mock the mind.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1413.

2. The integument of the upper part of the head and associated subcutaneous structures; the skin, the occipitofrontalis muscle, and its broad fascia-like tendon and connective tissue, with their vessels and nerves, together forming the covering of the skull, and freely movable upon the subjacent bones.

The *scalp* had been partially despoiled of hair from the disease. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 43.

3. The scalp or a part of it, together with the hair growing upon it, cut or torn from the head of a living or dead person. Among the North American Indians scalps are taken as trophies of victory.

Hurons and Oneidas, who speak the same tongue, or what may be called the same, take each other's *scalps*. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xix.

He had been for the Indians an object of particular notice, on account of the long flowing hair which curled down on his shoulders, and which made it a very desirable *scalp*. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 427.

4. The skin of the head of a noxious wild animal. A bounty has sometimes been offered for wolves' scalps.—5. The head or skull of a whale exclusive of the lower jaw.—6. In *her.*, the skin of the head of a stag with the horns attached: a rare bearing.

**scalp**$^1$ (skalp), *v. t.* [= F. *scalper*, scalp, > D. *scalperen* = G. *skalpiren* = Dan. *skalpere* = Sw. *skalpera;* from the noun. The similarity of this verb with L. *scalpere*, cut, carve, scratch, etc. (see *scalpel*), is accidental.] 1. To deprive of the scalp; remove the scalp of. The scalping of slain or captured enemies is a custom of the North American Indians. The scalp being grasped by the scalp-lock, a circular cut is made with the scalping-knife, and the skin is then forcibly torn off; the operation requires but a few seconds at the hands of an expert. Hence—2. To skin or flay in general; denude; lay bare; specifically, to deprive of grass or turf. [U. S.]

The valley is very narrow, and the high buttes bounding it rise, sheer and barren, into *scalped* hill-peaks and naked knife-blade ridges. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

Many a good in-field [for base-ball] has no turf on it, and is called a *scalped* field. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 556.

3. In *milling:* (*a*) To separate (the fuzzy growths at the ends of the berries of wheat or other grain) by attrition and screening, with or without the employment of aspirators. (*b*) To separate, after the first operation of the breaking-rolls (the broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour), and after each subsequent use of the breaking-rolls (making in some schemes of milling six separate operations) to treat (the products) in the same manner with sieves, bolts, or screens of different grades of fineness. —4. To sell at less than official or recognized rates, by sharing the commission or profit with the purchaser, or by purchasing cheap and asking only a small advance: as, to *scalp* railway-tickets. [Colloq. or trade use.]

A corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad must protect itself against loss through *scalping* by the ample punishment for the crime which the laws of the State seem to provide for the scalper himself. *The Nation*, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

5. In *Amer. polit. slang*, to destroy the political influence of, or punish for insubordination to party rule.

**scalp**$^2$ (skalp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scaup;* appar. connected with *scalp*$^1$ (D. *schelp*, a shell, scallop, etc.), but prob. not identical with it.] A bed of oysters or mussels.

**scalp**$^3$† (skalp), *v. t.* [Found only in verbal n., in comp., *scalping-iron;* < L. *scalpere*, cut, carve. Cf. *scalper*$^2$, *scalpel*.] To cut or scrape. See *scalping-iron*.

**scalpel** (skal'pel), *n.* [< F. *scalpel* = Pr. *scapel* = Sp. *escalpelo* = Pg. *escalpello* = It. *scarpello*, < L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife, a scalpel, dim. of *scalprum* or *scalper*, a knife: see *scalper*$^2$.] A small light knife, which may be held like a pen, used in anatomical dissection and in surgical operations, having the back of the blade straight or nearly so, the edge more or less convex, and the point sharp. Such a knife is distinguished from a *bistoury*. The handle is light and thin, long enough to pass beyond the knuckles when the knife is held in its usual position, and commonly of bone, ivory, or ebony. A special heavy form of scalpel is called a *cartilage-knife*.

Scalpel.

**scalpella**, *n.* Plural of *scalpellum*, 1.

**scalpellar** (skal'pe-lär), *a.* [< *scalpellum* + *-ar*$^2$.] Of or pertaining to the scalpella of hemipterans.

**scalpelliform** (skal-pel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife (see *scalpel*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of the blade of a scalpel or a penknife. [Rare.]

**scalpellum** (skal-pel'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife: see *scalpel*.] 1. Pl. *scalpella* (-ạ̈). One of the four filamentous organs or hair-like lancets contained in the promuscis of hemipterous insects. The upper pair of scalpella are homologous with mandibles, the lower pair with maxillæ.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of thoracic cirripeds of the family *Pollicipedidæ*, related to *Ibla*, and notable in presenting in some species the sexes distinct, in others hermaphrodites with complemental males.

**scalper**$^1$ (skal'pėr), *n.* [< *scalp*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who scalps, or takes a scalp.—2. In *milling*, a machine or apparatus for scalping. (*a*) A machine for removing the fuzz from the ends of grain, as wheat or rye, and for cleaning off the surface-impurities accumulated in the fuzz, and the dirt which gathers in the creases of the berries, called *crease-dirt*. Such machines usually act by attrition upon the surfaces of the grain without crushing the latter. (*b*) A sieve, bolt, or screen used to separate different grades of broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour, and also to separate impurities and bran during various stages of roller-milling. (*c*) A machine for operating a sieve, bolt, or screen, or a combination of sifting or screening devices, for separating grades of flour, semolina, broken wheat, break-flour, bran, and impurities in the manufacture of wheat-, rye-, and buckwheat-flours.

3. One who sells at less than official or recognized rates; specifically, a dealer in railway and other tickets who shares his commission with his customer, or who purchases unused tickets and coupons at cheap rates, and sells them at a slight advance, but for less than the official price; a ticket-broker. [U. S.]

With the eternal quarrel between railroads and *scalpers* passengers have nothing to do. *The Nation*, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

**scalper**$^2$† (skal'pėr), *n.* [< L. *scalper* (*scalpr-*), also *scalprum*, a knife, chopper, chisel (of shoemakers, surgeons, husbandmen, sculptors, etc.), < *scalpere*, cut, carve, engrave.] An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

**scalping-iron**† (skal'ping-ī"ėrn), *n.* [< **scalping*, verbal n. of *scalp*$^3$, *v.*, + *iron*.] Same as *scalper*$^2$. *Minsheu.*

**scalping-knife** (skal'ping-nīf), *n.* A knife used by the Indians of North America for scalping their enemies. It is now usually a common steel butcher's knife, but was formerly a sharp stone.

**scalping-tuft** (skal'ping-tuft), *n.* A scalp-lock.

His closely shaven head, on which no other hair than the well-known and chivalrous *scalping-tuft* was preserved, was without ornament of any kind, with the exception of a solitary eagle's plume. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iii.

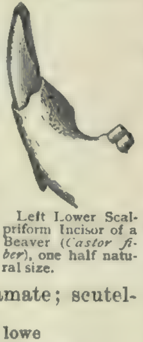
**scalpless** (skalp'les), *a.* [< *scalp*$^1$ + *-less*.] 1. Having no scalp, as a person who has recovered after being scalped.—2. Bald; bald-headed.

A cap of soot upon the top of his *scalpless* skull. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

**scalp-lock** (skalp'lok), *n.* A long lock or tuft of hair left on the scalp by the North American Indians, as an implied challenge to an enemy to take it if he can.

Loosely on a snake-skin strung,
In the smoke his *scalp-locks* swung
Grimly to and fro.
*Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, ii.

**scalpriform** (skal'pri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalprum*, a knife, chisel, + *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped; having the character of a chisel-tooth; truncate at the end and beveled there to a sharp edge: specifically said of the incisor teeth of rodents, and the similar teeth of a few other mammals. See *chisel-tooth*, and cut under *Geomyidæ*.



Left Lower Scalpriform Incisor of a Beaver (*Castor fiber*), one half natural size.

**scalt.** An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *scald*$^1$.

**scaly** (skā'li), *a.* [< *scale*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Covered with scales; provided with scales; scaled; squamate; scutellate.

The *scaly* Dragon, beeing else too lowe
For th' Elephant, vp a thick tree doth goe.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. Scale-like; of the nature of a scale; squamous.—3. Furfuraceous; scarious; desquamated; exfoliated; scabby.—4. In *bot.*, composed of scales lying over one another: as, a *scaly* bulb; having scales scattered over it: as, a *scaly* stem.—5. Shabby; mean; stingy. [Slang.]—**Scaly ant-eater** or **lizard**, a pangolin. See *Manis*, 1.—**Scaly buds**, buds, such as those of magnolia, hickory, lilac, etc., that are large and strong and provided with numerous scales, which serve to protect the tender parts in them from cold.—**Scaly epithelium**, squamous epithelium.—**Scaly fern**, the fern *Asplenium Ceterach*, a native of Europe. It is a small densely tufted species with the fronds cut nearly or quite down to the rachis into alternate, blunt, broadly oblong or roundish lobes, which are coated on the lower surface with a dense covering of small reddish-brown membranaceous scales (whence the name). See *ceterach*. Also called *scale-fern* and *milt-waste*.—**Scaly tetter**, psoriasis.

**scaly-winged** (skā'li-wingd), *a.* Same as *scale-winged*.

**scamble**† (skam'bl), *v.* [Also assibilated *shamble* (see *shamble*); < ME. **scamlen* (in verbal n. *scamling*); origin uncertain. Cf. *scamp*$^1$ and *scamper*$^2$.] I. *intrans.* 1. To stir about in an eager, confused way; scramble; struggle for place or possession.

Thus sithe I have in my voyage suffred wracke with Ulisses, and wringing-wett *scambled* with life to the shore, stand from mee, Nausicaä, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forhead, and with sweete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

These court feasts are to us servitors court fasts—such *scambling*, such shift for to eate, and where to eate. *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

2. To shift awkwardly; sprawl; be awkward; be without order or method.

II. *trans.* 1. To mangle; maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To scatter; squander; dissipate.

Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenues thereof [*i. e.*, of Norwich]. *Fuller*, Worthies, London, II. 357.

3. To collect together without order or method.

Much more . . . being *scambled* vp after this manner. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ep. Ded.

I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

**scamble**† (skam'bl), *n.* [< *scamble*, *v.*] A struggle with others; a scramble.

**scambler**† (skam'blėr), *n.* [< *scamble* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who scambles.—2. A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer. *Steevens*, Note on Shakspere's Much Ado, v. 1.

**scambling**† (skam'bling), *n.* [Also *scamling;* verbal n. of *scamble*, *v.*] An irregular, hasty meal; a "scratch" meal.

Other some have so costly and great dinners that they eat more at that one dinner than the poor man can get at three *scamlings* on a day. *Bp. Pilkington*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 558. (*Davies.*)

**scambling**† (skam'bling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *scamble*, *v.*] Scrambling; struggling; disorderly; without method or regularity.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 4.

A fine old hall, but a *scambling* house. *Evelyn.*

**scambling-days**† (skam'bling-dāz), *n. pl.* Days in Lent when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as best he could. *Halliwell.*

Their "service of Meat and Drynk to be servyd upon the *Scamlynge-Days* in Lent Yerely, as to say, Mondays and Setterdays," was for "x Gentilmen and vj Childre of the Chapell iiij Measse." *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciii.

**scamblingly** (skam'bling-li), *adv.* With eager struggling; strugglingly.

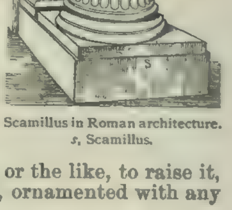
*Scamblingly*, catch that catch may. *Cotgrave.*

**scamel, scammel** (skam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bar-tailed godwit. See *godwit*. [Local, Eng.]

Sometimes I'll get thee
Young *scamels* from the rock.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 176.

*Scammel*, . . . a name given to the female bird by the gunners of Blakeney. *C. Swainson*, British Birds (1885), p. 199.

**scamillus** (skạ̄-mil'us), *n.*; pl. *scamilli* (-ī). [L., dim. of *scamnum*, bench, stool, step, also a ridge or balk left in plowing: see *shamble*$^1$.] 1. In *Gr. arch.*, a part of a block of stone, as of the lower drum or the capital of a Doric column, made to project slightly by the beveling of the edge or edges of its bearing face, that the edges of the exposed face or faces may not be liable to chip when the block is placed in position. —2. In *Rom. arch.*, a second plinth or block under a statue, column, or the like, to raise it, but not, like a pedestal, ornamented with any molding.



Scamillus in Roman architecture.
*s*, Scamillus.

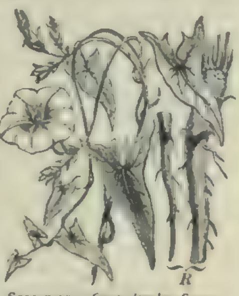
**scammel**, *n.* See *scamel*.

**scammonia** (ska-mō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *scammony.*] Same as *scammony.*

**scammoniate** (ska-mō′ni-āt), *a.* [< *scammony* (L. *scammonia*) + *-ate*$^1$.] Made with scammony.

*Scammoniate* or other acrimonious medicines.
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

**scammony** (skam′ọ̄-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scammonie, scamony;* < ME. *scamony, scamoine,* < OF. *scamonee, scammonee, scammonie,* F. *scammonée* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escamonea* = It. *scamonea, scammonea,* < L. *scammonia, scammonea,* < Gr. σκαμμωνία, scammony; said to be of Pers. origin.] **1.** A plant, *Convolvulus Scammonia,* which grows abundantly in Syria and Asia Minor. Its stems, bearing arrow-shaped leaves, trail or climb a distance of several feet, and it has a large tapering root which is the source of the drug scammony.



Scammony (*Convolvulus Scammonia*). *R*, the root.

They have also a very good *scamony* and althea here [in Mytilene], and I saw a great quantity of alkermes, but they do not make any use of it.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 16.

**2.** A gum-resin consisting of the inspissated root-juice of this plant. It is obtained by slicing off the top of the root obliquely and collecting as it runs off the sap, which concretes in course of time. It appears in commerce commonly in fragments or cakes of a greenish-gray or blackish color, has a peculiar odor somewhat like that of cheese, and a slightly acrid taste. *Virgin scammony,* the pure exuded article, is little in the market; the common scammony is adulterated with a decoction of the root and with earthy and other substances, on which account the dried roots are to some extent imported and the resin extracted by alcohol. Scammony is an energetic cathartic.—**French** or **Montpellier scammony**, a substance made in the south of France from the expressed juice (it has been said) of *Cynanchum acutum* (*C. Monspeliacum*), mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.—**Lacryma scammony**, pure scammony, consisting of the juice mixed with the later scrapings of the cut surface and dried.—**Resin of scammony**. See *resin.*—**Scammony-root**, the dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia,* used in preparing resin of scammony.

**scamp**$^1$ (skamp), *v. t.* [Also in var. form *skimp;* prob. < Icel. *skamta,* dole out, apportion (meals), hence scant or stint: see *scant,* of which *scamp* is thus a doublet.] To execute in superficial manner; perform in a careless, slip-shod, dishonest, or perfunctory manner: as, to *scamp* work.

That all the accessories most needful to health, but not of the most elegant description, would be *scamped* or neglected.
*Saturday Rev.*

These 9-inch chimneys, he told me, were frequent in *scamped* houses, houses got up at the lowest possible rate by speculating builders.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 356.

**scamp**$^2$ (skamp), *n.* [Perhaps < **scamp, v.* (not found except as in freq. *scamper*), flee, decamp, < OF. *escamper, eschamper, scamper, schamper,* escape, flee, = Sp. Pg. *escampar,* escape, cease from (> Sp. *escampada,* stampede), = It. *scampare,* escape, decamp, tr. deliver, save, < ML. **excampare,* < L. *ex-,* out, + *campus,* a field, esp. a field of battle: see *camp*$^2$, and cf. *decamp, scamper*$^2$, *scamble, shamble*$^2$. Cf. *tramp,* a vagabond, < *tramp, v.*] **1.** A fugitive or vagabond; a worthless fellow; a swindler; a mean villain; a rascal; a rogue.

*Scamp.* A highwayman. [Thieves' cant.] Royal *scamp;* a highwayman who robs civilly. Royal foot *scamp;* a footpad who behaves in like manner.
*Grose*, Class. Dict. of Vulg. Tongue (2d ed.), 1788.

He has done the *scamp* too much honour.
*De Quincey*, Works, II. 43. (*Latham.*)

"The impudent bog-trotting *scamp,*" he thought, "dare to threaten me!"
*Thackeray*, Pendennis, xiii.

The postillions and boatmen along this route were great *scamps,* frequently asking more than the legal fare, and in one instance threatened to prevent us from going on unless we paid it.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 346.

Among the Mexicans . . . every rich man looks like a grandee, and every poor *scamp* like a broken-down gentleman.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 84.

**2.** A serranoid fish, *Trisotropis falcatus,* of a brown color with irregular darker spots, and with the pectorals edged with blackish and orange. It occurs along the coast of Florida and in the West Indies, and belongs very near the groupers of the genus *Epinephelus.* See *Trisotropis.*

**scampavia** (skȧm-pạ̈-vē′ạ̈), *n.* [It., < *scampare,* escape (see *scamp*$^2$), + *via,* way, course (see *via*).] *Naut.,* a fast-rowing war-boat of Naples and Sicily. In 1814–15 they were built 150 feet in length, and were pulled by forty sweeps or large oars, every rower having his bunk under his sweep. They were rigged with one huge lateen sail at one third the distance from the bow, and no forward bulwark or stem was carried above deck. They carried a gun forward of the mast, about two feet above water. Aft they carried a lateen mizzen with topsail.

**scamper**$^1$ (skam′pėr), *n.* [< *scamp*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who scamps work. *Imp. Dict.*

**scamper**$^2$ (skam′pėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of √ **scamp, v.,* or, with retained inf. termination, < OF. *escamper,* escape, flee: see *scamp*$^2$. Cf. *scamble, shamble*$^2$.] To run with speed; hasten away.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We were forc'd to cut our Cables in all haste, and *scamper* away as well as we could. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 189.

So horribly confounded were these poor savages at the tremendous and uncouth sound of the Low Dutch language that they one and all took to their heels, and *scampered* over the Bergen hills. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

**scamper**$^2$ (skam′pėr), *n.* [< *scamper*$^2$, *v.*] A hasty run or flight.

Wordsworth's ordinary amusements here were hunting and fishing, rowing, skating, and long walks around the lake and among the hills, with an occasional *scamper* on horseback.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

**scampish** (skam′pish), *a.* [< *scamp*$^2$, *n.*, + *-ish*$^1$.] Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish; rascally.

The alcalde personally renewed his regrets for the ridiculous scene of the two *scampish* oculists.
*De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 23. (*Davies.*)

*Scampish* Alain and ruffianly Rodellec.
*The American*, VII. 170.

**scampy** (skam′pi), *a.* [< *scamp*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] Same as *scampish.*

**scan** (skan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scanned,* ppr. *scanning.* [Early mod. E. also *skan, scanne;* < ME. *scannen,* for **scanden,* < OF. *escander, exandir,* climb (also scan ?), F. *scander* (> D. *scanderen* = G. *scandiren* = Sw. *skandera* = Dan. *skandere*), scan, = It. *scandere,* climb, scan, < L. *scandere,* climb (*scandere versus,* measure or read verse by its feet, scan), = Skt. √ *skand,* spring, ascend. From the L. *scandere* are also ult. E. *scansion, scansorial*$^1$, etc., *ascend, descend, condescend, transcend,* and (through the deriv. *scala*) *scale*$^3$, *escalade,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To climb; mount. [Rare.]

Ne staide till she the highest stage had *scand,*
Where Cynthia did sit, that never still did stand.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 8.

**2.** To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

*Scanne* verse (*scannyn* verses). Scando.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 442.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas ears, committing short and long.
*Milton*, Sonnets, viii. 3.

Hence—**3.** To go over and examine point by point; examine minutely or nicely; scrutinize.

Exactly to *skan* the trueth of euery case that shall happen in the affaires of man.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

I would I might entreat your honour
To *scan* this thing no further.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 245.

My father's souldiers fled away for feare,
As soone as once theyr Captayne's death they *scand.*
*Mir. for Mags.* (ed. Haslewood), I. 78.

Yet this, if thou the matter rightly *scanne,*
Is of noe force to make the perfect man.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

*Scanning* my face and the changes wrought there.
*M. Arnold*, Faded Leaves, Separation.

**II.** *intrans.* To follow or agree with the rules of meter: as, lines that *scan* well.—**Scanning speech**, in *pathol.*, monotonous speech in which the syllables are separated by prolonged pauses.

**scand**†. An obsolete form of *scanned,* past participle of *scan.*

**Scand.** An abbreviation of *Scandinavian.*

**scandal** (skan′dạl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scandall;* < ME. *scandal, scandle* (= D. *schandaal* = G. Sw. *skandal* = Dan. *skandale*), < OF. *scandale, scandalle, scandele,* also *escandle,* F. *scandale* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo,* a scandal, offense, < LL. *scandalum,* a stumbling-block, an inducement to sin, a temptation, < Gr. σκάνδαλον (in LXX. and N. T.), a snare laid for an enemy, a trap or stumbling-block, also scandal, offense, in classical Gr. only in the form σκανδάληθρον, orig. the spring of a trap, the stick which sprang up when the trap was shut, and on which the bait was placed; prob. < √ **skand* = L. *scandere* = Skt. √*skand,* climb, spring up: see *scan.* From the same source is derived E. *slander,* a doublet of *scandal.*] **1.** Offense caused by faults or misdeeds; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered wrong; opprobrium; shame; disgrace.

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown
That two such noble peers as ye should jar!
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 69.

Then there had been no such *scandals* raised by the degeneracy of men upon the most excellent and peaceable Religion in the World.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

My obscurity and taciturnity leave me at liberty, without *scandal,* to dine, if I see fit, at a common ordinary.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

**2.** Reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; malicious gossip.

When *Scandal* has new minted an old lie,
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis call'd a satire, and the world appears
Gath'ring around it with erected ears.
*Cowper*, Charity, l. 513.

No *scandal* about Queen Elizabeth, I hope?
*Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

**3.** In *law:* (*a*) A report, rumor, or action whereby one is affronted in public. (*b*) An irrelevant and defamatory or indecent statement introduced into a pleading or proceeding; any allegation or statement which is unbecoming the dignity of the court to hear, or is contrary to good manners, or which unnecessarily either charges a person with a crime or bears cruelly on his moral character.—**4.** That which causes scandal or gives offense; an action or circumstance that brings public disgrace to the persons involved, or offends public morals.

What shall I call thee, thou gray-bearded *scandal,*
That kick'st against the sovereignty to which
Thou ow'st allegiance? *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

=**Syn.** **1.** Discredit, disrepute, dishonor.—**2.** Backbiting, slander, calumny, detraction.

**scandal** (skan′dạl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandaled* or *scandalled,* ppr. *scandaling* or *scandalling.* [< OF. *scandaler, escandaler,* < *scandale,* scandal: see *scandal, n.*] **1.** To throw scandal on; defame; asperse; traduce.

If you know
That I do fawn on men and hug them hard
And after *scandal* them, . . . then hold me dangerous.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 76.

Ill tongues that *scandal* innocence.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 607.

Now say I this, that I do know the man
Which doth abet that traitorous libeller,
Who did compose and spread that slanderous rime
Which *scandals* you and doth abuse the time.
*Heywood*, Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 177).

**2**†. To scandalize; offend; shock.

They who are proud and pharisaical will be *scandalled* even at the best and well disciplined things.
*Tooker*, Fabrick of the Church (ed. 1604), p. 75. (*Latham.*)

**scandal-bearer** (skan′dal-bãr″ėr), *n.* A propagator of scandal or malicious gossip.

The unwillingness to receive good tidings is a quality as inseparable from a *scandal-bearer* as the readiness to divulge bad.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

**scandaled**† (skan′dạld), *a.* [< *scandal* + *-ed*$^2$.] Scandalous; disgraceful.

Her [Venus's] and her blind boy's *scandal'd* company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 90.

**scandalisation, scandalise.** See *scandalization, scandalize.*

**scandalization** (skan″dạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scandalisacion,* < OF. *scandalisacion,* < *scandaliser,* scandalize: see *scandalize.*] **1.** The act of scandalizing, defaming, or disgracing; aspersion; defamation.

The Lords of the Council laid hold of one Walmesley, a publican at Islington, and punished him for spreading false reports and "*scandalization* of my Lord of Shrewsbury."
*Athenæum*, No. 3192, p. 889.

**2.** Scandal; scandalous sin.

Let one lyue neuer so wyckedly
In abhominable *scandalisacion,*
As longe as he will their church obaye,
Not refusynge his tithes duely to paye,
They shall make of him no accusacion.
*Dyaloge betweene a Gentillman and a Husbandman,* p. 168.
[(*Davies.*)

Also spelled *scandalisation.*

**scandalize**$^1$ (skan′dạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized,* ppr. *scandalizing.* [< OF. *scandaliser, escandaliser,* F. *scandaliser* = Pr. *escandalisar* = Sp. Pg. *escandalizar* = It. *scandalizzare, scandalezzare,* < LL. *scandalizare,* < Gr. σκανδαλίζειν, cause to stumble, tempt, < σκάνδαλον, a snare, stumbling-block: see *scandal.*] **1.** To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; shock; give offense to: as, to be *scandalized* at a person's conduct.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things?
*Hooker.*

Let not our young and eager doctors be *scandalized* at our views as to the comparative uncertainty of medicine as a science. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 100.

2. To disgrace; bring disgrace on.

It is the manner of men to *scandalize* and betray that which retaineth the state and virtue.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

3. To libel; defame; asperse; slander.

Words . . . tending to *scandalize* a magistrate, or person in public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man.
*Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

To tell his tale might be interpreted into *scandalizing* the order. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

Also spelled *scandalise*.

**scandalize**$^2$ (skan′dal-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized*, ppr. *scandalizing*. [Prob. an extension of *scantle*$^2$, as if *scantle*$^2$ + *-ize*, conformed to *scandalize*$^1$.] *Naut.*, to trice up the tack of the spanker or mizzen in a square-rigged vessel, or the mainsail in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel. It is frequently done, to enable the helmsman to look to leeward under the foot of the sail. The same word is erroneously used of the sails on the mizzenmast of a ship when they are clued down (the ship being before the wind) to allow the sails on the mainmast to draw better. Also spelled *scandalise*.

**scandal-monger** (skan′dal-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal; one who spreads defamatory reports or rumors concerning the character or reputation of others.

**scandalous** (skan′dal-us), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *scandaleux* = Sp. Pg. *escandaloso* = It. *scandaloso*, < ML. *scandalosus*, scandalous, < LL. *scandalum*, scandal: see *scandal*.] 1. Causing scandal or offense; exciting reproach or reprobation; extremely offensive to the sense of duty or propriety; shameful; shocking.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God; all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hooker*.

For a woman to marry within the year of mourning is *scandalous*, because it is of evil report.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy: as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

The persons who drink are chiefly the soldiery and great men; but it would be reckon'd *scandalous* in people of business. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 181.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding.
*Pope*.

3. Defamatory; libelous; slanderous: as, a *scandalous* report; in *law procedure*, defamatory or indecent, and not necessary to the presentation of the party's case. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Wicked*, *Shocking*, etc. See *atrocious*.—2. Discreditable, disreputable.

**scandalously** (skan′dal-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a scandalous manner; in a manner to give offense; disgracefully; shamefully.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift*.

2†. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

Shun their fault who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 556.

**scandalousness** (skan′dal-us-nes), *n.* Scandalous character or condition.

**scandalum magnatum** (skan′da-lum mag-nā′tum). [ML.: LL. *scandalum*, a stumbling-block (see *scandal*); *magnatum*, gen. pl. of *magnas*, an important person: see *magnate*.] In *law*, the offense of speaking slanderously or in defamation of high personages (magnates) of the realm, as temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are obsolete. Abbreviated *scan. mag.*

**scandent** (skan′dent), *a.* [< L. *scanden(t-)s*, ppr. of *scandere*, climb: see *scan*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Climbing; ascending by attaching itself to a support in any manner. See *climb*, 3. (*b*) Performing the office of a tendril, as the petiole of *Clematis*.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *scansorial*$^1$, 2.

**Scandentes**† (skan-den′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *scanden(t-)s*, ppr. of *scandere*, climb: see *scandent*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Scansores*.

**Scandian** (skan′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Scandia*, var. of *Scandinavia*, taken for the mod. countries so called, + *-an*.] Same as *Scandinavian*. *Skeat*, Principles of Eng. Etymology, p. 454.

**scandic** (skan′dik), *a.* [< *scand-ium* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from scandium.

**Scandinavian** (skan-di-nā′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Scandinavia*, Scandinavia, orig. L. *Scandinavia* (Pliny), also written *Scandinovia* (Pomponius Mela) and *Scandia* (Pliny), the name of a large and fruitful island in northern Europe, supposed by some to be Zealand, by others Schonen (which is not an island); later applied to the countries inhabited by the Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, or the region which comprehends the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with the adjacent islands, including Iceland, now an outlying possession of Denmark: as, *Scandinavian* literature; *Scandinavian* language.—2. Of or pertaining to the languages of Scandinavia.—**Scandinavian belting, lock**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of the region loosely called Scandinavia.—2. The language of the Scandinavians: a general term for Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Faroese, etc., and their dialects, or for their original. Abbreviated *Scand.*

**scandium** (skan′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scandia*, Scandinavia (see def.).] Chemical symbol, Sc; atomic weight, 44. An elementary body discovered by Nilson in 1879, by the help of the spectroscope, in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite. Its oxid is a white powder resembling magnesia; the metal itself has not yet been isolated. Scandium is interesting as being one of three elements (the others are gallium and germanium) the predicted existence of which by Mendelejeff has been confirmed.

There are now three instances of elements of which the existence and properties were foretold by the periodic law: (1) that of gallium, discovered by Boisbaudran, which was found to correspond with the eka-aluminium of Mendelejeff; (2) that of *scandium*, corresponding with eka-boron, discovered by Nilson; and (3) that of germanium, which turns out to be the eka-silicium, by Winckler.
*J. E. Thorpe*, Nature, XL. 196.

**Scandix** (skan′diks), *n.* [NL., < L. *scandix*, < Gr. *σκάνδιξ*, the herb chervil.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Scandicineæ*. It is characterized by an oblong-linear wingless fruit with a long-beaked apex and with somewhat equal and slightly prominent primary ridges, obsolete secondary ridges, and obscure oil-tubes, and by a deeply-furrowed seed with involute margins. There are 12 species, natives of the Old World, especially near the Mediterranean. They are smooth or hairy annual herbs with finely dissected leaves, and white flowers which are polygamous and often enlarged on the outside of the umbels. The umbels are compound, but with few rays, mostly without an involucre, but with numerous entire or dissected bractlets in the involucels. *S. Pecten* is a common weed of English fields (for which see *lady's-comb* and *cammock*$^1$, 2), known also by many names alluding to its fruit, as *shepherd's-*, *beggar's-*, *crow's-*, *pink-*, and *puck-needle*, *devil's darning-needle*, *needle-chervil*, *poukenel*, and *Venus's-comb*. *S. grandiflora*, an aromatic annual of the Mediterranean region, is much esteemed there as a salad.

**scanklyone**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*$^1$.

**scan. mag.** An abbreviation of *scandalum magnatum*.

**scansion** (skan′shon), *n.* [< F. *scansion* = It. *scansione*, < L. *scansio(n-)*, a scanning, < *scandere*, pp. *scansus*, climb, scan: see *scan*.] The act of scanning; the measuring of a verse by feet in order to see whether the quantities are duly observed.

The common form of *scansion* given in English prosodies. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

He does not seem to have a quick ear for *scansion*, which would sometimes have assisted him to the true reading.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 320.

**Scansores** (skan-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. **scansor*, a climber, < L. *scandere*, climb: see *scan*.] 1. The climbers or scansorial birds, an old artificial order of birds, corresponding to the *Grimpeurs* of Cuvier, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind (see cut under *pair-toed*), whence also called *Zygodactylæ*. The order was named by Illiger in 1811; in 1849 it was restricted by Blyth to the parrots. The term is not now used in any sense, the members of the order being dissociated in several different groups of *Picariæ* and in *Psittaci*.
2. Applied by Sundevall to sundry other groups of climbing or creeping birds, as creepers, nuthatches, etc., usually placed in a different order: same as *Certhiomorphæ*.

**scansorial**$^1$ (skan-sō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *scansorius*, of or belonging to climbing (see *scansorious*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Habitually climbing, as a bird; pertaining to climbing: as, *scansorial* actions or habits; fitted or serving for climbing: as, *scansorial* feet; the *scansorial* tail of a woodpecker. Also *scandent*.—2†. Belonging to the *Scansores*.—**Scansorial barbets.** See *barbet*$^2$.

II.† *n.* A member of the *Scansores*; a zygodactyl.

**scansorial**$^2$ (skan-sō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *scansori-us* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the scansorius.

II. *n.* The scansorius.

**scansorii**, *n.* Plural of *scansorius*.

**scansorious** (skan-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *scansorius*, of or belonging to climbing, < *scansor*, a climber, < *scandere*, pp. *scansus*, climb: see *scan*.] Same as *scansorial*$^1$, 1.

The feet have generally been considered as *scansorious*, or formed for climbing.
*Shaw*, Gen. Zoöl., IX. i. 66. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**scansorius** (skan-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *scansorii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *scansorius*, of or for climbing: see *Scansores*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which in some animals, as monkeys, and occasionally in man, arises from the ventral edge of the ilium and is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. *Traill.*

**scant** (skant), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skant*; < ME. *scant*, *skant*, < Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skamr*, *skammr*, short, brief (cf. *skamtr*, Norw. *skant*, a portion, dole, share), = OHG. *scam*, short.] 1. Short in quantity; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; scanty: as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* piece of cloth for a garment.

Than can ȝe be no maner want
Gold, thocht ȝour pose wer neuer sa *skant*.
*Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 260.

By which Provisions were so *scant*
That hundreds there did die.
*Prior*, The Viceroy, st. 14.

*Scant* space that warder left for passers by.
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. [Rare.]

Be not to liberall nor to *scant*;
Vse measure in eche thing.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 121.

3. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce; short: with *of*.

He's fat and *scant of* breath. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 298.

'Tis life whereof our nerves are *scant*.
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

4. *Naut.*, of the wind, coming from a direction such that a ship will barely lie her course even when close-hauled.

**scant** (skant), *n.* [< *scant*, *a.* or *v.* Cf. Icel. *skamt* = Norw. *scant*, a portion, dole, share.] Scarcity; scantiness; lack.

Of necessary thynges that there be no *skant*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

I've a sister richly wed,
I'll rob her ere I'll want.
Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well
Consider of your *scant*.
*George Barnwell*, ii. 1 84. (*Percy's Reliques*, III. 249.)

Let us increase their want,
Make barren their desire, augment their *scant*.
*Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

**scant**† (skant), *adv.* [< ME. *scant*; < *scant*, *a.*] 1. Scarcely; hardly.

In all my lyfe I could *scant* fynde
One wight true and trusty.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

*Scant* one is to be found worthie amongst vs for translating into our Countrie speach.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

In the whole world there is *scant* one . . . such another.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

2. Scantily; sparingly.

And fodder for the beestes therof make,
First *scant*; it swelleth and encreaseth bloode.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

**scant** (skant), *v.* [< ME. *scanten*, < Icel. *skamta* (= Norw. *skanta*), dole out, measure out, < *skamt*, scant: see *scant*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put on scant allowance; limit; stint: as, to *scant* one in provisions or necessaries.

Where a man hath a great living laid together, and where he is *scanted*. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

The flesh is to be tamed, and humbled, and brought in subjection, and *scanted* when greater things require it, but not to be destroyed and made unserviceable.
*Baxter*, Crucifying the World, Pref.

And Phœbe, *scanted* of her brother's beam,
Into the West went after him apace,
Leaving black darkness to possess the sky.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, vi. 50.

2. To make small or scanty; diminish; cut short or down.

Use *scanted* diet, and forbeare your fill.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 14.

Therefore I *scant* this breathing courtesy.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 141.

If God be perfect, he can be but one. . . .
The more you make, the more you shall depraue
Their Might and Potencie, as those that haue
Their vertue *scanted*.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 67.

Cold had *scanted*
What the springs and nature planted.
*Greene*, Philomela's Second Ode.

3. To be niggard or sparing of; begrudge; keep back.

> Like a miser, spoil his coat with *scanting*
> A little cloth. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 47.

II. *intrans. Naut.*, of the wind, to become less favorable; blow in such a direction as to hinder a vessel from continuing on her course even when close-hauled.

> When we were a seaboord the barre the wind *scanted* vpon vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

> At night the wind *scanted* towards the S. with rain; so we tacked about and stood N. W. by N.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 17.

**scantilone**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*$^1$.

**scantily** (skan'ti-li), *adv.* [‹ *scanty* + *-ly*$^2$. Cf. *scantly*.] In a scanty manner; inadequately; insufficiently; slightly; sparingly; niggardly.

**scantiness** (skan'ti-nes), *n.* Scanty character or condition; lack of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; insufficiency.

> Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb.
> *South.*

> Nature! in the midst of thy disorders, thou art still friendly to the *scantiness* thou hast created.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 116.

**scantity**† (skan'ti-ti), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *scant* + *-ity*.] Scantiness; scantness; scarcity.

> Such is the *scantitie* of them [foxes and badgers] here in England, in comparison of the plentie that is to be seene in other countries.
> *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 4. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

**scantle**$^1$† (skan'tl), *v.* [Freq. or dim. of *scant*, *v.* The word was perhaps suggested by or confused with *scantle*$^2$.] I. *intrans.* To become less; fail; be or become deficient.

> They [the winds] rose or *scantled*, as his sails would drive,
> To the same port whereas he would arrive.
> *Drayton*, Moon-Calf.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; draw in.

> Then *scantled* we our sails with speedy hands.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

> The soaring kite there *scantled* his large wings,
> And to the ark the hovering castril brings.
> *Drayton*, Noah's Flood.

**scantle**$^2$ (skan'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scantled*, ppr. *scantling*. [‹ OF. *escanteler*, *eschanteler*, break into cantles, ‹ *es-* (‹ L. *ex-*), out, + *cantel*, later *chantel*, a cantle, corner-piece: see *cantle*. Cf. *scantling*$^1$.] 1. To cut up or divide into small pieces; partition.

> The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy. *Chesterfield.*

2†. To cut down or cut short; scant.

> The chines of beef in great houses are *scantled* to buie chains of gold; and the almes that was wont to releeve the poore is husbanded better to buy new rebatoes.
> *Lodge*, Wit's Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

**scantle**$^3$ (skan'tl), *n.* [‹ *scantle*$^1$, *v.*, perhaps in part ‹ Norw. *scant*, a measuring-rod: see *scant*.] A gage by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

**scantlet**† (skant'let), *n.* [‹ *scant-*, the assumed base of *scantling*$^1$, the suffix *-let* being substituted for the supposed equiv. *-ling*: see *scantling*$^1$.] A small pattern; measurement.

> While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**scantling**$^1$ (skant'ling), *n.* [Also *scantlin*, now regarded as a corruption, but really a variant of the correct early mod. E. *scantlon* (the term. *-ling* being a conformation to *-ling*$^1$): ‹ ME. *scantlyon*, *scanklyone*, *skanklyone*, ‹ OF. *eschantillon*, a small cantle, scantling, sample, dim. of **eschantil*, **escantil*, *escandil*, *eschantille*, *eschandille* (cf. *escanteler*, *eschanteler*, break into cantles, cut up into small pieces: see *scantle*$^2$), ‹ *es-* (‹ L. *ex-*), out, + *cant*$^1$, a corner-piece, › *cantel*, a cantle, corner-piece (› G. dial. *kantel*, a ruler, measure): see *cantle*. In def. 5 the word is appar. associated with *scantling*$^2$, *scant*.] 1†. A pattern; sample; specimen.

> This may be taken as a *Scantling* of King Henry's great Capacity. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 294.

2. A rough draft; a rude sketch.—3. A measuring-rod.

> Though it were of no rounde stone,
> Wrought with squyre and *scantilone*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7064.

4. Measurement; size; dimensions; compass; grade.

> Remede . . . that allay which Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Mony-makers are permitted to add unto the allowed imbasement of Gold and Silver. . . . This advantage they have gotten upon allegation that they cannot precisely hit or justly keep the *scantling* required of them by the law. *Cotgrave.*

> This our Cathedrall, . . . hauing now beene twise burnt, is brought to a lesser *scantling*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 578.

> Your lordship's wisdom and mine is much about a *scantling*. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

5. A small quantity, number, or amount; a modicum.

> We must more take care that our desires should cease than that they should be satisfied: and therefore reducing them to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions is the best instrument to redeem their trouble.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 1.

> Provided he got but his *scantling* of Burgundy.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

> Mr. Cotton also replied to their answer very largely, and stated the differences in a very narrow *scantling*.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 264.

> Remove all these, remains
> A *scantling*, a poor dozen at the best.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus.

6. In *naval arch.*, the size in any case under consideration of some one of the principal parts of the hull of a ship, such as floors, frames, outside plating, etc.—7. In *carp.* and *stone-cutting*, the size to which it is intended to cut timber or stone; the length, breadth, and thickness of a timber or stone.—8. A small beam less than five inches square in section, such as the quartering for a partition, rafters, purlins, or pole-plates in a roof, etc.

> Sells the last *scantling*, and transfers the price
> To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 753.

> I then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the *scantlings*.
> *Poe*, Tales, I. 385.

> The roof had no shingles, nothing but *scantling*.
> *The Century*, XL. 222.

9. A kind of trestle or horse for supporting a cask.—**Scantling number**, a number computed from certain known dimensions of a ship, and fixing the sizes of frames, floors, etc., the method of computation and the scantlings corresponding thereto being regulated by some large insurance society, such as Lloyd's, or the Bureau Veritas.—**Scantling-sticks**, sticks upon which are marked the moldings of the square body-frames of a ship. *Thearle*, Naval Arch.—**Scheme of scantling.** See *scheme*.

**scantling**$^2$† (skant'ling), *a.* [‹ *scant* + *-ling*$^2$, or ppr. of *scantle*$^1$, *v.*: see *scantle*$^1$.] Scant; small.

**scantly** (skant'li), *adv.* [‹ ME. *scantly*, *skantely*; ‹ *scant* + *-ly*$^2$.] 1. In a scant manner or degree; sparingly; illiberally; slightly or slightingly.

> Spoke *scantly* of me, when perforce he could not
> But pay me terms of honour.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4. 6.

> A grace but *scantly* thine. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

> And the duste a-rose so thikke that *scantly* a man myght se fro hym self the caste of a stone.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 193.

> In faith, it was ouere *skantely* scored;
> That makis it fouly for to faile.
> *York Plays*, p. 352.

> *Scantly* there were folke enow to remoue a piece of artillery. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 89.

> Marmion, whose soul could *scantly* brook,
> Even from his king, a haughty look.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 14.

**scantness** (skant'nes), *n.* [‹ ME. *scantnesse*, *scantenesse*; ‹ *scant* + *-ness*.] Scant condition or state; narrowness; smallness: as, the *scantness* of our capacities.

> Either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or sinking in defective *scantness*. *Barrow*, Works, I. ix.

**scant-of-grace** (skant'ov-grās), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a graceless person; a scapegrace.

> Yet you associate yourself with a sort of *scant-of-grace*, as men call me. *Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

**scanty** (skan'ti), *a.* [‹ *scant* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Lacking amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant.

> His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*

> To pass there was such *scanty* room,
> The bars, descending, razed his plume.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 14.

2. Limited in scope, copiousness, fullness, or abundance; barely sufficient for use or necessity: as, a *scanty* wardrobe.

> Our Rais . . . found himself under great difficulties to provide water enough for the voyage, for we had but a *scanty* provision left. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 328.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

> In illustrating a point of difficulty be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts.*

=**Syn.** 2. Short, insufficient, slender, meager.

**Scapanus** (skap'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Pomel, 1848), ‹ Gr. σκαπάνη, a digging-tool, mattock, ‹ σκάπτειν, dig.] A genus of North American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinæ*, having the median upper incisors enlarged, resembling those of rodents, and the end of the snout not fringed. The teeth are 3 incisors in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars above and below on each side. There are 2 species, *S. townsendi* and *S. americanus*, the latter being the hairy-tailed mole of the United States, formerly called *Scalops breweri*. These moles outwardly resemble *Scalops* quite closely, but the dental formula is different. The hairy-tailed is the nearest American representative of the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europæa*.

**scape**$^1$† (skāp), *v. i.* or *t.* [‹ ME. *scapen*, aphetic form of *ascapen*, *askapen*, *escapen*, *eschapen*, escape: see *escape*.] To escape.

> Help us to *scape*, or we been lost echon.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 422.

> They had rather let all their enemies *scape* than to follow them out of array.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

**scape**$^1$† (skāp), *n.* [‹ *scape*$^1$, *v.*] 1. An escape.

> Hair-breadth *scapes* i' the imminent deadly breach.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 136.

2. Means of escape; evasion.

> Crafty mate,
> What other *scape* canst thou excogitate?
> *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo, l. 511.

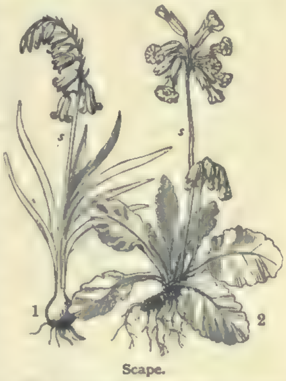
3. Freak; aberration; deviation; escapade; misdemeanor; trick; cheat.

> Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd.
> *Milton*, P. R., ii. 189.

> For day, quoth she, night's *scapes* doth open lay.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 747.

> Slight *scapes* are whipt, but damned deeds are praised.
> *Marston*, Satires, v. 138.

**scape**$^2$ (skāp), *n.* [‹ F. *scape* = Sp. *escapo* = It. *scapo*, a shaft, ‹ L. *scapus*, the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant, etc., a pillar, beam, post, = Gr. (Doric) σκᾶπος, a shaft, staff, cf. σκῆπτρον, a staff, scepter: see *scepter*.] 1. In *bot.*, a radical peduncle or stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus, primrose, hepatica, stemless violets, hyacinth, etc. See also cuts under *jonquil* and *puttyroot*. Also *scapus*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The basal joint of an antenna, especially when it is long and slender, as in the geniculate antennæ of many hymenopters and coleopters, or the two proximal joints, as in dipters, generally small and different from the others. When these two joints are quite separate, the basal one becomes the *bulbus*, leaving the name *scape* for the next one. (*b*) The stem-like basal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipter.—3. In *ornith.*, the shaft or stem of a feather; a rachis; a scapus. *Coues.*—4. In *arch.*, the apophyge or spring of a column; the part where a column springs from its base, usually molded into a concave sweep or cavetto.



Scape.
1. Wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). 2. Oxlip (*Primula elatior*). *s*, *s*, scapes.

**scape**$^3$ (skāp), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] 1. The cry of the snipe when flushed.—2. The snipe itself.

**scape-gallows** (skāp'gal"ōz), *n.* [‹ *scape*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *gallows*.] One who has escaped the gallows though deserving hanging; a villain: used in objurgation.

> "And remember this, *scape-gallows*," said Ralph, . . . "that if we meet again, and you so much as notice me by one begging gesture, you shall see the inside of a gaol once more." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xliv.

**scapegoat** (skāp'gōt), *n.* [‹ *scape*$^1$ + *goat*.] 1. In the ancient Jewish ritual, a goat on which the chief priest, on the day of atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people. The goat was then driven into the wilderness. Lev. xvi. Hence—2. One who is made to bear the blame of the misdeeds of others.

> And heap'd the whole inherited sin
> On that huge *scape-goat* of the race;
> All, all upon the brother.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii. 3.

**scapegrace** (skāp'grās), *n.* [‹ *scape*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *grace*.] 1. A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, harebrained fellow.

> I could not always be present to guard the little *scapegrace* from all the blows which were aimed at his young face by pugilists of his own size. *Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

2. The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. Also *cape race*. [Local, New Eng.]

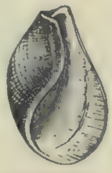
**scapel**† (skap′el), *n.* [< NL. *scapellus*, dim. of L. *scapus*, scape: see *scape*2.] In *bot.*, the neck or caulicle of the germinating embryo.

**scapeless** (skāp′les), *a.* [< *scape*2 + *-less.*] In *bot.*, destitute of a scape.

**scapement** (skāp′mẹnt), *n.* Same as *escapement*, 2.

**scape-wheel** (skāp′hwēl), *n.* The wheel which actuates the pendulum of a clock.

**scapha** (skā′fạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *scapha* = Gr. *σκάφη*, a light boat, a skiff, a bowl, tub, orig. anything hollowed out, < *σκάπτειν*, dig, delve, hollow out: see *shave.*] 1. Pl. *scaphæ* (-fē). In *anat.*, the scaphoid fossa or fossa scaphoidea of the helix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*1.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1848.


*Scaphander lignarius.*

**scaphander** (skạ-fan′dėr), *n.* [= F. *scaphandre*, < Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, skiff (see *scapha*), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man.] 1. A diver's water-tight suit, with devices for assuring a supply of air; diving-armor.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scaphandridæ*.

**Scaphandridæ** (skạ-fan′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphander* (*-andr-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods. The frontal disk is simple behind and without tentacles; the radular teeth are triserial or multiserial, with the lateral teeth very large and curved; the shell is external and well developed. The species are mostly inhabitants of the northern seas.

**Scapharca** (skạ-fär′kạ̈), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < L. *scapha*, a boat, skiff, + NL. *Arca*, q. v.] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *S. transversa* is known among fishermen as the *bloody clam*, from its red gills. [New Eng.]

**scaphia**, *n.* Plural of *scaphium*.

**scaphidia**, *n.* Plural of *scaphidium*, 1.

**Scaphidiidæ** (skaf-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1825), < *Scaphidium* + *-idæ.*] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Scaphidium*, composed of small oval or rounded oval, convex, very slimy necrophagous beetles, or scavenger-beetles, which live in fungi and feed on decaying animal and vegetable substances. The larvæ are said to have long antennæ. Also *Scaphidiadæ*, *Scaphidida*, *Scaphidii*, *Scaphidites*.

**scaphidium** (skạ-fid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκαφίδιον*, a small tub or skiff, dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, etc.: see *scapha.*] 1†. Pl. *scaphidia* (-ạ̈). In *bot.*, a receptacle containing spores in algæ.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Scaphidiidæ*. It is wide-spread, and about 30 species are known, of which 4 inhabit the United States. Also *Scaphidius*. *Olivier*, 1791.

**Scaphidurinæ** (skaf″i-dū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphidurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, named from the genus *Scaphidurus*; the boat-tailed grackles: synonymous with *Quiscalinæ*. *Swainson*, 1831.

**scaphidurous** (skaf-i-dū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *scaphidurus*, < Gr. *σκαφίς* (*σκαφιδ-*), a skiff, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Boat-tailed; pertaining to the *Scaphidurinæ*, or having their characters. See cut under *boat-tailed*.

**Scaphidurus** (skaf-i-dū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827): see *scaphidurous.*] A genus of grackles, giving name to the *Scaphidurinæ*; the boattails: synonymous with *Quiscalus*. Also *Scaphidura* (*Swainson*, 1837), and *Cassidix* (*Lesson*, 1831).

**scaphiopod** (skaf′i-ọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφιον* or *σκαφεῖον*, a shovel, spade (see *scaphium*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Spade-footed, as a toad.

**II.** *n.* A spade-footed toad.

**Scaphiopodinæ** (skaf″i-ọ-pọ-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphiopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Pelobatidæ*, typified by the genus *Scaphiopus*, having the sacrum distinct from the coccygeal style, and containing the American spade-footed toads.

**Scaphiopus** (skạ-fī′ọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Holbrook): see *scaphiopod.*] A genus of toads of the family *Pelobatidæ* and subfamily *Scaphiopodinæ*, having a spade-like appendage of the fore feet, used for digging; the spadefoots. *S. holbrooki* is common in eastern North America, remarkable for the noise it makes in the spring. *S. intermontanus* is a similar toad of western North America.

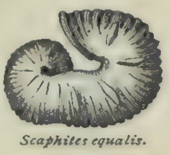
**Scaphirhynchinæ** (skaf″i-ring-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphirhynchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Acipenseridæ*, typified by the genus *Scaphirhynchus*; the shovel-nosed sturgeons. They have no spiracles, and the rows of bony shields are imbricated on the tail. Also called *Scaphirhynchopinæ*.

**scaphirhynchine** (skaf-i-ring′kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scaphirhynchinæ*.

**Scaphirhynchus** (skaf-i-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Scaphorhynchus* (*Scaphorynchus*, Maximilian, 1831), < Gr. *σκάφη*, a bowl (*σκάφιον*, a bowl, shovel), + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant-flycatchers: same as *Megarhynchus* (Thunberg) of prior date.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Acipenseridæ*, having a spatulate snout; the shovelheads, or shovel-nosed sturgeons. *S. platyrhynchus* is a common species of the Mississippi and Missouri basins, attaining a length of 5 feet. This genus was so named by Heckel in 1835, but, the name *Scaphirhynchus* being preoccupied in ornithology, it is now called *Scaphirhynchops* (Gill) or *Scaphirrhynchops* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). See cut under *shovel-nosed*.

**scaphism** (skaf′izm), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, anything hollowed out (see *scapha*), + *-ism.*] A barbarous punishment inflicted among the Persians, by confining the victim in a hollow tree. Five holes were made—one for the head, and the others for the arms and legs. These parts were anointed with honey to attract wasps, and in this plight the criminal was left till he died. *Brewer.*

**scaphite** (skaf′īt), *n.* [< NL. *Scaphites.*] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Scaphites*.


*Scaphites equalis.*

**Scaphites** (skạ-fī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *σκαφίτης*, one who guides a boat or skiff, orig. adj., pertaining to a boat), < Gr. *σκάφη*, a boat, + *-ites.*] A genus of ammonites, or fossil ammonoid cephalopods, of scaphoid shape, typical of the family *Scaphitidæ*; the scaphites. They have the early walls regularly involute, but the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, when it becomes again recurved toward the body. Also *Scaphita*. *Fleming*, 1828.

**Scaphitidæ** (skạ-fit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphites* + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Scaphites*. The name has been proposed for extinct shells resembling the ammonites, but with the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, and then again recurved toward the body; the sutures are many-lobed, and the lobes are dendritic or branched. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, in Europe and North America, and about 40 are known. By recent conchologists they are mostly referred to the *Stephanoceratidæ*.

**scaphium** (skā′fi-um), *n.*; pl. *scaphia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *scaphium*, < Gr. *σκάφιον*, a bowl, basin, a concave mirror, etc., a shovel (cf. *σκαφεῖον*, a shovel, spade, mattock), dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, skiff: see *scapha.*] 1. In *bot.*, the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.—2. In *entom.*, the unpaired appendage lying between the uncus and the intromittent organ of lepidopterous insects; the upper organ, or tegumen of White, consisting in the swallowtail butterflies of chitinous points on a membranous body.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scaphidiidæ*, with two species, one of Europe, the other of the United States. *Kirby*, 1837.

**scaphocalcaneal** (skaf″ọ-kal-kā′nē-al), *a.* [< *scapho*(*id*) + *calcaneal.*] Pertaining to the scaphoid and the calcaneum.

**scaphocephalic** (skaf″ọ-se-fal′ik or -sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, boat, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Boat-shaped: applied to a skull deformed from the premature union of the sagittal suture, whereby the transverse growth is prevented, with an increase in the vertical and longitudinal directions.

> Professor v. Baer, . . . in his elaborate and valuable memoir on the macrocephalic skull of the Crimea, proposes the term *scaphocephalic* to indicate the same boat-like head-form.
> *D. Wilson*, Prehist. Annals Scotland, I. 236.

**scaphocephalism** (skaf-ọ-sef′ạ-lizm), *n.* [< *scaphocephal*(*ic*) + *-ism.*] Same as *scaphocephaly*.

> *Scaphocephalism*, or a boat-shaped depression of the summit, occurs from defective parietal bone formation.
> *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 614.

**scaphocephalous** (skaf-ọ-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [< *scaphocephal*(*ic*) + *-ous.*] Same as *scaphocephalic*.

**scaphocephaly** (skaf′ọ-sef-ạ-li), *n.* [< *scaphocephal*(*ic*) + *-y*3.] The condition of having a scaphocephalic skull.

**scaphocerite** (skạ-fos′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn: see *cerite*2.] In *Crustacea*, one of the parts of the antennæ, borne upon the basicerite. It is a scale-like appendage, considered morphologically to represent an exopodite. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley; Bate.*

> The *scaphocerite* and rhipidura are both present as well-developed appendages. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 339.

**scaphoceritic** (skaf″ọ-se-rit′ik), *a.* [< *scaphocerite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the scaphocerite, or having its characters.

**scaphocuboid** (skaf-ō-kū′boid), *a.* [< *scapho*(*id*) + *cuboid.*] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones: as, the *scaphocuboid* articulation. Also called *naviculocuboid*.

**scaphocuneiform** (skaf-ō-kū′nẹ-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *scapho*(*id*) + *cuneiform.*] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. Also called *naviculocuneiform*.

**scaphognathite** (skạ-fog′nạ-thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, an appendage of the second maxilla, apparently representing a combined epipodite and exopodite. In the crawfish it forms a broadly oval plate or scaphoid organ, which continually bales the water out of the respiratory chamber, and so lets fresh water in. See cut at *Podophthalmia* (*C*, *cd*).

**scaphognathitic** (skạ-fog-nạ-thit′ik), *a.* [< *scaphognathite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a scaphognathite, or having its characters.

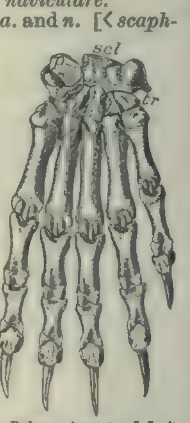
**scaphoid** (skaf′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σκαφοειδής*, like a bowl or boat, < *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; cymbiform: in anatomy applied to several parts.—**Scaphoid bone.** See II.—**Scaphoid fossa.** See *fossa*1.

**II.** *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) The bone on the radial side of the proximal row of the carpus, articulating with the lunar, magnum, trapezoid, trapezium, and radius. Also called *navicular*, *radiale*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *hand*, and *solidungulate.* (*b*) One of the tarsal bones, placed at the inner side, between the astragalus and the three cuneiforms, and sometimes articulating also with the cuboid. Also called *navicular*. See cut under *foot*.

**scaphoidea**, *n.* Plural of *scaphoideum*.

**scaphoides** (skạ-foi′dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *scaphoid.*] The scaphoid bone of the carpus. See *scaphoid*, *n.* (*a*).

**scaphoideum** (skạ-foi′dẹ-um), *n.*; pl. *scaphoidea* (-ạ̈). [NL.: see *scaphoid.*] The scaphoid bone, whether of the wrist or the ankle: more fully called *os scaphoideum*. Also *naviculare*.



Palmar Aspect of Left Fore Foot of a Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

*scl*, scapholunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *tr*, trapezium; *t*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform. The phalanges show a full series of sesamoid bones (unmarked).

**scapholunar** (skaf-ō-lū′när), *a.* and *n.* [< *scapho*(*id*) + *lunar.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar* articulation.—2. Representing or constituted by both the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar* bone.

**II.** *n.* The scapholunar bone; the scapholunare.

**scapholunare** (skaf″ọ-lụ-nā′rē), *n.*; pl. *scapholunaria* (-ri-ạ̈). [NL.: see *scapholunar.*] The scapholunar bone, representing or consisting of the scaphoid and semilunar in one, situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpal bones. It is found in the carpus of various mammals, and is highly characteristic of the carnivores. It has two ossific centers, supposed to represent the radiale and the intermedium of the typical carpus, and sometimes a third, representing the centrale. More fully called *os scapholunare*.

**scaphopod** (skaf′ọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scaphopus* (*scaphopod-*), < Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having the foot fitted for burrowing, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Scaphopoda*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Scaphopoda*; a tooth-shell.

**Scaphopoda** (skạ-fop′ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **Scaphopus*: see *scaphopod.*] A class of *Mollusca* (formerly an order of gastropods), having the foot fitted for burrowing; the tooth-shells, also called *Cirribranchiata*, *Prosopocephala*, and *Solenoconchæ*. They have an elongate cylindrical body exhibiting bilateral symmetry in the disposition of its parts, inclosed in a tubular shell open at both ends; many long cirri or tentacles; euthyneural nervous system, with cerebral, pleural, pedal, and visceral pairs of nerves; paired nephridia and ctenidia; no heart; and distinct sexes. There are two well-marked families, *Dentaliidæ* and *Siphonodentaliidæ*. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

**scaphopodan** (skạ-fop′ọ-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *scaphopod* + *-an.*] Same as *scaphopod*.

**scaphopodous** (skā-fop′ọ̄-dus), *a.* [< *scaphopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *scaphopod.*

**Scaphorhynchus** (skaf-ọ̄-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκάφος, a bowl, boat, anything hollowed out, + ῥύγχος, snout.] Same as *Scaphirhynchus*, 1.

**scapiform** (skā′pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*²), + *forma*, form.] Scape-like; having the form or character of a scape, in any sense of that word.

**scapigerous** (skā-pij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*²), + *gerere*, carry.] In *bot.*, scape-bearing.

**scapinade** (skap-i-nād′), *n.* [< F. *scapinade*, < *scapin*, a knave, rogue (from a character in Moliere's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"), < It. *Scapino*, a character in Italian comedy, < *scapino*, *scappino*, a sock: see *chopine.*] An act or a process of trickery or roguery.

> If Calhoun thought thus, it is not astonishing that Adams declared "the negociation [between England and the United States about the suppression of the slave-trade] itself a *scapinade*—a struggle between the plenipotentiaries to outwit each other, and to circumvent both countries by a slippery compromise between freedom and slavery."
> *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun, p. 212.

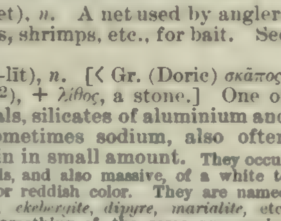
**scap-net** (skap′net), *n.* A net used by anglers to catch minnows, shrimps, etc., for bait. See *scoop-net.*

**scapolite** (skap′ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. (Doric) σκᾶπος, a rod (see *scape*²), + λίθος, a stone.] One of a group of minerals, silicates of aluminium and calcium, with sometimes sodium, also often containing chlorin in small amount. They occur in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a white to grayish, yellowish, or reddish color. They are named *mionite*, *paranthine*, *ekebergite*, *dipyre*, *marialite*, etc. The species show something of the same progressive change in composition observed among the triclinic feldspars, the increase in amount of soda (from mionite to marialite) being accompanied by a corresponding increase in silica.

**scapple** (skap′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scappled*, ppr. *scappling.* Same as *scabble.*

**scappling-hammer** (skap′ling-ham″ėr), *n.* Same as *scabbling-hammer.*

**scapula** (skap′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *scapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < LL. *scapula*, the shoulder, in L. only in pl., *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, shoulder-pieces; prob. akin to L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk: see *scape*².] 1. In *anat.*, the shoulder-blade, or blade-bone, or omoplate. It is the proximal element of the pectoral or scapular arch of vertebrates, especially of higher vertebrates, in which it is primitively the proximal part of a cartilaginous rod, the distal part of which is segmented off to form the coracoid. It assumes the most various shapes in different animals, but is usually flattened and expansive in mammals, in birds slender and saber-like. The scapula, whatever its shape, normally maintains connection with the coracoid, which is then a separate bone, but in all mammals above the monotremes the coracoid is completely consolidated with the scapula, appearing as a mere process of the latter. The human, like other mammalian scapulæ, with the exception noted, is therefore a compound bone, consisting of scapula and coracoid united. The scapula, or scapula and coracoid together, normally furnish an articulation for the clavicle when the latter is fully developed. In mammals above monotremes this articulation is with the spine or acromion. The glenoid cavity for the articulation of the humerus is always at the junction of the scapula proper with the coracoid, and when the latter is separate both bones enter into its formation. Morphologically a well-developed scapula, as in a mammal, has two ends, three borders, and three surfaces, corresponding to the prismatic rod of primitive cartilage; these parts, however, do not correspond with the borders, angles, and surfaces described in human anatomy (for which see *shoulder-blade*), the vertebral border, for instance, being really one end of the bone, and the edge of the spine being one of the morphological borders. The three surfaces correspond to the supraspinous, infraspinous, and subscapular fossæ, better known as the prescapular, postscapular, and subscapular surfaces. In all mammals and birds, and most reptiles proper, the scapula closely conforms to the characters here given. In batrachians and fishes, however, whose scapular arch is complicated with additional bones, the modifications are various, and some of the coracoid elements have been wrongly regarded and named as scapular. See cuts under *omosternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder-blade.* See also *postscapular*, *prescapular*, *subscapular*, *suprascapular.*



Right Shoulder-girdle or Scapular Arch of Fowl, showing *hp*, the hypocleidium; *f*, furculum; *Co*, coracoid; *Sc*, scapula; *gl*, glenoid.

2. In *Crinoidea*, one of the plates in the cup which give rise to the arms.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the parapsides or plicæ scapulares on the side of the mesothorax. *Thomson.* (*b*) A pleura, including the episternum and epimeron, the latter being distinguished by Burmeister as the posterior wing of the scapula. Also *scapularium.* See *parapsis*¹. (*c*) A shoulder-tippet, or shoulder-cover. See *patagium* (*c*). (*d*) A trochanter of the fore leg. *Kirby.*—**Dorsalis scapulæ**, the dorsal scapular artery (which see, under *scapular*).—**Scapula accessoria**, in *ornith.*, the os humeroscapulare, a small sesamoid bone developed about the shoulder-joint of many birds.

**scapulacromial** (skap″ụ̄-la-krō′mi-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *acromion*: see *acromial.*] Pertaining to the acromion of the scapula; acromial.

**scapulalgia** (skap-ụ̄-lal′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *scapula*, q. v., + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

**scapular** (skap′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders, < L. *scapulæ*, the shoulders: see *scapula.* II. *n.* Early mod. E. *scapellar*, *skappler*, < ME. **scapelere* (usually in longer form: see *scapulary*), < F. *scapulaire* = Pr. *escapolari* = Cat. *escapulari* = Sp. Pg. *escapulario* = It. *scapolare*, < ML. *scapularium*, *scapulare*, a scapular, < *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders: see I. Cf. *scapulary.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the shoulders or the shoulder-blades; pertaining to the scapula (in any sense), or to scapulars. Also *scapulary.*—**Great scapular notch.** See *notch.*—**Scapular arch**, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, forming in vertebrates which have fore limbs or pectoral fins the suspensorium or bony apparatus for suspending such limb or fin from the trunk or head, the limb or fin from the shoulder-joint or its representative being the diverging appendage of the scapular arch. In all higher vertebrates (mammals, birds, and reptiles) the scapular arch consists primitively of a cartilaginous rod, more or less perfectly segmented into a proximal moiety (scapula) and a distal moiety (coracoid), to which an accessory bone (clavicle) is frequently added, together with various other supplementary osseous or cartilaginous pieces, either in the median line in front or in the line of the clavicle. In a batrachian, as the frog, there is a distinct superior ossification forming a suprascapula, with a precoracoid and an epicoracoid, besides the coracoid proper. In fishes the scapular arch is still further modified, especially by the presence of additional coracoid elements which have been variously homologized. Also called *scapular girdle*, and *pectoral arch* or *girdle.* See *scapula*, *coracoid*, *prescapula*, *suprascapula*, *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *omosternum*, *interclavicle*, *sternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *scapula.*—**Scapular artery.** (*a*) *Dorsal*, a large branch of the subscapular, which winds over the axillary border of the scapula to ramify in the infraspinous fossa. Also called *dorsalis scapulæ.* (*b*) *Posterior*, the continuation of the transversalis colli along the vertebral border of the scapula as far as the inferior angle.—**Scapular crow.** See *crow*² and *scapulated.*—**Scapular feathers**, in *ornith.*, those feathers which grow upon the pteryla humeralis or humeral tract; a packet of feathers lying upon the wing at or near its insertion into the body. See II., 3.—**Scapular hyoid muscle.** Same as *omohyoid.*—**Scapular line**, a vertical line drawn on the back through the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Scapular point**, a tender point developed in neuralgia of the brachial plexus, and situated at the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Scapular reflex**, a contraction of some of the scapular muscles from stimulation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Scapular region**, the region of the back over each scapula.—**Scapular veins**, the venæ comites of the scapular arteries.

II. *n.* 1. A short cloak with a hood, apparently confined to monastic orders, and among them the garment for use while at work, etc., as distinguished from a fuller and longer robe; hence, specifically, (*a*) a long narrow strip of cloth, covering the shoulders and hanging down before and behind to the knees, worn by certain religious orders; (*b*) two small pieces of cloth connected by strings, and worn over the shoulders by lay persons in the Roman Catholic Church, as a token of devotion, in honor of the Virgin Mary, etc. The original scapular was first introduced by St. Benedict, in lieu of a heavy cowl for the shoulders. Also *scapulary.*

> The doctoure of diuinitie, when he commenseth, hath his *scapular* cast ouer his headde, in token that he hathe forsaken the worlde for Christes sake.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 58).

> And slow up the dim aisle afar,
> With sable cowl and *scapular*,
> And snow-white stoles, in order due,
> The holy Fathers, two and two,
> In long procession came.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 30.

2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the shoulder-blade. Also *scapulary.*—3. In *ornith.*, the bundle of feathers which springs from the pteryla humeralis or humeral tract, at or near the shoulder, and lies along the side of the back; the shoulder-feathers: generally used in the plural. Also *scapulary.* See cut under *covert.*

> The scapular or shoulder feathers, *scapulars* or scapularies; these are they that grow on the pterylæ humerales.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 94.

**Tongue-scapular**, a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewed, put on a Cistercian monk who had offended with his tongue.

**scapulare** (skap-ụ̄-lā′rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulder: see *scapular.*] In *ornith.*, the region of the back or notæum whence spring the scapular feathers, alongside but not over the shoulder-blade. The insertion of the feathers of the scapulare is upon the pteryla humeralis, and not upon the pteryla dorsalis. See *interscapulum.* Also *scapularium.*

**scapularia**, *n.* Plural of *scapularium.*

**scapularis** (skap-ụ̄-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *scapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapular.*] Same as *suprascapular nerve* (which see, under *suprascapular*).

**scapularium** (skap-ụ̄-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scapularia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular.*] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *scapulare.* (*b*) The scapulars or scapularies, collectively considered.—2. In *entom.*, the pleura, or side of the mesothorax. Same as *scapula*, 3 (*b*). *Kirby.*

**scapulary** (skap′ụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scopelarie*; < ME. *scapularye*, *scapelerey*, *scaplerie*, *scapelori*, *scaplory*, *chapolorie*, etc., < OF. *scapulaire*, < ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular.*] I. *a.* Having the form of a scapular.

> The King was in a *scopelarie* mantle, an hat of cloth of siluer, and like a white hermit.
> *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 830.

II. *n.*; pl. *scapularies* (-riz). 1. Same as *scapular*, 1.

> Ha muhe werie *scapeloris* hwen mantel ham henegeth.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 424, note c.

> Thei schapen her *chapolories* & streccheth hem brode.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 550.

> j *scapelerey* with an hodde. *Paston Letters*, III. 410.

> The monastic garment named *scapulary*, the exact character of which has not been decidedly determined, appears to have been a short super-tunic, but having a hood or cowl. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 468.

2. Same as *scapular*, 2.—3. Same as *scapular*, 3.

**scapulated** (skap′ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *scapulatus* (< L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades) + *-ed*².] In *ornith.*, having the scapular feathers notable in size, shape, or color: as, the *scapulated* crow or raven, *Corvus scapulatus.*

**scapulet, scapulette** (skap′ụ̄-let), *n.* [< *scapula* + dim. *-et*, *-ette.*] An appendage at the base of each of the manubrial lobes of some acalephs. They are secondary folds of the oral cylinder.

> The smaller appendages to the oral cylinder are sixteen in number, and are known as the *scapulettes* or upper leaf-like appendages. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIII. 123.

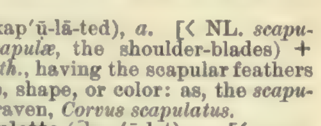
**scapulimancy** (skap′ụ̄-li-man-si), *n.* [< L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades, + Gr. μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of a shoulder-blade: same as *omoplatoscopy.*

> The principal art of this kind [the art of divining by bones] is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or omoplatoscopy.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 124.

**scapulimantic** (skap″ụ̄-li-man′tik), *a.* [< *scapulimancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to scapulimancy; omoplatoscopic: as, a *scapulimantic* rite or ceremony; a *scapulimantic* prophecy or omen.

**scapuloclavicular** (skap″ụ̄-lō-kla-vik′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< NL. *scapuloclavicularis*, < *scapula* + *clavicula* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle: as, the *scapuloclavicular* articulation.—**Scapuloclavicular arch**, the pectoral arch.

**scapuloclavicularis** (skap″ụ̄-lō-kla-vik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *scapuloclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapuloclavicular.*] An anomalous muscle which in man may extend from the sternal part of the clavicle to the superior border of the scapula.



Pectoral Arch and Fore Limb of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), an osseous fish, showing scapulocoracoid, composed of *Scp*, scapula or hypercoracoid, and *Cr*, coracoid or hypocoracoid; *c*, posterior end of the outer margin of the scapulocoracoid; *b*, *b*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, five fin-rays or radialia; *a*, actinosts or basalia.

**scapulocoracoid** (skap″ū-lō-kor′ạ-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scapula* + *coracoides*: see *coracoid.*] Same as *coracoscapular.*—**Scapulocoracoid angle.** Same as *coracoscapular angle* (which see, under *coracoscapular*). The angle is that formed at *gl* by the bones *Sc* and *Co* in the cut under *scapula.*

**scapulodynia** (skap″ụ̄-lọ̄-din′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *scapula* + Gr. ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

**scapulohumeral** (skap″ū-lō-hū′mẹ-rạl), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *humerus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the humerus: as, the *scapulohumeral* articulation (that is, the shoulder-joint).

**scapuloradial** (skap″ụ̄-lō-rā′di-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *radius* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the scapula and the radius: as, a *scapuloradial* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the biceps).

**scapulo-ulnar** (skap″ū-lō-ul′när), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *ulna* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the ulna: as, a *scapulo-ulnar* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the triceps).

**scapulovertebral** (skap′ū-lō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *scapula* + *vertebra* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the spine or vertebral column: as, the rhomboidei are *scapulovertebral* muscles.

**scapus** (skā′pus), *n.*; pl. *scapi* (-pī). [NL., < L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem: see *scape*².] 1. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column.—2. In *bot.*, same as *scape*², 1.—3. In *entom.*, the scape of an antenna.—4. In *ornith.*, the scape of a feather; the whole stem or shaft, divided into the barrel or calamus and the rachis.—5. [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

**scar**¹ (skär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skar*; < ME. *scar*, *scarre*, *skarre*, < OF. *escare*, F. *escarre*, *escharre* = Sp. Pg. It. *escara*, a scar, scab, crust, < L. *eschara*, a scar, esp. from a burn, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar caused by burning, a hearth, means of producing fire, etc.: see *eschar*.] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh made by a wound, burn, or ulcer, and remaining after the wound, burn, or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix.

> He jests at *scars* that never felt a wound.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 1.

> Let Paris bleed; 'tis but a *scar* to scorn.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 114.

> That time, whose soft palm heals the wound of war,
> May cure the sore, but never close the *scar*.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 18.

> You have got a *Scar* upon your Cheek that is above a Span long. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 267.

2. Figuratively, any mark resulting from injury, material or moral.

> The very glorified body of Christ retained in it the *scars* and marks of former mortality.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 54.

> Th' Earth, degenerate
> From her first beauty, bearing still vpon her
> Eternall *Scars* of her fond Lords dishonour.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> This smooth earth . . . had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, . . . and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture in all its body. *Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 6.

3. A spot worn by long use, as by the limpet.

> The greatest distance from its *scar* at which I noticed a marked limpet to be was about three feet.
> *Nature*, XXXI. 200.

4. In *bot.*, a mark on a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stalk. See *hilum*.

> There were thick-stemmed and less graceful species with broad rhombic *scars* (Leptophleum), and others with the leaf-*scars* in vertical rows (Sigillaria), and others, again, with rounded leaf-*scars*, looking like the marks on Stigmaria. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 71.

5. In *conch.*, an impression left by the insertion of a muscle; a ciborium; an eye. In bivalve shells the principal scars are those left by the adductor muscles, which in most species are two in number, an anterior and a posterior, but in others only one, which is subcentral; other scars are left by the muscles which move the foot. See cut under *ciborium*.
6. In *entom.*, a definite, often prominent, space on the anterior face of the mandibles of rhynchophorous beetles of the family *Otiorhynchidæ*. It indicates the deciduous piece or cusp which falls off soon after the insect attains its perfect state. See *deciduous*.
7. In *founding*, a weak or imperfect place in a casting, due to some fault in the metal.

**scar**¹ (skär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scarred*, ppr. *scarring*. [< *scar*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* To mark with a scar or scars; hence, to wound or hurt.

> I'll not shed her blood,
> Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 4.

> I would not *scar* that body,
> That virtuous, valiant body, nor deface it,
> To make the kingdom mine.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become scarred; form a scar.

**scar**² (skär), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scaur*; < ME. *scarre*, *skerre*, < Icel. *sker*, an isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær* (cf. OD. *schaere*), a cliff, a rock; cf. Icel. *skor*, a rift in a rock; < Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skære*, cut, shear: see *shear*¹, and cf. *share*¹, *score*, and *shore*¹. Hence also *skerry*.] 1. A naked, detached rock.—2. A cliff; a precipitous bank; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain.

> Is it the roar of Teviot's tide
> That chafes against the *scaur's* red side?
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 12.

> O, sweet and far from cliff and *scar*
> The horns of Elfland faintly blowing.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii. (song).

The word enters into many place-names in Great Britain, as *Scar*borough, *Scar*cliff, etc.

**scar**³, *a.* Same as *scare*¹.

**scar**⁴ (skär), *n.* [< L. *scarus*, < Gr. *σκάρος*, a sea-fish, *Scarus cretensis*, supposed by the ancients to chew the cud.] A scaroid fish. See *Scarus*.

**scarab** (skar′ab), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabe*; also *scarabee*, < F. *scarabée* = Pr. *escaravai* = Sp. *escarabajo* = Pg. *escarabeo*, *scaraveo* (also dim. *escaravelho*) = It. *scarabeo*, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle; cf. Gr. *κάραβος*, var. *καράβιος*, *καράμβιος*, *καραβίς*, a horned beetle, stag-beetle, also a kind of crab; Skt. *çarabha*, *çalabha*, a locust. The Gr. forms **σκαράβειος*, **σκάραβος*, commonly cited, are not authentic.] 1. A beetle. It was supposed to be bred in and to feed on dung; hence the name was often applied opprobriously to persons. See *dung-beetle*, *tumblebug*, and cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

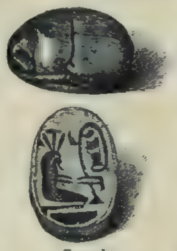
> Some [grow rich] by hearbs, as cankers, and after the same sort our apothecaries; others by ashes, as *scarabes*, and how else get our colliers the pence?
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 22.

> Such as thou,
> They are the moths and *scarabs* of a state.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 5.

> These sponges, that suck up a kingdom's fat,
> Battening like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.
> *Massinger*, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

2. In *entom.*, a coleopterous insect of the family *Scarabæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Scarabæus*; a scarabæid or scarabæoid.—3. A gem, usually emerald, green feldspar, or obsidian, cut in the form of a beetle and engraved on the under face, common among the ancient Egyptians as an amulet. Also *scarabæus*.

> Theodoros in the bronze statue which he made of himself was represented holding in one hand a *scarab* engraved with the design of a quadriga.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, [I. 77.


Scarab.
Time of Thotmes III.
(Size of original.)

**scarabæid** (skar-a̤-bē′id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Scarabæidæ*; related to or resembling a scarabæid; scarabæoid. Also *scarabæidous*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*; a scarabæoid or scarab.

**Scarabæidæ** (skar-a̤-bē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Scarabæus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of beetles of the lamellicorn series, having the lamellæ of the antennal club capable of close apposition and not flattened, and having fossorial legs. The family contains about 7,000 described species, of which between 500 and 600 inhabit America north of Mexico. They are usually of large size, and among them are the largest beetles known. Many of them are leaf-feeders, others live on fruit, flowers, honey, sap, decaying animal matter, and excrement. The larvæ are robust white grubs, living ordinarily underground, or in decaying stumps and logs, or in dung. The males are usually much larger than the females, and are often distinguished by horns upon the head or prothorax, or by better-developed antennæ, or by modifications of the legs. Many noted pests to agriculture belong to this group, such as the May-beetles or June-bugs and cockchafers of America and Europe, the *Anisoplia austriaca* of the Russian wheat-fields, and the rose-chafer and fig-eater of the United States. Corresponding groups in former use are *Scarabæida*, *Scarabæides*, *Scarabæina*, and *Scarabæites*. See cuts under *Hercules-beetle*, *Pelidnota*, and *Scarabæus*.

**scarabæidoid** (skar-a̤-bē′i-doid), *a.* [< *scarabæid* + *-oid*.] Noting a stage of the larva (after the second molt) of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). This stage succeeds the caraboid, and is followed by the ultimate stage of the second larva, after which comes the coarctate pupa. *C. V. Riley.*

**scarabæidous** (skar-a̤-bē′i-dus), *a.* Same as *scarabæid*.

> The ordinary hairs of *scarabæidous* beetles.
> *Science*, III. 127.

**scarabæist** (skar-a̤-bē′ist), *n.* [< *Scarabæ*(*idæ*) + *-ist*.] A special student of the *Scarabæidæ*; a coleopterist who makes a special study of the *Scarabæidæ*.

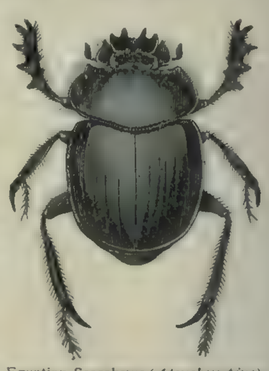
> The possibility of any coleopterist being more than a *scarabæist*. *Standard* (London), Nov. 11, 1885.

**scarabæoid, scarabeoid** (skar-a-bē′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scarabæus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling a scarab; scarabæid; pertaining, related, or belonging to the *Scarabæidæ*.—2. Specifically, scarabæidoid. *C. V. Riley.*

II. *n.* A carved scarab but remotely resembling the natural insect; or, more usually, an imitation or counterfeit scarab, such as were produced in great numbers by the ancient Phenicians.

> Others [scarabs] again but vaguely recall the form of the insect, and are called *scarabæoids*.
> *Maspero*, Egypt. Archæol. (tr. 1887), p. 242.

**Scarabæus** (skar-a-bē′us), *n.* [Also *Scarabeus*; NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] 1. An Old World genus of lamellicorn beetles, typical of the *Scarabæidæ*, formerly equivalent to *Lamellicornia*, now restricted to about 70 species distributed through Africa and the warmer parts of Europe and Asia. They are coprophagous in habit, the adults rolling up balls of excrement in which the females lay their eggs. The sacred scarab of the Egyptians is *S. sacer*, found throughout the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is probable also that another species, *S. laticollis*, was held in religious veneration by the Egyptians, as the scarab is sometimes figured by them with striate elytra, a character which pertains to this alone. Species of *Ateuchus*, as *A. pius*, were formerly included in this genus.
2. [*l. c.*; pl. *scarabæi* (-ī).] Same as *scarab*, 3.


Egyptian Scarabæus (*Ateuchus pius*), natural size.

**scarabee** (skar′a̤-bē), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabie*; < F. *scarabëe*, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] Same as *scarab*.

> Such as you render the throne of majesty, the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabees* that batten in her dung, and have no palats to taste her curious viands. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

> Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
> I scorn all earthly dung-bred *scarabies*.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xxxi. (To the Critics.)

**scarabeoid,** *a.* and *n.* See *scarabæoid*.

**Scarabeus,** *n.* See *Scarabæus*.

**scaraboid** (skar′a̤-boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *scarab* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a scarab; of the nature of a scarab.

> But these lenticular and *scaraboid* gems are precisely those which the amateur pardonably neglects.
> *The Academy*, Oct. 6, 1888, No. 857, p. 229.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a scarabæoid beetle.—2. An ornament, amulet, etc., resembling a scarab, but not complete as to all its parts, or otherwise differing from a true scarab; also, an imitation scarab, as one of Phenician or Greek origin, as distinguished from a true or Egyptian scarab.

> From the Crimean tombs we learn that the favourite form of signet-ring in the fourth century was a scarab or *scaraboid*, mounted in a gold swivel-ring, and having a subject in intaglio on the under side.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 395.

> The design on a crystal *scaraboid* in the British Museum.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 123, note.

**Scaramouch** (skar′a̤-mouch), *n.* [Formerly also *Scaramoche*, also *Scaramoucho* (after It.); < F. *scaramouche*, a buffoon, < *Scaramouche* (E. *Scaramouche*, *Scaramoucha*), < It. *Scaramuccia*, a famous Italian zany of the 2d half of the 17th century, who acted in England and died in Paris; the proper name being < *scaramuccia* (> OF. *escarmouche*), a skirmish: see *skirmish*.] A buffoon in Italian comedy and farce, a cowardly braggadocio who is beaten by Harlequin. The character is often adopted in masquerades, with a dress usually of black, and grotesquely ornamented.

> Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place. . . .
> Stout *Scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in.
> *Dryden*, Epil. to Univ. of Oxford, 1673.

> His astonishment still increased upon him, to see a continued procession of harlequins, *scaramouches*, punchinellos, and a thousand other merry dresses.
> *Addison*, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

**scarbot**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **scarbot*, *scarbotte*, *escarbot*, *escharbot*, *escarbote*, F. *escarbot* (ML. reflex *scarbo*, *scrabo*, *scabo*), beetle, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] A beetle. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 442.

**scarbroite** (skär′brō̤-īt), *n.* [< *Scarborough*, sometimes written *Scarbro'*, a town of England, + *-ite*².] A white clay-like mineral, void of luster, and essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium. It occurs as veins in the beds of sandstone covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough in England.

**scarbug**†, *n.* See *scarebug*.

**scarce** (skãrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scarse;* < ME. *scarce, skarce, scarse, scars* = MD. *schaers*, sparing, niggard, D. *schaars, schaarsch,* scarce, rare, = Bret. *scarz*, niggard, scanty, short, < OF. *scars*, usually *escars, eschars*, rarely *eschar, eskar, eschard*, sparing, niggard, parsimonious, miserly, poor; of things, small, little, weak, few, scarce, light (of weight), strict, F. *échars*, light (as winds), F. dial. *ecars*, rare, *echarre*, sparing, = Pr. *escars, escas* = OSp. *escasso*, Sp. *escaso* = Pg. *escasso* = It. *scarso*, niggard, sparing, scanty, etc., light (of weight); ML. *scarsus*, diminished, reduced; origin uncertain. According to Diez, Mahn, Skeat, and others, < ML. *scarpsus, excarpsus*, for L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out, choose, select (see *excerp* and *excerpt*), the lit. sense 'picked out,' 'selected,' leading, it is supposed, to the sense 'rare,' 'scarce' (Skeat), or to the sense 'contracted,' 'shortened' (Muratori, Mahn), whence 'small,' 'scarce'; but ML. *scarpsus, excarpsus*, is not found in any sense of *scarce*, and this view ignores the early personal use, 'sparing,' 'parsimonious,' which can hardly be connected with ML. *scarpsus* except by assuming that *scarpsus* was used in an active sense, 'picking out,' 'selecting,' and so 'reserving,' 'sparing.' The physical use in MD. *schaers afscheren*, shear off close, shave close, It. *cogliere scarso*, strike close, graze (see *scarce, adv.*), *scarsare*, cut off, pinch, scant (see *scarce, v.*), suggests some confusion with MD. *schaers*, a pair of shears, also a plowshare, and the orig. verb *scheeren*, shear (see *shear*$^1$, *shears, share*$^1$). The personal sense, 'sparing,' 'niggard,' is appar. the earliest in E. and OF.] **1†.** Sparing; parsimonious; niggard; niggardly; stingy.

Ye shul use the richesses . . . in swich a manere that men holde nat yow to *scars* ne to sparynge ne to foollarge.
*Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

That on was bothe curteis and kende,
Lef to give and lef to spende;
And that other lef to pinche,
Bothe he was *scars* and chinche.
*Sevyn Sages*, l. 1244.

Also God doeth commaund him which shall be king that he hoord not vp much treasure, that he be not *scarce*, or a nigarde, for the office of a Merchaunt is to keepe, but of a King to giue and to be liberall.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 11.

**2.** Scantily supplied; poorly provided; not having much: sometimes with *of*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In day[e]s olde, whan small apparaill
Suffised vn-to hy astate or mene,
Was grete howsholde stuffid with vitaill;
But now howsholdes be full *scars* and lene.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 108.

As when a vulture, on Imaus bred, . . .
Dislodging from a region *scarce of* prey,
. . . flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 433.

**3†.** Diminished; reduced from the original or the proper size or measure; deficient; short.

Nou behoueth to habbe tuo mesures, ane little and ane *scarse*, thet he useth touore the uolke. And anothre guode and large, thet he useth thet non ne y-zyȝth [sees].
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

**4.** Deficient in quantity or number; insufficient for the need or demand; scant; scanty; not abundant.

Hys moder he dude in warde & *scars* lyflede her fonde
In the abbeye of Worwell & bynome hyre hyr londe.
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 334.

How be it ye wynde was so *scarce* and calme that we coude not come to the towne of Corfona tyll Monday ayenst nyght.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

The Padre told Capt. Swan that Provision was now *scarce* on the Island; but he would engage that the Governour would do his utmost to furnish us.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 301.

**5.** Few in number; seldom seen; infrequent; uncommon; rare: as, *scarce* coins; a *scarce* book.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy.

Nor weeds are now, for whence arose the weed
*Scarce* plants, fair herbs, and curious flowers proceed.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 59.

**6.** Characterized by scarcity, especially of provisions, or the necessaries of life.

Others that are provident rost their fish and flesh vpon hurdles as before is expressed, and keepe it till *scarce* times.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 132.

**To make one's self scarce,** to make off; get out of the way; leave at once. [Colloq.]

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of *making myself scarce* in the two Castiles.
*Smollett.*

You left me planted there—obliged *to make myself scarce* because I had broken contract.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxii.

=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *Rare, Scarce.* See *rare*$^1$.

**scarce** (skãrs), *adv.* [= MD. *schaers, schaars*, scarce, close (cf. *schaers afscheren*, shear or shave close; cf. It. *cogliere scarso*, strike close, graze; prop. the adj.); < *scarce, a.*] Hardly; barely; scarcely.

Their successors have done very little, or *scarce* made any attempts.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

To Noah's Ark *scarce* came a thicker Croud
For life than to be slain there hither flow'd.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 170.

I had *scarce* taken orders a year, before I began to think seriously of matrimony.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

While I profess my ignorance, I *scarce* know what to say I am ignorant of.
*Lamb*, Chapter on Ears.

**scarce†** (skãrs), *v. t.* [< ME. *scarsen* (= It. *scarsare*); < *scarce, a.*] To make less; diminish; make scant. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 442.

*Scarsare* [It.], to *scarce*, to spare, to pinch, to cut off, to scant.
*Florio.*

**scarcely** (skãrs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scarsly, scarsely, scarseliche, scarsliche, skarschliche;* < *scarce* + *-ly*$^2$.] **1†.** Sparingly; parsimoniously; niggardly; stingily.

Lyve as *scarsly* as hym list desire.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 583.

**2†.** Scantily; insufficiently.

He that soweth *scarsly*, schal and *scarsly* repe; and he that soweth in blessingis schal repe and of blessyngis.
*Wyclif*, 2 Cor. ix. 6.

**3.** Hardly; barely; with difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 670.

Early one morning, when it was *scarcely* the gray of the dawn.
*Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

The sentence of Bacon had *scarcely* been pronounced when it was mitigated.
*Macaulay*, Bacon.

Their characters afford *scarcely* a point of contact.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

There was a thick fog, which the moon *scarcely* brightened.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 118.

**scarcement** (skãrs'mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *skarsment;* origin obscure.] **1.** In *building*, a setback in the face of a wall, or in a bank of earth; a footing or ledge formed by the setting back of a wall.—**2.** In *mining*, a small projecting ledge left in a shaft as a temporary support for a ladder, or for some similar purpose.

**scarceness** (skãrs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *scarsenes, scarsnesse;* < *scarce* + *-ness.*] The state or condition of being scarce. Specifically—(*a*†) Sparingness; parsimony; niggardliness.

The seuen principals uirtues thet ansuerieth to the zeue vices, ase deth boȝsamnesse a-ye prede, . . . Largesse a-ye *scarsnesse*.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

(*b*) Deficiency; dearth.

We recouerde syght of the yle of Candy, wherof we made grete joye, not oonly for the happy escape frome the grete daunger yt we were late in, but also for the lacke and *scarsenes* of vytayllys that was in our galye.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

(*c*) Rareness; infrequency of occurrence; uncommonness.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*.
*Collier.*

**scarcity** (skãr'sị-ti), *n.* [< ME. *scarsitie, scarsete, scarsite, skarsete,* < OF. *escarsete, escarcete, escarcite, escharsete, escharcete, scharsete*, parsimony, niggardliness, miserliness, meanness, deficiency, lack, = It. *scarcità*, scarcity, light weight (cf. It. *scarsezza*, Sp. *escasez*, scarcity); as *scarce* + *-ity.*] **1†.** Sparingness; parsimony; niggardliness; stinginess.

Right as men blamen an averous man, bycause of his *skarsete* and chyncherie, in the same manner is he to blame that spendeth ouer largely.
*Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus (ed. Wright), p. 162.

**2.** The state or condition of being scarce; smallness of quantity or number, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; absolutely, deficiency of things necessary to the subsistence of man; dearth; want; famine.

The grounde was vntylled and vnsowen, whereof ensued great *scarsytie* and hunger, and after hunger ensued deth.
*Fabyan*, Chron., lxxv.

But all in vaine; I sate vp late & rose early, contended with the colde, and conuersed with *scarcitie*.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

They have in all these parts a great *scarcity* of fuel; so that they commonly use either the reeds of Indian wheat or cow dung.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 123.

**Root of scarcity,** or **scarcity-root,** mangel-wurzel. =**Syn. 2.** *Scarcity, Dearth, Famine. Scarcity* of the necessities of life is not so severe as *dearth*, nor *dearth* so severe as *famine*. Primarily, *dearth* is a scarcity that is felt in high prices, and *famine* such scarcity that people have to go hungry; but both are generally stronger than their derivation would suggest, *famine* often standing for extreme difficulty in getting anything whatever to support life.

*Scarcity* and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 116.

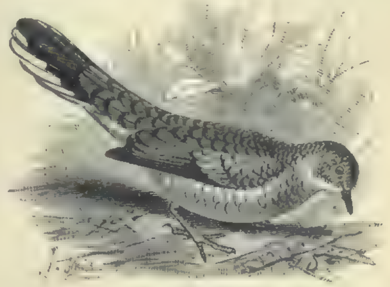
There happen'd an extraordinary *dearth* in England, corne bearing an excessive price.
*Evelyn*, Diary, p. 9 (1631).

Come not back again to suffer,
Where the *Famine* and the Fever
Wear the heart and waste the body.
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xx.

**scarcrow†,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scarecrow*$^1$.

**scard** (skärd), *n.* A dialectal form of *shard*$^1$.

**Scardafella** (skär-dạ-fel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < It. *scärdafella.*] An American genus of *Columbidæ*, containing ground-doves of small size with cuneate tail and scaly plumage, as *S. inca* or *S. squamosa;* the scale-doves.


Scaly Ground-dove (*Scardafella squamosa*).

**scare**$^1$ (skãr), *a.* [Sc. also *skair, scar, skar, scaur*, ME. *scar, sker*, < Icel. *skjarr*, shy, timid.] Timid; shying. [Now only Scotch.]

The *skerre* horse.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 242, note.

**scare**$^1$ (skãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scared*, ppr. *scaring*. [Formerly also *skare*, Sc. *skair;* Sc. also *scar, skar*, E. and U. S. dial. *skear, skeer;* < ME. *scarren, skerren, skeren*, frighten, < *scar, sker*, scared, timid: see *scare*$^1$, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To frighten; terrify suddenly; strike with sudden terror or fear.

This Ascatus with skathe *skerrit* of his rewme
Pelleus, with pouer.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13404.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 7.

I can hardly think there was ever any *scared* into heaven.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 52.

"Wasn't the Rabbit *scared*, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy. "Honey, dey ain't bin no wusser *skeer'd* beas' sence de worril begin dan dish yer same Brer Rabbit."
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvi.

**To scare away,** to drive away by frightening.—**To scare up,** to find; bring to light; discover: as, to *scare up* money. [Colloq.]=**Syn.** To daunt, appal, frighten; *scare* represents the least of dignity in the act or in the result; it generally implies suddenness.

**II.** *intrans.* To become frightened; be scared: as, a horse that *scares* easily. [Colloq.]

As a scowte wach [a sentinel] *scarred*, so the asscry rysed.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 838.

**scare**$^1$ (skãr), *n.* [< *scare*$^1$, *v.*] A sudden fright or panic: particularly applied to a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginary or causeless alarm.

God knows this is only a *scare* to the Parliament, to make them give the more money.
*Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 25, 1664.

**scare**$^2$**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *scar*$^2$.

**scare**$^3$ (skãr), *a.* [Perhaps due to *scarce*, earlier *scarse*, in like sense (the terminal *-se* taken for the plural suffix?). Cf. *scary*$^2$.] Lean; scanty; scraggy. [Prov. Eng.]

**scare**$^4$ (skãr), *n.* In *golf*, the narrow part of the head of the club by which it is fastened to the handle. [Scotch.]

**scarebabe** (skãr'bāb), *n.* [< *scare*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *babe.*] Something to frighten a babe; a bugbear. *Grose.* [Rare.]

**scarebug†** (skãr'bug), *n.* [Also *scarbug;* < *scare*$^1$, *v.*, + *bug*$^1$.] Anything terrifying; a bugbear. See *bug*$^1$.

Yet remembering that these compliments, without the substance, are but empty gulls and *scarebugs* of majesty, the sophistry of government, as one calls them, and, as Zechariah the prophet saith, the instruments of a foolish governor.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 119.

**scarecrow**$^1$ (skãr'krō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scarcrow, skarcrowe;* < *scare*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *crow*$^2$.] **1.** A figure of straw or clouts, made in grotesque semblance of a man, set in a grain-field or a garden to frighten off crows and other birds from the crops; hence, anything set up or intended to frighten or keep off intruders, or to terrify the foolish.

*Cacciacornacchie* [It.], a *skar-crowe* in a field.
*Florio* (1598).

To be ready in our clothes is to be ready for nothing else; a man looks as if he be hung in chains, or like a *scarecrow*. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 67.

You, Antonio's creature, and chief manager of this plot for my daughter's eloping! you, that I placed here as a *scarecrow?* *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

One might have mistaken him [Ichabod Crane] for the genius of famine descending upon the earth, or some *scarecrow* eloped from the cornfield.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

2. A person so poor and so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 41.

I think she was bewitch'd, or mad, or blind;
She would never have taken such a *scarecrow* else
Into protection. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

**scarecrow**² (skãr'krō), *n.* [Cf. *scart*³ and *crow*².] The black tern, *Hydrochelidon fissipes*. *Pennant.* [Prov. Eng.]

**scarefire**† (skãr'fīr), *n.* [Also *skarefire*; ‹ *scare*¹ + *fire*.] 1. A fire-alarm.

From noise of *scare-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, benedicitie.
*Herrick*, The Bell-Man.

2. A house-burning; a conflagration. Compare *scathefire*.

Used foole-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously, but came home fewer than they went, doing no more good than one handfull of water, as men say, in a common *skare-fire*.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

This general word [engine], communicable to all machines or instruments, use in this city hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench *scare-fires*.
*Fuller*, Worthies, London, II. 334.

Bells serve to proclaim a *scare-fire*. *Holder.*

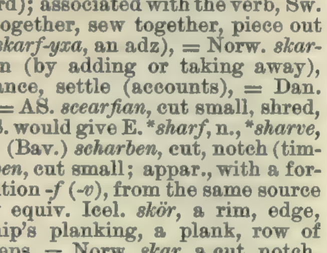
**scare-sinner** (skãr'sin″ėr), *n.* [‹ *scare*¹, *v.*, + obj. *sinner*.] One who or that which scares or frightens sinners. [Rare.]

Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scare-sinner* [Death] who is posting after me.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 76.

**scarf**¹ (skärf), *n.* [Formerly also *skarf*, also *scarph*, appar. simulating *scarf*² as a var. of *scarp*²; ‹ Sw. *skarf*, a scarf, seam, joint, a piece sewed to another (cf. Norw. *skarv*, an end or fragment of a board or plank, = AS. *scearfe*, a fragment, piece, = D. *scherf*, a shred, = G. *scherbe*, a fragment, shard); associated with the verb, Sw. *skarfva*, join together, sew together, piece out (cf. in comp. *skarf-yxa*, an adz), = Norw. *skarva*, make even (by adding or taking away), equalize, balance, settle (accounts), = Dan. *skarve*, scarf, = AS. *scearfian*, cut small, shred, scrape (the AS. would give E. **sharf*, n., **sharve*, v.), = G. dial. (Bav.) *scharben*, cut, notch (timber), G. *scharben*, cut small; appar., with a formative or addition *-f* (*-v*), from the same source as the nearly equiv. Icel. *skör*, a rim, edge, joint in a ship's planking, a plank, row of benches or steps, = Norw. *skar*, a cut, notch, scarf, = Dan. dial. *skar*, a cut, notch (cf. Icel. *skāri* = Norw. *skaar* = Sw. *skår*, a cut made by a scythe, a swath, = Dan. *skaar*, a cut, incision, swath, *skaare*, a cut, notch), whence the verb, Icel. *skara*, clinch (the planks of a boat) so that each overlaps the plank beneath it, = Norw. *skara*, join, bring together, clinch (the planks of a ship), etc., = Dan. *skarre*, join, scarp; ‹ Icel. *skera* = AS. *sceran*, etc., cut, shear: see *shear*. The words from this verb are very numerous, and some forms of its derivatives are confused with others. The sense 'cut' appears to be due to the AS.; the sense 'join' to Scand. The noun *scarf*, in E., may be from the verb.] 1. A cut; notch; groove; channel.

The captured whale is towed to the beach at high tide, and a *scarf* is cut along the body and through the blubber, to which one end of a tackle is hooked.
*C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

2. In *carp.*, a joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to form a continuous piece; also, the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined together longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint. (Different scarf-joints are shown in the accompanying cut.) The joint is secured by bolts and straps.



Various Forms of Scarfs.

Wee haled aground to stoppe a leake, which we found to be in the *skarfe* afore. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 453.

3. In *metal-working*, the flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for union by welding or brazing, as in the brazing together of the two ends of a band-saw.—**Edye's scarf**, a vertical scarf with two hooks, formerly much used for beams of ships when wood was the material of construction.

**scarf**¹ (skärf), *v. t.* [‹ Sw. *skarfva*, join together, sew together, piece out, = Norw. *skarva*, make even, = Dan. *skarve*, usually *skarre*, scarf: see *scarf*¹, *n.*] 1. In *carp.*, to cut a scarf in; unite by means of a scarf. See *scarf*¹, *n.*, 2.

The leak . . . was principally occasioned by one of the bolts being wore away and loose in the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*. *Anson*, Voyage, ii. 7.

2. To flense, flay, or remove the skin and blubber from (a whale); cut off from a whale with the spade, as blubber; spade; cut in.

**scarf**² (skärf), *n.*; pl. *scarfs*, formerly also *scarves* (skärvz). [An altered form of *scarp*², appar. simulating *scarf*¹: see *scarp*².] 1. A band of some fine material used as a decorative accessory to costume, and sometimes put to practical use, as for muffling the head and face. The narrow mantle worn by women about 1830 to 1840 was of the nature of a scarf.

Then must they have their silk *scarfs* cast about their faces, and fluttering in the wind, with great lapels at every end, either of gold or silver or silk, which they say they wear to keep them from sun-burning.
*Stubbes*, Anatomie of Abuses.

What fashion will you wear the garland of? about your neck, like an usurer's chain? or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf?* *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 198.

There is a carpet in the next room; put it on, with this *scarf* over thy face. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

I . . . saw the palace-front
Alive with fluttering *scarfs* and ladies' eyes.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A band of warm and soft material, as knitted or crocheted worsted, worn around the neck and head in cold weather.—3. A cravat so worn that it covers the bosom of the shirt, whether it is passed through a ring, or tied in a knot, or put together in a permanent shape and fastened with a hook and eye or a similar appliance. See *scarf-pin*, *scarf-ring*.—4. In *her.*, same as *banderole*.—5†. A long thin plate.

The Vault thus prepared, a *scarf* of lead was provided, some two feet long and five inches broad, therein to make an inscription. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. vii. 49.

**scarf**² (skärf), *v. t.* [‹ *scarf*², *n.*] 1. To wrap around one, as in the manner of a scarf.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 13.

2. To cover with or as if with a scarf.

Come, seeling night,
*Scarf* up the tender eye of pitiful day.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 47.

After breakfast Margaret opened the front door to look out. Here rose a straight and sheer breastwork of snow, five feet or more in height, nicely *scarfing* the door and lintels. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**scarf**³ (skärf), *n.* [Also irreg. (Sc.) *scart*, *skart*, *scarth*; ‹ Icel. *skarfr* = Norw. Sw. *skarf*, the green cormorant.] The cormorant. [Prov. Eng.]

**scarf**⁴†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *scarp*¹.

**scarfed** (skärft), *a.* [‹ *scarf*² + *-ed*².] Covered or adorned with or as if with a scarf; decorated with scarfs or pendants.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay! . . .
How like the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails!
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 15.

**scarfing** (skär'fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scarf*¹, *v.*] The act or process of removing blubber from a whale. It is done with a spade, in such a way that long strips of blubber are continuously unwound from the whale spirally, the carcass being turned or rolled as the operation proceeds.

**scarfing-frame** (skär'fing-frām), *n.* A device for holding firmly the scarfed ends of a band-saw while they are being brazed together.

**scarfing-machine** (skär'fing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaving the ends of leather belting to a feather-edge where they are to be lapped to form a joint.

**scarf-joint** (skärf'joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint formed by scarfing.

**scarf-loom** (skärf'lōm), *n.* A figure-loom for weaving fabrics of moderate breadth.

**scarf-pin** (skärf'pin), *n.* An ornamental pin worn in a scarf or necktie.

**scarf-ring** (skärf'ring), *n.* An ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf or necktie are drawn.

**scarf-skin** (skärf'skin), *n.* The epidermis, especially the thin, dry outermost layer, which continually scales off. Also *scurf-skin*.

Not a hair
Ruffled upon the *scarfskin*.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**scarf-weld** (skärf'weld), *n.* A peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together. See *scarf*¹, *n.*, 3.

**scarfwise** (skärf'wīz), *adv.* As a scarf or sash; hence, crosswise.

They had upon their coats a scroll or band of silver, which came *scarfwise* over the shoulder, and so down under the arm. *Goldwell* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

**Scaridæ** (skar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Scarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*. The body is oblong and covered with large scales, the posterior of which are angulated; the head is compressed and the jaws are undivided in the middle, exposed, and have the teeth mostly coalescent with the bone, only the tips being free; the dorsal has nine spines and ten rays, and the anal two spines and eight rays. The species are characteristic of the tropical seas, and are generally brilliant in coloration. Over 100 are known. They attain for the most part a considerable size, many reaching a length of 3 feet or more, and as a rule are excellent table-fish. They are generally known as *parrot-fishes*. One of them, *Scarus cretensis*, was celebrated among the Romans for its savoriness. Also *Scarina*. See cut under *parrot-fish*.

**scarie**, *n.* Same as *scaury*.

**scarification** (skar″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [‹ OF. (and F.) *scarification* = Pr. *escarificatio* = Sp. *escarificacion* = Pg. *escarificação* = It. *scarificazione*, ‹ L. *scarificatio(n-)*, later form of *scarifatio(n-)*, *scariphatio(n-)*, a scratching open, scarification, ‹ *scarificare*, later form of *scarifare*, *scariphare*, scratch open: see *scarify*.] In *surg.*, the act of scarifying; the operation of making several superficial incisions in a part, as for the purpose of taking away blood or serum.

**scarificator** (skar'i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *scarificateur* = Sp. *escarificador*, ‹ NL. *scarificator*, ‹ L. *scarificare*, scarify: see *scarify*.] 1. One who scarifies; a scarifier.

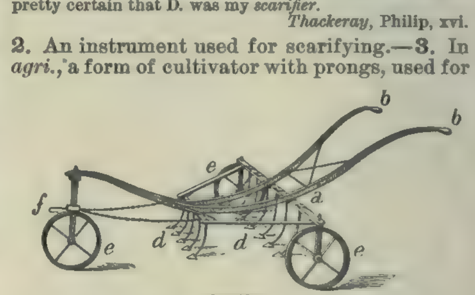
What though the *scarificators* work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. xvii.

2. An instrument used in scarification. One form combines ten or twelve lancets, which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied. This instrument is used in wet cupping. See *cupping*, *n.*, 1.

**scarifier** (skar'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [‹ *scarify* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who scarifies, either literally or figuratively.

I . . . have always had my idea that Digges, of Corpus, was the man to whom my flagellation was intrusted. . . . There is an air of fashion in everything which Digges writes, and a chivalrous conservatism, which makes me pretty certain that D. was my *scarifier*.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

2. An instrument used for scarifying.—3. In *agri.*, a form of cultivator with prongs, used for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form. Such implements are also called *hasps*, *scufflers*, and *grubbers*.



Scarifier.
*a*, frame; *b*, handles; *d*, teeth; *e*, wheels; *f*, draft-hook.

**scarify** (skar'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scarified*, ppr. *scarifying*. [Early mod. E. also *scarifie*, *scarrifie*, *scaryfie*; ‹ OF. (and F.) *scarifier* = Pr. *scarificar* = Sp. Pg. *escarificar* (cf. Pg. *sarrafaçar*, *sarjar*) = It. *scarificare*, ‹ L. *scarificare*, a later accom. form of *scarifare*, *scariphare*, scarify, scratch open, ‹ Gr. *σκαριφᾶσθαι*, scratch an outline, sketch lightly, ‹ *σκάριφος*, a stylus or sharp-pointed instrument for drawing outlines; prob. akin to E. *shear*, *sharp*, etc.] 1. In *surg.*, to scratch or make superficial incisions in: as, to *scarify* the gums.

But to *scarrifie* a swelling, or make incision, their best instruments are some splinted stone.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

**2.** To stir up and prepare for sowing or planting by means of a scarifier: as, to *scarify* the soil.—**3.** Figuratively, to harrow or rasp, as the feelings.

**Scarina** (skā-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scarus* + *-ina*$^{2}$.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the fifth group of *Labridæ*: same as *Scaridæ*.

**Scarinæ** (skā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Scarus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*, referred by most authors to the *Labridæ*: same as *Scaridæ*.

**scariose** (skā′ri-ōs), *a.* [< NL. *scariosus*: see *scarious*.] Same as *scarious*.

**scarious** (skā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *scarieux*, < NL. *scariosus*, < L. *scaria*, a word found in glossaries with the sense of 'thorny shrub' (Littré).] **1.** In *bot.*, thin, dry, and membranaceous, as the involucral bracts of many *Compositæ*: contrasted with *herbaceous*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, scaly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

**scarious-bracted** (skā′ri-us-brak″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, provided with or consisting of scarious bracts: said chiefly of flowers. See *Amarantaceæ*.

**scaritid** (skar′i-tid), *a.* [< NL. *Scarites* (see def.).] Pertaining to the *Scaritini*, a tribe of ground-beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Scarites*. Compare *Morio*.

**scarlate**†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *scarlet*.

**scarlatina** (skär-la-tē′nä), *n.* [= F. *scarlatine* = Sp. Pg. *escarlatina*, < NL. *scarlatina*, < It. *scarlattina*, scarlatina, a name given by a Neapolitan physician in 1553, fem. of *scarlattino*, < ML. *scarlatinus*, scarlet, < *scarlatum*, scarlet: see *scarlet*.] Same as *scarlet fever* (which see, under *fever*$^{1}$).—**Scarlatina anginosa**, or *anginose scarlet fever*, that form of scarlet fever in which the faucial inflammation is very serious.—**Scarlatina maligna**, very severe scarlet fever, with grave nervous symptoms, and usually fatal.

**scarlatinal** (skär-la-tē′nal), *a.* [< *scarlatina* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scarlatina.

**scarlatiniform** (skär-la-tē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scarlatina* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling scarlatina or some feature of scarlatina.

**scarlatinoid** (skär-la-tē′noid), *a.* [< *scarlatina* + *-oid*.] Resembling scarlatina or any of its symptoms.

**scarlatinous** (skär-la-tē′nus), *a.* [< NL. *scarlatina* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scarlatina or scarlet fever.

**scarless** (skär′les), *a.* [< *scar*$^{1}$ + *-less*.] Free from scars.

**scarlet** (skär′let), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scarlate*; < ME. *scarlet*, *scarlett*, *scarlat*, *skarlet*, *scharlette* = MD. *scharlaet*, *scharlaeck*, D. *scharlaken* = MLG. *scharlaken* = MHG. *scharlāt*, later *scharlach*, *scharlachen*, G. *scharlach* = Dan. *skarlagen* = Sw. *skarlakan* (the forms in D. G. Dan. Sw. simulating D. *laken*, MHG. *lachen*, E. *lake*$^{4}$, a linen cloth) = Icel. *skarlat*, *skallat*, < OF. *escarlate*, F. *écarlate* = Pr. *escarlat* = Sp. Pg. *escarlata* = It. *scarlatto*, formerly *scarlato* = OBulg. *skrŭlato* = Serv. *skerlet*, *shkrlet* = Turk. *iskerlat* = NGr. *σκαρλάτον*, < ML. *scarlatum*, scarlet, a cloth of a scarlet color, < Pers. *saqalāt*, *siqalāt*, *suqlat*, scarlet cloth, > *saqlatūn*, *saqlātīn*, scarlet cloth; cf. *suqlāt* (in the Punjab trade), broadcloth, used for banners, robes, quilts, leggings, housings, pavilions, etc.: cf. Ar. *saqarlat*, a warm woolen cloth, *siqlāt*, fine painted or figured cloth, a canopy over a litter; cf. Telugu *sakalāti*, *sakalātu*, woolen or broadcloth. From the Pers. *saqlātūn* was prob. ult. derived in part the ME. *ciclatoun*: see *ciclaton*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A highly chromatic and brilliant red color, inclining toward orange. The color of red iodide of mercury is a typical example of it. A color more orange than red lead or as little orange as Chinese vermilion is not called *scarlet*.

> If I should not disclose to you that the vessels that immediately contain the tinging ingredients are to be made of or lined with tin, you would never be able . . . to bring your tincture of cochineal to dye a perfect *scarlet*.
>
> *Boyle*, Colors, iii.

**2.** One of a group of coal-tar colors used for dyeing wool and silk, and to a certain extent for the manufacture of pigments. They are complex in composition, and belong to the oxy-azo group. They are acid colors and need no mordant, are quite fast to light, and have largely displaced cochineal in dyeing. They vary in shade from yellow through orange to scarlet, crimson, and brown.

**3.** Cloth of a scarlet color; a scarlet robe or dress.

> One he henttis a hode of *scharlette* fulle riche,
> A pavys pillione hatt, that pighte was fulle faire
> With perry of the oryent, and precyous stones.
>
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3460.

> For duble fees
> A dunce may turne a Doctour, & in state
> Walke in his *scarlet*!
>
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

> Have ye brought me any *scarlets* sae red,
> Or any of the silks sae fine?
>
> *William and Marjorie* (Child's Ballads, II. 150).

**Iodine scarlet.** Same as *pure scarlet*.—**Pure scarlet**, a very brilliant but also very fugitive pigment composed of the iodide of mercury. It is not now used.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Of the color scarlet; bright-red.

> They [kings and heralds] were entitled to six ells of *scarlet* cloth as their fee, and had all their expenses defrayed during the continuation of the tournament.
>
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 209.

> The poppies show their *scarlet* coats.
>
> *Keats*, To my brother George.

**2.** Dressed in scarlet; wearing scarlet.

> Out, tawny coats! out, *scarlet* hypocrite!
>
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 56.

**Scarlet admiral**, the red admiral, a butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta*.—**Scarlet bean.** Same as *scarlet runner*.—**Scarlet cup**, a fungus of certain scarlet species of *Peziza*, as *P. aurantia*. See *Peziza*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scarlet fever.** See *fever*$^{1}$.—**Scarlet fish**, the telescope-carp, a Chinese variety of the goldfish, of a red color, with very prominent eyes.—**Scarlet grain**, a coccid, the Polish berry, *Coccus polonicus* or *Porphyrophora polonica*. See *Polish*$^{2}$ and *Porphyrophora*.—**Scarlet grosbeak.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Scarlet hat**, a cardinal's hat; hence, the dignity of cardinal.—**Scarlet haw.** See *haw*$^{2}$, 3.—**Scarlet ibis.** See *ibis*, 1.—**Scarlet lake.** See *lake*$^{3}$.—**Scarlet lightning.** (*a*) The scarlet lychnis. (*b*) The red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scarlet lychnis.** See *Lychnis*, 2.—**Scarlet mallow.** See *Pavonia*.—**Scarlet maple, oak, ocher.** See the nouns.—**Scarlet mite**, a trombidiid, as *Trombidium holosericeum*, of a scarlet color when adult.—**Scarlet painted-cup.** See *painted-cup*.—**Scarlet pimpernel.** See *pimpernel*, 4.—**Scarlet rash.** Same as *roseola*.—**Scarlet runner.** See *runner*.—**Scarlet sage.** See *sage*$^{2}$.—**Scarlet snake**, *Osceola clapsoidea*, of the southern United States, which is bright-red with about twenty black rings, each inclosing a white one. It thus resembles a poisonous snake of the genus *Elaps*, but is quite harmless. See *coral-snake*.—**Scarlet tanager.** See *tanager*.—**The scarlet woman**, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5: variously applied by commentators to pagan Rome, to papal Rome, and to the spirit of worldliness and evil in all its various forms.—**To dye scarlet**†. See *dye*$^{1}$.

**scarlet** (skär′let), *v. t.* [< *scarlet*, *a.*] **1.** To make scarlet or bright-red; redden. [Rare.]

> The ashy paleness of my cheek
> Is *scarleted* in ruddy flakes of wrath. *Ford.*

**2.** To clothe in scarlet. [Rare.]

> The idolatour, the tyraunt, and the whoremonger are no mete mynisters for hym, though they be never so gorgyously mytered, coped, and typpeted, or never so finely forced, pylyoned, and *scarletted*.
>
> *Bp. Bale*, The Vocacion, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 442). (*Davies.*)

**scarlet-faced** (skär′let-fāst), *a.* Having a very red face: as, the *scarlet-faced* saki.

**scarletseed** (skär′let-sēd), *n.* **1.** A low West Indian tree, *Ternstrœmia obovalis*.—**2.** A fragrant West Indian shrub or small tree, *Lætia Thamnia*.

**scarlet-tiger** (skär′let-tī″gėr), *n.* A British moth, *Hypercampa dominula*.

**scar-limestone** (skär′līm″stōn), *n.* A thick mass of calcareous rock frequently crowded with marine fossils, especially crinoids, corals, brachiopods, and various mollusks, forming the middle division of the Carboniferous limestone series: so called by English geologists because it forms scars or cliffs: same as *mountain limestone* (which see, under *limestone*). Of these scars the High Tor in Derbyshire is an excellent example. This has an escarpment of about 200 feet of bare rock, the summit rising to an elevation of 400 feet above the Derwent at its base. The scar-limestone is not the geological equivalent of the cliff-limestone of the western United States. Also called *thick* and *main limestone*.

**scarmage**†, **scarmoge**†, **scarmish**†, **scarmych**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *skirmish*.

**scarn** (skärn), *n.* Same as *sharn*. [North. Eng.]

**scarn-bee** (skärn′bē), *n.* A dung-beetle, tumblebug, or some other insect fond of scarn. [Local, Eng.]

**scaroid** (skā′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scarus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Scarus*; belonging to the *Scaridæ*.

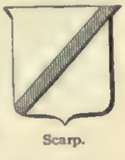
**II.** *n.* A member of the *Scaridæ*.

**scarp**$^{1}$ (skärp), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *escarp*, *v.*, < F. *escarper*, cut slopewise, scarp, OF. *escarpir*, *escharpir*, cut off: see *escarp*, *v.*] *Milit.*, to cut down (a slope), so as to render it impassable.

> They had to open a direct passage through thickets, swamps, *scarped* ravines, rocks, and streams, but the thought of going to the assistance of comrades who were in danger sustained the strength of that small band.
>
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 325.

**scarp**$^{1}$ (skärp), *n.* [Formerly also *scarf*; by apheresis from *escarp*, < F. *escarpe* = It. *scarpa* = Sp. Pg. *escarpa*, a scarp, slope: see *escarp*, and cf. *counterscarp*.] **1.** In *fort.*, the interior talus or slope of the ditch, next the place at the foot of the rampart; hence, any sharp, steep slope. See cut under *parapet*.—**2.** Same as *escarpment*, 2. [Rare.]—**Scarp gallery**, a covered passage built in the scarp for the purpose of flanking the ditch.

**scarp**$^{2}$ (skärp), *n.* [< ME. **scarpe*, also assibilated *sharpe*, < OF. *escarpe*, *eskerpe*, *esquerpe*, *escharpe*, *escherpe*, *eschirpe*, *escrepe*, *escreipe*, a purse, pouch, a purse-band or belt, a sling, a scarf, F. *écharpe* (> D. *sjerp* = Sw. *skärp* = G. *schärpe*; cf. Dan. *skjærf*, < E. *scarf*), a scarf, = Sp. Pg. *charpa* = OIt. *scarpa*, a purse, It. *sciarpa*, *ciarpa*, a scarf, belt, < OHG. *scharpe* = MD. *scharpe*, *schærpe*, *scherpe* = LG. *schrap* = Icel. *skreppa* = Sw. *skräppa* (> E. *scrip*), a pouch, pocket, scrip; cf. AS. *sceorp*, a robe: see *scrip*$^{1}$, which is ult. a doublet of *scarp*$^{2}$. Hence, by some confusion, *scarf*$^{2}$, the present form of the word. The name, applied to a pilgrim's pocket or pouch hung over the neck, came to be applied to the band suspending the pocket, and hence to a sash or scarf. See *scarf*$^{2}$.] **1**†. A shoulder-belt or scarf: the word is found only in the Middle English form *sharpe*, and in the heraldic use (def. 2): otherwise in the later form *scarf*. See *scarf*$^{2}$.—**2.** In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend sinister, having one half its breadth.



Scarp.

**scarpalogy** (skär-pal′ọ̄-ji), *n.* See *scarpology*.

**Scarpa's fascia.** [Named from Antonio *Scarpa*, an Italian anatomist and surgeon (1747–1832).] The deeper layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen, blending with the fascia lata immediately below Poupart's ligament, except internally, where it is prolonged to the scrotum. It corresponds with the tunica abdominalis of the horse or ox.

**Scarpa's fluid.** Liquor Scarpæ. See *liquor*.

**Scarpa's foramina.** The anterior and posterior apertures of the anterior palatine canal in the bony palate.

**Scarpa's triangle.** See *triangle*.

**scarped** (skärpt), *p. a.* [< *scarp*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Steeply sloping, like the scarp of a fortification.

> The spring of the new year sees Spain invaded; and redoubts are carried, and passes and heights of the most *scarped* description. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 6.

> From *scarped* cliff and quarried stone
> She cries. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

**scarph**, *n.* Same as *scarf*$^{1}$.

**scarpines** (skär′pinz), *n. pl.* [< F. *escarpins*, light shoes, pumps, also an instrument of torture: see *chopine*.] An instrument of torture resembling the boot, used by the Inquisition.

> Being twice racked, . . . I was put to the *scarpines*, whereof I am, as you see, somewhat lame of one leg to this day. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vii.

**scarpology** (skär-pol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< F. **scarpologie*, < ML. *scarpa* (F. *escarpin*), a light shoe (see *scarpines*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] See the quotation. Also *scarpalogy*. [Recent.]

> La Graphologie, a French journal, describes a new method of reading character, known as "*scarpalogy*." It consists in a study of the heels and soles of shoes.
>
> *Science*, VIII. 185.

**scarre**$^{1}$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scar*$^{2}$.

**scarre**$^{2}$†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scare*$^{1}$. *Minsheu.*

**scarred** (skärd), *p. a.* [< *scar*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Marked by scars; exhibiting scars; specifically, in *bot.*, marked by the scars left by leaves, fruits, etc., that have fallen off.

**scarry**$^{1}$ (skär′i), *a.* [< *scar*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Pertaining to scars; having scars or marks of old wounds.

**scarry**$^{2}$ (skär′i), *a.* [< *scar*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Having scars, precipices, or bare patches.

> Verie deepe *scarrie* rockes. *Harrison*, Britaine, p. 93.

**scars**†, **scarse**†, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *scarce*.

**scarsly**†, **scarsely**†, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *scarcely*.

**scart**$^{1}$ (skärt), *v. t.* [A transposed form of *scrat*$^{1}$ (like *cart* for *crat*, etc.): see *scrat*$^{1}$.] To scratch; scrape. [Scotch.]

> And what use has my father for a whin bits of *scarted* paper [that is, covered with indifferent writing]? *Scott.*

> A three-legged stool is a thief-like bane-kame to *scart* yer ain head wi.
>
> *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 198.

**scart**$^{1}$ (skärt), *n.* [< *scart*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** A scratch; a slight wound on the skin. [Scotch.]

> Hout tout, man, I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a *scart* on the pow.
>
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

**2.** A dash or stroke, as of a pen or pencil. [Scotch.]

That costs but twa *skarts* of a pen.
*Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, v.

I stude beside blessed Alexander Peden, when I heard him call the death and testimony of our happy martyrs but draps of blude and *scarts* of ink in respect of fitting discharge of our duty. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

**scart**$^{2}$ (skärt), *n.* [Prob. a transposed form of *scrat*$^{2}$.] A meager, puny-looking person; a niggard. [Scotch.]

**scart**$^{3}$ (skärt), *n.* Same as *scarf*$^{3}$. [Scotch.]

But d'ye think ye'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld *skart*? *Scott*, Antiquary, viii.

**scart-free** (skärt'frē), *a.* Without scratch or injury. [Scotch.]

**scarth** (skärth), *n.* Same as *scarf*$^{3}$.

**scartoccio**† (skär-toch'iō), *n.* [It., "a coffin of paper for spice," etc. (Florio), same as *cartoccio*, a cartouche: see *cartouche, cartridge.*] A fold of paper; cover.

One poor groat's-worth of unprepared antimony, finely wrapt up in several *scartoccios.* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

**scarus** (skā'rus), *n.* [< L. *scarus*, < Gr. *σκάρος*, a kind of sea-fish: see *scar*$^{4}$.] **1.** A fish of the genus *Scarus.*

The tender lard of Apulian swine, and the condited bellies of the *scarus.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693.

**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Forskål, 1775).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the scarus of the ancient Greeks and Romans is the oldest known species, giving name to the *Scaridæ* or *Scarinæ*, and having varying limits; the parrot-wrasses or parrot-fishes. By most American authors the name has been used for the genus called *Pseudoscarus* by European authors, and the ancient scarus and its congeners have been placed in a genus called *Sparisomus.* See cut under *parrot-fish.*

**scarves**†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *scarf*$^{2}$.

**scary**$^{1}$ (skãr'i), *a.* [Also *skeary;* < *scare*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$. Cf. the earlier adj. *scare*$^{1}$, *a.*] **1.** Scaring; causing or tending to cause a scare; causing fright: as, a *scary* situation.

But toe thee, poore Dido, this sight so *skearye* beholding,
What feeling creepeth?
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 438 (*Davies.*)

**2.** Inclined to be scared; subject to scares; timid.

It is not to be marvelled at that amid such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary.* *Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

**3.** Somewhat alarmed or frightened; fluttered.

I'm *scary* always to see her shake
Her wicked head. *Whittier.*

[Colloq. in all uses.]

**scary**$^{2}$ (skā'ri), *n.* [Cf. *scare*$^{3}$, lean, scanty, scraggy. Less prob. < *scar*, a bare place on the side of a steep (see *scar*$^{2}$), + *-y*$^{1}$.] Poor land, having only a thin coat of grass. [Local, Eng.]

**scat**$^{1}$ (skat), *n.* [Also *scatt, skatt;* < ME. *scat* (< Icel.), **scet*, **shet* (cf. *cherset*), < AS. *sceat, sceatt, scætt*, a coin, money, tax (ML. reflex *scata, sceatta*), = OS. *scat* = OFries. *sket, schet*, a coin, money, wealth, cattle, = D. *schat* = MLG. *schat* = OHG. *scaz*, a coin, money, MHG. *schaz*, G. *schatz*, money, treasure, riches, treasury, = Icel. *skattr* = Sw. *skatt* = Dan. *skat*, tax, tribute, = Goth. *skatts*, a piece of money, money; perhaps related to OBulg. *skotŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *skot*, cattle, = Russ. *skot*, cattle, ORuss. also money (cf. L. *pecunia*, money, as related to *pecus*, cattle, and AS. *feoh*, cattle, fee: see *pecuniary* and *fee*$^{1}$), but the OBulg. word, if related, may be borrowed from the Teut. The word *scot*$^{2}$ is of different origin.] A tax; tribute; specifically, a land-tax paid in the Shetland Islands.

The expenses of government were defrayed by a land-tax, called *skatt.* The incidence of *skatt* was originally calculated and fixed by a process in which all the lands then under cultivation were divided into districts of equal productive value, and consequently varying in superficial area in different parts of the islands according to the comparative value of the soil, but averaging about 104 Scottish acres each. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 689.

When he ravaged Norway,
Laying waste the kingdom,
Seizing *scatt* and treasure
For her royal needs.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, xvi.

**scat**$^{2}$ (skat), *n.* [Formerly also *skatt;* not related, unless by corruption, with *scud*, a flying shower: see *scud.*] A brisk shower of rain, driven by the wind. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

When Halldown has a hat,
Let Kenton beware of a *Skatt.*
*Old Devon. proverb*, quoted by Grose from Risdon.

**scat**$^{3}$ (skat), *n.* [Appar. an irreg. form of *scath, scathe*, but perhaps a deflected use of *scat*$^{1}$, 'tax,' hence 'damage.'] Damage; loss.

It is part of the *scat* of the geir quhilk was castine furth of the schipe. *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 25. (*Jamieson.*)

**scat**$^{4}$ (skat), *interj.* [Perhaps an interjectional form of *scoot*$^{1}$ or *scout*$^{2}$, ult. from the root of *shoot;* usually addressed to a cat, pronounced *'sss-cat!* and understood to consist of the word *cat* with a sibilant prefix. Cf. Sw. *schas*, up, begone.] Be off; begone: addressed to cats and other small animals.

**scat**$^{4}$ (skat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scatted*, ppr. *scatting.* [< *scat*$^{4}$, *interj.*] To scare or drive away (a cat or other small animal) by crying "Scat!"

**scatch** (skach), *n.* [< F. *escache*, an oval bit, prob. < OF. *escacher, esquachier, esquacher*, crush out, flatten, as wire, compress, as sheets of paper, etc.: see *squash*$^{1}$.] A kind of bit for bridles. Also called *scatchmouth.*

**scatches**† (skach'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *skatches;* another form of *skateses*, pl., < OF. *eschace, eschasse*, F. *échasse*, F. dial. *écase, écache, chache*, a stilt, < OFlem. *schaetse*, a high-heeled shoe, D. *schaats*, pl. *schaatsen*, skates, stilts: see *skate*$^{2}$.] Stilts used for walking in dirty places.

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, . . . or else men walking upon stilts or *scatches.* *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

**scatchmouth** (skach'mouth), *n.* [< *scatch* + *mouth.*] Same as *scatch.*

**scate**†, *n.* See *skate*$^{2}$.

**scatebrous**† (skat'e-brus), *a.* [< L. *scatebra*, a gushing up of water, a spring, < *scatere*, bubble, gush, well.] Abounding with springs. *Bailey*, 1731.

**scath**†, *v.* and *n.* An erroneous spelling of *scathe.*

**scathe** (skāᴛʜ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scathed*, ppr. *scathing.* [Sc., also *skaith;* < ME. *scathen, skathen*, < AS. *sceathan* (pret. *scōd*, pp. *sceathen*), also weak *scyththan, sceththan*, injure, harm, hurt, scathe, = OFries. *skathia, schadia, schaia* = D. *schaden* = MLG. LG. *schaden* = OHG. *scadōn*, MHG. G. *schaden* = Icel. *skatha, skethja* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade* = Goth. *skathjan*, also, in comp., *ga-skathjan* (pret. *skōth*, pp. *skathans*), injure, harm; possibly akin to Skt. *kshata*, wounded, < √ *kshan*, wound. Cf. Gr. *ἀσκηθής*, unscathed. Hence *scathe, n., scathel, scaddle.*] To injure; harm; hurt.

You are a saucy boy: is't so indeed?
This trick may chance to *scathe* you.
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 86.

The pine-tree *scathed* by lightning-fire.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 3.

There are some strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**scathe** (skāᴛʜ), *n.* [< ME. *scathe, skathe, schathe*, loss, injury, harm, < AS. **sceathu* (cf. equiv. *sceathen*) = OFries. *skatha, skada, schada* = D. MLG. *schade* = OHG. *scado*, MHG. G. *schade, schaden* = Icel. *skathi, skæthi* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade*, damage, loss, hurt (cf. AS. *scatha*, one who scathes or injures a foe, = OS. *scatho*, a foe, = OHG. *scado*, injurer); from the verb.] **1.** Harm; injury; damage; mischief.

Cryseyde, which that nevere dide hem *scathe*,
Shal now no lenger in hire blisse bathe.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 207.

Wherein Rome hath done you any *scath*,
Let him make treble satisfaction.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 1. 7.

This life of mine
I guard as God's high gift from *scathe* and wrong.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**2**†. Disadvantage; a matter of regret; a pity.

She was somdel deef, and that was *skathe.*
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 446.

**scathefire**† (skāᴛʜ'fir), *n.* [< *scathe* + *fire.* Cf. *scarefire.*] Destructive flames; conflagration.

In a great *scathfire* it is wisdom not only to suffer those houses to burn down which are past quenching, but sometimes to pull down some few houses wherein the fire is not yet kindled, to free all the rest of the city from danger. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, III. 559. (*Davies.*)

**scatheful** (skāᴛʜ'fůl), *a.* [< *scathe* + *-ful.*] Causing harm or mischief; injurious; destructive. Also *scathful.*

Such *scathful* grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.
*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 59.

**scathefulness** (skāᴛʜ'fůl-nes), *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness. Also *scathfulness.*

**scathel**†, *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. *scaddle, skaddle*, < ME. *scathel*, < AS. **sceathol*, injurious, mischievous (= OHG. *scadel* = Goth. *skathuls*, injurious, wicked), < *sceathan*, injure, harm: see *scathe, v.*] **I.** *a.* Harmful; injurious; mischievous.

Mony ladde ther forth-lep to laue & to kest,
Scopen out [of the ship] the *scathel* water, that fayn scape wolde. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 155.

**II.** *n.* Hurt; injury.

Lokez the contree be clere, the corners are large;
Discoveres now sekerly skrogges and other,
That no *skathelle* in the skroggez skorne us here aftyre.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1642.

**scatheless** (skāᴛʜ'les), *a.* [< ME. *skathelæs, scatheles* (= OFries. *skadlos, schadlos* = D. *schadeloos* = MLG. *schadelōs* = MHG. *schadelōs* = Icel. *skathlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skadeslös*); < *scathe* + *-less.*] Without scathe or harm; without mischief, injury, or damage; unharmed.

At the laste thanne thought I,
That *scathles*, fulle sykerly,
I myght unto the welle go.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1550.

He 's sent back Grace safe and *skaithless.*
*Scott*, Black Dwarf, x.

**scathful**†, *a.* See *scatheful.*

**scathfulness**, *n.* Same as *scathefulness.*

**scathing** (skā'ᴛʜing), *p. a.* Damaging; wounding; blasting; scorching: as, *scathing* irony.

**scathingly** (skā'ᴛʜing-li), *adv.* With damaging or withering severity; unsparingly: as, he was *scathingly* denounced.

**scathold** (skat'hōld), *n.* [Also *scatthold, scathald, scattald, scattold;* < *scat*$^{1}$, tax, tribute, + *hold*$^{1}$, as in *freehold.* Cf. *scatland.*] In Orkney and Shetland, open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; scatland.

**scathy** (skā'ᴛʜi), *a.* [< *scathe* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Mischievous; vicious; dangerous: as, let him alone, he's *scathy.* [Scotch.]

**scatland** (skat'land), *n.* [< Icel. *skatt-land*, a tributary land, dependency, < *skattr*, tribute, + *land*, land. Cf. *scathold.*] In Orkney and Shetland, land which paid scat or duty for the right of pasture and of cutting peat.

**scatology** (skạ-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σκῶρ* (*σκατ-*), dung, ordure, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of fossil excrement; the knowledge of animals which may be acquired by the examination of coprolites.

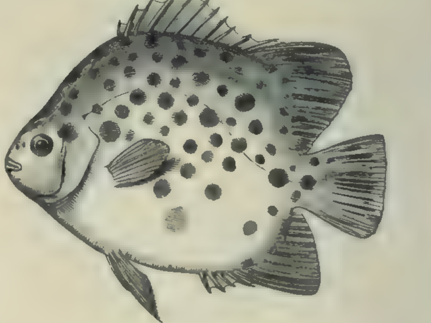
**scatomancy** (skat'ọ-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σκῶρ* (*σκατ-*), dung, ordure, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination or diagnosis of disease by inspection of excrement. Compare *scatoscopy.*

There learned I dririmancy, *scatomancy*, pathology, therapeusis, and greater than them all, anatomy.
*C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi. (*Davies.*)

**Scatophaga** (skạ-tof'ạ-gä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803, in form *Scathophaga*): see *scatophage.*] A genus of *Muscidæ*, containing such species as *S. stercoraria;* the dung-flies.

**scatophage** (skat'ọ-fāj), *n.* [< NL. *scatophagus*, dung-eating: see *scatophagous.*] An animal that feeds on dung; especially, a scatophagous insect, as a fly.

**Scatophagidæ** (skat-ō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scatophagus.* The body is oblong and elevated toward the front of the back, the head rather small and compressed, mouth small and armed with bands of slender teeth; the dorsal is in two sections of nearly equal length, and the anterior spinous section is nearly separated from the posterior, which is mainly composed of branched rays. The anal is similar and opposite to the second dorsal and preceded by four spines; the ventrals are thoracic and complete. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Indian ocean and Australian seas.



*Scatophagus argus.*

**Scatophaginæ** (skat"ọ-fạ-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Muscidæ*, typified by the genus *Scatophaga;* the dung-flies.

**scatophagoid** (skạ-tof'ạ-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scatophagus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scatophagidæ.*

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Scatophagidæ.*

**Scatophagoidea** (skạ-tof-ạ-goi'dẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, with the forks of the post-temporal intimately united with the posterior and inferior edges of the sides of the cranium, containing only the family *Scatophagidæ*.

**scatophagous** (skā̤-tof'a̤-gus), *a.* [< NL. *scatophagus*, < Gr. *σκατοφάγος*, dung-eating, < *σκῶρ* (*σκατ-*), dung, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon excrement, as a dung-fly.

**Scatophagus** (skā̤-tof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831): see *scatophagous*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Scatophagidæ*. The most common species, *S. argus*, enters rivers to some extent. It is said to feed upon excrementitious matter. See cut under *Scatophagidæ*.

**scatoscopy** (skat'ō̤-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *σκῶρ* (*σκατ-*), dung, ordure, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of excrement for the purpose of divination or diagnosis.

**scatt**, *n.* See *scat*$^1$.

**scatter** (skat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *scateren*, *skateren*, *schateren*, scatter, < late AS. **scaterian*, *scateran* = MD. *scheteren*, scatter; formed (with a freq. suffix) < √ *scat*, not found elsewhere in Teut., but answering to Gr. √ *σκεδ*, in *σκεδάννυσθαι*, sprinkle, scatter, *σκέδασις*, a scattering. Cf. *shatter*, an assibilated form of *scatter*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw loosely about; strew; sprinkle.

> He *scattereth* the hoarfrost like ashes. Ps. cxlvii. 16.

> At the end of which time their bodies shall be consumed, and the winde shall *scatter* their ashes under the soles of the feet of the iust. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 182.

> *Scattered* wide the seeds,
> Lies, and words half true, of the bitterest deeds.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

**2.** To besprinkle or strew as with something thrown here and there.

> Where cattle pastured late, now *scatter'd* lies
> With carcases and arms the ensanguined field.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 658.

**3.** To separate and drive off in disorder and in all directions; rout; put to disorderly retreat or flight; disperse; dissipate: as, to *scatter* an enemy's forces; to *scatter* a mob.

> I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
> To *scatter* and disperse the giddy Goths.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2. 78.

> I leave the rest of all my Goods to my first-born Edward, to be consumed or *scattered*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

> Our Fleet being thus *scattered*, there were now no hopes of getting together again. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 38.

> In order that a surface may be illuminated at all, it must be capable of *scattering* light, i. e., it must be to some extent opaque. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

> The cavalgada was frequently broken, and *scattered* among the rugged defiles of the mountains; and above five thousand of the cattle turned back, and were regained by the Christians. *Irving*, Granada, p. 82.

Hence—**4.** To throw into confusion; overthrow; dispel; put to flight: as, to *scatter* hopes, fears, plans, etc.

> So doth God *scatter* the counsells of his enemies, and taketh the wise in their craftinesse.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

> No one did more to *scatter* the ancient superstitions than Cicero. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 430.

**5**†. To let fall as by accident or at random; drop.

> It is directed to you; some love-letter, on my life, that Luce hath *scatterd*. *The Wizard*, a Play, 1640, MS. (*Nares.*)

=**Syn.** **1.** To diffuse, spread, distribute.—**3** and **4.** *Disperse*, *Dispel*, etc. See *dissipate*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To separate and disperse; proceed in different directions; hence, to go hither and thither at random.

> The commons, like an angry hive of bees
> That want their leader, *scatter* up and down,
> And care not who they sting.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 126.

**2.** Specifically, to throw shot too loosely or without concentration of the charge: said of a gun.

**scatteration** (skat-e̤-rā'shon), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-ation*.] A scattering or dispersion; a breaking up and departing in all directions. [Colloq.]

> By some well-directed shots, as they [the enemy] crossed a hill, the Virginia guns with us sent wagons flying in the air, and produced a *scatteration*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 244.

**scatterbrain** (skat'ėr-brān), *n.* A thoughtless, giddy person; one incapable of serious, connected thought. *Cowper*. [Colloq.]

> Poor Alexander, he is a fool, a *scatter-brain*, and for aught I know a versifier; but he is my son.
> *C. Reade*, Art, p. 23.

**scatter-brained** (skat'ėr-brānd), *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; giddy.

> This functionary was a good-hearted, tearful, *scatter-brained* girl, lately taken by Tom's mother . . . from the village school. *Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

**scattered** (skat'ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Widely separated; found, occurring, or placed at wide or irregular intervals of distance.

> A few *scattered* garrisons still held out; but the whole open country was subjugated.
> *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

**2.** Wandering; vague.

> When the instruments of praise begin to sound [in the sanctuary], our *scattered* thoughts presently take the alarm, return to their post and to their duty, preparing and arming themselves against their spiritual assailants.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

**3.** Disunited; divided; distracted.

> From France there comes a power
> Into this *scatter'd* kingdom. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 31.

**4.** In *bot.*, irregular in position; without apparent regularity of order: as, *scattered* branches; *scattered* leaves.—**5.** In *entom.*, irregularly spread or strewn over a surface: noting punctures, dots, or other small marks of sculpture or color. Compare *dispersed*.—**Scattered eyes**, eyes in which the lenses are unconnected, and arranged without definite order. This is the rudimentary condition of the compound eyes as seen in many caterpillars, etc.—**Scattered light**, in *optics*, light which is irregularly reflected from a surface that is not smooth or is broken up into a multitude of small surfaces.

> It is by *scattered light* that non-luminous objects are, in general, made visible. *Tait*, Light, § 78.

**scatteredly** (skat'ėrd-li), *adv.* In a dispersed or diffused manner. [Rare.]

**scatterer** (skat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which scatters.

**scattergood** (skat'ėr-gu̇d), *n.* [< *scatter*, *v.*, + obj. *good*.] A spendthrift.

> Which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a *scatter-good*; if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton.
> *Sanders*, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares.*)

**scatter-gun**† (skat'ėr-gun), *n.* A shot-gun. [U. S.]

**scattering** (skat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scatter*, *v.*] **1.** The act of sprinkling, strewing, or dispersing; dispersion.

> When we examine the Milky Way, or the closely compressed clusters of stars of which my catalogues have recorded so many instances, this supposed equality of *scattering* must be given up.
> *Herschel*, Philos. Trans., XCII. 495.

**2.** That which has been scattered or strewn abroad.

> The promiscuous *scatterings* of his common providence.
> *South*, Sermons, II. 378. (*Latham.*)

**3.** One of a number of disconnected or fragmentary things.

> He has his sentences for Company, some *scatterings* of Seneca and Tacitus, which are good vpon all occasions.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Pretender to Learning.

**4.** The irregular reflection of light from a surface not perfectly smooth, or from many minute surfaces.

> The four principal processes by means of which a ray of light may be polarised are reflexion, ordinary refraction, double refraction, and *scattering* by small particles.
> *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 2.

**scattering** (skat'ėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Separating and dispersing in all directions: as, a *scattering* flock of birds; a *scattering* shot.

> The sun
> Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 442.

**2.** Of rare or irregular occurrence; sporadic.

> Letters appearing in the record less frequently than five per cent. of these numbers have been regarded as *scattering* errors, and only the percentage of them all together has been given. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 408.

**3.** Miscellaneous; diversified: as, *scattering* votes.—**4.** Separated from the school, as fish: hence, sparse; scarce. [New Eng.]

**scatteringly** (skat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner; here and there.

**scatterling** (skat'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-ling*$^1$.] A vagabond; one who has no fixed abode. [Rare.]

> Many of them be such losells and *scatterlings* as that they cannot easely by any sheriff, constable, bayliff, or other ordinarye officer be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**scattery** (skat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *scatter* + *-y*$^1$.] Scattered or dispersed; hence, sparse; scarce; few and far between. [New Eng.]

**scatty** (skat'i), *a.* [< *scat*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] Showery. [Prov. Eng.]

**scatula** (skat'ṳ̄-lä̤), *n.* [ML.] A rectangular parallelepiped having two dimensions equal and the third one tenth of the others.

**scaturient** (skā̤-tū'ri-e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *scaturien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scaturire*, gush out, < *scatere*, gush out, well forth.] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain. [Rare.]

> Sallying forth at rise of sun, . . . to trace the current of the New River — Middletonian Stream! — to its *scaturient* source. *Lamb*, Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago.

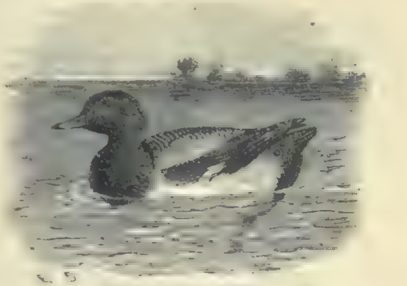
**scaturiginous**† (skat-ṳ̄-rij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *scaturiginosus*, abounding in springs, < *scaturigines*, gushing waters, spring-water, < *scaturire*, gush out: see *scaturient*.] Abounding with springs. *Imp. Dict.*

**scaud** (skäd), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *scald*$^1$.

**scauld**, *v.* A Scotch form of *scold*.

**scaup**$^1$ (skäp), *n.* A Scotch form of *scalp*$^2$.

**scaup**$^2$ (skâp), *n.* [< Icel. *skālp-* in *skālp-hæna*, the scaup-duck.] A duck, *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila* and related species. The common scaup inhabits Europe, Asia, and North America. It is from 18 to 20 inches long, and from 30 to 35 in extent of wings; in the male the head, neck, breast, rump, and vent are black; the back and belly are white, the former finely vermiculated with zigzag lines of black; the wing has a white speculum, and is lined with white; the bill is dull-blue, with black nail; the feet are dark-plumbeous; the iris is yellow. In the female a belt of white encircles the bill. A smaller species is *F. affinis* of North America. The ring-neck scaup, *F. collaris* or *rufitorques*, has a chestnut or orange-brown ring around the neck. All the scaups are near the pochards and redheads (including the canvasback) in general pattern of coloration, but the males have black instead of reddish heads. The American scaups, of 3 species, have many names, mostly local, as *broadbill* and *bluebill* (both with various qualifying words prefixed), *blackhead* and *blackneck* (with qualifying words), *raft-duck*, *mussel-duck*, *greenhead*, *grayback*, *flock-duck*, *flocking-fowl*, *troop-fowl*, *shuffler*, etc.



Scaup (*Fulix marila*).

**scaup-duck** (skâp'duk), *n.* Same as *scaup*$^2$.

> *Scaup-Duck*, meaning a Duck so called "because she feeds upon Scaup, i. e. broken shelfish," as may be seen in Willughby's Ornithology (p. 365); but it would be more proper to say that the name comes from the "Mussel-scaups" or "Mussel-scalps," the beds of rock or sand on which Mussels . . . are aggregated.
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 378.

**scauper** (skâ'pėr), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form (in shop use?) of *scalper*$^2$.] A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers in the manner of a chisel to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving.

**scaur**$^1$ (skär), *a.* A Scotch form of *scare*$^1$.

**scaur**$^2$ (skär), *n.* Same as *scar*$^2$.

**scaury** (skä'ri), *n.* [Also *scaurie*, *scarie*, *scorey*, *scorie*; said to be < Sw. *skiura*, Norw. *skiure* (?).] A young gull. [Shetland.]

**scavage**$^1$† (skav'ā̤j), *n.* [< ME. *scavage*, *schevage*, *schewage*, < OF. **scavage*, *escavage*, *escauwage*, *escaulvaige*, etc. (ML. *scavagium*), an accom. form, with suffix *-age*, of *escauwinghe* (ML. *scewinga*, *scheawing*, inspection), < ME. *shewing*, inspection, examination, show, verbal n. of *shewen*, etc. (> OF. *escauwer*, *escauver*), inspect: see *show*, *showing*.] A toll or duty anciently exacted from merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods offered for sale within their precincts.

**scavage**$^2$ (skav'ā̤j), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *scavager*, taken as formed from a verb **scavage* + *-er*$^1$.] To act as a scavenger: used only or chiefly in the derived form *scavaging*.

**scavager**† (skav'ā̤j-ėr), *n.* Same as *scavenger*, 1.

**scavagery** (skav'ā̤j-ri), *n.* [< *scavage*$^2$ + *-ry*.] Street-cleaning; the sweeping up and removal of filth from the streets, etc., of a town. Also *scavengery*.

> In *scavagery*, the average hours of daily work are twelve (Sundays of course excepted), but they sometimes extended to fifteen, and even sixteen hours.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 245.

**scavaging** (skav'ā̤j-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scavage*$^2$, *v.*] Street-cleaning; scavenging.

> The *scavaging* work was scamped, the men, to use their own phrase, "licking the work over anyhow," so that fewer hands were required.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

**scavenge** (skav'enj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scavenged*, ppr. *scavenging*. [A back-formation, < *scavenger*, taken as formed from a verb **scavenge* + *-er*$^1$.] To cleanse from filth.

While the rocks were covered with ten thousand sea-anemones and corals and madrepores, who *scavenged* the water all day long, and kept it nice and pure.
*Kingsley*, Water-Babies, p. 175.

**scavenger** (skav′en-jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavenger*; with intrusive *n* as in *messenger, passenger, porringer*; < ME. *scavager*, < OF. *scawageour*, lit. one who had to do with scavage, < **scavage*, *escavage*, scavage: see *scavage*$^{1}$. The word has come to be regarded as a noun of agent in *-er*$^{1}$, whence the verb *scavenge*.] **1**†. An officer whose duty it was to take custom upon the inspection of imported goods, and later also to see that the streets were kept clean. Also *scavager*.

The *Scavagers*, Aleconners, Bedel, and other officials.
*Liber Albus* (ed. Riley), p. 34.

Hence—**2.** A person whose employment is to clean the streets, etc., of a city or the like, by scraping or sweeping together and carrying off the filth.

Dick, the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
*Swift.*

A cloaked Frere,
Sweating in th' channel like a *scavengere*.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. vii. 48.

**3.** In *cotton-spinning*, a child employed to collect the loose cotton lying about the floor or machinery.—**4.** In *entom.*, a scavenger-beetle. **Scavenger roll**, in *cotton-manuf.*, a roller in a spinning-machine to collect the loose fiber or fluff which gathers on the parts with which it is placed in contact.—**Scavenger's daughter**, a corruption of *Skevington's daughter*, an instrument of torture invented by Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of Henry VIII., consisting of a broad hoop of iron, which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the nose and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.

**scavenger-beetle** (skav′en-jėr-bē″tl), *n.* A necrophagous beetle, which acts as a scavenger: sometimes specifically applied to the family *Scaphidiidæ*. Compare *burying-beetle*, *sexton-beetle*.

**scavenger-crab** (skav′en-jėr-krab), *n.* Any crab which feeds on dead or decaying animal matter. Most crabs have this habit, and are notably efficient in making away with carrion, among them the edible crabs. On some parts of the Atlantic coast of the United States thousands of small fiddler-crabs may be seen about a carcass; and on some sandy beaches, as the Carolinian, a dead animal washed ashore is soon beset by a host of horseman-crabs (*Ocypoda*), which mine the sand and live in these temporary burrows as long as the feast lasts.

**scavengering** (skav′en-jėr-ing), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-ing*$^{1}$.] The work of scavengers; street-cleaning; cleansing operations.

A characteristic feature of the place are the turkey-buzzards, who do the *scavengering*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 163.

**scavengerism** (skav′en-jėr-izm), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-ism*.] Street-cleaning; scavenging work or operations. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

**scavengership**† (skav′en-jėr-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavengersshipe*; < *scavenger* + *-ship*.] Work in clearing away dirt and filth from the streets, etc.

To Mr. Mathewe, for *skavengersshipe*.
*Churchwarden's Accounts* (1560) *of S. Michael's, Cornhill* [(ed. by Overall), p. 152. (*Davies.*)

**scavengery** (skav′en-jėr-i), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] Same as *scavagery*.

The *scavengery* [of London] is committed to the care of the several parishes, each making its own contract; the sewerage is consigned by Parliament to a body of commissioners.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 203.

**scavenging** (skav′en-jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scavenge*, *v.*] Street-cleaning; removal of filth.

In general terms it can be asserted that in these works the decreased cost of maintenance, repairs, *scavenging*, &c., of the wood as compared with the cost of the same services for macadam pays the increased cost incurred by the capital sunk in the roads, and the nett result has been equilibrium in the yearly expenditure.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 148.

**scavernick** (skav′ėr-nik), *n.* [< Corn. *scavernoeck*, *skavernak*, *scovarnog*, the hare, lit. 'long-eared' (Polwhele).] A hare. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**scavilones**† (skav′i-lōnz), *n. pl.* Drawers worn by men under the hose in the sixteenth century.

**scaw**, *n.* See *skaw*.

**scazon** (skā′zon), *n.*; pl. *scazons* or *scazontes* (skā′zonz, skạ-zon′tēz). [L., < Gr. *σκάζων*, limping, hobbling, ppr. of *σκάζειν*, limp, halt.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter the rhythm of which is imperfect toward the close of the line or period. The name is especially given to two meters—(*a*) a trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is a long instead of the normal short, and (*b*) an iambic trimeter with a similar peculiarity. This is commonly known as a *choliamb*, and if the last four times of such a line are all long, it is said to be *ischiorrhogic*. Both scazons are sometimes described as *Hipponactean*. Meters of this kind were also called *lame* (*χωλά*, *clauda*: cf. *choliambus*) by the ancients, as opposed to *normal* or *perfect* (*ὀρθά*, *recta*, *integra*) meters. Some ancient Latin metricians apply the term *scazon*, apparently through misapprehension, to other irregular meters, such as the hexameter miurus, lines wanting the last syllable, etc. See *choliamb*, *Hipponactean*, *ischiorrhogic*.

**scear**, *n.* In *firearms*, same as *sear*.

The *scear* was acted upon by a trigger in the usual way.
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 49.

**sceat**, *n.*; pl. *sceattas*. [AS. *sceat* (ML. *sceatta*): see *scat*$^{1}$.] An early Anglo-Saxon coin. Specimens occur in gold, but most frequently in silver. Their average weight is 15 grains, and they were probably current from about 600 to 750.

Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Sceat.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**scede**†, *n.* [< OF. *scede*, a tablet for writing, < L. *scheda* or *scida*, a slip or sheet of paper: see *schedule*.] A schedule.

A deed (as I have oft seen) to convey a whole manor was *implicitè* contained in some twenty lines or thereabouts, like that *scede*, or Sytala Laconica, so much renowned of old in all contracts.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 51.

**scedule**†, *n.* See *schedule*.

**scelerat**†, *n.* See *scelerate*.

**scelerate**† (sel′ẹ-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *scelerat*; < OF. *scelerat*, vernacularly *scelere*, F. *scélérat* = Pg. *scelerado* = It. *scellerato*, *scelerato*, < L. *sceleratus*, wicked, impious, lit. polluted by crime, pp. of *scelerare*, pollute, defile, desecrate, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] **I.** *a.* Wicked; villainous.

That whole Denomination, at least the Potentates or Heads of them, are charged with the most *scelerate* Plot that ever was heard of: that is, paying Assassins to murder a sovereign Prince. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 191.

**II.** *n.* A wicked man; a villain; a criminal.

*Scelerats* can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *G. Cheyne.*

He was, and is, a *scelerat* and a coward.
*J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxi.

**scelerous**† (sel′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *scelerosus*, wicked, abominable, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] Wicked; villainous.

Kynge Richard, by this abominable mischyef & *scelerous* act [the murder of the princes] thinkyng hymself well releuyd bothe of feare and thought, woulde not have it kept counsail. *Hall*, Richard III., an. i.

I have gathered and understand their deep dissimulation and detestable dealing, being marvellous subtle and crafty in their kind, for not one amongst twenty will discover either declare their *scelerous* secrets.
*Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. iii.

**scelestic**† (sē-les′tik), *a.* [Also *scelestique*; < L. *scelestus*, villainous, infamous, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] Wicked; evil; atrocious.

For my own part, I think the world hath not better men than some that suffer under that name; nor, withall, more *scelestique* villaines. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 5.

**scelet**†, *n.* See *skelet*.

**scelides** (sel′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκελίδες*, pl. of *σκελίς*, a leg, < *σκέλος*, a leg.] The lower, posterior, or pelvic extremities of mammals.

**scelidosaur** (sel′i-dọ-sâr), *n.* A dinosaur of the genus *Scelidosaurus*.

**scelidosaurian** (sel″i-dọ-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scelidosauridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Scelidosauridæ*.

**Scelidosauridæ** (sel″i-dọ-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scelidosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mailed or stegosaurian herbivorous dinosaurs with separate astragalus, elongate metatarsals, and four functional digits of the pes, typified by the genus *Scelidosaurus*. Other genera are *Acanthopholis*, *Polacanthus*, *Hylæosaurus*, etc.

**scelidosauroid** (sel″i-dō-sâ′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scelidosaurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Scelidosauridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A reptile of the family *Scelidosauridæ*.

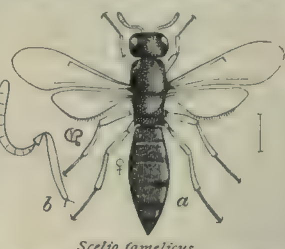
**Scelidosaurus** (sel″i-dọ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκελίς* (*-ιδ-*), leg, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Scelidosauridæ*.

**scelidothere** (sel′i-dọ-thēr), *n.* A gigantic extinct edentate of the genus *Scelidotherium*.

The length of skull of the *scelidothere* must have been not less than two feet. *Owen.*

**Scelidotherium** (sel″i-dọ-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκελίς* (*-ιδ-*), leg, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of megatherioid edentate mammals founded by Owen in 1840 upon remains of a species called *S. leptocephalum*, from the Pleistocene of Patagonia. The genus contains a number of species whose characters are intermediate in some respects between those of *Megatherium* and those of *Mylodon*.

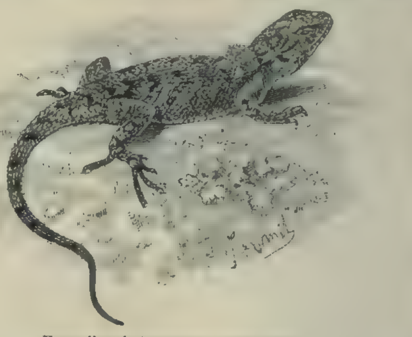
**Scelio** (sē′li-ō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of parasitic insects of the hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of a subfamily *Scelioninæ*. The chief generic character is the lack of a postmarginal vein of the fore wings. The species are parasitic in the eggs or egg-pods of short-horned grasshoppers or locusts (*Acrididæ*). *S. famelicus* (*Caloptenobia ovivora* of Riley) is a common parasite of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, *Melanoplus spretus*. Another species (undescribed) infests the egg-pods of the lesser migratory locust, *Melanoplus atlanis*, while still another has been reared from the eggs of the large South American migratory locust.



*Scelio famelicus.*
*a*, female; *b*, her antenna. (Line shows natural size.)

**scellum**†, *n.* See *skellum*.

**Sceloporus** (sẹ-lop′ọ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann, 1828), also *Sceleophorus*, *Scelephorus*; < Gr. *σκέλος*, leg, + *πόρος*, pore.] An extensive genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*: so called from the femoral pores. The best-known is the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *S. undulatus*. Many others inhabit different parts of the West. They are of small size (a few inches long) and of moderately stout form, with a long slender fragile tail; the upper parts are undulated and mottled with black, brown, and gray, very variable in shade and pattern, and there is a patch of vivid blue on each side of the belly. They are quite harmless, are very active, and feed upon insects.


Fence-lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*).

**scelp** (skelp), *n.* In *gun-making*, one of several long strips of iron or steel used in welding up and forming a gun-barrel. These strips are twisted into spirals, then welded together at their margins, and well hammered while hot to close all fissures. The barrel is subsequently hammered cold on a mandrel, and then bored. Also *skelp*. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 219.

**scemando** (she-mȧn′dọ). [It., ppr. of *scemare*, diminish.] In *music*, same as *diminuendo*.

**scena** (sē′nạ̈), *n.*; L. pl. *scenæ* (-nē). [L. (and It.): see *scene*.] **1.** The stage of an ancient theater, including the permanent architectural front behind the stage platform and facing the audience in the Roman and later Greek theater.—**2** (It. pron. shā′nạ̈; pl. *scene* (-ne)). In *music*: (*a*) In an opera, a scene. (*b*) An elaborate dramatic solo, similar to an operatic scene for a single performer, usually consisting largely of recitative or semi-recitative.

**scenario** (she-nä′ri-ō), *n.* [It.: see *scenery*.] **1.** A skeleton libretto of a dramatic work, giving the general movement of the plot and the successive appearances of the principal characters.—**2.** The plot itself of such a work.

**scend** (send), *n.* [A misspelling of *send*, simulating *ascend*.] Upward angular displacement of the hull of a vessel measured in a longitudinal vertical plane at right angles with and on either side of a horizontal transverse axis passing through the center of flotation. The term is a correlative of *pitch*$^{1}$, 13, and the two words are generally used together in discussions of the principles of motion and stability of ships: as, the *pitch* and *scend* of a vessel, meaning thereby the longitudinal rocking motion of a ship about the transverse axis passing through the center of flotation, of which motion the pitch and the scend separately considered are equal but opposite elements.

**scene** (sēn), *n.* [Also in earlier use, as L., *scena*, *scæna*; = Dan. *scene* = Sw. *scen*, < OF. *scene*, F. *scène* = Sp. *escena* = Pg. It. *scena*, < L. *scena*, *scæna*, scene, stage, = OBulg. *skinija*, a tent, < Gr. *σκηνή*, a tent, stage, scene, akin to *σκιά*, shadow, and from the same root as E. *shade*, *shadow*: see *shade*, *shadow*.] **1.** A stage; the place where dramatic pieces and other shows are performed or exhibited; that part of a theater in which the acting is done.

Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,
She quits the tragic *scene*. *Churchill*, Rosciad.

Our *scene* precariously subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song.
*Pope*, Prol. to Addison's Cato, l. 41.

2. The place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur: the place represented by the stage and its painted slides, hangings, etc.; the surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination.

In fair Verona, where we lay our *scene*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., Prol.

Asia, Africa, and Europe are the several *scenes* of his [Virgil's] fable. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 357.

3. The place where anything is done or takes place: as, the *scene* of one's labors; the *scene* of the catastrophe.

The large open place called the Roomey'leh, on the west of the Citadel of Cairo, is a common *scene* of the execution of criminals. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 333.

4. One of the painted slides, hangings, etc., used on the stage of a theater to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. These are of several kinds, and are known, according to their forms and uses, as *flats*, *drops*, *borders* or *soffits*, and *wings*.

By Her Majesty's Cómmand no Persons are to be admitted behind the *scenes*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 5.

5. A division of a play or of an act of a play, generally so much as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place; also, some particular incident or situation represented in the course of a play.

At last, in the pump-and tub *scene*, Mrs. Grudden lighted the blue-fire, and all the unemployed members of the company came in . . . in order to finish off with a tableau. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiv.

6. One of a series of events, actions, or situations contributing to form a complete view or spectacle or a written representation or description: as, *scenes* from the life of Buddha; *scenes* and sketches of camp life.

Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass!
*Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

Hence—7. Any exhibition, display, or demonstration; especially, an exhibition of strong feeling, usually of a pathetic or passionate character, between two or more persons.

"Hush! hush!" whispers the doctor; "she must be quite quiet. . . . There must be no more *scenes*, my young fellow." *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvii.

8. A view; a landscape; scenery.

Overhead up grew
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 140.

Some temple's mouldering tops between
With venerable grandeur mark the *scene*.
*Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 110.

**Behind the scenes**, back of the visible stage; out of sight of the audience, among the machinery of the theater; hence having information or knowledge of affairs not apparent to the public.

You see that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not *behind the scenes*. *Disraeli.*

**Carpenter's scene** (*theat.*), a short scene played near the footlights, while more elaborate scenery is being set behind.—**Set scenes**, scenes on the stage of a theater made up of many parts mounted on frames which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, etc., a garden with built-up terraces, etc. **To make a scene**, to make a noisy or otherwise unpleasant exhibition of feeling.

You have no desire to expostulate, to upbraid, to *make a scene*. *Charlotte Bronte*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

=**Syn.** 8. *Prospect*, *Landscape*, etc. See *view*.

**scene†** (sēn), *v. t.* [< *scene*, *n.*] To exhibit; make an exhibition or scene of; display; set out.

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scened* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation.
*Abp. Sancroft*, Letters, etc. (1691), II. 17. (*Latham.*)

**scene-dock** (sēn'dok), *n.* The space adjoining the stage of a theater in which the scenes are stored.

**scene-man** (sēn'man), *n.* One who manages the scenery in a theater: a scene-shifter.

**scene-painter** (sēn'pān"tėr), *n.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theaters.

**scene-painting** (sēn'pān"ting), *n.* A department of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of the theatrical stage. This painting is done chiefly in distemper and, while usually of summary execution, it admits of the most striking effects.

**scene-plot** (sēn'plot), *n.* The list of scenes and parts of scenes needed for any given play.

**scenery** (sē'nėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *scenary*; = It. Pg. *scenario*, scenery, a playbill (= G. *scenerie* = Sw. Dan. *sceneri*, prob. < E. *scenery*), < L. *scenarius*, of or belonging to scenes, < *scena*, scene: see *scene*. The E. word is practically < *scene* + *-ery*.] 1. The disposition and succession of the scenes of a play.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed; the painted slides, hangings, and other devices used on a stage to represent the place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place. See *scene*, *n.*, 4.

Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted *scenery*.
*Twining*, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, i.

3. The general appearance of a place, regarded from a picturesque or pictorial point of view; the aggregate of features or objects that give character to a landscape.

The *scenery* is inimitable; the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top, and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade.
*Gilpin*, Essay on Prints, p. 133. (*Latham.*)

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural *scenery*.
*Irving.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**scene-shifter** (sēn'shif"tėr), *n.* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theater in accordance with the requirements of the play.

**scenic** (sen'ik or sē'nik), *a.* [= F. *scénique* = Sp. *escénico* = Pg. It. *scenico*, < L. *scenicus*, < Gr. *σκηνικός*, of or belonging to the stage or scene, dramatical, theatrical, < *σκηνή*, stage, scene: see *scene*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical: as, the *scenic* poets; *scenic* games.

Bid *scenic* virtue form the rising age.
*Johnson*, Prol. Opening of Drury Lane Theatre (1747).

The long-drawn aisles of its *scenic* cathedral had been darkened so skilfully as to convey an idea of dim religious grandeur and vast architectural space.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

2. Of or pertaining to the landscape or natural scenery; abounding in fine scenery or landscape views: as, the *scenic* attractions of a place; a *scenic* route of travel. [Recent.]—3. Pertaining to pictorial design; of such nature as to tell a story or convey ideas through intelligible rendering of figures or other objects. [Recent.]

As a general principle, there is far less antagonism between what is decorative and what is *scenic* in painting than is sometimes supposed.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 307.

**scenical** (sen'i-ka̤l or sē'ni-ka̤l), *a.* [< *scenic* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the stage; scenic; dramatic; theatrical.

If he [Gildas] had prepared any thing *scenical* to be acted on the theatre, certainly it would have been a tragedy.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 101.

Many things and actions they speak of as having done, which they did no otherwise than in prophetic vision and *scenical* imagery. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 363.

Hence—2. Unreal, as in a play; conventional.

Nay, this occasion, in me who look upon the distinctions amongst men to be merely *scenical*, raised reflections upon the emptiness of all human perfection and greatness in general. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 167.

**scenically** (sen'i- or sē'ni-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a scenic manner; theatrically.

Not scientifically, but *scenically*.
*G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 19.

**scenographer** (sē̩-nog'ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *scenography* + *-er*$^1$.] One who practises scenography.

Apollodorus was sciagrapher or *scenographer* according to Hesychius.
*C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 136.

**scenographic** (sē-nō̩-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *scénographique* = Pg. *scenografico*, < Gr. *σκηνογραφικός*, < *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting: see *scenography*.] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

**scenographical** (sē-nō̩-graf'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *scenographic* + *-al.*] Same as *scenographic*.

**scenographically** (sē-nō̩-graf'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

**scenography** (sē̩-nog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *scenographie* = Sp. *escenografía* = Pg. It. *scenografia*, < Gr. *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting, esp. in perspective, < *σκηνογράφος*, painting scenes, a scene-painter, < *σκηνή*, scene, + *γράφειν*, write.] The representing of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, and from a point of view not on a principal axis.

**Scenopinidæ** (sē-nō̩-pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scenopinus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of brachycerous flies, consisting of small slender bare species common in dwellings. The larvæ are very slender and white; they are found in decaying wood and under carpets, and are supposed to be carnivorous.

**Scenopinus** (sē-nō̩-pī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), emended to *Scenopæus* (Agassiz, 1847), < Gr. *σκηνοποιός*, tent-making, < *σκῆνος*, a hut, tent, + *ποιεῖν*, make, produce, create.] The typical genus of *Scenopinidæ*. Five species are North American, and four European. *S. fenestratus* and *S. fasciatus* are examples.

**scent** (sent), *v.* [Better spelled, as formerly, *sent* (a spelling which appears also in the compounds *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*), the *c* being ignorantly inserted, in the 17th century, as in *scythe* for *sithe*, *scite* for *site*, *scituate* for *situate* (perhaps in this case to simulate a connection with *ascent*, *descent*); early mod. E. *sent*, < ME. *senten*, < OF. *sentir*, F. *sentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sentir* = It. *sentire*, feel, perceive, smell, < L. *sentire*, perceive by the senses, observe, give one's opinion or sentiments; prob. orig. 'strive after,' 'go after,' akin to Goth. *sinths* = OHG. *sind* = AS. *sith*, E. obs. *sithe*, a going, journey, time, and to OHG. *sinnan*, strive after, go, MHG. G. *sinnen*, perceive, feel, whence OHG. MHG. *sin* (*sinn-*), G. *sinn*, perception, sense: see *sithe*$^2$. From the L. *sentire* are also ult. E. *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*, etc., *sense*$^1$, *sensory*, *consensus*, etc., *sentence*, *sententious*, *sentiment*, *presentiment*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To perceive or discern by the smell; smell: as, to *scent* game.

Methinks I *scent* the morning air.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 58.

He . . . was fond of sauntering by the fruit-tree wall, and *scenting* the apricots when they were warmed by the morning sunshine. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, lii.

Hence—2. To perceive in any way; especially, to have a faint inkling or suspicion of.

Alas! I *scent* not your confederacies,
Your plots and combinations!
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The rest of the men *scent* an attempted swap from the outset. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 187.

3. To fill with smell, odor, or effluvium; cause to smell; make fragrant or stinking; perfume.

Beneath the milk-white thorn that *scents* the ev'ning gale.
*Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

The humble rosemary,
Whose sweets so thanklessly are shed
To *scent* the desert and the dead.
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or become scented; have odor; be odoriferous; smell.

Thunder bolts and lightnings . . . doe *sent* strongly of brimstone. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 15.

2. To hunt or pursue by scent.

**scent** (sent), *n.* [Better spelled *sent*, as in the verb; < ME. *sent*; from the verb.] 1. An effluvium from any body capable of affecting the olfactory sense and being perceived as a smell; anything that can be smelled; odor; smell; fragrance or perfume.

The *sent* [of the Ferret] endureth fifteen or twentie dayes in those things which he hath come neere to, and causeth some Towne sometimes to be disinhabited.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Cloud-dividing eagles, that can tow'r
Above the *scent* of these inferior things!
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 13.

And *scent* of hay new-mown. *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

2. A fragrant liquid distilled from flowers, etc., used to perfume the handkerchief and other articles of dress; a perfume.—3. The sense of smell; the faculty of olfaction; smell: as, a hound of nice *scent*.

He [Solinus] addeth the tales of men with dogges heads; of others with one legge, and yet very swift of foot; of Pigmeis, of such as liue only by *sent*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 456.

The sporting-dogs formed a separate and valuable class of exports, including rough terriers or spaniels which ran entirely by *scent*. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 306.

4. The odoriferous trace of an animal's presence; the effluvium left by an animal in passing, by means of which it may be tracked or trailed by smell; hence, the track of such an animal; the course of its pursuit: as, to lose or recover the *scent*, as dogs: often used figuratively of any trace by which pursuit or inquiry of any kind can be guided.

He . . . travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia.
*Sir W. Temple.*

Trim found he was upon a wrong *scent*, and stopped short with a low bow. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 18.

> Depend on it that they're on the *scent* down there, and that, if he moved, he'd blow upon the thing at once.
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxvi.

> There is nothing more widely misleading than sagacity if it happens to get on a wrong *scent*.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

Hence—5. Scraps of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds, or by the "fox" in a paper-hunt, to enable the pursuers to track them or him.—6†. Inkling; faint knowledge or suspicion.

> I'll ne'er believe but Cæsar hath some *scent*
> Of bold Sejanus' footing. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

**Cold scent**, a faint or weak scent discernible some time after an animal has passed.

> He was used for coursing the deer, but his nose was good enough for hunting even a *cold scent*.
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 34.

**Second scent.** (*a*) The power of discerning things future or distant by the sense of smell. *Moore.* [Rare.] (*b*) Specifically, the supposed faculty of discerning odors in some way distinct from ordinary physical means.—**To carry a scent**, in *fox-hunting*, to follow the scent. = **Syn. 1.** *Odor, Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*.

**scent-bag** (sent'bag), *n.* 1. The bag or pouch of an animal which secretes or contains a special odoriferous substance, as those of deer, beaver, skunks, etc.; a scent-gland.—2. A bag containing anise-seed or some other odoriferous substance, used in fox-hunting as a substitute for the fox.

> The young men . . . expended an immense amount of energy in the dangerous polo contests, [and] in riding at fences after the *scent-bag*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Little Journey in the World, xvi.

**scent-bottle** (sent'bot″l), *n.* A small bottle for holding perfume, either a decorative object for the toilet-table, or a vinaigrette or smelling-bottle carried on the person.

**scent-box** (sent'boks), *n.* A box for perfume.

> A Cane with a Silver Head and *Scent Box*, and a Ferril of Silver at the Bottom.
> *Advertisement*, quoted in Ashton's Social Life, I. 158.

**scented** (sen'ted), *p. a.* Imbued or permeated with perfume or fragrance; perfumed: as, *scented* soap.—**Scented caper**, a small, closely rolled black tea about the size of small gunpowder. It is colored, and sold as gunpowder tea.—**Scented fern.** See *fern*$^{1}$.

**scentful** (sent'fůl), *a.* [< *scent* + *-ful.*] 1. Yielding much smell; full of odor; highly odoriferous; scented.

> The *scentfull* camomill, the verdurous costmary.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 195.

> The *sentfull* osprey by the rocke had fish'd.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. Quick of scent; smelling well; having a good nose, as a dog.

**scent-gland** (sent'gland), *n.* An odoriferous gland; a glandular organ which secretes any specially odoriferous substance, as musk or castoreum. Scent-glands are of many kinds in different animals, to which their peculiar odor is due, and they are for the most part of the category of secondary sexual organs, serving in the males to attract the females. The commonest are modified sebaceous follicles, which may be situated anywhere on the body. Preputial and anal glands are more specialized structures of this class, very highly developed in various animals, as the musk-deer, the beaver, civet-cats, most species of *Mustelidæ*, etc.

**scent-holder** (sent'hōl″dėr), *n.* A vessel of ornamental character for holding perfumes, especially one having a cover pierced with holes.

**scentingly**† (sen'ting-li), *adv.* Merely in passing; allusively; not directly; with mere passing reference or allusion.

> Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the more remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly*, mentioned by Mr. Fox), burnt at Salisbury.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 322.

**scentless** (sent'les), *a.* [< *scent* + *-less.*] 1. Having or yielding no scent; inodorous; not odoriferous.

> The *scentless* and the scented rose; this red,
> And of an humbler growth, the other tall.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 151.

> Few are the slender flowerlets, *scentless*, pale,
> That on their ice-clad stems all trembling blow
> Along the margin of the unmelting snow.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Nearing the Snow-Line.

2. Destructive of scent; conveying no scent, as for hunting: said of the weather.

> That dry *scentless* cycle of days.
> *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**scent-organ** (sent'ôr″gan), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a scent-bag or scent-gland. The term is applied especially to odoriferous vesicles at the end of the abdomen of many insects, to extensile vesicles on the backs of certain larvæ, and to organs in the thorax of other insects having minute external orifices called *scent-pores* at the sides of the metasternum, near the hind coxæ, as in certain longicorn beetles. These organs are also called *osmeteria*. See *repugnatorial*, and cut under *osmeterium*.

**scent-pore** (sent'pōr), *n.* In *entom.*, the orifice of a scent-organ, specifically of the metasternal scent-organs. See *metasternal*.

**scent-vase** (sent'vās), *n.* A vessel with a pierced cover, designed to contain perfumes. Compare *cassolette*, 2.

**scent-vesicle** (sent'ves″i-kl), *n.* A vesicle containing odoriferous matter.

**scentwood** (sent'wůd), *n.* A low bushy shrub, *Alyxia buxifolia*, of the *Apocynaceæ*, found in Australia and Tasmania. Also *Tonka-bean wood* and *heath-box*.

**scepsis**, *n.* See *skepsis*.

**scepter, sceptre** (sep'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septer*; < ME. *sceptre, septre, sceptour, septor*, < OF. *sceptre, ceptre*, F. *sceptre* = Sp. *cetro* = Pg. *sceptro* = It. *scettro, scetro* = D. *schepter* = G. Sw. Dan. *scepter*, < L. *sceptrum*, < Gr. σκῆπτρον, a staff to lean on, a scepter, < σκήπτειν, prop or stay (one thing against another), lean on, also dart, hurl, throw (cf. σκηπτός, a gust or squall of wind); cf. Skt. √ *kship*, throw. See also *scape*$^{2}$.] 1. A staff of office of the character accepted as peculiar to royalty or independent sovereignty. Those existing, or which are represented in trustworthy works of art of former times, have usually only a decorative character, but occasionally an emblem of religious or secular character occurs: thus, scepters are sometimes tipped with a cross, or with a small orb surmounted by a cross, or with a hand in the position of benediction, or with a royal emblem, such as the fleur-de-lis of France. In heraldry a scepter is generally represented with a fleur-de-lis at the upper end, the rest of it being a staff ornamented in an arbitrary manner.

> I doute it for destany, and drede at the ende,
> Ffor lure and for losse of the londe hole;
> Bothe of soile & of *septor*, soueraynly of you;
> That we falle into forfet with our fre wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2296.

> So Esther drew near, and touched the top of the *sceptre*.
> Esther v. 2.

> And put a barren *sceptre* in my gripe.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 62.

> Two *Scepters* of massie gold, that the King and Queene do carrie in their hands at their coronation.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45, sig. D.

Hence—2. Royal power or authority: as, to assume the *scepter*.

> The *sceptre* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. Gen. xlix. 10.

**King Charles's scepter.** See *Pedicularis*.

**scepter, sceptre** (sep'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sceptered, sceptred*, ppr. *sceptering, sceptring*. [< *scepter, n.*] To give a scepter to; invest with royal authority, or with the emblem of authority.

> Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed. *Bp. Hall*, Christ before Pilate.

**scepterdom, sceptredom** (sep'tėr-dum), *n.* [< *scepter* + *-dom.*] 1†. Reign; period of wielding the scepter.

> In the *scepterdome* of Edward the Confessor the sands first began to growe into sight at a low water.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151). (*Davies.*)

2. Imperial or regal authority. [Rare.]

> The Sabbath comes down to us venerable in all the hoariness of an immemorial antiquity, and imperial with all the *sceptredom* of the Creator's example.
> *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 251.

**sceptered, sceptred** (sep'tėrd), *a.* [< *scepter* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Bearing a scepter; accompanied with a scepter; hence, pertaining to royalty; regal.

> This royal throne of kings, this *scepter'd* isle, . . .
> This fortress, built by Nature for herself
> Against infection and the hand of war.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 40.

> Where darkness, with her gloomy *sceptred* hand,
> Doth now command.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xliv.

> Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
> In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 98.

**scepterless, sceptreless** (sep'tėr-les), *a.* [< *scepter* + *-less.*] Having no scepter.

**sceptic, sceptical**, etc. See *skeptic*, etc.

**sceptral** (sep'tral), *a.* [< L. *sceptrum*, a scepter, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a scepter; regal.

> Ministry is might,
> And loving servitude is *sceptral* rule.
> *Bickersteth*, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, iv. 969.

**sceptre, sceptredom**, etc. See *scepter*, etc.

**Sceptrum Brandenburgicum.** [NL.: L. *sceptrum*, scepter; *Brandenburgicum*, neut. of *Brandenburgicus*, of Brandenburg.] A constellation, the Scepter of Brandenburg, established by Gottfried Kirsch, a German astronomer, in 1688. It consisted of four stars lying in a straight line, in the first bend of Eridanus, west of the Hare. The constellation was used by Bode early in the nineteenth century, but is now obsolete.

**Sceptrum et Manus Justiciæ.** [NL.: L. *sceptrum*, scepter; *et*, and; *manus*, hand; *justiciæ*, gen. of *justicia*, prop. *justitia*, justice.] A constellation established in 1679 by Royer in honor of Louis XIV., now displaced by Lacerta.

**sceptry** (sep'tri), *a.* [< *scepter, sceptre*, + *-y*$^{1}$.] Bearing a scepter; sceptered; royal. [Rare.]

> His highness Ludolph's *sceptry* hand.
> *Keats*, Otho the Great, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

**scerne**†, *v. t.* [< It. *scernere*, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern*.] To discern. [Rare.]

> But, as he nigher drew, he easily
> Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 22.

**sceuophorion** (sū-ọ-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sceuophoria* (-ạ̈). [< LGr. σκευοφόριον, < σκεῦος, a vessel, + φέρειν = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a pyx or other receptacle for the reserved sacrament. Also *artophorion*.

**sceuophylacium** (sū″ọ-fi-lā'shi-um), *n.* [< LGr. σκευοφυλάκιον, σκευοφυλακεῖον, a place for keeping the vessels, etc., used in religious service, in Gr. a place for baggage, etc., < σκευοφύλαξ, a keeper of such vessels, etc.: see *sceuophylax*.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the treasury or repository of the sacred utensils: a part of the diaconicon or sacristy; hence, the whole diaconicon. Also *skeuophylakion*.

> They [the holy vessels, etc.] were kept in the *sceuophylacium* of the church. *Bingham*, Antiquities, VIII. x. 2.

**sceuophylax** (sū-of'i-laks), *n.* [< LGr. σκευοφύλαξ, a keeper of the vessels, etc., used in religious service, a sacristan, in Gr. a keeper of baggage, < σκεῦος, a vessel, a utensil, + φύλαξ, a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the officer having charge of the holy vessels and other treasures of the church; a sacristan. The great sceuophylax of the patriarch of Constantinople ranks next after the great sacellarius. He is custodian of the treasures of the patriarchate and of vacant churches. A similar officer to the sceuophylax in a nunnery is called the *sceuophylacissa*. Also *skeuophylax*.

**sch.** A consonant sequence arising in Middle English (as well as in Middle Dutch, Middle High German, etc.) from the assibilation of *sc*, and now simplified to *sh*. See *sh*. For Middle English words in *sch-*, see *sh-*.

**schaap-stikker** (skäp'stik″ėr), *n.* [S. African D., < D. *schaap*, = E. *sheep*, + *stikker*, choker, < *stikken*, choke.] A South African serpent of the family *Coronellidæ*, *Psammophylax rhombeatus*, very common at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome little reptile, prettily marked, and agile in its movements. It lives on insects and small lizards, on which it darts with great swiftness. Its length is about 2 feet.

**schabrack, schabraque**, *n.* See *shabrack*.

**schabzieger** (shäp'tsē″gėr), *n.* [G., < *schaben*, rub, grate (= E. *shave*), + *zieger*, green cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland: same as *sapsago*. Also written *schapziger*.

**schadonophan** (skạ̄-don'ọ-fan), *n.* [< Gr. σχαδών, σχάδων, the larva of some insects, + φαίνειν, appear.] The early quiescent larval stage in the development of certain mites, as apodermatous trombidiids. *H. Henking*, 1882.

**Schæfferia** (she-fē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1780), named after J. C. *Schaeffer* (1718–90), a German naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastreæ*, and subtribe *Elæodendreæ*. It is characterized by diœcious flowers with four imbricated and orbicular sepals, four petals, four stamens, a two-celled ovary, and a two-cleft stigma. The fruit is a dry drupe with two seeds which are without an aril. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies, Florida, Texas, and Mexico. They are smooth and rigid shrubs, with small coriaceous entire and obovate leaves, and small green or white flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. frutescens*, a small tree of southern Florida and the neighboring islands, produces a valuable wood which from its color and hardness is known by the names of *yellow-wood* and *boxwood*.

**schah**, *n.* See *shah*.

**schaife**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*$^{1}$.

**schako**, *n.* See *shako*.

**schalenblende** (shä'len-blend), *n.* [G., < *schale*, shell (= E. *scale*$^{1}$: see *scale*$^{1}$, *shale*$^{1}$), + *blende*, > E. *blende*.] A variety of sphalerite, or native zinc sulphid, occurring massive in curved layers, often alternating with galena and marcasite.

**schalk**†, *n.* See *shalk*.

**schallot**, *n.* See *shallot*.

**schalstein** (shäl'stīn), *n.* [G. *schalstein*, < *schale* (= E. *scale*$^{1}$, *shale*$^{1}$), shell, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] A slaty or shaly variety of tufaceous (volcanic) rock: little used in English.

On the whole, this diabase series is largely made up of slaty volcanic rocks, much resembling the Nassau *Schalstein* (shale stone).
*H. B. Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales, p. 135.

**schapbachite** (shäp′bäch-īt), *n.* [< *Schapbach* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A sulphid of bismuth, silver, and lead, occurring in indistinctly crystallized and also massive forms of a lead-gray color at Schapbach in Baden.

**schappe**, *n.* Any one of various silk fabrics made of carded and spun silk, the silk used for this purpose being obtained from the thin, fuzzy beginnings and endings of cocoons in reeling.

*Schappe* or spun silk fabrics, not so lustrous as reeled silk goods, but stronger and cheaper.
*Harper's Mag.*, V. lxxi. 246.

**schapziger**, *n.* See *schabzieger*.

**Scharlachberger** (shär′läch-ber-gėr), *n.* A white wine grown on the banks of the Rhine, near Mainz. It ranks with all but the best Rhine wines.

**Scharzberger** (shärts′ber-gėr), *n.* A wine grown in the neighborhood of Trèves, on a hill several miles from the Moselle. It is usually classed among the still Moselle wines.

**Scharzhofberger** (shärts′hof-ber-gėr), *n.* A good white wine grown on the banks of the Moselle, near Trèves. It is considered the best of the still Moselle wines.

**schaum-earth** (shoum′ėrth), *n.* [< G. *schaum*, foam, scum (= E. *scum*; cf. *meerschaum*), + E. *earth*¹.] Aphrite.

**schecklaton**†, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

**schediasm** (skē′di-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *σχεδίασμα*, something done offhand, < *σχεδιάζειν*, treat offhand, < *σχέδιος*, sudden, offhand, < *σχεδόν*, near, hard by.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [Rare.]

**schedule** (sked′ūl or, in England, shed′ūl), *n.* [Formerly also *shedule*, *scedule*, *scedull*, *cedule*: < ME. *sedell* = MD. *schedel*, *cedule*, *cedel*, D. *cedel*, *ceél*, a bill, list; < OF. *schedule*, *scedule*, *cedule*, a scroll, note, bill, F. *cédule*, a note of hand, = Pr. *cedule*, *cedola* = Sp. *cédula* = Pg. *cedula*, *sedula* = It. *cedola*, formerly also *cedula*, a note, bill, docket, etc. (> MHG. *zedel*, *zedele*, G. *zettel*, a sheet of paper, a note, = Icel. *sethill* = Sw. *sedel* = Dan. *seddel*), < LL. *schedula* (ML. also *scidula*), a small leaf of paper, ML. a note, schedule, dim. of L. *scheda*, a leaf or sheet of paper, also written *scida*, ML. *scida*, prob. (like the dim. *scindula*, a splint or shingle) < L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cleave, split: see *scission*, *shindle*, *shingle*. The L. form *scheda* is on its face < Gr. *σχέδη*, a leaf, tablet; but this does not appear in Gr. till the 13th century (MGr.), and is prob. a mere reflex of the L. *scheda*, which in turn is then either a false spelling, simulating a Gr. origin, of *scida* (as above), or a var. of **schida* (found once as *schidia*, a splinter or chip of wood), < Gr. **σχίδη*, an unauthenticated var. (cf. *σχίδαξ*, another var.) of *σχίζα*, *σχίζη* (> dim. *σχίδιον*), a splint, splinter, lath, also an arrow, spear, etc., also a cleft, separation, < *σχίζειν* (√ *σχιδ*), cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cut (as above): see *schism*, *schist*, etc. The ult. origin of the word is thus the same, in any case. The proper spelling of the word, according to the derivation from OF. *cedule*, is *cedule* (pron. sed′ūl); the spelling *scedule* (pron. sed′ūl) is an imperfect restoration of *cedule*, toward the form *schedule*; the spelling *schedule*, as taken from the OF. restored spelling *schedule*, should be pron. shed′ūl, and was formerly written accordingly *shedule*; but being regarded, later, as taken directly from the LL. *schedula*, it is in America commonly pronounced sked′ūl.] A paper stating details, usually in a tabular form or list, and often as an appendix or explanatory addition to another document, as a complete list of all the objects contained in a certain house, belonging to a certain person, or the like, intended to accompany a bill of sale, a deed of gift, or other legal paper or proceeding; any list, catalogue, or table: as, chemicals are in *schedule* A of the tariff law.

A gentilman of my Lord of York toke unto a yeman of myn, John Deye, a tokene and a *sedell* of my Lords entent whom he wold have knyghtts of the shyre, and I sende you a *sedell* closed of their names in this same lettre.
*Paston Letters*, I. 161.

I will giue out diuers *scedules* of my beauty; it shall be inuentoried, and euery particle and utensil labelled to my will.
*Shak.* T. N. (folio 1623), i. 5. 263.

I have procured a Royal *Cedule*, which I caused to be printed, and whereof I send you here inclosed a Copy, by which *Cedule* I have Power to arrest his very Person.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 14.

She [Marie Antoinette] had . . . kept a large corking-pin, and with this she scratched on the whitewashed walls of her cell, side by side with scriptural texts, minute little *schedules* of the items in her daily diminishing wardrobe.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 296.

We travel fast, and we reach places at the time named on the *schedule*. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 2.

=**Syn.** *Register*, *Inventory*, etc. See *list*⁵.

**schedule** (sked′ūl or, in England, shed′ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scheduled*, ppr. *scheduling*. [< *schedule*, *n.*] **1.** To make a schedule of, as of a number of objects.—**2.** To include in a schedule, as any object.

**scheel**†, *v. t.* A Scotch form of *school*¹.

Have not I no clergymen?
  Pay I no clergy fee, O?
I'll *scheel* her as I think fit,
  And as I think weel to be, O.
*Laird of Drum* (Child's Ballads, IV. 120).

**Scheele's green.** See *green*¹.

**scheelite** (shē′līt), *n.* [< K. W. *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist (1742–86), + *-ite*².] Native calcium tungstate, a mineral of high specific gravity, occurring in tetragonal crystals which often show hemihedral modifications, also massive, of a white, yellowish, or brownish color, and vitreous to adamantine luster.

**scheelitine** (shē′li-tin), *n.* [As *scheelite* + *-ine*².] A name given by Beudant to the lead tungstate now called *stolzite*.

**scheet**†, *n.* See *skate*².

**schefferite** (shef′ėr-īt), *n.* [< H. G. *Scheffer*, a Swedish chemist (1710–59), + *-ite*².] A manganesian variety of pyroxene found at Långban in Sweden.

**Scheibler's pitch.** See *pitch*¹, 3.

**scheik**, *n.* See *sheik*.

**Scheiner's experiment.** The production of two or more images of an object by viewing it out of focus through two or more pinholes in a card.

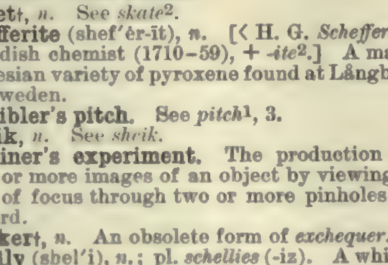
**scheker**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

**schelly** (shel′i), *n.*; pl. *schellies* (-iz). A white-fish, *Coregonus clupeoides*.

**schelm**, **shelm** (skelm), *n.* [Also *schellum*, *skellum* (< D.), < OF. *schelme*, < G. *schelm*, a rogue, rascal (> D. *schelm* = Icel. *skelmir* = Sw. *skälm* = Dan. *skjelm*), < MHG. *schalme*, *schelme*, an abusive epithet, rogue, rascal, lit. pestilence, carrion, plague, < OHG. *scalmo*, *scelmo*, plague, pestilence.] A rogue; a rascal; a low, worthless fellow. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The gratitude o' thae dumb brutes, and of that puir innocent, brings the tears into my auld een, while that *schellum* Malcolm — but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition.
*Scott*, Waverley, lxxi.

**scheltopusik** (shel′tō-pū″sik), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large lizard, *Pseudopus pallasi*, found in Russia, Hungary, Dalmatia, etc., attaining a length of 2 or 3 feet, having no fore limbs, and only rudimentary hind limbs, thus resembling a snake. It is of glassy appearance and dark-brownish coloration. It feeds on insects, small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, is quite harmless, and easily tamed. It is related to and not distantly resembles the common glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*) of the southern United States. Also spelled *sheltopusick* (Huxley).



Scheltopusik (*Pseudopus pallasi*).

**scheltrone**†, *n.* See *sheltron*.

**schema** (skē′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *schemata* (-ma-tạ̈). [< L. *schema*, < Gr. *σχῆμα*, shape, figure, form: see *scheme*.] **1.** A diagram, or graphical representation, of certain relations of a system of things, without any pretense to the correct representation of them in other respects; in the *Kantian philos.*, a product of the imagination intermediate between an image and a concept, being intuitive, and so capable of being observed, like the former, and general or quasi-general, like the latter.

The *schema* by itself is no doubt a product of the imagination only, but as the synthesis of the imagination does not aim at a single intuition, but at some kind of unity alone in the determination of the sensibility, the *schema* ought to be distinguished from the image. Thus, if I place five points, one after the other, . . . . ., this is an image of the number five. If, on the contrary, I think of a number in general, whether it be five or a hundred, this thinking is rather the representation of a method of representing in one image a certain quantity (for instance, a thousand) according to a certain concept, than the image itself, which, in the case of a thousand, I could hardly take in and compare with the concept. This representation of a general procedure of the imagination by which a concept receives the image I call the *schema* of such a concept.
*Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

**2.** Scheme; plan; outline; formerly, a geometrical diagram.—**3.** In *logic*, a figure of syllogism.—**4.** In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure; a peculiar construction or mode of expression.—**5.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, the monastic habit: distinguished as *little* and *great*.—**Pedal schema**, in *anc. pros.*, the order or sequence of longs and shorts in a foot; the particular form of a foot as so determined.—**Transcendental schema**, the pure and general sensualization of a concept of the understanding a priori.

**schematic** (skē-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχῆμα* (*-ματ-*), shape, form (see *scheme*), + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a schema, in any sense; typical; made or done according to some fundamental plan: used in biology in much the same sense as *archetypal*.

If our system of notation be complete, we must possess not only one notation capable of representing . . . syllogisms of every figure and of no figure, but another which shall at once and in the same diagram exhibit every syllogistic mode, apart from all *schematic* differences, be they positive, be they negative.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, App. II. (B).

**Schematic eye.** Same as *reduced eye* (which see, under *reduce*).

**schematically** (skē-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* As a schema or outline; in outline.

In the gracilis muscle of the frog the nervation is fashioned in the manner displayed *schematically* upon this diagram.
*Nature*, XXXIX. 43.

**schematise**, *v.* See *schematize*.

**schematism** (skē′ma-tizm), *n.* [< L. *schematismos*, < Gr. *σχηματισμός*, a figurative manner of speaking, the assumption of a shape or form, < *σχηματίζειν*, form, shape: see *schematize*.] **1.** In *astrol.*, the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—**2.** Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline. [Rare.]

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room.
*Creech.*

**3.** A system of schemata; a method of employing schemata.

We have seen that the only way in which objects can be given to us consists in a modification of our sensibility, and that pure concepts a priori must contain, besides the function of the understanding in the category itself, formal conditions a priori of sensibility (particularly of the internal sense) which form the general condition under which alone the category may be applied to any object. We call this formal and pure condition of the sensibility, to which the concept of the understanding is restricted in its application, its schema; and the function of the understanding in these schemata, the *schematism* of the pure understanding.
*Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

**4.** In *logic*, the division of syllogism into figures.

**schematist** (skē′ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σχῆμα* (*-ματ-*), form, shape, figure (see *scheme*), + *-ist*.] One given to forming schemes; a projector.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best.
*Swift*, To Dr. King.

**schematize** (skē′ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schematized*, ppr. *schematizing*. [< Gr. *σχηματίζειν*, form, shape, arrange, < *σχῆμα*, form, shape: see *scheme*.] **I.** *trans.* To form into a scheme or schemes; arrange in outline.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To form a scheme or schemes; make a plan in outline.—**2.** To think by means of a schema in the Kantian sense.

To say that a man is a great thinker, or a fine thinker, is but another expression for saying that he has a *schematizing* (or, to use a plainer but less accurate expression, a figurative) understanding.
*De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Also spelled *schematise*.

**schematologion** (skē″ma-tō-lō′ji-on), *n.* [< LGr. *σχηματολόγιον*, < Gr. *σχῆμα* (*σχηματ-*), figure, + *λέγειν*, say.] The office for admitting a monk: formerly contained in a separate book, now included in the euchologion.

**scheme** (skēm), *n.* [= F. *schème*, *schéma* = It. Pg. *schema* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *schema*, < L. *schema*, < Gr. *σχῆμα* (*σχηματ-*), form, appearance, also a term of rhetoric, < Gr. *ἔχειν*, fut. *σχήσειν*, 2d aor. *σχεῖν*, have, hold, √ *σεχ*, by transposition *σχε*, = Skt. √ *sah*, bear, endure. From the same Gr. source are *schesis*, *schetic*, *hectic*, and the first or second element of *hexiology*, *cachectic*, *cachexy*, *eunuch*, etc.] **1.** A connected and orderly arrangement, as of related precepts or coördinate theories; a regularly formulated plan; system

> We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take at once in time and eternity.
> *Bp Atterbury.*

> It would be an idle task to attempt what Emerson himself never attempted, and build up a consistent *scheme* of Emersonian philosophy. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV..155.

2. A linear representation showing the relative position, form, etc., of the parts or elements of a thing or system; a diagram; a sketch or outline.

> To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople, or a map of France. *South.*

3. In *astrol.*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure of the heavens.

> It is a *scheme* and face of Heaven,
> As the aspects are dispos'd this even.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 539.

4. A statement or plan in tabular form; an official and formal plan: as, a *scheme* of division (see phrase below); a *scheme* of postal distribution or of mail service.

> But, Phil, you must tell the preacher to send a *scheme* of the debate -all the different heads—and he must agree to keep rigidly within the *scheme*.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

5. A plan to be executed; a project or design; purpose.

> The winter passed in a mutual intercourse of correspondence and confidence between the king and Don Christopher, and in determining upon the best *scheme* to pursue the war with success. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 184.

> I'm not going to give up this one *scheme* of my own, even if I never bring it really to pass.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

> Alas for the preacher's cherished *schemes!*
> Mission and church are now but dreams.
> *Whittier*, The Preacher.

6. A specific organization for the attainment of some distinct object: as, the seven *schemes* of the Church of Scotland (for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the conversion of the Jews, home missions, etc.; these are under the charge of a joint committee).—7†. A figure of speech.

> I might tary a longe time in declaring the nature of divers *schemes*, which are wordes or sentences altered either by speaking or writing contrary to the vulgare custome of our speache, without chaunging their nature at al.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetoric (1553).

**Scheme of color**, in *painting*, that element of the design which it is sought to express by the mutual relation of the colors selected; the system or arrangement of interdependent colors characteristic of a school, or of a painter, or of any particular work; the palette (see *palette*, 2) peculiar to any artist, or used in the painting of a particular picture. Also *color-scheme*.

> One of the angel faces in the . . . picture strongly recalls the expression of Leonardo's heads, while the whole *scheme of* pure glowing *colour* closely resembles that employed by Di Credi in his graceful but slightly weak pictures of the Madonna and Child. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 175.

> The *scheme of colour* of the picture is sober, businesslike, and not inappropriate to the subject: but it is also hot, and unduly wanting in variety and charm.
> *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

**Scheme of division**, in *Scots judicial procedure*, a tabular statement drawn out to show how it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.—**Scheme of scantling**, a detailed description of the sizes, material, and method of construction of the various parts of the hull of a vessel. Also called *specification*. =**Syn.** 5. *Design, Project*, etc. See *plan*.

**scheme** (skēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schemed*, ppr. *scheming*. [< *scheme*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To plan; contrive; plot; project; design.

> The powers who *scheme* slow agonies in hell.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To form plans; contrive; plan; plot.

> "Ah, Mr. Clifford Pyncheon!" said the man of patches, "you may *scheme* for me as much as you please."
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

**scheme-arch** (skēm'ärch), *n.* [Irreg. adapted < It. *arco scemo*, an incomplete arch: *arco*, arch; *scemo*, diminished, deficient.] An arch which forms a part of a circle less than a semicircle. Sometimes erroneously written *skene-arch*.

**schemeful** (skēm'fụl), *a.* [< *scheme* + *-ful.*] Full of schemes or plans.

**schemer** (skē'mėr), *n.* One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver; a plotter.

> So many worthy *schemers* must produce
> A statesman's coat of universal use;
> Some system of economy to save
> Another million for another knave.
> *Chatterton*, Resignation.

> It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that, when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves.
> *Paley*, Sermon on Gen. xlvii. 12. (*Latham.*)

**scheming** (skē'ming), *p. a.* 1. Planning; contriving.—2. Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

> May yon just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
> One flash, that, missing all things else, may make
> My *scheming* brain a cinder, if I lie.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**schemingly** (skē'ming-li), *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

**schemist** (skē'mist), *n.* [< *scheme* + *-ist.*] 1. A schemer; a projector; one who is habitually given to scheming or planning.

> Baron Puffendorf observed well of those independent *schemists*, in the words here following.
> *Waterland*, Works, V. 500.

> A number of *schemists* have urged from time to time that, in addition to our ordinary currency, there ought to be an interest-bearing currency.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.

2. An astrologer or fortune-teller; one who draws up schemes. See *scheme*, *n.*, 3.

> Another *Schemist*
> Found that a squint-ey'd boy should prove a notable
> Pick-purse, and afterwards a most strong thief;
> When he grew up to be a cunning Lawyer,
> And at last died a Judge. Quite contrary!
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

**schemy** (skē'mi), *a.* [< *scheme* + *-y*$^1$.] Clever at scheming; sly; cunning. [Colloq.]

> Oh, he was powerful *schemy!* But I was *schemy* too. That's how I got out. *The Century*, XL. 223.

**schenche**†, *v.* Same as *skink*$^1$.

**schend**†, *v. t.* See *shend*.

**schene** (skēn), *n.* [= F. *schène*, < L. *schœnus*, also *schœnum*, < Gr. *σχοῖνος*, a rush, reed, cord, measure of distance: see *schœnus*.] An ancient Egyptian measure of length (in Egyptian called *atur*), originally (according to St. Jerome) the distance which a relay of men attached to a rope would drag a boat up the Nile. Its variations were great, but 4 English miles may be taken as an average value. It is essentially the same as the Hebrew unit called in the authorized version of the Bible (Gen. xxxv. 16, xlviii. 7; 2 Ki. v. 19) "a little way," and has also been identified with the Persian parasang.

**schenk beer.** See *beer*$^1$.

**schenship**†, **schenchip**†, *n.* See *shendship*.

**schepen** (skā'pen), *n.* [D., a magistrate, justice.] In Holland and in the Dutch settlements in America, one of a board of magistrates corresponding nearly to associate justices of a municipal court, or to English aldermen.

> The post of *schepen*, therefore, like that of assistant alderman, was eagerly coveted by all your burghers of a certain description. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 156.

> It was market-day; the most worthy and worshipful burgomaster and *schepens* of Nieuw Amsterdam turned over in bed, stretched their fat legs, and recognized that it was time to get up. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 577.

**schepon**†, *n.* See *shippen*.

**schequer**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

**scherben-cobalt** (shėr'ben-kō″bâlt), *n.* [G., < *scherben*, pl. of *scherbe*, a potsherd, fragment, + *kobalt*, cobalt.] A German name for some forms of native arsenic, having a reniform or stalactitic structure.

**scherbet**†, *n.* See *sherbet*.

**scherbetzide**, *n.* See *sherbetzide*.

**schere**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shear*$^1$.

**scherif**, *n.* See *sherif*.

**scherzando** (sker-tsän'dō), *a.* [It., pp. of *scherzare*, play, joke, jest, < *scherzo*, a jest: see *scherzo*.] In *music*, playful or sportive: noting passages to be so rendered.

**scherzo** (sker'tsō), *n.* [It., a jest, joke, play, < MHG. G. *scherz* (> D. *scherts*), jest, sport.] In *music*, a passage or movement of a light or playful character; specifically, one of the usual movements of a sonata or symphony, following the slow movement, and taking the place of the older minuet, and, like it, usually combined with a trio. The scherzo was first established in its place by Beethoven.

**schesis** (skē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *σχέσις*, state, condition, < *ἔχειν*, 2d aor. *σχεῖν*, have, hold: see *scheme*. Cf. *hectic*.] 1†. General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude.—2. In *rhet.*, a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

**schetic**† (sket'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχετικός*, holding back, holding firmly, < *ἔχειν*, have, hold: see *schesis*.] Pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual. *Bailey*, 1731.

**schetical**† (sket'i-kal), *a.* [< *schetic* + *-al.*] Same as *schetic*.

**Scheuchzeria** (shök-zē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the brothers *Scheuchzer*, Swiss naturalists (first part of 18th century).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ* and tribe *Juncagineæ.* It is characterized by bisexual and bracted flowers, with six oblong and acute perianth-segments, six stamens with weak filaments and projecting anthers, and a fruit of three diverging roundish and inflated one- or two-seeded carpels. The only species, *S. palustris*, is a native of peat-bogs in northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is a very smooth rush-like herb, with flexuous and erect stem proceeding from a creeping rootstock, and bearing long tubular leaves which are open at the top, and a few loosely racemed rigid and persistent flowers.

**schiavone** (skiä-vō'ne), *n.* [It., so called because it was the weapon of the life-guards of the Doge of Venice, who were known as the *Schiavoni* or Slavs: see *Slav*, *Slavonic*.] A basket-hilted broadsword of the seventeenth century. In many collections these weapons are known as *claymores*, from their resemblance to the broadswords popular in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and erroneously called *claymore* in imitation of the old two-handed sword which properly bears that name. See *claymore* and *basket-hilt*.

**Schiedam** (skẹ-dam'), *n.* [< *Schiedam*, a city of Holland, the chief seat of the manufacture of this liquor.] Schiedam schnapps, or Holland gin.

**Schilbe** (shil'bē), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829): from Egypt. *shilbe*.] 1. A genus of Nile catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus, of which there are several species, as *S. mystus*. Also *shilbe*. *Rawlinson*, Anc. Egypt.

**schiller** (shil'ėr), *n.* [G., play of colors, glistening brightness.] A peculiar, nearly metallic luster, sometimes accompanied by iridescence, observed on some minerals, as hypersthene, and due to internal reflection from microscopic inclusions: in some cases this is an effect produced by alteration.

**schillerite** (shil'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *schiller* + *-ite*$^2$.] Schiller-spar rock, an aggregate of anorthite and enstatite, the latter being more or less altered or schillerized, or even serpentinized: the English form of the German *Schillerfels*.

**schillerization** (shil″ėr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* A term employed by J. W. Judd to designate a change in crystals, consisting in the development along certain planes of tabular, bacillar, or stellar inclosures, which, reflecting the light falling upon them, give rise to a submetallic sheen as the crystal is turned in various directions. This peculiarity has long been known to the Germans, and several minerals which exhibit it were classed together under the name of *schiller-spar* (which see). It is varieties of the monoclinic and rhombic pyroxenes, and especially bronzite and diallage, that exhibit this schillerization.

> Some of these crystals show traces of *schillerization* in one direction, which I take to be a face of the prism.
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 746.

> Chemical reactions (like those involved in the process of *schillerization*) can readily take place.
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 181.

**schillerize** (shil'ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *schillerized*, ppr. *schillerizing*. [< *schiller* + *-ize.*] To have that peculiar altered structure which causes the phenomenon known as schillerization.

> This intermediate variety is highly *schillerized* along the cleavage-planes. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 583.

**schiller-spar** (shil'ėr-spär), *n.* [< *schiller* + *spar*$^2$.] An altered bronzite (enstatite) having a metalloidal luster with pearly iridescence: same as *bastite*.

**schilling** (shil'ing), *n.* Same as *skilling*$^2$.

**schiltroun**†, *n.* See *sheltron*.

**schindylesis** (skin-di-lē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχινδύλησις*, a cleaving into small pieces, < *σχινδυλεῖν*, cleave, < *σχίζειν*, cleave: see *schism*. Cf. *schedule*, *shindle*.] In *anat.*, an articulation formed by the reception of a thin plate of one bone into a fissure of another, as the articulation of the rostrum of the sphenoid with the vomer.

**schindyletic** (skin-di-let'ik), *a.* [< *schindylesis* (*-let-*) + *-ic.*] Wedged in; sutured by means of schindylesis; pertaining to schindylesis.

**Schinopsis** (ski-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Engler, 1873), < *Schinus*, q. v., + Gr. *ὄψις*, view.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Rhoideæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with a flattish receptacle, five sepals, five spreading and nerved petals, five short stamens, a deeply lobed disk, and an ovoid and compressed one-celled ovary which becomes an oblong samara in fruit, containing a one-seeded stone. There are 4 species, natives of South America from Peru to Cordova. They are trees which bear blackish branchlets, panicled flowers, and alternate pinnate and thickish leaves of many small entire leaflets and with winged petioles. For *S. Lorentzii*, see *quebracho*.

**Schinus** (skī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σχῖνος*, the mastic-tree (prob. so named from its much-cracked bark), < *σχίζειν*, cleave, split: see *schism.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Anacardieæ.* It is characterized by diœcious flowers with unaltered calyx, five imbricated petals, ten stamens, three styles, and a one-celled ovary with a single ovule pendulous from near the summit of the cell, and becoming in fruit a globose wingless drupe resembling a pea, containing a leathery or bony stone penetrated by oil-tubes. There are about 13 species, natives of warmer parts of South America and Australia. They are trees or shrubs with alternate and odd-pinnate leaves, and small white flowers in axillary and terminal bracted panicles. For *S. Molle*, see *pepper-tree*, 1; and for *S. terebinthifolius*, see *aroeira.*

**schipt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ship*¹.

**schiremant**, *n.* An obsolete form of *shireman.*

**schirmerite** (shėr'mėr-īt), *n.* [Named after J. F. L. *Schirmer.*] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and silver, occurring at the Treasury lode in Park county, Colorado.

**schirrevet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff.*

**S-chisel** (es'chiz"el), *n.* In *well-boring*, a boring-tool having a cutting face shaped like the letter S.

**schisiophone** (skiz'i-ō-fōn), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *σχίσις*, a cleaving, splitting, + *φωνή*, sound.] A form of induction-balance used for detecting flaws and internal defects in iron rails.

> All the indications of the instrument proved absolutely correct, the rails, &c., on being broken, showing flaws at the exact spot indicated by the *schisiophone.*
> *Electric Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 491.

**schism** (sizm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scism*; < ME. *scisme*, later *schisme*, < OF. *scisme*, *cisme*, F. *schisme* = Pr. *scisma*, *sisma* = Sp. *cisma* = Pg. *schisma* = It. *scisma*, < L. *schisma*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, a cleft, split, schism, < *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cut, = Skt. √ *chhid*, cut. Cf. *schist*, *squill*, *abscind*, *rescind*, etc., and *schedule*, etc.] **1.** Division or separation; specifically, in ecclesiastical usage, a formal separation within or from an existing church or religious body, on account of some difference of opinion with regard to matters of faith or discipline.

> *Schism* is a rent or division in the church when it comes to the separating of congregations. *Milton*, True Religion.

> Attraction is the most general law in the material world, and prevents a *schism* in the universe.
> *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons on Religion.

**2.** The offense of seeking to produce a division in a church. In the authorized version of the New Testament the word *schism* occurs but once (1 Cor. xii. 25), but in the Greek Testament the Greek word *σχίσμα* occurs eight times, being rendered in the English version 'rent' (Mat. ix. 16) and 'division' (John vii 43; 1 Cor. xi. 18). From the simple meaning of division in the church the word has come to indicate a separation from the church, and now in ecclesiastical usage is employed solely to indicate a formal withdrawal from the church and the formation of or the uniting with a new organization. See def. 1.

> From all false doctrine, heresy, and *schism*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

**3.** A schismatic body.

> They doo therfore with a more constante mynde perseuer in theyr fyrst fayth which they receaued . . . than doo manye of vs, beinge diuided into *scismes* and sectes, whiche thynge neuer chaunceth amonge them.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of John Faber (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 290).

> That Church that from the name of a distinct place takes autority to set up a distinct Faith or Government is a *Scism* and Faction, not a Church.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

**Great schism.** See *great.*—**Schism Act**, or **Schism Bill**, in *Eng. hist.*, an act of Parliament of 1713 (12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 7), "to prevent the growth of schism and for the further security of the churches of England and Ireland as by law established." It required teachers to conform to the established church, and refrain from attending dissenting places of worship. The act was repealed by 5 Geo. I., c. 4.

**schisma** (skis'mä), *n.*; pl. *schismata* (-ma-tä-). [< L. *schisma*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, separation: see *schism.*] In *musical acoustics*, the interval between the octave of a given tone and the third of the eighth fifth, less four octaves, represented by the ratio $2:3^8 \div 2^{12} \times \frac{5}{4}$, or 32805 : 32768. This corresponds almost exactly to the difference between a pure and an equally tempered fifth, which difference is hence often called a *schisma.* A schisma and a diaschisma together make a syntonic comma.

**schismatic** (siz-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *scismatic*; < OF. (and F.) *schismatique* = Pr. *sismatic* = Sp. *cismatico* = Pg. *schismatico* = It. *scismatico*, < LL. *schismaticus*, < Gr. *σχισματικός*, schismatic, < *σχίσμα(τ-)*, a cleft, split, schism: see *schism.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by schism; tending or inclined to or promotive of schism: as, *schismatic* opinions; a *schismatic* tendency.

> In the great schism of the Western Church, in which the Churches of the West were for forty years nearly equally divided, each party was by the other regarded as *schismatic*, yet we cannot doubt that each belonged to the true Church of Christ. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 67.

**II.** *n.* One who separates from an existing church or religious faith on account of a difference in opinion; one who partakes in a schism. See *schism.*

> As much beggarly logic and earnestness as was ever heard to proceed from the mouth of the most pertinacious *schismatic.* *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 113.

> Dr. Pierce preach'd at White-hall on 2 Thessal. ch. 3. v. 6. against our late *schismatics.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 22, 1678.

> Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the *schismatics*, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

> Expose the wretched cavils of the Nonconformists, and the noisy futility that belongs to *schismatics* generally.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

=**Syn.** *Sectary*, etc. See *heretic.*

**schismatical** (siz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *scismatical*; < *schismatic* + *-al.*] Characterized by or tainted with schism; schismatic.

> The church of Rome calls the churches of the Greek communion *schismatical.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 282.

**schismatically** (siz-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a schismatic manner; by a schismatic separation from a church; by schism.

**schismaticalness** (siz-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* Schismatic character or condition.

**schismatize** (siz'ma-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *schismatized*, ppr. *schismatizing.* [< Gr. *σχίσμα* (*-ματ-*), a cleft, division (see *schism*), + *-ize.*] To play the schismatic; be tainted with a spirit of schism. Also spelled *schismatise.* [Rare.]

> From which [Church] I rather chose boldly to separate than poorly to *schismatise* in it.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 42. (*Davies.*)

**Schismatobranchia** (skis"ma-tō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821, as *Chismatobranchia*), < Gr. *σχίσμα(τ-)*, cleft, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ.*] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in two plumes on the left side of the gill-cavity on each side of the mantle-slit, the body and shell spiral, the foot fringed and bearded, the eyes pedicelled, and the central teeth of the odontophore very large and sessile. It was defined by Gray, for the families *Haliotidæ* and *Scissurellidæ*, as one of 9 orders into which he divided his cryptobranchiate gastropods.

**schismatobranchiate** (skis"ma-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schismatobranchia.*

**schismic** (siz'mik), *a.* [< *schism* + *-ic.*] Tainted with or characterized by schism; schismatic. [Rare.]

> Then to Carmel's top
> The *Schismik* Priests were quickly called vp:
> Vnto their Baal an Altar build they there;
> To God the Prophet doth another rear.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

**schismless** (sizm'les), *a.* [< *schism* + *-less.*] Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Rare.]

> The peace and good of the Church is not terminated in the *schismelesse* estate of one or two kingdomes, but should be provided for by the joynt consultation of all reformed Christendome.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

**Schismobranchiata** (skis-mō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825), < Gr. *σχίσμα*, *σχισμή*, a cleft (see *schism*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] De Blainville's second order of his class *Paracephalophora*, having the branchiæ communicating from behind by a large slit or cavity.

**Schismopneat** (skis-mop'nē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. by error for **Schismopnoa*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, *σχισμή*, a cleft (see *schism*), + *-πνοος*, breathing, *πνοή*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] An artificial order or group of so-called cartilaginous fishes, formerly supposed to have no opercula nor branchiostegal membrane, including the *Lophiidæ*, *Balistidæ*, and *Chimæridæ.* See cuts under *angler*, *Balistes*, and *Chimæridæ.*

**schist** (shist), *n.* [< F. *schiste*, < L. *schistos*, split, cleft, divided, < Gr. *σχιστός*, easily cleft, < *σχίζειν*, cleave: see *schism.*] A rock the constituent minerals of which have assumed a position in more or less closely parallel layers or folia, due not to deposition as a sediment, but—in large part, at least—to metamorphic action, which has caused a rearrangement or imperfect crystallization of the component minerals, or the formation of new ones, these, in the course of the process, having assumed the parallel arrangement characteristic of the rock. *Schist* and *slate* are not essentially different terms; but of late years the latter has been chiefly employed to designate a fine-grained argillaceous rock divided into thin layers by cleavage-planes, and familiar in its use for roofing; while the word *schist* is generally employed in composition with a word indicating the peculiar mineral species of which the rock is chiefly made up, and which by its more or less complete foliation gives rise to the schistose structure: thus, *hornblende-schist*, *chlorite-schist*, *mica-schist*, etc.—all included under the general designation of *crystalline schists*, among which argillaceous schist also belongs, and from which it is separated only because its fissility is, as a general rule, more perfect than that of the other schists, and because it is for this reason of much practical importance, especially in its application to roofing. Also spelled *shist.*—**Knotted schist.** Same as *knot*¹, 3 (*f*).—**Protozoic schists.** See *protozoic.*

**schistaceous** (shis-tā'shius), *a.* [< *schist* + *-aceous.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, slate-gray; bluish-gray.

**schistic**¹ (shis'tik), *a.* [< *schist* + *-ic.*] Same as *schistose.*

**schistic**² (skis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχιστός*, divided (< *σχίζειν*, cleave, divide: see *schism*, *schisma*), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to schismata, or based upon an allowance for the difference of a schisma: as, a *schistic* system of tuning.

**schistify** (shis'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *schist* + *-i-fy.*] To change to schist; develop a schistose structure in. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 301.

**schistocœlia** (skis-tō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *κοιλία*, cavity.] In *teratol.*, abdominal fissure; congenital defect of apposition of the right and left sides of the abdominal walls.

**schistocœlus** (skis-tō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL.: see *schistocœlia.*] In *teratol.*, a monster exhibiting schistocœlia.

**schistomelia** (skis-tō-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *schistomelus.*] In *teratol.*, the condition of a schistomelus.

**schistomelus** (skis-tom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *schistomeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *μέλος*, limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a fissured extremity.

**schistoprosopia** (skis"tō-prō-sō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] Fissural malformation of the face, due to the retarded development of the preoral arches.

**schistoprosopus** (skis"tō-prō-sō'pus), *n.*; pl. *schistoprosopi* (-pī). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, a monster whose face is fissured.

**schistose, schistous** (shis'tōs, -tus), *a.* [< *schist* + *-ose*, *-ous.*] Having the structure of schist; resembling schist, or made up of a rock so designated. A schistose structure differs from that resulting from sedimentation in that the former bears the marks of chemical action in the more or less complete interlacing or felting of the component particles, and in the continual breaks or want of continuity of the laminæ, while in the latter the particles are only held together by some cement differing from them in composition, or even by pressure alone, and are arranged in a more distinctly parallel order than is usually the case with the schists. In rocks in which a slaty cleavage is very highly developed, as in roofing-slate, this cleavage is almost always quite distinct from and independent in position of the lines of stratification, and this fact can ordinarily be recognized with ease in the field. There are cases, however, in which a schistose structure has been developed in a mass of rock parallel with the planes of stratification. Also spelled *shistose*, *shistous.*

**schistosity** (shis-tos'i-ti), *n.* [< *schistose* + *-ity.*] The condition of being schistose, or of having a schistose structure.

> Here, then, we have . . . a continuous change of dip, and a common *schistosity.*
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 249.

**schistosomia** (skis-tō-sō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *schistosomus.*] In *teratol.*, the condition of a schistosomus.

**schistosomus** (skis-tō-sō'mus), *n.*; pl. *schistosomi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *teratol.*, a monster with an abdominal fissure.

**Schistostega** (skis-tos'te-gä), *n.* [NL. (Mohr), < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *στέγη*, a roof.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the tribe *Schistostegaceæ.* It is the only genus.

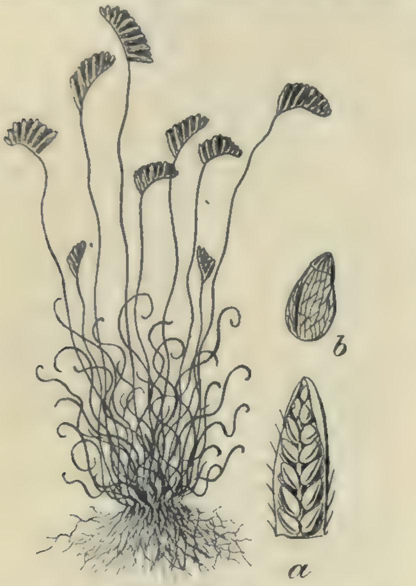
**Schistostegaceæ** (skis-tos-te-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schistostega* + *-aceæ.*] A monotypic tribe of bryaceous mosses. They are annual plants with very tender and delicate stems which are of two forms. The "flowers" are terminal, loosely gemmiform, producing a small subglobose capsule on a long soft pedicel. The calyptra is minute, narrowly mitriform, covering the lid only. There is no peristome.

**schistosternia** (skis-tō-stėr'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *στέρνον*, breast, chest.] In *teratol.*, sternal fissure.

**schistothorax** (skis-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate.] A malformation consisting of a fissure in the chest-walls, usually of the sternum.

**schistotrachelus** (skis″tọ̄-trạ̄-kē′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *τράχηλος*, neck, throat.] In *teratol.*, congenital fissure in the region of the neck.

**Schizæa** (skī-zē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1799), so called with ref. to the dichotomously many-cleft fronds; < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split: see *schism.*] A genus of ferns, typical of the order *Schizæaceæ.* They are small widely distributed plants of very distinct habit, having the sporangia large, ovoid, sessile, in two to four rows, which cover one side of close distichous spikes that form separate fertile segments at the apex of the fronds. The sterile segments of the fronds are slender, and simply linear, fan-shaped, or dichotomously many-cleft. There are 16 species, of which number only one, *S. pusilla*, is North American, that being confined mainly to the pine-barrens of New Jersey.



*Schizæa pusilla.*
*a*, pinnule with sporangia; *b*, a sporangium, on larger scale.

**Schizæaceæ** (skiz-ẹ̄-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1834), < *Schizæa* + *-aceæ.*] An order of ferns comprising a small number of species, included in five genera—*Schizæa*, *Lygodium*, *Aneimia*, *Mohria*, and *Trochopteris*. See *Schizæa* and *Lygodium*.

**Schizanthus** (skī-zan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from the two deep-split and successively parted lips; < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Salpiglossidæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a cylindrical tube and a spreading oblique plicate and imbricated limb which is somewhat two-lipped and deeply cut into eight to thirteen lobes, and containing two perfect stamens, three dwarf staminodes, and an oblong two-celled ovary. There are about 7 species, all natives of Chili. They are erect annuals, somewhat glandular-viscid, with deeply cut leaves, and are cultivated for their variegated and elegant flowers, usually under the name *schizanthus*, sometimes also as *cut-flower*.

**schizocarp** (skiz′ọ̄-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit which at maturity splits or otherwise separates into two or more one-seeded indehiscent carpels. The component carpels of such a fruit are called *cocci*. See *regma*, and cut under *coccus*.

**schizocarpic** (skiz-ọ̄-kär′pik), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp.

**schizocarpous** (skiz-ọ̄-kär′pus), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp; splitting as in a schizocarp.—**Schizocarpous moss**, a moss of the order *Andreæaceæ*: so called from the fact that the capsule splits at maturity into four or rarely six equal segments, after the manner of a schizocarp. See *Andreæa*, *Bryaceæ*.

**schizocephaly** (skiz-ọ̄-sef′ạ-li), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The practice of cutting off and preserving, often with ornaments or religious rites, the heads of departed chiefs, warriors, or estimable persons: common to tribes in South America, Micronesia, New Zealand, and northwestern America. *W. H. Dall.*

**Schizocœla** (skiz-ọ̄-sē′lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizocœle.*] Those animals which are schizocœlous, or have a schizocœle.

**schizocœle** (skiz′ọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, cavity.] That kind of cœloma or somatic cavity in which a perivisceral or perienteric space results from a splitting of the mesoblast: distinguished from some kinds of body-cavities, as an enterocœle, for example. See *enterocœle*, and quotation under *perivisceral*.

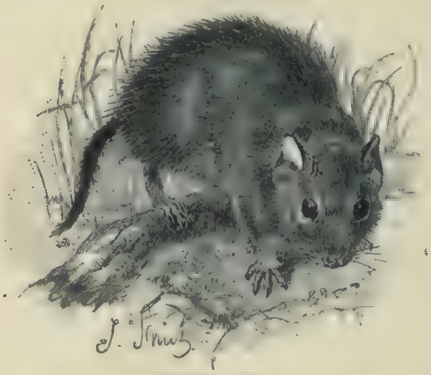
**schizocœlous** (skiz-ọ̄-sē′lus), *a.* [< *schizocœle* + *-ous.*] Resulting from splitting of the mesoblast, as a body-cavity; having a schizocœle; characterized by the presence of a schizocœle.

> The cavity of the thorax and abdomen of man is schizocœlous. See the quotation under *perivisceral*. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 53.

**schizodinic** (skiz-ọ̄-din′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *ὠδίς*, the pangs of labor.] Reproducing or bringing forth by rupture: noting the way in which mollusks without nephridia may be supposed to extrude their genital products: correlated with *idiodinic* and *porodinic*.

> The arrangement in Patella, &c., is to be looked upon as a special development from the simpler condition when the Mollusca brought forth by rupture (= *schizodinic*, from *ὠδίς*, travail).
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 682.

**Schizodon** (skiz′ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1841), < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of South American octodont rodents, related to *Ctenomys*, but with larger ears, smaller claws, less massive skull, broad convex incisors, and molars with single external and internal folds, which meet in the middle of the tooth. *S. fuscus* is the species.


*Schizodon fuscus.*

**schizogenesis** (skiz-ọ̄-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *γένεσις*, production.] In *biol.*, fission as a mode of reproduction; generation by fission. *Haeckel.*

**schizogenetic** (skiz″ọ̄-jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* [< *schizogenesis*, after *genetic.*] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

**schizogenic** (skiz-ọ̄-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, split, cleave, + *-γενής*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, produced by splitting or separation: applied to cavities or intercellular spaces in plants that are formed by the separation or unequal growth of contiguous cells, leaving an interspace. Compare *lysigenous*, *protogenic*, *hysterogenic*.

**schizogenous** (skī-zoj′e-nus), *a.* [As *schizogen-ic* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

**schizognath** (skiz′og-nath), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A schizognathous bird.

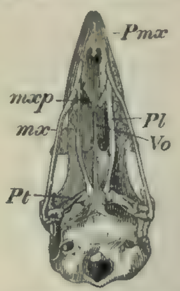
**II.** *a.* Schizognathous.

**Schizognathæ** (skī-zog′nạ̄-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *schizognathus*: see *schizognathous.*] In *ornith.*, in Huxley's classification (1867), one of four primary divisions of carinate birds, embracing all those which exhibit schizognathism, or have the palate schizognathous. The division includes a number of superfamily groups—the *Peristeromorphæ*, *Alectoromorphæ*, *Spheniscomorphæ*, *Cecomorphæ*, *Geranomorphæ*, and *Charadriomorphæ*, or the pigeons, fowls, penguins, gulls and their allies, cranes and their allies, and plovers and snipes and their allies.

**schizognathism** (skī-zog′nạ̄-thizm), *n.* [< *schizognath-ous* + *-ism.*] In *ornith.*, the schizognathous type or plan of palatal structure; the peculiar arrangement of the palatal bones exhibited by the *Schizognathæ*.

> *Schizognathism* is the kind of "cleft palate" shown by the columbine and gallinaceous birds, by the waders at large, and by many of the swimmers.
> Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 179.

**schizognathous** (skī-zog′nạ̄-thus), *a.* [< NL. *schizognathus*, < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the bony palate cleft in such a way that in the dry skull "the blade of a thin knife can be passed without meeting with any bony obstacle from the posterior nares alongside the vomer to the end of the beak" (*Huxley*); exhibiting schizognathism in the structure of the bony palate: as, a *schizognathous* bird; a *schizognathous* palate; a *schizognathous* type of palatal structure. The vomer, whether large or small, tapers to a point in front, while behind it embraces the basisphenoidal rostrum, between the palatines; these bones and the pterygoids are directly articulated with one another and with the basisphenoidal rostrum, not being borne upon the divergent posterior ends of the vomer; the maxillopalatines, usually elongated and lamellar, pass inward over the anterior ends of the palatines, with which they unite, and then bend backward, along the inner ends of the palatines, leaving a broader or narrower fissure between themselves and the vomer, on each side, and do not unite with one another or with the vomer.



Schizognathous Skull of Common Fowl. *pmx*, premaxilla; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *mx*, maxilla; *pl*, palatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *vo*, vomer.

**schizogony** (skī-zog′ọ̄-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony.*] Same as *schizogenesis*.

> *Schizogony* having once been established, it must have been further beneficial to the species.
> *A. A. W. Hubrecht*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 613.

**schizomycete** (skiz′ọ̄-mī-sēt), *n.* A member of the *Schizomycetes*.

**Schizomycetes** (skiz″ọ̄-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a fungus, mushroom: see *Mycetes*².] A class or group of minute vegetable organisms known as bacteria, microbes, microphytes, etc., and allied forms, belonging to the achlorophyllous division of the *Schizosporeæ* of Cohn (the *Schizophyta* of later authorities), or to the *Protophyta* of still more recent authors. They were at first regarded as being simple fungi, and hence are sometimes still called *fission fungi*, but recent investigations indicate that they are more closely allied to the *Schizophyceæ* or lower algæ than to the true fungi. They are probably degenerate algæ, a condition which has been brought about by their saprophytic or parasitic habits. They consist of single cells which may be spherical, oblong, or cylindrical in shape, or of filamentous or various other aggregations of such cells. The cells are commonly about 0.001 millimeter in diameter, or from two to five times that measurement; but smaller and a few larger ones are known. They are, with one or two exceptions, destitute of chlorophyl, and multiply by repeated bipartitions. True spores are known in several forms, but no traces of sexual organs exist. They are saprophytic or parasitic, and occur the world over as saprophytes. They abound in running streams and rivers, in still ponds and ditches; in the sea, in bogs, drains, and refuse-heaps; in the soil, and wherever organic infusions are allowed to stand; in liquids containing organic matter, as blood, milk, wine, etc.; and on solid food-stuff, such as meat, vegetables, preserves, etc. As parasites, numerous species inhabit various organs of men and animals, causing most of the infectious diseases, as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cholera, etc. Plants are subject to their attack to a more limited degree, a circumstance that is probably due to the acid fluids of the higher vegetable organisms. Schizomycetes vary to a considerable extent according to the conditions of their environment, and hence many growth-forms occur which have frequently received different generic names. The round growth-forms are called *Coccus* or *Micrococcus*; the rod-like forms have been termed *Bacillus*, *Bacterium*, etc.; the shortly coiled forms are known as *Vibrio*; the spiral forms have received the names *Spirillum* or *Spirochæta*; and the very elongated filiform ones are *Leptothrix*, etc. Their behavior with reference to the supply or exclusion of oxygen has led to their division by Pasteur into *aërobiotic*, or such as require a plentiful supply of free oxygen for the purpose of vegetation, and *anaërobiotic*, or those in which vegetation is promoted by the exclusion of oxygen, or at least is possible when oxygen is excluded. There are, however, various intermediate forms. See *entophyte*, *Fungi*, *Protophyta*, *Bacteriaceæ*, *Bacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Leptothrix*, *Bacillus*, *Spirillum*, *Spirochæta*, *Vibrio*.

**schizomycetous** (skiz″ọ̄-mī-sē′tus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging or related to the *Schizomycetes*.

**schizomycosis** (skiz″ọ̄-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., as *Schizomyc(etes)* + *-osis.*] Disease due to the growth of *Schizomycetes* in the body.

**Schizonemertea** (skiz″ọ̄-nẹ̄-mėr′tē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Hoplonemertea* and *Palæonemertea*, containing the sea-longworms which have the head fissured, the mouth behind the ganglia, and no stylets in the proboscis, as *Lineus*, *Cerebratulus*, *Langia*, and *Borlasia*.

**schizonemertean** (skiz″ọ̄-nẹ̄-mėr′tẹ̄-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schizonemertea*.

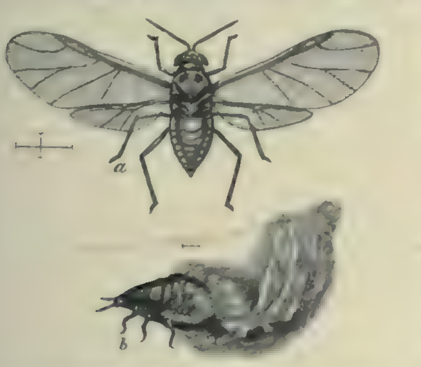
**II.** *n.* A member of the *Schizonemertea*, as a sea-longworm.

Also *schizonemertine*.

**Schizonemertina, Schizonemertini** (skiz-ọ̄-nem-ėr-tī′nạ̈, -nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertes* + *-ina*², *-ini.*] Same as *Schizonemertea*.

**schizonemertine** (skiz″ǫ-nẹ̄-mėr′tin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Schizonemertea* + *-ine*¹.] Same as *schizonemertean*.

**Schizoneura** (skiz-ǫ-nū′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + νεῦρον, nerve.] A notable genus of plant-lice of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ*, having the antennæ six-jointed, the third discoidal vein of the fore wings with one fork, and the hind wings with two oblique veins. The genus is cosmopolitan and contains many species, nearly all of which excrete an abundance of flocculent or powdery white wax. Many live upon the roots of trees, and others upon the limbs and leaves. The best-known species is *S. lanigera*, known in the United States as the *woolly root-louse* of the apple, and in England, New Zealand, and Australia as the *American blight*. See also cuts under *root-louse*.



*Schizoneura (Eriosoma) lanigera.*
*a*, winged female; *b*, wingless female. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

**schizopelmous** (skiz-ǭ-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, same as *nomopelmous*.

**Schizophora** (ski-zof′ǫ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] In Brauer's classification, a division of cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, or flies, containing the pupiparous flies of the families *Hippoboscidæ* and *Nycteribiidæ*, as well as all of the *Muscidæ* (in a broad sense): contrasted with *Aschiza*.

**Schizophyceæ** (skiz-ǭ-fi′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + φυκός, a seaweed, + *-eæ*.] A group of minute cryptogamous plants belonging, according to recent authorities, to the *Protophyta*, or lowest division of the vegetable kingdom. It is a somewhat heterogeneous group, comprising the greater number of the forms of vegetable life which are unicellular, which display no true process of sexual reproduction, and which contain chlorophyl. The group (which future research may distribute otherwise) embraces the classes *Protococcoideæ*, *Diatomaceæ*, and *Cyanophyceæ*. See *Protophyta*.

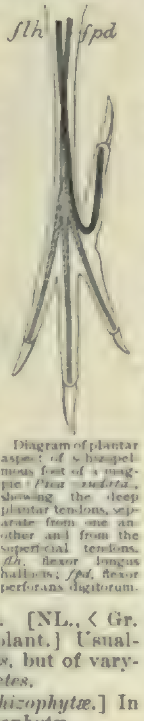


Diagram of plantar aspect of schizopelmous foot of a magpie (*Pica rustica*), showing the deep plantar tendons, separate from one another and from the superficial tendons. *flh*, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum.

**Schizophytæ** (ski-zof′i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + φυτόν, a plant.] Usually, the same as the *Schizomycetes*, but of varying application. See *Schizomycetes*.

**schizophyte** (skiz′ǫ-fīt), *a.* [< *Schizophytæ*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the class *Schizophytæ*.

**schizopod** (skiz′ǭ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *schizopus*, < Gr. σχιζόπους (-ποδ-), with cleft feet, < σχίζειν, cleave, split, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having the feet cleft and apparently double, as an opossum-shrimp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizopoda*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Schizopoda*, as an opossum-shrimp.

**Schizopoda** (ski-zop′ǫ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Schizopus*: see *schizopod*.] 1†. An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Grallæ*, or waders.—2. A suborder or similar group of long-tailed stalk-eyed crustaceans, having a small cephalothorax, a large abdomen, and the pereiopods or thoracic legs apparently cleft or double by reason of the great development of exopodites, which are as large as the endopodites. It includes the opossum-shrimps and their allies. See *Mysidæ*, and cut under *opossum-shrimp*. *Latreille*, 1817.

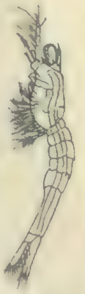
**schizopodal** (ski-zop′ǫ-dạl), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-al*.] Same as *schizopod*.

**Schizopodidæ** (skiz-ǫ-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schizopoda* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* named by Le Conte (1861) from the genus *Schizopus*, now merged in *Buprestidæ*.

**schizopodous** (ski-zop′ǫ-dus), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *schizopod*.

**schizopod-stage** (skiz′ǫ-pod-stāj), *n.* A stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn (*Penæus*), when the larva resembles an adult schizopod.

> The greatly enlarged thoracic limbs are provided with an endopodite and an exopodite as in the Schizopoda, the branchiæ are developed from them, and the abdominal appendages make their appearance. This may be termed the *schizopod-stage*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 301.



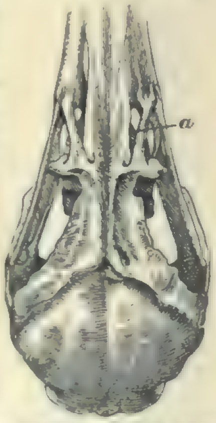
Schizopod-stage of a Prawn (*Penæus*).

**Schizopteris** (ski-zop′tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + πτέρις, a wing, a kind of fern: see *Pteris*.] A generic name given by Brongniart to a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of the coal-field of the Saar and in Saxony, and supposed to belong to the ferns. The genus is now included in *Rhacophyllum*, but of this genus (as well as of the plants formerly called *Schizopteris*) little is definitely known.

**Schizorhinæ** (skiz-ǫ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizorhinal*.] Schizorhinal birds collectively. *A. H. Garrod.*

**schizorhinal** (skiz-ǫ-rī′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having each nasal bone deeply cleft or forked: opposed to *holorhinal*. The term denotes the condition of the nasal bone on each side (right and left), and not the separateness of the two nasal bones, which it has been misunderstood to mean. By a further mistake, it has been made to mean a slit like character of the external nostrils, with which it has nothing to do.

> In the Columbidæ, and in a great many wading and swimming birds, whose palates are cleft (schizognathous), the nasal bones are *schizorhinal*: that is, cleft to or beyond the ends of the premaxillaries, such fission leaving the external descending process very distinct from the other, almost like a separate bone. Pigeons, gulls, plovers, cranes, auks, and other birds are thus split-nosed.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 165.



Schizorhinal Skull of Curlew (top view), showing the long cleft, *a*, between upper and lower forks of each nasal bone.

**Schizosiphona** (skiz-ǭ-sī′fǫ-nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, split, cleave, + σίφων, tube, pipe.] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named from the split siphon, the edges of the mesopodium coming into apposition but not coalescing: opposed to *Holosiphona*: a synonym of *Tetrabranchiata*.

**schizosiphonate** (skiz-ǫ-sī′fǫ-nāt), *a.* [As *Schizosiphona* + *-ate*¹.] Having cleft or split siphons; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizosiphona*.

**Schizostachyum** (skiz-ǫ-stak′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1829), < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + στάχυς, a spike.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Bambuseæ* and subtribe *Melocanneæ*. It is characterized by spikelets in scattered clusters forming a spike or panicle with numerous empty lower glumes, and bisexual flowers with two or three lodicules, six stamens, three elongated styles, and a pedicel continued beyond the flowers. There are about 8 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, China, and the Pacific islands. They are tall and arborescent grasses, resembling the bamboo in habit and leaf. Several species reach 25 to 40 feet or more in height, and several are cultivated for ornament or for culinary use, the young shoots being eaten in Java and elsewhere under the name of *rebong*.

**Schizotarsia** (skiz-ǫ-tär′si-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + τάρσος, any broad, flat surface: see *tarsus*.] A family, tribe, or suborder of centipeds, represented by the family *Cermatiidæ*. See cut under *Scutigeridæ*.

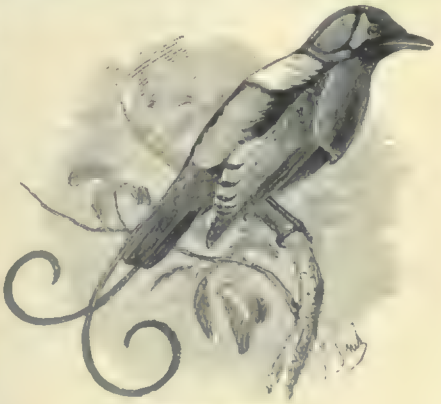
**schizothecal** (skiz-ǫ-thē′kạl), *a.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + θήκη, case, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop, or podotheca, divided by scutellation or reticulation: the opposite of *holothecal*.

**Schizotrocha** (ski-zot′rǫ-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *schizotrochus*: see *schizotrochous*.] One of the major divisions of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules which have an intestine and anus and one divided disk, whence the name: correlated with *Holotrocha* and *Zygotrocha*.

**schizotrochous** (ski-zot′rǭ-kus), *a.* [< NL. *schizotrochus*, < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + τροχός, a wheel.] Having a divided disk, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Schizotrocha*; neither holotrochous nor zygotrochous.

**schläger** (shlā′gėr), *n.* [G., < *schlagen*, beat, strike, = E. *slay*: see *slay*¹, *slayer*.] The modern dueling-sword of German university students. The blade is about 3 feet long and without point, the end being cut square off; each edge is very sharp for a few inches from the end of the blade. It is used with a sweeping blow around the adversary's guard, so as to cut the head or face with the sharpened corner. The schläger has a heavy basket-hilt completely protecting the hand. A heavy gauntlet of leather covers the arm to the elbow. The usual guard is by holding the blade nearly vertical, pommel uppermost, the hand just above the level of the eyes.

**Schlegelia** (shle-gē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bernstein, 1864), so called after Hermann *Schlegel*, an ornithologist of Leyden (1805–84).] A genus of birds of paradise. The species is *S. wilsoni*, better known as *Paradisea* or *Diphyllodes wilsoni*, of Waigiou and Batanta. The male is 7½ inches long, the tail 2, with its middle pair of feathers as long again, twice crossed and then curled in arietiform figure. The bald head is bright blue, the fore back is rich yellow, the rest lustrous crimson; the breastplate is mostly glittering green, and other parts of the plumage are of varied and scarcely less burnished hues. The female is somewhat smaller, and in plumage unlike the male, as usual in this family. The species has several technical synonyms. Professor Schlegel called it *Paradisea calva*, but not till after Mr. Cassin of Philadelphia had dedicated it to Dr. T. B. Wilson of that city. Mr. Elliot, the monographer of the *Paradiseidæ*, has it *Diphyllodes respublica*, after a mistaken identification made by Dr. Sclater of a bird very inadequately characterized by Prince Bonaparte, which belongs to another genus.



*Schlegelia wilsoni.*

**Schleichera** (shlī′kėr-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after J. C. *Schleicher*, a Swiss botanist, author (1800) of a Swiss flora.] A genus of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Schleichereæ*. It is characterized by apetalous flowers with a small calyx of four to six uniform and valvate lobes, a complete and repand disk, six to eight long stamens, and an ovary with three or four cells and solitary ovules, becoming a dry and indehiscent one- to three-celled ovoid and undivided fruit, containing a pulpy and edible aril about the black top-shaped seed. The only species, *S. trijuga*, is a native of India, Ceylon, and Burma, especially abundant in Pegu, sometimes called *lac-tree*, and known in India as *koosumbia*. It is a large hard-wood tree with alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, usually of three pairs of leaflets, and with small long-pedicelled flowers in slender racemes. Its timber is very strong, solid, and durable. In India and Ceylon it is valued as one of the trees frequented by the lac-insect (see *lac*²), and its young branches form an important source of shellac. The oil pressed from its seeds is there used for burning in lamps and as a remedy for the itch.

**Schleichereæ** (shlī-kē′rẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1888), < *Schleichera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Sapindaceæ* and suborder *Sapindeæ*, typified by the monotypic genus *Schleichera*, and containing also 3 other species in 2 genera, natives of tropical Africa and Madeira.

**Schlemm's canal.** See *canal of Schlemm*, under *canal*¹.

**schlich** (shlik), *n.* See *slick*².

**Schloss Johannisberger.** The highest grade of Johannisberger, produced on the home estate of Prince Metternich.

**schmelze** (shmel′tse), *n.* [< G. *schmelz*, enamel: see *smelt*¹, *smalt*, *amel*, and *enamel*.] Glass of some peculiar sort used in decorative work: a word differently used by different writers. (*a*) Glass especially prepared to receive a deep-red color, and used when colored for flashing white glass. This is the common form of red glass prepared for ornamental windows. (*b*) Mosaic glass or filigree glass of any sort—

that is, glass in which colored canes and the like are inlaid. (*c*) A glass so colored that it is brown, green, or bluish by reflected light, but deep-red when seen by transmitted light.—**Schmelze aventurin, schmelze glass,** schmelze as defined in (*b*) or (*c*), above, upon the surface of which thin films of aventurin have been applied.

**Schmidt's map-projection.** See *projection.*

**schnapps, schnaps** (shnaps), *n.* [G. *schnapps* (= D. Sw. Dan. *snaps*), a dram, "nip," liquor, gin; cf. *schnapps*, interj., snap! crack! < *schnappen* (= D. *snappen* = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*), snap, snatch: see *snap.*] Spirituous liquor of any sort; especially, Holland gin.

So it was perhaps
He went to Leyden, where he found conventicles and *schnapps.* *O. W. Holmes*, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

**schneebergite** (shnā'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Schneeberg* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] A mineral occurring in minute honey-yellow octahedrons at Schneeberg in Tyrol: it contains lime and antimony, but the exact composition is unknown.

**Schneiderian** (shnī-dē'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *Schneider* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or named after Conrad Victor Schneider, a German anatomist of the seventeenth century: in anatomy applied to the mucous membrane of the nose, first described by Schneider in 1660.—**Schneiderian membrane.** See *membrane.*

**Schneider repeating rifle.** See *rifle*$^2$.

**schœnite** (shė'nīt), *n.* [< *Schöne*, the reputed discoverer of kainite-deposits at Stassfurt, Germany, + *-ite*$^2$.] Same as *picromerite.*

**Schœnocaulon** (skē-nọ-kâ'lon), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1837), from the rush-like habit; < Gr. *σχοῖνος*, rush, + *καυλός*, stem.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Veratreæ.* It is characterized by densely spiked flowers with narrow perianth-segments, long and projecting stamens, and a free ovary ripening into an oblong and acuminate capsule containing many dark oblong or curved and angled and wingless seeds. The 5 species are all American, occurring from Florida to Venezuela. They are bulbous plants with long linear radical leaves, and small flowers in a dense spike on a tall leafless scape, remarkable for the long-persistent perianth and stamens. *S. officinale*, often called *Asagræa officinalis*, is the cevadilla-plant of Mexico. (See *cevadilla.*) Its seeds are the cevadilla or sabadilla of medicine.

**Schœnus** (skē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *σχοῖνος*, a rush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family, and of the tribe *Rhyncosporeæ*, characterized by few-flowered spikelets in dark or blackish clusters which are often panicled or aggregated into a head or spike. Each spikelet contains a flexuous extension of the pedicel, numerous two-ranked glumes, and flowers all or only the lowest fertile, and furnished with six (or fewer) slender bristles, usually three stamens, and a three-cleft style crowning an ovary which becomes a small three-angled or three-ribbed beakless nut. There are about 70 species, mainly of Australia and New Zealand, 9 occurring in Europe and the United States, Africa, and the Malay peninsula. They are of varying habit, generally perennial herbs, robust, or long and rush-like, and erect or floating in water. *S. nigricans* of England is known as *bog-rush*, and *S. brevifolius* of Victoria as *cord-rush.*

**Schœpfia** (shep'fi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (J. C. Schreber, 1789), named after J. D. *Schoepf* (1752–1800), who traveled in North America and the Bahamas.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Olacineæ* and tribe *Olaceæ.* It is characterized by tubular flowers with a small cup-shaped calyx which is unchanged in fruit, four to six stamens opposite to the petals, and a deeply three-celled ovary nearly immersed in a disk which becomes greatly enlarged in fruit. There are about 16 species, natives of tropical Asia and America. They are shrubs or small trees with entire and rigid leaves, and white flowers which are large for the order, and are grouped in short axillary racemes. *S. chrysophylloides* is known in the West Indies as *white beefwood.*

**schogge**†, *v. t.* See *shog*$^1$.

**Schoharie grit.** [So called from its occurrence at *Schoharie* in New York.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey, an unimportant division of the Devonian series, lying between the cauda galli grit and the Upper Helderberg group.

**scholar** (skol'ä̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scholer*, *scholler* (dial. *scholard*, *scollard*), earlier *scoler* (the spelling *scholar* being a late conformation to the L. *scholaris*), < ME. *scoler*, *scolere*, *scolare*, < AS. *scōlere*, a pupil in a school, a scholar (= MLG. *schōler*, *schōlare*, *schōlre* = OHG. *scuolari*, MHG. *schuolære*, G. *schüler;* with suffix *-ere*, E. *-er*$^1$), < *scōlu*, a school: see *school*$^1$. Cf. D. *scholier*, < OF. *escolier*, F. *écolier*, also *scolaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escolar* = It. *scolare*, *scolajo*, a scholar, pupil, < ML. *scholaris*, a pupil, scholar; cf. LL. *scholaris*, a member of the imperial guard, < *scholaris*, of or pertaining to a school, < L. *schola*, *scola*, a school: see *school*$^1$.] 1. One who receives instruction in a school; one who learns from a teacher; one who is under tuition; a pupil; a student; a disciple.

Ine this clergie heth dame auarice uele [fele, many] *scolers.* *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

The Master had rather diffame hym selfe for hys teachyng than not shame his *Scholer* for his learnyng.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

I am no breeching *scholar* in the schools;
I'll not be tied to hours nor 'pointed times.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 1. 18.

The same Asclepius, in the beginning of his first booke, calleth himselfe the *scholler* of Hermes.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 573.

Bleys
. . . taught him magic; but the *scholar* ran
Before the master, and so far, that Bleys
Laid magic by. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. In English universities, formerly, any student; now, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum; the holder of a scholarship.

For ther he was not lik a cloysterer,
With a thredbare cope as is a poure *scoler.*
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 260.

3. One who learns anything: as, an apt *scholar* in the school of deceit.—4. A learned man; one having great knowledge of literature or philology; an erudite person; specifically, a man or woman of letters.

He was a *scholar*, and a ripe and good one.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 51.

He [King James] was indeed made up of two men, a witty, well-read *scholar*, . . . and a nervous drivelling idiot. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

By *scholar* I mean a cultivator of liberal studies, a student of knowledge in its largest sense, not merely classical, not excluding what is exclusively called science in our days, but which was unknown when the title of *scholar* was first established. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 137.

**Canonical scholar.** See *canonical.*—**King's scholar,** in England, a scholar in a school founded by royal charter, or a scholar supported by a royal endowment or foundation.—**Scholar's mate.** See *mate*$^3$.

**scholarch** (skol'ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *σχολάρχης*, the head of a school, < *σχολή*, a school, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The head of a school, especially of an Athenian school of philosophy.

Among the stock were contained many compositions which the *scholarchs*, successors of Theophrastus at Athens, had neither possessed nor known.
*Grote*, Aristotle, ii.

He died in 314, and was succeeded as *scholarch* by Polemon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 718.

**scholarism**† (skol'ä̤r-izm), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-ism.*] Affectation or pretension of scholarship.

There was an impression that this new-fangled *scholarism* was a very sad matter indeed.
*Doran*, Memorials of Great Towns, p. 225. (*Davies.*)

**scholarity**† (skọ-lar'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-i-ty.*] Scholarship.

Content, I'll pay your *scholarity.* Who offers?
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**scholarly** (skol'ä̤r-li), *a.* [< *scholar* + *-ly*$^1$.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting a scholar; characterized by scholarship; learned; befitting a scholar: as, a *scholarly* man; *scholarly* attainments; *scholarly* habits.

In the house of my lord the Archbishop are most *scholarly* men, with whom is found all the uprightness of justice, all the caution of providence, every form of learning.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 143.

The whole chapter devoted to the Parthenon and its sculptures is a delightful and *scholarly* account of recent discovery and criticism. *Spectator*, No. 3229, p. 698.

=**Syn.** *Learned, Scholarly.* See *learned* and *studious.*

**scholarly**† (skol'ä̤r-li), *adv.* [< *scholarly, a.*] In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar.

Speak *scholarly* and wisely. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 2.

**scholarship** (skol'ä̤r-ship), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-ship.*] 1. The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning; erudition.

A man of my master's understanding and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print.
*Pope.* (*Johnson.*)

Such power of persevering, devoted labor as Mr. Casaubon's is not common. . . . And therefore it is a pity that it should be thrown away, as so much English *scholarship* is, for want of knowing what has been done by the rest of the world. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxi.

2. Education; instruction; teaching.

This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship.*
*Milton*, Education.

3. Maintenance for a scholar, awarded by a college, university, or other educational institution; a sum of money paid to a student, sometimes to a university graduate, usually after competition or examination, to support him or to assist him in the prosecution of his studies.

A *scholarship* but half maintains,
And college rules are heavy chains.
*Warton*, Progress of Discontent.

I'd sooner win two school-house matches than get the Balliol *scholarship*, any day.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Victoria has not yet extended its public system to secondary education, except by giving many *scholarships* as the reward of merit to the best pupils of the primary schools. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. *Learning, Erudition*, etc. See *literature.*

**scholastic** (skọ-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *scolastique* = Pr. *escolastic* = Sp. *escolástico* = Pg. *escolastico* = It. *scolastico* (cf. G. *scholastisch*, a., *scholastiker*, n.), < L. *scholasticus*, < Gr. *σχολαστικός*, of or pertaining to school, devoting one's leisure to learning, learned, < *σχολή*, leisure, learning, school: see *school*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar: as, a *scholastic* manner; *scholastic* phrases.—2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with schooling or education; educational: as, a *scholastic* institution; a *scholastic* appointment.—3. Pertaining to or characteristic of scholasticism or the schoolmen; according to the methods of the Christian Aristotelians of the middle ages. See *scholasticism.*

The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the master, was like a barren tree that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the *scholastic* ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of conversing?
*Hallam*, Middle Ages, III. 429.

The *scholastic* question which John of Salisbury propounds, Is it possible for an archdeacon to be saved?
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

Hence—4. Coldly intellectual and unemotional; characterized by excessive intellectual subtlety or by punctilious and dogmatic distinctions; formal; pedantic: said especially of the discussion of religious truth.—**Scholastic realist.** See *realist*, 1.—**Scholastic theology,** that form of theology whose fundamental principle is that religious truth can be reduced to a complete philosophical system: ordinarily used to designate a theological system which has become dogmatic or abstruse. See *scholasticism.*

**II.** *n.* 1. A student or studious person; a scholar.

They despise all men as unexperienced *scholastics* who wait for an occasion before they speak.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

2. A schoolman; a Christian Aristotelian; one of those who taught in European schools from the eleventh century to the Reformation, who reposed ultimately upon authority for every philosophical proposition, and who wrote chiefly in the form of disputations, discussing the questions with an almost syllogistic stiffness: opposed to *Biblicist.*

The *scholastics* were far from rebelling against the dogmatic system of the church.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 23.

I have the smallest possible confidence in the metaphysical reasonings either of modern professors or of mediæval *scholastics.* *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 326.

Hence—3. One who deals with religious questions in the spirit of the medieval scholastics.—4. A member of the third grade in the organization of the Jesuits. A novitiate of two years' duration and a month of strict confinement are prerequisite to entrance to the grade of scholastic. The term consists of five years' study in the arts, five or six years of teaching and study, a year of final novitiate, and from four to six years of study in theology. The scholastic is then prepared to be admitted as a priest of the order.

**scholastical**† (skọ-las'ti-ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *scholastic*, 3 and 4.

Our papists and *scholastical* sophisters will object and make answer to this supper of the Lord.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 263.

Perplex and leven pure Doctrin with *scholastical* Trash.
*Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

**II.**† *n.* A scholastic.

The *scholasticalles* against the canonistes.
*Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Hardinge, p. 259.

**scholastically** (skọ-las'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the method of the metaphysical schools of the middle ages.

Moralists or casuists that treat *scholastically* of justice.
*South*, Sermons, I. xi.

**scholasticism** (skọ-las'ti-sizm), *n.* [= Sp. *escolasticismo* = G. *scholasticismus*, < NL. *scholasticismus*, scholasticism, < L. *scholasticus*, scholastic: see *scholastic.*] The Aristotelian teaching of the medieval schools and universities, and similar teaching in Roman Catholic institutions in modern times, characterized by acknowledgment of the authority of the church, by being largely, if not wholly, based upon the authority of the church fathers, of Aristotle, and of Arabian commentators, and by its stiff and formal method of discussion. It consisted of two distinct and independent developments, the one previous the other subsequent to the discovery of the extra-logical works of Aristotle in the last part of the twelfth century. Scholasticism should be considered as arising about A. D. 1000, and is separated by a period of silence from the few writers between the cessation of the Roman schools and the lowest ebb of thought (such as Isidorus, Rhabanus, Gerbert, writers directly or indirectly under Arabian influence, Scotus Erigena and other Irish monks, the English Alcuin, with his pupil Fridigisus, etc.), writers marked by great ignorance, by a strong tendency to materialize abstractions, by a disposition to adopt opinions quite arbitrarily, but also by a certain freedom of thought. The first era of scholasticism was occupied by disputes concerning nominalism and realism. It naturally falls into two periods, since the disputants of the eleventh century took simple and extreme ground on one side or the other, the nominalistic rationalist Berengarius being opposed by the realistic prelate Lanfranc, the Platonizing nominalist Roscellin by the mystical realist Anselm; while in the twelfth century the opinions were sophisticated by distinctions until they cease to be readily classified as nominalistic and realistic. The scholastics of the latter period included Peter Abelard (1079–1142); Gilbert of Poitiers (died 1154), one of the few writers of the twelfth century ever quoted in the thirteenth; Peter Lombard (died 1164), compiler of the four books of "Sentences," or opinions of the fathers, which was the peg on which much later speculation was hung as commentary; and John of Salisbury (died 1180), an elegant and readable author. For more than a generation after his death the schoolmen were occupied with studying the works of Aristotle and the Arabians, without producing anything of their own. Then began the second era of scholasticism, and this divides itself into three periods. During the first, which extended to the last quarter of the thirteenth century, Alexander of Hales (died 1245), Albertus Magnus (1193–1280), and St. Thomas Aquinas (died 1274) set up the general framework of the scholastic philosophy, while Petrus Hispanus (perhaps identical with Pope John XXI., who died 1277) wrote the standard text-book of logic for the remainder of the middle ages, and Vincent of Beauvais (died about 1264) made an encyclopedia which is still found in every library of pretension. During this period the University of Paris received a thorough organization, and thought there became exclusively concentrated upon theology. The second period, which lasted for about a century, was the great age of scholastic thought, and it may be doubted whether the universities of western Europe have at any subsequent time been so worthy of respect as when Duns Scotus (died 1308) and his followers were working up the realistic conception of existence, while "Durus" Durandus (died 1332), Occam (died about 1349), and Buridanus (died after 1350) were urging their several nominalistic theories, and other writers, now so forgotten that it is useless to name them, were presenting other subtle propositions commanding serious examination. During this period the scholastic forms of discussion were fully elaborated—methods cumbrous and inelegant, but enforcing exactitude, and conformed to that stage of intellectual development. The third period, extending to the time of the extinction of scholasticism, early in the sixteenth century, presented somewhat different characters in different countries. It was, however, everywhere marked by the formal perfectionment of systems, and attention to trivial matters, with decided loss of vitality of thought. Among the innumerable writers of this time may be mentioned Albert of Saxony (fourteenth century), Pierre d'Ailly (1350–1425), Gerson (1363–1429), and Eckius, adversary of Luther. Those subsequent writers who follow colorless traditions of scholasticism, and maintain front against modern thought, must be considered as belonging to an era different from either of those mentioned.

**scholia**, *n.* Latin plural of *scholium*.

**scholiast** (skō'li-ast), *n.* [= F. *scoliaste* = Sp. *escoliasta* = Pg. *escholiaste* = It. *scoliaste* = G. *scholiast*, < NL. *scholiasta*, < MGr. *σχολιαστής*, a commentator, < *σχολιάζειν*, write commentaries, < Gr. *σχόλιον*, a commentary: see *scholium*.] One who makes scholia; a commentator; an annotator; especially, an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

> The title of this satire, in some ancient manuscripts, was "The Reproach of Idleness"; though in others of the *scholiasts* it is inscribed "Against the Luxury and Vices of the Rich." *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii., Arg.

> The *Scholiasts* differ in that.
> *Congreve*, On the Pindaric Ode, note.

**scholiastic** (skō-li-as'tik), *a.* [< *scholiast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.

**scholiaze**† (skō'li-āz), *v. i.* [< MGr. *σχολιάζειν*, write commentaries: see *scholiast*.] To make scholia or notes on an author's work. [Rare.]

> He thinks to *scholiaze* upon the gospel.
> *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**scholical**† (skol'i-kal), *a.* [< **scholic* (< L. *scholicus*, < Gr. *σχολικός*, of or belonging to a school, exegetical, < *σχολή*, school, etc.: see *school*$^{1}$) + *-al*.] Scholastic.

> It is a common *scholical* errour to fill our papers and note-books with observations of great and famous events.
> *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 275.

**scholion**† (skō'li-on), *n.* Same as *scholium*.

> Hereunto have I added a certain Glosse, or *scholion*, for thexposition of old wordes.
> *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey, prefixed to Shep. Cal.

**scholium** (skō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *scholia*, *scholiums* (-ä, -umz). [Formerly also *scholion*, also *scholy*; < F. *scolie* = Sp. *escolio* = Pg. *escholio* = It. *scolio*, < ML. *scholium*, < Gr. *σχόλιον*, interpretation, commentary, < *σχολή*, discussion, school: see *school*$^{1}$.] A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment; specifically, an explanatory remark annexed to a Latin or Greek author by an early grammarian. Explanatory notes inserted by editors in the text of Euclid's "Elements" were called *scholia*, and the style of exposition resulting from this was considered by later writers so admirable that they deliberately left occasion for and inserted scholia in their own writings. A geometrical scholium is, therefore, now an explanation or reflection inserted into a work on geometry in such a way as to interrupt the current of mathematical thought.

**schollard** (skol'ärd), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *scholar*.

> You know Mark was a *schollard*, sir, like my poor, poor sister; and . . . I tried to take after him.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 3.

**scholy**† (skō'li), *n.* [= F. *scolie*, etc., < ML. *scholium*, scholium: see *scholium*.] A scholium.

> Without *scholy* or gloss. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

> That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the Word and grounded upon the Word are made all one. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

**scholy**† (skō'li), *v. i.* [< *scholy*, *n.*] To write comments.

> The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

**Schomburgkia** (shom-bėr'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after the traveler R. H. *Schomburgk* (1804–65).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and subtribe *Lælieæ*. It is characterized by a terminal and loosely racemed inflorescence with a somewhat wavy perianth, each anther with eight pollen-masses, four in each cell. There are about 13 species, all natives of tropical America. They are epiphytes with handsome flowers in a simple raceme on an elongated terminal peduncle, and thick pseudobulbs or long fleshy stems, which are covered with many sheaths and bear at the apex one, two, or three ovate or elongated rigid and fleshy leaves. They are remarkable for the very long and slender flower-stems, and the large dry sheaths enveloping them. In *S. tibicinis* of Honduras, the hollow pseudobulb, from 1 to 2 feet long, is a favorite with ants for the construction of their nests, and is used by children as a trumpet (whence also its name in cultivation of *cowhorn orchid*).

**schond**†, *n.* See *shand*.

**school**$^{1}$ (sköl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *scool* (Sc. *scule*), *scole* (the spelling *school*, with *sch-*, being an imperfect conformation to the L. *schola*, as similarly with *scholar*); < ME. *scole*, *scoole*, < AS. *scōlu*, a school, = OFries. *skūle*, *schūle* = D. *school* = MLG. *schole* = OHG. *scuola*, MHG. *schuole*, G. *schule* = Icel. *skōli* (< AS. ?) = Sw. *skola* = Dan. *skole* = W. *ysgol* = OF. *escole*, F. *école* = Sp. *escuela* = Pg. *escola* = It. *scuola*, a school, < L. *schola*, *scola*, learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, the disciples of a particular teacher, a school, sect, etc., < Gr. *σχολή*, a learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, a transferred use of *σχολή*, spare time, leisure; perhaps < *ἔχειν* (√ *σεχ-*, *σχε-*), hold, stop: see *scheme*. Hence (from L. *schola* or Gr. *σχολή*) also *scholar*, *scholastic*, *scholium*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A place where instruction is given in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a school-house; a school-room. In modern usage the term is applied to any place or establishment of education, as day-schools, grammar-schools, academies, colleges, universities, etc.; but it is in the most familiar use restricted to places in which elementary instruction is imparted to the young.

> She hath at *scole* and elles wher him soght,
> Til finally she gan so fer espye
> That he last seyn was in the Jewerye.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 138.

> This boke is made for chylde ȝonge
> At the *scoole* that byde not longe;
> Sone it may be conyd & had,
> And make them gode iff thei be bad.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

> In the eighth year of Edward III., licence was granted to Barbor the Bagpiper to visit the *schools* for minstrels in parts beyond the seas, with thirty shillings to bear his expenses. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

**2.** The body of pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the direction of one or more teachers: as, to have a large *school*.—**3.** A session of an institution of instruction; exercises of instruction; school-work.

> How now, Sir Hugh! no *school* to-day?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1. 10.

**4.** In the middle ages, a lecture-room, especially in a university or college; hence, the body of masters and students in a university; a university or college; in the plural, *the schools*, the scholastics generally.

> Witnesse on him, that eny perfit clerk is,
> That in *scole* is gret altercacioun,
> In this matere, and gret disputisoun,
> And hath ben of an hundred thousand men.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 417.

> That elicitation which *the schools* intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Abp. Bramhall.*

**5.** A large room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors take place.—**6.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; those who exhibit in practice the same general methods, principles, tastes, or intellectual bent; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, etc.; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers: as, the Socratic *school;* the painters of the Italian *school;* the musicians of the German *school;* economists of the laisser-faire *school*.

> In twenty manere konde he trippe and daunce
> (After the *scole* of Oxenforde tho).
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 143.

> Let no man be less confident in his faith concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

**7.** A system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; a specific method or cast of thought; a particular system of training with special reference to conduct and manners: as, a gentleman of the old *school;* specifically, the manifestation or the results of the coöperation of a school (in sense 6): as, paintings of the Italian Renaissance *school*.

> He was a lover of the good old *school*,
> Who still become more constant as they cool.
> *Byron*, Beppo, st. 34.

> The fact that during the twelfth century a remarkable *school* of sculpture was developed in the Ile-de-France . . . —a *school* in some respects far in advance of all others of the Middle Ages—has not received the attention it deserved from students of the history of art.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 247.

**8.** Any place or means of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

> The world, . . .
> Best *school* of best experience.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 238.

> Court-breeding, and his perpetual conversation with Flatterers, was but a bad *Schoole*.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

> Ye prim adepts in Scandal's *school*,
> Who rail by precept and detract by rule.
> *Sheridan*, A Portrait.

**9.** In *music*, a book or treatise designed to teach some particular branch of the art: as, A.'s violin *school*.—**Alexandrian school.** See *Alexandrian*.—**Articulation school.** See *articulation*.—**Athenian school**, a body of late Neoplatonists, followers of Plutarch the great (not the biographer). Boëthius is its most distinguished representative.—**Atomic school**, the body of ancient atomists.—**Board-school**, a school in Great Britain established by or under the control of a school-board of from five to fifteen members elected by the rate-payers under authority of the Education Acts of 1870–1 and later years. These board-schools comprise both primary or elementary schools, and secondary schools, which give a higher education. They are supported by rates, government grant at so much per head for pupils who pass the official examination, and graded school-fees (which, however, are remitted in the case of parents too poor to pay). Religious instruction (from which, however, any child may be withdrawn) is given at specified times. The schools must be at all times open to the government inspector.—**Brethren of the Christian Schools.** See *brother*.—**Catechetical, claustral, common, district, Dutch, Eliac school.** See the qualifying words.—**Dialectical school.** Same as *Megarian school*.—**Eleatic school**, the school founded by Xenophanes at Colophon, and afterward removed to Elea. See *Eleatic*.—**Endowed Schools Act.** See *endow*.—**Epicurean school**, the school of Epicurus, otherwise called *the Garden*.—**Eretrian school of philosophy.** See *Eretrian*.—**Eristic school.** Same as *Megarian school*.—**Exterior school**, in medieval universities, a school not within the walls of a monastery.

> In 817 the Council of Aachen required that only those who had taken monastic vows should be admitted to the schools within the monastery walls, the regular clergy and others being confined to the *exterior schools*.
> *Laurie*, Universities, iii.

**Flemish school.** See *Flemish*.—**Graded school.** See *grade*$^{1}$.—**Grammar school.** See *grammar-school*.—**High school**, a school of secondary instruction, forming the conclusion of the public-school course, and the link between the elementary or grammar schools and the technical schools or the college or university. Other terms are still in use in many localities to designate schools of this grade, as *academy*, *free academy*, *union school*, etc. Even *grammar-school* is still sometimes used to designate a school of this grade.

> English philology cannot win its way to a form in American *high-schools* until it shall have been recognized as a worthy pursuit by the learned and the wise.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

**Historical, industrial, intermediate, Ionic, Lake, Lombardic school.** See the qualifying words.—**Masters of the schools.** See *master*$^{1}$.—**Megarian, middle-class, monodic school.** See the adjectives.—**National schools**, in Ireland, those schools which are under the superintendence of the commissioners of national education. They are open to all religious denominations, and comprise a large part of all the schools of Ireland.—**Normal, old, organ school.** See the qualifying words.—**Orthodox school**, in *polit. econ.* See *political*.—**Oxford school**, a name given to that party of the

Church of England which adopted the principles promulgated in the "Tracts for the Times." The members were also called *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.—**Parochial schools**, in Scotland, schools established in the different parishes, in accordance with legislative enactments, for the purpose of furnishing education for the mass of the people at low rates. Such schools are now merged in the public schools, the management of them having been transferred from the heritors and presbytery of the Established Church to school-boards elected by the ratepayers.—**Peloponnesian school.** See *Peloponnesian*.—**Peripatetic school**, the school founded by Aristotle at Athens.—**Primary school**, a school of elementary instruction at the beginning of the public-school course.—**Public school**, in the United States, same as *common school*; in Scotland, a school under the management of a school-board. In England public schools are certain classical schools, such as Rugby, Eton, Harrow, Westminster, patronized chiefly by the wealthy and titled classes.—**Public Schools Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 118) providing for the government and extension of certain public schools in England.—**Pythagorean school**, the school founded by Pythagoras.—**Ragged school**, a free school, supported by voluntary efforts, for the education (and in some cases the maintenance) of destitute children. Many schools of this kind were established in Great Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, but since the establishment of board-schools they have become less important.—**Reform or reformatory school.** See *reformatory*, *n.*—**Rhodian, Roman, romantic school.** See the adjectives.—**Sabbath-school.** Same as *Sunday-school*.—**Satanic school**, in *literary criticism*, a school of writers, of whom Byron was a conspicuous representative, characterized by strong appeals to passion and by luridness of style.—**School commissioner**, an officer charged with the general oversight of public instruction throughout a State: sometimes known as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Public Education, etc.; also, as in the city of New York, a member of the Board of Education. [U. S.]—**School of Cnidus**, a school of medicine antedating that of Hippocrates, or the school of Cos, and located in the town of Cnidus. They noted friction-sounds of pleurisy and tapped the thorax for empyema.—**School of Cos**, a school of physicians which adopted the teachings of Hippocrates, including the doctrines of crasis, coction, crisis, and prognosis. They had vague ideas of anatomy and physiology, believing that the brain was a gland and that the arteries contained air, and confusing nerves with tendons. They had a better understanding of surgery.—**School of design, of refuge, of the prophets.** See *design*, *refuge*$^{1}$, *prophet*.—**School of the Stoics.** Same as *the Porch* (which see, under *porch*).—**Scottish school**, a group of philosophical writers of Scotland beginning with Francis Hutcheson (1694–1747). They are intuitionalists in morals, and oppose Locke in regard to innate ideas.—**Skeptical school**, a group of skeptical philosophers. These embrace in ancient times the Pyrrhonists and Middle Academy; in modern times followers of Montaigne, of Hume, etc.—**Socratic school**, one of the schools founded by pupils of Socrates, embracing the Megaric or Eristic, the Elian, the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic or Hedonistic schools, and the Academy of Plato.—**Sunday school.** See *Sunday-school*.—**Syrian school**, the disciples and followers of Porphyry and Iamblichus, Neoplatonists.—**Tübingen school**, a name given to a certain phase of modern rationalistic philosophy which took its rise (1825–60) at the University of Tübingen, in Germany, under Ferdinand Christian Baur. The fundamental principle of this school is that the books of the New Testament were written for the purpose of establishing certain opinions and parties in the early church, that many of them were written at a later date than the one usually assigned to them, and that they are rather valuable as indications of the spirit of the early church than as authoritative revelations, or even as authentic records. The name is also sometimes, though more rarely, given to an earlier school in the same university, which taught almost exactly the reverse—namely, the credibility, integrity, and authority of the New Testament.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to a school or to education: as, a *school* custom.—**2.** Pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic: as, *school* philosophy (scholasticism).

The unsatisfactoriness and barrenness of the *school*-philosophy have persuaded a great many learned men to substitute the chymists three principles instead of those of the schools. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, Preface.

There are greater depths and obscurities, greater intricacies and perplexities, in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense than in the most abstruse and profound tract of *school*-divinity. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 4.

In quibbles, angel and archangel join,
And God the Father turns a *school*-divine.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 102.

Their author was Spenerus, from whom they learnt to despise all ecclesiastical polity, all *school* theology, all forms and ceremonies. *Chambers's Cyc.* (1738), art. Pietists.

**school**$^{1}$ (sköl), *v. t.* [< *school*$^{1}$, *n.*] **1.** To educate, instruct, or train in or as in school; teach.

He 's gentle, never *school'd*, yet learned.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 173.

So Macer and Mundungus *school* the Times,
And write in rugged Prose the Rules of softer Rhymes.
*Congreve*, Of Pleasing.

**2.** To teach, train, or discipline with the thoroughness and strictness of a school; discipline thoroughly; bring under control.

Now must Matilda stray apart,
To *school* her disobedient heart.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 14.

She *schooled* herself so far as to continue to take an interest in all her public duties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

**3.** To discipline or take to task; reprove; chide and admonish.

Good doctor, do not *school* me
For a fault you are not free from.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Thy father has *school'd* thee, I see.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

**school**$^{2}$ (sköl), *n.* [Now spelled *school* in conformity with *school*$^{1}$, with which *school*$^{2}$ is ult. identical; early mod. E. *scool*, *scoole*, *scole*, *scule*, *scull*, *skull*, < ME. *scull*, *sculle*, prop. *scole*, < AS. *scōlu*, a school, a multitude (= D. *school*, a school, a multitude): see *school*$^{1}$, and cf. *shoal*$^{2}$, the assibilated form of the same word.] A large number of fish, or porpoises, whales, or the like, feeding or migrating together; a company.

A *scole* of Dolphins rushing up the river, and encountered by a sort of Crocodiles, fighting as it were for soveraignty. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

A knauish *skull* of boyes and girles
Did pelt at him with stones.
*Warner*, Albion's England, i.

And there they fly or die like scaled *sculls*
Before the belching whale.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 22.

A ripple on the water grew,
A *school* of porpoise flashed in view.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

**school**$^{2}$ (sköl), *v. i.* [< *school*$^{2}$, *n.*] **1.** To form or go in a school, as fish; run together; shoal.

The weakfish run singly and much larger in size—four times the weight of those *schooling*—coming along under the still water of the ledges. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 244.

**2.** To go or move in a body; troop.

We *schooled* back to the Poorhouse Gorse.
*The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

**To school up**, to crowd close together at or near the surface of the water: as, menhaden do not *school up* until the beginning of the summer.

**schoolable** (skö′la-bl), *a.* [< *school*$^{1}$ + *-able*.] Of school age. [Recent.]

Each tax-payer . . . would have a far less burden to bear in the work of getting all the *schoolable* children within the schools. *Science*, XII. 88.

**school-author**† (sköl′â″thor), *n.* A schoolman. *Book of Common Prayer*, Articles of Religion, xiii.

**school-board** (sköl′bōrd), *n.* A local board of education or school-committee; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of managers, elected by the ratepayers, male and female, in a town or parish, to provide adequate means of instruction for every child in the district, with the power of compelling the attendance of the children at school, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for otherwise.

**school-book** (sköl′bůk), *n.* A book used in schools.

**school-boy** (sköl′boi), *n.* A boy belonging to or attending a school.

Then the whining *school-boy*, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 145.

**school-bred** (sköl′bred), *a.* Educated in a school.

That, though *school-bred*, the boy be virtuous still.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 840.

**school-clerk**† (sköl′klėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *schole-clark*; < *school*$^{1}$ + *clerk*.] One who is versed in the learning of schools.

The greatest *schole clarks* are not alwayes the wisest men.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

**school-committee** (sköl′ko̤-mit″ẹ̄), *n.* A committee charged with the supervision of the schools of a town or district.

**schoolcraft** (sköl′kra̧ft), *n.* Learning.

He has met his parallel in wit and *schoolcraft*.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

**school-dame** (sköl′dām), *n.* A female teacher of a school; a schoolmistress.

**school-days** (sköl′dāz), *n. pl.* The time of life during which children attend school; time passed at school.

Is it all forgot?
All *school-days'* friendship, childhood, innocence?
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 202.

**school-district** (sköl′dis″trikt), *n.* One of the districts into which a town or city is divided for the establishment and management of schools.

**school-doctor** (sköl′dok″tor), *n.* A schoolman.

From that time forward I began to smell the word of God, and forsook the *school-doctors* and such fooleries.
*Latimer*, Sermons, p. 335.

**schoolery**† (skö′lėr-i), *n.* [< *school*$^{1}$ + *-ery*.] That which is taught, as at a school; precepts collectively.

A filed toung furnisht with tearmes of art,
No art of schoole, but courtiers *schoolery*.
*Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 701.

**school-fellow** (sköl′fel″ō), *n.* One educated at the same school; an associate in school; a schoolmate.

The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke*.

**school-fish** (sköl′fish), *n.* **1.** Any kind of fish that schools habitually; also, any individual fish of a school.—**2.** Specifically, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. [New York.]

**school-girl** (sköl′gėrl), *n.* A girl belonging to or attending a school.

**school-house** (sköl′hous), *n.* **1.** A building appropriated for use as a school.—**2.** The dwelling-house, generally attached to or adjoining a school, provided by the school authorities for the use of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. [Great Britain and Ireland.]

**schooling** (skö′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *school*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** Instruction in school; tuition.

My education was not cared for. I scarce had any *schooling* but what I taught myself. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

**2.** Compensation for instruction; price paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.—**3.** Reproof; reprimand.

You shall go with me,
I have some private *schooling* for you both.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 116.

**school-inspector** (sköl′in-spek″tor), *n.* An official appointed to examine schools and determine whether the education given in them is satisfactory.

**schoolma'am** (sköl′mäm), *n.* A schoolmistress. [Rural, New Eng.]

I don't care if she did put me on the girls' side, she is the best *Schoolma'am* I ever went to.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

**schoolmaid** (sköl′mād), *n.* A school-girl.

*Lucio.* Is she your cousin?
*Isab.* Adoptedly; as *school-maids* change their names
By vain though apt affection. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 47.

**schoolman** (sköl′man), *n.*; pl. *schoolmen* (-men). A master in one of the medieval universities or other schools; especially, a Christian Peripatetic of the middle ages; a scholastic. See *scholasticism*.

The *Schoolmen* reckon up seven sorts of Corporal Alms, and as many of Spiritual. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

If you want definitions, axioms, and arguments, I am an able *school-man*. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

There were days, centuries ago, when the *schoolmen* fancied that they could bring into class and line all human knowledge, and encroach to some extent upon the divine, by syllogisms and conversions and oppositions.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

**schoolmarm** (sköl′mäm), *n.* A bad spelling of *schoolma'am*. [U. S.]

**schoolmaster** (sköl′más″tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scholemaster*; < ME. *scolmeistre*, *scolemaistre* (= D. *schoolmeester* = MHG. *schuolmeister*, G. *schulmeister* = Sw. *skolmästare* = Dan. *skolemester*); < *school*$^{1}$ + *master*$^{1}$.] A man who presides over or teaches a school; a man whose business it is to keep school.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the *schoolemaster* of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the reuiuer of vices, and mother of cowardize.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 39.

The law was our *schoolmaster* [*tutor*, R. V.] to bring us unto Christ. Gal. iii. 24.

**The schoolmaster is abroad**, a phrase used to express the general diffusion of education and of intelligence resulting from education. It is also often used ironically (*abroad* taken as 'absent in foreign parts') to imply a condition of ignorance.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. *The schoolmaster is abroad*; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array. *Brougham*, Speech, Jan. 29, 1828. (*Bartlett.*)

**schoolmate** (sköl′māt), *n.* [< *school*$^{1}$ + *mate*$^{1}$.] One of either sex who attends the same school; a school companion.

**school-miss** (sköl′mis), *n.* A young girl who is still at school. [Rare.]

**schoolmistress** (sköl′mis″tres), *n.* [= D. *schoolmestres*, *schoolmatres*; as *school*$^{1}$ + *mistress*.] The mistress of a school; a woman who governs a school for children, but may or may not teach.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.
*Dryden*.

A matron old, whom we *School-mistress* name;
Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame.
*Shenstone*, School-mistress, st. 2.

**school-name** (sköl′nām), *n.* An abstract term; an abstraction; a word used by schoolmen only.

As for virtue, he counted it but a *school-name*.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

**school-pence** (sköl′pens), *n. pl.* A small weekly sum paid in school for tuition. [Great Britain.]

> If the parents are to pay *schoolpence*, why are not their pence taken for providing a daily substantial dinner for the children? *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 741.

**school-point†** (sköl′point), *n.* A point for scholastic disputation.

> They be rather spent in declaryng *scholepoynt* rules than in gathering fit examples for vse and vtterance. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 131.

> Dispute no more in this; for know, young man,
> These are no *school-points*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

**school-room** (sköl′röm), *n.* **1.** A room for teaching: as, the duties of the *school-room*.—**2.** School accommodation: as, the city needs more *school-room*.

**school-ship** (sköl′ship), *n.* A vessel used for the instruction and training of boys and young men in practical seamanship.

**school-taught** (sköl′tât), *a.* Taught at or in school or the schools.

> Let *school-taught* pride dissemble all it can. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 41.

**school-teacher** (sköl′tē″chėr), *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

**school-teaching** (sköl′tē″ching), *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

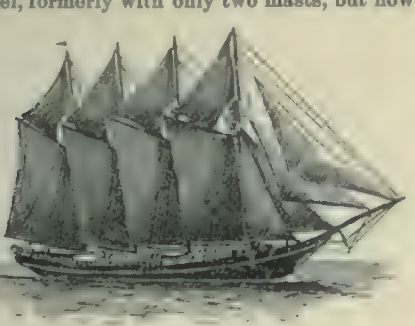
**school-time** (sköl′tīm), *n.* **1.** The time at which a school opens: as, nine o'clock is *school-time*.—**2.** The time in life passed at school.

> Life here is but the *schooltime* of eternity hereafter. *Lancet*, No. 3501, p. 708.

**school-whale** (sköl′hwāl), *n.* A whale that habitually schools, or one in the act of schooling; one of a school of whales: opposed to *lone whale*.

**schooly** (skö′li), *n.* [Cf. *school-fish*, 2.] The menhaden.

**schooner** (skö′nėr), *n.* [The first vessel so called is said to have been built at Gloucester, Mass., by Captain Andrew Robinson, about 1713. When the vessel slid off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson instantly replied, "A *scooner* let her be!"; and from that time vessels of this kind have gone by the name thus accidentally imposed. The proper spelling is *scooner*, lit. 'skipper' or 'skimmer,' < *scoon*, q. v., + *-er*¹. It is now spelled *schooner*, as if derived < D. *schooner*; but the D. *schooner*, G. *schoner*, *schooner*, *schuner*, Sw. *skonert*, Dan. *skonnert*, F. *schooner*, Sp. Pg. *escuna*, Russ. *shkuna*, Turk. *uskuna*, are all from E. A similar allusion to the light, skimming movement of the vessel is involved in the usual F. name for a schooner, *goëlette*, lit. 'a little gull,' dim. of *goëland*, a gull, < Bret. *gwelan* = W. *gwylan* = Corn. *gullan*, a gull: see *gull*².] **1.** A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, formerly with only two masts, but now often with three, and sometimes with four or five. Schooners lie nearer the wind than square-rigged vessels, are more easily handled, and require much smaller crews, hence their general use as coasters and yachts. See also cut under *pilot-boat*.



Four-masted Schooner.

> Went to see Captain Robinson's lady. . . . This gentleman was the first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of the sort about eight years since. *Dr. Moses Prince*, Letter written at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 25, 1721 (quoted by Babson, Hist. of Gloucester, p. 252). (*Webster's Dict.*)

**2.** A covered emigrant-wagon formerly used on the prairies. See *prairie-schooner*.—**3.** A tall glass used for liquor, especially lager-beer, and supposed to hold more than an ordinary beer-glass. [Colloq., U. S.] **Topsail schooner**, a schooner which has no tops at her foremast, and is fore-and-aft rigged at her mainmast. She differs from a hermaphrodite brig in that she is not properly square-rigged at her foremast, having no top and carrying a fore-and-aft foresail, instead of a square foresail and a spencer or trysail. *Dana.*

**schooner-smack** (skö′nėr-smak), *n.* A schooner-rigged fishing-smack: the first form of sharp-bowed schooner, out of which the present Gloucester schooner was developed.

**schorge†**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scourge*.

**schorist** (shō′rist), *n.* [G. *schorist* (see def.).] An advanced student in German Protestant universities who made a fag of a younger student. See *pennal*.

**schorl, shorl** (shôrl), *n.* [= F. *schorl*, < G. *schörl* = Sw. *skörl* = Dan. *skjörl*, schorl; perhaps < Sw. *skör* = Dan. *skjör*, brittle, frail.] A term used by early mineralogists to embrace a large group of crystallized minerals: later limited to common black tourmalin. Schorl is closely connected with granite, in which it often occurs, especially in tin-producing regions, schorl being a frequent associate of the ores of this metal.—**Blue schorl**, a variety of haüyne.—**Red schorl, titanic schorl,** names of rutile.—**Schorl rock**, an aggregate of schorl and quartz.—**Violet schorl**, axinite.—**White schorl**, albite.

**schorlaceous, shorlaceous** (shôr-lā′shius), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-aceous*.] In *mineral.*, containing schorl or black tourmalin, as granite sometimes does.

**schorlomite** (shôr′lọ-mīt), *n.* A silicate of titanium, iron, and calcium, occurring massive, of a black color and conchoidal fracture, at Magnet Cove in Arkansas. The name, which was given to it by Shepard, refers to its resemblance to tourmalin or schorl. It is often associated with a titaniferous garnet, and is itself sometimes included in the garnet group.

**schorlous** (shôr′lus), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing schorl or tourmalin; possessing the properties of schorl.

**schorly** (shôr′li), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-y*¹.] Relating to or containing schorl or tourmalin.—**Schorly granite**, a granite consisting of schorl, quartz, feldspar, and mica. *Sir C. Lyell.*

**schottische** (sho-tēsh′), *n.* [Also *schottish*; < G. *schottisch*, Scottish, < *Schotte*, a Scot: see *Scot*¹, *Scottish*.] **1.** A variety of polka.—**2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm.

**schout** (skout), *n.* [< D. *schout*, a bailiff, sheriff, earlier *schouwt*, a spy, overseer, bailiff, < OF. *escoute*, a spy, scout: see *scout*¹.] A bailiff or sheriff: in the Dutch settlements in America this officer corresponded nearly to a sheriff, but had some functions resembling those of a municipal chief justice.

> Startled at first by the unexpected order, and doubtful perhaps of their right to usurp the functions of the *schout*, the soldiers hesitated. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 192.

**Schrader's grass.** Same as *rescue-grass*.

**Schrankia** (shrang′ki-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after Franz von Paula *Schrank* (1747–1835), a German naturalist.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Mimoseæ* and tribe *Eumimoseæ*. It is characterized by funnel-shaped gamopetalous flowers in a globose or cylindrical spike, with separate and projecting stamens, and a many-ovuled ovary becoming in fruit an acute and linear prickly legume with a dilated persistent margin as broad as the valves, and from which the latter fall away. There are 6 species, all American, one extending also into tropical Africa. *S. uncinata*, known as *sensitive brier*, is a native of the southern United States. They are commonly prostrate herbs or undershrubs, armed with recurved spines, and bearing bipinnate leaves with many small leaflets which are often extremely sensitive to the touch. The rose-colored or purplish flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils.

**schreibersite** (shrī′bėr-sīt), *n.* [Named after Carl von *Schreibers* of Vienna, a director of the imperial cabinet.] A phosphide of iron and nickel, occurring in steel-gray folia and grains in many meteoric irons: it is not known to occur as a terrestrial mineral.

**schrink†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *shrink*.

**Schroeder's operations.** See *operation*.

**schroetterite** (shrėt′ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Schroetter*, who first described it, + *-ite*².] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, related to allophane.

**schroff†**, *n.* See *scruff*, *shruff*.

**schryche†**, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *shriek*.

**schuchin†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon*.

**schuit†** (skoit), *n.* [Also *schuyt*; < D. *schuit*, MD. *schuyt*, a small boat: see *scout*⁴.] A short, clumsy Dutch vessel used in rivers.

> We . . . took a *schuit*, and were very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers, where most speak French. *Pepys*, Diary, May 18, 1660.

**Schulhof repeating rifle.** See *rifle*².

**Schultze's phantom.** A manikin of the female pelvis and adjacent parts, used in teaching obstetrics.

**schulzite** (shůl′tsīt), *n.* [< Guillaume *Schulz*, a French geologist, + *-ite*².] Same as *geocronite*.

**schuyt†**, *n.* See *schuit*.

**Schwab's series.** See *series*.

**Schwalbea** (shwal′bẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737), named after C. G. *Schwalbe*, a physician from Holland, who wrote on Farther India, 1715.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Euphrasieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two bractlets, a two-lipped calyx and corolla, four stamens, equal anther-cells, and as fruit an ovate capsule with very numerous linear seeds. The only species, *S. Americana*, is a native of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts southward, and is known as *chaff-seed*. It is a perennial hairy herb, with ovate and entire opposite leaves which become narrower and alternate above, and yellowish and purple flowers in a somewhat one-sided wand-like raceme.

**Schwann's sheath.** Same as *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).

**schwartzembergite** (shwärts′em-bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named from Señor *Schwartzemberg* of Copiapo.] A mineral containing the iodide, chlorid, and oxid of lead, occurring with galena at a mine in Atacama, South America.

**Schwartze's operation.** See *operation*.

**Schwartzian** (shwärt′si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Schwartz* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician H. A. Schwartz.—**Schwartzian derivative.** See *derivative*.

**II.** *n.* That differential function of a variable *y* which is denoted by the expression $2y' y''' - 3y''^2$, where the accents denote differentiations. It is the first function which attracted attention as a reciprocant.

**schwatzite** (shwät′sīt), *n.* [< *Schwatz* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of tetrahedrite containing 15 per cent. of mercury: it is found at Schwatz (Schwarz) in Tyrol.

**Schweiggeria** (shwī-gē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1821), named after A. F. *Schweigger* (1783–1821), a German naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Violarieæ* and tribe *Violeæ*, with flowers similar to the type as seen in the violet in the enlarged and spurred lower petals, the peculiar membranous dilatation of the anther-connectives, and the spur upon the two lower anthers, but distinguished by the very unequal sepals. The 2 species are natives, one of Brazil, the other of Mexico, and are erect shrubs with alternate leaves and solitary flowers in the axils. *S. parviflora* of Brazil is in cultivation as a greenhouse evergreen under the name of *tongue-violet* (so called from the shape of its white flowers).

**Schweinfurth blue, green.** See *blue*, *green*¹.

**Schweinitzia** (shwī-nit′zi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1818), named after L. D. von *Schweinitz* (1780–1834), an American botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Monotropeæ*. It is characterized by persistent flowers with five scale-like erect sepals, a bell-shaped five-lobed corolla, ten stamens with introrsely pendulous anthers, a disk with ten rounded lobes, and a globose five-celled ovary with very numerous ovules crowded upon thick two-lobed placentæ. The only species, *S. odorata*, is a rare smooth and scaly leafless parasitic herb, which is found native in the United States from near Baltimore to North Carolina in the mountains, and known as *sweet pine-sap*. The flesh-colored and nodding flowers form a loose spike, and, like the whole plant, emit the odor of violets.

**schweitzerite** (shwī′tsėr-īt), *n.* [< G. *Schweitzer*, Swiss, + *-ite*².] A variety of serpentine from Zermatt in Switzerland.

**schwelle** (shwel′e), *n.* [G.] A threshold or *limen* in the psychophysical sense; the greatest nerve-excitation of a given kind which fails to produce any sensation. A sound, a taste, a smell, a pressure, etc., as physical excitations produce no sensations at all unless their intensity is greater than a certain limit.—**Differential schwelle**, a difference of sensible excitations of a given kind which is the greatest that cannot be perceived. The existence of a differential schwelle has been disproved. Any difference of sensible excitations produces a difference of sensations; and although this difference may be too small to be directly perceived with a given effort of attention, it will produce measurable psychological effects.

**Schwendenerian** (shwen-de-nē′ri-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *Schwendener* (see *Schwendenerism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *n.* A believer in Schwendenerism.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Schwendener or his theory.

**Schwendenerism** (shwen′den-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Schwendener* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The theory of Schwendener (a German botanist, born 1829) that a lichen consists of an algal host-plant and a parasitic fungus. See *Lichenes*.

> According to *Schwendenerism*, a lichen is not an individual plant, but rather a community made up of two distinct classes of cryptogams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 557.

**Schwenkfelder** (shwengk′fel-dėr), *n.* [< *Schwenkfeld* (see def.) + *-er*¹.] A member of a German denomination founded in Silesia in the sixteenth century by Kaspar Schwenkfeld. They select their ministers by lot, maintain a strict church discipline, and do not observe the sacraments. They are now found chiefly in Pennsylvania.

**Schwenkfeldian** (shwengk′fel-di-an), *n.* [< *Schwenkfeld* (see *Schwenkfelder*) + *-ian.*] A Schwenkfelder.

> Schwenkfeld left behind him a sect who were called subsequently by others *Schwenkfeldians*, but who called themselves "Confessors of the Glory of Christ."
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 463.

**schyttle†, schyttyl†**, *n.* and *a.* Middle English forms of *shuttle*.

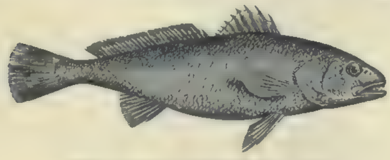
**Sciadiaceæ** (sī-ad-i-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciadium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of fresh-water algæ, taking its name from the genus *Sciadium*.

**Sciadium** (sī-a̤-dī′um), *n.* [NL. (A. Braun), < Gr. *σκιάδιον*, *σκιάδειον*, an umbrella or sunshade, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Eremobiæ* and class *Protococcoideæ*, typical of the family *Sciadiaceæ*. Each cell-family is composed of a number of cylindrical cells, each of which is contracted at the base into a short slender stem by which they are united, causing the long cells to spread above.

**Sciadophyllum** (sī″a-dọ̄-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called with ref. to the use of the leaves as a sunshade; < Gr. *σκιάς* (*σκιαδ-*), a shade, canopy (< *σκιά*, shade), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Araliaceæ* and series *Panaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with usually five valvate petals united at the apex into a deciduous membrane, as many rather long stamens, a flattened disk, and an ovary with three to five cells with distinct styles. The fruit consists of fleshy drupes with a hard compressed stone. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs, usually with radiately compound leaves and entire leaflets, and often with elongated stipules. Their flowers are borne in small heads or in umbellets which are grouped in a raceme or panicle or terminal umbel. For *S. Brownei*, also called *angelica-tree*, see *galapee-tree;* for *S. capitatum* (*Hedera multiflora*), also known as *candlewood*, see *broad-leafed balsam*, under *balsam*. A third West Indian species, *S. Jacquini* (also *Aralia arborea*), a small tree bearing elliptical leaves and white berries, is there known as *loblolly-sweetwood*.

**Sciadopitys** (sī-a̤-dop′i-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκιάς* (*-αδ-*), a shade, canopy, + *πίτυς*, a pine-tree: see *pine*¹.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ* and subtribe *Taxodinæ*, distinguished by a lamina which bears seven to nine ovules and becomes greatly enlarged and hardened, composing nearly the whole scale of the cone when mature. The only species, *S.* (sometimes *Taxus*) *verticillata*, is a native of Japan, known in cultivation as *umbrella-pine* and *parasol-fir*. It is a tall evergreen tree, bearing as its true leaves minute scales, and as apparent leaves, rigid linear phyllodia, resembling pine-needles, which are produced yearly in small radiating and long-persistent tufts. The hard, thick cones, about 3 inches long, consist of numerous closely imbricated rounded woody scales which finally gape apart as in the pine, discharging the flattened and broadly winged seeds. It is a tree of slow growth, with compact white wood, and reaches a height of 80 or sometimes 140 feet.

**Sciæna** (sī-ē′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Artedi), < L. *sciæna*, < Gr. *σκίαινα*, a sea-fish, the maigre, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Sciænidæ*. It is restricted by recent authors to such *Sciæninæ* as have the lower pharyngeal bones distinct, the lower jaw without barbels, the anal spines two, and well-developed teeth persistent in both jaws. In this narrow sense the species are still so numerous in all warm seas that attempts have been made to establish various sections regarded by some as of generic value. The fish to which the classic name *sciæna* was given is the maigre, *S. aquila*. *S.* (*Sciænops*) *ocellata* is the redfish, red-horse, red-bass, or channel-bass, which occurs along the Atlantic coast of the United States, attains a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds, and is known by an ocellus on each side of the tail (see cut under *redfish*). *S.* (*Rhinoscion*) *saturna* is the red roncador of the same country. See also cut under *roncador*.



Maigre (*Sciæna* (*Pseudosciæna*) *aquila*).

**Sciænidæ** (sī-en′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sciæna*, to which different limits have been ascribed. (*a*) By Bonaparte, in 1833, the name was applied to the *Sciænoïdes*, which form Cuvier's third family of acanthopterygian fishes. These have the preoperculum serrated and spines to the operculum, the bones of the cranium and face generally cavernous, and no teeth on the vomer and palatines. It included not only the true *Sciænidæ*, but many other fishes erroneously supposed to be related. (*b*) By Müller it was restricted to those species of *Sciænoïdes* which have separate lower pharyngeals. (*c*) By Lowe it was limited to fishes with an oblong or moderately elongated body, covered with ctenoid scales, with the lateral line continuous and running out on the caudal fin, the head with the bones more or less cavernous and with the snout projecting, dorsal fins two (the first short and with spines and the second elongate or oblong), the anal short or moderate with not more than two spines, the pectorals with branched rays, and the ventrals thoracic and complete. In this sense it has been used by almost all recent writers. (*d*) In Günther's system it is the only family of the *Acanthopterygii sciæniformes*. It is a large and important family of 150 species of about 30 genera; many reach a large size, and nearly all are valued food-fishes. They are carnivorous, and most of them make a noise variously called *croaking*, *grunting*, *snoring*, and *drumming*. The air-bladder is generally complicated, and supposed to be concerned in the production of the noise. Hence various names of these fishes, as *croakers*, *grunters* or *grunts*, *drums*, *roncadors*, etc. With few exceptions, the members of this family are salt-water fishes, and they are widely distributed in tropical, warm, and temperate seas. Two species are British, the maigre, *Sciæna* (*Pseudosciæna*) *aquila*, and the bearded umbrina, *Umbrina cirrosa*. Many are American, as the fresh-water drum, croaker, sheepshead, or thunder-pumper, *Haplodinotus grunniens;* the drum, *Pogonias chromis;* redfish and roncadors of the genera *Sciæna*, *Sciænops*, and *Roncador;* the spot or lafayette, *Liostomus obliquus;* a kind of croaker, *Micropogon undulatus;* roncadors of the genus *Umbrina;* kingfish of the genus *Menticirrus;* queenfish of the genus *Seriphus;* weakfish, sea-trout, or squeteagues of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*). The family is divisible into the subfamilies *Sciæninæ*, *Otolithinæ*, *Liostominæ*, and *Haplodinotinæ*. Also *Sciænoideæ*. See cuts under *croaker*, *drum*, *redfish*, *roncador*, *Sciæna*, and *weakfish*.

**sciæniform** (sī-en′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sciæna* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of, or resembling, the *Sciænidæ;* sciænoid; of or pertaining to the *Sciæniformes*.

**Sciæniformes** (sī-en-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sciæniform*.] In Günther's system, the fifth division of the order *Acanthopterygii*. The only family is *Sciænidæ* (*d*).

**Sciæninæ** (sī-ẹ̄-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sciænidæ*, contrasted with *Otolithinæ*, having about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebræ, separate hypopharyngeals, and three pairs of epipharyngeals, and including most of the family.

**sciænoid** (sī-ē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sciæna* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Related or belonging to the *Sciænidæ;* sciæniform.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sciæniformes* or *Sciænidæ*.

**Sciænoideæ** (sī-ẹ̄-noi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-oideæ.*] Same as *Sciænidæ*.

**sciagraph** (sī′a̤-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The geometrical representation of a vertical section of a building, showing its interior structure or arrangement.—2. A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *ray*.

**sciagrapher** (sī-ag′ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *sciagraph-y* + *-er*¹.] One skilled in sciagraphy.

> Apollodorus of Athens, the *sciagrapher*, was the first who directed a deeper study to the gradations of light and shade. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 136.

**sciagraphic** (sī-a̤-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σκιαγραφικός*, < *σκιαγραφία*, painting in light and shadow: see *sciagraphy*.] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy.

**sciagraphical** (sī-a̤-graf′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *sciagraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *sciagraphic*.

**sciagraphically** (sī-a̤-graf′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a sciagraphic manner.

**sciagraphy** (sī-ag′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< NL. *sciagraphia* (the title of a book by F. Büthner, 1650), < Gr. *σκιαγραφία*, painting in light and shadow, < *σκιαγράφος*, painting shadows, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The act or art of delineating shadows correctly in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.—2. In *arch.*, a geometrical profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; a sciagraph.—3. In *astron.*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing.

Also *sciography*.

**sciamachy** (sī-am′a̤-ki), *n.* [Also *sciomachy;* < Gr. *σκιαμαχία*, later *σκιομαχία*, fighting in the shade, i. e. practising in the school, a mock-fight, < *σκιαμαχεῖν*, fight in the shade, i. e. exercise in the school, < *σκιά*, shade, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] A fighting with a shadow; a futile combat with an imaginary enemy. Also *sciomachy*. [Rare.]

> To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant.
> *Cowley*, Government of Oliver Cromwell.

**sciametry** (sī-am′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *σκιά*, shade, + *-μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] The doctrine of eclipses, and the theory of the connection of their magnitudes with the semidiameters and parallaxes to the sun and moon.

**Sciara** (sī′a̤-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *σκιαρός*, shady, dark-colored, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] A genus of gnats or midges, of the dipterous family *Mycetophilidæ*, containing minute species often flying in swarms and having plumose antennæ in the males. The larvæ of some are aquatic; others are found under bark in dense patches, and when ready to pupate migrate in solid columns (see *snakeworm*), as *S. militaris*. The genus gives name to the *Sciarinæ*, and is also called *Molobrus*.

**Sciarinæ** (sī-a̤-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciara* + *-inæ.*] A group of dipterous insects named from the genus *Sciara*. *Zetterstedt*, 1842.

**sciascopy** (sī-as′kọ̄-pi), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

**sciath**, *n.* [Ir. *sciath*, a shield, buckler, twig basket, wing, fin, = Gael. *sgiath*, a shield, buckler, shelter, wing, fin, = W. *ysgwyd*, a shield, target; cf. L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*¹.] An oblong bulged shield of wickerwork covered with hide, formerly used in Ireland. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

**sciatheric** (sī-a̤-ther′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *sciathericon*, also *sciatherum*, a sun-dial; < MGr. *σκιαθηρικός*, pertaining to a sun-dial, neut. *σκιαθηρικόν*, a sun-dial, < Gr. *σκιάθηρον*, also *σκιαθήρας*, a sun-dial, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *θηρᾶν*, chase, catch.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sun-dial. Also called *sciotheric*.—**Sciatheric telescope**, an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial with a telescope adjusted to it, for determining the time, whether of day or night, by means of shadows.

**II.** *n.* The art of dialing.

**sciatherical** (sī-a̤-ther′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *sciatheric* + *-al.*] Same as *sciatheric*.

**sciatherically** (sī-a̤-ther′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a sciatheric manner; by means of the sun-dial.

**sciatic** (sī-at′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sciatick;* < OF. *sciatique*, *schiatique*, F. *sciatique* = Pr. *sciatic* = Sp. *ciático* = Pg. It. *sciatico*, < ML. *sciaticus*, a corrupt form of L. *ischiadicus*, < Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός*, subject to pains in the loins, < *ἰσχιάς* (*ἰσχιαδ-*), pain in the loins, < *ἰσχίον*, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns: see *ischiadic*, *ischiatic*, *ischium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, connected with, or issuing from the hip; ischiac, ischiadic, or ischiatic: as, the *sciatic* nerve, artery, vein, or ligament.—2. Affecting parts about the hip, especially the sciatic nerve; affected with or suffering from sciatica.—**Sciatic artery**, the larger of the terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac, distributed to the muscles of the back part of the pelvis after passing through the great sacrosciatic foramen.—**Sciatic foramen.** Same as *sacrosciatic foramen* (which see, under *sacrosciatic*).—**Sciatic hernia**, a rare hernia through the sacrosciatic foramen, below the pyriformis muscle.—**Sciatic nerves**, two divisions of the sacral plexus, the great and the small. The great sciatic, the largest nerve in the body, issues from the pelvis through the great sciatic foramen, and descends vertically behind the thigh to about the middle, where it divides into the internal popliteal and the peroneal. It gives branches to the hip-joint and to the muscles of the postfemoral group. The small sciatic arises by two roots from the second and third sacral nerves, and receives also a descending branch of the inferior gluteal nerve. This is a posterior cutaneous nerve, which issues with the great sciatic, and is distributed to the buttock, perineum, back of the thigh, and upper and back part of the leg.—**Sciatic notch.** See *notch*, and cut under *innominatum*.—**Sciatic region**, the region of the hip.—**Sciatic spine**, the spine of the ischium.—**Sciatic veins**, the venæ comites of the sciatic arteries, emptying into the internal iliac vein.

**II.** *n.* 1. A sciatic part or organ; especially, a sciatic nerve.—2. *pl.* Sciatica.

> Rack'd with *sciatics*, martyr'd with the stone.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Hor., I. vi. 54.

**sciatica** (sī-at′i-kạ̈), *n.* [= F. *sciatique* = Sp. *ciática* = Pg. It. *sciatica*, < ML. *sciatica*, sciatica, prop. adj., fem. of *sciaticus*, of the hips: see *sciatic*.] Pain and tenderness in a sciatic nerve, its branches and peripheral distribution. It is properly restricted to cases in which the trouble is essentially neural, and is not due to extraneous disease, as to pelvic neoplasms or the like. It appears to be usually a neuritis of the sciatic, though some, probably rare, cases may be strictly neuralgic. The neuritis may be produced by gout, cold, or other causes. Also called *malum Cotunnii*.

> Sir, he has born the name of a Netherland Souldier, till he ran away from his Colours, and was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a *Sciatica:* I mean, Sir, the Strapado.
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

**Sciatica cress†**, a name of one or two cruciferous plants either of the genus *Lepidium* (peppergrass) or *Iberis* (candytuft), reputed remedies for sciatica.

**sciatical** (sī-at′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *sciatic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sciatic nerve; affected with sciatica.

> A *sciatical* old nun, who might have been set up for ever by the hot baths of Bourbon.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

**sciatically** (sī-at′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With or by sciatica.

**scibile** (sib′i-le), *n.* [= It. *scibile*, < LL. *scibilis*, that can be known, < L. *scire*, know: see *scient*.] Something capable of being known; an object of cognition.

**scient†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

**science** (sī′ẹns), *n.* [< ME. *science*, *scyence*, < OF. *science*, *escience*, F. *science* = Pr. *sciensa* = Sp. *ciencia* = Pg. *sciencia* = It. *scienza*, < L. *scientia*, science, knowledge, < *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know: see *scient*.] 1. Knowledge;

comprehension or understanding of facts or principles.

For God seith hit hym-self "shal neuere good appel
Thorw no sotel *science* on sour stock growe."
*Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 207.

Mercurie loveth wysdam and *science*,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 699.

As rose is aboue al floures most fine,
So is *science* most digne of worthynesse.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 107.

His reputation was early spread throughout Europe, on account of his general *science*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 33.

Absolute beginnings are beyond the pale of *science*.
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

2. Knowledge gained by systematic observation, experiment, and reasoning; knowledge coördinated, arranged, and systematized; also, the prosecution of truth as thus known, both in the abstract and as a historical development.

Since all phenomena which have been sufficiently examined are found to take place with regularity, each having certain fixed conditions, positive and negative, on the occurrence of which it invariably happens, mankind have been able to ascertain . . . the conditions of the occurrence of many phenomena; and the progress of *science* mainly consists in ascertaining these conditions.
*J. S. Mill.*

*Science* is nothing but the finding of analogy, identity in the most remote parts. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 75.

In *science* you must not talk before you know. In art you must not talk before you do. In literature you must not talk before you think. . . . *Science.*— The knowledge of things, whether Ideal or Substantial. Art.— The modification of Substantial things by our Substantial Power. Literature.— The modification of Ideal things by our Ideal Power. *Ruskin*, The Eagle's Nest (1872), § 3.

The work of the true man of *Science* is a perpetual striving after a better and closer knowledge of the planet on which his lot is cast, and of the universe in the vastness of which that planet is lost.
*J. N. Lockyer*, Spec. Anal., p. 1.

3. Knowledge regarding any special group of objects, coördinated, arranged, and systematized; what is known concerning a subject, systematically arranged; a branch of knowledge: as, the *science* of botany, of astronomy, of etymology, of metaphysics; mental *science*; physical *science*; in a narrow sense, one of the physical sciences, as distinguished from mathematics, metaphysics, etc. In reference to their degree of specialization, the sciences may be arranged as follows. (*A*) *Mathematics*, the study of the relations of the parts of hypothetical constructions, involving no observation of facts, but only of the creations of our own minds, having two branches—(1) *pure mathematics*, where the suppositions are arbitrary, and (2) *applied mathematics*, where the hypotheses are simplifications of real facts—and branching again into (*a*) *mathematical philosophy*, as the theory of probabilities, etc. (*b*) *mathematical physics*, as analytical mechanics, etc., and (*c*) *mathematical psychics*, as political economy, etc. (*B*) *Philosophy*, the examination and logical analysis of the general body of fact—a science which both in reason and in history precedes successful dealing with special elements of the universe—branching into (1) *logic* and (2) *metaphysics*. (*C*) *Nomology*, the science of the most general laws or uniformities, having two main branches—(1) *psychology* and (2) *general physics*. (*D*) *Chemistry*, the determination of physical constants, and the study of the different kinds of matter in which these constants differ. (*E*) *Biology*, the study of a peculiar class of substances, the protoplasms, and of the kinds of organisms into which they grow. (*F*) *Sciences of organizations of organisms*, embracing (1) *physiology*, the science of the working of physical structures of organs, and (2) *sociology*, the science of psychical unions, especially modes of human society, including ethics, linguistics, politics, etc. (*G*) *Descriptions and explanations of individual objects or collections*, divided into (1) *cosmology*, embracing astronomy, geognosy, etc., and (2) *accounts of human matters*, as statistics, history, biography, etc.

At o syde of the Emperours Table sitten many Philosofres, that ben preved for wise men in many dyverse *Scyences*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 234.

To instruct her fully in those *sciences*,
Whereof I know she is not ignorant.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 57.

A *science* is an aggregate of knowledge whose particular items are more closely related to one another in the way of kinship than to any other collective mass of particulars. *A. Bain*, Mind, XIII. 527.

4. Art derived from precepts or based on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or preëminent skill.

Nothing but his *science*, coolness, and great strength in the saddle could often have saved him from some terrible accident. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, v.

Kerkyon . . . killed all those who wrestled with him, except only Theseus; but Theseus wrestled with him by skill and *science* (*σοφία*), and so overcame him; and before the time of Theseus size and strength only were employed for wrestling.
*Pausanias* (trans.), quoted in Harrison and Verrall,
[Ancient Athens, p. cv.

5†. Trade; occupation.

The more laboursome *sciences* be committed to the men. For the most part, every man is brought up in his father's craft. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

This very deuice [ferro et flamma] . . . a certaine base man of England being knowen euen at that time a bricklayer or mason by his *science* gaue for his crest.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

**Absolute science**, knowledge of things in themselves.—**Active science.** Same as *practical science*.—**Applied science**, a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to *pure science*, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. The term *pure science* is also applied to a science built on self-evident truths, and thus comprehends mathematical science, as opposed to *natural* or *physical science*, which rests on observation and experiment.—**Articulation of a science.** See *articulation*.—**Direct science**, a science conversant with objects, as contradistinguished from one conversant with the modes of knowing objects. **Disputative science, eristic science**, logic.—**Historical science**, a science whose function it is to record facts, or events that have actually occurred.—**Inductive science.** See *inductive*.—**Liberal science**, a science cultivated from love of knowledge, and not as a means of livelihood.—**Lucrative science**, a science cultivated as a means of living, as law, medicine, theology, etc.—**Material science.** See *material*.—**Moral science**, the science of all mental phenomena, or, in a narrower sense, the same as *moral philosophy* or *ethics*. **Natural science.** See *natural*.—**Occult sciences.** See *occult*.—**Physical science.** See *applied science*, above.—**Political, real, reflex, sanitary science.** See the adjectives.—**Practical science**, a science which teaches how to do something useful.—**Professional science.** Same as *lucrative science*.—**Simple science.** Same as *direct science*.—**Speculative science**, a science which merely satisfies scientific curiosity.—**The dismal science**, political economy. [Humorous.]—**The exact sciences**, the mathematical sciences.—**The gay science**†. See *gay*¹.—**The science**, the art of boxing; pugilism. [Slang.]

Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of *the science*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

**The seven liberal sciences**†, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, constituting the "trivium," with arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, constituting the "quadrivium." Also called *the seven arts*.

The two Apollinarii were fain, as a man may say, to coin all *the seven liberal sciences* out of the Bible.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, ¶ ii.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. *Art*, *Science*. See *art*².

**scienced**† (sī′enst), *a.* [< *science* + *-ed*².] Versed; instructed; skilled; learned; trained.

Deep *scienc'd* in the mazy lore
Of mad philosophy.
*P. Francis*, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 34.

**Scienoides**, *n. pl.* See *Sciænidæ*.

**scient** (sī′ent), *a.* [< L. *scien(t-)s*, knowing, skilled, ppr. of *scire*, know, understand, perceive, discern, have knowledge or skill, < √ *sci*, separate, discern, = Teut. √ *ski* in *skill*, etc.: see *skill*. From the L. *scire* are also ult. E. *science*, *sciolist*, *sciolous*, etc., *conscience*, *conscious*, *inscient*, *nescient*, *prescient*, *inscience*, *nescience*, *prescience*, *adscititious*, the second element of *plebiscite*, etc.] Skilful; knowing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**scienter** (si-en′tėr), *adv.* [L., knowingly, intentionally, < *scien(t-)s*, knowing, intending: see *scient*.] In *law*, knowingly; wilfully.

**sciential** (si-en′shal), *a.* [< L. *scientia*, science (see *science*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to science or knowledge; producing or productive of knowledge.

His light *sciential* is, and, past mere nature,
Can salve the rude defects of every creature.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

Those *sciential* rules which are the implements of instruction. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

2. Skilful; knowing; characterized by accurate knowledge based on observation and inference.

Not one hour old, yet of *sciential* brain
To unperplex bliss from its neighbor pain.
*Keats*, Lamia, i. 192.

**scientician** (sī-en-tish′an), *n.* [< *scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ician*.] A scientist; a person devoted to science. [Recent.]

The reason why *scienticians* have neglected to investigate the laws of the currents thoroughly, and to discover the truth concerning them, is that they have not regarded them as of much importance. *Science*, V. 142.

**scientific** (sī-en-tif′ik), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *scientifique* = Sp. *cientifico* = Pg. It. *scientifico*, < NL. **scientificus*, pertaining to science, lit. 'making scient or knowing,' < L. *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *scient* and *-fic*. The word is now used instead of *sciential*, the proper adj. from *science*.] 1. Concerned with the acquisition of accurate and systematic knowledge of principles by observation and deduction: as, *scientific* investigation.

No man who first trafficks into a foreign country has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty: that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against.
*South.* (*Johnson.*)

2. Of or pertaining to, treating of, or used in science: as, *scientific* works; *scientific* instruments; *scientific* nomenclature.

Voyages and travels, when not obscured by *scientific* observations, are always delightful to youthful curiosity.
*V. Knox*, Essays, xiv. (*Richardson.*)

3. Versed in science; guided by the principles of science, and not by empiricism or mere quackery; hence, learned; skilful: as, a *scientific* physician.

Bossuet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences.
*Landor.*

4. According to the rules or principles of science; hence, systematic; accurate; nice: as, a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

Such cool, judicious, *scientific* atrocity seemed rather to belong to a fiend than to the most depraved of men.
*Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The *scientific* treatment of the facts of consciousness can never be, to any satisfactory extent, accomplished by introspection alone.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 10.

**Literary and Scientific Institutions Act.** See *institution*.—**Scientific experience**, relatively complete experience about any class of objects, obtained by systematic research.—**Scientific knowledge**, knowledge of the causes, conditions, and general characters of classes of things.

*Scientific knowledge*, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of insolence. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

**Scientific logic**, logic properly speaking; the knowledge of the theory of reasoning and of thinking in general, as opposed to *natural skill* and *subtlety*.—**Scientific method.** See *method*.—**Scientific psychology.** See *psychology*.

**scientifical**† (sī-en-tif′i-kal), *a.* [< *scientific* + *-al*.] Same as *scientific*.

The most speculative and *scientificallest* Men, both in Germany and Italy, seem to adhere to it [the idea that the moon is inhabited]. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

Natural philosophy . . . proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure rational belief.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *Howell.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained are to be read more to know the hypotheses than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

It appears to be a very *scientifical* work.
*Jefferson*, To Thomas Paine (Correspondence, II. 416).

**scientifically** (sī-en-tif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed.
*Locke*, Human Understanding.

**scientism** (sī′en-tizm), *n.* [< *scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ism*.] The views, tendency, or practice of scientists. [Recent.]

Mr. Harrison's earnest and eloquent plea against . . . the exclusive *scientism* which, because it cannot find certain entities along its line of investigation, asserts loudly that they are either non-existent or "unknowable," is strong. *Nineteenth Century.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**scientist** (sī′en-tist), *n.* [< *scient* + *-ist*. In this word, and in *scientism*, *scientician*, the base is formally *scient* as given, but it is practically *scient-*, the base of L. *scientia*, science; *scientist* being equiv. to **sciencist*, < *science* + *-ist*.] A person versed in or devoted to science; a man of science; a savant.

As we cannot use physician for a cultivator of physics, I have called him a physicist. We need very much a name to describe a cultivator of science in general. I should incline to call him a *Scientist*.
*Whewell*, Philos. Inductive Sciences (ed. 1840),
[I., Aphorisms, p. cxiii.

**scientistic** (sī-en-tis′tik), *a.* [< *scientist* + *-ic*.] Making pretensions to scientific method, but really not in the right.

The *scientistic* haranguer is indebted to the religion he attacks for the reckless notoriety he attains.
*D. D. Whedon*, quoted in N. Y. Independent, June 19, 1879.

*Scientistic* denotes the method of one-sided scientists.
*Carus*, Fundamental Problems (trans.) (1889), p. 33.

**scientolism** (sī-en′tō-lizm), *n.* [< *scient* + dim. *-ol* + *-ism*; after *sciolism*.] False science; superficial or inaccurate knowledge. *Fallows.*

**sci. fa.** An abbreviation of *scire facias*.

**scil.** An abbreviation of *scilicet*.

**scilicet** (sil′i-set), *adv.* [L., a contraction of *scire licet*, lit. 'it is permitted to know' (like the AS. *hit is tō witanne*, 'it is to wit'): *scire*, know (see *scient*); *licet*, it is permitted or possible: see *license*. Cf. *videlicet*.] To wit; videlicet; namely. Abbreviated *scil.* or *sc.*

**Scilla** (sil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737, then including the squill, *Urginea Scilla*), < L. *scilla*, *squilla*, < Gr. σκίλλα (also σχῖνος), a squill, sea-onion: see *squill*.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Scilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with separate spreading perianth-segments, marked by a single central nerve, stamens with thread-shaped filaments, and a three-celled ovary with slender style, and usually two ovules in each cell. The fruit is a thin globose three-lobed capsule, long enveloped by the withered perianth, and containing three to six black obovoid or roundish seeds with a hard albumen. There are about 80 species, natives of the Old World throughout temperate regions, and also within the tropics upon mountains, with one species said to occur in Chili. They are stemless plants from an onion-like coated bulb, with narrow radical leaves, and flowers on a leafless scape, which are blue, pink, or purple, and form racemes which are often very much prolonged. Many are cultivated for borders, especially *S. amœnula* (*S. Sibirica*), with porcelain-blue flowers in earliest spring. (For various species formerly classed here, see *squill*, *Urginea*, *Camassia*, and *camass*.) Several species are known as *wild hyacinth*. (See *hyacinth*, 2.) *S. verna*, the spring squill of England, is also known as *sea-onion*. *S. nutans*, a beautiful species abundant in British copses, by some assigned to a genus *Endymion* (Dumortier, 1827), is known in England as *bluebell*, in Scotland as *harebell*, exchanging names with *Campanula rotundifolia*, which is the bluebell of Scotland, but the harebell of England and the United States. *S. nutans* is also known as *bell-bottle*, *crow-bells*, *crow-leek*. See also *culverkey*, 2, and cut under *scape*.

2. [*l. c.*] In the United States and British pharmacopœias, the sliced bulb of *Urginea Scilla*; squill. It is used in medicine as an expectorant and diuretic.

**Scilleæ** (sil′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), ‹ *Scilla* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by the flowers being borne in a terminal leafless and unbranched raceme. They do not produce umbels as the related tribe *Allieæ*, nor flowers so few nor so large as the *Tulipeæ*; otherwise, in habit and in growth from a coated bulb, the three tribes are closely akin. The *Scilleæ* include about 23 genera, of which *Scilla* is the type, mainly natives of temperate climates and very largely South African. For important genera, see *Hyacinthus*, *Muscari*, *Ornithogalum*, *Camassia*.

**scillocephalous** (sil-ọ̄-sef′a̤-lus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *σκιλλοκέφαλος*, also *σχινοκέφαλος*, having a squill-shaped head (an epithet applied to Pericles), ‹ *σκίλλα*, squill, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a pointed head.

**scillocephalus** (sil-ọ̄-sef′a̤-lus), *n.*; pl. *scillocephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *scillocephalous.*] A person having a cranium which is conical or pointed.

**Scillonian** (si-lō′ni-a̤n), *n.* [‹ *Scilly* (see def.) + *-on-ian.*] A native or an inhabitant of the Scilly Islands, a small group southwest of England.

**scimitar, scimiter,** *n.* See *simitar*.

**scinc,** *n.* See *skink*$^{3}$.

**Scincidæ** (sin′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Scincus* + *-idæ.*] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, having united parietal bones, the supratemporal fossæ roofed over, clavicles dilated proximally, arches present, premaxillary double, and the body provided with osteodermal plates as in the *Gerrhosauridæ*: it is typified by the genus *Scincus*; the skinks. The family is widely distributed, and the species and genera are very numerous. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Scincus*, and *skink*.

**scinciform** (sin′si-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *scincus*, skink, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a skink in form or aspect; related to the skinks; scincoid.

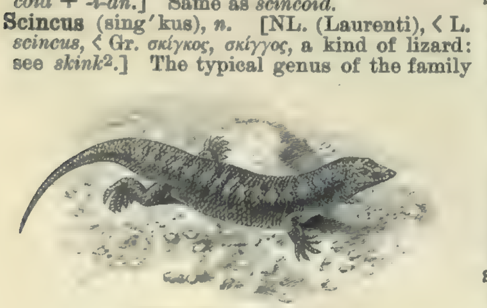
**scincoid** (sing′koid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ NL. *Scincus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a skink; related or belonging to the *Scincidæ*; scinciform.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Scincidæ* in a broad sense.

**Scincoidea** (sing-koi′dẹ̄-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Scincus* + *-oidea.*] A group corresponding to the *Scincoides* of Oppel, containing forms now separated in different families; the scincoid or scinciform lizards.

**scincoidian** (sing-koi′di-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *scincoid* + *-i-an.*] Same as *scincoid*.

**Scincus** (sing′kus), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti), ‹ L. *scincus*, ‹ Gr. *σκίγκος*, *σκίγγος*, a kind of lizard: see *skink*$^{2}$.] The typical genus of the family *Scincidæ*: formerly used with great latitude, now restricted to a few species of northern Africa and Syria, as *S. officinalis*, the officinal skink, or adda, once in high medical repute.



Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

**Scindapsus** (sin-dap′sus), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), so called from the climbing habit; ‹ Gr. *σκινδαψός*, an ivy-like shrub of doubtful genus.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, tribe *Monsteroideæ*, and subtribe *Monstereæ*. It is characterized by a shrubby climbing stem, branches bearing numerous usually oblique leaves with numerous nearly equal curving veins, and bisexual flowers without floral envelops, consisting of four stamens and a thick truncate and somewhat prismatic ovary which is strongly dilated upward and contains one cell and one ovule with a large embryo destitute of albumen. There are 8 species, natives of the East Indies, especially Bengal and Java. They are climbing shrubs clinging by rootlets produced on the branches, and bear taper-pointed leaves, ovate or narrower, with long broadly sheathing petioles. The flowers are borne in dense masses over a cylindrical spadix inclosed in a boat-shaped spathe, and form in fruit a syncarp of closely united juicy berries. Many remarkable plants of other genera have been cultivated under this name, especially those with perforated leaves now classed under *Monstera*. Some species have been called *Indian ivy*, as *S. hederacea*, a vine with abruptly pointed leaves. Several bear ornamental white-mottled leaves, as *S.* (*Pothos*) *argyræa*, cultivated from the Philippines under the name *silver-vine*. Several others have often been cultivated under the name *Pothos*. The fruit of *S. officinalis* is prescribed in India as a diaphoretic, dried sections of it being sold by the native druggists under the name *guj-pippul*.

**scink**†, **scinque**†, *n.* See *skink*$^{3}$.

**scintilla** (sin-til′a̤), *n.* [= OF. *scintille* = Sp. *centella* = Pg. *scintilla*, *centelha* = It. *scintilla*, ‹ L. *scintilla*, a spark; cf. Gr. *σπινθήρ*, a spark; perhaps akin to AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine*. Hence ult. (from L. *scintilla*) E. *scintillate*, etc., *stencil*, *tinsel*.] 1. A spark; a glimmer; hence, the least particle; a trace; a tittle.

Perhaps Philip's eyes and mine exchanged glances in which ever so small a *scintilla* of mischief might sparkle.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

This single quotation . . . throws no *scintilla* of light upon the point in question.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 365.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Deshayes*, 1855. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Guenée*, 1879.—**Scintilla juris,** a shadow of law or right.

**scintillant** (sin′ti-lant), *a.* [= F. *scintillant* = Sp. *centellante* = Pg. It. *scintillante*, ‹ L. *scintillan(t-)s*, ppr. of *scintillare*, sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash: see *scintillate.*] 1. Emitting little sparks or flashes of light; scintillating; sparkling; twinkling.

But who can view the pointed rays
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?
*M. Green*, The Spleen.

Slim spires
And palace-roofs and swollen domes uprose
Like *scintillant* stalagmites in the sun.
*T. B. Aldrich*, Pythagoras.

2. In *her.*, sparkling; having sparks as if of fire issuing from it: noting any bearing so represented.

**scintillante** (shēn-til-lån′te), *a.* [It.: see *scintillant.*] In *music*, brilliant; sparkling.

**scintillate** (sin′ti-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scintillated*, ppr. *scintillating*. [‹ L. *scintillatus*, pp. of *scintillare* (› It. *scintillare* = Pg. *scintillar* = Sp. *centellar*, *centellear* = Pr. *scintillar* = F. *scintiller*), sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash, ‹ *scintilla*, a spark: see *scintilla.*] To emit sparks; hence, to sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

A very long silence succeeded. What struggle there was in him between Nature and Grace in this interval, I can not tell; only singular gleams *scintillated* in his eyes, and strange shadows passed over his face.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

While Holmes's rockets curve their long ellipse,
And burst in seeds of fire that burst again
To drop in *scintillating* rain.
*Lowell*, Agassiz, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Sparkle*, *Glister*, etc. (see *glare*$^{1}$, *v. i.*), coruscate.

**scintillation** (sin-ti-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [‹ F. *scintillation* = Pr. *scintilacio* = Sp. *centilacion* = Pg. *scintillação* = It. *scintillazione*, ‹ L. *scintillatio(n-)*, ‹ *scintillare*, pp. *scintillatus*, sparkle: see *scintillate.*] 1. The act of scintillating, or emitting sparks or spark-like flashes of light; the act of sparkling.—2. A flash; a spark.

Some *scintillations* of Promethean fire.
*Cowper*, tr. of Milton's Ode to his Father.

3. Specifically, the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars. By shaking the head, so as to elongate the image, it is seen that not merely the intensity, but also the color of the light varies. See *scintillometer*.

**scintillometer** (sin-ti-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [‹ L. *scintilla*, a spark, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument devised by Montigny for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars. The apparatus consists essentially of a circular glass plate mounted obliquely upon an axis very near and in front of the eyepiece of a telescope. An opening in the center of the plate allows the insertion of a ring, through which passes the axis, parallel to the optical axis of the telescope and at a distance from it of about twenty-five millimeters. The plate is rotated about the axis by a mechanism. By this device, the rays of light from a star are refracted through the inclined glass plate, and the image describes a perfect circle in the field. If the star undergoes no change, the circumference is a continuous line exhibiting the color of the star; but if the star scintillates, this circumference is divided into fugitive arcs of different colors. The number of changes of color per unit of time indicates the intensity of the scintillation.

**scintillous** (sin′ti-lus), *a.* [Also *scintillose*; ‹ L. *scintilla*, a spark (see *scintilla*), + *-ous.*] Scintillant. [Rare.]

**scintillously** (sin′ti-lus-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *syntillously*; ‹ *scintillous* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a scintillous or sparkling manner.

Wyth theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers of stomackes chaufed *syntillously*. *Skelton*, Boke of Three Fooles.

**sciography** (sī-og′ra̤-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

The first *sciography*, or rude delineation, of atheism.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System (1678), v. § 3.

**sciolism** (sī′ọ̄-lizm), *n.* [‹ *sciol-ous* + *-ism.*] Superficial knowledge; unfounded pretense to profound or scientific knowledge.

A status not only much beneath my own, but associated at best with the *sciolism* of literary or political adventurers. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxvii.

Here [in Macbeth] there is some genuine ground for the generally baseless and delusive opinion of self-complacent *sciolism* that he who runs may read Shakespeare.
*A. C. Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 186.

**sciolist** (sī′ọ̄-list), *n.* [‹ *sciol-ous* + *-ist.*] One who has only superficial knowledge; a pretender to profound or scientific knowledge; a smatterer.

It is the ingrateful Genius of this Age that, if any *Sciolist* can find a Hole in an old Author's Coat, he will endeavour to make it much more wide. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

It is of great importance that those whom I love should not think me a precipitate, silly, shallow *sciolist* in politics, and suppose that every frivolous word that falls from my pen is a dogma which I mean to advance as indisputable.
*Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 105.

**sciolistic** (sī-ọ̄-lis′tik), *a.* [‹ *sciolist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; resembling a sciolist; having only superficial knowledge; shallow.

From its apparently greater freedom in skilful hands, blank verse gives more scope to *sciolistic* theorizing and dogmatism than the rhyming pentameter couplet.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, II. 298.

**sciolous** (sī′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *esciolo* = Pg. *esciolo* = It. *sciolo*, ‹ LL. *sciolus*, one who knows little, a smatterer, prop. dim. adj., ‹ L. *scire*, know: see *scient.*] Superficial; shallow.

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgement joined with their zeal. *Howell*.

The speculations of the *sciolous*.
*Hoffman*, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), II. 196.

**sciolto** (shiol′tọ̄), *a.* [It., pp. of *sciogliere*, untie, loose, dissolve, ‹ L. *exsolvere*, loose, ‹ *ex*, out, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve.*] In *music*: (*a*) Free; unrestrained: opposed to *strict*: as, a fuga *sciolta* (a free fugue). (*b*) Not legato; detached; staccato.

**sciomachy** (sī-om′a̤-ki), *n.* See *sciamachy*.

**sciomancy** (sī′ọ̄-man-si), *n.* [= OF. *sciomance* = Sp. It. *sciomancia*, ‹ Gr. *σκιά*, a shade, shadow, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the shades of the dead; psychomancy.

**sciomantic** (sī-ọ̄-man′tik), *a.* [‹ *sciomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sciomancy.

**scion** (sī′on), *n.* [Formerly also *sion*, *scien*, *cion*, *cyon*; ‹ ME. *sion*, *sioun*, *syon*, *scion*, *cion*, *cyun*, ‹ OF. *sion*, *cion*, F. *scion*, dial. *chion*, a scion, shoot, sprig, twig; orig. a 'sawing,' a 'cutting,' ‹ OF. *sier*, F. *scier*, saw, cut, = Sp. Pg. *segar*, cut, mow, reap, = It. *segare*, ‹ L. *secare*, cut: see *secant*, *section*. The proper spelling is *sion*; the insertion of *c* in the F. word, and so into the E., is as erroneous as in the E. *scythe*, which is from the same ult. root, and in which the *c* likewise appar. simulates a connection with L. *scindere*, cut.] 1. A shoot or twig, especially one cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting.

As well the seedes
As *scions* from the grettest roote ysette.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Our *scions*, put in wild or savage stock.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 7.

Hence—2. A descendant.

Herself the solitary *scion* left
Of a time-honour'd race.
*Byron*, The Dream, ii.

Was he proud—a true *scion* of the stock?
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 331.

**scioptic** (sī-op′tik), *a.* [= Pg. *scioptico*, ‹ Gr. *σκιά*, a shade, shadow, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight or seeing: see *optic.*] Of or pertaining to the camera obscura, or the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room. Also *scioptric*.—**Scioptic ball**, a perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its center to a small extent in any direction, like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window-shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

**sciopticon** (sī-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *σκιά*, a shade, shadow, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight or seeing: see *optic*.] A form of magic lantern.

**scioptics** (sī-op′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *scioptic* (see *-ics*).] The art of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, etc.

**scioptric** (sī-op′trik), *a.* Same as *scioptic*. Compare *catoptric*.

**Sciot, Sciote** (sī′ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< It. *Scio*, < Gr. *Χίος*, Chios; cf. NGr. *Χιώτης*.] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Scio or Chios; a Chiote.

**II.** *a.* Of or belonging to Scio, ancient Chios, an island of the Ægean Sea, or its inhabitants.

**sciotheism** (sī′ọ-thē̤-izm), *n.* [Formed by Huxley < Gr. *σκιά*, a shade, shadow, + E. *theism*.] The deification of ghosts or the shades of departed ancestors; ancestral worship.

> *Sciotheism*, under the form of the deification of ancestral ghosts, in its most pronounced form, is therefore the chief element in the theology of a great moiety, possibly of more than half, of the human race.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 494.

**sciotheric** (sī-ọ-ther′ik), *a.* Same as *sciatheric*.

**Scio turpentine.** Same as *Chian turpentine*. See *Chian*.

**scire facias** (sī′rē fā′shi-as). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *scire*, know (see *scient*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facere*, make, cause.] In *law*, a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record, or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

**scire-wyte**†, *n.* [ME. (or ML. reflex), mod. E. as if **shirewite*; < AS. *scir*, *scire*, shire (see *shire*), + *wite*, punishment, tax in money: see *wite*.] The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

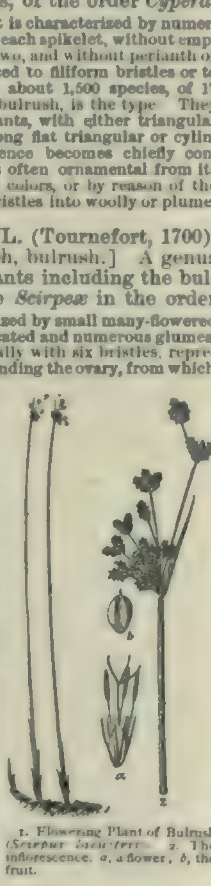
**scirgemot**, *n.* [AS. *scirgemōt*: see *shiremoot*.] Same as *shiremoot*.

> The voice which the simple freeman, the Ceorl, had in the Assembly of his Mark, he would not lose in the Assembly of his Shire, the *Scirgemót*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., I. 68.

**sciroccot**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sirocco*.

**Scirpeæ** (sėr′pē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Scirpus* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family. It is characterized by numerous mostly bisexual flowers in each spikelet, without empty glumes or with only one or two, and without perianth or with its representatives reduced to filiform bristles or to flattened scales. It includes about 1,500 species, of 17 genera of which *Scirpus*, the bulrush, is the type. They are grass-like or rush-like plants, with either triangular or rounded stems, and with long flat triangular or cylindrical leaves. The inflorescence becomes chiefly conspicuous when in fruit, and is often ornamental from its shape or from its dark-brown colors, or by reason of the frequent lengthening of the bristles into woolly or plume-like tufts.

**Scirpus** (sėr′pus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *scirpus*, *sirpus*, a rush, bulrush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants including the bulrushes, type of the tribe *Scirpeæ* in the order *Cyperaceæ*. It is characterized by small many-flowered roundish spikelets with imbricated and numerous glumes, each flower bisexual and usually with six bristles, representing a perianth, and surrounding the ovary, from which the continuous and slender style falls away without leaving any conspicuous tubercle. Over 300 species have been described, now reduced to 200 by the best authorities. About 30 species occur in the United States. They are small tufted or floating annuals, or strong perennials with a creeping rootstock, bearing usually a compound panicle of numerous brown spikelets, sometimes reduced to a small cluster or solitary. They are known by the general names *bulrush* and *club-rush*, the first applied especially to *S. lacustris*, a species of peculiar habit, with tall, smooth, round stems of a blue-green color projecting out of lake- and river-waters; also called in England *mat-rush*, from its use in making mats, ropes, chair-bottoms, and hassocks. Its variety *occidentalis* and the kindred species *S. Tatora* are the tule of California. (See *tule*.) *S. maritimus*, the sea club-rush, with a dense compact cluster of large spreading spikelets, each often over an inch long, is a characteristic feature of sea-shore marshes in both tropical and temperate climates throughout the world. (For *S. cæspitosus*, see *deer-hair*.) Several species of *Eriophorum* were formerly referred here, as *E. cyperinum*, the most conspicuous of American rushes in fresh-water swamps, and known as *wool-grass* and *cotton-grass*.



1. Flowering Plant of Bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*). 2. The inflorescence. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

**scirrhoid** (sir′- or skir′oid), *a.* [< *scirrhus* + *-oid*.] Resembling scirrhus.

**scirrhous** (sir′- or skir′us), *a.* [Also *scirrous*; < OF. *scirrheux*, F. *squirreux*, *squirrheux* = Sp. *escirroso* = Pg. *scirrhoso* = It. *scirroso*, < NL. **scirrhosus*, < *scirrhus*, < L. *scirros*, a hard swelling: see *scirrhus*.] Proceeding from, or of the nature of, scirrhus; resembling a scirrhus; indurated: as, a *scirrhous* tumor.

> Blow, flute, and stir the stiff-set sprigs,
> And *scirrhous* roots and tendons.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

> A gamesome expression of face, shining, *scirrhous* skin, and a plump, ruby head. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

**Scirrhous bronchocele**, cancer of the thyroid gland.—**Scirrhous cancer**, a hard carcinoma, with abundant stroma, usually of slow growth.

**scirrhus** (sir′- or skir′us), *n.* [= OF. *scirre*, F. *squirre* = Sp. *escirro* = Pg. *scirrho*, *scirro* = It. *scirro*, < NL. *scirrhus*, < L. *scirros*, < Gr. *σκίρρος*, prop. *σκῖρος*, any hard coat or covering, a tumor.] A hard tumor; specifically and now exclusively, a scirrhous cancer. See above.

**scirtopod** (sėr′tọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scirtopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *σκιρτᾶν*, spring, leap, bound, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having saltatorial feet, or limbs fitted for leaping; specifically, pertaining to the *Scirtopoda*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A scirtopod rotifer, or saltatorial wheel-animalcule.

**Scirtopoda** (sėr-top′ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scirtopus*: see *scirtopod*.] An order of rotifers which swim by means of their wheel-organs and also skip by means of hollow muscular limbs; the saltatorial wheel-animalcules. It contains the family *Pedalionidæ*. *C. T. Hudson*, 1884. See cut under *rotifer*.

**sciscitation**† (sis-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *sciscitatio*(*n-*), an inquiry, < *sciscitari*, inquire, question, < *sciscere*, *scisci*, search, seek to know, inceptive of *scire*, know: see *scient*.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand.

> There is not a more noble proofe of our faith then to captivate all the powers of our understanding and will to our Creator; and, without all *sciscitations*, to goe blindefold whither hee will leade us.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Annunciation.

**scise**† (sīz), *v. i.* [< L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide: see *scission*.] To cut; penetrate.

> The wicked steel *scised* deep in his right side.
> *Fairfax*. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**scism**†, **scismatic**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *schism*, etc.

**scissar**†, **scissars**†. Obsolete spellings of *scissor*, *scissors*.

**scissel** (sis′el), *n.* [Also *scissil*, *scissile*, *sizel*; < OF. (and F.) *cisaille*, usually in pl. *cisailles*, clippings of metal, etc., < *ciseler*, cut, chisel, < *cisel*, F. *ciseau*, a chisel: see *chisel*². The spellings *scissel*, *scissil*, *scissile*, simulate, as with *scissors*, a connection with L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide (see *scissile*¹, *scission*).] 1. The clippings of various metals, produced in several mechanical operations.—2. The remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage; scrap.

**scissible** (sis′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide, + *-ible*.] Capable of being cut or divided, as by a sharp instrument.

> The differences of impressible and not impressible, figurable and not figurable, mouldable and not mouldable, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter are plebeian notions, applied unto the instruments and uses which men ordinarily practise.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 846.

**scissil** (sis′il), *n.* Same as *scissel*.

**scissile**¹ (sis′il), *a.* [= F. *scissile* = It. *scissile*, < L. *scissilis*, that may easily be split or cleft, < *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide.] Capable of being cut or divided, as by a sharp instrument; scissible.

> Animal fat . . . is *scissile* like a solid.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi.

**scissile**² (sis′il), *n.* Same as *scissel*.

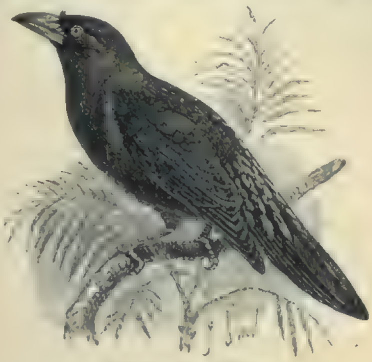
**scission** (sish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *scission* = It. *scissione*, < LL. *scissio*(*n-*), a cleaving or dividing, < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide; cf. Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, divide (see *schism*). From the L. *scindere* are also ult. E. *scissile*¹, *abscind*, *rescind*, *abscissa*, *shindle*, *shingle*¹, etc.; also prob. *schedule*.] 1. The act of cutting or dividing, as with an edged instrument; the state of being cut; hence, division; fission; cleavage; splitting.

> This was the last blow struck for freedom in the Walloon country. The failure of the movement made that *scission* of the Netherlands certain which has endured till our days. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 404.

2†. Schism. *Jamieson*.

**scissiparity** (sis-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, cut, divide, + *parere*, bring forth, beget, + *-ity*: see *parity*².] In *biol.*, schizogenesis; reproduction by fission; fissiparity.

**Scissirostrum** (sis-i-ros′trum), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1845, also *Sissirostrum*), < L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, cut, divide, + *rostrum*, beak.] A monotypic genus of sturnoid passerine birds of Celebes, with cuneate tail, spurious first primary, scutellate tarsi, and peculiar beak. *S. dubium* was originally named by Latham, in 1801, the *dubious shrike* (*Lanius dubius*), and in 1845 redescribed by Lafresnaye as *Sissirostrum pagei*; it is 8 inches long, of a slate-gray color shading into greenish-black on some parts, having the rump and upper tail-coverts with waxy crimson tips and a few crimson-tipped feathers on the flanks.



*Scissirostrum dubium.*

**scissor**, *n.* The singular of *scissors*.

**scissor** (siz′ọr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *scissar*; < *scissors*, *n.*] To cut with scissors; prepare with the help of scissors.

> Let me know
> Why mine own barber is unblest, with him
> My poor chin too, for 'tis not *scissar'd* just
> To such a favourite's glass?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

**scissorbill** (siz′ọr-bil), *n.* A skimmer; a bird of the genus *Rhynchops*: derived from the French *bec-en-ciseaux*. See *skimmer*¹, 3, and cut under *Rhynchops*.

**scissor-bird** (siz′ọr-bėrd), *n.* Same as *scissor-tail*.

**scissoring** (siz′ọr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scissor*, *v.*] A clipping made with scissors.

> A Weekly Scrap paper, made up of *scissorings* from other newspapers. *Contemporary Rev.*

**scissorium** (si-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scissoria* (-ạ̈). [ML., also *cissorium*, *cisorium*, a trencher, also a butcher's knife, < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, cleave: see *scissile*.] A wooden trencher used in the middle ages.

**scissors** (siz′ọrz), *n. pl.* [The spelling *scissors*, formerly also *scissars*, simulating a derivation from L. *scissor*, one who cleaves or divides, a carver, in ML. also a tailor, is an alteration of the early mod. E. *cisors*, *cizors*, *cizers*, *cizars*, *cissers*, *cysers*, *sizers*, *sizars*, *sizzers*, < ME. **cisers*, *cysers*, *cysors*, *cisoures*, *cysowres*, *sisoures*, *sesours*, < OF. *cisoires*, scissors, shears, F. *cisoires*, shears (cf. *cisoir*, a graver), = It. *cesoje*, scissors, < ML. **scissorium*, found only in other senses (*scissorium*, *cissorium*, *cisorium*, *cinsorium*, a trencher on which meat is cut, *cisorium*, a butcher's cleaver), < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cleave, divide, cut: see *scission*, *scissile*¹. The word seems to have been confused with OF. *ciseaux*, scissors, pl. of *cisel*, a cutting-instrument, a chisel (> E. *chisel*²) (cf. OF. *cisailles*, shears), prob. < ML. as if **cæsellus*, < L. *cædere*, pp. *cæsus*, cut: see *chisel*².] 1. A pair of shears of medium or small size. See *shears*.

> Withoute rasour or *sisoures*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 690.

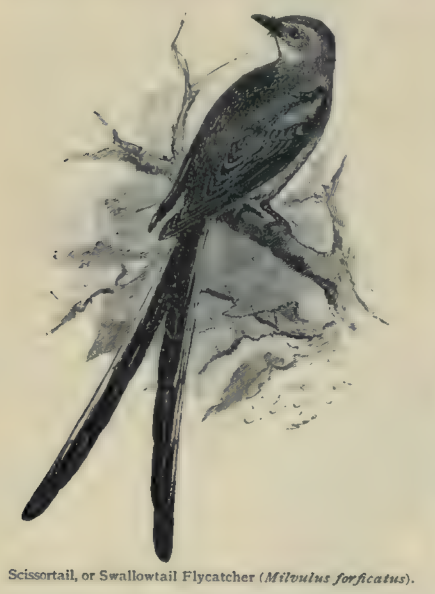
> And after, as if he had forgot somewhat to be done about it, with *sizzers*, which he holdeth closely in his hand.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 302.

> Wanting the *Scissors*, with these Hands I'll tear
> (If that obstructs my Flight) this load of Hair.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

2†. Candle-snuffers. *Halliwell*.—**Buttonhole-scissors**, scissors each blade of which is made with a step or break, so that the cutting edges are short and end abruptly some distance beyond the rivet, so as to cut in cloth a slit which is of fixed length or which does not reach the edge. They are often so made that the length of the cut is adjustable.—**Lamp-scissors**, scissors especially made for trimming the wicks of lamps. They have commonly a bend or step, like a bayonet, in order to keep the fingers from contact with the wick, and a box or receptacle, like snuffers, to receive the burnt parts trimmed off.—**Revolving scissors**, scissors having very short blades which are so pivoted as to operate at any desired angle with the handles, and thus reach deep-seated parts.—**Scissors and paste work** (generally abbreviated, **scissors and paste**), mere mechanical compilation as by means of clippings pasted together, as distinguished from original work. [Colloq.]

**scissors-grinder** (siz′ọrz-grīn″dėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the grinding of scissors.—2. The European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus.*

**scissortail** (siz′ọr-tāl), *n.* An American bird of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Milvulus;* a scissor-tailed flycatcher. The name applies to two distinct species. One of these scissor-birds is *M. tyrannus*, called the *fork-tailed flycatcher*, distinguished



Scissortail, or Swallowtail Flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*).

from *M. forficatus*, the swallowtail flycatcher, to which the name *scissortail* most frequently applies, because the bird is so much commoner than the other in English-speaking countries. See *Milvulus*.

**scissor-tailed** (siz′ọr-tāld), *a.* Having a long deeply forficate tail which can be opened and shut like a pair of scissors, as a bird. Compare *scissortail.*

**scissor-tooth** (siz′ọr-tōth), *n.* The sectorial or carnassial tooth of a carnivore, which cuts against its fellow of the opposite jaw as one blade of a pair of scissors against the other.

**scissorwise** (siz′ọr-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of scissors.

> A pair of scoops . . . close upon one another *scissorwise* on a hinge.
>
> *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 214.

**scissura** (si-sū′rä), *n.*; pl. *scissuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *scissure.*] In *anat.*, a fissure or cleft.

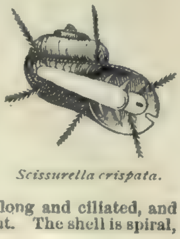
**scissure** (sish′ụr), *n.* [< OF. *scissure, cisure*, < L. *scissura*, a rending, a dividing, < *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide: see *scission.*] A longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting; a cleft; a rent; a fissure; hence, a rupture, split, or division; a schism.

> Therby also, by the space of .viij. palmes frome the place of the lefte arme of Criste, hangynge on ye crosse, is a *scissure* or clyfte in the stone rok, so moche that a man almoste may lye therin.
>
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

> To this Sect may be imputed all the *Scissures* that have happened in Christianity. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 3.

**Scissurella** (sis-ụ-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1823), < L. *scissura*, a slit, + *-ella.*] A genus of gastropods, with a shell whose outer lip is deeply slit, typical of the family *Scissurellidæ*.

**Scissurellidæ** (sis-ū-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scissurella* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scissurella*. The animal has the mantle-slit in front very long, slender at the sides, the tentacles long and ciliated, and the foot narrow and truncate in front. The shell is spiral, and the walls are indented by a keel and a slit in front of the keel which is gradually filled up as the shell enlarges. The operculum is circular, horny, and subspiral. The species are inhabitants of the warm seas, and are of small size.



*Scissurella crispata.*

**Scitamineæ** (sit-ạ-min′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810) (earlier named *Scitamina* (Linnæus, 1751), pl. of L. **scitamen*), < L. *scitam(enta)*, pl., delicacies or dainties for food (< *scitus*, beautiful, fit, knowing, clever, pp. of *sciscere, scisci*, seek out: see *sciscitation*), + *-in-eæ.*] A former order of monocotyledonous plants, including the present orders *Zingiberaceæ* and *Musaceæ*.

**scitamineous** (sit-ạ-min′ẹ̄-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Scitamineæ*.

**Sciuridæ** (sī-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of sciuromorphic simplicident rodent mammals, typified by the genus *Sciurus*, containing the squirrels and related animals. The postorbital processes are distinct; the infraorbital opening is small; the ribs are twelve or thirteen pairs; the true molars are rooted, tubercular, three above and below on each side; and the premolars are small, sometimes deciduous, normally two above and one below on each side. The family is cosmopolitan, with the exception that it is absent from the Australian region. The species are very numerous, but the generic forms are comparatively few. The leading genera besides *Sciurus* are *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys*, the flying-squirrels; *Xerus*, an Ethiopian genus; *Tamias*, the chipmunks; *Spermophilus*, the ground-squirrels; *Cynomys*, the prairie-dogs; and *Arctomys*, the marmots. The fossil genera are several, going back to the Eocene. The family is conveniently divided into the arboreal *Sciurinæ* and the terrestrial *Arctomyinæ*. See cuts under *flying-squirrel, Sciuropterus, prairie-dog, chickaree, fox-squirrel, squirrel*, and *chipmunk*.

**Sciurinæ** (sī-ụ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sciuridæ*, having the tail long and bushy, and usually distichous; the arboreal squirrels. They are of lithe form and very active in their movements, live in trees, and are found in nearly all parts of the world, excepting the Australian region.

**sciurine** (sī′ụ-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sciurus*, a squirrel (see *Sciurus*), + *-ine*1.] I. *a.* Squirrel-like; related to *Sciurus*, or belonging to the *Sciuridæ;* especially, of or pertaining to the *Sciurinæ*.

II. *n.* A squirrel; a member of the *Sciuridæ*, and especially of the *Sciurinæ*.

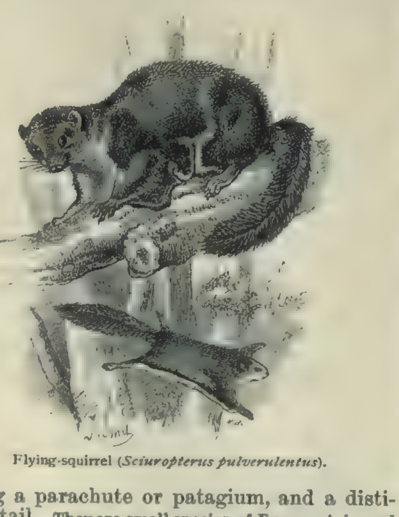
**sciuroid** (sī-ū′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sciurus* + *-oid.*] Same as *sciurine* in a broad sense.

**sciuromorph** (sī-ū′rọ-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Sciuromorpha*.

**Sciuromorpha** (sī-ū-rọ-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκίουρος, a squirrel, + μορφή, form.] One of three superfamilies of simplicident *Rodentia*, comprising the *Anomaluridæ, Sciuridæ, Ischyromyidæ* (fossil), *Haplodontidæ*, and *Castoridæ*, or the scaletails, squirrels in a broad sense, sewellels, and beavers: correlated with *Myomorpha* and *Hystricomorpha*, and also with *Lagomorpha* of the duplicident series. The clavicles are perfect, and the fibula persists as a distinct bone; the angular portion of the lower mandible springs from the lower edge of the bony covering of the under incisor, and premolars are present.

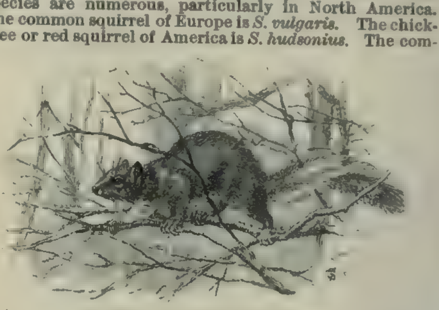
**sciuromorphic** (sī-ū-rọ-môr′fik), *a.* [< *sciuromorph* + *-ic.*] Having the structure of a squirrel; related to the *Sciuridæ;* of or pertaining to the *Sciuromorpha*.

**Sciuropterus** (sī-ụ-rop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1825), < Gr. σκίουρος, a squirrel, + πτερόν, a wing.] One of two genera of flying-squirrels having a parachute or patagium, and a distichous tail. They are small species, of Europe, Asia, and America, called *polatouches* and *assapans*. The common flying-squirrel or assapan of America is *S. volucella*. The polatouche is *S. volans* of Europe. See also cut under *flying-squirrel.*



Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus pulverulentus*).

**Sciurus** (sī-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sciurus*, < Gr. σκίουρος, a squirrel, lit. 'shade-tailed,' < σκιά, shade, shadow, + οὐρά, tail. Hence ult. *squirrel.*] A Linnean genus of *Sciuridæ*, now restricted to arboreal squirrels with a very long bushy distichous tail and no parachute. The species are numerous, particularly in North America. The common squirrel of Europe is *S. vulgaris*. The chickaree or red squirrel of America is *S. hudsonius*. The common gray squirrel is *S. carolinensis*. The fox-squirrel or cat-squirrel is *S. cinereus*, which runs into many varieties. A large and beautiful gray squirrel with tufted ears and a red back is *S. aberti*, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States. *S. fossor* is a very large gray Californian species. There are many in Mexico, and *S. æstuans* is South American. Many also inhabit the warmer parts of Asia. See also cuts under *squirrel, chickaree*, and *fox-squirrel*.



Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).

**scl-.** For Middle English and dialectal words so beginning, see under *sl-*.

**sclaff** (sklȧf), *v. i.* and *t.* In *golf*, nearly the same as *baff*. See the extract. [Scotch.]

> The distinction between the two words is somewhat subtle. In baffing a ball the stroke is played with the intention of lofting it high in the air, whereas a *sclaffed* ball is not necessarily lofted high.
>
> *W. Park, Jr.*, The Game of Golf, p. 269.

**sclander**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

**sclat**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slat*3.

**sclate, sclater**, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slate*2, *slater*.

**sclaunder**†, **sclandre**†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *slander*.

**Sclav, Sclavonian**, etc. See *Slav*, etc.

**sclavin**†, **sclavyne**†, *n.* See *slavine*.

**scleire**†, *n.* [< ME. *scleyre, skleire, skleir, sklayre*, a veil; prop. **sleire*, < D. *sluijer* = MHG. *sloier, slogier, sleier*, G. *schleier*, a veil.] A veil. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 5.

**sclender, sclendre**, *a.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slender*.

**sclent**†, *v. i.* See *slent*1.

**sclera** (sklē′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, harsh: see *sclere.*] The sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

**scleragogy** (sklē′rạ-gō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σκληραγωγία, hardy training, < σκληρός, hard, harsh, + ἄγειν, lead, conduct.] Severe discipline or training; hard treatment of the body; mortification. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 51. [Rare.]

**scleral** (sklē′ral), *a.* [< *sclera* + *-al.*] Sclerous; specifically, or of pertaining to the sclera or sclerotic. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIX. 410.

**Sclerantheæ** (sklē-ran′thẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1821), < *Scleranthus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants formerly by many included in the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, now classed in the widely remote order *Illecebraceæ* among other apetalous plants. It is characterized by flowers which are all alike, an ovary with but one or two ovules, containing an annular embryo, and by opposite connate leaves without stipules. It includes the typical genus *Scleranthus*, and *Habrosia*, a monotypic Syrian annual with a two-ovuled ovary.

**scleranthium** (sklē-ran′thi-um), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, same as *diclesium*. [Rare or obsolete.]

**Scleranthus** (sklẹ-ran′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Illecebraceæ*, type of the tribe *Sclerantheæ*. It is characterized by a herbaceous four- or five-toothed or -lobed perianth, forming an indurated cup below, and by an ovoid one-celled ovary with two erect styles and a single pendulous ovule. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe, Africa, western Asia, and Australasia; one, *S. annuus*, the knawel, also called *German knot-grass*, is widely naturalized in the United States. They are small rigid herbs with numerous forking branches, often forming dense tufts, and bearing opposite rigid and prickly-pointed leaves, and small greenish flowers.

**sclere** (sklēr), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, harsh, < σκλῆναι, 2d aor. of σκέλλειν, dry, parch. From the same ult. source are E. *skelet, skeleton.*] In sponges, one of the hard, horny, silicious, or calcareous bodies which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a skeletal element; a spicule, of whatever kind.

The walls of Ascetta are strengthened by calcareous *scleres*, more especially designated as spicules.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 413.

**Spherical sclere**, a sclere produced by a concentric growth of silica or calcite about an organic particle, or which occurs as a reduction of a rhabdus.

**sclerectasia** (sklē-rek-tā′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἔκτασις, extension: see *ectasis.*] Scleral staphyloma. See *staphyloma.*

**sclerema** (sklẹ-rē′mä̤), *n.* Same as *scleroderma.*—**Sclerema neonatorum**, induration of the skin coming on a few days after birth, accompanied with severe constitutional symptoms, and resulting usually in death in from four to ten days.

**sclerencephalia** (sklē″ren-se-fā′li-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain: see *encephalon.*] Sclerosis of the brain.

**sclerenchyma** (sklẹ-reng′ki-mä̤), *n.* [Also *sclerenchyme*; < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion: see *enchymatous.*] 1. The hard substance of the calcareous skeleton or corallum of sclerodermic corals, a proper tissue-secretion or calcification of the soft parts of the polyps themselves.—2. In *bot.*, the tissue largely composing the hard parts of plants, such as the shell (endocarp) of the hickory-nut, the seed-coat of seeds, the hypoderma of leaves, etc. The cells are usually short, but in some cases they are greatly elongated, as in the hypoderma of leaves; they are sometimes regular in outline, but most frequently they are very irregular. By many later, especially German, writers the term has been transferred to the hard bast or liber, a tissue of plants composed of cells whose walls are thickened, often to a very considerable extent. It is also used by some authors in a more extended sense, to include all sorts of lignified fibrous cells or cell-derivatives.

**sclerenchymatous** (sklē-reng-kim′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *sclerenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Having the character of sclerenchyma; containing or consisting of that substance: as, *sclerenchymatous* tissue; a *sclerenchymatous* polyp.

**sclerenchyme** (sklẹ-reng′kim), *n.* [< NL. *sclerenchyma.*] Same as *sclerenchyma.*

**scleretinite** (sklẹ-ret′i-nīt), *n.* [For *scleroretinite*, < Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + E. *retinite.*] A black, hard, brittle mineral resin, nearly allied to amber, found in the coal-formation of Wigan in England, in drops and pellets.

**Scleria** (sklē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Berg, 1765), from the hard fruit; < Gr. σκληρία, hardness, < σκληρός, hard: see *sclere.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family, type of the tribe *Scleriœ.* It is characterized by small and solitary pistillate and numerous staminate flowers in small spikelets which are grouped in cymes, panicles, or minute axillary clusters, and by the hard bony fruit, which is a small roundish nut, commonly white and shining, and borne on a dilated disk. There are over 100 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, extending into temperate climates in North America, where 12 species (known as *nutgrass*) occur on the Atlantic coast, 3 as far north as Massachusetts. They are rush-like herbs of various habit, either low and spreading or tall and robust, bearing grass-like leaves, and often with rigid prickly-pointed bracts below the involucres, giving to *S. flagellum* the name *cutting-grass* in the West Indies. See *knife-grass*, *razor-grass*, and *Kobresia.*

**scleriasis** (sklẹ-rī′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρίασις, a hardening (of the eyelid), < σκληρός, hard, rough: see *sclere.*] Sclerodermia.

**Scleriеæ** (sklē-rī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Scleria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ.* It is characterized by unisexual flowers, in spikelets composed of two or more staminate flowers above and a solitary pistillate flower at the base, or in panicles with the lower part composed of one-flowered pistillate spikelets. It includes the wide-spread type genus *Scleria*, with *Kobresia* and *Eriospora*, perennial herbs of the Old World, and two less-known genera.

**sclerite** (sklē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + *-ite*².] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Any separate skeletal element or definite hard part of the integument of arthropods; a piece of the chitinous skeleton or crust, as of an insect, in any way distinguished from other parts. In insects the regular or constant sclerites, of which there are many, receive for the most part special names, as *sternite*, *pleurite*, *tergite*, *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc., or are identified by qualifying terms, as *sternal*, *dorsal*, etc. See cut I, under *Insecta*, and cut under *Hymenoptera.* (*b*) A sclerodermatous spicule in the substance of a polyp, especially of an alcyonarian. (*c*) A sponge-spicule; a sclere. **Cervical, jugular**, etc., **sclerites.** See the adjectives.

**scleritic** (sklẹ-rit′ik), *a.* [< *sclerite* + *-ic.*] 1. Sclerous; hardened or chitinized, as a definite tract of the body-wall of an arthropod; of or pertaining to a sclerite.—2. Silicious or calcareous, as a sclerite or spicule of a polyp or a sponge.

**scleritis** (sklē-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclera* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eye; sclerotitis.

**sclerobase** (sklē′rọ-bās), *n.* [< NL. *sclerobasis*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βάσις, base.] A dense corneous or calcareous mass into which the axial part of the cœnosarc of a compound actinozoan may be converted, as it is in the red coral of commerce, for example. See cut under *Coralligena.*

It is in these Octocoralla that the form of skeleton which is termed a *sclerobase*, which is formed by cornification or calcification of the axial connective tissue of the zoanthodeme, occurs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 143.

**sclerobasic** (sklē-rọ-bā′sik), *a.* [< *sclerobase* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobasica.*—2. Of or pertaining to a sclerobase; containing or consisting of a sclerobase: as, a *sclerobasic* skeleton. The epithet notes the corallum, which forms a solid axis that is invested by the soft parts of the animal. The sclerobasic corallum is in reality an exoskeleton, somewhat analogous to the shell of a crustacean, being a true tegumentary secretion. It is termed *foot-secretion* by Dana. The sclerobasic corallum is produced by a compound organism only, and can be distinguished from a sclerodermic corallum by being usually more or less smooth, and invariably devoid of the cups or receptacles for the separate polyps always present in the latter.—**Sclerobasic Zoantharia**†. Same as *Corticata*, 1.

**Sclerobasica** (sklē-rọ-bā′si-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sclerobasic.*] The sclerobasic zoantharians, a division of *Zoantharia*, the black corals. Also called *Antipatharia.*

**sclerobasis** (sklẹ-rob′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *sclerobase.*] Same as *sclerobase.*

**scleroblast** (sklē′rọ-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βλαστός, a germ.] The cell of a sponge-spicule; the blastema or formative tissue in which the sclerous elements of sponges arise.

A superficial spiral thickening in the wall of a spicule-cell or *scleroblast.* *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

**scleroblastic** (sklē-rọ-blas′tik), *a.* [< *scleroblast* + *-ic.*] Forming sclerous tissue, as a spicule-cell of a sponge; of or pertaining to scleroblast.

**Sclerobrachia** (sklē-rọ-brā′ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βραχίων, the arm.] An order of brachiopods, including the *Spiriferidæ* and *Rhynchonellidæ.*

**Sclerobrachiata** (sklē-rọ-brak-i-ā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βραχίων, the arm, + *-ata*².] In some systems, an order of brachiopods, represented by the beaked lamp-shells, or *Rhynchonellidæ*, having the oral arms supported by a shelly plate of the ventral valve.

**sclerobrachiate** (sklē-rọ-brā′ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobrachiata.*

**scleroclase** (sklē′rọ-klāz), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + κλάσις, fracture: see *clastic.*] Same as *sartorite.*

**sclerocorneal** (sklē-rọ-kôr′nẹ̄-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *sclera* + *cornea* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the sclerotica and the cornea of the eye.

**scleroderm** (sklē′rọ-dėrm), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm.*] I. *n.* 1. The hard or stony external skeleton of sclerodermatous zoantharians, or corals in an ordinary sense; corallum; coral.—2. A member of the *Sclerodermata*, as a madrepore.—3. A plectognath fish of the group *Sclerodermi*, having the skin rough and hard, as the file-fish, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*; sclerodermous.

**scleroderma**¹ (sklē-rọ-dėr′mä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *scleroderm.*] Same as *sclerodermia.*

**Scleroderma**² (sklē-rọ-dėr′mä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scleroderm.*] Same as *Sclerodermata*, 1.

**Sclerodermata** (sklē-rọ-dėr′mạ-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sclerodermatus*: see *sclerodermatous.*] 1. The squamate or scaly reptiles; reptiles proper, as distinguished from *Malacodermata.* Also *Scleroderma.*—2. One of the divisions of *Zoantharia*, containing the stone-corals or madrepores. See cuts under *brain-coral*, *coral*, *Madrepora*, and *madrepore.*—3. A suborder of thecosomatous pteropods, represented by the family *Eurybiidæ.*

**sclerodermatous** (sklē-rọ-dėr′mạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *sclerodermatus*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα(τ-), skin: see *derma.*] 1. Having a hard outer covering; consisting, composed of, or containing scleroderm; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermata.*—2. Pertaining to, having the character of, or affected with sclerodermia.

**Sclerodermi** (sklē-rọ-dėr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin: see *derma.*] In *ichth.*, a division of plectognath fishes, to which different limits and values have been assigned. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by the conical or pyramidal snout, prolonged from the eyes and terminated by a small mouth, armed with a few distinct teeth in each jaw, and with the skin rough or invested with hard scales. It included the true *Sclerodermi* and the *Ostracodermi.* (*b*) In Günther's system it was also regarded as a family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by having jaws with distinct teeth, and the same limits were assigned to it. (*c*) In Bonaparte's later systems it was raised to ordinal rank, but contained the same fishes as were referred to it by Cuvier. (*d*) In Gill's system, a suborder of plectognath fishes with a spinous dorsal or single spine just behind or over the cranium, with a normal pisciform shape, scales of regular form or more or less spiniform, and distinct teeth in the jaws. It is thus restricted to the families *Triacanthidæ* and *Balistidæ.*

**sclerodermia** (sklē-rọ-dėr′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin.] A chronic non-inflammatory affection of the skin, in which it becomes very firm and firmly fixed to the underlying tissues. The disease may present itself in patches, or involve the entire skin. Also called *scleroderma* and *dermatosclerosis.*

**sclerodermic** (sklē-rọ-dėr′mik), *a.* [< *scleroderm* + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *sclerodermatous*, 1.—2. In *ichth.*, having a rough, hard skin, as a fish; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi.*

**sclerodermite** (sklē-rọ-dėr′mīt), *n.* [< *scleroderm* + *-ite*².] The hard skeletal element or chitinous test of any somite or segment of the body of an arthropod.

**sclerodermitic** (sklē″rọ-dėr-mit′ik), *a.* [< *sclerodermite* + *-ic.*] In *arthropods*, of or pertaining to a sclerodermite.

**sclerodermous** (sklē-rọ-dėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin.] Same as *sclerodermatous.*

**sclerogen** (sklē′rọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen.*] In *bot.*, the lignifying matter which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of some plants, contributing to their thickness, as in the shell of the walnut; lignin.

A more complete consolidation of cellular tissue is effected by deposits of *Sclerogen.*
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 356.

**Sclerogenidæ** (sklē-rọ-jen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + γένυς, the lower jaw, the cheek, = E. *chin*, + *-idæ.*] In *ichth.*, a family of acanthopterygian fishes; the mailed-cheeks: same as *Scleropariæ.* See *Cottoidea.*

**sclerogenous**¹ (sklẹ-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen.*] In *zoöl.*, producing or giving origin to a sclerous or scleritic tissue or formation; hardening or becoming sclerous.

**sclerogenous**² (sklẹ-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, + γένυς, the lower jaw, cheek.] Mail-cheeked, as a fish; belonging to the *Sclerogenidæ*, or mailed-cheeks.

**scleroid** (sklē′roid), *a.* [< Gr. σκληροειδής, of a hard nature or kind, < σκληρός, hard, + εἶδος, form.] 1. In *bot.*, having a hard texture, as the shells of nuts.—2. In *zoöl.*, hard, as a sclere or sclerite; scleritic; sclerous.

**sclero-iritis** (sklē″rọ-i-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclera* + *iris* (see *iris*, 6) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat and iris.

**scleroma** (sklẹ-rō′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκλήρωμα, an induration, < *σκληροῦν, harden, indurate, < σκληρός, hard: see *sclere.*] Sclerosis; also, scleroderma or sclerema.

**scleromeninx** (sklē-rọ-mē′ningks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + μῆνιγξ, a membrane.] The dura mater.

**sclerometer** (sklẹ-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for determining with precision the degree of hardness of a mineral. The arrangement is essentially as follows: the crystal to be examined is placed, with one surface exactly horizontal, upon a delicate carriage movable below a vertical rod which ends in a diamond or hard steel point. The rod is attached to an arm of a lever, and the weight is determined which must be placed above in order that a scratch shall be made upon the given surface as the carriage is moved.

**scleromucin** (sklē-rọ-mū′sin), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + E. *mucin*, q. v.] An inodorous, tasteless, gummy nitrogenous substance found in ergot, said to possess ecbolic qualities.

**Scleropariæ** (sklē″rọ-pạ-rī′ē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + παρειά, cheek.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes. It is characterized by the great development of the third suborbital bone, which extends across the cheek, and articulates with the inner edge of the preopercular bone, thus strengthening and hardening the cheeks. Also called *Sclerogenidæ*, *Cottoidea*, *buccæ loricatæ*, *joues cuirassées*, and *mailed-cheeks.* See *Cottoidea.*

**scleropathia** (sklē-rọ-path′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + πάθος, a suffering.] Same as *scleroma.*

**sclerosal** (sklẹ-rō′sạl), *a.* [< *scleros(is)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.

**sclerosed** (sklē′rōst), *a.* [< *sclerosis* + *-ed*².] Rendered abnormally hard; affected with sclerosis. Also *sclerotized.*

Nerve fibres were afterwards found in the *sclerosed* tissue. *Lancet*, No. 3451, p. 1071.

**sclerosis** (sklẹ̄-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκλήρωσις*, an induration, < **σκληροῦν*, harden, indurate, < *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclere.*] 1. A hardening or induration; specifically, the increase of the sustentacular tissue (neuroglia, or connective tissue) of a part at the expense of the more active tissue.—2. In *bot.*, the induration of a tissue or cell-wall either by thickening of the membranes or by their lignification (that is, by the formation of lignin in them). *Goebel.*—**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.** See *amyotrophic.*—**Annular sclerosis,** sclerosis of the periphery of the spinal cord. Also called *chronic annular myelitis.*—**Lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.** Same as *primary spastic paraplegia* (which see, under *paraplegia*).—**Multiple sclerosis,** a chronic progressive disease of the cerebrospinal axis, characterized by the presence of multiple areas of sclerosis scattered more or less generally over this organ, and producing symptoms corresponding to their location; but very frequently there are present nystagmus, intention tremor, and scanning speech, combined with other extensive and serious, but less characteristic nervous derangements. Also called *disseminated sclerosis, insular sclerosis, focal sclerosis,* and *multilocular sclerosis.*—**Posterior sclerosis,** sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, such as is exhibited in tabes dorsualis.

**scleroskeletal** (sklē-rọ-skel'e-tạl), *a.* [< *scleroskelet*(*on*) + *-al.*] Ossified in the manner of the scleroskeleton; forming a part of the scleroskeleton.

**scleroskeleton** (sklē-rọ-skel'e-tọn), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body: see *skeleton.*] Those hard or skeletal parts, collectively considered, which result from the ossification of tendons, ligaments, and similar sclerous tissues, as sesamoid bones developed in tendons, ossified tendons, as those of a turkey's leg, the marsupial bones of marsupials, the ring of bonelets in the eyeball, etc. Such ossifications are generally considered apart from the bones of the main endoskeleton. To those named may be added the bone of the heart and of the penis of various animals. Tendons of birds are specially prone to ossify and form scleroskeletal parts. See cuts under *marsupial* and *sclerotal.*

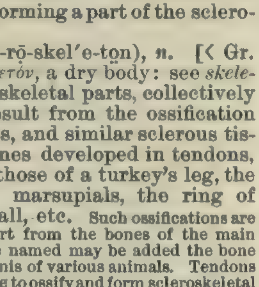
**sclerosteous** (sklẹ̄-ros'tẹ̄-us), *a.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Consisting of bone developed in tendon or ligament, as a sesamoid bone; scleroskeletal.

There are two such *sclerosteous* or ligament-bones in the external lateral ligament. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

**Sclerostoma** (sklẹ̄-ros'tọ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. In *Vermes*, a genus of strongles, or nematoid worms of the family *Strongylidæ.* *S. duodenale* (or *Dochmius anchylostomus*) is a very common parasite of the human intestine, about ⅓ of an inch long. *S. syngamus* is one which causes the disease called the *gapes* in fowl. Also written *Sclerostomum. De Blainville*, 1828. Also called *Syngamus.* 2. [*l. c.*] A strongle of the genus *Sclerostoma.*

**sclerotal** (sklē-rō'tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *sclerot*(*ic*) + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sclerotal: distinguished from *sclerotic.*—2. Same as *sclerotic.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. In *zoöl.*, a bone of the eyeball; one of a number of scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the sclerotic coat of the eye, usually consisting of a ring of small flat squarish bones encircling the cornea, having slight motion upon one another, but collectively stiffening the coat of the eye and preserving the peculiar shape which it has, as in an owl, for instance. In birds the sclerotals are usually from twelve to twenty in number.


Sclerotals of Eye of Bald Eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), natural size.

The sclerotic coat is very dense, almost gristly in some cases; and it is reinforced by a circlet of bones, the *sclerotals.* These are packed alongside each other all around the circumference of one part of the sclerotic, like a set of splints. . . . The bony plates lie between the outer and middle coats, anterior to the greatest girth of the eyeball, extending from the rim of the disk nearly or quite to the edge of the cornea. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 182.

2. Same as *sclerotica.* [Rare.]

**sclerote** (sklē'rōt), *n.* [< NL. *sclerotium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *sclerotium.*

**Sclerothamnidæ** (sklē-rọ-tham'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerothamnus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hexactinellidan sponges, typified by the genus *Sclerothamnus*, characterized by the arborescent body perforated at the ends and sides by narrow round radiating canals.

**Sclerothamnus** (sklē-rọ-tham'nus), *n.* [NL. (Marshall, 1875), < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub.] The typical genus of *Sclerothamnidæ.*

**sclerotia**, *n.* Plural of *sclerotium.*

**sclerotic** (sklẹ̄-rot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **scleroticus*, < *sclerosis* (*-ot-*): see *sclerosis.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.—2. Related to or derived from ergot. Also *sclerotinic.*—**Sclerotic acid,** one of the two most active constituents of ergot. It is a yellowish-brown, tasteless, inodorous substance with a slight acid reaction: used hypodermically for the same purposes as ergot.—**Sclerotic coat.** Same as *sclerotica.*—**Sclerotic myelitis,** highly chronic myelitis with much development of firm connective tissue.—**Sclerotic parenchyma,** in *bot.*, certain parenchyma-cells with more or less thickened walls, found associated with various other elements in woody tissues. The grit-cells in pears and many other fruits are examples.—**Sclerotic ring.** See *ring*$^{1}$, and cut under *sclerotal.*

II. *n.* 1. Same as *sclerotica.*—2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

**sclerotica** (sklẹ̄-rot'i-kạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of **scleroticus*: see *sclerotic.*] An opaque white, dense, fibrous, inelastic membrane, continuous with the cornea in front, the two forming the external coat of the eyeball; the sclerotic coat or tunic of the eye. See first cut under *eye*$^{1}$.

You can not rub the *sclerotica* of the eye without producing an expansion of the capillary arteries and corresponding increase in the amount of nutritive fluid. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 195.

**scleroticochoroiditis** (sklẹ̄-rot'i-kō-kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerotic* + *choroid* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye.

**sclerotinic** (sklē-rọ-tin'ik), *a.* [< *sclerot*(*ic*) + *-ine*$^{1}$ + *-ic.*] Same as *sclerotic*, 2.

**sclerotitic** (sklē-rọ-tit'ik), *a.* [< *sclerotitis* + *-ic.*] Inflamed, as the sclerotic coat; affected with sclerotitis.

**sclerotitis** (sklē-rọ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerot*(*ic*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

**sclerotium** (sklẹ̄-rō'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *sclerotia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclerosis.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A pluricellular tuber-like reservoir of reserve material forming on a primary filamentous mycelium, from which it becomes detached when its development is complete. It usually remains dormant for a time, and ultimately produces shoots which develop into sporophores at the expense of the reserve material. The shape is usually spherical, but it may be horn-shaped, as in *Claviceps purpurea.* In the *Mycetozoa* the sclerotium is formed out of a plasmodium, and after a period of rest it develops again into a plasmodium. *De Bary.* (*b*) [*cap.*] An old genus of fungi, comprising hard, black, compact bodies which are now known to be a resting-stage of the mycelium of certain other fungi, such as *Peziza tuberosa.* See *ergot*$^{1}$, 2.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the peculiar quiescent cysts or hypnocysts of *Mycetozoa*, not giving rise to spores.

Dryness, low temperature, and want of nutriment lead to a dormant condition of the protoplasm of the plasmodium of many Mycetozoa, and to its enclosure in cyst-like growths known as *sclerotia.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 841.

**sclerotized** (sklē'rọ-tīzd), *a.* [< *sclerosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ize* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] In *bot.*, same as *sclerosed.*

**sclerotome** (sklē'rọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. A sclerous or scleroskeletal structure intervening between successive myotomes; a division or partition of muscles by means of intervening sclerous tissue, as occurs in the muscles of the trunk of various amphibians and fishes.—2. A knife used in incising the sclerotic.

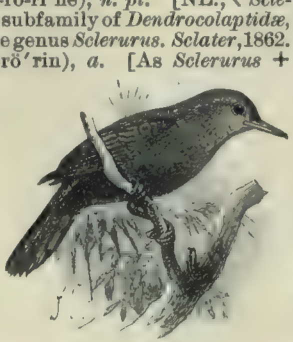
**sclerotomy** (sklẹ̄-rọt'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< NL. *sclera* + Gr. *τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

**sclerous** (sklē'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough: see *sclere.*] Hard, firm, or indurated, in general; ossified or bony, as a part of the scleroskeleton; scleritic.

**Sclerurinæ** (sklē-rö-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, represented by the genus *Sclerurus. Sclater*, 1862.

**sclerurine** (sklẹ̄-rö'rin), *a.* [As *Sclerurus* + *-ine*$^{1}$.] Having stiff, hard tail-feathers, as a bird of the genus *Sclerurus.*

**Sclerurus** (sklẹ̄-rö'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The only genus of *Sclerurinæ.* It resembles *Furnarius*, but has stiff acuminate tail-feathers. There are about 10 species of South and Central America and Mexico, of various brown and gray coloration, as *S. caudacutus*, *S. umbretta*, and *S. mexicanus.* One is olivaceous, *S. olivascens*, of western Peru. Also called *Tinactor* and *Oxypyga.*


*Sclerurus caudacutus.*

**scley**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly.*

**sclice**†, **sclise**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *slice.*

**sclide, sclidere.** Obsolete forms of *slide, slidder.*

**sclopette**†, *n.* [OF.: see *escopette.*] A hand-culverin of the end of the fourteenth century. See *escopette.*

**sclopus**†, *n.* [ML.] A hand-gun of the earliest form, used in the fourteenth century.

**scoat**, *n.* and *v.* See *scote.*

**scobby, scoby** (skob'i, skō'bi), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs.* [Prov. Eng.]

**scobiform** (skō'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scobis, scobs*, sawdust, filings, etc. (see *scobs*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling sawdust or raspings.

**scobina**† (skọ-bī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *scobina*, a rasp, < *scobis, scobs*, sawdust, filings: see *scobs.*] In *bot.*, the pedicel or immediate support of the spikelets of grasses.

**scobs** (skobz), *n.* [< ME. *scobes*, < L. *scobis*, also *scobs*, sawdust, scrapings, raspings, < *scabere*, scrape: see *scab, scabies.*] Sawdust; shavings; also, raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substances; dross of metals, etc.

> Eke populer or fir is profitable
> To make and ley among hem *scobes* able.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

**scoby**, *n.* See *scobby.*

**scochon**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon.*

**scoff** (skôf), *n.* [< ME. *scof, skof* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *schof*, a scoff, taunt; cf. MD. *schobbe*, a scoff, sarcasm, *schobben, schoppen*, scoff, mock, *schoffieren, schofferen*, disgrace, corrupt, violate, ruin, Dan. *skuffe*, deceive; Icel. *skaup*, later *skop*, mockery, ridicule (*skeypa, skopa*, scoff, mock, *skopan*, railing); the forms seem to indicate a confusion of two words; perhaps in part orig. 'a shove,' 'a rub'; cf. AS. *scyfe, scife*, a pushing, instigation, Sw. *skuff*, a push, shove, *skuffa*, push; LG. *schubben*, rub, = OHG. *scupfen*, MHG. *schupfen, schüpfen*, push: see *scuff*$^{1}$, *shove.* Not connected with Gr. *σκώπτειν*, scoff: see *scomm.*] 1. An expression of contempt, derision, or mocking scorn; a taunt; a gibe; a flout.

> If we but enter presence of his Grace,
> Our payment is a frown, a *scoff*, a frump.
> *Greene*, James IV., ii.

> With *scoffs* and scorns and contumelious taunts.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 39.

> So he may hunt her through the clamorous *scoffs*
> Of the loud world to a dishonored grave!
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, iv. 1.

> I met with *scoffs*, I met with scorns,
> From youth and babe and hoary hairs.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxix.

2. An object of scoffing or scorn; a mark for derision; a butt.

The principles of liberty were the *scoff* of every grinning courtier, and the Anathema Maranatha of every fawning dean. *Macaulay*, Milton.

**scoff** (skôf), *v.* [Cf. MD. *schoffieren*, scoff, *schobben, schoppen*, scoff, = Icel. *skopa*, scoff: see *scoff, n.*] I. *intrans.* To speak jeeringly or derisively; manifest mockery, derision, or ridicule; utter contemptuous or taunting language; mock; deride: generally with *at* before the object.

They shall *scoff at* the kings. Hab. i. 10.

It is an easy thing to *scoff at* any art or recreation; a little wit, mixed with ill-nature, confidence, and malice, will do it. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 22.

The vices we *scoff at* in others laugh at us within ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 15.

> Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
> And fools who came to *scoff* remain'd to pray.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 180.

=**Syn.** *Gibe, Jeer*, etc. See *sneer.*

II. *trans.* 1. To treat with derision or scorn; mock at; ridicule; deride. [Rare.]

> Within the hollow crown
> That rounds the mortal temples of a king
> Keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits,
> *Scoffing* his state and grinning at his pomp.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 163.

To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanville*, Sermons, p. 213. (*Latham.*)

2. To eat hastily; devour. [Naut. slang.]

**scoffer** (skôf'ėr), *n.* [< *scoff* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who scoffs; one who mocks or derides; a scorner.

They be readie *scoffers*, priuie mockers, and euer ouer light and mer[r]y. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, "Where is the promise of his coming?" 2 Pet. iii. 3.

Let him that thinks fit scoff on, and be a *Scoffer* still. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 23.

**scoffery†** (skôf'ėr-i), *n.* [< *scoff* + *-ery*.] The act of scoffing; mockery. [Rare.]

King Henrie the fift in his beginning thought it a meere *scofferie* to pursue anie fallow deere with hounds or greihounds. *Harrison*, Descrip. of England, iii. 4. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

**scoffingly** (skôf'ing-li), *adv.* In a scoffing manner; in mockery or scorn; by way of derision.

Wordsworth, being asked his opinion of the same poem [Keats's "Hyperion"], called it, *scoffingly*, "a pretty piece of paganism." *Landor*, Southey and Landor, ii.

**scoganism†** (skō'gan-izm), *n.* [< *Scogan*, the name of a famous jester, + *-ism*.] A scurrilous jesting.

But what do I trouble my reader with this idle *Scoganism?* Scolds or jesters are only fit for this combat. *Bp. Hall*, Works, IX. 183. (*Davies.*)

**scoganly†** (skō'gan-li), *a.* [< *Scogan* (see *scoganism*) + *-ly*$^{1}$.] Scurrilous.

He so manifestly belies our holy, reverend, worthy Master Fox, whom this *scoganly* pen dare say plays the goose. *Bp. Hall*, Works, IX. 262. (*Davies.*)

**scogie** (skō'gi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kitchen drudge; a maid-servant who performs the dirtiest work; a scuddle. [Scotch.]

**scoke** (skōk), *n.* [Origin unknown. Cf. *coakum*.] Same as *pokeweed*.

**scolaie†**, *v. i.* See *scoley*.

**scold** (skōld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scould*, *scoule*; Sc. *scald*, *scauld*; < ME. *scolden*, < MD. *scheldan* (pret. *schold*), scold, = OFries. *skelda*, *schelda* = MLG. LG. *schelden* = OHG. *sceltan*, MHG. *schëlten*, G. *schelten* (pret. *schalt*, pp. *gescholten*), scold, revile; prob. orig. 'goad,' more lit. push, shove, < OHG. *scaltan*, MHG. G. *schalten* = OS. *skaldan*, push, shove. The word can hardly be connected with Icel. *skjalla* (pret. *skal*, pp. *skollinn*), clash, clatter, slam, make a noise, = G. *schallen*, resound, or with the deriv. Icel. *skella*, clash, clatter, = Sw. *skälla*, bark at, abuse, = Dan. *skjælde*, abuse.] **I.** *intrans.* To chide or find fault, especially with noisy clamor or railing; utter harsh rebuke, railing, or vituperation.

The angred man doth but discouer his minde, but the fierce woman to *scold*, yell, and exclame can finde no end. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 303.

I had rather hear them *scold* than fight. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 240.

I just put my two arms round her, and said, "Come, Bessie! don't *scold*." *Charlotte Bronte*, Jane Eyre, iv.

**II.** *trans.* To chide with railing or clamor; berate; rail at.

She had *scolded* her Husband one Day out of Doors. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 7.

She *scolded* Anne, . . . but so softly that Anne fell asleep in the middle of the little lecture. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

**scold** (skōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scould*, *scoule*; < *scold*, *v.*] **1.** One who scolds; a scolder; especially, a noisy, railing woman; a termagant.

I know she is an irksome brawling *scold*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 188.

I'l undertake a drum or a whole kennel
Of *scolds* cannot wake him.
*Brome*, The Queen's Exchange, iii.

The Bully among men, and the *Scold* among women. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 217.

**2.** A scolding: as, she gave him a rousing *scold*. [Rare.]—**Common scold**, a woman who, by the practice of frequent scolding, disturbs the peace of the neighborhood.

A *common scold* is indictable at common law as a nuisance. *Bishop*, Crim. Law, § 1101.

**Scold's bridle.** Same as *branks*, 1.

**scoldenore** (skōl'de-nōr), *n.* [Cf. *scolder*$^{3}$.] The oldwife or south-southerly, a duck, *Harelda glacialis*. Also called *scolder*. See cut under *oldwife*. [New Hampshire.]

**scolder$^{1}$** (skōl'dėr), *n.* [< *scold*, *v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who scolds or rails.

*Scolders*, and sowers of discord between one person and another. *Cranmer*, Articles of Visitation.

**scolder$^{2}$** (skōl'dėr), *n.* [Also *chaldrick*, *chalder*; origin obscure.] The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. [Orkneys.]

**scolder$^{3}$** (skōl'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *scoldenore*. [Massachusetts.]

**scolding** (skōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scold*, *v.*] Railing or vituperative language; a rating: as, to get a good *scolding*.

Was not mamma often in an ill-humor: and were they not all used to her *scoldings?* *Thackeray*, Philip, xx.

=**Syn.** See *rail*$^{5}$, *v.*

**scolding-stool†** (skōl'ding-stöl), *n.* A cucking-stool. *Halliwell.*

**scoldster†**, *n.* [Also *scolster*, *skolster*; < *scold* + *-ster*.] A scold. *A. H. A. Hamilton's Quarter Sessions*, p. 85.

**scole$^{1}$†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*$^{1}$.

**scole$^{2}$†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*$^{2}$.

**scole$^{3}$**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scale*$^{2}$.

**scoleces**, *n.* Plural of *scolex*.

**Scolecida** (skō-les'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ, a worm, + *-ida*.] A class of *Annuloida* or worms, contrasting with *Echinodermata*, consisting of the wheel-animalcules, the turbellarians, and the trematoid, cestoid, and nematoid worms, including the gordians and *Acanthocephala*. This group was tentatively proposed, and the term has scarcely come into use. *Huxley*, 1869. See cuts under *Rhabdocœla* and *Rotifera*.

**scoleciform** (skō-les'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a scolex: specifically noting an early larval stage of tapeworms. Thus, the measle of pork is the *scoleciform* stage of *Tænia solium*. *T. S. Cobbold.*

**Scolecimorpha†** (skō-les-i-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ, a worm, + μορφή, form.] A group of worms containing the turbellarians, trematoids, and cestoids: synonymous with *Platyhelmintha*.

**scolecimorphic** (skō-les-i-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Scolecimorpha* + *-ic*.] Worm-like in form or structure; of or pertaining to the *Scolecimorpha*.

**Scolecina** (skol-ē-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + *-ina*$^{2}$.] A group of annelids, typified by the earthworm, corresponding to the lumbricine, terricolous, or oligochætous annelids. Also called *Scolcina*.

**scolecine** (skol'ē-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scolecina*; lumbricoid, terricolous, or oligochætous, as an annelid.

**scolecite** (skol'ē-sīt), *n.* [In def. 1 also *skolecite* (so called because it sometimes curls up before the blowpipe, as if it were a worm); < Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + *-ite*$^{2}$.] **1.** One of the zeolite group of minerals, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in acicular crystals, also fibrous and radiated massive, commonly white. Early called *lime-mesotype*.—**2.** In *bot.*, the vermiform archicarp of the fungus *Ascobolus*, a name proposed by Tulasne. It is a structure composed of a chain of cells developed from the end of a branch of the mycelium.

**scolecoid** (skō-lē'koid), *a.* [< Gr. σκωληκώδης, contr. for σκωληκοειδής, worm-like, < σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling a scolex; cysticercoid; hydatid.

**Scolecomorpha** (skō-lē-kō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm + μορφή, form.] A class of *Mollusca*, represented by the genus *Neomenia* (or *Solenopus*), further distinguished as a special series *Lipoglossa*, contrasting with the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, etc., collectively. *E. R. Lankester.*

**Scolecophaga†** (skol-ē-kof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scolecophagus*: see *scolecophagous*.] An Aristotelian group of insectivorous birds, containing most of the present *Oscines*.

**scolecophagous** (skol-ē-kof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *scolecophagus*, < Gr. σκωληκοφάγος, worm-eating, < σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Worm-eating, as a bird.

**Scolecophagus** (skol-ē-kof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831): see *scolecophagous*.] A genus of *Icteridæ* of the subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having a rounded tail shorter than the wings, and a thrush-like bill; the maggot-eaters or rusty grackles. Two species are very common birds of the United States *S. ferrugineus* and *S. cyanocephalus*, of eastern and western North America respectively. The latter is the blue-headed or Brewer's blackbird. The name *rusty grackle* of the former is only descriptive of the females and young, the adult males being entirely iridescent-black. See cut under *rusty*.

**Scolecophidia** (skō-lē-kō-fid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + ὄφις, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] A series or superfamily of worm-like angiostomatous snakes, having the opisthotic fixed in the cranial walls, palatines bounding the choanæ behind, no ectopterygoids, and a rudimentary pelvis. It includes the *Epanodonta* or *Typhlopidæ*, and the *Catodonta* or *Stenostomatidæ*.

**scolecophidian** (skō-lē-kō-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scolecophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Worm-like or vermiform, as a snake; of or pertaining to the *Scolecophidia*.

**II.** *n.* A worm-like snake; a member of tho *Scolecophidia*.

**Scoleina** (skol-ē-ī'nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Scolecina*.

**scoler†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholar*.

**scolex** (skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ, pl. σκώληκες, a worm.] **1.** Pl. *scoleces* (skō-lē'sēz), erroneously *scolices* (skol'i-sēz). In *Scolecida*, the larva produced from the egg, which may by gemmation give rise to infertile deutoscoleces, or to ovigerous proglottides; the embryo of an entozoic worm, as a fluke or tape; a cystic worm or cysticercus; a hydatid. See cuts under *Tænia*.

The *scolex*, which develops the chain or strobila by a process of budding. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 52.

**2†.** [*cap.*] An old genus of worms.

**scolex-form** (skō'leks-fôrm), *n.* The form, state, or condition of a scolex.

In some stages, as, for example, in the *scolex-form* of many Cestoda, this differentiation of the secondary axes is not expressed. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

**scoley†**, *v. i.* [ME. *scolaien*, *scoleyen*, attend school, study, < OF. *escoler*, instruct, teach, < *escole*, school: see *school*$^{1}$, *v.*] To attend school; study.

He . . . bisily gan for the soules preye
Of hem that gaf hym wherewith to *scoleye*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 302.

**Scolia** (skō'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), said to be < Gr. σκῶλος, a pointed stake, a thorn, prickle; but perhaps < σκολιός, bent, slanting, oblique.] An important genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Scoliidæ*, having the eyes emarginate within, and the fore wings with only one recurrent nervure. It is a large cosmopolitan genus, containing species which have the normal burrowing habit of the digger-wasps, as well as some which are parasitic. Thus, *S. flavifrons* of Europe is parasitic within the body of the lamellicorn beetle *Oryctes nasicornis*. Thirteen species are found in the United States and fourteen in Europe, while many are tropical.

**scoliast†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholiast*.

**scolices**, *n.* An erroneous plural of *scolex*.

**Scoliidæ** (skō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scolia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, containing large, often hairy, short-legged wasps, which abound in tropical countries, and in sunny, hot, and sandy places. *Tiphia*, *Myzine*, and *Elis* are the principal North American genera. The adult wasps are found commonly on flowers, and the larvæ either live normally in burrows prepared by the adults, or they are parasitic, usually on the larvæ of beetles. Some are called *sand-wasps*. Also *Scoliadæ* (Leach, 1817), *Scolietes* (Latreille, 1802), *Scoliites* (Newman, 1834), and *Scolida* (Leach, 1812). See cuts under *Elis* and *Tiphia*.

**Scoliodon** (skō-lī'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. σκολιός, oblique, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ*; the oblique-toothed sharks. *S. terræ-novæ* of the Atlantic coast of America, common southward, is the sharp-nosed shark, of slender form and gray color, with a conspicuous black edging of the caudal fin.

**scoliosis** (skol-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκολίωσις, a bending, a curve, < σκολιοῦν, bend, crook, < σκολιός, bent, crooked, curved.] Lateral curvature of the spinal column: distinguished from *lordosis* and *kyphosis*.—**Scoliosis brace**, a brace for treating lateral curvature of the spine.

**scoliotic** (skol-i-ot'ik), *a.* [< *scoliosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scoliosis.

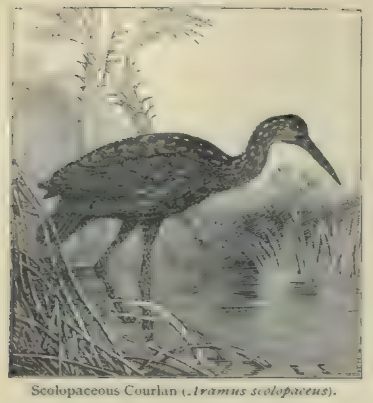
**scolite** (skō'līt), *n.* [< Gr. σκολιός, bent, crooked, + *-ite*$^{2}$.] A tortuous tube or track, which may have been the burrow of a worm, found fossil in the rocks of nearly all ages; a fossil worm, or the trace of one, of undetermined character. Also *scolithus*.

**scollard** (skol'ärd), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scholar*.

**scollop, scolloped**, etc. See *scallop*, etc.

**scolopaceous** (skol-ō-pā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *scolopaceus*, < L. *scolopax*, a large snipe-like bird: see *Scolopax*.] Resembling a snipe: specifically noting a courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*. (See *Aramus*.) The resemblance is slight, as may be judged from the figure (see following page); but courlans in some respects depart from their allies (cranes and rails) in the direction of the snipe family.

**Scolopacidæ** (skol-ō-pas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopax* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicoline precocial wading birds, named from the genus *Scolopax*, containing all kinds of snipes and woodcocks, sandpipers, tattlers or gambets, godwits, and curlews; the snipe tribe. It is one of the two largest limicoline families (the other being *Charadriidæ* or plovers), characterized by the length, slenderness, and sensitiveness of the bill, which is in some genera several times as long as the head, grooved for one half to nearly the whole of its length, and forming a delicate probe with which to explore the ground in search of food. The legs


Scolopaceous Courlan (*Aramus scolopaceus*).

are more or less lengthened, usually bare above the suffrago, scutellate or partly reticulate; there are four toes, with few exceptions, cleft to the base or furnished with one or two basal webs, never full-webbed nor lobate. The *Scolopacidæ* average of small size, like plovers; they nest almost always on the ground, and lay four pointedly pyriform eggs; the young are hatched downy, and run about at once. The family is of cosmopolitan distribution. See *snipe*, and cuts under *Limosa*, *ruff*, *Rhyacophilus*, *Rhynchœa*, *sandpiper*, *sanderling*, and *redshank*.

**Scolopacinæ** (skol″ō-pā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, represented by the genus *Scolopax* and its immediate relatives; the true snipes and woodcocks. The bill is at least twice as long as the head, straight, with closely contracted gape, very long nasal grooves, and great sensitiveness. The leading genera besides *Scolopax* are *Philohela* (the American woodcock), *Gallinago* (the ordinary snipe), and *Macrorhamphus*. See these words.

**scolopacine** (skol′ō-pas-in), *a.* [< *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-ine*$^1$.] Snipe-like; resembling, related to, or characteristic of snipes; belonging to the *Scolopacidæ*, and especially to the *Scolopacinæ*.

**scolopacoid** (skol′ō-pak-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *σκολόπαξ* (*-πακ-*), a snipe, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a snipe, plover, or other limicoline bird; limicoline; charadriomorphic; belonging to the *Scolopacoideæ*.

**Scolopacoideæ** (skol″ō-pā-koi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of wading birds, the snipes and their allies; the plover-snipe group: synonymous with *Limicolæ* and *Charadriomorphæ*. [Recent.]

**Scolopax** (skol′ō-paks), *n.* [NL., < LL. *scolopax*, < Gr. *σκολόπαξ*, a large snipe-like bird, perhaps a woodcock.] A Linnean genus of *Scolopacidæ*, formerly including most of the scolopacine and some other birds, but now restricted to the genus of which the European woodcock, *S. rusticula*, is the type: in this sense synonymous only with *Rusticola*. The birds most frequently called *snipe* belong to the genera *Gallinago* and *Macrorhamphus*. See *snipe*.

**scolopender**†, *n.* Same as *scolopendra*.

**scolopendra** (skol-ō-pen′drä), *n.* [Also *scolopender*; < F. *scolopendre* = Sp. Pg. *escolopendra* = It. *scolopendra*, < L. *scolopendra*, a milleped, also a certain fish supposed, when caught by a hook, to eject its entrails, remove the hook, and then take them in again; < Gr. *σκολόπενδρα*, a milleped, also the sea-scolopendra, an animal of the genus *Nereis*, or *Aphrodite*, 2.] 1. Some imaginary sea-monster.

> Bright *Scolopendraes* arm'd with silver scales.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1735).] A Linnean genus of myriapods, approximately the same as the class *Myriapoda*, subsequently variously restricted, now the type of the limited family *Scolopendridæ*, and containing such centipeds as have the cephalic segments imbricate, four stemmatous ocelli on each side, attenuated antennæ, and twenty-one pairs of feet. Among them are the largest and most formidable centipeds, whose poisonous claws inflict very painful and even dangerous wounds. Such is *S. castaniceps*, of a greenish color with chestnut head, and 5 or 6 inches long, justly dreaded in southerly portions of the United States. See cuts under *basilar*, *centiped*, *cephalic*, and *epilabrum*.

**Scolopendrella** (skol″ō-pen-drel′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Scolopendra* + *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Scolopendrellidæ*.

**Scolopendrellidæ** (skol″ō-pen-drel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopendrella* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scolopendrella*, having the body and limbs short, the antennæ long with more than sixteen joints, and sixteen imbricated dorsal scutes. Also *Scolopendrellinæ*, as a subfamily. *Newport.*

**Scolopendridæ** (skol-ō-pen′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopendra* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilopod myriapods, typified by the genus *Scolopendra*, and variously restricted. In a now usual acceptation it includes those centipeds which have from twenty-one to twenty-three limb-bearing segments, uniserial scutes, few ocelli if any, and the last pair of legs thickened and generally spinose. There are many genera. The family is contrasted with *Cermatiidæ*, *Lithobiidæ*, *Scolopendrellidæ*, and *Geophilidæ*.

**Scolopendrieæ** (skol″ō-pen-drī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopendrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of ferns, typified by the genus *Scolopendrium*. The sori are the same as in the *Asplenieæ*, except that they are arranged in pairs and open toward each other.

**scolopendriform** (skol-ō-pen′dri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scolopendra* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a centiped; scolopendrine. Applied in entomology to certain larvæ: (*a*) carnivorous elongate and depressed larvæ, having falcate acute mandibles, a distinct thoracic shield, and the rudiments of antennæ, as those of certain beetles; and (*b*) depressed and elongate spinose caterpillars of some butterflies. Also called *chilopodiform*.

**Scolopendrinæ** (skol″ō-pen-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopendra* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of *Scolopendridæ*: contrasted with *Lithobiinæ* and *Geophilinæ*: same as *Scolopendridæ* in the usual sense.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Scolopendridæ*, characterized by nine pairs of valvular spiracles.

**scolopendrine** (skol-ō-pen′drin), *a.* [< *Scolopendra* + *-ine*$^1$.] Resembling or related to a centiped; pertaining to the *Scolopendridæ* or *Scolopendrinæ*; chilopod in a narrow sense.—**Scolopendrine scaleback**, a polychætous marine annelid of the genus *Polynoë*, as *P. scolopendrina*; a kind of sea-centiped. See cut under *Polynoë*.

**Scolopendrium** (skol-ō-pen′dri-um), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1791), < L. *scolopendrion* = Gr. *σκολοπένδριον*, a kind of fern, < *σκολόπενδρα*, a milleped: see *scolopendra*.] A genus of asplenioid ferns, closely allied to the genus *Asplenium*, from which it differs in having the sori linear, and confluent in pairs, opening toward each other. The fronds are usually large, and coriaceous or subcoriaceous in texture. The genus, which is widely distributed, contains 7 or 8 species. *S. vulgare*, the only species found in North America, is also found in England, Gothland to Spain, Madeira, the Azores, Caucasus, Persia, Japan, and Mexico. It has entire or undulate fronds that are oblong-lanceolate from an auricled heart-shaped base. They are 6 to 18 inches long and from 1 to 2 inches wide. The plant is commonly called *hart's-tongue*, but has also such provincial names as *adder's-tongue*, *buttonhole*, *fox-tongue*, *lamb's-tongue*, *snake-leaves*, etc. See *finger-fern*.

**scolopendroid** (skol-ō-pen′droid), *a.* [< *scolopendra* + *-oid*.] Scolopendriform or scolopendrine in a broad sense.

**scolopsite** (skō-lop′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκόλοψ*, anything pointed, a pale, stake, thorn, + *-ite*$^2$.] A partially altered form of the mineral haüynite.

**scolster**†, *n.* See *scoldster*.

**Scolytidæ** (skō-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Scolytus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Scolytus*, containing bark- and wood-boring beetles of small size, having the pygidium surrounded at the edge by the elytra, and the tibiæ usually serrate, the head not rostrate, the maxillæ with one lobe, and the antennæ short, claviform or perfoliate. In their larval state these insects do immense damage to forest- and fruit-trees, under the bark of which they bore long galleries, as do the *Bostrychidæ*, with which they have been sometimes confounded. Their color is black or brown, and they are almost exclusively lignivorous in habit. Nearly 1,000 species have been described, of which 150 belong to temperate North America. *Xyloborus dispar*, the shot-borer or pin-borer, and *Tomicus calligraphus*, the fine-writing bark-beetle, are familiar examples. See *Xylophaga*, and cut under *pin-borer*.

**scolytoid** (skol′i-toid), *a.* [< *Scolytus* + *-oid*.] 1. Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scolytidæ*.—2. Specifically, noting the sixth and final larval stage of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). The scolytoid follows the coarctate stage of such insects. *C. V. Riley.*

**Scolytus** (skol′i-tus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), also *Scolyttus*, prop. **Scolyptus*, irreg. < Gr. *σκολύπτειν*, crop, strip, peel; cf. *κόλος*, docked, clipped.] A genus of bark-beetles, typical of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the ventral surface of the body flattened or concave. The species are mainly European and North American. *S. rugulosus* is the so-called pear-blight beetle.

**scomber**$^1$†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scumber*.

**Scomber**$^2$ (skom′bėr), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *scomber*, < Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a mackerel, a tunny.] A Linnean genus of acanthopterygian fishes, used with varying limits, and typical of the family *Scombridæ* and subfamily *Scombrinæ*. As at present restricted, it includes only the species of true mackerels which have the spinous dorsal fin of less than twelve spines, short and remote from the second or soft dorsal, teeth on both palatines and vomer, and the corselet obsolete, as *S. scombrus*, *S. pneumatophorus*, etc. This excludes the frigate-mackerels (*Auxis*), the Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus*), the horse-mackerels, bonitos, tunnies, etc. See *mackerel*$^1$.

**Scomberesoces** (skom-be-res′ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Scomberesox*.] Same as *Scomberesocidæ*.

**Scomberesocidæ** (skom″be-re-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomberesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of synentognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Scomberesox*, to which varying limits have been assigned. They are physoclistous fishes, with the body scaly and a series of keeled scales along each side of the belly, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the lower pharyngeals united in a single bone, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. In a broad sense, the family consists of about 8 genera and 100 species, including the belonids or gars, the hemirhamphines or halfbeaks, and the exocœtines or flying-fish. In a restricted sense, it includes the flying-fishes and hemirhamphines as well as the sauries, the belonids being excluded. Also *Scombresocidæ*. See cut under *saury*.

**Scomberesocinæ** (skom-be-res-ō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomberesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of synentognathous fishes, represented by the genus *Scomberesox*, which has been variously limited, but is generally restricted to those *Scomberesocidæ* which have the maxillary ankylosed with the premaxillary, both jaws produced, and both anal and dorsal fins with finlets.

**scomberesocine** (skom-be-res′ō-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Scomberesocinæ*, or having their characters.

**Scomberesox** (skom-ber′e-soks), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < *Scomber*$^2$ + *Esox*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Scomberesocidæ*; the mackerel-pikes, saury pikes, or sauries. The body is long, compressed, and covered with small deciduous scales; the jaws are more or less produced into a beak; the gill-rakers are long, slender, and numerous; the air-bladder is large; and there are no pyloric cæca. The dorsal and anal fins are opposite as in *Esox*, and finlets are developed as in *Scomber*. In *S. saurus*, the true saury, also called *skipper* and *bill-fish*, the beak is long; the color is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly; and the length is about 18 inches. This species is wide-ranging in the open sea. *S. brevirostris* is a smaller saury, with the jaws scarcely forming a beak; it is found on the coast of California. Also *Scombresox*. See cut under *saury*.

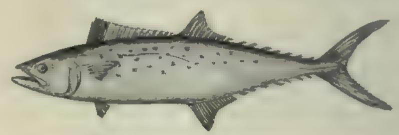
**Scomberidæ** (skom-ber′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*$^2$ + *-idæ*.] Same as *Scombridæ*. *Yarrell*, 1836.

**scomberoid** (skom′be-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Scomber*$^2$ + *-oid*.] Same as *scombroid*.

**Scomberoides** (skom-be-roi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *scomber*, mackerel, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *Scombroides*.

**Scomberoidinæ** (skom″be-roi-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomberoides* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*, typified by the genus *Scomberoides*, with the premaxillaries not protractile (except in the very young), the pectoral fins short and rounded, the second dorsal like the anal, and both much longer than the abdomen. It contains a few tropical sea-fishes, one of which (*Oligoplites saurus*) sometimes reaches the southern coast of the United States.

**Scomberomorus** (skom-be-rom′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < L. *scomber*, mackerel (see *Scomber*$^2$), + Gr. *ὅμορος*, bordering on, closely resembling.] A genus of scombroid fishes, containing the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*, and related species. They are fishes of the high seas, graceful in form, beautiful in color, and among the best for the table. A technical difference from *Scomber* is the length of the spinous dorsal fin, which has more than twelve spines and is contiguous to the second dorsal, the presence of a caudal keel, the strength of the jaw-teeth, and the weakness of those on the vomerine and palatine bones. This genus used to be called *Cybium*; its type is the cero, *S. regalis*, which attains a weight of 20 pounds. *S. caballa* sometimes weighs 100 pounds. All the foregoing inhabit the Atlantic, *S. concolor* the Pacific.


Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*).

**Scombresocidæ** (skom-bre-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scomberesocidæ*.

**Scombresox** (skom′bre-soks), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Scomberesox*.

**scombrid** (skom′brid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Scombridæ*; any mackerel, or one of several related fishes.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scombridæ*; resembling or related to the mackerel; scombroid; scombrine.

**Scombridæ** (skom′bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*$^2$ + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous physoclistous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scomber*, to which very different limits have been ascribed. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, two dorsal fins, either finlets or the spinous dorsal composed of free spines or modified into a suctorial disk, or the ventrals jugular and composed of four rays, and scales none or very small. (*b*) By Bonaparte, first used as a synonym of *Scomberoides* of Cuvier; later restricted to such forms as had two dorsal fins or several of the first rays of the dorsal spiniform. (*c*) By Gill, limited to *Scombroidea* of a fusiform shape, with the first dorsal fin elongate, or separated by a wide interval from the soft dorsal, with posterior rays of the second dorsal and of the anal generally detached as special finlets, and with numerous vertebræ. The body is elongate, not much compressed, and covered with minute cycloid scales, or quite naked, the scales sometimes united into a kind of corselet anteriorly; the lateral line is present; the branchiostegals are seven; the dorsal fins two, of which the first has rather weak spines, and the second resembles the anal; the caudal peduncle is very slender, usually keeled, and the lobes of the caudal fin are divergent and falcate, producing the characteristic deeply forked tail; the ventral fins are thoracic in position, of moderate size, with a spine and several soft rays; the vertebræ are numerous (more than twenty-five); pyloric cæca are many; the air-bladder is present or absent; the coloration is metallic and often brilliant. There are 17 genera and about 70 species, all of the high seas and wide-ranging, in some cases cosmopolitan; and among them are extremely valuable food-fishes, as mackerel of all kinds, bonitos, tunnies, and others. See cuts under *bonito*, *mackerel*, *Scomberomorus*, and *scombroid*.

**scombridal** (skom'bri-dal), *a.* [< *scombrid* + *-al*.] Same as *scombroid*.

**Scombrina** (skom-brī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*2 + *-ina*2.] In Günther's early system, the first group of *Scombridæ*, having the dorsal fin with the spinous part separate and less developed than the soft, and the body oblong, scaleless or with very small scales: later raised to family rank, and same as *Scombridæ* (*a*).

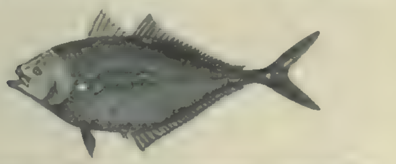
**Scombrinæ** (skom-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*2 + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scombridæ*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) By Gill, limited to those *Scombridæ* which have two dorsals widely distant and thus including only the typical mackerels and frigate-mackerels. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert, extended to embrace those with finlets, and with the dorsal spines less than twenty in number. It thus includes the mackerels, frigate-mackerels, tunnies, bonitos, and Spanish mackerel.

**scombrine** (skom'brin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Scombrinæ*.

**II.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the subfamily *Scombrinæ* or family *Scombridæ*.

**Scombrini** (skom-brī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*2 + *-ini*.] A subfamily of scombroid fishes, typified by the genus *Scomber*. It was restricted by Bonaparte to *Scombridæ* with the anterior dorsal fin continuous, and the posterior as well as the anal separated behind into several spurious finlets, and with the body fusiform: it included most of the true *Scombridæ* of recent ichthyologists.

**scombroid** (skom'broid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σκόμβρος, a mackerel, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the mackerel; pertaining or belonging to the *Scombridæ* or *Scombroidea*. Also *scombridal*.



Green Mackerel (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*), a Scombroid Fish.

**II.** *n.* A scombroid fish; a scombrid.

Also *scomberoid*.

**Scombroidea** (skom-broi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*2 + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of uncertain limits, but containing the families *Scombridæ*, *Histiophoridæ*, *Xiphiidæ*, *Lepidopodidæ*, *Trichiuridæ*, *Carangidæ*, etc.

**Scombroides** (skom-broi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. σκόμβρος, mackerel, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of carangoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Scomberoidinæ*. They are numerous in tropical seas. By recent writers two subdivisions are ranked as genera. In the typical species the dorsal spines are seven in number, the pterygoids are armed with teeth, and the scales are normally developed. But in the American representative there are no pterygoid teeth, and the linear scales are embedded. Such is the character of the genus called *Oligoplites*, to which belongs the well-known leather-jacket (*O. occidentalis*) of both coasts of Central America and north to New York and California. It is bluish above, silvery below, with yellow fins.

**scome†, scomer†**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scum*, *scummer*.

**scomfish** (skom'fish), *v.* [Corruption of *scomfit*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discomfit. [North. Eng.] —**2.** To suffocate, as by noxious air, smoke, etc.; stifle; choke. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> My cousin, Mrs. Glass, has a braw house here, but a' thing is sae poisoned wi' snuff that I am like to be *scomfished* whiles. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

> I'll *scomfish* you if ever you go for to tell.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xviii. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To be suffocated or stifled. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

**scomfit†**, *v. t.* [ME. *scomfiten*, *skomfiten*, *scomfeten*, *scumfiten*, *scowmfeten*; by apheresis from *discomfit*.] To discomfit.

> That Arke or Hucche, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome whan he had *scomfyted* alle the Jewes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 85.

> And to Generydes I will returne,
> So rebukyd and *skompte* as he was,
> He cowde not make no chere but alwey mourn.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 570.

**scomfiture†**, *n.* [ME.; by apheresis from *discomfiture*.] Discomfiture; defeat.

> Ful strong was Grimold in werly *scomfiture*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4148.

**scomm†** (skom), *n.* [< L. *scomma*, < Gr. σκῶμμα, a jest, joke, gibe, scoff, taunt, jeer, < σκώπτειν, mock, scoff, jest.] **1.** A flout; a jeer.

> His vain ostentation is worthily scoffed with [the] *scomme* of the orator. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 189.

**2.** A buffoon.

> The *scommes*, or buffoons of quality, are wolvish in conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**scommatic†** (sko-mat'ik), *a.* [Also *scommatique*; < Gr. σκωμματικός, jesting, scoffing, < σκῶμμα, a jest, scoff: see *scomm*.] Scoffing; jeering; mocking.

> The heroique poem dramatique is tragedy. The *scommatique* narrative is satyre; dramatique is comedy.
> *Hobbs*, Ans. to Pref. to Gondibert.

**scon**1, *v.* A variant of *scun*2.

**scon**2 (skon), *n.* A Scotch form of *scum*.

**sconce**1 (skons), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sconse*, *skonce*, *scons*, < ME. *sconse*, *sconce*, *skonce*, *scons*, a lantern, candlestick, = Icel. *skons*, a dark lantern, *skonsa*, a dark nook; < OF. *esconse*, *esconce*, a dark lantern, F. dial. *econse*, a lantern, < ML. *absconsa* (also *absconsum*), also (after Rom.) *sconsa*, a dark lantern, fem. (and neut.) of L. *absconsus*, pp. of *abscondere*, hide away: see *abscond*. Cf. *sconce*2.] **1.** A lantern with a protecting shade; a dark lantern; any lantern.

> It wexyth derke, thou nedyst a *scons*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

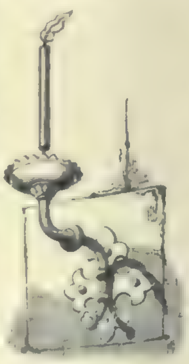
> *Wood*. Yonder 's a light, master-constable.
> *Blurt*. Peace, Woodcock, the *sconce* approaches.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

> The windows of the whole citty were set with tapers put into lanterns or *sconces* of several colour'd oyl'd paper.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

**2.** A candlestick having the form of a bracket projecting from a wall or column; also, a group of such candlesticks, forming, with an appliqué or flat, somewhat ornamented disk or plaque which seems to adhere to the wall, a decorative object. These were most commonly of brass during the years when sconces were most in use.

> I have put Wax-lights in the *Sconces*; and placed the Footmen in a Row in the Hall.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

**3.** The socket for the candle in a candlestick of any form, especially when having a projecting rim around it.



Sconce.

**sconce**2 (skons), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sconse*, *skonce*; = MD. *schantse*, D. *schans* = MLG. *schantze*, a fortress, sconce, = late MHG. *schanze*, a bundle of twigs, intrenchment, G. *schanze*, G. dial. *schanz*, bulwark, fortification (> It. *scancia*, bookcase), = Dan. *skandse*, fort, quarter-deck, = Sw. *skans*, fort, sconce, steerage, < OF. *esconse*, *esconce*, f., *escons*, m., a hiding-place, a retreat, < L. *absconsa*, f., *absconsum*, neut., pp. of *abscondere* (reg. pp. *absconditus*), hide: see *abscond*. Cf *sconce*1, from the same source.] **1.** A cover; a shelter; a protection; specifically, a screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shed or hut for protection from the weather; a covered stall.

> If you consider me in little, I
> Am, with your worship's reverence, sir, a rascal;
> One that, upon the next anger of your brother,
> Must raise a *sconce* by the highway, and sell switches.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 3.

> The great pine at the root of which she was sitting was broken off just above her head, and blown to the ground; and, by its fall, enclosed her in an impenetrable *sconce*, under which alone in the general wreck could her life have been preserved. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

**2.** A work for defense, detached from the main works for some local object; a bulwark; a block-house; a fort, as for the defense of a pass or river.

> Basilius . . . now had better fortified the overthrown *sconce*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> Tush, my Lords, why stand you upon terms?
> Let us to our *sconce*, and you, my Lord, to Mexico.
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

> No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have bin forc'd, or yielded up, or quitted.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> They took possession, at once, of a stone *sconce* called the Mill-Fort, which was guarded by fifty men.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 11.

**3.** A cover or protection for the head; a headpiece; a helmet.

> An you use these blows long, I must get a *sconce* for my head, and insconce it too. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 37.

Hence—**4.** The head; the skull; the cranium, especially the top of it. [Colloq.]

> To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 110.

> Though we might take advantage of shade, and even form it with upraised hands, we must by no means cover our *sconces*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 357.

**5.** Brains; sense; wits; judgment or discretion.

> Which their dull *sconses* cannot eas'ly reach.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 13.

**6.** A mulct; a fine. See *sconce*2, *v. t.*, 3.

> When I was at Oriel, some dozen years ago, *sconces* were the fines, of a few pence, inflicted in the "gate-bill" upon undergraduates who "knocked-in" after Tom had tolled his hundred-and-one strokes. The word was traditionally supposed to be derived from the candlestick, or sconce, which the porter used to light him while opening the door. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 523.

**7.** A seat in old-fashioned open chimney-places; a chimney-seat. [Scotland and the north of Eng.]—**8.** A fragment of an ice-floe.

> As the *sconce* moved rapidly close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope and hold on to it by a whale-line. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 72.

**To build a sconce†**, to run up a bill for something, and decamp without paying; dodge; defraud; cheat.

> These youths have been playing a small game, cribbing from the till, and *building sconces*, and such like tricks that there was no taking hold of. *Johnston*, Chrysal, xxviii.

> A lieutenant and ensign whom once I admitted upon trust . . . *built a sconce*, and left me in the lurch.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, ii. 282. (*Davies.*)

**sconce**2 (skons), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sconced*, ppr. *sconcing*. [< *sconce*2, *n.*] **1.** To fortify or defend with a sconce or block-house.

> They set upon the town of Jor, for that was *sconced* [palisaded] and compassed about with wooden stakes, most of the houses being of straw.
> *Linschoten*, Diary, 1594 (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 328).
> [(*Davies.*)

**2.** Same as *ensconce*.

> I'll *sconce* me even here. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 4.

**3.** To assess or tax at so much per head; mulct; fine; specifically, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to put the name of in the college buttery-books by way of fine; mulct in a tankard of ale or the like for some offense. See the quotations.

> I have had a head in most of the butteries of Cambridge, and it has been *sconced* to purpose.
> *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

> *Arist*. . . . Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.
> *2d Schol*. 'Twere charity in him to *sconce* 'em soundly; they would have but a poor quantum else.
> *Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

> During my residence at Brasenose—say 1835–1840—I remember the college cook, being sent for from the kitchen, appearing in the hall in his white jacket and paper cap, and being *sconced* a guinea by the vice-principal at the high table, on the complaint of some bachelor or undergraduate members of the college, for having sent to table meat in an unfit state, or some such culinary delinquency.
> *W. E. Buckley*, N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 216.

**sconcheon** (skon'shon), *n.* [Also *scuncheon*, *squinch*: see *sconce*2.] In *arch.*, the part of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall. *Gwilt.*

**scone** (skōn), *n.* [Also *scon*, *skon*; prob. < Gael. *sgonn*, a shapeless mass, a block of wood, etc.] A soft cake (resembling the biscuit of the United States, but of various shapes and sizes) made from dough of barley-meal or of wheat-flour, raised with bicarbonate of soda or with yeast, and "fired" on a griddle. [Scotch.]

> Leeze me on thee, John Barleycorn,
> Thou king o' grain!
> On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
> In souple *scones*, the wale o' food!
> *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

> Hoo mony men, when on parade, or when singin' sangs aboot the war, are gran' hands, but wha lie flat as *scones* on the grass when they see the cauld iron!
> *N. Macleod*, The Starling, ii.

**sconner**, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

**sconse**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sconce*$^{1}$, *sconce*$^{2}$.

**scool**†, *n.* An earlier spelling of *school*$^{1}$, *school*$^{2}$.

**scoon** (skön), *v. i.* [A var. of Sc. and E. dial. *scun, scon:* see *scun*$^{2}$.] **I.** *intrans.* To skim along, as a vessel on the water. See *schooner*. [Prov. or colloq.]

**II.** *trans.* To cause (flat stones) to skip or skim on the surface of water. [Scotch and New Eng.]

**scoop** (sköp), *n.* [< ME. *scope, skope, skoupe* = MD. *schoepe, schuppe*, a scoop, shovel, D. *schop*, a spade (*schoppen*, spades at cards), = MLG. *schuppe*, LG. *schüppe* (> G. *schüppe*), a shovel, also a spade at cards, = Sw. *skopa*, a scoop; cf. G. *schöpfe*, a scoop, ladle, *schoppen*, a pint measure; perhaps connected with *shove, shovel*. Some compare Gr. *σκύφος*, a cup, *σκάφος*, a hollow vessel, < *σκάπτειν*, dig: see *shave*. In senses 6–8 from the verb.] **1.** A utensil like a shovel, but having a short handle and a deep hollow receptacle capable of holding various small articles. Especially—(*a*) A large shovel for grain. (*b*) A small shovel of tin-plate for taking flour, sugar, etc., from the barrel. (*c*) A bankers' shovel for taking coin from a drawer, used where checks are commonly paid in specie. (*d*) A kind of light dredge used in scooping or dredging oysters; a scraper.

Hence—**2.** A coal-scuttle. [Eng.]—**3.** A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow.

> Some had lain in the *scoop* of the rock,
> With glittering ising-stars inlaid.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

> The conduits round the gardens sing,
> And meet in *scoops* of milk-white stone.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Dante at Verona.

> Of a sudden, in a *scoop* of sand, with the rushes overhanging, I came on those two little dears, fast asleep.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, x.

**4.** An instrument used in hollowing out anything, or in removing something out of a hollow or so as to leave a hollow: as, a cheese-*scoop*. Specifically—(*a*) A spoon-shaped surgical instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, etc. (*b*) An implement for cutting eyes from potatoes, the core from apples, or the like. (*c*) The bucket of a dredging-machine.

**5.** The vizor or peak of a cap. [Scotland.]—**6.** A big haul, as if in a scoop-net; in particular, a big haul of money made in speculation or in some similar way. [Colloq.]—**7.** The act of scooping; a movement analogous to the act of scooping.

> A *scoop* of his hands and a sharp drive of his arm, and the ball shot into Anson's hands a fraction of a second ahead of the runner.
> *Walter Camp*, St. Nicholas, XVII. 947.

**8.** The securing and publishing by a newspaper of a piece of news in advance of its rivals; a "beat," especially a "beat" of unusual success or importance. [Slang.]

**scoop** (sköp), *v.* [< ME. *scopen*, < *scoop, n.* Cf. OS. *skeppian* = D. *scheppen* = MLG. *scheppen, schepen*, LG. *scheppen* = OHG. *scaphan, scephan, sceffan, skepfen*, MHG. *schephen, schepfen*, G. *schöpfen*, scoop, ladle out; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take with or as with a scoop or a scoop-net: generally with *out, up*, or *in:* as, to *scoop up* water.

> He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

> Finishing his breakfast of broad beans, which he *scooped* out of a basin with his knife.
> *W. Collins*, Sister Rose, ii. 3.

> One attends to keeping the canoe's head up stream while the other watches for a fish; on seeing one he *scoops* it *out* with a small net attached to a pole six feet long.
> *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

**2.** Figuratively, to gather up as if with a scoop; hence, to gain by force or fraud. [Chiefly colloq.]

> If you had offered a premium for the biggest cold caught up to date, I think I should have *scooped* the outfit.
> *Amer. Angler*, XVII. 334.

> The Irish are spreading out into the country, and *scooping* in the farms that are not picturesque enough for the summer folks. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

**3.** To empty as with a scoop or by lading; hence, to hollow out; excavate: commonly with *out*.

> Those carbuncles . . . the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a Pint. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins, p. 176.

> To some dry nook
> *Scooped* out of living rock.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 22.

> A niche of the chalk had been cleverly enlarged and *scooped* into a shell-shaped bower.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, xliv.

**4.** To form by hollowing out as with a scoop.

> Love *scooped* this boat, and with soft motion
> Piloted it round the circumfluous ocean.
> *Shelley*, Witch of Atlas, xxxiii.

**5.** To take with a dredge, as oysters; dredge. [U. S.]—**6.** In newspaper slang, to get the better of (a rival or rivals) by securing and publishing a piece of news in advance of it or them; get a "beat" on. See *scoop, n.*, 8.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To use a scoop; dredge, as for oysters. [U. S.]—**2.** To feed; take food, as the right or whalebone whale. See *scooping, n.* [Sailors' slang.]

> Again, the whale may be *scooping* or feeding—a more horrible sight has never been witnessed ashore or afloat than a large right whale with contracted upper lips, exposing the long layers of baleen, taking his food.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 264.

**Scooping avoset.** See *avoset*, 1.

**scooper** (skö'pėr), *n.* [< *scoop, v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which scoops; specifically, a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.—**2.** The scooping avoset: so called from the peculiar shape of the bill.

**scooping** (skö'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scoop, v.*] The action of the right whale when feeding. When it gets into a patch of feed or brit (which resembles sawdust on the surface of the water), it goes through it with only the head out and the mouth wide open. As soon as a mouthful of water is obtained, the whale closes its lips and ejects the water through the layers of baleen, the feed being left in the mouth and throat. [Sailors' slang.]

**scoop-net** (sköp'net), *n.* **1.** A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. When in use it is allowed to trail in the rear of the boats, which are permitted to drift slowly down the stream.
**2.** A form of net used to bail out fish collected in a pound; also, a small hand-net, used for catching bait; a scap-net.

**scoop-wheel** (sköp'hwēl), *n.* A wheel made like an overshot water-wheel, with buckets upon its circumference. This, being turned by a steam-engine or other means, is employed to scoop up the water in which the lower part dips and raise it to a height equal to the diameter of the wheel, when the buckets, turning over, deposit the water in a trough or reservoir prepared to receive it. Such wheels are sometimes used for irrigating land. Compare *tympanum*.

**scoot**$^{1}$ (sköt), *v.* [A var. of *shoot*. Cf. *skeet*$^{2}$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To flow or gush out suddenly and with force, as from a syringe. [Scotch.]—**2.** To run, fly, or make off with celerity and directness; dart. [Colloq., U. S.]

> The laugh of the gull as he *scoots* along the shore.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 371.

> W'en ole man Rabbit say "*scoot*," dey *scooted*, en w'en ole Miss Rabbit say "scat," dey scatted.
> *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xxii.

**II.** *trans.* To eject with force, as from a syringe; squirt: as, to *scoot* water on one. Also *skite*. [Scotch.]

**scoot**$^{1}$ (sköt), *n.* [< *scoot*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** A sudden gust or flow, as of water; hence, a quick, light motion as of something suddenly ejected from a confined place: as, a sudden *scoot*.—**2.** A syringe or squirt. [Scotch in both senses.]

**scoot**$^{2}$ (sköt), *n.* [Cf. *scoter*.] A scoter: as in the names *batter-scoot, bladder-scoot*, and *blatherscoot* of the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, in Virginia. *G. Trumbull.*

**scoot**$^{3}$†, *n.* Same as *scout*$^{4}$.

**scooter**$^{1}$ (skö'tėr), *n.* [< *scoot*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which scoots.—**2.** A scoot; a squirt or syringe. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**scooter**$^{2}$ (skö'tėr), *n.* Same as *scoter*.

**scopa** (skō'pạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *scopa*, twigs, shoots, a broom, besom: see *scope*$^{2}$.] In *entom.*, a mass of stiff hairs like a brush; specifically, masses of bristly hairs on the outside of the tibiæ and tarsi, or on the lower surface of the abdomen, of many bees, used to collect and carry grains of pollen which become entangled in them. Also called *pollen-brush* and *sarothrum*.

**Scoparia** (skọ-pā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *scopa*, twigs, shoots, a broom: see *scopa*.] **1.** A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Botidæ*, or type of a family *Scopariidæ*, having porrect fasciculate palpi and short antennæ. (*Haworth*, 1812.) About 40 species are known, mostly European and Asiatic. The larvæ live mainly in moss. Also called *Gesneria*.

**2.** A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Digitaleæ*, and subtribe *Sibthorpieæ*. (*Linnæus*, 1753.) It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-parted calyx, a spreading four-cleft densely bearded corolla, four nearly equal stamens, and a dry and roundish septicidal capsule, with entire valves and obovoid seeds. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of South America and Mexico, with one species, *S. dulçis*, also very widely dispersed through warmer parts of the Old World. They are herbs or shrubs, with very numerous branched, opposite or whorled, and dotted leaves, and rather small flowers, commonly in pairs, either white, yellow, or pale-blue. *S. dulcis* is used as a stomachic in the West Indies, and is called *sweet broomweed* and *licorice-weed*.

**Scopariidæ** (skō-pạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < *Scopäria* + *-idæ*.] A little-used family name for the plicate pyralid moths related to *Scoparia*. They have the body slender, legs long, smooth, and slender; fore wings long, narrow, clouded, obtuse at tips, and with very distinct markings; hind wings broad, plicate, without markings. The family includes 5 genera, of which *Scoparia* is the most important.

**scoparin** (skō'pạ-rin), *n.* [< *Scoparium* (see def.) + *-in*$^{2}$.] A crystalline principle found in the flowers of *Spartium Scoparium*, used in medicine for its diuretic properties.

**scoparious** (skọ-pā'ri-us), *a.* [Cf. LL. *scoparius*, a sweeper; < L. *scopa*, a broom, brush: see *scope*$^{2}$.] Same as *scopiform*.

**scopate** (skō'pāt), *a.* [< NL. **scopatus*, < L. *scopa*, a broom, brush: see *scope*$^{2}$.] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a dense brush of stiff hairs, as the legs of bees. (*b*) Densely covered with stiff hairs: as, a *scopate* surface.

**scope**$^{1}$ (skōp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scoop*. *Halliwell.*

**scope**$^{2}$†, *n.* [ME., < L. *scopa*, usually in pl. *scopæ*, twigs, shoots, branches, a broom, besom, brush.] A bundle, as of twigs. [Rare.]

> Every yere in *scopes* hem to brenne,
> And thicker, gretter, swetter wol up renne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

**scope**$^{3}$ (skōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skope;* = Pg. *scopo*, aim, object, < It. *scopo*, a mark or butt to shoot at, aim, scope, purpose, intent, < LL. **scopus, scopos*, a mark, aim, < Gr. *σκοπός*, a mark, also a spy, a watcher, < *σκοπεῖν*, see, < *σκεπ-* in *σκέπτεσθαι*, see, view, consider, = L. *specere*, see: see *skeptic, spy*.] **1**†. A mark to shoot at; a target.

> And, shooting wide, doe misse the marked *scope*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

**2.** That which is aimed at; end or aim kept or to be kept in view; that which is to be reached or accomplished; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention.

> Your *scope* is as mine own,
> So to enforce and qualify the laws
> As to your soul seems good.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 65.

> Thy coming hither, though I know thy *scope*,
> I bid not, or forbid. *Milton*, P. R., i. 494.

**3.** Outlook; intellectual range or view: as, a mind of wide *scope*.—**4.** Room for free outlook or aim; range or field of free observation or action; room; space.

> O, cut my lace in sunder, that my pent heart
> May have some *scope* to beat.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 35.

> All the uses of nature admit of being summed in one, which yields the activity of man an infinite *scope*.
> *Emerson*, Nature.

**5.** Extent; length; sweep; (*naut.*) length of cable or anchor-chain at which a vessel rides when at anchor: as, *scope* of cable.

> The glorious Prince, whose Scepter ever shines,
> Whose Kingdom's *scope* the Heav'n of Heav'ns confines.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

> When out to a good *scope*, from forty-five to sixty fathoms, according to the depth of water, let go the weather bower and veer away roundly. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 525.

**6**†. A wide tract.

> The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

**7**†. A liberty; a license enjoyed; hence, an act of riot or excess.

> As surfeit is the father of much fast,
> So every *scope* by the immoderate use
> Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 131.

**scope**$^{4}$†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scoup*$^{2}$.

**scopeful**† (skōp'fụl), *a.* [< *scope*$^{3}$ + *-ful*.] Extensive; with a wide prospect.

> *Amplo* [It.], ample, large, *scopeful*, great. *Florio.*

> Sith round beleaguer'd by rough Neptune's legions,
> Within the strait-nookes of this narrow Ile,
> The noblest volumes of our vulgar style
> Cannot escape unto more *scopefull* regions.
> *Sylvester*, Sonnet to Master R. N. (*Davies.*)

**scopeless** (skōp'les), *a.* [< *scope*$^{3}$ + *-less*.] Having no scope or aim; purposeless; useless.

> *Scopeless* desire of searching into things exempt from humane inquisition. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 81.

**Scopelidæ** (skō-pel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scopelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Scopelus*, and admitted with various limits. (*a*) In Günther's system of classification, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary only, preopercular apparatus sometimes incompletely developed, no barbels, gill-openings very wide, pseudobranchiæ well developed, no air-bladder, adipose fin present, pyloric appendages few or absent, and eggs inclosed in the sacs of the ovarium and excluded by an oviduct. (*b*) By Gill restricted to iniomous fishes with the supramaxillaries elongate, slender, and separate from the intermaxillaries, which alone form the margin of the upper jaw, the dorsal fin occupying the middle of the length, and short or of moderate extent, and with an adipose fin; the body is generally covered with scales, and phosphorescent spots are usually developed. The mouth is very wide, and when these fishes were brought near or among the *Salmonidæ* they were sometimes called *wide-mouthed salmon.* The genera are more than 10, and the species over 50, mostly inhabiting deep water.

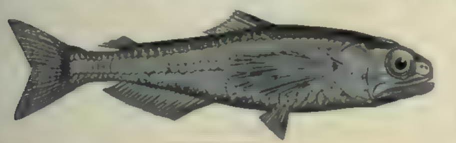
**scopeliform** (skop′e-li-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *Scopelus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of the *Scopelidæ;* scopeloid.

**Scopelinæ** (skop-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Scopelus* + *-inæ.*] The *Scopelidæ*, in the narrowest sense, ranked as a subfamily.

**scopeline** (skop′e-lin), *a.* [‹ *Scopelus* + *-ine*1.] Of or relating to the *Scopelinæ;* scopeloid.

**scopeloid** (skop′e-loid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Scopelus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Scopelidæ.*
II. *n.* A member of the *Scopelidæ.*

**Scopelus** (skop′e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), ‹ Gr. *σκόπελος*, a high rock: see *scopulous.*] The typical genus of *Scopelidæ.* Various limits have been assigned to this genus, some authors referring to it many species which by others are segregated among different genera. The name is by some authors replaced by the older *Myctophum* of Rafinesque.


*Scopelus boops*

**Scopidæ** (skop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Scopus* + *-idæ.*] An African family of altricial wading birds, typified by the genus *Scopus;* the shadow-birds, umber-birds, umbers, or umbrettes. They are related on the one hand to the storks or *Ciconiidæ*, and on the other to the *Ardeidæ* or herons. See cut under *Scopus.*

**scopiferous** (skọ̄-pif′e̤-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *scopa*, a broom, brush (see *scope*2), + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Brushy; having a tuft or tufts of hair; scopuliferous, as an insect.

**scopiform** (skō′pi-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *scopa*, a broom, brush, + *forma*, form.] Broom-shaped; having the form of a broom or brush; scopuliform; scopulate. *Kirwan.* Also *scoparious.*

**scopious**† (skō′pi-us), *a.* [‹ *scope*3 + *-i-ous.*] Scopeful; spacious. [Rare.]

> Until their full-stuft gorge a passage makes
> Into the wide maws of more *scopious* lakes.
> *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, i. 4.

**scopiped** (skō′pi-ped), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *scopa*, a broom, brush, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] In *entom.*, same as *scopuliped.*

**scopperil** (skop′e̤-ril), *n.* [Also *scopperill*, *scopperell*, ‹ ME. *scoperelle;* ‹ Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top (*skoppara-kringla*, a top).] 1. A top; a teetotum.—2. The bone foundation of a button. [Prov. Eng.]

**scoppet**† (skop′et), *v. t.* [Appar. ‹ **scoppet*, n., same as *scuppet*, n., dim. of *scoop:* see *scoop*, *scope*1, and *scuppet.*] To lade out.

> Vain man! can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it [the channel] out so fast as it fills? *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Ps. ix. 2.

**Scops** (skops), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σκώψ*, a small owl, prob. the little horned owl. In the earlier use (def. 1) perhaps intended, like *Scopus*, to refer to Gr. *σκιά*, shadow.] 1†. An old genus name of the African cranes now called *Anthropoides.* *Moehring*, 1752.—2. A genus of *Strigidæ*, the screech-owls, characterized by small size and the presence of plumicorns. (*Brünnich*, 1772.) There are numerous species, of most countries. The European species is *S. giu;* the United States species is *S. asio*, the common gray, red, or mottled owl, of which there are many varieties. These form a section now called *Megascops.* See *red owl*, under *red*1.
3. [*l. c.*] An owl of this genus; a scops-owl.

**scops-owl** (skops′oul), *n.* A scops, especially the small scops of Europe, *Scops giu.* *Yarrell.*

**scoptic** (skop′tik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *σκωπτικός*, given to mockery, ‹ *σκώπτειν*, mock, jest: see *scomm.*] Mocking; scoffing.

> Lucian and other *scoptick* wits.
> *Bp. Ward*, Sermons (1670), p. 57.

**scoptical**† (skop′ti-kạl), *a.* [‹ *scoptic* + *-al.*] Same as *scoptic.*

> Another most ingenious and spritefull imitation . . . I must needs note here, because it flies all his Translators and Interpreters, who take it meerely for serious, when it is apparently *scopticall* and ridiculous
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi., Com.

> None but the professed quack, or mountebank, avowedly brings the zany upon the stage with him: such undoubtedly is this *scoptical* humour.
> *Hammond*, Works, II. 167. (*Latham.*)

**scoptically**† (skop′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* Mockingly; scoffingly.

> Homer (speaking *scoptically*) breakes open the fountaine of his ridiculous humour. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii., Com.

**scopula** (skop′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *scopulæ* (-lē). [NL., ‹ L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, dim. of *scopa*, *scopæ*, a broom: see *scopa*, *scope*2.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small scopa or brush-like organ. Specifically—(1) A series of bristles or bristly hairs on the tarsi (usually the hind tarsi) of certain hymenopterous insects. These are well marked on the first joint of the hind tarsi of honey-bees, forming a part of the corbiculum. (See cut under *corbiculum.*) The drones of honey-bees and the parasitic bees have scopulæ, not for pollen-bearing, but for cleansing the body. These are called *brushlets*, and a group of solitary bees is named *Scopulipedes* from this character. A bee's leg so furnished is said to be *scopulate.* (2) A similar brush of stiff hairs on the legs of many spiders. In this case the scopula is usually on the under side of the tarsus, sometimes on the metatarsus, rarely also on the tibia. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of pyralid moths. *Schrank*, 1802.—2. In sponges, a fork- or broom-shaped spicule, consisting of a long axial shaft to the distal end of which generally four slender rays are attached.

**scopularia**1 (skop-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *scopulariæ* (-ē). [NL., ‹ L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula.*] In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a scopulate or besom-shaped spicule with tylolate or knobbed rays which vary in number from two to eight; a scopula.

**Scopularia**2 (skop-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, having uncinate spicules in the form of scopulariæ. It is divided into 5 families—*Euretidæ*, *Mellittionidæ*, *Chonelasmatidæ*, *Volvulinidæ*, and *Sclerothamnidæ.*

**scopularian** (skop-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* [‹ *scopularia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Scopularia.*

**scopulate** (skop′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [‹ NL. **scopulatus*, ‹ L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula.*] 1. Broom-shaped; scopiform or scopuliform.—2. Having a scopula, as the leg of a bee.

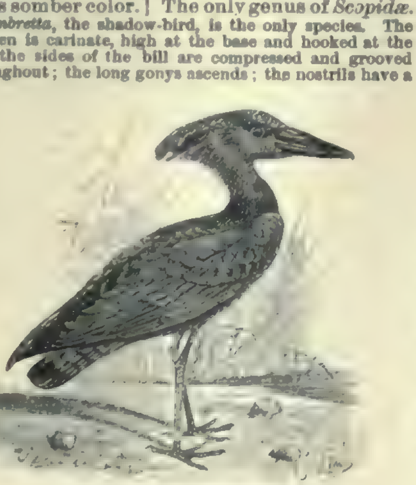
**scopuliform** (skop′ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a broom; scopulate in form; scopiform.

**scopuliped** (skop′ụ̄-li-ped), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Having brushy feet: specifically applied to a group of solitary bees.
II. *n.* A member of the *Scopulipedes.*
Also *scopiped.*

**Scopulipedes** (skop-ụ̄-lip′e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scopuliped.*] In Latreille's classification, a group of solitary bees: so named from the thick coating of hairs of the hind legs. It includes such genera as *Eucera*, *Anthophora*, and *Centris.* Also *Scopulipedinæ.*

**scopulous**† (skop′ụ̄-lus), *a.* [‹ L. *scopulosus*, full of rocks, rocky, ‹ *scopulus*, ‹ Gr. *σκόπελος*, a high rock, cliff, promontory; perhaps orig. a lookout, ‹ *σκοπός*, a lookout: see *scope*3.] Full of rocks; rocky. *Bailey*, 1731.

**Scopus** (skō′pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), derived by the namer ‹ Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, with ref. to its somber color.] The only genus of *Scopidæ.* *S. umbretta*, the shadow-bird, is the only species. The culmen is carinate, high at the base and hooked at the tip; the sides of the bill are compressed and grooved throughout; the long gonys ascends; the nostrils have a membranous opercle; the tarsus is reticulate; the toes are webbed at the base; the middle claw is pectinate; there are intrinsic syringeal muscles, and two cæca; the plumage lacks pulviplumes, is of somber color, and presents an occipital crest.


Shadow-bird or Umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

**scorbute**† (skôr′būt), *n.* [‹ F. *scorbut*, OF. *scorbut*, *scurbut* = Sp. Pg. *escorbuto* = It. *scorbuto* (LG. *scorbut*), ‹ ML. *scorbutus*, *scorbatus*, Latinized form of MLG. *schorbūk*, LG. *schorbock*, *scharbock*, *schärbuuk* = MD. *schorbuyck*, *scheurbuyck*, D. *scheurbuik* = G. *scharbock*, scurvy, tartar on the teeth, = Dan. *skörbug* = Sw. *skörbjugg*, scurvy; appar., from the form, orig. 'rupture of the belly,' ‹ MD. *schoren*, *scheuren*, tear, rupture, *schore*, *scheure* (D. *scheur*), a cleft, rupture, + *buyck* (D. *buik* = G. *bauch*), belly (see *bouk*1, *bulk*1); but the second element is uncertain.] Scurvy. See *scurvy*2.

> The *Scorbute* so weakened their men that they were not able to hoise out their boats, except in the Generalls ship, whose men (drinking euery morning three spoonefuls of the iuice of Limons) were healthfull.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 692.

**scorbutic** (skộr-bū′tik), *a.* and *n.* [‹ F. *scorbutique* = Sp. *escorbútico* = Pg. *escorbutico* = It. *scorbutico*, ‹ NL. **scorbuticus*, ‹ ML. *scorbutus*, scurvy: see *scorbute.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of scurvy.—2. Affected, tainted, or diseased with scurvy; suffering from scurvy: as, *scorbutic* persons.

> Violent purging hurts *scorbutic* constitutions.
> *Arbuthnot.*

**Scorbutic dysentery**, a form of dysentery which affects those having scurvy.—**Scorbutic fever**, a name given to the febrile condition seen in some cases of scurvy.

II. *n.* A person affected with scurvy.

**scorbutical**† (skộr-bū′ti-kạl), *a.* [‹ *scorbutic* + *-al.*] Same as *scorbutic.* *Bailey.*

**scorbutically** (skộr-bū′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it.

> A woman . . . *scorbutically* and hydropically affected.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**scorbutus** (skôr′bụ̄-tus), *n.* [ML.: see *scorbute.*] Same as *scurvy*2.

**scorce**†, *v.* See *scourse*1.

**scorch** (skôrch), *v.* [‹ ME. *scorchen*, *scorgen*, *schorchen*, *scrochen*, scorch; prob. an assibilated form of **scorken*, in other forms *scorclen*, *scorklen*, *skorclen*, *scorkelen*, *scorcnen*, scorch, prob. orig. shrink, ‹ Norw. *skrokkna*, shrivel, Sw. dial. *skråkkla*, wrinkle: see *shrug*, *shrink.* The meaning does not suit the usual derivation ‹ OF. *escorcher*, *escorcer*, flay, skin, F. *écorcher*, *écorcer*, flay, skin, fig. rasp, grate, fleece, = Sp. Pg. *escorchar* = It. *scorticare*, flay, ‹ ML. *excorticare*, also, after Rom., *scorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, shell, flay: see *excorticate.* The sense 'skin, flay' does not appear in the E. word, and the sense 'scorch' does not appear in the OF. word.] I. *trans.* 1. To burn superficially; subject to a degree of heat that changes the color, or both the color and the texture, of the surface; parch or shrivel up the surface of by heat; singe.

> What Gaffray with long toth thy son hath don!
> A hundred monkes *scroched* and brend plain.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3551.

> So Deuly ther came owt of the Chirche wall with in forth, ny ther the Sowdon was, an howge gret Serpent that ranne endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Chirche wall, and *scorged* the seyd wall as it had be sengid with fyer all the wey that he wente, whyche *schorchyng* ys sene in to thys Day. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

> Summer drouth or singed air
> Never *scorch* thy tresses fair.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 929.

2. To burn or consume, as by the direct application of fire.

> He made cast her in to the riuer, and drenche her and her childe, and made to *scorche* the knight quicke [alive].
> *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 6.

> I rave,
> And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
> Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death.
> *Dryden.*

3. To give the sensation of burning; affect with a sensation or an effect similar to that produced by burning; figuratively, to attack with caustic invective or sarcasm.

> The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or rosted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are *scorched* and sindged with nipping cold.
> *Holland*, Pliny, xxii. 25. (*Richardson*, under *singe.*)

> To begin an economic discussion by *scorching* one's opponent with "moral indignation,' seems a womanish rather than a scientific mode of procedure.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 527.

=**Syn.** 1. *Scorch, Singe, Sear, Char, Parch.* To *scorch* is to burn superficially or slightly, but so as to change the color or injure the texture; sometimes, from the common effect of heat, the word suggests shriveling or curling, but not generally. *Singe* is one degree more external than *scorch;* we speak of *singeing* the hair and *scorching* the skin; a fowl is *singed* to remove the hairs after plucking out the feathers. *Sear* has primary reference to drying, but more commonly to hardening, by heat, as by cauterization; hence its figurative use, as when we speak of *seared* sensibilities, a *seared* conscience, heat not being thought of as a part of the figure. To *char* is to reduce to carbon or a black cinder, especially on the surface: when a timber is *charred* it is burned black on the outside and to an uncertain depth. *Parch* has a possible meaning of burning superficially or roasting, as in *parched* corn or peanuts, but almost always refers to drying or shriveling.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be burned on the surface; become parched or dried up.

> Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To ride very fast on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

**scorched** (skôrcht), *p. a.* 1. Burned; parched with heat.

> As the *scorch'd* locusts from their fields retire,
> While fast behind them runs the blaze of fire.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 14.

2. In *zoöl.*, colored as if scorched or singed.

**scorched-carpet** (skôrcht'kär″pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Ligdia adustata.*

**scorched-wing** (skôrcht'wing), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eurymene dolabraria.*

**scorcher** (skôr'chėr), *n.* [< *scorch*, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] 1. Anything that burns or parches; anything that is very hot: as, this day has been a *scorcher*. —2. Anything caustic, biting, or severe: as, that critique was a *scorcher*. [Chiefly slang in both uses.]—3. One who rides very fast on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

**scorching** (skôr'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scorch*, *v.*] 1. In *metal-working*, the process of roughing out tools on a dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. It is so called from the great heat produced. *E. H. Knight.*—2. Fast riding on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

**scorching** (skôr'ching), *p. a.* 1. Burning; torrid; very hot.

> He again retir'd, to shun
> The *scorching* Ardour of the Mid-day Sun.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Causing a sensation as of burning; stinging; hence, figuratively, bitterly sarcastic or upbraiding; caustic; scathing.

> The first senior to the bat made first-base on a *scorching* grounder past third. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 945.

**scorchingly** (skôr'ching-li), *adv.* In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or burn the surface.

**scorchingness** (skôr'ching-nes), *n.* The property of scorching or burning.

**scorcle**†, **scorkle**†, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch.*] To scorch; burn.

> Ek Nero governede alle the poeples that the vyolent wynd Nothus *scorklith.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 6.

**scorcne**†, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch.*] To scorch.

O For thatt te land wass drizzedd alle
*scorrcnedd* thurrh the druhhthe.
A *scoop* of his han
*Ormulum*, l. 8626.
the ball shot into Anso
ahead of the runner. *a.* [It., prop. pp. of *scor-*
*Walter Came* *discord.*] In *music*,
8. The securing and publishing unusual manner
of a piece of news in advance articular effects.
"beat," especially a "beat" of [It., < *scordare*,
or importance. [Slang.] stringed musi-
**scoop** (sköp), *v.* [< ME. *scopen*, < leviation from
OS. *skeppian* = D. *scheppen* = ML some special
*schepen*, LG. *scheppen* = OHG. *scaph* ccordatura.
*sceffan*, *skepfen*, MHG. *schephen*, *s* *rdatura* than
*schöpfen*, scoop, ladle out; from the n XXIV. 245.
*trans.* 1. To take with or as with a sc *ordion*,
scoop-net: generally with *out*, *up*, or *in*: . per-
*scoop up* water. for

> He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryde* r-

> Finishing his breakfast of broad beans, which he *scooped* out of a basin with his knife.
> *W. Collins*, Sister Rose, ii. 3.

> One attends to keeping the canoe's head up stream while the other watches for a fish; on seeing one he *scoops* it *out* with a small net attached to a pole six feet long.
> *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

2. Figuratively, to gather up as if with a scoop; hence, to gain by force or fraud. [Chiefly colloq.]

> If you had offered a premium for the biggest cold caught up to date, I think I should have *scooped* the outfit.
> *Amer. Angler*, XVII. 334.

> The Irish are spreading out into the country, and *scooping* in the farms that are not picturesque enough for the summer folks. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

3. To empty as with a scoop or by lading; hence, to hollow out; excavate: commonly with *out.*

> Those carbuncles . . . the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a Pint. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins, p. 176.

> To some dry nook
> *Scooped* out of living rock.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 22.

> A niche of the chalk had been cleverly enlarged and *scooped* into a shell-shaped bower.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, xliv.

4. To form by hollowing out as with a scoop.

3. A reckoning or account kept by scores, marks, or otherwise, as the reckoning for unpaid potations marked with chalk on the tap-room door of a public house; hence, a reckoning or account in general: as, to keep the *score.*

> E'en now the godlike Brutus views his *score*
> Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door.
> *Crabbe.*

> We reckon the marks he has chalked on the door,
> Pay up and shake hands and begin a new *score.*
> *O. W. Holmes*, Our Banker.

4. The marks, or the sum of the marks, placed to one's debit; amount due; debt.

> They say he parted well, and paid his *score.*
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 52.

> Now when in the Morning Matt ask'd for the *Score*,
> John kindly had paid it the Ev'ning before.
> *Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 24.

> The week's *score* at the public-house is paid up and a fresh one started. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 80.

5. The aggregate of points made by contestants in certain games or matches: as, he makes a good *score* at cricket or base-ball; the *score* stood 5 to 1. Hence—6. The detailed record or register of the various points or items of play made by players in a game or by competitors in a match.—7. Account; reason; ground; motive.

> I see no reason for disbelieving one attested story of this nature more than another on the *score* of absurdity.
> *Lamb*, Witches.

> The habitual scowl of her brow was, undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent *score* of near-sightedness. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

8. A line drawn; a long superficial scratch or mark.

> A letter 's like the music that the ladies have for their spinets—naething but black *scores*, compared to the same tune played or sung. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvii.

Specifically, the line at which a marksman stands in target-shooting, or which forms the "scratch" or starting-point in a race.

> In case of breech-loaders, the party called to the *score* shall not place his cartridge in the gun until he arrives at the *score.* *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 506.

9. In *music*, a written or printed draft or copy of a composition on a set of two or more staffs braced and barred together. In a *full* or *orchestral* score, a separate staff is assigned to each instrument and voice, so that it contains all that is indicated in all the instrumental or vocal parts taken together. A *vocal* or *piano* score is one in which the voice-parts are given in full, usually on separate staffs, while the accompaniment is condensed into two staffs for performance on a pianoforte or organ. An *organ* score is either the same as the last or one in which three staffs are used, as in regular organ music. A score in which more than one part is written on a staff is called *short*, *close*, or *compressed*, especially in the case of four-part vocal music when written on two staffs; but these terms are also occasionally applied to an abridged or skeleton transcription. In an orchestral score the various parts are usually grouped, so that instruments of the same class appear together. The usual arrangement is (read downward) wood wind (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), brass wind (horns, trumpets, trombones), percussives (tympani, cymbals), upper strings (violins, violas), voices (soprano, alto, tenor, bass), lower strings (violoncellos, double basses); but considerable variations from this order occur. The arts of reading from a full score, and of transcribing for the pianoforte from such a score, are among the most difficult branches of musical accomplishment. Also *partition.*

> I use the phrase in *score*, as Dr. Johnson has explained it in his Dictionary: "A song in *score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed." But I understand that in scientific propriety it means all the parts of a musical composition noted down in the characters by which it is exhibited to the eye of the skilful.
> *Boswell*, Life of Johnson, æt. 66, note.

10. The number twenty, as being marked off
s by a special score or tally, or a separate series
sc of marks; twenty.
a b tt Southamptone on the see es sevene *skore* chippes,
of s awghte fulle of ferse folke, owt of ferre landes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3549.
of br
tarsi, munday aftyr Palme sonday I cam to Lyon, which
ong Jorney, xij *scor* myle and x.
many t *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.
pollen w hose divers *scores* men, who had no learning nor
called *po* which might fit them for those affairs.
**Scoparia** *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 344.
twigs, sho *archery*, twenty yards: thus, a mark of twelve
nus of pyr a mark at the distance of 240 yards.
type of a fifteene *score* your marke shall be.
fasciculate *nd Queen Katherine* (Child's Ballads, V. 316).
*worth*, 1812.) ve clapped i' the clout at twelve *score*, and
ropean and Asiat orehand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and
called *Gesneria.* ould have done a man's heart good to see.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 52.
2. A genus of
*Scrophularinea* ds weight: as, a *score* of meal. [Ireland
]
*Sibthorpieæ.* ( The groove cut in the side and bot-
by flowers with a or deadeye for the strapping to
four-cleft densely
mens, and a dry an notch or groove made in a piece
tire valves and obo etal to allow another piece to be
tives of South Ame nto it.
*çis*, also very widely

> The *scores* are then cut on the upper side of the keel to receive the floors and filling floors.
> *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 178.

**Supplementary score**, in *music*, an appendix to a full score, giving a part or parts that had been omitted for lack of space upon the page.—**To go off at score**, in *pedestrianism*, to make a spirited start from the score or scratch; hence, to start off in general.

> He *went off at score*, and made pace so strong that he cut them all down. *Lawrence*, Sword and Gown.

**To pay off old scores.** See *pay*$^1$.—**To quit scores.** See *quit*$^1$.

> I'll soon with Jenny's Pride *quit Score*,
> Make all her Lovers fall.
> *Prior*, The Female Phaeton, st. 7.

**score**$^1$ (skōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scored*, ppr. *scoring.* [< ME. *scoren*, *skoren*, notch, count, = Icel. *skora* = Dan. *skaare*, score; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To make scores or cuts in or upon; mark with incisions, notches, or grooves; furrow; slash; specifically, to make a long shallow cut in (cardboard or very thick paper), so that the card or paper can be bent without breaking, as for book-covers or folded cards.

> Let us *score* their backs,
> And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 7. 12.

> The *scored* state of the grooves in almost every large planing machine testifies to the great amount of friction which still exists between the sliding surfaces.
> *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 251.

2. To incise; engrave.

> Upon his shield the like was also *scor'd.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 2.

3. To stripe; braid.

> A pair of velvet slops *scored* thick with lace.
> *Middleton*, Black Book.

4. To mark or record by a cut or score; in general, to mark; note; record.

> Draw your just sword,
> And *score* your vengeance on my front and face.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

> Or shall each leaf,
> Which falls in autumn, *score* a grief?
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple, Good Friday.

> An hundred Loves at Athens *score*,
> At Corinth write an hundred more.
> *Cowley*, Anacreontics, vi.

5. To set down, enter, or charge as a debt or debtor: sometimes with *up.*

> Ther-fore on his ʒerde [tally] *skore* shalle he
> Alle messys in halle that seruet be.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

> *Score* a gallon of sack and a pint of olives to the Unicorn. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

> It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, cross the score of their sins, *score up* God as their debtor. *Fuller.*

6. To succeed in making or winning and having entered to one's account or credit, as points, hits, runs, etc., in certain games; make a score of: as, he *scored* twenty runs; to *score* another victory.

> She felt that she had *scored* the first success in the encounter. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 159.

> In the four games [base-ball] between New York and Chicago, New York *scored* 37 runs to Chicago's 31.
> *N. Y. Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

7. In *music*: (*a*) To write out in score; transcribe. (*b*) Same as *orchestrate*: as, the movement is *scored* for brass and strings only. (*c*) To arrange for a different instrument.—8. *Milit.*, to produce erosion of (the bore of a gun) by the explosion of large charges.—**Scored pulley.** See *pulley.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To keep the score or reckoning; act as scorer.—2. To make points or runs in a game; succeed in having points or runs entered to one's credit or account; also, to be a winner or have the advantage: as, in the first inning he failed to *score*; A struggled hard, but B *scored.*—3. To run up a score; be or become a purchaser on credit.

> It is the commonest thing that can bee for these Captaines to *score* and to *score*; but when the scores are to be paid, Non est inventus.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).

**score**$^2$†, *v.* A Middle English form of *scour*$^1$.

**scorer** (skōr'ėr), *n.* [< *score*$^1$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which scores or notches. (*a*) An instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers, etc., on forest-trees. (*b*) An instrument for cutting across the face of a board, so that it can be planed without slivering. *E. H. Knight.*

2. One who scores or records a score; specifically, one who keeps the score or marks the game in cricket, base-ball, a shooting-match, or the like.

> There is one *scorer*, who records the order in which contestants finish, as well as their time.
> *The Century*, XL. 206.

The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the *scorers* were prepared to notch the runs.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, vii.

**scoria**$^1$ (skō′ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *scoriæ* (-ē). [= F. *scorie* = Sp. Pg. *escoria* = It. *scoria*, < L. *scoria*, < Gr. *σκωρία*, refuse, dross, scum, < *σκῶρ* (*σκατ-*, orig. **σκαρτ-*), dung, ordure, akin to L. *stercus*, Skt. *çakrit*, dung, AS. *scearn* = Icel. *skarn*, dung: see *scarn*, *sharn*.] Dross; cinder; slag: a word of rather variable and indefinite meaning, generally used in the plural, and with reference to volcanic rocks. See *scoriaceous*.

The loose, rough, angular, cindery-looking fragments [of lava] are termed *scoriæ*. *J. W. Judd*, Volcanoes, p. 70.

**Scoria**$^2$ (skō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829).] A genus of geometrid moths, containing such as the black-veined moth, *S. dealbata*.

**scoriac** (skō′ri-ak), *a.* [< *scoria*$^1$ + *-ac*.] Scoriaceous. [Rare.]

These were days when my heart was volcanic
As the *scoriac* rivers that roll —
As the lavas that restlessly roll
Their sulphurous currents. *Poe*, Ulalume.

**scoriaceous** (skō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *scoria*$^1$ + *-aceous*.] Made up of or resembling scoriæ; having a coarsely cellular structure: used chiefly with reference to lava.

Portions [of lava] where the cells occupy about as much space as the solid part, and vary much in size and shape, are called *scoriaceous*, this being the character of the rough clinker-like scoriæ of recent lava streams.
*A. Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 94.

**scoriæ**, *n.* Plural of *scoria*$^1$.

**scorie** (skō′ri), *n.* Same as *scaury*.

**scorification** (skō″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *scorify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] 1. In *assaying*, a method of assay of the precious metals, performed by fusion of the ore with metallic lead and borax in a so-called scorifier. In this operation, the silver with the gold is taken up by the lead, the superfluous lead and the base oxids being separated in the form of a slag or scoria. The metallic mass obtained is afterward treated by the cupellation process to separate the gold and silver.
2. In *metal.*, the treatment of a metal with lead in the refining process. Copper intended for rolling into sheets is sometimes thus treated in order that traces of antimony and other foreign metals may be removed. These combine with the oxid of lead, which rises to the surface of the molten copper in the form of a slag or scoria, which is then skimmed off before casting.

**scorifier** (skō′ri-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *scorify* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. In *assaying*, a small flat dish made of a refractory substance, used in the assay of various ores according to the method called *scorification*. Such dishes are usually from two to three inches in diameter.—2. An apparatus used in extracting gold and silver from jewelers' sweepings, and in various other chemical operations. It consists essentially of a large or small furnace with appliances whereby all combustible materials may be burned, leaving scoriæ consisting chiefly of insoluble carbonaceous material, from which the contained gold, silver, or other substance to be separated is dissolved out by aqua regia or other solvent.

**scoriform** (skō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scoria*, scoria, + *forma*, form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan*.

**scorify** (skō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scorified*, ppr. *scorifying*. [< L. *scoria*, scoria, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria, slag, or dross.

**scoring** (skōr′ing), *n.* 1. Same as *score*, *n.*, 8.

In the sandstone west of New Haven, Connecticut, the deep broad *scorings* can be plainly seen, running toward the southeast. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 66.

2. In *founding*, the bursting or splitting of a casting from unequal contraction in cooling. This accident is especially likely to happen to cylinders and similar works if the core does not give way when the casting cools. *E. H. Knight*.
3. In *music*, the act, process, or result of writing out in score, of orchestrating in some particular manner, or of arranging for a different instrument: same as *instrumentation*, *orchestration*, or *transcription*.—4. In *racing*, the act of bringing a horse and his rider over and over again to the score or starting line, so as to make a fair start.

He is a very nervous horse, and it required months of practice before he became accustomed to *scoring*, so that he was fit to start in a race. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 705.

**scoring-engine** (skōr′ing-en″jin), *n.* A scoring-machine.

**scoring-machine** (skōr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting in blocks the grooves to receive the ropes or straps by which the blocks are slung.—2. In *paper-box manuf.*, an apparatus with an adjustable knife which cuts away from the blank the superfluous material, and scores the cardboard where the edges of the box are to be, so that the material will bend as desired at these places.

**scorious** (skō′ri-us), *a.* [< *scoria*$^1$ + *-ous*.] Drossy; recrementitious. [Rare.]

For by the fire they emit not only many drossy and *scorious* parts, but whatsoever they had received from either the earth or loadstone.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

**scorkle**†, *v. t.* See *scorcle*.

**scorn** (skôrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scorn*, assibilated *schorn*, with orig. vowel *scarn*, *skarn*, assibilated *scharn*, rarely also *scare*, < OF. *escarn*, assibilated *escharn*, *eschern*, with loss of terminal consonant *escar*, *eschar* = Pr. *esquern* = Sp. *escarnio* = Pg. *escarneo* = It. *scherno*, *scorno*, mockery, derision, scorn, < OHG. *skern*, *scern*, MHG. *schern* = OLG. *scern* = MD. *scherne*, mockery, derision; cf. OBulg. *skrienja*, scurrility, L. *scurra*, a jester (see *scurril*). The change of the vowel (ME. *scarn* to *scorn*) arose in the verb, which became confused in OF. and It. with another word: see *scorn*, *v.*] 1. Mockery; derision; contempt; disdain.

Among men such as be modest and graue, & of little conuersation, nor delighted in the busie life and vayne ridiculous actions of the popular, they call him in *scorne* a Philosopher or Poet.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

The red glow of *scorn* and proud disdain.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 57.

See kind eyes, and hear kind words, with *scorn*.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 214.

2. The expression of mockery, derision, contempt, or disdain; a scoff; a slight.

And if I unto yow myn othes bede
For myn excuse, a *scorn* shal be my mede.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 305.

If sickly ears . . .
Will hear your idle *scorns*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 875.

And every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn.
*Dryden*, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxiii.

3. An object of derision, contempt, or disdain; a thing to be or that is treated with contempt; a reproach or disgrace.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us.
Ps. xliv. 13.

Thou . . . art confederate with a damned pack
To make a loathsome abject *scorn* of me.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 106.

They that reverence too much old times are but a *scorn* to the new. *Bacon*, Innovations.

Inhuman *scorn* of men, hast thou a thought
T' outlive thy murders? *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

**To laugh to scorn.** See *laugh*.—**To take** or **think scorn**†, to disdain; scorn.

*Take* thou no *scorn* to wear the horn.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 2. 14.

I as then esteeming my self born to rule, and *thinking* foul *scorn* willingly to submit my self to be ruled.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**To think scorn of**†, to regard with contempt; despise.

I know no reason why you should *think scorn of* him.
*Sir P. Sidney*.

**scorn** (skôrn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scornen*, *skornen*, assibilated *schornen*, with orig. vowel *scarnen*, *skarnen*, < OF. *escarnir*, *eskarnir*, *eskernir*, *esquiernir*, assibilated *escharnir*, *eschernir*, *echarnir*, *echernir*, *acharnir*, *achernir*, transposed *escrenir*, also later *escorner* = Pr. *esquernir*, *escarnir*, *schirnir* = Sp. Pg. *escarnecer* = It. *schernire*, *scornare*, mock, scoff, scorn, < OHG. *skirnōn*, *skernōn*, *scernon*, MHG. *schernen* = MD. *schernen*, mock, deride, < OHG. *skern*, etc., mockery, derision, scorn: see *scorn*, *n.* The later forms of the verb, OF. *escorner*, It. *scornare*, scorn, were due to confusion with OF. *escorner* = It. *scornare*, deprive of the horns, deprive of honor or ornament, disgrace (< L. *ex-*, out, + *cornu*, horn); hence the change of vowel in the E. verb, to which the noun then conformed.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold in scorn or contempt; disdain; despise: as, to *scorn* a hypocrite; to *scorn* all meanness.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the lowly. Prov. iii. 34.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . .
To *scorn* delights and live laborious days.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 70.

With all those Optic Miracles I learn'd
Which *scorn* by Eagles eyes to be discern'd.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 46.

The poorer sort, who have not a Slave of their own, will yet hire one to carry a Mess worth of Rice for them, tho not one hundred paces from their own homes, *scorning* to do it themselves. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 131.

2. To bring to scorn; treat with scorn or contempt; make a mock of; deride.

There made thei the Croune of Jonkes of the See; and there thei kneled to him, and *skornede* him.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

His felawe that lay by his beddes syde
Gan for to lawghe, and *scorned* him ful faste.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 267.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother
To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously?
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1. 153.

3†. To bring into insignificance or into contempt.

Fortune, . . .
The dispitouse debonaire,
That *scorneth* many a creature.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 625.

=**Syn.** 1. *Contemn*, *Despise*, *Scorn*, *Disdain*. *Contemn*, *scorn*, and *disdain* less often apply to persons. In this they differ from the corresponding nouns and from *despise*, which apply with equal freedom to persons and things. *Contemn* is the generic term, expressing the fact; it is not so strong as *contempt*. To *despise* is to look down upon with strong contempt from a superior position of some sort. To *scorn* is to have an extreme and passionate contempt for. To *disdain* is to have a high-minded abhorrence of, or a proud and haughty contempt of. See *arrogance*.

What in itself is perfect
*Contemns* a borrow'd gloss.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

No man ever yet genuinely *despised*, however he might hate, his intellectual equal.
*Maine*, Village Communities, p. 254.

I am that maid that have delay'd, denied,
And almost *scorn'd* the loves of all that tried
To win me but this swain.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon *disdains*:
Destruction fang mankind!
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 22.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel scorn or contempt.—2†. To point with scorn; scoff; jeer: generally with *at*.

Thei *scornen* whan thei seen ony strange Folk goynge clothed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 178.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd at* me.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 131.

He *scorned at* their behaviour, and told them of it.
*Good News from New-England*, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 365.

**scorner** (skôr′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *scornere*, *scornare*; < *scorn* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who scorns; a despiser.

They are . . . great *scorners* of death.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Not a *scorner* of your sex,
But venerator. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. A scoffer; a derider; one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers.

When Christianity first appeared, it made no great progress among the disputers of this world, among the men of wit and subtlety, for this very reason; because they were *scorners*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

**scornful** (skôrn′fu̇l), *a.* [< *scorn* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; insolent.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the *scornful*. Ps. i. 1.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow,
And dart not *scornful* glances from those eyes.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 137.

Th' enamour'd deity pursues the chace;
The *scornful* damsel shuns his loathed embrace.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

2. Provoking or exciting scorn or contempt; appearing as an object of scorn.

The *scornful* mark of every open eye.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 520.

=**Syn.** See *scorn*, *v.*

**scornfully** (skôrn′fu̇l-i), *adv.* In a scornful manner; with proud contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons.

**scornfulness** (skôrn′fu̇l-nes), *n.* The quality of being scornful or contemptuous.

**scorning** (skôr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *scorninge*, *skorning*, *schornunge*, *scærninge*, *schorning*; verbal n. of *scorn*, *v.*] Mockery; derision.

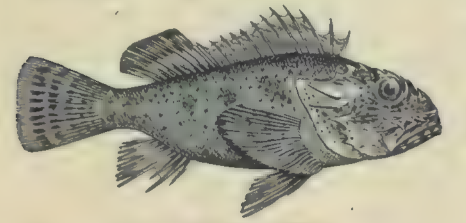
How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their *scorning*, and fools hate knowledge? Prov. i. 22.

**scorny**† (skôr′ni), *a.* [< *scorn* + *-y*$^1$.] Deserving scorn. [Rare.]

Ambition . . . scrapes for *scornie* drosse.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 506.

**scorodite** (skor′ọ-dīt), *n.* [Also *skorodite*; so called in allusion to the arsenical fumes given off before the blowpipe; < Gr. *σκόροδον*, contr. *σκόρδον*, garlic, + *-ite*$^2$.] A hydrous arseniate of iron, usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a pale leek-green or liver-brown color. It occurs in many localities, associated with arsenical ores, especially with arsenopyrite; it has also been observed as a deposit about some hot springs, as in the Yellowstone region.

**Scorpæna** (skôr-pē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi; Linnæus, 1758), < L. *scorpæna*, < Gr. *σκόρπαινα*, a fish, *Scorpæna scrofa*, so called in allusion to the dorsal spines, which are capable of inflicting a stinging wound; < *σκορπίος*, a scorpion: see *scorpion*.] A Linnean genus of fishes, used with varying latitude, now closely restricted and made the type of the family *Scorpænidæ*. The original fish of this name is *S. scrofa*, of European waters. Another is *S. porcus*, known as *pigfoot*, found in southern Europe. *S. guttata* is a Californian representative known as *scorpion* or *scorpene*, also *sculpin*; and other species are called in Spanish-speaking countries *rascacios*. See *hogfish*.



Scorpene (*Scorpæna guttata*).

**Scorpænidæ** (skôr-pē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scorpæna*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes* with perfect or nearly perfect ventrals, and a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, this stay arising from the infraorbital ring. (*b*) In Gill's system, those *Scorpænoidea* which have the dorsal fin consisting of an elongated spinigerous and short arthropterous section; well-developed thoracic or post-thoracic ventrals; head moderately compressed; branchial apertures extending forward and not separated by an isthmus; and a dorsadiform (or nuchadiform) trunk. The scorpænoids resemble percoids, having the body oblong, more or less compressed, with usually large head and wide terminal mouth, and ridges or spines on the top and also on the opercles. A bony stay extends from the suborbital to the preopercle; the gill-slits are wide; the scales are ctenoid (sometimes cycloid); and the lateral line is single. The ventrals are thoracic, with one spine and typically five rays; the dorsal is rather long with numerous (from eight to sixteen) spines and about as many soft rays; the anal is rather short, with three spines and from five to ten rays. The pseudobranchiæ are large, the pyloric cæca few (less than twelve in number), and an air-bladder is present. Over 20 genera and 200 species inhabit all seas; they are specially numerous in temperate regions of the Pacific ocean, where they form a large, conspicuous, and economically important feature of the piscifauna. The northern species mostly live about rocks, and hence their most general name is *rockfish* or *rock-cod*. Many are viviparous, the young being born alive when about a fourth of an inch long; some of them attain a large size, and all are used for food. Besides *Scorpæna*, notable genera which include American forms are *Sebastes*, *Sebastodes*, and *Sebastichthys*, including a great variety of rockfish or rock-cod, mainly of the Pacific coast, known as *rose-fish*, *redfish*, *snapper*, *boccaccio*, *merou*, *priest-fish*, *viuva*, *garrupa*, *fliaum*, *rasher* or *rasciera*, *tambor*, *corsair*, *fly-fish*, *rena*, *Spanish-flag*, *tree-fish*, etc. See the generic and vernacular names, and cuts under *priest-fish*, *rockfish*, *Sebastes*, *Spanish-flag*, *corsair*, and *Scorpæna*.

**Scorpæninæ** (skôr-pē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpæna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scorpænidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Scorpæna*, with three pairs of epipharyngeals, vertebræ in variable number, and the dorsal commencing above the operculum. The species are mostly tropical and most numerous in the Indo-Pacific region. Some of them are remarkable for brilliancy of color and the development of spines or fringes.

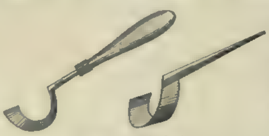
**scorpænoid** (skôr-pē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scorpæna* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scorpænidæ* or *Scorpænoidea*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the family *Scorpænidæ*.

**Scorpænoidea** (skôr-pē-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpæna* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked fishes, with the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid bones normally developed, a complete myodome, and post-temporals normally articulated with the cranium, comprising the families *Scorpænidæ*, *Synanceidæ*, *Hexagrammidæ*, and *Anoplopomidæ*.

**scorpene** (skôr′pēn), *n.* [< It. *scorpina* = OF. *scorpene*, < L. *scorpæna*, a fish, *Scorpæna scrofa*: see *Scorpæna*. The name for *S. scrofa* was transferred by the Italian fishermen on the Californian coast to *S. guttata*.] A scorpænoid fish, *Scorpæna guttata*. The cheeks, opercle, and top of the head are naked, the breast is scaly, and the color is brown mottled and blotched with rosy purplish and pale olive. It is about a foot long, and is abundant on the southern Californian coast, where it is also called *sculpin*. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

**scorper** (skôr′pėr), *n.* [A misspelling of *scauper*.] 1. In *wood-* and *metal-work*, a form of gouging-chisel for working in hollows, as in forming bowls and in undercutting carvings, etc.—2. A pointed, flat, or rounded steel tool with a sharp edge, set in a wooden or other handle, used by the jeweler for drilling holes and cutting away parts of the metal-work around settings to hold precious stones.

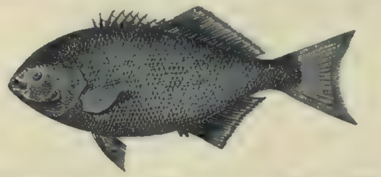


Scorpers (def. 1).

**scorpiac**† (skôr′pi-ak), *a.* [< MGr. *σκορπιακός*, pertaining to a scorpion, < Gr. *σκορπίος*, a scorpion: see *scorpion*.] Of or pertaining to a scorpion; figuratively, stinging.

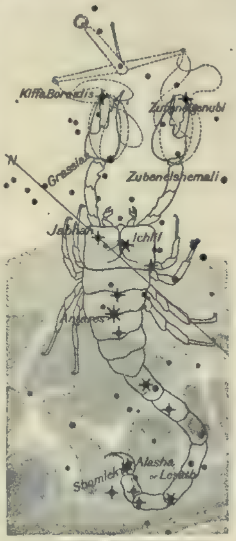
> To wound him first with arrows of sharp-pointed words, and then to sting him with a *scorpiack* censure.
> *Hacket*, Life of Williams, i. 82. (*Davies.*)

**Scorpidinæ** (skôr-pi-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpis* (*-pid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Scorpis*. It was introduced by Gill for *Pimelepteridæ* with the front teeth incisor-like but without roots extending backward, with teeth on the vomer, and the soft fins densely scaly. Few species are known. One, *Cæsiosoma californiensis*, occurs along the Californian coast.



Medialuna (*Cæsiosoma californiensis*), one of the *Scorpidinæ*.

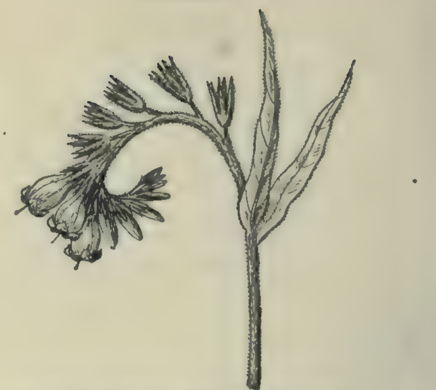
**Scorpio** (skôr′pi-ō), *n.* [L. NL.: see *scorpion*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a Linnean genus of arachnidans, equivalent to the modern order *Scorpionida*, used with various restrictions, now the type of the limited family *Scorpionidæ*. See *scorpion*.—2. A constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♏. The constellation, which is prominent in early summer in the skies of the southern United States (where the whole of the magnificent tail clears the horizon), contains the first-magnitude red star Antares and several of the second magnitude. With the Chaldeans and Greeks it extended over one sixth of the planetary circle, the scorpion being represented with exaggerated claws embracing a circular space where Libra is now placed. From this irregularity it may be inferred that the constellation is older than the zodiac, which was formed before 2000 B. C. Libra, though later, is of no small antiquity, since it appears in the Egyptian zodiacs. Its adoption by Julius Cæsar in his calendar made it familiar. Ptolemy, however, though living in Egypt nearly two centuries later, follows Babylonian and Greek astronomers in covering the place of Libra with the scorpion's claws. In designating the stars of this constellation by means of the Greek letters, the genitive *Scorpii* (from the alternative Latin form *scorpius*: see *scorpion*) is used: thus, Antares is *α Scorpii*.



The Constellation Scorpio (the Scorpion), with Libra.

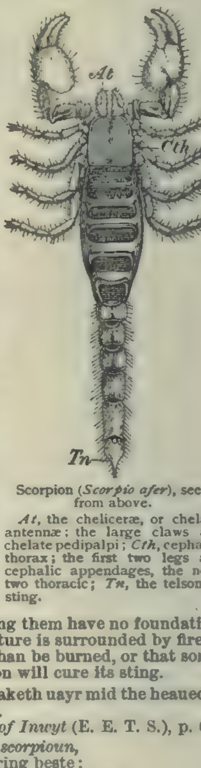
**Scorpiodea, Scorpioidea** (skôr-pi-ō′dē-ä, -oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scorpioid*.] Same as *Scorpionida*.

**scorpioid** (skôr′pi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *σκορπιοειδής*, contr. *σκορπιώδης*, like a scorpion, < *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling or related to a scorpion; belonging to the *Scorpionida*. (*b*) Rolled over or curled like the tail of a scorpion; cincinnal; coiled in a flat spiral.—2. In *bot.*, curved or circinate at the end, like the tail of a scorpion; rolled up toward one side in the manner of a crozier, unrolling as the flowers expand, as in some of the *Boraginaceæ*. See cut in next column.



Scorpioid Inflorescence of *Symphytum officinale*.

**scorpion** (skôr′pi-on), *n.* [< ME. *scorpion*, *scorpioun*, *scorpiun*, < OF. *scorpion*, *scorpiun*, *escorpion*, F. *scorpion* = Pr. Sp. *escorpion* = Pg. *escorpião* = It. *scorpione*, also *scorpio* = D. *schorpioen* = MLG. *schorpiōn*, *schorpie* = OHG. *scorpjo*, *scorpo*, MHG. *schorpe*, *schorp*, *scorpe*, *scorp*, G. *scorpion* = Sw. Dan. *skorpion*, < L. *scorpio*(*n-*), also *scorpius*, < Gr. *σκορπίος* (later also *σκορπίων* in sense of a military engine), a scorpion, also a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant, the constellation so called, a military engine.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an arthropod of the order *Scorpionida*. It has an elongated body: the cephalothorax is continuous with the abdomen, which ends in a long slender postabdomen, which latter can be curled up over the back and is armed at the end with a sharp sting or telson, more or less hooked like a claw, and connected with a venom-gland, so that its puncture inflicts a poisoned wound. (See also cuts under *Buthus* and *Scorpionidæ*.) The sting of a scorpion is painful, and is said to paralyze the organs of speech. The scorpion has also a large pair of nippers in front, like the great claws of a lobster, and the whole figure is suggestive of a little lobster, an inch or a few inches long. Scorpions abound in tropical and warm temperate countries. In the former they attain the maximum size of 8 or 10 inches, and are very formidable. They commonly lurk in dark retreats, as under stones and logs, and are particularly active at night. They are carnivorous and predaceous; they seize their prey with their nippers, and sting it to death. Scorpions are justly dreaded, but some popular beliefs respecting them have no foundation in fact, as that when the creature is surrounded by fire it stings itself to death rather than be burned, or that some fluid extracted from a scorpion will cure its sting.



Scorpion (*Scorpio afer*), seen from above.

*At*, the cheliceræ, or chelate antennæ; the large claws are chelate pedipalpi; *Cth*, cephalothorax; the first two legs are cephalic appendages, the next two thoracic; *Tn*, the telson or sting.

> Thes is the *scorpioun* thet maketh uayr mid the heauede, and enueymeth mid the tayle.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

> I lykne her to the *scorpioun*,
> That is a fals flatering beste;
> For with his hede he maketh feste,
> But al amyd his flateringe
> With his tayle he wol stinge
> And envenyme.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 636.

> And though I once despair'd of woman, now
> I find they relish much of *scorpions*,
> For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 5.

> 'Tis true, a *scorpion's* oil is said
> To cure the wounds the vermin made.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 1020.

Hence—2. Some creature likened to or mistaken for a scorpion, and poisonous or supposed to be so. (*a*) A false scorpion; any member of the *Pseudoscorpiones*. Among these arachnidans, belonging to the same class as the true scorpion, but to a different order, the members of the genus *Chelifer* are known as *book-scorpions*. (See *Cheliferidæ*, and cut under *Pseudoscorpiones*.) Those called *whip-scorpions* are of the family *Thelyphonidæ*. (See cut under *Pedipalpi*.) Closely related to these, and sometimes sharing the name, are the *Phrynidæ*. (See cut under *Phrynidæ*.) (*b*) Centipeds and tarantulas are often confounded in the popular mind with scorpions, as are also (*c*) various small lizards, in the latter case probably from the habit some of them have of carrying their tails up. Thus, in the United States, some harmless lizards or skinks, as of the genera *Sceloporus* and *Eumeces*, are commonly called *scorpions*. (*d*) Same as *scorpion-bug*.
3. In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish or sea-scorpion; one of several different members of the *Scorpænidæ*, some of which are also called *scorpene* and *sculpin*. See cut under *Scorpæna*, and etymology of *Scolopendra*.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 23d. See *Scorpio*, 2.

> Th' Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
> Hung forth in heaven his golden scales,
> Yet seen betwixt Astræa and the *Scorpion* sign.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 998.

5. A kind of whip said to have been armed with points like that of a scorpion's tail; a scourge, described as having a handle of iron, or of wood braced and ferruled with iron, and two, three, or more chains attached, like the lashes of a whip, and set with balls, rings, or angled and pointed masses of iron.

> My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*. 1 Ki. xii. 11.

> If the people resisted [Rehoboam], they should be punished not with whips, but with *scorpions:* that is, rods of knotted wood furnished with barbs, producing a wound like the bite of a scorpion.
> *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 57.

6. An old military engine, used chiefly in the defense of the walls of a town. It resembled the ballista in form, consisting essentially of two beams with ropes stretched between them, from the middle of which ropes rose a third beam, called the *stylus*, so disposed as to be pulled back and let go at pleasure: to the top of this beam were fastened iron hooks to which a sling of iron or hemp for throwing stones was hung.

> Heer crooked Corules, fleeing bridges tall,
> Their scathfull *Scorpions*, that ruynes the wall.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

> He watched them at the points of greatest danger falling under the shots from the *scorpions*.
> *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 349.

7†. An instrument for grappling a battering-ram.—8†. A gun whose dolphins represented the scorpion.—**False scorpion.** See def. 2.

**scorpion-broom** (skôr'pi-on-bröm), *n.* Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.

**scorpion-bug** (skôr'pi-on-bug), *n.* A large predaceous water-beetle whose raptorial fore legs suggest a scorpion; a water-scorpion. See *Nepa*.

**scorpion-dagger** (skôr'pi-on-dag"ėr), *n.* [Tr. Hind. *bichhwā*, a small stiletto with a curved blade, < *bichchhū*, a scorpion.] A small dagger, sometimes poisoned, used by the people of India.

**Scorpiones** (skôr-pi-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *scorpio(n-)*, scorpion: see *scorpion*.] True scorpions as a suborder of *Arachnida:* distinguished from *Pseudoscorpiones:* synonymous with *Scorpionida*.

**scorpion-fish** (skôr'pi-on-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Scorpænidæ* and genus *Scorpæna;* a sea-scorpion: so called on account of the spines of the head and fins. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

**scorpion-fly** (skôr'pi-on-flī), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ*, and especially of the genus *Panorpa:* so called from the forceps-like apparatus at the end of the slender abdomen of the male, and the tendency of the abdomen to curl like the tail of a scorpion. *P. communis* is a European example. See cut under *Panorpa*.

**scorpion-grass** (skôr'pi-on-gräs), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosotis;* the forget-me-not or mouse-ear.

> *Scorpion-grass*, the old name of the plant now called Forget-me-not. . . . It was called *scorpion-grass* from being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures, from its spike resembling a scorpion's tail, to be good against the sting of a scorpion.
> *Dr. A. Prior*, Popular Names of British Plants. (*Latham.*)

**Mouse-ear scorpion-grass**, *Myosotis palustris*.

**scorpionic** (skôr-pi-on'ik), *a.* [< *scorpion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the scorpion. [Rare.]

> Below the Serpent Bearer we find the Scorpion (Scorpio), now fully risen and showing truly *scorpionic* form.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 3.

**Scorpionida** (skôr-pi-on'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpiones* + *-ida*.] An order of *Arachnida*, having pulmotracheate respiration, the cephalothorax indistinctly segmented from the abdomen, a long jointed postabdomen ending in a hook or telson, and long maxillary palpi, or pedipalps, ending in a usually large chelate claw, or pincer; the true scorpions or *Scorpiones*. The ambulatory legs are seven-jointed and of moderate and approximately equal lengths. The eyes are from six to twelve in number. The falces or cheliceræ are well developed and pincer-like. There are four pairs of pulmotracheæ. The long postabdomen or tail is very flexible, and is generally carried curled up over the back; the hook with which it ends is perforated for a poison-duct, and constitutes a sting, sometimes of very formidable character. The order is very homogeneous, and all the forms of it were formerly included in a single family, *Scorpionidæ*, or even in the genus *Scorpio*. It has been divided, according to the number of eyes (six, eight, ten, or twelve), into *Scorpionidæ*, *Telegonidæ*, *Vejovidæ*, and *Androctonidæ*, and in other ways. From 1 to more than 30 genera are recognized. See cut for *Scorpionidæ* above, and those under *Buthus* and *scorpion*.

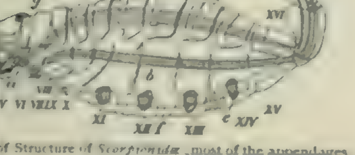


Diagram of Structure of *Scorpionidæ* (most of the appendages removed).

*IV* to *XX*, fourth to twentieth somite; *IV*, basis of the pedipalps or great claws; *V*, *VI*, [illegible] cephalic segments; *T*, telson or sting; *a*, mouth; *b*, alimentary canal; *c*, anus; *d*, heart; *e*, a pulmonary sac; *f*, line of the ventral gangliomated cord; *g*, cerebral ganglia.

**Scorpionidæ** (skôr-pi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of scorpions, typified by the genus *Scorpio*. See cut in preceding column.

**scorpion-lobster** (skôr'pi-on-lob"stėr), *n.* A long-tailed decapod crustacean of the family *Thalassinidæ*.

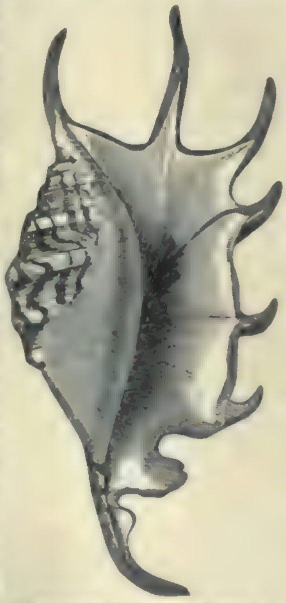
**scorpion-oil** (skôr'pi-on-oil), *n.* An oily substance formerly prepared from scorpions, and supposed to be capable of curing their sting.

**scorpion-plant** (skôr'pi-on-plant), *n.* 1. A Javan orchid, *Arachnanthe moschifera* (*Renanthera arachnitis*). It has large creamy-white or lemon-colored flowers, resembling a spider, continuing to bloom long from the summit of the spike.
2. *Genista Scorpius* of southwestern Europe. More specifically called *scorpion-broom* and *scorpion-thorn*.

**scorpion-senna** (skôr'pi-on-sen"ā), *n.* See *Coronilla*².

**scorpion-shell** (skôr'pi-on-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras*, distinguished by the development of long tubular or channeled spines from the outer lip of the aperture. About a dozen species are known, some a foot long, all inhabitants of the Indian seas and the Pacific, as *P. lambis*.

**scorpion-spider** (skôr'pi-on-spī"dėr), *n.* Any arachnidan of the order *Pedipalpi;* a whip-scorpion: a sort of false scorpion. Those of the family *Thelyphonidæ*, with a long slender whip-like postabdomen, resemble scorpions very closely in superficial appearance. The likeness of the *Phrynidæ*, which have merely a button like postabdomen, is less striking. See cuts under *Phrynidæ* and *Pedipalpi*.



Scorpion-shell (*Pteroceras lambis*).

**scorpion's-tail** (skôr'pi-onz-tāl), *n.* See *Scorpiurus*.

**scorpion-thorn** (skôr'pi-on-thôrn), *n.* Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.

**scorpionwort** (skôr'pi-on-wėrt), *n.* 1. Same as *scorpion-grass*.—2. A leguminous plant, *Ornithopus scorpioides*, native of southern Europe and related to the scorpion-senna.

**Scorpis** (skôr'pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. σκορπίς, a kind of sea-fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pimelepteroid fishes, variously limited, containing species of the southern Pacific. The northern fish formerly referred to the genus, the medialuna of California, a handsome fish a foot long and valued for food, belongs to the genus *Cæsiosoma*. See cut under *Scorpidinæ*.

**Scorpiurus** (skôr-pi-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σκορπίουρος, a plant so called, lit. 'scorpion-tailed,' < σκορπίος, scorpion, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, tribe *Hedysareæ*, and subtribe *Coronilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers solitary or few on a leafless peduncle with beaked keel-petals, and a cylindrical, furrowed, and circinately coiled pod, which is commonly warty or prickly and does not split open, but breaks across into joints containing roundish seeds with remarkably twisted and elongated seed-leaves. There are about 6 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending from the Canary Islands into western Asia. They are stemless or decumbent herbs, with entire and simple leaves, unlike most of the family in this last respect, and with small yellow nodding flowers. They are curious but not ornamental plants; their rough coiled pods, called "caterpillars," are sometimes used to garnish dishes. The species have been named *scorpion's-tail* and *caterpillar-plant*.

**scorset**, *v.* See *scourse*¹, *scourse*².

**scortatory** (skôr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *scortator*, a fornicator, < *scortari*, associate with harlots, < *scortum*, a harlot.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

**scortch**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scotch*².

**scorza** (skôr'zā), *n.* [< It. *scorza* = Pr. *escorsa* = OF. *escorce*, *escorsse* (> MD. *schorsse*), F. *écorce*, bark; from the verb, It. *scorzare* = Pr. *escorsar* = OF. *escorcer*, F. *écorcer*, < L. *excorticare*, strip the bark from: see *excorticate*.] A variety of epidote occurring near Muska, Transylvania, in a form resembling sand.

**Scorzonera** (skôr-zō-nē'rā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700); cf. Sp. *escorzonera* = Pg. *escorcioneira* = F. *scorsonère*, F. dial. *escorsionère*, *scorsonère* = G. *skorzonere* = Sw. *skorsonera* = Dan. *skorsonere*, < It. *scorzonera*, appar. lit. 'black bark,' < *scorza*, bark (see *scorza*), + *nera*, black, fem. of *nero*, < L. *niger*, black (see *negro*); said by others to be orig. Sp. *escorzonera* (so named from the use of the root as a remedy for snake-bites), < *escorzon*, snake-poison.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, type of the subtribe *Scorzonereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with involucral bracts of many gradually increasing series, plumose and unequal pappus of many rows, and many-ribbed achenes without a beak and commonly without wings. There are about 120 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending into central Asia. They are smooth, woolly, or bristly plants, generally perennials, bearing alternate and grass-like or broader and dissected leaves, and rather large long-stalked heads of yellow flowers. The best-known species is *S. Hispanica*, the black salsify, much cultivated, chiefly in Europe, for its root, which is used as a vegetable, and has, when moderately boiled, the remedial properties of dandelion. *S. deliciosa* of Sicily is said to be equal to salsify, and *S. crocifolia* in Greece is a favorite salad and spinach. *S. tuberosa* and perhaps other eastern species afford an edible root. An old name of *S. Hispanica* is *viper's-grass*.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

> Colonel Blunt presented the company . . . with excellent *scorzoneras*, which he said might be propagated in England as much as parsnips.
> *Oldenburg*, To Boyle, Nov. 15, 1666.

**Scot**¹ (skot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Scott;* < ME. *Scot*, *Scott*, *Scotte*, pl. *Scottes*, < AS. *Scot*, usually in pl. *Scottas*, *Sceottas* = D. *Schot* = OHG. *Scotto*, MHG. G. *Schotte* = Icel. *Skotr*, usually in pl. *Skotar* = Sw. Dan. *Skotte*, a Scot; cf. OF. *Escot* = Sp. Pg. *Escoto* = It. *Scoto* (< LL.) = Ir. *Scot* = W. *Ysgotiad* (< E.) = Pol. *Szkot* = Bohem. *Skot* (< G. or E.); first in LL. *Scōtus*, also *Scottus*, usually in pl. *Scoti*, *Scotti*, MGr. NGr. Σκῶτος, pl. Σκῶτοι, a people in the northern part of Britain, called thence *Scotia* (AS. *Scotland*, *Scotta land*, E. *Scotland*). As with most other names of the early Celtic and Teutonic tribes, the origin of the name is unknown; it has been variously referred—(*a*) to Gael. *sguit* = Ir. *scuite*, a wanderer; (*b*) to Gr. Σκύθης, L. *Scytha*, *Scythes*, a Scythian, said to mean 'wanderer,' 'nomad,' or, according to an old view, 'an archer' (see *Scythian*); (*c*) to Gr. σκότος, darkness (the LL. *Scotus*, prop. *Scōtus*, being taken in this view as *Scŏtus*, with a short vowel) (see *scotia*). Hence the surname *Scott*, formerly also spelled *Scot*, ME. *Scott*, *Scot*, D. *Schot*, G. *Schott*, OF. *Scot*, *Escot*, etc., ML. *Scotus* (as in *Duns Scotus*), etc., one of the few mod. surnames orig. tribal or national names (others are *Britt*, *Brett*, or *Bret*, *Briton*, *Britton*, or *Britten*, *Saxon*, *Dane*); cf. the surnames *English*, *Irish*, *French*, G. *Deutsch*, *Deutscher*, etc., orig. adj.] 1. A member of a Gaelic tribe, which came from the northern part of Hibernia, and settled in the northwestern part of Britannia (Scotland) about the sixth century.—2. A native or an inhabitant of Scotland, a country lying north of England, and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

> That hot termagant *Scot* had paid me scot and lot too.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

> *Scots*, wha hae with Wallace bled,
> *Scots*, wham Bruce has often led. *Burns.*

**scot**² (skot), *n.* [Also assibilated *shot;* < ME. *scot*, *scott*, < AS. *scot*, *scott*, *sceot*, also *gescot*, contribution, payment (= OFries. *skot*, *schot*, a payment, = MD. D. *schot* = MLG. LG. *schot* = G. *schoss* = Icel. *skot*, a contribution, payment, tax; cf. Gael. *sgot* = OF. *escot*, F. *écot* = Pr. *escot* = Sp. Pg. *escote* = It. *scotto* (ML. *scotum*), scot, payment, < LG. or E.); lit. that which is 'shot' or thrown in, < *scéotan*, pp. *scoten*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shot*².] 1. A payment; contribution; fine; mulct; reckoning; shot.

> Vor altheruerst [first] he becomth tauernyer; thanne he playth ate des [dice]; thanne he zelth his ozen [own

goods]: thanne he becomth . . . thyef; and thanne me hine [him] anhongeth. This is thet *scot:* thet me ofte payth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Specifically—2. In *old law*, a portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.—**Scot and lot.** [ME. *scot and lot*, *scotte and lotte*. AS. *scot and hlot* (cited as *hlot et scot* in the Latin Laws of William the Conqueror); MD. *schot ende lot*; a riming formula, lit. 'contribution and share,' the words, as in other riming formulas, being not very definitely discriminated.] Parish or borough rates or taxes assessed according to the ability of the person taxed: hence, to pay *scot and lot* is to pay one's share of the rates or taxes. *Scot* implies a contribution toward some object to which others contributed equally; *lot*, the privilege and liability thereby incurred. Sometimes in the older writers *lot and scot*.

And that alle and euery man in y$^e$ for sayd fraunches beyng, and the fraunches and fre custumes of the same cyte wyllyng to reioyse, be in *lotte and scott* and partiners of alle maner charges for the state of the same francheis. . . . And y$^t$ all and euery man of the fraunches of y$^e$ same cite being, and w$^t$out y$^e$ sayd cite dwellyng and haunten her marchaundices in y$^e$ same cite, that they be in *scotte and lotte* w$^t$ our comonars of y$^e$ same citee or ellis y$^t$ they lese her fraunches.
*Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

I shalbe redy at *scott and lotte*, and all my duties truly pay and doo. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

I have paid *scot and lot* there any time this eighteen years. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

**scot$^2$** (skot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scotted*, ppr. *scotting*. [= OF. *escoter*, < ML. **scotare*, *scottare*; from the noun.] To pay scot. *Jamieson.*

**Scot.** An abbreviation of *Scotland*, *Scotch*, or *Scottish*.

**scotal**†, *n.* See *scotale*.

**scotale**† (skot'āl), *n.* [Also *scotal* (ML. reflex *scotala*, *scotale*, *scotalium*, *scotallum*); < *scot$^2$* + *ale*.] In *law*, the keeping of an ale-house within a forest by an officer of the forest, and drawing people (who fear to incur his displeasure) to spend their money there.

Part of the immunity which the outlaws enjoyed was no doubt owing to the connivance of the officers of the forest, who levied forced contributions from them, and compelled all who feared their displeasure to drink at alehouses which they kept, this extortionate practice being known as *Scothala* or Scotteshale. These exactions were curbed by the Statute of Fines Levied (27 Ed. I., A. D. 1299), which enacted that, "No Forester or Bedel from henceforth shall make *Scotal*, or gather garb, or oats, or any corn, lamb, or pig, nor shall make any (gathering but) by the sight and upon the (view) of the twelve Rangers, when they shall make their (range)."
*Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 31.

**Scotch$^1$** (skoch), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *Scots* (= D. *Schots*); a contr. of *Scottish*: see *Scottish*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Scottish*. [The form *Scotch*, usual in England and the United States, is little used in Scotland, where either *Scottish* or *Scots* prevails, and where the preference for *Scotsman* instead of *Scotchman* is still more decided.]—**Scotch asphodel.** See *Tofieldia*.—**Scotch attorneys.** See *attorney$^1$*.—**Scotch barley.** See *barley$^1$*.—**Scotch bluebell**, or *bluebell of Scotland*. See *bluebell* (*a*) and *Campanula*.—**Scotch bonnets**, the fairy-ring mushroom, *Marasmius oreades*.—**Scotch broom**, an American designation of the common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.—**Scotch cambric**, a fine cotton textile, sometimes white, and sometimes printed, used especially for women's dresses.—**Scotch camomile.** See *camomile*.—**Scotch cap.** See *bonnet*, 1.—**Scotch carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Scotch catch** or **snap**, in *music*, the rhythmic figure usually represented by —that is, the division of a beat into a short part under the accent followed by a long part; the reverse of the common division, in which the dotted note precedes. So called because frequently occurring in Scotch songs and dances. It is characteristic of the strathspey.—**Scotch curlies**, a variety of kale, so called from its curled leaves.—**Scotch dipper** or **duck.** See *duck$^2$*.—**Scotch douche**, a douche of hot water, beginning at a temperature of 40° C., increased gradually to 45–50° C., and immediately followed by cold water; more generally, a succession of alternate hot and cold douches.—**Scotch dumpling, elm, fiddle.** See the nouns.—**Scotch fir.** Same as *Scotch pine*.—**Scotch furnace**, a simple form of ore-hearth used in smelting lead ores.—**Scotch gambit.** See *gambit*.—**Scotch grass.** Same as *Pará grass*. [West Indies.]—**Scotch hearth**, a small ore-hearth or furnace used in Scotland and the north of England for smelting lead ore. The hearth-bottom and all the parts adjacent to it are of cast-iron. It is very similar to the ore-hearth in general use for the same purpose in the Mississippi valley. See *ore-hearth*.—**Scotch heath** or **heather**, most properly, *Erica cinerea* (see *heath*, 2); also [U. S.], the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.—**Scotch jewelry, lovage, marriage, mist, nightingale.** See the nouns.—**Scotch kale**, a variety of kale with light-green lobed leaves which are much curled and crinkled on the margins; green borecole.—**Scotch pebble**, a semi-precious stone of a kind found in Scotland, and used in inexpensive jewelry, the mounting of weapons, and the like: the name is especially given to varieties of agate and jasper. Compare *cairngorm*.—**Scotch pine, primrose, rose, saw-fly, scale.** See the nouns.—**Scotch ptarmigan**, the common red game of Great Britain, *Lagopus scoticus*.—**Scotch snap.** Same as *Scotch catch*.—**Scotch spur, stone, thistle, turbine**, etc. See the nouns.—**Scotch teal.** Same as *Scotch dipper* or *duck*.

**II.** *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of Scotland. Also *Scots*, as plural of *Scot*.—2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. Also *Scots*.—3. Scotch whisky. [Colloq.]

**scotch$^2$** (skoch), *v. t.* [A contraction, perhaps due in part to association with the unrelated *scutch*, of early mod. E. *scortch*, which stands for **scartch*, a transposed form of *scratch*, as *scart* is a transposed form of *scrat*, the orig. source of *scratch*: see *scratch*, *scrat$^1$*, *scart*.] 1. To scratch; score or mark with slight incisions; notch; hack. See *scotching*.

Afore thy meat, nor afterward,
With knyfe *scortche* not the Boorde.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

He *scotched* him and notched him like a carbonado.
*Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 197.

Hence—2. To wound slightly.

We have *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 13.

3. To dock; fine; amerce. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scotched collops**, in *cookery*, a dish consisting of beef cut or minced into small pieces, and stewed with butter, flour, salt, pepper, and a finely sliced onion. Also erroneously *scotch-collops*.

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd,
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:
What signify *scotcht-collops* to a feast?
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 21.

**scotch$^2$** (skoch), *n.* [< *scotch$^2$*, *v.*] 1. A slight cut or shallow incision; a scratch; a notch.

I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 7. 10.

Give him [a chub] three or four cuts or *scotches* on the back with your knife, and broil him on charcoal.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 67.

2. A line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.—**Out of all scotch**†, excessively. *Halliwell.*

**scotch$^3$** (skoch), *n.* [An irreg. extension of *scote* (due to confusion with *scotch$^2$*).] 1. A prop or strut placed behind or before a wheel, to prevent its moving, or placed under a log to prevent it from rolling.

Some bits of old rails lying near might have been used as *scotches*, but no one thought of this.
*The Engineer*, LXVIII. 415.

2. In *well-boring*, a slotted bar used to hold up the rod and tools while a section is being attached or detached from above.

**scotch$^3$** (skoch), *v.* [< *scotch$^3$*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To prop or block, as the wheel of a coach or wagon, with a stone or other obstacle; hence, to put on the brake or drag to.

Stop, dear nature, these incessant advances of thine; let us *scotch* these ever-rolling wheels.
*Emerson*, New England Reformers.

**II.**† *intrans.* To hold back.

For when they come to giving unto holie and necessarie uses, then they will sticke at a pennie, and *scotch* at a groat, and every thing is too much.
*Dent's Pathway*, p. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

**Scotch-amulet** (skoch'am″ū-let), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Dasydia obfuscata*.

**Scotch-and-English** (skoch'and-ing'glish), *n.* The boys' game of prisoner's base as played in Great Britain: so called in the north of England, probably in allusion to the old border wars.

**Scotch-cap** (skoch'kap), *n.* The wild black raspberry. [U. S.]

**scotch-collops.** See *scotched collops*, under *scotch$^2$*.

**scotch-hop** (skoch'hop), *n.* Same as *hop-scotch*. *Clarke*, Phraseologia Puerilis (1655), p. 322. (*Halliwell.*)

**scotching** (skoch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scotch$^2$*, *v.*] In *masonry*, a method of dressing stone either with a pick or with pick-shaped chisels inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer. Also *scutching*.

**Scotchman$^1$** (skoch'man̈), *n.*; pl. *Scotchmen* (-men). [Also *Scotsman* (see *Scotch$^1$*, *a.*); early mod. E. *Scotcheman*; < *Scotch$^1$* + *man*.] A native of Scotland; a Scotsman.

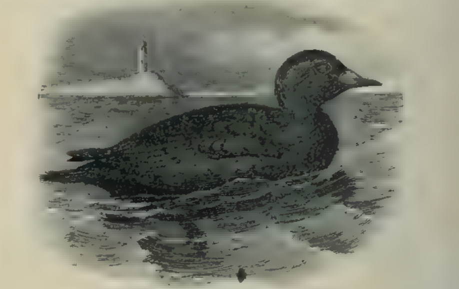
**scotchman$^2$** (skoch'man̈), *n.*; pl. *scotchmen* (-men). [< *scotch$^2$* + *man*.] *Naut.*, a wrapping of stiff canvas or a piece of wood or metal fitted to a shroud or any other standing rigging, to save it from being chafed.

At sea there is generally an ugly chafe between the lower and the futtock shrouds, to prevent which good iron *scotchmen* should be seized to the former.
*Luce*, Seamanship, p. 118, note.

**scote** (skōt), *n.* [Also *scoat*; prob. < OF. *escot*, F. *écot*, a branch or stump of a tree, F. dial. *ascot*, a prop, < OHG. *scuz*, a shoot, MHG. *schuz*, G. *schuss*, a shot: see *shot$^1$*.] A prop. [Prov. Eng.]

**scote** (skōt), *v. t.* [Also *scoat*; prob. < OF. **ascoter*, *ascouter*, F. dial. (Wall.) *ascoter*, prop, < *ascot*, a prop, *escot*, a branch of a tree: see *scote*, *n.* The word is usually referred to Bret. *scoazya*, shoulder, prop, *scoaz*, shoulder, W. *ysgwyddo*, shoulder, *ysgwydd*, a shoulder. Hence later *scotch$^3$*.] To stop or block, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle, as a stone, under it to prevent its rolling; scotch.

**scoter** (skō'tėr), *n.* [Also, in comp., *scooter* (also *scoter-duck*, *scooter-duck*); also *scoot*, perhaps < Icel. *skoti*, shooter, < *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot*. Cf. *scoot$^2$*, *scooter$^2$*.] A large sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*, belonging to the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having in the male the plumage black and a red gibbosity of the bill, as *Œdemia nigra* of Europe. The corresponding American species is *Œ. americana*. The name is extended to the velvet or white-winged scoter, *Œ. fusca* or *Œ. velvetina*, and to the surf-scoter, *Œ. perspicillata*. In the United States all three species are commonly called *coot*, or *sea-coot*, with various qualifying terms and some very fanciful names. See *Œdemia*, and cut under *Pelionetta*.—**Double scoter**, the great black scoter, *Œdemia fusca*.



Male Black Scoter (*Œdemia nigra*).

**scoter-duck** (skō'tėr-duk), *n.* Same as *scoter*.

**scot-free** (skot'frē), *a.* [< *scot$^2$* + *free*.] 1. Free from payment of scot; untaxed.

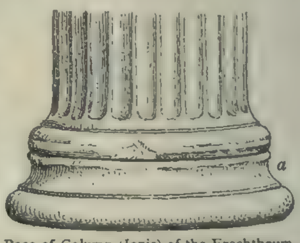
By this light, a cogging cheator; . . . he furnisheth your ordinary, for which he feeds *scot-free*.
*Marston*, What you Will, v. 1.

2. Unhurt; clear; safe. In this sense also *shot-free*, with the intention of a pun.

They'll set me *scot-free* from your men and you.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, v.

I, at whom they shot, sit here *shot-free*.
*B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

**scotia** (skō'ti-ä), *n.* [= F. *scotie*, < Gr. *σκοτία*, darkness, < *σκότος*, darkness, gloom.] A concave molding, used especially beneath the eye, as in the bases of columns between the fillets of the tori. It takes its name from the dark shadow formed by it. It is frequently formed in the best work by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii, or of curves which are not segments of a circle. Sometimes called *casement* (erroneously *casemate*), and often, from its resemblance to the groove of a common pulley, *trochilus*. See also diagram under *base$^2$*, 3.



Base of Column (Ionic) of the Erechtheum, Athens. *a*, scotia.

**Scoticè** (skot'i-sē), *adv.* [NL., < LL. *Scoticus*, Scottish, < *Scotus*, Scot: see *Scot$^1$*.] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.

**Scoticism, Scoticize.** See *Scotticism*, *Scotticize*.

**scotino** (skọ-tē'nọ), *n.* [It.] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Rhus Cotinus*; also, its pulverized foliage used as a tanning material.

**Scotish**, *a.* An erroneous form of *Scottish*.

**Scotism** (skō'tizm), *n.* [< *Scotus* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The metaphysical system of John Duns Scotus (born probably at Duns in Berwickshire, Scotland, though the place is doubtful; died at Cologne in 1308), the most accurate thinker of the middle ages. His method is the logical analysis of the elements of existence. His fundamental doctrine is that distinctions which the mind inevitably draws are to be considered as real, although they do not exist in the things apart from their relations to mind. Such distinctions were called *formal*, the abstractions thence resulting *formalities*, and those who insisted upon them *formalists* or *formalizers* (Middle Latin *formalizantes*). He taught the important principle of hæcceity—that individual existence is no quality, is capable of no description or general conception, but is a peculiar element of being. He held that the natures of genera and species, as *animal* and *horse*, are real, and are not in themselves either general or particular, though they cannot exist except as particular nor be thought except as general. The teaching of Scotism in the English universities was prohibited by the royal injunctions of 1535.

**Scotist** (skō'tist), *n.* [= F. *Scotiste* = Sp. Pg. *Escotista* = It. *Scotista*, < ML. *Scotista*, < *Sco-*

*tus* (see *Scotism*): see *Scot*$^1$.] A follower of Duns Scotus. See *Scotism*.

Dun's disciples, and like draff called *Scotists*, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 75.

*Scotists* and Thomists now in peace remain.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

**Scotistic** (skọ-tis'tik), *a.* [< *Scotist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Scotists.

**Scotize** (skot'īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Scotized*, ppr. *Scotizing*. [< *Scot*$^1$ + *-ize.*] To imitate the Scotch, especially in their opposition to prelacy.

The English had *Scotized* in all their practices.
*Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 328. (*Davies.*)

**scotograph** (skot'ọ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. σκότος, darkness, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for aiding the blind to write.

**scotoma** (skọ-tō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *scotomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. σκότωμα, darkness: see *scotomy*.] A defect in the visual field.

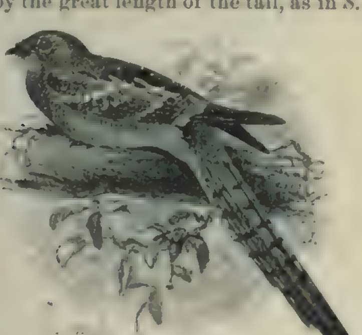
**scotome** (skot'ōm), *n.* [< NL. *scotoma*, q. v.] A scotoma.

**scotomy** (skot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< F. *scotome* = Sp. Pg. *escotomia* = It. *scotomia*, < NL. **scotomia*, irreg. < Gr. σκότωμα, darkness, dizziness, vertigo, < σκοτόειν, become dark, < σκότος, darkness.] Imperfect vision, accompanied with giddiness.

I shall shame you worse, an I stay longer.
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already: . . .
You all turn round—do you not dance, gallants?
*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 2.

**Scotophis** (skot'ọ-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Giraud, 1853), < Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + ὄφις, snake.] A genus of colubrine serpents of North America, having carinated scales only on the median dorsal rows, and the plates on the head typical. There are several species, as *S. alleghaniensis*, among the largest serpents of the United States, but perfectly harmless. The characteristic color is brown or black in square blotches on the back and sides, separated by lighter intervals.

**Scotornis** (skọ-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, as *Scortornis*, appar. by misprint, corrected by same author in same year to *Scotornis*), < Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of African *Caprimulgidæ*, characterized by the great length of the tail, as in *S. longicaudus*, the leading species, of western Africa. The genus is also named *Climacurus* (Gloger, 1842) from this characteristic.



*Scotornis longicaudus.*

**scotoscope** (skot'ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + σκοπεῖν, examine, view.] An old optical instrument designed to enable one to discern objects in the dark; a night-glass.

There comes also Mr. Reeve, with a microscope and *scotoscope*. For the first I did give him £5. 10*s* . . . The other he gives me, and is of value; and a curious curiosity it is to look objects in a darke room with.
*Pepys*. Diary, Aug. 13, 1664.

**Scots** (skots), *a.* and *n.* [A contracted form of ME. *Scottis*, dial. form of *Scottish*: see *Scottish*, *Scotch*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* Scotch; Scottish: as, *Scots* law; five pound *Scots*. [Scotch.]

We think na on the lang *Scots* miles.
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**Scots Grays.** See *gray*, 4.

**II.** *n.* The Scottish dialect.

**Scotsman** (skots'man), *n.*; pl. *Scotsmen* (-men). A native of Scotland; a Scot. Also *Scotchman*.

**Scott**$^1$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Scot*$^1$.

**scott**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scot*$^2$.

**scottering** (skot'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **scotter*, *v.*, perhaps a var. of *scatter*.] The burning of a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

**Scotticism** (skot'i-sizm), *n.* [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish (see *Scottish*), + *-ism.*] An idiom or expression peculiar to Scotland. Also *Scoticism*.

**Scotticize** (skot'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scotticized*, ppr. *Scotticizing*. [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish, + *-ize.*] To render Scottish in character or form. Also *Scoticize*.

**Scottification** (skot'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *Scottify* + *-ication.*] The act of Scottifying something, or of giving a Scottish character or turn to it; also, that which has been Scottified or rendered Scottish in character or form. [Colloq.]

Which *scottification* I hope some day to print opposite Caxton's own text.
*F. J. Furnivall*, Forewords to Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

**Scottify** (skot'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scottified*, ppr. *Scottifying*. [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish, + *-fy.*] To render Scotch in character or form; give a Scottish turn to. [Colloq.]

Adam Loutfut, Sir Wm. Cummyn's scribe, had copied the poem from an English original, and *scottified* it as he copied.
*F. J. Furnivall*, Forewords to Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

**Scottish** (skot'ish), *a.* [Also contracted *Scotch*, Sc. *Scots*; < ME. *Scottish*, *Scotyssh*, Sc. *Scottis*, < AS. **Scottisc*, by reg. umlaut *Scyttisc*, *Scittisc* (= D. *Schotsch*, *Schots* = G. *Schottisch* = Icel. *Skotzkr* = Sw. *Skottsk* = Dan. *Skotsk*), Scottish, < *Scot*, pl. *Scottas*, Scot, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*$^1$. Cf. LL. *Scoticus*, = MGr. NGr. Σκωτικός, Scottish; OF. *Escossais*, F. *Écossais* = Sp. *Escocés* = Pg. *Escossez* = It. *Scozzese* (> NGr. Σκοτζέσος), < ML. as if **Scotiensis*, Scottish, a Scotchman, < LL. *Scotia* (> OF. *Escosse*, F. *Écosse* = Sp. *Escocia* = Pg. *Escossia* = It. *Scozia*), Scotland, < *Scotus*, a Scot: see *Scot*$^1$.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Scotland or its inhabitants; pertaining to the form of English peculiar to Scotland, or to the literature written in it; Scotch: as, *Scottish* scenery; *Scottish* traits. See *Scotch*$^1$.

It was but xx *scotyssh* myle fro the Castell of Vandesbires.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

**Scottish dance**, the schottische.—**Scottish school.** See *school*$^1$.

**scoug**, *n.* See *skug*$^1$.

**scoul**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scowl*.

**scould**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scold*.

**Scoulton pewit.** See *pewit*.

**scoundrel** (skoun'drel), *n.* and *a.* [With excrescent *d* (as in *thunder*, *tender*, etc.), for earlier **scounrel*, **scounerel*, with suffix *-el*, denoting a person, < *scouner*, *scunner*, disgust, cause loathing, also feel disgust at, loathe, shun; or from the related noun, **scouner*, *scunner*, *sconner*, an object of disgust, also one who shrinks through fear, a coward: see *scunner*, *v.* and *n.*, and the ult. source *shun*. This etymology, due to Skeat, is no doubt correct; but the absence of early quotations leaves it uncertain whether the orig. sense was 'one who shuns or shrinks,' i. e. a coward, or 'one who causes disgust,' 'one who is shunned.'] **I.** *n.* A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low villain; a man without honor or virtue.

By this hand, they are *scoundrels* and substractors.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 36.

=**Syn.** Knave, rogue, cheat, swindler, sharper.

**II.** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; unprincipled.

"A penny saved is a penny got."
Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he.
*Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

**scoundreldom** (skoun'drel-dum), *n.* [< *scoundrel* + *-dom.*] Scoundrels collectively, or their ways or habits; scoundrelism.

High-born *scoundreldom*. *Froude.*

**scoundrelism** (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* [< *scoundrel* + *-ism.*] The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Thus . . . shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth. . . . Alas, the *scoundrelism* and hard usage are not so easy of abolition! *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 9.

**scoundrelly** (skoun'drel-i), *a.* [< *scoundrel* + *-ly*$^1$.] Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; villainous; rascally.

I had mustered the *scoundrelly* dragoons ten minutes ago in order to beat up Burley's quarters.
*Scott*, Old Mortality, xxviii.

**scouner** (skou'nėr), *v.* and *n.* Same as *scunner*.

**scoup**$^1$ (skoup), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scoop*.

**scoup**$^2$ (skoup), *v. i.* [Also *scowp*; early mod. E. *scoupe*, *scope*, < ME. *scopen*, < Icel. *skopa*, take a run; perhaps connected with Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top, and with E. *skip*.] To leap or move hastily from one place to another; run; scamper; skip. [Scotch.]

I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his praye. Je vas par saultées. *Palsgrave.*

That it ne can goe *scope* abrode where it woulde gladly goe. *Drant*, Horace (1567), fo. E. iiij. (Cath. Ang., p. 324).

The shame *scoup* in his company,
And land where'er he gae!
*Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 194).

**scour**$^1$ (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoure*, *scower*, *scowre*, *skour*, *skoure*; < ME. *scouren*, *scowren*, *scoren* (= D. *schuren* = MLG. *schuren*, LG. *schueren*, *schoeren* = MG. *schüren*, G. *scheuern* = Dan. *skure* = Sw. *skura*), scour, prob. < OF. *escurer* = Pr. Sp. *escurar* = It. *scurare* (ML. reflex *scurare*), scour, rub, < L. *excurare*, used only in pp. *excuratus*, take great care of, < *ex-* intensive + *curare*, care for: see *cure*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cleanse by hard rubbing; clean by friction; make clean and bright on the surface by rubbing; brighten.

Ther thei . . . *scowred* hauberkes and furbisshed swerdes and helmes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

*Scouring* and forbishing his head-piece or morion.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 809.

**2.** To cleanse from grease and dirt by rubbing or scrubbing thoroughly with soap, washing, rinsing, etc.; cleanse by scrubbing and the use of certain chemical appliances: as, to *scour* blankets, carpets, articles of dress, etc.; to *scour* woolens.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous as, if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 362.

Every press and vat
Was newly *scoured*.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 293.

**3.** To cleanse or clean out by flushing, or by a violent flood of water.

Augustus, hauing destroyed Anthonie and Cleopatra, brought Egypt into a Prouince, and *scowred* all the Trenches of Nilus. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 586.

The British Channel, with its narrow funnel opening at the straits of Dover, is largely *scoured* by the Atlantic rollers or tidal waves. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 63.

**4.** To purge thoroughly or with violence; purge drastically.

What rhubarb, cyme [in some eds. *senna*], or what purgative drug,
Would *scour* these English hence?
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 56.

I will *scowre* thy gorge like a hawke.
*Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, v.

**5.** To cleanse thoroughly in any way; free entirely from impurities, or whatever obstructs or is undesirable; clear; sweep clear; rid.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sir P. Sidney.*

And, like a sort of true-born scavengers,
*Scour* me this famous realm of enemies.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

**6.** To remove by scouring; cleanse away; obliterate; efface.

Never came reformation in a flood,
With such a heady currence, *scouring* faults.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 34.

Sour grief and sad repentance *scours* and clears
My stains with tears.
*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

**7.** To run over and scatter; clean out.

And Whackum in the same play ["The Scowrers"] describes the doings of the fraternity of Scourers. "Then how we *Scour'd* the Market People, over-threw the Butter Women, defeated the Pippin Merchants."
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 179.

How many sail of well-mann'd ships before us . . .
Have we pursu'd and *scour'd*!
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

**Scoured wool**, wool which has been thoroughly cleansed after shearing.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To rub a surface for the purpose of cleansing it.

*Speed.* She can wash and *scour*.
*Launce.* A special virtue. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 313.

**2.** To cleanse cloth; remove dirt or grease from a texture.

Warm water . . . *scoureth* better than cold.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 362.

**3.** To be purged thoroughly or violently; use strong purgatives.

And although he [Greene] continually *scowred*, yet still his belly sweld, and neuer left swelling vpward, vntill it sweld him at the hart and in his face.
*Repentance of Robert Greene* (1592), Sig. D. 2.

**scour**$^1$ (skour), *n.* [< *scour*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** The clearing action of a strong, swift current through a narrow channel; the removal of more or less of the material at the bottom of a river or tidal channel by the action of a current of water flowing over it with sufficient velocity to produce this effect.

There is a low water depth of only about 4 ft., but this is to be increased by about 20 ft. by dredging and *scour*.
*The Engineer*, LXVIII. 452.

2. A kind of diarrhea or dysentery among cattle or other animals; violent purging.—3. The material used in scouring or cleansing woolens, etc.

The wool was then lifted out and drained, after which it was rinsed in a current of clean water to remove the *scour*, and then dried. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 657.

**scour**$^2$ (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scower*, *scowre*; < ME. *scouren*, *scoren*, *schouren*, < OF. *escourre*, *escorre*, rush forth, run out, scatter, diminish, = It. *scorrere*, run over, run hither and thither, < L. *excurrere*, run out, run forth: see *excur*, of which *scour*$^2$ is a doublet. *Scour* in these senses is generally confused with *scour*$^1$. Hence *scur* (a var. of *scour*$^2$), *scurry*. Cf. *scourse*$^2$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run with celerity; scamper; scurry off or along.

Hit is beter that we to heom *schowre*.
*King Alisaunder*, l. 3722.

In plesurys new your hert dooth *score* and raunge.
*Paston Letters*, III. 185.

The Moon was kind, and as we *scoured* by
Shew'd us the Deed whereby the great Creator
Instated her in that large Monarchy.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 101.

2. To rove or range for the purpose of sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome.
*Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

**II.** *trans.* To run quickly over or along, especially in quest or as if in quest of something.

Not so, when swift Camilla *scours* the plain.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 372.

We ventured out in parties to *scour* the adjacent country. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 235.

**scourage** (skour'āj), *n.* [< *scour*$^1$ + *-age*.] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

**scourer**$^1$ (skour'ėr), *n.* [< *scour*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who scours or cleans by rubbing or washing.—2. A form of grain-cleaner in which smut, dust, etc., are removed from the berry by a rubbing action. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A drastic cathartic.

**scourer**$^2$† (skour'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scowerer*; < ME. **scourer*, *scorer*; < *scour*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who runs with speed.—2. One who scours or roams the streets by night; a rover, robber, or footpad; specifically, one of a band of young scamps who, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, roamed the streets of London and committed various kinds of mischief.

Bullies and *scowerers* of a long standing.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

Who has not heard the *scowerer's* midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name?
*Gay*, Trivia, iii. 325.

**scourge** (skėrj), *n.* [< ME. *scourge*, *scowrge*, *scorge*, *scurge*, *schorge*, *schurge*, < OF. *escorge*, *escurge*, = It. *scoreggia*, a whip, scourge; cf. the deriv. OF. *escorgie*, *escurgie*, *escourgee*, a whip, scourge, thong, latchet, F. *escourgée*, a scourge; prob. < L. *ex-* intensive + *corrigia*, a thong, latchet for a shoe, LL. rein, < *corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*. In this view the OIt. *scoriata*, *scoriada*, *scuriata*, *scuriada*, It. *scoriada*, a whipping, a whip, scourge, is unrelated, being connected with *scoria*, a whip, *scoriare*, whip, lit. 'flay,' < L. *excoriare*, flay: see *excoriate*.] **1.** A whip for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash. See *flagellum*, 1.

A *scowrge*; flageum, flagellum. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 324.

In hys sermon at on tyme he had a balys in hys hond, a nother tyme a *schorge*, the iijde tyme a Crowne of thorne.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

And when he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. John ii. 15.

Hence—2. A punishment; a punitive affliction; any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering.

Famine and plague . . . are sent as *scourges* for amendment. 2 Esd. xvi. 19.

Wars are the *scourge* of God for sin.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 41.

3. One who or that which greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

The Nations which God hath made use of for a *scourge* to others have been remarkable for nothing so much as for the vertues opposite to the most prevailing vices among those who were overcome by them.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

**scourge** (skėrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scourged*, ppr. *scourging*. [< ME. *scourgen*, *scorgen*, *schorgen*, < OF. *escorgier*, *escourgier*, *escorjier*, whip, < *escorge*, a whip: see *scourge*, *n.*] **1.** To whip with a scourge; lash; apply the scourge to.

A philosophre upon a tyme . . . broghte a yerde to *scour[g]e* with the child. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

From thens we went vnto ye hous of Pylate, in ye whiche our Sauyoure was *scorged*, betyn, crowned with thorne. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman?
Acts xxii. 25.

2. To punish with severity; chastise or correct; afflict for sins or faults, and for the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. Heb. xii. 6.

3. To afflict greatly; harass; torment.

Bashaws or governors have been allowed to *scourge* and impoverish the people. *Brougham.*

**scourger** (skėr'jėr), *n.* [< *scourge* + *-er*$^1$.] One who scourges or punishes; specifically, a flagellant.

The sect of the *scourgers* [i. e. flagellants] broached several capital errours. *N. Tindal*, tr. of Rapin's Hist. Eng.

**scourge-stick** (skėrj'stik), *n.* A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge-stick* and leather strap should be left to their own making.
*Locke*, Education, § 130.

**scouring** (skour'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scour*$^1$, *v.*] The act expressed by the verb *to scour* in its various senses. Specifically—(*a*) In *woolen-manuf.*, the process of beating a fabric in water to clean it from the oil and dirt incident to the manufacture. The work is sometimes performed in a scouring-stock or scouring-machine. (*b*) The cleaning of metal as a preliminary process in electroplating or tin-plate making. (*c*) In *hydraul. engin.*, same as *flushing*$^2$. (*d*) A method of treating grain by rubbing and brushing in a grain-cleaner or scourer to free it from smut, mildew, etc. (*e*) In *leather-manuf.*, a method of treating green hides to remove the flesh or the bloom. The hides are set closely on a sloping table, and treated with stiff brushes and water. (*f*) In *angling*, the freshening and reddening of angleworms for bait, by placing them for a while in clean sand, their wriggling in which rubs off the earth.

**scouring** (skour'ing), *p. a.* Having an erosive action on the hearth of the furnace: said of slag which is very fusible and fluid when melted, highly vitreous when cooled, also generally very silicious and ferruginous in composition.

If the slag becomes more or less of a *scouring* character through incomplete reduction of considerable amounts of iron, notable quantities of phosphorus are . . . present therein. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 296.

**scouring-ball** (skour'ing-bâl), *n.* A ball combined of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

**scouring-barrel** (skour'ing-bar″el), *n.* A machine in which scrap-iron or small articles of metal are freed from dirt and rust by friction.

**scouring-basin** (skour'ing-bā″sn), *n.* A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out from sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes at low water, to scour a channel and its bar. *E. H. Knight.*

**scouring-drops** (skour'ing-drops), *n. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

**scouring-machine** (skour'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for cleansing the cloth from oil and dirt. It consists of two large rollers by means of which the cloth is passed through a trough containing dung and stale urine. Compare *scouring-stock*.

**scouring-rush** (skour'ing-rush), *n.* One of the horsetails, *Equisetum hiemale*: so called on account of its silicious coating, being used domestically and in the arts to polish wood and even metals. Other species may to some extent be so employed and named. *E. hiemale* is reputed diuretic, and is used to some extent for dropsical diseases, etc. Also called *shave-grass*, and, as imported into England from the Netherlands, *Dutch rush*. See *Equisetum*, *horse-pipe*, *pewterwort*.

**scouring-stick**† (skour'ing-stik), *n.* A rod used for cleaning the barrel of a gun: sometimes the ramrod, sometimes a different implement.

**scouring-stock** (skour'ing-stok), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, an apparatus in which cloths are treated after weaving to remove the oil added to the wool before carding, and to cleanse them from the dirt taken up in the process of manufacture. The cloth is put into a trough containing a solution in water of hog's dung, urine, and soda or fullers' earth, and pounded with heavy oaken mallets which oscillate on an axis, and are lifted by tappet-wheels. Compare *scouring-machine*.

**scouring-table** (skour'ing-tā″bl), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a large strong table used for scouring. It has a top of stone or some close-grained wood, slightly inclined away from the workman so that the water may run off at the side opposite to him.

**scourse**$^1$ (skōrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse*, *scorce*, *scoss*, dial. *scoce*; supposed by some to be an aphetic form of *discourse*, taken in the sense 'exchange words,' hence 'exchange, trade' (see *discourse*, *v.*). The word seems to have been used chiefly with ref. to trading in horses, and prob. arose by confusion from *course*$^4$, also written *coarse*, and the orig. *courser*$^2$, esp. in the comp. *horse-courser*, which alternated with *horse-scourser*: see *course*$^4$, *courser*$^2$.] **I.** *trans.* To exchange; barter; trade; swap: as, to *scourse* horses.

I know the barber will *scourse* [the fiddle] . . . away for some old cittern.
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorce*.
*Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt, p. 56.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*.
*Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xx. 78.

**II.** *intrans.* To make an exchange; exchange; trade.

Or cruel, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take.
*Drayton*, Idea, lii.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going street-nag.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

**scourse**$^1$† (skōrs), *n.* [See *scourse*$^1$, *v.*] Discourse. [Rare.]

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompenst them with a better *scorse*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 55.

**scourse**$^2$† (skōrs), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse*; < OF. *escourser*, *escorser*, *escourcier*, *escorcier*, run, run a course, < L. *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *scour*$^2$, *excursion*.] To run; scamper; hurry; skurry.

And from the country back to private farmes he *scorsed*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ix. 3.

**scouse** (skous), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *lobscouse*.

The cook had just made for us a mess of hot *scouse*.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 34.

**scout**$^1$ (skout), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skout*, *skowt*; < ME. *scoute*, < OF. *escoute*, a spy, scout, watchman, F. *écoute*, a watch, lookout (= Sp. *escucha* = Pg. *escuta* = It. *ascolta*, *scolta*, a spy, scout, watchman), < *escouter*, *ascouter*, *escolter*, *esculter*, F. *écouter* = Pr. *escoutar* = OSp. *ascuchar*, Sp. *escuchar* = Pg. *escutar* = It. *ascoltare*, *scoltare*, listen, < L. *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*. Cf. *schout*.] **1.** A person sent out to gain and bring in information; specifically, one employed to observe the motions and obtain intelligence of the numbers of an enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again
That dogg'd the mighty army of the Dauphin?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 1.

2†. A scouting party.

*Mount.* What were those pass'd by?
*Rocca.* Some *scout* of soldiers, I think.
*Mount.* It may be well so, for I saw their horses.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

3†. A spy; a sneak.

I'll beg for you, steal for you, go through the wide world with you, and starve with you, for though I be a poor cobler's son I am no *scout*.
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xv. (*Davies.*)

4. A college servant or waiter. [Oxford and Harvard universities.]

No *scout* in Oxford, no gyp in Cambridge, ever matched him in speed and intelligence.
*Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvi.

5. In *cricket*, a fielder.

It [the ball] fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the *scouts*.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, vii.

6. The act of looking out or watching; lookout; watch.

While the rat is on the *scout*,
And the mouse with curious snout.
*Cowper*, The Cricket (trans.).

7. One of various birds of the auk family (*Alcidæ*) which are common on the British islands, as the razor-billed auk, the common or foolish guillemot, and the puffin or sea-parrot.—8†. In the Netherlands, a bailiff or magistrate. See *schout*.

For their Oppidan Government, they [the United Provinces] have Variety of Officers, a *Scout*, Burgmasters, a Balue, and Vroetschoppens. The *Scout* is chosen by the States. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

**scout**$^1$ (skout), *v.* [< ME. *skowten*; < *scout*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To observe or explore as a scout; watch the movements of an enemy.

Ho [the dove] skyrmez vnder skwe & *skowtez* aboute,
Tyl hit waz nyȝe at the naȝt & Noe then sechez.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 483.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
*Scout* far and wide into the realm of night.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 133.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To watch closely; observe the actions of; spy out.

Take more men,
And *scout* him round.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2. (*Richardson.*)

**2.** To range over for the purpose of discovery.

One surveys the region round, while the other *scouts* the plain. *Swift*, Battle of the Books.

**scout**$^{2}$ (skout), *v. t.* [Appar. < **scout*$^{2}$, *n.*, a taunt (not recorded in the dictionaries), < Icel. *skūti*, *skūta*, a taunt; cf. *skot-yrthi*, scoffs, taunts, *skota*, shove, < *skjōta* (pret. pl. *skutu*), shoot: see *shoot.* Cf. *scout*$^{5}$.] To ridicule; sneer at; treat with disdain and contempt; reject with scorn: as, to *scout* a proposal.

Flout 'em and *scout* 'em,
And *scout* 'em and flout 'em.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 130.

**scout**$^{3}$† (skout), *n.* [< ME. *scoute*, a cliff, < Icel. *skūti*, a cave formed by projecting rocks, < *skūta*, jut out; akin to *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scout*$^{2}$.] A high rock.

The skweȝ of the *scowtes* skayued [skayned?] hym thoȝt.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2167.

**scout**$^{4}$† (skout), *n.* [Also *skoutt*, *scute*, *skute*, *skut* (also *schuit*, *schuyt*, < D.); < Icel. *skūta* = Sw. *skuta* = Dan. *skude* = MD. *schuyt*, D. *schuit*, a small boat; perhaps named from its quick motion; from the root of Icel. *skjōta*, etc., shoot: see *shoot*, *scoot*$^{1}$, *scud*. A similar notion appears in *schooner*, *cutter*, and other names of vessels.] A swift Dutch sailing boat.

Where *skut's* furth launched theare now the great wayn is entred. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

It [the alicunde-tree] serues them also for boats, one of which cut out in proportion of a *Scute* will hold hundreths of men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 698.

**scout**$^{5}$ (skout), *v. i.* [A var. of *scoot*$^{1}$, ult. of *shoot* (< Icel. *skjōta*, shoot): see *shoot.*] To pour forth a liquid forcibly; eject liquid excrement. [Scotch.]

**scout**$^{6}$ (skout), *n.* [Also written *skout*; an Orkney name; < *scout*$^{5}$, eject liquid excrement: see *scout*$^{5}$. Cf. *scouty-aulin.*] The guillemot. [Orkneys.]

**scouter** (skou'tėr), *n.* In *stone-working*, a workman who uses jumpers, feathers, and wedges in the process of removing large projections by boring holes transversely in order to scale off large flakes.

**Scoutetten's operation.** See *operation*.

**scouth** (skouth), *n.* [Also *scowth*, *skouth*; perhaps < Icel. *skotha*, view, look about (*skothan*, a viewing), = Sw. *skåda* = ODan. *skode*, view, look about; akin to E. *show*: see *show*$^{1}$.] Room; liberty to range; scope. [Scotch.]

If he get *scouth* to wield his tree,
I fear you'll both be paid
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

**scouther**$^{1}$ (skou'ᴛʜėr), *v. t.* [Also *scowder*, *skoldir*, overheat, scorch; origin obscure.] To scorch; fire hastily on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

**scouther**$^{1}$ (skou'ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< *scouther*$^{1}$, *v.*] A hasty toasting; a slight scorching. [Scotch.]

**scouther**$^{2}$ (skou'ᴛʜėr), *n.* [Also *scowther*; origin obscure.] A flying shower. [Prov. Eng.]

**scoutingly** (skou'ting-li), *adv.* Sneeringly; with ridicule.

Foreigners speak *scoutingly* of us.
*Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 243.

**scout-master** (skout'más'tėr), *n.* An officer who has the direction of scouts and army messengers.

An admirable *scout-master*, and intrepid in the pursuit of plunder, he never commanded a brigade or took part in a general action. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 372.

**scout-watch**† (skout'woch), *n.* [< ME. *skowte-wacche*; < *scout*$^{1}$ + *watch*.] **1.** A scout or spy.

Other feris opon fer the freikes withoute,
With *skowte wacche* for skathe & skeltyng of harme.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6042.

**2.** The act of scouting or spying: as, to be in *scout-watch* (that is, on duty as a scout).

Upon lighting in the tree, this saide, this flie —
Being in *scoutwatch*, a spider spiying me.
*J. Heywood*, Spider and Fly (1556). (*Nares.*)

**scouty-aulin** (skout'i-â'lin), *n.* [Also *scouti-aulin*, *scouti-allin*, and transposed *aulin-scouty*; < **scouty*, adj., < *scout*$^{5}$, eject liquid excrement (see *scout*$^{5}$), + *aulin*, q. v.] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Also called *dirty aulin*, or simply *aulin*, also *skait-bird*. See *aulin*.

**scovan** (skō'van), *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scove*$^{1}$.] A vein of tin. [Cornwall.]—**Scovan lode.** See *lode*$^{1}$.

**scovany** (skō'van-i), *a.* [< *scovan* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Noting a lode in which the working is not made easy to the miner by selvages or seams of gouge, flucan, or any other kind of decomposed or soft material which could be easily worked out with the pick. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**scove**$^{1}$†, *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scovan*.] Tin stuff so rich and pure as it rises out of the mine that it has scarce any need of being cleansed by water. *Pryce.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

**scove**$^{2}$ (skōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scoved*, ppr. *scoving*. [Cf. *scovy*.] To cover or smear the sides of with clay, in order to prevent the escape of heat in burning: as, to *scove* a pile of bricks in a kiln, preparatory to firing.

**scovel** (skuv'l), *n.* [< W. *ysgubell*, a whisk, besom, broom, < *ysgub*, a sheaf, besom (cf. *ysgubo*, sweep), < L. *scopa*, *scopæ*, twigs, a broom: see *scope*$^{2}$.] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin. *Withals*, Dict.; *Minsheu*.

**scovillite** (skō'vil-īt), *n.* [< *Scoville* (see def.) + *-ite*$^{2}$.] A hydrous phosphate of didymium, yttrium, and other rare earths, found in pinkish or yellowish incrustations on limonite at the Scoville ore-bed at Salisbury in Connecticut: probably identical with the mineral rhabdophane.

**scovy** (skō'vi), *a.* [Cf. *scove*$^{2}$.] Smeared or blotchy, as a surface unevenly painted. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**scow** (skou), *n.* [Also sometimes *skow*, *skew*; < D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat, punt, scow.] **1.** A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter; a pram.—**2.** A small boat made of willows, etc., and covered with skins; a ferry-boat. *Imp. Dict.*

These Scots vsed commonlie to steale ouer into Britaine in leather *skewes*.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, iv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**scow** (skou), *v. t.* [< *scow*, *n.*] To transport in a scow.

**scowder** (skou'dėr), *v. t.* Same as *scouther*$^{1}$.

**scower**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scour*$^{1}$, *scour*$^{2}$.

**scowerer**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scourer*$^{2}$.

**scow-house** (skou'hous), *n.* A scow with a house or hut built on it; an ark.

**scowk**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *skulk*.

**scowl**$^{1}$ (skoul), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul*; < ME. *scoulen*, *scowlen*, *skoulen*, < Dan. *skule*, scowl, cast down the eyes (cf. Dan. *skiule*, hide, Icel. *skolla*, skulk, hold aloof), = D. *schuilen*, take shelter, hide, skulk, lurk, = MLG. LG. *schulen*, hide oneself, G. dial. *schulen*, hide the eyes, look slyly; prob. akin to Sw. Dan. *skjul* = Icel. *skjōl*, shelter, cover: see *skeal*$^{2}$. Hence *skulk*.] **I.** *intrans.* To lower the brows as in anger or displeasure; frown, or put on a frowning look; look gloomy, severe, or angry: either literally or figuratively.

Als wode lyons thai [devils] sal than fare,
And raumpe on hym, and *skoul* and stare.
*Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 2225.

She *scould* and frownd with froward countenaunce.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 35.

The skies likewise began to *scowle*;
It hayld and raind in pittious sort.
*Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 301).

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To affect with a scowl: as, to *scowl* one down or away.—**2.** To send with a scowling or threatening aspect. [Rare.]

The louring element
*Scowls* o'er the darken'd landskip snow, or shower.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 491.

**scowl**$^{1}$ (skoul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul*; < *scowl*$^{1}$, *v.*] A lowering or wrinkling of the brows as in anger or displeasure; a look of anger, displeasure, discontent, or sullenness; a frown or frowning appearance or look.

A ruddy storm, whose *scoul*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul.
*Crashaw*, Delights of the Muses.

**By scowl of brow**, by sheer thought; by mere mental application: as, to work it out *by scowl of brow*.

**scowl**$^{2}$ (skoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Old workings at the outcrop of the deposits of iron ore. Some of these are of large dimensions, and are ascribed to the Romans. [Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, Eng.]

**scowlingly** (skou'ling-li), *adv.* In a scowling manner; with lowering brows; frowningly; with a sullen look.

**scowp**, *v. i.* See *scoup*$^{2}$.

**scowther**, *n.* See *scouther*$^{2}$.

**scoymus**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *squeamish*.

**scr.** An abbreviation of *scruple*, a weight.

**scrab**$^{1}$ (skrab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbed*, ppr. *scrabbing*. [Var. of *scrap*, *scrape*; cf. *scrabble*, *v.*] To scratch; scrape.—**Scrabbed eggs**, a lenten dish consisting of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper.

**scrab**$^{2}$ (skrab), *n.* [Cf. *crab*$^{2}$.] A crab-apple, the common wild apple.

**scrabble** (skrab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbled*, ppr. *scrabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *scrable*; var. of *scrapple*$^{1}$, freq. of *scrape*: see *scrape*, *scrab*, and cf. *scraffle*, *scrapple*$^{1}$, *scramble*. The word in def. 3 has come to be associated with *scribble*$^{1}$ (cf. *scrawl*$^{2}$), but there is no orig. connection with *scribble* or its source, L. *scribere*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To scrape, scratch, or paw with the hands; move along on the hands and knees; crawl; scramble: as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They . . . wente their way, leaving him for dead. But he *scrabled* away when they were gone.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

**2.** To scramble or struggle to catch something.

True virtue . . . is in every place and in each sex of equal value. So is not continence, you see; that phantom of honour which men in every age have so contemned, they have thrown it amongst the women to *scrabble* for.
*Vanbrugh*, Provoked Wife, iii. 1.

**3.** To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; scrawl; scribble. *Imp. Dict.*

And he [David] . . . feigned himself mad in their hands and *scrabbled* [or, made marks, margin] on the doors of the gate. 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

"Why should he work if he don't choose?" she asked. "He has no call to be scribbling and *scrabbling*."
*Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, vi.

**II.** *trans.* To scrape or gather hastily: with *up*, *together*, or the like.

Great gold eagles and guineas flew round the kitchen jest as thick as dandelions in a meadow. I tell you, she *scrabbled* them *up* pretty quick, and we all helped her.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 138.

Every spectator can see and count the thirty pieces of silver as they are rung down upon a stone table, and the laugh is loud as Judas greedily *scrabbles* them *up* one by one into his bag. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 37.

**scrabble** (skrab'l), *n.* [< *scrabble*, *v.* Cf. *scramble*, *n.*] A moving on the hands and knees; a scramble. *Imp. Dict.*

**scrack** (skrak), *n.* [Var. of *crake*$^{1}$.] A crake: as, the corn-*scrack* (the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*). [Local, Scotch.]

**scraffle** (skraf'l), *v. i.* [A form of *scrabble* or *scramble*.] **1.** To scramble; struggle; hence, to wrangle or quarrel. *Halliwell.*—**2.** To be busy or industrious. *Brockett.*—**3.** To shuffle; use evasion. *Grose.* [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

**scrag**$^{1}$ (skrag), *n.* [Also *scragg*, assibilated *shrag*, and with a diff. vowel *scrog*, *shrog*; < Sw. dial. *skraka*, a great dry tree, a long lean man; akin to Sw. dial. *skrokk*, anything wrinkled or deformed, *skrugeg*, crooked, *skruggug*, wrinkled; cf. Dan. *skrog*, carcass, the hull of a ship; Icel. *skröggr*, a nickname of the fox, *skröggs-ligr*, lean, gaunt; Fries. *skrog*, a lean person; prob. from the root of Sw. *skrukka*, shrink, Norw. *skrekka* (pret. *skrakk*), shrink, Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, stoop: see *shrink* and *shrug*. The Gael. *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, rocky, *sgreagag*, a shriveled old woman, Ir. *sgreag*, a rock, are appar. unrelated: see *scrog*, *shrog*.] **1.** A crooked branch. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Something thin or lean, and at the same time rough.—**3.** A scraggy or scrawny person.—**4.** A scrag-whale.

A whale, of the kind called *scragg*, came into the harbor, and continued there three days. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 30.

**5.** A remnant, or refuse part; specifically, the neck, or a piece of the neck, of beef or mutton.

They sat down with their little children to a little *scrag* of mutton and broth with the highest satisfaction.
*Fielding*, Amelia, v. 3.

**scrag**$^{1}$ (skrag), *a.* [< *scrag*$^{1}$, *n.*] Scragged or scraggy: said of whales.

**scrag**$^{2}$ (skrag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scragged*, ppr. *scragging*. [Prob. < *scrag*$^{1}$, 5, taken as simply 'neck' (see *scrag*$^{1}$); but cf. Gael. *sgrog*, the head, side of the head, the neck (in ridicule), also a hat or bonnet.] To put to death by hanging; hang. [Slang.]

"He'll come to be *scragged*, won't he?" "I don't know what that means," replied Oliver. "Something in this way, old feller," said Charley. As he said it, Master Bates caught up an end of his neckerchief, and holding it erect in the air, dropped his head on his shoulder, and jerked a curious sound through his teeth; thereby indicating by a lively pantomimic representation that *scragging* and hanging were one and the same thing.
*Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

**scragged** (skrag'ed), *a.* [< *scrag*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1.** Rough with irregular points or a broken surface; full of asperities or surface irregularities; scraggy; ragged.

> Fed with nothing else but the *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Conclusion.

2. Lean; thin and bony; showing angularity of form; lacking in plumpness; ill-conditioned.

**scraggedness** (skrag′ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being scragged; leanness, or leanness with roughness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.

**scraggily** (skrag′i-li), *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

**scragginess** (skrag′i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; ruggedness; roughness.

**scraggling**† (skrag′ling), *a.* [Prop. **scragling*, < *scrag*$^1$ + *-ling*$^1$.] Scraggy.

> The Lord's sacrifice must be fat and fair; not a lean *scraggling* starved creature.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 124. (*Davies.*)

**scraggly** (skrag′li), *a.* [Prop. **scragly*, < *scrag*$^1$ + *-ly*$^1$.] Having or presenting a rough, irregular, or ragged appearance: as, a *scraggly* beard.

> The tough, *scraggly* wild sage abounds.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 93.

**scraggy** (skrag′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skraggy*, *skraggie*; < *scrag*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *scroggy*.] 1. Having an irregular, broken surface; rough with irregular points; rugged; scragged.

> A *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
> Half overshades the ocean. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

2. Lean; thin; bony; poor; scrawny.

> A bevy of dowagers stout or *scraggy*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

> Mary's throat, however, could not stand the severe test of laceless exposure. It was too slender and long. . . . Miss Erroll announced that she looked *scraggy*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 224.

**scrag-necked** (skrag′nekt), *a.* Having a scraggy neck.

**scrag-whale** (skrag′hwāl), *n.* A finner-whale of the subfamily *Agaphelinæ*, having the back scragged instead of finned. *Agaphelus gibbosus* is the common species of the North Atlantic.

**scraich, scraigh** (skrāċh), *v. i.* [< Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreuch*, screech, scream, = Ir. *sgreach*, shriek, = W. *ysgrechio*, scream; cf. *screech*, *shriek*, *shrike*$^1$.] To scream hoarsely; screech; shriek; cry, as a fowl. [Scotch.]

> Paitricks *scraichin'* loud at e'en.
> *Burns*, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

**scraich, scraigh** (skrāċh), *n.* [< *scraich*, *v.*] A hoarse scream; a shriek or screech. [Scotch.]

**scrall**†, *v.* and *n.* See *scrawl*$^1$, *scrawl*$^2$.

**scramasax** (skram′a-saks), *n.* [Old Frankish **scramasacs*, **scramasax* (cited in ML. acc. pl. *scramasaxos*), < **scrama* (MHG. *schrame*, G. *schramme*, a wound: see *scrawm*) + **sacs* (OHG. *sahs* = AS. *seax*), knife: see *sax*$^1$.] A long and heavy knife used by the Franks in hunting and in war, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

**scramb** (skramb), *v. t.* [A var. of *scramp*. Cf. *scramble*.] To pull or scrape together with the hands. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**scramble** (skram′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrambled*, ppr. *scrambling*. [Freq. of *scramb*, *scramp*; or a nasalized form of *scrabble*, a freq. verb from the same ult. source: see *scrabble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To struggle or wriggle along as if on all fours; move on with difficulty or in a floundering manner, as by seizing objects with the hand and drawing the body forward: as, to *scramble* up a cliff; to *scramble* on in the world.

> The cowardly wretch fell down, crying for succour, and *scrambling* through the legs of them that were about him.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

> Up which defatigating hill, nevertheless, he *scrambled*, but with difficulty. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 200.

> The hissing Serpents *scrambled* on the floor.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 130.

> Make a shift and *scramble* through
> The world's mud. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 23.

2. To struggle rudely or in a jostling manner with others for the purpose of grasping or getting something; strive eagerly, rudely, and without ceremony for or as if for something thrown on the ground: as, to *scramble* for pennies; to *scramble* for a living; to *scramble* for office.

> The corps de garde which kept the gate were *scrambling* to gather them [walnuts] up. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

> Now no more shalt thou need to *scramble* for thy meat, nor remove thy stomach with the court; but thy credit shall command thy heart's desire.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

> The Bishops, when they see him [the Pope] tottering, will leave him, and fall to *scrambling*, catch who may.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> You must expect the like disgrace,
> *Scrambling* with rogues to get a place;
> Must lose the honour you have gain'd,
> Your numerous virtues foully stain'd.
> *Swift*, Answer to Mr. Lindsay.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To stir or toss together in a random fashion; mix and cook in a confused mass.

> Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea. *Bulwer*, My Novel, viii. 5.

2. To throw down to be scrambled or struggled for: as, to *scramble* nuts. [Colloq.]

> The gentlemen laughs and throws us money; or else we pelt each other with snowballs, and then they *scrambles* money between us.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

3. To advance or push in a scrambling way.

> A real, honest, old fashioned boarding-school, where . . . girls might be sent to be out of the way, and *scramble* themselves into a little education, without any danger of coming back prodigies. *Jane Austen*, Emma, iii.

**Scrambled eggs**, eggs broken into a pan or deep plate, with milk, butter, salt, and pepper, mixed together slightly and cooked slowly.

**scramble** (skram′bl), *n.* [< *scramble*, *v.*] 1. A walk or ramble in which there is clambering and struggling with obstacles.

> How often the events of a story are set in the framework of a country walk or a burnside *scramble*.
> *Saturday Rev.*, April, 1874, p. 510.

2. An eager, rude contest or struggle for the possession of something offered or desired; an unceremonious jostling or pushing for the possession of something.

> Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Several lives were generally lost in the *scramble*.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 266.

> There was much that was ignoble and sordid: a *scramble* for the salaried places, a rush to handle the money provided for arms. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 553.

**scrambler** (skram′blėr), *n.* [< *scramble* + *-er*$^1$.] One who scrambles.

> All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.
> *Addison.*

**scrambling** (skram′bling), *p. a.* Straggling; rambling; irregular; haphazard; random: as, *scrambling* streets.

> Farewell, my fellow-courtiers all, with whom
> I have of yore made many a *scrambling* meal
> In corners, behind arrases, on stairs.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

> Peter seems to have led a *scrambling* sort of literary existence. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 137.

**scramblingly** (skram′bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling or haphazard manner.

**scramp** (skramp), *v. t.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *scrape*, conformed to the series *scrimp*, *scrump*, etc. Cf. *scramb*, *scramble*.] To catch at; snatch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**scran** (skran), *n.* [Also *skran*; prob. < Icel. *skran*, rubbish, also marine stores. Cf. *scrannel*, *scranny*.] 1. Scraps; broken victuals; refuse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Most of the lodging-house keepers buy the *scran* . . . of the cadgers; the good food they either eat themselves or sell to the other travellers, and the bad they sell to parties to feed their dogs or pigs upon.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 466.

2. Food in general. [Military slang.]—**Bad scran to you!** bad luck to you! may you fare badly!—a mild imprecation used by the Irish.—**Out on the scran**, begging. [Beggars' slang.]

**scranch** (skrȧnch), *v. t.* [Also *scraunch*, *scrunch*; prob. < D. *schransen*, MD. *schrantsen*, = LG. *schransen* = G. *schranzen*, eat heartily; cf. G. dial. *schranz*, a crack, report, bang. In effect *scranch*, *scraunch*, *scrunch* are intensified forms, with prefixed *s*, of *cranch*, *craunch*, *crunch*.] To grind with the teeth, with a crackling sound; craunch. [Colloq.]

**scranky** (skrang′ki), *a.* [Appar. a nasalized form of *scraggy*; cf. *scranny*.] Scraggy; lank. *J. Wilson.* [Scotch.]

**scrannel** (skran′el), *a.* [Appar. < **scran* (hardly identical with *scran*, refuse) + *-el*, here an adj. suffix with dim. effect. Cf. *scranny*.] Slight; slender; thin; squeaking.

> When they list, their lean and flashy songs
> Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 124.

> In its [the palm-squirrel's] shrill gamut there is no string of menace or of challenge. Its *scrannel* quips are pointless—so let them pass.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 41.

**scranning** (skran′ing), *n.* [< *scran* + *-ing*$^1$.] The act of begging for food. [Slang.]

**scranny** (skran′i), *a.* [Also, and now usually, *scrawny*; appar. < **scran* (see *scrannel*) + *-y*$^1$.] Same as *scrawny*. [Prov. Eng.]

**scrap**$^1$ (skrap), *n.* [< ME. *scrappe*, < Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles, = Norw. *skrap* = Sw. **skrap* in *af-skrap*, off-scrapings, refuse, dregs, = Dan. *skrab*, scrapings, trash, < Icel. Sw. Norw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = E. *scrape*: see *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached portion; a bit; a fragment; a remnant: as, *scraps* of meat.

> They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scraps*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 40.

> You again
> May eat *scraps*, and be thankful.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

> He is a Fool with a good Memory, and some few *Scraps* of other Folks Wit. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

> The girl ran into the house to get some crumbs of bread, cold potatoes, and other such *scraps* as were suitable to the accommodating appetite of fowls.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

2. A detached piece or fragment of something written or printed; a short extract: as, *scraps* of writing; *scraps* of poetry.

> A *scrap* of parchment hung by geometry
> (A great refinement in barometry)
> Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.
> *Swift*, Elegy on Partridge.

> This is a very *scrap* of a letter. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 434.

> Clive is full of humour, and I enclose you a rude *scrap* representing the bishopess of Clapham, as she is called
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, iii.

> *Scraps* of thundrous epic lilted out.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. A picture suited for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, etc.: as, colored *scraps*; assorted *scraps*.—4. *pl.* Fat, after its oil has been tried out; also, the refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed: as, blubber *scraps*. See *graves*$^1$.—5. Wrought iron or steel, in the form of clippings or fragments, either produced in various processes of manufacture, or collected for the purpose of being reworked.

> In the manufacture of laminated steel barrels, the best quality of steel *scrap* is mixed with a small proportion of charcoal iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 51.

**Dry scrap**, the refuse of menhaden or other fish, after the oil has been expressed, dried in the sun or by artificial heat, for use as manure.—**Green scrap**, crude fish-scrap or guano, containing 50 to 60 per cent. of water; chum or crude pomace.—**Scrap-cutting machine**, a machine in which long metal scrap is cut to size for bundling and reworking.

**scrap**$^1$ (skrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrapped*, ppr. *scrapping*. [< *scrap*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To consign to the scrap-heap, as old bolts, nuts, spikes, and other worn-out bits of iron.—2. To make scrap or refuse of, as menhaden or other fish from which the oil has been expressed.

**scrap**$^2$ (skrap), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scrape*$^1$.

**scrap**$^2$ (skrap), *n.* [< *scrap*$^2$, *v.* Cf. *scrape*$^1$, *n.*, 3.] A fight; a scrimmage. [Slang.]

**scrap**$^3$ (skrap), *n.* [Also *scrape*, and assibilated *shrap*, *shrape*; perhaps due to *scrap*$^2$ = *scrape*$^1$, scratch, grub, as fowls; but cf. Icel. *skreppa*, a mouse-trap, perhaps same as *skreppa*, a bag, scrip: see *scrip*$^1$.] A snare for birds; a place where chaff and grain are laid to lure birds. [Prov. Eng.]

**scrap-book** (skrap′bůk), *n.* A book for holding scraps; a volume for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or prose, prints, engravings, etc., clipped from books and papers.

**scrap-cake** (skrap′kāk), *n.* Fish-scrap in mass. Also *scrap-cheese*.

**scrap-cinders** (skrap′sin″dėrz), *n. pl.* The ash or residue of whale-scrap burnt in the try-works, used for scouring decks, etc.

**scrape**$^1$ (skrāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scraped*, ppr. *scraping*. [< ME. *scrapien*, *scrapen*, also assibilated *shrapen*, *shrapien*, *shreapien*, < Icel. Norw. Sw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = D. *schrapen*, scrape; AS. *scearpian*, scarify: a secondary form of a strong verb, AS. *screpan*, *screopan* (pret. *scræp*, pp. *screpen*), scrape, also in comp. *āscrepan*, scrape off (*screope*, a scraper); connected with AS. *scearp*, etc., sharp: see *sharp*. Cf. *scrap*, *scrapple*$^1$, *scrab*, *scrabble*, *scramble*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shave or abrade the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, especially a broad instrument, or with something hard; scratch, rasp, or shave, as a surface, by the action of a sharp or rough instrument; grate harshly over.

> A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

> Somebody happened to *scrape* the floor with his chair just then; which accidental sound has the instantaneous effect that the cutting of the yellow hair by Iris had upon infelix Dido. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

**2.** To make clean or smooth by scratching, rasping, or planing with something sharp or hard.

And he shall cause the house to be *scraped* within round about. Lev. xiv. 41.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in firing
At requiring,
Nor *scrape* trencher, nor wash dish.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 187.

**3.** To remove or take off by or as by scratching or rubbing; erase: with *out*, *off*, or the like.

Offerings to be made at the shrine of saints, or a little to be *scraped off* from men's superfluity for relief of poor people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. Ezek. xxvi. 4.

Like the sanctimonious pirate, that went to sea with the Ten Commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 9.

**4.** To collect by careful effort; gather by small earnings or savings: with *together* or *up*, or the like: as, to *scrape* enough money *together* to buy a new watch.

You shall not think, when all your own is gone, to spend that I have been *scraping up* for Michael. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

What if in forty-and-two years' going about the man had *scraped together* enough to give a portion to his child? *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

I wish I could book up to you at such a moment as this, but I haven't got it. I send you all I can *scrape together*. *C. Lever*, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 172.

**To scrape acquaintance** with a person, to get on terms of acquaintance by careful effort; insinuate one's self into acquaintance with a person.

Presently afterward the sergeant arrived. . . . He said he had *scraped an acquaintance* with Murphy. *Fielding*, Amelia, v. 4.

**To scrape down**, to express disapprobation of and to silence by scraping the feet on the floor: as, to *scrape down* an unpopular speaker. [Eng.]

When the debate was resumed, the tide ran so strongly against the accused that his friends were coughed and *scraped down*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn. 1.** *Scrape, Scratch, Chafe, Abrade, Erode.* *Scraping* is done with a comparatively broad surface: as, to *scrape* the ground with a hoe; *scratching* is done with that which is somewhat sharp: as, to *scratch* the ground with a rake; *chafing* and *abrading* are done by pressure or friction: as, a *chafed* heel. *Erode* is chiefly a geological term, meaning to wear away by degrees as though by gnawing or biting out small amounts. *Scraping* generally removes or wears the surface; *scratching* makes lines upon the surface; *chafing* produces heat and finally soreness; *abrading* wears away the surface; *eroding* may cut deep holes. Only *chafe* may be freely figurative.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To scratch, or grub in the ground, as fowls. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 450.—**2.** To rub lightly or gratingly: as, the branches *scraped* against the windows.—**3.** To draw back the foot in making obeisance: as, to bow and *scrape*.—**4.** To play with a bow on a stringed instrument: a more or less derogatory use.

You shall *scrape*, and I will sing
A scurvy ditty to a scurvy tune,
Repine who dares.
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

The symphonious *scraping* of fiddles, the tinkling of triangles, and the beating of tambourines. *T. L. Peacock*, Headlong Hall, xi.

**5.** To save; economize; hoard penuriously.

She *scraped* and *scraped* at pleasure, till I was almost starved to death. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxv.

**A scraping acquaintance**, a mere bowing acquaintance.

**scrape$^1$** (skrāp), *n.* [< *scrape$^1$*, *v.* In def. 3 a particular use ('a tight place,' 'a squeeze'); but it may have arisen from the dial. *scrape$^2$*, a snare: see *scrape$^2$*, *scrap$^3$*.] **1.** The act or noise of scraping or rubbing, as with something that roughens or removes a surface; hence, the effect of scraping, rubbing, or scratching: as, a noisy *scrape* on a floor; the *scrape* of a pen.—**2.** A scraping or drawing back of the foot in making obeisance.

Every moment, also, he took off his Highland-bonnet, and performed a bow and *scrape*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

**3.** An embarrassing position, usually due to imprudence and thoughtlessness.

Trust me, Yorick, this unwary pleasantry of thine will sooner or later bring thee into *scrapes* and difficulties. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

The Naybe Muss . . . found into what a terrible *scrape* he had got; but hunger did not leave him for a moment to deliberate. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 456.

O mercy! have they drawn poor little dear Sir Lucius into the *scrape*? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

When a thinker is compelled by one part of philosophy to contradict another part, he cannot leave the conflicting assertions standing, and throw the responsibility for his *scrape* on the arduousness of the subject. *Mill*, On Hamilton, viii.

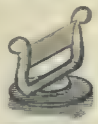
**4.** The concreted turpentine obtained by scraping it out from incisions in the trunks of *Pinus australis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 711.—**5.** A shave. [Slang.]

**scrape$^2$** (skrāp), *n.* Same as *scrap$^3$*.

**scrape-good** (skrāp'gůd), *a.* [< *scrape$^1$*, *v.*, + obj. *good*.] Miserly; avaricious; stingy.

None will be there an usurer, none will be there a pinch-penny, a *scrape-good* wretch, or churlish hardhearted refuser. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

**scrape-penny** (skrāp'pen″i), *n.* [< *scrape$^1$*, *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] An avaricious or penurious person; a miser.

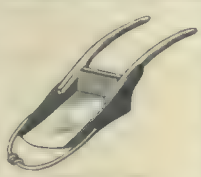

Scraper, 1 (*a*).

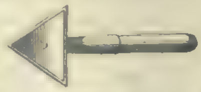
**scraper** (skrā'pėr), *n.* [< *scrape$^1$* + *-er$^1$*.] **1.** An instrument with which anything is scraped. Specifically—(*a*) An iron implement placed at or near the door of a house, on which to scrape the dirt from the soles of the shoes.

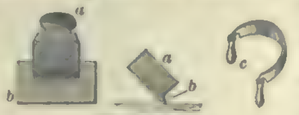
Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, or at the foot of the stairs; . . . the *scraper* will last longer. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

"Bad!" echoed Mrs. Briggs. "It's death's-door as you've been nigh, my dear, to the very *scraper*." *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xix.

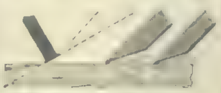
(*b*) An apparatus drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc., and generally for raising and removing loosened soil, etc. In use the scraper is held with the handles slightly elevated till it scoops up its charge of earth, which is held by the sides and back. The handles are then pressed downward, which elevates the edge so that it no longer scrapes; the scraper being then drawn along, sliding on the bottom, to the place of discharge, the handles are suddenly and sharply raised, which engages the edge with the ground, and the draft then turns the scraper bottom-side upward, dumping the contents. (*c*) A large broad hoe used in cleaning roads, courtyards, cow-houses, etc. (*d*) An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the decks, masts, or planking of ships, etc. (*e*) In *engraving*: (1) A three-sided and fluted tool set in a wooden handle, used to remove the ridge or bur raised by the burin or dry-point from the sides of furrows cut into the surface of a copperplate. (2) A three-sided tool with a lozenge-shaped point, used by wood-engravers to lower the edges in the light parts of a block in order to protect the edges in presswork. (*f*) In *lithog.*, the angled edge in a press against which the protected sheet is drawn by a scraping movement, and which gives the required impression. (*g*) A marble-workers' tool for cutting flutes and channels. (*h*) A stucco-workers' shaping-tool. (*i*) A tool used by miners for removing the dust or so-called "bore-meal" from the drill-hole. (*j*) A wood-working tool with a straight or a curved blade and with one or two handles, used to remove address-marks from packing-boxes and in finishing fine woodwork. (*k*) A tool used by cabinet-makers in dressing off and smoothing veneers, etc. (*l*) A planing-machine in which the wood is forced against a stationary scraper or cutting-bar. (*m*) An implement of wood, with a thin blade shaped like an ordinary knife-blade, used to scrape sweat from horses. (*n*) In *iron-working*, a tool used after the planer to give a true face. (*o*) A road-scraper. (*p*) *Milit.*, an instrument for scraping powder from the bores of mortars and howitzers. It consists of a handle of iron, having a scraper at one end and a spoon for collecting dirt at the other, both made of steel. (*q*) A thumb-flint. (*r*) A small dredge or scoop used for taking oysters, scallops, etc., and also for cleaning off the beds. It is shaped something like a stout scythe, with a bag of iron ring-work on one side of the blade. (*s*) An instrument with which to clean the tongue by scraping off the fur.


Scraper, 1 (*b*).


Scraper, 1 (*d*).



Wood-scrapers.
*a*, handles; *b*, blades; *c*, scraper, 1 (*j*).


Cabinet-makers' Scrapers, showing forms of edges.

**2.** One who scrapes. Specifically—(*a*) A miser; one whose possessions are acquired by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty but not covetous. Therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due.
Never was *scraper* brave man.
*G. Herbert*, The Temple, The Church Porch.

(*b*) A fiddler, as one who scrapes the strings.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers*. *Cowley*.

**3.** *pl.* The scratchers or gallinaceous birds of the old order *Rasores*. *Macgillivray*.—**Crumb-scraper**, a utensil with a broad flat blade, usually of metal, for removing crumbs from the table-cloth.

**scraper-bar** (skrā'pėr-bär), *n.* In a lithographic press, a piece of wood the lower edge of which is beveled on both sides to an edge about one fourth of an inch in width, beneath and against which the tympan of the press is dragged under great pressure.

**scraper-machine** (skrā'pėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A form of lithographic press which gives impression by the scraping of the protected sheet against an angled platen. [Eng.]

**scrape-scall**† (skrāp'skâl), *n.* [< *scrape$^1$*, *v.*, + obj. *scall*.] A miser; a scrape-penny.

That will draw unto him everything, goode, badde, precious, vile, regarding nothing but the gaine, a scraper, or *scrape-scall*, trahax. *Withals*, Dict. (1608), p. 80. (*Nares.*)

**scrap-forging** (skrap'fōr″jing), *n.* A piece of scrap-iron piled, heated, and drawn into a bar.

**scrap-heap** (skrap'hēp), *n.* A place in a railroad yard where all old iron, such as bolts, nuts, odd bits of metal, and spikes, is collected.—**To go to the scrap-heap**, or **to be fit for the scrap-heap**, to go to ruin, or to be fit for no useful purpose.

**scrap-house** (skrap'hous), *n.* An establishment in which fish-scrap is prepared.

**scrapiana** (skrap-i-an'ä̤), *n. pl.* [Pseudo-NL., < E. *scrap$^1$* + *-i-ana*.] A collection of literary scraps or fragments. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

**scraping** (skrā'ping), *n.* [< ME. *scrapynge*; verbal n. of *scrape$^1$*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who scrapes.—**2.** That which is scraped off from a substance, or is collected by scraping or raking: generally used in the plural: as, the *scrapings* of the street; pot-*scrapings*.

All thy tricks
Of cozening with a hollow cole, dust, *scrapings*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

They [the pastry-cooks] buy also *scrapings*, or what remains in the butter-firkins when emptied by the butter-sellers in the shops. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 208.

**3.** *pl.* Savings; hard earnings; hoardings.

Trusted him with all,
All my poor *scrapings* from a dozen years
Of dust and deskwork. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

**scraping-ground** (skrā'ping-ground), *n.* A place to which deer resort to scrape or rub the velvet off their antlers.

When the leaves are falling, the nights cool, and the October moon is full, the lordly bucks begin their nocturnal rambles over their favorite runways and *scraping-grounds*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 89.

**scrapingly** (skrā'ping-li), *adv.* By scraping.

**scraping-plane** (skrā'ping-plān), *n.* A plane having a vertical cutter or bit with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end-screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

**scrapire** (skrap'īr), *n.* [Manx.] The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

**scrap-iron** (skrap'ī″ėrn), *n.* Old iron, as cuttings of plates and other miscellaneous fragments, accumulated for reworking. Wrought scrap-iron consists of cuttings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horseshoe-nails; when carefully selected and rewrought, the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

**scrap-metal** (skrap'met″al), *n.* Fragments of any kind of metal which are of use only for reworking or remelting.

**scrappily** (skrap'i-li), *adv.* In scraps or fragments; fragmentarily; desultorily. [Colloq.]

He [Carlyle] was still a raw, narrow-minded, *scrappily* educated Scotchman. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 779.

**scrappiness** (skrap'i-nes), *n.* Scrappy character or condition; fragmentariness; disconnectedness. [Colloq.]

The extracts are taken from the works of Dumas, Berquin, Gautier, Guizot, Victor Hugo, and the Comtesse de Ségur; they are well graduated, and sufficiently long to avoid *scrappiness*. *The Academy*, April 12, 1890, p. iv. of adv'ts.

**scrapping-machine** (skrap'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A device for carrying off from a biscuit- or cracker-cutting machine the scraps of the sheet of dough from which the cakes have been cut.

**scrapple$^1$** (skrap'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scrape$^1$*, *v.*] To grub about. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**scrapple$^2$** (skrap'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap$^1$*.] An article of food something like sausage-meat, made from scraps of pork, with liver, kidneys, etc., minced with herbs, stewed with rye- or corn-meal, and pressed into large cakes. When cold it is cut in slices and fried. It is of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin.

**scrappy** (skrap'i), *a.* [< *scrap* + *-y$^1$*.] Consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The balanced sing-song neatness of his speech . . . was the more conspicuous from its contrast with good Mr. Brooke's *scrappy* sloveliness.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ii.

**scrat$^1$** (skrat), *v.* [Also, transposed, *scart*; < ME. *scratten*, orig. **scarten*, scratch: see *scart$^1$* and *shear*. Cf. *scratch$^1$*, *scrattle*.] **I.** *trans.* To scratch. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I will *scrat* out those eyes
That taught him first to lust.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 105.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To scratch.

Thet child . . . thet *scratteth* aȝenn, and bit [biteth] upon the ȝerde. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 186.

**2.** To rake; search.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would haue,
So *scrats*, and scrapes, for scorfe and scornie drosse.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 506.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**scrat**$^{2}$† (skrat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skrat;* ‹ ME. *scrat, skrat, skratt, scratte, scart, scrayte,* ‹ AS. **scræt,* an assumed form, for which is found the appar. deriv. *scritta* (for **scretta?*), in a once-occurring gloss, a hermaphrodite, appar. orig. a 'monster,' = OHG. *scraz,* also *scrāz,* MHG. *schraz, schrāz,* also OHG. *scrato,* MHG. *schrate, schrat,* G. *schratt,* also OHG. MHG. *screz,* a goblin, imp, dwarf, = Icel. *skratti,* a goblin, wizard. Hence, from G., Slovenian *shkrat,* Bohem. *skrzhet, shkratek, shkrzhitek* = Pol. *skrzot,* a goblin. Cf. *scratch*$^{2}$. It is possible that the AS. and E. sense is due to some literary association with L. *scratta, scrattia, scratia, scrapta,* an epithet applied to an unchaste woman.] **1.** A hermaphrodite. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xxxix. 22.—**2.** A devil: in the phrase *Aud Scrat,* Old Scratch. See *scratch*$^{2}$.

**scratch**$^{1}$ (skrach), *v.* [An extended form of *scrat,* due to confusion with *cratch*$^{1}$: see *scrat*$^{1}$ and *cratch*$^{1}$, and cf. *scotch*$^{2}$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark or wound slightly on the surface by the scraping or tearing action of something rough, sharp, or pointed.

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
*Scratching* her legs that one shall swear she bleeds.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 60.

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *N. Grew,* Museum.

**2.** To rub or scrape, as with the finger-nails or with a scratcher, but without wounding or marking, as for the purpose of relieving itching or irritation.

When he read, he *scratch'd* his head,
And rav'd like one that 's mad.
*Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 388).

Enlarge, diminish, interline;
Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails.
*Swift,* On Poetry.

**3.** To write or draw hurriedly or awkwardly; scribble.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

**4.** To dig, scrape, or excavate with the claws: as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—**5.** To erase or blot out; obliterate; expunge.

His last act is to try and get his name *scratched,* so that he may not die in the service of a stranger.
*W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, I. 189.

Specifically—(*a*) In *horse-racing,* to erase, as the name of a horse, from the list of starters.

How 's the horse? . . . You haven't *scratched* him, have ye, at the last minute? I tell ye, he'll carry all the money to-morrow; and he ought to be near winning, too—see if he won't! *Whyte Melville,* White Rose, I. xiii.

(*b*) In *U. S. politics,* to erase (the name of a candidate on a printed ballot) by drawing a line through it; hence, to reject (a candidate).—**To scratch out,** to erase; rub out; obliterate. =**Syn. 1.** *Chafe, Abrade,* etc. See *scrape.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To use the nails, claws, or the like for tearing the surface, or for digging, as a hen.

Dull tame things . . . that will neither bite nor *scratch.*
*Dr. H. More.*

The indefatigable zeal with which she *scratched,* and her unscrupulousness in digging up the choicest flower or vegetable for the sake of the fat earth-worm at its root.
*Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, x.

**2.** To relieve cutaneous irritation by the scraping action of the nails or claws or of a scratcher.

If my hair do but tickle me, I must *scratch.*
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 28.

**3.** In *U. S. politics,* to expunge or delete a name on a voting-paper or ballot; reject one or more candidates on a regular party ticket, by canceling their names before casting the ballot.

The greatest scolds are notoriously partisans who have themselves *scratched* and bolted whenever it was their interest or pleasure to do so. *The Century,* XXXVII. 314.

**4.** In *billiards,* to make a scratch or fluke.—**To scratch along,** to scramble on; get along somehow. [Colloq.]

"Oh, I suspect we'll *scratch along* all right," Macarthy replied. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

**Where the hen scratches.** See *hen.*

**scratch**$^{1}$ (skrach), *n.* and *a.* [‹ *scratch*$^{1}$, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed; a slight furrow; a score: as, a *scratch* on wood or glass.

The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work.
*J. Moxon,* Mechanical Exercises.

**2.** A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision: as, he escaped with a mere *scratch* on the face.

My greatest hurt
Is but a *scratch* compar'd to mortal wounds.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

**3.** *pl.* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts or scabs between the heel and the pastern-joint.—**4.** In various contests: (*a*) The line from which the contestants start.

The runners stand with their toes on the *scratch,* the starter calls "set," and the men assume the positions which they think will get them into their best speed the quickest. *Scribner's Mag.*, VII. 777.

The report reached us, and with a scurry the five ponies came away from the *scratch,* followed by a cloud of dust.
*The Century,* XXXVIII. 403.

The *scratch,* or line from which the jump is taken, is a joist, some five inches wide, sunk flush with the ground.
*The Century,* XL. 207.

(*b*) A line drawn across a prize-ring, to which boxers are brought in order to join fight. See *to come up to the scratch,* under *come.* (*c*) The starting-point or time of starting of a player or contestant who has to make the full score or who is allowed no odds in a handicap game or contest; also, a player or competitor holding such a position.—**5.** In *billiards,* a stroke which is successful, but not in the way intended; a fluke.—**6.** A kind of wig covering only a part of the head; a scratch-wig.

When I was last at Paris, no person of any condition, male or female, appeared but in full dress, . . . and there was not such a thing to be seen as a peruque ronde; but at present I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis.
*Smollett,* Travels, vi. (*Davies.*)

**7.** A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees.*—**8.** A scrawl. [Colloq.]

"This is Chichely's *scratch.* What is he writing to you about?" said Lydgate, wonderingly, as he handed the note to her. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, lxxv.

**To come up to the scratch.** See *come.*—**To toe the scratch,** to come to the scratch; be ready to meet one's opponent. [Colloq.]

**II.** *a.* **1.** Taken at random or haphazard, or without regard to qualifications; taken indiscriminately; heterogeneous: as, a *scratch* crew. [Colloq.]

The corps is a family gathered together like what jockeys call a "*scratch* team"—a wheeler here and a leader there, with just smartness enough to soar above the level of a dull audience. *Lever,* Davenport Dunn, lvi.

**2.** Without handicap or allowance of time or distance: noting a race or contest in which all competitors start from the same mark or on even terms, or a competitor who receives no handicap allowance.—**Scratch division.** See *division.*

**scratch**$^{2}$ (skrach), *n.* [In the phrase *Old Scratch,* a var. of *scrat*$^{2}$, as in the dial. *Aud Scrat,* the devil: see *scrat*$^{2}$. Cf. *scratch*$^{1}$, var. of *scrat*$^{1}$.] A devil: only in the phrase *Old Scratch,* the devil.

**scratch-awl** (skrach'âl), *n.* A scriber or scribe-awl.

**scratch-back** (skrach'bak), *n.* Same as *back-scratcher,* 1.

**scratch-brush** (skrach'brush), *n.* A name of various brushes. (*a*) A brush of hard, fine brass wire, used in metal-working, particularly by workers in fine metals and alloys and electroplaters, for operating upon metal surfaces to remove dead luster and impart brilliancy. (*b*) A brush of iron or steel wire, used by brass- and iron-founders for cleaning sand from castings. (*c*) A brush of fine spun glass, sometimes used by electroplaters for imparting brilliant surfaces to articles of extreme delicacy.

**scratch-coat** (skrach'kōt), *n.* In *plastering,* the rough coat of plaster first laid on. In two-coat plastering, it is also called, when laid on lath, the *laying-coat,* and when laid on brick the *rendering-coat.* In three-coat plastering, it is called the *pricking-up coat* when laid on lath, *roughing-in coat* when laid on brick. It is named *scratch-coat* from the fact that it is usually roughened by scratching the surface with a pointed instrument before it is set hard, in order that the next coat may more strongly adhere to it.

**scratch-comma** (skrach'kom″ạ̈), *n.* In *printing,* a diagonal line of the form /, used as a comma by Caxton. Compare *solidus.*

**scratch-cradle** (skrach'krā″dl), *n.* Same as *cat's-cradle.*

**scratched** (skracht), *a.* [‹ *scratch* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] In *ceram.*, decorated with scratches or rough incisions in the paste.—**Scratched lacquer.** See *lacquer.*

**scratcher** (skrach'ėr), *n.* [‹ *scratch*$^{1}$, *v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which scratches. Specifically—(*a*) An implement for scratching to allay irritation. See *back-scratcher,* 1. (*b*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds; the scrapers. (*c*) In *U. S. politics,* one who erases a name or names from a ballot before voting it; one who rejects one or more names on a ticket. (*d*) A day-book. [U. S.]

He [a bank-teller] would not enter deposits in his *scratcher* after a certain hour. *Phila. Ledger,* Dec. 30, 1887.

**scratch-figure** (skrach'fig″ụ̈r), *n.* In *printing,* a type of a figure crossed by an erasing line: used in elementary arithmetics to illustrate canceling.

**scratch-finish** (skrach'fin″ish), *n.* A finish for decorative objects of metal-work, in which a surface otherwise smooth is diversified by small curved scratches forming irregular scrolls over the whole field.

**scratch-grass** (skrach'gràs), *n.* **1.** The arrow-leafed tear-thumb, *Polygonum sagittatum.* [U. S.]—**2.** Same as *scratchweed.*

**scratchingly** (skrach'ing-li), *adv.* With scratching action. [Rare.]

Like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

**scratchings** (skrach'ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *scratch*$^{1}$, *n.*, 7. Possibly it may be a corruption of *searcings,* ‹ *searce,* a sieve.] Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified; scraps. [Prov. Eng.]

She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard wi', and then wonder as the *scratchins* run through.
*George Eliot,* Adam Bede, xviii.

**scratch-pan** (skrach'pan), *n.* A pan in salt-works to receive the scratch.

**scratchweed** (skrach'wēd), *n.* The cleavers or goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* The stems are prickly backward, and the leaves rough on the margin and midrib. [Prov. Eng.]

**scratch-wig** (skrach'wig), *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a part of the head; a scratch.

His *scratch wig* on one side, his head crowned with a bottle-slider, his eye leering with an expression betwixt fun and the effects of wine. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

**scratch-work** (skrach'wėrk), *n.* Wall-decoration executed by laying on the face of a building, or the like, a coat of colored plaster, and covering it with a coat of white plaster, which is then scratched through in any design, so that the colored ground appears; graffito decoration.

**scratchy** (skrach'i), *a.* [‹ *scratch* + *-y*$^{1}$.] **1.** Consisting of mere scratches, or presenting the appearance of such; ragged; rough; irregular.

The illustrations, though a little *scratchy,* are fairly good. *The Nation,* XLVII. 461.

**2.** Scratching; that scratches, scrapes, or grates: as, a *scratchy* pen; a *scratchy* noise.—**3.** Of little depth of soil; consisting of rocks barely covered with soil: as, *scratchy* land. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Wearing a scratch-wig.

*Scratchy* Foxton and he [Neuberg] are much more tolerable together. *Carlyle,* in Froude (Life in London, xxiv.).

**scrattle** (skrat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrattled,* ppr. *scrattling.* [Freq. of *scrat*$^{1}$, *v.*] To scramble; scuttle. [Prov. Eng.]

In another minute a bouncing and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs, and a white bull-dog rushed in.
*T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iii.

**scraul**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrawl*$^{1}$.

**scraunch** (skrănch), *v. t.* Same as *scranch* or *scrunch.*

**scraw** (skrâ), *n.* [‹ Gael. *scrath, sgraith,* a turf, sod, greensward (*sgrathan,* a little peeling or paring), = Ir. *scrath,* a turf, = W. *ysgrawen,* a hard crust, what forms a crust.] A turf; a sod. [Ireland and Scotland.]

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins or make up their ditches. *Swift,* Drapier's Letters, vii.

**scrawe**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrow.*

**scrawl**$^{1}$† (skrâl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scraul, scrall;* ‹ ME. *scraulen,* crawl; a form of *crawl* with intensive *s* prefixed: see *crawl*$^{1}$.] To creep; crawl; by extension, to swarm with crawling things.

Yᵉ ryuer *scrauled* with the multitude of frogges in steade of fyszshes. *Coverdale,* Wisdom xix. 10.

The ryuer shall *scraule* with frogges.
*Coverdale,* Ex. viii. 3.

**scrawl**$^{1}$ (skrâl), *n.* [‹ *scrawl*$^{1}$, *v.* In def. 2 perhaps suggested by *trawl.*] **1.** The young of the dog-crab. [Prov. Eng.]

On thy ribs the limpet sticks,
And in thy heart the *scrawl* shall play.
*Tennyson,* The Sailor Boy.

**2.** A trawl. [Newfoundland to New Jersey.]

**scrawl**$^{2}$ (skrâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scrall,* a contr. form of *scrabble,* perhaps confused with *scrawl*$^{1}$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly with a pen, pencil, or other marking implement; write awkwardly, hastily, or carelessly; scribble: as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to make irregular lines or bad writing on: as, to *scrawl* a piece of paper.

> Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
> And think thou seest its owner's heart,
> *Scrawl'd* o'er with trifles thus, and quite
> As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

2. To mark with irregular wandering or zigzag lines: as, eggs *scrawled* with black (natural marking).

II. *intrans.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

> I gat paper in a blink,
> And down gaed stumpie in the ink. . . .
> Sae I've begun to *scrawl.*
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

**scrawl**$^{2}$ (skrâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrall*; < *scrawl*$^{2}$, *v.*] A piece of unskilful or inelegant writing; also, a piece of hasty, bad writing.

> I . . . should think myself exceeding fortunate could I make a real discovery of the Cardinal's ashes, of which, &c., more another time, for I believe I have tired you now with my *scrall.*
> *B. Willis*, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 20.

> Mr. Wycherley, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl.*
> *Pope.*

**scrawl**$^{3}$ (skrâl), *n.* [Prob. a contraction of **scraggle*, dim. of *scrag*$^{1}$.] A ragged, broken branch of a tree; brushwood. [New Eng.]

**scrawler** (skrâ'lėr), *n.* [< *scrawl*$^{2}$, *v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

**scrawly** (skrâ'li), *a.* [< *scrawl*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Scrawling; loose; ill-formed and irregular: noting writing or manuscript. [Colloq.]

**scrawm** (skrâm), *v. t.* [Prob. < D. *schrammen* = MLG. *schrammen*, scratch; from the noun, D. *schram*, a wound, rent, = G. *schramm*, *schram*, *schramme*, a wound, = Icel. *skrāma* = Sw. *skråma* = Dan. *skramme*, a scar; prob. ult. < √ *skar*, cut: see *shear*$^{1}$.] To tear; scratch. [North. Eng.]

> He *scrawm'd* an' scratted my faace like a cat.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

**scrawniness** (skrâ'ni-nes), *n.* Scrawny, raw-boned, or lanky character or appearance.

**scrawny** (skrâ'ni), *a.* [A dial. form of *scranny*, now prevalent: see *scranny.*] Meager; wasted; raw-boned; lean: as, a *scrawny* person; *scrawny* hens.

> White-livered, hatchet-faced, thin-blooded, *scrawny* reformers. *J. G. Holland*, Timothy Titcomb.

**scray, scraye** (skrā), *n.* [< W. *ysgraell*, *ysgraen*, the sea-swallow, = Bret. *skrav*, > F. *screau*, the small sea-gull, *Larus ridibundus.*] The common tern or sea-swallow, *Sterna hirundo.* See cut under *tern.* [Eng.]

**screable**† (skrē'a-bl), *a.* [< L. *screare*, hawk, hem, + *-ble.*] That may be spit out. *Bailey*, 1731.

**screak** (skrēk), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *screek*, *scriek*; now usually assibilated terminally *screech* or initially *shriek*, being subject, like other supposed imitative words, to considerable variation: see *screech*, and *scrike*, *shriek*, *shrike*$^{1}$.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; scream or screech; also, to creak, as a door or wheel.

> I would become a cat,
> To combat with the creeping mouse
> And scratch the *screeking* rat.
> *Turberville*, The Louer.

**screak** (skrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrike*; < *screak*, *v.* Cf. *screech*, *shriek*, *shrike*$^{1}$, *n.*] A creaking; a screech; a creaking sound.

**scream** (skrēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *scremen*, *screamen*, < Icel. *skræma* = Sw. *skrämma* = Dan. *skræmme*, scare, terrify; cf. Sw. *skrän*, a scream, *skräna*, whimper; prob. ult. akin to Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, shriek (see *screak*, *shriek*, *shrike*$^{1}$), Dan. *skrække*, scare, E. *shrill*, Sc. *skirl*, cry aloud, G. *schreien*, D. *schreijen*, Sw. *skria*, cry aloud, shriek, etc. (see *skire*).] 1. To cry out with shrill voice; give vent or utterance to a sharp or piercing outcry; utter shrill cries, as in fright or extreme pain, delight, etc.

> I heard the owl *scream* and the crickets cry.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 16.

> Never peacock against rain
> *Scream'd* as you did for water.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

2. To give out a shrill sound: as, the railway whistle *screamed*. = **Syn.** See *scream*, *n.*

**scream** (skrēm), *n.* [< *scream*, *v.*] 1. A sharp, piercing sound or cry, as one uttered in fright, pain, etc.

> Dismal *screams*, . . .
> Shrieks of woe.
> *Pope* Ode, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 57.

2. A sharp, harsh sound.

> The *scream* of a madden'd beach dragg'd down by the wave. *Tennyson*, Maud, iii.

= **Syn.** *Scream*, *Shriek*, *Screech.* A *shriek* is sharper, more sudden, and, when due to fear or pain, indicative of more terror or distress than a *scream.* *Screech* emphasizes the disagreeableness of the sharpness or shrillness, and its lack of dignity in a person. It is more distinctly figurative to speak of the *shriek* of a locomotive than to speak of its *scream* or *screech.*

**screamer** (skrē'mėr), *n.* [< *scream*, *v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who or that which screams.

> The *screamer* aforesaid added good features and bright eyes to the powers of her lungs.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, one of several different birds. (*a*) The cariama or seriema, *Cariama cristata*, more fully called *crested screamer.* See cut under *seriema.* (*b*) Any member of the family *Palamedeidæ.* The horned screamer is *Palamedea cornuta*; crested screamers are *Chauna chavaria* and *C. derbiana.* See cut under *Palamedea.* (*c*) The European swift, *Cypselus apus.* See cut under *Cypselus.* [Local, British.]

3. Something very great, excellent, or exciting; a thing that attracts the attention or draws forth screams of astonishment, delight, etc.; a whacker; a bouncer. [Slang, U. S.]

> If he's a specimen of the Choctaws that live in these parts, they are *screamers.* *Thorpe*, Backwoods.

**screaming** (skrē'ming), *p. a.* 1. Crying or sounding shrilly.—2. Causing a scream: as, a *screaming* farce (one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter).

**scree**$^{1}$ (skrē), *n.* [< Icel. *skritha* (= Sw. Dan. *skred*), a landslip on a hillside (frequent in Icel. local names, as *Skritha*, *Skrithu-klaustr*, *Skrith-dalr*, etc.; *skrithu-fall*, an avalanche), < *skrītha*, creep, crawl, move, glide, = AS. *scrīthan*, go: see *scrithe.*] A pile of debris at the base of a cliff; a talus. [Used in both the singular and the plural with the same meaning.]

> A landslip, a steep slope on the side of a mountain covered with sliding stones, in Westmoreland called *screes.*
> *Cath. Ang.*, p. 326, note.

> Before I had got half way up the *screes*, which gave way and rattled beneath me at every step. *Southey.*

**scree**$^{2}$ (skrē), *n.* [A dial. abbr. of *screen.*] A riddle or coarse sieve. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

**screech** (skrēch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skreech*, *skriech*, dial. also *scritch*; < ME. *schrichen*, *scriken*, *shryken*, *schriken*, *shriken*, < Icel. *skrækja*, shriek, *skrīkja*, titter, = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*, shriek: see *shriek* and *screak*, other forms of the same ult. imitative word.] I. *intrans.* To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; scream harshly or stridently; shriek.

> And the synfulle thare-with ay cry and *skryke.*
> *Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7347.

> The screech-owl *screeching* loud.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 383.

= **Syn.** See *scream*, *n.*

II. *trans.* To utter (a screech).

> And when she saw the red, red blude,
> A loud skriech *skrieched* she.
> *Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 310).

**screech** (skrēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skreech*, *skriech*, *scritch*; < *screech*, *v.* Cf. Sw. *skri*, *skrik* = Dan. *skrig*, a shriek: see *shriek.*] 1. A sharp, shrill cry; a harsh scream.

> Forthwith there was heard a great lamentation, accompanyed with groans and *skreeches.*
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 9.

> The birds obscene . . .
> With hollow *screeches* fled the dire repast.
> *Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

2. Any sharp, shrill noise: as, the *screech* of a railway-whistle.

> She heard with silent petulance the harsh *screech* of Philip's chair as he heavily dragged it on the stone floor.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

3. In *ornith.*, the mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn.** *Shriek*, etc. See *scream.*

**screech-cock** (skrēch'kok), *n.* Same as *screech*, 3. [Prov. Eng.]

**screecher** (skrē'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which screeches; a screamer.—2. Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The swift, *Cypselus apus.* Also *screamer*, *squealer.* (*b*) *pl.* The *Strepitores.*

**screech-hawk** (skrēch'hâk), *n.* The night-jar or churr-owl, a goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus.* See cut under *night-jar.* [Local, Eng.]

**screech-martin** (skrēch'mär"tin), *n.* The swift, *Cypselus apus.* [Local, Eng.]

**screech-owl** (skrēch'oul), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *scritch-owl* (= Sw. *skrik-uggla*); < *screech*, *scritch*$^{2}$, + *owl*$^{1}$.] An owl that screeches, as distinguished from one that hoots: applied to various species. In Great Britain it is a common name of the barn-owl. In the United States it is specifically applied to the small horned owls of the genus *Scops* (or *Megascops*). See *red owl* (under *red*$^{1}$), and compare *saw-whet.*

> Battes, Owles, and *Scritch-owles*, birds of darknesse, were the obiects of their darkened Deuotions.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 697.

> A *screech-owl* at midnight has alarmed a family more than a band of robbers. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

**screech-thrush** (skrēch'thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* *Macgillivray.*

**screechy** (skrē'chi), *a.* [< *screech*, *n.*, + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Shrill and harsh, like a screech. *Cockburn.*—2. Given to screeching; screamy; loud-mouthed: as, a *screechy* woman.

**screed** (skrēd), *n.* [A var. of *shred*; < ME. *screde*, AS. *screáde*, a shred: see *shred*, an assibilated form, with shortened vowel.] 1. A piece torn off; a shred: as, a *screed* of cloth. [Now chiefly Scotch.]—2. A long strip of anything; hence, a prolonged tirade; a harangue.

> Some reference to infant-schools drew Derwent Coleridge forth from his retirement in an easy-chair in a corner, and he launched out into a Coleridgean *screed* on education. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 46.

> Shall I name these, and turn my *screed* into a catalogue?
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iii.

3. In *plastering*: (*a*) A strip of mortar about 6 or 8 inches wide, by which any surface about to be plastered is divided into bays or compartments. The screeds are 4, 5, or 6 feet apart, according to circumstances, and are accurately formed in the same plane by the plumb-rule and straight-edge. They thus form gages for the rest of the work, the interspaces being filled out flush with them. (*b*) A strip of wood similarly used.—4. The act of rending or tearing; a rent; a tear.

> When . . . lasses gi'e my heart a *screed*, . . .
> I kittle up my rustic reed;
> It gi'es me ease. *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

**A screed o' drink**, a supply of drink in a general sense; hence, a drinking-bout. [Scotch.]—**Floating screed.** See *floating.*

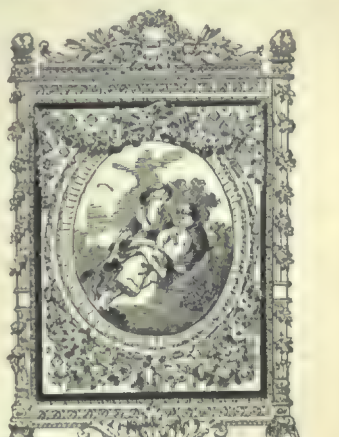
**screed** (skrēd), *v. t.* [A var. of *shred*, *v.*, as *screed*, *n.*, is of *shred*, *n.*: see *screed*, *n.*, and *shred*, *v.*] 1. To rend; tear.—2. To repeat glibly; dash off with spirit.

> Wee Davock 's turn'd sae gleg, . . .
> He'll *screed* you aff Effectual Calling
> As fast as ony in the dwalling.
> *Burns*, The Inventory.

**screed-coat** (skrēd'kōt), *n.* In *plastering*, a coat made even or flush with the screeds. See *screed*, *n.*, 3.

**screeke**†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *screak.*

**screen** (skrēn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*, *skreine*, *scriene*, < ME. *scren*, a screen (against fire or wind), < OF. *escren*, *escrein*, *escran*, a screen (against a fire), the tester of a bed, F. *écran*, a screen; origin uncertain; perhaps related to OF. *escrene*, *escriene*, *escrenne*, *escreigne*, *ecreigne*, *ecraigne*, *ecraine*, *screigne*, etc., F. *écraigne*, a wattled hut, < OHG. *scranna*, *skranna*, MHG. *schranne*, a bench, court, G. *schranne*, bench, shambles, a railing, rack, grate, court. The word is glossed in ME. by *scrinium*, *scrineum*, as if identified with L. *scrinium*, a shrine: see *shrine.*] 1. A covered framework, partition, or curtain, either movable or fixed, which serves to protect from the heat of the sun or of a fire, from rain, wind, or cold, or from other inconvenience or danger, or to shelter from observation, conceal, shut off the view, or secure privacy: as, a fire-*screen*; a folding *screen*; a window-*screen*, etc.; hence, such a covered framework, curtain, etc., used for some



Fire-screen, covered with tapestry.—Louis-Seize style.

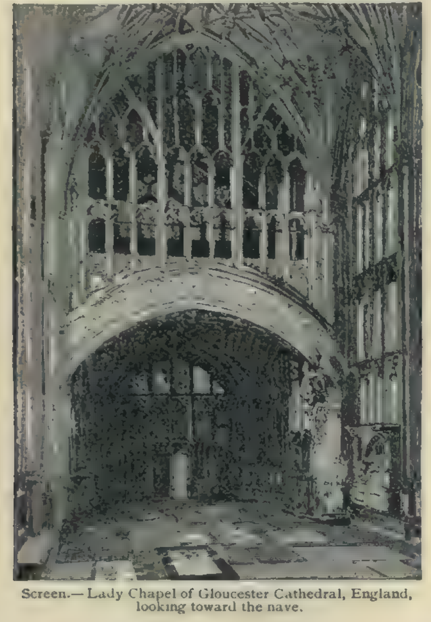
other purpose: as, a *screen* upon which images may be cast by a magic lantern; in general, any shelter or means of concealment.

> Your leafy *screens*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 6. 1.

> There is . . . great use of ambitious men in being *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy.
> *Bacon*, Ambition.

> *Mill.* Mincing, stand between me and his Wit.
> *Wit.* Do, Mrs. Mincing, like a *Skreen* before a great Fire.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 4.

Specifically, in *arch.*: (*a*) An ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal, usually so placed in a church or other building as to shut out an aisle from the choir, a private chapel from a transept, the nave from the choir, the high altar from the east end, an altar-tomb from a public passage, or to fill any similar purpose. See *perclose*, and cut under *organ-screen*. (*b*) In some medieval and similar halls, a partition extending across the lower end, forming a lobby within the main entrance-doors, and having often a gallery above. (*c*) An architecturally decorated wall inclosing a courtyard or the like. Such a feature as the entire façade of a church may be considered as a screen when it does not correspond with the interior structure, as is commonly the case in Italian and frequent in English churches, but is merely a decorative mask for the building behind it. See cut under *reredos*.


Screen.— Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave.

> The *screen* of arches recently discovered in the hôtel of the Prefecture at Angers.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 490.

> The western façade . . . of Lincoln consists of a vast arcaded *screen* unbroken by upright divisions, with a level cornice terminating its multiplied horizontal lines.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 162.

2. A kind of riddle or sieve. Especially—(*a*) A sieve used by farmers for sifting earth or seeds. Other screens for grain and other substances are in the shape of cylinders, some having knockers or brushes as in a flour-bolt. See cuts under *pearling-mill*. (*b*) A wire sieve for sifting sand, gravel, etc. See *sand-screen* (with cut). (*c*) In *metal.*, a perforated plate of metal, used in the dressing of ores. The screens of a stamp-mill are placed in front of the mortars, and regulate the fineness to which the material has to be reduced before it can pass through, and thus escape further comminution. (*d*) An apparatus for sizing coal in a coal-breaker. Screens of cast-iron are used for the coarser sizes, and of woven wire for the very smallest. (*e*) A device to prevent the passage of fish up a stream, made of common wire painted with tar, or strips of laths planed and nailed to a strong frame: employed by fish-breeders.

3. A large scarf forming a kind of plaid. [Scotch.]

> The want of the *screen*, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a bongrace, as she called it: a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

**Folding screen.** (*a*) A screen consisting of several leaves or flats hinged together in such a way that when they are opened at an angle the screen will stand firmly. (*b*) A screen supported on cross-rails, feet, or the like, enabling it to stand firmly, and with hinged flaps which when opened increase its width.—**Ladder-screens,** coverings put underneath ladders on board ship to prevent the feet of those going up and down from being seen. The ladders when so covered are said to be dressed.—**Magazine-screen** (*naut.*), a curtain made of baize, flannel, or fearnaught, and having an aperture closed by a flap. In time of action, or when the magazine is open, this curtain is hung before the scuttle leading from the magazine, and the cartridges are passed through the aperture for distribution to the guns.—**Magnetic screen.** See *magnetic*. —**Screen bulkhead.** See *bulkhead*.

**screen** (skrēn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*; < *screen*, *n.*] 1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, danger, or observation; cover; conceal.

> Back'd with a ridge of hills,
> That *screen'd* the fruits of the earth.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 30.

> The Romans still he well did use,
> Still *screen'd* their Roguery.
> *Prior*, The Viceroy, st. 30.

2. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen: as, to *screen* coal.=**Syn. 1.** To defend, hide, mask, cloak, shroud.

**screener** (skrē'nėr), *n.* One who screens, in either sense.

> Engine men, bank hands, *screeners*, all wanted a rise, and in most cases got it. *The Engineer*, LXX. 259.

**screening-machine** (skrē'ning-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus having a rotary motion, used for screening or sifting coal, stamped ores, and the like.

**screenings** (skrē'ningz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *screen*, *v.*] 1. The refuse matter left after sifting coal, etc.—2. The small or defective grains of wheat separated by sifting.

**screes** (skrēz), *n. pl.* Same as *scree*1.

**screeve** (skrēv), *v.* [Prob. < Dan. *skrive*, write: see *scribe*.] To write or draw; write a begging letter, etc. [Thieves' slang.]

**screever** (skrē'vėr), *n.* [Prob. < Dan. *skriver*, scribe, < *skrive*, write: see *screeve*.] One who writes begging letters, or draws colored-chalk pictures on the pavements. [Thieves' slang.]

> The *screevers*, or Writers of Begging-letters and Petitions. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 649.

**screeving** (skrē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *screeve*, *v.*, prob. < Dan. *skrive*, < L. *scribere*, write: see *shrive*.] Begging by means of letters, petitions, or the like; writing false or exaggerated accounts of afflictions and privations, in order to receive charity; drawing or writing on the pavements with colored chalks. [Thieves' slang.]

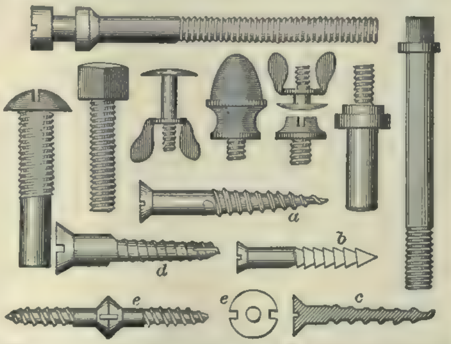
> I then took to *screeving* (writing on the stones). I got my head shaved, and a cloth tied round my jaws, and wrote on the flags "Illness and Want," though I was never better in my life, and always had a good bellyfull before I started of a morning.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 461.

**screfe**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*1.

**Scremerston crow.** The hooded crow.

**screne**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *screen*.

**screw**1 (skrö), *n.* [Formerly also *scrue*; = MD. *schroeve*, D. *schroef*, *scrūve*, *schrūve* = MLG. *schruve*, LG. *schruve*, *schruwe* = MHG. *schrūbe*, G. *schraube*, G. dial. *schrauf*, *schraufen* (cf. Russ. *shchurupŭ*, < G.) = Icel. *skrūfa* = Sw. *skruf* = Dan. *skrue*, a screw (external screw); < OF. *escroue*, *escroe*, *escro*, F. *écrou*, the hole in which a screw turns, an internal screw, a nut; prob. < L. *scrobis*, rarely *scrobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, in ML. used also of the holes or furrows made by rooting swine (cf. L. *scrofa*, a sow): see *scrobiculate*, *scrofula*. The Teut. forms are all derived (through the LG.) from the OF., with change of sense, as in E., from 'internal screw' to 'external screw.' In defs. 5, 6, 7, etc., the noun is from the verb.] 1†. The hole in which a screw (in sense 2) turns.—2. A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it, usually turning in a hollow cylinder, in which a spiral channel is cut corresponding to the ridge. These convex and concave spirals, with their supports, are often called the *screw* and *nut*, and also the *external* or *male screw* and the *internal* or *female screw* respectively. The screw forms one of the six mechanical powers, and is virtually a spiral inclined plane—only, the inclined plane is commonly used to overcome gravity, while the screw is more often used to overcome some other resistance. Screws are *right* or *left* according to the direction of the spiral. They are used (1) for balancing forces, as the jack-screw against gravity, the propeller-screw against the resistance of water, ordinary screws against friction in fastening pieces together, the screw-press against elasticity, etc.; and (2) for magnifying a motion and rendering it easily manageable and measurable, as in the screw-feet of instruments, micrometer-screws, etc. For the *pitch* of a screw, see *pitch*1, 7 (*b*). See also *leading-screw*, *leveling-screw*.



Samples of variously formed Screws used in Carriage-making and Carpentry: *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* are special forms of wood-screws in common use.

3. A spiral shell; a screw-shell.

> His small private box was full of peg-tops, . . . *screws*, birds' eggs, etc. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

4. A screw propeller.—5. [Short for *screw steamer*.] A steam-vessel propelled by means of a screw propeller.—6. A small parcel of tobacco done up in paper with twisted ends, and usually sold for a penny. [Great Britain.]

> I never was admitted to offer them [cigars] in a parlour or tap-room; that would have interfered with the order for *screws* (penny papers of tobacco).
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 494.

7. A turn of a screw.

> Strained to the last *screw* he can bear.
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 885.

8. A twist or turn to one side: as, to give a billiard-ball a *screw* by striking it low down or on one side with a sharp, sudden blow. Compare *English*, 5.

> The nice Management of . . . [the beau's] Italian Snuff box, and the affected *Screw* of his Body, makes up a great Part of his Conversation.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 140.

9. Pressure: usually with *the*. [Slang.]

> However, I will put *the screw* on them. They shall have nothing from me till they treat her better.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

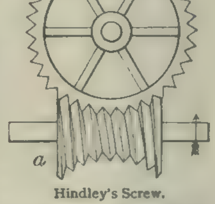
10. A professor or tutor who requires students to work hard, or who subjects them to strict examination. [College slang, U. S.]—11. Wages or salary. [Slang.]

> He had wasted all his weekly *screw*,
> And was in debt some sixpences besides.
> *Australian Printers' Keepsake.* (*Leland.*)

12. In *math.*, a geometrical form resulting from the combination of an axis, or straight line given in position, with a pitch or linear magnitude.—**Archimedean screw.** See *Archimedean*. —**A screw loose,** something defective or wrong, as with a scheme or an individual.

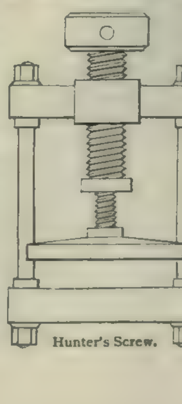
> My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, "that there was *a screw loose* somewhere." *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

**Auxiliary screw,** a screw propeller in a vessel having sail-power as her main reliance, generally so fitted that it can be hoisted clear of the water when not in use. See cut under *banjo-frame*.—**Auxiliary steering-screw,** a secondary screw exerting its force at an angle with the plane of symmetry of a vessel, and used to increase a vessel's manageableness.—**Back-center screw.** See *back-center*.—**Backlash of a screw.** See *backlash*.—**Blake's screw,** a screw-bolt having an eye in one end and a screw-thread cut in the other; an eye-bolt.—**Compound, coreciprocal screw.** See the adjectives.—**Differential screw,** an arrangement consisting of a male screw working in a female screw and having a female screw cut through its axis with a different pitch, a second male screw working in this. If the hollow screw is turned while the inner one is prevented from turning, the latter advances proportionally to the difference of the pitches.—**Double screw,** a screw which has two consecutive spiral ridges or threads, both having the same pitch. —**Endless screw.** See *endless*.—**Female screw.** See *female*.—**Flat screw,** a spiral groove cut in the face of a disk, which by its revolution communicates a rectilinear motion to a sliding bar carrying a pin which works in the groove. —**Fossil screw.** See *fossil* and *screwstone*.—**Hindley's screw,** a screw cut on a solid, of such form that if any plane be taken through its longitudinal axis, the intersections of the plane by the perimeter are arcs of the pitch-circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work. It is so named from having been first employed by Mr. Hindley of York in England.—**Hunter's screw** [named from its inventor, Dr. John *Hunter*], a double screw consisting of a principal male screw that turns in a nut, but in the cylinder of which, concentric with its axis, is formed a female screw of different pitch that turns on a secondary but fixed male screw. The device furnishes a screw of slow but enormous lifting power without the necessity of finely cut and consequently frail threads. Everything else being equal, the lifting power of this screw increases exactly as the difference between the pitches of the principal male screw and the female screw diminishes, in accordance with the principle of virtual velocities.—**Interior screw.** See *interior*. —**Interrupted screw,** in *mach.*, a screw part or parts of whose thread are cut away, rendering it discontinuous; specifically, a screw whose exterior is divided into six

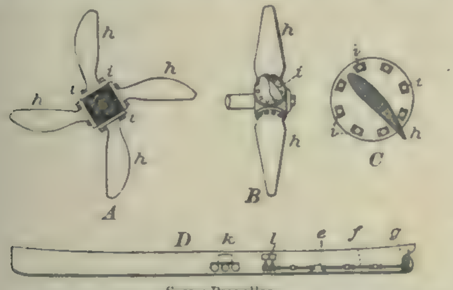


Hindley's Screw.

*a*, screw; *b*, toothed wheel meshing with *a*. When *a* turns as indicated by straight arrow, *b* turns as indicated by curved arrow.


Hunter's Screw.

equal parts, with the screw-threads removed from alternate sectors, used to form the closure of a breech loading cannon. In some cases the interruptions extend entirely around the screw, so that, in the common parlance of mechanics, "every other thread" is removed. Such a screw will turn perfectly in a nut of sufficient length. See cut under *cannon*.—**Involution of six screws.** See *involution*.—**Left-handed screw,** a screw which is advanced by turning from right to left, in contradistinction to the usual or *right-handed* screw, which turns in the opposite direction.—**Male screw.** See *male*1.—**Metric screw,** a screw in which the pitch is commensurable in units or fractions of a unit of the French metric system.—**Milled screw,** a screw with a flat broad head the edge of which is fluted, crenated, or roughened, to afford a firm hold for the fingers. Such screws are much used in chemical, philosophical, and electrical instruments, and in small machines.—**Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*).—**Plane screw.** See *plane*1.—**Portland screw,** the cast of the interior of a fossil shell, *Cerithium portlandicum*. See *screwstone*.—**Principal screw of inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Quadruple screw,** a screw with four consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Reciprocal screws.** See *reciprocal*.—**Regulating screw,** a screw used to determine a motion; a screw which guides the slides and moving parts of machinery.—**Riggers' screw.** See *rigger*.—**Right-and-left screw,** a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions. See cuts under *compound* and *lathe*.—**Screw propeller,** a propeller acting on the principle of the screw, attached to the exterior end of a shaft protruding through the hull of a vessel at the stern. It consists of a number of spiral metal blades either cast together in one piece or bolted to a hub. In some special cases, as in ferry-boats, there are two screws, one at each end of the vessel. In some war-vessels transverse shafts with small propellers have been used to assist in turning quickly. An arrangement of screws now common is the twin-screw system, in which two screws are arranged at the stern, each on one of two parallel shafts, which are driven by power independently one of the other. By stopping or slowing up one shaft while the other maintains its velocity, very rapid turning can be effected by twin screws, which have, moreover, the advantage that, one being disabled, the vessel can still make headway with the other. Some vessels designed to attain high speed have been constructed with three screws. A very great variety of forms have been proposed for screw-propeller blades; but the principle of the original true screw is still in use. Variations in pitch and modifications of the form of the blades have been adopted with success by individual constructors. The actual area of the screw propeller is measured on a plane perpendicular to the direction in which the ship moves. The outline of the screw projected on that plane is the actual area, but the effective area is, in good examples, from 0.2 to 0.4 greater than this; and it is the effective area and the mean velocity with which the water is thrown astern that determine the mass thrown backward. The mass thrown backward and the velocity with which it is so projected determine the propelling power. A kind of feathering propeller has also been used, but has not been generally approved. Compare *feathering-screw*. See also cut under *banjo-frame*.—**Screw surface,** a helicoid.—**Setting-up screw,** a screw for taking up space caused by wear in journal-boxes, etc.; an adjusting-screw.—**Society screw,** a screw by which an objective is attached to the tube of a microscope, of a standard size adopted (in 1857) by the Royal Microscopical Society of London and now almost universally used.—**Spiral screw,** a screw formed upon a conical or conoidal core.—**Transport screw,** a screw working in a trough or passage for transferring grain or other granular or pulverulent material. Compare *conveyer*.—**Triple screw,** a screw having three consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Under the screw,** subjected to or influenced by strong pressure; compelled; coerced.—**Variable screw,** in lathes and other machines, a feed-screw which by the varying velocity of its rotation gives a variable feed.—**V-threaded screw,** a screw having a thread of triangular cross-section. See diagram of screw-threads under *screw-thread*.—**Winged screw,** a screw with a broad flattened head projecting in a line with its axis so as to be conveniently grasped by the ends of the fingers for turning it. (See also *lead-screw*, *leveling-screw*, *micrometer-screw*, *thumb-screw*, *wood-screw*.)



Screw Propeller.

*A*, sectional elevation, the section being through shaft and hub, showing method of attaching blades *h* by bolts *i*; *B*, side elevation; *C*, cross-section of blade, on larger scale; *D*, diagrammatic view of hull of a screw-propeller ship, in which *k* shows position of boilers, *l*, the engines; *f*, propeller-shaft; *e*, thrust-block; *g*, propeller.

**screw**1 (skrö), *v.* [Formerly also *scrue*; = D. *schroeven* = MLG. *schruven* = G. *schrauben* = Icel. *skrūfa* = Sw. *skrufva* = Dan. *skrue*, screw; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn, move, tighten, fasten, press, or make firm by a screw, or by giving a turn to a screw; apply a screw to, for the purpose of turning, moving, tightening, fastening, or pressing: as, to *screw* up a bracket; to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

> *Screw* up the heighten'd pegs
> Of thy sublime Theorbo four notes high'r.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

2. To turn or cause to turn, as if by the application of a screw; twist.—3. To force; especially, to force by the application of pressure similar to that exerted by the advancing action or motion of a screw; squeeze: sometimes with *up* or *out*: as, to *screw up* one's courage.

> We fail!
> But *screw* your courage to the sticking-place,
> And we'll not fail. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 60.

> Fear not, man;
> For, though the wars fail, we shall *screw* ourselves
> Into some course of life yet.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

> He *scrued up* his poore old father in law's accounte to above 200li. and brought it on ye generall accounte.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 289.

4. To press hard upon; oppress as by exactions or vexatious restrictions or conditions.

> Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France.
> *Swift.*

> In the presence of that board he was provoked to exclaim that in no part of the world, not even in Turkey, were the merchants so *screwed* and wrung as in England.
> *Hallam.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

5. To twist; contort; distort; turn so as to distort.

> *Screw* your face at one side thus, and protest.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

> The self-important man in the cocked hat . . . *screwed* down the corners of his mouth, and shook his head.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 63.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To turn so as to serve for tightening, fastening, etc.: as, a nut that *screws* to the right or to the left.—2. To have or assume a spiral or twisting motion: as, the ball *screwed* to the left.—3. To move or advance by means of a screw propeller. [Rare.]

> *Screwing* up against the very muddy boiling current.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, vii.

4. To require students to work hard, or subject them to strict examination.

**screw**2 (skrö), *n.* [< ME. *screwe*, assibilated *shrewe*, mod. E. *shrew*: see *shrew*1.] 1. A stingy fellow; a close or penurious person; one who makes a sharp bargain; an extortioner; a miser; a skinflint.

> The ostentatious said he was a *screw*; but he gave away more money than far more extravagant people.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

2. A vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

> Along the middle of the street the main business was horse-dealing, and a gypsy hostler would trot out a succession of the weediest old *screws* that ever kept out of the kennels. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 625.

> What *screws* they rode!
> *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, iii.

**screwable** (skrö'a̤-bl), *a.* Capable of being screwed: as, a *screwable* bracket. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 411.

**screw-alley** (skrö'al″i), *n.* In a screw steamer, a passageway along the shaft as far aft as the stern tubing, affording an opportunity for thorough examination of the shaft and its bearings: known in the United States as *shaft-alley*. Also *shaft-tunnel*. [Eng.]

**screw-auger** (skrö'â″gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

**screw-bean** (skrö'bēn), *n.* The screw-pod mesquit; also, one of its pods. See *mesquit*2, *Prosopis*.

**screw-bell** (skrö'bel), *n.* An instrument resembling a bell in shape, with a screw-thread cut on the interior surface: used for recovering lost tools in a bore-hole.

**screw-blank** (skrö'blangk), *n.* A piece of metal cut from a bar preparatory to forming it into a screw.

**screw-bolt** (skrö'bōlt), *n.* A square or cylindrical piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other. It is adapted to pass through holes made for its reception in two or more pieces of timber, metal, etc., to fasten them together by means of a nut screwed on the end that is opposite to the knob or head. See cuts under *bolt* and *screw*.

**screw-box** (skrö'boks), *n.* A device for cutting the external threads on wooden screws, similar in construction and operation to the screw-plate.

**screw-burner** (skrö'bėr″nėr), *n.* In lamps: (*a*) A burner having a screw to raise and lower the wick. (*b*) A burner which is attached by a screw-thread to the socket of the lamp-top. *E. H. Knight.*

**screw-caliper** (skrö'kal″i-pėr), *n.* A caliper in which the adjustment of the points is made by a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

**screw-cap** (skrö'kap), *n.* A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw, or a cap or cover fitted with a screw.

**screw-clamp** (skrö'klamp), *n.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

**screw-collar** (skrö'kol″ä̤r), *n.* In *microscopy*, a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of an objective so as to maintain definition with varying thickness of the cover-glass. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. ii. 317.

**screw-coupling** (skrö'kup″ling), *n.* A device, in the form of a collar with an internal screw-thread at each end, for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains and giving them any desired degree of tension; a screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

**screw-cut** (skrö'kut), *n.* A cut made in a spiral direction; specifically, a spiral cut in the tip of horn to form a plate which, pressed out flat, may be used for comb-making.

**screw-cutter** (skrö'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A hand-tool or die for cutting screws. It consists of a revolvable head (into which the material to be operated on is inserted), to the interior of which cutters, adjustable by screws from the outside, are attached radially.
2. A screw-cutting machine, or one of the cutting-tools used in such a machine.

**screw-cutting** (skrö'kut″ing), *a.* Used in cutting screws.—**Screw-cutting chuck.** See *chuck*4.—**Screw-cutting die,** the cutting-tool in a screw-cutting machine; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-cutting gage,** a gage with angles, by which the inclination of the point of the screw-cutting tool can be regulated, as well as the inclination of the tool itself, when placed in position for cutting the thread. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *center-gage*.—**Screw-cutting lathe.** (*a*) A lathe with a slide-rest, with change-gears by which screws of different pitch may be cut. (*b*) Same as *screw-cutting machine*.—**Screw-cutting machine,** a form of lathe for cutting screw-threads upon rods. The rod is caused to rotate against a cutting-tool while being thrust forward at a fixed rate. The pitch of the screw is determined by the relative speeds of rotation and advance of the bar, which are controlled by suitable gearing; and the size and depth of the thread are controlled by the cutting-tool employed. Also called *screw-cutting lathe*.

**screw-die** (skrö'dī), *n.* A die used for cutting screw-threads.

**screw-dock** (skrö'dok), *n.* A kind of graving-dock furnished with large screws to assist in raising and lowering vessels.

**screw-dog** (skrö'dog), *n.* In a lathe, etc., a clamp, adjustable by means of a screw, for holding the stuff securely in the carriage.

**screw-dollar** (skrö'dol″ä̤r), *n.* A medallion of which the obverse and reverse are in separate plaques which can be screwed together so as to form a very small box. Also called *screw-medal*.

**screw-driver** (skrö'drī″vėr), *n.* A tool, in form like a blunt chisel, which fits into the nick in the head of a screw, and is used to turn the screw, in order to cause it to enter its place or to withdraw it.

**screwed** (skröd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *screw*1, *v.*] "Tight"; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]

> Alone it stood, while its fellows lay strew'd,
> Like a four-bottle man in a company *screw'd*,
> Not firm on his legs, but by no means subdued.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 161.

> She walked so unsteadily as to attract the compassionate regards of divers kind-hearted boys, who . . . bade her be of good cheer, for she was "only a little *screwed*."
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

**screwed-work** (skröd'wėrk), *n.* In *wood-turning*, work in which the cutting is done in a spiral direction, so as to leave a spiral fillet, bead, or other ornamental spiral pattern upon the finished article, as in balusters, etc.

> Chestnut or sycamore is far more suitable for the production of *screwed-work*. *Campin*, Hand-turning, p. 257.

**screw-elevator** (skrö'el″ẹ-vā-tọr), *n.* 1. A form of passenger-elevator in which the cage is lifted by a screw.—2. A dentists' tool, consisting of a staff having a gimlet-screw on the end to screw into the root of a tooth in order to pull it out.—3. In *surg.*, a conical screw of hard rubber used to force open the jaws of maniacs or persons suffering from lockjaw. *E. H. Knight.*

**screwer** (skrö'ėr), *n.* [< *screw*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who or that which screws.

**screw-eye** (skrö'ī), *n.* 1. A screw having a loop or eye for its head: a form much used to furnish a means of fastening, as by a hook, a cord, etc.—2. A long screw with a handle, used in theaters by stage-carpenters in securing scenes.

**screw-feed** (skrö'fēd), *n.* 1. The feeding-mechanism actuating the lead-screw of a lathe.—2. Any feed-mechanism governed or operated by a screw.

**screw-fish** (skrö′fish). *n.* Fish packed under a screw-press. [Trade-name.]

**screw-forceps** (skrö′fôr″seps), *n.* A dentists' instrument with jaws between which is a screw, which is caused to protrude into and fill the nerve-canal, to obviate risk of crushing the tooth when the jaws of the instrument are closed upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

**screw-gage** (skrö′gāj), *n.* A device for testing the diameter, the pitch, and the accuracy of the thread of screws. It consists of a steel ring cut with an internal screw of the standard gage. Also called *screw-thread gage.*—**Internal screw-gage,** a steel screw with an external thread cut to an accurate gage, used to test internal-threaded or female screws.

**screw-gear** (skrö′gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a worm-screw and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion. *E. H. Knight.*

**screw-hoist** (skrö′hoist), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus consisting of a large toothed wheel, with which is geared an endless screw.

**screwing** (skrö′ing), *a.* Exacting; close; careful; economical.

> Whose *screwing* iron-handed administration of relief is the boast of the parish. *Howitt.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**screwing-engine** (skrö′ing-en″jin), *n.* A machine for cutting wooden screws and for the making of screwed-work.

**screwing-machine** (skrö′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* Same as *screw-machine.*

**screwing-stock** (skrö′ing-stok), *n.* Same as *screw-stock.*—**Guide screwing-stock,** a common form of die-stock for cutting threads on pipe or rods. It has a guide in the form of a bushing with screws, to clamp the exterior of the pipe or rod and cause the die to turn in a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the object upon which the screw-thread is to be cut.

**screwing-table** (skrö′ing-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *screw-table.*

**screw-jack** (skrö′jak), *n.* In *dentistry*, an implement, consisting of two abutments with screws between them, for regulating displaced or crowded teeth.—**Traversing screw-jack.** See *traversing-jack.*

**screw-key** (skrö′kē), *n.* A key for turning a screw. It may be a form of screw-driver, or a form of wrench. See cut under *screw-stock.*

**screw-lock** (skrö′lok), *n.* A type of lock having a movable opening bar, which is secured by a screw when the lock is closed. It is made in various forms, and is used for handcuffs, fetters, padlocks, etc.

**screw-machine** (skrö′ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making screws. For metal screws it is a form of lathe similar to a bolt-machine. For wooden screws it is a machine, or a series of machines, working more or less automatically, for trimming, nicking, and threading screw blanks, which are fed in by a hopper, and are turned out as finished screws. The name is also given to *screw-cutting machines* (which see, under *screw-cutting*).

**screw-mandrel** (skrö′man″drel), *n.* A mandrel of the head-stock of a lathe provided with a screw for attaching chucks.

**screw-medal** (skrö′med″a̤l), *n.* Same as *screw-dollar.*

**screw-molding** (skrö′mōl″ding), *n.* 1. The molding of screws in sand for casting. A cylindrical mold is made, and a pattern screw run through it to form the thread.—2. The process of forming screws of sheet-metal for collars or caps, by pressing upon a former.

**screw-nail** (skrö′nāl), *n.* A screw used to fasten pieces of wood together.

**screw-neck** (skrö′nek), *n.* A neck of a bottle, flask, etc., provided with a male screw for the reception of a screw-cap.

**screw-pile** (skrö′pīl), *n.* A pile with a screw at the lower end, sunk by rotation aided by pressure if necessary. See *sheet-pile.* Also called *boring-anchor.*

**screw-pillar** (skrö′pil″a̤r), *n.* The tool-post of an engine-lathe.

**screw-pin** (skrö′pin), *n.* A screw which has an extension in the form of a pin, the screwed part being used to hold the pin firmly in its socket.

**screw-pine** (skrö′pīn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pandanus*, or more broadly of the order *Pandaneæ:* so called from the spiral arrangement of the leaves and their resemblance to those of the pineapple. The best-known species is *P. odoratissimus*, found from the East Indies to the Pacific islands. Its richly scented male flowers are the source of the keora-oil of perfumers. In India it is sometimes planted for hedges, and to fix the banks of canals. Its leaves and those of other species are made into matting and sacking. It has a large compound fruit of a bright-orange color, which is edible, though insipid, and bears the name of *breadfruit.* See *chandelier-tree*, and cut under *Pandanus.*

**screw-plate** (skrö′plāt), *n.* 1. A holder for the dies used in cutting screw-threads.—2. A small steel plate containing dies by which screws of various sizes may be formed. See cut under *screw-stock.*—3. A tool for cutting external screw-threads upon wire, small rods, or pipes. See *die-stock*, and cut under *screw-stock.*

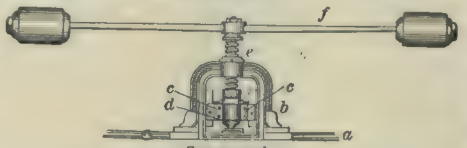
**screw-pod, screw-pod mesquit** (skrö′pod, skrö′pod mes′kit), *n.* The screw-bean, *Prosopis pubescens.* See *mesquit.*

**screw-post** (skrö′pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, the inner stern-post through which the shaft of a screw propeller passes.

**screw-press** (skrö′pres), *n.* A simple form of press producing pressure by the direct action of a screw: used by printers and bookbinders for dry-pressing, or removing the indentations of impression from printed sheets, and for making bound books more compact and solid.

**screw-propeller,** *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw.*—**Screw-propeller governor.** See *governor.*

**screw-punch** (skrö′punch), *n.* A punch in which the operating pressure is applied by a screw.



Screw-punch.

*a*, bed; *b*, yoke, on the inner sides of which are slides for the cross-head *c*; *d*, the punch proper; *e*, nut for the screw; *f*, weighted lever by which the screw is made to exert its power upon the punch *d*.

**screw-quoin** (skrö′koin), *n.* In *printing*, a quoin of two or more parts which widens and tightens composed types by means of a screw which connects these parts. Many forms are in use.

**screw-rod** (skrö′rod), *n.* A rod with a screw and nut at one or both ends, used principally as a binding- or tightening-rod.

**screw-rudder** (skrö′rud″ėr), *n.* An application of the screw to purposes of steering, taking the place of a rudder. The direction of its axis is changed, by means of a joint in the shaft, to give the required direction to the vessel, and the efficiency of this device does not depend upon the motion of the vessel, as with a rudder. *E. H. Knight.*

**screw-shackle** (skrö′shak″l), *n.* A shackle of which the shackle-bolt is screwed into place.

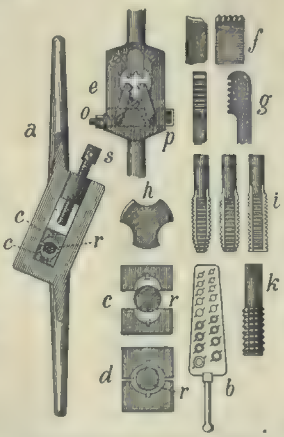
**screw-shell** (skrö′shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Turritellidæ.* *P. P. Carpenter.*

**screw-spike** (skrö′spīk), *n.* A cylindrical spike having a screw-thread cut on a part of its stem. It is driven partly in, and then screwed home. *E. H. Knight.*

**screw-stair** (skrö′stãr), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase; a hanging-stair.

> He was a bachelor, and lived in a very small house, above his shop, which was reached by a *screw-stair*.
> *N. McLeod*, The Starling, xxv.

**screw-stem** (skrö′stem), *n.* A plant of the genus *Bartonia* of the gentian family. These plants are low, delicate herbs, sometimes with a twisted stem. *Wood.*



Screw-stocks, Screw-taps, and Dies.

*a*, screw-stock in which the dies *c* are forced by the screw *s* inward against the rod *r* upon which the screw-thread is to be cut; the dies are also shown in enlarged detail at *c* and *d*. *e*, another form of die-stock in which three dies are used, two of them being forced toward a third by a screw-key *p*, moved by a nut *o*. *b*, a screw-plate, comprising variously sized dies for cutting small screws; *f* and *g*, chasers for cutting screws in a lathe, *f* being for male screws and *g* for female screws; *i*, taps for cutting threads of female screws and nuts, a cross-section being shown at *h*, and the form of tap prior to cutting out the longitudinal channels or clearances being shown at *k*.

**screw-stock** (skrö′stok), *n.* A handle for holding the threaded die by which the thread is cut on a bar or bolt; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*

**screwstone** (skrö′stōn), *n.* A wheelstone; an entrochite; one of the joints of the stem of an encrinite, stone-lily, or fossil crinoid; a fossil screw. See cuts under *Encrinidæ* and *encrinite.*

**screw-table** (skrö′tā″bl), *n.* A form of screw-stock used for forming the threads of screw-bolts or wooden screws. *E. H. Knight.*

**screw-tap** (skrö′tap), *n.* A tool for cutting screw-threads on the inside of pipes, or making interior screw-threads of any form. It is the reverse of the external screw-cutter, or screw-plate. Compare *plug-tap* and *taper-tap.*

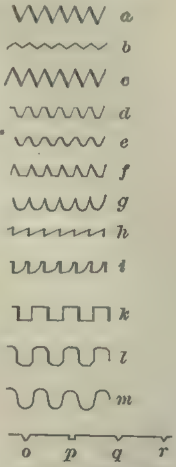
**screw-thread** (skrö′thred), *n.* 1. The spiral ridge formed on the cylinder of a male screw, or on the inner surface of a female screw or nut. A screw-thread has the same slope throughout relatively to a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the screw, and all points on it are equidistant from that axis. 2. A single turn of the spiral ridge of a male or female screw: used by mechanics to designate the number of such turns in a unit of length of the axis of the screw. Commonly called simply *thread.*—**Screw-thread gage.** Same as *screw-gage.*

**screw-tool** (skrö′töl), *n.* Any tool, as a tap, a die, a chaser, or a machine, for cutting screws.

**screw-tree** (skrö′trē), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

**screw-valve** (skrö′valv), *n.* 1. A stop-cock furnished with a puppet-valve opened and shut by a screw instead of by a spigot.—2. A screw with a conical point forming a small valve, fitted to a conical seat and used for regulating flow.

**screw-ventilator** (skrö′ven″ti-lā-to̤r), *n.* A ventilating apparatus, consisting of a screw-wheel set in a frame or a window-pane, etc., which is caused to rotate by the passage of a current of heated air. It exerts no mechanical force to promote the discharge of vitiated air, but it can be made to rotate in only one direction, so that it will not yield to a cold current impinging upon it from the outside, and will thus oppose its entrance.



Screw-threads.

*a*, *c*, V-threads; *b*, shallow thread; *d*, truncated thread; *e*, angular thread, rounded top and bottom; *f*, thread with bottom angles truncated (wood screws); *g*, rounded thread, sometimes used in joinery; *h*, thread beveled more on the inner side than the outer, by which a firmer hold against withdrawal is secured; *i*, German wood-screw thread; *k*, rectangular thread, much used in large screws; *l*, same as *k*, with truncated angles; *m*, rounded thread; *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, special types of thread.

**screw-well** (skrö′wel), *n.* A hollow in the stern of some ships into which the propeller can be lifted after being detached from the shaft, when the ship is to run under canvas only.

**screw-wheel** (skrö′hwēl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.

**screw-wire** (skrö′wīr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a cable-twisted wire used for fastening soles to uppers. It is applied by means of a machine which, with great rapidity of action, fits the parts together, forces the pieces of wire into place, and cuts them from the coil at the proper lengths.

**screw-worm** (skrö′wėrm), *n.* The larva of a blow-fly, *Lucilia macellaria*, which deposits its eggs or larvæ on sores on living animals. The larvæ, usually in great numbers, develop rapidly and cause serious, often fatal, results. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are attacked, and there are cases on record in which human beings have suffered severely, death resulting in some instances. The best remedy is a free use of pyrethrum powder, followed by carbolic acid. [Southwestern U. S.]

**screw-wrench** (skrö′rench), *n.* 1. Any form of wrench, as one with fixed jaws or one in the form of a spanner, adapted for turning square- or polygonal-headed screws or bolts.—2. A wrench of which the jaws are opened or drawn together by means of a screw.

**screwy**$^1$ (skrö′i), *a.* [< *screw*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Tortuous, like the thread or motion of a screw: as, a *screwy* motion.

**screwy**$^2$ (skrö′i), *a.* [< *screw*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Exacting; close; stingy; mean; oppressive. [Colloq.]

> Mechanics are capital customers for scientific or trade books, such as suit their business. . . . But they're not so *screwy*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 319.

2. Worn out; worthless. [Colloq.]

> The oldest and *screwiest* horse in the stables.
> *R. Broughton*, Red as a Rose, xix.

**scrib**†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *scrub*$^1$.] A scrub; a miser.

> Promus magis quam condus: he is none of these miserable *scribs*, but a liberall gentleman.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 575. (*Nares.*)

**scribable**† (skrī′ba-bl), *a.* [< ME. *scribabil*; < *scribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

> Paper *scribabil* the bale, vi. d'. Paper spendable the reme, q'. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 74.

**scribacious** (skrī-bā′shus), *a.* [< L. as if **scribax* (*scribac-*), given to writing (< *scribere*, write:

see *scribe*), + *-i-ous.*] Given to writing; fond of writing. [Rare.]

We have some letters of popes (though not many), for popes were then not very *scribacious*, or not so pragmatical.
*Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

**scribaciousness** (skrī-bā'shus-nes), *n.* Scribacious character, habit, or tendency; fondness for writing. Also *scribatiousness.* [Rare.]

Out of a hundred examples, Cornelius Agrippa "On the Vanity of Arts and Sciences" is a specimen of that *scribatiousness* which grew to be the habit of the gluttonous readers of his time.
*Emerson*, Books.

**scribal** (skrī'bal), *a.* [< *scribe* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a scribe or penman; clerical.

This, according to palæographers who know their business, stands for haberet, and is, no doubt, a *scribal* error.
*The Academy*, No. 901, p. 88.

**2.** Of or pertaining to the scribes, or doctors of the Jewish law.

We must look back to what is known of the five pairs of teachers who represented the *scribal* succession.
*E. H. Plumptre*, Smith's Bible Dict. (Scribes, § 3).

**scribbet†** (skrib'et), *n.* [Appar. dim., ult. < L. *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] A painters' pencil.

**scribblage** (skrib'lāj), *n.* [< *scribble*$^1$ + *-age.*] Scribblings; writings.

A review which professedly omitted the polemic *scribblage* of theology and politics.
*W. Taylor*, Survey of German Poetry, I. 352. (*Davies.*)

**scribble**$^1$ (skrib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling.* [Early mod. E. *scrible*; freq. of *scribe*, *v.* Cf. OHG. *scribilōn*, write much, G. *schreibler*, a scribbler, < OHG. *scrīban*, *schreiben*, write: see *scribe*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance: as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet.

I cannot forbear sometimes to *scribble* something in poesy. *John Cotton*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 23.

**2.** To cover or fill with careless or worthless writing, or unintelligible and entangled lines.

Every margin *scribbled*, crost, and cramm'd.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**II.** *intrans.* To write without care or regard for correctness or elegance; scrawl; make unintelligible and entangled lines on paper or a slate for mere amusement, as a child does.

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 34.

**scribble**$^1$ (skrib'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scrible*; < *scribble*$^1$, *v.*] Hurried or careless writing; a scrawl; hence, a shallow or trivial composition or article: as, a hasty *scribble.*

O that . . . one that was born but to spoil or transcribe good Authors should think himself able to write any thing of his own that will reach Posterity, whom together with his frivolous *Scribles* the very next Age will bury in oblivion. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 19.

[In the following quotation the word is used figuratively for a hurried, scrambling manner of walking, opposed to "a set pace," as a scribble is to "a set copy."

O you are come! Long look'd for, come at last. What! you have a slow set pace as well as your hasty *scribble* sometimes. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, i. 1. (*Davies.*)]

**scribble**$^2$ (skrib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling.* [< Sw. *skrubbla*, card, freq. of *skrubba* = Dan. *skrubbe*, scrub, rub, etc.: see *scrub*$^2$.] To card or tease coarsely; pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

Should any slight inequality, either of depth or of tone, occur, yet when the whole of the wool has been *scribbled* together such defects disappear, and the surface of the woven cloth will be found to exhibit a colour absolutely alike in all parts
*W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 651.

**scribblement** (skrib'l-ment), *n.* [< *scribble*$^1$ + *-ment.*] A worthless or careless writing; scribble. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**scribbler**$^1$ (skrib'lėr), *n.* [< *scribble*$^1$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who scribbles or writes carelessly, loosely, or badly; hence, a petty author; a writer of no reputation.

Venal and licentious *scribblers*, with just sufficient talent to clothe the thoughts of a pander in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the sovereign and of the public.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

**scribbler**$^2$ (skrib'lėr), *n.* [< *scribble*$^2$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** A machine used for scribbling cotton or woolen fiber.—**2.** A person who tends such a machine and is said to scribble the fiber.

**scribble-scrabble** (skrib'l-skrab''l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scrabble.*] A shambling, ungainly fellow.

By your grave and high demeanour make yourself appear a hole above Obadiah, lest your mistress should take you for another *scribble-scrabble* as he is.
*Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, i. (*Davies.*)

**scribbling**$^1$ (skrib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribble*$^1$, *v.*] The act of writing hastily and carelessly.

**scribbling**$^2$ (skrib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribble*$^2$, *v.*] The first coarse teasing or carding which wool or cotton receives.

**scribbling-engine** (skrib'ling-en''jin), *n.* A form of carding-engine having one main cylinder, and a number of small rollers in contact with the upper surface of this cylinder in place of top-cards: used for fine, short wool. *E. H. Knight.*

**scribblingly** (skrib'ling-li), *adv.* In a scribbling way.

**scribbling-machine** (skrib'ling-mạ-shēn''), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a coarse form of carding-machine, through which oiled wool is passed one or more times, preparatory to treatment in the carding-machine proper. *E. H. Knight.*

**scribe** (skrīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribed*, ppr. *scribing.* [= OF. *escrire*, F. *écrire* = Sp. *escribir* = Pg. *escrever* = It. *scrivere* = OHG. *scrīban*, MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben* = MLG. *schrīven* = D. *schrijven* = OFries. *skrīva* = OS. *scrībhan*, write, = Icel. *skrifa* (not **skrīfa*), write, scratch, embroider, paint, = Sw. *skrifva* = Dan. *skrive*, write (in OFries. *skrīva*, and AS. *scrīfan*, impose a penance, shrive); = Gael. *sgriob*, *sgriobh*, write, scratch, scrape, comb, curry, etc.; < L. *scrībere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, draw (or otherwise make letters, lines, figures, etc.), write, compose, draw up, draft (a paper), enlist, enroll, levy, etc.; orig. 'scratch'; prob. akin to *scrobis*, *scrobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, to *scalpere*, cut, to *sculpere*, cut, carve, grave, etc.: see *screw*$^1$, *scalp*$^3$, *sculp*, etc. Connection with Gr. *γράφειν*, write, and with AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*, is not proved: see *grave*$^1$. The Teut. forms were from the L. at a very early period, having the strong inflection; they appear to have existed earlier in a different sense, for which see *shrive*, *shrift.* For the native Teut. word for 'write,' see *write.* The verb *scribe* in E. is later than the noun, on which it in part depends: see *scribe*, *n.* From the L. *scribere* are also ult. E. *scribble*$^1$, *scrip*$^2$, *script*, *scripture*, *scriven*, *scrivener*, *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, etc., *conscript*, *manuscript*, *transcript*, etc., *ascription*, *conscription*, *description*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write; mark; record. [Rare.]

The appeal to Samuel Pepys years hence is unmistakable. He desires that dear, though unknown, gentleman . . . to recall . . . the very line his own romantic self was *scribing* at the moment.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

Specifically—**2.** To mark, as wood, metal, bricks, etc., by scoring with a sharp point, as an awl, a scribe or scriber, or a pair of compasses. Hence—**3.** To fit closely to another piece or part, as one piece of wood in furniture-making or joiners' work to another of irregular or uneven form.

**II.** *intrans.* To write.

It's a hard case, you must needs think, madam, to a mother to see a son that might do whatever he would, if he'd only set about it, contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and *scribe.*
*Miss Burney*, Cecilia, x. 6. (*Davies.*)

**scribe** (skrīb), *n.* [< ME. *scribe*, < OF. (and F.) *scribe* = Sp. Pg. *escriba* = It. *scriba*, < L. *scriba*, a writer, scribe, < *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *v.* In def. 4 the noun is of mod. E. origin, from the verb.] **1.** One who writes; a writer; a penman; especially, one skilled in penmanship.

O excellent device! was there ever heard a better,
That my master, being *scribe*, to himself should write the letter? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 146.

He is no great *scribe*; rather handling the pen like the pocket staff he carries about with him.
*Dickens*, Bleak House, liii.

**2.** An official or public writer; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist.

There-at Jove wexed wroth, and in his spright
Did inly grudge, yet did it well conceale;
And bade Dan Phœbus *scribe* her Appellation seale.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

Among other Officers of the Court, Stephen Gardner, afterward Bishop of Winchester, sat as chief *Scribe.*
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 276.

**3.** In *Scripture usage:* (*a*) One whose duty it was to keep the official records of the Jewish nation, or to act as the private secretary of some distinguished person (Esther iii. 12). (*b*) One of a body of men who constituted the theologians and jurists of the Jewish nation in the time of Christ. Their function was a threefold one—to develop the law, both written and traditional, to teach it to their pupils, and to administer it as learned interpreters in the courts of justice.

And he gathered all the chief priests and *scribes* of the people, & asked them where Christ shulde be born.
*Bible* of 1551, Mat. ii. 4.

**4.** A pointed instrument used to mark lines on wood, metal, bricks, etc., to serve as a guide in sawing, cutting, etc. Specifically—(*a*) An awl or a point inserted in a block of wood, which may be adjusted to a gage, used by carpenters and joiners for this purpose. (*b*) A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, used to mark bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mold, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gaged arches.

**scribe-awl** (skrīb'âl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (*a*).

**scriber** (skrī'bėr), *n.* [< *scribe*, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] Same as *scribe*, 4.

**scribing** (skrī'bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribe*, *v.*] **1.** Writing; marks or marking.

The heading [of a cask] has been brought on board, but the *scribing* upon it is very indistinct.
*Capt. M'Clintock*, Voyage of the Fox, xiii.

**2.** In *carp.*: (*a*) Marking by rule or compass; also, the marks thus made. (*b*) The adjustment of one piece of wood to another so that the fiber or grain of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

**scribing-awl** (skrī'bing-âl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (*a*).

**scribing-block** (skrī'bing-blok), *n.* A metal base for a scribing- or marking-tool.

A *scribing-block*, which consists of a piece of metal jointed to a wooden block at one end, and having at the other a point; it is useful for marking centres, and for similar purposes. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 66.

**scribing-compass** (skrī'bing-kum''pas), *n.* In *saddlery* and *cooper-work*, a compass having one leg, pointed and used as a pivot, and one scoop-edge, which serves as a marker. It has an arc and a set screw to regulate the width of opening.

**scribing-iron** (skrī'bing-ī''ėrn), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4.

**scribism** (skrī'bizm), *n.* [< *scribe* + *-ism.*] The functions, teachings, and literature of the ancient Hebrew scribes.

Then follows a section on *Scribism*, giving an account of the Jewish canon and its professional interpretation.
*British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 497.

**scrid** (skrid), *n.* Same as *screed.* [Rare.]

**scriene†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen.*

**scrieve** (skrēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrieved*, ppr. *scrieving.* [< Icel. *skrefa* = Sw. *skrefva* = Dan. *skræve*, stride, < Icel. Sw. *skref* = Dan. *skræv*, a stride; perhaps akin to *scrithe*, stride, move: see *scrithe.*] To move or glide swiftly along; also, to rub or rasp along. [Scotch.]

The wheels o' life gae down-hill *scrievin'*,
Wi' rattlin' glee. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

**scriggle** (skrig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scriggled*, ppr. *scriggling.* [Prob. a var. of **scruggle*, freq. of **scrug*, the earlier form of *shrug*, q. v.; with the sense partly due to association with *wriggle.* Otherwise, perhaps ult. < Icel. *skrika*, slip, = OHG. *screcchōn*, orig. spring up, jump, hop, MHG. G. *schrecken* = D. *schrikken*, cause to jump, startle, terrify; cf. G. *heu-schrecke*, grasshopper.] To writhe; struggle or twist about with more or less force; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

They *skriggled* and began to scold,
But laughing got the master.
*Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

**scriggle** (skrig'l), *n.* [< *scriggle*, *v.*] A wriggle; a wriggling.

A flitter of spawn that, unvivified by genial spirit, seems to give for a time a sort of ineffectual crawl, and then subsides into stinking stillness, unproductive of so much as the *scriggle* of a single tadpole.
*Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

**scrike†**, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *skrike* and *scriek* (also *screak*, q. v.); the earlier (unassibilated) form of *shrike*, *shriek*: see *shrike*$^1$, *shriek.*] To shriek.

The litle babe did loudly *scrike* and squall.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 18.

Woe, and alas! the people crye and *skrike*,
Why fades this flower, and leaues nee fruit nor seede?
*Puttenham*, Partheniades, ix.

**scrim** (skrim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** Thin, strong cloth, cotton or linen, used in upholstery and other arts for linings, etc.—**2.** *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking. *E. H. Knight.*

**scrime** (skrīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrimed*, ppr. *scriming.* [< F. *escrimer*, fence: see *skirm*, *skirmish.*] To fence; play with the sword.

The fellow did not fight with edge and buckler, like a Christian, but had some newfangled French devil's device of *scryming* and foining with his point, ha'ing and stamping, and tracing at me, that I expected to be full of eyelet holes ere I close with him.
*Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

**scrimer†** (skrī'mėr), *n.* [< F. *escrimeur*, a fencer, a swordsman, < *escrimer*, fence: see *scrime.* The AS. *scrimbre*, a gladiator (Lye), is appar. a late form, < OF.] One practised in the use of the sword; a skilful fencer.

> The *scrimers* of their nation,
> He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
> If you opposed them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 101.

**scrimmage** (skrim′āj), *n.* [Also *scrummage*, *skrimmage*; early mod. E. **scrimmish*, *scrymmyshe*, a var. of *skirmish*, q. v.] A skirmish; a confused row or contest; a tussle.

> If everybody 's caranting about to once, each after his own men, nobody 'll find nothing in such a *scrimmage* as that. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxx.

Specifically, in *foot-ball*: (*a*) A confused, close struggle round the ball.

> And then follows rush upon rush, and *scrummage* upon *scrummage*, the ball now driven through into the school-house quarters, and now into the school goal. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown's School-Days, i. 5.

(*b*) The act on the part of the two contesting teams of forming in opposing lines, and putting the ball in play.

**scrimp** (skrimp), *v.* [Also *skrimp*, assibilated *shrimp*; < ME. **scrimpen*, < AS. **scrimpan* (pret. **scramp*, pp. **scrumpen*) = OSw. **skrimpa* (in pp. *skrumpen* = Dan. *skrumpen*, adj., shrunken, shriveled) = MHG. *schrimpfen*, shrink; equiv. to AS. *scrimman* (pret. **scram*, pp. **scrummen*), shrivel, shrink, and akin to *scrincan*, shrink: see *shrink*. *Scrimp* exists also in the assibilated form *shrimp*, and the secondary forms *shram*, *scrump*, *shrump*, these forms being related as *crimp*, *cramp*, *crump*, which may, indeed, assuming a loss of initial *s*, be of the same origin. With *crimp*$^2$, *crimple*, *crumple* may be compared *rimple*, *rumple*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pinch or scant; limit closely; be sparing in the food, clothes, money, etc., of; deal sparingly with; straiten.

> I trust you winna *skrimp* yoursell for what is needfu' for your health, since it signifies not muckle whilk o' us has the siller, if the other wants it. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

**2.** To be sparing in; narrow, straiten, stint, or contract, especially through a niggard or sparing use or allowance of something; make too small, short, or scanty; limit: as, to *scrimp* a coat, or the cloth for making it.

> Do not *scrimp* your phrase,
> But stretch it wider.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* To be parsimonious or miserly: as, to save and *scrimp*.

**scrimp** (skrimp), *a.* and *n.* [< *scrimp*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted.

**II.** *n.* A niggard; a pinching miser. [U. S.]

**scrimped** (skrimpt), *p. a.* Narrow; contracted; pinched.

> 'A could na bear to see thee wi' thy cloak *scrimpit*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

> The women are all . . . ill-favored, *scrimped*; that means ill-nurtured simply. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 71.

**scrimping-bar** (skrim′ping-bär), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a grooved bar which smooths the fabric right and left to facilitate its proper feeding to the printing-machine.

> The *scrimping-bar* is made of iron or brass with a curved surface furrowed by grooves, cut right and left from the centre. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 558.

**scrimply** (skrimp′li), *adv.* In a scrimp manner; barely; hardly; scarcely.

> Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen,
> Till half a leg was *scrimply* seen;
> And such a leg! my bonnie Jean
> Alone could peer it. *Burns*, The Vision.

**scrimpness** (skrimp′nes), *n.* Scantiness; pinched appearance or state; smallness of allowance.

**scrimp-rail** (skrimp′rāl), *n.* Same as *scrimping-bar*.

> The cloth then passes over the corrugated *scrimp rails*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 493.

**scrimption** (skrimp′shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *scrimp* + *-tion*.] A small portion; a pittance: as, add just a *scrimption* of salt. *Halliwell.* [Local.]

**scrimpy** (skrim′pi), *a.* [< *scrimp* + *-y*$^1$.] Scrimp. [Colloq.]

> Four acres is *scrimpy* measure for a royal garden, even for a king of the heroic ages whose daughter did the family washing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 8.

**scrimshaw** (skrim′shâ), *v. t.* and *i.* [A nautical word of unstable orthography; also *scrimshon*, *scrimschon*, *skrimshon*, *scrimshorn*, *skrimschont*, *skrimshander*; origin unknown. If the form *scrimshaw* is original, the word must be due to the surname *Scrimshaw*.] To engrave various fanciful designs on (shells, whales' teeth, walrus-tusks, etc.); in general, to execute any piece of ingenious mechanical work. [Sailors' language.]

> One of the most fruitful sources of amusement to a whale-fisherman, and one which often so engrosses his time and attention as to cause him to neglect his duties, is known as *scrimshawing*. *Scrimshawing*, which, by the way, is the more acceptable form of the term, is the art, if art it be, of manufacturing useful and ornamental articles at sea. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 231.

**scrimshaw** (skrim′shâ), *n.* and *a.* [< *scrimshaw*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* A shell or a piece of ivory scrimshawed or fancifully carved. [Sailors' language.]

**II.** *a.* Made by scrimshawing.

> Let us examine some of the *scrimshaw* work. We find handsome writing desks, toilet boxes, and work boxes made of foreign woods, inlaid with hundreds of other pieces of precious woods of various shapes and shades. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 232.

**scrimshon, scrimschon, scrimshorn,** etc., *v.* and *n.* See *scrimshaw*.

**scrin** (skrin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a small vein or string of ore; a crack filled with ore branching from a larger vein. [North. Eng.]

**scrine**† (skrīn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scryne*; < ME. **scrine*, < OF. *escrin*, F. *écrin* = It. *scrignio*, < L. *scrinium*, a box, chest, shrine: see *shrine*, which is derived from the same source, through AS. *scrīn*.] A chest, bookcase, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. [Rare.]

> Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scryne*
> The antique rolles which there lye hidden still.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i., Prol.

**scringe** (skrinj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scringed*, ppr. *scringing*. [Also *skringe*; a weakened form, with terminal assibilation, of **scrink*, *shrink* (< AS. *scrincan*), as *cringe* is of **crink* (< AS. *crincan*).] To cringe. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> 'Twunt pay to *scringe* to England; will it pay
> To fear that meaner bully, old "They'll say"?
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

**scrinium** (skrin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *scrinia* (-ä). [L. *scrinium* (see def.): see *scrine*, *shrine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a case or box, generally cylindrical in shape, for holding rolls of manuscript.

**scrip**$^1$ (skrip), *n.* [< ME. *scrippe*, *schrippe*, < Icel. *skreppa*, a scrip, bag, = OSw. *skreppa*, Sw. dial. *skräppa*, a bag, a scrip, = Norw. *skreppa*, a knapsack, = MD. *scharpe*, *schaerpe*, *scerpe*, a scrip, pilgrim's wallet, = LG. *schrap*, a scrip, = OHG. *scharpe*, a pocket, perhaps akin to OHG. *scirbi*, MHG. *schirbe*, *scherbe*, G. *scherbe* = D. *scherf*, a shred, shiver, scrap, shard: see *scrap*$^1$ and *scarp*$^2$, *scarf*$^2$.] **1.** A wallet; a bag; a satchel, as for travelers; especially, a pilgrim's pouch, sometimes represented as decorated with scallop-shells, the emblems of a pilgrim.

> Horn tok burdon and *scrippe*,
> And wrong his lippe.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

> He [the friar] went his wey, no lenger wolde he reste,
> With *scrippe* and tipped staf, ytukked hye.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 29.

> David . . . chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a *scrip*. 1 Sam. xvii. 40.

**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a pouch or almoner, and supposed to be a pilgrim's scrip. It is often combined with a pilgrim's staff, or bourdon. See *staff*.

**scrip**$^2$ (skrip), *n.* [A corruption of *script*, appar. by vague association with *scrip*$^1$: see *script*.] **1.** A writing; a certificate, deed, or schedule; a written slip or list.

> Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 2.

> No, no, my soueraign;
> Ile take thine own word, without *scrip* or scrowle.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, I. 318).

**2.** A scrap of paper or parchment.

> I believe there was not a note, or least *scrip* of paper of any consequence in my possession, but they had a view of it. *Bp. Spratt*, Harl. Misc. (*Davies*.)

> It is ridiculous to say that bills of exchange shall pay our debts abroad; that cannot be till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke*, Considerations on Interest.

**3.** In *com.*, an interim or provisional document or certificate, to be exchanged, when certain payments have been made or conditions complied with, for a more formal certificate, as of shares or bonds, or entitling the holder to the payment of interest, a dividend, or the like; also, such documents or certificates collectively.

> Lucky rhymes to him were *scrip* and share.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

> There was a new penny duty for *scrip* certificates. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 339.

**4.** Fractional paper money: so called in the United States during and after the civil war.—**Railway scrip**, scrip issued by a railway.

**scrip-company** (skrip′kum″pa̤-ni), *n.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

**scrip-holder** (skrip′hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds shares in a company or stock, the title to which is a written certificate or scrip.

**scrippage**† (skrip′āj), *n.* [< *scrip*$^1$ + *-age*.] That which is contained in a scrip: formed jocosely, as *baggage* is from *bag*. [Rare.] See the quotation.

> Though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and *scrippage*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 171.

**script** (skript), *n.* [< ME. *script*, *scrit*, < OF. *escript*, *escrit*, F. *écrit* = Sp. Pg. *escrito* = It. *scritto*, a writing, a written paper, < L. *scriptum*, a writing, a written paper, a book, treatise, law, a line or mark, neut. of *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write: see *scribe*. Cf. *manuscript*, *postscript*, *prescript*, *rescript*, *transcript*, etc.] **1**†. A writing; a written paper.

> I trowe it were to longe yow to tarie,
> If I yow tolde of every *scrit* [var. *script*] and bond
> By which that she was feffed in his lond.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 453.

> Do you see this sonnet,
> This loving *script*? do you know from whence it came too?
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

**2.** In *law*, an original or principal document.—**3.** Writing; handwriting; written form of letter; written characters; style of writing.

> A good deal of the manuscript . . . was in an ancient English *script*, although so uncouth and shapeless were the characters that it was not easy to resolve them into letters. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 122.

**4.** In *printing*, types that imitate written letters or writing. See example under *ronde*.—**Lombardic script.** See *Lombardic*.—**Mirror script.** See *mirror-script*.—**Scripts of mart**†. Same as *letters of marque* (which see, under *marque*).

**Script., script.** An abbreviation of *scripture* or *scriptural*.

**scription** (skrip′shọn), *n.* [< L. *scriptio(n-)*, a writing, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A handwriting, especially when presenting any peculiarity by which the writer or the epoch of the writing may be fixed: as, a *scription* of the fourteenth century.

> Britain taught Ireland a peculiar style of *scription* and ornament for the writing of her manuscripts. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 275.

**scriptitious** (skrip-tish′us), *a.* Written: as, *scriptitious* testimony. *Bentham.*

**scriptor** (skrip′tọr), *n.* [< L. *scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A writer; scribe.

**scriptorium** (skrip-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scriptoriums*, *scriptoria* (-umz, -ä). [= OF. *escriptoire* = It. *scrittojo*, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room, LL. a metallic style for writing on wax, prop. neut. of *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or a writer: see *scriptory*.] A writing-room; specifically, the room set apart in a monastery or an abbey for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

> The annalist is the annalist of his monastery or his cathedral; his monastery or his cathedral has had a history, has records, charters, a library, a *scriptorium* for multiplying copies of record. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

**scriptory** (skrip′tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= OF. *scriptoire*, < L. *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or to a writer, < *scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*, *script*.] **1.** Expressed in writing; not verbal; written.

> Of wills duo sunt genera, nuncupatory and *scriptory*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

**2.** Used for writing. [Rare.]

> With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, i.

**scriptural** (skrip′tụ̄-ral), *a.* [< *scripture* + *-al*.] **1**†. Of or pertaining to writing; written.

> An original is styled the protocol, or *scriptural* matrix; and if the protocol, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**2.** Pertaining to, contained in, or in accordance with the Scriptures: as, a *scriptural* phrase; *scriptural* doctrine. [Less specific than *Biblical*, and more commonly without a capital.]

> The convocation itself was very busy in the matter of the translation of the Bible and *Scriptural* formulæ of prayer and belief. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 288.

=**Syn. 2.** *Biblical*, *Scriptural*. *Biblical* relates to the Bible as a book to be known or studied: as, a *Biblical* scholar; *Biblical* exegesis or criticism. *Scriptural* relates to the Bible as a book containing doctrine: as, the idea is not *scriptural*; it also means simply contained in the text of the Bible: as, a *scriptural* phrase. We speak of a *Bible* character, a *Bible* hero.

**scripturalism** (skrip'ṭṳ̄-ra̤l-izm), *n.* [< *scriptural* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of a scripturalist; literal adherence to Scripture. *Imp. Dict.*

**scripturalist** (skrip'ṭṳ̄-ra̤l-ist), *n.* [< *scriptural* + *-ist.*] One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy; one well versed in Scripture; a student of Scripture.

The warm disputes among some critical *Scripturalists* of those times concerning the Visible Church of Christ upon Earth.
*Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 214. (*Davies.*)

**scripturality** (skrip-ṭṳ̄-ral'i̤-ti), *n.* Scripturalness.

*Scripturality* is not used by authors of the first class.
*Austin Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 381.

**scripturally** (skrip'ṭṳ̄-ra̤l-i), *adv.* In a scriptural manner; from or in accordance with the Scriptures. *Bailey.*

**scripturalness** (skrip'ṭṳ̄-ra̤l-nes), *n.* Scriptural character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

**scripture** (skrip'ṭṳ̄r), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *scripture, scriptour, scryptour*, < OF. *escripture, escriture*, F. *écriture* = Sp. Pg. *escritura* = It. *scrittura*, a writing, scripture, < L. *scriptura*, a writing, written character, a line, composition, something written, an inscription, LL. (N. T. and eccl.) *scriptura*, or pl. *scripturæ*, the writings contained in the Bible, the Scriptures, *scriptura*, a passage in the Bible, < *scribere*, fut. part. *scripturus*, write: see *script, scribe.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A writing; anything written. (*a*†) A document; a deed or other record; a narrative or other matter committed to writing; a manuscript or book, or that which it contains.

And many other marveylles ben there; that it were to combrous and to long to putten it in *scripture* of Bokes.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 272.

Of that *scripture*,
Be as be may, I make of it no cure.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1144.

(*b*†) An inscription or superscription; a motto or legend; the posy of a ring, or the like.

Pleyynge entrechangeden hire rynges,
Of which I can noght tellen no *scripture.*
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1369.

I will that a convenyent stoon of marbill and a flat fygure, aftyr the facion of an armyd man, be made and gravyn in the seyd stoon in laton in memoryall of my fadyr, John Fastolf, . . . with a *scripture* aboute the stoon makynge mencion of the day and yeer of hise obite.
*Paston Letters*, I. 454.

**2.** [*cap.*] The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible: used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article; often also *Holy Scripture.* See *Bible.*

*Holy scryptour* thus it seyth
To the that arte of cristen feyth,
"Yfle thou labour, thou muste ete
That with thi hondes thou doyste gete."
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

*Holy scriptur* spekyth moche of thys Temple whiche war to longe to wryte for this purpose.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

All *scripture* is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.
2 Tim. iii. 16.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or to forbear, but *the Scriptures* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it.
*South.*

**3.** A passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text.

How dost thou understand the *Scripture?* The *Scripture* says "Adam digged."
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 41.

**4.** [*cap.*] Any sacred writing or book: as, a catena of Buddhist *Scriptures.*

Most men do not know that any nation but the Hebrews have had a *scripture.*
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 116.

**Canonical Scriptures.** See *canonical books*, under *canonical.*

**II.** *a.* [*cap.*] Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural: as, "*Scripture* history," *Locke.*

Why are *Scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *Scripture* examples?
*Bp. Atterbury.*

**scriptured** (skrip'ṭṳ̄rd), *a.* [< *scripture* + *-ed*².] Engraved; covered with writing. [Rare.]

Those *scriptured* flanks it cannot see.
*D. G. Rossetti*, The Burden of Nineveh.

**Scripture-reader** (skrip'ṭṳ̄r-rē"dėr), *n.* An evangelist of a minor grade who reads the Bible in the houses of the poor and ignorant, in hospitals, barracks, etc.

**scripturewort** (skrip'ṭṳ̄r-wėrt), *n.* Same as *letter-lichen.*

**scripturian** (skrip-tū'ri-a̤n), *n.* [< *scripture* + *-ian.*] A Biblical scholar; a scripturist. [Rare.]

*Flo.* Cursed be he that maketh debate 'twixt man and wife.
*Le.* Oh, rare *scripturian!* you have sealed up my lips.
*Chapman*, Humorous Day's Mirth.

**scripturient**† (skrip-tū'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *scripturien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scripturire*, desire to write, desiderative of L. *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe.*] **I.** *a.* Having a desire or passion for writing; having a liking or itch for authorship.

Here lies the corps of William Prynne— . . .
This grand *scripturient* paper spiller,
This endless, needless margin filler,
Was strangely tost from post to pillar.
*A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 453.

**II.** *n.* One who has a passion for writing.

They seem to be of a very quarrelsome humour, and to have a huge ambition to be esteemed the polemical *scripturients* of the age.
*Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 75.

**scripturist** (skrip'ṭṳ̄r-ist), *n.* [= It. *scritturista*; as *scripture* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the Scriptures.

Pembroke Hall, . . . noted from the very dawn of the Reformation for *scripturists* and encouragers of gospel learning.
*Ridley*, quoted in Biog. Notice of Bradford [(Parker Soc., 1853), II. xvii.

**scrit**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *script.*

**scritch**¹ (skrich), *v. i.* [A var. of *screech*, ult. an assibilated form of *scrike*: see *scrike, shrike*¹, *shriek.*] To screech; shriek.

That dismal pair, the *scritching* owl
And buzzing hornet! *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

On that, the hungry curlew chance to *scritch.*
*Browning*, Sordello.

**scritch**¹ (skrich), *n.* [< *scritch*¹, *v.*; a var. of *screech*, ult. of *scrike, shrike, shriek.*] A shrill cry; a screech.

Perhaps it is the owlet's *scritch.* *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.

**scritch**² (skrich), *n.* [< ME. **scrich*, < AS. *scric*, a thrush: see *shrike*². Cf. *scritch-owl, screech-owl.*] A thrush. See *screech*, 3. [Prov. Eng.]

**scrithe**†, *v. i.* [E. dial. also *scride*; < ME. *scrithen*, < AS. *scrīthan* = OS. *skrīdan* = D. *schrijden* = OHG. *scrītan*, MHG. *schrīten*, G. *schreiten* = Icel. *skrīdha* = Sw. *skrida* = Dan. *skride*, move, stride.] To stride; move forward. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2, note 3.

**scritoire** (skri-twor'), *n.* A variant of *escritoire.*

**scrivano**†, *n.* [< It. *scrivano*, a writer, clerk: see *scriven.*] A writer; clerk; one who keeps accounts.

The captain gaue order that I should deliuer all my mony with the goods into the hands of the *scriuano*, or purser of the ship.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 249.

You do not know the quirks of a *scrivano*,
A dash undoes a family, a point.
*Shirley*, The Brothers, iv. 1.

**scrive** (skrīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrived*, ppr. *scriving.* [A var. of *scribe*; cf. *descrive, describe.*] **1**†. To write; describe.

How mankinde dooth bigynne
Is wondir for to *scryue* so.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

**2.** To draw (a line) with a pointed tool: same as *scribe*, 2.

When the lines of the sections or frames are accurately drawn, they are scratched or *scrived* in by a sharp-pointed tool.
*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 144.

**scrive-board** (skrīv'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a number of planks clamped edge to edge together and painted black, on which are marked with a sharp tool the lines of the sections or frames of an iron ship, which have been previously outlined.

**scrivello** (skri-vel'ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An elephant's tusk of less than 20 pounds in weight. *Imp. Dict.*

**scriven**† (skriv'n), *n.* [< ME. **scriven, scrivein*, < OF. *escrivain*, F. *écrivain* = Sp. *escribano* = Pg. *escrivão* = It. *scrivano*, < ML. *scribanus*, a writer, notary, clerk (cf. L. *scriba*, a scribe), < L. *scribere*, write: see *scribe.* Hence *scrivener.* The word *scriven* survives in the surname *Scriven.*] A writer; a notary.

Thise *scriueyns* . . . sseweth guode lettre ate ginnynge, and efterward maketh wycked.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

**scriven**† (skriv'n), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *scriven*, *n.*; or < *scrivener*, regarded as formed with suffix *-er*¹ from a verb: see *scrivener.*] To write; especially, to write with the expansive wordiness and repetitions characteristic of scriveners or lawyers.

Here's a mortgage *scrivened* up to ten skins of parchment, and the king's attorney general is content with six lines.
*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 302. (*Davies.*)

**scrivener** (skriv'nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrivenour*; < ME. *scrivener, scryvener, screvener, skrivenére*, with superfluous suffix *-ere* (E. *-er*¹, *-er*²) (as in *musicianer, parishioner*, etc.), < *scriven*, a notary: see *scriven.* Hence the surnames *Scrivener, Scribner.*] **1.** A writer; especially, a public writer; a notary; specifically, one whose occupation is the drawing of contracts or other writings.

As God made you a Knight, if he had made you a *Scrivener*, you would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skinnes then to haue written processe.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 83.

**2.** One whose business it is to receive money and place it out at interest, and supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

How happy in his low degree . . . is he
Who leads a quiet country life, . . .
And from the griping *scrivener* free!
*Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

**Scriveners' cramp** or **palsy**, writers' cramp. See *writer.*

**scrivenership** (skriv'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *scrivener* + *-ship.*] The office of a scrivener. *Cotgrave.*

**scrivenish**†, *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *scryvenyssh*; < *scriven* + *-ish*¹.] Like a scrivener or notary.

Ne *scryvenyssh* or craftily thow it write.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1026.

**scriven-like**†, *a.* Like a scrivener.

**scrivenour**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrivener.*

**scrivenry** (skriv'n-ri), *n.* [< *scriven* + *-ry.* Cf. OF. *escrivainerie* (also *escrivainie*), the office of a scrivener, < *escrivain*, a scrivener: see *scriven.*] Scrivenership.

**scrob**¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scrub*¹.

**scrob**²†, *v.* A Middle English form of *scrub*².

**scrobe** (skrōb), *n.* [< L. *scrobis*, a ditch, dike, trench. Hence ult. *scrobicula*, etc., and prob. ult. *screw*¹.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A groove in the side of the rostrum in which the scape or basal joint of the antenna is received, in the weevils or curculios. These scrobes may be directed straight forward, or upward or downward, and thus furnish characters much used in classifying such beetles. (*b*) A groove on the outer side of the mandible, more fully called *mandibular scrobe.*

**scrobicula** (skrọ-bik'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *scrobiculus.*] In *zoöl.*, a smooth space surrounding a tubercle on the test of a sea-urchin.

**scrobicular** (skrọ̄-bik'ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *scrobicula* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to or surrounded by scrobiculæ, as tubercles on a sea-urchin.

**Scrobicularia** (skrọ̄-bik-ụ̄-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *scrobiculus*, a little ditch: see *scrobiculus.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Scrobiculariidæ*: same as *Arenaria.* *Schumacher*, 1817.

**Scrobiculariidæ** (skrọ̄-bik"ụ̄-lạ̄-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scrobicularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Scrobicularia.* They have only one branchial leaf on each side appendiculate behind, large labial palpi, and the shell telliniform with an external ligament and an internal cartilage lodged in a special fossa below the umbones. The species mostly inhabit warm or tropical seas. *Scrobicularia piperata* is the well-known mud-hen of England. They are sometimes called *mud-mactras.*

**scrobiculate** (skrọ̄-bik'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **scrobiculatus*, < L. *scrobiculus*, a little ditch or trench: see *scrobiculus.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, furrowed or pitted; having small pits or furrows; specifically, in *entom.*, having well-defined deep and rounded depressions which are larger than punctures; foveate.

**scrobiculated** (skrō-bik'ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< *scrobiculate* + *-ed*².] Same as *scrobiculate.*

**scrobiculus** (skrọ̄-bik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *scrobiculus*, a little ditch or trench, dim. of *scrobis, scrobs*, a ditch, trench: see *scrobe.*] In *anat.*, a pit or depression; a fossa.—**Scrobiculus cordis**, the pit of the stomach: same as *anticardium.*

**scrod** (skrod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrodded*, ppr. *scrodding.* [A var. of *shred* or *shroud*² (AS. **screádan* = MD. *schrooden*, etc.): see *shred, shroud*².] To shred; prepare for cooking by tearing in small pieces: as, *scrodded* fish.

**scrod** (skrod), *n.* [< *scrod*, *v.*] **1.** Scrodded fish, or a dish prepared by scrodding fish.—**2.** A young codfish, especially one that is split and fried or boiled. [New Eng.]

*Scrod* is the name for a young codfish split and prepared for boiling.
*Amer. Angler*, XVII. 333.

**scrodgill** (skrod'gil), *n.* [< *scrod* + *gill*¹.] An instrument for taking fish, made of four fish-hooks with the shanks laid together and the points projecting at right angles, to be dragged or jerked through the water; a pull-devil.

**scrodgill** (skrod'gil), *v. t.* [< *scrodgill*, *n.*] To take or catch with a scrodgill.

**scrofula** (skrof'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [Formerly erroneously *scrophula*, also *scrofules, scrophules*, < F. *scrofules*, pl., = Sp. *escrófula* = Pg. *escrofulas* = It. *scrofula, scrofola* = G. *skrofeln* = Sw. Dan. *skrofler*, pl., scrofula, < L. *scrofulæ*, pl., scrofulous swellings, scrofula; perhaps so called from the swollen appearance of the glands, prop. pl. of **scrofula*, a little sow, dim. of *scrofa*, a sow, so called with ref. to the rooting habit of swine, lit. a 'digger'; cf. *scrobis*, a ditch, from the same root as *scribere*, write, orig. scratch: see *scrobe*, *screw*$^1$, etc.] A constitutional disorder, especially in the young, expressing itself in lymphadenitis, especially glandular swellings in the neck, with a tendency to cheesy degeneration, inflammations of various joints, mucous membranes, and other structures, together with other less distinct indications of feeble health. The inflammations have been shown to be in most cases tubercular, and due to bacillary invasion. Also called *struma* and *king's evil*. See *evil*$^1$.

**scrofules†**, *n. pl.* [Also erroneously *scrophules*; < F. *scrofules*, < L. *scrofulæ*, scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swellings.

> A cataplasme of the leaves and hogs grease incorporat togither doth resolve the *scrophules* or swelling kernels called the king's evill. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 14.

**scrofulide** (skrof'ụ̄-lid), *n.* [< F. *scrofulide*.] Any affection of the skin regarded as of scrofulous origin.

**scrofulitic** (skrof-ụ̄-lit'ik), *a.* [< *scrofula* + *-ite*$^2$ + *-ic*.] Scrofulous.

**scrofuloderm** (skrof'ụ̄-lọ̄-dėrm), *n.* [< *scrofula* + *derm*.] A skin-lesion regarded as of scrofulous origin.

**scrofulous** (skrof'ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< F. *scrofuleux*, earlier *scrophuleux* = Sp. Pg. *escrofuloso* = It. *scrofoloso*, < NL. **scrofulosus*, < L. *scrofulæ*: see *scrofula*.] 1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; having a tendency to scrofula: as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.—2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

> *Scrofulous* persons can never be duly nourished. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

**Scrofulous abscess**, suppurative lymphadenitis of children, especially in the neck.—**Scrofulous bubo**, a scrofulous lymphadenitis.—**Scrofulous ceratitis**, a form of parenchymatous inflammation of the cornea seen in scrofulous subjects.

**scrofulously** (skrof'ụ̄-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

**scrofulousness** (skrof'ụ̄-lus-nes), *n.* Scrofulous character or condition.

**scrog** (skrog), *n.* [Also assibilated *shrog*; < ME. *scrog*, *skrogge*, *shrogge*; a var. of *scrag*$^1$. Cf. Gael. *sgrogag*, stunted timber or undergrowth, *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, parched, rocky, etc.; Ir. *screag*, a rock.] 1. A stunted bush; also, a tract of stunted bushes, thorns, briers, etc.; a thicket; underwood.

> I cam in by yon greenwud,
> And doun amang the *scrogs*.
> *Johnie of Cocklesmuir* (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

> At the foot of the moss behind Kirk Yetton (Caer Ketton, wise men say) there is a *scrog* of low wood and a pool with a dam for washing sheep. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

2. A small branch of a tree broken off; broken boughs and twigs; brushwood.

> "Scrogie Touchwood, if you please," said the senior; "the *scrog* branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxvi.

3. In *her.*, a branch of a tree: a blazon sometimes used by Scottish heralds.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**scroggy** (skrog'i), *a.* [< ME. *scroggy*, covered with underwood or straggling bushes; < *scrog* + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *scraggy*.] 1. Stunted; shriveled.—2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood. [Scotch or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**scrolar** (skrō'lạ̈r), *a.* Pertaining to a scroll.—**Scrolar line**, a line lying in a surface, but not in one tangent plane.

**scrolet†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scroll*.

**scroll** (skrōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrowl*, *scrole*, *scrolle* (also sometimes *escroll*, after *escrow*); < ME. **scrolle*, *scrowle*, *scrawle*, < OF. *escrouelle*, *escroele*, a strip, roll (cf. *escrouete*, *escrowete*, *escroete*, f., *escrouet*, m., a roll, scroll), dim. of *escroue*, *escroe*, a strip, scroll: see *scrow*, of which *scroll* is thus ult. a dim. form.] 1. A roll of parchment or paper, or a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule.

> The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*. Isa. xxxiv. 4.

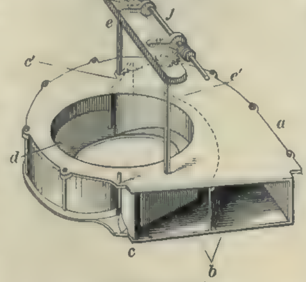
> Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 4.

2. In a restricted sense, a draft or outline of what is afterward to be written out in full: also used attributively: as, a *scroll* minute.—3. An ornament of a spiral form; an ornament or appendage resembling a partly unrolled sheet of paper. (*a*) In *arch.*, any convolved or spiral ornament; specifically, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. See cuts under *linen-scroll* and *Vitruvian*. (*b*) The curved head of instruments of the violin class, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings. (*c*) Same as *scroll-head*. (*d*) A flourish appended to a person's signature or sign manual. (*e*) In *law*, a spiral or seal-like character, usually in ink, permitted in some states to be affixed to a signature to serve the purpose of a seal. (*f*) Any ornament of curved interlacing lines.

> A large plain Silver hilted Sword with *Scrowls* and gilt in parts, with a broad gutter'd hollow Blade gilt at the shoulder. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 157.

(*g*) In *furniture* and *woodwork*, a carved volute or spiral, especially such an ornament forming the arm of a sofa, rocking-chair, or the like. (*h*) The ribbon-like label proceeding from the mouths of speakers in old tapestries and illustrations. (*i*) In *her.*, the ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon on which the motto is inscribed. Also *escroll*.

4. In *hydraul.*, a spiral or converging ajutage or waterway placed around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel to equalize the rate of flow of water at all points around the circumference, by means of the progressive decrease in the capacity of the waterway. *E. H. Knight.*—5. In *geom.*, a skew surface, or non-developable ruled surface.—6. The mantling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet. [Rare.]—7. In *anat.*, a turbinate bone; a scroll-bone.



Hydraulic Scroll.

*a*, case, inclosing center-discharge turbine water-wheel; *b*, openings for inflow of water; *c*, *c'*, gates for admitting water to central wheel-space *d* (the wheel is not shown); *e*, *e'*, gate-shafts; *f*, shaft by which the two gates are operated simultaneously and equally from worm-gearing at the top of the gate-shafts.

**scroll** (skrōl), *v.* [< *scroll*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To write down in a scroll or roll of parchment or paper; commit to writing; inscribe.—2. To draft; write in rough outline. See *scroll*, *n.*, 2.

> I'll *scroll* the disposition in nae time. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

3. To roll up or form into a scroll.—4. To ornament with scrolls or scrollwork.

II. *intrans.* To roll or curl up.

> When gum mucilage is used, the addition of a very little glycerine will make it hold better, and diminish its tendency to separate or *scroll*. *Lea*, Photography, p. 428.

**scroll-bone** (skrōl'bōn), *n.* In *anat.*, a scroll, or scrolled bone. The principal scroll-bones are the ethmoturbinals, maxilloturbinals, and sphenoturbinals.

**scroll-chuck** (skrōl'chuk), *n.* A form of lathe-chuck in which the dogs are caused to approach or recede from the center simultaneously by the revolution of a grooved scroll.

**scrolled** (skrōld), *p. a.* [< *scroll* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Consisting of scrolls; decorated over much of the surface with scrolls.—2. In *anat.*, turbinated, as a bone; scroll-like.

**scroll-gear** (skrōl'gēr), *n.* See *scroll-wheel*.

**scroll-head** (skrōl'hed), *n.* An ornamental piece at the bow of a vessel, finished off with carved work in the form of a volute or scroll turned outward. Also called *billet-head* and *scroll*.

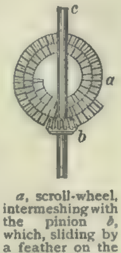
**scroll-lathe** (skrōl'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe especially adapted for spiral work, or objects of scroll-shaped outline, as piano-legs and balusters.

**scroll-saw** (skrōl'sâ), *n.* A saw or sawing-machine for cutting thin boards, veneers, or plates into ornamental scrollwork, or for preparing wood for inlaying. The smaller foot-power machines consist of narrow saw-blades fitted to a spring frame, and operated by a treadle. The larger machines include both reciprocating saws or jig-saws and band-saws. In all the saw passes through a hole in the table, and the material, laid on the table, is pushed against the saw. See cut under *band-saw*.

**scroll-wheel** (skrōl'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel in the form of a scroll, the effect of which is to cause the gearing to rotate more slowly when engaged with its main parts than when it is working in the outer parts. It is used in some machines, as harvesters, as a means of converting rotary into reciprocal motion by rapid reversals of the motion of the scroll-wheel.

**scrollwork** (skrōl'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work of any kind in which scrolls, or lines of scroll-like character, are an element. The name is commonly given to ornamental work cut out in fanciful designs from thin boards or plates with a scroll-saw.

**scrooge** (skröj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.



*a*, scroll-wheel, intermeshing with the pinion *b*, which, sliding by a feather on the shaft, *c*, imparts a gradually decreasing velocity to the latter as *b* is moved toward the center of *a*.

**scroop** (skröp), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *hoop*$^2$, *whoop*, *roop*.] To emit a harsh or grating sound; grate; creak.

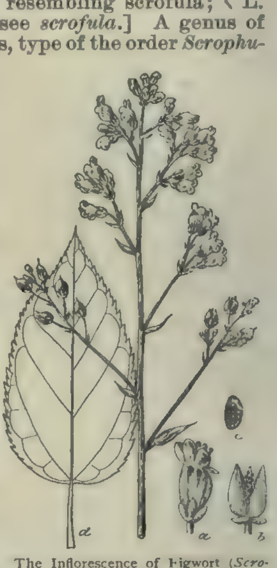
**scroop** (skröp), *n.* [< *scroop*, *v.*] 1. A harsh sound or cry.

> This man could mimic every word and *scroop* and shout that might be supposed proper to such a scene [the pulling of teeth]. *Dickens*, Household Words, XXX. 139.

Specifically—2. The crisp, crunching sound emitted when a bundle of silk yarn is tightly twisted and pressed together.

**scrophula†**, *n.* A former erroneous spelling of *scrofula*.

**Scrophularia** (skrof-ụ̄-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), so called because reputed a remedy for scrofula, or perhaps on account of the knots on the roots resembling scrofula; < L. *scrofulæ*, scrofula: see *scrofula*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Scrophularineæ*, belonging to the tribe *Cheloneæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a deeply five-cleft calyx, a nearly globose corolla with four short, flat, erect lobes and one spreading in front, four stamens with one-celled anthers, and often a scale-like staminode representing a fifth stamen. The fruit is a rigid two-celled septicidal capsule, roundish and commonly sharp-pointed, containing very numerous wrinkled seeds. There are about 120 species, chiefly Old World plants of the Mediterranean region, also extending widely through the north temperate zone, but very sparingly in America, where 3 species occur in the western United States, one of which, *S. nodosa*, figwort, extends to the Atlantic and to Canada. They are smooth or bristly herbs, sometimes shrubby, and often fetid. They bear leaves which are chiefly opposite, and are often covered with pellucid dots, and loose cymes of greenish, purplish, or yellow flowers disposed in a terminal thyrsus. The species are known as *figwort*, especially *S. aquatica* of England, also called *water-betony*, *bullwort*, and *bishop's-leaves*, and *S. nodosa*, a widely diffused species of Europe and America, used formerly in medicine in the treatment of scrofula, and occasionally still in making ointments for ulcers, etc. See *brownwort*.



The Inflorescence of Figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*). *a*, the flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, a seed; *d*, a leaf.

**Scrophulariaceæ** (skrof-ụ̄-lā-ri-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Scrophularia* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Scrophularineæ*.

**scrophulariaceous** (skrof-ụ̄-lā-ri-ā'shius), *a.* Same as *scrophularineous*.

**scrophularin** (skrof'ụ̄-lạ̄-rin), *n.* [< *Scrophularia* + *-in*$^2$.] A proximate principle found in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

**Scrophularineæ** (skrof″ụ̄-lạ̄-rin'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), < *Scrophularia* + *-ineæ*.] An important order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Personales* in the series *Bicarpellatæ*, distinguished by a completely two-celled ovary with its placentæ on the middle partition, and by numerous seeds with fleshy albumen. The flowers have usually a persistent five-lobed calyx, a personate and irregularly inflated two-lipped corolla, four didynamous stamens borne on the corolla-tube, often with a staminode representing a fifth stamen, and an entire and sessile ovary which becomes a capsule opening by lines or terminal chinks, or rarely succulent and forming a berry. The order includes about 2,000 species, of 166 genera and 12 tribes, by many grouped in 3 series—the *Pseudosolaneæ*, with alternate leaves and flattish flowers, as the mullen, transitional to the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family; the typical section, the *Antirrhinideæ*, as the snapdragon, with opposite lower leaves and the upper lip exterior in the bud; and the *Rhinanthideæ*, including the foxglove and *Gerardia*, with various leaves and the lower lip exterior. The species are mainly herbs—a few, as *Paulownia*, becoming trees. Their leaves are entire or toothed, seldom lobed, and always without stipules. The inflorescence is either perfectly centripetal, commonly racemose, or primarily centripetal, the branches however bearing centrifugal clusters, either axillary or forming together a thyrsus. In some exceptional genera the corolla is spreading and nearly flat (see *Veronica*, *Verbascum*, *Limosella*); in many others the typical personate form becomes altered to a funnel-shaped or bell-shaped body, or to an inflated pouch or sac, often with a conspicuous spur. The order is well distributed through all parts of the world; it is most frequent in temperate and montane regions, but is also found within both arctic and tropical climates. About 50 genera are peculiar to America, over half of which belong to North America only; about 23 are confined to South Africa, 15 to Asia, and the others are mostly more widely diffused; 38 genera and about 340 species occur in the United States—one, *Veronica*, extending within the arctic circle. Most species are acrid and bitter, and of suspicious or actively poisonous properties; many, as *Scrophularia* (the type), *Franciscea*, etc., yield remedies formerly or at present in repute. Several genera, as *Buchnera* and *Gerardia*, show a marked tendency to parasitism, dry black, resist cultivation, are in various species leafless, and connect with the parasitic order *Orobanchaceæ*. Others yield some of the most ornamental flowers of the garden. For the principal types of tribes, see *Verbascum*, *Calceolaria*, *Antirrhinum*, *Chelone*, *Gratiola*, *Digitalis*, *Gerardia*, and *Euphrasia*. See also *Collinsia*, *Castilleia*, *Herpestis*, *Maurandia*, *Melampyrum*, *Mimulus*, *Ilysanthes*, *Pentstemon*, *Pedicularis*, *Rhinanthus*, *Schwalbea*, and *Sibthorpia*.

**scrophularineous** (skrof″ū-lā-rin′ē-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the *Scrophularineæ* (*Scrophulariaceæ*).

**scrophularosmin** (skrof″ū-lä-ros′min), *n.* [< *Scrophularia* + *osmium* + *-in*$^2$.] A principle found by Walz in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

**scrophules**†, *n. pl.* See *scrofules*.

**scrota**, *n.* Plural of *scrotum*.

**scrotal** (skrō′tal), *a.* [= F. *scrotal*; as *scrotum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the scrotum.—**Long scrotal nerve**, the superficial perineal and the inferior pudendal.—**Posterior scrotal nerve**, the deep perineal branch of the pudic.—**Scrotal hernia**, inguinal hernia into the scrotum.—**Scrotal hypospadia**, a form of arrested development in which the two sides of the scrotum are not united, but form as a cleft, into which opens the urethra.

**scrotiform** (skrō′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scrotum*, scrotum, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, formed like a double bag, as the nectary in plants of the genus *Satyrium*.

**scrotitis** (skrọ-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *scrotum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the scrotum.

**scrotocele** (skrō′tọ-sēl), *n.* [< L. *scrotum*, scrotum, + Gr. κήλη, a tumor.] A scrotal hernia.

**scrotum** (skrō′tum), *n.*; pl. *scrota* (-tạ̈). [NL., < L. *scrotum*, scrotum, perhaps a transposed form, < *scortum*, a skin, a hide, prob. akin to *corium*, skin, hide: see *coriaceous*, *corium*.] The purse-like tegumentary investment of the testes and part of the spermatic cord; the cod. The scrotum is a double bag, whose two cavities are separated by the septum scroti, which is indicated on the surface by a median seam or raphe. It consists of two layers—the skin, or integumentary layer, and the contractile layer, or dartos. The integument is very thin, brownish, provided with hairs and sebaceous follicles, and more or less corrugated or rugose, owing to the contraction of the dartos, which is a vascular layer containing a large amount of non-striated muscular tissue. All mammals whose testes leave the abdominal cavity have a scrotum, but in position, as well as in other particulars, it differs much in different cases. It is perineal, as in man, monkeys, dogs, etc.; or inguinal, as in the horse, bull, etc.; or abdominal, as in marsupials, in the position of the mammary pouch of the female. It may be sessile and little protuberant, or pendulous by a narrow neck, as in the bull, marsupials, etc.—**Raphe of the scrotum.** See *raphe*.

**scrouge** (skrouj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrouged*, ppr. *scrouging*. [Also *scrooge*, *scrudge*, early mod. E. also *scruze*, *scruse*; dial. forms, terminally assibilated, of **scrug*, *shrug*, with sense partly imported from *crowd*$^1$: see *shrug*.] To squeeze; press; crowd. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> You know what I am—a good, stiddy-going, hard-working farmer, shore to get my sheer of what 's to be had in the world without *scrouging* anybody else.
>
> *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxiii.

**scrouger** (skrou′jėr), *n.* One who scrouges; figuratively, something big; a whopper; a screamer. [Slang, U. S.]

**scrow** (skrou), *n.* [< ME. *scrow*, *scrowe*, *skrowe*, *scrowe*, < OF. *escroue*, *escroe* (ML. reflex *escroa*), f., a strip, slip of paper or parchment, a label, list, register, roll, schedule, brief, warrant, a jail-register, also *escrou*, m., F. *écrou*, m., a jail-register; < MD. *schroode*, a strip, shred, slip of paper, = AS. *screáde*, a strip, piece, shred: see *shred* and *screed*, of which *scrow* is thus a doublet. Cf. Icel. *skrætha*, an old scroll, an old book.] 1†. A strip or roll of parchment or paper; a scroll; a writing.

> This *scrowe* is mad only for the informacion of the worthy and worshipfull lordes the arbitrores.
>
> *Paston Letters*, I. 18.

2. Curriers' cuttings or clippings from hides, as the ears and other redundant parts, used for making glue.

**scrowl** (skroul), *n.* [A var. of *scroll*.] 1†. Same as *scroll*.—2. A thin incrustation, sometimes calcareous and sometimes silicious, upon the wall of a lode: so called as peeling off like a scroll. *R. Hunt.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

**scroyle**† (skroil), *n.* [Appar. orig. applied to a scrofulous person; < OF. *escroelles*, *escrouelles*, *ecrouelles* (ML. reflex *scroellæ*), < ML. *scrofellæ*, scrofula, dim. of L. *scrofulæ*, pl., scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] A fellow; especially, a mean fellow; a wretch.

> These *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.
>
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 373.
>
> I cry thee mercy, my good *scroyle*.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

**scrub**$^1$ (skrub), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **scrob*, assibilated *shrob*, *schrub*, < AS. *scrob* = D. dial. *skrub*, a shrub, = Norw. *skrubba*, the cornel-tree: see *shrub*, the common form of the same word. Hence ult. *scrub*$^2$. In def. 4 (and perhaps 3) from the verb *scrub*$^2$.] **I.** *n.* 1. A bush; shrub; a tree or shrub seemingly or really stunted.—2. Collectively, bushes; brushwood; underwood; stunted forest.

> He . . . threw himself on the heathery *scrub* which met the shingle. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

> 'Twas his boast
> That through thickest of *scrub* he could steer like a shot,
> And the black horse was counted the best on the coast.
>
> *A. L. Gordon*, From the Wreck.

3. A worn-out brush; a stunted broom. *Imp. Dict.*—4. One who labors hard and lives meanly; a drudge; a mean or common fellow.

> They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.

> We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the *scrubs* about us.
>
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

5. A worn-out or worthless horse, ox, or other animal, or one of a common or inferior breed.

> Observation, and especially conversation with those farmers who get on the trains, convinces me that raising *scrubs* can be set down against the East rather than against the middle section, or even the West.
>
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 373.

6. Anything small and mean. [Colloq.]

**II.** *a.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; ill-conditioned; hence, scraggy; shabby; mean; scurvy; contemptible; small.

> With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
> No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

> He finds some sort of *scrub* acquaintance.
>
> *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxviii.

> With much difficulty we got together a *scrub* wagon team of four as unkempt, dejected, and vicious-looking broncos as ever stuck fast in a quicksand.
>
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 200.

**Scrub birch.** See *birch*.—**Scrub crew, nine**, etc., in contests or games, a crew, nine, or the like, the members of which have not trained beforehand.—**Scrub race** or **game**, a race or game for which the contestants have not trained beforehand; an impromptu race or game entered into for amusement, not for a prize.

**scrub**$^2$ (skrub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrubbed*, ppr. *scrubbing*. [< ME. **scrubben*, *scrobben* = D. *schrobben*, scrub, wash, rub, chide (> G. *schrubben*, scour, scrub), = Dan. *skrubbe* = Sw. *skrubba*, rub, scrub (cf. Norw. *skrubb*, a scrubbing-brush), orig. to rub with a scrub or small bush, i. e. a handful of twigs: see *scrub*$^1$, *shrub*. Cf. *broom*$^1$, a brush, likewise named from the plant.] **I.** *trans.* To rub hard, either with a brush or other instrument or a cloth, or with the bare hand, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; cleanse, scour, or polish by rubbing with something rough.

> We lay here all the day, and *scrubb'd* our new Bark, that if ever we should be chased we might the better escape.
>
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 4.

> Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,
> Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs.
>
> *Swift*, Morning.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To cleanse, scour, or polish things by rubbing them with something rough or coarse; rub hard.—2. To drudge; grub: as, to *scrub* hard for a living. [Colloq.]

**scrub**$^2$ (skrub), *n.* [< *scrub*$^2$, *v.*] A scrubbing.

**scrubbed** (skrub′ed), *a.* [< *scrub*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Same as *scrubby*.

> A little *scrubbed* boy,
> No higher than thyself.
>
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 162.

**scrubber**$^1$ (skrub′ėr), *n.* [< *scrub*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] An animal which breaks away from the herd, and runs wild in the scrub, generally coming out at night to feed in the open; in the plural, scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

> The Captain was getting in the *scrubbers*, cattle which had been left, under the not very careful rule of the Donovans, to run wild in the mountains.
>
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxix. (*Davies.*)

**scrubber**$^2$ (skrub′ėr), *n.* [= D. *schrobber*, a rubber, scraper, scrub-brush; as *scrub*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who scrubs; specifically, one of a scrub-gang aboard ship.—2. A scrubbing-brush.—3. An apparatus for freeing coal-gas from tarry impurities and ammonia. It consists of a tower filled with loose materials over which water trickles. The gas is caused to rise through the falling water, and is purified during the ascent. The tar-impregnated water is subsequently treated to recover the ammonia.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for washing leather after it comes from the tan-pits.

**scrubbing** (skrub′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scrub*$^2$, *v.*] A cleansing or scouring accomplished by hard rubbing, as with a brush or something rough; a scrub.

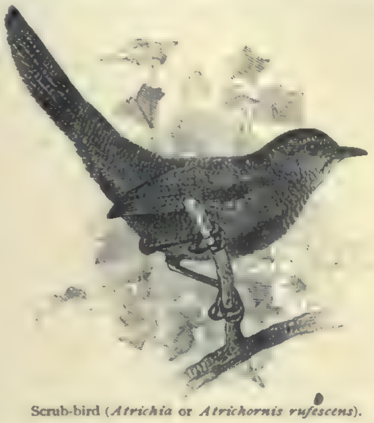
> The floor was yellow and shining from immemorial *scrubbings*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 282.

**scrubbing-board** (skrub′ing-bōrd), *n.* A corrugated board on which clothes are scrubbed in the course of washing; a wash-board.

> Her great black, muscular arms drooped towards the *scrubbing-board* that reclined in the tub.
>
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 84.

**scrubbing-brush** (skrub′ing-brush), *n.* A brush with stiff, short bristles for cleaning woodwork, or the like, with water and soap, and sometimes sand.

**scrub-bird** (skrub′bėrd), *n.* A bird of the family *Atrichiidæ* (or *Atrichornithidæ*): so called because it inhabits the dense scrub of Australia.



Scrub-bird (*Atrichia* or *Atrichornis rufescens*).

The best-known is *A. clamosa* of western Australia; *A. rufescens* has been lately described by Ramsay, from Richmond river, New South Wales. See *Atrichia*. Also called *brush-bird*.

**scrub-boxwood** (skrub′boks″wụd), *n.* See *Hymenanthera*.

**scrub-broom** (skrub′bröm), *n.* A coarse broom used on board ships for scrubbing decks.

**scrubby** (skrub′i), *a.* [< *scrub*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Of inferior breed or stunted growth; stunted; hence, small; shabby; contemptible; mean: as, a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree.

> I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that—poor *scrubby* midshipman as I am.
>
> *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxv.

2. Covered with scrub or underwood: as, *scrubby* land.

**scrub-cattle** (skrub′kat″l), *n.* Cattle that stray from the herds and run wild in the scrub; scrubbers. [Australian.]

**scrub-gang** (skrub′gang), *n.* Sailors engaged in cleaning or dressing down the decks.

**scrub-grass, scrubby-grass** (skrub′gràs, skrub′-i-gràs), *n.* The scouring-rush. [Prov. Eng.]

**scrub-oak** (skrub′ōk), *n.* A name of three low American oaks. (*a*) *Quercus Catesbæi* of the southeastern United States, a small tree useful chiefly for fuel. Also called *Turkey oak* and *black-jack*. (*b*) *Q. undulata*, var. *Gambellii*, of the Rocky Mountain region southward: sometimes a tree over 40 feet high, often a low shrub spreading by underground shoots and forming dense thickets. (*c*) The black scrub-oak, *Q. ilicifolia*, a straggling bush found on sandy barrens from New England to Kentucky. Also called *bear-oak*.

**scrub-pine** (skrub′pīn), *n.* See *pine*$^1$.

**scrub-rider** (skrub′rī″dėr), *n.* One accustomed to ride through the scrub; specifically, a rancher who rides out in search of scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

> A favourite plan among the bold *scrub-riders*.
>
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 278.

**scrub-robin** (skrub′rob″in), *n.* A bird of the genus *Drymodes* (*Drymaœdus*), inhabiting the Australian scrub. Four species are described. [Australian.]

**scrubstone** (skrub′stōn), *n.* [< *scrub*$^2$ + *stone*.] A species of calciferous sandstone, used in some localities for scrubbing stone steps, flagstones, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

**scrub-turkey** (skrub′tėr″ki), *n.* A megapod or mound-bird. See cut under *megapod*.

> Look at this immense mound, a *scrub turkey's* nest! thirty or forty lay their eggs in it.
>
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 214.

**scrubwood** (skrub′wụd), *n.* A small composite tree, *Commidendron rugosum*, of St. Helena.

**scrudge** (skruj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.

**scruff**$^1$ (skruf), *n.* Same as *scurf*$^1$.

**scruff**$^2$ (skruf), *n.* Same as *shruff*.

**scruff**$^3$ (skruf), *n.* [Also *skruff*; variant (with intrusive *r*) of *scuff*, ult. of *scuft*: see *scuff*$^2$, *scuft.*] The nape of the neck; the nape; technically, the nucha or cervix.

He's what I call a real gentleman. He says if I ever go to him tipsy to draw, and says it quite solemn like, he'll take me by the *scruff* of the neck and kick me out.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 335.

"She'd take your honour's *scruff*," said he,
"And pitch you over to Bolong."
*W. S. Gilbert*, Babette's Love.

**scruffy** (skruf'i), *a.* [A var. of *scurfy*; cf. *scruff*1.] Same as *scurfy*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The serpent goes to fenell when he would clear his sight, or cast off his old *scruffy* skin to wear a new one.
*Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

The sheep [in South Africa] becomes *scruffy* and emaciated. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lviii. (1885), p. 150.

**scrummage** (skrum'ạj), *n.* Same as *scrimmage*. [Prov. Eng.]

**scrumptious** (skrump'shus), *a.* [Perhaps < **scrumpti(on)* for *scrimpti(on)* + *-ous*, simulating a L. origin.] 1. Fine; nice; particular; fastidious. [Slang.]

Times are mopish and nurly. I don't mean to be *scrumptious* about it, Judge; but I do want to be a man.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

He thought his "best hat" would be "more *scrumptious*," and he shuffled off to bring it.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 573.

2. Delightful; first-rate: as, *scrumptious* weather. [Slang.]

And we've got all the farther end of the wing down stairs — the garden bedrooms; you've no idea how *scrumptious* it is! *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

**scrunch** (skrunch), *v.* [A var. of *scranch*, *scraunch*, ult., with unorig. prefixed *s-*, of *craunch*, *crunch*: see *scranch*, *craunch*, *crunch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To crush, as with the teeth; crunch; hence, to grind or keep down. [Colloq.]

It's the same . . . with the footmen. I have found out that you must either *scrunch* them or let them *scrunch* you. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 5.

2. To squeeze; crush. [Colloq.]

I packed my shirt and coat, which was a pretty good one, right over my ears, and then *scruntched* myself into a door-way, and the policeman passed by four or five times without seeing on me.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 566.

II. *intrans.* To crunch; make a crushing, crunching noise. [Colloq.]

We boys clapped our hands and shouted, "Hurrah for old Heber!" as his load of magnificent oak, well-bearded with gray moss, came *scrunching* into the yard.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 480.

**scrunch** (skrunch), *n.* [< *scrunch*, *v.*] A harsh, crunching sound. [Colloq.]

At each step there is a *scrunch* of human bones.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 627.

**scruple**1 (skrö'pl), *n.* [< OF. **scruple*, *scrupule*, F. *scrupule* = Sp. *escrúpulo* = Pg. *escrupulo*, *escrupolo* = It. *scrupolo*, *scrupulo* = D. *scrupel* = G. Dan. Sw. *skrupel*, a scruple of conscience, in OF. and OIt. also lit. a sharp stone, < L. *scrupulus*, uneasiness of mind, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple, lit. a small rough or sharp stone (so only in a LL. grammarian), dim. of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone, also fig. anxiety, doubt, scruple; cf. Gr. *σκύρος*, chippings of stone, *ξυρόν*, a razor, = Skt. *kshura*, a razor. Cf. *scruple*2.] Perplexity, trouble, or uneasiness of conscience; hesitation or reluctance in acting, arising from inability to satisfy conscience, or from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt; backwardness in deciding or acting.

Amongest Christians there is no warre so iustified but in the same remayneth some *scruple*.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 67.

I have only err'd, but not
With the least *scruple* of thy faith and honour
To me. *Shirley*, Traitor, i. 1.

A man without truth or humanity may have some strange *scruples* about a trifle. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**To make scruple**, to hesitate; be reluctant on conscientious grounds; doubt, or have compunction of conscience.

Cæsar, when he went first into Gaul, *made* no *scruple* to profess "that he had rather be first in a village than second at Rome."
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 342.

Some such thing
Cæsar *makes scruple* of, but forbids it not.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Then said Matthew, I *made* the *scruple* because I a while since was sick with eating of fruit.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 305.

**To stand on scruple**, to hesitate on punctilious grounds.

I had made up my mind to lift up the latch, and to walk in freely, as I would have done in most other houses, but *stood on scruple* with Evan Thomas.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, vi.

**scruple**1 (skrö'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrupled*, ppr. *scrupling*. [< *scruple*1, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To have scruples; be reluctant as regards action or decision; hesitate about doing a thing; doubt; especially, to have conscientious doubts.

But surely neither a father nor a sister will *scruple* in a case of this kind. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

=**Syn.** *Scruple*, *Hesitate*, *Waver*. We *waver* through irresolution, and *hesitate* through fear, if only the fear of making a mistake. *Scruple* has tended more and more to limitation to a reluctance produced by doubt as to the right or the propriety of the thing proposed.

II. *trans.* To have scruples about; doubt; hesitate with regard to; question; especially, to have conscientious doubts concerning: chiefly with an infinitive as object (now the only common use).

Some *scrupled* the warrantableness of the course, seeing the major party of the church did not send to the churches for advice. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 338.

He [David] *scrupled* the killing of God's anointed; Must the People therefore *scruple* to condemn their own anointed? *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**scruple**2 (skrö'pl), *n.* [< ME. **scruple*, *scriple*, < OF. **scruple*, **scriple*, *scrupule*, *scriptule* = Sp. *escrúpulo* = Pg. *escrupulo*, *escrupolo* = It. *scrupolo*, *scrupulo*, OIt. also *scrittulo* = D. *scrupel* = G. Sw. Dan. *skrupel*, a scruple (weight or measure), < L. *scrupulus*, generally in neut., *scrupulum*, more commonly *scripulum* (sometimes *scriptulum*, *scriptlum*, as if < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, like Gr. *γράμμα*, a gram, < *γράφειν*, write), the smallest division of weight, the 24th part of an ounce, a scruple, also the 24th part of an uncia of land, the 24th part of an hour, any very small measure; usually identified with L. *scrupulus*, a small stone (see *scruple*1), but by some referred, as 'a part cut off,' directly to √ *skar*, cut: see *shear*.] 1. A unit of weight, the third part of a dram, being $\frac{1}{24}$ ounce in apothecaries' weight, where alone it is now used by English-speaking people: this is 20 grains (= 1.296 grams). With the ancient Romans a scruple was $\frac{1}{24}$ ounce or $\frac{1}{288}$ pound (= 1.137 grams), and thence $\frac{1}{288}$ of anything duodecimally subdivided, as a *jugerum* or acre, a *heredium* or lot of land, a *sextarius* or measure of capacity. The scruple is denoted now, as anciently, by the character ℈.

Wrynge oute the myrte and clense it; put therein
A *scriple* of foil and half a *scriple* of fyn
Saffron. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. A small fraction. Specifically—(*a*) One sixtieth; a minute—the expressions *first*, *second*, and *third scruple* being used for the first, second, and third power of one sixtieth.

As touching the Longitude of this city, it is 25 Degrees and 52 *Scruples*: and for the Latitude, it is 52 Degrees and 25 *Scruples*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 568. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) Eighteen seconds of time.

Sir Christopher Heydon, the last great champion of this occult science [astrology], boasted of possessing a watch so exact in its movements that it would give him with unerring precision, not the minute only, but the very *scruple* of time. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

(*c*) One twelfth of an inch; a line. (*d*) One tenth of a geometrical inch. (*e*) A digit; the twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter.

Hence, figuratively—3. A small part; a little of anything, chiefly in negative phrases: sometimes confused with *scruple*1.

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 38.

**Scruples of emergence.** Same as *scruples of incidence*, except that it refers to the end of an eclipse, not the beginning.—**Scruples of half duration**, the arc of the moon's path from the beginning to the middle of an eclipse. The early astronomers also spoke of *scrupula moræ dimidiæ*, being the same thing for the total phase. —**Scruples of incidence**, the arc of the moon's path from its beginning to enter the earth's umbra to its being completely within it.

**scrupleness**† (skrö'pl-nes), *n.* Scrupulousness. *Tusser.*

**scrupler** (skrö'plėr), *n.* [< *scruple*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who scruples; a doubter; one who hesitates.

Away with those nice *scruplers*.
*Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 295.

**scrupulist** (skrö'pụ̄-list), *n.* [< L. *scrupulus*, a scruple (see *scruple*1), + *-ist*.] One who doubts or scruples; a scrupler. *Shaftesbury.* [Rare.]

**scrupulize** (skrö'pụ̄-līz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *scrupulized*, ppr. *scrupulizing*. [< L. *scrupulus*, a scruple, + *-ize*.] To scruple. [Rare.]

Other articles that eyther are or may be so *scrupulized*.
*Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.

**scrupulosity** (skrö-pụ̄-los'ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *scrupulosita(t-)s*, < *scrupulosus*, scrupulous: see *scrupulous*.] Scrupulousness; especially, over-scrupulousness.

**scrupulous** (skrö'pụ̄-lus), *a.* [= D. *skrupuleus* = G. Sw. Dan. *skrupulös*, < OF. (and F.) *scrupuleux* = Sp. Pg. *escrupuloso* = It. *scrupoloso*, < L. *scrupulosus*, nice, exact, careful, full of scruples, scrupulous, < *scrupulus*, a scruple: see *scruple*1.] 1. Inclined to scruple; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious from a fear of erring; especially, having scruples of conscience.

Abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrupulous*. *Hooker.*

For your honest Man, as I take it, is that nice *scrupulous* conscientious Person who will cheat no Body but himself. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, ii. 8.

The Italians are so curious and *scrupulous* . . . that they will admit no stranger within the wals . . . except he bringeth a bill of health. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 73.

Yet, though *scrupulous* in most things, it did not go against the consciences of these good brothers to purchase smuggled articles. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

2†. Given to making objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3. 48.

3†. Nice; doubtful.

If your warre had ben upon Jerusalem, it were to be holden for iust, but for that it is upon Marsillius, alway we hold it for *scrupulous*.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 66.

4. Exact; precise; rigorous; punctilious.

William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that *scrupulous* respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

A diligent and *scrupulous* adherence to approved models is, therefore, for most persons, not only the best lesson to learn, but the only lesson they are able to learn.
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

Terrace, walks, and flower beds were kept in *scrupulous* order. *Froude*, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, i.

**scrupulously** (skrö'pụ̄-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrupulous manner.

**scrupulousness** (skrö'pụ̄-lus-nes), *n.* 1. Scrupulous character or disposition; conscientious regard for duty, truth, propriety, or exactness; specifically, regard for or attention to the dictates of conscience in deciding or acting.

Others, by their weakness and fear and *scrupulousness*, cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts with that real benignity which the laws do exhibit.
*T. Puller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 10.

2. Punctilious preciseness; exactness; rigorousness; punctiliousness.

The *scrupulousness* with which he paid public notice, in the street, by a bow, a lifting of the hat, a nod, or a motion of the hand, to all and sundry his acquaintances, rich or poor. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xv.

**scrutable** (skrö'tạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *scrutabile*, < ML. *scrutabilis*, that may be examined, < L. *scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, < *scruta* = Gr. *γρύτη*: see *scrutiny*.] Capable of being submitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. [Rare.]

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us?
*Decay of Christian Piety.*

**scrutation** (skrọ̈-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *scrutatio(n-)*, a searching or examining, < *scrutari*, pp. *scrutatus*, examine or search thoroughly: see *scrutiny*.] Search; scrutiny. [Rare.]

**scrutator** (skrọ̈-tā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *scrutateur* = Pr. *escruptador* = Sp. Pg. *escrutador* = It. *scrutatore*, < L. *scrutator*, < *scrutari*, examine: see *scrutiny*.] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer; a scrutineer.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply.
*Ayliffe*, Parergon.

In order to secure fairness in this examination [for scientific adviser to one of the great communal councils], the Central Educational Board of Whitechapel sent down two *Scrutators*, who were required to affirm that they did not know any of the candidates even by name.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 99.

**scruthing-bag**, *n.* A utensil for straining cider, made of plaited meshes or coarse canvas. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**scrutinate**† (skrö'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *scrutinatus*, pp. of *scrutinare*, scrutinize: see *scrutiny*.] To examine; investigate.

The whole affair [was] *scrutinated* by the Court, who heard both the prosecution and the defence that was made. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 404.

**scrutin de liste** (skrü-taṅ' dė lēst). [F., voting by list: *scrutin*, voting, balloting, lit. 'scrutiny'; *de*, of; *liste*, list.] A method of voting practised at certain recent periods in the elections to the French Chamber of Deputies. Each elector votes on one ballot for the whole number of deputies to which his department is entitled, and can choose the candidates by writing in the names, or by using the party lists (as selected by the party electoral committees), with the privilege of making any combination of names at his pleasure. The opposite method is the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, in which the arrondissement is the basis of representation, and an elector votes only for the candidate or candidates of his immediate locality.

**scrutine**†, *v. i.* [< F. *scrutiner* = It. *scrutinare*, < ML. *scrutinare*, investigate, scrutinize, < LL.

*scrutinium*, scrutiny: see *scrutiny*.] To make an investigation or examination; investigate.

They laid their handes on the booke and were sworne, and departed to *scrutine* of the matter by inquirie amongst themselves. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

**scrutineer** (skrö-ti-nēr′), *n.* [< *scrutin-y* + *-eer*.] One who scrutinizes; specifically, one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, etc., to see if they are valid.

Is my Lord Chamberlain, and the *scrutineers* that succeed him, to tell us when the King and the Duke of York are abused? *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

Only the votes pronounced bad by the bureau in presence of representative *scrutineers* are preserved, in case these should be called for during the "Session pour vérification des Pouvoirs." *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 291.

**scrutinize** (skrö′ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrutinized*, ppr. *scrutinizing*. [< *scrutin-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To subject to scrutiny; observe or investigate closely; examine or inquire into critically; regard narrowly.

As all good history deals with the motives of men's actions, so the peculiar business . . . of religious history is to *scrutinize* their religious motives.
*Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

We *scrutinise* the dates
Of long-past human things.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

=**Syn.** *Explore*, etc. See *search*.

**II.** *intrans.* To make scrutiny.

Every thing about him is, on some account or other, declared to be good; and he thinks it presumption to *scrutinize* into its defects, or to endeavour to imagine how it might be better. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth, iii.

Also spelled *scrutinise*.

**scrutinizer** (skrö′ti-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *scrutinize* + *-er*¹.] One who scrutinizes; one who examines with critical care; a scrutineer. Also spelled *scrutiniser*.

**scrutinizingly** (skrö′ti-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With due scrutiny or observation; searchingly. Also spelled *scrutinisingly*.

**scrutinous** (skrö′ti-nus), *a.* [< *scrutin-y* + *-ous*.] Closely inquiring or examining; scrutinizing; carefully critical.

Love has an intellect that runs through all
The *scrutinous* sciences.
*Middleton*, Changeling, iii. 3.

But age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleased. *Sir F. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

**scrutinously** (skrö′ti-nus-li), *adv.* With strict or sharp scrutiny; searchingly. *Imp. Dict.*

**scrutiny** (skrö′ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *scrutinies* (-niz). [= OF. *scrutine*, scrutiny, F. *scrutin*, scrutiny, balloting, = Sp. Pg. *escrutinio* = It. *scruttinio*, *scrutinio*, < LL. *scrutinium*, a search, an inquiry, < L. *scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, prob. orig. search among rubbish, < *scruta* (= Gr. γρύτη), rubbish, broken trash. Cf. AS. *scrudinan*, examine. Cf. *scrutable*, *scrutine*, etc.] **1.** Close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 515.

**2.** Specifically—(*a*) In the *early church*, the examination in Lent of catechumens, including instruction in and questions upon the creed, accompanied with prayers, exorcisms, and other ceremonies, prior to their baptism on Easter day. The days of scrutiny were from three to seven in number, according to different customs, the last usually occurring on the Wednesday before Passion Sunday. (*b*) One of the three methods used in the Roman Catholic Church for electing a Pope. In it each cardinal who is present at the conclave casts a vote in strict seclusion from his colleagues; the votes are then collected, and if two thirds plus one are for the same candidate he is declared elected. The other canonical modes are acclamation and accession.

**3.** In *canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.—**4.** An examination by a competent authority of the votes given or ballots cast at an election, for the purpose of rejecting those that are vitiated or imperfect, and thus correcting the poll.

The first *scrutiny* for Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Boileau, contrary to the method of convocation, ran 53 affirmations, and 118 against him.
*Dr. Sykes*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 40.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Investigation*, *Inspection*, etc. (see *examination*), sifting. See *search*, *v.*

**scrutiny**† (skrö′ti-ni), *v. t.* [< *scrutiny*, *n.*] To scrutinize. *Johnson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**scruto** (skrö′tō), *n.* In theaters, a movable trap or doorway, constructed of strips of wood or whalebone, which springs into place after being used for quick appearances and disappearances.

**scrutoire**†, **scrutore**†, *n.* Obsolete erroneous forms of *scritoire* for *escritoire*.

A citizen had advertised a reward for the discovery of a person who had stolen sixty guineas out of his *scrutoire*.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 237.

Bid her open the middle great drawer of Ridgeway's *scrutore* in my closet. *Swift*, Letter, Sept. 18, 1728.

**scruze**† (skröz), *v. t.* [Also *scruse*; a var. of *scrooge*, *scrouge*: see *scrouge*.] To crowd; compress; crush; squeeze.

Whose sappy liquor, that with fulnesse sweld,
Into her cup she *scruzd* with daintie breach
Of her fine fingers. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 56.

**scry**¹† (skrī), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *ascry*, *escry*, *descry*.] To descry. Also *skry*.

They both arose, and at him loudly cryde,
As it had bene two shepheards curres had *scryde*
A ravenous Wolfe amongst the scattered flockes.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 38.

**scry**² (skrī), *v.* [Also *skry*; < ME. **scryen*, < OF. *escrier*, F. *écrier* (= Pr. *esgridar* = It. *sgridare*), cry out, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To cry out.

**II.** *trans.* To proclaim; announce publicly or by way of advertisement: as, to *scry* a sale. [Scotch.]

**scry**²† (skrī), *n.* [Also *skry*; < ME. *scrye*; < *scry*², *v.*] **1.** A cry.

Whyche me semyth better than alle the noyse of houndys, the blastes of hornys, and the *scrye* of foulis that hunters, fawkeners, & foulers can make.
*Juliana Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge, p. 5.

And so, with the *scry*, he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote and barelegged, . . . in great dout and feare of taking by the frenchmen.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxxii.

**2.** A flock of wild fowl.

**scryme**†, *v. i.* See *scrime*.

**scryne**†, *n.* See *scrine*.

**scuchon**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scutcheon*.

**scud** (skud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scudded*, ppr. *scudding*. [< Dan. *skyde*, shoot, push, shove, scud (orig. **skude*, as in comp. *skud-aar*, leap-year, etc.), = Sw. *skutta*, leap; secondary forms of Sw. *skjuta* = Icel. *skjōta*, shoot, slip, or scud away, abscond, = AS. *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*¹, *scuddle*¹, *scuttle*³, *v.*, from the same source. The alleged AS. *scūdan*, 'run quickly,' 'flee,' does not occur in that sense; it occurs but once, prop. **scuddan* = OS. *skuddian*, shake, and belongs to another group, only remotely connected with *scud*, namely *shudder*, etc.: see *shudder*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run swiftly; shoot or fly along with haste.

Sometime he *scuds* far off, and there he stares.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 301.

O how she *scudded*! O sweet scud, how she tripped!
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

Beside a pleasant dwelling ran a brook,
*Scudding* along a narrow channel. *Bryant*, Sella.

**2.** *Naut.*, to run before a gale with little or no sail set.

We *scudded*, or ran before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles: that is, without any Sail abroad.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 415.

**3.** To throw thin flat stones so that they skip over the surface of water. [Scotch.]—**4.** In *tanning*, to remove remaining hairs, dirt, etc., from (skins or hides) with a hand-knife after depilation.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To pass over quickly.

His lessening flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.
*Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

The startled red-deer *scuds* the plain.
*Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

**2.** To beat or chastise, especially on the bare buttocks; skelp; spank. [Scotch.]

**scud** (skud), *n.* [< *scud*, *v.*] **1.** The act of scudding; a driving along; a running or rushing with speed or precipitation.—**2.** Small detached clouds driven rapidly along under a mass of storm-cloud: a common accompaniment of rain.

The clouds, as if tired of their furious chase, were breaking asunder, the heavier volumes gathering in black masses about the horizon, while the lighter *scud* still hurried above the water, or eddied among the tops of the mountains like broken flights of birds hovering round their roosts. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xix.

**3.** A slight flying shower. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A small number of larks, less than a flock. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A swift runner; a scudder. [Now school slang.]

"I say," said East as soon as he got his wind, looking with much increased respect at Tom, "you ain't a bad *scud*, not by no means."
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

**6.** A smart stroke with the open hand; a skelp; a slap: as, to give one a *scud* on the face. [Scotch.]—**7.** A beach-flea or sand-flea: some small crustacean, as an isopod or amphipod.

One of the largest scuds is *Gammarus ornatus* of the New England coast.

**scuddawn** (sku-dân′), *n.* Young herring. [Local, Irish.]

**scudder** (skud′ėr), *n.* [< *scud* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which scuds.

**scuddick** (skud′ik), *n.* [E. dial. also *scuttuck*; prob. < *scut*, short (see *scut*¹), + dim. *-ock*.] **1.** Anything of small value. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A shilling. [Slang, Eng.]

**scudding-stone** (skud′ing-stōn), *n.* A thin flat stone that can be made to skim the surface of a body of water. [Scotch.]

**scuddle**¹ (skud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, ppr. *scuddling*. [A weakened form of *scuttle*³, after the related *scud*: see *scuttle*³.] Same as *scuttle*³. *Bailey*, 1731.

**scuddle**² (skud′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, ppr. *scuddling*. [Appar. a back-formation, < *scudler*: see *scudler*.] **I.** *intrans.* To act as a kitchen-drudge. *Jamieson.*

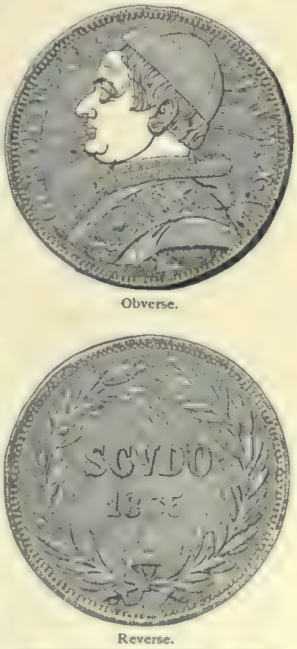
**II.** *trans.* To cleanse; wash. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

**scuddle**² (skud′l), *n.* [Cf. *scuddle*², *v.*] A kitchen-drudge; a scullion. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**scudi**, *n.* Plural of *scudo*.

**scudler**, **scudlar** (skud′lėr, -lär), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sculler*². Hence *scuddle*², cleanse.] A scullion. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**scudo** (skö′dọ̄), *n.*; pl. *scudi* (-di). [It. (= F. *écu*: see *écu*), a coin so named, lit. a shield, so called as bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued; < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*¹.] **1.** A silver coin current in various parts of Italy during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its value has varied slightly in different states, but has usually been about 4*s.* (about 96 cents). The scudo of Sardinia in 1817 was worth 4*s.* 0½*d.* (about 97 cents); of Naples, in 1818 and 1859, 4*s.* 1¼*d.* (about 99 cents); of the Papal States, in 1845 and 1859, 4*s.* 4¼*d.* (about $1.05). The scudo was occasionally struck in gold. The gold scudo of Pius IX. (1859) was worth 4*s.* 3¼*d.* (about $1.03). **2.** The space inclosed within the outer rim of the bezel of a ring; also, a bezel in sense 3 (*b*), used especially for rings of classical antiquity in which there is an engraved device upon the metal itself. See *bezel*, 3 (*b*).



Obverse.

Reverse.

Scudo of Pope Gregory XVI.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

**scue**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *skew*.

**scuff**¹ (skuf), *v.* [< Sw. *skuffa* = Dan. *skuffe*, push, shove, jog; a secondary form of the verb represented by E. *shove*: see *shove*. Hence freq. *scuffle*¹, *shuffle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; shuffle: rarely used of an analogous action of the hands.

A good masseur ought to be able to keep both hands going . . . at the same time, one contracting as the other relaxes, without scraping, *scuffing*, shaking the head, or turning a hair. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, IV. 659.

**II.** *trans.* To graze slightly. [Scotch.]—**2.** To roughen the surface of by hard usage; spoil the gloss, polish, or finish of. [Colloq.]

How to restore *scuffed* gloves.
*New York Tribune*, Dec. 12, 1879.

**scuff**² (skuf), *n.* [A corruption (also in another corrupt form *scruff*) of *scuft*: see *scuft*.] Same as *scuft* and *scruff*³. [Prov. Eng.]

One . . . was seized by the *scuff* of the neck, and literally hurled on the table in front.
*Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? x. 7.

"John Fry, you big villain!" I cried, with John hanging up in the air by the *scuff* of his neckcloth.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix.

**scuff**³† (skuf), *n.* [Cf. *scurf*¹, *scruff*¹.] A scurf; a scale.

Other seruingmen there were with the sayd Bassas, with red attire on their heads, much like French hoods, but the long flappe somewhat smaller towardes the end, with *scuffes* or plates of mettall, like vnto the chape of an ancient arming sword, standing on their foreheads.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 169.

**scuffle**$^1$ (skuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuffled*, ppr. *scuffling*. [Formerly also *skuffle*; freq. of *scuff*$^1$. Cf. *shuffle*.] To push or fight in a disorderly or scrambling manner; struggle confusedly at close quarters.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages for number and place in the field in an orderlie waie then *skuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *Eikon Basilike*, iv.

They [ships] being waited for by fifteen or twenty Dunkirkers, which are not like to let them pass without some *scuffling*. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 3.

Talbot Twysden always arrived at Bays's at ten minutes past four, and *scuffled* for the evening paper, as if its contents were matter of great importance to Talbot.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

=**Syn.** See *quarrel*$^1$, *n.*

**scuffle**$^1$ (skuf'l), *n.* [< *scuffle*$^1$, *v.*] A confused pushing or struggle; a disorderly rencounter or fight.

There was a *scuffle* lately here 'twixt the D. of Nevers and the Cardinal of Guise; . . . they fell to Blows, the Cardinal struck the Duke first, and so were parted.
*Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 19.

Bill's coat had been twisted into marvellous shapes in the *scuffle*. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 121.

=**Syn.** *Affray, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*$^1$.

**scuffle**$^2$ (skuf'l), *n.* [A dial. var. of *shovel* (AS. *scofl*): see *shovel*$^1$.] 1. A form of garden hoe or thrust-hoe which is pushed instead of pulled, and commonly has a narrow, sharp blade set nearly in line with the handle: used for cutting off weeds beneath the surface of the ground.

Where so much is to do in the beds, he were a sorry gardener who should wage a whole day's war with an iron *scuffle* on those ill weeds that make the garden-walks of life unsightly. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iii., note.

2. A child's pinafore or bib. [Prov. Eng.]

**scuffle-harrow** (skuf'l-har″ō), *n.* A form of harrow in which cutting-shares are substituted for the ordinary teeth.

**scuffler**$^1$ (skuf'lėr), *n.* [< *scuffle*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who scuffles, or takes part in a scuffle.

**scuffler**$^2$ (skuf'lėr), *n.* [< *scuffle*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] In *agri.*, a kind of horse-hoe, or plow with a share somewhat like an arrow-head, used between drills of turnips or similar plants for rooting out weeds and stirring the soil.

**scuffy** (skuf'i), *a.* [< *scuff*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Lacking or having lost the original finish and freshness, as from hard usage; shabby: as, a *scuffy* hat; a *scuffy* book.—2. Shabby-looking; out-at-elbows; seedy: as, a *scuffy* fellow; a *scuffy* appearance. [Scotch or colloq. in both uses.]

**scuft** (skuft), *n.* [Also corruptly *scuff* and *scruff*; < Icel. *skopt*, pron. and better written *skoft*, mod. assimilated *skott*, hair (of the head), also a fox's tail, = Goth. *skufts*, hair. Cf. Icel. *skupla*, a hat for old women, = MHG. *schopf*, hair on top of the head; cf. also *scut*$^2$.] The nape of the neck; the scruff. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Down-stairs came Emily, . . . dragging after her the unwilling Keeper, . . . held by the "*scuft* of his neck," but growling low and savagely all the time.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë, xii.

**scug**, *n.* and *v.* See *skug*$^1$.

**sculduddery**, *n.* See *skulduddery*.

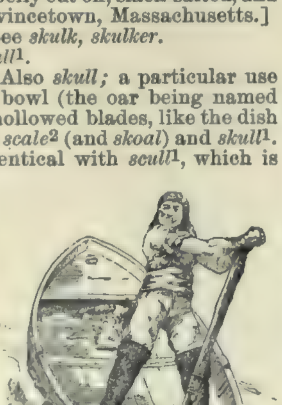
**sculjo, sculljoe** (skul'jō), *n.* A haddock not split, but with the belly cut off, slack-salted, and dried hard. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

**sculk, sculker.** See *skulk, skulker*.

**scull**$^1$†, *n.* See *skull*$^1$.

**scull**$^2$ (skul), *n.* [Also *skull*; a particular use of *scull*$^1$, *skull*$^1$, a bowl (the oar being named from the slightly hollowed blades, like the dish of a balance): see *scale*$^2$ (and *skoal*) and *skull*$^1$. *Scull*$^2$ is etym. identical with *scull*$^1$, which is now more commonly spelled *skull*: see *skull*$^1$.] 1. A short, light, spoon-bladed oar, the loom of which is comparatively short, so that one person can row open-handed with a pair of them, one on each side.

Never mind the rudder; we don't want it, nor the waterman. Hand us that right-hand *scull*. That 's a smart chap! Now shove off! *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.



Scull, 2.

2. An oar used to propel a boat by working it from side to side over the stern, the blade, which is always kept in the water, being turned diagonally at each stroke. See cut in preceding column.—3. A small boat for passengers; a skiff; a wherry.

The wherries then took the places in a great measure of our present cabs; and a cry of "Next Oars" or "*Sculls*," when anyone made his appearance at the top of "the Stairs," was synonymous with "Hansom" or "Four Wheeler."
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

Not getting a boat, I was forced to walk to Stangate, and so over to White Hall in a *scull*.
*Pepys*, Diary, March 21, 1669.

**scull**$^2$ (skul), *v.* [< *scull*$^2$, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To propel with one oar worked at the stern: as, to *scull* a boat.—2. To propel with sculls.

II. *intrans.* 1. To work an oar against the water, at the stern of a boat, in such a way as to propel the boat. See *sculling*.

> Around him were the goblin train—
> But he *scull'd* with all his might and main,
> And follow'd wherever the sturgeon led.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, st. 20.

2. To be sculled, or capable of being propelled by a scull or sculls: as, the boat *sculls* well.

**scull**$^3$† (skul), *n.* An obsolete form of *school*$^2$.

**scull**$^4$, *n.* See *skull*$^4$.

**sculler**$^1$ (skul'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *scullar*, *skuller*; < *scull*$^2$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who sculls a boat.

You have the marshalling of all the ghosts too that pass the Stygian ferry; and I suspect you for a share with the old *sculler* there, if the truth were known.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

> A *sculler's* notch in the stern he made,
> An oar he shaped of the bootle-blade.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, st. 18.

2. A boat rowed by one man with a pair of sculls or short oars.

Who chances to come by but fair Hero in a *sculler?*
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

By water, at night late, to Sir G. Carteret's, but, there being no oars to carry me, I was fain to call a *skuller* that had a gentleman already in it. *Pepys*, Diary, July 12, 1665.

The little Boats upon the Thames, which are only for carrying of Persons, are light and pretty; some are row'd but by one Man, others by two; the former are call'd *Scullers*, and the latter Oars.
*Misson*, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 146.

**sculler**$^2$† (skul'ėr), *n.* [Found in mod. E. use only in the Sc. var. *scudler*, *scudlar*, and as involved in *scullery*, q. v.; < ME. *squylloure*, *squyllare*, *squyler*, < AF. *scuiler*, *sculier*, < OF. *escuelier*, *escuellier*, *escueillier*, *escuillier*, *esculier*, *escullier*, *esculer*, *esquelier*, an officer who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, usually (in OF.) a maker or seller of dishes and pots, = It. *scodellaio*, *scudellaio*, a dish-maker (Florio), < ML. *scutellarius*, an officer who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, a maker or seller of dishes and pots, < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. also a platter, plate, dish (> OF. *escuele*, *escuelle*, F. *écuelle*, a dish): see *scutella*$^1$, and cf. *scuttle*$^1$ and *skillet*, from the same source. Cf. *scullery*. According to Skeat, the ME. *squyler*, *squyllare*, etc., are variants of an orig. *swiller*, a washer; but this is disproved by the forms cited above.] An officer or servant who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, to keep them clean; a dish-washer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

> How the *squyler* of the kechyn
> . . . went furth out at the ȝate.
> *Robert of Brunne*, Handlyng Synne, l. 5913.

All such other as shall long unto the *squyllare*.
*Rutland Papers*, p. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

**scullery** (skul'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sculleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *skullery*, earlier *squillary*; < ME. *squylerey*, < OF. **escuelerie*, *escueillerie*, *esculerie*, f., the office of a servant who had charge of the dishes, etc., **escuelier*, *escuellier*, m., a place or room where dishes were kept, a scullery, < ML. *scutellarium*, neut., a place or room where dishes were kept, < L. *scutella*, a salver, ML. a platter, plate, dish: see *sculler*$^2$, *scuttle*$^1$. The word has no orig. connection with *scullion*, with which it is now commonly associated in thought.] 1. A place where dishes, kettles, and other kitchen utensils are kept and washed, and where the rough or slop work of a kitchen is done; a back kitchen.

The pourvayours of the buttlarye and pourvayours of the *squylerey*. *Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal* [*Household* (1790), p. 77. (*Skeat.*)

He shall be published . . . with cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and drudging-boxes, &c., lately dug up at Rome out of an old subterranean *skullery*.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

2†. Slops; garbage; offal.

The soot and *skullery* of vulgar insolency, plebeian petulancy, and fanatick contempt.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 258. (*Davies.*)

**sculling** (skul'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scull*$^2$, *v.*] The act or operation of propelling a boat with one oar at the stern. The oar is moved sidewise with a peculiar twist or feathering by which the handle describes a figure of 8, and the blade presses against the water alternately on the one side and the other. The action of the blade resembles that of a screw propeller, but the motion is alternating or reversed at each stroke, instead of a continuous revolution. See cut under *scull*$^2$.

**scullion** (skul'yo̤n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scolion*, *scoulyon*; < ME. *sculȝon*, *scwlione*, a dish-washer; appar., with transferred sense (due perhaps to the association with *scullery*), < OF. *escouillon*, *escouvillon*, a dish-clout, a malkin or drag to sweep an oven, F. *écouvillon*, a malkin or drag to sweep an oven, a sponge for a gun, < Sp. *escobillon*, a sponge for a gun, < *escobilla*, a small brush, dim. of *escoba*, a brush, broom, = It. *scopa*, a broom, = OF. *escouve*, *escoube*, F. *écouve*, a broom, < L. *scopa*, pl. *scopæ*, twigs, a broom of twigs: see *scope*$^2$. The word is now generally associated in thought with *scullery*, which is, however, of different origin.] 1. A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial service in the kitchen or scullery.

> Then out spoke the young *scullion* boy,
> Said, "Here am I, a caddie."
> *The Rantin' Laddie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 99).

> For hence will I, disguised, and hire myself
> To serve with *scullions* and with kitchen-knaves.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

Hence—2. A low, disreputable, mean fellow.

> Wilt thou prostrate to the odious charms
> Of this base *scullion!* *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp. *South.*

**scullionly** (skul'yo̤n-li), *a.* [< *scullion* + *-ly*$^1$.] Like a scullion; vile; mean.

But this is not for an unbuttoned fellow to discuss in the garret at his trestle, and dimension of candle by the snuff; which brought forth his *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul. *Milton*, Colasterion.

**scullionry** (skul'yo̤n-ri), *n.* [< *scullion* + *-ry*.] The work of a scullion; drudgery. *Cotgrave.*

**sculljoe**, *n.* See *sculjo*.

**sculp** (skulp), *v. t.* [= It. *scolpire*, < L. *sculpere*, cut out, carve in stone, akin to *scalpere*, scratch, grave, carve (see *scalp*$^3$), and prob. to Gr. *γλύφειν*, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph*).] 1. To cut; carve; engrave; sculpture. [Now colloq.]

> O that the words I speak were registred, . . .
> Or that the tenor of my just complaint
> Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant!
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, xix.

Architect Palloy sent a large model of the Bastille *sculped* in a stone of the fortress to every town in France.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 836.

You pass under three spacious rest-houses, considerately erected by the monks, and are struck by the bold inscriptions in Chinese characters *sculped* on the face of the big stones and boulders which fringe the path.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 759.

2. To flense, flay, or take the skin and blubber from, as a seal. [Newfoundland.]

Having killed or at least stunned all they see within a short distance, they skin, or, as they call it, *sculp* them with a broad clasp-knife, called a sculping-knife.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 480.

**sculp** (skulp), *n.* [< *sculp*, *v.*, 2.] The skin of a seal removed with the blubber adhering to it.

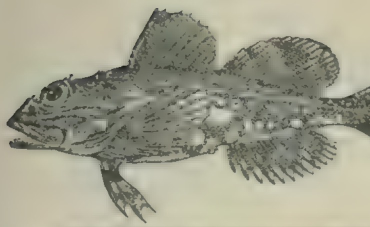
The legs, or flippers, and also the head, are then drawn out from the inside, and the skin is laid out flat and entire, with the layer of fat or blubber firmly adhering to it; and the skin in this state is called the "pelt," and sometimes the *sculp*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 480.

**sculper** (skul'pėr), *n.* See *scorper*.

**sculpin, skulpin** (skul'pin), *n.* 1. A callionymoid fish, *Callionymus lyra*, having at the angle of the preoperculum a strong compressed dentate spine; a dragonet: more fully called *yellow sculpin*. See *dragonet*, 2, and cut under *Callionymus*.—2. A mean or mischief-making fellow. [Local slang, New Eng.]

Ye see the miser'ble *sculpin* thought I'd never stop to open the goods. *Sarah O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 88.

3. A cottoid fish, especially of the genus *Cottus* (or *Acanthocottus*), as *C. scorpius* of the northern Atlantic; *C. grœnlandicus*, the daddy-sculpin; *C. æneus*, the grubby of the New England and New York coasts. One of the commonest on the Atlantic coast of the United States is *C. octodecimspinosus*. All these fishes are of ugly aspect, unshapely, with very large spiny head, wide mouth, comparatively slender tapering body, and irregularly mottled coloration. They inhabit the northern seas, and are especially numerous in the northern Pacific. They are used by the native Indians as food, but are generally held in contempt by the



Common Daddy-sculpin (*Cottus grœnlandicus*).

whites. In California a marketable cottoid, the bighead or cabezon, *Scorpænichthys marmoratus*, is also called *sculpin*.
4. A hemitripteroid fish, *Hemitripterus acadianus*, occurring in deeper water than the true sculpins off the northeastern coast of America. Also called *deep-water sculpin*, *yellow sculpin*, and *sea-raven*. See cut under *sea-raven*.—5. A scorpænoid fish, *Scorpæna guttata*, of the southern Californian coast, there called *scorpene*. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

**sculping-knife** (skul'ping-nīf), *n.* A kind of knife used for sculping seals. See quotation under *sculp*, *v.*, 2.

**sculpsit** (skulp'sit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sculpere*, carve, grave: see *sculp*.] He (or she) engraved or carved (it): a word frequently put at the foot of an engraving or the base of a piece of sculpture after the engraver's or sculptor's name: as, A. B. *sculpsit*. It is often abbreviated to *sc.*, and sometimes to *sculps.*, and corresponds to *pinxit* (*pxt.*) on paintings.

**sculptile** (skulp'til), *a.* [< L. *sculptilis*, formed by carving or graving, etc.: see *sculp*.] Graven; carved.

> The same description we find in a silver medal; that is, upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

**sculptor** (skulp'tọr), *n.* [= F. *sculpteur* = Sp. *escultor* = Pg. *esculptor* = It. *scultore*, *scolpitore*, < L. *sculptor*, a sculptor, < *sculpere*, cut out, carve in stone: see *sculp*.] One who practises the art of sculpture, which includes modeling in clay or wax, casting or striking in bronze or other metal, and carving figures in stone.

> "The *sculptors*," says Maximus Tyrius, in his 7th dissertation, ". . . chose out of many bodies those parts which appeared to them the most beautiful, and out of that diversity made but one statue."
> *Dryden*, Observations on Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, [p. 39.

**sculptress** (skulp'tres), *n.* [< *sculptor* + *-ess*.] A female sculptor.

> Perhaps you know the *sculptress*, Ney; if not, you have lost a great deal
> *Zimmern*, Arthur Schopenhauer, p. 242. (*Davies*.)

**sculptural** (skulp'tṳ̄-rạl), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to sculpture.

> Some fine forms there were here and there: models of a peculiar style of beauty; a style, I think, never seen in England; a solid, firm-set, *sculptural* style.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xx.

2. Pertaining to engraving.—3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the ornaments of a sculptured surface: as, *sculptural* marks or lines.

**sculpturally** (skulp'tṳ̄-rạl-i), *adv.* By means of sculpture.

> The quaint beauty and character of many natural objects, such as intricate branches, grass, &c., as well as that of many animals plumed, spined, or bristled, is *sculpturally* expressible
> *Ruskin*.

**sculpture** (skulp'tṳ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *sculpture*, < OF. *sculpture*, F. *sculpture* = Pr. *sculptura* = Sp. *escultura* = Pg. *escultura*, *esculptura* = It. *scultura*, *scoltura* = G. Sw. Dan. *skulptur*, < L. *sculptura*, sculpture, < *sculpere*, pp. *sculptus*, cut out, carve in stone: see *sculp*.] 1. The act or art of graving or carving; the art of shaping figures or other objects in the round or in relief out of or upon stone or other more or less hard substances. Besides the cutting of forms in marble, stone, wood, etc., the ancient chryselephantine work, etc., it includes modeling in clay, wax, etc., and casting in bronze or any other metal. Sculpture includes also the designing of coins and medals, and glyptics, or the art of gem-engraving. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Assyrian*, *Chaldean*, *Egyptian*, *Greek*, *Pasitelean*, *Peloponnesian*, *Phidian*, and *Rhodian*.

> As the materials used for writing in the first rude ages were only wood or stone, the convenience of *sculpture* required that the strokes should run chiefly in straight lines.
> *Five Pieces of Runic Poetry* (1763), Pref.

> *Sculpture*, . . . a shaping art, of which the business is to imitate natural objects and principally the human body, by reproducing in solid form either their true proportions in all dimensions, or else their true proportions in the two dimensions of length and breadth only, with a diminished proportion in the third dimension of depth or thickness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 206.

2. Carved work; any work of sculpture, as a figure or an inscription cut in wood, stone, metal, or other solid substance.

> Nor did there want
> Cornice or frieze with bossy *sculptures* graven;
> The roof was fretted gold.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 716.

> On another side of the stone is a very extraordinary *sculpture*, which has been painted, and from which I concluded that it was a temple dedicated to the sun.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 77.

> Some sweet *sculpture* draped from head to foot.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3†. An engraving; an illustration.

> The Publishers thought a Piece so well writ ought not to appear abroad without the usual and proper ornament of Writings of this kind, variety of *Sculptures*.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref.

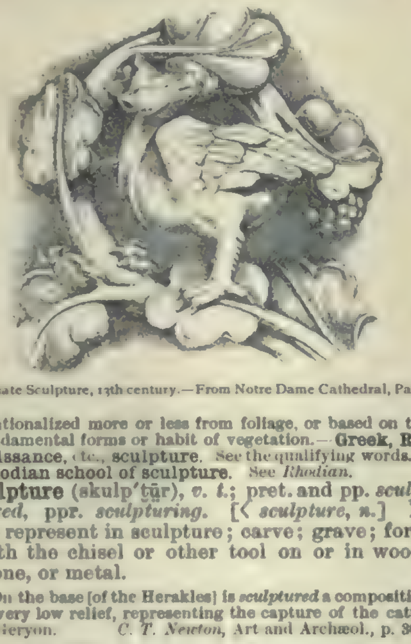
> Settle had not only been prosperous on the stage, but, in the confidence of success, had published his play with *sculptures*, and a Preface of defiance.
> *Pref. to Notes on the Empress of Morocco* (Dryden's Works, [ed. Malone, II. 272).

4. In *zoöl.*, markings resulting from irregularity of surface or difference in texture of a part; tracery: as, the *sculpture* of an insect's wing-covers; the *sculpture* of the plates or shields of a fish; the *sculpture* of a turtle's shell. The term specially indicates in entomology the arrangement or disposition of such markings, as by furrows, striæ, tubercles, punctures, etc., or the pattern of the resulting ornamentation; it is much used in describing beetles, and all the leading forms of sculpture have technical descriptive names. Also *sculpturing*.

> The coarse part of the *sculpture* [of a fossil] is also similar.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 465.

> There is an evident tendency to divide species [of beetles] upon small details of *sculpture*, fortunately checked, as the author admits, where the specimens are numerous.
> *Science*, IV. 562.

**Æginetan sculptures.** See *Æginetan*.—**Cœlanaglyphic sculpture.** Same as *cavo-rilievo*.—**Foliate sculpture**, sculptured foliage; especially, decorative sculpture conventionalized more or less from foliage, or based on the fundamental forms or habit of vegetation.—**Greek, Renaissance,** etc., **sculpture.** See the qualifying words.—**Rhodian school of sculpture.** See *Rhodian*.



Foliate Sculpture, 13th century.—From Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

**sculpture** (skulp'tṳ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sculptured*, ppr. *sculpturing*. [< *sculpture*, *n.*] 1. To represent in sculpture; carve; grave; form with the chisel or other tool on or in wood, stone, or metal.

> On the base [of the Herakles] is *sculptured* a composition in very low relief, representing the capture of the cattle of Geryon.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 308.

> Fair with *sculptured* stories it was wrought,
> By lapse of time unto dim ruin brought.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work; carve.

> Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptured* high.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 264.

**sculptured** (skulp'tṳ̄rd), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-ed*$^2$.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having elevated or impressed marks on the surface: as, *sculptured* elytra; *sculptured* seeds; a *sculptured* carapace.—**Sculptured tortoise**, a common land-tortoise of the United States, *Glyptemys insculpta*.

**sculpturesque** (skulp-tṳ̄-resk'), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-esque*.] Possessing the character of sculpture; resembling sculpture; chiseled; hence, clean-cut and well-proportioned; statue-like; grand rather than beautiful or pretty: as, *sculpturesque* features.

> An impressive woman, . . . her figure was slim and sufficiently tall, her face rather emaciated, so that its *sculpturesque* beauty was the more pronounced.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

**sculpturing** (skulp'tṳ̄r-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sculpture*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *sculpture*, 4.

> These imperforate portions are harder than the porous shell, and often project as ridges or tubercles, forming a more or less regular *sculpturing* of the surface.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 381.

**sculsh** (skulsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Rubbish; discarded stuff of all kinds: most generally used in England with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, as lollypops, etc. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

**Scultelus's bandage.** Pieces of bandage which are long enough to go one and a half times around the limb, and are applied successively in shingle fashion.

**sculyon**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scullion*.

**scum** (skum), *n.* [Formerly also *skum*; < ME. *scum*, *scom*, < AS. **scūm* (not found, the ordinary word being *fām*, foam) = D. *schuim* = MLG. *schūm*, *schūme*, LG. *schum* = OHG. *scūm*, MHG. *schūm*, G. *schaum* = Icel. *skūm* (Haldorsen) = Sw. Dan. *skum* (cf. OF. *escume*, F. *écume* = Pr. Pg. *escuma* = It. *schiuma* (< LG. or G.), Ir. *sgum* (< E.)), foam, froth, scum; perhaps lit. a 'covering,' with formative *-m*, < √*sku*, cover: see *sky*. Hence *skim*.] 1. Foam; froth: as, the *scum* of the sea.

> The brystelede boor marked with *scomes* the shuldres of Hercules.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

> Those small white Fish to Venus consecrated,
> Though without Venus ayd they be created
> Of th' Ocean *scum*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. The impurities or extraneous substances which rise to the surface of liquids, as in boiling or fermentation, or which form by other means; also, the scoria of molten metals; hence, by extension, any film or surface of foul floating matter: as, the *scum* of a stagnant pond.

> When God kindles such fires as these, hee doth not usually quench them till the very *scum* on the pot sides be boyled cleane away.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 14.

3. Refuse; dross; offscourings.

> Did anything more aggravate the crime of Jeroboam's profane apostasy than that he chose to have his clergy the *scum* and refuse of his whole land?
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

> A *scum* of Bretons, and base lackey peasants.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 317.

> Such rascals,
> Who are the *scum* and excrements of men!
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

> We are most miserably dejected, the *scum* of the world.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 362.

**scum** (skum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scummed*, ppr. *scumming*. [Early mod. E. also *skum*, *scom*; < ME. *scummen*, *skommen*, *scomen* = D. *schuimen* = MLG. *schumen* = OHG. *scûmen*, MHG. *schumen*, G. *schäumen* = Sw. *skumma* = Dan. *skumme*, scum, skim; from the noun. Doublet of *skim*.] I. *trans.* 1. To remove the scum from; clear off the froth, dross, or impurities that have risen to or formed on the surface of; skim.

> Oon boileth water salt and *skommeth* [it] clene,
> Therinto colde his peres wol he trie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

> Some *scumd* the drosse that from the metall came.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 36.

> A second multitude
> With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
> Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 704.

2†. To sweep over; move swiftly upon; skim.

> They liv'd by *scumming* those Seas and shoars as Pyrats.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To arise or be formed on the surface as foam or scum; be thrown up as scum.

> Golde and siluer was no more spared then thoughe it had rayned out of the clowdes, or *scomed* out of the sea.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xlix.

2. To be or become covered with scum: generally with *over*.

> Life and the interest of life have stagnated and *scummed over*.
> *A. K. H. Boyd*.

3†. To skim lightly: with *over*.

> Thou hast *skumed ouer* the schoole men, and of the froth of theyr folly made a dish of diuinitie brewesse which the dogges will not eate.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 45.

**scumber** (skum'bėr), *v. i.* [Also *scomber*, *scummer*; perhaps < OF. *escumbrier*, disencumber; cf. *exonerate* in similar use.] To defecate; dung: a hunting term applied especially to foxes. [Prov. Eng.]

> And for a monument to after-commers
> Their picture shall continue (though Time *scummers*
> Vpon th' Effigie).
> *Davies*, Commendatory Verses, p. 13. (*Davies*.)

> Just such a one [an airing] as you use to a brace of greyhounds,
> When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.
> *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

**scumber** (skum'bėr), *n.* [< *scumber*, *v.*] Dung, especially that of the fox. [Prov. Eng.]

**scumble** (skum'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scumbled*, ppr. *scumbling*. [Freq. of *scum*.] In *oil-painting*, to blend the tints or soften the effect of, by lightly passing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque coloring over the surface; in *chalk-* or *pencil-drawing*, to rub lightly the blunt point of the chalk over the surface of, or to spread and soften the harder lines of with the stump: as, to *scumble* a painting or a drawing.

**scumble** (skum'bl), *n.* [< *scumble*, *v.*] A softened effect produced by scumbling. See *scumbling*. *T. H. Lister.*

**scumbling** (skum'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scumble*, *v.*] 1. In *painting*, the operation of lightly rubbing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque color over the surface, in order to soften and blend tints that are too bright, or to produce some other special effect. Owing to the dryness of the brush, it deposits the color in minute granules on the ground-tint instead of covering it completely as in glazing.

> *Scumbling* is painting in opaque colours, but so thin that they become semi-transparent.
> *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, xxi.

> *Scumbling* resembles glazing in that a very thin coat is spread lightly over portions of the work.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 138.

2. In *chalk-* and *pencil-drawing*, the operation of lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading and softening the harder lines by the aid of the stump.

**scummer**$^1$ (skum'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *scomowre*, *scumure*; < *scum* + *-er*$^1$. Cf. *skimmer*, a doublet of *scummer*.] One who scums; an implement used in skimming; specifically, an instrument used for removing the scum of liquids; a skimmer.

> Pope Boniface the Eighth, a *scummer* of pots.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

> The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails. *Ray*, Remains, p. 120.

**scummer**$^2$, *v.* and *n.* Same as *scumber*.

**scummings** (skum'ingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *scum*, *v.*] Skimmings: as, the *scummings* of the boiling-house. *Imp. Dict.*

**scummy** (skum'i), *a.* [< *scum* + *-y*$^1$.] Covered with scum.

> And from the mirror'd level where he stood
> A mist arose, as from a *scummy* marsh.
> *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

**scun**$^1$ (skun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning*. [< ME. *scunien*, *sconnen*, < AS. *scunian*, shun, *on-scunian*, detest, refuse: see *shun*. Cf. *scunner*.] To reproach publicly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**scun**$^2$ (skun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning*. [Also *scon*, *scoon*; < Norw. *skunna* = Sw. refl. *skynda*, dial. *skynna* = Dan. *skynde* = Icel. *skunda*, *skynda*, hasten, hurry, = AS. *scyndan*, hasten: see *shunt*, and cf. *shun*. Cf. *scoon*, *schooner*.] I. *intrans.* To skip or skim; pass quickly along, as a vessel on the water.

II. *trans.* To cause to skip or skim, as a stone thrown aslant on the water; skip.

**scuncheon** (skun'chọn), *n.* See *sconcheon*.

**scunner** (skun'ėr), *v.* [Also *skunner*, *sconner*, *scouner*; freq. of *scun*$^1$, < ME. *scunien*, *sconnen*, < AS. *scunian*: see *scun*$^1$. Hence ult. *scoundrel*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be or become nauseated; feel disgust, loathing, repugnance, or abhorrence.

> An' yill an' whisky gi'e to cairds,
> Until they *scunner*.
> *Burns*, To James Smith.

2. To shrink back with disgust or strong repugnance: generally with *at* before the object of dislike.

II. *trans.* To affect with nausea, loathing, or disgust; nauseate.

> They [grocers] first gie the boys three days' free warren among the figs and the sugar-candy, and they get *scunnered* wi' sweets after that. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iii.

[Scotch in all uses.]

**scunner** (skun'ėr), *n.* [Also *skunner*, *sconner*, *scouner*; < *scunner*, *v.*] A feeling of nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; a loathing; a fantastic prejudice.

> He seems to have preserved, . . . as it were, in the pickle of a mind soured by prejudice, a lasting *scunner*, as he would call it, against our staid and decent form of worship. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

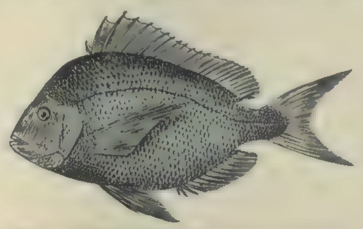
> There gaed a *scunner* through the flesh upon his banes; and that was Heeven's advertisement.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Thrawn Janet.

**scup**$^1$ (skup), *n.* [< D. *schop*, a swing, shovel, = OHG. *scupha*, *scopha*, a swing-board, MHG. *schupfe*, G. *schupf*, a push, *schupp*, swinging motion, a push, jerk; cf. G. *schupfen*, shove, = Sw. *skubba*, scrub, = Dan. *skubbe*, shove, push (a secondary form from the orig. verb), = D. *schuiven* = G. *schieben*, etc., shove: see *shove*.] A swing: a term derived from the Dutch settlers. [New York.]

> "What'll you give me if I'll make you a *scup* one of these days?" said Mr. Van Brunt. . . . "I don't know what it is," said Ellen. "A *scup!*—may be you don't know it by that name; some folks call it a swing."
> *S. Warner*, Wide, Wide World, I. ii.

**scup**$^1$ (skup), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scupped*, ppr. *scupping*. [< *scup*$^1$, *n.*] To swing; have a swing. [New York.]

**scup**$^2$ (skup), *n.* [Said to be contr. < Amer. Ind. (Connecticut) *mishcup*, < *mishe-kuppe*, large, thick-scaled; cf. *scuppaug*, pl. *mishcuppaûog*, scuppaug. Cf. *porgee*, *porgy*.] A sparoid fish, the scuppaug or porgy, *Stenotomus argyrops*, attaining a length of a foot, and a valued food-fish, found from Cape Cod to Florida. The front teeth form narrow incisors, and the molars are in two rows. The body is compressed, with high back; the head is deep, with small mouth; the color is brownish, somewhat silvery below, everywhere with bright reflections, but without distinct markings in the adult, though the soft parts of the vertical fins are somewhat mottled; the young are faintly barred and with dusky axils. This fish is a near relative of the sheepshead, and of the pinfish or sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). It has had many technical names, as *Sparus* or *Pagrus* or *Diplodus argyrops*, and *Sargus ambassis*. A southern scup is sometimes specified as *S. aculeatus*.



Scup, or Northern Porgy (*Stenotomus argyrops*).

> The warm-water fisheries include the pursuit of a variety of fishes, but the *scup* . . . and the "blue-fish," both migratory species, are those whose capture is thought of most value. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 267.

**scuppaug** (sku-pâg'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see *scup*$^2$.] A fish, the scup.

**scupper** (skup'ėr), *n.* [Prob. so named because the water seems to 'spit' forth from it; < OF. *escopir*, *escupir* = Sp. *escupir*, spit out; perhaps < L. *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere*, spit: see *spew*.] *Naut.*, an opening in the side of a ship at the level of the deck, or slanting from it, to allow water to run off; also, the gutter or channel surrounding the deck, and leading to such openings: often in the plural.

> Many a kid of beef have I seen rolling in the *scuppers*, and the bearer lying at his length on the decks.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 34.

**Scupper-leather** (*naut.*), a piece of leather placed on the outside of a vessel, under the scupper, to prevent the flow from it from soiling the paint on the vessel's side. In modern ships it is commonly replaced by a guard of metal.

**scupper-hole** (skup'ėr-hōl), *n.* A scupper.

**scupper-hose** (skup'ėr-hōz), *n.* A leather or canvas pipe formerly attached to the outer end of a scupper to protect the ship's side from discoloration there, and also to prevent the entrance of water from the outside.

**scupper-nail** (skup'ėr-nāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a short nail with a very broad head.

**scuppernong** (skup'ėr-nong), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name of *Vitis vulpina*.] A cultivated variety of the muscadine, bullace, or southern fox-grape, *Vitis rotundifolia* (*V. vulpina*), of the southern United States and Mexico. It is a valued white- or sometimes purple-fruited grape. Its large berries are well flavored, and peculiar in that all on a bunch do not ripen at once. The ripe berries fall from the vine, and are gathered from the ground.

**scupper-plug** (skup'ėr-plug), *n.* *Naut.*, a plug to stop a scupper.

**scupper-valve** (skup'ėr-valv), *n.* *Naut.*, a flap-valve outside of a scupper, to prevent the sea-water from entering, but permitting flow from the inside. It is usually held in place by a lanyard.

**scuppet†**, **scuppit†** (skup'et, -it), *n.* [Cf. *scoppet*.] A shovel or spade of uniform width, with the sides turned a little inward. *Halliwell.*

> What *scuppet* have we then to free the heart of this muddy pollution? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 267.

**scuppet†**, *v. t.* [< *scuppet*, *n.*] To shovel, as with a scuppet: as, to *scuppet* sand. *Nashe.*

**scur**$^1$ (skėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scurred*, ppr. *scurring*. [Also *skirr*; a var. of *scour*$^2$. Cf. *scurry*.] I. *trans.* 1. To graze, skim, or touch lightly; jerk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> The broader puddles, though *skirred* by the breeze, found the net-work of ice veiling over them.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps, The Carrier, ii.

2. To scour; pass over rapidly, as on horseback.

> Mount ye, spur ye, *skirr* the plain,
> That the fugitive may flee in vain!
> *Byron*, Siege of Corinth, xxii.

II. *intrans.* To run or fly; flit hurriedly; scour. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> You shall have a coachman with cheeks like a trumpeter, and a wind in his mouth, blow him afore him as far as he can see him; or *skirr* over him with his bat's wings a mile and a half ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

> The light shadows,
> That in a thought *scùr* o'er the fields of corn,
> Halted on crutches to 'em. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

**scur**$^2$ (skėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarfed or stunted horn. See the quotation. [Scotch.]

> A heifer with only *scurs*, as the modified horns sometimes found in polled cattle and in cross-bred offspring of polled and horned breeds are called in Scotland. They are little bits of flat horn, loose at the roots, so that you can twist them about, and quite hidden in a mass of hair, continued from a thick, long tuft, which grows upon a pointed crown-ridge, and falls over the forehead and sides of the head; and I have seen similar *scurs* and top-knots on several female short-horns. Quoted in *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 1083.

**scurf**$^1$ (skėrf), *n.* [Formerly also *skurf*, and transposed *scruff*; < ME. *scurf*, *scorf*, *scrof*, < AS. *scurf*, *sceorf* = MD. *scorf*, *schorft*, *schurft*, *schroft*, D. *schurft* (with excrescent *t*) = OHG. *scorf*, MHG. G. *schorf* = Icel. *skurfur*, pl., = Sw. *skorf* = Dan. *skurv*, scurf; from the verb represented by AS. *sceorfan* (pret. pl. *scurfon*), scrape, gnaw; cf. OHG. *scurfan*, MHG. G. *schürfen*, scratch, MHG. *schrephen*, G. *schröpfen*, cup (bleed); prob. akin to *scrape*: see *scrape*$^1$. The OHG. form *scorf*, scurf, is not exactly cognate with AS. *scurf*, which would require OHG. *scorb, but goes with the verb *scurfen*, which is a secondary form, cognate with AS. *sceorpan*. The words of this group, *scrape*$^1$, *sharp*, *scarp*$^1$, *scarf*$^2$, etc., are numerous, and more or less complicated in their forms and senses.] 1. Scaly or flaky matter on the surface of the skin; the scarf-skin or epidermis exfoliated in fine shreds or scales. Scurf is continually coming from the human skin, being removed by the friction of the clothes, in the bath, etc. The scurf of the head, where it may remain held by the hair in considerable quantity, is known as *dandruff*. In some diseases affecting the skin, scurf comes off in large flakes or layers, as in the desquamation or "peeling" after scarlet fever.

> Well may we raise jars,
> Jealousies, strifes, and heart-burning disagreements,
> Like a thick *scurf* o'er life. *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

> Then are they happy, when by length of time
> The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

2. Any scaly or flaky matter on a surface.

> There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top
> Belch'd fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
> Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 672.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a loose bran-like scaly matter that is found on some leaves, as in the genus *Elæagnus*, etc. (*b*) A growth of polyps on oysters.

3. Scum; offscouring.

> Priscian goes yonder with that wretched crowd,
> And Francis of Accorso; and thou hadst seen there,
> If thou hadst had a hankering for such *scurf*,
> That one who by the Servant of the Servants
> From Arno was transferred to Bacchiglione.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 111.

**scurf**$^2$ (skėrf), *n.* [Also *scurff*, *skurff*; < ME. *scurffe*; perhaps so called from the scaly or scabby appearance: see *scurf*$^1$.] A gray bull-trout; a variety of the trout, *Salmo trutta cambricus*. [Local, Eng.]

> There are two sorts of them [Bull-trouts], Red Trouts and Gray Trouts or *Skurffs*, which keep not in in the Channel of Rivulets or Rivers, but lurk like the Alderlings under the roots of great Alders.
> *Moffett and Bennet*, Health's Improvement (ed. 1746), [p. 283.

**scurfer** (skėrf'ėr), *n.* One who removes scale from boilers.

> The Scrapers' and *Scurfers'* Union. *Engineer*, LXX. 293.

**scurfiness** (skėr'fi-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scorffynesse*; < *scurfy* + *-ness*.] The state of being scurfy; scurfy condition.

> And euer to remayne
> In wretched beggary,
> And maungy misery, . . .
> And scabbed *scorffynesse*.
> *Skelton*, Duke of Albany, etc., l. 140.

**scurf-skin** (skėrf'skin), *n.* Same as *scarf-skin*.

**scurfy** (skėr'fi), *a.* [< ME. *scurfy* (= D. *schurftig* = G. *schorfig* = Sw. *skorfvig*, scurfy); < *scurf*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$. In another form *scurvy*: see *scurvy*$^1$.] 1.

Covered with scurf; exfoliating in small scales; scurvy; scabby.—2. Resembling or consisting of scurf.—**Scurfy scale.** See *scale*1.

**scurge**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *scourge.*

**scurrer** (skėr′ėr), *n.* [Sc. also or formerly *scurrour, skouriour, skurriour;* a var. of *scourer*2. The word seems to have been confused with F. *coureur,* E. *courier,* etc.] One who scours; a scout. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And he sente for the *scurrers* to aduyse the dealyuge of their ennemyes, and to se where they were, and what nombre they were of.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxiii.

**scurril, scurrile** (skur′il), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scurrill, skurril;* = It. *scurrile,* < L. *scurrilis,* buffoon-like, < *scurra,* a buffoon. Cf. *scorn.*] Befitting a vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious; scurrilous; low: as, *scurril* scoffing; *scurril* taunts.

Flatter not greatnesse with your *scurrill* praise.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

This, in your *scurril* dialect; but my inn
Knows no such language. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Their wits indeed serve them to that sole purpose, to make sport, to break a *scurrile* jest.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

It had bin plainly partiall, first, to correct him for grave Cicero, and not for *scurrill* Plautus.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 15.

"Bring the unfortunate girl to her father's, and break no *scurril* jests here," said the Sub-Prior.
*Scott*, Monastery, xxxiv.

**scurrility** (sku-ril′i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skurrillity;* < F. *scurrilité* = Pr. *scurilitat* = It. *scurrilità,* < L. *scurrilita(t-)s,* < *scurrilis,* scurril: see *scurril.*] 1. The quality of being scurril or scurrilous; low, vile, buffoon-like scoffing or jeering; indecent or gross abusiveness or railing; vulgar, indecent, or abusive language.

Yet will ye see in many cases how pleasant speeches and sauouring some *skurrillity* and vnshamefastnes haue now and then a certaine decencie, and well become both the speaker to say, and the hearer to abide.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 224.

So it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility.*
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 55.

2. A scurrilous remark, attack, or outburst; an abusive tirade.

Buffons, altogether applying their wits to *Scurrillities* & other ridiculous matters.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

I loathed *scurrilities* in conversation, and had a natural aversion to immoderate drinking.
*T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 185.

**scurrilous** (skur′i-lus), *a.* [< *scurril* + *-ous.*] 1. Using or given to the use of low and indecent language; scurril; indecently or grossly abusive or railing.

One would suspect him [John Standish] not the same man called by Bale a *scurrilous* fool, and admired by Pits for piety and learning, jealous lest another man should be more wise to salvation than himself.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Lancashire, II. 208.

Though a fierce, unscrupulous, and singularly *scurrilous* political writer, he [Swift] was not, in the general character of his politics, a violent man.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile: as, *scurrilous* language.

He is ever merry, but still modest; not dissolved into undecent laughter, or tickled with wit *scurrilous* or injurious.
*Habington*, Castara, iii.

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and *scurrilous* discourse, is worth gold.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 87.

3. Opprobrious; abusive; offensive.

How often do we see a person, whose intentions are visibly to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind!
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 40.

=**Syn.** Ribald, blackguard, indecent, coarse, vulgar, gross.

**scurrilously** (skur′i-lus-li), *adv.* In a scurrilous manner; with scurrility.

He spoke so *scurrilously* of you, I had no patience to hear him. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

**scurrilousness** (skur′i-lus-nes), *n.* Scurrilous character; indecency of language or manners; scurrility. *Bailey.*

**scurry** (skur′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scurried,* ppr. *scurrying.* [Also *skurry;* an extended form of *scur* or the orig. *scour*2, perhaps due in part to *skurriour* and similar forms of *scurrer,* and in part to association with *hurry,* as in *hurry-scurry.*] To hurry along; move hastily and precipitately; scamper.

He [Hannibal] commanded the horsemen of the Numidians to *scurry* to the trenches.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 882.

Poets have fancied the footprints of the wind in those light ripples that sometimes *scurry* across smooth water with a sudden blur. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 42.

**scurry** (skur′i), *n.*; pl. *scurries* (-iz). [Also *skurry;* < *scurry, v.*] 1. Hurry; fluttering or bustling haste.—2. A flurry.

The birds circled overhead, or dropped like thick *scurries* of snow-flakes on the water.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 305.

3. In *sporting,* a short race run for amusement by inferior horses or non-winners. *Krik's Guide to the Turf.*

**scurvily** (skėr′vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; meanly; shabbily.

How *scurvily* thou criest now, like a drunkard!
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

When I drew out the mony, he return'd it as *scurvily* again. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

**scurviness** (skėr′vi-nes), *n.* Scurvy character; meanness; baseness; shabbiness. *Bailey.*

**scurvy**1 (skėr′vi), *a.* [< ME. *scurvy,* a var. of *scurfy* (with the usual change of *f* to *v,* as in *wife, wives,* etc.): see *scurfy.* For the fig. senses 2, 3, cf. *scabby, shabby,* in like uses.] 1. Scurfy; covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; scorbutic.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, . . . or be *scurvy* or scabbed, . . . he shall not come nigh to offer the bread of his God. Lev. xxi. 20.

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; paltry; shabby: as, a *scurvy* fellow.

A very *scurvy* tune to sing at a man's funeral.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 46.

'Twas but a little *scurvy* white money, hang it!
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

While we lay at Tabago, we had like to have had a *scurvy* trick plaid us by a pretended Merchant from Panama, who came, as by stealth, to traffick with us privately. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 188.

3. Offensive; mischievous; malicious.

Nay, but he prated,
And spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 7.

**scurvy**2 (skėr′vi), *n.* [Formerly also *scurvie, scurvey;* appar. abbr. of *scurvy disease* or some similar phrase; prob. confused also with *scorbute,* ML. *scorbutus:* see *scorbute.*] A disease usually presenting swollen, spongy, easily bleeding gums, fibrinous effusion into some of the muscles, rendering them hard and brawny, hemorrhages beneath the skin, rheumatoid pains, anemia, and prostration. It occurs at all ages and in all climates, and usually develops in those employing an unvaried diet, especially one from which vegetables are excluded. Also called *scorbutus.*—**Button-scurvy,** an epidemic of cachectic disease observed in the south of Ireland, characterized by button-like excrescences on the skin.—**Land-scurvy,** purpura.

**scurvy-grass** (skėr′vi-grȧs), *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress,* so named because used as a cure for scurvy.] 1. A cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia officinalis,* of northern and western Europe and arctic America: an antiscorbutic and salad plant. Locally called *scrooby-* or *scruby-grass.*

A woman crying, "Buy any *scurvy-grass?*"
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

2. One of the winter cresses, *Barbarea præcox,* a European plant cultivated as a winter salad, becoming wild in parts of the United States.

**scuse** (skūs), *n.* and *v.* [By apheresis from *excuse.*] Same as *excuse.*

Yea, Custance, better (they say) a badde *scuse* than none. . . . I will the truthe know een as it is.
*Udall*, Roister Doister, v. 2.

That '*scuse* serves many men to save their gifts.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 444.

**scut**1 (skut), *a.* [Perhaps a mixture of *cut, cutty,* short, with *short* (AS. *sceort*), and further with *scut*2, *n.*] Short, as a garment, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**scut**2 (skut), *n.* [Also *skut;* appar. < *scut*1, *a.,* but perhaps confused with Icel. *skott,* a fox's tail (see *scuft*), or ult. = L. *cauda* = W. *cwt,* a tail (with orig. initial *s*).] 1. A short tail, as that of the rabbit or deer.

My doe with the black *scut!*
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 20.

Watch came, with his little *scut* of a tail cocked as sharp as duty. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlii.

2. In *her.,* the tail, as of a cony: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest.

**scuta,** *n.* Plural of *scutum.*

**scutage** (skū′tāj), *n.* [< ML. *scutagium,* < OF. *escuage* (> E. *escuage:* see *escuage*), F. *écuage;* < L. *scutum,* a shield: see *scute*1.] In *feudal law:* (*a*) A tax on a knight's fee or scutum: same as *escuage.* (*b*) A commutation for personal service.

The famous *scutage,* the acceptance of a money composition for military service, dates from this time (1159).
*E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 451.

**scutal** (skū′tal), *a.* [< NL. **scutalis,* < L. *scutum,* a shield: see *scutum.*] In *zoöl.,* of the nature of or pertaining to a scute; in *entom.,* specifically, of or pertaining to the scutum of any segment of the notum.

**scutate** (skū′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus,* shield-shaped (L. *scutatus,* armed with a shield), < L. *scutum,* a shield: see *scute*1.] 1. In *zoöl.:* (*a*) Provided with scutes, shields, plates, or large scales; squamate; squamous; scaly; scutellate. (*b*) Resembling a scute or shield; broad and somewhat convex.—2. In *bot.,* formed like an ancient round buckler: as, a *scutate* leaf. See cut under *peltate.*—**Scutate tarsus,** in *entom.:* (*a*) A tarsus in which a single joint is dilated so as to form a broad plate. (*b*) A tarsus covered with large flat scales, as in the genus *Lepisma.*

**scutatiform** (skū′tạ-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus,* shield-shaped (see *scutate*), + L. *forma,* form.] Same as *scutiform.*

**scutch** (skuch), *v. t.* [Prob. < OF. *escousser, escosser, escoucer,* shake, swing, shake off, strip, < LL. *excussare,* shake frequently or much, freq. of *excutere,* shake off: see *excuss,* and cf. *rescous, rescue,* from the same L. source, with an added prefix. Cf. *scutcher.* The word may have been confused with forms allied to Norw. *skoka, skoko, skuka,* a swingle for beating flax, or Sw. *skäkta,* swingle, prob. akin to E. *shake, shock.* Not related to *scotch*2.] 1. To beat; drub. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To dress (fibrous material) by beating. The particles of woody matter adhering to the fibers are detached, and the bast is partially separated into its constituent fibers. The waste fiber obtained is called *scutching-tow* or *codilla.* Specifically—(*a*) In *flax-manuf.,* to beat off and separate the woody parts of, as the stalks of flax; swingle: as, to *scutch* flax. (*b*) In *cotton-manuf.,* to separate, as the individual fibers after they have been loosened and cleansed. (*c*) In *silk-manuf.,* to disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

**scutch** (skuch), *n.* [< *scutch, v.*] 1. Same as *scutcher,* 1. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A coarse tow that separates from flax during scutching.

**scutch-blade** (skuch′blād), *n.* A piece of hard, tough wood used in beating flax.

**scutcheon** (skuch′on), *n.* [Formerly also *scutchion, scutchin;* < ME. *scotchyne, scochone,* by apheresis from *escutcheon:* see *escutcheon.*] 1. A shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield; an escutcheon.

*Scotchyne* (var. *scochone*). Scutellum.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

I saw the monument of the Cardinall of Bourbon, and his statue very curiously made over it in Cardinals habites with his armes and *scutchin.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48, sig. D.

They haue no *Scutchions* or blazing of Armes.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

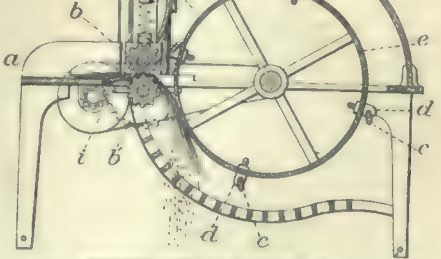
2. In *medieval arch.,* etc., a shield or plate on a door, from the center of which hung the door-handle.—3. The cover of a keyhole, usually pivoted at the top, so as to drop over the keyhole by its weight. A sliding scutcheon is called a *sheave.*—4. A plate for an inscription, especially a small one for a name, as on a knife or a walking-stick.—5. In *her.,* same as *escutcheon,* 1.

**scutcheoned** (skuch′ọnd), *a.* Emblazoned; ornamented or surmounted by a scutcheon or emblazoned shield.

The *scutcheon'd* emblems which it bore.
*Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 15.

Far off her lover sleeps as still
Within his *scutcheoned* tomb.
*Whittier*, The Countess.

**scutcher** (skuch′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *escoussour,* a flail, < *escousser,* shake, beat: see *scutch.*] 1.



Scutching-machine or Scutcher for Flax.

*a*, feed-table on which the flax is fed to the fluted rollers *b*, *b′*, which seize it and present it to the scutches or beaters *c*, fastened by supports *d* to the rotating drum *e*. The latter revolves in a case *f*, with a grating at the bottom. The feed-rolls are driven by gearing *i*.

An implement or a machine for scutching fiber. Also *scutch*.—2†. A whip.

> *Verge*, . . . a rod, wand, . . . switch, or *scutcher* to ride with. *Cotgrave.*

3. One who scutches fiber.

**scutch-grass** (skuch'gräs), *n.* 1. A variant of *quitch-grass*.—2. By transfer, the Bermuda or Indian couch-grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.

**scutching** (skuch'ing), *n.* Same as *scotching*.

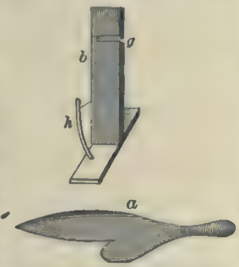
**scutching-machine** (skuch'ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for scutching or rough-dressing fiber, as flax, cotton, or silk. See cut under *scutcher*.

**scutching-mill** (skuch'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *scutching-machine*.

**scutching-shaft** (skuch'ing-shȧft), *n.* In a cotton-scutching machine, the revolving shaft which carries the first beater.

**scutching-stock** (skuch'ing-stok), *n.* In a scutching-machine, the part on which the hemp rests during the operation of scutching. *E. H. Knight.*

**scutching-sword** (skuch'ing-sōrd), *n.* A beating-implement used in scutching flax by hand. The sword *a* (see cut) is held in the right hand, while with the left a handful of the bruised stems is introduced into the groove *g* in the stand *b*. A band stretched from the stand to a stake *h* causes the sword to rebound after each downward blow.



Scutching-sword and Stand.

**scute**[1] (skūt), *n.* [< late ME. *scute*, < OF. *escut*, later *escu*, F. *écu*, a buckler or shield, a coin, etc., = Pr. *escut* = Sp. Pg. *escudo* = It. *scudo*, < L. *scutum*, rarely *scutus*, a shield, cover, = Gr. *σκῦτος*, a skin, also a buckler, < √ *sku*, cover, = Skt. √ *sku*, cover: see *sky*, *scum*, *obscure*, etc. Cf. *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*, from the same source.] 1†. A shield or buckler; also, a heraldic shield; an escutcheon.

> Confessing that he was himselfe a Mountacute,
> And bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my
> *scute*. *Gascoigne*, Deuise of a Maske.

2†. An old French gold coin, of the value of 3*s*. 4*d*. sterling, or 80 cents.

> And from a pair of gloves of half-a-crown
> To twenty crowns, will to a very *scute*
> Smell out the price. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, a scutum or scutellum, in any sense; a squama; a large scale; a shield, plate, or buckler: as, the dermal *scutes* of a ganoid fish, a turtle, an armadillo, a scaly ant-eater, etc. See cuts under *carapace* and *Acipenser*.—**Clavicular scute.** See *clavicular*.

**scute**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*[1].

**scutel** (skū'tel), *n.* [< NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] A little scute; a scutellum. *Imp. Dict.*

**Scutella**[1] (skụ-tel'ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish, dim. of *scutra*, a flat tray, a platter: see *scuttle*[1], *skillet*, *sculler*[2], *scullery*, etc.] 1. A genus of flat sea-urchins, or cake-urchins, giving name to the family *Scutellidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *scutellæ* (-ē).] Same as *scutellum* (*c*).

**scutella**[2], *n.* Plural of *scutellum*.

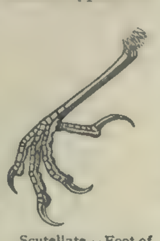
**scutellar** (skū'te-lä̤r), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a scutellum, in any sense.—**Scutellar angle,** in *entom.*: (*a*) The angle of a wing-cover adjoining the scutellum, or next to the opposite elytron if the scutellum is concealed. (*b*) The basal posterior angle of a wing.—**Scutellar striæ,** short impressed lines on the elytra, near the scutellum and parallel to its margins. They are found in many beetles.

**Scutellaria** (skū-te-lā'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *scutella*, a salver, dish, + *-aria*[1].] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Scutellarieæ*. It is distinguished by its peculiar two-lipped calyx, which is enlarged and closed in fruit, bearing a scale or projecting appendage above, with both lips entire, the lower persistent, the other falling with the inclosed fruit. From *Perilomia*, which alone has a similar calyx, it is distinguished by its corolla with an enlarged and hooded or galeate upper lip, its roundish nutlets, and its transverse seeds. There are about 100 species, widely dispersed through temperate regions and among tropical mountains, and abundant in the United States, which contains one quarter of the species. They are chiefly known as *skullcap* and *helmet-flower*, and are annual or perennial herbs, spreading or erect, and rarely shrubs. They bear opposite and commonly toothed leaves, and rather large blue, violet, scarlet, or yellow flowers in the axils or disposed in a terminal spike or raceme. See *skullcap*; also *madweed*, *hoodwort*, and *hedge-hyssop*, 2.

**scutellate** (skū'te-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **scutellatus*, < *scutellum*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Provided with scutella; scutate; squamate. Specifically, in ornithology, noting the foot of a bird when it is provided with the special plates or scales called *scutella*: opposed to *reticulate*: as, a *scutellate* tarsus; toes *scutellate* on top. (*b*) Formed into a scutellum; shaped like a plate or platter; divided into scutella.

**scutellated** (skū'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< *scutellate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *scutellate*. *Woodward.*

**scutellation** (skū-te-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *scutellate* + *-ion*.] In *ornith.*, the condition of the foot when the horny covering is fashioned into scutella; the state of being scutellate, or provided with scutella; the arrangement of the scutella: opposed to *reticulation*.


Scutellate.—Foot of Bluebird, with laminiplantar and mostly booted tarsus, showing scutellation of lower part of tarsus and of the toes.

**Scutellera** (skụ-tel'e̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < *scutellum*, q. v.] A group name for the true bugs now known as *Scutelleridæ*, subsequently used as a generic name by several authors, but not now in use.

**Scutelleridæ** (skū-te-ler'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scutellera* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of true bugs or *Heteroptera*, containing tortoise-shaped species in which the scutellum covers nearly the whole surface of the abdomen. They are often highly colored, and abound in the tropics.

**scutellid** (skū'te-lid), *n.* A clypeastroid or shield-urchin of the family *Scutellidæ*.

**Scutellidæ** (skụ-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scutella* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Scutella*; the shield-urchins, with flat, discoidal shell, often perforated or fissured, and with ramified grooves on the under side. See *Echinarachnius*, *Mellita*, *sand-dollar*, and cuts under *cake-urchin* and *Encope*. Also called *Mellitidæ*.

**scutelliform** (skụ-tel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Scutellate; in *bot.*, shaped like a scutellum.

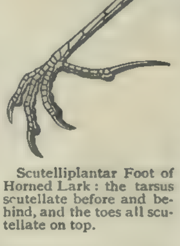
**scutelligerous** (skū-te-lij'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum* + L. *gerere*, carry.] Provided with a scutellum or with scutella; scutellate; scutigerous.

**scutelline** (skū'te-lin), *a.* Pertaining to *Scutella*, or to the family *Scutellidæ*.

> The *scutelline* urchins commence with the Tertiary.
> *Phillips*, Geol. (1885), I. 490.

**scutelliplantar** (skū″te-li-plan'tä̤r), *a.* [< NL. *scutelliplantaris*, < *scutellum*, q. v., + L. *planta*, the sole of the foot (in birds the back of the tarsus): see *plant*[2].] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, scutellate: said especially of certain passerine birds, in distinction from *laminiplantar*.

**Scutelliplantares** (skū″te-li-plan-tā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scutelliplantar*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a series of his order *Oscines* (nearly equal to *Passeres* of most authors) which have the integument of the planta, or back of the tarsus, divided by transverse sutures, or furnished with small scutes, variously arranged. The *Scutelliplantares* are divided into five cohorts, *Holaspideæ*, *Endaspideæ*, *Exaspideæ*, *Pycnaspideæ*, and *Taxaspideæ*. The series corresponds in general, though not precisely, with the mesomyodian or clamatorial *Passeres*.


Scutelliplantar Foot of Horned Lark: the tarsus scutellate before and behind, and the toes all scutellate on top.

**scutelliplantation** (skū″te-li-plan-tā'shọn), *n.* [As *scutelliplant(ar)* + *-ation*.] The scutelliplantar state of a bird's foot, or the formation of that state: correlated with *laminiplantation*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 653.

**scutellum** (skụ-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *scutella* (-ä̤). [NL., dim. of L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] A little shield, plate, or scute. (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) In grasses, a little shield-like expansion of the hypocotyl, which acts as an organ of suction through which the nutrient substance of the endosperm is absorbed by the embryo. (2) In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim. (*b*) In *entom.*, the third from before (or the penultimate one) of four pieces or sclerites composing any segment of the tergum of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum. There are three scutella, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, or one to each of the thoracic segments. That of the mesonotum (specifically the mesoscutellum, which see) is the most important in classification, and is generally meant when *scutellum* is said without qualifying term. It is variously modified: triangular in *Coleoptera*, sometimes invisible, at other times (as in some *Hemiptera*) large and covering the elytra and abdomen. (*c*) In *ornith.*, one of the large special horny plates, scales, or scutes with which the feet of most birds are provided, and which are generally arranged in a single vertical series upon the front, often also upon the back, of the tarsus and the tops of the toes: distinguished from the smaller or irregular plates which collectively constitute reticulation. The presence of such scutella constitutes scutellation, and a tarsus so furnished is said to be scutellate, as opposed to either a booted or a reticulate tarsus. The presence of scutella upon the back of the tarsus constitutes scutelliplantation—a condition rare in oscine birds, though usual in non-oscine *Passeres*, in *Picariæ*, etc. Also written *scutella*, with a plural *scutellæ*.—**Abdominal scutella, distinct scutellum, received scutellum.** See the adjectives.

**scutibranch** (skū'ti-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Scutibranchiata*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Scutibranchiata*.

Also *scutibranchian*, *scutibranchiate*.

**Scutibranchia** (skū-ti-brang'ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *scutum*, shield, + *branchiæ*, gills.] A group of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in a spiral line on the left side of the gill-cavity, the eyes pedicelled, and the shell and operculum spiral. It was limited by Gray to the families *Neritidæ*, *Rotellidæ*, *Turbinidæ*, *Liotiidæ*, *Trochidæ*, and *Stomatellidæ*.

**scutibranchian** (skū-ti-brang'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *scutibranch* + *-ian*.] Same as *scutibranch*.

**Scutibranchiata** (skū″ti-brang-ki-ā'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scutibranchiatus*: see *scutibranchiate*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, divided into the two families *Otidea* and *Calyptracea*, or the ear-shells and various limpet-like shells. See cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear*.

**scutibranchiate** (skū-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scutibranchiatus*, < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *scutibranch*.

**scutifer** (skū'ti-fėr), *n.* [< L. *scutum*, a shield, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A shield-bearer; one who bears the shield of his master; a sort of squire; also, a person entitled to a shield (that is, to armorial bearing). [Rare.]

> He now became a "squire of the body," and truly an "armiger" or "*scutifer*," for he bore the shield and armour of his leader to the field. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 118.

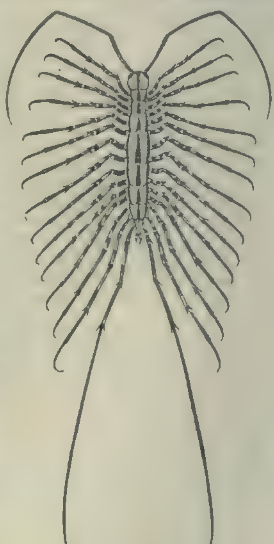
**scutiferous** (skụ-tif'e̤-rus), *a.* [As *scutifer* + *-ous*.] 1. Carrying a shield or buckler.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *scutigerous*.

**scutiform** (skū'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< OF. *scutiforme*, < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *forma*, form.] Shield-shaped. (*a*) Properly, of the form of a Roman scutum in one of its varieties (see cuts under *scutum*); most commonly, like the triangular or heater-shaped shield of the fourteenth century. (*b*) In *bot.*, peltate: as, a *scutiform* leaf. Also *scutatiform*.

**scutiger** (skū'ti-jėr), *n.* [< *Scutiger-a*.] In *zoöl.*, a centiped of the genus *Scutigera*; any member of the family *Scutigeridæ*.

**Scutigera** (skụ-tij'e̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802): see *scutigerous*.] The typical genus of *Scutigeridæ*: same as *Cermatia*. A common North American species is *S.* (or *Cermatia*) *forceps*, ordinarily known as *thousand-legs*, *centiped*, and *earwig*, which abounds in houses in the southern United States. It is carnivorous and preys upon house-flies, small cockroaches, and other household insects. It is ordinarily reputed to bite human beings with dangerous effect, but there is no reason to believe that this reputation is deserved. *S. coleoptrata* is a small species, scarcely an inch long, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. *S. nobilis* is about 2 inches long, found in India and Mauritius.

**Scutigeridæ** (skū-ti-jer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847, after Gervais, 1837), < *Scutigera* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scutigera*: same as *Cermatiidæ*.


*Scutigera* (or *Cermatia*) *forceps*, one of the *Scutigeridæ*, one and a half times natural size.

**scutigerous** (skụ-tij'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *scutiger* (cf. L. *scutigerulus*, a shield-bearer), < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zoöl.*, provided with a scute or with scuta. Also *scutiferous*.

**scutiped** (skū'ti-ped), *a.* [< L. *scutum*, a shield, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*, having the shanks scaly; having scutellate tarsi: distinguished from *plumiped.* See cuts under *scutellate* and *scutelliplantar.*

**scutter** (skut'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *scuttle*³.] To scoot or run hastily; scurry; scuttle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> A sound behind the tapestry which was more like the *scuttering* of rats and mice than anything else.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Curious if True. (*Davies.*)

**scutter** (skut'ėr), *n.* [< *scutter, v.*] A hasty, precipitate run. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> The dog's endeavour to avoid him was unsuccessful, as I guessed by a *scutter* downstairs, and a prolonged piteous yelping. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

**scuttle**¹ (skut'l), *n.* [< ME. *scotile, scotylle*, < AS. *scutel*, a dish, bowl, = D. *schotel* = OHG. *scuzzilā*, MHG. *schüzzel*, G. *schüssel*, a dish, = Icel. *skutill*, a plate, trencher, = OF. *escuelle*, F. *écuelle* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella, scudella*, a plate, bowl, porringer, < L. *scutella*, a salver or tray nearly square, also LL. a stand for vases, ML. also a platter, plate, dish, dim. of *scutra*, also *scuta*, a tray, platter, dish; prob. allied to *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*¹. Cf. *scutella*, and cf. *skillet*, ult. a dim. form of the same word, and *sculler*², *scullery*, from the same L. source.] **1**†. A broad, shallow dish; a platter. Compare *scuttle-dish.*

> The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill*, Apology.

> Alas! and what 's a man?
> A *scuttle* full of dust, a measur'd span
> Of flitting time. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 8.

**2**. A deep vessel of sheet-iron, copper, or brass, used for holding coal in small amounts; a coal-scuttle or coal-hod. See *coal-scuttle.*—**3.** A swabber used for cleaning a bakers' oven.

**scuttle**² (skut'l), *n.* [Also *skuttle*; < OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille* (of a ship) = Sp. *escotilla* = Pg. *escotilha*, the scuttle of a ship; a dim. form, connected with Sp. *escotar*, cut (clothes so as to fit), slope, orig. cut a hole in a garment to fit the neck or bosom, < *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, a tucker (cf. *escota*, the sheet of a sail), < D. *schoot* = MLG. *schōt*, lap, sloping of a jacket, = OHG. *scōz, scōzo, scōza*, MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss*, lap, flap of a coat, bosom, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjöd*, lap, flap of a coat, = Goth. *skauts*, hem of a garment, = AS. *sceát*, corner, fold, sheet of a sail: see *sheet*¹.] **1.** *Naut.*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, or through the coverings of her hatchways; by extension, a hole in general.

> The Night was something lightish, and one of the Sailors was got into the *Skuttle* (so I think they call it) at the Main-Top-Mast looking out if he could see any Land.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 275.

**2**. A square hole in the wall or roof of a house, covered with a lid; also, the lid that covers such an opening.—**Flush scuttle**, a scuttle in which the framework is flush with the deck.—**Fore-scuttle**, a hatch by which the forecastle is entered. (See also *air-scuttle.*)

**scuttle**² (skut'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling.* [< *scuttle*², *n.*] *Naut.*, to cut holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship) for any purpose; specifically, to sink by making holes through the bottom.

> He was the mildest manner'd man
> That ever *scuttled* ship or cut a throat.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 41.

> I wondered whether some among them were even now below *scuttling* the ship.
> *W. C. Russell*, Wreck of the Grosvenor, xvii.

**scuttle**³ (skut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling.* [Formerly also *skuttle*; also *scuddle* (also assibilated *shuttle*); freq. of *scud*, or of the more orig. *scoot, shoot*: see *scud, scoot*¹, and *shoot.*] To run hurriedly, or with short, hurried steps; hurry.

> I have no inclination to *scuttle* barefoot after a Duke of Wolfenbuttle's army. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 476.

> No mother nor brother viper of the brood
> Shall *scuttle* off without the instructive bruise.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 286.

**scuttle**³ (skut'l), *n.* [Formerly also *skuttle*; < *scuttle*³, *v.*] A quick pace; a short, hurried run; a mincing, affected gait.

> From Twelve to One. Shut myself up in my Chamber, practised Lady Betty Modely's *Skuttle.*
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 92.

> She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*

**scuttle-butt** (skut'l-but), *n.* *Naut.*, a cask or butt having a scuttle or hole cut in it for the introduction of a cup or dipper, and used to hold drinking-water. Also called *scuttle-cask.*

> The rest of the crew filled the *scuttled-butt.*
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, xxiii.

**scuttle-cask** (skut'l-kȧsk), *n.* Same as *scuttle-butt.*

**scuttle-dish**† (skut'l-dish), *n.* A wooden platter.

> She, . . . wen the pan was brimful,
> Would mess you up in *scuttle dishes*,
> Syne bid us sup till we were fou.
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 273).

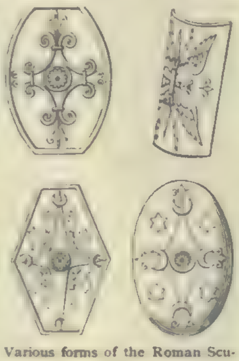
**scuttlefish** (skut'l-fish), *n.* A cuttlefish.

**scuttler** (skut'lėr), *n.* The streakfield, or striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.]

**scuttling** (skut'ling), *n.* See the quotation.

> Manchester is becoming notorious for a form of street ruffianism known locally as "*scuttling.*" It consists of gangs of youths going about certain districts ostensibly to fight with similar gangs of adjacent districts.
> *Lancet*, No. 3499, p. 643.

**scutulum** (skū'tṳ-lum), *n.*; pl. *scutula* (-lä̤). [L., dim. of *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum.*] A small shield; specifically, one of the shield-shaped crusts of favus; a favus-cup.


Various forms of the Roman Scutum.

**scutum** (skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *scuta* (-tä̤). [< L. *scutum*, a long shield: see *scute*¹.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a large oblong shield of heavy-armed Roman legionaries, as distinguished from the small round shield, or clypeus. It was generally oval or semicylindrical in shape, made of wood or wickerwork covered with leather, and defended with plates of iron. **2.** In *anat.*, the kneepan; the rotula or patella. See cut under *knee-joint.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a plate, shield, buckler, or some similar part; a large scale; a scute; a scutellum; especially, some piece of dermal armor or exoskeletal formation, as one of the bony plates of a sturgeon or a crocodile, a piece of the shell of a turtle, a ring or plate of an armadillo, one of the great scales of a pangolin, the frontal shield of a coot, etc. See cuts under *Acipenser, armadillo, carapace, coot, crocodile, pangolin*, and *shield.* Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, the second of the four sclerites into which the tergum of each of the three thoracic segments of an insect is divisible, situated between the præscutum and the scutellum. There are three such scuta, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum and respectively specified as the *proscutum, mesoscutum*, and *metascutum.* The last two are each sometimes separated into two or three parts. (*b*) In *Myriapoda*, one of the hard plates of any of the segments. (*c*) In *Vermes*, one of the dorsal scales of certain annelids, as the scalebacks of the genus *Polynoë*; an elytrum. See cut under *Polynoë.* (*d*) In *Cirripedia*, one of the lower or proximal pieces of which the multivalve shell or carapace of the barnacles and acorn-shells consists, and by which the cirri pass out. See diagrams under *Balanus* and *Lepadidæ.* (*e*) In echinoderms, a buccal scute; one of the five large interradial plates about the mouth, as in the ophiurians, more fully called *scuta buccalia.* (*f*) In *ornith.*, a scutellum of a bird's foot. *Sundevall.* [Rare.] **4**. In *old law*, a penthouse or awning.—**Abdominal scutum**, in the *Arachnida*, a more or less segmented plate covering the abdomen, especially in the *Phalangiidæ.*—**Cephalothoracic scutum.** See *cephalothoracic.*

**Scutum Sobiescianum.** A constellation made by Hevelius late in the seventeenth century, and representing the shield of the King of Poland, John Sobieski, with a cross upon it to signify that he had fought for the Christian religion at the siege of Vienna. It lies in the brightest part of the Milky Way, over the bow of Sagittarius. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

**scybala** (sib'a̤-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκύβαλον, dung, offal, refuse.] In *pathol.*, small hard balls into which the feces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon.

**scybalous** (sib'a̤-lus), *a.* [< *scybala* + *-ous.*] Of the nature of or resembling scybala.

> It [mucus] may be found as a covering of *scybalous* masses. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 795.

**Scydmænidæ** (sid-mē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Scydmænus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles, allied to the *Silphidæ*, but having coarsely granulated eyes. They are small, shining, usually ovate, sometimes slender beetles of a brown color, more or less clothed with erect hairs. They are found near water, under stones, in ants' nests, and under bark, and are frequently seen flying in the twilight. About 300 species are known. The family is represented in all parts of the world.

**Scydmænus** (sid-mē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. σκύδμαινος, angry-looking, sad-colored, < σκυδμαίνειν, be angry; cf. σκύζεσθαι, be angry.] The typical genus of *Scydmænidæ.* A large and wide-spread group, comprising about 200 species, of which about 35 inhabit America north of Mexico.

**scye** (sī), *n.* [Appar. a misspelling of Sc. *sey*, the opening in a garment through which the arm passes (this being appar. another use of *sey*, a slice: see *sey*⁶), simulating F. *scier*, saw, OF. *sier*, cut, < L. *secare*, cut, from the same root as *sey*, a slice: see *scion, sey*⁶, *saw*¹, etc. Cf. *arm-scye.*] The opening left in a garment where the sleeve is to be attached, and shaped by cutting so as to regulate the fit and adjustment of the sleeve. Also called *arm-scye.*

**scyelite** (sī'e-līt), *n.* [< Loch *Scye* (see def.).] A variety of hornblende picrite, characterized by the presence of a considerable amount of a peculiar micaceous mineral: it occurs in Achavarasdale Moor, near Loch Scye, in Caithness, on the border of Sutherland, Scotland. *Judd.*

**scyle**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *skill.*

**Scylla** (sil'ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scylla*, < Gr. Σκύλλα, Σκύλλη, in Greek fable, a female monster with twelve arms and six necks, the presiding genius of a rock highly dangerous to navigation in the straits of Sicily, opposite Charybdis; the name and fable being associated with σκύλαξ, a young dog, whelp, in general a dog (it being fabled that Scylla barked like a dog); cf. σκύλλειν, rend, mangle.] A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, abode of a legendary monster Scylla. On the opposite side of the narrow strait was the whirlpool Charybdis; hence the allusive use of these names to imply great danger on either side.

> Thus when I shun *Scylla*, your father, I fall into *Charybdis*, your mother. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 19.

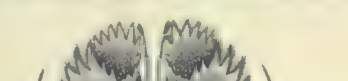
**Scyllæa** (si-lē'ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scyllæus*, pertaining to *Scylla*, < L. *Scylla*, < Gr. Σκύλλα, Scylla: see *Scylla.*] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scyllæidæ.* The animal is elongate, compressed, with long narrow channeled foot, branchial tufts on two pairs of lobate processes, and slender retractile dorsal tentacles. There are several species, marine, as *S. pelagica*, which is found on gulfweed.

**Scyllæidæ** (si-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllæa* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scyllæa.* The body is compressed, and the mantle produced into lateral lobes which bear the branchial plumes; the anus is lateral; the odontophore has one central tooth and numerous spinous denticulated teeth on each side. The species are pelagic, and mostly live on floating seaweed, the appearance of which they mimic.

**scyllarian** (si-lā'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Scyllarus* + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllaridæ.*

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Scyllaridæ.*

**Scyllaridæ** (si-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllarus* + *-idæ.*] A family of long-tailed ten-footed marine crustaceans, typified by the genus *Scyllarus.* They have a wide flat carapace, large foliaceous antennæ, eyes in excavated orbits, trichobranchiate gills, mandible with a single-jointed synaphopod, and mostly simple pereiopods. They live in moderately shallow water, where the bed of the sea is soft and muddy. Here they burrow rather deeply, and they issue from their retreats only to seek food. They are sometimes called *locust-lobsters.* The principal genera besides the type are *Ibacus* (or *Ibaccus*), *Paribacus, Thenus*, and *Arctus.*


*Paribacus antarcticus*, a typical member of the family *Scyllaridæ*, reduced.

**scyllaroid** (sil'a̤-roid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllaridæ*; scyllarian: as, *scyllaroid* crustaceans.

**Scyllarus** (sil'a̤-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < Gr. σκύλλαρος, also κύλλαρος, a kind of crab.]

The typical genus of *Scyllaridæ*, of which there are several species, some of them edible.

**Scylliidæ** (si-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllium* + *-idæ.*] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scyllium*: the roussettes. They are mostly of warm seas, with about 30 species of 8 or 9 genera, having two spineless dorsal fins, the first of which is above or behind the ventrals, spiracles and anal fin present, tail not keeled, and no nictitating membrane. They are oviparous, and often of variegated coloration. Varying limits have been assigned to the family. (*a*) In Günther's system of classification it was a family of sharks with no nictitating membrane, the first dorsal above or behind the ventrals, an anal fin, mouth inferior, and teeth small, several series being generally functional at once. (*b*) Same as *Scylliorhinidæ*.

**scylliodont** (sil'i-ọ-dont), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliodontes*.

**Scylliodontes** (sil″i-ọ-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκύλιον, a dogfish, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The *Triacinæ* ranked as a family of sharks. See *Triacinæ*.

**Scylliodontidæ** (sil″i-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scylliodontes* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Scylliodontes*.

**scyllioid** (sil'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scyllium* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Scyllioidea*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A scyllioid shark.

**Scyllioidea** (sil-i-oi'dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllium* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of *Squali*, including the selachians of the families *Scylliidæ* (or *Scylliorhinidæ*), *Crossorhinidæ*, and *Ginglymostomidæ*.

**Scylliorhinidæ** (sil″i-ọ-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scylliorhinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scylliorhinus*. In Gill's earlier system it included all the sharks with the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the anal fin present, the caudal fin not bent upward, and the mouth inferior. In his later system it was restricted to such forms as have the nostrils closed behind by the intervention of the skin between them and the oral cavity. About 15 species are known from different seas, and 3 occur along the European coasts, but there are none on most of the American coasts. Also *Scylliidæ*.

**scylliorhinoid** (sil″i-ọ-rī'noid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Scylliorhinus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidæ*.

**II.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scylliorhinidæ*.

**Scylliorhinus** (sil″i-ọ-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκύλιον, a dogfish, + ῥίνη, a shark.] In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, giving name to the *Scylliorhinidæ*, to which different limits have been given: synonymous with *Scyllium*, 1. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. *De Blainville*, 1816.

**Scyllium** (sil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. σκύλιον, a dogfish; cf. σκύλαξ, a dog, σκύλλειν, rend, mangle: see *Scylla*.] A genus of sharks including the common dogfishes of England, and representing a special family, the *Scylliidæ*: distinguished from *Scylliorhinus* by the separate nasal valves. *S. ventricosum* is the swell-shark, a small voracious species found on the Pacific coast from California to Chili.

**scymetar**†, **scymitar**†, *n.* Variants of *simitar*.

**scymmetrian**† (si-met'ri-ạn), *a.* [Irreg. < **scymmeter*, *scymetar* (see *simitar*), + *-ian.*] Simitar-like. [Rare.]

> Chase brutal feuds of Belgian skippers hence, . . .
> In clumsy fist wielding *scymmetrian* knife.
>
> *Gay*, Wine.

**Scymnidæ** (sim'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scymnus* + *-idæ.*] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scymnus*; the sleeper-sharks. They have two dorsal fins, neither with spines, and no anal fin; all the fins are small; the gill-slits are small, in advance of the pectoral fins; and there is a long deep straight groove on each side of the arched mouth, and spiracles are present. The absence of dorsal spines chiefly distinguishes this family from *Spinaciidæ*. There are 6 genera and few more species, the best-known of which is the aberrant sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, of the arctic seas (by some referred to a distinct family), which often reaches a length of more than 15 feet, and generally approaches whaling-vessels, when whales are taken, to feed upon the blubber.

**scymnoid** (sim'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scymnidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Scymnidæ*.

**Scymnus** (sim'nus), *n.* [NL. (Kugelann, 1794), < Gr. σκύμνος, a cub, whelp; cf. σκύλαξ, a young dog, a whelp: see *Scylla*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidæ*, comprising species of small size, inconspicuous coloration, and short antennæ. More than 200 species are known, while many more remain undescribed. They are active, predaceous insects, and several are noted destroyers of well-known insect pests, such as the chinch-bug and the grape-phylloxera.

**2.** In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, typical of the family *Scymnidæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

**scypha** (sī'fạ̈), *n.* Same as *scyphus*.

**scypher**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

**scyphi**, *n.* Plural of *scyphus*.

**Scyphidium** (sī-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), < Gr. σκύφος, a cup: see *scyphus*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians of the vorticelline group. These animalcules are solitary, elongate or pyriform, highly contractile, and adherent by means of a posterior sucker, with the integument often obliquely or transversely furrowed, and the mouth-parts as in a vorticella. There are several species, as *S. limacina*, all found in fresh water. Also *Scyphidia*.

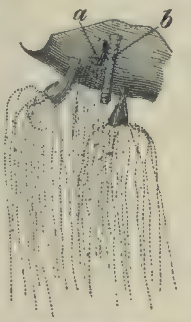
**scyphiferous** (sī-fif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *scyphus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *bot.*, bearing scyphi.

**scyphiform** (sī'fi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scyphus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** In *bot.*, goblet-shaped, as the fructification of some lichens. Also *scyphose*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

**scyphistoma** (sī-fis'tọ-mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *scyphistomata* (sī-fis-tō'mạ-tạ̈). [NL., prop. **scyphostoma*, < Gr. σκύφος, a cup, + στόμα, mouth.] A generic name applied by Sars to certain polyps, under a misapprehension; hence, the actinula or fixed embryo of some hydrozoans, as a discophoran, which multiplies agamogenetically by budding, and gives rise to permanent colonies of hydriform polyps; an ephyra. See *Scyphomedusæ*, and cut under *strobila*. Also *scyphistome*, *scyphostome*.

**scyphistome** (sī'fis-tōm), *n.* Same as *scyphistoma*.

**scyphistomous** (sī-fis'tọ-mus), *a.* [< *scyphistoma* + *-ous.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a scyphistoma or ephyra. —**2.** Provided with or characterized by scyphistomata or ephyræ, as a stage in the development of an acaleph; forming or formed from scyphistomata; scyphomedusan; ephyromedusan.



Scyphistoma stage of *Cyanæa capillata*, showing two ordinary *hydræ tubæ*, between which are two others, *a*, *b*, undergoing fission (the strobila stage).

**scyphobranch** (sī'fọ-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphobranchii*.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Scyphobranchii*.

**Scyphobranchii** (sī-fọ-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκύφος, a cup, + βράγχια, gills.] A group of percomorphic fishes which have the post-temporal bone furcate, the epipharyngeals saucer-shaped, and the basis cranii simple. The group includes the blennies, gobies, and related fishes. *E. D. Cope.*

**Scyphomedusæ** (sī″fọ-mẹ-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκύφος, a cup, + NL. *Medusa*, q. v.] A prime division of hydrozoans, or a subclass of *Hydrozoa*. It contains those medusiforms which have four or eight intermedial groups of gastric filaments, or phacellæ, and interradial endodermal genitalia, and whose young or hydriforms are short polyps with a broad hypostome or scyphistome giving rise to the medusiforms by strobilation or transfission, or, as in *Lucernarida*, developing genitalia directly. They are also called *Phanerocarpæ* (Eschscholtz, 1829), *Discophora* (Kölliker, 1853), *Lucernaridæ* (Huxley, 1856), *Medusæ* (Carus, 1867), *Steganophthalmia* (Forbes), *Acalephæ* (Claus, 1878), and *Ephyromedusæ*. By Haeckel the term was restricted to the *Lucernarida*.

**scyphomedusan** (sī″fọ-mẹ-dū'sạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scyphomedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphomedusæ*, or having their characters; ephyromedusan.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Scyphomedusæ*; an ephyromedusan.

**scyphomedusoid** (sī″fọ-mẹ-dū'soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scyphomedusæ* + *-oid.*] Same as *scyphomedusan*.

**scyphophore** (sī'fọ-fōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Scyphophorous.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the order *Scyphophori*.

**Scyphophori** (sī-fof'ọ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1870), < Gr. σκύφος, a cup, + φέρειν = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *ichth.*, an order of physostomous fishes with a precoracoid arch, no coronoid or symplectic bone, the pterotic annular and including a cavity closed by a special bone, parietals distinct, and vertebræ simple. The name refers to the pterotic cavity. The group contains the families *Mormyridæ* and *Gymnarchidæ*.

**scyphophorous** (sī-fof'ọ-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphophori*.

**scyphose** (sī'fōs), *a.* [< L. *scyphus*, a cup, + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, same as *scyphiform*, 1.

**scyphostome** (sī'fọ-stōm), *n.* [< NL. **scyphostoma*: see *scyphistoma*.] Same as *scyphistoma*.

**scyphulus** (sif'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *scyphuli* (-lī). [NL., < LL. *scyphulus*, dim. of L. *scyphus*, a cup: see *scyphus*.] In *bot.*, the cup-like appendage from which the seta of *Hepaticæ* arises.

**scyphus** (sī'fus), *n.*; pl. *scyphi* (-fī). [L. (in def. 2 NL.) *scyphus*, < Gr. σκύφος, a drinking-cup.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a large drinking-cup shaped like the kylix, and, like it, with two handles not extending above the rim, but without a foot.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A cup-shaped appendage to a flower, etc., as the crown of the narcissus. (*b*) In lichens, a cup-like dilatation of the podetium or stalk-like elongation of the thallus, bearing shields upon its margin. [Rarely used.]

Also *scypha*.

**scytal** (sī'tal), *n.* A snake of the genus *Scytale*.

**scytale** (sit'ạ-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < L. *scytale*, *scytala*, *scutula*, < Gr. σκυτάλη, a staff, rod, pole, a cudgel, a band of parchment wound round a staff (def. 1), also a kind of serpent.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a band of parchment used by the Spartans for the transmission of secret despatches. It was rolled spirally upon a rod, and then written upon; to read the communication, it was necessary that it should be wound about a rod of the same diameter as the first.

**2.** [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Scytalidæ*, or of *Scytalinæ*, colubriform snakes having the anterior teeth short, the rostral plate not protuberant, one row of subcaudal scutes, one preocular plate, and the body cylindrical. *E. D. Cope.*—**3.** The technical specific name of a coral-snake, not related to the foregoing. See *Tortrix*.—**4.** Erroneously, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*.

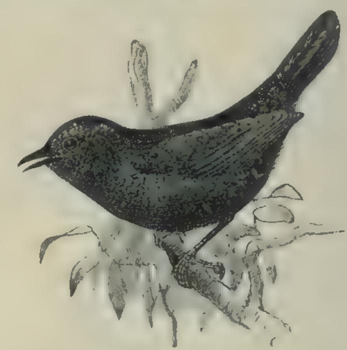
**Scytalidæ** (sī-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytale* + *-idæ.*] In Günther's system, a family of colubriform snakes, typified by the genus *Scytale*.

**Scytalina** (sit-ạ-lī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Gilbert, 1880), dim. of L. *scytale*, < Gr. σκυτάλη, a kind of serpent: see *scytale*.] A remarkable genus of eel-like fishes of the family *Congrogadidæ*, having canines, and the dorsal fin beginning near the middle of the body. The form is very long and slender, and the head is shaped like that of a snake. *S. cerdale*, 6 inches long, is found burrowing among rocks at low-water mark in the straits of Juan de Fuca.

**Scytalinæ** (sit-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytale* + *-inæ.*] In Cope's classification of *Ophidia* (1886), a subfamily of *Colubridæ*, named from the genus *Scytale*, with 18 genera, of no definable common characters. These serpents most resemble the *Coronellinæ*.

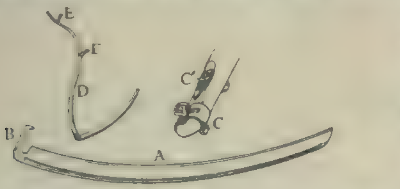
**scytaline** (sit'ạ-lin), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Scytalinæ*.

**Scytalopus** (sī-tal'ọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. σκυτάλη, a kind of serpent, lit. a staff, a cudgel (see *scytale*), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of South American formicarioid passerine birds, of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. There are several species, as *S. magellanicus*, curiously similar to wrens in general appearance and habits, though belonging to a different suborder of birds. Also called *Sylviaxis*.



*Scytalopus magellanicus.*

**scythe** (sīᴛʜ), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe*, the proper spelling being *sithe* (the *c* being ignorantly inserted after the analogy of *scent*, *scituate*, and other false spellings, prob. in this case to simulate a derivation from F. *scier*, saw, orig. cut, *scier* being itself a false spelling for *sier*), < ME. *sithe*, *sythe*, < AS. *sīthe*, contr. of *sigthe*, a scythe, = Fries. *sīd*, *sied* = MLG. *segede*, *sichte*, LG. *seged*, *sicht*, *segd*, *seed*, *seid* = Icel. *sigdhr*, *sigdh*, a sickle; with formative *-the* (in sense equiv. to OS. *segisna* = D. *zeis*, *zeisen* = OHG. *segansa*, *segisna*, MHG. *segense*, *sense*, G. *sense*, a scythe, with formative *-ansa*, etc.), < Teut. √ *sag*, cut (whence ult. E. *saw*$^1$, q. v.), = L. *secare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *secant*, *section*, *sickle*, *saw*$^1$.] **1.** An instrument used in mowing or reaping, consisting of a long curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast at an angle to a handle or snath, which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. Most scythes have, fixed to the principal handle, two projecting handles by which they are held.



Scythe.

*A*, blade; *B*, tang; *C*, *C′*, fastening by which the scythe is attached rigidly to the snath; *D*, snath; *E*, *F*, handles grasped by the operator in mowing.

> He rent the sail with hokes like a *sythe*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 646.

> Every one had his *sithe* and hooke in his hand.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 148.

**2.** A curved sharp blade anciently attached to the wheels of some war-chariots.

**scythe** (sīᴛʜ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scythed*, ppr. *scything*. [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe* (prop. *sithe*, as with the noun); < *scythe*, *n.*] **1.** To mow; cut with a scythe, or as with a scythe.

> Time had not *scythed* all that youth begun.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 12.

**2.** To arm or furnish with a scythe or scythes.

> Chariots, *scythed*,
> On thundering axles rolled.
> *Glover*, Leonidas, iv.

> Gorgon-headed targes, and the wheels
> Of *scythed* chariots.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

**scytheman** (sīᴛʜ′man), *n.*; pl. *scythemen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also **sitheman*, *sytheman*; < *scythe* + *man*.] One who uses a scythe; a mower.

> The stooping *sytheman*, that doth barb the field,
> Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures sleep.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iii. 2.

**scythe-stone** (sīᴛʜ′stōn), *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

**scythe-whet** (sīᴛʜ′hwet), *n.* The veery, *Turdus fuscescens* (Wilson's thrush): so named from the sharp metallic ring of its note. *Lowell.* [Local, U. S.]

**Scythian** (sith′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Scythia*, < Gr. Σκυθία, Scythia, < Σκύθης, > L. *Scythes*, *Scytha*, a Scythian, as adj. Scythian; ult. origin unknown. The word has been compared with LL. *Scōtus*, *Scottus*, LGr. Σκῶτος, Scot: see *Scot*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Scythians, or to Scythia, an ancient region of indefinite extent north of the Black Sea, or in the northern and central parts of Asia.

> I heartily congratulate your Return to England, and that you so safely crossed the *Scythian* Vale.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 40.

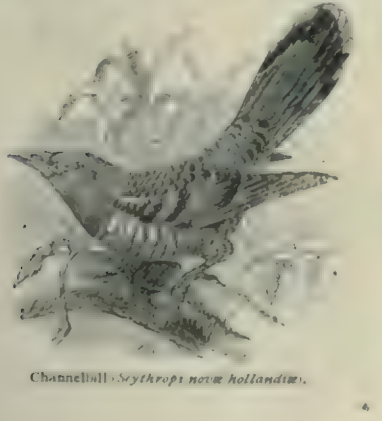
**2.** Pertaining to the family of languages sometimes called Ural-Altaic or Turanian.—**Scythian lamb.** See *agnus Scythicus* (under *agnus*), and *barometz*.

**II.** *n.* A member of an ancient nomadic race, found in the steppe regions from the Carpathian mountains eastward. The Scythians have been thought to be of Mongolian or more probably of Aryan descent.

> The barbarous *Scythian* . . . shall to my bosom
> Be as well neighbour'd, pitied, and relieved,
> As thou my sometime daughter. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 118.

**Scythic** (sith′ik), *a.* [< L. *Scythicus*, < Gr. Σκυθικός, of the Scythians, < Σκύθης, Scythian: see *Scythian*.] Scythian.

> The *Scythic* settlement was not effected without a struggle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 789.



Channelbill (*Scythrops novæ hollandiæ*).

**Scythrops** (sī′throps), *n.* [NL. (John Latham, 1790), < Gr. σκυθρος, angry, + ὤψ, face, countenance.] A remarkable genus of Australian *Cuculidæ*; the channelbills, or horn-billed cuckoos. There is but one species, *S. novæ-hollandiæ*, notable for its large size and elegant plumage, the singular shape of the bill, and the naked scarlet sides of the head. See cut in preceding column.

**scytodepsic** (sī-tọ̄-dep′sik), *a.* [< Gr. σκυτοδεψικός, pertaining to a tanner (fem. σκυτοδεψική, sc. τέχνη, the art of tanning), < σκυτοδέψης, a tanner, currier, < σκῦτος, skin, hide, anything made of hide, + δέψειν, soften, make supple, < δέφειν, soften, esp. by moisture.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner. [Rare.]—**Scytodepsic acid**, gallic acid.—**Scytodepsic principle**, tannin.

**Scytodermata** (sī-tọ̄-dėr′ma-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scytodermatus*: see *scytodermatous*.] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the third class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Pelmatozoa* and *Actinozoa*, and containing the two orders *Holothuriæ* and *Sipunculida*.

**scytodermatous** (sī-tọ̄-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *scytodermatus*, < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + δέρμα, skin.] Having a tough, leathery integument, as a holothurian; of or pertaining to the *Scytodermata*.

**Scytodes** (sī-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1806), also incorrectly *Scytode*, < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Scytodidæ*.

**Scytodidæ** (sī-tod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Scytodes*. Also called *Scytodides*.

**Scytomonadina** (sī-tọ̄-mon-a-dī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytomonas* (*-ad-*) + *-ina*².] In Stein's classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by *Scytomonas* and nine other genera.

**scytomonadine** (sī-tọ̄-mon′ạ-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scytomonadina*.

**Scytomonas** (sī-tom′ọ̄-nas), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein), < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + NL. *Monas*, q. v.] A genus of pantostomatous monomastigate flagellate infusorians, containing free-swimming animalcules of minute size and persistent ovate form, without distinct oral aperture, dividing by transverse fission, and found in fresh water, as *S. pusilla*.

**Scytonema** (sī-tọ̄-nē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), so called because the filaments are inclosed in a sheath; < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + νῆμα, a thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, subclass *Nostochineæ*, and typical of the order *Scytonemaceæ*. They are composed of branching filaments which produce interwoven mats of greater or less extent. Each sheath incloses a single trichome, and the heterocysts are scattered here and there in the trichome without particular relation to the branches. There are more than 20 American species.

**Scytonemaceæ** (sī′tọ̄-nẹ-mā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-aceæ*.] An order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*. They much resemble the *Rivulariaceæ* in consisting of branched filaments, inclosed, either singly or in numbers, in a mucilaginous sheath, but differ from that family in exhibiting no differentiation of the two extremities. The ordinary mode of propagation is by means of resting-spores or hormogones, but they also multiply by the individual filaments escaping from their sheath and investing themselves with a new mucilaginous envelop. It is divided into 2 suborders, the *Scytonemeæ* and *Sirosiphoneæ*.

**scytonematoid** (sī-tọ̄-nem′ạ-toid), *a.* [< *Scytonema*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Scytonema* or to the order *Scytonemaceæ*. Also *scytonemoid*, *scytonematous*.

**scytonematous** (sī-tọ̄-nem′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *Scytonema*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *scytonematoid*.

**Scytonemeæ** (sī-tọ̄-nē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and order *Scytonemaceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*.

**scytonemin** (sī-tọ̄-nē′min), *n.* [< *Scytonema* + *-in*².] In *bot.*, a yellow or dark-brown coloring matter found in scytonematoid algæ.

**scytonemoid** (sī-tọ̄-nē′moid), *a.* [< *Scytonema* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, same as *scytonematoid*.

**Scytosiphon** (sī-tọ̄-sī′fon), *n.* [NL. (Thuret), < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + σίφων, a tube.] A genus of marine algæ, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, typical of the order *Scytosiphonaceæ*. The fronds are simple, cylindrical, usually constricted at intervals, hollow, the cortex of small colored cells; paraphyses single-celled, oblong-obovate, interspersed among the sporangia. *S. lomentarius*, found nearly all over the world, is common on stones between tide-marks along the New England coast.

**Scytosiphonaceæ** (sī-tọ̄-sī-fọ̄-nā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-aceæ*.] An order of marine algæ, typified by the genus *Scytosiphon*. The fronds are unbranching, either membranaceous or tubular; plurilocular sporangia in short filaments, densely covering the whole under surface of the fronds; unilocular sporangia not perfectly known.

**Scytosiphoneæ** (sī-tọ̄-sī-fon′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Scytosiphonaceæ*.

**sdain**†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sdayn*, *sdeigne*, *sdeign*, *sdein*; < It. *sdegnare*, disdain, etc.: see *disdain* and *deign*.] Same as *disdain*.

> Yet durst she not disclose her fancies wound,
> Ne to himselfe, for doubt of being *sdayned*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 44.

**sdain**†, *n.* [< *sdain*, *v.* Cf. *disdain*, *n.*] Same as *disdain*.

> So she departed full of griefe and *sdaine*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 51.

**sdainful**†, *a.* [Also *sdaignefull*, *sdeinful*; < *sdain* + *-ful*. Cf. *disdainful*.] Same as *disdainful*.

> She shrieks and turnes away her '*sdeigneful* eyes
> From his sweet face.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

**sdayn**†, *v.* See *sdain*.

**'sdeath** (sdeth), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's death*. Cf. '*sblood*, *zounds*, etc.] An exclamation, generally expressive of impatience.

> '*Sdeath!*
> The rabble should have first unroof'd the city.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 221.

**sdeign**†, **sdein**†, *v.* See *sdain*.

**se**¹†, *v.* An obsolete form of *see*¹.

**se**²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sea*¹.

**se**³ (sē), *pron.* [L. *se*, acc. and abl. (with *sui*, gen., *sibi*, dat.) of the refl. pron., = Goth. *sik* = G. *sich* = Icel. *sik*, dat. *sēr*, etc. (see *sere*²).] A Latin reflexive pronoun, occurring in some phrases used in English, as in *per se* (compare *ampersand*), *in se*, *se defendendo*.

**se**⁴ (sā), *prep.* [It., if, < L. *si*, if.] In *music*, if: occurring in some directive phrases, as *se bisogna*, if it is necessary.

**se-**. [= F. *se-*, *sé-* = Sp. Pg. It. *se-*, < L. *sē-*, also *sēd-*, without, apart, away, prob. 'by oneself,' orig. **swad*, abl. of the refl. pron. *se*, oneself (> *suus*, one's own), = Skt. *sva*, one's own self: see *se*³.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'apart,' 'away,' occurring in many English words, as in *secede*, *secure*, *segregate*, *seclude*, *select*, *secret*, *seduce*, *separate*, *sever*, etc., and in the form *sed-* in *sedition*.

**Se.** In *chem.*, the symbol of *selenium*.

**S. E.** An abbreviation of *southeast* or *southeastern*.

**sea**¹ (sē), *n.* [Formerly also *see*, *se*; < ME. *see*, *se*, earlier *sæ*, < AS. *sǣ* (fem., in some forms masc.: gen. *sǣ*, *sǣwe*, *seó*, f., *sǣes*, *sǣs*, m., dat. *sǣ*, f. and m.; pl. *sǣ*, f., *sǣs*, m., dat. *sǣm*, *sǣum*, *sǣwum*, f. and m.), the sea, water (as opposed to air or to land), a sea, a lake (glossed by L. *mare*, *æquor*, *pontus*, *pelagus*, *marmor*), = OS. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē* (acc. *sēo*, *sē*, dat. *sēwa*, *sēwe*), m., = OFries. *sē* = MD. *see*, D. *zee* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *see* = OHG. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē*, MHG. *sē*, m. and f., sea, lake, G. *see*, f., the sea, m., a lake, = Icel. *sǣr* = Sw. *sjö* = Dan. *sö* = Goth. *saiws*, m., sea, lake, also swamp-land, also in comp. *marisaiws* (*marei* = E. *mere*¹), a lake. Some compare the word with L. *sævus*, wild, cruel, or with Gr. αἰόλος, movable; but there is no evidence to show that the name orig. implied 'raging water' or 'moving water.'] **1.** The salt waters that cover the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. [The word *sea* in compound words always has the meaning of 'ocean.' In this sense, with a hyphen, the word is the first element of numerous names, especially of animals and plants, the more noteworthy of which are entered in the following columns.]

> The thridde day thei rode forth to the Rochell, and ther entred the *see*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 419.

> "Here is a royal belt," she cried,
> "That I have found in the green *sea*."
> *Kemp Owyne* (Child's Ballads, I. 144).

> The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
> Robs the vast *sea*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 440.

**2.** A great body of salt water; a more or less distinctly limited or landlocked part of the ocean having considerable dimensions. Such seas are frequently limited or separated from each other by linear groups of islands; this is especially the case on the Pacific coast of Asia, and in the East Indies, where there are more *seas* in this sense than anywhere else. Smaller areas thus more or less completely inclosed by land are known as *bays*, *gulfs*, *sounds*, etc. Thus, we speak of the Mediterranean *Sea* and, as a smaller division of this, the Adriatic *Sea*; but of the *Gulf* of Taranto, and the *Bay* of Naples. The name *sea* is not now usually given to entirely landlocked sheets of water—such use being either traditional, as in the Dead *Sea*, *Sea* of Galilee, or exceptional, as in the Caspian *Sea*, *Sea* of Aral. *Sea*, *bay*, and *gulf* are more or less synonymous terms. Thus, the Arabian *Sea* and the *Bay* of Bengal do not differ essentially in the extent to which they are landlocked; the same may be said of the *Gulf* of Mexico and the Caribbean *Sea;* and Hudson's *Bay* might equally well, or even more properly, be called Hudson *Sea.*

And this deed *See* hathe in brede est and west .vj. legges, and in lengthe northe and southe .v. dayes journey; and nyghe unto the sayd *see* it is comonly darke as hell.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 53.

Northwardis to the kingdom of Surr, And to the *se* of Cipres, in sum place.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

3. Any widely extended or overwhelming mass or quantity; an ocean; a flood: as, a *sea* of difficulties; a *sea* of upturned faces.

So she, deep-drenched in a *sea* of care,
Hòlds disputation with each thing she views.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1100.

4. The swell of the ocean, or the direction of the waves: as, there was a heavy *sea* on; to keep the boat's head to the *sea.*

His first Lieutenant, Peter, was
As useless as could be,
A helpless stick, and always sick
When there was any *sea.*
*W. S. Gilbert*, The Martinet.

5. A large wave; a billow; a surge: as, to ship a *sea.*

The warriors standing on the breezy shore,
To dry their sweat and wash away the gore,
Here paus'd a moment, while the gentle gale
Convey'd that freshness the cool *seas* exhale.
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 761.

The broad *seas* swell'd to meet the keel,
And swept behind. *Tennyson*, The Voyage.

**A long sea,** a sea having a uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves.—**Arm of the sea,** a stretch of the sea extending inland: in law it is considered as extending as far into the interior of a country as the fresh water of rivers is propelled backward by the ingress and pressure of the tide. *Angell*, On Tide Waters, iii.—**At full sea,** at high water; hence, at the height.

A satyricall Romane in his time thought all vice, folly, and madnesse were all *at full sea.*
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

God's mercy was *at full sea.* *Jer. Taylor.*

**At sea.** (*a*) Voyaging on the ocean; out on the ocean; away on a voyage: as, her husband is now *at sea;* vessels spoken *at sea.*

Those that (*at Sea*) to see both Poles are wont,
Vpon their Compass two and thirty count.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(*b*) Out on the ocean, and out of sight of land; hence, in the condition of a mariner who has lost his bearings; in a state of uncertainty or error; astray; wide of the mark; quite wrong: as, you are altogether *at sea* in your guesses.—**Beyond the sea** or **seas.** See *beyond.*—**Brazen sea.** See *brazen.*—**Closed sea.** See *mare clausum.*—**Cross sea, chopping sea.** See *cross*$^1$.—**Gothland sea laws.** See *law*$^1$.—**Great sea.** See *great.*—**Half seas over,** tipsy. [Slang.]—**Heave of the sea.** See *heave.*—**Heavy sea,** a sea in which the waves run high; also, a wave moving with great force.—**High seas.** See *high.*—**Inland sea.** See *inland.*—**Main sea,** the ocean; that part of the sea which is not within the body of a country.—**Molten sea,** in *Scrip.*, the great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. 1 Ki. vii. 23–26.—**On the sea.** (*a*) Afloat. (*b*) By the margin of the sea; on the sea-coast.

A clear-wall'd city *on the sea.* *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**Over seas.** See *over.*—**Perils of the sea.** See *peril.*—**Pustules of the sea.** See *pustule.*—**Sargasso Sea.** See *sargasso.*—**Sea laws.** See *law*$^1$.—**Short sea,** a sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel's bow, side, or quarter.—**The four seas,** the seas bounding Great Britain on the north, east, south, and west.—**The narrow sea.** See *narrow*$^1$.—**To go to sea, to follow the sea,** to follow the occupation of a sailor.—**To quarter the sea.** See *quarter*$^1$.

**sea**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *see*$^2$.

**sea-acorn** (sē'ā″kôrn), *n.* A barnacle; one of the *Balanidæ.*

**sea-adder** (sē'ad″ėr), *n.* 1. The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris:* same as *adder-fish.* [Local, Eng.]—2. One of certain pipefishes, as *Nerophis æquoreus* and *N. ophidion.* [Local, Eng. (Cornwall).]

**sea-anchor** (sē'ang″kọr), *n.* 1. The anchor lying toward the sea when a ship is moored.—2. A floating anchor used at sea in a gale to keep the ship's head to the wind: same as *drag-sheet.* Also called *drift-anchor.*

**sea-anemone** (sē'a-nem″ọ-nẹ̄), *n.* An actinia; a cœlenterate of the class *Actinozoa* and order *Malacodermata,* of which there are several families besides the *Actiniidæ,* many genera, and numerous species. They are distinguished by the cylindrical form of the body, which is soft, fleshy, and capable of dilatation and contraction. The same aperture serves for mouth and vent, and is furnished with tentacles, by means of which the animal seizes and secures its food, and which when expanded give it somewhat the appearance of a flower. The tentacles may be very numerous, in some cases exceeding 200 in number. When fully expanded the appearance of the sea-anemones in all their varieties of color is exceedingly beautiful; but upon the slightest touch the tentacles can be quickly retracted within the mouth-aperture. Sea-anemones are all marine, and are found on the sea-shore of most countries. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *cancrisocial*, *Edwardsia*, and *Metridium.*

**sea-angel** (sē'ān″jel), *n.* The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus.* See cut under *angel-fish.*

**sea-ape** (sē'āp), *n.* 1. Same as *sea-fox.*—2. The sea-otter: so called from its gambols.

When holding a fore-paw over their eyes in order to look about them with more distinctness, they are called *sea-apes.* *H. Partridge.*

**sea-apple** (sē'ap″l), *n.* Same as *sea-cocoanut.* See *cocoanut.*

**sea-apron** (sē'ā″prun), *n.* A kind of kelp or marine plant (*Laminaria*) having broad flattened fronds. See *kelp*$^2$.

**sea-arrow** (sē'ar″ō), *n.* 1. A squid or calamary of elongated form, as of the genus *Ommastrephes;* a flying-squid: so called from their darting out of the water.—2. An arrow-worm; any member of the *Sagittidæ.* See cut under *Sagitta.*

**sea-ash** (sē'ash), *n.* The southern prickly-ash, *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis.* See *prickly-ash.*

**sea-asparagus** (sē'as-par″ạ-gus), *n.* A soft-shelled crab, as *Callinectes hastatus.*

**sea-bank** (sē'bangk), *n.* 1. The sea-shore.

In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild *sea-banks,* and waft her love
To come again to Carthage.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 11.

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

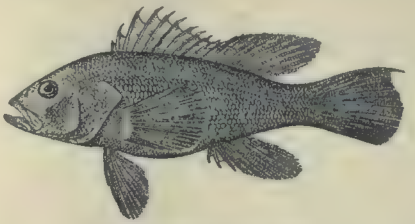
**sea-bar** (sē'bär), *n.* The sea-swallow or tern.

**sea-barley** (sē″bär'li), *n.* See *Hordeum.*

**sea-barrow** (sē'bar″ō), *n.* The egg-case of a ray or skate: so called from its shape, like that of a hand-barrow: same as *mermaid's-purse.*

**sea-basket** (sē'bȧs″ket), *n.* Same as *basket-fish.*

**sea-bass** (sē'bȧs), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Serranidæ, Centropristis furvus,* distinguished by its peculiar caudal fin and its conspicuous colors, the body being brown or black and more or less mottled with pale longitudinal stripes along the rows of scales. It is one of the most common fishes in the New York markets, and is locally called *black sea-bass, black perch, blackfish, blue bass,* and *bluefish.* 2. A sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion nobilis,* related to the weakfish of the eastern United States, but much larger. It occurs along the coast of California, where it is also called *white sea-bass,* and *sea-salmon.*—3. The sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus. Jordan and Gilbert.* [Pacific coast, U. S.]—4. Same as *drum*$^1$, 11 (*c*).


Sea-bass (*Centropristis furvus*).

**sea-bat** (sē'bat), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Platacidæ.* See cut under *Platax.*—2. A maltheoid fish, *Malthe vespertilio:* same as *bat-fish,* 1.

**sea-bean** (sē'bēn), *n.* 1. The seed of a leguminous climbing plant, *Entada scandens,* growing in the tropics of both hemispheres, and remarkable for the size of its pods. (See *simitar-pod.*) The seeds or beans are some two inches broad and half an inch thick, have a hard polished exterior, and are often converted into trinkets. They are sometimes carried by ocean currents to the shores of Scotland and Norway. 2. One of numerous different species of small univalve shells of the family *Triviidæ,* as *Trivia pediculus* of the West Indies, *T. californica,* etc. These somewhat resemble coffee-beans in size and shape, but are of various pretty colors, as pink, and used for ornamental purposes, fancy shellwork, etc. 3. The operculum or lid of the aperture of any shell of the family *Turbinidæ,* as the common *Turbo pharaonis* of the East Indies. These objects vary in size with the several species, and are of different colors, as red, green, brown, etc., or variegated. They are thick, solid, and somewhat stony, generally plano-convex, the flat side showing subspiral lines, the other smooth. They are gathered and sold in large quantities for various superstitious and imaginary medicinal purposes, being worn about the neck as amulets or carried in the pocket as "lucky stones." They are also polished and used for watch-charms, jewelry-settings, etc.

**sea-bear** (sē'bãr), *n.* 1. The white or polar bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus.* See cut under *bear*$^2$.—2. The fur-seal *Callorhinus ursinus,* of the North Pacific, which affords the sealskin of commerce. (See *fur-seal.*) The name is also common to the various smaller otaries or fur-seals of southern and antarctic waters (species of *Arctocephalus*), as distinguished from the larger hair-seals called *sea-lions.* 3. See *seiche.*

**sea-beard** (sē'bērd), *n.* A marine plant, *Cladophora rupestris.*

**sea-beast** (sē'bēst), *n.* A beast of the sea.

That *sea beast*
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 200.

**sea-beat** (sē'bēt), *a.* Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves.

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things; along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope*, Odyssey.

**sea-beaten** (sē'bē″tn), *a.* Same as *sea-beat.*

**sea-beaver** (sē'bē″vėr), *n.* The sea-otter, *Enhydris marina.*

**sea-beet** (sē'bēt), *n.* See *beet*$^1$.

**sea-bells** (sē'belz), *n. pl.* A species of bindweed, *Calystegia* (*Convolvulus*) *Soldanella,* bearing pink funnel-shaped flowers, and growing in sea-sands on European and Pacific coasts.

**sea-belt** (sē'belt), *n.* A plant, the sweet fucus, *Laminaria saccharina,* which grows upon stones and rocks by the sea-shore, the fronds of which resemble a belt or girdle. See *Laminaria* and *kambou.*

**sea-bent** (sē'bent), *n.* See *Ammophila.*

**seaberry** (sē'ber″i), *n.;* pl. *seaberries* (-iz). See *Haloragis* and *Rhagodia.*

**sea-bindweed** (sē'bīnd″wēd), *n.* Same as *sea-bells.*

**sea-bird** (sē'bėrd), *n.* A marine or pelagic web-footed bird; a sea-fowl: a name of no specific application.

**sea-biscuit** (sē'bis″kit), *n.* Ship-biscuit; sea-bread.

**sea-blite** (sē'blīt), *n.* See *blite*$^2$.

**sea-blubber** (sē'blub″ėr), *n.* An acaleph or sea-nettle; a jellyfish; a sea-jelly. Also *sea-blub.* See cuts under *acaleph* and *Discophora.*

**seaboard** (sē'bōrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sea-bord;* < *sea* + *board.*] **I.** *n.* The sea-shore; the coast-line; the sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea.

**II.** *a.* Bordering on or adjoining the sea.

There shall a Lion from the *sea-bord* wood
Of Neustria come roaring.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 47.

**sea-boat** (sē'bōt), *n.* 1. A vessel considered with reference to her sea-going qualities or behavior at sea: as, a good or a bad *sea-boat.*—2. A sea-bug.

**sea-book**† (sē'bu̇k), *n.* An old name for a nautical map. See the quotation.

When the loxodromic maps first came into existence, hand-books with sailing directions were written to accompany them; hence the titles "sailing-directions," "*sea-books,*" portulani (by which word actual maps were afterwards meant), or cartas da marear. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 519.

**sea-bord**†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *seaboard.*

**sea-bordering** (sē'bôr″dẹ̇r-ing), *a.* Bordering or lying on the sea.

Those *sea-bord'ring* shores of ours that point at France.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvii. 358.

**sea-born** (sē'bôrn), *a.* Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

But they,
Like Neptune and his *sea-born* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea.
*Waller*, To My Lord Admiral.

**sea-borne** (sē'bōrn), *a.* Carried on the sea.

This ordinance regulates, in five clauses, the sale of the common *sea-borne* articles of food.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

**sea-bottle** (sē'bot″l), *n.* A seaweed, *Valonia utricularis:* so called from the vesicular fronds.

**sea-bound** (sē'bound), *a.* 1. Bounded by the sea.—2. On the way to or bound for the sea.

**sea-bow** (sē'bō), *n.* A prismatic bow formed when the sun's rays strike the spray of breaking waves, being reflected and refracted thereby just as by drops of rain. See *rainbow.*

**sea-boy** (sē'boi), *n.* A boy employed on board ship; a sailor-boy. [Rare.]

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *sea-boy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and most stillest night . . .
Deny it to a king? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 27.

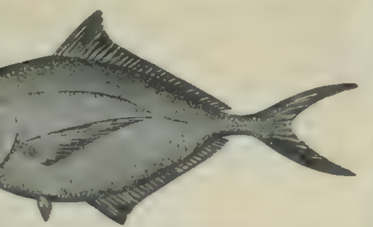
**sea-brant** (sē'brant), *n.* 1. The brant- or brent-goose.—2. The velvet-duck or white-winged scoter. [Portsmouth, New Hampshire.]

**sea-breach** (sē'brēch), *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking banks, dikes, etc.

Let me stand the shock
Of this mad *sea-breach,* which I'll either turn,
Or perish with it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

**sea-bream** (sē'brēm), *n.* 1. One of several sparoid fishes; with some authors, the *Sparidæ* in general. The common sea-bream is *Pagellus centrodon-*

*tus.* The Spanish sea-bream is *P. bogaraveo.* The black sea-bream is *Cantharus lineatus.* The becker, *P. erythrinus*, is known as *king of the sea-breams.*
2. A fish of the family *Bramidæ*, *Brama* or *Lepodus rayi*, distantly related to the mackerels and dolphins.


Sea-bream (*Brama* or *Lepodus rayi*).

**sea-breeze** (sē′brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land; specifically, in *meteor.*, a diurnal breeze felt near the sea-coast, setting in from the sea about 10 A. M., reaching its greatest strength from 2 to 3 P. M., and dying away about sunset. The sea-breeze and the corresponding land-breeze together constitute a local to-and-fro circulation due to the heating of the land above the ocean temperature during the day and the cooling below it during the night. The upper strata of the air that have become heated and expanded flow off seaward, and produce an increased pressure a short distance from the land. This increment of pressure initiates the sea-breeze, which extends a few miles inland, with a strength depending on the temperature-gradient and on the local topography. Hence it is most strongly marked in equatorial and tropical regions, where the diurnal range of temperature and the contrasts between ocean and land temperatures are greatest; but traces of it have been found even in arctic regions. Steep slopes and mountain-ranges near the coast intensify the sea-breeze by increasing the energy of convection-currents, which in turn create a demand for a greater local surface indraft. By balloon observations the depth of the sea-breeze at Coney Island has been found to be between 300 and 400 feet. It is mainly the daily sea-breeze which renders the summer climate of the sea-shore markedly invigorating and refreshing.

**sea-brief** (sē′brēf), *n.* Same as *sea-letter.*

**sea-bristle** (sē′bris″l), *n.* A sertularian polyp, *Plumularia setosa.*

**sea-buckthorn** (sē′buk″thôrn), *n.* See *Hippophaë.*

**sea-bug** (sē′bug), *n.* A coat-of-mail shell. See cuts under *Chiton* and *Polyplacophora.*

**sea-bugloss** (sē′bū″glos), *n.* See *Mertensia.*

**sea-built** (sē′bilt), *a.* 1. Built for the sea.

> The *sea-built* forts in dreadful order move.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 57.

2. Built on the sea.

**sea-bumblebee** (sē′bum″bl-bē), *n.* The little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans:* also called *sea-dove, dovekie, rotche, pine-knot,* etc. See cut under *dovekie.* [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

**sea-bun** (sē′bun), *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

**sea-burdock** (sē′bėr″dok), *n.* Clotbur, *Xanthium strumarium.*

**sea-butterfly** (sē′but″ėr-flī), *n.* See *butterfly.*

**sea-cabbage** (sē′kab″āj), *n.* 1. See *Crambe*, 2; also *sea-kale*, under *kale.*—2. See *kambou.*

**sea-cactus** (sē′kak″tus), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Thyonidæ.*

**sea-calf** (sē′käf), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina;* the harbor-seal. See cut under *Phoca.*

> The *sea-calf*, or seal, [is] so called from the noise he makes like a calf. *N. Grew*, Museum.

**sea-campion** (sē′kam″pi-on), *n.* See *campion.*

**sea-canary** (sē′ka-nā″ri), *n.* The white whale. See *beluga.*

**sea-cap** (sē′kap), *n.* 1. A cap made to be worn at sea.

> I know your favour well,
> Though now you have no *sea-cap* on your head.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 364.

2. A basket-shaped sponge which sometimes attains great size, found in Florida.

**sea-captain** (sē′kap″tān), *n.* The commanding officer of a sea-going vessel; a master mariner: a term more frequently used in connection with the merchant service than with the navy.

> Martin, her son, had gone to be a *sea-captain* in command of a goodly bark which his fond mother had built for him with her own dowry increased by years of hoardings. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 90.

**sea-card†** (sē′kärd), *n.* 1. The card of the mariners' compass.

> The streight lines in *sea-cardes*, representing the 32. points of the compasse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 417.

2. A chart or map of the ocean or of some part of it.

> The point to the north which makes this bay [Contessa] is not brought out far enough to the east in the common maps, for it appears to me that there was another bay to the north of this; the whole, according to the *sea-cards*, being the bay of Contessa.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 148.

**sea-carnation** (sē′kär-nā″shon), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone; a sea-pink.

**sea-cat** (sē′kat), *n.* A name of various animals. (*a*) The sea-bear or fur-seal. (*b*) The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*, a fish. (*c*) The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus.* See cut under *Anarrhichas.* (*d*) The greater weever, *Trachinus draco*, a fish. (*e*) A squid or cuttlefish: translating an old Dutch name (*zeekat*) of Rumphius. (*f*) Any sea-catfish.

**sea-caterpillar** (sē′kat″ėr-pil-är), *n.* A marine worm of the genus *Polynoë;* a scaleback.

**sea-catfish** (sē′kat″fish), *n.* A marine siluroid fish of any of the genera *Tachisurus* or *Arius*, *Galeichthys*, and *Ælurichthys* (or *Felichthys*). The eastern American sea-catfish is *Tachisurus felis*, found along the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida, and attaining a length of 2 feet. *Ælurichthys* (or *Felichthys*) *marinus* is another eastern American sea-cat. See cuts under *Ariinæ* and *gaff-topsail.*

**sea-catgut** (sē′kat″gut), *n.* A common seaweed, *Chorda filum:* same as *sea-lace.* [Orkney.]

**sea-cauliflower** (sē′kâ′li-flou-ėr), *n.* A polyp, *Alcyonium multiflorum.*

**sea-centiped** (sē′sen″ti-ped), *n.* 1. One of several large marine errant annelids, as of the genus *Eunice:* so called from the resemblance of the numerous parapodia to the legs of centipeds.—2. An isopod of the family *Idoteidæ.*

**sea-change** (sē′chānj), *n.* A change wrought by the sea.

> Nothing of him that doth fade
> But doth suffer a *sea-change*
> Into something rich and strange.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 400.

**sea-chart** (sē′chärt), *n.* A marine map. See *chart*, 1.

> Some say that it [Cyprus] was a hundred and seventy-five miles long, others two hundred; but the modern *sea carts* make it only one hundred and thirty-five in length, and sixty-two miles broad in the widest part.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 210.

**sea-chestnut** (sē′ches″nut), *n.* A sea-urchin: so called from the rough spines, like the prickles of a chestnut-bur.

**sea-chickweed** (sē′chik″wēd), *n.* A seaside species of sandwort, *Arenaria peploides*, with very fleshy leaves. Also *sea-purslane.*

**sea-clam** (sē′klam), *n.* 1. The surf-clam, *Mactra solidissima*, a large heavy bivalve, used for food, sharing with some others the names of *hen-clam, round clam*, etc.—2. A clam, clamp, or forceps closed by a weight, for use with deep-sea sounding-lines.—**Arctic sea-clam,** *Mya truncata*, the chief food of the walrus.

**sea-cloth** (sē′klôth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth used on the stage to represent the water of the sea.

**sea-coal†** (sē′kōl), *n.* [< ME. **secole*, < AS. **sæcol* (glossing L. *gagates*, jet), < *sæ*, sea, + *col*, coal.] Fossil coal, or coal dug from the earth: so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea. Such coal was also called *pit-coal* and *earth-coal*, to distinguish it from *charcoal.* As the use of fossil coal became general in England, so that it came to rank as the most important of fuels, these prefixes were dropped, and the material is now called simply *coal*, while the combustible prepared from wood by charring it in pits or kilns is called *charcoal.*

> We'll have a posset for 't soon at night, in faith, at the latter end of a *sea-coal* fire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4. 9.

**sea-coast** (sē′kōst), *n.* The land immediately adjacent to the sea; the coast.—**Sea-coast artillery.** See *artillery.*

**sea-cob** (sē′kob), *n.* A sea-gull. *Ray.*

**sea-cock** (sē′kok), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Trigla*, as *T. cuculus;* a gurnard.—2. The sea-plover, *Squatarola helvetica.* [Maine.]—3. In a marine steam-engine, a cock or valve in the injection water-pipe which passes from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the ordinary cock at the condenser, and is intended to serve in case this should be injured.
4. Any cock or valve communicating through a vessel's hull with the sea.—5. A sea-rover or viking. *Kingsley.*

**sea-cockroach** (sē′kok″rōch), *n.* An anomurous crustacean of the genus *Remipes.*

**sea-cocoanut** (sē′kō″kō-nut), *n.* See *cocoanut.*

**sea-colander** (sē′kul″an-dėr), *n.* The popular name for *Agarum Turneri*, a large olive seaweed: so called on account of the roundish holes in the fronds. The fronds are oblong-ovate in general outline, with a cordate and crisped base, and grow from 1 to 4 feet long. The perforations begin to be formed after the frond has attained a length of 2 or 3 inches.

**sea-colewort** (sē′kōl″wėrt), *n.* Sea-kale (which see, under *kale*).

**sea-compass** (sē′kum″pas), *n.* The mariners' compass.

**sea-cook** (sē′kůk), *n.* A cook on board ship: used chiefly in opprobrium.

**sea-coot** (sē′köt), *n.* 1. A scoter; a black sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia.* See cuts under *Œdemia, scoter,* and *surf-duck.*—2. The American coot, *Fulica americana.*

**sea-cormorant** (sē′kôr″mō-rant), *n.* A cormorant; a sea-crow.

**sea-corn** (sē′kôrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of the whelk or some similar gastropod: so called from its likeness to maize on the cob. Also *sea-ear, sea-ruffle, sea-honeycomb, sea-necklace*, etc. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 333.

**sea-cow** (sē′kou), *n.* 1. The walrus. Also *sea-ox, sea-horse.*—2. A lately extinct sirenian of the North Pacific, *Rhytina stelleri:* more fully called *arctic, northern,* or *Steller's sea-cow.* See *Rhytina.*—3. Any sirenian, as the manatee, dugong, or halicore.—4. The hippopotamus: translating a name of the Dutch colonists.

**sea-crab** (sē′krab), *n.* A marine crab; any salt-water crab, as distinguished from a river-crab or land-crab.

**sea-craft** (sē′kråft), *n.* 1. In *ship-building*, a former name for the uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Now usually called *clamp.*—2. Skill in navigation.

**sea-crawfish** (sē′krâ″fish), *n.* A shrimp or prawn; especially, any member of the *Palinuridæ*, as *Palinurus vulgaris*, or in California *P. interruptus.* See cut under *Palinurus.*

**sea-crawler** (sē′krâ″lėr), *n.* Any marine gastropod.

> The young snails do not undergo any transformation like that of the pteropodous infants of the *sea-crawlers.*
> *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 75.

**sea-crow** (sē′krō), *n.* 1. A local name of various birds. (*a*) A sea-cormorant; the cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo:* so called from its color. (*b*) A kind of sea-gull; the mire-crow or pewit-gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus.* [Local, British.] (*c*) The razor-billed auk. [Orkney.] (*d*) The common skua. [Local, British.] (*e*) The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus.* [Ireland.] (*f*) In the United States: (1) The American coot. [New Eng.] (2) The black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra.* [Atlantic coast.]
2. A fish, the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo.* [Local, Eng.]

**sea-cucumber** (sē′kū″kum-bėr), *n.* Some or any holothurian; a trepang or bêche-de-mer: also called *sea-pudding*, etc. The name refers to the shape of some of the species. It is sometimes restricted to the *Psolidæ*, but is the most general popular name of holothurians. See cuts under *Pentactidæ* and *Holothurioidea.*

**sea-cudweed** (sē′kud″wēd), *n.* A cottony composite herb, *Diotis maritima*, found in the Old World on Atlantic and Mediterranean shores.

**sea-cunny** (sē′kun″i), *n.* A helmsman in vessels manned by lascars in the East India trade.

**sea-cushion** (sē′kůsh″un), *n.* Same as *lady's-cushion.*

**sea-dace** (sē′dās), *n.* 1. A sea-perch. [Local, Eng.]—2. The common English bass. See cut under *Labrax.* [Kent, Eng.]

**sea-daffodil** (sē′daf″ō-dil), *n.* A plant belonging to species of the related amaryllidaceous genera *Pancratium* and *Hymenocallis*, which produce showy fragrant flowers. The plant specifically so called is *H.* (*Ismene*) *calathina* of Peru. Another species is *P. maritimum*, found in salt-marshes in southern Europe and the southeastern United States. See *Pancratium.*

**sea-daisy** (sē′dā″zi), *n.* The lady's-cushion, *Armeria vulgaris.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sea-devil** (sē′dev″l), *n.* A name of various fishes. (*a*) A devil-fish; an enormous ray, *Ceratoptera vampyrus* or *Manta birostris:* so called from its huge size, horned head, dark color, and threatening aspect. See cut under *devil-fish.* (*b*) The ox-ray, *Dicerobatis giornæ. Encyc. Dict.* (*c*) The angler, fishing-frog, or toad-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* See cut under *angler.* (*d*) The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus.* See cut under *angel-fish.* [Local, Eng.] (*e*) A giant squid or large poulp. See the quotation under *poulp.*

**sea-dog** (sē′dog), *n.* 1. The harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina;* the sea-calf; also (in California), one of the eared seals, *Zalophus californianus.* See cuts under *Phoca* and *Zalophus.*—2. The dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*, a kind of shark.—3. A sailor who has been long afloat; an old sailor.

> What Englishman can forget the names of Benbow, Rooke, and Cloudesley Shovel? They were not always successful—as in the case of the first-named old *sea-dog.*
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

4†. A pirate; a privateer.

> The Channel swarmed with *sea-dogs*, as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Condé.
> *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., vii.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a beast nearly like a talbot or alan, but with the addition

of a tail like that of a triton, and sometimes with a sort of serrated fin along the back, continued down the tail. The body is covered with scales.

**sea-dotterel** (sē′dot″ėr-el), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.*—2. Same as *ring-dotterel.* [Local, British.]

**sea-dove** (sē′duv), *n.* The dovekie or rotche, *Alle nigricans;* the little auk. See cut under *dovekie.*

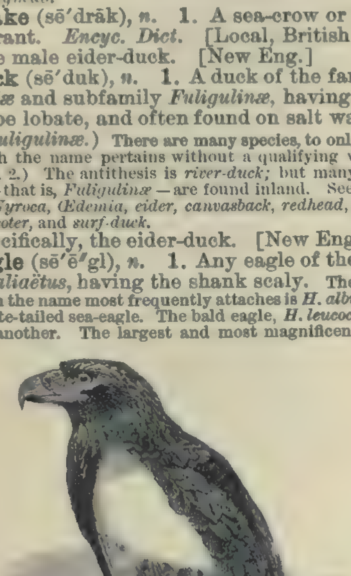
**sea-dragon** (sē′drag″ọn), *n.* 1. A fish, *Pegasus draco;* a flying sea-horse. See cut under *Pegasidæ.*—2. A kind of dragonet. See cut under *Callionymus.*

**sea-drake** (sē′drāk), *n.* 1. A sea-crow or sea-cormorant. *Encyc. Dict.* [Local, British.]—2. The male eider-duck. [New Eng.]

**sea-duck** (sē′duk), *n.* 1. A duck of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having the hind toe lobate, and often found on salt water. (See *Fuligulinæ.*) There are many species, to only one of which the name pertains without a qualifying word. (See def. 2.) The antithesis is *river-duck;* but many sea-ducks—that is, *Fuligulinæ*—are found inland. See cuts under *Nyroca, Œdemia, eider, canvasback, redhead, pied, scaup, scoter,* and *surf-duck.*

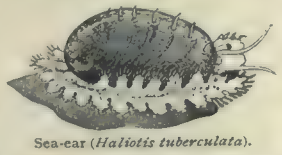
2. Specifically, the eider-duck. [New Eng.]

**sea-eagle** (sē′ē″gl), *n.* 1. Any eagle of the genus *Haliaëtus*, having the shank scaly. The bird to which the name most frequently attaches is *H. albicilla*, the white-tailed sea-eagle. The bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus*, is another. The largest and most magnificent sea-eagle is *H. (Thalassoaëtus) pelagicus* of Kamchatka and other localities. This is over 3 feet long, 7 feet or more in extent of wings, the wing 2 feet, the tail 14 inches, cuneate and of 14 feathers; the adult is dark-brown, with white shoulders and tail, bright-yellow bill and feet, and pale-yellow eyes. See also cut under *eagle.*


Sea-eagle (*Haliaëtus pelagicus*).

2. The white-tailed fishing-eagle of India, *Palioaëtus ichthyaëtus.*—3. The osprey or fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaëtus.* See cut under *osprey.*—4. The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a batoid fish. See cut under *eagle-ray.*

**sea-ear** (sē′ēr), *n.* 1. A mollusk of the family *Haliotidæ;* an ormer or abalone: so called from the shape of the shell. Among the American species used or available for pearl-shell and for food are *Haliotis rufescens*, the red sea-ear; *H. splendens*, the splendid sea-ear; and *H. corrugata*, the rough sea-ear. See also cut under *abalone.*

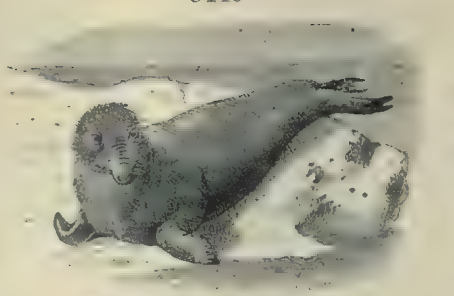

Sea-ear (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

2. Same as *sea-corn.*

**sea-eel** (sē′ēl), *n.* [< ME. *se-ele, < AS. *sǣ-ǣl*, < *sǣ*, sea, + *ǣl*, eel.] Any eel caught in salt water; specifically, a conger-eel.

**sea-egg** (sē′eg), *n.* 1. A sea-urchin; a sea-hedgehog or echinus; a whore's-egg. See cuts under *Echinoidea* and *Echinus.*—2. A species of medic, *Medicago Echinus*, with an echinate pod: more fully, *sea-egg clover.*

**sea-elephant** (sē′el″ẹ̄-fant), *n.* The seal *Macrorhinus elephantinus* or *proboscideus*, or *Morunga proboscidea.* It is the largest of the otaries; the snout is prolonged into a proboscis suggestive of an elephant's trunk. It is confined to the higher latitudes of the southern hemisphere, and is much hunted for its skin and blubber. A similar though distinct species, *M. angustirostris*, is found on the coast of California; but the other large otaries of the North Pacific are of different genera (*Eumetopias* and *Zalophus*), and are called *sea-lions.* Also called *elephant-seal.* See cut in next column.


Sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*).

**sea-eringo** (sē′e-ring″gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium maritimum.* See *eringo* and *Eryngium.*

**sea-fan** (sē′fan), *n.* An alcyonarian polyp of the suborder *Gorgoniacea*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidæ*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum.* See cuts under *Alcyonaria, coral,* and *Rhipidogorgia.*

**seafarer** (sē′fãr″ėr), *n.* [< *sea* + *fare*¹ + *-er*¹. Cf. *seafaring.*] One whose life is spent in voyaging on the ocean; a sailor; a mariner.

> Some mean *sea-farer* in pursuit of gain.
> *W. Broome*, in Pope's Odyssey, viii. 180.

**seafaring** (sē′fãr″ing), *a.* [< ME. *sæfarinde*, seafaring: see *sea* and *fare*¹, *n.*] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

> My wife, more careful for the latter-born,
> Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
> Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 81.

**sea-feather** (sē′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* 1. A polyp of the family *Pennatulidæ;* a sea-pen.—2. A polyp, *Virgularia grandiflora;* the plumed sea-feather.

**sea-fennel** (sē′fen″el), *n.* Samphire.

**sea-fern** (sē′fėrn), *n.* Any alcyonarian polyp resembling a fern.

**sea-fight** (sē′fīt), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval battle or action.

**sea-fir** (sē′fėr), *n.* A hydroid polyp of the family *Sertulariidæ*, as *Sertularia abietina.*

**sea-fire** (sē′fīr), *n.* Phosphorescence at sea, as that produced by noctilucas, or by salps, etc.

**sea-fish** (sē′fish), *n.* [< ME. *se-fishe, earlier *sæfisc*, < AS. *sǣfisc* (= Icel. *sæfiskr*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *fisc*, fish.] Any salt-water or marine fish.

**sea-flea** (sē′flē), *n.* Same as *sand-flea.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 60.

**sea-flier** (sē′flī″ėr), *n.* One of the longipennine natatorial sea-birds, as gulls, terns, petrels, etc.

**sea-flower** (sē′flou″ėr), *n.* A sea-anemone or some similar zoantharian.

**sea-foam** (sē′fōm), *n.* 1. The froth or foam of the ocean.

> The merry seamen laugh'd to see
> Their gallant ship so lustily
> Furrow the green *sea-foam.*
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 1.

2. Meerschaum: a translation of the German name, which is due to a popular idea that the substance is solidified sea-froth.

**sea-fog** (sē′fog), *n.* A fog occurring near the coast, extending only a mile or two inland, produced by the mixture of a current of cold air with the warmer saturated air over the sea.

**sea-folk** (sē′fōk), *n.* [= D. *zeevolk* = Sw. *sjöfolk* = Dan. *söfolk*, sea-folk; as *sea* + *folk.*] Seafaring people.

> The types of this humble company of shore and *seafolk*, assembled to do honour to a homely bride and bridegroom, are English. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

**Seaforthia** (sē-fōr′thi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), named after Francis, Lord *Seaforth.*] A former genus of palms, now included in *Ptychosperma.*

**sea-fowl** (sē′foul), *n.* [< ME. *seafoule*, < AS. *sǣfugel* (= Icel. *sæfugl*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *fugel*, fowl.] A sea-bird; collectively, sea-birds.

**sea-fox** (sē′foks), *n.* The fox-shark or thrasher, *Alopias vulpes:* so called from the long tail, likened to the brush of a fox. It attains a length of 12 or 15 feet. Also called *sea-ape.* See cut under *Alopias.*

**sea-front** (sē′frunt), *n.* The side or edge of the land bordering on the sea; also, the side, as of a building, which looks toward the sea.

> We can trace out the long line of the *sea-front* of the palace which became a city.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 142.

**sea-froth** (sē′frôth), *n.* [< ME. *seefroth;* < *sea* + *froth.*] 1. The froth or foam of the sea.—2†. Seaweeds.

> Other so dolven kesteth *seefroth* ynne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

> *Seefroth* the firthe is goo
> To honge upp, and the Vth he saithe a sithe
> Made for lupyne is upp to honge aswithe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

**sea-furbelow** (sē′fėr″be-lō), *n.* A name of various seaweeds, especially of the genus *Laminaria.*

**sea-gage** (sē′gāj), *n.* 1. The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.—2. A form of sounding-instrument in which the depth is ascertained by the registered pressure of a column of air or liquid. A tide-gage and a sea-gage are essentially different. A *tide-gage* is an instrument to register the amount of the rise and fall of the tide at a place; a *sea-gage* is any instrument for determining the depth of the sea.

**sea-gasket** (sē′gas″ket), *n.* Same as *furling-line.*

**sea-gates** (sē′gāts), *n. pl.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a supplementary pair of gates opening outward, sometimes placed at the entrance of a dock or tidal basin in exposed situations, as a safeguard against a heavy sea.

**sea-gherkin** (sē′gėr″kin), *n.* One of several small holothurians; a sea-cucumber.

**sea-gilliflower** (sē′jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* The common thrift, *Armeria vulgaris.*

**sea-ginger** (sē′jin″jėr), *n.* Millepore coral, as *Millepora alcinus*, which bites the tongue like ginger. [West Indies and Florida.]

**sea-girdle** (sē′gėr″dl), *n.* A seaweed, the *Laminaria digitata:* same as *hanger*, 7.

**sea-girt** (sē′gėrt), *a.* Girt or surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean: as, a *sea-girt* isle.

> Pass we the joys and sorrows sailors find,
> Coop'd in their winged *sea-girt* citadel.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 28.

**sea-god** (sē′god), *n.* A marine deity; a divinity looked upon as presiding over the ocean or sea, as Neptune.

> The syrens
> . . . there the highest-going billows crown,
> Until some lusty *sea-god* pulled them down.
> *B. Jonson*, Masques, Neptune's Triumph.

**sea-goddess** (sē′god″es), *n.* A female deity of the ocean; a marine goddess. *Pope.*

**sea-going** (sē′gō″ing), *a.* 1. Designed or fit for going to sea, as a vessel.

> In the model of the *sea-going* vessels there has apparently been little change from the first.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

2. Seafaring.

> Subsequently the Greeks themselves became a *sea-going* people, and little by little drove the Phœnicians back from the coasts of European Greece.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxvii.

3. Catadromous, as a fish.

**sea-goose** (sē′gös), *n.* 1. A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.—2. A phalarope, either *Phalaropus fulicarius* or *Lobipes hyperboreus.* [New England to Labrador.]

> Both known by the . . . inappropriate though curious name of *sea-geese.* *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 229.

**sea-goosefoot** (sē′gös″fůt), *n.* See *goosefoot.*

**sea-gourd** (sē′gōrd), *n.* Any member of the *Rhopalodinidæ.*

**sea-gown** (sē′goun), *n.* A skirted garment or wrapper meant to be worn at sea.

> Up from my cabin,
> My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me, in the dark
> Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 13.

> My Guide carried my *Sea-gown*, which was my covering in the night, and my Pillow was a Log of Wood: but I slept very well, tho the weakness of my body did now require better accommodation. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 91.

**sea-grape** (sē′grāp), *n.* 1. See *grape.*—2. The grape-tree or seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera.* See *grape-tree.*—3. A glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea.*—4. *pl.* The clustered egg-cases of squids, cuttles, and other cephalopods. Sometimes they are numerous enough to choke the dredges and interfere with oystering.

**sea-grass** (sē′gràs), *n.* 1. The thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*, and also one of the glassworts, *Salicornia herbacea*, both seaside plants; also, the eel-grass (*Zostera marina*), the tassel-grass (*Ruppia maritima*), the gulfweed (*Sargassum*), and probably other marine plants.—2. A variety of cirrus cloud whose form suggests the name: it is a forerunner of stormy weather.

**sea-green** (sē′grēn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having a luminous bluish-green color, suggesting that sometimes seen in sea-water.

**II.** *n.* 1. A rich bluish green of high luminosity.—2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

**sea-gudgeon** (sē′guj″ọn), *n.* See *gudgeon*¹.

**sea-gull** (sē′gul), *n.* A gull; any bird of the subfamily *Larinæ*, most of which fly over the sea as well as inland waters. Some of the larger terns (*Sterninæ*) receive the same name. See cut under *gull*2.

**seah** (sē´ạ̈), *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish dry measure containing nearly 14 pints. *Simmonds.*

**sea-haar** (sē´här), *n.* A chilly, piercing fog or mist arising from the sea. [Scotch.]

**sea-hair** (sē´hãr), *n.* A sertularian polyp, as *Sertularia operculata.*

**sea-hanger** (sē´hang″ėr), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

**sea-hare** (sē´hãr), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Aplysiidæ.* See *Aplysia.*

**sea-hawk** (sē´hâk), *n.* A rapacious gull-like bird of the genus *Stercorarius* or *Lestris;* a jäger; a skua. See cut under *Stercorarius.* *Macgillivray.*

**sea-heath** (sē´hēth), *n.* See *Frankenia.*

**sea-hedgehog** (sē´hej″hog), *n.* 1. Some or any sea-urchin, especially one having long or large spines; a sea-egg.—2. A globe-fish; a swell-fish; a porcupine-fish; any plectognath with prickles or spines, as that figured under *Diodon.*

**sea-hen** (sē´hen), *n.* 1. The common murre or guillemot. [Local, British.]—2. The great skua, *Stercorarius skua.* [New Eng.]—3. The piper-gurnard. [Scotch.]

**sea-hog** (sē´hog), *n.* A porpoise; a sea-pig.

> The old popular idea which affixed the name of *Sea-Hog* to the Porpoise contains a larger element of truth than the speculations of many accomplished zoologists of modern times. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 394.

**sea-holly** (sē´hol″i), *n.* The eringo, *Eryngium maritimum.* Also *sea-holm* and *sea-hulver.* See *eringo* and *Eryngium.*

**sea-holm**1 (sē´hōlm), *n.* [< *sea*1 + *holm*1. Cf. AS. *sǣholm*, the sea.] A small uninhabited isle.

**sea-holm**2 (sē´hōlm), *n.* [< *sea*1 + *holm*2.] Sea-holly.

> Cornewall naturally bringeth forth greater store of *sea-holm* and sampire then is found in any other county.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 19.

**sea-honeycomb** (sē´hun″i-kōm), *n.* Same as *sea-corn.*

**sea-horse** (sē´hôrs), *n.* 1. A fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder parts like those of a fish. The Nereids are fabled to have used sea-horses as riding-steeds, and Neptune to have employed them for drawing his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry a scalloped fin runs down the back.

> There in the Tempest is Neptune with his Tritons in his Chariot drawn with *Sea Horses* and Mairmaids singing.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 254.

2. A hippopotamus.—3. A morse or walrus.—4. A hippocampus; any syngnathous fish of the family *Hippocampidæ.* See cut under *Hippocampidæ.*—5. The acanthopterygian fish *Agriopus* (or *Congiopodus*) *torvus.* See *Agriopus.*—**Flying sea-horses**, the *Pegasidæ.* See cut under *Pegasidæ.*—**Sea-horse tooth**, the ivory-yielding tooth of the walrus or of the hippopotamus.

**sea-hound** (sē´hound), *n.* The dogfish, a kind of shark.

**sea-hulver** (sē´hul″vėr), *n.* Same as *sea-holly.*

**sea-island** (sē´ī″lạnd), *a.* An epithet applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. See *cotton-plant.*

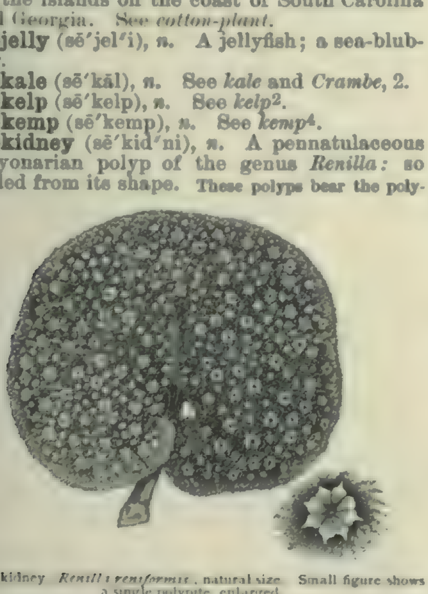
**sea-jelly** (sē´jel″i), *n.* A jellyfish; a sea-blubber.

**sea-kale** (sē´kāl), *n.* See *kale* and *Crambe*, 2.

**sea-kelp** (sē´kelp), *n.* See *kelp*2.

**sea-kemp** (sē´kemp), *n.* See *kemp*4.

**sea-kidney** (sē´kid″ni), *n.* A pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyp of the genus *Renilla:* so called from its shape. These polyps bear the polypites only on one side of the flat expansive polypidom. Though there is a stem from the hilum or notch of the reniform disk, they are free or very loosely attached to the sand where they live at or near low-water mark. Some are common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.



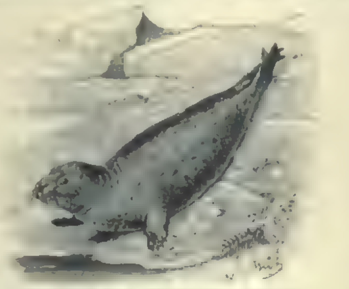
Sea kidney (*Renilla reniformis*), natural size. Small figure shows a single polypite, enlarged.

**sea-king** (sē´king), *n.* One of the piratical Scandinavian chiefs who with their followers ravaged the coasts of Europe during the early medieval period.

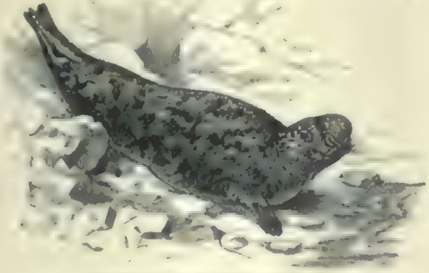
> The *sea-kings'* daughter as happy as fair,
> Blissful bride of a blissful heir.
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

**sea-kittie** (sē´kit″i), *n.* The kittiwake, a gull. See cut under *kittiwake.* [Norfolk and Suffolk, Eng.]

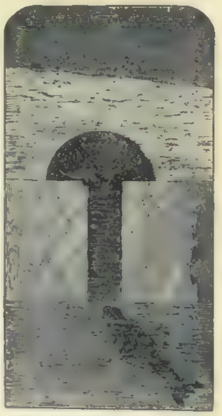
**seal**1 (sēl), *n.* [Also Sc. (retaining orig. guttural) *sealgh, selch, silch* (see *sealgh*); < ME. *sele*, < AS. *seol, siol, seolh* = Icel. *selr* = Sw. *sjel* (also *sjel-hund*, 'seal-hound') = Dan. *sæl* (also *sælhund*) = OHG. *selach, selah*, MHG. *selch, sele*, a seal; perhaps = Gr. *σέλαχος*, mostly in pl. *σελάχη*, a sea-fish (applied to all cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks), a fish (see *selachian*); perhaps orig. 'of the sea'; cf. Gr. *ἅλς*, L. *sal*, the sea: see *sal*1 and *salt*1.] 1. A marine carnivorous mammal of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Pinnipedia*, and family *Phocidæ* or *Otariidæ;* any pinniped not a walrus—for example, a hair-seal, a fur-seal, an eared seal, of which there are numerous genera and species. Seals are regarded as carnivores modified for aquatic life. The modification is profound, and somewhat parallel with that which causes certain other mammals, the cetaceans and sirenians, to resemble fishes in the form of the body and in the nature of the limbs. But seals retain a coat of hair or fur like ordinary quadrupeds, and an expression of the face like that of other carnivores. The body is more or less fusiform, tapering like that of a fish. It is prone, and can scarcely be lifted from the ground, so short are the limbs. These are reduced to mere flippers, especially in the true *Phocidæ*, in which the hind legs extend backward and cannot be brought into the position usual to mammals, but resemble the flukes of a cetacean. In the otaries (*Otariidæ*) the limbs are freer and less constrained. The latter have small but evident external ears, wanting in the former. The monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer*, lives in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic, and a related species, *Monachus tropicalis*, is found between the tropics in Central American and West Indian waters. Another seal, *Phoca caspica*, inhabits inland waters of the Caspian, Aral, and Baikal. But with few exceptions all seals are maritime and also extratropical. They are especially numerous in high latitudes of the northern hemisphere. Among the *Phocidæ* may be noted *Phoca vitulina*, the ordinary harbor-seal or sea-calf, common in British waters and along the Atlantic coast of the United States; it is often tamed and exhibited in aquaria, being gentle and docile, and capable of being taught to perform some amusing tricks; it is one of the smaller species, usually from 3 to 5 feet long, and being the best-known, as well as wide-ranging, it has many local and fanciful names. *Phoca grœnlandica* (*Pagophilus grœnlandicus*) is the Greenland seal, or harp-seal or saddleback, peculiarly colored, of large size, and an important object of the chase. *Pagomys fœtidus* is a smaller species, the ringed seal or floe-rat of Greenland. *Erignathus barbatus* is the great bearded or square-flippered seal of Greenland, attaining a length of 8 or 10 feet. *Halichœrus gryphus* is a great gray seal of both coasts of the North Atlantic, of about the dimensions of the last named. *Histriophoca* is a genus containing the banded seal or ribbon-seal, *H. fasciata* or *H. equestris.* All the foregoing are members of the subfamily *Phocinæ.* *Cystophora cristata* is the hooded, crested, or bladder-nosed seal; this is a large seal, but the largest is the sea-elephant, *Macrorhinus proboscideus*, of southern seas; and these two genera form the subfamily *Cystophorinæ.* Certain seals of the southern hemisphere, of the genera *Lobodon, Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*), *Leptonychotes* (formerly *Leptonyx*), and *Ommatophoca*, form the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ;* some of these are known as *sea-leopards* from their spotted coloration, and others as *sterrincks.* All the foregoing are *Phocidæ*, or earless seals, and they are also hair-seals. But the distinction between hair-seals and fur-seals is not, properly, that between *Phocidæ* and *Otariidæ*, but between those members of the latter family which do not and those which do have a copious under-fur of commercial value. The larger otaries are of the former character; they belong to the genera *Otaria, Eumetopias*, and *Zalophus*, are of great size, and are commonly called *sea-lions;* they are of both the northern and the southern hemisphere, chiefly in Pacific waters, and do not occur in the North Atlantic. The southern fur-seals or sea-bears are species of *Arctocephalus*, and among the smaller otaries. The fur-seal of most economic importance is the North Pacific sea-bear, *Callorhinus ursinus.* Some genera of fossil seals are described. The most important seal-fisheries are those on the Alaskan coast of the United States. On account of the attacks made by Canadians and others upon the seals in the open sea during their migrations to the Pribyloff Islands for the purpose of breeding, the United States endeavored to secure by agreement with Great Britain a season during which the seals should not be molested. This effort failed through the opposition of Canada. The United States then claimed that the waters within which the depredations were committed are within their jurisdiction, and on this ground seized several Canadian vessels. The dispute was submitted to arbitrators who met at Paris in 1893. They denied the United States claim of jurisdiction, awarded damages to Great Britain for the captured vessels, established a close season (May 1–July 31), and prohibited pelagic sealing within sixty miles of the Pribyloff Islands, and sealing in steam-vessels or with firearms. See cuts under *Cystophorinæ, Erignathus, Eumetopias, fur-seal, harp-seal, otary, Pagomys, Phoca, ribbon-seal, sea-elephant, sea-leopard, sea-lion*, and *Zalophus.*



Great Gray Seal (*Halichœrus gryphus*).



Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*).



Igloo, or Seal's House (shown in section).

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature something like a walrus, with a long fish-like body and the head of a carnivorous animal.—**Pied seal.** Same as *monk-seal.* See def. 1.

**seal**1 (sēl), *v. i.* [< *seal*1, *n.*] To hunt or catch seals.

**seal**2 (sēl), *n.* [< ME. *seel, sele, seale, seall, seyalle*, < OF. *scel, seel*, pl. *seaux, seaus, seaulx*, F. *sceau* = Sp. *sello, sigilo* = Pg. *sello* = It. *sigillo*, a seal, = AS. *sigel, sigil, sigl*, a seal, an ornament, = D. *zegel* = MLG. *segel*, LG. *segel* = OHG. *sigil*, MHG. *sigel* (earlier *insigel, insigele*, OHG. *insigili*), G. *siegel*, a seal, = Icel. *sigli* = Sw. *sigill* = Dan. *segl* = Goth. *sigljō*, a seal, < L. *sigillum*, a seal, mark, dim. of *signum*, a mark, sign: see *sign.* Cf. *sigil*, directly from the L.] 1. An impressed device, as of a letter, cipher, or figure, in lead, wax, paper, or other soft substance, affixed to a document in connection with or in place of a signature, as a mark of authenticity and confirmation, or for the purpose of fastening up the document in order to conceal the contents. In the middle ages seals were either impressed in wax run on the surface of the document, or suspended by cord or strips of parchment, as in the papal bulls. (See *bull*2, 2.) In some jurisdictions an impression on the paper itself is now sufficient, and in others the letters *L. S.* (*locus sigilli*, the place of the seal) or a scroll or a mere bit of colored paper (see def. 3) are equivalent. In the United States the seal of a corporation or of a public officer may be by impression on the paper alone.

> I hadde Lettres of the Soudan, with his grete *Seel;* and comounly other Men han but his Signett.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 82.

> The word *seal* is often used to denote both the impression made and the object that makes the impress. More correctly the latter is called the "matrix," and only the impression is called the "*seal.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 586.

2. The engraved stone, glass, or metal stamp by which such an impression is made. Seals are sometimes worn as rings, and frequently as pendants from the watch-chain or fob.

> A *seyalle* of sylver of the brotherredyis.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

> If you have a ring about you, cast it off,
> Or a silver *seal* at your wrist.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

3. A small disk of paper, or the like, attached to a document after the signature, and held to represent the seal of wax, which is in this case dispensed with.—4. That which authenticates, confirms, or ratifies; confirmation; assurance; pledge.

> But my kisses bring again, bring again;
> *Seals* of love, but seal'd in vain.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 6.

> It comes now to you sealed, and with it as strong and assured *seals* of my service and love to you.
> *Donne*, Letters, i.

5†. A sealed instrument; a writ or warrant given under seal.

> On Thorisday last was ther wer browt unto this towne many Prevy *Selis*, and on of hem was indosyd to yow, . . . and anodyr was sent onto yowr sone, and indosyd to hym selfe alone, and asynyd wythinne wyth the Kynggys howyn hand.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 438.

> He gaf Johne the *seel* in hand,
> The scheref for to bere,
> To brynge Robyn hym to,
> And no man do hym dere.
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 11).

6†. The office of the sealer or official who authenticates by affixing a seal.

> As for the commission from the king, we received only a copy of it, but the commission itself staid at the *seal* for want of paying the fees.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 276.

7. The wax or wafer with which a folded letter or an envelop is closed; also, any other substance similarly used to assure security or secrecy, as lead for sealing bonded cars, etc. See *leaden seal*, below.

> As soone as Gawein herde speke of tho childeren, he lepe on his feet, and toke the letter and brake the *seall* and hit radde all to the ende as he that well hadde lerned in his yowthe.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280.

> Arthur spied the letter in her hand,
> Stoopt, took, brake *seal*, and read it.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

8. Figuratively, that which effectually closes, confines, or secures; that which makes fast.

> Under the *seal* of silence. *Milton*, S. A., l. 49.

9. In *plumbing*, a small quantity of water left standing in a trap or curve of tubing connected with a drain or sewer in order to prevent the escape of gas from below.—10. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The sign of the cross. (*b*) Baptism. (*c*) Confirmation. (*d*) Same as *holy lamb* (which see, under *lamb*).—11. In *old med.*, the so-called sigil or signature of a plant, mineral, etc. See *signature*.—**Broad seal.** See *broad-seal*.—**Clerk of the privy seal.** See *clerk*.—**Collation of seals.** See *collation*.—**Common seal.** See *common*.—**Fisher's Seal, Seal of the Fisherman,** the papal privy seal impressed on wax and not on lead (see *bull*$^{2}$ and *bulla*), representing St. Peter fishing.

> Everything that appears in the Osservatore Romano may be taken as having been sealed with the *Fisher's Seal*.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 642.

**Great seal,** a seal of state. The great seal of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland is used in sealing the writs to summon Parliament (Irish members included), also in sealing treaties with foreign states, and all other papers of great importance affecting the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor is the official custodian of the great seal; during a vacancy in the chancellorship it rests with an officer of equal dignity styled the Lord Keeper. The great seal of Ireland is used in the same manner as before the Union in 1800, except in the matter of summoning Parliament, etc. There is also a seal in Scotland for sealing grants and writs affecting private rights there. The great seal of the United States is placed in the custody of the Secretary of State; State seals usually are in the charge of the State secretaries.—**Hermetic seal.** See *hermetic*.—**Keeper of the Privy Seal,** or **Lord Privy Seal.** See *keeper*.—**Leaden seal,** a disk of lead pierced perpendicularly to its axis with two holes, through which are passed the ends of a twisted wire connecting two objects, as a hasp and staple. When the lead has been stamped down, the fastening cannot be removed without cutting the wire or defacing the seal.—**Manual seal.** See *manual*.—**Metallic seal.** Same as *leaden seal*.—**Our Lady's seal.** See *Polygonatum*.—**Privy seal.** (*a*) In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterward to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the great seal. There is a privy seal in Scotland which is used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. (*b*) [*caps.*] Same as *Lord Privy Seal*. (*c*) In *Eng. hist.*, an instrument imposing a forced loan: so called because it was authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal.

> I went againe to his Grace, thence to the Council, and mov'd for another *privy seale* for £20,000.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 8, 1665.

**Seal of an altar,** a small stone placed over the cavity in an altar containing relics.—**Seal of baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Seal of cause,** in *Scots law*, the grant or charter by which power is conferred on a royal burgh, or the superior of a burgh of barony, to constitute subordinate corporations or crafts, and which defines the privileges and powers to be possessed by a subordinate corporation.—**Seal of confession.** See *confession*.—**Solomon's seal.** See *Solomon's-seal*.—**Testimonial of the great seal.** See *quarter-seal*.—**To pass the seals.** See *pass*.—**To set one's seal to,** to give one's authority or imprimatur to; give one's assurance of.—**Under seal,** authenticated or confirmed by sealing.

> If the agreement of the grantee is considered as *under seal*, by reason of the deed being sealed by the grantor, it falls within the settled rule of the common law.
> *Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 832.

**seal**$^{2}$ (sēl), *v.* [< ME. *seelen, selen*, < OF. *sceler*, F. *sceller*, < L. *sigillare*, seal, < *sigillum*, seal: see *seal*$^{2}$, *n.* Cf. AS. *sigelian* = D. *zegelen* = MLG. *segelen* = G. *siegeln* = Goth. *sigljan* (in comp.) (cf. OHG. *bisigiljan*, MHG. *besigelen* = Sw. *besegla* = Dan. *besegle*, seal); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To set or affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity, confirmation, or execution: as, to *seal* a deed.

> Lord Scroop was deposed from the Chancellorship for refusing to *seal* some Grants which the King had made.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 140.

> I grant a free pardon,
> Well *seal'd* by my own han'.
> *Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

2. To stamp, as with a seal.

> But that which is sold to the merchants is made into little pellets, and *sealed* with the Turkish character.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 19.

Specifically—3. To certify with a stamp or mark; stamp as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality: as, to *seal* weights and measures; to *seal* leather.—4. To attest; affirm; bear witness to the truth or genuineness of, by some outward act: as, to *seal* one's loyalty with one's life; hence, to confirm; ratify; establish; fix.

> But who will lay downe his life to *seale* some Politicians authoritie? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

> Jove *seals* the league, or bloodier scenes prepares;
> Jove, the great arbiter of peace and wars!
> *Pope*, Iliad, iv. 113.

> He [Grenville] would *seal* it with his blood that he never would give his vote for a Hanoverian.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

> One in fire, and two in field,
> Their belief in blood have *seal'd*.
> *Byron*, Prisoner of Chillon.

5. To grant authoritatively or under seal.

> Scorn him, and let him go; seem to contemn him,
> And, now you have made him shake, *seal* him his pardon.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

> Immortalitie had beene *sealed*, both in soule and bodie, to him and his for euer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

> At all times remission of sins may be *sealed* to a penitent soul in the sacrament. *Donne*, Sermons, xv.

6. To fasten or secure with a seal, or with some fastening bearing a seal; close or secure with sealing-wax, a wafer, or the like: as, to *seal* a letter.

> She *sealed* it [a letter] wi' a ring.
> *Sweet William* (Child's Ballads, IV. 262).

> The rector *sealed* his epistles with an immense coat of arms, and showed, by the care with which he had performed this ceremony, that he expected they should be cut open. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, v.

7. To shut up or close: as, to *seal* a book; to *seal* one's lips or eyes; hence, to establish; determine irrevocably.

> Now pleasing sleep had *seal'd* each mortal eye.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 1.

> Something *seal'd*
> The lips of that Evangelist.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxi.

> How I tremble for the answer which is to *seal* my fate!
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xvi.

8. To mark; designate; appoint.

> Hath some wound,
> Or other dire misfortune, *seal'd* him for
> The grave? *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

9. To set apart or give in marriage, according to the system of plural marriages prevalent among the Mormons of Utah. This use is apparently derived from such phrases as—"I pronounce you legally and lawfully husband and wife for time and for all eternity; and I *seal* upon you the blessings of the holy resurrection," etc., in the Mormon formula for marriage.

> Hence the necessity and justification of polygamy, and the practice of having many wives *sealed* to one saint.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 828.

10. To inclose; confine; imprison.

> Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
> And *seal* thee so as henceforth not to scorn
> The facile gates of hell. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 966.

> Be blown about the desert dust,
> Or *seal'd* within the iron hills.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

11. In *hydraul.*, *sanitary engin.*, etc., to secure against a flow or escape of air or gas, as by the use of a dip-pipe in any form. A vessel is thus sealed when a shallow channel formed around the neck is filled with water, into which dips the rim of a cover or cap inclosing the orifice. Such a device is said to form a water-seal. The principle has many and various applications, as in the different forms of plumbers' traps.
12. In *arch.*, to fix, as a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or other binding material for staples, hinges, etc. Hence—13. To close the chinks of, as a log house, with plaster, clay, or the like.

> The house . . . was constructed of round logs *sealed* with mud and clay. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

14. To accept; adopt: as, to *seal* a design. [Eng. Admiralty use.]

> This design was *sealed* by the Ordnance Committee, who did so, stating at the time that they had no opportunity of considering the design. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 271.

15. *Eccles.*: (*a*) To sign with the cross. (*b*) To baptize. (*c*) To confirm.—**Sealed earth,** terra sigillata, an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up into cakes and stamped or sealed.

II. *intrans.* To make the impression of a seal; attach a seal.

> Yes, Shylock, I will *seal* unto this bond.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 172.

> To White Hall, to the Privy Seale, as my Lord Privy Seale did tell me he could *seale* no more this month, for he goes thirty miles out of towne, to keep his Christmas.
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 241.

**To seal under**†, to become surety, as on a bond.

> I think the Frenchman became his surety, and *sealed under* for another. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 89.

**seal**$^{3}$†, *v.* See *seel*$^{2}$.

**sea-lace** (sē'lās), *n.* A species of algæ, *Chorda filum*, the frond of which is blackish, slimy, perfectly cylindrical, or cord-like, and sometimes 20 or even 40 feet in length. Also called *sea-catgut*.

**sea-lamprey** (sē'lam″pri), *n.* A marine lamprey; any species of *Petromyzon*, specifically *P. marinus*: distinguished from *river-lamprey* (*Ammocœtes*). See cuts under *lamprey*.

**sea-lark** (sē'lärk), *n.* 1. A sandpiper of some kind, as the dunlin, the sanderling, etc.; also, the turnstone.—2. A ring-plover of some kind, as the ring-dotterel.—3. The sea-titling, *Anthus obscurus*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Eng.]

**sea-lavender** (sē'lav″en-dėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Statice*; most often, *S. Limonium*, in the United States called *marsh-rosemary*. The common species is a salt-marsh plant with radical leaves and a wiry stem, bearing at the top a panicle of extremely numerous small lavender-colored flowers. Several species are cultivated, the finest being *S. latifolia*, from Siberia, a plant similar in habit to the last. The flowers of the genus are of dry texture, and retain their color long after being cut.

**sea-lawyer** (sē'lâ″yėr), *n.* 1. A querulous or captious sailor, disposed to criticize orders rather than to obey them; one who is always arguing about his work, and making trouble.—2. The gray or mangrove snapper. See *snapper*.—3. A shark.

[Nautical slang in all senses.]

**seal-bag** (sēl'bag), *n.* The bag in which the Lord High Chancellor of England formerly kept the great seal and other state seals.

**seal-bird** (sēl'bėrd), *n.* The slender-billed shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris*, of the North Pacific.

**seal-brown** (sēl'broun), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the color of prepared seal-fur.

II. *n.* The rich dark brown of the dressed and dyed fur of the fur-seal.

**seal-club** (sēl'klub), *n.* A club used for killing seals.

**sealed** (sēld), *p. a.* 1. Certified or authenticated by seal.—2. Closed by sealing, or by clasping or fastening securely as with a seal; hence, inaccessible; unknown.—3. In textiles, same as *nail-headed*, 2.—**Sealed book,** a book the contents of which are unknown or cannot be known; hence, anything unknown or undiscoverable.

> The Disciplina Clericalis long remained a *sealed book*, known only to antiquaries. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 64.

**Sealed Books of Common Prayer,** certain copies of the English Book of Common Prayer, certified under the seal of England as the standard text, and by act of Parliament in 1662 ordered to be placed in all cathedral and collegiate churches.—**Sealed proposals.** See *proposal*.

**sea-leech** (sē'lēch), *n.* A marine suctorial annelid of the genus *Pontobdella*. Also called *skate-sucker*.

**sea-legs** (sē'legz), *n. pl.* Legs suited for use at sea: a humorous term implying ability to walk on a ship's deck when she is pitching or rolling: as, to get one's *sea-legs*. [Colloq.]

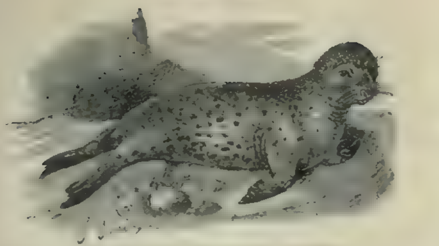
> In addition to all this, I had not got my *Sea legs* on, was dreadfully sea-sick, with hardly strength enough to hold on to anything. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 7.

**sea-lemon** (sē'lem″ọn), *n.* A doridoid; a nudibranchiate gastropod of the family *Dorididæ*: so called from some resemblance in shape and color to a lemon. See cuts under *Doris*, *Goniodorididæ*, and *Ægirus*.

**seal-engraving** (sēl'en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving seals, crests, coats of arms, and other designs on precious stones, gems, etc. Bloodstone, carnelian, and sard are most extensively used. The work is done by holding the stones against circular and disk-shaped small tools revolving very rapidly in the quill or lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

**sea-lentil** (sē'len″til), *n.* The gulfweed, *Sargassum vulgare*.

**sea-leopard** (sē'lep″ạ̈rd), *n.* A spotted seal of the southern and antarctic seas, belonging to the family *Phocidæ* and either of two different genera. One of these has been generally known as *Stenorhynchus*, and it has given name to the subfamily



Sea-leopard (*Leptonychotes weddelli*).

*Stenorhynchinæ*; but, this generic name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed by Peters in 1875 to *Ogmorhinus*. The other genus, commonly known as *Leptonyx*, is in like case, being preoccupied in ornithology, and was changed by Gill in 1872 to *Leptonychotes*.

**sealer**$^{1}$ (sē′lėr), *n.* [< *seal*$^{1}$, *v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$.] A man or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery.

> A fleet of *sealers* in Bering Sea.
> *Fur-seal Fisheries of Alaska*, p. 141.

**sealer**$^{2}$ (sē′lėr), *n.* [< *seal*$^{2}$, *v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who seals; one who stamps with a seal.

> On the right, at the table, is the *sealer* pressing down the matrix of the great seal with a roller on the wax.
> *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 358. (*Davies.*)

> In 1414 the indenture for Somersetshire states that the *sealers* made the election "ex assensu totius communitatis," a form borrowed no doubt from the ancient return by the sheriff. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

2. In the United States, an officer appointed to examine and test weights and measures, and set a stamp upon such as are true to the standard; also, an officer who inspects and stamps leather; also, one who inspects brick-molds, sealing such as are of proper size.

**sealery** (sē′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sealeries* (-iz). [< *seal*$^{1}$ + *-ery*.] A place in which seals abound, or in which they are caught; a seal-fishing establishment or station.

**sea-letter** (sē′let″ėr), *n.* A document formerly issued by the civil authorities of a port in which a vessel is fitted out. It certified her nationality, and specified the kind, quantity, ownership, and destination of her cargo. Also called *sea-brief*. *Hamersly.*

**sea-lettuce** (sē′let″is), *n.* See *lettuce*.

**sea-level** (sē′lev″el), *n.* The surface of the sea, supposed to be level: commonly used as equivalent to *mean sea-level*, the level surface half-way between mean high and low water. The word assumes that the surface of the sea is level, which is not true where strong currents exist, nor where the trade-winds blow the water into partially closed seas. The sea-level must be considered as bulging out under the continents and wherever gravity is in excess (after due allowance for latitude); otherwise, very large corrections would have to be applied to the results of leveling operations.

**seal-fishery** (sēl′fish″ėr-i), *n.* The art or industry of taking seals; also, the place where seals are taken; a sealery.

**seal-flower** (sēl′flou″ėr), *n.* A name of the bleeding-heart, *Dicentra spectabilis*.

**sealgh** (selėh), *n.* [Also *selch*, *silch*; < ME. **seolȝ*, < AS. *seolh*, a seal: see *seal*$^{1}$.] A seal or sea-calf. [Scotch.]

> Ye needna turn away your head sae sourly, like a *sealgh* when he leaves the shore. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

**seal-hook** (sēl′hůk), *n.* An iron hook inserted in the hasp of a railway freight-car door, fastened with a wire, and sealed, to secure the door.

**sea-light** (sē′līt), *n.* A light to guide mariners during the night. See *lighthouse*, *harbor-light*.

**sea-lily** (sē′lil″i), *n.* A living crinoid; a lily-star; a feather-star. The fossil encrinites are commonly distinguished as *stone-lilies*.

**sea-line** (sē′līn), *n.* 1. The horizon at sea; the line where sea and sky seem to meet.

> Her face was evermore unseen
> And fixt upon the far *sea-line*.
> *Tennyson*, The Voyage.

> A strange sight, and a beautiful, to see the fleet put silently out against a rising moon, the *sea-line* rough as a wood with sails. *R. L. Stevenson*, Education of an Engineer.

2. *pl.* Long lines used for fishing in deep water.

> At first there was a talk of getting *sea lines* and going after the bream. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xiii.

**sealing**$^{1}$ (sē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seal*$^{1}$, *v.*] The operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining the oil.

> It was the height of the *sealing* season.
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 90.

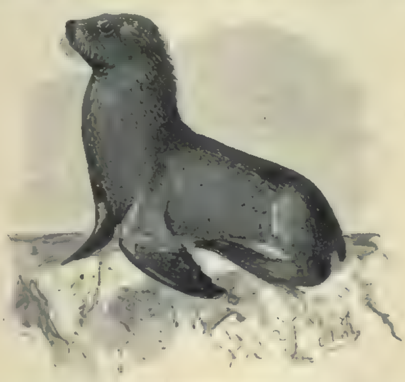
**sealing**$^{2}$ (sē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seal*$^{2}$, *v.*] The act of impressing with a seal; confirmation by a seal.

**sealing-wax** (sē′ling-waks), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Shellac and rosin melted with turpentine, colored with suitable coloring matters, usually vermilion, and run into molds: used for making seals.

II. *a.* Resembling red sealing-wax: specifically said of the peculiar tips of the feathers of the waxwings. See *waxwing*, *Ampelis*.—**Sealing-wax varnish**, a varnish made of red sealing-wax and shellac dissolved in alcohol: used especially to coat parts of electrical machines.

**sea-lintie** (sē′lin″ti), *n.* The sea-titling or sea-lark, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *rock-lintie*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Scotland.]

**sea-lion** (sē′lī″ǫn), *n.* 1. One of several large eared seals, or otaries. (*a*) *Eumetopias stelleri*, the largest otary of the North Pacific, the male attaining a length of 11 to 13 feet, a girth of 8 to 10 feet, and a weight of about 1,200 pounds. It is a hair-seal, not a fur-seal. See cut under *Eumetopias*. (*b*) A species of *Zalophus*, as *Z. lobatus* of Australasian waters, and *Z. californianus*, a quite distinct species of the Pacific coast of North America and thence to Japan. The latter is the sea-lion which attracts much attention on the rocks off San Francisco, and which barks so loudly and incessantly in traveling menageries. See cut under *Zalophus*. (*c*) Cook's otary, *Otaria jubata*, of the antarctic seas: more fully called *Patagonian sea-lion*. It is related to the sea-bear figured under *otary*, but is larger.



Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*).

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature having a head like that of a lion, but sometimes without the mane, two paws with long claws, and fish-like body. Also called *lion-poisson* and *morse*.

**sea-liquor**†, *n.* [ME. *see-licoure*; < *sea*$^{1}$ + *liquor*.] Sea-water; brine.

> Weshe hem in *see licoure* whenne thai be clene,
> Or water salt, and white thai longe endure.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

**sea-lizard** (sē′liz″ärd), *n.* 1. A nudibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Glaucus*. See cut under *Glaucus*.—2. An enaliosaur; a fossil reptile of the group *Enaliosauria*.—3. A mosasaurian; any member of the *Mosasauridæ*.

**seal-lance** (sēl′lȧns), *n.* A lance designed or used for killing seals.

**seal-lock** (sēl′lok), *n.* 1. See *lock*$^{1}$.—2. A form of permutation-lock.

**sea-loach** (sē′lōch), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Onos tricirratus* or *Motella vulgaris*, also called *whistle-fish*, *three-bearded rockling*, *three-bearded cod*, *three-bearded gade*. See *Motella*.

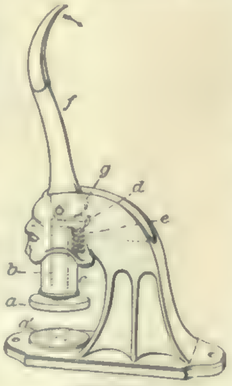
**sea-longworm** (sē′lông″wėrm), *n.* A nemertean worm of the family *Lineidæ*.

**sea-louse** (sē′lous), *n.* 1. One of various parasitic isopod crustaceans, as those of the family *Cymothoidæ*.—2. The Molucca crab, or horseshoe-crab of the East Indies, *Limulus moluccensis*: translating an old book-name, "*pediculus marinus*."

**sea-luce** (sē′lūs), *n.* The hake, *Merlucius vulgaris*. *Day.*

**seal-pipe** (sēl′pīp), *n.* A pipe so arranged that the open end dips beneath the surface of a fluid so as to prevent reflux of gases, etc.; a dip-pipe.

**seal-press** (sēl′pres), *n.* A press or stamp bearing dies on its jaws, or a die and a bed, for imprinting or embossing any device upon paper or a plastic material, as lead. It is much used to form the seals of seal-locks, and may be a kind of heavy pincers.



Seal-press.

*a* and *a′*, dies; *b* (dotted outline), bar sliding in guide *c*; *d* (dotted outline), abutment for coiled spring *e*; *f*, lever with cam *g* at the bottom. The lever moved in the direction indicated by the arrow forces *a* down upon *a′*; when it is released the spring reverses the motion.

**seal-ring** (sēl′ring), *n.* A finger-ring in which a seal is inserted as the chaton or bezel; hence, by extension, a ring in which is set a piece of hard stone upon which a seal may be engraved.

> I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's, worth forty mark. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 94.

**seal-rookery** (sēl′růk″ėr-i), *n.* A place where many seals breed together; a sealery.

**sealskin** (sēl′skin), *n.* [< ME. *seelskin* = Icel. *selskinn*, *selaskinn* = Dan. *sælskind*; as *seal*$^{1}$ + *skin*.] The skin of a seal, tanned or otherwise dressed as material for clothing (as boots, shoes, and caps), and for many other uses; especially, the prepared fur of the fur-seal, used for women's jackets or sacks; by extension, a garment made of this fur.—**Sealskin cloth**, a cloth made of mohair with a nap, and dyed to resemble the fur of the seal: used by women for outdoor garments.

**sea-lungs** (sē′lungz), *n.* A comb-jelly; a ctenophoran or comb-bearer: so called from the alternate contraction and expansion, as if breathing. See cuts under *Saccatæ*.

**sea-lungwort** (sē′lung″wėrt), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

**seal-wax**† (sēl′waks), *n.* Same as *sealing-wax*.

> Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you 'tis an inch, Sir, of red *seal-wax*.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 2.

**sealwort** (sēl′wėrt), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, and perhaps other species.

**seam**$^{1}$ (sēm), *n.* [< ME. *seem*, *seme*, < AS. *seám* = OFries. *sam* = D. *zoom* = MLG. *sōm*, LG. *soom* = OHG. MHG. *soum*, *saum* = Icel. *saumr* = Sw. Dan. *söm*, a seam; with formative *-m*, < AS. *siwian*, etc. (√ *su*), sew: see *sew*$^{1}$.] 1. The line formed by joining two edges; especially, the joining line formed by sewing or stitching together two different pieces of cloth, leather, or the like, or two edges of the same piece; a line of union.

> At Costantynoble is the Cros of our Lord Jesu Crist, and his Cote withouten *Semes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

> The coat was without *seam*, woven from the top throughout. John xix. 23.

2. A piece of plain sewing; that on which sewing is being or is to be done; sewing.

> Lady Margaret sits in her bower door,
> Sewing at her silken *seam*.
> *Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 179).

> Gae mind your *seam*. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

> He asked her to put down her *seam*, and come for a walk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 117.

3. A line of separation, as between two strata, or two planks or the like when fastened together; also, the fissure or gap formed by the imperfect union of two bodies laid or fastened together: as, to calk the *seams* of a ship.—4. A fissure; a cleft; a groove.—5. The ridge in a casting which marks the place where two parts of the mold have been in contact, as in a plaster cast or a molded piece of earthenware.—6. A cicatrix or scar.—7. A bed or stratum: so used especially in speaking of coal: as, a *seam* of coal (a bed or continuous layer of coal).—8. *pl.* See the quotation.

> The rags known technically as *seams*, being the clippings which fall from woolen rags under the scissors of the sorters, who prepare them for the machine by which they are torn into "rag-wool." These pieces are cut off and withheld from the tearing machine, precisely because they have a sewing thread running along them, or portions of cotton lining adherent, or other vegetal admixture. *Ure*, Dict., II. 360.

9. In *anat.*, a suture; a raphe.

> If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to fly in pieces by the lambdoidal commissure, which is a *seam* in the hinder part of the skull.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

**Bight seam** (*naut.*), a seam formed by doubling over the canvas in the middle of a cloth, and stitching it down.—**False seam.** (*a*) A ridge produced on castings where the mold is joined. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, Gloss., p. 406. (*b*) In *sail-making*, a seam run in the middle of a cloth longitudinally, by overlaying a fold of the canvas on itself, so as to give the appearance of a regular seam as between two separate cloths. This is done for appearance in yacht-sails, and to make the sail stand flatter.—**Overhead seam.** See *overhead*.—**Round seam** (*naut.*), a seam formed by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping. This method is used in the United States with only the lightest kind of canvas.—**To toe a seam**, to stand on deck with the toes touching one of the seams. Such standing is imposed as a punishment for slight offenses.—**White seam**, underclothing in the process of making. [Scotch.]

> Miss Becky was invited; . . . and, accordingly, with . . . a large work-bag well stuffed with *white-seam*, she took her place at the appointed hour.
> *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, xiv.

**seam**$^{1}$ (sēm), *v.* [= Sw. *sömma* = Dan. *sömme*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To join with a seam; unite by sewing.—2. In *knitting*, to make an apparent seam in with a certain stitch: as, to *seam* a stocking.—3. To mark with a seam, fissure, or furrow; scar: as, a face *seamed* with wounds.

It is yet a most beautifull and sweete countrey as any is under heaven, *seamed* throughout with many goodly rivers. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Dusky faces *seamed* and old. *Whittier*, What the Birds Said.

II. *intrans.* 1. To crack; become fissured or cracked.

Later their lips began to parch and *seam*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 400.

2. In *knitting*, to work in a particular manner so as to produce a seam.

**seam**²† (sēm), *n.* [< ME. *seem*, *seme*, *saem*, < AS. *seam*, a horse-load, = OHG. MHG. *soum*, G. *saum* = Icel. *saumr* = It. *salma*, *soma* = Sp. *salma* = Pr. *sauma* = OF. *somme*, *some*, *saume*, *same*, a pack, burden, F. *somme*, < L. *sagma*, ML. *sauma*, *salma*, a pack, burden, < Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle, < *σάττειν*, pack, put a load on a horse, fasten on a load, orig. fasten, allied to Skt. √ *sanj*, adhere. Cf. *summer*², *sumpter*, *saum*, *sagma*.] A horse-load; a load for a pack-horse; specifically, eight bushels of grain or malt. A seam of glass, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*, was 28 stone of 24 pounds each; but later it was 24 stone, understood by Young as 386 pounds, but by Kelly as 120 pounds. A seam of dung in Devonshire was 386 pounds.

I shal assoille the my-selue for a *seme* of whete. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 40.

Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store,
Bad else is the barley, or huswife much more.
*Tusser*, November's Husbandry, st. 2.

**seam**³ (sēm), *n.* [Also *saim*, *sayme*; early mod. E. *seme*, < OF. *sain*, *seyn*, F. *sain*, grease, lard (in *sain-doux*, melted lard), = Pr. *sain*, *sagin* = Sp. *sain* = It. *saime* = Wall. *sayen*, *seyen*, < ML. *sagimen*, fat, < L. *sagina*, grease, orig. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, food; perhaps akin to Gr. *σάττειν*, stuff, pack, cram: see *seam*².] Tallow; grease; lard. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The proud lord . . .
Bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
And never suffers matter of the world
Enter his thoughts. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 195.

*Grammouse*, a dish made of slices of cold meat fried with hogs *seame*. *Cotgrave.*

**seam**³ (sēm), *v. t.* [Also *saim*, *sayme*; < *seam*³, *n.*] To cover with grease; grease. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

On the other side, Dame Niggardize . . . sate barrelling vp the droppings of her nose, in steede of oyle, to *sayme* wool withall. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

**sea-magpie** (sē′mag″pī), *n.* A sea-pie; the oyster-catcher. See cut under *Hæmatopus*.

**sea-maid**† (sē′mād), *n.* 1. A mermaid. See *mermaid*.

To hear the *sea-maid's* music. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 154.

2. A sea-nymph. *P. Fletcher.*

**sea-mall** (sē′mal), *n.* A sea-gull.

The lesser gull, or *seamall*. *Hill*, Hist. of Animals, p. 448.

**sea-mallow** (sē′mal″ō), *n.* See *Lavatera*.

**seaman** (sē′man), *n.*; pl. *seamen* (-men). [< ME. *sǣ-mon*, < AS. *sǣman* (= D. *zeeman* = G. *seemann* = Icel. *sjómathr* = Sw. *sjöman* = Dan. *sömand*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *man*, man: see *sea*¹ and *man*.] 1. A man whose occupation it is to coöperate in the navigation of a ship at sea; a mariner; a sailor: applied to both officers and common sailors, but technically restricted to men below the rank of officer.

With 29. as good *sea men*, and all necessary provisions as could possibly be gotten, we put to sea, and the 24 of Aprill fell [in] with Flowres and Coruos. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 109.

2†. A merman; a male corresponding to the mermaid. [Rare.]

Not to mention mermaids or *seamen*. *Locke.*

**Able-bodied seaman** or **able seaman**. See *able*¹. Frequently abbreviated *A. B.*—**Merchant seaman**. See *merchant captain*, under *merchant*.—**Ordinary seaman**. See *ordinary*.—**Seaman's chest**. See *chest*¹.—**Seamen's register**. See *register*¹.=**Syn.** 1. *Mariner*, etc. See *sailor*.

**seaman-gunner** (sē′man-gun″ėr), *n.* A grade in the naval service for seamen especially trained for gunnery duties.

**seamanly** (sē′man-li), *a.* [< *seaman* + *-ly*¹.] Characteristic of or befitting a seaman.

But for the *seamanly* foresight of Nipper in anchoring a line to warp along with, we shouldn't have been able to stir the raft from the ship's side. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

**seamanship** (sē′man-ship), *n.* [< *seaman* + *-ship*.] The skill of a good seaman; acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship at sea.

**sea-mantis** (sē′man″tis), *n.* A squill; a stomatopod crustacean of the family *Squillidæ*: so called from resembling the praying-mantis in general shape and posture. See *Squilla*, and cuts under *Squillidæ* and *mantis-shrimp*.

**sea-marge** (sē′märj), *n.* The border or shore of the sea.

Thy *sea-marge*, sterile and rocky-hard. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 69.

**sea-mark** (sē′märk), *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon, as a lighthouse, a mountain, etc.

They . . . were executed, some of them at London, . . . the rest at divers places upon the Sea-Coast of Kent, Sussex, and Norfolke, for *Sea-marks*, or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to avoid the Coast. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 142.

It [Fishers Island] is not only a *Sea-mark* for the River, but a secure place to ride in, and very convenient for Ships to anchor at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 10.

**sea-mat** (sē′mat), *n.* A polyzoan of the family *Flustridæ*, forming a flat matted coralline. See cut under *Flustra*.

**sea-matweed** (sē′mat″wēd), *n.* See *matweed*, 1.

**sea-maw** (sē′mâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *sea-mew*.

The white that is on her breast bare,
Like the down o' the white *sea-maw*.
*The Gay Goss-Hawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 278).

**seam-blast** (sēm′blȧst), *n.* In *stone-blasting*, a blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices produced by a previous drill-blast.

**seamed** (sēmd), *a.* [Appar. < *seam*³, *n.*, + *-ed*².] In *falconry*, not in good condition; out of condition: said of a falcon.

**sea-melon** (sē′mel″on), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Pentactidæ*, as *Pentacta frondosa*. See cut under *Pentactidæ*.

**seamer** (sē′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *semere*, earlier *seamære*, < AS. *seámere*, a sewer, < *seám*, seam: see *seam*¹.] One who or that which seams; a seamster. See *seaming-machine*, 2.

**sea-mew** (sē′mū), *n.* [< ME. *semewe*, *semowe*, *sae-mawe*; < *sea*¹ + *mew*¹.] The common gull, or mew-gull, *Larus canus*; any sea-gull. See cut under *gull*.

*Se-mow*, bryd. Aspergo, alcedo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 452.

The Night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild *sea-mew*.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 13 (song).

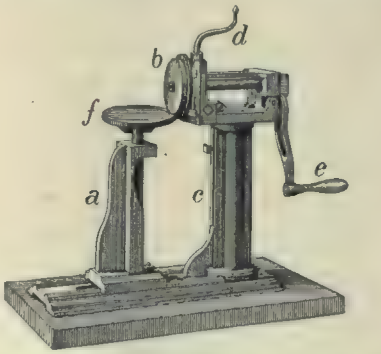
**seam-hammer** (sēm′ham″ėr), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a form of hammer used for flattening seams or joints.

**sea-mile** (sē′mīl), *n.* A nautical or geographical mile. See *mile*.

**sea-milkwort** (sē′milk″wėrt), *n.* See *milkwort*, 2, and *Glaux*.

**seaming-lace** (sē′ming-lās), *n.* 1. See *lace*.—2. A galloon, braiding, gold lace, or other trimming used to sew upon seams in upholstery, carriage-making, etc., the edges or hems being especially decorated with it. Also *seam-lace*.

**seaming-machine** (sē′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a hand- or power-tool for bending sheet-metal to form seams or joints in making tinware, cans, etc. It consists essentially of a pair of rollers of appropriate form, which bend the metal over wire or double it into joints.



Seaming-machine.

*a*, vertical shaft and support, horizontally adjustable, and carrying at the top a former *f*; *b*, a counterpart former working at right angles with *f* on the support *c*; *d*, screw with crank by which *b* can be set toward or away from *f*; *e*, crank keyed to the shaft of *b*. The edge of the metal is passed under *b* and over *f* while the crank *e* is turned.

2. A kind of sewing-machine used to join fabrics lengthwise neatly and smoothly, preparatory to printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc. Also called *seamer*.

**sea-mink** (sē′mingk), *n.* The sciænoid fish *Menticirrus saxatilis*, a kind of American whiting. Also called *barb*.

**seam-lace** (sēm′lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace*, 2.

**seamless** (sēm′les), *a.* [< ME. *semlesse*, *semeles*; < *seam*¹ + *-less*.] Having no seams; without a seam.

**sea-monk** (sē′mungk), *n.* The monk-seal. See *seal*¹, 1.

**sea-monster** (sē′mon″stėr), *n.* 1. A huge, hideous, or terrible marine animal.

Where luxury late reign'd, *sea-monsters* whelp'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 751.

2. Specifically, the chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*. See cut under *chimera*.

**sea-moss** (sē′môs), *n.* 1. A kind of compound polyzoan or bryozoan; an aggregate of moss-animalcules forming a mossy mat or tract; any such bryozoan or moss-animal. See cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella*.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Irish moss, or carrageen. (*b*) Same as *seaweed*.

*Sea-moss* . . . to cool his boiling blood. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 761.

**sea-mouse** (sē′mous), *n.* 1. A marine dorsibranchiate annelid of the family *Aphroditidæ*. The common sea-mouse, *Aphrodite aculeata*, of the British and French coasts, is from 6 to 8 inches long and 2 or 3 in width. In coloring it is one of the most splendid of animals.

2. Same as *sand-mouse*. [Local, Eng.]

**seam-presser** (sēm′pres″ėr), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, an implement, consisting of two cast-iron cylinders, which follows the plow to press down the newly plowed furrows. Sometimes called *seam-roller*.—2. A goose or sad-iron used by tailors to press or flatten seams in cloth.

**seam-rend**† (sēm′rend), *v. t.* [< *seam*¹ + *rend*; first in *seam-rent*, *a.*] To rip or separate at the seams. [Rare.]

I confesse, I see I have here and there taken a few finish stitches, which may haply please a few Velvet eares; but I cannot now well pull them out, unlesse I should *seame-rend* all. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 89.

**seam-rent** (sēm′rent), *a.* Rent or ripped at the seams.

A lean visage, peering out of a *seam-rent* suit, the very emblems of beggary. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

**seam-rent** (sēm′rent), *n.* A rent along a seam.

**seam-ripped**† (sēm′ript), *a.* Same as *seam-rent*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Sussex, III. 243.

**seam-roller** (sēm′rō″lėr), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, same as *seam-presser*, 1.—2. In *leather-working*, a burnisher or rubber for flattening down the edges where two thicknesses are sewed together. See *seam-rubber*. *E. H. Knight.*

**seam-rubber** (sēm′rub″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for smoothing or flattening down a seam, consisting essentially of a roller reciprocated mechanically on an arm or a bed over which the seam is adjusted. *E. H. Knight.*

**seam-set** (sēm′set), *n.* 1. A grooved punch used by tinmen for closing seams.—2. In *leather-manuf.*, a tool for flattening down seams.

**seamster**†, **sempster**† (sēm′stėr, semp′stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *semster*; < ME. *semster*, *semestre*, < AS. *seámestre*, *sǣmestre*, fem. of *seámere*, m., a sewer: see *seamer*.] A man or woman employed in sewing: in early use applied to those who sewed leather as well as cloth.

Goldsmythes, Glouers, Girdillers noble;
Sadlers, souters, *semsteris* fyn.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1585.

In some of the *seamsters'* shops, the new tobacco-office, or amongst the booksellers. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 96.

[Enter] Wassel, like a neat *sempster*, and songster; her page bearing a brown bowl drest with ribands and rosemary before her. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Christmas.

As the fellow [Trim] was well beloved in the regiment, and a handy fellow into the bargain, my uncle Toby took him for his servant, and of excellent use was he, attending my uncle Toby in the camp and in his quarters as valet, groom, barber, cook, *sempster*, and nurse. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

**seamstress**, **sempstress** (sēm′stres, semp′stres), *n.* [< *seamster* + *-ess*.] A woman whose occupation is sewing.—**Seamstresses' cramp** or **palsy**, a neurosis, similar to writers' cramp, to which seamstresses are subject.

**seamstressy**† (sēm′stres-i), *n.* [< *seamstress* + *-y*³.] Sewing; the occupation or business of a seamstress. [Rare.]

As an appendage to *seamstressy*, the thread-paper might be of some consequence to my mother. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 42.

**sea-mud** (sē′mud), *n.* A rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is also called *sea-ooze*, and is employed as a manure.

**sea-mussel** (sē'mus"l), *n.* A marine bivalve of the family *Mytilidæ* and one of the genera *Mytilus, Modiola,* etc., as *Mytilus edulis:* distinguished from the fresh-water or river mussels (*Unionidæ*). See cut under *Mytilus.*

**seamy** (sē'mi), *a.* [< ME. *semy;* < *seam*¹ + *-y*¹.] Having a seam or seams; containing or showing seams.

> A one-eyed woman, with a scarred and *seamy* face, the most notorious rebel in the workhouse.
> *George Eliot,* Amos Barton, ii.

**The seamy side,** the side of a garment on which the seams or edges appear; the under side; hence, figuratively, the side that is less presentable or pleasing to the view.

> Some such squire he was
> That turn'd your wit *the seamy side* without,
> And made you to suspect me.
> *Shak.,* Othello, iv. 2. 146.

> Cannot one enjoy a rose without pulling it up by the roots? I have no patience with those people who are always looking on *the seamy side.*
> *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 112.

**sean,** *n.* See *seine.*

**séance** (sā-oṅs'), *n.* [< F. *séance,* < *séant,* < L. *seden(t-)s,* ppr. of *sedere,* sit: see *sit.*] A sitting or session: as, a spiritualistic *séance,* in which intercourse is alleged to be held with spirits.

> There is scarcely any literature, not even the records of trials for witchcraft, that is more sad and ludicrous than the accounts of "spiritual *séances.*" *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 202.

> Massage was given for fifteen minutes twice daily—much more sensible than the *séances* of an hour each every three or four days.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* IV. 657.

**sea-necklace** (sē'nek"lās), *n.* Same as *sea-corn.*

**sea-needle** (sē'nē"dl), *n.* Same as *garfish* (*a*): so called from the slender form and sharp snout.

**sea-nest** (sē'nest), *n.* The glass-sponge *Holtenia carpenteria.*

**sea-nettle** (sē'net"l), *n.* A jellyfish; any acaleph that stings or urticates when touched.—**Fixed sea-nettle,** a sea-anemone.

**seannachie** (sen'a-chē), *n.* [Also *seannachy, sennachy, sennachie,* < Gael. *seanachaidh,* a historian, chronicler, genealogist, bard; cf. *seanachas,* history, antiquities, story, tale, narration, < *sean,* old, ancient, + *cūis,* a matter, affair, circumstance.] A Highland genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

> The superb Gothic pillars by which the roof was supported were . . . large and . . . lofty (said my *seannachy*). *F. C. Rowland* (Child's Ballads, I. 249, expl. note).

> Sprung up from the fumes of conceit, folly, and falsehood fermenting in the brains of some mad Highland *seannachie.* *Scott,* Antiquary, vi.

**sea-nurse** (sē'nėrs), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidæ, Scylliorhinus canicula.* [Local, Eng. (Yorkshire).]

**sea-nymph** (sē'nimf), *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea; one of the inferior classical divinities called Oceanids.

> Her maidens, dressed like *sea-nymphs* and graces, handled the silken tackle and steered the vessel.
> *S. Sharpe,* Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xii. § 29.

**sea-oak** (sē'ōk), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus:* same as *bladder-wrack.* See cut under *Fucus.*—**Sea-oak coralline,** a sertularian polyp, *Sertularia pumila.* Compare *sea-fir.*

**sea-onion** (sē'un"yun), *n.* See *onion.*

**sea-ooze** (sē'öz), *n.* Same as *sea-mud.*

> All *sea-oozes,* or oosy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land.
> *Mortimer,* Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

**sea-orach** (sē'or"ach), *n.* See *orach.*

**sea-orange** (sē'or"ānj), *n.* A holothurian, *Lophothuria fabricii,* of large size, with globose granulated body of an orange color, and a mass of bright-red tentacles.

**sea-orb** (sē'ôrb), *n.* A swell-fish or globe-fish. See *orb-fish.*

**sea-ore**† (sē'ōr), *n.* Same as *seaware.*

> They have a method of breaking the force of the waves here [Southampton] by laying a bank of *Sea-ore,* as they call it. It is composed of long, slender, and strong filaments like pill'd hemp, very tough and durable; I suppose, thrown up by the sea; and this performs its work better than walls of stone or natural cliff
> *Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, I. 223. (*Davies.*)

**sea-otter** (sē'ot"ėr), *n.* A marine otter, *Enhydris marina,* belonging to the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Enhydrinæ:* distinguished from *land-otter* or *river-otter.* It inhabits the North Pacific; its fur is of great value, and its chase is an important industry. See cut under *Enhydris.* **Sea-otter's cabbage,** a gigantic seaweed of the North Pacific, *Nereocystis Lutkeana.* Its huge fronds are a favorite resort for the sea-otters. See *Nereocystis.*

**sea-owl** (sē'oul), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

**sea-ox** (sē'oks), *n.* The walrus. See the quotation from Purchas under *morse*¹, 1.

**sea-oxeye** (sē'oks"ī), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Borrichia,* especially *B. frutescens.* There are 2 or 3 species, shrubby and somewhat fleshy sea-shore plants, with large yellow heads.

**sea-packed** (sē'pakt), *a.* Packed at sea or during a voyage, as fish to be sold on arrival in port.

**sea-pad** (sē'pad), *n.* A starfish or fivefingers.

**seapage,** *n.* See *seepage.*

**sea-panther** (sē'pan"thėr), *n.* A South African fish, *Agriopus torvus,* of a brown color with black spots.

**sea-parrot** (sē'par"ot), *n.* A puffin; an auk of the genus *Fratercula,* as *F. arctica* or *F. corniculata:* so called from its beak. The crested sea-parrot, or tufted puffin, is *Lunda cirrata.* See cuts under *puffin.*

**sea-parsnip** (sē'pärs"nip), *n.* A plant of the umbelliferous genus *Echinophora,* especially *E. spinosa* of the Mediterranean region.

**sea-partridge** (sē'pär"trij), *n.* The English conner, *Crenilabrus melops,* a labroid fish. [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

**sea-pass** (sē'pas), *n.* A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to prove their nationality and secure them against molestation.

**sea-pay** (sē'pā), *n.* Pay received or due for actual service in a sea-going ship.—**In sea-pay,** in commission, as a ship; in actual service on the sea, as a sailor.

> The fleet then left by Pepys *in sea-pay* comprised 76 vessels, and the men numbered 12,040.
> *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VII. 81.

**sea-pea** (sē'pē), *n.* The beach-pea, *Lathyrus maritimus.*

**sea-peach** (sē'pēch), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt, *Cynthia pyriformis:* so named from the globular figure and reddish or yellowish color.

**sea-pear** (sē'pãr), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt of the genus *Boltenia* or family *Bolteniidæ:* so called from the pyriform shape.

**sea-pen** (sē'pen), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp, especially of the family *Pennatulidæ;* a sea-feather. See cut under *Alcyonaria.*

**sea-perch** (sē'pėrch), *n.* 1. A percoideous fish, *Labrax lupus,* or some species of that genus; a sea-dace; a bass. Its spines, especially the dorsal spines, are strong and sharp, and the gill-covers are edged with projecting teeth that cut like lancets, so that if grasped carelessly it inflicts severe wounds. It is voracious in its habits. See cut under *Labrax.*

2. A serranoid fish of the genus *Serranus;* any serranoid.—3. The redfish or rose-fish, *Sebastes viviparus* or *marinus.* See cut under *Sebastes.* [New York.]—4. Same as *cunner.*

**sea-pert** (sē'pėrt), *n.* The opah, *Lampris luna.*

**sea-pheasant** (sē'fez"ant), *n.* The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta:* so called from the shape of the tail. See cut under *Dafila.* [Local, Eng.]

**sea-pie**¹ (sē'pī), *n.* [< *sea*¹ + *pie*¹.] A sailors' dish made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked with a crust.

**sea-pie**² (sē'pī), *n.* [< *sea*¹ + *pie*².] 1. The oyster-catcher or sea-magpie: so called from the pied coloration. Also *sea-pye, sea-piet, sea-pilot.*

> We found plenty of young foule, as Gulles, *Seapies,* and others. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 279.

> Half a dozen *sea-pyes,* with their beautiful black and white plumage and scarlet beaks and feet, flew screaming out from the rocks and swept in rapid circles above the boat. *W. Black,* Princess of Thule, ii.

2. In *her.,* a bearing representing a bird with the back and wings dark-brown, neck and breast white, and head red.

**sea-piece** (sē'pēs), *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

> Great painters . . . very often employ their pencils upon *sea-pieces.* *Addison,* Spectator, No. 489.

**sea-piet** (sē'pī"et), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*², 1.

**sea-pig** (sē'pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise or some similar cetacean.—2. The dugong.

**sea-pigeon** (sē'pij"on), *n.* 1. The black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cepphus grylle.* See cut under *guillemot.* [New England and northward.]—2. The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe: a misnomer. *G. Trumbull.* [Cape May, New Jersey.]

**sea-pike** (sē'pīk), *n.* 1. A garfish or sea-needle. See *Belone,* and cut under *Belonidæ.* —2. The hake, *Merlucius vulgaris.*—3. Any fish of the family *Sphyrænidæ.*—4. A fish of the family *Centropomidæ,* of an elongate form with a projecting lower jaw like a pike, and with two dorsal fins, the first of which has eight spines. They also resemble the pike in the elongation of their form, and attain a large size. The color is silvery-white, with a green tinge on the back. The species are peculiar to tropical America, and most of them ascend into fresh water. The oldest known species is *Centropomus undecimalis.* See cut under *Centropomus.*

**sea-pilot** (sē'pī"lot), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*², 1.

**sea-pimpernel** (sē'pim"pėr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel.*

**sea-pincushion** (sē'pin"kůsh-un), *n.* 1. A sea-barrow or mermaid's-purse.—2. A starfish whose rays are joined nearly or quite to their ends, thus forming a pentagon.

**sea-pink** (sē'pingk), *n.* 1. See *pink*² and *thrift*².—2. A sea-carnation.

**sea-plant** (sē'plant), *n.* A plant that grows in salt water; a marine plant; an alga.

**sea-plantain** (sē'plan"tān), *n.* See *plantain*¹.

**sea-plash**† (sē'plash), *n.* Waves of the sea.

> And bye thye good guiding through *seaplash* stormye we marched. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, iii. 161.

**sea-plover** (sē'pluv"ėr), *n.* See *plover.*

**sea-poacher** (sē'pō"chėr), *n.* Any fish of the family *Agonidæ;* specifically, the armed bullhead, pogge, lyrie, or noble, *Agonus cataphractus* or *Aspidophorus europæus,* a small marine fish of British waters, about 6 inches long. See cut under *pogge.*

**sea-poker** (sē'pō"kėr), *n.* Same as *sea-poacher.*

**sea-pool** (sē'pöl), *n.* A pool or sheet of salt water.

> Soe have I . . . heard it often wished . . . that all that land were a *sea-poole.* *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

**sea-poppy** (sē'pop"i), *n.* See *poppy.*

**sea-porcupine** (sē'pôr"kū-pīn), *n.* Some plectognathous fish, so called from the spines or tubercles; specifically, *Diodon hystrix.* See cut under *Diodon.*

**sea-pork** (sē'pōrk), *n.* An American compound ascidian, *Amorœcium stellatum.* It forms large, smooth, irregular, or crest-like masses, attached by one edge, which look something like slices of salt pork. [Local, U. S.]

**seaport** (sē'pōrt), *n.* 1. A port or harbor on the sea.—2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea.

**sea-potato** (sē'pō-tā"tō), *n.* An ascidian of some kind, as *Boltenia reniformis* or *Ascidia mollis.* [Local, U. S.]

**seapoy,** *n.* An improper spelling of *sepoy.*

**sea-pudding** (sē'půd"ing), *n.* A sea-cucumber. See *holothurian, trepang.* [Local, U. S.]

**sea-pumpkin** (sē'pump"kin), *n.* A sea-melon.

**sea-purse** (sē'pėrs), *n.* 1. A sea-barrow, or sea-pincushion; a skate-barrow. See cut under *mermaid's-purse.*—2. A swirl of the undertow making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water; a local outward current, dangerous to bathers. Also called *sea-pouce* and *sea-puss.* [New Eng. and New Jersey coasts.]

**sea-purslane** (sē'pėrs"lān), *n.* See *purslane.*

**sea-pye,** *n.* See *sea-pie*², 1.

**sea-quail** (sē'kwāl), *n.* The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* [Connecticut.]

**sear**¹ (sēr), *a.* [Also *sere;* early mod. E. also *seer, seare, seere;* < ME. *seer, seere,* < AS. **seár,* dry, sear (found in the derived verb *seárian,* dry up), = MD. *sore, soore,* D. *zoor* = MLG. *sōr,* LG. *soor,* dry (cf. OF. *sor,* F. *saure* = Pr. *sor, saur* = It. *sauro* (ML. *saurus, sorius*), dried, brown, sorrel: see *sore*³, *sorrel*²), < Teut. √ *saus* = Skt. √ *çush* = Zend √ *hush,* become dry or withered; Gr. *αὔειν,* parch, *αὐστηρός,* dry, rough, > E. *austere:* see *austere.*] Dry; withered: used especially of vegetation.

> With *seer* braunches, blossoms ungrene.
> *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 4749.

> My way of life
> Is fall'n into the *sear,* the yellow leaf.
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 3. 23.

> Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sere.*
> *Milton,* Lycidas, l. 2.

> November's sky is chill and drear,
> November's leaf is red and *sear.*
> *Scott,* Marmion, Int., i.

**sear**¹ (sēr), *v.* [Also *sere;* < ME. *seeren, seren,* < AS. *seárian,* dry up, wither away, = MD. *sooren,* D. *zooren* = MLG. *sōren,* LG. *soren,* OHG. *sōrēn,* become dry, wither; cf. OF. *saurir,* F. *saurer* = Pr. *saurar,* smoke-dry (herrings, etc.); from the adj.] **I.**† *intrans.* To become dry; wither. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 453.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To make dry; dry up; wither.

> A scatter'd leaf,
> *Sear'd* by the autumn blast of grief.
> *Byron,* The Giaour.

> Frost winds *sere*
> The heavy herbage of the ground.
> *Bryant,* Hunter of the Prairies.

2. To wither or dry up on the surface by the application of heat or of something heated; scorch; burn the surface of; burn from the sur-

face inward; cauterize: as, to *sear* the flesh with a hot iron.

> I would to God that the inclusive verge
> Of golden metal that must round my brow
> Were red-hot steel, to *sear* me to the brain!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 61.

Hence—3. To deaden or make callous; deprive of sensibility or feeling.

> Yet shalt thou feel, with horror
> To thy *sear'd* conscience, my truth is built
> On such a firm base that, if e'er it can
> Be forc'd or undermin'd by thy base scandals,
> Heaven keeps no guard on innocence.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

But so inconsistent is human nature that there are tender spots even in *seared* consciences.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. To blight or blast; shrivel up.

> For calumny will *sear*
> Virtue itself. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 73.

**To sear up**, to close by searing or cauterizing; stop.

> How, how! another?
> You gentle gods, give me but this I have,
> And *sear up* my embracements from a next
> With bonds of death! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 116.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear up* those of ill.
*Sir W. Temple.*

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Singe*, etc. See *scorch*.

**sear**$^2$ (sēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seare, sere*; < OF. *serre*, F. dial. *serre*, a lock, bolt, bar, < L. *sera*, ML. also *serra*, a bar for a door: see *sera*.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock. See cuts under *gun-lock* and *rifle*.—**Light** or **tickle of the sear**†, easy to set off; easily excited; wanton.

The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are *tickle of the sere.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 336.

Discovering the moods and humours of the vulgar sort to be so loose and *tickle of the seare.*
*Howard's Defensative* (1620), quoted by Douce. (*Halliwell.*)

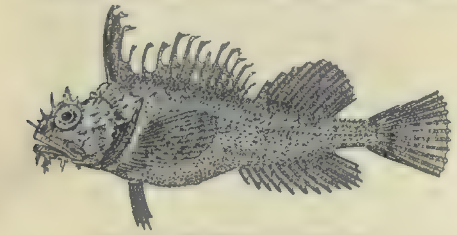
**sear**$^3$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *seer*$^1$.

**sea-radish** (sē'rad″ish), *n.* See *radish*.

**sea-ragwort** (sē'rag″wėrt), *n.* Same as *dusty-miller*, 2.

**sea-rat** (sē'rat), *n.* 1. The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa.* [Local, Eng.]—2. A pirate.

**sea-raven** (sē'rā″vn), *n.* 1. The cormorant.—2. The fish *Hemitripterus acadianus* or *americanus*, type of the family *Hemitripteridæ*, of large size and singular appearance, common on the coast of North America, chiefly from Cape Cod northward, and known also as *Acadian bullhead, deep-water sculpin*, and *yellow sculpin.* It is distinguished by its long spinous dorsal fin, having about seventeen spines, of which the first two are highest and the fourth and fifth shorter than the succeeding ones, the fin being thus deeply and sigmoidally emarginated.



Sea-raven (*Hemitripterus americanus*).

**searce** (sėrs), *n.* [Formerly also *searse, sarce, sarse*; < ME. *sarce, saarce, sarse, sars, cers* (with intrusive *r*, as in *hoarse*), < OF. *seas, saas, sas, sasse*, F. *sas*, a sieve, = Sp. *cedazo*, a hair-sieve, searce, = Pg. *sedaço*, lawn for sieves, a sieve, bolter, = It. *staccio, setaccio*, a sieve, < ML. *setacium, setatium, setacius, sedacium*, prop. *setaceum*, a sieve, prop. a hair-sieve, neut. (sc. *cribrum*, sieve) of **setaceus*, of hair or bristles, < L. *seta*, a hair, a bristle: see *seta, setaceous.*] A sieve, especially a fine sieve. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

All the rest must be passed through a fine *searce.*
*The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual* (1676). (*Nares.*)

**searce** (sėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *searced*, ppr. *searcing.* [Formerly also *searse, sarce, sarse*; < ME. *sarcen, saarcen, sarsen*, < OF. (and F.) *sasser* = It. *stacciare*, < ML. *setaciare*, sift; from the noun.] To sift through a searce. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

To *sarse*, syfte, and trye out the best greyne.
*Arnold's Chron.*, p. 87.

Bete all this smal, and *sarce* it smothe atte alle.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

Sublimate and crude mercury, sir, well prepared and dulcified, with the jaw-bones of a sow, burnt, beaten, and *searced.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**searcer** (sėr'sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sercer*; < *searce* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who uses a searce; a winnower; a bolter.—2. A fine sieve; a strainer.

To sift them [pieces of hellebore] through a *sercer*, that the bark or rind may remain. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 5.

**search** (sėrch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *serch*; < ME. *serchen, cerchen*, < OF. *cercher, cerchier*, F. *chercher*, search, seek for, = Pr. *cercar, serquar* = Sp. *cercar*, encircle, surround, = Pg. *cercar*, encircle, surround, OPg. also search through, = It. *cercare*, search, < LL. *circare*, go round, go about, explore, < L. *circus*, a ring, circle, *circum*, round about: see *circus, circum-, circle.* Cf. *research*$^1$.] I. *trans.* 1. To go through and examine carefully and in detail, as in quest of something lost, concealed, or as yet undiscovered; explore: as, to *search* a ship; to *search* one's baggage or person at the custom-house.

That have passed many Londes and manye Yles and Contrees, and *cerched* manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable Companye.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 315.

Send thou men, that they may *search* the land of Canaan.
Num. xiii. 2.

Help to *search* my house this one time. If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 167.

2. To examine by probing; probe: as, to *search* a wound.

The wounded lete hem be ledde to townes, and *serched* theire sores. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 664.

> You *search* the sore too deep.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

Such engines of terror God hath given into the hand of his minister as to *search* the tenderest angles of the heart.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

3. To test; put to the test; try. [Rare.]

Thou hast *searched* me, and known me. Ps. cxxxix. 1.

> Prosperity does *search* a gentleman's temper
> More than his adverse fortune.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

4. To look for; seek out; make search for; endeavor to find.

> He hath been *search'd* among the dead and living,
> But no trace of him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 11.

He bids ask of the old paths, or for the old wayes, where or which is the good way: which implies that all old wayes are not good, but that the good way is to be *searcht* with diligence among the old wayes.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> To *search* a meaning for the song.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

5. To explore or investigate.

> Enough is left besides to *search* and know.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 125.

6†. To reach or penetrate to.

> Mirth doth *search* the bottom of annoy.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1109.

= **Syn.** 1. To sift, probe.—1 and 2. *Search, Scrutinize, Explore.* We *search* a place or *search for* a thing by looking everywhere with a close attention; we *scrutinize* a thing with a close attention, without emphasizing the idea of looking throughout; we *explore* that which is unknown and outside of our ordinary travels or knowledge. See *examination.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make search; seek; look: with *for* before the object sought.

But euer Grisandols *serched* thourgh the forestes, oon hour foreward, another bakke, that so endured viij dayes full. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 423.

> Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 172.

2. To make strict or careful inquiry; inquire.

Thou mayest do well enough in . . . the next world, and be a glorious saint, and yet never *search* into God's secrets.
*Donne*, Sermons, vii.

He [an antiquary] never thinks of the beauty of the thought or language, but is for *searching* into what he calls the erudition of the author. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

**search** (sėrch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serch*; < *search, v.* Cf. F. *cherche*, < *chercher*, search.] A seeking or looking, as for something lost, concealed, desired, etc.; the act of going through a receptacle, place, collection of things, or the like, with the view of finding something lost, hidden, or undiscovered; exploratory examination; quest; inquiry; investigation: as, to make *search*; in *search* of a wife; to give up the *search.*

> After long *search* and chauff he turned backe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 21.

> There 's a place
> So artificially contriv'd for a conveyance
> No *search* could ever find it.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Some time ago, in digging at Portici, they found ruins under ground, and since that they have dug in *search* of antiquities. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 205.

**Right of search**, in *maritime law*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their lawfully commissioned cruisers to enter private merchant vessels of other nations met with on high seas, to examine their papers and cargo, and to search for enemies' property, articles contraband of war, etc.—**Search for encumbrances**, the inquiry made in the public records by a purchaser or mortgagee of lands as to the burdens and state of the title, in order to discover whether his purchase or investment is safe. =**Syn.** *Inquiry, Scrutiny*, etc. (see *examination*), exploration.

**searchable** (sėr'cha-bl), *a.* [< *search* + *-able.*] Capable of being searched or explored. *Cotgrave.*

**searchableness** (sėr'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being searchable.

**searchant** (sėr'chant), *a.* [< OF. *cerchant*, ppr. of *cercher*, search: see *search.*] Searching: a jocose word formed after the heraldic adjectives in *-ant.* [Rare.]

A civil cutpurse *searchant*; a sweet singer of new ballads allurant: and as fresh an hypocrite as ever was broached rampant. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

**searcher**$^1$ (sėr'chėr), *n.* [< *search* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who searches, in any sense of that word.

That our love is sound and sincere . . . who can pronounce, saving only the *Searcher* of all men's hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are His?
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

'Tis endless to tell you what the curious *searchers* into nature's productions have observed of these worms and flies. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 96.

> The *Searcher* follows fast; the Object faster flies.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

In particular—(*a*) A customs officer whose business it is to search ships, baggage, goods, etc., for prohibited or undeclared dutiable articles, etc.

At the townes end certain *searchers* examined us for money, according to a custome . . . of Italy.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

(*b*) A prison official who searches or examines the clothing of newly arrested persons, and takes temporary possession of the articles found about them. (*c*) A civil officer formerly appointed in some Scottish towns to apprehend idlers on the street during church hours on the Sabbath.

If we bide here, the *searchers* will be on us, and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time. *Scott.*

(*d*) A person employed to search the public records of conveyances, mortgages, judgments, etc., to ascertain whether a title be good, or to find instruments affecting a title. (*e*†) A person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

> Knowe, in my rage I have slaine a man this day,
> And knowe not where his body to conveigh
> And hide it from the *searchers* inquisition.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

(*f*) An inspector of leather. [Local, Eng.]

2. Something used in searching, examining, testing, etc. (*a*) An instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any defects in the bore. (*b*) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, or the like, to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, etc. (*c*) In *surg.*, a sound for searching the bladder for calculi. (*d*) An ocular or eyepiece of very low power, used in finding particular points of interest, to be examined then with higher powers of the microscope. Also called *searching-eyepiece.*

**searcher**$^2$ (sėr'chėr), *n.* [A var. of *searcer*, simulating *searcher*$^1$.] A sieve or strainer.

The [orange-] pulp is boiled, and then passed through a *searcher*, to remove the tough skin and pits.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 446.

**searcheress**† (sėr'chėr-es), *n.* [< *searcher*$^1$ + *-ess.*] A female searcher; an inventress.

Of theese drirye dolours eeke thow Queene Iuno the *searchresse.* *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

**searchership** (sėr'chėr-ship), *n.* [< ME. *serchorship*; < *searcher*$^1$ + *-ship.*] The office of searcher or examiner.

Wherfor I beseke youre maistirshipp that if my seid Lord have the seid office, that it lyke you to desyre the nomynacion of on of the officez, eythyr of the countroller or *serchorship* of Pernemuth, for a servaunt of yowrez.
*Paston Letters*, II. 97.

**searching** (sėr'ching), *p. a.* 1. Engaged in seeking, exploring, investigating, or examining: as, a *searching* party.—2. Keen; penetrating; close: as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* wind; a *searching* investigation.

> That 's a marvellous *searching* wine.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 30.

> Loosening with *searching* drops the rigid waste.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 105.

**searchingly** (sėr'ching-li), *adv.* In a searching manner.

**searchingness** (sėr'ching-nes), *n.* The quality of being searching, penetrating, close, or trying.

**searchless** (sėrch'les), *a.* [< *search* + *-less.*] Eluding search or investigation; inscrutable; unsearchable.

> The modest-seeming eye,
> Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,
> Lurk *searchless* cunning, cruelty, and death.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 990.

**search-light** (sėrch'līt), *n.* An electric arc-light having a lens or reflector, mounted on shipboard or on land on a vertical axis in such a way that the beam of light may be made to traverse in a horizontal path. It is used on merchant ships to light up intricate channels at night, and on men-of-war to detect the approach of torpedo-boats or other enemies. It is also used in military operations and for other purposes.

**search-party** (sėrch′pär″ti), *n.* A party engaged in searching for something lost, concealed, or the like. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 773.

**search-warrant** (sėrch′wor″ant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover, and if found to seize, the goods. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offenses are committed, such as base coin, coiners' tools, also gunpowder, nitroglycerin, liquors, etc., kept contrary to law.

**sear-cloth**†, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth*.

**sea-reach** (sē′rēch), *n.* The straight course or reach of a winding river which stretches out toward the sea.

**searedness** (sērd′nes), *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity or *searedness* of conscience. *South*, Sermons, IX. ii.

**sea-reed** (sē′rēd), *n.* The marram or mat-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.

**sea-reeve** (sē′rēv), *n.* An officer formerly appointed in maritime towns and places to take care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.

**searing-iron** (sēr′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A cautery.

**sea-risk** (sē′risk), *n.* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

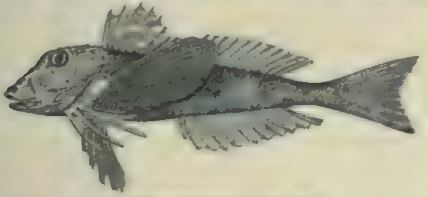
He was so great an encourager of commerce that he charged himself with all the *sea risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

**searness** (sēr′nes), *n.* [Also *sereness*; < ME. *seernesse*, *sernesse*; < *sear*1 + *-ness*.] Dryness; aridity. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**sea-robber** (sē′rob″ėr), *n.* A pirate; one who robs on the high seas. Compare *sea-rover*.

Trade . . . is much disturbed by pirates and *searobbers*. *Milton*, Letters of State.

**sea-robin** (sē′rob″in), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Triglidæ*. In the United States, one of various species of the genus *Prionotus*, which is distinguished from *Trigla* by the longer pectoral fins and the development of teeth on the palatine bones. They are more or less red in color, and are distinguished by the development of three rays below the pectoral fins on each side, serving as organs both of progression and of sensation. Several species are found along the eastern coast of the United States, as *P. evolans*, *P. strigatus*, and *P. palmipes*.



Sea robin (*Prionotus palmipes*).

2. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Rowley, Massachusetts.]

**sea-rocket** (sē′rok″et), *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus *Cakile*. There are 2 species, fleshy shore-plants, with few leaves and a two-jointed pod, each joint with one seed, the upper deciduous at maturity, the lower persistent. *C. maritima* is found in Europe, also in Australia; *C. Americana*, in the United States on the Atlantic coast northward and along the Great Lakes.

**sea-rod** (sē′rod), *n.* A kind of sea-pen; a pennatulaceous polyp of the family *Virgulariidæ*.

**sea-roll** (sē′rōl), *n.* A holothurian.

**sea-room** (sē′röm), *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement; space free from obstruction in which a ship can be easily manœuvered or navigated.

Bomilcar gat forth of the haven of Saracose with 35 ships, and, having *sea-roume*, halsed up sails, and away he went with a mery gale of wind. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 568.

**sea-rose** (sē′rōz), *n.* A sea-anemone, *Urticina nodosa*, found on Newfoundland, etc.

**sea-rosemary** (sē′rōz′mā-ri), *n.* 1. Same as *sea-lavender*.—2. A saline plant, *Suæda fruticosa*.

**sea-rover** (sē′rō″vėr), *n.* 1. A pirate; one who cruises for plunder.

A certain island . . . left waste by *sea-rovers*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

**sea-roving** (sē′rō″ving), *n.* Roving over the sea in quest of booty; piracy.

Nor was it altogether nothing, even that wild *sea-roving* and battling, through so many generations. *Carlyle.*

**searse**†, *n.* and *v.* See *searce*.

**sear-spring** (sēr′spring), *n.* The spring in a gun-lock which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler. See cut under *gun-lock*.

**sea-ruff** (sē′ruf), *n.* A sparoid fish of the genus *Pagellus*, inhabiting most European coasts, including the Mediterranean; a sea-bream.

**sea-ruffle** (sē′ruf″l), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

**sea-run** (sē′run), *n.* Migration into the sea: also used attributively.

The group without hyoid teeth includes fontinalis, known in the *searun* condition as immaculatus, and in its northern habitat varying into hudsonicus of Suckley. *Science*, V. 424.

**sea-running** (sē′run″ing), *a.* Catadromous, as a fish.

**searwood**† (sēr′wůd), *n.* [Also *seerwood*, *serewood*; < *sear*1 + *wood*1.] Wood dry enough to burn; dry sticks.

And *serewood* from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 413.

**sea-salmon** (sē′sam″un), *n.* See *salmon*.

**sea-salt** (sē′sâlt), *n.* Sodium chlorid, or common salt, obtained by evaporation of sea-water. See *salt*.

**sea-sandwort** (sē′sand″wėrt), *n.* See *sandwort*.

**sea-saurian** (sē′sâ″ri-an), *n.* Any marine saurian. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 611.

**seascape** (sē′skāp), *n.* [< *sea*1 + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece. [Recent.]

*Seascape*—as painters affect to call such things. *Dickens*, Household Words, XXXIV. 236.

On one of these happy days . . . he found perched on the cliff, his fingers blue with cold, the celebrated Andrea Fitch, employed in sketching a land or a *sea scape* on a sheet of grey paper. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

Mdme. ——, as a *seascape* painter, is placed on the line—which is nothing new to her. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 86.

Several of the once-admired interiors and *sea-scapes* of Eugène Isabey. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 381.

**sea-scorpion** (sē′skôr″pi-on), *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish; any member of the *Scorpænidæ*. See *scorpene*.—2. A cottoid fish, *Cottus scorpius*. Also called *sculpin*.

**sea-scurf** (sē′skėrf), *n.* A polyzoan of the genus *Lepralia* or other incrusting sea-moss.

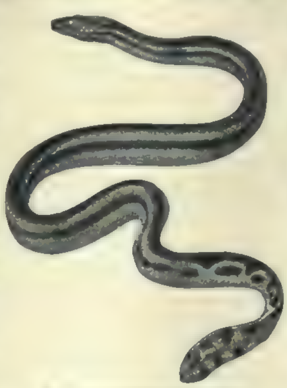
**sease**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *seize*.

**sea-sedge** (sē′sej), *n.* 1. See *alva marina*.—2. The sedge *Carex arenaria*. Also called *German sarsaparilla*.

**sea-serpent** (sē′sėr″pent), *n.* 1. An enormous marine animal of serpentine form, said to have been repeatedly seen at sea. Most stories of the sea-serpent are obviously mythical. The few accounts which appear to have some foundation in fact have exhausted all possible conjectures respecting any actual creature. Some naturalists have suspected that a huge marine reptile may have survived from a former fauna; but certainly no animal is known which answers to any current conception of the sea-serpent, nor has such an animal ever been captured. The popular statements regarding sea-serpents are generally believed to be based on inaccurate observations of various large marine animals or of schools of animals.

2. In *herpet.*, a general name of the marine venomous serpents or sea-snakes of the family *Hydrophidæ*. There are several genera and species, of warm seas, and especially of the Indian ocean, all extremely poisonous. The best-known belong to the genera *Platurus*, *Pelamis*, and *Hydrophis*, and have the tail more or less compressed like a fin. See also cuts under *Hydrophis* and *Platurus*.

3. A chain of salps linked together.



Sea-serpent (*Pelamis bicolor*).

**sea-service** (sē′sėr″vis), *n.* Service on the sea, or on board of a ship or vessel. (*a*) In the United States navy, service at sea or on board of a sea-going ship, as distinguished from *shore-service*. (*b*) Service in the British navy; naval service.

You were pressed for the *sea-service*, . . . and you got off with much ado. *Swift*, Directions to Servants.

**sea-shark** (sē′shärk), *n.* A large shark of the family *Lamnidæ*, also known as *man-eater*.

**sea-shell** (sē′shel), *n.* The shell of any salt-water mollusk; a marine shell, such as may be found on the sea-shore. See *Oceanides*, 2.

*Sea-shells* are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**sea-shore** (sē′shōr), *n.* 1. The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.—2. In *law*, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

**sea-shrimp** (sē′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp.

**sea-shrub** (sē′shrub), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp; a sea-fan. See cuts under *coral* and *Rhipidogorgia*.

**seasick** (sē′sik), *a.* Affected with nausea from the motion of a vessel.

**seasickness** (sē′sik″nes), *n.* The state or condition of being seasick.

**seaside** (sē′sīd), *n.* [< ME. *see-side*, *sæ-side*; < *sea*1 + *side*1.] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea or near it: often used adjectively: as, a *seaside* residence or home.

On the *See-syde* Men may fynde many Rubyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 29.

There disembarking on the green *sea-side*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.
*Pope*, Odyssey, ix. 639.

**Seaside balsam**, a balsamic juice which exudes from the branches of *Croton flavens*, var. *balsamifer*, a shrub 3 or 4 feet high, found in the Bahamas and West Indies.—**Seaside bean, finch, grape, pine**, etc. See the nouns.

**sea-skimmer** (sē′skim″ėr), *n.* The skimmer, a bird. See *Rhynchops*.

**sea-slater** (sē′slā″tėr), *n.* The rock-slater, *Ligia oceanica*, and other isopods of the same genus.

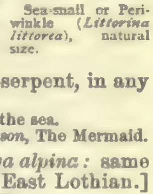
**sea-sleeve** (sē′slēv), *n.* A cuttlefish: same as *calamary*, 1.

**sea-slug** (sē′slug), *n.* 1. A marine opisthobranchiate gastropod whose shell is rudimentary or wanting; a nudibranch, as a doridoid. These creatures resemble the terrestrial pulmonates known as slugs, whence the name. There are many species, of different genera and families, some of them known as *sea-hares*, *sea-lemons*, etc. See cuts under *Polycera*, *Hermæa*, and *Ægirus*.

2. A holothurian of any kind.

**sea-snail** (sē′snāl), *n.* [< ME. *see-snail*, < AS. *sǣsnægl*, *sǣsnǣl*, sea-snail, < *sǣ*, sea, + *snægl*, snail.] 1. In *ichth.*, any fish of the family *Liparididæ*, and especially a member of the genus *Liparis*, of which there are several species, found in both British and American waters. The common sea-snail or snail-fish of Great Britain is *L. vulgaris*, the unctuous sucker, a few inches long. See cut under *snail-fish*.

2. In *conch.*, a marine gastropod whose shell resembles a helix, as those of the family *Littorinidæ*, of which the periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*, is a familiar form, and those of the family *Naticidæ*, of which *Lunatia heros* and related species are good examples. See also cuts under *Natica*, *Littorinidæ*, *Nerita*, and *Neritidæ*.



Sea-snail or Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), natural size.

**sea-snake** (sē′snāk), *n.* A sea-serpent, in any sense.

That great *sea-snake* under the sea. *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

**sea-snipe** (sē′snīp), *n.* 1. *Tringa alpina*: same as *dunlin*. [North of Eng. and East Lothian.]—2. The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. [Ireland.]—3. The snipe-fish, *Centriscus scolopax*.

**sea-soldier**† (sē′sōl″jėr), *n.* A marine.

Six hundred *sea-soldiers*, under the conduct of Sir Richard Levison. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 136. (*Davies.*)

**season** (sē′zn), *n.* [< ME. *seysoun*, *seson*, *sesun*, *sesoun*, *cesoun*, < OF. *seson*, *seison*, *saison*, F. *saison* = Pr. *sadons*, *sazon*, *sasos*, *sazos* = Sp. *sazon* = Pg. *sazão*, < L. *satio*(*n-*), a sowing, planting, ML. sowing-time, i. e. spring, regarded as the chief season for sowing crops, hence any season, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, prob. orig. **sesere*, redupl. of √ *sa*, sow: see *sow*1. Cf. *sation*, a doublet of *season*. In def. 3 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A particular period of time. Specifically—(*a*) One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided by the annual motion of the sun in declination, or by the resulting characteristics of temperature, moisture, conditions of vegetation, and the like. Astronomically the year is divided into four nearly equal seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, reckoned solely with respect to the sun's motion—spring beginning when the sun crosses the equator going northward, summer when it reaches the summer solstice, autumn when it crosses the equator going southward, and winter when it reaches the winter solstice. But popularly and historically the seasons refer to the four well-marked periods which in temperate regions are exhibited in the annual changes of climate and stages of vegetation. In consequence, the times of division and the duration of the seasons are entirely conventional, and are adjusted in terms of the monthly calendar in accordance with the local climate. In the United States and Canada spring is considered to begin with the first of March, and summer, autumn, and winter with the first of June, September, and December respectively. In Great Britain spring is regarded as beginning with February, summer with May, etc. In the southern hemisphere the summer season is simultaneous with the northern winter, and the periods of the other seasons are similarly interchanged. Within the tropics the annual variation of temperature is not so marked as that of humidity and rainfall, and, according to the locality, sometimes two, sometimes three, and sometimes four climatic seasons are distinguished, termed the *rainy* season, the *dry* season, etc.

In a somer *seson*, whan soft was the sonne.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 1.

The Turks do customably bring their galleys on shore every year in the winter *season*.
*Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

I shall not intend this hot *season* to bid you the base through the wide and dusty champaine of the Councels.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*b*) The period of the year in which something is more in vogue than at others, as that in which a particular place is most frequented by visitors, or shows most bustling activity, or when a particular trade, business, or profession is in its greatest state of activity: as, the holiday *season*; the hop-picking *season*; the London *season*; the Newport *season*; the theatrical *season*; the peach *season*.

The *season* was advanced when I first put the play into Mr. Harris's hands: it was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Pref.

The London *season* extended from October to May, leaving four months during which the theatres were closed and all forms of dissipation suspended.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(*c*) A convenient or suitable time; the right time; period of time that is natural, proper, or suitable. See phrases below.

2. A period of time, in general; a while; a time.

Than stode y stille a litile *sesone*,
And constred this lettres or y wente thens.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*.
Acts xiii. 11.

You may be favoured with those blessed *seasons* of universal light and strength of which good men have often spoken. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 24.

3†. Seasoning; that which gives relish, or preserves vigor or freshness.

Salt too little which may *season* give
To her foul-tainted flesh.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 144.

All fresh humours . . .
Bearing no *season*, much less salt of goodness.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

**Close-season.** Same as *close-time*.—**In season.** (*a*) Ready for use; on the market; usable; edible: as, cherries are now *in season*; oysters are not *in season* during May, June, July, and August.

In that Contree, and in othere also, Men fynden longe Apples to selle, *in* hire *cesoun*; and Men clepen hem Apples of Paradys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn:
Delightful month, when cherries and green peason,
Custards, cheese-cakes, and kisses are *in season*.
*Poor Robin* (1705). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) Having the pelage in good order, as fur-bearing animals. This is usually in winter. (*c*) In good flesh, as beasts, birds, fishes, shell-fish, etc. (*d*) Affording good sport, as birds well grown and strong of wing. (*e*) Migrating, and therefore numerous, or found where not occurring at some other time, as birds or fish. (*f*) Allowed by law to be killed, as any game. (*g*) Seasonably; opportunely; at the right time; soon enough: as, to go to the theater *in season* for the overture.—**In season and out of season,** at all times; always.

A Church-mans jurisdiction is no more but to watch over his flock *in season and out of season*.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**Out of season.** (*a*) Unseasonable; inopportune. (*b*) Not in season, as game; not in good condition for the table. In general, animals are out of season when breeding.—**Season ticket.** See *ticket*.—**The Four Seasons** (*eccles.*), the ember days.—**To take a season†,** to stay for a time.

From heuen til erthe his sone be sent
In mankinde *to take a cesoun*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

**season** (sē'zn), *v.* [= F. *saisonner*, have a good season, = Sp. Pg. *sazonar*, season with condiments; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To render suitable or appropriate; prepare; fit.

And am I then revenged,
To take him in the purging of his soul,
When he is fit and *season'd* for his passage?
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 84.

2. To fit for any use by time or habit; habituate; accustom; mature; inure; acclimatize.

How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection!
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 107.

A man should . . . harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 102.

3. To bring to the best state for use by any process: as, to *season* a cask by keeping liquor in it; to *season* a tobacco-pipe by frequently smoking it; to *season* timber by drying or hardening, or by removing its natural sap.

The good gardiner *seasons* his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 254.

Men are more curious what they put into a new vessel than into a vessel *seasoned*.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 28.

A clavestock and rabbetstock carpenters crave,
And *seasoned* timber for pinwood to have.
*Tusser*, Husbandly Furniture, st. 20.

4. To fit for the taste; render palatable, or give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant: as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* anything with spices.

And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou *season* with salt. Lev. ii. 13.

5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours.
*Dryden*, To John Dryden, l. 60.

She had an easy fluency of discourse, which, though generally of a serious complexion, was occasionally *seasoned* with agreeable sallies.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6. To render more agreeable or less rigorous and severe; temper; moderate; qualify by admixture.

Earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy *seasons* justice.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 197.

'Tis a pride becomes 'em,
A little *season'd* with ambition
To be respected, reckon'd well, and honour'd
For what they have done.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

7. To gratify; tickle.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates
Be *season'd* with such viands.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 97.

8. To imbue; tinge or taint.

There 's no mirth
Which is not truly *season'd* with some madness.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Then being first *seasoned* with yᵉ seeds of grace and vertue, he went to yᵉ Courte, and served that religious and godly gentlman, Mʳ. Davison.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 409.

By degrees to *season* them with Principles of Rebellion and Disobedience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

9†. To preserve from decay; keep sweet or fresh.

All this to *season*
A brother's dead love, which she would keep fresh
And lasting in her sad remembrance.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 30.

10†. To impregnate. *Holland*.—**Seasoning fever.** See *fever*¹.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To become mature; grow fit for use; become adapted to a climate, as the human body.—2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

3†. To give token; smack; savor.

Lose not your labour and your time together;
It *seasons* of a fool. *Fletcher*, The Chances, i. 9.

**seasonable** (sē'zn-a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *seasonable*, < OF. **sesonable*, < *seson*, season: see *season* and *-able*.] Suitable as to time or season; opportune; occurring, happening, or done in due season or proper time for the purpose; in keeping with the season or with the circumstances: as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Thay sailed furth soundly with *seasonable* wyndes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2810.

Then the sonne reneweth his finished course, and the *seasonable* spring refresheth the earth.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Gen. Arg.

'Tis not *seasonable* to call a Man Traitor that has an Army at his Heels. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 111.

**seasonableness** (sē'zn-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* Seasonable character or quality; the quality of fitting the time or the circumstances; opportuneness of occurrence.

*Seasonableness* is best in all these things, which have their ripeness and decay. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Observations, § 15.

**seasonably** (sē'zn-a̤-bli), *adv.* In due time or season; in time convenient; sufficiently early: as, to sow or plant *seasonably*.

Time was wanting; the agents of Plymouth could not be *seasonably* summoned, and the subject was deferred.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 339.

**seasonage†** (sē'zn-ā̤j), *n.* [< *season* + *-age*.] Seasoning; sauce.

Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every Christian duty.
*South*, Sermons, IX. v.

**seasonal** (sē'zn-a̤l), *a.* [< *season* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons.

The deviations which occur from the *seasonal* averages of climate. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 6.

The rainfall of the British Islands has been examined with reference to its *seasonal* distribution in relation to the physical configuration of the surface.
*Nature*, XXXIII. 355.

**Seasonal dimorphism,** in *zoöl.*, a dimorphism or change of form occurring at stated seasons: applied especially to the changes observed in successive generations of certain insects, those appearing at one season being remarkably different from the other broods of the year, so that they have frequently been described as distinct species. Seasonal dimorphism has been observed in the *Cynipidæ* or gall-flies, in *Aphididæ* or plant-lice, in some *Chalcididæ*, and in some butterflies and moths.

**seasonally** (sē'zn-a̤l-i), *adv.* Periodically; according to the season.

He believed that the fact of the moth being *seasonally* dimorphic was likely to introduce disturbing elements into the experiments.
*Proc. of Ent. Soc.*, Nature, XXXV. 463.

**seasoner** (sē'zn-ėr), *n.* [< *season* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who seasons.—2. That which seasons, matures, or gives a relish.—3. A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beach-comber. [U. S.]

**seasoning** (sē'zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *season*, *v.*] 1. The act by which anything is seasoned.—2. That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish, usually something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, etc.

There are many vegetable substances used by mankind as *seasonings* which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil, as thyme and savoury and all spices.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii. 4.

3. Something added or mixed to enhance pleasure or enjoyment, or give spice and relish: as, wit or humor serves as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations . . . are of so dry and austere a nature that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings* [of mirth and humour].
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 46.

There was a *seasoning* of wisdom unaccountably mixed up with his strangest whims.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 42.

4. In *diamond-cutting*, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond-dust and oil.

**seasoning-tub** (sē'zn-ing-tub), *n.* In *baking*, a trough in which dough is set to rise.

**seasonless** (sē'zn-les), *a.* [< *season* + *-less*.] 1. Unmarked by a succession of seasons.—2†. Without seasoning or relish; insipid.

And when the stubborne stroke of my harsh song
Shall *seasonlesse* glide through almightie eares,
Vouchsafe to sweet it with thy blessed tong.
*G. Markham*, Tragedy of Sir R. Grinuile.

**sea-spider** (sē'spī″dėr), *n.* Some marine animal whose appearance suggests a spider. (*a*) A pycnogonid. See cuts under *Nymphon* and *Pycnogonida*. (*b*) A spider-crab; any maioid, as *Maia squinado*. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.

**sea-spleenwort** (sē'splēn″wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium marinum*, native along the west coast of Europe.

**sea-squid** (sē'skwid), *n.* Any squid; a cuttle or calamary.

**sea-squirt** (sē'skwėrt), *n.* Any ascidian or tunicate: so called from their squirting water when they contract.

**sea-staff** (sē'ståf), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

**sea-star** (sē'stär), *n.* A starfish of any kind.

**sea-starwort** (sē'stär″wėrt), *n.* See *starwort*.

**sea-stick** (sē'stik), *n.* A herring cured at sea as soon as it is caught, in order that it may be first in market and bring a high price. [Eng.]

The herrings caught and cured at sea are called *sea sticks*. In order to render them what are called merchantable herrings, it is necessary to repack them with an additional quantity of salt. *A. Smith*, Wealth of Nations, III. 31.

**sea-stickleback** (sē'stik″l-bak), *n.* A marine gasterosteid, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

**sea-stock** (sē'stok), *n.* Fresh provisions, stores, etc., placed on board ship for use at sea.

With perhaps a recruit of green turtles for a *sea-stock* of fresh meat. *Scammon.*

**sea-strawberry** (sē'strâ″ber-i), *n.* A kind of polyp, *Alcyonium rubiforme*.

**sea-sunflower** (sē'sun″flou-ėr), *n.* A sea-anemone.

**sea-surgeon** (sē'sėr″jon), *n.* The surgeon-fish.

**sea-swallow** (sē'swol″ō), *n.* 1. A tern; any bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Sterninæ*: so called from the long pointed wings, long forked tail, and slender form of most of these birds, whose flight and carriage resemble those of swallows. See cuts under *Sterna*, *tern*, *roseate*, *Gygis*, *Hydrochelidon*, and *Inca*.—2. The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. See cut under *petrel*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *aylet*.

**sea-swine** (sē′swīn), *n.* **1.** A porpoise. Also *sea-hog, sea-pig.*

Most nations calling this fish Porcus marinus, or the *sea-swine.* *J. Ray,* Philos. Trans., Abridged (1700), II. 845.

**2.** The ballan-wrasse: in allusion to a supposed sucking noise like that of a pig made by the fish. See cut under *Labrus.* *F. Day.* [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

**seat** (sēt), *n.* [< ME. *sete, scete;* (*a*) in part < AS. *sǣt,* a place where one sits in ambush, = MD. *saete, sate,* a sitting, seat, chair, station, port, dock, = OHG. *sāza, gesāze,* MHG. *sāze,* a seat, = Icel. *sāt,* a sitting in ambush, an ambush; (*b*) in part < Icel. *sæti* = Sw. *säte* = Dan. *sæde,* a seat; from the verb, AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt,* pl. *sǣton*), etc., sit: see *sit.* Cf. *settle*$^{1}$, from the same verb, and cf. L. *sedes,* a seat (> E. *see*$^{2}$, *siege*), *sedile,* a seat, chair, *sella,* a seat, throne, saddle (> E. *sell*$^{2}$), etc., from the cognate L. verb.] **1.** A place or thing on which to sit; a bench, stool, chair, throne, or the like.

Priam by purpos a pales gert make
Within the Cite full Solempne of a *sete* riall.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1630.

The tables of the moneychangers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves. Mat. xxi. 12.

**2.** That part of a thing on which one sits, or on which another part or thing rests, or by which it is supported: as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seats* in a wagon; the *seat* of a valve.

The *seat* of a valve is the fixed surface on which it rests, or against which it presses. *Rankine,* Steam Engine, § 111.

**3.** That part of the body on which one sits; the breech, buttocks, or fundament; technically, the gluteal region.—**4.** That part of a garment which covers the breech: as, the *seat* of a pair of trousers.

His blue jean trowsers, very full in the *seat,* might suggest an idea of a bluebottle fly.
*W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 53.

**5.** Site; situation; location: as, the *seat* of Eden; the *seat* of a tumor, or of a disease.

This castle hath a pleasant *seat.* *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 6. 1.

Silver-street, the region of money, a good *seat* for a usurer. *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iii. 2.

**6.** Abode; place of abode or residence; specifically, a mansion: as, a family *seat;* a country-*seat.*

In an yle that was negh the noble kynges *sete,*
This clene flese was inclosede all with clere water,
Euon a forlong therfro, & fully nomore.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 848.

Prusia, now called Bursia, which was the abiding *seat* of the kings of Bithynia.
*Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 330.

It is the *seat* of an Archbishop, having been first an Episcopal cite before it was graced with the dignity of an Archbishopricke. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 100.

I call'd at my cousin Evelyn's, who has a very pretty *seate* in the forest, 2 miles behither Clifden.
*Evelyn,* Diary, July 23, 1679.

**7.** Regular or appropriate place, as of rest, activity, etc.; the place where anything is settled, fixed, or established, or is carried on or flourishes; the matter in which any form inheres: as, the *seat* of war; a *seat* of learning or of commerce.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a *seat*
In this distracted globe. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 5. 96.

The nature of man includes a mind and understanding, which is the *seat* of Providence.
*Bacon,* Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is an interesting, but not a surprising fact, that the circumstances of the first planting of Christianity in places which were later among its most powerful *seats,* including Rome and Carthage, are not known.
*G. P. Fisher,* Begin. of Christianity, p. 516.

**8.** A right to sit. (*a*) Membership, as in a legislative or deliberative body, or in the Stock or Produce Exchange: as, a *seat* in Parliament. (*b*) Sitting-room; sitting accommodation for one person; a sitting: as, a *seat* in a church; *seats* for the play.

**9.** Method or posture of sitting, as on horseback; hold in sitting: as, to have a firm *seat* in the saddle.

The ordinary Eastern *seat,* which approaches more or less the *seat* of a cross-country rider or fox-hunter, is nearly as different from the cowboy's *seat* as from that of a man who rides bareback.
*T. Roosevelt,* The Century, XXXV. 659.

**10.** A clutch or sitting (of eggs). [Prov. Eng.] —**11.** A place or situation in a shoemaking establishment: as, a *seat* of work; a *seat* of stuff (that is, an engagement to make stuff shoes). [Prov. Eng.]

After having worked on stuff work in the country, I could not bear the idea of returning to the leather-branch; I attempted and obtained a *seat* of stuff in Bristol.
*Memoirs of J. Lackington,* letter xvii. (*Davies.*)

**12.** Same as *seat-earth.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**Curule seat.** See *curule.*—**Deacons' seat.** See *deacon.*—**High seat.** Same as *rising-seat.*—**Redistribution of Seats Act.** See *redistribution.*—**Seat of the soul,** that part of the body which most dualistic psychologists suppose to be in direct connection with the soul; the sensorium.—**To take a seat,** to sit down. [Colloq.]

**seat** (sēt), *v.* [< *seat, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place on a seat; cause to sit down: as, to *seat* one's guests: often used reflexively: as, to *seat one's self* at table.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

The young ladies *seated themselves* demurely in their rush-bottomed chairs, and knit their own woollen stockings. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 170.

**2.** To furnish or fit up with seats: as, to *seat* a church for a thousand persons.—**3.** To repair by renewing or mending the seat: as, to *seat* a chair or a garment.—**4.** To afford sitting accommodation for; accommodate with seats or sittings: as, a room that *seats* four hundred.—**5.** To fix; set firm.

Thus Rodoll was *seated* againe in his Soueraignty, and Wallachia became subject to the Emperour.
*Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 26.

In youth it perpetually preserves, in age restores the complexion; *seats* your teeth, did they dance like virginal jacks, firm as a wall. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, ii. 1.

**6.** To locate; settle; place definitely as in a permanent abode or dwelling-place; fix: often reflexively.

Fiery diseases, *seated* in the spirit, embroile the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward,* Simple Cobler, p. 7.

The greatest plagues that human nature suffers
Are *seated* here, wildness and wants innumerable.
*Fletcher,* Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Perhaps it was with these three Languages as with the Frankes Language when they first *seated themselues* in Gallia. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 48.

**7.** In *mech.,* to fix in proper place, as on a bed or support; cause to lie truly on such support; fit accurately.—**8**†. To settle; plant with inhabitants: as, to *seat* a country.

Their neighbours of yͤ Massachusets . . . had some years after *seated* a towne (called Hingam) on their lands.
*Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 368.

Plantations which for many years had been *seated* and improved, under the encouragement of several charters.
*Beverley,* Virginia, i. ¶ 93.

**II.**† *intrans.* **1.** To fix or take up abode; settle down permanently; establish a residence.

The Dutch demanded what they intended, and whither they would goe; they answered, up yͤ river to trade (now their order was to goe and *seat* above them).
*Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 313.

The Allingtons *seated* here before 1239.
*Evelyn,* Diary, July 20, 1670.

**2.** To rest; lie down.

The folds where sheepe at night doe *seat.*
*Spenser,* F. Q., VI. ix. 4.

**sea-tang** (sē′tang), *n.* A kind of seaweed; tang; tangle.

Drove the cormorant and curlew
To their nests of sedge and *sea-tang.*
*Longfellow,* Hiawatha, ii.

**sea-tangle** (sē′tang″gl), *n.* One of several species of seaweeds, principally of the genus *Laminaria.* See cut under *seaweed.*

**seat-back** (sēt′bak), *n.* A piece of tapestry or other textile fabric, leather, or the like made for covering the back of a sofa, chair, or other piece of furniture: especially used of decorative pieces made of the size and shape required.

**seat-earth** (sēt′ėrth), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the bed of clay by which many coal-seams are underlain. The composition of this clay varies much in various regions. Sometimes it is a plastic clay, often refractory, and much used as fire-clay; sometimes it is more or less mixed with silica, or even almost entirely silicious, as in some of the midland counties of England, when it is called *ganister.* Also called *seat-stone, seat-clay,* or simply *seat, clunch, pounson, bind, spavin,* and (in Leinster) *buddagh;* in the United States generally known as *under-clay.*

**seated** (sē′ted), *p. a.* Placed; situated; fixed in or as in a seat; located.

In the eyes of David it seemed a thing not fit, a thing not decent, that himself should be more richly *seated* than God. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, vii. 23.

A pretty house, ye see, handsomely *seated,*
Sweet and convenient walks, the waters crystal.
*Fletcher,* Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Never trust me, but you are most delicately *seated* here, full of sweet delight and blandishment! an excellent air!
*B. Jonson,* Poetaster, ii. 1.

**sea-tench** (sē′tench), *n.* The black sea-bream, *Cantharus lineatus.* [Dublin county, Ireland.]

**sea-term** (sē′tėrm), *n.* A word or term used especially by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

I agree with you in your censure of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

**seat-fastener** (sēt′fȧs″nėr), *n.* In a wagon, a screw-clamp for securing the seat to the body.

**sea-thong** (sē′thông), *n.* One of several species of cord-like or thong-like seaweeds, as *Himanthalia lorea, Chorda filum,* etc. See *Chorda, Himanthalia, Laminariaceæ.*

**sea-thorn** (sē′thôrn), *n.* Same as *pustule of the sea* (which see, under *pustule*).

**sea-thrift** (sē′thrift), *n.* See *thrift.*

**seating** (sē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seat, v.*] **1.** The act of placing on a seat; the act of furnishing with a seat or seats.—**2.** Textile material made for upholstering the seats of chairs, sofas, and the like; especially, haircloth.—**3.** *pl.* In *mech.,* collectively, the various fitted supports of the parts of a structure or of a machine.—**4.** In *ship-building,* that part of the floor which rests on the keel.

When the frames are perpendicular to the keel, the bevelling of the *seating* of the floors, i. e. the angle between the plane of the side of timber and the keel, is a right angle. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., § 46.

**sea-titling** (sē′tit″ling), *n.* The shore-pipit or sea-lark, *Anthus aquaticus* or *obscurus.* See *rock-pipit.* [Local, Eng.]

**seat-lock** (sēt′lok), *n.* In railroad-cars, etc., a form of lock for holding the back of a reversible seat in position.

**sea-toad** (sē′tōd), *n.* **1.** The sea-frog, fishing-frog, or angler, *Lophius piscatorius,* a fish. See cut under *angler.*—**2.** The toadfish, *Batrachus tau.*—**3.** The sculpin.—**4.** The great spider-crab, *Hyas araneus.* *Wood.*

**sea-tortoise** (sē′tôr″tis), *n.* A marine tortoise; a sea-turtle.

**sea-toss** (sē′tos), *n.* A toss overboard into the sea: as, give it a *sea-toss.* [Colloq.]

**sea-tossed, sea-tost** (sē′tost), *a.* Tossed by the sea.

In your imagination hold
This stage the ship, upon whose deck
The *sea-tost* Pericles appears to speak.
*Shak.,* Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 60.

**seat-rail** (sēt′rāl), *n.* In furniture, one of the horizontal members of the frame which forms or supports the seat, as in a chair or a sofa.

**sea-trout** (sē′trout), *n.* **1.** Any catadromous trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis.*—**2.** A kind of weakfish; any one of the four species of sciænoid fishes of the genus *Cynoscion* which occur along the coast of the middle and southern United States. One of them is the squeteague. Also, sometimes, *salmon-trout.* See cut under *weakfish.*—**3.** Another sciænoid fish, *Atractoscion nobilis,* related to the weakfish of the Atlantic States. Also called *white sea-bass.* [California.]—**4.** A chiroid fish, as *Hexagrammus decagrammus,* of the Pacific coast of the United States: same as *rock-trout,* 2.

**sea-trumpet** (sē′trum″pet), *n.* **1.** A medieval musical instrument essentially similar to the monochord, but suggestive of the viol. It consisted of a wooden body about 6 feet long, flat in front, polygonal behind, and tapering from a somewhat large flat base, which could be rested on the floor, to a short thick neck, terminating in a head with a tuning-screw. It had but one large string, made of gut, stretched over a peculiar bridge, and tuned to a low pitch, usually about that of the second C below middle C. The bridge was made so as to rest firmly on only one foot, the other being free to vibrate upon the body. The instrument was played with a large bow, like that of a violoncello. The tones used were the natural harmonics of the string, produced by lightly touching the nodes. Its scale therefore coincided with that of the trumpet; and this fact, taken in connection with its general shape, probably suggested its name. It was used for both sacred and secular music, both alone and in sets of three or four. It was especially common in nunneries as an accompaniment for singing, since its tones corresponded in pitch with those of the female voice. The latest specimens date from early in the eighteenth century. The instrument is important in connection with the development of the viol. Also *marine trumpet, tromba marina, nuns'-fiddle,* etc.

**2.** In *bot.,* a large seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis,* of the southern ocean. It has a stem often more than 20 feet in height, crowned by a fan-shaped cluster of fronds, each 12 feet or more in length. The stem is hollow in the upper part, and when dried is frequently used as a trumpet by the native herdsmen of the Cape of Good Hope, whence the name. It is also used as a siphon. Also called *trumpetweed.*

**3.** A large marine gastropod of the genus *Triton.*

**seat-stand** (sēt′stand), *n.* In a railroad-car, a support, generally made of metal, for the end of the seat next the aisle.

**seat-stone** (sēt′stōn), *n.* Same as *seat-earth.*

**sea-turn** (sē′tėrn), *n.* A gale or breeze coming from the sea, generally accompanied by thick weather.

**sea-turtle**$^{1}$ (sē′tėr″tl), *n.* [< *sea*$^{1}$ + *turtle*$^{1}$.] The sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle.* See cut under *guillemot.*

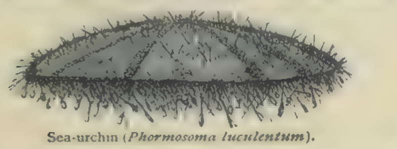
**sea-turtle**² (sē′tėr″tl), *n.* [< *sea*¹ + *turtle*².] Any marine chelonian; a sea-tortoise. These all have the limbs formed as flippers. Some furnish the tortoise-shell of commerce; others are famous among epicures. The leading forms are the hawkbill, leatherback, loggerhead, and green turtle.

**seat-worm** (sēt′wėrm), *n.* A pinworm commonly infesting the fundament. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

**sea-umbrella** (sē′um-brel″ạ̈), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp of the genus *Umbellularia*.

**sea-unicorn** (sē′ū″ni-kôrn), *n.* The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*: so called from the single horn-like tusk of the male, sometimes 8 feet long. See cuts under *Monodon* and *narwhal*.

**sea-urchin** (sē′ėr″chin), *n.* An echinoid; any member of the *Echinoidea*; a sea-egg or sea-hedgehog. Many of the leading forms have popular designations or vernacular book-names, as heart-urchins, *Spatangidæ*; helmet-urchins, *Galeritidæ*; shield-urchins, *Scutellidæ*; turban-urchins, *Cidaridæ*. The common green sea-urchin of New England is *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis* (figured under the generic word). A purple sea-urchin is *Arbacia punctulata*. *Toxopneustes franciscorum* is a Californian sea-urchin used for food by Indians, and the common European one figured under *Echinus* is classic in the annals of gastronomy. The species here figured is flatter and less prickly than usual; still flatter ones are those known as *cake-urchins*, *sand-dollars*, etc. (See *sand-dollar*.) Some sea-urchins have spines several inches long, and in others the spines become heavy clubs. Sea-urchins, like sea-anemones, are common objects on most sea-coasts, and their dry tests, usually lacking the spines, are often of beautiful tints. See *Echinus*, also cuts under *ambulacrum*, *Ananchytes*, *cake-urchin*, *Cidaris*, *Clypeastridæ*, *Echinoidea*, *Echinometra*, *Echinothuriidæ*, *Echinus*, *Encope*, *lantern*, *petalostichous*, and *Strongylocentrotus*.


Sea-urchin (*Phormosoma luculentum*).

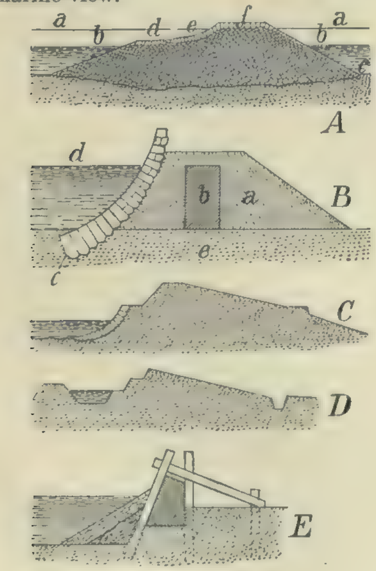
**sea-valve** (sē′valv), *n.* Any one of several valves in the bottom or side of a steamship communicating with the sea below the water-line.

**sea-vampire** (sē′vam″pīr), *n.* A devil-fish or manta.

**seave** (sēv), *n.* [Also written *seive*; < ME. *seyfe* = Icel. *sef* = Dan. *siv* = Sw. *säf*, a rush. Cf. *sieve*.] 1. A rush. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 327.—2. A wick made of rush.

**seavent†, seaventeent†**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *seven*, *seventeen*, etc.

**sea-view** (sē′vū), *n.* A prospect at sea or of the sea, or a picture representing a scene at sea; a marine view.



Sea-walls.

*A.* Plymouth (England) breakwater: *a*, *a*, level of the top; *b*, *b*, low water at spring tide; *c*, bottom; *d*, foreshore; *e*, sea-slope; *f*, top. *B.* Sea-dike: *e*, the sea-bottom; *a*, rubble; *b*, core; *c*, facing of stone; *d*, sea-level. *C* and *D*. Sectional diagrams of inclosure of Zuid Plas, near Rotterdam, Holland. *E.* Dutch polder-bank, consisting of sheet-piling with earth filling, and an apron of rubble on the side toward the sea. *F.* Wall of sheet-piling at Havre, France, with earth embankment behind the piles.

**seavy** (sē′vi), *a.* [< *seave* + *-y*¹.] Overgrown with rushes: as, *seavy* ground. *Ray*, Gloss. of North Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

**sea-wall** (sē′wâl), *n.* [< ME. **sewall*, < AS. *sǣweall* (poet.), a cliff by the sea, a wall formed by the sea, < *sǣ*, sea, + *weall*, wall.] 1. A strong wall or embankment on the shore, designed to prevent encroachments of the sea, to form a breakwater, etc. See cut in preceding column.—2. An embankment of stones thrown up by the waves on a shore.

**sea-walled** (sē′wâld), *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea. [Rare.]

> When our *sea-walled* garden, the whole land,
> Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 43.

**sea-wand** (sē′wond), *n.* See *hanger*, 7.

**seawane, seawant** (sē′wān, -wạnt), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Wampum.

> This [Indian money] was nothing more nor less than strings of beads wrought of clams, periwinkles, and other shell-fish, and called *seawant* or wampum.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 232.

**seaward, seawards** (sē′wạ̈rd, -wạ̈rdz), *adv.* [< *sea* + *-ward*.] Toward the sea.

> The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
> Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 681.

**seaward** (sē′wạ̈rd), *a.* [< *seaward*, *adv.*] 1. Directed toward the sea.

> Those loving papers, where friends send
> With glad grief to your *sea-ward* steps farewell.
> *Donne*, Poems, Epistles, To Sir Henry Wotton, at his going [Ambassador to Venice.

2†. Fresh from the sea.

> White herynge in a dische, if hit be *seaward* & fresshe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

**seaware** (sē′wãr), *n.* [Also *seawore*, dial. *seaore*; < ME. **seeware*, < AS. *sǣwār* (found only in the form *sǣwaur*, an error for **sǣwaar*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *wār*, weed: see *ware*³.] Seaweed; especially, the larger, coarser kinds of algæ that are thrown up by the sea and used as manure, etc.

**sea-washballs** (sē′wosh″bâlz), *n. pl.* The egg-cases of the whelk *Buccinum undatum*. [Local, Eng.]

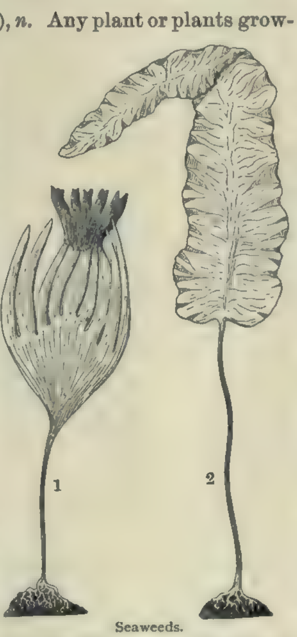
**sea-water** (sē′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *seewater*, < AS. *sǣwæter*, < *sǣ*, sea, + *wæter*, water.] The salt water of the sea or ocean. See *ocean*.

> *Sea-water* shalt thou drink. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 462.

**sea-wax** (sē′waks), *n.* Same as *maltha*.

**seaway** (sē′wā), *n.* *Naut.*, progress made by a vessel through the waves.—**In a seaway**, in the position of a vessel where a moderately heavy sea is running.

**seaweed** (sē′wēd), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; more particularly, any member of the class *Algæ*. They are very abundant, especially in warm seas, and are often exceedingly delicate and beautiful. See *Algæ*. See also cuts under *air-cell*, *conjugation*, *Fucus*, *gulfweed*, and *Macrocystis*. Also called *sea-moss*.—**Seaweed-bath**, a bath made by adding to sea-water an infusion of *Fucus vesiculosus*.—**Seaweed-fern**, the fern *Scolopendrium vulgare*.



Seaweeds.
1. *Laminaria digitata*. 2. *L. longicruris*.

**sea-whip** (sē′hwip), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp of slender, straight or spiral, and little-branched or branchless shape; any alcyonarian of such form, as black coral. See *Antipathes*.

**sea-whipcord** (sē′hwip″kôrd), *n.* The common seaweed *Chorda filum*. See *sea-thong*, *sea-lace*.

**sea-whiplash** (sē′hwip″lash), *n.* Same as *sea-whipcord*.

**sea-whistle** (sē′hwis″l), *n.* The common seaweed *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of authors): so named because the bladders or vesicles in the continuity of the frond are used by children as whistles.

**sea-wife** (sē′wīf), *n.* 1. A kind of wrasse, *Labrus vetula*, a labroid fish.—2. The fish *Acantholabrus yarrelli*.

**sea-willow** (sē′wil″ō), *n.* A gorgoniaceous polyp of the genus *Gorgonia*, as *G. anceps* and others, with slender flexible branches like withes or osier.

**sea-wind** (sē′wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the sea. See *sea-breeze*.

**sea-wing** (sē′wing), *n.* 1. A wing-shell. See *Pinna*².—2. A sail. [Rare.]

> Antony
> Claps on his *sea-wing*, and, like a doting mallard,
> Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 10. 20.

**sea-withwind** (sē′with″wīnd), *n.* A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*; sea-bells.

**sea-wold** (sē′wōld), *n.* A wold-like tract under the sea. [Rare.]

> We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
> On the broad *sea-wolds*. *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

**sea-wolf** (sē′wụlf), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhicus lupus*.—2. The bass *Labrax lupus*. See *bass*¹ (*a*).—3. The sea-elephant or the sea-lion. [Now rare.]—4. A viking; a pirate.

> Sullenly answered Ulf,
> The old *sea-wolf*.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xix.

**sea-woodcock** (sē′wụd″kok), *n.* The European bar-tailed godwit. See cut under *Limosa*.

**sea-woodlouse** (sē′wụd″lous), *n.* 1. An isopod of the family *Asellidæ*; a sea-slater. Also *sea-louse*.—2. A chiton, or coat-of-mail shell: so called from resembling the isopods named wood-lice. See cut under *Chitonidæ*.

**seawore** (sē′wōr), *n.* Same as *seaware*.

**sea-worm** (sē′wėrm), *n.* A marine annelid; a free errant worm of salt water, as distinguished from a sedentary or a terrestrial worm; a nereid. The species are very numerous, and the name has no specific application.

**sea-wormwood** (sē′wėrm″wụd), *n.* A saline plant, *Artemisia maritima*, found on the shores of Europe and North Africa, also occupying large tracts in the region of the Black and Caspian seas.

**sea-worn** (sē′wōrn), *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea. *Drayton*.

**seaworthiness** (sē′wėr″ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* Seaworthy character or condition; fitness as regards structure, equipment, lading, crew, etc., for encountering the perils of the sea.

**seaworthy** (sē′wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* In fit condition to encounter stormy weather at sea; stanch and well adapted for voyaging: as, a *seaworthy* ship.

> Dull the voyage was with long delays,
> The vessel scarce *sea-worthy*.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**sea-wrack** (sē′rak), *n.* 1. Same as *grass-wrack*.—2. Coarse seaweeds of any kind that are cast upon the sea-shore, such as fuci, *Laminariaceæ*, etc.; oreweed. See *wrack*, *fucus*.

**seax**, *n.* [AS. *seax*, a knife: see *sax*¹.] 1. A curved one-edged sword or war-knife used by Germanic and Celtic peoples; specifically, the largest weapon of this sort, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

> They invited the British to a parley and banquet on Salisbury Plain; where suddenly drawing out their *seaxes*, concealed under their long coats—being crooked swords, the emblem of their indirect proceedings—they made their innocent guests with their blood pay the shots of their entertainment. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., I. v. 25.

> Their arms and weapons, helmet and mail-shirt, tall spear and javelin, sword and *seax*, the short, broad dagger that hung at each warrior's girdle, gathered to them much of the legend and the art which gave color and poetry to the life of Englishmen.
> *J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, I. i.

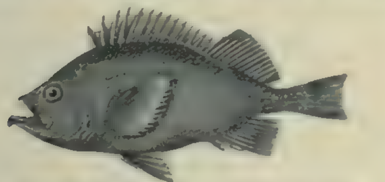
2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weapon more or less like the above, but often approaching the form of a simitar, to distinguish it from which it is then engrailed at the back.

**sebaceous** (sē-bā′shius), *a.* [= F. *sebacé*, < L. *sebaceus*, of tallow, < *sebum*, *sevum*, tallow, suet, grease.] 1. Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.—2. In *bot.*, having the appearance of tallow, grease, or fat: as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants. *Henslow*.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Fatty; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, *sebaceous* substances: specifically noting the secretion of the sebaceous follicles. (*b*) Secreting, containing, or conveying sebaceous matter: as, a *sebaceous* follicle, gland, or duct.—**Sebaceous cyst**, a tumor formed from a sebaceous gland, its duct having been obstructed and the secretion accumulated, this being accompanied by overgrowth of the epithelial lining of the sac and the surrounding connective tissue. – **Sebaceous gland, crypt,** or **follicle,** a cutaneous acinose gland of small size, opening usually into a hair-follicle, and secreting a greasy substance which lubricates the hair and the skin. Such structures are almost universal among the higher vertebrates, and of many special kinds, though all of one general character. In man they are especially notable on the face, being represented by the pores in the skin, which when stopped with a morbidly consistent secretion produce the unsightly black specks called *comedones*. The Meibomian follicles of the eyelids, the preputial follicles of the penis, the anal or subcaudal pouch of the badger, etc., are similar structures. The rump-gland of birds is an enormous sebaceous gland. (See *elæodochon*.) The mammary glands are allied structures, and apparently derived from sebaceous glands. The scent-glands of various animals, as the musk, beaver, civet, badger, etc., are all of like character. They serve to keep the skin in order, attract the sexes, repel enemies, etc. See *castor*2, *civet*1, *musk*, and cut under *hair*. **Sebaceous humor,** an oily matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to lubricate the hairs and the skin. Also called *sebum*, *sebum cutaneum*, and *smegma*. – **Sebaceous tumor.** (*a*) A sebaceous cyst. See above. (*b*) Same as *pearl-tumor*, 2.

**sebacic** (sẹ̄-bas′ik), *a.* [= F. *sébacique*; as *sebac*(*eous*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to fat; obtained from fat: as, *sebacic* acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_4$), an acid obtained from olein. It crystallizes in white, nacreous, very light needles or laminæ resembling those of benzoic acid. Also *sebic*.

**Se-Baptist** (sē′bap″tist), *n.* [< L. *se*, oneself, + LL. *baptistes*, baptist: see *baptist*.] One who baptizes himself; specifically, a member of a small religious body which separated from the Brownists early in the seventeenth century: said to have been founded by John Smyth, who first baptized himself and then his followers.

**Sebastes** (sẹ̄-bas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, < *σεβάζεσθαι*, be afraid of, < *σέβας*, reverential awe, < *σέβεσθαι*, feel awe or fear.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, with few species, of northern seas. It was employed first for *Scorpænidæ* with a scaly head and without filaments, but by recent ichthyologists it is restricted to species with 15 dorsal spines and 31 vertebræ, inhabiting the North Atlantic, and typical of the *Sebastinæ*. *S. marinus*, of both coasts of the North Atlantic, is the redfish, rose-fish, red-snapper, Norway haddock, or hemdurgan, of a nearly uniform orange-red color.



Rose-fish, or Norway Haddock (*Sebastes marinus*).

**Sebastiania** (sẹ̄-bas-ti-ā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1821), named after Antonio *Sebastiani*, who wrote (1813–19) on the plants of Rome.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers without a disk and with minute floral bracts, a three- to five-parted calyx, the stamens usually two or three, the ovary three-celled, with spreading or revolute undivided styles and with three ovules. There are about 40 species, natives chiefly of Brazil, with two in the tropics of the Old World, and another, *S. lucida*, known as *crabwood* or *poisonwood*, in the West Indies and Florida. They are usually slender shrubs, with small and narrow alternate leaves and slender racemes, which are terminal or also lateral, and consist of many minute staminate flowers, usually with a single larger solitary pistillate flower below.

**Sebastichthys** (sē-bas-tik′this), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, with 13 dorsal spines, 27 vertebræ, and moderate lower jaw. About 40 species inhabit the North Pacific. They are chiefly known as *rockfish* and *rock-cod*. They are of rather large size and varied, often brilliant, colors. All are ovoviviparous, and bring forth young about half an inch long. They have many local designations. See cuts under *corsair*, *priest-fish*, and *rockfish*.

**Sebastinæ** (sē-bas-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sebastes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of scorpænoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sebastes*, having the vertebræ increased in number (12 abdominal, 15 to 19 caudal), and the dorsal commencing over the operculum. The species are Pararctalian, and most numerous in the North Pacific. See *rockfish*.

**sebastine** (sẹ̄-bas′tin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A scorpænoid fish of the subfamily *Sebastinæ*.

**II.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinæ*.

**Sebastodes** (sē-bas-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < *Sebastes* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, containing one species, differing from *Sebastichthys* by the very prominent chin and minute scales.

**sebastoid** (sē-bas′toid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinæ*; like the genus *Sebastes*.

**sebastomania** (sẹ̄-bas-tọ̄-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, + *μανια*, madness.] Religious insanity. *Wharton.* [Rare.]

**Sebastopol goose.** See *goose*.

**Sebat, Shebat** (se-, she-bat′), *n.* [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of the sacred or ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of January and the first part of February. Zech. i. 7.

**sebate** (sē′bāt), *n.* [= F. *sebate* = Sp. Pg. *sebato*; as L. *sebum*, tallow, + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt formed by sebacic acid and a base.

**sebesten, sebestan** (sẹ̄-bes′ten, -tạn), *n.* [Also *sepistan*; = OF. *sebeste*, F. *sebeste* = Sp. *sebesten*, the tree, *sebasta*, the fruit, = Pg. *sebeste*, *sebesteira*, the tree, *sebesta*, the fruit (NL. *sebesten*), = It. *sebesten*, < Ar. *sebestān*, Pers. *sapistān*, the fruit sebesten.] A tree of the genus *Cordia*; also, its plum-like fruit. There are two species. *C. Myxa*, the more important, is found from Egypt to India and tropical Australia; the other is the East Indian *C. obliqua* (*C. latifolia*). In the East their dried fruit is used medicinally for its demulcent properties; it was formerly so used in Europe. In India the natives pickle the fresh fruit. Also called *Assyrian* or *sebesten plum*.

**sebic** (sē′bik), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *-ic*.] Same as *sebacic*.

**sebiferous** (sẹ̄-bif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *anat.*, *bot.*, and *zoöl.*, sebaceous; sebiparous.—**Sebiferous gland.** Same as *sebaceous gland* (which see, under *sebaceous*).

**sebilla** (sẹ̄-bil′ạ̈), *n.* [= OF. *sebille*, F. *sébile*, a basket, pannier, wooden bowl; origin unknown.] In *stone-cutting*, a wooden bowl for holding the sand and water used in sawing, grinding, polishing, etc.

**sebiparous** (sẹ̄-bip′ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *parere*, produce.] Producing sebaceous matter; sebiferous; sebaceous, as a follicle or gland.

**sebka** (seb′kạ̈), *n.* [Also *sebkha*; Ar. (?).] A name given in northern Africa to the dry bed of a salt lake, or to an area covered with an incrustation of salt; a salt-marsh. Compare *shott*.

> At last its dwindling current bends westward to the *sebkha* (salt marsh) of Debiaya. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 832.

**seborrhea, seborrhœa** (seb-ọ̄-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *seborrhœa*, < L. *sebum*, tallow (see *sebaceous*), + Gr. *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by excessive and perverted excretion. It is divisible into seborrhea oleosa and seborrhea sicca, the former covering the skin with an oily coating, and the latter presenting crusts of the dried secretion.—**Seborrhea genitalium,** the accumulation of a cheesy excretion under the prepuce in the male, and within the labia in the female.

**seborrheic, seborrhœic** (seb-ọ̄-rē′ik), *a.* [< *seborrhea* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, seborrhea.

**Sebuæan** (seb-ụ̄-ē′ạn), *n.* [< LGr. *Σεβυαῖοι*.] One of a sect of Samaritans who kept the sacred festivals at dates different from those prescribed in the Jewish ritual.

**sebum** (sē′bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *sebum*, tallow: see *sebaceous*. Cf. *sevum*.] The secretion of the sebaceous glands. Also *sebum cutaneum*. —**Sebum palpebrale,** the secretion of the Meibomian glands. **Sebum præputiale,** smegma.

**sebundy, sebundee** (sẹ̄-bun′di, -dē), *n.* [Also *sibbendy*; < Hind. *sibandī*, Telugu *sibbandi*, irregular soldiery.] In the East Indies, an irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police departments; also, collectively, local militia or police.

> I found him in the command of a regiment of *sebundees*, or native militia. *Hon. R. Lindsay*, Anecdotes of an [Indian Life, ii., note.
>
> The employment of these people . . . as *sebundy* is advantageous. *Wellington Despatches* (ed. 1837), II. 170. [(*Yule and Burnell.*)

**Sec., sec.** An abbreviation of *secretary*, *secant*, *second*, *section*, etc.

**sec.** An abbreviation of *secundum*, according to.

**secability** (sek-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *secabilita(t-)s*, capacity for being cut, < *secabilis*, that may be cut, < L. *secare*, cut.] Capability of being cut or divided into parts.

> It is possible that it [matter] may not be indefinitely divisible; that there may be a limit to the successive division or *secability* of its parts. *Graham*, Chemistry, I. 133.

**Secale** (sẹ̄-kā′lē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *secale*, rye, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] A genus of grasses, including rye, of the tribe *Hordeæ* and subtribe *Triticeæ*. It is characterized by its crowded cylindrical spike of compressed spikelets, which have the flat side sessile against a hollowed joint of the main axis of the plant, and which are commonly but two-flowered. The flowering glume is tipped with a long awn formed from the five nerves, of which the lateral are obscure on the inner face and conspicuous on the outer. The 2 species have been long spontaneous in western and central Asia, and also in the Mediterranean region, where 3 or 4 native varieties are by some considered distinct species. All are erect annual grasses with flat leaves and dense terminal bearded spikes. The *secale cornutum* of pharmacy, used in obstetric practice, is merely the common rye affected with ergot. See *rye*.

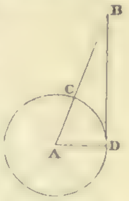
**Secamone** (sek-ạ-mō′nē), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Secamoneæ*. It is distinguished from the other genus, *Toxocarpus*, by the usually dextrorsely overlapping lobes of the wheel-shaped and five-parted corolla, and by the simple scales of the crown with distinct straight or incurved tips. There are about 24 species, natives of the tropics in Africa, Asia, and Australia, extending to South Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They are much-branched shrubby climbers, bearing opposite leaves which are often punctate with pellucid dots. The small flowers are borne in axillary cymes. Some species secrete an acrid principle, useful in medicine. The roots of *S. emetica* are employed in India as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

**Secamoneæ** (sek-ạ-mō′nẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Secamone* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. It is characterized by the two minute globular pollen-masses within each anther-cell and by the inflexed membrane which terminates each anther. It includes the 2 genera *Secamone* (the type) and *Toxocarpus*, both natives principally of Asia and Africa within the tropics, with perhaps a third genus, *Gerianthus*, of the East Indies.

**secancy** (sē′kạn-si), *n.* [< *secan(t)* + *-cy*.] A cutting or intersection: as, the point of *secancy* of one line with another.

**secant** (sē′kant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sécant* = Sp. Pg. It. *secante* = D. *secans* = G. *secante* = Sw. Dan. *sekant*, < L. *secan(t-)s*, ppr. of *secare*, cut, = Teut. √ *sag*, *seg*, in AS. *sagu*, a saw, *sigthe*, a scythe, etc. From the L. *secare* are also ult. *section*, *sector*, etc., *bisect*, *dissect*, *exsect*, *intersect*, *prosect*, *resect*, *trisect*, *insect*, *scion*, *sickle*, *risk*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts.—**Secant plane,** a plane cutting a surface or solid.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A line which cuts a figure in any way.—**2.** Specifically, in *trigon.*, a line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc (whose secant it is said to be) to the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; or the ratio of this line to the radius; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbreviated *sec.* – **Double secant.** See *double*.—**Secant of an angle,** a trigonometrical function, the reciprocal of the cosine, equal to the ratio of the hypotenuse to a leg of a right triangle when these include the angle.—**Secant of an arc,** a line drawn normally outward from one extremity of the arc of a circle until it meets the tangent from the other extremity. This use of the term was introduced in 1583 by the Danish mathematician Thomas Finke.



Secant.

The ratio of AB to AD is the secant of the angle A; and AB is the secant of the arc CD.

**secco** (sek′kọ̄), *n.* and *a.* [It., = F. *sec*, dry, < L. *siccus*, dry.] **I.** *n.* In the *fine arts*, same as *tempera painting* (which see, under *tempera*). Also called *fresco secco*.

**II.** *a.* In *music*, unaccompanied; plain. See *recitative*.

**secede** (sẹ̄-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *seceded*, ppr. *seceding*. [< L. *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, go away, withdraw, < *se-*, apart, + *cedere*, go, go away: see *cede*.] To go apart; retire; withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; separate one's self from others or from some association; specifically, to withdraw from a political or religious organization: as, certain ministers *seceded* from the Church of Scotland about the year 1733; certain of the United States of America attempted to *secede* and form an independent government in 1860–61.

**seceder** (sẹ̄-sē′dėr), *n.* [< *secede* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who secedes or withdraws from communion or association with an organization.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Secession Church in Scotland. See *Secession Church*, under *secession*.—**Original Seceders, United Original Seceders,** religious denominations in Scotland, offshoots, more or less remote, from branches of the Secession Church.

**secern** (sẹ̄-sėrn′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *secernere*, pp. *secretus*, sunder, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, divide, separate: see *concern*, *decern*, *discern*, etc., and cf. *secret*, *secrete*.] **1.** To separate.

> A vascular and tubular system, with a *secerning* or separating cellular arrangement. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 95.

**2.** To distinguish.

> Averroes *secerns* a sense of titillation and a sense of hunger and thirst. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

**3.** In *physiol.*, to secrete.

> The pituite or mucus *secerned* in the nose . . . is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi.

**secernent** (sẹ̄-sėr′nẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *secernen(t-)s*, ppr. of *secernere*, sunder, separate: see *secern*.] **I.** *a.* Separating; secreting, or having the power of secreting.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which promotes secretion. *Darwin.*—**2.** In *anat.*, an organ whose function is to secrete or separate matters from the blood.

**secernment** (sẹ̄-sėrn′mẹnt), *n.* [< *secern* + *-ment*.] The process or act of separating or secreting; secretion.

**secesh** (sẹ̄-sesh′), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *secessionist*, also, as n., of the pl. *secessionists*.] Secessionist; also, secessionists collectively. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

> You are unloyal—you are *secesh* against your birthright.
> *S. Bowles*, In Merriam, I. 335.

**secesher** (sẹ̄-sesh′ėr), *n.* [< *secesh* + *-er*$^1$.] A secessionist. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

> Schoolin 's wut they can't seem to stan'; they're tu consarned high-pressure;
> An' knowin' t' much might spile a boy for bein' a *Secesher*.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

**secess**† (sẹ̄-ses′), *n.* [= Sp. *seceso*, < L. *secessus*, a going away, withdrawal, retirement, < *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, separate, withdraw: see *secede*.] Retirement; retreat.

> Silent *secesse*, waste solitude.
> *Dr. H. More*, Philos. Poems, To the Reader.

**secession** (sē-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *secession*, F. *sécession* = Sp. *secesion* = It. *secessione*, < L. *secessio(n-)*, a going aside, separation, schism, < *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, go aside: see *secede*.] **1**†. The act of seceding or withdrawing; withdrawal; retirement; seclusion; detachment; separation.

> No desire, or fear, or doubt, that troubles the air; nor any difficulty, past, present, or to come, that the imagination may not pass over without offence, in that sweet *secession* [sleep]. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

> But we must not take an abatement for an emptiness, a *secession* for a destitution. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 55.

**2.** Specifically, the act of seceding or withdrawing from a religious or political organization or association; formal withdrawal.

> After the infallibility of the pope had been proclaimed as a dogma by the Vatican council in 1871, several communities as well as individuals declared their *secession* from the Roman Church. They are called Old Catholics, and they have selected a bishop who has been acknowledged by most of the states. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 469.

> The doctrine of *secession*—the right of a State, or a combination of States, to withdraw from the Union—was born of that war [1812]. . . . They [New England States] had a convention [1814], famous under the name of Hartford, to which the design of *secession* was imputed. . . . The existence of that convention raised the question of *secession*, and presented the first instance of the greatest danger in the working of the double form of our government—that of a collision between a part of the States and the federal government. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 4.

(*a*) In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, the separation from the Established Church of Scotland which originated in 1733; hence, the whole body of the members of the Secession Church (which see, below). (*b*) In *U. S. hist.*, the attempted withdrawal, in 1860–61, of eleven States from the Union. See *Confederate States*, under *confederate*.—**Ordinances of secession**, in *U. S. hist.*, ordinances passed by conventions of eleven Southern States, in 1860–61, declaring their withdrawal from the Union.—**Secession Church**, a religious denomination in Scotland which took its rise in the secession of four ministers (Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher) from the Church of Scotland in 1733. A "breach" in 1747 resulted in the formation of the Burgher and Antiburgher Synods (see *Antiburgher*); but these were reunited in 1820 under the name of the *United Secession Church*, which in turn united with the Relief Synod in 1847 to form the existing United Presbyterian Church.—**War of secession**, in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war which resulted from the attempted withdrawal, in 1860–61, of eleven Southern States from the United States of America. It lasted a little over four years, and terminated in the defeat of the seceding States, with the attendant abolition of negro slavery in the United States. The seceding States were subsequently reconstructed as States of the Union. Also called the *war of the rebellion*, the *rebellion*, and the *civil war*.

**secessionism** (sẹ̄-sesh′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *secession* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of secession; the principle that affirms the right of a person or party to secede, separate, or withdraw from a political or religious organization, or the right of a state to secede at its pleasure from a federal union.

**secessionist** (sẹ̄-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sécessioniste*; as *secession* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who maintains the principle of secessionism; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who took part in or sympathized with the attempt of the Southern States, in 1860–65, to withdraw from the Union; an inhabitant of a Southern State who aided or sympathized with the secession movement.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to secession or secessionists.

**secessive** (sẹ̄-ses′iv), *a.* [< L. *secessus*, pp. of *secedere*, go aside, + *-ive*.] Set apart; separated; isolated. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 40. [Rare.]

**sechet**, *v.* A Middle English assibilated form of *seek*$^1$.

**sechino** (se-kē′nọ̄), *n.* [It.] See *sequin*.

**Sechium** (sē′ki-um), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called, it is said, because used to fatten hogs in Jamaica; prop. **Secium*, < Gr. σηκός, a pen, fold, inclosure.] A genus of gourds, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and tribe *Sicyoideæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers with a saucer-shaped calyx marked with ten radiating ridges, a five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, five free anthers (four with two flexuous cells and the other with but one), a six-lobed stigma, and a bristly and spindle-shaped one-celled ovary with a single ovule which matures into a smooth woody roundish seed with very large cotyledons. The only species, *S. edule*, is an annual climbing vine with roughish stems, native of the West Indies, cultivated in southern Europe and tropical America and Asia for its large edible fleshy fruit, which is oblong or pear-shaped and conspicuously furrowed. It bears thin heart-shaped and five-angled leaves, tendrils with two to five branches, and small yellow flowers in long racemes, the solitary fertile flower in the same raceme with the very numerous staminate ones. The fruits are very prickly, green and shining, white within, and about 4 inches long, and, like the large starchy roots, are eaten boiled with meat or as a vegetable. They are called *vegetable pears* in the British colonies. The large green seed protrudes from one end and often germinates before falling. See *cheyote*, the native name.

**seckel** (sek′el), *n.* [So called from its originating on the farm of Mr. *Seckel*, near Philadelphia.] A small delicious pear, ripening about the end of October, but keeping good for a short time only. These pears are often called *sickle-pears*. See *pear*$^1$, 2.

**seclet**, *n.* [< OF. *secle*, *siecle*, F. *siècle* = Pr. *secle*, *segle* = Cat. *sigle* = Sp. *siglo* = Pg. *seculo* = It. *secolo*, an age, century, < L. *sæculum*, *seculum*, poet. syncopated *sæclum*, *seclum*, a race, generation, usually of time, a lifetime, generation, an age, the age, the times, esp. a hundred years, a century, LL. eccl. this world, the world, worldliness: root uncertain. Hence ult. *secular*, etc.] A century.

> It is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years. *Hammond*, Pract. Catechism.

**seclude** (sē-klöd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secluded*, ppr. *secluding*. [< L. *secludere*, shut off, < *se-*, apart, + *claudere*, shut: see *close*$^1$.] **1.** To shut off or keep apart, as from company, society, etc.; withdraw from society or into solitude: as, to *seclude* one's self from the world.

> Sundrie Hon$^{bl}$: Lords had obtained a large grante from y$^e$ king, for y$^e$ more northerly parts of that countrie, derived out of y$^e$ Virginia patente, and wholy *secluded* from their Govermente. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 44.

> Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
> *Seclude* their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

> Miss Hepzibah, by *secluding* herself from society, has lost all true relation with it, and is, in fact, dead.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiv.

**2**†. To shut or keep out; exclude; preclude.

> He has the doores and windowes open in the hardest frosts, *secluding* only the snow.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.

> Upon the opening of the Parliament, viz. letting in the *secluded* members, he girt on his long rustic sword (longer than ordinary), Sir William Waller marching behind him.
> *Aubrey*, Lives, William Prinne.

**secluded** (sẹ̄-klö′ded), *p. a.* Separated from others; withdrawn from public observation; retired; living in retirement: as, a *secluded* spot; to pass a *secluded* life.

**secludedly** (sẹ̄-klö′ded-li), *adv.* In a secluded manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**secluse**† (sẹ̄-klös′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*, shut off: see *seclude*.] **I.** *a.* Secluded; isolated. [Implied in the derived noun *secluseness*.]

**II.** *n.* Seclusion. [Rare.]

> To what end did our lavish ancestors
> Erect of old these stately piles of ours,
> For threadbare clerks, and for the ragged muse,
> Whom better fit some cotes of sad *secluse*?
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 4.

**secluseness**† (sẹ̄-klös′nes), *n.* [< *secluse* + *-ness*.] The state of being secluded from society; seclusion. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

**seclusion** (sẹ̄-klö′zhọn), *n.* [< ML. *seclusio(n-)*, < L. *secludere*, pp. *seclusus*, shut off: see *seclude*.] **1.** The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded; a shutting out or keeping apart, or the state of being shut out, as from company, society, the world, etc.; retirement; privacy; solitude: as, to live in *seclusion*.

> A place of *seclusion* from the external world.
> *Bp. Horsley*, Works, II. xx.

**2.** A secluded place.

> A *seclusion*, but seldom a solitude.
> *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, viii.

> Sweet *seclusions* for holy thoughts and prayers.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** *Retirement*, *Loneliness*, etc. See *solitude*.

**seclusionist** (sẹ̄-klö′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *seclusion* + *-ist*.] One who favors seclusion, or the principle or policy of refusing intercourse with others: as, Chinese *seclusionists*; monkish *seclusionists*.

> Throughout the length and breadth of the land [Japan] it would probably be difficult to find so much as one genuine *seclusionist* or obstructionist.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 677.

> If the progressionists had not seized the reins of government, the *seclusionists* would soon have had everything their own way. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 604.

**seclusive** (sẹ̄-klö′siv), *a.* [< L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*, shut off (see *seclude*, *secluse*), + *-ive*.] Disposed to shut out; inclined to dwell apart; retiring, or affecting retirement, privacy, or solitude; exclusive.

> Charleston, . . . from its very foundation to the present day, has ever been conservative; it has also been *seclusive*, in the sense that it has never had a large floating population of mixed nationality like so many of our American cities. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 200.

**secohm** (sek′ōm), *n.* [< *sec(ond)*$^2$, the unit of time, + *ohm*, the unit of resistance.] A name proposed for the unit of electrical self-induction. See quotation under *secohmmeter*.

**secohmmeter** (sek′ōm-mē-tėr), *n.* [< *secohm* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the coefficient of electrical self-induction.

> As the first three letters in second are common to the name in English, French, German, Italian, &c., and ohm is also common, we venture to suggest "secohm" as a provisional name, and our instrument we will therefore call a *secohmmeter*.
> *W. E. Ayrton and J. Perry*, Nature, XXXVI. 181.

**second**$^1$ (sek′und), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *second*, *secound*, *secund*, < OF. (and F.) *second* = Pr. *segon* = Sp. Pg. *segundo* = It. *secondo*, second, < L. *secundus*, following, next in order, second, also of water, winds, etc., following, i. e. favorable to the vessel, hence in general favorable, propitious; with gerundive suffix *-undus*, < *sequi* (√ *sequ*, *sec*), follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *second*$^2$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, etc.: an ordinal numeral: as, the *second* day of the month; the *second* volume of a book; the *second* auditor of the treasury; the *second* table of the law.

> Jhesu dide eft this *secunde* tokene, whanne he cam fro Judee into Galilee. *Wyclif*, John iv. 54.

> And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. Gen. xli. 5.

> A *second* fear through all her sinews spread.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 903.

Hence—**2.** Secondary; not primary; subordinate; in *music*, lower in pitch, or rendering a part lower in pitch: as, *second* fiddle; *second* soprano.

> I shall not speak superlatively of them [the laws of the land], lest I be suspected of partiality in regard of my own profession; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian World.
> *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

**3.** Other; another: as, a *second* Daniel; his *second* self.

> You have bestow'd on me a *second* life,
> For which I live your creature.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, iv. 1.

> As mine own shadow was this child to me,
> A *second* self, far dearer and more fair.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, ii. 24.

> There has been a veneration paid to the writings and to the memory of Confucius which is without any *second* example in the history of our race. *Brougham.*

**4.** Favorable; helpful; aiding or disposed to aid.

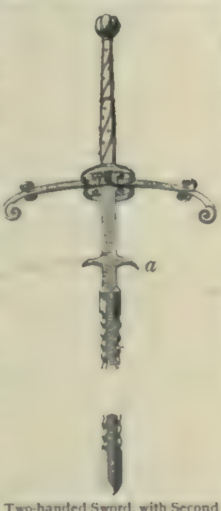
> Nay, rather, good my lords, be *second* to me;
> Fear you his tyrannous passion more, alas,
> Than the queen's life? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 27.

**5.** In *math.*, noting a function derived from the performance of the same operation twice in succession: thus, the *second* difference is the difference of the difference; so *second* differentials, derivatives, differential coefficients, etc.—**At second hand.** See *hand*.—**Proposition of second adjacent.** See *adjacent*.—**Second act,** that act by which a power is exercised. See *energy*, 4.—**Second advent, cabin, cause,** etc. See the nouns.—**Second base.** See *base-ball*.—**Second childhood,** a condition of mental weakness, like that of a child, which often accompanies physical weakness in the final period of old age.

> After knocking and calling for a time an old man made his appearance. He was in his *second childhood*, but knew enough to usher us into the kitchen, and asked us to wait for the landlord's arrival.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 415.

**Second coming,** in *theol.*, the second coming of Christ; the second advent. **Second controller.** See *controller*, 2.—**Second cousin.** See *cousin*1, 2.—**Second curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Second-day,** Monday, the second day of the week: so called by members of the Society of Friends.—**Second death.** See *death*.—**Second dentition,** in diphyodont mammals, the set of teeth which replaces the first or milk dentition; the permanent dentition of any such mammal; also, the period during which this dentition is acquired, in man ranging from the sixth to the twentieth year, or later, when the last molar (wisdom-tooth) comes into functional position.—**Second distance,** in *painting*, the part of a picture between the foreground and background.—**Second ditch, energy, extreme.** See the nouns.—**Second figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9.—**Second flour, fluxion, furrows, intention, inversion, iron, joint, man, matter, notion, pedal.** See the nouns.—**Second guard,** an additional or outer guard of a sword. (*a*) In the two-handed sword, or spadone, a pair of hooks or projections slightly curved toward the point, forged with the blade itself, and separating the heel from the sharpened part of the blade. See *spadone*. (*b*) In rapiers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the outer defense beyond the cross-guard, formed of a ring surrounding the blade, a cross, pair of shells, or the like.—**Second nerve.** Same as *optic nerve* (which see, under *optic*).—**Second position.** See *position*, 4 and 10.—**Second probation,** a second trial which some theologians suppose will be given in another life to those who have refused to repent and accept the gospel in this life. See *probation*.—**Second scent, shift, sight.** See the nouns.

**Second substance,** a general substance; a thing generally considered, as man in general.—**To get one's second breath** or **wind.** See *breath*.—**To play second fiddle.** See *fiddle*.



Two-handed Sword, with Second Guard *a*; 15th century

**II.** *n.* **1.** The one next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, or importance; that one of any two considered relatively which follows or comes immediately after the other.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own *second*
With one of an ingraft infirmity.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 143.

**2.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the next or second diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next tone in a diatonic series. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the next degree above or below. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the second tone from the bottom: solmizated *re*. The typical interval of the second is that between the first and second tones of the major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8 : 9. Such a second is called *major*, and also the *greater* or *acute major second*, to distinguish it from the second between the second and third tones of the scale, whose ratio is 9 : 10, and which is called the *less* or *grave major second*. Both of these contain two half-steps. A second a half-step shorter than the above is called *minor*; and one a half step longer is called *augmented*. All kinds of seconds are classed as dissonances. Both varieties of major second are also called *whole steps*, *whole tones*, or simply *tones*; and a minor second is also called a *half-step* or *semitone*. See *interval*. (*e*) A second voice or instrument—that is, one whose part is subordinate to or lower than another of the same kind; specifically, a second violin or second soprano; popularly, an alto. (*f*) Same as *secondo*.

Sometimes he sings *second* to her, sometimes she sings *second* to him; and it is a fragmentary kind of thing—a line, or a verse, or merely the humming of the tune.
*W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, iii.

**3.** *pl.* That which is of second grade or quality; hence, any inferior or baser matter.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with *seconds*.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxv.

Specifically—(*a*) A coarse kind of flour, or the bread made from it.

We buys a pound of bread, that 's two-pence farthing—best *seconds*, and a farthing's worth of dripping.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

(*b*) Acetic acid made from acetate of lime.

**4.** In *base-ball*, same as *second base*. See *base-ball*.—**5.** Another; another person; an inferior.

He which setteth a *second* in the place of God shall goe into hell. Az. 31.
*The Koran*, trans. in Purchas's Pilgrimage, p. 251.

**6.** One who assists and supports another; specifically, one who attends a principal in a duel or a pugilistic encounter, to advise or aid him, and see that all proceedings between the combatants are fair, and in accordance with the rules laid down for the duel or the prize-ring.

I'll be your *second* with all my heart—and if you should get a quietus, you may command me entirely.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

The *seconds* left off fighting, and went to the assistance of their principals; and it was then, it was averred, that Gen. Macartney treacherously stabbed the Duke.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 196.

**7**†. Aid; help; assistance.

This *second* from his mother will well urge
Our late design, and spur on Cæsar's rage.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

**Second of exchange.** See *first of exchange*, under *exchange*.

**second**1 (sek'und), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *seconder* = Pr. *segondar* = Cat. *secundar* = Sp. Pg. *segundar* = It. *secondare* (= D. *sekonderen* = G. *secundiren* = Dan. *sekundere* = Sw. *sekundera*), second, < L. *secundare*, direct favorably, adapt, accommodate, favor, further, second, < *secundus*, following, favorable, propitious: see *second*1, *a.*] **1.** To follow up; supplement.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills, each elder worse,
And make them dread it, to the doers' thrift.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1. 14.

They intend to *second* thir wicked Words, if ever they have Power, with more wicked Deeds.
*Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

**2.** To support; aid; forward; promote; back, or back up; specifically, to assist in a duel.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 45.

Come, follow me, assist me, *second* me!
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

It is a mortifying circumstance, which greatly perplexes many a painstaking philosopher, that nature often refuses to *second* his most profound and elaborate efforts.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 40.

**3**†. In *music*, to sing second to.

Hoarse is my voice with crying, else a part
Sure would I beare, though rude; but, as I may,
With sobs and sighes I *second* will thy song.
*L. Bryskett*, Pastorall Æglogue.

**4.** In legislative and deliberative bodies, public meetings, etc., formally to express approval and support of (a motion, amendment, or proposal), as a preliminary to further discussion or to formal adoption.—**5.** In the British Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to put into temporary retirement, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the crown. He is seconded after six months of such employment—that is, he loses military pay, but retains his rank, seniority, etc., in his corps. After being seconded for ten years, he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether. [Among military men generally pronounced sẹ-kond'ẹd or sẹ-kund'ẹd.]

**second**2 (sek'und), *n.* [= D. *sekonde*, < F. *seconde* = Pr. *segonda* = Sp. Pg. *segundo* = It. *secondo* = G. *sekunde* = Icel. *sekunda* = Dan. Sw. *sekund*, < ML. *secunda*, a second, abbr. of *minuta secunda*, 'second minute,' i. e. second small division, distinguished from *minuta prima*, 'first minute,' prime (see *minute*2); fem. of L. *secundus*, second: see *second*1. Cf. *prime*.] The sixtieth part of a minute. (*a*) The sixtieth part of a minute of time—that is, the second division, next to the hour; hence, loosely, a very short time. (*b*) The sixtieth part of a minute of a degree—that is, the second division, next to the degree. A degree of a circle and an hour of time are each divided into 60 minutes, and each minute is divided into 60 seconds, usually marked 60″ for subdivisions of the degree, and 60s. for seconds of time. See *degree*, 8 (*b*), and *minute*2, 2.

**second-adventist** (sek'und-ad'ven-tist), *n.* One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal kingdom on the earth; a premillenarian; more specifically, one of an organized body of such believers, embracing several branches, with some differences in creed and organization. See *second advent*, under *advent*.

**secondarily** (sek'un-dạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *secundarilie*; < *secondary* + *-ly*2.] **1.** In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a sloping motion. *Sir K. Digby.*

**2.** Secondly; in the second place.

Raymonde swere agayn *secundarilie*
That neuer no day forsworne wolde he be.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 512.

First apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers.
1 Cor. xii. 28.

**secondariness** (sek'un-dạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* Secondary or subordinate character, quality, or position.

The primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.
*Norris.*

Full of a girl's sweet sense of *secondariness* to the object of her love. *The Century*, XXVII. 70.

**secondary** (sek'un-dạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *secondarie*, *secundarie*, < ME. *secundarie* (in adv.); = G. *secundär* = Sw. *sekundär* = Dan. *sekundær*, < OF. *secondaire*, F. *secondaire* = Pr. *secundari* = Sp. Pg. *secundario* = It. *secondario*, < L. *secundarius*, of or belonging to the second class, second-class, second-rate, inferior, < *secundus*, second: see *second*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a second class or group; second, not merely as so counted, but in its own nature; appropriately reckoned as second; fulfilling a function similar to that which is primary, but less important: opposed to *primary* or *principal*. That which is secondary, properly speaking, differs from anything subsidiary or subordinate in that the latter only serves to enable the primary to fulfil its function, while the secondary thing fulfils a similar but less important function. Thus, a subsidiary purpose is a means to an ultimate end; but a secondary purpose or end is a weaker motive reinforcing a stronger one.

Qualities calde elementarie,
Knowne by the names of first & *secundarie*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The supreme power can never be said to be lodged in the original body of electors, but rather in those assemblies of *secondary* or tertiary electors who chose the representative. *Brougham.*

Hence—**2.** Subordinate; inferior.

The work
Of *secondary* hands by task transferr'd
From Father to his Son. *Milton*, P. L., v. 854.

**3.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Of the second order, rank, row, or series, between the primary and the tertiary, as remiges or flight-feathers. See cuts under *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *bird*1. (*b*) Pertaining to the secondaries: as, the *secondary* coverts. These are the largest and most conspicuous of the tectrices of a bird's wing, and are divided into greater, median or middle, and lesser. See cut under *covert*, *n.*, 6.

**4.** In *mineral.*, subsequent in origin; produced by chemical change or by mechanical or other means after the original mineral was formed: said of cleavage, twinning, etc.: as, the *secondary* twinning sometimes developed in pyroxene and other species by pressure.—**5.** [*cap.*] In *paleon.*, same as *Mesozoic*.—**Secondary acids,** acids derived from organic acids by the substitution of two equivalents of an alcoholic radical for two of hydrogen.—**Secondary alcohol.** See *alcohol*, 3.—**Secondary amputation,** amputation of a limb, etc., performed after inflammatory complication or suppuration has set in.—**Secondary battery,** in *elect.* See *battery*.—**Secondary capitulum,** in *bot.*, one of the six smaller cells borne by each of the eight capitula in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*.—**Secondary cause,** a partial cause producing a small part of the effect; also, a less principal cause; one which aids the principal cause to produce the effect, as a proegumenal or procatarctical cause, or an instrument.—**Secondary caustic.** See *caustic*.—**Secondary charge,** in *her.*, a small charge of which a number are borne upon the field, originally as a mark of cadency and not of the achievement of the head of the family: these have generally decreased in number, sometimes to six or even fewer; but in some cases the escutcheon remains covered with them, and they are then blazoned *sans nombre* or *semé*.—**Secondary circle.** See *circle*.—**Secondary coil,** that coil of an inductorium in which the secondary currents are induced. It is of fine or coarse wire, and long or short, according as the potential of the induced current is to be higher or lower than that of the primary. See *induction*, 6.—**Secondary colors,** in a fanciful theory of colors formerly in some vogue, colors produced by the mixture of any two primary colors in equal proportions, as green, formed of blue and yellow, orange, of red and yellow, or purple, of red and blue. All this, however, is now discarded as inconsistent with fact; since yellow is not a primary color, the mixture of blue and yellow is never more than greenish, and often pink, etc.—**Secondary consciousness,** reflective consciousness; consciousness trained to self-observation.—**Secondary conveyance,** in *law*, same as *derivative conveyance*. See *conveyance*.—**Secondary creditor.** See *creditor*.—**Secondary current,** in *elect.*, a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primitive current.—**Secondary deviation, dial.** See the nouns.—**Secondary education.** See *education*, 1.—**Secondary embryo-sacs,** in *bot.*, certain chambers within the embryo-sac of gymnosperms within which the female elements are directly developed. See *corpuscle*, 3.—**Secondary end.** See def. 1.—**Secondary enlargement** (of mineral fragments), the growth of grains of quartz, feldspar, hornblende, etc., as in a fragmental rock, by gradual deposition of the material about the original fragment, the newer parts (secondary quartz, etc.) ordinarily having the same crystallographic orientation as the old: in this way complete quartz-crystals are sometimes formed from rounded grains in a sandstone.—**Secondary evidence.** See *evidence*.—**Secondary fever,** a febrile condition which recurs in certain affections, as in the maturation of smallpox.—**Secondary hemorrhage,** hemorrhage occurring several days after a wound or operation.—**Secondary liber,** in *bot.*, liber formed on the outer face of a liber-bundle.—**Secondary linkage, meridian, motion.** See the nouns.—**Secondary mycelium,** in *bot.*, certain rhizoid attachments developed from the base of a sporophore, which are somewhat like the normal mycelium of the species. *De Bary.*—**Secondary plane,** in *crystal.*, any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.—**Secondary planet.** See *planet*, 1.—**Secondary prothallium,** in *bot.*, the supplementary or second prothallium developed from the mucilaginous protoplasm which fills the basal part of the macrospore in the *Selaginelleæ*. It is frequently separated from the true prothallium by a diaphragm. The secondary prothallium is called the *endosperm* by some writers.—**Secondary pulse-wave.** See *pulse-wave.* **Secondary qualities.** (*a*) In the *Aristotelian philos.*, derived qualities of bodies: that is to say, all except hot and cold, wet and dry, which are the primary qualities of the elements—fire, earth, water, and air. The secondary qualities are properly fourteen in number—namely, heavy and light, dense and rare, thick and thin, hard and soft, sticky and friable, rough and smooth, coherent and slippery. Color, smell, and taste are also secondary qualities. (*b*) In *modern philos.*, since Galileo (who in 1623 calls the qualities known as primary "primi accidenti") and Boyle (who in 1666 uses the term "secondary qualities, if I may so call them," in precisely the modern signification), affections of bodies; affective, patible, sensible qualities; imputed qualities; qualities of bodies relative to the organs of sense, as color, taste, smell, etc.: opposed to those characters (called *primary qualities*, though properly speaking they are not qualities at all) which we cannot imagine bodies as wanting. Sometimes called *secondary properties.*

Such qualities—which in truth are nothing in the objects themselves, but powers to produce various sensations in us by their primary qualities, i. e. by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of their insensible parts, as colours, sounds, tastes, etc.—these I call *secondary qualities.*
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 10.

**Secondary queen-posts.** See *queen-post.*—**Secondary redistribution**, a redistribution among the parts of an animal body and among the relative motions of the parts; an alteration of structure or function going on within the body.—**Secondary root**, in *bot.* See *root*$^1$.—**Secondary sexual characters.** See *sexual.*—**Secondary spores**, in *bot.*, slender branches produced upon the promycelium of certain fungi, as *Tilletia caries*, which give rise to small sporidia. They are the same as the *sporidia* of De Bary.—**Secondary stems**, in *bot.*, branches; the ramifications of the stem.—**Secondary strata**, in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata. See *Mesozoic.*—**Secondary syphilis.** See *syphilis.*—**Secondary tints**, in *painting*, tints of a subdued kind, such as grays.—**Secondary tone**, in *music*, same as *harmonic.*—**Secondary truth**, demonstrative truth.—**Secondary use.** See *use.*—**Secondary wood**, in *bot.*, wood formed on the inner face of a liber-bundle.

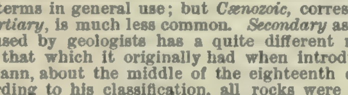
**II.** *n.*; pl. *secondaries* (-riz). **1.** A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; one who occupies a subordinate or inferior position; specifically, a cathedral dignitary of the second rank, such as a minor canon, precentor, singing clerk, etc. The application of the title varies in different cathedrals.

I am too high-born to be propertied,
To be a *secondary* at control.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 79.

**2.** A thing which is of second or secondary position or importance, or is dependent on a primary: said of circles, planets, etc.

A man's wages, to prevent pauperism, should include, besides present subsistence, what Dr. Chalmers has called his *secondaries.*
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 265.

Specifically—**3.** A secondary remex or flight-feather; one of the large quills of a bird's wing which are seated on the forearm, and intervene between the primaries and the tertiaries. They vary in number from six (in humming-birds) to forty or more (in albatrosses). See cuts under *bird*$^1$ and *covert.*—**4.** In *entom.*, one of the posterior or hind wings of an insect, especially of a butterfly or moth. See cut under *Cirrophanus.*—**5.** [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of fossiliferous formations which lies between the Primary or Paleozoic and the Tertiary or Cænozoic. Same as *Mesozoic*, a word introduced by John Phillips after *Paleozoic* had become current. *Paleozoic* and *Mesozoic* are now terms in general use; but *Cænozoic*, corresponding to *Tertiary*, is much less common. *Secondary* as at present used by geologists has a quite different meaning from that which it originally had when introduced by Lehmann, about the middle of the eighteenth century. According to his classification, all rocks were divided into primitive, secondary, and alluvial. This classification was improved by Werner, who intercalated a "Transition series" between the primary and the secondary. See *Mesozoic, Paleozoic, Tertiary*, and *Transition.*
**6.** In *meteor.*, a subsidiary cyclonic circulation, generally on the border of a primary cyclone, accompanied by rain, thunder-storms, and squalls: indicated on a weather-map by the bulging of an isobar toward the region of higher pressure.



Typical Arrangement of Isobars in a Secondary.

**second-best** (sek'und-best), *a.* Next to the best; of second quality; best except one.

Item—I give unto my wife my *second-best* bed, with the furniture.
*Shak.*, Last Will and Testament (Life, xiii., Knight).

I come into the *second-best* parlour after breakfast with my books . . . and a slate. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iv.

It is one of the prime weaknesses of a democracy to be satisfied with the *second-best* if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper—as it never is in the long run. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

**To come off second-best**, to be defeated; get the worst of a contest. [Humorous.]

**second-class** (sek'und-klås), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the class next after the first: specifically noting railway-carriages, steamer accommodations, and the like: as, *second-class* passengers; a *second-class* ticket.—**2.** Inferior, in any sense: as, a *second-class* hotel.—**Second-class matter**, in the postal system of the United States, mail-matter consisting of newspapers and other periodical publications, issued at stated intervals, and sent from the office of publication.

**second-cut** (sek'und-kut), *a.* In *hardware*, noting files of a grade between bastard files and smooth files.

**seconde** (se-kond'), *n.* [F., < *second*, second: see *second*$^1$.] In *fencing*, a parry, thrust, counter, etc., on the fencing-floor. Probably it was at first the *second* defensive position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. Also spelled *segoon.* See *prime, n.*, 5.

We'll go through the whole exercise: carte, tierce, and *segoon.* *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iv.

**seconder** (sek'un-dėr), *n.* [< *second*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who seconds; one who approves and supports what another attempts, affirms, or proposes: as, the *seconder* of a motion.

**second-hand**$^1$ (sek'und-hand), *a.* and *n.* [< *second hand*, in the phrase *at second hand* (which see, under *hand*).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Received from another or a previous owner or user. (*a*) Not original.

Some men build so much upon authorities they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

Those manners next
That fit us like a nature *second-hand*;
Which are indeed the manners of the great.
*Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) Not new; having been used or worn: as, a *second-hand* book; *second-hand* clothes.

My bricks, being *second-hand* ones, required to be cleaned with a trowel. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 259.

**2.** Dealing in second-hand goods: as, a *second-hand* bookseller.

To point out, in the first instance, the particulars of the greatest of the *Second-Hand* trades—that in Clothing.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 526.

**Second-hand witness**, a witness who can give only hearsay evidence.

**II.** *n.* Matter derived from previous users.

I expected to find some hints in the good *second-hand* of a respectable clerical publication.
*De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 217.

**second-hand**$^2$ (sek'und-hand), *n.* [< *second*$^2$ + *hand.*] A hand for marking seconds on a clock or watch.

**secondine**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *secundine.*

**secondly** (sek'und-li), *adv.* [< *second*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law of the most High; and, *secondly*, she hath trespassed against her own husband.
Ecclus. xxiii. 23.

**second-mark** (sek'und-märk), *n.* The character ″, used in mathematics as the mark for a second of arc, in architecture as the mark for inches, and as the sign for a second of time. The last use is unusual and objectionable.

**secondo** (se-kon'dō), *n.* [It.: see *second*$^2$.] In *music*, the second performer or lower part in a duet, especially a pianoforte duet: opposed to *primo.* Also *second.*

**second-rate** (sek'und-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *second rate*, in the phrase *of the second rate.*] **I.** *a.* Of the second rate, as to size, rank, quality, importance, or estimation: as, a *second-rate* ship; *second-rate* works; a *second-rate* actor.

**II.** *n.* Anything that is rated or classed as second.

These so-called *second-rates* are more powerful than the best ironclads the French have afloat.
*British Quarterly Rev.*, LVII. 113. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**second-sighted** (sek'und-sī″ted), *a.* Possessing the faculty of second sight; gifted with second sight. See *second sight*, under *sight.*

Then *second-sighted* Sandy said,
"We'll do nae good at a', Willie."
*Up and War Them A', Willie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

A peculiar organisation, a habit of haunting the desert, and of fasting, combine to produce the inyanga or *second-sighted* man [among the Zulus]. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 204.

**seconds-pendulum** (sek'undz-pen″dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second of mean time. See *pendulum.*

**seconic** (sē-kon'ik), *n.* A conic section. *Cayley.*

**secoundely**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly.*

**secre**†, **secree**†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., < OF. *secre*, also *secret*, > E. *secret*: see *secret.*] **I.** *a.* Secret.

Bote vndur his *secre* seal Treuthe sende a lettre,
And bad hem bugge boldely what hem best lykede.
*Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 25.

Be not wroth, though I the ofte praye
To holden *secre* swich an heigh matere.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 286.

**II.** *n.* A secret, or secrets collectively; a matter or matters of secrecy.

This false theef, this somonour, quod the frere,
Hadde alwey bawdes redy to his hond
As any hauk to lure in Engelond,
That tolde hym al the *secree* that they knewe.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 41.

**secre**†, **secree**†, *adv.* [ME., < *secre, secree, a.*] Secretly.

It be doon *secre* that noo man see.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

**secrecy** (sē'kre-si), *n.* [Formerly also *secrecie, secresy*; < *secre(t)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The state of being secret or concealed; secret, secretive, or clandestine manner, method, or conduct; concealment from the observation or knowledge of others: as, to carry on a design in *secrecy*; to secure *secrecy.*

This to me
In dreadful *secrecy* impart they did.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 207.

Most surprising things having been managed and brought about by them [the Turks], in Cairo, with the utmost policy and *secrecy.*
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 178.

**2.** Privacy; retirement; seclusion; solitude.

Thou in thy *secresy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 427.

**3.** Ability to keep a secret or secrets; fidelity in keeping secrets; strict silence regarding matters intended to be kept secret.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and, for *secrecy*,
No lady closer. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 112.

**4.** Secretive habits; secretiveness; lack of openness.

The man is peremptory and secret: his *secresy* vexes me.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xviii.

**5**†. A secret; also, secrets collectively.

The subtle-shining *secrecies*
Writ in the glassy margents of such books.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 101.

In nature's infinite book of *secrecy*
A little I can read. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 9.

**secree**†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *secre.*

**secrely**†, **secreely**†, *adv.* [ME., < *secre, secree*, + *-ly*$^2$. Doublet of *secretly.*] Secretly; in secret.

I can hyde and hele thynges that men oghte *secreely* to hyde. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

For Melusine, the woman off Fary,
Which thar-after cam full many a nyght
Into the chambre right full *secrely*
Wher nourished was Terry suetly to ryght.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4019.

**secrenesse**†, *n.* [< ME. *secrenesse*, < *secre* + *-ness.* Doublet of *secretness.*] Secrecy; privacy.

Thou biwreyest alle *secrenesse.*
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 675.

**secret** (sē'kret), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *secret, secrete, sekret*, usually *secre, secree*, < OF. *secret, secre*, F. *secret* = Pr. *secret* = Sp. *secreto* = Pg. *secreto, segredo* = It. *secreto, segreto*, secret; as a noun, < OF. *secret, secre*, etc., m., a secret, *secrete, secrette, segrette*, a secret place, a cap of fence, etc.; < L. *secretus*, separated, removed, solitary, lonely, hidden, concealed, secret; in neuter as a noun, *secretum*, retirement, solitude, secrecy, also a thing hidden, a mystery, secret, secret conversation; pp. of *secernere*, separate, set apart, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, separate: see *secern.* Cf. *secre, secree*, and *secrete, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Set or kept apart; hidden; concealed. (*a*) Kept from the knowledge of others; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private; not revealed.

Ye shal not dyscouer the counsell of the bretherynhod or of the crafte, that ye have knowlych of, that shold be *sekret* withyn ouer-selfe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

They will send the enemye *secrett* advertisement of all their purposes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. Judges iii. 19.

Nor shall he smile at thee in *secret* thought.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1065.

Cleanse, O cleanse my crafty soul
From *secret* crimes. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

(*b*) Privy; not decent to be exposed to view.

He smote the men of the city, both small and great, and they had emerods in their *secret* parts. 1 Sam. v. 9.

(*c*) Occult; mysterious; not seen; not apparent: as, the *secret* operations of physical causes.

> Physic, through which *secret* art . . . I have,
> Together with my practice, made familiar
> To me and to my aid the best infusions
> That dwell in vegetives, in metals, stones.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 32.

2. Affording privacy; retired; secluded; private.

> Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself. 1 Sam. xix. 2.

3. Close, cautious, or discreet in speech, or as regards the disclosure of one's own or another's affairs; faithful in keeping secrets; not given to blabbing or the betrayal of confidence; secretive; reticent.

> I haue founde yow, in ernest and in game,
> Att all tymes full *secrete* and full trew.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 720.

> Be true and *secret*, thou shalt want no gold.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

> He was . . . very frailly built, with a singular tall forehead and a *secret* eye.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, p. 197.

**Letters secret.** See *letter*$^{3}$.—**Secret block,** a block or pulley open at only two orifices to permit the rope to be passed round the sheave. Its use is to prevent other ropes from being accidentally drawn into the score of the block. See cut under *block*.—**Secret dovetail.** See *dovetail*.—**Secret service,** a department of government service concerned with the detection of counterfeiting and other offenses, civil or political, committed or threatened by persons who operate in secrecy. =**Syn.** **1** and **2.** *Secret, Latent, Private, Covert, Occult, Clandestine*, hidden, concealed, covered, shrouded, veiled, obscure, recondite, close, unknown. The last four of the italicized words, and in their primary sense the participles, express intentional concealment; the others do not. *Secret* is the most general, but expresses complete concealment. *Latent*, literally lying concealed, may mean hidden from those most concerned: as, I had a *latent* sense, feeling, or desire; hence its appropriateness in the expression *latent heat*. *Private* (as, it was kept strictly *private*) emphasizes the fact that some know the thing in question, while others are kept in ignorance. *Covert*—that is, *covered*—suggests something underhand or well put out of sight: as, a *covert* motive, sneer, irony: it is opposed to *frank* or *avowed*. *Occult* suggests mystery that cannot be penetrated: as, the *occult* operations of nature; *occult* arts. *Clandestine* is now always used for studious or artful concealment of an objectionable or dishonorable sort: as, a *clandestine* correspondence: it applies especially to action.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Something studiously hidden or concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed.

> A talebearer revealeth *secrets*. Prov. xi. 13.

> It is a kind of sicknesse for a Frenchman to keep a *secret* long, and all the drugs of Egypt cannot get it out of a Spaniard.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell (1650, rep. 1869), p. 31.

> She had no secret places to keep anything in, nor had she ever known what it was to have a *secret* in all her innocent life. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. A hidden, unrevealed, unexplained, or unexplainable thing; a mystery.

> The *secrets* of nature
> Have not more gift in taciturnity.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 74.

3. The key or principle by the application of which some difficulty is solved, or that which is not obvious is explained or made clear; hidden reason or explanation.

> At length critics condescended to inquire where the *secret* of so wide and so durable a popularity lay.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> The *secret* of this trick is very simple.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 108.

4. Secrecy. [Rare.]

> Letters under strict *secret* were at once written to bishops selected from various parts of Europe.
> *Card. Manning.*

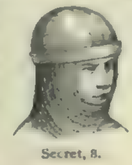
5. In *liturgies*, a variable prayer in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies, said secretly (see *secretly*) by the celebrant after the offertory, etc., and immediately before the preface.

> After saying to himself a prayer, which was hence called the *Secret*, the bishop raised his voice, and began the "Preface." *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 35.

6. *pl.* The parts of the body which propriety requires to be concealed.—7. A concealed piece or suit of armor. Persons fearing assassination sometimes wear such defenses beneath their ordinary dress.

> He . . . wore under his jerkin a *secret*, or coat of chain-mail, made so light and flexible that it interfered as little with his movements as a modern under-waistcoat, yet of such proof as he might safely depend upon.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, iv.

8. A skull-cap of steel worn sometimes under and sometimes over the camail.—9. A skeleton cap of slender steel bars, affording a good defense against a blow, worn within a hat or other head-covering. It was sometimes made with the bars pivoted in such a way as to fold up, and could be easily carried about the person. See *wire hat*, under *wire*.



Secret, 8.

10. A secret device or contrivance.

> Below the stage thus formed a vast room, where was installed the machinery for the traps, counterpoises, and other strange engines and *secrets*, as they were called.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 74.

**Discipline of the secret.** See *discipline*.—**In secret,** in privacy or secrecy; without the knowledge of others; privately.

> Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. Prov. ix. 17.

**Open secret,** a matter or fact which is known to some, and which may be mentioned to others without violating any confidence; a secret which all who care to inquire into may learn.

> It is an *open secret* to the few who know it, but a mystery and a stumbling-block to the many, that Science and Poetry are own sisters.
> *F. Pollock*, Int. to W. K. Clifford's Lects.

> The mask [of anonymity] was often merely ostensible, a sufficient protection against legal prosecution, but in reality covering an *open secret*. *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, iv.

**secreta** (sē-krē'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *secretus*, separated, secreted: see *secrete, secret*.] The products of secretion. Compare *excreta*.

**secretage** (sē'kret-āj), *n.* [< F. *secrétage*; as *secrete* + *-age*.] In *furriery*, a process in preparing or dressing furs, in which mercury or some of its salts are employed to impart to the fur the property of felting, which it did not previously possess. Also called *secreting*, and improperly *carroting*, from the similarity of the manipulation to that of carroting. See *carrot, v. t.*

**secretaire** (sek-re-tãr'), *n.* [< F. *secrétaire*: see *secretary*.] Same as *secretary*, *n.*, 4.

> He . . . opened a *secretaire*, from which he took a parchment-covered volume, . . . which, in fact, was a banker's book. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

**secretarial** (sek-rē-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< *secretary* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a secretary or secretaries: as, *secretarial* work; a *secretarial* position.

> The career likeliest for Sterling . . . would have been . . . some *secretarial*, diplomatic, or other official training.
> *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 5.

**secretarian**† (sek-rē-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< *secretary* + *-an*.] Secretarial.

> We may observe in his book in most years a catalogue of preferments with dates and remarks, which latter by the *Secretarian* touches show out of what shop he had them. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 33. (*Davies.*)

**secretariat** (sek-rē-tā'ri-at), *n.* Same as *secretariate*.

**secretariate** (sek-rē-tā'ri-āt), *n.* [< F. *secrétariat* = It. *segretariato*, < ML. *secretariatus*, the office of a secretary, < *secretarius*, a secretary: see *secretary*.] 1. The office or official position of secretary.—2. The place or office where a secretary transacts business, preserves records, etc.

**secretary** (sek'rē-tā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *secretary, secretarye*, also erroneously *secretory, secratory*, < OF. *secretaire*, F. *secrétaire* = Pr. *secretari* = Sp. Pg. *secretario* = It. *secretario, segretario*, < ML. *secretarius*, a secretary, notary, scribe, treasurer, sexton, etc. (a title applied to various confidential officers), prop. adj., private, secret, pertaining to private or secret matters (LL. *secretarium*, neut., a council-chamber, conclave, consistory), < L. *secretus*, private, secret: see *secret*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *secretaries* (-riz). **1**†. One who is intrusted with private or secret matters; a confidential officer or attendant; a confidant.

> *Ralph.* Nay, Ned, neuer wincke vpon me; I care not, I.
> *K. Hen.* Raphe tels all; you shall haue a good *secretarie* of him. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 86.

> The great *secretary* of nature and all learning, Sir Francis Bacon. *I. Walton*, Life of George Herbert.

> A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles. *Scott.*

2. A person who conducts correspondence, keeps minutes, etc., for another or others, as for an individual, a corporation, a society, or a committee, and who is charged with the general conduct of the business arising out of or requiring such correspondence, or the making of such records, etc.: as, a private *secretary*. Abbreviated *Sec.*, *sec.*

> Raymounde tho writyng,
> Paper and wexe toke to hys *secretory*,
> Anon a letter conceued hastily.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3185.

> And, Sir, uppon Fryday last passyd, Blake, the Kynges *secratory*, tolde me that there was delyvered a supersedyas for all men in that sute. *Paston Letters*, I. 222.

> His [Bacon's] only excuse was, that he wrote [the book] by command, that he considered himself as a mere *secretary*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. An officer of state who is charged with the superintendence and management of a particular department of government. (*a*) In the British government there are five secretaries of state—namely, those for the home, foreign, colonial, war, and Indian departments. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has charge of the privy signet office, and is responsible for the internal administration of justice, the maintenance of peace in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, sanitary affairs, etc. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs conducts all correspondence with foreign states, negotiates treaties, appoints ambassadors, etc. The Colonial Secretary performs for the colonial dependencies similar functions to those of the Home Secretary for the United Kingdom. The Secretary of State for War, assisted by the commander-in-chief, has the entire control of the army; the office dates from 1855, when the office of Secretary at War was merged into it. The Secretary for India governs the affairs of that country with the assistance of a council. Each secretary of state is assisted by two under-secretaries, one permanent and the other connected with the administration. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is not a secretary of state, though his office entails the performance of duties similar to those performed by the secretaries of state. (*b*) In the United States government six of the executive departments are presided over by secretaries—namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture—all members of the cabinet; their duties are described under the names of their respective departments. (See *department*.) Each State has also its Secretary of State, or corresponding officer.

4. A piece of furniture comprising a table or shelf for writing, and drawers, and pigeonholes for the keeping of papers: usually a high cabinet-shaped piece, as distinguished from a writing-table or desk.

> We have always believed a *Secretary* [the word had been used in sense 2] to be a piece of furniture, mostly of mahogany, lined with green baize or leather, with a lot of little drawers in it. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 15.

5. In *printing*, a kind of script type in imitation of an engrossing-hand.—6. The secretary-bird or crane-vulture, *Serpentarius secretarius*.—**Corresponding secretary,** a secretary of a society or other body who conducts correspondence on matters relating to that body.—**Recording secretary,** a secretary of a society or other body who is charged with noting the proceedings and keeping the minutes of that body.—**Secretary at War,** an officer of the British Ministry prior to 1855, who had the control of the financial arrangements of the army. The title was abolished in 1863.

> At court all is confusion: the King, at Lord Bath's instigation, has absolutely refused to make Pitt *Secretary at War*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

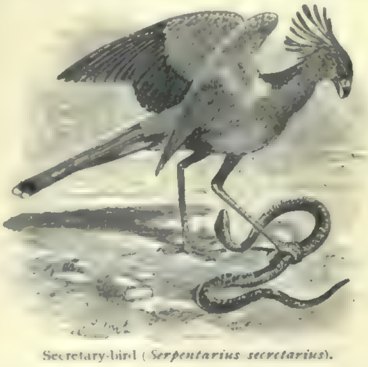
**Secretary of Agriculture, of the Interior, of War,** etc. See def. 3, and *department*.—**Secretary of embassy** or **of legation,** the principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

**II.** *a.* Of a secretary; clerkly: noting a style of handwriting such as is used in engrossing.

> Alas, Sir, that a fair hand should make such blots! what hand is it? *Secretarie*, Roman, Court, or Text?
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

> The document from which I have transcribed the following yarn is contemporary with the date of the events referred to. It is written in a fine *secretary* hand, and is endorsed "A Sad Relation of a Ship in Extremity."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 23.

**secretary-bird** (sek'rē-tā-ri-bėrd), *n.* A remarkable raptorial bird of Africa, with very long legs; the serpent-eater or crane-vulture. This bird appears to have been first named *Sagittarius* by Vosmaer in 1769; it is *le secretaire*, *le messager*, and *le mangeur de serpens* of early French writers, and *Falco serpentarius*, *Vultur serpentarius*, *Otis secretarius*, and *Vultur secretarius* of ornithologists of the last century. Between 1797 and 1817 four different generic names were based upon this type (see *Sagittarius*); and since 1800 five specific names have been added (*reptilivorus, africanus, capensis, gambiensis*, and, erroneously, *philippensis*)—the various combinations of the New Latin generic and specific names being now about twenty. The earliest tenable generic name (see *onym*) is *Serpentarius* of Cuvier; the earliest tenable specific name is *serpentarius* (Miller, 1785). Some strict constructionists of nomenclatural rules would combine these in the tautology of *Serpentarius serpentarius*, a form which has been introduced sparingly into the present work, simply to recognize its existence. The next specific name in chronological order is *secretarius* of Scopoli, 1786, yielding with the proper generic name the unexceptionable onym *Serpentarius secretarius*. The name *secretary* refers to the bird's crest, which when lying smoothly on the head has been likened to a scribe's pen stuck over the ear; and this is also the explanation of *Sagittarius*. The term *crane-*



Secretary-bird (*Serpentarius secretarius*).

*vulture* (a reflection of Illiger's genus *Gypogeranus*) indicates the long legs like those of a grallatorial bird; *Serpentarius*, *Ophiotheres*, and *reptilivorus* describe the bird's characteristic habit of feeding upon snakes. Most of the remaining designations are place-names (one of them, *philippensis*, a blunder). The systematic position of this isolated type has been much discussed. It has usually been put in the *Raptores*, as a member of either of the families *Falconidæ* or *Vulturidæ*, or as forming a separate family called *Serpentariidæ* or *Gypogeranidæ*. Cuvier put the bird among waders, next to the boat-billed herons (*Cancroma*). The late Dr. H. Schlegel of Leyden thought it was a goshawk, and called it *Astur secretarius*. The expert of the British Museum in the latest official lists locates it next to the cariama (which is transferred to the family *Falconidæ* on the strength of the supposed relationship). The appearance of the secretary-bird is somewhat suggestive of the hoactzin (see cuts under *hoactzin* and *Opisthocomus*). It is about 4 feet long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; the wing from the carpal joint to the point measures 25 inches; the tail is about as long as this, the tarsus 13½ inches. The general color is ashy-gray; the flight-feathers, the feathered part of the legs, and the lower belly are black; the breast and under wing- and tail-coverts are whitish, more or less shaded with ashy; the two middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest, white-tipped, and with subterminal black bar. There is a bare orange-yellow space about the eyes; the iris is hazel; the shanks are flesh-colored. The long crest of black or gray black-tipped feathers springs from the hindhead and nape; these feathers are somewhat spatulate, and dispart when the crest is erected under excitement. The serpent-eater has a very capacious gullet and crop, capable of holding at once several snakes two or three feet long; it also eats other reptiles, as lizards, frogs, toads, and young tortoises. It is said to attack large serpents by grasping them in its talons and striking blows with the wings until it can deal a decisive thrust with the beak upon the head of its prey. The bird has often been tamed by the Dutch colonists, and kept to rid their premises of vermin.

**secretaryship** (sek′rẹ̄-tạ̄-ri-ship), *n.* [< *secretary* + *-ship.*] The office of secretary.

**secrete**$^1$ (sẹ̄-krēt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secreted*, ppr. *secreting*. [< F. *sécréter* = Sp. *secretar*, < L. *secretus*, pp. of *secernere*, separate: see *secern*, *secret.*] 1. To make or keep secret; hide; conceal; remove from observation or the knowledge of others: as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.

He can discern what things are to be laid open, and what to be *secreted*.
*Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

As there is great care to be used for the counsellors themselves to be chosen, so there is of the clerks of the council also, for the *secreting* of their consultations.
*Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

2. In *animal* and *vegetable physiol.*, to produce, prepare, or elaborate by the process of secretion—the product thus derived from the blood or sap being a substance not previously existing, the character of which depends upon the kind of organ which acts, or on the manner in which the secretory operation is carried on.

Chaucer had been in his grave one hundred and fifty years ere England had *secreted* choice material enough for the making of another great poet.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125.

Pearl *secreted* by a sickly fish.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 134.

**Secreting fringes**, synovial fringes. See *synovial*, and *mucilaginous gland* (under *gland*).—**Secreting glands**, those glands which give rise to a secretion; true glands, as distinguished from the lymphatic and other ductless glands.—**Secreting organs**, in *bot.*, certain specialized organs, tissue systems, of plants, whose function is the secretion of various substances, such as the nectar-glands of flowers, the stigmatic surface of a pistil, the resin-cells and -ducts of the *Coniferæ*, etc. =**Syn. 1.** *Hide*, etc. See *conceal*, and list under *hide*$^1$.

**secrete**$^1$† (sẹ̄-krēt′), *a.* [< L. *secretus*, pp. of *secernere*, separate: see *secern* and *secret*. Cf. *discrete.*] Separate; distinct.

They suppose two other divine hypostases superior thereunto, which were perfectly *secrete* from matter.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System (ed. 1845), i. 4.

**secrete**$^2$†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *secret*.

**secret-false** (sē′kret-fâls), *a.* Faithless in secret. [Rare.]

Teach sin the carriage of a holy saint;
Be *secret-false*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 15.

**secreting** (sē-krē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *secrete*$^1$, *v.*] In *furriery*, same as *secretage*.

**secretion** (sē-krē′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *secretion*, F. *sécrétion* = Sp. *secrecion* = Pg. *secreção* = It. *secrezione*, < L. *secretio(n-)*, a dividing, separation, < *secernere*, pp. *secretus*, separate: see *secern*, *secret.*] 1. In *physiol.*: (*a*) In animal physiology, the process of preparing and separating substances by glandular activity. The product or secretion usually consists of substances previously existing in the blood, such as water, salts, etc., combined with others which have been elaborated by the glandular epithelium from more or less different substances in the blood. The secretion may be eliminated from the body as detrimental, as urine, or it may be used, as the digestive secretions, to serve requirements of the organism or (as the milk) those of its offspring. Secretions which are merely eliminated as detrimental are called *excretions*. The act of secreting seems, in most instances at least, to be a vital act of the glandular epithelium, and is often, if not always, under direct nervous control. (*b*) In vegetable physiology, the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables. The descending sap of plants is not merely subservient to nutrition, but furnishes various matters which are secreted or separated from its mass, and afterward elaborated by particular organs. These secretions are exceedingly numerous, and constitute the great bulk of the solid parts of plants. They have been divided into—(1) *general* or *nutritious secretions*, the component parts of which are gum, sugar, starch, lignin, albumen, and gluten; and (2) *special* or *non-assimilable secretions*, which may be arranged under the heads of acids, alkalis, neuter principles, resinous principles, coloring matters, milks, oils, resins, etc.

2. A substance or product secreted, or elaborated and emitted.—**Pancreatic secretion.** See *pancreatic*. =**Syn.** *Excretion, Secretion.* See *excretion*.

**secretional** (sẹ̄-krē′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *secretion* + *-al.*] In *physiol.*, same as *secretory*$^1$. [Rare.]

**secretist**† (sē′kret-ist), *n.* [= F. *sécrétiste* = Sp. *secretista* = Pg. *segredista*; < *secret* + *-ist.*] A dealer in secrets.

Those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle*, Works, I. 315.

**secretitious** (sē-krē-tish′us), *a.* [< *secrete*$^1$ + *-itious.*] Produced by secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer*, On the Humours.

**secretive** (sẹ̄-krē′tiv), *a.* [< *secrete*$^1$ + *-ive.*] 1. Tending to secrete or keep secret; given to secrecy or concealment; reticent or reserved concerning one's own or another's affairs.

The power of the newspaper is familiar in America, and in accordance with our political system. In England it stands in antagonism with the feudal institutions, and it is all the more beneficent succor against the *secretive* tendencies of a monarchy. *Emerson*, English Traits, xv.

2. Causing or promoting secretion.

**secretively** (sẹ̄-krē′tiv-li), *adv.* In a secretive manner; with a tendency to secrecy or concealment.

**secretiveness** (sẹ̄-krē′tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being secretive; tendency or disposition to conceal; specifically, in *phren.*, that quality the organ of which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual toward secrecy or concealment. It is located at the inferior edge of the parietal bones. See cut under *phrenology*.

*Secretiveness* is quite often a blind propensity, serving no useful purpose. *W. James*, Psychology, xxiv.

**secretly** (sē′kret-li), *adv.* [< ME. *secretly*; < *secret* + *-ly*$^2$. Cf. *secrely.*] 1. In a secret or hidden manner; without the observation or knowledge of others; in secret; not openly.

And thei dide all his commaundement so *secretly* that noon it perceyved, ne not the lady her-self.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd. *Addison.*

2. In secrecy, concealment, or retirement.

Let her awhile be *secretly* kept in,
And publish it that she is dead indeed.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 205.

3. In *liturgics*, in a low or inaudible voice. See *ecphonesis*, 2. Also *secreto*.

**secretness** (sē′kret-nes), *n.* 1. Secret, hidden, or concealed character or condition.—2. Secretive character or disposition; secretiveness.

There were thre or foure that knewe y$^e$ *secretnes* of his mynde. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxix.

For I could muster up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast Constancy and *Secretness*,
But these I neither look for nor profess.
*Donne*, The Damp.

**secreto** (sẹ̄-krē′tō), *adv.* [< L. *secretus*: see *secrete*$^1$.] Same as *secretly*, 3.

**secretor** (sẹ̄-krē′tọr), *n.* [< *secrete*$^1$ + *-or*$^1$.] One who or that which secretes; specifically, a secreting organ: as, the silk-*secretor* of a spider. *Westwood.*

**secretory**$^1$ (sẹ̄-krē′tọ-ri), *a.* [< F. *sécrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *secretorio*, secretory; as *secrete*$^1$ + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to secretion; performing the office of secretion: as, *secretory* vessels.

**secretory**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *secretary*.

**secristane**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacristan*.

**sect**$^1$ (sekt), *n.* [< ME. *secte* (= D. *sekte* = MLG. *secta*, *secte* = MHG. *secte*, G. *secte*, *sekte* = Sw. Dan. *sekt*, < F. or L.), < OF. *secte*, F. *secte* = Pr. Sp. *secta* = Pg. *secta*, *seita* = It. *setta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, < LL. *secta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, a school, party, faction, class, gild, band, particularly a heretical doctrine or sect; in ML. in general a following, suite, a suit at law, a part, train, series, order, suit of clothes, etc.; L. *secta*, a school or set of doctrines (in philosophy), in earliest use a mode of life, a way, most frequently in the phrase *sectam* (*alicujus*) *sequi* or *persequi*, 'follow (some one's) way' (whence *sectam* (*alicujus*) *secuti*, 'those following (some one's) way,' one's party, sect, or faction), where *secta* is prop. 'a way, road,' lit. 'a way cut through,' being orig. pp., *secta* (sc. *via*, way), fem. of *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, as used in the phrase *secare viam*, take one's way, travel one's road, lit. 'cut one's way' (cf. Gr. τέμνειν ὁδόν, cut one's way, take one's way): see *secant*, *sect*$^2$, *section*. Cf. ML. *rupta*, a way, road, orig. a road broken through a forest: see *rout*$^5$, *route*$^1$, *rut*$^1$. The L. *secta* has been explained otherwise: (*a*) According to Skeat and others, lit. 'a follower' (= Gr. ἑπέτης, a follower), with formative *-ta*, < *sequi* (√*sequ*, *sec-* as in *secundus*, etc.) (= Gr. ἕπεσθαι), follow: see *sequent*. But *secta* is never used in the sense of 'follower,' and the phrase *sectam alicujus sequi* cannot be translated 'follow some one's follower.' (*b*) L. *secta*, lit. 'a following,' formed from *sequi* as above; but this is equally untenable. The notion of 'a following,' however, has long been present in the use of the word, as in the ML. senses: see above, and cf. *sectator*, *suit*, *suite*, ult. < L. *sequi*, follow. (*c*) The notion that L. *secta* is lit. 'a party cut off,' namely from the true, orthodox, or established church, and thus implies schism and heresy (cf. *sect*$^2$), is entirely groundless. Cf. *scpt*$^1$.] 1. A system or body of doctrines or opinions held by a number of persons and constituting the distinctive doctrines of a school, as propounded originally by the founder or founders of the school and (usually) developed or modified by later adherents; also and usually, the body of persons holding such doctrines or opinions; a school of philosophy or of philosophers: as, the *sect* of Epicurus; the *sect* of the Epicureans.

As of the *secte* of which that he was born
He kepte his lay, to which that he was sworn.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 10.

The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*

When philosophers in after-times embraced our religion, they blended it often with the peculiar notions of those *sects* in which they had been educated, and by that means corrupted the purity and simplicity of the Christian doctrine. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

2. A party or body of persons who unite in holding certain special doctrines or opinions concerning religion, which distinguish them from others holding the same general religious belief; a distinct part of the general body of persons claiming the same religious name or origin; especially, such a party of innovators, differing in their beliefs from those who support the older or orthodox views; a party or faction in a religious body; a separate ecclesiastical organization; an ecclesiastical denomination: as, the *sects* of the Jewish religion (which were not separately organized); the *sects* of the Christian church (usually separately organized); Mohammedan *sects*; Buddhist *sects*. The Latin word *secta*, from which the English word *sect* is derived, did not at first become limited in Christian usage to a specific meaning. It was used for 'way,' 'mode of life,' etc., but also for the Greek αἵρεσις (Latin *hæresis*, the original of the English word *heresy*), signifying 'a school of philosophy, opinion, or doctrine,' especially peculiar or erroneous doctrine. A familiar application was to the sect of Christians, as distinguished from Jews and pagans. In four of the nine passages in which αἵρεσις is found in the New Testament, the Vulgate has *hæresis*, in the other five *secta*. In Acts xxiv. 14 it has "the way (*sectam*) which they call heresy (*hæresim*)." The use of *secta* in these passages led to the meaning of 'a separate or heretical body,' which is found in writers of the fourth century, and by desynonymization *secta* emphasized the organization and *hæresis* the doctrine. Afterward it came to be supposed that the word *secta* meant, etymologically, 'a party cut off'; hence the more or less opprobrious use of *sect* by many writers. It is often used, however, unopprobriously, in a sense substantially identical with the original sense, to signify 'a body of persons who agree in a particular set of doctrines.'

This newe *secte* of Lollardie. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

After the most straitest *sect* of our religion I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

Slave to no *sect*, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God;
Pursues that chain which links the immense design,
Joins heaven and earth, and mortal and divine.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 331.

We might say that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was intended to extirpate, not a religious *sect*, but a political party. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The eighty or ninety *sects* into which Christianity speedily divided hated one another with an intensity that extorted the wonder of Julian and the ridicule of the Pagans of Alexandria. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 207.

3. A religion. [Rare.]

Wherfore methinkethe that Cristene men scholden ben more devoute to serven oure Lord God than ony other men of ony other *Secte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 261.

4. In a general sense, a number of persons holding the same opinions or practising the same customs, or having common associations or interests; a party; following; company; faction.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by the moon. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 18.

But in this age a *sect* of writers are,
That only for particular likings care.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, Prol.

5. Kind; sex: originally merely a particular use of *sect* in sense 4, but now regarded as a form of *sex*, and as such avoided as incorrect.

The wives love of Bathe
Whos lif and al hire *secte* God maintene.
*Chaucer*, C. T., l. 9046.

So is all her *sect*; an they be once in a calm, they are sick. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 41.

When she blushes,
It is the holiest thing to look upon,
The purest temple of her *sect* that ever
Made Nature a blest founder.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 1.

6†. Apparel; likeness.

Many tyme God hath ben mette amonge nedy peple,
There neuere segge hym seigh in *secte* of the riche.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 237.

**Ionic sect.** See *Ionic*.

**sect**²† (sekt), *n.* [< L. *sectum*, a part cut (in pl. *secta*, parts of the body operated on), neut. of *sectus*, cut, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant*, *section*. Cf. *sect*¹, with which *sect*² has been confused.] A part cut off; a cutting; scion.

But we have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts, whereof I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or scion. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 336.

**sectant** (sek'tant), *n.* [< L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, + *-ant*. Cf. *secant*.] A portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity.

**sectarial** (sek-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< *sectary* (ML. *sectarius*) + *-al*.] Same as *sectarian*.—**Sectarial marks**, emblems marked on the forehead of the members of the different sects, or worshipers of the different gods, in India. They are painted or tattooed on the skin in the middle of the forehead. Representations of the gods have usually also a distinguishing mark of this kind. More than forty different sectarial marks are in common use.

**sectarian** (sek-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sectary* (ML. *sectarius*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; peculiar to a sect: as, *sectarian* interests; *sectarian* principles.—2. That inculcates the particular tenets of a sect: as, *sectarian* instruction; a *sectarian* book.—3. Of or pertaining to one who is bigotedly attached to a particular sect; characterized by or characteristic of bigoted attachment to a particular sect or its teachings, interests, etc.

Zeal for some opinion, or some party, beareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices [as slander]. *Barrow*, Works, Sermon xviii.

The chief cause of *sectarian* animosity is the incapacity of most men to conceive systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 141.

II. *n.* One of a sect; especially, a person who attaches excessive importance or is bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a sect.

But hardly less censurable, hardly less contemptible, is the tranquilly arrogant *sectarian* who denies that wisdom or honesty can exist beyond the limits of his own ill-lighted chamber.
*Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Lucian and Timotheus.

=**Syn.** See *heretic*.

**sectarianise**, *v. t.* See *sectarianize*.

**sectarianism** (sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sectarian* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being sectarian; adherence to a separate religious sect or party; especially, excessive partizan or denominational zeal.

There was in Foster's nature no *sectarianism*, religious or political. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 534.

**sectarianize** (sek-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectarianized*, ppr. *sectarianizing*. [< *sectarian* + *-ize*.] To render sectarian; imbue with sectarian principles or feelings. Also spelled *sectarianise*.

*Sectarianizing* the schools.
*Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 83.

**sectarism**† (sek'tā-rizm), *n.* [< *sectar-y* + *-ism*.] 1. Sectarianism.

Nor is ther any thing that hath more marks of Scism and *Sectarism* then English Episcopacy.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

2. A sect or sectarian party. [Rare.]

Towards Quakers who came here they were most cruelly intolerant, driving them from the colony by the severest penalties. In process of time, however, other *sectarisms* were introduced, chiefly of the Presbyterian family.
*Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 31.

**sectarist** (sek'tā-rist), *n.* [< *sectar-y* + *-ist*.] A sectary. [Rare.]

Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle in which all *sectarists* agree: a departure from establishment. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

**sectary** (sek'tā-ri), *n.* and *a.*; pl. *sectaries* (-riz). [< F. *sectaire* = Sp. Pg. *sectario* = It. *settario*, < ML. *sectarius*, < L. *secta*, a sect: see *sect*¹.] I. *n.* 1. A member of a particular sect, school, party, or profession.

Then he would scoffe at learning, and eke scorne
The *Sectaries* thereof, as people base.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 833.

How long have you been a *sectary* astronomical?
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 162.

Specifically—2. A member or an adherent of a sect in religion; a sectarian: often used opprobriously by those who regard as mere sects all bodies of Christians outside of their own.

Sects may be in a true Church as well as in a false, when men follow the Doctrin too much for the Teachers sake, whom they think almost infallible; and this becomes, through Infirmity, implicit Faith; and the name *Sectary* pertains to such a Disiple. *Milton*, True Religion.

Anno 1663, divers *sectaries* in religion beginning to spread themselves there [in the Virginia colonies], great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 79.

He had no party's rage, no *sect'ry's* whim;
Christian and countryman was all with him.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 115.

=**Syn.** *Dissenter*, *Schismatic*, etc. See *heretic*.

II. *a.* Sectarian.

These *sectary* precise preachers.
*L. Bacon*, Genesis of New Eng. Churches.

**sectator**† (sek-tā'tor), *n.* [= F. *sectateur*; < L. *sectator*, a follower, < *sectari*, follow eagerly, accompany, freq. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] A follower; a disciple; an adherent of a sect, school, or party.

The best learned of the philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth for them, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators* with those of Plato and the Academicks. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. 1.

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all her [Nature's] appearances to the principles of a school of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*.
*Warburton*, Prodigies, p. 92.

**sectile** (sek'til), *a.* [= F. *sectile* = Pg. *sectil*; < L. *sectilis*, cut, divided, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *sectant*, *section*.] Capable of being cut; in *mineral.*, noting minerals, as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut smoothly by a knife without the particles breaking, crumbling, or flying about; in *bot.*, appearing as if cut into small particles or pieces. Also *sective*.—**Sectile mosaic**, inlaid work the pieces of which are notably larger than the tesseræ of ordinary mosaic. See *opus sectile*, under *opus*.

**sectility** (sek-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *sectile* + *-ity*.] Sectile character or property; the property of being easily cut.

**sectio** (sek'shi-ō), *n.* [L.] A section or cutting.—**Sectio alta**, suprapubic lithotomy.—**Sectio cadaveris**, an autopsy; a post-mortem operation.—**Sectio lateralis**, lateral perineal lithotomy.

**section** (sek'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *section* = Sp. *seccion* = Pg. *secção* = It. *sezione*, < L. *sectio(n-)*, a cutting, cutting off, excision, amputation of diseased parts of the body, a distribution by auction of confiscated property, in geom. a division, section, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant*.] 1. The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting: as, the *section* of one plane by another.

In the *section* of bodies we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom, for the lodging of the intellective faculties.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 80.

2. A part cut or separated, or regarded as separated, from the rest; a division; a portion. Specifically—(*a*) A distinct part or division of a book or writing; a subdivision of a chapter; a division of a law or other writing; a paragraph. (*b*) In *music*, one of the equal and more or less similar divisions or parts of a melody or movement. The term is used inconsistently to describe either the half of a phrase or a double phrase. (*c*) A distinct part of a country or nation, community, class, or the like; a part of territory separated by geographical lines or of a people considered as distinct.

The extreme *section* of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme *section* of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics. *Macaulay*.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one *section* as to another. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 113.

(*d*) One of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; the thirty-sixth part of a township. (*e*) A certain proportion of a battalion or company told off for military movements and evolutions. (*f*) In *mech.*, any part of a machine that can be readily detached from the other parts, as one of the knives of a mower. (*g*) A division in a sleeping-car, including two seats facing each other, and designed to be made into two sleeping-berths. A double section takes in four seats, two on each side of the car. (*h*) In *bookbinding*, the leaves of an intended book that are folded together to make one gathering and to prepare them for sewing. (*i*) In *printing*, that part of a printed sheet of book-work which has to be cut off from the full sheet and separately folded and sewed. On paper of ordinary thickness, the section is usually of eight leaves or sixteen pages; on thick paper, the section is often of four leaves or eight pages.

3. The curve of intersection of two surfaces.—4. A representation of an object as it would appear if cut by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure; a diagram or picture showing what would appear were a part cut off by a plane supposed to pass through an object, as a building, a machine, a biological structure, or a succession of strata. In mechanical drawing, a *longitudinal section* usually presents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically, a *cross-section* or *transverse section* as cut crosswise and vertically, and a *horizontal section* as cut through its center horizontally. *Oblique sections* are made at various angles. Sections are of great importance in geology, as it is largely by their aid that the relations and positions of the various members of the different formations, both stratified and unstratified, are made intelligible. The geological structure of any region is best indicated by one or more cross-sections on which the groups of rocks are represented in the order in which they occur and with the proper dips, as well as the irregularities due to faults, crust-movements, and invasions by igneous masses, by which causes the stratigraphy of a region may be made so complicated and obscure as to be unintelligible without such assistance to its comprehension as is afforded by cross-sections.

5. A thin slice of an organic or inorganic substance cut off, as for microscopic examination.—6. In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of no fixed grade or taxonomic rank; a division, series, or group of animals: used, like *group*, differently by different authors. Sections, cohorts, phalanges, tribes, etc., are frequently introduced between the family and the order, or between the family and the genus; but it is commoner to speak of *sections* of a genus (*i. e.*, subgenera). The sense corresponds to that of the word *coup* as much used by French zoölogists. The sections of many English entomologists often correspond to families as they are understood in continental Europe and the United States.

7. In *bot.*, a group of species subordinate to a genus: nearly the same as *subgenus* (which see).—8. In *fort.*, the outline of a cut made at any angle to the principal lines other than a right angle.—9. The sign §, used either (*a*) as a mark of reference to a foot-note, or (*b*), prefixed to consecutive numerals, to indicate divisions of subdivisions of a book.—**Abdominal section**, laparotomy.—**Angular sections.** See *angular*.—**Cæsarean, conic, dominant section.** See the adjectives.—**Frontal section.** See *frontal plane*, under *frontal*.—**Frozen section**, a cutting of frozen parts, or that which is cut while frozen; especially, the surface of such cutting. It is much used in anatomy to show the exact relations of soft parts which might be disarranged or distorted if cut in their natural state.—**Golden, macrodiagonal, principal section.** See the adjectives.—**Harmonic section**, the cutting of a straight line at four points harmonically situated.—**Microscopic section.** See def. 5, and *section-cutter*.—**Normal section.** See *normal*, 4.—**Pubic section**, symphyseotomy.—**Rhinocerotic section, ribbon sections, sagittal sections, serial sections, Sigaultian section, subcontrary section**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Vertical section.** See *orthograph*. =**Syn. 2.** *Division*, *Piece*, etc. See *part*, *n.*

**section** (sek'shon), *v. t.* [< *section*, *n.*] To make a section of; divide into sections, as a ship; cut or reduce to the degree of thinness required for study with the microscope.

The embryos may then be embedded in paraffine and *sectioned* lengthwise. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 829.

**sectional** (sek'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *sectionnel*; < *section* + *-al*.] 1. Composed of or made up in several independent sections: as, the *sectional* hull of a ship.—2. Of or pertaining to some particular section or region; for or in regard to some particular part of a country as distinct from others; local: as, *sectional* interests; *sectional* prejudices; *sectional* spirit; *sectional* legislation.

If that government be not careful to keep within its own proper sphere, and prudent to square its policy by rules of national welfare, *sectional* lines must and will be known.
*W. Wilson*, Congressional Government, vi.

**Sectional dock.** See *dock*³.

**sectionalism** (sek'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *sectional* + *-ism*.] The existence, development, or exhibition of sectional prejudices, or of a sectional spirit, arising from the clashing of sectional interests, whether commercial or political; the arraying of one section of a country against another on questions of interest or policy, as, in the United States, the Northern States against the Southern, or the contrary; sectional prejudice or hatred. [U. S.]

Their last organic act was to meet the dark wave of this tide of *sectionalism* on the strand, breast high, and roll it back upon its depths. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 427.

**sectionality** (sek-sho̤-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *sectional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

**sectionalization** (sek″sho̤n-a̤l-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *sectionalize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering sectional in scope or spirit.

> Cincinnati gathered the remains of a once powerful national party, and contributed to its further *sectionalization* and destruction. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 152.

**sectionalize** (sek′sho̤n-a̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionalized*, ppr. *sectionalizing.* [< *sectional* + *-ize.*] To render sectional in scope or spirit.

> The principal results of the struggle were to *sectionalize* parties. *The Century*, XXXIV. 524.

**sectionally** (sek′sho̤n-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a sectional manner; in or by sections. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 316.

**section-beam** (sek′sho̤n-bēm), *n.* In *warping*, a roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. In the latter case, also called *yarn-beam.* *E. H. Knight.*

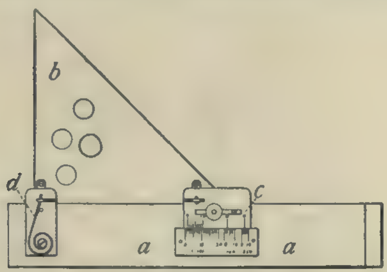
**section-cutter** (sek′sho̤n-kut″ėr), *n.* An instrument used for making sections for microscopic work. Some forms have two parallel blades; others work mechanically, and consequently with more precision. The specimen from which the section is to be taken is often frozen by means of ether-spray or otherwise. Also called *microtome.*

**sectionize** (sek′sho̤n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionized*, ppr. *sectionizing.* [< *section* + *-ize.*] To cut up, divide, or form into sections.

> The *sectionized* parts became perfect individuals on the day of their division. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 766.

> This whole region was *sectionized* by the general land office several years previously. *Science*, VIII. 142.

**section-liner** (sek′sho̤n-lī″nėr), *n.* A draftsman's instrument for ruling parallel lines. It consists of a triangle so attached to a straight-edge that it can be moved back and forth on it a distance predetermined by the adjustment of a set-screw.



Section-liner.

*a*, *a*, straight-edge; *b*, triangle moving on *a* for a distance determined by the set of the micrometer-scale *c*; *d*, spring for releasing triangle and keeping it in the end of its slot.

**section-plane** (sek′sho̤n-plān), *n.* A cut surface; a plane exposed by section.

> The *section-plane*, as made by the saw, passed just sinistrad of the meson. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 109.

**sectioplanography** (sek″shi-ō̤-plā̤-nog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< L. *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting off, + *planus*, plane, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A method of laying down the sections of engineering work, as railways, in which the line of direction is made a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

**sectism** (sek′tizm), *n.* [< *sect*¹ + *-ism.*] Sectarianism; devotion to a sect. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sectist** (sek′tist), *n.* [< *sect*¹ + *-ist.*] One devoted to a sect; a sectarian. [Rare.]

> The Diuell . . . would maintaine,
> By sundry obstinate *Sectists* (but in vaine),
> There was not one Almighty to begin
> The great stupendious Worke.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

**sectiuncle** (sek′ti-ung-kl), *n.* [< L. as if **sectiuncula*, dim. of *sectio*(*n-*), a section; but intended as a dim. of *sect*: see *sect*¹.] A petty sect. [Rare.]

> Some new sect or *sectiuncle.* *J. Martineau.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

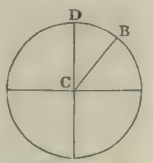
**sective** (sek′tiv), *a.* [< L. *sectivus*, that may be cut, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut, divide: see *secant.*] Same as *sectile.*

**sect-master**† (sekt′mȧs″tėr), *n.* The leader or founder of a sect. [Rare.]

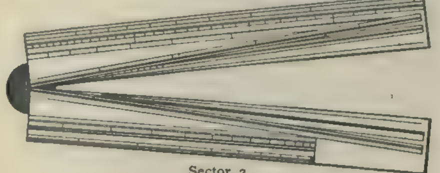
> How should it be otherwise, when a blind company will follow a blind *sect-master?* *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 76.

> That *sect-master* [Epicurus]. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 28.

**sector** (sek′to̤r), *n.* [= F. *secteur* = Sp. Pg. *sector* = It. *settore* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sektor*, < L. *sector*, a cutter, LL. a sector of a circle (tr. Gr. *τομεύς*), < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant*, *section.*] 1. In *geom.*: (*a*) A plane figure inclosed between the arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve and two radii to its extremities from the center. Thus, in the figure, CDB is a *sector* of a circle. (*b*) A solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about one of its radii.—2. A mathematical rule consisting of two flat pieces connected by a stiff rule-joint so that the broad sides move in their own planes, and bearing various scales, especially double scales which are scales of trigonometric functions, etc., duplicated on the two pieces and radiating from the center of the joint. The joint is opened until the distance between two certain corresponding points is equal to the indicated trigonometric line for a given radius, when the distances between all the corresponding points on all the double scales are equal to the respective trigonometric lines for the same radius.



Sector, 1.



Sector, 2.

> Bp. Seth Ward, of Sarum, has told me that he first sent for Mr. . . . Gunter, from London (being at Oxford university), to be his Professor of Geometrie; so he came and brought with him his *sector* and quadrant, and fell to resolving of triangles and doeing a great many fine things. *Aubrey*, Lives, Henry Savill.

3. An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope turning about the center of a graduated arc. It was formerly used for measuring differences of declination. See *zenith-sector.*—4. In *mech.*, a toothed gear of which the face is an arc of a circle, intended for reciprocating action. See cut under *operating-table.*—5. In *entom.*, one of the veins of the wing of some insects, as the ephemerids; a branch of the cubitus.—**Sector of a sphere,** the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, which remains fixed; a conic solid whose vertex coincides with the center of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere. (See also *dip-sector.*)

**sectoral** (sek′to̤r-a̤l), *a.* [< *sector* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to a sector: as, a *sectoral* circle. —**Sectoral barometer,** an instrument in which the height of the mercury is ascertained by observing the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

**sector-cylinder** (sek′to̤r-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A cylinder of an obsolete form of steam-engine (never widely used), called the *sector-cylinder steam-engine.* It has the form of a sector of a cylinder, in which, radially to the axis of the cylinder, a rectangular piston oscillates on a rocking-shaft—a lever on the outer end of the shaft being connected to a crank for converting oscillating into continuous rotary motion.

**sector-gear** (sek′to̤r-gēr), *n.* 1. See *sector*, 4. —2. Same as *variable wheel* (which see, under *wheel*).

**sectorial** (sek-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sectorius*, pertaining to a cutter, < *sector*, a cutter: see *sector.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, adapted for cutting, as a tooth; carnassial: specifically said of a specialized molar or premolar, as the flesh-tooth of a carnivore: not said of incisors.—2. In *math.*, of or relating to a sector. —**Sectorial harmonic.** See *harmonic.*

**II.** *n.* A sectorial tooth; a flesh-tooth; a scissor-tooth.

**sectorius** (sek-tō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sectorii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *den*(*t-*)*s*, tooth): see *sectorial.*] A sectorial tooth: more fully called *dens sectorius.* *Owen.*

**sector-wheel** (sek′to̤r-hwēl), *n.* Same as *sector-gear.*

**sectour**†, *n.* See *secutour.*

**secular** (sek′ū-lä̤r), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sæcular*; < ME. *secular*, *seculer*, *seculere*, < OF. *seculier*, *seculer*, F. *séculier* = Pr. Sp. *seglar*, *secular* = Pg. *secular* = It. *secolare*, < L. *sæcularis*, *secularis*, of or belonging to an age or period (pl. *sæculares*, *sæcularia*, the secular games), also LL. of or belonging to the world, worldly, secular, < *sæculum*, *seculum*, a generation, age, LL. the world: see *secle.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Celebrated or occurring once in an age or a century.

> The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

2. Going on from age to age; accomplished or taking place in the course of ages; continued through an indefinite but long period of time; not recurrent or periodical, so far as known: as, *secular* change of the mean annual temperature; the *secular* cooling or refrigeration of the globe; the *secular* inequality in the motion of a planet. The last, however, is known to be periodical. It is called *secular* because, being dependent on the position of the orbits of the disturbing and disturbed bodies, not on the positions of the planets in the orbits, its period is excessively long.

> So far as the question of a *secular* change of the temperature is concerned, no definite result appears to have been reached by Plantamour. *J. D. Whitney*, Climatic Changes, p. 227.

> Shrinkage consequent on the earth's *secular* cooling led to the folding and crushing of parts of the crust. *Athenæum*, No. 3071, p. 298.

3. Living for an age or ages; permanent.

> Though her body die, her fame survives
> A *secular* bird ages of lives. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1707.

> Nature looks provokingly stable and *secular.* *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 275.

4. Of or pertaining to the things of time or of this world, and dissociated from or having no concern with religious, spiritual, or sacred matters or uses; connected with or relating to the world or its affairs; concerned with mundane or temporal matters; temporal; worldly; profane: as, *secular* affairs; the *secular* press; *secular* education; *secular* music.

> When Christianity first appeared, how weak and defenceless was it, how artless and undesigning! How utterly unsupported either by the *secular* arm or *secular* wisdom! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

> The *secular* plays . . . consisted of a medley of different performances, calculated chiefly to promote mirth, without any view to instruction. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 242.

> A *secular* kingdom is but as the body
> Lacking a soul. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 1.

5†. Lay, as opposed to clerical; civil. See def. 4.

> He which that hath no wyf I holde him shent;
> He lyveth helpless and al desolat—
> I speke of folk in *secular* estaat.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 78.

6. Living in the world, not in the cloister; hence, not bound by monastic vows or rules, nor subject to a monastic order: used especially of parish priests and other non-monastic clergy, as distinguished from the monastic or *regular* clergy.

> Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease, to the clergy, both *secular* and regular. *Sir W. Temple.*

> The Spanish Archbishop of Santa Fé has for his diocese the wild territory of New Mexico, which supports only thirty-six *secular* priests, nearly all of whom are Spaniards or Mexicans. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 811.

**Abandonment to the secular arm.** See *abandonment.* —**Secular abbot, benefice, change, equation, perturbations,** etc. See the nouns.—**Secular games** (*ludi sæculares*), a festival of imperial Rome, celebrated at long but (despite the name, which would imply a fixed period or cycle) irregular intervals in honor of the chief among the gods and the prosperity of the empire. The festival lasted three days and nights, and was attended with sacrifices, illuminations, choral hymns, and games and dramatic representations of every description. This festival was a survival in a profoundly modified form of the Tarentine or Taurian games of the republic, a very ancient festival in propitiation of the infernal deities Dis and Proserpine.—**Secular refrigeration,** in *geol.*, the cooling of the earth from its supposed former condition of igneous fluidity.=**Syn. 4.** *Temporal*, etc. See *worldly.*

**II.** *n.* 1†. A layman.

> Whether thou be male or female, . . . ordred or unordred, wys or fool, clerk or *seculeer.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> The clergy thought that if it pleased the *seculars* it might be done. *Hales*, Letter from the Synod of Dort, p. 6. (*Latham.*)

2. An ecclesiastic, such as a parish priest, who lives in the world and not in a monastery, is not subject to any monastic order or rule, and is bound only to celibacy; a secular priest: opposed to *religious* or *regular.*

> If cloistered Avarice scruple not to wrong
> The pious, humble, useful *Secular*,
> And rob the people of his daily care.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 19.

> While the Danish wars had been fatal to the monks—the "regular clergy" as they were called—they had also dealt heavy blows at the *seculars*, or parish priests. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 332.

3. An unordained church officer.

**secularisation, secularise.** See *secularization*, *secularize.*

**secularism** (sek′ụ̄-lä̤r-izm), *n.* [< *secular* + *-ism.*] Exclusive attention to the present life and its duties, and the relegation of all considerations regarding a future life to a secondary place; the system of the secularists; the ignoring or exclusion of religious duties, instruction, or considerations. See *secularist.*

> *Secularism* is the study of promoting human welfare by material means, measuring human welfare by the utilitarian rules, and making the service of others a duty of life. *Secularism* relates to the present existence of man, and to action. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 317.

> In *secularism* the feeling and imagination, which in the religious world are bound to theological belief, have to attach themselves to a positive natural philosophy. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 407.

**secularist** (sek′ụ-la̤r-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *secular* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who theoretically rejects or ignores all forms of religious faith and worship established on the authority of revelation, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; one who maintains that public education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.

> What is the root-notion common to *Secularists* and Denominationalists, but the notion that spread of knowledge is the one thing needful for bettering behaviour? *H. Spencer*, Sociology, p. 361.

**II.** *a.* Holding the principles of secularism.

> There is a section of the London working classes which is *secularist* or agnostic. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 689.

**secularity** (sek-ụ-lar′i̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *sécularité* = Sp. *secularidad* = Pg. *secularidade* = It. *secolarità*, < ML. *sæcularita(t-)s*, secularness, < L. *sæcularis*, secular: see *secular.*] Exclusive or paramount attention to the things of the present life; worldliness; secularism.

> Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

> The practical question of the present day is how to defend the very principle of religion against naked *secularity*. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 111.

**secularization** (sek′ụ-la̤r-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *sécularisation* = Sp. *secularizacion* = Pg. *secularisação* = It. *secolarizzazione*; as *secularize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering secular, or the state of being secularized. (*a*) Conversion to secularism: as, the *secularization* of the masses. (*b*) Conversion to merely secular uses or purposes: as, the *secularization* of church property, especially called *alienation* (see *alienation* (*b*)): the *secularization* of the Sabbath; on the Continent, especially in the former German empire, the transfer of territory from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers: as, the *secularization* of the bishopric of Halberstadt in the Peace of Westphalia. (*c*) Absolution or release from the vows or rules of a monastic order; change from the status of regular to that of secular: as, the *secularization* of a monk. (*d*) The exclusion of religion and ecclesiasticism from civil or purely secular affairs; the exclusion from the affairs of this life of considerations regarding the life to come; the divorce of civil and sacred matters: as, the *secularization* of education or of politics.

Also spelled *secularisation.*

**secularize** (sek′ụ-la̤r-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secularized*, ppr. *secularizing*. [= F. *séculariser* = Sp. Pg. *secularizar* = It. *secolarizzare*; as *secular* + *-ize.*] **1.** To make secular. (*a*) To change or transfer from regular or monastic into secular: as, to *secularize* a monk or priest. (*b*) To change or degrade from religious or ecclesiastical appropriation to secular or common use: as, the ancient abbeys were *secularized*; especially, to transfer, as territory, from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers.

> The celebrated proposal of the "Unlearned Parliament" of Henry IV., to *secularise* all Church property, was kept in mind by its successor. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i., note.

**2.** To make worldly or unspiritual; divest of religious observances or influences: as, to *secularize* the Sabbath; to *secularize* the press; to *secularize* education.—**3.** To convert to or imbue with secularism: as, to *secularize* the masses.

> A *secularized* hierarchy, . . . to whom the theocracy was only a name, and whose whole interests were those of their own selfish politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 55.

Also spelled *secularise.*

**secularly** (sek′ụ-la̤r-li), *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

**secularness** (sek′ụ-la̤r-nes), *n.* Secular quality, character, or disposition; worldliness; worldly-mindedness. *Johnson.*

**secund** (sē′kund), *a.* [< L. *secundus*, following: see *second*¹.] **1**†. An obsolete form of *second*¹.—**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arranged on one side only; unifarious; unilateral, as the flowers of the lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*), the false wintergreen (*Pyrola secunda*), etc.: as, *secund* processes of the antennæ.

**secundarie**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *secondary.*

**secundarius** (sek-un-dā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *secundarii* (-ī). [ML.: see *secondary.*] A lay vicar. See *lay*⁴.

**secundate** (sẹ̄-kun′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secundated*, ppr. *secundating*. [< L. *secundatus*, pp. of *secundare* (> It. *secondare* = Sp. *secundar* = F. *seconder*), direct favorably, favor, further, < *secundus*, following: see *second*¹.] To make prosperous; promote the success of; direct favorably. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**secundate** (sẹ̄-kun′dāt), *n.* [< NL. *Secundates.*] A member of the *Secundates.*

**Secundates** (sek-un-dā′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (formed on the type of *Primates*), < L. *secundus*, second: see *second*¹.] A term applied by De Blainville to the *Feræ* of Linnæus (as a correlative of the Linnean term *Primates*). It is equivalent to the *Carnassia* or *Carnaria* of Cuvier, and therefore to the modern *Carnivora* or *Feræ* proper (with the *Insectivora*). The *Secundates* were divided by Blyth (1849) into *Cynodia* and *Ecanina* (= *Feræ* and *Insectivora*); but none of these terms are now in use, though the divisions they indicate are retained.

**secundation** (sek-un-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *secundate* + *-ion.*] Prosperity. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**secundelich**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly.*

**Secundian** (sẹ̄-kun′di-a̤n), *n.* [< *Secundus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member of a dualistic gnostic sect of the second century, followers of Secundus, a disciple of Valentinus. See *Valentinian.*

**secundine** (sek′un-din), *n.* [Formerly *secondine*; < F. *secondine* = It. *secondina*, < LL. *secundinæ*, afterbirth, < L. *secundus*, following: see *second*¹.] **1.** The afterbirth; what remains in the womb to be extruded after the birth of the fetus, being the fetal envelops, placenta, and part of the navel-string: generally used in the plural.

> The *secundine* that once the infant cloth'd,
> After the birth, is cast away and loath'd.
> *Baxter*, Self-Denial, Dialogue.

**2.** In *bot.*, the second (or inner) coat or integument of an ovule, lying within the primine. It is really the first coat of the ovule to be formed, and by some authors is (advisedly) called the *primine.* See *primine*, *ovule*, 2.

**secundipara** (sek-un-dip′a̤-rä̤), *n.* [L., < *secundus*, second, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is parturient for the second time.

**secundly** (sē′kund-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, arranged in a secund manner: as, a *secundly* branched seaweed.

**secundogeniture** (sẹ̄-kun-dọ̄-jen′i-tụ̄r), *n.* [< L. *secundus*, following (see *second*¹), + *genitura*, generation: see *geniture.* Cf. *primogeniture.*] The right of inheritance pertaining to a second son; also, the possessions so inherited.

> The kingdom of Naples . . . was constituted a *secundogeniture* of Spain. *Bancroft.*

**secundo-primary** (sẹ̄-kun-dọ̄-prī′ma̤-ri), *a.* Intermediate between primary and secondary.—**Secundo-primary quality.** See *quality.*

**secundum** (sẹ̄-kun′dum). [L., orig. neut. of *secundus*, following: see *second*¹.] A Latin preposition, meaning 'according to,' 'by rule or practice of': used in some phrases which occur in English books. **Secundum artem**, according to art or rule. (*a*) Artificially; not naturally. (*b*) Artistically; skilfully; scientifically; professionally: used especially as a direction to an apothecary for compounding a prescription.—**Secundum naturam**, naturally; not artificially.—**Secundum quid**, in some respect only.—**Secundum veritatem**, universally valid. A refutation *secundum veritatem*, contradistinguished from a refutation *ad hominem*, is one drawn from true principles, and not merely one which satisfies a given individual.

**securable** (sẹ̄-kūr′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *secure* + *-able.*] Capable of being secured. *Imp. Dict.*

**securance** (sẹ̄-kūr′a̤ns), *n.* [< *secure* + *-ance.* Cf. *surance.*] Assurance; confirmation.

> After this, when, for the *securance* of Thy Resurrection, upon which all our faith justly dependeth, Thou hadst spent forty days upon earth, I find Thee upon Mount Olivet. *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness, § 10.

**secure** (sẹ̄-kūr′), *a.* [= F. *sûr*, OF. *seür* (> E. *sure*) = Pr. *segur* = Sp. Pg. *seguro* = It. *sicuro*, secure, sure, < L. *securus*, of persons, free from care, quiet, easy; in a bad sense, careless, reckless; of things, tranquil, also free from danger, safe, secure; < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care: see *cure.* Older E. words from the same L. adj. are *sicker* (through AS.) and *sure* (through OF.), which are thus doublets of *secure.*] **1.** Free from care or fear; careless; dreading no evil; unsuspecting; hence, over-confident.

> But we be *secure* and uncareful, as though false prophets could not meddle with us. *Latimer*, Remains (ed. 1845), p. 365.

> But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden.*

> Hezekiah, king of Jerusalem, caused it to be taken away, because it made the people *secure*, to neglect their duty in calling and relying upon God. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

**2.** Free from apprehension or doubt; assured; certain; confident; sure: with *of* or an infinitive.

> To whom the Cretan thus his speech addrest:
> *Secure of* me, O king! exhort the rest.
> *Pope*, Iliad, iv. 303.

> Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
> To regions unexplored, *secure* to share
> Thy state. *Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 678.

**3.** Free from danger; unexposed to danger; safe: frequently with *against* or *from*, and formerly *of*: as, *secure against* the attacks of the enemy.

> *Secure of* thunder's crack or lightning flash.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 3.

> For me, *secure from* fortune's blows,
> Secure of what I cannot lose,
> In my small pinnace I can sail.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 29.

> It was thought the roads would be more *secure* about the time when the great caravan was passing. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

**4.** In safe custody or keeping.

> In iron walls they deem'd me not *secure*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 49.

> I suppose your own prudence will enforce the necessity of dissembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune *secure*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

**5.** Of such firmness, stability, or strength as to insure safety, or preclude risk of failure or accident; stanch, firm, or stable, and fit for the purpose intended: as, to make a bridge *secure*; a *secure* foundation. = **Syn. 3.** See *safe.*

**secure** (sẹ̄-kūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secured*, ppr. *securing*. [= Sp. Pg. *segurar* = It. *sicurare*; from the adj. Cf. *sure*, *v.*] **1**†. To make easy or careless; free from care, anxiety, or fear.

> Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the conscience lack
> To think I shall lack friends? *Secure* thy heart.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 185.

**2.** To make safe or secure; guard from danger; protect: as, a city *secured* by fortifications.

> If this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him, and *secure* you. Mat. xxviii. 14.

> We'll higher to the mountains; there *secure* us.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 8.

> For Woods before, and Hills behind,
> *Secur'd* it both from Rain and Wind.
> *Prior*, The Ladle.

> You and your Party fall in to *secure* my Rear.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

**3.** To make certain; assure; guarantee: sometimes with *of*: as, we were *secured of* his protection.

> He *secures* himself *of* a powerful advocate.
> *W. Broome*, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.

> How are we to *secure* to labor its due honor?
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 273.

**4.** To make sure of payment, as by a bond, surety, etc.; warrant or guarantee against loss: as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage; to *secure* a creditor.—**5.** To make fast or firm: as, to *secure* a window; to *secure* the hatches of a ship.—**6.** To seize and confine; place in safe custody or keeping: as, to *secure* a prisoner.—**7.** In *surg.*, to seize and occlude by ligature or otherwise, as a vein or an artery, to prevent loss of blood during or as a consequence of an operation.—**8.** To get hold or possession of; make one's self master of; obtain; gain: as, to *secure* an estate for a small sum; to *secure* the attention of an audience; to *secure* a hearing at court.

> They adapted their tunes exactly to the nature of each person, in order to captivate and *secure* him.
> *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

> The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slaue to the Turkes, did all she could to *secure* me.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 58.

> There was nothing she would not do to *secure* her end.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxi.

**9**†. To plight; pledge; assure.—**Secure piece**, a command in artillery directing that the piece be moved in battery, the muzzle depressed, the tompion inserted in the muzzle, and the vent-cover placed on the vent.—**To secure arms**, to hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle down, and the lock well up under the arm, the object being to guard the weapon from the wet.

**secureful**† (sẹ̄-kūr′fu̇l), *a.* [Irreg. < *secure* + *-ful.*] Protecting.

> I well know the ready right-hand charge,
> I know the left, and every sway of my *secureful* targe.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, vii. 209.

**securely** (sẹ̄-kūr′li), *adv.* In a secure manner. (*a*) Without care or thought of evil or danger; with confidence; confidently.

> Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee. Prov. iii. 29.

> We see the wind sit sore upon our sails,
> And yet we strike not, but *securely* perish.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 266.

(*b*) Without risk or danger; in security; safely: as, to lie *securely* hidden.

The excellent nocturnal Government of our City of London, where one may pass and repass *securely* all Hours of the Night, if he gives good Words to the Watch.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 17.

(*c*) Firmly; in such a manner as to prevent failure or accident; so that loss, escape, injury, or damage may not result: as, to fasten a thing *securely;* lashed *securely* to the rigging.

Even gnats, if they rest on the glands [of *Drosera rotundifolia*] with their delicate feet, are quickly and *securely* embraced. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 264.

**securement** (sẹ̄-kūr′mẹnt), *n.* [< *secure* + *-ment.* Cf. *surement.*] 1†. Security; protection.

They, like Judas, desire death; . . . Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. The act of securing, obtaining, or making sure.

The *securement* . . . of perpetual protection.
*The Century*, XXVI. 475.

**secureness** (sẹ̄-kūr′nes), *n.* The state of being secure or safe. (*a*) The feeling of security; confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *secureness* to my understanding.
*Bacon*, Letters (1657), p. 20. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Safety; security.

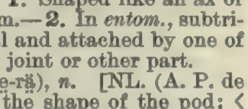
**securer** (sẹ̄-kūr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which secures or protects.

**securicula** (sek-ū̦-rik′ū̦-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *securiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *securis*, an ax or hatchet with a broad edge, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*, and cf. *saw*¹, *scythe*, from the same ult. root.] A little ax; specifically, a votive offering, amulet, or toy having the shape of an ax-head, with a tongue or with an entire handle attached.

**Securidaca** (sek-ū̦-rid′ạ-kạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < L. *securidaca*, an erroneous reading of *securiclata*, a weed growing among lentils, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *securiclatus*, shaped like a hatchet, < *securicula*, a hatchet, a little ax: see *securicula.*] 1†. A former genus of plants: same as *Securigera.*—2. A genus of polypetalous plants (Linnæus, 1753), of the order *Polygaleæ.* It is characterized by two large, wing-shaped sepals, a one-celled ovary, and a samaroid or crested fruit usually with a long wing. There are about 30 species, natives of the tropics, mostly in America, with 4 or 5 in Africa or Asia. They are shrubs, often of climbing habit, with alternate leaves and terminal or axillary racemes of violet, red, white, or yellow flowers. Many South American species climb upon trees to a great height, and are very beautiful in flower. *S. longipedunculata* (*Lophostylis pallida*, etc.) is a shrub of the Zambesi region, 5 or 10 feet high, forming impenetrable thickets near water, and contains a very tough fiber, there used for fish-lines and for nets. See *buaze-fiber.*

**securifer** (sẹ̄-kū′ri-fėr), *n.* [< L. *securifer:* see *Securifera.*] A hymenopterous insect of the division *Securifera;* a securiferous insect, as a saw-fly.

**Securifera** (sek-ū̦-rif′ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *securifer*, ax-bearing, < *securis*, an ax, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of *Hymenoptera*, divided into two tribes, *Tenthredinidæ* and *Urocerata*, the saw-flies and horntails. It included the forms with sessile abdomen, and is equivalent to the *Terebrantia* of modern systems. (See *Terebrantia.*) Also called *Phytophaga*, *Serrifera*, and *Sessiliventres.*



*Securifera.*
Saws of Saw-fly (*Lophyrus suffusus*), greatly enlarged.

**securiferous** (sek-ū̦-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *securifer* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Securifera.*

**securiform** (sẹ̄-kū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *securis*, an ax, + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like an ax or a hatchet; dolabriform.—2. In *entom.*, subtriangular or trapezoidal and attached by one of the acute angles, as a joint or other part.

**Securigera** (sek-ū̦-rij′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), from the shape of the pod; < L. *securis*, a knife, + *gerere*, bear.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Papilionaceæ* and tribe *Loteæ.* It is characterized by the elongated linear flat and tapering pod, which is nearly or quite indehiscent, is curved and sickle-shaped, and has broadly thickened margins. The flowers bear a short, broad, and somewhat two-lipped calyx, a nearly circular banner-petal, an incurved keel, diadelphous stamens, and a sessile ovary with numerous ovules which ripen into flat squarish seeds. The only species, *S. Coronilla*, a smooth, spreading herb, is a native of the Mediterranean region. See *hatchet-vetch* and *axfitch.*

**Securinega** (sek-ū̦-rin′ẹ̄-gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), alluding to the hardness of the wood, which withstands the ax; < L. *securis*, a knife, an ax, + *nego*, deny.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllantheæ.* It resembles *Phyllanthus* in habit and character, but is distinguished by the presence in the staminate flowers of a rudimentary ovary which is often long and two- or three-cleft. It includes about 8 species, natives of South America, Spain, and Africa, and of other temperate and tropical regions. They are branching shrubs, bearing small entire alternate leaves, and numerous small staminate flowers in axillary clusters, with the few pistillate flowers borne on longer stalks, on separate plants or on the same. *S. nitida* is the myrtle of Tahiti and Mauritius, sometimes cultivated for its white flowers.

**securipalp** (sẹ̄-kū′ri-palp), *n.* A beetle of the section *Securipalpi.*

**Securipalpi** (sẹ̄-kū-ri-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < L. *securis*, an ax, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] In *Coleoptera*, a group corresponding to Stephens's family *Melandryidæ*, and characterized by the large size of the three terminal joints of the maxillary palpi, which are often serrated and deflexed. Also called *Serripalpi.*

**securitan**† (sẹ̄-kū′ri-tạn), *n.* [< *securit-y* + *-an.*] One who dwells in fancied security. [Rare.]

The sensual *securitan* pleases himselfe in the conceits of his owne peace. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons. (*Latham.*)

**securite** (sek′ū̦-rīt), *n.* [A trade-name.] A modern high explosive, said to consist of 26 parts of metadinitrobenzol and 74 parts of ammonium nitrate. It is a yellow powder, emitting the odor of nitrobenzol. There are also said to be three modifications, respectively containing trinitrobenzol, dinitronaphthalene, and trinitronaphthalene. Also called *securit.*

**security** (sẹ̄-kū′ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *securities* (-tiz). [< F. *sécurité* = Sp. *seguridad* = Pg. *seguridade* = It. *sicurità*, *sicurtà*, < L. *securita(t-)s*, freedom from care, < *securus*, free from care: see *secure.* Cf. *surety*, a doublet of *security*, as *sure* is of *secure.*] 1. The state of being secure. (*a*) Freedom from care, anxiety, or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, unconcernedness; carelessness; heedlessness; over-confidence.

And you all know, *security*
Is mortals' chiefest enemy.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5. 32.

The last daughter of pride is delicacy, under which is contained gluttony, luxury, sloth, and *security.*
*Nash*, Christ's Tears Over Jerusalem, p. 137. (*Trench.*)

The army, expecting from the king's illness a speedy order to return, conversed of nothing else within their camp, with that kind of *security* as if they had already received orders to return home.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 37.

(*b*) Freedom from annoyance, harm, danger, or loss; safety.

The people neither vsed vs well nor ill, yet for our *securitie* we tooke one of their petty Kings, and led him bound to conduct vs the way.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

What greater *security* can we have, than to be under the protection of infinite wisdom and goodness?
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

The right of personal *security* is, . . . that no person, except on impeachment, and in cases arising in the military and naval service, shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, or for any offence above the common-law degree of petit larceny, unless he shall have been previously charged on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury; that no person shall be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; and, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused is entitled to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury; and upon the trial he is entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence; and as a further guard against abuse and oppression in criminal proceedings, it is declared that excessive bail cannot be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
*Kent's Commentaries* (12th ed.), II. 12.

2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; defense; guard.

Anjou is neighbouring upon Normandy: a great *Security* to it, if a Friend; and as great a Danger, if an Enemy.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 44.

There are only two or three poor families that live here, and are in perpetual fear of the Arabs, against whom their poverty is their best *security.*
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 59.

(*a*) A guaranty or pledge; something given or deposited as surety for the fulfilment of a promise or an obligation, the payment of a debt, or the like.

This is no time to lend money, especially upon bare friendship, without *security.* *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 46.

*Ten.* Well, sir, your *security?*
*Amb.* Why, sir, two diamonds here.
*Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iv. 1.

We obliged him to give his son Mahomet in *security* for his behaviour towards us. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

(*b*) A person who engages or pledges himself for the performance of another's obligations; one who becomes surety for another.

3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond or a certificate of stock: as, government *securities.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities.* *Swift*, Examiner.

**Collateral, heritable, personal security.** See the adjectives.—**Infeftment in security.** See *infeftment.*—**To go security.** See *go.*—**To marshal securities.** See *marshal*¹.

**secutour**† (sek′ū̦-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sectour;* < ME. *secutour*, *secatour*, *seketowre*, *sectour*, *secture*, < OF. *executour*, F. *exécuteur*, an executor: see *executor.*] An executor.

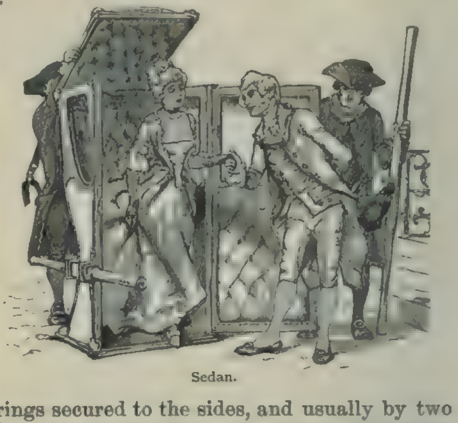
If me be destaynede to dye at Dryghtyns wylle,
I charge the my *sektour*, cheffe of alle other,
To mynystre my mobles.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 665.

*Mery.* Who shall your goodes possesse?
*Royster.* Thou shalt be my *sectour*, and haue all more and lesse. *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

**sed**¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seed.*

**sed**² (sed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A line of silk, gut, or hair by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snood. *J. W. Collins.* [Maine.]

**sedan** (sẹ̄-dan′), *n.* [Said to be so named from *Sedan*, a town in northeastern France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan.] 1. A covered chair serving as a vehicle for carrying one person who sits within it, the inclosure being therefore of much greater height than width: it is borne on two poles, which pass through rings secured to the sides, and usually by two bearers. These chairs were first introduced in western Europe in the sixteenth century (first seen in England in 1581, and regularly used there from 1634), but their use was greatly extended in the eighteenth century, when they were the common means of transportation for ladies and gentlemen in the cities of England and France. They were often elaborately decorated, with paintings by artists of note, panels of *vernis Martin*, and the like, and lined with elegant silks. Similar chairs, carried on the shoulders of two or more bearers, have long been in use in China.



Sedan.

If your wife be the gentle woman o' the house, sir, shee 's now gone forth in one o' the new Hand-litters: what call yee it, a *Sedan.* *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 10.

Close mewed in their *sedans*, for fear of air;
And for their wives produce an empty chair.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 186.

*Sedans*, from hence [Naples] brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncomb. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

2. A hand-barrow with a deep basket-like bottom made of barrel-hoops, used to carry fish. It has been used since the eighteenth century to carry fish from the beach over the sand to the flakes. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

**Sedan black.** See *black.*

**sedan-chair** (sẹ̄-dan′chãr), *n.* Same as *sedan*, 1.

When not walking, ladies used either a coach or *sedan chair*, and but seldom rode on horseback.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 98.

**sedant** (sē′dạnt), *a.* [F. **sedant*, < L. *seden(t-)s*, sitting: see *sedent*, *sejant.*] In *her.*, same as *sejant.*

**sedate** (sẹ̄-dāt′), *a.* [= It. *sedato*, < L. *sedatus*, composed, calm, pp. of *sedare*, settle, causal of *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sit.*] Quiet; composed; placid; serene; serious; undisturbed by passion: as, a *sedate* temper or deportment.

With countenance calm, and soul *sedate.*
*Dryden*, Æneid, ix. 999.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural fieriness of temper, affect always to appear sober and *sedate.*
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

He was about forty-eight—of a *sedate* look, something approaching to gravity.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 78.

A mind
Of composition gentle and *sedate*,
And, in its movements, circumspect and slow.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

When he touched a lighter string, the tones, though pleasingly modulated, were still *sedate.*
*Gifford*, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

=**Syn.** Imperturbable, serious, staid.

**sedate**†, *v. t.* [< *sedate*, *a.*] To calm; compose.

To *sedate* these contests. *Dr. John Owen*, Works, VIII., [pref., p. 48. (N. and Q.)

**sedately** (sẹ̄-dāt′li), *adv.* In a sedate manner; calmly; serenely; without mental agitation.

She took the kiss *sedately.* *Tennyson*, Maud, xii. 4.

**sedateness** (sē̤-dāt′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedate; calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; composure; placidity; serenity; tranquillity: as, *sedateness* of temper; *sedateness* of countenance.

> There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council.
> *Addison*, State of the War.

**sedation** (sē̤-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sedatio(n-)*, an allaying or calming, < *sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, settle, appease: see *sedate.*] The act of calming.

> The unevenness of the earth is clearly Providence. For since it is not any fixed *sedation*, but a floating mild variety that pleaseth, the hills and valleys in it have all their special use.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 85.

**sedative** (sed′a̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sedatif*, F. *sédatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedativo*, < NL. **sedativus*, < L. *sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, compose: see *sedate.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to calm, tranquilize, or soothe; specifically, in *med.*, having the power of allaying or assuaging irritation, irritability, or pain.—**Sedative salt**, boracic acid.—**Sedative water**, a lotion composed of ammonia, spirit of camphor, salt, and water.

**II.** *n.* Whatever soothes, allays, or assuages; specifically, a medicine or a medical appliance which has the property of allaying irritation, irritability, or pain.

> All its little griefs soothed by natural *sedatives*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

**Cardiac sedatives**, medicines which reduce the heart's action, such as veratria, aconite, hydrocyanic acid, etc.

**sede**$^1$†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *seed*.

**sede**$^2$†. A Middle English form of *said*.

**se defendendo** (sē dē-fen-den′dō). [L.: *se*, abl. of pers. pron. 3d pers. sing.; *defendendo*, abl. sing. of gerundive of *defendere*, avert, ward off: see *defend.*] In *law*, in defending himself: the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defense.

**sedell**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *schedule*.

**sedent** (sē′dent), *a.* [< L. *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit.*] Sitting; inactive; at rest.

**Sedentaria** (sed-en-tā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary.*] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), one of three orders of *Annelida*, distinguished from *Apoda* and *Antennata*, and containing the sedentary or tubicolous worms: opposed to *Errantia.*—2. The sedentary spiders: same as *Sedentariæ.*—3. A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, containing those which are sedentary, as the *Vorticellidæ:* distinguished from *Natantia*.

**Sedentariæ** (sed-en-tā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary.*] A division of *Araneina*, containing those spiders that spin webs in which to lie in wait for their prey; the sedentary spiders: opposed to *Errantia.* It includes several modern families, and many of the most familiar species.

**sedentarily** (sed′en-tā̤-ri-li), *adv.* In a sedentary manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**sedentariness** (sed′en-tā̤-ri-nes), *n.* The state or the habit of being sedentary.

> Those that live in great towns . . . are inclined to paleness which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad
> *L. Addison*, West Barbary (1671), p. 113.

**sedentary** (sed′en-tā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sedentaire*, F. *sédentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedentario*, < L. *sedentarius*, sedentary, sitting, < *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sedent.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Sitting; being or continuing in a sitting posture; working habitually in a sitting posture. [Rare.]

> She sits unmoved, and freezes to a stone.
> But still her envious hue and sullen mien
> Are in the *sedentary* figure seen.
> *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

> When the text of Homer had once become frozen and settled, no man could take liberties with it at the risk of being tripped up himself on its glassy surface, and landed in a lugubrious *sedentary* posture, to the derision of all critics.
> *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Hence—(*a*) Fixed; settled; permanent; remaining in the same place.

> The *sedentary* fowl
> That seek yon pool, and there prolong their stay
> In silent congress. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

(*b*) Inactive; idle; sluggish: as, a *sedentary* life.

> The great Expence it [travel upon the king's service] will require, being not to remain *sedentary* in one Place as other Agents, but to be often in itinerary Motion.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 25.

> I imputed . . . their corpulency to a *sedentary* way of living. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

(*c*) In *zool.*: (1) Abiding in one place; not migratory, as a bird. (2) Fixed in a tube; not errant, as a worm; belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (3) Spinning a web and lying in wait, as a spider; belonging to the *Sedentariæ*. (4) Affixed; attached; not free-swimming, as an infusorian, a rotifer, polyp, cirriped, mollusk, ascidian, etc.; specifically, belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (5) Encysted and motionless or quiescent, as a protozoan. Compare *resting-spore*.

2. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; hence, secluded.

> But, of all the barbarians, this humour would be least seen in the Egyptians: whose sages were not *sedentary* scholastic sophists, like the Grecian, but men employed and busied in the public affairs of religion and government. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

3. Characterized by or requiring continuance in a sitting posture: as, a *sedentary* profession; the *sedentary* life of a scholar.

> *Sedentary* and within-door arts, and delicate manufactures (that require rather the finger than the arm), have in their nature a contrariety to a military disposition.
> *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms, etc. (ed. 1887).

4. Resulting from inactivity or much sitting.

> Till length of years
> And *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 571.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sedentaries* (-riz). 1. A sedentary person; one of sedentary habits.—2. A member of the *Sedentariæ;* a sedentary spider.

**sederunt** (sē̤-dē′runt). [Taken from records orig. kept in Latin: L. *sederunt*, 3d pers. pl. perf. ind. of *sedere*, sit: see *sedent.*] 1. There sat: a word used in minutes of the meetings of courts and other bodies in noting that such and such members were present and composed the meeting: as, *sederunt* A. B., C. D., etc. (that is, there sat or were present A. B., C. D., etc.). Hence—2. *n.* A single sitting or meeting of a court; also, a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, or company of men.

> 'Tis a pity we have not Burns's own account of that long *sederunt*. *J. Wilson.*

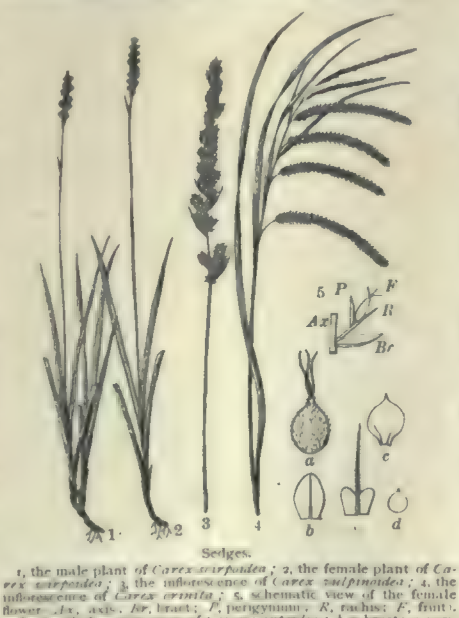
> That fable . . . of there being an Association . . . which . . . met at the Baron D'Holbach's, there had its blue-light *sederunts*, and published Transactions, . . . was and remains nothing but a fable. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

**Acts of Sederunt.** (*a*) Ordinances of the Scottish Court of Session, under authority of the statute 1540, xciii., by which the court is empowered to make such regulation as may be necessary for the ordering of processes and the expediting of justice. The Acts of Sederunt are recorded in books called Books of Sederunt. (*b*) A Scotch statute of 1692 relating to the formalities of publicity in conveying lands.

**sedes impedita** (sē′dēz im-pē̤-dī′tä). [L.: *sedes*, a seat; *impedita*, fem. of *impeditus*, pp. of *impedire*, entangle, hinder, hold fast: see *impede, impedite.*] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when there is a partial cessation by the incumbent of his episcopal duties.

**sedes vacans** (sē′dēz vā′kanz). [L.: *sedes*, a seat; *vacans*, ppr. of *vacare*, be vacant: see *vacant.*] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when absolutely vacant.

**sedge**$^1$ (sej), *n.* [Also dial. (common in early mod. E. use) *seg;* < ME. *segge, segg*, < AS. *secg* = MD. *segghe* = MLG. LG. *segge*, sedge, lit. 'cutter,' so called from the shape of the leaves; < Teut. √ *seg, sag*, cut: see *saw*$^1$. Cf. Ir. *seasg, seisg* = W. *hesg*, sedge. For the sense, cf. E. *sword-grass;* F. *glaïeul*, < L. *gladiolus*, a small sword, sword-lily, flag (see *gladiolus*); G. *schwertel*, sword-lily, *schwertel-gras*, sedge, < *schwert*, a sword.] A plant of the genus *Carex*, an extensive genus of grass-like cyperaceous plants. The name is thence extended, especially in the plural, to the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family. In popular use it is loosely comprehensive of numerous flag-like, rush-like, or grassy plants growing in wet places. See *Carex* and *Cyperaceæ*.



Sedges.

1, the male plant of *Carex scirpoidea;* 2, the female plant of *Carex scirpoidea;* 3, the inflorescence of *Carex vulpinoidea;* 4, the inflorescence of *Carex crinita;* 5, schematic view of the female flower: *Ax*, axis; *Br*, bract; *P*, perigynium; *R*, rachis; *F*, fruit. *a*, fruit with the perigynium of *Carex scirpoidea;* *b*, a bract; *c*, perigynium of *C. crinita;* *d*, the achene; *e*, a bract.

> The meads, the orchards, and the primrose-lanes,
> Instead of *sedge* and reeds, bear sugar-canes.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 103.

> Thirtie or fortie of the Rapahanocks had so accommodated themselues with branches, as we tooke them for little bushes growing among the *sedge*.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 185.

> No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,
> But, choked with *sedges*, works its weedy way.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 41.

**Beak-sedge.** See *Rhynchospora.*—**Myrtle sedge.** See *myrtle.*—**Sweet sedge.** Same as *sweet-flag.* (See also *cotton-sedge, hammer-sedge, nut-sedge.*)

**sedge**$^2$ (sej), *n.* [A var. of *siege* (ME. *sege*), seat, sitting: see *siege.*] A flock of herons or bitterns, sometimes of cranes.=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*$^1$.

**sedge-bird** (sej′bėrd), *n.* A sedge-warbler. *Yarrell.*

**sedged** (sejd), *a.* [< *sedge*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Composed of flags or sedge.

> You nymphs, called Naiads, of the windring brooks,
> With your *sedged* crowns and ever-harmless looks.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 129.

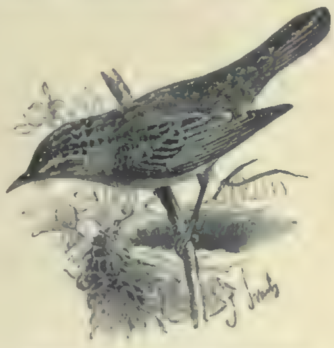
**sedge-flat** (sej′flat), *n.* A tract of land lying below ordinary high-water mark, on which a coarse or long sedge grows which cattle will not eat.

**sedge-hen** (sej′hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*). [Maryland and Virginia.]

> "I've never fished there," Dick interrupted; "but last fall I shot over it with Matt, and we had grand sport. We got forty-two *sedge-hens*, on a high tide."
> *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 638.

**sedge-marine** (sej′ma̤-rēn″), *n.* The sedge-warbler. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Eng.]

**sedge-warbler** (sej′wâr″blėr), *n.* An acrocephaline bird; a kind of reed-warbler, specifically *Sylvia* or *Calamoherpe* or *Salicaria* or *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, or *A. schœnobænus*, a sedge-bird widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa, about 5 inches long, rufous-brown above and buffy-brown below, frequenting sedgy and reedy places. There are many other species of this genus, all sharing the name. Also called *reed-warbler, reed-wren, sedge-wren*, etc. See *reed-thrush*, and quotation under *reeler*, 2.



Sedge-warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).

**sedge-wren** (sej′ren), *n.* Same as *sedge-warbler*.

**sedgy** (sej′i), *a.* [< *sedge*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Of or pertaining to sedge: as, a *sedgy* growth.

> If they are wild-ducks, parboil them with a large carrot (cut to pieces) inside of each, to draw out the fishy or *sedgy* taste. *Miss Leslie*, Cook-book (ed. 1854), p. 94.

2. Overgrown or bordered with sedge.

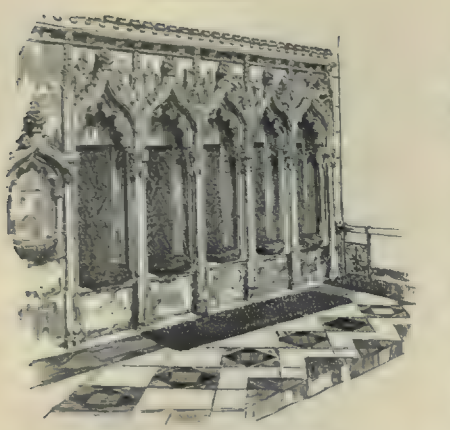
> Gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 98.

> To the right lay the *sedgy* point of Blackwell's Island, drest in the fresh garniture of living green.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 116.

**sedigitated** (sē̤-dij′i-tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *sedigitus*, having six fingers on one hand, < *sex*, six (= E. *six*), + *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), + *-ate*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Same as *sexdigitate*. *Darwin.*

**sedile** (sē̤-dī′lē), *n.*; pl. *sedilia* (-dil′i-ä). [L. *sedile*, a seat, bench, < *sedere*, sit: see *sit.*] *Eccles.*, one of the seats within the sanctuary provided originally or specifically for the celebrant of the mass (or holy communion) and his assistants. The sedilia are typically three in number, for the use of the priest, the deacon, and the subdeacon, and in England are often recesses constructed in the south wall of the chancel, and generally enriched with carving. The name is sometimes also used for non-structural seats serving the same purpose. The singular *sedile* is little used. See cut on following page.

**Sedillot's operation.** See *operation*.



Sedilia, Southwell Minster, England.

**sediment** (sed′i-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *sediment*, F. *sédiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedimento*, < L. *sedimentum*, a settling, subsidence, < *sedere*, sit, settle, = E. *sit:* see *sit.*] The matter which settles to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs; in *geol.*, detrital material mechanically suspended in or deposited from water; the material of which the sedimentary rocks are composed.

> It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South*, Sermons.

> In recent years it has been attempted to calculate the amounts of *sediment* worn off by various great rivers from the surface of the regions drained by them. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 18.

**Latericeous sediment.** See *latericeous.*

**sedimental** (sed-i-men′tal), *a.* [< *sediment* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sediment or dregs.

> For if the ratified and azure body of this lower heaven be folded up like a scroll of parchment, then much more this drossy, feculent, and *sedimental* earth shall be burnt. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 336.

**sedimentary** (sed-i-men′tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *sédimentaire;* as *sediment* + *-ary.*] In *geol.*, formed by deposition of materials previously held in suspension by water: nearly synonymous with *aqueous.* A rock is *massive* when it has no structure indicating an aqueous origin; it is *sedimentary* when its appearance indicates that it is made up of the detritus of other rocks, eroded and carried away by watery currents, to be deposited in another place. All sedimentary rocks are made up of the fragments of the original crust of the earth, of eruptive materials which have come up through this crust from below, or of other sedimentary beds which, having been deposited, have again in their turn been subjected to erosion and redeposition. It is in sedimentary rocks that organic remains are found; in the original crust of the earth, or in volcanic materials, traces of life could not be expected to occur.—**Sedimentary cataract**, a soft cataract, in which the denser parts have subsided.

**sedimentation** (sed″i-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *sediment* + *-ation.*] The deposition of sediment; the accumulation of earthy sediment to form strata.

**sediment-collector** (sed′i-mẹnt-kọ-lek″tọr), *n.* Any apparatus in vessels containing fluids for receiving deposits of sediment and impurities, with provision for their removal.

**sedition** (sẹ̄-dish′ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sedicion;* < ME. *sedicioun*, < OF. *sedition*, *sedicion*, F. *sédition* = Pr. *sedicio* = Sp. *sedicion* = Pg. *sedição* = It. *sedizione*, < L. *seditio(n-)*, dissension, civil discord, sedition, lit. 'a going apart,' hence dissension, < **sedire* (not used), go apart, < *sed-*, apart, + *ire*, go: see *iter*1, etc. Cf. *ambition, redition, transition.*] A factious commotion in a state; the stirring up of such a commotion; incitement of discontent against government and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings, or acts or language tending to breach of public order: as, to stir up a *sedition;* a speech or pamphlet abounding in *sedition. Sedition*, which is not strictly a legal term, comprises such offenses against the authority of the state as do not amount to treason, for want of an overt act. But it is not essential to the offense of sedition that it threaten the very existence of the state or its authority in its entire extent. Thus, there are seditious assemblies, seditious libels, etc., as well as direct and indirect threats and acts amounting to sedition—all of which are punishable as misdemeanors by fine and imprisonment.

> Thus have I evermore been burdened with the word of *sedition.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> And he released unto them him that for *sedition* and murder was cast into prison. Luke xxiii. 25.

> If the Devil himself were to preach *sedition* to the world, he would never appear otherwise than as an Angel of Light. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

> The hope of impunity is a strong incitement to *sedition;* the dread of punishment, a proportionably strong discouragement to it. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 26.

**Sedition Act.** See *alien and sedition laws*, under *alien.* =**Syn.** *Rebellion, Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection.*

**seditionary** (sẹ̄-dish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *sedition* + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to sedition; seditious.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *seditionaries* (-riz). An inciter or promoter of sedition.

> A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again. . *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 71.

**seditious** (sẹ̄-dish′us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sedicious;* < OF. *seditieux*, *sedicieus*, F. *séditieux* = Sp. Pg. *sedicioso* = It. *sedizioso*, < L. *seditiosus*, factious, seditious, < *seditio(n-)*, sedition: see *sedition.*] **1.** Partaking of the nature of sedition; tending to the promotion of sedition: as, *seditious* strife; *seditious* speech; a *seditious* harangue.

> This *sedicious* conspiracye was not so secretly kept, nor so closely cloked. *Hall*, Henry IV., an. 6.

> We weaken the Reins of the Government of our selves by not holding them with a stricter hand, and make our Passions more *seditious* and turbulent by letting them alone. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

> It was enacted "that such as imagined or spoke any *seditious* or scandalous news, rumours, sayings, or tales of the King or the Queen should be set upon the pillory if it fortuned to be said without any city or town corporate." *Strype*, Memorials, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

**2.** Engaged in sedition; guilty of sedition; exciting or promoting sedition: as, *seditious* persons.

> While they lived together in one city, their numbers exposed them to the delusions of *seditious* demagogues. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 496.

=**Syn.** Incendiary. See *insurrection.*

**seditiously** (sẹ̄-dish′us-li), *adv.* In a seditious manner; with sedition. *Locke*, On Toleration.

**seditiousness** (sẹ̄-dish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being seditious.

**Sedlitz powder.** See *Seidlitz powder*, under *powder.*

**seduce** (sẹ̄-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seduced*, ppr. *seducing.* [= F. *séduire* = Pr. *seduire* = Sp. *seducir* = Pg. *seduzir* = It. *sedurre*, *seducere*, < L. *seducere*, lead apart or astray, < *se-*, apart, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct.* Cf. *adduce, conduce, deduce*, etc.] To lead aside or astray; entice away from duty, legal obligation, or rectitude, as by promises, bribes, etc.; corrupt; specifically, to entice (a woman) to a surrender of chastity. See *seduction*, 2.

> For me, the gold of France did not *seduce;*
> Although I did admit it as a motive.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 155.

> Beware of them, Diana; their promises, enticements, oaths, tokens, and all these engines of lust, are not the things they go under: many a maid hath been *seduced* by them. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5. 22.

> The best historians of later times have been *seduced* from truth, not by their imagination, but by their reason. *Macaulay*, History.

> O Popular Applause! what heart of man
> Is proof against thy sweet *seducing* charms?
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 482.

=**Syn.** *Lure, Decoy*, etc. See *allure*1, and list under *entice.*

**seduceable** (sẹ̄-dū′sạ-bl), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-able.*] Capable of being seduced or led astray; seducible.

**seducement** (sẹ̄-dūs′mẹnt), *n.* [= It. *seducimento;* as *seduce* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of seducing; seduction.

> Court-madams,
> Daughters of my *seducement.*
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

> He made a very free and full acknowledgement of his error and *seducement.* *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 74.

**2.** The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.

> 'Twas a weak Part in Eve to yield to the *Seducement* of Satan; but it was a weaker Thing in Adam to suffer himself to be tempted by Eve. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 24.

**seducer** (sẹ̄-dū′sėr), *n.* [< *seduce* + *-er*1.] One who seduces; one who entices another from the path of rectitude and duty; specifically, one who, by solicitation, flattery, or promises, persuades a woman to surrender her chastity.

> Grant it me, O king! . . . otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 146.

> God's eye sees in what seat there sits, or in what corner there stands, some one man that wavers in matters of doctrine, and inclines to hearken after a *seducer.* *Donne*, Sermons, x.

**seducible** (sẹ̄-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-ible.*] Capable of being seduced, or drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.

> The vicious examples of ages past poison the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19

**seducingly** (sẹ̄-dū′sing-li), *adv.* In a seducing or seductive manner.

**seducive** (sẹ̄-dū′siv), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-ive.*] Seductive. [Rare.]

> There is John Courtland—ah! a *seducive* dog to drink with. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, I. 11.

**seduction** (sẹ̄-duk′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *seduction*, F. *séduction* = Pr. *seduction* = Sp. *seduccion* = Pg. *seducção* = It. *seduzione*, < L. *seductio(n-)*, a leading astray, < *seducere*, pp. *seductus*, seduce: see *seduce.*] **1.** The act of seducing; enticement, especially to evil; seductive influences: as, the *seductions* of wealth.

> The *seductions* of such Averroistic pantheism as was preached by heretics like Amalric of Bena. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 549.

**2.** The act of persuading a woman to surrender her chastity.

> A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction.* *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) The tort committed against a woman, or against her parent or master, by enticing her to surrender her chastity. (*b*) In some jurisdictions (by statute), the criminal offense of so doing, especially under promise of marriage.

**seductive** (sẹ̄-duk′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *seductivo*, < L. *seductus*, pp. of *seducere*, lead astray (see *seduce*), + *-ive.*] Tending to seduce or lead aside or astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

> Go, splendid sycophant! No more
> Display thy soft *seductive* arts.
> *Langhorne*, Fables of Flora, i.

**seductively** (sẹ̄-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* In a seductive manner; with seduction.

**seductiveness** (sẹ̄-duk′tiv-nes), *n.* Seductive character, influence, or tendency: as, the *seductiveness* of sin.

**seductor** (sẹ̄-duk′tọr), *n.* [= F. *séducteur* = Sp. Pg. *seductor* = It. *seducitore*, < LL. *seductor*, a misleader, seducer, < L. *seducere*, pp. *seductus*, mislead, seduce: see *seduce.*] One who seduces or leads astray; a leader of sedition. [Rare.]

> To suppress
> This bold *seductor.*
> *Massinger*, Believe as you List, ii. 2.

**seductress** (sẹ̄-duk′tres), *n.* [< *seductor* + *-ess.*] A female seducer; a woman who leads a man astray. *Imp. Dict.*

**sedulity** (sẹ̄-dū′lị-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sedulite* = It. *sedulità*, < L. *sedulita(t-)s*, sedulousness, assiduity, < *sedulus*, sedulous: see *sedulous.*] Sedulous care and diligence; diligent and assiduous application; constant attention; unremitting industry.

> Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South.*

> *Sedulity* . . . admits no intermission, no interruption, no discontinuance, no trepidity, no indifferency in religious offices. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

> That your *Sedulities* in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so egregious we both gladly understand, and earnestly exhort ye that you would persevere in your good Will and Affection towards us. *Milton*, Letters of State, May 31, 1650.

**sedulous** (sed̬′ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *sedulus*, diligent, prob. lit. 'sitting fast, persistent' (cf. *assiduus*, busy, occupied, assiduous), < *sedere*, sit (cf. *sedes*, a seat): see *sedent, sit.* In another view, lit. 'going, active, agile,' < √ *sad*, go, seen in Gr. ὁδός, a way, ὁδεύειν, travel.] Diligent in application or in the pursuit of an object; constant, steady, and persevering; steadily industrious; assiduous.

> The *sedulous* Bee
> Distill'd her Honey on thy purple Lips.
> *Prior*, First Hymn of Callimachus.

> The laziest will be *sedulous* and active where he is in pursuit of what he has much at heart. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

=**Syn.** See *assiduity.*

**sedulously** (sed̬′ụ̄-lus-li), *adv.* In a sedulous manner; diligently; industriously; assiduously.

**sedulousness** (sed̬′ụ̄-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedulous; assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort. =**Syn.** See comparison under *assiduity.*

**Sedum** (sē′dum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sedum*, houseleek.] **1.** A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-lobed calyx, the same number of separate petals, twice as many stamens alternately adnate to the petals, and a number of small scales inserted beneath the four or five ovaries, the latter containing numerous ovules and ripening into separate follicles. There are about 150 species, natives of north temperate and frigid regions, rare in America, where one occurs in Peru, and in the United States 16 or more, chiefly in the mountains, with 3 others naturalized in the east. They are usually smooth herbs, either erect or decumbent, often tufted or moss-like, and remarkable for their fleshy stems and leaves. The latter are of very varied shapes, usually entire or but slightly toothed, and either opposite, alternate, or whorled. The flowers are borne in cymes, usually white, yellow, or pink, sometimes purplish or blue. Many species are common in dry, barren, or rocky places where little else will grow. The 10 British species and some of the American are known as *stonecrop*. Many others, known in cultivation by the generic name, and favorites for ornamenting rockwork, filling vases, and covering walls, are valued for the permanence of their foliage, which resists drought. Several with stiff rosettes of thick leaves are used for bedding out in summer, or employed for decorative borders and to form permanent designs, mottos, and lettering. Many similar Mexican plants so used, and commonly confused with these, belong to the subgenus *Echeveria* of the related genus *Cotyledon*, and are distinguished by their united five-furrowed corolla-tube. A similar habit occurs in the related genus *Sempervivum*. Several other species are in cultivation for their pink, purple, or scarlet flowers, and others for their variegated leaves mottled with white or yellow. A few are diœcious, and have flat, thinner leaves, forming the subgenus *Rhodiola*, the *rhodia* of medieval shops. (See *roseroot* and *heal-all*.) Many species are remarkable for persistence of life, cut stems growing and even flowering when fastened on a wall, deriving nourishment from reserves in their lower leaves and succulent stem, especially *S. Telephium* (for which see *orpine*, 2), also called *live-for-ever* and *livelong*, and known as *Aaron's-rod* because sometimes growing when pressed and apparently dried, and as *midsummer-men* because formerly used for divination on midsummer eve by setting up two stems to see if the one representing the lover will turn to the other. *S. acre*, the English wall-pepper, bird's-bread, creeping jack, or pricket, an emetic and cathartic, is often cultivated in America as *moss*, *golden-moss*, or *love entangle* and *S. Sieboldii*, a Japanese species valued for its grayish-green whorled leaves, as *constancy*; *S. rupestre* is known in England as *jealousy*; and for *S. Anacampseros*, see *herb of friendship*, under *herb*. *S. album*, formerly esteemed in medicine and eaten cooked or as a salad, is known as *worm-grass* and *prickmadam*. *S. pulchellum* of the southern United States is sometimes cultivated under the name of *widow's-cross*. *S. ternatum*, the wild stonecrop of rocky places in Pennsylvania and southward, with white flowers and rounded ornamental leaves in threes, is also often cultivated. *S. telephioides*, from the Potomac southward, and the roseroot, in the Rocky Mountains and arctic America, are conspicuous on account of their growth in multitudes on high ledges of dry mountain-cliffs.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Sedum*: extended by very early writers to the houseleek and other crassulaceous plants. Sometimes written *cedum*.

> Yf beestes harme it that beth in the grounde,
> Let mynge juce of *cedum* [houseleek] smal ygrounde
> With water, and oon nyght thi seede ther stepe,
> And beestes wicke away thus may me kepe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

**see**[1] (sē), *v.*; pret. *saw*, pp. *seen*, ppr. *seeing*. [< ME. *seen*, *sen*, without inf. term. *see*, *se* (pret. *saw*, *saugh*, *sawgh*, *sauh*, *sawh*, *say*, *saygh*, *sey*, *sei*, *seigh*, *seih*, *seyh*, *seig*, *sigh*, *sy*, etc., pp. *sein*, *seyn*, *sewen*, *segen*, *seien*, *sen*, *seie*, etc.), < AS. *seón*, *sión* (pret. *seah*, pl. *sáwon*, *sǣgon*, pp. *gesegen*, *gesewen*) = OS. *sehan*, *sēan* = OFries. *sia* = MD. *sien*, D. *zien* = MLG. *sēn*, LG. *seen* = OHG. *sehan*, MHG. *sehen*, G. *sehen* = Icel. *sjā* = Sw. Dan. *se* = Goth. *saihwan* (pret. *sahw*, pl. *sēhwum*, pp. *saihwans*), see, Teut. √ *sehw* (> *segw*, *sew*), see; accordant in form, and prob. identical in origin, with L. *sequi* = Gr. ἕπεσθαι, follow, = Lith. *sekti*, follow (√ *seq*, follow): see *sequent*, *sue*, etc. The transfer of sense is not certain; prob. 'follow with the eyes.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perceive by the eye; become aware of (an object) by means of light-waves emitted by it or reflected from it to the organs of sight; behold: as, to *see* a man coming; no man can *see* God.

> He abode, tille the Damysele *saughe* the Schadewe of him in the Myrour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 24.

> This we *saw* with our eies, and reioyced at it with our hearts. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 42.

**2.** To examine with the eyes; view; behold; observe; inspect: as, to *see* the games; to *see* the sights of a town.

> But as some of vs visyted one place and some an other, so yt whan we mette eche reported vnto other as we had founden and *sene*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

> And euery wight will haue a looking glasse
> To *see* himselfe, yet so he seeth him not.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

> He 's awa to the wedding house,
> To *see* what he could *see*.
> *Catherine Johnstone* (Child's Ballads, IV. 35).

> How can any Body be happy while they're in perpetual Fear of being *seen* and censur'd?
> *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 9.

**3.** To perceive mentally; discern; form a conception or idea of; distinguish; understand; comprehend: as, to *see* the point of an argument; to *see* a joke.

> William & his worthi make, whan thei *sei* time,
> Told themperour treuli that hem tidde hadde.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

> *Lady Easy*. . . . To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman. . . .
> *Lady Betty*. Ay, but the world knows, that is not the case between my lord and me.
> *Lady Easy*. Therefore, I think you happy.
> *Lady Betty*. Now, I don't *see* it.
> *Cibber*, Careless Husband, ii. 1.

> The sooner you lay your head alongside of Mr. Bruff's head, the sooner you will *see* your way out of the deadlock. *W. Collins*, The Moonstone, iii. 6.

**4†.** To keep in sight; take care of; watch over; protect.

> Unnethes myghte the frere speke a word,
> Till atte laste he seyde, "God you *see*."
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 469.

**5.** To bring about as a result; superintend the execution or the performance of a thing so as to effect (a specified result); make sure: with an object-clause with *that* specifying the result. The *that* is often omitted, and the clause may suffer further ellipsis: as, *see that* it is done; or, *see* it is done; or, *see* it done.

> *See that* ye fall not out by the way. Gen. xlv. 24.

> *See* the lists and all things fit. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 54.

> Farewell; and *see* this business be a-foot
> With expedition.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

> 'Tis his Business to *see that* they and all other about the House perform their Duties. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 23.

> Take him away now, then, you gaping idiot, and *see that* he does not bite you, to put an old proverb to shame.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

**6.** To wait upon; attend; escort: with an objective predicate: as, to *see* a friend off to Europe; to *see* a lady home.

> *Ant.* But, hark ye, Ferdinand, did you leave your key with them?
> *Ferd.* Yes; the maid who *saw* me out took it from the door. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 2.

> She was with him, accompanying him, *seeing* him off.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

**7.** To call on; visit; have an interview with.

> Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
> *See* Brutus at his house. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 154.

**8.** To meet and speak with; receive: as, I cannot *see* any one to-day.

> I was to *see* Monsieur Baudelot, whose Friendship I highly value. I received great Civilities from him.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 46.

> Assert your right boldly, man! . . . *see* what company you like; go out when you please; return when you please. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

**9.** To consult for a particular purpose; sometimes, euphemistically, to consult as a lobbyist for the purpose of influencing by a bribe or the like. See the quotation under *lobbyist*. [Colloq.]—**10.** To find out; learn by observation or experience.

> The people had come rudely to the boat when I was absent, and had said that they would *see* whether this stranger would dare come out another day, having taken great umbrage at my copying the inscriptions.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 105.

**11.** To feel; suffer; experience; know by personal experience. See *seen*, *p. a.*

> If a man keep my saying he shall never *see* death.
> John viii. 51.

> When remedies are past, the griefs are ended
> By *seeing* the worst. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 203.

> Let one more attest
> I have lived, *seen* God's hand thro' a lifetime, and all was for best. *Browning*, Saul.

**12.** In *poker* and other gambling games, to meet and accept by staking a similar sum: as, to *see* a bet.—**Not to see the fun of.** See *fun*.—**To have seen one's** (or **its**) **best days**, to have begun to decline; be on the wane.

> True wit *has seen its best days* long ago.
> *Dryden*, Limberham, Prol., l. 1.

**To have seen service.** See *service*[1]. **To have seen the day.** See *day*[1].—**To see one through**, to aid one in accomplishing. [Colloq.]—**To see out.** (*a*) To see or hear to the end.

> I had a mind to *see* him *out*, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 22.

(*b*) To outdo, as in drinking; beat.

> I have heard him say that he could *see* the Dundee people *out* any day, and walk home afterwards without staggering. *Dickens.*

**To see the back of.** See *back*[1].—**To see the elephant.** See *elephant*.—**To see the light.** See *light*[1]. =**Syn. 1-3.** *See*, *Perceive*, *Observe*, *Notice*, *Behold*, *Witness*. The first five express either the physical sight or the result of reflection; *witness* expresses sight only. *See* is the general word; it represents often an involuntary act; to *perceive* implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind; to *observe* implies the purpose of inspecting minutely and taking note of facts connected with the object. *Notice* applies to the involuntary discovery of some object by the sight, or of some fact by the mind; it has also the meaning of *observe*: as, to *notice* the operation of a steam-engine. To *behold* is to look at a thing for some time, to see plainly, or to see that which is interesting, remarkable, or otherwise worth seeing. To *witness* is to see a thing done or happening: as, to *witness* a surgical operation; hence, legally, to *witness* a signature is to certify that one saw it made.

> How he should be truly eloquent who is not a good man I *see* not. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> Lo, she is one of this confederacy!
> Now I *perceive* they have conjoin'd all three
> To fashion this false sport, in spite of me.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 193.

> He who through vast immensity can pierce,
> *See* worlds on worlds compose one universe,
> *Observe* how system into system runs, . . .
> May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 25.

> When he lay dying there,
> I *noticed* one of his many rings, . . . and thought,
> It is his mother's hair. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv. 8.

> Haste hither, Eve, and worth thy sight *behold*,
> Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
> Comes this way moving. *Milton*, P. L., v. 308.

> You ask if nurses are obliged to *witness* amputations and such matters, as a part of their duty. I think not, unless they wish. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To have the power of perceiving by the eye; have the power of sight; perceive or discern objects or their apparent qualities by the organs of sight.

> Though neither eyes nor ears, to hear nor *see*,
> Yet should I be in love by touching thee.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 437.

> We went on thro' clouds of dust to Akmim, for, the wind being high, it raised the sands to such a degree that we could not *see* before us any further than in a very thick fog. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 80.

**2.** To perceive mentally; apprehend; discern; understand: often with *into* or *through*.

> I *see into* thy end, and am almost
> A man already. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 169.

> Many sagacious persons will . . . *see through* all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson.*

**3†.** To look: with *after*, *for*, *on*, *up*, or *upon*.

> She was ful moore blisful *on* to *see*,
> Than is the newe pereionette tree.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 61.

> I gae up to my tapmast,
> And *see for* some dry land.
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

**4.** To examine or inquire; consider.

> *See* now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman to close with us. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 352.

> We'll take three men on either side,
> And *see* if we can our fathers agree.
> *Græme and Bewick* (Child's Ballads, III. 82).

**5†.** To meet; see one another.

> How have ye done
> Since last we *saw* in France?
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 2.

**Let me see, let us see, let 's see,** are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.—**See to it**, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—**To see about a thing**, to pay some attention to it; consider it.—**To see after.** See *after*.—**To see double.** See *double*.—**To see good.** See *good*.—**To see into** or **through a millstone.** See *millstone*.—**To see through one**, to understand one thoroughly.

> He is a mere piece of glass: I *see through him* by this time. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**To see to.** (*a*†) To look at or upon; behold.

> An altar by Jordan, a great altar to *see to*. Josh. xxii. 10.

> A certain shepherd lad,
> Of small regard to *see to*!
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 620.

(*b*) To attend to or care or arrange for; look after; take care of.

> The Sick . . . they *see to* with great affection.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 8.

> I will go and purse the ducats straight,
> *See to* my house, left in the fearful guard
> Of an unthrifty knave. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 176.

*See* is used imperatively, or as an interjection, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject, signifying 'lo!' 'look!' 'behold!'

**see**[1] (sē), *n.* [< *see*[1], *v.*] What one has to see. [Rare.]

> May I depart in peace, I have seen my *see*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, ii. 128.

**see**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sea*[1].

**see**[3] (sē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sea*; < ME. *see*, *se*, < OF. *se*, *sed*, *siet* = Sp. *sede*, see, = Pg. *sede*, *se* = It. *sede*, a seat, see, < L. *sedes*, a seat, < *sedere* = E. *sit*: see *sit*. Cf. *seat*.] **1†.** A seat of power or dignity; a throne.

> And smale harpers with her glees
> Saten under hem in *sees*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1210.

> In the Roofe, ouyr the popes *see*,
> A saluator may thou see,
> Neuer peynted with hond of mon.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

> Scho lifte me up lightly with hir leve hondes,
> And sette me softely in the *see*, the septre me rechede.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3351.

> Jove laught on Venus from his soverayne *see*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi 2

**2.** The seat of a bishop, whether an ordinary bishop, or a bishop of higher rank (metropolitan, etc., patriarch, pope); the local center of a diocese and of diocesan authority, or of a diocese and other subordinate dioceses; the city or locality from which ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised; hence, episcopal rank, authority, and jurisdiction as exercised from a permanent local center. The word *see*, from meaning any seat of dignity, came to apply specifically to the cathedra, or episcopal throne, situated in a cathedral, thence to the city which contained the cathedral and was the chief city of a bishop's diocese, and so in modern usage to the diocese itself. It differs from *diocese*, however, in that *diocese* represents the territorial province for the care of which the bishop is responsible (that is, where his duties lie), whereas *see* is the local seat of his authority, dignity, and episcopal privileges. Both words differ from *bishopric*, in that *bishopric* represents the bishop's office, whether actual or nominal. See *throne*.

> The church where the bishop is set with his college of presbyters about him we call a *see*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

**Apostolic see.** See *apostolic.*—**Holy see**, the see of Rome.—**See of Rome**, the papal office or jurisdiction; the papal court.

> Others, that would to high preferment come,
> Leave vs, & flie vnto the *Sea of Rome.*
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

**seeable** (sē′a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< late ME. *seabylle*; < *see*$^{1}$ + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being seen; to be seen.

**II.** *n.* That which is to be seen. [Rare.]

> We shall make a march of it, seeing all the *seeables* on the way. *Southey*, Letters, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

**seebachite** (sē′bak-īt), *n.* [Named after Karl von *Seebach*, a German geologist (1839–78).] A zeolitic mineral from Richmond, near Melbourne, Victoria, probably identical with herschelite.

**see-bright** (sē′brīt), *n.* The clary, *Salvia Sclarea.* See *clary*$^{2}$ and *sage*$^{2}$.

**seecatchie** (sē′kach″i), *n.* [Local name: Russian or Aleutian.] The male fur-seal or sea-bear of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus.*

> What catholic knowledge of fish and fishing banks any one of those old *seecatchie* must possess which we observe hauled out on the Pribylov rookeries each summer!
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 354.

**seecawk** (sē′kâk), *n.* [Cree Indian.] The common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitica.*

**seed** (sēd), *n.* [< ME. *seed, sede, sed, sad,* < AS. *sǣd*, seed, sowing, offspring, = OS. *sād* = OFries. *sēd* = MD. *sæd*, D. *zaad* = MLG. *sāt* = OHG. MHG. *sāt*, G. *saat* = Icel. *sæthi, sāth* = Sw. *säd* = Dan. *sæd* = Goth. **sēths* (in comp. *mana-sēths*, mankind, the world), seed; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *sāwan*, etc., sow: see *sow*$^{1}$.] **1.** The fertilized and matured ovule of the higher or flowering plants. It is a body within the pericarp or seed-vessel, containing an organized embryo, or nucleus, which, on being placed under favorable circumstances, develops into an individual similar to that from which it came. The reproductive bodies of the lower or flowerless plants (cryptogams) differ in their mode of germination and in other ways, and are not called true seeds, but *spores.* (See *spore.*) The seed-coats are those of the ovule — two, or rarely only one. The outer, answering to the primine, is the more firm and is not rarely crustaceous in texture, and takes the name of *testa* (also *spermoderm* and *episperm*). The inner, answering to the secundine, is called *tegmen* (sometimes *endopleura*); when present, it is always conformed to the nucleus, and is thin or soft and delicate in texture. The seed-stalk or podosperm, when there is one, is the pedicel or attachment of the seed to the placenta, and answers to the funiculus of the ovule. The chalaza, raphe, and hilum of the ovule retain the same names in the seed. The foramen of the ovule is called the *micropyle* in the seed. The terms which denote the position of the ovule, such as *orthotropous, anatropous, amphitropous*, etc., also apply equally to the resulting seed. The nucleus may consist of the embryo alone, or of the embryo and the albumen, which is the nourishing substance upon which the developing plant is to feed until it is capable of maintaining itself. See the various terms, and cuts under *anatropous, campylotropal, Cruciferæ, ovary,* and *plumule.*

> Oute of thaire kynde eke *seedes* wol renewe,
> And change hemself, as writeth clercs trewe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

**2.** The male fecundating fluid; semen; sperm or milt, as of fish; spat, as of oysters: without a plural.—**3.** Very young animals, as oysters.

> Now the Wareham district gives little else except *seed:* that is, young oysters intended to be transferred to other localities where they may pursue their growth under more favorable conditions. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

**4.** Progeny; offspring; children; descendants: as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense, chiefly scriptural, the word is applied to one person or to any number collectively, and is not used in the plural.

> The *seed* of Banquo kings! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 70.

> His faithfull eyes were fixt upon that incorruptible reward, promis'd to Abraham and his *seed* in the Messiah.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> We, the latest *seed* of Time. *Tennyson*, Godiva.

**5.** Race; generation; birth.

> O Israel, O household of the Lord,
> O Abraham's brats, O brood of blessed *seed*,
> O chosen sheep that loved the Lord indeed!
> *Gascoigne*, De Profundis.

> Of mortal *seed* they were not held.
> *Waller*, To Zelinda.

**6.** That from which anything springs; first principle; origin: often in the plural: as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice; to sow the *seeds* of discord.

> *Seeds* and roots of shame and iniquity.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

> These fruitful *seeds* within your mind they sowed;
> 'Twas yours to improve the talent they bestowed.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 495.

**7.** Same as *red-seed:* a fishermen's term.—**8.** The egg or eggs of the commercial silkworm-moth, *Sericaria mori.*

> The egg of the silk-worm moth is called by silk-raisers the "*seed.*" It is nearly round, slightly flattened, and in size resembles a turnip-seed.
> *C. V. Riley*, A Manual of Instruction in Silk-culture.

**9.** In *glass-making*, one of the small bubbles which form in imperfectly fused glass, and which, when the glass is worked, assume elongated or ovoid forms, resembling the shapes of some seeds.—**Angola seeds**, crabs'-eyes. See *Abrus.*—**Cevadilla seeds.** See *cevadilla.*—**Cold seeds.** See *cold.*—**Coriander-seed.** See *coriander.* **Cumin-seed.** See *cumin*, 2.—**Holy seed.** See *holy.*—**Musk-seed.** Same as *amber-seed.*—**Niger** or **ramtil seeds.** See *Guizotia.*—**To run to seed.** See *run*$^{1}$, *v. i.* **To set seed.** See *set*$^{1}$. (See also *amber-seed, bawchan-seed, bonduc-seeds, canary-seed, fern-seed, mustard-seed.*)

**seed** (sēd), *v.* [< ME. *seeden, seden,* < AS. *sǣdian*, provide with seed, < *sǣd*, seed: see *seed, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go to seed; produce seed; grow to maturity: as, plants that will not *seed* in a cold climate.

> The floure nel *seeden* of my corn.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4344.

> Your chere floureth, but hit wol not *sede.*
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 306.

> They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

> The tree [teak] *seeds* freely every year.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 103.

> The old are all against you, for the name of pleasure is an affront to them; they know no other kind of it than that which has flowered and *seeded*, and of which the withered stems have indeed a rueful look.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To sow; plant; sprinkle or supply with or as with seed.—**2.** To cover with something thinly scattered; ornament with small and separate figures.

> A sable mantle *seeded* with waking eyes.
> *B. Jonson*, Part of the King's Entertainment.

**3**†. To graft. [Rare.]

> Or thus I rede
> You doo: with gentil graffes hem [vines] to *sede.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

**4.** In *lard-rendering* and *-refining*, to granulate by slow cooling, or cooling without stirring, as stearin in lard.—**To seed down**, to sow with grass-seed.

**seed-bag** (sēd′bag), *n.* A bag designed to contain seeds; specifically, a bag filled with flaxseed, put around the tubing in a bore-hole, in order that by its swelling it may form a watertight packing: formerly extensively used in the oil-region of Pennsylvania.

**seed-basket** (sēd′bȧs″ket), *n.* In *agri.*, a basket for holding the seed to be sown.

**seed-bed** (sēd′bed), *n.* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed: often used figuratively.

> The family, then, was the primal unit of political society, and the *seed-bed* of all larger growths of government.
> *W. Wilson*, State, § 26.

**seed-bird** (sēd′bėrd), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**seedbox** (sēd′boks), *n.* **1.** In *bot.*, a seed-vessel or capsule.—**2.** See *Ludwigia.*

**seed-bud** (sēd′bud), *n.* The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

**seed-cake** (sēd′kāk), *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

**seed-coat** (sēd′kōt), *n.* In *bot.*, the covering of a seed, usually the testa, or exterior coat.

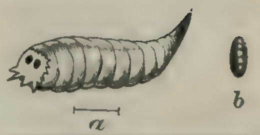
**seed-cod** (sēd′kod), *n.* A basket or vessel for holding seed while the husbandman is sowing it; a seed-leap. [Prov. Eng.]

**seed-coral** (sēd′kor″al), *n.* Coral in very small and irregular pieces as used in the arts. Compare *negligée beads*, under *negligée.*

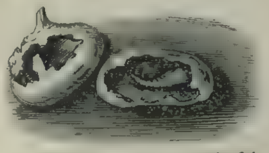
**seed-corn** (sēd′kôrn), *n.* Corn or grain for seed; seed-grain; ears or kernels of maize set apart as seed for a new crop.

> Who else like you
> Could sift the *seedcorn* from our chaff?
> *Lowell*, To Holmes.

**Seed-corn maggot**, the grub of a fly which injures corn. See *maggot* and *Anthomyia.*



Seed-corn Maggot (*Anthomyia zeæ*). *a*, maggot (line shows natural size); *b*, pupa, natural size.



Kernels of Maize, showing work of the maggot.

**seed-crusher** (sēd′krush″ėr), *n.* An instrument for crushing seeds for the purpose of expressing their oil.

**seed-down** (sēd′doun), *n.* The down on certain seeds, as the cotton.

**seed-drill** (sēd′dril), *n.* A machine for sowing seed in rows or drifts; a drill.

**seed-eater** (sēd′ē″tėr), *n.* A granivorous bird; specifically, a bird of the genus *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* (as *S. moreleti* of Texas and Mexico) and some related genera of small American finches. See also *Spermestes*, and compare *Chondestes.*—**Little seed-eater.** See *grassquit.*

**seeded** (sē′ded), *a.* [< *seed* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1.** Bearing seed; hence, matured; full-grown.

> The *seeded* pride
> That hath to this maturity blown up
> In rank Achilles must or now be cropp'd.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 316.

> The silent *seeded* mellow-grass.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

**2.** Sown; sprinkled with seed.—**3.** In *her.*, having the stamens indicated: used only when they are of a different tincture from the rest of the flower: as, a rose gules *seeded* or.—**Fleur-de-lis seeded.** See *fleur-de-lis.*

**seed-embroidery** (sēd′em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which the seeds of certain plants are fastened upon the ground and form parts of the design, as pumpkin-, melon-, and cucumber-seeds.

**seeder** (sē′dėr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which sows or plants seeds; a seed-planting tool or machine; a seeding-machine or sower; a seed-drill.—**2.** An apparatus for removing seeds from fruit: as, a raisin-*seeder.*—**3.** A breeding or spawning fish; a seed-fish.

**seed-field** (sēd′fēld), *n.* A field in which seed is raised, or a field ready for seeding.

> Time is not sleeping, nor Time's *seedfield.*
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

**seed-finch** (sēd′finch), *n.* A South American finch of the genus *Oryzoborus.* *P. L. Sclater.*

**seed-fish** (sēd′fish), *n.* A fish containing seed, roe, or spawn; a ripe fish.

**seed-fowl**† (sēd′foul), *n.* [< ME. *sede-foul;* < *seed* + *fowl*$^{1}$.] A bird that feeds on grain, or such birds collectively.

> The *sede-foul* chosen hadde
> The turtel trewe, and gan hir to hem calle.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 576.

**seedful** (sēd′fu̇l), *a.* [< *seed* + *-ful.*] Full of seed; pregnant; rich in promise.

> She sits all gladly-sad expecting
> Som flame (against her fragrant heap reflecting)
> To burn her sacred bones to *seedfull* cinders.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

**seed-gall** (sēd′gâl), *n.* A small gall, as if a seed, raised on any plant by one of various insects, as the phylloxera.

**seed-garden** (sēd′gär″dn), *n.* A garden for raising seed.

**seed-grain** (sēd′grān), *n.* Corn or grain used as seed for a new crop; hence, that from which anything springs.

> The primary *seed-grain* of the Norse Religion.
> *Carlyle*, Hero-Worship, i.

> In 1876 and 1877 the grasshoppers ruined the wheat crops of Minnesota, and reduced many farmers to a condition of distress. The Legislature accordingly made profuse *seed-grain* loans to individuals, to be refunded gradually in the form of special taxes. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 700.

**seediness** (sē′di-nes), *n.* [< *seedy* + *-ness.*] The character or condition of being seedy. (*a*) The state of abounding in seed. (*b*) Shabbiness; worn-out appearance.

> A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a Temple dedicated to the Genius of *Seediness.*
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xliii.

(*c*) Exhausted or worn-out condition as regards health or spirits. [Colloq.]

> What is called *seediness*, after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty.
> *J. S. Blackie*, Self-Culture, p. 95.

**seeding** (sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seed, v.*] The sowing of or with seed.

> "Blessed is he that considereth the poor"; there is the *seeding:* "the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble; there is the harvest." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 373.

**seeding-machine** (sē′ding-mạ-shēn″), *n.* An agricultural machine for sowing or planting seeds, including machines for planting seeds in hills, drills, or broadcast; a seeder. Many of these machines form the furrow, deposit the seeds, and cover them by means of a following wheel or other device.

**seeding-plow** (sē′ding-plou), *n.* A plow fitted with a hopper, from which seed is automatically deposited in the furrow as it is turned.

**seed-lac** (sēd′lak), *n.* See *lac*$^2$, 1.

**seed-leaf** (sēd′lēf), *n.* In *bot.*, a cotyledon. Also called *seminal leaf.* See cuts under *exogen* and *plumule.*

**seed-leap** (sēd′lēp), *n.* [Also *seed-lip, seed-lop;* < ME. *seed-leep, seed-lep, sedlepe,* < AS. *sǣdlǣp, sǣdleáp,* a seed-basket, < *sǣd,* seed, + *leáp,* a basket: see *seed* and *leap*$^2$.] A seed-basket; a vessel in which a sower carries seed. *Bailey,* 1731.

**seedless** (sēd′les), *a.* [< *seed* + *-less.*] Having no seeds: as, a *seedless* orange.

**seedling** (sēd′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *seed* + *-ling*$^1$.] **I.** *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layering, or from a budded or grafted tree or shrub.

**II.** *a.* Produced from the seed: as, a *seedling* pansy.

**seed-lip, seed-lop** (sēd′lip, -lop), *n.* Same as *seed-leap.*

**seed-lobe** (sēd′lōb), *n.* In *bot.*, a seed-leaf; a cotyledon.

**seedman** (sēd′man), *n.* Same as *seedsman.*

**seedness†** (sēd′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sedness;* < *seed* + *-ness.*] Sowing.

> Trymenstre *sedness* eke is to respite
> To places colde of winter snowes white.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

> Blossoming time
> That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
> To teeming foison. *Shak.,* M. for M., i. 4. 42.

**seed-oil** (sēd′oil), *n.* See *oil* and *pulza-oil.*

**seed-oysters** (sēd′ois″tėrz), *n. pl.* Very young oysters, fit for planting.

**seed-pearl** (sēd′pėrl), *n.* See *pearl.*

**seed-planter** (sēd′plan″tėr), *n.* A seeding-machine or seeder. The term is applied especially to machines for planting seed in hills.

**seed-plat** (sēd′plat), *n.* Same as *seed-plot.*

**seed-plot** (sēd′plot), *n.* A piece of ground in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a piece of nursery-ground; hence, figuratively, a nursery or hotbed.

> In France! that garden of humanity,
> The very *seed-plot* of all courtesies.
> *B. Jonson,* Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

**seed-sheet** (sēd′shēt), *n.* The sheet containing the seed which a sower carries with him. *Carlyle.*

**seedsman** (sēdz′man), *n.*; pl. *seedsmen* (-men). [< *seed's,* poss. of *seed,* + *man.*] **1.** A sower; one who scatters seed.

> Strange, untrue, and unnatural conceits set abroad by *seedsmen* of rebellion, only to animate unquiet spirits.
> *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

> The *seedsman*
> Upon the slime and ooze scatters the grain,
> And shortly comes to harvest.
> *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 7. 24.

**2.** A dealer in seeds.

**seed-sower** (sēd′sō″ėr), *n.* A broadcast seeding-machine or seeder, used especially for grain- and grass-planting.

**seed-stalk** (sēd′stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, the funiculus. See *seed,* 1.

**seedster†** (sēd′stėr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-ster.*] A sower. [Rare.]

> Fell Mars (the *Seedster* of debate).
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

**seed-tick** (sēd′tik), *n.* A young or small tick: applied to any species of *Ixodes,* especially the cattle-tick, *I. bovis.* [U. S.]

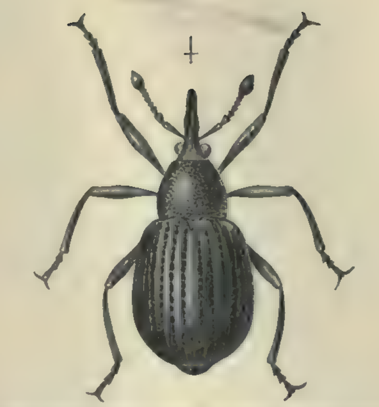
> With *seed-tick* coffee and ordinary brown sugar costing fabulous sums and almost impossible to be obtained, it is small matter of wonder that the unsatisfied appetite of the rebel sharpshooter at his post far to the front often impelled him . . . to call a parley with the Yankee across the line. *The Century,* XXXVI. 766.

**seed-time** (sēd′tīm), *n.* [< ME. **sedtime,* < AS. *sǣd-tīma* (= Icel. *sāth-tīmi*), seed-time, time for sowing, < *sǣd,* seed, sowing, + *tīma,* time: see *seed* and *time.*] The season proper for sowing seed.

> While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. Gen. viii. 22.

> Too forward *seed-times* make thy harvest lame.
> *Quarles,* Emblems, iv. 4.

**seed-vessel** (sēd′ves″el), *n.* In *bot.*, the pericarp which contains the seeds. See cuts under *dehiscence, flax,* and *follicle.*



Seed-weevil (*Apion rostrum*). (Cross shows natural size.)

**seed-weevil** (sēd′wē″vl), *n.* A small weevil which infests seeds, as a species of *Apion.* See *Apioninæ.*

**seed-wool** (sēd′wůl), *n.* Raw cotton when freshly taken from the bolls, before the seeds have been separated from the fiber.

**seedy**$^1$ (sē′di), *a.* [< *seed* + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Abounding with seeds; running to seed.

> Of human weeds I shall not now speak except to observe how *seedy* they are, how they increase and multiply over the more valuable and highly cultivated plants.
> *The Century,* XIX. 689.

**2.** Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from weeds growing among the vines: applied to French brandy.—**3.** Full of spawn, as a seed-fish.—**4.** Run to seed; no longer fresh, new, or prosperous; worn-out; shabby; poor: as, a *seedy* coat; to look rather *seedy.*

> However *seedy* Mr. Bagshot may be now, if he hath really played this frolic with you, your may believe he will play it with others, and when he is in cash you may depend on a restoration. *Fielding,* Jonathan Wild, i. 12. (*Davies.*)

> He is a little *seedy,* . . . not well in clothes.
> *Goldsmith,* Good-natured Man, iii.

**5.** Looking or feeling wretched, as after a debauch; not well; out of sorts. [Colloq.]—**6.** In *glass-making,* containing the bubbles called *seed.*

> The mixture will melt from the top only, the lower part not being sufficiently heated; and, whatever efforts the founder may make subsequently, his found will be prolonged, and his glass will be *seedy.* *Glass-making,* p. 120.

**seedy**$^2$, *n.* See *sidi.*

**seedy-toe** (sē′di-tō), *n.* A diseased condition of a horse's foot, in which the hoof-wall near its lower margin is separated from the bone by the formation of imperfect horn.

> Any horse with the least tendency to *seedy-toe,* thrush, or any such disease of the feet.
> *The Field* (London), Jan. 30, 1886.

**seeing** (sē′ing), *conj.* [Orig. ppr. of *see*$^1$, *v.*, agreeing with the subject expressed or understood.] Because; inasmuch as; since; considering; taking into account, or in view of the fact (with *that* expressed or understood).

> Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?
> Gen. xxvi. 27.

> *Seeing* I have now mentioned the guarde, I will make some large relation thereof. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 40, sig. D.

**seeing-stone†** (sē′ing-stōn), *n.* A looking-glass; a mirror.

> They must look into that true *seeing-stone,* the teaching of Christ's Church, whose holy volumes they beheld before them, sparkling with the emblematical ball of crystal. *Rock,* Church of our Fathers, i. 295.

**seek**$^1$ (sēk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sought,* ppr. *seeking.* [< ME. *seken,* also assibilated *seechen, sechen* (pret. *soukte, soghte, sohte,* pp. *soht, sogt, sowt*), < AS. *sēcan, sēcean* (pret. *sōhte,* pp. *gesōht*) = OS. *sōkian* = OFries. *sēka* = D. *zoeken* = MLG. *sōken,* LG. *soeken* = OHG. *suohhan,* MHG. *suochen,* G. *suchen* = Icel. *sækja* (for **sækja*) = Sw. *söka* = Dan. *söge* = Goth. *sokjan,* seek; prob. connected with *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), fight, contend, *sacu,* strife, etc. (see *sake*$^1$), and akin to Ir. *sāigim,* lead, perhaps to L. *sagire,* perceive quickly or acutely, Gr. *ἡγεῖσθαι,* lead. Hence in comp. *beseek,* now only *beseech.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go in search or quest of; look or search for; endeavor to find: often followed by *out.*

> To the whiche oure Lord sente seynt Peter and seynt James, for to *seche* the Asse, upon Palme Sonday, and rode upon that Asse to Jerusalem. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 97.

> Antonio . . . did range the town to *seek* me *out.*
> *Shak.,* T. N., iv. 3. 7.

**2.** To inquire for; ask for; solicit; desire or try to obtain.

> The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. Ps. civ. 21.

> Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. Luke xi. 16.

> Charles was not imposed on his countrymen, but *sought* by them. *Macaulay,* Sir J. Mackintosh.

**3.** To go to; resort to; have recourse to.

> And to vysyte ayen suche other holy place as we had deuocion vnto, and also to *seke* and vysyte dyuers pylgrymages and holy thynge that we had not sene byforne.
> *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 46.

> *Seek* not Beth-el, nor enter into Gilgal. Amos v. 5.

> The Queen, not well pleased with these Proceedings, *seeks* all Means to incite the Lords of her Party, and they as much seek to incite her to make Opposition.
> *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 194.

**4.** To aim at; pursue as an object; strive after; attempt: as, to *seek* a person's life or his ruin.

> I do forgive you;
> And though you *sought* my blood, yet I'll pray for you.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

**5.** To try; endeavor: with an infinitive object.

> Lying report hath *sought* to appeach mine honour.
> *Greene,* Pandosto (1588).

> A thousand ways he *seeks*
> To mend the hurt that his unkindness marr'd.
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 477.

> Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm?
> *Milton,* P. L., ix. 1152.

> Some, covetous
> Above the rest, *seek* to engross me whole,
> And counter-work the one unto the other.
> *B. Jonson,* Volpone, i. 1.

**6.** To search; search through.

> Whan thei weren comen azen fro the Chace, thei wenten and *soughten* the Wodes, zif ony of hem had ben hid in the thikke of the Wodes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 226.

> Have I *sought* every country far and near,
> And, now it is my chance to find thee out,
> Must I behold thy timeless cruel death?
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 3.

> They've *sought* Clyde's water up and doun,
> They've *sought* it out and in.
> *Young Redin* (Child's Ballads, III. 16).

**7†.** To look at; consult. *Minsheu.*—**Seek dead!** the order given by a sportsman to a dog to search for and retrieve killed game.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To go; proceed; resort; have recourse; apply: with *to.*

> The soudiours by assent *soghten to* the tempull.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3221.

> Now, Queen of Comfort! sithe thou art that same
> *To* whom I *seeche* for my medicyne,
> Lat not my foo no more my wounde entame.
> *Chaucer,* A. B. C., l. 78.

> And all the earth *sought to* Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart. 1 Ki. x. 24.

> Wisdom's self
> Oft *seeks to* sweet retired solitude.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 376.

**2.** To search, or make search or inquiry.

> Ask and it shall be given you, *seek* and ye shall find.
> Mat. vii. 7.

> I'll not *seek* far . . . to find thee
> An honourable husband. *Shak.,* W. T., v. 3. 141.

**Sought after,** in demand; desired; courted: as, his company is greatly *sought after.*

> You see, my good wenches, how men of merit are *sought after.* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 405.

**To seek.** (*a*) To be sought; desired but out of reach or not found: as, the work has been decided on, but the man to carry it out is still *to seek.*

> Oure counseil was nat longe for *to seche.*
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 784.

> This King hath stood the worst of them in his own House without danger, when his Coach and Horses, in a Panic feare, have bin *to seek.* *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, iv.

(*b*†) At a loss; without knowledge, experience, or resources; helpless: used adjectively, usually with *be.*

> So shall not our English Poets, though they *be to seeke* of the Greeke and Latin languages, lament for lack of knowledge sufficient to the purpose of this arte.
> *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

> For, if you reduce usury to one low rate, it will ease the common borrower, but the merchant will *be to seeke* for money. *Bacon,* Usury.

> I that have dealt so long in the fire will not *be to seek* in smoke now. *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

> Does he not also leave us wholly *to seek* in the art of political wagering? *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, v.

**To seek for,** to endeavor to find.

> The sailors *sought for* safety by our boat.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., i. 1. 77.

**To seek out†,** to withdraw.

> An you engross them all for your own use, 'tis time for me to *seek out.* *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**To seek upon†,** to make trial of.

> Sometyme be we suffred for to *seke*
> *Upon* a man, and doon his soule unreste,
> And nat his body, and al is for the beste.
> *Chaucer,* Friar's Tale, l. 196.

**seek**$^2$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*$^1$.

**seeker** (sē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *seker, sekere;* < *seek*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who seeks; an inquirer: as, a *seeker* after truth.—2†. One who applies or resorts: with *to*.

Cato is represented as a *seeker to* oracles. *Bentley.*

3. A searcher.

So the bisynesse of the *sekere* was scorned.
*Wyclif*, Gen. xxxi. 35.

4. [*cap.*] One of a sect in the time of Cromwell which professed no determinate religion, but claimed to be in search of the true church, ministry, sacraments, and Scriptures.

Others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say; and are therefore called *Seekers*, looking for new Nuntio's from Christ, to assoile these benighted questions. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

These people were called *Seekers* by some, and the Family of Love by others; because, as they came to the knowledge of one another, they sometimes met together, not formally to pray or preach at appointed times or places, in their own wills, as in times past they were accustomed to do; but waited together in silence, and, as any thing rose in any one of their minds that they thought favoured of a divine spring, they sometimes spoke.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

5. In *anat.*, same as *tracer*.

Insert a *seeker* into it [the pedal gland of the common snail] —it can be readily introduced for a distance of more than an inch.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 281.

**seeking**† (sē′king), *p. a.* Investigating; searching for the truth.

A student . . . informed us of a sober and *seeking* man of great note in the city of Duysburgh; to him we gave some books. There was one more who was tender and inquiring, to whom also we gave some books.
*Penn*, Travels in Holland, Works, III. 402.

**seek-no-further** (sēk′nọ̄-fėr″ᴛʜėr), *n.* A reddish winter apple, with a subacid flavor. Also *go-no-further*. [U. S.]

**seek-sorrow**† (sēk′sor″ō), *n.* [< *seek*, *v.*, + obj. *sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation; a self-tormentor.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seek-sorrow* Claius them among.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**seel**$^{1}$†, *a.* [ME. *sel*, < AS. *sēl*, *sǣl*, good, fortunate, happy, = OHG. **sāl* (in MHG. *sālliche*) = Icel. *sæll* = Sw. *säll* = Dan. *sæl* = Goth. *sēls*, good, useful; prob. = L. *sollus*, whole, entire, *sōlus* (prob. orig. identical with *sollus*), alone (see *sole*$^{1}$), *salvus*, *salvos*, orig. **solvos*, whole, sound, well, safe (see *safe*), = Gr. *ὅλος*, dial. *οὖλος*, whole, = Skt. *sarva*, whole, all. Hence *seel*$^{1}$, *n.*, and, by extension from *seel*$^{1}$, *a.*, *seely* (which only partly depends on the noun *seel*) (cf. *holy*, similarly extended from *hole*, now spelled *whole*), and from that the mod. *silly*.] Good; fortunate; opportune; happy. *Layamon*, l. 1234.

**seel**$^{1}$ (sēl), *n.* [< ME. *sele*, *cele*, *sel*, *sæl*, < AS. *sǣl*, time, season, happiness, < *sǣl*, *sēl*, fortunate, opportune: see *seel*$^{1}$, *a.*] 1. Good fortune; happiness; bliss. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I is thyn awen clerk, swa have I *seel* [var. *hele*].
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 319.

Take droppyng of capone rostyd wele
With wyne and mustarde, as have thou *cele*,
With onyons smalle schrad, and sothun [sodden] in grece,
Meng alle in fere, and forthe hit messe.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 288.

2. Opportunity; time; season: as, the *seel* of the day: used frequently as the second element in a compound: as, hay-*seel* (hay-time), barley-*seel*, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

**seel**$^{2}$ (sēl), *v. t.* [Also *ceel*; early mod. E. also *seele*, *seal*, *cele*; < OF. *siller*, *ciller*, sew up the eyelids of, hoodwink, wink, F. *ciller*, open and shut the eyes, wink, < *cil*, eyelid, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid, eyelash: see *cilium*.] 1. To close, or close the eyes of, with a thread. The eyelids of a newly taken hawk were thus sealed in falconry, to keep them together, and aid in making it tractable.

She brought a *seeled* dove, who, the blinder she was, the higher she strove. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up,
With a feather through his nose, that he may only
See heaven, and think whither he is going.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 4.

So have I seen a harmless dove made dark with an artificial night, and her eyes *sealed* and locked up with a little quill. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 660.

Hence—2. To close, as a person's eyes; blind; hoodwink.

She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,
To *seel* her father's eyes up close as oak.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 210.

Cold death . . . his sable eyes did *seel*. *Chapman.*

**seel**$^{3}$ (sēl), *v. i.* [Prob. < F. *siller*, run ahead, make headway, < OF. *sigler*, *singler*, F. *cingler*, sail, make sail (= Sp. *singlar*), sail, < Icel. *sigla*, sail: see *sail*$^{1}$, *single*$^{2}$, *v.*] To lean; incline to one side; heel; roll, as a ship in a storm.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

**seel**$^{3}$ (sēl), *n.* [< *seel*$^{3}$, *v.*] A roll or pitch, as of a ship in a storm.

All aboard, at every *seele*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele.
*Sandys*, Paraphrase of the Psalms (ed. 1636), p. 181.

In a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland), coming upon some occasion above y$^{e}$ grattings, was with a *seele* of y$^{e}$ shipe throwne into [y$^{e}$] sea.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 76.

**seel**$^{4}$†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *seal*$^{2}$.

**seelily**† (sē′li-li), *adv.* In a seely or silly manner.

**seeliness**†, *n.* The character of being seely; happiness; blissfulness.

Worldly *selynesse*,
Which clerkes callen fals felicite,
Ymedled is with many a bitternesse.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 813.

**seely**†, *a.* [Early mod. E., also *seeley*; < ME. *sely*, *seli*, < AS. *sǣlig*, fortunate, prosperous, happy, blessed (= OS. *sālīg* = OFries. *selich*, *silich* = MD. *salig*, D. *zalig*, blessed, MLG. *sālich*, *sēlich* = OHG. *sālig*, MHG. *sælec*, fortunate, blessed, happy, G. *selig*, blessed, = Icel. *sælligr*, happy, wealthy, blissful, = Sw. Dan. *salig*, blessed); extended, with adj. suffix, < *sǣl*, *sēl*, fortunate, happy: see *seel*$^{1}$, *a.* Hence in later use *silly*, in a restricted sense: see *silly*.] 1. Happy; lucky; fortunate.

For *sely* is that deth, soth for to seyne,
That oft ycleped cometh and endeth peyne.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 503.

O noble prince, that god shall blesse so farre as to be the onely meane of bringing this *seely* frozen Island into such everlasting honnour that all the nations of the World shall knowe and say, when the face of an English gentleman appeareth, that he is eyther a Sowldiour, a philosopher, or a gallant Cowrtier.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

To get some *seeley* home I had desire. *Fairfax.*

2. Good.

*Seli* child is sone ilered [taught].
*Life of Beket* (ed. Black), p. 158. (*Stratmann.*)

For *sely* child wol alday sone lere.
*Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 60.

3. Simple; artless; innocent; harmless; silly. See *silly*.

O *sely* womman, ful of innocence,
Ful of pitee, of truthe and Conscience,
What maked yow to men to trusten so?
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1254.

I, then, whose burden'd breast but thus aspires
Of shepherds two the *seely* cause to show.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

A face like modest Pallas when she blush'd;
A *seely* shepherd should be beauty's judge.
*Greene*, Description of Silvestro's Lady.

Honest foole duke, . . . *seely* novice Ferneze!
I do laugh at yee.
*Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 7.

4. Poor; trifling.

And for to apparaylle with oure Bodyes, wee usen a *sely* litylle Clout, for to wrappen in oure Careynes.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 293.

**seem** (sēm), *v.* [< ME. *semen*; not from the AS. *sēman*, *gesēman*, satisfy, conciliate, reconcile, but from the related Scand. verbs, Icel. *sæma* (for **sæma*), honor, bear with, conform to, *sōma*, befit, beseem, become (= Dan. *sömme*, be becoming, be proper, be decent); cf. *sǣmr*, fit, becoming, < *sama*, beseem, befit, become, conform to (= Goth. *sanyan*, please), < *samr* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *same*, and cf. *seemly*, *beseem*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To be fit or suitable.

To the tempull full tyte toke he the gate.
Ffull mylde on his maner meuit within.
On a syde he hym set, as *semyt* for a straungior.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2879.

2. To appear; have or present an appearance of being; appear to be; look or look like; in a restricted sense, be in appearance or as regards appearance only.

And I have on of tho precyouse Thornes, that *semethe* licke a white Thorn, and that was zoven to me for gret Specyaltee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

This is to *seeme*, and not to bee.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 29.

She *seemd* a woman of great bountihed.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 41.

So shall the day *seem* night.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 122.

Some truths *seem* almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

In every exercise of all admired,
He *seemed*, nor only *seemed*, but was inspired.
*Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 221.

3. To appear; be seen; show one's self or itself; hence, to assume an air: pretend.

For loue made I this worlde alone,
Therfore my loue shalle in it *seme*.
*York Plays*, p. 15.

As we *seme* best we shall shewe our entent.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

There did *seem* in him a kind of joy
To hear of it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 18.

4. In an impersonal reflexive use, to appear: with the person in the dative, later apparently in the nominative as the quasi-subject of *seem* in the sense of 'think, consider': as, *me seem*, *him seemed*, *they seemed*, *the people seemed*, it seems to me, it seemed to him, them, or the people (*meseems* being often written as a single word).

The peple com to the gate, and saugh apertly the Duke, as *hem semed.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

"Sir," sais syr Sextenour, "saye what the lykez,
And we salle suffyre the, als *us* beste *semes*."
*Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1701.

It was of fairye, as the *peple semed.*
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

*Me seemeth* good that, with some little train,
Forthwith from Ludlow the young prince be fetch'd
Hither to London, to be crown'd our king.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 120.

5. To appear to one's self; imagine; feel as if: as, I still *seem* to hear his voice; he still *seemed* to feel the motion of the vessel.

Gazing I *seem* to see
Thought folded over thought . . . in thy large eyes.
*Tennyson*, Eleanore, vi.

It is habitual with the New-Englander to put this verb to strange uses, as, "I can't *seem* to be suited," "I couldn't *seem* to know him." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

**It seems**, it appears: often used parenthetically, and nearly equivalent to 'as the story goes, as is said, as we are told.' Often used sarcastically or ironically: as, this, *it seems*, is the man you call good!

I am abus'd, betray'd! I am laugh'd at, scorn'd,
Baffled, and bor'd, *it seems!*
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

*It seems* to me that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation.
*Dryden.*

The river here is about a quarter of a mile broad, or something more. *It should seem* it was the Angyrorum Civitas of Ptolemy. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 80.

*It seems* a countryman had wounded himself with his scythe. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

=**Syn.** 2. *Seem*, *Look*, *Appear*. *Look* differs from *seem* only in more vividly suggesting the use of the eye, literally or figuratively: as, it *looks* (or *seems*) right. *Appear* is somewhat stronger, having sometimes the sense of coming into view or coming to seem. Each may stand for that which is probably true, or in opposition to that which is true: not to *seem*, but to *be*; the *seeming* and the *real*. *Should seem* and *would seem* are equally correct, but differ in strength. To say that a thing *should seem* to be true is to say that it ought to seem so or almost necessarily seems so; to say that it *would seem* true is to say that, while there are reasons for holding an opposite view, the preponderance of evidence is on the side of its being true.

II.† *trans.* To become; beseem; befit; be fit, suitable, or proper for.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight Mother Hubberd, who did farre surpas
The rest in honest mirth, that *seem'd* her well.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 35.

**seemer** (sē′mėr), *n.* One who seems; one who makes a show of something; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 54.

**seeming** (sē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seem*, *v.*] 1. Appearance; show; outward appearance or looks; semblance; especially, a false appearance.

And to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my *seeming*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 129.

He concludes with a sentence faire in *seeming*, but fallacious. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2†. Fair appearance.

These keep
*Seeming* and savour all the winter long.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 75.

3†. Opinion; judgment; way of thinking; estimate; apprehension.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming* than that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem.
*Hooker.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason, to her *seeming*, and with truth.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 737.

**seeming** (sē′ming), *p. a.* [< ME. *semyng*; ppr. of *seem*, *v.*] 1†. Becoming; befitting; proper; seemly.

As hym thought it were right wele *semyng*
Ffor to do hym seruice as in that case,
And rather ther thanne in a stranger place.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 327.

It wer farr more *seeming* that they shoulde w$^{t}$ the, by good liuing, begin to be men, then thou shouldest with them, by the leauing of thy good purpose, shamefully begin to bee a beast. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 12.

**2.** That appears to be (real, proper, or the like); having a semblance or appearance of being real, or what is purported; ostensible; apparent: as, *seeming* happiness; a *seeming* friend.

We have very oft awaked him, as if to carry him to execution, and showed him a *seeming* warrant for it.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 160.

To your court
Whiles he was hastening, . . . meets he on the way
The father of this *seeming* lady. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 191.

All things seek their own good, or at least *seeming* good.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 103.

**seeming**† (sē´ming), *adv.* [< *seeming*, *p. a.*] In a becoming or seemly manner; seemly.

Bear your body more *seeming*, Audrey.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 72.

**seemingly** (sē´ming-li), *adv.* In a seeming manner; apparently; ostensibly; in appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 43.

This *seemingly* simple feeling.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 60.

**seemingness** (sē´ming-nes), *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility; semblance.

The authority of Aristotle and his learned followers presses us on the one side, and the *seemingness* of those reasons we have already mention'd perswades us on the other side. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies, vii.

**seemless**† (sēm´les), *a.* [< *seem* + *-less.*] Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. [Rare.]

The Prince . . . did his father place
Amids the pavéd entry, in a seat
*Seemless* and abject. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xx. 397.

**seemlihead** (sēm´li-hed), *n.* [Also *seemlihed*; < ME. *semelyhede*; < *seemly* + *-head.*] Seemliness; becomingness; fair appearance and bearing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A yong man ful of *semelyhede*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1130.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared, . . .
And by his persons secret *seemlyhed*
Well weend that he had beene some man of place.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 14.

Then his tongue with sober *seemlihed*
Gave utterance. *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

**seemlily** (sēm´li-li), *adv.* In a seemly or becoming manner; decently; comelily. *Imp. Dict.*

**seemliness** (sēm´li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *seemlinesse*; < *seemly* + *-ness.*] Seemly character, appearance, or bearing; comeliness; grace; beautiful appearance or bearing; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

Womanhod and trouthe and *seemlinesse*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1041.

And *seemliness* complete, that sways
Thy courtesies, about thee plays.
*Wordsworth*, To a Highland Girl.

**seemly** (sēm´li), *a.* [< ME. *semly*, *semli*, *semely*, *semeli*, *semlich*, *semliche*, *semelich*, *semelike*, < Icel. *sæmiligr* = Dan. *sömmelig*, seemly, becoming, fit, < *sæmr*, fit, becoming, < *sama*, beseem: see *seem.*] **1.** Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable; decent; proper.

Hit were sittyng for sothe, & *semly* for wemen,
Thaire houses to haunt & holde hom with in.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2962.

A *semely* man oure hoost was withalle,
For to han been a marshal in an halle.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 751.

Are these *seemly* company for thee?
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

A *seemly* gown of Kendal green,
With gorget closed of silver sheen.
*Scott*, Rokeby, v. 15.

**2**†. Comely; goodly; handsome; beautiful.

By that same hade he sonnes, *semly* men all.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1474.

Hit maketh myn herte light
When I thenke on that swete wight
That is so *semely* on to se.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1177.

The erle buskyd and made hym yare
For to ryde ovyr the revere,
To see that *semely* syght
*Sir Eglamour* (Thornton Romances), l. 198.

**seemly** (sēm´li), *adv.* [< *seemly*, *a.*] In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly; fitly.

There, *seemly* ranged in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disused to blood.
*Pope*, Odyssey.

Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad.
*Milton*, P. R., ii. 299.

**seemlyhed**†, **seemlyhood**†, *n.* Same as *seemlihead*.

**seen** (sēn), *p.* and *a.* **I.** *p.* Past participle of *see*$^1$.

**II.**† *a.* **1.** Manifest; evident.

Al was forgeten, and that was *sene*.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 413.

**2.** Experienced; versed; skilled.

It is verie rare, and maruelous hard, to proue excellent in the Latin tong, for him that is not also well *seene* in the Greeke tong. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

He 's affable, and *seene* in many thinges;
Discourses well, a good companion.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

She was *seene* in the Hebrew, Greeke, and Latin tongues.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 2.

Arithmetic and Geometry I would wish you well *seen* in.
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

For he right well in Leaches craft was *seene*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 3.

**seene**†, *n.* [ME., also *cene*, Sc. *seinye*, *senye*, < OF. *sene*, a synod, prop. a senate: see *senate*, and cf. *synod.*] A synod. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**seep** (sēp), *v. i.* [Also *seap*, *seip*; a var. of *sipe*, q. v.] **1.** To ooze or percolate gently; flow gently or drippingly through pores; trickle.

The melting waters of summer are diffused through the unconsolidated snow of the preceding winter, and slowly *seep* through the soft slush, but have not a motion sufficiently rapid to cause them to gather into streams and erode well-defined channels.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 122.

**2.** To drain off: said of any wet thing laid on a grating or the like to drain: as, let it *seep* there.

**seepage** (sē´pāj), *n.* [Also *seapage*; < *seep* + *-age.*] Percolation; oozing fluid or moisture; also, the amount of a fluid that percolates: as, the *seepage* is great.

We might call the vast streams which then filled the valleys ordinary rivers, since they were not bordered immediately by ice. Yet the *seepage* of ooze and flow of Gletschermilch, silt, and sand, which had helped fill the broad channels of the osar-plains period, still continued from the uplands with even greater rapidity.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 144.

**seepy** (sē´pi), *a.* [< *seep* + *-y*$^1$.] Oozing; full of moisture: specifically noting land not properly drained.

**seer**$^1$ (sēr or sē´ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sear* (with distinctive term. *-ar* for *-er*, as in *forebear*, *beggar*, etc.); < ME. *seere* = D. *ziener* (with irreg. *n*, from the inf.) = MHG. *seher* (in *sternseher*, star-gazer), G. *seher* = Dan. *seer* = Sw. *siare*, a seer, prophet; as *see*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who sees.

A dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions.
*Addison*, Spectator.

**2.** A prophet; a person who foresees or foretells future events.

So also were they the first Prophetes or *seears*, Videntes — for so the Scripture tearmeth them in Latine, after the Hebrue word. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake, Come, and let us go to the *seer*: for he that is now called a Prophet was beforetime called a *Seer*.
1 Sam. ix. 9.

How soon hath thy prediction, *Seer* blest,
Measured this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 553.

**3.** Specifically, one supposed to be gifted with second sight.

Go preach to the coward, thou death-telling *seer*!
*Campbell*, Lochiel's Warning.

=**Syn.** **2.** *Soothsayer*, etc. See *prophet*.

**seer**$^2$†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sear*$^1$.

**seer**$^3$†, *a.* See *sere*$^2$.

**seer**$^4$ (sēr), *n.* [Also *saer*, and more prop. *ser*; < Hind. *ser.*] An East Indian weight, of varying value in different places, but officially determined in the Presidency of Bengal to be equal to 80 tolas, or about 2½ pounds troy.

He receives about one dollar and sixty-five cents for a *seer* (one pound thirteen ounces) of the poppy-juice.
*S. W. Williams*, Middle Kingdom, II. 375.

**seerfish** (sēr´fish), *n.* [Also *seirfish*; a partial translation of Pg. *peixe serra*, lit. 'saw-fish,' applied to various species of the genus *Cybium*: *peixe*, < L. *piscis*, = E. *fish*; *serra*, < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate.*] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus guttatus*, of an elongate fusiform shape, and resembling the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*. It inhabits the East Indian seas, and is a valuable food-fish, much esteemed for its savoriness.

**seerpaw** (sēr´pâ), *n.* [Formerly also *serpaw*, *serpow*; < Hind. *sar-o-pā* (also *sar-tā-pā*), from head to foot: *sar*, also *sir*, head (< Pers. *sar*, head, = Gr. *κάρα*, head: see *cheer*$^1$); *pā*, < Pers. *pā*, foot: see *foot.*] In India, a robe of honor or state suit, presented by way of compliment or as a token of either favor or homage. Compare *killut*.

**seership** (sēr´ship), *n.* [< *seer*$^1$, *n.*, + *-ship.*] The office or character of a seer.

**seersucker** (sēr´suk-ėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A thin linen fabric, usually imported from the East Indies, though sometimes imitated in Europe. Its surface is irregularly crinkled, producing an effect somewhat like crape; it is usually imported in narrow stripes of grayish blue and white.—**India seersucker**, a thin cotton cloth having alternate smooth and puckered stripes running lengthwise, which are usually about a quarter of an inch in width. The puckering is produced by holding the threads in the warp of the puckered sections more loosely than the other threads during the process of weaving.

**seerwood**†, *n.* See *searwood*.

**see-saw** (sē´sâ), *n.* and *a.* [A varied reduplication of *saw*$^1$, in allusion to the action of two men sawing wood or stone: see *saw*$^1$.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sport in which two children sit one at each end of a board or long piece of timber balanced on some support, and move alternately up and down. This amusement is of remote antiquity; it is familiar in Greek vase-paintings as a pastime, especially of girls older than the children who usually resort to it now.

The butt-ends of the three old streets that led down towards the sea-ground were dipped as if playing *see-saw* in the surf. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, liv.

**2.** A board adjusted for this sport.—**3.** Any process resembling directly or indirectly the reciprocating motion of the see-saw.

The sovereignty was at *see-saw* between the throne and the parliament — and the throne-end of the beam was generally uppermost.
*W. Wilson*, Congressional Government, vi.

Especially—(*a*) A circular definition or proof; the definition of a word or thing by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; the proof of a proposition by means of a premise which is itself proved from the first proposition as a premise.

The ancients called the circular definition also by the name of diallelon, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other. In probation, there is a similar vice which bears the same names. We may, I think, call them by the homely English appellation of the *see-saw*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xxiv.

(*b*) In *whist*, the playing of two partners so that each alternately trumps a low non-trump card led by the other; a double ruff; a cross-ruff.

**II.** *a.* Reciprocating; reciprocal; back and forth, or up and down: as, a *see-saw* motion.

His wit all *see-saw*, between that and this.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 323.

**see-saw** (sē´sâ), *v.* [< *see-saw*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move as in the see-saw; move backward and forward, or upward and downward; teeter: literally or figuratively.

So they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

**II.** *trans.* To cause to move or act in a see-saw manner.

'Tis a poor idiot boy,
Who sits in the sun and twirls a bough about,
And, staring at his bough from morn to sunset,
*See-saws* his voice in inarticulate noises. *Coleridge.*

He ponders, he *see-saws* himself to and fro.
*Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 9.

**seethe** (sēᴛʜ), *v.*; pret. *seethed* (formerly *sod*), pp. *seethed* (formerly *sodden*, *sod*), ppr. *seething*. [Also *seeth*; < ME. *sethen* (pret. *seeth*, pl. *soden*, *sudon*, *sothen*, pp. *soden*, *sothen*), < AS. *seóthan* (pret. *seáth*, pp. *soden*) = OFries. *siatha* = D. *zieden* = MLG. *sēden*, LG. *seden* = OHG. *siodan*, MHG. G. *sieden* = Icel. *sjōtha* = Sw. *sjuda* = Dan. *syde*, boil, seethe; hence Icel. *saudhr*, a sheep, orig. a burnt-offering, = Goth. *sauths*, a burnt-offering; akin to Icel. *svītha* (pret. *sveith*), burn, singe (*svitha*, a burning, roasting), = Sw. *sveda* = Dan. *svide*, *svie*, burn, singe, = OHG. *swedan*, burn in a smoldering fire, whence MHG. *swadem*, *swaden*, G. *schwadem*, *schwaden*, steam; AS. *swathul*, smoke; < Teut. √ *suth*, √ *swith*, burn. Hence ult. *sod*, *suds.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To boil; decoct, or prepare for food by boiling: as, to *seethe* flesh.

Wortes or othere herbes tymes ofte
The whiche she shredde and *seeth* for hir livinge.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

Of the fat of them [serpents], beinge thus *sodde*, is made an excedinge pleasaunte brothe or potage.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 85).

Jacob *sod* pottage. Gen. xxv. 29.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in his mother's milk.
Ex. xxiii. 19.

Can *sodden* water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 18.

**2.** To soak.

They drown their wits, *seethe* their brains in ale.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 340.

There was a man — sleeping — still alive; though *seethed* in drink, and looking like death.
*D. Jerrold*, St. Giles and St. James.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To boil; be in a state of ebullition, literally or figuratively.

Tho the gode mon nolde don after him, a caudrun he lette fulle
With oyle and let hit *sethen* faste and let him ther-Inne putte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

> Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 4.

> Will virtue make the pot *seeth*, or the Jack
> Turn a spit laden?
> *Heywood*, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, VI. 374).

2. To boil; prepare food by boiling.

> He cowde roste and *sethe* and broille and frie.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

**seether** (sē′ᴛʜėr), *n.* One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

> The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on
> (Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone).
> *Dryden*, Baucis and Philemon, l. 57.

**seetulputty** (sē′tul-put″i), *n.* [Also *seetulpatti*; < Hind. *sītal-pātī*, *sītal-pattī*, a fine cool mat, esp. the Assam mat, < *sītal*, cool, + *pātī*, a mat, the side of a bed.] A kind of mat made especially in Bengal of fine grass or reeds, used to sleep on.

**Sefton cake.** Same as *ramskin*.

**seg**¹ (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*, *sag*; unassibilated form of *sedge*: see *sedge*¹.] 1. Sedge (which see).

> First Car comes crown'd with osier, *segs*, and reed.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 220.

2. The yellow flower-de-luce, *Iris Pseudacorus*. [Now only prov. Eng.]

**seg**² (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*; not found in early use; prob. < Teut. √ **sag*, cut: see *saw*¹, *secant*, etc.] A castrated bull; especially, a bull castrated when full-grown; a bull-segg. [Scotch.]

**seg**³†, **segge**¹†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *secg*, a man, warrior.] A man; a warrior.

> He slow of oure *segges* sothli alle the best,
> & conquered with clene mizt the king & his sone.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4234.

> Eury *segge* [var. *seg*, C] shal seyn I am sustre of ȝowre hous.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 63.

**seg**⁴†, *v.* An obsolete form of *say*¹.

**segar**, *n.* An improper spelling of *cigar*.

**sege**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *siege*.

**segg**, *n.* A dialectal variant of *seg*¹.

**seggan** (seg′a̤n), *n.* [A dim. form of *seg*¹.] Sedge. [Scotch.]

**seggar** (seg′ä̤r), *n.* Same as *saggar*.

**seggen**†, **segge**²†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *say*¹.

**seggon**†, *n.* [Cf. *seg*³.] A man; a laboring man.

> Poore *seggons* halfe starued worke faintly and dull.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 174. (*Davies.*)

**seggrom, seggrum** (seg′rum), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. *Prior*, Pop. Names of Brit. Plants.

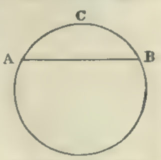
**seghol** (se-gōl′), *n.* [< Heb. *seghôl* (so called from its appearance), lit. 'a bunch of grapes.'] In *Heb. gram.*: (*a*) A vowel-point consisting of three dots placed under a consonant, thus ֶ, and indicating the sound of an open *e*, usually short, as in English *met*, but also long, nearly as in *there*. (*b*) The sound represented by this vowel-point.

**segholate** (seg′ọ-lāt), *n.* [NL. *segolatum*; < *seghol* + *-ate*¹.] In *Heb. gram.*, a noun or noun-form (adjective, infinitive, etc.) of a type usually represented by dissyllables pointed with a long tone-vowel in the first and a short seghol (ĕ) in the second syllable. Segholates have a monosyllabic primitive form with one short vowel (ă, ĭ, ŭ), belonging usually to the first radical. By giving the second radical a short seghol as helping vowel, the form becomes dissyllabic. The first syllable then becomes open, and, taking the tone, appears as long *e* (seghol or tsere) or long *o*.

**segm.** An abbreviation for *segment*, used in botanical writings. *Gray*.

**segment** (seg′me̤nt), *n.* [= F. *segment* = Sp. Pg. *segmento* = It. *segmento*, *semmento*, < L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off, a strip, segment of the earth, a strip of tinsel, ML. in geom. (tr. Gr. *τμῆμα*) a segment, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*, and cf. *section*, *sector*.] 1. A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section: as, the *segments* of a calyx; the *segments* of an orange; the *segments* of a leaf. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) One of the rings, somites, or metameres of which the body of an animal is theoretically or actually composed, as an arthromere of a worm or crustacean, or a diarthromere of a vertebrate. See cuts under *Callimorpha*, *cephalic*, *Podophthalmia*, *præstomium*, and *prometheus*. (*b*) One of the three primary divisions of either fore or hind limb of a vertebrate, corresponding to the parts known in man as the upper arm, forearm, and hand, or the thigh, leg, and foot. See cut under *pinion*¹. (*c*) One of the three rings or divisions of the skull; a cranial segment, which has been by some considered a modified vertebra.

2. In *geom.*, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane. A *segment of a circle* is a part of the area contained within an arc and its chord, as ACB. The chord is sometimes called the *base of the segment*. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from any point in its arc to the extremities of its chord or base.



Segment of a Circle, ACB.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing one part only of a rounded object, as a coronet or wreath: usually a piece less than half of the circle.—**Abdominal, basilar, maxillary, postoral**, etc., **segments.** See the adjectives.—**Calcifying** or **calcific segment.** See *calcify*.—**Segment of a line**, the part included between two points.—**Segment of a sphere**, any part of it cut off by a plane not passing through the center.—**Similar segments of circles.** See *similar*, 3.

**segment** (seg′ment), *v.* [< *segment*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To divide or become divided or split up into segments. (*a*) In *embryol.*, to undergo segmentation, as an ovum or vitellus. See *segmentation*. (*b*) In *physiol.*, to reproduce by semifission or budding.

> Before this occurs, however, the vegetal unit, if it does not divide, may *segment* or bud; the bud grows into a unit similar to its parent, and this in its turn may also *segment* or bud. *Bastian*, The Brain as an Organ of Mind, i.

II. *trans.* To separate or divide into segments: as, a *segmented* cell.

**segmenta**, *n.* Plural of *segmentum*.

**segmental** (seg′men-ta̤l), *a.* [< *segment* + *-al*.] 1. Having the form of the segment of a circle; being a segment: as, a *segmental* arch.—2. Of or pertaining to segments or segmentation: as, a *segmental* formula; *segmental* parts; *segmental* organs.—3. Specifically, in *embryol.*, noting the primitive and rudimentary renal organs which occur in all vertebrates and some invertebrates, consisting in the former of branched tubules opening at one end into the somatic cavity and at the other by one or more main ducts into the cloaca or hindgut. The segmental organs of a vertebrate are divisible into three parts, anterior, middle, and posterior. The foremost is the head-kidney or *pronephron*, whose duct becomes a Müllerian duct. The next is the Wolffian body proper, or *mesonephron*, whose duct is the Wolffian duct. The last or hindmost is the rudiment of the permanent kidney, whose duct is the ureter; this is the *metanephron*. The epithet *segmental* in this sense was originally used to note the kind of renal or excretory organs which annelids, as worms and leeches, possess, in more or fewer of the segments of the body, whence the name; it was subsequently extended to the above-described embryonic renal organs of vertebrates which are replaced by permanent kidneys—these segmental organs being thus loosely synonymous with *primitive kidney*, *Wolffian body*, and *protonephron*. See cut under *leech*.

**segmentally** (seg′men-ta̤l-i), *adv.* In a segmental manner; in segments: as, the spinal nerves are arranged *segmentally*.

> These organs, being . . . *segmentally* arranged, are termed segmental organs or nephridia.
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 244.

**segmentary** (seg′men-tā̤-ri), *a.* [< *segment* + *-ary*¹.] Segmental; pertaining to or indicating segments: especially noting in entomology colored bands, rings, or other marks on the abdomen, corresponding to successive segments, as in many *Lepidoptera*.—**Segmentary geometry.** See *geometry*.

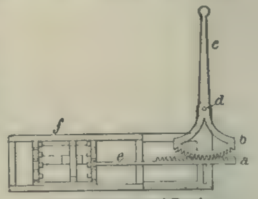
**segmentate** (seg′men-tāt), *a.* [< L. *segmentatus*, ornamented with strips of tinsel, lit. having segments, < *segmentum*, a segment: see *segment*.] Having segments; segmented. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 292.

**segmentation** (seg-men-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *segment* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting into segments; a division into segments; the condition of being divided into segments; the manner in which a segmented part is divided.—**Segmentation cavity**, in *embryol.*, the central space inclosed by the blastomeres of the embryo, before the formation of a gastrula by invagination; the hollow of a blastosphere; a blastocœle.—**Segmentation nucleus**, the nucleus of an impregnated ovum or germ-cell, resulting from fusion of a male and a female pronucleus, and capable of undergoing segmentation.—**Segmentation of the vitellus**, in *embryol.*, yolk-cleavage; morulation; the first process of germination of the ovum of any metazoic animal, by which the original single cell of which the ovum primitively consists becomes converted, wholly or in part, into a mass of similar cells, constituting a morula or mulberry-mass. The cells thus formed are specified as *cleavage-cells*, *blastomeres*, or *segmentella*. Segmentation goes on in different cases with some variations, chiefly due to the presence of food-yolk and the position of this yolk relatively to the formative yolk (see *centrolecithal*, *ectolecithal*). *Total* segmentation is necessarily restricted to holoblastic ova; it is distinguished from the *partial* segmentation of meroblastic ova (see *holoblastic*, *meroblastic*), the terms meaning respectively that all, or that only some, of the yolk segments. Total segmentation is *equal* or *regular* when the whole germ-cell divides into two similar cleavage-cells, and these into four, and so on, the resulting gastrula being the archigastrula. Total segmentation is *unequal* or *irregular* when the cleavage-cells are unlike one another; it results in the amphigastrula. The partial segmentation of meroblastic eggs is always unequal, and either *discoidal* with formation of a discogastrula, or *superficial* and forming a perigastrula. Total equal segmentation is also styled *primitive*, *primordial*, and *palingenetic*, the modifications introduced in unequal and partial segmentation being described as *kenogenetic*. Other terms, descriptive rather than definitive, are used by different writers; the foregoing is nearly Haeckel's nomenclature. See *egg*¹, *ovum*, *vitellus*, and cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation*.—**Segmentation rhythm**, the rate of production of successive cleavage-cells, or their numerical ratio of increase, whether 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc., or any other mode of multiplication.—**Segmentation sphere**, a ball of cleavage-cells; a blastosphere; a morula.

**segmented** (seg′men-ted), *a.* [< *segment* + *-ed*².] Divided into segments, segmenta, or segmentella; characterized by or exhibiting segmentation; somitic; metameric: thus, the body of a vertebrate is *segmented* according to the number of vertebræ, whether any actual division of parts may be evident or not.

**segmentellum** (seg-men-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *segmentella* (-ä̤). [NL., dim. of L. *segmentum*, a cutting: see *segment*.] One of the cleavage-cells which result from segmentation of the vitellus of a fecundated ovum: same as *blastomere*. See cut under *gastrulation*.

**segment-gear** (seg′me̤nt-gēr), *n.* A gear extending over an arc only of a circle, and intended to provide a reciprocating motion.



Segment-gear and Rack.

*a*, rack; *b*, segment-gear; *c*, lever connected with *b* and pivoted to frame at *d*; *e*, connecting-rod shown as joined to and operating *f*, the follower of a hand-press.

**segment-rack** (seg′me̤nt-rak), *n.* A cogged surface differing from an ordinary rack in that it is curved, and works by oscillating on a center instead of reciprocating in slides or guides. *E. H. Knight.*

**segment-saw** (seg′me̤nt-sâ), *n.* 1. A circular saw used for cutting veneers from squared logs, consisting of a conical disk having the apex central with the arbor, and very thin firmly toothed segmental saw-plates fastened to the outer margin of the disk. Such a saw having a diameter of 60 inches would be about 16 inches thick at the arbor—the object being to bend the veneers out like a thin shaving as they are sawed from the log.

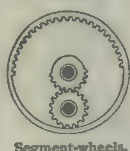
2. In *surg.*, same as *Hey's saw*. See *saw*¹.

**segment-shell** (seg′me̤nt-shel), *n.* A modern projectile for artillery, usually in the form of a conical or oblong shell for rifled guns, in which an inner cylinder of thin iron contains the bursting-charge, and this is contained in an outer shell composed of segmental pieces which are either thrown in all directions on the bursting of the shell, or thrown forward, according to the arrangement made: the whole is cased in lead for transportation and loading.

**segmentum** (seg-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *segmenta* (-tä̤). [NL. use of L. *segmentum*, segment: see *segment*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a segment, as an arthromere, a metamere, a diarthromere, an antimere, an actinomere, a somite, etc.

**segment-valve** (seg′me̤nt-valv), *n.* See *valve*.

**segment-wheel** (seg′me̤nt-hwēl), *n.* A wheel of which only a part of the periphery is utilized to perform any function. Applications of it appear in the segment-gear and segment-rack.



Segment-wheels.

**segnitude**† (seg′ni-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *segnitudo*, for L. *segnitia*, *segnities*, slowness, tardiness, < *segnis*, slow, slack, sluggish, tardy: usually referred to *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. *Imp. Dict.*

**segnity**† (seg′nị-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **segnita(t-)s*, for *segnitia*, *segnities*, slowness: see *segnitude*.] Same as *segnitude*. *Imp. Dict.*

**segno** (sā′nyō), *n.* [It., a sign, < L. *signum*, mark, token, sign: see *sign*.] In *musical notation*, a sign or mark used to indicate the beginning or end of repetitions. Abbreviated 𝄋. See *al segno*, *dal segno*.

**sego** (sē′gō), *n.* [Ute Indian.] A showy flowered plant, *Calochortus Nuttallii*, widely distributed in the western United States.

**segoon**, *n.* Same as *seconde*.

**segra-seed** (sē′grä-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Feuillea cordifolia*, or the plant itself. See *Feuillea*.

**segreant** (seg′rẹ̄-ant), *a.* [Written *sergreant* in "Guillem's Heraldry" (ed. 1638), and there explained as an epithet of the griffin, meaning 'of a twofold nature,' because the griffin passant combined parts of the eagle and the lion; perhaps an error for a form intended to represent L. *surgen(t-)s* (> OF. *sourdant*), rising: see *surgent*.] In *her.*, rising on the hind legs, usually with the wings raised or indorsed: an epithet noting the griffin: equivalent to *rampant* and *salient*.

**segregant**† (seg′rē-gant), *a.* [‹ L. *segregan(t-)s*, ppr. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] Separated; divisional; sectarian.

My heart hath naturally detested . . . tolerations of divers Religions, or of one Religion in *segregant* shapes.
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 5.

**Segregata**† (seg-rē-gā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his shell-less acephals; the simple or solitary ascidians: distinguished from *Aggregata*.

**segregate** (seg′rē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *segregated*, ppr. *segregating*. [‹ L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare* (› It. *segregare* = Sp. Pg. *segregar*), set apart from a flock, separate, ‹ *se-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*. Cf. *aggregate*, *congregate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate or detach from the others, or from the rest; cut off or separate from the main body; separate.

Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for vertues which they were carelesse to possesse, nor for desire they had to purge or *segregate* themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withall. *Kenelworth Parke* (1594), p. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

According to one account, he [Sir T. More] likened his predecessor [Wolsey] to a rotten sheep, and the King to the good shepherd who had judiciously *segregated* it.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, to set apart or dissociate (the members of a group): as, species *segregated* under another genus; faunal regions of the sea *segregated* from those of the land in zoögeography.—**3.** In *geol.*, to separate out from the mass of a rock, as in the case of certain accumulations, pockets, or nodules of metalliferous ore, or of mineral matter in general, which appear from the phenomena which they present to have been gradually separated out or segregated from the adjacent rock by molecular action.—**Segregated vein.** See *vein*.

**II.** *intrans.* To separate or go apart; specifically, in *crystal.*, to separate from a mass and collect about centers or lines of fracture.

**segregate** (seg′rē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Apart from others; separated; set apart; separate; select.

Often saith he that he was an apostle *segregate* of God to preach the gospel.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 289.

Human Philosophy, or Humanity, . . . hath two parts: the one considereth man *segregate*, or distributively; the other congregate, or in society.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, simple or solitary; not aggregate, compound, colonial, or social: specifically, pertaining to the *Segregata*.—**Segregate polygamy**, in *bot.*, a mode of inflorescence in which several florets comprehended within an anthodium or a common calyx are furnished also with proper perianths, as in the dandelion.

**II.** *n.* In *math.*, one of an asyzygetic system of covariants of a given degorder, capable of expressing in their linear functions with numerical coefficients all other covariants of the same degorder.

**segregation** (seg-rē-gā′shon), *n.* [‹ OF. *segregation*, F. *ségrégation* = Sp. *segregacion* = Pg. *segregação*, ‹ LL. *segregatio(n-)*, a separating, dividing, ‹ L. *segregare*, pp. *segregatus*, separate: see *segregate*.] **1.** The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting; a dispersion.

A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 10.

**2.** In *crystal.*, separation from a mass and gathering about centers through crystallization.—**3.** In *geol.* and *mining*, a separating out from a rock of a band or seam, or a nodular mass of some kind of mineral or metalliferous matter, differing more or less in texture or in composition or in both respects from the material in which it is inclosed. Many important metalliferous deposits appear to be of the nature of segregations. See *segregated vein*, under *vein*.

**segregative** (seg′rē-gā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *ségrégatif* = Sp. *segregativo*; as *segregate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by segregation or separation into clusters.

The influences of barbarism, beyond narrow limits, are prevailingly *segregative*.
*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

**segue** (sā′gwe), *v. i.* [It., it follows, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *seguire*, follow, ‹ L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *sue*.] In *music*, same as *attacca*.

**seguidilla** (seg-i-dēl′yä), *n.* [= F. *séguidille*, *séguedille*, ‹ Sp. *seguidilla* (= Pg. *seguidilha*), a kind of song with a refrain or recurring sequence, dim. of *seguida*, a succession, continuation, ‹ *seguir*, follow: see *sequent*, *suit*, *suite*.] **1.** A Spanish dance, usually of a lively character, for two dancers. Three varieties are distinguished, the manchega, the bolera, and the gitana, the first being the most vivacious, and the last the most stately. A characteristic peculiarity of the dance is the sudden cessation of the music after a number of figures, leaving the dancers standing in various picturesque attitudes.
**2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick, resembling the bolero.

From the same source he [Conde] derives much of the earlier rural minstrelsy of Spain, as well as the measures of its romances and *seguidillas*.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8, note 49.

**segur**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saggar*.

**sei**†, **seie**†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *see*1. *Chaucer*.

**seiant** (sē′ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

**seiche** (sāsh), *n.* [F. *sèche*, fem. of *sec*, ‹ L. *siccus*, dry.] A name given in Switzerland, and especially on the Lake of Geneva, to certain irregular waves or fluctuations of the level of the water, which may be raised or lowered to the amount of several feet. The origin of these waves is generally considered to be sudden local variations in the barometric pressure, attended with the development of local cyclonic winds. A similar phenomenon on the shores of the Baltic is called (in German) *see-bär*, as meaning a sudden and temporary oscillation or fluctuation of the water-level in a lake or nearly or quite landlocked parts of the sea: it has been (incorrectly) Englished *sea-bear*.

**Seidlitz powder.** See *powder*.

**seigneur**, *n.* See *seignior*.

**seigneurial**, *a.* See *seigniorial*.

**seigneury**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *seigniory*.

**seignior, seigneur** (sē′nyor), *n.* [Also *signior*, *signor* (after It.); ‹ ME. *seignour*, ‹ OF. *seignor*, *seignur*, *segnor*, *segnour*, *saignor*, *saingnor*, *seigneur*, etc., *senhor*, *senior*, etc., F. *seigneur* = Pr. *senhor*, *senher* = Cat. *senyor* = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = It. *signore*, *segnore*, ‹ L. *senior*, acc. *seniorem*, an elder lord; prop. adj., elder: see *senior*, also *sir*, *sire*, *sieur*, *signor*, *señor*, *senhor*. The word *seignior* also appears in comp. *monseigneur*, *monsignor*, etc.] **1.** A lord; a gentleman; used as a title of honor or customary address, 'sir.' See *sir*, *signor*, *señor*.—**2.** In *feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor.—**Grand seignior.** (*a*) [*caps.*] A title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey. Hence—(*b*) A great personage or dignitary.

Whenever you stumble on a *grand seigneur*, even one who was worth millions, you are sure to find his property a desert. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 25.

**Seignior in gross**, a lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

**seigniorage** (sē′nyor-āj), *n.* [‹ OF. **seignorage*, ‹ ML. *senioraticum*, lordship, domination, ‹ *senior*, lord: see *seignior*.] **1.** Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; specifically, an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined or to be exchanged for coin; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the face-value of the pieces coined from it.

If government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion, and is called "levying a *seigniorage*"), the coin will rise to the extent of the *seigniorage* above the value of the bullion. *J. S. Mill.*

**2.** A royalty; a share of profit; especially, the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works.

**seignioralty** (sē′nyor-al-ti), *n.* [‹ *seignior* + *-al* + *-ty*.] The jurisdiction or territory of the lord of a manor. *Milman.*

**seigniorial** (sē-nyō′ri-al), *a.* [Also *seigneurial*, ‹ F. *seigneurial*; as *seignior* + *-i-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

Those lands were *seigneurial*. *Sir W. Temple.*

A century since, the English Manor Court was very much what it now is; but the *signorial* court of France was a comparatively flourishing institution.
*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, ix.

He [the tenant] was required to bake his bread in the *seigneurial* oven. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 153.

**2.** Vested with large powers; independent.

**seigniorie**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *seigniory*.

**seigniorize** (sē′nyor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seigniorized*, ppr. *seigniorized*. [Also *signorise*; ‹ *seignior* + *-ize*.] To lord it over. [Rare.]

As faire he was as Cithereas make,
As proud as he that *signoriseth* hell.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, iv. 46.

**seigniory** (sē′nyor-i), *n.*; pl. *seigniories* (-iz). [Formerly also *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seigneury*, *signiory*, *signory*; ‹ ME. *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seignurie*, ‹ OF. *seigneurie*, *seignorie*, F. *seigneurie* = Sp. *señoria*, also *señorio* = Pg. *senhoria*, *senhorio* = It. *signoria*, ‹ ML. *senioria* (*segnoria*, *senhoria*, etc., after Rom.), ‹ *senior*, lord: see *senior*, *seignior*.] **1.** Lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord; jurisdiction; power.

She hath myght and *seignurie*
To kepe men from alle folye.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3213.

The inextinguishable thirst for *signiory*. *Kyd*, Cornelia.

The Earl into fair Eskdale came,
Homage and *seignory* to claim.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 10.

**2**†. Preëminence; precedence.

And may thy floud haue *seignorie*
Of all flouds else; and to thy fame
Meete greater springs, yet keep thy name.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

**3.** A principality or province; a domain.

Diuers other countreis and *seigneuries* belonging as well to the high and mighty prince. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 208.

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my *signories*.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1. 22.

Which *Signiory* [of Dolphinie and Viennois] was then newly created a County, being formerly a part of the kingdome of Burgundy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45, sig. E.

The commune of Venice, the ancient style of the commonwealth, changed into the *seigniory* of Venice.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 527.

**4.** The elders who constituted the municipal council in a medieval Italian republic.

Of the *Seigniory* there be about three hundreth, and about fourtie of the priuie Counsell of Venice.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 151.

The college [of Venice] called the *signory* was originally composed of the doge and six counsellors.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 353.

**5.** A lordship without a manor, or of a manor in which all the lands were held by free tenants: more specifically called a *seigniory in gross*.

**seigniory**†, *v. t.* [ME. *seignorien*; ‹ *seigniory*, *n.*] To exercise lordship over; be lord of. [Rare.]

Terry *seignoried* a full large contre,
Hattyd of no man.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5090.

**Seik**, *n.* See *Sikh*.

**seil**1†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sail*1.

**seil**2, *n.* A Scotch form of *seel*1.

**seil**3, *v.* A Scotch form of *sile*1.

**sein**†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *see*1.

**seinde**†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *singe*1.

**seine**1 (sān or sēn), *n.* [Formerly also *sein*, *sean*; early mod. E. *sayne*; ‹ ME. *seine*, *saine*, partly (*a*) ‹ AS. *segne* = OLG. *segina*, a seine, and partly (*b*) ‹ OF. *seine*, *seigne*, earlier *sayme*, *saime*, F. *seine* = It. *sagena*, a seine; ‹ L. *sagena*, ‹ Gr. *σαγήνη*, a fishing-net, a hunting-net. Cf. *sagene*1, from the same source.] A kind of net used in taking fish; one of the class of encircling nets, consisting of a webbing of network provided with corks or floats at the upper edge, and with leads of greater or less weight at the lower, and used to inclose a certain area of water, and by bringing the ends together, either in a boat or on the shore, to secure the fish that may be inclosed. Seines vary in size from one small enough to take a few minnows to the shad-seine of a mile or more in length, hauled by a windlass worked by horses or oxen or by a steam-engine. The largest known seine was used for shad at Stony Point on the Potomac in 1871; it measured 3,400 yards, or nearly 2 miles; the lines and seine together had a linear extent of 5 miles, and swept 1,200 acres of river-bottom; this net was drawn twice in 24 hours.

The *sayne* is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, with which they encompasse a part of the sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes fastned at his ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct.
*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

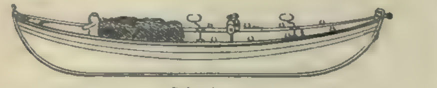
They found John Oldham under an old *seine*, stark naked, his head cleft to the brains, and his hands and legs cut. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 226.

**Cod-seine**, a seine used to take codfish near the shore, where they follow the caplin.—**Drag-seine**, a haul-ashore seine.—**Draw-seine**, a seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag.—**Haul-ashore seine**, a seine that is hauled or dragged from the shore; a drag-seine.—**Shad-seine**, a seine specially adapted or used for taking shad, and generally of great size. See def.—**To blow up the seine**, to press against the lead-line of a seine in the endeavor to escape, as fish.—**To boat a seine**, to stow the seine aboard of the seine-boat in such a manner that it may be paid out without entangling. A seine may be boated as it is hauled from the water, or after it has been hauled and piled on the beach. (See also *purse-seine*.)

**seine**1 (sān or sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seined*, ppr. *seining*. [‹ *seine*1, *n.*] To catch with a seine: as, fish may be *seined*.

**seine**$^{2}$†. A Middle English form of *sain* and of *sign*.

**seine-boat** (sān′bōt), *n.* A boat specially designed or used for holding, carrying, or paying out a seine.



Seine-boat.

**seine-captain** (sān′kap″tạn), *n.* The overseer of a seine-gang. [U. S.]

**seine-crew** (sān′krö), *n.* The crew of a seine-gang; the men as distinguished from their gear.

**seine-engine** (sān′en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine employed in hauling seines. [U. S.]

**seine-fisher** (sān′fish″ėr), *n.* A seiner.

**seine-gang** (sān′gang), *n.* A body of men engaged in seining, together with their boats and other gear. Such a gang is a sailing-gang or a steamer-gang, as they may work from a sailing vessel or to a steamer.

**seine-ground** (sān′ground), *n.* Same as *seining-ground*.

**seine-hauler** (sān′hâ″lėr), *n.* A fisherman using the seine: in distinction from *giller* or *gill-netter*.

**seine-man** (sān′ma̤n), *n.* A seine-hauler; one of a seine-gang.

**seine-needle** (sān′nē″dl), *n.* A needle with which the meshes of a seine are netted: same as *hanging-needle*.

**seiner** (sā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayner*; < *seine*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who makes a business of seining; also, a vessel attending seine-fishery: applied very generally to vessels engaged in purse-seining for menhaden and mackerel.

> *Sayners* complayne with open mouth that these drouers worke much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reape thereby small gaine to themselves.
>
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

**seine-roller** (sān′rō″lėr), *n.* A rolling cylinder or drum over which a seine is hauled.

**seining** (sā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seine*$^{1}$, *v. t.*] The act, method, or industry of using the seine.

**seining-ground** (sā′ning-ground), *n.* The bottom of a river or lake over which a seine is hauled. Also *seine-ground*.

**seint**$^{1}$†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint*$^{1}$.

**seint**$^{2}$†, *n.* [< ME. *seint*, *seynt*, *saint*, for **ceint*, < OF. *ceint*, *ceinct*, < L. *cinctus*, *cinctum*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird: see *cincture*.] A girdle or belt.

> He rood but hoomly in a medlee cote,
> Girt with a *seynt* of silk, with barres smale.
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 329.

**seintuarie**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sanctuary*.

**seip** (sēp), *v. i.* Same as *seep*.

**seir**†, *a.* A variant of *sere*$^{2}$.

**seirfish**, *n.* See *seerfish*.

**Seirospora** (sī-rọ-spō′ra̤), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *σειρά* or *σειρόν*, a garment, + *σπορά*, a spore.] A former genus of florideous algæ, now regarded as a subgenus of the large genus *Callithamnion*. *S. Griffithsiana*, now *Callithamnion seirospermum*, is a beautiful little alga with capillary diœcious fronds, 2 to 6 inches high, pyramidal in outline, with delicate, erect, dichotomo-multifid, corymbose branches. The American specimens are easily distinguished by the presence of the so-called seirospores.

**seirospore** (sī′rọ-spōr), *n.* [< NL. **seirosporum*, < Gr. *σειρά*, garment, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, one of a special kind of non-sexual spores, or organs of propagation, occurring in certain florideous algæ. They are branched moniliform rows of roundish or oval spores, resulting from the division of terminal cells of particular branches, or produced on the main branches.

**seirosporic** (sī-rọ-spor′ik), *a.* [< *seirospore* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characteristic of seirospores.

**seise**, *v. t.* An obsolete or archaic form of *seize*.

**seisin**, *n.* See *seizin*.

**seismal** (sīs′ma̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake (< *σείειν*, shake, toss), + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

**seismic** (sīs′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an earthquake; relating to or connected with an earthquake, or with earthquakes in general. To a considerable extent, *seismic* takes the place of *earthquake* used as an adjective or in compound words. Thus *seismic center* is the equivalent of *earthquake center*, etc.—**Seismic area**, the region or part of the earth's surface affected by the shock of an earthquake.—**Seismic center**, or **seismic focus**, the point, line, or region beneath the earth's surface where an earthquake-shock is started or originated.—**Seismic vertical**, the part of the earth's surface which is directly over or nearest to the seismic focus. Sometimes called the *epicenter* or *epicentrum*.

**seismical** (sīs′mi-ka̤l), *a.* [< *seismic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

**seismogram** (sīs′mọ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*$^{2}$.] The record made by a seismograph or seismometer; the result of an earthquake-shock as exhibited on the instrument or instruments employed, these varying in character and in the manner in which the elements of the shock are recorded. See *seismometer*.

**seismograph** (sīs′mọ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *seismometer* (which see). The more complicated forms of instruments contrived for the purpose of recording the phenomena of earthquakes are sometimes called *seismographs*, and sometimes *seismometers*. The name *seismograph* was first employed in reference to the elaborate seismometer contrived by Palmieri and used at his station on Mount Vesuvius. This was called by him a "sismografo," and this name has generally been Englished as *seismograph*, which is also the designation most generally applied by the members of the Seismological Society of Japan to the seismometers there contrived and used within the past few years.

**seismographer** (sīs-mog′ra̤-fėr), *n.* Same as *seismologist*. [Rare.]

**seismographic** (sīs-mọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *seismograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismography; connected with or furnished by the seismograph: as, *seismographic* records, observations, studies, etc.

**seismographical** (sīs-mọ-graf′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *seismographic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismographic*.

**seismography** (sīs-mog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study of earthquake phenomena, with the aid of seismographs, or instruments specially contrived for recording the most important facts regarding the direction, duration, and force of these disturbances of the earth's crust.

**seismological** (sīs-mọ-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *seismolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to or connected with seismology, or the scientific investigation of the phenomena of earthquakes.

> The object of all *seismological* investigation should be, primarily, to determine both the true direction and velocity of motion of the particles set in motion by the earthquake-wave. *Oldham*, Cachar Earthquake, p. 90.

**seismologically** (sīs-mọ-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a seismological aspect.

**seismologist** (sīs-mol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *seismolog-y* + *-ist*.] A scientific investigator or student of earthquake phenomena; one who endeavors, by the aid of seismometric observations, to arrive at the more important facts connected with the origin and distribution of earthquakes.

**seismologue** (sīs′mọ-log), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-λόγος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A catalogue of earthquake observations; a detailed account of earthquake phenomena.

> The labour of collecting and calculating further and future *seismologues* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless the cultivators of science of all countries . . . shall unite in agreeing to some one uniform system of seismic observation.
>
> *R. Mallet*, in Trans. Brit. Ass. for Adv. of Sci., 1858, p. 1.

**seismology** (sīs-mol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The branch of science which has for its object the investigation of the causes and effects of earthquakes, and, in general, of all the conditions and circumstances of their occurrence.

> The objects and aims of *Seismology* are of the highest interest and importance to geology and terrestrial physics.
>
> *R. Mallet*, in Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry (3d [ed.), p. 327.

**seismometer** (sīs-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*$^{1}$.] An instrument by the aid of which the data are obtained for the scientific study of earthquake phenomena. The forms of instruments used for this purpose are varied, and more or less complicated, in accordance with the wishes and means of the observer. A common bowl partly filled with a viscid fluid, like molasses, which, on being thrown by the earthquake-wave against the side of the bowl, leaves a visible record of the event, is one of the simplest forms of seismometer which have been proposed, as giving a rude approximation to the direction of the horizontal element of the wave. Another simple form of seismometer consists of two sets of cylinders, each set numbering from six to twelve, and the individual cylinders in each uniformly decreasing in size. These are placed on end, one set at right angles to the other, on plates resting on a hard horizontal floor, surrounded by a bed of dry sand, in which the cylinders when overthrown will rest, exactly in the position originally given by the shock. This instrument is theoretically capable of giving the velocity of the horizontal component of the shock, its surface-direction in azimuth, or the direction of the horizontal component of the seismic wave, and also the direction of translation of the wave. In practice, however, the results given by this simple and inexpensive apparatus have not been found satisfactory. The seismometer now most generally used in large observatories, or those where accurate work is expected, involves Zöllner's horizontal pendulum, the use of which was proposed many years ago, but which was put into the present practical form by Messrs. Ewing and Gray. The group of instruments constituting the seismometer of Prof. J. A. Ewing is arranged to give a complete record of every particular of the earthquake movement, by resolving it into three rectangular components—one vertical and two horizontal—and registering these by three distinct pointers on a sheet of smoked glass which is made to revolve uniformly by clockwork, the clock being started by an arrangement similar to that of the Palmieri seismoscope. To this is added another clock which gives the date of the shock and the interval which has elapsed since it took place. Another and simpler form of seismometer designed by Mr. Ewing, and called the "duplex-pendulum seismograph," does not show the vertical element of the disturbance, nor exhibit anything of the relation of time to displacement; but it is in other respects satisfactory in its performance. Of this latter form, fifteen sets were in use in Japan in 1886, and others were being made for other countries. Compare *seismograph*, and see cut under *seismoscope*.

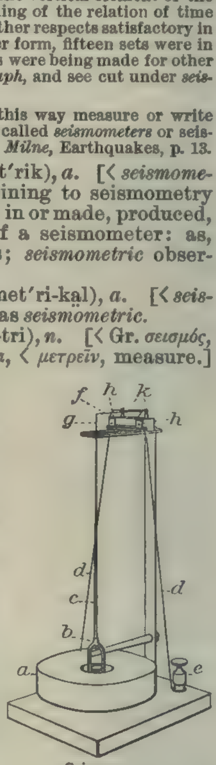
> Instruments which will in this way measure or write down the earth's motions are called *seismometers* or seismographs. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 13.

**seismometric** (sīs-mọ-met′rik), *a.* [< *seismometr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismometry or the seismometer; used in or made, produced, or observed by means of a seismometer: as, *seismometric* instruments; *seismometric* observations.

**seismometrical** (sīs-mọ-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *seismometric* + *-al*.] Same as *seismometric*.

**seismometry** (sīs-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] The theory and use of the seismometer; more generally, the scientific study of earthquake phenomena by the aid of observations made either with or without the use of seismometric instruments.

**seismoscope** (sīs′mọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A name of the simpler form of seismometer. It is generally so arranged that the exact moment of passage is noted by stopping a clock, either by direct mechanical means or by the use of an electric current. The epoch may also be registered on a revolving cylinder or other similar device. The essential part of a seismoscope usually consists of a delicately suspended or balanced mass, the configuration of which is readily disturbed on the passage of the seismic wave.



Seismoscope.

*a*, heavy mass supported by loop at point near center of gravity; *b*, point on which upper side of loop rests; *c*, long needle projecting from upper side of loop; *d*, conducting-wire; *e*, binding-post; *f*, long arm of lever pivoted at *k*; *g*, point where end of lever rests on end of needle; *h*, mercury-cup.

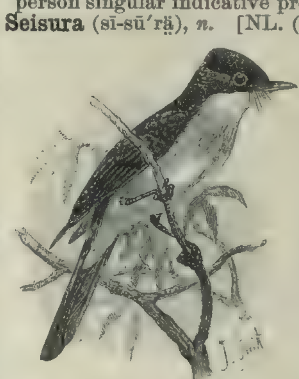
> To construct an instrument which at the time of an earthquake shall move and leave a record of its motion, there is but little difficulty. Contrivances of this kind are called *seismoscopes*. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 13.

**seismoscopic** (sīs-mọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *seismoscope* + *-ic*.] Relating to or furnished by the seismoscope: as, *seismoscopic* data, observations, etc.

**Seison** (sī′son), *n.* [NL. (Grube, 1859), < Gr. *σείειν* (in comp. *σεισ-*), shake; cf. *σείσων*, an earthen vessel for shaking beans in.] A remarkable genus of parasitic leech-like rotifers. *S. nebaliæ* is a wheel-animalcule which is parasitic upon the crustaceans of the genus *Nebalia*.

**seist**†. A Middle English form of *sayest*, second person singular indicative present of *say*$^{1}$.

**Seisura** (sī-sū′ra̤), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), more prop. *Sisura* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σείειν* (in comp. *σεισ-*), shake, + *οὐρά*, tail. Cf. *Seiurus*.] A notable genus of Australian *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers. The best-known species is *S. inquieta*, 8 inches long, slate-colored with glossy-black head and white under parts. Among its English book-names are *vol-*



Restless Flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*).

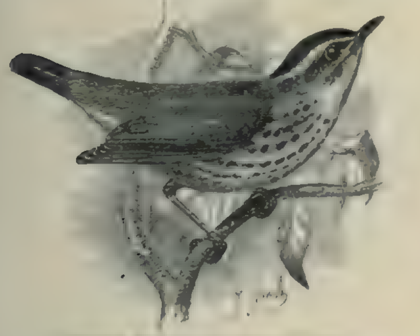
*atile*, *restless*, and *doubtful thrush*, and it is known to the Anglo-Australians as *dish-washer* and *grinder*. A second species is *S. nana*.

**seity** (sē′i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *se*, oneself, + *-ity*.] Something peculiar to one's self. [Rare.]

> The learned Scotus, to distinguish the race of mankind, gives every individual of that species what he calls a *Seity*, something peculiar to himself, which makes him different from all other persons in the world. This particularity renders him either venerable or ridiculous, according as he uses his talents. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 174.

**Seiurinæ** (sī-ū̦-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seiurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, typified by the genus *Seiurus*. Also called *Enicocichlinæ* or *Henicocichlinæ*.

**Seiurus** (sī-ū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), more prop. *Siurus* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σείειν*, shake, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, giving name to the *Seiurinæ*; the American wagtails or water-thrushes. Three species are common in the United States. *S. auricapillus* is the golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird. (See cut under *oven-bird*.) *S. noveboracensis* or *nævius* is the New York water-thrush, dark olive-brown above with conspicuous superciliary stripe, and sulphury-yellow below with a profusion of dusky spots in several chains. *S. motacilla* or *ludovicianus* is the Louisiana water-thrush, like the last, but larger, with a longer bill and lighter coloration. Also called *Enicocichla* or *Henicocichla* and *Exochocichla*.



New York Water-thrush (*Seiurus nævius*).

**seive**, *n.* See *seave*.

**seizable** (sē′za̤-bl), *a.* [< *seize* + *-able*.] Possible to be seized; liable to be taken possession of.

> The carts, waggons, and every attainable or *seizable* vehicle were unremittingly in motion. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VII. 177. (*Davies.*)

**seize** (sēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *seized*, ppr. *seizing*. [Early mod. E. also (and still archaically in legal use) *seise*; < ME. *seisen*, *seysen*, *sesen*, *ceesen*, *saisen*, *saysen*, < OF. *saisir*, *seisir*, put one in possession of, take possession of, seize, F. *saisir*, seize, = Pr. *sazir*, *sayzir* = It. *sagire* (not in Florio), < ML. *sacire* (8th century), later *saisire* (after OF.), take possession of, lay hold of, seize (another's property), prob. < OHG. *sazzan*, *sezzan*, G. *setzen*, set, put, place, = E. *set*, of which *seize* is thus a doublet: see *set*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *seizin*, *seizure*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in possession; make possessed; possess: commonly with *of* before the thing possessed: as, A. B. was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor; to *seize* one's self *of* an inheritance.

> He torned on his pilwes ofte,
> And wald of that he myssed han ben *sesed*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 445.

> & [he] sent his stiward as swithe to *sese* him ther-inne.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5391.

> They could scarcely understand the last words, for death began to *seize* himself *of* his heart. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> All those his lands
> Which he stood *seized of*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 89.

> [He] standeth *seized of* that inheritance
> Which thou that slewest the sire hast left the son.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**2.** To take possession of—(*a*) By virtue of a warrant or legal authority: as, to *seize* smuggled goods; to *seize* a ship after libeling.

> It was judged, by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*. *Bacon.*

(*b*) By force, with or without right.

> The Citie to *sese* in the same tyme,
> We shall found by my feith, or ellis fay worthe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1154.

> The peple of Claudas recouered, . . . and of fin force made hem forsake place, and the tentes and pavilouns that thei hadden take and *sesed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

> The grand Caraman, the Turcoman, ruler of Caramania, took the opportunity of these quarrels to *seize* Corycus, the last Frank stronghold of Armenia.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

**3.** To lay sudden or forcible hold of; grasp; clutch: either literally or figuratively.

> There is an hour in each man's life appointed
> To make his happiness, if then he *seize* it.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 3.

> To *seize* his papers, Curll, was next thy care;
> His papers, light, fly diverse, toss'd in air.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 114.

> The predominance of horizontal lines . . . sufficiently proves that the Italians had never *seized* the true idea of Gothic or aspiring architecture.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 47.

**4.** To come upon with sudden attack; have a sudden and powerful effect upon: as, a panic *seized* the crowd; a fever *seized* him.

> Such full Conviction *seiz'd* th' astonish'd King
> As left no entrance for the least Demurr.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 247.

> All men who are the least given to reflection are *seized* with an inclination that way. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

> A horror *seized* him as he went.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

**5**†. To fasten; fix.

> So downe he fell before the cruell beast,
> Who on his neck his bloody clawes did *seize*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 15.

**6.** *Naut.*, to bind, lash, or make fast, as one thing to another, with several turns of small rope, cord, or small line; stop: as, to *seize* two fish-hooks back to back; to *seize* or stop one rope on to another.

> Sam, by this time, was *seized* up, as it is called—that is, placed against the shrouds, with his wrists made fast to them, his jacket off, and his back exposed.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 113.

**Covenant to stand seized to uses.** See *covenant*. =**Syn.** 2 and 3. To snatch, catch, capture, apprehend, arrest, take, attach.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To lay hold in seizure, as by hands or claws: with *on* or *upon*.

> The mortall sting his angry needle shott
> Quite through his shield, and in his shoulder *seasd*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 38.

> Thee and thy virtues here I *seize upon*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 255.

> The Tartars in Turkeman vse to catch wilde horses with hawkes tamed to that purpose, which *seising on* the necke of the horse, with his beating, and the horses chafing, tireth him, and maketh him an easie prey to his Master.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 422.

> This last Ship had been at Merga a considerable time, having been *seized on* by the Siamites, and all the men imprisoned, for some difference that happened between the English and them. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 151.

> The text which had "*seized upon* his heart with such comfort and strength" abode upon him for more than a year. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. xxi.

**2.** In *metallurgy*, to cohere.

**seizer** (sē′zėr), *n.* [< *seize* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which seizes.

**seizin, seisin** (sē′zin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seasin*, *seysin*; < ME. *saisine*, *seisine*, *seysyne*, *sesyne*, < OF. *seisine*, *saisine*, *saizine*, F. *saisine* (= Pr. *sazina*, *saizina*, *sadina* = It. *sagina*; ML. reflex *saisina*, *seisina*), seizin, possession, < *saisir*, *seisir*, seize: see *seize*.] In *law*: (*a*) Originally, the completion of the ceremony of feudal investiture, by which the tenant was admitted into his freehold. *Angell.*

> A soldier, plucking a handful of thatch from a cottage, placed it in the Duke's hand as *seizin* of all that England held within it. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 271.

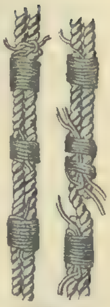
Hence—(*b*) Possession as of freehold—that is, the possession which a freeholder could assert and maintain by appeal to law. *Digby.* (*c*) Possession of land actual or constructive under rightful title. Seizin is either *seizin in fact* (or *in deed*), actual occupation of the land either by the freeholder himself or by some one claiming under him, or *seizin in law*, the constructive seizin which arises when a person acquires the title and there is no adverse possession; thus, one taking a deed of vacant lands is seized in law before he takes possession.

> [They shall] take *sesyne* the same daye that laste waste
> assygnede,
> Or ellles alle the ostage withowttyne the wallys,
> Be hynggyde hye appone hyghte alle holly at ones!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3589.

> The death of the predecessor putteth the successor by blood in *seisin*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

(*d*) The thing possessed. (*e*†) Ownership and possession of chattels.—**Equitable seizin**, such a possession or enjoyment of an equitable interest or right in lands as may be treated in equity, by analogy to legal seizin. Thus, where a trustee holds the legal estate, the cestui que trust, though in possession and enjoying the rents and profits, cannot be said to hold the seizin in the legal sense, because that is in the trustee; but he is protected by courts of equity as holding an equitable seizin.—**Livery of seizin.** See *livery*$^2$.—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp*.—**Seizin ox**, in *Scots law*, same as *sasine ox* (which see, under *sasine*).

**seizing** (sē′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seize*, *v.*] 1. The act of taking hold or possession.—2. *Naut.*, the operation of fastening, binding, or lashing with several turns of a cord, or the fastening so made; also, the cord used for that purpose; seizing-stuff. See also cut under *rose-lashing*.



Seizings, 2.

> Several sailors appeared, bearing among them two stout, apparently very heavy chests, which they set down upon the cabin floor, taking care to secure them by lashings and *seizings* to the stanchions.
> *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxi.

**seizing-stuff** (sē′zing-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, small tarred cord used for seizing.

**seizling**† (sēz′ling), *n.* The yearling of the common carp. *Holme*, 1688.

**seizor** (sē′zo̤r), *n.* [< *seize* + *-or*$^1$.] In *law*, one who seizes or takes possession.

**seizure** (sē′zṳ̄r), *n.* [< *seize* + *-ure*.] **1.** The act of seizing; the act of taking or laying hold; a taking possession, either legally or by force: as, the *seizure* of smuggled goods by revenue officers; *seizure* of arms by a mob.

> All things that thou dost call thine
> Worth *seizure* do we seize into our hands.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 1. 10.

> First Guyne, next Pontien, and then Aquitain,
> To each of which he made his title known,
> Nor from their *seizure* longer would abstain.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iii. 28.

> After the victory of the appellants in 1388, royal letters were issued for the *seizure* of heretical books and the imprisonment of heretical teachers.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

> Say, is not bliss within our perfect *seizure*?
> *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

**2.** The fact of being seized or in possession of anything; possession; hold.

> In your hands we leave the queen elected;
> She hath *seizure* of the Tower.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

> If we had ten years agone taken *seizure* of our portion of dust, death had not taken us from good things, but from infinite evils. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iii. 7.

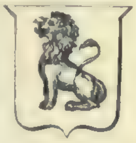
**3.** The thing seized; the thing taken hold or possession of.

> Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and Death,
> Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
> Defeated of his *seizure* many days.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 254.

**4.** A sudden onset or attack, as of some malady, emotion, panic, or the like; a spell; a turn.

> Myself too had weird *seizures*, Heaven knows what.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

**sejant, sejeant** (sē′ja̤nt), *a.* [Also *seiant*, *sedant*; < OF. **seiant*, *seant*, < L. *seden(t-)s*, sitting, ppr. of *sedere* (> F. *seoir*), sit: see *sedent*, *séance*.] In *her.*, sitting, like a cat, with the fore legs upright: applied to a lion or other beast. *Assis* is a synonym.—**Sejant adorsed**, sitting back to back: said of two animals.—**Sejant affronté**, in *her.*, sitting and facing outward, the whole body being turned to the front. See cut under *crest*.—**Sejant gardant**, in *her.*, sitting and with the body seen sidewise, the head looking out from the field.—**Sejant rampant.** See *rampant sejant*, under *rampant*.



Lion sejant.

**sejoin**† (sē̦-join′), *v. t.* [< ME. *sejoynen*, < OF. **sejoindre*, < L. *sejungere*, separate, disjoin, < *se-*, apart, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] To separate; part.

> The arrow . . . doth *sejoin* and join the air together.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

**sejoint**† (sē-joint′), *p. a.* [< ME. *sejointe*, < OF. **sejoint*, < L. *sejunctus*, pp. of *sejungere*, separate: see *sejoin*.] Separated.

> Devyde hem that pith be fro pith *serjointe* [read *sejointe*],
> In thende of March thaire graffyng is in pointe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

**sejugous** (sē′jō̦-gus), *a.* [< L. *sejugis*, a team of six (sc. *currus*, a chariot, a vehicle), < *sex*, six (= E. *six*), + *jugum*, a yoke, = E. *yoke*.] In *bot.*, having six pairs of leaflets.

**sejunction**† (sē̦-jungk′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *sejunctio(n-)*, a separation or division, < *sejungere*, pp. *sejunctus*, disjoin: see *sejoin*.] The act of sejoining or disjoining; separation.

> A *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

**sejungible**† (sē-jun′ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *sejungere*, separate, divide (see *sejoin*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being sejoined or separated. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

**sek**$^1$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*$^1$.

**sek**$^2$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*$^1$.

**seke**†. A Middle English form of *seek*$^1$, *sick*$^1$.

**sekel**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle*.

**seker**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seeker*.

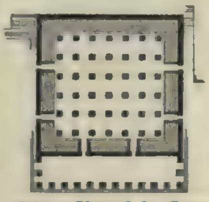
**sekere†, sekerly†.** Middle English forms of *sicker, sickerly.*

**sekirness†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *sickerness.*

**sekli†,** *a.* A Middle English form of *sickly.*

**seknes†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *sickness.*

**sekos** (sē′kos), *n.* [< Gr. *σηκός*, a pen, inclosure.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sacred inclosure; a shrine or sanctuary; the cella of a temple; a building which none but those initiated or especially privileged might enter: as, the *Sekos* of the Mysteries at Eleusis: used of churches by some early Christian writers.


Sekos.—Plan of the Great Hall of the Mysteries, Eleusis, as excavated in 1888.

**sektour†,** *n.* A variant of *secutour.*

**sel†,** *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *seel*$^1$.

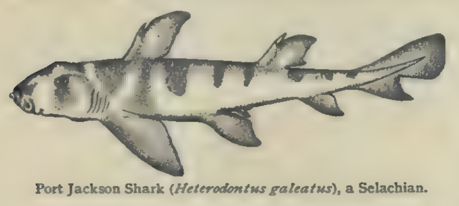
**sel′,** *n.* A Scotch variant of *self.*

**Selacha** (sel′a̤-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Selache.*] Same as *Selachii. Bonaparte*, 1837.

**Selache** (sel′a̤-kē), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *σέλαχος*, a sea-fish, including all cartilaginous fishes, esp. the sharks: see *seal*$^1$.] A genus of sharks whence some of the names of selachians are derived. It has been variously used, but oftenest for the common dusky or great basking-shark, *S. maxima.* (See cut under *basking-shark.*) It is now superseded by the prior genus *Cetorhinus* of De Blainville (1816). Also *Selachus.*

**Selachia** (sẹ̄-lā′ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Selachii.*

**selachian** (sẹ̄-lā′ki-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Selache, Selachii,* + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a shark of the genus *Selache;* pertaining to the *Selachii*, or having their characters; squaloid or raioid; plagiostomous; in the broadest sense, elasmobranchiate. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii, saw-fish, shark,* and *skate.*


Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus galeatus*), a Selachian.

**II.** *n.* A shark or other plagiostomous fish; any elasmobranch.

**Selachii** (sẹ̄-lā′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σέλαχος*, a cartilaginous fish, a shark. Cf. *seal*$^1$.] A large group of vertebrates to which different values and limits have been assigned; the sharks and their allies. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis,* having the palatines and lower jaw alone armed with teeth and supplying the place of jaws (the usual bones of which are reduced to mere vestiges). (*b*) In Cope's system, a subclass of fishes characterized by the articulation of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium, the absence of opercular or pelvic bones, and the development of derivative radii sessile on the sides of the basal bones of the limbs and rarely entering into articulation. (*c*) In Gill's system, a class of ichthyopsid vertebrates characterized by the absence of dermal or membrane bones from the head and shoulder-girdle, the existence of a cartilaginous cranium, a well-developed brain, and a heart composed of an auricle and a ventricle. It includes the sharks, rays, and chimeras, the first two of these constituting the subclass *Plagiostomi*, the third the subclass *Holocephali.* (*d*) In Jordan's system, a subclass of *Elasmobranchii,* containing the sharks and such other selachians as the rays or skates, or the *Squali* and the *Raiæ,* together contrasted with the chimeras or *Holocephali.* They have the gill-openings in the form of slits, five, six, or seven in number on each side; and the jaws distinct from the rest of the skull. The *Selachii* correspond to the *Plagiostomata.* Also *Selacha, Selachia.*

**selachoid** (sel′a̤-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σέλαχος*, a shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Shark-like; selachian; plagiostomous; of or pertaining to the *Selachoidei.*

**II.** *n.* A selachoid selachian; any shark.

**Selachoidei** (sel-a̤-koi′dẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *selachoid.*] In Günther's classification, the first suborder of plagiostomous fishes, contrasting with the *Batoidei;* the sharks, in a broad sense, or *Squali*, as distinguished from the rays. It has been divided by Haswell into the *Palæoselachii* and the *Neoselachii.*

**selachologist** (sel-a̤-kol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *selacholog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is devoted to the study of selachology.

**selachology** (sel-a̤-kol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σέλαχος*, a shark, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which relates to the selachians.

**selachostome** (sel′a̤-kọ̄-stōm), *n.* A ganoid fish of the group *Selachostomi.*

**Selachostomi** (sel-a̤-kos′tọ̄-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *selachostomus:* see *selachostomous.*] A superfamily of ganoid fishes, of the order *Chondrostei*, or an order of the class *Chondrostei*, containing sturgeon-like fishes which have the maxillary and interopercle obsolete and have teeth, or the family *Polyodontidæ:* thus distinguished from *Glaniostomi.* See *Polyodontidæ*, and cut under *paddle-fish.*

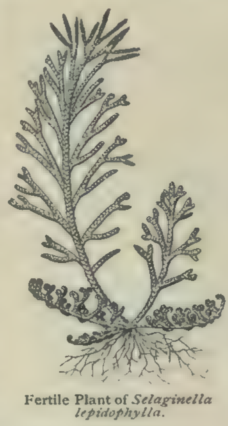
**selachostomous** (sel-a̤-kos′tọ̄-mus), *a.* [< NL. *selachostomus*, < Gr. *σέλαχος*, a shark, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Shark-mouthed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Selachostomi.*

**Selachus** (sel′a̤-kus), *n.* Same as *Selache.*

**selagid** (sel′a̤-jid), *n.* A plant of the order *Selagineæ. Lindley.*

**Selagineæ** (sel-a̤-jin′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1806), < *Selago* (*-gin-*) + *-eæ.*] A small order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Lamiales.* It is characterized by flowers with a corolla of five or sometimes four equal or unequal spreading lobes, four didynamous or two equal stamens, one-celled anthers, and a superior one- or two-celled ovary, forming one or two small nutlets in fruit, often with a fleshy surface and corky furrowed or perforated interior, investing a pendulous cylindrical seed with fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from the related order *Scrophularineæ* by its solitary ovules, from *Labiatæ* and *Verbenaceæ* by an embryo with a superior micropyle and radicle, and from its ally the *Myoporineæ* by habit and terminal inflorescence. It includes about 140 species belonging to 8 genera, of which *Selago* is the type. They are natives of the Old World beyond the tropics, chiefly diminutive heath-like shrubs of South Africa, with alternate, narrow, and rigid leaves, and small flowers grouped in terminal spikes or dense globular heads, commonly white or blue, rarely yellow.

**Selaginella** (sẹ̄-laj-i-nel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Spring), dim. of L. *Selago*, a genus separated from *Lycopodium* (*-gin-*), lycopodium: see *Selago.*] A genus of heterosporous vascular cryptogams, typical of the *Selaginellaceæ* and *Selaginelleæ.* They have the general habit of *Lycopodium* (the ground-pine, club-moss, etc.), differing from it mainly by the dimorphic spores. The stems are copiously branched, trailing, suberect, sarmentose, or scandent; in shape they are more or less distinctly quadrangular, with the faces angled or flat. The leaves are small, with a single central vein, usually tetrastichous and dimorphous, and more or less oblique, the two rows of the lower plane larger and more spreading, the two rows of the upper ascending, adpressed, and imbricated; spikes usually tetrastichous, often sharply square, at the end of leafy branches; microsporangia numerous; macrosporangia few, and confined to the base of the spike. About 335 species have been described, from the warmer parts of the globe. Many species are cultivated in conservatories, and numerous forms have resulted. *S. lepidophylla* is well known under the name *resurrection-plant*, and is also called *rock-lily* or *rock-rose.*


Fertile Plant of *Selaginella lepidophylla.*

**Selaginellaceæ** (sẹ̄-laj″i-ne-lā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selaginella* + *-aceæ.*] A group of heterosporous vascular cryptogamous plants, by some called an order, by others raised to the rank of a class coördinate with the *Rhizocarpeæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Filices,* etc. It embraces only 2 genera, *Selaginella* and *Isoëtes* (which see for characterization).

**Selaginelleæ** (sẹ̄-laj-i-nel′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selaginella* + *-eæ.*] A group of heterosporous vascular cryptogams. By many writers employed as an interchangeable synonym with *Selaginellaceæ*, by others regarded as an order under the class *Selaginellaceæ.* It embraces the single genus *Selaginella.*

**Selago** (sẹ̄-lā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *selago*, a similarly dwarf but unrelated plant, *Lycopodium Selago.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Selagineæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a two- to five-lobed calyx, nearly regular or somewhat two-lipped corolla, four didynamous and perfect stamens, and a two-celled ovary which separates into two nutlets in fruit. There are about 95 species, all South African except one in tropical Africa and one, *S. muralis,* growing on the walls of the capital of Madagascar. They are dwarf heath-like shrubs, sometimes small annuals, often low and diffuse, and with many slender branchlets. They bear narrow leaves, commonly alternate and clustered in the axils, and sessile flowers in dense or slender spikes.

**Selah** (sē′lä̤). [LL. (Vulgate), < Heb. *selāh*, of unknown meaning; connected by Gesenius with *sālāh*, rest.] A transliterated Hebrew word, occurring in the Psalms frequently, and in Habakkuk iii.: probably a direction in the musical rendering of the passage. It is explained by most authorities as meaning 'Pause,' but occurs also at the end of psalms.

**Selandria** (sẹ̄-lan′dri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817); formation uncertain.] An important genus of saw-flies or *Tenthredinidæ.* They have a short thick body, costa of the fore wing thick and dilated before the stigma, and the lanceolate cell petiolate, open, and without a cross-vein. Their larvæ are stout, slimy, slug-like creatures, and feed upon the leaves of various trees. That of *S. cerasi* is the pear- or cherry-slug, now placed in the genus *Eriocampa*, and that of *S. rosæ* is the rose-slug, now placed in the genus *Monostegia.* See cut under *rose-slug.*

**Selasphorus** (sẹ̄-las′fọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *σέλας*, light, brightness, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^1$.] A genus of *Trochilidæ;* the flame-bearers or lightning-hummers. *S. rufus* is the red-backed or Nootka Sound humming-bird, notable as the species which goes furthest north, being found in Alaska. *S. platycercus* is the broad-tailed humming-bird. Both are common in western North America, and several others occur in Mexico and Central America.

**selbite** (sel′bīt), *n.* [< C. J. *Selb*, a German mineralogist (1755–1827), + *-ite*$^2$.] An ash-gray or black ore of silver, supposed to contain silver carbonate, but later shown to be a mixture of argentite with silver, dolomite, etc. It was found at Wolfach in Baden. A similar mineral mixture is found at some Mexican mines, where it is called *plata azul.*

**selch,** *n.* See *sealgh.*

**selcouth†** (sel′köth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *selcouth, selkouth, selkowth, selcuth, selkuth,* < AS. *selcūth, seld-cūth*, strange, wonderful, < *seld*, rarely, + *cuth*, known: see *seld* and *couth.* Cf. *uncouth.*] **I.** *a.* Rarely or little known; unusual; uncommon; strange; wonderful.

> I se ȝondyr a ful *selcouth* syght,
> Wher-of be-for no synge was seene.
> *York Plays*, p. 74.

> Now riden this folk and walken on fote
> To seche that seint in *selcouthe* londis.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 2.

> Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
> But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 14.

**II.** *n.* A wonder; a marvel.

> And sythen I loked vpon the see and so forth vpon the sterres,
> Many *selcouthes* I seygh ben nought lo seye nouthe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 355.

> Sore longet the lede lagher to wende,
> Sum *selkowth* to se the sercle with-in.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13506.

**selcouthly†** (sel′köth-li), *adv.* [ME. *selcoutheli;* < *selcouth* + *-ly*$^2$.] Strangely; wonderfully; uncommonly.

> The stiward of spayne, that stern was & bold,
> Hadde bi-seged that cite *selcoutheli* hard.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3263.

**seld†** (seld), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *selde, seelde;* < ME. *seld*, < AS. *seld*, adv. (in compar. *seldor, seldre,* superl. *seldost*, and in comp.: see *selcouth, seldseen, selly,* etc.), = OHG. MHG. G. *selt-* = Sw. *säll-* = Dan. *sæl-* = Goth. *silda-* (only in comp. and deriv.); prob. from an orig. adj. (the E. adj. appears much later and evidently as taken from the adverb), with formative *-d* (see *-ed*$^2$, *-d*$^2$), perhaps from the root of Goth. *silan* in *ana-silan*, become silent, = L. *silere*, be silent: see *silent.* Cf. *seldom.*] Rarely; seldom.

> For grete power and moral vertu heere
> Is *selde* yseyn in o person yfeere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 168.

> Goods lost are *seld* or never found.
> *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 175.

**seld†** (seld), *a.* [< ME. *selde*, orig. *seld, adv.*, as used to qualify a verbal noun, or in comp., and not directly representing the orig. adj. from which *seld, adv.*, is derived: see *seld, adv.*] Scarce; rare; uncommon.

> For also seur as day cometh after nyght,
> The newe love, labour, or other wo,
> Or elles *selde* seynge of a wight,
> Don olde affeccions alle overgo.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 423.

> Honest women are so *selde* and rare,
> 'Tis good to cherish those poore few that are.
> *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 4.

**selden†,** *adv.* An obsolete form of *seldom.*

**seldom** (sel′dum), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome*, also **selden, seelden;* < ME. *seldom, seldum, selden, selde,* < AS. *seldan, seldon, seldum* (= OFries. *sielden* = MD. *selden*, D. *zelden* = MLG. *selden*, LG. *selden, sellen* = OHG. *seltan*, MHG. G. *selten* = Icel. *sjaldan* = Sw. *sällan* (for **saldan*) = Dan. *sjelden*), at rare times, seldom, orig. dat. pl. (suffix *-um*) or weak dat. sing. (suffix *-an*) of **seld*, a., rare: see *seld, adv.* The term. *-om* is the same as in *whilom;* it once existed also, in part, in *little, muckle* (*litlum, miclum*), *adv.*] Rarely; not often; infrequently.

For *selden* is that hous poore there God is steward.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

'Tis *seldom* seen, in men so valiant,
Minds so devoid of virtue.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

Experience would convince us that, the earlier we left our beds, the *seldomer* should we be confined to them.
*Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

**seldom** (sel'dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome, seldoome*; < late ME. *seldome, seldone* (= MD. *selden*); < *seldom, adv.*] Rare; infrequent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 328. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *seldoome* faule of rayne.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 176).

A spare diet, and a thin coarse table, *seldom* refreshment, frequent fasts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

**seldomness** (sel'dum-nes), *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness. [Rare.]

The *seldomness* of the sight increased the more unquiet longing. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**seldom-times†** (sel'dum-tīmz), *adv.* Rarely; hardly ever.

Which is *seldome times* before 15 yeeres of age.
*Brinsley*, Grammar Schoole, p. 307.

**seldseen†**, *a.* [< ME. *seldsene, seldcene, seltsene* (= MD. *seldsaem*, D. *zeldzaam* = MLG. *selsen, seltsen, seltsem, seltsam* = OHG. *seltsāni*, MHG. *seltsæne*, G. *seltsam* = Icel. *sjaldsēnn* = Sw. *sällsam* = Dan. *sælsom* — the G. Sw. Dan. forms with the second element conformed to the term. *-sam, -som*, = E. *-some*), rarely seen, < *seld*, rarely, + *-sēne*, in comp., < *seón*, see, + adj. formation *-ne* (*-sēne* being thus nearly the same as the pp. *sewen*, with an added formative vowel).] Rarely seen; rare.

Our speche schal be *seldcene*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 80.

**seld-shown†** (seld'shōn), *a.* [< *seld, adv.*, + *shown*. Cf. *selcouth, seldseen*.] Rarely shown or exhibited.

*Seld-shown* flamens
Do press among the popular throngs, and puff
To win a vulgar station. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 229.

**sele†**. An obsolete spelling of *seal*[1], *seal*[2], *seel*[1].

**select** (sẹ̄-lekt'), *v.* [< L. *selectus*, pp. of *seligere*, pick out, choose, < *se-*, apart, + *legere*, pick, choose: see *legend*. Cf. *elect, collect*.] **I.** *trans.* To choose or pick out from a number; pick out; choose: as, to *select* the best; to *select* a site for a monument.

To whom does Mr. Gladstone assign the office of *selecting* a religion for the state from among hundreds of religions? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

=**Syn.** To *Elect, Prefer*, etc. (see *choose*), single out, fix upon, pitch upon.

**II.** *intrans.* To conduct artificial selection methodically. See second quotation under *methodical selection*, below.

**select** (sẹ̄-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *selecto*, < L. *selectus*, chosen, pp. of *seligere*, choose: see *select, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chosen on account of special excellence or fitness; carefully picked or selected; hence, choice; composed of or containing the best, choicest, or most desirable: as, *select* poems; a *select* party; a *select* neighborhood.

To this must be added industrious and *select* reading.
*Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

We found a diary of her solemn resolutions tending to practical virtue, with letters from *select* friends, all put into exact method. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

**2.** Careful or fastidious in choice, or in associating with others; exclusive; also, made with or exhibiting carefulness or fastidiousness. [Colloq.]

And I have spoken for Gwendolen to be a member of our Archery Club — the Brackenshaw Archery Club — the most *select* thing anywhere.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, iii.

**Select committee, vestry**, etc. See the nouns.—**Select Meeting**, in the Society of Friends, a meeting of ministers and elders. In some yearly meetings the name has of late been superseded by that of *Meeting of Ministry and Oversight*, with some additions to the membership. =**Syn.** 1. Picked. See *choose*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is selected or choice. [Colloq. or trade use.]—**2.** Selection. [Rare.]

Borrow of the profligate speech-makers or lyars of the time in print, and make a *select* out of a *select* of them to adorn a party. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 32. (*Davies.*)

**selected** (sẹ̄-lek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Specially chosen or preferred; choice; select: as, *selected* materials.

Great princes are her slaves; *selected* beauties
Bow at her beck
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, iii. 1.

**2†.** Specially set apart or devoted.

The limbs they sever from th' inclosing hide,
The thighs, *selected* to the gods, divide.
*Pope*, Iliad, ii. 504.

**selectedly** (sẹ̄-lek'ted-li), *adv.* With selection.

Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed.
*Heywood*, Descrip. of the King's Ship, p. 48. (*Latham.*)

**selection** (sẹ̄-lek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *sélection* = Sp. *seleccion* = Pg. *selecção*, < L. *selectio(n-)*, a choosing out, selection, < *seligere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select*.] **1.** The act of selecting, choosing, or preferring; a choosing or picking out of one or more from a number; choice.

He who is deficient in the art of *selection* may, by showing nothing but the truth, produce all the effect of the grossest falsehood. *Macaulay*, History.

**2.** A thing or number of things chosen or picked out.

His company generally consisted of men of rank and fashion, some literary characters, and a *selection* from the stage. *W. Cooke*, S. Foote, I. 143.

The English public, outside the coteries of culture, does not pretend to care for poetry except in *selections*.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 479.

**3.** In *biol.*, the separation of those forms of animal and vegetable life which are to survive from those which are to perish; the facts, principles, or conditions of such distinction between organisms; also, the actual result of such principles or conditions; also, a statement of or a doctrine concerning such facts; especially, natural selection. See phrases below.—**Artificial selection**, man's agency in modifying the processes and so changing the results of natural selection; the facts or principles upon which such interference with natural evolutionary processes is based and conducted. This has been going on more or less systematically since man has domesticated animals or cultivated plants for his own benefit. Such selection may be either *unconscious* or *methodical* (see below). It has constantly tended to the latter, which is now systematically conducted on a large scale, and has resulted in numberless creations of utility or of beauty, or of both, which would not have existed had the animals and plants thus improved been left to themselves—that is, to the operation of natural selection. Examples of artificial selection are seen in the breeding of horses for speed, bottom, or strength, or for any combination of these qualities; of cattle for beef or milk; of sheep for mutton or wool; of dogs for speed, scent, courage, docility, etc.; of pigs for fat pork; of fowls for flesh or eggs; of pigeons for fancied shapes and colors, or as carriers; in the cultivation of cereals, fruits, and vegetables to improve their respective qualities and increase their yield, and of flowers to enhance their beauty and fragrance.—**Methodical selection**, artificial selection methodically or systematically carried on to or toward a foreseen desired result; the facts or principles upon which such selection is based, and the means of its accomplishment. See above.

*Methodical selection* is that which guides a man who systematically endeavours to modify a breed according to some predetermined standard.
*Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 177.

In the case of *methodical selection*, a breeder selects for some definite object, and free intercrossing will wholly stop his work. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

**Natural selection**, the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life and the destruction of others, in the natural order of such things, by the operation of natural causes which, in the course of evolution, favor some organisms instead of some others in consequence of differences in the organisms themselves. (*a*) The fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence — which means that those animals and plants which are best adapted, or have the greatest adaptability, to the conditions of their environment do survive other organisms which are less adapted, or less capable of being adapted, to such conditions. This fact rests upon observation, and is unquestionable. (*b*) The means by which or the conditions under which some forms survive while others perish; the law of the survival of the fittest; the underlying principle of such survival, and the agencies which effect that result. These seem to be mainly intrinsic, or inherent in the organism; and they are correlated, in the most vital manner possible, with the varying plasticity of different organisms, or their degree of susceptibility to modification by their environment. Those which respond most readily to external influence are the most modifiable under given circumstances, and consequently the most likely to be modified in a way that adapts them to their surroundings, which adaptation gives them an advantage over less favored organisms in striving to maintain themselves. Hence (and this is the gist of Darwinian natural selection) —(*c*) The gradual development of individual differences which are favorable to the preservation of the life of the individual, with corresponding gradual extinction of those peculiarities which are unfavorable to that end; also, the transmission of such modified characters to offspring, and so the perpetuation of some species and the extinction of others — a fact in nature respecting which there is no question, since we know that more species, genera, etc., have perished than are now living. (*d*) The theory of natural selection; any statement of opinion or belief on that subject, which may or may not adequately reflect the facts in the case. Ignorance alike of these facts and of this theory has been fruitful of misunderstandings and objections respecting the latter. Some of its supporters have made of the theory a cause of the facts which it is simply designed to explain; some of its opponents, unconsciously biased perhaps by such other extremists, have denied that the theory has any validity. Between these extremes, the author of the theory states explicitly that it neither originates variability, nor accounts for the origin of variations, in individuals, still less in species; but that, given the origination and existence of variations, it shows that some of these are preserved while others are not; that favorable variations tend to be perpetuated and unfavorable variations to become extinct; that those variations which best adapt an organism to its environment are most favorable to its preservation; and, consequently, that the theory of natural selection is adequate to explain, to some extent, the observed fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence — that is, natural selection in sense (*a*) above. Natural selection, in so far as sex is concerned, is specified as *sexual selection* (see below). The facts and principles of natural selection, as recognized and used by man for his own benefit in his treatment of plants and animals, come under the head of *artificial selection* (see above). An extension of the theory of natural selection to the origination (as distinguished from the preservation) of individual variations has been named *physical selection* (see below).

This preservation of favourable variations and the rejections of injurious variations I call *Natural Selection*. Variations neither useful nor injurious would not be affected by *natural selection*, and would be left a fluctuating element, as perhaps we see in the species called polymorphic. *Darwin*, Origin of Species (ed. 1860), iv.

*Natural selection* . . . implies that the individuals which are best fitted for the complex and in the course of ages changing conditions to which they are exposed generally survive and procreate their kind.
*Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 178.

**Physical selection**, the law of origin for differential changes or modifications in organisms which have arisen through the action of physical causes in the environment, in habits, etc. It is distinguished from *natural selection*, which relates not to the origin but to the preservation of these changes. *A. Hyatt.*—**Sexual selection**, that province or department of natural selection in which sex is especially concerned, or in which the means by which one sex attracts the other comes prominently into play. Thus, anything which exhibits the strength, prowess, or beauty of the male attracts the female, and decides her preference for one rather than another individual of the opposite sex, with the result of affecting the offspring for the better; and this principle of selection, operative through many generations, may in the end modify the specific characters of animals, and thus become an important factor in natural selection.

If it be admitted that the females prefer or are unconsciously excited by the more beautiful males, then the males would slowly but surely be rendered more and more attractive through *sexual selection*.
*Darwin*, Descent of Man (ed. 1881), p. 496.

For my own part, I conclude that of all the causes which have led to the differences in external appearance between the races of men, and to a certain extent between man and the lower animals, *sexual selection* has been by far the most efficient. *Darwin*, Descent of Man (ed. 1871), II. 367.

**Unconscious selection**, artificial selection effected unknowingly, or carried on without system or method; man's agency in unmethodical selection, or the result of that agency. See the extract.

*Unconscious selection* in the strictest sense of the word — that is, the saving of the more useful animals and the neglect or slaughter of the less useful, without any thought of the future — must have gone on occasionally from the remotest period and amongst the most barbarous nations.
*Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 199.

**selective** (sẹ̄-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *select* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by selection or choice; selecting; using that which is selected or choice.

Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this *selective* providence of the Almighty?
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 122.

*Selective* breeding through many generations has succeeded in producing inherited structural changes, sometimes of very remarkable character.
*W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 5.

Strange to say, so patent a fact as the perpetual presence of *selective* attention has received hardly any notice from psychologists of the English empiricist school.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 402.

**Selective absorption**, the absorption of substances which arrest certain parts only of the radiation of heat and light from any source: as, the *selective absorption* of the sun's atmosphere, which is the cause of the larger part of the dark lines in the solar spectrum. See *spectrum*.

This power of *absorption* is *selective*, and hence, for the most part, arise the phenomena of color.
*Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 69.

**selectively** (sẹ̄-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* By means of selected specimens; by selection.

There is no variation which may not be transmitted, and which, if *selectively* transmitted, may not become the foundation of a race. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 269.

**selectman** (sẹ̄-lekt'man), *n.*; pl. *selectmen* (-men). [< *select* + *man*.] In New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen annually to manage various local concerns. Their number is usually from three to nine in each town, and they constitute a kind of executive authority. In small towns the office is frequently associated with that of assessor and overseer of the poor. The office was derived originally from that of select vestryman. See *vestry*.

He soon found, however, that they were merely the *selectmen* of the settlement, armed with no weapon but the tongue, and disposed only to meet him on the field of argument. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 235.

As early as 1633, the office of townsman or *selectman* appears, who seems first to have been appointed by the General Court, as here, at Concord, in 1639.
*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

**selectness** (sẹ̄-lekt'nes), *n.* Select character or quality. *Bailey*.

**selector** (sẹ̄-lek'tọr), *n.* [< LL. *selector*, a chooser, < L. *seligere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select*.] **1.** One who selects or chooses.

Inventors and *selectors* of their own systems.
*Knox*, Essays, No. 104.

2. In *mach.*, a device which separates and selects.

> A shuttle with jaws that take hold of each hair as it is presented, and a device which is known as the *selector*.
> *Nature*, XLII. 357.

**Selenaria** (sel-ẹ̄-nā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Busk), < Gr. σελήνη, the moon: see *Selene.*] The typical genus of *Selenariidæ*.

**Selenariidæ** (sel″ẹ̄-nạ̄-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Selenaria*. They are orbicular or irregular in outline, convex on one side and plane or concave on the other; the zoœcia are immersed and flustrine.

**selenate** (sel′ẹ̄-nāt), *n.* [< *selen*(*ic*) + *-ate*$^1$.] A compound of selenic acid with a base: as, sodium *selenate*.

**Selene** (sẹ̄-lē′nē), *n.* [< Gr. Σελήνη, the Moon, a personification of σελήνη, dial. σελάνα, σελάννα, the moon, also a month, a moon-shaped cake; cf. σέλας, brightness.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the moon, called in Latin *Luna*. She is the daughter of Hyperion and Theia, and sister of Helios (the sun) and Eos (the dawn), but is also a double of Artemis (Diana). She is also called *Phœbe*.
2. [NL. (Lacépède, 1803).] In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes; the moonfishes, whose soft dorsal and anal fins have the anterior rays much produced in the adult. *S. vomer* is known as the *lookdown* and *horsehead*. See cut under *horsehead*.

**seleniate** (sẹ̄-lē′ni-āt), *n.* [< *seleni*(*um*) + *-ate*$^1$.] Same as *selenate*.

**selenic** (sē-len′ik), *a.* [< *selen*(*ium*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to selenium: as, *selenic* acid, $H_2SeO_4$. This acid is formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with niter. It is a strong corrosive dibasic acid, much resembling sulphuric acid. The concentrated acid has the consistence of oil, and is strongly hygroscopic. Its salts are called *selenates*.

**selenide** (sel′ẹ̄-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *selen*(*ium*) + *-ide*$^1$.] A compound of selenium with one other element or radical: same as *hydroselinate*.

**Selenidera** (sel-ẹ̄-nid′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1831), also prop. *Selenodera*, < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + δέρη, neck: so called from the crescentic collar characteristic of these birds.] A genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, containing toucans of small size, as *S. maculirostris* of Brazil; the toucanets, of which there are several species. See cut under *toucanet*.

**seleniferous** (sel-ẹ̄-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *selenium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Containing selenium; yielding selenium: as, *seleniferous* ores.

**selenious** (sẹ̄-lē′ni-us), *a.* [< *seleni*(*um*) + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced from selenium. —**Selenious acid**, $H_2SeO_3$, a dibasic acid derived from selenium. It forms salts called *selenites*.

**seleniscope**† (sẹ̄-len′i-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **selenoscope*; < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for observing the moon.

> Mr. Henshaw and his brother-in-law came to visit me, and he presented me with a *seleniscope*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 9, 1653.

**selenite** (sel′ẹ̄-nīt), *n.* [= F. *selénite* = Sp. Pg. *selenites*, selenite (Sp. *Selenita*, an inhabitant of the moon), = It. *selenite*, selenite, < L. *selenites*, *selenitis*, moonstone, < Gr. σεληνίτης, of the moon (λίθος σεληνίτης, moonstone; οἱ Σεληνῖται, the men in the moon), < σελήνη, the moon: see *Selene.*] 1†. [*cap.*] A supposed inhabitant of the moon.—2. A foliated or crystallized and transparent variety of gypsum, often obtained in large thin plates somewhat resembling mica; also, specifically, a thin plate of this mineral used with the polarizing apparatus of the microscope.—3. In *chem.*, a salt of selenium.

**Selenites** (sel-ẹ̄-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σεληνίτης, of the moon: see *selenite.*] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope*, 1840.—2. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Selenitidæ*. *Fischer*, 1879.

**selenitic** (sel-ẹ̄-nit′ik), *a.* [= F. *sélénitique* = Sp. *selenítico* = It. *selenitico*; < *selenite* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the moon.—2. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing selenite: as, *selenitic* waters.

**Selenitidæ** (sel-ẹ̄-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenites* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having a spiral heliciform shell, the mantle submedian or posterior and included within the shell, and the jaw ribless, with aculeate teeth, much as in *Glandinidæ*.

**selenitiferous** (sel″ẹ̄-ni-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *selenites*, moonstone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Containing selenite.

**selenium** (sẹ̄-lē′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σελήνη, the moon (cf. σελήνιον, moonlight): see *Selene*. The element was so called (by Berzelius) because associated with *tellurium* (< L. *tellus*, earth).] Chemical symbol, Se; atomic weight, 79. A non-metallic element extracted from the pyrite of Fahlun in Sweden, and discovered in 1818 by Berzelius. In its general chemical analogies it is related to sulphur and tellurium. It is found in combination with native tellurium, as in selen-tellurium, with sulphur in selen-sulphur; also in very small quantity in some of the varieties of iron pyrites, and in several rare selenides, as clausthalite, or lead selenide, etc. When precipitated it appears as a red powder, which melts when heated, and on cooling forms a brittle mass, nearly black, but transmitting red light when in thin plates. When heated in the air it takes fire, burns with a blue flame, and produces a gaseous compound, oxid of selenium, which has a most penetrating and characteristic odor of putrid horse-radish. Selenium undergoes a remarkable change in electrical resistance under the action of light: hence the use of selenium-cells. See *resistance*, 3, and *photophone*.

**seleniuret** (sẹ̄-lē′niū-ret), *n.* [< NL. *selenium* + *-uret.*] Same as *selenide*.

**seleniureted, seleniuretted** (sẹ̄-lē′niū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *seleniuret* + *-ed*$^2$.] Containing selenium; combined or impregnated with selenium.—**Seleniureted hydrogen.** Same as *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).

**selenocentric** (sẹ̄-lē-nọ̄-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + κέντρον, center: see *centric.*] Having relation to the center of the moon, or to the moon as a center; as seen or estimated from the center of the moon.

**selenod** (sel′ẹ̄-nōd), *n.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + *od*, q. v.] The supposed odic or odylic force of the moon; lunar od; artemod. *Reichenbach.*

**selenodont** (sẹ̄-lē′nọ̄-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *selenodus* (*-odont-*), < Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having crescentic ridges on the crowns, as molar teeth; not bunodont. In this form of dentition the molar tubercles are separated, or united at angles, elevated, narrowly crescentic in section, with deep valleys intervening.
2. Having selenodont teeth, as a ruminant; of or pertaining to the *Selenodonta*.

**II.** *n.* A selenodont mammal.

**Selenodonta** (sẹ̄-lē-nọ̄-don′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *selenodus* (*-odont-*): see *selenodont.*] One of two primitive types of the *Artiodactyla*, the other being *Bunodonta*, continued from the Eocene *Anoplotherium* through a long line of descent with modification to the ruminants of the present day. Existing selenodonts are divisible into the three series of *Tylopoda*, or camels, *Traguloidea*, or chevrotains, and *Pecora* or *Cotylophora*, or ordinary ruminants, as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, etc.

**selenograph** (sẹ̄-lē′nọ̄-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + γράφειν, write: see *selenography.*] A delineation or picture of the surface of the moon, or of part of it.

**selenographer** (sel-ẹ̄-nog′rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-er*$^1$.] A student of selenography; one who occupies himself with the study of the moon, and especially with its physiography.

> He [Mr. Oughtred] believed the sun to be a material fire, the moon a continent, as appears by the late *Selenographers*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1655.

**selenographic** (sẹ̄-lē-nọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to selenography.—**Selenographic chart**, a map of the moon.

**selenographical** (sẹ̄-lē-nọ̄-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *selenographic* + *-al.*] Same as *selenographic*.

**selenographist** (sel-ē-nog′rạ-fist), *n.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *selenographer*.

**selenography** (sel-ẹ̄-nog′rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *sélénographie* = Sp. *selenografía* = Pg. *selenographia* = It. *selenografia*, < Gr. σεληνη, the moon, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The scientific study of the moon: chiefly used with reference to study of the moon's physical condition, and especially the form and disposition of the elevations and depressions by which its surface is characterized.

**selenological** (sẹ̄-lē-nọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *selenolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or relating to selenology, or the scientific study of the moon, and especially of its physiography; selenographic.

> With the solidification of this external crust began the "year one" of *selenological* history.
> *Nasmyth and Carpenter*, The Moon, p. 18.

**selenologist** (sel-ẹ̄-nol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *selenolog-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *selenographer*. *Nature*, XLI. 197.

**selenology** (sel-ẹ̄-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + -λογία, < λέγειν, say, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *selenography*.

**selenotropic** (sẹ̄-lē′nọ̄-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σελήνη, the moon, + τρέπειν, turn: see *tropic.*] In *bot.*, curving or turning toward the moon: said of certain growing plant-organs which under favorable conditions are influenced in the direction of their growth by moonlight.

**selenotropism** (sel-ẹ̄-not′rọ̄-pizm), *n.* [< *selenotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being selenotropic.

**selenotropy** (sel-ẹ̄-not′rọ̄-pi), *n.* [< *selenotrop-ic* + *-y*$^3$.] In *bot.*, same as *selenotropism*.

**selen-sulphur** (sẹ̄-lēn′sul″fėr), *n.* [< *selen*(*ium*) + *sulphur.*] A variety of sulphur, of an orange-yellow color, containing a small amount of selenium.

**selen-tellurium** (sẹ̄-lēn′te-lū′ri-um), *n.* [< *selen*(*ium*) + *tellurium.*] A mineral of a blackish-gray color and metallic luster, consisting of selenium and tellurium in about the ratio of 2 : 3, found in Honduras.

**seler**$^1$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

**seler**$^2$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seller*$^3$.

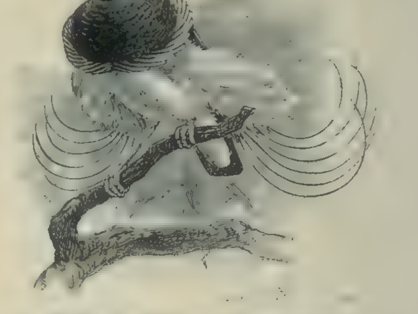
**Seleucian** (se-lū′si-ạn), *n.* [< L. *Seleucus*, < Gr. Σέλευκος, Seleucus (see def.), + *-ian.*] One of a sect of the third century, which followed Seleucus of Galatia, whose teaching included the doctrines, in addition to those of Hermogenes (see *Hermogenean*), that baptism by water is not to be used, and that there is no resurrection of the body and no visible paradise.

**Seleucid** (se-lū′sid), *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

**Seleucidæ** (se-lū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [< L. *Seleucides*, < Gr. Σελευκίδης, a descendant of Seleucus, < Σέλευκος, Seleucus.] The members of a dynasty, founded by Seleucus (a general of Alexander the Great), which governed Syria from about 312 B. C. to the Roman conquest (about 64 B. C.).

**Seleucidan** (se-lū′si-dan), *a.* [< *Seleucid* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the Seleucidæ.—**Seleucidan era.** See *era*.

**Seleucides** (se-lū′si-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < L. *Seleucides*: see *Seleucidæ.*] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, subfamily *Epimachinæ*, containing the twelve-wired bird of paradise, the male of which has the flank-feathers long and fluffy, with some shafts drawn out into six long wiry filaments on each side of the body. The single species inhabits New Guinea. It is variously called *S. niger*, *S. albus*, *S. acanthylis*, *S. resplendens*, and by other names, as *manucode*, or *promérope à douze filets* of the French ornithologists. The male is about 12 inches long; the "wires" are sometimes drawn out 10 inches; the general color is velvety-black, glancing in different lights oil-green, coppery or bronze, violet and fiery purple; the black breastplate is set in an emerald-green frame; the belly, vent, and silky flank-plumes are tawny-yellow. The female is quite different, with much of the plumage bright chestnut, and she has no "wires." This is one of the slender-billed paradise-birds, ranging with the genera *Ptilorhis*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epimachus*. The genus is also called *Nematophora*.



Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (*Seleucides niger*).

**self** (self), *a.*, *pron.*, and *n.* [Also Sc. *sel'*, *sell*; < ME. *self*, *silf*, *seolf*, *sulf* (pl. *selfe*, *seolfe*, *selve*, *sulbe*, *seolve*, later *selves*; in oblique cases *selven*), < AS. *self*, *seolf*, *silf*, *siolf*, *sylf*, same, self, = OS. *self* = OFries. *self*, *selva* = OD. *self*, D. *zelf* = MLG. *self*, *sulf*, LG. *sulv* = OHG. *selb*, MHG. *selp*, G. *selb* (inflected *selber*, etc.), *selbst* (uninflected) = Icel. *sjælfr*, *sjālfr* = Sw. *sjelf* = Dan. *selv* = Goth. *silba*, same, self; origin unknown: (*a*) in one view (Skeat) the orig. form **selba* is perhaps for **seliba*, 'left to oneself,' < *se-*, *si-* (Goth. *si-k* = L. *se*, oneself, = Skt. *sva*, one's own self), + *lib-*, the base of AS. *līfan*, be left, *lāf* = Goth. *laiba*, a remnant, etc. (see *leave*$^1$, *life*, *live*$^1$). (*b*) In another view (Kluge) perhaps orig. 'lord, possessor, owner,' akin to Ir. *selb*, possession; cf. Skt. *patis*, lord, with Lith. *pats*, self; cf. also *own*$^1$, *v.*, *owner*, with the related *own*$^1$, *a.*, which in some uses is nearly equiv. to *self*. The use of *self* in comp. to form the reflexive pronouns arose out of the orig. independent use of *self* following the personal pronouns, and agreeing with them in inflection, in AS. as follows: *ic selfa* (*ic self*), 'I self' (I myself), *mīn selfes*, 'of me self' (of myself), *mē selfum*, 'to me self' (to myself), *mē selfne*, 'me self' (myself), pl. *wē selfe*, 'we self' (we ourselves), etc.; so *thū selfa* (*thū self*), 'thou self' (thyself), *thīn selfes*, 'of thee self' (of thyself), etc., *hē selfa* (*hē self*), 'he self' (himself), *his selfes*, 'of him self' (of himself), etc., the adj. *self* becoming coalesced with the preceding pronoun in the oblique cases *mine, my, me, our, thine, thy, thee, your, his, him, her, their, them*, etc., these being ultimately reduced in each instance to a single form, which is practically the dative *me, thee, him, her, them*, etc. (in which the acc. was merged), mixed in part with the genitive *mine, my, our, thine, thy, your*, etc., these orig. genitives in time assuming the appearance of mere possessives, and *self* thus taking on the semblance of a noun governed by them, whence the later independent use of *self* as a noun (see III.). The reflexive combination *me selfe, him selfe* (*selve*), etc., came to be used, as the dative of reference, to indicate more distinctly the person referred to—'I (for) my self,' 'he (for) him self,' etc., thus leading to the emphatic use. The former (AS. ME.) adj. pl. *-e* has now changed to the noun pl. *-es* (*selves*, as in *wolves, wives*, etc.). *Itself* and *oneself* retain the original order of simple juxtaposition: *it* + *self, one* + *self*. In the more common *one's self*, *self* is treated as an independent noun.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same; identical; very same; very. [Obsolete or archaic except when followed by *same*. See *selfsame*.]

> She was slayn, right in the *selve* place.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 606.

> Than hit semet. for-sothe, that the *selfe* woman
> Wold haue faryn hym fro.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13828.

> As it [discretio] is communely used, it is nat only like to Modestie, but it is the *selfe* modestie.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 25.

> To shoot another arrow that *self* way
> Which you did shoot the first.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 148.

**2†.** Own; personal.

> Thy *selve* neighebor wol thee despyse.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 17.

> Who . . . by *self* and violent hands
> Took off her life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 70.

**3.** Single; simple; plain; unmixed with any other: particularly noting colors: as, *self*-colored.

> The patterns, large bold scrolls, plain and embossed, generally in blue, upon a *self* drab ground.
> *J. Arrowsmith*, Paper-Hanger's Companion, p. 82.

**II.** *pron.* A pronominal element affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, or to denote a reflexive use. Thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself*; thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself*; the writing *itself* shall be exhibited. "I *myself* will decide" not only expresses my determination to decide, but my determination that no other shall decide. Reflexively, I abhor *myself*; he admires *himself*; it pleases *itself*. *Himself, herself, themselves* are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective. When the elements are separated by an adjective, *self* becomes a mere noun: as, *my* own *self*, *our* two *selves*, *his* very *self*; so *one's self* for *oneself*. See III.

> Now chese *yourselven* whether that you liketh.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

> Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples. John iv. 2.

**III.** *n.*; pl. *selves* (selvz). **1.** A person in his relations to that very same person. *Self* differs from *ego* as being always relative to a particular individual, and as referring to that person in all his relations to himself and not merely as given in consciousness.

> So they loved, as love in twain
> Had the essence but in one;
> Two distincts, division none; . . .
> Property [individuality] was thus appalled,
> That the *self* was not the same.
> Single nature's double name
> Neither two nor one was called.
> *Shak.*, Phœnix and Turtle, l. 38.

> *Self* is that conscious thinking thing . . . which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness or misery.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 17.

> The best way of separating a man's *self* from the world is to give up the desire of being known to it.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

> The consciousness of *Self* involves a stream of thought, each part of which as 'I' can (1) remember those which went before, and know the things they knew; and (2) emphasize and care paramountly for certain ones among them as 'me,' and appropriate to these the rest.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 400.

**2.** A thing or class of things, or an attribute or other abstraction, considered as precisely distinguished from all others: as, the separation of church and state is urged in the interest of religion's *self*.

> Nectar's *self* grows loathsome to them.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 355.

**3.** Personal interest and benefit; one's own private advantage.

> The circle of his views might be more or less expanded, but *self* was the steady, unchangeable centre.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

> Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might;
> Smote the chord of *Self*, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**4.** In *hort.*, a flower with its natural plain color; a self-colored flower, as distinguished from one which has become "rectified" or variegated. Compare *self-colored*. [*Self* is the first element in numerous compounds, nearly all modern. It may be used with any noun having an associated verb, or with any participial adjective (in *-ing*$^2$ or *-ed*$^2$ or *-en*$^1$), or other adjective implying action. It indicates either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or toward whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like; and the meaning is frequently negative, implying that the relation exists toward self only, not toward others: as, *self-acting*, etc. Most of these compounds are of obvious meaning; only the more important of them are given below (without etymology, except when of early formation). In words compounded with *self*, the element *self* has a certain degree of independent accent, generally less than that of the following element, but liable to become by emphasis greater than the latter.]—**By one's self.** See *by*$^1$.—**To be beside one's self.** See *beside*.—**To be one's self**, to be in full possession of one's powers, both mental and physical.

**self-abandonment** (self-a̤-ban'dọn-mẹnt), *n.* Disregard of self or of self-interest.

**self-abasement** (self-a̤-bās'mẹnt), *n.* **1.** Abasement or humiliation proceeding from guilt, shame, or consciousness of unworthiness.—**2.** Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

> Enough—no foreign foe could quell
> Thy soul, till from itself it fell;
> Yes! *Self-abasement* paved the way
> To villain-bonds and despot sway.
> *Byron*, The Giaour.

**self-absorbed** (self-a̤b-sôrbd'), *a.* Absorbed in one's own thoughts or pursuits.

> He was a dreamy, silent youth, an omnivorous reader, retiring and *self-absorbed*. *Athenæum*, No. 3276, p. 184.

**self-abuse** (self-a̤-būs'), *n.* **1.** The abuse of one's own person or powers.

> My strange and *self-abuse*
> Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 142.

**2.** Masturbation.

**self-accusation** (self-ak-ụ̄-zā'shọn), *n.* The act of accusing one's self.

> He asked, with a smile, if she thought the *self-accusation* should come from him. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 346.

**self-accusatory** (self-a̤-kū'za̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* Self-accusing.

> He became sensible of confused noises in the air; incoherent sounds of lamentation and regret; wailings inexpressibly sorrowful and *self-accusatory*.
> *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, i.

**self-accusing** (self'a̤-kū'zing), *a.* Accusing one's self.

> Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self-accusing* look. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**self-acting** (self-ak'ting), *a.* Acting of or by itself: noting any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of a machine: as, the *self-acting* feed of a boring-mill, whereby the cutters are carried forward by the general motion of the machine.

**self-activity** (self-ak-tiv'i̤-ti), *n.* An inherent or intrinsic power of acting or moving.

> If it can intrinsically stir itself, . . . it must have a principle of *self-activity*, which is life and sense. *Boyle.*

> *Self-activity* may undoubtedly be explained as identical with self-conscious intelligence.
> *J. Watson*, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 200.

**self-adjusting** (self-a̤-jus'ting), *a.* Designed or contrived to adjust itself; requiring no external adjustment in the performance of a specific operation or series of operations: as, a *self-adjusting* screw.

> This is an adjustable and *self-adjusting* machine.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 92.

**self-affected** (self-a̤-fek'ted), *a.* Well-affected toward one's self; self-loving.

> His sail is swell'd too full; he is grown too insolent,
> Too *self-affected*, proud. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

**self-appointed** (self-a̤-poin'ted), *a.* Appointed or nominated by one's self.

> Leigh Hunt himself was, as Mr. Colvin has observed, a kind of *self-appointed* poet laureate of Hampstead.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3277, p. 215.

**self-approving** (self-a̤-prö'ving), *a.* Implying approval of one's own conduct or character; also, justifying such approval.

> One *self-approving* hour whole years outweighs
> Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 255.

**self-asserting** (self-a̤-sėr'ting), *a.* Given to asserting one's opinions, rights, or claims; putting one's self forward in a confident or presumptuous manner.

**self-assertion** (self-a̤-sėr'shọn), *n.* The act of asserting one's own opinions, rights, or claims; a putting one's self forward in an over-confident or presumptuous way.

**self-assertive** (self-a̤-sėr'tiv), *a.* Same as *self-asserting*.

**self-assertiveness** (self-a̤-sėr'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or character of asserting confidently or obtrusively one's opinions or claims; self-assertion.

> His own force of character and *self-assertiveness*.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 453.

**self-assumed** (self-a̤-sūmd'), *a.* Assumed by one's own act or authority: as, a *self-assumed* title.

**self-assumption** (self-a̤-sump'shọn), *n.* Self-conceit.

> In *self-assumption* greater
> Than in the note of judgement.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 133.

**self-baptizer** (self-bap-tī'zėr), *n.* One who performs the act of baptism upon himself; a Se-Baptist.

**self-begotten** (self-bẹ̄-got'n), *a.* Begotten by one's own powers; generated without the agency of another.

> That *self-begotten* bird
> In the Arabian woods. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1700.

**self-binder** (self-bīn'dėr), *n.* The automatic binding machinery attached to some harvesters or reapers, by means of which the grain as it is cut is collected into sheaves and bound up with wire or twine before it leaves the machine; also, a harvester fitted with machinery of this nature.

**self-blinded** (self-blīn'ded), *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's self.

> *Self-blinded* are you by your pride.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**self-blood†** (self-blud'), *n.* **1.** Direct progeny or offspring. [Rare.]

> Though he had proper issue of his own,
> He would no less bring up, and foster these,
> Than that *self-blood*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

**2.** The shedding of one's own blood; suicide. [Rare.]

> Do you know
> What 'tis to die thus? how you strike the stars
> And all good things above? do you feel
> What follows a *self-blood*? whither you venture,
> And to what punishment?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

**self-born** (self-bôrn'), *a.* Begotten or created by one's self or itself; self-begotten.

> From himself the phœnix only springs,
> *Self-born*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 580.

**self-bounty†** (self-boun'ti), *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

> I would not have your free and noble nature,
> Out of *self-bounty*, be abused.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 200.

**self-bow** (self'bō), *n.* See *bow*$^2$.

**self-centered** (self-sen'tėrd), *a.* Centered in self.

**self-charity†** (self-char'i̤-ti), *n.* Charity to one's self.

> Nor know I aught
> By me that 's said or done amiss this night;
> Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 202.

**self-closing** (self-klō'zing), *a.* Closing of itself; closing or shutting automatically: as, a *self-closing* bridge or door.—**Self-closing faucet.** See *faucet*.

**self-collected** (self-kọ-lek'ted), *a.* Self-possessed; self-contained; confident; calm.

> Still in his stern and *self-collected* mien
> A conqueror's more than captive's air is seen.
> *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 8.

**self-colored** (self-kul'ọrd), *a.* **1.** In *textile fabrics*: (*a*) Of the natural color. (*b*) Dyed in the wool or in the thread; retaining the color which it had before weaving: as, a *self-colored* fabric.—**2.** Colored with a single tint, usually in the glaze, as Oriental porcelain.—**3.** In *hort.*, having the natural seedling color unmodified by artificial selection; uniform in color: noting flowers.

**self-command** (self-kọ-månd'), *n.* That equanimity which enables one in any situation to be reasonable and prudent, and to do what the circumstances require; self-control.

Suffering had matured his [Frederic's] understanding, while it had hardened his heart and soured his temper. He had learnt *self-command* and dissimulation: he affected to conform to some of his father's views.
*Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

**self-complacency** (self-ko̤m-plā'se̤n-si), *n.* The state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's self, or with one's own opinions or conduct.

What is expressed more particularly by *Self-complacency* is the act of taking pleasure in the contemplation of one's own merits, excellences, productions, and various connexions. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

**self-complacent** (self-ko̤m-plā'se̤nt), *a.* Pleased with one's self; self-satisfied.

In counting up the catalogue of his own excellences the *self-complacent* man may beguile a weary hour.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

**self-conceit** (self-ko̤n-sēt'), *n.* An overweening opinion of one's self; vanity.

Thyself from flattering *self-conceit* defend.
*Sir J. Denham*, Prudence.

*Self-conceit* comes from a vague imagination of possessing some great genius or superiority; and not from any actual, precise knowledge of what we are.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 105.

=**Syn.** *Pride, Vanity,* etc. See *egotism.*

**self-conceited** (self-ko̤n-sē'ted), *a.* Having self-conceit; having an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; conceited; vain.

Others there be which, *self-conceited* wise,
Take a great pride in their owne vaine surmise,
That all men think them soe.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Some men are so desperately *self-conceited* that they take every man to be *self-conceited* that is not of their conceits.
*Baxter*, Self-Denial, xiv.

**self-conceitedness** (self-ko̤n-sē'ted-nes), *n.* Conceited character or manner; an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; vanity; self-conceit.

Because the papists have gone too far in teaching men to depend on the church and on their teachers, therefore *self-conceitedness* takes advantage of their error to draw men into the contrary extreme, and make every infant Christian to think himself wiser than his most experienced brethren and teachers. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xiv.

**self-condemnation** (self-kon-dem-nā'sho̤n), *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience or confession.

**self-condemned** (self-ko̤n-demd'), *a.* Condemned by one's own conscience or confession.

**self-condemning** (self-ko̤n-dem'ing), *a.* Condemning one's self.

Johnson laughed at this good quietist's *selfcondemning* expressions. *Boswell*, Johnson, II. 155.

**self-confidence** (self-kon'fi-de̤ns), *n.* Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own observation, opinions, or powers, without other aid.

The preference of self to those less esteemed, the respect for our own good qualities, is shown in various ways, and perhaps most conspicuously in the feature of *Self-confidence.* *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

**self-confident** (self-kon'fi-de̤nt), *a.* Confident of one's own strength or qualifications; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the capability of one's own powers, without other aid.

**self-confidently** (self-kon'fi-de̤nt-li), *adv.* With self-confidence.

**self-confiding** (self-ko̤n-fī'ding), *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers; self-confident.

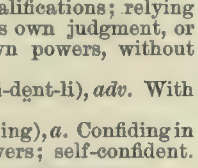
To warn the thoughtless *self-confiding* train
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main.
*Pope*, Odyssey, xiii. 174.

**self-congratulation** (self-ko̤n-grat̤-ụ̄-lā'sho̤n), *n.* The act or state of congratulating or felicitating one's self.

But the crowd drowned their appeal in exclamations of *self-congratulation* and triumph. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 920.

*Self-congratulation* that we do not live under foreign criminal law. *Athenæum*, No. 3272, p. 61.

**self-conjugate** (self-kon'jọ̄-gạ̄t), *a.* Conjugate to itself.—**Self-conjugate pentagon**, a pentagon every side of which is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic. Every plane pentagon is self-conjugate relatively to some conic.—**Self-conjugate subgroup**, a subgroup of substitutions of which each one, T', is related to some other T by the transformation $T' = STS^{-1}$, where S is some operation of the main group.—**Self-conjugate triangle**, a triangle of which each side is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic.



Self-conjugate Triangle.
The vertices of LMN, the self-conjugate triangle, are each the pole of the opposite side. This is shown by the fact that they are at the intersections of the sides of the quadrangle, ABCD, inscribed in the conic.

**self-conscious** (self-kon'shus), *a.* **1.** Aware of one's self; having self-consciousness.

Speculation and moral action are co-ordinate employments of the same *self-conscious* soul, and of the same powers of that soul, only differently directed.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 149.

**2.** Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one appears to others.

Barcelona is the only town in Spain where the inhabitants do not appear *self-conscious*, the only one that has at all the cosmopolitan air.
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

**self-consciousness** (self-kon'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** In *philos.*, the act or state of being aware of one's self. (*a*) The state of being aware of the subject as opposed to the object in cognition or volition; that element of a sense of reaction which consists in a consciousness of the internal correlative. Many psychologists deny the existence of a direct sense of reaction, or of any immediate knowledge of anything but an object of knowledge. (*b*) An immediate perception by the soul of itself. This is denied by almost all psychologists. (*c*) A direct perception of modifications of consciousness as such, and as discriminated from external objects; introspection. Many psychologists deny this.

Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phænomena of the external world; *Self-consciousness* the power by which we apprehend the phænomena of the internal. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxix.

(*d*) An instinctive idea of a self, or element of cognition, subject to correction or amplification, and thus distinguished from objective reality. (*e*) An acquired knowledge of a self as a center of motives.
**2.** A state of being self-conscious; the feeling of being under the observation of others.

That entire absence of *self-consciousness* which belongs to keenly felt trouble.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

Over *self-consciousness*, too much inwardness and painful self-inspection, absence of trust in our instincts and of the healthful study of Nature. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 636.

=**Syn. 2.** *Pride, Egotism, Vanity,* etc. See *egotism.*

**self-considering** (self-ko̤n-sid'ėr-ing), *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates. *Pope.*

**self-consistency** (self-ko̤n-sis'te̤n-si), *n.* The quality or state of being self-consistent.

**self-consistent** (self-ko̤n-sis'te̤nt), *a.* Consistent or not at variance with one's self or with itself.

**self-constituted** (self-kon'sti-tū-ted), *a.* Constituted by one's self or by itself: as, *self-constituted* judges; a *self-constituted* guardian.

**self-consuming** (self-ko̤n-sū'ming), *a.* Consuming one's self or itself.

What is loose love? a transient gust, . . .
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wandering, *self-consuming* fire.
*Pope*, Chor. to Tragedy of Brutus, ii.

**self-contained** (self-ko̤n-tānd'), *a.* **1.** Contained or wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not sympathetic or communicative.

The queen . . . thought him cold,
High, *self-contain'd*, and passionless.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**2.** Having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others: as, a *self-contained* house. [Scotland.]—**3.** Complete in itself: as, a *self-contained* motor.—**Self-contained engine**, an engine and boiler in one, complete for working, similar to a portable engine, but without the traveling-gear. *E. H. Knight.*

**self-contempt** (self-ko̤n-tempt'), *n.* Contempt for one's self.

Perish in thy *self-contempt!* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**self-content** (self-ko̤n-tent'), *n.* Satisfaction with one's self; self-complacency.

There is too much self-complacency and *self-content* in him. *Portfolio*, N. S., No. 6, p. 125.

**self-contradiction** (self-kon-tra̤-dik'sho̤n), *n.* **1.** The act or fact of contradicting one's self: as, the *self-contradiction* of a witness.—**2.** A statement, proposition, or the like which is contradictory in itself, or of which the terms are mutually contradictory: as, the *self-contradictions* of a doctrine or an argument.

**self-contradictory** (self-kon-tra̤-dik'tọ̄-ri), *a.* Contradicting or inconsistent with itself.

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory.* *Spectator.*

**self-control** (self-ko̤n-trōl'), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, *self-control*,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
*Tennyson*, Œnone.

**self-convicted** (self-ko̤n-vik'ted), *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

Guilt stands *self-convicted* when arraign'd.
*Savage*, The Wanderer, iii.

**self-conviction** (self-ko̤n-vik'sho̤n), *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-conviction.* *Swift.*

**self-correspondence** (self-kor-e-spon'de̤ns), *n.* A system of correspondence by which the points of a manifold correspond to one another.

**self-corresponding** (self-kor-e-spon'ding), *a.* Corresponding to itself: thus, in a one-to-one continuous correspondence of the points of a surface to one another, there are always two or more *self-corresponding* points which correspond to themselves.

**self-covered** (self-kuv'ėrd), *a.* Covered, clothed, or dressed in one's native semblance.

Thou changed and *self-cover'd* thing, for shame.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 62.

**self-creation** (self-krẹ̄-ā'sho̤n), *n.* The act of coming into existence by the vitality of one's own nature, without other cause.

**self-criticism** (self-krit'i-sizm), *n.* Criticism of one's self.

**self-culture** (self-kul'ṭụ̄r), *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers.

*Self-culture* is what a man may do upon himself: mending his defects, correcting his mistakes, chastening his faults, tempering his passions.
*H. Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, 2d ser., p. 65.

**self-danger**† (self-dān'jėr), *n.* Danger from one's self.

If you could . . . but disguise
That which, to appear itself, must not yet be
But by *self-danger.* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 149.

**self-deceit** (self-dẹ̄-sēt'), *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or which originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* . . . is taken notice of in these words: Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 399.

**self-deceiver** (self-dẹ̄-sē'vėr), *n.* One who deceives himself.

**self-deception** (self-dẹ̄-sep'sho̤n), *n.* Deception concerning one's self; also, the act of deceiving one's self.

**self-defense** (self-dẹ̄-fens'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation; in *law*, the act of forcibly resisting a forcible attack upon one's own person or property, or upon the persons or property of those whom, by law, one has a right to protect and defend. *Robinson.*—**The art of self-defense**, boxing; pugilism.

**self-defensive** (self-dẹ̄-fen'siv), *a.* Tending to defend one's self; of the nature of self-defense.

**self-delation** (self-dẹ̄-lā'sho̤n), *n.* Accusation of one's self.

Bound to inform against himself, to be the agent of the most rigid *self-delation.* *Milman.*

**self-delusion** (self-dẹ̄-lū'zho̤n), *n.* The deluding of one's self, or delusion respecting one's self.

Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience? *South*, Sermons.

**self-denial** (self-dẹ̄-nī'a̤l), *n.* The act of denying one's own wishes, or refusing to satisfy one's own desires, especially from a moral, religious, or altruistic motive; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

Another occasion of reproach is that the gospel teaches mortification and *self-denial* in a very great degree.
*Watts*, Works, I. 220.

One secret act of *self-denial*, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers, in which idle people indulge themselves. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 188.

=**Syn.** *Self-denial, Self-sacrifice, Austerity, Asceticism,* self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness. The italicized words agree in representing the voluntary refusal or surrender of personal comfort or desires. *Self-denial* is to be presumed wise, necessary, or benevolent, unless indication is given to the contrary; it may be the denial of selfishness; it may be not only the refusal to take what one might have, but the voluntary surrender of what one has; it may be an act, a habit, or a principle. *Self-sacrifice* goes beyond *self-denial* in necessarily including the idea of surrender, as of comfort, inclination, time, health, while being also presumably in the line of a real duty. The definition of *austerity* is implied in that of *austere* in the comparison under *austere;* it stands just at the edge of that frame of mind which regards self-denial as good for its own sake; it pushes simplicity of living and the refusal of pleasure beyond what is deemed necessary or helpful to right living by the great mass of those who are equally earnest with the austere in trying to live rightly. *Asceticism* goes beyond *austerity*, being more manifestly excessive and more clearly delighting in self-mortification as a good in itself; it also generally includes somewhat of the disposition to retire from the world. See *austere.*

**self-denying** (self-dẹ̄-nī'ing), *a.* Denying one's self; characterized by self-denial.

A devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self-denying* frame of spirit. *South*, Sermons.

**Self-denying Ordinance.** See *ordinance.*

**self-denyingly** (self-dẹ-nī′ing-li), *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

To the Oxford Press and the labours *self-denyingly* and generously tendered of hard-worked tutors we owe the translation of Ranke's History of England.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

**self-dependence** (self-dẹ-pen′dens), *n.* Reliance on one's self, with a feeling of independence of others.

Such self-knowledge leads to *self-dependence*, and *self-dependence* to equanimity.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 352.

**self-dependent** (self-dẹ-pen′dent), *a.* Depending on one's self; characterized by self-dependence.

While *self-dependent* pow'r can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil.

**self-depending** (self-dẹ-pen′ding), *a.* Same as *self-dependent.*

**self-depreciation** (self-dẹ-prē-shi-ā′shon), *n.* Depreciation of one's self.

**self-depreciative** (self-dẹ-prē′shi-ạ-tiv), *a.* Marked by self-depreciation.

**self-despair** (self-dẹs-pãr′), *n.* Despair of one's self; a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc.

The history of evangelical theology, with its conviction of sin, its *self-despair*, and its abandonment of salvation by works. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 311.

**self-destruction** (self-dẹ-struk′shon), *n.* The destruction of one's self, or of itself.

**self-destructive** (self-dẹ-struk′tiv), *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self, or of itself.

**self-determination** (self-dẹ-tėr-mi-nā′shon), *n.* Determination by one's self or itself; determination by one's own will or powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between; the ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

**self-determined** (self-dẹ-tėr′mind), *a.* Particularized or determined by its own act alone: thus, the will, according to the sectaries of free-will, is *self-determined.*

**self-determining** (self-dẹ-tėr′mi-ning), *a.* Capable of self-determination.

Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, *self-determining* principle. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 12.

**self-development** (self-dẹ-vel′up-ment), *n.* Spontaneous development.

If the alleged cases of *self-development* be examined, it will be found, I believe, that the new truth affirms in every case a relation between the original subject of conception and some new subject conceived later on.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 465.

**self-devoted** (self-dẹ-vō′ted), *a.* Devoted by one's self: also, characterized by self-devotion.

**self-devotement** (self-dẹ-vōt′ment), *n.* Same as *self-devotion.*

**self-devotion** (self-dẹ-vō′shon), *n.* The act of devoting one's self; willingness to sacrifice one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others: self-sacrifice.

**self-devouring** (self-dẹ-vour′ing), *a.* Devouring one's self or itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy.

**self-disparagement** (self-dis-par′ạj-ment), *n.* Disparagement of one's self.

Inward *self-disparagement* affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv. 478.

**self-dispraise** (self-dis-prāz′), *n.* Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

There is a luxury in *self dispraise.*
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv. 477.

**self-distrust** (self-dis-trust′), *n.* Distrust of, or want of confidence in, one's self or one's own powers.

It is my shyness, or my *self-distrust.*
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**self-educated** (self-ed′ū-kā-ted), *a.* Educated by one's own efforts alone, without regular training under a preceptor.

**self-elective** (self-ẹ-lek′tiv), *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or (as a body) of electing its own members; of or pertaining to this right.

An oligarchy on the *self-elective* principle was thus established. *Brougham.*

**self-end**† (self-end′), *n.* An end or good for one's self alone.

The sick man may be advertised that in the actions of repentance he separate low, temporal, sensual, and *self-ends* from his thoughts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

But all *Self-ends* and Int'rest set apart.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**self-endeared** (self-en-dērd′), *a.* Enamored of one's self; self-loving. [Rare.]

She cannot love,
Nor take no shape nor project of affection,
She is so *self-endeared.*
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 56.

**self-enjoyment** (self-en-joi′ment), *n.* Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

**self-esteem** (self-es-tēm′), *n.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self; especially, an estimate of one's self that is too high.

Oft-times nothing profits more
Than *self-esteem.* *Milton*, P. L., viii. 572.

**self-estimation** (self-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* Self-esteem.

**self-evidence** (self-ev′i-dens), *n.* The quality of being self-evident.

Any . . . man knows, that the whole is equal to all its parts, or any other maxim, and all from the same reason of *self-evidence.* *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 10.

**self-evident** (self-ev′i-dent), *a.* Evident in itself without proof or reasoning; producing clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

Where . . . agreement or disagreement [of ideas] is perceived immediately by itself, without the intervention or help of any other, there our knowledge is *self-evident.*
*Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 2.

**self-evidently** (self-ev′i-dent-li), *adv.* By means of self-evidence; without extraneous proof or reasoning.

**self-evolution** (self-ev-ọ-lū′shon), *n.* Development by inherent power or quality.

**self-exaltation** (self-eks-âl-tā′shon), *n.* The exaltation of one's self.

**self-examinant** (self-eg-zam′i-nant), *n.* One who examines himself.

The humiliated *self-examinant* feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good. *Coleridge.*

**self-examination** (self-eg-zam-i-nā′shon), *n.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.

Preach'd at St. Gregories one Darnel on 4 Psalms, v. 4. concerning yᵉ benefit of *selfe examination.*
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1655.

**self-example** (self-eg-zam′pl), *n.* One's own example or precedent. [Rare.]

If thou dost seek to have what thou dost hide,
By *self-example* mayst thou be denied!
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxlii.

**self-executing** (self-ek′sẹ-kū-ting), *a.* Needing no legislation to enforce it: as, a *self-executing* treaty.

A constitutional provision may be said to be *self-executing* if it supplies a sufficient rule by means of which the right given may be enjoyed and protected, or the duty imposed may be enforced.
*T. M. Cooley*, Constitutional Limitations, iv.

**self-existence** (self-eg-zis′tens), *n.* The property or fact of being self-existent.

**self-existent** (self-eg-zis′tent), *a.* Existing by one's or its own virtue alone, independently of any other cause.

**self-explanatory** (self-eks-plan′ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Explaining itself; needing no explanation; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.

**self-explication** (self-eks-pli-kā′shon), *n.* The act or power of explaining one's self or itself.

A thing perplex'd
Beyond *self-explication.*
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 8.

**self-faced** (self-fāst′), *a.* Undressed or unhewn: noting a stone having its natural face or surface.

**self-fed** (self-fed′), *a.* Fed by one's self or itself alone.

It [evil] shall be in eternal restless change
*Self-fed* and self-consumed. *Milton*, Comus, l. 597.

**self-feeder** (self-fē′dėr), *n.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself, and does not require to be fed; specifically, a self-feeding apparatus or machine: as, in ore-dressing, an arrangement for feeding ore to the stamps automatically, or without the employment of hand-labor; or a stove having a reservoir for coal which is fed gradually to the fire.

**self-feeding** (self-fē′ding), *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose: as, a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing-press, etc.

**self-fertility** (self-fėr-til′ị-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, ability to fertilize itself, possessed by many hermaphrodite flowers.

The degree of *self-fertility* of a plant depends on two elements, namely, on the stigma receiving its own pollen and on its more or less efficient action when placed there.
*Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 48.

**self-fertilization** (self-fėr″ti-li-zā′shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower. Compare *cross-fertilization.*

*Self-fertilisation* always implies that the flowers in question were impregnated with their own pollen.
*Darwin*, Cross and *Self Fertilisation*, p. 10.

**self-fertilized** (self-fėr′ti-līzd), *a.* In *bot.*, fertilized by its own pollen.

**self-flattering** (self-flat′ėr-ing), *a.* Too favorable to one's self; involving too high an idea of one's own virtue or power.

*Self-flattering* delusions. *Watts.*

**self-flattery** (self-flat′ėr-i), *n.* Indulgence in reflections too favorable to one's self.

**self-focusing** (self-fō′kus-ing), *a.* Brought into focus, as an eyepiece, by simply being pushed in as far as it will go.

**self-forgetful** (self-fọr-get′fůl), *a.* So much devoted to others as to subordinate one's own interests or comfort to theirs.

**self-forgetfully** (self-fọr-get′fůl-i), *adv.* With self-forgetfulness.

**self-forgetfulness** (self-fọr-get′fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being self-forgetful.

**self-gathered** (self-gaᴛʜ′ėrd), *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

There in her place she did rejoice,
*Self-gather'd* in her prophet-mind.
*Tennyson*, Of Old sat Freedom.

**self-glazed** (self-glāzd′), *a.* Covered with glaze of a single tint: noting Oriental porcelain. Compare *self-colored.*

**self-glorious** (self-glō′ri-us), *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain; boastful. [Rare.]

Then you may talk, and be believ'd, and grow worse,
And have your too *self-glorious* temper rock'd
Into a dead sleep.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

**self-governed** (self-guv′ėrnd), *a.* Governed by one's self or itself: as, a *self-governed* state.

**self-governing** (self-guv′ėr-ning), *a.* That governs itself: as, a *self-governing* colony.

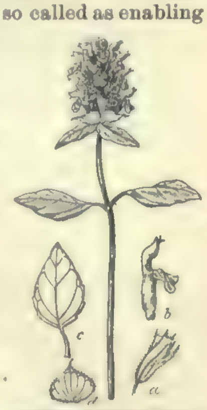
**self-government** (self-guv′ėrn-ment), *n.* 1. The government of one's self; self-control.— 2. The government of a nation, province, district, or town by itself, either in all points or in certain particulars (as local affairs).

It is to *self-government*, the great principle of popular representation and administration — the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all — that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be. *D. Webster.*

**self-gratulation** (self-grat-ū-lā′shon), *n.* Reflection upon one's own good fortune or success as such.

**self-harming** (self-här′ming), *a.* Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.

**self-heal** (self′hēl), *n.* A name of two or three plants, reputed panaceas, so called as enabling one to do without a physician. The plant most commonly bearing the name is *Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris* (see *Prunella*$^2$, 2). The sanicle, *Sanicula Europæa*, and the burnet-saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, have also been so named.



Self-heal (*Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris*).
The upper part of the stem with flowers. *a*, the calyx; *b*, the corolla; *c*, a leaf; *d*, a bract from the inflorescence.

**self-healing** (self-hē′ling), *a.* Having the power or property of becoming healed without external application.

**self-help** (self-help′), *n.* Working for one's self without assistance from others.

**selfhood** (self′hůd), *n.* [< *self* + *-hood.*] The mode of being of an individual person; independent existence; personality.

**self-idolized** (self-ī′dọl-īzd), *a.* Regarded with extreme complacency by one's self. *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 94.

**self-imparting** (self-im-pär′ting), *a.* Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris.*

**self-importance** (self-im-pôr′tans), *n.* The feeling or the manner of one who too much obtrudes his sense of his own importance; egotism; pomposity.

Our *self-importance* ruins its own scheme.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 368.

**self-important** (self-im-pôr′ta̤nt), *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.

**self-imposed** (self-im-pōzd′), *a.* Imposed or taken voluntarily on one's self: as, a *self-imposed* task.

**self-impotent** (self-im′pō-te̤nt), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself with its own pollen: said of a flower or a plant.

**self-induction** (self-in-duk′sho̤n), *n.* See *induction*.

**self-inductive** (self-in-duk′tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-induction.

The *self-inductive* capacity of non-magnetic wires of different metals. *Science*, VII. 442.

**self-indulgence** (self-in-dul′je̤ns), *n.* The habit of undue gratification of one's own passions, desires, or tastes, with little or no thought of the cost to others.

**self-indulgent** (self-in-dul′je̤nt), *a.* Given to the undue indulgence or gratification of one's own passions, desires, or the like.

**self-infection** (self-in-fek′sho̤n), *n.* Infection of the entire organism or of a second part of it by absorption of virus from a local lesion.

**self-inflicted** (self-in-flik′ted), *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self: as, a *self-inflicted* punishment; *self-inflicted* wounds.

**self-interest** (self-in′tėr-est), *n.* 1. Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self, without regard to altruistic gratification.—2. Selfishness; pursuit of egotistical interests exclusively, without regard to conscience.

From mean *self-interest* and ambition clear.
*Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 439.

**self-interested** (self-in′tėr-es-ted), *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 7.

**self-involution** (self-in-vō-lū′sho̤n), *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

Heraclitus, as well as psychologists of recent times, seemed to appreciate the dangers of *self-involution*.
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 630.

**self-involved** (self-in-volvd′), *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

The pensive mind
Which, all too dearly *self-involved*,
Yet sleeps a dreamless sleep to me.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

**selfish** (sel′fish), *a.* [= G. *selbstisch* = Sw. *sjelfvisk* = Dan. *selvisk*; as *self* + *-ish*¹.] 1. Caring only for self; influenced solely or chiefly by motives of personal or private pleasure or advantage: as, a *selfish* person.

What could the most aspiring or the most *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection in him?
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 257.

Were we not *selfish*, legislative restraint would be unnecessary. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 243.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of one who cares solely or chiefly for his own personal or private pleasure, interest, or advantage; proceeding from love of self: as, *selfish* motives.

His book
Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd
In *selfish* silence, but imparted oft.
*Cowper*, Task, iii. 394.

The extinction of all *selfish* feeling is impossible for an individual, and if it were general it would result in the dissolution of society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 103.

**Selfish theory of morals**, the theory that man is capable of acting only from calculation of what will give him the greatest pleasure. =**Syn.** Mean, illiberal, self-seeking.

**selfishly** (sel′fish-li), *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Who can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And show the sense of it without the love.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 293.

**selfishness** (sel′fish-nes), *n.* Selfish character, disposition, or conduct; exclusive or chief regard for one's own interest or happiness. =**Syn.** *Selfishness*, *Self-love*. See the quotations.

Not only is the phrase *self-love* used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded . . . with the word *selfishness*, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind.
*D. Stewart*, Philos. of Active and Moral Powers, ii. 1.

The mention of *Selfishness* leads me to remind you not to confound that with *Self-love*, which is quite a different thing. *Self-love* is . . . a rational, deliberate desire for our own welfare, and for anything we consider likely to promote it. *Selfishness*, on the other hand, consists not in the indulging of this or that particular propensity, but in disregarding, for the sake of any kind of personal gratification or advantage, the rights or the feelings of other men. *Whately*, Morals and Chr. Evidences, xvi. § 3.

**selfism** (sel′fizm), *n.* [‹ *self* + *-ism*.] Devotedness to self; selfishness. [Rare.]

This habit [of egotism] invites men to humor it, and, by treating the patient tenderly, to shut him up in a narrower *selfism*. *Emerson*, Culture.

**selfist** (sel′fist), *n.* [‹ *self* + *-ist*.] One devoted to self; a selfish person. [Rare.]

The prompting of generous feeling, or of what the cold *selfist* calls quixotism. *Jer. Taylor.*

**self-justification** (self-jus″ti-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* Justification of one's self.

**self-kindled** (self-kin′dld), *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*

**self-knowing** (self-nō′ing), *a.* 1. Knowing of one's self, or without communication from another.—2. Possessed of self-consciousness as an attribute of man.

A creature who, not prone
And brute as other creatures, but indued
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest, *self-knowing*.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 510.

**self-knowledge** (self-nol′ej), *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

**self-left** (self-left′), *a.* Left to one's self or to itself. [Rare.]

His heart I know how variable and vain,
*Self-left*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 93.

**selfless** (self′les), *a.* [‹ *self* + *-less*.] Having no regard to self; unselfish.

Lo, now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her *selfless* mood.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**selflessness** (self′les-nes), *n.* Freedom from selfishness.

**self-life** (self-līf′), *n.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's own gratification or advantage.

**self-like**† (self′līk), *a.* [‹ *self* + *like*², *a.* Cf. *selfly*.] Exactly similar; corresponding.

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self-like* case hee knew.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**self-limited** (self-lim′i-ted), *a.* Limited by itself only; in *pathol.*, tending to spontaneous recovery after a certain course: applied to certain diseases, as smallpox and many other acute diseases.

**self-love** (self-luv′), *n.* That instinct by virtue of which man's actions are directed to the promotion of his own welfare. Properly speaking, it is not a kind of love; since A is said to love B when B's gratification affords gratification to A. In this sense, love of self would be a meaningless phrase.

*Selfe-loue* is better than any guilding to make that seeme gorgious wherein our selues are parties.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

*Self-love* is, in almost all men, such an overweight that they are incredulous of a man's habitual preference of the general good to his own; but when they see it proved by sacrifices of ease, wealth, rank, and of life itself, there is no limit to their admiration. *Emerson*, Courage.

*Self-love* is not despicable, but laudable, since duties to self, if self-perfecting—as true duties to self are—must needs be duties to others.
*Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 166.

*Self-love*, as understood by Butler and other English moralists after him, is . . . an impulse towards pleasure generally, however obtained.
*H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 77.

We see no reason to suppose that *self-love* is primarily or secondarily or ever love for one's mere principle of conscious identity. It is always love for something which, as compared with that principle, is superficial, transient, liable to be taken up or dropped at will.
*W. James*, Psychology, x.

=**Syn.** *Selfishness*, *Self-love*. See *selfishness*.

**self-loving** (self-luv′ing), *a.* Having egotistical impulses, with deficiency of altruistic impulses or love of others.

With a joyful willingness these *self-loving* reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *I. Walton.*

**self-luminous** (self-lū′mi-nus), *a.* Luminous of itself; possessing in itself the property of emitting light: thus, the sun, fixed stars, flames of all kinds, bodies which shine in consequence of being heated or rubbed, are *self-luminous*.

**selfly** (self′li), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *selflīc*, selfish, ‹ *self*, self, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*¹.] In or by one's self or itself. [Rare.]

So doth the glorious lustre
Of radiant Titan, with his beams, embright
Thy gloomy Front, that *selfly* hath no light.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

**self-made** (self′mād), *a.* 1. Made by one's self or itself.

How sweet was all! how easy it should be
Amid such life one's *self-made* woes to bear!
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

Hence—2. Having attained success in life without extraneous advantages, especially without material aid from one's family: as, a *self-made* man.

The proud Roman nobility had selected a *self-made* lawyer as their representative. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 136.

**self-mastery** (self-mȧs′tėr-i), *n.* Mastery of one's self; self-command; self-control.

**self-mettle**† (self-met′l), *n.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

Anger is like
A full-hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
*Self-mettle* tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 134.

**self-motion** (self-mō′sho̤n), *n.* Motion or action due to inward power, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*.
*G. Cheyne*, Philos. Prin.

**self-moved** (self-mövd′), *a.* Moved or brought into action by an inward power without external impulse.

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self-mov'd* with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope*, Odyssey, v. 123.

**self-movent**† (self-mö′ve̤nt), *a.* Same as *self-moving*.

Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not *self-movent*. *N. Grew.*

**self-moving** (self-mö′ving), *a.* Moving or acting by inherent power without extraneous influence.

**self-murder** (self-mėr′dėr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sylf-myrthra*, a self-murderer, *sylf-myrthrung*, suicide; D. *zelf-moord* = G. *selbst-mord* = Sw. *själfmörd* = Dan. *selv-mord*, self-murder: see *self* and *murder*.] The killing of one's self; suicide.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime.
*Sir W. Temple.*

**self-murderer** (self-mėr′dėr-ėr), *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide. *Paley.*

**self-neglecting** (self-neg-lek′ting), *n.* A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self-neglecting*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 75.

**selfness** (self′nes), *n.* [‹ *self* + *-ness*.] 1. Egotism; the usurpation of undue predominance by sentiments relating to one's self.

Who indeed infelt affection bears,
So captives to his saint both soul and sense;
That, wholly hers, all *selfness* he forbears.
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 533).

2. Personality.

The analogical attribution to things of *selfness*, efficiency, and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

In that religious relation the relation ceases; the self loses sight of its private *selfness*, and gives itself up, to find itself and more than itself.
*F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 19.

**self-offense** (self-o̤-fens′), *n.* One's own offense.

Grace to stand, and virtue go;
More nor less to others paying
Than by *self-offences* weighing.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 280.

**self-opiniated**† (self-o̤-pin′i-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

**self-opinion** (self-o̤-pin′yo̤n), *n.* 1. One's own opinion.—2. The tendency to form one's own opinion without considering that of others to be worth much consideration.

There are some who can mix all . . . together, joyning a Jewish obstinacy, with the pride and *self-opinion* of the Greeks, to a Roman unconcernedness about the matters of another life. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

**self-opinionated** (self-o̤-pin′yo̤n-ā-ted), *a.* Holding to one's own views and opinions, with more or less contempt for those of others.

For there never was a nation more *self-opinionated* as to their wisdom, goodness, and interest with God than the Jews were when they began their war.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

**self-opinioned** (self-o̤-pin′yo̤nd), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

**self-originating** (self-o̤-rij′i-nā-ting), *a.* Originating in, produced by, beginning with, or springing from one's self or itself.

**self-partiality** (self-pär-shi-al′i̤-ti), *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Lord Kames.*

**self-perception** (self-pėr-sep′sho̤n), *n.* The faculty of immediate introspection, or perception of the soul by itself. Such a faculty is not universally admitted, and few psychologists would now hold that the soul in itself can be perceived.

**self-perplexed** (self-pėr-plekst′), *a.* Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

Here he look'd so *self-perplext*
That Katie laugh'd. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

**self-pious** (self-pī′us), *a.* Hypocritical. [Rare.]

This hill top of sanctity and goodnesse above which there is no higher ascent but to the love of God, which from this *self-pious* regard cannot be assunder. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

**self-pity** (self-pit′i), *n.* Pity on one's self.

*Self-pity*, . . . an unequivocal effusion of genuine tender feeling towards self — a most real feeling, not well understood by superficial observers, and often very strong in the sentimentally selfish, but quite real in all who have any tender susceptibilities, and sometimes their only outlet. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 104.

**self-pleached** (self-plēcht′ or -plē′ched), *a.* Pleached or interwoven by natural growth. [Rare.]

Round thee blow, *self-pleached* deep,
Bramble roses, faint and pale,
And long purples of the dale.
*Tennyson*, A Dirge.

**self-pleasing** (self-plē′zing), *a.* Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.

With such *selfe-pleasing* thoughts her wound she fedd. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 6.

**self-poised** (self-poizd′), *a.* Poised, or kept well balanced, by self-respect or other regard for self.

*Self-poised* they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.
*M. Arnold*, Self-Dependence.

**self-pollution** (self-po̤-lū′sho̤n), *n.* See *pollution*, 3.

**self-possessed** (self-po̤-zest′), *a.* Composed; not disturbed.

She look'd; but all
Suffused with blushes — neither *self-possess'd*
Nor startled, but betwixt this mood and that.
*Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

**self-possession** (self-po̤-zesh′o̤n), *n.* The control of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness: self-command.

**self-praise** (self-prāz′), *n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause: as, *self-praise* is no commendation.

*Self-praise* is sometimes no fault. *W. Broome.*

**self-preservation** (self-prez-ėr-vā′sho̤n), *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self-preservation* in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

All institutions have an instinct of *self-preservation*, growing out of the selfishness of those connected with them. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics.

**self-preservative** (self-prẹ̄-zėr′va̤-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-preservation.

The *self-preservative* instinct of humanity rejects such art as does not contribute to its intellectual nutrition and moral sustenance. *The Academy*, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 167.

**self-preserving** (self-prẹ̄-zėr′ving), *a.* Tending to preserve one's self.

**self-pride** (self-prīd′), *n.* Pride in one's own character, abilities, or reputation; self-esteem. *Cotton.*

**self-profit** (self-prof′it), *n.* One's own profit, gain, or advantage; self-interest.

Thy mortal eyes are frail to judge of fair,
Unbiass'd by *self-profit*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

**self-propagating** (self-prop′a̤-gā-ting), *a.* Propagating one's self or itself.

**self-protection** (self-prọ-tek′sho̤n), *n.* Self-defense.

**self-raker** (self-rā′kėr), *n.* A reaper fitted with a series of rakes, which gather the grain into gavels as it falls on the platform, and sweep these off to the ground.

**self-realization** (self-rē″al-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* The making, by an exertion of the will, that actual which lies dormant or in posse within the depths of the soul.

The way to *self-realisation* is through self-renunciation. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 211.

The final end with which morality is identified, or under which it is included, can be expressed not otherwise than by *self-realization*. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 74.

**self-reciprocal** (self-rẹ̄-sip′rọ̄-ka̤l), *a.* Self-conjugate.

**self-recording** (self-rẹ̄-kôr′ding), *a.* Making, as an instrument of physical observation, a record of its own state, either continuously or at definite intervals: as, a *self-recording* barometer, tide-gage, anemometer, etc.—**Self-recording level.** See *level*¹.

**self-regard** (self-rẹ̄-gärd′), *n.* Regard or consideration for one's self.

But *selfe-regard* of private good or ill
Moves me of each, so as I found, to tell.
*Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 682.

**self-regarding** (self-rẹ̄-gär′ding), *a.* Having regard to one's self.

**self-registering** (self-rej′is-tėr-ing), *a.* Registering automatically: as, a *self-registering* thermometer.—**Self-registering barometer.** Same as *barograph.*

**self-regulated** (self-reg′ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.

**self-regulating** (self-reg′ụ̄-lā-ting), *a.* Regulating itself or one's self.

**self-regulative** (self-reg′ụ̄-lạ̄-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**self-relation** (self-rẹ̄-lā′sho̤n), *n.* See *relation.*

**self-reliance** (self-rẹ̄-lī′a̤ns), *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

**self-reliant** (self-rẹ̄-lī′a̤nt), *a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.

It by no means follows that these newer institutions lack naturalness or vigor; in most cases they lack neither — a *self-reliant* race has simply re-adapted institutions common to its political habit. *W. Wilson*, State, § 997.

**self-relying** (self-rẹ̄-lī′ing), *a.* Depending on one's self; self-reliant.

**self-renunciation** (self-rẹ̄-nun-ṣi-ā′sho̤n), *n.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

In the Christian conception of *self-renunciation*, to live no longer to ourselves is, at the same time, to enter into an infinite life that is dearer to us than our own. *Faiths of the World*, p. 59.

**self-repellency** (self-rẹ̄-pel′e̤n-si), *n.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body.

**self-repelling** (self-rẹ̄-pel′ing), *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power.

**self-repression** (self-rẹ̄-presh′o̤n), *n.* Repression of self; the holding of one's self in the background.

*Self-repression* is a long step toward the love for his fellow-men that made Ben Adhem's name lead all the rest. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 660.

**self-reproach** (self-rẹ̄-prōch′), *n.* A reproaching or condemning of one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

It was quite in Maggie's character to be agitated by vague *self-reproach*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 7.

**self-reproaching** (self-rẹ̄-prō′ching), *a.* Reproaching one's self.

**self-reproachingly** (self-rẹ̄-prō′ching-li), *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

**self-reproof** (self-rẹ̄-pröf′), *n.* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

**self-reproving** (self-rẹ̄-prö′ving), *a.* Reproving one's self.

**self-reproving** (self-rẹ̄-prö′ving), *n.* Self-reproach.

He's full of alteration
And *self-reproving*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 4.

**self-repugnant** (self-rẹ̄-pug′na̤nt), *a.* Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory; inconsistent.

A single tyrant may be found to adopt as inconsistent and *self-repugnant* a set of principles as twenty could agree upon. *Brougham.*

**self-respect** (self-rẹ̄-spekt′), *n.* Respect for one's self or for one's own character; a proper regard for and care of one's own person and character; the feeling that only very good actions are worthy of the standard which one has generally maintained, and up to which one has acted.

With the consciousness of the lofty nature of our moral tendencies, and our ability to fulfil what the law of duty prescribes, there is connected the feeling of *self-respect*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, Lect. xlvi.

The return of *self-respect* will, in the course of time, make them respectable. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

**self-respectful** (self-rẹ̄-spekt′fu̇l), *a.* Self-respecting.

His style, while firm and vigorous, is *self-respectful* with that reticence which in manners we call breeding and in art distinction. *The Academy*, Sept. 6, 1890, p. 192.

**self-respecting** (self-rẹ̄-spek′ting), *a.* Actuated by or springing from a proper respect for one's self or character: as, a *self-respecting* man.

One of the most valuable traits of the true New England woman — which had impelled her forth, as might be said, to seek her fortune, but with a *self-respecting* purpose to confer as much benefit as she could anywise receive. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

Every *self-respecting* nation had, they noticed, a constitution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 682.

**self-restrained** (self-rẹ̄-strānd′), *a.* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will; not controlled by external force or authority.

Power *self-restrained* the people best obey. *Dryden.*

**self-restraint** (self-rẹ̄-strānt′), *n.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control.

**self-reverence** (self-rev′e̤-re̤ns), *n.* Very high or serious respect for one's own character, dignity, or the like; great self-respect. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

**self-reverent** (self-rev′e̤-re̤nt), *a.* Having very serious respect for one's self.

*Self-reverent* each, and reverencing each. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

**self-righteous** (self-rī′ṭyus), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical.

**self-righteousness** (self-rī′ṭyus-nes), *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness.

**self-righting** (self-rī′ting), *a.* That rights itself when capsized: as, a *self-righting* life-boat.

**self-rolled** (self-rōld′), *a.* Coiled on itself.

In labyrinth of many a round *self-rolled*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 183.

**self-sacrifice** (self-sak′ri-fīs), *n.* Sacrifice of what commonly constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of duty or other high motive; the preference for altruistic over egotistical considerations. The sacrifice of the happiness of one's life to an ignoble passion, or to any mere transient motive, is not called *self-sacrifice*.

Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of *self-sacrifice*.
*Wordsworth*, Ode to Duty.

=**Syn.** *Austerity*, *Asceticism*, etc. (see *self-denial*), self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness.

**self-sacrificing** (self-sak′ri-fī-zing), *a.* Yielding up one's own selfish interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's egotistical to one's altruistic desires.

**selfsame** (self′sām), *a.* [= Dan. *selvsamme*; as *self*, *a.*, + *same.*] The very same; identical.

And his servant was healed the *selfsame* hour. Mat. viii. 13.

I am made
Of the *self-same* metal that my sister is.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 70.

**selfsameness** (self′sām-nes), *n.* The fact of being one and the same, or of being the very same self; sameness as regards self or identity.

Now the first condition of the possibility of my guiltiness, or of my becoming a subject for moral imputation, is my *self-sameness*; I must be throughout one identical person. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 5.

**self-satisfaction** (self-sat-is-fak′sho̤n), *n.* Satisfaction with one's own excellence.

In her *self-satisfaction*, she imagined that she had not been influenced by any unworthy motive. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 591.

Even the sake seemed gifted to produce the maximum of *self-satisfaction* with the minimum of annoyance to others. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 688.

**self-satisfied** (self-sat′is-fīd), *a.* Satisfied with one's abilities and virtues.

No cavern'd hermit rests *self-satisfied*. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 42.

**self-satisfying** (self-sat′is-fī-ing), *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

**self-scorn** (self-skôrn′), *n.* A mood in which one entertains scorn for another mood or phase of one's self.

Deep dread and loathing of her solitude
Fell on her, from which mood was born
Scorn of herself; again from out that mood
Laughter at her *self-scorn*.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**self-seeker** (self-sē′kėr), *n.* One who seeks his own selfish interest, to the detriment of justice and mercy.

All great *self-seekers* trampling on the right. *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

**self-seeking** (self-sē′king), *n.* Undue attention to one's own interest.

All your petty *self-seekings* and rivalries done,
Round the dear Alma Mater your hearts beat as one!
*Whittier*, The Quaker Alumni.

**self-seeking** (self-sē′king), *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness unduly; selfish.

**self-setting** (self-set′ing), *a.* Working automatically to reset itself after being sprung, as a trap.—**Self-setting brake.** See *car-brake.*

**self-shining** (self-shī′ning), *a.* Self-luminous. *Boyle.*

**self-slaughter** (self-slâ′tėr), *n.* The slaughter of one's self.

Against *self-slaughter*
There is a prohibition so divine
That cravens my weak hand.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 78.

**self-slaughtered** (self-slâ′tėrd), *a.* Slaughtered or killed by one's self.

Till Lucrece' father, that beholds her bleed,
Himself on her *self-slaughter'd* body threw.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1733.

**self-sterile** (self-ster′il), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself: said of certain flowers or plants.

> I have often found that plants which are *self-sterile*, unless aided by insects, remained sterile when several plants of the same species were placed under the same net.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 22.

**self-sterility** (self-stẹ̄-ril′i̤-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the inability of a flower or plant to fertilize itself.

> But the strongest argument against the belief that *self-sterility* in plants has been acquired to prevent self-fertilisation, is the immediate and powerful effect of changed conditions in either causing or in removing *self-sterility*.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 346.

**self-styled** (self-stīld′), *a.* Called or styled by one's self; pretended; would-be.

> You may with those *self-styled* our lords ally
> Your fortunes. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

**self-subdued** (self-sub-dūd′), *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means.

> He . . . put upon him such a deal of man
> That worthied him, got praises of the king
> For him attempting who was *self-subdued*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 129.

**self-substantial** (self-sub-stan′shal), *a.* Composed of one's own substance. [Rare.]

> But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
> Feed'st thy light's flame with *self-substantial* fuel.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, i.

**self-sufficience** (self-su-fish′e̤ns), *n.* Same as *self-sufficiency*.

**self-sufficiency** (self-su-fish′en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient. (*a*) Inherent fitness for all ends or purposes; independence of others; capability of working out one's own ends.

> The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

(*b*) An overweening opinion of one's own endowments or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

> *Self-sufficiency* proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

**self-sufficient** (self-su-fish′e̤nt), *a.* **1.** Capable of effecting all one's own ends or fulfilling all one's own desires without the aid of others.

> It is well marked that in the holy book, wheresoever they have rendered Almighty, the word is *self-sufficient*.
> *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

> Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need mortal assistance. *South.*

**2.** Having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; haughty; overbearing.

> This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner, but with an humble dependence on divine grace.
> *Watts.*

**self-sufficing** (self-su-fī′zing), *a.* Sufficing for one's self or itself.

> He had to be *self-sufficing:* he could get no help from the multitude of subsidiary industries. *Nature*, XLII. 492.

**self-suggested** (self-su-jes′ted), *a.* Due to self-suggestion.

> Whether such *self-suggested* paralysis would be on the opposite side to the head-injury in a person familiar with the physiology of the central nervous system is an interesting point for observation. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 444.

**self-suggestion** (self-su-jes′cho̤n), *n.* Determination by causes inherent in the organism, as in idiopathic somnambulism, self-induced trance or self-mesmerization, etc. See *suggestion.*

**self-support** (self-su-pōrt′), *n.* The support or maintenance of one's self or of itself.

**self-supported** (self-su-pōr′ted), *a.* Supported by itself without extraneous aid.

> Few *self-supported* flowers endure the wind.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 657.

**self-supporting** (self-su-pōr′ting), *a.* Supporting or maintaining one's self or itself without extraneous help: as, the institution is now *self-supporting.*

> State-organised, *self-supporting* farms.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 146.

> The revenue derived from the increased sale of charts will finally result in making the [hydrographic] office *self-supporting.* *Science*, XIV. 301.

**self-surrender** (self-su-ren′dėr), *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's will, affections, or person to another.

> If Goddess, could she feel the blissful woe
> That women in their *self-surrender* know?
> *Lowell*, Endymion, ii.

**self-sustained** (self-sus-tānd′), *a.* Sustained by one's own efforts, inherent power, or strength of mind.

**self-sustaining** (self-sus-tā′ning), *a.* Self-supporting.

> The strong and healthy yeomen and husbands of the land, the *self-sustaining* class of inventive and industrious men, fear no competition or superiority.
> *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

**self-sustenance** (self-sus′tẹ̄-na̤ns), *n.* Self-support.

> Life, unless your father is a millionaire, and does not spend or lose his millions before he dies, sums up practically in an activity in some profession — an activity aiming at a decent *self-sustenance.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 391.

**self-sustentation** (self-sus-ten-tā′sho̤n), *n.* Self-support.

> There must be conformity to the law that benefits received shall be directly proportionate to merits possessed: merits being measured by power of *self-sustentation.*
> *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 21.

**self-taught** (self′tât), *a.* Taught by one's self only: as, a *self-taught* genius.

**self-thinking** (self-thing′king), *a.* Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinions, and not borrowing them ready-made from others, or merely following prevalent fashions of thought; of independent judgment.

> Our *self-thinking* inhabitants agreed in their rational estimate of the new family. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

**self-torture** (self-tôr′ṭūr), *n.* Pain or torture inflicted on one's self: as, the *self-torture* of the heathen.

**self-trust** (self-trust′), *n.* Trust or faith in one's self; self-reliance.

> Then where is truth, if there be no *self-trust!*
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 158.

**self-view** (self-vū′), *n.* **1.** A view of one's self, or of one's own actions and character.—**2.** Regard or care for one's personal interests.

**self-violence** (self-vī′ọ̄-le̤ns), *n.* Violence inflicted upon one's self.

> Exact your solemn oath that you'll abstain
> From all *self-violence.*
> *Young*, Works (ed. 1767), II. 153. (*Jodrell.*)

**self-will** (self-wil′), *n.* [< ME. *selfwille*, < AS. *selfwill*, self-will, adv. gen. *selfwilles, silfwilles, sylfwilles*, wilfully (OHG. *selb-willo*, self-will); as *self* + *will*$^1$, *n.*] One's own will; obstinate or perverse insistence on one's own will or wishes; wilfulness; obstinacy.

> If ye haue sturdy Sampsons strength and want reason withall,
> It helpeth you nothing, this is playne, *selfe-will* makes you to fall. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

> A king like Henry VII., who would be a tyrant only in self-defence, to be succeeded by a son who would be a tyrant in very *self-will.*
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 227.

**self-willed** (self-wild′), *a.* Obstinately unmindful of the will or wishes of others; obstinate: as, a *self-willed* man; *self-willed* rulers.

> Presumptuous are they, *self-willed.* 2 Pet. ii. 10.

**self-willedness** (self-wild′nes), *n.* Self-will; obstinacy.

> That is a fitter course for such as the Apostle calls wandring Starres and Meteors, without any certaine motion, hurryed about with tempests, bred of the Exhalations of their own pride and *self-willednesse.*
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

> And much more is it *self-willedness* when men contradict the will of God, when Scripture saith one thing and they another. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xv.

**self-williness**†, *n.* Self-willedness. *Cotgrave.*

**self-willy**†, *a.* [< *self* + *will* + *-y*$^1$.] Self-willed. *Cotgrave.*

**self-worship** (self-wėr′ship), *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

**self-worshiper** (self-wėr′ship-ėr), *n.* One who idolizes himself.

**self-wrong** (self-rông′), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself.

> But lest myself be guilty to *self-wrong*,
> I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 168.

**selictar** (sẹ̄-lik′tä̤r), *n.* [< Turk. *silihdār, silahdār*, an armor-bearer, squire, < Pers. *silahdār*, an armed man, < Ar. *silāh*, arms (pl. of *silh*, a weapon, arm) (> Turk. *silāh*, a weapon), + Pers. *-dār*, having.] The sword-bearer of a Turkish chief.

> *Selictar!* unsheathe then our chief's scimitar.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 72 (song).

**selily**†, *adv.* A Middle English spelling of *seelily. Chaucer.*

**Selinum** (sẹ̄-lī′num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley, said to be *Apium graveolens:* see *celery* and *parsley.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the subtribe *Selineæ* in the tribe *Seselineæ.* It is characterized by white flowers having broad or wedge-shaped petals with a slender infolded apex, short or moderately long styles from an entire, conical, or flattened base, and ovoid fruit slightly compressed on the back, with solitary oil-tubes, the ridges prominent or winged, the lateral broader than the dorsal. There are about 25 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, with one species in South Africa and one in the Colombian Andes. They are smooth and tall much-branched perennials, with pinnately decompound leaves, the flowers in many-rayed umbels with few or no involucral bracts, but numerous bractlets in the involucels. See *milk-parsley.*

**selion** (sel′yo̤n), *n.* [< ML. *selio(n-), sellio(n-), seillum*, a certain portion of land, a ridge, a furrow, prob. < OF. *seillon, sillon*, F. *sillon*, a ridge, furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows: sometimes applied to the half-acre strips in the open-field system, which were separated by such ridges.

**Seljuk** (sel-jök′), *n.* [Turk.] A member of a Turkish family which furnished several dynasties of rulers in central and western Asia, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. The chief Seljuks were Toghrul Beg, who defeated the Abbasid califs of Bagdad in the eleventh century, and his successors Alp Arslan and Melik Shah. In distinction from the Ottoman Turks, often called *Seljuk Turks.*

**Seljukian** (sel-jö′ki-an), *a.* [< *Seljuk* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Seljuks.

**selk**†, **selke**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *silk.*

**selkouth**†, **selkowth**†, *a.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *selcouth.*

**sell**$^1$ (sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sold*, ppr. *selling.* [< ME. *sellen, sillen, sullen* (pret. *solde, salde, sealde, sælde*, pp. *sold*, rarely *selled*), < AS. *sellan, sillan, syllan* (pret. *sealde*, pp. *geseald*), give, hand over, deliver, sell, = OS. *sellian* = OFries. *sella* = OD. *sellen* = MLG. *sellen* = OHG. *saljan*, MHG. *sellen* = Icel. *selja* = Sw. *sälja* = Dan. *sælge*, give, hand over, sell, = Goth. *saljan*, bring an offering, offer, sacrifice; cf. Lith. *sulyti*, proffer, offer, *pa-sula*, an offer: root unknown. Hence ult. *sale*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To give; furnish.

> Dispitous Day, thyn be the pyne of helle! . . .
> What! profrestow thy light here for to *selle?*
> Go *selle* it hem that smale seles grave,
> We wol the noght, us nedeth no day have.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1461.

**2**†. To give over; give up; deliver.—**3.** To give up or make over to another for a consideration; transfer ownership or exclusive right of possession in (something) to another for an equivalent; dispose of for something else, especially for money: the correlative of *buy*, and usually distinguished from *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another.

> At Cayre, that I spak of before, *sellen* Men comounly bothe Men and Wommen of other Lawe, as we don here Bestes in the Markat. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

> If thou wilt be perfect, go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. Mat. xix. 21.

> Jack, how agrees the devil and thee about thy soul, that thou *soldest* him on Good-Friday last, for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 127.

**4.** To make a matter of bargain and sale; accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty or trust; take a bribe for; betray.

> Ne *sule* thu neuer so etheliche . . . his deorewurthe spuse that costnede him so deore. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 290.

> You would have *sold* your king to slaughter.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 170.

Hence—**5.** To impose upon; cheat; deceive; disappoint. [Slang.]

> We could not but laugh quietly at the complete success of the Rajah's scheme; we were, to use a vulgar phrase, "regularly *sold.*" *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xl.

**Sold notes.** See *bought note*, under *note*$^1$.—**To sell a bargain**†. See *bargain.*—**To sell one's life dearly**, to cause great loss to those who take one's life; do great injury to the enemy before one is killed.—**To sell one up** or **out**, to sell a debtor's goods to pay his creditors.—**To sell out.** (*a*) To dispose entirely of: as, to *sell out* one's holding in a particular stock: sometimes with a view of closing business in a commodity or a place. (*b*) To betray by secret bargains: as, the leaders *sold out* their candidate for governor. [U. S. political slang.]—**To sell the bear**†. See *bear*$^2$, 5 (*a*).

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To dispose of goods or property, usually for money.

> The mayster dyhȝeres of peyntours in the Citee, that tweyȝe godmen and trewe be y-chose by commune assent, and y-swore to assaye the chaffare of straunge chapmen that cometh in to the towne to *selle*, and to don trewleche the assys to the sellere and to the byggere.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

> Men ete and drank, shortly to tell,
> Ilkan with other, and *solde* and boght.
> *Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 4849.

> I will buy with you, *sell* with you, . . . but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 36.

**2.** To be in demand as an article of sale; find purchasers; be sold.

> A turpentine drops from the fruit of this sort [of fir], which they call mastic, and *sells* dear, being used in surgery for wounds.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

> Few writings *sell* which are not filled with great names.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 567.

**To sell out.** (*a*) Formerly, in the British army, to sell one's commission and retire from the service. (*b*) To dispose of all one's shares in a company, all of one's interest in a business, or all of one's stock as of a given commodity. (*c*) In *stock-broking*, to dispose in open exchange of shares contracted to be sold, but not paid for at the time specified for delivery, the original purchaser being required to make good the difference between the contract price and the price actually received.—**To sell short.** See *short*.

**sell**¹ (sel), *n.* [< *sell*¹, *v.*] An imposition; a cheat; a deception; a trick played at another's expense. [Slang.]

> In a little note-book which at that time I carried about with me, the celebrated city of Angers is denominated a *sell*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 96.

**sell**² (sel), *n.* [< ME. *selle*, < OF. *selle*, *sele*, F. *selle* = Pr. *sella*, *selha*, *cella* = Sp. *silla* = Pg. It. *sella*, < L. *sella*, a seat, chair, stool, saddle, for **sedla*, < *sedere*, sit: see *sit*. Cf. *saddle*.] **1.** A seat, especially an elevated or dignified one; a place of honor and dignity.

> The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell*.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 7.

> Where many a yeoman bold and free
> Revell'd as merrily and well
> As those that sat in lordly *selle*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 8.

**2.** A saddle.

> Hir *selle* it was of reele bone.
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

> What mightie warriour that mote bee
> That rode in golden *sell* with single spere.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 12.

[Some commentators on Shakspere think that the passage in Macbeth, i. 7. 27,

> I have no spur
> To prick the sides of my intent, but only
> Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps *itself*
> And falls on the other,

should read, "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps its *sell*."]
[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

**sell**³†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sill*¹.

**sell**⁴†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cell*.

**sell**⁵ (sel), *n.* A Scotch form of *self*.

> I'll hae tools ready, and we'll gang quietly about our job our twa *sells*, and naebody the wiser for 't.
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

**sella** (sel′ạ), *n.*; pl. *sellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sella*, a seat: see *sell*².] In *anat.*, the pituitary fossa (which see, under *fossa*¹): more fully called *sella turcica*, *sella equina*, and *sella sphenoidalis*.

**sellable** (sel′a-bl), *a.* [< *sell*¹ + *-able*.] That can be sold; salable. *Cotgrave.*

**sellably**† (sel′a-bli), *adv.* [< *sellable* + *-ly*².] By sale. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

**sellaite** (sel′ạ-īt), *n.* [Named after Quintino *Sella*, an Italian statesman and mineralogist (1827–84).] Magnesium fluoride, a rare mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals with anhydrite and sulphur near Moutiers, in the department of Savoie, France.

**sellanders, sellenders** (sel′an-dėrz, -en-dėrz), *n.* [Also *sallenders* and *solander*; < F. *solandre*, sellanders; origin uncertain.] An eczematous eruption in the horse, occupying the region of the tarsus.

**sellary**¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *celery*.

> Pray ask Mr. Synge whether his fenocchio be grown; it is now fit to eat here, and we eat it like *sellary*, either with or without oil.
> *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, July 1, 1727.

**sellary**²†, *n.* [< L. *sellarius*, < *sellaria*, a room furnished with chairs, a sitting-room, drawing-room, < *sella*, a seat, chair: see *sell*².] A lewd person. [Rare.]

> Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
> Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
> Unto his spintries, *sellaries*, and slaves
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

**selle**†. An obsolete or Middle English form of *sell*¹, *sell*², *sill*¹, *cell*.

**sellenders**, *n.* See *sellanders*.

**seller**¹ (sel′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *seller*, *sellere*, *siller*, *sullar*, *sullere* (= Icel. *seljari* = Sw. *säljare* = Dan. *sælger*); < *sell*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1**†. One who gives; a giver; a furnisher.

> It is not honest, it may not avaunce,
> For to delen with no such poraille,
> But al with riche and *sellers* of vitaille.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 248.

**2.** One who sells; a vender.

> To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 240.

**Seller's option**, in Exchange transactions, the option which a seller has, or has reserved to himself, of delivering the thing sold at any time within a certain number of days specified: usually abbreviated to *s. o.* (as *s. o.* 3, for a three-days' option). See *buyer's option*, under *buyer*.

**seller**²†, *n.* [< OF. *sellier*, F. *sellier* = Sp. *sillero* = Pg. *selleiro* = It. *sellajo*, < ML. *sellarius*, a saddler, < L. *sella*, a saddle: see *sell*².] A saddler. *York Plays.*

**seller**³† (sel′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sellar* (?); < ME. *seler*, *saler*, *celere*, < OF. **selere*, *saliere*, *salliere*, F. *salière* = Pr. *saliera*, *saleira* = It. *saliera*, a vessel for salt, < L. *salaria*, fem. of *salarius*, of salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*¹, *salary*¹, *salary*², and cf. *salt-cellar*.] A small vessel for holding salt: now only in composition *salt-seller*, misspelled *salt-cellar*.

> The salte also touche nat in his *salere*
> Withe nokyns mete, but lay it honestly
> On youre Trenchoure, for that is curtesy.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

**seller**⁴†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*¹, 1.

> Then straight into the *seller* hee'l them bring;
> 'Tis sweetest drinking at the verry spring.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

**selliform** (sel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sella*, a saddle, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, saddle-shaped.

**sellok** (sel′ọk), *n.* A variant of *sillock*.

**selly**†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *selli*, *sellich*, *sillich*, *sullich*, *sellic*, < AS. *sellīc*, *sillīc*, *syllīc*, orig. **seldlīc*, wonderful, strange, rare, excellent, = OS. *seldlīk*, wonderful, rare, = Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful; as *seld* + *-ly*¹. See *seld*.] **I.** *a.* Wonderful; admirable; rare. *Layamon.*

**II.** *n.* A wonder; marvel.

**selly**†, *adv.* [ME., also *selliche*, < AS. *sellīce*, *sillīce*, wonderfully, < *sellīc*, *sillīc*, wonderful: see *selly*, *a.*] Wonderfully.

> Sikurly I telle the here
> Thou shal hit bye ful *selly* dere.
> *Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

**Selninger sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.

**selor**†, *n.* Same as *celure*.

**selthe**†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *gesǣlth*, happiness, < *ge-* + *sǣl*, happy: see *seel*¹.] Blessedness.

**seltzogene** (selt′sọ-jēn), *n.* [< F. *selzogène*; as *Seltz(er)*, *Selters* (see *Selters water*, under *water*), + *-gen*.] Same as *gazogene*.

**selure**†, *n.* See *celure*.

**selvage, selvedge** (sel′vāj, -vej), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *selvidge*, *selvege*; < ME. *selvage*, < MD. *selfegge*, *selfegghe* (Kilian), D. *zelfegg* (Sewel) = MLG. *self-egge*, *sulf-egge*, selvage, < *self*, *sulf*, extreme, extremity (Kilian), appar. a particular use of *self*, D. *zelf*, same, self, + *egge*, edge: see *self* and *edge*¹. Cf. MD. *self-ende*, MLG. *selfende*, *sulf-ende* (*ende* = E. *end*), MD. *self-kant*, D. *zelfkant* = LG. *self-kant* (*kant* = E. *cant*¹), selvage, similarly formed.] **1.** The edge of a web or textile fabric so finished that it does not allow of raveling out the weft.

> Tho ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde,
> To tho vttur syde the *seluage* brade;
> Tho ouer *seluage* he schalle replye,
> As towelle hit were fayrest in hye.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

> I end with the prayer after my text, which is like a rich garment, that hath facing, guards, and *selvage* of its own.
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 112.

> The trees have ample room to expand on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. There Nature has woven a natural *selvage*.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 202.

**2.** That part of a web at either edge which is not finished like the surface of the cloth, and which is meant to be torn away when the material is made up, or for use in making the seam. See *list*⁴, 2.—**3.** In *mining*, the part of a vein or lode adjacent to the walls on each side, and generally consisting of flucan or gouge. It is usually formed in part by the decomposition of the rock adjacent to the vein, and in part by the washing in of clayey material to fill any vacancy which may occur along the walls of the fissure. See *vein*.

**4.** The edge-plate of a lock, through which the bolt shoots.—**5.** Same as *selvagee*.

**selvage, selvedge** (sel′vāj, -vej), *v.* To hem. *Minsheu.*

**selvaged, selvedged** (sel′vājd, -vejd), *a.* [< *selvage*, *selvedge*, + *-ed*².] Having a selvage.

**selvagee** (sel-vạ-jē′), *n.* [< *selvage* + *-ee* (here appar. a mere extension).] *Naut.*, an untwisted skein of rope-yarn marled together and used for any purpose where a strong and pliant strap is required. Also *selvage*. See cut under *nipper*¹, 8.

**selve**†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *self*.

**selvedge, selvedged.** See *selvage*, *selvaged*.

**selver**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *silver*.

**selves**, *n.* Plural of *self*.

**sely**†, *a.* See *seely*, *silly*.

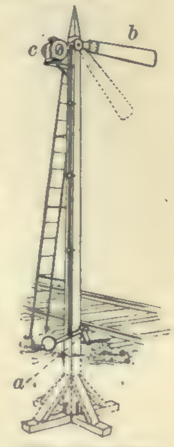
**selyness**†, *n.* See *seeliness*, *silliness*.

**semæology**†, *n.* See *semiology*.

**semantron** (sẹ-man′tron), *n.*; pl. *semantra* (-trạ). [< Gr. *σήμαντρον*, a seal, signet, MGr. a semantron, < *σημαίνειν*, show by a sign, give a signal, MGr. strike the semantron, < *σῆμα*, a mark, sign: see *sematic*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a long bar or piece of wood or metal struck with a mallet, and used instead of a bell to summon worshipers to service. The use of semantra seems older than that of church-bells, and they have continued in use in Mohammedan countries, as in these the ringing of bells is usually forbidden. The mallet with which the large semantron is struck is also called a *semantron* (a *hand-semantron*, χειροσήμαντρον). The iron semantra are called *hagiosidera*. (See *hagiosideron*.) A wooden semantron is called *the wood* or *the holy wood* (τὸ ἱερὸν ξύλον). Also *hagiosemantron*, *semanterion*.

**semantus** (sẹ-man′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σημαντός*, marked, emphatic, < *σεμαίνειν*, mark: see *semantron*.] In *anc. pros.* See *trochee semantus*, under *trochee*.

**semaphore** (sem′a-fōr), *n.* [= F. *sémaphore*; irreg. < Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A mechanical device for displaying signals by means of which information is conveyed to a distant point. The word is now confined almost entirely to apparatus used on railways employing the block system. The blade is a day signal, the lantern is used at night. A vertical position of the blade or a white light exhibited by the lantern indicates safety; a horizontal position of the blade or a red light indicates danger; an intermediate position of the blade or a green light demands a cautious approach with lessened speed.



Railway Semaphore.

*a*, lever, which operates both *b*, blade, and *c*, lantern.

**semaphore-plant** (sem′a-fōr-plant), *n.* The telegraph-plant, *Desmodium gyrans*.

**semaphoric** (sem-a-for′ik), *a.* [< *semaphore* + *-ic*.] Relating to a semaphore or to semaphores; telegraphic.

**semaphorical** (sem-a-for′i-kal), *a.* [< *semaphoric* + *-al*.] Same as *semaphoric*.

**semaphorically** (sem-a-for′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a semaphore.

**semaphorist** (sem′a-fōr-ist), *n.* [< *semaphore* + *-ist*.] One who has charge of a semaphore.

**semasiological** (sẹ-mā″si-ọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to semasiology or meaning. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 450.

**semasiology** (sẹ-mā-si-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σημασία*, the signification of a word (< *σημαίνειν*, show by a sign, signify: see *semantron*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the development and connections of the meanings of words; the department of significance in philology.

> *Semasiology* in all its various aspects does not offer much that is as regular even as the phonetic life of words; so much more worthy of attention are the parallelisms in the development of meanings, which repeat themselves oftentimes in most varied surroundings, inviting even to a search for a psychological cause for this persistence.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 100.

**semasphere** (sem′a-sfēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] An aërostatic signaling apparatus, consisting of a powerful electric light attached to a balloon which is steadied by kites or parachutes, and secured by ropes. The latter may also serve as conductors.

**sematic** (sẹ-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, token.] Significant; indicative, as of danger; serving as a sign or warning; ominous; monitory; repugnatorial.

> The second great use of colour is to act as a warning or signal (*sematic* colour), repelling enemies by the indication of some unpleasant or dangerous quality.
> *Nature*, XLII. 557.

**sematology** (sem-a-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σῆμα(τ-)*, a sign, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

> For the proper understanding of Hebrew a knowledge of the related tongues is indispensable; and in every comprehensive Hebrew dictionary all the new facts that can be gained from any of them to illustrate Hebrew phonology, etymology, or *sematology* must be accurately and judiciously presented.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 343.

**sematrope** (sem′a-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, sign, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] *Milit.*, an adaptation of the heliotrope to the purpose of transmitting military signals in the day-time by means of the number and the grouping of the flashes.

**semawe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sea-mew*.

**semblable**† (sem′bla-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *semblable*, < OF. (and F.) *semblable* (= Pr. *semblable*, *semlable* = It. *sembiabile*, *semblabile*, *sembrabile*), like, resembling, < *sembler*, be like, resemble: see *semble*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Like; similar; resembling.

> I woot wel that my lord can moore than I;
> What that he seith I holde it ferme and stable;
> I seye the same or elles thyng *semblable*.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 256.

And the same tyme, in *semblable* wise, there to be redde the Maires Commission of the Staple.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 419.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 72.

II. *n.* Likeness; resemblance; representation; that which is like or represents a certain thing.

His *semblable* is his mirror. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 124.

**semblably**† (sem'bla̤-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *semblably*; < *semblable* + *-ly*².] In a similar manner; similarly.

After hys hoires *semblably* werkyng,
Regnyng after hym as men full myghty.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5330.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
*Semblably* furnish'd like the king himself.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 21.

*Semblably* he intended for to winne the plaine earth.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 88.

**semblance** (sem'bla̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *semblance*, *semblaunce*, < OF. *sëmblance*, F. *semblance* (= Pr. *semblansa*, *semlansa* = Sp. *semblanza* = Pg. *semelhança* = It. *sembianza*), < *semblant*, appearing, seeming: see *semblant*.] 1. The state or fact of being like or similar; likeness; similarity; resemblance.

I thought nobody had been like me; but I see there was some *semblance* betwixt this good Man and me.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 298.

The Reins were cloath'd in whitest silk, to hold
Some *semblance* to the Hand that them controlled.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 67.

2. Likeness; image; exterior form.

And Merlyn com to Vlfyn, and transfigured hym to the *semblaunce* of Iurdan, and than sente hym to the kynge. And whan the kynge saugh Vlfyn, he hym blissed, and seide, "Mercy God! how may eny man make oon man so like a-nother?" *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

No more than wax shall be accounted evil
Wherein is stamp'd the *semblance* of a devil.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1246.

3†. Face; countenance; aspect.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were.
*Fairfax.*

4. Appearance; outward seeming; show.

His words make a *semblance* as if hee were magnanimously exercising himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

If you could be alarmed into the *semblance* of modesty, you would charm everybody.
*Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

**sembland**†, *n.* See *semblant*.

**semblant** (sem'bla̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **semblant*, **semblaunt* (only as a noun?), < OF. (and F.) *semblant* (= Pr. *semblant*, *semlant* = Sp. *semblante* = Pg. *semelhante* = It. *sembiante*), like, similar, apparent, ppr. of *sembler*, seem, simulate: see *semble*. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *semblaunt*, < ME. *semblant*, *semblaunt*, *sembland*, *semlant*, *semelant*, *semelaunt*, < OF. *semblant*, **semlant*, F. *semblant* (= Pr. *semblant*, *semlant* = Sp. *semblante* = Pg. *semblante* = It. *sembiante*, *semblante*), resemblance, appearance, aspect, countenance, < *semblant*, like, apparent: see I.] I. *a.* 1†. Like; resembling.

Comparing them together, see
How in their *semblant* Vertues they agree.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 275.

Thy Picture, like thy Fame,
Entire may last, that as their Eyes survey
The *semblant* Shade, Men yet unborn may say
Thus Great, thus Gracious look'd Britannia's Queen.
*Prior*, An Epistle, desiring the Queen's Picture.

2. Appearing; seeming, rather than real; specious.

Thou art not true; thou art not extant—only *semblant*.
*Carlyle.*

II.† *n.* 1. Appearance; aspect; show; semblance.

Mekely she leet her eyen falle,
And thilke *semblant* sat her wel withalle.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1735.

It semes by his *sembland* he had leuere be sette
By the feruent fire, to fleme hym fro colde.
*York Plays*, p. 257

Be of fayre *semelaunt* and contenaunce,
For by fayre manerys men may theė a-vaunce.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Tho, backe returning to that sorie Dame,
He shewed *semblant* of exceeding mone
By speaking signes, as he them best could frame.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 4.

2. Face; countenance; aspect.

Sothli whenne thei dredden, and bowiden her *semelant* in to erthe, thei seiden to hem, What seke ye the lyuynge with deede men? *Wyclif*, Luke xxiv. 5.

With glad *semblaunt* and pure good cher.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

All dreri then was his *semblaunte*.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 48).

**semblative**† (sem'bla̤-tiv), *a.* [< *semble*¹ + *-ative*.] In simulation or likeness; like (to). [Rare.]

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 34.

**semblaunt**†, *n.* See *semblant*.

**semble**¹ (sem'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sembled*, ppr. *sembling*. [< ME. *semblen*, *sembelen*, seem, < OF. (and F.) *sembler*, resemble, appear, seem, = Pr. *semblar*, *semlar* = Sp. *semblar* (obs.), *semejar* = It. *sembrare*, *sembiare*, < L. *simulare*, simulate, resemble: see *simulate*, and cf. *dissemble*, *resemble*.] 1†. To appear; seem.

Ite *sembeles* that he slepand is.
*Old Eng. Metr. Hom.* (ed. Small), p. 134.

2. In *law*, used impersonally (generally abbreviated *sem.* or *semb.*) as Old French, *semble*, it appears, it seems, preceding a statement of opinion, thus qualified, on a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case) which has not been directly settled.—3†. To dissemble.

Ile tell thee what, thou wilt even *semble* and cog with
thine own father,
A couple of false knaves together, a theefe and a broker.
*Three Ladies of London* (1584). (*Nares.*)

4†. To make a likeness; practise the art of imitation.

Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy great designs.
*Prior*, Ode to the Queen.

**semble**¹† (sem'bl), *a.* [Irreg. < *semble*¹, *v.*, as if ult. < L. *similis*, like: see *similar*.] Like; similar. [Rare.]

A tyrant vile,
Of name and deed that bare the *semble* stile
That did this King.
*Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

**semble**²†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *semblen*, *semelen*, by apheresis from *assemblen*: see *assemble*¹, *v.*] To assemble; meet; gather together.

Than aswithe thei *sembled* to-gader,
& alle maner menstracie maked was sone.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3811.

He *sembled* all his men full still.
*Specimens of Early English* (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. 129.

**semble**²†, *n.* [ME. *semble*; by apheresis from *assemble*: see *assemble*¹, *n.*, *assembly*.] A gathering; a meeting; an assembly.

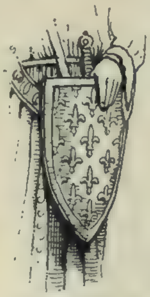
Barouns and burgeis and bonde-men also
I sauȝ in that *semble* as ȝe schul heren her-aftur.
*Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 97.

**seme**†. An obsolete spelling of *seem*, *seam*².

**semé** (se-mā'), *a.* and *n.* [F., pp. of *semer*, < L. *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] I. *a.* In *her.*, covered with small bearings whose number is not fixed, and which form a sort of pattern over the surface: said of the field or of any bearing. Where the bearings are distributed equally, and those which come next to the edges of the escutcheon are cut off, it is held by some writers that the blazon must be *semé*, and not *sans nombre* (see *sans nombre*). Also *powdered*, *aspersed*.

Heralds in blew velvet *semée* with fleurs de lys.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

II. *n.* In *decorative art*, a powdering; a small, constantly repeated figure; a decoration of which the different units do not touch one another, but are separated by the background.


A Shield Semé of Fleurs-de-lis.

**Semecarpus** (sem-ē-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), so called from the use of the unripe fruit in Ceylon in marking cotton cloths; irreg. < Gr. σημεῖον, a mark or badge, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Anacardieæ*. It is characterized by simple flowers with five imbricated petals, five stamens, a one-celled ovary with three styles, and a single ovule pendulous from the apex. There are about 40 species, chiefly natives of the East Indies, especially in Ceylon. They are trees with alternate coriaceous leaves, and small flowers in terminal or lateral bracted panicles, followed by hard kidney-shaped nuts with a thick resinous cellular pericarp, the source, in the leading species, of an indelible ink, and, after ripening, of a varnish and of a corrosive application used by the Hindus for rheumatism. See *marking-nut*, and *Oriental cashew-nut* (under *cashew-nut*).

**semeia**, *n.* Plural of *semeion*.

**semeiography**, **semeiologic**, etc. See *semiography*, etc.

**semeion** (sẹ-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *semeia* (-ä̤). [< Gr. σημεῖον, a mark, sign, token, < σῆμα, a mark, sign, token, etc.: see *sematic*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The unit of time; a primary time, or mora. See *time*. (*b*) One of the two divisions of a foot, known as *thesis* and *arsis*, or an analogous division of a measure or colon—for instance, ∠ | ⏑; ∠ ⏑ | – ⏑; ∠ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑.—2. In *paleog.*, a mark, such as the coronis, asterisk, diple, etc., used to indicate metrical and other divisions.

**semelant**†, **semelaunt**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *semblant*.

**semele**¹†, *v.* A Middle English form of *semble*².

**Semele**² (sem'e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Σεμέλη.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the mother of Bacchus, by Zeus (Jupiter).—2. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalves, regarded by some as typical of the family *Semelidæ*.

**semeliche**†, **semely**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *seemly*.

**Semelidæ** (sẹ-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Semele*² + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Semele*, generally united with the family *Scrobiculariidæ*.

**semeline** (sem'e-lin), *n.* [< L. *semen lini*, flaxseed (from the form of the crystals): *semen*, seed; *lini*, gen. of *linum*, flax.] A variety of titanite found in volcanic rocks near the Laacher See near the Eifel.

**semeliness**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seemliness*.

**semelyhede**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seemlihead*.

**semen** (sē'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *semen*, seed, < *serere*, pp. *satus* (√ *se*, *sa*), sow: see *sow*.] 1. In *bot.*, the seed of plants, or the matured ovule. —2. A thick whitish fluid of a peculiar odor, the combined product of the testes and accessory generative glands, containing spermatozoa as its essential constituent.—**Semen contra.** Same as *semencine*.

**semencine** (sē'men-sin), *n.* [< F. *semencine*, < NL. *semen cinæ*: L. *semen*, seed; *cinæ*, gen. of *cina*, a local name of *santonica*, 1.] Same as *santonica*, 2.

**semen-multiplex** (sē'men-mul″ti-pleks), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

**semese** (se-mēs'), *a.* [< L. *semesus*, half-eaten, < *semi-*, half, + *esus*, pp. of *edere*, eat, = E. *eat*.] Half-eaten. [Rare.]

No; they're sons of gyps, and that kind of thing, who feed on the *semese* fragments of the high table.
*Farrar*, Julian Home, vii.

**semester** (sẹ-mes'tėr), *n.* [< F. *semestre* = G. *semester*, < L. *semestris*, half-yearly, < *sex*, six (see *six*), + *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] A period or term of six months; specifically, one of the half-year courses in German and many other Continental universities, and hence in some colleges in the United States: as, the summer and winter *semesters*.

**semestral** (sẹ-mes'tra̤l), *a.* [< L. *semestris*, half-yearly, + *-al*.] Relating to a semester; half-yearly; semiannual.

**semi-** (sem'i). [F. *semi-* = Sp. Pg. It. *semi-*, < L. *sēmi-* = Gr. ἡμι-, half, = Skt. *sāmi*, half-way, = AS. *sām-*, half: see *hemi-* and *sam-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'half': much used in English in the literal sense, and, more loosely, to mean 'in part, partly, almost, largely, imperfectly, incompletely.' It may be used, like *half*, with almost any adjective or noun. Only a few compounds are given below (without etymology, if of recent formation in English).

**semiacid** (sem-i-as'id), *n.* and *a.* Half-acid; subacid.

**semi-adherent** (sem″i-ad-hēr'ẹnt), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lower half adherent, as a seed, stamen, etc.

**semiamplexicaul** (sem″i-am-plek'si-kâl), *a.* In *bot.*, half-amplexicaul; embracing half of the stem, as many leaves.

**semianatropal**, **semianatropous** (sem″i-a-nat'rọ-pa̤l, -pus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *amphitropous*.

**semiangle** (sem'i-ang-gl), *n.* The half of a given or measuring angle.

**semiannual** (sem-i-an'ụ̄-a̤l), *a.* Half-yearly.

**semiannually** (sem-i-an'ụ̄-a̤l-i), *adv.* Once every six months.

**semiannular** (sem-i-an'ụ̄-lär̤), *a.* Forming a half-circle; semicircular.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *N. Grew*, Museum.

**semi-anthracite** (sem-i-an'thra̤-sīt), *n.* Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and semibituminous coal. In anthracite the volatile matter is usually less than 7 per cent. in quantity; in semi-anthracite, less than 10 per cent.

*Semi-anthracite* is neither as hard nor as dense as anthracite, its luster not so brilliant; its percentage of volatile matter is greater, and the cleavage planes or "cleats" are much closer, the fracture often approaching the cuboidal.
*Penn. Survey*, Coal Mining, p. 16.

**semi-ape** (sem-i-āp'), *n.* A lemur or allied animal; a prosimian; any one of the *Prosimiæ*.

**semiaquatic** (sem″i-a̤-kwat′ik), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living close to water, and sometimes entering it, but not necessarily existing by it: as, the *semiaquatic* spiders, which run over the surface of water, or dive and conceal themselves beneath it; *semiaquatic* plants, which grow between tides, or in pools that periodically become dry, etc.

**Semi-Arian** (sem-i-ā′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

**II.** *n.* In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a body of the Arians which arose in the fourth century. The Semi-Arians held the strict Arian doctrine that the Son was created by the will of the Father, but maintained that the Father and the Son are of similar and not of different substances. See *Arian*1, *homoiousian*, and *homoousian*.

**Semi-Arianism** (sem-i-ā′ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Semi-Arian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians.

**semi-articulate** (sem″i-är-tik′ụ̄-lạ̄t), *a.* Loose-jointed; half-invertebrate.

> A most indescribable thin-bodied *semi-articulate* but altogether helpful kind of a factotum manservant.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 256.

**semi-attached** (sem″i-a̤-tacht′), *a.* Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

> We would have been *semi-attached*, as it were. We would have locked up that room in either heart where the skeleton was, and said nothing about it.
> *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii.

**Semi-Augustinianism** (sem-i-â-gus-tin′i-a̤n-izm), *n.* A moderate form of Augustinianism, prevalent in the sixth century.

**semi-band** (sem′i-band), *n.* In *entom.*, a band of color extending half-way around a part or half-way across a wing: as, *semi-bands* of black on the fore wings. Also *semifascia*. [Rare.]

**semibarbarian** (sem″i-bär-bā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Half-savage; partially civilized.

**II.** *n.* One who is but partially civilized.

**semibarbaric** (sem″i-bär-bar′ik), *a.* Half-barbarous; partly civilized: as, *semibarbaric* display.

**semibarbarism** (sem-i-bär′ba̤-rizm), *n.* The state or quality of being semibarbarous or half-civilized.

**semibarbarous** (sem-i-bär′ba̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *semibarbarus*, < *semi-*, half, + *barbarus*, barbarous.] Half-civilized.

**semibituminous** (sem″i-bi-tū′mi-nus), *a.* Partly bituminous, as coal.

**semibreve** (sem′i-brēv), *n.* [Also *semibrief*; = F. *semi-brève* = Sp. Pg. *semibreve*, < It. *semibreve*, < *semi-*, half, + *breve*, a short note: see *semi-* and *breve*, *brief*.] In *music*, a whole note, or the space of time measured by it. See *note*1, 13. – **Semibreve rest.** See *rest*1, 8 (*b*).

**semibrief** (sem′i-brēf), *n.* Same as *semibreve*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Great red coals roll out on the hearth, sparkle a *semibrief*, . . . and then dissolve into brown ashes.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**semi-bull** (sem′i-bůl), *n.* *Eccles.*, a bull issued by a pope between the time of his election and that of his coronation. A semi-bull has an impression on only one side of the seal. After the consecration the name of the pope and the date are stamped on the reverse, thus constituting a double bull.

**semi-cadence** (sem-i-kā′dens), *n.* In *music*, same as *imperfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).

**semicalcareous** (sem″i-kal-kā′rẹ̄-us), *a.* Partly chalky; imperfectly calcareous; approaching chalk in substance or appearance. Compare *corneocalcareous*.

**semi-calcined** (sem-i-kal′sind), *a.* Half-calcined: as, *semi-calcined* iron.

**semi-canal** (sem″i-ka̤-nal′), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a channeled sheath open at one side, so that it does not form a complete tube.

**semicartilaginous** (sem-i-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* Gristly; imperfectly cartilaginous.

**semicastrate** (sem-i-kas′trāt), *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

**semicastration** (sem″i-kas-trā′sho̤n), *n.* Deprivation of one testicle.

> For one [testicle] sufficeth unto generation, as hath been observed in *semicastration*, and ofttimes in carnous ruptures.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

**semicaudate** (sem-i-kâ′dāt), *a.* Having a small or rudimentary tail, as man. See *tailed*, *a.*

**semicell** (sem′i-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two parts of a cell which is constricted in the middle, as in the *Desmidiaceæ*.

**semi-centennial** (sem″i-sen-ten′i-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Occurring at the end of, or celebrating the completion of, fifty years, or half a century: as, a *semi-centennial* celebration.

**II.** *n.* A semi-centennial celebration.

**semichoric** (sem-i-kō′rik), *a.* Partaking somewhat of the character of a chorus, or noting an utterance half sung, half spoken.

**semichorus** (sem′i-kō-rus), *n.* In *music*: (*a*) Either a small number of singers selected for lighter effects from all the parts of a large chorus, or a chorus made up of fewer than the full number of parts, as a male chorus or a female chorus: opposed to *full chorus*. Also called *small chorus*. (*b*) A movement intended to be performed by such a partial chorus.

**semichrome**, *n.* Same as *semicrome*.

**semicircle** (sem′i-sėr-kl), *n.* [= Sp. *semicírculo* = Pg. *semicirculo* = It. *semicircolo*, < L. *semicirculus*, a semicircle, as adj. semicircular, < *semi-*, half, + *circulus*, circle: see *circle*.] **1.** The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between a diameter and the half of a circumference; also, the half of the circumference itself.—**2.** Any body or arrangement of objects in the form of a half-circle.

> Looking back, there is Trieste on her hillside, . . . backed by the vast *semicircle* of the Julian Alps.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 97.

**3.** An instrument for measuring angles; a species of theodolite with only half a graduated circle; a graphometer.

**semicircled** (sem′i-sėr-kld), *a.* [< *semicircle* + *-ed*2.] Same as *semicircular*.

> The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait in a *semi-circled* farthingale.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 68.

**semicircular** (sem-i-sėr′kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *semicirculaire* = Sp. *semicírcular* = Pg. *semicircular* = It. *semicircolare*, < L. *semicirculus*, semicircle: see *semicircle*.] **1.** Having the form of a half-circle.—**2.** Specifically, in *anat.*, noting the three canals of the internal ear, whatever their actual shape. They are usually horseshoe-shaped or oval, and sometimes quite irregular. See *canal*1, and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *ear*1, and *periotic*.

**semicircularly** (sem-i-sėr′kụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In the form of a semicircle.

**semicirque** (sem′i-sėrk), *n.* A semicircle; a semicircular hollow.

> Upon a *semicirque* of turf-clad ground,
> The hidden nook discovered to our view
> A mass of rock. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

**semiclosure** (sem-i-klō′zụ̄r), *n.* Half or partial closure.

> Ferrier's experiments on monkeys . . . had the effect of "torsion of the lip and *semiclosure* of the nostril."
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 519.

**semicolon** (sem′i-kō-lo̤n), *n.* [= F. Sp. *semicolon* = G. Sw. Dan. *semikolon*; as *semi-* + *colon*1.] In *gram.* and *punctuation*, the point (;). It is used to mark a division of a sentence somewhat more independent than that marked by a comma. (See *punctuation.*) In old books a mark like the semicolon was often used as a mark of abbreviation, being in fact another form of the abbreviative character ȝ, z, in *oz.*, *viz.*, etc.: thus, "Senatus populusq; Romani"; and in Greek the semicolon mark (;) is the point of interrogation.

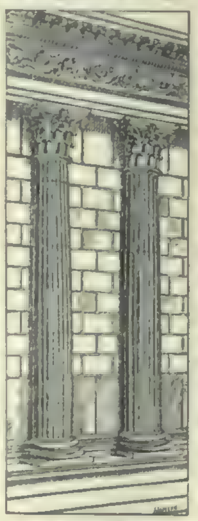
> Caxton had the merit of introducing the Roman pointing as used in Italy; . . . the more elegant comma supplanted the long, uncouth | ; the colon was a refinement; . . . but the *semicolon* was a Latin delicacy which the obtuse English typographer resisted.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 242.

**Semicolon butterfly**, the butterfly *Polygonia interrogationis*: so called from a silver mark on the under side of the lower wings which resembles a semicolon. [U. S.]

**semi-column** (sem′i-kol-um), *n.* A half column; an engaged column of which one half protrudes from the wall.

**semi-columnar** (sem″i-kō-lum′nạ̈r), *a.* Like a half column; flat on one side and rounded on the other: applied in botany to a stem, leaf, or petiole.

**semi-complete** (sem″i-ko̤m-plēt′), *a.* In *entom.*, incomplete: applied by Linnæus and the older entomologists to pupæ which have only rudiments of wings, but otherwise resemble the imago, as in the *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, etc. – **Semi-complete metamorphosis**, metamorphosis in which the pupa is semi-complete. The terms *incomplete* and *subincomplete metamorphosis* are now used instead. See *hemimetaboly*.



Semi-columns (Roman). – Engaged columns of the Maison Carrée, Nimes, France.

**semiconfluent** (sem-i-kon′flọ̈-e̤nt), *a.* In *pathol.*, half-confluent: noting specifically certain cases of smallpox in which some of the pustules run together but most of them do not. See *confluent*, 4 (*b*).

**semiconjugate** (sem-i-kon′jọ̈-gāt), *a.* Conjugate and halved: thus, *semiconjugate* diameters are conjugate semi-diameters.

**semiconscious** (sem-i-kon′shus), *a.* Imperfectly conscious; not fully conscious. *De Quincey.*

**semiconvergent** (sem″i-ko̤n-vėr′je̤nt), *a.* Convergent as a series, while the series of moduli is not convergent: thus, $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \ldots$ is a *semiconvergent* series.

**semicope**† (sem′i-kōp), *n.* [< ME. *semi-cope*, *semy-cope*; < *semi-* + *cope*1.] An outer garment worn by some of the monastic clergy in the middle ages.

> Of double worsted was his *semy-cope*,
> That roundede as a belle out of the presse.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

**semicorneous** (sem-i-kôr′nẹ̄-us), *a.* Partly horny; imperfectly corneous; intermediate between horn and ordinary skin or hair, as the horns of the giraffe and American antelope.

**semicoronate** (sem-i-kor′ọ̄-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having a semicoronet; half surrounded by a line of spines, bristles, or other projections.—**Semicoronate prolegs**, prolegs with a semicircle of crotchets or little hooks on the edge of the apical surface or sole.

**semicoronet** (sem-i-kor′ọ̄-net), *n.* In *entom.*, a line of spines, bristles, or other projections half surrounding a part, especially at the apex.

**semicostiferous** (sem″i-kos-tif′e̤-rus), *a.* Half bearing a rib; having a costal demifacet—that is, sharing with another vertebra a costal articulation. Most vertebræ which bear ribs are semicostiferous.

> Seventh cervical *semicostiferous*, without vertebrarterial canal. *Coues*, Monographs of N. A. Rodentia (1877), p. 549.

**semicritical** (sem-i-krit′i-ka̤l), *a.* Related to a differential equation and its criticoids as a seminvariant is related to an algebraic equation and its invariants.

**semicroma** (sem-i-krō′mạ̈), *n.* A variant of *semicrome*.

**semicrome** (sem′i-krōm), *n.* [< It. *semicroma*, < *semi-*, half, + *croma*, croma.] In *music*, a sixteenth-note. Some old writers apply the name to the eighth-note. Also *semichrome*, *semicroma*.

**semi-crotchet**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *semie crochet*; < *semi-* + *crotchet*.] Same as *semicrome*. *Florio.*

**semicrustaceous** (sem″i-krus-tā′shius), *a.* Half hard or crusty (and half membranous): said of the fore wings of hemipterous insects.

**semi-crystalline** (sem-i-kris′ta̤-lin), *a.* Half or imperfectly crystallized.

**semicubical** (sem-i-kū′bi-ka̤l), *a.* Of the degree whose exponent is $\frac{3}{2}$: now used only in the expression *semicubical parabola*—that is, a parabola whose equation is $y = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$. See *parabola*2.

**semicubium, semicupium** (sem-i-kū′bi-um, -pi-um), *n.* [= It. *semicupio*, < ML. *semicupium*, < L. *semicupæ*, a half tun, < *semi-*, half, + *cupa*, a tub, tun: see *cup*, *coop*.] A half bath, or a bath that covers only the legs and hips. [Rare.]

**semicylinder** (sem-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* Half a cylinder in longitudinal section.

**semicylindric** (sem″i-si-lin′drik), *a.* Same as *semicylindrical*.

**semicylindrical** (sem″i-si-lin′dri-ka̤l), *a.* Shaped like or resembling a cylinder divided longitudinally; of semicircular section.—**Semicylindrical leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf that is elongated, flat on one side, and round on the other.—**Semicylindrical vaulting.** See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindric*.

**semidefinite** (sem-i-def′i-nit), *a.* Half definite. —**Semidefinite some**, some in the sense of an exclusion of all; some, but not all; some only.

**semidemisemiquaver** (sem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.

**semidependent** (sem″i-dẹ̄-pen′de̤nt), *a.* Half dependent or depending.

**semidesert** (sem-i-dez′ėrt), *a.* Half-desert; mostly barren, with a sparse vegetation.

**semi-detached** (sem″i-dẹ̄-tacht′), *a.* Partly separated: noting one of two houses joined together by a party-wall, but detached from other buildings: as, a *semi-detached* villa.

**semidiapason** (sem-i-dī-a̤-pā′zo̤n), *n.* In *medieval music*, a diminished octave.

**semidiapente** (sem-i-dī-a̤-pen′tē), *n.* In *medieval music*, a diminished fifth.

**semidiaphaneity** (sem-i-dī″ạ-fạ-nē′ị-ti), *n.* Half-transparency; imperfect transparency.

> The transparency or *semi-diaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle*, On Colours.

**semidiaphanous** (sem″i-dī-af′ạ̈-nus), *a.* Partly diaphanous; somewhat transparent.

> Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

**semidiatessaron** (sem-i-dī-ạ-tes′ạ̈-ron), *n.* In *medieval music*, a diminished fourth.

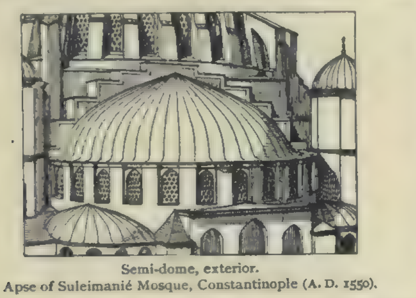
**semiditas†**, *n.* In *medieval music*, the reduction of the time-value of notes by one half. See *diminution*, 3.

**semi-ditone** (sem-i-dī′tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, a minor third.—**Diapason semi-ditone.** See *diapason*.

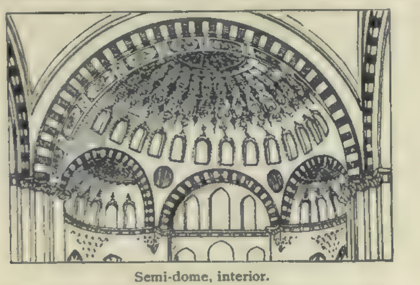
**Semidiurna** (sem″i-dī-ėr′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *semi-* + *Diurna*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a group of lepidopterous insects, corresponding to Latreille's *Crepuscularia*, and including the hawk-moths.

**semidiurnal** (sem″i-dī-ėr′nạ̈l), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day (either twelve hours or six hours); continuing half a day.—2. In *entom.*, partly diurnal; flying in twilight; crepuscular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Semidiurna*.—**Semidiurnal arc**, in *astron.*, the arc described by a heavenly body in half the time between its rising and setting.

**semi-dome** (sem′i-dōm), *n.* Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section; less properly, any feature of form or construction more or less similar to half a dome. The term applies especially to such quadrantal vaults as those which cover in the apse of most Italian medieval churches, and of many French and German Romanesque churches. See also cut under *apse*.



Semi-dome, exterior.
Apse of Suleimanié Mosque, Constantinople (A. D. 1550).



Semi-dome, interior.
Apse of Suleimanié Mosque, Constantinople (A. D. 1550).

> One of the most beautiful features of French vaulting, almost entirely unknown in this country, is the great polygonal vault of the *semi-dome* of the chevet, which as an architectural object few will be disinclined to admit is, with its walls of painted glass and its light constructive roof, a far more beautiful thing than the plain *semi-dome* of the basilican apse, notwithstanding its mosaics. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 573.

> There is an apse at each end of the building, . . . covered with a *semi-dome*. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 171.

**semi-double** (sem-i-dub′l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect: said of a flower.

**II.** *n.* A festival on which half the antiphon is repeated before and the whole antiphon after the psalm. See *double*.

**semi-effigy** (sem-i-ef′i-ji), *n.* A portrait or other representation of a figure seen at half length only, as in certain tombs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, monumental brasses, etc.

**semi-elliptical** (sem″i-e-lip′ti-kạ̈l), *a.* Having the form of half an ellipse which is cut transversely; semioval.

**semi-fable** (sem-i-fā′bl), *n.* A mixture of truth and fable; a narrative partly fabulous and partly true. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**semi-faience** (sem″i-fa-yons′), *n.* In *ceram.*, pottery having a transparent glaze instead of the opaque enamel of true faience.

**semifascia** (sem-i-fash′i-ạ̈), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *semi-band*.

**semifibularis** (sem-i-fib-ụ̄-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *semifibulares* (-rēz). In *anat.*, same as *peroneus brevis*.

**semi-figure** (sem-i-fig′ụ̈r), *n.* A partial human figure in ornamental design, as a head and torso with or without arms, ending in scroll-work, leafage, or the like.

**semiflex** (sem′i-fleks), *v. t.* To half-bend; place in a position midway between extension and complete flexion, as a limb or joint.

> After the accident he could more than *semi-flex* the forearm. *Lancet*, No. 3466, p. 242.

**semiflexion** (sem-i-flek′shọ̈n), *n.* The posture of a limb or joint half-way between extension and complete flexion.

**semi-floret** (sem-i-flō′ret), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *semi-floscule*.

**semi-floscular** (sem-i-flos′kụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Same as *semi-flosculous*.

**semi-floscule** (sem-i-flos′kūl), *n.* In *bot.*, a floret or floscule with a strap-shaped corolla, as in the *Compositæ*.

**semi-flosculous, semi-flosculose** (sem-i-flos′kụ̄-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< *semi-* + L. *flosculus*, a little flower.] In *bot.*, having the corolla split, flattened out, and turned to one side, as in the ligular flowers of composites.

**semi-fluid** (sem-i-flö′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Fluid, but excessively viscous.

**II.** *n.* An excessively viscous fluid.

**semifluidic** (sem″i-flọ̈-id′ik), *a.* Same as *semi-fluid*.

**semi-formed** (sem′i-fôrmd), *a.* Half-formed; imperfectly formed: as, a *semi-formed* crystal.

**semi-frater** (sem-i-frā′tėr), *n.* [ML., < L. *semi-*, half, + *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] In *monasticism*, a secular benefactor of a religious house who for his services is regarded as connected with its order or fraternity, and has a share in its intercessory prayers and masses.

**semi-fused** (sem′i-fūzd), *a.* Half-melted.

> By grinding the *semi-fused* mass and treating it with water. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 599.

**semigeometer** (sem″i-jẹ̄-om′e-tėr), *n.* A moth or caterpillar of the section *Semigeometræ*.

**Semigeometræ** (sem″i-jẹ̄-om′e-trē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *Geometræ*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths resembling the *Geometridæ* in general appearance.

**semigeometrid** (sem″i-jẹ̄-om′e-trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semigeometræ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Semigeometræ*; a semigeometer; a semilooper.

**semiglobose** (sem-i-glō′bōs), *a.* Having the shape of half a sphere: applied especially to the eggs of certain insects.

**semiglobularly** (sem-i-glob′ụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* So as to form a half-sphere: as, a surface *semiglobularly* expanded.

**semi-god** (sem′i-god), *n.* [Tr. L. *semideus*, < *semi-*, half, + *deus*, god.] A demigod. [Rare.]

> Yonder souls, set far within the shade,
> That in Elysian bowers the blessed seats do keep,
> That for their living good now *semi-gods* are made.
> *B. Jonson*, Golden Age Restored.

**semiheterocercal** (sem-i-het″ẹ-rọ̄-sėr′kạ̈l), *a.* Partly heterocercal. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 371.

**semihoral** (sem-i-hō′rạ̈l), *a.* Half-hourly.

**semi-independent** (sem-i-in-dẹ̄-pen′dẹ̈nt), *a.* Not fully independent; half or partly dependent.

**semi-infinite** (sem-i-in′fi-nit), *a.* Limited at one end and extending to infinity away from it. —**Semi-infinite quantity.** See *quantity*.

**semi-ligneous** (sem-i-lig′nẹ̄-us), *a.* Half or partially ligneous or woody: in botany noting a stem which is woody at the base and herbaceous at the top, as in common rue, sage, and thyme.

**semi-liquid** (sem-i-lik′wid), *a.* Half-liquid; semi-fluid.

**semi-liquidity** (sem″i-li-kwid′i-ti), *n.* The state of being semi-liquid; partial liquidity.

**semilogical** (sem-i-loj′i-kạ̈l), *a.* Pertaining to the expression of ordinary or idiomatic language in strict logical form.—**Semilogical fallacy.** See *fallacy*.

**semilooper** (sem-i-lö′pėr), *n.* A semigeometer.

**semilor** (sem′i-lôr), *n.* Same as *similor*.

**semilucent** (sem-i-lū′sẹ̈nt), *a.* Half-transparent.

> 'Twas Sleep slow journeying with head on pillow, . . .
> His litter of smooth *semilucent* mist
> Diversely tinged with rose and amethyst.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

**semilunar** (sem-i-lū′nạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *semilunaire* = Sp. Pg. *semilunar* = It. *semilunare*, < NL. **semilunaris*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a half-moon in form; half-moon shaped; loosely, in *anat.*, *bot.*, and *zoöl.*, crescentic in shape; crescentiform; meniscoid; concavo-convex: noting several structures, without much regard for precision in the implied meaning.

> The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *N. Grew.*

**Semilunar aortic valves**, the three pocket-like valves at the origin of the aorta. The free margin is strengthened by a fibrous band, and is thickened at a middle point called the *corpus Arantii*. The valves are attached by their convex borders to the arterial wall at its point of junction with the ventricle.—**Semilunar bone**, the second bone of the proximal row of the carpus, in man a small, irregularly cubic bone articulating with the radius, scaphoid, cuneiform, magnum, and unciform. Also called *lunare*, *intermedium*, and *os lunare*, *semilunare*, or *lunatum*. See *semilunare*.—**Semilunar cartilage.** See *cartilage*, and cut under *knee-joint*.—**Semilunar cavity**, in *anat.*, the sigmoid cavity at the lower end of the radius. See *sigmoid*.—**Semilunar fascia**, a strong, flat, aponeurotic band which passes downward and inward from the inner side of the lower part of the biceps tendon to blend with the deep fascia of the forearm. Also called *bicipital fascia* (which see, under *bicipital*). See cut under *median*.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage.** Same as *semilunar cartilage*.—**Semilunar fold of the eye**, the plica semilunaris or rudimentary third eyelid of man and many other mammals. —**Semilunar fold of Douglas** [James *Douglas*, Scottish physician and anatomist (1675–1741)]. (*a*) The lower concave border of the posterior layer of the sheath of the rectus muscle, lying about midway between the umbilicus and pubis. (*b*) Same as *rectovesical fold* (which see, under *rectovesical*).—**Semilunar folds of the peritoneum**, the recto-uterine folds. See cut under *peritoneum*.—**Semilunar fossa** or **depression**, in *ornith.*, one of a pair of large crescentic cavities on top of the skull, one over each orbit, lodging a supraorbital gland whose secretion is conducted into the nasal cavity. It is very commonly present in water-birds, as loons for example.—**Semilunar ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Semilunar lobes of the cerebellum**, the superior posterior and inferior posterior lobes.—**Semilunar membrane**, in *ornith.* See *membrane*.—**Semilunar notch**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The interclavicular notch. (*b*) The suprascapular notch.—**Semilunar pulmonary valve**, one of three pocket-like valves which guard the opening of the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle of the heart. They are very like the aortic valves of the same name (see above).=**Syn.** *Semilunar*, *Sigmoid*. In anatomy, formerly (as still sometimes) these words described the same crescentic figure, for the reason that a later form of the Greek letter sigma, Σ, was like a C. The two forms are distinguished in structures later named. Compare *sigmoid* (cavity of the ulna) with *sigmoid* (flexure of the rectum), under *sigmoid*, *a*.

**II.** *n.* The semilunar or lunar bone of the wrist. See *semilunare*.

**semilunare** (sem″i-lụ̄-nā′rē), *n.*; pl. *semilunaria* (-ri-ạ̈). [NL.: see *semilunar*.] The semilunar bone of the wrist; the second bone of the proximal row of carpals, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform: so called from its concavo-convex shape in the human wrist. More fully called *os semilunare*. Also *lunare* and *lunatum*. See *scapholunare*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

**semilunary** (sem-i-lū′nạ̈-ri), *a.* [As *semilunar* + *-y*.] Same as *semilunar*. [Rare.]

> The Soldania Bay is of a *semi-lunary* forme. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa (ed. 1638), p. 13.

**semilunate** (sem-i-lū′nāt), *a.* [< NL. **semiluna*, half-moon, + *-ate*[1] (cf. *lunate*).] Same as *semilunar*.

**semimalignant** (sem″i-mạ̈-lig′nạ̈nt), *a.* Somewhat but not very malignant: said of tumors.

**semimature** (sem″i-mạ̈-tūr′), *a.* [ME. *semymature*, < LL. *semimaturus*, half-ripe, < *semi-*, half, + *maturus*, ripe.] Half-ripe.

> *Semymature* also me may hem glene,
> And daies V in salt water hem lene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

**semimembranose** (sem-i-mem′brạ̄-nōs), *a.* Same as *semimembranous*.

**semimembranosus** (sem-i-mem-brạ̄-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *semimembranosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *semimembranous*.] A long muscle of the back of the thigh, or postfemoral region, arising from the ischial tuberosity, and inserted chiefly into the back part of the inner tuberosity of the tibia: so called from its semimembranous character in man, retained in few other animals. Its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings, and also expands to enter into the formation of the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. Its action flexes the leg upon the thigh. Also called *membranosus* and *ischiopoplititibialis*.

**semimembranous** (sem-i-mem′brạ̄-nus), *a.* In *anat.*, partly membranous; intersected by several broad, flat tendinous intervals, as the semimembranosus.

**semi-menstrual** (sem-i-men′strọ̈-al), *a.* [< L. *semi-*, half, + *menstrualis*, monthly.] Half-monthly: specifically noting an inequality of the tide which goes through its changes every half-month.

**semi-metal** (sem-i-met′a̤l), *n.* In *old chem.*, a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, antimony, zinc, etc. The semi-metals were at first called "bastards" of the metals proper: thus, antimony was considered to be the bastard of lead, bismuth of tin, etc. The number, character, and relations of the semi-metals were quite differently given by the older chemists: Boerhave classed various ores among them; Brandt (1735) made them six in number—namely, quicksilver, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, and zinc. His putting cobalt (a malleable and ductile metal) among the semi-metals was due to the fact that the nature of this metal was only very imperfectly known at that time.

**semi-metallic** (sem″i-me-tal′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a semi-metal; imperfectly metallic in character.

**semi-metamorphosis** (sem-i-met-a̤-môr′fọ̄-sis), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *demi-metamorphosis*. See also *hemimetaboly*.

**semiminim** (sem′i-min-im), *n.* [< ML. *semiminima*; as *semi-* + *minim*.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *crotchet*, or, with a hook added to the sign, same as *quaver*, the former being called *major*, the latter *minor*.

**semiminima** (sem-i-min′i-mä̤), *n.* Same as *semiminim*.

**semimonthly** (sem-i-munth′li), *a.* Occurring twice in each month.

**semi-mute** (sem-i-mūt′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Noting a person who, owing to the loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.

**II.** *n.* A person thus affected.

**seminal** (sem′i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *seminal*, F. *séminal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *seminal* = It. *seminale*, < L. *seminalis*, relating to seed, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to seed or semen or the elements of reproduction.—2. Containing the seed or elements of reproduction; germinal: as, *seminal* principles.

> The Spirit of God produced them [whales] then, and established, and conserves ever since, that *seminal* power which we call nature, to produce all creatures . . . in a perpetual succession. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

3. Rudimentary; original; primary.

> These are very imperfect rudiments of "Paradise Lost"; but it is pleasant to see great works in their *seminal* state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. *Johnson*, Milton.

**Seminal animalcule**, a spermatozoön.—**Seminal capsule.** Same as *vesicula seminalis*.—**Seminal cartridge, seminal rope**, in cephalopods. See *spermatophore*.—**Seminal cyst**, a cyst of the testicle near the epididymis.—**Seminal fluid**, semen.—**Seminal leaf.** Same as *seed-leaf* or *cotyledon*.—**Seminal receptacle.** See *spermatheca*.—**Seminal vesicle.** Same as *vesicula seminalis*.

**II.**† *n.* A seed; a seminal or rudimentary element.

> The *seminals* of other iniquities. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 4.

**seminality** (sem-i-nal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *seminal* + *-ity*.] Seminal, germinal, or reproductive quality or principle.

> There was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib, which, by the information of a soul, was individuated into Eve. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

[For explanation of this extract, see *theory of incasement* (under *incasement*), and *spermist*.]

**seminally** (sem′i-na̤l-i), *adv.* As a seed, germ, or reproductive element; as regards germs or germination.

> Presbyters can conferre no more upon any of Bishop than is radically, *seminally*, and eminently in themselves. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 470. (*Davies*.)

> It is the same God that we know and love, here and there; and with a knowledge and love that is of the same nature *seminally*. *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 1.

**seminar** (sem-i-när′), *n.* [< G. *seminar*, < L. *seminarium*, a seed-plot: see *seminary*.] Same as *seminary*, 5.

**seminarian** (sem-i-nā′ri-a̤n), *n.* [< *seminary* + *-an*.] Same as *seminarist*.

**seminarist** (sem′i-nā̤-rist), *n.* [< F. *séminariste* = Sp. Pg. It. *seminarista* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *seminarist*; as *seminar-y* + *-ist*.] A member of a seminary; specifically, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

> *Seminarists* now come from Rome to pervert souls. *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 170. (*Latham*.)

**seminary** (sem′i-nā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Pg. It. *seminario*, < L. *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*. II. *n.* < ME. *semynarie*, < OF. *seminaire*, F. *séminaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *seminario*, a seed-plot, a seminary, = G. *seminar*, a seminary, < L. *seminarium*, a seed-plot, nursery-garden, NL. a school, seminary, neut. of *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to seed or semen; seminal.

> They [detractors] so comprehend those *seminarie* vertues to men vnknown that those things which, in course of time or by growing degrees, Nature of itselfe can effect, they, by their art and skil in hastning the works of Nature, can contriue and compasse in a moment. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 76.

> *Seminary* vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory. *J. Smith*, On Old Age (1666), p. 117.

2. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 3): said of a Roman Catholic priest.

> In 1584, a law was enacted, enjoining all Jesuits, *seminary* priests, and other priests, whether ordained within or without the kingdom, to depart from it within forty days, on pain of being adjudged traitors. *Hallam*, Hist. Eng., I. 153.

3. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 5): as, a *seminary* course.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *seminaries* (-riz). 1†. A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery: now only in figurative use.

> But in the *semynairie* moost thai roote
> With dounge and moolde admixt unto thaire roote.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

> Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

> That precious trainment [art] is miserably abused which should be the fountain of skill, the root of virtue, the *seminary* of government, the foundation of all private and public good. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Figuratively—2. The original place or original stock whence anything is brought.

> But the Arke preuailleth ouer the preuailing waters, a figure of the Church, the remnant of the Church, the remnant of the elder and *Seminarie* of the new world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

> Whoever shall look into the *seminary* and beginnings of the monarchies of this world he shall find them founded on poverty. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization (Works, [ed. Spedding, X. 324).

> The council chamber at Edinburgh had been, during a quarter of a century, a *seminary* of all public and private vices. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university in which persons (especially the young) are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments; specifically, a school for the education of men for the priesthood or ministry.

> Certaine other Schooles in the towne farre remote from this Colledge, which serueth for another *Seminary* to instruct their Nouices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 68.

> He [Cardinal Allen] procur'd a *Seminary* to be set up in Doway for the English. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 381.

> I closed the course at our *Seminary* here just two weeks before you returned. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 33.

4. A seminary priest; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, especially a foreign one; a seminarist.

> Able Christians should rather turne Jesuites and *Seminaries* than run into Convents and Frieries. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 46.

> A while agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

> Of a long time I have not only been supposed a Papist, but a *seminary*, a Jesuit, an emissary of Rome. *Penn*, Speech, March 22, 1678.

5. In some universities and institutions, a group of advanced students pursuing some branch by real research, the writing of theses, etc.; also, the course of study engaged in by such students; a seminary course: imitated from German use. Also *seminar*.

**seminate** (sem′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seminated*, ppr. *seminating*. [< L. *seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, engender, also beget, bring forth, produce, propagate, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To sow; spread; propagate; inseminate; disseminate.

> Thus all were doctors who first *seminated* learning in the world by special instinct and direction of God. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 19. (*Latham*.)

> Sir Thomas More, and others who had intended to *seminate*, engender, and breed among the people and subjects of the King a most mischievous and seditious opinion. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

**semination** (sem-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *sémination* = It. *seminazione*, *seminagione*, < L. *seminatio*(*n-*), a sowing, propagation, < *seminare*, pp. *seminatus*, sow, propagate: see *seminate*.] 1. The act of sowing; the act of disseminating; insemination.

> If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semination*. *Evelyn*.

2†. Propagation; breeding.

> Thus thay enduring in lust and delyte
> The spreetes of tham gat that were gyauntes tyte,
> With the nature of themeselves and *syminacion*,
> Thay wer brought forthe by there ymaginacion.
> *MS. Lansdowne* 208, f. 2. (*Halliwell*.)

3. In *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds; the process of seeding.

**seme**†, *v. t.* [= F. *semer* = It. *seminare*, < L. *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *seminate*.] To sow; scatter.

> Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

**seminiferous** (sem-i-nif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. Seed-bearing; producing seed.—2. Serving to carry semen; containing or conveying the seminal fluid.—**Seminiferous scale**, in *bot.*, a scale above the bract-scale in the *Coniferæ*, upon which the ovules, and ultimately the seeds, are placed.

**seminific** (sem-i-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed (see *semen*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing semen; forming the seminal fluid.

**seminifical** (sem-i-nif′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *seminific* + *-al*.] Same as *seminific*.

**seminification** (sem-i-nif-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ficatio*(*n-*), < *facere*, make.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind. [Rare.]

**seminist** (sem′i-nist), *n.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ist*.] In *biol.*, one who believes that the embryo is formed from admixture of male semen with the so-called seed of the female. The theory is an old one, and in its original form was crude; in its present exact form, it declares one of the most fundamental and comprehensive of biological facts, and has been minutely worked out in detail by embryologists. The use of the word *ovum* for *seed* would adapt the old theory to the most exacting of modern conceptions respecting the parts taken by the male and female elements of generation. A *seminist* is in no sense to be confounded with a *spermist* (which see). See also *nucleus*, *pronucleus*, *feminonucleus*, *masculonucleus*, *gamete*, *gamogenesis*, *generation*, *reproduction*, *egg*¹, *ovum*, *spermatozoon*, and *sex*.

**Seminole** (sem′i-nōl), *n.* and *a.* [Ind. (Florida).] **I.** *n.* A member of a tribe of American Indians, allied to the Creeks, and formerly resident in Florida. They were defeated by United States troops in two wars, 1817–18 and 1835–42, and the greater part are now on reservations in the Indian Territory, though a small number still inhabit some parts of Florida.

**II.** *a.* Of or relating to the Seminoles.

**semi-nude** (sem-i-nūd′), *a.* [< L. *seminudus*, half-naked, < *semi-*, half, + *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] Half-naked.

**seminulum** (sẹ̄-min′ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *seminula* (-lä̤). [NL., dim. of L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*.] A little seed; a spore.

**seminvariant** (sem-in-vā′ri-a̤nt), *n.* [< *sem*(*i*)- + *invariant*.] A function of the coefficients of a binary quantic which remains unaltered but for a constant factor when $x + l$ is substituted for $x$, but not when $y + l$ is substituted for $y$. A seminvariant is the leading coefficient of a covariant. Otherwise called *peninvariant*.

**seminvariantive** (sem-in-vā′ri-a̤n-tiv), *a.* [< *seminvariant* + *-ive*.] Having the character of a seminvariant.

**seminymph** (sem′i-nimf), *n.* The nymph or pupa of an insect which undergoes only semi-metamorphosis; a hemimetabolic nymph; a propupa.

**semi-obscure** (sem″i-o̤b-skūr′), *a.* In *entom.*, noting the wings of hymenopterous or other insects when they are deeply tinged with brownish gray, but semidiaphanous or semi-transparent.

**semi-official** (sem″i-ọ-fish′a̤l), *a.* Partly official; having some degree of official authority; made upon information from those who have official knowledge: as, a *semi-official* confirmation of a report; a *semi-official* organ.

**semi-officially** (sem″i-ọ-fish′a̤l-i), *adv.* With semi-official authority; as if from official sources or with official authority; in a semi-official manner: as, it is *semi-officially* announced; the statement is made *semi-officially*.

**semiography, semeiography** (sē-mi-og′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σημεῖον, a mark, a trace, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The doctrine of signs in general; specifically, in *pathol.*, a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.

**semiologic, semeiologic** (sē″mi-ọ̄-loj′ik), *a.* [< *semiolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *semiological*.

**semiological, semeiological** (sē″mi-ọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *semiologic* + *-al*.] Relating to semiology, or the doctrine of signs; specifically, pertaining to the symptoms of diseases. Also *semiologic*, *semeiologic*.

**semiology, semeiology** (sē-mi-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Formerly improp. *semæology*; < Gr. σημεῖον, a mark, sign, + -λογία, < λέγειν, say, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The logical theory of signs, of the conditions of their fulfilling their functions, of their chief kinds, etc.—2†. The use of gestures to express thought.

> These ways of signifying our thoughts by gestures, called by the learned Bishop Wilkins *semæology.*
> *Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, Pref.

3. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning morbid symptoms and their pathological significance; symptomatology; semiotics.

> *Semeiology* infers, from the widening of one pupil, which of internal double organs is most diseased. *Mind,* IX. 97.

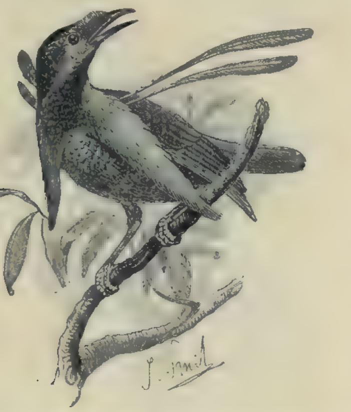
**semi-opacous†** (sem″i-ọ-pā′kus), *a.* Semi-opaque.

> *Semiopacous* bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

**semi-opal** (sem-i-ō′pa̤l), *n.* A variety of opal not possessing opalescence.

**semi-opaque** (sem″i-ọ-pāk′), *a.* Half-transparent; half-opaque.

**Semioptera** (sē-mi-op′tẹ-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1859), < Gr. σημεῖον, a mark, standard, + πτερόν, wing.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ,* characterized by the two long white plumes which project from each wing of the male, and by the extension of a burnished green pectoral shield into long lateral tufts; the standardwings. The only species known is *S. wallacei,* 11½ inches long, inhabiting the islands of Batchian and Jilolo.



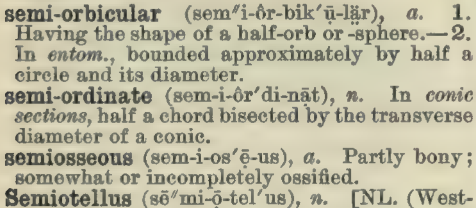
Wallace's Standardwing (*Semioptera wallacei*).

**semi-orbicular** (sem″i-ôr-bik′ụ-lä̤r), *a.* 1. Having the shape of a half-orb or -sphere.—2. In *entom.,* bounded approximately by half a circle and its diameter.

**semi-ordinate** (sem-i-ôr′di-nạt), *n.* In *conic sections,* half a chord bisected by the transverse diameter of a conic.

**semiosseous** (sem-i-os′ẹ-us), *a.* Partly bony; somewhat or incompletely ossified.

**Semiotellus** (sē″mi-ọ-tel′us), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), dim. of *Semiotus,* a generic name, < Gr. σημειωτός, noted, < σημεῖον, a mark: see *semeion.*] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididæ* and subfamily *Pteromalinæ,* of few species, but wide distribution. *S. chalcidiphagus* is a notably beneficial insect, as it is a common parasite of the destructive joint-worm of the United States (*Isosoma hordei*). See *joint-worm* and *Isosoma.*



*Semiotellus chalcidiphagus.*
*a,* female, from side; *b,* male, from above. (Hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

**semiotic, semeiotic** (sē-mi-ot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σημειωτικός, fitted for marking, portending, < σημειοῦν, mark, interpret as a portent, < σημεῖον, a mark, sign: see *semeion.*] Relating to signs; specifically, relating to the symptoms of diseases; symptomatic.

**semiotics, semeiotics** (sē-mi-ot′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *semiotic, semeiotic* (see *-ics*).] 1. The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs.—2. Specifically, that branch of pathology which is concerned with the significance of all symptoms in the human body, whether healthy or diseased; symptomatology; semiology.

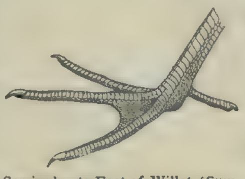
**semioval** (sem-i-ō′va̤l), *a.* In *zoöl.,* having the form of half an oval; semi-elliptical.

**semiovate** (sem-i-ō′vāt), *a.* In *zoöl.,* having the form of half an ovate surface or plane.

**semioviparous** (sem″i-ọ-vip′a̤-rus), *a.* Imperfectly viviparous, as an implacental mammal: noting the marsupials and monotremes (the latter, however, have been ascertained to be oviparous).

**semiovoid** (sem-i-ō′void), *a.* In *zoöl.,* having the form of half an ovoid solid.

**semipalmate** (sem-i-pal′māt), *a.* Half-webbed, as the toes of a bird; having partly webbed or imperfectly palmate feet, as a bird: applied to many species whose toes are webbed at the base only, or not more than half-way to their ends. Compare cuts under *bicolligate* and *palmate.*



Semipalmate Foot of Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*).

**semipalmated** (sem-i-pal′mā-ted), *a.* Semipalmate: mostly used of the birds themselves: as, the *semipalmated* plover, snipe, sandpiper, etc. See cut under *Ereunetes.*

**semipalmation** (sem″i-pal-mā′sho̤n), *n.* Half-webbing of the toes, as a bird's; the state of being semipalmated.

> Such basal webbing of the toes is called *semipalmation.* It . . . occurs in many birds of prey, in most gallinaceous birds, etc.; the term is mostly restricted, in descriptive ornithology, to those wading birds, or grallatores, in which it occurs. *Coues,* Key to N. A. Birds, p. 131.

**semi-parabola** (sem″i-pa-rab′ọ-lä̤), *n.* In *math.,* a curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

**semipause** (sem′i-pâz), *n.* In *medieval musical notation,* a semibreve rest. See *rest*¹, 8 (*b*).

**semipectinate** (sem-i-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* Same as *demi-pectinate.*

**semiped** (sem′i-ped), *n.* [< L. *semipes* (*-ped-*), a half-foot, < *semi-,* half, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] In *pros.,* a half-foot.

**semipedal** (sem′i-ped-a̤l), *a.* [< *semiped* + *-al.*] In *pros.,* pertaining to or constituting a half-foot.

**Semi-Pelagian** (sem″i-pẹ-lā′ji-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Half-Pelagian; pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

II. *n.* One who holds to the system of Semi-Pelagianism.

**Semi-Pelagianism** (sem″i-pẹ-lā′ji-a̤n-izm), *n.* The compromise between Augustinianism and Pelagianism attempted in the fifth century by Cassian in southern France, who maintained that man is morally sick, in opposition to Augustine, who asserted that he is morally dead, and to Pelagius, who held that he is morally well. The Semi-Pelagians believe that the free will of man cooperates with divine grace in the attainment of salvation, and that God determines to save those who he sees will of themselves seek salvation. Semi-Pelagianism therefore denies unconditional election, and substitutes a doctrine of predestination conditioned upon man's exercise of his free will to choose the good.

**semipellucid** (sem″i-pe-lū′sid), *a.* Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent: as, a *semipellucid* gem.

**semipenniform** (sem-i-pen′i-fôrm), *a.* Half penniform; penniform on one side only; in *anat.,* specifically, noting a muscle whose fleshy fibers converge on one side of a tendon, like the web on one side of the shaft of a feather.

**semiperfect** (sem-i-pėr′fekt), *a.* In *entom.,* nearly perfect; deficient in some parts: as, *semiperfect* limbs; a *semiperfect* neuration.

**Semiphyllidia** (sem″i-fi-lid′i-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Semiphyllidiana.*] Same as *Semiphyllidiana.*

**Semiphyllidiacea** (sem″i-fi-lid-i-ā′sẹ-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiphyllidi*(*ana*) + *-acea.*] Same as *Semiphyllidiana.*

**semiphyllidian** (sem″i-fi-lid′i-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semiphyllidiana.*

II. *n.* A semiphyllidian or monopleurobranchiate gastropod.

**Semiphyllidiana** (sem″i-fi-lid-i ā′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *semi-,* half, + Gr. φύλλον, a leaf.] In Lamarck's classification, a family of gastropods having the gills in a row on the right side of the body, containing the genera *Pleurobranchus* and *Umbrella.*

**Semiphyllididæ** (sem″i-fi-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiphyllid*(*iana*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Semiphyllidiana.* More correctly *Semiphyllidiidæ.*

**semipiscine** (sem-i-pis′in), *a.* Half fish-like: as, the *semipiscine* form of Oannes or Dagon. See cut under *Dagon.*

**Semiplantigrada** (sem″i-plan-tig′rạ-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *semiplantigradus:* see *semiplantigrade.*] A division of *Carnivora,* including those carnivores which are semiplantigrade. It corresponds to the family *Mustelidæ.*

**semiplantigrade** (sem-i-plan′ti-grād), *a.* [< NL. *semiplantigradus,* < L. *semi-,* half, + NL. *plantigradus:* see *plantigrade.*] Incompletely plantigrade; partly digitigrade; subplantigrade; of or pertaining to the *Semiplantigrada.*

**semiplastic** (sem-i-plas′tik), *a.* Imperfectly plastic; in a state between full plasticity and rigidity.

> These impurities had been gathered while the glass was in a *semi-plastic* condition. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIV. 184.
>
> The falling body [meteoric iron] was partly *semiplastic.* *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* 3d ser., XXX. 236.

**Semiplotina** (sem″i-plọ-tī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiplotus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group or subfamily of cyprinoids, typified by the genus *Semiplotus.* They have the air-bladder developed into an anterior and posterior section; the pharyngeal teeth in a single, double, or triple series (the outer never containing more than seven teeth); the anal fin short or of moderate length, with from eight to eleven branched rays not extending forward to below the dorsal fin; the lateral line, if complete, running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin elongate, with numerous branched rays and one osseous ray. They are found in Asiatic streams.

**Semiplotinæ** (sem″i-plọ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiplotus* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Semiplotina.*

**Semiplotus** (sem-i-plō′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *semi-,* half, + Gr. πλωτός, sailing, floating: see *Plotus.*] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Semiplotina.* The sundaree, *S. macclellandi,* of Assam, is a species.

**semipluma** (sem-i-plö′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *semiplumæ* (-mē). [NL.: see *semiplume.*] In *ornith.,* a semiplume. See *feather.*

**semiplumaceous** (sem″i-plọ-mā′shius), *a.* In *ornith.,* having or partaking of the character of a semiplume: noting a feather of partly pennaceous and partly plumulaceous structure.

**semiplume** (sem′i-plöm), *n.* [< NL. *semipluma,* < L. *semi-,* half, + *pluma,* a small soft feather: see *plume.*] In *ornith.,* a feather of partly downy structure, possessing a pennaceous stem and a plumulaceous web. See *feather.*

**semipupa** (sem-i-pū′pä̤), *n.*; pl. *semipupæ* (-pē). [NL., < L. *semi-,* half, + NL. *pupa,* pupa.] In *entom.,* same as *pseudopupa* or *propupa.*

**semipupal** (sem-i-pū′pa̤l), *a.* [< *semipupa* + *-al.*] Of the character of a semipupa; seminymphal.

**semiquadrate** (sem-i-kwod′rāt), *n.* In *astrol.,* an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45 degrees, or half a quadrant.

**semiquartile** (sem-i-kwâr′til), *n.* Same as *semiquadrate.*

**semiquaver** (sem′i-kwā-vėr), *n.* 1. In *musical notation,* same as *sixteenth-note.*—2. Figuratively, something of very short duration; a very short space of time.

> Till then, earth's *semiquaver,* mirth, farewell.
> *Quarles,* Emblems, iv. 15.

**Semiquaver rest.** Same as *sixteenth-note rest.* See *rest*¹, 8 (*b*).

**semiquaver** (sem′i-kwā-vėr), *v. t.* [< *semiquaver, n.*] To play or sing in, or as in, semiquavers.

> With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
> Quav'ring and *semiquav'ring* care away.
> *Cowper,* Progress of Error, l. 127.

**Semi-Quietism** (sem-i-kwī′et-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Semi-Quietists.

**Semi-Quietist** (sem-i-kwī′et-ist), *n.* One of a sect of mystics which maintains with the Quietists that the most perfect state of the soul is passive contemplation, but holds that this state is incompatible with external sinful or sensual action.

**semiquintile** (sem-i-kwin′til), *n.* In *astrol.,* an aspect of two planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or 36 degrees.

**semirecondite** (sem″i-rẹ-kon′dit), *a.* Half-hidden or half-concealed; specifically, in *zoöl.,* noting the head of an insect half-concealed within the shield of the thorax.

**semireflex** (sem-i-rē′fleks), *a.* Involuntarily or irreflectively performed, yet not altogether beyond the influence of the will.

**semi-regular** (sem-i-reg′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *semiregularis* (Kepler); as *semi-* + *regular.*] Pertaining to or containing a quadrilateral which has four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles. A *semi-regular solid* is one whose faces are all alike and semi-regular, which has dissimilar solid angles, distinct in the number of their lines, but not more than two kinds of them, lying on the surfaces of not more than two concentric spheres, and of each class of angles there are the same number as in a regular solid. Of semi-regular solids, so defined, there are but two—the rhombic dodecahedron and the triacontahedron; but modern writers often intend by the semi-regular solids the Archimedean bodies.

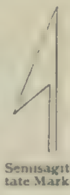
**semi-retractile** (sem-i-rē-trak′til), *a.* Retractile to some extent, as the claws of various carnivores, but incapable of being completely sheathed like a cat's. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 440.

**semirhomb** (sem′i-romb), *n.* One half of the pectinated rhomb or hydrospire of a cystic crinoid, each half being a separate piece. See *hydrospire.*

**semi-ring** (sem′i-ring), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tracheal or bronchial half-ring. See *tracheal rings* (under *ring*$^1$), and cut under *pessulus.*

**semis** (sē′mis), *n.* [L., < *semi-*, half, + *as*, as: see *as*$^4$.] A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half the value of the as. The obverse type is a head of Jupiter, the reverse type the prow of a vessel, and the mark of value *S.*

**semisagittate** (sem-i-saj′i-tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like the longitudinal half of a barbed arrow-head, or like the barbed end of a fish-hook; acuminate, rectilinear on one side, and spreading to a sharp projection on the other: noting color-marks, especially on the wings of *Lepidoptera.*


Semisagittate Mark.

**semi-savage** (sem-i-sav′āj), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Semibarbarian; half-civilized.

**II.** *n.* A half-civilized person; a semibarbarian.

**Semi-Saxon** (sem-i-sak′sn), *a.* and *n.* Early Middle English: an inexact term applied to Middle English in its first stage, the period from about 1150 to about 1250, when the Saxon inflections had not wholly fallen away.

**semisection** (sem-i-sek′shon), *n.* Same as *hemisection.*

> Homén also, after *semisection* of the cervical region in dogs, found distinct degenerating fibres in the opposite lateral tract. *Lancet*, No. 3424, p. 720.

**semiseptate** (sem-i-sep′tāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, half-partitioned; having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to separate it into two entire cells.

**semisextile** (sem-i-seks′til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the half of a sextile, or 30 degrees.

**semi-smile** (sem′i-smīl), *n.* A faint smile; a suppressed or forced smile. [Rare.]

> Mr. Beaufort put on a doleful and doubtful *semi-smile* of welcome. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, iv. 3.

**semisolid** (sem-i-sol′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A surface composed of facets, like a geometrical solid, but not closing so as to inclose space.

**II.** *a.* Half-solid.

**semisospire** (sem′i-sō-spīr), *n.* [< ML. *semisuspirium*, q. v.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *eighth-note rest.* Also *semisuspirium.*

**semi-sound** (sem′i-sound), *n.* [< ME. *semisoun;* as *semi-* + *sound*$^5$.] A half-sound; a low or broken tone. [Rare.]

> Softe he cougheth with a *semy soun.*
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 511.

**semispata** (sem-i-spā′tä), *n.* [ML., also *semispathium*, LL. *semispatha*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *spatha*, a broad two-edged sword: see *spathe.*] A Frankish dagger about 2 feet long, having a single edge, and several grooves in the back of the blade. See *sax*$^1$, 1.

**semi-spherical** (sem-i-sfer′i-kal), *a.* Having the figure of a half-sphere: hemispherical.

**semispinalis** (sem″i-spī-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *semispinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*).] A deep muscular layer of the back, in the vertebral groove beneath the complexus, splenius, spinalis dorsi, and longissimus. It consists of oblique fascicles extending across several vertebræ, from the transverse and articular processes to the spinous processes. The series extend in man from the lower part of the thoracic to the upper part of the cervical region, and those of the back and neck respectively are sometimes distinguished as *semispinalis dorsi* and *semispinalis colli.*—**Semispinalis capitis.** Same as *complexus*$^2$.

**semisquare** (sem′i-skwãr), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are 45 degrees distant from each other.

**semi-steel** (sem′i-stēl), *n.* Puddled steel. [U.S.]

**semisubstitution** (sem-i-sub-sti-tū′shon), *n.* A linear transformation of two variables in which one of them remains unaltered.

**semisupernatural** (sem-i-sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral), *a.* Half-divine and half-human: used of the classic demigods or heroes.

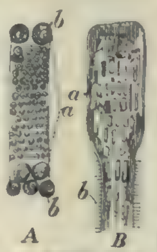
> The Greeks . . . were surrounded with a world of *semi-supernatural* beings.
> *R. S. Perrin*, Religion of Philosophy, p. 442.

**semisupinated** (sem-i-sū′pi-nā-ted), *a.* Placed in a position between supination and pronation, as the hand.

> When the hand is *semisupinated*, i. e. with the radius and ulna parallel.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 534.

**semisuspirium** (sem″i-su-spir′i-um), *n.*; pl. *semisuspiria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *semi-*, half, + *suspirium*, a breathing, < *suspirare*, breathe: see *suspire.*] Same as *semisospire.*

**semita** (sem′i-tä), *n.*; pl. *semitæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *semita*, a narrow way, a path.] In echinoderms, a fasciole; a sort of lesser ambulacrum (having, however, nothing to do with the ambulacral organs proper), consisting of a band of minute close-set tubercles which bear ciliated clubbed spines. Semitæ are characteristic of the spatangoid sea-urchins. See also cut under *Spatangoida.*



*A.* Semita, magnified, of a Spatangoid, *Amphidotus cordatus*: *a*, minute semital tubercles; *b*, *b*, ordinary tubercles. *B.* A Semital Spine, more highly magnified, borne upon one of the semital tubercles: *a*, its clubbed end; *b*, its ciliated stem.

**semital** (sem′i-tal), *a.* [< NL. *semita* + *-al.* Cf. L. *semitalis*, of or belonging to a path.] Of or pertaining to a semita: as, a *semital* spine; a *semital* tubercle.—**Semital spine**, the peculiar clavate ciliated spine borne upon a semital tubercle.

**semi-tangent** (sem-i-tan′jent), *n.* In *math.*, the tangent of half an arc.

**semitary**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *similar.*

> Here, disarm me, take my *semitary.*
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, v. 2.

**semitaur** (sem′i-târ), *n.* [Formerly *semitaure*, *semitawre*; < L. *semi-*, half, + *taurus*, a bull.] A fabulous animal, half bull and half man. Semitaurs are among the commonest representations in Hindu religious art. The ordinary form is figured under *Durga*, which goddess is usually depicted spearing or cutting off the human head of a semitaur. Also *semitaure.*

> He sees Chimeras, Gorgons, Mino-Taures,
> Medusas, Haggs, Alectos, *Semi-Taures.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Bethulia's Rescue, vi.

> Some *semitawres*, and some more halfe a beare,
> Other halfe swine deepe wallowing in the miers.
> *Breton*, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

**Semite** (sem′īt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. **Semites*, < LL. *Sem*, < Gr. Σήμ, Shem.] **I.** *n.* A descendant or supposed descendant of Shem, son of Noah.

**II.** *a.* Of or belonging to Shem or his descendants.

Also *Shemite.*

**semitendinose** (sem-i-ten′di-nōs), *a.* Same as *semitendinous.*

**semitendinosus** (sem-i-ten-di-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *semitendinosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *semitendinous.*] A fusiform muscle with a remarkably long tendon, on the back of the thigh, at the inner side of the biceps femoris, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium in common with the biceps, and inserted at the inner anterior side of the shaft of the tibia beneath the insertion of the sartorius. This muscle flexes the leg, and its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings. Also called *tendinosus* and *ischiopretibialis.*

**semitendinous** (sem-i-ten′di-nus), *a.* Tendinous for half its length or thereabouts, as a muscle; having a tendon about as long as its fleshy part, as the semitendinosus.

**semiterete** (sem″i-tē-rēt′), *a.* Half-round; semicylindric, like a cheese-scoop.

**semitertian** (sem-i-tėr′shan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Partly tertian and partly quotidian: applied to intermittent fevers.

**II.** *n.* A semitertian fever.

**semitesseral** (sem-i-tes′e-ral), *a.* Exhibiting the hemihedrism characteristic of forms of the tesseral or isometric system.

> *Semitesseral* forms [of crystals]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 355.

**Semitic** (sē-mit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Sémitique* = Sp. *Semítico* = Pg. It. *Semitico* (cf. G. *Semitisch* = Dan. Sw. *Semitisk*), < NL. **Semiticus*, < *Semita*, Semite: see *Semite.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Semites, or the descendants of Shem; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it, as the Arabians and the Assyrians. Also *Shemitic*, *Shemitish.*

> The term [*Semitic*] . . . was not in general use until the first quarter of this century, having been used in Germany, as it is alleged, by Schlözer in 1781. . . . It could not, however, have been general, since Eichhorn claims to have introduced it in place of Oriental in 1794. . . . It may not improperly be said that the term *Semitic* is authoritative.
> *J. S. Blackwell*, in Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass., 1881, p. 28.

**Semitic languages**, an important family of languages distinguished by triliteral verbal roots and vowel-inflection. It comprises two principal branches, the northern and the southern. To the northern branch belong the Assyrian, Aramean (including Syrian), and Palestinian (including Hebrew and Phenician); to the southern belong the Arabic (including Sabean) and its derived subbranch, the Ethiopic.

**II.** *n.* The Semitic languages collectively.

**Semitisation, Semitise.** See *Semitization*, *Semitize.*

**Semitism** (sem′i-tizm), *n.* [< *Semite* + *-ism.*] **1.** A Semitic word or idiom.

> So extensively had Semitic influences penetrated Egypt that the Egyptian language, during the period of the nineteenth dynasty, is said by Brugsch to be as full of *Semitisms* as German is of Gallicisms.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 498.

**2.** Semitic ways, life, thought, etc.; especially, the religious doctrines and principles or practices of the Jewish people.

Also *Shemitism.*

**Semitist** (sem′i-tist), *n.* [< *Semite* + *-ist.*] A Semitic scholar; one versed in Semitic language, literature, etc.

> Possibly, like some other *Semitists*, Prof. Driver may not regard the results of Assyriology with pre-eminent favour. *The Academy*, July 26, 1890, p. 66.

**Semitization** (sem″i-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Semitize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering Semitic in character, language, or other attribute. Also spelled *Semitisation.*

> The partial *Semitization* of the southern districts of Abyssinia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 656.

**Semitize** (sem′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Semitized*, ppr. *Semitizing.* [< *Semite* + *-ize.*] **1.** To render Semitic in character, language, or religion.

> That they [the Philistines] were a Semitic or at least a thoroughly *Semitized* people can now hardly be made a matter of dispute. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 756.

**2.** To convert to the Hebrew religion.

Also spelled *Semitise.*

**semitone** (sem′i-tōn), *n.* [= F. *semiton* = Sp. *semitono*; < LL. *semitonium*, a half-tone, < L. *semi-*, half, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, an interval approximately equal to half of a tone; a minor second; a half-step. The typical semitone is that between the seventh and the eighth tone of the major scale; this is called *diatonic*, and its ratio is 15 : 16. That between any tone and its flat or its sharp is called *chromatic*; its ratio is either 24 : 25 or 128 : 135—the former being called the *less*, and the latter the *greater.* The semitone resulting from a doubly diminished third is called *enharmonic.* The semitone produced by equal temperament is called *tempered* or *mean*; its ratio is $1:2^{\frac{1}{12}}$. The semitone is not the same as the ancient hemitone (sometimes called the *Pythagorean semitone*), which was the remnant left from a perfect fourth after subtracting two tones. See *limma*, 1. Rarely called *demitone.*

**semitonic** (sem-i-ton′ik), *a.* [< *semitone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

**semi-transparency** (sem″i-trâns-par′en-si), *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

**semi-transparent** (sem″i-trâns-par′ent), *a.* Half-transparent or imperfectly transparent.—**Semi-transparent china**, a name given to a fine pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in the early years of the factory which afterward produced the famous Spode porcelain.

**semi-tropical** (sem-i-trop′i-kal), *a.* Belonging in part to the tropics and in part to more temperate regions; characteristic of regions bordering on the tropics; subtropical: as, *semi-tropical* vegetation; a *semi-tropical* climate.

**semitubular** (sem-i-tū′bū-lär), *a.* Like the half of a tube divided longitudinally; elongate, with parallel margins, one surface being strongly convex and the other strongly concave.

**semitychonic** (sem″i-tī-kon′ik), *a.* Approximating to the astronomical system of Tycho Brahe. The *semitychonic system* supposes the earth to revolve on its axis daily, but the sun to revolve around the earth, and the other primary planets to revolve around the sun.

**semi-uncial** (sem-i-un′sial), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *paleography*, intermediate between uncial and minuscule: noting a method of writing Latin and Greek characters found in the sixth or seventh and succeeding centuries.

> Where contracting is the main business, it is not well to write, as the fashion now is, uncial or *semiuncial* letters, to look like pig's ribs.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, i. 20. (*Davies.*)

> Scholia, in two or more fine *semiuncial* hands, are frequent through the entire book. *Classical Rev.*, III. 18.

**II.** *n.* One of the characters exhibiting the transition from uncial to minuscule writing.

It [Irish script] is usually called the Irish uncial or *semi-uncial*, but its connection with the normal uncial script has never been explained.
*Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, v. ii. 173.

**semivitreous** (sem-i-vit′rẹ̄-us), *a.* Partially vitreous; having more or less of a vitreous structure: a term used in describing the structure of various minerals, constituents of rocks, especially of volcanic rocks. See *vitreous.*

Finely vesicular rhyolitic rock with compact *semivitreous* green-grey base. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 74.

**semi-vitrification** (sem-i-vit″ri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* 1. The process of partly vitrifying anything, or the state of being partly vitrified.—2. A substance or mass in the state of being semi-vitrified, or partially converted into glass.

**semi-vitrified** (sem-i-vit′ri-fīd), *a.* Half-vitrified, or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

**semivive†**, *a.* [ME. *semivyf*, < OF. **semivif* = It. *semivivo*, < L. *semivivus*, half-alive, half-dead, < *semi-*, half, + *vivus*, alive, living: see *vivid.*] Half-alive; half-dead.

He myȝte neither steppe ne stonde ne stere fote ne handes,
Ne helpe hym-self sothely for *semiuyf* he semed.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 55.

**semivocal** (sem-i-vō′kạl), *a.* [< L. *semivocalis*, half-sounding, half-vocal, as a noun a semivowel, < *semi-*, half, + *vocalis*, vocal: see *vocal*, *vowel.*] Of or pertaining to a semivowel; half-vocal; imperfectly sounding.

**semivowel** (sem-i-vou′el), *n.* [< F. *semivoyelle* = It. *semivocale*, < L. *semivocalis*, sc. *litera* (translating Gr. *ἡμίφωνον*, sc. *στοιχεῖον*), semivowel: see *semivocal.*] A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant; an articulation lying near the line of division between vowel and consonant, and so capable of being used with either value; also, the sign representing such a sound. The name is very variously applied by different authorities; *w* and *y* are oftenest called semivowels, also *l* and *r*, and sometimes the nasals *m* and *n*.

**semi-weekly** (sem-i-wēk′li), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Made, issued, or occurring twice a week, or once every half-week: as, a *semi-weekly* tour of inspection; a *semi-weekly* newspaper.

**II.** *n.* A journal that is issued twice a week.

**Semla gum.** See *gum*$^2$.

**semland†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *semblant.*

**semly$^1$†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *seemly.*

**semly$^2$†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *semble*$^2$.

**semmit** (sem′it), *n.* [Prob. orig. a form of *samite*, q. v.] An undershirt. [Scotch.]

**semnable†** (sem′nạ-bl), *a.* [A corrupt form of *semblable.*] Similar.

"From Berwick to Dover, three hundred miles over." That is, from one end of the land to the other. *Semnable* the Scripture expression, "From Dan to Beersheba."
*Fuller*, Worthies, Northumberland, II. 542. (*Davies.*)

**semnopithece** (sem″nọ-pi-thēs′), *n.* [< *Semnopithecus.*] One of the so-called sacred monkeys, as the entellus or hanuman; any member of the *Semnopithecinæ.*

**Semnopithecidæ** (sem″nọ-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopithecus* + *-idæ.*] The *Semnopithecinæ* advanced to the rank of a family.

**Semnopithecinæ** (sem-nọ-pith-ẹ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopithecus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of catarrhine monkeys. The stomach is complex and sacculated, with a dilated cardiac and elongated pyloric aperture; there are no cheek-pouches and no vermiform appendix of the colon; the limbs and tail are long; the sternum is narrow; the third lower molar tooth is five-tuberculate; and ischial callosities are present. It includes many large monkeys, most nearly approaching the apes of the family *Simiidæ.* The leading genera, besides *Semnopithecus*, are *Nasalis*, *Colobus*, and *Guereza.* These monkeys are found in Africa and Asia. They date back to the Miocene. Also called *Colobinæ.* See cuts under *entellus*, *guereza*, and *Nasalis.*

**semnopithecine** (sem-nọ-pith′ẹ-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semnopithecinæ*; semnopithecoid.

**II.** *n.* A monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecus*; a semnopithecoid.

**semnopithecoid** (sem″nọ-pi-thē′koid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *semnopithecine.*

**Semnopithecus** (sem″nọ-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σεμνός*, revered, honored, sacred (< *σέβεσθαι*, revere), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical genus of *Semnopithecinæ*, the so-called sacred monkeys of Asia, having a thumb, and not found in Africa. (Compare *Colobus.*) Numerous species inhabit wooded portions of the Oriental region, from the Himalayas southward, and extend into Borneo and Java. They are of large size and slender-bodied, with long limbs and tail and often handsome coloration. The best-known is the hanuman, or sacred monkey of the Hindus, *S. entellus.* One species, *S. roxellana*, inhabits Tibet. See cut under *entellus.*

**semola** (sem′ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [= F. *semoule*, OF. *semole* = Sp. *sémola* = Pg. *semola*, fine flour, < It. *semola*, bran, < L. *simila*, fine wheaten flour; cf. ML. *simella*, wheaten bread; Gr. *σεμίδαλις*, fine wheaten flour. Cf. OHG. *semala*, *simila*, fine wheat, flour, bread, MHG. *semel*, *semele*, *simel*, G. *semmel* (> Sw. *semla*), wheaten bread, a roll; appar. an independent word, < OHG. *semōn*, eat (but influenced by the L. word).] Same as *semolina.*

**semolina, semolino** (sem-ọ-lē′nạ̈, -nō), *n.* [< It. *semolino*, grits, a paste for soups, etc., small seed, dim. of *semola*, bran: see *semola.*] The large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it. It is of various degrees of fineness, and is often made intentionally in considerable quantities, being a favorite food in France, and to some extent used in Great Britain for making puddings. Also called *manna-croup.* Compare *Glyceria.*

**Semostomæ** (sẹ̄-mos′tọ-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *semostomus*: see *semostomous.*] A suborder of *Discomedusæ*, containing ordinary jellyfishes or sea-jellies with the parts in fours and eights, having four genital pouches arranged about the single centric mouth, which is provided with long arm-like (or flag-like) processes. The families *Pelagiidæ*, *Cyaneidæ*, and *Aureliidæ* illustrate this group, which is also called *Monostomea.* The name would be preferably written *Sematostomata* or *Semiostomata.* See cuts under *Aurelia* and *Cyanea.*

**semostomous** (sẹ̄-mos′tọ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *semostomus*, < Gr. *σῆμα*, sign, mark, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having long oral processes, as a jellyfish; pertaining to the *Semostomæ*, or having their characters.

**semoted†** (sẹ̄-mō′ted), *a.* [< L. *semotus*, pp. of *semovere*, move apart, separate (< *se-*, apart, + *movere*, move: see *move*), + *-ed*$^2$.] Separated; removed; remote.

Is it enough if I pray with my mind, the heart being *semoted* from mundane affairs and worldly businesses?
*Becon*, Works, p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

**Semotilus** (sẹ̄-mot′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, + *πτίλον*, feather, wing (with ref. to the dorsal fin).] An American genus of leuciscine fishes. The species are variously known as *chub* and *dace.* *S. corporalis* is the horned chub or dace, 10 inches long, abounding from New England to Missouri and Georgia. *S. bullaris* is the fallfish or silver chub, the largest of the *Cyprinidæ* in the regions it inhabits—east of the Alleghanies from Massachusetts to Virginia. It reaches a length of 18 inches; the coloration is brilliant steel-blue above, silvery on the sides and belly; in the spring the males have the belly and lower fins rosy or crimson.

**semper idem** (sem′pėr ī′dem). [L.: *semper* (> Pr. OF. *sempre*), always, ever (< *sem-*, *sim-*, in *semel*, once, *simul*, at once, E. *same*, etc., + *-per*, akin to *per*, through: see *per-*); *idem*, the same: see *identic.*] Always the same.

**sempervirent** (sem-pėr-vī′rent), *a.* [< L. *semper*, always, + *viren(t-)s*, ppr. of *virere*, be green or verdant: see *virid.*] Always green or fresh; evergreen.

**sempervive** (sem′pėr-vīv), *n.* [< OF. *sempervive*, < L. *semperviva*, *sempervivum*, fem. or neut. of *sempervivus*, ever-living, < *semper*, always, + *vivus*, living, < *vivere*, live.] The houseleek. See *Sempervivum.*

The greater *semper-vive* . . . will put out branches two or three years; but . . . they wrap the root in a cloth besmeared with oil, and renew it once in half a year.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 29.

**Sempervivum** (sem-pėr-vī′vum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *sempervivum*, also *semperviva*, in full *sempervivа herba*, houseleek, lit. the 'ever-living plant' (tr. Gr. *ἀείζωον*), so called because it is evergreen and of great vitality; neut. or fem. of *sempervivus*, ever-living: see *sempervive.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with numerous or more than five calyx-lobes, as many acute narrow petals, which are entirely separate or united only at the base, usually twice as many stamens, and as many carpels as petals, the fruit consisting of many-seeded follicles. There are about 50 species, natives especially of central and southern Europe, also extending to Madeira and the Canaries, into Asia Minor and the western Himalayas, and into Africa in Nubia and Abyssinia. They are plants of peculiarly fleshy habit, in some species with a leaf-bearing stem, but in most stemless and consisting of a rosette of short and broad alternate fleshy and commonly revolute leaves. The flowers are white, red, green, yellow, or purple, and borne in panicled and commonly compactly flowered cymes. They are remarkable, like the related *Sedum*, for tenacity of life: *S. cæspitosum* is said to have grown when planted after being for eighteen months pressed in a herbarium. Those with shrubby stems have yellow or rarely white flowers, are all from the Canary Islands, are cultivated under glass, and show many divergences from the typical structure—some, as the subgenus *Greenovia*, having as many as thirty-two petals. The best-known species of outdoor cultivation are *S. globiferum* (see *hen-and-chickens*) and *S. tectorum* (the houseleek). The latter is in England a familiar plant, with such old names as *homewort*, *bullock's-eye*, *imbreke*, *joubarb*, etc. See *houseleek*, *houseleek-tree.*

**sempitern†** (sem′pi-tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *sempiterne*, < OF. *sempiterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *sempiterno*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting, < *sempi-*, for *semper*, always, + *-ternus*, as in *æviternus*, *æternus*, etern, eternal.] Everlasting.

To fle fro synne and derk fire *sempiterne.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

The god whose . . . beinge is *sempiterne.*
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

**sempiternal** (sem-pi-tėr′nạl), *a.* [< ME. *sempiternal*, < OF. (and F.) *sempiternel*, < ML. *sempiternalis* (in adv. *sempiternaliter*); as *sempitern* + *-al.*] Eternal; everlasting; endless; having no end.

As thou art cyte of God, & *sempiternal* throne,
Here now, blessyd lady, my wofulle mone.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

The *Sempiternall*, Immortall, Omnipotent, Inuisible, and the most consummate and absolute Deitie.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 90.

All truth is from the *sempiternal* source
Of light divine. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 499.

**sempiternity** (sem-pi-tėr′nị-ti), *n.* [< LL. *sempiternita(t-)s*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern.*] Duration without end; endless duration; perpetuity.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 94.

**sempiternize†** (sem-pi-tėr′nīz), *v. t.* [< *sempitern* + *-ize.*] To perpetuate.

Nature, nevertheless, did not after that manner provide for the *sempiternizing* of the human race, but, on the contrary, created man naked, tender, and frail.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 8.

**sempiternous†** (sem-pi-tėr′nus), *a.* [< L. *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern.*] Sempiternal.

A *sempiternous* crone and old hag was picking up and gathering some sticks in the said forest.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 15.

**sempiternum†** (sem-pi-tėr′num), *n.* [< L. *sempiternum*, neut. of *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern.*] A stuff formerly in use in England, named from its durability. It is described as a twilled woolen material used for garments. *Draper's Dict.*

**semple** (sem′pl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *simple.*

**semplice** (sem′plẹ̄-che), *a.* [It., = E. *simple.*] In *music*, simple; unaffected: noting passages to be rendered without embellishments or rhythmic liberties.

**sempre** (sem′pre), *adv.* [It., < L. *semper*, always: see *semper idem.*] In *music*, in the same style throughout; similarly: used with some other direction, to prevent this from being forgotten, or its force suspended: as, *sempre piano*, softly throughout. Compare *simile.*

**sempster†**, *n.* See *seamster.*

**sempstress**, *n.* See *seamstress.*

**semseyite** (sem′si-īt), *n.* [Named after A. von *Semsey.*] A sulphid of antimony and lead, near jamesonite in composition, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a gray color and metallic luster: it is found at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

**semster†**, *n.* See *seamster.*

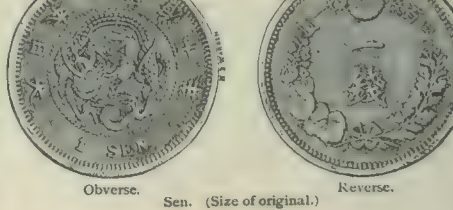
**semuncia** (sẹ̄-mun′shi-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *semunciæ* (-ē). [L., < *semi-*, half, + *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce: see *ounce*$^1$.] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachmas, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

**semuncial** (sẹ̄-mun′shiạl), *a.* [< *semuncia* + *-al.*] Belonging to or based on the semuncia.

Small bronze pieces belonging to the *Semuncial* system.
*B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 43.

**sen$^1$†**, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *sine*$^1$.

**sen$^2$** (sen), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese copper or bronze coin, equal to the one-hundredth part of a yen or dollar; a Japanese cent. One-and



Obverse. Reverse.
Sen. (Size of original.)

two-sen copper pieces and five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-sen silver pieces are in circulation.

**sen.**³ or **Sen.**³ An abbreviation of *senior*.

**señal** (se-nyal′), *n.* [Sp., a mark, landmark, = E. *signal*: see *signal*.] In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, a landmark.

**senarius** (sē̤-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *senarii* (-ī). [L., sc. *versus*, a verse of six feet: see *senary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse of six feet; especially, an iambic trimeter.

**senarmontite** (se-när′mont-īt), *n.* [Named after H. H. de *Sénarmont* (1808–62), a French mineralogist and physicist.] Native antimony trioxid ($Sb_2O_3$), occurring in isometric octahedrons, also massive: it is colorless or grayish, of a resinous to subadamantine luster.

**senary** (sen′a-ri), *a.* [= F. *senaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *senario*, < L. *senarius*, consisting of six each, < *seni*, six each, < *sex* = E. *six*: see *six*.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six. *Bailey.*

**senate** (sen′ā̤t), *n.* [< ME. *senat*, < OF. *senat*, also *sené*, F. *sénat* = Pr. *senet* = Sp. Pg. *senado* = It. *senato* = D. *senaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *senat*, < L. *senatus*, council of elders, a senate, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man (compar. *senior*, older; *senium*, old age), = Skt. *sana* = Gr. *ἕνος*, old, = Goth. *sineigs*, old (superl. *sinista*, eldest), = Lith. *senas* = W. *hen* = Ir. Gael. *sean*, old. From the same L. adj. *senex* (*sen-*) are ult. E. *senile*, *senior*, *signor*, *seignior*, etc., *sir*, *sire*, *sirrah*, etc.; and the same element exists in *seneschal*, q. v.] **1.** An assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government of a state. Especially—(*a*) In ancient Rome, a body of citizens appointed or elected from among the patricians, and later from among rich plebeians also, or taking seats by virtue of holding or of having held certain high offices of state. Originally the senate had supreme authority in religious matters, much legislative and judicial power, the management of foreign affairs, etc. At the close of the republic, however, and under the empire, the authority of the senate was little more than nominal apart from certain administrative functions, chiefly fiscal, and from its sittings as a high court of justice and as an appellate tribunal. The original senate of the patricians numbered 100; after the adjunction of the tribes Tities or Sabines and Luceres, the number became 300, and remained at this figure for several centuries, with the exception of some temporary changes, until the supremacy of Sulla. Julius Cæsar made the number 900, and after his death it became over 1,000, but was reduced to 600 by Augustus, and varied under subsequent emperors. (*b*) The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, Italy, the United States, and in all the separate States of the Union. The Senate of the United States consists of two senators from each State, and numbers (in 1891) 88 members. A senator must be at least thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the country, and a resident of the State from which he is chosen. Senators are elected by the State legislatures, and sit for six years, but the terms of office are so arranged that one third of the members retire every two years. In addition to its legislative functions, the Senate has power to confirm or reject nominations and treaties made by the President, and also tries impeachments. The vice-president of the United States is the president of the Senate; in his absence a senator is chosen president pro tempore. The upper house of the Canadian Parliament is also called the Senate; its 81 members are appointed by the crown for life. Hence—(*c*) In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

> I am with-owte deffence dampned to proscripcion and to the deth for the studie and bowntes that I haue doon to the *senat*. *Chaucer*, Boethius (ed. Furnivall), i. prose 4.

**2.** In an extended use, a body of venerable or distinguished persons.

> There sate on many a sapphire throne
> The great who had departed from mankind,
> A mighty *senate*. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, i. 54.

**3.** (*a*) The governing body of the University of Cambridge, and of some other institutions of learning.

> The legislative body of the University is called the *Senate*, and the place in which it assembles is called the Senate-House. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Science, and Letters, Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, Law, and Surgery, having their names upon the University Register, have votes in this assembly.
> *Cambridge University Calendar for* 1889, p. 1.

(*b*) In certain American colleges, where the students take part in the discipline of the institution, a disciplining and advisory body composed of members of the faculty and representatives of the students. **Courtesy of the senate.** See *courtesy*. **Prince of the senate.** See *princeps senatus*, under *princeps*.

**senate-chamber** (sen′ā̤t-chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber or hall in which a senate assembles.

**senate-house** (sen′ā̤t-hous), *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.

> *Sic.* The people do admit you, and are summon'd
> To meet anon, upon your approbation.
> *Cor.* Where? at the *senate-house*?
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 153.

**Senate-House examination.** See *examination*.

**senator** (sen′ā̤-tọr), *n.* [< ME. *senatour*, *senatur*, < OF. *senatour*, F. *sénateur* = Sp. Pg. *senador* = It. *senatore* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *senator*, < L. *senator*, a senator, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate*.] **1.** A member of a senate. (See *senate*, 1.) In Scotland the lords of session are called *senators of the College of Justice*.

> But God wot, quod this *senatour* also,
> So vertuous a lyvere in my lyf
> Ne saugh I never.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 925.

> The tyrant custom, most grave *senators*,
> Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war
> My thrice-driven bed of down.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 230.

**2.** In *old Eng. law*, a member of the king's council; a king's councilor. *Burrill.*

**senatorial** (sen-ā̤-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *sénatorial* = D. *senatoriaal*; as < L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator (< *senator*, a senator: see *senator*), + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a senate or senators; appropriate to a senator; consisting of senators: as, a *senatorial* robe; *senatorial* eloquence.

> Go on, brave youths, till in some future age
> Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.
> *T. Warton*, Newmarket (1751).

**2.** [*cap.*] Entitled to elect a Senator: as, a *Senatorial* district. [U. S.]—**3.** Controlled by a senate. [Rare.]

> The other [Roman] provinces, however, remained *senatorial*, their affairs directed by the Senate's decrees, their pro-consuls or proprætors appointed by the Senate, as of old. *W. Wilson*, State, § 167.

**senatorially** (sen-ā̤-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a senatorial manner; in a way appropriate to or becoming a senator; with dignity or solemnity.

> The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave.
> *A. Drummond*, Travels, p. 17.

**senatorian** (sen-ā̤-tō′ri-an), *a.* [= F. *sénatorien*; as L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator: see *senator*.] Same as *senatorial*.

> Propose your schemes, ye *senatorian* band,
> Whose ways and means support the sinking land.
> *Johnson*, Imit. of Third Satire of Juvenal.

**senatorious**† (sen-ā̤-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator, < *senator*, a senator: see *senator*.] Senatorial. *Imp. Dict.*

**senatorship** (sen′ā̤-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *senator* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a senator.

**senatory**† (sen′ā̤-tọ̄-ri), *n.* [< ML. **senatorium*, a place of meeting of senators, neut. of L. *senatorius*, of senators: see *senatorial*.] A senate.

> As for the commens vniuersally,
> And a greate parte of the *senatory*
> Were of the same intencion.
> *Roy and Barlow*, Rede me and be nott Wrothe, p. 40.
> [(*Davies.*)

**senatus** (sē̤-nā′tus), *n.* [L.: see *senate*.] A senate; also, a governing body in certain universities.—**Senatus academicus**, one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues (subject to the control and review of the university court), and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.—**Senatus consultum**, a decree of the ancient Roman senate, pronounced on some question or point of law.

**senatusconsult** (sē̤-nā′tus-kọn-sult′), *n.* [< L. *senatusconsultum*, prop. two words, *senatus consultum*, a decree of the senate: *senatus*, gen. of *senatus*, senate (see *senate*); *consultum*, a decree: see *consult*, *n.*] A senatus consultum.

> It was the *senatusconsults* that were the principal statutory factors of what was called by both emperors and jurists the jus novum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 704.

**sence**¹, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *since*.

**sence**²†. An obsolete spelling of *sense*¹ and of *sense*².

**senceless**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *senseless*.

**sench**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, cause to sink, causal of *sincan*, sink: see *sink*.] To cause to sink.

**sencion**†, *n.* [ME., also *senchion*, < OF. (and F.) *seneçon* = OIt. *senecione*, *senezone*, < L. *senecio*(*n-*), groundsel: see *Senecio*.] Groundsel.

> For to take fysche with thy handys.—Take groundis walle, that ys *senchion*, and hold yt yn thi handes, yn the water, and all fysche wylle gaddar theretoo.
> *Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 324. (*Halliwell.*)

**send** (send), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sent*, ppr. *sending*. [< ME. *senden* (pret. *sende*, *sente*, pp. *send*, *sent*), < AS. *sendan* (pret. *sende*, pp. *sended*) = OS. *sendian* = OFries. *senda*, *sanda*, *seinda* = MD. *senden*, D. *zenden* = MLG. *senden* = OHG. *santan*, *sentan*, MHG. *senden*, *senten*, G. *senden* = Icel. *senda* = Sw. *sända* = Dan. *sende* = Goth. *sandjan*, send, lit. 'make to go' (associated with the noun, AS. *sand*, etc., a sending, message, embassy: see *sand*²), causal of AS. as if **sindan* = Goth. **sinthan* (pret. *santh*), go, travel, = OHG. *sinnan* (for **sindan*), MHG. *sinnen*, go, go forth, G. *sinnen* (pret. *sann*), go over in the mind, review, reflect upon (cf. L. *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent*, *sentient*, *sense*¹); hence Goth. *sinth*, a time, = AS. *sīth* (for **sinth*), ME. *sithe*, a journey, time: see *sithe*². Cf. OLith. *suntu*, I send.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to go or pass from one place to another; despatch: as, to *send* a messenger.

> The Citizens finding him [Jack Cade] to grow every Day more insolent than other, they sent to the Lord Scales for Assistance, who *sendeth* Matthew Gout, an old Soldier, to them, with some Forces and Furniture out of the Tower.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 191.

> God . . .
> Thither will *send* his winged messengers
> On errands of supernal grace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 572.

**2.** To procure the going, carrying, transmission, etc., of; cause to be conveyed or transmitted; forward: as, to *send* one's compliments or a present; to *send* tidings.

> And he wrote in King Ahasuerus' name, . . . and *sent* letters by posts on horseback. Esther viii. 10.

> Dr. M—— *sent* him [Molière] word he would come to him upon two conditions. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 178.

> To your prayer she *sends* you this reply.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

**3.** To impel; propel; throw; cast; hurl: as, a gun that *sends* a ball 2,000 yards.

> In his right hand he held a trembling dart,
> Whose fellow he before had *sent* apart.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

> There is a physical excitation or disturbance which is *sent* along two different nerves, and which produces two different disturbances in the brain.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 41.

**4.** To direct to go and act; appoint; authorize.

> I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran.
> Jer. xxiii. 21.

**5.** To cause to come; dispense; deal out; bestow; inflict.

> God *send* them more knowledge and charity.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 343.

> He . . . *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust.
> Mat. v. 45.

> Great numbers regard diseases as things that come arbitrarily, or are *sent* by Divine Providence as judgments or punishments for sins.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 369.

**6.** To cause to be; grant. [Obs. or archaic.]

> God *send* him well! *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 190.

> *Send* her victorious,
> Happy and Glorious.
> *H. Carey*, God save the Queen.

> God keep you all, Gentlemen; and *send* you meet, this day, with another Bitch-otter.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 61.

**7.** To turn; drive.

> He had married a worthless girl, who robbed him of all he possessed, and then ran away; this *sent* him mad, and he soon afterwards died.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 45.

**8.** To cause to go forward doing an act indicated by a verb in the present participle: as, to *send* one packing.

> His son . . . flung him out into the open air with a violence which *sent* him staggering several yards.
> *Warren*, Now and Then, i.

> The royal troops instantly fired such a volley of musketry as *sent* the rebel horse flying in all directions. *Macaulay.*

**To be sent up Salt River.** See *Salt River*.—**To send about one's business.** See *business*.—**To send down**, in the University of Oxford, to send away from the university for a period, by way of punishment.—**To send forth or out.** (*a*) To produce; to put or bring forth: as, a tree *sends forth* branches. (*b*) To emit: as, flowers *send forth* fragrance.—**To send owls to Athens.** See *owl*¹.—**To send salaam.** See *salaam*.—**To send to Coventry**, to send to an imaginary place of social banishment; exclude from society; treat with conspicuous neglect or contempt, on account of offensive or objectionable conduct; ostracize socially; cut: originally a military phrase implying exclusion from the society of the mess. The reason for this use of the name Coventry is matter of conjecture.

> The skilful artisan, who in a given time can do more than his fellows, but who dares not do it because he would be *sent to Coventry* by them, and who consequently cannot reap the benefit of his superior powers.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 248.

**To send to prentice.** See *prentice*.—**To send to the right-about.** See *right-about*.—**To send up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to hoist (a mast or yard) into its place aloft on shipboard. (*b*) To convict of crime and imprison. [Colloq., U. S.]

> Some of them seem rather proud of the number of times they have been "*sent up*."
> *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 619.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To despatch a missive, message, or messenger; despatch an agent for some purpose.

> See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away mine head? 2 Ki. vi. 32.

So great physicians cannot all attend,
But some they visit, and to some they *send*.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, ii. 336.

The Cashif *sent* to me to come to him, and I presented him with the liquor I brought for him, and sat with him for some time. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 56.

2. *Naut.*, to pitch or plunge precipitately into the trough of the sea. [In this nautical use partly differentiated, with former variant *sand*, and with preterit *sended*.]

She *sands* or *sends*, when the ship's head or stern falls deep in the trough of the sea.
*J. H. Moore*, Practical Navigator (13th ed., 1798), p. 286.

She *sended* forth heavily and sickly on the long swell. She never rose to the opposite heave of the sea again.
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, ii.

**To send for**, to request or require by message to come or be brought: as, to *send for* a physician; to *send for* a coach.

Let not my lord be amused. For to this end
Was I by Cæsar *sent for* to the isle.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 6.

I was civilly received in a good private house, and *sent* out *for* every thing I wanted, there being no inn.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 201.

Next day the Queen tried the plan which the Whigs had for some time cherished, and *sent for* Lord L——.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 537.

**send** (send), *n.* [< ME. *send*, a variant, conformed to the verb, of *sand*, *sond*: see *sand*$^2$. In mod. use directly < *send*, *v.*] 1†. That which is or has been sent; a missive or message.—2. A messenger; specifically, in some parts of Scotland, one of the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding.

It 's nae time for brides to lye in bed
When the bridegroom's *send* 's in town.
There are four-and-twenty noble lords
A' lighted on the green.
*Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 334).

He and Rob set off in the character of "*Sen's*" to Samie Pikshule's, duly to inquire if there was a bride there.
*W. Alexander*, Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, xxxix.

3†. That which is given, bestowed, or awarded; a gift; a present.

Thurgh giftes of our goddys, that vs grace leuys,
We most suffer all hor *senndes*, & soberly take.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3330.

Ye're bidden send your love a *send*,
For he has sent you twa.
*The Jolly Goshawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

4. The impulse of a wave or waves by which a ship is carried bodily.

The May Flower sailed from the harbor, . . .
Borne on the *send* of the sea.
*Longfellow*, Miles Standish, v.

5. Same as *scend*.

**sendable**†, *a.* [ME. *sendabylle*; < *send* + *-able*.] That may be sent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 329.

**sendal** (sen′dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sendall*, *sendell*, *cendal*, *cendell*, *syndale*, sometimes *sandal*; < ME. *sendel*, *sendal*, *sendale*, *sendalle*, *sendell*, *cendel*, < OF. *sendal*, *cendal* = Sp. Pg. *cendal* = It. *zendalo*, *zendado*, "a kind of fine thin silken stuffe, called taffeta, sarcenett, or *sendall*" (Florio) (> Turk. *sandal*, brocade), < ML. **sendalum*, *cendalum*, *sendal*, also *cindadus*, *cindatus*, *cindatum*, *sendatum*, etc., equiv. to Gr. *σινδών*, fine linen: see *sindon*.] A silken material used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for rich dresses, flags, pennons, etc.; also, a piece of this material. It was apparently of two kinds: the first a thin silk, like sarsenet, used for linings, flags, etc.; the other much heavier and used for ceremonial vestments and the like.

Ioseph Ab Arimathia asked of Pylate the bodye of our Lorde and leyde it in a clene *Sendell*, and put it in a Sepulcre that no man had ben buryed in.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

In sangwin and in pers he clad was al,
Lined with taffata and with *sendal*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 440.

*Sendale* . . . was a thynne stuffe lyke sarcenett, . . . but coarser and narrower than the sarcenett now ys, as myselfe can remember.
*Thynne*, Anim. on Speght's Chaucer (1598). (*Fairholt.*)

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,
With gold embroider'd gorgeously,
Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,
And this I bought thee gladly.
*Greensleeves* (Ellis's Specimens, III. 328). (*Nares.*)

Sails of silk and ropes of *sendal*,
Such as gleam in ancient lore.
*Longfellow*, Secret of the Sea.

**sender** (sen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *sendere*; < *send* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who sends.

*Exe.* This was a merry message.
*K. Hen.* We hope to make the *sender* blush at it.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 299.

2. In *telegraphy* and *telephony*, the instrument by means of which a message is transmitted, as distinguished from the receiver at the other end of the line; also, the person transmitting. See *curb-sender*.

**sending** (sen′ding), *n.* [< ME. *sendynge* (= MHG. G. *sendunge*, G. *sendung*); verbal n. of *send*, *v.*] 1. The act of causing to go forward; despatching.—2. *Naut.*, pitching bodily into the trough of the sea, as a ship.

**send-off** (send′ôf), *n.* A start, as on a journey or career of any kind, or a demonstration of good-will on the occasion of such a departure; a speeding: as, his friends gave him a hearty *send-off*; an enthusiastic *send-off* to an actor. [Colloq.]

**sendony**†, *n.* Same as *sindon*.

**sene**$^1$†. A Middle English form of *seen*.

**sene**$^2$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seene*.

**sene**$^3$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sign*.

**sene**$^4$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *senna*.

**Senebiera** (sen-e-bē′rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Poiret, 1806), named after Jean *Senebier* (1742–1809), a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Lepidineæ*. It is distinguished by the fruit, a didymous pod of which the rugose and nearly spherical valves separate at maturity into two one-seeded nutlets. There are 6 species, widely diffused through warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are annual or biennial herbs, nearly prostrate and very much branched, bearing alternate entire or dissected leaves, and minute white or rarely purple flowers in short racemes opposite the leaves. *S. Nilotica* of Egypt has been used as a salad, as has *S. Coronopus*, the wart-cress of England, also known as *swine-cress*, *herb-ivy*, and *buck's-horn*. *S. didyma*, the lesser wart-cress, a weed often covering waste ground in western England, is occasionally found naturalized in parts of the Atlantic States.

**Seneca** (sen′ē-kä̤), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A member of an Indian tribe which formed part of the former Iroquois confederacy of the Five Nations.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *senega*.

**seneca-grass** (sen′ẹ̄-kä̤-grȧs), *n.* See *Hierochloë*.

**Seneca-oil** (sen′ẹ̄-kä̤-oil), *n.* [Also (formerly ?) *Senega-*, *Seneka-*oil, etc.; < *Seneca*, name of a tribe of the Five Nations (Latinized as *Senega*), + *oil*.] Petroleum in a crude state: so called from its having been first collected and used, in their religious ceremonies, by the Seneca Indians.

**Seneca's microscope.** A glass globe filled with water, used as a magnifier.

**Senecio** (sẹ̄-nē′ṣi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *senecio(n-)*, a plant, groundsel, so called in allusion to the receptacle, which is naked and resembles a bald head; < *senecio(n-)*, an old man, < *senex*, old: see *senate*. Cf. *sencion*.] 1. A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe *Senecionideæ* and subtribe *Eusenecioneæ*. It is characterized by terminal flower-heads with a broad or cylindrical involucre of one or two rows of narrow bracts, numerous regular and perfect disk-flowers with truncate and cylindrical recurved style-branches and nearly cylindrical five- to ten-ribbed achenes, smooth or but slightly downy, and little or not at all contracted at the summit, which bears a copious soft white pappus of slender simple bristles. Some species have flower-heads calyculate with a few bractlets below, and the majority bear spreading pistillate rays, which are, however, minute in some and in others absent. This has been esteemed the largest genus of flowering plants, containing (including *Cacalia*, with Durand, 1888) at least 960 clearly distinct species; it is yet uncertain whether or not it is surpassed by the leguminous genus *Astragalus*, under which 1,300 species have been described, but perhaps not over 900 of these are genuine. The species of *Senecio* are mostly herbs, of polymorphous habit, either smooth or woolly, and bear alternate or radical leaves which are entire, toothed, or dissected. Their flower-heads are either large or small, corymbed, panicled, or solitary, and are in the great majority of species yellow, especially the disk-flowers. The genus is of almost universal distribution, but the range of individual species is remarkably limited. They are most abundant in temperate climates; probably about two thirds of the species belong to the Old World, and of these half to South Africa and over a fourth to Europe and the Mediterranean region. About 66 species are found in the United States, including the 9 species of *Cacalia* (Tournefort, 1700), separated by many authors; the others are chiefly low or slender herbs with bright-yellow rays, most numerous in the central States. American species are much more abundant in the Andean region, where they assume a shrubby habit and in three fourths of the species develop no ray-flowers, the reverse of the proportion elsewhere. Many of the Andean species grow close to the snow-line, and have leaves quite glossy and glutinous above and clothed with warm wool beneath; some gummy-leaved species have been used for firewood by the Bolivians under the name *tola*. In St. Helena and New Zealand a number of species become small trees. (See *he-cabbagetree* and *puka-puka*.) (For the principal British and American species, see *ragwort*, *liferoot*, and *jacobæa*; for the original species, *S. vulgaris*, a weed sold for cage-birds in London under the names *bird-seed* and *chickenweed*, and also called *sencion* and *simson*, see *groundsel*$^1$.) Several species have been in repute as remedies for wounds, as *S. Saracenicus* (for which see *Saracen's comfrey*, under *Saracen*). *S. paludosus* is known as *bird's-tongue*, *S. hieracifolius* as *hawkweed*, and *S. Lyallii*, of New Zealand, as *mountain-marigold*. *S. lobatus*, a tall and rather showy species of the southern United States, is known as *butterweed*, from its fleshy leaves. *S. Cineraria*, a bushy yellow-flowered perennial of Mediterranean shores from Spain to Greece and Egypt, is the dusty-miller of gardens, valued for its numerous long and pinnately cleft leaves, remarkably whitened with close down; from it the native dusty-miller of the Atlantic coast, *Artemisia Stelleriana*, is distinguished by its short, roundish, less deeply cut leaves. *S. mikanioides*, Cape ivy, a tender climber with smooth and shining bright-green angled leaves, from the Cape of Good Hope, is a favorite in cultivation. Several species are cultivated for their flowers under the generic name *Senecio*, as the orange *S. Japonicus*, and the purple and yellow *S. pulcher*, which reach nearly or quite 3 inches in diameter. *S. argenteus*, the silvery senecio, a dwarf 2 inches high, is valued for edgings, and several others for rock-gardens. The most important species, perhaps, are those of the section *Cineraria*, cultivated under glass, some of which have deep-blue rays, a color elsewhere absent from this genus as from most other composite genera.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

**senecioid** (sẹ̄-nē′ṣi-oid), *a.* [NL., < *Senecio* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Senecio*.

**Senecionideæ** (sẹ̄-nē″ṣi-ọ̄-nid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), < *Senecio(n-)* + *-id-eæ*.] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by usually radiate flower-heads, nearly equal involucral bracts in one or two rows, pappus composed of bristles, anthers with a tailless base or with two short points, and penciled, truncate or appendaged style-branches in the perfect flowers. It includes 4 subtribes, of which *Liabum*, *Tussilago*, *Senecio*, and *Othonna* are the types, and comprises 43 genera and about 1,300 species, which extend into all parts of the world. They are mainly annual and perennial herbs with alternate leaves and yellow disk-flowers, often also with yellow rays. Among other genera, *Petasites*, *Arnica*, *Doronicum*, and *Erechthites* are represented in the United States.

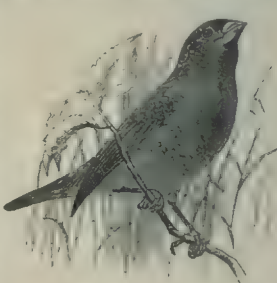
**senectitude** (sẹ̄-nek′ti-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *senectitudo* for L. *senectus* (*senectut-*), old age, < *senex*, old: see *senate*.] Old age. [Rare.]

*Senectitude*, weary of its toils. *H. Miller.*

**senega** (sen′ẹ̄-gä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *Seneca-oil*.] A drug consisting of the root *Polygala Senega*, the Seneca snakeroot. The drug is said to have been used as an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake. It is now almost exclusively used as an expectorant and diuretic. Also *seneca*.

**Senegal** (sen′ẹ̄-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senegal* (see def.).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Senegal, a river in western Africa, and the region near it. Compare *Senegambian*.—**Senegal crow.** See *crow*$^2$.—**Senegal galago**, *Galago senegalensis*.—**Senegal gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*$^2$.—**Senegal jackal**, a variety of the common jackal, *Canis anthus*. **Senegal mahogany.** See *Khaya*.—**Senegal parrot**, *Palæornis senegalus*.—**Senegal sandpiper**†, **senna**, **shrike.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A dealers' name of the small African blood-finches of the genus *Lagonosticta*. They are tiny birds, averaging under 4 inches long, and would be taken for little finches, but belong to the spermestine group of the *Ploceidæ* (not to *Fringillidæ*). More than 20 species of *Lagonosticta* are described, all African; they are closely related to the numerous species of *Spermestes*, all likewise African, and of *Estrelda* and its subdivisions, mainly African, but also Indian, some of which are known to the dealers as *amadavats*, *strawberry-finches*, etc. The blood-finches (*Lagonosticta* proper) are so called from their leading color, a rich crimson, shaded into browns, grays, and black, and often set off with pearly white spots. Several different birds share the name *senegal*. That to which it specially pertains inhabits Senegambia; it is the *sénégali* of the early French and the *fire-bird* or *fire-finch* of the early English ornithologists, the *Fringilla senegala* of Linnæus, and the *Estrelda senegala* of many writers; it is 3⅜ inches long, the male mostly crimson, with black tail and brown belly, and the back brown washed over with crimson. *L. minima* is scarcely different, but slightly smaller, and has a few white dots on the sides of the breast.



Senegal Blood-finch (*Lagonosticta minima*).

**Senegambian** (sen-ẹ̄-gam′bi-ạn), *a.* [< *Senegal* + *Gambia*, the two chief rivers of the region.] Pertaining to Senegambia, a region in western Africa, belonging in great part to France and other European powers.

**senegin** (sen′ẹ̄-gin), *n.* Same as *polygaline*.

**senescence** (sẹ̄-nes′ẹns), *n.* [< *senescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The condition of growing old, or of decaying by time; decadence.

The world with an unearthly ruddy Hue; such might be the color cast by a nearly burnt-out sun in the *senescence* of a system. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

**senescent** (sẹ̄-nes′ẹnt), *a.* [= It. *senescente*, < L. *senescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *senescere*, grow old, < *senere*, be old, < *senex*, old: see *senate*.] Growing old; aging: as, a *senescent* beau.

The night was *senescent*,
And star-dials pointed to morn. *Poe*, Ulalume

It [the Latin of the twelfth century] is not a dead but a living language, *senescent*, perhaps, but in a green old age.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 153.

**seneschal** (sen′e-shal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seneshall*; < ME. *seneschal* (= It. *sinescalco*), < OF. *seneschal*, *senescal*, F. *sénéchal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senescal* = It. *siniscalco*, *seniscalco*, < ML. *senescalcus*, *siniscalcus*, later also *senescallus*, *senescaldus* (> MHG. *seneschalt*, *sineschalt*, G. *seneschall*), a steward, prefect, majordomo, as if < Goth. **sinaskalks*, 'old servant,' < **sins* (superl. *sinista*), old (= L. *sen-ex*, old: see *senate*), + *skalks*, servant: see *shalk*. The same element *-shal* occurs in *marshal*$^1$, q. v.] Formerly, an officer in the household of a prince or dignitary, who had the superintendence of domestic ceremonies and feasts; a majordomo; a steward. In some instances the seneschal was a royal officer serving as the presiding magistrate of a district or province.

The disorders of *seneschalis*, captaynes, and theyr souldiours, and many such like. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Thrusting in his rage
To right and left each *seneschal* and page.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

**seneschalship** (sen′e-shal-ship), *n.* [< *seneschal* + *-ship*.] The office of seneschal.

**seneshall**†, *n.* See *seneschal*.

**senet**†, *n.* See *sennet*.

**Senex** (sē′neks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1839), < L. *senex*, old: see *senate*.] 1. A South American genus of polyborine hawks, the type of which is *S. leucurus*.—2†. A South American genus of *Cypselidæ*, the type of which is *Cypselus senex* or *Senex temmincki*, a Brazilian swift. *Streubel*, 1848.

**senge**†, *v.* An obsolete (the original) form of *singe*$^1$.

**sengelly**†, **senglely**†, *adv.* [ME., also *sengilly*, *sengeley*, < AS. *singallice*, continually, < *singal*, continual, continuous.] Continually.

Ouere-so-euer I Iugged gemmez gaye,
I sette hyr *sengeley* in synglure.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 8.

Bot I am *sengilly* here, with sex sum of knyghtes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 471.

**seng-gung** (seng′gung), *n.* [Sunda Javanese.] The teledu or Javan badger, *Mydaus meliceps*. See cut under *teledu*.

**senglet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *single*$^1$.

**sengreen** (sen′grēn), *n.* [< ME. *sengrene*, *singrene*, evergreen, < AS. *sin-grene* (= D. *senegroen* = MHG. *singruene*, G. *singrün* = Dan. *singrön*, periwinkle), < *sin-*, an intensive prefix, exceeding, very, great (*sin-byrnende*, ever-burning, *sin-grim*, exceeding fierce, *sin-niht*, eternal night, *sin-here*, immense army, etc.) (= MD. OHG. *sin-* = Icel. *si-*; perhaps akin to E. *same*, and L. *semper*: see *semper idem*), + *grēne*, green: see *green*$^1$.] 1. A plant, the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.—2. In *her.*, a figure resembling the houseleek, used as a bearing.—**Water-sengreen**, the water soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also *knights' water sengreen*.

**senhor** (se-nyōr′), *n.* [Pg.: see *senior*, *señor*, *signor*, *sir*.] The Portuguese form corresponding to the Spanish *señor* and Italian *signor*. See *señor*, *signor*.

**senile** (sē′nil), *a.* [< OF. *senile*, F. *sénile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senil* = It. *senile*, < L. *senilis*, of or belonging to an old man or old age, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate*, *senior*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old age; proceeding from age; especially, pertaining to or proceeding from the weaknesses that usually attend old age: as, *senile* garrulity; *senile* petulance.

Loss of colour of the hair may be accidental, premature, or *senile*. *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med.

A person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgement with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle*, On Colours. (*Latham*.)

Consider briefly the striking phenomena of loss of memory in what is called *senile* imbecility.
*Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 508.

**Senile atrophy**, the emaciation of old age.—**Senile atrophy of bones**, wide-spread lacunar resorption of bone incident to old age.—**Senile bronchitis**, the subacute or chronic bronchitis of old people.—**Senile dementia.** See *dementia*.—**Senile involution**, the shrinking or shriveling up of the body or any organ in aged people.—**Senile tremor**, the shaking movement or tremor seen in old persons.

**senility** (sē-nil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sénilité*; as *senile* + *-i-ty*.] The state of being senile; old age; especially, the weakness or imbecility of old age.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*, and, looking full in Johnson's face, said to him, "You'll find in Dr. Young, O my coevals! remnants of yourselves." *Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1778.

It is wonderful to see the unseasonable *senility* of what is called the Peace Party.
*Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation.

**senior** (sē′nior), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *seniour*; < L. *senior*, older; as a noun an elder, elderly person, old man, eccl. an elder, ML. a lord, chief; compar. of *senex* (*sen-*), old: see *senate*. From the L. *senior* are also ult. *seignior*, *signor*, *señor*, *senhor*, *sire*, *sir*; also the second element in *monsieur* and *monsignor*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Older; elder: when following a personal name, as John Smith, *senior* (usually abbreviated *Sr.* or *Sen.*), it denotes the older of two persons in one family or community of that name.—2. Older in office or service: as, a *senior* judge, colonel, etc.—3. Belonging or pertaining to the fourth or last year of the curriculum of an American college, seminary, or other institution: as, the *senior* class.—**Senior optime.** See *optime*.—**Senior soph.** See *sophister*, 3.—**Senior wrangler.** See *wrangler*.

**II.** *n.* 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life; an elder.

Excepte they washe their handes ofte, eate not, observinge the tradicions of the *seniours*. *Tyndale*, Mark vii. 3.

He [Pope] died in May, 1744, about a year and a half before his friend Swift, who, more than twenty years his *senior*, had naturally anticipated that he should be the first to depart. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 241.

2. One who is older in office or service, or whose first entrance upon such office or service was anterior to that of another.—3. An aged person; one of the older inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden*.

4. In the universities of England, one of the older fellows of a college. See *seniority*, 3.—5. In the United States, a student in the fourth year of the curriculum in colleges or seminaries; also, one in the last or most advanced year in certain professional schools; by extension, a student in the most advanced class in various institutions.

**seniority** (sē-nior′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *senyoryte*, < ML. *seniorita(t-)s*, < *senior*, elder: see *senior*.] 1. The state of being senior; priority of birth: opposed to *juniority*: as, the elder brother is entitled to the place by *seniority*.

Mr. Treatall, upon the serving up of the supper, desired the ladies to take their places according to their different age and *seniority*, for that it was the way always at his table to pay respect to years.
*Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

2. Priority in office or service: as, the *seniority* of a surgeon or a chaplain.—3. A body of seniors or elders; an assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

The Duke Satt in Seynt Markes Churche in ryght hys astate in the Qwer on the ryght syd with *senyoryte*, which they call lords, in Riche aparell, as purpyll velvet, cremsyn velvet, ffyne Scarlett.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

The dons . . . regarded the matter in so serious a light that they summoned a *seniority* for its immediate investigation. *Farrar*, Julian Home, xxiii.

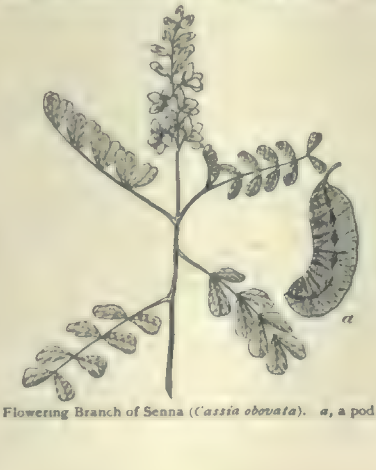
**seniorize**† (sē′nior-īz), *v. i.* [< *senior* + *-ize*.] To exercise lordly authority; lord it; rule. *Fairfax*.

**seniory**† (sē′nior-i), *n.* [< ML. *senioria*, < L. *senior*, senior: see *senior*. Cf. *seigniory*.] Same as *seniority*.

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of *seniory*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 36.

**senium** (sē′ni-um), *n.* [L.] The feebleness of old age.

**senna** (sen′ä), *n.* [Formerly also *sena*, *seny*, *senie*, *sene*; < OF. *senne*, *sene*, F. *séné* = Sp. *sen*, *sena* = Pg. *senne* = It. *sena* (= D. *zeneblad* = G. *senesblätter* = Sw. *sennetsblad* = Dan. *sennesblad*) = Hind. *senā*, < Ar. *sena*, *sana*, senna.] 1. A drug consisting of the dried leaflets of several species of *Cassia*. The officinal species are *C. acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*, the former being known as *Alexandrian*, the latter as *Indian senna*. The product of some other species is more or less used. (See names below.) Senna is a prompt, efficient, and very safe purgative, especially suited to fevers and febrile complaints. It was introduced into medicine by the Arabs.



Flowering Branch of Senna (*Cassia obovata*). *a*, a pod.

2. Any species of *Cassia* yielding the above drug. The name is extended more or less to other species of *Cassia*, and to a few similar plants.—**Aleppo senna**, the product of *Cassia obovata*, an inferior kind, wild in Syria, Egypt, and Senegambia, formerly cultivated in Italy, etc., but now out of commerce except as an adulterant. The same plant is called *Italian* and *Senegal senna*.—**Alexandrian senna**, one of the officinal sennas exported by way of Alexandria, derived from *Cassia acutifolia*, a species which grows wild abundantly in Upper Egypt, Nubia, etc.—**American senna**, *Cassia Marilandica*, an erect herb 3 or 4 feet high, with from six to nine pairs of leaflets and yellow flowers, abounding southward in the eastern United States. Its leaves are a safe and efficient cathartic, but less active than the Oriental kinds. Also *wild senna*.—**Bastard senna.** Same as *bladder-senna*.—**India** or **Indian senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* (*C. elongata*, etc.), obtained chiefly in Arabia, but reaching western lands by way of Bombay and other Indian ports. Sometimes also called *Mocha senna*, as originally from that port. The same plant in cultivation yields Tinnevelly senna.—**Mecca senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* exported through Mecca.—**Mocha senna.** See *India senna*.—**Scorpion-senna.** See *Coronilla*$^2$.—**Senegal senna.** See *Aleppo senna*, above.—**Tinnevelly senna.** See *India senna*, above.—**Tripoli senna**, an article ascribed to *Cassia Æthiopica*, and thought to be obtained in Fezzan.—**Wild senna.** See *American senna*, above.

**sennachie**, **sennachy**, *n.* Same as *seannachie*.

**senna-tree** (sen′ä-trē), *n.* An arborescent species of *Cassia*, *C. emarginata* of the West Indies.

**sennet**$^1$† (sen′et), *n.* [Also written *sennit*, *senet*, *sennate*, *synnet*, *cynet*, *signet*, *signate*: see *signet*, *signate*.] A particular set of tones on a trumpet or cornet, different from a flourish. The word occurs chiefly in the stage directions of old plays.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.
*Dekker*, Satiromastix.

Cornets sound a *cynet*.
*Marston*, Antonio's Revenge. (*Nares*.)

**sennet**$^2$ (sen′et), *n.* Same as *sennight*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sennight** (sen′īt), *n.* [E. dial. *sennet*; early mod. E. *senyght*, *sevenyght*, < ME. *seve-niht*, *sovenyht*, *sevennyzhte*, *sefennahht*, a week, < *seven* + *night*: see *seven* and *night*, and cf. *fortnight* (for **fourteennight*).] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

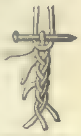
I chanced to show you, most honorable audience, this day *sennight*, what I heard of a man that was slain.
*Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

She shall never have a happy hour, unless she marry within this *sen'night*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

We agreed to meet at Watertown that day *sen'night*.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 46.

My love for Nature is as old as I;
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
And three rich *sennights* more, my love for her.
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**sennit**$^1$ (sen′it), *n.* [Also *sinnet*, formerly *sinnett*; said to be < *seven* (contracted to *sen-* as in *sennight*) + *knit*: see *knit*, and for the sense 'seven-knitted' cf. similar formations, as *dimity* ('two-threaded') and *samite* ('six-threaded').] *Naut.*, a sort of flat braided cordage used for various purposes, and formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun yarn together; also, grass or straw plaited by seamen for making hats.



Plaiting of Sennit.

*Trene.* A threefold rope, cord, string, or twist, called by Mariners a *Sinnet*. *Cotgrave*.

The boys who could not sew well enough to make their own clothes laid up grass into *sinnet* for the men, who sewed for them in return.
*R. H. Dana*, Two Years Before the Mast, p. 269.

**sennit**$^2$†, *n.* See *sennet*$^1$.

**senocular** (sē-nok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *seni*, six each (< *sex*, six), + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*$^3$.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some . . . *senocular*.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 3, note.

**Senonian** (sē-nō′ni-an), *n.* [< L. *Senones*, a people in central Gaul, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Upper Cretaceous in France and Belgium. The term is also used to some extent in English geology. The *Senonian* lies between the Turonian and the Danian, and is subdivided into the Santonian and Campanian; it corresponds to the "Upper Chalk with flints" of the English Cretaceous, which is there essentially a white pulverulent mass of chalk, with flints arranged in nearly parallel layers. Although exhibiting in England a remarkable uniformity of lithological character from top to bottom, it has been shown to be paleontologically separable into several distinct zones closely resembling those into which the chalk of the northern Cretaceous basin of France has been divided.

**señor** (se-nyōr′), *n.* [Sp. *señor*, a gentleman, sir, < L. *senior*, elder, ML. a lord: see *senior*, *sir*.]

A gentleman; in address, sir; as a title, Mr.: in Spanish use.

**señora** (se-nyō′rä̤), *n.* [Sp. (fem. of *señor*), a lady, madam: see *señor.*] A lady; in address, madam; as a title, Mrs.: the feminine of *señor:* in Spanish use.

**señorita** (sen-yọ̄-rē′tä̤), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *señora:* see *señor.*] 1. A young lady; in address, miss; as a title, Miss: in Spanish use.—2. In *ichth.*, a graceful little labroid fish of California, *Pseudojulis* or *Oxyjulis modestus.* It is 6 or 7 inches long, prettily marked with indigo-blue, orange, and black upon an olive-brown ground, cream-colored below.

**Senousi** (se-nö′si), *n.* [Algerian: see quot. under *Senousian, n.*] A Mohammedan religious and political society, especially influential in northern Africa. See the quotation.

The Mussulman confraternity of *Senousi.* This sect, which is distinguished by its austere and fanatical tenets, arose forty-six years ago under an Algerian, and appears to have in a greater or less degree permeated the Mohammedan world, and acquired vast political importance. It flourishes especially in Northern Africa, reaching as far south as Timbuctoo.
*Nature*, XXX. 478.

**Senousian** (se-nö′si-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senousi* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Senousi.

Ready at a moment's notice to convey to the interior the persons and property of the *Senousian* authorities.
*Science*, IV. 459.

II. *n.* One of the Senousi.

*Senousians*, or the Brotherhood of Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senousi, the founder of the order. *Science*, IV. 457.

**Senoys**†, *a.* and *n.* [< OF. **Sienois* = It. *Sienese*, Sienese: see *Sienese.*] Sienese.

The Florentines and *Senoys* are by the ears.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 1.

**sens**†, *v. t.* Same as *sense*2 for *incense*2.

**sensable** (sen′sa̤-bl), *a.* [< *sense*1 + *-able.*] Intelligible. [Rare.]

Your second [sort of figures] serues the conceit onely and not th' eare, and may be called *sensable*, not sensible, nor yet sententious.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

**sensar**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *censer.*

**sensate** (sen′sāt), *a.* [< L. *sensatus*, endued with sense, < *sensus*, sense: see *sense*1.] Perceived by the senses.

**sensate**† (sen′sāt), *v. t.* [< *sensate, a.*] To have perception of, as an object of the senses; apprehend by the senses or understanding.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye.
*Hooke*, Hist. Royal Soc., iii. 2. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sensated**, *a.* Same as *sensate.*

**sensation** (sen-sā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *sensacion*, F. *sensation* = Pr. *sensation* = Sp. *sensacion* = Pg. *sensação* = It. *sensazione*, < ML. **sensatio(n-)*, < L. *sensatus*, endued with sense: see *sensate.*] 1. The action, faculty, or immediate mental result of receiving a mental impression from any affection of the bodily organism; sensitive apprehension; corporeal feeling; any feeling; also, the elements of feeling or immediate consciousness and of consciousness of reaction in perception; the subjective element of perception. *Sensation* has to be distinguished from *feeling* on the one hand, and from *perception* on the other. All are abstractions, or objects segregated by the mind from their concomitants, but perception is less so and feeling more so than sensation. Sensation is feeling together with the direct consciousness of that feeling forcing itself upon us, so that it involves the essential element of the conception of an object; but sensation is considered apart from its union with associated sensations, by which a perception is built up. Sensations are either peripheral or visceral. Among the latter are to be specially mentioned sensations of operations in the brain. No approach to a satisfactory enumeration of the different kinds of sensations, even of the peripheral kind, has been made.

Those that make motion and *sensation* thus really the same, they must of necessity acknowledge that no longer motion, no longer *sensation*, . . . and that every motion or reaction must be a new *sensation*, as well as every ceasing of reaction a ceasing of *sensation.*
*Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. i. 12.

The perception which actually accompanies and is annexed to any impression on the body made by an external object, being distinct from all other modifications of thinking, furnishes the mind with a distinct idea, which we call *sensation.*
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

*Sensation*, so long as we take the analytic point of view, differs from perception only in the extreme simplicity of its object or content. . . . From the physiological point of view both *sensations* and perceptions differ from thoughts in the fact that nerve-currents coming in from the periphery are involved in their production.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, xvii.

Impressions may be divided into two kinds, those of *sensation* and those of reflexion. The first kind arises in the soul originally, from unknown causes.
*Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. ii.

The feelings which accompany the exercise of these sensitive or corporeal powers, whether cognitive or appetent, will constitute a distinct class, and to these we may with great propriety give the name of *sensations;* whereas on the feelings which accompany the energies of all our higher powers of mind we may with equal propriety bestow the name of sentiments.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlv.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.
While thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick *sensations* skip from vein to vein.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 212.

*Sensations* sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.
*Wordsworth*, Tintern Abbey.

She was hardly conscious of any bodily *sensation* except a *sensation* of strength inspired by a mighty emotion.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 5.

2. A state of interest or of feeling; especially, a state of excited interest or feeling.

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many. *Brougham.*

The actor's dress had caught fire, and the house had a *sensation* not bargained for.
*J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxii.

An intellectual voluptuary, a moral dilettante [Petrarch], the first instance of that character, since too common, the gentleman in search of a *sensation.*
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

3. That which produces sensation or excited interest or feeling: as, the greatest *sensation* of the day.—**Muscular sensations.** See *muscular.*—**Perverse temperature-sensations**, the production of a sensation of heat by a cold body applied to the skin, and of cold by a hot body.—**Sensation novels**, novels that produce their effect by exciting and often improbable situations, by taking as their groundwork some dreadful secret, some atrocious crime, or the like, and painting scenes of extreme peril, high-wrought passion, etc.

**sensational** (sen-sā′shọn-a̤l), *a.* [< *sensation* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to sensation; relating to or implying sensation or perception through the senses.

With *sensational* pleasures and pains there go, in the infant, little else but vague feelings of delight and anger and fear. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

This property of Persistence, and also of recurrence in Idea, belonging more or less to *sensational* states, is their [*i. e.*, sensations'] intellectual property.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 17.

2. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient. *Dunglison.*—3. Intended, as a literary or artistic work, to excite intense emotion; appealing to the love of being moved, as a chief source of interest.

The *sensational* history of the Paston letters, rather than the really valuable matter contained in them, has been the chief element in the demand for their production.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 56.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism; adhering to philosophical sensationalism.

Are we then obliged to give in our adherence to the *sensational* philosophy?
*Farrar*, Origin of Language, p. 148.

He never forgot that Berkeley was a *sensational*, while he was an intellectual, idealist.
*A. J. Balfour*, Mind, IX. 91.

**sensationalism** (sen-sā′shọn-a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *sensational* + *-ism.*] 1. In *philos.*, the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses or sensations; sensualism.

*Sensationalism* at once necessitates and renders impossible a materialistic explanation of the universe.
*Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 13.

2. Sensational writing or language; the presentation of matters or details of such a nature or in such a manner as to thrill the reader or to gratify vulgar curiosity: as, the *sensationalism* of the press.

There was an air of *sensationalism* about its news departments that was new in that field.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 695.

**sensationalist** (sen-sā′shọn-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *sensational* + *-ist.*] 1. In *metaph.*, a believer in or an upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism: sometimes used adjectively.

Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *sensationalist* school, whose ultimate conclusions his calm and pious mind would have indignantly repudiated. . . . We consider this on the whole a less objectionable term than "sensualist" or "sensuist"; the latter word is uncouth, and the former, from the things which it connotes, is hardly fair.
*Farrar*, Origin of Language, p. 150, and note.

2. A sensational writer or speaker.

**sensationalistic** (sen-sā-shọn-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *sensationalist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sensationalists, or sensationalism in philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 40.

**sensationally** (sen-sā′shọn-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a sensational manner.

**sensationary** (sen-sā′shọn-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *sensation* + *-ary.*] Possessing or relating to sensation; sensational.

**sensationism** (sen-sā′shọn-izm), *n.* Same as *sensationalism.*

**sensative** (sen′sa̤-tiv), *a.* [< *sensate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensatory. [Rare.]

Force vegetiue and *sensatiue* in Man
There is. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 13.

**sensatorial** (sen-sa̤-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *sensate* + *-ory* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensational. [Rare.]

A brilliantly original line of research, which may possibly . . . lead to a restatement of the whole psychophysical theory of *sensatorial* intensity as developed by Weber. *The Academy*, Aug. 16, 1890, p. 136.

**sense**1 (sens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sence;* Icel. *sansar*, pl., the senses, Sw. *sans* = Dan. *sands*, sense, < OF. (and F.) *sens* = Pg. It. *senso*, < L. *sensus*, feeling, sense, < *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *scent.*] 1. The capacity of being the subject of sensation and perception; the mode of consciousness by which an object is apprehended which acts upon the mind through the senses; the capacity of becoming conscious of objects as actually now and here; sense-perception; mental activity directly concerned in sensations.

*Sense* thinks the lightning born before the thunder:
What tells us then they both together are? . . .
*Sense* outsides knows, the soul through all things sees.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, ii.

We adore virtue, though to the eyes of *sense* she be invisible. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

Wherever there is *sense* or perception, there some idea is actually produced, and present in the understanding.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. ix. 4.

These two doctrines of Leibnitz—that *sense* is confused thought, and that existence in space and time is a phenomenon reale—have a special importance when viewed in relation to the ideas of Kant.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 91.

Errors of *sense* are only special instances where the mind makes its synthesis unfortunately, as it were, out of incomplete data, instantaneously and inevitably interpreting them in accordance with the laws which have regulated all its experience.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 455.

2. A special faculty of sensation connected with a bodily organ; the mode of sensation awakened by the excitation of a peripheral nerve. In this signification, man is commonly said to have five senses—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch—a correct enumeration, perhaps, according to organs, but each of these organs has several different qualities of sensation. A sixth sense is often specified as the muscular sense (distinguished from touch); a seventh is sometimes spoken of, meaning the inner sense, the common sense of Aristotle, an unknown endowment, or a sexual feeling; and further subdivisions also are made. The seven senses are also often spoken of, meaning consciousness in its totality.

Whiles every *sence* the humour sweet embayd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

The filly was soon scared out of her seven *senses*, and began to calcitrate it, to wince it, to frisk it.
*Motteux*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 14.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree,
While the blithe season comforts every *sense.*
*Lowell*, Under the Willows.

The five *senses* just enumerated—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch—would seem to comprise all our perceptive faculties, and to leave no further *sense* to be explained. *Aristotle*, De Anima (tr. by Wallace).

3. Feeling; immediate consciousness; sensation perceived as inward or subjective, or, at least, not decidedly as objective; also, vague consciousness or feeling.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of *sense*,
Lie in three words—health, peace, and competence.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 79.

A *sense* of pleasure, subtle and quiet as a perfume, diffused itself through the room. *C. Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

Dim and faint
May be the *sense* of pleasure and of pain.
*Bryant*, Among the Trees.

Such expressions as the abysmal vault of heaven, the endless expanse of ocean, &c., summarize many computations to the imagination, and give the *sense* of an enormous horizon. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 209, note.

At the same time he [Manzoni] had that exquisite courtesy in listening which gave to those who addressed him the *sense* of having spoken well. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 515.

Then a cool naked *sense* beneath my feet
Of bud and blossom.
*A. C. Swinburne*, Two Dreams.

4. A power of perceiving relations of a particular kind; a capacity of being affected by certain non-sensuous qualities of objects; a special kind of discernment; also, an exertion of such a power: as, the religious *sense;* the *sense* of duty; the *sense* of humor.

*Sense* of Right and Wrong [is] as natural to us as natural affection itself, and a first principle in our constitution and make.
*Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, I. iii. § 1, quoted in Fowler, p. 70.

Tempests themselves, high seas and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands—
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel—
As having *sense* of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 71.

And this arrangement into schools, and the definiteness of the conclusions reached in each, are on the increase, so that here, it would seem, are actually two new *senses*, the scientific and the artistic, which the mind is now in the process of forming for itself.
*W. K. Clifford*, Conditions of Mental Development.

And full of cowardice and guilty shame,
I grant in her some *sense* of shame, she flies.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense* of locality, and it is influenced by various conditions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 480.

From a *sense* of duty the Phœnicians burned their children alive. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 202.

5. Mind generally; consciousness; especially, understanding; cognitive power.

And cruell sword out of his fingers slacke
Fell downe to ground, as if the steele had *sence*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 21.

Are you a man? have you a soul or *sense?*
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 374.

And for th' Impression God prepar'd their *Sense;*
They saw, believ'd all this, and parted thence.
*Cowley*, Davideis, i.

6. Sound or clear mind. (*a*) Ordinary, normal, or clear mental action: especially in the plural, with a collective force.

When his lands were spent,
Troubled in his *sences*,
Then he did repent
Of his late lewd life.
*Constance of Cleveland* (Child's Ballads, IV. 230).

Their Battle-axes was the next; whose piercing bils made sometime the one, sometime the other to have scarce *sense* to keepe their saddles.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 17.

He [George Fox] had the comfort of a short illness, and the blessing of a clear *sense* to the last.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The patients are commonly brought to their *senses* in three or four days, or a week, and rarely continue longer.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 103.

(*b*) Good judgment approaching sagacity; sound practical intelligence.

The latter is most cried up; but he is more reserved, seems sly and to have *sense*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 362.

"Nay, madam," said I, "I am judge already, and tell you that you are perfectly in the wrong of it; for, if it was a matter of importance, I know he has better *sense* than you." *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

(*c*) Acuteness of perception or apprehension; discernment.

This Basilius, having the quick *sence* of a lover, took, as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

7. Discriminative perception; appreciation; a state of mind the result of a mental judgment or valuation.

Abundance of imaginary great men are put in straw to bring them to a right *sense* of themselves.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 125.

Beware of too sublime a *sense*
Of your own worth and consequence.
*Cowper*, The Retired Cat.

She dusted a chair which needed no dusting, and placed it for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her *sense* of the difference in their conditions.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

8. Meaning; import; signification; the conception that a word or sign is intended to convey.

Whereof the allegory and hid *sense*
Is that a well erected confidence
Can fright their pride.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

We cannot determine in what exact *sense* our bodies on the resurrection will be the same as they are at present.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 277.

9. The intention, thought, feeling, or meaning of a body of persons, as an assembly; judgment, opinion, determination, or will in reference to a debated question.

It was the universal and unanimous *sense* of Friends "That joining in marriage is the work of the Lord only, and not of priest or magistrate."
*Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

The *sense* of the House was so strongly manifested that, after a closing speech of great keenness from Halifax, the courtiers did not venture to divide.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. That which is wise, judicious, sound, sensible, or intelligent, and accords with sound reason: as, to talk *sense*.

As you have put the words together, they are neither Latin nor *Sense*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

When was there ever better and more weighty *sense* spoken by any than by the Apostles after the day of Pentecost? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

I no more saw *sense* in what she said
Than a lamb does in people clipping wool;
Only lay down and let myself be clipped.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 19.

**Chemical sense**, the sense of taste or of smell, as operating by means of the chemical action of substances on the organ.

In the case of the so-called *chemical senses*, taste and smell, we have as yet no method of reckoning the degree of the physical force which constitutes the stimulus.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 47.

**Collective, common, divided sense.** See the adjectives.—**Composite sense**, that sense of a modal proposition in which the mode is considered as predicated of the indicative proposition: opposed to *divisive sense*: thus, that it is possible for that which is hot to be cold is true in a *divisive sense*, but not in a *composite sense*.—**Divisive sense.** See *composite sense*, above.—**Esthetic sense.** See *esthetic*.—**Exterior sense**, one of the senses by which the outer world is perceived.—**Fixed sense**, one of the five more definite senses.—**Good sense**, sound judgment.—**Illative sense.** See *illative*.—**In all sense†**, in every respect.

You should *in all sense* be much bound to him.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 136.

**Inner sense.** Same as *internal sense*.—**In one's senses**, in one's right mind; in the enjoyment of a sound mind; of sound mind.—**In sense of†**, in view of; impressed with.

*In sense of* his [Mr. Thompson's] sad condition, [the elders] offered up many prayers to God for him, and, in God's good time, they received a gracious answer.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 324.

**Interior sense**, self-consciousness; the power of perceiving what is in our own minds; also, the noetic reason; the source of first truths.—**Internal sense.** See *internal*.—**Magnetic, moral, muscular, mystical sense.** See the adjectives.—**Out of one's senses**, of unsound mind, or temporarily deprived of a sound use of one's judgment.

*Puff.* You observed how she mangled the metre?
*Dangle.* Yes—egad, it was the first thing made me suspect she was *out of her senses*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

**Pickwickian sense.** See *Pickwickian*.—**Proper sense**, the original or exact meaning of a word or phrase, as distinguished from later or looser uses.—**Reflex sense.** See *reflex*.—**Sense of effort.** See *effort*.—**Special sense**, one of the five bodily senses.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—**Strict sense**, the narrow sense of a word or phrase, which it takes as a well-recognized and established term, as of philosophy, or exact science, as distinguished from wider and looser senses.—**To abound in** or **with one's own sense†.** See *abound*.—**To be frightened out of one's (seven) senses**, to be so frightened as to lose one's understanding for the time being.—**Vague sense**, the less specialized and less objective of the bodily senses, as the sense of heat, the sense of cold, various visceral sensations, etc.—**Vital sense.** See *vital*.

**sense**¹ (sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensed*, ppr. *sensing*. [= Dan. *sandse*, perceive, = Sw. *sansa* (refl.), recover oneself; from the noun.] 1. To perceive by the senses.

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others then they are by him?
*Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

2†. To give the sense of; expound.

'Twas writ not to be understood, but read;
He that expounds it must come from the dead;
Get ——— undertake to *sense* it true,
For he can tell more than himself e'er knew.
*Cartwright's Poems* (1651). (*Nares.*)

3. To perceive; comprehend; understand; realize; take into the mind. [Prov. or colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

He button-holed everybody, and offended nobody; found out the designs of every clique, the doings of every secret caucus, got at the plans of the leaders, the temper of the crowd, *sensed* the whole situation.
*G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 101.

**sense**²†, *n.* and *v.* [< ME. *sensen*, *sencen*, by apheresis from *encensen*, incense: see *incense*².] Same as *incense*².

Whan thei comen there, thei taken Ensense and other aromatyk thinges of noble Smelle, and *sensen* the Ydole, as we wolde don here Goddes precyouse Body.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.

An image of Owr Lady with ij awngellis *sensyng*, gilthe.
*Paston Letters*, III. 433.

**sense-body** (sens'bod″i), *n.* One of the various peripheral sense-organs or marginal bodies of the disk, bell, or umbrella of acalephs, supposed to have a visual or an auditory function, as a lithocyst, an ocellicyst, or a tentaculicyst. See cut under *lithocyst*.

There are eight *sense-bodies* arranged at regular intervals around the margin of the umbrella, alternately with which arise the tentacles. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 592.

**sense-capsule** (sens'kap″sūl), *n.* A hollow organ of a special sense; a special structure or organ exclusively devoted to the reception of a particular kind of impression, or sensory perception, from without, as the nose, eye, and ear; in the simplest form, a receptive chamber connected by a nerve-commissure with a nerve-center. In man three sense-capsules are distinguished, of the nose, eye, and ear respectively. The excavation of the ethmoid bone is the first; the eyeball is the second; and the petrosal part of the temporal bone is the third; the last is also called *otic capsule*. Many analogous sense-organs of invertebrates are commonly called *sense-capsules*.

**sense-cavity** (sens'kav″i-ti), *n.* Same as *sense-capsule*.

**sense-cell** (sens'sel), *n.* Any cell of an organ of special sense; specifically, one of the cells entering into the formation of the nerve-hillocks or neuromasts of the lower vertebrates (batrachians and fishes). See *neuromast*.

The *sense-cells* found in the skin: i. e., differentiated Ectoderm cells. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 45.

**sense-center** (sens'sen″tėr), *n.* A center of sensation; a ganglion of gray nerve-tissue, or a part of the cortex of the brain, having immediate relations with some special sensation.

**sensed** (senst), *p. a.* Considered or chosen as to sense or meaning conveyed or to be conveyed. [Rare.]

Words well *sens'd*, best suting subject grave.
*Marston*, Sophonisba, Epil.

**sense-element** (sens'el″ē-ment), *n.* An external sensation regarded as an element of a perception.

A percept is a complex psychical product formed by a coalescence of *sense-elements*.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 336.

**sense-epithelium** (sens'ep-i-thē″li-um), *n.* A sensory or specially sensitive tract of ectoderm, epiderm, or cuticle which functions as an organ of sense, as in hydrozoans.

**sense-filament** (sens'fil″a-ment), *n.* A filament having the function of an organ of sense: as, the peculiar *sense-filaments* of the *Pauropoda*. *A. S. Packard.*

**senseful†** (sens'fůl), *a.* [< *sense*¹ + *-ful.*] 1. Perceptive.

Prometheus, who celestial fire
Did steal from heaven, therewith to inspire
Our earthly bodies with a *senseful* mind.
*Marston*, Satires, v. 19.

2. Full of sense; hence, reasonable; judicious; sensible; appropriate.

The Ladie, hearkning to his *sensefull* speach,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor geason.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

And gaue thee power (as Master) to impose
Fit *sense-full* Names vnto the Hoast that rowes
In watery Regions; and the wandring Heards
Of Forrest people; and the painted Birds.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

**sense-impression** (sens'im-presh″on), *n.* A sensation due to the excitation of a peripheral organ of sense.

The higher and more revivable feelings are connected with well-discriminated *sense-impressions* and percepts, whereas the lower feelings are the accompaniments of vague undiscriminated mental states.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 487.

**senseless** (sens'les), *a.* [Formerly also *senceless* (= Dan. *sandseslös* = Sw. *sanslös*); < *sense*¹ + *-less.*] 1. Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; incapable of sensation or feeling; insensible.

Their lady lying on the *sencelesse* grownd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 63.

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 380.

2. Inappreciative; lacking in appreciation; without perception.

His wits are dull,
And *sencelesse* of this wrong.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I would thank you too, father; but your cruelty
Hath almost made me *senseless* of my duty.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.

O race of Capernaitans, *senslesse* of divine doctrine, and capable onely of loaves and belly-cheere.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. Lacking understanding; acting without sense or judgment; foolish; stupid.

Like *senseless* Chymists their own Wealth destroy,
Imaginary Gold t' enjoy. *Cowley*, Reason, st. 2.

They were a stupid *senseless* race.
*Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

4. Without meaning, or contrary to reason or sound judgment; ill-judged; unwise; foolish; nonsensical.

*Sencelesse* speach, and doted ignorance.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

We should then have had no memory of those times but what your Josippus would afford us, out of whom you transcribe a few *senseless* and useless Apothegms of the Pharisees. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

**senselessly** (sens'les-li), *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably: as, a man *senselessly* arrogant.

**senselessness** (sens'les-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being senseless, in any sense.

**sense-organ** (sens'ôr″gan), *n.* Any organ of sense, as the eye, ear, or nose.

**sense-perception** (sens'pėr-sep″shon), *n.* Perception by means of the senses; also, a perception of an object of sense.

**senser†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *censer*.

**sense-rhythm** (sens'riᴛʜm), *n.* An arrangement of words characteristic of Hebrew poetry, in which the rhythm consists not in a rise and fall of accent or quantity of syllables, but, as it were, in a pulsation of sense rising and falling through the parallel, antithetic, or otherwise balanced members of each verse; parallelism. *W. Robertson Smith.*

**sense-seta** (sens′sē″tä̤), *n.* A bristle-like appendage acting as an organ of sense. *A. S. Packard.*

**sense-skeleton** (sens′skel″e-to̤n), *n.* The support or framework of a sense-organ, especially when hard or bony.

**sensibility** (sen-si-bil′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *sensibilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *sensibilitee*, < OF. *sensibilite*, F. *sensibilité* = Pr. *sensibilitat* = Sp. *sensibilidad* = Pg. *sensibilidade* = It. *sensibilità*, sensibility, < LL. *sensibilita(t-)s*, the sense or meaning of words, sensibility, < *sensibilis*, sensible: see *sensible*.] **1.** The state or property of being sensible or capable of sensation; capability of sensation.

Having now been exposed to the cold and the snow near an hour and a half, some of the rest began to lose their *sensibility*. *Cook*, Voyages, i. 4.

There are accidental fluctuations in our inner *sensibility* which make it impossible to tell just what the least discernible increment of the sensation is without taking the average of a large number of appreciations.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 539.

**2.** Mental receptivity or susceptibility in general.

We call *sensibility* the receptivity of our soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in anywise affected.
*Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 51.

If my granddaughter is stupid, learning will make her conceited and insupportable; if she has talent and *sensibility*, she will do as I have done—supply by address and with sentiment what she does not know.
*The Century*, XL. 649.

**3.** Specifically, the capacity of exercising or being the subject of emotion or feeling in a restricted sense; capacity for the higher or more refined feelings.

As our tenderness for youth and beauty gives a new and just importance to their fresh and manifold claims, so the like *sensibility* gives welcome to all excellence, has eyes and hospitality for merit in corners. *Emerson*, Success.

Her *sensibility* to the supreme excitement of music was only one form of that passionate *sensibility* which belonged to her whole nature.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 6.

**4.** In a still narrower sense, peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; unusual delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; sensitiveness: in this sense used frequently in the plural.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility* as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of everything hurtful.
*Addison*, Spectator.

Virtue and taste are built upon the same foundation of *sensibility*, and cannot be disjoined without offering violence to both. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility*. *Burke.*

'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and feeling none,
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And *sensibilities* so fine.
*Cowper*, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

By sympathetic *sensibility* is to be understood the propensity that a man has to derive pleasure from the happiness, and pain from the unhappiness, of other sensitive beings. *Bentham*, Principles of Morals, vi. § 20.

**5.** The property, as in an instrument, of responding quickly to very slight changes of condition; delicacy; sensitiveness (the better word in this use). [Rare.]

All these instruments have the same defect, that their *sensibility* diminishes as the magnets grow weaker.
*Science*, XIII. 294.

**6†.** Sensation.

Philosophres that hyhten Stoyciens that wenden that ymages and *sensibilitees*, that is to seyn sensible ymaginacions or elles ymagynacions of sensible thinges, weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies withouteforth.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

**7†.** Feeling; appreciation; sense; realization.

His soul laboured under a sickly *sensibility* of the miseries of others. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

**Recurrent sensibility.** See *recurrent*. = **Syn.** 3 and 4. *Taste, Sensibility.* See *taste*.

**sensible** (sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sencible*; < ME. *sensible*, < OF. (and F.) *sensible* = Sp. *sensibile* = Pg. *sensivel* = It. *sensibile*, < L. *sensibilis*, perceptible by the senses, having feeling, sensible, < *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *sense*$^1$, *scent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of affecting the senses; perceptible through the bodily organs.

Reason, vsing sense, taketh his principles and fyrst sedes of thinges *sensyble*, and afterwarde by his owne discourse and searching of causes encreaseth the same from a seede to a tree. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 9).

Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 36.

Return, fair soul, from darkness, and lead mine
Out of this *sensible* hell.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

Wherever God will thus manifest himself, there is heaven, though within the circle of this *sensible* world.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 49.

When we take a simple *sensible* quality, like light or sound, and say that there is now twice or thrice as much of it present as there was a moment ago, although we seem to mean the same thing as if we were talking of compound objects, we really mean something different.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 546.

**2.** Perceptible to the mind through observation and reflection; appreciable.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain.
*Sir W. Temple.*

In the present evil world, it is no wonder that the operations of the evil angels are more *sensible* than of the good ones. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

No *sensible* change has taken place during eighty years in the coral knolls [of Diego Garcia].
*Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 92.

**3.** Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; endowed with sense or sense-organs; sensitive: as, the eye is *sensible* to light.

I would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 95.

**4.** Appreciative; amenable (to); influenced or capable of being influenced (by).

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so dear a show of zeal.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 94.

**5.** Very liable to impression from without; easily affected; highly sensitive.

With affection wondrous *sensible*
He wrung Bassanio's hand.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 8. 48.

Of a *sensible* nostrill. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 29.

Sunderland, though not very *sensible* to shame, flinched from the infamy of public apostasy.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**6.** Perceiving or having perception either by the senses or by the intellect; aware; cognizant; persuaded; conscious: generally with *of*.

In doing this I shall be *sensible of* two things which to me will be nothing pleasant.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

I am glad you are so *sensible of* my attention.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Hastings, it is clear, was not *sensible of* the danger of his position. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**7.** Capable of responding to very slight changes of condition; sensitive (in this sense the better word): as, a *sensible* thermometer or balance. [Rare.]—**8.** Possessing or characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with or characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; reasonable; judicious: as, a *sensible* man; a *sensible* proposal.

To be now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast! O strange! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 309.

No *sensible* person in Arrowhead village really believed in the evil eye. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, iv.

**Sensible caloric†**, an old term for sensible heat.—**Sensible form, heat, matter.** See the nouns.—**Sensible horizon.** See *horizon*, 1.—**Sensible idea.** Same as *sensual idea*. See *sensual*.—**Sensible note** or **tone**, in *music*, same as *leading tone* (which see, under *leading*$^1$).—**Sensible perspiration, quality**, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Sensible, Perceptible.* Literally, these words are of about the same meaning and strength, the difference depending chiefly upon the connection; for example, a *sensible* difference, a *perceptible* difference.—**3** and **4.** *Be Sensible, Be Conscious*, etc. See *feel*$^1$.—**3** and **7.** *Sensible, Sensitive, Sentient.* *Sensible* in its first meaning was passive, but is now quite as often active. As active, it is both physical and mental, and is unemphatic: as, to be *sensible* (that is, aware) of heat or cold, of neglect or injury. *Sensitive* means feeling acutely, either in body or in mind. A *sensible* man will school himself not to be too *sensitive* to criticism. *Sentient* is a physiologically descriptive word, indicating the possession or use of the sense of feeling: as, the fly is a *sentient* being.—**6.** Observant, aware, conscious.—**8.** *Sensible, Judicious*, discreet, sage, sagacious, sound. As compared with *judicious*, *sensible* means possessing common sense, having a sound and practical reason, while *judicious* means discreet in choosing what to do or advise; the one applying to the understanding and judgment, the other to the judgment in its relation to the will. *Sensible, Intelligent, Common-sense.* As compared with *intelligent*, *sensible* means possessed of the power to see things in their true light, the light of a correct judgment, a large, sound, roundabout sense, while *intelligent* means possessed of a clear and quick understanding, so as to apprehend an idea promptly and see it in its true relations. The relation between cause and effect is here so close that *intelligent* often seems to mean essentially the same as *well-informed*. Where the sense implied in *sensible* is thought of as peculiarly general or level to the experience, conclusions, or notions of the mass of men, *common-sense* is, by a new usage, sometimes employed: as, he was a *common-sense* person: he took a *common-sense* view of the matter. All these words apply both to the person and to his opinions, words, writings, etc.

**II.†** *n.* **1.** Sensation; sensibility.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper changed
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 278.

**2.** That which produces sensation; that which impresses itself on the senses; something perceptible; a material substance.

We may them [brutish manners] read in the creation
Of this wide *Sensible*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 35.

**3.** That which possesses sensibility or capability of feeling; a sensitive being.

This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles*. *Burton.*

**sensibleness** (sen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being sensible, in any sense of that word.

**sensibly** (sen′si-bli), *adv.* In a sensible manner, in any sense of the word *sensible*.

**sensifacient** (sen-si-fā′shie̤nt), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] Producing sensation; sensific. [Rare.]

The epithelium may be said to be receptive, the nerve fibers transmissive, and the sensorium *sensifacient*.
*Huxley*, Science and Culture, p. 264.

**sensiferous** (sen-sif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *ferre* = E. *bëar*$^1$.] Producing or conveying sensation; acting as an organ of sense.

The sense-organ, the nerve, and the sensorium, taken together, constitute the *sensiferous* apparatus.
*Huxley*, Science and Culture, p. 267.

The most important functions of the proboscis are of a *sensiferous*, tactile nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 327.

In speaking of the antennæ and palpi, I have called them *sensiferous* organs. *Shuckard*, British Bees, p. 55.

**sensific** (sen-sif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *sensificus*, producing sensation, < L. *sensus*, sense, perception, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing, causing, or resulting in sensation. *Imp. Dict.*

**sensificatory** (sen-sif′i-kā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< LL. *sensificator*, that which produces sensation, < *sensificare*, endow with sensation, < *sensificus*, producing sensation: see *sensific*.] Sensifacient; sensific. *Huxley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sensigenous** (sen-sij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, produce: see *-genous*.] Giving rise to sensation; sensific; originating a sensory impulse: noting the initial point of a series of molecular movements which are ultimately perceived as a sensation.

And, as respects the ectodermal cells which constitute the fundamental part of the organs of the special senses, it is becoming clear that the more perfect the sensory apparatus the more completely do these *sensigenous* cells take on the form of delicate rods or filaments.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 64.

**sensigerous** (sen-sij′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *gerere*, carry.] Sensiferous.

**sensile** (sen′sil), *a.* [< L. *sensilis*, sensible, < *sensus*, sense: see *sense*$^1$.] Capable of affecting the senses.—**Sensile quality.** See *quality*.

**sension** (sen′sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *sensio(n-)*, thought, lit. perception, < L. *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, perceive: see *sense*$^1$.] The becoming aware of being affected from without in sensation.

**sensism** (sen′sizm), *n.* [< *sense*$^1$ + *-ism*.] In *philos.*, same as *sensualism*, 2.

**sensist** (sen′sist), *n.* [< *sense*$^1$ + *-ist*.] Same as *sensationalist*, 1.

**sensitive** (sen′si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sencitive*; < OF. (and F.) *sensitif* = Pr. *sensitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *sensitivo*, < ML. **sensitivus*, < L. *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, perceive: see *sense*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting the senses; depending on the senses.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers through them and is sensibly altered. *Dryden*, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

**2.** Having sense, sensibility, or feeling; capable of receiving impressions from external objects: often extended, figuratively, to various inanimate objects.

Wee haue spoken sufficiently of trees, herbes, and frutes. We wyll nowe therefore entreate of thynges *sencitiue*.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 131).

When in the most *sensitive* condition, the tendril is actively circumnutating, so that it travels over a large area, and there is considerable probability that it will come into contact with some body around which it can twine.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 60.

**3.** Of keen sensibility; keenly susceptible of external influences or impressions; easily and acutely affected or moved by outward circumstances or impressions: as, a *sensitive* person, or a person of *sensitive* nature: figuratively extended to inanimate objects.

> She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*

> We are *sensitive* to faults in those we love, while committing them ourselves as if by chartered right.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 137.

> What is commonly called a *sensitive* person is one whose sense-organs cannot go on responding as the stimulus increases in strength, but become fatigued.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, noting parts of the surface of the antennæ which are peculiarly modified and, it is supposed, subservient to some special sense. These surfaces exhibit an immense number of microscopical pores, covered with a very delicate transparent membrane; they may be generally diffused over the joints or variously arranged in patches, the position of which has been used in the classification of certain families of *Coleoptera*. (*b*) Susceptible in a notable degree to hypnotism; easily hypnotized or mesmerized.

> I borrow the term *sensitive*, for magneto-physiological reaction, from vegetable physiology, in which plants of definite irritability . . . are called *sensitive*.
> *Reichenbach*, Dynamics (trans., 1851), p. 58.

(*c*) Noting a condition of feverish liability to fluctuation: said of markets, securities, or commodities.
**4.** So delicately adjusted as to respond quickly to very slight changes of condition: said of instruments, as a balance.—**5.** In *chem.* and *photog.*, readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, iodized paper is *sensitive* to the action of light.—**6†.** Sensible; wise; judicious.

> To Princes, therefore, counsaylours, rulers, gouernours, and magistrates, as to the most intellectiue and *sensitiue* partes of the societie of men, hath God and nature geuen preeminence.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xl.).

**Sensitive brier.** See *Schrankia.*—**Sensitive cognition.** See *cognition.* **Sensitive fern**, the fern *Onoclea sensibilis*: so called from the slight tendency of the segments of the fronds, after being detached and while wilting, to fold together. *D. C. Eaton*, Ferns of North America, II. 196.—**Sensitive flames**, flames which are easily affected by sounds, being made to lengthen out or contract, or change their form in various ways. The most sensitive flame is produced by burning gas issuing from a small taper jet. Such a flame will be affected by very small noises, as the ticking of a watch held near it, or the clinking of coins at a considerable distance. The gas must be turned on so that the flame is just at the point of flaring. **Sensitive joint-vetch.** See *vetch.*—**Sensitive love, pea, power.** See the nouns.—**Sensitive plant.** See *sensitive-plant.*=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Sentient*, etc. See *sensible.*

**II.** *n.* **1†.** Something that feels; a sensorium.—**2.** A sensitive person; specifically, one who is sensitive to mesmeric or hypnotic influences or experiments. See I., 3 (*b*).

> For certain experiments it is much to be desired that we should find more *sensitives* of every kind.
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 48.

**First sensitive**† [tr. Gr. πρῶτον αισθητικον], the common sense in the Aristotelian use.

**sensitively** (sen′si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

**sensitiveness** (sen′si-tiv-nes), *n.* The property or character of being sensitive; especially, tendency or disposition to be easily influenced or affected by external objects, events, or circumstances: as, abnormal *sensitiveness*; the *sensitiveness* of a balance or some fine mechanism.

> Parts of the body which lose all *sensitiveness* come to be regarded as external things.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 401.

**sensitive-plant** (sen′si-tiv-plant), *n.* The tropical and greenhouse plant *Mimosa pudica*; the humble-plant. It is mechanically irritable in a higher degree than almost any other plant. The leaves are bipinnate, the very numerous linear leaflets ranked on two pairs of branches which are inserted close to the end of the common petiole, thus appearing digitate. At night each leaf curves downward and the leaflets fold together, and in the daytime a slight touch causes them to assume the same position. It has purple flowers in heads on long peduncles. It is widely diffused through the tropics, native at least in South America and naturalized in the southern United States. The name is extended to other sensitive mimosas, as *M. sensitiva*, which is irritable in a less degree, and sometimes to the whole genus.—**Bastard sensitive-plant**, *Æschynomene Americana*. [West Indies.]—**Wild sensitive-plant.** (*a*) *Mimosa strigillosa* of the southern border of the United States. (*b*) Same as *sensitive pea* (which see, under *pea*$^1$).

**sensitivity** (sen-si-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *sensitive* + *-ity.*] The state of being sensitive; sensitiveness. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.* and *photog.*, the quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, the *sensitivity* of silvered paper. More usually expressed by *sensitiveness*. (*b*) In *physiol.*, sensibility; irritability, especially of the receptive organs. (*c*) In *psychol.*, acuteness of sense-discrimination; the difference of sensations produced by any two fixed excitations of like quality but different intensity.

> If the *sensitivity* of women were superior to that of men, the self interest of merchants would lead to their being always employed [as pianoforte-tuners, wine- and tea-tasters, wool-sorters, etc.]. *Galton*, Human Faculty, p. 30.

**sensitization** (sen″si-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sensitize* + *-ation.*] The act, process, or result of sensitizing, or rendering sensitive.

> After *sensitization*—which occupies from thirty to fifty seconds—the plate is removed from the bath by raising it first with a bent silver hook, and then seizing it by one corner with the hand. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 236.

**sensitize** (sen′si-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensitized*, ppr. *sensitizing*. [< *sensit(ive)* + *-ize.*] To render sensitive; specifically, in *photog.*, to render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light: as, *sensitized* paper, or a *sensitized* plate. See *sensitized paper*, under *paper*.

> It was as if the paper upon his desk was *sensitized*, taking photographs of nature around.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 5.

**sensitizer** (sen′si-tī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which sensitizes; specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical agent or bath by which films or substances are rendered sensitive to light.

**sensitometer** (sen-si-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *sensit(ive)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus or device of any kind for testing or determining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films, emulsions, etc.; also, loosely, the sensitiveness of a plate (generally expressed in numbers) as indicated by a sensitometer.

**sensitory** (sen′si-tọ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *sensitories* (-riz). [< *sense*$^1$ + *-it-ory.*] Same as *sensorium*, 1.

**sensive**† (sen′siv), *a.* [< *sense*$^1$ + *-ive.*] Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive.

> Shall *sensive* things be so sensless as to resist sense?
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

> The infection,
> Which as a subtle vapour spreads itself
> Confusedly through every *sensive* part.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

**sensomotor** (sen′sọ̄-mō″tọr), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense (see *sense*$^1$), + *motor*, a mover: see *motor.*] Same as *sensor motor*.

**sensor** (sen′sọr), *a.* [< NL. **sensorius*: see *sensory.*] Sensory.

> Various combinations of disturbances in the *sensor* tract lead to the appropriate combinations of disturbances in the motor tract. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 108.

**sensoria**, *n.* Plural of *sensorium*.

**sensorial** (sen-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *sensory* or *sensori(um)* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the sensorium: as, *sensorial* power or effect; also, of or pertaining to sensation; sensory: opposed to *motorial*: as, a *sensorial* nerve.

> *Sensorial* images are stable psychic facts; we can hold them still and look at them as long as we like.
> *W. James*, Mind, IX. 14.

**sensoridigestive** (sen′sọ̄-ri-di-jes″tiv), *a.* [< NL. **sensorius* (see *sensory*) + E. *digestive.*] Partaking of digestive functions and those of touch or other senses, as the tongue of a vertebrate animal, the maxillæ of insects, etc. *A. S. Packard.*

**sensorimotor** (sen′sọ̄-ri-mō″tọr), *a.* Sensory and motor; pertaining both to sensation and to motion. Also *sensomotor*.

> We have seen good reason to believe that certain areas of the cerebral cortex are especially connected with certain corresponding *sensory-motor* activities.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 537.

**Sensorimotor nerve**, a mixed nerve, composed of both sensory and motor fibers.

**sensoriolum** (sen-sọ-rī′ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sensoriola* (-lä̤). [NL., dim. of LL. *sensorium*: see *sensorium.*] A little sensorium. See second extract under *sensorium*.

**sensorium** (sen-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sensoria*, *sensoriums* (-ä̤, -umz). [= F. *sensorium* = Sp. Pg. It. *sensorio*, < LL. *sensorium*, the seat or organ of sensation, < L. *sensus*, sense: see *sense*$^1$. Cf. *sensory.*] **1.** A supposed point in or part of the brain where sensation resides or becomes manifest; the so-called "seat of the soul"; hence, the undetermined part of the nervous system in which molecular activity of certain kinds and certain grades of intensity immediately causes sensation; loosely, the brain, or the brain and spinal cord; especially, the gray matter of these organs, or any nervous ganglion regarded as a center of sensation. Also *sensory*, *sensitory*.

> The ringing of the bell, and the rap at the door, struck likewise strong upon the *sensorium* of my Uncle Toby.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 10.

> The noblest and most exalted way of considering . . . infinite space is that of Sir Isaac Newton, who calls it the *sensorium* of the Godhead. Brutes and men have their sensoriola, or little *sensoriums*, by which they apprehend the presence, and perceive the actions, of a few objects that lie contiguous to them. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 565.

**2.** In *biol.*, the whole sensory apparatus of the body, or physical mechanism of sensation, including the skin and entire nervous system as well as the special sense-organs; all the parts, organs, and tissues of the body which are capable of receiving or transmitting impressions from without. In this sense, *sensorium* is correlated with the other three principal apparatus, the motor, nutritive, and reproductive; and *sensorium* and *motorium* are together contrasted, as the "animal organ-system," with the nutritive and reproductive apparatus which constitute the "vegetative organ-system."

**sensorivolitional** (sen′sọ̄-ri-vọ̄-lish″ọn-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to sensation and volition, or voluntary motion: as, the *sensorivolitional* nervous system.

**sensory** (sen′sọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **sensorius*, pertaining to sense or sensation (cf. LL. *sensorium*, neut., the seat or organ of sensation: see *sensorium*), < L. *sensus*, sense: see *sense*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sensorium, in either sense.—**2.** Conveying sensation, as a nerve; pertaining to sensation; sensorial; giving rise to sensation; sentient; sensitive: as, a *sensory* surface of the body.—**Sensory aphasia.** See *aphasia.*—**Sensory nerve**, a nerve conveying sensory impulses, or, more strictly, one composed exclusively of sensory fibers: nearly equivalent to *afferent nerve*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sensories* (-riz). **1.** Same as *sensorium*, 1.

> Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton*, Opticks.

**2†.** An organ or a faculty of sense.

> God, who made this *sensorie* [the eye], did with the greatest ease and at once see all that was don thro' the vast universe. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 9, 1690.

**Common sensory.** See *common*.

**sensual** (sen′ṣū-ạl), *a.* [= F. *sensuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sensual* = It. *sensuale*, < LL. *sensualis*, endowed with feeling, sensual, < L. *sensus*, feeling, sense: see *sense*$^1$.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception; relating to the senses or sensation; sensible.

> Far as creation's ample range extends
> The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 208.

> Scepticism commonly takes up the room left by defect of imagination, and is the very quality of mind most likely to seek for *sensual* proof of supersensual things.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

**2.** Relating to or concerning the body, in distinction from the spirit; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly.

> The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine.
> *Hooker.*

> This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, *sensual*, devilish. Jas. iii. 15.

> These be they who separate themselves, *sensual*, having not the Spirit. Jude 19.

> There is no Religion so purely spiritual, and abstracted from common natural Ideas and *sensual* Happiness, as the Christian. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

**3.** Specifically, pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite: as, *sensual* pleasures.

> You will talk of the vulgar satisfaction of soliciting happiness from *sensual* enjoyment only.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, vi.

**4.** Given to or characterized by the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; especially, voluptuous; lewd.

> No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**5.** In *philos.*, asserting sensation to be the only source of knowledge; pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine.—**Sensual idea**, an idea in the mind, as distinguished from an idea in the brain, or material idea; an idea which exists in the mind by virtue of a sensation. Also *sensible idea*.=**Syn.** *Sensuous, Sensual, Carnal, Voluptuous.* *Sensuous* has taken the not unfavorable meanings connected with the use of the senses, and *sensual* the unfavorable ones, implying degradation or grossness; hence we speak of *sensuous* perception or delight, and of *sensual* pleasures. *Carnal*, connected with the flesh, gratifying the animal nature, sometimes is the same as *sensual*, and sometimes, from its frequent use in the Bible, especially conveys the idea of the sinfulness of the act, character, etc. *Voluptuous* expresses the disposition to gratify the nicer tastes in the pleasures of sense, and to carry this gratification to softness or an elegant sensuality. A *voluptuous* beauty is such as to excite this disposition in him who sees it and to stimulate sexual desire.

**sensualisation, sensualise.** See *sensualization*, *sensualize*.

**sensualism** (sen′ṣū-ạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *sensualisme* = Sp. Pg. *sensualismo*; < *sensual* + *-ism.*] **1.** A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetites; sensuality; especially, lewdness.

> Tyrants, by the sale of human life,
> Heap luxuries to their *sensualism*.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, v.

**2.** In *philos.*, the doctrine that the only source of knowledge is sensation; sensationalism. Also *sensism*.

**sensualist** (sen′ṣū-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *sensualiste* = Sp. Pg. *sensualista*; as *sensual* + *-ist.*] **1.**

A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

There must be some meanness and blemish in the beauty which the *sensualist* no sooner beholds than he covets.
*Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii. 23.

The short method that Plato and others have proposed for deciding the issue between the Philosopher and the *Sensualist* is palpably fallacious.
*H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 127.

2. One who holds the sensual theory in philosophy; a sensationalist. Also *sensuist*.

**sensualistic** (sen″ṣū-ạ-lis′tik), *a.* [< *sensualist* + *-ic.*] 1. Upholding the doctrine of sensualism.—2. Sensual.

**sensuality** (sen-ṣū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sensualite*, F. *sensualité* = Pr. *sensualitat* = Sp. *sensualidad* = Pg. *sensualidade* = It. *sensualità*, < LL. *sensualita(t-)s*, capacity for sensation, sensibility, ML. also sensuality, < *sensualis*, endowed with feeling or sense: see *sensual.*] 1†. Sensual or carnal nature or promptings; carnality; worldliness.

A great number of people in divers parts of this realm, following their own *sensuality*, and living without knowledge and due fear of God, do wilfully and schismatically abstain and refuse to come to their own parish churches.
*Act of Uniformity* (1661). (*Trench.*)

2. Unrestrained gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

If some pagan nations deified *sensuality*, this was simply because the deification of the forces of nature, of which the prolific energy is one of the most conspicuous, is among the earliest forms of religion, and long precedes the identification of the Deity with a moral ideal.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 112.

**sensualization** (sen″ṣū-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sensualize* + *-ation.*] The act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized. Also spelled *sensualisation*. *Imp. Dict.*

**sensualize** (sen′ṣū-ạl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sensualized*, ppr. *sensualizing*. [< *sensual* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications.

*Sensualized* by pleasure, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe.
*Pope.*

II.† *intrans.* To indulge the appetites.

First they visit the tavern, then the ordinary, then the theatre, and end in the stews; from wine to riot, from that to plays, from them to harlots. . . . Here is a day spent in an excellent method. If they were beasts, they could not better *sensualise*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 310.

Also spelled *sensualise*.

**sensually** (sen′ṣū-ạl-i), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

**sensualness** (sen′ṣū-al-nes), *n.* Sensual character; sensuality. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sensuism** (sen′ṣū-izm), *n.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ism.*] Same as *sensualism*, 2.

**sensuist** (sen′ṣū-ist), *n.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ist.*] Same as *sensualist*, 2.

**sensuosity** (sen-ṣū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *sensuous* + *-ity.*] Sensuous character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

**sensuous** (sen′ṣū-us), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ous.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, derived from, or ministering to the senses; connected with sensible objects: as, *sensuous* pleasures.

To which [logic] poetry would be made subsequent, or, indeed, rather precedent, as being less subtile and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate.
*Milton*, Education.

To express in one word all that appertains to the perception, considered as passive and merely recipient, I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*.
*Coleridge.*

The agreeable and disagreeable feelings which come through sensations of smell, taste, and touch are for the most part *sensuous* rather than strictly æsthetic.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 521.

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.

Too soft and *sensuous* by nature to be exhilarated by the conflict of modern opinions, he [Keats] found at once food for his love of beauty and an opiate for his despondency in the remote tales of Greek mythology. *Quarterly Rev.*

**Sensuous cognition**, cognition through the senses.—**Sensuous indistinctness.** See *indistinctness*, 2.=**Syn.** 1. *Carnal*, etc. See *sensual*.

**sensuously** (sen′ṣū-us-li), *adv.* In a sensuous manner. *Coleridge.*

**sensuousness** (sen′ṣū-us-nes), *n.* Sensuous character or disposition.

The *sensuousness* of all perception, and its inability to supply us with the conception of an object.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 323.

**sent**$^{1}$†, *v.* and *n.* An old, and historically more correct, spelling of *scent*.

**sent**$^{2}$†, *n.* [ME. *sent;* an aphetic form of *assent.*] Assent.

Alle the lordes of that lond lelli at o *sent*
Sent William to seie so as was bi-falle.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5253.

**sent**$^{3}$ (sent). Preterit and past participle of *send*.

**sent**$^{4}$†. A Middle English contracted form of *sendeth*, third person singular present indicative of *send*.

**sent**$^{5}$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *saint*$^{1}$.

**sentence** (sen′tẹns), *n.* [< ME. *sentence*, *sentens*, *scentence*, < OF. (and F.) *sentence* = Pr. *sentencia*, *sentensa* = Sp. *sentencia* = Pg. *sentença* = It. *sentenza*, *sentenzia*, < L. *sententia*, way of thinking, opinion, sentiment, for **sentientia*, < *sentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, think: see *sentient*, *sense*$^{1}$, *scent.*] 1. Way of thinking; opinion; sentiment; judgment; decision.

When thow me hast geven an audience,
Therefter maistow telle alle thi *sentence*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 546.

I have no great cause to look for other than the selfsame portion and lot which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion and *sentence* with you. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i. § 1.

My *sentence* is that we trouble not them which from among the Gentiles are turned to God. Acts xv. 19.

My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 51.

2. A saying; a maxim; an axiom.

Who fears a *sentence* or an old man's saw
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 244.

Thou speakest *sentences*, old Bias.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

3. A verdict, judgment, decision, or decree; specifically, in *law*, a definitive judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In technical language *sentence* is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime or in maritime causes. In civil cases the decision of a court is called a *judgment* or a *decree*. In criminal cases *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.

Than the archebisshop yaf the *scentence* full dolerouse, and cursed of god and with all his power alle tho that in the londe dide eny forfet, or were a-gein the kynge Arthur.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

But it is to be observ'd that in Egypt many causes are carried before leading men, who absolutely decide, even against the *sentence* of the magistrate.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

4. In *gram.*, a form of words having grammatical completeness; a number of words constituting a whole, as the expression of a statement, inquiry, or command; a combination of subject and predicate. A sentence is either assertive, as *he is good;* or interrogative, as *is he good?* or imperative, as *be good!* Sentences are also classed as simple, compound, or complex: *simple*, if divisible into a single subject and a single predicate; *compound*, if containing more than one subject or predicate or both; and *complex*, if including a subordinate sentence or clause: as, he who is good is happy; I like what you like; he goes when I come. Sentences are further classed as independent and as dependent or subordinate (the latter being more often called a clause than a sentence); a dependent sentence is one which enters with the value of a single part of speech —either noun or adjective or adverb—into the structure of another sentence.

5†. Sense; meaning.

I am nat textuel;
I take but the *sentens*, trusteth wel.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 58.

Go, litel bille, bareyn of eloquence,
Pray yonge children that the shal see or reede,
Thoughe thow be compendious of *sentence*,
Of thi clauses for to taken heede.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Now to the discours it selfe, voluble anough, and full of *sentence*, but that, for the most part, either specious rather then solid, or to his cause nothing pertinent.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

6†. Substance; matter; contents.

Tales of best *sentence* and most solas
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 798.

7. In *music*, a complete idea, usually consisting of two or four phrases. The term is used somewhat variously as to length, but it always applies to a division that is complete and satisfactory in itself.—**Book of the Sentences**, one of the four Books of Sentences, or dicta of the church fathers, compiled by Peter Lombard ("Master of the Sentences") in the twelfth century, or the whole collection of four books. This formed the great text-book of theology in the middle ages; and most of the treatises on scholasticism during that period are in the form of questions following the divisions of this work. —**Cumulative sentence.** See *cumulative*.—**Loose sentence**, a sentence so constructed as to be grammatically complete at one or more points before its end.—**Master of the Sentences.** See *master*$^{1}$, and *Book of the Sentences* (above).—**Sentence arbitrale**, in *French law*, award.—**To serve a sentence.** See *serve*$^{1}$.

**sentence** (sen′tẹns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentenced*, ppr. *sentencing*. [< OF. (and F.) *sentencier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sentenciar* = It. *sentenziare*, < ML. *sententiare*, pronounce judgment or sentence upon, judge, decide, assent, < L. *sententia*, opinion, judgment, sentence: see *sentence*, *n.*] 1. To pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on; condemn; doom to punishment.

Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

Dredge and his two collier companions were *sentenced* to a year's imprisonment with hard labor, and the more enlightened prisoner, who stole the Debarrys' plate, to transportation for life. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlvi.

Thirty-six children, between the ages of nine and sixteen, were *sentenced* to be scourged with rods on the palms of their hands once a week for a year.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 105.

2†. To pronounce as judgment; express as a decision or determination; decree.

Let them . . .
Enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to *sentence*.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 22.

One example of iustice is admirable, which he *sentenced* on the Gouernour of Casbin, conuict of many extortions, briberies, and other crimes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 387.

3†. To express in a short, energetic, sententious manner.

Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tattle.
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 93.

**sentencer** (sen′tẹn-sėr), *n.* [< OF. *sentencier*, *sentenchier*, < ML. *sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, < L. *sententia*, sentence: see *sentence.*] One who pronounces sentence; a judge.

He who can make the best and most differences of things by reasonable and wittie distinction is to be the fittest iudge or *sentencer* of [decency].
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

Haruth and Maruth went,
The chosen *sentencers;* they fairly heard
The appeals of men to their tribunal brought,
And rightfully decided. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv. 9.

**sentential** (sen-ten′shạl), *a.* [< L. *sententialis*, in the form of a sentence, < *sententia*, a sentence: see *sentence.*] 1†. Authoritatively binding or decisive.

There is no doubt but our pardon, or constituted justification in covenant title, is a virtual, *sentential* justification. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence, or series of words having grammatical completeness: as, a *sentential* pause; *sentential* analysis.

**sententially** (sen-ten′shạl-i), *adv.* 1. By way of sentence; judicially; decisively.

We *sententially* and definitively by this present writing judge, declare, and condemn the said Sir John Oldcastle, Knight, and Lord Cobham, for a most pernicious and detestable heretic. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 42.

2. In or by sentences.

**sententiarian** (sen-ten-shi-ā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *sententiary* + *-an.*] A commentator upon Peter Lombard (twelfth century), who brought all the doctrines of faith into a philosophical system in his four Books of Sentences, or opinions of the fathers.

**sententiary** (sen-ten′shi-ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *sententiaries* (-riz). [< ML. *sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, one who writes sentences, also one who lectured upon the *Liber Sententiarum*, or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, < L. *sententia*, a sentence, precept: see *sentence.*] Same as *sententiarian*.—**Sententiary bachelors.** See *bachelor*, 2.

**sententiosity**† (sen-ten-shi-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *sententious* + *-ity.*] Sententiousness.

Vulgar precepts in morality, carrying with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

**sententious** (sen-ten′shus), *a.* [< ME. *sentencyowse*, < OF. *sententieux*, *sentencieux*, F. *sentencieux* = Sp. Pg. *sentencioso* = It. *sentenzioso*, < L. *sententiosus*, full of meaning, pithy, sententious, < *sententia*, opinion, precept, sentence: see *sentence.*] 1. Full of pithy sentences or sayings; pithy; terse: as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

Your third sort serues as well th' eare as the conceit, and may be called *sententious* figures, because not only they properly apperteine to full sentences for bewtifying them with a currant & pleasant numerositie, but also giuing them efficacie.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

2. Given to the use of pithy or axiomatic sayings or sentences.

How he apes his sire!
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.

He was too *sententious* a person to waste words on mere salutation. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xii.

3†. Same as *sentential*, 2.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them: as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did; next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

=**Syn.** 1. Laconic, pointed, compact.

**sententiously** (sen-ten′shus-li), *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

The poets make Fame a monster; they describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*. *Bacon*, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

**sententiousness** (sen-ten′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sententious or short and energetic in expression; pithiness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with strength.

That curious folio of secret history, and brilliant *sententiousness*, and witty pedantry, the Life of Archbishop Williams by Bishop Hacket.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 330.

**sentery**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sentry*$^1$. *Milton.*

**sentience** (sen′shi-ẹns), *n.* [< *sentien*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Sentient character or state; the faculty of sense; feeling; consciousness.

This opinion, in its general form, was that of the *sentience* of all vegetable things. *Poe*, Tales, I. 301.

Since, therefore, life can find its necessary mobility in matter, can it not also acquire its necessary *sentience* from the same source? *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 346.

If the term *sentience* be employed as preferable to consciousness, it must be understood as equivalent to consciousness in the broader sense of the latter word.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 3.

**sentiency** (sen′shi-ẹn-si), *n.* [As *sentience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sentience*.

There are substances which, when added to the blood, render *sentiency* less vivid.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 42.

**sentient** (sen′shi-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sentant* = Sp. *senciente* = Pg. *sensiente* = It. *sentiente*, < L. *sentien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent*, *sense*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of sensation or of sense-perception; having the power of feeling.

The series of facts by which Socrates manifested himself to mankind, and the series of mental states which constituted his *sentient* existence, went on simultaneously with the series of facts known by the name of the Peloponnesian war. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. v. § 6.

How the happiness of any part of the *sentient* creation would be in any respect diminished if, for example, children cut their teeth without pain, we cannot understand.
*Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

**2.** Characterized by the exercise of sense or sense-perception.

A *sentient* and rational life without any self-interest in the examination of its own permanent characteristics, and of the grounds upon which it rests, would be an absurdity. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 585.

**3.** In *physiol.*, noting those parts which on stimulation give rise to sensation. **Sentient soul.** See *soul*$^1$. =**Syn. 1.** *Sensitive*, etc. See *sensible*.

**II.** *n.* The mind as capable of feeling.

If the *sentient* be carried, "passibus æquis," with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

**sentiently** (sen′shi-ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

**sentiment** (sen′ti-mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *sentement*, < OF. *sentement*, *sentiment*, F. *sentiment* = Pr. *sentiment* = Sp. *sentimiento* = Pg. It. *sentimento*, < ML. *sentimentum*, feeling, affection, sentiment, opinion, < L. *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *sense*$^1$, *scent*.] **1**†. Feeling; sensation; sentience; life.

She colde was and withouten *sentemente*,
For oght he woot, for breth ne felt he non.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1177.

**2.** Higher feeling; emotion. (*a*) In *psychol.*, an emotional judgment; also, the faculty for a special emotion.

I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions.
*Hume*, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

We speak of *sentiments* of respect, of esteem, of gratitude; but I never heard the pain of the gout, or any other mere feeling, called a *sentiment*.
*Reid*, Active Powers, v. 7.

The mental or internal feelings — the *sentiments* — may be divided into contemplative and practical. The former are the concomitants of our cognitive powers, the latter of our powers of conation. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlv.

*Sentiment* is nothing but thought blended with feeling; thought made affectionate, sympathetic, moral.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 236.

But immediately that the proper stimuli bring them into action there will be a certain pleasure from the moral exercise, as there is from the exercise of other functions; and that pleasure is naturally felt as moral *sentiment*.
*Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 172.

Hume seems to have perceived in belief something more than the mere operation of ideas. He speaks frequently of this phenomenon as a *sentiment*, and he appears to have regarded it as an ultimate fact, though governed by the conditions of association and habit.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 75.

(*b*) Sensibility, or a tendency to make emotional judgments; tender susceptibility.

Inasmuch as religion and law and the whole social order of civilized society, to say nothing of literature and art, are so founded on *sentiment* that they would all go to pieces without it, it is a word not to be used too lightly in passing judgment, as if it were an element to be thrown out or treated with small consideration.
*O. W. Holmes*, Poet at Breakfast-Table.

**3.** Exhibition or manifestation of feeling or sensibility, as in literature, art, or music; a literary or artistic expression of a refined or delicate feeling or fancy.

*Sentiment* is intellectualized emotion, emotion precipitated, as it were, in pretty crystals by the fancy.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 365.

The grace and *sentiment* of French design [medieval painting] are often exquisite, but are less constant than in the work of the early Italian painters.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 306.

**4.** Thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reflection: as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.

On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report, we define our *sentiments*. On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our opinions.
*William Taylor*, English Synonyms Discriminated (1850).

It has always been a *sentiment* of mine that to propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

**5.** The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them: as, we may like the *sentiment* when we dislike the language. Hence — **6.** A thought expressed in striking words; especially, a sentence expressive of some particularly important or agreeable thought, or of a wish or desire; in particular, a toast, often couched in proverbial or epigrammatic language.

Come, Mr. Premium, I'll give you a *sentiment*; here's success to usury! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

This charming *sentiment*, recommended as much by sense as novelty, gave Catherine a most pleasing remembrance of all the heroines of her acquaintance.
*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xv.

**7.** *pl.* In *phren.*, the second division of the moral or affective faculties of the mind, the first being termed *propensities*. See *phrenology*.— **8**†. Taste; quality..

Other Trees there ben also, that beren Wyn of noble *sentement*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 189.

**Practical sentiments.** See *practical*. =**Syn. 2-4.** *Sentiment*, *Thought*, *Feeling*. *Sentiment* has a peculiar place between *thought* and *feeling*, in which it also approaches the meaning of *principle*. It is more than that *feeling* which is sensation or emotion, by containing more of *thought* and by being more lofty, while it contains too much *feeling* to be merely *thought*, and it has large influence over the will: for example, the *sentiment* of patriotism; the *sentiment* of honor; the world is ruled by *sentiment*. The *thought* in a *sentiment* is often that of duty, and is penetrated and exalted by *feeling*.

**sentimental** (sen-ti-men′tạl), *a.* [= F. *sentimental* = Sp. Pg. *sentimental* = It. *sentimentale* = D. *sentimenteel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sentimental*; as *sentiment* + *-al*.] **1.** Swayed, or apt to be swayed, by sentiment; of a tender and susceptible heart; mawkishly tender or susceptible: as, a *sentimental* person. This quality was highly valued about the third quarter of the eighteenth century, but later was regarded almost with disgust. Hence the word at one time bore a favorable, at a later time an unfavorable implication.

A *sentimental* mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness. *Whately.*

Some of the most *sentimental* writers, such as Sterne (and Byron), seem to have had their capacities of tenderness excited only by ideal objects, and to have been very hardhearted towards real persons.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 208.

**2.** Containing or characterized by sentiment; appealing to the feelings rather than to reason: as, a *sentimental* song; *sentimental* works.

I have something else for you, which I am fabricating at a great rate, and that is my *Sentimental* Journey, which shall make you cry as much as it has affected me, or I will give up the business of *sentimental* writing, and write to the body. *Sterne*, Letters, cxiii.

Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully because more cautiously. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 171.

=**Syn.** *Romantic*, *Sentimental* (see *romantic*), hysterical, gushing, etc. (in style).

**sentimentalise, sentimentaliser.** See *sentimentalize*, *sentimentalizer*.

**sentimentalism** (sen-ti-men′tạl-izm), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ism*.] Tendency to be swayed by sentiment; affected sensibility or sentiment; mawkish susceptibility; specifically, the philosophy of Rousseau and others, which gave great weight to the impulses of a susceptible heart. The French revolution, with its terror, was regarded as in some measure the consequence of this philosophy, which thenceforward fell more and more into contempt. At present, the fact that it was a deliberately defended attitude of mind is almost forgotten, the current of sentiment running now strongly the other way.

Eschew political *sentimentalism*.
*Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 15.

In German sentiment, which runs over so easily into *sentimentalism*, a foreigner cannot help being struck with a certain incongruousness.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

**sentimentalist** (sen-ti-men′tạl-ist), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ist*.] One who is guided by mere sentiment; a sentimental person; in a better sense, one who regards sentiment as more important than reason, or permits it to predominate over reason.

For Burke was himself also, in the subtler sense of the word, a *sentimentalist* — that is, a man who took what would now be called an æsthetic view of morals and politics. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

**sentimentality** (sen″ti-men-tal′ị-ti), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ity*.] The quality of being sentimental; affectation of fine or tender feeling or exquisite sensibility; sentimentalism.

The false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 201.

They held many aversions, too, in common, and could have the comfort of laughing together over works of false *sentimentality* and pompous pretension.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

**sentimentalize** (sen-ti-men′tạl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sentimentalized*, ppr. *sentimentalizing*. [< *sentimental* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To indulge in sentiment; talk sentiment; play the sentimentalist.

And so they reproach and torment themselves, and refine and *sentimentalize*, till gratitude becomes burdensome, . . . and the very idea of a benefactor odious.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Emilie de Coulanges.

**II.** *trans.* To render sentimental; give a sentimental character to.

The adapters . . . *sentimentalize* the character of Lydia, and almost humanize the hero.
*Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 457.

Also spelled *sentimentalise*.

**sentimentalizer** (sen-ti-men′tạl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who sentimentalizes. Also spelled *sentimentaliser*.

A preacher-up of Nature, we now and then detect under the surly and stoic garb [of Thoreau] something of the sophist and the *sentimentalizer*.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 203.

**sentimentally** (sen-ti-men′tạl-i), *adv.* In a sentimental manner; as regards sentiment; toward or in reference to sentiment: as, to be *sentimentally* inclined; to speak *sentimentally*.

**sentine**† (sen′tin), *n.* [< OF. *sentine*, F. *sentine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sentina*, < L. *sentina*, water in the hold of a ship, bilge-water.] A place into which dregs, dirt, etc., are thrown; a sink.

I can say grossly . . . the devil to be a stinking *sentine* of all vices, a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs.
*Latimer*, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 42.

**sentinel** (sen′ti-nel), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sentinell*, *centinel*, *centinell*, *centonell*; = MD. *sentinelle* = Sp. *centinela* = Pg. *sentinella* = It. *sentinella*, a sentinel, < OF. *sentinelle*, F. *sentinelle*, a sentinel, a watch, a sense transferred from the earlier meaning 'a watching at a particular post,' not given by Cotgrave, but apparent from Kilian's def. (MD. "*sentinelle*, excubiæ, vigiliæ, primæ excubiæ, excubitor exstans, statio, stationes"— Kilian, Appendix), and from the phrase *lever de sentinelle*, relieve from sentinel's duty, lit. 'take from his beat,' *sentinelle* being originally, it appears, the post itself, a sentinel's beat, the same as *sentinelle*, a path, a little path, dim., like the equiv. *sentelle*, a little path, of OF. *sente*, a path (cf. OF. *senteret*, a little path, dim. of *sentier*, F. *sentier*, a path, < ML. *semitarius*, a path), < L. *semita*, a path, foot-path, by-path, prob. < *se-*, apart, + *meare* (√ *mi*), go: see *meatus*. This view agrees with a similar explanation of *sentry*$^1$, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Watch or guard kept by a soldier stationed for the purpose at a particular place.

Counsellors are not commonly so united but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another.
*Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

Vpon the verge of the Riuer there are fiue houses, wherein liue the honester sort of people, as Farmers in England, and they keepe continuall *centinell* for the townes securitie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 12.

**2.** A soldier stationed as a guard, either to challenge persons drawing near and to allow to pass only those who give a watchword, and, in the absence of this, to resist them and give an alarm, or for display or ceremony only.

I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
About relieving of the *sentinels*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 70.

**3.** A sentinel-crab.

**II.** *a.* Acting as a sentinel; watching.

> Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lowered,
> And the *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky.
> *Campbell*, Soldier's Dream.

**sentinel** (sen′ti-nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentineled* or *sentinelled*, ppr. *sentineling* or *sentinelling*. [< *sentinel*, *n.*] 1. To watch over as a sentinel.

> All the powers
> That *sentinel* just thrones double their guards
> About your sacred excellence.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; place under the guard of sentinels. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

**sentinel-crab** (sen′ti-nel-krab), *n.* A crab of the Indian Ocean, *Podophthalmus vigil;* a sentinel: so called from the remarkable length of the eye-stalks.

**sentisection** (sen-ti-sek′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *sentire*, feel, + *sectio*(*n-*), cutting.] Painful vivisection; the dissection of living animals without recourse to anesthetics or other means of preventing pain: opposed to *callisection*. *B. G. Wilder.* [Rare.]

**sentoree**, *n.* See *sundoree*.

**sentry**¹ (sen′tri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *centry*, earlier *sentrie* and in fuller form *sentery*, prob. a transferred use of OF. *senteret*, a path (in the same manner as *sentinelle*, a sentinel, from *sentinelle*, a path), *senteret* being dim. of *sentier* (It. *sentiero*), a path, < ML. *semitarius*, a path, < L. *semita*, a path: see *sentinel*.] I. *n.*; pl. *sentries* (-triz). 1†. A place of watch; a watch-tower. [Rare.]

> *Guerite*, . . . a *sentry* or watch-tower. *Cotgrave.*

2. Watch; guard: same as *sentinel*, 1.

> What strength, what art can then
> Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
> Through the strict *senteries* and stations thick
> Of angels watching round? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 412.

> Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
> O'er my temples *sentry* keep.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. § 12.

3. One stationed as a guard: same as *sentinel*, 2. —**Sentry go**, originally, the call made to announce the time of changing the watch; hence, by loose colloquial extension, any active military duty.

II. *a.* Acting as a sentry; watching.

**sentry**²†, *n.* Same as *centry*¹, *center*².

> Pleasure is but like *sentries*, or wooden frames set under arches till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Apples of Sodom. (*Latham.*)

**sentry-board** (sen′tri-bōrd), *n.* A platform outside the gangway of a ship for a sentry to stand upon.

**sentry-box** (sen′tri-boks), *n.* A kind of box or booth intended to give shelter to a sentinel in bad weather.

**sentuary**†, **sentwary**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *sanctuary*.

**senvey**†, **senvie**†, *n.* See *senvy*.

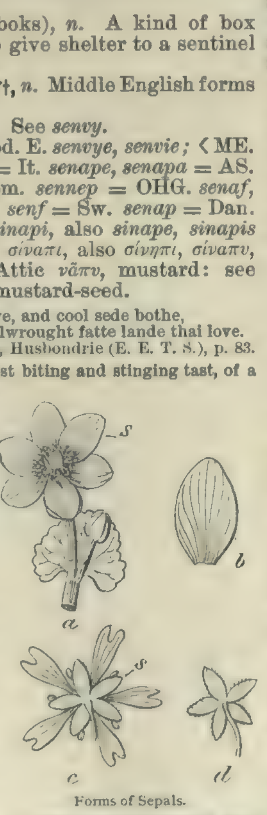
**senvy**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *senvye*, *senvie;* < ME. *senvey*, < OF. *seneve* = It. *senape*, *senapa* = AS. *senep*, *senap* = OFlem. *sennep* = OHG. *senaf*, MHG. *senef*, *senf*, G. *senf* = Sw. *senap* = Dan. *senep*, *sennep*, < L. *sinapi*, also *sinape*, *sinapis* = Goth. *sinap*, < Gr. *σίναπι*, also *σίνηπι*, *σίναπυ*, *σίνηπυ*, *σίνηπυς*, in Attic *νᾶπυ*, mustard: see *sinapis*.] Mustard; mustard-seed.

> *Senvey* lete sowe it nowe, and cool sede bothe,
> And when the list, weelwrought fatte lande thai love.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

> *Senvie* . . . is of a most biting and stinging tast, of a fierie effect, but nathelesse very good and wholsom for man's bodie.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, [xix. 8. (*Davies.*)

**senza** (sen′tsä), *prep.* [< It. *senza*, without: see *sans*.] In *music*, without: as, *senza sordino* or *sordini*, without the mute (in violin-playing), or without dampers (in pianoforte-playing); *senza tempo*, without strict rhythm or time; *senza organo*, without organ, etc. Abbreviated *S.*

**sep.** An abbreviation used by botanical writers for *sepal*.



Forms of Sepals.

*a*, flower of *Caltha palustris*, showing the petaloid sepals *s;* *b*, one of the sepals, on larger scale; *c*, flower of *Cerastium nutans*, seen from below: *s*, one of the sepals; *d*, calyx of the same, showing the five free sepals.

**sepal** (sep′a̤l or sē′pal), *n.* [= F. *sépale*, < NL. *sepalum*, formed (after the analogy of *petal*, *lepal*) < L. *separ*, separate, different: see *separate*. Cf. ML. *sepalis*, a dubious form, undefined, appar. an error for *separalis*, several: see *several*. The term was proposed by Necker, and adopted by A. P. de Candolle and all later botanists.] In *bot.*, a calyx-leaf; one of the individual leaves or parts that make up the calyx, or outer circle of floral envelops. See *calyx*, cut in preceding column, and cuts under *antisepalous* and *dimerous*.

> The term *sepal* was devised by Neckar to express each of the divisions of the calyx.
> *Whewell*, Philos. Inductive Sciences, I., p. xciv.

**sepaled** (sep′a̤ld or sē′pa̤ld), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, provided with sepals.

**sepaline** (sep′a̤-lin), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ine*¹.] In *bot.*, relating to a sepal or sepals; having the nature of a sepal.

**sepalody** (sep′a̤-lō-di), *n.* [< *sepal* + *-ode*, a form of *-oid*, + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, metamorphosis or change of petals or other organs into sepals or sepaloid organs.

**sepaloid** (sep′a̤-loid), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-oid*.] Like a sepal, or distinct part of a calyx.

**sepalous** (sep′a̤-lus), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ous*.] Relating to or having sepals.

**separability** (sep″a̤-ra̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *separabilis*, admitting of separation, < *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] The property of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion; divisibility. *Glanville.*

**separable** (sep′a̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* [< OF. *separable*, F. *séparable* = Sp. *separable* = Pg. *separavel* = It. *separabile*, < L. *separabilis*, that can be separated, < *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] 1. Capable of being separated, disjoined, or disunited: as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist.

> We can separate in imagination any two ideas which have been combined; for what is distinguishable is *separable*. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 51.

2†. Separative.

> In our two loves there is but one respect,
> Though in our lives a *separable* spite.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxvi.

**separableness** (sep′a̤-ra̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being separable; separability.

> Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

**separably** (sep′a̤-ra̤-bli), *adv.* In a separable manner.

**separata**, *n.* Plural of *separatum*.

**separate** (sep′a̤-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *separated*, ppr. *separating*. [< L. *separatus*, pp. of *separare* (> It. *separare* = Sp. Pg. *separar* = Pr. *separar*, *sebrar* = F. *séparer* and *sevrer* (> E. *sever*)), separate (cf. *separ*, separate, different), < *se-*, apart, + *parare*, provide, arrange: see *se-* and *pare*¹. Cf. *sever*.] I. *trans.* 1. To sever the connection or association of; disunite or disconnect in any way; sever.

> *Separate* thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen. xiii. 9.

> They ought from false the truth to *separate*,
> Error from Faith, and Cockle from the Wheat.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> In the darkness and confusion, the bands of these commanders became *separated* from each other.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 95.

> I think it impossible to *separate* the interests and education of the sexes. Improve and refine the men, and you do the same by the women, whether you will or no.
> *Emerson*, Woman.

2. To divide, place, or keep apart; cut off, as by an intervening space or body; occupy the space between: as, the Atlantic *separates* Europe from America.

> We are *separated* from it by a circumvallation of laws of God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

**Separated flowers**, flowers in which the sexes are separated; diclinous flowers. =**Syn.** 1. To disjoin, disconnect, detach, disengage, sunder, cleave, distinguish, isolate.—2. To dissociate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To part; be or become disunited or disconnected; withdraw from one another.

> When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture.
> *Locke.*

> The universal tendency to *separate* thus exhibited [by political parties and religious sects] is simply one of the ways in which a growing assertion of individuality comes out. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 476.

2. To cleave; open; come apart.—**Separating post-office**, a post-office where mail is received for distribution and despatched to other post-offices. [U. S.]

**separate** (sep′a̤-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Divided from the rest; disjoined; disconnected: used of things that have been united or associated.

> Come out from among them, and be ye *separate*, saith the Lord. 2 Cor. vi. 17.

> Nothing doth more alienate mens affections than withdrawing from each other into *separate* Congregations.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Specifically, disunited from the body; incorporeal: as, the *separate* state of souls.

> Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body it is reasonable to conclude it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 15.

3. By its or one's self; apart from others; retired; secluded.

> Beyond his hope, Eve *separate* he spies.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 424.

> Now in a secret vale the Trojan sees
> A *separate* grove. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 954.

4. Distinct; unconnected.

> Such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. Heb. vii. 26.

> Have not those two realms their *separate* maxims of policy? *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

> One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever.
> *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

5. Individual; particular.

> While the great body [of the empire], as a whole, was torpid and passive, every *separate* member began to feel with a sense, and to move with an energy, all its own.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

> Hepzibah did not see that, just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every *separate* need.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

**Separate coxæ.** See *coxa*, 3.—**Separate estate, separate property.** (*a*) The property of a married woman, which she holds independently of her husband's interference and control. (*b*) An estate held by another in trust for a married woman.—**Separate form.** See *form*.—**Separate maintenance**, a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife in cases in which they decide to live apart. =**Syn.** *Distinct*, etc. (see *different*), disunited, dissociated, detached. See the verb.

II. *n.* 1†. One who is or prefers to be separate; a separatist; a dissenter.

> Chusing rather to be a rank *Separate*, a meer Quaker, an arrant Seeker.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 41. (*Davies.*)

2. A member of an American Calvinistic Methodist sect of the eighteenth century, so called because of their organization into separate societies. They maintained that Christian believers are guided by the direct teachings of the Holy Spirit, and that such teaching is in the nature of inspiration, and superior though not contrary to reason.

3. An article issued separately; a separate slip, article, or document; specifically, in *bibliography*, a copy of a printed article, essay, monograph, etc., published separately from the volume of which it forms a part, often retitled and repaged.

> It will be noticed that to the questions 16, 17, and 18, in the *separate* of January 18, 1886, no reply is given by the superintendent of the mint.
> *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 405.

**separately** (sep′a̤-rāt-li), *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; each by itself; apart; distinctly; singly: as, the opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

> If you are constrained by the subject to admit of many figures you must then make the whole to be seen together, . . . and not everything *separately* and in particular.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

> The allies, after conquering together, return thanks to God *separately*, each after his own form of worship.
> *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

**separateness** (sep′a̤-rāt-nes), *n.* Separate or distinct character or state. *Bailey.*

**separatical** (sep-a̤-rat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *separate* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatic. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**separating-disk** (sep′a̤-rā-ting-disk), *n.* In *dentistry*, an emery-wheel used with a dental engine for cutting a space between teeth.

**separating-funnel** (sep′a̤-rā-ting-fun″el), *n.* See *funnel*.

**separating-sieve** (sep′a̤-rā-ting-siv), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a compound sieve by which the grains are sorted relatively to size.

**separating-weir** (sep′a̤-rā-ting-wēr), *n.* A weir which permits the water to flow off in case of flood, but under ordinary circumstances collects it in a channel along the face of the weir.

**separation** (sep-a̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *separation*, *separacion*, *separaison*, F. *séparation* = Pr. *separatio* = Sp. *separacion* = Pg. *separação* =

It. *separazione*, < L. *separatio(n-)*, a separating, < *separare*, pp. *separatus*, separate: see *separate.*] 1. The act of separating, removing, or disconnecting one thing from another; a disjoining or disjunction: as, the *separation* of the soul from the body; the *separation* of the good from the bad.—2. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

> I remember to have heard . . . that a fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of *separation*, except you put a greater quantity of silver, . . . which . . . is the last refuge in *separations*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 798.

3. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection; separate existence.

> Remove her where you will, I walk along still;
> For, like the light, we make no *separation*.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, iii. 5.

> The soul is much freer in the state of *separation*; and if it hath any act of life, it is much more noble and expedite.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

4. Specifically, a limited divorce, or divorce from bed and board without a dissolution of the marriage tie. This may be by common consent or by decree of a court; in the latter case it is called a *judicial separation*. See *divorce*.

> A *separation*
> Between the king and Katharine.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 148.

5. In *music*: (*a*) A passing-note between two tones a third apart. (*b*) In organ-building, a contrivance introduced into instruments where the great organ keyboard has a pneumatic action, enabling the player to use that keyboard without sounding the pipes belonging to it, even though its stops may be more or less drawn. It is particularly useful where the action of the other keyboards when coupled together is too hard to be convenient.

6†. A body of persons separated in fact or doctrine from the rest of the community; a body of separatists or nonconformists; specifically, in the seventeenth century, the Puritans collectively.

> These chastisements are common to the saints,
> And such rebukes we of the *separation*
> Must bear with willing shoulders.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 1.

> If thei come over any honest men that are not of yᵉ *separation*, they will quickly distast them.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

**Dry separation**, the cleaning of coal or concentration of ore by the aid of a strong current or blast of air, or by the so-called "wind method"; concentration without the use of water.—**Separation of the roots of an equation.** See *root*¹.

**separationist** (sep-a̤-rā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *separation* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or favors separation, in some special sense.

> No excellence, moral, mental, or physical, inborn or attained, can buy for a "man of colour," from these *separationists*, any distinction between the restrictions of his civil liberty and those of the stupidest and squalidest of his race.
> *G. W. Cable*, Contemporary Rev., LIII. 452.

**separatism** (sep'a̤-rā-tizm), *n.* [< *separate* + *-ism.*] Separatist principles or practices; disposition to separate or withdraw from some combination or union.

**separatist** (sep'a̤-rā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *separate* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; one who favors separation. Especially—(*a*) One who withdraws from an established or other church to which he has belonged; a dissenter: as, the *separatists* (Brownists) of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: applied to the members of various specific sects, especially in Germany and Ireland.

> After a faint struggle he (Charles II.) yielded, and passed, with the show of alacrity, a series of odious acts against the *separatists*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> But at no time in his history was the Nonconformist or Puritan a *Separatist* or Dissenter from the Church of England.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

(*b*) In recent British politics, an epithet applied by the Unionist party to their opponents, whom they charge with favoring the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom.

> The Home Rule party are properly *separatists*, for their policy leads inevitably to separation.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 158.

> The transfer of votes from Unionists to *Separatists* at Spalding was not so large as was the transfer in the opposite direction in the St. Austell division of Cornwall.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 253.

**II.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of separatists or separatism; advocating separation: as, *separatist* politics; *separatist* candidates for Parliament; a *separatist* movement.

> This majority, so long as they remain united, can always defeat the *Separatist* minority.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 9.

**separatistic** (sep'a̤-rā-tis'tik), *a.* [< *separatist* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by separatism; schismatical. *Imp. Dict.*

**separative** (sep'a̤-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *séparatif* = Pr. *separatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *separativo*, < LL. *separativus*, pertaining to separation, disjunctive, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate.*] 1. Separating; tending to separate; promoting separation.

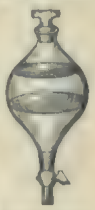
> I shall not insist on this experiment, because of that much more full and eminent experiment of the *separative* virtue of extreme cold that was made against their wills by the forementioned Dutchmen that wintered in Nova Zembla.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 491.

> The spirit of the synagogue is essentially *separative*.
> *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

> God's *separative* judgment-hour.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i.

2. In *nat. hist.*, distinctive; serving for distinction of species or groups: as, *separative* characters.

**separator** (sep'a̤-rā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *separator*, one who separates, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate.*] 1. One who separates.—2. Any implement, machine, or contrivance used for separating one thing from another: as, cream-*separators*; grain-*separators*; magnetic *separators* (for separating valuable ores from the rock or sand by means of powerful magnets); etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *agri.*, a machine for separating from wheat imperfect grains, other seeds, dirt, chaff, etc. The most common form appears in the fanning-mill or fanning attachment to a threshing-machine, and employs a blast of air to blow the light dust out of the grain. Another form of separator uses graduated screens, either flat or cylindrical, the cylindrical screens being made to revolve as the grain passes through them, and the flat screens having often a reciprocating motion to shake the dust out as the grain is passed over the screen. A recent form of separator employs cylinders of dented sheet-metal, the good grain being caught in the indentations and carried away from the chaff, which slips past the cup-like depressions. In still another form, the grain slides down a revolving cone, the round weed-seeds fly off by centrifugal force, while the grain slides into a spout provided to receive it. A variety of screens for sorting fruit and roots according to sizes are also called *separators*: as, a potato-*separator*. There are also special separators for sorting and cleaning barley, grass-seed, oats, etc. (*b*) In *weaving*, a comb-like device for spreading the yarns evenly upon the yarn-beam of a loom; a ravel. (*c*) A glass vessel (one form of which is shown in the figure) used to separate liquids which differ in specific gravity and are not miscible. The vessel is filled with the mixture, and left at rest till the liquids separate mechanically, when the fluids can be drawn off by the cocks at their respective levels, or (in the form here figured) the denser liquid may be first drawn off completely through the stop-cock at the bottom, the narrow neck allowing the separation to be almost exactly performed. (*d*) A name given to various modern and more or less complicated forms of apparatus used for dressing ore.—**Chop separator**, in *milling*, a machine for separating the flour from quantities of cracked grain as the meal comes from the roller-mill. *E. H. Knight.*


Separator (*c*).

**separatory** (sep'a̤-rā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *separate* + *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Causing or used in separation; effecting separation; separative: as, *separatory* ducts.

> The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels or *separatory* ducts.
> *G. Cheyne*, Phil. Prin.

> In distilling with steam, a large quantity of water passes over with the product; as this continues during the whole operation, the distillate is received in a *separatory* apparatus, so as to allow the water to escape.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 643.

**Separatory funnel**, a form of funnel fitted with one or more stop-cocks, like the separator, of which it is a form, and used for separating liquids of different specific gravity. See *separator*, 2 (*c*).

**II.** *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquids of different specific gravity; a separator. See *separator*, 2 (*c*).

**separatrix** (sep'a̤-rā-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *separator*: see *separator.*] Something that separates; specifically, the line separating light and shade on any partly illuminated surface.

**separatum** (sep-a̤-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *separata* (-tä). [NL., prop. neut. of *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate.*] A separate copy or reprint of a paper which has been published in the proceedings of a scientific society. It is now a very general custom to issue such separata for the benefit of specialists who do not care for the complete proceedings.

**separist**† (sep'a̤-rist), *n.* [< *separ(ate)* + *-ist.*] A separatist.

> Jove separate me from these *Separists*,
> Which think they hold heavens kingdome in their fists.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

**sepawn**, *n.* Same as *supawn*.

**sepelible**† (sep'ẹ-li-bl), *a.* [< L. *sepelibilis*, that may be buried or concealed, < *sepelire*, bury: see *sepulcher.*] Fit for, admitting of, or intended for burial; that may be buried. *Imp. Dict.*

**sepelition**† (sep-ẹ-lish'on), *n.* [< ML. *sepelitio(n-)*, misspelled *sepelicio(n-)*, < L. *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher.*] Burial; interment.

> The other extreme is of them who do so over-honour the dead that they abridge some parts of them of a due *sepelition*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 416. (*Davies.*)

**Sephardic** (se-fär'dik), *a.* [< *Sephardim* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Sephardim: as, *Sephardic* ritual. Also *Sepharadic*.

> The *Sephardic* immigration is best known by the converts to Christianity whom it supplied, as Isaac D'Israeli and his son Lord Beaconsfield (who was baptized at the age of twelve).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 684.

**Sephardim** (se-fär'dim), *n. pl.* [Heb.] Spanish-Portuguese Jews, as distinguished from Ashkenazim, or German-Polish Jews. See *Ashkenazim*.

> The *Sephardim*, or Jews descended from the refugees from Spain after the expulsion in 1492, are generally darker in complexion and have darker hair than other Jews.
> *Jour. of Anthropological Inst.*, XIX. 83.

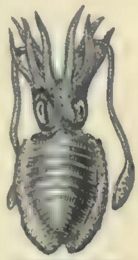
**sephen** (sef'en), *n.* [< Arabic.] A sting-ray of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*) *sephen*, of commercial value for shagreen.

**Sephiroth** (sef'i-roth), *n. pl.* [Heb., lit. 'enumerations.'] In the cabala, the first ten numerals, as attributes and emanations of the Deity, compared to rays of light, and identified with Scripture names of God. By the Sephiroth the first and highest of four worlds was said to be formed. See *cabalist*.

**sepia** (sē'pi-a̤), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sèche*, *seiche* (OF. *seche*), a cuttlefish, *sepia*, its secretion, = Pr. *sepia* = Cat. *sipia*, *cipia* = Sp. *sepia*, *jibia* = Pg. *siba* = It. *seppia*, a cuttlefish, its secretion, < L. *sepia*, < Gr. *σηπία*, a cuttlefish, also ink derived from it, sepia.] **I.** *n.* 1. A black secretion or ink produced by the cuttlefish; also, in the arts, a pigment prepared from this substance. The *Sepia officinalis*, common in the Mediterranean, is chiefly sought for the profusion of color which it affords. This secretion, which is insoluble in water, but extremely diffusible through it, is agitated in water to wash it, and then allowed slowly to subside, after which the water is poured off, and the black sediment is formed into cakes or sticks. In this form it is used as a common writing-ink in China, Japan, and India. When prepared with caustic lye it forms a beautiful brown color, with a fine grain, and has given name to a species of monochrome drawing extensively cultivated. See cuts under *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, *belemnite*, and *Belemnitidæ*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiidæ*, and containing such species as the common or officinal cuttle, *S. officinalis*. See also cuts under *cuttlefish*, *Dibranchiata*, and *ink-bag*.—3. A cuttlefish.—4. Cuttlebone: more fully called *os sepiæ*. It is an antacid, used in dentifrices, and given to canaries. See *os* and *sepiost*.—**Roman sepia.** Same as *warm sepia*, but with a yellow instead of a red tone.—**Warm sepia**, a water-color used by artists, prepared by mixing some red pigment with sepia.

**II.** *a.* Done in sepia, as a drawing.


Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

**Sepiacea** (sē-pi-ā'sē-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-acea.*] A group of cephalopods: same as *Sepiidæ* in a broad sense.

**sepiacean** (sē-pi-ā'sẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* [< *Sepiacea* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sepiacea*.

**Sepiadariidæ** (sē"pi-a̤-dā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiadarium* + *-idæ.*] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiadarium*. They have the mantle united to the neck or back, the fins narrow, developed only along the smaller part of the length, and no internal shell. The only two known species are confined to the Pacific.

**Sepiadarium** (sē"pi-a̤-dā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σηπιάς* (*σηπιαδ-*), a cuttlefish (see *sepia*), + dim. *-άριον*.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiadariidæ*.

**sepiarian** (sē-pi-ā'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *sepiary* + *-an.*] Same as *sepiary*.

**sepiary** (sē'pi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *sepia* + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidæ*: as, a *sepiary* cephalopod.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sepiaries* (-riz). A member of the *Sepiidæ*.

**sepic** (sē'pik), *a.* [< *sepia* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to sepia.—2. Done in sepia, as a drawing.

**sepicolous** (sẹ̄-pik'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, a fence, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting or growing in hedge-rows.

**sepidaceous** (sep-i-dā'shius), *a.* [Irreg. < NL. *sepia* + *-d-* (?) *-aceous*, or more prob. an error for *sepiaceous.*] In *zoöl.*, of or relating to sepia or the genus *Sepia*.

**Sepidæ**$^1$ (sep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ.*] In *conch.*, same as *Sepiidæ.*

**Sepidæ**$^2$ (sep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ.*] In *herpet.*, a family of scincoid lizards, named from the genus *Seps.* Also *Sepsidæ.*

**Sepidea** (sē̤-pid′ē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idea.*] A group of decacerous cephalopods: same as *Sepioidea.*

**Sepididæ** (sē̤-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidiidæ*, < *Sepidium* + *-idæ.*] In *entom.*, a family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Sepidium.*

**sepiform** (sep′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Seps* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the lizards of the genus *Seps:* as, a *sepiform* lizard.

**Sepiidæ** (sē̤-pī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ.*] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepia.* They have eyes covered by transparent skin, and lidless; the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized; and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone. The mantle is supported by a cartilaginous button and corresponding pit; the fins are lateral, and extend along most of the body. Cuttles of this family furnish both sepia and the bone which is given to canaries. The family, in a wider or narrower sense, is also called *Sepiacea*, *Sepiadæ*, *Sepidæ*, *Sepiaria*, *Sepiarii*, and *Sepiophora.* See cut under *Sepia.*

**sepiment** (sep′i-ment), *n.* [< L. *sæpimentum*, *sepimentum*, a hedge, a fence, < *sæpire*, *sepire*, hedge, fence, < *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, fence.] A hedge; a fence; something that separates. [Rare.]

**sepioid** (sē′pi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sepia* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a cuttlefish; pertaining to the *Sepioidea*, or having their characters.

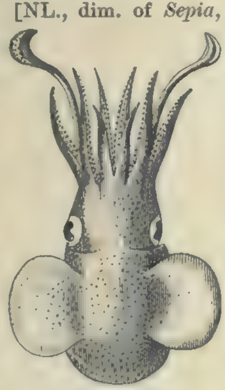
**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sepioidea.*

**Sepioidea** (sē-pi-oi′dē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-oidea.*] 1. A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods with eyes covered by transparent skin and lidless, the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized, and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone.—2. An order of dibranchiate cephalopods, contrasted with *Belemnoidea.* *A. Hyatt.*

**Sepiola** (sē̤-pī′ō̤-lä̤), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Sepia*, q.v.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Sepiolidæ*, having the body short, and the fins broad, short, and lobe-like, as in *S. atlantica.*

**Sepiolidæ** (sē-pi-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idæ.*] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiola.* They have a small cartilaginous or corneous gladius or cuttlebone, and the first pair of arms hectocotylized.

**Sepiolidea** (sē″pi-ō-lid′ē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idea.*] Same as *Sepioloidea.*



*Sepiola atlantica.*

**sepiolite** (sē′pi-ō̤-līt), *n.* [< Gr. σήπιον, the bone of the cuttlefish (< σηπία, the cuttlefish), + λίθος, stone.] The mineralogical name for the hydrous magnesium silicate meerschaum. See *meerschaum.*

**Sepioloidea** (sē″pi-ō̤-loi′dē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods with eyes covered by a transparent skin but with false eyelids more or less free, arms of the first pair hectocotylized, and the gladius corneous and rudimentary or absent. Also *Sepiolidea.*

**Sepiophora** (sē-pi-of′ō̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σηπία, sepia, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*$^1$.] The *Sepiidæ* as a group of decapod cephalopods characterized by a calcareous internal bone. Also *Sepiæphora.*

**sepiophore** (sē′pi-ō̤-fōr), *n.* [< *Sepiophora.*] A member of the *Sepiophora*, as a cuttlefish.

**sepiost** (sē′pi-ost), *n.* [< Gr. σήπιον, the bone of the cuttlefish, + ὀστέον, a bone.] The bone or internal skeleton of the cuttlefish; cuttlebone. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *calamary.*

**sepiostaire** (sē″pi-os-tãr′), *n.* [< F. *sépiostaire:* see *sepiost.*] Same as *sepiost.* *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 575.

**sepistan**, *n.* Same as *sebesten.*

**sepium** (sē′pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σήπιον, the bone of a cuttlefish, < σηπία, the cuttlefish: see *sepia.*] Cuttlebone; sepiost or sepiostaire.

**sepometer** (sē̤-pom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σήπειν, make rotten or putrid, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in sodium permanganate, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

**sepon**, *n.* Same as *supawn.*

**sepose†** (sē̤-pōz′), *v.* [After the analogy of *pose*$^2$, *depose*, etc., < L. *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, lay apart, put aside, < *se-*, apart, + *ponere*, put, place: see *pose*$^2$. Cf. *seposit.*] **I.** *trans.* To set apart.

> God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship.
> *Donne*, To Sir H. G.

**II.** *intrans.* To go aside; retire.

> That he [a Christian] think of God at all times, but that, besides that, he *sepose* sometimes, to think of nothing but God.
> *Donne*, Sermons, xix.

**seposit†** (sē̤-poz′it), *v. t.* [< L. *sepositus*, pp. of *seponere*, put aside: see *sepose.*] To set aside.

> Parents and the neerest bloud must all for this [marriage] be laid by and *seposited.* *Feltham*, Letters, i.

**seposition†** (sep-ō̤-zish′o̤n), *n.* [< L. *sepositio*(*n-*), a laying aside, a separation, < *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, put aside: see *sepose.*] The act of setting aside or apart; a setting aside.

> We must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction and *seposition* of all our other affairs.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 230.

**sepoy** (sē′poi, formerly and better sē̤-poi′), *n.* [Also *seapoy*, formerly also *sipoy*, and (more nearly like the Hind.) *sipahee*, *spahi* (G. *sepoy*, < E.) = F. *spahi*, *cipaye*, a sepoy, = Sp. *espahí*, a cavalryman (in Turkey or Algeria); < Hind. *sipāhī*, a native soldier in distinction from a European soldier, a beadle, peon or messenger of a court, < Pers. *sipāhī*, a horseman, soldier, < *sipāh*, *supāh* (> Hind. *sipāh*), soldiers, an army, military force.] In India, a native soldier disciplined and uniformed according to European regulations; especially, a native soldier of the British army in India. The officers of sepoys have usually been European, and those of the higher ranks are exclusively so.

> As early as A. D. 1592, the chief of Sind had 200 natives dressed and armed like Europeans; these were the first *Sepoys.*
> *R. F. Burton*, Camoens: a Commentary, II. 445, note 3.

**Sepoy mutiny.** See *mutiny.*

**seppuku** (sep″pu̇k′ö̤), *n.* [Jap., colloquial pronunciation of *setsŭ pukŭ*, ‘cut the belly’ (the syllable *tsŭ*, except when initial, being assimilated in mod. Jap. and Chin. words to a *k*, *p*, or *s* following): *setsŭ*, < Chin. *ts’ieh*, *ts’it*, cut; *fukŭ*, *pukŭ*, < Chin. *fuh*, *fuk*, belly, abdomen.] Same as *hara-kiri.* *Seppuku*, which is of Chinese origin, is considered more elegant than the purely native term *hara-kiri.*

**Seps** (seps), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *seps*, < Gr. σήψ, a kind of lizard, also a kind of serpent the bite of which was alleged to cause putrefaction, < σήπειν, make rotten: see *septic.*] 1. A genus of scincoid lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*, giving name to the *Sepidæ.* They have an elongate cylindric body, with very small limbs, and imbricated scales. They are sometimes known as *serpent-lizards.*

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

> Like him whom the Numidian *seps* did thaw
> Into a dew with poison.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

**Sepsidæ** (sep′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidæ*, < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Sepidæ*$^2$.

**sepsine** (sep′sin), *n.* [< *seps*(*is*) + *-ine*$^2$.] 1. A name loosely applied to the ptomaïnes of septic poisoning.—2. A toxic crystalline substance obtained by Schmiedeberg and Bergman from decaying yeast.

**sepsis** (sep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῆψις, putrefaction, < σήπειν, make rotten: see *Seps.*] 1. Putridity or putrefaction; decomposition; rot.—2. Contamination of the organism from ill-conditioned wounds, from abscesses, or certain other local ptomaïne-factories or bacterial seminaries; septicemia. It includes of course similar conditions produced experimentally by inoculation.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidæ.* *Fallen*, 1810.

**sept**$^1$ (sept), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septe;* usually regarded as a corruption of *sect* (perhaps due to association with L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure: see *sept*$^2$): see *sect*$^1$.] A clan: used especially of the tribes or families in Ireland.

> For that is the evill which I nowe finde in all Ireland, that the Irish dwell togither by theyr *septs* and severall nations, soe as they may practize or conspire what they will. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> The *Sept*, or, in phrase of Indian law, the Joint Undivided Family—that is, the combined descendants of an ancestor long since dead.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 231.

> The Celtic tenure of land, which disallowed all individual possessions, making it the common property of the *sept*, almost necessitated a pastoral rather than an agricultural society. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 444.

**sept**$^2$ (sept), *n.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure.] An inclosure; a railing.

> Men . . . have been made bold to venture into the holy *sept*, and invade the secrets of the temple.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 421.

**Sept.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *September;* (*b*) of *Septuagint.*

**septa**, *n.* Plural of *septum.*

**septæmia**, *n.* See *septemia.*

**septal**$^1$ (sep′ta̤l), *a.* [< *sept*$^1$ + *-al.*] Of or belonging to a sept or clan.

> He had done much to Normanize the country by making large and wholly illegal grants of *septal* territory to his followers. *J. H. McCarthy*, Outline of Irish History, iii.

**septal**$^2$ (sep′ta̤l), *a.* [< *sept*$^2$, *septum*, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to septa; having the character of a septum; septiform; partitioning, or forming a partition.

**septan** (sep′ta̤n), *a.* [< L. *sept*(*em*), seven, + *-an.*] Recurring every seventh day.—**Septan fever.** See *fever*$^1$.

**septangle** (sep′tang-gl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, an angle: see *angle*$^3$.] In *geom.*, a figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

**septangular** (sep-tang′gṳ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, angle, + *-ar*$^3$.] Having seven angles.

**Septaria**$^1$ (sep-tā′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure: see *septum.*] In *conch.*, a genus of shipworms: synonymous with *Teredo.* *Lamarck; Férussac.*

**septaria**$^2$ (sep-tā′ri-ä̤), *n.* Plural of *septarium.*

**septarian** (sep-tā′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *septarium* + *-an.*] Having the character of, containing, or relating to a septarium.

> The “Tealby Beds” are (1) the iron stone, . . . (2) clays with thin sand stones, *septarian* nodules, selenite, and pyrites. *Geol. Mag.*, V. 32.

**septarium** (sep-tā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *septaria* (-ä̤). [NL.: see *Septaria*$^1$.] A concretion or nodule of considerable size, and roughly spherical in shape, of which the parts nearest the center have become cracked during the drying of the mass, the open spaces thus formed having been subsequently filled with some infiltrated mineral, usually calcite. Such septaria or septarian nodules are abundant in various shaly rocks, especially in the Liassic beds in England.

**Septata** (sep-tā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *septatus*, *sæptatus:* see *septate.*] An order of gregarines in which the medullary substance is separated into two chambers—an anterior smaller one called *protomerite*, and a posterior larger one called *deutomerite*, which contains the nucleus. The genera *Gregarina* and *Hoplorhynchus* are representative of the order. *E. R. Lankester.*

**septate** (sep′tāt), *a.* [< L. *sæptatus*, *septatus*, surrounded with a fence or inclosure, < *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence: see *septum.*] Having a septum or septa; partitioned; divided into compartments; septiferous; loculate; specifically, belonging to the *Septata.*—**Septate spore.** Same as *sporidesm.*—**Septate uterus**, a uterus divided into two sections by a septum or partition.

**septated** (sep′tā-ted), *a.* [< *septate* + *-ed*$^2$.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, provided with septa or partitions; septate.

**septation** (sep-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *septate* + *-ion.*] Partition; division into parts by means of septa or of a septum.

**sept-chord** (sept′kôrd), *n.* [< F. *sept*, seven, + E. *chord.*] Same as *seventh-chord.*

**September** (sep-tem′bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Septembre*, *Septembyr*, < OF. *Septembre*, *Setembre*, F. *Septembre* = Pr. *Septembre*, *Setembre* = Sp. *Setiembre* = Pg. *Setembro* = It. *Settembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *September*, < L. *September* (> LGr. Σεπτέμβριος), *Septembris*, sc. *mensis*, the seventh month of the Roman year, < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven:* see *seven.*] **I.** *n.* The ninth month of the year. When the year began with March, it was the seventh month (whence the name). Abbreviated *Sept.*

**II.** *a.* Occurring, appearing, or prevailing in September: as, the *September* gales.—**September thorn**, *Ennomos erosaria*, a British geometrid moth.

**Septembral** (sep-tem′bra̤l), *a.* [< *September* + *-al.*] Of September.

> There were few that liked the ptisane, but all of them were perfect lovers of the pure *septembral* juice.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

**Septembrist** (sep-tem′brist), *n.* [< F *septembriste* (see def.), < *Septembre*, September.] One of those who, in the first French Revolution, took part in the massacre of the prisoners in Paris in the beginning of September, 1792; hence, any malignant or bloodthirsty person.

**septemfluous** (sep-tem′flọ̈-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow, + *-ous*.] Flowing in seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river. [Rare.]

The town is seated on the east side of the river Ley [Lea], which not only parteth Hertfordshire from Essex, but also seven times parteth from its self, whose *septemfluous* stream in coming to the town is crossed again with so many bridges.
*Fuller*, Hist. Waltham Abbey, i. 83. (*Davies.*)

The main streams of this *septemfluous* river [the Nile].
*Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xvi. § 11. (*Trench.*)

**septemia, septæmia** (sep-tē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *septæmia*, < Gr. *σηπτός*, verbal adj. of *σήπειν*, make rotten, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Septicemia; sepsis.

**septempartite** (sep-tem-pär′tīt), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] Divided into seven parts; in *bot.*, so divided nearly to the base.

**septemtrion**†, *n.* See *septentrion*.

**septemvious** (sep-tem′vi-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *via*, a way.] Going in seven different directions. [Rare.]

Officers of state ran *septemvious*, seeking an ape to counteract the bloodthirsty tomfoolery of the human species.
*C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxiii.

**septemvir** (sep-tem′vėr), *n.*; pl. *septemvirs*, *septemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *septemviri*, a board of seven men; orig. two words: *septem*, seven; *viri*, pl. of *vir*, man.] One of seven men joined in any office or commission: as, the *septemviri* epulones, one of the four chief religious corporations of ancient Rome.

**septemvirate** (sep-tem′vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *septemviratus* (see def.), < *septemviri*, septemvirs: see *septemvir*.] The office of a septemvir; government or authority vested in seven persons.

**septenarius** (sep-te-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *septenarii* (-ī). [L., sc. *versus*, a verse of seven feet; prop. adj., consisting of seven: see *septenary*.] In *Latin pros.*, a verse consisting of seven feet. The name is used especially for the trochaic tetrameter catalectic (*versus quadratus*), which in the older Latin writers admits a spondee or anapest in the first, third, and fifth, as well as in the second, fourth, and sixth places, and for the iambic tetrameter catalectic.

**septenary** (sep′te-nạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *septénaire* = Pr. *setenari* = Sp. *setenario* = Pg. *septenario* = It. *settenario*, < L. *septenarius*, consisting of seven, < *septeni*, pl., seven apiece, by sevens, < *septem*, seven: see *seven*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or relating to seven: as, a *septenary* number.

They [Mohammedan Arabs] have discovered or imagined an immense number of *septenary* groups in religion, history, art, philosophy, and indeed all branches of human knowledge. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 338.

**2.** Lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years: as, a *septenary* term; a *septenary* council.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *septenaries* (-riz). **1.** The number seven; the heptad. [Rare.]

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

**2.** A group of seven things.

The modern literature of Persia abounds in sevens. Native dictionaries enumerate above a hundred *septenaries*, groups of objects designated as the seven so-and-so.
*J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 329.

**septenate** (sep′te-nāt), *a.* [< L. *septeni*, seven apiece (see *septenary*), + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, having seven parts, as a compound leaf with seven leaflets springing from one point.

**septennate** (sep-ten′āt), *n.* [= F. *septennat*; as LL. *septennium*, a period of seven years (see *septennium*), + *-ate*³.] A period of seven years, or an arrangement lasting or intended to last through seven years.

In sticking to the term of three years they [the Opposition] showed themselves bad tacticians, the more so as the tradition of a double renewal of the *Septennate* was in favour of the Government demand.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 593.

**septennial** (sep-ten′i-ạl), *a.* [Cf. F. *septennal* = Sp. *setenal* = Pg. *septenal*; < L. *septennium*, a period of seven years: see *septennium*.] **1.** Lasting or continuing seven years: as, *septennial* parliaments.—**2.** Occurring or returning once in every seven years: as, *septennial* elections.

Being dispensed with all for his *septennial* visit, . . . he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.
*Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 16.

**Septennial Act**, a British statute of 1716 fixing the existence of a parliament at seven years from the date of the writ summoning it, unless previously dissolved.

**septennially** (sep-ten′i-ạl-i), *adv.* Once in seven years.

**septennium** (sep-ten′i-um), *n.* [= It. *settennio*, < L. *septennium*, a period of seven years, < *septennis*, of seven years, < *septem*, seven, + *annus*, a year.] A period of seven years.

**septentrial**† (sep-ten′tri-ạl), *a.* [< *septentri-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the north; septentrional. [Rare.]

Waveny in her way, on this *Septentrial* side,
That these two Eastern Shires doth equally divide,
From Laphamford leads on her stream into the East.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 19.

**Septentrio** (sep-ten′tri-ō), *n.* [L., one of the *Septentriones*, the seven stars forming Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear: see *septentrion*.] In *astron.*, the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

**septentrion**† (sep-ten′tri-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *septemtrion*, *septemtrioun*, *septemptrion*, < OF. *septemtrion*, F. *septentrion* = Pr. *septentrio* = Sp. *setentrion* = Pg. *septentrião* = It. *settentrione*, < L. *septentrio(n-)*, *septemtrio(n-)*, usually in pl. *septentriones*, *septemtriones*, the seven stars of the Great Bear near the north pole, hence the north; lit. the seven plow-oxen, < *septem*, seven, + *trio(n-)*, a plow-ox.] **I.** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Same as *Septentrio*.—**2.** The north.

But from the colde *Septemptrion* declyne,
And from northwest there chylling sonnes shyne.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

This wyde world hadde in subjeccioun,
Both Est and West, South and *Septemtrioun*.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 477.

And also that other parte of Indien is aboute *Septentryon*, and there is great plenty of wyne, bredde, and all maner of vytayle.
*R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxii.).

Thou art as opposite to every good . . .
As the south to the *septentrion*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 136.

**II.** *a.* Northern; septentrional. [Rare.]

A ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of the earth, and seats of men,
From cold *Septentrion* blasts. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 31.

**septentrional** (sep-ten′tri-ọ̄-nạl), *a.* [< ME. *septentrional*, *septentrionel*, *septentrionelle*, < OF. *septentrionel*, F. *septentrional* = Sp. *setentrional* = Pg. *septentrional* = It. *settentrionale*, < L. *septentrionalis*, pertaining to the north, < *septentrio(n-)*, the north: see *septentrion*.] Northern; boreal; hyperborean.

That is at the Northe parties, that men clepen the *Septentrionelle*, where it is alle only cold.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.

In the same maner maistow wyrke with any latitude *septentrional* in alle signes. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 40.

The parts *Septentrionall* are with these Sp'ryts
Much haunted.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 568.

Not only our Saxons, but all the *septentrional* Nations, adored and sacrificed to Thor, a Statue resembling a crown'd King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 3.

**septentrionality** (sep-ten″tri-ọ̄-nal′ị-ti), *n.* [< *septentrional* + *-i-ty*.] The state of being northern; northerliness. *Bailey.*

**septentrionally** (sep-ten′tri-ọ̄-nạl-i), *adv.* Northerly; toward the north.

For if they be powerfully excited and equally let fall, they commonly sink down and break the water at that extream whereat they were *septentrionally* excited.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

**septentrionate** (sep-ten′tri-ọ̄-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *septentrionated*, ppr. *septentrionating*. [< *septentrion* + *-ate*².] To tend, turn, or point toward the north. [Rare.]

True it is, and confirmable by every experiment, that steel and good iron never excited by the loadstone discover in themselves a verticity: that is, a directive or polary facultie, whereby, conveniently placed, they do *septentrionate* at one extream, and australize.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

**Septentriones** (sep-ten-tri-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Septentrio*: see *septentrion*.] The seven stars belonging to the constellation of the Great Bear; hence, this constellation itself.

This Nero governed by ceptre alle the poeples that ben under the colde sterres that hyhten *vii tyryones*.
*Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. meter 6.

**septet** (sep-tet′), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *-et*.] In *music*: (*a*) A work for seven voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet*. (*b*) A company of seven performers who sing or play septets. Also *septette*, *septuor*.

**septfoil** (sept′foil), *n.* [< F. *sept* (< L. *septem*), seven, + *feuille* (< *folium*), a leaf: see *foil*¹.] **1.** A plant, *Potentilla Tormentilla*. See *tormentil*.—**2.** A figure composed of seven lobes or leaves. Compare *cinquefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *sexfoil*. Specifically—**3.** A figure of seven equal segments of a circle, used as an ecclesiastical symbol of the seven sacraments, seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, etc.

**septic** (sep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σηπτικός*, characterized by putridity, < *σηπτός*, verbal adj. of *σήπειν*, make rotten.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to sepsis in general; putrefactive or putrefying; septical: opposed to *antiseptic*.

If hospitals were not overcrowded, if the system of ventilation were perfect, if there were a continuous water supply, a proper isolation of wards and distribution of patients, the causes of *septic* diseases would not be generated.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 236.

**Septic fever, peritonitis**, etc. See the nouns.—**Septic poisoning.** See *sepsis*.

**II.** *n.* A substance which causes sepsis.

**septicæmia, septicæmic.** See *septicemia*, *septicemic*.

**septical** (sep′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *septic*.

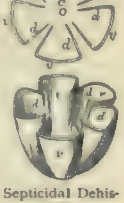
**septically** (sep′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a septic manner; by means of septics.

**septicemia, septicæmia** (sep-ti-sē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *septicæmia*, irreg. < Gr. *σηπτικός*, putrefying (see *septic*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] Sepsis. *Pyemia* is the term used to designate cases in which there are multiple metastatic abscesses. Also *septemia*, *septæmia*.—**Mouse septicemia**, an infectious disease of mice, first described by R. Koch in 1878, who produced it by injecting under the skin minute quantities of putrescent liquids. These contained a very small, slender bacillus, which rapidly multiplies in the body of mice and pigeons, and causes death in a few days. The bacillus closely resembles that of rouget in swine.—**Pasteur's septicemia**, the malignant edema of Koch, produced in rabbits by inserting garden-mold under the skin of the abdomen. Death follows in one or two days. A delicate motile bacillus is found in the edematous tissues.—**Puerperal septicemia.** See *puerperal*.

**septicemic, septicæmic** (sep-ti-sē′mik), *a.* [< *septicemia*, *septicæmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with septicemia.

A specific *septicæmic* micrococcus not necessarily always present in the sputum and lungs of human croupous pneumonia. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 50.

**septicidal** (sep′ti-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *septicide* + *-al*.] Dividing at the septa or partitions: in botany, noting a mode of dehiscence in which the pericarp or fruit is resolved into its component carpels by splitting asunder through the dissepiments. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *loculicidal*.



Septicidal Dehiscence.
*v*, valves; *d*, dissepiments; *c*, axis.

**septicidally** (sep′ti-sī-dạl-i), *adv.* In a septicidal manner.

The fruit is described as *septicidally* septifragal. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 149.

**septicide** (sep′ti-sīd), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure (see *septum*), + *-cida*, < *cædere*, cut.] Same as *septicidal*.

**septicine** (sep′ti-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *septic* + *-ine*².] A name given by Hager to a ptomaine resembling conine, obtained from putrefying bodies.

**septicity** (sep-tis′ị-ti), *n.* [< *septic* + *-ity*.] Septic character or quality; tendency to promote putrefaction; sepsis.

**septifarious** (sep-ti-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *septifarius*, sevenfold, < L. *septem*, seven, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious*.] Turned seven different ways.

**septiferous** (sep-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a septum; septate.

**septifluous** (sep-tif′lọ̈-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *septemfluous*.] Flowing in seven streams.

**septifolious** (sep-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *folium*, leaf.] Having seven leaves.

**septiform**¹ (sep′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a septum; forming a septum; septal.

**septiform**² (sep′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *forma*, form.] Sevenfold.—**Septiform litany**, a litany said to have been instituted by St. Gregory the Great, A. D. 590, and used on St. Mark's day (April 25th). Seven processions started, each from a different church, all meeting at one church (whence the name).

**septifragal** (sep-tif′rạ-gal), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *frangere* (√ **frag*), break, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, literally, breaking from the partitions: noting a mode of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments, whether formed by their sides or by expansions of the placenta. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *septicidal* and *loculicidal*.

**septilateral** (sep-ti-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] Having seven sides: as, a *septilateral* figure

**septile** (sep′til), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *-ile*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

**septillion** (sep-til′yon), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + F. (*m*)*illion*, million: see *million*1.] **1.** In the British system of numeration, a million raised to the seventh power; a number expressed by unity followed by forty-two ciphers.—**2.** In the French numeration, generally taught in the United States, the eighth power of a thousand; a thousand sextillions.

**septimal** (sep′ti-mal), *a.* [< L. *septimus*, *septumus*, seventh (< *septem*, seven), + *-al*.] Relating to the number seven.

**septimanarian** (sep″ti-mā-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *septimanarius* (see def.) (< LL. *septimana*, a week, < L. *septimanus*, pertaining to the number seven, < *septem*, seven) + *-an*.] A monk on duty for a week. *Imp. Dict.*

**septime** (sep′tēm), *n.* [< L. *septimus*, the seventh, < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven*: see *seven*.] The seventh position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard. The hand being kept opposite the right breast with the nails upward, the point of the foil is directed a little downward and in a section of a circle to the left, thus causing the opponent's point to deviate, and pass the body. Practically this parry is only quart with the point lowered to protect the lower part of the body. Also *thrust* or *point in septime* — that is, defended by the parry called *septime*.

**septimole** (sep′ti-mōl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven (*septimus*, seventh), + *-ole*.] In *music*, a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same kind. It is indicated by the sign ⌒ placed over the group. Also *septole*.

**septinsular** (sep-tin′sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *insula*, island: see *insular*.] Pertaining to or made up of seven islands: as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Islands. [Rare.]

> A *Septinsular* or Heptanesian history, as distinguished from the individual histories of the seven islands.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 206.

**septisyllable** (sep′ti-sil-a-bl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of seven syllables.

**septole** (sep′tōl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *-ole*.] Same as *septimole*.

**septomaxillary** (sep-tō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *septomaxillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *septum*, q. v., + E. *maxillary*.] **I.** *a.* Combining characters of a nasal septum and of a maxillary bone; common to or connecting such parts, as a bone or cartilage of some vertebrates.

**II.** *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone which in some birds unites the maxillopalatines of opposite sides across the midline of the skull with each other or with the vomer. *Nature*, XXXVII. 501.

**septonasal** (sep-tō-nā′zal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *septum*, q. v., + L. *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] **I.** *a.* Forming a nasal septum; internasal: as, the *septonasal* cartilage of an embryonic skull.

**II.** *n.* A bone which in some birds forms a nasal septum. *W. K. Parker.*

**septuagenarian** (sep-tū-aj-e-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< *septuagenary* + *-an*.] A person seventy years of age, or between seventy and eighty.

**septuagenary** (sep-tū-aj′e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *septuagénaire* = Sp. Pg. *septuagenario* = It. *settuagenario*, < L. *septuagenarius*, belonging to the number seventy, < *septuageni*, seventy each, distributive form of *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuagint*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy or seventy odd years old.

> Nor can the three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his *septuagenary* determination. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *septuagenaries* (-riz). A septuagenarian.

**septuagesima** (sep″tū-a-jes′i-mä), *n.* [= F. *septuagésime* = Sp. Pg. *septuagesima* = It. *settuagesima* = G. *septuagesima*, < L. *septuagesima* (*dies*), seventieth (day), fem. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth, < *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuagint*.] **1.** A period of seventy days.—**2.** [*cap.*] The third Sunday before Lent: more fully called *Septuagesima Sunday*. The original history of this name and of *Sexagesima* (applied to the Sunday following) is not known; and any direct reference to sixty and seventy in these periods of sixty-three and fifty-six days before Easter is not to be traced. The probability is that the use of *Quadragesima Sunday* for the first Sunday in Quadragesima or Lent, and the independent use of *Quinquagesima* for the fiftieth day before Easter (both included), led to the extension of the series by the inexact application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the two Sundays preceding. Also called *Lost Sunday*, *Alleluia Sunday*. See *Sunday*.

**septuagesimal** (sep″tū-a-jes′i-mal), *a.* [< *septuagesima* + *-al*.] Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy (or between seventy and eighty) years.

> Our abridged and *septuagesimal* ages.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

**Septuagint** (sep′tū-a-jint), *n.* and *a.* [F. *les septante*; G. *septuaginta* (def. 2); < L. *septuaginta* (Gr. ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy: see *seventy*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. The Seventy—that is, the seventy (or more) persons who, according to the tradition, made a translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. The rounded legend is that the translation was made by seventy-two persons in seventy-two days. In another view, the Seventy were members of the sanhedrim (about seventy in number) who sanctioned the translation.

> The *Septuagints* translation. *Minsheu.*

**2.** A Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures made by the Seventy (see def. 1): usually expressed by the symbol LXX ('the Seventy'). This version is said by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work, not only of different hands, but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually; but the translation is believed to have been completed by the second century B. C. The Septuagint is written in the Hellenistic (Alexandrine) dialect, and is linguistically of great importance from its effect upon the diction of the New Testament, and as the source of a large part of the religious and theological vocabulary of the Greek fathers, and (through the Old Latin version of the Bible (see *Italic*) and the influence of this on the Vulgate) of that of the Latin fathers also and of all western nations to the present day. In the Greek Church the Septuagint has been in continuous use from the earliest times, although other Greek versions (see *Hexapla*) were anciently also in circulation, and it is the Old Testament still used in that church. The Septuagint contains the books called *Apocrypha* intermingled among the other books. It is the version out of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken. Abbreviated *Sept.*

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

**Septuagintal** (sep″tū-a-jin′tal), *a.* [< *Septuagint* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the Septuagint; contained in the Septuagint.

> The *Septuagintal* tradition was at length set aside.
> *Smith*, Dict. of the Bible, III. 1701.

**septuary**† (sep′tū-ā-ri), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven (after *septua*(*gint*)), + *-ary*.] Something composed of seven; a week. *Ash.*

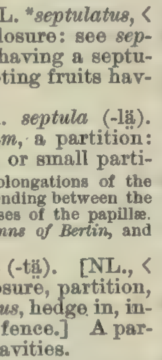
**septulate** (sep′tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **septulatus*, < *septulum*, a little partition, inclosure: see *septulum*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having a septulum or septula.—**2.** In *bot.*, noting fruits having imperfect or false septa.

**septulum** (sep′tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *septula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a partition: see *septum*.] A little septum or small partition.—**Septula renum**, inward prolongations of the cortical substance of the kidneys, extending between the pyramids as far as the sinus and bases of the papillæ. Also called *columnæ Bertini* or *columns of Bertin*, and *cortical columns*.

**septum** (sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *septa* (-tä). [NL., < L. *sæptum*, *septum*, fence, inclosure, partition, < *sæpire*, *sepire*, pp. *sæptus*, *septus*, hedge in, inclose, < *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, a fence.] A partition; a wall separating two cavities.

> It is found upon experiment that hydrogen goes through a *septum* or wall of graphite four times as fast as oxygen.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 205.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, any kind of a partition, whether a proper dissepiment or not: as, the *septum* in a seed; the *septum* of a spore. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a partition; a wall between two cavities, or a structure which divides a part or an organ into separate portions; a dissepiment. In vertebrates the formations known as *septa* are most frequently situated in the vertical longitudinal median line of the body, but may be transverse or otherwise disposed. A number of them are specified by qualifying words. See phrases following. (*c*) In *corals*, a calcified mesentery; one of the six or more vertical plates which converge from the wall to the axis of the visceral space, dividing this into a number of radiating loculi or compartments. Each septum appears single or simple, but is really a duplicature of closely apposed plates, just as the mesentery itself is a fold. They are to be distinguished from the horizontal dissepiments, or tabulæ, which may cut them at right angles. They are variously modified in details of form, may be connected by synapticulæ, and are divided, according to their formation, into *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*. (*d*) In *conch.*, one of the transverse partitions which separate the cavity of the shell of a cephalopod into chambers. (*e*) In *Vermes*, a sort of diaphragm, a series of which may partition a worm into several cavities. (*f*) In *Protozoa*, the wall between any two compartments of the test, as of a foraminifer.—**Branchial, crural, intermuscular, nasal, pectiniform, pericardial septum.** See the adjectives.—**Septum aorticum**, the aortic or anterior segment of the mitral valve.—**Septum atrium**, or **septum auricularum**, the partition between the right and left auricles of the heart. It is perfect in the adults of the higher vertebrates, as mammals and birds, but in the embryo is perforated by an opening called *foramen ovale*, from its shape in man.—**Septum cerebelli.** Same as *falx cerebelli*.—**Septum cordis**, the partition between the right and left cavities of the heart.—**Septum crurale**, a layer of condensed areolar tissue which closes the femoral ring in man, serves as a barrier to the protrusion of a femoral hernia, and is perforated for the passage of lymphatics: badly so named by J. Cloquet, and better called *septum femorale*.—**Septum femorale**, the septum crurale. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1888).—**Septum linguæ**, the partition of the tongue; a vertical median layer of fibrous tissue dividing the tongue into right and left halves. It sometimes includes a cartilaginous rod, as the lytta or so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. See *lytta*.—**Septum lucidum**, the median partition of the lateral ventricles of the brain, inclosing the camera, pseudocœle, or so-called fifth ventricle. Also called *septum pellucidum*, *septum medium*, *septum ventriculorum*, *ventricular septum*, *septum medullare triangulare*. See cut under *corpus*.—**Septum narium**, the partition between the right and left nasal cavities or meatus of the nose. In man it is formed chiefly by the mesethmoid, or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, the vomer, and the triangular cartilage of the nose.—**Septum nasi.** Same as *septum narium*. In zoölogy it is often restricted to the surface between the openings of the right and left nostrils, which may be of this or that character, deeply cleft as in the hare, hairy or naked, etc.—**Septum orbitale** or **orbitarum**, the orbital partition; any formation which separates the right and left eye-sockets. The term is less frequently used in relation to mammals, whose eyes are generally small and far apart, than among lower vertebrates, as birds, whose orbits are very large comparatively, and separated only by a thin vertical plate of bone, which may be perforated, or so far defective that the opposite orbits are thrown into one large cavity.—**Septum pectiniforme**, the pectinated septum of the penis, a median vertical partition between the right and left cavernous bodies of that organ. In man it is a dense, firm fibrous structure with many vertical slits, through which the blood-vessels of the opposite sides communicate freely, this comb-like appearance giving the name. It sometimes includes an ossification, the os penis or penis-bone, as in the dog, racoon, etc. Also called *septum penis*.—**Septum pontis**, the septum of the pons Varolii.—**Septum rectovaginale**, the wall which separates the rectal from the vaginal cavity.—**Septum scroti**, the partition between the right and left cavities of the scrotum.—**Septum sphenoidale**, the mesial partition between the sphenoidal sinuses.—**Septum transversum**, the diaphragm; the transverse partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities.—**Septum ventriculorum**, or **ventricular septum.** (*a*) The partition between the right and left ventricles of the heart. (*b*) Same as *septum lucidum*.



1. Fruit of Poppy, cut transversely to show the 12 septa (*S*) with the seeds. 2. Diagram of same, the seeds omitted.

**septuor** (sep′tū-ôr), *n.* [F., < L. *sept*(*em*), seven, + (*quatt*)*uor*, four.] Same as *septet*.

**septuple** (sep′tū-pl), *a.* [< F. *septuple*, < LL. **septuplus* (in neut. as a noun *septuplum*, a septuple) (= Gr. ἑπτάπλους, sevenfold), < L. *septem*, seven, + *-plus*, akin to *-fold*. Cf. *duple*, *quadruple*, etc.] Sevenfold; seven times as much.

**septuple** (sep′tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *septupled*, ppr. *septupling*. [< *septuple*, *a.*] To multiply by seven; increase sevenfold.

> And the fire in an oven whose heat was *septupled* touched not those three servants of the Lord.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 91.

**septuplet** (sep′tū-plet), *n.* [< LL. *septuplum*, a septuple: see *septuple*.] Same as *septimole*. Compare *triplet*, *decimole*, etc.

**septure**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *scepter*.

**sepulcher, sepulchre** (sep′ul-kėr), *n.* [< ME. *sepulcre*, *sepulchre*, *sepulcur*, < OF. *sepulcre*, later *sepulchre*, F. *sépulcre* = Pr. *sepulcre* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcro* = It. *sepolcro*, < L. *sepulcrum*, also erroneously spelled *sepulchrum*, a burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulcher; with formative *-crum* (as in *fulcrum*, *simulacrum*, etc.), < *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury, prob. orig. 'honor,' or 'show respect to,' = Skt. *saparya*, worship, < **sapas*, honor, < √ *sap*, honor, worship.] **1.** A tomb; a cave, building, etc., for interment; a burial-vault.

> The *sepulcur* that therinne was layde
> His blessud bodi al be-bled.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

> It is not longe sithen the *Sepulcre* was alle open, that Men myghte kisse it and touche it.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 75.

> He rolled a great stone to the door of the *sepulchre*, and departed. Mat. xxvii. 60.

**2.** In *eccles. arch.*, a recess in some early churches, in which were placed on Good Friday, with appropriate ceremonies, the cross, the reserved sacrament, and the sacramental plate, and from which they were taken at high mass on Easter, to typify the burial and resurrection of Christ.—**Knights of the Holy Sepulcher.** See *knight*.—**Order of the Holy Sepulcher**, the name of several orders. One, said to have been founded by the Crusaders, but in reality probably by Pope Alexander VI., was by Pope Pius IX. divided into three classes.

—**The Holy Sepulcher**, the sepulcher in which the body of Christ lay between his burial and resurrection. Its site is now doubtful or disputed, though professedly marked since very early times by a church at Jerusalem.

**sepulcher, sepulchre** (sep'ul-kėr, formerly also sẹ̄-pul'kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchered*, *sepulchred*, ppr. *sepulchering*, *sepulchring*. [< *sepulcher*, *n.*] To bury; inter; entomb.

But I am glad to see that time survive
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive.
*B. Jonson*, Epigrams, To Robert, Earl of Salisbury.

And so *sepulchered*, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings, for such a tomb, would wish to die.
*Milton*, Ep. on Shakspeare, l. 15.

**sepulchral** (sẹ̄-pul'kra̤l), *a.* [< OF. *sepulchral*, F. *sépulcral* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcral* = It. *sepolcrale*, *sepulcrale*, < L. *sepulcralis*, of or belonging to a sepulcher, < *sepulcrum*, sepulcher: see *sepulcher*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sepulcher or tomb; connected with burial or the grave; erected on a grave or to the memory of the dead: as, a *sepulchral* stone or statue.

Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
Like hidden lamps in old *sepulchral* urns.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 358.

2. Suggestive of a sepulcher or tomb. Hence—(*a*) Deep; grave; hollow in tone: as, a *sepulchral* voice. (*b*) Gloomy; funereal; solemn.

A dismal grove of sable yew,
With whose sad tints were mingled seen
The blighted fir's *sepulchral* green.
*Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 9.

**Sepulchral cone**, a small conical vessel, especially Egyptian, in which the mummy of a bird or other small animal has been interred. They are usually furnished with covers.—**Sepulchral cross.** See *cross*[1], 2.—**Sepulchral mound.** See *barrow*[1], 3.

**sepulchralize** (sẹ̄-pul'kra̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchralized*, ppr. *sepulchralizing*. [< *sepulchral* + *-ize*.] To render sepulchral or solemn. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sepulchre**, *n.* and *v.* See *sepulcher*.

**sepultural** (sẹ̄-pul'ṭū-ra̤l), *a.* [< *sepulture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sepulture or burial.

Belon published a history of conifers and a treatise on the funeral monuments and *sepultural* usages of the ancients and the substances used by them for the preservation of bodies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 697.

**sepulture** (sep'ul-ṭūr), *n.* [< ME. *sepulture*, *sepultur*, < OF. *sepulture*, *sepouture*, F. *sépulture* = Pr. *sepultura*, *sebultura* = Sp. Pg. *sepultura* = It. *sepoltura*, *sepultura*, < L. *sepultura*, burial, < *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] 1. Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a burial-place.

That blissed man neuer had *sepulture*;
Wilbelouid sir, this you say sertain.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

He foretold, and verified it, that himself would rise from the dead after three days' *sepulture*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 238.

The common rites of *sepulture* bestow,
To soothe a father's and a mother's woe.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 429.

2†. Grave; burial-place; sepulcher; tomb.

But whan ye comen by my *sepulture*,
Remembreth that youre felowe resteth there.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 327.

Oh my soule! what be all these thinges, but certeine cruell summoners, that cite my life to inhabite the sorrowful *sepulture*!
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

Euripides had his tomb in Africa, but his *sepulture* in Macedonia. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

**sepulture** (sep'ul-ṭūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepultured*, ppr. *sepulturing*. [< OF. *sepulturer*, bury, < *sepulture*, burial: see *sepulture*, *n.*] To bury; entomb; sepulcher. *Cowper*. [Rare.]

**sepurture** (sep'ėr-ṭūr), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, raised above the back and opened: noting the wings of a bird: as, a falcon's wings *sepurture*. *Berry*.

**sequacious** (sẹ̄-kwā'shus), *a.* [< L. *sequax* (*-ac-*), following or seeking after, < *sequi*, follow, pursue: see *sequent*.] 1. Following; attendant; adhering; disposed to follow a leader.

Trees unrooted left their place,
*Sequacious* of the lyre.
*Dryden*, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 50.

The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent among the *sequacious* thinkers of the day.
*Sir W. Hamilton*.

And now, its strings
Boldlier swept, the long *sequacious* notes
Over delicious surges sink and rise.
*Coleridge*, The Eolian Harp.

2†. Ductile; pliant; manageable.

In the greater bodies the forge was easie, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded into such shapes and machines, even by clumsie fingers.
*Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

3. Logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. [This use of the word is peculiar to Coleridge and his admirers.]

The motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and *sequacious*. *De Quincey*.

**sequaciously** (sẹ̄-kwā'shus-li), *adv.* In turn or succession; one after another.

**sequaciousness** (sẹ̄-kwā'shus-nes), *n.* Sequacious character or disposition; disposition to follow; sequacity.

The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 181.

**sequacity** (sẹ̄-kwas'i̤-ti), *n.* [< ML. *sequacita(t-)s*, following, obsequiousness, < L. *sequax* (*-ac-*), following or seeking after: see *sequacious*.] 1. A following, or disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either in lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes.
*Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 207.

It proved them to be hypotheses, on which the credulous *sequacity* of philosophers had bestowed the prescriptive authority of self-evident truths. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2†. Ductility; pliableness.

All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefaction have evermore a closeness, sentour, and *sequacitie*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 900.

**sequannock** (sẹ̄-kwan'o̤k), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Same as *poquauhock*. *Roger Williams*.

**sequel** (sē'kwel), *n.* [Formerly also *sequell*, *sequele*; < OF. *sequelle*, *sequele*, sequel, consequence, following, train, F. *séquelle*, a band, gang, series, string, = Pr. *sequela* = Sp. *secuela* = Pg. *sequela* = It. *sequela*, *seguela*, sequel, consequence, < LL. *sequela*, *sequella*, that which follows, a follower, result, consequence, sequel, ML. also a following, train, etc., < L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part: as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history.

O, let me say no more!
Gather the *sequel* by what went before.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 96.

The *sequel* of the tale
Had touch'd her.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

2. Consequence; result; event.

The commodites and good *sequels* of vertue, the discommodies and euyll conclusion of vicious licence.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 11.

Adversity, . . . an occasion of many men's falling from God, a *sequel* of God's indignation and wrath, a thing which Satan desireth and would be glad to behold.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

I argue thus: The World agrees
That he writes well who writes with Ease:
Then he, by *Sequel* logical,
Writes best who never thinks at all.
*Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

The chaunces of this present life haue in themselues alone no more goode or euil than according to their *sequele* and effect they bring.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 322.

The *sequel* of to-day unsolders all
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
Whereof this world holds record.
*Tennyson*, Morte D'Arthur.

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [Rare.]

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An "archdeacon is the chief deacon": ergo, he is only a deacon.
*Whitgift*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 305.

4†. Succession; order.

The king hath granted every article:
His daughter first, and then in *sequel* all,
According to their firm proposed natures.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 361.

5†. Those who follow or come after; descendants.

A goodly meane both to deterre from crime
And to her steppes our *sequele* to enflame.
*Surrey*, Death of Sir T. W.

6. In *Scots law*. See *thirlage*.

**sequela** (sẹ̄-kwē'lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *sequelæ* (-lē). [L., that which follows, a follower: see *sequel*.] That which follows; a following. (*a*) A band of adherents. (*b*) An inference; a conclusion; a corollary.

*Sequelæ*; or thoughts suggested by the preceding aphorism.
*Coleridge*, Aids to Reflection, Aphorisms on Spiritual [Religion, ix.

(*c*) In *pathol.*, the consequent of a disease; a morbid affection which follows another, as cardiac disease after acute rheumatism, etc.—**Sequela causæ**, the process and depending issue of a cause for trial.—**Sequela curiæ**, in *law*, same as *suit of court* (which see, under *suit*).

**sequence** (sē'kwe̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *sequence*, < OF. *sequence*, a sequence at cards, answering verses, F. *séquence* = Sp. *secuencia* = Pg. *sequencia* = It. *seguenza*, < LL. *sequentia*, a following, < L. *sequen(t-)s*, following: see *sequent*.] 1. A following or coming after; connection of consequent to antecedent in order of time or of thought; succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession?
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 199.

Arms and learning, whereof the one correspondeth to the body, the other to the soul of man, have a concurrence or near *sequence* in times.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

The idea of Time in its most primitive form is probably the recognition of an order of *sequence* in our states of consciousness.
*J. Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

We cannot frame ideas of Co-existence, of *Sequence*, and of Difference without there entering into them ideas of quantity. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 93.

Causality, which, as a pure conception, expresses the relation of reason and consequent, becomes schematised as invariable *sequence*. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

2. Order of succession or following in time or in logical arrangement; arrangement; order.

Athens, in the *sequence* of degree
From high to low throughout.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 211.

Writing in my dungeon of Micham without dating, have made the chronology and *sequence* of my letters perplexed to you. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

Weber next considers the *sequence* of tenses in Homeric final sentences.
*B. L. Gildersleeve*, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 425.

3. An instance of uniformity in successive following.

He who sees in the person of his Redeemer a fact more stupendous and more majestic than all those observed *sequences* which men endow with an imaginary omnipotence, and worship under the name of Law—to him, at least, there will be neither difficulty nor hesitation in supposing that Christ . . . did utter his mandate, and that the wind and the sea obeyed.
*Farrar*, Life of Christ, I. xxiii.

4. A series of things following in a certain order, as a set of cards (three or more) immediately following one after another in order of value, as king, queen, knave, etc.; specifically, in *poker*, a "straight."

In the advertisement of a book on America, I see in the table of contents this *sequence*, "Republican Institutions, American Slavery, American Ladies."
*Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 30.

The only mode by which their ages [those of caves at Ellora] could be approximated was by arranging them in *sequences*, according to our empirical or real knowledge of the history of the period during which they were supposed to have been excavated.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 440.

To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and *sequences*.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 475.

5. In *music*, a series of melodic or harmonic phrases or groups repeated three or more times at successive pitches upward or downward, usually without modulation or chromatic deviation from the key. The interval between the repetitions may be uniformly a half-step, a whole step, or even a longer interval, or it may vary diatonically between a step and a half-step. When the repetition is precise, interval for interval, the sequence is called *exact*, *real*, or *chromatic*; when it uses only the tones of the key, it is *tonal* or *diatonic*. Compare *rosalia*. Also called *progression* and *sequentia*.

Melodious *sequence* owes a considerable part of its expressive character to its peculiar pleasurable effect on the mind. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 226.

6. In *liturgics*, a hymn in rhythmical prose or in accentual meter sung in the Western Church after the gradual (whence the name) and before the gospel. The sequence is identical with the *prose* (which see), or the name is given to such a hymn as used in this part of the liturgy. In medieval times a great number of sequences were in use, and a different selection of them in different places. At present in the Roman Catholic Church only four are retained.

Ther clerkis synge her *sequens*.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

**Halleluiatic sequence.** See *halleluiatic*.—**Sequence of tenses**, a rule or usage by which, in deviation from the strict requirements of sense, one tense is followed by another according with it: as, he *thought* it *was* so; one *might* know it *was* true. Also *consecution of tenses*.

**sequent** (sē'kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sequi*, follow, < Gr. ἕπεσθαι, follow, = Skt. √*sach*, follow; prob. = Goth. *saihwan* = AS. *seón*, see: see *see*[1]. From the L. *sequi* are also ult. E. *consequent*, *subsequent*, *consequence*, *execute*, *persecute*, *prosecute*, *consecutive*, *executive*, etc., *exequies*, *obsequies*, *sequel*, *sequester*, *second*[1], *second*[2], *secondary*, etc., *sue*, *ensue*, *pursue*, *suant*, *pursuant*, *suit*, *suite*, *suitable*, *suitor*, *pursuit*, *pursuivant*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Continuing in the same course or order; following; succeeding.

The galleys
Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers
This very night at one another's heels.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 41.

Either I am
The fore-horse in the team, or I am none
That draw i' the *sequent* trace.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation, and now grown
Suspected to a *sequent* king.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 165.

2. Following by natural or logical consequence.

Indeed your "O Lord, sir!" is very *sequent* to your whipping. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 56.

Those enemies of the table, heat and haste, are joy-killers, with *sequent* dyspepsia.
*A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 35.

A torpor of thought, a stupefaction of feeling, a purely negative state of joylessness *sequent* to the positive state of anguish. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 335.

II. *n.* 1†. A follower. [Rare.]

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 142.

2. A sequence or sequel; that which follows as a result. [Rare.]—3. That which follows by an observed order of succession: used, in opposition to *antecedent*, where one wishes to avoid the implication of the relation of effect to cause that would be conveyed by the use of *consequent*.

We can find no case in which a given antecedent is the only antecedent to a given *sequent*.
*W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 16.

**sequentia** (sẹ̄-kwen'shi-a̤), *n.* [LL., a following: see *sequence*.] In *music*, same as *sequence*, 5.

**sequential** (sẹ̄-kwen'sha̤l), *a.* [< LL. *sequentia*, sequence, + *-al*.] Being in succession; succeeding; following.

Both years [1688, 1888] are leap years, and the *sequential* days of the week in relation to the days of the month exactly correspond. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 183, note.

**sequentiality** (sẹ̄-kwen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *sequential* + *-ity*.] The state of being sequential; natural connection and progress of thought, incident, or the like.

The story is remarkable for its fresh naturalness and *sequentiality*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

**sequentially** (sẹ̄-kwen'sha̤l-i), *adv.* By sequence or succession.

**sequest**†, *v. t.* [Abbr. of *sequester*.] Same as *sequester*.

Pemissapan *sequesting* himselfe, I should not importune him for victuall, and to draw his troupes, found not the Chawonests so forward as he expected.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 92.

**sequester** (sẹ̄-kwes'tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *sequestre*; < OF. *sequestrer*, F. *séquestrer* = Pr. Pg. *sequestrar* = Sp. *secuestrar* = It. *sequestrare*, < LL. *sequestrare*, surrender, remove, lay aside, < L. *sequester*, a mediator, trustee, agent; prob. orig. a 'follower,' one who attends, < *sequi*, follow, attend: see *sequent*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put aside; remove; separate from other things; seclude; withdraw.

So that I shall now *sequester* the from thyne euill purpose. *William Thorpe* (1407), Trial of Thorpe, 1 Howells [State Tr., 175.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train?
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 75.

The rest of the holy Sabbath, I *sequester* my body and mind as much as I can from worldly affairs.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

There are few that know how to *sequester* themselves entirely from perishable creatures.
*Thomas a Kempis*, Imit. of Christ (trans.), iii. 31.

The virtue of art lies in detachment, in *sequestering* one object from the embarrassing variety.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To separate from the owner for a time; seize or take possession of, as the property and income of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied.

The process of sequestration is a writ or commission issuing under the Great Seal, sometimes directed to the sheriff or (which is most usual) to certain persons of the plaintiff's own nomination, empowering him or them to enter upon and *sequester* the real and personal estate and effects of the defendant (or some particular part or parcel of his lands), and to take, receive, and *sequester* the rents, issues, and profits thereof.
*E. R. Daniell*, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1255.

(*b*) To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law. For use in Scots law, see *sequestrate*. See also *sequestration*. Hence—3. To seize for any purpose; confiscate; take possession of; appropriate.

Witherings was superseded, for abuses in the exertion of both his offices, in 1640; and they were *sequestered* into the hands of Philip Burlamachy.
*Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

The liberties of New York were thus *sequestered* by a monarch who desired to imitate the despotism of France.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 415.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To withdraw.

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Eutopian polities, which never can be drawn into use, will not mend our condition. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

2. In *law*, to renounce or decline, as a widow any concern with the estate of her husband. [Rare.]

**sequester** (sẹ̄-kwes'tėr), *n.* [< *sequester*, *v.*] 1†. The act of sequestering; sequestration; separation; seclusion.

This hand of yours requires
A *sequester* from liberty. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 40.

2. In *law*, a person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. *Bouvier*. [Rare.]

Kynge Iohn and pope Iulius dyed both in one day, wherby he [Basilius] lacked a conuenient *sequester* or solicitoure. *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

**sequestered** (sẹ̄-kwes'tėrd), *p. a.* 1. Secluded; private; retired.

Along the cool *sequester'd* vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
*Gray*, Elegy.

I sing in simple Scottish lays,
The lowly train in life's *sequester'd* scene.
*Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Separated from others; being sent or having gone into retirement.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 33.

Mr. Owen, a *sequester'd* and learned minister, preach'd in my parlour. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 5, 1649.

**sequestra**, *n.* Plural of *sequestrum*.

**sequestrable** (sẹ̄-kwes'tra̤-bl), *a.* [< *sequester* + *-able*.] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration. *Boyle*.

**sequestral** (sẹ̄-kwes'tra̤l), *a.* [< *sequestrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a sequestrum.

Around the *sequestral* tube the bone has the involucral thickening which has been felt in the stump.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 128.

**sequestrate** (sẹ̄-kwes'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sequestrated*, ppr. *sequestrating*. [< LL. *sequestratus*, pp. of *sequestrare*, surrender, lay aside: see *sequester*.] 1†. To set apart from others; seclude.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

2. In *law*, to sequester. Especially—(*a*) In *Scots law*, to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors. (*b*) To seize for the use of the state. See *sequestration*, 1 (*f*).

**sequestration** (sek-wes- or sē-kwes-trā'sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *sequestration*, F. *séquestration* = Sp. *secuestracion* = Pg. *sequestração* = It. *sequestrazione*, < LL. *sequestratio*(*n-*), a sequestration: see *sequestrate*, *sequester*.] 1. The act of sequestering, or the state of being sequestered or set aside; separation; retirement; seclusion from society.

Our comfort and delight expressed by . . . *sequestration* from ordinary labours, the toils and cares whereof are not meet to be companions of such gladness.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 70.

The sacred Book,
In dusty *sequestration* wrapt too long.
*Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 29.

There is much that tends to give them [women] a religious height which men do not attain. Their *sequestration* from affairs, and from the injury to the moral sense which affairs often inflict, aids this. *Emerson*, Woman.

2†. Disunion; disjunction; division; rupture. [Some commentators are of opinion that in the quotation from Shakspere the word means 'sequel.']

It was a violent commencement [*i. e.*, the love of Desdemona for Othello], and thou shalt see an answerable *sequestration*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 351.

Without any *sequestration* of elementary principles.
*Boyle*.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it. (*b*) The setting apart of the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration. (*c*) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners or to the sheriff, commanding them or him to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It might be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court. (*d*) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; especially, in ecclesiastical practice, a species of execution for debt in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect, under which the profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied. (*e*) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent. (*f*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state: particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy. (*g*) The seizing of the estate of an insolvent or a bankrupt, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.—4. The formation of a sequestrum; the separation of a dead piece of bone (or cartilage) from the living bone (or cartilage) about it.

**sequestrator** (sek'wes- or sē'kwes-trā-to̤r), *n.* [< LL. *sequestrator*, one who hinders or impedes, < *sequestrare*, put aside, sequestrate: see *sequester*.] 1. One who sequesters property, or who takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy or secure the satisfaction of a demand out of its rents or profits.

He is scared with the menaces of some prating *Sequestrator*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 238.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

A sequestration is usually directed to four *sequestrators*, and care ought to be taken that the persons named be such as are able to answer for what shall come to their hands, in case they should be called upon to account.
*E. R. Daniell*, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1256.

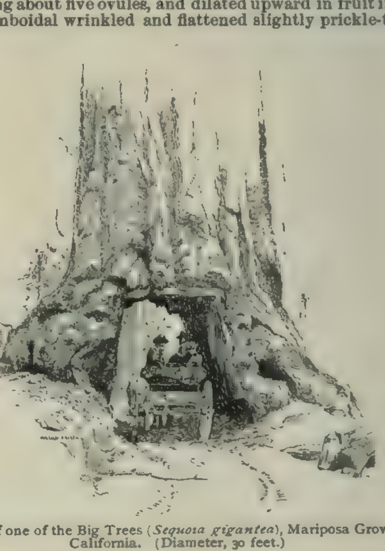
**sequestrotomy** (sē-kwes-trot'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< NL. *sequestrum* + Gr. -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A cutting operation for the removal of a sequestrum.

**sequestrum** (sẹ̄-kwes'trum), *n.*; pl. *sequestra* (-tra̤). [NL., < ML. *sequestrum*, something put in sequestration: see *sequester*.] A necrosed section of bone (or cartilage) which separates itself from the surrounding living bone (or cartilage).—**Sequestrum forceps**, in *surg.*, a forceps for use in removing a sequestrum.

**sequin** (sē'kwin, formerly and better sek'in), *n.* [Also *zechin*, *chequin*, *secchin*, *sechino* (= G. *zechine*, < It.); < F. *sequin* = Sp. *cequí*, *zequí* = Pg. *sequim*, < It. *zecchino*, a Venetian coin, < *zecca* = Sp. *zeca*, *seca*, a place of coining, a mint, < Ar. *sikka*, a die for coins: see *sicca*.] A gold coin of Venice (Italian *zecchino* or *zecchino d'oro*), first minted about 1280, and issued by the doges till the extinction of the Venetian republic. (See *zecchino*.) It was worth rather more than 9*s.*, about $2.18, and bore on the obverse a representation of St. Mark blessing the banner of the republic held by the doge kneeling, and on the reverse a figure of Christ.

This citie of Ragusa paieth tribute to the Turke yerely fourteene thousand *Sechinos*, and euery *Sechino* is of Venetian money eight liuers and two soldes.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 102.

**Sequoia** (sẹ̄-kwoi'a̤), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), named from *Sequoiah*, *Sequo Yah* (also called George Guess), an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, who invented an alphabet and taught it to his tribe.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ* and subtribe *Taxodinæ*. It is characterized by an oval cone, with persistent woody scales each bearing about five ovules, and dilated upward in fruit into a rhomboidal wrinkled and flattened slightly prickle-tip-



Part of one of the Big Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*), Mariposa Grove, California. (Diameter, 30 feet.)

ped apex. The flowers are monœcious, terminal or axillary on young shoots, with their scales spirally set. The small and involucrate staminate flower consists of an oblong column of united stamens, bearing crowded ovate connective scales, each with three to five anthers. The compressed seed bears a thick spongy margin, and contains four to six seed-leaves. There are but two species, both Californian, and ranking among the most remarkable of trees, growing straight, tall, and columnar, with short densely spreading branches, soft red wood, and very thick fibrous and spongy bark. They bear acute, compressed, and keeled decurrent narrow leaves, which are alternate and spirally inserted, or spread in two ranks on the younger branches. Their small cones ripen in the second year. For *S. sempervirens*, discovered by Menzies about 1794, see *redwood*. The other species, *S. gigantea*, by some formerly separated as a genus, *Washingtonia* (Winslow, 1854), and the *Wellingtonia* of English gardens, is the mammoth tree or big tree of California. It is a less graceful tree, with shorter branches, pendulous branchlets, paler appressed leaves, its wood a duller red, with thin white sapwood, its bark near the ground 1 to 2 feet thick, and its cones much larger (2 or 3 inches long). It forms a series of forests in Tulare county, California, isolated groves extending 260 miles northward, and it has been recently reported from southern Oregon. The tallest tree now known, one of the Calaveras grove, is 325 feet high; one in the King's River forest is 35 feet 8 inches in diameter inside the bark 4 feet from the ground, and its age is estimated at over 4,000 years. Both species were early classed under *Taxodium* (which see), their nearest American living relative; a closer ally, however, is *Athrotaxis* (Don, 1839), a genus of three Tasmanian trees distinguished by a cone with mucronate or umbonate scales; their other living relatives are a few distant and mostly monotypic genera of Japan and China. (Compare *Taxodinæ*.) A very large number of fossil species are known with certainty, showing that the genus was much more abundant in late Cretaceous and Tertiary time than at present.

**ser†.** An obsolete spelling of *sear*$^1$, *sere*$^2$, *sir*, *sure*, *seer*$^4$.

**ser.** An abbreviation of the word *series*. See *series*, *n.*, 10.

**sera** (sē′rä), *n.*; pl. *seræ* (-rē). [L., < *serare*, bind together, join, < *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a lock of any kind. See *lock*$^1$.

**sérac** (sā-rak′), *n.* [Swiss F. *sérac*, *serac* (De Saussure), prop. a kind of cheese put up in cubic or parallelepipedal lumps.] A name current in the Swiss Alps, and commonly used by writers in English on the glaciers of that region, to designate the grand cuboidal or parallelepipedal masses into which the névé breaks in passing down a steep incline, in consequence of the intersection of the transverse and longitudinal crevasses to which the descent gives rise.

**seraglio** (se-ral′yō), *n.* [Formerly also *serail*, = D. G. Dan. *serail* = Sw. *seralj*, < OF. *serrail*, *sarrail*, an inclosure, seraglio, a bolt, F. *sérail*, a seraglio, = Sp. *serrallo* = Pg. *serralho*, a seraglio; < It. *serraglio*, an inclosure, a close, seraglio, formerly also a padlock; < ML. *serraculum*, found only in the sense of 'a faucet of a cask,' lit. a 'small bolt' or 'bar,' equiv. to LL. *seracula*, a small bolt, dim. of L. *sera*, ML. also *serra*, a bar, bolt: see *sera*. The word *seraglio* in def. 2 has been confused with Turk. Pers. *saray*, *serai*, a palace, court, seraglio: see *serai*.] **1†.** An inclosure; a place to which certain persons are confined, or where they are restricted within prescribed bounds.

I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. . . . I passed by the piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins, for being inviron'd with walls, they are lock'd up every night. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

**2.** A walled palace; specifically, the chief or official palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of great size, and contains government buildings, mosques, etc., as well as the sultan's harem.

On the 1st hill [of Stamboul], the most easterly, are situated the remains of the *Seraglio*, former palace of the Ottoman sultans. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 304.

**3.** A place for the seclusion of concubines; a harem; hence, a place of licentious pleasure.

We've here no gaudy feminines to show,
As you have had in that great *seraglio*.
*W. Broome*, To Mr. J. B.

Back to their chambers, those long galleries
In the *seraglio*, where the ladies lay
Their delicate limbs. *Byron*, Don Juan, vi. 26.

He [Clarendon] pined for the decorous tyranny of the old Whitehall, . . . and could scarcely reconcile himself to a court with a *seraglio* and without a star-chamber.
*Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

**serai** (se-rä′i), *n.* [Formerly also *serray*, *sarray*, *suray*, *serauee*, *serahee*; = Turk. *saray* = Ar. *serāy*, *sarāya* = Hind. *serāi*, < Pers. *sarāi*, a palace, court, seraglio. The word as used in E. is partly from Turk., Hind., or Pers., according to circumstances. Hence ult. in comp. *caravansary*. Cf. *seraglio*.] **1.** In Eastern countries, an inclosed place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary; a khan; a choltry.

The whole number of lodgers in and about the *serai* probably did not fall short of 500 persons. What an admirable scene for eastern romance would such an inn as this afford!
*Bp. Heber*, Journey through India (ed. 1829), III. 70.

The Kumharsen *Serai* is the great four-square sink of humanity where the strings of camels and horses from the North load and unload.
*Rudyard Kipling*, The Man who would be King.

**2.** A seraglio, or place of seclusion for women.

Not thus was Hassan wont to fly
When Leila dwelt in his *Serai*.
*Byron*, The Giaour.

**serail†** (se-rāl′), *n.* [Also *seraile*; < OF. *serail*, F. *serrail*, *serail*, an inclosure, seraglio: see *seraglio*.] Same as *seraglio*.

Of the most part of the Cloister (because it was neare the *Seraile*) they made a stable for Horses.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

The purest monotheism, they discovered, was perfectly compatible with bigotry and ferocity, luxury and tyranny, *serails* and bowstrings. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxxi.

**Seral** (sē′ral), *n.* [< L. *serus*, late, + *-al*.] In *geol.*, according to the nomenclature proposed by H. D. Rogers for the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania, same as the *Pottsville Conglomerate* or *Millstone-grit*; No. XII. of the numerical designation of these rocks by the Pennsylvania Survey.

**seralbumin** (sēr-al-bū′min), *n.* [NL., < *serum* + *albumin*.] Serum-albumin; albumin of the blood: so called to distinguish it from ovalbumin, or the albumin of the white of an egg, from which it somewhat differs in its chemical reaction.

**seralbuminous** (sēr-al-bū′mi-nus), *a.* [< *seralbumin* + *-ous*.] Composed of or containing seralbumin.

**serang** (se-rang′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pers. *sarhang*, commander, overseer.] In the East Indies, the boatswain of a lascar crew; also, the skipper of a small native vessel.

**serape** (se-rä′pe), *n.* [< Mex. *serape*.] A Mexican shawl or wrap for men, often of gay colors, worn by Spanish Americans.

A very fancy *serape* hanging on a hook, with a ranchero's bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

**Serapeum, Serapeium** (ser-a-pē′um), *n.* [< LL. *Serapeum*, < Gr. Σεραπεῖον, Σαραπεῖον, a temple of Serapis, < Σέραπις, Σάραπις, L. *Serāpis*, Serapis: see *Serapis*.] A temple of Serapis; especially, the great Egyptian sanctuary near Memphis, where the series of Apis bulls were buried. This sanctuary is distinct from the Greek temple and cult of Serapis, which were attached to it by the Ptolemies. See *Serapis*.

The *Serapeum* was at the same time a sanatory institution. *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 260.

**seraph** (ser′af), *n.*; pl. *seraphs*, but sometimes the Hebrew plural *seraphim* is used (formerly also *seraphims*). [= D. Sw. Dan. *seraf* = G. *seraph*; < Heb. *serāphīm*, pl., seraphs (Isa. vi. 2) (for Rom. forms, see *seraphin*; LL. *seraphim*, *seraphin*, pl., LGr. σεραφείμ, pl.), < *sāraph*, burn. From the etym. of the name, *seraphs* have usually been regarded as 'burning' or 'flaming' angels, consisting of or like fire, and associated with the ideas of light, ardor, and purity; but some authorities suppose the *serāphīm*, 'seraphs,' of Isa. vi. 2 to be of mythical origin, orig. denoting serpent forms (though this does not agree with the description in the passage, which indicates a shape in the main human), and identify them with the *serāphīm*, 'burning serpents,' of Num. xxi. 6. Cf. *seraphin*.] One of the celestial beings described in Isaiah vi. 1–6 as surrounding the throne of Jehovah. In angelology the seraphs are regarded as the highest order of angels (see *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy*), and as having a twofold office, that of celebrating Jehovah's holiness and power, and serving as messengers and ministers between heaven and earth. See the etymology.

Above it [the throne of God] stood the *seraphims*; each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly.
Isa. vi. 2.

To thee, Cherubim and *Seraphim* [in the English Book, Cherubin and *Seraphin*] continually do cry.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

The flaming *seraph* [Abdiel], fearless, though alone.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 875.

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 277.

**Order of the Seraphim**, a Swedish order which was founded in the fourteenth century, or less probably in the thirteenth century, but which remained dormant for many years, until in 1748 it was reorganized as a most limited and exclusive order. The Swedish members must have been members first of the Order of the Polar Star or of that of the Sword, and on obtaining the Seraphim they become commanders in the other order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross of white enamel, with winged angelic heads of red enamel between the arms. Every arm of the cross is charged with a patriarchal cross in gold, and the center is a medallion of blue enamel, bearing the implements of the Passion, the letters I. H. S., and three crowns. The collar consists of alternate winged angelic heads of gold and patriarchal crosses in red enamel.

**seraphic** (se-raf′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *séraphique* = Sp. *seráfico* = Pg. *seraphico* = It. *serafico*, < LL. **seraphicus*, < LGr. σεραφικός, pertaining to seraphs, < σεραφείμ, LL. *seraphim*, seraphs: see *seraph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a seraph or seraphs; angelic; celestial: as, *seraphic* trophies; *seraphic* harmonies.

The great *seraphic* lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret conclave sat.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 794.

Pierces the keen *seraphic* flame
From orb to orb, from veil to veil.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxx.

**2.** Worthy of a seraph; superhuman; pure; refined from grossness.

Lloyd tells me that, three or 400 yeares ago, Chymistrey was in a greater perfection much than now. The proces was then more *seraphique* and universall. Now they looke only after medicines. *Aubrey*, Lives, Saint Dunstan.

Whether he at last descends
To act with less *seraphic* ends . . .
Must never to mankind be told.
*Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

*Seraphic* intellect and force
To seize and throw the doubts of man.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

He has learned not only that art . . . is alluring, but that, when used as a means of expressing what cannot otherwise be quite revealed, it becomes *seraphic*.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 160.

**Seraphic hymn**, the Sanctus. (See Isa. vi. 3.)

**II.** *n.* A zealot; an enthusiastic sectary: in allusion to the burning zeal of such persons. [Rare.]

I could never yet esteem these vapouring *Seraphicks*, these new Gnosticks, to be other than a kind of Gypsy-Christians, or a race of circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

**seraphical** (se-raf′i-kal), *a.* [< *seraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *seraphic*.

An thou wert in heaven, I would not pray to thee, for fear of disturbing thy *seraphical* devotion.
*Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour.
*Jer. Taylor.*

**seraphically** (se-raf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; with exalted and burning love or zeal.

**seraphicalness** (se-raf′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being seraphic. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**seraphicism†** (se-raf′i-sizm), *n.* [< *seraphic* + *-ism*.] The character of being seraphic. *Cudworth.*

**seraphim, seraphims** (ser′a-fim, -fimz), *n.* Plural of *seraph*.

**seraphim** (ser′a-fim), *n.* [< *seraphim*, pl., used as sing.] **1.** In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Lobophora halterata*, or *L. hexaptera*: an English collectors' name. The small seraphim is *L. sexalisata*.—**2.** A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus*, as *P. anglicus*: said to be so called by Scotch quarrymen, from some fancied resemblance of the creatures to their notion of seraphs.

**seraphim-moth** (ser′a-fim-môth), *n.* Same as *seraphim*, 1.

**seraphin†** (ser′a-fin), *n.* [< OF. *seraphin*, F. *séraphin* = Pr. *seraphin* = Sp. *serafin* = Pg. *seraphim* = It. *serafino*, a seraph; dim. in form, but orig. an adaptation as a singular of the LL. *seraphim*, pl.: see *seraph*.] A seraph.

Those eternall burning *Seraphins*
Which from their faces dart out fierie light.
*Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 94.

**seraphina** (ser-a-fē′nä), *n.* [NL.: see *seraphine*.] Same as *seraphine*.

**seraphine** (ser′a-fēn), *n.* [< *seraph* + *-ine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harmonium, of which it was the precursor. It was invented in 1833 by John Green. See *reed-organ*.

**serapho†**, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *serif*.] Same as *serif*.

Coinage of the early Saxon period, when the *serapho* of the letters were formed by a triangular punch: thus, an E was formed of a straight line with three such triangles before it, more or less elongated according to the slope of the blow in the die. *Fairholt.*

**Serapias** (se-rā′pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Serāpis*, an Egyptian god: see *Serapis*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Ophrydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Serapieæ*. It resembles the genus *Orchis* in habit and structure, but is distinguished by flowers with a prolonged anther-connective, and a spurless lip with the middle lobe usually tongue-shaped and appendaged at the base with a glandular lamina. The four or five species are natives of the Mediterranean region, one extending to the Azores. They are terrestrial herbs, growing from undivided tubers, and bearing narrow leaves and a spike of a few handsome flowers. *S. Lingua* is known as the *tongue-flowered* and *S. cordigera* as the *heart-flowered orchis*, both of which are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

**Serapic** (se-rā′pik), *a.* [Cf. LL. *Serapicus*, *Serapiacus*, *Sarapiacus*, Gr. only as personal name, Σαραπιακος, Σεραπιακός.] Of or pertaining to Serapis or his cult.

They include various types of the god Abraxas, Cnuphic and *Serapic* emblems, Egyptian types.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 560.

**Serapis** (se-rā′pis), *n.* [< L. *Serāpis*, < Gr. Σάραπις, also Σέραπις, Serapis.] 1. The Roman name of a deity of Egyptian origin whose worship was officially promoted under the Ptolemies, and was introduced into Greece and Rome. Serapis was the dead Apis honored under the attributes of Osiris; he was lord of the under-world, and identified with the Greek Hades. His worship was a combination of Egyptian and Greek cults, and was favored by the Ptolemies for political reasons.
2. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

**seraskier** (ser-as-kēr′), *n.* [Also *serasquier*, *siraskier*; < F. *sérasquier*, *séraskier* = Sp. Pg. *serasquier* = G. *seraskier*, < Turk. *serasker* (*seraskyer*), < (Pers.) *sar*, *ser*, head, + (Ar.) *'asker*, *'askar*, army.] A Turkish general or commander of land forces. This title is given by the Turks to every general having command of an army, but especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

The *Seraskier* is knock'd upon the head,
But the stone bastion still remains, wherein
The old Pacha sits among some hundreds dead.
*Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 98.

**seraskierat** (ser-as-kēr′at), *n.* [< *seraskier*.] The central office of the ministry of war at Constantinople.

The great tower of Galata, like that of the *Seraskierat* (War Office) on the opposite height in Stamboul, is used as a fire-tower. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 307.

**Serb** (sėrb), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *serbe* = G. *Serbe*, *Serbier* = Dan. *Serber* = Turk. *Serp*, a Servian, < Serv. *Serb*, lit. 'kinsman': see *Servian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Servia or the Servians.

To oppose the *Serb* advance on Sofia, the Prince of Bulgaria had but three battalions on the frontier.
*Contemporary Rev.*, L. 503.

**II.** *n.* 1. A native of Servia; a Servian.—2. The language of the Servians; Servian.

*Serb* became a proscribed tongue.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 146.

**Serbian** (sėr′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Servian*.

There is no *Serbian* original of the Memoirs of a Janissary. *The Academy*, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 41.

**Serbonian** (sėr-bō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Serbonis* or *Sirbonis* + *-ian*.] Noting a large bog or lake in Egypt, lying between the Delta and the Isthmus of Suez. It was surrounded by hills of loose sand, which, being blown into it, afforded a treacherous footing, whole armies attempting to cross it having been swallowed up. Hence the phrase *Serbonian bog* has passed into a proverb, signifying a difficult or complicated situation from which it is almost impossible to extricate one's self; a distracting condition of affairs.

A gulf profound as that *Serbonian bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 592.

I know of no *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be.
*Disraeli*, in London Times, March 19, 1867. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sercel** (sėr′sel), *n.* 1. Same as *sarcel*.—2. Same as *sarcelle*.

**serdab** (sėr′dab), *n.* [Ar. *serdāb*, a subterranean chamber.] In the funereal architecture of ancient Egypt, the secret cell of the mastaba (the most ancient and archæologically important form of monumental tomb), in which were preserved statues and other representations of the defunct, to serve as "supports" to the soul, in order to assure its continued existence in the event of the crumbling of the mummified body.

**sere**$^{1}$, *a.* and *v.* See *sear*$^{1}$.

**sere**$^{2}$†, *a.* [Also *seer*; < ME. *sere*, *ser*, < Icel. *sēr*, for oneself, separately, prop. dat. refl. pron., to oneself; cf. Icel. acc. *sik* (= G. *sich* = L. *se*, etc.), oneself.] Separate; several; many.

I haf seten by your-self here *sere* twyes.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1522.

Be-halde now, ser, and thou schalt see
*Sere* kyngdomes and *sere* contre;
Alle this wile I giffe to the. *York Plays*, p. 183.

Therefore I have seen good shooters which would have for every bow a *sere* case, made of woollen cloth.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 112.

**sere**$^{3}$†, *a.* [ME. *sere*, *ser*, mod. E. dial. *seer*; appar. a var. of *sure*, ME. *seur*, *suir*: see *sure*.] Safe; secure.

And thankyd God ofte-sythe
That sche sawe hur lorde so dere
Comyn home bothe hoole and *sere*.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 222. (*Halliwell.*)

**sere**$^{4}$† (sēr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *serre*, F. dial. *sarre* = Pr. It. *serra*, a talon, < L. *sera*, a bar to close a door, lock: see *sear*$^{2}$, *seraglio*.] A claw or talon.

In spite of all your eagles' wings, we'll work
A pitch above ye; and from our height we'll stoop
As fearless of your bloody *seres*, and fortunate,
As if we prey'd on heartless doves.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 4.

Of lions it is said, and eagles,
That, when they go, they draw their *seres* and talons
Close up. *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

**serecloth**†, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth*.

**serein** (sė-raṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *serene*$^{2}$.] A mist or exceedingly fine rain which falls from a cloudless sky, a phenomenon not unusual in tropical climates.

By local refrigeration, after sunset, the vapour invisibly diffused through the atmosphere is condensed at once into excessively fine drops of liquid water, forming the rain called *serein*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 40.

**serelepes**†, *adv.* [ME., < *sere*, separate (see *sere*$^{2}$), + *-lepes*, an adv. gen. form of *-lepi* in *anlepi*, < AS. *ānlepig*, single.] Separately; by themselves.

Thus it is, nedeth no man to trowe non other,
That thre thinges bilongeth in owre lorde of heuene,
And aren *serelepes* by hem-self, asondry were neure.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 164.

**serely**†, *adv.* [< ME. *serelych*; < *sere*$^{2}$ + *-ly*$^{2}$.] Severally.

Sone haf thay her sortes sette & *serelych* deled,
& ay the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 193.

**serena**$^{1}$† (sẹ̄-rē′nä), *n.* [See *serene*$^{2}$, *serein*.] The damp, unwholesome air of evening.

They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the *Serena* with a caudle.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 108. (*Davies.*)

**serena**$^{2}$ (se-rā′nä), *n.* [< Pr. *serena*: see *serenade*.] Same as *serenade* in its original sense: opposed to *aubade*.

**serenade** (ser-e-nād′), *n.* [Formerly also *serenate* (= D. G. Dan. *serenade* = Sw. *serenad*); < OF. *serenade*, F. *sérénade* = Sp. Pg. *serenata* = It. *serenata*, "music given under gentlewomens windowes in a morning or evening" (Florio) (cf. Pr. *serena*, a serenade), < *serenare*, make serene, < *sereno*, serene: see *serene*$^{1}$, and cf. *serene*$^{2}$, *soiree*.] 1. In *music*, an evening song; especially, such a song sung by a lover at the window of his lady.

Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade
At her deaf doors with some vile *serenade*?
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 239.

Be not loud, but pathetic; for it is a *serenade* to a damsel in bed, and not to the Man in the Moon.
*Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

2. An instrumental piece resembling such a song; a nocturne.—3. Same as *serenata*.

**serenade** (ser-e-nād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *serenaded*, ppr. *serenading*. [< *serenade*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To entertain with a serenade or nocturnal music.

Oh, the fiddles, the fiddles! I sent for them hither to oblige the women, not to offend 'em; for I intend to *serenade* the whole Park to-night.
*Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, ii. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

What, I suppose, you have been *serenading* too! Eh, disturbing some peaceable neighbourhood with villainous catgut and lascivious piping! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

God grant he may soon be married, for then shall all this *serenading* cease. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

**serenader** (ser-e-nā′dėr), *n.* [< *serenade* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who serenades, or performs nocturnal music.

**serenata** (ser-e-nä′tä), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade*.] In *music*, either a variety of secular cantata, or (more usually) an instrumental work consisting of several movements, like a suite, and intended more or less distinctly for performance in the open air by a private orchestra or band. The serenata forms an intermediate link between the suite and the symphony, being more emancipated from the control of mere dance-forms than the one, and much less unified and technically elaborate than the other. It was a favorite form of composition with Mozart. Also *cassation* and *divertimento*.

On Saturday we had a *serenata* at the Opera-house, called Peace in Europe, but it was a wretched performance. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 152.

June the 10th will be performed Acis and Galatea, a *serenata*, revised with several additions.
*Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 361.

**serenate**† (ser-e-nāt′), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade*.] A serenade.

Or *serenate*, which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 769.

**serene**$^{1}$ (sẹ̄-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *serein* = Pr. *seren*, *sere* = Sp. Pg. It. *sereno*, < L. *serenus*, bright, clear, calm (of weather); akin to Gr. σέλας, brightness, σελήνη, the moon (see *Selene*), Skt. *svar*, sun, sunlight, heaven.] **I.** *a.* 1. Clear, or fair, and calm.

Spirits live insphered
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 4.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.
*Pope*, Winter, l. 6.

Full many a gem of purest ray *serene*
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear.
*Gray*, Elegy.

2. Calm; placid; unruffled; undisturbed: as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.

Unruffled and *serene* I've met
The common accidents of life.
*Addison*, Cato, iii. 2.

He who resigns the world has no temptation to envy, hatred, malice, anger, but is in constant possession of a *serene* mind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

Thine eyes are springs, in whose *serene*
And silent waters heaven is seen.
*Bryant*, Fairest of the Rural Maids.

*Serene*, and resolute, and still,
And calm, and self-possessed.
*Longfellow*, The Light of Stars.

3. An epithet or adjunct to the titles of some persons of very high rank: it is not given to any noble or official in England, and is used chiefly (in the phrase *Serene Highness*) in rendering the German term *Durchlaucht* (given to members of certain mediatized houses, and to some other princes) and the French epithet *sérénissime*.

To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria. *Milton*, Letters of State.

Noble adventurers travelled from court to court; . . . they . . . became the favorites of their *Serene* or Royal Highnesses. *Thackeray*, Four Georges, George I.

**Drop serene.** See *drop*.=**Syn.** 1. Bright, peaceful.—1 and 2. *Tranquil*, *Placid*, etc. See *calm*$^{1}$.—2. Sedate.

**II.** *n.* 1. Clearness; serenity; a serene expanse or region.

As winds come whispering lightly from the west,
Kissing, not ruffling, the blue deep s *serene*.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 70.

How beautiful is night! . . .
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain
Breaks the *serene* of heaven. *Southey*, Thalaba, i. 1.

2. Serenity; placidity; tranquillity; calmness. [Rare.]

The *serene* of heartfelt happiness has little of adventure in it. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 241. (*Davies.*)

My body is cleft by these wedges of pains
From my spirit's *serene*.
*Mrs. Browning*, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

**serene**$^{1}$ (sẹ̄-rēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serened*, ppr. *serening*. [< *serene*$^{1}$, *a.*] 1. To make clear and calm; tranquilize.

The Hand
That hush'd the thunder, and *serenes* the sky.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 1240.

A smile *serenes* his awful brow. *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 178.

2. To clear; clarify. [Rare.]

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees.
*J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

**serene**$^{2}$† (sẹ̄-rēn′), *n.* [Also in mod. technical use *serein* (< mod. F.); formerly also *syrene*; < OF. *serein*, earlier *serain*, F. *serein* = Pr. *seren* = Sp. Pg. *sereno*, the night-dew, the damp of evening, appar. orig. applied to a clear, beautiful evening, < L. *serenum*, neut. of *serenus*, serene (see *serene*$^{1}$), but taken later as a derivative of *serus*, late (see *soiree*).] The chilly damp of evening; unwholesome air; blight.

The fogges and the *Syrene* offends vs more
(Or we made thinke so), then they did before.
*Daniel*, Queen's Arcadia (ed. Grosart), i. 1.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

**serenely** (sẹ̄-rēn′li), *adv.* 1. Calmly; quietly; placidly.

He dyed at his house in Q. street, very *serenely*; asked what was o'clock, and then, sayd he, an hour hence I shall depart; he then turned his head to the other side and expired. *Aubrey*, Lives, Edward Lord Herbert.

The moon was pallid, but not faint, . . .
*Serenely* moving on her way.
*Longfellow*, Occultation of Orion.

2. Without excitement; coolly; deliberately.

Whatever practical rule is, in any place, generally and with allowance broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had set up.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 13.

**sereneness** (sę-rēn′nes), *n.* The state of being serene or tranquil; serenity.

The *serenenesse* of a healthfull conscience.
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 5.

**sereness**, *n.* See *searness.*

**serenify**†, *v. i.* [< ML. *serenificare*, make serene, < L. *serenus*, serene, + *facere*, make.] To become serene.

It 's now the faire, virmilion, pleasant spring,
When meadowes laugh, and heaven *serenefies.*
*Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

**serenitude** (sę-ren′i-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *serenitudo*, for L. *serenitas*, serenity: see *serenity.*] Tranquillity; serenity.

A future quietude and *serenitude* in the affections.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

**serenity** (sę-ren′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *serenities* (-tiz). [< OF. *serenite*, F. *sérénité* = Pr. *serenitat* = Sp. *serenidad* = Pg. *serenidade* = It. *serenità*, < L. *serenita(t-)s*, clearness, serenity, < *serenus*, clear, serene: see *serene*$^{1}$.] **1.** The quality or condition of being serene; clearness; calmness; quietness; stillness; peace: as, the *serenity* of the air or sky.

They come out of a Country which never hath any Rains or Fogs, but enjoys a constant *serenity.*
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 186.

**2.** Calmness of mind; tranquillity of temper; placidity.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 13.

Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying in long *serenity* away. *Bryant*, October.

**3.** A title of dignity or courtesy given to certain princes and high dignitaries. It is an approximate translation of the German *Durchlaucht*, more commonly rendered *Serene Highness.* See *serene*$^{1}$, 3.

There is nothing wherein we have more frequent occasion to employ our Pens than in congratulating your *Serenities* [the Duke and Senate of Venice] for some signal Victory. *Milton*, Letters of State, Oct., 1657.

The army [of Pumpernickel] was exhausted in providing guards of honor for the Highnesses, *Serenities*, and Excellencies who arrived from all quarters.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiii.

**serenize**† (sę-rē′nīz), *v. t.* [< *serene*$^{1}$ + *-ize.*] To make serene; hence, to make bright; glorify.

And be my Grace and Goodnesse most abstract,
How can I, wanting both, *serenize* Thee?
*Davies*, Muses' Sacrifice, p. 33. (*Davies.*)

**Serenoa** (sę-rē′nǫ-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1883), named after Dr. *Sereno* Watson, curator of the herbarium of Harvard University.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ.* It is distinguished from the genus *Sabal*, the palmetto, in which it was formerly included, by its valvate corolla, and fruit tipped with a slender terminal style, and containing a somewhat cylindrical seed with sub-basilar embryo and solid albumen. The only species, *S. serrulata*, is a native of Florida and South Carolina, known as *saw-palmetto* from the spiny-edged petioles. It is a dwarf palm growing in low tufts from a creeping branching caudex, which is clad with a network of fibers. The coriaceous leaves are terminal and orbicular, deeply parted into many narrow two-cleft segments. The white flowers are borne on a long, woolly, and much-branched spadix which is sheathed at the base by numerous spathes. The fruit is black, and about an inch in diameter.

**serenous**† (sę-rē′nus), *a.* [< ME., < L. *serenus*, serene: see *serene.*] Serene.

In lande pleasaunt and *serenous* thai cheve,
In every kynde as easy is to preve.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

**serewood**†, *n.* See *searwood.*

**sereyn**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *siren.*

**serf** (sėrf), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *serf*, fem. *serve* = Pr. *serf* = Sp. *siervo* = Pg. It. *servo*, < L. *servus*, a slave: see *serve*$^{1}$.] **1.** A villein; one of those who in the middle ages were incapable of holding property, were attached to the land and transferred with it, and were subject to feudal services of the most menial description; in *early Eng. hist.*, one who was not free, but by reason of being allowed to have an interest in the cultivation of the soil, and a portion of time to labor for himself, had attained a status superior to that of a slave.

The slave, indeed, still remained [in the fourteenth century], though the number of pure *serfs* bore a small proportion to the other cultivators of the soil. . . . But even this class had now acquired definite rights of its own; and although we still find instances of the sale of *serfs* "with their litter," or family, apart from the land they tilled, yet, in the bulk of cases, the amount of service due from the *serf* had become limited by custom, and, on its due rendering, his holding was practically as secure as that of the freest tenant on the estate.
*J. R. Green*, Short Hist. of Eng. People, v. § 4.

The *serf* was bound to the soil, had fixed domestic relations, and participated in the religious life of the society; and the tendency of all his circumstances, as well as of the opinions and sentiments of the time, was in the direction of liberation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 352.

**2.** A laborer rendering forced service on an estate under seigniorial prescription, as formerly in Russia.

In Russia, at the present moment, the aristocracy are dictated to by their emperor much as they themselves dictate to their *serfs.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

The next important measure was the emancipation of the *serfs* in 1861. . . . The landlords, on receiving an indemnity, now released the *serfs* from their seigniorial rights, and the village commune became the actual property of the *serf.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 102.

**3.** Figuratively, an oppressed person; a menial. =**Syn.** *Serf, Slave.* The *serf* is, in strictness, attached to the soil, and goes with it in all sales or leases. The *slave* is absolutely the property of his master, and may be sold, given away, etc., like any other piece of personal property. See definitions of *peon* and *coolie.* See also *servitude.*

**serfage** (sėr′fāj), *n.* [< *serf* + *-age.* Cf. *servage.*] Same as *serfdom.*

The peasants have not been improved by liberty. They now work less and drink more than they did in the time of *serfage.* *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 40.

**serfdom** (sėrf′dum), *n.* [< *serf* + *-dom.*] The state or condition of a serf.

Whenever a lord provided his slave with an outfit of oxen, and gave him a part in the ploughing, he rose out of slavery into *serfdom.*
*Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 405.

The Tories were far from being all oppressors, disposed to grind down the working-classes into *serfdom.*
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iii.

**serfhood** (sėrf′hůd), *n.* [< *serf* + *-hood.*] Same as *serfdom.*

**serfism** (sėr′fizm), *n.* [< *serf* + *-ism.*] Same as *serfdom.*

**Serg.** An abbreviation of *sergeant.*

**sergant**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sergeant.*

**serge**$^{1}$ (sėrj), *n.* [< ME. **serge, sarge* (= D. *sergie* = G. *sersche, sarsche* = Dan. Sw. *sars*), < OF. *serge, sarge*, F. *serge* = Pr. *serga, sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia* (ML. reflex *serga, sarga, sargea*), cloth of wool mixed with silk or linen, serge (cf. ML. *serica, sarica*, a silken tunic, later applied to a coarse blouse), < L. *serica*, fem. of *sericus*, silken, neut. pl. *serica*, silken garments: see *Seric, sericeous, silk.*] **1**†. A woolen cloth in use throughout the middle ages, apparently of coarser texture than say.

By ordinaunce thurghout the citee large,
Hanged with cloth of gold, and nat with *sarge.*
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1710.

Ah, thou say, thou *serge*, nay, thou buckram lord!
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 27.

**2.** A kind of twilled fabric, woven originally of silk, but now commonly of worsted. It is remarkably strong and durable. Silk serges are used chiefly for tailors' linings.—**Serge de Berry**, a soft woolen material used for women's dresses.—**Silk serge.** See *silk.*

**serge**$^{2}$†, *n.* See *cerge.*

The candelstik . . . watȝ cayred thider sone; . . .
Hit watȝ not wonte in that wone [place] to wast [burn] no
*serges.* *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1489.

**serge**$^{3}$†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *search. Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**serge**$^{4}$†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *searce. Halliwell.*

**sergeancy, serjeancy** (sär′- or sėr′jęn-si), *n.* [< *sergean(t)* + *-cy.*] Same as *sergeantship.*

The lord keeper who congratulated their adoption to that title of *serjeancy.*
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 110. (*Latham.*)

**sergeant, serjeant** (sär′- or sėr′jęnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serjant*; < ME. *sergeant, sergeaunt, serjant, serjaunt, serjawnt, sergant*, < OF. *sergeant, sergent, serjant, sergient, sergant*, F. *sergent* = Pr. *servent, sirvent* = Sp. Pg. *sargento*, also Sp. *sirviente* = Pg. *servente*, a servant, = It. *sergente*, sergeant, also *servente*, servant, < ML. *servien(t-)s*, a servant, vassal, soldier, apparitor (cf. *serviens ad legem*, 'sergeant at law'; *serviens armorum*, 'sergeant at arms'), prop. adj., < L. *servien(t-)s*, ppr. of *servire*, serve: see *serve*$^{1}$. Doublet of *servant.* For the variations of spelling, *sergeant, serjeant*, see below.] **1**†. [In this and the next four senses usually spelled *serjeant.*] A servant; a retainer; an armed attendant; in the fourteenth century, one holding lands by tenure of military service, commonly used as not including those who had received knighthood (afterward called *esquires*). Serjeants were called to various specific lines of duty besides service in war.

Holdest thou thanne hym a myhty man that hath envyrowned hyse sides with men of armes or *seriauntz.*
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 5.

A maner *sergeant* was this privee man,
The which that faithful ofte he founden hadde
In thinges grete. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 563.

Than com oute of the town knyghtes and *sergeauntes* two thousande, and be-gonne the chase vpon hem that turned to flight. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 211.

Hence—**2**†. An officer of an incorporated municipality who was charged with duties corresponding to those previously or elsewhere performed by an officer of the crown.

And the xxiiij. Comyners that cheseth the lawe Bailly, at that tyme beynge present, to chese the ij. *seriaunts* for the lowe Bailly. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 395.

He gave Licence to the City of Norwich to have Coroners and Bailiffs, before which Time they had only a *Serjeant* for the King to keep Courts.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 50.

Hence, also—**3**†. A substitute upon whom a serjeant was allowed to devolve the personal discharge of his duties; a bailiff.

*Seriawnt*, undyr a domys mann, for to a-rest menn, or a catchepol (or baly). Apparitor, satelles, angarius.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

This fell *sergeant*, death,
Is strict in his arrest. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 347.

**4.** One of a body or corps attendant on the sovereign, and on the lord high steward on the trial of a peer; a serjeant-at-arms.—**5.** [In this sense the modern spelling is *serjeant.*] In England and Ireland, a lawyer of high rank. Serjeants at law are appointed by writ or patent of the crown, from among the utter barristers. While they have precedence socially, they are professionally inferior to queen's counsel; formerly, however, the king's (or queen's) premier serjeant and ancient serjeant had precedence of even the attorney-general and solicitor-general. Till the passing of the Judicature Act, 1873, the judges of the superior English common-law courts had to be serjeants; but this is not now required. No serjeants have been created since 1868, and the rank will in all likelihood soon become extinct.

*Seriauntes* hij semede that seruen atte barre,
To plede for penyes and poundes the lawe.
*Piers Plowman* (C), i. 160.

A *Sergeant* of the Lawe, war and wys, . . .
And every statut coude he pleyn by rote.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 309.

"*Serjeant* Buzfuz and Mr. Skimpin for the plaintiff," said the judge. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**6.** In Virginia, an officer in towns having powers corresponding to those of constable; in cities, an officer having powers connected with the city court corresponding to those of sheriff, and also charged with collecting city revenues. —**7.** A non-commissioned officer of the army and marines in the grade next above corporal, and usually selected from among the corporals for his intelligence and good conduct. He is appointed to preserve discipline, to teach the drill, and to command detachments, as escorts and the like. Every company has four sergeants, of whom the senior is the *color-sergeant.* A superior class are the *staff-sergeants* (see *staff-sergeant*); and above all is the *sergeant-major.* See also *color-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, drill-sergeant, lance-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant.* Abbreviated *Serg.*

Why should I pray to St. George for victory when I may go to the Lord of Hosts, Almighty God himself; or consult with a *serjeant*, or corporal, when I may go to the general? *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

Two color-*sergeants*, seizing the prostrate colors, continued the charge. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 154.

**8.** A police officer of superior rank.

The *sergeants* are presented. . . . We have the whole Detective Force from Scotland Yard, with one exception.
*Dickens*, The Detective Police.

**9.** A servant in monastic offices.—**10.** In *ichth.*, the sergeant-fish.—**Common sergeant** or **serjeant.** See *common.*—**Covering sergeant**, a sergeant who, during the exercise of a battalion, stands or moves behind each officer commanding or acting with a platoon or company. [Eng.]—**Inferior sergeants** or (preferably) **serjeants**, serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, etc. There are also serjeants of manors, etc. [Eng.]—**King's** or **queen's sergeant** or (preferably) **serjeant**, the name given to one or more of the serjeants at law (see def. 5), whose presumed duty is to plead for the king in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason. [Eng.]—**Orderly sergeant.** See *orderly.*—**Pay-sergeant**, a sergeant appointed to pay the men and to account for all disbursements.—**Prime** or **premier sergeant** or (preferably) **serjeant**, the queen's (or king's) first serjeant at law. [Eng.]—**Provost sergeant.** See *provost.*—**Sergeant-at-arms, serjeant-at-arms.** (*a*) An armed attendant; specifically, a member of a corps said to have been instituted by Richard I. of England. It consisted originally of twenty-four persons, not under the degree of knight, whose duty it was to be in immediate attendance on the king's person. One is assigned by the crown to attend each house of parliament. The lord chancellor, the lord treasurer, and on great occasions the lord mayor of London were each thus attended. One, usually the one attending the House of Lords, is an officer of the Supreme Court, to make arrests, etc.

For the bailiffes of a Cite purvey ye must a space,
A yemañ of the crowne, *Sargeaunt of armes* with mace.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Each house had also its *serjeant-at-arms*, an officer whose duty it was to execute the warrants and orders of the house while in session. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 434.

(*b*) A similar attendant on the king's person in France. (*c*) An executive officer in certain legislative bodies. In the United States Senate he serves processes, makes arrests, and aids in preserving order; the sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives has similar duties, and also has charge of the pay-accounts of the members.—**Sergeant** or (usually) **serjeant at law.** See def. 5, above.—**Sergeant-** (or **serjeant-**)**at-mace**, an officer of a corporation bearing a mace as a staff of office.—**Sergeant's** (or **serjeant's**) **mace.** See *mace*¹.—**Sergeants** or (usually) **serjeants of the household**, officers who execute several functions within the royal household in England, as the serjeant-surgeon, etc.—**Sergeant's** or (usually) **serjeant's ring**, a ring which an English serjeant at law presented on the occasion of his "taking the coif," or assuming the rank of serjeant. The custom seems to have existed since the fourteenth century. The rings were presented to the eminent persons who might be present, their value differing greatly: thus, in 1429, Sir John Fortescue mentions the most costly rings as being given to any prince, duke, or archbishop, and to the lord chancellor and lord treasurer of England, rings of less value to earls, bishops, and certain officials, of less value again to members of Parliament, and so on.—**Sergeant trumpeter**, an officer of the British royal household since the sixteenth century, originally charged with the direction of a band of sixteen trumpeters.

[The two spellings *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both correct, and were formerly used indifferently. *Sergeant*, however, is more in accordance with modern analogies, and now generally prevails except in the legal sense, and as applied to feudal tenants, to certain officers of the royal household, and, in part, to officers of municipal and legislative bodies, where the archaic spelling *serjeant* is retained. See defs. 1-5, above.]

**sergeantcy, serjeantcy** (sär'- or sėr'jẹnt-si), *n.* Same as *sergeantship*.

**sergeant-fish** (sär'jent-fish), *n.* The cobia, *Elacate canada:* so called from the lateral stripes, suggesting a sergeant's chevrons. It is of a fusiform shape, with a broad depressed head, with a few free dorsal spines in advance of the dorsal fin, and of a grayish or brownish color with a longitudinal blackish lateral band. The sergeant-fish is common in the West Indies and along the southern coast of the United States. It is voracious, but quite savory, and along the coast of Virginia and Maryland is commonly called *bonito*. Also called *crab-eater* and *snook*. See cut under *cobia*. [Florida.]

**sergeant-major** (sär'jẹnt-mā″jọr), *n.* **1.** In the army, the highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment. He acts as assistant to the adjutant.—**2.** The cow-pilot, a fish.

**sergeantry, serjeantry** (sär'- or sėr'jẹn-tri), *n.* [< OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie* (ML. *servientaria, sergenteria*), the office of a sergeant, a tenure so called, < *sergent, serjant*, etc., servant, sergeant, etc.: see *sergeant*.] Same as *sergeanty*.

**sergeantship, serjeantship** (sär'- or sėr'jẹnt-ship), *n.* [< *sergeant* + *-ship*.] The office of a sergeant or serjeant.

**sergeanty, serjeanty** (sär'- or sėr'jẹn-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sergentie, serjantie, serjeantie* (ML. *serventia, sergentia*), equiv. to *sergenterie*, etc.: see *sergeantry*.] An honorary kind of feudal tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only.—**Grand sergeanty** or **serjeanty**, a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to attend on the king in person, not merely in war, but in his court, and at all times when summoned.—**Petit sergeanty** or **serjeanty**, a tenure in which the services stipulated for bore some relation to war, but were not required to be executed personally by the tenant, or to be performed to the person of the king, as the payment of rent in implements of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, or a lance.

**serge-blue** (sėrj'blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (which see, under *blue*).

**sergedusoy**† (sėrj'dụ̈-soi), *n.* [F. *serge de soie*, silk serge: see *serge*¹, *de*², *say*³.] A material of silk, or of silk and wool, used in the eighteenth century for men's coats. *Planché.*

**sergette** (sėr-jet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serge*, serge: see *serge*¹.] A thin serge.

**serial** (sē'ri-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *seriel;* as *series* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Arranged or disposed in a series, rank, or row, as several like things set one after another; placed seriatim; successive, as beads on a string. Also *seriate*.—**2.** Characterized by or exhibiting serial arrangement; having the nature or quality of a series; of or pertaining to series: as, *serial* homology (see *homology*).

> Subjects . . . specially adapted to *serial* preaching.
> *Austin Phelps*, Theory of Preaching, p. 600.

**3.** Published at regularly recurring or successive times; periodical, as a publication; pertaining to a serial.—**Serial sections**, in *microscopic anat.*, sections arranged in consecutive order as cut from the object.—**Serial symmetry**, in *biol.*, the relation between like parts which succeed one another in the long axis of the body; the resemblance of metameric divisions, as the rings of an annelid; metamerism (which see). This kind of symmetry is distinguished from *bilateral symmetry*, from *actinomeric* or *radial symmetry*, and from *dorsabdominal symmetry*. It is concerned with the same disposition of parts as is anteroposterior symmetry, but views them differently. The appreciation or recognition of this symmetry constitutes serial homology.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A tale or other composition published in successive numbers of a periodical.—**2.** A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

> The quality of the shilling *serial* mistakenly written for her amusement, . . . and, in short, social institutions generally, were all objectionable to her.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

**seriality** (sē-ri-al'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *serial* + *-ity*.] Succession or sequence; the quality of a series; the condition of being serial.

> No apparent simultaneity in the consciousness of the two things between which there is a relation of coexistence can be taken as disproving their original *seriality*.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 365.

**serially** (sē'ri-a̤l-i), *adv.* So as to be serial; in the manner of a series; seriatim. Also *seriately*.

**Serian** (sē'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Seres*, < Gr. Σῆρες, Chinese: see *Seric, silk*.] Same as *Seric*.

> No *Serian* worms he knows, that with their thread
> Draw out their silken lives.
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, xii. 3.

**seriate** (sē'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seriated*, ppr. *seriating*. [< ML. *seriatus*, pp. of *seriare*, arrange in a series, < *series*, a row, series: see *series*.] To put into the form of a series, or a connected or orderly sequence.

> Feeling is Change, and is distinguishable from Cosmic Change in that it is a special and *seriated* group of changes in an organism.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. iv. § 56.

> The gelatinous tubes or sheaths in which the cells are *seriated* are very obvious.
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 227.

**seriate** (sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *seriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Arranged in a series or order; serial.

**seriately** (sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* [< ME. **seriatly*, *ceriatly;* < *seriate* + *-ly*².] Same as *serially*.

> With-out tariyng to wash ther handes went;
> After went to sitte ther *ceriatly*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1836.

**seriatim** (sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* [ML., < L. *series*, a series, + *-atim*, as in *verbatim*, q. v.] Serially or seriately; so as to be or make a series; one after another.

**seriation** (sē-ri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *sériation;* as *seriate* + *-ion*.] The formation of an orderly sequence or series.

> Thinking is *seriation*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 36.

**Seric** (ser'ik), *a.* [< L. *Sericus*, < Gr. Σηρικός, of the Seres, < Σήρ, pl. Σῆρες, L. *Seres*, the Seres (see def.). Hence ult. E. *silk* and *serge*¹.] Of or pertaining to the Seres, an Asiatic people, from whom the ancient Greeks and Romans got the first silk. The name *Seres* is used vaguely, but their land is generally understood to be China in its northern aspect, or as known by those approaching it from the northwest.

**Serica** (ser'i-kä̤), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. σηρικός, silken: see *Seric, silk*.] A genus of melolonthine beetles, giving name to a disused family *Sericidæ*, having an ovate convex form and the tarsal claws cleft. *S. brunnea* is a British species.

**Sericaria** (ser-i-kā'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. σηρικός, silken: see *Seric, silk*.] A genus of bombycid moths, important as containing the mulberry-silkworm, or common silkworm of commerce, *S. mori*. Many authors, however, retain the old generic name *Bombyx* for this species. See cut under *Bombyx*.

**sericate** (ser'i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sericus*, < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + *-ate*¹.] Same as *sericeous*.

**sericated** (ser'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *sericate* + *-ed*².] Covered with a silky down.

**sericeous** (sẹ-rish'ius), *a.* [< LL. *sericeus*, of silk, < L. *sericum*, silk: see *serge*¹, *silk*.] **1.** Containing, pertaining to, or consisting of silk; having the character of silk; silky.—**2.** Resembling silk; silky or satiny in appearance; smooth, soft, and shiny, as the plumage of a bird, the surface of an insect, etc.—**3.** In *bot.*, silky; covered with soft shining hairs pressed close to the surface: as, a *sericeous* leaf.

**sericicultural** (ser'i-si-kul″t̤ūr-a̤l), *a.* [< *sericiculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sericiculture. Also *sericultural*.

**sericiculture** (ser'i-si-kul″t̤ūr), *n.* [= F. *sericiculture*, < LL. *sericum*, silk (see *silk, sericeous*), + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding, rearing, and treatment of silkworms; that part of the silk-industry which relates to the insects that yield silk. Also *sericulture*.

**sericiculturist** (ser'i-si-kul″t̤ūr-ist), *n.* [< *sericiculture* + *-ist*.] One who breeds, rears, and treats silkworms; one who is engaged in sericiculture. Also *sericulturist*.

**Sericidæ** (sẹ-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica* + *-idæ*.] The *Sericides* rated as a family of scarabæoid *Coleoptera*.

**Sericides** (sẹ-ris'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica* + *-ides*.] A section or series of melolonthine beetles, including the genus *Serica* and related forms.

**sericin** (ser'i-sin), *n.* [< LL. *sericum*, silk, + *-in*².] The gelatinous substance of silk; silk-gelatin.

**sericite** (ser'i-sīt), *n.* [< LL. *sericum*, silk, + *-ite*².] A variety of potash mica, or muscovite, occurring in fine scales of a greenish- or yellowish-white color: so named from its silky luster. It forms an essential part of a silky schist called *sericite-schist*, which is found near Wiesbaden in Germany.

**sericite-gneiss** (ser'i-sīt-nīs), *n.* Gneiss containing sericite in the place of the ordinary micaceous constituent.

**sericite-schist** (ser'i-sīt-shist), *n.* A variety of mica-schist, made up of quartzose material through which sericite is distributed, in the manner of muscovite in the typical mica-schist.

**sericitic** (ser-i-sit'ik), *a.* [< *sericite* + *-ic*.] Made up of, characterized by, or containing sericite.—**Sericitic gneiss.** Same as *sericite-gneiss*.

**Sericocarpus** (ser″i-kọ-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1832), so called in allusion to the silky hairs covering the achenes; < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Asteroideæ* and subtribe *Heterochromeæ*. It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Aster* by the usually ovoid involucre with coriaceous whitish green-tipped squamose bracts, imbricated in several ranks, by few-flowered heads with about five white rays, and by always silky hairy achenes. The 4 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *white-topped aster*. They are erect perennials, usually low, and spreading in colonies by horizontal rootstocks. They bear alternate sessile undivided leaves, and numerous small heads of whitish flowers, borne in a flat corymb. *S. asteroides* and *S. linifolius*, respectively the *S. conyzoides* and *S. solidagineus* of many American authors, are the common species of the Atlantic States.

**sericon** (ser'i-kon), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *alchemy*, a red tincture: contrasted with *bufo*, black tincture. The words were used to terrify the uninitiated.

> Out goes
> The fire; and down th' alembecs, and the furnace;
> Both *sericon* and bufo shall be lost.
> Piger Henricus, or what not. Thou wretch!
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

**Sericostoma** (ser-i-kos'tọ-mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Sericostomatidæ*. Seventeen species are known, all European. The adults are elongate, appear in summer, and do not stray from the margins of their breeding-places. The larvæ live in cylindrical cases in small and moderately swift streams. *S. personatum* is a British species.

**Sericostomatidæ** (ser″i-kọ-stọ-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836, as *Sericostomidæ*), < *Sericostoma(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Sericostoma*. It is a large and wide-spread group, represented in nearly all parts of the world, and comprises (usually) excessively hairy insects, for the most part uniform in color or with few markings. The larvæ generally inhabit streams, and their cases, usually formed of sand or small stones, vary greatly in form.

**sericterium** (ser-ik-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sericteria* (-ä̤). [NL., irreg. < Gr. σηρικόν, silk, + term. -τήριον.] A spinning-gland; a glandular apparatus in insects for the secretion of silk. Sericteria have been compared to salivary glands when consisting of larger or smaller tubes opening near the mouth. Such organs occur in various insects, and in different parts of their bodies. The most important are those of silkworms.

> The larva of the antlion has its spinning organs at the opposite end of the body, the wall of the rectum . . . taking the place of the *sericteria*. *Claus*, Zoöl. (trans.), p. 532.

**sericultural** (ser'i-kul-t̤ūr-a̤l), *a.* Same as *sericicultural*.

**sericulture** (ser'i-kul-t̤ūr), *n.* Same as *sericiculture*.

**sericulturist** (ser'i-kul-t̤ūr-ist), *n.* [< *sericulture* + *-ist*.] Same as *sericiculturist*.

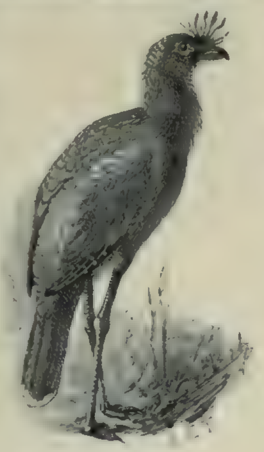
**Sericulus** (sẹ-rik'ụ̄-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1825), dim. of LL. *sericum*, silk: see *Seric, silk*.] An Australian genus of *Oriolidæ* or of *Paradiseidæ*, with sericeous black and golden-yellow plumage; regent-birds, as *S. melinus* or *chrysocephalus*, the common regent-bird. The position of the genus has been much questioned. See cut under *regent-bird*.

**serie**†, *n.* [ME., also *serye*, < OF. **serie*, < L. *series*, a row: see *series*.] A series.

> What may I conclude of this longe *serye*,
> But after wo I rede us to be merye?
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2209.

**seriema** (ser-i-ē'mä̤), *n.* [See *cariama*.] A remarkable South American bird, whose name is as unsettled in orthography as is its position in the ornithological system. It is usually regarded as grallatorial, and related to the cranes, but sometimes placed with the birds of prey, next to the African secretary-bird, which it resembles in some respects. It is 3 feet long; the wing 15 inches, the tail 13, the tarsus 7½;

the legs are bare above the suffrago; the head is crested with a frontal egret; the bill is red; the bare orbit bluish; the iris yellow; the plumage is dark, but somewhat variegated with lighter colors, and the tail is tipped with white. The seriema inhabits the campos of Brazil and northern Paraguay, and may be domesticated. For its technical names, see *Cariama* and *Cariamidæ*.



Seriema (*Cariama cristata*).

**series** (sē′rēz or sē′ri-ēz), *n.*; pl. *series.* [In earlier use (ME.) *serie*, < OF. **serie*, F. *série* = Sp. Pg. It. *serie*; < L. *series*, a row, succession, course, series, connection, etc., < *serere*, pp. *sertus*, join together, bind, = Gr. *εἴρειν*, fasten, bind; cf. *σειρά*, a rope, Skt. √ *si*, bind. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *assert*, *desert*, *dissert*, *exert*, *exsert*, *insert*, *seraglio*, *serial*, etc.] 1. A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to one another; an extended order, line, or course; sequence; succession: as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of calamitous events; definitions arranged in several distinct *series*.

> A dreadful *series* of intestine wars,
> Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 325.

> A *series* of unmerited mischances had pursued him from that moment. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 13.

2. In *geol.*, a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic: as, the greensand *series*; the Wenlock *series*.—3. In *chem.*, a number of elements or compounds which have certain common properties and relations, or which exhibit, when arranged in orderly succession, a constant difference from member to member. Thus, the elements lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium form a natural series having the familiar properties of the alkalis, and certain striking physical relations to the other elements. The hydrocarbons methane ($CH_4$), ethane ($C_2H_6$), propane ($C_3H_8$), etc., form a series having the constant difference $CH_2$ between successive members, but all the members having in common great chemical stability, slight reactive properties, and incapacity to unite directly with any element or radical.

4. In *numis.*, a set of coins made at any one place or time, or issued by any one sovereign or government.

> In the Thracian Chersonese the most important *series* is one of small autonomous silver pieces, probably of the town of Cardia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

5. In *philately*, a set of similar postage- or revenue-stamps.—6. In *math.*, a progression; also, more usually, an algebraic expression appearing as a sum of a succession of terms subject to a regular law. In many cases the number of terms is infinite, in which case the addition cannot actually be performed; it is, however, indicated.

7. In *systematic bot.*, according to Gray, the first group below *kingdom* and the next above *class*: equivalent to *subkingdom* or *division* (which see). In actual usage, however, this rule is by no means always observed. In Bentham and Hooker's "Genera" it is a group of cohorts with two stages between it and kingdom; and in the same and other good works it may be found denoting the first subdivision of an order, a tribe, a subtribe, a genus, and doubtless still other groups. It appears, however, always to mark a comprehensive and not very strongly accentuated division.

8. In *zoöl.*, a number of genera in a family, of families in an order, etc.; a section or division of a taxonomic group, containing two or more groups of a lower grade: loosely and variably used, like *grade*, *group*, *cohort*, *phalanx*, etc.—9. In *anc. pros.*, same as *colon*[1], 2.—10. In *bibliography*, a set of volumes, as of periodical publications or transactions of societies, separately numbered from another set of the same publication. Abbreviated *ser.*—**Abel's series**, the series

$$fx = f0 + xf'\beta + \frac{x(x-2\beta)}{2!}f''(2\beta) + \ldots$$
$$+ \frac{x(x-n\beta)^{n-1}}{n!}f^{(n)}(n\beta) + \ldots$$

**Arithmetical series**, a succession of quantities each differing from the preceding by the addition or subtraction of a constant difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc., or 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, −2, −4, −6, etc.; algebraically, $a$, $a+d$, $a+2d$, $a+3d$, $a+4d$, etc., or $z$, $z-d$, $z-2d$, $z-3d$, $z-4d$, etc., where $a$ represents the least term, $z$ the greatest, and $d$ the common difference.—**Ascending series**, a series according to ascending powers of the variable, as $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + \ldots$—**Bernoullian series.** See *Bernoullian*.—**Binet's series**, the series

$$\phi(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu}\int_0^1 x(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \frac{1}{2\mu(\mu+1)}\int_0^1 x(1-x)(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \ldots$$
$$+ \frac{1}{n\mu(\mu+1)\ldots(\mu+n-1)}\int_0^1 x(1-x)\ldots(n-1-x)(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \ldots,$$

where $\phi(\mu)$ is defined by the equation

$$\Gamma(\mu) = \sqrt{2\pi\mu}\,\mu^{\mu-1}e^{-\mu+\phi(\mu)}.$$

**Binomial series**, the series of the binomial theorem.—**Bürmann's series**, the series of Burmann's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Cayley's series**, the series

$$f(x+a+b+c+e+\ldots) = f(x+b+c+e+\ldots)$$
$$+\int_0^a da.\,f'(x+c+e+\ldots)$$
$$+\int_0^a da\int_0^{a+b} d(a+b)\,f''(x+e+\ldots) + \ldots$$

**Circular series**, a series whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, etc.—**Contact series of the metals.** Same as *electromotive series*.—**Continued series**, a continued fraction.—**Convergent** or **converging series.** See *converging*.—**Descending series.** See *descending*.—**De Stairville's series**, the series

$$(1-kz)^{-a/k} = 1 + az + a(a+k)z^2/2!$$
$$+ a(a+k)(a+2k)z^3/3! + \ldots$$

**Determinate series**, a series whose terms depend on different powers or other functions of a constant.—**Dirichlet's series**, the series $\Sigma\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)\frac{1}{n}$, where $\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol.—**Discontinuous series**, a series the value of the sum of which does not vary continuously with the independent variable, so that for certain values of the variable the series represents one function and for other values another. Thus, the series

$$\sin\phi - \tfrac{1}{2}\sin 2\phi + \tfrac{1}{3}\sin 3\phi - \ldots$$

is equal to $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ for values of $\phi$ between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$; but for values between $\pi$ and $2\pi$, it is equal to $\frac{1}{2}(\pi-\phi)$.—**Divergent series.** See *divergent*.—**Double series**, a series the general term of which contains two variable integers. Such a series is the following:

$$\begin{array}{llll} a_{00} & + a_{01}x & + a_{02}x^2 & + \ldots \\ + a_{10}\cos x & + a_{11}x\cos x & + a_{12}x^2\cos x & + \ldots \\ + a_{20}\cos 2x & + a_{21}x\cos 2x & + a_{22}x^2\cos 2x & + \ldots \\ + \ldots & & & \end{array}$$

**Eisenstein's series**, the double series the general term of which is $1/(M^2+N^2+\ldots)^x$, where M, N, are integers varying independently from 1 to ∞.—**Electrochemical, electromotive, equidifferent series.** See the adjectives.—**Exponential series**, a series whose terms depend on exponential quantities.—**Factorial series**, a series proceeding by factorials instead of powers of the variable.—**Farey series**, a succession of all proper vulgar fractions whose terms do not exceed a given limit, arranged in order of their magnitudes.—**Fibonacci's series**, the phyllotactic succession of numbers: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, etc. These numbers are such that the sum of any two successive ones gives the next, a property possessed also by the series 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, etc., and by no other series except derivatives of these. The series is named from the Italian mathematician Fibonacci or Leonardo of Pisa (first part of the thirteenth century), who first considered it. Also called *Lamé's series*.—**Figurate series**, a regular succession of figurate numbers.—**Finite series**, a polynomial consisting of all the terms which satisfy a certain general condition, especially when, by virtue of that condition, they have a determinate linear order. **Fluent by series.** See *fluent*.—**Fourier's series**, the series

$$fx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)d\beta + \cos x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\cos\beta.d\beta$$
$$+ \sin x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\sin\beta.d\beta + \cos 2x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\cos 2\beta.d\beta$$
$$+ \sin 2x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\sin 2\beta.d\beta + \ldots$$

**Functional series**, a series in which the general term contains a variable operational exponent.—**Gaussian series.** See *Gaussian*.—**Geometrical series**, a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common multiplier or common divisor, termed the *common ratio*. See *progression*.—**Gregory's series**, the series $\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \ldots$—**Harmonic series**, the finite series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots + 1/n$, which is nearly equal to nat log $\sqrt{n(n+1)} + 1/6n(n+1) + 0.5772156649$.—**Heine's series**, or **Heinean series**, the series

$$1 + \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}\frac{1-q^b}{1-q^c}x + \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}\frac{1-q^{a+1}}{1-q^2}\frac{1-q^b}{1-q^c}\frac{1-q^{b+1}}{1-q^{c+1}}x^2 + \ldots,$$

invented by Heine in 1847.—**Hyperbolic series**, a series whose sum depends upon the quadrature of the hyperbola, as the harmonic series.—**Hypergeometric series.** Same as *Gaussian series*.—**Indeterminate series.** See *indeterminate*.—**Infinite series**, an algebraical expression appearing as a sum of terms, but differing therefrom in that the terms are infinite in number. The most usual way of writing an infinite series is to set down a few of the first terms added together, and then to append "+ . . ., or + etc.," which is not addition, certainly, but is the indication of something analogous to the addition of the terms given. Another way is to write a general expression for any one of the terms of the series, and to prefix to this Σ, the sign for summation.—**In series.** See *in parallel*, under *parallel*.—**Jet-rock series.** See *jet*[2].—**Karoo series.** See *karoo*.—**Lagrange's series**, the series of Lagrange's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Lambert's series**, the series

$$\frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} + \frac{x^3}{1-x^3} + \ldots$$

That the $n$th differential coefficient relatively to $x$ should be equal to $2n!$ is the necessary and sufficient condition of $n$ being prime.—**Lamé's series.** Same as *Fibonacci's series*.—**Laplace's series**, the series of Laplace's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Law of a series**, that relation which subsists between the successive terms of a series, and by which their general term may be expressed.—**Leibnitz's series**, the series

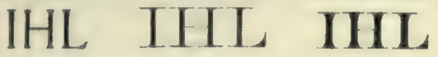
$$D^m uv = uD^m v + mDu.\,D^{m-1}v$$
$$+ \frac{m(m-1)}{2}D^2u.\,D^{m-2}v + \ldots$$

**Logarithmic series**, a series whose terms depend on logarithms.—**Maclaurin's series**, the series of Maclaurin's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Malacozoic series.** See *malacozoic*.—**Mixed series**, a series whose summation partly depends on the quadrature of the circle and partly on that of the hyperbola.—**Nummulitic series.** See *nummulitic*.—**Oölitic series.** See *oölite*.—**Osborne series**, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Tertiary series, forming a subgroup in the Older Miocene, or Oligocene, of the Hampshire basin, England, and the Isle of Wight. It consists of clays, marls, sands, and limestones, with fresh-water shells, and is about 70 feet in thickness. Also called *St. Helen's beds*.—**Pea-grit series.** See *pea-grit*.—**Reciprocal series**, a series each term of which is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series.—**Recurrent series**, a series in which each term is a given linear function of a certain number of those which precede it.—**Recurring series.** See *recurring*.—**Red Marl series.** See *marl*[1].—**Reversion of series.** See *reversion*.—**Rhizoristic series.** See *rhizoristic*.—**Schwab's series**, the succession of positive numbers A, B, $C = \frac{1}{2}(A+B)$, $D = \sqrt{BC}$, $E = \frac{1}{2}(C+D)$, $F = \sqrt{DE}$, etc.—**Semi-convergent series.** (*a*) A series which is at first convergent and afterward divergent. Such series are of great value, and frequently afford extremely close approximations. (*b*) A series which is convergent although if the signs of all the terms were the same (or their arguments considered as imaginaries were the same) it would be divergent.—**Series dynamo.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Summation of series**, the method of finding the sum of a series whether the number of terms is finite or infinite. See *progression*.—**Syllogistic series**, a logical sorites.—**Taylor's series**, the series of Taylor's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**The general term of a series**, a function of some indeterminate quantity $x$, which, on substituting successively the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., for $x$, produces the terms of the series.—**Thermo-electric series.** See *thermo-electricity*.—**To arrange in series**, as voltaic cells. See *battery*, 8 (*b*).—**To revert a series.** See *revert*.—**Trigonometric series**, a series in which the successive terms are sines and cosines of successive multiples of the variables multiplied by coefficients—that is, the series

$$A_0 + A_1\cos x + A_2\cos 2x + \ldots$$
$$+ B_1\sin x + B_2\sin 2x + \ldots$$

**series-wound** (sē′rēz-wound), *a.* Noting dynamos or motors wound in series, or so that the wire of the field-magnets forms a part of the armature and exterior circuit. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.

**serif** (ser′if), *n.* [Also *ceriph* and *seriph*; origin obscure.] The short cross-line put as a finish at the ends of the terminating or unconnected strokes of roman or italic types, as in H, l, d, and y. Its form varies with the style of the type: in the Elzevir it is short and stubby; in some French styles it is long, flat, and slender; in the Scotch-face it is curved like a bracket on the inner side. See *sans-serif*.



Elzevir. French. Scotch-face.

**Seriform** (sē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Seres*, Gr. Σῆρες, the Chinese, + *forma*, form.] Noting a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc. [Rare.]

**serigraph** (ser′i-grȧf), *n.* An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

**Serilophus** (sẹ-ril′ọ-fus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), emended to *Sericolophus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. *σηρικός*, silken, + *λόφος*, crest.] An Indian genus of broadbills of the subfamily *Eurylæminæ*, containing such species as *S. lunatus*, the lunated broadbill, which ranges from Tenasserim to Rangoon. *S. rubropygius* is a Nepaulese species.

**serimeter** (se-rim′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk thread.

**serin** (ser′in), *n.* [< F. *serin*, m., *serine*, f. (NL. *Serinus*), OF. *serin*, *serein* = Pr. *serin* (ML. *serena*), according to some < L. *citrinus*, citrine, i. e. yellow (see *citrine*), according to others a serin, canary; lit. a siren, = OF. *serene*: see *siren*.] A small fringilline bird of central and southern Europe, the finch *Fringilla serinus* or *Serinus hortulanus*, closely related to the canary. It very closely resembles the wild canary in its natural coloration, and the canary is in fact a kind of serin-finch. See *Serinus* (with cut).

**serinette** (ser-i-net′), *n.* [F., < *seriner*, teach a bird to sing, < *serin*, a serin: see *serin*.] A small hand-organ used in the training of song-birds; a bird-organ.

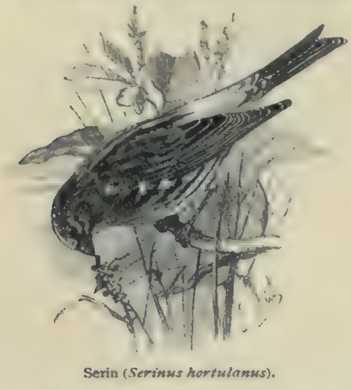
**serin-finch** (ser′in-finch), *n.* The serin or other finch of the genus *Serinus*, as a canary-bird.

**seringa** (se-ring′gä), *n.* [So called because caoutchouc was used to make syringes; < Pg.

*seringa* = Sp. *xeringa* = It. *sciringa, scilinga* = OF. *siringue, syringue*, F. *seringue*, a syringe: see *syringe*.] A name of several Brazilian trees of the genus *Herea*, yielding india-rubber.—**Seringa-oil.** Same as *siringa-oil* (which see, under *oil*).

**seringhi** (se-ring′gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A musical instrument of the viol class, used in India.

**Serinus** (sẹ-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1816), from the specific name of *Fringilla serinus*, < F. *serin*, a serin: see *serin*.] A genus of birds of the family *Fringillidæ*; the serins, serin-finches, or canaries. The common serin is *S. hortulanus*; the canary is *S. canarius* of Madeira and the Canary Islands and Azores—in its wild state hardly more than a variety of the foregoing; a third species, *S. aurifrons* or *canonicus*, inhabits Palestine. There are more than a dozen other species.



Serin (*Serinus hortulanus*).

**serio-comic** (sē″ri-ō-kom′ik), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

**serio-comical** (sē″ri-ō-kom′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *serio-comic*.

**serio-comically** (sē″ri-ō-kom′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a half-serious, half-comic manner.

**Seriola** (sẹ-rī′ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), from an Italian name of the type species, *S. dumerili*.] A genus of carangoid fishes; the amber-fishes, of moderate and large size, often of showy coloration, and valuable for food. *S. zonata* is the rudder-fish; *S. rivoliana* and *S. falcata* are known as *rock-salmon* in Florida: *S. lalandi* or *dorsalis* is called *yellowtail*. These fishes inhabit warm waters of the Atlantic, the rudder-fish going as far north as Cape Cod. See cut under *amber-fish*.

**Seriolinæ** (sē′ri-ọ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Seriola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*, typified by the genus *Seriola*, with the premaxillaries protractile, the pectoral fins short and not falcate, maxillaries with a distinct supplemental bone, and the anal fin shorter than the second dorsal. It includes the amber-fishes, pilot-fish, etc. See cuts under *amber-fish* and *Naucrates*.

**serioline** (sẹ-rī′ọ-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Seriolinæ*.

**II.** *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Seriolinæ*.

**serioso** (sā-ri-ō′sō), *adv.* [It.: see *serious*.] In *music*, in a serious, grave, thoughtful manner.

**serious** (sē′ri-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *seriouse, seryouse*; < ME. *seryows*, < OF. *serieux*, F. *sérieux* = It. *serioso*, < ML. *seriosus*, an extension of L. *sērius* (> It. Sp. Pg. *serio*), grave, earnest, serious; perhaps for **sevrius*, and in effect another form of *severus*, grave, serious, austere, severe: see *severe*. Some compare AS. *swǣr, swār* = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = MD. *swaere*, D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swār* = OHG. *swāri, swār*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer*, heavy, weighty, = Icel. *svārr* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær*, heavy, = Goth. *swērs*, esteemed, honored (lit. 'heavy' ?); cf. Lith. *swarùs*, heavy, *svóras, sváras*, weight.] **1.** Grave in feeling, manner, or disposition; solemn; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile; of things, springing from, expressing, or inducing gravity or earnestness of feeling.

> Away, you fool! the king is *serious*,
> And cannot now admit your vanities.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.

> I am more *serious* than my custom; you
> Must be so too, if heed me.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 219.

> Whether thou choose Cervantes' *serious* air,
> Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 21.

> Retracing step by step our homeward walk,
> With many a laugh among our *serious* talk.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 1.

**2.** In earnest; not jesting or making pretense.

> I hear of peace and war in newspapers; but I am never alarmed, except when I am informed that the sovereigns want treasure; then I know that the monarchs are *serious*. *Disraeli.*

**3.** Important; weighty; not trifling.

> Socrates . . . was nat ashamed to account daunsinge amonge the *seriouse* disciplines, for the commendable beautie, for the apte and proportionate meuinge, and for the craftie disposition and facionyng of the body.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 20.

> I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 47.

> The State of Ireland being thus in combustion, a *serious* Consultation is holden whom to send to quench it.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 387.

**4.** Attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension: as, a *serious* illness.

> With *serious* lung-complication a full rash [of measles] may recede. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 926.

**5.** Deeply impressed with the importance of religion; making profession of or pretension to religion. [Now cant.]

> And Peter Bell . . .
> Grew *serious*—from his dress and mien
> 'Twas very plainly to be seen
> Peter was quite reformed.
> *Shelley*, Peter Bell the Third, i. 1.

> *Serious* family— . . . each female servant required to join the Little Bethel Congregation three times every Sunday—with a *serious* footman.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

=**Syn.** 1. *Solemn*, etc. See *grave*$^3$.—**1** and **2.** Sedate, staid, sober, earnest.—**3.** Great, momentous.

**seriously**$^1$ (sē′ri-us-li), *adv.* **1.** In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity: as, to think *seriously* of amending one's life.

> Juno and Ceres whisper *seriously*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 125.

**2.** In a grave or alarming degree or manner; so as to give ground for apprehension.

> The sounder side of a beam should always be placed downwards. Any flaw on the lower surface will *seriously* weaken the beam.
> *R. S. Ball*, Experimental Mechanics, p. 188.

**seriously**$^2$† (sē′ri-us-li), *adv.* [< **serious*$^2$ (< L. *series*, series) + *-ly*$^2$.] In a series; seriatim.

> Thus proceeding to the letters, to shewe your Grace summarily, for rehersing everything *seriously*, I shal over long moleste your Grace.
> *State Papers*, i. 299. (*Halliwell*.)

**seriousness** (sē′ri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being serious, in any sense of that word.

**seriph**, *n.* See *serif*.

**Serj.** An abbreviation of *serjeant*.

**Serjania** (ser-jā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Paul *Serjeant*, a French botanist.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Paullinieæ*. It is characterized by irregular flowers with five concave sepals (or with two of them united), four petals, a wavy disk enlarging into four glands, eight stamens united at the base, a three-celled ovary containing three solitary ovules, and ripening into three indehiscent wing-fruits bearing the seed at the apex. About 155 species have been described, all South American, and mostly tropical. They are climbing or twining shrubs, with alternate compound leaves, often pellucid-dotted, and yellowish flowers in axillary racemes or panicles, frequently tendril-bearing. Some of the species are narcotic-poisonous, *S. lethalis*, of Brazil, there called *timboe*, being used as a fish-poison. For *S. polyphylla*, see *basket-wood*.

**serjant**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sergeant*.

**serjeant, serjeancy**, etc. See *sergeant*, etc.

**serk**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *sark*.

**serkel**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *circle*.

**serliche**†, *adv.* Same as *serely*.

**sermocinal** (sėr-mos′i-nạl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *sermocinari*, talk, discourse, + *-al*.] Pertaining to speech.

**sermocination** (sėr-mos-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *sermocination*, < L. *sermocinatio(n-)*, < *sermocinari* (> It. *sermocinare*), talk, discourse, harangue, < *sermo(n-)*, speech, talk, discourse: see *sermon*.] **1**†. Speech-making.

> *Sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 2.

**2.** A form of prosopopœia in which the speaker, having addressed a real or imaginary hearer with a remark or especially a question, immediately answers for the hearer: as, "Is a man known to have received foreign money? People envy him. Does he own it? They laugh. Is he formally convicted? They forgive him."

**sermocinator**† (sėr-mos′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *sermocinator*, a talker, < L. *sermocinari*, discourse: see *sermocination*.] One who makes speeches; one who talks or harangues.

> These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howell.*

**sermologus** (sėr-mol′ọ-gus), *n.*; pl. *sermologi* (-jī). [NL., < L. *sermo*, a speech, + Gr. *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A volume containing various sermons by the church fathers and the popes, or that section of the "Legenda" which contains such sermons. *F. G. Lee.*

**sermon** (sėr′mọn), *n.* [< ME. *sermon, sermone, sermoun, sermun, sarmon, sarmoun*, < OF. *sermon, sermun, sermoun*, F. *sermon* = Pr. *sermon, sermo* = Sp. *sermon* = Pg. *sermão* = It. *sermone* = Icel. *sermon*, < L. *sermo(n-)*, speaking, speech, talk, conversation, discourse, discussion, a speech or discourse, report, rumor, a conversational satire, style, a word, etc., ML. a sermon; perhaps akin to AS. *swerian*, speak: see *swear, answer*.] **1**†. A speech, discourse, or writing.

> But what availeth suche a longe *sermoun*
> Of aventures of love up and doune?
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 209.

> Yelverton mad a fayir *sermone* at the Sesschyonys, and seyd . . . so that the Kyng was informyd that ther was a ryotows felawschep in thys contre. *Paston Letters*, I. 178.

**2.** A discourse delivered by a clergyman, licentiate, or other person, for the purpose of religious instruction and edification, during divine service, usually founded upon or in elucidation of some text or passage of Scripture.

> For alle cunnynge clerkis siththe Crist ȝede on erthe
> Taken ensaumples of here sawis in *sarmonis* that thei
> maken,
> And be here werkis and here werdis wissen vs to Dowel.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 266.

> So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly wrong, if we did not esteem Preaching as the blessed ordinance of God, *sermons* as keys to the kingdom of heaven, as wings to the soul, as spurs to the good affections of man.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

> A verse may find him who a *Sermon* flies.
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple, The Church Porch.

> Upon this occasion . . . he [Sydney Smith] preached in the cathedral two remarkable *sermons*, upon the unjust judge, and the lawyer who tempted Christ.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

Hence—(*a*) A written dissertation of similar character. (*b*) Any serious address on a moral or religious theme, whether delivered or published, by a clergyman or by a layman: as, a lay *sermon*. (*c*) Any serious exhortation, counsel, or reproof: usually in an admonitory or reprobatory sense.

> Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
> Perhaps turn out a *sermon*.
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

**Baccalaureate sermon.** See *baccalaureate*.—**Sermon on the Mount**, the discourse reported in the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Matthew and in the sixth chapter of Luke, as delivered by Christ. =**Syn. 2.** *Sermon, Homily, Exhortation*. *Sermon* is the standard word for a formal address on a religious subject, founded upon a text of Scripture. *Homily* is an old word for the same thing, especially for an exposition of doctrine, but is now more often used for a conversational address, shorter than a sermon, of much directness and seriousness, perhaps upon a point of duty. *Exhortation* is occasionally used for a religious address appealing to one's conscience or calling one to the performance of duty in general or some specific duty.

**sermon** (sėr′mọn), *v.* [< ME. *sermonen*, < OF. *sermoner*, F. *sermonner* = It. *sermonare*, discourse, lecture, < LL. *sermonari*, talk, discourse, < *sermo(n-)*, speech, talk, LL. a sermon: see *sermon, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To discourse of, as in a sermon.

> To some, I know, this Methode will seeme displeasaunt, which had rather have good discipline delivered plainly in way of precepts, or *sermoned* at large.
> *Spenser*, To Sir Walter Raleigh, Prefix to F. Q.

**2.** To tutor; lecture.

> Come, *sermon* me no further. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 181.

**II.**† *intrans.* To compose or deliver a sermon; discourse.

> You *sermon* to vs of a dungeon appointed for offendors and miscredents.
> *Holinshed*, Chron., I., Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

**sermoneer** (sėr-mọ-nēr′), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-eer*.] A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer.

> The wits will leave you if they once perceive
> You cling to lords; and lords, if them you leave
> For *sermoneers*. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxviii.

**sermoner** (sėr′mọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *sermonizer*.

> This [grandiloquence] is the sin of schoolmasters, governesses, critics, *sermoners*, and instructors of young or old people. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, De Finibus.

**sermonet, sermonette** (sėr′mọn-et), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-et*.] A little sermon. [Recent.]

> It [the Rule of Benedict] opens with a *sermonet* or hortatory preface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.

> It was his characteristic plan to preach a series of week-day *sermonets*.
> *Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1883. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sermonic** (sėr-mon′ik), *a.* [< *sermon* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sermon. [Rare.]

> Conversation . . . grave or gay, satirical or *sermonic*.
> *J. Wilson.*

**sermonical** (sėr-mon′i-kạl), *a.* [< *sermonic* + *-al*.] Same as *sermonic*.

**sermoning** (sėr′mọn-ing), *n.* [< ME. *sermoning*, verbal n. of *sermon*, *v.*] The act of preaching or teaching; hence, homily; instruction; advice.

But herof was so long a *sermoning*,
Hit were to long to make rehersing.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1184.

If the like occasion come againe, hee shall lesse need the help of breviates, or historicall rhapsodies, than your reverence to eek out your *sermonings* shall need repaire to Postills, or Polianthea's.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**sermonise, sermoniser.** See *sermonize, sermonizer*.

**sermonish** (sėr'mo̤n-ish), *a.* [< *sermon* + *-ish*¹.] Like a sermon. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sermonist** (sėr'mo̤n-ist), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-ist.*] A writer or deliverer of sermons.

**sermonium** (sėr-mō'ni-um), *n.*: pl. *sermonia* (-ä). [NL. (see def.), < L. *sermo*(*n-*), a speaking, discourse: see *sermon.*] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church.' *Bailey*.

**sermonize** (sėr'mo̤n-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sermonized*, ppr. *sermonizing*. [< ML. *sermonizari*, < L. *sermo*(*n-*), a discourse: see *sermon.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To preach; discourse; harangue; use a dogmatic or didactic style in speaking or writing.

In sailor fashion roughly *sermonizing*
On providence and trust in Heaven.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

I feel as if I ought to follow these two personages of my *sermonizing* story until they come together or separate.
*O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 668.

2. To lecture; lay down the law.

The dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father.
*Chesterfield.* (*Latham.*)

Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little *sermonizing* and no false sentiment.
*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make sermons; compose or write a sermon.

**II.** *trans.* To preach a sermon to; discourse to in a formal way; persuade, affect, or influence by or as by a sermon.

We have entered into no contest or competition which of us shall sing or *sermonize* the other fast asleep.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sidney.

Also spelled *sermonise*.

**sermonizer** (sėr'mo̤n-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *sermonize* + *-er*¹.] A preacher or writer of sermons: used chiefly in a depreciatory sense. Also spelled *sermoniser*.

He [Crowley] was not less a favorite *sermonizer*. He touched a tremulous chord in the hearts of the people, and his opinions found an echo in their breasts.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 377.

**sermount**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sermon*.

**sermountain** (sėr'moun"tān), *n.* [< OF. *sermontain*, "siler mountain, bastard loveage" (Cotgrave): see *Siler.*] A European umbelliferous plant, said to be a kind of *Laserpitium* or *Siler*.

**sermuncle** (sėr'mung-kl), *n.* [< L. *sermunculus*, a little discourse, common talk, tattle, dim. of *sermo*(*n-*), discourse, talk: see *sermon.*] A little sermon or discourse.

The essence of this devotion is a series of *sermuncles*, meditations, hymns, or prayers.
*Church Times*, April 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**serofibrinous** (sē-rō-fī'bri-nus), *a.* [< L. *serum* + E. *fibrin*: see *fibrinous.*] Consisting of serum which contains fibrin.

**seron**, *n.* [Trade-name; cf. *seroon.*] An oblong package of mate, or Paraguay tea, holding about 200 pounds, of which the outer wrapping material is raw hide put on and sewed together while green, the subsequent shrinkage in drying compacting the mass.

**seroon** (se-rön'), *n.* [Also *ceroon*, *seron*, *serone*; < Sp. *seron*, a hamper, crate (= Pg. *ceirão*, a great basket), aug. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket, also a rush, = Pg. *ceira*, a basket used by porters, a frail, also a rush. Cf. Cat. Sp. *sarria*, a net or basket woven of rushes, = OF. *sarrie*, a pannier; origin uncertain.] A hamper, pannier, or crate in which raisins, figs, almonds, and other fruit, seeds and other articles, especially from Spain or the Mediterranean, are commonly packed.

**seropneumothorax** (sē-rō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. πνεύμων, lung, + θώραξ, breast.] The presence of serous fluid together with gas or air in a pleural cavity: same as *pneumohydrothorax*.

**seropurulent** (sē-rō-pū'rö-lent), *a.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + *purulentus*, purulent.] Composed of serum mixed with pus.

**serosanguinolent** (sē"rō-sang-gwin'ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + *sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of bloody serum.

**serose**† (sē'rōs), *a.* [< NL. **serosus*: see *serous.*] Same as *serous*. *Dr. H. More.*

**serosity** (sē-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sérosité* = Sp. *serosidad* = Pg. *serosidade* = It. *serosità*, *sierosità*; as *serous* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being serous or watery.—2. That which is serous or watery; a serous fluid; serum. [Rare.]

In Elephantiasis Arabum . . . the other tissues, for example, of the lower limbs or neck become changed in structure, intumescent, hard, and at times loaded more or less with *serosity*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 40.

**serotina** (ser-ō-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *serotinus*, late: see *serotine.*] The decidua serotina (which see, under *decidua*).

**serotine** (ser'ō-tin), *n.* [= F. *sérotine*, < L. *serotinus*, late, backward, < *sero*, late, at a late time, prob. abl. neut. of *serus*, late.] A small European bat, *Vespertilio* or *Vesperugo serotinus*, of a reddish-brown color above and paler grayish- or yellowish-brown below, about 3 inches long: so called because it flies late in the evening.

**serotinous** (sē-rot'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *serotine*, *serotino*, < L. *serotinus*, late, backward: see *serotine.*] In *bot.*, appearing late in a season, or later than some allied species.

**serous** (sē'rus), *a.* [< OF. *sereux*, F. *séreux* = Sp. Pg. *seroso* = It. *sieroso*, < NL. **serosus*, < L. *serum*, whey, serum: see *serum.*] 1. Having the character or quality of serum; of or pertaining to serum or serosity: as, a *serous* fluid; *serous* extravasation.—2. Secreting, containing, or conveying serum; causing serosity; concerned in serous effusion: as, a *serous* membrane; a *serous* surface.—3. Consisting of whey.

Bland, a subacid liquor made out of the *serous* part of the milk. *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

**Serous liquid** or **fluid**, any liquid formed in the body similar to blood-serum, such as that which moistens serous membranes, or as the cephalorachidian fluid, or as that which accumulates in tissues or cavities in dropsy. But the liquid part of uncoagulated blood is called *plasma*, and the contents of lymphatic vessels are called *lymph*, and the latter word is used in application to other serous liquids, especially when they are normal in quantity and quality. **Serous membrane.** See *membrane*.

**serpedinous** (sėr-ped'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *serpedo* (*-din-*), equiv. to *serpigo* (*-gin-*), ringworm: see *serpiginous.*] Serpiginous. [Rare.]

The itch is a corrupt humour between the skin and the flesh, running with a *serpedinous* course till it hath defiled the whole body. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 501.

**Serpens** (sėr'penz), *n.* [L.: see *serpent.*] An ancient northern constellation intimately connected with, but not treated as a part of, *Ophiuchus* (which see).

**serpent** (sėr'pe̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. adj., but in E. first used as a noun; also formerly and dial. *sarpent*; < ME. *serpent*, < OF. *serpent*, *sarpent*, F. *serpent*, dial. *sarpent*, *sarpan*, a serpent, snake, a musical instrument so called, = Pr. *sarpent* = Sp. *serpiente* = Pg. It. *serpente*, a serpent, < L. *serpen*(*t-*)*s*, creeping, as a noun a creeping thing, a serpent (also applied to a louse), ppr. of *serpere*, creep, = Gr. ἕρπειν, creep, = Skt. √ *sarp*, creep (> *sarpa*, a snake); usually identified also with L. *repere*, creep (see *repent*², *reptile*), the √ *sarp* being perhaps seen also in E. *salve*: see *salve*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Crawling on the belly, as a snake, or reptant, as an ophidian; of or pertaining to the *Serpentia*: correlated with *salient* and *gradient*.—2. Having the form or nature of a serpent; of a kind similar to that which a serpent has or might have.

Back on herself her *serpent* pride had curl'd.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. Serpentine; winding; tortuous.

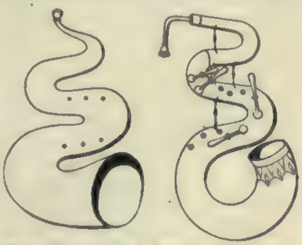
Their *serpent* windings and deceiving crooks.
*P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, ii. 9.

**II.** *n.* 1. A scaly creature that crawls on the belly; a limbless reptile; properly, a snake; any member of the order *Ophidia* (which see for technical characters). *Serpent* and *snake* now mean precisely the same thing; but the word *serpent* is somewhat more formal or technical than *snake*, so that it seldom applies to the limbless lizards, many of which are popularly mistaken for and called snakes, and *snake* had originally a specific meaning. (See *snake.*) Serpents are found all over the world, except in very cold regions. Most of them are timid, inoffensive, and defenseless animals; others are among the most dangerous and deadly of all creatures. Some are very powerful, in consequence of their great size and faculty of constriction, as boas, pythons, and anacondas. Those which are not venomous are known as *innocuous* serpents, or *Innocua*; those which are poisonous are *noxious* serpents, or *Nocua*, sometimes collectively called *Thanatophidia*. All are carnivorous; and most are able, by means of their dilatable mouths and the general distensibility of their bodies, to swallow animals of greater girth than themselves. In cold and temperate countries serpents hibernate in a state of torpidity. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and in some cases the young take refuge from danger by crawling into the gullet of the mother, whence the common belief that snakes swallow their young. Most serpents can be tamed, or at least rendered gentle, by handling; others, as the rat-snake of India, are almost domestic; but the more venomous kinds can be safely handled only when the fangs have been removed. There is a very general misapprehension respecting the comparative numbers of venomous and harmless serpents. Out of more than 300 genera of ophidians, only about 50, or one sixth, are poisonous, and more than half of these belong to the two families *Najidæ* and *Crotalidæ* (the cobra and the rattlesnake families). The true vipers (*Viperidæ*) and the sea-serpents (*Hydrophidæ*), all venomous, have six or eight genera apiece; and four other venomous families have but one to three genera apiece. The proportion of venomous to non-venomous species is still smaller than that of the genera, as the latter will average more species to a genus than the former. Poisonous serpents are mainly confined to tropical and warm temperate countries; they are more numerous and diversified in the Old World than in the New, and rather more forms are *Proteroglypha* than *Solenoglypha* (see these words). Serpents large enough to be formidable from their powers of constriction belong to the *Boidæ* and *Pythonidæ*. A few families contain very small species, worm-like in appearance and to some extent in habits. A majority of all serpents belong to one family, the harmless *Colubridæ*. See cuts under the various popular and technical names.

And hadde not ben the doublet that he hadde of a *serpentes* skyn, deed hadde he ben with-oute recouer.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 336.

Now the *serpent* was more subtil than any beast of the field. Gen. iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. See *Ophiuchus*.—3. A musical instrument, properly of the trumpet family, having a cupped mouthpiece, a conical wooden tube bent to and fro several times and usually covered with leather, and nine finger-holes very irregularly disposed. Its compass extended from two to four octaves upward from about the third C below middle C, and included more or less diatonic and chromatic tones according to the skill of the performer. Its tone was pervasive, though somewhat harsh. It is said to have been invented by a canon of Auxerre in 1590 for use in church music. It was retained in orchestras until the invention of the contrafagotto, and is still occasionally used in French churches.


Forms of Serpent (def. 3). The left-hand figure is an early form of the instrument.

A *serpent* was a good old note; a deep, rich note was the *serpent*. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

4. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop similar to the trombone.—5. Figuratively, a person who in looks or ways suggests a serpent; a wily, treacherous person; rarely, a fatally fascinating person.

Ye *serpents*, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? Mat. xxiii. 33.

He 's speaking now,
Or murmuring, "Where 's my *serpent* of old Nile?"
For so he calls me. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 25.

6. A kind of firework which burns with a zigzag, serpentine motion or light.

In fire-works give him leave to vent his spite,
Those are the only *serpents* he can write.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., ii. 452.

7. In *firearms*, same as *serpentin*.—**Naked serpents.** See *naked*.—**Pharaoh's serpent**, a chemical toy consisting of a small quantity of sulphocyanide of mercury enveloped in a cone of tinfoil. The cone is placed upright on a flat dish, and is ignited at the apex, when a bulky ash is at once formed which issues from the burning mass in a serpent-like form.—**Rat-tailed serpent.** See *rat-tailed*. **Serpent starfish.** Same as *serpent-star*.—**The old serpent**, Satan.

And he laid hold on the dragon, that *old serpent*, which is the Devil, and Satan. Rev. xx. 2.

Some, whose souls *the old serpent* long had drawn
Down, as the worm draws in the wither'd leaf.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**serpent** (sėr'pe̤nt), *v.* [< OF. *serpenter*, crawl like a serpent, wriggle (= It. *serpentare*, importune, tease), < *serpent*, a serpent: see *serpent*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To wind along like a snake, as a river; take or have a serpentine course; meander.

A circular view to ye utmost verge of ye horizon, which with the *serpenting* of the Thames is admirable.
*Evelyn*, Diary, July 23, 1679.

**II.** *trans.* To entwine; girdle as with the coils of a serpent.

The feilds, planted with fruit-trees, whose boles are *serpented* with excellent vines.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

[Rare in both uses.]

**serpentaria** (sėr-pen-tā'ri-ạ̈). *n.* [NL., < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed: see *serpentary*.] The officinal name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, the Virginia snakeroot; serpentary-root. It has the properties of a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. See *snakeroot*.

**Serpentariidæ** (sėr"pen-tạ̄-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-idæ*.] An African family of raptorial birds, named from the genus *Serpentarius*: oftener called *Gypogeranidæ*.

**Serpentariinæ** (sėr-pen-tā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-inæ*.] The *Serpentariidæ* as a subfamily of *Falconidæ*.

**Serpentarius** (sėr-pen-tā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. **serpentarius* (fem. *serpentaria*, as a noun: see *serpentary*), < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] **1.** The constellation Ophiuchus.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the serpent-eaters or secretary-birds: Cuvier's name (1797–8) of the genus of *Falconidæ* previously called *Sagittarius*, and subsequently known as *Secretarius*, *Gypogeranus*, and *Ophiotheres*. See cuts under *secretary-bird* and *desmognathous*.

**serpentary** (sėr'pẹn-tạ̄-ri), *n.* [< ME. *serpentarie*, F. *serpentaire* = It. *serpentaria*, < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed, fem. of **serpentarius*, adj., < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] **1.** The Virginia snakeroot, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.—**2†.** A kind of still.

> Do therto a galun of good reed wyne, . . . and thanne distille him thorow a *serpentarie*.
> *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, 15th cent. (*Halliwell*.)

**serpentary-root** (sėr'pẹn-tạ̄-ri-röt), *n.* Same as *serpentaria*.

**Serpent-bearer** (sėr'pẹnt-bãr"ėr), *n.* Same as *Serpentarius*, 1, or *Ophiuchus*.

**serpent-boat** (sėr'pẹnt-bōt), *n.* Same as *pamban-manche*.

**serpent-charmer** (sėr'pẹnt-chär"mėr), *n.* One who charms or professes to charm or control serpents by any means, especially by the power of music; a snake-charmer. The practice is of very ancient origin, and is best known in modern times by its application to the cobra-di-capello in India. This most venomous of serpents is allured by the simple monotonous music of a pipe, and easily captured by the expert charmer, who then extracts its fangs and tames the snake for exhibition.

**serpent-charming** (sėr'pẹnt-chär"ming), *n.* The act or practice of fascinating and capturing serpents, especially by means of music. See *serpent-charmer*.

**serpentcleide** (sėr'pẹnt-klīd), *n.* [Irreg. < *serpent* (L. *serpen(t-)s*, equiv. to Gr. ὄφις) + (*ophi*)*cleide*.] A musical instrument invented in England in 1851, which was essentially an ophicleide with a wooden tube. It was too large to be carried by the player.

**serpent-cucumber** (sėr'pẹnt-kū"kum-bėr), *n.* Same as *snake-cucumber*; also, a long-fruited variety of the muskmelon. See *cucumber*.

**serpent-deity** (sėr'pẹnt-dē"ị-ti), *n.* The deity, divinity, or god of the Ophites, otherwise known as the god Abraxas. He is commonly represented in the form of a man with a hawk's head, legs like twin serpents, and holding in one hand a scourge and in the other a shield. This figure is one of the commonest and most characteristic of the so-called Gnostic gems, and is modified from a conventional figure of Horus or Osiris. Also called *ophis*, *serpent-god*, *snake-deity*, etc. See cuts under *Abraxas*.

**serpent-eagle** (sėr'pẹnt-ē"gl), *n.* A book-name of hawks of the genus *Spilornis*.

**serpent-eater** (sėr'pẹnt-ē"tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which eats serpents; specifically, a large long-legged raptorial bird of Africa, the secretary-bird (which see, with cut).—**2.** A kind of wild goat found in India and Cashmere, *Capra megaceros*, the markhor: so called from some popular misapprehension.

**serpenteau** (sėr-pẹn-tō'), *n.* [< F. *serpenteau*, a young serpent, a serpent (firework), dim. of *serpent*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] An iron circle having small spikes to which squibs are attached, employed in the attack or defense of a breach.

**Serpentes** (sėr-pen'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] **1†.** In the Linnean system, the second order of the third class (*Amphibia*), containing limbless reptiles referred to six genera, *Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coluber*, *Anguis*, *Amphisbæna*, and *Cæcilia*, the first three of which are properly serpents, or *Ophidia*, the fourth and fifth are lizards, or *Lacertilia*, and the sixth is amphibian. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*).—**2.** Same as *Ophidia*.

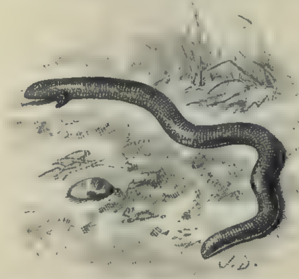
**serpent-fish** (sėr'pẹnt-fish), *n.* The bandfish or snake-fish, *Cepola rubescens*. See cut under *Cepolidæ*.

**serpent-god** (sėr'pẹnt-god), *n.* A serpent-deity; a snake-god.

**serpent-grass** (sėr'pẹnt-gràs), *n.* The alpine bistort, *Polygonum viviparum*. It is a dwarf herb, 4 to 8 inches high, with a spike of flesh-colored flowers, or in their place little red bulblets which serve for propagation. It grows well northward or on mountains in both hemispheres.

**Serpentia** (sėr-pen'shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *serpentia*, serpents, neut. pl. of *serpen(t-)s*, creeping: see *serpent*.] An old name, originating with Laurenti (1768), of serpents (ophidians), or limbless scaled reptiles. Laurenti included some limbless lizards in this order *Serpentia*, which excepted, the term is the same as *Ophidia*. In Merrem's system (1820) *Serpentia* are the same as *Ophidia*, but included the amphisbænians. See *Serpentes*.

**serpentiform** (sėr-pen'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine; ophidian in structure or affinity; snake-like: said chiefly of reptiles which are not serpents, but resemble them: as, a *serpentiform* lizard or amphibian.



Serpentiform Lizard (*Chirotes canaliculatus*).

The one here figured is an amphisbænian, with a small pair of limbs like ears just behind the head. (See *Chirotes*.) Other examples are figured under *amphisbæna*, *blind-worm*, *glass-snake*, *Pseudopus*, and *scheltopusik*.

**serpentigenous** (sėr-pen-tij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *serpentigena*, serpent-born, < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *-genus*, produced (see *-genous*).] Bred of a serpent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**serpentine** (sėr'pẹn-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *serpentyne*, < OF. *serpentin*, F. *serpentin* = Sp. Pg. It. *serpentino*, of a serpent, < LL. *serpentinus*, of a serpent, < L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*. II. *n.* < ME. *serpentin*, a cannon, < OF. *serpentin*, m., the cock of a harquebus, part of an alembic, *serpentine*, f., a kind of alembic, a kind of cannon, F. *serpentine*, serpentine (stone), grass-plantain, = It. *serpentina*, f., a kind of alembic; ML. *serpentina*, f., a kind of cannon, serpentine (stone); from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling a serpent.

> The bytter galle pleynly to enchace
> Of the venym callid *serpentyne*.
> *Lydgate*, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 6. (*Halliwell*.)

Especially—(*a*) Having or resembling the qualities or instincts ascribed to serpents; subtle; cunning; treacherous or dangerous.

> I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> It is not possible to join *serpentine* wisdom with the columbine innocency.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 282.

> Being themselves without hope, they would drive all others to despair, employing all their force and *serpentine* craft. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 142.

(*b*) Moving like a serpent; winding about; writhing; wriggling; meandering; coiling; crooked; bent; tortuous; sinuous; zigzag; anfractuous; specifically, in the *manège*, lolling out and moving over the bit, as a horse's tongue.

> The not inquiring into the ways of God and the strict rules of practice has been instrumental to the preserving them free from the *serpentine* enfoldings and labyrinths of dispute. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 3.

> Till the travellers arrived at Vivian Hall, their conversation turned upon trees, and avenues and *serpentine* approaches. *Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, i.

(*c*) Beginning and ending with the same word, as a line of poetry, as if returning upon itself. See *serpentine verse*.—**Serpentine nervure**, in *entom.*, a vein or nervure of the wing that forms two or more distinct curves, as in the membranous wings of certain beetles.—**Serpentine verse**, a verse which begins and ends with the same word. The following are examples:

> Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
> [Greater grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows greater.]
> *Juvenal*, Satires (trans.), xiv. 139.

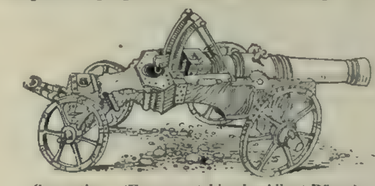
> Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.
> [Both in the bloom of life, Arcadians both.]
> *Virgil*, Eclogues (tr. by Conington), vii. 4.

**Serpentine ware**, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled gray and green.

**II.** *n.* **1†.** In French usage, part of the lock of an early form of harquebus; a match-holder, resembling a pair of nippers, which could be brought down upon the powder in the pan.

> The great feature [of the match-lock gun] consisted in holding the match in a *serpentin* or cock (or rather, the prototype of what afterwards became the cock in a gun-lock). *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 45.

**2†.** A cannon in use in the sixteenth century. The serpentine proper is described as having a bore of 1½ inches, and the cannon serpentine as having a bore of 7 inches and a shot of 53½ pounds. Compare *organ-gun*.



Serpentine. (From an etching by Albert Dürer.)

> Item, iij. gounes, called *serpentins*.
> *Paston Letters*, Inventory, I. 487.

> The *Serpentin*, a long light cannon of small bore, and semi-portable, with the mouth formed to resemble the head of a serpent, griffin, or some fabulous monster.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 31.

**3†.** A kind of still; a serpentary.

> *Serpentina* [It.], . . . a kind of winding limbecke or still called a *serpentine* or double SS in English. *Florio.*

**4.** A hydrous silicate of magnesium, occurring massive, sometimes fine, granular, and compact, again finely fibrous, less often slaty. It is usually green in color, but of many different shades, also red, brown, or gray, sometimes with spots resembling a serpent's skin. There are numerous varieties, differing in structure and color. The most important of these are—precious or noble serpentine, under which term are comprised the more or less translucent serpentines, having a rich oil-green color; foliated varieties, including marmolite and antigorite; fibrous varieties, as chrysotile (sometimes called *serpentine asbestos*) and metaxite. Other minerals more or less closely allied to or identical with serpentine are picrolite, williamsite, bowenite, retinalite, baltimorite, vorhauserite, hydrophite, jenkinsite, villarsite, etc. Serpentine occurs widely distributed and in abundance, forming rock-masses, many of which were formerly regarded as being of eruptive origin, but which are now generally conceded to have been formed by the metamorphism of various rocks and minerals; indeed, it has not been proved that serpentine has ever been formed in any other way than this. The peridotites appear to have been peculiarly liable to this kind of alteration, or serpentinization, as it is called. Massive serpentine has been extensively used for both interior and exterior architectural and decorative purposes, but in only a few localities is a material quarried which stands outdoor exposure without soon losing its polish, and eventually becoming disintegrated. The serpentinous rock commonly called *verd-antique*, and known to lithologists as *ophicalcite*, is a very beautiful decorative material, and has been extensively employed for ornament in various parts of the world. See *verd-antique*.

> The Stones are ioyn'd so artificially
> That, if the Mason had not checkered fine
> Syre's Alabaster with hard *Serpentine*, . . .
> The whole a whole Quar one might rightly tearm.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

**serpentine** (sėr'pẹn-tin or -tīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentined*, ppr. *serpentining*. [< *serpentine*, *n.*] To wind like a serpent; move sinuously like a snake; meander; wriggle.

> In those fair vales by Nature form'd to please,
> Where Guadalquiver *serpentines* with ease.
> *W. Harte*, Vision of Death.

> The women and men join hands until they form a long line, which then *serpentines* about to a slow movement which seems to have great fascination.
> *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 90.

**serpentinely** (sėr'pẹn-tin-li or -tīn-li), *adv.* In a serpentine manner; serpentiningly.

**Serpentinian** (sėr-pẹn-tin'i-ạn), *n.* [< LL. *serpentinus*, pertaining to a serpent: see *serpent*.] One of an ancient Gnostic sect: same as *Ophite*2.

**serpentinic** (sėr-pẹn-tin'ik), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-ic*.] Same as *serpentinous*.

> Have studied . . . the "blue ground," and have shown that it is a *serpentinic* substance. *Geol. Mag.*, IV. 22.

**serpentiningly** (sėr-pẹn-tī'ning-li), *adv.* With a serpentine motion or appearance. [Rare.]

> What if my words wind in and out the stone
> As yonder ivy, the god's parasite?
> Though they leap all the way the pillar leads,
> Festoon about the marble, foot to frieze,
> And *serpentiningly* enrich the roof.
> *Browning*, Balaustion's Adventure.

**serpentinization** (sėr-pẹn-tin-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *serpentinize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into serpentine, an extremely common result in the course of the metamorphic changes which rock-forming minerals have undergone. It is especially the rocks made up wholly or in part of olivin which have become converted into serpentine. See *peridotite*.

> The mineral [olivin] is quite colorless, . . . and is traversed by irregular cracks, along which *serpentinization* may frequently be seen to have commenced.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., CXXXI. 34.

**serpentinize** (sėr'pẹn-tin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serpentinized*, ppr. *serpentinizing*. [< *serpentine* + *-ize*.] To convert into serpentine.

A specimen of the variety of picrite known as scyelite was discovered by Bonney in the island of Sark, British Channel. It consists of *serpentinized* olivine, altered augite, bleached mica. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 1007.

**serpentinoid** (sėr'pe̤n-tin-oid), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-oid.*] Having in a more or less imperfect degree the character of serpentine.

The prevalence of serpentines and obscure *serpentinoid* rocks in great masses in these altered portions [the Coast ranges of California] is also a fact of much geological interest. *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 801.

**serpentinous** (sėr'pe̤n-tin-us), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-ous.*] Relating to, of the nature of, or resembling serpentine.

So as not . . . to disturb the arrangement of the *serpentinous* residuum. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 495.

**serpentive†** (sėr'pe̤n-tiv), *a.* [< *serpent* + *-ive.*] Serpentine. [Rare.]

And finding this *serpentive* treason broken in the shell — do but lend your reverend ears to his next designs.
*Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 1.

**serpentize** (sėr'pe̤n-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentized*, ppr. *serpentizing*. [< *serpent* + *-ize.*] To wind; turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; meander. [Rare.]

The path, *serpentizing* through this open grove, leads us by an easy ascent to a . . . small bench.
*Shenstone*, Works (ed. 1791), II. 296.

Even their bridges must not be straight; . . . they *serpentize* as much as the rivulets.
*Walpole*, On Modern Gardening.

**serpent-like** (sėr'pe̤nt-līk), *adv.* Like a serpent.

She hath . . . struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent-like*, upon the very heart.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 163.

**serpent-lizard** (sėr'pe̤nt-liz″ä̤rd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Seps*.

**serpent-moss** (sėr'pe̤nt-môs), *n.* A greenhouse plant, *Selaginella serpens*, from the West Indies.

**serpentry** (sėr'pen-tri), *n.*; pl. *serpentries* (-triz). [< *serpent* + *-ry.*] 1. A winding about, or turning this way and that, like the writhing of a serpent; serpentine motion or course; a meandering. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A place infested by serpents. *Imp. Dict.*—3. A number of serpents or serpentine beings collectively. [Rare.]

Wipe away all slime
Left by men-slugs and human *serpentry*.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**serpent-star** (sėr'pe̤nt-stär), *n.* A brittle-star; an ophiuran. Also *serpent starfish*.

**serpent-stone** (sėr'pe̤nt-stōn), *n.* 1. A porous substance, frequently found to consist of charred bone, which is supposed to possess the virtue of extracting the venom from a snake-bite when applied to the wound. It has been often used for this purpose by ignorant or superstitious people in all parts of the world. Also called *snakestone*. 2. Same as *adder-stone*.

**serpent's-tongue** (sėr'pe̤nts-tung), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*, especially *O. vulgatum*, so called from the form of its fronds; adder's-tongue. See cut under *Ophioglossum*.—2. A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they show resemblance to tongues with their roots.—3. A name given to a short sword or dagger whose blade is divided into two points, especially a variety of the Indian kuttar.—**Serpent's-tongue drill.** See *drill*1.

**serpent-turtle** (sėr'pe̤nt-tėr″tl), *n.* An enaliosaur.

**serpent-withe** (sėr'pe̤nt-wiᵺ), *n.* A twining plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima*, of tropical America. It is said to have properties analogous to those of the Virginia snakeroot.

**serpentwood** (sėr'pe̤nt-wu̇d), *n.* An East Indian shrub, *Rauwolfia* (*Ophioxylon*) *serpentina*. The root is used in India medicinally, as a febrifuge, as an antidote to the bites of poisonous reptiles, in dysentery, and otherwise.

**serpet†** (sėr'pet), *n.* [Appar. < OF. **serpet* (?), dim., equiv. to L. dim. *sirpiculus*, *scirpiculus*, a basket made of rushes, < *sirpus*, *scirpus*, a rush.] A basket.

So the troupe returning in order as they came; after are carried in *Serpets* their presents and apparell.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

**serpette** (sėr-pet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serpe*, a bill, pruning-knife.] A curved or hooked pruning-knife.

**serpierite** (sėr'pi-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named from M. *Serpier*, an explorer at Laurion.] A basic sulphate of copper and zinc, occurring in minute tabular crystals of a greenish-blue color at the zinc-mines of Laurion in Greece.

**serpiginous** (sėr-pij'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *serpigo* (*-gin-*), ringworm: see *serpigo*.] 1. Affected with serpigo.—2. In *med.*, noting certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another: as, *serpiginous* erysipelas.

**serpigo** (sėr-pī'gō), *n.* [ML., ringworm, < L. *serpere*, creep, crawl: see *serpent*. Cf. *herpes*, from the same ult. source.] One or another form of herpes. See *shingles*.

Thine own bowels . . .
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 31.

**serplath** (sėr'plath), *n.* [A corrupt form of **serpler*, *sarplar*: see *sarplar*.] A weight equal to 80 stones. [Scotch.]

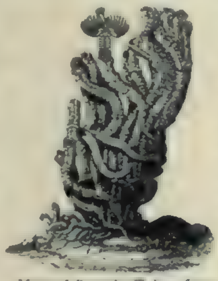
**serplius** (sėr'pli-us), *n.* Same as *sapples*.

**serpolet** (sėr'pō-let), *n.* [< F. *serpolet*, OF. *serpoullet*, dim. of **serpoul* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *serpol* = It. *serpello*, *serpillo*, < L. *serpillum*, *serpyllum*, *serpullum*, wild thyme, < Gr. ἑρπυλλος, wild thyme, < ἕρπειν, creep: see *serpent*.] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

Pleasant the short slender grass, . . . interrupted . . . by little troops of *serpolet* running in disorder here and there. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Achilles and Helena.

**Serpolet-oil**, a fragrant essential oil distilled from the wild thyme for perfumery use.

**Serpula** (sėr'pṳ̄-lä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpere*, creep, crawl: see *serpent*.] 1. A Linnean (1758) genus of worms, subsequently used with various restrictions, now type of the family *Serpulidæ*. They are cephalobranchiate tubicolous annelids, inhabiting cylindrical and serpentine or tortuous calcareous tubes, often massed together in a confused heap, and attached to rocks, shells, etc., in the sea. These tubes are so solid as to resemble the shells of some mollusks, and are closed by an operculum formed by a shelly plate on one of the tentacles. They are in general beautifully colored. The largest are found in tropical seas.


Mass of Serpula Tubes, from one of which the tentacles of the worm are shown expanded.

2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this or some related genus; also, a tube or bunch of tubes of such worms; a serpulian or serpulite.

**serpulan** (sėr'pṳ̄-la̤n), *n.* [< *Serpula* + *-an.*] Same as *serpulian*.

**serpulian** (sėr-pū'li-a̤n), *n.* [< *Serpula* + *-ian.*] A member of the genus *Serpula*.

**Serpulidæ** (sėr-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpula* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine tubicolous cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Serpula*, to which different limits have been assigned. See cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula*.

**serpulidan** (sėr-pū'li-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Serpulidæ* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Serpulidæ*.

II. *n.* A worm of this family.

**serpulite** (sėr'pṳ̄-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Serpula* + *-ite*2.] A fossil of the family *Serpulidæ*, or some similar object; specifically, one of the fossils upon which a genus *Serpulites* is founded. Such formations are tubes, sometimes a foot long, occurring in the Silurian rocks, supposed to have been inhabited by worms.

**serpulitic** (sėr-pṳ̄-lit'ik), *a.* [< *serpulite* + *-ic.*] Resembling a serpulite; containing or pertaining to serpulites.

**serpuloid** (sėr'pṳ̄-loid), *a.* [< *Serpula* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Serpula*; like or likened to the *Serpulidæ*.

**serr†** (sėr), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *serrer*, close, compact, press near together, lock, = Pr. *sarrar*, *serrar* = Sp. Pg. *cerrar* = It. *serrare*, < LL. *serare*, fasten with a bolt or bar, bolt, < L. *sera*, a bar: see *sera*. Hence *serried*, *serry*.] To crowd, press, or drive together.

Let us, *serred* together, forcibly breake into the river, and we shall well enough ride through it.
*Knolles*, Hist. Turks (1603). (*Nares.*)

The heat doth attenuate, and . . . doth send forth the spirit and moister part of a body; and, upon that, the more gross of the tangible parts do contract and *serre* themselves together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 82.

**serra** (ser'ä̤), *n.*; pl. *serræ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a saw or saw-like part or organ; a serrated structure or formation; a set or series of serrations; a serration, pectination, or dentation: as, (*a*) the saw of a saw-fish (see cut under *Pristis*), (*b*) the saw of a saw-fly (see cuts under *rose-slug* and *Securifera*), (*c*) a serrate suture of the skull (see cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*).

**serradilla** (ser-a̤-dil'ä̤), *n.* [Pg., dim. of *serrado*, serrate: see *serrate*.] A species of bird's-foot clover, *Ornithopus sativus*, cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. Also *serradella*.

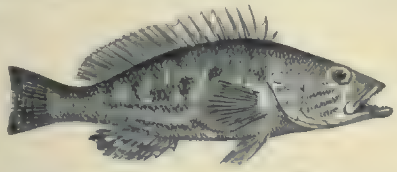
**Serranidæ** (se-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), < *Serranus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Serranus*, related to the *Percidæ* and by most ichthyologists united with that family, and containing about 40 genera and 300 species of carnivorous fishes of all warm seas, many of them known as *groupers*, *sea-bass*, *rockfish*, etc. (*a*) By Sir John Richardson, the name was applied in a vague and irregular manner, but his family included all the true *Serranidæ* of recent ichthyologists. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert, the name was applied to all acanthopterygians with the ventral fins thoracic and perfect, the lower pharyngeal bones separate, scales well developed, pectoral fins entire, skull not especially cavernous, maxillary not sloping under the preorbital for its whole length, mouth nearly horizontal, and anal fin rather short. The family thus included the *Centropomidæ* and *Rhypticidæ*, as well as true *Serranidæ*. (*c*) In Gill's system, the name was restricted to serranoids with the body oblong and compressed and covered with scales, the head compressed and the cranium normal, the supramaxillaries not retractile behind under the suborbitals, the spinous part of the dorsal fin about as long as the soft or longer, and three anal spines developed. The family as thus restricted includes about 300 fishes, which chiefly inhabit the tropical seas; but a considerable contingent live in the temperate seas. It includes many valuable food-fishes. The jewfish or black sea-bass is *Stereolepis gigas*; the stone-bass is *Polyprion cernium*. The groupers or garrupas are fishes of this family, of the genera *Epinephelus* and *Trisotropis*. Other notable genera are *Promicrops* and *Dules*. See cuts under *sea-bass*, *Serranus*, and *grouper*.

**serrano** (se-rā'nō), *n.* [< Sp. (Cuban) *serrano*, < NL. *Serranus*.] A fish, *Serranus* or *Diplectrum fasciculare*, the squirrel-fish of the West Indies and southern Atlantic States. See *squirrel-fish*.

**serranoid** (ser'a̤-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Serranus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Serranus*; of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Serranidæ*.

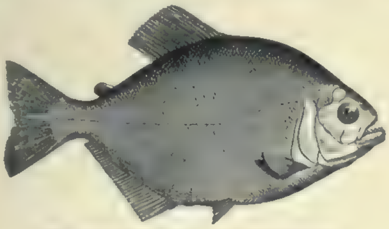
**Serranus** (se-rā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828), < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] 1. The typical genus of *Serranidæ*; the sea-perches or sea-bass. The maxillary is not supplemented with another bone, and the lateral canines are stronger than those in front. The type of the genus is the Mediterranean *S. scriba*. *S. cabrilla* is a British species.


Smooth Serranus (*Serranus cabrilla*).

Among American species related and by some referred to *Serranus* may be noted *Centropristis atrarius*, the black sea-bass or blackfish, from Cape Cod to Florida, 12 inches long; the squirrel-fish or serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, West Indies to South Carolina; *Paralabrax clathratus*, the rock-bass or cabrilla of California, attaining a length of 18 inches; and *P. nebulifer*, the Johnny Verde of the same region. See also cut under *sea-bass*.

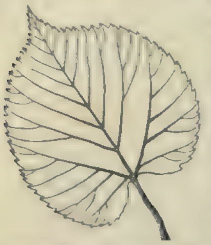
2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the lettered *serranus*, *S. scriba*; the smooth *serranus*, *S. cabrilla*.

**Serrasalmo** (ser-a̤-sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < L. *serra*, a saw, + *salmo*, a salmon.] A genus of characinoid fishes having an adipose fin like a salmon's, and the belly compressed and armed with scales projecting so as to give it a saw-like appearance: typical of the subfamily *Serrasalmoninæ*. See *piraya*.


Piraya or Caribe (*Serrasalmo denticulatus*).

**Serrasalmoninæ** (ser-a̤-sal-mō̤-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serrasalmo*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Serrasalmo*. They have a compressed high body, with the belly sharply compressed and the scales developed to give a serrated appearance to it; the branchial apertures wide; the branchial membrane deeply incised, and free below; the dorsal fin elongated, and an adipose fin. The teeth are well developed and mostly trenchant. The species are characteristic of the fresh waters of tropical South America. Among them are some of the most dreaded and carnivorous of fishes. By means of their sharp teeth they are enabled to cut the flesh of animals as with a pair of scissors, and where they are found it is impossible for an animal to go into the water without danger. They are attracted by the smell of blood, and congregate from considerable distances to any spot where blood has been spilt. They are best known by the name of *caribe*. Many species have been described, some of which attain the length of 2 feet, but most are much smaller. See *piraya*.

**serrate** (ser′āt), *a.* [= Sp. *serrato*, < L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, saw-like (cf. *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw, saw up), < *serra*, a saw, prob. for **secra*, < *secare*, cut, and thus akin to AS. *saga*, E. *saw*, from the same root: see *secant* and *saw*$^1$.] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed; specifically, in *bot.*, having small sharp teeth along the margin, pointing toward the apex: as, a *serrate* leaf. When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate*, as in the elm. The word is also applied to a calyx, corolla, or stipule. A *serrate-ciliate* leaf is one having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures. A *serrate-dentate* leaf has the serratures toothed. In zoology and anatomy *serrate* is applied to very many structures much unlike one another, but having more or fewer similar teeth.—**Serrate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ whose joints are triangular and compressed, presenting a serrate outline on the inner margin: sometimes the outer joints (usually three in number) are enlarged, forming a serrate club. See cuts under *Serricornia* and *serricorn*.—**Serrate palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi whose joints are flat, produced, and pointed on one side.—**Serrate preoperculum**, a preoperculum with numerous parallel denticles on its posterior border.—**Serrate suture**, one of several kinds of cranial sutures in which a large number of small irregular teeth of the edge of one bone interlock or interdigitate with similar teeth on another bone, as in the sagittal, coronal, and lambdoidal sutures. The phrase is sometimes restricted to the interfrontal suture, the sagittal being called *dentate*, and the coronal *limbose*, but the difference is slight, if any, and holds for few animals besides man. See cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*.—**Serrate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which have a row of sharp teeth along the greater part of the outer edge, as in the *Scolytidæ*.—**Serrate ungues**, in *entom.*, ungues or claws having a row of sharp teeth on the lower edge. See cut *f* under *Mordella*.



Serrate Leaf of American Linden (*Tilia Americana*).

**serrated** (ser′ā-ted), *a.* [< *serrate* + *-ed*$^2$.] Same as *serrate*.

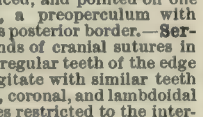
**serrati**, *n.* Plural of *serratus*.

**serration** (se-rā′shon), *n.* [< *serrate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being serrate; a serrated condition; formation in the shape of the edge of a saw.

> Far above, in thunder-blue *serration*, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin.*

2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*: (*a*) A serra; a formation like a saw in respect of its teeth; a set or series of saw-like teeth. See cuts under *Priacanthus* and *serratirostral*. (*b*) One of a set of serrate or dentate processes: as, one of the nine *serrations* of the serratus magnus muscle.

**serratirostral** (ser″ā-ti-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, + *rostrum*, a bill: see *rostral*.] Saw-billed, as a bird; having the cutting edges of the bill serrate, as a saw-bill or motmot.



Serratirostral Bill of Motmot (*Momotus nattereri*).

**Serratirostres** (ser″ā-ti-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serratirostral*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyoides*, consisting of the single family *Momotidæ*, the motmots or saw-bills, as distinguished from *Angulirostres* and *Cylindrirostres*. See also cut under *Momotus*.

**serratodenticulate** (ser″ā-tō-den-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, serrate with teeth which are themselves denticulate.

**Serratula** (se-rat′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named in allusion to the rough, sharp-edged, and toothed leaves; < L. *serratula*, betony, fem. of **serratulus*, dim. of *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and subtribe *Centaureeæ*. It is characterized by involucral bracts with the tip acute, awned, or prolonged by a narrow entire appendage, and destitute of any floral leaves beneath, and by flowers with the anthers usually somewhat tailed, and the achenes smooth and nearly cylindrical. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia. They are perennial herbs, bearing alternate toothed or pinnatifid leaves without spines, and either green or hoary with dense wool. The flowers are usually purple or violet, and solitary or grouped in loose corymbs. See *sawwort*.

**serrature** (ser′ā-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *serratura*, a being saw-shaped (cf. L. *serratura*, a sawing, < *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw): see *serrate*.] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, same as *serration*.

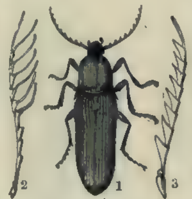
> These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*

**serratus** (se-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *serrati* (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), a serrate muscle: see *serrate*.] In *anat.*, one of several muscles of the thorax: so named because they arise by a series of digitations from successive ribs, and are thus serrate.—**Great serratus.** Same as *serratus magnus*.—**Serratus magnus**, a broad quadrilateral muscle occupying the side of the chest, an important muscle of respiration. It arises by nine serrations from the outer surface of the eight upper ribs, and is inserted into the whole length of the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *great serratus*, *magniserratus*, *costoscapularis*. See cut under *muscle*$^1$.—**Serratus posticus inferior**, a thin, flat muscle on the lower part of the thorax, beneath the latissimus dorsi. Also called *infraserratus*.—**Serratus posticus superior**, a thin, flat quadrilateral muscle on the upper part of the thorax, beneath the rhomboidei. Also called *supraserratus*.

**serraye** (se-rā′), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal pressure exerted between the component parts of any built-up gun, assembled in any manner whatever, in order to produce compression on the inner member with a view to increasing the strength of the system. It is a more comprehensive term than *shrinkage*.

**serricorn** (ser′i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *cornu*, horn.] I. *a.* Having serrate antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Serricornia*.

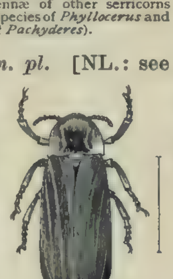
II. *n.* A serricorn beetle; a member of the *Serricornia*.



1. A serricorn beetle (an elater). 2, 3. Enlarged antennæ of other serricorns (species of *Phyllocerus* and of *Pachyderes*).

**Serricornes** (ser-i-kôr′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] The *Serricornia*; in Latreille's system, the third family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, divided into *Sternoxi*, *Malacodermi*, and *Xylotrogi*.

**Serricornia** (ser-i-kôr′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its whole length, and the antennæ as a rule serrate, rarely clavate or capitate. Among leading families are *Buprestidæ*, *Elateridæ*, *Ptinidæ*, *Cleridæ*, and *Lampyridæ*. The group is modified from Latreille's *Serricornes*. See also cuts under *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, and *serricorn*.



*Lampyris noctiluca*, one of the *Serricornia*. (Line shows natural size.)

**serried** (ser′id), *p. a.* [See *serry*.] Crowded; compacted in regular lines.

> But now
> Foul dissipation follow'd, and forced rout;
> Nor served it to relax their *serried* files.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 599.

> Like reeds before the tempest's frown,
> That *serried* grove of lances brown
> At once lay levelled low.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 17.

**Serrifera** (se-rif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), neut. pl. of *serrifer*: see *serriferous*.] In *entom.*, a group of hymenopterous insects: same as *Phytophaga* and *Securifera*, the saw-flies and horntails (*Tenthredinidæ* and *Uroceridæ*).

**serriferous** (se-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *serrifer*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Having a serra, or serrate part or organ; provided with serration; serrated.

**serriform** (ser′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, toothed like a saw.—**Serriform palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is securiform and the two preceding ones are dilated internally, thus giving a serrate outline to the organ.

**serripalp** (ser′i-palp), *a.* [< NL. *serripalpus*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] Having serrate palpi; of or pertaining to the *Serripalpi*.

**Serripalpi** (ser-i-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Redtenbacher, 1845), pl. of *serripalpus*: see *serripalp*.] Same as *Securipalpi*.

**serriped** (ser′i-ped), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Having the feet serrate, or serrations on the feet, as an insect.

**serrirostrate** (ser-i-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill serrated with tooth-like processes; odontorhynchous. See *serratirostral*.

**serro-motor** (ser′ō-mō-tor), *n.* In marine engines, a steam reversing-gear by which the valve is rapidly brought into the position of front gear, back gear, or mid gear. The serro-motor has a small engine-cylinder, the piston of which is connected with the reversing-lever, the movement of the latter requiring so much power in large marine engines as to render the reversal by hand difficult, and too slow of action in a sudden emergency.

**serrous** (ser′us), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *-ous*.] Like the teeth of a saw; irregular; rough. [Rare.]

> If while they [bees and flies] hum we lay our finger on the back or other parts, thereupon will be felt a *serrous* or jarring motion, like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a comb through paper.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

**serrula** (ser′ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *serrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serra*.] One of the serrated appendages of the throat of the mudfish (*Amia*). The anterior one is called *præserrula*; the posterior, *postserrula*. Each is paired and placed on either side of the copula or isthmus which connects the shoulder-girdle with the hyoid arch. Also called *flabellum*.

> The serrated appendages (*serrulæ*) of the throat of Amia.
> *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXV. 259.

**serrulate** (ser′ö-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **serrulatus*, < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] Finely serrate; having minute serrations. See cut under *rough-winged*.

**serrulated** (ser′ö-lā-ted), *a.* [< *serrulate* + *-ed*$^2$.] Same as *serrulate*.

**serrulation** (ser-ö-lā′shon), *n.* [< *serrulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being serrulate; formation of fine serration, minute notches, or slight indentations.—2. One of a set of such small teeth; a denticulation.

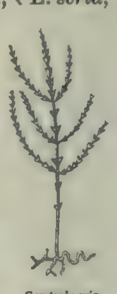
**serrurerie** (se-rü-rė-rē′), *n.* [F., ironwork, locksmithing, < *serrure*, a lock, < *serrer*, lock: see *serr*.] In *decorative art*, ornamental wrought-metal work.

**serry** (ser′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serried*, ppr. *serrying*. [First and chiefly in the pp. or p. a. *serried*, which is an accom., with pp. *-ed*$^2$, of F. *serré*, close, compact, pp. of *serrer*, close firmly or compactly together: see *serr*, which is the reg. form from the F. infinitive.] To crowd; press together. [Chiefly in the past participle.]

**sertan†**, **sertayn†**, **serteyn†**, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *certain*.

**sertes†**, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *certes*.

**Sertularia** (sėr-tū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *serta*, wreaths or garlands of flowers, < *sertus*, pp. of *serere*, plait, interweave, entwine: see *series*.] A Linnean genus of polyps, corresponding to the modern *Sertulariidæ* or *Sertularida*; the sea-firs, with small sessile lateral hydrothecæ, as *S. pumila* or *S. abietina*.



*Sertularia tubitheca*

**sertularian** (sėr-tū-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sertularia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Sertularia* in a broad sense, or having its characters. Also *sertularidan*.

II. *n.* A member of the group to which the genus *Sertularia* belongs.

**sertularid** (sėr′tū-lar-id), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sertularidan*.

**Sertularida** (sėr-tū-lar′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + *-ida*.] An order or suborder of calyptoblastic hydroid polyps, comprising those whose hydrosoma (or entire organism) becomes fixed by an adherent base, called a *hydrorhiza*, developed from the end of the cœnosarc, or the common medium by which the various polypites constituting the compound animal are united. These polypites are invariably defended by little cup-like expansions called *hydrothecæ*. The cœnosarc generally consists of a main stem with many branches, and it is so plant-like in appearance that the common sertularians are often mistaken for seaweed, and are often called *sea-firs*. The young sertularian, on escaping from the ovum, appears as a free-swimming ciliated body, which soon loses its cilia, fixes itself, and develops a cœnosarc, by budding from which the branching hydrosoma of the perfect organism is produced.

**sertularidan** (sėr-tū-lar′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sertularida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *sertularian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sertularida*.

**Sertulariidæ** (sėr″tū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of sertularian hydroid polyps or calyptoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typified by the genus *Sertularia*, having sessile polypites in hydrothecæ alternating on either side of the finely branched polyp-stock, and fixed gonophores.

**serum** (sē′rum), *n.* [= F. *sérum* = Sp. *suero* = It. *siere*, *siero*, < L. *serum*, whey, = Gr. ὀρός, whey, < √ *sar*, flow: see *salt*$^1$.] 1. The thin part of milk separated from the curd and oil; whey. Also called *serum lactis*.—2. The clear pale-yellow liquid which separates from the clot in coagulation of the blood; blood-serum.—3. Any serous liquid, as chyle or lymph.—**Serum-albumin**, albumin of the blood, similar to but distinct from egg-albumin.—**Serum globulin**, the globulin which is found in the blood-serum. Also called *paraglobulin* and *serum-casein*.

**serv.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *servant;* (*b*) in *phar.*, of the Latin *serva*, 'keep, preserve'; (*c*) [*cap.*] of *Servian*.

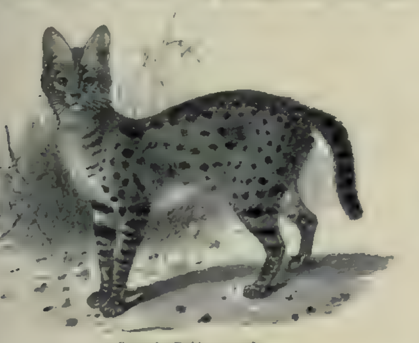
**servable** (sėr'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *serve*$^{1}$ + *-able*.] Capable of being served. *Bailey*, 1731.

**servage†** (sėr'vāj), *n.* [< ME. *servage*, < OF. (and F.) *servage* (ML. *servagium*) = It. *servaggio;* < *serf*, serf: see *serve*$^{1}$, *serf*.] Servitude; subjection; service; specifically, the service of a lover.

> Servant in love and lord in mariage—
> Thanne was he bothe in lordship and *servage*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 66.

> Aftre that the Comaynz, that weren in *Servage* in Egypt, felten hem self that thei weren of gret Power, thei chesen hem a Soudain amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 36.

**serval** (sėr'vạl), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. G. *serval*, from a S. African native name (?).] The African tiger-cat, *Felis serval*. It is long-bodied and short-tailed, without penciling of the ears, of a tawny color spotted with black, and about 30 inches long, exclusive of the tail, which is 10 inches long and ringed. Also called *bushcat*.



Serval (*Felis serval*).

**servaline** (sėr'vạl-in), *a.* [< *serval* + *-ine*$^{1}$.] Resembling or related to the serval: as, the *servaline* cat, *Felis servalina*, of western Africa.

**servand†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *servant*.

**servant** (sėr'vạnt), *n.* [< ME. *servant*, *servaunt*, *servawnt*, *servänd*, < OF. (and F.) *servant*, serving, waiting (as a noun, OF. *servant*, m., usually *sergeant*, etc., an attendant, servant, *servante*, F. *servante*, f., a female servant), = Pr. *servente*, *sirvente* = Sp. *sirviente* = Pg. It. *servente*, a servant, < ML. *servien(t-)s*, a servant, retainer, officer of a court, sergeant, apprentice, etc., < L. *servien(t-)s*, serving, ppr. of *servire*, serve: see *serve*$^{1}$. Doublet of *sergeant*, *serjeant*, *servient*.] 1. One who serves or attends, whether voluntarily or involuntarily; a person employed by another, and subject to his orders; one who exerts himself or herself, or labors, for the benefit of a master or an employer; an attendant; a subordinate assistant; an agent. The earlier uses of this word seem to imply protection on the part of the sovereign, lord, or master, and the notion of clientage, the relation involved being one in no sense degrading to the inferior. In modern use it denotes specifically a domestic or menial helper. (See (*c*), below.) In law a servant is a person who, for a consideration, is bound to render service under the legal authority of another, such other being called the *master*. Agents of various kinds are sometimes included in the general designation of *servants;* but the term *agent* implies discretionary power, and responsibility in the mode of performing duty, such as is not usually implied in the term *servant*, as, the uniformed *servants* of a railway-company. See *master*$^{1}$, 2.

> Thou schalt not desire thi neiȝboris feere,
> Ne falsli his *seruaunt* from him hent.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

> If I sent ouer see my *seruauntz* to Bruges,
> Or in-to Pruslonde my prentys my profit to wayten,
> To marchaunden with monoye.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 392.

> My learn'd and well-beloved *servant*, Cranmer,
> Prithee, return. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 238.

> Menatonon sent messengers to me with Pearle, and Okisco King of Weopomeoke, to yeelde himselfe *seruant* to the Queene of England
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 91.

> The flag to be used by H. M.'s Diplomatic *Servants*, . . . whether on shore or embarked in boats or other vessels, is the Union Flag, with the Royal Arms in the centre.
> *Foreign Office List*, 1890, p. 246.

Specifically—(*a*) A bondman or bondwoman; a slave.

> Remember that thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt.
> Deut. v. 15.

> He that is called in the Lord, being a *servant*, is the Lord's freeman. 1 Cor. vii. 22.

> In all India were no *seruants*, but all freemen.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

> Mrs. M—— had inherited a number of negroes from her father's estate. It is recorded of her that she never allowed any of these *servants* to be punished for any offence whatever.
> *S. D. Smedes*, Memorials of a Southern Planter, viii.

(*b*) A person hired for a specified time to do manual or field labor; a laborer.

> Penalty of 40. s. a month for useing the Trade of a Joiner or Carpenter, not having served a seven years apprenticeship and been free of the Company, except he work as a *Servant* or Journeyman with a Freeman of the Company.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

> Dr. Plott, speaking of the Statutes for hiring *servants*, says that at Bloxham the carters stood with their whips in one place, and the shepherds with their crooks in another. *Hone*, Table-Book, p. 202.

(*c*) A person in domestic service; a household or personal attendant; a domestic; a menial. An *upper servant* is one who has assistants under him or her, as a butler, a head cook, or a head coachman; an *under servant* is one who takes orders from an upper one, as an under-nurse, a scullery-maid, or a groom.

> A *servant*, with this clause,
> Makes drudgery divine:
> Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
> Makes that, and th' action, fine.
> *G. Herbert*, The Elixir.

> Time was, a sober Englishman would knock
> His *servants* up, and rise by five o'clock.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 162.

> The servants [at a dinner-party] are not *servants*, but the before-mentioned retail tradesmen.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xx.

2. One in a state of subjection.

> The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is *servant* to the lender. Prov. xxii. 7.

3. One who dedicates himself to the service of another; one who professes himself ready to do the will of another. See phrases below.

> O Daniel, *servant* of the living God. Dan. vi. 20.

> Paul, a *servant* of Jesus Christ. Rom. i. 1.

4†. A professed lover. The correlative term *mistress* is still in use.

> If any *servaunt* durst or oghte aryght
> Upon his lady pitously compleyne,
> Than wene I that I oghte be that wyght.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1345.

> *Valentine*. Madam and mistress, a thousand good-morrows. . . .
> *Silvia*. Sir Valentine and *servant*, to you two thousand.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 106.

> *Phil.* Peace to your fairest thoughts, dearest mistress!
> *Are.* Oh, my dearest *servant*, I have a war within me!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

> Where the first question is how soon you shall die? next, if her present *servant* love her? next, if she shall have a new *servant?* and how many? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

**Civil servant.** See *civil*.—**Company's servant**, an official attached to the civil service of the East India Company.—**His** or **Her Majesty's Servants, the King's Servants**, a name sometimes given to the dramatic profession in Great Britain, in allusion to the names formerly given to actors—*the King's* or *His Majesty's Servants*, etc.

> This comœdie was first acted in the yeere 1605 by *the King's Maiesties Servants*.
> Title page of *B. Jonson's* Volpone (ed. 1616).

> Soon after Charles II.'s entry into London, two theatrical companies are known to have been acting in the capital. For these companies patents were soon granted, under the names of "the Duke (of York)'s" and "*the King's Servants*." *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 434.

> *The King's Servants* acted then, as they do now, at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.
> *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 12.

**Proctors' servant.** Same as *bulldog*, 3.—**Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin.** See *Servite*.—**Servant of servants**, one degraded to the lowest condition of servitude.

> And he [Noah] said, Cursed be Canaan; a *servant of servants* shall he be unto his brethren. Gen. ix. 25.

**Servant of the servants of God**, a title (Latin *servus servorum Dei*) assumed by the popes since the time of Gregory the Great.—**Servant out of livery**, a servant of a higher grade, as a majordomo or butler, who does not wear the livery of his employer.—**Servants' hall**, the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, etc.

> Whoever should happen to overhear their character discussed in their own *servants' hall*, must prepare to undergo the scalpel of some such an anatomist as Mr. Fairservice. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

> By the time he had told his tale twice or thrice in the *servants'-hall* or the butler's private apartment, he was pretty perfect and consistent. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xvi.

**Solomon's servants**, a certain class of the returned exiles enumerated in Scripture after the Levites and the Nethinim. They were probably connected in some inferior capacity with the temple service. Ezra ii. 55, 58.—**Your** (**humble** or **obedient**, etc.) **servant**, a phrase of courtesy, used especially in closing a letter, and now purely formal.

> Sir, I can nothing say,
> But that I am *your most obedient servant*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5. 77.

> I'll make haste home and prevent her. *Your servant*, sir. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 7.

> They [the Blount family] are extremely *your servants*, or else I should not think them my friends.
> *Pope*, To the Duchess of Hamilton.

**servant†** (sėr'vạnt), *v. t.* [< *servant*, *n.*] 1. To subject; subordinate.

> My affairs
> Are *servanted* to others. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 89.

2. To furnish with one or more servants.

> The uncles and the nephew are now to be double-*servanted* (single-*servanted* they were before), and those servants are to be double-armed when they attend their masters abroad. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

**servant-girl** (sėr'vạnt-gėrl), *n.* A female servant, or maid-servant.

**servant-maid** (sėr'vạnt-mād), *n.* A maid-servant.

**servant-man** (sėr'vạnt-man), *n.* A male servant, or man-servant.

**servantry** (sėr'vạnt-ri), *n.* [< *servant* + *-ry*.] Servants collectively; a body of servants.

> The male *servantry* summoned to do homage by the blast of the cows' horns.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 205.

**servant's-call** (sėr'vạnts-kâl), *n.* A whistle or small horn used to call attendants: such a call is often found combined with a table-utensil, tobacco-stopper, or the like, of manufacture as late as the eighteenth century.

**servantship** (sėr'vạnt-ship), *n.* [< *servant* + *-ship*.] The post, station, or relation of a servant.

> Usurpation of *servantship* coincides necessarily with wrongful imposition of mastership.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 43.

**servatory†**, *n.* [< LL. *servatorium*, conservatory, magazine (glossing Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, phylactery), < L. *servare*, keep: see *serve*$^{1}$. Cf. *conservatory*.] That which preserves, keeps, or guards. [Rare.]

> Their Phylacteries or *Seruatories*, Defensiues (so the word signifieth), in Hebrew Totaphoth, they vsed as Preseruatines [read *-tiues*] or Remembrancers of the Law, and ware them larger then other men.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 141.

**serve**$^{1}$ (sėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *served*, ppr. *serving*. [< ME. *serven*, *servien*, *serfen*, < OF. (and F.) *servir* = Pr. *servir*, *sirvir* = Sp. Pg. *servir* = It. *servire*, < L. *servire*, serve; allied to L. *servus*, a slave, *servare*, keep, protect, < √ *sar*, protect, = Zend *har*, protect, *haurva*, protecting. From the same L. source (*servus*, *servire*) are also ult. E. *serf*, *servant*, *sergeant*, *deserve*, *disserve*, *misserve*, *subserve*, *desert*$^{2}$, etc. In the ME. sense, 'deserve,' the word is in part an aphetic form of *deserve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To attend or wait upon; act as servant to; work for; be in the employment of as a slave, domestic, hired helper, or the like.

> His master shall bore his ear through with an aul; and he shall *serve* him for ever. Ex. xxi. 6.

> No man can *serve* two masters. Mat. vi. 24.

> I *serve* the king;
> On whose employment I was sent to you.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 136.

2. To render spiritual obedience and worship to; conform to the law and do the will of.

> And if it seem evil unto you to *serve* the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will *serve*. Josh. xxiv. 15.

> For ye *serve* the Lord Christ. Col. iii. 24.

> For a whole century
> Had he been there,
> *Serving* God in prayer.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

3. To be subordinate or subservient to; minister to.

> How happy is he born and taught
> That *serveth* not another's will.
> *Sir H. Wotton*. The Happy Life.

> Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
> The less not bright. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 87.

4. To wait on or attend in the services of the table or at meals.

> Make ready wherewith I may sup, and gird thyself, and *serve* me, till I have eaten and drunken. Luke xvii. 8.

> Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
> Are *serv'd* in plate. *Dryden*.

> With diligence he'll *serve* us while we dine.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

5. To bring forward and place or arrange, as viands or food on a table: often with *up*, formerly with *forth* or *in*.

> *Serve* hym [a pheasant] *fourth;* no sawse but salte.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

> Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 63.

> Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
> To *serve* the hot-and-hot.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

6. To administer the service of; perform the duties required for: as, a curate may *serve* two churches.

> In 1823 he [Keble] left Oxford, . . . to *serve* one or two small and poorly endowed curacies.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 24.

**7.** To contribute or conduce to; promote.

They make Christ and his Gospell onelie *serue* Ciuill pollicie. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Sir Modred . . . sought
To make disruption in the Table Round
Of Arthur, and to splinter it into feuds,
*Serving* his traitorous end. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Evil can but *serve* the right,
Over all shall love endure.
*Whittier*, Calef in Boston.

**8.** To aid by good offices; minister to the wants or well-being of.

For David, after he had *served* his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep. Acts xiii. 36.

He would lose his life to *serve* his country, but would not do a base thing to save it.
*Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

Not less, tho' dogs of Faction bay,
Would *serve* his kind in deed and word.
*Tennyson*, Love thou thy Land.

**9.** To be of use to instead of something else: with *for*: as, a sofa may *serve* one *for* a bed.

The cry of Talbot *serves* me *for* a sword.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 79.

Not far from the Castle is an old unfinish'd Palace of Faccardine's, *serving* however the Bassa *for* his Seraglio.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 45.

**10.** To regulate one's conduct in accordance with the spirit, fashion, or demands of; comply with.

Men who think that herein we *serve* the time, and speak in favour of the present state, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. i. § 1.

The Man who spoke,
Who never sold the truth to *serve* the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power.
*Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

**11.** To behave toward; treat; requite: as, he *served* me very shabbily.

If Pisanio
Have . . . given his mistress that confection
Which I gave him for cordial, she is *served*
As I would *serve* a rat. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 247.

**12.** To suffice; satisfy; content.

Less than a pound shall *serve* me for carrying your letter. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 111.

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The 21st day we sent out our Moskito Strikers for Turtle, who brought aboard enough to *serve* both Ships Companies. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 146.

A polite country squire shall make you as many bows in half an hour as would *serve* a courtier for a week.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

Never let me hear you utter any thing like a sentiment; I have had enough of them to *serve* me the rest of my life.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

**13.** To be of use or service to; answer the requirements of; avail.

Our indiscretion sometimes *serves* us well,
When our deep plots do pall.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 8.

Sir, you have now at length this question for the time, and, as my memory would best *serve* me in such a copious and vast theme, fully handl'd.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**14†.** To be a professed lover of; be a suitor to.

Syn I have trouthe hire hight
I wol nat ben untrewe for no wight,
But as hire man I wol ay lyve and sterve,
And nevere noon other creature *serve*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 448.

**15.** To handle; manipulate; work; manage: as, the guns were well *served*.

But the garrison of Sumter, being destitute of the proper accessories, could only *serve* a small number of guns, and was already suffering from want of provisions.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 138.

**16.** *Naut.*, to bind or wind tightly with small cord, generally spun-yarn or marline: as, to *serve* a backstay.—**17.** In *law*, to deliver or send to; present to in due form; communicate by delivery or by reading, according to different methods prescribed by different laws: often with *on* or *upon* before the person: as, to *serve* a notice *upon* a tenant.

They required that no bookseller should be allowed to unpack a box of books without notice and a catalogue *served upon* a judge. *Brougham.*

**18.** To supply; furnish: usually said of regular and continuous supply: as, a newsman *serves* families with papers; a reservoir *serves* a town with water.

The watir cometh all by condite, in grett plente, ffrom Ebrom and Bedelem, which condites *serve* all the Citee in every place. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

And, although the sea be so deep between it [the tower] and the shore that a ship may sail through, yet is it *served* with fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

**19.** To earn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**20.** To copulate with; cover: used of male animals, as stallions, jacks, or bulls, kept for breeding purposes at a price.—**21.** To deliver, as a ball, in the manner of the first player in tennis or lawn-tennis, or the pitcher in base-ball: as, he *served* a swift ball.—**22†.** To deserve.

Haf I prys wonnen?
Haue I thryuandely thonk [thanks] thurȝ my craft *serued!*
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1380.

I gyfe the grace and graunt, thofe thou hafe grefe *servede!*
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2591.

**To serve a cable** (*naut.*). See *cable.*—**To serve a hawk,** in *falconry*, to drive out a quarry which has taken refuge or concealed itself.—**To serve an apprenticeship,** to perform the service or fulfil the legal conditions of an apprentice.—**To serve an attachment** or **writ of attachment,** in *law*, to levy such a writ on the person or goods by seizure.—**To serve an execution,** to levy an execution on the person, goods, or lands by seizure.—**To serve an office,** to discharge the duties incident to an office.—**To serve a person heir to a property,** in *Scots law*, to take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession. See *service of an heir*, under *service*$^1$.—**To serve a process** or **writ,** to communicate a process or writ to the person to whom it is directed, as by delivering or reading it to him, or by leaving it at his place of residence or business, as the law may direct. The person is said to be *served* with the process or writ.—**To serve a sentence,** to undergo the punishment prescribed by a judicial sentence: as, to *serve a sentence* of eighteen months' hard labor.—**To serve a turn, one's turn,** or **the turn.** See *turn.*—**To serve one a trick,** to play a trick upon one.

Well, if I be *served* such another *trick*, I'll have my brains ta'en out. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 6.

**To serve one out,** to punish or take revenge on one; make an example of one.

The Right Honourable Gentleman had boasted he had served his country for twenty years. Served his country! He should have said *served her out!*
*Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 25.

**To serve one right,** to treat one as he deserves: often used interjectionally.

Webb dated all his Grace's misfortunes from Wynendall, and vowed that Fate *served the traitor right.*
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

Workhouse funeral—*serve him right!*
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

**To serve one's self of,** to avail one's self of; use. [A Gallicism.]

If they elevate themselves, it is only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor their virtue.
*Dryden*, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

**To serve one's time,** to complete one's apprenticeship.

At first there was a very general desire to reëstablish the apprentice system of the middle ages. The traditions of the past were still strong. The lad must *serve his time*—that is, be legally bound to remain with his master for a term of four or five years.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 402.

**To serve one** (with) **the same sauce.** See *sauce.*—**To serve out,** to deal out or distribute in portions: as, to *serve out* ammunition to soldiers; to *serve out* grog to sailors.—**To serve the purpose of,** to take the place of in use; do the work of; serve for: as, a bent pin *served the purpose of* a fish-hook.—**To serve the vent,** in *gun.*, to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged.—**To serve time,** to undergo a term of imprisonment.

The under-world, with the police and detective forces practically in its interest, holds in rigorous bondage every unfortunate or miscreant who has once *served time.*
*Science*, VIII. 287.

=**Syn. 1.** To labor for, attend, aid, assist, help.—**7.** To advance, forward, benefit.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or act as a servant or attendant; be employed in services or ministrations for another: formerly with *to*.

Blessed Angels he sends to and fro,
To *serve to* wicked man. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 1.

*Serve* by indenture *to* the common hangman.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 187.

They also *serve* who only stand and wait.
*Milton*, Sonnet on his Blindness.

When a man can say I *serve*—to the whole extent of my being I apply my faculty to the service of mankind in my especial place—he therein sees and shows a reason for his being in the world, and is not a moth or incumbrance in it. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

Specifically—(*a*) To perform domestic offices for another; wait upon one as a servant.

For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that *serveth?* . . . but I am among you as he that *serveth.*
Luke xxii. 27.

And now, Mrs. Cook, I proceed to give you my instructions, . . . whether you *serve* in town or country.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

(*b*) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; do duty in any capacity under authority, especially as a soldier or seaman.

Under what captain *serve* you? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 95.

Leontius, you and I have *serv'd* together,
And run through many a fortune with our swords.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

His talk is all of war and pleasure, and he longs to *serve* in the next campaign. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, ii. 6.

"Has he *served* in the army?" "Yes—no—not, strictly speaking, *served;* but he has been . . . trained to arms."
*Scott*, Rob Roy, x.

Is na' this Hester, as *serves* in Foster's shop?
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

Likewise had he *served* a year
On board a merchantman, and made himself
Full sailor. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*c*) To be in subjection or servitude.

And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to *serve* with rigour; and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage. Ex. i. 13.

Better to reign in hell than *serve* in heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 263.

(*d*) *Eccles.*, to act as server at the celebration of the eucharist. See *server*, 1 (*a*).

"Canstow *seruen*," he seide, "other syngen in a churche?"
*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 12.

**2.** To answer the purpose; accomplish the end; avail; be sufficient; suffice: often followed by a present infinitive of purpose.

*Rom.* Courage, man; the hurt cannot be much.
*Mer.* No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill *serve.*
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 101.

For they say The Riches of the Church are to *serve* as Anchors in Time of a Storm. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 61.

The Indians make use of no more Land than *serves* to maintain their Families in Maiz and to pay their taxes.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 119.

Learning itself, received into a mind
By nature weak, or viciously inclin'd,
*Serves* but to lead philosophers astray.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 433.

Short greeting *serves* in time of strife!
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 24.

**3.** To suit; be convenient; be favorable: said especially of a favoring wind or current.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune: . . .
And we must take the current when it *serves.*
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 223.

His Ships were readie, but the wind *serv'd* not for many days. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The tide *serving* at half-past two, we got clear of the docks at that hour. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

The sportsman, narrating his feats when opportunity *serves*, keeps such spoils of the chase as he conveniently can. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 349.

**4†.** To be a professed lover or suitor.

Gode godely [Cryseyde], to whom *serve* I and laboure
As I best can. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 458.

**5.** To deliver or bat the ball, as done by the player who leads off in tennis or lawn-tennis.

**serve**$^1$ (sėrv), *n.* [< *serve*$^1$, *v.*] In *tennis* or *lawn-tennis:* (*a*) The act of the first player in striking the ball, or the style in which the ball is then delivered: as, a good *serve.* (*b*) The right of hitting or delivering the ball first: as, it is my *serve.*

He lost his *serve*, and the next game as well, and before five minutes had passed he was two games to the bad in the last set. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 920.

**serve**$^2$† (sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *serve;* appar. < OF. **sorbe*, F. *sorbe* = Sp. *sorba*, *serba* = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorba*, f., service-berry, *sorbo*, m., service-tree, < L. *sorbus*, f., the service-tree, *sorbum*, neut., its fruit: see *sorb*, and cf. *service*$^2$.] **1.** The service-tree.

He may ont graffe atte Marche in thorn and *serve.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

**2.** The fruit of the service-tree.

Crato . . . utterly forbids all maner of fruits, as peares, apples, plumms, cherries, strawberries, nuts, medlers, *serves*, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 69.

**servee**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **servie*, *serve*, service, < *servir*, serve: see *serve*$^1$.] Service.

And make ȝoure selfe sogettys to be
To hem that owyn ȝow *servee.*
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

**server** (sėr'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *server;* < *serve*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who serves.

So are ye image-*servers*—that is, idolaters.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.

Specifically—(*a*) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, an attendant on the priest at a low celebration of the eucharist, who helps the priest to vest and unvest, arranges the service-book, lights and extinguishes the altar-lights, places the elements and cruets on the credence and brings them to the priest at the offertory, brings the priest the basin and towel and pours the water at the lavabo, pours out the ablutions of wine and water, and ministers in other ways. The server is usually a boy or other layman, and represents, as far as a layman can, the priest's assistants and the choir at a high celebration. (*b*) One who serves up a meal, or sets the dishes on table.

Byfore the cours tho stuarde comes then,
The *seruer* hit next of alle kyn men
Mays way. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

The medieval baron removed from one to another of his castles with a train of servants and baggage his chaplains and accountants, steward and carvers, *servers*, cupbearers, clerks, squires, yeomen, grooms and pages, chamberlain, treasurer, and even chancellor.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 473.

(*c*) In the game of tennis or of lawn-tennis, the player who serves or strikes the ball first. See *lawn-tennis.*

The game begins by serving the ball upon the left wall of the Hazard Court (which the *server* faces).
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 105.

**2.** That which serves or is used in serving. Specifically—(*a*) A salver or small tray. (*b*) A utensil for distributing articles of food at the table, differing from the ordinary implement, such as spoon or fork: as, an oyster-*server*; an asparagus-*server*. (c†) A conduit.

> They . . . derived rilles and *servers* of water into every street.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 248. (*Davies.*)

**Servetian** (sėr-vē′shan), *n.* [< *Servetus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A follower of Servetus (died 1553), who maintained substantially the views regarding the nature of Christ afterward known as *Socinianism*. [Rare.]

**serviable†**, *a.* Same as *serviceable*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

**Servian** (sėr′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Servia* (F. *Servie* = G. *Serbien* = Russ. *Serbiya*; < E. *Serb* = F. *Serbe* = G. *Serbe* = Russ. *Serbŭ*, < Serv. *Srb*, a Servian) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Servia, a kingdom of Europe, situated south of the Austrian empire, and formerly subject to Turkey; pertaining to the Servians or to their language.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Servia; a member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Servia: the term is applied by extension to inhabitants of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, etc., allied in race and language to the inhabitants of Servia.—**2.** A Slavic language spoken in Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc. The dialect spoken in Croatia is often called *Croatian*, *Servian* being restricted to the other dialects; the whole group of dialects is sometimes called *Serbo-Croatian*. Abbreviated *Serv.*

Also *Serbian*.

**service$^1$** (sėr′vis), *n.* [Early mod. E. (and dial.) also *sarvice*; < ME. *service*, *servyce*, *servise*, *servyse*, < OF. *servise*, *service*, F. *service* = Pr. *servisi* = Sp. *servicio* = Pg. *serviço* = It. *servizio*, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, service, servitude, < *servire*, serve: see *serve*$^1$.] **1.** The act of serving, or attendance, in any sense; the rendering of duty to another; obedience; the performance of any office or labor for another.

> As glad, as humble, as bisy in *servyse*,
> And eek in love, as she was wont to be,
> Was she to him in every maner wyse.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 549.

> Upon your oath of *service* to the pope.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 23.

> Reason, however able, cool at best,
> Cares not for *service*, or but serves when press'd.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 86.

> Should this first master claim
> His *service*, whom does it belong to? him
> Who thrust him out, or him who saved his life?
> *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

Specifically—**2.** Spiritual obedience, reverence, and love.

> Present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable *service*.
> Rom. xii. 1.

> God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms.
> *Tillotson*, Sermons.

**3.** The duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee: thus, *personal service* consists in homage and fealty, etc.; *annual service* in rent, suit to the court of the lord, etc.; *accidental services* in heriots, reliefs, etc.—**4.** Place or position of a servant; employment as a servant; state of being or acting as a servant; menial employ or capacity: as, to be out of *service*.

> To leave a rich Jew's *service*, to become
> The follower of so poor a gentleman.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 156.

> To the judge's house shee did enquire,
> And there shee did a *service* get.
> *The Merchant's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

> Answer that . . . a poor servant is not to be blamed if he strives to better himself; that *service* is no inheritance.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

**5.** Labor performed for another; assistance rendered; obligation conferred; duty done or required; office.

> As thou lovest me, Camillo, wipe not out the rest of thy *services* by leaving me now; the need I have of thee thine own goodness hath made.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2. 12.

> He [Temple] did not betray or oppress his country: nay, he rendered considerable *services* to her.
> *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

**6.** Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function: as, the diplomatic *service*; the consular *service*; hence, specifically, military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; formerly, a bold and daring performance of such duties; also, the army or navy as a profession.

> At this day, that Vocation [the esquire's] is growne to be the first degree of gentry, taken out of the *service* in the warrs, from whence all the other degrees of nobility are borowed.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

> He waylays the reports of *services*, and cons them without book, damning himself he came new from them.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

> The best room in the dilapidated house was put at the service of the commanding officer of the impress *service*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

> Men in professions of any kind, except the two *services*, could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 85.

**7.** A useful office; an advantage conferred or brought about; benefit or good performed, done, or caused; use; employment.

> He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the *service* of man.
> Ps. civ. 14.

> I have done the state some *service*, and they know 't.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 339.

> All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable.
> *Spelman.*

> Tell Roderick Dhu I owed him naught,
> Not the poor *service* of a boat,
> To waft me to yon mountain side.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 37.

**8.** Profession of respect uttered or sent: as, my *service* to you, sir.

> Pray do my *service* to his majesty.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 179.

> Pray, give my *service* to . . . all my friends and acquaintance in general who do ask after me.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 87.

**9.** Suit as a lover; professed love. [Archaic.]

> Wel I woot my *servyce* is in vayn,
> My gerdoun is but brestyng of myn herte.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 244.

> Has Arthur spoken aught? or would yourself,
> Now weary of my *service* and devoir,
> Henceforth be truer to your faultless lord?
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**10.** Public religious worship and instruction conducted according to the forms or methods prescribed by ecclesiastical law, precept, or custom in any given communion: as, the *services* for the following week are, etc.

> The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off.
> *Watts.*

**11.** A liturgical form prescribed for public worship; also, a form prescribed for public worship or ceremonial of some special character; an office: as, the marriage *service*.

> Ther was also a Nonne, a Prioresse, . . .
> Ful wel she song the *service* divyne.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

> The next daye, Fryday, we went to Mounte Syon to masse, and there sayde our *seruyce*.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

> On Days of Fasting and Thanksgiving, . . . the Minister may appoint such Psalms as he shall think fit, . . . unless any shall have been appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority in a *Service* set out for the Occasion.
> *Book of Common Prayer.*

> We should profane the *service* of the dead
> To sing a requiem and such rest to her
> As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 259.

**12.** A full set of musical settings of the congregational or choral canticles, chants, etc., of a liturgy, especially of the Anglican liturgy. It does not include metrical hymns or special anthems. The full list of parts for the Anglican morning prayer, communion office, and evening prayer includes the Venite, Te Deum, Benedicite, Benedictus (Dominus), Jubilate, Kyrie, Nicene Creed, Sanctus, Agnus, Benedictus (qui venit), Gloria in Excelsis, Magnificat, Cantate, Nunc Dimittis, and Deus Misereatur; but all of these are not usually contained in any one service.

**13.** Things required for use; furniture. Especially—(*a*) A set of things required for table use: as, a dinner-*service*; a *service* of plate.

> A dinner-party [was] given by a certain noble lord, at which the whole *service* was of silver, a silver hot-water dish being placed under every plate.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 120.

(*b*) An assortment of table-linen.

**14.** That which is served. (*a*) A course served up at table.

> Your fat king and your lean beggar is but variable *service*, two dishes, but to one table; that 's the end.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 25.

> *Service* is ready to go up, man; you must slip on your coat, and come in; we lack waiters pitifully.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 1.

> The entertainment is of a pretty substantial kind. Besides tea, there is a *service* of cheese, of bacon and beef fried, etc.
> *Jamieson*, Dict. (under *rocking*).

(*b*) The portion served to an individual; an allowance of food or drink.

> And whanne thou seest afore thee thi *seruice*,
> Be not to hasti upon breed to bite.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

> The women, having eaten, drank, and gossiped sufficiently, were each presented with "a *Service* of Sweetmeats, which every Gossip carried away in her Handkerchief."
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 6.

> With farthing candles, chandeliers of tin,
> And *services* of water, rum, and gin.
> *Chatterton*, Kew Gardens.

> I'll spread your *service* by the door,
> That when you eat you may behold
> The knights at play where the bowls are rolled.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, The Squire of Low Degree.

**15.** In *law*. See *service of a writ*, etc., below, and *serve*, *v. t.*, 17.—**16.** In *lawn-tennis*, that striking of the ball with the racket which commences a turn of play; also, the ball thus struck: as, he made a swift *service*.—**17.** The small cordage wound round a rope in serving. Also *serving*.—**18.** That which is supplied or furnished; the act or means of supplying something which is in general demand, or of furnishing specific accommodation: said of transportation: as, railway or mail *service*; cab *service*: also of the distribution of water and light: as, electric-light *service*.

> A short squat omnibus, . . . which was then the daily *service* between Cloisterham and external mankind.
> *Dickens*, Edwin Drood, vi.

**19.** A service-pipe.

> I had taken up about a dozen *services* when I approached one that had been only a comparatively short time in duty.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9100.

**Active service.** See *active*.—**At one's service,** placed at one's disposal; free for one to use or enjoy.—**At your service,** ready to serve you: a phrase of civility.

> I am, sir, a practitioner in panegyric, or, to speak more plainly, a professor of the art of puffing, *at your service*—or anybody else's.
> *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

**Breakfast-service,** a set of utensils required for the breakfast-table. Compare *dinner-service*.—**Burial, choral, church, civil service.** See the qualifying words.—**Civil-service reform.** See *reform*.—**Claim in a service.** See *claim*$^1$.—**Constructive service.** See *personal service* (*a*), under *personal*.—**Covenanted civil service.** See *civil*.—**Dessert-service.** See *dessert*.—**Dinner-service,** a set of dishes, plates, and other table-utensils, usually of porcelain or of fine earthenware, sometimes of plate, etc., intended for use at the dinner-table. It may include what is needed for all the courses of an elaborate dinner, but more generally excludes the dessert-service, and also the silverware, knives, etc.—**Divine service.** See *divine*.—**Dry service.** See *dry mass*, under *mass*$^1$.—**Free services.** See *free*.—**Full service.** (*a*) A setting of the musical parts of a church service for a chorus, without solos. Compare *full anthem*, under *anthem*. (*b*) A service in which music is used as much as possible.—**General service.** See *service of an heir*, below.—**Harlequin, heriot, honorary, life-saving service.** See the qualifying words.—**Lunch-service,** a set of the utensils required for the lunch-table.—**Merchant, personal service.** See the adjectives.—**Plain service,** in Anglican usage, an office which is simply read, sung on one note, or pronounced without any musical or choral accompaniment.—**Predial services.** See *predial*.—**Preventive service.** See *coast-guard*.—**Real services.** Same as *predial services*.—**Revenue-cutter service.** See *revenue*.—**Secret service.** See *secret*.—**Service of an heir,** in *Scots law*, a proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either *general* or *special*. A *general service* determines generally who is heir of another; a *special service* ascertains who is heir to him in respect of particular lands, etc.—**Service of a writ, process,** etc., in *law*, the communication of it to the person concerned in the manner required by law, as by delivering it to him, or by reading it to him, or by leaving an attested copy with him. **Service of the Horn.** Same as *cornage*, 1.—**Service paste.** See *paste*$^1$.—**Substituted service, or service by substitution,** a mode of serving a process upon a defendant by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place, or delivering it to a neighboring person, or both: allowed when entrance to his dwelling cannot be effected. The phrase is also applied to publication and mailing when allowed (as in some cases of absence, etc.) as substitutes for personal service.—**Table-service,** a set of utensils for the table, of any one kind or material: as, a cut-glass *table-service*, a silver *table-service*, etc., in any case including the articles commonly made of the material in question or required for the purpose in question.—**Tenure by divine service.** See *divine*.—**Three hours' service.** See *hour*.—**To have seen service.** (*a*) To have been in active military or naval service; to have made campaigns. (*b*) Figuratively, to have been put to hard use or wear.

> If this be a horseman's coat, it *hath seen* very hot *service*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 71.

**Uncovenanted civil service.** See *civil*.—**Yeoman's service.** See *yeoman*.

**service$^2$** (sėr′vis), *n.* [An extended form of *serve*$^2$, due to some confusion with *service*$^1$: see *serve*$^2$. The word has nothing to do, as some have supposed, with L. *cerevisia*, beer.] **1.** Same as *service-tree*.—**2.** The fruit of the service-tree.

> October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late.
> *Peacham.*

**serviceability** (sėr″vi-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *serviceable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *serviceableness*. [Recent.]

> There are adjustments by which *serviceability* . . . has power still further to improve all adaptations by some process of self-edification.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 73.

**serviceable** (sėr′vi-sa-bl), *a.* [< ME. *servisable*, *servicyable*, *servysiabylle*, < OF. *servisable*, < ML. *serviciabilis*, serving, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, service: see *service*$^1$ and *-able*.] **1.** Disposed to be of service; willing; diligent; attentive.

> Curteys he was, lowely and *servysable*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 99.

> The servants [were] not so many in number as cleanly in apparel and *serviceable* in behaviour.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

And Enid . . . boil'd the flesh and spread the board,
And stood behind and waited on the three;
And, seeing her so sweet and *serviceable*,
Geraint had longing in him evermore
To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb
That crossed the trencher. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2†. Connected with service; proffering service.

There is an inward reasonable, and there is a solemn outward *serviceable* worship belonging unto God.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd Angels sit, in order *serviceable*.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 244.

3. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in public affairs, the more *serviceable*.
*Hooker*.

His gold-headed cane, too—a *serviceable* staff, of dark polished wood—had similar traits.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

4. Durable; admitting of hard or long use or wear: as, a *serviceable* fabric.

**serviceableness** (sėr′vi-sa̤-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris*.

2. Helpfulness; readiness to do service.

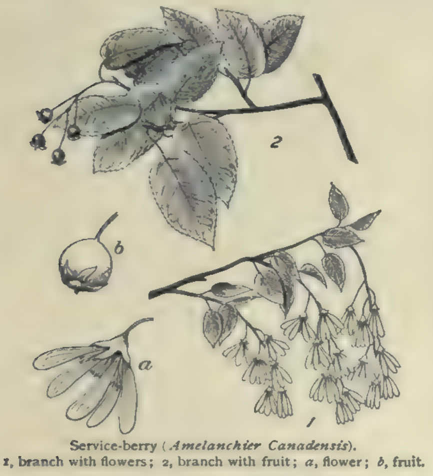
He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sir P. Sidney*.

**serviceably** (sėr′vi-sa̤-bli), *adv.* In a serviceable manner; so as to be serviceable.

**serviceage**† (sėr′vi-sāj), *n.* [< *service*$^1$ + *-age*.] A state of servitude.

His threats he feareth, and obeyes the raine
Of thraldome base, and *seruiceage*, though loth.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 83.

**service-berry** (sėr′vis-ber″i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *service-berrie*, *sarvice-berrie*; < *service*$^2$ + *berry*$^1$.] 1. A berry of the service-tree.—2. The fruit of the whitebeam, *Pyrus Aria*. [Scotch.]—3. A North American shrub or small tree, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, or its berry-like subacid fruit; the shad-bush or June-berry. The name extends to the other species of the genus, especially the western *A. alnifolia*.



Service-berry (*Amelanchier Canadensis*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

**service-book** (sėr′vis-bůk), *n.* A book containing the forms for public worship appointed for any given church; an office-book. The service-book of the Anglican Church is the Book of Common Prayer. Among the service-books of the Roman Catholic Church are the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, etc. Among those of the Greek Church are the Euchologion, Horologion, Typicum, Menæa, Triodion, Pentecostarion, Paracletice, Octoëchus, and Menologion. A much greater number of service-books was formerly in use in the Western Church than now, such as the Gradual, Epistolary, Evangeliary, etc.

Although to forbid the *service-book* there be much more reason, as being of itself superstitious.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

**service-box** (sėr′vis-boks), *n.* A form of expansion-joint used in street-mains of steam-heating systems, serving at once to provide for expansion and contraction in the main pipes, and to supply a convenient connection for the service-pipes of distribution to houses.

**service-cleaner** (sėr′vis-klē″nėr), *n.* A portable air-compressing pump and receiver used to free gas service-pipes from obstructions. The holder is filled with compressed air, and connected with the obstructed pipe by a short piece of hose. On turning a cock, the compressed air suddenly escapes into the pipe, and blows the obstruction before it.

**service-line** (sėr′vis-līn), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, one of the two lines drawn across the court twenty-one feet from the net. See *lawn-tenns*.

**service-magazine** (sėr′vis-mag-a̤-zēn″), *n.* *Milit.*, a magazine for the storage of ammunition intended for immediate use. It may be constructed either wholly or partly under ground or entirely above ground. Its size is regulated by the number of rounds to be held in readiness.

**service-pipe** (sėr′vis-pīp), *n.* A pipe, usually of lead or iron, for the supply of water, gas, or the like from the main to a building.

**service-tree** (sėr′vis-trē), *n.* [< *service*$^2$ + *tree*.] 1. A tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*, native in continental Europe. It grows from 20 to 60 feet high, has leaves like those of the mountain-ash, and yields a small pear-shaped or apple-shaped fruit which, like the medlar, is pleasant only in an overripe condition. Its wood is hard and close-grained, and is sought after for mill-work and other purposes—being preferred to all other woods for making the screws of wine-presses. Old or local names are *corme* and *checker-tree*.
2†. In some old books, apparently, the common pear.—**Wild service-tree**, *Pyrus torminalis*, native southward in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. It bears a fruit, which in England is locally produced for market, of similar character to that of the service-tree. See *swallow-pear*, under *pear*$^1$.

**servicious**†, *a.* [ME. *servycyows*, < ML. *servitiosus*, *serviciosus*, serving, < L. *servitium*, service: see *service*$^1$.] Doing service.

*Serv[yc]yowse* or servyable [var. *servycyows* or servicyable, servysable], obsequiosus, serviciosus, servilis.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**servient** (sėr′vi-e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *servien(t-)s*, ppr. of *servire*: see *serve*$^1$. Cf. *servant*, *sergeant*, from the same source.] Subordinate.

My soul is from me fled away,
Nor has of late inform'd my body here,
But in another's breast doth lie,
That neither is nor will be I,
As a form *servient* and assisting there.
*Cowley*, The Soul.

**Servient tenement**, in *law*, a tenement which is subject to an easement in favor of another than its owner, the *dominant tenement* being that to which or to the owner of which the service is due.

**serviette** (ser-vi-et′), *n.* [< F. *serviette*, OF. *serviette* = Sp. *servilleta* = It. *salvieta*, a napkin: origin uncertain, the forms being discordant and appar. in part perverted. (*a*) In one view, orig. It., *salvieta*, 'that which preserves one's garments from soiling,' < *salvare*, preserve, save (see *save*$^1$), being in F. conformed to *servir*, serve. (*b*) In another view (Diez), orig. F., *serviette*, for **servitette*, with dim. *-ette*, < OF. *servit* (= Pr. *servit* = It. *servito*), pp. of *servir*, serve: see *serve*$^1$. (*c*) Orig. F., *serviette*, directly < *servir*, serve (cf. *serviable*, serviceable), + *-ette*. None of these explanations is free from difficulties.] A napkin.

**servile** (sėr′vil), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *servile*, < OF. (and F.) *servile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servil* = It. *servile*, < L. *servilis*, of a slave, servile, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf* and *serve*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to slaves or servants.

Let not the Chairman with assuming Stride
Press near the Wall, and rudely thrust thy Side:
The Laws have set him Bounds; his *servile* Feet
Should ne'er encroach where Posts defend the Street.
*Gay*, Trivia, iii. 153.

The *servile* wars of Sicily, and the still more formidable revolt of Spartacus, had shaken Italy to its centre, and the shock was felt in every household.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 320.

2. Consisting or made up of slaves; belonging to the class of slaves; held in subjection; dependent.

Every *servile* groom jests at my wrongs.
*Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, iv. 11.

The unfree or *servile* class is divided by Tacitus into two: one answering to the coloni of Roman civilisation, and the other to slaves. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

The employment of *servile* cultivators implies an inequality in the shares of the arable which they cultivate for their respective masters. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

3. Pertaining or appropriate to a slave or dependent; fit or proper for a slave.

Leue *seruile* werkis & nyce aray;
This is the thridde comaundement.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Yet there is nothing of rigour used by the Master to his Slave, except it be the very meanest, such as do all sorts of *servile* work. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 141.

4. Resembling a slave or dependent; characteristic or worthy of a slave; slavish; hence, mean-spirited; cringing; base; lacking independence.

Scarce their Words of Insolency were out of their Mouths when they fell to Words of most *servile* Submission. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

Such as our motive is our aim must be;
If this be *servile*, that can ne'er be free.
*Cowper*, Charity, l. 568.

A *servile* adoption of received opinions.
*Story*, Oration at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1826.

Political talent and ambition, having no sphere for action, steadily decay, and *servile*, enervating, and vicious habits proportionately increase. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 276.

5. Obedient; subject.

A breath thou art
*Servile* to all the skyey influences.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 9.

He is a merchant, a mere wandering merchant,
*Servile* to gain.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

6. In *gram.*, of secondary or subordinate character; not independent, but answering an orthographic purpose.

One of the three is . . . a weak or *servile* letter, hardly more than a hiatus.
*Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 302.

Case relations are denoted by added syllables, some of which retain their form and sense as independent words, and others have been degraded into *servile* particles.
*John Avery*, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xvii.

**II.** *n.* 1. A slave; a menial.

From his foot, in sign of degradation, sprang the Sudra, or *serviles*, doomed to menial duties.
*L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 19.

2. In *gram.*, a servile element, whether sound or character; a non-radical element.

**servilely** (sėr′vil-li), *adv.* In a servile manner, in any sense of the word *servile*.

**servileness** (sėr′vil-nes), *n.* Same as *servility*.

**servilism** (sėr′vil-izm), *n.* [< *servile* + *-ism*.] The existence of a servile class, regarded as an institution. [Recent.]

The remnants of domination and of *servilism* [in the southern United States] will soon take themselves hence.
*Congregationalist*, Nov. 17, 1880.

**servility** (sėr-vil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *servilité* = Sp. *servilidad* = Pg. *servilidade* = It. *servilità*; < L. as if **servilita(t-)s*, < *servilis*, servile: see *servile*.] The state or character of being servile. Especially—(*a*) The condition of a slave or bondman; slavery.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 113.

*Servility* with freedom to contend.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 169.

(*b*) Mean submission; baseness; slavishness; obsequiousness; slavish deference.

This unhappy *servility* to custom.
*Government of the Tongue*.

Loyalty died away into *servility*.
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *servility* and heart-burnings of repining poverty.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

A desire to conform to middle-class prejudices may produce quite as real a *servility* as the patronage of aristocracies or of courts. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

**serving** (sėr′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *serve*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Same as *service*$^1$, 1.—2. *Naut.*, same as *service*$^1$, 17.

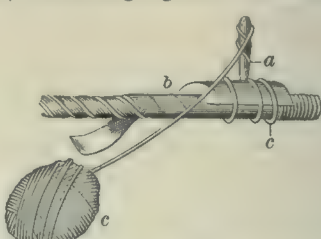
The core travels through another set of machines, which first wrap it with a thick *serving* of tarred jute.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 403.

**serving-board** (sėr′ving-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood fitted with a handle, used for serving spun-yarn on small ropes.

The second mate . . . has charge of the boatswain's locker, which includes *serving-boards*, marline-spikes, etc.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 12.

**serving-maid** (sėr′ving-mād), *n.* A female servant.

**serving-mallet** (sėr′ving-mal″et), *n.* *Naut.*, a semicylindrical piece of wood, fitted with a handle, and having a groove on one side to fit the convexity of a rope. It is used for convenience in serving ropes, or wrapping them round with spun-yarn, etc., to prevent chafing.



*a*, serving-mallet; *b*, "wormed" rope "parceled" with canvas; *c*, serving-yarn.

**serving-man** (sėr′ving-man), *n.* 1. A male servant; a menial.

If ye will be a *Seruingman*,
With attendaunce doe begin.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Where 's the cook? is supper ready? . . . the *serving-men* in their new fustian? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 49.

**2†.** A professed lover. See *servant*, 4.

A *serving-man*, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress' heart. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 87.

**serviousᵗ†**, *a.* [< ME. *servyowse*, < OF. *serveux*, serving (used as a noun), < *servir*, serve: see *serve*$^1$.] Obsequious. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**servisable†, servise†.** Middle English forms of *serviceable*, *service*$^1$.

**Servite** (sėr'vīt), *n.* [< ML. *Servitæ* (also called *servi beatæ Mariæ*), < L. *servus*, servant: see *serf*, *serve*$^1$.] One of a mendicant order of monks and nuns, entitled the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Italy in the thirteenth century, and following the Augustine rule. By Innocent VIII. it was granted privileges and prerogatives equal to those enjoyed by the other mendicant orders.

**servitium** (sėr-vish'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *service*$^1$.] In *law*, service; servitude.

**servitor** (sėr'vi-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *servitour*; < ME. *servitour*, *servytour*, < OF. *servitour*, *serviteur*, < F. *serviteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servidor* = It. *servidore*, *servitore*, < LL. *servitor*, one who serves, < L. *servire*, serve: see *serve*$^1$.] One who serves or attends; a subordinate; a follower; an adherent.

"No 'maister,' sire," quod he, "but *servitour*."
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 485.

Come, I have heard that fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3. 52.

His words (by what I can expresse) like so many nimble and airy *servitors* trip about him at command.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Specifically — (*a*) A male domestic servant; a menial.

Se that ye haue *seruytours* semely the disches for to bere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

There sat the lifelong creature of the house,
Loyal, the dumb old *servitor*.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*†) One who serves in the army; a soldier.

Of these souldiers thus trained the Isle it selfe is able to bring forth into the field 4000. And at the instant of all assaies appointed there bee three thousand more of most expert and practiced *servitours* out of Hampshire.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 275. (*Davies.*)

I have been a poor *servitor* by sea and land any time this fourteen years, and followed the fortunes of the best commanders in Christendom.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

(*c*) Formerly, at Oxford University, an undergraduate who was partly supported by the college funds, who was distinguished by peculiar dress, and whose duty it was to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. This class of scholars no longer exists, and practically has not existed for a century. The statement of Thackeray below is inexact, inasmuch as the Oxford servitors did not correspond to the Cambridge sizars, but to the subsizars.

The term subsizar became forgotten, and the sizar was supposed to be the same as the *servitor*.
*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1787, p. 1147.

The unlucky boys who have no tassels to their caps are called sizars — *servitors* at Oxford — (a very pretty and gentleman-like title). A distinction is made in their clothes because they are poor: for which reason they wear a badge of poverty, and are not allowed to take their meals with their fellow-students. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xiii.

(*d*†) One who professes duty or service: formerly used in phrases of civility.

With a constant Perseverance of my hearty desires to serve your Lordship, I rest, my Lord, Your most humble *Servitor*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

**servitorship** (sėr'vi-tor-ship), *n.* [< *servitor* + *-ship*.] The position of a servitor. See *servitor* (*c*).

Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M'Aulay.
*Boswell*, Tour to the Hebrides.

**servitude** (sėr'vi-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *servitute*, < OF. *servitute*, *servituit*, *servitu*, *servitude*, F. *servitude* = Pr. *servitut* = OSp. *servitud* = Pg. *servidão* = It. *servitù*, < L. *servitudo* (*-din-*), mixed in Rom. with *servitu(t-)s*, servitude, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf*, *serve*$^1$.] **1.** The condition of a slave or servant; the state of subjection to a master; slavery; bondage.

Jeroboam and all Israel came and spake to Rehoboam, saying. . . . Ease thou somewhat the grievous *servitude* of thy father, and his heavy yoke that he put upon us.
2 Chron. x. 4.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 171.

To the victor, it was supposed, belonged the lives of his captives; and, by consequence, he might bind them in perpetual *servitude*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 214.

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of *servitude*. *Const. of U. S.*, 15th Amendment, § 1.

**2.** Menial service or condition.

Sheila . . . devoted all her time to waiting upon her two guests, until Lavender could scarcely eat, through the embarrassment produced by her noble *servitude*.
*W. Black*, A Princess of Thule, v.

**3.** Compulsory service or labor, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment: as, penal *servitude*. See *penal*.

When you were a little familiar with colonial phraseology you at once understood that . . . Giles had "left his country for his country's good," not of his own free will, and was what was called a "free by *servitude* man" — i. e., a convict whose sentence of transportation had expired.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 765.

**4.** Service rendered in duty performed in the army or navy. Compare *service*$^1$, 6. [Specific Anglo-Indian use.] — **5.** A state of spiritual, moral, or mental bondage or subjection; compulsion; subordination.

In greet lordshipe, if I wel avyse,
Ther is greet *servitute* in sondry wyse:
I may nat don as euery plowman may.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 742.

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy that they can be pleased at it. *South.*

**6†.** Servants collectively. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 132. — **7.** In *law*, the burden of an easement; the condition of a tenement which is subject to some right of enjoyment by another than the owner of the tenement, in virtue of his ownership of another tenement. (See *easement*.) In Roman law, a right to use or deal with, in a given and definite manner, a thing belonging to another. As to real estate, it is nearly equivalent or correlative to the easement of the common law, except that it also embraces rights to take the fruits of the servient estate, which in English law are not called *easements*, but *profits à prendre*. — **Affirmative servitude.** See *negative servitude*, below. — **Discontinuous servitude**, in *law*, an easement which consists in the right to perform a series of distinct acts, as a right of way or of common, or the servitude answering thereto, such as cannot be enjoyed but by the intervention of man: distinguished from a *continuous servitude*, which consists in a constant servitude, or in the reservation of some characteristic of the servient tenement, as a right of view or a right to a watercourse. **Negative servitude**, a servitude or easement which consists in the right merely to restrict the enjoyment of the owner of the servient tenement, as distinguished from one which entitles one to do an act which without the existence of the easement would be a positive wrong to the owner of that tenement. Thus, the right to receive light and air by windows over the land of another is a *negative servitude*, whereas the right to discharge water upon the land of another is an *affirmative servitude*. — **Personal servitude**, a right constituted over a subject in favor of a person, without reference to possession or property. — **Predial servitude**, a right constituted over one subject or tenement enjoyed by the owner of another subject or tenement. Predial servitudes are either *rural* or *urban*, according as they affect land or houses. The usual *rural servitudes* are passage or road, or the right which a person has to pass over another's land; pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land; fail and divot, or the right to cut turf and peats on another's land; aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land; thirlage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. *Urban servitudes* consist chiefly in the right to use a party-wall, or a common drain, or to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or house; the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house; the right of the owner of a flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, etc. = **Syn. 1.** Serfdom, thraldom, vassalage, peonage. — 1 and 3. *Servitude*, *Slavery*, *Bondage*. These words express involuntary subjection, and are in the order of strength. *Servitude* is the general word, its application to voluntary service being obsolete. *Slavery* emphasizes the completeness and the degradation of the state. *Bondage*, literally the state of being bound, is used chiefly in elevated style or figurative senses: as, *bondage* to appetite; Egyptian *bondage*. *Servitude* is the only one of these words that applies to compulsory and unpaid service required as a legal penalty; the phrase *penal servitude* is very common. See *serf* and *captivity*.

**serviture†** (sėr'vi-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *servitura*, service, < L. *servire*, serve: see *serve*$^1$.] **1.** The condition of servant or slave; slavery. [Rare.]

A very *serviture* of Egypt is to be in danger of these papistic bishops. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 179.

**2.** Servants collectively; the whole body of servants in a family. [Rare.]

The chorus of shepherds prepare resistance in their master's defence, calling the rest of the *serviture*.
*Milton*, Plan of a Tragedy called Sodom.

**3.** Same as *servitor* (*c*). [Erroneous use.]

Trim 's a Critick; I remember him a *Serviture* at Oxon.
*Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

**servitus** (sėr'vi-tus), *n.* [LL., service, servitude: see *servitude*.] In *Rom. law*, the right of a person not the owner of the thing to use it or have it serve his interest in a particular manner not wholly exclusive, but by way of exception to the general power of exclusive use belonging to the owner.

**servo-motor** (sėr"vō-mō'tor), *n.* In a Whitehead torpedo a small auxiliary motor designed to move the horizontal rudder under the control of the apparatus in the balance-chamber.

**servt.** An abbreviation of *servant*.

**servulate†** (sėr'vū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *servulus*, a young servant (dim. of *servus*, a slave, servant), + *-ate*$^2$.] To do obsequious service. [A euphuistic use.]

*Bri.* I embrace their loves.
*Egre.* Which we'll repay with *servulating*.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother (ed. 1637), i. 2.

**servyce†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *service*.

**sest†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

**sesame** (ses'a-mē), *n.* [ME. *sysame*; < OF. *sesame*, *sisame*, F. *sésame* = Sp. *sésamo* = Pg. *sesamo* = It. *sesamo*, *sisamo* = D. *sesam*(*-kruid*) = G. Sw. Dan. *sesam*, < L. *sesamum*, *sisamum*, *sesama*, neut., *sesima*, *sesama*, f. (= Turk. *sisām*, *susam*), sesame, < Gr. *σήσαμον*, Laconian *σάαμον*, neut., the seed or fruit of the sesame-plant, the plant itself, *σησάμη*, f., the sesame-plant. Cf. Ar. *simsim*, > Pers. *simsim* = Hind. *samsam*, sesame. The E. word is pronounced as if directly from the Gr. *σησάμη*.] An annual herbaceous plant, *Sesamum Indicum* (*S. orientale*), widely cultivated and naturalized in tropical and subtropical countries. Its value lies chiefly in its seeds, from which is expressed the gingili-, sesame-, or til-oil. The seeds are also variously used as food. The oil in large doses is laxative, and the leaves when macerated yield a mucilaginous remedy, useful in cholera infantum, dysentery, etc. The plant is simple of culture, and thrives in sterile soil. It is somewhat grown in the southern United States. Also called *benne*.

*Sysame* in fatte soil and gravel is sowe,
Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

**Open sesame**, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" (in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments") flew open; hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

It [a poet's philosophy] is rather something which is more energetic in a word than in a whole treatise, and our hearts unclose themselves instinctively at its simple *Open sesame!* *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

**Sesameæ** (se-sā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), < *Sesamum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Pedalineæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary divided into four cells by false partitions, each cell containing numerous ovules. It includes 4 genera, chiefly African and tropical, of which *Sesamum* is the type.

**sesame-oil** (ses'a-mē-oil), *n.* Oil of sesamum. See *sesame* and *oil*.

**sesamine†** (ses'a-min), *a.* [< F. *sesamin*, < L. *sesaminus*, < Gr. *σησάμινος*, of sesame (*ἔλαιον σησάμινον*, sesame-oil), < *σήσαμον*, *σησάμη*, sesame: see *sesame*.] Derived from sesame.

They [Brachmanes] were annointed with *Sesamine* oyle, wherewith, and with hony, they tempered their bread.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

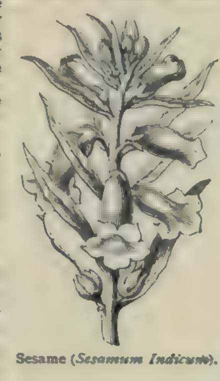
**sesamoid** (ses'a-moid), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *sesamoides*, a plant resembling sesame; < Gr. *σησαμοειδής*, like sesame or its seeds, < *σησάμον*, *σησάμη*, sesame, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the shape of a grain of sesame: especially applied in anatomy to small independent osseous or cartilaginous bodies occurring in tendinous structures. — **Sesamoid bones**, bony nodules developed in tendons where they pass over an angular projection. The patella, in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, is the largest in the human body. — **Sesamoid cartilage of the larynx**, a small cartilaginous nodule occasionally developed at the side of each arytenoid, near the tip, in the perichondrium. — **Sesamoid cartilages**, cartilaginous nodules which develop in tendons under the same conditions as do the sesamoid bones. — **Sesamoid fibrocartilages.** Same as *sesamoid cartilages*. — **Sesamoid nasal cartilages**, small nodules of cartilage found on the upper margin of the alar cartilages. Also called *epactal cartilages*.

**II.** *n.* In *anat.*, a bone developed in the tendon of a muscle at or near a joint; a scleroskeletal ossification, usually of a nodular shape. The largest sesamoid of the human body is the patella or kneepan. Smaller sesamoids in pairs, are normally developed in the metacarpophalangeal and metatarsophalangeal joints of the inner digits (thumb and great toe), and in the black races of men, and many other animals, at these joints of all the digits. Sesamoids may be developed at any joint, as the shoulder-joint of some birds. The so-called navicular bone of the horse's foot is a sesamoid. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *hoof*, *knee-joint*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, *scapholunar*, and *solidungulate*.

**sesamoidal** (ses-a-moi'dal), *a.* [< *sesamoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sesamoid*.

**sesamoiditis** (ses"a-moi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sesamoid* + *-itis*.] Disease of the sesamoid bones and enveloping tissues situated behind the metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal articulation (fetlock) in the horse.

**Sesamum** (ses'a-mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *sesamum*, < Gr. *σήσαμον*, sesame: see *sesame*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sesameæ* in the order *Pedalineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a corolla-tube curved down and dilated above a short oblique base, terminating in a somewhat two-lipped limb; with a regular ovary which becomes a usually four-angled oblong capsule, partially loculicidal, and at the apex unarmed, compressed, and obtuse or shortly acuminate. There are 9 or 10 species, all natives of tropical or southern Africa, though one, *S. Indicum*, is thought by some to be of Asiatic origin. They are erect or prostrate herbs with a rough and gummy surface. They bear opposite leaves below, alternate above, and either entire or cleft. The pale or violet flowers are solitary in the axils. The one important species is *S. Indicum*, the sesame, widely naturalized and cultivated. See *sesame*, and cut under *benne*.—**Oil of sesamum.** See *sesame* and *oil*.


Sesame (*Sesamum Indicum*).

**sesban** (ses′ban), *n.* [< F. *sesban*, < Ar. *seisebān*, *saisabān*, < Pers. *sīsabān*, the plant *Sesbania Ægyptiaca*.] A plant, *Sesbania Ægyptiaca*, native throughout the tropics of the Old World. It is an elegant but soft-wooded and short-lived shrub, from 6 to 10 feet high. Also called *jyntee*.

**Sesbania** (ses-bā′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < *sesban*, q. v.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Robinieæ*. It is characterized by a beardless style with a small stigma, and a long linear and compressed roundish or four-winged pod which is within divided by cross-partitions between the seeds. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed through warm regions of both hemispheres. They are herbs or shrubs, or small short-lived trees, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with numerous and entire leaflets, and loose axillary racemes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers on slender pedicels. They are known as *swamp pea-tree*. *S. macrocarpa*, a smooth annual of the southern United States, bears very slender pendulous and curving pods about a foot long, and yellow and red purple-dotted flowers; it is thought to be the source of the fiber known as *Colorado-river hemp*. For *S. Ægyptiaca*, see *sesban* and *jyntee*. For other species, see *pea-tree*, 2, and *dhunchee*.

**sescuncia** (ses-kun′shi-ä̤), *n.* [L., < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *uncia*, an ounce: see *ounce*1.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a weight of an ounce and a half; in the sextantal system of coinage, a piece of one and a half ounces, or one eighth of an as.

**sescuple** (ses′kū̦-pl), *a.* In *anc. pros.*, same as *hemiolic*.

**sese**1†, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *seize*.

**sese**2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

**seseli** (ses′e-li), *n.* [Formerly also *seselie*, *sisley*, *cicely* (see *cicely*); < OF. *seseli*, *sesel*, F. *séséli* = Sp. Pg. It. *seseli*, < L. *seselis*, < Gr. *σέσελι*, *σέσελις*, also *σίλι*, name of a plant, *Tordylium officinale*, or, according to others, of several umbellifers of different genera, one of them *Seseli tortuosum*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Seseli*; cicely. See *cicely*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Seselineæ* and subtribe *Euseseleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with broad petals notched and deeply inflexed at the apex, and smooth, woolly, or bristly beakless fruit with mostly solitary oil-tubes, and obtuse and nearly equal primary ridges, but without corky thickening or secondary ridges. There are about 60 species, or only 40 which are clearly distinct, natives of north temperate regions of the Old World, with 2 in mountains of Australia. They are usually smooth perennials with erect branching stems, tall or slender or rigid, bearing ternately dissected leaves with narrow and often thread-shaped segments. The white flowers are disposed in compound umbels, usually with numerous undivided bracts and bractlets, and often with prominent calyx-teeth, an unusual feature in the order. Some species are known as *meadow-saxifrage* and as *hartwort*. (Compare *cicely*.) *S. Hippomarathrum* is known as *horse-poppy* and *horse-fennel*.

**Seselineæ** (ses-e-lin′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1824), < *Seseli* + *-ineæ*.] A large tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Umbelliferæ*. It is characterized by a fruit which is roundish in transverse section or compressed on the back, with a broad commissure, without conspicuous secondary ridges, and with its lateral ridges either distinct or united into a nerve-like or corky margin, but not dilated. It includes about 46 genera, principally of the Old World, classed in 7 subtribes, of which *Seseli*, *Thecocarpus*, *Cachrys*, *Œnanthe*, *Schultzia*, *Selinum*, and *Angelica* are the types. See also *Fœniculum*, *Prangos*, *Silaus*, *Ligusticum*, and *Thaspium*.

**Sesha** (sā′shä̤), *n.* [< Skt. *çesha*.] In *Hind. myth.*, the king of the serpents, with a thousand heads, on which the world rests, and on which Vishnu reclines while asleep: it was also used as a rope in churning the ocean.

**Sesia** (sē′shi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σής* (gen. *σεός*, later *σητός*), a moth.] A notable genus of clear-winged moths, typical of the family *Sesiidæ*. It contains small or medium-sized species, with antennæ slightly thickened externally, or with a brush of hair at the tip. The fore wings have two or three clear spots, and the hind wings are hyaline. Most of the European and North American species of the family belong to this genus. *Ægeria* is a synonym.

**Sesiades** (sē-sī′ạ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sesia* + *-ades*.] A division of sphinxes, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Sesiidæ*.

**sesiid** (ses′i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Sesiidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidæ*.

**Sesiidæ** (sẹ̄-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Speyer, 1843, as *Sesidæ*), < *Sesia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Ægeriidæ*. *Sesiidæ* is adopted by most late writers. Also *Sesiæ* (Hübner, 1816), *Sesiariæ* (Boisduval, 1829), *Sesiatica* (Gravenhorst, 1843), *Sesiades*, and *Sesiadæ*.

**Sesleria** (ses-lē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1772), named after L. *Sesler*, a botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Seslerieæ*. It is characterized by two- to six-flowered spikelets crowded into globose or cylindrical spike-like panicles, and by usually three- to five-nerved flowering glumes which are toothed or pointed or short-awned. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe and western Asia. They are perennial turf-forming grasses with flat or convolute leaves, and usually with short bluish or silvery-shining spikes. See *moor-grass*.

**seson**1†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *season*.

**seson**2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seizin*.

**sesoun**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

**sesours**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scissors*.

**sesqui-** (ses′kwi). [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *sesqui-*, < L. *sesqui-*, usually as a prefix, rarely as an independent word, also *sesque*, one half more, more by one half; perhaps contracted < **semisque*, < *semis*, a half (see *semi-*), + *-que* (= Gr. *καί*), and.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'one half more'—that is, an amount equal to one and a half times some unit, as in *sesquitone*; or an amount equal to a unit plus some part of itself, as in *sesquialtera*, *sesquitertia*, etc. (*a*) In *chem.*, it is used to designate compounds in which there are one and a half times as many atoms or radicals of one member of the compound as of the other: thus, *sesquioxid* of iron is an oxid containing two atoms of iron to three of oxygen. (*b*) In *arith.*, it expresses a superparticular ratio—that is, a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and one aliquot part over: thus, the ratio of 3 to 2 is sesquialteral, that of 4 to 3 sesquitertial, that of 5 to 4 sesquiquartal, etc. But these words are rare in an English form. Thus, T. Hills in 1600 writes: "If the quotient be $1\frac{1}{2}$ then it is named *sesquialtera*, if $1\frac{1}{3}$ then *sesquitertia*, if $1\frac{1}{4}$ then *sesquiquarta*, if $1\frac{1}{5}$ then *sesquiquinta*, and so foorth infinitely, which names cannot be englished otherwise but thus, once and a halfe, once and a third, once and a quarter, once and a fift, etc."

**sesquialter** (ses-kwi-al′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sesquialter*, one half more, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *alter*, another.] In *entom.*, a large spot inclosing a smaller one; a sesquiocellus.

**sesquialtera** (ses-kwi-al′tẹ-rä̤), *n.* [L., fem. of *sesquialter*, one half more: see *sesquialter*.] In *music*: (*a*) An interval having the ratio $1:1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2:3$—that is, a perfect fifth. (*b*) A rhythm in which three minims are made equal to a preceding two. Compare *hemiolia*. (*c*) In organ-building, a variety of mixture.

**sesquialteral** (ses-kwi-al′tẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more (see *sesquialter*), + *-al*.] One and a half more; one half more. Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, noting a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more: thus, the ratio 9 to 6 is *sesquialteral*. (*b*) In *bot.*, noting that there is half as much more as the number of some other part to which a given part bears special relation, as where the stamens are one half as many more as the petals or sepals, or that a fertile flower is accompanied by an abortive one, as in some grasses; also, noting a large fertile floret accompanied by a small abortive one. (*c*) In *entom.*, noting any part or ornament which is accompanied by another half as large, or much smaller—as (1) an ocellated spot having a smaller one close to it, the two being generally inclosed by a common ring of color (also called *sesquialter* and *sesquiocellus*); (2) a colored band crossing both of the outspread wings, and accompanied on either the primary or the secondary wing alone by another band; or (3) a cell or areolet of the wing to which a much smaller one is appended.

**sesquialterate** (ses-kwi-al′tẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ate*1.] Same as *sesquialteral*.

**sesquialterous** (ses-kwi-al′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ous*.] Same as *sesquialteral*.

**sesquibasic** (ses-kwi-bā′sik), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *basis*, a base: see *basic*.] In *chem.*, noting a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid.

**sesquiduple** (ses-kwi-dū′pl), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-* + E. *duple*: a modern irregular formation.] Of three and a half times.

**sesquiduplicate** (ses-kwi-dū′pli-kạ̄t), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-* + E. *duplicate*.] Being in the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, or 5 to 2.

**sesquih.** In *med.*, an abbreviation of L. *sesquihora*, an hour and a half.

**sesquinona** (ses-kwi-nō′nä̤), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *nonus*, ninth: see *none*2.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio $1:1\frac{1}{9}$ or $9:10$—that is, a lesser major second.

**sesquinonal** (ses-kwi-nō′nạl), *a.* [As *sesquinona* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 10 to 9.

**sesquiocellus** (ses″kwi-ọ̄-sel′us), *n.*; pl. *sesquiocelli* (-ī). [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] In *entom.*, a large ocellate spot which has a smaller one within it, as on the wings of certain butterflies; a sesquialter. See *sesquialteral* (*c*) (1).

**sesquioctava** (ses″kwi-ok-tā′vä̤), *n.* [< LL. *sesquioctava*, fem. of *sesquioctavus*, < L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio $1:1\frac{1}{8}$ or $8:9$—that is, a greater major second.

**sesquioctaval** (ses-kwi-ok′tā-vạl), *a.* [As *sesquioctava* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 9 to 8.

**sesquioxid, sesquioxide** (ses-kwi-ok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *sesqui-* + *oxid*.] A compound of oxygen and another element in the proportion of three atoms of oxygen to two of the other: as, iron *sesquioxid*, $Fe_2O_3$.

**sesquipedal** (ses′kwi-ped-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sesquipedalis*, of a foot and a half, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sesquipedalian*.

> Fustian, big *sesquipedal* words.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 660

**II.** *n.* A person or thing a foot and a half high. [Rare.]

> I am but a *sesquipedal* [compared with the giants of the club], having only six foot and a half of stature.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

**sesquipedalian** (ses″kwi-pẹ̄-dā′lịan), *a.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ian*.] 1. Containing or measuring a foot and a half: as, a *sesquipedalian* pygmy: often humorously said of long words, in translation of Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* (words a foot and a half long).

> This "ornate style" introduced *sesquipedalian* Latinisms, words of immense dimensions, that could not hide their vacuity of thought.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 195.

2. Addicted to the use of long words.

> The words gathered size like snow-balls, and toward the end of her letter Miss Jenkyns used to become quite *sesquipedalian*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, v.

**sesquipedalianism** (ses″kwi-pē-dā′lịan-izm), *n.* [< *sesquipedalian* + *-ism*.] The condition of being sesquipedalian; the practice of using, or fondness for using, long words; also, a long word, or a style abounding in long words.

> Are not these masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism* using proper language? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

**sesquipedalism** (ses-kwi-ped′ạl-izm), *n.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ism*.] Same as *sesquipedalianism*.

> The era of galvanized *sesquipedalism* and sonorous cadences, inaugurated by Johnson.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 148.

**sesquipedality** (ses″kwi-pẹ̄-dal′ị-ti), *n.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition or property of being sesquipedalian; hence, the condition of being over-large.

> Imagine to yourself a little squat, uncourtly figure of a Doctor Slop, of about four feet and a half perpendicular height, with a breadth of back, and a *sesquipedality* of belly, which might have done honour to a serjeant in the horse-guards. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

2. The practice of using long words.

**sesquiplicate** (ses-kwip′li-kạ̄t), *a.* [< L. *sesquiplex* (*-plic-*), taken one and a half times, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *plicare*, pp. *plicatus*, fold: see *plicate*.] Noting the ratio of a cube to a square: as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

**sesquiquadrate** (ses-kwi-kwod′rāt), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quadratus*, square: see *quadrate*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 135°, or a quadrant and a half.

**sesquiquarta** (ses-kwi-kwâr′tä̤), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*1.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio $1:1\frac{1}{4}$ or $4:5$—that is, a major third.

**sesquiquartal** (ses-kwi-kwâr′tạl), *a.* [As *sesquiquarta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 5 to 4.

**sesquiquinta** (ses-kwi-kwin′tä̤), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quintus*, fifth.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio $1:1\frac{1}{5}$ or $5:6$—that is, a minor third.

**sesquiquintal** (ses-kwi-kwin′tạl), *a.* [As *sesquiquinta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 6 to 5.

**sesquiquintile** (ses-kwi-kwin′til), *a.* At a distance in the zodiac of about 108°. [Rare.]

**sesquiseptimal** (ses-kwi-sep′ti-mạl), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *septimus*, seventh, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 8 to 7.

**sesquisextal** (ses-kwi-seks′tạl), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *sextus*, sixth, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 7 to 6.

**sesquisulphid, sesquisulphide** (ses-kwi-sul′-fid, -fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *sesqui-* + *sulphid.*] A basic compound of sulphur with some other element in the proportion of three atoms of sulphur to two of the other element.

**sesquitertia** (ses-kwi-tėr′shiä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sesquitertia*, fem. of *sesquitertius*, containing one and a third, bearing the ratio of four to three, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio $1:1\frac{1}{3}$ or $3:4$ — that is, a perfect fourth.

**sesquitertial** (ses-kwi-tėr′shạl), *a.* [As *sesquitertia* + *-al.*] Same as *sesquitertian.*

**sesquitertian** (ses-kwi-tėr′shạn), *a.* [As *sesquitertia* + *-an.*] Being in the ratio of 4 to 3.

**sesquitertianal** (ses-kwi-tėr′shạn-ạl), *a.* [< *sesquitertian* + *-al.*] Same as *sesquitertian.*

**sesquitone** (ses′kwi-tōn), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, a minor third — that is, an interval equal to a tone and a half.

**sess**$^1$† (ses), *v. t.* [Also misspelled *cess*; by apheresis from *assess*: see *assess* and *cess*$^2$.] To assess; tax.

> The Grecians were contented a tax should be levied, and that every city should be reasonably *sessed* according to their wealth and ability.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 285.

**sess**$^1$ (ses), *n.* [Also misspelled *cess*; < *sess*$^1$, *cess*$^2$, *v.*: see *cess*$^2$, *assess.*] A tax.

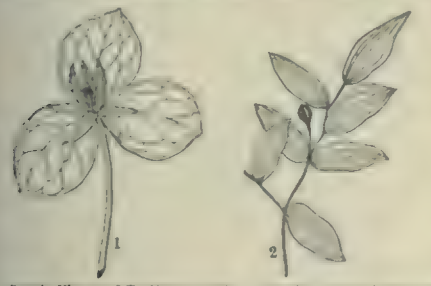
**sess**$^2$ (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a variant form and particular use of *suss*, *soss*, as in *cesspool*: see *soss*, *cesspool.*] In *soap-making*, one of a number of rectangular frames which are fitted one on another, and secured together with screw-rods so as to form a kind of well, in which the soap is left to cool and solidify.

**sessa**† (ses′ạ̈), *interj.* [A variant of *sa sa*, < D. *sa! sa!* "come on, cheer up, quickly: an interjection much used to stir up fighting dogs" (Sewel); a repetition of the sibilant syllable *sa*, come on! used to excite or encourage dogs, etc.] A word used by Shakspere with uncertain and disputed meaning.

> Let the world slide: *sessa!*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

> Still through the hawthorn blows the cold wind. . . .
> Dolphin, my boy, my boy, *sessa!* let him trot by.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 104.

**sessile** (ses′il), *a.* [= F. *sessile* = Sp. *sesil* = Pg. *sessil* = It. *sessile*; < L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, < *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit: see *sedent*, *session.*] 1. In *bot.*, attached without any sensible projecting support; sitting directly on the body to which it belongs without a support; attached by the base: as, a *sessile* leaf, one issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a petiole or footstalk; a *sessile* flower, one having no peduncle; a *sessile* stigma, one without a style, as in the poppy.— 2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Seated flat or low; fixed by a broad base; not stalked or pedunculated.



1. Sessile Flower of *Trillium sessile*. 2. Sessile Leaves of *Uvularia sessilifolia*.

> Such outgrowths . . . are at first *sessile*, but become elongated.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 12.

(*b*) Fixed; not free; sedentary. [Rare.]

> It is now important to observe that great numbers of centrifugal animals are sedentary or *sessile*, while the longitudinal are vagrant, moving from place to place.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 193.

(*c*) Specifically, in *Crustacea*: (1) Having no peduncle, as a cirriped; belonging to the *Sessilia*. (2) Having no stalk or ophthalmite, as an eye. (*d*) In *conch.*, having no stalk or ommatophore, as an eye. (*e*) In *entom.*, not petiolate, as an abdomen. (*f*) In *Hydroida*, not detachable or separable, as a gonophore.

**sessile-eyed** (ses′il-īd), *a.* Having sessile eyes. (*a*) Edriophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to *stalk-eyed*. See *Arthrostraca*. (*b*) Basommatophorous; not stylommatophorous, as a gastropod.

**Sessilia**† (se-sil′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting: see *sessile.*] 1. A group of fixed rotifers; the *Flosculariidæ* and *Melicertidæ*: opposed to *Natantia*. See *Pedata.*—2. In Lamarck's classification (1801–1812), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Pedunculata*, and containing the sessile as distinguished from the pedunculate cirripeds; the sessile barnacles, as acorn-shells.

**Sessiliventres** (ses″i-li-ven′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, + *venter* (*ventr-*), the belly.] In *entom.*, same as *Securifera*.

**session** (sesh′on), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *session* = Sp. *sesion* = Pg. *sessão* = It. *sessione*, < L. *sessio*(*n-*), a sitting, session, < *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit, = E. *sit*: see *sit*, *sedent.*] 1. The act of sitting, or the state of being seated: now rare except in the specific theological sense of Christ's sitting or enthronement at the right hand of God the Father. Also *assession*.

> Christ . . . hath as Man, not as God only, supreme dominion over quick and dead, for so much his ascension into heaven and his *session* at the right hand of God do import.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

> The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of *session* or recubation, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

> But Vivien . . .
> Leapt from her *session* on his lap, and stood.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, etc., or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business: as, the court is now in *session* (that is, the members are assembled for business).

> This *sessions*, to our great grief we pronounce,
> Even pushes 'gainst our heart: the party tried
> The daughter of a king. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 1.

> The Stygian council thus dissolved, . . .
> Then of their *session* ended they bid cry
> With trumpets' regal sound the great result.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 514.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets daily for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up. Thus, a *session* of the legislature commonly means the period from its assembling to its adjournment for the year or season, in contradistinction to its *daily sessions* during that period. So a *session* of Parliament comprises the time from its meeting to its prorogation, of which there is in general but one in each year. Technically at common law it was held that a meeting of Parliament could not be called a *session* unless the sovereign passed an act. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term*. Also applied in the United States to the daily or half-daily periods of work of a school.

> During the twenty-five years of the York dynasty . . . the *sessions* of those parliaments which really met extended over a very few months. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 378.

> The *sessions* of the Reichstag must be public; it is not within its choice to make them private. A private *session* is regarded as, legally, only a private conference of the members of the Reichstag, and can have no public authority whatever. *W. Wilson*, State, § 417.

4. *pl.* In *law*, a sitting of justices in court, originally, as in England, upon commission: as, the *sessions* of oyer and terminer. See *oyer*.

> God is the Iudge, who keeps continuall *Sessions*
> In every place to punish all Transgressions.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

5. *Eccles.*, the lowest court of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling or lay elders of the local church. It has the power to admit and discipline members, regulate the times of service, and administer all the spiritual affairs of the local church, and is answerable for its acts to the presbytery. In the Established Church of Scotland it is specifically called the *kirk session* (which see, under *kirk*).

> Wi' pinch I pat a Sunday's face on,
> An' snooved awa' before the *Session*.
> *Burns*, To a Tailor.

**Clerk of the Session.** See *clerk*.—**County sessions.** See *county*$^1$.—**Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions, and an appellate jurisdiction over the principal inferior courts. It was instituted in 1532, and consists of a lord president, a lord justice-clerk, and eleven ordinary lords. They sit in two divisions, the lord president and three ordinary lords forming the first division, and the lord justice-clerk and other three ordinary lords the second division. The first and second divisions form what is called the *inner house*. There are five permanent lords ordinary, each of whom holds a court, the courts of the lords ordinary forming what is called the *outer house*. The junior lord ordinary officiates in the bill-chamber during session. See *bill-chamber*.—**Court of Sessions, Court of General Sessions, Court of Special Sessions,** in the United States, local criminal courts whose jurisdiction does not generally extend to offenses of the highest grades.—**General session of the peace,** in Great Britain, a meeting of the justices held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *general quarter-sessions of the peace*.—**Lords of Council and Session.** See *council*.—**Ordinary of assize and sessions.** See *ordinary*, 1 (*b*).—**Petty sessions,** the meeting of two or more justices for trying offenses in a summary way under various acts of Parliament empowering them to do so.—**Quarter sessions.** See *quarter-sessions*.—**Session of Christ,** in *theol.*, the perpetual presence of the human nature of Christ at the right hand of God.—**Sessions of the peace,** in Great Britain, the name given to sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general. Similar judicial arrangements prevailed in most of the American colonies, also in some of the States subsequently to the Revolution.—**Special sessions,** sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a burgh, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licenses, etc.

**sessional** (sesh′on-ạl), *a.* [< *session* + *-al.*] Relating or belonging to a session or sessions.

> Each [English] county is divided by its Quarter Sessions into petty *sessional* districts, and every neighborhood is given thus its own court of Petty Sessions — from which in almost all cases an appeal lies to Quarter Sessions.
> *W. Wilson*, State, § 744.

**Sessional orders,** in Parliament, certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and not intended to endure beyond the existing session. *Sir E. May.*

**session-clerk** (sesh′on-klėrk), *n.* In Scotland, an officer who officially records the transactions and keeps the books and documents of a kirk session.

**sesslet**† (ses′l), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To change seats very often. *Halliwell.*

**sesspool**†, *n.* See *cesspool*.

**sester,** *n.* A variant of *sexter*.

**sesterce** (ses′tėrs), *n.* [< F. *sesterce* = Sp. Pg. *sestercio* = It. *sesterzio*, < L. *sestertius*: see *sestertius.*] A Roman coin: same as *sestertius*.

> Put twenty into his hand, twenty *sesterces* I mean, and let nobody see. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

> A donative of ten *sesterties*,
> I'll undertake, shall make 'em ring your praises
> More than they sang your pleasures.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

**sesterne**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cistern*.

**sestertium** (ses-tėr′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *sestertia* (-ạ̈). [L.: see *sestertius.*] A money of account used by the ancient Romans in reckoning large sums: it was equal to a thousand sestertii.

**sestertius** (ses-tėr′shi-us), *n.*; pl. *sestertii* (-ī). [L., a silver coin (see def.), prop. adj. (sc. *nummus*, coin), two and a half, for **semistertius*, < *semis*, half (see *semi-*), + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] 1. A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 269 B. C. It was the quarter of the denarius. See *denarius*. In the quotation there is a confusion of *sestertius* and *sestertium*.

Obverse. Reverse.
Sestertius (silver).— British Museum. (Size of original.)

> The *sestertius* was a small silver coyne marked H. S. or rather LL$^s$, valu'd 2 pound and half of silver, viz. 250 denarii, about 25 golden ducati. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

2. The largest coin of copper alloy of the Roman empire. It was coined in orichalc, or brass, a finer alloy than the bronze of the as and of the usual coinage of antiquity. It was issued by Augustus and by some of his immediate successors, and was equivalent to four asses.

**sestet** (ses′tet), *n.* [< It. *sestetto*, dim. of *sesto*, sixth, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *sixth*, *six.*] 1. In *music*, same as *sextet*.—2. The two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three lines each; the last six lines of a sonnet.

> Milton . . . frequently disregards the law which makes separate sections of octave and *sestet*, and welds the two.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3253, p. 278.

**sestetto** (ses-tet′tọ̄), *n.* [It.: see *sestet.*] Same as *sextet*.

**sestina** (ses-tē′nạ̈), *n.* [It.: see *sestine.*] A poem in fixed form, borrowed from the French, and said to have been invented by the Provençal troubadour Arnaut Daniel (thirteenth century). It consisted originally of six stanzas of six unrimed lines, with a final triplet or half-stanza, also unrimed — all the lines being of the same length. The terminal words of stanzas 2 to 6 were the same as those of stanza 1, but arranged differently; and they were repeated in the triplet or envoy, partly at the end and partly in the middle of the lines. The modern sestina is written on two or three rimes, and the formula for a two-rimed sestina is thus given in the "Vers Français et leur Prosodie" of the best French authority, M. de Gramont: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 6, 1, 5, 2, 4, 3; 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5; 5, 3, 2, 6, 1, 4; 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2; 2, 4, 6, 5, 3, 1; triplet 2, 4, 6 at the end, and 1, 3, 5 at the beginning of the lines. In stanza 1, lines 1, 3, and 4 rime, and 2, 5, and 6 rime. Sestinas were written in Italy by Dante and Petrarch, in Spain and Portugal by Cervantes and Camoëns, and in England by Drummond of Hawthornden (1585–1649). Mr. Swinburne (in "Poems and Ballads," 2d ser.) has achieved a double sestina.

A *sestina* is a poem written neither in rhyme nor blank verse, but in so-called six-line stanzas, each one of which has to take the last word of the stanza preceding it, and twist it about into some new and fantastic meaning.
*Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 14.

**sestine** (ses'tin), *n.* [< It. *sestina*, a kind of poem, = Sp. *sextina*, *sextilla* = Pg. *sextina*, *sextilha* = F. *sextine*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, ordinal of *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Doublet of *sextain*.] In *pros.*, same as *sestina*.

The day was so wasted that onely his riming *Sestine*, delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favor to bee heard.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

**sestole** (ses'tōl), *n.* [< It. *sesto*, sixth, + *-ole*.] In *music*, same as *sextuplet*, 2.

**sestolet** (ses'tọ-let), *n.* [< *sestole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

**sesun**$^1$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

**sesun**$^2$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seizin*.

**Sesuvium** (sẹ-sū'vi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762).] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Aizoideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five or more stamens, and a three- to five-celled ovary with axillary placentæ, numerous ovules, and a circumscissile capsule. There are 4 species, natives of tropical shores throughout the world. They are erect or prostrate branching and succulent herbs, sometimes slightly shrubby. They bear opposite, fleshy, linear or oblong leaves without distinct stipules, and with axillary, solitary or clustered, usually reddish or purplish flowers. They are known as *sea-purslane*. *S. Portulacastrum* is a widely diffused species, useful with others in binding sea-sands, and in western Asia eaten as a salad. See *purslane*.

**set**$^1$ (set), *v.*; pret. and pp. *set*, ppr. *setting*. [Early mod. E. also *sett*, *sette*; < ME. *setten* (pret. *sette*, *sætte*, also *settide*, pl. *settiden*, pp. *set*, *sette*, *i-set*, *y-set*, *i-sett*, *i-sette*), < AS. *settan* (pret. *sette*, pp. *geset*), set, = OS. *settian* = OFries. *setta* = MD. *setten*, D. *zetten* = MLG. LG. *setten* = OHG. *sazzan*, *sezzan*, *setzan*, MHG. G. *setzen* = Icel. *setja* = Sw. *sätta* = Dan. *sætte* = Goth. *satjan*, set, put, place, etc. (in a wide variety of applications), lit. cause to sit, causal of AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*), etc., sit: see *sit*. Cf. *beset*, *seize*. The verb *set*, orig. transitive, by reason of its reflexive use, and ult., by omission of the object, its intransitive use, and by reason of its phonetic similarity or identity in some forms with the primitive verb *sit* (also dial. *set*, obs. or dial. pret. and pp. *set*), has become more or less confused and involved in its later uses. In the sense 'sink,' as the sun or stars, it is partly of Scand. origin, < Icel. refl. *setask*, set, as the sun, etc. Many uses are highly idiomatic, the verb, like *put*, its nearest equivalent, and *do*, *make*, *get*, etc., having become of almost universal application, and taking its distinctive color from the context.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or cause to rest as on a seat; cause to be put, placed, or seated; place in a sitting, standing, or any natural or normal posture; put: as, to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet: often with *up* or *down*: as, to *set up* a statue or a flagstaff; to *set down* a burden.

Thei, castynge her clothis on the colt, *setten* Jhesu on hym.
*Wyclif*, Luke xix. 35.

He tooke, he tooke him up a,
All by the lilly-white hand,
And *set* him on his feet.
*By Lands-dale Hey Ho* (Child's Ballads, V. 432).

The dishes have feet like standing bolles, and are so *set* one upon another that you may eat of each without removing of any.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

No man, when he hath lighted a candle, covereth it, . . . but *setteth* it on a candlestick.
Luke viii. 16.

Lo! as a careful housewife runs to catch
One of her feather'd creatures broke away,
*Sets down* her babe and makes all swift despatch.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxliii.

**2.** To put in a certain place, position, direction, or relation; put; place; fix; establish.

With mete & drynke be-fore the *sette*,
Hold the plesyd, & aske no bette.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Roben *set* hes horne to hes mowthe,
And blow a blast that was foll god.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

I do *set* my bow in the cloud.
Gen. ix. 13.

He *set* his horse head to the water,
Just thro' it for to ride.
*Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

Come, boy, *set* two chairs; and . . . we will, if you please, talk of some other subject.
*Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 239.

A design to beguile thee of thy salvation, by turning thee from the way in which I had *set* thee.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 97.

More specifically—(*a*) To arrange; dispose; adjust; place; station; post.

They went and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and *setting* a watch.
Mat. xxvii. 66.

*Set* we our squadrons on yond side o' the hill,
In eye of Cæsar's battle.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 9. 1.

If his Princely wisedome and powerfull hand, renowned through the world for admirable government, please but to *set* these new Estates into order, their composure will be singular.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 59.

Then she cast off her lad's attire;
A maiden's weede upon her backe she seemely *set*.
*The Merchant's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

I . . . could not effecte y$^t$ which I aimed at, neither can yet *sett* things as I wished.
*Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 36.

(*b*) To place or plant firmly: as, he *set* his foot upon his opponent's neck.

To lond he him sette,
And fot on stirop *sette*.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 757.

*Set* him breast-deep in earth, and famish him.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 179.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her cream-white mule his pastern *set*.
*Tennyson*, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

(*c*) To establish, as in a certain post, office, or relation; appoint; ordain: as, to *set* a person over others; to *set* a man at the head of affairs.

Theose sixe ben *i-set* to saue the castel;
To kepe this wommon this wyse men ben charget.
*Piers Plowman* (A), x. 22.

Behold, this child is *set* for the fall and rising again of many in Israel.
Luke ii. 34.

We'll *set* thee to school to an ant.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 68.

I look upon myself as one *set* to watch the manners and behaviour of my countrymen and contemporaries.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 435.

(*d*) To place before the mind: often with a direct and an indirect object.

Herein she *sets* me good example of a patience and contentment hard for me to imitate.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xx.

(*e*) To adjust, as an instrument: as, to *set* a clock, a telescope, an alarm, or a metronome; to *set* the feed of a sewing-machine; to *set* the focus of a microscope.

Hath some frolic heart *set* back the hand
Of fate's perpetual clock? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 7.

The Overseer of the Poor
Is *setting* the Workhouse Clock.
*Hood*, The Workhouse Clock.

**3.** Specifically—(*a*) To put (a domestic fowl when broody) in position for incubation; place (a broody hen or other fowl) on a nest containing eggs, for the purpose of hatching them.

What woman cannot *sette* an hen on broode
And bryng her briddes forth?
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

(*b*) To place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird in a nest, or in an incubator, for the purpose of hatching them.—**4.** To cause or procure to be or do; dispose; put from one state into another: followed by an object with a predicate to it: as, to *set* at ease; to *set* in order; to *set* matters right. See also phrases below.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father.
Mat. x. 35.

Law addressed herself to *set* wrong right.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 152.

**5.** To make or cause to do, act, or be; start; bestir; employ; busy: followed by an object with a further predicate determining the object's action: as, to *set* a faucet running; to *set* a man to work; to *set* one's self to improve matters.

A wys womman wol *sette* [var. *busy*] hire evere in oon
To get hire love ther as she hath noon.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 209.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to *set* the table on a roar?
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 210.

We were *set* to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinarie slaues in the said Court.
*Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Come, what's here to do? you are putting the town-pleasures in her head, and *setting* her a-longing.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii. 1.

How utterly they are at a stand until they are *set* a-going by some paragraph in a newspaper.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

Blow, bugle, blow, *set* the wild echoes flying.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iii. (song).

When now
The good things of the hall were *set* aglow
By the great tapers.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

The twilight that sends the hens to roost *sets* the fox to prowl.
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 42.

**6.** To fix. (*a*) To make rigid or immovable: as, rust had *set* the weathercock.

Peace, *set* your countenance then, for here he comes.
*Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

*Set* are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.
*Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

(*b*) To make stiff, firm, or solid: as, to *set* milk with rennet.

They [liquors] are then evaporated to crystallizing point, . . . When *set*, . . . the masses of crystals are drained.
*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 33.

The coated plate is then left on the stand until it [the gelatin] is quite *set*.
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 279.

(*c*) To make fast or permanent, as a color: as, to *set* a blue with alum. (*d*) To fix for preservation; prepare for examination, as a specimen of natural history: technically said, especially in entomology, of transfixing an insect on a pin, and adjusting its wings, legs, and feelers so that these shall dry in a desired position; also, of placing insects thus set in rows in proper boxes; also, in taxidermy, of mounting or posing a stuffed specimen, as a bird on its perch. In some of these processes a simple instrument called a *setting-needle* is much used.

**7.** To fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement. (*a*) To appoint or determine, as a time or place for a specific purpose.

The king said unto me, . . . For how long shall thy journey be? and when wilt thou return? So . . . I *set* him a time.
Neh. ii. 6.

I am to bruise his heel;
His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 499.

Lord Dingwall courted this lady gay,
And so he *set* their wedding-day.
*Lord Dingwall* (Child's Ballads, I. 289).

(*b*) To assign or prescribe, as a copy or a task.

*Set* him such a task, to be done in such a time, as may allow him no opportunity to be idle.
*Locke*, Education, § 127.

**8.** To fix, determine, or regulate beforehand, as a price, value, or amount: as, to *set* a price on a house or a horse.

And as for these whose ransom we have *set*,
It is our pleasure one of them depart.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 139.

Do you not see what feigned prices are *set* upon little stones or rarities?
*Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

**9.** To put in order or trim for use; make ready: as, to *set* a razor (that is, to give it a fine edge); to *set* a saw (to incline the teeth laterally to the right and left in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade); to *set* a trap; to *set* the table for dinner; to *set* a scene on the stage.

She gan the hous to dyghte,
And tables for to *sette* and beddes make.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 839.

Yeomen of Chambre, IIII, to make beddes, to bere or hold torches, to *sette* bourdes.
Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. 313, note.

Sir, the scene is *set*, and everything is ready to begin, if you please.
*Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

An elaborate scene is *set* when it is arranged upon the stage, and "struck" when it is removed.
*New York Daily Tribune*, July 14, 1889.

**10.** To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable: distinguished from *sow*: often with *out*: as, to *set out* strawberry-plants.

To serue hym for euere,
Bothe to sowe and to *sette*, the while I swynke myghte.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 548.

I'll not put
The dibble in earth to *set* one slip of them.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 100.

An honest and laborious servant, whose skill and profession was to *set* or sow all wholesome herbs.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**11.** To frame or mount, as a precious stone in gold, silver, or other metal: as, to *set* a diamond.

Onyx stones, and stones to be *set*, glistering stones, and of divers colours.
1 Chron. xxix. 2.

He had fiue emrauds *set* in golde, which were woorth fiue hundred or sixe hundred crownes.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 249.

Never so rich a gem
Was *set* in worse than gold.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 55.

**12.** To adorn with or as with one or more precious stones, or with ornaments of any kind; stud: as, to *set* a miniature with diamonds; to *set* a snuff-box with pearls or gold beads; a lawn *set* with statues and vases.

Oon or two
With gemmes fele aboute on hem *ysette*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 167.

A cup o' the good red goud,
Weel *set* wi' jewels sae fair to see.
*Alison Gross* (Child's Ballads), I. 169.

He had a most rich George in a sardonyx *set* with diamonds.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 9, 1705.

The old Knight . . . bid me observe how thick the City was *set* with Churches.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 383.

A rosebud *set* with little wilful thorns.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

**13.** To reduce from a state of dislocation or fracture, and fix, if necessary, in a position suitable for recovery: as, to *set* a bone or a leg.

In order to get firm osseous union in a case of fracture, the great points to attend to are accurate apposition of the fragments and complete rest of the broken bone. Accurate apposition is termed "*setting* the fracture"; this is best done by the extension of the limb and coaptation of the broken surfaces.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 682.

**14.** To fix with settled or earnest purpose; direct or fix intently, as the hopes or affections; bend: as, she had *set* her heart on going.

In you haue I *sette* all my hope.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 680.

I have *set* my affection to the house of my God.
1 Chron. xxix. 3.

K. John having now gotten a Vacation, and a Time of Ease, which agreed much better with his Nature than Wars, *sets* his Mind wholly upon Pleasures.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 69.

Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit. *Addison.*

**15.** To stake at play; wager; risk; also, to bet with.

I have *set* my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 4. 9.

Give you him all you play for; never *set* him;
For he will have it. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

**16.** To embarrass; perplex; pose; bring to a mental standstill.

Learning was pos'd; Philosophie was *set;*
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net.
*G. Herbert*, The Church Militant.

To shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, there are several who for want of other materials are forced to represent the bill . . . as a kind of grievance.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 20.

I was hard *set* what to do. It was rudeness to refuse, but I could not stand it, and sent it away.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 662.

**17.** In *music:* (*a*) To fit, as words to music or music to words; adapt; arrange for musical performance; also, to arrange or transcribe for a particular voice or instrument.

*Set* thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

He had been very successful in *setting* such old songs as "Orpheus with his lute."
*Tennyson*, The Window, Prefatory Note.

In the same year Purcell *set* Sir Charles Sedley's Ode for the queen's birthday, "Love's Goddess sure was blind."
*Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 49.

Music, *set* to madrigals,
Loitered all day through groves and halls.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Dante at Verona.

(*b*) To pitch.

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into tune.
*Spectator.*

**18.** To hold; keep (see *keep*, *v. t.* and *i.*, 1); heed; regard: followed by an object noun or pronoun expressing value (*store*, *much*, etc., especially small value, *mite*, *groat*, *haw*, *straw*, *tare*, *cress* (*kers*), etc., *lite*, *little*, *naught*, *short*, etc.), with the thing in question, preceded by *by* (sometimes *of*), in the sense of 'about, concerning.' The object pronouns *much*, *lite*, *little*, *naught* were taken later as adverbs, and the transitive verb, by reason of this construction and by reason also of the mere omission of the object, became intransitive (in the then idiomatic phrase *to set by*) *set by* in the transitive use being equivalent to a unitary verb, 'value, esteem,' and taking as such a passive construction.

I *sette* nat *an haw of* his proverbes.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 659.

He that good manners seemes to lack,
No wyse man doth *set by;*
Wythout condicions vertuous,
Thou art not worth a flye.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

*Set nought by* golde ne grotes,
Theyr names if I durst tell.
*Skelton*, Colyn Cloute, l. 160.

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 67.

Sir Thomas Clifford, who appears a very fine gentleman, and much *set by* at Court for his activity in going to sea, and stoutness every where, and stirring up and down.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 456.

God knows how hard it is to help *setting a good deal by* one's children. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**19†.** To assume; suppose; posit.

I *set* the werste, lest that ye dreden this;
Men wolde wondren sen hym come or gon.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 367.

**20.** To contrive; plan.

Most freely I confess, myself and Toby
*Set* this device against Malvolio here.
*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 368.

**21.** To put in opposition; oppose; offset.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 94.

**22.** To let to a tenant; lease. [Now prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For to save hym in his ryght
My goodes beth *sette* and solde.
*Robin Hood*, i. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

About this time [1750] the custom of *setting* or leasing a mine on tribute came into use.
*R. Hunt*, British Mining, p. 107.

**23.** To write; note; enter, as in a book. Compare *to set down* (*b*), below.

All his faults observed,
*Set* in a note-book, learn'd, and conn'd by rote.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 98.

**24†.** To flute or crimp; adjust the plaits of: as, to *set* a ruff with a poking-stick.

His linen collar labyrinthian *set*,
Whose thousand double turnings never met.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, III. vii. 39.

**25†.** To point out or mark, as game-birds, by crouching, or standing stiffly, with the muzzle directed toward the scent; point: as, a dog *sets* a covey of partridges. See *setter*$^{1}$. Hence—**26.** To mark or designate for prey, in allusion to a dog which sets birds; hunt, as game, with a setter; formerly, also, to take, as birds, with a net.

He with his squadron overtakes a coach which they had *set* overnight, having intelligence of a booty of four hundred pounds in it.
*Memoirs of Du Vall*, 1670 (Harl. Misc., III. 311). (*Davies.*)

A combination of sharpers, it seems, had long *set* him as a man of fortune.
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 294. (*Davies.*)

**27.** See the quotation.

A bell of about 52 cwt. at Hereford, which he and some other boys used to raise and *set* (i. e. ring till it stands mouth upwards).
*Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 370.

**28.** To push; propel by pushing with a pole against the bank or bottom of the stream: said of boats. See *setting-pole*. [Local, Eng., and U. S.]

With rowing, drawing, and *setting* [our boats], we went this day 7 miles more. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 366.

**29.** To direct or accompany part or all of the way: as, to *set* one home; to *set* one on one's way.

He directed me to the Wicket-Gate, which else I should never have found, and so *set* me into the way that hath led me directly to this house.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

He went out with Will; he said he were going to *set* him a part of the way. . . . So the two lads set off together.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxii.

**30.** To form, after fertilization, for development, as fruit or seed.

Flowers legitimately fertilised *set* seeds under conditions which cause the almost complete failure of illegitimately fertilised flowers.
*Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 28.

**31.** In *printing:* (*a*) To place in the proper order for reading, as types representing letters, spaces, punctuation-marks, etc.; compose. (*b*) To put into type: as, to *set* a manuscript: sometimes with *up*. (*c*) To put (newly printed sheets) aside until the ink is perfectly dry, and sets in the paper.—**32.** *Naut.*: (*a*) To loosen and extend; spread to the wind: as, to *set* the sails. (*b*) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, to *set* the land.—**33.** In *leather-manuf.*, to treat (leather) by wetting it, spreading it on a stone or table, and beating it with the slicker until it adheres to the table by atmospheric pressure.—**34.** To become; suit.

Tak down, tak down the mast o' goud;
Set up the mast o' tree;
Ill *sets* it a forsaken lady
To sail sae gallantlie.
*Fair Annie of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 103).

**Lath floated and set fair, lath laid and set.** See *lath*$^{1}$.—**Set close**, a printing-house order to compose types in a compact style. **Set her, him,** or **you up**, a phrase of contempt applied to a person who makes undue show or pretension: as, she must have her new carriage; *set her up! set you up* with your fine company! [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Set out**, in *printing:* (*a*) [*set*, pp.] Said of a case or a font of type that has been exhausted. (*b*) [*set*, impv.] An order to compose types so as to occupy much space.—**Setting-out rod.** See *rod*$^{1}$.—**Setting the wort.** Same as *pitching*, 4.—**Setting-up screw.** See *screw*$^{1}$.—**Set wide**, a printing-house order to space words widely in composing.—**To be dead set against.** See *dead*.—**To set abroach.** See *abroach*.—**To set a case**, to assume; suppose; take for granted. Compare *put the case*, under *put*$^{1}$.

Yet *sette* I *caas* ye have bothe myght and licence for to venge yow. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

**To set against.** (*a*) To set in comparison; oppose; also, to set in wager.

If he [Edward III.] would *set* his Kingdom of England, though much meaner, *against* his of France, he would then accept the Challenge, and meet him in the Field in single Combat. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 119.

*Setting* the probabilities of the story *against* the credit of the witnesses. *Brougham.*

(*b*) To prejudice against; incline to an unfriendly opinion of: as, to *set* one friend *against* another.

**To set an example**, to do that which may or should serve as a pattern or model, as in conduct, manners, or morals.

Their Master Christ gave them this precept, and *set* them *this example*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

And say, to which shall our applause belong, . . .
Or he who bids thee face with steady view
Proud fortune, and look shallow greatness through,
And, while he bids thee, *sets th' example* too?
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 109.

**To set a paper**, in university use, to prepare or formulate an examination-paper.

We are informed that at the Universities there is a difficulty in finding persons capable of *setting papers* in Spanish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 43.

**To set apart.** See *apart*$^{1}$, 1 (*b*).—**To set a pole**, in *fishing*, to fasten a pole (with a line and baited hook attached) to some support, to be left (generally over night) for fish to take the bait.—**To set aside.** (*a*) To omit for the present; leave out of the question.

*Setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

It must not be forgotten that, *setting aside* the coast cities, the land in which Trieste stands has for ages been a Slavonic land. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 75.

(*b*) To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest.
*Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

(*c*) To discard; annul: as, to *set aside* a verdict.—**To set at defiance.** See *defiance*.—**To set at ease**, to quiet; content: as, to *set* the mind *at ease*.—**To set at liberty**, to release from confinement or imprisonment; free.

At the same time that I was Released there were *set at liberty* about xx English men.
*Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

**To set at naught.** See *naught*.—**To set before.** (*a*) To present to the view of; exhibit or display to.

Behold, I have *set before* thee an open door. Rev. iii. 8.

(*b*) To serve up to, as food or drink.

Whatsoever is *set before* you, eat. 1 Cor. x. 27.

The bishop shewed me the convent with great civility, and *set before* us an elegant collation of dryed sweetmeats, prunellas, and pistachio nuts.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 96.

**To set by.** (*a*) To put aside or away.

It is a custom with the Arabs never to *set by* any thing that comes to the table, so that, when they kill a sheep, they dress it all, call in their neighbours and the poor to finish every thing.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 57.

(*b*) See def. 18.—**To set by the ears.** See *ear*$^{1}$.—**To set down.** (*a*) To place upon the floor or ground; deposit: as, to *set down* one's burden; to *set down* a passenger at the station.

The Dorchester man being *set down* at Connecticut, near the Plimouth trading house, the governour, Mr. Bradford, wrote to them, complaining of it as an injury.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 198.

(*b*) To enter in writing; make a note of; note.

My tables—meet it is I *set it down*
That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 107.

Even the great Islands, E. Indies many of them, are without Names, or at least so variously *set down* that I find the same Islands named by divers Names.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 308.

(*c*†) To ordain; fix; establish.

This law . . . which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

(*d*) To ascribe; attribute: as, you may *set* his silence *down* to diffidence. (*e*) To count; consider; regard.

*Set it down* that a habit of secrecy is both politic and moral. *Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

You may *set it down* as mere bewilderment.
*Fitch*, Lects. on Teaching, p. 189.

(*f*†) To lower.

O, you are well tuned now!
But I'll *set down* the pegs that make this music.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 203.

(*g*) To take to task; rebuke; snub. [Colloq.]—**To set eyes on.** See *eye*$^{1}$.

No single soul
Can we *set eye on*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 131.

**To set fire on†, set fire to**, to apply fire to; set on fire.

Thenne,
Though *fire* be *sette on* it, it shal not brenne.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

**To set forth.** (*a*) To present to view or consideration; represent by words; make known fully; declare.

When we assemble and meet together . . . to *set forth* his most worthy praise, to hear his most holy Word.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Exhortation to Confession.

I ought diligently to hear and to learn the gospel, and to *set it forth* both in word or talking and also in example of living. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 258.

We wish to *set forth* that we in our island, you on your continent, we in Middle England, you in New, are brethren in one common heritage.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 54.

(*b*) To publish; issue.

All the fforesaid publique Readers of arte and the common lawes shall once within every six yeares *set forth* some new bookes in printe.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 9.

Mr. Rogers hath *set forth* a little book of faith.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 415.

(*c*†) To prepare and send out; equip; furnish; fit out.

They are very curious and ambitious in *setting forth* their Funeralls. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

We hope to *sete forth* a ship our selves with in this month.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 120.

(*d*†) To adorn; decorate.

Every other day hightherto she hath a newe devyce of heade dressyng without any coste and yett *setteth forthe* a woman gaylie well. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 23.

(*e*) To arrange; draw up; display.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 295.

(*f*) To praise; recommend.

Beauty itself doth of itself persuade
The eyes of men without an orator;
What needeth then apologies be made
To *set forth* that which is so singular?
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 32.

**To set forward,** to further the interest of; aid in advancing; help onward.

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

**To set hand to fist**†. See *hand*.—**To set in,** to put in the way to do something; give a start to.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in*. *Jeremy Collier.*

**To set in order,** to adjust or arrange; attend to.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come. 1 Cor. xi. 34.

**To set off.** (*a*) To adorn; beautify; enhance the appearance of: as, a garment *sets off* the wearer.

Does . . . [she] want any jewels, in your eyes, to *set off* her beauty? *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

What strange Dress is this? It is all over *set off* with Shells scollop'd, full of Images of Lead and Tin, and Chains of Straw-Work.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

(*b*) To act as foil to; display to advantage by contrast: as, a dark beauty *sets off* a fair one.

My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly and attract more eyes
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 239.

(*c*) To put forward or plead as an equivalent; reckon against.

It was also felt that though, in the ordinary course of criminal law, a defendant is not allowed to *set off* his good actions against his crimes, a great political cause should be tried on different principles.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

It [the English sparrow] must be regarded as an instance of reciprocity, and be *set off* against the American weed [choke-pondweed, *Anacharis Canadensis*] which chokes our rivers. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 204.

(*d*) To mark off; separate, as by a mark or line: as, this clause is *set off* by a colon; one field was *set off* from another.

In modern wit all printed trash is
*Set off* with numerous breaks and dashes.
*Swift*, On Poetry.

(*e*) To explode; discharge: as, to *set off* fireworks.—**To set on,** to incite; instigate; put up.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this.
*Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 131.

**To set one's cap**†. See *cap*1.—**To set one's cap at** or **for.** See *cap*1.—**To set one's face,** to turn, direct, or address one's self; hence, to resolve; determine resolutely.

He rose up, and passed over the river, and *set his face* toward the mount Gilead. Gen. xxxi. 21.

For the Lord God will help me; . . . therefore have I *set my face* like a flint. Isa. l. 7.

When a minority of two hundred, or even of eighty members, *set their faces* to stop all legislation unless they get their will, no rules of procedure which the wit of man can devise will prevent waste of time.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 295.

**To set one's face against,** to discountenance; disapprove of; oppose.

I will even *set my face against* that soul, and will cut him off from among his people. Lev. xx. 6.

**To set one's hand to,** to sign; affix one's signature to.

*Lady Wishfort.* You will grant me Time to consider?
*Fainall.* Yes, while the Instrument is drawing *to* which you must *set your Hand*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 6.

**To set one's heart at rest, to set one's heart on.** See *heart*.—**To set one's seal to.** See *seal*2.—**To set one's shoulder to the wheel.** See *shoulder*.—**To set one's teeth,** to press them together forcibly or passionately; hence, to take resolute or desperate measures.—**To set one to the door.** See *door*.—**To set on fire.** See *fire*.—**To set on foot.** See *foot*.—**To set on ground**†. Same as *to bring to ground* (which see, under *ground*1).—**To set out.** (*a*) To assign; allot: as, to *set out* the portion of each heir of an estate. (*b*) To publish, as a proclamation.

That excellent proclamation *set out* by the king. *Bacon.*

The other ministers also *set out* an answer to his sermon, confuting the same by many strong arguments.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 264.

(*c*) To mark by boundaries; define.

Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. *Locke.*

(*d*) To adorn; decorate; embellish.

A goldsmith's shop *sets out* a city maid.
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

In this Church are two Altars *set out* with extraordinary splendour, being deck'd with rich Miters, Embroider'd Copes. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 99.

This day Mrs. Russel did give my wife a very fine St. George in alabaster, which will *set out* my wife's closet mightily. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 71.

(*e*) To equip and send out.

They *set out* a ship the last year with passengers and goods for Providence.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 15.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 389).

(*f*) To show; display; demonstrate; indicate.

What doe they else but, in the abounding of mans sinne, *set out* the superabounding grace of God?
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Thus have I attempted to describe this duty [of praise], to *set out* the great reasonableness, and to stir you up to the practice of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

(*g*) To recite; state at large: as, to *set out* one's complaint. (*h*) In *engineering*, to locate. (*i*) To place, as a stone in masonry, so that it projects beyond the stone next adjoining, especially the stone or course next beneath; cause to jut out; corbel out.

The early Byzantine architects—in Sta. Sophia for instance—did fit pendentives to circular arches, but it was with extreme difficulty, and required very great skill both in *setting out* and in execution.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 450.

**To set over.** (*a*) To appoint or constitute as director or ruler over.

I have *set* thee *over* all the land of Egypt. Gen. xli. 41.

(*b*) To assign; transfer; convey.—**To set right,** to rectify; correct; put right.—**To set sail** (*naut.*). See *sail*1.—**To set seed,** to form seed within the ovary: said of ovules which develop and become seeds—that is, do not abort. See II., 3, below.—**To set short**†. See *short*.—**To set the hand to.** See *hand*.—**To set the head-band,** in *bookbinding*, to adjust the leather of the cover so as to lap over the head-band.—**To set the heather on fire, to set the land, to set the palette.** See *heather*, *land*1, *palette*.—**To set the river on fire.** See *fire*.—**To set the teeth on edge.** See *edge*.—**To set the temperament,** in tuning a pianoforte, organ, or other instrument in which tempered intonation is used, to tune a single octave in accordance with the temperament desired, so that the remaining octaves may be tuned at pure octaves therewith.—**To set to rights.** See *right*.—**To set to sale**†. See *sale*1.—**To set up.** (*a*) To erect; place upright; put together in an upright or natural form, especially by means of articulating, stuffing the skin, or similar processes; mount: as, the skeleton of a mammoth has been *set up* for the museum.

Nebuchadnezzar the king made an image of gold: . . . he *set* it *up* in the plain of Dura. Dan. iii. 1.

(*b*) In the army, to fit (a man) by drill for military movements and parade. *Wilhelm.* (*c*) To begin, as a new enterprise, institution, or arrangement; put in operation; establish; found; institute: as, to *set up* a factory; to *set up* a school.

There was another printer in town, lately *set up*.
*Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 45.

Is Perry going to *set up* his carriage, Frank? I am glad he can afford it. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xli.

The large number of ice-making machines which have recently been *set up*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 16.

(*d*) To provide adequately; supply; furnish; fit out; stock: as, I have enough capital to *set* me *up* in trade; she is *set up* in winter gowns.

Two Deskes and a quire of Paper *set* him *vp*, where he now sits in state for all commers.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Aturney.

Some ends of verse his betters might afford,
And gave the harmless fellow a good word.
*Set up* with these, he ventur'd on the town,
And with a borrow'd play outdid poor Crowne.
*Pope*, Macer.

(*e*) To raise; promote; exalt.

Whom he would he *set up*, and whom he would he put down. Dan. v. 19.

(*f*) To place in view; display: as, to *set up* a notice or a signal.

*Set* this [paper] *up* with wax
Upon old Brutus' statue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 145.

On all her olive-hills
Shall men *set up* the battle-sign of fire.
*Mrs. Hemans*, Siege of Valencia.

It appears unlikely that Asoka would have been allowed to *set up* two copies of his edicts in the dominions of such powerful kings as Aira and his father seem to have been.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 139.

(*g*) To utter loudly; raise, as a noise, or as the voice.

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear.
*Dryden*, Amaryllis, l. 88.

Wherever in a lonely grove
He *set up* his forlorn pipes,
The gouty oak began to move,
And flounder into hornpipes.
*Tennyson*, Amphion.

(*h*) To advance; propose for reception or consideration: as, to *set up* a new doctrine. (*i*) To raise from misfortune or dejection; encourage; restore: as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up*. (*j*) To exhilarate: as, he was a little *set up*. [Colloq.] (*k*) *Naut.*, to haul taut, or take in the slack of, as the standing rigging. (*l*) In *printing:* (1) To put in type: as, to *set up* a page of copy.

He had only written the opening pages, and had them *set up*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 107.

(2) To arrange in the proper order of words, lines, etc.; compose: as, to *set up* type. (*m*) To offer to bidders at auction: as, the next three lots were *set up* together. (*n*) To bring about; produce; establish: as, a permanent curvature of the spine was *set up*.

Sometimes it [eczema] is *set up* as the result of local or general irritation of the skin in certain occupations.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 122.

(*o*) To place (an instrument) on its support: as, to *set up* a theodolite.—**To set up a side**†, to become partners at cards.—**To set up one's birse.** See *birse*.—**To set up one's rest**†. (*a*) To make up one's mind; resolve; determine; stake one's chances. [The origin of this phrase is obscure, but is generally referred to the old game of primero, in which, it is alleged, a player who stood upon the cards in his hand in the hope that they might prove stronger than those held by his opponent was said to *stand upon his rest*. Compare *rest*1, *n.*, 14.]

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his rest*, and commonly hazards the winning or loosing of as great a thing as life may be worth.
*Churchyard's Challenge*, p. 62. (*Nares*, under *rest*.)

I have *set up my rest* to run away.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 116.

Could I *set up my rest*
That he were lost, or taken prisoner,
I could hold truce with sorrow.
*Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 2.

(*b*) To pause for rest; make a halt; sojourn.

'Tis also cheape living which causes travellers to *set up their rest* here more than in Florence.
*Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Place, Lay*, etc. See *put*1.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To sink downward; settle down; especially, to decline toward and pass below the horizon, as the sun, moon, or stars.

Now, when the sun was *setting*, all they that had any sick . . . brought them unto him. Luke iv. 40.

His smother'd light
May *set* at noon and make perpetual night.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 784.

This day the ship heaved and *set* more than before, yet we had but few sick.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 11.

He keeped her sae late and lang,
Till the evening *set*, and birds they sang.
*Lord Dingwall* (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

**2.** To become fixed or firmly joined.

Maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another.
*Bacon.*

(*a*) To become motionless or immovable.

The device [a car-brake] has a brake with a shoe connected to a main body, combined with an interposed spring or springs, to prevent the *setting* and sliding of the wheels.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 74.

(*b*) To become firm, stiff, or solid: as, the jelly would not *set*.

The frequent application of heat to gelatine destroys its *setting* powers. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 278.

**3.** In *bot.* and *hort.*, to develop the ovaries after fertilization; begin the growth of fruit: as, the blossoms were abundant, but failed to *set;* the peaches *set* well, but were blasted; in *fish-culture*, to begin to germinate: said of eggs.

It appears that the *setting* of the flowers—that is, the production of capsules, whether good or bad—is not so much influenced by legitimate and illegitimate fertilisation as is the number of seeds which the capsules contain.
*Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 47.

**4**†. To engage in gambling; gamble. (*a*) To stake money in gambling; wager; bet.

From six to eleven. At basset. Mem. Never *set* again upon the ace of diamonds. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 323.

(*b*) To take part in a game of hazard; play with others for stakes.

Throw boldly, for he *sets* to all that write;
With such he ventures on an even lay,
For they bring ready money into play.
*Dryden*, Secret Love, Prol., ii. (1667).

Sir John Bland and Offley made interest to play at Twelfth-night, and succeeded—not at play, for they lost 1400*l.* and 1300*l.* As it is not usual for people of no higher rank to play, the King thought they would be bashful about it, and took particular care to do the honours of his house to them, *set* only to them, and spoke to them at his levee next morning. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 419.

**5.** To begin a journey, march, or voyage; start: commonly with *on* or *out* (see phrases below).

The king is *set* from London.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii., Prol., l. 34.

She gies the herd a pickle nits . . .
To watch, while for the barn she *sets*,
In hopes to see Tam Kipples.
*Burns*, Hallowe'en.

**6.** To have motion in a certain direction; flow; tend: as, the tide *sets* to the north; the current *sets* westward.

The old bookseller with some grumbling opened his shop, and by the twinkling taper (for he was *setting* bedwards) lighted out the relic from his dusty treasures.
*Lamb*, Old China.

And his soul *set* to grief, as the vast tide
Of the bright rocking Ocean *sets* to shore
At the full moon.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being *sets* to thee.
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**7.** To point game by crouching, in the original manner, now obsolete, of a setter dog; more rarely, to hunt game with the aid of a setter; also, formerly, to catch birds with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.* (*Johnson.*)

**8.** To make a beginning; apply one's self: as, to *set* to work.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ. *Hammond.*

The gale *set* to its work, and the sea arose in earnest.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, x.

**9.** To face one's partner in dancing.

They very often made use of a . . . Step called *Setting*, which I know not how to describe to you but by telling you that it is the very reverse of Back to Back.
*Budgell*, Spectator, No. 67.

She . . . sometimes makes one in a country-dance, with only one of the chairs for a partner, . . . and *sets* to a corner cupboard. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

A propensity on the part of that unlucky old lady . . . to amble about, and *set* to inanimate objects, accompanying herself with a chattering noise, as in a witch dance.
*Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxiii.

10. To acquire a set or bend; get out of shape; become bent; warp: said of an angler's rod.—11. To sit, as a broody hen: a wrong use, by confusion with *sit*.—**To set about**, to take the first steps in; begin: as, to *set about* a business or enterprise.

Why, as to reforming, Sir Peter, I'll make no promises, and that I take to be a proof that I intend to *set about* it.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No nation in any age or in any part of the globe has failed to invent for itself a true and appropriate style of architecture whenever it chose to *set about* it in the right way. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 45.

**To set aland†**, to steer landward.

He made his ship *alonde* for *to sette*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2166.

**To set around a pod.** See *pod*.—**To set forth** or **forward**, to begin to march; advance.

The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari *set forward*.
Num. x. 17.

I must away this night toward Padua,
And it is meet I presently *set forth*.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 404.

I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldst *set forth* out of doors with me, to accompany me a little in my way. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

**To set in.** (*a*) To begin: as, winter in England usually *sets in* about December.

Yet neither doe the wet or dry Seasons *set in* or go out exactly at one time in all Years; neither are all places subject to wet or dry Weather alike.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

(*b*) To become settled in such or such a state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad. *Addison.*

(*c*) To flow toward the shore: as, the tide *sets in*: often used figuratively.

A tide of fashion *set in* in favour of French in the England of the thirteenth century.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 159.

(*d*) To reappear after temporary absence or disappearance, as a school of fish. (*e*†) To go in; make an onset or assault.

Neuertheles thei *sette in* a-monge hem, for thei were moche peple and stronge, and the cristin hem resceyved full fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588.

They had allready devoured Uncass & his in their hops; and surly they had done it in deed, if the English had not timly *sett in* for his aide.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 431.

**To set off.** (*a*) To start, as on a journey.

Is it true . . . that you are *setting off* without taking leave of your friends? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

(*b*) In *printing*, to deface or soil the next sheet: said of the ink on a newly printed sheet when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry.

To prevent *setting-off*, the leaves after copying should be removed by blotting paper.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 331.

(*c*†) To make a show or appearance; appear.

I, now, but think how poor their spite *sets off*,
Who, after all their waste of sulphurous terms, . . .
Have nothing left but the unsavoury smoke.
*B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

**To set on.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] To begin; start; set out.

In the dawnynge of the day loke ye *sette on* alle to-geder ther as ye shull here an horne blowe right high and lowde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 383.

Ha! what strange music? . . .
How all the birds *set on!* the fields redouble
Their odoriferous sweets!
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 3.

(*b*) [*On* (or *upon*), prep.] (1) To begin, as an enterprise.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

(2) To make an attack; assault: as, they all *set upon* him at once. See *assail*.

We met with v. Rovers or men of war, whom we *set vpon*, and burnt their Admirall, and brought those ships into Narr. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 19.

Gather we our forces out of hand,
And *set upon* our boasting enemy.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 103.

It seems to me the time to ask Mr. Lyon to take a little rest, instead of *setting on* him like so many wasps.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

**To set out.** (*a*) To begin a journey, proceeding, or career: as, to *set out* for London; to *set out* in business or in the world.

Some there be that *set out* for this crown, and, after they have gone far for it, another comes in and takes it from them. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 152.

Thus arm'd, he *set out* on a ramble—alack!
He *set out*, poor dear Soul!—but he never came back!
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 330.

After residing at Cambridge two years, he [Temple] departed without taking a degree, and *set out* upon his travels. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*b*) To flow out; ebb: as, the tide *sets out* at 4 P. M.—**To set to**, to apply one's self; go at a piece of work.

I wish you were a dog; I'd *set to* this minute, and . . . cut every strip of flesh from your bones with this whip.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, v.

**To set up.** (*a*) To begin business or a scheme of living: as, to *set up* in trade; to *set up* for one's self.

They say [she has gone] to keepe a Taverne in Foy, and that M. Spencer hath given her a stocke to *set up* for her selfe. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).

If not the tradesman who *set up* to-day,
Much less the 'prentice who to-morrow may.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 36.

At Bologna he had got into debt, and *set up* as tutor to the young archdeacons.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 140.

(*b*) To make pretensions; claim to be recognized, admired, or esteemed: as, he *sets up* for a man of wit.

There is nothing more absurd than for a Man to *set up* for a Critick without a good Insight into all the Parts of Learning. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

Besides, it is found by experience that those men who *set up* for morality without regard to religion are generally virtuous but in part. *Swift*, Testimony of Conscience.

**To set upon.** See to *set on* (*b*).=**Syn.** *Attack*, *Set upon*, etc. See *assail*.

**set**$^1$ (set), *p. a.* 1. Placed; located; stationary; fixed: as, a *set* range; *set* tubs; a *set* smirk.

Why do you frown? good gods, what a *set* anger
Have you forc'd into your face! come, I must temper you.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

His love-fit 's upon him;
I know it by that *set* smile and those congees.
How courteous he 's to nothing!
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, i. 1.

2. Fixed; immovable.

O he 's drunk, Sir Toby, an hour agone, his eyes were *set* at eight i' the morning. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 205.

On coming up to him, he saw that Marner's eyes were *set* like a dead man's. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, i.

3. Regular; in due form; formal; deliberate: as, a *set* discourse; of a battle, pitched.

Rail'd on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good *set* terms, and yet a motley fool.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 17.

I do not love *set* speeches nor long praises.
*Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 1.

She had been . . . to bright hay-making romps in the open air, but never to a *set* stately party at a friend's house. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

4. Fixed in opinion; determined; self-willed; obstinate: as, a man *set* in his opinions or way.

I se thou art *sette* my solace to reue [take away].
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 487.

No woman 's yet so fiercely *set*
But she'll forgive, though not forget.
*Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament* (Child's Ballads, IV. 127).

He was an amazing *set* kind of man, the cap'n was, and would have his own way on sea or shore.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 153.

5. Established; prescribed; appointed: as, *set* forms of prayer.

On a season *isett* assembled they bothe.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 339.

An old Colledge Butler is none of the worst Students in the house, for he keepes the *set* houres at his booke more duly then any.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Old Colledge Butler.

We might now have expected that his own following Praier should add much credit to *set* Formes; but on the contrary we find the same imperfections in it, as in most before, which he lays heer upon Extemporal.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

And all sorts of *set* Mourning, both Black and Gray, and all other Furniture sutable to it, fit for any person of Quality. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 50.

The town of Berne is plentifully furnished with water, there being a great multitude of handsome fountains planted at *set* distances from one end of the streets to the other.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 519).

6. Formed; built; made: noting the person: as, well *set*; thick-*set*. See *set up*, below.

He [Butler] is of a middle stature, strong *sett*, high coloured, a head of sorrell haire, a severe and sound judgement: a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives, S. Butler.

7. Astounded; stunned. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A set match†.** See *match*$^1$.—**Of set purpose**, with deliberate intention; designedly.

For how should the brightness of wisdom shine where the windows of the soul are *of* very *set purpose* closed?
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

She would fall out with, and anger him *of set purpose*.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 485.

**Set duster.** See *duster*.—**Set piece** (*theat.*), a piece of scenery only moderately high, and permitting more distant pieces to be seen over it.—**Set scenes.** See *scene*.—**Set speech**, a speech carefully prepared beforehand; elaborated discourse.

I affect not *set speeches* in a Historie.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

He [Pitt] was no speaker of *set speeches*. His few prepared discourses were complete failures.
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

**Set up.** (*a*) Built; formed: noting the person: as, a tall man, and well *set up*.

Very pretty damsels, and well *set up*.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

(*b*) In the army, noting a man fitted by drill for military movements and parade.

The scouts . . . are lithe, and naturally well *set up*, as the soldiers phrase it. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 544.

(*c*) Unduly uplifted or elated, as by success or prosperity. [Colloq.]

Our nineteenth century is wonderfully *set up* in its own esteem. *The Century*, XXVIII. 116.

**Sharp-set**, keen, as a saw; hence, figuratively, eager; keen in the pursuit of any end; keenly resentful; also, very hungry; ravenous.

The News of this Massacre, adding a new Edge of Revenge to the old Edge of Ambition, made the Danes *sharper set* against the English than ever they had been before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

The perplexity of mannerlinesse will not let him feed, and he is *sharpe set* at an argument when hee should cut his meate.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

By this light she looks as *sharp-set* as a sparrow-hawk!
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, v. 4.

It is a well-known sporting-house, and the breakfasts are famous. Two or three men in pink, on their way to the meet, drop in, and are very jovial and *sharp-set*, as indeed we all are. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

**set**$^1$ (set), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sett* (still used archaically), *sette*; < *set*$^1$, *v.* According to Skeat, *set*, in the sense of 'a number of things or persons belonging together,' etc., is a corruption of *sept*$^1$ and ult. of *sect*$^1$.] 1. A young plant fit for setting out; a slip; shoot: as, *sets* of whitethorn or other shrub; onion *sets*.

*Syon*, a yong *sette*. *Palsgrave.*

2. A rudimentary fruit: used especially of apples, pears, peaches, etc.: as, the peaches set well, but the *sets* all dropped off. Compare *set*$^1$, *v. i.*, 3.—3. The setting of the sun or other luminary; hence, the close, as of a day.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 19.

If the sun shine pale, and fall into blacke clouds in his *set*, it signifieth the winde is shifting into the North quarter. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 183.

Thou that faintly smilest still,
As a Naiad in a well,
Looking at the *set* of day.
*Tennyson*, Adeline.

4†. A venture; a wager; a stake; hence, a game of chance; a match.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, by God's grace, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 262.

I would buy your pardon,
Though at the highest *set*; even with my life.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

I give o'er the *set*, throw down the cards.
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

5. General movement; direction; drift; tendency: used both literally and figuratively.

Individuals, alive to the particular evils of the age, and watching the very *set* of the current. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The *set* of opinion in England at present.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, App. C, p. 244.

When the storm winds prevail, the *set* is strong from the east. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 101.

6. Build; conformation; form; hence, bearing; carriage: said of the person.

A goodly gentleman,
Of a more manly *set* I never look'd on.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 5.

Should any young lady incline to imitate Gwendolen, let her consider the *set* of her head and neck.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

He was a young man, and not over middle height; but there was something effective and picturesque in the *set* of his strongly built frame. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 291.

7. A permanent change of shape caused by pressure or by being retained long in one position; a bend, warp, or kink; hence, figuratively, a mental or moral warp or bias of character.

The behaviour of men to domestic animals must have been, on the whole, more kind than the reverse. Had it been otherwise, the *set* of the brute's brains, according to modern theory, would have been that of shyness and dread of us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 137.

8†. A settled state.

Y$^e$ heate with a long *set* of faire and warm weather had even ignited the aire and prepar'd the materials to conceive the fire. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 3, 1666.

9. The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth; the effect produced in a saw by bending alternate teeth slightly in opposite directions. See cuts under *saw-set*.

The less *set* a saw has, the less wood it wastes.
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 961.

10†. One of the plaits or flutings of a ruff; also, such plaited or fluted work.

The *set* of my ruff looked like so many organ pipes.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honestie.

**11.** In *plastering*, the last coat of plaster on walls prepared for papering.—**12.** Young oysters, planted or fit for planting: occasionally used improperly for *spat* or *spawn;* also, a bed or plant of young oysters. Compare *strike*, *seed*.

> At only a few places does a breed of oysters, or a *set*, as it is termed, occur with any regularity, or of any consequence. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

**13.** In *mining:* (*a*) A mine or number of mines (including the area necessary for their working) taken on lease: used with this meaning in Cornwall and Devon chiefly, but also to some extent in other coal-mining districts of England. Not used in the United States. (*b*) One of the frames of timber which support the roof and sides of a level: same as *durns*, *durnz*, or *durnze* (see *durn*$^1$); also, one of the horizontal members of the timbering by which a shaft is supported.

> A gallery requires what are called frames (*sets* or durnzes) for its proper support. A complete frame consists of a sole-piece (foot-piece, sill, or sleeper), two side props (legs or arms), and a crown (cap or collar).
> *Callon*, Lectures on Mining (trans.), i. 257.

(*c*) In some coal-mining districts of England, nearly the same as *lift*$^2$, 6 (*b*). (*d*) A measure of length along the face of a stall by which holers and drivers are paid: it is usually from 6 to 10 feet. *Gresley.* [Midland coal-fields, Eng.] In all these senses commonly spelled *sett.*—**14.** The pattern or combination of colors of a tartan. [Scotch.]

> A tartan plaid, spun of good hawslock woo,
> Scarlet and green the *sets*, the borders blew.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd (ed. 1852), i. 1.

> The petticoat was formed of tartan silk, in the *set* or pattern of which the colour of blue greatly predominated.
> *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ix.

**15.** In theaters, a set scene. See *set*$^1$, *p. a.*, and *scene.*—**16.** In *type-founding*, the type-founder's adjustment of space between types of the same font. Types with too much blank on one or both sides are wide-set; with too little space, close-set.—**17.** In *whaling:* (*a*) A stroke; a thrust: as, a *set* of the lance. (*b*) A chance or opportunity to strike with the lance: as, he got a good *set*, and missed.—**18.** In *mach.*: (*a*) A tool used to close the plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head. (*b*) An iron bar bent into two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A hook-wrench having three sides equal and the fourth long, to serve as a lever. It is a form of key, spanner, or screw-wrench for turning bolts, etc.—**19.** In *saddlery*, the filling beneath the ground-seat of a saddle, which serves to bring the top seat to its shape. *E. H. Knight.*—**20.** A number of things which belong together and are intended to be used together. (*a*) Such a collection when the articles are all alike in appearance and use: as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of table-knives; a *set* of buttons; a *set* of dominoes; a *set* of teeth.

> I'll give my jewels for a *set* of beads.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 147.

> A *set* or pack of cards, but not equally ancient with those above mentioned, were in the possession of Dr. Stukeley.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

(*b*) Such a collection when of varied character and purpose, but intended to be used together and generally of similar or harmonizing design: as, a *set* of parlor furniture; a dinner-*set;* a toilet-*set*. *Set* was formerly used specifically of horses, to mean six, as distinguished from a pair or four-in-hand.

> He found the windows and streets exceedingly thronged, . . . and in many places *sets* of loud music.
> *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

> Shortly after, Bourchier, returning into England, he bought a most rich Coach and Curious *Sett* of Six Horses to it. *T. Lucas*, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. iii.

> Here to-day about five o'clock arrived Lady Sarah Sadleir and Lady Betty Lawrence, each in her chariot-and-six. Dowagers love equipage, and these cannot travel ten miles without a *sett*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 226.

**21.** A number of things having some other relation to each other, as resemblance or natural affinity.

> There are a *set* of heads that can credit the relations of mariners, yet question the testimonies of St. Paul.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 21.

> I say a *set* rather than a "series," because the articles were written on various occasions, and have therefore little formal connection, or necessary logical sequence.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 50.

**22.** A number of persons customarily or officially associated: as, a *set* of bankers; a *set* of officers; or a number of persons drawn together by some affinity, as of taste, character, position, or pursuits; hence, a clique or coterie: as, he belonged to the fast *set*.

> There's nothing we Beaus take more Pride in than a *Sett* of Genteel Footmen.
> *Tunbridge Walks*, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, I. 76.

> We should be as weary of one *Set* of Acquaintance, tho' never so good, as we are of one Suit tho' never so fine.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 10.

> This *set* of ladies, indeed, as they daily do duty at court, are much more expert in the use of their airs and graces than their female antagonists, who are most of them bred in the country. *Addison*, Meeting of the Association.

> Choose well your *set;* our feeble nature seeks
> The aid of clubs, the countenance of cliques.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Urania.

**23.** A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole: as, a *set* of features.—**24.** In *music* and *dancing:* (*a*) The five figures or movements of a quadrille or a country-dance. (*b*) The music adapted to a quadrille.

> Then the discreet automaton [at the piano] . . . played a blossomless, tuneless *set*.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 11.

(*c*) The number of couples required to execute a square dance.

> Emma was . . . delighted to see the respectable length of the *set* as it was forming, and to feel that she had so many hours of unusual festivity before her.
> *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxxviii.

> Quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three *sets* of dancers. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

**25.** One of a number of games or matches which together make up a series: as, A won the first *set*, B the second and third *sets*.—**26.** In *ornith.*, specifically, the number of eggs found in one nest at any time; especially, the full number of eggs laid by any bird before incubation; a clutch.—**A dead set.** (*a*) The act of a setter dog when it finds the game, and stands stiffly pointing; a point (originally, the crouching attitude of the setter when making a point, now wholly obsolete). (*b*) A state or condition which precludes further progress. (*c*) A concerted scheme to defraud a player in gaming. *Grose.* (*d*) A determined stand in argument or in proceeding; a determined attack. [Colloq.]

> There should be a little filagree about a woman—something of the coquette. . . . The more of *a dead set* she makes at you the better. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

**Clock-set,** a set of three or more decorative pieces of which the centerpiece is a clock, usually of bronze or porcelain wholly or in part.—**Egg-set,** a set of egg-cups and spoons with a stand for holding boiled eggs, or, in some cases, an egg-boiler with sand-glass and often separate salt-cellars, the whole forming a more or less decorative set.—**First set,** in *whaling*. See *first*.—**Harlequin set.** See *harlequin*.—**Render and set; render, float, and set.** See *render*$^2$.—**Set** or **sett of a burgh,** in *Scots law*, the constitution of a burgh. The sets are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modeled by the convention of burghs.—**Set of exchange,** the different parts of a bill of exchange (the bill and its duplicates), which are said to constitute a set. Each part is complete by itself, but the parts are numbered successively, and when one part is paid the others become useless.—**Set of the reed.** Same as *number of the reed* (which see, under *number*).—**Sets and eyes of potatoes,** slices of the tubers of the potato for planting, each slice having at least one eye or bud.

**set**$^2$ (set), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *sit*, common in rustic use.

**set**$^2$ (set). A form of the preterit and past participle of *sit*, now usually regarded, in the preterit, as an erroneous form of *sat*, or, in the past participle, as identical with *set*, past participle of *set*$^1$. See *sit*.

> When he was *set*, his disciples came unto him.
> Mat. v. 1.

**set**$^2$ (set), *n.* [A var. of *sit*.] Fit; way of conforming to the lines of the figure.

> "The Marchioness of Granby," with her graceful figure in profile, her hands at her waist, and her head turned towards you as though she were looking at the *set* of her dress in a glass. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 366.

**set**$^3$†. A Middle English contracted form of *setteth*, third person singular present indicative of *set*$^1$.

**seta** (sē'tạ), *n.*; pl. *setæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *seta*, *sæta*, a thick stiff hair, a bristle; etym. doubtful.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bristle; a chæta; a stiff, stout hair; a fine, slender spine or prickle; any setaceous appendage. (*a*) One of the bristles of swine and other mammals. See *Setifera*. (*b*) One of the rough hairy appendages of the legs or other parts of crustaceans. See cut under *Podophthalmia*. (*c*) One of the mouth-parts characteristic of hemipterous insects; a bristle. These lie within the rostrum; the upper pair, or superior setæ, are the mandibles, and the lower pair, or inferior setæ, are the maxillæ. See cut under *mosquito*. (*d*) A vibrissa; a rictal bristle, as of a bird, or one of the whiskers of a cat. Such setæ show well in the cut under *Platyrhynchus*. See also *setirostral*, and cuts under *Antrostomus*, *panther*, and *serval*. (*e*) A chæta; one of the setaceous appendages of the parapodia of a chætopod worm. These are supposed to be tactile setæ in some cases. See cuts under *Polynoë* and *pygidium*. (*f*) In *Infusoria*, a hair-like flexible but non-vibratile cilium. *W. S. Kent.*
**2.** In *bot.*, a bristle of any sort; a stiff hair; a slender, straight prickle; also, the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses.

**setaceous** (sẹ-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *setaceus*, < L. *seta*, *sæta*, a hair, bristle: see *seta*. Cf. *searce*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Bristly; setiform; having the character of a seta, chæta, or bristle. (*b*) Bristling; setiferous or setigerous; setose; provided with bristles or stiff, stout hairs.—**2.** In *bot.*, bristle-shaped; having the character of setæ: as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet.—**Setaceous antennæ** or **palpi,** in *entom.*, antennæ or palpi in which the joints are cylindrical, and closely fitted together, and the outer ones are somewhat more slender than the others. They are a variety of the filiform type.

**setaceously** (sẹ-tā'shius-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a setaceous manner; so as to form or possess setæ.

**setal** (sē'tạl), *a.* [< *seta* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to setæ: as, the *setal* bands of a brachiopod, which may run along the pallial margin and denote the site of the setæ. *T. Davidson.*

**Setaria** (sẹ-tā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Beauvois, 1807), so called from the awned flower-spikes: see *setarious*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with four glumes, all crowded into a dense cylindrical spike or a narrow thyrsus, the joints of which are set with rigid bristles much longer than the ovate spikelets. There are about 10 species, very variable and difficult of distinction, widely scattered through both tropical and temperate regions, and some of them now cosmopolitan weeds of cultivated land. They are annuals with flat leaves and bristly spikes which are sometimes long and tail-like, whence their popular names *foxtail* and *pusstail*. (For *S. Italica*, see *Italian millet* (under *millet*) and *Bengal grass* (under *grass*). For *S. glauca*, also known as *bottle-grass*, see *pigeon-grass*.) *S. viridis*, the green foxtail-grass, which accompanies the last, also furnishes an inferior hay, and its seeds are a favorite food of poultry.

**setarious** (sē-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *setarius*, < L. *seta*, a bristle: see *seta*.] In *entom.*, ending in or bearing a bristle; aristate: specifically noting aristate antennæ in which the arista is naked: opposed to *plumate*.

**set-back** (set'bak), *n.* **1.** Same as *backset*, 1. [U. S.]

> Every point gained by the political conservative is a *set-back* and a hindrance to the attainment of the liberal's greatest ends. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 165.

**2.** Same as *backset*, 2. [U. S.]—**3.** A pool or overflow setting back over the land, as from a freshet. [U. S.]—**4.** In *arch.*, a flat plain set-off in a wall.

**set-bolt** (set'bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, an iron bolt for faying planks close to each other, or for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

**set-down** (set'doun), *n.* A depressing or humiliating rebuke or reprehension; a rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply.

**sete**$^1$†. A Middle English spelling of *seat* and *sat*. *Chaucer.*

**sete**$^2$†, *a.* [ME., also *sety*, < Icel. *sætt*, endurable, suitable, < *sitja*, sit: see *sit*.] Suitable; fit.

> Take ij. of the ffysshmongers, to be indifferently chosen and sworn, to se that alle suche vytelle be able and *sete* for mannys body. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 397.

> And his Alekonner with hym, to taste and vndirstand that the ale be gode, able, and *sety*.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

**sete**$^4$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *city*.

**setee,** *n.* See *settee*$^2$.

**setel**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *settle*$^1$.

**seten**†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *sit*.

**Seterday**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday*.

**setewale**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *setwall*.

**set-fair** (set'fãr), *n.* **1.** The coat of plaster used after roughing in, and floated, or pricked up and floated.—**2.** A word sometimes inscribed on barometers at a point where the instrument is supposed to indicate settled fair weather. Also *set fair*.

**set-foil** (set'foil), *n.* Same as *septfoil*. [Rare.]

**set-gun** (set'gun), *n.* A spring-gun.

**seth**$^1$†, *adv.* Same as *sith*$^1$ for *since*.

**seth**$^2$, *n.* Same as *saith*$^2$.

**set-hammer** (set'ham"ėr), *n.* A hammer of which the handle is not wedged, but merely inserted or set in. It is the form used for being struck on the work with a sledge-hammer.

**sethe**$^1$†, *v.* A Middle English form of *seethe*.

**sethe**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saith*$^2$.

**sethen**†, *adv.* Same as *sithen* for *since*.

**Sethian** (seth'i-ạn), *n.* Same as *Sethite*.

**Sethite** (seth'īt), *n.* [< LL. **Sethitæ*, *Sethoitæ*, < *Seth* (see def.).] One of a branch of the Gnostic sect of Ophites. They received their name from the fact that they regarded Seth, the son of Adam, as the first pneumatic (spiritual) man, and believed that he reappeared as Christ. Also *Sethian.*

**Setifera** (sē̦-tif′e̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *setifer:* see *setiferous.*] A superfamily of artiodactyl ungulates, whose body is covered with stiff hairs or bristles; the swine. They are unguligrade and cloven-footed, with false hoofs not functionalized. The snout is more or less discoidal, and the nostrils open forward in it. The mammæ are from four to ten, ventral as well as inguinal. The *Setifera* comprise the living families *Phacochæridæ*, or wart-hogs; *Suidæ*, or swine proper; *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries; and probably the fossil *Anthracotheriidæ.* Also *Setigera.* See cuts under *babirussa, boar, peccary, Phacochœrus,* and *Potamochœrus.*

**setiferous** (sē̦-tif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *setifer*, < L. *seta, sæta*, bristle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] Bristling; having bristles or bristly hairs; setaceous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Setifera*, as swine. Also *setigerous.*

**setiform** (sē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a seta; shaped like or resembling a bristle; setaceous.—**Setiform antennæ**, in *entom.*: (*a*) Antennæ having a short and thick basal joint, the rest of the organ being reduced to a bristle-like appendage, as in the dragon-flies. (*b*) Same as *setaceous antennæ* (which see, under *setaceous*).—**Setiform palpi**, palpi that are minute and bristle-shaped, as in the bedbug.

**setiger** (sē′ti-jėr), *n.* [< L. *setiger, sætiger:* see *setigerous.*] A setigerous or chætopodous worm; a member of the *Setigera.*

**Setigera** (sē̦-tij′e̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *setiger, sætiger*, bristle-bearing: see *setigerous.*] 1†. In *Vermes*, same as *Chætopoda.*—2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Multungulata;* the swine or *Setifera.*

**setigerous** (sē̦-tij′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *setiger, sætiger*, bristle-bearing, having coarse hair, < *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *setiferous.*

> The head is bare of frontal horns, but carries a pair of *setigerous* antennæ. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 598.

**set-in** (set′in), *n.* A beginning; a setting in.

> The early and almost immediate *set-in* of the drift.
> *Virginia Cor. N. Y. Tribune.* (*Bartlett.*)

**setiparous** (sē̦-tip′a̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Giving rise to setæ; producing bristles: applied to certain organs of annelids.

> The *setiparous* glands of the inner row of setæ.
> *Rolleston*, Forms of Anim. Life, p. 125.

**setireme** (sē′ti-rēm), *n.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair, + *remus*, an oar.] The fringed or setose leg of an aquatic insect, serving as an oar.

**setirostral** (sē-ti-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill furnished with conspicuous bristles along the gape; having long rictal vibrissæ: opposed to *glabrirostral.* *P. L. Sclater.*

**Setirostres** (sē-ti-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *setirostral.*] In *ornith.*, a division of *Caprimulginæ*, including those which are setirostral, as the true goatsuckers or night-jars: distinguished from *Glabrirostres.* See cuts under *fissirostral* and *night-jar.* *P. L. Sclater.*

**setling**† (set′ling), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *settling;* < *set*$^{1}$ + *-ling*$^{1}$.] A sapling; a young set or shoot.

> For such as be yet infirm and weak, and newly planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no sure root in the same, are easily moved as young *setlings*, and carried away. *Becon*, Early Works (Parker Soc.), p. 18.

> For *settlings* — they are to be preferred that grow nearest the stock. *Evelyn.*

**setness**$^{1}$† (set′nes), *n.* [< ME. *setnesse*, < AS. *gesetnes*, constitution, statute, appointed order (cf. G. *gesetz*, a law, statute; cf. also ME. *asetnesse*, < AS. *asetnis*, institute), < *settan*, set: see *set*$^{1}$.] A law; statute.

**setness**$^{2}$ (set′nes), *n.* [< *set*, pp. of *set*$^{1}$, + *-ness.*] The state or character of being set, in any sense.

**set-net** (set′net), *n.* A net stretched on a conical frame, which closes the outlet of a fishway, and into which fish may fall.

**set-off** (set′ôf), *n.*; pl. *sets-off* (setz′ôf). 1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

> An example or two of peace broken by the public voice is a poor *set-off* against the constant outrages upon humanity and habitual inroads upon the happiness of the country subject to an absolute monarch. *Brougham.*

> He pleaded his desertion of Pompey as a *set-off* against his faults. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 454.

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

> This coarse creature,
> That has no more *set-off* but his jugglings,
> His travell'd tricks.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

3. In *arch.*, a connecting member interposed between a lighter and a more massive structure projecting beyond the former, as between a lower section of a wall or a buttress and a section of less thickness above; also, that part of a wall, or the like, which is exposed horizontally when the part above it is reduced in thickness. Also called *offset.*

> The very massive lower buttress, *c*, is adjusted to the flying buttress, *b*, by a simple *set-off*, *d*.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 78.

4. A counter-claim or -demand; a cross-debt; a counterbalancing claim.

> If the check is paid into a different bank, it will not be presented for payment, but liquidated by *set-off* against other checks. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., III. xii. § 6.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The balancing or countervailing of one debt by another. (*b*) The claim of a debtor to have his debt extinguished in whole or in part by the application of a debt due from his creditor, or from one with whom his creditor is in privity. *Set-off* is that right which exists between two persons each of whom, under an independent contract, owes an ascertained amount to the other, to set off their respective debts, by way of mutual deduction, so that the person to whom the larger debt is due shall recover the residue only after such deduction. (*Kerr.*) *Set-off, counter-claim*, and *recoupment* are terms often used indiscriminately. *Counter-claim* is more appropriate of any cross-demand on which the claimant might if he chose maintain an independent action, and on which, should he establish it as a cause of action, either in such independent action or by way of counter-claim when sued, he would be entitled to an affirmative judgment in his own favor for payment of the claim except so far as his adversary's claim might reduce or extinguish it. This use of the word distinguishes it from such claims as may be set off in favor of a person, which yet would not sustain an action by him, nor any affirmative judgment in his favor. *Recoupment* is appropriate only to designate a cross-demand considered as dependent on the concession of plaintiff's demand, subject to a right to cut down the amount recoverable by virtue of it. In these, which are the strict senses of the words, a *recoupment* only reduces plaintiff's demand, and leaves him to take judgment for what remains after the deduction; a *set-off* extinguishes the smaller of two independent demands and an equal amount of the larger, but may leave the residue of the latter unenforced; a *counter-claim* is one that may be established irrespective of the adversary's success or failure in establishing his claim, and, although subject to be reduced or extinguished by the adversary's success, may otherwise be enforced in the same action.

6. In *printing*, same as *offset*, 9. Also *setting off.*—**Set-off sheet**, in *printing*, paper laid between newly printed sheets to prevent the transfer or set-off of moist ink; the sheet of tissue-paper put before prints in books.

**seton** (sē′to̤n), *n.* [< OF. *seton, sedon*, F. *séton* (cf. Sp. *sedal*, a seton) = It. *setone*, < LL. **seto*(*n-*), < L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, thick stiff hair, also (LL.) silk: see *say*$^{3}$, *satin.*] In *surg.*: (*a*) A skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue.

> *Seton* (in Surgery) is when the Skin of the Neck, or other Part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of Pack-Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with Bristles, or a Skean of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, which is moved to and fro, to discharge the ill Humours by Degrees.
> *E. Phillips*, 1706.

(*b*) The issue itself.

**seton-needle** (sē′to̤n-nē′dl), *n.* In *surg.*, a needle by which a seton is introduced beneath the skin.

**Setophaga** (sē̦-tof′a̤-gä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σής, later σητός, a moth, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The leading genus of *Setophaginæ.* The bill is broad and flat, with long rictal bristles (as in the Old World *Muscicapidæ*); the wings are pointed, not shorter than the rounded tail; the slender tarsi are scutellate in front; and the coloration is various, usually bright or strikingly contrasted. *S. ruticilla* is the common redstart. *S. picta* and *S. miniata* are two painted fly-catching warblers, black, white, and carmine-red. Numerous others inhabit subtropical and tropical America. They are all small birds, about 5 inches long, insectivorous, and with the habits and manners of flycatchers. See second cut under *redstart.*

**Setophaginæ** (sē̦-tof-a̤-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Setophaga* + *-inæ.*] American fly-catching warblers, a subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, chiefly inhabiting the warmer parts of America, represented by several genera besides *Setophaga*, as *Myiodioctes, Cardellina, Basileuterus*, and about 40 species.

**setophagine** (sē̦-tof′a̤-jin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Setophaginæ*, or having their characters.

**setose** (sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *setosus, sætosus*, abounding in bristles, < *seta, sæta*, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair: see *seta.*] 1. In *bot.*, bristly; having the surface set with bristles: as, a *setose* leaf or receptacle.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, bristling or bristly; setaceous; covered with setæ, or stiff hairs; setous. See cut under *Hymenoptera.*

**setous** (sē′tus), *a.* [< L. *setosus, sætosus:* see *setose.*] Same as *setose.* [Rare.]

**set-out** (set′out), *n.* 1. Preparations, as for beginning a journey.

> A committee of ten, to make all the arrangements and manage the whole *set-out.* *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

2. Company; set; clique. [Rare.]

> She must just hate and detest the whole *set-out* of us.
> *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 8.

3. A display, as of plate, or china, or elaborate dishes and wines at table; dress and accessories; equipage; turn-out.

> "When you are tired of eating strawberries in the garden, there shall be cold meat in the house." "Well, as you please; only don't have a great *set-out.*"
> *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlii.

> His "drag" is whisked along rapidly by a brisk chestnut pony, well-harnessed; the whole *set-out*, I was informed, pony included, cost £50 when new.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 46.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, the act or process of smoothing out or setting a moistened hide with a slicker on a stone or table. See *set*$^{1}$, *v. t.*, 33. [Colloq. in all senses.]

**set-pin** (set′pin), *n.* A dowel.

**set-pot** (set′pot), *n.* In *varnish-making*, a copper pan heated by a pipe or flue wound spirally about it: used to boil oil, gold-size, japans, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**set-ring** (set′ring), *n.* A guide above the main frame of a spoke-setting machine, on which the spokes are rested to be set and driven into the hub.

**set-screw** (set′skrö), *n.* (*a*) A screw, as in a cramp, screwed through one part tightly upon another, to bring pieces of wood, metal, etc., into close contact. (*b*) A screw used to fix a pulley, collar, or other detachable part to a shaft, or to some other part of a machine, by screwing through the detachable part and bearing against the part to which it is to be fastened. Such screws have usually pointed or cup-shaped ends, which bite into the metal.

**set-stitched** (set′sticht), *a.* Stitched according to a set pattern. *Sterne.*

**sett**, *n.* See *set*$^{1}$, *set*$^{2}$.

**settable** (set′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *set*$^{1}$ + *-able.*] That may be set, in any sense of the verb.

> They should only lay out *settable* or tillable land, at least such of it as should butt on yᵉ water side.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 216.

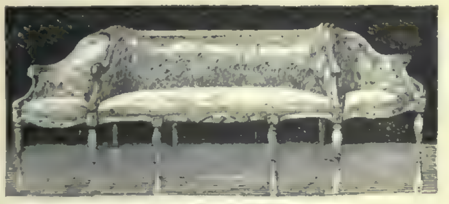
**sette**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *set*$^{1}$.

**settee**$^{1}$ (se-tē′), *n.* [A fanciful variation, perhaps orig. in trade use, of *settle*$^{1}$, *n.* (with substitution of suffix *-ee*$^{2}$): see *settle*$^{1}$.] A seat or bench of a particular form. (*a*) A sofa; especially, a sofa of peculiar pattern, as a short one for two persons only (compare *tête-à-tête*), or one having two or three chair-backs instead of a continuous back.

> Ingenious Fancy . . . devised
> The soft *settee:* one elbow at each end,
> And in the midst an elbow it received,
> United yet divided, twain at once.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 75.

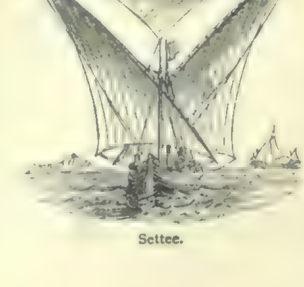
> There was a green *settee*, with three rockers beneath and an arm at each end. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, i.

(*b*) A small part taken off from a long and large sofa by a kind of arm: thus, a long sofa may have a settee at each end partly cut off from the body of the piece.



Sofa with two Settees, 18th century.

**settee**$^{2}$ (se-tē′), *n.* [Also *setee*, < F. *scétie, sétie*, also *scitie, setie*, prob. < It. *saettia*, a light vessel: see *satty.*] A vessel with one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three



Settee.

masts with lateen sails, used on the Mediterranean.

**setter**$^1$ (set′ėr), *n.* [= D. *zetter* = G. *setzer* = Sw. *sättare* = Dan. *sætter;* as *set*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which sets: as, a *setter* of precious stones; a *setter* of type (a compositor); a *setter* of music to words (a musical composer): chiefly in composition. Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a plant which sets or develops fruit.

> Some of the cultivated varieties are, as gardeners say, "bad *setters*"—i. e., do not ripen their fruit, owing to imperfect fertilization. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

(*b*) In the game of hazard. See *hazard*, 1.

**2.** An implement or any object used in or for setting. Specifically—(*a*) In *gun.*, a round stick for driving fuses, or any composition, into cases made of paper. (*b*) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden handle into the end of which is cemented the diamond to be cut. It is held in the left hand of the workman, while the cutter is held in the right. (*c*) In *seal-engraving*, a steel tool provided with square wrench-like incisions, used in setting the tools in the quill of the lathe-head. (*d*) In *ceram.*, a variety of saggar used for porcelain, and made to hold one piece only, which it nearly fits, whereas the saggar often holds several pieces.

> The *setters* for china plates and dishes answer the same purpose as the saggers, and are made of the same clay. They take in one dish or plate each, and are "reared" in the oven in "bungs" one on the other.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 614.

**3.** A kind of hunting-dog, named from its original habit of setting or crouching when it scented game. These dogs are now, however, trained to stand rigidly when they have found game. The setter is of about the same size and form as the pointer, from which it differs chiefly in the length of the coat. The ears are well fringed with long hair, and the tail and hind legs are fringed or feathered with hair still longer than that on the ears. There are three distinct varieties of setters—the *Irish*, which are of a solid dark mahogany-red color; the *Gordon*, black with red or tan marks on each side of the muzzle from set on of neck to nose, on the hind legs below the hocks, and on the fore legs below the knees; and the *English*, which are divided into two classes, Llewelyns and Laveracks, the former being black, white, and tan in color, the latter black and white.

> Ponto, his old brown *setter*, . . . stretched out at full length on the rug with his nose between his fore paws, would wrinkle his brows and lift up his eyelids every now and then, to exchange a glance of mutual understanding with his master. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

Hence—**4.** A man who is considered as performing the office of a setting-dog—that is, who seeks out and indicates to his confederates persons to be plundered.

> *Gads.* Stand.
> *Fal.* So I do, against my will.
> *Poins.* O, 'tis our *setter:* I know his voice.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 53.

> Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net. *South.*

> We have *setters* watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by.
> *Swift*, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

**Clock-setter** (*naut.*), one who tampers with the clock to shorten his watch; hence, a busybody or mischief-maker aboard ship; a sea-lawyer.—**Rough-setter**, a mason who merely builds rough walling, in contradistinction to one who is competent to hew as well.—**Setter forth**, one who sets forth or brings into public notice; a proclaimer; formerly, a promoter.

> He seemeth to be a *setter forth* of strange gods.
> Acts xvii. 18.

> One Sebastian Cabota hath bin the chiefest *setter forth* of this iourney or voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

**Setter off**, one who or that which sets off, decorates, adorns, or recommends.

> They come as refiners of thy dross; or gilders, *setters off*, of thy graces.
> *Whitlock*, Manners of the English, p. 30. (*Latham.*)

**Setter on**, one who sets on; an instigator; an inciter.

> I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter-on* to do it.
> *Ascham.*

**Setter out**, one who sets out, publishes, or makes known, as a proclaimer or an author.

> Duke John Frederick, . . . defender of Luther, a noble *setter out*, and as true a follower of Christ and his gospell.
> *Ascham*, Affairs of Germany.

**Setter up**, one who sets up, in any sense of the phrase.

> Thou *setter up* and plucker down of kings.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 37.

> Old occupations have
> Too many *setters-up* to prosper; some
> Uncommon trade would thrive now.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

> I am but a young *setter up;* the uttermost I dare venture upon 't is threescore pound.
> *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

**setter**$^2$ (set′ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. < **setter*$^2$, *n.* (as in *setter-grass*, *setterwort*), a corruption (simulating *setter*$^1$) of *seton* (?).] To cut the dewlap of (an ox or a cow), helleboraster, or setterwort, being put into the cut, and an issue thereby made for ill-humors to vent themselves. Compare *setterwort*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root [setterwort] into the dewlap . . . as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called pegging or *settering*. *Gerarde*, Herbal, p. 979.

**setter-grass** (set′ėr-gràs), *n.* [< late ME. *setyrgrysse;* appar. < **setter*$^2$, *n.* (see *setter*$^2$, *v.*), + *grass.*] Same as *setterwort*.

> *Setyr grysse*, eleborus niger, herba est.
> *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

**setterwort** (set′ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< **setter*$^2$, *n.* (see *setter*$^2$, *v.*), + *wort*$^1$.] The bear's-foot or fetid hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*. Its root was formerly used as a "setter" (seton) in the process called *settering* (see *setter*$^2$). The green hellebore, *H. viridis*, for a similar reason was called *peg-roots*. (*Dale*, Pharmacologia (Prior).) The former has also the names *setter-grass*, *helleboraster*, and *oxheal*.

**settima, settimo** (set′ti-mä̤, -mọ̄), *n.* [It., fem. and masc. respectively of *settimo*, < L. *septimus*, seventh, < *septem*, seven: see *seven.*] In *music*, the interval of a seventh.

**settimetto** (set-ti-met′tọ̄), *n.* [It., dim. of *settimo*, q. v.] A septet.

**setting** (set′ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *settynge;* verbal n. of *set*$^1$, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sets, in any sense.

> She has contrived to show her principles by the *setting* of her commode; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.
> *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

Specifically—**2.** The adjusting of a telescope to look at an object by means of a setting-circle or otherwise; also, the placing of a micrometer-wire so as to bisect an object.—**3.** In *music*, the act, process, or result of fitting or adapting to music, or providing a musical form for: as, a *setting* of the Psalms.

> Arne gave to the world those beautiful *settings* of the songs "Under the greenwood tree," "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," . . . which seem to have become indissolubly allied to the poetry. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 84.

**4.** *Theat.*, the mounting of a play or an opera for the stage; the equipment and arrangement of scenery, costumes, and properties; the mise en scène.—**5.** The adjusting of the teeth of a saw for cutting.

> The teeth [of a saw] are not in line with the saw-blade, but . . . their points are bent alternately to the right and left, so that their cut will exceed the thickness of the blade to an extent depending upon the amount of this bending, or set, as it is called. Without the clearance due to this *setting*, saws could not be used in hard wood.
> *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 55.

**6.** The hardening of plaster or cement; also, same as *setting-coat*.

> *Setting* may be either a second coat upon laying or rendering, or a third coat upon floating.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

**7.** The hardening process of eggs: a term used by fish-culturists.—**8.** The sinking of the sun or moon or of a star below the horizon.

> I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
> And from that full meridian of my glory
> I haste now to my *setting*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 225.

> The *setting* of a great hope is like the *setting* of the sun.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 1.

**9†.** The sport of hunting with a setter-dog. See the quotation under *set*$^1$, *v. i.*, 7.—**10.** Something set in or inserted.

> And thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones. Ex. xxviii. 17.

**11.** That in which something, as a jewel, is set: as, a diamond in a gold *setting;* by extension, the ornamental surrounding of a jewel, seal, or the like: as, an antique *setting;* hence, figuratively, that which surrounds anything; environment.

> Nature is a *setting* that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. *Emerson*, Nature, i.

**Heliacal setting.** See *heliacal*.—**Setting off.** (*a*) Adornment; becoming decoration; relief.

> Might not this beauty, tell me (it 's a sweet one),
> Without more *setting-off*, as now it is,
> Thanking no greater mistress than mere nature,
> Stagger a constant heart?
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

(*b*) In *printing*, same as *offset*, 9.—**Setting out.** (*a*) An outfit; an equipment. [Now provincial.]

> Perseus's *setting out* is extremely well adapted to his undertaking. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

(*b*) Same as *location*, 3.

**II.** *a.* Of the sunset; western; occidental. [Rare.]

> Conceiv'd so great a pride,
> In Severn on her East, Wyre on the *setting* side.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 266.

**setting-back** (set′ing-bak′), *n.* In *glue-making*, the vessel into which glue is poured from the caldron, and in which it remains until the impurities settle.

**setting-board** (set′ing-bōrd), *n.* A contrivance used by entomologists for setting insects with the wings spread. It is generally a frame made of wood or cork, with a deep groove in which the bodies of the insects lie while the wings are spread out on flat surfaces at the sides, and kept in position with pins and cardboard braces or pieces of glass until they are dry.

**setting-box** (set′ing-boks), *n.* A box containing the setting-boards used by entomologists. Several such boards may be fitted in the box like shelves, and the box itself may resemble a dummy book to stand on a shelf.

**setting-circle** (set′ing-sėr″kl), *n.* A graduated circle attached to a telescope used in finding a star. For a motion in altitude, the most convenient form of setting-circle is one carrying a spirit-level.

**setting-coat** (set′ing-kōt), *n.* The best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings; a coat of fine stuff laid over the floating, which is of coarse stuff.

**setting-dog** (set′ing-dog), *n.* A setter.

> Will is a particular favourite of all the young heirs, whom he frequently obliges . . . with a *setting-dog* he has made himself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

**setting-fid** (set′ing-fid), *n.* See *fid*.

**setting-gage** (set′ing-gāj), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a machine for obtaining the proper pitch or angle of an axle to cause it to suit the wheels; an axle-setter. *E. H. Knight.*

**setting-machine** (set′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for setting the wire teeth in cards for the card-clothing of carding-machines.

**setting-needle** (set′ing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle, fixed in a light wooden handle, used in setting the wings of insects in any desired position.

**setting-pole** (set′ing-pōl), *n.* See *pole*$^1$, and *set*$^1$, *v. t.*, 28.

> *Setting-poles* cannot be new, for I find "some set [the boats] with long poles" in Hakluyt.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

**setting-punch** (set′ing-punch), *n.* In *saddlery*, a punch with a tube around it, by means of which a washer is placed over the shank of a rivet, and so shaped as to facilitate riveting down the shank upon the washer. *E. H. Knight.*

**setting-rule** (set′ing-röl), *n.* In *printing*, same as *composing-rule*.

> A *setting-rule*, a thin brass or steel plate which, being removed as successive lines are completed, keeps the type in place. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

**setting-stick** (set′ing-stik), *n.* **1†.** A stick used for adjusting the sets or plaits of ruffs.

> Breton (Pasquil's Prognostication, p. 11) says that Doomsday will be near when "maides will use no *setting sticks.*"
> *Davies.*

**2.** In *printing*, a composing-stick.

**setting-sun** (set′ing-sun′), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Tellinidæ*, *Psammobia vespertina*. It has a shell of an oblong oval shape, and of a whitish color shading to a reddish-yellow at the beaks, and diversified by rays of carmine and purplish or pinkish hue. The epidermis is olivaceous brown. It inhabits the sandy coast, and where it is abundant in some parts of Europe it is used as manure, while in other places it is extensively eaten.

**settle**$^1$ (set′l), *n.* [< ME. *settle*, *setle*, *setel*, *setil*, *seotel*, < AS. *setl* = OS. *sedal* = MD. *setel*, D. *zetel* = MLG. *setel* = OHG. *sedal*, *sezal*, *sezzal*, MHG. *sedel*, *sezzel*, G. *sessel* = Goth. *sitls*, a seat, throne, = L. *sella* (for **sedla*) (> E. *sell*$^2$), a seat, chair, throne, saddle (see *sell*$^2$), = Gr. *ἕδρα*, a seat, base; from the root of *sit:* see *sit*. Cf. *saddle.*] **1.** A seat; a bench; a ledge. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Opon the *setil* of his mageste.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6122.

> Then gross thick Darkness over all he dight. . . .
> If hunger driue the Pagans from their Dens,
> Ones [sic] 'gainst a *settle* breaketh both his shins.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

> From the high *settle* of king or ealdorman in the midst to the mead-benches ranged around its walls.
> *J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, i.

**2.** Specifically, a seat longer than a chair; a bench with a high back and arms, made to accommodate two or more persons. Old settles were usually of oak, and were often made with a chest or coffer under the seat. Compare *box-settle* and *long settle*, below.

> On oaken *settle* Marmion sate,
> And view'd around the blazing hearth.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 3.

> By the fireside, the big arm-chair . . . fondly cronied with two venerable *settles* within the chimney corner.
> *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 46.

**3†.** A seat fixed or placed at the foot of a bedstead.

> Itm. an olde standing bedstead wth a *settle* unto it.
> *Archæologia*, XL. 327.

**4.** A part of a platform lower than another part.—**5.** One of the successive platforms or stages leading up from the floor to the great altar of the Jewish Temple.

From the bottom [of the altar] upon the ground even to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser *settle* even to the greater *settle* shall be four cubits. Ezek. xliii. 14.

The altar (independently of the bottom) was composed of two stages called *settles*, the base of the upper *settle* being less than that of the lower.
*Bible Commentary*, on Ezek. xliii. 14.

**Box-settle**, a settle the seat of which is formed by the top of a chest or coffer.—**Long settle**, a bench, longer than the ordinary modern settle, with a high solid back which often reached to the floor. As a protection against drafts, these settles were ranged along the walls of ancient halls, and drawn toward the fire in cold weather.

**settle**$^1$ (set'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [< ME. *settlen*, *setlen*, also *sattelen*, *sattlen*, *satlen*, tr. cause to rest, intr. sink to rest, subside, < AS. *setlan*, fix, = D. *zetelen*, < *setel*, a seat (*setl-gang*, the setting of the sun), = Icel. *sjötlask*, settle, subside: see *settle*$^1$, *n.* This verb has been confused with another verb, which has partly conformed to it: see *settle*$^2$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent position or condition; confirm; establish, as for residence or business.

Til that youre [restored] sighte *ysatled* be a while,
Ther may ful many a sighte yow bigile.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1161.

But I will *settle* him in mine house, and in my kingdom for ever. 1 Chron. xvii. 14.

The God of all grace . . . stablish, strengthen, *settle* you. 1 Pet. v. 10.

The land Salique is in Germany, . . .
Where Charles the Great, having subdued the Saxons,
There left behind and *settled* certain French.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 47.

*Settled* in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 540.

That the glory of the City may not be laid upon the tears of the Orphans and Widows, but that its foundations may be *setled* upon Justice and Piety.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

**2.** To establish or fix, as in any way of life, or in any business, office, or charge: as, to *settle* a young man in a trade or profession; to *settle* a daughter by marriage; to *settle* a clergyman in a parish.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

I therefore have resolved to *settle* thee, and chosen a young lady, witty, prudent, rich, and fair.
*Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

**3.** To set or fix, as in purpose or intention.

*Settle* it therefore in your hearts, not to meditate before what ye shall answer. Luke xxi. 14.

Hoping, through the blessing of God, it would be a means, in that unsettled state, to *settle* their affections towards us. *Good News from New-England*, in Appendix
[to New England's Memorial, p. 367.

**4.** To adjust; put in position; cause to sit properly or firmly: as, to *settle* one's cloak in the wind; to *settle* one's feet in the stirrups.

Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet,
Ere he himself could *settle*.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

**5.** To change from a disturbed or troubled state to one of tranquillity, repose, or security; quiet; still; hence, to calm the agitation of; compose: as, to *settle* the mind when disturbed or agitated.

How still he sits! I hope this song has *settled* him.
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

'Sfoote,
The Duke's sonne! *settle* your lookes.
*Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 3.

King Richard at his going out of England had so well *settled* the Government of the Kingdom that it might well have kept in good Order during all the Time of his Absence. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

Sir Paul, if you please, we'll retire to the Ladies, and drink a Dish of Tea, to *settle* our heads.
*Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 4.

**6.** (*a*) To change from a turbid or muddy condition to one of clearness; clear of dregs; clarify.

So working seas *settle* and purge the wine.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

(*b*) To cause to sink to the bottom, as sediment.—**7.** To render compact, firm, or solid; hence, to bring to a dry, passable condition: as, the fine weather will *settle* the roads.

Thou waterest her furrows abundantly; thou *settlest* [margin, *lowerest*] the ridges thereof.
Ps. lxv. 10 (revised version).

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**8.** To plant with inhabitants; colonize; people: as, the Puritans *settled* New England.

No colony in America was ever *settled* under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum.
*Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 117.

Provinces first *settled* after the flood. *Mitford.*

**9.** To devolve, make over, or secure by formal or legal process or act: as, to *settle* an annuity on a person.—**Settled estate**, in *law*, an estate held by some tenant for life, under conditions, more or less strict, defined by the deed.—**Settled Estates Act**, any one of a number of modern English statutes (1856, 1874, 1876, 1877), facilitating the leasing and sale, through the Court of Chancery, etc., of estates held subject to limitations or in trust. See *settlement*.—**Settled Land Act**, either of the English statutes of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 38) and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 18), which authorize the sale, exchange, or leasing of land, including heirlooms, limited or in trust by way of succession.—**To settle the land**, to cause it to appear to sink by receding from it.—**To settle the topsail-halyards** (*naut.*), to ease off the halyards a little so as to lower the yard slightly.=**Syn. 1.** To fix, institute, ordain.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To become set or fixed; assume a continuing, abiding, or lasting position, form, or condition; become stationary, from a temporary or changing state; stagnate.

Out, alas! she 's cold;
Her blood is *settled*, and her joints are stiff.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 26.

I was but just *settling* to work.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

The Heat with which thy Lover glows
Will *settle* into cold Respect. *Prior*, Ode, st. 5.

The Opposition, like schoolboys, don't know how to *settle* to their books again after the holidays.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 498.

And ladies came, and by and by the town
Flow'd in, and *settling* circled all the lists.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

The narrow strip of land . . . on which the name of Dalmatia has *settled* down has a history which is strikingly analogous to its scenery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 85.

**2.** To establish a residence; take up permanent habitation or abode.

Before the introduction of written documents and title-deeds, the people spread over the country and *settled* wherever they pleased.
*D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 171.

Now, tell me, could you dwell content
In such a baseless tenement? . . .
Because, if you would *settle* in it,
'Twere built for love in half a minute.
*F. Locker*, Castle in the Air.

**3.** To be established in a way of life; quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life; be established in an employment or profession; especially, to enter the married state or the state of a householder, or to be ordained or installed over a church or congregation: as, to *settle* in life: often with *down*. [Largely colloq.]

Having flown over many knavish professions, he *settled* only in rogue. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 106.

Why don't you marry, and *settle?*
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

My landlady had been a lady's maid, or a nurse, in the family of the Bishop of Bangor, and had but lately married away and *settled* (as such people express it) for life.
*De Quincey*. Opium Eater (reprint of 1st ed.), p. 25.

**4.** To become clear; purify itself; become clarified, as a liquid.

Moab hath been at ease from his youth, and he hath *settled* on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel: . . . therefore his taste remaineth in him.
Jer. xlviii. 11.

**5.** To sink down more or less gradually; subside; descend: often with *on* or *upon*.

Huntyng holliche that day . . .
Till the semli sunne was *settled* to rest.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

Muche sorȝe thenne *satteled vpon* segge [the man] Ionas.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 409.

As doth the day light *settle* in the west,
So dim is David's glory and his gite.
*Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

Specifically—(*a*) To fall to the bottom, as sediment.

By the *settling* of mud and limous matter brought down by the river Nilus, that which was at first a continued sea was raised at last into a firm and habitable country.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

This reservoir is meant to keep up a stock, and to allow mud, etc., to *settle* out.
*O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 450.

(*b*) To sink, as the foundations or floors of a building; become lowered, as by the yielding of earth or timbers beneath: as, the house has *settled*. (*c*) To become compact and hard by drying: as, the roads *settle* after rain or the melting of snow. (*d*) To alight, as a bird on a bough or on the ground.

And, yet more splendid, numerous flocks
Of pigeons, *settling* on the rocks.
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

**6.** To become calm; cease to be agitated.

Then, till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 482.

**7.** To resolve; determine; decide; fix: as, they have not yet *settled* on a house.

I am *settled*, and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 79.

**8.** To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

**settle**$^2$ (set'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [< ME. *saȝtlen*, *sahtlen*, *saghetelen*, *sauȝtlen*, reconcile, make peace, also become calm, subside, < AS. *sahtlian*, reconcile, < *saht*, reconciliation, adjustment of a lawsuit: see *saught*. This verb has been confused in form and sense with *settle*$^1$, from which it cannot now be wholly separated.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To reconcile.

For when a sawele is *saȝtled* & sakred to dryȝtyn,
He holly haldes hit his & haue hit he wolde.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1139.

**2.** To determine; decide, as something in doubt or debate; bring to a conclusion; conclude; confirm; free from uncertainty or wavering: as, to *settle* a dispute; to *settle* a vexatious question; to *settle* one's mind.

I am something wavering in my faith:
Would you *settle* me, and swear 'tis so!
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

The governour told them that, being come to *settle* peace, etc., they might proceed in three distinct respects.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 81.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.
*Swift.*

When the pattern of the gown is *settled* with the milliner, I fancy the terror on Mrs. Baynes's wizened face when she ascertains the amount of the bill.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

We are in these days *settling* for ourselves and our descendants questions which, as they shall be determined in one way or the other, will make the peace and prosperity or the calamity of the next ages.
*Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

**3.** To fix; appoint; set, as a date or day.

The next day we had two blessed meetings; one amongst friends, being the first monthly meeting that was *settled* for Vrieslandt. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

**4.** To set in order; regulate; dispose of.

Men should often be put in remembrance to take order for the *settling* of their temporal estates whilst they are in health. *Book of Common Prayer*, Visitation of the Sick.

I several months since made my will, *settled* my estate, and took leave of my friends. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

His wife is all over the house, up stairs and down, *settling* things for her absence at church.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 69.

**5.** To reduce to order or good behavior; give a quietus to: as, he was inclined to be insolent, but I soon *settled* him. [Colloq.]—**6.** To liquidate; balance; pay: as, to *settle* an account, claim, or score.—**To settle one's hash.** See *hash*$^1$.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To become reconciled; be at peace.

I salle hym surelye ensure that *saghetylle* salle we never.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

The se *saȝtled* ther-with, as sone as ho moȝt.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 232.

**2.** To adjust differences, claims, or accounts; come to an agreement: as, he has *settled* with his creditors.

"Why, hang it all, man, you don't mean to say your father has not *settled* with you?" Philip blushed a little. He had been rather surprised that there had been no settlement between him and his father.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

Hence—**3.** To pay one's bill; discharge a claim or demand. [Colloq.]

**settle-bed** (set'l-bed), *n.* **1.** A bed which forms a settle or settee by day; a folding bed. Compare *sofa-bed*.

Our maids in the coachman's bed, the coachman with the boy in his *settle-bed*, and Tom where he uses to lie.
*Pepys*, Diary, IV. 112.

But he kept firm his purpose, until his eyes involuntarily rested upon the little *settle-bed* and recalled the form of the child of his old age, as she sate upon it, pale, emaciated, and broken-hearted.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

**2.** A small bed having a narrow canopy: probably so called from the resemblance of this to the small canopy sometimes attached to a settle.

**settled**$^1$ (set'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *settle*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Fixed; established; steadfast; stable.

Thou art the Rocke, draw'st all things, all do'st guide,
Yet in deep *setled* rest do'st still abide.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 107.

All these being against her, whom hath she on her Side but her own Subjects, Papists yesterday and to-day Protestants! who being scarce *settled* in their Religion, how shall they be *settled* in their Loyalty?
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 330.

His virtuous toil may terminate at last
In *settled* habit and decided taste.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 778.

A land of *settled* government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.
*Tennyson*, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

**2.** Permanently or deeply fixed; firmly seated; decided; resolved: as, a *settled* gloom; a *settled* conviction.

This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose *settled* visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 90.

Why do you eye me
With such a *settled* look?
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, iii. 3.

I observed a *settled* melancholy in her countenance.
*Addison*, Omens.

3. Quiet; orderly; steady: as, he now leads a *settled* life.

Mercy on me! — he's greatly altered — and seems to have a *settled* married look! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

4. Sober; grave.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than *settled* age his sables and his weeds.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 81.

**settled**$^2$ (set′ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *settle*$^2$, *v.*] Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise: as, a *settled* account.

**settledness** (set′ld-nes), *n.* The state of being settled, in any sense of the word.

We cannot but imagine the great mixture of innocent disturbances and holy passions that, in the first address of the angel, did . . . discompose her *settledness*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 27.

When . . . we have attained to a *settledness* of disposition . . . our life is labour.
*Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 67.

**settlement**$^1$ (set′l-ment), *n.* [< *settle*$^1$ + *-ment*. Cf. *settlement*$^2$.] 1. The act of settling, or the state of being settled.

I went to Deptford, where I made preparation for my *settlement*, no more intending to go out of England, but endeavour a settl'd life. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 9, 1652.

(*a*) Establishment in life; especially, establishment in a business or profession or in the married state.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) The act of colonizing or peopling; colonization: as, the *settlement* of a new country.

The *settlement* of Oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation. *W. Mure*, Lit. of Greece, I. v. § 1.

The laws and representative institutions of England were first introduced into the New World in the *settlement* of Virginia.
*J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng. People, viii. § 4.

(*c*) The ordination or installation of a minister over a church or congregation. [Colloq.] (*d*) Adjustment of affairs, as the public affairs of a nation, with special reference to questions of succession to the throne, relations of church and state, etc.; also, the state of affairs as thus adjusted. Compare the phrase *Act of Settlement*, below.

Owning . . . no religion but primitive, no rule but Scripture, no law but right reason. For the rest, always conformable to the present *settlement*, without any sort of singularity. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wotton, March 30, 1696.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The conveyance of property or the creation of estates therein to make future provision for one or more beneficiaries, usually of the family of the creator of the settlement, in such manner as to secure to them different interests, or to secure their expectancies in a different manner, from what would be done by a mere conveyance or by the statutes of descent and distribution. (See *strict*.) Thus, a *marriage settlement* is usually a gift or conveyance to a wife or intended wife, or to trustees for her benefit or that of herself for life and her husband or children or both after her, in consideration of which she waives her right to claim dower or to succeed to his property on his death.

An agreement to make a marriage *settlement* shall be decreed in equity after the marriage, though it was to be made before the marriage.
*Blackstone*, Com., I. xv., note 29.

Mr. Casaubon's behaviour about *settlements* was highly satisfactory to Mr. Brooke, and the preliminaries of marriage rolled smoothly along.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

(*b*) A bestowing or granting under legal sanction; the act of conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make.
*Dryden*, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxvii.

3. A settled place of abode; residence; a right arising out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and pledges the parish or town to his support.

They'll pass you on to your *settlement*, Missis, with all speed. You're not in a state to be let come upon strange parishes 'ceptin' as a Casual.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 8.

4. A tract of country newly peopled or settled; a colony, especially a colony in its earlier stages: as, the British *settlements* in Australia; a back *settlement*.

Raleigh . . . now determined to send emigrants with wives and families, who should make their homes in the New World; and . . . he granted a charter of incorporation for the *settlement*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 83.

5. In sparsely settled regions of the United States, especially in the South, a small village, as opposed to scattered houses.

There was a clearing of ten acres, a blacksmith's shop, four log huts facing indiscriminately in any direction, a small store of one story and one room, and a new frame court-house, whitewashed and inclosed by a plank fence. In the last session of the legislature, the *Settlement* had been made the county-seat of a new county; the additional honor of a name had been conferred upon it, but as yet it was known among the population of the mountains by its time-honored and accustomed title [*i. e.*, the *Settlement*]. *M. N. Murfree*, In the Tennessee Mountains, p. 91.

6†. That which settles or subsides; sediment; dregs; lees; settlings.

The waters [of the ancient baths] are very hot at the sources; they have no particular taste, but by a red *settlement* on the stones, and by a yellow scum on the top of the water, I concluded that there is in them both iron and sulphur. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.

7. In *building*, etc., a subsidence or sinking, as of a wall or part of a wall, or the effect of such subsidence, often producing a cracked or unstable condition, binding or disadjustment of doors or shutters, etc.—8. A sum of money formerly allowed to a pastor in addition to his regular salary. [U. S.]

Before the war began, my people punctually paid my salary, and advanced one hundred pounds of my *settlement* a year before it was due by contract.
*Rev. Nath. Emmons*, Autobiography. (*Bartlett.*)

9. A pastor's homestead as furnished by a parish, by a gift either of land, with or without buildings, or of money to be applied for its purchase. [U. S.]

I had just purchased a *settlement* and involved myself in debt. *Rev. Nath. Emmons*, Autobiography. (*Bartlett.*)

**Act of Settlement.** Same as *Limitation of the Crown Act* (which see, under *limitation*).—**Disposition and settlement.** See *disposition*.—**Family settlement**, in *Eng. law*, the arrangement now used instead of entail, by which land is transferred in such manner as to secure its being kept in the family for a considerable period, usually by giving it to one child, commonly the eldest son, for his life, and then to his sons and their issue if he have any, and on failure of issue then to the second son of the settlor for his life, and then to his sons, and so on. Under such a settlement a son to whom the land is given for life, and his son on coming of age, can together convey an absolute title and thus part with the family estates.

**settlement**$^2$ (set′l-ment), *n.* [< *settle*$^2$ + *-ment*.] The act or process of determining or deciding; the removal or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of a claim or account; adjustment; arrangement: as, the *settlement* of a controversy; the *settlement* of a debt.

Taking the paper from before his kinsman, he [Rob Roy] threw it in the fire. Bailie Jarvie stared in his turn, but his kinsman continued "That's a Hieland *settlement* of accounts." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

**Ring settlement.** See *ring*$^1$.

**settler**$^1$ (set′lėr), *n.* [< *settle*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who settles; particularly, one who fixes his residence in a new colony.

The vigor and courage displayed by the *settlers* on the Connecticut, in this first Indian war in New England, struck terror into the savages.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 316.

2. A separator; a tub, pan, vat, or tank in which a separation can be effected by settling. (*a*) In *metal.*, a tub for separating the quicksilver and amalgam from the pulp in the Washoe process (which see, under *pan*$^1$, 3). (*b*) In the manufacture of chlorin and bleaching-powders, a tank for the separation of calcium sulphate and iron oxid from the neutral solution of manganese chlorid after treatment of acid manganese chlorid with sodium carbonate, or one in which the manganese peroxid formed by the treatment of the neutral manganese chlorid with milk of lime settles in the form of thin black mud. The former is technically called a *chlorid of manganese settler*, and the latter the *mud settler*.—**Settlers' clock.** Same as *laughing jackass* (which see, under *jackass*).

**settler**$^2$ (set′lėr), *n.* [< *settle*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] That which settles or decides anything definitely; that which gives a quietus: as, that argument was a *settler*; his last blow was a *settler*. [Colloq.]

**settling**$^1$ (set′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *settle*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which settles, in any sense of that word.—2. *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Winter Yellow Cotton Seed Oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and *settlings*.
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 292.

**settling**$^2$ (set′ling), *n.* [< ME. *saȝtlyng*; verbal n. of *settle*$^2$, *v.*] Reconciliation.

Ho [the dove] broȝt in hir beke a bronch of olyue, . . .
That watȝ the syngne of sauyté that sende hem oure lorde,
& the *saȝtlyng* of hymself with tho sely besteȝ.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 490.

**settling-day** (set′ling-dā), *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts; specifically, in the stock-exchange, the fortnightly account-day for shares and stocks.

**settlor** (set′lo̤r), *n.* [< *settle*$^2$ + *-or*$^1$. Cf. *settler*$^2$.] In *law*, the person who makes a settlement.

**set-to** (set′tö′), *n.* A sharp contest; especially, a fight at fisticuffs; a pugilistic encounter; a boxing-match; also, any similar contest, as with foils. [Slang.]

They hurried to be present at the expected scene, with the alacrity of gentlemen of the fancy hastening to a *set-to*.
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

As prime a *set-to*
And regular turn-up as ever you knew.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 317.

**set-trap** (set′trap), *n.* A trap which works with a spring or other device to be released and set in operation by means of a trigger, the animal being caught when the trap is sprung. Most traps are of this description.

**setula** (set′ụ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *setulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle: see *seta*.] A small seta; a little bristle; a setule.

**setule** (set′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *setula*: see *setula*.] A setula.

**setuliform** (set′ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *setula*, a setule, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a setule, or little bristle; filamentous; thready.

**setulose** (set′ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< *setule* + *-ose*.] Finely setose; covered with setules.

**set-up** (set′up), *n.* 1. Build; bearing; carriage. [Colloq.]

They [English soldiers] have a *set-up* not to be found in any of the soldiers of the Continental armies.
*T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 147.

2. In *metal.*, the steam-ram of the squeezer, which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. It serves to upset or condense the bloom longitudinally after it has been lengthened by the action of the squeezer.
3. In *baking*, one of the wooden scantlings placed like a frame around the loaves in the oven to hold them in position. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A favorable arrangement of the balls in billiards, croquet, etc., especially when left so by one player for the next.—5. A treat. [Slang, U. S.]

**setwall** (set′wâl), *n.* [Formerly also *setywall*; < ME. *setwale*, *setewale*, *setuale*, *cetewale*, *setwaly*, also *sedwale*, *sedewale*, *seduale*, valerian, zedoary, < AF. *cetewale*, OF. *citoual*, *citoal*, *citouart*, F. *zédoaire* (> E. *zedoary*), < ML. *zedoaria* (AS. *sideware*), < Pers. *zadwar*, *zidwar*, also *jadwar*, zedoary: see *zedoary*, another E. form of the same name.] A name early transferred from the Oriental drug zedoary to the valerian. The root was highly popular for its sanatory properties, mixed with many dishes to make them wholesome. The original species was *Valeriana Pyrenaica*, a plant cultivated in gardens, now naturalized in parts of Great Britain. Latterly the name has been understood of the common officinal valerian, *V. officinalis*.

**set-work** (set′wėrk), *n.* 1. In *plastering*, two-coat work on lath.—2. In *boat-building*, the construction of dories and larger boats in which the streaks do not lap, but join edge to edge, and are secured by battens upon the inside of the boat. See *lapstreak*.

**seurement**†, *n.* See *surement*.

**seurte**†, **seuretee**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *surety*.

**sevadilla**, *n.* A variant of *cevadilla*.

**seven** (sev′n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seaven*; < ME. *seven*, *sevene*, *seoven*, *seofen*, *seve*, *seove*, *seofe*, < AS. *seofon*, *seofone* = OS. *sibun*, *sivun* = OFries. *soven*, *saven*, *savn*, *siugun*, *sigun*, *sogen* = MD. *seven*, D. *zeven* = MLG. LG. *seven* = OHG. *sibun*, MHG. *siben*, G. *sieben* = Icel. *sjau*, mod. *sjö* = Sw. *sju* = Dan. *syv* = Goth. *sibun* = L. *septem* (> It. *sette* = Sp. *siete* = Pg. *sete*, *sette* = Pr. *set* = OF. *set*, *sept*, F. *sept*) = Gr. *ἑπτά* = W. *saith* = Gael. *seachd* = Ir. *seacht*, seven, = OBulg. *sebd-* in **sebdmŭ*, *sedmŭ*, seventh, *sedmi*, seven, = Bohem. *sedm* = Pol. *siedm* = ORuss. *seme*, *sedmi*, Russ. *semĭ* = Lith. *septīni* = Lett. *septini* = Zend *hapta* = Skt. *saptan*, seven: ulterior origin unknown.] I. *a.* One more than six; the sum of three and four: a cardinal numeral. *Seven* is a rare number in metrology, perhaps its only occurrences being in the seven handbreadths of the Egyptian cubit (for the probable explanation of which, see *cubit*), and in the seven days of the week, certainly early connected, at least, with the astrological assignment of the hours in regular rotation to the seven planets. This astrological association explains the identification by Pythagoras of the number *seven* with the opportune time (*καιρός*), as well as the fact that light was called *seven* by the Pythagoreans. That they termed it "motherless" may be due to the "seven spirits" of the Chaldeans — that is, the planets — being called "fatherless and motherless." The astrological association further explains why the number *seven* has so frequently been suggested by the conception of divine or spiritual influence, and why it was made the number of intelligence by Philolaus. The common statement that *seven* implies perfection has no further foundation than that the cabalistic meanings of all odd numbers are modes of perfection. One is the first, and was with the Pythagoreans the number of essence (οὐσία). Two involves otherness, and was the number of opinion, "because of its diversity." Three involves mediation, and was the number of beginning, middle, and end. Four naturally suggests a square, and so equity, and was commonly considered the number of justice; but it further carries the suggestion of system, and often has that signification. Five connects itself with the five fingers, used in counting, and thus is an ordinary synecdoche for a small group ("*Five* of you shall chase an hundred"—Lev. xxvi. 8); but the Pythagoreans, for some unknown reason, made it the number of marriage. Six played an important part in the sexagesimal system of the Chaldeans; but its Pythagorean meaning is doubtful. In the Apocalypse 666 is the number of the beast. Eight, being the first cube, would naturally suggest solidity; but according to Dr. Wordsworth it is the dominical or resurrection number. Nine, or three triads, was the number of the great gods of Egypt, and was considered efficient in all magical operations. Ten, for reasons connected with the history of the Pythagorean brotherhood, was considered by them as the great number of power. To eleven no particular significance is attached. Twelve was important in the Chaldean division of the circle, and was the number of the great gods. Thirteen, according to Dr. Mahan, is the number of schism. *Seven* was formerly used generally and vaguely to indicate a large number.

> I can then thanke Sensuall Apetyte;
> That is the best daunce without a pype
> That I saw this *seven* yere.
> *Interlude of the Four Elements*, n. d. (*Halliwell.*)

> And thou shalt number *seven* sabbaths of years unto thee, *seven* times *seven* years. Lev. xxv. 8.

> Tears *seven* times salt
> Burn out the sense and virtue of mine eye!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 154.

**Case of the seven bishops.** See *bishop*.—**Seven-branched candlestick.** See *candlestick*.—**Seven-day fever.** See *fever*1.—**Seven great hymns.** See *hymn*.—**Seven Psalms.** See *penitential psalms*, under *penitential*.—**Seven-shilling piece.** See *shilling*.—**Seven wise men of Greece.** Same as *the seven sages*.—**Seven wonders of the world.** See *wonder*.—**The bodies seven.** See *body*.—**The seven arts†.** Same as *the seven liberal sciences*.

> Eny science vnder sonne, *the seuene ars* [var. *artz*] and alle. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 93.

**The seven chief** or **principal virtues,** faith, hope, charity, prudence, temperance, chastity, and fortitude. See *cardinal* and *theological*.—**The seven churches of Asia,** the churches to which special epistles are addressed in the second and third chapters of the Book of Revelation.—**The seven deadly sins.** See *sin*1.—**The seven dolors of Mary.** See *dolors of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—**The seven gifts of the Holy Ghost,** wisdom, understanding, counsel, ghostly strength or fortitude, knowledge, godliness, and the fear of the Lord.—**The seven liberal sciences.** See *science*.—**The seven rishis.** See *rishi*.—**The seven sages.** See *sage*1.—**The seven sleepers (of Ephesus),** seven Christian youths who are said to have concealed themselves in a cavern near Ephesus during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249–251) and to have fallen asleep there, not awaking till two or three hundred years later, when Christianity had become the religion of the empire.—**The seven stars.** (*a*†) The planets—that is, the sun, the moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

> Oure sire [Lord] in his see aboue the *seuene sterris*
> Sawe the many mysscheuys that these men dede.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 352.

(*b*†) The constellation Ursa Major.

> We that take purses go by the moon and *the seven stars*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 16.

> *The Seuen Starres*, called Charles waine in the North.
> *Minsheu*, 1617.

(*c*) The Pleiades.—**To be frightened out of one's seven senses.** See *sense*1.

II. *n.* 1. The number greater by one than six: a group of things amounting to this number.

> Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*.
> Gen. vii. 2.

> Of every beast and bird, and insect small,
> Came *sevens* and pairs. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 735.

> Of all numbers, there is no one which has exercised in this way a wider influence, no one which has commanded in a higher degree the esteem and reverence of mankind, than the number *Seven*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 325.

2. The symbol representing this number, as 7, or VII, or vii.—3. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having seven syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza. *Sevens double* (7s, D.) has eight lines, and other varieties are marked by the number of lines, as 7s, 6l, or 7s, 3l. *Sevens and fives* is a trochaic meter having three lines of seven syllables with one of five. *Sevens and sixes* is a meter, usually of eight lines, in which trochaic lines of seven syllables alternate with iambic lines of six syllables. Other varieties occur. See *meter*2, 3.

4. A playing-card with seven spots or pips on it.—**At sixes and sevens.** See *six*.—**Cannon of seven†.** See *cannon*.—**The Seven,** the Pleiades.—**To set on seven†.** (*a*) To set in order.

> *Maria.* The fader of heven, God omnypotent,
> That *sett* alle *on seven*, his son has he sent.
> *Towneley Mysteries* (Surtees' Soc.), p. 118.

(*b*) To set in confusion.

> Thus he *settez on sevene* with his sekyre knyghttez; . . .
> And thus at the joyenyge the geauntez are dystroyede.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2131.

**seveneyes** (sev'n-īz), *n.* Same as *sevenholes*.

**sevenfold** (sev'n-fōld), *a.* [< ME. *seovenfald, sefenfald, seovevald, seovevold, sevefeald*, < AS. *seofon-feald* = OFries. *savnfald* = D. *zeven-voud, zeven-voudig* = MLG. *sevenvalt, sevenvolt, sevenvaldich, sevenvoldich* = OHG. *sibenfaltīg*, MHG. *siben-valt, sibenvaltic*, G. *siebenfältig* = Icel. *sjaufaldr* = Sw. *sjufaldig* = Dan. *syv-fold*; as *seven* + *-fold*.] 1. Having seven plies, folds, or thicknesses.

> He said, and, rising, high above the field
> Whirl'd the long lance against the *sev'nfold* shield.
> *Pope*, Iliad, vii. 296.

2. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

> The light of the sun shall be *sevenfold*, as the light of seven days. Isa. xxx. 26.

3. Consisting of seven; having seven parts.

> A high and stately Tragedy, shutting up and intermingling her solemn Scenes and Acts with a *sevenfold* Chorus of halleluja's and harping symphonies.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

> From Heaven itself though *sevenfold* Nilus flows.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 359.

**sevenfold** (sev'n-fōld), *adv.* 1. Seven times as much or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

> Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. Gen. iv. 15.

2. In seven coils or folds. [Rare.]

> Till that great sea-snake under the sea . . .
> Would slowly trail himself *sevenfold*
> Round the hall where I sate.
> *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

**seven-folded†,** *a.* Same as *sevenfold*.

> The upper marge
> Of his *sevenfolded* shield away it tooke.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 6.

**seven-gilled** (sev'n-gild), *a.* Having seven gill-slits on each side: specifically noting a cow-shark or sevengills.

**sevengills** (sev'n-gilz), *n.* A shark of the genus *Heptanchus* or *Notidanus*; a cow-shark. See cut under *Hexanchus*.

**sevenholes** (sev'n-hōlz), *n.* The river-lamprey: so called from the branchial apertures of each side. Also *seveneyes*. [Local, Eng.]

**sevennight** (sev'n-nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. **seven-niht, seveniht, sovenyht*, < AS. *seofon niht*: see *seven* and *night*. Cf. contr. *se'nnight*.] The period of seven days and nights; a week, or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. See *sennight*.

> Thilke day that she was *sevennight* old.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 53.

> Having given this public notice of my court, I must further add that I intend to open it on this day *seven-night*, being Monday the twentieth instant.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 250.

**seven-point** (sev'n-point), *a.* Related to seven points: as, the *seven-point* circle. See *circle*.

**seven-shooter** (sev'n-shö'tėr), *n.* A revolver, or other form of firearm, having seven chambers or barrels. [Colloq.]

**seven-shooting** (sev'n-shö"ting), *a.* Discharging from seven chambers or barrels; firing seven shots without reloading: as, a *seven-shooting* rifle. [Colloq.]

**sevensome** (sev'n-sum), *a.* [< *seven* + *some*. See *some*.] Consisting of seven things or parts; about seven. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Thair was bot *sevensum* of thame all.
> *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

**sevensomeness** (sev'n-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being sevensome; arrangement or gradation by sevens. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

**seven-spotted** (sev'n-spot"ed), *a.* Having seven spots: as, the *seven-spotted* ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

**seventeen** (sev'n-tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seuentene, sewintine*, < AS. *seofon-tyne* = OS. *sivontein* = OFries. *siuguntine* = D. *zeventien* = MLG. *seventein* = MHG. *siben-zehen*, G. *siebzehn* = Icel. *sjautjān, sautjan, seytjan* = Sw. *sjutton* = Dan. *sytten* = L. *septendecim* = Gr. ἑπτα(καί)-δεκα = Skt. *saptadaça*; as *seven* + *ten*: see *ten* and *-teen*.] I. *a.* One more than sixteen or less than eighteen, being the sum of seven and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Seventeen-day fever.** See *fever*1.—**Seventeen-year locust.** See *locust*1, 3, and cut under *Cicadidæ*.

II. *n.* 1. The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 17, or XVII, or xvii.

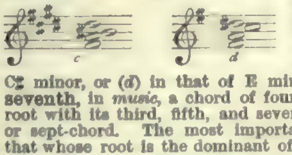
**seventeenth** (sev'n-tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [With restored *n* in the last syllable, < ME. **seventethe, seventithe*, < AS. *seofon-teótha* = OFries. *siuguntinda* = D. *zeven-tiende* = MHG. *siben-zehende*, G. *siebzehnte* = Icel. *seytjāndi, sau-tjāndi, sjautjāndi* = Sw. *sjuttonde* = Dan. *syttende*; as *seventeen* + *-th*2.] I. *a.* 1. One next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen of the same class: an ordinal numeral: as, the *seventeenth* day of the month.—2. Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

II. *n.* 1. The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.—3. In *music*, the melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a third; or an organ-stop giving tones at such an interval from the normal pitch of the digitals; a tierce.

**seventh** (sev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seventhe, seuend, sevende, sefende*, with restored *n*, for earlier *sevethe, seovethe, seofethe, sefthe*, < AS. *seofotha* = OS. *sibhondo* = OFries. *sigunda* = D. *zevende* = MLG. *sevende* = OHG. *sibunto*, MHG. *sibende*, G. *siebente* = Icel. *sjaundi* = Sw. *sjunde* = Dan. *syvende* = Goth. **sibunda* = Skt. *saptatha*, seventh; as *seven* + *-th*2. The L. *septimus*, Gr. ἕβδομος, seventh, have a diff. suffix, the same as that in L. *primus* (AS. *forma*), first: see *prime*, *former*1.] I. *a.* 1. Last in order of a series of seven; preceded by six of the same kind; next in order after that which is sixth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided: as, the *seventh* part.—**Seventh-day,** the name used by the Society of Friends for Saturday, the seventh day of the week.—**To be in the seventh heaven.** See *heaven*, 3.

II. *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole is divided.—3. In *music*: (*a*) A tone on the seventh degree above or below a given tone; the next tone to the octave. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the seventh degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (*d*) In a scale, the seventh tone from the bottom; the leading-tone: solmizated *si*, or, in the tonic sol-fa system, *ti*. The typical interval of the seventh is that between the first and the seventh tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8 : 15. Such a seventh is called *major*. A seventh a half-step shorter is called *minor*; and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*. All kinds of sevenths are classed as dissonances, the minor seventh being the most beautiful and the most useful of dissonant intervals. The seventh produced by taking two octaves downward from the sixth harmonic of the given tone is sometimes called the *natural seventh*; it is sometimes used in vocal music, and on instruments, like the violin, whose intonation is not fixed.

4. In *early Eng. law*, a seventh of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**Chord of the diminished seventh,** in *music*, a chord of four tones, consisting in its typical form of the seventh, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a minor scale, and made up, therefore, of three minor thirds superposed. It is usually regarded as a chord of the ninth with the root omitted. Several different resolutions of it are possible. Such a chord on a keyboard instrument like the pianoforte is capable of four enharmonic interpretations, so that it is possible to modulate immediately from it into any one of the keys of the keyboard. Thus, in the key of G minor, the typical chord of the diminished seventh is (*a*), which on the keyboard is identical with either (*b*) in the key of B♭ minor, or (*c*) in that of C♯ minor, or (*d*) in that of E minor.—**Chord of the seventh,** in *music*, a chord of four tones, comprising a root with its third, fifth, and seventh; a seventh-chord or sept-chord. The most important seventh-chord is that whose root is the dominant of the key; it is often called the *chord of the dominant seventh*. The resolution of seventh-chords is highly important to the close and satisfactory structure of a composition: usually the seventh itself progresses downward. See *chord*, 4.—**Essential seventh.** See *essential*.



**seventh-chord** (sev'nth-kôrd), *n.* In *music*, same as *chord of the seventh* (which see, under *seventh* and *chord*, 4). Also *sept-chord*.

**Seventh-day** (sev'nth-dā), *a.* Pertaining to, occurring upon, or observing in some special manner the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath of the Jews.—**Seventh-day Adventists.** See *Adventist*.—**Seventh-day Baptists.** See *Baptist*.

**seven-thirty** (sev'n-thėr'ti), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.: used of certain notes issued by the United States Government. See II.

II. *n. pl.* The popular name for certain notes issued by the government of the United

States in 1861, 1864, and 1865, redeemable in three years, and bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.—that is, 2 cents a day on $100.

**seventhly** (sev′nth-li), *adv.* In the seventh place.

**seventieth** (sev′n-ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seventiethe*, < AS. *(*hund*)*seofontigotha* = D. *zeventigste* = G. *siebenzigste*, *siebzigste* = Icel. *sjautugti* = Sw. *sjuttionde*, seventieth; as *seventy* + *-eth*$^2$, *-th*$^2$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Constituting or being one of seventy parts into which a whole may be divided.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One next in order after the sixty-ninth; the tenth after the sixtieth.—**2.** The quotient of unity divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

**seventy** (sev′n-ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seofentig*, *seoventi*, *seventi*, < AS. *hund-seofontig* (the element *hund-* being later dropped: see *hundred*) = OS. *sibuntig* = OFries. *siuguntich* = D. *zeventig* = MLG. *seventich* = OHG. *sibunzug*, *sibunzō*, MHG. *siben-zic*, G. *siebenzig*, *siebzig* = Icel. *sjautugr* = Sw. *sjuttio* = Norw. *sytti* = Goth. *sibun-tehund*, seventy; cf. L. *septuaginta* (> E. *Septuagint*), Gr. ἑβδομήκοντα, Skt. *saptati*, seventy; as *seven* + *-ty*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine: a cardinal numeral.—**The seventy disciples.** See *disciple.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *seventies* (-tiz). **1.** The number which is made up of seven times ten.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 70, ,or LXX, or lxx.—**The Seventy**, a title given—(*a*) to the Jewish sanhedrim; (*b*) to the body of disciples mentioned in Luke x. as appointed by Christ to preach the gospel and heal the sick; (*c*) to the body of scholars who, according to tradition, were the authors of the Septuagint: so called from their number seventy-two (see *Septuagint*); (*d*) to certain officials in the Mormon Church whose duty it is, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, "to travel into all the world and preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances" (*Mormon Catechism*).

**seventy-four** (sev′n-ti-fōr′), *n.* A ship of war rated as carrying 74 guns; a 74-gun ship.

**seven-up** (sev′n-up′), *n.* A game, the same as *all-fours.*

**sever** (sev′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *severen*, < OF. (and F.) *sevrer*, also later *separer*, F. *séparer* = Pr. *sebrar* = Sp. Pg. *separar* = It. *severare*, *sevrare*, also *separare*, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*, of which *sever* is a doublet, without the suffix.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate; part; put or keep distinct or apart.

And vynes goode of IV or V have mynde,
And *severed* by hemself sette everie kynde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Here are *sever'd* lips
Parted with sugar breath.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 118.

We see the chaff may and ought to be *severed* from the corn in the ear. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 367.

**2.** To part, sunder, or divide; separate into two or more parts: as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.

Our state cannot be *sever'd;* we are one.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 958.

The nat'ral bond
Of brotherhood is *sever'd* as the flax
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 10.

**3.** To separate from the rest: said of a part with reference to the whole or main body of anything: as, to *sever* the head from the body.

Than he *seuered* a part of his peple, and seide to Pounce Antonye and to ffrolle that thei sholde haue mynde to do well, and breke her enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

The angels shall come forth, and *sever* the wicked from among the just. Mat. xiii. 49.

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
*Severing* each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 704.

His *sever'd* head was toss'd among the throng,
And, rolling, drew a bloody trail along.
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 189.

**4.** To separate; disjoin: referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie.

No, God forbid that I should wish them *sever'd*
Whom God hath join'd together; ay, and 'twere pity
To sunder them that yoke so well together.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 21.

Death's proper hateful office 'tis to *sever*
The loving Husband from his lawful Wife.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 159.

**5.** To distinguish; discriminate; know apart.

Expedient it will be that we *sever* the law of nature observed by the one from that which the other is tied unto.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

*Volp.* Am I then like him?
*Mos.* O sir, you are he:
No man can *sever* you.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 3.

He is a poor Divine that cannot *sever* the good from the bad. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 31.

**6.** In *law*, to disunite; disconnect; part possession of.

We are, lastly, to inquire how an estate in joint-tenancy may be *severed* and destroyed. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xii.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To separate; part; go asunder; move apart.

They *seuerid* and sondrid, ffor somere hem ffaylid . . .
All the hoole herde that helde so to-gedir.
*Richard the Redeless*, ii. 14.

Ho sweȝe [stooped] doun, & semly hym kyssed,
Sithen ho *seueres* hym fro.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1797.

What envious streaks
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east!
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 8.

Ae fond kiss, and then we *sever;*
Ae farewell, alas! for ever!
*Burns*, Ae Fond Kiss.

**2.** To make a separation or distinction; distinguish.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. Ex. ix. 4.

**3.** To act separately or independently.

Preston, Ashton, and Elliot had been arraigned at the Old Bailey. They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. It was therefore necessary to try them separately. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

**severable** (sev′ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *sever* + *-able.*] Capable of being severed.

**several** (sev′ėr-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *severalle*, < OF. *several*, < ML. **separalis* (also, after OF., *severalis*), adj., separate, as a noun in neut. *separale*, a thing separate, a thing that separates, a dividing line, equiv. to L. *separabilis*, separable (see *separable*), < *separare*, separate: see *separate*, *sever.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Separated; apart; not together.

So be we now by baptism reckoned to be consigned unto Christ's church, *several* from Jews, paynims, &c.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 246.

If the King have power to give or deny any thing to his Parlament, he must doe it either as a Person *several* from them or as one greater. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

**2.** Individual; not common to two or more; separate; particular.

Let euery line beare his *seuerall* length, euen as ye would haue your verse of measure.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

They haue neuerthelesse *seuerall* cloysters and *seuerall* lodgynges, but they kepe all theyr dyuine seruyce in one quere al togyther. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

Both Armies having their *several* Reasons to decline the Battel, they parted without doing any thing.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 118.

So different a state of things requires a *several* relation.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Let every one of us, in our *several* places and stations, do our best to promote the kingdom of Christ within us, by promoting the love and practice of evangelical purity and holiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

**3.** Different; diverse; various: as, they went their *several* ways; it has happened three *several* times.

For on his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly stelths, and pillage *severall*,
Which he had got abroad by purchas criminall.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

A long coate, wherein there were many *severall* peeces of cloth of divers colours. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

I thank God I have this Fruit of my foreign Travels, that I can pray to him every Day of the Week in a *several* Language, and upon Sunday in seven.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

Through London they passed along,
Each one did passe a *severall* streete.
*Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

**4.** Single; particular; distinct.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 191.

Each *several* heart-beat, counted like the coin
A miser reckons, is a special gift
As from an unseen hand. *O. W. Holmes*, Questioning.

**5.** In *law*, separable and capable of being treated as separate from, though it may be not wholly independent of, another. Thus, a *several obligation* is one incurred by one person alone, as a bond by a single obligor, or concurrently with others, as in a subscription paper, in which latter case, though his promise is in a measure dependent on that of the other subscribers, the obligation of each may be *several;* while, on the other hand, in a contract by partners or an instrument expressed to be joint, the obligors are not at common law severally liable, but either has the right to have the others joined in an action to enforce payment. So a *several estate* is one which belongs to one person alone, and, although it may in a sense be dependent on others, it is not shared by others during its continuance. (See *estate*, 5.) A *joint and several obligation* is one which so far partakes of both qualities that the creditor may in general treat it in either way, by joining all or suing each one separately.

**6.** Consisting of or comprising an indefinite number greater than one; more than one or two, but not many; divers.

Adam and Eve in bugle-work; . . . upon canvas . . . *several* filligrane curiosities. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

At Paris I drove to *several* hotels, and could not get admission. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

**A joint and several note** or **bond**, a note or bond executed by two or more persons, each of whom binds himself to pay the whole amount named in the document. **Several fishery, inheritance**, etc. See the nouns.—**Several tenancy.** See *entire tenancy*, under *entire.*=**Syn.** 2-4. *Distinct*, etc. See *different.*

**II.** *n.* **1†.** That which is separate; a particular or peculiar thing; a private or personal possession.

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
*Severals* and generals of grace exact, . . .
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As stuff for these two to make paradoxes.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 180.

Truth lies open to all; it is no man's *several.*
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**2†.** A particular person; an individual.

Not noted, is't,
But of the finer natures? by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary?
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 226.

**3†.** An inclosed or separate place; specifically, a piece of inclosed ground adjoining a common field; an inclosed pasture or field, as opposed to an open field or common.

We have in this respect our churches divided by certain partitions, although not so many in number as theirs [the Jews']. They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for the priests, and for the high priest alone their *several.*
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 14.

Of late he's broke into a *several*
Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
Both corn and pasture.
*Sir John Oldcastle*, iii. 1. (*Nares.*)

**4.** An outer garment for women, introduced about 1860 and named in France from the English word, in allusion to the different uses to which the garment could be put: its form could be changed by folding, buttoning, etc., so that it should make a shawl, a burnoose, or other garment at pleasure.—**In several**, in a state of separation or partition.

More profit is quieter found,
Where pastures *in severall* be,
Of one seely acre of ground,
Than champion maketh of three.
*Tusser*, Husbandry (Champion Country and Severall).

**several†** (sev′ėr-a̤l), *adv.* [< *several*, *a.*] Separately; individually; diversely; in different ways.

We'll dress us all so *several*,
They shall not us perceive.
*Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 385).

**several†** (sev′ėr-a̤l), *v. t.* To divide or break up into severals; make several instead of common.

Our *severalling*, distincting, and numbring createth no thing. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

The people of this isle used not to *severall* their grounds.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of England, x.

**severality†** (sev-e̤-ral′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *several* + *-ity.*] The character of being several; also, any one of several particulars taken singly; a distinction.

All the *severalities* of the degrees prohibited run still upon the male. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 5.

**severalize†** (sev′ėr-a̤l-īz), *v. t.* [< *several* + *-ize.*] To separate; make several or individual; distinguish.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places, however segregated and infinitely *severalized* in persons.
*Bp. Hall*, The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

**severally** (sev′ėr-a̤l-i), *adv.* [< *several* + *-ly*$^2$.] Separately; distinctly; individually; apart from others.—**Conjunctly and severally**, in *Scots law*, collectively and individually.

**severalty** (sev′ėr-a̤l-ti), *n.* [< ME. *severalte*, < OF. **severalte*, < *several*, several: see *several.* Cf. *severality.*] A state of separation from the rest, or from all others: used chiefly of the tenure of property.

And thi land shal be, after thi discesse plain,
Parted in partes I beleue shal be,
Neuer to-geders hold in *seueralte.*
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3640.

Further, there were lands of inheritance held in *severalty* by customary titles, and derived originally, as it is presumed, out of common land.
*F. Pollock*, Land Laws, App., p. 190.

**Estate in severalty**, ownership by one without being joined with other owners connected with him in point of interest during his ownership: as distinguished from joint tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy in common.—**Land in severalty**, the system of ownership by individuals, as distinguished from ownership or occupancy in common. The phrase is used in reference to recent legislation in the United States, under which Indian reservations in the occupancy of tribes of Indians without any individual proprietorship have been divided, and specific holdings allotted to the respective members of the tribe to be held in severalty, leaving the residue of the tribal possession to be sold by the government, in part or in whole, for the benefit of the tribe or members of it.

**severance** (sev′ėr-ans), *n.* [< *sever* + *-ance.* Cf. *disseverance.*] The act of severing, or the state of being severed; separation; the act of dividing or disuniting; partition.

A God, a God their *severance* ruled!
And bade betwixt their shores to be
The unplumb'd, salt, estranging sea.
*M. Arnold*, Switzerland, v.

**Severance of a joint tenancy**, in *law*, a severance made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus, when there are two joint tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a severance. —**Severance of an action**, the division of an action, as when two persons are joined in a writ and one is nonsuited: in this case severance is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

**severe** (sē-vēr′), *a.* [< OF. *severe*, F. *sévère* = Sp. Pg. It. *severo*, < L. *severus*, severe, serious, grave in demeanor; perhaps orig. 'honored,' 'reverenced,' being prob. < √ *sev*, honor, = Gr. *σέβεσθαι*, honor, reverence. Cf. *serious*, < L. *sērius*, prob. from the same root.] 1. Serious or earnest in feeling, manner, or appearance; without levity; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Then the justice, . . .
With eyes *severe* and beard of formal cut.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 155.

Happy who in his verse can gently steer
From grave to light, from pleasant to *severe*.
*Dryden*, Art of Poetry, i. 76.

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or action; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; harsh; rigid; merciless: as, *severe* criticism; *severe* punishment.

Come, you are too *severe* a moraler.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 301.

The boar, that bloody beast,
Which knows no pity, but is still *severe*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1000.

In Madagascar . . . the people are governed on the *severest* maxims of feudal law, by absolute chieftains under an absolute monarch. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 460.

I was sorry not to meet a well-known character in the mountains, who has killed twenty-one men. . . . He is called, in the language of the country, a *severe* man.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 270.

3. Strictly regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; hence, in *lit.*, *art*, etc., avoiding, or not exhibiting or permitting, unnecessary or florid ornament, amplification, or the like; restrained; not luxuriant; always keeping measure; pure in line and form; chaste in conception; subordinated to a high ideal: as, a *severe* style of writing; the *severest* style of Greek architecture; the *severe* school of German music.

The near scene,
In naked and *severe* simplicity,
Made contrast with the universe.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

The habits of the household were simple and *severe*.
*Froude*, Cæsar, vi.

A small draped female figure, remarkable for the *severe* architectonic composition of the drapery.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 91.

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme: as, *severe* pain, anguish, or torture; *severe* cold; a *severe* winter.

See how they have safely surviv'd
The frowns of a sky so *severe*.
*Cowper*, The Winter Nosegay.

This action was one of the *severest* which occurred in these wars. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. Difficult to be endured; trying; critical; rigorous: as, a *severe* test; a *severe* examination.

I find you have a Genius for the most solid and *severest* sort of Studies. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 40.

Olympia and the other great agonistic festivals were, as it were, the universities where this elaborate training was tested by competitive examinations of the *severest* kind.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 323.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Harsh*, *Strict*, etc. (see *austere*), unrelenting.—3. Exact, accurate, unadorned, chaste.—4. Cutting, keen, biting.

**severely** (sẹ̄-vēr′li), *adv.* In a severe manner, in any sense of the word *severe*.

**severeness** (sẹ̄-vēr′nes), *n.* Severity. *Sir W. Temple*, United Provinces, i.

**severer** (sev′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which severs.

**Severian** (sẹ̄-vē′ri-an), *n.* [< *Severus*, a name, + *-ian.*] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A member of an Encratite sect of the second century. (*b*) A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century: often identified with (*a*). (*c*) A follower of Severus, Monophysite patriarch of Antioch A. D. 512–519, still honored by the Jacobites next after Dioscorus. See *Monophysite*.

**severity** (sẹ̄-ver′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *severities* (-tiz). [< OF. *severite*, F. *sévérité* = Sp. *severidad* = Pg. *severidade* = It. *severità*, < L. *severita(t-)s*, earnestness, severity, < *severus*, earnest, severe: see *severe*.] The character or state of being severe. Especially—(*a*) Gravity; austerity; seriousness: the opposite of *levity*.

It is too general a vice, and *severity* must cure it.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 106.

Strict Age, and sour *Severity*,
With their grave saws in slumber lie.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 109.

(*b*) Extreme rigor; strictness; rigidity; harshness.

Behold therefore the goodness and *severity* of God: on them which fell, *severity*; but toward thee, goodness.
Rom. xi. 22.

*Severity*, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.
*Macaulay*, Addison.

(*c*) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment: as, *severity* practised on prisoners of war.

The Pharisaical Superstitions, and Vows, and *Severities* to themselves in fetching blood and knocking their heads against the walls. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

(*d*) In *lit.*, *art*, etc., the quality of strict conformity to an ideal rule or standard; studied moderation; freedom from all exuberance or florid ornament; purity of line and form; austerity of style.

I thought I could not breathe in that fine air,
That pure *severity* of perfect light—
I wanted warmth and colour, which I found
In Lancelot. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

(*e*) The quality or power of afflicting, distressing, or paining; extreme degree; extremity; keenness: as, the *severity* of pain or anguish; the *severity* of cold or heat; the *severity* of the winter.

Lib'ral in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern *severity* deals out the year;
Winter invades the spring.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 209.

We ourselves have seen a large party of stout men travelling on a morning of intense *severity*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

(*f*) Exactness; rigor; niceness: as, the *severity* of a test. (*g*) Strictness; rigid accuracy.

I may say it with all the *severity* of truth, that every line of yours is precious. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

=**Syn.** (*a*) and (*b*) *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), unkindness.—(*b*), (*c*), and (*e*) Sharpness, keenness, force. See list under *harshness*.

**severy**†, *n.* See *civery*. Also spelled *severey*, *severie*, *severee*.

**Sevillan** (se-vil′an), *a.* [< *Seville* (Sp. *Sevilla*) + *-an.*] Pertaining to Seville, a city and province in southern Spain.—**Sevillan ware**, pottery made in Seville; specifically, an imitation of Italian majolica, differing from the original in being coarser and having a thinner glaze.

**sevocation**† (sev-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sevocare*, pp. *sevocatus*, call apart or aside, < *se-*, disjunct. prefix, + *vocare*, call.] A calling aside. *Bailey*.

**Sèvres** (sävr), *n.* [< *Sèvres*, a town of France, near Paris, noted for its porcelain manufactures.] Sèvres porcelain. See *porcelain*$^{1}$.—**Jeweled Sèvres**, a variety of Sèvres porcelain decorated with small bubbles or drops of colored enamel, translucent and brilliant, like natural rubies, emeralds, etc., or opaque, like turquoises cut en cabochon. This decoration was introduced about 1780, and is confined to the richest pieces, the jewels being set in bands of gold slightly in relief, and serving to frame medallion pictures.

**sevum** (sē′vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *sevum*, *sebum*, suet: see *sebaceous*, *sew*$^{2}$, *suet*.] Suet; the internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep (*Ovis aries*), purified by melting and straining. It is used in the preparation of ointments, etc. *U. S. Pharmacopœia*.

**sew**$^{1}$ (sō), *v.*; pret. *sewed*, pp. *sewed* or *sewn*, ppr. *sewing*. [Early mod. E. also *sow* (in accordance with the pronunciation sō, the proper historical spelling being *sew*, pron. sū; cf. *shew*, now written *show*, pron. shō), < ME. *sewen*, *sowen*, *souwen* (pret. *sewide*, *souwede*, *sewede*, pp. *sewed*, *sowed*), < AS. *siwian*, *siwigan*, *seowian* (pret. *siwode*) = OFries. *sia* = OHG. *siuwan*, *siwan*, MHG. *siuwen*, *suwen*, *suen* = Icel. *sȳja* = Sw. *sy* = Dan. *sye* = Goth. *siujan* = L. *suere* (in comp. *con-suere*, sew together, in ML. reduced to **cosire*, *cosere*, *cusire*, > It. *cucire*, *cuscire* = Sp. Pg. *coser*, *cusir* = Pr. *coser*, *cuzir* = F. *coudre*, sew) = OBulg. **sjuti*, *shiti* = Serv. Bohem. *shiti* = Pol. *szyc* = Russ. *shiti* = Lith. *siuti* = Lett. *shūt* = Skt. √ *siv*, sew. From the Teut. root are ult. *seam*$^{1}$, *seamster*, *seamstress*, etc.; from the L. are ult. *suture*, *consute*, *consutile*, etc.; from the Skt., *sutra*. The historical form of the pp. is *sewed*; the collateral form *sewn* is modern, due, as in *shown*, *worn*, and other cases, to conformation with participles historically strong, as *sown*, *blown*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite, join, or attach by means of a thread, twine, wire, or other flexible material, with or without the aid of a needle, awl, or other tool.

The wounde to *sewe* fast he began to spede, . . .
And they yet say that the stytches brake.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

"Myself to medes [for my reward] wol the lettre *sowe*,"
And helde his hondes up, and fil on knowe;
"Now, gode nece, be it never so lite,
Gif me the labour it to *sowe* and plyte [fold]."
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1201.

Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And *sew* them on in a dream!
*Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

2. To put together or construct, or to repair, as a garment, by means of a needle and thread.

And *seouweth* and amendeth chirche clothes.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.

And ȝe, louely ladyes, with ȝoure longe fyngres,
That ȝe han silke and sendal, to *sowe* [var. *sewen*], whan time is,
Chesibles for chapelleynes, cherches to honoure.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 11.

I *sew'd* his sheet, making my mane.
*The Lament of the Border Widow* (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

*Sewing* at once, with a double thread,
A Shroud as well as a Shirt.
*Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

**Sewed flexible**, noting a book with unsawed sections, on the back of which the cross-bands are placed, projecting outward, giving more flexibility.—**Sewed on bands**, noting a book on the back of which bands of tape or strips of parchment are used instead of twine.—**Sewed on false bands**, noting a book sewed on bands that are drawn out after the sewing has been done.—**Sewed on sunk bands**, noting a book that has its bands of twine sunk in the grooves made by saw-cuts in the backs of the sections.—**Sewn all along**, noting a book sewed the whole length of the back.—**To be sewed**, or **sewed up**. (*a*) *Naut.*, to rest upon the ground, as a ship, when there is not sufficient depth of water to float her. A ship thus situated is said to be *sewed*, or *sewed up*, by as much as is the difference between the surface of the water and her floating-mark or -line. Also spelled *sue* in this sense. (*b*) To be brought to a standstill; be ruined or overwhelmed. [Slang.]

Here's Mr. Vinkle reg'larly *sewed up* vith desperation.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xl.

(*c*) To be intoxicated. [Slang.]

He . . . had twice had Sir Rumble Tumble (the noble driver of the Flash-o'-lightning-light-four-inside-post-coach) up to his place, and took care to tell you that some of the party *were* pretty considerably *sewn up* too.
*Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

**To sew up**. (*a*) To secure or fasten within some enveloping fabric or substance by means of stitches. (*b*) To close or unite by sewing: as, to *sew up* a rent.

I commanded the sleeves should be cut out and *sewed up* again. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 148.

**To sew up one's stocking**, to put one to silence; discomfit one; confute one. [Prov. Eng.]

At this home thrust Mrs. Wilson was staggered. . . . "Eh! Miss Lucy," cried she, . . . "but ye've got a tongue in your head. Ye've *sewed up my stocking*."
*C. Reade*, Love me Little, xxvi.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise sewing; join things by means of stitches.

A time to rend, and a time to *sew*. Eccl. iii. 7.

Fair lady Isabel sits in her bower *sewing*,
Aye as the gowans grow gay.
*Lady Isabel and the Elf-Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 195).

2. *Naut.*, to be sewed, or sewed up. See phrase above.

**sew**$^{2}$†, *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *sew*, *seew*, *sewe*, *sæw*, juice, broth, gravy, < AS. *seáw* = OHG. MHG. *sou* (*souw-*), juice, sap, = Skt. *sava*, juice, < √ *su*, press out (see *soma*). The ME. word has also been referred to (*b*) OF. *sui*, *suc*, F. *suc* = Pr. *suc* = Sp. *suco* = Pg. *sumo*, *succo* = It. *succo*, < L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap (see *sew*$^{3}$), or to (*c*) OF. *seu*, *suis*, *suif*, F. *suif* = Pr. *seu* = Sp. Pg. *sebo* = It. *sevo*, < L. *sebum*, also *sevum*, tallow, suet, fat, grease (> ult. E. *suet*, formerly *sewet*); perhaps akin to L. *sapo*, soap, and to *sapa*, sap, juice: see *soap*, *sap*$^{1}$, *sevum*, *suet*. Some confusion with these OF. forms may have occurred. Cf. W. *sewion*, gravy, juice, jelly.] Juice; broth; gravy; hence, a pottage; a made dish.

Fele kyn fischeȝ, . . .
Summe sothen [boiled] summe in *sewe*, sauered with spyces.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 892.

I wol nat tellen of her strange *sewes*.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 59.

Droppe not thi brest with *seew* & other potage.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

**sew**$^{3}$ (sū), *v.* [< ME. *sewen*, dry, wipe (the beak), for **essewen*, < OF. *essuier*, *essuyer*, *essuer*, also in partly restored form *essucquer*, F. *essuyer*, dry (pp. *essuyé*, > E. dial. *assue*, drained, as a cow), = Pr. *eisugar*, *essugar*, *echucar*, *issugar* = Sp. *enjugar* = Pg. *enxugar* = It. *asciugare*, < L. *exsucare*, *exsuccare*, *exucare*, dry, deprive of moisture, suck the juice from, < *ex-*, out (see *ex-*), + *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap, moisture: see *sew*$^{2}$, *succulent*. Cf. *sewer*$^{3}$.] I. *trans.* 1. To drain dry, as land; drain off, as water. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Rather breake a statute which is but penall then *sew* a pond that maye be perpetuall.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 414.

**2**†. In *falconry*, to wipe: said of a hawk that cleans its beak. *Berners.* (*Halliwell.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

**sew**³ (sū), *n.* [Also dial. *seugh*; < *sew*³, *v.*] A drain; a sewer. [Prov. Eng.]

> The town sinke, the common *sew*.
> *Nomenclator* (ed. 1585), p. 391. (*Skeat.*)

**sew**⁴†, *v. i.* [< ME. *sewen*, serve at table, lit. act as a sewer, or bearer of dishes; a back-formation, < *sewer*, one who sets the table, etc.: see *sewer*².] To serve at table, as by carving, tasting, etc. *Palsgrave.*

> To *sewe* at yᵉ mete; deponere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

> The sewer muste *sewe*, & from the borde conuey all maner of potages, metes, & sauces.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 270.

**sew**⁵†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sue*.

**sew**⁶. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sow*¹.

**sewage** (sū´ā̤j), *n.* [< *sew-*, the apparent base of *sewer*³, + *-age*. Cf. *sewerage*.] **1.** The matter which passes through sewers; excreted and waste matter, solid and liquid, carried off in sewers and drains. Also *sewerage*.

> Rivers which have received *sewage*, even if that *sewage* has been purified before its discharge into them, are not safe sources of potable water.
> *E. Frankland*, Chemistry, p. 555.

**2.** Same as *sewerage*, 1. [An objectionable use.] =**Syn.** See *sewerage*.

**sewage** (sū´āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sewaged*, ppr. *sewaging*. [< *sewage*, *n.*] **1.** To fertilize by the application of sewage. [Recent.]

> In irrigated meadows, though in a less degree than on *sewaged* land, the reduction of the amount, or even the actual suppression, of certain species of plants is occasionally well-marked. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 364.

**2.** To furnish with sewers; drain with sewers; sewer. *Encyc. Dict.*

**sewage-fungus** (sū´ā̤j-fung″gus), *n.* A name applied, especially by engineers, to *Beggiatoa alba*, a schizomycetous fungus found in sulphureted waters and the waters discharged from manufactories and sewage-works. It has the remarkable power of extracting sulphur from the water and storing it up in the form of minute refringent globules.

**sewage-grass** (sū´ā̤j-gràs), *n.* Grass grown upon sewaged land; grass manured by the application of sewage.

> That *sewage-grass* is very inferior to normal herbage.
> *Science*, XI. 156.

**sewant**†, *a.* and *n.* See *suant*.

**sewel**†, **sewell**†, *n.* See *shewel*.

**sewellel** (sẹ̄-wel´el), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see quot.] A rodent mammal of the family *Haplodontidæ*, *Haplodon rufus*, inhabiting Washington and Oregon and parts of California. It is most nearly related to the beaver, but resembles the muskrat in size, shape, and general appearance, except that it has almost no tail. The length is about a foot. The color is uniform rich dark brown, paler and grayer below. It is not aquatic, lives in burrows, and feeds on roots, herbs, and seeds. A second species is sometimes distinguished as *H. californicus*. The name *sewellel* first appears in print in this form in the "Travels" of Lewis and Clarke, where the authors say "*sewellel* is a name given by the natives to a small animal found in the timbered country." On this animal Rafinesque based his *Anisonyx rufa* (whence *Haplodon rufus* of Coues), and Richardson his *Aplodontia leporina*. See *Haplodon*. Also called *boomer* and *mountain-beaver*.

> Its name, in the Nisqually language, is *showt'l* (*showhurll*, Suckley). . . . The Yakima Indians call it *squallah*. . . . The Chinook name for the animal itself is *o-gwool-lal*. *She-wal-lal* (*sewellel*, corrupt) is their name for the robe made of its skins.
> Quoted in *Coues*, Monographs of North American [Rodentia (1877), pp. 596, 597.

**sewen**, *n.* See *sewin*.

**sewent**†, *a.* See *suant*.

**sewer**¹ (sō´ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sewer*, *soware*, *sawere*; < *sew*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who sews or uses the needle.

> Euery seruant that ys of the forsayd crafte [tailors] that takyt wagys to the waylor of xx. s. and a-boffe, schall pay xx. d. to be a ffre *sawere* to us.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

> A *sewer*, filator, sutor-trix. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

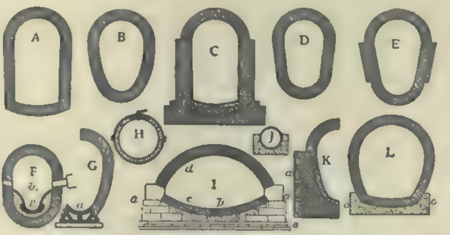
Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, the operator, usually a woman, who sews together the sections of a book. (*b*) In *entom.*, the larva of a tortricid moth, one of the leaf-rollers or leaf-folders, as *Phoxopteris nubeculana*, the apple-leaf sewer.

**sewer**²† (sū´ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewar*; < ME. *sewer*, *seware*, prob. short for *assewer*, *asseour*, which also occur, in household ordinances and accounts; < AF. *asseour* (ML. *adsessor*), one who sets the table, < *asseoir*, set, place, orig. intr., sit by, < ML. *assidere*, sit by, assess, < L. *ad*, to, by, + *sedere*, sit: see *sit*, *assize*, *assess*. Cf. *sew*⁴. The word seems to have been confused with *sew*⁵, now *sue*, follow (as if 'an attendant'), or with *sew*², juice, broth (as if 'a kitchen officer' or 'a cook').] A person charged with the service of the table, especially a head servant or upper servant in such a capacity.

> To be a *sewere* y wold y hed the connynge; . . .
> y wold se the sizt of a *Sewere* what wey he shewethe in
> seruynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

> Why are not you gone to prepare yourself?
> May be you shall be *sewer* to the first course,
> A portly presence! *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

**sewer**³ (sū´ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewar*, *sure*, also *shore* (where *sh* is due to the pron. of *s* before the diphthongal *ew* or *u*); also dial. (Sc.) *siver* (like *skiver* = *skewer*); < late ME. *sewer*, earlier **sewere* (AL. *sewera*, *suera*), < OF. *seuwiere*, a canal, as for conducting water to a mill, or for draining a pond, < ML. as if **exaquaria*, equiv. to *exaquatorium*, a canal for draining, < L. *ex*, out, + *aqua*, water: see *ewe*². Similarly, E. *ewer*¹, a water-bearer, is ult. < L. *aquarius*, and *ewer*², a water-pitcher, ult. < ML. *aquaria*: see *ewer*¹, *ewer*². The word *sewer*³ has appar. been confused with *sew*³, drain.] **1.** A conduit or canal constructed, especially in a town or city, to carry off superfluous water, soil, and other matters; a public drain.



Cross-sections of Sewers.

A, B, C, D, E, forms used in London, Paris, and other European cities; F, G, H, I, J, K, L, special forms used in New York and other American cities. F shows a method of repairing with tiles the bottom of an oval sewer: *a*, concrete; *b*, *b'*, tiles. G, tile-bottomed sewer: *a*, tile bottom. H, barrel sewer, also called *trunk sewer*, of wood bound with iron, for outlets at river-fronts, with a manhole at the top, used under piers, etc. I, a form used for large sewers: *e*, foundation; *a*, stonework; *b*, concrete; *c*, an inverted arch of brickwork; *d*, arch. J, section of pipe-sewer. K, half-section of sewer having section similar to B, but also provided with a spandrel, *a*. L, the aqueduct form, used for large sewers only; it rests on a bed of concrete, *c*.

> *Hect.* Goodnight, sweet Lord Menelaus.
> *Ther.* Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet *sure*. *Shak.*, T. and C. (ed. 1623), v. 1. 83.

> Ay, marry, now you speak of a trade [informer] indeed; . . . the common-*shore* of a city; nothing falls amiss into them. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

> Thither flow,
> As to a common and most noisome *sewer*,
> The dregs and feculence of every land.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 683.

**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cloaca.—**Courts of Commissioners of Sewers**, in England, temporary tribunals with authority over all defenses, whether natural or artificial, situate by the coasts of the sea, all rivers, water-courses, etc., either navigable or entered by the tide, or which directly or indirectly communicate with such rivers.—**Open sewer**, a sewer of which the channel is open to the air, instead of being concealed underground or covered in.

**sewer**³ (sū´ėr), *v. t.* [< *sewer*³, *n.*] To drain by means of sewers; provide with sewers.

> A few years ago the place was *sewered*, with the result of a very substantial saving of life from all causes, and notably from phthisis. *Lancet*, No. 3430, p. 1056.

**sewerage** (sū´ėr-ā̤j), *n.* [< *sewer*³ + *-age*.] **1.** The process or system of collecting refuse and removing it from dwellings by means of sewers. **2.** A system of sewers: as, the *sewerage* of London.—**3.** Same as *sewage*, 1.=**Syn.** *Sewerage*, *Sewage*. *Sewerage* is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *sewage* to the matter carried off.

**sewer-basin** (sū´ėr-bā″sn), *n.* A catch-basin connected with a sewer, usually by a trap-device.

**sewer-gas** (sū´ėr-gas), *n.* The contaminated air of sewers.

**sewer-hunter** (sū´ėr-hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts in sewers for articles of value.

> The mud-larks, the bone-grubbers, and the *sewer-hunters*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 5.

**sewerman** (sū´ėr-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *sewermen* (-men). [< *sewer*³ + *man*.] A man who works in sewers.

> Sewers unhealthy! Look at our stalwart *sewermen*.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 191.

**sewer-rat** (sū´ėr-rat), *n.* The ordinary gray or brown Norway rat, *Mus decumanus*: so called as living in sewers.

> The *sewer-rat* is the common brown or Hanoverian rat, said by the Jacobites to have come in with the first George, and established itself after the fashion of his royal family.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 489.

**sewin, sewen** (sū´in, -en), *n.* [< W. *sewyn*, a grayling, sewin.] The scurf, *Salmo trutta cambricus*.

> *Sewin* . . . are the very best fish I catch.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, i.

**sewing**¹ (sō´ing), *n.* [< ME. *sewynge*; verbal n. of *sew*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act or occupation of one who sews or uses the needle.

> A *sewynge*; filatura, sutura. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

**2.** A piece of work with needle and thread.—**3.** In *bookbinding*, the operation of fastening together with thread the sections of a book. The thread is passed through the central double leaf of the folded section at intervals of about 1½ inches, and reversed around the cross-bands from the top to the bottom of the book. It is distinct from *stitching*. **4.** *pl.* Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, to be used for sewing.—**5.** In *lace-making*, the operation of securing one piece of lace to another by any process, as when fresh threads and bobbins are introduced into the work, or when finished pieces are combined by working the background to both of them.—**Plain sewing**, needlework of a simple and useful sort, as the manufacture of garments, preparation of bed-linen, and the like.

**sewing**²† (sū´ing), *n.* [< ME. *sewynge*; verbal n. of *sew*³, *v.*] The serving of food; the duty of a sewer or server.

> Than goo to the borde of *sewynge*, and se ye haue offycers redy to conuey, & seruantes for to bere, your dysshes.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 270.

**sewing**³†, *a.* and *n.* See *suing*.

**sewing-bench** (sō´ing-bench), *n.* Same as *sewing-press*.

**sewing-bird** (sō´ing-bėrd), *n.* A clamp used by women to hold fabrics in position for stitching by hand. The bird is screwed to the edge of a table or the like; and its beak, which closes by a spring and can be opened by a lever actuated by the tail, holds the material. It is now little used. Compare *sewing-clamp*.

**sewing-circle** (sō´ing-sėr″kl), *n.* **1.** A society of women or girls who meet regularly to sew for the benefit of charitable or religious objects.

> *Sewing-circles* are maintained in the most populous neighborhoods. . . . A circle sews, not for the poor, for there are none, but for some public object like an organ for the Sunday meeting or a library for the Sunday school.
> *The Century*, XL. 563.

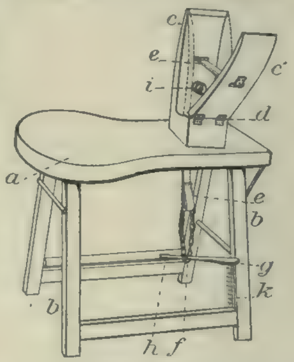
**2.** A meeting of such an organization.

**sewing-clamp** (sō´ing-klamp), *n.* A clamp for holding firmly material to be sewed; especially, in *saddlery*, a stout clamp for holding leather while it is being stitched. Compare *sewing-bird*.

**sewing-cotton** (sō´ing-kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread made for plain sewing in white or printed cotton goods.

**sewing-horse** (sō´ing-hôrs), *n.* In *saddlery*, a sewing-clamp with its supports.

**sewingly**†, *adv.* See *suingly*.



Sewing-horse.

*a*, seat; *b*, legs; *c*, *c'*, clamping-jaws, *c'* hinged to *c* at *d*; *e*, strap fastened to *c'* passing through *c*, and attached by the chain *f* to the foot-lever *g*, the latter pivoted at *h*; *i*, spring which opens the jaws when not pulled together by *e*; *k*, ratch which *g* engages to hold the jaws together.

**sewing-machine** (sō´ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for stitching fabrics, operated by foot or other power. The sewing-machine is the outgrowth of a very great number of experiments and inventions made in France, England, and the United States, and first culminating practically in the machine invented by Elias Howe. It was developed through the simple type of machine using a needle which passes through the fabric—a type which survives in the Bonnaz or embroidery machine. Then followed the chain-stitch machine and the machines making an interwoven stitch, and lastly came the lock-stitch machines, which are the most approved type at the present day. The various kinds of sewing-machines are all essentially alike, and have been adapted, by the aid of numerous mechanical attachments and devices, to perform almost every kind of sewing that can be done by hand. In figs. 1 and 2 (Singer sewing-machine) *a* is the frame and cloth-plate or bed-plate; *b*, arm; *c*, treadle; *e*, pitman; *d*, main driving-wheel; *f*, band; *g*, small driving-wheel at-

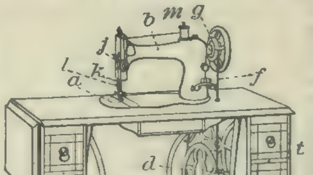


Fig. 1. Singer Sewing-machine.

tached to shaft *h*; *i*, take-up cam with set-screw; *j*, take-up lever with roller and stud; *k*, presser-bar carrying presser-foot; *l*, needle-bar; *m*, spool-pin; *n*, shuttle-pitman taking motion from crank *o*; *p*, shuttle bell-crank; *q*, shuttle-carrier and shuttle; *r*, thread-guide; *s*, tension-disk; *t*, drawers. In fig. 3 *a* is the body of shuttle for the same machine; *b*, the tension-spring; *c*, the bobbin. In figs. 4 and 5 (Wheeler and Wilson machine) *a* is the frame; *b*, shaft-crank which rocks the hook-shaft *e*, receiving its motion from the double crank on the upper shaft *e'* in the arm *g* through the shaft-connection *c*; *d*, band-wheel turned by a band (not shown) from a wheel on a treadle-shaft below the table; *f*, feed-cam; *h*, feed-bar; *i*, bobbin-case; *j*, rotating hook which is attached to *e* and oscillates with it; *k*, bobbin-holder; *l*, presser; *m*, presser-spring; *n*, needle-bar link; *o*, needle-bar; *p*, take-up lever; *q*, take-up cam; *r*, spool-holder; *s*, thread-leader; *t*, face-plate covering parts *l* to *p* inclusive (fig. 4); *v*, presser thumb-screw; *w*, thread-check; *x*, tension-nut by which tension is regulated; *y*, tension-pulley around which the thread is wound, and which is caused to turn less or more easily by the nut *x*; *z*, thread-guide and -controller; *z'*, presser-foot. In fig. 6 (same machine) *a* is the bobbin-case; *c*, bobbin; *b*, thread wound on bobbin; *d*, projection from bobbin-case which keeps it from turning; *e*, thread leading out; and in fig. 7 *a* is the bobbin-holder, partly opened to show hook *b*, and bobbin-case *c*; *d*, feed-points; *e*, presser-foot. In fig. 8 (Willcox and Gibbs machine) *a* is the frame, which in use is fastened to the stand and which supports all the working parts except the treadle, main driving-wheel and its crank-shaft (not shown in the cut); *b*, shaft of small driving-wheel *c*, which is driven by the belt *d* from the main driving-wheel; *e*, stitch-regulator, which, through the link *i*, regulates the reciprocating motion of the feed-bar *h* and attached feed-surface *j*, and hence also the length of the stitches, when it is turned into different positions numbered on its perimeter, which show through a slot in the cloth-plate *k*; *f*, rocker carrying at its upper extremity the looper *g*; *l*, vertically reciprocating needle-bar; *n*, needle-bar nut which clamps the needle in the needle-bar, both parts being moved together by the rock-lever *p*, pivoted by the lever-stud *z* and having its shorter end connected with the crank on shaft *b* by the connecting-rod *z'*; *m*, presser-foot attached to the vertically movable presser-bar *q*, which is raised by the lifter *r*; *o*, needle-bar screw; *s*, take-up, through which and through the pull-off *u* (a hole in the side of the lever *p*) the thread passes from a spool on the spool-pin holder *w* when the machine is working; *v*, spool-pin; *x*, automatic tension, under the cap of which the thread is passed on its way from the spool to the pull-off; *y*, tension-rod; *t*, embroidery-spring, used only in embroidering, in which work the thread is also passed through its loop; *z*, ball-joint connecting the rod *z'* with the lever *p*; *z''*, cap. See also cuts under *presser-foot.*

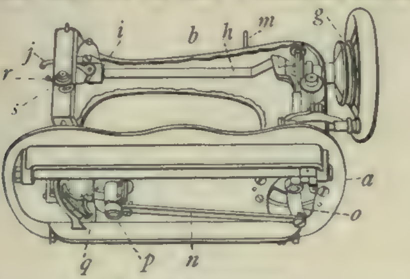


Fig. 2. Singer Sewing-machine.

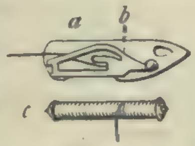


Fig. 3.

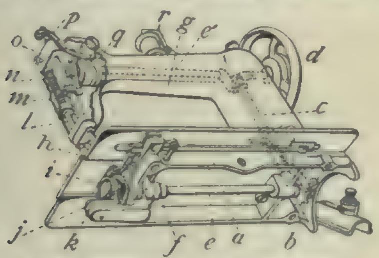


Fig. 4. Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-machine.

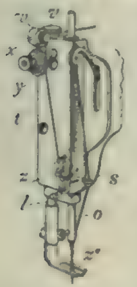


Fig. 5.

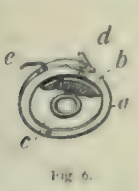


Fig. 6.

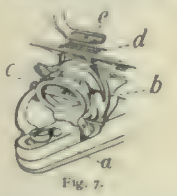


Fig. 7.

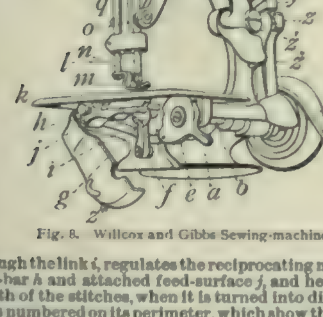
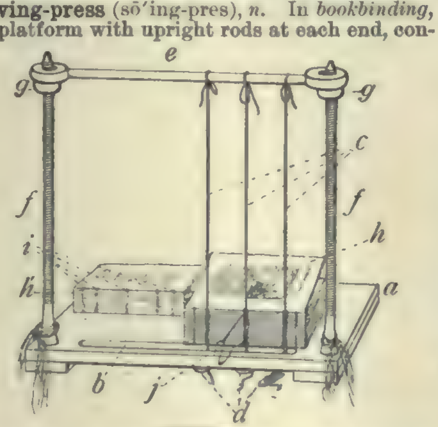


Fig. 8. Willcox and Gibbs Sewing-machine.

2. In *bookbinding*, a machine used for sewing together the sections of a book.—**Hand sewing-machine.** (*a*) A form of sewing-machine having pivoted jaws working like scissors, one part containing the bobbin and looping-hook, and the other the needle. There are various forms. (*b*) A small sewing-machine operated by hand.—**Sewing-machine gage**, a device connected with a sewing-machine for guiding the fabric to the needle in a direction parallel with the edge, hem, etc., at the will of the operator.—**Sewing-machine hook**, in the mechanism of a sewing-machine, a device by which the needle-thread is caught and opened beneath the work, so as to form a loop, through which the next stitch is passed.—**Sewing-machine needle**, a needle used in a sewing-machine. These needles differ widely in size, form, etc., but agree in having the eye near the point.

**sewing-needle** (sō'ing-nē"dl), *n.* A needle used in ordinary sewing, as distinguished from a sail-needle, an embroidery-needle, and others.

**sewing-press** (sō'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a platform with upright rods at each end, connected by a top crosspiece, on which strings are fastened, and to which the different sections of an intended book are successively sewed.



Sewing-press.

*a*, table with slot *b*, through which the cords *c* pass; *d*, staples by which the lower ends of the cords are held from passing through the slot when stretched; *e*, adjustable bar around which the upper ends of the cords are looped; *f*, screw-threaded rods upon which the nuts *g* are turned, to adjust the bar *e*; *h*, *h'*, book-sections to be stitched to the cords; *i*, grooves cut in the backs of the sections for reception of the cords; *j*, needle and thread, illustrating method of stitching.

**sewing-silk** (sō'ing-silk), *n.* Silk thread made for tailors and dressmakers, and also for knitting, embroidery, or other work. The finer and closely twisted is that which generally bears this name, the others being called *embroidery-silks*, *floss-silk*, etc.—**China sewing-silk**, fine white sewing-silk used by glove-makers. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**sewing-table** (sō'ing-tā"bl), *n.* 1. A table constructed to hold all the implements for needlework.—2. In *bookbinding*, a table for the sewing-press to stand upon.

**sewn** (sōn). A past participle of *sew*¹.

**sewster** (sō'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *sewstare*, *sowstare*, < *sew*¹ + *-ster*. Cf. *seamster* and *spinster*.] A woman who sews; a seamstress. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> *Sewstare*, or sowstare (sowares). Sutrix.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 454.

> At every twisted thrid my rock let fly
> Unto the *sewster*, who did sit me nigh.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

**sewt**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *suit*.

**sex**¹ (seks), *n.* [< ME. *sexe*, *cexe*, < OF. (and F.) *sexe* = Pr. *sexe* = Sp. Pg. *sexo* = It. *sesso*, < L. *sexus*, also *secus*, sex; perhaps orig. 'division,' i. e. 'distinction,' < *secare*, divide, cut: see *secant*. A less specific designation for 'sex' was L. *genus* = Gr. *γένος*, sex, gender: see *gender*, *genus*.] 1. The character of being either male or female; the anatomical and physiological distinction between male and female, evidenced by the physical character of their generative organs, and the part taken by each in the function of reproduction; gender, with reference to living organisms. Sex is properly predicable only of male or female, those organisms which are neither male nor female being sexless or neuter. But the two sexes are often combined in the same individual, then said to be hermaphrodite or monœcious. Sex runs nearly throughout the animal kingdom, even down to the protozoans, with, however, many exceptions here and there among hermaphrodites. The distinction of sex is probably the most profound and most nearly universal single attribute of organized beings, and among the higher animals at least it is accompanied or marked by some psychological as well as physical characteristics. The essential attribute of the male sex is the generation of spermatozoa, that of the female the generation of ova, accomplished in the one case by a testis or a homologous organ, and in the other by an ovary or a homologous organ. The act of procreation or begetting in the male is the uniting of spermatozoa to an ovum; the corresponding function in the female is the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, resulting in conception or impregnation. The organs by which this result is accomplished are extremely varied in physical character; and various organs which characterize either sex, besides those directly concerned in the reproductive act, are known as secondary sexual characters. See *gender*, *generation*, *reproduction*, and quotation from Buck under *sexuality*, 1.

> Under his forming hands a creature grew,
> Man-like, but different *sex*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 471.

2. Either one of the two kinds of beings, male and female, which are distinguished by sex; males or females, collectively considered and contrasted.

> Think you I am no stronger than my *sex*,
> Being so father'd and so husbanded?
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 296.

> Which two great *sexes* animate the world.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 151.

3. Especially, the female sex; womankind, by way of emphasis: generally with the definite article.

> Twice are the Men instructed by thy Muse,
> Nor must she now to teach *the Sex* refuse.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

> Not that he had no cares to vex;
> He loved the Muses and *the sex*.
> *Byron*, Mazeppa, iv.

4. In *bot.*, the character or structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals, there being, except in the lowest orders, a clear differentiation of male and female elements. In flowering plants the male organ is the stamen, the female the pistil; in cryptogams different designations are used according to the class of plants, as antheridium, archegonium, etc. See *male*¹, *a.*, 2, and *n.*, 2; *female*, *n.*, 2 (*b*), and *a.*, 2 (*b*); and *Linnean system*, under *Linnean*.—**The fair sex, the gentle** (or **gentler**) **sex, the softer sex, the weaker sex,** the female sex collectively; womankind. [Chiefly colloq.]—**The sterner sex,** the male sex collectively: opposed to the *gentle* (or *gentler*) *sex*. [Chiefly colloq.]

**sex**¹ (seks), *v. t.* [< *sex*¹, *n.*] To ascertain the sex of (a specimen of natural history); mark or label as male or female. [Colloq.]

> The still more barbarous phrase of "collecting a specimen" and then of "*sexing*" it.
> *A. Newton*, Zoölogist, 3d ser., XII. 101.

**sex**², *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *six*.

**sexadecimal** (sek-sạ-des'i-mạl), *a.* [Prop. **sexdecimal*, < L. *sexdecim*, *sedecim*, sixteen, < *sex*, = E. *six*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] Sixteenth; relating to sixteen.

**sexagecuple** (sek-saj'e-kū-pl), *a.* [Irreg. and barbarous; < L. *sexag*(*inta*), sixty, + *-c-uple*, as in *decuple*.] Proceeding by sixties: as, a *sexagecuple* ratio. *Pop. Encyc.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sexagenal** (sek-saj'e-nạl), *a.* [< L. *sexageni*, sixty each (see *sexagenary*), + *-al*.] Same as *sexagenary*.

**sexagenarian** (sek"sạ-je-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty (see *sexagenary*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Sixty years old; sexagenary.

II. *n.* A person sixty years of age, or between sixty and seventy.

**sexagenary** (sek-saj'e-nạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sexagenaire*, F. *sexagénaire* = Sp. Pg. *sexagenario* = It. *sessagenario*, < L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty, < *sexageni*, sixty each, distributive of *sexaginta*, sixty, = E. *sixty*: see *sixty*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; specifically, sixty years old; sexagenarian. Also *sexagenal*.

> I count it strange, and hard to understand,
> That nearly all young poets should write old;
> That Pope was *sexagenary* at sixteen,
> And beardless Byron academical.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i.

**Sexagenary arithmetic.** Same as *sexagesimal arithmetic* (which see, under *sexagesimal*).—**Sexagenary cycle.** See *cycle*¹.—**Sexagenary table,** a table of proportional parts for units and sixtieths.

II. *n.*; pl. *sexagenaries* (-riz). 1. A sexagenarian.

> The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a *sexagenary* like myself.
> *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

2. A thing composed of sixty parts or containing sixty.

**sexagene** (sek'sạ-jēn), *n.* [< L. *sexageni*, sixty each: see *sexagenary*.] An arc or angle of 60°; a sixth of a circumference. See *sexagesimal fractions*, under *sexagesimal*.

Astronomers, for speed and more commodious calculation, have devised a peculiar manner of ordering numbers about their circular motions, by *sexagenes* and sexagesms, by signs, degrees, minutes, etc.
*Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

**Sexagesima** (sek-sa̤-jes′i-mä), *n.* [Earlier in E. form, ME. *sexagesym*, < OF. *sexagesime*, F. *sexagésime* = Sp. *sexagesima* = Pg. *sexagesima* = It. *sesagesima*; < ML. *sexagesima*, sc. *dies*, the sixtieth day, fem. of L. *sexagesimus*, earlier *sexagensimus*, *sexagensumus*, sixtieth, for **sexagentimus*, ordinal of *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sexagenary*, *sixty*.] The second Sunday before Lent. See *Septuagesima*.

**sexagesimal** (sek-sa̤-jes′i-ma̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (see *Sexagesima*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. —**Sexagesimal** or **sexagenary arithmetic**, a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds. It took its origin in Babylon.—**Sexagesimal fractions**, or **sexagesimals**, fractions whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty: as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. These fractions are also called *astronomical fractions*, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. They are still retained in the division of the circle and of the hour. The circle is first divided into six sexagenes, the sexagene into sixty degrees, the degree into sixty minutes, the minute into sixty seconds, and so on. The hour is divided like the degree; and in old writers the radius of a circle in the same manner.

**II.** *n.* A sexagesimal fraction. See I.

**sexagesimally** (sek-sa̤-jes′i-ma̤l-i), *adv.* By sixties.

So the talent of the 80 grain system was *sexagesimally* divided for the mina which was afterwards adopted by Solon.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 489.

**sexagesm** (sek′sa-jesm), *n.* [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth: see *Sexagesima*.] A sixtieth part of any unit. See *sexagene*.

**Sexagesym**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Sexagesima*.

**sexangle** (sek′sang-gl), *n.* [< L. *sexangulus*, six-cornered, hexagonal, < *sex*, six, + *angulus*, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides; a hexagon.

**sexangled** (sek′sang-gld), *a.* [As *sexangle* + *-ed*$^2$.] Same as *sexangular*.

**sexangular** (sek-sang′gṳ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *sexangulus*, hexagonal (see *sexangle*), + *-ar*$^3$.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

**sexangularly** (sek-sang′gṳ̄-lär-li), *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

**sexation** (sek-sā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *sex*$^1$ + *-ation*.] Sexual generation; genesis by means of opposite sexes. See *generation*.

**sexcentenary** (sek-sen′te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + E. *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of six hundred, especially six hundred years; made up of or proceeding by groups of six hundred.

Bernoulli's *Sexcentenary* Table.
*Philosophical Mag.*, XXV. 2d p. of cover.

Oxford was represented at the *sexcentenary* festival of the University of Montpellier.
*The Academy*, May 31, 1890, p. 371.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sexcentenaries* (-riz). **1.** That which consists of or comprehends six hundred (commonly the space of six hundred years).—**2.** A six-hundredth anniversary.

**sexdigitate** (seks-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet, as an anomaly of occasional occurrence in man; six-fingered or six-toed. See cut under *polydactylism*. Also *sedigitated*.

**sexdigitism** (seks-dij′i-tizm), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, a finger, + *-ism*.] The possession of six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet; the state of being sexdigitate. It is a particular case of the more comprehensive term *polydactylism*.

**sexdigitist** (seks-dij′i-tist), *n.* [As *sexdigit*(*ism*) + *-ist*.] A six-fingered or six-toed person; one who or that which exhibits or is characterized by sexdigitism.

**sexed** (sekst), *a.* [< *sex*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Having sex; sexual; not being sexless or neuter.—**2.** Having certain qualities of either sex.

> Stay, Sophocles, with this tie up my sight;
> Let not soft nature so transform'd be
> (And lose her gentle *sex'd* humanitie)
> To make me see my Lord bleed.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

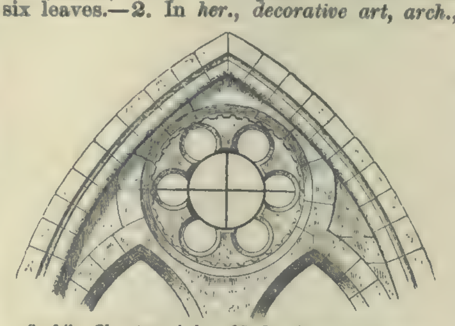
> Shamelesse double *sex'd* hermaphrodites,
> Virago roaring girles.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**sexennial** (sek-sen′i-a̤l), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexennal*; < L. *sexennium* (> It. *sessennio* = Sp. *sexenio* = Pg. *sexennio*), a period of six years, < *sex*, six, + *annus*, year: see *six* and *annals*.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. *Imp. Dict.*

**sexennially** (sek-sen′i-a̤l-i), *adv.* Once in six years.

**sexfid** (seks′fid), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, separate: see *bite*.] In *bot.*, six-cleft: as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

**sexfoil** (seks′foil), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + E. *foil*$^1$, < L. *folium*, leaf.] **1.** A plant or flower with six leaves.—**2.** In *her.*, *decorative art*, *arch.*, etc., a figure of six lobes or foliations, similar in character to the cinquefoil. Also *sisefoil* (in heraldry).


Sexfoil.—Clearstory window of St. Leu d'Esserent, France.

**sexhindman**† (seks-hīnd′ma̤n), *n.* [ML. or ME. reflex of AS. *sixhynde-man*, < *six*, *syx*, *siex*, six, + *hund*, hundred, + *man*, man.] In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the middle thanes, who were assessed at 600 shillings.

**sexiant** (sek′si-a̤nt), *n.* A function whose vanishing shows that six screws are reciprocal to one.

**sexifid** (sek′si-fid), *a.* Same as *sexfid*.

**sexillion** (sek-sil′yo̤n), *n.* Same as *sextillion*.

**sexisyllabic** (sek″si-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ic*.] Having six syllables.

The octosyllabic with alternate *sexisyllabic* or other rhythms. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 41.

**sexisyllable** (sek′si-sil-a̤-bl), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word having six syllables.

**sexivalent** (sek-siv′a-le̤nt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *valen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *valere*, have strength or power: see *valent*.] In *chem.*, having an equivalence of six; capable of combining with or becoming exchanged for six hydrogen atoms. Also *sexvalent*.

**sexless** (seks′les), *a.* [< *sex*$^1$ + *-less*.] Having, or as if having, no sex; not sexed; neuter as to gender.

Uttered only by the pure lips of *sexless* priests.
*Kingsley*, Hypatia, xviii. (*Davies.*)

**sexlessness** (seks′les-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being without sex; absence of sex.

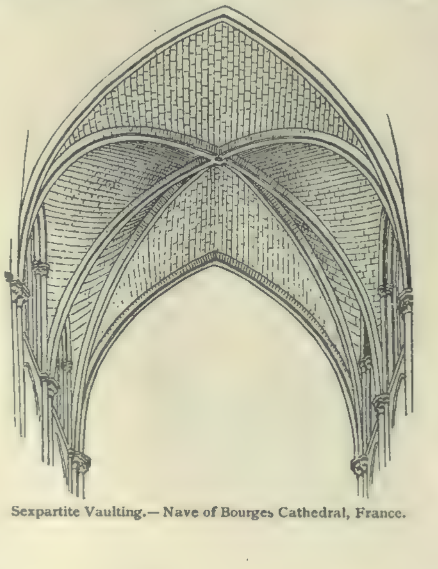
**sexlocular** (seks-lok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] Six-celled; having six cells, loculi, or compartments.

**sexly** (seks′li), *a.* [< *sex*$^1$ + *-ly*$^1$.] Belonging to or characteristic of sex, especially of the female sex. [Rare.]

Should I ascribe any of these things to my *sexly* weaknesses, I were not worthy to live.
*Queen Elizabeth.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sexpartite** (seks′pär-tīt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] Consisting of or divided (whether for ornament or in construction) into six parts, as a vault, an arch-head, or any other structure, etc.

The arrangement and forms of the piers [of Senlis cathedral] indicate that the original vaults were *sexpartite*.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 38.


Sexpartite Vaulting.—Nave of Bourges Cathedral, France.

**sexradiate** (seks-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *radius*, a ray: see *radiate*.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.

Growth in three directions along three rectangular axes produces the primitive *sexradiate* spicule of the Hexactinellida. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

**sext**, **sexte** (sekst), *n.* [< F. *sexte* = Sp. Pg. *sexta* = It. *sesta*, < ML. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour, fem. of L. *sextus*, sixth (= E. *sixth*), < *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Cf. *siesta*, from the same source.] **1.** In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the sixth hour, originally and properly said at midday. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.—**2.** In *music*: (*a*) The interval of a sixth. (*b*) In organ-building, a mixture-stop of two ranks separated by a sixth—that is, consisting of a twelfth and a seventeenth.

**sextactic** (seks-tak′tik), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *tactus*, touch: see *tact*.] Pertaining to a six-pointic contact.—**Sextactic points on a curve**, points at which a conic can be drawn having six-pointic contact with the curve.

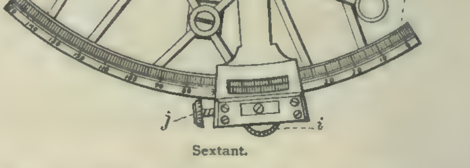
**sextain** (seks′tān), *n.* [< F. **sextain* = It. *sestano*, < ML. as if **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sestina*.] A stanza of six lines.

**sextan** (seks′ta̤n), *a.* [< ML. **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth. Cf. *sextain*.] Recurring every sixth day.—**Sextan fever.** See *fever*$^1$.

**sextans** (seks′tanz), *n.* [L., a sixth part, < *sex*, six: see *sextant*.] **1.** A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, in value one sixth of the as. (See *as*$^4$.) The obverse type is the head of Mercury; the reverse type, the prow of a vessel, and two pellets (● ●) as the mark of value.

**2.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690. It represents the instrument used by Tycho Brahe in Uranienborg (island of Hven, Sweden), but it is placed between Leo and Hydra, two animals of a fiery nature according to the astrologers, to commemorate the burning of his own instruments and papers in 1679. The brightest star of the constellation is of magnitude 4.5. Also called *Uranies Sextans*, and *Sextant*.

**sextant** (seks′ta̤nt), *n.* [< F. *sextant* = Sp. *sextante* = Pg. *sextante*, *seistante* = It. *sestante*, < L. *sextan*(*t-*)*s*, a sixth part (of an as), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six. Cf. *quadrant*.] **1.** In *math.*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence—**2.** An important instrument of navigation and surveying, for measuring the angular distance of two stars or other objects, or the altitude of a star above the horizon, the two images being brought into coincidence by reflection from the transmitting horizon-glass, lettered *b* in the figure. The frame of a sextant is generally made of brass, the arc *h* being graduated upon a slip of silver. The handle *a* is of wood. The mirrors *b* and *c* are of plate-glass, silvered. The horizon-glass *b* is, however, only half silvered, so that rays from the horizon or other direct object may enter the telescope *e*. This telescope is carried in the ring *d*, and is capable of being adjusted, once for all, by a linear motion perpendicular to the plane of the sextant, so as to receive proper proportions of light from the silvered and unsilvered parts of the horizon-glass. The figure does not show the colored glass shades which may be interposed behind the horizon-glass and between this and the index-glass *c*, upon which the light from one of the objects is first received, in order to make the contact of the images more distinct. This index-glass is attached to the movable arm *f*. The movable arm is clamped by the screw *i*, and is furnished with a tangent screw *j*. The arc is read by means of a vernier carried by the arm,



Sextant.

with the reading-lens *g*. In the hands of a competent observer, the accuracy of work with a sextant is surprising.

> The first inventor of the *sextant* (or quadrant) was Newton, among whose papers a description of such an instrument was found after his death — not, however, until after its reinvention by Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, in 1730, and, perhaps, by Hadley, in 1731.
> *Chauvenet*, Astronomy, II. § 78.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Sextans*, 2.—**Box-sextant**, a surveyors' instrument for measuring angles, and for filling in the details of a survey, when the theodolite is used for long lines and for laying out the larger triangles.—**Prismatic sextant**, a sextant in which a rectangular prism takes the place of the common horizon-glass, and with which any angle up to 180° can be measured.

**sextantal** (seks'tan-tal), *a.* [< L. *sextan(t-)s* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman coin called sextans; pertaining to the division of the as into six parts, or to a system based on such division.

> Bronze coins of the end of the third century, with marks of value and weights which show them to belong to the *sextantal* system. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 38.

**sextarius** (seks-tā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sextarii* (-ī). [L.: see *sextary*$^1$.] A Roman measure of capacity, one sixth of a congius, equal to $1\frac{1}{5}$ United States pints or $\frac{19}{20}$ imperial pint. Several of the later Eastern systems had sextarii derived from the Roman, and generally somewhat larger.

**sextary**$^1$ (seks'tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *sextaries* (-riz). [< L. *sextarius*, a sixth part, also a sixteenth part, < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sexter*, *sester*.] A sextarius.

> Then must the quantity be two drams of castoreum, one *sextary* of honey and oyle, and the like quantity of water.
> *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

**sextary**$^2$†, *n.* Same as *sextry*.

**sexte**, *n.* See *sext*.

**sextent**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sexton*.

**sextennial** (seks-ten'i-al), *a.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *annus*, a year, + *-al*. Cf. *sexennial*.] Occurring every sixth year.

> In the seventh place, the legislatures of the several states are balanced against the Senate by *sextennial* elections. *J. Adams*, To J. Taylor (Works, VI. 468).

**sexter** (seks'tėr), *n.* [Also *sextar*, *sester*; < ME. *sexter*, *sexster*, *sester*, < OF. *sexter*, *sestier*, *septier*, *setier*, a measure (of grain, land, wine, etc.) of varying value, < L. *sextarius*, a measure: see *sextary*$^1$, *sextarius*.] A unit of capacity, apparently a small variety of the French *setier*.

> Weede hem wel, let noo weede in hem stande;
> V *sexter* shall suffice an acre lande.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

> In the time of Edward the Confessor the sheriffwick of Warwick with the borough and royal manors, rendered £65, and "thirty-six *sextars* of honey, or £24 6s. instead of honey (pro omnibus quæ ad mel pertinebant). . . . Now . . . it renders twenty-four *sextars* of honey of the larger measure." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 380.

**sextern** (seks'tėrn), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *-tern*, as in *quartern*.] A set of six sheets: a unit of tale for paper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

**sextery**†, *n.* Same as *sextry*.

**sextet, sextette** (seks-tet'), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth (see *sext*), + *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. *sestet*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A work for six voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet*. Also *sestet*, *sextuor*. (*b*) A company of six performers who sing or play sextets.—2. A bicycle for six riders.

**sextetto** (seks-tet'tọ), *n.* Same as *sextet*.

**Sextian** (seks'ti-ạn), *n.* [< *Sextus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a philosophical school at Rome in the period of the empire, followers of Sextus Empiricus. The Sextians held views intermediate between those of the Cynics, Stoics, and Pythagoreans.

**sextic** (seks'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of the sixth degree; of the sixth order.—**Sextic curve.** See *curve*.

II. *n.* A quantic, or equation, of the sixth degree; also, a curve of the sixth order. **Anharmonic-ratio sextic**, the equation of the sixth degree which gives the six anharmonic ratios of the roots of an equation of the fourth degree.

**sextile** (seks'til), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *sextil* = It. *sestile*, < L. *sextilis*, sixth, used only in the calendar, sc. *mensis*, the sixth month (later called *Augustus*, August), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *bissextile*.] In *astrol.*, noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus, ✶. The sextile, like the trine, was considered one of the good aspects; the square or quartile an evil one. Used also as a noun.

> That planet [the moon] receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

> And yet the aspect is not in trine or *sextile*,
> But in the quartile radiation
> Or tetragon, which shows an inclination
> Averse, and yet admitting of reception
> *Randolph*, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.

**sextillion** (seks-til'yọn), *n.* [More prop. *sexillion*, < L. *sex*, six (*sextus*, sixth), + E. (*m*)*illion*.] According to English and original Italian numeration, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by unity with thirty-six ciphers annexed; according to French numeration, commonly taught in America, a thousand raised to the seventh power; a thousand quintillions. [For a note on the nomenclature, see *trillion*.]

**sextillionth** (seks-til'yọnth), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Last in a series of sextillion; also, being one of sextillion equal parts.

II. *n.* One of sextillion equal parts; the ratio of unity to sextillion.

**sextinet**, *a.* [A false Latin-seeming form, with sense of E. *sixteenth*.] Sixteenth.

> From that moment to this *sextine* centurie (or, let me not be taken with a lye, five hundred ninety eight, that wants but a paire of yeares to make me a true man) they [the sands] would no more live under the yoke of the sea.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

[Nashe seems to have considered that 1598 belonged to the fifteenth century — an erroneous nomenclature which has only of recent years passed into complete desuetude.]

**sextinvariant** (seks-tin-vā'ri-ạnt), *n.* [< *sext*(*ic*) + *invariant*.] An invariant of the sixth degree in the coefficients.

**sextipartite** (seks'ti-pär-tīt), *a.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide.] Made into six parts; consisting of six parts; sexpartite.

**sextiply** (seks'ti-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextiplied*, ppr. *sextiplying*. [Irreg. (after *multiply*, etc.) < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *plicare*, fold.] To multiply sixfold.

> A treble paire doth our late wracke repaire,
> And *sextiplies* our mirth for one mishappe.
> *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

**sexto** (seks'tō), *n.* [< L. (NL.) *sexto* (orig. *in sexto*), abl. of *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*. Cf. *quarto*, *octavo*.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

**sexto-decimo** (seks"tō-des'i-mō), *n.* [L. (NL.) *sexto decimo* (orig. *in sexto decimo*), abl. of *sextus decimus*, sixteenth: *sextus*, sixth; *decimus*, tenth.] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 16 leaves of equal size; also, a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 16 leaves: usually indicated thus, 16*mo* or 16° (commonly read *sixteenmo*). Also used adjectively. When the size of paper is not named, the 16mo leaf untrimmed is supposed to be of the size $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Also *decimo-sexto*.

**sextole** (seks'tōl), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-ole*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

**sextolet** (seks'tọ-let), *n.* [< *sextole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

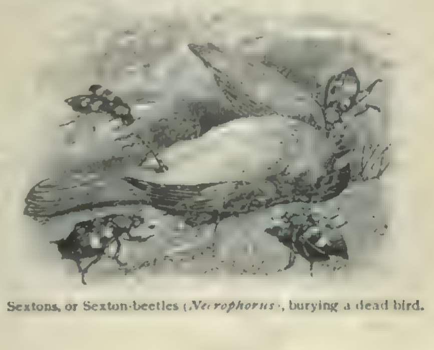
**sexton** (seks'tọn), *n.* [Also dial. *saxton* (which appears also in the surname *Saxton* beside *Sexton*); early mod. E. also *sexten*, *sextin*; < ME. *sextein*, *sexteyne*, *sexesten*, *sexestein*, contr. of *sacristan*, *secristan*, a sexton, sacristan: see *sacristan*. Cf. *sextry*, similarly contracted.] 1. An under-officer of a church, whose duty it is to act as janitor, and who has charge of the edifice, utensils, furniture, etc. In many instances the sexton also prepares graves and attends burials. Usually, in the Church of England, the sexton is a life-officer, but in the United States he is hired in the same manner as the janitor of any public building. See *sacristan*.

> The *sexesten* went [weened] welle than
> That he had be a wode man.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240. (*Halliwell.*)

> The *sexton* of our church is dead,
> And we do lack an honest painful man
> Can make a grave, and keep our clock in frame.
> *Dekker and Webster* (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, iii. 1.

> They went and told the *sexton*,
> And the *sexton* toll'd the bell.
> *Hood*, Faithless Sally Brown.

2. In *entom.*, a sexton-beetle; a burying-beetle; any member of the genus *Necrophorus*. See also cut under *Necrophorus*.



Sextons, or Sexton-beetles (*Necrophorus*), burying a dead bird.

**sexton-beetle** (seks'tọn-bē"tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Necrophorus*: same as *burying-beetle*.

**sextoness** (seks'tọn-es), *n.* [< *sexton* + *-ess*.] A female sexton. [Rare.]

> Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a pass
> That the *sextoness* hasten'd to turn on the gas.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 43.

> As the *sextoness* had personally seen it [the coffin of Jefferys] before 1803, the discovery of 1810 can only be called the rediscovery in a manner that made it more public.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 162.

**sextonry**† (seks'tọn-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sextenry*; a contraction of *sacristanry*, as *sexton* of *sacristan*; < *sexton* + *-ry*.] Sextonship.

> The same maister retayned to hymselfe but a small lyueng, and that was the *sextenry* of our lady churche in Renes, worthe by yere, if he be resydent, a C. frankes.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxcvii.

**sextonship** (seks'tọn-ship), *n.* [< *sexton* + *-ship*.] The office of a sexton.

**sextry**† (seks'tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sextery*, *sextary*, *saxtry*; < ME. *sextrye*, a corruption of *sacristy*: see *sacristy*.] A sacristy; vestry.

> A *Sextry*, sacrarium. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 105.

**Sextry land**, land given to a church or religious house for the maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

**sextubercular** (seks-tụ-bėr'kụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *tuberculum*, a boil, tubercle: see *tubercular*.] Having six tubercles: as, a *sextubercular* molar. *Nature*, XLI. 467.

**sextumvirate** (seks-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* [Erroneously (after *duumvirate*) for *sexvirate*.] The union of six men in the same office; the office or dignity held by six men jointly; also, six persons holding an office jointly.

> A *sextumvirate* to which all the ages of the world cannot add a seventh. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

**sextuor** (seks'tụ-ôr), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + (*quatt*)*uor*, four.] In *music*, same as *sextet* (*a*).

**sextuple** (seks'tụ-pl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *sextuple* = Sp. *sextuplo* = Pg. *sextuplo* = It. *sestuplo*, < ML. as if **sextuplus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc.; cf. *duple*, *quadruple*, *septuple*, etc.] Sixfold; six times as much.

> Which well agreeth unto the proportion of man; whose length — that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot — is *sextuple* unto his breadth.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

**Sextuple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by six beats or pulses to the measure. It has two distinct forms, the one derived from duple rhythm by subdividing each part into three secondary parts, making a triply compound duple rhythm; and the other derived from triple rhythm by subdividing each part into two secondary parts, making a duply compound triple rhythm. The term is usually applied to the former, especially when indicated by the rhythmic signature $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{4}$.

**sextuple** (seks'tụ-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextupled*, ppr. *sextupling*. [< *sextuple*, *a.*] To multiply by six.

> We have *sextupled* our students.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 248.

**sextuplet** (seks'tụ-plet), *n.* [< *sextuple* + *-et*.] 1. A union or combination of six things: as, a *sextuplet* of elliptic springs.—2. In *music*, a group of six notes to be performed in the time of four; a double triplet. Also *sestole*, *sextole*, *sextolet*, etc. Compare *triplet*, *decimole*, etc.—3. A bicycle for six riders.

**sextuplex** (seks'tụ-pleks), *v. t.* [< **sextuplex*, a., < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-plex* as in *quadruplex*, etc.] In *teleg.*, to render capable of conveying six messages at the same time.

> If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will quadruplex it. If it is already quadruplexed, the phonophore will *sextuplex* or octuplex it.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 6.

**sextus** (seks'tus), *n.* [ML., sixth: see *sext*, *sixth*.] In medieval music for more than four voice-parts, the second additional voice or part.

**sexual** (sek'ṣụ-ạl), *a.* [= F. *sexuel* = Sp. Pg. *sexual* = It. *sessuale*, < L. *sexualis*, < *sexus* (*sexu-*), sex: see *sex*$^1$.] 1. Of or pertaining to sex or the sexes in general: as, *sexual* characteristics.—2. Distinctive of sex, whether male or female; peculiar to or characteristic of either sex; genital: as, *sexual* organs; the *sexual* system.—3. Of the two sexes; done by means of the two sexes; reproductive: as, *sexual* intercourse; *sexual* reproduction.—4. Peculiar to or affecting the sexes or organs of sex; venereal: as, *sexual* disease or malformation. —5. Having sex; sexed; separated into two sexes; monœcious: the opposite of *asexual*: as, a *sexual* animal. **Secondary sexual characters**, some or any characteristics, not immediately concerned in reproduction, which one sex has and the other sex has not; any structural peculiarity, excepting the organs of generation, which distinguishes male from female. Thus, the hair on a man's face and breast, the antlers of the deer, the train of the peacock or any other difference in the plumage of a bird between the male and the female, the scent-glands of any male, the claspers of a fish, and many other features are regarded as secondary sexual characters, and are concerned in sexual selection.—**Sexual affinity.** (*a*) The unconscious or instinctive attraction of one sex for the other, as exhibited by the preference or choice of any one individual, rather than of any other, of the opposite sex, as a matter of sexual selection. In man such selection is often called *elective affinity* (after Goethe). (*b*) Such degree of affinity between the sexes of different species as enables these species to interbreed or hybridize.—**Sexual dimorphism,** difference of form or of other zoölogical character in the members of either sex, but not of both sexes, of any animal. Thus, a species of cirripeds which has two kinds of males, or a species of butterflies whose females are of two sorts, exhibits sexual dimorphism. The term properly attaches to the adults of perfectly sexed animals, and not to the many instances of dimorphism among sexless or sexually immature organisms. Thus, the honey-bee is not a case of sexual dimorphism, as there is only one sort of perfect males (the drones) and one of perfect females (the queen), though the hive consists mostly of a third sort of bees (workers or undeveloped females). Sexual dimorphism is common among invertebrates, rare in the higher animals.—**Sexual method,** in *bot.*, same as *sexual system* (*b*).—**Sexual organs,** organs immediately concerned in sexual intercourse or reproduction; the sexual system.—**Sexual reproduction,** reproduction in which both sexes concur; gamogenesis.—**Sexual selection.** See *selection*.—**Sexual system.** (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the reproductive system; the sexual organs, collectively considered. (*b*) In *bot.*, a system of classification founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female. Also called *sexual method, artificial system, Linnean system*. See *Linnean*.

**sexualisation, sexualise.** See *sexualization, sexualize*.

**sexualist** (sek′ṣṳ̄-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *sexual* + *-ist*.] One who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants by the sexual system.

**sexuality** (sek-ṣṳ̄-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *sexual* + *-ity*.] 1. The character of sex; the state of being sexual or sexed or having sex; the distinction between the sexes; sex in the abstract.

> It was known even before the time of Linnæus that certain plants produced two kinds of flowers, ordinary open, and minute closed ones; and this fact formerly gave rise to warm controversies about the *sexuality* of plants.
> *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 310.

> Sex is a term employed with two significances, which are often confused, but which it is indispensable to distinguish accurately. Originally sex was applied to the organism as a whole, in recognition of the differentiation of the reproductive function. Secondarily, sex, together with the adjectives male and female, has been applied to the essential reproductive elements, ovum and spermatozoon, which it is the function of the sexual organisms (or organs) to produce. According to a strict biological definition *sexuality* is the characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements (genoblasts), and sex of the individuals in which the reproductive elements arise. A man has sex, a spermatozoon *sexuality*.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VI. 436.

2. Recognition of sexual relations. [Rare.]

> You may . . . say again, as I have heard you say ere now, that the popular Christian paradise and hell are but a Pagan Olympus and Tartarus, as grossly material as Mahomet's, without the honest thoroughgoing *sexuality* which, you thought, made his notion logical and consistent. *Kingsley*, Yeast, viii. (*Davies.*)

**sexualization** (sek″ṣṳ̄-a̤l-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *sexualize* + *-ation*.] The attribution of sex or of sexuality to (a person or thing). Also spelled *sexualisation*. [Rare.]

> We are inclined to doubt Pott's confident assumption that *sexualization* is a necessary consequence of personification. *Classical Rev.*, III. 391.

**sexualize** (sek′ṣṳ̄-a̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sexualized*, ppr. *sexualizing*. [< *sexual* + *-ize*.] To separate by sex, or distinguish as sexed; confer the distinction of sex upon, as a word or a thought; give sex or gender to, as male or female. Also spelled *sexualise*.

> *Sexualizing*, as it were, all objects of thought.
> *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 215.

**sexually** (sek′ṣṳ̄-a̤l-i), *adv.* By means of sex; in the sexual relation; after the manner of the sexes: as, to propagate *sexually*.

**sexus** (sek′sus), *n.*; pl. *sexus*. [L.] Sex; also, either sex, male or female.

**sexvalent** (seks′vā̤-le̤nt), *a.* Same as *sexivalent*.

**sey**$^{1}$†, *v.* An obsolete form of *say*$^{1}$.

**sey**$^{2}$†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *see*$^{1}$.

**sey**$^{3}$, *v.* A Scotch form of *sie*$^{1}$.

**sey**$^{4}$†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *say*$^{2}$, *say*$^{3}$.

**sey**$^{5}$ (sā), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *segi*, *sigi*, a slice, bit, akin to *sög*, a saw, *saga*, cut with a saw, etc.: see *saw*$^{1}$. The word spelled *scye* appears to be the same, misspelled to simulate F. *scier*, cut.] Same as *scye*. [Scotch.]

**seybertite** (sī′bėrt-īt), *n.* [Named after H. *Seybert*, an American mineralogist (1802–83).] In *mineral.*, same as *clintonite*.

**Seychelles cocoanut.** Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

**seyd**, *n.* Same as *sayid*.

**seye**†, **seyn**†. Middle English past participles of *see*$^{1}$.

**seyghe**†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *see*$^{1}$.

**Seymeria** (sē̤-mē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Pursh, 1814), named after Henry *Seymer*, an English amateur naturalist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gerardieæ*, and subtribe *Eugerardieæ*. It is characterized by bractless flowers with a bell-shaped calyx having narrow and slender lobes, a short corolla-tube with broad open throat and five spreading lobes, four short woolly stamens, smooth and equal anther-cells, and a globose capsule with a compressed pointed or beaked apex. There are 10 species, of which one is a native of Madagascar and the rest all of the United States and Mexico. They are erect branching herbs, often turning black in drying, usually clammy-hairy, and bearing chiefly opposite and incised leaves, and yellow flowers in an interrupted spike or raceme. For *S. macrophylla*, of the Mississippi valley, see *mullen foxglove*, under *foxglove*.

**seynd**†. A Middle English past participle of *senge*, *singe*.

**seynt**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *saint*$^{1}$.

**seyntuarie**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sanctuary*.

**sey-pollack**, *n.* The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

**sf.** An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato*.

**sfogato** (sfō̤-gä′tō̤), *a.* [It., pp. of *sfogare*, evaporate, exhale, vent.] Exhaled; in *music*, noting a passage to be rendered in a light, airy manner, as if simply exhaled.—**Soprano sfogato,** a thin, high soprano.

**'sfoot**† (sfůt), *interj.* [Also written *'udsfoot*, *'odsfoot*; abbr. < *God's foot*; cf. *'sblood*.] A minced imprecation.

> *'Sfoot*, I'll learn to conjure and raise devils.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

> *'Sfoot*, what thing is this?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

**sforzando** (sfor-tsän′dō̤), *a.* [It., ppr. of *sforzare*, force, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *fortia*, force: see *force*$^{1}$.] In *music*, forced or pressed; with sudden, decided energy or emphasis: especially applied to a single tone or chord which is to be made particularly prominent. Abbreviated *sf.* and *sfz.*, or marked >, ∧.—**Sforzando pedal.** See *pedal*.

**sforzato** (sfor-tsä′tō̤), *a.* [It., pp. of *sforzare*, force: see *sforzando*.] Same as *sforzando*.

**sfregazzi** (sfre-gät′si), *n.* [It., < *sfregare*, rub, < L. *ex*, out, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] In *painting*, a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, etc. It consisted in dipping the finger in the color and drawing it once, with an even movement, along the surface to be painted. *Fairholt.*

**sfumato** (sfö̤-mä′tō̤), *a.* [It., smoked, < L. *ex*, out, + *fumatus*, pp. of *fumare*, smoke: see *fume*, *v.*] In *painting*, smoked: noting a style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that outlines are scarcely perceptible, the effect of the whole being indistinct or misty.

**sfz.** An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato*.

**sgraffiato** (sgrȧf-fiä′tō), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiati* (-ti). Same as *sgraffito*.

**sgraffito** (sgrȧf-fē′tō̤), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiti* (-ti). [It.: see *graffito*.] 1. Same as *graffito decoration* (which see, under *graffito*).

> Its [the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry's] exterior is beautifully adorned by *sgraffiti* frescoes and majolica medallions of celebrated artists and masters.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 571.

2. (*a*) Same as *graffito ware* (which see, under *graffito*). (*b*) A kind of pottery made in England, in which clays of different colors are laid one upon another and the pattern is produced by cutting away the outer layers, as in cameos and cameo-glass. [The term is improperly applied in this case, and is in a sense a trade-mark.]—**Sgraffito painting.** See *graffito painting*, under *graffito*.

**sh.** [ME. *sh*, *ssh*, *sch*, occasionally *ch*, *ss*, *x*, earlier *sc*, partly an assibilated form of AS. *sc* (as in most of the following words in *sh-*, as well, of course, medially and terminally, in many others), partly when medial representing OF. *-ss-*, as in the verbal termination *-ish*$^{2}$; the AS. *sc* = OS. *sk*, *sc* = OFries. *sk* = D. *sch* = MLG. LG. *sch* = OHG. *sc*, *sk*, MHG. G. *sch* = Icel. *sk* = Sw. Dan. *sk* = Goth. *sk*. The palatalization, so called, of the orig. *c* or *k*, which, when the *c* or *k* was not preceded by *s*, became OF. and ME. *ch*, mod. E. *ch* (pron. tsh), mod. F. *ch* (pron. sh), led to the change of *s*, as combined with the palatalized *c* or *k*, into another sibilant, which in the earlier Teut., as well as in L. and Gr., was unknown, or was not alphabetically represented, and which, at first represented by *sc*, later commonly by *sch* and occasionally by *ch*, *ss*, or *x*, came to be written reg. *sh*. The cumbrous form *sch*, representing the same sound, is still retained in German. (See *S*.) Many words exist in E. in both the orig. form *sc-* or *sk-* (as *scab*, *scot*$^{2}$, *scrub*$^{1}$, etc.) and the assibilated form in *sh-* (as *shab*, *shot*$^{2}$, *shrub*$^{1}$, etc.).] A digraph representing a simple sibilant sound akin to *s*. See *S*, and the above etymology.

**sh.** An abbreviation of *shilling*.

**sha** (shä), *n.* [Chin.] A very light, thin silken material made in China; silk gauze.

**shab** (shab), *n.* [< ME. *shab*, **schab*; an assibilated form of *scab*, *n.* Cf. *shabby*.] 1†. A scab.

> He shrapeth on his *shabbes*.
> *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 239.

2. A disease incident to sheep; a kind of itch which makes the wool fall off; scab: same as *ray*$^{6}$ or *rubbers*.

**shab** (shab), *v.* [An assibilated form of *scab*, *v.*; cf. *shab*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.—**To shab off,** to get rid of.

> How eagerly now does my moral friend run to the devil, having hopes of profit in the wind! I have *shabbed* him *off* purely. *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To play mean tricks; retreat or skulk away meanly or clandestinely. [Old cant.]

**shabbed**† (shab′ed), *a.* [< ME. *shabbid*, *shabbyd*, *schabbed*; < *shab* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] 1. Scabby; mangy.

> All that ben sore and *shabbid* eke with synne
> Rather with pite thanne with reddour wynne.
> *Lydgate.* (*Halliwell.*)

> Thyne sheep are ner al *shabbyd*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 264.

2. Mean; shabby.

> They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabbed* condition, and looked rather like prentices.
> *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 743. (*Todd.*)

**shabbily** (shab′i-li), *adv.* In a shabby manner, in any sense of the word *shabby*.

**shabbiness** (shab′i-nes), *n.* Shabby character or condition. Especially—(*a*) A threadbare or worn-out appearance. (*b*) Meanness or paltriness of conduct.

**shabble**†, *n.* See *shable*.

**shabby** (shab′i), *a.* [An assibilated form of *scabby*.] 1. Scabby; mangy. *Halliwell.*—2. Mean; base; scurvy.

> They were very *shabby* fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed. *Clarendon*, Diary, Dec. 7, 1688.

> He's a *shabby* body, the laird o' Monkbarns; . . . he'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August as about a back sey o' beef. *Scott*, Antiquary, xv.

3. Of mean appearance; noting clothes and other things which are much worn, or evidence poverty or decay, or persons wearing such clothes; seedy.

> The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny.
> *Swift*, Hamilton's Baron, an. 1729. (*Richardson.*)

> The necessity of wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts.
> *Macaulay.*

> Her mother felt more and more ashamed of the *shabby* fly in which our young lady was conveyed to and from her parties—of her *shabby* fly, and of that *shabby* cavalier who was in waiting sometimes to put Miss Charlotte into her carriage. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxii.

> They leave the office, the cotton-broker keeping up a fragmentary conversation with the *shabby* gentleman.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 153.

**shabby-genteel** (shab″i-jen-tēl′), *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility; aping gentility, but really shabby.

> As . . . Mrs. Gann had . . . only 60*l.* left, she was obliged still to continue the lodging-house at Margate, in which have occurred the most interesting passages of the *shabby genteel* story. *Thackeray*, *Shabby Genteel* Story, ix.

**shable**† (shab′l), *n.* [Also *shabble*; a var. of *sable*$^{2}$, itself an obs. var. of *sabre*, *saber*: see *saber*.] A saber. [It is defined in 1680 as shorter than the sword, but twice as broad, and edged on one side only.]

> [He was] mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good clashing *shable* by his side.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 42.

> He tugged for a second or two at the hilt of his *shabble*, . . . finding it loth to quit the sheath.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

**shabrack** (shab′rak), *n.* [Also *schabrack*, *schabraque* (< F.); = D. Sw. *schabrak* = Dan. *skaberak* = F. *chabraque*, *schabraque*, < G. *schabracke*, < Pol. *czaprak* = Russ. *chaprakŭ* = Sloven. *chaprag* = Lith. *shabrakas* = Lett. *shabraka* = Hung. *csábrág*, < Turk. *chaprak*.] A saddle-cloth or housing used in modern European armies.

**shack**$^{1}$ (shak), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *shake*.] 1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.—2. To feed on stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field.—3. To hibernate, as an animal, especially the bear: also said of men who "lay up" or "hole up" for the winter, or go into winter quarters. [Western U. S.]

**shack**$^1$ (shak), *n.* [‹ *shack*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Grain fallen from the ear and eaten by hogs, etc., after harvest; also, fallen mast or acorns. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Liberty of winter pasturage. [Prov. Eng.] —3. In the fisheries, bait picked up at sea by any means, as the flesh of porpoises or of seabirds, refuse fish, etc., as distinguished from the regular stock of bait carried by the vessel or otherwise depended upon. Also *shack-bait*. [New Eng.]—4. [‹ *shack*$^1$, *v.*, 3.] A very roughly built house or cabin, especially such a one as is put up for temporary occupation while securing a claim under the United States preëmption laws. [Western U. S.]

> The only . . . thing in the shape of a boat on the Little Missouri was a small flat-bottomed scow in the possession of three hard characters who lived in a *shack* or hut some twenty miles above us. *The Century*, XXXVI. 42.

**Common of shack**, the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

**shack**$^2$ (shak), *v.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *shack*$^1$; cf. *shake* and *shog* in like senses.] I. *intrans.* To rove about, as a stroller or beggar.

II. *trans.* To go after, as a ball batted to a distance. [Local, U. S.]

**shack**$^2$ (shak), *n.* [Cf. *shack*$^2$, *v.*] A strolling vagabond; a shiftless or worthless fellow; a tramp. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

> Great ladies are more apt to take sides with talking flattering Gossips than such a *shack* as Fitzharris. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 293. (*Davies.*)

> I don't believe Bill would have turned out such a miserable *shack* if he'd a decent woman for a wife. *New England Tales.*

**shackaback** (shak'a̤-bak), *n.* Same as *shackbag*. [Prov. Eng.]

**shackatory**† (shak'a̤-tọ̄-ri), *n.* [Origin obscure: said to be "for *shake a Tory*" (Imp. Dict.), where *Tory* is presumably to be taken in its orig. sense.] An Irish hound.

> No *shackatory* comes neere him; if hee once get the start, hee's gone, and you gone too. *The Wandering Jew.* (*Halliwell.*)

> That Irish *shackatory* beat the bush for him. *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, ii.

**shackbag** (shak'bag), *n.* [Also *shackaback*; cf. *shake-rag* and *shake-bag*.] An idle vagabond. [Prov. Eng.]

**shack-bait** (shak'bāt), *n.* Same as *shack*$^1$, 3.

**shack-bolt** (shak'bōlt), *n.* Same as *shackle-bolt*, 3.

**shacked** (shakt), *a.* A dialectal variant of *shagged*.

**shack-fisherman** (shak'fish"ėr-ma̤n), *n.* A vessel which uses shack for bait.

**shack-fishing** (shak'fish"ing), *n.* Fishing with shack for bait.

**shackle**$^1$ (shak'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shackil*; ‹ ME. *schakkyl*, *schakylle*, *schakle*, *scheakel*, ‹ AS. *sceacul*, *scacul*, *sceacel*, *scecel*, shackle, fetter, prob. also in the general sense, 'a link or ring of a chain' (= MD. *schaeckel*, later *schakel*, a link of a chain, ring of a net, = Icel. *skökull*, the pole of a carriage, = Sw. *skakel*, the loose shaft of a carriage (cf. Sw. dial. *skak*, a chain), = Dan. *skagle*, a trace for a carriage); lit. 'a shaking thing,' with adj. suffix *-ol*, *-ul*, ‹ *sceacan*, *scacan*, shake: see *shake*. Cf. *ramshackle*$^1$.] 1. A bent or curved bar, as of iron, forming a link or staple used independently and not forming part of a continuous chain. (*a*) The bar of a padlock which passes through the staple. (*b*) An iron link closed by a movable bolt. Shackles are mostly used to connect lengths of chain cable together. See cuts under *mooring-swivel* and *anchor-shackle*. (*c*) A long link securing two ankle-rings or wrist-rings together, or an ankle-ring to a wrist-ring, so as to secure a prisoner; hence, in the plural, fetters; manacles.

> What, will thy *shackles* neither loose nor break?
> Are they too strong, or is thine arm too weak?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 9.

(*d*) A form of insulator used for supporting telegraph-wires where the strain is considerable. It is usually of porcelain, with a hole through the center through which a bolt passes. This bolt secures the insulating spool to two iron straps by which it is secured to the pole or other support.

Hence—2. Figuratively, anything which hinders, restrains, or confines.

> The fetters and *shackles* which it [sin] brings to enslave men with must be looked on and admired as ornaments. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

> There Death breaks the *Shackles* which Force had put on. *Prior*, Thief and Cordelier.

3. In *her.*, some part of a chain or fetter used as a bearing, usually a single long, narrow link.—4. The wrist. [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn.** 1 (*c*). *Shackle*, *Gyves*, *Manacle*, *Fetter*. *Shackle* and *gyves* are general words, being applicable to chains for either the arms or the legs, or perhaps any other part of the body, but *gyves* is now only elevated or poetic. By derivation, *manacles* are for the hands, and *fetters* for the feet.

**shackle**$^1$ (shak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shackled*, ppr. *shackling*. [‹ ME. *schakklen*, *schaklen*; ‹ *shackle*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To chain; confine with shackles; manacle or fetter; hence, figuratively, to confine or bind so as to prevent or impede free action; clog; embarrass; hamper; impede; trammel.

> You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke*, Education.

> And what avails a useless brand
> Held by a captive's *shackled* hand?
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 17.

2. To join or make fast with a shackle.

**shackle**$^2$ (shak'l), *n.* [Dim. of *shack*$^1$, or as if a diff. application of *shackle*$^1$ as 'that which shakes' in the wind, etc., ‹ *shake*, *v.*: see *shake*, and cf. *shackle*$^1$.] Stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

**shackle**$^3$ (shak'l), *n.* A raffle. [Local, U. S.]

> [He] stated that he went to defendant's house on Dec. 24, and was asked by a young man to join in a *shackle* for live tame rabbits. He consented, and a box was brought containing three threepenny pieces, and those who threw the highest gained the rabbits. *Western Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1885, quoted in N. and Q., 6th [ser., XI. 245.

**shackle-bar** (shak'l-bär), *n.* The coupling-bar or link of a railroad-car. [U. S.]

**shackle-bolt** (shak'l-bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end.—2. A bolt which is passed through the eyes of a clevis or shackle. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A shackle. Also *shack-bolt*.—4. In *her.*, a bearing representing a fetlock for hobbling a horse. Compare *spanceled*. Also called *prisoner's-bolt*.

> "What device does he bear on his shield?" replied Ivanhoe. "Something resembling a bar of iron, and a padlock painted blue on the black shield." "A fetterlock and *shackle-bolt* azure," said Ivanhoe; "I know not who may bear the device, but well I ween it might now be mine own." *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

**shackle-bone** (shak'l-bōn), *n.* [Also Sc. *shacklebane*; ‹ *shackle*$^1$ + *bone*$^1$.] The wrist. [Scotch.]

**shackle-crow** (shak'l-krō), *n.* A bolt-extractor having a shackle in place of a claw, used on shipboard.

**shackle-flap** (shak'l-flap), *n.* A cover for a manhole which is attached to the plate by a shackle. *E. H. Knight.*

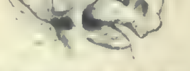
**shackle-hammed**† (shak'l-hamd), *a.* Bowlegged. *Halliwell.*

> A brave dapper Dicke, . . . his head was holden uppe so pert, and his legges *shackle-ham'd*, as if his knees had beene laced to his thighes with points. *Greene*, Quip for Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 403).

**shackle-jack** (shak'l-jak), *n.* An implement used to attach the thills of a vehicle to the shackle on the axle when a box of india-rubber is used to prevent rattling.

**shackle-joint** (shak'l-joint), *n.* A joint involving the principle of the shackle. Specifically, in *anat.*, a kind of articulation, found in the exoskeleton of some fishes, formed by the passing of a bony ring of one part through a perforation of another part, the two being thus movably linked together.

> The spines of some Teleostei present us with a peculiar kind of articulation—a *shackle-joint*, the base of a spine forming a ring which passes through another ring developed from an ossicle supporting it. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 277.



Shackle-joint of a large spine with a bony plate of the skin of a siluroid fish.

**shackle-pin** (shak'l-pin), *n.* The small pin of wood or iron that confines a shackle-bolt in place.

**shackle-punch** (shak'l-punch), *n.* A punch for driving out shackle-bolts.

**shackle-vein**† (shak'l-vān), *n.* A vein of the horse, apparently the median antebrachial, from which blood used to be let.

> The cure is thus: let him blood of his two breast vaines, of his two *shackle vaines*, and of his two vaines above the cronets of his hinder hooves. *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 400. (*Halliwell.*)

**shackling** (shak'ling), *a.* [‹ *shackle*$^1$, taken adjectively (cf. *ramshackle*$^1$), + *-ing*$^2$. Cf. *shackly*.] Shackly; rickety. [U. S.]

> The gate itself was such a *shackling* concern a child couldn't have leaned on it without breaking it down. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 387.

**shack-lock** (shak'lok), *n.* [Short for *shackle-lock*, ‹ *shackle*$^1$ + *lock*$^1$, *n.*] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.

> The swarthy smith spits in his buckehorne fist,
> And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist,
> His shackles, *shacklockes*, hampers, gyves, and chaines,
> His linked bolts. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

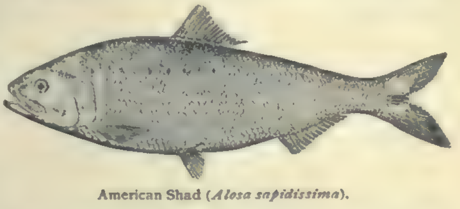
**shackly** (shak'li), *a.* [‹ *shack*$^1$ + *-ly*$^1$; cf. *shackle*$^1$, *shackling*.] Shaky; rickety; tottering; ramshackle; especially, in feeble health. [U. S.]

> A very small man, slender and brittle-looking, or what old colored nurses call *shackly*. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 55.

> They had come to a short lane, from the opening of which was visible an unpainted and *shackly* dwelling. *The Century*, XXXV. 672.

**shackrag**† (shak'rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

**shad**$^1$ (shad), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. *shadde*, *chad*; ‹ ME. **schad*, ‹ AS. *sceadda*, a kind of fish (explained by Somner, Lye, etc., as a skate, but from the form prob. the shad), = G. dial. *schade*, a shad. Cf. W. *ysgadenyn* (pl. *ysgadan*) = Ir. Gael. *sgadan*, a herring.] 1. A clupeoid fish of the genus *Alosa*, in which there are no palatal teeth and the cheeks are deeper than they are long. The common shad of America, *A. sapidissima*, is one of the most important food-fishes along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and has lately been introduced on the Pacific coast. It is anadromous, ascending rivers to spawn. It is usually from 18 to 28 inches long, of stout compressed form, the body being comparatively deep. The color is silvery, becoming bluish on the back, with a dark spot behind the opercle, and sometimes several others along the line dividing the color of the back from the white of the sides. The mouth is large, the fins are comparatively small, and the dorsal is much nearer to the snout than to the base of the caudal fin. The shad is taken with the seine, and is highly esteemed for its excellent flavor. The British shad are of two species: the allice-shad, *A. vulgaris*, and the twaite, *A. finta*. The Chinese shad is *A. reevesi*.



American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*).

> And there the eel and *shad* sometimes are caught. *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

2. In the Ohio valley, a clupeoid, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*, with persistent and well-developed teeth in the premaxillaries and front of the lower jaw.—3. With a qualifying word, one of several other fishes. See *gizzard-shad*, and phrases below.—**Green-tailed shad, hard-head** or **hard-headed shad**, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]—**Long-boned shad**, any food-fish of the family *Gerridæ* or genus *Gerres*, as found along the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Bermudas.—**Ohio shad**, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*. See def. 2.—**Rebel shad**, a small shad about as large as a herring or alewife. [Hudson river.]—**White-eyed shad.** Same as *mud-shad*.—**White shad**, the true shad of America. See def. 1.—**Yellow-tailed shad**, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]

**shad**$^2$†. A Middle English past participle of *shed*$^1$.

**shad-bellied** (shad'bel"id), *a.* 1. Having little abdominal protuberance: as, a *shad-bellied* person.

> He was kind o' mournful and thin and *shad-bellied*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 8.

2. Sloping away gradually in front; cutaway: as, a *shad-bellied* coat.

> In this Livingston Company many wore three-cornered hats, *shad-bellied* coats, shoe and knee buckles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

**shad-bird** (shad'bėrd), *n.* 1. The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Delaware.] —2. The common European sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Shropshire, Eng.] Both birds are so called with reference to their appearance at the shad-fishing season.

**shad-blossom** (shad'blos"um), *n.* The flower or bloom of the shad-bush; also, the plant itself.

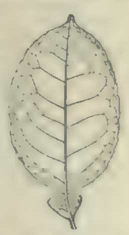
**shad-bush** (shad'bůsh), *n.* The June-berry or service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis*: so named in New England because it blossoms just when shad appear in the rivers. (*Gray.*) The name is sometimes given (erroneously) to the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida*. Also *shad-flower*. See cut under *service-berry*.

**shadde**$^1$†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *shed*$^1$.

**shadde**$^2$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shed*$^2$.

**shaddock** (shad'ọk), *n.* [Prob. first in the comp. *shaddock-tree*; named after a Capt. *Shaddock*, who brought it to the West Indies, early in the 18th century.] A tree, *Citrus decumana*, of the orange genus; also, its fruit. The tree grows 30 or

40 feet high, and is the most handsome of the genus. It is a native of the Malayan and Polynesian islands, now cultivated in many warm countries. The fruit is globose or pyriform and orange-like, but very large, weighing sometimes 15 pounds, and of a pale-yellow color; the pulp is yellow, green, pink, or crimson, and is wholesome; the rind and partitions are very bitter. There are numerous varieties, some very juicy and refreshing. The shaddock proper is, however, generally inferior to its smaller variety, the grape-fruit or pomelo, which is further distinguished by bearing its fruit in clusters. Both are to some extent grown in Florida, the latter becoming a considerable article of export to the North. Also *pompelmous*. See *grape-fruit* and *pomelo*.



Leaf of Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*).

**shaddow**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

**shade**$^1$ (shād), *n.* [< ME. *schade* (Kentish *ssed*), partly < AS. *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), f., partly < *scead* (gen. *sceades*, *scedes*), neut., shade, the form *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, etc.) producing reg. E. *shadow*: see *shadow*, to which *shade* is related as *mead*$^2$ is to *meadow*. Cf. *shed*$^2$, *n.*] 1. The comparative obscurity, dimness, or gloom caused by the interception or interruption of the rays of light.

The buschys that were blowed grene,
And leued ful louely that lent grete *schade*.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 22.

Sit you down in the *shade*, and stay but a little while.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 65.

The fainty knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no *shade* was near.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 382.

2. A place or spot sheltered from the sun's rays; a shaded or shady spot; hence, a secluded or obscure retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 1.

These *shades*
Are still the abodes of gladness.
*Bryant*, Inscription for Entrance to a Wood.

3. *pl.* Darkling shadows; darkness which advances as light wanes; darkness: as, the *shades* of evening.

Then thus I turn me from my country's light
To dwell in solemn *shades* of endless night.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 177.

See, while I speak, the *shades* disperse away;
Aurora gives the promise of a day.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4. In *painting*, the dark part or parts of a picture; also, deficiency or absence of illumination.

'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.
*Dryden*.

5. Degree or gradation of defective luminosity in a color: often used vaguely from the fact that paleness, or high luminosity combined with defective chroma, is confounded with high luminosity by itself: as, a dark or deep *shade*; three different *shades* of brown. See *color*, *hue*$^1$, and *tint*.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, scarlet, . . . and the rest, come in only by the eyes.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iii. § 1.

Her present winter garb was of merino, the same soft *shade* of brown as her hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

It is when two *shades* of the same color are brought side by side that comparison makes them odious to each other.
*O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

6. A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount; a trace; a trifle.

In the golden hour of friendship, we are surprised with *shades* of suspicion and unbelief. *Emerson*, Friendship.

She takes, when harsher moods remit,
What slender *shade* of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xlviii.

7. A person's shadow. [Poetical.]

Since every one hath, every one, one *shade*.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, liii.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 466.

8. The soul after its separation from the body: so called because supposed to be perceptible to the sight, but not to the touch; a departed spirit; a ghost: as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

I shall be made,
Ere long, a fleeting *shade*;
Pray come,
And doe some honour to my tomb.
*Herrick*, To the Yew and Cypresse to Grace his Funerall.

Unknowing to command, proud to obey,
A lifeless King, a Royal *Shade* I lay.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Peter Bell excited his [Byron's] spleen to such a degree that he evoked the *shades* of Pope and Dryden, and demanded of them whether it were possible that such trash could evade contempt? *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The ghost or phantasm seen by the dreamer or the visionary is like a shadow, and thus the familiar term of the *shade* comes in to express the soul.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 388.

9. *pl.* The departed spirits, or their unseen abode; the invisible world of the ancients; Hades: with the definite article.

See! on one Greek three Trojan ghosts attend,
This, my third victim, to *the shades* I send.
*Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 561.

10. A screen; especially, a screen or protection against excessive heat or light; something used to modify or soften the intensity of heat or light: as, a *shade* for the eyes; a window-*shade*; a sun*shade*.

To keepe vs from the winde we made a *shade* of another Mat. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 204.

He put on his grey cap with the huge green *shade*, and sauntered to the door.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically—(*a*) A colored glass used in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observation, for toning down and coloring the sun's image, or that of the horizon, in order to make the outlines more distinct and perceptible. (*b*) A globe, cylinder, or conic frustum of glass, porcelain, or other translucent material surrounding the flame of a lamp or candle, a gas-jet, or the like, to confine the light to a particular area, or to soften and diffuse it. (*c*) A hollow perforated cylinder used to cover a night-light.

She had brought a rushlight and *shade* with her, which, with praiseworthy precaution against fire, she had stationed in a basin on the floor. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxii.

(*d*) A hollow glass covering for protecting ornaments, etc., from dust.

Spar figures under glass *shades*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 369.

(*e*) A more or less opaque curtain of linen, muslin, paper, or other flexible material, used at a window to exclude light, or to regulate the amount admitted; a blind. Shades are usually attached to a roller actuated by a spring within it, or by a cord.

11. *Milit.*, same as *umbrel*.—12†. Guise; cover.

So much more full of danger is his vice
That can beguile so under *shade* of virtue.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

13. In *entom.*, a part of a surface, generally without definite borders, where the color is deepened and darkened either by being intensified or by admixture of black: applied especially to dark, ill-defined spaces on the wings of moths, which in some cases are distinguished by specific names: as, the median *shade*.—14. Same as *shutter* (*c*): as, the *shades* of the swell-box in a pipe-organ.—**Median shade**, in *entom.* See *median*$^1$.=**Syn.** 1. *Shade, Shadow.* *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit, whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no thought of form or size, as of course we have when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*.—8. *Apparition, Specter*, etc. See *ghost*.

**shade**$^1$ (shād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaded*, ppr. *shading*. [< *shade*$^1$, *n.* The older verb is *shadow*, q. v.; no ME. **shaden* appears.] 1. To shelter or screen from glare or light; shelter from the light and heat of the sun.

There, while I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens,
I pulled a plant. *Dryden*, Æneid, iii. 35.

Leicester drew the curtain, heavy with entwined silk and gold, so as completely to *shade* his face.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxii.

2. To hide; screen; shelter; especially, to shelter or screen from injury.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head.
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 211.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee, and protects.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 266.

Let Myrrha weeping Aromatick Gum,
And ever-living Lawrel, *shade* her Tomb.
*Congreve*, On the Death of Queen Mary.

3. To cast a shade over; overspread with darkness, gloom, or obscurity; obscure; cast into the shade.

Bright orient pearl, alack, too timely *shaded*!
*Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 133.

The Piece by Virtue's equal Hand is wrought,
Mixt with no Crime, and *shaded* with no Fault.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 12.

4. In *drawing* and *painting*: (*a*) To paint in obscure colors; darken. (*b*) To mark with gradations of color.—5. To cover with a shade or screen; furnish with a shade or something that intercepts light, heat, dust, etc.—6†. To typify; foreshow; represent figuratively.

A Goddesse of great powre and soverainty,
And in her person cunningly did *shade*
That part of Justice which is Equity.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 3.

How fain would I paint thee to all men's eyes,
Or of thy gifts at least *shade* out some part!
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 543).

7. To place something near enough to the top of (an open organ-pipe) to affect the vibrating air-column, and thus raise the pitch of its tone.—8. To place (a gun-barrel) so that about half the interior shall be in shadow, for the purpose of testing the straightness of the bore.

**shade**$^2$ (shād). A dialectal form of *shed*$^2$, *shed*$^1$, and *sheath*.

**shaded** (shā'ded), *p. a.* 1. Marked with gradations of color.

Let Thalestris change herself into a motley party-coloured animal: the pearl necklace, the flowered stomacher, the artificial nosegay, and *shaded* furbelow may be of use to attract the eye of the beholder, and turn it from the imperfections of her features and shape.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

2. Screened; sheltered.

He was standing with some papers in his hand by a table with *shaded* candles on it.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 5.

**shade-fish** (shād'fish), *n.* [Tr. of L. *umbra*, shade.] A book-name of the maigre.

**shadeful** (shād'fụl), *a.* [< *shade*$^1$ + *-ful*.] Shady.

The eastern Avon vaunts, and doth upon her take
To be the only child of *shadeful* Savernake.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 78.

**shadeless** (shād'les), *a.* [< *shade* + *-less*.] Without shade or shelter from the light, heat, or the like: as, *shadeless* streets.

A gap in the hills, an opening
*Shadeless* and shelterless. *Wordsworth*.

**shader** (shā'dėr), *n.* [< *shade*$^1$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which shades.

**shade-tree** (shād'trē), *n.* A tree planted or valued for its shade, as distinguished from one planted or valued for its fruit, foliage, beauty, etc.

**shad-flower** (shad'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. An abundant low herb like a miniature sweet alyssum, blooming when the shad appear in the rivers; the whitlow-grass, *Erophila vulgaris*, better known as *Draba verna*. [Local, U. S.]—2. Same as *shad-bush*.

**shad-fly** (shad'flī), *n.* An insect which appears when shad are running; a May-fly; a day-fly. The name is given to various *Phryganeidæ*, *Perlidæ*, and especially *Ephemeridæ*. The shad-fly of the Potomac river is *Palingenia bilineata*. See cuts under *caddis-worm* and *day-fly*.

**shad-frog** (shad'frog), *n.* A sort of frog, *Rana halecina*, of the United States, so called because it becomes active in the spring at the same time that shad begin to run. It is a large, handsome, and very agile frog, able to jump 8 or 10 feet.

**shad-hatcher** (shad'hach″ėr), *n.* One who engages in the artificial propagation of shad.

**shadily** (shā'di-li), *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

**shadine** (sha-dēn'), *n.* [< *shad*$^1$ + *-ine*, in imitation of *sardine*$^1$.] The menhaden, prepared and put up in oil like the sardine. Also called *American sardine*.

**shadiness** (shā'di-nes), *n.* Shady character or quality: as, the *shadiness* of the forest; the *shadiness* of a transaction.

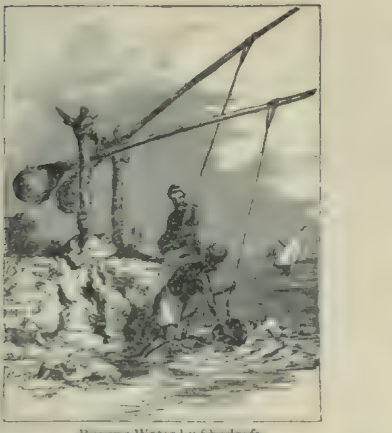
**shading** (shā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shade*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making a shade; interception of light; obscuration.—2. That which represents the effect of light and shade in a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

**shading-pen** (shā'ding-pen), *n.* A pen with a broad flat nib, which when used with the flat side makes a broad ink-mark, with the edge a narrow mark. By changing the position a great variety of marks useful in ornamental penmanship can be made.

**shadoe**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

**shadoof, shaduf** (sha-döf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf*.] A contrivance extensively employed in Egypt and the East generally for raising water. It consists of a long stout rod suspended on a frame at about one fifth of its length from the end. The short end is weighted so as to serve as the counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket is suspended by a rope. The shadoof is extensively used in Egypt for lifting water from the Nile for irrigation. The worker dips the bucket in the river, and, aided by the counterpoise weight, empties it into a hole dug on the bank, from which a runnel conducts the water to the lands to be irrigated. In the cut (see the following page) two shadoofs are shown, employed side by side.

**shadow** (shad'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaddow*, *shadoe*; < ME. *schadowe*, *schadewe*, *shadwe*, *schadue*, < AS. *sceadu*, *sceado* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), f. (also *scead* (gen. *sceades*, *scedes*), neut.), = OS. *skado* = MD. *schaeduwe*, *schaedue*, *schaede*, D. *schaduw* = MLG. *schaduwe*, *schadewe*, *schede* = OHG. *scato*, MHG. *schate*, G. *schatten* = Goth. *skadus*, shadow, shade, = OIr. *scath*, Ir. *sgath*, Gael. *sgath*, shade, shadow, shelter (cf. OIr. *scāil*, shadow), perhaps = Gr. *σκότος* (also *σκοτία*), darkness, gloom, < √ *ska*, cover; perhaps akin



Raising Water by Shadoofs.

also to Gr. σκιά, shade, shadow, σκηνή, a tent (> E. *scene*), Skt. *chhāyā*, shade, etc. Hence the later form *shade*¹, q. v.] 1. The fainter light and coolness caused by the interruption or interception of the rays of light and heat from the sun; shade.

> Vnder a tri appeltre . . .
> That was braunched ful brode & bar gret *schadue*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 754.

> And for further beautie, besides commoditie of *shadow*, they plant trees at their dores, which continue greene all the yeare long. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

2. *pl.* Same as *shade*¹, 3.

> Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Destruction of Troy.

3. Shade within defined limits; the dark figure or image projected by a body when it intercepts the light. In optics *shadow* may be defined as a portion of space from which light is shut off by an opaque body. Every opaque object on which light falls is accompanied with a shadow on the side opposite to the luminous body, and the shadow appears more intense in proportion as the illumination is stronger. An opaque object illuminated by the sun, or any other source of light which is not a single point, must have an infinite number of shadows, though these are not distinguishable from each other, and hence the shadow of such an opaque body received on a plane is always accompanied by a *penumbra*, or partial shadow, the complete shadow being called the *umbra*. See *penumbra*.

> There is another Hille, that is clept Athos, that is so highe that the *Schadewe* of hym recchethe to Lempne, that is an Ile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 16.

> The *shadow* sits close to the flying ball.
> *Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.

4. Anything which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; an inseparable companion.

> Sin and her *shadow*, Death. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 12.

5†. An uninvited guest introduced to a feast by one who is invited: a translation of the Latin *umbra*.

> I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*,
> That under other men's protection break in
> Without invitement.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

6. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water; hence, any image or portrait.

> Narcissus so himself himself forsook,
> And died to kiss his *shadow* in the brook.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 162.

> The Basutos . . . think that, if a man walks on the river bank, a crocodile may seize his *shadow* in the water and draw him in. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 388.

7. The dark part of a picture; shade; representation of comparative deficiency or absence of light.

> Take such advantageous lights, that after great lights great *shadows* may succeed.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

8. Type; mystical representation. Compare *eidolon* and *paradigm*.

> Types
> And *shadows* of that destined seed to bruise.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 233.

9. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; a prefiguration; a foreshowing; a dim bodying forth.

> The law having a *shadow* of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. Heb. x. 1.

> In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*

10. The faintest trace; a slight or faint appearance: as, without a *shadow* of doubt.—11. Disguise; pretext; subterfuge.

> Their [the priests'] teaching is but a iest and *shadow* to get money. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 915.

12. Anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the deceptive appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination.

> *Shadows* to-night
> Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
> Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 216.

> What *shadows* we are, and what *shadows* we pursue!
> *Burke*, Speech at Bristol, Sept. 9, 1780.

13. A phantom; a shade; a spirit; a ghost.

> Then came wandering by
> A *shadow* like an angel.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 53.

> Are ye alive? or wandering *shadows*,
> That find no peace on earth till ye reveal
> Some hidden secret?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

14. A shaded or shady spot or place; an obscure, secluded, or quiet retreat.

> In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray
> On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser.*

> I'll go find a *shadow*, and sigh till he come.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 222.

15. Shade; retirement; privacy; quiet; rest.

> Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason, but are impatient of privateness, even in age and sickness, which require the *shadow*.
> *Bacon*, Of Great Place (ed. 1887).

16. Shelter; cover; protection; security.

> He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the *shadow* of the Almighty. Ps. xci. 1.

> I doubt not but your honours will as well accept of this as of the rest, & Patronize it under the *shadow* of your most noble vertues. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, Ded.

17†. That which shades, shelters, or protects, as from light or heat; specifically, a sunshade, a parasol, or a wide-brimmed hat for women.

> Item, for a cale and *shadoe* 4 Sh.
> *Wardship of Richard Fermor* (1580).

> They [Tallipoies] haue a skin of leather hanging on a string about their neckes, whereon they sit bare-headed and bare-footed, with their right armes bare, and a broad Sombrero or *shadow* in their hands, to defend them in Summer from the Sunne, and in Winter from the raine.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

18. A light four-cornered sail used by yachts in fair winds. It has a special gaff, and is set on the foremast of schooners and on the mast of cutters and sloops.

19. In *entom.*, a very slight and undefined darker color on a light ground, as on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.—**Earthquake-shadow.** See *earthquake*.—**Line of shadows.** Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Shadow of death,** approach of death or dire calamity; terrible darkness. Job iii. 5.; Ps. xxiii. 4.=**Syn.** 3. See *shade*¹.

**shadow** (shad'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *shadwen*, *schadowen*, *schadewen* (Kentish *ssedwi*), < AS. *sceadwian*, *scadewian* = OS. *skadoian*, *skadowan* = D. *schaduwen* = OLG. *scadowan* = OHG. *scatewen*, MHG. *schatewen*, G. *überschatten* = Goth. *skadwjan* (in comp. *ufar-skadwjan*, overshadow); from the noun. Cf. *shade*¹, *v.*] 1. To cover or overspread with shade; throw into shade; cast a shadow over; shade.

> With grene trees *shadwed* was his place.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 607.

> The warlike Elfe much wondred at this tree,
> So fayre and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 56.

> As the tree
> Stands in the sun and *shadows* all beneath,
> So in the light of great eternity
> Life eminent creates the shade of death.
> *Tennyson*, Love and Death.

2. To darken; cloud; obscure; bedim; tarnish.

> Mislike me not for my complexion,
> The *shadow'd* livery of the burnish'd sun,
> To whom I am a neighbour and near bred.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 2.

> Yet further for my paines to discredit me, and my calling it New-England, they obscured it and *shadowed* it with the title of Cannada.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 262.

3. To mark with or represent by shading; mark with slight gradations of color or light; shade; darken slightly.

> If the parts be too much distant, . . . so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, we are then to take occasion to place in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the parts.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, xxii.

> It is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows.
> *Peacham.*

4. To represent in a shadowy or figurative way; hence, to betoken; typify; foreshow: sometimes with *forth* or *out*.

> The next figure [on a medal] *shadows out* Eternity to us, by the sun in one hand and the moon in the other.
> *Addison*, Dialogues on Medals, ii.

> The tales of fairy-spiriting may *shadow* a lamentable verity. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

5. To shelter; screen; hide; conceal; disguise.

> The dere draw to the dale,
> And leve the hilles hee,
> And *shadow* hem in the leves grene,
> Vndur the grene-wode tre.
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 1).

> They seek out all shifts that can be, for a time, to *shadow* their self-love and their own selves.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 351.

> Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
> And bear 't before him: thereby shall we *shadow*
> The numbers of our host. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4. 5.

6. To attend closely, like a shadow; follow about closely in a secret or unobserved manner; watch secretly and continuously: as, to *shadow* a criminal. [Colloq.]

**shadow-bird** (shad'ō-bėrd), *n.* The African umbre, umbrette, or hammerhead, *Scopus umbretta*. See cut under *Scopus*.

**shadowed** (shad'ōd), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *entrailed*.

**shadow-figure** (shad'ō-fig"ụ̈r), *n.* A silhouette.

> The *shadow-figures* sold this winter by one of my informants were of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 311.

**shadow-house**† (shad'ō-hous), *n.* A summer-house.

> One garden, summer, or *shadowe house* covered with blue slate, handsomely benched and waynscotted in parte.
> *Archæologia*, X. 419. (*Davies.*)

**shadowiness** (shad'ọ-i-nes), *n.* Shadowy or unsubstantial character or quality.

**shadowing** (shad'ọ-ing), *n.* [< ME. *shadowing*; verbal n. of *shadow*.] 1†. Shade.

> Narcisus, shortly to telle,
> By aventure com to that welle
> To resten hym in that *shadowing*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1503.

2. Shading; gradation of light and shade; also, the art of representing such gradations.

> More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison.*

**shadowish** (shad'ọ-ish), *a.* [< *shadow* + *-ish*¹.] Shadowy. [Rare.]

> Men will answer, as some have done, "that, touching the Jews, first their religion was of far less perfection and dignity than ours is, ours being that truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* prefigurative resemblance."
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, VIII. iii. 1.

**shadowless** (shad'ọ-les), *a.* [< *shadow* + *-less*.] Having no shadow; hence, weird; supernatural.

> She [the nurse] had a large assortment of fairies and *shadowless* witches and banshees.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, iii.

**shadow-stitch** (shad'ō-stich), *n.* In *lace-making*, a mode of using the bobbins so as to produce delicate openwork borderings and the like, the thread crossing from one solid part of the pattern to another in a sort of ladder-stitch.

**shadow-test** (shad'ō-test), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

**shadow-vane** (shad'ō-vān), *n.* The part of a back-staff which received the shadow, and so indicated the direction of the sun.

**shadowy** (shad'ọ-i), *a.* [< ME. *shadewy*; < *shadow* + *-y*¹. Cf. *shady*.] 1. Full of, causing, or affording shadow or shade; shady; hence, dark; gloomy.

> Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
> With *shadowy* forests and with champains rich'd,
> With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
> We make thee lady. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 65.

> The close confines of a *shadowy* vale.
> *Wordsworth*, Evening Voluntaries, xiii.

2. Faintly representative; typical.

> Those *shadowy* expiations weak,
> The blood of bulls and goats.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 291.

3. Like a shadow; hence, ghostlike; unsubstantial; unreal; obscure; dim.

> His [the goblin's] *shadowy* flail hath thresh'd the corn
> That ten day-labourers could not end.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 108.

> And summon from the *shadowy* Past
> The forms that once have been.
> *Longfellow*, A Gleam of Sunshine.

4. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

> Wherefore those dim looks of thine,
> *Shadowy*, dreaming Adeline?
> *Tennyson*, Adeline.

**shad-salmon** (shad'sam"un), *n.* A coregonoid fish, *Coregonus clupeiformis*, the so-called fresh-water herring of the Great Lakes of North America. See cut under *whitefish*.

**shad-seine** (shad'sān), *n.* See *seine*.

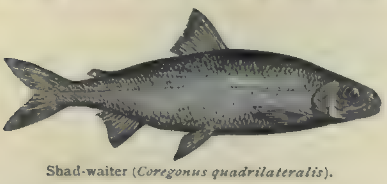
**shad-spirit** (shad'spir"it), *n.* The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni*; the shad-bird. See *snipe*, and cut under *Gallinago*.

The fishermen when drawing their seines at night often start it from its moist resting place, and hear its sharp cry as it flies away through the darkness. They do not know the cause of the sound, and from the association they have dubbed its author the *shad-spirit*.
*G. B. Grinnell*, The Century, Oct., 1883.

**shad-splash** (shad′splash), *n.* Same as *shad-wash.*

**shaduf,** *n.* See *shadoof.*

**shad-waiter** (shad′wā″tėr), *n.* A coregonoid fish, the Menomonee whitefish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*, also called *pilot-fish* and *roundfish.*



Shad-waiter (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

**shad-wash** (shad′wosh), *n.* The wash, swish, or splash of the water made by shad in the act of spawning; hence, a place where shad spawn. The shad spawn generally at night, and select shallow water. They run side by side in pairs, male and female, and come suddenly out of the water as the female deposits her spawn, and the male ejects the milt upon it. Also *shad-splash.*

**shad-working** (shad′wėr″king), *n.* The artificial propagation of shad.

**shady** (shā′di), *a.* [= G. *schattig;* as *shade* + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *shadowy.*] **1.** Abounding with or affording shade.

Their babble and talk vnder bushes and *shadie* trees, the first disputation and contentious reasoning.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

*Shady* coverts yield a cool retreat.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

**2.** Sheltered from glare or sultry heat; shaded: as, a *shady* place.

Cast it also that you may have rooms . . . *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

We will go home through the wood: that will be the *shadiest* way. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

**3.** Such as cannot bear the light; of doubtful honesty or morality: as, a *shady* transaction. [Colloq.]

There were admirers of Putney: workmen of rebellious repute and of advanced opinions on social and religious questions; nonsuited plaintiffs and defendants of *shady* record, for whom he had at one time or another done what he could. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

His principal business seems to have been a billiard-marker, which he combined with much *shadier* ways of getting money. *The Century*, XXXV. 558.

**On the shady side of,** beyond: used with reference to age: as, to be *on the shady side of* forty. [Colloq.]—**To keep shady,** to keep dark. [Slang.]

**shaffle**† (shaf′l), *v. i.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *shuffle;* but cf. Sc. *shachle, shochle.* Cf. also *shaffling.*] To walk shamblingly; hobble or limp.

**shaffling** (shaf′ling), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *shaffle, v.*] **I.** *a.* Indolent.

**II.** *n.* An awkward, insignificant person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shafforne**†, **shaffron**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chamfron.*

**Shafiite** (shaf′i-īt), *n.* [< Ar. *Shāfi'ī*, name of the founder, + *-ite*$^2$.] A member of one of the four divisions or sects into which the orthodox Mohammedans, or Sunnites, are divided.

**shafnet**†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *shaftment.*] Same as *shaftmond.*

**shaft$^1$** (shȧft), *n.* [< ME. *shaft, schaft, scheft, scæft*, an arrow, shaft, rod, pole (of a spear), < AS. *sceaft*, a shaft (of a spear), dart (= OS. *skaft* = D. *schacht* = MLG. LG. *schacht* (*ch* for *f*, as also in D. *lucht* for *luft*, air) = OHG. *scaft*, MHG. G. *schaft* = Icel. *skapt*, prop. *skaft*, shaft, missile, = Sw. Dan. *skaft*, a handle, haft), with formative *-t*, prob. orig. pp., lit. 'a shaven or smoothed rod or stick,' < *scafan*, shave: see *shave.* The L. *scapus*, a stalk, stem, shaft, Gr. *σκήπων, σκᾶπτον, σκῆπτρον*, a staff, may be from the same root: see *scape*$^2$, *scepter.* Cf. *shaft*$^2$, *shaft*$^3$.] **1.** A long slender rod forming the body of a spear or lance; also, the spear or lance itself.

Hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nauther, . . .
Ne no *schafte*, ne no schelde, to scheone, ne to smyte.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

His sleep, his mete, his drynk is him byraft,
That lene he wex, and drye as is a *shaft.*
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 504.

**2.** An arrow; a long arrow, used with the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt, or quarrel, used with the crossbow. See *arrow, broad-arrow, flight-arrow.*

The sent-strong Swallow sweepeth to and fro,
As swift as *shafts* fly from a Turkish Bowe.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

From the hour that first
His beauty she beheld, felt her soft bosom pierc'd
With Cupid's deadliest *shaft.*
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 311.

*Shafts*
Of gentle satire, kin to charity.
*Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

**3.** Something resembling an arrow or a missile in shape, motion, or effect: as, *shafts* of light.

A mitre . . .
Was forged all of fyne gold, and fret fulle of perrils,
Stiȝt staffulle of stanes that straȝt out bemes
As it ware schemerand *schaftis* of the schire sonne.
*King Alexander*, p. 53, quoted in Alliterative Poems (ed. [Morris), Gloss., p. 189.

A thousand *shafts* of lightning pass.
*Bryant*, Legend of the Delawares.

**4.** A body of a long cylindrical shape; an unbranched stem, stalk, trunk, or the like; the columnar part of anything. Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*: (1) The body of a column between the base and the capital; the fust or trunk. It generally diminishes in diameter, sometimes from the bottom, sometimes from a quarter or from a third of its height, and sometimes it has a slight swelling, called the *entasis.* In Ionic and Corinthian columns the difference of the upper and lower diameters of the shaft varies from a fifth to a twelfth of the lower diameter. See *column.* (2) In medieval architecture, one of the small columns often clustered around main pillars, applied against a wall to receive the impost of a rib, an arch, etc., or used in the jambs of doors and windows, in arcades, etc. See cuts under *jamb-shaft* and *pillar.* (3) The spire of a steeple. (4) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The cora humming-bird, *Thaumastura cora.* See cut under *sheartail.* (2) The main stem, stock, or scape of a feather, including both calamus and rachis. (*c*) In *anat.*: (1) The part of a hair which is free and projects beyond the surface of the skin, between the root and the point, or as far as the pith extends. See *hair, n.,* 1. (2) The continuity or diaphysis of a long bone, as distinguished from its articular extremities, condyles, or epiphyses. (*d*) In *entom.*, the cylindrical basal part of an organ when it supports a larger head or apex. Specifically—(1) The basal joint or scape of an antenna. (2) The scape or stipe supporting the capitulum in the halter or poiser of a dipterous insect. Also called *scapus* and *stipes.* (*e*) In *mach.*: (1) A kind of large axle: as, the *shaft* of a fly-wheel; the *shaft* of a steamer's screw or paddles; the *shaft* or crank-axle of a locomotive. See cuts under *paddle-wheel, screw propeller*, and *seaming-machine.* (2) A revolving bar or connected bars serving to convey the force which is generated in an engine or other prime mover to the different working machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or with cog-wheels. See cuts under *scroll-wheel, shafting*, and *oil-mill.*

**5.** A handle, as of a tool, utensil, instrument, or the like: as, the *shaft* of a hammer, ax, whip, etc.—**6.** A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.—**7.** One of the bars or trams between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; also, the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, or the like.

When Alexander came thither, he had a great desire to see the tower in which was the palace of Gordius & Mydas, that he might behold the *shafts* or beam of Gordius his cart, & the indissoluble knot fastned thereto.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

**Cloth-yard shaft.** See *cloth-yard.*—**Regulator-shaft.** See *regulator.*—**To make a shaft or a bolt of it,** to make or do what one can with the material in hand; hence, to take the risk and make the best of it. The shaft was the arrow used with the longbow, the bolt that used with the crossbow.

I'll *make a shaft or a bolt on 't.*
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 24.

The Prince is preparing for his Journey; I shall to it [my business] again closely when he is gone, or *make a Shaft or a Bolt of it.* *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 24.

**shaft$^2$** (shȧft), *n.* [In this sense not found in ME. or AS., and due to G. influence (from German miners in England); = Dan. *skakt*, < G. *schacht*, MHG. *schaht*, shaft (of a mine), prop. a LG. form, used only in this sense (G. *schacht* also a square rood), < MLG. LG. (also D.) *schacht*, a shaft (in a mine), a particular use, appar. in allusion to its being straight and narrow, of *schacht*, a shaft or rod (as of a spear): see *shaft*$^1$.] **1.** In *mining*, a vertical or inclined excavation made in opening the ground for mining purposes. A shaft may be sunk vertically, without regard to the dip of the lode, or it may be sunk by an incline following the lode, either closely or approximately, according as its dip is more or less regular. When it is expected that extensive operations will be carried on, the shafts are usually sunk vertically, and connected with the lode at various depths by cross-drifts or levels. When, however, the dip of the lode is pretty uniform and its thickness considerable, all the shafts of the mine may be sunk upon it as inclines. This is the case with the largest mines on Lake Superior. Shafts have various forms, some being round, others oval; but the most common shape is rectangular. In large mines the shaft is usually divided into several compartments, one being used for the pumping-machinery, two or more for hoisting ore, and another for lowering heavy timbers. In the English coal-mines the shafts are mostly circular in section; in Belgium, polygonal; in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania the winding shafts are always square or rectangular, and there the largest shafts have a length of from 44 to 52 feet, and a width of 10 or 12.

**2.** In *milit. mining*, a vertical pit the bottom of which serves as a point of departure for a gallery or series of galleries leading to mines or chambers filled with explosives.—**3.** The interior space of a blast-furnace above the hearth, and especially the part where the diameter remains nearly the same, or that which is above the boshes. More often called the *body* of the furnace.—**Pumping-shaft,** in *mining*, the shaft in which is placed the "pit-work," or the pumping-machinery used in raising water from the lower portions of the mine.

**shaft$^3$**†, *n.* [ME. *shaft, schaft*, < AS. *sceaft*, a creature, *gesceaft, gescæft, gesceft*, the creation, a created thing or being, a creature, decree, fate, destiny (= OS. *gisefti*, decree of fate, = OHG. *gascaft*, creation, creature, fate, = Goth. *gaskafts*, creation; cf. AS. *gesceap*, a creation, creature, decree of fate, destiny, etc.), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-*$^1$), + *sceapan*, shape, form: see *shape.*] **1.** Creation; a creation; a creature. *Halliwell.*—**2.** Make; form; figure.

For be a man faire or foule, it falleth nouȝte for to lakke
The shappe ne the *shafte* that god shope hymselue;
For al that he did was wel ydo.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 387.

**shaft-alley** (shȧft′al″i), *n.* A fore-and-aft passage in the after part of a ship, extending from the engine-room to the stern-bearing, and containing the screw-shaft and couplings: known in England as *screw-alley.*

**shaft-bearing** (shȧft′bãr″ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing for a shaft; a journal-box or pillow-block for shafting, whether resting on the floor, on a bracket, or suspended from the ceiling. When suspended from a ceiling, such bearings are called *shafting-hangers*, or simply *hangers.* See cut under *journal-bearing.*

**shaft-bender** (shȧft′ben″dėr), *n.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

**shaft-coupling** (shȧft′kup″ling), *n.* **1.** A device for connecting two or more lengths of shafting together. See *coupling.*—**2.** A device for connecting the shafts of a wagon to the front axle.—**Shaft-coupling jack,** a tool for bringing the shaft-eye and the axle-clip of a vehicle into their proper relative position, so that the connecting-bolt will pass through them.

**shafted** (shȧf′ted), *a.* [< *shaft*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a shaft or shafts. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, noting a spear, arrow, or similar weapon, and denoting a difference of tincture in the shaft from that of the head, feathers, etc. Thus, an arrow *shafted* gules, flighted and barbed argent, denotes that the head and feathers are of argent, while the shaft only is of gules. (*b*) Ornamented with shafts or small clustered pillars; resting upon shafts: as, a *shafted* arch. See cut under *impost.*

When the broken arches are black in night,
And each *shafted* oriel glimmers white.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

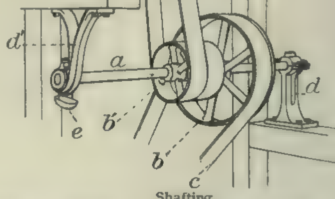
(*c*) In *ornith.*, having the shafts (of feathers) of a specified character: used in composition: as, after*shafted*, red-*shafted*, yellow-*shafted.*—**Shafted imposts.** See *impost*, 2.

**shaft-eye** (shȧft′ī), *n.* A hole in a shaft of any kind, through which a pin or bolt is passed.

**shaft-furnace** (shȧft′fėr″nạ̄s), *n.* An upright furnace; one of which the stack or body occupies a vertical position: a term used rarely, and chiefly in contradistinction to the *reverberatory furnace*, in which the body is horizontal. Roasting-furnaces in which the pulverized ore falls down a shaft through an ascending vertical current of flame, as in the Stetefeldt furnace, are also sometimes called *shaft-furnaces.*

**shaft-horse** (shȧft′hôrs), *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a cart, chaise, or other vehicle.

**shafting** (shȧf′ting), *n.* [< *shaft*$^1$ + *-ing*$^1$.] In *mach.*, the system of shafts which connects machinery with the prime mover, and through which motion is communicated to the former by the latter. See *shaft*$^1$, 4 (*e*).—**Flexible shafting,** a form of shafting composed of a number of wires wound spirally one over another, used to convey power for short distances to tools that require to be moved about, or changed in position or direction.



Shafting.

*a*, shaft; *b, b′*, pulleys; *c, c′*, belts; *d, d′*, hangers; *e*, drip-cup to receive oil dropping from the bearing in *d′*.

**shafting-box** (shȧf′ting-boks), *n.* An inclosed bearing for a shaft. Such a bearing sometimes consists of a perforated box within another box, the latter being kept filled with oil.

**shaft-jack** (shȧft′jak), *n.* In a vehicle, a coupling by which the shafts are secured to the axle: a shaft-coupling jack.

**shaft-line** (shȧft′līn), *n.* A narrow sharp line of color produced in plumage by the shaft of a feather when it is differently colored from the vanes. *Coues.*

**shaft-loop** (shȧft′löp), *n.* In *harness*, a loop or tag on a saddle, serving to support a shaft of a vehicle. Also called *shaft-tug*.

**shaftment**†, **shaftman**†, *n.* Same as *shaftmond*.

**shaftmond**†, *n.* [Also *shaftmound*, *shaftmont*, *shaftment*, *shaftmon*, *shaftman*, *shafman*, *shafmet*, *shafnet*, etc.; < ME. *schaftmonde*, < AS. *sceaftmund*, *scæftmund* (Bosworth), a palm, a palm's length, < *sceaft*, a shaft, + *mund*, a hand, also protection, guardianship, = OS. *mund*, hand, = OFries. *mund*, guardian, guardianship, = OHG. MHG. *munt*, palm, hand, cubit, protection, protector, G. *mund* = Icel. *mund*, hand, a hand's measure: see *shaft*$^1$ and *mound*$^1$.] A span, a measure of about 6 inches.

> Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe males,
> Bothe schere thorowe schoulders a *schaftmonde* large!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2546.

> Therefore let your bow have good big bend, a *shaftment* and two fingers at the least for these which I have spoken of. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

**shaft-monture** (shȧft′mon″tūr), *n.* See *monture*.

**shaft-spot** (shȧft′spot), *n.* A short shaft-line of color somewhat invading the vanes. See *shaft-line*. *P. L. Sclater.*

**shaft-stripe** (shȧft′strīp), *n.* Same as *shaft-line*.

**shaft-tackle** (shȧft′tak″l), *n.* Same as *poppet-head*, 2.

**shaft-tip** (shȧft′tip), *n.* A cap or ferrule of metal forming a finish at the end of a wagon-shaft.

**shaft-tug** (shȧft′tug), *n.* Same as *shaft-loop*.

**shaft-tunnel** (shȧft′tun″el), *n.* Same as *screw-alley* or *shaft-alley*.

**shag**$^1$ (shag), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **shagge*, < AS. *sceacga*, hair, = Icel. *skegg* = Sw. *skägg*, a beard, = Dan. *skæg*, a barb, beard, wattle; perhaps akin to Icel. *skaga*, jut out, *skagi*, a cape, headland (> E. *skaw*). Cf. *shog*$^2$, *shock*$^3$, a rough-coated dog. Hence *shagged*, *shaggy*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Rough matted hair, wool, or the like.

> Of the same kind is the goat hart, and differing onely in the beard and long *shag* about the shoulders.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.

> A sturdy veteran . . . who had cherished, through a long life, a mop of hair not a little resembling the *shag* of a Newfoundland dog.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

Hence — **2.** The nap of cloth, especially when long and coarse.

> True Witney Broad Cloth, with its *Shag* unshorn,
> Unpierc'd is in the lasting Tempest worn.
> Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay*, Trivia, i. 47.

**3.** Any cloth having a long nap.

> Chiorse, where Buls as big
> As Elephants are clad in silken *shag*,
> Is great Sems Portion.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

> The King, says Petion, wore a coat of dark *shag*, and his linen was not clean. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 294.

**4.** A strong tobacco cut into fine shreds.

> The fiery and wretched stuff [tobacco] passing current as the labourer's and the ploughman's "*shag*" and "roll" of to-day. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 574.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Rough and coarse; hairy; shaggy.

> Oxen of great strength, with tailes like vnto horses, and with long *shagge* haire vpon their backes.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 116.

> Fetlocks *shag* and long. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 295.

**2.** Made of the cloth called shag.

> A new *shag* gown, trimmed with gold buttons and twist.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 31, 1663.

> I am going to buy a *shag* ruff.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

**Shag tobacco.** See I., 4.

**shag**$^1$ (shag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shagged*, ppr. *shagging*. [< *shag*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To roughen or make shaggy: used chiefly in the past participle.

> Where very desolation dwells,
> By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 429.

> Where the rude torrent's brawling course
> Was *shagg'd* with thorn and tangling sloe.
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

> The eye reposes on a secret bridge,
> Half gray, half *shagged* with ivy to its ridge.
> *Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

**II.** *intrans.* To hang in or form shaggy clusters.

> With hollow eyes deepe pent,
> And long curld locks that downe his shoulders *shagged*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 10.

**shag**$^2$ (shag), *n.* [Prob. < *shag*$^1$, with ref. to its tuft. Cf. Icel. *skegg-lingr*, mod. *skeggla*, a kind of bird, supposed to be the green cormorant.] In *ornith.*, a cormorant; especially, the crested cormorant, or scart, *Phalacrocorax graculus*, of Europe, so called in Great Britain. It is smaller than the common cormorant, when adult of a rich dark glossy green varied with purple and bronze, and in the breeding season has the head crested with bundles of long curly plumes.

**shaganappy** (shag-a-nap′i), *n.* [Also *shagginappi*, *shagginеppi*, etc.; Amer. Ind.] Raw hide; also, adjectively, tough; rough. [Western U. S.]

> *Shaganappi* in this part of the world does all that leather, cloth, rope, nails, glue, straps, cord, tape, and a number of other articles are used for elsewhere.
> *G. M. Grant*, Ocean to Ocean, p. 129.

**shagbark** (shag′bärk), *n.* **1.** A kind of hickory, *Hicoria ovata* (*Carya alba*), which yields the best hickory-nuts. Also called *shellbark* (which see), and *shagbark walnut*. [U. S.] — **2.** Same as *savonette*, 2. [West Indies.]

**shag-bush**† (shag′bu̇sh), *n.* A hand-gun. *Halliwell.*

**shag-dog** (shag′dog), *n.* A dog with shaggy hair. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

**shag-eared** (shag′ērd), *a.* Having shaggy ears.

> Thou liest, thou *shag-ear'd* villain!
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2. 83.

[Some editions read *shag-hair'd*.]

**shagebush**†, *n.* A corrupt form of *sackbut*.

**shagged** (shag′ed), *a.* [< ME. **shagged*, < AS. *sceacgede*, *sceagode*, hairy (= Icel. *skeggjathr* = Dan. *skægget*, bearded), < *sceacga*, hair: see *shag*$^1$.] **1.** Rough, coarse, thick, or unkempt; long and tangled; shaggy.

> In raging mood
> (Colossus-like) an armed Giant stood;
> His long black locks hung *shagged* (slouen-like)
> A-down his sides.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

> The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost every thing but his viciousness. He was gaunt and *shagged*, with a ewe neck and a head like a hammer. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

**2.** Figuratively, covered with scrub, or with some scrubby growth; rugged; rough: as, *shagged* hillsides.

**shaggedness** (shag′ed-nes), *n.* Same as *shagginess*. *Dr. H. More.*

**shaggily** (shag′i-li), *adv.* [< *shaggy* + *-ly*$^2$.] Roughly; so as to be shagged: as, *shaggily* pilose.

**shagginess** (shag′i-nes), *n.* [< *shaggy* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being shagged or shaggy; roughness produced by long hair or wool; hirsuteness. — **2.** Roughness of any sort caused by irregular, ragged projections, as of a tree, a forest, or a person in rags.

**shaggy** (shag′i), *a.* [= Sw. *skäggig*, shaggy; as *shag*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Rough, coarse, or unkempt; thick, rough, and irregular.

> Their masks were accommodated with long *shaggy* beards and hair. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

> His dark, square countenance, with its almost *shaggy* depth of eyebrows, was naturally impressive.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

**2.** Rough; covered with long coarse or bushy hair, or with something resembling it.

> Liberally the *shaggy* Earth adorn
> With Woods, and Buds of fruits, of flowers and corn.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> The sapling tree
> Which then was planted stands a *shaggy* trunk,
> Moss-grown, the centre of a mighty shade.
> *Bryant*, Fifty Years.

**3.** In *bot.*, pubescent or downy with long and soft hairs; villous. — **4.** In *embryol.*, villous: noting specifically that part of the chorion which develops long villous processes, and thus enters into the formation of the placenta, the rest of the chorion remaining smooth.

**shag-haired** (shag′hãrd), *a.* Having rough, shaggy hair.

> Full often, like a *shag-hair'd* crafty kern,
> Hath he conversed with the enemy.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 367.

**shagling** (shag′ling), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *shackling*.] Shackling; rickety; tottering; infirm.

> Edmund Crispyne of Oriell coll., lately a *shagling* lecturer of physic, now one of the Proctors of the University.
> *A. Wood*, Fasti Oxon., i. 72.

**shagrag**† (shag′rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

**shagreen** (sha-grēn′), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *chagrin* = D. *segrijn* = G. *schagrin* = Sw. *schagräng* = Dan. *chagrin* = Russ. *shagrinŭ*, < F. *chagrin*, < It. dial. (Venetian) *zagrin*, It. *zigrino* = Pers. *saghrī*, shagreen, < Turk. *sāghrī*, *saghrī*, shagreen, lit. 'the back of a horse' (this leather being orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse, wild ass, or mule). Hence ult., in a fig. sense, *chagrin*$^2$, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kind of leather with a granular surface, prepared without tanning from the skin of the horse, ass, and camel, and sometimes the shark, sea-otter, and seal. Its granular appearance is produced by embedding in the skin, while soft, the seeds of a species of *Chenopodium*, and afterward shaving down the surface, and then, by soaking, causing the parts of the skin which had been indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. Specifically called *Oriental shagreen*, having been originally and most extensively produced in Eastern countries.

> A bible bound in *shagreen*, with gilt leaves and clasps, never opened but once. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

**2.** Specifically, the skin of a shark or some related selachian, which is roughened with calcified papillæ (placoid scales), making the surface harsh and rasping. See cut under *scale*$^1$, and compare *sephen*.

> The integument [of sharks, etc.] may be naked, and it never possesses scales like those of ordinary fishes; but very commonly it is developed into papillæ, which become calcified, and give rise to tooth-like structures; these, when they are very small and close-set, constitute what is called *shagreen*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 111.

**3.** An imitation of genuine shagreen, made by passing raw hide in a moist state through rollers in contact with a roughened copper plate. — **4**†. Chagrin. See *chagrin*$^2$.

**II.** *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.

> Two Table-Books in *Shagreen* Covers,
> Fill'd with good Verse from real Lovers.
> *Prior*, Cupid and Ganymede.

**Shagreen ray**, a batoid fish, *Raia fullonica*, about 30 inches long and a foot or more broad, covered with shagreen, common off the British coasts. — **Shagreen skate.** Same as *shagreen ray*.

**shagreened** (sha-grēnd′), *a.* [< *shagreen* + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Having a rough surface like that of shark-skin. — **2.** Covered with shagreen.

**shah** (shä), *n.* [Formerly *schah*, *shaw*; = F. *schah*, a shah, = Ar. Turk. Hind. *shāh*, < Pers. *shāh*, a king; cf. Skt. *kshatra*, dominion (see *satrap*). From the Pers. *shāh*, king, are also ult. E. *check*$^1$, *chess*$^1$, *checker*$^1$, *exchequer*, etc. Cf. also *padishah*, *pasha*, *bashaw*, etc.] In the Persian language, the ruler of a land, as either sovereign or vassal. The monarch of Persia (usually called *the Shah* by English writers) is designated by the compound appellation of *padishah*.

**shaheen** (sha-hēn′), *n.* [Also *shahin*; < Hind. *shāhīn*, < Pers. *shāhīn*, a falcon.] A falcon of the peregrine type which does not travel, like the peregrine, all over the world. The true shaheen is Indian, and nearly confined to India. Its technical names are *Falco peregrinator* (Sundevall, 1837); *F. shaheen* (Jerdon, 1839); *F. sultaneus* (Hodgson, 1844); and *F. ruber* (Schlegel, 1862). The adult female is 16 inches long, the wing 12, the tail 6½.

**shahi** (shä′i), *n.* [< Pers. *shāhī*, royal, also royalty, < *shāh*, king: see *shah*.] A current copper coin of Persia. Two-shahi and four-shahi pieces, worth respectively 1½ and 3 United States cents, are also struck in copper. The shahi was originally struck in silver, and weighed in the eighteenth century 18 grains.

**shaik**, *n.* See *sheik*.

**shail**$^1$† (shāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shayle*, *shale*; < ME. *schaylen*, *scheylen*, also *skailen*; cf. G. *schielen* = Sw. *skela* = Dan. *skele*, squint; Icel. *skelgjask*, come askew: see *shallow*.] To walk crookedly.

> You must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**shail**$^2$† (shāl), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shewel* (ME. *schawles*): see *shewel*.] A scarecrow.

> The good husbande, whan he hath sowen his grounde, settethe up cloughtes or thredes, whiche some call *shailes*, some blenchars, or other like showes, to feare away birdes.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

**shaird** (shãrd), *n.* A Scotch form of *shard*.

**shairl** (shãrl), *n.* [Named from the *shairl* goat.] A very fine fabric, a kind of cashmere, made from the wool of the shairl goat, a variety of goat domesticated in Tibet.

**shakal** (shak′âl), *n.* Same as *jackal*.

> Howling like a hundred *shakals*.
> *E. Moor*, Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 118.

**shake** (shāk), *v.*; pret. *shook* (formerly also *shaked*), pp. *shaken* (formerly or dialectally also *shook*), ppr. *shaking*. [< ME. *shaken*, *schaken* (pret. *shook*, *schook*, *shok*, *schok*, pp. *schaken*, *shaken*, *shake*, *ischake*: also weak pret. *scheked*, etc.), < AS. *sceacan*, *seacan* (pret. *scōc*, *sceóc*, pp. *sceacen*, *seacen*), shake, move, shift, flee, = OS. *skakan*, move, flee, = Icel. *skaka* (pret. *skōk*, pp. *skekinn*), shake, = Sw. *skaka* = Dan. *skage*, shift, veer; akin to D. *schokken*, LG. *schucken*, MHG. *schocken*, shock (> ult. E. *shock*$^1$), G. *schaukeln*, agitate, swing. Hence ult. *shack*$^1$, *shackle*$^2$, *shock*$^1$, *shog*$^1$, *jog*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to move with quick vibrations; move or sway with a rapid jolting, jerking, or vibratory motion; cause to tremble, quiver, or shiver; agitate: as, to *shake* a carpet; the wind *shakes* the trees; the explosion *shook* the house; to *shake* one's fist at another; to *shake* one's head as in displeasure or negation.

> With many a tempest hadde his berd ben *shake*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 406.

> And as he was thus sayinge he *shaked* his heade, and made a wrie mouthe, and so he helde his peace.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

> Now the storm in its might would seize and *shake* the four corners of the roof, roaring like Leviathan in anger.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

**2.** To loosen, unfasten, remove, throw off or aside, expel, dispel, or get rid of, by a jolting, jerking, or abrupt vibrating action or motion, or by rough or vigorous measures: generally with *away*, *down*, *off*, *out*, *up*, etc.: as, to *shake off* drowsiness; to *shake out* a reef in a sail; also, in colloquial use, absolutely: as, to *shake* a bore.

> And but I it had by other waye atte laste I stale it,
> Or pryuiliche his purse *shoke* vnpiked his lokkes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 368.

> *Shake off* the golden slumber of repose.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

> Who is in evil once a companion
> Can hardly *shake* him *off*, but must run on.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

> When he came an hundred miles neerer, his terrible noyse *shooke* the teeth *out* of all the Roman heads.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 223.

> At the first reproof he *shook off*, at once and for ever, the practice of profane swearing, the worst if not the only sin to which he was ever addicted.
> *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 34.

**3.** To weaken or impair in any respect; make less firm, sure, certain, solid, stable, or courageous; impair the standing, force, or character of; cause to waver or doubt: as, a searching cross-examination failed to *shake* the testimony of the witness.

> His fraud is then thy fear; which plain infers
> Thy equal fear that my firm faith and love
> Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduced.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 287.

> I would not *shake* my credit in telling an improbable truth. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

> But, though the belief in witchcraft might be *shaken*, it still had the advantage of being on the whole orthodox and respectable.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

**4.** To agitate or disturb; rouse: sometimes with *up*.

> How he *shook* the King,
> Made his soul melt within him, and his blood
> Run into whey. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

> Sudden he starts,
> *Shook* from his tender trance.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1023.

> The coachman *shook up* his horses, and carried them along the side of the school close . . . in a spanking trot.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

**5.** To give a tremulous sound to; trill: as, to *shake* a note in music.—**6.** To steal. [Slang, Australia.]

> I got betting and drinking, . . . as young chaps will, and lost my place, and got from bad to worse till I *shook* a nag and got bowled out and lagged.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xix.

**To shake a cask,** to knock off the hoops and pack together the staves and head of a cask.—**To shake a foot** or **a leg,** to dance. [Provincial and slang.]

> And I'd like to hear the pipers blow,
> And *shake a fut* with Fanny there!
> *Thackeray*, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

**To shake a loose leg.** See *leg*.—**To shake a vessel in the wind,** to bring a ship's head so near the wind as to shiver the sails.—**To shake down** or **together,** to shake into place; compact by shaking.

> Good measure, pressed down, and *shaken together*.
> Luke vi. 38.

**To shake hands.** (*a*) To greet or salute by grasping one another's hands; hence, **to shake hands with,** figuratively, to take leave of; part with; say good-by to.

> *Shake hands with* earth, and let your soul respect
> Her joys no farther than her joys reflect
> Upon her Maker's glory.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

> Nor can it be safe for a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands with* their allegiance. *Eikon Basilike.*

(*b*) To come to an agreement; agree fully: as, *to shake hands* over a bargain.

> When two such personages
> Shall meete together to *shake hands* in peace.
> *Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 106).

**To shake off the dust from one's feet,** to disclaim or renounce solemnly all intercourse or dealings with a person or a locality.

> And whosoever will not receive you, . . . *shake off the* very *dust from your feet* for a testimony against them.
> Luke ix. 5.

**To shake out a reef,** to let it out and thereby enlarge a sail.—**To shake the bells**†. See *bell*$^1$.—**To shake the elbow.** See *elbow*.—**To shake the head,** to move the head from side to side—a movement expressing disapprobation, reluctance, dissent, refusal, negation, reproach, disappointment, or the like.

> When he *shakes his head* at any piece of public news, they all of them appear dejected.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

**To shake up.** (*a*) To restore to shape or proper condition by shaking: as, to *shake up* a pillow. (*b*) To shake or jar thoroughly or in such a way as to damage or impair; shock: as, he was badly *shaken up* in the collision. (*c*) To upbraid; berate.

> *Adam.* Yonder comes my master, your brother.
> *Orl.* Go apart, Adam, and thou shalt hear how he will *shake* me *up*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 30.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; tremble; shiver; quake: as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shook* in the tempest.

> But atte laste the statue of Venus *shook*
> And made a signe.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1407.

> The foundations of the earth do *shake*. Isa. xxiv. 18.

> Under his burning wheels
> The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
> All but the throne itself of God.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 833.

**2**†. To fall; jump.

> Out of the sadil he *schok*. *Sir Perceval*, l. 694.

**3**†. To go quickly; hasten.

> Golde and oper goodes gripe it by dene,
> And shote into our shippes, *shake* on our way.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3178.

**4.** In *music*, to use shakes or trills; perform a shake or trill; trill.

> Bedford, to hear her song, his dice forsakes,
> And Nottingham is raptur'd when she *shakes*:
> Lull'd statesmen melt away their drowsy cares
> Of England's safety in Italian Airs.
> *Hughes*, Tofts and Margaretta.

> A minstrel's fire within me burned;
> I'd sing, as one whose heart must break,
> Lay upon lay; I nearly learned
> To *shake*. *C. S. Calverley*, Changed.

**5.** To steal. [Slang, Australia.]—**6.** To shake hands: usually in the imperative: as, *shake*, stranger. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**Shaking palsy,** paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Shaking prairie.** See *trembling prairie*, under *tremble*.—**To shake down,** to betake one's self to a shake-down; to occupy an improvised bed. [Colloq.]

> An eligible apartment in which some five or six of us *shook down* for the night, and resigned ourselves to the musquitoes and to slumber.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 40.

**To shake together,** to come to be on good terms; get along smoothly together; adapt one's self to another's habits, way of working, etc. [Colloq.]

> The rest of the men had *shaken* well *together*.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xi.

**To shake up.** Same as *to shake together*.

> I can't *shake up* along with the rest of you. . . . I am used to hard lines and a wild country.
> *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Swing*, *Roll*, etc. See *rock*$^2$.

**shake** (shāk), *n.* [< ME. *schak*; < *shake*, *v.*] **1.** A rapid jolt or jerk one way and then the other; an abrupt wavering or vibrating motion: as, give it a *shake*; a *shake* of the head.

> Your pencil rivals the dramatic art of Mr. Puff in the Critic, who crammed a whole complicated sentence into the expressive *shake* of Lord Burleigh's head.
> *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, i.

**2.** A shock or concussion; especially, a shock that disarranges or impairs; rude or violent attack or treatment.

> The great soldier's honour was composed
> Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake*.
> *G. Herbert*, The Church Porch.

> His brain has undergone an unlucky *shake*.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

**3.** A tremor; a quaver; a shiver.

> 'Tis he; I am caught; I must stand to it stoutly,
> And shew no *shake* of fear. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

> But Hepzibah could not rid herself of the sense of something unprecedented at that instant passing, and soon to be accomplished. Her nerves were in a *shake*.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

**4.** A trembling-fit; a chill; specifically, in the plural and with the definite article, *the shakes*, ague; intermittent fever; also, delirium tremens. [Colloq.]—**5.** In *music*, a melodic embellishment consisting of the rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone one degree above it; a trill: indicated by the mark *tr.*, with or without the sign ∿. According to modern usage, the principal tone is sounded first, and receives the accent throughout; but in old music the reverse was the case. If the subsidiary tone is chromatically altered, this is indicated by a sharp or a flat added to the sign of the shake. A shake is usually concluded with a turn, and often preceded by a prefix of one or more tones; in the latter case it is said to be *prepared*. A shake occurring in two or three voice-parts at once is called *double* or *triple*. A succession of shakes is called a *chain*. A shake inserted in the midst of a rapid or flowing melody is called *passing*.

**6.** A brief moment; an instant: as, to do a thing in a couple or brace of *shakes*, or in the *shake* of a lamb's tail (that is, to do it immediately). [Slang.]

> I'll be back in a couple of *shakes*,
> So don't, dears, be quivering and quaking.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

> Now Dragon [a mastiff] could kill a wolf in a brace of *shakes*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xciii. (*Davies.*)

**7.** A crack or fissure in timber, produced during growth by strain of wind, sudden changes of temperature, or causes not well determined, or formed during seasoning. Nearly all exogenous woods are in some degree subject to this defect, which appears in several forms. *Heart-shake* is a fissure through the center or pith, slight or serious, in its simplest form running the length of the trunk in one plane, in some specimens twisted. Another cleft may cross at right angles. *Star-shake* consists of radial fissures, sometimes even reaching the circumference. *Cup-shake* consists of clefts between the concentric layers, occurring most often near the root. All these shakes are commonly called *wind-shakes*.

> It [the teak] shrinks very little in seasoning, and has no *shakes* upon the outer surface of the log.
> *Laslett*, Timber, p. 113.

**8.** A fissure in the earth. [Prov. Eng.]—**9.** A long shingle or stave: same as *clapboard*, 2.—**10.** In *printing*, a blurred or doubled print made by a shaking or moving of the sheet under impression. [Eng.]—**11.** The redshank, *Totanus calidris*: so called from its constant nodding or bobbing of the body. See cut under *redshank*. *C. Swainson.* [Connemara, Ireland.]—**Great shakes,** literally, a thing of great account; something extraordinary; something of value or worth: usually in the negative. [Slang.]

> I had my hands full, and my head too, just then, so it ["Marino Faliero"] can be *no great shakes*. I mean the play. *Byron*, To Murray, Sept. 28, 1820.

> It were th' Queen's drawing-room, they said, and th' carriages went bowling along toward her house, some wi' dressed up gentlemen . . . in 'em, and rucks o' ladies in others. Carriages themselves were *great shakes* too.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ix.

**shake-bag** (shāk'bag), *n.* [< *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *bag*$^1$.] A large-sized game-cock. *Halliwell.*

> *Wit.* Will you go to a cock-match?
> *Sir Wil.* With a wench, Tony? Is she a *shake-bag*, sirrah?
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 11.

**shake-buckler**† (shāk'buk″lėr), *n.* [< *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swaggerer; a swashbuckler; a bully.

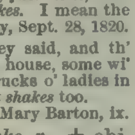
> Let the parents . . . by no means suffer them to live idly, nor to be of the number of such Sim *Shake-bucklers* as in their young years fall unto serving, and in their old years fall into beggary. *Becon*, Works, II. 355. (*Davies.*)

**shake-down** (shāk'doun), *n.* A temporary bed made by shaking down or spreading hay, rushes, or the like, or also quilts or a mattress, with coverings, on the floor, on a table, etc. [Colloq.]

> I would not choose to put more on the floor than two beds, and one *shake-down*, which will answer for five.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, i. 3.

> In the better lodging-houses the *shake-downs* are small palliasses or mattresses; in the worst, they are bundles of rags of any kind; but loose straw is used only in the country for *shake-downs*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 272.

**shake-fork** (shāk'fôrk), *n.* [Also dial. *shackfork*; < *shake* + *fork*.] A fork with which to toss hay about; in *her.*, a bearing resembling the pall, but not reaching the edges of the escutcheon: the three extremities are usually pointed bluntly.


Shake-fork.

**shaken** (shā'kn), *p. a.* **1.** Impaired; weakened; disordered; undermined: as, one *shaken* in health.

> Be mov'd with pitty at the afflicted state of this our *shaken* Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**2.** Cracked or split: as, *shaken* timber.

> Nor is the wood *shaken* nor twisted, as those about Cape Town. *Barrow*, Travels.

**shaker** (shā'kėr), *n.* [< *shake*, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which shakes.

> Thou Earth's drad *Shaker* (at whose only Word
> Th' Eölian Scouts are quickly still'd and stirr'd),
> Lift vp my soule.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2. Specifically, any mechanical contrivance for shaking: as, a carpet-*shaker*.—3. [*cap.*] A member of a religious denomination founded in Manchester, England, about the middle of the eighteenth century: so called, popularly, from the agitations or movements which form part of their ceremonial. Its members call themselves "the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," which they maintain took place in 1770 through Mother Ann Lee, their founder, and continued in those who embraced her testimony. They hold that God is male and female, and that he has given to man four revelations, through the patriarchs as the Great Spirit, through the law of Moses and the prophets as Jehovah, through Christ and the primitive disciples as the Father, and through Ann Lee and her successors as the Eternal Mother: the last is to be continuous. They practise oral confession, celibacy, and community of goods, and hold the doctrines of continence, non-resistance, and non-participation in any earthly government. They wear a peculiar dress, and engage chiefly in agriculture (especially the production of herbs) and the manufacture of simple articles, such as brooms and mats. Their principal settlement is at New Lebanon in New York, where they have been since about 1780.

4. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A breed of domestic pigeons. See *pigeon*, 1 (*c*).

**shake-rag†** (shāk'rag), *n.* [Also *shackrag, shakrag, shagrag*; < *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *rag*$^1$. Cf. *shackbag*.] A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion: also used attributively.

> Was ever Jew tormented as I am?
> To have a *shag-rag* knave to come—
> Three hundred crowns—and then five hundred crowns!
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 5. 63.

> I'd hire some *shag-rag* or other for half a zequine to cut 's throat. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

> He was a *shake-rag* like fellow, . . . and, he dared to say, had gipsy blood in his veins.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

**Shakeress** (shā'kėr-es), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ess*.] A female Shaker.

**Shakerism** (shā'kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ism*.] The principles and practices of the denomination called Shakers.

**shake-scene†** (shāk'sēn), *n.* [< *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *scene*.] A scene-shifter: so called in contempt (in the passage quoted, with a punning allusion to the name of Shakspere).

> There is an vpstart Crow beautified with our Feathers, that with his Tygres heart, wrapt in a Players hyde, supposes hee is as well able to bombast out a Blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Iohannes factotem, is in his owne conceyt the only *Shake-scene* in a Countrey. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

**Shakespearian, Shakesperian,** etc., *a.* See *Shaksperian*.

**shake-up** (shāk'up), *n.* [< *shake up*, verb phrase.] A shaking or stirring up; commotion; disturbance. [Colloq.]

**shake-willy** (shāk'wil"i), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a willy or willowing-machine.

**shakily** (shā'ki-li), *adv.* In a shaky, trembling, or tottering manner; feebly.

**shakiness** (shā'ki-nes), *n.* Shaky character or condition.

**shaking** (shā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shake*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of moving with a rapid vibratory motion, jolting, agitating, etc.

> There are also nodding movements and lateral *shakings* of the head. *Lancet*, No. 3485, p. 1294.

Specifically—2. A violent jolting or agitation: as, give him a good *shaking*.—3. *pl.* Small pieces of cordage, rope, yarn, or canvas used for making oakum or paper.

**shaking-frame** (shā'king-frām), *n.* 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a form of sifting-machine used in graining, in which a set of sieves are agitated by means of a crank or otherwise.—2. A form of buddle, or ore-sorting sieve.

**shaking-machine** (shā'king-mạ-shēn"), *n.* A tumbling-box.

**Shaking-quaker**, *n.* Same as *Shaker*, 3.

**shaking-shoe** (shā'king-shö), *n.* Same as *shoe*, 3 (*f*).

**shaking-table** (shā'king-tā"bl), *n.* Same as *jiggling-table*.

**shako** (shak'ō), *n.* [Also *schako*; = F. *shako* = G. *schako* = Pol. *tzako*, < Hung. *csako*, a shako.] A head-dress worn by soldiers, especially infantry, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is in form a cylinder or truncated cone, stiff, with a vizor in front, and generally has a plume or pompon.

> He had been on duty that morning, and had just come in. His sabre was cast upon the floor before him, and his *shako* was on the table.
> *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxi. (*Davies*.)

**shakrag†**, *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

**Shaksperian** (shak-spē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Shakspere* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Shakspere* has been variously written—namely, *Shakspere, Shakespere, Shakespear, Shakespeare, Shakspeare, Shackespeare*, and in many other ways, the usage in Shakspere's time varying, as with other surnames. The common forms are *Shakespear* (as in Aubrey, Rowe, Pope, Hanmer, Warburton, and others), *Shakspeare* (as in Malone, Steevens, Johnson, Douce, Drake, Ritson, Bowdler, Boswell, Chalmers, Coleridge, and others), *Shakespeare* (as in the first folio), and *Shakspere* (as in one of Shakspere's own signatures). *Shakspere* is the form adopted in the publications of the New Shakspere Society of London, and in this dictionary. According to the etym. (< *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *spear*), the proper mod. spelling is *Shakespear*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to William Shakspere (1564–1616), the great English dramatist and poet, or his dramas; found in or characteristic of the writings, plays, or poems of Shakspere; relating to Shakspere, or in his style.

> No one type of character, feeling, or belief occurs as *Shakespearian*; the word suggests what is vivid and many-sided, and nothing else. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 87.

**II.** *n.* A Shaksperian scholar; a specialist in the study of Shakspere.

Also *Shakspearian, Shakspearean, Shakespearian, Shakesperian*, etc. See the etymology.

**Shaksperiana** (shāk-spē-ri-ā'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [< *Shakspere* (see def.) + *-i-ana*.] Items, details, or collections of lore of all kinds pertaining to Shakspere and his writings.

**Shaksperianism** (shāk-spē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Shaksperian* + *-ism*.] Something specifically relating to or connected with Shakspere; especially, a word or locution peculiar to Shakspere.

> I think that the spirit of modern *Shakspearianism*, among readers, critics, and actors, is quite false to Shakspeare, himself, because true to the traditions of our own times. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLX. 250.

**Shaksperize** (shāk'spēr-īz), *v.* [< *Shakspere* (see *Shaksperian*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To bring into special relation to Shakspere; especially, to imbue with the spirit of Shakspere.

> Now, literature, philosophy, and thought are *Shakespearized*. His mind is the horizon beyond which, at present, we do not see. *Emerson*, Shakespeare or the Poet.

**II.** *intrans.* To imitate Shakspere.

> The English dramatic poets have *Shakespearized* now for two hundred years. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 78.

[Rare in both uses.]

**shaku** (shak'ọ̈), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *chih*, a foot.] The Japanese foot, containing 10 tsŭn or inches, and equal to about 11¾ English inches.

**shakudo** (shak'ọ̈-dō'), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *ch'ih t'ung*, flesh-colored copper: *shakŭ* (= Chinese *ch'ih*), red, flesh-colored; *dō* (= Chinese *t'ung*), copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper with from one to ten per cent. of gold, much used for ornamental metal-work. It has a bluish-black patina produced by boiling in a solution of copper sulphate, alum, and verdigris, which removes some of the copper and exposes a thin film of gold.

> In addition to the castings, the repoussé work should be mentioned; . . . the inlaying of this kind of ware is sometimes of extraordinary delicacy and beauty. The dark blue colour shown by a great number of smaller pieces is that of the *shakudo*, composed of copper, and 3 or 4 per cent. of gold. *Workshop Receipts* (3d ser.), p. 28.

**shaky** (shā'ki), *a.* [< *shake* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Disposed to shake or tremble; shaking; unsteady: as, a *shaky* hand.—2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.—3. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked, split, or cleft, as timber.—4. Feeble; weak. [Colloq.]

> I feel terribly *shaky* and dizzy; . . . that blow of yours must have come against me like a battering-ram.
> *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxviii.

5. Wavering; undecided; uncertain: as, there are a good many *shaky* voters in the district. [Colloq.]

> Four of the latter [delegation] are adverse, and several others *shaky*. *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 21, 1858.

6. Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability. [Colloq.]

> Other circumstances now occurred, . . . which seemed to show that our director was—what is not to be found in Johnson's "Dictionary"—rather *shaky*.
> *Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

**shalder**$^1$ (shâl'dėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shold*, *shoal*$^1$, *shelve*$^2$.] To give way; tumble down. *Halliwell.*

> Two hils, betwixt which it ran, did *shalder*, and so choke vp his course.
> *Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, xv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**shalder**$^2$ (shâl'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of slate.—2. A broad, flat rush. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.] *Halliwell.*

**shale**$^1$ (shâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaile*; < ME. *shale*, *schale*, assibilated form of *scale*, < AS. *sceale*, a shell, husk, rind, scale: see *scale*$^1$. Cf. *shale*$^2$.] A shell or husk.

> I saugh him carien a wind-melle
> Under a walshe-note *shale*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1281.

> Your fair show shall suck away their souls,
> Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 18.

**shale**$^1$ (shāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaled*, ppr. *shaling*. [E. dial. also *sheal*, *sheel*; < ME. *schalen*, assibilated form of *scalen*, scale, shell: see *scale*$^1$, and cf. *shell*, *v.*] To take off the shell or coat of.

> I have beene *shaling* of peascods.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

**shale**$^2$ (shāl), *n.* [< G. *schale*, a scale, shell, husk, a slice, a thin layer (*schalen-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata), = E. *scale*, *shale*: see *scale*$^1$, *shale*$^1$.] Clay, or argillaceous material, which has a fissile structure, or which splits readily into thin leaves. Shale differs from slate in being decidedly less firmly consolidated; but there is often a gradual passage of one into the other.—**Alum shale.** See *alum*.—**Bituminous shale.** See *bituminous*.—**Kimmeridge shale.** See *Kimmeridgian*.—**Lorraine shale**, a local name in New York (Jefferson county) for a shaly division of the Hudson River group.—**Niagara shale**, a division of the Niagara group, especially interesting from its relation to the recession of Niagara Falls. It is there a shaly rock, and it underlies a more compact limestone, each division being at the present Falls about 80 feet thick. The shale wears away more rapidly than the limestone, which is thus undermined and breaks off in large fragments, greatly aiding the work of the water in causing the recession of the Falls.—**Tarannon shale**, a group of slates and shaly rocks forming a division of the Upper Llandovery series in Wales, and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in thickness. They were first described by Sedgwick under the name of *paste-rock*, and have also been called the *pale slates*. They are named from the river Tarannon, on which (in Montgomeryshire, near Llanidloes) the group is especially well-developed.

**shaled†** (shāld), *a.* [< *shale*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a shale or shell.

> Hasell nuts, . . . as good and thin *shaled* as are our Filberds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 397.

**shale-oil** (shāl'oil), *n.* The trade-name of a certain grade of naphtha.

**shalk†**, *n.* [ME., also *schalk*, < AS. *scealc* = OS. *scalc* = OFries. *skalk*, *schalk* = D. MLG. *schalk* = OHG. *scalc*, *scalk*, *scalch*, MHG. *schalc*, *schalch*, G. *schalk* = Icel. *skālkr* = Sw. Dan. *skalk* = Goth. *skalks*, a servant. Cf. It. *scalco* = OF. *escalque*, < OHG.; see also *seneschal* and *marshal*$^1$.] A servant; man.

> He translated it into latyn for likyng to here;
> But he shope it so short that no *shalke* might
> Haue knowlage by course how the case felle.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

**shall**$^1$ (shal), originally *v. t.*, now only *auxiliary*. Pres. 1 *shall*, 2 *shalt*, 3 *shall*, pl. *shall*; imperf. 1 *should*, 2 *shouldest* or *shouldst*, 3 *should*, pl. *should*. *Shall* has no participles, no imperative, and no infinitive. [A defective verb, classed with *can*, *may*, *will*, etc.: (1) Pres. 1st and 3d pers. *shall*, also dial. (Sc.) *sall*, *sal*, < ME. *shal*, *schal*, *schalle*, *schel*, *ssel*, *scheal*, *sceal*, *scal*, also *sal*, *sel*, *sæl*, < AS. *sceal*; 2d pers. *shalt*, < ME. *shalt*, *schalt*, *ssalt*, *salt*, < AS. *scealt*; pl. *shall*, < ME. *shul*, *shulen*, *shullen*, *schulen*, *schullen*, *sholen*, *sculen*, *scullen*, *sulen*, *sullen*, etc., < AS. *sculon*, *sculun*, *sceolon*; (2) pret. 1st and 3d pers. *should*, dial. (Sc.) *suld*, < ME. *sholde*, *scholde*, *ssolde*, *scolde*, *sculde*, *solde*, < AS. *scolde*, *sceolde*; 2d pers. *shouldest*, *shouldst*, < ME. *schuldest*, etc.; pl. *should*, < ME. *sholden*, *scholden*, *ssolden*, *scolden*, *sulden*, etc., < AS. *scoldon*, *sceoldon*; inf. ME. *schulen*, < AS. *sculan*; = OS. *skal*, *scal* (pret. *skulda*, *skolda*, *sculda*, *scolda*, inf. *skulan*) = OFries. *skil*, *skel*, *schel* (pret. *skolde*, inf. *skila*, *skela*, *schela*, *sela*) = D. *zal* (pret. *zoude*, inf. *zullen*) = OHG. *scal*, *scol*, *sal*, *sol* (pret. *scolta*, *solta*, inf. *sculan*, *scolan*, *solan*, *suln*), MHG. *sol* (pret. *solte*, inf. *scholn*, *soln*), G. *soll* (pret. *sollte*, inf. *sollen*) = Icel. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skyldi*, *skyldu*, inf. *skulu*) = Sw. *skall* (pret. *skulle*, inf. *skola*) = Dan. *skal* (pret. *skulde*, inf. *skulle*) = Goth. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skulda*, inf. *skulan*); a preterit-present verb, the AS. *sceal*, etc., being orig. pret., from Teut. √ *skal*, owe, be in debt, be liable (whence also AS. *scyld* = D. G. *schuld* = Sw. *skuld*, *skull* = Dan. *skyld*, fault, debt, guilt); cf. Lith. *skelu*, I am indebted, *skilti*, owe, be liable; L. *scelus*, guilt (> E. *scelerate*, *scelerous*, etc.); Skt. √ *skhal*, stumble.] **A.†** As an independent transitive verb. To owe; be indebted or under obligation for.

> Lhord, ich ne habbe huer-of maki the yeldinge; uoryef me thet ich the *ssel*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

> By that feith I *shal* to God and yow.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1649.

> Euerych cart[load of wool] y-seld in the town, to men out of fraunchyse, *shal* to the kynge of custome an halpeny. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

**B.** As an auxiliary. 1. Am (is, are, was, etc.) obliged or compelled (to); will (or would) have (to); must; ought (to): used with an infinitive (without *to*) to express obligation, necessity, or duty in connection with some act yet to be carried out.

> Men seyn that sche *schalle* so endure in that forme.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

> For ye *shul* nat tarye,
> Though in this toun is noon apotecarie,
> I shal myself to herbes techen yow.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 127.

> To folewe that lord we *schulden* be fayn,
> in what degree that euere we stood.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

> This is a ferly thinge that thow hast seide, I *sholde* venquyse myn enmyes in a litere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

> The baner of a kynge *sholde* not ben hidde, and namly in bataile, but to be born in the formest fronte.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

> I *should* report that which I say I saw,
> But know not how to do it.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 31.

> To subdue or expell an usurper *should* be noe unjust enterprize nor wrongfull warre. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> When Kings rise higher than they *should*, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 49.

2. Am (is, are, was, etc.) to (do something specified by the infinitive): forming verb-phrases having the value of future and conditional tenses, and usually (and properly enough) called such. (*a*) *Shall* is used in direct assertion to form the first persons singular and plural of the future and future-perfect tenses, the second and third persons in these tenses being formed by *will*. In this connection *shall* simply foretells or declares what is about to take place: as, I *shall* go to town to-morrow; we *shall* spend the summer in Europe. The future tense of the verb *go* thus becomes

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{I } \textit{shall}\\ \text{Thou } \textit{will}\\ \text{He } \textit{will}\end{array}\right\}\text{go;}\qquad \left.\begin{array}{l}\text{We } \textit{shall}\\ \text{You } \textit{will}\\ \text{They } \textit{will}\end{array}\right\}\text{go.}$$

"The use of *shall* instead of *will* in the first person is probably due to the fact that the act thus announced as about to take place ensues from the duty or obligation arising outwardly but contemplated inwardly as proper, and consequently as now about to take place in virtue of a tacit act of the speaker's will. Should the will or resolution of the speaker intervene, or be prominent in his mind, then *will* would be the proper word to express the futurity of the act: thus, 'I *will* go' means 'I am determined to go, 'I have made up my mind to go.' 'I *shall* go home this evening' announces a future event as settled by consideration outside of the speaker's self; 'I *will* go home this evening' announces a future event having both its cause and its accomplishment in the speaker's own mind." (*Dr. Beard.*) In indirect assertion *shall* may express mere futurity in the second and third persons: as, he says that he *shall* go; he said that he *should* go: in these sentences "he" refers to one and the same person, the one who "says." If it referred to any other person, *will* would be used and not *shall*.

> That woman had to water her soup with her furtive tears, to sit of nights behind hearts and spades, and brood over her crushed hopes. If I contemplate that wretched old Niobe much longer, I *shall* begin to pity her.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, II. xiii.

> "Well, we *shall* all miss you quite as much as you will miss us," said the master.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

> I *shall* stay and sleep in the church.
> *George Eliot*, Romola, xiv.

(*b*) In the second and third persons *shall* implies authority or control on the part of the speaker, and is used to express (1) promise: as, you *shall* receive your wages; (2) command: as, thou *shalt* not steal; (3) determination: as, you *shall* go.

> My glass *shall* not persuade me I am old,
> So long as youth and thou are of one date.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxii.

> Ne'er stare nor put on wonder, for you must
> Endure me, and you *shall*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

> But she *shall* have him; I will make her happy, if I break her heart for it. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

(4) Certainty or inevitability as regards the future.

> And if I die, no man *shall* pity me [that is, it is certain no man will pity me]. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 201.

(*c*) Interrogatively, *shall* or *will* is used according as the one or the other would be used in reply, and accordingly '*shall* I go?' '*shall* we go?' '*shall* he go?' '*shall* they go?' ask for direction, or refer the matter to the determination of the person asked—that is, '*shall* I go?' anticipates the answer 'you *shall* go.'

> *Pan.* But will you tell me? *Shall* I marry?
> *Trouil.* Perhaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

> I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
> About relieving of the sentinels:
> Then how or which way *should* they first break in?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 71.

(*d*) After conditionals, such as *if* or *whether*, and after verbs expressing condition or supposition, *shall* expresses simple futurity in all persons, the idea of restraint or necessity involved originally in the word *shall* being excluded by the context—thus:

$$\textit{If}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{I (or we) } \textit{shall}\\ \text{Thou } \textit{shalt}\text{, or you } \textit{shall}\\ \text{He (or they) } \textit{shall}\end{array}\right\}\text{say.}$$

> *If* then we *shall* [that is, are to] shake off our slavish yoke,
> Imp out our drooping country's broken wing,
> Away with me! *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 291.

> A man would be laugh'd at by most people who *should* maintain that too much money could undo a nation.
> *B. Mandeville*, Fable of the Bees, p. 213.

> That man would do a great and permanent service to the ministry who *should* publish a catalogue of the books in history . . .
> *Southey*, Wesley, I. 309, note (quoted in F. Hall's False [Philol., p. 49).

In the older writers, as for instance in the authorized version of the Bible, *shall* was used of all three persons.

> Whose worcheth bi wil, wraththe maketh ofte;
> I sigge hit bi thi-seluen, thou *schalt* hit sone fynde.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iv. 57.

> Lord, howe ȝe vs lere,
> Full wele we take rewarde,
> And certis we *schall* not rest.
> *York Plays*, p. 152.

> The London fleet of twenty sail (whose admiral *shall* be Captain Philpot, a Kentish man, who heretofore fought a duel between the two armies in the Low Countries), being all ready, have this fortnight been suing for their despatch.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 161.

*Shall*, like other auxiliaries, is often used with an ellipsis of the following infinitive.

> Men dreme of thing that nevere was ne *shal*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 274.

> It *shall* [sc. go] to the barber's with your beard.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 521.

> From the Devil they came, and to the Devil they *shalt* [sc. assuredly go]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

> You have not pushed these diseased neither with side nor shoulder, but have rather strewed their way into the Palace with flowers, as you *should*.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. The past tense *should*, besides the uses in which it is merely the preterit of *shall*, as above, has acquired some peculiar uses of its own. In some of these uses *should* represents the past subjunctive, not the past indicative. It is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech: as, I said I *should* [was to] go; I arranged that he *should* [was to] go. *Should* is often used to give a modest or diffident tone to a statement, or to soften a statement from motives of delicacy or politeness: thus, 'I *should* not like to say how many there are' is much the same as 'I hardly like,' or 'I do not like,' etc. Similarly, 'it *should* seem' is often nearly the same as 'it seems.'

> He is no suitor then? So it *should* seem.
> *B. Jonson.*

*Should* was formerly sometimes used where we should now use *might*.

> The scribis and Pharisees aspieden hym that thei *schulden* fynde cause whereof thei *schulden* accuse hym.
> *Wyclif*, Luke vi. 7.

The distinctions in the uses of *shall* and *will* and of *should* and *would* are often so subtle, and depend so much upon the context or upon subjective conditions, that they are frequently missed by inaccurate speakers and writers, and often even by writers of the highest rank. There is a tendency in colloquial English to the exclusive use of *will* and (except after a conditional word) *would*. See *will*$^1$.

> Cæsar *should* [would] be a beast without a heart
> If he should stay at home to-day for fear.
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 42.

> I will win for him an I can; if not, I *will* [shall] gain nothing but my shame and the odd hits.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 183.

> Nay, if you find fault with it, they *shall* [will] whisper, tho I did not like it before; I'll ha' no body wiser than myself. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** *Ought, Should.* See *ought*$^2$.

**shall**$^2$ (shal), *n.* [Ar.] An African siluroid fish of the genus *Synodontis*; specifically, *S. schal* of the Nile, a kind of catfish with a small mouth, long movable teeth in the lower jaw, a nuchal buckler, and six barbels. Also *schal*.

**shalli** (shal'i), *n.* [Also *challi, challis*; appar. same as Anglo-Ind. *shalee, shaloo*, < Hind. *sālū*, a soft twilled cotton stuff of a Turkey-red color.] A red or otherwise colored cotton stuff or piece-goods of soft texture, made in India, and much worn by the poorer natives. The later and finer shallis of England and France seem to be modifications of the Indian fabric.

> A large investment of piece-goods, especially of the coarse ones, Byrampauts, *chelloes*, and others, for the Guinea market. *Grose*, Voyage to the East Indies, I. 99.

**shallon** (shal'on), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (reported in this form by Lewis and Clarke); cf. *salal-berry*.] The salal-berry, *Gaultheria Shallon*.

**shalloon** (sha-lön'), *n.* [< ME. *chalon, chaloun*, a coverlet (see *chalon*) (= Sp. *chalon, chalun* = MHG. *schalūne*, G. *schalun*, shalloon), < OF. *chalons* (cf. F. *ras de Châlons*, Chalons cloth), so called from *Chalons*, F. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, a town in France, < L. *Catalauni*, a tribe that lived in the neighborhood. For similar cloth-names of local origin, see *cambric, muslin, worsted*, etc.] A light woolen stuff used for the linings of coats and for women's dresses.

> *Shalloon*, a sort of woolen stuff, chiefly used for the linings of coats, and so call'd from *Chalons*, a city of France, where it was first made. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

> In addition to the woollen fabrics, *shalloons*, calimancoes, and tammies were made in considerable numbers in this town and neighborhood [of Colne].
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 30.

**shallop** (shal'op), *n.* [= G. *schaluppe*, < OF. *chaluppe* = Sp. Pg. *chalupa* = It. *scialuppa*, a shallop; origin unknown, but prob. Amer. or E. Ind. Cf. *sloop*.] A light boat or vessel, with or without a mast or masts; a sloop.

> A little bote lay hoving her before; . . .
> Into the same shee lept, and with the ore
> Did thrust the *shallop* from the floting strand.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

> A *shallop* of one Henry Way of Dorchester having been missing all the winter, it was found that the men in her, being five, were all killed treacherously by the eastern Indians. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 95.

**shallot** (sha-lot'), *n.* [Also *schallot*, and formerly *shalot, schalote, chalot, eschalot* (= D. *sjalot* = G. *schalotte* = Sw. *schalott* = Dan. *skalot*); < OF. *eschalote, eschalotte*, F. *échalote*, an altered form, simulating a dim. term., of OF. *eschalone, escalogne, escalone*, whence E. *scallion*: see *scallion*.] A vegetable of the onion kind, *Allium Ascalonicum*, native in Syria, and elsewhere cultivated; the scallion or cibol. The bulb forms bulblets or cloves in the axils of the scales, like the garlic and rocambole. The shallot is considered milder than the onion, and is used in cookery and esteemed for pickles.

> Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
> Where rocombole, *shallot*, and the rank garlic grow.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 336.

**shallow**$^1$ (shal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *shalow, schalowe*, shallow, prob. lit. 'sloping, shelving,' for **schelowe*, < AS. **sceolh* (in comp. *scelg-, sceol-, scul-, scyl-*), sloping, oblique, squint (found only in comp. *scelg-ēgede, sceol-ēgede, scul-ēgede, scyl-ēgede, scyl-eágede, sceol-ēge, sceol-īge*, squint-eyed), = MD. *schelwe, scheel*, D. *scheel* = MLG. *schēl* = OHG. *scelah* (*scelh-, scelaw-*), MHG. *schelch, schel* (*schelh-, schelw-*), G. *scheel*, sloping, crooked, squint, = Icel. *skjālgr*, oblique, wry, squint (as a noun, applied to the crescent moon, to a fish, and as a nickname of a person), = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, oblique, wry, crooked (not found in Goth.); perhaps, with a formative guttural, from a base **skel* = Gr. *σκολιός*, crooked, wry, akin to *σκαληνός*, uneven, scalene, *σκελλός*, crook-legged: see *scoliosis, scalene*. The sense 'shallow' appears only in E. The E. forms are somewhat irregular, the ME. forms *shalow, schalowe* being associated with other forms of Scand. origin, *schald, schold*, etc., early mod. E. *shold*, E. *shoal*, Sc. *shaul*, shallow, which, together with the related verbs *shail*$^1$ and *shelve*$^2$, exhibit variations of the vowel, as well as terminal variations due to the orig. guttural. See *shoal*$^1$, *shail*$^1$, *shelve*$^2$, *shelf*$^2$.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not deep; of little depth: as, a *shallow* brook; a *shallow* place; a *shallow* vessel or dish.

> Deep sounds make lesser noise than *shallow* fords.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1329.

> *Shallow* water, crisp with ice nine months of the year, is fatal to the race of worms. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

2. Not deep intellectually; superficial: as, a *shallow* person; a *shallow* mind.

> My wit 's too *shallow* for the least Designe
> Of thy drad Counsails sacred, and divine.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> In my *shallow* Apprehension your Grace might stand more firm without an Anchor. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 18.

**Shallow ground**, land with gold near the surface. [Mining slang, Australia.]

**II.** *n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal; a shelf; a flat; a bank.

> There is a tide in the affairs of men
> Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
> Omitted, all the voyage of their life
> Is bound in *shallows* and in miseries.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 221.

> Thou hast left Life's *shallows*,
> And dost possess the deep.
> *Lowell*, A Requiem.

**shallow**$^1$ (shal'ō), *v.* [< *shallow*$^1$, *a.* Cf. *shoal*$^1$, *v.*, and *shelve*$^2$, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make shallow; decrease the depth of.

> In long process of time, the silt and sands shall . . . choke and *shallow* the sea in and about it [Venice].
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, xii.

> That thought alone thy state impairs,
> Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

**II.** *intrans.* To become shallow; decrease in depth: as, the water *shallows* rapidly as one approaches the bar.

> The involution is regular, being deepest in the centre, and *shallowing* in all directions towards the edge.
> *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 524.

**shallow**$^2$ (shal'ō), *n.* [Cf. *shallow*$^1$.] The rudd, a fish. [Local, Eng.]

The rudd, or red-eye, is the *shallow* of the Cam.
*Yarrell*, Hist. British Fishes. (*Latham.*)

**shallow-brained** (shal′ō-brānd), *a.* Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

To this effect the policie of playes is verie necessarie, however some *shallow-brayned* censurers (not the deepest serchers into the secrets of gouernment) mightily oppugne them. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 59.

**shallow-hearted** (shal′ō-här″ted), *a.* Incapable of deep or strong feeling or affection.

Ye sanguine, *shallow-hearted* boys!
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 97.

**shallowling** (shal′ọ-ling), *n.* [< *shallow*$^{1}$ + *-ling*$^{1}$.] A shallow or silly person.

Can Wee suppose that any *Shallowling*
Can finde much Good in oft-Tobacconing?
*Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

**shallowly** (shal′ọ-li), *adv.* In a shallow manner; with little depth; superficially; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 118.

**shallowness** (shal′ọ-nes), *n.* The character of being shallow; lack of depth or profundity, either literally or figuratively; superficiality: as, the *shallowness* of a river; *shallowness* of mind or wit.

**shallow-pated** (shal′ō-pā″ted), *a.* Of weak mind; silly.

Some *shallow-pated* Puritan, in reading this, will shoot his Bolt, and presently cry me up to have a Pope in my Belly *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

**shally-shally**† (shal′i-shal″i), *adv.* [An accom. adv. form of the repeated question *Shall I? shall I?* marking hesitation; now by variation *shilly-shally*.] Same as *shilly-shally*.

Why should I stand *shally-shally* like a Country Bumpkin? *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

**shalm**, *n.* See *shawm*.

**shalmy**†, **shalmie**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *shawm*.

**shalot**†, **shalote**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *shallot*.

**shalt** (shalt). The second person singular of *shall*$^{1}$.

**shaltow**†. A Middle English reduction of *shalt thou*.

**shaly** (shā′li), *a.* [< *shale*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of shale; resembling shale: as, a *shaly* soil.

**sham** (sham), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. form of *shame* (like *shack* for *shake*, *tak* for *take*, etc.). The noun depends in part on the verb (see *sham*, *v.*). It came into general literary use, in the later senses, in the last quarter of the 17th century, as if a piece of slang.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Shame; disgrace; fault. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A trick put upon one; a trick or device that deludes or disappoints expectation; fraud; imposture; make-believe; humbug: as, an age of *shams*.

Two young gent. that heard S$^{r}$. H. tell this *sham* so gravely rode the next day to St. Alban's to enquire; comeing there, nobody had heard of any such thing, 'twas altogether false. *Aubrey*, Lives, Henry Blount.

Shamming is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, which the sly Wag the Author only laughs at himself; and, making himself believe 'tis a good Jest, puts the *Sham* only upon himself. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

That *Sham* is too gross to pass on me.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 10.

If peace is sought to be defended or preserved for the safety of the luxurious and the timid, it is a *sham*, and the peace will be base. *Emerson*, War.

**3.** Some device meant to give a thing a different outward appearance, as of neatness and finish, or to imitate something which it is not. Specifically — (*a*†) A false shirt-front; a dicky.

You put upon me, when I first came to Town, about being orderly, and the Doctrine of wearing *Shams*, to make Linen last clean a Fortnight. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

(*b*) A false pillow-cover; a pillow-sham. (*c*) A strip of fine linen, often embroidered, put under the upper edge of the bed-coverings and turned over, as if forming the upper end of the sheet. (*d*) *pl.* Gaiters. [Local, Eng.]

**II.** *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended: as, a *sham* fight.

The Discovery of your *Sham* Addresses to her, to conceal your Love to her Neice, has provok'd this Separation.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 1.

The other two packets he carried with him to Halifax, where he stayed some time to exercise the men in *sham* attacks upon *sham* forts. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 257.

**Sham answer, sham defense, sham plea**, in *law*, a pleading so clearly false in fact as to present no substantial issue. The phrase is commonly taken to imply a pleading formally sufficient, and interposed for the mere purpose of delay. =**Syn.** Mock, spurious, make-believe.

**sham** (sham), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shammed*, ppr. *shamming*. [< *sham*, *n.*; orig. a var. of *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deceive; trick; cheat; delude with false pretenses.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

*Law.* Why, I'm sure you joked upon me, and *shammed* me all night long.
*Man.* *Shammed!* prithee what barbarous law-term is that? . . .
*Free.* *Shamming* is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, etc. [see this quotation under *sham*, *n.*, 2].
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

**2**†. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**3.** To make a pretense of in order to deceive; feign; imitate: as, to *sham* illness.

But pray, why does your master pass only for ensign?—now if he had *shamm'd* general indeed.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

**To sham Abraham**, to pretend to be an Abraham-man; hence, as used by seamen, to pretend illness in order to avoid doing duty in the ship, etc. See *Abraham-man*.

**II.** *intrans.* To pretend; make false pretenses; pretend to be, do, etc., what one is not, does not, does not mean, etc.

Then all your Wits that fleer and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram.
*Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

He *shammed* ill, and his death was given publicly out in the French papers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvii.

**sham-Abraham** (sham′ā′bra̤-ham), *a.* Pretended; mock; sham. See *to sham Abraham*, under *sham*, *v. t.*

I own I laugh at over-righteous men,
I own I shake my sides at ranters,
And treat *sham Abr'am* saints with wicked banters.
*Hood*, Ode to Rae Wilson.

**shamalo-grass** (sham′a-lō-gràs), *n.* [E. Ind. *shamalo* + E. *grass*.] A cereal grass, *Panicum frumentaceum*, cultivated in India, probably introduced from tropical Africa. It yields a millet-like grain, a wholesome article of diet, used especially by the poorer classes, and is also a good forage-grass. Also *Deccan grass*.

**Shaman** (sham′a̤n), *n.* and *a.* [< Pers. Hind. *shaman*, pl. *shamandan*, an idolater.] **I.** *n.* A professor or priest of Shamanism; a wizard or conjurer among those who profess Shamanism.

The connexion of the *shamans* or sorcerers with fetish-objects, as where the Tatars consider the innumerable rags and tags, bells and bits of iron, that adorn the *shaman's* magic costume to contain spirits helpful to their owner in his magic craft.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 142.

**II.** *a.* Relating to Shamanism.

**Shamanic** (shạ-man′ik), *a.* [< *Shaman* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Shamans or Shamanism.

**Shamanism** (sham′a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Shaman* + *-ism*.] A general name applied to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous nations, comprehending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyeds, and other inhabitants of Siberia as far as the Pacific Ocean. These nations generally believe in a Supreme Being, but to this they add the belief that the government of the world is in the hands of a number of secondary gods both benevolent and malevolent toward man, and that it is absolutely necessary to propitiate them by magic rites and spells. The general belief respecting another life appears to be that the condition of man will be poorer and more wretched than the present; hence death is regarded with great dread.

The earliest religion of Accad was a *Shamanism* resembling that of the Siberian or Samoyed tribes of to-day.
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 192.

**Shamanist** (sham′a̤n-ist), *n.* [< *Shaman* + *-ist*.] A believer in Shamanism.

**Shamanistic** (sham-a̤-nis′tik), *a.* [< *Shamanist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Shamanism; characteristic of Shamans or Shamanists.

Colonel Dalton states that the paganism of the Ho and Moondah in all essential features is *shamanistic*.
*Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 225.

**shamble**$^{1}$ (sham′bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shammel*, *shamell*; < ME. *schambylle*, earlier *shamel*, *schamel*, *schamil*, *schamylle*, *scheomel*, a butchers' bench or stall, orig. a stool, < AS. *scamol*, *scamel*, *sceamul*, a stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool), = OS. *scamel*, *scamil*, stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool), = OHG. *scamal*, *scamil*, MHG. *schemel*, *schamel*, G. *schämel*, *schemel* = Icel. *skemill* = Dan. *skammel*, a footstool, = OF. *scamel*, *eschamel*, < L. *scamellum*, a little bench or stool; cf. *scabellum*, a footstool (> It. *sgabello*, a joint-stool, = F. *escabeau*, *escabelle*, a stool); dim. of *scamnum*, a step; cf. L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk, Gr. σκήπτειν, prop, etc.: see *scape*$^{2}$, *scepter*, *shaft*$^{1}$.] **1**†. A footstool.

Vor thi alle the halewen makeden of al the worlde ase ane *scheomel* to hore uet [feet]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 166.

**2.** A bench; especially, a bench or stall in a market on which goods are exposed for sale. Specifically—**3.** *pl.* The tables or stalls on or in which butchers expose meat for sale; hence, a flesh- or meat-market.

Whatsoever is sold in the *shambles*, that eat.
1 Cor. x. 25.

Many there are of the same wretched Kind,
Whom their despairing Creditors may find
Lurking in *Shambles*; where with borrow'd Coin
They buy choice Meats.
*Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

**4.** *pl.* A slaughter-house; a place of butchery: sometimes treated as a singular.

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house!
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 71.

I will therefore leaue their *shambles*, and . . . will visite their holies and holy places.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 844.

Straightway Virginius led the maid a little space aside,
To where the reeking *shambles* stood, piled up with horn
and hide. *Macaulay*, Virginia, l. 148.

**5**†. In *mining*. See *shammel*, 2.—**Clerk of the market and shambles.** See *clerk*.

**shamble**$^{1}$ (sham′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling*. [< *shamble*$^{1}$, *n.*] To slaughter; destine to the shambles. [Rare.]

Must they die, and die in vain,
Like a flock of *shambled* sheep?
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 730.

**shamble**$^{2}$ (sham′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling*. [An assibilated form of *scamble*.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if with weak knees.

Such was the appearance of Ichabod and his steed, as they *shambled* out of the gate of Hans Van Ripper.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

**shamble**$^{2}$ (sham′bl), *n.* [< *shamble*$^{2}$, *v.*] A shambling walk or gait.

The man in the red cloak put on his old slouch hat, made an awkward bow, and, with a gait which was half stride, half *shamble*, went out of the Raleigh, and disappeared. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

**shambling** (sham′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shamble*$^{2}$, *v.*] An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich old banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

**shambling** (sham′bling), *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular, clumsy, weak-kneed motion or gait: as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

He was a tall, *shambling* youth.
*Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

**shambrough**† (sham′brō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a bearing representing an old form of ship or caravel, with two or three masts. *Berry.*

**shame** (shām), *n.* [< ME. *shame*, *schame*, *shome*, *schome*, *scheome*, *scome*, *ssame*, *same*, < AS. *sceamu*, *scamu* = OS. *scama* = OFries. *skome* = D. *schaam* (in comp.) = MLG. *schame* = OHG. *scama*, MHG. *schame*, *scham*, G. *scham*, shame, = Icel. *skömm* (*skamm-*), shame, a wound, = Sw. Dan. *skam*, shame; akin to AS. *sceand*, *sceond*, *scand*, *scond* = D. G. *schande* = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace (see *shand*), and perhaps to Skt. √ *kshan*, wound: see *scathe*, etc. Cf. *sham*, orig. a dial. form of *shame*.] **1.** A painful feeling or sense of degradation excited by a consciousness of having done something unworthy of one's own previous idea of one's excellence; also, a peculiar painful feeling or sense of being in a situation offensive to decency, or likely to bring contempt upon the person experiencing the feeling.

Also here Book seythe that, whan that sche had childed undre a Palme Tree, sche had gret *schame* that sche hadde a Child. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 133.

In all humility,
And with no little *shame*, I ask your pardons.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, i. 2.

*Shame* . . . is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of having done something which is indecent, or will lessen the valued esteem which others have for us.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 17.

**2.** Tendency to feel distress at any breach of decorum or decency, especially at any unseemly exposure of one's person.

My purpos hathe ben longe my hert thus to chast,
And til this yeres day y ne durst for *schame*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 39.

When a woman shall be inflamed with ire, the man ought to suffer her, and after the flame is somewhat quenched, to reprehend her; for if once she begin to loose her *shame* in the presence of her husband, they will euery houre cleaue the house with yels.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 305.

Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame*,
No touch of bashfulness?
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 285.

**3.** A thing or person to be ashamed of; that which brings or is a source or cause of contempt, ignominy, or reproach; a disgrace or dishonor.

Why, thou *shame* of women,
Whose folly or whose impudence is greater
Is doubtful to determine!
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iv. 2.

And then eleven great Stars thought it no *shame*
To crouch before me who admired them.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 111.

It isn't for want of cleverness he looks like a poor man, Miss Lyon. I've left off speaking, else I should say it 's a sin and a *shame*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxii.

**4.** Grossly injurious or ignominious treatment or acts; ignominy; disgrace; dishonor; derision; contempt; contumely.

Whenne he to his lorde come,
The lettre sone he hym nome,
And sayde, Alle gose to *schome!*
And went his way.
*MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

Many *shames* that the Iues hym diden; and after that he suffred bitter deth for vs upon the crosse.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

God geve yow bothe on *shames* deth to dyen.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1133.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen.
Ezek. xxxvi. 6.

I think the echoes of his *shames* have deaf'd
The ears of heavenly justice.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

**5.** The parts of the body which modesty requires to be covered.

Thy nakedness shall be uncovered, yea, thy *shame* shall be seen. Isa. xlvii. 3.

**For shame!** an interjectional phrase, signifying 'you should be ashamed!' 'shame on you!'

*For shame* now; here is some one coming.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

**To put to shame**, to cause to feel shame; inflict shame, disgrace, or dishonor on.

Seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and *put* him *to* an open *shame*. Heb. vi. 6.

=**Syn.** 1. Mortification.—4. Opprobrium, odium, obloquy, scandal.

**shame** (shām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shamed*, ppr. *shaming*. [< ME. *shamen*, *schamen*, *schamien*, *schomien*, *scheomien*, *scomien*, < AS. *sceamian*, *scamian*, *sceomian*, *scomian*, intr. be ashamed, tr. (refl.) make ashamed, = OS. *scamian* = D. *schamen* = OHG. *scamēn*, *scamōn*, MHG. *schamen*, G. *schämen* = Icel. *skamma* = Sw. *skämma* = Dan. *skamme* = Goth. *skaman*, refl., make ashamed; from the noun. Cf. *ashame*, *ashamed*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be or feel ashamed.

And thei seyn that God made Adam and Eve all naked, and that no man scholde *shame* that is of kyndely nature.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 178.

I do *shame*
To think of what a noble strain you are,
And of how coward a spirit.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 3. 23.

Art thou a man? and *sham'st* thou not to beg?
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

**II.** *trans.* **1†.** To be ashamed of.

For who so *schameth* me and my wordis, mannus sone schal *schame* hym, whanne he cometh in his maieste and of the fadris, and of the hooli aungels.
*Wyclif*, Luke ix. 26.

**2.** To make ashamed; cause to blush or to feel degraded, dishonored, or disgraced.

Shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 120.

Who *shames* a scribbler? break one cobweb through,
He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread anew.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 89.

**3.** To cover with reproach or ignominy; disgrace.

Alle tho that ben of his kyn, or pretenden hem to ben his Frendes, and thei come not to that Feste, thei ben repreved for evere and *schamed*, and maken gret doel.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 202.

Thou hast in a few days of thy short reign,
In over-weening pride, riot, and lusts,
*Sham'd* noble Dioclesian and his gift.
*Fletcher (and another ?)*, Prophetess, v. 1.

**4.** To force or drive by shame.

In female breasts did sense and merit rule,
The lover's mind would ask no better school;
*Shamed* into sense, the scholars of our eyes,
Our beaux from gallantry would soon be wise.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, Epil.

**5†.** To shun through shame.

My master sad — for why, he *shames* the court —
Is fled away. *Greene*, James IV., v. 6. (*Davies.*)

**6†.** To mock at; deride; treat with contumely or contempt.

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor. Ps. xiv. 6.

=**Syn.** 2. To mortify, humiliate, abash.

**shamefaced** (shām'fāst), *a.* [A corruption of *shamefast*, simulating *face*: see *shamefast*.] Modest; bashful: originally *shamefast*.

Men *shamefaced* and of noble mindes haue greate cause to beware that they begin not to hourd or laye vp mony: for if he once giue him selfe to hourd, . . . he shall euery day fall into a thousand euils, shames, and confusions.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 256.

The rose with its sweet, *shamefaced* look.
*W. Motherwell*, Certain Pleasant Verses.

**shamefacedly** (shām'fāst-li), *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.

**shamefacedness** (shām'fāst-nes), *n.* [A corruption of *shamefastness*, q. v.] Bashfulness; excess of modesty.

The embarrassed look of shy distress,
And maidenly *shamefacedness*.
*Wordsworth*, To a Highland Girl.

**shamefast** (shām'fast), *a.* [< ME. *shamefast*, *schamefast*, *schamfast*, *sceomefest*, < AS. *sceamfæst*, *scamfæst*, modest, lit. 'firm' or 'fast in shame,' i. e. modesty, < *sceamu*, *scamu*, shame, + *fæst*, fast, firm: see *shame* and *fast*$^1$.] Modest; bashful. [Obsolete or archaic: see *shamefaced*, the form now usual.]

*Shamefast* she was in mayden's shamefastnesse.
*Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 55.

It is a lamentable thing to see, that a mother shal send her sonne to the house of a Gentleman, clad, shod, *shamefast*, honest, solitarie, well manered, and deuoute, and at the yeares end the poore young man shall returne ragged, bare legged, dissolute, . . . and a quareller.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 151.

I'll not meddle with it [conscience]: . . . 'tis a blushing *shamefast* [*shamefac'd* in f. 1623] spirit that mutinies in a man's bosom. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 142.

**shamefastness** (shām'fast-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shamfastnes*; < ME. *shamefastnesse*, *schamefastnesse*; < *shame* + *fast*$^1$ + *-ness*.] Modesty; bashfulness; shamefacedness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And ye, sir clerk, let be your *shamefastnesse*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 840.

To blush with a genuine *shamefastness*.
*E. H. Plumptre*, Sophocles, xxxiii.

**shame-flower** (shām'flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *blushwort*.

**shameful** (shām'fụl), *a.* [< ME. *schamful*, *scheomeful* (= Sw. *skamfull* = Dan. *skamfuld*), modest; < *shame* + *-ful*.] **1†.** Modest; shamefaced.

Wherein he would have hid
His *shamefull* head. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 13.

For certain, sir, his bashfulness undoes him,
For from his cradle he had a *shameful* face.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

**2†.** Full of shame; tinged or permeated with a feeling of shame.

*Shameful* reflections on all our past behaviours.
*C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv. 7.

**3.** That brings or ought to bring or put to shame; disgraceful; scandalous: as, *shameful* conduct.

And Phœbus, flying so most *shamefull* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implyes,
And hydes for shame. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 6.

Who submitted himselfe to a death in itselfe bitter, before men *shamefull*, and of God accursed.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

A change so *shameful*, say, what cause has wrought?
*Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 147.

**Shameful reel.** Same as *shame-reel*. [Scotland.]

"Win up, win up, now bride," he says,
"And dance a *shamefu' reel*."
*Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

=**Syn.** 3. Dishonorable, disreputable, outrageous, villainous, heinous, nefarious.

**shamefully** (shām'fụl-i), *adv.* [< ME. **schamfully*, *ssamvolliche*; < *shameful* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a shameful manner; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

But thou in clumsy verse, unlicked, unpointed,
Hast *shamefully* defied the Lord's anointed.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., ii. 503.

**shamefulness** (shām'fụl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *schamefulnes*; < *shameful* + *-ness*.] **1†.** Modesty; diffidence.

To suche as shall see it to be ouer presumptuous, let them lay the fault upon your honour, whiche did first write unto me, and not on me, that do aunswere with *shamefulnesse*.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 75.

**2.** Shameful character; disgracefulness.—**3.** Shame; disgrace.

The king debated with himself
If Arthur were the child of *shamefulness*,
Or born the son of Gorloïs.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

**shamel†, shamell†**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *shamble*$^1$.

**shameless** (shām'les), *a.* [< ME. *shameles*, *shamelees*, *schameles*, *schomeles*, *schomeleas*, < AS. *sceamleás*, *scamleás* (= D. *schaamteloos* = MLG. *schamelos* = OHG. *scamalōs*, MHG. *schamelōs*, G. *schamlos* = Icel. *skammlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skamlös*), shameless, < *sceamu*, *scamu*, shame, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] **1.** Having no shame; lacking in modesty; immodest; impudent; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And shroue hire of hire shrewednesse *shamelees*, I trowe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 44.

To tell thee whence thou camest, of whom derived,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 120.

**2.** Done without shame; indicating or characterized by lack of shame: as, a *shameless* disregard of honesty.

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify. *Raleigh.*

=**Syn.** 1. Unblushing, brazen; profligate, reprobate, abandoned, incorrigible.

**shamelessly** (shām'les-li), *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

**shamelessness** (shām'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being shameless; utter want of shame; lack of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

**shamely†** (shām'li), *adv.* [ME. *schameli*, *schomely*, *schameliche*, *schomeliche*, < AS. *sceamlīc* (= OHG. *scamalīh*, MHG. *schamelīch*, *schemelīch* = Sw. *skamlig* = Dan. *skammelig*), shameful, < *sceamu*, shame, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*$^2$.] Shamefully.

Bot, I trow, ful tyd, ouer-tan that he [Jonah] were,
So that *schomely* to schort he schote of his ame.
*Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 128.

**shame-proof** (shām'pröf), *a.* Callous or insensible to shame.

*King.* They will shame us; let them not approach.
*Biron.* We are *shame-proof*, my lord.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 513.

**shamer** (shā'mėr), *n.* [< *shame* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which makes ashamed.

My means and my conditions are no *shamers*
Of him that owes 'em, all the world knows that,
And my friends no reliers on my fortunes.
*Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

**shamerag†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *shamrock*.

**shame-reel** (shām'rēl), *n.* In some parts of Scotland, the first reel or dance after the celebration of a marriage. It was performed by the bride and best man and the bridegroom and best maid. *Jamieson.*

**shamevous†**, *a.* [ME., irreg. < *shame* + *-evous* as in similar ME. forms of *bounteous*, *plenteous*.] Shameful.

Yff atwixst his handis he hym haue myght,
He wold make hym ende, and *shameuous* deth dight!
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5444.

**shammatha** (sha-mä'tha̤), *n.* [< Heb. *shammāthā'*.] The highest degree of excommunication among the ancient Jews, consisting in final exclusion from the Jewish church for life.

**shammel†** (sham'el), *n.* **1.** An obsolete form of *shamble*$^1$. Specifically—**2.** In *mining*, a stage or shelf-like arrangement of boards, or a plat cut in the rocks, upon which the ore was shoveled by the miner in the ancient method of working a mine, "cast after cast," as it was called. The shammels were about six feet apart. Also called *shamble*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

If the lode was wide and the walls of it and the adjoining country very hard, solid ground, it was in such case more easy for them to make *shammels* or stages, with such timber, &c., as was cheapest and nearest at hand. *Pryce.*

**shammel†** (sham'el), *v. i.* [< *shammel*, *n.*] In *mining*, to work a mine by throwing the material excavated on to a shammel (which see) in the "cast after cast" method, which was the usual way before the art of regular mining by means of shafts and leads had been introduced. [Cornwall, Eng.]

This, with streaming, I take to be the plain simple state of mining in general three centuries ago, and from hence is derived the custom of *shammeling* both above and under ground at this time. *Pryce.*

**shammer** (sham'ėr), *n.* [< *sham* + *-er*$^1$.] One who shams; an impostor; a liar; a trickster.

I shou'd make the worst *Shammer* in England; I must always deal ingenuously. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

**shammish†** (sham'ish), *a.* [< *sham* + *-ish*$^1$.] Deceitful.

The overture was very *shammish*.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 100. (*Davies.*)

**shammock†** (sham'o̤k), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To idle; loaf; lounge.

Pox take you both for a couple of *shammocking* rascals: . . . you broke my tavern, and that broke my heart.
*Tom Brown*, Works, II. 184. (*Davies.*)

**shammy** (sham'i), *n.*; pl. *shammies* (-iz). [Also *shamoy*; formerly *shamois*, *shamoys*, *chamois*, < F. *chamois*: see *chamois*.] **1.** Same as *chamois*, 2.

> Love thy brave man of war, and let thy bounty
> Clap him in *shamois*.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii.

> The day after to-morrow we go in cavalcade with the Duchess of Richmond to her audience; I have got my cravat and *shammy* shoes.
>
> *H. Walpole*, To Gen. Conway, Jan. 12, 1766.

2. A bag of chamois leather in which miners keep their gold-dust. [Australia.]

**shamoy**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shammy*, *chamois*, 2.

**shamoy** (sham′oi), *v. t.* [< *shamoy*, *n.*] To prepare (leather) by working oil into the skin instead of the astringent or ammonium chlorid commonly used in tanning; dress or prepare in the way chamois leather is prepared.

> Skivers are split grain sides of sheep skins tanned in sumach, and similarly finished—the flesh split being *shamoyed* for inferior qualities of shamoy or wash leather.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 388.

**shampoo** (sham-pö′), *v. t.* [Also *shampo*, and more prop. *champoo*, *champo*; < Hind. *chāmpnā* (impv. *chāmpo*), shampoo, lit. ‘join, press, stuff, thrust in.’] 1. To rub and percuss the whole surface of (the body), and at the same time to extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with a hot bath, for the purpose of restoring tone and vigor to the system: a practice introduced from the East. Such kneading and rubbing of the whole body is now commonly called *massage*. Also used figuratively.

> Old women and amateurs [at an auction-sale] have invaded the upper apartments, pinching the bed-curtains, poking into the feathers, *shampooing* the mattresses, and clapping the wardrobe drawers to and fro.
>
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xvii.

2. To lather, wash, and rub or brush (the head) thoroughly.

**shampoo** (sham-pö′), *n.* [< *shampoo*, *v.*] The act or operation of shampooing, in either sense.

**shampooer** (sham-pö′ėr), *n.* One who shampooes, in either sense of the word.

**shamrag**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shamrock*.

**shamrock** (sham′rok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shamroke*, *shamrag*, *shamerag*; < Ir. *seamrog* (= Gael. *seamrag*), trefoil, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil.] A plant with trifoliate leaves: the national emblem of Ireland. According to recent authority (Britten and Holland, “English Plant Names”) the plant at the present day most in repute as the true shamrock is one of the hop-clovers, *Trifolium minus*, a slender trailing species with small yellow heads, perhaps a variety of *T. procumbens*. It is in use in many counties of Ireland, and forms a great part of the shamrock sold in London on St. Patrick's day. The black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, is also thus used; but the white clover, *T. repens*, is widely understood to be the common shamrock. The identity of the original shamrock which, according to tradition, St. Patrick used to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity is uncertain. It has been variously supposed to be the common white clover, *T. repens* (which, however, is believed to be of late introduction in Ireland); the red clover, *T. pratense*; the wood sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (locally called *shamrock* in England); and even the water-cress (though its leaves are not trifoliate).

> Yf they founde a plotte of water-cresses or *sham-rokes*, there they flocked as to a feast. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> Whilst all the Hibernian kerns, in multitudes,
> Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebagh.
>
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630), II. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

**Blue-flowered shamrock.** See *Parochetus*.—**Indian shamrock,** the birthroot, *Trillium erectum*.

**shamrock-pea** (sham′rok-pē), *n.* See *Parochetus*.

**shan**$^1$ (shan), *n.* [Cf. *shand*, *n.*] *Naut.*, a defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fiber in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

**shan**$^2$ (shan), *n.* [Cf. *shanny*$^1$.] Same as *shanny*$^1$.

**shand** (shand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *shande*, *schond*, *schonde*, *sconde*, also *schend* (in comp.), < AS. *sceand*, *scand*, *sceond*, *scond* = D. *schande* = MLG. *schande* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande* = Dan. *skand* (in comp. *skand-skrift*, libel) = Goth. *skanda*, shame; akin to AS. *sceamu*, etc., shame: see *shame*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Shame; scandal; disgrace.

> Forr thatt wass, alls he wisste itt wel,
> Hiss ȝhenn shame and *shande*.
>
> *Ormulum*, l. 11956.

> My dere doȝttur,
> Thou most vndor-stonde
> For to gowerne well this hous,
> And saue thy selfe frow *schond*.
>
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 39.

> God shilde his cors fro *shonde*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 197.

2. Base coin. [Scotch.]

> “I doubt Glossin will prove but *shand* after a', Mistress,” said Jabos; . . . “but this is a gude half-crown ony way.”
>
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

**II.** *a.* Worthless. [Scotch.]

**shandry** (shan′dri), *n.*; pl. *shandries* (-driz). A shortened form of *shandrydan*.

> In a pause of Mrs. Robson's sobs, Hester heard the welcome sound of the wheels of the returning *shandry*, bearing the bride and bridegroom home.
>
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxix.

**shandrydan** (shan′dri-dan), *n.* [Also *shanderydan*; appar. of Ir. origin.] A light two-wheeled cart or gig; any old rickety conveyance.

> An ancient rickety-looking vehicle of the kind once known as *shandrydan*. *Cornhill Mag.*, V. 440.

**shandygaff** (shan′di-gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mixture of bitter ale or beer with ginger-beer. The original English recipe is a pint of bitter beer with a small bottle of old-fashioned ginger-beer; but porter or stout or lager-beer is sometimes substituted for the bitter beer, and ginger-ale for the ginger-beer.

> If the sun is out, one feels, after scrambling over the rocks and walking home by the dusty road, like taking a long pull at a cup of *shandygaff*.
>
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 187.

**shangan**, *n.* See *shangie*.

**shanghai** (shang-hī′), *n.* [So called from *Shanghai*, *Shanghae*, a city of China.] 1. A very long-legged hen with feathered shanks, reputed to have been introduced from Shanghai, China. The breed (if, despite its great vogue at one time, it could ever claim to be one) is now obsolete, having been developed or differentiated into the different varieties of brahmas and cochins. Also called *brahmaputra*, *brahmapootra*. Hence—2. A tall person; especially, a tall dandy. [Slang, U. S.]—3. A long, slender oyster; a stick-up or stuck-up; a coon-heel, rabbit-ear, or razor-blade. [Connecticut.]—4. A kind of fish-hook. *Norris.*

**shanghai** (shang-hī′), *v. t.* [Lit. to ship to *Shanghai*, *Shanghae*, a port of China, representing any distant port to which persons so treated are shipped.] *Naut.*, to render insensible, as a person, by drugs, liquor, or violence, and ship him on a vessel wanting hands, for the purpose of fraudulently securing advance-money and any premium offered for procuring seamen.

**shangie, shangan** (shang′i, -an), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < OF. *chaine*, F. *chaîne*, a chain: see *chain*.] 1. A shackle; the shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in a cow-house. *Jamieson.*—2. A ring of straw or hemp put round a jumper by miners to prevent the water in the bore-hole from squirting up.—3. A stick cleft at one end, in which the tail of a dog is put by way of mischief. [Scotch in all uses.]

**Shangti** (shang′tē′), *n.* [Chin., < *shang*, high, supreme, + *ti*, ruler.] One of the names (literally, ‘supreme ruler’) used among Christians in China for God, the others being *Shin* (‘god’ or ‘gods,’ ‘spirit’ or ‘spirits’), used (sometimes with the prefix *chin*, true) by those who object to the use of *Shangti* and *Tien-chu* (‘lord of heaven’), used by Roman Catholics. Also *Shangte*.

**shaning** (shan′ing), *n.* Same as *shanny*$^1$.

**shank**$^1$ (shangk), *n.* [< ME. *shanke*, *schanke*, *schonke*, *sconke*, *sconke*, < AS. *sceanca*, *scanca*, *sceonca*, the bone of the leg, also a hollow bone, = OFries. *skunka*, *schonk* = D. *schonk*, a bone, = LG. *schunke*, also *schake*, leg, = Sw. *skank* = Dan. *skank*, leg, shank; cf. dim. D. *schenkel* = MHG. G. *schenkel*, shank, leg, thigh, = Icel. *skekill*, shank; allied to OHG. *scincho*, *scincha*, shank, hollow bone (> It. dial. *schinco*, *stinco*, shin-bone), MHG. *schinke*, G. *schinken*, ham, = Sw. *skinka* = Dan. *skinke*, ham. From the same ult. source is derived E. *skink*$^1$.] 1. The leg, or the part of the leg which extends from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone.

> Eftsoones her white streight legs were altered
> To crooked crawling *shankes*, of marrowe empted;
> And her faire face to fowle and loathsome hewe,
> And her fine corpes to a bag of venim grewe.
>
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 350.

> His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
> For his shrunk *shank*.
>
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 161.

(*a*) Technically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the shin, crus, or leg proper, between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, represented by the length of the tibia. (*b*) In a horse, popularly, the part of the fore leg between the so-called knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the metacarpus. See cut under *horse*.

2. In a bird, popularly, the part of the foot between where the feathers usually end and the roots of the toes, commonly held upright and appearing like a part of the leg, not of the foot, as it really is; the tarsometatarsus.—3. In *entom.*, the tibia: same as *shin*, 5.—4. In *bot.*, the footstalk or pedicel of a flower.—5. A stocking, or the part of a stocking which covers the leg; specifically, a stocking in the process of being knitted (a Scotch use); also, a legging or leg-covering.

> All the riche clothynge was awaye
> That he byfore sawe in that stede;
> Hir a [one] *schanke* blake, hir other graye,
> And all hir body lyke the lede.
>
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 102).

> Four or five pairs of heavy woollen socks cover his feet, and over them is placed a pair of caribou *shanks* [leggings made of the skin of the caribou worn with the hair outside]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 510.

6. That part of an instrument, tool, or the like which connects the acting part with a handle or the part by which it is held or moved. Specifically—(*a*) The stem of a key, between the bow and the bit. (*b*) The stem of an anchor, connecting the arms and the stock. (*c*) The tang of a knife, chisel, etc., or part which is inserted in the handle. (*d*) That part of a fish-hook which is toward the head; the straight part above the bend. (*e*) The straight part of a nail between the head and the taper of the point. (*f*) In *printing*, the body of a type, or that part which is between the shoulder and the feet. See cut under *type*. (*g*) The eye or loop on a button. (*h*) That part of an ax-head which is between the edge and the back, which in some old forms is drawn out long and thin. (*i*) Of a spur, one of the two cheeks or side-pieces. (*j*) Of a spoon, the slender part between the flattened handle and the bowl.

7. That part of a shoe which connects the broad part of the sole with the heel. See cut under *boot*.—8. In *metal.*, a large ladle to contain molten metals, managed by a straight bar at one end and a cross-bar with handles at the other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the metal.—9. The shaft of a mine. [Scotch.]—10. *pl.* Flat pliers with jaws of soft iron used for nibbling glass for lenses preparatory to grinding. See *nibbling*.—11. In *arch.*: (*a*) The shaft of a column. (*b*) The plain space between the grooves of the Doric triglyph.—12†. A kind of fur, mentioned as used for trimming outer garments in the sixteenth century, and as derived from the legs of animals.—13. The latter end or part of anything. [Colloq.]

> Bimeby, to'rds de *shank* er de evenin', Brer Rabbit sorter stretch hisse'f, he did, en 'low hit 's mos' time fer Brer Fox ter git 'long home. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xv.

**Shanks' mare.** See *mare*$^1$.

**shank**$^1$ (shangk), *v.* [< *shank*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or footstalk; fall off by decay of the footstalk: often with *off*.

> The germens of these twelve flowers all swelled, and ultimately six fine capsules and two poor capsules were produced, only four capsules *shanking off*.
>
> *Darwin*, Different Form of Flowers, p. 83.

2. To take to one's legs: frequently with an impersonal *it*: as, to *shank it* (that is, to make the journey on foot). [Scotch.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To send off without ceremony. [Scotch.]

> Some say ye suld baith be *shankit* aff till Edinburgh Castle. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvi.

2. In the making of lenses, to break off (the rough edges) with pliers of soft iron.—**To shank ane's sel' awa',** to take one's self off quickly. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii. [Scotch.]

**shank**$^2$ (shangk), *n.* A shell: same as *chank*$^2$.

**shank-cutter** (shangk′kut″ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine or tool for cutting out shanks. *E. H. Knight.*

**shanked** (shangkt), *a.* [< *shank*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Having a shank; having a shank or shanks of a kind specified: as, spindle-*shanked*; yellow-*shanked*.—2. Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

**shanker** (shang′kėr), *n.* An Anglicized spelling of *chancre*.

**shanking** (shang′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shank*$^1$, *v.*] The process by which lenses are roughly brought to a circular form: same as *nibbling*, 2.

> The pressure of the pliers applied near the edges of the glass causes it to crumble away in small fragments, and this process, which is called *shanking* or nibbling, is continued until the glasses are made circular.
>
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 106.

**shank-iron** (shangk′ī″ėrn), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*: (*a*) A shaping-tool or former for shoe-shanks. (*b*) A plate of iron inserted as a stiffening between the leather parts of a shank.

**shank-laster** (shangk′lȧs″tėr), *n.* A shoemakers' tool, combining a gripping-jaw and a lever, for fitting the upper-leather over the shank of the last. *E. H. Knight.*

**shank-painter** (shangk′pān″tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a short rope and chain sustaining the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.

**shank-shell** (shangk′shel), *n.* Same as *chank*$^2$.

> The *shank-shell* is carved by the Cingalese; when found reversed it is considered sacred.
>
> *P. P. Carpenter*, Mollusca, p. 33.

**shank-spring** (shangk′spring), *n.* A small piece of elastic steel used to join the sole and heel of a boot or shoe so as to give an elastic support to the instep.

**shank-wheel** (shangk′hwēl), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a tool for giving an ornamental finish to a shank.

**shanna** (shan′ä). A Scotch form of *shall not.*

**shanny**$^1$ (shan′i), *n.*; pl. *shannies* (-iz). [Also *shan, shaning;* origin uncertain.] The smooth blenny, *Blennius* (or *Pholis*) *lævis*, a fish of an oblong form with a smooth skin, and without filaments or appendages to the head. It is found along the coasts of England and of Europe generally, chiefly lurking under stones and in seaweed between tide-marks. By means of its pectoral fins it is able to crawl upon land, and when the tide ebbs will often creep on the shore until it finds a crevice wherein it can hide until the tide returns.

**shanny**$^2$ (shan′i), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shand.*] Giddy; foolish. [Prov. Eng.]

**Shanscrit**†, *n.* A former spelling of *Sanskrit.*

**sha'n't** (shånt). A contraction of *shall not.* [Colloq.]

**shanty**$^1$ (shan′ti), *a.* [Also *shawnty, shunty;* var. of *janty, jaunty*, q. v.] Jaunty; gay; showy. [Prov. Eng.]

**shanty**$^2$ (shan′ti), *n.*; pl. *shanties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *shantee;* origin obscure. It has been variously guessed to be (*a*) of Ir. origin, < Ir. *sean*, old (or *sion*, weather, storm), + *tig*, a house; (*b*) < F. *chantier*, a yard, timber-yard, < L. *canterius, cantherius*, a rafter: see *cant*$^1$, *cantle;* (*c*) < a supposed F. **chienté*, as if lit. 'dog-kennel,' < *chien*, a dog: see *kennel*$^1$.] 1. A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building of rough and flimsy character. Compare *boist*$^2$.

This was the second season that le Bourdon had occupied "Castle Meal," as he himself called the *shanty*.
*Cooper*, Oak Openings, p. 26.

The diamond town of Kimberley is still a huge aggregation of *shanties* traversed by tramways and lit by electric light. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, iii. 1.

2. A public house, or place where liquor is sold. [Slang.]—**Sly grog-shanty**, a place where liquor is sold without a license. [Slang, Australia.]

**shanty**$^2$ (shan′ti), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shantied*, ppr. *shantying.* [< *shanty*$^2$, *n.*] To live in a shanty, as lumbermen do: common in Manitoba and the lumber regions of North America.

**shanty**$^3$ (shan′ti), *n.* [Also *chantey;* prob. < F. *chanter*, sing: see *chant.*] A song with a boisterous chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan or windlass or hoisting up heavy weights, to enable them to pull or heave together in time with the song.

**shanty-man**$^1$ (shan′ti-man), *n.* [< *shanty*$^2$ + *man.*] One who lives in a shanty; hence, a backwoodsman; a lumberer.

**shanty-man**$^2$ (shan′ti-man), *n.* [Also *chanteyman;* < *shanty*$^3$ + *man.*] The sailor on board ship who leads the shanty to which the sailors work in heaving at the capstan, hoisting sail, etc.

The *shanty-man*—the chorister of the old packet-ship—has left no successors. . . . It was in the windlass-songs that the accomplished *shanty-man* displayed his fullest powers and his daintiest graces.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 281, 283.

**shapable** (shā′pa-bl), *a.* [< *shape* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being shaped.

My task is to sit and study how *shapeable* the Independent way will be to the body of England.
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 38.

Soft and *shapeable* into love's syllables. *Ruskin.*

2†. Having a proper shape or form; shapely.

I made [earthenware] things round and *shapeable* which before were filthy things indeed to look on.
*De Foe*, Robinson Crusoe, x.

Also *shapeable.*

**shape** (shāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaped* (pp. formerly *shapen*), ppr. *shaping.* [(*a*) < ME. *shapen, schapen* (pret. *shoop, shop, schop, schope, scop*, pp. *shapen, schapen, shape, yshapen, yschape*), < AS. *sceapan, scapan* (pret. *scōp, sceóp*, pp. *sceapen, scapen*), form, make, shape, = OS. *scapan* = OFries. *skeppa, scheppa* (pret. *skōp, schōp*) = MD. *schappen*, do, treat, = OHG. *scaffan*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, shape, create, produce, = Icel. *skapa* = Sw. *skapa* = Dan. *skabe* = Goth. **skapjan, ga-skapjan* (pret. *ga-skōp*), create, form, shape; also in secondary forms, partly merged with the preceding, namely (*b*) ME. *shapen, schapen, schapien, schepien* (pret. *shaped, schapide*, pp. *shaped*), < AS. *sceppan, scyppan, scippan* = OS. *sceppian* = OHG. *scepfen, skeffen*, create, form; (*c*) OHG. *scaffōn*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, procure, obtain, furnish, be busy about, > MD. D. *schaffen* = Dan. *skaffe* = Sw. *skaffa*, procure, furnish; < Teut. √ *skap*, supposed by some to have meant orig. 'cut (wood) into shape,' and to be connected with AS. *scafan*, etc., shave: see *shave.* Hence ult. *shaft*$^3$ and *-ship.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form; make; create; construct.

Swithe go *shape* a shippe of shides and of bordes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 131.

O blake Nyght! as folk in bokes rede,
That *shapen* art by God this world to hyde
At certein tymes with thy derke wede,
That under that men myghte in reste abyde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1480.

Behold, I was *shapen* in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me. Ps. li. 5.

2. To give shape or form to; cut, mold, or make into a particular form: as, to *shape* a garment; to *shape* a vessel on the potters' wheel.

To the forge with it then; *shape* it.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 239.

But that same weed ye've *shaped* for me,
It quickly shall be sewed for thee.
*John Thomson and the Turk* (Child's Ballads, III. 356).

A Ribbon bound and *shap'd* her slender Waist.
*Prior*, Colin's Mistakes, viii.

Only those items which I notice *shape* my mind.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 402.

Wordsworth was wholly void of that *shaping* imagination which is the highest criterion of a poet.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 116.

3. To adapt, as to a purpose; cause to conform; adjust; regulate: with *to* or *unto.*

Good sir, *shape* yourself
To understand the place and noble persons
You live with now. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

Charm'd by their Eyes, their Manners I acquire,
And *shape* my Foolishness *to* their Desire.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

So, as I grew, I rudely *shaped* my life
*To* my immediate wants. *Browning*, Pauline.

4. To form with the mind; plan; contrive; devise; arrange; prepare.

At which the God of Love gan loken rowe,
Right for despit, and *shop* to ben ywroken.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 207.

You may *shape*, Amintor,
Causes to cozen the whole world withal,
And yourself too.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

I see the bottom of your question; and, with these gentlemen's good leave, I will endeavour to *shape* you an answer. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 166.

5†. To get ready; address (one's self to do something).

Upon the chaungynge of the moone,
Whan lightlees is the world a nyght or tweyne,
And that the welkin *shap* hym for to reyne,
He streight o morwe unto his nece wente.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 551.

"ʒe, certes," quath he, "that is soth," and *shop* hym to walke. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 247.

6. To direct (one's course); betake (one's self): as, to *shape* one's course homeward.

He will aray hym full rad with a route noble,
And *shape* hym to our shippes with his shene knightes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1144.

Now to shores more soft
She [the Muse] *shapes* her prosperous sail.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 5.

Behold, in awful march and dread array
The long-expected squadrons *shape* their way!
*Addison*, The Campaign.

7. To image; conceive; call or conjure up.

Oft my jealousy
*Shapes* faults that are not.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 148.

Guilt *shapes* the Terror; deep within
The human heart the secret lies
Of all the hideous deities.
*Whittier*, The Over-Heart.

8†. To dress; array.

Assemble you soudiours, sure men & nobill,
*Shapyn* in shene ger, with shippis to wynde,
The Grekys to greue, & in grem brynge.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2572.

I wol erly *shape* me therfore.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 809.

9. To destine; foreordain; predestine.

If so be my destine be *shape*
By eterne word to deyen in prisoun,
Of oure lynage have sum compassioun.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 250.

**To shape up**, to give form to by stiff or solid material, so that the shape will be retained: said of articles covered with needlework or of textile fabrics.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To take shape or form; be or become adapted, fit, or comformable. [Rare.]

Their dear loss,
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shaped*
Unto my end of stealing them.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 346.

2†. To turn out; happen.

So *shop* it that hym fil that daye a tene
In love, for whiche in wo to bedde he wente.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 61

**shape** (shāp), *n.* [< ME. *shape, schape, shap, schap, schappe, scheap*, shape, way, < AS. *gesceap*, a creature, creation, fate, destiny, form, figure, shape, pl. *gesceapu*, the genitals, = MD. *schap* = OHG. *scaf*, form, MHG. *geschaf*, a creature, = Icel. *skap*, state, condition, temper, mood; from the verb. Cf. *shaft*$^3$.] 1. Form; figure; outward contour, aspect, or appearance; hence, guise: as, the two things are dissimilar in *shape;* the *shape* of the head; in man's *shape.*

First a charming *shape* enslaved me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna saved me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Tulip-beds of different *shape* and dyes,
Bending beneath the invisible West-wind's sighs.
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

The martyrdom which in an infinite variety of *shapes* awaits those who have the heart, and will, and conscience to fight a battle with the world.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

When we say that a body can be moved about without altering its *shape*, we mean that it can be so moved as to keep unaltered all the angles in it.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 312.

2. That which has form or figure; a mere form, image, or figure; an appearance; a phantasm.

'Tis strange he will not let me sleep, but dives
Into my fancy, and there gives me *shapes*
That kneel and do me service, cry me king.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it might be called that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 666.

He hears quick footsteps—a *shape* flits by.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

3. Concrete embodiment or form, as of a thought, conception, or quality.

I am so busy with this frivolous project, and can bring it to no *shape*, that it almost confounds my capacity.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

Yet the smooth words took no *shape* in action.
*Froude*, Hist. Eng. (ed. 1864), II. 128.

4. Appearance; guise; dress; disguise; specifically, a theatrical costume (a complete dress).

Why, quod the somonnour, ride ye than or goon
In sondry *shape*, and nat alway in oon?
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 172.

Now for her a *shape*,
And we may dress her, and I'll help to fit her
With a tuft-taffata cloke. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

Kinaston, the boy, had the good turn to appear in three *shapes:* first as a poor woman in ordinary clothes to please Morose; then in fine clothes, as a gallant, and in them was clearly the prettiest woman in the whole house; and lastly, as a man. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 7, 1661.

A scarlet cloth *shape* (for Richard).
*Sale Catalogue of Covent Garden Theatre*, Sept., 1829, p. 33.

5. Way; manner.

But schortly for to telle the *schap* of this tale,
the duk hade the douʒtiere men to deme the sothe.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

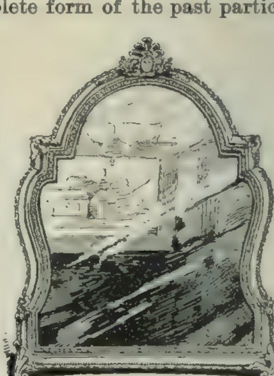
But are ye in any *shape* bound to this birkie Peppercull? *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxv.

6. In *industrial art:* (*a*) A pattern to be followed by workmen; especially, a flat pattern to guide a cutter. (*b*) Something intended to serve as a framework for a light covering, as a bonnet-frame.—7. In *cookery*, a dessert dish consisting of blanc-mange, rice, corn-starch, jelly, or the like cast in a mold, allowed to stand till it sets or firms, and then turned out for serving.—8. The private parts, especially of a female. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—**To lick into shape.** See *lick.*—**To take shape**, to assume a definite form, order, or plan.=**Syn.** 1. *Form, Fashion*, etc. (see *figure*), outline, mold, cut, build, cast.

**shape**†. An obsolete form of the past participle of *shape.*

**shapeable**, *a.* See *shapable.*

**shaped** (shāpt), *p. a.* Having a varied ornamental form: noting an object such as is usually of simple form, as a tray or a panel of a piece of furniture, which, instead of being rectangular, round, or oval, is broken up into various curves.



A Shaped Mirror, 18th century.

**shapeless** (shāp′les), *a.* [< ME. *schaples, schapelesse:* < *shape, n.* + *-less.*] 1. Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; deformed; amorphous.

> He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
> Ill-faced, worse bodied, *shapeless* everywhere.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 20.

> The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 158.

2†. That has no shaping tendency or effect; that effects nothing.

> Wear out thy gentle youth with *shapeless* idleness.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

**shapelessness** (shāp′les-nes), *n.* Shapeless character or condition; lack of regular or definite form.

**shapeliness** (shāp′li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *schaplynesse*; < *shapely* + *-ness*.] The state of being shapely; beauty of form.

**shapely** (shāp′li), *a.* [< ME. *shapely*, *schaply*, *shapelich*, *schapelich*; < *shape*, *n.*, + *-ly*$^1$.] 1. Well-formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

> Unknown to those primeval sires
> The well-arch'd dome, peopled with breathing forms
> By fair Italia's skilful hand, unknown
> The *shapely* column. *J. Warton*, Enthusiast.

> The moon on the east oriel shone
> Through slender shafts of *shapely* stone.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 11.

2†. Fit; likely.

> Tho sleightes yit that I have herd yow steere,
> Ful *shapely* ben to faylen alle yfeere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1450.

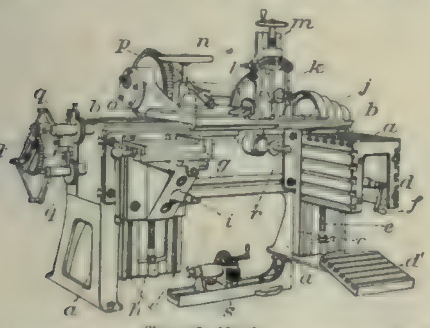
**shapen**†. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.

**shaper** (shā′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *shapere*, *schapare* (= OHG. *scaffāri*, MHG. *schaffære*, G. *schöpfer* = Icel. *skapari* = Sw. *skapare* = Dan. *skaber*), < *shape* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who makes, forms, or shapes.

> The Lord thi *shapere*, that bente heuenes, and foundede the erthe. *Wyclif*, Isa. li. 13.

> Unconsciously, and as it were in spite of themselves, the *shapers* and transmitters of poetic legend have preserved for us masses of sound historical evidence.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 376.

2. In *metal-work*, a combined lathe and planer, which can be used, with attachments, for doing a great variety of work.—3. A form of stamping-machine or stamping-press for sheet-metal.—4. In *wood-working*, a paneling- or molding-machine for cutting moldings of irregular forms.



Shaper for Metals.

*a*, frame; *b*, *b*, horizontal ways; *c*, *c*, vertical ways; *d*, work-table; *d′*, extra detachable work-table; *e*, screw for vertical adjustment of the table *d*; *f*, adjusting-crank; *g*, vise for holding work; *h*, screw for vertical adjustment of vise; *i*, crank-shaft which operates gear for adjustment of vise; *j*, cone-pulley which drives the feed-mechanism and the cutter-head or stock *k*, which moves either vertically, or in lines inclined to the vertical, or longitudinally on the ways *b*, or transversely in the transverse way *l*, or in directions compounded of two or more of these motions; *m*, vertical hand-adjusting screw for cutter-head *k*; *n*, longitudinally adjusting hand-wheel operating a pinion engaging a rack, for longitudinal movement by hand of the saddle *o* on the ways *b*; *p*, quick-return transverse stroke-gear; *q*, feed-mechanism for saddle *o*; *r*, mandrel for holding work; *s*, centers for chucking work to be rotated by hand.

**shaperoon**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaperon*. *J. Taylor*.

**shaper-plate** (shā′pėr-plāt), *n.* A pattern-plate, as a plate in a lathe, by which the cut of the tool is regulated. *E. H. Knight*.

**shaper-vise** (shā′pėr-vīs), *n.* A form of vise for holding the work to a planer at any horizontal angle. *E. H. Knight*.

**shapesmith** (shāp′smith), *n.* [< *shape* + *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. [Burlesque.]

> No *shape smith* set up shop and drove a trade
> To mend the work wise Providence had made.
> *Garth*, Claremont, l. 98.

**shapester**†, **shapster**†, *n.* [< ME. *shapster*, *shepster*, *shappester*; < *shape* + *-ster*.] A female cutter or shaper of garments; a milliner or dressmaker.

> Lyke a *shappesters* sheres. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 75.

> Auenge me fele tymes other frete my-selue
> Wyth-inne, as a *shepster* shere; — i-shrewed men and cursed! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 331.

> Mabyll the *shepster* . . . maketh surplys, shertes, breches, keverchiffs, and all that may be wrought of lynnen cloth.
> *Caxton*, Boke for Travellers. (*Nares.*)

**shaping** (shā′ping), *n.* [< ME. *shapyng*; verbal n. of *shape*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or reducing to shape. Specifically—2†. The cutting and fitting of clothes; tailoring.

> Ye [tailors] schall take no howse to okepaey *shapyng* unto the tyme ye be amyttyd, by the M. and Wardons, gode and abell to okewpy *shapyn[g]*.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

3. Representation; imagination; that which is formed or imagined.

> How oft, my Love, with *shapings* sweet
> I paint the moment we shall meet!
> *Coleridge*, Lines written at Shurton Bars.

**shaping-machine** (shā′ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A shaper.—2. In *block-making*, a machine for turning the outsides of wooden blocks for tackle and rigging, consisting essentially of a rotating horizontal wheel to the periphery of which a series of blocks are fixed, and brought against a cutter which moves in an arc. When one face of the block has been cut, the wheel is stopped, and the blocks are turned one quarter round to receive the next cut.

3. In *hat-making*, a machine, adjustable for various sizes, for giving the final blocking to hats.

**shapournet**, *n.* In *her.*, another form of *chapournet*.

**shaps** (shaps), *n. pl.* [Abbr. of Sp. *chaparejos*.] Stiff leather riding-overalls or -leggings. [Western U. S.]

> The spurs, bit, and revolver silver-mounted, the *shaps* of sealskin, etc. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 8.

**sharbat**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sherbet*.

**shard**$^1$ (shärd), *n.* [Also *sherd*, and formerly *sheard* (Sc. *shaird*); < ME. *scherd*, *scheard*, *shord*, *schord*, *scheord*, < AS. *sceard*, a broken piece, a fragment (= MD. *schaerde*, a fragment, a crack, D. *schaard*, a fragment, a shard, = MLG. *schart*, LG. *schaard*, a fragment, a crack, = G. *scharte*, a shard); < *sceard*, broken, cut off (= OS. *scard* = OFries. *skerde* = OHG. *scart*, MHG. *schart* = Icel. *skardhr*, diminished, hacked): with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (see *-d*$^2$, *-ed*$^2$), < *sceran*, cut, shear: see *shear*$^1$, and cf. *shard*$^2$. In the sense of 'shell' or 'wing-case' *shard*$^1$ may be due in part to OF. *escharde*, F. *écharde*, a splinter, = OIt. *scarda*, scale, shell, scurf.] 1. A piece or fragment, as of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment of any hard material.

> For charitable prayers,
> *Shards*, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 254.

> And scarce ought now of that vast City 's found
> But *Shards* and Rubbish, which weak Signs might keep
> Of forepast Glory, and bid Travellers weep.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

> And when the auld moon 's gaun to lea'e them
> The hindmost *shaird*, they'll fetch it wi' them.
> *Burns*, To William Simpson.

2. A scale; a shell, as of an egg or a snail.

> A dragon whos *scherdes* schinen as the sonne.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

3. The wing-cover or elytrum of a beetle.

> They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2. 19.

> Like the shining *shards* of beetles.
> *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xii.

**shard**$^2$ (shärd), *n.* [< ME. **shard* (not found in this sense?), prob. < Icel. *skardh* = D. *schaard* = MLG. *schart*, a notch, = OHG. *scarti*, MHG. G. *scharte*, a notch, cut, fissure, saw-wort; of like origin with *shard*$^1$—namely, < AS. *sceard* = OHG. *scart* = Icel. *skardhr*, etc., adj., cut, notched: see *shard*$^1$.] 1. A notch. *Halliwell*.—2. A gap in a fence. *Stanihurst*.—3. An opening in a wood. *Halliwell*.—4. A bourn or boundary; a division.

> Upon that shore he spyed Atin stand,
> There by his maister left, when late he far'd
> In Phædrias flitt barck over that perlous *shard*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 38.

5. The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched.

> *Shards* or mallows for the pot.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 82.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

**shard**$^3$ (shärd), *n.* [Cf. *shard*$^1$, *sharn*.] Dung; excrement; ordure. [Prov. Eng.]

> Such souls as *shards* produce, such beetle things.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 321.

**shard-beetle** (shärd′bē″tl), *n.* One of the *Geotrypinæ*.

**shard-borne**† (shärd′bōrn), *a.* Borne along by shards or scaly wing-covers. [Rare.]

> The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hums.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 42.

[Some take the word here to be *shard-born*, 'produced in shard or dung.']

**sharded** (shär′ded), *a.* [< *shard*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having shards or elytra, as a beetle; coleopterous.

> Often, to our comfort, shall we find
> The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
> Than is the full-wing'd eagle.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 20.

**shardy** (shär′di), *a.* [< *shard*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Resembling a shard; like shards; sharded.

> The hornet's *shardy* wings.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, vii.

**share**$^1$ (shãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *schare*; < ME. *schare*, *schere*, < AS. *scearu*, **scaru*, *scaro*, a cutting, shearing, tonsure, also a part or division (chiefly in comp., *land-scearu*, a share of land, *folc-scearu*, a division of the people, etc.), < *sceran* (pret. *scær*, pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*$^1$. Identity of the AS. word with OHG. *skara*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar*, *schar*, troop, host, division of an army, is not probable, as the orig. (OHG.) sense appears to be 'troop.' Cf. *share*$^2$, *share*$^3$.] 1†. A piece cut off; a part cut out; a cut; a slice.

> Frae her sark he cut a *share*.
> *Clerk Colvill* (Child's Ballads, I. 193).

> A large *share* it hewd out of the rest.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

2. A part or portion.

> I found afterwards they expected I should let them have a *share* of everything I had; for it is the nature of the Arabs to desire whatever they see.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 81.

> The gold could not be granted,
> The gallows pays a *share*,
> And it 's for mine offence I must die.
> *William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

3. A part or definite portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to any one of the proprietors; specifically, one of the whole number of equal parts into which the capital stock of a trading company or corporation is or may be divided: as, *shares* in a bank; *shares* in a railway; a ship owned in ten *shares*. See *stock*.

> I thinke it conscionable and reasonable yt you should beare your *shares* and proportion of ye stock.
> *Sherley*, quoted in Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 259.

4. An allotted part; the part that falls to, or belongs naturally or of right to, one in any division or distribution among a number; apportioned lot: as, to have more than a fair *share* of work, responsibility, or blame; to claim a *share* in the profits.

> Such oft is the *share* of fatherlesse children.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 2.

> Their worth and learning cast a greater *share* of businesse upon them. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

> While Fortune favoured . . .
> I made some figure there; nor was my name
> Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 115.

> And, oh! when Passion rules, how rare
> The hours that fall to Virtue's *share*!
> *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 23.

**Deferred shares.** See *defer*$^2$, *v. t.*—**Lion's share.** See *lion*.—**Ordinary shares**, the shares which form the common stock of a company or corporation.—**Preference shares**, or **preferred shares.** See *preference*.—**Share and share alike**, in equal shares: used to indicate a division in which all share alike, or are equally interested.—**To go shares.** Same as *to go halves* (which see, under *go*). = **Syn.** 2. *Portion*, *Division*, etc. See *part*.—3 and 4. Interest, allotment, apportionment, quota.

**share**$^1$ (shãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [< *share*$^1$, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To divide in portions; apportion among two or more.

> He part of his small feast to her would *share*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 5.

> The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2. 23.

> Take one day; *share* it into sections; to each section apportion its task. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

2. To partake, suffer, bear, or enjoy with others; seize and possess jointly or in common.

> Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway.
> *Logie.* (*Latham.*)

> In vain doth Valour bleed,
> While Avarice and Rapine *share* the land.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, x.

> Light is the task when many *share* the toil.
> *Bryant*, tr. of Homer's Iliad, xii. 493.

3. To receive as one's portion; enjoy or suffer; experience.

> When their brave hope, bold Hector, march'd to field,
> Stood many Trojan mothers, *sharing* joy
> To see their youthful sons bright weapons wield.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1431.

= **Syn.** *Participate*, etc. See *partake*.

II. *intrans.* To have part; get one's portion; be a sharer; partake.

And think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 64.

In which sickness the seamen *shared* also deeply, and many died, to about the one half of them before they went away. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 51.

A right of inheritance gave every one . . . a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke*, Of Government, § 91.

**share**$^{2}$ (shãr), *n.* [< ME. *share, schare, shaar, schar, ssare*, < AS. *scear* (= OFries. *skere, schere* = D. *schaar*, in comp. *ploeg-schaar*, plowshare, = OHG. *scaro*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar*, in comp. *pflug-schaar* = Dan. *plovskjær*, plowshare), a plowshare, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*$^{1}$. Cf. *share*$^{1}$.] **1.** The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; a plowshare. See cut under *plow*.

He sharpeth *shaar* and kultour bisily.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

If in the soil you guide the crooked *share*,
Your early breakfast is my constant care.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

**2.** The blade in a seeding-machine or drill which makes a furrow for the seed.

**share**$^{3}$ (shãr), *n.* [< ME. *schare, schore, schere*, < AS. *scaru, scare*, the pubes, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), cut: see *share*$^{1}$, *share*$^{2}$.] The pubis; the pubic bone; the share-bone; the private parts.

Heo thurh-stihten dsboset adun into the *schere*.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 272.

Clad in a coat beset with embossed gold, like unto one of these kings servants, arrayed from the heele to the *share* in manner of a nice and pretie page.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

They are vexed with a sharpe fever, they watch, they rave, and speake they wot not what: they vomite pure choler, and they cannot make water; the *share* becometh hard, and hath vehement paine.
*Barrough*, Method of Physick (1624). (*Nares.*)

**share**$^{4}$ (shãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [A var. of *shear*$^{1}$, depending partly on *share*$^{1}$, *share*$^{2}$.] To cut; shear; cleave.

Hur skarlet sleve he *schare* of then,
He seyde, lady, be thys ye shalle me ken.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

It was a thin oaten cake, *shared* into fragments.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

**share-beam** (shãr'bēm), *n.* That part of a plow to which the share is fixed.

**share-bone** (shãr'bōn), *n.* The pubic bone, or os pubis; the pubis.

**share-broker** (shãr'brō″kėr), *n.* A dealer or broker in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies, etc.

**shareholder** (shãr'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock or incorporated company, in a common fund, or in some property: as, a *shareholder* in a railway, a mining or banking company, etc.

**share-line** (shãr'līn), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the dividing line. *Imp. Dict.*

**share-list** (shãr'list), *n.* A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, etc.

**shareman** (shãr'man), *n.* Same as *sharesman*.

**share-penny**† (shãr'pen″i), *n.* [< *share*$^{4}$, *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] A niggardly person; a skinflint; a miser.

I'll go near to cosen old father *share-penny* of his daughter.
*Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Dr., III. 299). (*Davies.*)

**sharer** (shãr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who shares, divides, or apportions.—**2.** One who shares with others. (*a*) A shareholder or proprietor; a stockholder.

They directed a letter to me and my fellow-*sharers*.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(*b*) One who participates in anything with another or others; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; a partaker.

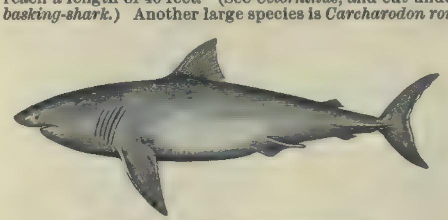
But who are your assistants? though I am
So covetous of your glory that I could wish
You had no *sharer* in it.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Happy is thy cottage, and happy is the *sharer* of it.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 113.

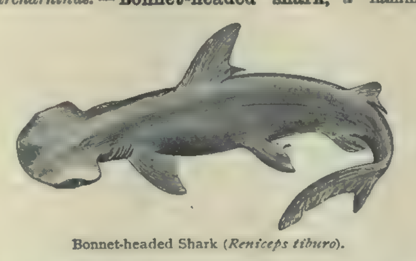
**sharesman** (shãrz'man), *n.*; pl. *sharesmen* (-men). [< *shares*, pl. of *share*$^{1}$, + *man*.] A member of the crew of a fishing-vessel who assumes part of the risk of a voyage and has a share in the profits instead of wages.

**sharewort** (shãr'wėrt), *n.* [< *share*$^{3}$ + *wort*$^{1}$: tr. L. *inguinalis*, sc. *herba*, a plant supposed to cure diseases of the share or groin.] An old plant-name commonly referred to *Aster Tripolium*, but really belonging to *Pallenis spinosa*, a composite plant of southern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**shark**$^{1}$ (shärk), *n.* [Not found in ME. (the ME. name therefor being *hound-fish*): usually derived < L. *carcharus*, < Gr. καρχαρίας, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth, < κάρχαρος, jagged (of teeth); cf. καρκίνος, a crab; Skt. *karkata*, a crab, *karkara*, hard. But the requisite OF. forms intermediate between E. *shark* and L. *carcharus* are not found, and it is not certain that the name was orig. applied to the fish; it may have been first used of a greedy man (see *shark*$^{2}$).] A selachian of the subclass *Plagiostomi*, of an elongate form, with the pectoral fins moderately developed, the branchial apertures lateral, and the mouth inferior (rarely terminal). Over 150 species are known as inhabitants of the modern seas, and sharks formed a very important or even predominant contingent to the faunæ of early epochs. The internal differences manifested by species having a considerable resemblance externally are so great as to have led some naturalists to propose for them three distinct orders, which have been named *Anarthri*, *Proarthri*, and *Opistharthri*. Most living sharks belong to the first order and represent therein 15 families, while of the *Proarthri* only one family with 4 species is known, and of the *Opistharthri* two families with 6 or 7 species. Most sharks are carnivorous, and some of them eminently so; their dentition corresponds to this character, the teeth being often compressed, with trenchant and frequently serrated edges, arranged in many rows, and folded back on the jaws, leaving only the outermost erect for action. These rows of teeth successively come into functional position. In others, however, the teeth are flattish and not erectile. In a few, also, which attain a large size, the teeth are extremely small, and the animal feeds upon very small animals, being not truly carnivorous. The skin is generally covered with small scales or plates firmly adherent to the skin and overlapping, forming shagreen. (See cut under *scale*$^{1}$.) But various deviations are manifested in different forms, and in one, *Echinorhinidæ*, the surface is mostly naked, only some thorn-like plates being developed. Sharks inhabit for the most part tropical and warm waters; the larger ones live in the open sea, but a few species extend into high north and south latitudes. The largest shark is *Rhinodon typicus*, the whale-shark, said to attain a length of over 50 feet. Next in size is the great basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, which is reported occasionally to reach a length of 40 feet. (See *Cetorhinus*, and cut under *basking-shark*.) Another large species is *Carcharodon rondeleti*, among those known as *man-eaters*. The ordinary carnivorous sharks belong to the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, as the common blue sharks. The topes also belong to this family. (See cut under *Galeorhinus*.) The hammer-headed sharks belong to the family *Sphyrnidæ* or *Zygænidæ*. Fox-sharks or threshers are *Alopeciidæ*. The porbeagles or mackerel-sharks are *Lamnidæ*. (See cut under *mackerel-shark*.) Gray sharks or cow-sharks are *Notidanidæ*. (See cut under *Hexanchus*.) Dogfishes are sharks of the families *Spinacidæ* and *Scylliorhinidæ*. False sharks are the chimeras or *Holocephali*.—**Angel-shark**, the angel-fish or monk-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*.—**Beaumaris shark**, the porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*.—**Blue shark**, a shark of the genus *Carcharhinus* of De Blainville, or *Carcharias* of Cuvier, as the European blue shark, *C. glaucus*. See cut under *Carcharhinus*.—**Bonnet-headed shark**, a hammer-headed shark of the genus *Reniceps*. Also called *shovel-headed shark*.—**Dog-shark**, *Triacis* or *Rhinotriacis semifasciatus* of California. See also *dogfish*, *Scyllium*, and *Scylliorhinus*.—**Dusky shark**, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, one of the blue sharks common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of moderate size and not formidable.—**Fresh-water shark**, a pike or pickerel. [U. S.]—**Gray shark**, the sand-shark, *Carcharias americanus*.—**Hammer-headed shark**. See *hammerhead*, 1, *Sphyrna*, and *Zygæna*.—**Hound-shark**, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*, as *M. hinnulus*; also, of *Galeorhinus*, as *G. canis*.—**Liver-shark**, *Cetorhinus maximus*, the great basking-shark: so called from its liver, which may afford several barrels of oil. See def. above, and cut under *basking-shark*.—**Man-eater shark**. See def. above.—**Nurse-shark**. Same as *nurse*, 7. See also cut under *mermaid's-purse*.—**Oblique-toothed shark**, *Scoliodon terræ-novæ*. See *Scoliodon*.—**Port Jackson shark**, a shark of the family *Heterodontidæ* or *Cestraciontidæ*; any cestraciont: notable from their relationship with extinct forms. See *Cestraciontidæ*, and cut under *selachian*.—**Shark's manners**. See *manner*$^{1}$.—**Sharp-nosed shark**, *Isogomphodon limbatus*; also, *Scoliodon terræ-novæ*.—**Shovel-headed shark**. Same as *bonnet-headed shark*.—**Smooth-toothed shark**, a species of *Aprionodon*.—**Spinous shark**, a shark of the genus *Echinorhinus*, as *E. spinosus*. See cut under *Echinorhinus*.—**White shark**, a man-eater shark, *Carcharodon rondeleti*. (See also *basking-shark*, *bone-shark*, *cow-shark*, *fox-shark*, *mackerel-shark*, *oil-shark*, *sand-shark*, *sleeper-shark*, *thresher-shark*, *tiger-shark*, *whale-shark*. See also cut under *Pristiophorus*.)



Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon rondeleti*).



Bonnet-headed Shark (*Reniceps tiburo*).

**shark**$^{1}$ (shärk), *v. i.* [< *shark*$^{1}$, *n.*] To fish for or catch sharks.

**shark**$^{2}$ (shärk), *n.* [Now regarded as a transferred use of *shark*$^{1}$, but prob. orig. of diff. origin (and perhaps itself the source of *shark*$^{1}$); associated with *shark*$^{2}$, *v.*] **1.** A sharper; a cheat; a greedy, dishonest fellow who eagerly preys upon others; a rapacious swindler.

A thread-bare *shark*; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

We do take away the possibility of a "corner" or of speculation on the part of the bullion owners, and give the Secretary of the Treasury some opportunity to defend himself and the Treasury against the *sharks* who might attempt at the end of each month to force him to purchase at a fabulous price the amount directed by law.
*Congressional Record*, XXI. 7783.

**2**†. The sharp practice and petty shifts and stratagems of a swindler or needy adventurer.

Wretches who live upon the *shark*.
*South*, Sermons, II. vi.

**Land-shark**, a sailor's name for a sharper.

**shark**$^{2}$ (shärk), *v.* [Prob. < *shark*$^{2}$, *n.* (according to the usual view, < *shark*$^{1}$). Cf. *shirk*, which is thought to be a var. of *shark*$^{2}$.] **I.** *intrans.* To play the shark or needy adventurer; live by one's wits; depend on or practise the shifts and stratagems of a needy adventurer; swindle: sometimes with an impersonal *it*: as, to *shark* for a living.

I left the route,
And closely stole away, having defraide
A great part of the reckning; which I paide . . .
Because they should not think I came to *sharke*
Only for vittailes. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Ah, captain, lay not all the fault upon officers! you know you can *shark*, though you be out of action.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who *shark* about the world, as if they had no right or business in it.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

**To shark out**, to slip out or escape by low artifices. [Vulgar.]

**II.** *trans.* To pick up; obtain or get together by sharking: with *up* or *out*.

Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
*Shark'd up* a list of lawless resolutes.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

If to dig they are too lazy, to beg ashamed, to steal afraid, to cheat want wit, and to live means, then thrust in for a room in the church; and, once crept in at the window, make haste to *shark out* a living.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 453.

What a detestable set of characters has Ford here *sharked up* for the exercise of his fine talents!
*Gifford*, note in Ford's 'Tis Pity, ii. 4.

**sharker** (shär'kėr), *n.* [< *shark*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who lives by sharking; an artful swindler or adventurer; a sharper.

Though y' are sure of this money again at my hands, yet take heed how this same Lodovico get it from you; he's a great *sharker*. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 5.

Men not worth a groat, but mere *sharkers*, to make a fortune. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 490.

**sharking** (shär'king), *a.* [< *shark*$^{2}$, *n.*, + *-ing*$^{2}$.] Prowling or voracious like a shark; greedy; always on the outlook for something to snap up.

Alguazeir; a *sharking* panderly constable.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure (ed. 1679), Dram. Pers.

His hair hung in straight gallows-locks about his ears, and added not a little to his *sharking* demeanor.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

**shark-moth** (shärk'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cuculliinæ*: so called popularly in England from their shape when at rest. *Cucullia umbratica* is an example. *C. chamomillæ* is the camomile-shark, *C. tanaceti* the tansy-shark, *C. lactucæ* the lettuce-shark, etc.

**shark-mouthed** (shärk'moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like a shark's; selachostomous.

**shark-oil** (shärk'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the liver of sharks: used sometimes in place of cod-liver oil. See *liver-shark* (under *shark*$^{1}$), and cut under *basking-shark*.

**shark-ray** (shärk'rā), *n.* **1.** A beaked ray; a selachian of the family *Rhinobatidæ*.—**2.** The angel-fish.

**shark's-mouth** (shärks'mouth), *n.* *Naut.*, the opening in an awning to admit a mast or stay.

**sharn** (shärn), *n.* [Also *scarn, shearn, shern*; < ME. *scharn*, **schern*, < AS. *scearn, scærn, scern* = OFries. *skern* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *skarn*, dung.] The dung of cattle. [Scotch.]

**sharnbod**†, *n.* [ME. *sharnbodde, sharnbude*, < AS. **scearnbudda* (in a gloss, "scarabæus, *scearnbudoa* uel *budda*"), a beetle, < *scearn*, dung (see *sharn*), + *budda*, beetle.] A dung-beetle.

The *ssarnboddes* . . . beuleth [avoid] the floures and louieth thet dong.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Nowe *sharnebodde* encombreth the bee.
Pursue on him that slayne anoon he be.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

**sharp** (shärp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sharp, scharp, scherp, ssarp, scærp*, < AS. *scearp* = OS. *scarp* = OFries. *skerp, scherp, scharp* = D. *scherp* = MLG. LG. *scharp* = OHG. *scarf, scarph* (rare), MHG. *scharf, scharpf*, G. *scharf* = Icel. *skarpr* = Sw. Dan. *skarp* (Goth. not recorded), sharp; appar. connected with AS. *screpan* (pret. *scræp*), scrape, *sceorpan*, scrape, and perhaps with *sceorfan*, cut up, cut off: see *scrape, scarp*¹, *scarf*¹, etc. The OHG. MHG. *sarf*, sharp, Icel. *snarpr*, sharp, are prob. not connected with *sharp*. The words of similar form and sense are very numerous, and exhibit considerable phonetic diversity, indicating that two or more orig. diff. words have become more or less entangled.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a fine cutting edge or point; acute; keen: opposed to *blunt:* as, a *sharp* sword; a *sharp* needle.

Fyrste loke that thy handes be clene,
And that thy knyf be *sharpe* & kene;
And cutte thy breed & alle thy mete
Ryȝth euen as thou doste hit ete.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

He dies upon my scimitar's *sharp* point
That touches this my first-born son and heir!
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 91.

**2.** Terminating in a point or peak; peaked: opposed to *obtuse, blunt*, or *rounded:* as, a *sharp* roof; a *sharp* ridge.—**3.** Clean-cut; well-defined; distinct: opposed to *blurred, misty*, or *hazy;* specifically, in *optics* and *photog.*, perfectly focused.

Sometimes it was carved in *sharp* relief
With quaint arabesques of ice-fern leaf.
*Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii., Prel.

A crag just over us, two thousand feet high, stood out clear and *sharp* against the sky.
*Froude*, Sketches, p. 76.

**4.** Abrupt; of acute angle: as, a *sharp* turn of the road: said also of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are braced at the most acute angle with the keel.—**5.** Angular and hard; not rounded: as, *sharp* sand.

Two parts clean, *sharp* sand.
*C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 319.

**6.** Angular; having the bones prominent, as in emaciation or leanness: as, a *sharp* visage.—**7.** Keenly affecting the organs of sense. (*a*) Pungent in taste; acrid; acid; sour; bitter: as, *sharp* vinegar.

*Sharp* physic is the last.
*Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1. 72.

In the suburbs of St. Privé there is a fountayne of *sharp* water wᶜʰ they report wholesome against the stone.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 21, 1644.

Its taste is *sharp*, in vales new-shorn it grows,
Where Melia's stream in watery mazes flows.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Shrill or piercing in sound: as, a *sharp* voice.

You shall find the sound strike so *sharp* as you can scarce endure it.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 138.

The wood-bird's plaintive cry,
The locust's *sharp* reply.
*Whittier*, The Maids of Attitash.

(*c*) Keenly cold; piercing; biting; severe: as, a *sharp* frost; *sharp* weather.

The Winter is long and *sharpe*, with much snow in Cibola, and therefore they then keepe in their Cellers, which are in place of Stoues vnto them.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 778.

I felt the *sharp* wind shaking grass and vine.
*Swinburne*, Laus Veneris.

(*d*) Intensely bright.

**8.** Cutting; acrimonious; keen; severe; harsh; biting: as, *sharp* words; a *sharp* rebuke.

The loss of liberty
No doubt, sir, is a heavy and *sharp* burden
To them that feel it truly.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

Be thy words severe,
*Sharp* as he merits; but the sword forbear.
*Dryden*, Iliad, i. 317.

(*a*) Stern; rigid; exacting.

Apter to blame than knowing how to mend;
A *sharp*, but yet a necessary friend.
*Dryden and Soames*, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iv. 1093.

(*b*) Severe; intense; violent; impetuous; fierce: as, a *sharp* struggle or contest.

The contention was so *sharp* between them that they departed asunder one from the other.
Acts xv. 39.

Though some few shrunk at these first conflicts & *sharp* beginnings (as it was no marvell), yet many more came on with fresh courage.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 15.

(*c*) Poignant; painful or distressing; afflictive: as, a *sharp* fit of the gout; a *sharp* tribulation.

*Sharp* misery had worn him to the bones.
*Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 41.

One of those small but *sharp* recollections that return, lacerating your self-respect like tiny pen-knives.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

It was a *sharp* fever that destroyed him.
*G. Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 358.

**9.** Acute; quick; keen; strong: noting the senses of sight and hearing: as, a *sharp* eye; a *sharp* ear.

He had a *sharp* and piercing sight,
All one to him the day and night.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

All ears grew *sharp*
To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet.
*Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

Hence—**10.** Vigilant; attentive: as, to keep a *sharp* lookout for thieves or for danger.

The only way for us to travel was upon the county roads, always keeping a *sharp* ear for the patrol, and not allowing ourselves to be seen by a white man.
*The Century*, XL. 615.

**11.** Acute of mind; keen-witted; of quick or great discernment; shrewd; keen: as, a *sharp* man.

Skelton a *sharpe* Satirist, but with more rayling and scoffery than became a Poet Lawreat.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

To seem learned, to seem judicious, to seem *sharp* and conceited.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

Hence—**12.** Keenly alive to one's interests; quick to see favorable circumstances and turn them to advantage; keen in business; hence, barely honest; "smart": applied to both persons and things: as, *sharp* practices.

They found that the Don had been too *sharp* for them.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 228.

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 361).

I will not say that he is dishonest, but at any rate he is *sharp*.
*Trollope*, Framley Parsonage, ix.

**13.** Disposed to say cutting things; sarcastic.

Your mother is too *sharp*. The men are afraid of you, Maria. I've heard several young men say so.
*Thackeray*, Philip, iv.

**14.** Subtle; nice; witty; acute: said of things.

*Sharp* and subtile discourses procure very great applause.
*Hooker*.

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleged
Many *sharp* reasons to defeat the law.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 14.

Shee hath a wit as *sharpe* as her needle.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange.

**15.** Eager or keen, as in pursuit or quest.

Then he shope hym to ship in a *sharp* haste,
And dressit for the depe as hym dere thught.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1780.

My falcon now is *sharp* and passing empty.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 193.

To satisfy the *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting those fair apples.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 584.

**16.** Keenly contested: as, a *sharp* race.—**17.** Quick; speedy: as, a *sharp* walk; *sharp* work.

Away goes the Tally-ho into the darkness, forty-five seconds from the time they pulled up; Ostler, Boots, and the Squire stand looking after them under the Peacock lamp. "*Sharp* work," says the Squire, and goes in again to his bed, the coach being well out of sight and hearing.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

**18.** In *phonetics*, noting a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; non-vocal: as, the *sharp* mutes, *p, t, k*.—**19.** In *music:* (*a*) Of tones, above a given or intended pitch: as, a piano is *sharp*. (*b*) Of intervals, either major or augmented: as, a *sharp* third (a major third); a *sharp* fifth (an augmented fifth). (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having sharps in the signature: as, the key of D is a *sharp* key. (*d*) Of organ-stops, noting mutation- or mixture-stops that give shrill tones. Opposed to *flat* in all senses but the last.—**Sharp dock.** See *dock*¹, 1.—**Sharp impression,** in *printing*, a clear print which shows the sharp edges of every type without any overlapping of ink. =**Syn.** 1. *Sharp, Keen, Acute. Sharp* is the general word, and is applicable to edges, long or short, coarse or fine, or to points. *Keen* is a strong word, and applies to long edges, as of a dagger, sword, or knife, not to points. *Acute* is not very often used to express sharpness; when used, it applies to a long, fine point, as of a needle.—6. (*a*) Biting, pungent, hot, stinging, piquant, highly seasoned. (*c*) Nipping.—8. (*c*) Poignant, intense.—11. Astute, discerning, quick, ready, sagacious, cunning.—13. Caustic, tart.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A pointed weapon; especially, a small sword; a dueling-sword, as distinguished from a blunted or buttoned foil: as, he fences better with foils than with *sharps*. [Obsolete or slang.]

Mony swouȝninge lay thorw schindringe of *scharpe*.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.
*Jeremy Collier*, Essays, Duelling.

The Coast is once more clear, and I may venture my Carcase forth again — though such a Salutation as the last wou'd make me very unfit for the matter in hand.—The Battoon I cou'd bear with the Fortitude and Courage of a Hero; but these dangerous *Sharps* I never lov'd.
*Aphra Behn*, Feigned Curtizans, iii.

**2.** *pl.* One of the three usual grades of sewing-needles, the others being blunts and betweens. The sharps are the longest and most keenly pointed.—**3.** A sharper; a shark.

Gamblers, slugging rings, and pool-room *sharps* of every shape.
*Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

**4.** An expert: as, a mining *sharp*. [Slang.]

One entomological *sharp*, who is spoken of as good authority, estimates the annual loss in the United States from this source [insect parasites] at $300,000,000.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 249.

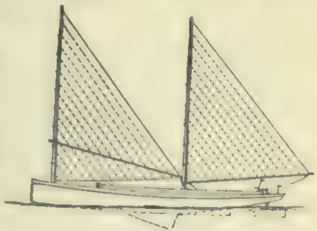
**5.** *pl.* The hard parts of wheat, which require grinding a second time: same as *middlings*. See *middling, n.*, 3.—**6.** A part of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. *C. Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*) [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** An acute or shrill sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 28.

**8.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone one half-step above a given tone: as, the *sharp* of F (that is, F sharp).

The lutenist takes flats and *sharps*,
And out of those so dissonant notes does strike
A ravishing harmony.
*Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 5.

(*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next above or to the right. See *flat, n.*, 7 (*b*). (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♯, which when attached to a note or staff-degree raises its significance one half-step. Opposed to *flat* in all senses.—**9.** A sharp consonant. See I., 18.—**10.** In *diamond-cutting*, the edge of the quadrant when an octahedral diamond is cleft into four parts.—**11.** A kind of boat used by oystermen. Also *sharpie, sharpy*.—**Double sharp,** in *music:* (*a*) A tone two half-steps higher than a given tone; the sharp of a sharp. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one above or to the right of a given key. (*c*) The character ×, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree raises its significance two half-steps.—**To fight** or **play at sharp**†, to fight with swords or similar weapons.



Sharp, 11.

Nay, sir, your commons seldom *fight at sharp*,
But buffet in a warehouse.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, v. 3.

The devil, that did but buffet St. Paul, *plays* methinks *at sharp* with me.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

**sharp** (shärp), *v.* [< ME. *sharpen, scharpen*, < AS. *scerpan, scyrpan* (= OS. *scerpan* = MD. D. *scherpen* = MLG. *scharpen, scherpen* = MHG. *scherfen, scherpfen*, G. *schärfen* = Sw. *skärpa* = Dan. *skjærpe*), make sharp, < *scearp*, sharp: see *sharp, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sharpen; make keen or acute.

He *sharpeth* shaar and kultour bisily.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

To *sharpe* my sence with sundry beauties vew.
*Spenser*, To all the gratious and beautifull Ladies in the [Court.

Then Lammikin drew his red, red sword,
And *sharped* it on a stane.
*Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

**2.** In *music*, to elevate (a tone); specifically, to apply a sharp to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to elevate it a half-step. Also *sharpen*.—**To sharp the main bowline.** See *bowline*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To indulge in sharp practices; play the sharper; cheat.

Among the rest there are a *sharping* set
That pray for us, and yet against us bet.
*Dryden*, King Arthur, Prol., l. 38.

Went plungin' on the turf; got among the Jews; . . . *sharped* at cards at his club.
*J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 128.

**2.** In *music*, to sing or play above the true pitch. Also *sharpen*.

**sharp** (shärp), *adv.* [< ME. *sharpe;* < *sharp, a.*] **1.** Sharply.

And cried "Awake!" ful wonderliche and *sharpe*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 729.

No marvel, though you bite so *sharp* at reasons.
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 33.

**2.** Quickly.

Knights gather, riding *sharp* for cold.
*Swinburne*, Laus Veneris.

3. Exactly; to the moment; not a minute later. [Colloq.]

Captain Osborne . . . will bring him to the 150th mess at five o'clock *sharp*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxvii.

4. In *music*, above the true pitch: as, to sing *sharp*.—**To brace sharp.** See *brace*$^1$.—**To look sharp.** See *look*$^1$.

**sharp-cedar** (shärp'sē″där), *n.* A tree, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, of the Mediterranean region; also, a tree, *Acacia Oxycedrus*, of Australia.

**sharp-cut** (shärp'kut), *a.* Cut sharply and clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal or an engraving; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

**sharpen** (shär'pn), *v.* [< ME. *sharpenen*; < *sharp* + *-en*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make sharp or sharper; render more acute, keen, eager, active, intensive, quick, biting, severe, tart, etc.: as, to *sharpen* a sword or a knife; to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* vinegar.

To *scharpen* her wittes.
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 778.

Good Archers, *sharpning* their Arrowes with fish bones and stones. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Iron *sharpeneth* iron; so a man *sharpeneth* the countenance of his friend. Prov. xxvii. 17.

All this served only to *sharpen* the aversion of the nobles. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

2. In *music*, same as *sharp*, *v.*, 2.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To make something sharp; put a keen edge or sharp point on something.

*Cres.* I prithee, Diomed, visit me no more.
*Ther.* Now she *sharpens*; well said, whetstone!
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 75.

2. To grow or become sharp.

Driven in by Autumn's *sharpening* air
From half-stripped woods and pastures bare,
Brisk Robin seeks a kindlier home.
*Wordsworth*, The Redbreast.

3. In *music*, same as *sharp*.

**sharpener** (shärp'nėr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens.

**sharper** (shär'pėr), *n.* [< *sharp* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. A man shrewd in making bargains; a tricky fellow; a rascal; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

*Sharpers*, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *Sharper* that with Box and Dice
Draws in young Deities to Vice.
*Prior*, Cupid and Ganymede.

2. A sharpener; an instrument or tool used for sharpening.

Engine lathes, hand lathes, upright drills, milling-machines, *sharpers*, etc. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. vii. 10.

3. A long, thin oyster. [Florida to Texas.]

**sharp-eyed** (shärp'īd), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

To *sharp-eyed* reason this would seem untrue.
*Dryden.*

**Sharpey's fibers.** See *fiber*$^1$.

**sharp-fin** (shärp'fin), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 586.

**sharp-ground** (shärp'ground), *a.* Ground upon a wheel till sharp; sharpened.

Hadst thou no poison mix'd, no *sharp-ground* knife,
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,
But "banished" to kill me? *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 44.

**sharp-headed** (shärp'hed″ed), *a.* Having a sharp head.—**Sharp-headed finner.** See *finner*$^1$.

**sharpie** (shär'pi), *n.* Same as *sharpy*.

**sharpling, sharplin** (shärp'ling, -lin), *n.* [= G. *schärfling*, the stickleback; as *sharp* + *-ling*$^1$.] The stickleback, a fish of which there are several species. Also *jack-sharpling*. See *stickleback* and *Gasterosteus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Th' hidden loue that now-adaies doth holde
The Steel and Load-stone, Hydrargire and Golde,
Th' Amber and straw; that lodgeth in one shell
Pearl-fish and *sharpling*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**sharp-looking** (shärp'luk″ing), *a.* Having the appearance of sharpness; hungry-looking; emaciated; lean.

A needy, hollow-eyed, *sharp-looking* wretch.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 240.

**sharply** (shärp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scharply*, *sharpely*, *scharpliche* (= G. *schärflich*); < *sharp* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a sharp or keen manner, in any sense of the word *sharp*.

**sharpnails** (shärp'nāls), *n.* The stickleback, or sharpling: more fully *jack-sharpnails*.

**sharpness** (shärp'nes), *n.* [< ME. *scharpnes*, *scharpnesse*; < *sharp* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sharp, in any sense of that word.

And the best quarrels in the heat are cursed
By those that feel their *sharpness*.
*Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 57.

That the Tree had power to giue *sharpnesse* of wit.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

God sent him *sharpness* and sad accidents to ensober his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

Hans Reinier Oothout, an old navigator famous for the *sharpness* of his vision, who could see land when it was quite out of sight to ordinary mortals.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 143.

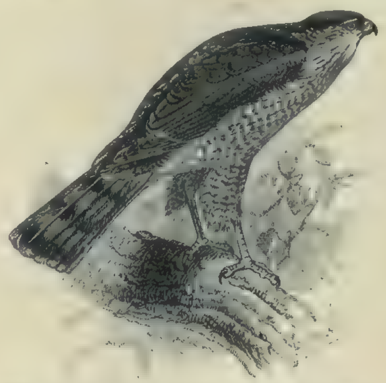
**sharp-nosed** (shärp'nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a sharp, pointed, or peaked nose: specifically said of the common eel, *Anguilla vulgaris*, also called *A. oxyrhyncha*. See cut under *Anguilla*.—2. Keen of scent; having a good nose or faculty of smell, as a dog.—**Sharp-nosed shark.** See *shark*$^1$.

**sharp-saw** (shärp'sâ), *n.* Same as *saw-sharpener*. [Local, Eng.]

**sharp-set** (shärp'set), *a.* Having a sharp appetite.

What was still more unfortunate, the fare which they were content to live upon themselves was so new to us, that we could not eat it, *sharp set* as we were.
*B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 178.

**sharp-shinned** (shärp'shind), *a.* Having slender shanks: specifically noting a hawk, *Accipiter fuscus*, one of the two commonest of the small hawks of North America. The adults are dark-plumbous or slate-gray above, barred transversely below with rufous on a white ground, and marked lengthwise with blackish shaft-lines. The tail is crossed with four blackish bars and tipped with whitish; the primaries are also barred or indented. The male is 10 or 12 inches long, and 21 in extent of wings; the female, 12 or 14 inches long, and 25½ in extent.



Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter fuscus*); adult female.

**sharp-shod** (shärp'shod), *a.* Having shoes with calks or sharp spikes for safety in moving over ice: correlated with *rough-shod*, *smooth-shod*.

**sharp-shooter** (shärp'shö″tėr), *n.* 1. One skilled in shooting with firearms, especially with the rifle; specifically, in military use, a skirmisher, or the occupant of a rifle-pit, posted to cut off outlying parties of the enemy, artillerists, or the like, or to prevent approach by the enemy to a ford or other object of importance. —2. A swift, clipper-built schooner. [Massachusetts.]

**sharp-shooting** (shärp'shö″ting), *n.* The act of shooting accurately and with precise aim; practice or service as a sharp-shooter. See *sharp-shooter*.

**sharp-sighted** (shärp'sī″ted), *a.* 1. Having quick or acute sight: as, a *sharp-sighted* eagle or hawk.—2. Having or proceeding from quick discernment or acute understanding: as, a *sharp-sighted* opponent; *sharp-sighted* judgment.

An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, iii.

**Sharp's rifle.** See *rifle*$^2$.

**sharptail** (shärp'tāl), *n.* 1. The sharp-tailed grouse. See *Pediœcetes*.—2. One of the many synallaxine birds of South America. See *Synallaxinæ*.—3. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. [Local, U. S.]

**sharp-tailed** (shärp'tāld), *a.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having a sharp-pointed tail: as, the *sharp-tailed* grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*, the common prairie-hen of northwestern parts of America. See cut under *Pediœcetes*. (*b*) Having acute or acuminate tail-feathers: specifically said of a finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, a small sparrow of the marshes of eastern parts of the United States and Canada, and of a sandpiper, *Actodromas acuminata*, of Alaska and Asia.

**sharp-visaged** (shärp'viz″ājd), *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.

The Welch that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**sharp-witted** (shärp'wit″ed), *a.* Having an acute mind.

The *sharpest witted* lover in Arcadia.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Yet . . . I have known a number of dull-sighted, very *sharp-witted* men. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 82.

**sharpy** (shär'pi), *n.*; pl. *sharpies* (-piz). [Also *sharpie*; < *sharp* + dim. *-y*$^2$.] Same as *sharp*, *n.*, 11.

**sharrag** (shar'ag), *n.* Same as *shearhog*.

**shash**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sash*$^2$.

**shaster, shastra** (shas'tėr, -trä), *n.* [Also *sastra*; < Skt. *çāstra*, < √ *çās*, govern, teach.] A text-book or book of laws among the Hindus: applied particularly to a book containing the authorized institutes of their religion, and considered of divine origin. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric.

**shathmont**†, *n.* Same as *shaftmond*.

**shatter** (shat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *schateren*, scatter, dash (of falling water); an assibilated form of *scatter*: see *scatter*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To scatter; disperse.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forced fingers rude
*Shatter* your leaves before the mellowing year.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 5.

2. To break or rend in pieces, as by a single blow; rend, split, or rive into splinters, flinders, or fragments.

He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 95.

Here *shattered* walls, like broken rocks, from far
Rise up in hideous views, the guilt of war.
*Addison*, The Campaign.

3. To break; disorder; derange; impair; destroy: as, *shattered* nerves; a constitution *shattered* by dissipation.

No consideration in the World doth so break in pieces and confound and *shatter* the Spirit of a Man, like the apprehension of God's wrath and displeasure against him for his sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

I was *shattered* by a night of conscious delirium.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

=**Syn.** 2. *Smash*, etc. See *dash*.

**II.** *intrans.* To scatter; fly apart; be broken or rent into fragments.

Some [fragile bodies] *shatter* and fly in many pieces.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 841.

In welt'ring waves my ship is tost,
My *shattering* sails away be shorn.
*Sonnet* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 460).

**shatter** (shat'ėr), *n.* [< *shatter*, *v.*] 1. One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment: used chiefly in the plural, and in the phrase to *break* or *rend into shatters*.

You may likewise stick the candle so loose that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and *break* it *into shatters*.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Butler).

2. A shattered or impaired state.

If the nerves are to be continually in a *shatter* with want of sleep. *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 23.

**shatterbrain** (shat'ėr-brān), *n.* A careless, giddy person; a scatterbrain. *Imp. Dict.*

**shatter-brained** (shat'ėr-brānd), *a.* Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatter-brained.

You cannot . . . but conclude that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others.
*Dr. J. Goodman*, Winter Evening Conferences, iii.

**shatter-pated** (shat'ėr-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *shatter-brained*.

**shattery** (shat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shatter* + *-y*$^1$.] Brittle; that breaks and flies into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture.

A coarse gritstone, . . . of too *shattery* a nature to be used except in ordinary buildings.
*Pennant*, Journey from Chester, p. 272.

**shauchle**$^1$, **shaughle**$^1$ (shâċh'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled*, *shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling*, *shaughling*. [Sc., also *schachle*, *shochel*; cf. *shaffle*.] To walk with a shuffling gait, as one lame or deformed. [Scotch.]

**shauchle**$^2$, **shaughle**$^2$ (shâċh'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled*, *shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling*, *shaughling*. [Sc., also *schachle* (and *shack*); prob. in part < *shauchle*$^1$, *v.*, but perhaps in part associated with Icel. *skelgja-sk*, come askew, < *skjālgr*, wry, oblique, squinting, sloping: see *shallow*$^1$, *shoal*$^1$.] To distort; deform; render shapeless or slipshod. [Scotch.]

And how her new shoon fit her auld *shachl't* feet.
*Burns*, Last May a Braw Wooer.

**shaul** (shâl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shoal*$^1$.

**shaup, shawp** (shâp), *n.* [Assibilated form of *scaup*$^1$.] A husk or pod: as, a pea-*shaup.* [Scotch.]

**shave** (shāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaved* (pp. sometimes *shaven*), ppr. *shaving.* [< ME. *shaven, schaven* (pret. *schoof, schof,* also *scharyde,* pp. *shaven, shave, i-schaven, y-schave*), < AS. *sceafan, scafan* (pret. *scōf,* pp. *scafen*), shave, = D. MLG. *schaven,* scrape, plane, = OHG. *scaban, scapan,* MHG. G. *schaben,* scratch, shave, scrape, = Icel. *skafa* = Sw. *skafva* = Dan. *skave* = Goth. *skaban,* scrape, shave; prob. = L. *scabere,* scratch, scrape; cf. Gr. *σκάπτειν,* dig, = Lith. *skapoti,* shave, cut; *skopti,* hollow out; Russ. *kopatĭ,* dig; *skobli,* scraping-iron. From *shave* are derived *shaveling,* perhaps *shaft*$^1$, *shaft*$^2$; from the same ult. source are *scab, shab, scabby, shabby.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove by a slicing, paring, or sliding action of a keen-edged instrument; especially, to remove by cutting close to the skin with a razor: sometimes with *off:* as, to *shave* the beard.

Also thei seye that wee synne dedly in *schavynge* oure Berdes. *Manderille,* Travels, p. 19.

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

**2.** To make bare by cutting off the hair, or the like: as, to *shave* the chin or head; also, to remove the hair or beard of with a razor: as, to *shave* a man: often used figuratively.

Bot war the wel, if thou be waschen wyth water of schryfte, & polysed als playn as parchmen *schauen.* *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii.

For I am *shave* as nye as any frere. *Chaucer,* Complaint to his Purse, l. 19.

The labourer with a bending scythe is seen,
*Shaving* the surface of the waving green.
*Gay,* Rural Sports, i. 41.

**3.** To cut down gradually by taking off thin shavings or parings: as, to *shave* shingles or hoops.

And ten brode arowis held he there,
Of which five in his right honde were,
But they were *shaven* wel and dight,
Noked and fethered aright.
*Rom. of the Rose,* l. 941.

The third rule shall be, the making of some medley or mixture of earth with some other plants bruised or *shaved* either in leaf or root. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 528.

**4.** To skim along or near the surface of; pass very close to; come very near touching or grazing. Compare *shave, n.,* 3.

He scours the right-hand coast, sometimes the left;
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep.
*Milton,* P. L., ii. 634.

**5.** To strip; fleece; cheat; swindle.

I have been *shaved* — mischiefe and a thousand divells cease him! — I have been *shaved!* *Marston,* Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

**Shaven latten.** See *latten.* — **To shave notes,** to purchase promissory notes at a rate of discount greater than is customary. [U. S.] = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Peel, Shave off,* etc. See *pare*$^1$, *v. t.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To remove the beard with a razor; use a razor in removing the beard or hair from the face or head.—**2.** To be hard or extortionate in bargains; specifically, to purchase notes or securities at a greater discount than is common. [U. S.]

**shave** (shāv), *n.* [< *shave, v.*] **1.** The act or operation of shaving; the being shaved.

The proprietors of barbers' shops, where a penny *shave* had been the staple trade, burst forth as fashionable perfumers. *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 74.

**2.** A shaving; a thin paring.—**3.** Motion so close to something as almost to scrape or graze it; a very close approach; hence, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape: often with *close* or *near.*

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a *shave.* *Dickens.*

"By Jove, that was a *near shave!*" This exclamation was drawn from us by a bullet which whistled within an inch of our heads. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, xxi.

**4.** A knife with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, spokes (a spokeshave), etc.; a drawing-knife, used by shoemakers.

Wheel ladder for harvest, light pitch-forks, and tough,
*Shave,* whip-lash well knotted, and cart-rope enough.
*Tusser,* Husbandly Furniture, st. 6.

**5.** In *stock transactions,* a premium or consideration paid for an extension of time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a contract in some particular.—**6.** The proportion of receipts paid by a local theatrical manager to a traveling company or combination. [Theatrical cant.]—**7.** One who is close or hard in bargaining; specifically, one who shaves notes. [Colloq.]—**8.** A trick; a piece of knavery, especially in money matters; hence, by extension, any piece of deception.

The deep gloom of apprehension — at first "a *shave* of old Smith's," then a well-authenticated report. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, xii.

**shave†.** A Middle English past participle of *shave.*

**shave-grass** (shāv'gràs), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush.*

**shave-hook** (shāv'hůk), *n.* A tool used for cleaning the surfaces of metal preparatory to soldering, and for smoothing and dressing off solder. Tinmen use a triangular plate of steel with sharpened edges; plumbers have a stouter form of scraper. See cut under *soldering-tool.*

**shaveling** (shāv'ling), *n.* [< *shave* + *-ling*$^1$.] A shaven person; hence, a friar or religious: an opprobrious term. Compare *beardling.*

About him stood three priests, true *shavelings,* clean shorn, and polled. *Motteux,* tr. of Rabelais, iv. 45.

It maketh no matter how thou live here, so thou have the favour of the pope and his *shavelings.* *J. Bradford,* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 291.

Then Monsieur le Curé offers you a pinch of snuff, or a poor soldier shows you his leg, or a *shaveling* his box. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, vii. 16.

News spread fast up dale and fiord how wealth such as men never dreamed of was heaped up in houses guarded only by priests and *shavelings,* who dared not draw sword. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., ii. 63.

**shaven** (shā'vn). A past participle of *shave.*

**shaver** (shā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *schaver,* a barber: see *shave.*] **1.** One who shaves, or whose occupation it is to shave; a barber.

She's gotten him a *shaver* for his beard,
A comber till his hair.
*Young Bekie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

The bird-fancier was an easy *shaver* also, and a fashionable hair-dresser also; and perhaps he had been sent for . . . to trim a lord, or cut and curl a lady. *Dickens,* Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

**2.** One who makes close bargains, or is sharp in his dealings; one who is extortionate or usurious, or who fleeces the simple.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles,* Hist. Turks.

Whoo! the brace are flinch'd,
The pair of *shavers* are sneak'd from us, Don.
*Ford,* Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

"He pays well, I hope?" said Steerforth. "Pays as he speaks, my dear child — through the nose. . . . None of your close *shavers* the Prince ain't." *Dickens,* David Copperfield, xxii.

**3.** A fellow; a chap; now, especially with the epithet *little* or *young,* or even without the epithet, a young fellow; a youngster. [Colloq.]

*Bar.* Let me see, sirrah, are you not an old *shaver?*
*Slave.* Alas, sir! I am a very youth.
*Marlowe,* Jew of Malta, iii. 3.

If he had not been a merry *shaver,* I would never have had him. *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 375).

And all for a "Shrimp" not as high as my hat —
A little contemptible "*Shaver*" like that!
*Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, II. 127.

**shave-weed** (shāv'wēd), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush.*

**shavie** (shā'vi), *n.* [Also *skavie,* perhaps < Dan. *skæv,* wry, crooked, oblique, = Sw. *skef* = Icel. *skeifr* = D. *scheef* = MLG. *schēf* = G. *schief,* skew, oblique: see *skew.*] A trick or prank. [Scotch.]

But Cupid shot a shaft,
That play'd the dame a *shavie.*
*Burns,* Jolly Beggars.

**shaving** (shā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shave, v.*] **1.** The act of one who shaves; the removal of the beard or hair of the head with a razor; the use of a razor for removing the beard.

As I consider the passionate griefs of childhood, the weariness and sameness of *shaving,* the agony of corns, and the thousand other ills to which flesh is heir, I cheerfully say, for one, I am not anxious to wear it forever. *Thackeray,* Adventures of Philip, xvii.

Before Alexander's time only the Spartans shaved the upper lip, but after that *shaving* became more general. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 455.

**2.** A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument; especially, a thin slice of wood cut off by a plane or a planing-machine.

Rippe vp the golden Ball that Nero consecrated to Jupiter Capitollinus, you shall haue it stuffed with the *shauinges* of his Beard. *S. Gosson,* The Schoole of Abuse.

**3.** In *leather-manuf.,* a process which follows skiving, and consists in removing inequalities and roughnesses by means of the curriers' knife, leaving the leather of uniform thickness, and with a fine smooth surface on the flesh side.—**4.** The act of fleecing or defrauding; swindling.

And let any hook draw you either to a fencer's supper, or to a player's that acts such a part for a wager; for by this means you shall get experience, by being guilty to their abominable *shaving.* *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook, p. 166.

**shaving-basin** (shā'ving-bā"sn), *n.* Same as *barber's basin* (which see, under *barber*).

**shaving-brush** (shā'ving-brush), *n.* A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

**shaving-cup** (shā'ving-kup), *n.* A cup used to hold the soap and lather for shaving.

**shaving-horse** (shā'ving-hôrs), *n.* In *carp.,* a bench fitted with a clamping device, used to hold a piece of timber as it is shaved with a drawing-knife.

**shaving-machine** (shā'ving-ma-shēn"), *n.* **1.** In *hat-manuf.,* a pouncing-machine.—**2.** A machine for shaving stereotype plates. *E. H. Knight.*

**shaving-tub** (shā'ving-tub), *n.* In *bookbinding,* the wooden tub or box into which the cuttings of paper are made to fall when the forwarder is cutting the edges of books.

**shaw**$^1$ (shâ), *n.* [< ME. *shaw, schaw, schawe, schowe, schaȝe,* < AS. *scaga,* a shaw; cf. Icel. *skōgr* = Sw. *skog* = Dan. *skov,* a shaw; perhaps akin to Icel. *skuggi* = AS. *scūa, scūwa,* a shade, shadow: see *show*$^1$, *sky*$^1$.] **1.** A thicket; a small wood; a shady place; a grove.

A nos on the north syde & nowhere non ellez
Bot al echet in a *schaȝe* that schaded ful cole.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 452.

Gaillard he was as goldfynch in the *shawe.*
*Chaucer,* Cook's Tale, l. 3.

I have mony steads in the forest *schaw.*
*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 37).

Close hid under the greenwood *shaw.*
*Fairfax,* tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 52.

**2.** A stem with the leaves, as of a potato or turnip.

[Now only North. Eng. or Scotch in both senses.]

**shaw**$^2$ (shâ), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *show*$^1$.

**shaw**$^3$**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *shah.*

**shawere†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *shower*$^2$.

**shaw-fowl** (shâ'foul), *n.* [< *shaw*$^2$, show, + *fowl*$^1$.] A representation or image of a fowl set up by fowlers to shoot at for practice. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

**shawl**$^1$ (shâl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shoal*$^1$.

**shawl**$^2$ (shâl), *n.* [= F. *châle* = Sp. *chal* = Pg. *chale* = It. *sciallo* = D. *sjaal* = G. *schawl,* shawl, = Sw. Dan. *schal, sjal* (< E.) = Ar. Hind. *shāl,* < Pers. *shāl,* a shawl or mantle.] A square or oblong article of dress, forming a loose covering for the shoulders, worn chiefly by women. Shawls are of several sizes and divers materials, as silk, cotton, hair, or wool; and occasionally they are made of a mixture of some or all of these staples. Some of the Eastern shawls, as those of Cashmere, are very beautiful and costly fabrics. The use of the shawl in Europe belongs almost entirely to the present century. Compare *chudder, cashmere.* — **Camel's-hair shawl.** See *camel.* — **Shawl dance,** a graceful dance originating in the East, and made effective by the waving of a shawl or scarf.

She's had t' best of education — can play on t' instrument, and dance t' *shawl-dance.* *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

**Shawl muscle.** Same as *trapezius* and *cucullaris.*

**shawl**$^2$ (shâl), *v. t.* [< *shawl*$^2$, *n.*] To cover with a shawl; put a shawl on. [Rare.]

Lady Clonbrony was delighted to see that her son assisted Grace Nugent most carefully in *shawling* the young heiress. *Miss Edgeworth,* Absentee, iii.

The upper part of Mrs. McKillop's body, bonneted and *shawled,* cautiously displayed itself in the aperture. *L. W. M. Lockhart,* Fair to See, xxxviii.

**shawl-loom** (shâl'löm), *n.* A figure-weaving loom.

**shawl-mantle** (shâl'man"tl), *n.* A mantle or cloak for women's wear, made of a shawl, and usually very simple in its cut, having no sleeves, and often resembling the burnoose.

**shawl-material** (shâl'mā-tē"ri-al), *n.* A textile of silk and wool used for dresses and parts of dresses for women. The material is soft and flexible, and is usually woven in designs of Oriental character.

**shawl-pattern** (shâl'pat"ėrn), *n.* A pattern having decided forms and colors, supposed to be like those of an Eastern shawl, applied to a material or a garment usually of plainer design: also used adjectively: as, a *shawl-pattern* waistcoat.

**shawl-pin** (shâl'pin), *n.* A pin used for fastening a shawl.

**shawl-strap** (shâl'strap), *n.* A pair of leather straps with buckles or automatic catches, fitted to a handle, for carrying shawls, parcels, etc.

**shawl-waistcoat** (shâl′wāst″kọt), *n.* A vest or waistcoat with a large prominent pattern like that of a shawl.

He had a *shawl waistcoat* of many colors; a pair of loose blue trousers; . . . a brown cutaway coat.
*Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, viii.

**shawm, shalm** (shâm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaume, shaulm, shalme, shaulme*; < ME. *shalme, shaume, shalmie, shalmye* = D. *scalmei* = MLG. LG. *schalmeide* = MHG. *schalmie*, G. *schalmei* = Sw. *skalmeja* = Dan. *skalmeie*, < OF. *chalemie*, F. dial. *chalemie* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), a pipe, a later form (< L. as if **calamia*) for *chalemelle*, f., *chalemel, chalumeau*, m., < ML. *calamella*, f., *calamellus*, m., a pipe, flute, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *chalumeau* and *calumet*.] A musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed inclosed in a globular mouthpiece. It was akin to the musette and the bagpipe, and passed over into the bassoon. The word survives in the *chalumeau* register of the clarinet. It is inaccurately used in the Prayer-book version of the 98th Psalm for *cornet* or *horn*. Compare *bombard*, 6.

Many thousand tymes twelve,
That maden londe menstralcyes
In cornemuse and *shalmyes.*
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1218.

As the minstrelles therefore blewe theyr *shaulmes*, the barbarous people drew neare, suspecting that noyse to bee a token of warre, whereupon they made ready theyr bowes and arrowes.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

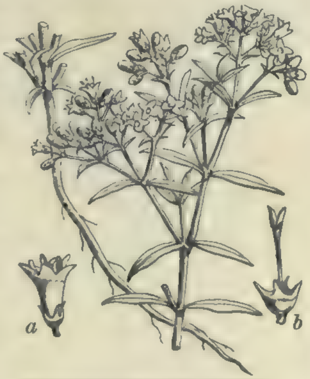
*Cit.* What stately music have you? Have you *shawms?*
*Prol. Shawms?* No.
*Cit.* No? I am a thief if my mind did not give me so. Ralph has a stately part, and he must needs have *shawms*: I'll be at the charge of them myself, rather than that we'll be without them.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

**shawp**, *n.* See *shaup.*

**shay**, *n.* See *chay*$^1$.

**shayak** (sha′yak), *n.* [Tripoli.] A coarse woolen cloth manufactured at Tripoli and elsewhere in northern Africa.

**shaya-root** (shā′ä̤-röt), *n.* [Also *ché-root, choy-root*; prop. *chaya-root* (also simply *chay*); < Tamil *chaya*, a root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, + E. *root*$^1$.] The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, or the plant itself, also called *Indian madder.* The outer bark of the roots furnishes a dye, in India in great repute, the source of the durable red for which the Indian chintzes are famous. The plant grows wild on the Coromandel coast, and is also cultivated there. The leaves are considered by the native doctors as expectorant.



Shaya-root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*).
*a*, flower; *b*, pistil and calyx.

**shaykh**, *n.* Same as *sheik.*

**Shaysite** (shā′zīt), *n.* [< *Shays* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] In *U. S. hist.*, a follower or supporter of Daniel Shays, who in 1786–7 led an unsuccessful insurrection against the government of Massachusetts, in the western part of that State.

**she** (shē), *pron.* and *n.* [< ME. *she, sche, sheo, schee, sho, scho*, in the earliest form of this type, *scæ* (in the AS. Chronicle), she, pron. 3d pers. fem., taking the place of AS. *heó*, ME. *he, ho*, she, but in form irreg. < AS. *seó* = OS. *siu* = D. *zij* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *se* = OHG. *siu, si*, MHG. *sie, si*, G. *sie* = Icel. *sū, sjā* = Goth. *sō*, the, fem. of the def. art., AS. *se* = Icel. *sā* = Goth. *sa*, the, orig. a demonstrative pron. meaning 'that'; = Russ. *siia* (fem. of *sei*), this, = Gr. ἡ, fem. of ὁ, the, = Skt. *sā*, she, fem. of *sas*, he, < √ *sa*, that, distinct from √ *ki*, > E. *he*, etc. The change from AS. *seó* to ME. *sche, scho*, etc., was irreg., and due to some confusion with *heo*, ME. *he, ho*, the reg. fem. pron. of 3d pers. fem. of *he*, he: see *he*$^1$, *her.*] **I.** *pron.* 3d pers. fem., possessive *her* or *hers*, objective *her*; nom. pl. *they*, possessive *their* or *theirs*, objective *them.* The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person, used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified in the feminine. Compare *he*$^1$, especially for the forms *her, hers.*

And *she* was cleped Madame Eglentine.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 121.

Then followeth *she*; and lastly her slaves, if any have been given her. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 52.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

*She* was the grandest of all vessels,
Never ship was built in Norway
Half so fine as *she!* *Longfellow*, King Olaf.

*She* is often used by people of small education or of comparatively secluded lives for the female that is chief in importance to the speaker, especially a wife; in this case it has a peculiar emphasis, separating the person referred to from all other women: as, "Sit down, *she*'ll be here in a minute." Compare the similar use of *he.*

*She* was formerly and is still dialectally sometimes used as an indeclinable form.

Yet will I weep, vow, pray to cruel *She.*
*Daniel*, Sonnet IV. (Eng. Garner, i. 582).

In the English of the Scotch Highlanders *she* is commonly used for *he*; so *her* for *his.*

**II.** *n.* **1.** A female person; a woman: correlative to *he*, a man. [Now only humorous.]

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 259.

Whoe'er she be,
That not impossible *she*,
That shall command my heart and me.
*Crashaw*, To his Supposed Mistress.

I stood and gaz'd at high Mall till I forgot 'twas winter, so many pretty *she's* marched by me.
*Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

**2.** A female animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the female sex: correlative to *he*, a male animal: hence used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'female,' with names of animals, or, in occasional or humorous use, of other beings: as, a *she*-bear, a *she*-cat, a *she*-devil, etc. See *he*$^1$, *n.*, 2.

You would think a smock were a *she*-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand and the work about the square on 't.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 211.

This is a Dopper, a *she* Anabaptist!
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 1.

They say that . . . the Hee and the *She* Eel may be distinguished by their fins.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), x.

**shea** (shē′ä̤), *n.* The tree yielding shea-butter: same as *karite.* Also *shea-tree.*

**shea-butter** (shē′ä̤-but″ėr), *n.* See *vegetable butters* (under *butter*$^1$), *gutta-shea*, and *karite.*

**sheading** (shē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *scheding, shæding, schodinge*, division, separation, verbal n. of *scheden*, separate: see *shed*$^1$.] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six sheadings.

**sheaf**$^1$ (shēf), *n.*; pl. *sheaves* (shēvz). [< ME. *sheef, scheef, shef, scheffe, schof, shaf* (pl. *sheves*), < AS. *sceáf* (pl. *sceáfas*), a sheaf, pile of grain (= D. *schoof* = MLG. LG. *schōf* = OHG. *scoub, scoup*, MHG. *schoup* (*schoub-*), G. dial. *schaub* = Icel. *skauf*, a sheaf), lit. a pile of grain 'shoved' together, < *scūfan* (pret. *sceáf*), shove: see *shove.*] A bundle or collection.

I am so haunted at the court, and at my lodging, with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another *sheaf*, I know not how!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Jermyn, looking gravely and steadily at Felix while he was speaking, at the same time drew forth a small *sheaf* of papers from his side-pocket, and then, as he turned his eyes slowly on Harold, felt in his waistcoat-pocket for his pencil-case. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Specifically—(*a*) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

The Virgin next, . . .
Milde-proudly marching, in her left hand brings
A *sheaf* of Corn, and in her right hand wings.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The farmers laughed and nodded, and some bent
Their yellow heads together like their *sheaves.*
*Longfellow*, Birds of Killingworth.

(*b*) A bundle of twenty-four arrows, the number furnished to an archer and carried by him at one time.

A *sheef* of pecok arwes brighte and kene
Under his belt he bar ful thriftily.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 104.

And, at his belt, of arrows keen
A furbish'd *sheaf* bore he.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 17.

(*c*) A bundle of steel containing thirty gads or ingots.

As for our steele, it is not so good for edge-tooles as that of Colaine, and yet the one is often sold for the other, and like tale vsed in both—that is to saie, thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelue *sheffes* to the burden.
*Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 11.

(*d*) In *geom.*, a doubly infinite manifold of curves or surfaces comprising all which fulfil certain general conditions and also pass through certain fixed points; especially, a manifold of points or planes passing through one fixed point.—**Center of a sheaf.** See *center*$^1$. =**Syn.** (*a*) *Sheaf, Shock, Stack, Rick.* A *sheaf* is about an armful of the stalks of any small grain, tied at the middle into a bundle; a *shock* is a pile of sheaves, generally from ten to twelve, standing upright or leaning together, sometimes with two or three laid across the top to turn off rain; a *stack* or *rick* is a much larger pile, constructed carefully to stand for some time, and thatched or covered, or so built as to keep out rain. In the United States the word *stack* is much more common than *rick.*

Oak returned to the *stack*-yard. . . . There were five wheat-*ricks* in this yard, and three *stacks* of barley. . . . "Mrs. Tall, I've come for the key of the granary, to get at the *rick*-cloths." . . . Next came the barley. This it was only possible to protect by systematic thatching. . . . She instantly took a *sheaf* upon her shoulders, clambered up close to his heels, placed it behind the rod, and descended for another.
*T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi., xxxvii.

And he would feed them from the *shock*
With flower of finest wheat.
*Milton*, Ps. lxxxi., l. 65.

When the wild peasant rights himself, the *rick*
Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**sheaf**$^1$ (shēf), *v.* [< *sheaf*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *sheave*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* To collect and bind; make sheaves of.

**II.** *intrans.* To make sheaves.

They that reap must *sheaf* and bind.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 113.

**sheaf**$^2$ (shēf), *n.* Same as *sheave*$^2$.

**sheaf-binder** (shēf′bīn″dėr), *n.* A hand-tool for facilitating the binding of sheaves of grain with twine. One form consists of a large wooden needle with a hook at the point, which serves to tighten the cord round the sheaf and form it into a knot. Another form consists of a wooden block, which is attached to the cord and used to make a slip-knot, the block being left on the sheaf.

**sheafy** (shē′fi), *a.* [< *sheaf*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sheaf or sheaves.

Ceres, kind mother of the bounteous year,
Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear.
*Gay*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vi. 190.

**Sheah**, *n.* Same as *Shiah.*

**sheal**$^1$ (shēl), *n.* [Also *shiel*; a dial. form of *shell*, partly also of the related *shale*$^1$.] A shell, husk, or pod. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sheal**$^1$ (shēl), *v. t.* [Also *sheel, shill*; a dial. form of *shell*, *v.* Cf. *sheal*$^1$, *n.*] To take the husks or pods off; shell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

That 's a *shealed* peascod. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 219.

**sheal**$^2$ (shēl), *n.* [Also *sheel, sheil, shiel*; either (*a*) < Icel. *skāli* = Norw. *skaale*, a hut; or (*b*) < Icel. *skjōl*, a shelter, cover, *skȳli*, a shed, shelter (cf. *skȳla*, screen, shelter, *skȳling*, a screening), = Sw. Dan. *skjul*, a shelter, a shed: all < √ *sku*, cover, Skt. √ *sku*, cover: see *sky*$^1$, *shaw*$^1$, *shade*$^1$, *shed*$^2$.] A hut or cottage used by shepherds, fishermen, sportsmen, or others as a temporary shelter while engaged in their several pursuits away from their own dwellings; also, a shelter for sheep on the hills during the night. Also *shealing.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A martiall kinde of men, who from the moneth of April unto August lye out scattering and Summering (as they tearme it) with their cattell, in little cottages here and there, which they call *sheales* and shealings.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 506. (*Davies.*)

To be wi' thee in Hieland *shiel*
Is worth lords at Castlecary.
*Ballad of Lizie Baillie*, ii. (Chambers's Scottish Song, iii. 144).

The swallow jinkin' round my *shiel.*
*Burns*, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

**sheal**$^2$ (shēl), *v. t.* [< *sheal*$^2$, *n.*] To put under cover or shelter: as, to *sheal* sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**shealing**$^1$ (shē′ling), *n.* [< *sheal*$^1$ + *-ing*$^1$.] **1.** The act of removing the shell or husk.—**2.** The outer shell, pod, or husk of pease, oats, and the like. [Prov. Eng.]

**shealing**$^2$ (shē′ling), *n.* [Also *sheeling, sheiling, shieling*; < *sheal*$^2$ + *-ing*$^1$.] Same as *sheal*$^2$. [Scotch.]

You might ha'e been out at the *shealin*,
Instead o' sae lang to lye.
*Lizzie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 66).

**shealing-hill** (shē′ling-hil), *n.* A knoll near a mill, where formerly the shelled oats were winnowed. *Scott*, Old Mortality. [Scotch.]

**shear**$^1$ (shēr), *v.*; pret. *sheared* or (archaic) *shore*, pp. *sheared* or *shorn*, ppr. *shearing.* [< ME. *sheren, scheren, sceren* (pret. *shar, schar, schare, scar*, pp. *schoren, schorn, schore*), < AS. *sceran, sciran* (pret. *scær*, pl. *scǣron*, pp. *scoren*), shear, clip, cut, = OFries. *skera, schera* = D. *scheren* = MLG. LG. *scheren* = OHG. *sceran*, MHG. *schern*, G. *scheren* = Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skjære*, shear, cut; prob. = Gr. κείρειν (for *σκείρειν), shear, < √ *skar* = L. *scur-*, cut, in *curtus* (for **scurtus*), short (see *short*$^1$). From *shear*$^1$ or its orig. form are ult. E. *share*$^1$, *share*$^2$, *share*$^3$, *shard*$^1$, *shard*$^2$, *scar*$^2$, *score*$^1$, perhaps *scare*$^1$, *shear*$^2$, *shears*, *sheer*$^2$, *shred*, *shore*$^1$, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut; specifically, to clip or cut with a sharp instrument, as a knife, but especially with shears, scissors, or the like: as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth (that is, to clip the nap).

The mete that she *schar*.
*Sir Degrevant* (Thornton Romances), l. 801.

Eftsoones her shallow ship away did slide,
More swift then swallow *sheres* the liquid sky.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 5.

God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the *shorn* lamb.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey (Paris).

How strong, supple, and living the ship seems upon the billows!
With what a dip and rake she *shears* the flying sea!
*R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, i.

2. To clip off; remove by clipping: as, to *shear* a fleece.

And sleping in hir barm upon a day,
She made to clippe or *shere* his heer awey.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 77.

How many griefs and sorrows that, like shears,
Like fatal shears, are *shearing* off our lives still!
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 3.

But she, the wan sweet maiden, *shore* away
Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Hence—3. To fleece; strip bare, especially by swindling or sharp practice.

Thus is he *shorne*
Of eight score poundes a year for one poore corne
Of pepper. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

In his speculation he had gone out to *shear*, and come home *shorn*. *Mrs. J. H. Riddell*, City and Suburb, xxvii.

4†. To shave.

Not only thou, but every myghty man,
Though he were *shorn* ful hye upon his pan,
Sholde have a wyf.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 64.

The seventeenth King was Egbert, who after twenty Years Reign forsook the World also, and *shore* himself a Monk. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 6.

5. To cut down or reap with a sickle or knife: as, to *shear* grain. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And ye maun *shear* it wi' your knife,
And no lose a stack [stalk] o' 't for your life.
*The Elfin Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

6†. To make or produce by cutting.

Till that I see his body bare,
And sithen my fyngir putte in thare within his hyde,
And fele the wound the spere did *schere* rizt in his syde;
Are schalle I trowe no tales be-twene. *York Plays*, p. 453.

7. To produce a shear in. See *shear*$^1$, *n.*, 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cut; cut, penetrate, or divide something with a sweeping motion.

This heard Geraint, and, grasping at his sword, . . .
Made but a single bound, and with a sweep of it
*Shore* thro' the swarthy neck. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *mining*, to make a vertical cut in the coal, or a cut at right angles to that made in "holing." See *hole*$^1$, *v. t.*, 3.—3. To receive a strain of the kind called a shear. See *shear*$^1$, *n.*, 3.

**shear**$^1$ (shēr), *n.* [< *shear*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *share*$^1$.] 1. A shearing or clipping: used in stating the age of sheep: as, a sheep of one *shear*, a two-*shear* sheep (that is, a sheep one or two years old), in allusion to the yearly shearing.—2. A barbed fish-spear with several prongs. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A strain consisting of a compression in one direction with an elongation in the same ratio in a direction perpendicular to the first. Thus, in fig. 1, suppose a body in which the axis AC is compressed to *ac*. Suppose there is an axis of equal elongation, upon which take BD equal to *ac*, so that after elongation it will be brought to *bd*, equal to AC. Then, all planes perpendicular to the plane of the diagram and parallel either to AB or to AD will remain undistorted, being simply rotated into positions parallel to *ab* or *ad*. If the body while undergoing strain be so rotated that *a* and *b* remain in coincidence with A and B (see fig. 2), the shear will be seen to be an advance of all planes parallel to a fixed plane in parallel lines in those planes by amounts proportional to their distances from the fixed plane. A shear is often called a *simple shear*, meaning a shear uncompounded with any other strain. Any simple strain may be resolved into a shear, a positive or negative elongation perpendicular to the shear, and a positive or negative expansion.

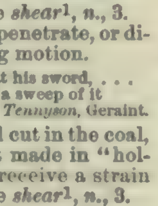


Fig. 1.

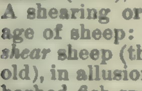


Fig. 2.

4. Deflection or deviation from the straight; curve or sweep; sheer: as, the *shear* of a boat.

Some considerable *shear* to the bow lines will make a drier and safer boat. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 558.

**Complex shear**, a strain compounded of two or more simple shears.—**Double shear.** (*a*) In *dynam.*, a compound of two shears. (*b*) In *practical mech.*, a twofold doubling and welding.

**shear**$^2$†, *n.* [< ME. *shere*, *schere*, < AS. *sceara* (also in early glosses *scerero*, *sceruru*) (= OFries. *skere*, *schere* = D. *schaar* = OHG. *skār*, *skāra*, pl. *scāri*, MHG. *schære* (prob. pl.), G. *scheere*, *schere* = Icel. *skæri*, shears; cf. Sw. *skära*, a reaping-hook, Dan. *skjær*, *skjære*, plowshare, colter), < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*$^1$. Cf. *share*$^2$.] Same as *shears*.

This Sampson never sider drank ne wyn,
Ne on his heed cam rasour noon ne *shere*.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 66.

**shear**$^3$†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *sheer*$^3$.

**shearbill** (shēr'bil), *n.* The scissorbill, cutwater, or black skimmer; the bird *Rhynchops nigra*: so called from the bill, which resembles a pair of shears. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

**sheard**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shard*$^1$.

**shearer** (shēr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *scherere*, *scherer* = D. *scheerder* = OHG. *scerari*, *skerāre*, MHG. G. *scherer*, a barber; as *shear*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who shears. (*a*) One who clips or shears sheep; a sheep-shearer. (*b*) One who shears cloth; a shearman. (*c*) A machine used to shear cloth. (*d*) One who cuts down grain with a sickle; a reaper. [Scotland and Ireland.]

2. A dyadic determining a simple shear.

**shear-grass** (shēr'gràs), *n.* One of various sedgy or grassy plants with cutting leaves, as the saw-grass, *Cladium Mariscus*.

**shearhog** (shēr'hog), *n.* A sheep after the first shearing. Also, contracted, *sherrug*, *sharrag*. [Prov. Eng.]

He thought it a mere frustration of the purposes of language to talk of *shearhogs* and ewes to men who habitually said *sharrags* and yowes.
*George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love Story, i. (*Davies.*)

**shear-hooks**, *n. pl.* See *sheer-hooks*.

**shear-hulk**, *n.* See *sheer-hulk*.

**shearing** (shēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shear*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act or operation of cutting by means of two edges of hardened steel, or the like, which pass one another closely, as in ordinary shears and scissors, and in machines made on the same principle.—2. That which is shorn or clipped off; that which is obtained by shearing: as, the *shearings* of cloth; the whole *shearing* of a flock.—3. A shearling.—4. The act, operation, or time of reaping; harvest. [Scotland and Ireland.]

O will ye fancy me, O,
And gae and be the lady o' Drum,
And lat your *shearing* abee, O?
*Laird of Drum* (Child's Ballads, IV. 118).

5. The process of producing shear-steel by condensing blistered steel and rendering it uniform.—6. In *geol.*, the compression, elongation, and deformation of various kinds to which the components of rocks have frequently been subjected in consequence of crust-movements; the dynamic processes by which shear-structure has been produced.—7. In *mining*, the making of vertical cuts at the ends of a part of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass.—8. In *dynam.*, the operation of producing a shear.

**shearing-hooks**† (shēr'ing-hůks), *n. pl.* [Also *sheering-hooks*; < ME. *shering-hokes*.] A contrivance for cutting the ropes of a vessel. Compare *sheer-hooks*.

In goth the grapenel so ful of crokes,
Among the ropes rennyth the *shering-hokes*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 641.

**shearing-machine** (shēr'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine used for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metals.—2. A machine for shearing cloth, etc.

**shearing-stress** (shēr'ing-stres), *n.* A stress occasioned by or tending to produce a shear.

**shearing-table** (shēr'ing-tā″bl), *n.* A portable bench fitted with straps or other conveniences for holding a sheep in position for shearing.

**shear-legs** (shēr'legz), *n. pl.* Same as *sheers*, 2.

*Shear-legs* . . . are now frequently used by marine engineers for the purpose of placing boilers, engines, and other heavy machinery on board large steamers.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 39.

**shearless**† (shēr'les), *a.* [Also *sheerless*; < *shear*$^2$, *shears*, + *-less*.] Without shears or scissors.

And ye maun shape it knife-, *sheerless*,
And also sew it needle-, threedless.
*The Elfin Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

**shearling** (shēr'ling), *n.* [< *shear*$^1$ + *-ling*$^1$.] A sheep of one shear, or that has been once shorn.

In the European provinces lambs do not pay the tax until they are *shearlings*. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 386.

**shearman** (shēr'man), *n.*; pl. *shearmen* (-men). [Formerly also *sheerman*, *sherman*; < ME. *scherman*, *scharman*; < *shear*$^1$ + *man*. Hence the surname *Shearman*, *Sherman*.] 1. One whose occupation it is to shear cloth.

Villain, thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 141.

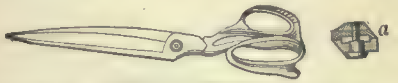
This Lord Cromwell was born at Putney, a Village in Surrey near the Thames Side, Son to a Smith; after whose Decease his Mother was married to a *Sheer-man*.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 288.

2†. A barber.

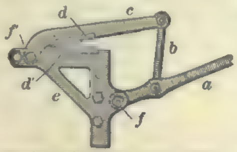
*Scharman*, or *scherman*. Tonsor, attonsor.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 444.

**shearn**, *n.* Same as *sharn*.

**shears** (shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Formerly also *sheers* (still used in naut. sense: see *sheers*); < ME. *sheres*, *scheres*, pl., also *schere*, *shere*, sing., shears: see *shear*$^2$.] 1. A cutting- or clipping-instrument consisting of two pivoted blades with beveled edges facing each other, such as is used for cutting cloth, or of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, the elasticity of the back causing the blades to spring open when the pressure used in cutting has ceased. The latter is the kind used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, etc. Shears of the first kind differ from scissors chiefly in being larger. Implements of similar form used for cutting metal are also called *shears*. See also cuts under *clipping-shears* and *sheep-shears*.



Shears for cutting Cloth.
*a*, screw-pivot on which as a fulcrum each blade with its handle works.



Purchase-shears for cutting Metal.
*a* and *c*, levers connected by a link-bar *b*, and respectively pivoted at *f* and *f′* to the frame *e*. By the arrangement of the levers the movable blade *d*, attached to *c*, acts with a strong purchase in combination with the stationary blade *d′*, rigidly attached to the frame *e*.

Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 91.

Time waited upon the *shears*, and, as soon as the thread was cut, caught the medals, and carried them to the river of Lethe. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

Puddled bars are also generally sheared hot, either by crocodile or guillotine *shears*, into lengths suitable for piling. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 347.

2. Something in the form of the blades of shears. (*a*†) A pair of wings.

Two sharpe winged *sheares*,
Decked with diverse plumes, like painted Jayes,
Were fixed at his backe to cut his ayery wayes.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 5.

(*b*) In *bookbinding*, a long, heavy, curved knife, with a handle at one end and a heavy counterpoise at the other end of the blade, which cuts thick millboards, scissors-fashion, against a fixed straight knife on the side of an iron table. (*c*) An apparatus for raising heavy weights. See *sheers*, 2.

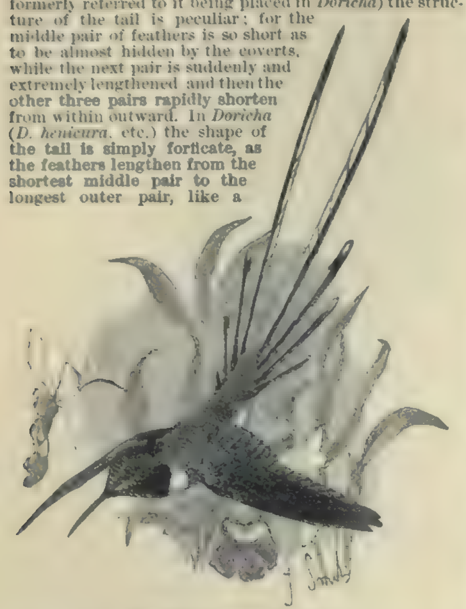
3. The ways or track of a lathe, upon which the lathe-head, poppet-head, and rest are placed.—4. A shears-moth.—**Knight of the shears.** See *knight*.—**Perpetual shears.** Same as *revolving shears*.—**Revolving shears**, a cylinder around which thin knife-blades are carried in a spiral, their edges revolving in contact with a fixed straight-edge called the *ledger-blade*. The machine is used to trim the uneven fibers from the face of woolen cloth.—**Rotary shears.** See *rotary*.—**Sieve and shears.** See *sieve* and *coscinomancy*.—**There goes but a pair of shears**†. See *pair*$^1$.

**shears-moth** (shērz'môth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths; a shears or sheartail, as *Hadena dentina*: an English collectors' name. *Mamestra glauca* is the glaucous shears; *Hadena didyma* is the pale shears.

**shear-steel** (shēr'stēl), *n.* [So called from its applicability to the manufacture of shears, knives, scythes, etc.] Blister-steel which has been fagoted and drawn out into bars under the rolls or hammer: a repetition of the process produces what is known as *double-shear steel*. The density and homogeneousness of the steel are increased by this process, and it is generally admitted that a better result is attained by hammering than by rolling. See *steel*.

**shear-structure** (shēr'struk″tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, a structure superinduced in rocks by shearing; a structure varying from lamellar to schistose, somewhat resembling the so-called "fluxion-structure" often seen in volcanic rocks, but produced by the flowing, not of molten, but of solid material, as one of the consequences of the immense strain by which the upheaval or plication of large masses of rock has been accompanied.

**sheartail** (shēr'tāl), *n.* 1. A humming-bird of the genus *Thaumastura*, having a very long forficate tail, like a pair of shears, as *T. cora*, *T. henicura*, etc. In the cora hummer (to which the genus *Thaumastura* is now usually restricted, the others formerly referred to it being placed in *Doricha*) the structure of the tail is peculiar; for the middle pair of feathers is so short as to be almost hidden by the coverts, while the next pair is suddenly and extremely lengthened and then the other three pairs rapidly shorten from within outward. In *Doricha* (*D. henicura*, etc.) the shape of the tail is simply forficate, as the feathers lengthen from the shortest middle pair to the longest outer pair, like a tern's. In all these cases the long feathers are very narrow and linear, or of about uniform width to their ends. The peculiar formation is confined to the males. *T. cora* has the tail (in the male) about 4 inches long, though the length of the bird is scarcely 6 inches; it is golden-green above and mostly white below, with a metallic crimson gorget reflecting blue in some lights, and the tail black and white. The female is 3¼ inches long, the tail being 1¼. It inhabits Peru. Five species of *Doricha* range from the Bahamas and parts of Mexico into Central America.



Sheartail (*Thaumastura cora*).

2. A sea-swallow or tern: from the long forked tail. See cut under *roseate*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A British shears-moth, as *Hadena dentina*.

**shearwater** (shēr′wâ″tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sheerwater*, *sherewater*; < *shear*, *v.*, + obj. *water*.] 1. A sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, and section *Puffineæ*, having a long and comparatively slender, much-hooked bill, short nasal tubes obliquely truncate and with a thick nasal septum, long pointed wings, short tail, and close oily plumage. There are many species, mostly of the genus *Puffinus*, found on all seas, where they fly very low over the water, seeming to shear, shave, or graze it with their long blade-like wings (whence the name). Some of them are known as *hags* or *hagdens*. Three of the commonest are the greater shearwater, *P. major*; the Manx shearwater, *P. anglorum*; and the sooty shearwater, *P. fuliginosus*, all of the North Atlantic. They nest in holes by the seaside, and the female lays one white egg. See cut under *hagden*.

2. Same as *cutwater*, 3. See *Rhynchops*.

**sheat**¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheet*¹.

**sheat**² (shēt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shote*² (cf. *sheat*³, var. of *shote*¹). Cf. *sheat-fish*.] The shad. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sheat**³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shote*¹.

**sheat**⁴†, *a.* [Origin obscure.] Apparently, trim, or some such sense.

> Neat, *sheat*, and fine,
> As brisk as a cup of wine.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 163.

**sheat-fish** (shēt′fish), *n.* [Formerly also (erroneously) *sheath-fish*; appar. < *sheat*², a shote, + *fish*¹.] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, especially *Silurus glanis*, the great catfish of central and eastern Europe, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe except the sturgeons, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds. The flesh is edible, the fat is used in dressing leather, and the sound yields a kind of gelatin. It is of elongate form with a small dorsal, no adipose fin, a long anal, and a distinct caudal with a roundish margin; there are six barbels. It takes the place in Europe of the common catfish of North America, and belongs to the same family, but to a different subfamily. (See cut under *Siluridæ*.) With a qualifying term, *sheat-fish* extends to some related families. See phrases following.

> At home a mighty *sheat-fish* smokes upon the festive board.
> *Kingsley*, Hypatia, x. (*Davies*.)

**Electric sheat-fishes**, the electric catfishes, or *Malapteruridæ*.—**Flat-headed sheat-fishes**, the *Aspredinidæ*.—**Long-headed sheat-fishes**, the *Pteronotidæ*.—**Mailed sheat-fishes**, the *Loricariidæ*.—**Naked sheat-fishes**, the *Pimelodidæ*.—**True sheat-fishes**, the *Siluridæ*.

**sheath** (shēth), *n.* [< ME. *shethe*, *schethe*, also *shede*, < AS. *scǣth*, *scāth*, *sceáth* = OS. *scēthia*, *scēdia* = D. *scheede* = MLG. *schēde*, LG. *schede*, *schee* = OHG. *sceida*, MHG. G. *scheide* = Icel. *skeithir*, fem. pl., also *skīthi*, a sheath, = Sw. *skida*, a sheath, a husk or pod of a bean or pea, = Dan. *skede*, sheath: appar. orig. applied (as in Sw.) to the husk of a bean or pea, as 'that which separates,' from the root of AS. *scādan*, *sceádan*, etc., separate: see *shed*¹, *v.* Cf. *shide*.] 1. A case or covering, especially one which fits closely: as, the *sheath* of a sword. Compare *scabbard*¹.

> His knif he draȝh out of his *schethe*,
> & to his herte hit wolde habbe ismite
> Nadde his moder hit vnder hete.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

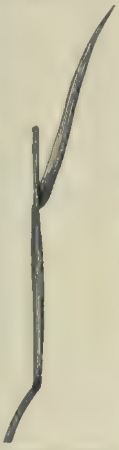
> Put up thy sword into the *sheath*. John xviii. 11.

> A dagger, in rich *sheath* with jewels on it
> Sprinkled about in gold.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. Any somewhat similar covering. (*a*) In *bot.*, the part of an expanded organ that is rolled around a stem or other body, forming a tube, as in the lower part of the leaves of grasses, the stipules of the *Polygonaceæ*, the tubular organ inclosing the seta of mosses, etc.; a vagina; also, an arrangement of cells inclosing a cylindrical body, as the medullary sheath. See cuts under *Equisetum*, *exogen*, and *ocrea*.

> The cleistogamic flowers are very small, and usually mature their seeds within the *sheaths* of the leaves.
> *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. [333.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, some sheathing, enveloping, or covering part. (1) The preputial sheath into which the penis is retracted in many animals, as the horse, bull, dog, etc. This sheath corresponds in the main with the foreskin of man, and is often called *prepuce*. (2) An elytron, wing-cover, or wing-case of an insect. (3) The horny covering of the bill or feet of a bird; especially, a sort of false cere of some birds, as the sheathbills, jägers, etc. See cuts under *puffin*. (4) The lorica or test which envelops many infusorians or other protozoans, some rotifers, etc. (5) The fold of skin into which the claws of a cat or other feline may be retracted. (*c*) In *anat.*, specifically, a membrane, fascia, or other sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue which closely invests a part or organ, and serves to bind it down or hold it in place. Such sheaths may be cylindrical, as when investing a nerve or blood-vessel and extending in its course; or flat and expansive, as when binding down muscles. A layer of deep fascia commonly forms a continuous sheath of all the muscles of a limb, as notably in the case of the fascia lata, which envelops the thigh, and is made tense by a special muscle (the tensor fasciæ latæ). See *fascia*, 7.

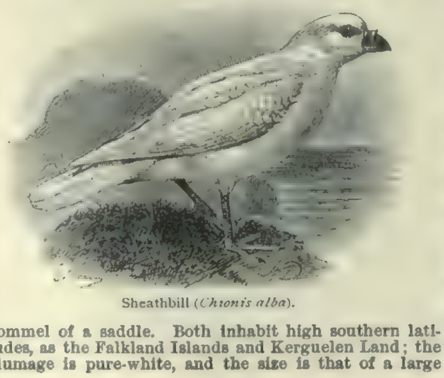


Leaf of *Lolium perenne*, showing sheath.

3. A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.—**Carotid, chordal, cortical, crural, femoral sheath.** See the adjectives.—**Cirrus-sheath.** See *cirrus*.—**Dentinal sheath of Neumann**, the proper sheath of the dentinal fibers; the wall of the dentinal canaliculi. Also called *dental sheath*.—**Leaf-sheath**, in *bot.*: (*a*) The sheath of a leaf. Specifically—(*b*) The membranous toothed girdle which surrounds each node of an *Equisetum*, corresponding to the foliage of the higher orders of plants. See cut under *Equisetum*.—**Medullary, mucilaginous, penial, perivascular, rostral sheath.** See the adjectives.—**Protective sheath**, in *bot.*, the sheath or layer of modified parenchyma-cells surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.—**Sheath of Henle**, a delicate connective-tissue envelop of a nerve-fiber outside of the sheath of Schwann, being a continuation of the perineurium.—**Sheath of Mauthner**, the protoplasmic sheath underneath Schwann's sheath, and passing inward at the nodes of Ranvier to separate the myelin from the axis-cylinder. It thus incloses the myelin in a double sac. (*Ranvier*.) The outer leaf becomes thickened about the middle of the internode, inclosing a nucleus.—**Sheath of Schwann.** Same as *neurilemma*, or *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Sheath of the optic nerve**, that continuation of the membranes of the brain which incloses the optic nerve.—**Sheath of the rectus**, the sheath formed, above the fold of Douglas, by the splitting of the aponeurotic tendon of the internal oblique muscle, and containing between its layers most of the rectus muscle.

**sheath** (shēth), *v. t.* Same as *sheathe*.

**sheathbill** (shēth′bil), *n.* A sea-bird of the family *Chionididæ*. There are two species, *Chionis alba*, in which the sheath is flat like a cere, and *C.* (or *Chionarchus*) *minor*, in which the sheath rises up like the pommel of a saddle. Both inhabit high southern latitudes, as the Falkland Islands and Kerguelen Land; the plumage is pure-white, and the size is that of a large pigeon. They are known to sailors as *kelp-pigeon* and *sore-eyed pigeon*.



Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

**sheath-billed** (shēth′bild), *a.* Having the bill sheathed with a kind of false cere. See *sheathbill*.

**sheathclaw** (shēth′klâ), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Thecodactylus*.

**sheathe** (shēŦH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheathed*, ppr. *sheathing*. [Also sometimes *sheath*, which is proper only as taken from the mod. noun, and pron. shēth; < ME. *schethen*, *scheden* = Icel. *skeitha*, sheathe; < *sheath*, *n.*] 1. To put into a sheath or scabbard; inclose in or cover with or as with a sheath or case: as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.

> 'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

> *Sheathe* thy sword,
> Fair foster-brother, till I say the word
> That draws it forth.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 273.

2. To protect by a casing or covering; cover over or incase, as with armor, boards, iron, sheets of copper, or the like.

> It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh*.

> The two knights entered the lists, armed with sword and dagger, and *sheathed* in complete harness.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

3. To cover up or hide.

> Her eyes, like marigolds, had *sheathed* their light.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 397.

> In the snake, all the organs are *sheathed*; no hands, no feet, no fins, no wings. *Emerson*, Civilization.

4. To render less sharp or keen; mask; dull.

> Other substances, opposite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheathe* those sharp salts; as pease and beans. *Arbuthnot*.

**To sheathe the sword**, figuratively, to put an end to war or enmity; make peace.

> Days of ease, when now the weary *sword*
> Was *sheath'd*, and luxury with Charles restored.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 140.

**sheathed** (shēŦHd), *p. a.* 1. Put into a sheath; incased in a sheath, as a sword; specifically, in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, having a sheath; put in or capable of being withdrawn into a sheath; invaginated; vaginate.—2. Covered with sheathing or thin material, inside or outside.

**sheather** (shē′ŦHėr), *n.* [< ME. *schethere*; < *sheathe* + *-er*¹.] One who sheathes, in any sense.

**sheath-fish** (shēth′fish), *n.* A false form of *sheat-fish*. *Encyc. Brit.*; *Web. Int. Dict.*

**sheathing** (shē′ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sheathe*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sheathes.—2. That which sheathes, covers, or protects, or may be used for such purpose. Specifically—(*a*) In *carpenter-work*, boarding applied to any surface, or used to cover a skeleton frame; especially, such boarding when forming the inner or rough covering intended to receive an outer coating of any sort. (*b*) Thin plates of metal used for covering the bottom of a wooden ship, usually copper or yellow metal, and serving to protect it from the boring of marine animals; also, a covering of wood applied to the parts under water of many iron and steel vessels, to prevent corrosion of the metal and to delay fouling of the bottom. (*c*) Anything prepared for covering a surface, as of a wall or other part of a building: applied to tiles, metallic plates, stamped leather hangings, etc.

> Mural *sheathings* imitative of the finest Persian patterns.
> *Art Jour.*, N. S., VII. 36.

(*d*) A protection for the main deck of a whaling-vessel, as pine boards, about one inch in thickness, laid over the deck to prevent it from being cut up by the spades, being burned while trying out oil, etc.

**sheathing** (shē′ŦHing), *p. a.* Inclosing by or as by a sheath: as, the *sheathing* base of a leaf; *sheathing* stipules, etc. See cut under *sheath*, 2.—**Sheathing canal.** See *canal*¹.

**sheathing-nail** (shē′ŦHing-nāl), *n.* A nail suitable for nailing on sheathing. That used in nailing on the metallic sheathings of ships is a cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin.

**sheathing-paper** (shē′ŦHing-pā″pėr), *n.* A coarse paper laid on or under the metallic sheathing of ships, and used for other like purposes; lining-paper.

**sheath-knife** (shēth′nīf), *n.* A knife worn in a sheath attached to the waist-belt, as by merchant seamen and by riggers.

**sheathless** (shēth′les), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-less*.] Having no sheath; not sheathed; evaginate.

**sheath-winged** (shēth′wingd), *a.* Having the wings sheathed or incased in elytra, as a beetle; sharded; coleopterous; vaginipennate.

**sheathy** (shē′thi), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-y*¹.] Sheath-like. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

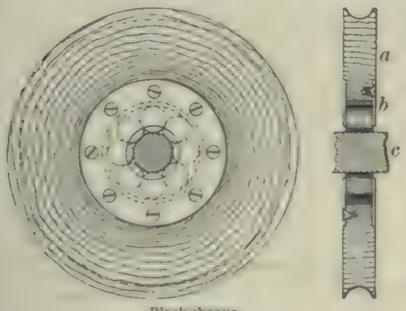
**shea-tree**, *n.* Same as *shea*.

**sheave**¹ (shēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheaved*, ppr. *sheaving*. [< *sheaf*¹, *n.* Cf. *sheaf*¹, *v.*, and *leave*$^{3}$, < *leaf*$^{1}$, etc.] To bring together into sheaves; collect into a sheaf or into sheaves.

**sheave**$^{2}$ (shēv), *n.* [Also *sheeve*, *sheaf*; a var. of *shive*: see *shive*.] **1.** A slice, as of bread; a cut. [Scotch.]

She begs one *sheave* of your white bread,
But and a cup of your red wine.
*Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

**2.** A grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley; a shiver. See cut under *block*$^{1}$.—**3.** A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.—**Dumb sheave**, an aperture through which a rope reeves without a revolving sheave.—**Patent sheave**, a sheave fitted with metal rollers to reduce friction.



Block-sheave.
*a*, sheave; *b*, brass bushing; *c*, pin.

**sheaved** (shēvd), *a.* [< *sheaf*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1**†. Made of straw.

Her hair, nor loose nor tied in formal plat,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheaved* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 31.

**2.** Finished around the top with a flare, like that of a sheaf.

A well-*sheaved* wine glass could be made only in England. . . . Wine glasses with tops as well-*sheaved* as the best English work. *Reports to Society of Arts*, II. 134.

**sheave-hole** (shēv'hōl), *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

**sheaves**, *n.* Plural of *sheaf*$^{1}$ and of *sheave*$^{2}$.

**she-balsam** (shē'bâl'sam), *n.* See *balsam-tree*.

**shebander** (sheb'an-dėr), *n.* [E. Ind. (?).] A Dutch East India commercial officer.

**shebang** (shẹ-bang'), *n.* [Supposed to be an irreg. var. of *shebeen*.] A shanty; place; "concern": as, who lives in this *shebang*? he threatened to clean out the whole *shebang*. [Slang, U. S.]

There'll be a kerridge for you. . . . We've got a *shebang* fixed up for you to stand behind in No. 1's house, and don't you be afraid. *Mark Twain*, Roughing It, xlvii.

**Shebat**, *n.* See *Sebat*.

**shebbel** (sheb'el), *n.* A certain fish. See the quotation.

The catching of the *shebbel* or Barbary salmon, a species of shad, is a great industry on all the principal rivers of the coast [of Morocco], and vast numbers of the fish, which are often from 5 to 15 pounds in weight, are dried and salted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 834.

**shebeck** (shē'bek), *n.* Same as *xebec*.

**shebeen** (she-bēn'), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A shop or house where excisable liquors are sold without the license required by law. [Ireland and Scotland.]

**shebeener** (she-bē'nėr), *n.* [< *shebeen* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who keeps a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

**shebeening** (shẹ-bē'ning), *n.* [< *shebeen* + *-ing*$^{1}$.] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

**Shechinah, Shekinah** (shẹ-kī'nạ̈), *n.* [< Chal. and late Heb. *shekhīnāh*, dwelling, < Heb. *shākhan*, dwell (the verb used in Ex. xxiv. 16, Num. ix. 17, 22, x. 12).] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat.

**shecklaton**†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

**shed**$^{1}$ (shed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shed*, ppr. *shedding*. [Early mod. E. also *shead*, *shede*; < ME. *sheden*, *scheden*, *schoden*, *shæden* (pret. *shedde*, *shadde*, *schadde*, *ssedde*, *shode*, pp. *shad*, *i-sched*), < AS. *sceádan*, (*sceādan*), *scādan* (pret. *sceēd*, *sceód*, pp. *sceáden*, *scāden*), part, separate, distinguish, = OS. *skēthan* = OFries. *skētha*, *skēda*, *schēda* = D. *scheiden* = MLG. *schēden* = OHG. *sceidan*, MHG. G. *scheiden*, part, separate, distinguish, = Goth. *skaidan*, separate; akin to AS. *scid*, E. *shide*, AS. *scǣth*, E. *sheath*, etc.; Teut. √ *skid*, part, separate; cf. Lith. *skedzu*, *skedu*, I part, separate, L. *scindere* (perf. *scidi*), split, Gr. σχίζειν, split, σχίζα, a splinter, Skt. √ *chid*, split: see *scission*, *schedule*, *schism*, etc. Cf. *sheath*, *shide*, *skid*, from the same ult. source. The alleged AS. **sceddan*, shed (blood), is not authenticated, being prob. an error of reading. The OFries. *schedda*, NFries. *schoddjen*, push, shake, G. *schütten*, shed, spill, cast, etc., go rather with E. *shudder*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To part; separate; divide: as, to *shed* the hair. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yif ther be any thing that knytteth and felawshippeth hymselfe to thilke mydel poynt it is constreyned into symplicite, that is to seyn unto immoeveablete, and it ceseth to ben *shad* and to fletyn dyversly.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

But with no crafte of combis brode,
They myȝte hire hore lokkis *schode*.
*Gower.* (*Halliwell.*)

*Scriminale*, . . . a pin or bodkin that women vse to diuide and *shed* their haires with when they dresse their heads. *Florio.*

Then up did start him Childe Vyet,
*Shed* by his yellow hair.
*Childe Vyet* (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

**2.** To throw off. (*a*) To cast off, as a natural covering: as, trees *shed* their leaves in autumn.

Trees which come into leaf and *shed* their leaves late last longer than those that are early either in fruit or leaf.
*Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death, Nature Durable, § 20.

(*b*) To molt, cast, or exuviate, as a quadruped its hair, a bird its feathers, a crab its shell, a snake its skin, or a deer its antlers. (*c*) To throw or cause to flow off without penetrating, as a roof or covering of oil-cloth, or the like.

**3.** To scatter about or abroad; disperse; diffuse: as, to *shed* light on a subject.

"Some shal sowe the sakke," quod Piers, "for *shedyng* of the whete." *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 9.

Yf there were English *shedd* amongest them and placed over them, they should not be able once to styrre or murmure but that it shoulde be knowen.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The love of God is *shed* abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost. Rom. v. 5.

All heaven,
And happy constellations, on that hour
*Shed* their selectest influence; the earth
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 513.

That still spirit *shed* from evening air!
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, ii.

**4.** To sprinkle; intersperse. [Rare.]

Her hair,
That flows so liberal and so fair,
Is *shed* with gray.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

**5.** To let or cause to flow out; let fall; pour out; spill: used especially in regard to blood and tears: as, to *shed* blood; to *shed* tears of joy.

Thou schalt *schede* the oile of anoyntyng on his heed.
*Wyclif*, Ex. xxix. 7.

And many a wilde hertes blood she *shedde*.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 267.

The Copies of those Tears thou there hast *shed* . . . are Already in Heaven's Casket bottled.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 150.

But, after looking a while at the long-tailed imp, he was so shocked by his horrible ugliness, spiritual as well as physical, that he actually began to *shed* tears.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To cast, part with, or let fall a covering, vestment, envelop, or seed; molt; lose, cast, throw off, or exuviate a covering: as, the bird *sheds* in August; the crab *sheds* in June.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 439.

**2**†. To be let fall; pour or be poured; be spilled.

Schyre *schedeȝ* the rayn in schowreȝ ful warme.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne *shadde*
That slow the fyr, and made him to escape.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 741.

Faxe fyltered, & felt flosed hym vmbe,
That *schod* fro his schulderes to his schyre wykes.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1690.

**shed**$^{1}$ (shed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shead*, *shede*, also dial. *shode*; < ME. *sheed*, *schede*, *schead*, *shode*, *schode*, *schood*, *schad*, *shæd*, separation, division, the parting of the hair, the temple or top of the head, < AS. *scāde*, the top of the head, a division, separation, *ge-scedd*, division, separation, = OS. *scēth* = OFries. *skēthe*, *skēd*, *scheid* = OHG. *sceit*, MHG. G. *scheit*, distinction, division, etc.; cf. D. (*haar-*)*scheel*, a tress of hair, = MLG. *schēdel* = OHG. *sceitila*, MHG. G. *scheitel*, the parting of the hair, the top of the head, the hair thereon; from the verb. The noun *shed* is most familiar in the comp. *water-shed*.] **1.** A division or parting: as, the *shed* of the hair (obsolete or provincial); a water-*shed*.

In heed he had a *sheed* biforn. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 18837.

Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly *shed*.
*T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

**2.** In *weaving*, a parting or opening between sets of warp-threads in a loom, made by the action of the heddles, or by the Jacquard attachment, for the passage of the shuttle and the weft-thread.

A double *shed* . . . is used when two tiers of shuttles are used at one time. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 112.

**3.** The slope of land or of a hill: as, which way is the *shed*?—**4**†. The parting of the hair; hence, the top of the head; temples.

Ful streight and even lay his joly *shode*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 130.

**shed**$^{2}$ (shed), *n.* [< ME. **shed*, **shad*, in pl. *shaddys*; perhaps a particular use of ME. **shed*, written *ssed*, a Kentish form of *shade*: see *shade*$^{1}$. The particular sense is prob. due to association with the diff. word *shud*, a shed: see *shud*$^{2}$.] **1.** A slight or temporary shelter; a penthouse or lean-to; hence, an outhouse; a hut or mean dwelling: as, a snow-*shed*; a wood-*shed*.

Houses not inhabited, as shoppis, celars, *shaddys*, warehouses, stables, wharfes, kranes, tymbre hawes.
*Arnold's Chron.* (1502), ed. 1811, p. 72.

Courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly *sheds*
With smoky rafters than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 323.

But when I touched her, lo! she, too,
Fell into dust and nothing, and the house
Became no better than a broken *shed*.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**2.** A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, vehicles, etc.: as, a *shed* on a wharf; a railway-*shed*; an engine-*shed*.

These [wagons] filled the inn-yards, or were ranged side by side under broad-roofed *sheds*.
*Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

**shed**$^{3}$†, *n.* [Appar. ult. < L. *scheda*, a sheet of paper: see *schedule*.] A sheet. [Rare.]

*Scheda* . . . Angl. A sheet or *shed* of paper. . . . *Schedula* . . . Angl. A little sheet or scrow of paper.
*Calepini Dictionarium Undecim Linguarum*, ed. 1590.

**shed**$^{4}$ (shed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

**shedder** (shed'ėr), *n.* [< *shed*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who sheds, pours out, or spills.

A son that is a robber, a *shedder* of blood.
Ezek. xviii. 10.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, that which sheds, casts, or molts; especially, a lobster or crab which is shedding its shell, or has just done so and is growing a new one.

I'm going to make a cast, as soon as you drop the anchor and give me some of that bait—which, by the way, would be a great deal more tempting to the trout if it were a *shedder* or "buster" instead of a hard-shell crab.
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 639.

**3.** An adult female salmon after spawning.

**shedding**$^{1}$ (shed'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sheding*, *shedyng*, *shæding*; verbal n. of *shed*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** A parting; separation; a branching off, as of two roads or a water-shed; hence, the angle or place where two roads meet. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Forr Farisew [Pharisee] bitacneth uss *shædinng* inn Ennglissh spæche. *Orminn*, 16863.

Then we got out to that *shedding* of the roads which marks the junction of the highways coming down from Glasgow and Edinburgh. *W. Black*, Phaëton, xxix.

**2.** A pouring out or spilling; effusion: as, the *shedding* of blood.

I thank the, lord, with ruful entent
Of thi peynus and thi turment,
With carful hert and dreri mod,
For *schedynd* of thi swet blod.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

Almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without *shedding* of blood is no remission. Heb. ix. 22.

**3.** The act of letting fall, casting off, or parting with something, as a plant its seed when ripe, or a covering husk: as, the *shedding* of wheat.

Promptly with the coming of the spring, if not even in the last week of February, the buffalo begins the *shedding* of his winter coat.
*W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 412.

**4.** That which is shed, cast off, or exuviated; a cast or exuvium.

**shedding**$^{2}$ (shed'ing), *n.* [< *shed*$^{2}$ + *-ing*$^{1}$.] A collection of sheds, or sheds collectively. [Colloq.]

Self-contained Roofs in spans up to 80 ft., of Malleable Iron Columns requiring no foundations, are the most economical forms of durable *shedding* that can be erected.
*The Engineer*, LXIX., p. xv. of adv'ts.

**shedding-motion** (shed′ing-mō″shọn), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism for separating the warp-threads in a loom, to form an opening between them for the passage of the shuttle; a dobby: more particularly used with reference to the Jacquard loom. See *loom*$^1$.

**shed-line** (shed′līn), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of a water-shed.

**shed-roof** (shed′röf), *n.* Same as *pent-roof.*

**shedule**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *schedule.*

**Sheeah**, *n.* Same as *Shiah.*

**sheef**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*$^1$.

**sheel.** See *sheal*$^1$, *sheal*$^2$.

**sheeling** (shē′ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*$^2$.

**sheen**$^1$ (shēn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shine* (simulating *shine*$^1$, *v.*); < ME. *sheene, shene, schene, scheene, scene, sceone, scone*, < AS. *scēne, scȳne, sceóne, scióne* = OS. *skōni, scōni* = OFries. *skēne, schēn, schōn* = D. *schoon* = MLG. *schōne*, LG. *schōne, schōn* = OHG. *scōni*, MHG. *schœne*, G. *schön*, fair, beautiful, = Sw. *skön* = Dan. *skjön*, beautiful (cf. Icel. *skjōni*, a piebald horse), = Goth. *skauns*, well-formed, beautiful (cf. *ibnaskauns*, of like appearance, **skauns*, n., appearance, form, in comp. *gutha-skaunei*, the form of God); prob., with orig. pp. formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *sceáwian*, etc., look at, show: see *show*$^1$.] Fair; bright; shining; glittering; beautiful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"After sharpest shoures," quath Pees, "most *sheene* is the sonne." *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 456.

Youre blisful suster, Lucina the *sheene*,
That of the see is chief goddesse and queene.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 317.

So faire and *sheene*
As on the earth, great mother of us all,
With living eye more fayre was never seene.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 10.

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen.*
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 29.

**sheen**$^1$ (shēn), *v. i.* [< *sheen*$^1$, *a.*; in part a variant of *shine*$^1$.] To shine; glisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But he lay still, and sleeped sound,
Albeit the sun began to *sheen.*
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

Ye'll put on the robes o' red,
To *sheen* thro' Edinbruch town.
*Mary Hamilton* (Child's Ballads, III. 326).

This town,
That, *sheening* far, celestial seems to be.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 17.

**sheen**$^1$ (shēn), *n.* [< *sheen*$^1$, *v.* or *a.*] Brightness; luster; splendor. [Chiefly poetical.]

And thirty dozen moons with borrow'd *sheen.*
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 167.

The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea.
*Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.

**sheen**$^2$† (shēn), *n.* An obsolete (Scotch) plural of *shoe.*

She lean'd her low down to her toe,
To loose her true love's *sheen.*
*Willie and Lady Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 58).

Four-and-twenty fair ladies
Put on that lady's *sheen.*
*Young Hastings the Groom* (Child's Ballads, I. 189).

**sheenly**† (shēn′li), *adv.* [< ME. *scheenely*; < *sheen*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] Brightly.

Seuin sterres that stounde stoutlich imaked,
Hee showes forthe *scheenely* shynand bright.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

**sheeny**$^1$ (shē′ni), *a.* [< *sheen*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Bright; glittering; shining; beautiful. [Poetical.]

Did of late Earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* Heaven, and thou, some goddess fled,
Amongst us here below to hide thy nectar'd head?
*Milton*, Death of Fair Infant, l. 48.

Many a *sheeny* summer-morn
Adown the Tigris I was borne.
*Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

**sheeny**$^2$ (shē′ni), *n.*; pl. *sheenies* (-niz). [Origin obscure.] A sharp fellow: specifically applied opprobriously to Jews: also used attributively. [Slang.]

**sheep**$^1$ (shēp), *n.*; pl. *sheep.* [< ME. *sheep, shep, scheep, schepe, sceap, ssep, sep* (pl. *sheep, scheep*), < AS. *sceáp, scēp* (pl. *sceáp, scēp*) = OS. *scāp* = OFries. *skēp, schēp* = D. *schaap* = MLG. *schāp*, LG. *schaap* = OHG. *scāf*, MHG. G. *schaf*, sheep; root unknown. Not found in Goth., where *lamb* (= E. *lamb*) is used, nor in Scand., where Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, appears (see *Faroese*).] 1. A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidæ*, subfamily *Ovinæ*, and genus *Ovis*; specifically, *Ovis aries*, domesticated in many varieties, and one of the animals most useful to man. The male is a ram, the female a ewe, and the young a lamb; the flesh of the adult is mutton; of the young, lamb; the coat or fleece is wool, a principal material of warm clothing; the prepared hide is sheepskin, used for many purposes; the entrails furnish sausage-cases, and are also dried and twisted into strings for musical instruments ("catgut"); the prepared fat makes tallow or suet; and the twisted horns of the ram are used in the manufacture of various utensils. The milk of the ewe is thicker than that of the cow, yielding a relatively greater quantity of butter and cheese. The sheep is one of the most harmless and timid of animals. The artificial breeds of *O. aries* are numerous; it is not known from what wild stock or stocks they are descended. The moufion is a probable ancestor of some at least of the domestic varieties, especially those with short tail and crescentic horns. The principal English varieties of the sheep are the large Leicester, the Cotswold, the Southdown, the Cheviot, and the black-faced breeds. The Leicester comes early to maturity, attains a large size, has a fine full form, and carries more mutton, though not of finest quality, in the same apparent dimensions than any other; the wool is not so long as in some other breeds, but is considerably finer. The Cotswolds have been improved by crossing with Leicesters; their wool is fine, and their mutton fine-grained and full-sized. Southdowns have short, close, and curled wool, and their mutton is highly valued for its flavor; they attain a large size. All these require a good climate and rich pasture. The Cheviot is much hardier, and is well adapted for the green, grassy hills of Highland districts; the wool is short, thick, and fine. The Cheviot possesses good fattening qualities, and yields excellent mutton. The black-faced is hardiest of all, and adapted for wild heathery hills and moors; its wool is long and coarse, but its mutton is the very finest. The Welsh resembles the black-faced, but is less hardy; its mutton is delicious, but its fleece weighs only about 2 pounds. The foreign breeds of sheep are numerous, some of the more remarkable being (*a*) the broad-tailed sheep, common in Asia and Egypt, and remarkable for its large heavy tail; (*b*) the Iceland sheep, having three, four, or five horns; (*c*) the fat-rumped sheep of Tatary, with an accumulation of fat on the rump, which, falling down in two great masses behind, often entirely conceals the tail; (*d*) the Astrakhan or Bucharian sheep, with the wool twisted in spiral curls, and of very fine quality; (*e*) the Wallachian or Cretan sheep, with very large, long, and spiral horns, those of the male being upright, and those of the female at right angles with the head. All the wild species of *Ovis* have the book-name *sheep*, and also particular designations. (See *argali, bighorn, mouflon, musimon.*) The only indigenous form in the New World is the Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn, *O. montana.* Certain *Ovinæ* of modern genera detached from *Ovis* are called *sheep* with a qualifying term, as the aoudad, or Barbary sheep. See cuts under *aoudad, bighorn, merino, Ovis, quadricorn*, and *Ruminantia.*

In that Lond ben Trees that beren Wolle, as thoghe it were of *Scheep.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 268.

2. Leather made from sheepskin, especially split leather used in bookbinding.—3. In contempt, a silly fellow.—**Barbary sheep**, the bearded argali, or aoudad.—**Black sheep**, one who in character or conduct does little credit to the flock, family, or community to which he belongs; the reprobate or disreputable member: as, the *black sheep* of the family.

Jekyl . . . is not such a *black sheep* neither but what there are some white hairs about him.
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxvi.

**Indian sheep**†, the llama.—**Marco Polo's sheep**, *Ovis poli*, one of the finest species of the genus.—**Merino sheep.** See *merino.*—**Peruvian sheep**†, the llama.—**Rocky Mountain sheep**, the bighorn.—**Sheep's eye** or **eyes**, a bashful, diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer; an amorous look.

Go to, Nell; no more *sheep's eyes;* ye may be caught, I tell ye; these be liquorish lads.
*Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 51).

Well, but for all that, I can tell who is a great admirer of miss; pray, miss, how do you like Mr. Spruce? I swear I have often seen him cast a *sheep's eye* out of a calf's head at you; deny it if you can. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Those [eyes] of an amorous, roguish look derive their title even from the sheep; and we say such a one has a *sheep's eye*, not so much to denote the innocence as the simple slyness of the cast. *Spectator.*

A fig for their nonsense and chatter!—suffice it, her
Charms will excuse one for casting *sheep's eyes* at her.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 334.

**Sheep's-foot trimmer**, a shears or cutting-pincers for removing superfluous growth from a sheep's foot.—**Sheep's-head porgy.** See *porgy.*—**Vegetable sheep.** Same as *sheep-plant.* See *Raoulia.*

**sheep**$^2$†, *n.* [ME., also *scheep, schepe*, < AS. **scēpe*, one who takes charge of sheep, < *sceáp*, sheep: see *sheep*$^1$. Cf. *herd*$^2$, < *herd*$^1$.] A shepherd.

In a somer seson, whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes as I a *shepe* [var. *scheep* (A), *shepherde* (C)] were. *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 2.

**sheep-backs** (shēp′baks), *n. pl.* Same as *roches moutonnées.*

The rounded knolls of rock along the track of a glacier have been called *sheep-backs* (*roches moutonnées*), in allusion to their forms.
*J. D. Dana*, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 699.

**sheepberry** (shēp′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *sheepberries* (-iz). 1. A small tree, *Viburnum Lentago*, of eastern North America. It bears small white flowers in cymes, and black edible drupes.—2. The fruit of the above tree, so called from its fancied resemblance to sheep-droppings. Also *nanny-berry.*

**sheep-biter**† (shēp′bī″tėr), *n.* A mongrel or ill-trained shepherd-dog which snaps at or worries sheep; hence, one who cheats or robs the simple or those he should guard; a petty thief, or perhaps a faultfinding, backbiting, or censorious person. Compare *bite-sheep.*

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheep-biter* come by some notable shame?
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 6.

I wish all such old *sheep-biters* might dip their fingers in such sauce to their mutton. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 1.

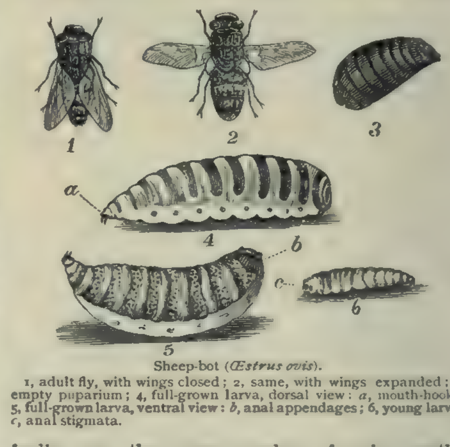
There are political *sheep-biters* as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trust as well as of private.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**sheep-biting** (shēp′bī″ting), *a.* Given to biting, snapping at, or worrying sheep or simple or defenseless persons; hence, given to robbing or backbiting those under one's care.

Why, you bald-pated, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you? Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you! Show your *sheep-biting* face, and be hanged an hour!
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 359.

*Sheep-biting* mongrels, hand-basket freebooters!
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

**sheep-bot** (shēp′bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Œstrus ovis*, or its larva. It is a large yellowish-gray fly, which deposits its young larvæ in the nasal orifices of sheep. The larvæ crawl back into the passages of the nostrils or throat, and usually into the frontal sinuses, where they remain feeding upon the mucous membrane for nine months, when they crawl out, drop to the ground, and transform to pupæ, issuing as flies in six weeks or more. They are a source of great damage to sheep, and are frequently the indirect or even direct cause of death. The sheep-bot is common to Europe and America, and has been carried in exported sheep to many other parts of the world.



Sheep-bot (*Œstrus ovis*).

1, adult fly, with wings closed; 2, same, with wings expanded; 3, empty puparium; 4, full-grown larva, dorsal view: *a*, mouth-hooks: 5, full-grown larva, ventral view: *b*, anal appendages; 6, young larva: *c*, anal stigmata.

**sheep-cote** (shēp′kōt), *n.* [< ME. *schep-cote*; < *sheep*$^1$ + *cote*$^1$.] A small inclosure for sheep with a shepherd's house in it; a pen.

Pray you, if you know,
Where in the purlieus of this forest stands
A *sheep-cote* fenced about with olive trees?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 78.

**sheep-dip** (shēp′dip), *n.* Same as *sheep-wash.*

**sheep-dog** (shēp′dog), *n.* 1. A dog trained to watch and tend sheep; especially, a collie.—2. A chaperon. [Slang.]

"Some men are coming who will only bore you. I would not ask them, but you know it 's for your good, and now I have a *sheep-dog*, I need not be afraid to be alone." "A *sheep-dog*—a companion! Becky Sharp with a companion! Isn't it good fun?" thought Mrs. Crawley to herself.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

**sheep-faced** (shēp′fāst), *a.* Sheepish; bashful.

**sheep-farmer** (shēp′fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer whose occupation is the raising of sheep.

**sheepfold** (shēp′fōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheepefould*; < ME. *schepfalde*; < *sheep*$^1$ + *fold*$^2$, *n.*] A fold or pen for sheep.

**sheephead** (shēp′hed), *n.* Same as *sheepshead*, a fish.

In fishes which live near the bottom and among the rocks, such as the sea-bass, red snapper, *sheephead*, and perch, the scales are usually thick. *Science*, XV. 211.

**sheep-headed** (shēp′hed″ed), *a.* Dull; simple-minded; silly; stupid.

And though it be a divell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple *sheepeheaded* fooles whom it hath undone and beggered.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**sheepherde**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shepherd.*

**sheep-holder** (shēp′hōl″dėr), *n.* A cradle or table for holding a sheep during the process of shearing; a sheep-table. *E. H. Knight.*

**sheep-hook** (shēp′hůk), *n.* [< *sheep*$^2$ + *hook.*] A shepherds' crook.

Thou a sceptre's heir,
That thus affect'st a *sheep-hook!*
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 431.

**sheepish** (shē′pish), *a.* [< ME. *shepisshe*; < *sheep*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] 1†. Of or pertaining to sheep.

Of other shepherds, some were running after their sheep, strayed beyond their bounds; . . . some setting a bell for an ensign of a *sheepish* squadron.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Of their *sheepish* Astarte yee heard euen now, and of their Legend of Dagon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 91.

2. Like a sheep; having the character attributed to sheep or their actions; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; stupid; silly.

I haue reade ouer thy *sheepish* discourse of the Lambe of God and his Enemies, and entreated my patience to bee good to thee whilst I read it.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 45.

Wanting there [at home] changé of company, . . . he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke*, Education, § 70.

I never felt the pain of a *sheepish* inferiority so miserably in my life. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

Reserved and *sheepish*, that's much against him.
*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

**sheepishly** (shē'pish-li), *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence; sillily.

**sheepishness** (shē'pish-nes), *n.* The character of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.

**sheep-laurel** (shēp'lâ'rel), *n.* The lambkill, *Kalmia angustifolia*, an American shrub the leaves of which are reputed poisonous to animals. Also *sheep-poison*, *calfkill*, *wicky*.

**sheep-louse** (shēp'lous), *n.* [Cf. ME. *schepys lowce*, 'sheep's louse': see *sheep*$^1$ and *louse*$^1$.] 1. A parasitic dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus*; a sheep-tick. See *Melophagus*, and cut under *sheep-tick*.—2. A mallophagous parasite, *Trichodectes sphærocephalus*, 1 millimeter long, infesting the wool of sheep in Europe and America: more fully called *red-headed sheep-louse*.

**sheepman** (shēp'man), *n.*; pl. *sheepmen* (-men). A sheep-farmer or sheep-master.

Unless reserved or protected, the whole region will soon or late be devastated by lumbermen and *sheepmen*
*The Century*, XL. 667.

**sheep-market** (shēp'mär"ket), *n.* A place where sheep are sold. John v. 2.

**sheep-master** (shēp'mas"tėr), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep-farmer

Suche vengeaunce God toke of their inordinate and vnsaciable conetousnes, sendinge amonge the shepe that pestiferous morrein, whiche much more iustely shoulde haue fallen on the *shepe-masters* owne heades.
*Sir T More*, Utopia (tr by Robinson), i.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest audits of any man in my time—a great grazier, a great *sheepmaster*, a great timber man, a great collier.
*Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

**sheep-pen** (shēp'pen), *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

**sheep-pest** (shēp'pest), *n.* 1. The sheep-tick.—2. In *bot.*, a perennial rosaceous herb, *Acæna ovina*, found in Australia and Tasmania. The hardened calyx-tube in fruit is beset with barbed spines, making it a serious nuisance in wool.

**sheep-pick** (shēp'pik), *n.* A kind of hay-fork. See *sheppick*.

His servant Perry one evening in Campden-garden made an hideous outcry, whereat some who heard it coming in met him running, and seemingly frighted, with a *sheep-pick* in his hand, to whom he told a formal story how he had been set upon by two men in white with naked swords, and how he defended himself with his *sheep-pick*, the handle whereof was cut in two or three places.
*Examination of Joan Perry*, etc. (1676). (*Davies*.)

**sheep-plant** (shēp'plant), *n.* See *Raoulia*.

**sheep-poison** (shēp'poi"zn), *n.* 1. Same as *sheep-laurel*.—2. A Californian plant, *Lupinus densiflorus*.

**sheep-pox** (shēp'poks), *n.* An acute contagious febrile disease of sheep, accompanied by an eruption closely resembling that of smallpox; variola ovina. It appears in epizoötics, the mortality ranging from 10 to 50 per cent., according to the type of the disease. The virus is transmitted through the air, as well as by direct contact. The disease, not known in the United States, has been greatly restricted on the continent of Europe in recent years by the strict enforcing of sanitary and preventive measures. Thus, in 1887 it prevailed to a slight extent in France, Italy, and Austria. In Rumania, on the other hand, it attacked during the same year 64,000 sheep. Inoculation was practised during the first half of the present century, and frequently became the source of fresh outbreaks. It is now recommended only when the disease has actually appeared in a flock.

The formidable disorder of *sheep-pox* is confined chiefly to the continent of Europe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 204.

**sheep-rack** (shēp'rak), *n.* 1. A building for holding sheep, especially for convenience in feeding them. It is provided with suitable gates or doors, and is fitted with a rack for hay and with troughs. It is sometimes mounted on a frame with wheels, so as to be movable

2. The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*: so called from its habit of perching on the backs of sheep to feed on the ticks. [Prov. Eng.]

**sheep-range** (shēp'rānj), *n.* See *range*, 7 (*a*).

**sheep-reeve**† (shēp'rēv), *n.* [< ME. *shepe-refe*; < *sheep*$^1$ + *reeve*$^1$.] A shepherd.

Item, where as Brome ys not well wyllyng yn my maters, whych for the wrong takyng and wyth haldyng my shepe I ought take a accioun ayenst hym; for declaracioun in whate wyse he dyd it, John Bele my *sheperefe* can enforme you best, for he laboured about the recuvere of it.
*Paston Letters*, I. 175.

**sheep-rot** (shēp'rot), *n.* A name given to the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, marsh-plants supposed to produce the rot in sheep. See *rot*, 2, *sheep's-bane*, *flukewort*, and *Hydrocotyle*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**sheep-run** (shēp'run), *n.* A large tract of grazing-country fit for pasturing sheep. A sheep-run is properly more extensive than a sheepwalk. It appears to have been originally an Australian term.

**sheep's-bane** (shēps'bān), *n.* A species of pennywort—in England *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, and in the West Indies *H. umbellata*: so named from their association with sheep-rot. See *Hydrocotyle* and *pennyrot*.

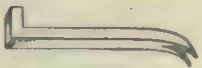
**sheep's-beard** (shēps'bērd), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Urospermum* (formerly *Arnopogon*), related to the chicory. There are two species, natives of the Mediterranean region. *U. Dalechampii*, a dwarf tufted plant with large lemon-colored heads, is handsome in cultivation.

**sheep's-bit** (shēps'bit), *n.* A plant, *Jasione montana*: so called, according to Prior, to distinguish it from the devil's-bit scabious. The name is somewhat extended to other species of the genus. See *Jasione*. Also called *sheep's-scabious*.

**sheep's-eye** (shēps'ī), *n.* See *sheep's eye*, under *sheep*$^1$.

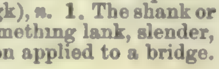
**sheep's-fescue** (shēps'fes"kū), *n.* A grass, *Festuca ovina*, native in many mountain regions, also cultivated elsewhere. It is a low tufted perennial with fine leaves and culms, perhaps the best of pasture-grasses in sandy soils, forming the bulk of the sheep-pasturage in the Scotch Highlands. It is also an excellent lawn-grass.

**sheep's-foot** (shēps'fůt), *n.* In *printing*, an iron hammer with a split curved claw at the end which serves for a handle. The claw is used as a pry for lifting forms from the bed of a press.


Sheep's-foot.

**sheep-shank** (shēp'shangk), *n.* 1. The shank or leg of a sheep; hence, something lank, slender, or weak: in the quotation applied to a bridge.

I doubt na', frien', ye'll think
ye're nae *sheepshank*,
Ance ye were streekit o'er
frae bank to bank!
*Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

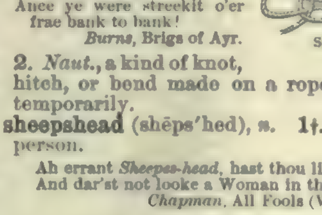

Sheep-shank, 2.

2. *Naut.*, a kind of knot, hitch, or bend made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.

**sheepshead** (shēps'hed), *n.* 1†. A fool; a silly person.

Ah errant *Sheepes-head*, hast thou liu'd thus long,
And dar'st not looke a Woman in the face?
*Chapman*, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 136).

2. A sparoid fish, *Archosargus* or *Diplodus probatocephalus* (formerly known as *Sargus ovis*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed as a food-fish. It is a stout- and very deep-bodied fish, with a steep frontal profile, of a grayish color with about eight vertical black bands, and the fins mostly dark. It attains a length of 30 inches, though usually found of a smaller size.


Sheepshead (*Archosargus probatocephalus*)

3. A sciænoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States, *Haplodinotus grunniens*. Also called *drum*, *croaker*, and *thunder-pumper*.—**Sheepshead** (or **sheep's-head**) **porgy**. See *porgy*.—**Three-banded sheepshead.** Same as *moonfish* (*d*).

**sheepshead** (shēps'hed), *v. i.* To fish for or catch sheepshead. [U. S.]

**sheep-shearer** (shēp'shēr"ėr), *n.* One who shears or clips sheep.

Judah was comforted, and went up unto his *sheep-shearers* to Timnath. Gen. xxxviii. 12.

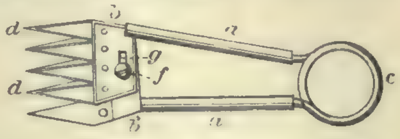
**sheep-shearing** (shēp'shēr"ing), *n.* 1. The act of shearing sheep.—2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

I must go buy spices for our *sheep-shearing*.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 125.

There are two feasts annually held among the farmers, . . . but not confined to any particular day. The first is the *sheep-shearing*, and the second the harvest home.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 467.

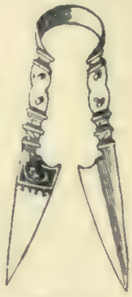
**Sheep-shearing machine**, a machine for shearing sheep. The cutters usually reciprocate between guard-teeth, like the knives of a mowing-machine.

**sheep-shears** (shēp'shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of shears used for shearing sheep. The pointed blades are connected by a steel bow, which renders them self-opening.



Multiple bladed Sheep-shears.

*a*, *a*, handles joined by coiled spring *c*; *b*, *b*, plates joined to the handles and sliding upon each other, the motion being limited by the screw *f* working in slot *g*; *d*, *d*, blades.


Sheep-shears.

**sheep-silver** (shēp'sil"vėr), *n.* 1. A sum of money formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep.—2. Mica. Also *sheep's-silver*. [Scotch.]

The walls and roof . . . composed of a clear transparent rock, incrusted with *sheeps-silver*, and spar, and various-bright stones.
*Child Rowland* (Child's Ballads, I. 249).

**sheepskin** (shēp'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a sheep; especially, such a skin dressed or preserved with the wool on, and used as a garment in many parts of Europe, as by peasants, shepherds, etc. The skin of a sheep fastened to the end of a long stick is used in Australia for beating out bush-fires.

Get the women and children into the river, and let the men go up to windward with the *sheep-skins*.
*H Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxiv

2. Leather made from the skin of a sheep. See *sheep*$^1$, 2.—3. A diploma, deed, or the like engrossed on parchment prepared from the skin of the sheep. [Colloq.]

Where some wise draughtsman and conveyancer yet toils for the entanglement of real estate in the meshes of *sheepskin*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxii.

**sheep-sorrel** (shēp'sor"el), *n.* A plant, *Rumex Acetosella*, a slender weed with hastate leaves of an acid taste, abounding in poor dry soils. Also *field-sorrel*. See cut under *Rumex*.

**sheep's-parsley** (shēps'pärs"li), *n.* 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—2. Another umbelliferous plant, *Chærophyllum temulum*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**sheep-split** (shēp'split), *n.* The skin of a sheep split by a knife or machine into two sections.

**sheep's-scabious** (shēps'skā"bi-us), *n.* Same as *sheep's-bit*.

**sheep's-silver**, *n.* See *sheep-silver*, 2.

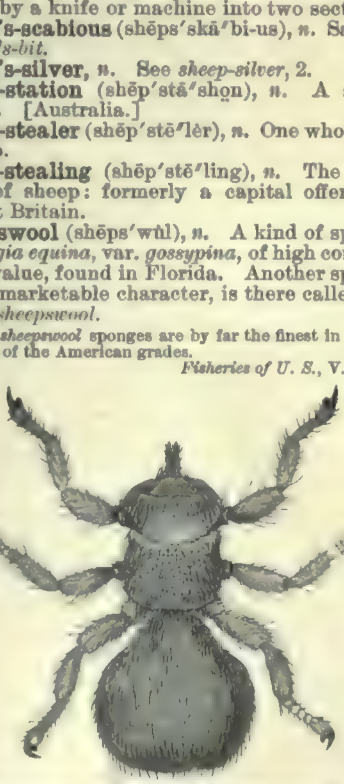
**sheep-station** (shēp'stā"shon), *n.* A sheep-farm. [Australia.]

**sheep-stealer** (shēp'stē"lėr), *n.* One who steals sheep.

**sheep-stealing** (shēp'stē"ling), *n.* The stealing of sheep: formerly a capital offense in Great Britain.

**sheepswool** (shēps'wůl), *n.* A kind of sponge, *Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*, of high commercial value, found in Florida. Another sponge, of unmarketable character, is there called *bastard sheepswool*.

The *sheepswool* sponges are by far the finest in texture of any of the American grades.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 820.


Sheep-tick (*Melophagus ovinus*), eight times natural size.

**sheep-tick** (shēp′tik), *n.* 1. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ*, *Melophagus ovinus*, which infests sheep. It is common in pasture-grounds about the commencement of summer. The pupæ laid by the female are shining oval bodies, like the pips of small apples, which are to be seen attached by the pointed ends to the wool of the sheep. From these issues the tick, which is horny, bristly, of a rusty-ocher color, and destitute of wings. It fixes its head in the skin of the sheep, and extracts the blood, leaving a large round tumor. Also called *sheep-louse*. See cut on preceding page.
2. Same as *sheep-louse*, 2.

**sheepwalk** (shēp′wâk), *n.* A pasture for sheep; a tract of considerable extent where sheep feed. See *sheep-run*.

It is only within the last few years that the straths and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and that the whole country has been converted into an immense *sheep walk*.
Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [II. 310.

**sheep-walker** (shēp′wâ″kėr), *n.* A sheep-master; one who keeps a sheepwalk. *Encyc. Dict.* [Colloq.]

**sheep-wash** (shēp′wosh), *n.* 1. A lotion or wash applied to the fleece or skin of sheep, either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.—2. A sheep-washing (preparatory to sheep-shearing), or the feast held on that occasion.

A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our *sheepe-wash*.
*Two Lancashire Lovers* (1640), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

Also *sheep-dip*.

**sheep-whistling** (shēp′hwis″ling), *a.* Whistling after sheep; tending sheep.

An old *sheep-whistling* rogue, a ram-tender.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 805.

**sheep-worm** (shēp′wėrm), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Trichocephalus affinis*, infesting the cæcum of sheep.

**sheepy** (shē′pi), *a.* [< *sheep*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish. *Chaucer.*

**sheer**$^1$ (shēr), *a.* [< (*a*) ME. *shere, scheere, schere, skere*, < AS. as if **scǣre* = Icel. *skærr* = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær*, bright, clear, sheer, pure; merged in ME. with (*b*) ME. *shire, schire, schyre, shir*, < AS. *scīr*, bright, = OS. *skīr, skīri* = OFries. *skīre* = MD. *schīr* = MLG. *schīr*, LG. *schier* = MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, clear, free from knots, = Icel. *skīrr* = Sw. *skir* = Goth. *skeirs*, bright, clear; < Teut. √ *ski*, in AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine*.] 1†. Pure; clear; bright; shining.

The blod schot for scham in-to his *schyre* face.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 317.

Had lifte awey the grave stone,
That clothed was as snow *shire*.
*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream through muddy passages
Hath held his current and defiled himself!
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 61.

2. Uncombined with anything else; simple; mere; bare; by itself.

If she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lyingest knave in Christendom.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 25.

Thou never hadst in thy house, to stay men's stomachs,
A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammen of bacon,
Or any esculent, but *sheer* drink only.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iv. 2.

3. Absolute; utter; downright: as, *sheer* nonsense or ignorance; *sheer* waste; *sheer* stupidity.

Poor Britton did as he was bid — then went home, took to his bed, and died in a few days of *sheer* fright, a victim to practical joking.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 37.

Here is a necessity, on the one side, that I should do that which, on the other side, it appears to be a *sheer* impossibility that I should even attempt. *De Quincey.*

A conviction of inward defilement so *sheer* took possession of me that death seemed better than life.
*H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 126.

Mr. Jonathan Rossiter held us all by the *sheer* force of his personal character and will, just as the ancient mariner held the wedding guest with his glittering eye.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 424.

4. Straight up or straight down; perpendicular; precipitous; unobstructed: as, a *sheer* descent.

This "little cliff" arose, a *sheer* unobstructed precipice of black shining rock. *Poe*, Tales, I. 161.

Upon a rock that, high and *sheer*,
Rose from the mountain's breast.
*Bryant*, Hunter's Vision.

5. Very thin and delicate; diaphanous: especially said of cambric or muslin.

Fine white batistes, French lawns, and *sheer* organdies delicately hemstitched.
*New York Evening Post*, March 8, 1890.

**sheer**$^1$ (shēr), *adv.* [< ME. **schere* (= MLG. *schīre* = G. *schier*); < *sheer*$^1$, *a.*] Quite; right; straight; clean.

You give good fees, and those beget good causes;
The prerogative of your crowns will carry the matter,
Carry it *sheer*. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up *sheer*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 419.

*Sheer* he cleft the bow asunder.
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, vii.

She, cut off *sheer* from every natural aid.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, IV. 720.

Then we came to the isle Æolian, where dwelt Æolus, . . . in a floating island, and all about it is a wall of bronze unbroken, and the cliff runs up *sheer* from the sea.
*Butcher and Lang*, Odyssey, x.

**sheer**$^1$† (shēr), *v. t.* [< ME. (*a*) *sheren, scheren, skeren* (= OSw. *skæra* = ODan. *skære*), (*b*) also *schiren, skiren*, make bright or pure; < *sheer*$^1$, *a.*] To make pure; clear; purify.

**sheer**$^2$†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shear*$^1$.

**sheer**$^3$ (shēr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shear, shere*; a particular use of *sheer*$^2$, now spelled *shear*, due to D. influence, or directly < D. *scheren*, shear, cut, barter, jest, refl. withdraw, go away, warp, stretch, = G. *scheren*, refl., withdraw, take oneself off: see *shear*$^1$.] *Naut.*, to swerve or deviate from a line or course; turn aside or away, as for the purpose of avoiding collision or other danger: as, to *sheer* off from a rock.

They boorded him againe as before, and threw foure kedgers or grapnalls in iron chaines; then *shearing* off, they thought so to have torne downe the grating.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

As y$^e$ barke *shered* by y$^e$ canow, he shote him close under her side, in y$^e$ head.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

If they're hard upon you, brother, . . . give 'em a wide berth, *sheer* off and part company cheerily.
*Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxix.

**To sheer alongside**, to come carefully or by a curving movement alongside any object.

**sheer**$^3$ (shēr), *n.* [< *sheer*$^3$, *v.*] 1. The rise from a horizontal plane of the longitudinal lines of a ship as seen in looking along its side. These lines are more or less curved; when they do not rise noticeably at the bow and stern, as is most common, the ship is said to have a *straight sheer* or *little sheer*. See cut under *forebody*.

The amount of rise which gives the curvilinear form of the top side, decks, etc., is termed the *sheer* of these lines.
*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 90.

In side-wheel boats the guards are wide enough to inclose the paddle-boxes. There is a very slight *sheer*, or rise, at the bows, and a smaller rise at the stern, so that the deck is practically level. *The Century*, XXVIII. 365.

2. The position in which a ship at single anchor is placed to keep her clear of the anchor.—3. The paint-strake or sheer-strake of a vessel.—4. A curving course or sweep; a deviation or divergence from a particular course.

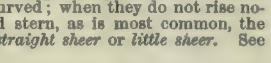
When she was almost abeam of us they gave her a wide *sheer*; this brought her so close that the faces of the people aboard were distinctly visible.
*W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

[Nautical in all uses.]

**Sheer draft.** See *draft*$^1$.—**Sheer plan.** Same as *sheer draft*.—**Sheer ratline.** See *ratline*.—**To break sheer.** See *break*.—**To quicken the sheer**, in *ship-building*, to shorten the radius of the curve.—**To straighten the sheer**, to lengthen the radius of the curve.

**sheer-batten** (shēr′bat″n), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *sheer-pole*, 2.—2. In *ship-building*, a strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to bolting the planks on.

**sheer-hooks** (shēr′hůks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *shear-hooks*; cf. *shearing-hooks*. *Sheer* is the old spelling, but retained prob. because of association with the also nautical *sheer*$^3$.] A combination of hooks having the inner or concave curve sharpened, so as to cut through whatever is caught; especially, such hooks formerly used in naval engagements to cut the enemy's rigging.


Sheer-hooks.

**sheer-hulk** (shēr′hulk), *n.* An old dismasted ship, with a pair of sheers mounted on it for masting ships. Also *shear-hulk*. See cut in next column.

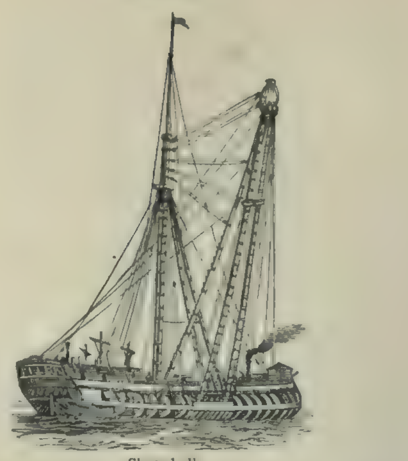
Here, a *sheer hulk*, lies poor Tom Bowling,
The darling of the crew;
No more he'll hear the tempest howling,
For Death has broached him to.
*C. Dibdin*, Tom Bowling.

**sheering-hooks**†, *n. pl.* See *shearing-hooks*.

**sheer-leg** (shēr′leg), *n.* 1. One of the spars forming sheers.—2. *pl.* Same as *sheers*.

**sheerless**†, *a.* See *shearless*.

**sheerly** (shēr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *schyrly*; < *sheer*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] Absolutely; thoroughly; quite.


Sheer-hulk.

There he schrof hym *schyrly*, & schewed his mysdedez
Of the more & the mynne, & merci besechez,
& of absolucioun he on the segge calles.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1880.

Turn all the stories over in the world yet,
And search through all the memories of mankind,
And find me such a friend! h''as out-done all,
Outstripp'd em *sheerly*, all, all, thou hast, Polydore!
To die for me! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

**sheerman**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearman*.

**sheer-mold** (shēr′mōld), *n.* In *ship-building*, a long thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

**sheer-pole** (shēr′pōl), *n.* 1. One of the spars of a sheers, or a single spar stayed by guys, and serving as a substitute for sheers of the usual form.—2. *Naut.*, an iron rod placed horizontally along the shrouds on the outside, just above the deadeyes, and seized firmly to each shroud to prevent its turning. Also *sheer-batten*.

**sheers** (shērz), *n. pl.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *shears*.—2. A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, mounting or dismounting guns, etc., and consisting of two or more spars or poles fastened together near the top, with their lower ends separated to form a base. The legs are steadied by guys, and from the top depends the necessary tackle for hoisting. Permanent sheers, in dockyards, etc., are sloped together at the top, and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. The sheers used in masting, etc., are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on an old ship called a *sheer-hulk*. The apparatus is named from its resemblance in form to a cutting-shears. Also *shears, shear-legs*.

**sheer-strake** (shēr′strāk), *n.* [< *sheer*$^3$ + *strake*.] In *ship-building*, same as *paint-strake*.

*Sheer strakes* are the strakes of the plating (generally outer) which are adjacent to the principal decks.
*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 298.

**Sheer Thursday** (shēr-thėrz′dā̦). [< ME. *shere Thursdai, schere Thorsdai, scere Thorsdai*, < Icel. *skīri-thōrsdagr* (= Sw. *skär-torsdag* = Dan. *skjær-torsdag*), < *skīra*, cleanse, purify, baptize (< *skīrr*, pure), + *thōrsdagr*, Thursday: see *sheer*$^1$, *a.*, and *Thursday*.] The Thursday of Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. Compare *Chare Thursday*.

And the nexte daye, that was *Shyre Thursdaye*, aboute noone, we landed at Kyryell in Normandy, and rode to Depe the same nyght. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

**sheerwater**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearwater*.

**sheesheh** (shē′she), *n.* [< Pers. word signifying 'glass.'] An Eastern pipe with long flexible stem: like the narghile, except that the water-vessel is of glass.

**sheet**$^1$ (shēt), *n.* [Under this form (early mod. E. also *sheat*) are merged three words of different formation, but of the same radical origin: (*a*) < ME. *shete, schete, scheete, ssete*, < AS. *scēte, scȳte* (not **scȳta* as in Lye), pl. *scȳtan*, a sheet (of cloth); (*b*) < ME. *schete*, < AS. *sceáta*, the foot of a sail (*sceát-līne*, a line from the foot of a sail, a sheet), = MD. **schote*, D. *schoot* = MLG. *schote*, LG. *schote*, > G. *schote*, a line from the foot of a sail; the preceding being secondary forms of the more orig. noun; (*c*) < ME. *schete, scet*, < AS. *sceát, scēt*, pl. *sceátas, sceáttas, scētas*, a sheet (of cloth), a towel, the corner or fold of a garment, also a projecting angle (*thrȳ-sceát*, three-cornered, etc.), a part (*eorthan sceát*, *foldan sceát*, a portion of the earth, a region, the earth; *sǣs sceát*, a portion of the sea, a gulf, bay, etc.), = OFries. *skāt, schāt*, the fold of a garment, the lap, = D. *schoot* = MLG. *schōt* = OHG. *scōz*, also *scōzo, scōza*, MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss, schooss*, the fold of a garment, lap, bosom, = Icel. *skaut*, the corner of a square cloth or other object, a corner or quarter of the earth or heavens, a line from the foot of a sail, the skirt or sleeve of a garment, the lap, bosom, a hood, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjöd*, the flap of a coat, the lap, bosom, = Goth. *skauts*, the hem of a garment; appar. orig. in sense of 'projecting corner,' so called as jutting out, or less prob. from the resemblance to the head of a spear or arrow (cf. *gore*$^2$, a triangular piece of cloth or ground, ult. ‹ AS. *gār*, spear); from the root of AS. *sceótan* (pret. *sceát*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*. The forms of these three groups show mixture with each other and with forms of *shoot*, *n.*, and *shot*$^1$, *n.*] 1. A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton spread over a bed, under the covers, next to the sleeper: as, to sleep between *sheets*.

Se the *shetes* be fayre & swete, or elles loke ye have clene *shetes*; than make up his bedde manerly.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

Ne *shetis* clene to lye betwene,
Made of thred and twyne.
*The Nutbrowne Maide* (Child's Ballads, IV. 151).

How bravely thou becomest thy bed, fresh lily,
And whiter than the *sheets!*
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 15.

2. In general, a broad, usually flat, and relatively thin piece of anything, either very flexible, as linen, paper, etc., or less flexible, or rigid, as lead, tin, iron, glass, etc. (a plate).

Oure lady her hede sche schette in a *schete*,
And ȝit lay still doted and dased,
As a womman mapped and mased.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

(*a*) One of the separate pieces, of definite size, in which paper is made; the twenty-fourth part of a quire. In the printing-trade the sheet is more clearly defined by naming its size: as, a *sheet* of cap or a *sheet* of royal (see *sizes of paper*, under *paper*); in bookbinding the sheet is further defined by specifying its fold: as, a *sheet* of quarto or a *sheet* of duodecimo.

I would I were so good an alchemist to persuade you that all the virtue of the best affections that one could express in a *sheet* were in this rag of paper.
*Donne*, Letters, xxxiii.

(*b*) A newspaper: so called as being usually printed on a large piece of paper and folded.

That guilty man would fain have made a shroud of his Morning Herald. He would have flung the *sheet* over his whole body, and lain hidden there from all eyes.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

(*c*) *pl.* Leaves and pages, as of a book or a pamphlet. [Rare.]

In sacred *sheets* of either Testament
'Tis hard to finde a higher Argument.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The following anecdote is also related of him, but with what degree of truth the editor of these *sheets* will not pretend to determine. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 23.

(*d*) In *math.*, a separate portion of a surface, analogous to the branch of a curve; especially, one of the planes of a Riemann's surface.
[*Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates: as, *sheet*-iron, *sheet*-glass, *sheet*-tin.]
3. A broad expanse or surface: as, a *sheet* of water, of ice, or of flame.

Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 46.

We behold our orchard-trees covered with a white *sheet* of bloom in the spring.
*Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

When the river and bay are as smooth as a *sheet* of beryl-green silk. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 196.

4†. A sail.

A deeper Sea I now perforce must saile,
And lay my *sheats* ope to a freer gale.
*Heywood*, Anna and Phillis.

5. *Naut.*, a rope or chain fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail to extend it and hold it extended, or to change its direction. In the square sails above the courses the ropes by which the clues are extended are called *sheets*. In the courses each clue has both a tack and a sheet, the tack being used to extend the weather clue and the sheet the lee clue. In fore-and-aft sails — except gaff-topsails, where the reverse is the case — the sheet secures the after lower corner and the tack the forward lower corner. In studdingsails the tack secures the outer clue and the sheet the inner one.
6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a layer; a lamina or lamella, as of any membranous tissue.— 7. In *mining*, galena in thin and continuous masses. The ore itself is frequently called *sheet-mineral*. [Upper Mississippi lead region.] — **Advance-sheets.** See *advance*, *n.*, 6. **A sheet in the wind**, somewhat tipsy; fuddled: hence, to **be** or **have three sheets in the wind**, to be very tipsy or drunk.

Though S. might be a thought tipsy — *a sheet* or so *in the wind* — he was not more tipsy than was customary with him. He talked a great deal about propriety and steadiness, . . . but seldom went up to the town without coming down *three sheets in the wind*.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 185.

**Flat sheets.** See *blanket-deposit*. **Flowing sheets.** See *flowing*. – **In sheets**, not folded, or folded but not bound: said especially of printed pages: as, a copy of a book *in sheets*. — **Oiled sheets.** See *oil*. – **Set-off sheet.** See *set-off*. — **Sheet and a half**, in *printing*, a sheet of paper, or a folded section, which contains one half more paper or pages than the regular sheet or section.— **To flow a jib or staysail sheet.** See *flow*$^1$.— **To gather aft a sheet.** See *gather*. — **To haul the sheets flat aft.** See *flat*$^1$.

**sheet**$^1$ (shēt), *v. t.* [‹ *sheet*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To furnish with sheets: as, a *sheeted* couch.—2. To fold in a sheet; shroud; cover with or as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The bark of trees thou browsed'st.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 65.

A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless, and the *sheeted* dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 115.

The strong door *sheeted* with iron — the rugged stone stairs. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 5.

3. To form into sheets; arrange in or as in sheets.

Then *sheeted* rain burst down, and whirlwinds howl'd
aloud.
*Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 36.

**To sheet home** (*naut.*). See *home*, *adv.*

Our topsails had been *sheeted home*, the head yards braced aback, the fore-topmast staysail hoisted, and the buoys streamed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 70.

**sheet**$^2$ (shēt). An old variant of *shoot*, used in *sheet-anchor*, and common in dialectal speech.

**sheet-anchor** (shēt'ang"kọr), *n.* [Formerly also *shoot-anchor*, *shoot-anker*, *shot-anchor*; lit. anchor to be 'shot' out or suddenly lowered in case of great danger; ‹ *shoot*, *sheet*$^2$, + *anchor*$^1$.] 1. One of two anchors, carried on shores in the waist, outside, abaft the fore-rigging, and used only in cases of emergency. The sheet-anchors were formerly the heaviest anchors carried, but they are now of the same weight as the bowers.
Hence — 2. Figuratively, chief dependence; main reliance; last resort.

This saying they make their *shoot-anker*.
*Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 117.

**sheet-bend** (shēt'bend), *n.* *Naut.*, a bend very commonly used for fastening two ropes together. It is made by passing the end of one rope up through the bight of another, round both parts of the bight, and under its own part.

**sheet-cable** (shēt'kā"bl), *n.* The chain-cable belonging to or used with the sheet-anchor. Also called *sheet-chain*.

**sheet-calender** (shēt'kal"en-dėr), *n.* A form of calendering-machine in which rubber, paper, and other materials are pressed into sheets and surfaced. *E. H. Knight.*

**sheet-copper** (shēt'kop'ėr), *n.* Copper in sheets or broad thin plates.

**sheet-delivery** (shēt'dẹ-liv"ėr-i), *n.* In *printing*, the act or process of delivering the printed sheet from the form to the fly. *E. H. Knight.*

**sheeted** (shē'ted), *p. a.* [‹ *sheet*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Having a broad white band or patch around the body: said of a beast, as a cow.—2. In *printing*, noting presswork which requires the placing of a clean sheet over every printed sheet to prevent the offset of moist ink.

**sheeten**† (shē'tn), *a.* [‹ *sheet*$^1$ + *-en*$^2$.] Made of sheeting.

Or wanton rigg, or letcher dissolute,
Do stand at Powles-Crosse in a *sheeten* sute.
*Davies*, Paper's Complaint, l. 250. (*Davies.*)

**sheet-glass** (shēt'glȧs), *n.* A kind of crown-glass made at first in the form of a cylinder, which is cut longitudinally and placed in a furnace, where it opens out into a sheet.— **Sheet-glass machine**, a machine for forming glass in a plastic state into a sheet. It consists of an inclined table, on which the molten glass is poured, with adjustable pieces on the sides of the table to regulate the width of the layer. From the table the sheet of glass passes to rollers, which bring it to the desired thickness.

**sheeting** (shē'ting), *n.* [‹ *sheet*$^1$ + *-ing*$^1$.] 1. The act or process of forming into sheets or arranging in sheets: as, the *sheeting* of tobacco.— 2. Stout white linen or cotton cloth made wide for bed-sheets: it is sold plain or twilled, and bleached or unbleached.— 3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a lining of timber to a caisson or coffer-dam, formed of sheet-piles, or piles with planking between; also, any form of sheet-piling used to protect a river-bank.— 4. In *milit. engin.*, short pieces of plank used in conjunction with frames to support the earth forming the top and sides of galleries.— **Calico sheeting**, cotton cloth used for bed-sheets. [Eng.]

**sheeting-machine** (shē'ting-mạ-shēn"), *n.* A wool-combing machine.

**sheeting-pile** (shē'ting-pīl), *n.* Same as *sheet-pile*.

**sheet-iron** (shēt'ī'ėrn), *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

**sheet-lead** (shēt'led'), *n.* See *lead*$^2$.

**sheet-lightning** (shēt'līt-ning), *n.* See *lightning*$^1$, 2.

No pale *sheet-lightnings* from afar, but fork'd
Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**sheet-metal** (shēt'met"ạl), *n.* Metal in sheets or thin plates.— **Sheet-metal die**, one of a pair of formers between which sheet-metal is pressed into various shapes.— **Sheet-metal drawing-press**, a form of stamping-machine for forming seamless articles from sheet-metal. – **Sheet-metal gage**, a gage, usually working by a screw, for measuring the thickness of sheet-metal. — **Sheet-metal polisher**, a machine with scouring surfaces, between which metallic plates are passed to remove scale or foreign matters preparatory to tinning, painting, etc.— **Sheet-metal scourer**, a machine in which sheet-metal is scoured by means of wire brushes, and polished by rollers covered with an elastic or fibrous material and carrying sand.— **Sheet-metal straightener**, a machine for straightening sheet-metal by the action of rollers or pressure surfaces applied transversely to the bend or buckle of the plate.

**sheet-mineral** (shēt'min"ẹ-ral), *n.* A name given to galena when occurring in thin sheet-like masses, especially in the upper Mississippi lead region. See *sheet*$^1$, 7.

**sheet-pile** (shēt'pīl), *n.* A pile, generally formed of thick plank shot or jointed on the edge, and sometimes grooved and tongued, driven between the main or gage piles of a coffer-dam or other hydraulic work, either to retain or to exclude water, as the case may be. Also *sheeting-pile*. See cut under *sea-wall*.

**sheet-work** (shēt'wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, presswork in which the sheet is printed on one side by one form of type, and on the other side by another form: in contradistinction to *half-sheet work*, in which the sheet is printed on both sides from the same form.

**sheeve**, *n.* See *sheave*$^2$.

**shefe**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*$^1$.

**sheik, sheikh** (shēk or shāk), *n.* [Also *scheik*, *shaik*, *sheyk*, *sheykh*, *shaykh*, formerly *sheck*; = OF. *esceque*, *seic*, F. *cheik*, *scheik*, *cheikh* = G. *scheik* = Turk. *sheykh*, ‹ Ar. *sheikh*, a chief, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, lit. 'old' or 'elder' (used like L. *senior*: see *senior*, *sire*, *seigneur*, etc.), ‹ *shākha*, grow old, be old.] In Arabia and other Mohammedan countries, an old man; an elder. (*a*) The head of a tribe or village; a chief.

Here wee should have paid two dollars apeice for our heads to a *Sheck* of the Arabs. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 119.

We may hope for some degree of settled government from the native sultans and *sheikhs* of the great tribes.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 862.

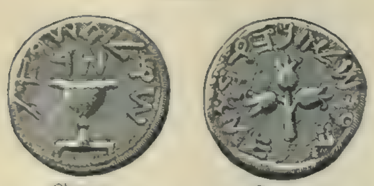
I resolved to take a Berberi, and accordingly summoned a *Shaykh* — there is a *Shaykh* for everything down to thieves in Asia — and made known my want.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 62.

(*b*) A religious chief among Mohammedans; a title of learned or devout men; master.— **Sheik ul Islam**, the title of the grand mufti at Constantinople, the chief authority in matters of sacred law of the Turkish empire; the presiding official of the hierarchy of Moslem doctors of law.

**sheil, sheiling**, *n.* Same as *sheal*$^2$.

**shekarry** (shẹ-kar'i), *n.* See *shikaree*.

**shekel** (shek'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sicle* (‹ F.); = D. *sikkel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sekel* = Icel. *sikill*, ‹ OF. *sicle*, *cicle*, F. *sicle* = Sp. Pg. It. *siclo*, ‹ LL. *siclus*, ‹ Gr. *σίκλος*, *σίγλος*, a Hebrew shekel, a weight and a coin (expressed by *δίδραχμον* in the Septuagint, but equal to 4 Attic *δραχμαί* in Josephus; the Persian *σίγλος* was one three-thousandth part of the Babylonian talent), ‹ Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight), ‹ *shāqal*, Assyrian *shāqual* = Ar. *thaqal*, weigh.] 1. A unit of weight first used in Babylonia, and there equal to one sixtieth part of a mina. As there were two Assyrian minas, so there were two shekels, one of 17 grams (258 grains troy), the other of 8.4 grams (129 grains). A trade shekel had a weight of 8.2 grams (127 grains). Modified both in value and in its relation to the mina, the shekel was adopted by the Phenicians, Hebrews, and other peoples. There were many different Phenician shekels, varying through 15.2 grams (234 grains), 14.5 grams (224 grains), 14.1 grams (218 grains), down to 13.5 grams (208 grains). The Hebrew shekel, at least under the Maccabees, was 14.1 grams. See also *siglos*.
2. The chief silver coin of the Jews, probably first coined in 141 B. C. by Simon Maccabæus. Obverse, "Shekel of Israel," pot of manna or a sacred vessel; reverse, "Jerusalem the holy," flower device, sup-



Obverse. Reverse.

Jewish Shekel.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

posed to be Aaron's rod budding. Specimens usually weigh from 212 to 220 grains. Half-shekels were also struck in silver at the same date.

3. *pl.* Coins; coin; money. [Slang.]

> From their little cabinet-piano were evoked strains of enchanting melody by fingers elsewhere only to be bought by high-piled *shekels*. *The Century*, XL. 577.

**sheker**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *checker*$^1$.

**Shekinah**, *n.* See *Shechinah*.

**sheld**$^1$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shield*.

**sheld**$^2$ (sheld), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shold*$^1$ for *shoal*$^1$.

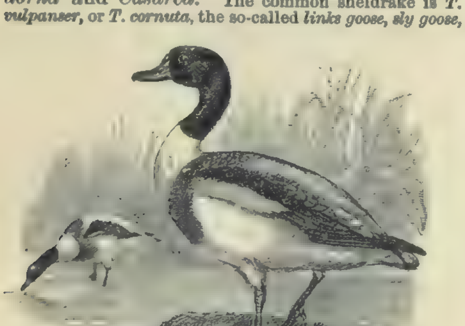
**sheld**$^3$ (sheld), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *shelled* (Halliwell); appar. only in comp., as in *sheldrake* and *sheldapple*, being the dial. or ME. *sheld*, a shield, used of 'spot' in comp.: see *sheld*$^1$, *sheldapple*, *sheldrake*.] Spotted; variegated. *Coles.*

**sheldafle**†, *n.* See *sheldapple*.

**sheldapple** (shel'dap-l), *n.* [Also in obs. or dial. forms *sheldappel*, *sheld-aple*, *sheldafle* (appar. by error), also *shell-apple*, *sheel-apple*, early mod. E. *sheld appel*, appar. for **sheld-dapple*, ‹ *sheld*$^1$, shield, + *dapple*. The second element may, however, be a popular perversion of *alp*$^2$, a bullfinch. Cf. D. *schildvink*, a greenfinch, lit. 'shield-finch.' Cf. *sheldrake*.] 1. The chaffinch. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. See cut under *crossbill*.

**sheld-fowl** (sheld'foul), *n.* [‹ *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*) + *fowl*$^1$.] The common sheldrake. [Orkney.]

**sheldrake** (shel'drāk), *n.* [Formerly also *shelldrake* (also *shieldrake*, *shield-drake*, *shildrake*, appar. artificial forms according to its orig. meaning), ‹ ME. *scheldrak*, prob. for **sheld-drake*, lit. 'shield-drake,' ‹ *sheld*, a shield (in allusion to its ornamentation) (‹ AS. *scyld*, a shield, also part of a bird's plumage), + *drake*: see *shield* and *drōke*$^1$. Cf. Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake, *skjöldōttr*, dappled, ‹ *skjöld*, a shield, a spot on cattle or whales; Dan. *skjoldet*, spotted, brindled, ‹ *skjold*, a spot, a shield. Cf. *shelduck*, *sheld-fowl*. The Orkney names *skeldrake*, *skeelduck*, *skeelgoose* appar. contain a corrupted form of the Scand. word cognate with E. *sheld*$^1$, *shield*.] 1. A duck of either of the genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*. The common sheldrake is *T. vulpanser*, or *T. cornuta*, the so-called *links goose*, *sly goose*, *skeelgoose* or *skeelduck*, *burrow-* or *barrow-duck*, *bergander*, etc., of Great Britain and other parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This is a duck, though with somewhat the figure and carriage of a goose, and belongs to the *Anatinæ* (having the hallux unlobed), but is maritime, and notable for nesting in underground burrows. It is about as large as the mallard, and has a similar glossy greenish-black head and neck; the plumage is otherwise varied with black, white, and chestnut in bold pattern; the bill is carmine, with a frontal knob, and the legs are flesh-colored. This bird is half-tamed in some places, like the eider-duck, and laid under contribution for its eggs. The ruddy sheldrake or Brahminy duck is *T. casarca*, or *Casarca rutila*, wide-ranging like the foregoing. Each of these sheldrakes is represented in Australian, Papuan, and Polynesian regions by such forms as *Tadorna radjah*, *Casarca tadornoides*, and *C. variegata*. No sheldrakes properly so called are American.



Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta* or *vulpanser*).

2. The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, whose variegated plumage somewhat resembles that of the sheldrake. [Local, Eng.]—3. A merganser or goosander; especially, the red-breasted merganser, also called *shelduck*.—4†. The canvasback duck. [Virginia.]

> *Sheldrach* or canvasback. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1788).

**shelduck** (shel'duk), *n.* [Also *shellduck*, for orig. **sheld-duck*, ‹ *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*), + *duck*$^2$.] 1. Same as *sheldrake*, 3.—2. The female of the sheldrake.—3. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *Yarrell.* [Local, Ireland.]

**shelf**$^1$ (shelf), *n.*; pl. *shelves* (shelvz). [‹ ME. *schelfe*, *shelfe* (pl. *schelves*, *shelves*), ‹ AS. *scylfe*, a plank or shelf, = MLG. *schelf*, LG. *schelfe*, a shelf, = Icel. *skjālf*, a bench, seat (only in comp. *hlidh-skjālf*, lit. 'gate-bench,' a name for the seat of Odin); prob. orig. 'a thin piece'; cf. Sc. *skelve*, a thin slice; D. *schilfer*, a scale, *schilferen*, scale off, LG. *schelfern*, scale off, peel, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, *schelfen*, *schelfern*, peel off; Gael. *sgealb*, a splinter, split. Cf. *shelf*$^2$.] 1. A thin slab or plank, a piece of marble, slate, wood, or other material, generally long and narrow, fixed horizontally to a wall, and used for supporting small objects; in general, a narrow flat surface, horizontal or nearly so, and raised above a larger surface, as of a floor or the ground.

> In the southern wall there is a . . . little *shelf* of common stone, supported by a single arch; upon this are placed articles in hourly use, perfume bottles, coffee cups, a stray book or two. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

2. In *ship-building*, an inner timber, or line of timbers, following the sheer of the vessel, and bolted to the inner side of ribs, to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams. See cut under *beam*, 3.

> The ends of the deck-beams rest upon a line of timbers secured on the inside surface of the frames. This combination of timbers is termed the *shelf*. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 201.

3. The charging-bed of a furnace.

> The bed of the furnace is divided into two parts; the "working bed," that nearest the fire, is 6 in. or so lower than the *shelf* or charging bed. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 290.

4. In scissors, the bottom of the countersink which receives the head of the screw uniting the two blades.—**To put, lay,** or **cast on the shelf,** to put aside or out of use; lay aside, as from duty or active service; shelve.

> The seas
> Had been to us a glorious monument,
> Where now the fates have *cast* us *on the shelf*
> To hang 'twix air and water.
> *Heywood*, Fortune by Land and Sea.

**shelf**$^1$ (shelf), *v. t.* [‹ *shelf*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *shelve*$^1$, the more common form of this verb.] Same as *shelve*$^1$.

**shelf**$^2$ (shelf), *n.*; pl. *shelves* (shelvz). [Regarded as a particular use of *shelf*$^1$, but in part at least, in the sense of 'shoal' or 'sand-bank,' due to association with *shelve*$^2$, and thus ult. practically a doublet of *shoal*$^1$, *sheld*$^2$, *shallow*$^1$: see *shelve*$^2$, *shoal*$^1$, *shallow*$^1$.] 1. A rock, ledge of rocks, reef, or sand-bank in the sea, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships; a reef or shoal; a shallow spot.

> To auoyde the daungiours of suche shalowe places and *shelfes*, he euer sent one of the smaulest carauelles before, to try the way with soundinge.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 89).

> What sands, what *shelves*, what rocks do threaten her!
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

> On the tawny sands and *shelves*
> Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 117.

> Ships drift darkling down the tide,
> Nor see the *shelves* o'er which they glide.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 27.

2. A projecting layer or ledge of rock on land.—3. The bed-rock; the surface of the bed-rock; the rock first met with after removing or sinking through the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

**shelfy** (shel'fi), *a.* [‹ *shelf*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] Full of shelves; shelvy. (*a*) Abounding with sand-banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous: as, a *shelfy* coast.

> Advent'rous Man, who durst the deep explore,
> Oppose the Winds, and tempt the *shelfy* Shoar.
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

(*b*) Full of rocky up-cropping ledges.

> The tillable fields are in some places so . . . tough that the plough will scarcely cut them, and in some so *shelfie* that the corn hath much adoe to fasten its roote.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 19.

**shell** (shel), *n.* [‹ ME. *schelle*, *shelle*, ‹ AS. *scel*, *scell*, *scill*, *scyl*, *scyll*, *scelle*, a shell, = D. *schel*, also *schil*, shell, cod, peel, rind, web (of the eye), bell, = Icel. *skel*, a shell, = Goth. *skalja*, a tile; akin to *scale*$^1$. Cf. *sheal*$^1$, a doublet of *shell*.] 1. A scale or husk; the hard outer covering of some kinds of seeds and fruits, as a cocoanut.

> In Ægypt they fill the *shell* with milk, and let it stand some time, and take it as an emetic.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 233.

2. In *zoöl.*, a hard outer case or covering; a crust; a test; a lorica; a carapace; an indurated (osseous, cartilaginous, cuticular, chitinous, calcareous, silicious, etc.) integument or part of integument. (See *exoskeleton*.) Specifically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, the peculiar integument of an armadillo, forming a carapace, and sometimes also a plastron, as in the fossil glyptodons. (*b*) An egg-shell.

> This lapwing runs away with the *shell* on his head.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 193.

(*c*) In *herpet.*, a carapace or plastron, as of a turtle; specifically, tortoise-shell. (*d*) In *ichth.*, the box-like integument of the ostracionts. (*e*) In *Mollusca*, the test of any mollusk; the valve or valves of a shell-fish; the chitinized or calcified product of the mantle; a conch. A shell in one, two, or several pieces is so highly characteristic of mollusks that these animals are commonly called *shell-fish* collectively, and many of them are grouped as *Testacea*, *Conchifera*, etc. In some mollusks, as dibranchiate cephalopods, the shell is internal, constituting the pen or cuttle (see *calamary*); in others there is no shell. The shell is secreted chiefly by a mantle or folds of the mantle which are developed around the soft parts, and is usually composed of carbonate of lime. It is generally univalve and spiral, as in most gastropods. In chitons there are eight valves imbricated in a longitudinal series, bound together by a marginal band. In bivalves two shells are developed from and cover the sides of the animal, right and left. (See cuts under *bivalve*.) Some mollusks otherwise bivalve have accessory valves. (*f*) In *Brachiopoda* there are two valves, but one covers the back and the other the abdominal region, so that the valves are dorsal and ventral. These shells are sometimes composed chiefly of phosphate of lime, as in lingulas. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, the hard chitinous or calcareous integument or crust, or some special part of it: as, the *shell* of a crab or lobster. (*h*) In *entom.*: (1) The wing-case of a beetle; an elytron; a shard: as, "cases or *shells* (elytra)," *Swainson and Shuckard*. (2) The cast skin of a pupa, especially of lepidopterous insects; a pupa-shell. (*i*) In echinoderms, the hard crust or integument, especially when it coheres in one hollow case or covering; a test: as, the *shell* of a sea-urchin. (*j*) In *Vermes*, the tube or case of a tubicolous worm, when hard, thick, or rigid, like a mollusk's shell: as, the *shell* of a serpula. (*k*) In some *Protozoa*, a silicious or calcareous test or lorica of any kind. Such shells are present under numberless modifications, often beautifully shaped and highly complicated, perforated, camerated, etc., as in foraminifers, radiolarians, sun-animalcules, many infusorians, etc.

3. In *anat.*, some hard thin or hollowed part. (*a*) A turbinate bone; a scroll-bone. (*b*) A hollow or cylindric cast or exfoliation, as of necrosed bone; a squama.

4. The outer ear, auricle, or conch: as, pearly *shells* or pink *shells*. [Chiefly poetical.]

> The whole external *shell* of the ear, with its cartilages, muscles, and membranes, is in Man a useless appendage.
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 437.

5. A shelled or testaceous mollusk; a shell-fish. In this sense *shell* may be added, with or without a hyphen, to numerous words, serving to specify mollusks or groups of mollusks. Some of the best-established of such combinations are noted after the phrases given below.

6. The outer part or casing of a block which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin which forms the axle of the sheave. See cuts under *block*$^1$.

> A block consists of a *shell*, sheave, pin, and strap (or strop). The *shell* is the frame or case.
> *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 13.

7. The thin film of copper which forms the face of an electrotype, and is afterward backed with type-metal to the required thickness.—8. Something resembling or suggesting a shell in structure or use. (*a*) A frail structure or vessel incapable of sustaining rough handling, or of which the interior has been destroyed: as, the house is a mere *shell*.

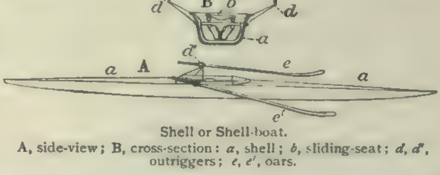
> His seraglio, which is now only the *shell* of a building, has the air of a Roman palace.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 91.

> The ruin'd *shells* of hollow towers.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

(*b*) Any framework or exterior structure regarded as not being completed or filled in.

> The Marquis of Medina Cidonia, in his viceroyalty, made the *shell* of a house, which he had not time to finish, that commands a view of the whole bay, and would have been a very noble building had he brought it to perfection.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 426).

(*c*) A kind of rough coffin; also, a thin coffin designed to be inclosed by a more substantial one. (*d*) A racing-boat of light build, long, low, and narrow (generally made of cedar or paper), rowed by means of outriggers, and (as now made) with the ends covered over to a considerable distance from both bow and stern, to prevent water from washing in; a scull; a gig.



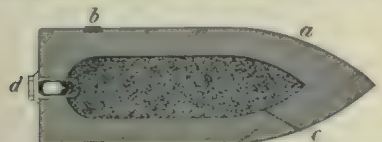
Shell or Shell-boat.

A, side-view; B, cross-section: *a*, shell; *b*, sliding-seat; *d*, *d'*, outriggers; *e*, *e'*, oars.

When rowing alone in a single gig or *shell* the amateur will encounter in his early lessons the novel experience of considerable difficulty in maintaining the balance of his boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 320.

(*e*) Collectively, the outside plates of a boiler.

**9.** A hollow object of metal, paper, or the like, used to contain explosives. Especially—(*a*) In *pyrotechny*, a sort of case, usually of paper, thrown into the air, often by the explosion of another part of the firework, and bursting by the ignition of the charge from a fuse usually lighted by the same explosion. (*b*) *Milit.*, a metal case containing an explosive, formerly spherical and thrown from mortars or smooth-bore cannon, now generally long and partly cylindrical with a conical or conoidal point; a bombshell. Shells are exploded either by a fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time and ignited by the blaze of the gun, or by the concussion of striking. Spherical shells were formerly used also as hand-grenades. See cut under *percussion-fuse*.



Shell for use in Army and Navy Breech-loading Rifled Ordnance.

*a*, body of shell, of cast iron for ordinary use, or of steel for penetrating armor; *b*, rotating ring of copper, which engages the rifle-grooves and imparts axial rotation to the shell; *c*, powder-charge; *d*, Hotchkiss percussion fuse.

**10.** A copper cylinder used as a roller in printing on paper or calico, the design being engraved upon the outer surface: so called because it is thin and hollow, and is mounted upon a wooden roller when in use.—**11.** A part of the guard of a sword, consisting of a solid plate, sometimes perforated, attached to the cross-guard on either side. The combination of the two shells resulted in the cup-guard.

I imagined that his weapon had perforated my lungs, and of consequence that the wound was mortal; therefore, determined not to die unrevenged, I seized his *shell*, which was close to my breast, before he could disentangle his point, and, keeping it fast with my left hand, shortened my own sword with my right, intending to run him through the heart. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, lix. (*Davies.*)

A Silver and Gold hilted Sword of a Trophy Pattern, with a man on Horseback on the Middle of the Pommel, and the same in the *Shell*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 157.

**12.** A shell-jacket.—**13.** A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground to shape. The glass is attached to the face of a runner, and is worked around in the shell with a swinging stroke. *E. H. Knight.*

The grinding and polishing tools . . . for concave lenses consist of a concave rough grinding-tool of cast iron, called a *shell* . . . *Ure*, Dict., III. 105.

**14.** A gouge-bit or quill-bit.—**15.** In *weaving*, the part of the lay into the grooves of which the reed fits. They are called respectively *upper* and *under shells*. *E. H. Knight.*—**16.** A musical instrument such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to classic legend, of strings drawn over a tortoise's shell.

When Jubal struck the corded *shell*.
*Dryden*, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

When Music, heavenly maid, was young, . . .
The Passions oft, to hear her *shell*,
Thronged around her magic cell.
*Collins*, The Passions.

Cheered by the strength of Ronald's *shell*,
E'en age forgot his tresses hoar.
*Scott*, Glenfinlas.

**17.** In some public schools, an intermediate class or form.

The sixth form stood close by the door on the left. . . . The fifth form behind them, twice their number and not quite so big. These on the left; and on the right the lower fifth, *shell*, and all the junior forms in order.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

"The *shell*" [at Harrow School], observed Bertram, "means a sort of class between the other classes. Father's so glad Johnnie has got into the *shell*."
*Jean Ingelow*, Fated to be Free, xix.

**18.** Outward show, without substance or reality.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion that, if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**Baptismal shell.** See *baptismal*.—**Blind shell.** (*a*) A bombshell which, from accident or a bad fuse, has fallen without exploding. (*b*) A shell filled with fuse-composition, and having an enlarged fuse-hole, used at night to determine the range. (*c*) A shell whose bursting-charge is exploded by the heat of impact.—**Bombay shell,** a name in India for the *Cassis rufa*, one of the helmet-shells, imported at Bombay in large quantities from Zanzibar, and reshipped to England and France to make cameos.—**Chambered shells.** See *chambered*.—**Chank- or shank-shell.** Same as *chank*$^2$.—**Chaslesian shell.** See *Chaslesian*.—**Coat-of-mail shell,** a chiton. See cuts under *Polyplacophora* and *Chitonidæ*.—**Convolute shell.** See *convolute*.—**Incendiary, live, magnetic shell.** See the adjectives.—**Left-handed shell,** a sinistral or sinistrorse shell of a univalve. See *sinistral*.—**Mask-shell,** a gastropod of the genus *Persona*, resembling a triton. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Metal shell,** a cartridge-case of thin, light metal charged with powder and shot (or ball), for use in breech-loading guns and rifles, and fitted with a cap or primer for firing by percussion. They are used and loaded like paper shells (see below), and can be fired and recharged many times. Similar metal shells are almost universally used for the fixed ammunition of revolving pistols, but for shot-guns they are largely superseded by paper shells. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.—**Money-shell,** a money-cowry. See *cowry*.—**Pallial shell.** See *pallial*.—**Panama shell,** a certain volute, *Voluta vespertilio*.—**Paper shell.** (*a*) A case made of successive layers of paper pasted one on another, and filled with a small bursting-charge of powder, and various pyrotechnic devices. It is fired from a mortar, and is fitted with a fuse so regulated as to explode it at the summit of its trajectory. (*b*) A cartridge-case of pasteboard, containing a charge of powder and shot, to be exploded by center-fire or rim-fire percussion, now much used for breech-loading shot-guns instead of metal shells. They are made in enormous quantities for sportsmen, of different sizes to fit the usual bores, and of various patterns in respect of the devices for firing. Some have pretty solid metal heads, with nipples for percussion-caps, and such may be reloaded like metal shells, though they are not generally used after once firing. They are loaded by special machines for the purpose, including a device for crimping the open end down over the shot-wad, and take different charges of powder and shot according to the game for killing which they are designed to be used. See cut under *shot-cartridge*. (*c*) A rowboat made of paper. See def. 8 (*d*).—**Perspective shell.** See *perspective* and *Solarium*.—**Pilgrim's shell.** See *pilgrim*.—**Purple-shell,** a gastropod affording a dyestuff. See *Murex*, *Purpura*, and *purple*, *n.*—**Ram's-horn shell,** an ammonite.—**Reverse shell.** See *reverse*.—**Right-handed shell,** a dextral or dextrorse shell of a univalve. See *dextral*.—**Shell couching.** See *couching*$^1$, 5.—**Slit top-shell,** any member of the *Scissurellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Watering-pot shell.** See *aspergillum* and *watering-pot*. (See also *acorn-shell*, *agate-shell*, *apple-shell*, *ark-shell*, *auger-shell*, *basket-shell*, *boat-shell*, *bubble-shell*, *cameo-shell*, *carrier-shell*, *clink-shell*, *cone-shell*, *date-shell*, *ear-shell*, *egg-shell*, *fan-shell*, *fig-shell*, *gold-shell*, *helmet-shell*, *idol-shell*, *jingle-shell*, *ladder-shell*, *lamp-shell*, *lantern-shell*, *nutshell*, *pheasant-shell*, *razor-shell*, *rice-shell*, *rock-shell*, *rosary-shell*, *scorpion-shell*, *screw-shell*, *shuttle-shell*, *silver-shell*, *tooth-shell*, *top-shell*, *trumpet-shell*, *tube-shell*, *tulip-shell*, *tun-shell*, *turban-shell*, *tusk shell*, *wedge-shell*, *wing shell*, *worm-shell*.)

**shell** (shel), *v.* [< ME. **schellen*, *schyllen*, shell (= D. *schillen*, pare, peel), < *shell*, *n.* Cf. *scale*$^1$, *sheal*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip off or remove the shell or outer covering of; take out of the shell: as, to *shell* nuts.

For duller than a *shelled* crab were she. *J. Baillie.*

Under the largest of two red-heart cherry-trees sat a girl *shelling* peas. She had a professional way of inserting her small, well-curled thumb into the green shales, ousting their contents with a single movement.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 31.

**2.** To remove from the ear or cob: as, to *shell* corn.—**3.** To cover with or as with a shell; incase in or as in a shell.

*Shell* thee with steel or brass, advised by dread,
Death from the casque will pull thy cautious head.
*Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, xvi. (*Davies.*)

**4.** To cover or furnish with shells, as an oyster-bed; provide shells for spat to set; also, to cover (land) with oyster-shells as a fertilizer.

The planter now employs all his sloops, and hires extra men and vessels, to distribute broadcast, over the whole tract he proposes to improve that year, the many tons of shells that he has been saving all winter. . . . Sometimes the same plan is pursued with seed that has grown naturally, but too sparingly, upon a piece of uncultivated bottom; or young oysters are scattered there as spawners, and the owner waits until the next season before he *shells* the tract. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 543.

**5.** To throw bombshells into, upon, or among; bombard: as, to *shell* a fort or a town.

There was nothing to prevent the enemy *shelling* the city from heights within easy range.
*Gen. McClellan*, quoted in The Century, XXXVI. 393.

**6.** See the quotation.

*Rigodon.* Formerly a beat of drum while men who were *shelled* (a French punishment, the severest next to death) were paraded up and down the ranks previous to their being sent to their destination. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

**To shell out,** to hand over; deliver up: as, *shell out* your money! [Slang.]

Will you be kind enough, sir, to *shell out* for me the price of a daacent horse fit to mount a man like me?
*Miss Edgeworth*, Love and Law, i. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.—**2.** To cast the shell or exterior covering: as, nuts *shell* in falling.—**3.** To deal in or have to do with oyster-shells in any way; transport, furnish, or make use of oyster-shells as an occupation. See I., 4. [Local, U. S.]

**shellac** (she-lak' or shel'ak), *n.* [Also *shellack*, *shell-lac*, *shell-lack*; < *shell* + *lac*$^2$.] Seed-lac melted and formed into thin plates. This is the form in which it is generally sold for making varnish and the like. See *lac*$^2$.—**Shellac finish,** a polish, or a polished surface, produced by the application of shellac varnish and subsequent rubbing of the surface. The varnish is usually applied more than once, each coat being thoroughly rubbed, so that the pores of the wood are filled up and the surface is left smooth, but without any thick coat of varnish covering it.—**Shellac varnish,** a varnish made by dissolving shellac in some solvent, as alcohol, with sometimes the addition of a coloring matter.

**shellac** (she-lak' or shel'ak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shellacked*, ppr. *shellacking*. [Also *shellack*; < *shellac*, *n.*] To coat with shellac.

In the finishing of this class of rods they are polished with pumice stone, their pores are filled with whiting and water, and they are *shellacked* and varnished.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 196.

**shell-apple** (shel'ap″l), *n.* See *sheld-apple*.

**shell-auger** (shel'â″gėr), *n.* An auger which has a hollow shell extending several inches from the cutting edge toward the handle.

**shellback** (shel'bak), *n.* An old sailor; a sea-dog; a barnacle. [Slang.]

Had a landsman heard me say that I had changed my name, then, unless I had explained that property was the cause, he would straightway have suspected me of arson, forgery, or murder; . . . these two *shell-backs* asked no questions, suspected nothing, simply said "Hegerton it is," and so made an end of the matter.
*W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

**shell-bank** (shel'bangk), *n.* A shelly bank or bar, usually covered at high tide, forming favorite feeding-grounds for various fishes. [U. S.]

**shellbark** (shel'bärk), *n.* Either of two hickories of eastern North America, so named from the loose, flat, strap-like scales of the bark on old trees. The principal one is *Carya alba* (*Hicoria ovata*); the big or bottom shellbark, thriving particularly on bottom-lands in the west, is *C.* (*H.*) *sulcata*. Both are important hard-wood timber-trees, and both yield sweet and oily marketable nuts, those of the former being smaller, thinner-shelled, and sweeter. Also *shagbark*. See cut under *hickory*.

**shell-bit** (shel'bit), *n.* A typical form of the bit for boring in wood. It is shaped like a gouge so as to shear the fibers round the circumference of the holes.

**shell-blow** (shel'blō), *n.* A call sounded on a horn made of a large shell, usually the conch or strombus. [West Indies.]

**shell-board** (shel'bōrd), *n.* A frame placed on a wagon or cart for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, etc.

**shell-boat** (shel'bōt), *n.* Same as *shell*, 8 (*d*).

**shell-box** (shel'boks), *n.* **1.** A box divided into compartments for keeping small shells of different varieties as part of a conchological collection.—**2.** A box decorated by the application of shells arranged in ornamental patterns.

**shell-button** (shel'but″n), *n.* A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turnover seam at the edge and usually covered with silk or cloth.

**shell-cracker** (shel'krak″ėr), *n.* A kind of sunfish, *Eupomotis speciosus*. [Florida.]

**shell-crest** (shel'krest), *n.* Among pigeon-fanciers, a form of crest running around the back of the head in a semicircle: distinguished from *peak-crest*.

**shell-dillisk** (shel'dil″isk), *n.* The dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata*: so called from its growing among mussel-shells near low-water mark. See *dulse*, *dillisk*, *Rhodymenia*. [Ireland.]

**shell-dove** (shel'duv), *n.* A ground-dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. squamata* or *S. inca*; a scale-dove. See cut under *Scardafella*.

**shelldrake**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheldrake*.

**shellduck**, *n.* See *shelduck*.

**shell-eater** (shel'ē″tėr), *n.* The open-beaked stork: same as *clapper-bill*. See cut under *open-bill*.

**shelled** (sheld), *a.* Having a shell, in any sense; as applied to animals, testaceous, conchiferous, ostracous, ostracodermatous, entomostracous, thoracostracous, coleopterous, loricate, thick-skinned, etc. (see the specific words).

Mr. Cumberland used to say that authors must not be thin-skinned, but *shelled* like the rhinoceros.
*I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, p. 216.

**sheller** (shel'ėr), *n.* [< *shell* + *-er*$^1$.] One who shells or husks, or a tool or machine used in shelling or husking: as, a corn-*sheller*; pea-*shellers*.

These young rascals,
These pescod-*shellers*, do so cheat my master
We cannot have an apple in the orchard
But straight some fairy longs for 't.
*Randolph*, Amyntas, iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) A machine for stripping the kernels of maize or Indian corn from the cob; a corn-sheller. (*b*) One who makes a business of opening bivalves for market; an opener; a shucker; a sticker. [New Jersey.]

The clams are thoroughly washed before they are given over to the knives of the "*shellers*," or "openers"—as they are sometimes called. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 593.

**Shelley's case.** See *case*$^1$.

**shell-fire** (shel′fīr), *n.* Phosphorescence from decayed straw, etc., or touchwood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shell-fish** (shel′fish), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. *shelfish*, *shelfisshe*, < ME. *shelfish*, < AS. *scelfisc*, *scylfisc* (= Icel. *skelfiskr*), < *scell*, *scyll*, shell, + *fisc*, fish.] An aquatic animal, not a fish, having a shell, and especially one which comes under popular notice as used for food or for ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A testaceous or conchiferous mollusk, as an oyster, clam, scallop, whelk, piddock, etc.; collectively, the *Mollusca*.

> The inhabitantes of this Ilande [Molucca], at suche tyme as the Spanyardes came thether, toke a *shelfysshe* [*Tridacna gigas*] of suche houdge bignes yat the fleshe therof wayed .xlvij. pound weyght. Wherby it is apparaunt yat great pearles should be found there, forasmuch as pearles are the byrth of certayn *shelfishes*.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 34).

(*b*) A crustaceous animal, or crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn.

**shell-flower** (shel′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. See *Molucella*.—2. The turtlehead or snakehead, *Chelone glabra*, and other species.—3. One of various species of *Alpinia* of the *Zingiberaceæ*.

**shell-follicle** (shel′fol″i-kl), *n.* A shell-sac; the integument of a mollusk, in the form of an open follicle or sac in which the shell primarily lies, out of and over which it may and usually does extend.

**shell-gage** (shel′gāj), *n.* A form of calipers with curved detachable interchangeable arms and a graduated arc, for determining the thickness of the walls of a hollow projectile.

**shell-gland** (shel′gland), *n.* 1. The shell-secreting organ of a mollusk. It appears at a very early period of embryonic development, and is the active secretory substance of the shell-sac or shell-follicle. The original shell-gland of the embryo may be transient and be replaced by a secondary shell-forming area, or may be permanently retained in a modified form.

2. An excretory organ of the lower crustaceans, as entomostracans, forming a looped canal in a mantle-like fold of the integument, one end being cæcal, the other opening beneath the mantle: so called from its position beneath the shell. See cuts under *Apus* and *Daphnia*.

> At the anterior boundary of the head, the double, black, median eye . . . shines through the carapace, and at the sides of the latter two coiled tubes with clear contents, the so-called *shell-glands*, are seen.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 235.

**shell-grinder** (shel′grīn″dėr), *n.* The Port Jackson shark. See *Cestraciontidæ*, and cut under *selachian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 174.

**shell-gun** (shel′gun), *n.* A cannon intended to be used for throwing shells; especially, such a cannon used for horizontal firing, as distinguished from a mortar, which is used for vertical firing.

**shellhead** (shel′hed), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Georgia.]

**shell-heap** (shel′hēp), *n.* A large accumulation of shells, usually mixed with bones of animals, ashes, bits of charcoal, and utensils of various kinds, the whole being the remains of a dwelling-place of a race subsisting chiefly on shell-fish. Such accumulations are found in many places in Europe and America, along coasts and rivers. They are sometimes of prehistoric age, but similar accumulations may be forming and are forming at the present time in any part of the world where savage tribes find the conditions favorable for the support of life on shell-fish. See *kitchen-midden*.

**shell-hook** (shel′hůk), *n.* An implement for grappling and carrying projectiles.

**shell-ibis** (shel′ī″bis), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus*. See cut under *openbill*.

**shell-ice** (shel′īs), *n.* Ice left suspended by the withdrawal of the water beneath. Such ice may be either over ice formed earlier and then overflowed or over the land; the thickness ranges upward from a film, but the name is generally applied only to ice that is shell-like in thinness.

**shelling** (shel′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shell*, *v.*] 1. The act of removing the shell.—2. The act of bombarding a place.—3. A commercial name for groats. *Simmonds.*

**shell-insects**† (shel′in″sekts), *n. pl.* An old name of entomostracous crustaceans; the *insectes à coquilles* of the French. Also *shelled insects*.

**shell-jacket** (shel′jak″et), *n.* An undress military jacket.

> Three turbaned soldiers in tight *shell-jackets* and baggy breeches. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 396.

**shell-lac** (shel-lak′), *n.* Same as *shellac*.

**shell-less** (shel′les), *a.* [< *shell* + *-less*.] Having no shell; not testaceous; tunicate: as, the *shell-less* mollusks (that is, the ascidians). See *Nuda* (*b*). *Cuvier* (trans.); *Huxley*.

**shell-lime** (shel′līm), *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

**shell-limestone** (shel′līm″stōn), *n.* A deposit of shells, in a more or less fragmentary condition, which has become imperfectly solidified by pressure or by the infiltration of calcareous or sandy material. Shell-limestone, or shelly limestone, is called in Florida *coquina*. The muschelkalk, a division of the Triassic, is a shell-limestone, and this is a literal translation of the German name for this rock. See *Triassic* and *muschelkalk*.

**shellman** (shel′man), *n.*; pl. *shellmen* (-men). One of a gun's crew on board a man-of-war whose duty it is to pass shells for loading.

**shell-marble** (shel′mär″bl), *n.* An ornamental marble containing fossil shells. See *marble*, 1.

**shell-marl** (shel′märl), *n.* A white earthy deposit, crumbling readily on exposure to the air, and resulting from the accumulation of more or less disintegrated fragments of shells. Such deposits are of frequent occurrence at the bottom of lakes and ponds, or where such bodies of water have formerly existed.

**shell-meat** (shel′mēt), *n.* Shelled food; some edible having a shell, as shell-fish or eggs. [Rare.]

> *Shellmeats* may be eaten after foul hands without any harm. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 386. (*Latham.*)

**shell-mound** (shel′mound), *n.* A mound or heap chiefly made of shells of mollusks which have in former times been used for food; a shell-heap (which see).

**shell-ornament** (shel′ôr″na-ment), *n.* Ornamentation of which forms studied from natural shells form an important part; any piece of decoration of which any shell-form is a characteristic part.

**shell-parrakeet** (shel′par″a-kēt), *n.* The Australian undulated, waved, or zebra grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*. See cut under *Melopsittacus*.

**shell-parrot** (shel′par″ot), *n.* Same as *shell-parrakeet*.

**shell-proof** (shel′pröf), *a.* Same as *bomb-proof*.

**shell-pump** (shel′pump), *n.* In *well-boring*, a sand-pump.

**shell-quail** (shel′kwāl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*; a scale-quail. See cut under *Callipepla*.

**shell-reducer** (shel′rē-dū″sėr), *n.* A tool made on the principle of pincers, with which a die or a plug is used to reduce or expand a cartridge-shell in order to make it fit the bullet.

**shell-room** (shel′röm), *n.* A room on board ship below the berth-deck, constructed and lighted like a magazine, and used for the stowage of loaded shell.

**shell-sac** (shel′sak), *n.* Same as *shell-follicle*.

**shell-sand** (shel′sand), *n.* Sand chiefly composed of the triturated or comminuted shells of mollusks, valuable as a fertilizer.

**shell-snail** (shel′snāl), *n.* A snail with a shell; any such terrestrial gastropod, as distinguished from slugs, which have a small shell, if any. Both these forms used to be called *snails*.

**shellum** (shel′um), *n.* Same as *schelm*, *skellum*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**shell-work** (shel′wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work made up of marine shells, usually small, combined in various patterns and glued to a surface, as of wood or cardboard. See *sea-bean*, 2.

**shell-worm** (shel′wėrm), *n.* 1. A worm with a shell; a tubicolous annelid with a hard case, as a serpula. See cut under *Serpula*.—2. A mollusk of the family *Dentaliidæ*; a tooth-shell. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

**shelly**$^1$ (shel′i), *a.* [< *shell* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Abounding in, provided with, or covered with shells.

> The Ocean rolling, and the *shelly* Shore,
> Beautiful Objects, shall delight no more.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

> Go to your cave, and see it in its beauty,
> The billows else may wash its *shelly* sides.
> *J. Baillie.*

2. Consisting of a shell or shells; forming or formed by a shell.

> The snail . . .
> Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1034.

3. Of the nature of a shell; testaceous; conchylious; chitinous, as the carapace of a crab; calcareous, as the shell of a mollusk; silicious, as the test of a radiolarian.

> This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature.
> *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth, IV. v.

**shelly**$^2$ (shel′i), *n.*; pl. *shellies* (-iz). [Appar. an abbr. dim. of *shell-apple*, *sheld-apple*.] Same as *chaffinch*, 1. *Macgillivray.*

**shelm**, *n.* See *schelm*.

**shelook** (she-lök′), *n.* [< Ar. *shalūk*.] An Arabian name for any hot, dry, dust-bearing desert wind, excluding the simoom.

**shelter** (shel′tėr), *n.* [An altered form of *sheltron*, *sheltrum*, q. v. The formation of this word became obscured, and the terminal element conformed to the common termination *-ter*, the first syllable being prob. always more or less vaguely associated with *shield*, ME. and dial. *sheld*, its actual origin, and perhaps in part with *sheal*$^2$.] 1. A cover or defense from exposure, attack, injury, distress, annoyance, or the like; whatever shields or serves as a protection, as from the weather, attack, etc.; a place of protection: as, a *shelter* from the rain or wind; a *shelter* for the friendless.

> I will bear thee to some *shelter*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 6. 17.

> The healing plant shall aid,
> From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade.
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 16.

2. The protection or immunity from attack, exposure, distress, etc., afforded by a place or thing; refuge; asylum.

> Your most noble vertues, . . . under which I hope to have *shelter* against all storms that dare threaten.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, Ded.

> It happened to be a very windy evening, so we took *shelter* within the walls of some cottages.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 164.

> If a show'r approach,
> You find safe *shelter* in the next stage-coach.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 492.

> The tribunals ought to be sacred places of refuge, where . . . the innocent of all parties may find *shelter*.
> *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=**Syn.** 1. Screen, shield.—2. Cover, covert, sanctuary, haven. See the verb.

**shelter** (shel′tėr), *v.* [< *shelter*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To protect from exposure, attack, injury, distress, or the like; afford cover or protection to; hence, to harbor: as, to *shelter* thieves.

> The weeds which his broad-spreading leaves did *shelter*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 50.

> Why was not I deform'd, that, *shelter'd* in
> Secure neglect, I might have scap'd this sin?
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 142.

> In vain I strove to check my growing Flame,
> Or *shelter* Passion under Friendship's Name.
> *Prior*, Celia to Damon.

> Near thy city-gates the Lord
> *Sheltered* his Jonah with a gourd.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Burden of Nineveh.

> A lonely valley *sheltered* from the wind.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. To place under cover or shelter; seek shelter or protection for; house; with a reflexive pronoun, to take refuge; betake one's self to cover or a safe place.

> They *sheltered themselves* under a rock. *Abbot.*

> Another royal mandate, so anxious was he to *shelter himself* beneath the royal shadow, he [Cranmer] caused to be addressed to his own officers, to cite his own clergy to Lambeth. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

=**Syn.** 1. To *Defend*, *Protect*, etc. (see *keep*), shield, screen, shroud, house, ensconce, hide.

**II.** *intrans.* To take shelter.

> There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
> *Shelters* in cool. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1109.

**shelterer** (shel′tėr-ėr), *n.* One who shelters, protects, or harbors: as, a *shelterer* of thieves or of outcasts.

**shelterless** (shel′tėr-les), *a.* [< *shelter* + *-less*.] 1. Affording no shelter or cover, as from the elements; exposed: as, a *shelterless* roadstead.

> No more orange groves and rose gardens; but the treeless, *shelterless* plain, with the fierce sun by day and frosts at night. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 211.

2. Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

> Now, sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
> Where piercing winds blow sharp, and the chill rain
> Drops from some pent-house on her wretched head.
> *Rowe*, Jane Shore, v. 1.

**shelter-tent** (shel′tėr-tent), *n.* See *tent*.

**sheltery** (shel′tėr-i), *a.* [< *shelter* + *-y*$^1$.] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

> The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar.
> *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. Selborne (ed. 1875), p. 114.

**sheltie**, *n.* See *shelty*$^1$.

**sheltopusick**, *n.* See *scheltopusik*. *Huxley.*

**sheltron**†, **sheltrum**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheltron*, occurring in the var. form *jeltron*; < ME. *sheltron*, *sheltrone*, *sheltroun*, *sheltrun*, *scheltron*, *scheltrone*, *scheltroun*, *schiltroun*, *sheltrum*, *schiltrum*, *scheldtrume*, *sheldtrume*, *shultrom*, Sc. *chel-*

*drome, childrome* (AF. *chiltron*), a body of guards or troops, squadron, hence defense, protection, shelter, < AS. *scyld-truma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard of men with shields, < *scyld*, a shield, + *truma*, a band or troop of men (cf. *getrum*, a cohort), < *trum*, firm, steadfast: see *shield* and *trim*. Hence *shelter*, q. v.] 1. A body of troops in battle array; a squadron; a battalion.

Thaire shippis in *sheltrons* shotton to lond,
Knyt hom with cables & with kene ancres.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6033.

His archers on aythere halfe he ordaynede ther-aftyre
To schake in a *sheltrone*, to schotte whene thame lykez.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1992.

A-gein hem myght endure noon harneys, ne no kynge, ne warde, ne *sheltron*, were it neuer so clos.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 326.

2. Shelter; refuge; defense. See *shelter*.

For-thi mesure we vs wel and make owre faithe owre *scheltroun*,
And thorw faith cometh contricioun conscience wote wel.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 81.

**shelty**$^1$, **sheltie** (shel'ti), *n.*; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Also *shalt, sholt;* said to be an abbr. dim. of *Shetland pony.*] A small sturdy horse; a Shetland pony. [Scotch.]

Three *shelties* . . . were procured from the hill — little shagged animals, more resembling wild bears than any thing of the horse tribe, yet possessed of no small degree of strength and spirit. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

**shelty**$^2$ (shel'ti), *n.*; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Cf. *sheal*$^2$ (?).] A sheal; a cabin or shanty.

The Irish turf cabin and the Highland stone *shelty* can hardly have advanced much during the last two thousand years. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 212.

**shelve**$^1$ (shelv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr. *shelving*. [Also *shelf;* < *shelf*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To place on a shelf: as, to *shelve* books.—2. To lay by on a shelf; put away or aside as disposed of or not needed; hence, to put off or neglect: as, to *shelve* a question or a claim.

But even though he die or be *shelved*, the race of traitors will not be extinct. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 79.

3. To furnish with shelves, as a room or closet.

**shelve**$^2$ (shelv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr. *shelving*. [Prob. ult. < Icel. *skelgja-sk*, refl., become askew, lit. 'slope itself' (= Sw. dial. *skjalgäs, skjälgäs*, refl., become crooked, twist), < *skjälgr*, wry, oblique, hence sloping, = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, crooked, *skjælg*, oblique, awry: see *shallow*$^1$, *shoal*$^1$, *sheld*$^2$, of which *shelve*$^2$ is thus practically the verb. The change of the final guttural *g* to *v* appar. took place through *w*, which appears in *shallow* and some of its cognate forms.] I. *intrans.* To slope; incline.

After we had, with much ado, conquered this hill, we saw in the midst of it the present mouth of Vesuvio, which goes *shelving* down on all sides till above a hundred yards deep.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 439).

At Keeling atoll the shores of the lagoon *shelve* gradually where the bottom is of sediment.
*Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 40.

In the stillness she heard the ceaseless waves lapping against the *shelving* shore.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xlv.

II. *trans.* To incline or tip (a cart) so as to discharge its load. [Prov. Eng.]

**shelve**$^2$ (shelv), *n.* [< *shelve*$^2$, *v.*, or a variant of *shelf*$^2$.] A shelf or ledge. [Rare.]

Couch'd on a *shelve* beneath its [a cliff's] brink, . . .
The wizard waits prophetic dream.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 5.

Above her, on a crag's uneasy *shelve*,
Upon his elbow raised, all prostrate else,
Shadow'd Enceladus. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

**shelver** (shel'vėr), *n.* [< *shelve*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] A wagon or truck shelving or sloping toward the back.

**shelves**, *n.* Plural of *shelf*.

**shelving**$^1$ (shel'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shelve*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Materials for shelves, or shelves collectively.—2. The act of placing or arranging on a shelf or shelves: as, the *shelving* of one's books; hence, the act of putting away, off, or aside.—3. In *husbandry*, an open frame fitted to a wagon or cart to enable it to receive a larger load of some light material, as hay or leaves.

**shelving**$^2$ (shel'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shelve*$^2$, *v.*] 1. Sloping.—2. A shelvy place; a bank or reef. [Rare.]

He spoke, and speaking at his stern he saw
The bold Cloanthus near the *shelvings* draw.
*Dryden*, Æneid, v. 219.

**shelvy** (shel'vi), *a.* [< *shelve*$^2$, *shelf*$^2$, + *-y*$^1$.] Shelving; sloping; shallow.

I had been drowned but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 15.

The bat in the *shelvy* rock is hid.
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

**shemering**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shimmering*.

**Shemite** (shem'īt), *n.* [< *Shem* + *-ite*$^2$. Cf. *Semite.*] Same as *Semite*.

**Shemitic** (shẹ̄-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Shemite* + *-ic*. Cf. *Semitic.*] Same as *Semitic*.

**Shemitish** (shem'ī-tish), *a.* [< *Shemite* + *-ish*$^1$.] Same as *Semitic*.

**Shemitism** (shem'i-tizm), *n.* [< *Shemite* + *-ism.*] Same as *Semitism*.

**shenanigan** (shẹ̄-nan'i-gan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Nonsense; humbug; deceit: as, now, no *shenanigan* about this. [Slang.]

**shend**† (shend), *v.* [< ME. *shenden, schenden, scenden*, < AS. *scendan*, bring to shame, disgrace, harm, ruin, = OS. *scendan* = OFries. *schanda* = MD. D. *schenden* = MLG. *schenden* = OHG. *scentan*, MHG. *schenden*, G. *schänden* = Sw. *skända* = Dan. *skjænde*, bring to shame, disgrace; from the noun: AS. *scand, sceand, scond, sceond* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande*, etc., = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace, ruin: see *shand.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put to shame; bring reproach, disgrace, or ignominy upon; disgrace.

We be all *shent*,
For so fals a company in englond was nevar.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly *shend*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

2. To blame; reprove; reproach; scold; revile.

Though that I for my prymer shal be *shent*,
And shal be beten thryes in an houre,
I wol it conne, our lady for to honoure.
*Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 89.

For silence kepynge thou shalt not be *shent*,
Where as thy speache May cause thee repent.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

Alas, sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 112.

3. To injure; harm; spoil; punish.

Herowde the kyng has malise ment,
And shappis with shame yow for to *shende*,
And for that ȝe non harmes shulde hente,
Be othir waies God will ye wende.
*York Plays*, p. 137.

Hasty processe will *shende* it euery dele,
Avise yow wele and do be good councell.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1657.

4. To ruin; destroy.

Of me unto the worldes ende
Shal neither ben ywriten nor ysonge
No goode worde, for this bokes wol me *shende*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1060.

Such a dream I had of dire portent
That much I fear my body will be *shent;*
It bodes I shall have wars and woeful strife.
*Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 110.

5. To defeat; outdo; surpass.

Anthony is *shent*, and put hire to the flighte.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 652.

That did excell
The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser starres. *Spenser*, Prothalamion, l. 122.

6. To forbid. *Halliwell.*—7. To defend; protect.

Not the aide they brought,
Which came too late, nor his owne power could *shend*
This wretched man from a moste fearfull end.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Let David's harp and lute, his hand and voice,
Give laud to him that loveth Israel,
And sing his praise that *shendeth* David's fame,
That put away his sin from out his sight,
And sent his shame into the streets of Gath.
*Peelė*, David and Bethsabe.

II. *intrans.* To be ruined; go to destruction.

Less the tender grasses *shende*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1400.

**shendful**† (shend'fụl), *a.* [ME. *schendful, schindful;* < *shand*, **shend*, *n.*, + *-ful.*] Ignominious.

She is ful glad in hir corage,
If she se any gret lynage
Be brought to nought in *schynful* wise.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 259.

Swuch was Godes death o rode — pinful and *shendful* ouer alle othre. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 356.

**shendfully**† (shend'fụl-i), *adv.* [ME. *schendfulliche;* < *shendful* + *-ly*$^2$.] Ignominiously; miserably; shamefully.

Spec hire scheome *schendfuliche*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 316.

As the bible telleth,
God sende to seye that Saul schulde dye,
And al his seed for that sunne *schendfulliche* ende.
*Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 261.

The enemyes of the lande were *shendfully* chasyd and utterly confounded. *Fabyan.*

**shendship**† (shend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *shendshipe, schendschip, schenschip, schenship, schenchip, schendshepe;* < *shand*, **shend*, *n.*, + *-ship.*] Shame; punishment; injury; harm.

And thair *schendschepe* salle be mare
Than ever had any man here in thoght.
*Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7146.

To much defouled for *shendshipe* that man is worthy to have. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**shene**†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sheen*$^1$.

**Shenshai** (shen'shī), *n.* A member of one of the two sects into which the Parsees of India are divided. Compare *Kadmee*.

**shent**†. Preterit and past participle of *shend*.

**she-oak** (shē'ōk), *n.* [Cf. *she-pine.*] One of various shrubs and trees of the peculiar, chiefly Australian, genus *Casuarina*. They are without true leaves, the place of these being supplied by whorls of slender deciduous branchlets. The latter are of an acidulous taste, and are relished by cattle. The wood is very hard, excellent as fuel, and valuable for fine or coarse woodwork; its appearance gives to some species the name of *beefwood*. The species specifically called *she-oak* are *C. stricta* (*C. quadrivalvis*), the coast she-oak (sometimes, however, called *he-oak*), *C. glauca*, the desert she-oak, and *C. suberosa*, the erect she-oak. See *Casuarina*.

**Sheol** (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *she'ōl*, a hollow place, a cave, < *shā'al*, dig, hollow out, excavate.] The place of departed spirits: a transliteration of the Hebrew. The original is in the authorized version generally rendered *grave, hell*, or *pit;* in the revised version of the Old Testament the word *Sheol* is substituted. It corresponds to the word *Hades* in Greek classic literature and in the revised version of the New Testament. See *hell*$^1$.

**sheolic** (shẹ̄-ō'lik), *a.* [< *Sheol* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Sheol or hell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., vi. 398. [Rare.]

**shepe**$^1$†, *n.* An old spelling of *sheep*$^1$, *sheep*$^2$.

**shepe**$^2$†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *scipe*, wages.] Wages; hire.

In withholdynge or abreggynge of the *shepe*, or the hyre, or of the wages of servauntz.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**shepen**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shippen*.

**shepherd** (shep'ėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shephard, shepheard, sheepherd* (also as a surname *Shepherd, Sheppard, Shepard*); < ME. *scheepherde, shepherd, shephirde, schepherd, schephurde, schepphirde, scheperde, schepparde*, < AS. *sceáphyrde, scephyrde* (= G. *schafhirte*), a keeper of sheep, shepherd (cf. *sceapheorden*, a sheepfold), < *sceáp*, sheep, + *hyrde*, a herd, a guardian: see *sheep*$^1$ and *herd*$^2$.] A man who herds, tends, and guards sheep in pasture; a pastor.

In the Weye to Jerusalem, half a Myle fro Betheleem, is a Chirche, where the Aungel seyde to the *Scheppardes* of the Birthe of Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

The Lord is our *shepherd*, and so called in more places than by any other name. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

**Shepherd kings**, or **Hyksos**, a race or dynasty probably of Semitic origin, who took Memphis, and rendered the whole of Egypt tributary. The conquest appears to have taken place about 2200 or 2100 B. C., and dynasties XV. and XVI. were probably Hyksos. Their rule in Egypt may have lasted from 200 to 500 years. Attempts have been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative in the book of Exodus.—**Shepherd's crook**, a long staff having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by shepherds.—**Shepherd's dog**, a variety of dog employed by shepherds to protect the flocks and control their movements. It is generally of considerable size, and of powerful, lithe build, with the hair thick-set and wavy, the tail inclined to be long and having a bushy fringe, the muzzle sharp, and the eyes large and bright. The collie or sheepdog of Scotland is one of the best-known and most intelligent dogs of this wide-spread and useful variety.—**Shepherd's flute**, either a flageolet or an oboe of simple construction, such as is used by shepherds. Also *shepherd's pipe*.—**Shepherd's plaid.** Same as *shepherd's tartan*.—**Shepherd's tartan.** See *tartan*.—**Shepherd's weather-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. Also *poorman's weather glass*. These and the names *shepherd's-clock, -watch, -calendar*, and *-sundial*, and *John-go-to-bed-at-noon* allude to the closing of its flowers early in the afternoon or at the approach of bad weather. See *pimpernel*, 4.—**The Good Shepherd**, a title given to Jesus Christ (John x. 11).—**The Shepherds**, a fanatical sect which originated among shepherds in northern France about 1251, professedly for the deliverance of Louis IX. (St. Louis), who had been prisoner in Egypt. The Shepherds were fiercely opposed to the clergy and monks, and usurped priestly functions. They held possession of Paris for a while, and committed many outrages, especially upon the Jews. The movement was soon suppressed. An outbreak of mendicants similarly named took place under Philip V. in 1320, but this also soon came to an end.

**shepherd** (shep'ėrd), *v. t.* [< *shepherd*, *n.*] 1. To tend or guide as a shepherd.

Multitudes of dense white fleecy clouds
Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,
*Shepherded* by the slow, unwilling wind.
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

2. To attend or wait on; gallant. [Jocose.]

*Shepherding* a lady. *Edinburgh Rev.*

3. To watch over, as a mining claim, and establish a right to it by doing a certain amount of work on it: said especially of digging small pits in the neighborhood of a rich deposit of gold; hence, to attend or hang about (a person)

on the chance of getting something out of him. [Slang, Australia.]

> The speculators who sat dangling their legs in their infant pits, *shepherding* their claims, awaiting with anxiety . . . the run of the vein.
> *Percy Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p. 71.

**shepherd-bird** (shep′ėrd-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the rose-starling, *Pastor roseus.* See cut under *pastor.*

**shepherd-dog** (shep′ėrd-dog), *n.* [< ME. *schepерde doge, schepphirde dogg; < shepherd + dog.*] Same as *shepherd's dog* (which see, under *shepherd*).

**shepherdess** (shep′ėr-des), *n.* [< *shepherd* + *-ess.*] A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

> She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess.*
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

**Shepherdia** (she-pėr′di-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after John *Shepherd* (died 1836), curator of the botanic garden at Liverpool.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Elæagnaceæ.* It is distinguished from the two other genera of the order by its opposite leaves, and by diœcious flowers with a four-cleft, somewhat spherical or ovoid calyx, and a thick disk with eight lobes, the male flowers with eight stamens and the ovary in the female with one cell and one ovule. There are 3 species, all natives of North America, chiefly in the western United States—one, *S. Canadensis*, with yellowish flowers and insipid reddish fruit, extending east to Vermont. They are small shrubs covered with a silvery or rusty shining scurf, and bearing petioled oblong and entire leaves, small flowers in short spikes or racemes, and numerous fleshy berries (each formed of the thickened calyx) persistent around the true fruit, which is a small achene. *S. argentea*, the buffalo-berry, also known as *rabbit-berry* and *beefsuet-tree*, is an abundant spiny shrub found from New Mexico and the Missouri to Hudson's Bay; its branches are covered in autumn with clusters of scarlet berries of the size of currants, containing an edible acid and mealy pulp, once an important article of food with the Utah Indians.

**shepherdish** (shep′ėr-dish), *a.* [< *shepherd* + *-ish*$^1$.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

> The fair Pamela . . . had . . . taken on *shepherdish* apparel, which was of russet cloth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**shepherdism** (shep′ėr-dizm), *n.* [< *shepherd* + *-ism.*] Pastoral life or occupation. [Rare.]

**shepherdling** (shep′ėrd-ling), *n.* [Formerly also *shephardling, shepheardling; < shepherd + -ling*$^1$.] A little or young shepherd. [Rare.]

> The Fourth 's another valiant *Shepheardling*,
> That for a Cannon takes his silly sling,
> And to a Scepter turns his Shepheards staff,
> Great Prince, great Prophet, Poet, Psalmograph.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

> On a hillock thou mayst sing
> Unto a handsome *shephardling.*
> *Herrick*, To His Muse.

**shepherdly**† (shep′ėrd-li), *a.* [< *shepherd* + *-ly*$^1$.] Pastoral; rustic.

> Their poems were named Eglogues or *shepheardly* talke.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

**shepherd's-bag** (shep′ėrdz-bag), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-purse.*

**shepherd's-club** (shep′ėrdz-klub), *n.* The common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.* See cut under *mullen.* [Eng.]

**shepherd's-cress** (shep′ėrdz-kres), *n.* A dwarf European cruciferous plant, *Teesdalia nudicaulis.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shepherd's-joy** (shep′ėrdz-joi), *n.* A plant of one or two species, forming the liliaceous genus *Geitonoplesium*, found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Pacific islands. It is an evergreen twiner climbing to a considerable height, bearing purplish-green flowers in cymes. [Australia.]

**shepherd's-knot** (shep′ėrdz-not), *n.* The herb tormentil, *Potentilla Tormentilla.*

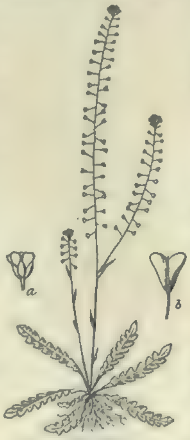
**shepherd's-myrtle** (shep′ėrdz-mėr″tl), *n.* See *Ruscus.*

**shepherd's-needle** (shep′ėrdz-nē″dl), *n.* Same as *lady's-comb.*

**shepherd-spider** (shep′ėrd-spī″dėr), *n.* A harvestman or daddy-long-legs; any phalangiid.

**shepherd's-pouch** (shep′ėrdz-pouch), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-purse.*

**shepherd's-purse** (shep′ėrdz-pėrs), *n.* A common cruciferous weed, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.* It has a cluster of toothed or pinnatifid root-leaves, and a short stem with longer wiry branches upon which small white flowers are racemed. These are followed by flat obcordate-triangular pods, suggesting the common name. The plant has been used as an antiscorbutic and in hematuria. It has also been called *shepherd's-pouch* or *-bag*, *caseweed, clappede-pouch, mother's-heart*, etc.



Plant with Flowers and Fruits of Shepherd's-purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*). *a*, a flower; *b*, a pod.

**shepherd's-rod** (shep′ėrdz-rod), *n.* A small kind of teasel, *Dipsacus pilosus*, growing in Europe.

**shepherd's-staff** (shep′ėrdz-stȧf), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-rod.*

**she-pine** (shē′pīn), *n.* [Cf. *she-oak.*] A large Australian conifer, *Podocarpus elata.*

**Sheppey argentine.** See *argentine* and *pearlside.*

**sheppick**† (shep′ik), *n.* [Also *sheppeck;* a var. of *sheep-pick.*] A kind of hay-fork. *Nares.*

**sheppy** (shep′i), *n.*; pl. *sheppies* (-iz). [Also *sheppey;* cf. *shepen, shippen.*] A sheep-cote; a sheep-shed.

> I took the two finest and heaviest [sheep], and with one beneath my right arm, and the other beneath my left, I went straight home to the upper *sheppey*, and set them inside and fastened them.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlii.

**shepstare** (shep′stãr), *n.* [Also *shepster, chepster; < sheep*$^1$ + *stare*$^2$.] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris.* Compare *sheep-rack*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

> Sometime I would betray the byrds
> That lyght on lymed tree,
> Especially in *Shepstare* tyme,
> When thicke in flockes they flye.
> *Googe*, Eglogs, vi. (*Davies.*)

**shepstarling** (shep′stär″ling), *n.* Same as *shepstare.*

**shepster**$^1$† (shep′stėr), *n.* [< *sheep*$^1$ + *-ster.*] A sheep-shearer. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

**shepster**$^2$ (shep′stėr), *n.* Same as *shepstare.*

**shepster**$^3$†, *n.* See *shapester.*

**Sherardia** (shẹ-rär′di-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named after W. *Sherard* (1659–1728), an English botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Rubiaceæ.* It is unlike all others of the tribe *Galieæ* in having lanceolate and persistent calyx-lobes, and is characterized by subsessile flowers surrounded by an involucre, and by a two-branched style and capitate stigma. It has a funnel-shaped corolla with four ovate spreading lobes, four stamens, and a two-celled ovary containing two ovules and ripening into twin nutlets. The only species, *S. arvensis*, the field-madder, also known as *spurwort*, is a native of Europe and the Mediterranean region from Persia westward. It is a slender, roughish, and procumbent herb, with four-angled branches, and lanceolate prickly-pointed leaves four or six in a whorl. The small pink or blue flowers are borne in clusters surrounded by an involucre formed of united bracts.

**sherbert**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sherbet.*

**sherbet** (shėr′bet), *n.* [Formerly also *scherbet, sherbert, zerbet;* < Turk. *sherbet* = Pers. Hind. *sharbat*, < Ar. *sharbat*, a drink, sip, beverage, syrup, < *shariba*, he drank. Cf. *sorbet*, a doublet of *sherbet*, and *shrub*$^2$, *shrab, syrup*, from the same Ar. source.] **1.** A favorite cooling drink of the East, made of fruit-juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavored. It is cooled with snow when this can be procured.—**2.** A water-ice, variously flavored.

**sherbetlee** (shėr′bet-lē), *n.* A seller of sherbet; especially, an itinerant sherbet-seller in the streets of a Levantine city.

**sherbetzide** (shėr′bet-zīd), *n.* An itinerant vender of sherbet, syrup, etc., in Eastern towns.

**sherd** (shėrd), *n.* Same as *shard*$^1$.

**shere**$^1$†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *shear*$^1$, *sheer*$^1$, *sheer*$^3$.

**shere**$^2$† (shēr), *n.* In *minting*, the deviation from standard weight permitted by law, now called the *remedy.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 482.

**shereef**, *n.* See *sherif.*

**shereefee** (she-rē′fē), *n.* [Ar. **sharīfī*, cf. *ashrāfi*, a counter of gold, < *sharīf*, noble: see *sherif.* Cf. *noble*, the name of an English coin.] A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, of the value of 9*s.* 4*d.* English (about $2.24). Also called *altoon.*

**shere-grass**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shear-grass.*

**sheregrig** (shēr′grig), *n.* An unidentified animal: so named in the following quotation.

> Weasels and polecats, *sheregrigs*, carrion crows,
> Seen and smelt only by thine eyes and nose.
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar), p. 186.

**shereman**, *n.* A dialectal form of *shireman.*

**Shere Thursday**†. See *Sheer Thursday.*

**sherewater**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shearwater.*

**sherif, shereef** (she-rēf′), *n.* [Also *sheriff, scherif, sherrife, cherif;* = F. *chérif* = Sp. *jerife* = Pg. *xarife, xerife, cherif*, a sherif (cf. Sp. *xarifo*, adorned, well-dressed), = Turk. *sherīf* = Hind. *sharīf*, noble, illustrious, a prince, a descendant of Mohammed, = Pers. *sharīf*, noble, < Ar. *sharīf*, lofty, noble, applied to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima, wife of Ali; cf. *sharaf*, elevation, nobility, *sharfa*, a pinnacle, etc.] **1.** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima.

> The relations of Mahomet, called in Arabic *Sherif* or noble, by the Turks Emir or prince, have the priviledge of being exempt from appearing before any judge but their own head. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

**2.** A prince or ruler; specifically, the chief magistrate of Mecca.

**sheriff**$^1$ (sher′if), *n.* [Also sometimes in the restored or explanatory form *shire-reeve;* also sometimes contracted *shrieve*, early mod. E. *sheriffe, schereff, shireeve*, etc., < ME. *shereve, scherreve, shireve, shirreve, schyreve, schirreve, syrreve* (pl. *shireves, schirreves, shrives*), < AS. *scir-gerēfa*, 'shire-reeve,' < *scire*, shire, + *gerēfa*, a reeve, officer: see *shire*$^1$ and *reeve*$^1$. Cf. *townreeve, portreeve.*] The chief civil officer charged with administering justice within a county, under direction of the courts, or of the crown or other executive head of the state, and usually having also some incidental judicial functions. (*a*) In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county or shire, who does all the sovereign's business in the county, the crown by letters patent committing the custody of the county to him alone. Sheriffs are appointed by the crown upon presentation of the judges in a manner partly regulated by law and partly by custom (see *pricking*); the citizens of London, however, have the right of electing the sheriffs for the city of London and the county of Middlesex. Those appointed are bound under a penalty to serve the office, except in specified cases of exemption or disability. As keeper of the queen's peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office, which he holds for a year. He is specially intrusted with the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace, and for this purpose he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county—in old legal phraseology, the *posse comitatus.* He has also some judicial functions, less extensive now than formerly. The most ordinary of his functions, which he always executes by a deputy called *under-sheriff*, consists in the execution of writs. The sheriff performs in person such duties only as are either purely honorary, such as attendance upon the judges on circuit, or of some dignity and public importance, such as the presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings, which he may call at any time.

> A *shirreve* hadde he been and a countour.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 359.

> Erlez of Ynglande with archers ynewe:
> *Schirreves* scharply schiftys the comouns.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 725.

> "Rise vp," he seid, "thou prowde *schereff.*"
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 5).

> The reeve of the shire had doubtless been a fiscal officer from the beginning. It was the *Sheriff* who had to see to the King's profit and his own in every corner of his shire. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

(*b*) In Scotland, the chief local judge of a county. There are two grades of sheriffs, the chief or superior sheriffs and the sheriffs-substitute (besides the lord lieutenant of the county, who has the honorary title of *sheriff-principal*), both being appointed by the crown. The chief sheriff, usually called simply the *sheriff*, may have more than one substitute under him, and the discharge of the greater part of the duties of the office now practically rests with the sheriffs-substitute, the sheriff being (except in one or two cases) a practising advocate in Edinburgh, while the sheriff-substitute is prohibited from taking other employment, and must reside within his county. The civil jurisdiction of the sheriff extends to all personal actions on contract, bond, or obligation without limit, actions for rent, possessory actions, etc., in which cases there is an appeal from the decision of the sheriff-substitute to the sheriff, and from him to the Court of Session. He has also a summary jurisdiction in small-debt cases where the value is not more than £12. In criminal cases the sheriff has jurisdiction in all offenses the punishment for which is not more than two years' imprisonment. He has also jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases to any amount. (*c*) In the United States, except in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, sheriffs are elected by popular vote, the qualification being that the sheriff must be a man, of age, a citizen of the United States and of the State, and a resident in the county; usually he can hold no other office, and is not eligible for reëlection until after the lapse of a limited period. In all the States there are deputy sheriffs, who are agents and servants of the sheriff. In New York and some other States there is, as in England, an under-sheriff, who acts in place of his chief in the latter's absence, etc. The principal duties of the sheriff are to preserve peace and order throughout the county, to attend the courts as the administrative officer of the law, to guard prisoners and juries, to serve the process and execute the judgments of the courts, and to preside at inquisitions and assessments of damages on default.—**High sheriff**, the sheriff as distinguished from the under-sheriff and other deputies.—**Joint sheriff**, two persons jointly appointed sheriff, or one of such persons.—**Sheriff of Middlesex case**, a decision in 1840, noted in English constitutional history, on the relative powers of Parliament, to imprison for contempt and the courts to discharge on habeas corpus.—**Sheriff's jury.** See *jury.*—**Sheriff turn**, in *early Eng. law*, the periodical court or session held by a sheriff successively in the various hundreds of his county, at which the freeholders were bound to appear as a part of their service.—**Statute of sheriffs.** See *statute.*

**sheriff**$^2$, *n.* See *sherif.*

**sheriffalty** (sher′if-al-ti), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-alty*, after the equiv. *shrievalty.*] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of sheriff; sheriffship; shrievalty. —2. Term or period of office as sheriff.

Sir Rowland Meredith, knighted in his *sheriffalty*, on occasion of an address which he brought up to the king from his county. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, viii.

The Year after I had Twins; they came in Mr. Pentweazel's *sheriffalty*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

**sheriff-clerk** (sher′if-klėrk), *n.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

**sheriffdom** (sher′if-dum), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-dom.*] 1. The office of sheriff; shrievalty.

Hereditary *sheriffdoms*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 98.

2. The district or territory over which a sheriff's jurisdiction extends.

Wigtown was probably created a *sheriffdom* in the 13th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 564.

**sheriffess** (sher′if-es), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ess.*] A female sheriff. [Rare.]

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lord Clifford, was *sheriffess* of Westmoreland for many years.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), II. 186, note.

**sheriffhood** (sher′if-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *sherefhode*, *shorefhode*; < *sheriff* + *-hood.*] The office of sheriff.

The furst Artycle. Weteth that we haue graunted and by our charter present confermed to the citezens of London the *Shorefhode* of London and of Middelsex, wyth all thingis and custumes that fallith to the same *sherefhold* of London w^t in the cite and wythout, by lande and bi water.
*Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 14.

**sheriff-officer** (sher′if-of″i-sėr), *n.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, and the like.

**sheriffry**†, *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ry*, syncopated form of *-ery.*] Sheriffship.

**sheriffship** (sher′if-ship), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ship.*] The office or the jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

**sheriff-tooth**† (sher′if-töth), *n.* A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts: a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. *Wharton.*

**sheriffwick** (sher′if-wik), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *wick*, as in *bailiwick*, *constablewick.*] The district under a sheriff's jurisdiction.

**sherk**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shirk*.

**sherman**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearman*.

**shern** (shėrn), *n.* Same as *sharn*.

**sheroot**, *n.* See *cheroot*.

**sherris**, *n.* Same as *sherry*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The second property of your excellent *sherris* is, the warming of the blood. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 111.

**sherris-sack**†, *n.* See *sack*$^3$.

**sherrug** (sher′ug), *n.* Same as *shearhog*.

**sherry** (sher′i), *n.*; pl. *sherries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *sherris*, from which, mistaken as a plural, the supposed singular *sherry* was formed (cf. *cherry*$^1$, *pea*$^1$, similarly formed from **cheris*, *pease*$^1$, etc.); abbr. of *Sherris-wine* (or *Sherris-sack*) (= D. *Xeres-wijn* = G. *Xeres-wein*; F. *vin de Xeres* = Pg. *vinho de Xerez*), < *Sherris*, also written *Sherries* (with *sh* for Sp. *x*), also *Xeres*, *Xerez*, < Sp. *Xeres*, now *Jerez*, prop. *Jerez de la Frontera*, in southern Spain, near Cadiz, where the wine is still made; < L. *Cæsaris*, gen. of *Cæsar*, Cæsar, after whom the town was named: see *Cæsar*. Cf. Sp. *Saragossa*, contr. < L. *Cæsarea Augusta*.] 1. Originally, the wine of Xeres; hence, a general name for the strong white wines of the south of Spain, of all qualities except the lowest. It is a wine that is much manipulated, differences of color being often produced by artificial means, and a very large part of the exported wine being fortified with brandy or alcohol, and otherwise disguised. Compare *amontillado*.

I have
A bottle of *sherry* in my power shall beget
New crotchets in your heads.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, i. 1.

2. A small wine-glass of the size and form commonly used for sherry and similar wines.

**sherry-cobbler** (sher′i-kob′lėr), *n.* A cobbler made with sherry. See *cobbler*$^2$, 1.

**sherry-vallies** (sher′i-val″iz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps, through a F. or Sp. form, ult. < LL. *saraballa*, *sarabara*, wide trousers such as are worn in the East, < Heb. (Chaldee) *sarbalīn* (translated "hosen" in Dan. iii. 21).] Overalls of thick cloth or leather, buttoned or tied round the legs over the trousers as a guard against mud or dust when traveling on horseback; leggings. [Western U. S.]

**shertet**, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shirt*.

**she-sole** (shē′sōl), *n.* The whiff, a fish. [Irish.]

**shet**, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shut*$^1$.

**shete**†. A Middle English form of *shoot*, *sheet*$^1$.

**sheter**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shooter*.

**sheth** (sheth), *n.* The post or standard of a plow, which is attached at its upper extremity to the plow-beam, and affords below an attachment for the mold-board and land-side and indirectly for the plowshare.

**shethe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sheath*.

**Shetland argus.** See *Argus*.

**Shetlander** (shet′land-ėr), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Shetland, a group of islands lying to the north-northeast of the mainland of Scotland, and forming, with the Orkney Islands, the most northerly county of Scotland.

**Shetland lace.** A needle-made openwork ornamental trimming, like needle-point lace in all respects except that it is made of woolen yarn, and is therefore coarse and large in pattern, and capable of being made very warm. Shawls, scarfs, etc., are made of it.

**Shetland pony.** See *shelty*.

**Shetland wool.** See *wool*.

**sheuch, sheugh** (shůċh or shuċh), *n.* [Also *seuch*, *sewch*; perhaps a form of *sew*$^2$.] A furrow; a ditch; a gully. [Scotch.]

It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony *sheuch*;
But at the gates o' Paradise
That birk grew fair eneuch.
*The Clerk's Twa Sons o' Owsenford* (Child's Ballads, II. 70).

I saw the battle sair and teugh,
And reekin' red ran mony a *sheugh*.
*Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

**sheva** (she-vä′), *n.* [Also *shewa*, *shiva*; < Heb. *shevā'*, *shewā'*, prob. same as *shāv'*, *shāw'*, evil, emptiness, < *shō'*, crash, be destroyed.] In *Heb. gram.*: (*a*) An obscure vowel-sound, similar to or identical with that known as the neutral vowel. (*b*) The vowel-point representing such a sound. *Simple sheva* consists of two dots placed thus, ְ, under a consonant, and represents the neutral vowel or the absence of a vowel-sound after a consonant. In the latter capacity it is called *silent sheva*, in the former *sheva mobile*. *Compound sheva* consists of the points representing short *a*, *e*, and *o* respectively, with a simple sheva placed at the right (thus, ֲ, ֱ, ֳ), and indicates sounds intermediate in nature between these and the neutral vowel. A neutral vowel in the Aryan languages is also sometimes called *sheva*.

I would suggest that the original word was προπαλακίζω = προκαλκίζω (the π by labiation for *q*, and the second *a* a *sheva*, as in μαλακός). *Classical Rev.*, II. 251.

**shew** (shō). An archaic form of *show*$^1$, *show*$^3$.

**shewbread**, *n.* See *showbread*.

**shewel**†, **sewel**† (shō′-, sū′el), *n.* [Also *sewell*; early mod. E. also *shaile*, < ME. *schawle*, a scarecrow; perhaps from the root of *shy*$^1$; usually referred to *shew*, *show*$^1$.] A scarecrow.

Thou [the owl] seist that gromes [men] the ifoth [take],
And heie on rodde the anhoth [hang],
And the to-twichet and to-schaketh
And summe of the *schawles* maketh.
*Owl and Nightingale* (Morris's Spec. Early Eng.), l. 1648.

Any thyng that is hung up is called a *Sewel*. And those are used most commonly to amaze a Deare, and to make him refuse to passe wher they are hanged up.
*Turberville*, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 98.

So are these bugbears of opinions brought by great clerks into the world to serve as *shewels* to keep them from those faults whereto else the vanity of the world and weakness of senses might pull them.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**shewer**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shower*$^2$.

**shewink** (shē-wingk′), *n.* Same as *chewink*.

**sheyk, sheykh**, *n.* See *sheik*.

**Shiah** (shē′ä), *n.* [Also *Sheeah*, *Sheah*; = Pers. Hind. Ar. *shī'a*, *shī'ah*, orig. Ar., lit. 'sect.'] A member of that division of the Mohammedans which maintains that Ali, first cousin of Mohammed and husband of his daughter Fatima, was the first legitimate imam or successor of the Prophet, and rejects the first three califs of the Sunnis (the other great division) as usurpers. The Shiahs "are also called the Imamiyahs, because they believe the Muslim religion consists in the true knowledge of the Imam or rightful leaders of the faithful" (*Hughes*, Dict. Islam). (See *imam* and *calif*.) They claim to be the orthodox Mohammedans, but are treated by the Sunnis as heretics. The Shiahs comprise nearly the whole Persian nation, and are also found in Oudh, a province of British India; but the Mohammedans of the other parts of India are for the most part Sunnis. Also *Shiite*.

We have seen above that the *Shī'a* were divided into several sects, each holding for one of the direct descendants of 'Ali, and paying him the reverence due to a deity.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 593.

**shibboleth** (shib′ō-leth), *n.* [= F. *schibboleth* = G. *schiboleth* = LL. *scibboleth*, < Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, a stream (in the case mentioned prob. used in the latter sense, with ref. to the river Jordan), < **shābhal*, increase, flow, grow.] A Hebrew word, meaning 'ear of corn' or 'stream,' used by Jephthah, one of the judges of Israel, as a test-word by which to distinguish the fleeing Ephraimites (who could not pronounce the *sh* in *shibboleth*) from his own men, the Gileadites (Judges xii. 4–6); hence, a test-word, or the watchword or pet phrase of a party, sect, or school. Similarly, during the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers, the French betrayed their nationality by inability to pronounce correctly the Italian word *ciceri*.

Without reprieve, adjudged to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 289.

So exasperated were they at seeing the encouragement the Flemish and French tongues met with, that a general massacre took place of all who had the *shibboleth* of those languages upon them.
*Goldsmith*, On Propagation of Eng. Language.

Nowadays it is a sort of sibboleth and *shibboleth* by which to know whether anyone has ever visited the place [Tangier] to note whether he adds the final s or not.
*The Academy*, July 6, 1889, p. 4.

**Shick-shack-day** (shik′shak-dā), *n.* [Also *Shig-shag-day*; origin obscure.] The 29th of May, or Royal Oak day. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

When I was at the College School, Gloucester, some twenty years ago, almost every boy wore an oak-apple (some of which were even gilded) in his buttonhole on the 29th of May. Those who had not this decoration were called sotto voce in the school-room and yelled after in the grove, *Shig-shag!* this opprobrious epithet, when uttered at close quarters, being generally accompanied by three pinches. No boy who cared for his peace of mind and wished to save himself some "nips and tweaks" would appear in school without at least an oak-leaf in honour of the day.
*S. R. Townshend Mayer*, in N. and Q., 5th ser., IV. 176–7.

**shide** (shīd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shyde*, *schyde*; < ME. *shide*, *schide*, *schyde*, < AS. *scīd*, a splinter, a billet of wood (*scīd-weall*, a paling fence), = OFries. *skīd* = OHG. *scīt*, MHG. *schīt*, G. *scheit* = Icel. *skīdh*, a billet of wood, = Sw. *skid*, a wooden shoe or sole, a skate, = Norw. *skid*, a snow-shoe, = Dan. *ski*, a piece of wood, a billet, a snow-shoe (see *ski*); cf. Lith. *skeda*, *skedra*, Lett. *skaida*, a splinter, Gr. σχίζα, a splinter (see *schedule*, *schism*); related to *sheath*, ult. from the root of *shed*$^1$: see *shed*$^1$. Doublet of *skid*$^1$.] A piece of wood; a strip; a piece split off; a plank. [Old and prov. Eng.]

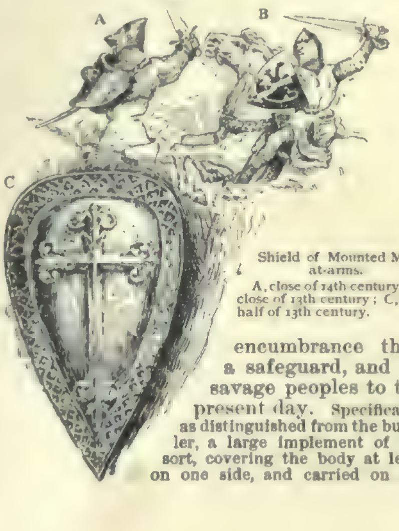
And [he] come to Noe anon and bad hym nouȝt lette:
"Swithe go shape a shippe of *shides* and of bordes."
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 131.

Both holmes, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and
*shides* of okes,
With wedges great they clive.
*Phaer's Virgil* (1600). (*Nares.*)

**shie**, *v.* See *shy*$^2$.

**shiel**, *n.* Same as *sheal*$^1$, *sheal*$^2$.

**shield** (shēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sheild*; < ME. *sheeld*, *sheelde*, *scheeld*, *sheld*, *scheld*, *shelde*, *schelde*, < AS. *scild*, *scield*, *sceld*, *scyld*, a shield, = OS. *scild* = OFries. *skeld* = D. *schild* = MLG. *schilt*, LG. *schild* = OHG. *scilt*, MHG. *schilt*, a shield, G. *schild*, shield, coat of arms, trade-sign, = Icel. *skjöldr* (pl. *skildir*) = Sw. *sköld* = Dan. *skjold*, a shield, *skilt*, badge, trade-sign, = Goth. *skildus*, a shield: root unknown. Some connect the word with *shell* and *scale*$^1$, as denoting a thin piece of wood or metal (see *shell* and *scale*$^1$), others with Icel. *skella*, *skjalla*, clash, rattle.] 1. A frame or rounded plate made of wood, metal, hide, or leather, carried by warriors on the arm or in the hand, as a defense, from remote antiquity until the perfection of firearms rendered it more an encumbrance than a safeguard, and by savage peoples to the present day. Specifically, as distinguished from the buckler, a large implement of the sort, covering the body at least on one side, and carried on the



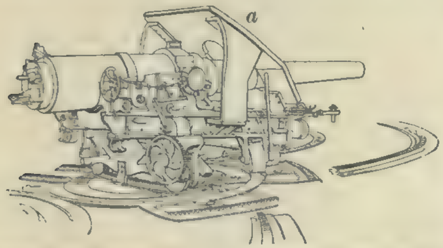
Shield of Mounted Man-at-arms.
A, close of 14th century; B, close of 13th century; C, first half of 13th century.

arm, which passed through rings or straps on its inner side, or hung around the neck by a guige or strap. The shield of the middle ages was in the tenth century very long, pointed at the bottom and rounded at the top. (See *kite-shield*, below.) At later periods it was changed in size and shape, becoming shorter and smaller, at first triangular and afterward broad, short, and pointed. (See *écu*, and *tilting-shield* (below).) In the fifteenth century the shield proper was relegated to the just, and soon after disappeared altogether. (For the hand-shield used for parrying blows, see *buckler*; for the large shield used in sieges, see *pavise*.) Shields of barbarous peoples differ greatly in size, shape, and material: thus, those of the peoples of South Africa, made of hide, are nearly six feet long; those of the Mussulman nations are much smaller and usually round. See also cuts under *buckler*, *enarme*, *hoplite*, *orle*, *pavise*, *pelta*, *rondache*, and *scutum*.

> What signe is the levest
> To haue schape in thi *scheld* to scheue armes?
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3214.

> So to the fight the thick battalions throng,
> *Shields* urg'd on *shields*, and men drove men along.
> *Pope*, Iliad, iv. 485.

2. Anything that protects or is used as a protection. (*a*) A movable screen, usually of steel, serving to protect heavy guns and the gunners while serving them.

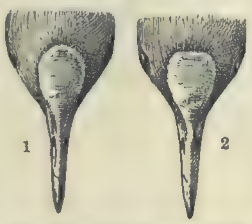


Six-inch Breech-loading Rifle on the United States Cruiser Atlanta. *a*, shield

A similar contrivance is used by sappers. (*b*) In *mining*, a framework erected for the protection of a miner in working an adit, pushed forward as the work progresses. (*c*) In *submarine work*, a construction at the head of a tunnel to keep back the silt or clays as the tunnel is advanced. In some operations the shield is left permanently in place, being covered in by the brickwork that follows close behind the excavation.

> The work of excavating in the tunnel will be done with large steel *shields*, 22 feet in diameter.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 41.

(*d*) A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn-plow to prevent clods from rolling on to the young plants. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A protective or defensive plate, buckler, or cuirass, of some determinate size, shape, or position; a scute, scutum, or scutellum; a lorica; a carapace: as, the *shields* or bucklers of a ganoid fish; the *shields* of a turtle, an armadillo, etc. See cuts under *carapace*, *leaf-roller*, *scale*, *armadillo*, and *coluber*. (2) Some part, place, or mark likened to a shield; a thyroid formation. See cut under *larynx*. (*f*) In *dressmaking*, a piece or strip of some repellent fabric used to protect a dress from mud, perspiration, etc.: as, a skirt-*shield*; an arm-*shield*.



Frontal Shield of (1) European Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*), (2) American Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

3. Figuratively, a shelter, protection, or defense; a bulwark.

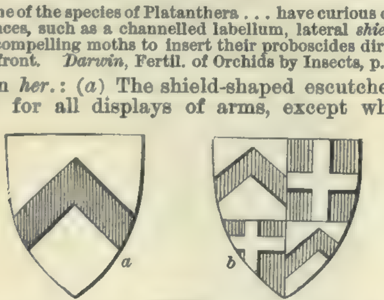
> Fear not, Abram: I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward.
> Gen. xv. 1.

> My counsel is my *shield*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3. 56.

4. In *bot.*, any flat, buckler-like body that is fixed by a stalk or pedicel from some part of the under surface, as the apothecium in certain lichens. (See *apothecium*.) In the *Characeæ* each of the eight flat disk-shaped cells composing the antheridium is called a *shield*. See *shield-shaped*.

> Some of the species of Platanthera . . . have curious contrivances, such as a channelled labellum, lateral *shields*, &c., compelling moths to insert their proboscides directly in front. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 75.

5. In *her.*: (*a*) The shield-shaped escutcheon used for all displays of arms, except when borne by women and sometimes by clergymen. See *escutcheon* and *lozenge*. (*b*) A bearing representing a knightly shield.—6†. A French crown (in French, *écu*), so called from its having on one side the figure of a shield.



Shields.
*a*, argent, a chevron gules (that is, the field silver and the chevron red); *b*, quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron gules (as in *a*), second and third gules, a cross argent (that is, the field red and the cross silver or white).

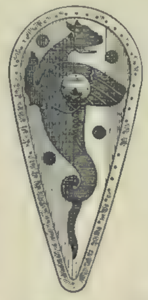
> He was bounden in a reconyssaunce
> To paye twenty thousand *sheeld* anon.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 331.

7. The semi-transparent skin of the sides of a boar-pig, which is of considerable thickness, affording shield-like protection against the attacks of an adversary: apparently used formerly to furnish a shield for burlesque or mimic contests. *N. and Q.*, 2d ser., X. 478.

> He looks like a *shield* of brawn at Shrovetide, out of date.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

> We will drink in helmets,
> And cause the souldier turn his blade to knives,
> To conquer capons, and the stubble goose;
> No weapons in the age to come be known
> But *shield* of bacon and the sword of brawn.
> *Randolph*, Jealous Lovers (1646). (*Nares.*)

8. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are four varieties, black, red, blue, and silver.—**Cephalic, cephalothoracic, frontal, pygal shield.** See the adjectives.—**Kite-shield**, the tall, long-pointed shield of the early middle ages.—**Norman shield**, a name given to the *kite-shield*.—**Shield à bouche**, a shield having in its right side or upper right-hand corner an opening or indentation for the lance or sword-blade. See *bouche*, 4.—**Shield of pretense.** See *pretense*, and *escutcheon of pretense* (under *escutcheon*).—**Shield of the Passion**, a pretended escutcheon in which the attributes of the Passion are depicted like the bearings of a coat of arms.—**Standing shield.** (*a*) Same as *pavise*. (*b*) More properly, a mantlet or wooden bulwark for crossbowmen and the like.—**Tilting-shield**, a shield borne by a knight in the just or tilting-lists.



Kite-shield, Norman, of 10th or 11th century.

**shield** (shēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sheild*; < ME. *shelden*, *schelden*, *shilden*, *schilden*, *schylden*, *scilden*, < AS. *scildan*, *scyldan*, *gescildan* = Icel. *skjalda*, protect, guard, defend, shield; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To protect, defend, or shelter from danger, calamity, distress, annoyance, or the like: as, to *shield* one from attack; to *shield* one from the sun; to *shield* a criminal.

> And *shelde* hem fro poverte and shonde.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 88.

> Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
> To see the son the vanquished father *shield*.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, x. 1135.

2†. To ward off.

> They brought with them theyr usuall weedes, fitt to *sheild* the cold, and that continuall frost to which they had at home bene enured. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> A cobweb over them they throw, . . .
> To *shield* the wind if it should blow.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

3. To forfend; forbid; avert. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Take what yow list, God *shilde* that ye spare.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 286.

> God *shield* I should disturb devotion.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 41.

**II.** *intrans.* To act or serve as a shield; be a shelter or protection.

> That schene sayde, that god wyl *schylde*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 964.

> The truly brave,
> When they behold the brave oppressed with odds,
> Are touch'd with a desire to *shield* and save.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 106.

**shield-animalcule** (shēld'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Aspidiscidæ*.

**shield-backed** (shēld'bakt), *a.* Having a very large pronotum extended like a shield over the next two thoracic segments: specifically noting a group of wingless grasshoppers (*Locustidæ*) known in the United States as *western crickets*, as of the genera *Thyreonotus* and *Anabrus*. *J. H. Comstock.*

**shield-bearing** (shēld'bãr″ing), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a shield; scutate or scutigerous; squamate; loricate; cataphract.

**shield-beetle** (shēld'bē″tl), *n.* Any coleopterous insect of the family *Cossyphidæ*. *A. Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist.

**shield-belt** (shēld'belt), *n.* In *her.*, a guige used as a bearing. This is rare as an independent bearing, but often occurs in connection with a shield, which is hung by it from a boss, or held up by a supporter, human or animal.

**shield-bone** (shēld'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *sheeld-bone*; < *shield* + *bone*¹.] A blade-bone. [Prov. Eng.]

> Some of his bones in Warwicke yett
> Within the castle there doe lye:
> One of his *sheeld-bones* to this day
> Hangs in the citye of Coventrye.
> *Legend of Sir Guy.* (*Halliwell.*)

**shield-brooch** (shēld'brōch), *n.* A brooch representing a shield. Particularly—(*a*) A small model, as of an ancient buckler. (*b*) At the present time, a more elaborate composition, as of a shield surrounded by weapons, standards, or the like.

**shield-budding** (shēld'bud″ing), *n.* Budding by means of a T-shaped incision, the most ordinary method; T-budding. See *budding*, 3.

**shield-bug** (shēld'bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the family *Scutelleridæ*: so called from the size of the scutellum.

**shield-centiped** (shēld'sen″ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Cermatiidæ*. See cut under *Scutigeridæ*.

**shield-crab** (shēld'krab), *n.* Any crab of the family *Dorippidæ*.

**shield-dagger** (shēld'dag″ėr), *n.* An implement of war carried in the left hand, and serving as a buckler and on occasion as an offensive weapon; specifically, a weapon used by certain Indian tribes, in which a pair of horns of some variety of antelope are secured together by crosspieces. It is capable of inflicting formidable wounds.

**shield-drake** (shēld'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

**shield-duck** (shēld'duk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

**shielded** (shēl'ded), *a.* [< *shield* + *-ed*².] In *zoöl.*, shield-bearing; scutigerous; cataphract; loricate. See cut under *phylloxera-mite*.

**shielder** (shēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *schelder*; < *shield* + *-er*¹.] One who shields, protects, or shelters.

**shield-fern** (shēld'fėrn), *n.* Any fern of the genus *Aspidium*: so called from the form of the indusium of the fructification. The sori or fruit-dots are roundish and scattered or arranged in ranks; the indusia are solitary, roundly peltate or kidney-shaped, fixed by the middle or edge. For further characterization, see *Aspidium*.—**Christmas shield-fern**, an evergreen fern, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, with rigid lanceolate fronds, much used in decoration at Christmas-time. The pinnæ are linear-lanceolate, somewhat scythe-shaped or half-halberd-shaped at the slightly stalked base, the upper ones only fertile. It is a native of eastern North America from Canada to Florida.

**shield-gilled** (shēld'gild), *a.* Scutibranchiate. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**shield-headed** (shēld'hed″ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Stegocephalous, as an amphibian. (*b*) Peltocephalous, as a crustacean.

**shield-lantern** (shēld'lan″tėrn), *n.* A lantern so arranged and protected as to throw light through an opening in a shield outward, so that the bearer of the shield sees his enemy while unseen himself: a rare device of the later middle ages.

**shieldless** (shēld'les), *a.* [< *shield* + *-less*.] Without shield or protection.

> Are eunuchs, women, children, *shieldless* quite
> Against attack their own timidity tempts?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 235.

**shieldlessly** (shēld'les-li), *adv.* In a shieldless manner or condition; without protection.

**shieldlessness** (shēld'les-nes), *n.* Unprotected state or condition.

**shield-louse** (shēld'lous), *n.* A scale-insect; any coccid, but especially a scale of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*.

**shield-plate** (shēld'plāt), *n.* A plate, usually of bronze and circular, thought to have formed the umbo of a circular shield the other parts of which have decayed. Such plates are numerous in graves of northern Europe; they are often richly decorated with circular bands, spiral scrolls, and other devices.

**shieldrake** (shēl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

**shield-reptile** (shēld'rep″til), *n.* A shielded or cataphract reptile; a turtle or tortoise; an alligator or crocodile; any member of the *Cataphracta*. *J. E. Gray*, Catalogue of the Shield Reptiles in the British Museum.

**shield-shaped** (shēld'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shield, or suggesting a shield in figure; scutate; peltate; thyroid. The forms of shields being various, the term is equally indefinite; but in botanical use it means, specifically, plane and round or oval, with a stalk or support attached to some part of the under surface, as the leaves of *Brasenia*, *Nelumbium*, *Hydrocotyle umbellata*, the indusia of certain ferns (*Aspidium*), and the apothecia of many lichens. See *scutate*, *peltate*, *apothecium*, *indusium*, and cut under *larynx*.

**shield-ship** (shēld'ship), *n.* A vessel of war carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing: superseded by the turret-ship. *E. H. Knight.*

**shield-slater** (shēld'slā″tėr), *n.* A cursorial isopod of the genus *Cassidina*.

**shieldtail** (shēld'tāl), *n.* A snake of the family *Uropeltidæ*.

**shield-toad** (shēld'tōd), *n.* A turtle or tortoise.

**shield-urchin** (shēld′ėr″chin), *n.* A clypeastroid sea-urchin; an echinoid of flattened and irregular or circular form; especially, a member of the *Scutellidæ*. See cut under *Clypeastridæ*.

**shieling** (shē′ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*$^{2}$.

**shier, shiest** (shī′ėr, shī′est), *a.* Forms of the comparative and superlative of *shy*.

**shift** (shift), *v.* [< ME. *shiften, schiften, shyften*, < AS. *sciftan, scyftan*, divide, separate, = D. *schiften* = MLG. *schiften, schichten*, LG. *schiften*, divide, separate, turn, = Icel. *skipta* (for **skifta*) = Sw. *skifta* = Dan. *skifte*, divide, part, shift, change; cf. Icel. *skīfa*, shive, cut in slices: see *shive*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; partition; distribute; apportion; assign: as, to *shift* lands among coheirs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Witness Tyburces and Valerians shrifte,
To whiche God of his bountee wolde *shifte*
Corones two of floures wel smellinge.
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 278.

**2.** To transfer or move, as from one person, place, or position to another: as, to *shift* the blame; to *shift* one's quarters; to *shift* the load to the other shoulder.

For good maner he hath from hym *schifte*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Unto Southampton do we *shift* our scene.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii., Prol., l. 42.

You are a man, and men may *shift* affections.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

And now supine, now prone, the hero lay,
Now *shifts* his side, impatient for the day.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 18.

The shepherd *shifts* his mantle's fold,
And wraps him closer from the cold.
*Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

**3†.** To cause or induce to move off or away; get rid of, as by the use of some expedient.

Whilst you were here o'erwhelmed with your grief, . . . Cassio came hither; I *shifted* him away.
*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 79.

Then said Christian to himself again, These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark how should I *shift* them? how should I escape being by them torn in pieces?
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 116.

**4.** To remove and replace with another or others; put off and replace; change: as, to *shift* one's clothes; to *shift* the scenes on a stage.

Sir, I would advise you to *shift* a shirt.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 2. 1.

It rained most part of this night, yet our captain kept abroad, and was forced to come in in the night to *shift* his clothes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 26.

**5.** To clothe (one's self) afresh or anew; change the dress of.

As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 23.

**6.** To alter or vary in character, form, or other respect; change.

For who observes strict policy's true laws
*Shifts* his proceeding to the varying cause.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 57.

Every language must continually change and *shift* its form, exhibiting like an organized being its phases of growth, decline, and decay.
*C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 103.

**Shift the helm.** See *helm*$^{1}$. **To shift a berth** (*naut.*), to move to another place in the same harbor.—**To shift off.** (*a*) To delay; defer: as, to *shift off* the duties of religion. (*b*) To put away; disengage or disencumber one's self of, as of a burden or inconvenience.

**II.†** *intrans.* **1.** To make division or distribution.

Everich hath of God a propre gifte,
Som this, som that, as hym liketh to *shifte*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 104.

**2.** To change. (*a*) To pass into a different form; give place to something different: as, the scene *shifts*.

The sixth age *shifts*
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 157.

If . . . the ideas of our minds . . . constantly change and *shift* in a continual succession, it would be impossible, may any one say, for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. § 13.

(*b*) To change place, position, direction, or the like; move.

Most of the Indians, perceiving what they went about, *shifted* overboard, and after they returned, and killed such as remained. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 146.

Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 151.

You vary your scene with so much ease, and *shift* from court to camp with such facility. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat.
*Scott.*

The wind hardly *shifted* a point during the passage.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 286.

(*c*) To change dress, particularly the under-garments.

When from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,
She begs you just would turn you, while she *shifts*.
*Young*, Love of Fame, vi. 42.

**3.** To use changing methods or expedients, as in a case of difficulty, in earning a livelihood, or the like; adopt expedients; contrive in one way or another; do the best one can; seize one expedient when another fails: as, to *shift* for a living; to *shift* for one's self.

And dressed them in redynes with suche thynges as they thought shuld best releue them and helpe theym at the shore to saue theyr lyues, and wayted for none other, but euery man to *shyfte* for his escape as Almyghty God wolde yeue theym grace.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

I must *shift* for life,
Though I do loathe it.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.

After receiving a very indifferent education, she is left in Mrs. Goddard's hands to *shift* as she can.
*Jane Austen*, Emma, viii.

**4.** To pick up or make out a livelihood; manage to succeed.

She that hath wit may *shift* anywhere.
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

Every man would be forced to provide winter fodder for his team (whereas common garrons *shift* upon grass the year round).
*Sir W. Temple*, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.

**5.** To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

**6.** In playing the violin or a similar instrument, to move the left hand from its first or original position next to the nut.—**To shift about**, to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point; vacillate.—**To shift for one's self**, to take care of or provide for one's self.

I will be cheated. . . . Not in grosse, but by retaile, to try mens severall wits, and so learne to *shift for myselfe* in time and need be.
*Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

Let Posterity *shift for itself*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** To vary, veer, chop.

**shift** (shift), *n.* [< ME. *shift, schift* = Icel. *skipti* (for **skifti*) = Sw. Dan. *skifte*, a division, exchange, shift: see *shift, v.*] **1.** Change; alteration or variation in kind, character, place, position, direction, or the like; the substitution of one thing, kind, position, direction, or the like for another.

He had *shifte* of lodgings, where in euery place his hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him.
*Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

Languages are like Laws or Coins, which commonly receive some change at every *Shift* of Princes.
*Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

With the progress of the Teutonic tribes northwestward they came to use for each smooth mute the corresponding rough, for a rough the corresponding middle, for a middle the corresponding smooth. This first *shift* is believed to have been completed during the third century.
*F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Gram., § 41.

**2.** In playing the violin or a similar instrument, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut. When the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the next tone to that of the open string, it is said to be in the *first position*; when it is moved so that the first finger falls where the second was originally, it is in the *second position* or at the *half shift*. The *third position* is called the *whole shift*, and the *fourth position* the *double shift*. When the hand is not in the first position, it is said to be *on the shift*.

**3.** The substitution of one thing or set of things for another; a change: as, a *shift* of clothes.

They told him their comming was for some extraordinary tooles, and *shift* of apparell: by which colourable excuse they obtained sixe or seauen more to their confederacie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 213.

**4.** A woman's under-garment; a chemise.

At home they [the women at Loheia] wear nothing but a long *shift* of fine cotton-cloth, suitable to their quality.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 307.

Having more care of him than of herself,
So that she clothes her only with a *shift*.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxiii. 42.

**5.** In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a seam or stratum, accompanied by depression of one part, destroying the continuity.—**6.** A squad or relay of men who alternate with another squad or relay in carrying on some work or operation; hence, the time during which such a squad or relay works: as, to be on the day *shift*; a night *shift*; the day is divided into three *shifts* of eight hours each.

Each *shift* comprised 1 foreman, 4 drill-men, 4 assistant drill-men, 1 powder-man, 1 car-man, and 2 laborers.
*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 318.

**7.** Turn; move; varying circumstance.

Truth's self, like yonder slow moon to complete
Heaven, rose again, and, naked at his feet,
Lighted his old life's every *shift* and change.
*Browning*, Sordello, vi.

**8.** An expedient, device, or contrivance which may be tried when others fail; a resource.

If Paul had had other *shift*, and a man of age as meet for the room, he would not have put Timothy in the office.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 18.

I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 7.

The *shifts* to which, in this difficulty, he has recourse are exceedingly diverting.
*Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Hence—**9.** A petty or indirect expedient; a dodge; a trick; an artifice.

Me thinkes yat you smile at some pleasaunt *shift*.
*Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 82.

I see a man here needs not live by *shifts*,
When in the streets he meets such golden gifts.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 187.

**10.** In *building*, a mode of arranging the tiers of bricks, timbers, planks, etc., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.—**Shift of crops**, in *agri.*, a change or variation in the succession of crops; rotation of crops: as, a farm is wrought on the five years' *shift* or the six years' *shift*.—**To make shift**, to contrive; find ways and means of doing something or of overcoming a difficulty.

I hope I shall *make shift* to go without him.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 97.

*Acres.* Odds crowns and laurels! your honour follows you to the grave.
*David.* Now, that 's just the place where I could *make a shift* to do without it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

=**Syn. 8.** *Device, Resort*, etc. (see *expedient*), stratagem.—**9.** *Subterfuge*, etc. (see *evasion*), dodge, ruse, wile, quirk.

**shiftable** (shif′ta-bl), *a.* [< *shift* + *-able*.] Capable of being shifted or changed.

**shifter** (shif′tėr), *n.* [< *shift* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who shifts or changes: as, a scene-*shifter*.—**2†.** *Naut.*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.—**3.** A contrivance used in shifting. (*a*) A kind of clutch used in shifting a belt from a loose to a fixed pulley. (*b*) In a knitting-machine, a mechanism, consisting of a combination of needles or rods, serving to move the outer loops of a course and to put them on the next needles, within or without, in order to narrow or to widen the fabric. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A locomotive used for shunting cars.

**4.** One who is given to change; a fickle person; also, one who resorts to petty shifts or expedients; one who practises artifice; a dodger; a trickster; a cozener.

Go, thou art an honest *shifter*; I'll have the statute repealed for thee. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

He scornes to be a changeling or a *shifter*; he feares nothing but this, that hee shall fall into the Lord your fathers hands for want of reparations.
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 38).

**Car-truck shifter**, a mechanism for facilitating the change of car-trucks on railroads where the gage varies, or where trucks are to be repaired or to be replaced by others.

**shifter-bar** (shif′tėr-bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a bar having projections or stops which serve to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the corresponding one. *E. H. Knight.*

**shiftiness** (shif′ti-nes), *n.* The character of being shifty, in any sense.

**shifting** (shif′ting), *n.* [< ME. *schifting*; verbal n. of *shift, v.*] **1.** A moving or removal; change from one place, position, or state to another; change.

Ælian therefore compares them to Cranes, & Aristides to the Scythian Nomades; alway by this *shifting* enioying a temperate season. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

The . . . vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

**2.** Recourse to shifts, or petty expedients; artifice; shift.

Nought more than subtill *shiftings* did me please,
With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 144.

**shifting** (shif′ting), *p. a.* **1.** Changing; changeable or changeful; varying; unstable: as, *shifting* winds.

Neither do I know how it were possible for Merchants in these parts to Trade by Sea from one Country to another, were it not for these *shifting* Monsoons.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 23.

The great problem of the *shifting* relation between passion and duty is clear to no man who is capable of apprehending it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

**2.** Shifty.

Seducement is to be hindered . . . by opposing truth to errour, no unequal match: truth the strong, to errour the weak, though sly and *shifting*. *Milton*, Civil Power.

**Shifting ballast**, ballast capable of being moved about, as pigs of iron or bags of sand.—**Shifting bar**, in *printing*, a movable cross-bar that can be fitted in a chase by dovetails, as required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Shifting beach**, a beach of gravel that is shifted or moved by the action of the sea or the current of a river.—**Shifting center.** Same as *metacenter*.—**Shifting clause.** See *clause*.—**Shifting coupling.** See *coupling*, 4 (*b*).—**Shifting rail**, a temporary or removable back to the seat of a vehicle.—**Shifting use**, in *law*. See *use*.

**shifting-boards** (shif'ting-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Fore-and-aft bulkheads of plank put up in a ship's hold to prevent ballast from shifting from side to side.

**shiftingly** (shif'ting-li), *adv.* In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; deceitfully.

**shiftless** (shift'les), *a.* [< *shift* + *-less.*] **1.** Lacking in resource or energy, or in ability to shift for one's self or one's own; slack in devising or using expedients for the successful accomplishment of anything; deficient in organizing or executive ability; incapable; inefficient; improvident; lazy: as, a *shiftless* fellow.

> The court held him worthy of death, in undertaking the charge of a *shiftless* maid, and leaving her (when he might have done otherwise) in such a place as he knew she must needs perish. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 290.

> He was a very friendly good-natured man as could be, but *shiftlesse* as to the world, and dyed not rich. *Aubrey*, Lives, Winceslaus Hollar.

> Her finale and ultimatum of contempt consisted in a very emphatic pronunciation of the word "*shiftless*"; and by this she characterized all modes of procedure which had not a direct and inevitable relation to accomplishment of some purpose then definitely had in mind. People who did nothing, or who did not know exactly what they were going to do, or who did not take the most direct way to accomplish what they set their hands to, were objects of her entire contempt. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xv.

**2.** Characterized by or characteristic of slackness or inefficiency, especially in shifting for one's self or one's own.

> Forcing him to his manifold shifts, and *shiftlesse* remouings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

> Yet I was frighten'd at the painful view
> Of *shiftless* want, and saw not what to do.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VII. 78.

**shiftlessly** (shift'les-li), *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

**shiftlessness** (shift'les-nes), *n.* Shiftless character or condition; lack of resource; inability to devise or use suitable expedients or measures; slackness; inefficiency; improvidence.

> And there is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose softness, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal *shiftlessness* can compare with that of this worthy, as found in a brisk Yankee village. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

**shifty** (shif'ti), *a.* [< *shift* + *-y*$^{1}$.] **1.** Changeable; changeful; shifting; fickle; wavering: as, *shifty* principles. [Rare.]—**2.** Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; well able to shift for one's self.

> She had much to learn in this extended sphere; and she was in many ways a *shifty* and business-like young person, who had early acquired a sense of responsibility. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

**3.** Given to or characterized by shifts, tricks, or artifices; fertile in dodges or evasions; tricky.

> His political methods have been *shifty* and not straightforward. *The American*, VII. 213.

> Scholars were beginning to be as *shifty* as statesmen. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 51.

**shigram** (shi-gräm'), *n.* [< Marathi *shighr*, < Skt. *çighra*, quick.] A kind of hack gharry: so called in Bombay.

> I see a native "swell" pass me in a tatterdemalion *shigram*, or a quaint little shed upon wheels, a kind of tray placed in a bamboo framework. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 146.

**Shiism** (shē'izm), *n.* [< *Shi(ah)* + *-ism.*] The body of principles or doctrines of the Shiahs.

> In the course of time, when the whole of Persia had adopted the cause of the family of 'Ali, *Shi'ism* became the receptacle of all the religious ideas of the Persians, and Dualism, Gnosticism, and Manicheism were to be seen reflected in it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 592.

**Shiite** (shē'īt), *n.* [= F. *schiite*; as *Shi(ah)* + *-ite*$^{1}$.] Same as *Shiah.*

**Shiitic** (shē-it'ik), *a.* [< *Shiite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Shiahs or Shiites: as, "*Shiitic* ideas," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 238.

**shikar** (shi-kär'), *n.* [Hind. *shikār*, hunting.] In India, hunting; sport. *Yule and Burnell.*

**shikaree, shikari** (shi-kär'ē), *n.* [Also *shikarry, shekarry, shikary, chickary, chikary*; < Hind. *shikārī*, a hunter, sportsman, < *shikār*, hunting: see *shikar.*] In India, a hunter or sportsman.

**shiko** (shik'ō), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, the posture of prostration with folded hands assumed by a native in the presence of a superior, or before any object of reverence or worship.

**shilbe**, *n.* See *schilbe*, 2.

**shilf** (shilf), *n.* [= OHG. *sciluf*, MHG. G. *schilf*, sedge; prob. akin to or ult. same as OHG. *sceliva*, MHG. *schelfe*, shell or hull of fruit, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, = D. *schelp*, a shell: see *scallop*, *scalp*$^{1}$, *shelf*$^{1}$.] Straw. [Prov. Eng.]

**shill**$^{1}$ (shil), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *sheal*$^{1}$.

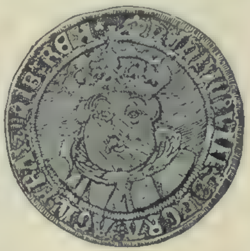
**shill**$^{2}$†, *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *schillen, skillen* = OHG. *scellan, scellen, skellen, schellen*, MHG. *schellen* = Icel. *skella, skjalla* = Goth. **skillan* (not recorded) (cf. It. *squillare*, < OHG.), sound loud and clear, ring. Hence the adj. *shill*$^{2}$, and the noun, OHG. *seal*, MHG. *schal*, G. *schall*, sound, tone (whence the secondary verb, MHG. G. *schallen*, sound, resound), and prob. also ult. E. *shilling.*] To sound; shrill. *Sainte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

**shill**$^{2}$†, *a.* [ME. *shill, schille, schylle*, < AS. *scyll* = MD. *schel* = MHG. *schel*, sounding loud and clear, shrill: see *shill*$^{2}$, *v.*] Shrill.

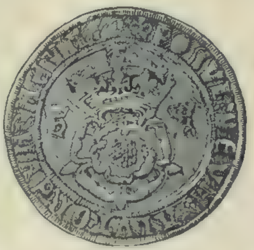
> *Schylle* and scharpe (var. *schille*, lowde), acutus, sonorus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

**shillalah** (shi-lā'lä), *n.* [Also *shillelah, shillaly*; said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in County Wicklow, Ireland, famous for its oaks; lit. 'seed or descendants of Elach,' < Ir. *siol*, seed (= W. *sileu*, seedling; *silio*, spawn), + *Elaigh*, Elach.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used in Ireland as a cudgel.

**shilling** (shil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *shilling, shillyng, schilling*, < AS. *scilling, scylling*, a shilling, = OS. OFries. *skilling* = D. *schelling* = MLG. *schillink*, LG. *schilling* = OHG. *scillinc*, MHG. *schillinc*, G. *schilling* (> Icel. *skillingr* = Sw. Dan. *skilling*) = Goth. *skilliggs*, a shilling (cf. OF. *schelin, escalin, eskallin*, F. *escalin* = Sp. *chelin* = It. *scellino* = OBulg. *skŭlenzĭ, sklenzĭ*, a coin, = Pol. *szelang*, a shilling, = Russ. *shelegŭ*, a counter, < Teut.); prob. orig. a 'ringing' piece, with suffix *-ing*$^{3}$ (as also in *farthing* and orig. in *penny*, AS. *pening*, etc.), < Goth. **skillan* = OHG. *scellan*, etc., E. (obs.) *shill*, ring: see *shill*$^{2}$, *v.* According to Skeat (cf. Sw. *skilje-mynt* = Dan. *skille-mynt*, small, i. e. 'divisible,' change or money), < Teut. √ *skil* (Icel. *skilja*, etc.), divide, + *-ling*$^{1}$, as in AS. *feorthling*, also *feorthing*, a farthing.] **1.** A coin or money of account, of varying value, in use among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic peoples.—**2.** An English silver coin, first issued by Henry VII., in whose reign it weighed 144 grains. The coin has been issued by succeeding English rulers. The shilling of Victoria weighs 87.2727 grains troy. Twenty shillings are equal to one pound (£1 = $4.84), and twelve pence to one shilling (about 24 cents). (Abbreviated *s.*, *sh.*) At the time when the decimal system was adopted by the United States, the shilling or twentieth part of the pound in the currency of New England and Virginia was equal to one sixth of a dollar; in that of New York and North Carolina, to one eighth of a dollar; in that of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to two fifteenths of a dollar; and in that of South Carolina and Georgia, to three fourteenths of a dollar. Reckoning by the shilling is still not uncommon in some parts of the United States, especially in rural New England. See also cuts under *pine-tree*, *portcullis*, 4, and *accolated.*—**Boston** or **Bay shillings.** See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree.*—**Mexican shilling.** See *bit*$^{2}$, 7.—**Seven-shilling piece**, an English gold coin of the value of seven shillings, being the third part of the guinea, coined by George III. from 1797 to 1813 inclusive.—**Shrub-shilling**, a variety of the pine-tree shilling. See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree.*—**To cut off with a shilling.** See *cut.*—**To take the shilling**, or **the King's** or **Queen's shilling**, in Great Britain, to enlist as a soldier by accepting a shilling from a recruiting-officer. Since the passing of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 this practice has been discontinued.

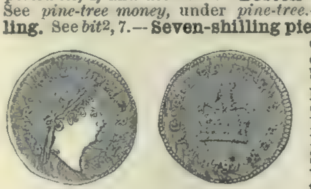


Obverse.



Reverse.

Shilling of Henry VIII.—British Museum. (Size of original.)



Obverse. Reverse.

Seven-shilling Piece.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

> *The Queen's shilling* once being *taken*, or even sworn to have been taken, and attestation made, there was no help for the recruit, unless he was bought out. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 203.

**shilly**†, *adv.* [ME. *schylly*; < *shill*$^{2}$ + *-ly*$^{2}$.] Shrilly.

> *Schylly* and scharply (or loudly), acute, aspere, sonore. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

**shilly-shallier** (shil'i-shal″i-ėr), *n.* One who shilly-shallies; an irresolute person.

> O mercy! what shoals of silly shallow *shilly-shallyers* in all the inferior grades of the subordinate departments of the lowest walks of literature overflow all the land! *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

**shilly-shally** (shil'i-shal″i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shilli, shalli*; a variation of *shally-shally*, reduplication of *shall I?* a question indicating hesitation. Cf. *shally-shally, willy-nilly.*] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; hesitate.

> Make up your mind what you will ask him, for ghosts will stand no *shilly-shallying.* *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

**shilly-shally** (shil'i-shal″i), *adv.* [Formerly also *shill I, shall I*: see the verb.] In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

> I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because, when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill I, shall I* then; if I say 't, I'll do 't. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

**shilly-shally** (shil'i-shal″i), *n.* [< *shilly-shally*, *v.*] Indecision; irresolution; foolish trifling. [Colloq.]

> She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing. No *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

> The times of thorough-going theory, when disease in general was called by some bad name, and treated accordingly without *shilly-shally.* *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

**shilpit** (shil'pit), *a.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected with Sw. *skäll*, watery, thin, tasteless.] **1.** Weak; washy; insipid. [Scotch.]

> Sherry 's but *shilpit* drink. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, xx.

**2.** Of a sickly paleness; feeble-looking. [Scotch.]

> The laird . . . pronounced her to be but a *shilpit* thing. *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, xxiv.

**shily**, *adv.* See *shyly.*

**shim**$^{1}$ (shim), *n.* [Formerly also *shimm*; (*a*) < ME. **shimme*, **shime* (in adj. *shimmed*), < AS. *scima*, shade, glimmer, = OS. *scimo*, a shade, apparition, = MD. *schimme, scheme*, shade, glimmer, dusk, D. *schim*, a shade, ghost, = MHG. *schime, scheme, schim*, G. *schemen*, a shade, apparition; (*b*) cf. AS. *scīma*, brightness, = OS. *scīmo* = OHG. *scīmo, skīmo*, MHG. *schīme*, brightness, = Icel. *skīmi, skīma*, a gleam, = Goth. *skeima*, a torch, lantern; with formative *-ma*, < Teut. √ *ski* (*skī, skĭ*), shine, seen also in AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine.* Hence ult. *shim*$^{2}$, *shime*, *v.*, *shimmer.*] **1.** A white spot, as a white streak on a horse's face. [Prov. Eng.]

> The *shimm*, or rase downe the face of a horse, or strake down the face. *More's* MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words. [(*Halliwell.*)

**2.** An ignis fatuus. [Prov. Eng.]

**shim**$^{1}$†, *v. i.* Same as *shime.*

**shim**$^{2}$ (shim), *n.* [Perhaps due to confusion of *shim*$^{1}$, in the appar. sense 'streak,' with *shin*, in the orig. sense 'splint.'] **1.** Broadly, in *mach.*, a thin slip (usually of metal, but often of other material) used to fill up space caused by wear, or placed between parts liable to wear, as under the cap of a pillow-block or journal-box. In the latter case, as the journal and box wear and the journal gets loose, the removal of one or more shims allows the cap to be forced down by its tightening bolts and nuts against the journal to tighten the bearing.

> When off Santa Cruz the engines were slowed down on account of a slight tendency to heating shown by the cross-head of one of the high-pressure cylinders, and were finally stopped to put *shim* under the cross-head to relieve this tendency. *New York Evening Post*, May 9, 1889.

**2.** In *stone-working* and *quarrying*, a plate used to fill out the space at the side of a jumper-hole, between it and a wedge used for separating a block of stone, or for contracting the space in fitting a lewis into the hole.—**3.** A shim-plow (which see, under *plow*).

> In the isle of Thanet they are particularly attentive to clean their bean and pea stubbles before they plough. . . . For this purpose they have invented an instrument called a *shim.* *A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, III. x.

**shim**$^{2}$ (shim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shimmed*, ppr. *shimming.* [< *shim*$^{2}$, *n.*] To wedge up or fill out to a fair surface by inserting a thin wedge or piece of material.

**shime**†, *v. i.* [ME. *schimien*, < AS. *scīmian, scīman* (= OHG. *scīman*), shine, gleam, < *scīma*, brightness, gleam: see *shim*$^{1}$.] To gleam.

**shimmer**$^{1}$ (shim'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *shimeren, schimeren, shemeren, schemeren*, < AS. *scimrian, scymrian* (= MD. *schemeren, schemelen*, D. *schemeren* = MLG. *schemeren*, LG. *schemmeren*, > G. *schimmern* = Sw. *skimra*), shimmer, gleam, freq.

from *scima*, etc., shade, glimmer: see *shim*$^1$, *shime*.] To shine with a veiled, tremulous light; gleam faintly.

> Twinkling faint, and distant far,
> *Shimmers* through mist each planet star.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 17.

> The beauty that *shimmers* in the yellow afternoons of October — who ever could clutch it?
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

**shimmer**$^1$ (shim′ėr), *n.* [MD. *schemer*, *schemel* = D. *schemer* = G. *schimmer* = Sw. *skimmer*; from the verb.] A faint or veiled and tremulous gleam or shining.

> The silver lamps . . . diffused . . . a trembling twilight or seeming *shimmer* through the quiet apartment.
> *Scott.*

**shimmer**$^2$ (shim′ėr), *n.* [< *shim*$^2$ + *-er*$^2$.] A workman in cabinet-work or other fine woodwork who fills up cracks or makes parts fit by the insertion of shims or thin pieces.

**shimmering** (shim′ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *schimeringe*, *shemering* (D. *schemering* = MLG. *schemeringe*, shimmering, = Dan. *skumring*, twilight); verbal n. of *shimmer*$^1$, *v.*] A faint and tremulous gleaming or shining.

**shimming** (shim′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shim*$^2$, *v.*] The insertion of thin pieces of material to make two parts fit, or to fill out cracks or uneven places; also, the thin pieces so used.

> *Shimming* has been used in fitting on car-wheels when the wheel-seat of the axle was a little too small.
> *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**shim-plow** (shim′plou), *n.* See under *plow*.

**shin**$^1$ (shin), *n.* [< ME. *shinne*, *schynne*, *shine*, *shyne*, *schine*, *schene*, *seine* (pl. *shinnes*, *shines*), < AS. *scina*, *scyne*, shin (*scin-bān*, shin-bone), = MD. *schene*, D. *scheen* = MLG. *schene*, shin, shin-bone, = OHG. *scina*, *scena*, *sciena*, MHG. *schine*, *schin*, G. *schiene*, a narrow slice of metal or wood, a splint, iron band, in OHG. also a needle, prickle (MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein*, shin-bone), = Sw. *skena*, a plate, streak, tire (*sken-ben*, shin-bone), = Dan. *skinne*, a splint, band, tire, rail (*skinne-been*, shin-bone); orig. appar. a thin piece, a splint of bone or metal. Hence (< OHG.) It. *schiena*, the backbone, = Sp. *esquena*, spine of fishes, = Pr. *esquina*, *esquena* = OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the backbone, the chine; It. *schiniera*, a leg-piece: see *chine*$^2$, which is thus a doublet of *shin*$^1$. Perhaps akin to *skin*: see *skin*.] **1.** The front part of the human leg from the knee to the ankle, along which the sharp edge of the shin-bone or tibia may be felt beneath the skin.

> And Shame shrapeth his clothes and his *shynes* wassheth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 423.

> But gret harm it was, as it thoughte me.
> That on his *shinne* [var. *schyne*] a mormal hadde he.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 386.

> I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit till I break my *shins* against it. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4. 60.

> Mugford led the conversation to the noble lord so frequently that Philip madly kicked my *shins* under the table. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

Hence — **2.** The shin-bone. — **3.** The lower leg; the shank: as, a *shin* of beef. — **4.** In *ornith.*, the hard or scaly part of the leg of a bird; the shank. See *sharp-shinned*. [An incorrect use.] — **5.** In *entom.*, the tibia, or fourth joint of the leg. Also called *shank*. See cut under *coxa*. — **6.** A fish-plate.

**shin**$^1$ (shin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shinned*, ppr. *shinning*. [< *shin*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use the shins in climbing; climb by hugging with arms and legs: with *up*: as, to *shin up* a tree.

> Nothing for it but the tree; so Tom laid his bones to it, *shinning up* as fast as he could.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

**2.** To go afoot; walk: as, to *shin* along; to *shin* across the field.

> I was up in a second and *shinning* down the hill.
> *Mark Twain*, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, iv.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To climb by grasping with the arms and legs and working or pulling one's self up: as, to *shin* a tree. — **2.** To kick on the shins.

> A ring! give him room, or he'll *shin* you — stand clear!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 351.

**shin**$^2$ (shin), *n.* [Chin.-Jap.] A god, or the gods collectively; spirit, or the spirits; with a capital, the term used by many Protestant missionaries in China, and universally among Protestant Christians in Japan, for the Supreme Being; God. (See *kami*.) Sometimes the adjective *chin*, 'true,' is prefixed in Chinese. See *Shangti* and *Shinto*.

**shinbalde**†, *n.* [ME., also *schynbawde*; < *shin*$^1$ + *-balde*, appar. connected with *bield*, protect.] In *medieval armor*, same as *greaves*$^1$.

**shin-bone** (shin′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *schynbone*, *skinbon*, < AS. *scinbān* (= D. *scheenbeen* = MLG. *schenebein* = MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein* = Sw. *skenben* = Dan. *skinnebeen*), < *scina*, shin, + *bān*, bone: see *shin*$^1$ and *bone*$^1$.] The tibia. See cuts under *crus*, *fibula*, and *skeleton*.

> I find I am but hurt
> In the leg, a dangerous kick on the *shin-bone*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

**shin-boot** (shin′böt), *n.* A horse-boot with a long leather shield, used to protect the shin of a horse from injury by interference.

**shindig** (shin′dig), *n.* [Cf. *shindy*.] A ball or dance; especially, a dance attended with a shindy or much uproar and rowdyism. [Western U. S.]

**shindle**† (shin′dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shindel*; < ME. **shindel*, found only in the corrupted form *shingle* (> mod. E. *shingle*), prob. < AS. **scindel* (which, however, with the other LG. forms, is not recorded, the notion being generally expressed by AS. *tigel*, etc., tile, also of L. origin) = OHG. *scintila*, MHG. G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint (cf. Serv. *shindra*, also *simla*, Bohem. *shindel*, Upper Sorbian *shindzhel* = Little Russ. *shyngla* = Hung. *zsindel* = Turk. *shindere*, a shingle, < G.), < LL. *scindula*, a shingle, wooden tile, a dim. form, prob. orig. identical with **scidula*, written *schedula*, a leaf of paper (> ult. E. *schedule*), dim. of L. *scida*, written *scheda*, a strip of papyrus, *schidia*, a chip, splinter, < *scindere*, split, cleave: see *scission* and *skide*, and cf. *schedule*, where the irregularities in this group of L. words, due to confusion with the Gr. *σχίζα*, etc., are explained. The LL. ML. *scindula*, a shingle (cf. Gr. *σχινδαλαμός*, a shingle), may, however, be merely a later form, simulating *scindere*, split, of L. *scandula* (> It. dial. *scandola* = F. *échandole*), a shingle, which is usually referred to *scandere*, climb (in ref. to the 'steps' which the overlapping shingles form), but which is more prob. a perverted form of *scindula*, which in turn was prob. orig. **scidula*. Hence, by a perversion which took place in ME., the now exclusive form *shingle*$^1$, q. v.] **1.** A shingle. *Minsheu.*

> The bourds or *shindles* of the wild oke called robur be of all others simply the best. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 10.

**2.** A roofing-slate.

**shindle**† (shin′dl), *v. t.* [< *shindle*, *n.* Cf. *shingle*$^1$, *v.*] To cover or roof with shingles. *Holland.*

**shindy** (shin′di), *n.*; pl. *shindies* (-diz). [Cf. *shinty*, *shinny*, *shindig*.] **1.** The game of shinny, hockey, or bandy-ball. [U. S.] — **2.** A row, disturbance, or rumpus: as, to kick up a *shindy*. [Slang.]

> You may hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 101.

> I've married her. And I know there will be an awful *shindy* at home. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxii.

> We usen't to mind a bit of a *shindy* in those times; if a boy was killed, why, we said it was "his luck," and that it couldn't be helped.
> *Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall*, Ireland, I. 429.

**shine**$^1$ (shīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shone*, ppr. *shining* (*shined*, pret. and pp., is obsolete or vulgar). [< ME. *shinen*, *schinen*, *schynen* (pret. *shon*, *shoon*, *schoon*, *schon*, *schone*, *schane*, pp. *shinen*), < AS. *scīnan* (pret. *scān*, pl. *scinon*, pp. *scinen*) = OS. *skīnan* = OFries. *skīna*, *schīna* = D. *schijnen* = MLG. *schinen*, LG. *schinen* = OHG. *scinan*, MHG. *schīnen*, G. *scheinen* = Icel. *skīna* = Sw. *skina* = Dan. *skinne* = Goth. *skeinan*, shine; with present-formative *-na*, < Teut. √ *skī*, shine, whence also ult. E. *shim*$^1$, *shime*, *shimmer*$^1$, etc., also E. (obs.) *shire*$^2$, and *sheer*$^1$, bright, etc.; prob. akin to Gr. *σκιά*, a shadow (whence ult. E. *squirrel*), *σκίρον*, sunshade, parasol.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To send forth or give out light or brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the sun *shines* by day, the moon by night.

> But ever the sone *shyneth* ryght cler and hote.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 21.

> After which long night, the Sunne of Righteousnesse *shone* unto the Syrians. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 86.

> If the Moon *shine* they use but few Torches, if not, the Church is full of light. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

> Ye talk of Fires which *shine* but never burn;
> In this cold World they'll hardly serve our Turn.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Answer to the Platonicks.

**2.** To present a bright appearance; glow; gleam; glitter.

> His heed was balled, that *schon* as eny glas.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 198.

> A dragon, . . .
> Whose scherdes *shinen* as the sonne.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

> His eyes, like glow-worms, *shine* when he doth fret.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 621.

> The walls of red marble *shined* like fire, interlaid with gold, resembling lightning. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

**3.** To beam forth; show itself clearly or conspicuously; be noticeably prominent or brilliant.

> In this gyfte *schynes* contemplacyone.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

> Her face was veil'd, yet to my fancied sight
> Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*
> So clear as in no face with more delight.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, xviii.

**4.** To excel; be eminent, distinguished, or conspicuous: as, to *shine* in society, or in conversation; to *shine* in letters.

> This proceeds from an ambition to excel, or, as the term is, to *shine* in company. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

> He bade me teach thee all the ways of war,
> To *shine* in councils, and in camps to dare.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ix. 571.

**5**†. To present a splendid or dazzling appearance; make a brave show.

> He made me mad
> To see him *shine* so brisk and smell so sweet.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 54.

> Some put on the gay green robes,
> And some put on the brown;
> But Janet put on the scarlet robes,
> To *shine* foremost through the town.
> *Fair Janet* (Child's Ballads, II. 90).

**To cause** (or **make**) **the face to shine**†, to be propitious.

> The Lord *make* his *face shine* upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. Num. vi. 25.

**To shine up to**, to attempt to make one's self pleasing to, especially as a possible suitor; cultivate the admiration and preference of: as, to *shine up to* a girl. [Low, U. S.]

> Mother was always hecterin' me about gettin' married, and wantin' I should *shine up to* this likely girl and that, and I puttin' her off with a joke.
> *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 4, 1886.

= **Syn. 1.** To radiate, glow. *Shine* differs from the words compared under *glare*, *v.*, in that it generally stands for a steady radiation or emission of light. It is with different thoughts of the light of the fixed stars that we say that they *shine*, *sparkle*, *gleam*, or *glitter*.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to shine. (*a*) To direct or throw the light of in such a way as to illuminate something; flash: as, the policeman *shone* his lantern up the alley. (*b*) To put a gloss or polish on, as by brushing or scouring: as, to *shine* shoes; to *shine* a stove. [Colloq.]

> And thou hintest withal that thou fain would'st *shine*
> . . . These bulgy old boots of mine.
> *C. S. Calverley*, The Arab.

**To shine deer**, to attract them with fire by night for the purpose of killing them. The light shining on their eyes makes them visible in the darkness to the hunter. See *jack-lamp*, 2.

**shine**$^1$ (shīn), *n.* [= OS. *scīn*, *skīn* = D. *shijn* = OHG. *scīn*, *schīn*, MHG. *schīn*, G. *schein* = Icel. *skīn* = Sw. *sken* = Dan. *skin*; from the verb.] **1.** Light; illumination.

> The Earth her store, the Stars shall leave their measures,
> The Sun his *shine*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

> Ashtaroth . . .
> Now sits not girt with tapers' holy *shine*.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 202.

**2.** Sunshine; hence, fair weather.

> Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

> Their vales in misty shadows deep,
> Their rugged peaks in *shine*.
> *Whittier*, The Hilltop.

**3.** Sheen; brilliancy; luster; gloss.

> The *shine* of armour bright.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto, xxxvii. 15. (*Nares.*)

> He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the beauty of holiness is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold.
> *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**4.** Brightness; splendor; irradiation.

> Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with *shine* about it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> That same radiant *shine* —
> That lustre wherewith Nature's nature decked
> Our intellectual part.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 8.

> This addition
> Of virtue is above all *shine* of state,
> And will draw more admirers.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 1.

**5.** A fancy; liking: as, to take a *shine* to a person. [Low, U. S.] — **6.** A disturbance; a row; a rumpus; a shindy. [Slang.]

> I'm not partial to gentlefolks coming into my place, . . . there'd be a pretty *shine* made if I was to go a wisiting them, I think. *Dickens*, Bleak House, lvii.

**7.** A trick; a prank: as, to cut up *shines*. [Low, U. S.]

> She needn't think she's goin' to come round me with any o' her *shines*, going over to Deacon Badger's with lying stories about me. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 235.

**To take the shine out of**, to cast into the shade; outshine; eclipse. [Slang.]

As he goes lower in the scale of intellect and manners, so also Mr. Dickens rises higher than Mr. Thackeray — his hero is greater than Pendennis, and his heroine than Laura, while "my Aunt" might, alike on the score of eccentricities and kindliness, *take the shine out of* Lady Rockminster.
*Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II. 333. (*Davies.*)

**shine**$^{2}$† (shīn), *a.* [A var. of *sheen*$^{1}$, simulating *shine*$^{1}$.] Bright or shining; glittering.

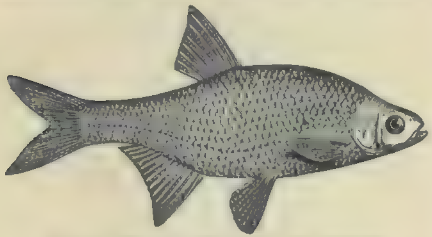
These warlike Champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to define.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

**shiner** (shī′nėr), *n.* [< *shine*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who or that which shines. Hence—2. A coin, especially a bright coin; a sovereign. [Slang.]

*Sir George.* He can't supply me with a shilling. . . .
*Loader.* . . . To let a lord of lands want *shiners!* 'tis a shame. *Foote*, The Minor, ii.

Is it worth fifty *shiners* extra, if it's safely done from the outside? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xix.

3. One of many different small American fresh-water fishes, mostly cyprinoids, as minnows, which have shining, glistening, or silvery scales. (*a*) Any species of *Minnilus*, as *M. cornutus*, the redfin or dace. (*b*) A dace of the genus *Squalius*, as *S. elongatus*, the red-sided shiner. (*c*) Any member of the genus *Notemigonus*, more fully called *golden shiner*, as *N. chrysoleucus*, one of the most abundant and familiar cyprinoids from New England to the Dakotas and Texas. This is related to the fresh-water bream of England, and has a compressed body, with a moderately long anal fin (having about thirteen rays), and a short dorsal (with eight rays). The color is sometimes silvery, and in other cases has golden reflections. (*d*) A surf-fish or embiotocoid of the genus *Abeona*, as *A. minima* and *A. aurora;* also, the surf-fish *Cymatogaster aggregatus.* (*e*) The young of the mackerel. *Day.* [Scotch.]

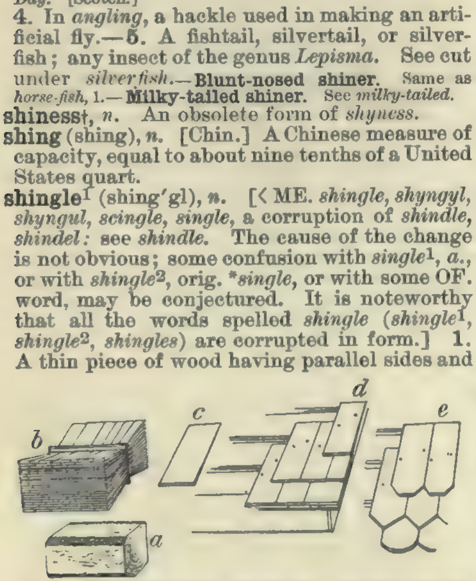

Shiner or Silverfish (*Notemigonus chrysoleucus*).

4. In *angling*, a hackle used in making an artificial fly.—5. A fishtail, silvertail, or silverfish; any insect of the genus *Lepisma.* See cut under *silverfish.*—**Blunt-nosed shiner.** Same as *horse-fish*, 1.—**Milky-tailed shiner.** See *milky-tailed.*

**shiness**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shyness.*

**shing** (shing), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese measure of capacity, equal to about nine tenths of a United States quart.

**shingle**$^{1}$ (shing′gl), *n.* [< ME. *shingle, shyngyl, shyngul, scingle, single*, a corruption of *shindle, shindel:* see *shindle.* The cause of the change is not obvious; some confusion with *single*$^{1}$, *a.*, or with *shingle*$^{2}$, orig. **single*, or with some OF. word, may be conjectured. It is noteworthy that all the words spelled *shingle* (*shingle*$^{1}$, *shingle*$^{2}$, *shingles*) are corrupted in form.] 1. A thin piece of wood having parallel sides and being thicker at one end than the other, used like a tile or a slate in covering the sides and roofs of houses; a wooden tile. In the United States shingles are usually about 6 inches in width and 18 inches long, and are laid with one third of their length to the weather—that is, with 12 inches of cover and 6 inches of lap.



*a*, block prepared for sawing into shingles; *b*, shingles as bunched for market; *c*, a shingle; *d*, plain shingles laid on a roof; *e*, fancy shingles laid.

*Shyngle*, whyche be tyles of woode suche as churches and steples be covered wyth, *Scandulæ.* *Huloet.*

The whole house, with its wings, was constructed of the old-fashioned Dutch *shingles*—broad, and with unrounded corners. *Poe*, Landor's Cottage.

Another kind of roofing tile, largely used in pre-Norman times and for some centuries later for certain purposes, was made of thin pieces of split wood, generally oak; these are called *shingles.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 388.

2. A small sign-board, especially that of a professional man: as, to hang out one's *shingle.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**Metallic shingle**, a thin plate of metal, sometimes stamped with an ornamental design, intended for use in place of ordinary wooden shingles.—**Shingle-jointing machine**, a machine, on the principle of the circular saw or plane, for truing the edges of rough shingles. *E. H. Knight.*—**Shingle-planing machine**, a machine in which rough shingles are faced by planing in the direction of the grain of the wood.

**shingle**$^{1}$ (shing′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shingled*, ppr. *shingling.* [< ME. *schinglen;* < *shingle*$^{1}$, *n.*] 1. To cover with shingles: as, to *shingle* a roof.

They *shingle* their houses with it.
*Evelyn*, Sylva, II. iv. § 1.

2. To cut (the hair) so that streaks of it overlap like rows of shingles; hence, to cut (the hair, or the hair of) very close.—3. In *puddling iron*, to hammer roughly or squeeze (the ball of metal). This is done after the ball is taken from the furnace, in order to press the slag out of it, and prepare it to be rolled into the desired shape.

**shingle**$^{2}$ (shing′gl), *n.* [An altered form, appar. simulating *shingle*$^{1}$ (with which the word is generally confused), of **single*, < Norw. *singel* (also *singling*), coarse gravel, shingle, so called from the 'singing' or crunching noise made by walking on it; < *singla* = Sw. dial. *singla*, ring, tinkle (cf. *singla-skälla*, a bell for a horse's neck; *singel*, bell-clapper), freq. form of *singa*, Sw. *sjunga* = Icel. *syngja*, sing, = AS. *singan*, > E. *sing:* see *sing.* Cf. *singing sands*, moving sands that make a ringing sound.] A kind of water-worn detritus a little coarser than gravel: a term most generally used with reference to debris on the sea-shore, and much more commonly in the British Islands than in the United States.

On thicket, rock, and torrent hoarse,
*Shingle* and scrae, and fell and force,
A dusky light arose.
*Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 8.

The baffled waters fell back over the *shingle* that skirted the sands. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

**Shingle ballast**, ballast composed of shingle.

**shingle**$^{3}$† (shing′gl), *n.* [A corrupt form of **single*, early mod. E. also *sengle*, prop. *cingle*, < OF. *cengle, sengle, sangle*, F. *sangle*, < L. *cingula*, girdle, girth: see *cingle, surcingle.* Hence *shingles.*] Girth; hence, the waist; the middle.

She hath some black spots about her *shingle.*
*Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 51.

**shingled**$^{1}$ (shing′gld), *a.* [< *shingle* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] 1. Covered with shingles: as, a *shingled* roof.

The peaks of the seven gables rose up sharply; the *shingled* roof looked thoroughly water-tight.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2†. Clincher-built; built with overlapping planks: as, *shingled* ships.

Alle shal deye for his dedes bi dales and bi hulles,
And the foules that fleeghen forth with other bestes,
Excepte oneliche of eche kynde a couple,
That in thi *shyngled* shippe shul ben ysaued.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 141.

**shingled**$^{2}$ (shing′gld), *a.* [< *shingle*$^{2}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Covered with shingle.

Round the *shingled* shore,
Yellow with weeds. *W. E. Henley*, Attadale.

**shingle-machine** (shing′gl-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making shingles from a block of wood. One form is an adaptation of the machine-saw; another splits the shingles from the block by means of a knife. The latter form is sometimes called a *shingle-riving-machine.* Also called *shingle-mill.*

**shingle-mill** (shing′gl-mil), *n.* 1. Same as *shingle-machine.*—2. A mill where shingles are made.

**shingle-nail** (shing′gl-nāl), *n.* A cut nail of stout form and moderate size, used to fasten shingles in place.

**shingle-oak** (shing′gl-ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus imbricaria*, found in the interior United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and furnishes a timber of moderate value, somewhat used for shingles, clapboards, etc. From its entire oblong shining leaves it is also called *laurel-oak.*

**shingler** (shing′glėr), *n.* [< *shingle*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which shingles. Especially—(*a*) One who roofs houses with shingles. (*b*) One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles. (*c*) A workman who attends a shingling-hammer or -machine. (*d*) A machine for shingling puddled iron, or making it into blooms.

**shingle-roofed** (shing′gl-röft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

**shingles** (shing′glz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *shingle*$^{3}$ (cf. L. *zona*, a girdle, also the shingles): see *cingle, surcingle.*] A cutaneous disease, herpes zoster. See *herpes.*

**shingle-trap** (shing′gl-trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a row of piles or pile-sheeting sunk on a beach to prevent the displacement of sand and silt, and to protect the shore from the wash of the sea.

**shingle-tree** (shing′gl-trē), *n.* An East Indian leguminous tree, *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.* It is an erect tree, 50 feet high below the branches; its wood is used in making furniture, for shingles, and for general building purposes.

**shinglewood** (shing′gl-wůd), *n.* A middle-sized West Indian tree, *Nectandra leucantha*, of the laurel family.

**shingling** (shing′gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shingle*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. The act of covering with shingles, or a covering of shingles.—2. In *metal.*, the act or process of squeezing iron in the course of puddling. See *shingle*$^{1}$, *v.*, 3. Also called *blooming.*

**shingling-bracket** (shing′gling-brak″et), *n.* A device, in the form of an adjustable iron claw or stand, intended to form a support for a temporary platform on an inclined roof, as for use in the operation of shingling.

**shingling-hammer** (shing′gling-ham″ėr), *n.* The hammer used in shingling. See *shingle*$^{1}$, *v.*, 3.

**shingling-hatchet** (shing′gling-hach″et), *n.* A carpenters' tool used in shingling a roof, etc. It is a small hatchet with which are combined a hammer and a nail-claw.

**shingling-tongs** (shing′gling-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *metal.*, a heavy tongs, usually slung from a crane, used to move a ball of red-hot iron for a trip- or steam-hammer. *E. H. Knight.*

**shingly**$^{1}$ (shing′gli), *a.* [< *shingle*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Covered with shingles.

The painted *shingly* town-house.
*Whittier*, Last Walk in Autumn.

**shingly**$^{2}$ (shing′gli), *a.* [< *shingle*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Composed of or covered with shingle.

Along Benharrow's *shingly* side.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 7.

**shininess** (shī′ni-nes), *n.* Shiny or glossy character or condition; luster; glossiness; sheen.

Certain makes [of wheels], however, may be considered practically free from these faults under all general conditions, a slight *shininess* of surface being the visible indication. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 193.

**shining** (shī′ning), *n.* [< ME. *schynyng;* verbal n. of *shine*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. Brightness; effulgence; light; sheen.

This Emperour hathe in his Chambre, in on of the Pyleres of Gold, a Rubye and a Charboncle of half a fote long, that in the nyght ȝevethe so gret clartee and *schynynge* that it is als light as day. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 239.

The stars shall withdraw their *shining.* Joel ii. 10.

2†. Lightning.—3. An effort to eclipse others or to be conspicuous; ostentatious display. [Rare.]

Would you both please and be instructed too,
Watch well the rage of *shining* to subdue.
*Stillingfleet.*

4. The hunting of deer by attracting them with fire by night; jack-hunting. See *to shine deer*, under *shine*$^{1}$.

**shining** (shī′ning), *p. a.* [< ME. *schynyng;* ppr. of *shine*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. Emitting or reflecting light; bright; gleaming; glowing; radiant; lustrous; polished; glossy.

And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And *shining* morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 146.

Fish that with their fins and *shining* scales
Glide under the green wave. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 401.

2. Splendid; illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; notable: as, a *shining* example of charity.

Since the Death of the K. of Sweden, a great many Scotch Commanders are come over, and make a *shining* shew at Court. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

I cannot but take notice of two *shining* Passages in the Dialogue between Adam and the Angel.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

**Shining flycatcher** or **flysnapper**, the bird *Phaïnopepla nitens.* See *Phainopepla*, and cut under *flysnapper.*—**Shining gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lucerna*, called by Cornish fishermen the *long-finned captain.*=**Syn.** Resplendent, effulgent, brilliant, luminous. See *shine*$^{1}$, *v. i.*

**shiningly** (shī′ning-li), *adv.* [< ME. *schynyngli;* < *shining* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] Brightly; splendidly; conspicuously.

**shiningness** (shī′ning-nes), *n.* Brightness; luster; splendor. [Rare.]

The Epithets marmoreus, eburneus, and candidus are all applied to Beauties by the Roman Poets, sometimes as to their Shape, and sometimes as to the *Shiningness* here spoken of. *Spence*, Crito, note *k*.

**shinleaf** (shin′lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, properly *P. elliptica:* said to be so named from the use of its leaves for shinplasters.

**shinner**† (shin′ėr), *n.* [< *shin*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] A stocking.

An hose, a nether stocke, a *shinner.*
*Nomenclator*, an. 1585, p. 167.

**shinny** (shin′i), *n.* [Also *shinney, shinnie*, also *shinty, shintie*, also *shinnock;* origin obscure; < Gael. *sinteag*, a skip, bound.] 1. The game of hockey or bandy-ball. See *hockey*¹.—**2.** The club used in this game.

**shinny** (shin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shinnied*, ppr. *shinnying*. [< *shinny, n.*] To play shinny; knock the ball at shinny.—**Shinny on your own side,** keep or act within your own lines. [Colloq.]

**Shinotawaro fowls.** See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

**shin-piece** (shin'pēs), *n.* In the middle ages, a piece of armor worn over the chausses to protect the fore part of the leg. Compare *bainberg*.

**shinplaster** (shin'plȧs'tėr), *n.* **1.** A small square patch of brown paper, usually saturated with vinegar, tar, tobacco-juice, or the like, applied by poor people to sores on the leg. [U. S.] Hence, humorously—**2.** A small paper note used as money; a printed promise to pay a small sum issued as money without legal security. The name came into early use in the United States for notes issued on private responsibility, in denominations of from three to fifty cents, as substitutes for the small coins withdrawn from circulation during a suspension of specie payments; people were therefore obliged to accept them, although very few of them were ever redeemed. Such notes abounded during the financial panic beginning with 1837, and during the early part of the civil war of 1861–5. After the latter period they were replaced by the fractional notes issued by the government and properly secured, to which the name was transferred. [Slang, U. S.]

**shinti-yan, shintigan** (shin'ti-yan, -gan), *n.* Wide, loose trousers or drawers worn by the women of Moslem nations. They are tied around the waist by a string running loosely through a hem, and tied below the knees, but are usually full enough to hang lower than this, the loose part sometimes reaching to the feet. They are generally made of cotton, or silk and cotton, with colored stripes.

**Shinto** (shin'tō'), *n.* [Also *Sintoo, Sintu*; Chin.-Jap. *Shintō*; = Chinese *shin tao*, lit. 'the way of the gods'; *shin*, god (or gods), spirit; *tao*, way, path, doctrine. The native Jap. term is *kami-no-michi*. See *kami*.] The system of nature- and hero-worship which forms the indigenous religion of Japan. Its gods number about 14,000, and are propitiated by offerings of food and by music and dancing. The chief deity is Amaterasû, the sun-goddess (that is, the sun), the first-born of Izanagi and Izanami, the divine creative pair. The system inculcates reverence for ancestors, and recognizes certain ceremonial defilements, such as contact with the dead, for purification from which there are set forms. It possesses no ethical code, no doctrinal system, no priests, and no public worship, and its temples and shrines contain no idols. See *kami*.

**Shintoism** (shin'tō-izm), *n.* [Also *Sintoism, Sintooism*; = F. *sintoïsme, sintisme*; as *Shinto* + *-ism*.] Same as *Shinto*.

**Shintoist** (shin'tō-ist), *n.* [< *Shinto* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or supports Shintoism.

**shinty** (shin'ti), *n.* Same as *shinny*.

**shiny** (shī'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *shinie*; < *shine*¹ + *-y*¹.] **I.** *a.* Clear; unclouded; lighted by the sun or moon.

> The night
> Is *shiny*; and they say we shall embattle
> By the second hour. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 3.

> From afar we heard the cannon play,
> Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day.
> *Dryden*, To the Duchess of York, l. 31.

**2.** Having a glittering appearance; glossy.

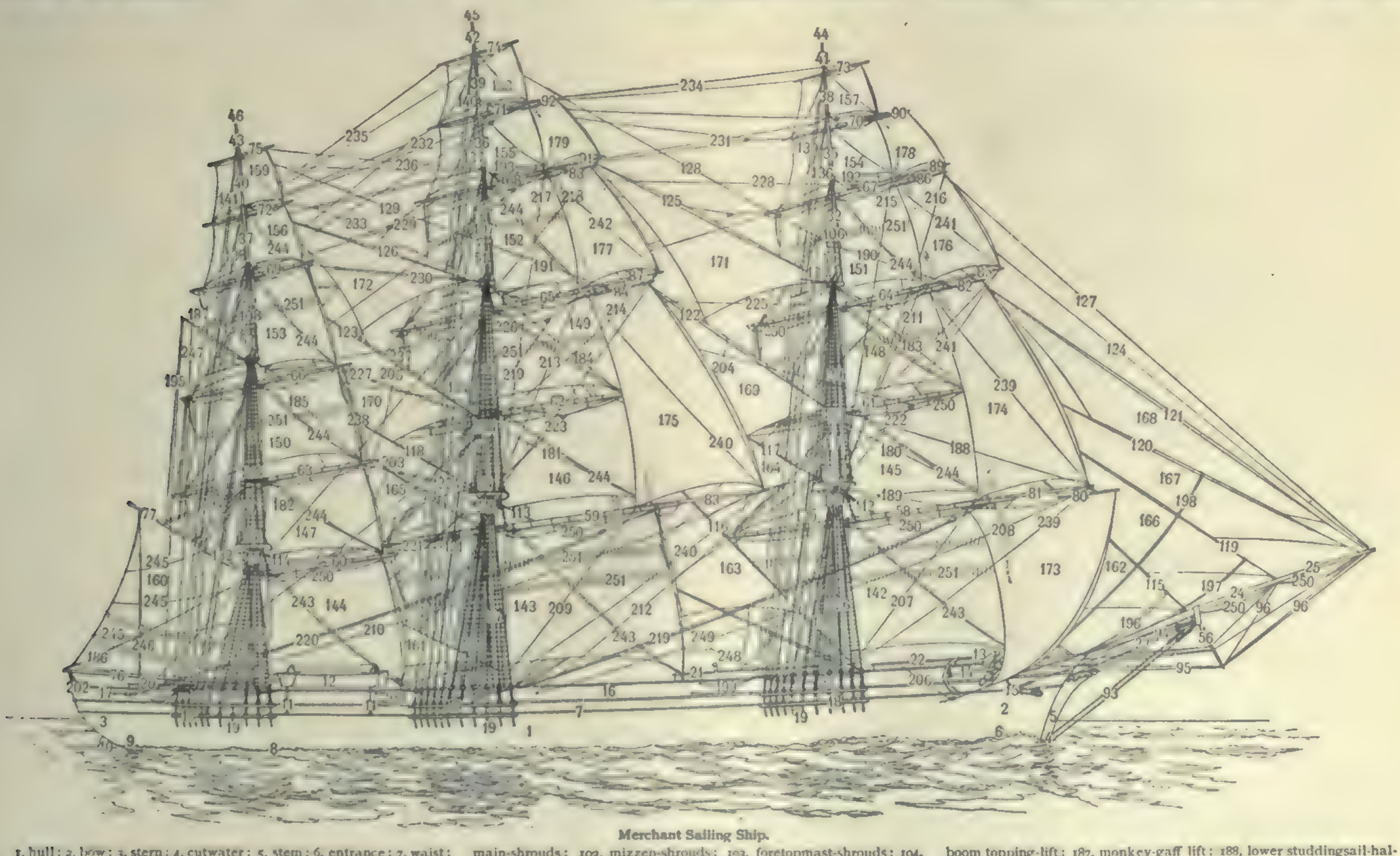
> Yet goldsmithes cunning could not understand
> To frame such subtile wire, so *shinie* cleare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 20.

"But how come you to be here?" she resumed; "and in such a ridiculous costume for hunting? umbrella, *shiny* boots, tall hat, go-to-meeting coat, and no horse!" *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

**II.** *n.* Gold; money. Also *shiney*. [Slang.]

We'll soon fill both pockets with the *shiney* in California. *C. Reade*, Never too Late, i.

**ship** (ship), *n.* [< ME. *ship, schip, schup, ssip, schippe* (pl. *shippes, schipes*), < AS. *scip, scyp* (pl. *scipu*) = OS. *skip* = OFries. *skip, schip* = D. *schip* = MLG. *schip, schep*, LG. *schipp* = OHG. *scif, scef*, MHG. *schif*, G. *schiff* (hence (< OHG.) It. *schifo* = Sp. Pg. *esquife* = F. *esquif*, > E. *skiff*, a boat) = Icel. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = Goth. *skip*, a ship; cf. OHG. *scif*, a containing vessel, *sciphi*, a vial (cf. E. *vessel*, a containing utensil, and a ship); root unknown. There is no way of deriving the word from AS. *scapan*, etc., shape, form, of which the secondary form *scippan, scyppan*, has no real relation to *scip* (see *shape*); and it cannot be related to L. *scapha*, < Gr. σκάφη, also σκάφος, a bowl, a small boat, skiff, prop. a vessel hollowed out, < σκάπτειν, dig (see *scapha*).] **1.** A vessel of considerable size adapted to navigation: a general term for sea-going vessels of every kind, except boats. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses, and receive different names, according to their rig, motive power (wind or steam or both), and the purposes to which they are applied, as war-ships, transports, merchantmen, barks, brigs, schooners, luggers, sloops, xebecs, galleys, etc. The name *ship*, as descriptive of a particular rig, and as roughly implying a certain size, has been used to designate a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts—a mainmast, a foremast, and a mizzenmast—each of which is composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallantmast, and carries a certain number of square sails. The square sails on the mizzen distinguish a ship from a bark, a bark having only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen. But the development of coastwise navigation, in which the largest vessels have generally a schooner rig and sometimes four masts, has



Merchant Sailing Ship.

1, hull; 2, bow; 3, stern; 4, cutwater; 5, stem; 6, entrance; 7, waist; 8, run; 9, counter; 10, rudder; 11, davits; 12, quarter-boat; 13, cathead; 14, anchor; 15, cable; 16, bulwarks; 17, taffrail; 18, channels; 19, chain-plates; 20, cabin-trunk; 21, after deck-house; 22, forward deck-house; 23, bowsprit; 24, jib-boom; 25, flying jib-boom; 26, foremast; 27, mainmast; 28, mizzenmast; 29, foretopmast; 30, maintopmast; 31, mizzentopmast; 32, foretopgallantmast; 33, maintopgallantmast; 34, mizzentopgallantmast; 35, foreroyalmast; 36, mainroyalmast; 37, mizzenroyalmast; 38, foreskysailmast; 39, mainskysailmast; 40, mizzenskysailmast; 41, foreskysail-pole; 42, mainskysail-pole; 43, mizzenskysail-pole; 44, fore-truck; 45, main-truck; 46, mizzen-truck; 47, foremast-head; 48, mainmast-head; 49, mizzenmast-head; 50, foretopmast-head; 51, maintopmast-head; 52, mizzentopmast-head; 53, foretop; 54, maintop; 55, mizzentop; 56, dolphin-striker; 57, outriggers; 58, foreyard; 59, mainyard; 60, crossjack-yard; 61, fore lower topsail-yard; 62, main lower topsail-yard; 63, mizzen lower topsail-yard; 64, fore upper topsail-yard; 65, main upper topsail-yard; 66, mizzen upper topsail-yard; 67, foretopgallant-yard; 68, maintopgallant-yard; 69, mizzentopgallant-yard; 70, foreroyal-yard; 71, mainroyal-yard; 72, mizzenroyal-yard; 73, foreskysail-yard; 74, mainskysail-yard; 75, mizzenskysail-yard; 76, spanker-boom; 77, spanker-gaff; 78, maintrysail-gaff; 79, monkey-gaff; 80, lower studdingsail-yard; 81, foretopmast studdingsail-boom; 82, foretopmast studdingsail-yard; 83, maintopmast studdingsail-boom; 84, maintopmast studdingsail-yard; 85, foretopgallant studdingsail-boom; 86, foretopgallant studdingsail-yard; 87, maintopgallant studdingsail-boom; 88, maintopgallant studdingsail-yard; 89, foreroyal studdingsail-boom; 90, foreroyal studdingsail-yard; 91, mainroyal studdingsail-boom; 92, mainroyal studdingsail-yard; 93, bobstays; 94, bowsprit-shrouds; 95, martingale-guys; 96, martingale-stays; 97, fore-chains; 98, main-chains; 99, mizzen-chains; 100, fore-shrouds; 101, main-shrouds; 102, mizzen-shrouds; 103, foretopmast-shrouds; 104, maintopmast-shrouds; 105, mizzentopmast-shrouds; 106, foretopgallant-shrouds; 107, maintopgallant-shrouds; 108, mizzentopgallant-shrouds; 109, futtock-shrouds; 110, futtock-shrouds; 111, futtock-shrouds; 112, forestay; 113, mainstay; 114, mizzenstay; 115, foretopmast-stay; 116, maintopmast-stay; 117, spring-stay; 118, mizzentopmast-stay; 119, jib-stay; 120, flying jib-stay; 121, foretopgallant-stay; 122, maintopgallant-stay; 123, mizzentopgallant-stay; 124, foreroyal-stay; 125, mainroyal-stay; 126, mizzenroyal-stay; 127, foreskysail-stay; 128, mainskysail-stay; 129, mizzenskysail-stay; 130, foretopmast-backstays; 131, maintopmast-backstays; 132, mizzentopmast-backstays; 133, foretopgallant-backstays; 134, maintopgallant-backstays; 135, mizzentopgallant-backstays; 136, foreroyal-backstays; 137, mainroyal-backstays; 138, mizzenroyal-backstays; 139, foreskysail-backstays; 140, mainskysail-backstays; 141, mizzenskysail-backstays; 142, foresail or forecourse; 143, mainsail or maincourse; 144, crossjack; 145, fore lower topsail; 146, main lower topsail; 147, mizzen lower topsail; 148, fore upper topsail; 149, main upper topsail; 150, mizzen upper topsail; 151, foretopgallant-sail; 152, maintopgallant-sail; 153, mizzentopgallant-sail; 154, foreroyal; 155, mainroyal; 156, mizzenroyal; 157, foreskysail; 158, mainskysail; 159, mizzenskysail; 160, spanker; 161, mizzenstaysail; 162, foretopmast staysail; 163, maintopmast lower staysail; 164, maintopmast upper staysail; 165, mizzentopmast staysail; 166, jib; 167, flying jib; 168, jib topsail; 169, maintopgallant staysail; 170, mizzentopgallant staysail; 171, mainroyal-staysail; 172, mizzenroyal-staysail; 173, lower studdingsail; 174, foretopmast studdingsail; 175, maintopmast studdingsail; 176, foretopgallant studdingsail; 177, maintopgallant-studdingsail; 178, foreroyal studdingsail; 179, mainroyal-studdingsail; 180, forelift; 181, mainlift; 182, crossjack-lift; 183, fore lower topsail-lift; 184, main lower topsail-lift; 185, mizzen lower topsail-lift; 186, spanker-boom topping-lift; 187, monkey-gaff lift; 188, lower studdingsail-halyards; 189, lower studdingsail inner halyards; 190, foretopmast studdingsail-halyards; 191, maintopmast studdingsail-halyards; 192, foretopgallant studdingsail-halyards; 193, maintopgallant studdingsail-halyards; 194, spanker peak-halyards; 195, signal halyards; 196, weather jib-sheet; 197, weather flying-jib sheet; 198, weather jib topsail-sheet; 199, weather fore-sheet; 200, weather main-sheet; 201, weather crossjack-sheet; 202, spanker-sheet; 203, mizzentopgallant staysail-sheet; 204, mainroyal staysail-sheet; 205, mizzenroyal staysail-sheet; 206, lower studdingsail-sheet; 207, foretopmast studdingsail-sheet; 208, foretopmast studdingsail-tack; 209, maintopmast studdingsail-sheet; 210, maintopmast studdingsail-tack; 211, foretopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 212, foretopgallant studdingsail-tack; 213, maintopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 214, maintopgallant studdingsail-tack; 215, foreroyal studdingsail-sheet; 216, foreroyal studdingsail-tack; 217, mainroyal studdingsail-sheet; 218, mainroyal studdingsail-tack; 219, forebrace; 220, mainbrace; 221, crossjack-brace; 222, fore lower topsail-brace; 223, main lower topsail-brace; 224, mizzen lower topsail-brace; 225, fore upper topsail-brace; 226, main upper topsail-brace; 227, mizzen upper topsail-brace; 228, foretopgallant-brace; 229, maintopgallant-brace; 230, mizzentopgallant-brace; 231, foreroyal-brace; 232, mainroyal-brace; 233, mizzenroyal-brace; 234, foreskysail-brace; 235, mainskysail-brace; 236, mizzenskysail-brace; 237, upper maintopsail-downhaul; 238, upper mizzentopsail-downhaul; 239, foretopmast studdingsail-downhaul; 240, maintopmast studdingsail-downhaul; 241, foretopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 242, maintopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 243, clue-garnets; 244, clue-lines; 245, spanker-brails; 246, spanker-gaff vangs; 247, monkey-gaff vangs; 248, main bowline; 249, bowline-bridle; 250, foot-ropes; 251, reef-points.

gone far toward rendering this restricted application of the word of little value. Owing to increase of size, and especially increase in length, some sailing vessels now have four masts, and this rig is said to have certain advantages. Until recent times wood, such as oak, pine, etc., was the material of which all ships were constructed, but it is being rapidly superseded by iron and steel; and in Great Britain, which is the chief ship-building country in the world, the tonnage of the wooden vessels constructed is small compared with that of vessels built of iron. The first iron vessel classed at Lloyd's was built at Liverpool in 1838, but iron barges and small vessels had been constructed long before this. Four-masted vessels which are square-rigged on all four masts are called *four-masted ships*; those which have fore-and-aft sails on the after mast are called *four-masted barks* See also cuts under *beam*, 3, *body-plan*, *counter*, *forebody*, *forecastle*, *keel*, *poop*, and *prow*.

Swithe go shape a *shippe* of shides and of bordes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 131.

Simon espyed a *ship* of warre.
*The Noble Fisherman* (Child's Ballads, V. 332).

2†. *Eccles.*, a vessel formed like the hull of a ship, in which incense was kept: same as *navicula*, 1. *Tyndale.*

*Acerra*, a *schyp* for censse.
*Nominale MS.*, xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

A *ship*, such as was used in the church to put frankincense in. *Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

**About ship!** See *ready about*, under *about*, *adv.*—**Anno Domini ship**, an old-fashioned whaling-vessel. [Slang.]—**Armed ship.** See *armed.*—**Barbette ship.** See *barbette.*—**Free ship**, a neutral vessel. Formerly a piratical craft was called a *free ship*. *Hamersly.*—**General ship**, a ship open generally for conveyance of goods, or one the owners or master of which have engaged separately with a number of persons unconnected with one another to convey their respective goods, as distinguished from one under charter to a particular person.—**Guinea ship**, a sailors' name for *Physalia pelagica*, a physophorous siphonophorous hydromedusan, or jellyfish, better known as *Portuguese man-of-war*. See cut under *Physalia*.—**Merchant ship.** See *merchant.*—**Necessaries of a ship.** See *necessary.*—**Register ship.** See *register*$^1$.—**Registration of British ships.** See *registration.*—**Repeating ship.** Same as *repeater*, 6 (*a*).—**Ship of the line**, before the adoption of steam navigation, a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take a place in a line of battle. A modern vessel of corresponding class is known as a *battle-ship.*—**Ship's company.** See *company.*—**Ship's corporal.** See *corporal*$^2$.—**Ship's husband.** See *husband.*—**Ship's papers**, the papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of a ship and cargo. They are of two sorts—namely, (1) those required by the law of a particular country, as the register, crew-list, shipping articles, etc., and (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships to vindicate their title to that character.—**Ship's register.** See *register*$^1$.—**Ship's writer**, a petty officer in the United States navy who, under the immediate direction of the executive officer, keeps the watch-muster, conduct, and other books of the ship.—**Sister ships.** See *sister*$^1$.—**The eyes of a ship.** See *eye*$^1$.—**To bring a ship to anchor, to clear a ship for action, to drive a ship, to overhaul a ship, to prick the ship off, to pump ship**, etc. See the verbs.—**To take ship**, to embark.

**ship** (ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shipped*, ppr. *shipping*. [< ME. *shipen*, *schipen*, < AS. *scipian* = D. *schepen* = MLG. *schepen* = MHG. G. *schiffen*, ship, = Norw. *skipa*, *skjepa*, *skæpa* = Sw. *skeppa* = Dan. *skibe*, ship: see *ship*, *n.* Cf. *equip*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or take on board a ship or vessel: as, to *ship* goods at Liverpool for New York.

It was not thought safe to send him [Lord Bury] through the heart of Scotland; so he was *shipped* at Inverness.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 18.

The tane is *shipped* at the pier of Leith,
The tother at the Queen's Ferrie.
*The Laird o' Logie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 113).

**2.** To send or convey by ship; transport by ship.

This wicked emperor may have *shipp'd* her hence.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 23.

At night, I'll *ship* you both away to Ratcliff.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 4.

Hence—**3.** To deliver to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both: as, to *ship* by express, by railway, or by stage. [Commercial.]—**4.** To engage for service on board any vessel; as, to *ship* seamen.—**5.** To fix in proper place: as, to *ship* the oars, the tiller, or the rudder.—**To ship a sea**, to have a wave come aboard; have the deck washed by a wave.—**To ship off**, to send away by water.

They also [at Joppa] export great quantities of cotton in small boats to Acre, to be *ship'd off* for other parts.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 3.

**To ship on a lay.** See *lay*$^1$.—**To ship one's self**, to embark.

But, 'gainst th' Eternall, Ionas shuts his eare,
And *ships himself* to sail another-where.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

The next day, about eleven o'clock, our shallop came to us, and we *shipped ourselves*.
*Mourt's Journal*, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 350.

**To ship the oars.** See *oar*$^1$.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To go on board a vessel to make a voyage; take ship; embark.

Firste, the Wednysday at nyght in Passyon weke that was yᵉ .viij. day of Apryll in the .xxi. yere of the reygne of our soueraygne lord kynge Henry the .vij., the yere of our Lorde God .M.D.vj., aboute .x. of yᵉ cloke the same nyght, we *shypped* at Rye in Sussex.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

**2.** To engage for service on board a ship.

**-ship.** [< ME. *-schipe*, *-schepe*, *-schupe*, < AS. *-scipe*, *-scype* = OFries. *-skipe* = OS. *-scepi*, rarely *-scaft* = MD. *-scap*, D. *-schap* = OHG. MHG. *-scaf*, also *-scaft*, G. *-schaft* = Icel. *-skapr* = Sw. *-skap* = Dan. *-skab* (not found in Goth.); < AS. *scapan*, etc., E. *shape*. This suffix also occurs as *-scape* and *-skip* in *landscape*, *landskip*, q. v.] A common English suffix, which may be attached to any noun denoting a person or agent to denote the state, office, dignity, profession, art, or proficiency of such person or agent: as, lord*ship*, fellow*ship*, friend*ship*, clerk*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*, wor*ship* (orig. worth*ship*), etc.

**ship-biscuit** (ship′bis″kit), *n.* Hard biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship; hardtack. Also called *pilot-bread*.

**ship-board** (ship′bōrd), *n.* [< *ship* + *board*, *n.*, 1.] A board or plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *ship-boards* of fir-trees of Senir.
Ezek. xxvii. 5.

**shipboard** (ship′bōrd), *n.* [< ME. *schip-bord* (= Icel. *skipborth*, *skipsborth*; < *ship* + *board*, *n.*, 13.] The deck or side of a ship: used chiefly or only in the adverbial phrase *on shipboard*: as, to go *on shipboard* or *a-shipboard*.

Let him go *on shipboard*. *Abp. Bramhall.*

They had not been *a-shipboard* above a day when they unluckily fell into the hands of an Algerine pirate.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 198.

**ship-boat** (ship′bōt), *n.* A ship's boat; a small boat.

The greatest vessels cast anker, and conueighed al theyr vytailes and other necessaries to lande with theyr *shippe boates*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 111).

The *ship-boat*, striking against her ship, was overwhelmed. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

**ship-borer** (ship′bōr″ėr), *n.* A ship-worm.

**ship-borne** (ship′bōrn), *a.* Carried or transported by ship.

The market shall not be forestalled as to *ship-borne* goods. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

**ship-boy** (ship′boi), *n.* A boy who serves on board of a ship.

**ship-breach†** (ship′brēch), *n.* [ME. *shipbreche*, *schipbruche*; < *ship* + *breach*.] Shipwreck.

Thries Y was at *shipbreche*, a nyȝht and a dai Y was in the depnesse of the see. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. xi. 25.

**ship-breaker** (ship′brā″kėr), *n.* A person whose occupation it is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea.

More fitted for the *ship-breaker's* yard than to be sent to carry the British flag into foreign waters.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 262.

**shipbreaking†**, *n.* [ME. *schyppbrekynge*; < *ship* + *breaking*.] Shipwreck. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

**shipbroken†**, *a.* [< ME. **schipbroken*, *schypbroke*; < *ship* + *broken*.] Shipwrecked. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

All schipmen and marinaris allegeing thame selffis to be *schipbrokin* without they have sufficient testimoniallis, salbe takin, adjudged, estemit, and pwnist as strang beggarris, and vagabundis.
*Scotch Laws*, 1579, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 346.

**ship-broker** (ship′brō″kėr), *n.* **1.** A mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargo, etc., or who is engaged in buying and selling ships.—**2.** A broker who procures insurance on ships.

**ship-builder** (ship′bil″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.

**ship-building** (ship′bil″ding), *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other large vessels carrying masts: in distinction from *boat-building*.

**ship-canal** (ship′ka-nal″), *n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.

**ship-captain** (ship′kap″tān), *n.* The commander or master of a ship. See *captain*.

**ship-carpenter** (ship′kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter who works at ship-building.

**ship-carver** (ship′kär″vėr), *n.* One who carves figureheads and other ornaments for ships.

**ship-chandler** (ship′chand″lėr), *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

**ship-chandlery** (ship′chand″lėr-i), *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler.

**ship-deliverer** (ship′dē-liv″ėr-ėr), *n.* A person who contracts to unload a vessel. *Simmonds.*

**shipen**, *n.* See *shippen*.

**ship-fever** (ship′fē″vėr), *n.* Typhus fever, as common on board crowded ships. See *fever*.

**shipful** (ship′ful), *n.* [< *ship* + *-ful*.] As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.

**ship-holder** (ship′hōl″dėr), *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping; a ship-owner.

**ship-jack** (ship′jak), *n.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack used for lifting ships and other heavy objects. A number of such jacks may be used in combination, according to the weight to be lifted. *E. H. Knight.*

**ship-keeper** (ship′kē″pėr), *n.* **1.** A watchman employed to take care of a ship.

If the captains from New Bedford think it policy to lower for whales, they leave the vessel in charge of a competent person, usually the cooper—the office being known as *ship-keeper*. *Fisheries of the U. S.*, V. ii. 222.

**2.** An officer of a man-of-war who seldom goes on shore.

**shipless** (ship′les), *a.* [< *ship* + *-less*.] Destitute of ships.

While the lone shepherd, near the *shipless* main,
Sees o'er the hills advance the long-drawn funeral train.
*Rogers*, Ode to Superstition.

**shiplet†** (ship′let), *n.* [< *ship* + *-let*.] A little ship.

They go to the sea betwixt two hils, whereof that on the one side lieth out like an arme or cape, and maketh the fashion of an hauenet or peere, whither *shiplets* sometime doo resort for succour.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, vi. (Holinshed's Chron.).

**ship-letter** (ship′let″ėr), *n.* A letter sent by a vessel which does not carry mail.

**ship-load** (ship′lōd), *n.* A cargo; as much in quantity or weight as can be stowed in a ship.

**shipman** (ship′man), *n.*; pl. *shipmen* (-men). [< ME. *shipman*, *schipman* (pl. *shipmen*, *ssipmen*), < AS. *scipmann* (= Icel. *skipmathr*, *skipamathr*), < *scip*, ship, + *man*, man.] **1.** A seaman or sailor; a mariner.

And the *Schipmen* tolde us that alle that was of Schippes that weren drawen thidre be the Adamauntes, for the Iren that was in hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 271.

The dreadful spout
Which *shipmen* do the hurricano call.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 172.

**2†.** The master of a ship. *Chaucer.*—**Shipman's card†**, a chart.

*Shypmans carde*, carte. *Palsgrave.*

All the quarters that they [the winds] know
I' the *shipman's card*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 17.

**Shipman's stone†**, a lodestone.

Aftre that men taken the Ademand, that is the *Schipmannes Ston*, that drawethe the Nedle to him.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 161.

**shipmaster** (ship′mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *schypmayster*; < *ship* + *master*$^1$.] The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? Jonah i. 6.

**shipmate** (ship′māt), *n.* [< *ship* + *mate*$^1$.] One who serves in the same vessel with another; a fellow-sailor.

Whoever falls in with him will find a handsome, hearty fellow, and a good *shipmate*.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 96.

**shipment** (ship′ment), *n.* [< *ship* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of despatching or shipping; especially, the putting of goods or passengers on board ship for transportation by water: as, invoices viséed at the port of *shipment*; goods ready for *shipment*.—**2.** A quantity of goods delivered at one time for transportation, or conveyed at one time, whether by sea or by land; a consignment: as, large *shipments* of rails have been sent to South America.

**ship-money** (ship′mun″i), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a charge or tax imposed by the king upon seaports and trading-towns, requiring them to provide and furnish war-ships, or to pay money for that purpose. It fell into disuse, and was included in the Petition of Right as a wrong to be discontinued. The attempt to revive it met with strong opposition, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. It was abolished by statute, 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640), which enacted the strict observance of the Petition of Right.

Mr. Noy brought in *Ship-money* first for Maritime Towns. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 107.

Thousands and tens of thousands among his [Milton's] contemporaries raised their voices against *Ship-money* and the Star-chamber. *Macaulay*, Milton.

**Case of ship-money**, the case of the King *v.* John Hampden, before the Star Chamber in 1637 (3 How. St. Tr., 825), for resisting the collection of a tax called *ship-*

*money*, which had not been levied for many years, and which Charles I. attempted to revive without the authorization of Parliament. Though the case was decided in favor of the king, the unpopularity of the decision led to a debate in Parliament, and the virtual repeal of the right to ship-money by 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640). Also called *Hampden's case*.

**ship-owner** (ship'ō''nėr), *n.* A person who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

**shippage** (ship'ạ̄j), *n.* [< *ship* + *-age*.] Freightage. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The cutting and *shippage* [of granite] would be articles of some little consequence. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 406.

**shipped** (shipt), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with a ship or ships.

*Mon.* Is he well *shipp'd?*
*Cas.* His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 47.

2. Delivered to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation.

**shippen** (ship'n), *n.* [< ME. *schupene*, *schipne*, *shepne*, a shed, stall, < AS. *scypen*, with formative *-en* (perhaps dim.), < *sceoppa*, a hall, hut, shop: see *shop*$^{1}$.] A stable; a cow-house. Also *shippon*, *shipen*. [Local, Eng.]

The *shepne* brennynge with the blake smoke.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1142.

At length Kester got up from his three-legged stool on seeing what the others did not — that the dip-candle in the lantern was coming to an end, and that in two or three minutes more the *shippon* would be in darkness, and so his pails of milk be endangered. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

**ship-pendulum** (ship'pen''dụ̄-lum), *n.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used to ascertain the heel of a vessel. Also called *clinometer*.

**shipper** (ship'ėr), *n.* [< ME., = D. *schipper* (> E. *skipper*) = G. *schiffer*, a shipman, boatman (in def. 2, directly < *ship*, *v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$). Doublet of *skipper*.] 1†. A seaman; a mariner; a skipper.

The said Marchants shal . . . haue free libertie . . . to name, choose, and assigne brokers, *shippers*, . . . and all other meet and necessary laborers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 266.

2. One who delivers goods or merchandise to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both.

If the value of the property . . . is not stated by the *shipper*, the holder will not demand of the Adams Express Company a sum exceeding fifty dollars for the loss. *Express Receipt*, in Maguire v. Dinsmore, 56 N. Y. 168.

3. In a machine-shop, a device for shifting a belt from one pulley to another; a belt-shipper or belt-shifter.

**shipping** (ship'ing), *n.* [< ME. *schyppynge*; verbal n. of *ship*, *v.* (< *ship*, *v.*, + *-ing*$^{1}$); in def. 3 merely collective, < *ship*, *n.*, + *-ing*$^{1}$.] 1†. The act of taking ship; a voyage.

God send 'em good *shipping!*
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1. 43.

2. The act of sending freight by ship or otherwise.—3. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, etc.; also, their aggregate tonnage: as, the *shipping* of the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other country: also used attributively: as, *shipping* laws.

The Gouernour, by this meanes being strong in *shipping*, fitted the Caruill with twelue men, vnder the command of Edward Waters formerly spoken of, and sent them to Virginia about such businesse as hee had concerned. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.** See *Lloyd's*.—**To take shipping**†, to take passage on a ship or vessel; embark.

The morne aftyr Seynt Martyn, that was the xij Day of novembr, at j of the clok att aftyr noon, I *toke shappyng* at the Rodis. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

*Take*, therefore, *shipping*; post, my lord, to France.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 87.

An it were not as good a Deed as to drink to give her to him again — I wou d I might never *take Shipping*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 9.

**shipping-agent** (ship'ing-ā''jent), *n.* The agent of a vessel or line of vessels to whom goods are consigned for shipment, and who acts as agent for the ship or ships.

**shipping-articles** (ship'ing-är''ti-klz), *n. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.

**shipping-bill** (ship'ing-bil), *n.* An invoice or manifest of goods put on board a ship.

**shipping-clerk** (ship'ing-klėrk), *n.* An employee in a mercantile house who attends to the shipment of merchandise.

**shipping-master** (ship'ing-mȧs''tėr), *n.* The official before whom sailors engaged for a voyage sign the articles of agreement, and in whose presence they are paid off when the voyage is finished. In British ports the shipping-master is under the Local Marine Board, and is subject to the Board of Trade.

**shipping-note** (ship'ing-nōt), *n.* A delivery or receipt note of particulars of goods forwarded to a wharf for shipment. *Simmonds.*

**shipping-office** (ship'ing-of''is), *n.* 1. The office of a shipping-agent.—2. The office of a shipping-master, where sailors are shipped or engaged.

**ship-plate** (ship'plāt), *n.* See *plate*.

**shippo** (ship'pō'), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'the seven precious things,' in allusion to the number and value or richness of the materials used; < Chinese *ts'ih pao*: *ship* (assimilated form of *shichi*, *shĭtsŭ* before *p*, = Chinese *ts'ih*), seven; *pō* (= Chinese *pao*), a precious thing, a jewel.] Japanese enamel or cloisonné. See *cloisonné*.

**shippon**, *n.* See *shippen*.

**ship-pound** (ship'pound), *n.* A unit of weight used in the Baltic and elsewhere. Its values in several places are as follows:

| | Local pounds. | Avoirdupois pounds. | Kilos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reval | 400 | 379 | 172 |
| Riga | 400 | 369 | 168 |
| Libau | 400 | 368 | 167 |
| Mitau | 400 | 369 | 167 |
| Lubeck | 280 | 300 | 136 |
| " | 320 | 345 | 157 |
| Schwerin | 280 | 314 | 142 |
| " | 320 | 359 | 163 |
| Oldenburg | 290 | 307 | 139 |
| Hamburg | 280 | 299 | 136 |
| " | 320 | 342 | 155 |

**ship-propeller** (ship'prọ̄-pel''ėr), *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw*$^{1}$.

**shippy**† (ship'i), *a.* [< *ship*, *n.*, + *-y*$^{1}$.] Pertaining to ships; frequented by ships.

Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise faire frames,
And rock hewen pillars, for theatrick games.
*Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

**ship-railway** (ship'rāl''wā), *n.* A railway having a number of tracks with a car or cradle on which vessels or boats can be floated, and then carried overland from one body of water to another.

I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a *ship-railway* across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 214.

**ship-rigged** (ship'rigd), *a.* Rigged as a three-masted vessel, with square sails on all three masts; also, square-rigged: as, a *ship-rigged* mast. See *ship*, 1.

**ship-scraper** (ship'skrā''pėr), *n.* A tool for scraping the bottom and decks of vessels, etc. It consists of a square or three-cornered piece of steel with sharpened edges, set at right angles to a handle. See cut under *scraper*.

**shipshape** (ship'shāp), *a.* In thorough order; well-arranged; hence, neat; trim.

Look to the babes, and till I come again
Keep everything *shipshape*, for I must go.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**ship-stayer** (ship'stā''ėr), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, anciently fabled to arrest the progress of a ship; in the plural, the *Echeneididæ*. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

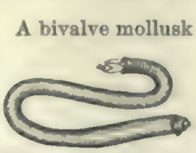
**ship-tire**† (ship'tīr), *n.* A form of woman's head-dress. It has been supposed to be so named because it was adorned with streamers like a ship when dressed, or it may have been fashioned so as to resemble a ship.

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow that becomes the *ship-tire*, the tire-valiant, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 60.

**Shipton moth** (ship'tọn-môth). A noctuid moth, *Euclidea mi*, the larva of which feeds on clover and lucern: an English collectors' name.

**shipway** (ship'wā), *n.* A collective name for the supports forming a sort of sliding way upon which a vessel is built, and from which it slides into the water when launched; also, the supports collectively upon which the keel of a vessel rests when placed in a dock for repairs or cleaning.

**ship-worm** (ship'wėrm), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, especially *T. navalis*, which bores into and destroys the timber of ships, piles, and other submerged woodwork; a ship-borer. It has very long united siphons, and thus looks like a worm. See *Teredinidæ* and *Teredo*.



Ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*), about one fifth natural size.

**shipwrack**† (ship'rak), *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *shipwreck*.

**shipwreck** (ship'rek), *n.* [Formerly also *shipwrack*; < ME. *ship-wracke*; < *ship*, *n.*, + *wreck*, *n.*] 1. The destruction or loss of a vessel by foundering at sea, by striking on a rock or shoal, or the like; the wreck of a ship.

And so we suffer *shipwrack* everywhere!
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 35.

There are two kinds of *shipwreck*: (1) When the vessel sinks, or is dashed to pieces. (2) When she is stranded, which is when she grounds and fills with water. *Kent*, Com., III. 418, note (b).

2. Total failure; destruction; ruin.

Holding faith, and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith have made *shipwreck*. 1 Tim. i. 19.

So am I driuen by breath of her Renowne
Either to suffer *Shipwracke*, or arriue
Where I may haue fruition of her loue.
*Shak.*, Hen. VI. (fol. 1623), v. 5. 8.

Let my sad *shipwrack* steer you to the bay
Of cautious safety. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 192.

3. Shattered remains, as of a vessel which has been wrecked; wreck; wreckage. [Rare.]

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

**To make shipwreck of**, to cause to fail; ruin; destroy.

Such as, having all their substance spent
In wanton joyes and lustes intemperate,
Did afterwards *make shipwrack* violent
Both *of* their life and fame.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

**shipwreck** (ship'rek), *v. t.* [< *shipwreck*, *n.*] 1. To wreck; subject to the perils and distress of shipwreck.

*Shipwreck'd* upon a kingdom where no pity,
No friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 149.

2. To wreck; ruin; destroy.

I' th' end his pelfe
*Shipwracks* his soule vpon hels rocky shelfe.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Shall I think any with his dying breath
Would *shipwreck* his last hope?
*Shirley*, The Wedding, iii. 1.

**shipwright** (ship'rīt), *n.* [< ME. *schipwrizt*, *schypwryte*, < AS. *scipwyrhta*, < *scip*, ship, + *wyrhta*, wright: see *ship* and *wright*.] 1. A builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

In Isabella he lefte only certeyne sicke men and *shippe wrightes*, whom he had appointed to make certeyne carauels. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 82).

Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 75.

2. A local English name of the spotted ling: so called because it has "a resemblance to the spilt pitch on the clothes of these mechanics." *Day.*

**ship-writ** (ship'rit), *n.* An old English writ issued by the king, commanding the sheriff to collect ship-money.

**shipyard** (ship'yärd), *n.* A yard or piece of ground near the water in which ships or vessels are constructed.

**shir**, *v.* and *n.* See *shirr*.

**Shiraz** (shẹ̄-räz'), *n.* [Pers. *Shiraz*.] A wine produced in the neighborhood of Shiraz in Persia. There are a red variety and a white variety, and one about the color of sherry, sweet and luscious.

**shire**$^{1}$ (shēr or shīr; in the United Kingdom now usually shīr, except in composition), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shyre*, *shiere*; < ME. *shire*, *shyre*, *schire*, *schyre*, < AS. *scire*, *scyre* (in comp. *scire-* or *scir-*), a district, province, county, diocese, parish; a particular use of *scire*, *scyre*, jurisdiction, care, stewardship, business, < *scirian*, *scyrian*, *scerian*, ordain, appoint, arrange (cf. *gescirian*, *gescyrian*, *gescerian*, ordain, provide), lit. 'separate,' 'cut off,' a secondary form of *sceran*, *sceoran*, *sciran*, cut off, shear: see *shear*$^{1}$. The AS. *scire*, *scyre* (often erroneously written with a long vowel, *scīre*, *scȳre*) is commonly explained as lit. a 'share' or 'portion' (i. e. 'a section, division'), directly < *sceran*, *sciran*, cut: see *shear*$^{1}$, and cf. *share*$^{1}$, from the same source. The mod. pron. with a long vowel is due to the lengthening of the orig. short vowel, as in the other words with a short radical vowel followed by *r* before a vowel which has become silent (e. g. *mere*$^{1}$, *tire*$^{1}$).] 1†. A share; a portion.

An exact diuision thereof [Palestine] into twelve *shires* or shares. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

In the earlier use of the word, *shire* had simply answered to division. The town of York was parted into seven such *shires*. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 230.

2. Originally, a division of the kingdom of England under the jurisdiction of an ealdorman, whose authority was intrusted to the sheriff ('shire-reeve'), on whom the government ultimately devolved; also, in Anglo-Saxon use, in general, a district, province, diocese, or parish; in later and present use, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is parted out for political and administrative purposes; a county. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial appellation of *shire*, as Richmond*shire*, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Haliam*shire*, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding, which is nearly coextensive with the parish of Sheffield. See *knight of the shire*, under *knight*.

Of maystres hadde he moo than thries ten,
That were of lawe expert and curious; . . .
An able for to helpen al a *schire*
In any caas that mighte falle or happe.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 584.

The foole expects th' ensuing year
To be elect high sherif of all the *sheire*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

The name *scir* [AS. *scire*] or *shire*, which marks the division immediately superior to the hundred, merely means a subdivision or share of a larger whole, and was early used in connexion with an official name to designate the territorial sphere appointed to the particular magistracy denoted by that name. So the diocese was the bishop's *scire*, and the stewardship of the unjust steward is called in the Anglo-Saxon translation of the Gospel his *grœfscire*. We have seen that the original territorial hundreds may have been smaller *shires*. The historical *shires* or counties owe their origin to different causes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 48.

3†. A shire-moot. See the quotation under *shire-day*.—**The shires**, a belt of English counties running in a northeast direction from Devonshire and Hampshire, the names of which terminate in *shire*. The phrase is also applied in a general way to the midland counties: as, he comes from *the shires*; he has a seat in *the shires*.

**shire**$^2$†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sheer*$^1$.

**shire-clerk** (shīr'klėrk), *n.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

**shire-day** (shēr'dā), *n.* A day on which the shire-moot, or sheriff's court, was held.

Walter Aslak, . . . on the *shyre-day* of Norffolk, halden at Norwiche, the xxviij. day of August, in the seyd secunde yeer, beyng there thanne a grete congregacion of poeple by cause of the seyd shyre, . . . swiche and so many manaces of deth and dismembryng maden. *Paston Letters*, I. 13.

**shireeve**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*$^1$.

**shire-gemot** (shēr'ge-mōt″), *n.* [AS. *sciregemōt*, *scirgemōt*: see *shire-moot*.] Same as *shire-moot*.

Whether the lesser thanes, or inferior proprietors of land, were entitled to a place in the national council, as they certainly were in the *shiregemot*, or county-court, is not easily to be decided. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, i. 8.

**shire-ground** (shēr'ground), *n.* Territory subject to county or shire administration.

Except the northern province and some of the central districts, all Ireland was *shire-ground*, and subject to the crown [of England], in the thirteenth century.
*Leland*, Itinerary, quoted in Hallam's Const. Hist., xviii.

**shire-host** (shēr'hōst), *n.* [< *shire*$^1$ + *host*$^1$. There is no corresponding AS. compound.] The military force of a shire.

When the *shire-host* was fairly mustered, the foe was back within his camp. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 85.

**shire-house**† (shēr'hous), *n.* [< ME. *schirehows*; < *shire*$^1$ + *house*$^1$.] A house where the shire-moot was held.

And so John Dam, with helpe of other, gate hym out of the *schire-hows*, and with moche labour brought hym unto Sporyer Rowe. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

**shire-land** (shēr'land), *n.* Same as *shire-ground*.

A rebellion of two septs in Leinster under Edward VI. led to a more complete reduction of their districts, called Leix and O'Fally, which in the next reign were made *shire-land*, by the names of King's and Queen's county.
*Hallam*, Const. Hist., xviii.

**shireman** (shēr'man), *n.*; pl. *shiremen* (-men). [Also dial. *sheremän*; < ME. *shireman* (> ML. *schirmanus*), < AS. *sciremen*, *scirman* (also *sciresman*), < *scire*, shire, + *man*, man.] 1. A sheriff. Compare *earl*.

The shire already has its *shireman* or shire-reeve.
*J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 223.

2. A man belonging to "the shires" (which see, under *shire*).

*Shire-man.*—Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. "Aye, I knew he must be a *shere-man* by his tongue." Forby, p. 296. *Halliwell.*

**shire-moot** (shēr'möt), *n.* [Also *shiremote*; < AS. *sciregemōt*, *scīrgemōt*, also *scyresmōt* (> ML. *scyre-motus*), shire-moot, < *scire*, shire, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *shire*$^1$ and *moot*$^1$. Cf. *folk-moot*, *witena-gemot*.] Formerly, in England, a court or assembly of the county held periodically by the sheriff along with the bishop of the diocese, and with the ealdorman in shires that had ealdormen.

The presence of the ealdorman and the bishop, who legally sat with him [the sheriff] in the *shire-moot*, and whose presence recalled the folk-moot from which it sprang, would necessarily be rare and irregular, while the reeve was bound to attend; and the result of this is seen in the way in which the *shire-moot* soon became known simply as the sheriff's court.
*J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 230.

The *shiremoot*, like the hundredmoot, was competent to declare folkright in every suit, but its relation to the lower court was not, properly speaking, an appellate jurisdiction. Its function was to secure to the suitor the right which he had failed to obtain in the hundred.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 50.

**shire-reeve**† (shēr'rēv), *n.* [See *sheriff*$^1$.] A sheriff.

**shire-town** (shīr'toun), *n.* The chief town of a shire; a county town.

**shire-wick**† (shēr'wik), *n.* A shire; a county. *Holland.*

**shirk** (shėrk), *v.* [More prop. *sherk*; appar. the same as *shark* (cf. *clerk* and *clark*, ME. *derk* and E. *dark*$^1$): see *shark*$^2$.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To practise mean or artful tricks; live by one's wits; shark.

He [Archbishop Laud] might have spent his time much better . . . than thus *sherking* and raking in the tobacco-shops. *State Trials* (1640), H. Grimstone.

2. To avoid unfairly or meanly the performance of some labor or duty.

One of the cities *shirked* from the league.
*Byron*, To Murray, Sept. 7, 1820.

There was little idling and no *shirking* in his school.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 425.

**To shirk off**, to sneak away. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To procure by mean tricks; shark. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To avoid or get off from unfairly or meanly; slink away from: as, to *shirk* responsibility. [Colloq.]

They would roar out instances of his . . . *shirking* some encounter with a lout half his own size.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

**shirk** (shėrk), *n.* [See *shirk*, *v.*, and *shark*$^2$, *n.*] 1†. One who lives by shifts or tricks. See *shark*$^2$.—2. One who seeks to avoid duty.

**shirker** (shėr'kėr), *n.* [< *shirk* + *-er*$^1$.] One who shirks duty or danger.

A faint-hearted *shirker* of responsibilities.
*Cornhill Mag.*, II. 109.

**shirky** (shėr'ki), *a.* [< *shirk* + *-y*$^1$.] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking. *Imp. Dict.*

**shirl**$^1$ (shėrl), *v.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrill*.

**shirl**$^2$ (shėrl), *v. t.* [Also *shurl*; prop. **sherl*, a freq. of *shear*$^1$.] To cut with shears. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shirl**$^3$ (shėrl), *v. i.* [Perhaps prop. **sherl*, freq. of *sheer*$^1$; otherwise due to *shirl*$^2$.] 1. To slide.

My young ones lament that they can have no more *shirling* in the lake: a motion something between skating and sliding, and originating in the iron clogs.
*Southey*, Letters, 1826.

2. To romp about rudely. *Halliwell.*
[Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**shirl**$^4$ (shėrl), *n.* [< G. *schirl*, for *schörl*: see *schorl*, *shorl*.] Schorl. [Rare.]

**shirly** (shėr'li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrilly*.

**shirp**†, *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *chirp*$^1$.] To puff with the mouth in scorn.

*Buffa*, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call *shirpyng*. *Thomas*, Italian Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

**shirr, shir** (shėr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; hardly found in literature or old records; perhaps a dial. form (prop. **sher*) and use of *sheer*$^2$, *v.*] 1. To pucker or draw up (a fabric or a part of a fabric) by means of parallel gathering-threads: as, to *shirr* an apron.—2. In *cookery*, to poach (eggs) in cream instead of water.

**shirr, shir** (shėr), *n.* [< *shirr*, *v.*] 1. A puckering or fulling produced in a fabric by means of parallel gathering-threads.—2. One of the threads of india-rubber woven into cloth or ribbon to make it elastic.

**shirred** (shėrd), *p. a.* 1. (*a*) Puckered or gathered, as by shirring: as, a *shirred* bonnet. [U. S.] (*b*) Having india-rubber or elastic cords woven in the texture, so as to produce shirring. [Eng.]—2. In *cookery*, poached in cream: said of eggs.

**shirreve**†, *n.* An earlier form of *sheriff*$^1$.

**shirring** (shėr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shirr*, *v.*] 1. Decorative needlework done by gathering the stuff in very small gathers, and holding it at more than one point, either by stitching, or by cords which pass through it and gather it more or less closely at pleasure.—2. Manufactured webbing, and the like, in which an elastic cord or thread gives the effect described above. Also called *elastic*.

**shirring-string** (shėr'ing-string), *n.* A string or cord passed between the two thicknesses of a double shirred fabric, so as to make the small gathers closer or looser at pleasure. Several such cords are put in side by side.

**shirt** (shėrt), *n.* [< ME. *shirte*, *schirte*, *schyrt*, *schirt*, *sherte*, *sserte*, *shurte*, *scurte*, *scorte*, either < AS. **sceorte* or **scyrte* (not found), or an assibilated form, due to association with the related adj. *short* (< AS. *sceort*), of *skirt*, *skirte*, < Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle, = Sw. *skjorta*, *skört* = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = D. *schort* = MLG. *schorte* = MHG. *schurz*, G. *schurz*, *schürze*, an apron; from the adj., AS. *sceort* = OHG. *scurz*, short (cf. Icel. *skortr*, shortness): see *short*. Doublet of *skirt*.] 1. A garment, formerly the chief under-garment of both sexes. Now the name is given to a garment worn only by men and a similar garment worn by infants. It has many forms. In western Europe and the United States, the shirt ordinarily worn by men is of cotton, with linen bosom, wristbands, and collar prepared for stiffening with starch, the collar and wristbands being usually separate and adjustable. Flannel and knitted worsted shirts or under-shirts are also worn.

The Emperour a-non
A-lihte a-doun and his clothus of caste euerichon,
Anon to his *schurte*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

"You must wear my husband's linen, which, I dare say, is not so fine as yours." "Pish, my dear; my *shirts* are good *shirts* enough for any Christian," cries the Colonel.
*Thackeray*, Virginians, xxii.

2†. The amnion, or some part of it.

*Agneliere*, the inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a womb-lodged infant; called by some midwives the coif or biggin of the child; by others, the childs *shirt*.
*Cotgrave.*

3. In a blast-furnace, an interior lining.—**A boiled shirt**, a white or linen shirt: so called in allusion to the laundrying of it. [Slang.]

There was a considerable inquiry for "store clothes," a hopeless overhauling of old and disused raiment, and a general demand for *boiled shirts* and the barber.
*Bret Harte*, Fool of Five Forks.

**Bloody shirt**, a blood-stained shirt, as the symbol or token of murder or outrage. Hence, "to wave the bloody shirt" is to bring to the attention or recall to mind, in order to arouse indignation or resentment, the murders or outrages committed by persons belonging to a party, for party advantage or as a result of party passion: specifically used in the United States with reference to such appeals, often regarded as demagogic and insincere, made by Northern politicians with reference to murders or outrages committed in the South during the period of reconstruction and later (see *Kuklux Klan*), or to the civil war.

Palladius—who . . . was acquainted with stratagems—invented . . . that all the men there should dress themselves like the poorest sort of the people in Arcadia, having no banners but *bloody shirts* hanged upon long staves, with some bad bagpipes instead of drum and fife.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The sacred duty of pursuing the assassins of Othman was the engine and pretence of his [Moawiyah's] ambition. The *bloody shirt* of the martyr was exposed in the mosch of Damascus.
*Gibbon*, Decline and Fall (ed. Smith, 1855), VI. 277.

He [M. Leon Foucher, reviewing Guizot's translation of Sparks's Washington] adds: "It is by spreading out the miseries of the workmen, the *bloody shirt* of some victim, the humiliation of all, that the people are excited to take arms." . . . He then proceeds to state, apparently as a corollary of what may be called his *bloody-shirt* principle, that our Revolution was not popular with what he terms the inferior classes. . . . But most assuredly the Americans did not want a visible signal to push them on; and he who should have displayed a *bloody shirt* for that purpose would have been followed by the contempt of the spectators, and saluted with stones by every idle boy in the streets.
*L. Cass*, France, its King, etc., p. 44.

**Hair shirt.** See *hair*$^1$.

**shirt** (shėrt), *v. t.* [< *shirt*, *n.*] To clothe with a shirt; hence, by extension, to clothe; cover.

Ah, for so many souls, as but this morn
Were clothed with flesh, and warmed with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air!
*Dryden*, King Arthur, ii. 1.

**shirt-buttons** (shėrt'but″nz), *n.* A kind of chickweed, *Stellaria Holostea*, with conspicuous white flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

**shirt-frame** (shėrt'frām), *n.* A machine for knitting shirts or guernseys. *E. H. Knight.*

**shirt-frill** (shėrt'fril), *n.* A frill of fine cambric or lawn, worn by men on the breast of the shirt—a fashion of the early part of the nineteenth century.

**shirt-front** (shėrt′frunt), *n.* 1. That part of a shirt which is allowed to show more or less in front; the part which covers the breast, and is often composed of finer material or ornamented in some way, as by ruffles or lace, or by being plaited, or simply starched stiffly. Ornamental buttons, or studs, or breastpins are often worn in connection with it.

> First came a smartly-dressed personage on horseback, with a conspicuous expansive *shirtfront* and figured satin stock. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

2. A dicky.

**shirting** (shėr′ting), *n.* [< *shirt* + *-ing*$^1$.] 1. Any fabric designed for making shirts. Specifically—(*a*) A fine holland or linen.

> *Cand.* Looke you, Gentlemen, your choice: Cambrickes?
> *Cram.* No sir, some *shirting.*
> *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, I. i. 10.

(*b*) Stout cotton cloth such as is suitable for shirts: when used without qualification, the term signifies plain white bleached cotton.

2. Shirts collectively. [Rare.]

> A troop of droll children, little hatless boys with their galligaskins much worn and scant *shirting* to hang out. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlv.

**Calico shirting**, cotton cloth of the quality requisite for making shirts. [Eng.]—**Fancy shirting**, a cotton cloth woven in simple patterns of one or two colors, like gingham, or printed in colors in simple patterns.

**shirtless** (shėrt′les), *a.* [< *shirt* + *-less.*] Without a shirt; hence, poor; destitute.

> Linsey-woolsey brothers,
> Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 116.

**shirt-sleeve** (shėrt′slēv), *n.* The sleeve of a shirt.

> Sir Isaac Newton at the age of fourscore would strip up his *shirt-sleeve* to shew his muscular brawny arm. *Sir J. Hawkins*, Johnson, p. 440, note.

**In one's shirt-sleeves**, without one's coat.

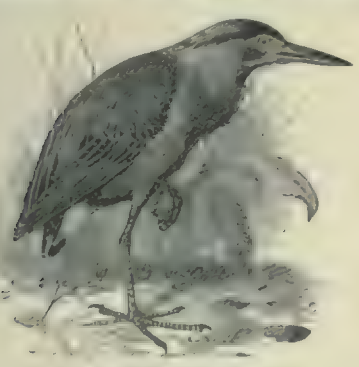
> They arise and come out together *in their* dirty *shirt-sleeves*, pipe in mouth. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 185.

**shirt-waist** (shėrt′wāst), *n.* A garment for women's and children's wear, resembling a shirt in fashion, but worn over the underclothing, and extending no lower than the waist, where it is belted.

**shish-work** (shish′wėrk), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *shisha*, glass, + E. *work.*] Decoration produced by means of small pieces of mirror inlaid in wooden frames, and used, like a mosaic, for walls and ceilings. Compare *ardish*, in which a slightly different process is followed.

**shist**, *n.* See *schist.*

**shitepoke** (shīt′pōk), *n.* The small green heron of North America, *Butorides virescens*, also called *poke, chalk-line*, and *fly-up-the-creek.* The poke is 16 to 18 inches long, and 25 in alar extent. The plumage of the crest and upper parts is mainly glossy-green, but the lance-linear plumes which decorate the back in the breeding-season have a glaucous-bluish cast, and the wing-coverts have tawny edgings; the neck is rich purplish-chestnut, with a variegated throat-line of dusky and white; the under parts are brownish-ash, varied on the belly with white; the bill is greenish-black, with much of the under mandible yellow, like the lores and irides; the legs are greenish-yellow. This pretty heron abounds in suitable places in most of the United States; it breeds throughout this range, sometimes in heronries with other birds of its kind, sometimes by itself. The nest is a rude platform of sticks on a tree or bush; the eggs are three to six in number, of a pale-greenish color, elliptical, 1½ inches long by 1⅛ broad. There are other pokes of this genus, as *B. brunnescens* of Cuba.



Shitepoke (*Butorides virescens*).

**shittah-tree** (shit′ạ̈-trē), *n.* [< Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittīm*, a kind of acacia (the medial letter is *teth*).] A tree generally supposed to be an acacia, either *Acacia Arabica* (taken as including *A. vera*) or *A. Seyal.* These are small gnarled and thorny trees suited to dry deserts, yielding gum arabic, and affording a hard wood—that of one being, as supposed, the shittim-wood of Scripture. See cut under *Acacia.*

> I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the *shittah tree* and the myrtle, and the oil tree. Isa. xli. 19.

**shittim-wood** (shit′im-wụ̇d), *n.* [< *shittim* (F. *setim*), < Heb. *shittīm* (see *shittah-tree*), + *wood*$^1$.] 1. The wood of the shittah-tree, prized among the Hebrews, and, according to Exodus and Deuteronomy, furnishing the material of the ark of the covenant and various parts of the tabernacle. It is hard, tough, durable, and susceptible of a fine polish.

> And they shall make an ark of *shittim wood.* Ex. xxv. 10.

2. A tree, *Bumelia lanuginosa*, of the southern United States, yielding a wood used to some extent in cabinet-making, and a gum, called *gum-elastic*, of some domestic use. The small western tree *Rhamnus Purshiana* is also so called.

**shittle**$^1$ (shit′l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shuttle*$^1$.

**shittle**$^2$†, *a.* An obsolete form of *shuttle*$^2$.

**shittle-brained**†, **shittlecock**†, etc. Same as *shuttle-brained*, etc.

**Shiva**, *n.* Same as *Siva.*

**shivaree** (shiv′ạ̈-rē), *n.* A corruption of *charivari.* [Vulgar, southern U. S.]

**shivaree** (shiv′ạ̈-rē), *v. t.* [< *shivaree, n.*] To salute with a mock serenade. [Southern U. S.]

> The boys are going to *shivaree* old Poquelin to-night. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 202.

**shive** (shīv), *n.* [< ME. *schive, schife*, prob. < AS. **scīfe*, **scīf* (not recorded) = MD. **schijve*, D. *schijf*, a round plate, disk, quoit, counter (in games), etc., = MLG. *schīve*, LG. *schive* = OHG. *scība, scīpa*, a round plate, ball, wheel, MHG. *schībe*, G. *scheibe*, a round plate, roll, disk, pane of glass, = Icel. *skīfa*, a slice, = Sw. *skifva* = Dan. *skive*, a slice, disk, dial. sheave; perhaps akin to Gr. *σκοῖπος*, a potters' wheel, *σκίπων*, a staff, L. *scipio*(*n-*), a staff. The evidence seems to indicate two diff. words merged under this one form, one of them being also the source of *shiver*$^1$, q. v. Cf. *sheave*$^2$, a doublet of *shive.*] 1. A thin piece cut off; a slice: as, a *shive* of bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> Easy it is
> Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*, we know.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 86.

> This sort of meat . . . is often eaten in the beer shops with thick *shives* of bread. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 255.

2. A splinter: same as *shiver*$^1$, 2.—3. A cork stopper large in diameter in proportion to its length, as the flat cork of a jar or wide-mouthed bottle.—4. A small iron wedge for fastening the bolt of a window-shutter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shiver**$^1$ (shiv′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *shiver, schivere, schyvere, schyvyr, shever, schevir* (pl. *scivren, scifren*), prob. < AS. **scifera* (not recorded), a thin piece, a splinter, = OHG. *skivero*, a splinter of stone, MHG. *schivere, schiver, schever*, a splinter of stone or wood, esp. of wood, G. *schiefer* (> Sw. *skiffer* = Dan. *skifer*), a splinter, shiver, slate; with formative *-er* (*-ra*), < Teut. √ *skif*, separate, part, whence AS. *sciftan*, part, change, etc.: see *shift.* Prob. connected in part with *shive*: see *shive.* Hence *shiver*$^1$, *v.*, and ult. *skiver, skewer*, q. v.] 1†. Same as *shive*, 1.

> Of youre softe breed nat but a *shyvere.*
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

> Tho keruer hym parys a *schyuer* so fre,
> And touches tho louys yn quere a-boute.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

2. A broken bit; a splinter; a sliver; one of many small pieces or fragments such as are produced by a sudden and violent shock or blow. Also *shive.*

> Scip arne [ran] to-ȝen scip
> Tha hit al to-wode to *scifren.*
> *Layamon*, l. 4537.

> To fill up the fret with little *shivers* of a quill and glue, as some say will do well, by reason must be stark nought. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

> Russius saith that the rootes of reed, being stampt and mingled with hony, will draw out any thorne or *shiver.* *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 421. (*Halliwell.*)

> He would pun thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 42.

> Thorns of the crown and *shivers* of the cross.
> *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

3. In *mineral.*, a species of blue slate; schist; shale.—4†. *Naut.*, a sheave; the wheel of a pulley.—5. A small wedge or key. *E. H. Knight.*

**shiver**$^1$ (shiv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *shiveren, schyveren, scheveren* (= MD. *scheveren*, split, = MHG. *schiveren*, G. *schiefern*, separate in scales, exfoliate); < *shiver*$^1$, *n.*] I. *trans.* To break into many small fragments or splinters; shatter; dash to pieces at a blow.

> And round about a border was entrayld
> Of broken bowes and arrowes *shivered* short.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

**Shiver my timbers**, an imprecation formerly used by sailors, especially in the nautical drama.=**Syn.** *Shatter*, etc. See *dash.*

II. *intrans.* To burst, fly, or fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

> Ther *shyveren* shaftes upon sheeldes thikke.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1747.

> The reason given by him why the drop of glass so much wondered at *shivers* into so many pieces by breaking only one small part of it is approved for probable. *Aubrey*, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

> The hard brands *shiver* on the steel,
> The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

**shiver**$^2$ (shiv′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shever*; an altered form, perhaps due to confusion with *shiver*$^1$, of *chiver, chyver*, < ME. *chiveren, cheveren, chyveren, chivelen, chyvelen*; appar. an assibilated form of **kiveren*, supposed by Skeat to be a Scand. form of *quiver*: see *quiver*$^1$. The resemblance to MD. *schoeveren*, "to shiver or shake" (Hexham), is appar. accidental; the verb is trans. in Kilian.] I. *intrans.* To shake; shudder; tremble; quiver; specifically, to shake with cold.

> The temple walles gan *chiuere* and schake,
> Veiles in the temple a-two thei sponne.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

> And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,
> Wel sydder than his chyn thei *chiueled* [var. *ychiueled*] for
> elde. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 192.

> And I that in forenight was with no weapon agasted . . .
> Now *shiuer* at shaddows. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 754.

> At last came drooping Winter slowly on, . . .
> He quak'd and *shiver'd* through his triple fur.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 64.

=**Syn.** *Shiver, Quake, Shudder, Quiver.* We *shiver* with cold or a sensation like that of cold; we *quake* with fear; we *shudder* with horror. To *quiver* is to have a slight tremulous or fluttering motion: as, her lip *quivered*; to *quiver* in every nerve.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail by trimming the yards or shifting the helm so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail.

> If about to bear up, *shiver* the mizzen topsail or brail up the spanker. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 367.

**shiver**$^2$ (shiv′ėr), *n.* [< *shiver*$^2$, *v.*] A tremulous, quivering motion; a shaking- or trembling-fit, especially from cold.

> Each sound from afar is caught,
> The faintest *shiver* of leaf and limb.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

> It was a night to remember with a *shiver*—lying down in that far-off wilderness with the reasonable belief that before morning there was an even chance of an attack of hostile Indians upon our camp. *S. Bowles*, In Merriam, II. 83.

**The shivers**, the ague; chills: as, he has *the shivers* every second day. [Colloq.]

**shivered** (shiv′ėrd), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as broken into fragments or ragged pieces: said especially of a lance.

**shivering**$^1$ (shiv′ėr-ing), *n.* [< *shiver*$^1$ + *-ing*$^1$.] A sliver; a strip. [Rare.]

> In stead of Occam they vse the *shiuerings* of the barke of the sayd trees. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 270.

**shivering**$^2$ (shiv′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shiver*$^2$, *v.*] A tremulous shaking or quivering, as with a chill or fear.

> Four days after the operation, my patient had a sudden and long *shivering.* *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab.

**shiveringly** (shiv′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With or as with shivering or slight shaking.

> The very wavelets . . . seem to creep *shiveringly* towards the shallow waters.
> *Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**shiver-spar** (shiv′ėr-spär), *n.* A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate: so called from its slaty structure. Also called *slate-spar.*

**shivery**$^1$ (shiv′ėr-i), *a.* [< *shiver*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Easily falling into shivers or small fragments; not firmly cohering; brittle.

> There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

**shivery**$^2$ (shiv′ėr-i), *a.* [< *shiver*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a shiver or shivering; characterized by a shivering motion: as, a *shivery* undulation.—2. Inclined or disposed to shiver.

> The mere fact of living in a close atmosphere begets a *shivery*, susceptible condition of the body. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 149.

> The frail, *shivery*, rather thin and withered little being, enveloped in a tangle of black silk wraps. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 294.

**3.** Causing shivering: chill.

The chill, *shivery* October morning came; . . . the October morning of Milton, whose silver mists were heavy fogs. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxi.

**shizōkŭ** (shē-zō'kŭ), *n.* [Jap. (= Chinese *shi-* (or *sze-*) *tsuh*, 'the warrior or scholar class'), < *shi* (or *sze*), warrior, scholar, + *zokŭ* (= Chinese *tsuh*), class.] **1.** The military or two-sworded men of Japan; the gentry, as distinguished on the one hand from the *kuwazokŭ* or nobles, and on the other from the *heimin* or common people.—**2.** A member of this class.

**sho**$^1$, *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *she.*

**sho**$^2$ (shō), *interj.* Same as *pshaw.* [Colloq., New Eng.]

**shoad**$^1$†, **shoad**$^2$. See *shode*$^1$, *shode*$^2$.

**shoal**$^1$ (shōl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*, Sc. *shaul*, *shawl*; early mod. E. also *shoald*, *shold* (dial. *sheld*, Sc. *shauld*, *schald*, *shaud*, *shawd*), < ME. *schold*, *scholde*; with appar. unorig. *d* (perhaps due to conformation with the pp. suffix *-d*$^2$), prob. lit. 'sloping,' 'slant,' < Icel. *skjālgr*, oblique, wry, squint, = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, OSw. *skälg*, oblique, slant, wry, crooked, = AS. **sceolh* (in comp. *sceol-*, *scelg-*), oblique: see *shallow*, a doublet of *shoal*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* Shallow; of little depth.

*Schold*, or schalowe, noȝte depe, as water or other lyke. *Bassa* [var. *bassus*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

The 21 day we sounded, and found 10 fadome; after that we sounded againe, and found but 7 fadome; so *shoalder* and *shoalder* water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 236.

The River of Alvarado is above a Mile over at the Mouth, yet the entrance is but *shole*, there being Sands for near two Mile off the shore. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 123.

The *shoaler* soundings generally show a strong admixture of sand, while the deeper ones appear as purer clays. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 479.

**II.** *n.* A place where the water of a stream, lake, or sea is of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow; more particularly, among seamen, a sand-bank which shows at low water: also used figuratively.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the depths and *shoals* of honour.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 436.

So full of *sholds* that, if they keepe not the channell in the middest, there is no sayling but by daylight. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 707.

The tact with which he [Mr. Gallatin] steered his way between the *shoals* that surrounded him is the most remarkable instance in our history of perfect diplomatic skill. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 522.

**shoal**$^1$ (shōl), *v.* [< *shoal*$^1$, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become shallow, or more shallow.

A splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a *shoaling* sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The bottom of the sea off the coast of Brazil *shoals* gradually to between thirty and forty fathoms. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 77.

**II.** *trans. Naut.*, to cause to become shallow, or more shallow; proceed from a greater into a lesser depth of: as, a vessel in sailing *shoals* her water. *Marryat.*

**shoal**$^2$ (shōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; an assibilated form of *scole*, also *scool*, *school*, *scoll*, *scull*, *skull*, < ME. *scole*, a troop, throng, crowd, < AS. *scōlu*, a multitude, shoal: see *school*$^2$, of which *shoal*$^2$ is thus a doublet. The assibilation of *scole* (*scool*, *school*, etc.) to *shole*, *shoal* is irregular, and is prob. due to confusion with *shoal*$^1$.] A great multitude; a crowd; a throng; of fish, a school: as, a *shoal* of herring; *shoals* of people.

I sawe a *shole* of shepeheardes outgoe
With singing, and shouting, and jolly chere.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

As yet no flowrs with odours Earth reuiued:
No scaly *shoals* yet in the Waters diued.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

A *shoal*
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn . . .
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**shoal**$^2$ (shōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; < *shoal*$^2$, *n.*] To assemble in a multitude; crowd; throng; school, as fish.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The waue-sprung entrailes, about which fausens and other fish
Did *shole*, to nibble at the fat. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 191.

**shoald**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *shoal*$^1$.

**shoal-duck** (shōl'duk), *n.* The American eider-duck, more fully called *Isles of Shoals duck*, from a locality off Portsmouth in New Hampshire. See cut under *eider-duck*.

**shoaler** (shō'lėr), *n.* [< *shoal*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] A sailor in the coast-trade; a coaster: in distinction from one who makes voyages to foreign ports.—**Shoaler-draft**, light draft: used with reference to vessels.

**shoal-indicator** (shōl'in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* A buoy or beacon of any form fixed on a shoal as a guide or warning to mariners.

**shoaliness** (shō'li-nes), *n.* The state of being shoaly, or of abounding in shoals.

**shoaling** (shō'ling), *p. a.* Becoming shallow by filling up with shoals.

Had it [Inveresk] been a *shoaling* estuary, as at present, it is difficult to see how the Romans should have made choice of it as a port. *Sir C. Lyell*, Geol. Evidences, iii.

**shoal-mark** (shōl'märk), *n.* A mark set to indicate shoal water, as a stake or buoy.

He . . . then began to work her warily into the next system of *shoal-marks*. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 140.

**shoalness** (shōl'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholdnesse*; < *shoal*$^1$ + *-ness*.] The state of being shoal; shallowness.

These boats are . . . made according to the *sholdnesse* of the riuer, because that the riuer is in many places full of great stones. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 213.

The *shoalness* of the lagoon-channels round some of the islands. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 168.

**shoalwise** (shōl'wīz), *adv.* [< *shoal*$^2$ + *-wise*$^2$.] In shoals or crowds.

When he goes abroad, as he does now *shoalwise*, John Bull finds a great host of innkeepers, &c. *Prof. Blackie.*

**shoaly** (shō'li), *a.* [< *shoal*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Full of shoals or shallow places; abounding in shoals.

The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground.
*Dryden*, Æneid, v. 1130.

**shoar**†. An obsolete spelling of *shore*$^1$ and *shore*$^2$.

**shoat**, *n.* See *shote*$^2$.

**shock**$^1$ (shok), *n.* [Formerly also *chock* (< F. *choc*); < ME. **schok* (found only in the verb), < MD. *schock*, D. *schok* = OHG. *scoc*, MHG. *schoc*, a shock, jolt (> OF. (and F.) *choc* = Sp. Pg. *choque*, a shock, = It. *cicoco*, a block, stump); appar. < AS. *scacan*, *sceacan*, etc., shake: see *shake*. The varied forms of the verb (*shock*, > *shog*, > *jog*, also *shuck*) suggest a confusion of two words. The E. noun may be from the verb.] **1.** A violent collision; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing together or against, as of bodies; specifically, in *seismology*, an earthquake-shock (see *earthquake*).

With harsh-resounding trumpets' dreadful bray,
And grating *shock* of wrathful iron arms.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 136.

At thy command, I would with boyst'rous *shock*
Go run my selfe against the hardest rock.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of an hog.
*Bp. Patrick*, Divine Arithmetick, p. 27. (*Latham*, under [*chock*).

It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the *shock*.
*Cowper*, Loss of the Royal George.

**2.** Any sudden and more or less violent physical or mental impression.

A cup of water, . . . yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips,
May give a *shock* of pleasure to the frame.
*Talfourd*, Ion, i. 2.

With twelve great *shocks* of sound, the shameless noon
Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers.
*Tennyson*, Godiva.

There is a *shock* of likeness when we pass from one thing to another which in the first instance we merely discriminate numerically, but, at the moment of bringing our attention to bear, perceive to be similar to the first; just as there is a *shock* of difference when we pass between two dissimilars. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 529.

Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, a making or breaking of, or sudden variation in, an electric current, acting as a stimulant to sensory nerves or other irritable tissues. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a condition of profound prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions, of acute onset, caused by trauma, surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance (mental shock). It is due, in part at least, to the over-stimulation and consequent exhaustion of the nervous centers, possibly combined with the inhibitory action of centers rendered too irritable by the over-stimulation or otherwise.

The man dies because vital parts of the organism have been destroyed in the collision, and this condition of *shock*, this insensibility to useless pain, is the most merciful provision that can be conceived. *Lancet* (1887), II. 306.

(*c*) A sudden attack of paralysis; a stroke. [Colloq.]

**3.** A strong and sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; a startling surprise accompanied by grief, alarm, indignation, horror, relief, joy, or other strong emotion: as, a *shock* to the moral sense of a community.

A single bankruptcy may give a *shock* to commercial centres that is felt in every home throughout all nations. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 132.

She has been shaken by so many painful emotions . . . that I think it would be better, for this evening at least, to guard her from a new *shock*, if possible.
*George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, xxii.

The *shock* of a surprise causes an animated expression and stir of movements and gestures, which are very much the same whether we are pleased or otherwise.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 563.

**Erethismic shock**, in *pathol.* See *erethismic*.—**Shock of the glottis.** See *glottis*. =**Syn.** *Shock*, *Collision*, *Concussion*, *Jolt*. A *shock* is a violent shaking, and may be produced by a *collision*, a heavy *jolt*, or otherwise; it may be of the nature of a *concussion*. The word is more often used of the effect than of the action: as, the *shock* of battle, a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* from the sudden announcement of bad news. A *collision* is the dashing of a moving body upon a body moving or still: as, a railroad *collision*; *collision* of steamships. *Concussion* is a shaking together; hence the word is especially applicable where that which is shaken has, or may be thought of as having, parts: as, *concussion* of the air or of the brain. *Collision* implies the solidity of the colliding objects: as, the *collision* of two cannon-balls in the air. A *jolt* is a shaking by a single abrupt jerking motion upward or downward or both, as by a springless wagon on a rough road. *Shock* is used figuratively; we speak sometimes of the *collision* of ideas or of minds; *concussion* and *jolt* are only literal.

**shock**$^1$ (shok), *v.* [< ME. *schokken*, < MD. *schocken*, D. *schokken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schocken* (> F. *choquer*), shock, jolt; from the noun. Cf. *shog*$^1$, *jog*, *shuck*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike against suddenly and violently; encounter with sudden collision or brunt; specifically, to encounter in battle: in this sense, archaic.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall *shock* them. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 117.

**2.** To strike as with indignation, horror, or disgust; cause to recoil, as from something astounding, appalling, hateful, or horrible; offend extremely; stagger; stun.

This cries, There is, and that, There is no God.
What *shocks* one part will edify the rest.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 141.

A nature so prone to ideal contemplation as Spenser's would be profoundly *shocked* by seeing too closely the ignoble springs of contemporaneous policy.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 144.

=**Syn. 2.** To appal, dismay, sicken, nauseate, scandalize, revolt, outrage, astound. See *shock*$^1$, *n.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To collide with violence; meet in sudden onset or encounter.

Chariots on chariots roll; the clashing spokes
*Shock*; while the madding steeds break short their yokes.
*Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 445.

"Have at thee then," said Kay; they *shock'd*, and Kay
Fell shoulder-slipt. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**2**†. To rush violently.

He schodirde and schrenkys, and schontes [delays] bott lyttile,
Bott *schokkes* in scharpely in his schene wedys.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4236.

But at length, when they saw flying in the darke to be more suerty vnto them then fighting, they *shocked* away in diuers companies. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

**3.** To butt, as rams. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shock**$^2$ (shok), *n.* [< ME. *schokke*, a shock, < MD. *schocke* = MLG. *schok*, a shock, cock, heap, = MHG. *schoche*, heap of grain, a heap, = Sw. *skock*, a crowd, heap, herd; prob. the same as OS. *scok* = D. *schok* = MLG. *schok* = MHG. *schoc*, G. *schock* = Sw. *skock* = Dan. *skok*, threescore, another particular use of the orig. sense, 'a heap'; perhaps orig. a heap 'shocked' or thrown together, ult. < *shock*$^1$ (cf. *sheaf*$^1$, ult. < *shove*). Cf. *shook*$^2$.] **1.** In *agri.*, a group of sheaves of grain placed standing in a field with the stalk-ends down, and so arranged as to shed the rain as completely as possible, in order to permit the grain to dry and ripen before housing. In England also called *shook* or *stook*.

The sheaves being yet in *shocks* in the field.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

He . . . burnt up both the *shocks* and also the standing corn. Judges xv. 5.

**2.** A similar group of stalks of Indian corn or maize, not made up in sheaves, but placed singly, and bound together at the top in a conical form. Such shocks are usually made by gathering a number of cut stalks around a center of standing corn. [U. S.]—**3**†. A unit of tale, sixty boxes or canes, by a statute of Charles II. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Stack*, etc. See *sheaf*$^1$.

**shock**$^2$ (shok), *v.* [< ME. *schokken* = MD. *schocken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schochen*, heap together in shocks; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To make up into shocks or stooks: as, to *shock* corn.

Certainly there is no crop in the world which presents such a gorgeous view of the wealth of the soil as an American corn-field when the corn has been *shocked* and has left the yellow pumpkins exposed to view.
*New Princeton Rev.*, II. 184.

**II.** *intrans.* To gather sheaves in piles or shocks.

> Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn.
> *Tusser*, August's Husbandry.

**shock**$^{3}$ (shok), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shog*, also *shough*, *showghe*; usually regarded as a variant of *shag*; but phonetic considerations are against this assumption, except as to *shog*: see *shag*$^{1}$.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A dog with long rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog.

> *Showghes*, Water-Rugs, and Demy-Wolues are clipt
> All by the Name of Dogges.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth (folio 1623), iii. 1. 94.

> No daintie ladies fisting-hound,
> That lives upon our Britaine ground,
> Nor mungrell cur or *shog*.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**2.** A thick, disordered mass (of hair).

> Slim youths with *shocks* of nut-brown hair beneath their tiny red caps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 70.

**II.** *a.* Shaggy.

> A drunken Dutchman . . . fell overboard; when he was sinking I reached through the water to his *shock* pate, and drew him up. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 34.

**shock**$^{4}$, *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *shuck*$^{2}$. [U. S.]

> When brought to the shore, some [oysters] are sent to market, while others are *shocked*, and sold as solid meats.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 259.

**shock-dog** (shok'dog), *n.* A rough-haired or woolly dog; specifically, a poodle.

> You men are like our little *shock-dogs*: if we don't keep you off from us, but use you a little kindly, you grow so fiddling and so troublesome there is no enduring you.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, ii. 2.

> The *shock-dog* has a collar that cost almost as much as mine. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

**shocker**$^{1}$ (shok'ėr), *n.* [< *shock*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who shocks; specifically, a bad character. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** That which shocks; specifically, a vulgarly exciting tale or description. Compare *penny dreadful*, under *dreadful*, *n.* [Colloq.]

> The exciting scenes have a thrill about them less gruesome than is produced by the shilling *shocker*.
> *The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 235.

**shocker**$^{2}$ (shok'ėr), *n.* [< *shock*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] A machine for shocking corn: same as *ricker*.

**shock-head** (shok'hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *shock-headed*; by extension, rough and bushy at the top.

> The *shock-head* willows two and two
> By rivers gallopaded. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

**II.** *n.* A head covered with bushy or frowzy hair; a frowzy head of hair.

> A *shock-head* of red hair, which the hat and periwig of the Lowland costume had in a great measure concealed, was seen beneath the Highland bonnet.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxii.

**shock-headed** (shok'hed″ed), *a.* Having thick and bushy or shaggy hair, especially when tumbled or frowzy.

> Two small *shock-headed* children were lying prone and resting on their elbows.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

**shocking** (shok'ing), *p. a.* Causing a shock of indignation, disgust, distress, or horror; extremely offensive, painful, or repugnant.

> The grossest and most *shocking* villanies.
> *Secker*, Sermons, I. xxv.

> The beasts that roam over the plain
> My form with indifference see;
> They are so unacquainted with man,
> Their tameness is *shocking* to me.
> *Cowper*, Alexander Selkirk.

=**Syn.** *Wicked*, *Scandalous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), frightful, dreadful, terrible, revolting, abominable, execrable, appalling.

**shockingly** (shok'ing-li), *adv.* In a shocking manner; alarmingly; distressingly.

> You look most *shockingly* to-day.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

> In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sitting would . . . make the member more shamelessly and *shockingly* corrupt. *Burke*, Duration of Parliaments.

**shockingness** (shok'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being shocking.

> The *shockingness* of intrusion at such a time.
> *The American*, IX. 215.

**shod**$^{1}$ (shod). Preterit and past participle of *shoe*$^{1}$.

**shod**$^{2}$ (shod), *v.* A dialectal preterit of *shed*$^{1}$.

**shodden** (shod'n). A past participle of *shoe*$^{1}$.

**shoddy** (shod'i), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in early use, and presumably orig. a factory word; in this view it is possible to consider *shoddy* as a dial. form (diminutive or extension) of dial. *shode*, lit. 'shedding,' separation, shoddy being orig. made of flue or fluff 'shed' or thrown off in the process of weaving, rejected threads, etc.: see *shode*$^{1}$, *shed*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woolen material felted together, composed of old woolen cloth torn into shreds, the rejected threads from the weaving of finer cloths, and the like. Compare *mungo*$^{1}$.—**2.** The inferior cloth made from this substance; hence, any unsubstantial and almost worthless goods. The large amount of shoddy in the clothing furnished by contractors for the Union soldiers in the earlier part of the American civil war gave the word a sudden prominence. The wealth obtained by these contractors and the resulting ambition of some of them for social prominence caused *shoddy* (especially as an adjective) to be applied to those who on account of lately acquired wealth aspire to a social position higher than that to which their birth or breeding entitles them.

Hence—**3.** A person or thing combining assumption of superior excellence with actual inferiority; pretense; sham; vulgar assumption. [Colloq.]

> Working up the threadbare ragged commonplaces of popular metaphysics and mythology into philosophic *shoddy*. *The Academy*, May 11, 1889, p. 325.

> A scramble of parvenus, with a horrible consciousness of *shoddy* running through politics, manners, art, literature, nay, religion itself. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 56.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Made of shoddy: as, *shoddy* cloth. Hence—**2.** Of a trashy or inferior character: as, *shoddy* literature.—**3.** Pretending to an excellence not possessed; pretentious; sham; counterfeit; ambitious for prominence or influence not deserved by character or breeding, but aspired to on account of newly acquired wealth: as, a *shoddy* aristocracy. See I., 2. [Colloq.]—**Shoddy fever**, the popular name of a kind of bronchitis caused by the irritating effect of floating particles of dust upon the mucous membrane of the trachea and its ramifications.

**shoddy** (shod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoddied*, ppr. *shoddying*. [< *shoddy*, *n.*] To convert into shoddy.

> While woolen and even cotton goods can be *shoddied*, . . . no use is made of the refuse of silk.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

**shoddyism** (shod'i-izm), *n.* [< *shoddy* + *-ism*.] Pretension, on account of wealth acquired newly or by questionable methods, to social position or influence to which one is not entitled by birth or breeding. See *shoddy*, *n.*, 2.

> The Russian merchant's love of ostentation is of a peculiar kind — something entirely different from English snobbery and American *shoddyism*. . . . He never affects to be other than he really is.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 170.

**shoddy-machine** (shod'i-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A form of rag-picker used for converting woolen rags, etc., into shoddy.

**shoddy-mill** (shod'i-mil), *n.* A mill used for spinning yarn for shoddy from the refuse material prepared by the willower.

**shode**$^{1}$† (shōd), *n.* [Also *shoad*; < ME. *shode*, *schode*, < AS. *sceád*, **scāde*, **sceáde* (cf. *gesceád*), separation: see *shed*$^{1}$, of which *shode*$^{1}$ is a doublet. Cf. also *shode*$^{2}$ and *shoddy*, also *show*$^{3}$.] **1.** Separation; distinction.—**2.** A chasm or ravine.

> Hem bituen a gret *schode*,
> Of gravel and erthe al so.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

**3.** The line of parting of the hair on the head; the top of the head.

> Ful streight and evene lay his joly *shode*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 130.

**shode**$^{2}$ (shōd), *n.* [Also *shoad*; prob. another use of *shode*$^{1}$, lit. 'separation': see *shode*$^{1}$.] In *mining*, a loose fragment of veinstone; a part of the outcrop of a vein which has been moved from its original position by gravity, marine or fluviatile currents, glacial action, or the like. [Cornwall, Eng.]

> The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take.
> *Woodward.*

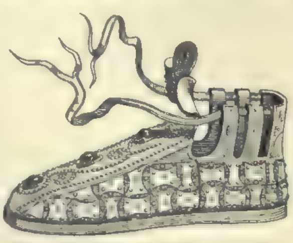
**shode**$^{2}$ (shōd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shoded*, ppr. *shoding*. [< *shode*$^{2}$, *n.*] To seek for a vein or mineral deposit by following the shodes, or tracing them to the source from which they were derived. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**shode-pit** (shōd'pit), *n.* A pit or trench formed in shoding, or tracing shodes to their native vein.

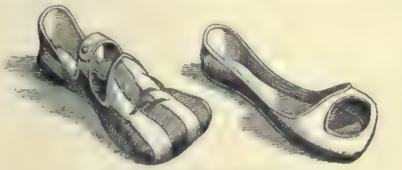
**shoder** (shō'dėr), *n.* [< *shode*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] A gold-beaters' name for the package of skin in which the hammering is done at the second stage of the work. See *cutch*$^{2}$ and *mold*$^{4}$, 11. *E. H. Knight.*

**shode-stone** (shōd'stōn), *n.* Same as *shode*$^{2}$.

**shoe**$^{1}$ (shö), *n.*; pl. *shoes* (shöz), archaic pl. *shoon* (shön). [Early mod. E. *shoo*, *shooe* (reduced to *shoe*, like *doe*, now *do*, for **dooe*, *doo*; the *oe* being not a diphthong, but orig. long *o*, pron. ö, followed by a silent *e*), < ME. *shoo*, *scho*, *sho*, *schoo*, *sso*, *schu* (pl. *shoon*, *schoon*, *shon*, *schon*, *schone*, *scheon*, also *sceos*), < AS. *sceó* (*sceō*), contr. of **sceóh* (**sceōh*) (pl. *sceós*, collectively *gescȳ*) = OS. *skōh*, *scōh* = OFries. *skō* = D. *schoen* = MLG. LG. *scho* = OHG. *scuoh*, MHG. *schuoch*, G. *schuh*, dial. *schuch* = Icel. *skōr* (pl. *skūar*, *skōr*) = Sw. Dan. *sko* = Goth. *skōhs*, a shoe. Root unknown; usually referred, without much reason, to the √ *ska* or √ *sku*, cover, whence ult. E. *sky*$^{1}$, L. *scutum*, a shield, etc.] **1.** A covering for the human foot, especially an external covering not reaching higher than the ankle, as distinguished from *boot*, *buskin*, etc. Shoes in the middle ages were made of leather, and of cloth of various kinds, often the same as that used for other parts of the costume, and even of satin, cloth of gold, and other rich fabrics for persons of rank. They were sometimes embroidered, and even set with precious stones. The fastening was usually of very simple character, often a strap passing over the instep, and secured with a button or a hook. Buckled shoes were worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At the present time shoes are commonly of leather of some kind, but often of cloth. For *wooden shoes*, see *sabot*; for *water-proof shoes*, see *rubber* and *galosh*. See also cuts under *cracow*, *poulaine*, *sabbaton*, *sabot*, and *sandal*.



Shoe, 9th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Duckbill Shoes, close of 15th century.

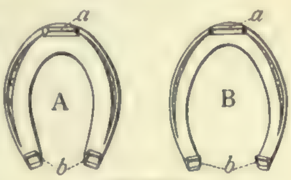
> Two thongede *scheon*. *Ancren Riwle*, p, 362.

> His *shoon* of cordewane. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

> Loose thy *shoe* from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy. Josh. v. 15.

> Her little foot . . . was still incased in its smartly buckled *shoe*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

**2.** A plate or rim of metal, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal, as a horse, mule, ox, or other beast of burden, to defend it from injury.—**3.** Something resembling a shoe in form, use, or position. (*a*) A plate of iron or slip of wood nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. (*b*) The inclined piece at the bottom of a water-trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water and discharging it from the wall of a building. (*c*) An iron socket used in timber framing to receive the foot of a rafter or the end of a strut; also, any piece, as a block of stone or a timber, interposed to receive the thrust between the base of a pillar and the substructure, or between the end of any member conveying a thrust and the bearing surface.



Horseshoes.

A, shoe for fore foot; B, shoe for hind foot: *a*, toe-calks; *b*, heel-calks.

> Its [an Ionic column's at Bassæ] widely spreading base still retains traces of the wooden origin of the order, and carries us back towards the times when a *shoe* was necessary to support wooden posts on the floor of an Assyrian hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 255.

(*d*) A drag into which one of the wheels of a vehicle can be set; a skid. It is usually chained to another part of the vehicle, and the wheel resting in it is prevented from turning, so that the speed of the vehicle is diminished: used especially in going downhill. (*e*) The part of a brake which bears against the wheel. (*f*) An inclined trough used in ore-crushing and other mills; specifically, a sloping chute or trough below the hopper of a grain-mill, kept in constant vibration by the damsel (whence also called *shaking-shoe*), for feeding the grain uniformly to the millstone. See cuts under *mill*$^{1}$. (*g*) The iron ferrule, or like fitting, of a handspike, pole, pile, or the like. (*h*) *Milit.*, the ferrule protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft, handle of a halberd, or the like. It is often pointed or has a sharp edge for planting in the ground, or for a similar use. (*i*) In *metal.*, a piece of chilled iron or steel attached to the end of any part of a machine by which grinding or stamping is done, in order that, as this wears away by use, it may be renewed without the necessity of replacing the whole thing. (*j*) A flat piece of thick plank slightly hollowed out on the upper side to receive the end of a sheer-leg to serve in moving it. (*k*) The step of a mast resting on the keelson. (*l*) The outer piece of the forefoot of a ship. (*m*) In *printing*, a rude pocket attached to a composing-stand, for the reception of condemned type. (*n*) In *ornith.*, a formation of the claws of certain storks suggesting a shoe.—**Another pair of shoes**, something entirely different. [Colloq.]

My gentleman must have horses, Pip! . . . Shall colonists have their horses (and blood 'uns, if you please, good Lord!) and not my London gentleman? No, no! We'll show 'em *another pair of shoes* than that, Pip, won't us?
*Dickens*, Great Expectations, xl.

**Cutting shoe.** See *cutting-shoe*.—**Dead men's shoes.** See *dead*. **Piked shoon**†. See *pike*1, *n.*, 1 (*e*).—**Sandaled shoes.** See *sandaled*. **Shoe of an anchor.** (*a*) A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor-fluke, used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow when raised or lowered. (*b*) A broad triangular piece of thick plank fastened to an anchor-fluke to extend its area and consequent bearing-surface when sunk in soft ground.—**Shoe of silver** (or **of gold**), an ingot of silver (or of gold), vaguely resembling a boat, used as money in the far East. See *sycee-silver*, and the smaller of the two ingots shown in cut under *dotchin*. [The form *shoe of gold* represents the D. *goudschuit*, in F. form *goltschut*, lit. 'gold boat'; see *gold* and *scout*4, *schuit*.]

I took with me about sixty pounds of *silver shoes* and twenty ounces of gold sewed in my clothes, besides a small assortment of articles for trading and presents.
*The Century*, XLI. 6.

**To be in one's shoes** or **boots,** to be in one's place. [Colloq.]—**To die in one's shoes** or **boots,** to suffer a violent death; especially, to be hanged. [Slang.]

And there is M'Fuze,
And Lieutenant Tregooze,
And there is Sir Carnaby Jenks, of the Blues,
All come to see a man *die in his shoes!*
*Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 285.

**To hunt the clean shoe.** See *hunt*.—**To know** or **feel where the shoe pinches.** See *pinch*.—**To put the shoe on the right foot,** to lay the blame where it belongs. [Colloq.]—**To win one's shoes**†, to conquer in combat: said of knights.

It es an harde thyng for to saye
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done,
Of felle feghtynges and batelles sere,
And how that thir knyghtis hase *wone thair schone.*
*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 149. (*Halliwell.*)

**shoe**1 (shö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shod* (pp. sometimes *shodden*), ppr. *shoeing*. [Early mod. E. also *shooe*; < ME. *schoen*, *schon*, *shon* (pret. *schoede*, pp. *shod*, *schod*, *shodde*, *ischod*, *iscod*), < AS. *sceóian* (also *gescȳgian*, < *gescȳ*, shoes) = D. *schoeijen* = MLG. *schoen*, *schoien*, *schoigen* = OHG. *scuahan*, MHG. *schuohen* (cf. G. *beschuhen*) = Icel. *skūa*, *skōa* = Sw. Dan. *sko*, shoe; from the noun.] **1.** To fit with a shoe or shoes, in any sense: used especially in the preterit and past participle.

Dreme he barefote or dreme he *shod*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, i. 98.

For yche a hors that ferroure schalle *scho*,
An halpeny on day he takes hym to.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

His horse was silver *shod* before,
With the beaten gold behind.
*Child Noryce* (Child's Ballads, II. 40).

What a mercy you are *shod* with velvet, Jane!—a clod-hopping messenger would never do at this juncture.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

When our horses were *shodden* and rasped.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxii.

**2.** To cover or arm at a point, as with a ferrule.

The small end of the billiard stick, which is *shod* with brass or silver.
*Evelyn.*

He took a lang spear in his hand,
*Shod* with the metal free.
*Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 20).

**To shoe an anchor.** See *anchor*1.

**shoe**2, *pron.* A dialectal form of *she*.

**shoebeak** (shö'bēk), *n.* Same as *shoebill*.

**shoebill** (shö'bil), *n.* The whalehead, *Balæniceps rex*. See cut under *Balæniceps*. *P. L. Sclater.*

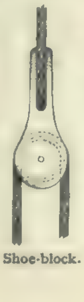
**shoe-billed** (shö'bild), *a.* Having a shoe-shaped bill; boat-billed: as, the *shoe-billed* stork.

**shoeblack** (shö'blak), *n.* [< *shoe*1 + *black*, *v.*] A person who cleans and polishes shoes and boots, especially one who makes a living by this.

**shoeblack-plant** (shö'blak-plant), *n.* An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*, often cultivated in hothouses. It is a tree 20 or 30 feet high, with very showy flowers 4 or 5 inches broad, borne on slender peduncles. The flowers contain an astringent juice causing them to turn black or deep-purple when bruised, used by Chinese women for dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and in Java for blacking shoes (whence the name). Also *shoe-flower* and *Chinese rose*.

**shoeblacker** (shö'blak″ėr), *n.* [< *shoe*1 + *blacker*.] Same as *shoeblack*. [Rare.]

**shoe-blacking** (shö'blak″ing), *n.* Blacking for boots and shoes.


Shoe-block.

**shoe-block** (shö'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block with two sheaves, whose axes are at right angles to each other, used for the buntlines of the courses.

**shoe-bolt** (shö'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a countersunk head, used for sleigh-runners. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoeboy** (shö'boi), *n.* A boy who cleans shoes.

When you are in lodgings, and no *shoe-boy* to be got, clean your master's shoes with the bottom of the curtains, a clean napkin, or your landlady's apron.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

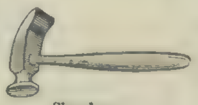
**shoe-brush** (shö'brush), *n.* A brush for cleaning, blacking, or polishing shoes.

**shoe-buckle** (shö'buk″l), *n.* A buckle for fastening the shoe on the foot, generally by means of a latchet or strip passing over the instep, of the same material as the shoe. Shoes were secured by buckles throughout the latter part of the seventeenth century and nearly the whole of the eighteenth. They were worn by both men and women. Such buckles were sometimes of precious material, and even set with diamonds. In the present century the fashion has been restored at intervals, but most contemporary shoe-buckles are sewed on merely for ornament.

**shoe-fastener** (shö'fås″nėr), *n.* **1.** Any device for fastening a shoe.—**2.** A button-hook.

**shoe-flower** (shö'flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *shoeblack-plant*.

**shoe-hammer** (shö'ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a broad and slightly convex face for pounding leather on the lapstone to condense the pores, and for driving sprigs, pegs, etc., and with a wide, thin, rounded peen used to press out the creases incident to the crimping of the leather. Also called *shoemakers' hammer*.


Shoe-hammer.

**shoe-horn** (shö'hôrn), *n.* Same as *shoeing-horn*, 1.

**shoeing** (shö'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shooing*; < ME. *schoynge*; verbal n. of *shoe*1, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of putting on shoes or furnishing with shoes.

*Schoynge*, of hors. Ferracio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Outside the town you find the *shoeing* forges, which are relegated to a safe distance for fear of fire.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 13.

**2.** Foot-covering; shoes collectively. [Obsolete or colloq.]

*Schoynge* of a byschope; . . . sandalia.
*Cath. Ang*, p. 337.

The national sandal is doubtless the most economical, comfortable, and healthy *shoeing* that can be worn in this country. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 234.

**shoeing-hammer** (shö'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A light hammer for driving the nails of horseshoes. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoeing-horn** (shö'ing-hôrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shooing-horne*; < ME. *schoynge-horne*; < *shoeing* + *horn*.] **1.** An implement used in putting on a shoe, curved in two directions, in its width to fit the heel of the foot, and in its length to avoid contact with the ankle, used for keeping the stocking smooth and allowing the counter of the shoe to slip easily over it. Such implements were formerly made of horn, but are now commonly of thin metal, ivory, bone, wood, or celluloid. Also *shoe-horn*.

*Sub.* But will he send his andirons?
*Face.* His jack too,
And 's iron *shoeing-horn*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

**2.** Figuratively, anything by which a transaction is facilitated.

By little and little, by that *shoeing-horn* of idleness, and voluntary solitariness, melancholy, this feral fiend is drawn on. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 246.

Hence—(*a*) A dangler about young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

Most of our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort, to retain in their service . . . as great a number as they can of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 536.

(*b*†) An article of food acting as a whet, especially intended to induce drinking of ale or the like.

A slip of bacon . . .
Shall serve as a *shoeing-horn* to draw on two pots of ale.
*Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 1.

Haue some *shooing horne* to pul on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 54.

**shoe-jack** (shö'jak), *n.* An adjustable holder for a last while a shoe is being fitted upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoe-key** (shö'kē), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a hook used to withdraw the last from a boot or shoe. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoe-knife** (shö'nīf), *n.* A knife with a thin blade fixed by a tang in a wooden handle, used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

**shoe-lace** (shö'lās), *n.* A shoe-string.

**shoe-latchet** (shö'lach″et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoo-latchet*; < *shoe*1 + *latchet*.] A thong, strap, or lace for holding a shoe on the foot; also, in *Scrip.*, a strap used to fasten a sandal to the foot. Compare *shoe-tie*.

**shoe-leather** (shö'leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* **1.** Leather for shoes.

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, . . . upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe-leather*.
*Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

**2.** Shoes, in a general sense, or collectively: as, he wears out plenty of *shoe-leather*. [Colloq.]

**shoeless** (shö'les), *a.* [< *shoe* + *-less*.] Destitute of shoes, whether from poverty or from custom.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors.
*Addison.*

**shoemake**†, *n.* An old spelling of *sumac*.

**shoemaker** (shö'mā″kėr), *n.* [= D. *schoenmaker* = MLG. *schomaker*, *schomeker* = MHG. *schuochmacher*, G. *schuhmacher* = Sw. *skomakare* = Dan. *skomager*; as *shoe*1 + *maker*.] A maker of shoes; one who makes or has to do with making shoes and boots.—**Coral shoemaker.** See *coral*.

**shoemaker's-bark** (shö'mā″kėrz-bärk), *n.* Same as *muruxi-bark*.

**shoemaking** (shö'mā″king), *n.* The trade of making shoes and boots.

**shoepack** (shö'pak), *n.* A shoe made without a separate sole, or in the manner of a moccasin, but of tanned leather. [Lake Superior.]

**shoe-pad** (shö'pad), *n.* In *farriery*, a pad sometimes inserted between the horseshoe and the hoof. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoe-peg** (shö'peg), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a small peg or pin of wood or metal used to fasten parts of a shoe together, especially the outer and inner sole, and the whole sole to the upper. Before recent improvements in shoemaking machinery, cheap shoes were commonly pegged, especially in the United States. See cuts under *peg* and *peg-strip*.

**shoe-pocket** (shö'pok″et), *n.* A leather pocket sometimes fastened to a saddle for carrying extra horseshoes.

**shoer** (shö'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shooer*, < ME. *schoer*, also *shoer*, horseshoer; < *shoe*1 + *-er*1.] One who furnishes or puts on shoes; especially, a blacksmith who shoes horses.

A *schoer*; ferrarius. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 337.

**shoe-rose** (shö'rōz), *n.* See *rose*1, 3.

**shoes-and-stockings** (shöz'and-stok'ingz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*: less commonly applied to some other plants.

**shoe-shaped** (shö'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shoe; boat-shaped; slipper-shaped; cymbiform. See *Paramecium*.

**shoe-shave** (shö'shāv), *n.* A tool, resembling a spokeshave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

**shoe-stirrup** (shö'stir″up), *n.* A stirrup or foot-rest shaped like a shoe, as the stirrups of side-saddles were formerly made.

**shoe-stone** (shö'stōn), *n.* A cobblers' whetstone.

**shoe-strap** (shö'strap), *n.* A strap usually passing over the instep and fastened with a buckle or button, to secure the shoe on the foot.

**shoe-stretcher** (shö'strech″ėr), *n.* A last made with a movable piece which can be raised or lowered with a screw, to distend the leather of the shoe in any part.

**shoe-string** (shö'string), *n.* A string used to draw the sides of a shoe together, so as to hold it firmly upon the foot.

*Shoe-strings* had gone out, and buckles were in fashion; but they had not assumed the proportions they did in after years.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 154.

**shoe-thread** (shö'thred), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoothred*; < *shoe*1 + *thread*.] Shoemakers' thread.

**shoe-tie** (shö'tī), *n.* A ribbon or silk braid for fastening the two sides of a shoe together, usually more ornamental than a shoe-string, and formerly very elaborate: hence used, humorously, as a name for a traveler.

*Shoe-ties* were introduced into England from France, and *Shoe-tye*, *Shoo-tie*, etc., became a characteristic name for a traveler. *Nares.*

Master Forthlight the tilter, and brave Master *Shooty* the great traveller. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 18.

They will help you to *shoe-ties* and devices.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**shoe-valve** (shö'valv), *n.* A valve in the foot of a pump-stock, or in the bottom of a reservoir. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoe-worker** (shö'wėr″kėr), *n.* A worker in a shoe-factory; one who has to do with the making of shoes in any capacity.

The *shoeworkers'* strike and lock-out.
*Philadelphia Ledger*, Nov. 23, 1888.

**shof**†. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

**shofar**, *n.* See *shophar*.

**shofe**†. A Middle English preterit of *shave*.

**shog**$^{1}$ (shog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shogged*, ppr. *shogging*. [< ME. *schoggen*, a var. of *shocken*, shock (perhaps influenced by W. *ysgogi*, wag, shake): see *shock*$^{1}$, and cf. *jog*.] **I.** *trans.* To shake; agitate.

And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with waivis. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 24.

**II.** *intrans.* To shake; jog; hence, with *off* or *on*, to move off or move on; be gone.

Shall we *shog?* the king will be gone from Southampton.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3. 47.

Nay, you must quit my house; *shog on*.
*Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

Laughter, pucker our cheekes, make shoulders *shog*
With chucking lightnesse!
*Marston*, What you Will, v. 1.

**shog**$^{1}$ (shog), *n.* [< *shog*$^{1}$, *v.*] A jog; a shock.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which with a *shog* casts all the hair before.
*Dryden*, Epil. to Etheredge's Man of Mode, l. 28.

"Lads," he said, "we have had a *shog*, we have had a tumble; wherefore, then, deny it?"
*R. L. Stevenson*, Black Arrow, ii. 1.

**shog**$^{2}$† (shog), *n.* An obsolete variant of *shock*$^{3}$.

**shogging** (shog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shog*$^{1}$, *v.*] A concussion; shaking; jogging.

One of these two combs . . . [in machine lace-making] has an occasional lateral movement called *shogging*, equal to the interval of one tooth or bolt. *Ure*, Dict., III. 31.

**shoggle** (shog'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoggled*, ppr. *shoggling*. [Also (Sc.) *schoggle*, *shogle*; freq. of *shog*$^{1}$.] To shake; joggle. [Provincial.]

**shogun** (shō'gön'), *n.* [Jap. (= Chin. *tsiang kiun*, handle (or lead) the army), < *sho* (= Chin. *tsiang*), take, hold, have charge of, or lead in fight, + *gun* (= Chin. *kiun*, *kun*), army.] General: the title of the commander-in-chief or captain-general of the Japanese army during the continuance of the feudal system in that country. More fully called *tai shogun* ('great general'), or *sei-i-tai-shogun*, 'barbarian-subduing-great-general'—the earlier wars of the Japanese (when this form of the title was first used) having been waged against the 'barbarians' or aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The office was made hereditary in the Minamoto family in 1192, when the title was bestowed on a famous warrior and hero named Yoritomo, and continued in that family or some branch of it until 1868, when it was abolished, and the feudal system virtually came to an end. From the first a large share of the governing power naturally devolved on the shogun as the chief vassal of the mikado. This power was gradually extended by the encroachments of successive shoguns, especially of Iyeyasu, founder in 1603 of the Tokugawa line, and in course of time the shoguns became the virtual rulers of the country—always, however, acknowledging the supremacy of the mikado, and professing to act in his name. This state of things has given rise to the common but erroneous opinion and assertion that Japan had two emperors—"a spiritual emperor" (the mikado), living in Kioto, and "a temporal emperor" (the shogun), who held court in Yedo (now called Tokio). In the troubles which arose subsequent to 1858 in connection with the ratification and enforcement of the treaties which the shogunate had made with foreign nations, establishing trade relations, etc., many of the daimios, tired of the domination of the shogun and disapproving of the treaties, sided with the emperor; this led in 1867 to the resignation of the shogun of the time, and in the following year the office was abolished, the reigning mikado undertaking to govern the country in person. See *daimio* and *tycoon*.

**shogunal** (shō'gön-al), *a.* [< *shogun* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a shogun or the shoguns, or to the period when they flourished.

**shogunate** (shō'gön-āt), *n.* [< *shogun* + *-ate*$^{3}$.] The office, power, or rule of a shogun; the government of a shogun.

The succession to the *shógunate* was vested in the head branch of the Tokugawa clan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 583.

**shola** (shō'lä), *n.* [< Tamil *sholāi*.] In southern India, a thicket or jungle.

**shold**$^{1}$†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal*$^{1}$.

**shold**$^{2}$†, **sholde**†. Obsolete preterits of *shall*.

**sholdre**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shoulder*. *Halliwell*.

**shole**$^{1}$†, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *shoal*$^{1}$

**shole**$^{2}$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal*$^{2}$.

**shole**$^{3}$ (shōl), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sole*$^{1}$, confused with *shore*$^{2}$.] A piece of plank placed under the sole of a shore while a ship is building. It is used to increase the surface under the shore, so as to prevent its sinking into soft ground.

**sholt** (shōlt), *n.* [Cf. *shote*$^{2}$.] 1. A shaggy dog.

Besides these also we haue *sholts* or curs dailie brought out of Iseland, and much made of among vs bicause of their sawcinesse and quarrelling.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of England, vii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. Same as *sheltie*.

**shome**†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *shame*.

**shonde**$^{1}$†, *n.* and *a.* See *shand*.

**shonde**$^{2}$†, *n.* Same as *shande*.

**shone** (shōn, sometimes shon). Preterit and past participle of *shine*$^{1}$.

**shongable**†, *n.* See *shoongavel*.

**shoo**$^{1}$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoe*$^{1}$.

**shoo**$^{2}$ (shö), *interj.* [Formerly also *shooe*, *shue*, *shu*, *shee*, *shough*, < late ME. *schowe*, *ssou*, etc.; cf. F. *chou*, It. *scioia*, Gr. *σοῦ*, *σοῦ*, shoo! a vocalized form of *'sh* or *'ss*, a sibilation used to attract attention. Not connected with G. *scheuchen*, scare off, etc. (see *shy*$^{1}$, *shewel*).] Begone! off! away! used to scare away fowls and other animals.

*Scioare*, to cry *shooe, shooe*, as women do to their hens.
*Florio*, ed. 1611.

*Shough, shough!* up to your coop, pea-hen.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, v. 1.

**shoo**$^{2}$ (shö), *v.* [< *shoo*$^{2}$, *interj.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cry or call out "Shoo," as in driving away fowls.

**II.** *trans.* To scare or drive away (fowls or other creatures) by calling out "Shoo."

He gave her an ivory wand, and charged her, on her life, to tell him what she would do with it, and she sobbed out she would *shoo* her mother's hens to roost with it.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 788.

**shood** (shöd), *n.* [Also *shude*; prob. a dial. var. of *shode*$^{1}$, orig. 'separation': see *shode*$^{1}$, *shode*$^{2}$. Cf. also *show*$^{3}$.] 1. Chaff of oats, etc. [Scotch.]—2. The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-cake. *Simmonds*.—3. Broken pieces of floating ice. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

**shoof**†. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

**shook**$^{1}$ (shůk). Preterit of *shake*.

**shook**$^{2}$ (shůk), *n.* [Cf. *shock*$^{2}$.] A set of staves and headings sufficient for one hogshead, barrel, or the like, prepared for use and bound up in a compact form for convenience of transport. Boards for boxes prepared or fitted for use and packed in the same way bear the same name.

All Empty Barrels must have six hoops, and be delivered in form, *shooks* or staves not being a good delivery.
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 280.

**shook**$^{2}$ (shůk), *v. t.* [< *shook*$^{2}$, *n.*; a var. of *shock*$^{2}$.] To pack in shooks.

**shook**$^{3}$ (shůk), *n.* Same as *shock*$^{2}$, 1.

**shool**$^{1}$, *n.* and *v.* A dialectal (English and Scotch) variant of *shovel*$^{1}$.

**shool**$^{2}$ (shöl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To saunter about; loiter idly; also, to beg. [Prov. Eng.]

They went all hands to *shooling* and begging, and, because I would not take a spell at the same duty, refused to give me the least assistance.
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xli. (*Davies*.)

**shooldarry** (shöl-dar'i), *n.*; pl. *shooldarries* (-iz). [Also *shoaldarree*; < Hind. *chholdārī*.] In India, a small tent with a steep roof and low sides.

**shoon** (shön), *n.* An archaic plural of *shoe*$^{1}$.

**shoongavel**†, *n.* [ME. *shongable*; < *shoon* + *gavel*$^{1}$.] A tax upon shoes.

Euerych sowtere that maketh shon of newe rothes lether shal bote, at that feste of Estre, twey pans, in name of *shongable*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

**shoop**†. A Middle English preterit of *shape*.

**shoot** (shöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shot*, ppr. *shooting* (the participle *shotten* is obsolete). [< ME. *shoten*, *schoten*, also *sheten*, *sheeten*, *scheten*, *sseten* (pret. *schot*, *shet*, *schet*, *sset*, *shette*, *schette*, pl. *shoten*, *schoten*, pp. *shoten*, *schoten*, *schuten*), < AS. *sceótan* (pret. *sceát*, pp. *scoten*) (the E. form *shoot*, < AS. *sceótan*, being parallel with *choose*, < AS. *ceósan*, both these verbs having ME. forms with *e*) (ME. also in weak form *shoten*, *schoten*, *schotien* (pret. *schotte*), < AS. *scotian*, shoot, dart, rush); = OS. *sceotan*, *skeotan* = OFries. *skiata*, *schiata* = D. *schieten* = MLG. *schēten*, LG. *scheten* = OHG. *sciozan*, MHG. *schiezen*, G. *schiessen* = Icel. *skjōta* = Sw. *skjuta* = Dan. *skyde* = Goth. **skiutan* (not recorded), shoot, i. e. orig. dart forth, rush or move with suddenness and rapidity; perhaps akin to Skt. √ *skand*, jump, jump upward, ascend, L. *scandere*, climb: see *scan*. From the verb *shoot* in its early form, or from its cognates, are ult. E. *sheet*$^{1}$, *shot*$^{1}$, *shot*$^{2}$, *shut*, *shuttle*$^{1}$, *shuttle*$^{2}$, *scot*$^{2}$, *scud*, *scuttle*$^{2}$, *scuttle*$^{3}$, *skit*$^{1}$, *skittish*, *skittle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dart forth; rush or move along rapidly; dart along.

Certain stars *shot* madly from their spheres,
To hear the sea-maid's music.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 153.

As the rapid of life
*Shoots* to the fall. *Tennyson*, A Dedication.

2. To be emitted, as light, in darting rays or flashes: as, the aurora *shot* up to the zenith.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 942.

There *shot* no glance from Ellen's eye
To give her steadfast speech the lie.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 18.

Between the logs
Sharp quivering tongues of flame *shot* out.
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

3. To dart along, as pain through the nerves; hence, to be affected with sharp darting pains.

Stiff with clotted blood, and pierc'd with pain,
That thrills my arm, and *shoots* thro' ev'ry vein.
*Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 638.

When youthful love, warm-blushing, strong,
Keen-shivering, *shot* thy nerves along.
*Burns*, The Vision, ii.

These preachers make
His head to *shoot* and ache. *G. Herbert*, Misery.

And when too short the modish Shoes are worn,
You'll judge the Seasons by your *shooting* Corn.
*Gay*, Trivia, i. 40.

4. To come forth, as a plant; put forth buds or shoots; sprout; germinate.

Behold the fig tree, and all the trees; when they now *shoot* forth, ye see . . . that summer is now nigh at hand.
Luke xxi. 30.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon*.

Delightful task! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to *shoot*.
*Thomson*, Spring, l. 1151.

5. To increase rapidly in growth; grow quickly taller or larger: often with *up*.

I am none of those that, when they *shoot* to ripeness,
Do what they can to break the boughs they grew on.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

The young lord was *shooting up* to be like his gallant father. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

The young blades of the rice *shoot up* above the water, delicately green and tender.
*J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 260.

6. To send out spicula; condense into spicula or shoots, as in crystallization.

If the menstruum be overcharged, . . . the metals will *shoot* into certain crystals.
*Bacon*, Physiological Remains, Minerals.

7. To lie as if pushed out; project; jut; stretch.

Those promontories that *shoot* out from the Continents on each side the Sea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

Its [Tyrol's] dominions *shoot* out into several branches that lie among the breaks and hollows of the mountains.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 538).

8. To perform the act of discharging a missile, as from an engine, a bow, or a gun; fire.

For thei *schote* well with Bowes.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 154.

Pipen he coude, and fisshe and nettes beete,
And turne coppes, and wel wrastle and *sheete*.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 8.

Who's there? . . . speak quickly, or I *shoot*.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 6. 2.

9. Specifically, to follow or practise the sport of killing birds or other game, large or small, with a gun; hunt.—**Close-shooting firearm.** See *close*$^{2}$, *adv.*—**To shoot ahead**, to move swiftly forward or in front; outstrip competitors in running, sailing, swimming, or the like. **To shoot at rovers.** See *rover*.—**To shoot flying**, to shoot birds on the wing.

From the days when men learned to *shoot flying* until some forty years ago, dogs were generally if not invariably used to point out where the covey . . . was lodged.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 332.

**To shoot over**, in *sporting language*: (*a*) To go out shooting with (a dog or dogs): said of sportsmen.

This holiday he was about to spend in *shooting over* his two handsome young setters, presumably now highly accomplished. *The Century*, XXXV. 671.

(*b*) To hunt upon: as, to *shoot over* a moor.—**To shoot over the pitcher**, to brag about one's shooting. [Slang, Australia.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To send out or forth with a sudden or violent motion; discharge, propel, expel, or empty with rapidity or violence; especially, to turn out or dump, as the contents of a cart by tilting it.

Percevelle sayde hafe it he wolde,
And *schott* owtt alle the golde;
Righte there appone the faire molde
The ryng owte glade. *Sir Perceval*, l. 2114.

Now is he gone; we had no other means
To *shoot* him hence but this.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

When sharp Winter *shoots* her sleet and hardened hail.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 69.

The law requires him to refrain from *shooting* this soil in his own yard, and it is *shot* on the nearest farm to which he has access.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 510.

2. To emit, as a ray; dart.

And Glory *shoots* new Beams from Western Skies.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 5.

The sun obliquely *shoots* his burning ray.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 20.

3. To drive, cast, or throw, as a shuttle in weaving.

An honest weaver, and as good a workman as e'er *shot* shuttle. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

Other nations in weaving *shoot* the woof above, the Egyptians beneath. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 57.

**4.** To push or thrust sharply in any direction; dart forth; protrude.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

Where Hibernia *shoots*
Her wondrous causeway far into the main.
*Cowper*, To the Immortal Memory of the Halibut.

Safe bolts are *shot* not by the key, as in an ordinary lock, but by the door handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 144.

**5.** To put forth or extend in any direction by growth or by causing growth: as, a tree *shoots* its branches over the wall: often with *up* or *out*.

The high Palme trees . . .
Out of the lowly vallies did arise,
And high *shoote up* their heads into the skyes.
*Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 192.

When it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all herbs, and *shooteth out* great branches. Mark iv. 32.

All the verdant grass
The spring *shot up* stands yet unbruised here
Of any foot. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

**6.** To let fly, or cause to be propelled, as an arrow by releasing the bowstring, or a bullet or ball by igniting the charge.

Than he *shette* a-nothir bolte, and slowgh a malarde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

You are the better at proverbs, by how much "A fool's bolt is soon *shot*." *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 132.

And such is the end of all which fight against God and their Soueraigne: their arrows, which they *shoote* against the clouds, fall downe vpon themselues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

**7.** To discharge (a missile weapon), as a bow by releasing its string, or a gun by igniting its charge: often with *off*.

We *shot off* a piece and lowered our topsails, and then she brailed her sails and stayed for us. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 25.

But man . . . should make examples
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot off*,
To fright the rest from crimes.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

**8.** To strike with anything shot; hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; put to death or execute by shooting.

Apollo, with Jupiter's connivance, *shot* them all dead with his arrows. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be *shot* for sixpence in a battle-field?
*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**9.** To pass rapidly through, under, or over: as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge.

She sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound
To rouse Alecto. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 450.

**10.** In *mining*, to blast.

They [explosives] are used in the petroleum industry to *shoot* the wells, so as to remove the paraffine which prevents the flow of oil. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 576.

**11.** To set or place, as a net; run out into position, as a seine from the boat; pay out; lay out: as, the lines were *shot* across the tide.

[Drift-nets] . . . are cast out or *shot*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 251.

**12.** To hunt over; kill game in or on. [Colloq.]

We shall soon be able to *shoot* the big coverts in the hollow. *Daily News* (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**13.** In *carp.*, to plane straight, or fit by planing.

Two pieces of wood that are *shot*—that is, planed or pared with a paring-chisel. *Moxon.*

**14.** To variegate, as by sprinkling or intermingling different colors; give a changing color to; color in spots, patches, or threads; streak; especially, in *weaving*, to variegate or render changeable in color by the intermixture of a warp and weft of different colors: chiefly in the past participle. See *shot*$^1$, *p. a.*

Her [Queen Elizabeth's] gown was white silk, . . . and over it a mantle of bluish silk *shot* with silver threads.
*P. Hentzner* (1602), quoted in Draper's Dict., p. 300.

Great elms o'erhead
Dark shadows wove on their aërial looms,
*Shot* through with golden thread.
*Longfellow*, Hawthorne.

Her Majesty . . . wore a pink satin robe, *shot* with silver. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 60.

As soon as the great black velvet pall outside my window was *shot* with gray, I got up.
*Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

**I'll be shot**, a mild euphemistic imprecation. [Vulgar.]

*I'll be shot* if it ain't very curious; how well I knew that picture! *Dickens*, Bleak House, vii.

**To be shot of**, to get quit of; be released from. See *to be shut of*, under *shut*. [Colloq.]

Are you not glad to *be shot of* him? *Scott.*

**To shoot off** or **out**, to remove or separate from its place or environment by shooting: as, to *shoot off* the plume from a helmet; an arm was *shot off* by a cannon-ball.

And Philip the ferse King foule was maimed;
A schaft with a scharp hed *shet oute* his yie.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 277.

**To shoot spawn**, to spawn, as certain fish. For example, the male and female shad, in spawning, swim about in circles, probably following the eddies of the stream, sometimes with the dorsal fins out of the water; when suddenly the whole shoal, as if seized by a common impulse, dart forward and discharge clouds of milt and spawn into the water.—**To shoot the compass** (*naut.*), to go wide of the mark.—**To shoot the pit.** See *pit*$^1$.—**To shoot the sun**, to take the sun's altitude. [Nautical slang.]—**To shoot to spoil**, to dump (excavated material) on an inclined surface in such a manner that it will shoot or roll down on the declivity.

The question is simply this—whether it is easier to chip away 50,000 yards of rock, and *shoot* it *to spoil* (to borrow a railway term) down a hill-side, or to quarry 50,000 cubic yards of stone, remove it, probably a mile at least, to the place where the temple is to be built, and then to raise and set it.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 338.

**shoot** (shöt), *n.* [< ME. *shote, schote*, a shooting, throwing, shoot; from the verb. Cf. *shot*$^1$, which is the older form of the noun from this verb. In senses 8–13 *shoot* is in part confused with *chute* (also spelled *shute*) of like meaning and pronunciation, but of diff. origin: see *chute*.] **1.** The act of shooting; the discharge, as of a missile weapon; a shot.

End thy ill aim before thy *shoot* be ended.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 579.

When a man shooteth, the might of his *shoot* lieth on the foremost finger and on the ringman.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

He straight commaunded the gunner of the bulwarke next vnto vs to shoote three *shootes* without ball.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 186.

**2.** A match at shooting; also, a shooting-party.

And therefore this marcke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight, we shal now meat for y$^e$ *shoot*, and consider how neare toward or how farre of your arrowes are from the prick.
*Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 33.

At the great *shoots* which took place periodically on his estate he was wont to be present with a walking-stick in his hand. *W. E. Norris*, Major and Minor, xxv.

**3.** A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth, as the annual layer of growth on the shell of an oyster.

The bourderis about abasshet with leuys,
With *shotes* of shire wode shene to beholde.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

Overflowing blooms, and earliest *shoots*
Of orient green, giving safe pledge of fruits.
*Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

**4†.** A sprouting horn or antler.

Thou want'st a rough pash [head] and the *shoots* that I have
To be full like me. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 128.

**5†.** Range; reach; shooting distance; shot. Compare *ear-shot*, and *shot*$^1$, *n.*, 5.

Hence, and take the wings
Of thy black infamy, to carry thee
Beyond the *shoot* of looks, or sound of curses.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Every night vpon the foure quarters of his house are foure Sentinels, each from other a slight *shoot*.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 142.

**6.** The thrust of an arch.—**7.** One movement of the shuttle between the threads of the warp, toward the right or left; also, the thread put into its place in a web by this movement; hence, a thread or strand of the weft of any textile.—**8.** In *mining*: (*a*) An accumulation or mass of ore in a vein, of considerable extent and having some regularity of form; a chimney. See *chimney*, 4 (*b*). In some mines the shoots or chimneys of ore have, although narrow, a remarkable persistency in depth and parallelism with each other. (*b*) Any passageway or excavation in a mine down which ore, coal, or whatever is mined is shot or allowed to fall by gravity: a term used chiefly in coal-mines, and sometimes spelled *chute* and *shute*. It is synonymous with *mill* and *pass* in metal-mines.—**9.** A sloping trough, or a long narrow box vertically arranged, for conveying articles to a receptacle below, or for discharging ballast, ashes, etc., overboard from a ship; also, an inclined waterway for floating logs: as, a *shoot* for grain, for coal, for mail-matter, for soiled clothes, etc.; also, a passageway on the side of a steep hill down which wood, coal, etc., are thrown or slid.—**10.** A place for shooting rubbish into.

Two of the principal *shoots* by the river side were at Bell-wharf, Shadwell, and off Wapping-street.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 287.

**11.** A river-fall or rapid, especially one over which timber is floated or through which boats or canoes can shoot.

A single *shoot* carried a considerable stream over the face of a black rock, which contrasted strongly in colour with the white foam of the cascade.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, l.

I have hunted every wet rock and *shute* from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough.
*Kingsley*, 1849 (Life, I. 161). (*Davies.*)

**12.** An artificial contraction of the channel of a stream in order to increase the depth of the water. [U. S.]—**13.** A part of a dam permanently open or opened at pleasure for any purpose, as to relieve the pressure at a time of high water or to permit the downward passage of timber or boats.

At the tails of mills and arches small,
Where as the *shoot* is swift and not too clear.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

**14.** The game of shovelboard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**15.** A crick in the neck. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**16.** A narrow, steep lane. *Halliwell.* [Isle of Wight.]

**shootable** (shö′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-able*.] **1.** That can or may be shot.

I rode everything rideable, shot everything *shootable*.
*M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

**2.** That can or may be shot over. [Colloq.]

If the large coverts are not easily *shootable*.
*Daily News* (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**shoot-anchor†**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoteancre*; < *shoot* + *anchor*$^1$.] An obsolete form of *sheet-anchor*.

This wise reason is their *shoteancre* and all their hold.
*Tyndale*, Works, p. 264.

**shoot-board** (shöt′bōrd), *n.* Same as *shooting-board*. *Encyc. Dict.*

**shooted** (shö′ted), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-ed*$^2$.] Planed or pared, as with a chisel: said of boards fitted together. Also *shot*.

Boards without *shooted* edges (undressed).
*U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 665.

**shooter** (shö′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *shoter, sheter, ssetar, ssietere*, < AS. *sceótere*, a shooter, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*$^1$.] **1.** One who shoots: most commonly used in composition, as in the term *sharp-shooter*.

The *ssetares* donward al uor noȝt vaste slowe to grounde,
So that Harald thoru the neye [eye] yssotte was dethe's
wounde. *Rob. of Gloucester*, l. 159.

See then the quiver broken and decay'd,
In which are kept our arrows! Rusting there, . . .
They shame their *shooters* with a random flight.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 807.

[Formerly used attributively, in the sense of 'useful for shooting, as for bows in archery.'

The *shetere* ew [yew], the asp for shaftes pleyne.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 180.

The *shooter* ewe [yew], the broad-leav'd sycamore.
*Fairfax.*]

**2.** An implement for shooting; a pistol or gun: usually compounded with some descriptive word, forming a compound term denoting the kind of weapon: as, a *pea-shooter*; a *six-shooter* (a revolver).—**3.** A shooting-star. [Rare.]

Methought a star did shoot into my lap; . . .
But I have also stars, and *shooters* too.
*G. Herbert*, Artillery.

**4.** The guard of a coach.

He had a word for the ostler about "that gray mare," a nod for the "*shooter*" or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

**shooter-sun** (shö′tėr-sun), *n.* [Prob. an accom. E. form of some E. Ind. name.] An Indian sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, *H. obscura*, of the waters off Madras.

**shooting** (shö′ting), *n.* [< ME. *shetynge*, < AS. *sceótung*, verbal n. of *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who shoots. (*a*) The act or practice of discharging missile weapons.

Thei satte and Iaped, and pleyed with hym alle to-geder; and of the *shetynge* that thei hadde seyn, and of the wordes that he hadde seide to the kynge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 170.

Our king hath provided a *shooting* match.
*Robin Hoods Progress to Nottingham* (Child's Ballads, V. 291).

(*b*) Especially, at the present day, the killing of game with firearms; gunning.

Some love a concert, or a race;
And others *shooting*, and the chase.
*Cowper*, Love of the World Reproved.

**2.** A right, purchased or conferred, to kill game with firearms, especially within certain limits. [Great Britain.]

As long as he lived, the *shooting* should be Mr. Palmer's, to use or to let, and should extend over the whole of the estate. *George MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xli.

**3.** A district or defined tract of ground over which game is shot. [Great Britain.]—**4.** A quick dart; a sudden and swift motion.

Quick *shootings*, like the deadly zigzag of forked lightning.
*Daily Telegraph* (London), Sept. 15, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**5.** A quick, glancing pain, often following the track of a nerve.

I fancy we shall have some rain, by the *shooting* of my corns. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

6. In *carp.*, the operation of planing the edge of a board straight. =**Syn.** 1 (*b*). *Hunting*, etc. See *gunning.*

**shooting-board** (shö′ting-bōrd), *n.* A board or planed metallic slab with a device for holding the object fixed while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners. and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates. Also *shoot-board.*

**shooting-box** (shö′ting-boks), *n.* A small house or lodge for the accommodation of a sportsman or sportsmen during the shooting-season.

**shooting-coat** (shö′ting-kōt), *n.* An outer coat commonly used by sportsmen, generally made of corduroy, dogskin, or duck, and containing one or more large inside pockets for holding game. Also called *shooting-jacket.*

**shooting-gallery** (shö′ting-gal″ėr-i), *n.* A long room or gallery, having a target of some kind, and arranged for practice with firearms.

**shooting-iron** (shö′ting-ī′ėrn), *n.* A firearm, especially a revolver. [Slang, U. S.]

Timothy hastily vaulted over the fence, drew his *shooting-iron* from his boot-leg, and, cocking it with a metallic click, sharp and peremptory in the keen wintry air, . . . *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 78.

**shooting-jacket** (shö′ting-jak″et), *n.* A short and plain form of shooting-coat; in general, same as *shooting-coat.*

Ainslie arrived in barracks . . . without uniforms, and without furniture, so he learned a good deal of his drill in a *shooting-jacket.* *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

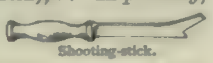
**shooting-needle** (shö′ting-nē″dl), *n.* A blasting needle; a metallic rod used in the tamping of a drill-hole, with the object of leaving a cavity through which the charge may be fired. It is kept in the hole while the tamping is being done, and withdrawn after that operation is completed. The general use of the safety-fuse has almost entirely done away with the old and more or less dangerous method in which the shooting-needle or pricker was employed. See *needle*, 3 (*b*). Also called *nail*

**shooting-plane** (shö′ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a light side-plane for squaring or beveling the edges of stuff. It is used with a shooting-board. *E. H. Knight.*

**shooting-range** (shö′ting-rānj), *n.* A place used for practising shooting, especially rifle-shooting, where various ranges or shooting distances are measured off between the respective firing-points and the targets.

**shooting-star** (shö′ting-stär′), *n.* 1. Same as *falling-star.* See *star.*— 2. The American cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*: so called from the bright nodding flowers, which, from the lobes of the corolla being reflexed, present an appearance of rapid motion.

**shooting-stick** (shö′ting-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a piece of hard wood or metal, about ten inches long, which is struck by a mallet to tighten or loosen the quoins in a chase.



Shooting-stick.

Small wedges, called quoins, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a *shooting stick*, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

**shootress**† (shöt′res), *n.* [< *shooter* + *-ess.*] A woman who shoots; a female archer.

For that proud *shootress* scorned weaker game.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 41.

**shooty** (shö′ti), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Of equal growth or size; coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. [Prov. Eng.]

**shop**$^{1}$ (shop), *n.* [< ME. *shoppe*, *schoppe*, *ssoppe*, *shope* (> ML. *shoppa*), < AS. *sceoppa*, a stall or booth (used to translate LL. *gazophylacium*, a treasury), = MD. *schop* = LG. *schuppe*, *schoppe*, *schup*, a shed, = OHG. *scopf*, *scof*, MHG. *schopf* (> OF. *eschoppe*, *eschope*, F. *échoppe*), a booth, G. dial. *schopf*, a building without walls, a vestibule; cf. G. *schoppen*, *schuppen* (< MD. LG.), a shed, covert, cart-house. Hence ult. *shippen*, q. v.] 1†. A booth or stall where wares were usually both made and displayed for sale.

Ac marchauns metten with hym and made hym abyde,
And shutten hym in here *shoppes* to shewen here ware.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 223.

A prentys whilom dwelled in oure citee,
And of a craft of vitailliers was hee; . . .
He loved bet the taverne than the *shoppe.*
*Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 12.

A sumptuous Hall, where God (on euery side)
His wealthie *Shop* of wonders opens wide.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Hence—2. A building, or a room or suite of rooms, appropriated to the selling of wares at retail.

Mr. Hollar went with him . . . to take viewes, landscapes, buildings, &c., remarqueable in their journey, w$^{ch}$ wee see now at y$^{e}$ print *shoppes.* *Aubrey*, Lives, Winceslaus Hollar.

Miss, the mercer's plague, from *shop* to *shop*
Wand'ring, and litt'ring with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving none.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 279.

[In the rural districts and smaller towns of the United States the term *store* takes almost exclusively the place of the British *shop*, but the latter word is in occasional and increasing use in this sense in large cities.

I was amused by observing over one of the stores, as the *shops* are called, a great, staring, well-wigged figure painted on the sign, under which was written Lord Eldon. *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, I. 8.]

3. A room or building in which the making, preparing, or repairing of any article is carried on, or in which any industry is pursued: as, a machine-*shop*; a repair-*shop*; a barber's *shop*; a carpenter's *shop.*

And as for yron and laten to be so drawen in length, ye shall se it done in xx *shoppis* almost in one strete. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 127.

Like to a censer in a barber's *shop.*
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 91.

Hence, figuratively—4†. The place where anything is made; the producing place or source.

Then [he] gan softly feel
Her feeble pulse, . . .
Which when he felt to move, he hoped faire
To call backe life to her forsaken *shop.*
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 43.

Because I [the belly] am the store-house and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 137.

Galen would have the Liver, which is the *Shop* and Source of the Blood, and Aristotle the Heart, to be the first framed. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

5. In *glass-making*, a team or set of workmen. See the quotation.

They [glass-makers] are grouped into sets or *shops* of three or four, who work together and share profits together on a well-understood grade of division. Generally four constitute a *shop*, the most skilful workman (the blower) at the head, the gatherer (a young fellow) next, and two boys, one handling moulds or tools, and the other carrying the products to the annealing oven. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 259.

6. One's own business, craft, calling, or profession; also, talk specifically relating to this: used in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense. Compare *to talk shop*, below.

Had to go to Hartley Row for an Archdeacon's Sunday-school meeting, three hours useless (I fear) speechifying and *shop.* *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856. (*Davies.*)

All men, except the veriest, narrowest pedants in their craft, avoid the language of the *shop.*
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on the Eng. Lang., xi.

**Chow-chow shop.** See *chow-chow.*—**Fancy shop.** See *fancy store*, under *fancy.*—**Forfeits in a barber's shop.** See *forfeit.*—**The other shop**, a rival institution or establishment of any kind. [Ludicrous.]

"Senior Wrangler, indeed; that's at *the other shop.*" "What is *the other shop*, my dear child?" said the lady. "Senior Wranglers at Cambridge, not Oxford," said the scholar. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

**To shut up shop**, figuratively, to withdraw from or abandon any enterprise. [Colloq.]

I'll quite give o'er, and *shut up shop* in cunning.
*Middleton*, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

If it go on thus, the commissioners may *shut up shop.*
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 21.

**To sink the shop**, to refrain from talking about one's business, or matters pertaining to it. [Colloq.]

There was only one thing he [Story] did not talk about, and that was law; as the expressive phrase goes, he *sunk the shop*; though this same "shop" would have been a subject most interesting.
*Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 193.

**To talk shop**, to converse in general society about matters pertaining to one's own calling or profession. [Colloq.]

Actors and actresses seem the only artists who are never ashamed of *talking shop.*
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.

**shop**$^{1}$ (shop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shopped*, ppr. *shopping.* [< *shop*$^{1}$, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To visit shops or stores for the purpose of purchasing or examining goods.

We have been a-*shopping*, as Mrs. Mirvan calls it, all this morning, to buy silks, caps, gauzes, and so forth.
*Miss Burney*, Evelina, x.

She had gone *shopping* about the city, ransacking entire depôts of splendid merchandise, and bringing home a ribbon. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

II. *trans.* To shut up; put behind bars; imprison. [Cant.]

A main part of his [a bum-bailiff's] office is to swear and bluster at their trembling prisoners, and cry, "Confound us, why do we wait? Let us *shop* him."
*Four for a Penny* (1678) (Harl. Misc., IV. 147). (*Davies.*)

They had likewise *shopped* up themselves in the highest of their house.
*W. Patten*, Exped. into Scotland, 1548 (Eng. Garner, III. 86).

It was Bartlemy time when I was *shopped.* . . . Arter I was locked up for the night, the row and din outside made the thundering old jail so silent that I could almost have beat my brains out. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

**shop**$^{2}$†. An obsolete preterit of *shape.*

**shop-bell** (shop′bel), *n.* A small bell so hung as to give notice automatically of the opening of a shop-door.

But, at this instant, the *shop-bell*, right over her head, tinkled as if it were bewitched.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

**shop-bill** (shop′bil), *n.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or a list of his goods, printed for distribution.

**shop-board** (shop′bōrd), *n.* A broad board or bench on which work (especially tailors' work) is done.

No Error near his [a tailor's] *Shop-board* lurk'd;
He knew the Folks for whom he work'd.
*Prior*, Alma, i.

**shop-book** (shop′bu̇k), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

I will study the learned languages, and keep my *shop-book* in Latin. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 2.

**shop-boy** (shop′boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

**shope**†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *shape.*

**shopen**†. An obsolete past participle of *shape.*

**shop-girl** (shop′gėrl), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

Her personal beauty was an attraction to customers, and he valued her aid as *shop-girl.*
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 12.

**shophar** (shō′fär), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, usually made of the curved horn of a ram. Also written *shofar.*

**shopholder** (shop′hōl″dėr), *n.* A shopkeeper. [Rare.]

Hit ys ordeyned by the M. and Wardons that at euery coste of ale that ys geven into the forsayde ffraternyte and Gyld euery *shopholder* shall spend ther-to j. d.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

**shopkeeper** (shop′kē″pėr), *n.* [< *shop*$^{1}$ + *keeper.*] 1. One who keeps a shop for the sale of goods; a trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; in general, a tradesman.

To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers may at first sight appear a project fit only for a nation of *shopkeepers.*
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, IV. vii. 3.

2. An article that has been long on hand in a shop: as, that chair is an old *shopkeeper.* [Colloq.]

**shopkeeping** (shop′kē″ping), *n.* The business of keeping a shop for the sale of goods by retail.

**shoplift**† (shop′lift), *n.* [< *shop*$^{1}$ + *lift*$^{3}$.] A shoplifter.

This is to give notice that those who have sustained any loss at Sturbridge Fair last, by Pick Pockets or *Shop lifts*, If they please to apply themselves to John Bonner in Shorts Gardens, they may receive information and assistance therein. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 232.

**shoplifter** (shop′lif″tėr), *n.* [< *shop*$^{1}$ + *lifter*$^{2}$.] One who purloins goods from a shop; particularly, one who under pretense of buying takes occasion to steal.

Like those women they call *shop-lifters*, who when they are challenged for their thefts appear to be mighty angry and affronted. *Swift*, Examiner, No. 28.

**shoplifting** (shop′lif″ting), *n.* Larceny of goods committed in a shop; the stealing of goods from a shop.

More honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it [Gravity] in one twelve-month than by pocket-picking and *shop-lifting* in seven.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

**shoplike** (shop′līk), *a.* [< *shop*$^{1}$ + *like*$^{3}$.] Having the manners or ways of a shop; hence, tricky; vulgar.

Be she never so *shop-like* or meretricious.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**shop-maid** (shop′mād), *n.* A young woman who tends a shop; a shop-girl.

The *shopmaid*, who is a pert wench. *Spectator*, No. 277.

**shopman** (shop′man), *n.*; pl. *shopmen* (-men). [< *shop* + *man.*] A retail trader; a shopkeeper; also, a salesman in a shop.

The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.
*Dryden*, To his Kinsman, John Dryden, l. 108.

I am sure there are many English in Paris who never speak to any native above the rank of a waiter or *shopman.*
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

A *Shopman* to a Tradesman in Fore-street.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 243.

**shopmate** (shop′māt), *n.* [< *shop*$^{1}$ + *mate*$^{1}$.] A fellow-workman or a fellow-clerk or -attendant in a shop.

> I called the attention of a *shopmate*, a grizzled old veteran, to the peculiar behavior of the chisel.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 212.

**shopocracy** (sho-pok′ra̤-si), *n.* [< *shop*$^1$ + *-o-* + *-cracy*, after analogy of *democracy, plutocracy.*] The body of shopkeepers. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

> The balls at Cranworth Court, in which Mr. Cranworth had danced with all the belles of the *shopocracy* of Eccleston.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xxxiii.

> *Shopocracy* . . . belongs to an objectionable class of words, the use of which is very common at the present day, but which ought to be carefully avoided.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 92.

**shopper** (shop′ėr), *n.* [< *shop*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who shops; one who visits shops for the purpose of buying or examining goods.

> A day's shopping is a sort of campaign, from which the *shopper* returns plundered and discomfited, or laden with the spoil of vanquished shopmen.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

**shopping** (shop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shop*$^1$, *v.*] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purchase or examination of goods: as, she is very fond of *shopping*.

> What between *shopping* and morning visits with mamma, . . . I contrive to enjoy myself tolerably.
> *Mrs. H. More*, Cœlebs, xxiii.

> There was an army of dressmakers to see, and a world of *shopping* to do. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

**shoppish** (shop′ish), *a.* [< *shop*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

**shoppy** (shop′i), *a.* [< *shop*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a shop or shops; shoppish; belonging to trade; commercial: as, *shoppy* people.

> "His statement about being a shop-boy was the thing I liked best of all." "I am surprised at you, Margaret," said her mother. "You who were always accusing people of being *shoppy* at Hilstone!"
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xi.

2. Characterized by the presence of shops; abounding with shops: as, a *shoppy* street.

> The street book-stalls are most frequent in the thoroughfares which are well-frequented, but which, as one man in the trade expressed himself, are not so *shoppy* as others.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 292.

3. Given to talking shop: as, he is apt to be *shoppy* in conversation.—4. Concerning one's own business, profession, or pursuit.

> They [artists] associate chiefly with one another, or with professedly art-appreciating people whose conversation, if not unintellectual, is generally *shoppy*.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 399.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

**shop-rid**† (shop′rid), *a.* [< *shop*$^1$ + *-rid*, as in *bedrid.*] Shop-worn.

> May the moths branch their velvets, and their silks only be worn before sore eyes! may their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, stains, and oldness in their stuffs, and make them *shop-rid*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

**shop-shift**† (shop′shift), *n.* A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; cheating.

> There's a *shop-shift!* plague on 'em. *B. Jonson.*

**shop-thief** (shop′thēf), *n.* One who steals goods or money from shops; a shoplifter.

**shop-walker** (shop′wâ″kėr), *n.* Same as *floor-walker*.

**shop-window** (shop′win″dō), *n.* A window of a shop, especially one of the front windows in which goods are displayed for sale; a show-window.

> Some may think more of the manner of displaying their knowledge to a monetary advantage, like goods in a *shop-window*, than of laying hold upon the substance.
> *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 20.

**shop-woman** (shop′wům″a̤n), *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

**shop-worn** (shop′wōrn), *a.* Somewhat worn or defaced by the handling received in a shop or store, or by exposure outside a shop.

**shorage** (shōr′ā̤j), *n.* [Also *shoreage*; < *shore*$^1$ + *-age.*] Duty paid for goods brought on shore.

**shore**$^1$ (shōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schore*, < AS. **score*, shore (Somner, Lye, etc., without a reference) (= MD. *schore, schoore, schoor*, shore, alluvial land, foreland, = MLG. *schore, schor, schare*, shore, coast); prob. orig. land 'cut off' (cf. *scoren clif*, 'shorn cliff,' a precipice), < *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*$^1$, and cf. *score*$^1$.] 1. The coast or land adjacent to a considerable body of water, as an ocean or sea, or a lake or river; the edge or margin of the land; a strand.

> On wyther half [the opposite side] water com doun the *schore*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 230.

> Upon a raw and gusty day,
> The troubled Tiber chafing with her *shores*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 101.

> He [Canute] caus'd his Royal Seat to be set on the *shoar* while the Tide was coming in. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In *law*, the space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

> In the Roman law, the *shore* included the land as high up as the largest wave extended in winter. *Burrill.*

**Lee shore.** See *lee*$^1$.—**Shore cod-liver oil.** See *cod-liver*.—**Shore fish.** See *fish*$^1$.—**Shore-grounds,** inshore fishing-grounds. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—**Shore-pool,** a fishing-place for shore-seining. [Delaware River, New Jersey.]—**Shore sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.

**shore**$^1$ (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [< *shore*$^1$, *n.*] To set on shore.

> I will bring these two moles, these blind ones, aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, . . . let him call me rogue for being so far officious. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 869.

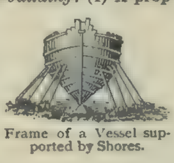
**shore**$^2$ (shōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schore* = D. *schoor*, a prop, = Norw. *skora*, a prop, = Sw. dial. *skåre*, a piece of cut wood (cf. Icel. *skordha*, a prop, esp. under a boat, = Norw. *skorda*, a prop); prob. orig. a piece 'cut off' of a suitable length, < AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*$^1$, and cf. *shore*$^1$.] A post or beam of timber or iron for the temporary support of something; a prop.

> *Schore*, undursettynge of a thynge that wolde falle; . . . Suppositorium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

> As touching props and *shores* to support vines, the best (as we have said) are those of the oke or olive tree.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

> The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
> Knocking away the *shores* and spurs.
> *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.

Especially—(*a*) A prop or timber obliquely placed, acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when the wall is in danger of falling, or when alterations are being made in the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress. See *dead-shore*. (*b*) In *ship-building:* (1) A prop fixed under a ship's side or bottom to support her on the stocks, or when laid on the blocks on the slip. See also cut under *launching-ways*. (2) A timber set temporarily beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck when taking in the lower masts. See *dogshore, skegshore*, and *spur*. (*c*) A stake set to prop or bear up a net in hunting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]



Frame of a Vessel supported by Shores.

**shore**$^2$ (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schoren* (= D. *schoren*); < *shore*$^2$, *n.*] To support by or as by a post or shore; prop, as a wall, particularly when some more permanent support is temporarily taken away: usually with *up:* as, to *shore up* a building.

> If I can but finde the parentall roote, or formall reason of a Truth, I am quiet; if I cannot, I *shore up* my slender judgement as long as I can, with two or three the handsomest props I can get. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

> The most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shoared* him *up*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 238.

> A huge round tower . . . *shores up* with its broad shoulders the beautiful palace and garden-terrace.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 6.

**shore**$^3$ (shōr). An obsolete or archaic preterit (and obsolete past participle) of *shear*$^1$.

**shore**$^4$ (shōr), *v. t.* and *i.* [An assibilated form of *score*$^1$.] To count; reckon. [Scotch.]

**shore**$^5$ (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [Sc. also *schore, schor, schoir*; perhaps an assibilated form of *score*$^1$, in a similar sense (cf. *shore*$^4$); or another form of *sure*, *v.*, equiv. to *assure* (cf. *shore*$^7$, var. of *sewer*$^3$).] 1. To threaten; warn. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

> But, like guid mithers, *shore* before you strike.
> *Burns*, Prologue for Sutherland's Benefit Night.

2. To offer. [Scotch.]

> A panegyric rhyme, I ween,
> Even as I was he *shor'd* me.
> *Burns*, Petition of Bruar Water.

**shore**$^6$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *share*$^3$.

**shore**$^7$, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sewer*$^3$.

**Shorea** (shō′rē̤-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1805), named after John *Shore*, Baron Teignmouth (1751–1834), governor-general of India.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dipterocarpeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a very short calyx-tube unchanged in fruit, and imbricated calyx-lobes, some or all of which become much enlarged and wing-like and closely invest the hard nut-like fruit, which is usually one-seeded, but formed from an ovary of three cells and six ovules. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. They are resin-bearing trees, smooth, hairy, or scurfy, bearing entire or repand leaves with peculiar parallel veins. The flowers are commonly loosely arranged in axillary and terminal panicles, usually with five much-twisted petals and numerous stamens of several rows. *S. robusta* is the sal-tree, or Indian sal. See *sal*$^2$.

**shoreage,** *n.* See *shorage*.

**shore-anchor** (shōr′ang″ko̤r), *n.* The anchor lying toward the shore.

**shore-beetle** (shōr′bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Pimeliidæ:* more fully called *burrowing shore-beetle*. *A. Adams.*

**shore-bird** (shōr′bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird that frequents the sea-shore, the mouths of rivers, and estuaries; a limicoline wading bird, or any member of the *Limicolæ:* so called in distinction from paludicole wading birds. (See *Limicolæ*.) Many of these birds are also called *bay-birds* or *bay-snipe*.—2. The river-swallow, sand-martin, or bank-swallow, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*. [Local, British.]—**Crouching shore-bird,** the pectoral sandpiper, or squat-snipe. See *krieker Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway.*

**shore-cliff** (shōr′klif), *n.* A cliff at the water's edge or extending along shore.

> [He] saw once a great piece of a promontory,
> That had a sapling growing on it, slide
> From the long *shore-cliff's* windy walls to the beach.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**shore-crab** (shōr′krab), *n.* A littoral crab of the family *Carcinidæ;* specifically, *Carcinus mænas*. See cuts under *Brachyura, Carcinus, Megalops*, and *Zoæa*.

**shore-grass** (shōr′grȧs), *n.* Same as *shoreweed*.

**shore-hopper** (shōr′hop″ėr), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea; a small crustacean of one of the families *Orchestiidæ, Gammaridæ*, etc., as *Orchestia littorea*. See cut under *Orchestia*.

**shore-jumper** (shōr′jum″pėr), *n.* A beach-flea.

**shore-land** (shōr′land), *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

**shore-lark** (shōr′lärk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eremophila* (or *Otocorys*); a horned lark, as *E. alpestris*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

**shoreless** (shōr′les), *a.* [< *shore* + *-less.*] Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

> Through the short channels of expiring time,
> Or *shoreless* ocean of eternity.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

**shore-line** (shōr′līn), *n.* The line where shore and water meet.

> Considering the main body of Lake Bonneville, it appears from a study of the *shorelines* that the removal of the water was accompanied, or accompanied and followed, by the uprising of the central part of the basin.
> *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

**shoreling** (shōr′ling), *n.* Same as *shorling*.

**shoreman** (shōr′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *shoremen* (-men). A sewerman.

> The *shore-men*, however, do not collect the lumps of coal and wood they meet with on their way, but leave them as the proper perquisites of the mud-larks.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 168.

**shore-oil** (shōr′oil), *n.* The purest kind of cod-liver oil.

**shore-pipit** (shōr′pip″it), *n.* The rock-pipit.

**shore-plover** (shōr′pluv″ėr), *n.* A rare book-name of *Esacus magnirostris*, an Australian plover.

**shorer** (shōr′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *shorier, shoryer*; < *shore*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] That which shores; a prop.

> "Thees thre *shoryeres*," quath he, "that bereth vp this plonte,
> Thei by-tokneth trewely the Trinite of heuene."
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 25.

> Then setteth he to it another *shorer*, that all thinge is in the Newe Testament fulfilled that was promysed before.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 473.

**shore-service** (shōr′sėr″vis), *n.* In the United States navy, any duty not on board a sea-going ship.

**shore-shooting** (shōr′shö″ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting shore-birds.

**shoresman** (shōrz′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *shoresmen* (-men). 1. One engaged in the fisheries whose duties keep him ashore, as the owner of a vessel, or the proprietor of, or an employee or laborer in, a packing-house; especially, a sole or part owner of a vessel.—2. A longshoreman.

**shore-snipe** (shōr′snīp), *n.* The common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Perth.]

**shore-teetan** (shōr′tē″ta̤n), *n.* The rock-pipit: same as *gutter-teetan*. [Orkney.]

**shore-wainscot** (shōr′wān″sko̤t), *n.* A British moth, *Leucania littoralis*, found among sand-hills.

**shoreward** (shōr′wa̤rd), *adv.* [< *shore*$^1$ + *-ward.*] Toward the shore.

> This mounting wave will roll us *shoreward* soon.
> *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

**shoreweed** (shōr′wēd), *n.* [< *shore*$^1$ + *weed*$^1$.] A low herb, *Littorella lacustris*, growing in mud and wet sand in northern or mountainous parts of Europe. It has a tuft of linear radical leaves and monœcious flowers, the pistillate hidden among the leaves. the staminate on scapes an inch high with long filaments, the most conspicuous part of the plant. Also *shore-grass.*

**shore-whaling** (shōr′hwā″ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the whale near the shore. It was the earliest method practised in America. The boats were launched from the beach, and the captured whale was towed ashore, to be cut in and tried out. Most shore-whaling in America is now done on the Pacific coast, and the men employed are mainly foreigners. California shore-whaling was begun at Monterey in 1851 by Captain Davenport, and conducted much as it had been for 150 years in New England. This method is distinguished from both coast-whaling and deep-sea whaling. See *whaling.*

**shoring**$^1$ (shōr′ing), *a.* [Appar. < *shore*$^1$ + *-ing*$^2$.] Awry; aslant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shoring**$^2$ (shōr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shore*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** The act of supporting with shores or props.—**2.** A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

**shorl, shorlaceous.** See *schorl, schorlaceous.*

**shorling** (shōr′ling), *n.* [Also *shoreling*; < *shore*$^3$ (*shorn*) + *-ling*$^1$.] **1.** A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly shorn sheep.—**2.** See the quotation.

*Shorling* and morling, or mortling, are words to distinguish fells of sheep, *shorling* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back, and morling the fells flayed off after they [the sheep] die or are killed.
*Tomlin*, Law Dict. (*Latham.*)

**3**†. A shaveling: a contemptuous name for a monk or priest.

After that this decree and doctrine of transubstantiation came in, no crying out hath there been to receive it (no, that is the prerogative of the priests and shaven *shorlings*). *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 276.

This Babylonish whore, or disguised synagogue of *shorelings*, sitteth upon many waters or peoples that are fantastical, fickle, or foolish.
*Bp. Bale*, Image of Both Churches, xvii. 6.

**shorn** (shōrn). Past participle of *shear*$^1$.

**short** (shôrt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *short, schort, scheort, ssort, sceort, scort*, < AS. *sceort, scort* = OHG. *scurz*, short, = Icel. **skortr*, short (*skortr*, shortness); otherwise found only in derivatives (see *short, v., shirt, skirt*$^1$); root unknown. The word represented by E. *curt* (= OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kurt* = D. *kort* = MLG. *kort* = OHG. *churz*, G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. Dan. *kort*, < L. *curtus*, short) appears to have taken the place, in L. and G. and Scand., of the orig. Teut. adj. represented by *short.* The Teut. forms, AS. *sceort*, OHG. *scurz*, etc., are commonly supposed to be identical with L. *curtus* (assumed to stand for **scurtus*), but the phonetic conditions do not agree (AS. *t* = L. *d*). They are also supposed to be derived, with formative *-tu*, from AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), etc., cut, shear, as if lit. 'shorn'; but the sense requires the formative to be *-d*, E. *-d*$^2$ (as in *old, cold*, etc.), and the adj. word formed from *sceran* with this pp. suffix is in fact AS. *sceard* (see *shard*$^1$). The root of *sceort* remains unknown. Hence ult. *shirt, skirt.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not long; having little length or linear extension: as, a *short* distance; a *short* flight; a *short* stick or string.

This Weye is most *schort* for to go streyghte unto Babiloyne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 56.

Now draweth cut, er that we ferrer twynne;
He which that hath the *shorteste* shal bigynne.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 836.

What is right and what is wrang?
A *short* sword and a lang
*Burns*, Ye Jacobites by Name.

**2.** Not tall; low in stature.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both *short* and tall.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 36.

The Nymph too *short* her Seat should seldom quit,
Lest, when she stands, she may be thought to sit.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

**3.** Not long in time; of brief duration.

For but [unless] ich haue bote of mi bale, bi a *schort* time, I am ded as dore-nail. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 628.

The triumphing of the wicked is *short.* Job xx. 5

**4.** Not up to a required standard or amount; not reaching a certain point; lacking; scant; insufficient; deficient: as, a *short* supply of provisions; *short* allowance of money; *short* weight or measure.

She passes praise; then praise too *short* doth blot.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 241.

Some silk they [people of Chios] make, and some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 10.

You have detected a baker in selling *short* weight; you prosecute him for the cheat.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xi. 24.

In this sense much used predicatively, followed by *of*, in comparative statements. (*a*) Less than; inferior to: as, his escape was little *short of* a miracle.

His brother . . . was no whit *short of* him in the knowledge of God's will, though his youth kept him from daring to offer himself to the congregation.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 149.

One Snake, whom I have detected in a matter little *short of* forgery. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

(*b*) Inadequate to; incommensurate to.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

That merit which with favour you enlarge
Is far, far *short of* this propos'd reward.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(*c*) On the hither side of; not up with or even with; not having reached or attained: as, you are *short of* the mark.

The body of the maid was found by an Indian, about half a year after, in the midst of thick swamp, ten miles *short of* the place he said he left her in.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 290.

Put a grasshopper on your hook, and let your hook hang a quarter of a yard *short of* the water.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

**5.** Deficient in wisdom or discretion; defective; at fault; in error.

My wit is *short*, ye may wel understonde.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 746.

He was . . . *shorte* in resting on a verball order from them; which was now denyd, when it came to a perticuler of loss. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 282, note.

In doctrine, they were in some things *short*; in other things, to avoid one extreme they ran into another.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

**6.** Insufficiently provided or supplied (with); scantily furnished (with); not possessed of the required or usual quantity or amount (of): often with *of*: as, we have not received our allowance, we are still *short*; to be *short of* funds, materials, or tools.

Achates and his guest,
. . . *short of* succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.
*Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 690.

Whether sea-going people were *short of* money about that time, or were *short of* faith, . . . I don't know; all I know is that there was but one solitary bidding.
*Dickens*, David Copperfield, i.

**7.** In *exchange transactions*: (*a*) Noting something that has been sold short (see under *short, adv.*); not in hand or possession when contract to deliver is made: as, *short* stocks. (*b*) Noting transactions in values not possessed at the time of contract, but to be procured before the time of delivery: as, *short* sales. (*c*) Not possessed of a sufficiency to meet one's engagements: with *of*: as, to be *short of* X preferred. (*d*) Of or pertaining to those who have sold short: as, the *short* interest in the market (that is, the "bears," or those persons who have sold short, and whose interest it is to depress prices).—**8.** Not far in the future; not distant in time; near at hand. [Now rare.]

Sore offended that his departure should be so *short.*
*Spenser.*

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

**9.** Limited in power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; not tenacious or retentive: said of mental faculties: as, a *short* memory.

Since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present. *Rowe.*

**10.** Brief; not lengthy; concise. (*a*) Said of that which is spoken or written.

*Short* tale to make, we at Saint Alban's met.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 120.

Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The *short* and simple annals of the poor.
*Gray*, Elegy.

(*b*) Said of a speaker or writer.

What 's your business?
And, pray ye, be *short*, good friends; the time is precious.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

To be *short*, euery speach wrested from his owne naturall signification to another not altogether so naturall is a kinde of dissimulation, because the wordes beare contrary countenaunce to th' intent.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 155.

My advice to you is only that in your pleadings you are *short* and expressive. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

**11.** Curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; petulant; crusty; uncivil: as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short.*
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 138.

How, pretty sullenness,
So harsh and *short!* *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

The French and English Ambassadors, interceding for a Peace, had a *short* Answer of Philip II.
*Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

**12.** In *archery*, not shot far enough to reach the mark.

Standinge betwixt two extremes, eschewing *short*, or gone, or either side wide.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 22.

**13.** Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling readily; inclined to flake off; defective in point of coherence or adherence: as, pastry is made *short* with butter or lard; iron is made cold-*short* by phosphorus, and hot-*short* by sulphur; the presence of coal-cinders makes mortar *short.*

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In *short* and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 40.

The rogue 's made of pie-crust, he 's so *short.*
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

The flesh of him [the chub] is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 66.

**14.** Not prolonged in utterance; less in duration than times or sounds called long: said of times, vowels, and syllables. Specifically—(*a*) In *pros.*, not exceeding in duration the unit of time (*mora, semeion*), or so regarded. The ordinary short vowel of ancient pronunciation varied somewhat in actual duration, but seems to have usually been uttered as rapidly as was consistent with full distinctness of sound. (See *long*$^1$, *n.*, 2.) Sometimes in metrical or rhythmical treatment a short syllable occupied less time in utterance than a normal short (was a *diminished short*, βραχεῖα μεμειωμένη), and in what is commonly known as *elision* the first of two vowel-sounds, although still audible, was shortened to such a degree as to be entirely disregarded in metrical composition. A syllable containing a short vowel was regarded as short unless the vowel stood in *position* (which see). Rhythmical or musical composition occasionally allowed itself the liberty of treating a prosodic short as a long (an *augmented short*, βραχεια ηυξημενη), and vice versa. In metrical composition a short syllable usually did not take the ictus; hence, in modern versification, an unaccented syllable, whatever its duration, is said to be *short.* A short time, vowel, or syllable is marked by a curved line written independently or above the vowel: thus, ⌣, ă.

What better [than a song will] teach the foreigner the tongue,
What 's long or *short*, each accent where to place?
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 207.

(*b*) In *Eng. orthoëpy*, noting the pronunciation of the vowels *a, e, i, o, u* exemplified in the words *fat, met, sit, not, nut.* See *long*$^1$, *a.*, 5 (*b*).

**15.** Unmixed with water; undiluted; neat, as spirits; hence, strong: as, something *short* (a glass of spirits as distinguished from beer or other mild beverage). [Colloq.]

"There an't no drain of nothing *short* handy, is there?" said the Chicken, generally. "This here sluicing night is hard lines." *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxii.

Come, Jack, shall us have a drop of some'at *short?*
*Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xvii.

**16.** Small (and hence portable). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A short bit.** See *bit*$^2$.—**A short horse is soon curried**, a simple matter or plain business is soon disposed of.—**At short sight**, a phrase noting a bill which is payable soon after being presented to the acceptor or payer.—**At short words**†, briefly; in short.

*At short wordes* thou shalt trowen me.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 956.

**In short meter.** See *meter*$^2$.—**Short allowance**, less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the reduced allowance to sailors or soldiers during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is running low, with no present prospect of a fresh supply. In the British navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called *short-allowance money.* Hence, a scanty supply of anything.—**Short and.** Same as *ampersand.*—**Short appoggiatura.** See *appoggiatura.*—**Short bill**, in *com.*, a bill having less than ten days to run.—**Short circuit**, a shunt or side circuit of relatively low resistance connecting two points of an electric circuit so as to carry the greater part of the current.—**Short clothes.** (*a*) Same as *small-clothes.*

Will you wear the *short clothes*,
Or will you wear the side?
*Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 272).

(*b*) The petticoats or the whole dress of young children who have left off the long clothes of early infancy.—**Short coats**, the shortened skirts of a young child when the long clothes of its earliest infancy are discarded.—**Short commissure.** See *commissure.*—**Short commons.** See *commons.*—**Short cross**, in *printing*, the thick and short cross-bar of a chase. See *chase*$^2$, 1.—**Short cut.** See *cut, n.*, 10.—**Short division.** See *division.*—**Short elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra which cover less than half of the abdomen, as in the rove-beetles.—**Shorter Catechism.** See *catechism.*—**Short fever.** See *fever*$^1$.—**Short gown**, a full, loose jacket formerly worn with a skirt by women; a bed-gown.

Brisk withered little dames, in close crimped caps, long-waisted *shortgowns*, homespun petticoats, with scissors and pincushions and gay calico pockets hanging on the outside. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

**Short haul.** See *long haul*, under *long*$^1$.—**Short hose**, the stockings of the Scottish Highlander, reaching nearly to the knee: a name originating in the sixteenth century or earlier, when Englishmen wore hose covering the thigh, leg, and foot in one piece, and perhaps used in discrimination from the trews. The short hose were commonly cut from tartan cloth, and not knitted.—**Short lay.** See *lay*$^1$, 6.—**Short leet, meter, mordent.** See the nouns.—**Short number**, in *printing*, said of an edition of 250 copies or less.—**Short oat, octave.** See the nouns.—**Short of.** See defs. 4, 6, and 7.—**Short Parliament.** See *parliament.*—**Short pull**, in *printing*, a light impression on a hand-press, which requires only a short pull of the bar.—**Short reduction**, in *logic.* See *reduction.*—**Short rib.** (*a*) One of the lower ribs, which are shorter than some of the upper ones, and do not reach to the breastbone; a false rib, or floating rib.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortribs* under the muscles. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

(*b*) *pl.* The right or left hypochondrium; the hypochondriac region, where the short or floating ribs are.—**Short**

**score.** See *score*$^{1}$, 9.—**Short sea, shrift, sixes, splice, stitch, suit, warp, whist,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come short, to come short of.** See *come.*—**To cover short sales.** See *cover*$^{1}$.—**To enter a bill short.** See *enter*$^{1}$.—**To fall short.** See *fall*$^{1}$.—**To go short.** (*a*) To fail to equal or match: generally with *of.*

Drake was a Dy'dapper to Mandeville.
Candish, and Hawkins, Furbisher, all our voyagers
*Went short of* Mandeville.
*Brome,* Antipodes, i. 6.

(*b*) On the stock-exchange, to sell largely, expecting to buy later as many shares as may have been previously sold.—**To heave a cable short.** See *heave.*—**To make short boards.** See *board.*—**To make short work of, with,** etc. See *work.*

II. *n.* 1. A summary account: as, the *short* of the matter: see *the long and the short,* under *long*$^{1}$.

The *short* is this:
'Tis no ambition to lift up myself
Urgeth me thus.
*Beau. and Fl.,* Maid's Tragedy, v. 3.

The *short* is that your sister Gratiana
Shall stay no longer here.
*Chapman,* All Fools, iii. 1.

2. In *pros.,* a short time or syllable. See *long*$^{1}$, *n.,* 2.

The average long would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average *short.* *J. Hadley,* Essays, p. 264.

The sounds being divided into longs and *shorts.*
*S. Lanier,* Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 68.

3. Whatever is deficient in number, quantity, or the like.

In counting the remittances of bank notes received for redemption during the year, there was found $25,528 in overs, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and $8,246 in *shorts,* being amounts less than the amounts claimed. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury,* 1886, p. 100.

This [coin-package] is a self-counter, in which there can be no danger of *shorts* or overs.
*Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVII. 194.

4. *pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—5. *pl.* In *rope-making,* the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines; also, hemp inferior to that used in making staple ropes.—6. *pl.* Small-clothes; knee-breeches: a term introduced when but few persons still wore this dress, trousers being more common.

A little emphatic man, with a bald head, and drab *shorts,* who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snapping the two little legs encased in the drab *shorts.* *Dickens,* Pickwick, xxxiii.

We can recall a pair of drab *shorts* worn as part of a walking dress, with low quartered shoes and white-cotton stockings, nearly as late as 1829 or 30.
*Quarterly Rev.,* CXLVI. 195.

The little old gentleman . . . follows him, in black *shorts* and white silk stockings.
*W. Besant,* Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

7. *pl.* In *printing,* the copies that have been or should be reprinted to make full a deficient edition.—8. In *exchange dealings:* (*a*) A short sale: as, to cover one's *shorts.* (*b*) One who has made short sales, or has sold short. See *to sell short,* below.—9. In *base-ball,* same as *short-stop.*—**For short,** by way of abbreviation: as, her name is Elizabeth, but she is called Bet *for short.* [Colloq.]

The property-man, or, as he is always called, "props," *for short.* *New York Tribune,* July 14, 1889.

**In short,** in few words; in brief; to sum up briefly.

Now I must telle *in shorte,* for I muste so,
Youre observaunce that ye shalle done at none.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Gay and sunny, pellucid in air and water, we are sure that Smyrna is—*in short,* everything that could be wished.
*De Quincey,* Homer, i.

**To cover shorts.** See *cover*$^{1}$.

**short** (shôrt), *adv.* [< *short, a.*] In a short manner, in any sense; briefly or curtly; not at length; insufficiently; friably.

Speak *short,* and have as short despatch.
*Fletcher,* Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

If the cakes at tea ate *short* and crisp, they were made by Olivia. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xvi.

He answer'd not,
Or *short* and coldly.
*Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

**To blow short.** See *blow*$^{1}$.—**To cut short.** See *cut.*—**To sell short,** in *exchange dealings,* to sell what the seller does not at the time possess, but hopes to buy at a lower rate before the time specified for delivery.—**To set short**†, to regard or treat as of little value. Compare *to set light,* etc.

For-thy ich consaille alle creatures no clerk to dispise,
No *sette short* by here science what so thei don hemselue.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 65.

**To take up short,** to check abruptly; answer or interrupt curtly; take to task unceremoniously or uncivilly.

When some of their Officers that had been sent to apprehend him came back with admiration of him, and said, Never man spake like this man, they *take* them *up short,* and tell them, They must believe as the Church believes.
*Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. x. i.

He was *taken up short,* as one that spoke irreverently of a mystery. *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, ii.

**short**† (shôrt), *v.* [< ME. *shorten, schorten,* < AS. *sceortian* (= OFries. *korta, kerta, kirta* = D. *korten* = MLG. *korten* = OHG. *curzen, kurzen, kürzen,* MHG. *schürzen, kürzen,* G. *kürzen* = Sw. *korta* = Dan. *korte*), become short, < *sceort,* short: see *short, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become short; shorten.

His sight wasteth, his wytte mynysheth, his lyf *shorteth.*
*The Book of Good Manners* (1486).

2. *Naut.,* to take in the slack; haul in.

We layd out one of those ankers, with a hawser which he had of 140 fadom long, thinking to haue warpt in, but it would not be; for as we *shorted* vpon y$^{e}$ said warpe the anker came home. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 277.

II. *trans.* 1. To make short; shorten.

And eek I praye, Jhesu *shorte* hir lyves
That nat wol be governed by hir wyves.
*Chaucer,* Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

Which affray *shorttyd* the lyffdayes of the sayd Phillippe, whiche dyed withynne shorte tyme after the said affray. *Paston Letters,* I. 278.

But let my loves fayre Planet *short* her wayes
This yeare ensuing, or else *short* my dayes.
*Spenser,* Sonnets, lx.

2. To make the time appear short to; amuse; divert: used reflexively.

Furth I fure . . . to *schort me* on the sandis.
*Sir D. Lindsay.*

**shortage** (shôr'tāj), *n.* [< *short* + *-age.*] A deficit; deficiency; the amount by which anything is short.

On all Grain blown and screened to lighters for harbor delivery, *shortage* in excess of one bushel per thousand bushels will not be guaranteed.
*New York Produce Exchange Report,* 1888–9, p. 236.

**short-armed** (shôrt'ärmd), *a.* Having short arms; not reaching far; hence, feeble.

Which *short-armed* ignorance itself knows.
*Shak.,* T. and C., ii. 3. 15.

**short-ax** (shôrt'aks), *n.* A battle-ax with a short handle, adapted for wielding with one hand, and especially for mounted knights: distinguished from the poleax, which was essentially the arm of a foot-soldier.

**short-billed** (shôrt'bild), *a.* In *ornith.,* having a short bill; brevirostrate or brevirostral: specifically applied to many birds: as, the *short-billed* kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris;* the *short-billed* marsh-wren, *Cistothorus stellaris.*

**short-bread** (shôrt'bred), *n.* Same as *shortcake* (*a*). [Scotch.]

All kinds of cake were there, and soda-scones, *shortbread,* marmalade, black-currant jam, and the like.
*W. Black,* In Far Lochaber, ii.

**short-breathed** (shôrt'bretht), *a.* Having short breath or hurried respiration; dyspnœic.

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short-breathed* man is half a gallon of hydromel with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

**shortcake** (shôrt'kāk), *n.* A rich crisp teacake, made short with butter, sweetened, and baked rather thin. (*a*) A broad, flat, thin cake made crisp and short with lard or butter, and served up hot. (*b*) Pie-crust or pastry baked in small cakes and eaten without the filling. (*c*) A thin, light, tender cake, shortened, sometimes sweetened, and served either hot or cold. It is often prepared in layers with fruit between them, to be eaten with cream, as strawberry *shortcake,* peach *shortcake,* etc. [U. S.]

Sweet cakes and *short cakes,* ginger cakes and honey cakes, and the whole family of cakes.
*Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 440.

**short-circuit** (shôrt'sėr″kit), *v. i.* To complete an electric circuit by a conductor of low resistance; introduce a shunt of low resistance.

**short-cloak** (shôrt'klōk), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Cidaria picata:* more fully called *short-cloak carpet.*

**short-coarse** (shôrt'kōrs), *n.* One of the grades of wool into which a fleece is divided.

**short-coat** (shôrt'kōt), *v. t.* [< *short coat-s* (see under *short, a.*).] To dress in the first short garments, so as to leave the legs free for standing and walking; put short clothes on: said of infants.

A spoiled, pettish baby, just *short-coated,* could not have befooled me more. *E. S. Sheppard,* Counterparts, xxxviii.

"I really do believe," continued the young matron slowly, . . . "that we shall have to *short-coat* him before the three months are out."
*Mrs. L. B. Walford,* The Baby's Grandmother, xxiv.

Manitoba is as yet in its headstrong youth, and the North-West Territories are waiting to be *shortcoated.*
*Athenæum,* No. 3252, p. 238.

**shortcoming** (shôrt'kum″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *come short* (see under *come*).] 1. A falling-off of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop.—2. A failure of performance, as of duty; a coming short; a delinquency.

It would argue a just sensibleness . . . of our unworthy *shortcomings,* in not having more strenuously endeavoured to prevent this course of defection . . . if for this we were mourning. *M'Ward,* Contendings (1723), p. 222.

I . . . have not
Completed half my task; and so at times
The thought of my *shortcomings* in this life
Falls like a shadow on the life to come.
*Longfellow,* Golden Legend, iv.

Very little achievement is required in order to pity another man's *shortcomings.* *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xxi.

**short-dated** (shôrt'dā″ted), *a.* Having little time to run.

The course of thy *short-dated* life.
*Sandys,* Paraphrase upon Eccles., ix.

**short-drawn** (shôrt'drân), *a.* Drawn in incompletely; imperfectly inspired: as, *short-drawn* breath.

**short-eared** (shôrt'ērd), *a.* In *ornith.,* having short plumicorns: as, the *short-eared* owl, *Asio accipitrinus,* formerly *Strix brachyotus* or *Brachyotus palustris.*

**shorteliche**†, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *shortly.*

**shorten** (shôr'tn), *v.* [< *short* + *-en*$^{1}$.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become short or shorter; contract; diminish in length: as, ropes *shorten* when wet.

Futurity still *shortens,* and time present sucks in time to come. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., iii. 13.

The *short'ning* winter day is near a close.
*Burns,* Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. To make anything short: used with *in* in the nautical phrase *to shorten in on the cable,* to heave in short or shorter.—3. To come short; fail.

They had at that present but one Minister, nor neuer had but two, and they so *shortned* of their promises that but onely for meere pity they would haue forsaken them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 163.

**To shorten in,** in *hort.,* to prune.

Some people imagine that when they have taken a pair of hedge shears or some such instrument, and shorn off the ends of the shoots on the outside of the tree indiscriminately, they are *shortening in;* and so they are, as they would a hedge! *P. Barry,* Fruit Garden, p. 257.

II. *trans.* 1. To make short or shorter; abridge; curtail: as, to *shorten* hours of work; to *shorten* the skirt of a dress.

I am sorry that by hanging thee I can
But *shorten* thy life one week.
*Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 433.

But here and elsewhere often, when he telleth tales out of Schoole, the good mans tongue is *shortned.*
*Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 90.

In pity to us, God has *shortened* and bounded our view.
*Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. xxii.

The race that *shortens* its weapons lengthens its boundaries. *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, i.

2. To make appear short: as, pleasant companionship *shortens* a journey; a concave mirror *shortens* the face.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art.
*Suckling,* Detraction Execrated.

There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood
Seems sunk, and *shorten'd* to its topmost boughs.
*Cowper,* Task, i. 306.

3. Figuratively, to make inefficient or incapable. Compare *short-armed.*

Behold, the Lord's hand is not *shortened,* that it cannot save. Isa. lix. 1.

4. To take in; contract; lessen in extent or amount: as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance.

Grind their joints
With dry convulsions, *shorten* up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.,* Tempest, iv. 1. 260.

5. To check; confine; restrain.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

6. To deprive.

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears,
Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears.
*Dryden,* Æneid, vi. 669.

7. To cause to come short or fail.

By the discovery
We shall be *shorten'd* in our aim, which was
To take in many towns ere almost Rome
Should know we were afoot. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 2. 23.

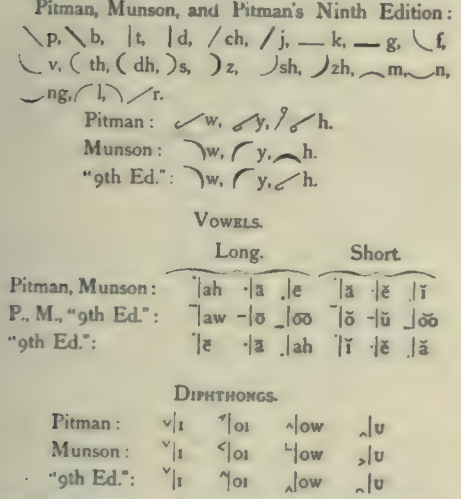
8. To make short or friable, as pastry with butter or lard.—9. To pronounce or measure as short: as, to *shorten* a vowel or syllable.—**To shorten sail.** See *sail*$^{1}$.

**shortener** (shôrt'nėr), *n.* [< *shorten* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which shortens.

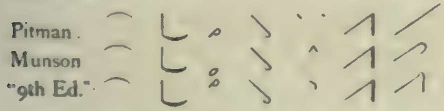
The gout . . . is not usually reckoned a *shortener* of life.
*Swift,* Inquiry into the Behaviour of the Queen's Last [Ministry, ii.

**shortening** (shôrt'ning), *n.* In *cookery,* lard, butter, or other substance used to make pastry short or flaky.

**shorthand** (shôrt′hand), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *short-hand, short hand;* < *short* + *hand.*] I. *n.* A system of writing briefer than that in general use (which is distinctively called *long-hand*); a method of writing in which abbreviations or arbitrary simple characters or symbols are more or less systematically employed, in order to write words with greater rapidity than in the ordinary method of writing; brachygraphy; stenography; tachygraphy. The varieties of shorthand now in use are nearly all based on the phonetic principle. The system introduced by Isaac Pitman in 1837, and known as *phonography* (which see) from 1840, has, in its various modifications by its originator and others, a very wide currency wherever the English language is spoken. After the issue of the ninth edition of his work, in 1853, Pitman introduced extensive changes (especially in the vowel-system). The following is a comparative view of Pitman's later and earlier systems and that of a modification of them by J. E. Munson of New York (1866):



For further comparison, the sentence "my tongue is the pen of a ready writer," as written in these three systems, is here given:



Author of the Art of Memorie, in Latin, 1618, 12mo. Inventor of *Short-hand* — 'tis the best. Bp. Wilkins sayd 'tis only used in England, or by the English.
*Aubrey*, Lives, John Willis.

They shewed also a Psalter in the short Notes of Tyro, Tullius's Libertus: with a Discourse concerning the use of such *Short Hand* in the beginning of the Manuscript.
*Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 118.

[The following passage is an early allusion to the use of the word in this sense:

*Blep.* He could never find the way to my house.
*Chrem.* But now he shall at a short-hand.
*Blep.* What brachygraphy? Thomas Shelton's art?
*Chrem.* No, I mean suddenly.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 3.]

**Phonetic shorthand.** See *phonetic*.

II. *a.* 1. Of writing, contracted; stenographic: written in shorthand: as, *shorthand* notes.—2. Of persons, using shorthand; stenographic.

It must after this be consign'd by the *Short-hand* Writers to the Publick Press.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

**short-handed** (shôrt′han″ded), *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands, servants, or assistants.

Alston, the owner of the ranch, eyed him over from crown to spur, . . . and, being *short-handed*, engaged him on the spot.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 459.

**shorthander** (shôrt′han″dėr), *n.* A stenographer. [Colloq.]

It is a pity that no English *shorthander* has tried the experiment of a purely script basis, in which the blunt angles and other defects of the geometric systems shall not merely be reduced to a minimum, but eliminated altogether.
*The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 243.

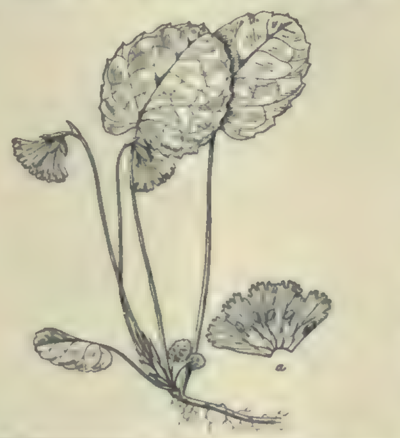
**short-head** (shôrt′hed), *n.* *Naut.*, a sucking whale under one year old: when near that age, it is very fat and yields above thirty barrels of blubber. *Simmonds.* [Eng.]

**short-heeled** (shôrt′hēld), *a.* Having the hind claw short, as a bird: as, the *short-heeled* field-lark (the tree-pipit, *Anthus arboreus* or *trivialis*). [Scotch.]

**shorthorn** (shôrt′hôrn), *n.* One of a breed of cattle having very short horns. The breed originated in the beginning of the nineteenth century in the valley of the Tees in England, but is now spread over all the richly pastured districts of Great Britain. The cattle are easily fattened, and the flesh is of excellent quality, but for dairy purposes they are inferior to some other breeds. The word is often used adjectively: as, the *short-horn* breed. Also called *Durham* and *Teeswater*. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 387.

**short-horned** (shôrt′hôrnd), *a.* 1. Having short horns, as cattle: specifically noting the breed of cattle called *shorthorns*.—2. Having short antennæ, as an insect.—**Short-horned flies**, the suborder *Brachycera*.—**Short-horned grasshoppers**, the family *Acridiidæ*. See *grasshopper* and *locust*¹, 1.

**Shortia** (shôr′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1842), named after Charles W. *Short*, an American botanist (1794–1863).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Diapensiaceæ* and tribe *Galacineæ*. It is characterized by scaly-bracteolate flowers, with a five-parted persistent calyx, five-lobed bell-shaped corolla, five stamens and five scale-shaped incurved staminodes, and a globose three-celled ovary, which ripens into a three-valved capsule crowned with the filiform style, and containing very numerous small seeds. There are but 2 species, *S. uniflora* of Japan, and *S. galacifolia* of the mountains of western North Carolina, long thought the rarest of North American plants, and famed as the plant particularly associated with Asa Gray, who first described it from a fragment seen in Paris in 1839, with a prediction of its structure and relationship, verified on its first discovery in flower in 1877. It is a smooth and delicate stemless plant from a perennial root, with long-stalked round or cordate evergreen radical leaves. The handsome nodding white flower is solitary upon a long peduncle which becomes erect in fruit. The plant grows in extensive patches in mountain ravines, in company with its relative *Galax*.



Flowering Plant of *Shortia galacifolia*. *a*, the corolla, laid open.

**short-jointed** (shôrt′join″ted), *a.* 1. Having short intervals between the joints: said of plants.—2. Having a short pastern: specifically said of a horse.

Round hoof'd, *short-jointed*, fetlocks shag and long.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 296.

**short-laid** (shôrt′lād), *a.* In *rope-making*, short-twisted.

**short-legged** (shôrt′leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having short legs, as the breed of hens called *creepers*.

Some pigeons, Davy, a couple of *short-legged* hens.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 28.

**short-lived** (shôrt′līvd), *a.* [< *short* + *life* + *-ed*².] Having a short life or existence; not living or lasting long; of short continuance: as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* passion.

Such *short-lived* wits do wither as they grow.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 54.

Some have . . . sought
By pyramids and mausolean pomp,
*Short-liv'd* themselves, t' immortalize their bones.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 184.

Suit lightly won, and *short-lived* pain,
For monarchs seldom sigh in vain.
*Scott*, Marmion, v. 9.

**shortly** (shôrt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *shortly, shortli, schortly, schortliche, scheortliche,* < AS. *sceortlīce, scortlīce,* < *sceort, scort,* short: see *short* and *-ly*².] In a short manner. (*a*) In a short time; presently; soon: often with *before* or *after*.

To shew unto his servants things which must *shortly* come to pass.
Rev. i. 1.

I shall be *shortly* in London. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

They lost her in a storm that fell *shortly after* they had been on board
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 98.

(*b*) In few words; briefly.

And *shortly* to procede in this mater,
They chase hym kyng by voice of the land.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

Are not those circumstances true that this gentleman hath so *shortly* and methodically delivered?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

I may be permitted to indicate *shortly* two or three fallacies.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 220.

(*c*) Curtly; abruptly; sharply.

Litull Johne seid he had won v shyllyngs,
And Robyn Hode seid *schortly* nay.
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 3).

**shortneck** (shôrt′nek), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*. See cut under *sandpiper*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]

**shortness** (shôrt′nes), *n.* [< ME. *schortnes, schortnesse,* < AS. *sceortnys, scortnys,* < *sceort, scort,* short: see *short* and *-ness*.] The quality or state of being short. (*a*) Want of length or extent in space or time; little length or little duration.

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The *shortness* of the emperors' reigns . . . did not give the workmen time to make many of their figures; and, as the *shortness* of their reigns was generally occasioned by the advancement of a rival, it is no wonder that nobody worked on the figure of a deceased emperor when his enemy was on the throne.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 496).

(*b*) Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

I am called awai, I prai you pardon mi *shortnes*.
*Sir J. Cheke*, in Ascham's Scholemaster, Int., p. 6.

(*c*) Want of reach, or of the power of retention: as, the *shortness* of the memory. (*d*) Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; poverty: as, the *shortness* of our reason; *shortness* of provisions.

In case from any *shortness* of water, or other cause, the turbine should have to be stopped.
*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 121.

(*e*) Curtness; sharpness: as, her temper was evident from the *shortness* of her answers. (*f*) Brittleness; friability; crispness.

From this pulverized stone, sand, and cement a stronger mortar was obtained than from sand and cement only; the mixture also was quite free from *shortness*.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 276.

**short-shipped** (shôrt′shipt), *a.* 1. Put on board ship in deficient quantity.—2. Shut out from a ship accidentally or for want of room.

**short-sighted** (shôrt′sī″ted), *a.* 1. Having distinct vision only when the object is near; near-sighted; myopic.

*Short-sighted* men see remote objects best in Old Age.
*Newton*, Opticks, i. 11.

To be *short-sighted*, or stare, to fleer in the Face, to look distant, to observe, to overlook.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

2. Not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect; not able to discern remoter consequences or results; not gifted with foresight.

The wise his days with pleasure ends,
The foolish and *short-sighted* die with fear,
That they go no-where.
*Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iv.

3. Proceeding from or characterized by a want of foresight: as, a *short-sighted* plan.

**short-sightedly** (shôrt′sī″ted-li), *adv.* In a short-sighted manner; hence, with lack of foresight or penetration.

**short-sightedness** (shôrt-sī″ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being short-sighted. (*a*) Near-sightedness; myopia. (*b*) Defective or limited intellectual discernment; inability to see far into futurity or to discern remote consequences.

We think a thousand years a great matter . . . through our *short-sightedness*.
*Abp. Leighton*, Works (ed. 1867), I. 303.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 225.

(*c*) Lack of foresight; the fact of being characterized by, or of proceeding from, want of foresight: as, the *shortsightedness* of a proposed policy.

**short-spoken** (shôrt′spō″kn), *a.* Speaking in a short or quick-tempered manner; sharp in address; curt of speech.

**short-staple** (shôrt′stā″pl), *a.* Having the fiber short: applied in commerce to the ordinary upland cotton of the United States. See *cotton-plant*, and compare *long-staple*.

**short-stop** (shôrt′stop), *n.* A player in the game of base-ball who is stationed between second and third base; also, the position filled by that player. See *base-ball*. Also called *short*.

**short-styled** (shôrt′stīld), *a.* In *bot.*, having a short style. See *heterogonous trimorphism*, under *heterogonous*.

**shorttail** (shôrt′tāl), *n.* A short-tailed snake; a tortricid; a roller.

**short-tailed** (shôrt′tāld), *a.* Having a short tail; having short tail-feathers; brevicaudate; brachyurous: specifically said of many animals and of a few groups of animals.—**Short-tailed crustaceans**, the *Brachyura*.—**Short-tailed field-mice**, the voles or *Arvicolinæ*. **Short-tailed snakes**, the *Tortricidæ*.—**Short-tailed swimmers**, the brachyurous or pygopod natatorial birds, as auks, loons, grebes, and penguins.—**Short-tailed terns**, the terns or sea-swallows of the genus *Hydrochelidon*, as the black tern, *H. nigra* or *H. lariformis*. See cut under *Hydrochelidon*.

**short-tempered** (shôrt′tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a hasty temper; easily put out of temper.

**short-toed** (shôrt′tōd), *a.* Having short toes; brachydactylous.—**Short-toed eagle**, *Circaetus gal-*

*licus* (formerly *Falco gallicus* and *Aquila brachydactyla*), a bird of prey inhabiting all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence eastward to the whole of the Indian peninsula and part of the Malay archipelago. The male is 26 inches long; the female, 30 inches; the pointed wings are more than half as long again as the tail; the tarsi are mostly naked; the nostrils are oval perpendicularly; the head is crested with lanceolate feathers; and in the adult the breast is white, streaked with brown. This bird is the *Jean-le-Blanc* of early French ornithologists; its book-name *short-toed eagle* is not very happy, as it is a poor example of an eagle, with nothing noticeable about its toes. Also called *snake-buzzard* (where see cut).

**short-tongued** (shôrt′tungd), *a.* Having a short, thick, fleshy tongue, as a lizard; crassilingual.

**short-waisted** (shôrt′wās″ted), *a.* **1.** Having a short waist or body: applied to persons, and also to dresses, coats, or other garments covering the body.—**2.** Pertaining to garments of this character: as, *short-waisted* fashion or style.—**3.** Short-tempered; touchy; crusty. [Prov. Eng.]

**short-winded** (shôrt′win″ded), *a.* [< ME. *shortwynded*; < *short* + *wind*$^2$ + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Breathing with difficulty; dyspnœic.—**2.** Unable to bear long-continued violent exertion, as running, without difficulty of breathing; out of breath.

> Whan thei saugh the Saisnes well chased and *short wynded*, thei lete renne at hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

> *Poins.* [Reads] "I [Falstaff] will imitate the honourable Romans in brevity:" he sure means brevity in breath, *short-winded*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 136.

**3.** Panting; characterized by difficulty of breathing.

> Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
> And breathe *short-winded* accents of new broils.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 3.

**short-windedness** (shôrt′win″ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being short-winded; dyspnœa.

> Balm, taken fasting, . . . is very good against *short-windedness*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 374.

**short-winged** (shôrt′wingd), *a.* Having comparatively or relatively short wings: specifically noting certain hawks used in falconry, as the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, in comparison with the true falcons, as the peregrine or gerfalcon.

**short-witted** (shôrt′wit″ed), *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment.

> Piety doth not require at our hands that we should be either *short-witted* or beggarly.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Remains, p. 200. (*Latham.*)

**shory** (shōr′i), *a.* [< *shore*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Lying near the shore or coast. [Rare.]—**2.** Shelving.

> There is commonly a descent or declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, . . . and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, I. 13.

**shost**†. A Middle English contracted form of *shouldest*, the second person singular of the preterit of *shall*$^1$.

**shot**$^1$ (shot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shotte*; < ME. *shot*, *schot*, < AS. *ge-sceot*, *ge-scot*, implements for shooting, an arrow or dart (= OFries. *skot*, a shot, = D. *schot*, a shot, shoot, = MLG. *schot*, implements for shooting, an arrow, ammunition, = OHG. *scoz*, MHG. *schoz*, G. *schoss*, *schuss* = Icel. *skot* = Sw. *skott* = Dan. *skud*, a shot, a shooting), < *sceótan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot: see *shoot*, *v.* Cf. *shoot*, *n.*, *shot*$^2$, *n.*] **1**†. A missile weapon; an arrow; a dart.

> No man therfore, up peyne of los of lyf,
> No maner *shot*, ne pollax, ne short knyf
> Into the lystes sende, or thider brynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1686.

**2.** A projectile; particularly, a ball or bullet; also, such projectiles collectively. Projectiles for large guns are seldom called by this name without some qualifying term: as, *solid shot*, *round shot*, *grape-shot*. The term properly denotes a missile not intended to explode, as distinguished from a shell or bomb. Projectiles of unusual character, but solid and not explosive, are usually called *shot* with some descriptive word: as, *bar-shot*, *buck-shot*, *chain-shot*.

> Storm'd at with *shot* and shell.
> *Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

**3.** A small ball or pellet, of which a number are combined in one charge; also, such pellets collectively. They are made by running molten lead combined with a little arsenic through a sieve, or pouring it from a ladle with a serrated edge from the top of a high tower (see *shot-tower*) into water at the bottom. The stream of metal breaks into drops which become spherical. To obviate the use of the high tower, various expedients have been tried, such as dropping the metal through a tube up through which a strong current of air is driven, or dropping it through a column of glycerin or oil. Such shot is assorted by sizes of the pellets, distinguished by letters (as *BB*, spoken *double-B*), or by numbers (usually Nos. 1 to 10 or 12), or by specific names (as *swan-shot*, etc.).

**4.** The distance passed over by a missile or projectile in its flight; range: used, in combination with the name of the weapon or missile, as a rough measure of length.

> Therby is an other churche of our Lady, distance from the churche of Bethlem .v. arrow *shottes*.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

> And she went, and sat her down . . . a good way off, as it were a bow*shot*. Gen. xxi. 16.

> He show'd a tent
> A stone-*shot* off. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Hence—**5.** Range in general; reach: as, within ear-*shot*.

> Keep you in the rear of your affection,
> Out of the *shot* and danger of desire.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 35.

**6.** Anything emitted, cast, or thrown forth; a shoot.

> Violent and tempestuous storm and *shots* of rain.
> *Ray*, Physico-Theological Discourses, p. 221.

**7.** Among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; also, one cast or set of the nets; also, the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets. See *shoot*, *v. t.*, 11.—**8.** A place where fishermen let out their nets. See *shoot*, *v. t.*, 11.—**9.** The act of shooting; discharge of, or the discharge from, a bow, gun, or other missile weapon.

> Whan he moughte no lenger sustaine the *shotte* of dartes and arowes, he boldly lepte in to the see.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 17.

> And y had a bow, be the rode,
> On [one] *schot* scholde yow se.
> *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 26).

> That's a perilous *shot* out of an elder-gun!
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 210.

**10.** One who shoots, especially with a firearm. (*a*†) A man armed with a musket or harquebus, as distinguished from a pikeman, bowman, or the like; also, a number of men so armed, collectively.

> A guard of chosen *shot* I had,
> That walked about me every minute while.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 53.

> In his passage from his lodging to the court were set in a ward fiue or sixe thousand *shot*, that were of the Emperors gard. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

(*b*) A marksman, especially with reference to his skill: as, a good *shot*; a crack *shot*; a wing-*shot*.

> He was a capital cricketer; was so good a *shot* that any house desirous of reputation for its bags on the 12th or 1st was glad to have him for a guest.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, xiii.

**11.** In *weaving*, a single thread of weft carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle.—**12.** A defect, of the nature of a streak, in the texture of silk and other textiles, caused by the interweaving of a thread or threads differing from the others in color, quality, or size. Compare *shot*$^1$, *p. a.*, 3.—**13.** In *mining*, a blast.—**14.** A nook; an angle; a plot of land; specifically, a square furlong of land; a group of strips or allotments, each one furlong in length, and together a furlong in width, in the open-field system. See *field*.

> The Infield is divided into three *shots* or parts, much about eighteen acres in all.
> *Scott of Rossie* (Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 32). (*Jamieson.*)

> He claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit *shot* of corn. *Scott*, Pirate, xxx.

**15.** A move or stroke in a game, as in curling or billiards.—**16.** A stitch in one's side. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**17.** A handful of hemp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**18.** Spermaceti; whale-shot.—**A bad shot**, a wrong guess; a mistake. [Colloq.]

> "I think he was fair," he said once, but it turned out to be *a bad shot*, the person in question being as black as a coal. *Mrs. L. B. Walford*, Cousins, i.

**A shot in the locker**, a reserve of money or provisions; funds; resources. [Colloq.]

> My wife shall travel like a lady. As long as there's *a shot in the locker* she shall want for nothing.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

**A snap shot.** See *snap*.—**Barbed shot.** See *barbed*$^1$.—**Bird-shot**, drop-shot of a size used for birds and small game generally, especially one of the finer sizes, as No. 7 or 8. The finest is usually called *mustard-seed* or *dust-shot*. Some of the largest may also take distinctive names, as *swan-shot*.—**Canister-shot.** Same as *case-shot*, 1.—**Chilled shot.** See *chill*$^1$.—**Drop-shot.** (*a*) Shot made by dropping or pouring melted lead, as opposed to such as are cast, as buck-shot and bullets. See def. 3, above.

> The thick covering of feathers and down with which they [swans] are protected will turn the largest *drop shot*.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 185.

(*b*) Same as *dropping fire* (which see, under *drop*). Also called *dropping shot*.—**Fancy shot.** See *fancy*.—**Flowering shot.** Same as *Indian-shot*.—**Flying shot**, a shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; also, one who fires such a shot; a wing-shot.—**Gallery shot.** See *gallery*.—**Head-mold shot**†. See *head-mold*.—**Indian shot.** See *Indian-shot*.—**Mustard-seed shot.** See *mustard-seed*.—**Parthian, random, red-hot, ricochet shot.** See the qualifying words.—**Round shot**, a spherical shot; a cannon-ball.—**Shot of a cable** (*naut.*). (*a*†) The splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two cables thus united. (*b*) A length of rope as it comes from the ropewalk; also, the length of a chain-cable between two shackles, generally fifteen fathoms.—**To arm a shot, drop to shot**, etc. See the verbs. (See also *bean-shot*, *buck-shot*, *dust-shot*, *feather-shot*, *snap-shot*, *swan-shot*, *wing-shot*.)

**shot**$^1$ (shot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shotted*, ppr. *shotting*. [< *shot*$^1$, *n.*] To load with shot: as, to *shot* a gun.

> His order to me was "to see the top chains put upon the cables, and the guns *shotted*."
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 345).

**shot**$^1$. Preterit and past participle of *shoot*.

**shot**$^1$ (shot), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shoot*, *v.*] **1**†. Advanced.

> Well *shot* in yeares he seem'd. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 19.

**2.** Firm; stable; secure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Having a changeable color, like that produced in weaving by all the warp-threads being of one color and all the weft of another; chatoyant. Silk is the usual material thus woven, but there are also shot alpaca and other goods.

> Hoarse
> With a thousand cries is its stream,
> And we on its breast, our minds
> Are confus'd as the cries which we hear,
> Changing and *shot* as the sights which we see.
> *M. Arnold*, The Future.

**4.** Same as *shooted*.

**shot**$^2$ (shot), *n.* [An assibilated form of *scot*$^2$: see *scot*$^2$, and cf. *shot*$^1$.] **1.** A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; charge; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.

> I'll to the alehouse with you presently; where, for one *shot* of five pence, thou shalt have five thousand welcomes.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5. 9.

> "Come, brothers, be merry," said jolly Robin,
> "Let us drink, and never give ore;
> For the *shot* I will pay, ere I go my way,
> If it cost me five pounds and more."
> *Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 36).

> You have had a feast, a merry one; the *shot*
> Is now to be discharged.
> *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, iv. 1.

**2**†. A supply or amount of drink, perhaps paid for at a fixed rate.

> About noon we returned, had a *shot* of ale at Slathwaite.
> *Meeke*, Diary, Jan. 23, 1691. (*Davies.*)

**Rescue shot**†. See *rescue*.—**To pay the shot.** See *pay*$^1$.—**To stand shot**, to meet the expense; pay the bill.

> Are you to *stand shot* to all this good liquor?
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xix.

> "Bring him some victual, landlord," called out the recruiting serjeant. "I'll *stand shot*."
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

**shot**$^3$ (shot), *n.* [As *shote*$^1$, < ME. **schote*, < AS. *sceóta*, a trout, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shot*$^1$. Cf. *shote*$^1$.] **1.** The trout, *Salmo fario*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]—**2.** The grayling, *Thymallus vulgaris*. Also *shut*, *shutt*. [Teme river, Eng.]

**shot**$^4$ (shot), *n.* [Prob. so called as 'shot' or rejected: see *shot*$^1$. Cf. *shote*$^2$.] **1.** An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep.—**2.** A young hog; a shote.

**shot**$^5$†. A Middle English past participle of *shut*$^1$.

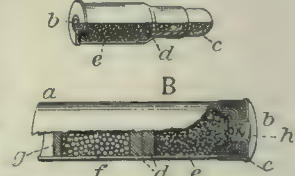
**shot-anchor**† (shot′ang″kọr), *n.* Same as *shoot-anchor* for *sheet-anchor*.

**shot-belt** (shot′belt), *n.* A shoulder- or waist-belt, usually of leather, to which a receptacle is secured, or several receptacles, for small shot: a common form is that which has but a single long bag or pouch, with a metal charger at the lower end. See cut B under *shot-pouch*.

**shot-borer** (shot′bōr″ėr), *n.* A small lignivorous beetle of the family *Scolytidæ*, as *Xyloborus dispar*, which bores holes in trees to such an extent that they seem to have been peppered with bird-shot; a pin-borer. See cuts under *borer* and *pin-borer*. [U. S. and Canada.]

**shot-bush** (shot′bůsh), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*: from its shot-like fruit.

**shot-cartridge** (shot′kär″trij), *n.* A cartridge containing shot instead of a bullet, and intended to serve various purposes. (*a*) For convenience in loading a breech-loader, the powder and shot being packed in a metal or paper case which has the percussion-cap at the end. See *shell*, 10. (*b*) To keep the shot together and prevent immediate scattering as it leaves the muzzle, the cartridge of this kind



Shot-cartridges.

A. *a*, copper case; *b*, primer; *c*, wooden capsule filled with shot; *e*, powder charge; *d*, paper partition between the rear end of the capsule and the powder. B. *a*, paper case to which is fitted the brass base *b*, with a reinforcement of layers of paper, *c*, cemented together; *d*, cloth or felt wads; *e*, powder; *f*, shot; *g*, paper shot-wad, half as thick as one of the wads *d*; *h*, primer.

being made commonly of wire and pasteboard, and the charge of shot being inclosed in a wire net. Distinctively called *wire-cartridge*.

**shot-clog†** (shot′klog), *n.* A person who is a mere clog on a company, but is tolerated because he pays the shot for the rest.

A gull, a rook, a *shot-clog*, to make suppers, and be laughed at? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Drawer, take your plate. For the reckoning there 's some of their cloaks; I will be no *shot-clog* to such. *Amends for Ladies*, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

**shot-compressor** (shot′kom-pres″or), *n.* In *surg.*, a forceps used to secure the ends of a ligature by fastening a split leaden shot upon them, instead of tying them.

**shot-corn** (shot′kôrn), *n.* A small shot. [Rare.]

A gun was levelled at Clarke by some one very near at hand. One single *shot-corn* struck him in the inside of the right thigh. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 221.

**shot-crossbow** (shot′krôs″bō), *n.* A crossbow in the stock of which a gun-barrel was inserted, and which served at will as a firearm or an arbalist.

**shote**[1] (shōt), *n.* [Also *shot*, a trout (see *shot*[3]); < ME. **schote*, < AS. *sceóta*, a trout, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] Same as *shot*[3].

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

**shote**[2] (shōt), *n.* [Also *shoat*, E. dial. also *shoot*, *shot*, formerly also *shete*: see *shot*[4], and cf. *sholt*.] 1. A young hog; a pig.

Yong *shoates* or yong hogs, nefrendes. *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 72. (*Nares.*)

*Cochet*, a Cockerel or Cock-chick; also a *shote*, or *shete*, Pig. *Cotgrave.*

2. A thriftless, worthless fellow: used generally with some derogatory adjective, as *poor* or *miserable*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**shoter†**, *n.* Same as *shotter*.

**shot-flagon** (shot′flag″on), *n.* The host's pot, given where the guests have drunk above a shilling's worth of ale. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shot-free** (shot′frē), *a.* Same as *scot-free*, 2.

*As.* But pray, why must they be punish'd that carry off the Prize?
*Eut.* Lest their too great Felicity should expose them to Envy, if they should carry away the Prize and go *Shot-free* too. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 426.

**shot-gage** (shot′gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing cannon-projectiles. Shot-gages are of two kinds—ring-gages and cylinder-gages. Two sizes of the first kind are employed for each caliber. The shot or shell must pass through the larger, but not through the smaller. It is afterward rolled through the cylinder-gage, any jamming or sticking in which causes the rejection of the projectile.

**shot-garland** (shot′gär″land), *n.* 1. See *shot garland*, under *garland*.—2. In land-batteries, an iron or wooden stand on which shot and shell are piled in order to preserve them from deterioration.

**shot-glass** (shot′glȧs), *n.* In *weaving*, same as *cloth-prover*: so called because fitted for counting the shots in a given piece of textile.

**shot-gromet** (shot′grom″et), *n.* See *gromet*.

**shot-gun** (shot′gun), *n.* A smooth-bore gun used for firing small shot, as in the chase of birds and small quadrupeds; a fowling-piece: commonly called *gun* simply, in implied distinction from *rifle* or other small-arm. Some shot-guns are too heavy to be brought to the shoulder. (See *punt-gun*, *ducking-gun*.) Shot-guns are usually either single-barreled or double-barreled; rarely a third barrel is added; sometimes one of the barrels is rifled (see the quotation). Besides being smooth-bored, a shot-gun differs from any form of rifle in having no hind-sight and a simple pin as fore-sight. Shot-guns are also distinguished as *muzzle-loaders* and *breech-loaders*; the former are little used now. Though the bore is always smooth, it is often contracted toward the muzzle to concentrate the discharge. (See *choke-bore*.) The standard shot-gun now most used by sportsmen is the double-barreled breech-loader, of 7 to 10 pounds weight, about 30 inches length of barrel, length and drop of stock fitting the shooter, often with pistol-grip, caliber usually 10, 12, or 14, and taking corresponding sizes of paper or metal shot-cartridges (see *shell*) with center-fire primers or percussion-caps and an automatic ejector; such as have the cock or hammer concealed in the mechanism of the lock are specified as *hammerless*. The special makes are numberless, but decided variations from the standard pattern are rare. Shot-guns are seldom fitted with hair-triggers, but usually with rebounding locks, in which the hammer flies back to half-cock on delivering the blow on the plunger. A special form of shot-gun, used by naturalists, is described under *cane-gun*.

The combination of a rifle and *shot-gun* in one double-barrel weapon is much esteemed by South African sportsmen. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 192.

**Shot-gun policy**, in *U. S. polit. slang*, a name used by partizan extremists in the North to denote the alleged political control of negro voters in the South by violence and intimidation.—**Shot-gun prescription**, in *med.*, a prescription which contains a great number of drugs of varying properties. [Colloq.] **Shot-gun quarantine.** See *quarantine*.

**shot-hole** (shot′hōl), *n.* A hole made by the passage of a shot fired from a gun; also, a blasting-hole or drill-hole charged and prepared for a blast or "shot," as this term is sometimes used by miners.

**shot-ice** (shot′īs), *n.* A sheet of ice. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

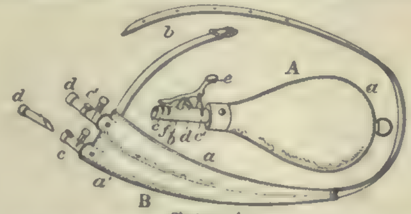
**shot-line** (shot′līn), *n.* In the *life-saving service*, a light cord attached to a ball which is fired from a gun or mortar so as to fall over a vessel in distress. By means of the cord a heavier rope can then be hauled from the shore to the vessel. In the United States service a cord of braided linen is used.

**shot-locker** (shot′lok″ėr), *n.* A compartment for containing cannon-balls, especially on shipboard. See *locker*[1].

**shot-pepper** (shot′pep″ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

**shot-plug** (shot′plug), *n.* A tapered wooden plug formerly used on board a wooden man-of-war to stop up holes made by shot. It is often covered with fearnaught or some similar material to insure a closer fit.

**shot-pouch** (shot′pouch), *n.* 1. A receptacle for the small shot used in hunting small game. Such pouches were formerly made of different material and of many different forms, but generally of leather, and fitted with a metal charger, or device for measuring a desired charge of shot. Like the powder-flask or powder-horn, the shot-pouch has almost disappeared with the nearly universal use of breech-loaders, which take fixed ammunition in the form of shot-cartridges.



Shot-pouches.

A, pouch for one size of shot: *a*, pouch; *b*, charger with gates *c*, *c*′: *d*, spring which holds the gate closed until the lever *e*, which shuts the gate *c*′ and opens *c*, is depressed, when the charge filling the nozle between the two gates is released. The charge can be lessened by placing the gate *c* in the slot *f*. B, pouch (shot-belt) for two sizes of shot: *a*, *a*′, pouches; *b*, strap for attachment to the person of the sportsman; *c*, *c*′, nozles, each with a single spring gate. The charge is measured in the detachable charger *d*.

He searched under his red flannel shirt, beneath the heavy tangle of *shot-pouches*, and powder-flask, and dangling chargers of antelope-horn, and the like. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 119.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*: so called in allusion to the quantity of shot often required to kill it. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

**shot-proof** (shot′prōf), *a.* Proof against shot or missile weapons.

Arete's favour makes any one *shot-proof* against thee, Cupid. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**shot-prop** (shot′prop), *n.* An arrangement for filling a shot-hole which is low in a ship's side and is likely to admit water. It is a plug braced from within by means of a timber or several timbers, which support it firmly in place.

**shot-rack** (shot′rak), *n.* Same as *shot-garland*, 1.

**shotrel†**, *n.* [Appar. < *shot*[3] + *-er-el*, as in *pickerel*.] A pike in the first year.

As though six mouths and the cat for a seventh be not sufficient to eat an harlotry *shotrel*, a pennyworth of cheese, and half a score sparlings. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

**shot-sorter** (shot′sôr″tėr), *n.* A frame holding a series of rotary screens for sorting shot into various sizes.

**shot-star** (shot′stär), *n.* The alga *Nostoc commune*.

**shott** (shot), *n.* [Ar.] In northern Africa, the bed of an old saline lake which has become dried up by excess of evaporation over precipitation, and is now filled with deposits of salt and gypsum mingled with sand blown from the adjacent desert. The word is frequently used by writers in English and other languages on the physical geography of northern Africa.

**shot-table** (shot′tā″bl), *n.* A rotating table having an annular groove or channel in which a round shot is placed to cool after casting. It is designed to cause the metal to shrink equally in all directions.

**shotted** (shot′ed), *p. a.* 1. Loaded with a ball as well as with the cartridge of powder: said of cannon.

Once fairly kindled, he [Carlyle] is like a three-decker on fire, and his *shotted* guns go off, as the glow reaches them, alike dangerous to friend and foe. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 148.

2. Having a shot attached; weighted with shot.

His heavy-*shotted* hammock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vi.

**Shotted line.** See *line*[2].

**shotten** (shot′n), *p. a.* [< ME. *schoten*, < AS. *scoten*, pp. of *sceótan*, shoot, rush: see *shoot*, *v.*] 1. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone. See the quotation under *shoulder-shotten*.—2. Having spawned; spent, as a fish.

If manhood, good manhood, be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 142.

Dismally shrunk, as Herrings *shotten*. *Prior*, The Mice.

3. Sour; curdled, as milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Shotten herring.** (*a*) See def. 2. (*b*) See *herring*.

**shotten-souled†** (shot′n-sōld), *a.* Having lost or got rid of the soul; soulless. [Rare.]

Upbraid me with your benefits, you pilchers,
You *shotten-soul'd*, slight fellows!
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

**shotter†** (shot′ėr), *n.* [Also *shoter*; appar. < *shoot*, *shot*, + *-er*[1]; cf. *shout*[2].] A large fishing-boat.

Boats "called *shotters* of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from Aprill to June for macrell," are mentioned in a MS. dated 1580 relating to the Brighton fishermen. *Nares.*

**shot-tower** (shot′tou″ėr), *n.* A high round tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top. See *shot*[1], *n.*, 3.

**shotty** (shot′i), *a.* [< *shot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Shot-like; resembling shot, or pellets of lead.

Purpuric eruptions, . . . *shotty* to the feel. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 226.

Weathered barley has a dull and often a dirty appearance, quite distinct from the bright *shotty* character of good samples. *Ure*, Dict., III. 185.

**shot-window** (shot′win″dō), *n.* [ME. *shotwyndowe*, *schotwyndowe*; < *shot*, shooting, + *window*: prob. orig. applied to loopholes for archers. The explanation < *shot*[5], for *shut*, + *window*, is untenable on various grounds.] A special form of window projecting from the wall. See the quotation from Chambers.

He . . . dressed hym up by a *shot wyndowe*
That was upon the carpenteris wal.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 172.

Then she has ta'en a crystal wand,
And she has stroken her troth thereon;
She has given it him out at the *shot-window*,
Wi' mony a sad sigh, and heavy groan.
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

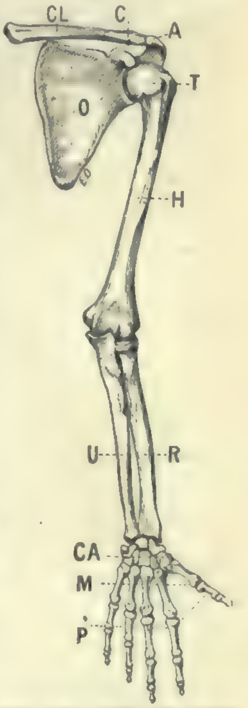
Go to the *shot-window* instantly, and see how many there are of them. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

By *shot-window* is meant a certain species of aperture, generally circular, which used to be common in the staircases of old wooden houses in Scotland, and some specimens of which are yet to be seen in the Old Town of Edinburgh. It was calculated to save glass in those parts of the house where light was required, but where there was no necessity for the exclusion of the air. *Chambers's Scottish Songs*, [III. 216, note.

**shought†.** An obsolete form of *shock*[3], *shoo*[2].

**should** (shůd). Preterit of *shall*[1].

**shoulder** (shōl′dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*, Sc. *shouther*, etc.; < ME. *scholdre*, *shulder*, *schulder*, *schuldere*, *shuldre* (pl. *scholdres*, *schylderez*, *ssoldren*, *schuldren*), < AS. *sculder*, *sculdor*, *sculdur* (pl. *sculdru*, *sculdra*, collectively *gesculdru*, *gesculdre*) = OFries. *skulder*, *scholder* = D. *schouder* = MLG. *schuldere*, *schulder*, LG. *schulder*, *schuller* = OHG. *scultarra*, *scultra*, MHG. G. *schulter* = Dan. *skulder* = Sw. *skuldra*, shoulder; root unknown.] 1. A part of the body at the side and back of the bottom of the neck, and at the side and top of the chest;



Bones of the Left Shoulder and Upper Extremity, from the front.

A, acromion; C, coracoid; CA. carpus; CL, clavicle; H, humerus; M, metacarpals; O, ventral surface of the scapula; P, phalanges, proximal row; R, radius; T, head of humerus; U, ulna.

collectively, the parts about the scapula or blade-bone; the scapular region, including both bony and soft parts; especially, in man, the lateral prominence of these parts, where the upper arm-bone is articulated, having as its bony basis the united ends of the collar-bone and the blade-bone, overlaid by the mass of the deltoid muscle. See also cut under *shoulder-blade*.

In another Yle, toward the Southe, duellen folk of foule Stature and of cursed kynde, that han no Hedes, and here Eyen ben in here *Scholdres*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 203.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So bear I thee upon my manly *shoulders*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 63.

I commend thy iudgement for cutting thy cote so iust to the bredth of thy *shoulders*.
*Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincolns [Inne.

Ammon's great son one *shoulder* had too high.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 117.

**2.** Figuratively, sustaining power; strength to support burdens: as, to take the work or the blame on one's own *shoulders*.

The government shall be upon his *shoulder*. Isa. ix. 6.

Her slanderous tongue,
Which laid their guilt upon my guiltless *shoulders*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 98.

**3.** The shoulder-joint.—**4.** The parts of an animal corresponding to the shoulder of man, including some other parts, and sometimes the whole fore quarter of an animal: thus, a *shoulder* of mutton includes parts of the neck, chest, and foreleg.

I'll assure your worship,
A *shoulder* of mutton and a pottle of wine, sir.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

**5.** In *ornith.*, the carpal joint, or wrist-joint, of a bird's wing; the bend of the wing, which, when the wing is folded, fits against the shoulder proper, and appears in the place of this. The distinctively shaded or white parts which show in the cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *sea-eagle* are the *shoulders* in this sense.

Robert of Lincoln [the bobolink] is gayly drest, . . .
White are his *shoulders* and white his crest.
*Bryant*, Robert of Lincoln.

**6.** Some part projecting like a shoulder; specifically, in *anat.*, the tuberculum of a rib, separated from the head by the neck, and usually articulating with the transverse process of a vertebra. See *tuberculum*, and cut under *rib*.—**7.** A prominent or projecting part below the top; a rounded projection: as, the *shoulder* of a hill; especially, a projection on an object to oppose or limit motion or form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.

We already saw the French flag floating over the *shoulder* of the mountain. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

Out of the *shoulders* of one of the towers springs a tall young fir-tree. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 462.

Then they resumed their upward toil, following the rough path that zigzagged up the mighty *shoulders* and slopes [of Ben Nevis]. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

Specifically—(*a*) The butting-ring on the axle of a vehicle. (*b*) The projection of a lamp-chimney just below the contraction or neck. (*c*) In *carp.*, the finished end of a tenoned rail or mullion; the part from which the tenon projects, and which fits close against the piece in which the mortise is cut. See cut under *mortise*. (*d*) In *printing*, the projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter. See cut under *type*. (*e*) In *archery*, the broadest part of a barbed arrow-head; the width across the barbs, or from the shaft to the extremity of one of the barbs. (*f*) The upper part of the blade of a sword. (*g*) In a vase, jug, bottle, etc., the projection below the neck.

The body of this vase is richly ornamented: . . . round the *shoulder* is a frieze of Scythians.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 381.

(*h*) In a knife, the enlarged part between the tang and the blade. (*i*) In *angling*, a feather to the body of an artificial fly. (*j*) The back part of a sail.

The wind sits in the *shoulder* of your sail.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 56.

**8.** A projecting edge or ridge; a bur.

What constitutes a good plate in photo-engraving is deep sharp lines free from dirt or *shoulders*.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII., p. 90 of Adv'ts.

**9.** In *fort.*, the angle of a bastion included between the face and the flank. Also called *shoulder-angle*. See cut under *bastion*.—**10.** In the *leather-trade*, a name given to tanned or curried hides and kips.—**11.** In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the humeri or front upper corners of an insect's thorax: but in *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera* the term generally denotes the upper front angles of the wing-covers. (*b*) A shoulder-moth.—**Head and shoulders.** See *head*.—**Over the left shoulder.** See *left*¹.—**Point of the shoulder,** the acromial process of the scapula; the acromion. Formerly also called *shoulder-pitch*. See cuts under *shoulder* and *shoulder-blade*.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail.** See *sail*¹, and cut under *sharpie*.—**Shoulder to shoulder,** with united action and mutual coöperation and support.

Exchanging that bird's-eye reasonableness which soars to avoid preference and loses all sense of quality, for the generous reasonableness of drawing *shoulder to shoulder* with men of like inheritance.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxiii.

**To give, show,** or **turn the cold shoulder.** See *cold*.

The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just *showing o' the cauld shouther*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxiii.

"Does he ever come back?" . . . "Ay, he comes back,' said the landlord, "to his great friends now and again, and *gives the cold shoulder* to the man that made him."
*Dickens*, Great Expectations, lii.

**To put** or **set one's shoulder to the wheel,** to assist in bearing a burden or overcoming a difficulty; exert one's self; give effective help; work personally.

And I then *set my shoulder to the wheel* in good earnest.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

**With one shoulder**†, with one consent; with united effort. Compare *shoulder to shoulder*.

That they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him *with one shoulder*. Zeph. iii. 9 (margin).

**shoulder** (shōl'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*; < ME. *schuldren* = D. *schouderen* = G. *schultern* = Sw. *skyldra*, *skylbra* = Dan. *skuldre*, shoulder; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder energetically or with violence.

That new rotten sophistrie began to beard and *sholder* logicke in her owne tong.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

Approching nigh unto him, cheeke by cheeke,
He *shouldered* him from off the higher ground.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 49.

But with his son, our soveraign Lord that is,
Youthful Theodrick was prime man in grace,
And quickly *shouldered* Ethelswick from Court.
*Broome*, Queens Exchange, iii.

**2.** To take upon the shoulder or shoulders: as, to *shoulder* a basket; specifically (*milit.*), to carry vertically or nearly so, as a musket in one hand and resting against the arm and the hollow of the shoulder, the exact position varying in different countries and at different times.

The broken soldier . . .
*Shoulder'd* his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 158.

Playing, at the beat of drum, their martial pranks,
*Should'ring* and standing as if struck to stone.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 137.

At their head came Thor,
*Shouldering* his hammer. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

Down in the cellars merry bloated things
*Shoulder'd* the spigots, straddling on the butts
While the wine ran. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**3.** To form a shoulder or abutment on, by cutting or casting, as in a shaft or a beam.—**Shoulder arms,** the order given to infantry to shoulder their muskets.

**II.** *intrans.* To push forward, as with the shoulder foremost; force one's way by or as if by using the shoulder, as through a crowd.

All [serving-men] tramped, kicked, plunged, *shouldered*, and jostled, doing as little service with as much tumult as could well be imagined. *Scott*, Rob Roy, v.

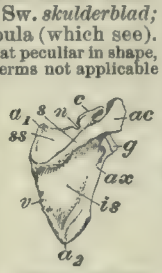
Then we *shoulder'd* thro' the swarm.
*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**shoulder-angle** (shōl'dėr-ang″gl), *n.* In *fort.*, same as *shoulder*, 9.

**shoulder-belt** (shōl'dėr-belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn over the shoulder, for use or ornament. See *bandoleer*, *baldric*, *guige*, *sword-belt*.

Up, and put on my new stuff-suit, with a *shoulder-belt*, according to the new fashion. *Pepys*, Diary, May 17, 1668.

**shoulder-blade** (shōl'dėr-blād), *n.* [< ME. *schulderblad* = D. *schouderblad* = MLG. *schulderblat*, G. *schulterblatt* = Dan. Sw. *skulderblad*; as *shoulder* + *blade*.] The scapula (which see). The human shoulder-blade is somewhat peculiar in shape, and some of its parts are named in terms not applicable or seldom applied to scapulæ in general. It is a compound bone, including a coracoid as a mere process, and develops from seven centers of ossification, two of which are coracoid. It is commonly said to have two *surfaces*, three *borders*, and three *angles*. Of these, the ventral surface, which lies upon the ribs, is the *venter*; the other surface is the *dorsum*. This latter is unequally divided into two parts by the development of a high ridge, the *spine*, extended into a stout process, the *acromion*. The flat part above the spine is the *supraspinous fossa*; that below the spine, the *infraspinous fossa*; the venter is also called the *subscapular fossa*. These three fossæ indicate the primitively prismatic and rod-like character of the bone; and they correspond respectively to the *prescapular*, *postscapular*, and *subscapular surfaces* of a more general nomenclature. The spine being actually in the axis of the scapula, it follows that the long *vertebral border* ($a_1$ to $a_2$ in the figure) is the proximal end of the bone. The *glenoid fossa* is at the other end of the bone, at its confluence with the coracoid. The *axillary border* is one edge of the primitive prism; the *superior border* is another; and the third is along the free edge of the spine. The *suprascapular notch* in the superior border (converted into a foramen by a ligament) denotes the passage there of the vessels and nerve called by the same name. The peculiarities of the human scapula result mainly from its extensive growth downward to the inferior angle ($a_2$), with consequent lengthening of the axillary border and of the so-called vertebral "border," and from great development of the spine and acromion. This bone, as usual in the higher vertebrates, has two articulations—with the clavicle and with the humerus; excepting the acromioclavicular articulation, it is attached to the trunk solely by muscles, of which sixteen (sometimes seventeen) arise from or are inserted into the bone. (Compare the shape of the rabbit's shoulder-blade, figured under *metacromion*, and of a bird's, under *scapula*.) See also cut under *shoulder*.



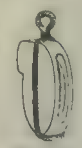
Human Shoulder-blade or Scapula (right), dorsal surface

$a_1$, superior angle; $a_2$, inferior angle; *ac*, acromion; *ax*, axillary border; *c*, coracoid; *g*, glenoid cavity for articulation with humerus; *is*, infraspinous fossa; *n*, neck and suprascapular notch in superior border; *s*, spine; *ss*, supraspinous fossa; *v*, vertebral border, extending from $a_1$ to $a_2$.

I fear, sir, my *shoulder-blade* is out.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 77.

As for you and me, my good Sir, are there any signs of wings sprouting from our *shoulder-blades?*
*Thackeray*, Philip, v.

**shoulder-block** (shōl'dėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large single block having a projection on the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed.



Shoulder-block.

**shoulder-bone** (shōl'dėr-bōn), *n.* [< ME. *scholderbon*, *schuldirbon*, *schuldrebone*; < *shoulder* + *bone*¹.] **1.** The humerus.—**2.** The shoulder-blade.

My sonys hed hath reste none,
But leneth on the *schuldre bone*.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

To see how the bear tore out his *shoulder-bone*.
*Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3. 97.

**shoulder-brace** (shōl'dėr-brās), *n.* A surgical appliance for treating round shoulders.

**shoulder-brooch** (shōl'dėr-brōch), *n.* A brooch such as is used in the costume of the Scottish Highlanders to secure the plaid on the shoulder.

**shoulder-callosity** (shōl'dėr-ka-los″i̤-ti), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobes*, under *prothoracic*.

**shoulder-cap** (shōl'dėr-kap), *n.* The piece of armor which covers the point of the shoulder, forming part either of the articulated epaulet or of the pauldron.

**shoulder-clapper**† (shōl'dėr-klap″ėr), *n.* One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity or to arrest him; in the latter sense, a bailiff.

A back-friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that countermands
The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 37.

**shoulder-cover** (shōl'dėr-kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *shoulder-tippet*. See *patagium* (*c*).

**shouldered** (shōl'dėrd), *a.* [< ME. *yshuldred*; < *shoulder* + *-ed*².] Having shoulders, of this or that character: as, broad-*shouldered*, round-*shouldered*, red-*shouldered*.

Take oxen yonge, . . .
*Yshuldred* wyde is goode, and huge brest.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Broad-*shouldered* was he, grand to look upon.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

**shoulder-girdle** (shōl'dėr-gėr″dl), *n.* The pectoral or scapular arch or girdle. See *pectoral girdle*, under *girdle*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, *sternum*, *scapula*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder*.

**shoulder-guard** (shōl'dėr-gärd). *n.* **1.** Same as *épaulière*.—**2.** Armor of the shoulder, especially when added to the hauberk or gambeson as an additional defense. See cuts under *epaulet*, 2, and *pauldron*.

**shoulder-hitter** (shōl'dėr-hit″ėr), *n.* One who hits from the shoulder; one who in boxing delivers a blow with the full weight of his body; hence, a pugilist; a bully; a rough. [Colloq., U. S.]

A band of *shoulder-hitters* and ballot-box stuffers.
*New York Tribune*, Sept. 30, 1858.

**shouldering** (shōl'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shoulder*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pushing or crowding with the shoulder or shoulders.

Some thought to raise themselves to high degree
By riches and unrighteous reward;
Some by close *shouldring*; some by flatteree.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 47.

Those *shoulderings* aside of the weak by the strong, which leave so many "in shallows and in miseries."
*H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 151.

**2.** A shoulder; a sloping projection or bank.

When there is not a kerb there should be a *shouldering* of sods and earth on each side to keep the road materials in place, and to form with the finished surface the water tables or side channels in which the surface drainage is collected. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 583.

**3.** In *slating*, a bed of haired lime placed beneath the upper edge of the smaller and thicker sorts of slates, to raise them and aid in making the joints water-tight.

**shouldering-file** (shōl′dėr-ing-fīl), *n.* A flat, safe-edged file, the narrower sides of which are parallel and inclined. See *V-file*. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoulder-joint** (shōl′dėr-joint), *n.* The joint between the humerus and the pectoral girdle. In most mammals the humerus and scapula are alone concerned, but in the monotremes and lower animals the coracoid bone also takes part. The joint is a ball-and-socket or enarthrodial one, permitting extensive movements. See cuts under *shoulder*, *sternum*, and *interclavicle*.

**shoulder-knot** (shōl′dėr-not), *n.* 1. A knot of ribbon or of metal lace worn on the shoulder. The fashion was introduced from France in the time of Charles II. It is now confined to servants in livery.

> Sir, I admire the mode of your *shoulder-knot;* methinks it hangs very emphatically, and carries an air of travel in it; your sword-knot too is . . . modish.
> *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, i. 1.

> I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and *shoulder knots* crowding among the common clowns [on a jury].
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 289.

> It is impossible to describe all the execution that was done by the *shoulder-knot*, while that fashion prevailed.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

2. An epaulet.—3. A piece of jewelry made to wear on the shoulder, as a brooch or simple ornament: most generally a diamond pin set with many stones.—4. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Hadena basilinea* is the rustic shoulder-knot.—**Shoulder-knot grouse**, the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella*. Also *tippet-grouse*. *J. Latham*, 1783; *J. Sabine*, 1823.

**shoulder-knotted** (shōl′dėr-not″ed), *a.* [< *shoulder-knot* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Wearing a shoulder-knot.

> A *shoulder-knotted* Puppy, with a grin,
> Queering the threadbare Curate, let him in.
> *Colman the Younger*, Poetical Vagaries, p. 144. (*Davies.*)

**shoulder-lobe** (shōl′dėr-lōb), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobes*, under *prothoracic*.

**shoulder-moth** (shōl′dėr-môth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis plecta* is the flame-shoulder.

**shoulder-note** (shōl′dėr-nōt), *n.* See *note*$^{1}$, 5.

**shoulder-pegged** (shōl′dėr-pegd), *a.* Gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion: applied to horses.

**shoulder-piece** (shōl′dėr-pēs), *n.* A shoulder-strap; a strap or piece joining the front and back of a garment, and passing over the shoulder.

> It [the ephod] shall have the two *shoulderpieces* thereof joined at the two edges thereof; and so it shall be joined together.
> Ex. xxviii. 7.

**shoulder-pitch**† (shōl′dėr-pich), *n.* The point of the shoulder; the acromion.

> *Acromion.* The *shoulder pitch*, or point, wherewith the hinder and fore parts of the necke are joyned together.
> *Cotgrave.*

**shoulder-pole** (shōl′dėr-pōl), *n.* A pole to be carried on the shoulders of two persons to support a burden slung between them.

> The double gate was thrown open to admit a couple of fettered convicts carrying water in a large wooden bucket slung between them on a *shoulder pole*.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 35.

**shoulder-screw** (shōl′dėr-skrö), *n.* An external screw made with a shoulder which limits the distance to which it can be screwed in.

**shoulder-shield** (shōl′dėr-shēld), *n.* 1. Same as *pauldron*.—2. An outer and additional piece of armor worn in the just or tourney, generally on the left shoulder only.

**shoulder-shotten** (shōl′dėr-shot″n), *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.

> Swayed in the back and *shoulder-shotten*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

**shoulder-slip** (shōl′dėr-slip), *n.* A slip or sprain of the shoulder; a dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

> The horse will probably take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

**shoulder-slipped** (shōl′dėr-slipt), *a.* Having a slip of the shoulder; suffering dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

> Mr. Floyd brought word they could not come, for one of their horses was *shoulderslipt*.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 173.

> He mounted him again upon Rosinante, who was half *shoulder-slipped*.
> *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 8. (*Davies.*)

**shoulder-splayed** (shōl′dėr-splād), *a.* Same as *shoulder-slipped*.

**shoulder-spotted** (shōl′dėr-spot″ed), *a.* Having spotted shoulders: as, the *shoulder-spotted* roquet, *Liocephalus ornatus*, a tropical American lizard.

**shoulder-strap** (shōl′dėr-strap), *n.* 1. A strap worn over the shoulder to support the dress or some article to be carried.

> He then mends the *shoulder-strap* of his powder-horn and pouches.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 203.

2. A narrow strap of cloth edged with gold bullion, and in most cases ornamented with gold or silver bullion, worn on the shoulder by naval and military commissioned officers as a badge of rank. The color of the cloth in the United States army distinguishes the various corps, while in the navy a peculiar ornament in addition to the insignia of rank is used to designate the corps. A strap without a bar signifies a second lieutenant, the corresponding navy grade being the ensign; one bar, first lieutenant in the army and junior lieutenant in the navy; two bars, captain in the army and lieutenant in the navy; a gold leaf, major and lieutenant-commander; a silver leaf, lieutenant-colonel and commander; a silver eagle, colonel and captain; a silver star, brigadier-general and commodore; two silver stars, major-general and rear-admiral; three silver stars, lieutenant-general and vice-admiral; four silver stars, general and admiral.

> In the army of the United States the rank of officers is determined by the insignia on the epaulettes and *shoulder-straps*.
> *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict., p. 475.

3. Same as *épaulière*.

**shoulder-tippet** (shōl′dėr-tip″et), *n.* In *entom.*, a patagium. See *patagium* (*c*).

**shoulder-wrench** (shōl′dėr-rench), *n.* A wrench, strain, or sprain of the shoulder.

**shouler**, *n.* A dialectal form of *shoveler*$^{2}$.

**shoup** (shoup), *n.* [Also dial. *choup*(*-tree*); < ME. *schowpe*, *scope*(*-tre*); perhaps ult. connected with *hip*$^{2}$ (AS. *heópe*, etc.): see *hip*$^{2}$.] Same as *hip*$^{2}$. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 338. [Prov. Eng.]

**shour**†, **shoure**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *shower*$^{1}$.

**shout**$^{1}$ (shout), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *showt*, *shoute*, *showte;* < ME. *shouten*, *schouten;* origin unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a loud significant call or outcry, either inarticulate, as in laughter, calls, signals, etc., or articulate; speak in a very loud and vehement manner. It is generally applied to loud utterance or calling out in order to express joy, applause, or exultation, to give an alarm, to draw attention, or to incite to an action.

> With that gan al hire meyne for to *shoute:*
> "A! go we se, caste up the gates wide."
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 614.

> All the sons of God *shouted* for joy. Job xxxviii. 7.

2. To order drink for another or others as a treat. [Slang, Australia and U. S.]

> And so I *shouted* for him and he *shouted* for me, and at last I says—"Butty," says I, "who are these chaps round here on the lay?" *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 335.

> He must drink a nobbler with Tom, and be prepared to *shout* for all hands at least once a day.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 243.

**To shout at**, to deride or revile with shouts.

> That man would be *shouted at* that should come forth in his great-grandsire's suit, though not rent, not discoloured.
> *Bp. Hall*, Fashions of the World, Sermon, Rom. xii. 2.

**II.** *trans.* To utter in a loud and vehement voice; utter with a shout; express with raised voice.

> They threw their caps, . . .
> *Shouting* their emulation. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 218.

> The people cried, . . .
> *Shouting*, "Sir Galahad and Sir Percivale!"
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**shout**$^{1}$ (shout), *n.* [< ME. *showte*, *schowte;* < *shout*$^{1}$, *v.*] A vehement and sudden outcry, expressing joy, exultation, animated courage, or other emotion; also, a loud call to attract attention at a distance, to be heard by one hard of hearing, or the like. A shout is generally near a middle pitch of the voice, as opposed to a cry, scream, shriek, or screech, which are all at a high pitch, and a roar, which is at a low pitch.

> Than a-roos a *showte* and so grete noyse that alle thei tho turned to flight, and the chase be-gan that longe endured, for from euensonge it lasted vnto nyght.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

> Thursday, the vij Day of Januarii, the Maryoners made a grett *Showte*, seyng to vs that they sey londe.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

> The universal host up sent
> A *shout* that tore hell's concave.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 542.

> Great was the *shout* of guns from the castles and ship.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 9, 1660.

**shout**$^{2}$ (shout), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *scout*$^{4}$ in like sense; otherwise a dial. var. of *shoot*, and so called with ref. to its light movement.] A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of Lincolnshire: when broader and larger it is used in shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a *gunning-shout*. [Prov. Eng.]

> And from two boats, forfeited anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a *showte*, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accomptant of waifs and estrays.
> *Archæologia*, XXIV. 303. (*Halliwell.*)

**shouter** (shou′tėr), *n.* 1. One who shouts.

> A peal of loud applause rang out,
> And thin'd the air, till even the birds fell down
> Upon the *shouters'* heads. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

Hence—2. A noisy or enthusiastic adherent of a person or cause. [Slang, U. S.]

**shoutman**† (shout′man), *n.* [< *shout*$^{2}$ + *man*.] One who manages or uses a shout. See *shout*$^{2}$. *Archæologia*, XXIV. 303.

**shove** (shuv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoved*, ppr. *shoving*. [< ME. *shoven*, *schoven*, *shoofen*, *ssofen* (weak verb, pret. *shovede*), usually *schouven*, *showven* (strong verb, pret. *shof*, pp. *shoven*, *shove*), < AS. *scofian* (weak verb, pret. *scofode*), usually *scūfan* (strong verb, pret. *sceáf*, pl. *scufon*, pp. *scofen*) = OFries. *skūva* = D. *schuiven* = MLG. *schuven* = OHG. *sciupan*, *sceopan*, MHG. G. *schieben* = Icel. *skūfa*, *skȳfa* = Sw. *skuffa* = Dan. *skubbe* = Goth. *skiuban*, shove; allied to Skt. √ *kshubh*, become agitated, in causal form agitate, shake, impel; cf. Lith. *skubti*, hasten, OBulg. *skubati*, pull, pluck. Hence ult. *shove*$^{1}$, *sheaf*$^{1}$, *scuffle*$^{1}$, *shuffle*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press or push along by the direct application of strength continuously exerted; particularly, to push (something) so as to make it slide or move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument: as, to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat into the water.

> Brennynge brymstone and lede many a barelle fulle,
> They *shoofedde* hit downne ryȝte as shyre watur.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii., f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

> The hand could pluck her back that *shoved* her on.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 131.

> The players [at shovel-board] stand at the end of the table, . . . each of them having four flat weights of metal, which they *shove* from them one at a time alternately.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 395.

> The maiden lady herself, sternly inhospitable in her first purposes, soon began to feel that the door ought to be *shoved* back, and the rusty key be turned in the reluctant lock. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2†. To prop; support.

> Hit [a tree] hadde shoriers to *shoue* hit up.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 20.

3. To push roughly or without ceremony; press against; jostle.

> Of other care they little reckoning make
> Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,
> And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest!
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 118.

> He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

4†. To push; bring into prominence.

> If that I live, thy name shal be *shove*
> In English, that thy sleighte shal be knowe.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1381.

**To shove by**, to push aside or away; delay or reject.

> Offence's gilded hand may *shove by* justice.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 58.

**To shove down**, to overthrow by pushing.

> And on Friday, after sakeryng, one come fro cherch warde, and *schoffe doune* all that was thereon, and trad on the wall and brake sum, and wente over.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 217.

> A strong man was going to *shove down* St. Paul's cupola.
> *Arbuthnot.*

**To shove off**, to thrust or push off or away; cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars: as, to *shove off* a boat.

> The country-folk wasted their valor upon entrenchments which held them easily at bay till the black boats were *shoved off* to sea again. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

**To shove the queer.** See *queer*$^{1}$. =**Syn.** 1. To push, propel, drive. See *thrust*.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To press or push forward; push; drive; move along.

> He *shof* ay on, he to and fro was sent.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 487.

> And here is greet hevyng an *shovyng* be my Lord of Suffolk and all his counseil for to aspye hough this mater kam aboute. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

2. To move in a boat by pushing with a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water or to the shore: often with *off* or *from*.

> Every man must know how much water his own vessel draws, and not to think to sail over, wheresoever he hath seen another . . . *shove* over. *Donne*, Sermons, XIII.

> He grasp'd the oar,
> Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd from* shore.
> *Garth.*

3. To germinate; shoot; also, to cast the first teeth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shove** (shuv), *n.* [< ME. *shoffe* (= Sw. *skuff* = Dan. *skub*); < *shove*, *v.*] 1. The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing by strength continuously exerted; a strong push, generally along or as if along a surface.

> Than thei ffrusshed in so rudely that thei threwe CCC at the firste *shoffe* in theire comynge.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noän to lend 'im a *shove*. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. The central woody part of the stem of flax or hemp: the boon.—3. A forward movement of packed and piled ice: especially, such a movement in the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, caused in the early winter by the descent of the ground-ice from the Lachine Rapids above, which, on reaching the islands below the city, is packed, thus forming a dam. The body of water formed by the dam bursts the crust of ice on its surface, and the current shoves or pushes the ice in great cakes or blocks, forming in some places masses over 30 feet high. In the spring the shove is caused by the breaking or honeycombing of the ice by the heat of the sun and the pressure of the ice brought from Lake St. Louis by the current. [Local, Canada.]

Some gentlemen were looking at the tons of ice piled upon the dike Wednesday, and the conversation turned upon the power of the ice during a *shove*. *Montreal* (Canada) *Witness*, Feb. 7, 1889.

**shove-board**† (shuv'bōrd), *n.* [< *shove* + *board*; appar. suggested by *shove-groat*, < *shove* + obj. *groat*. The other form, *shovel-board*, appears to be earlier.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

With me [a shilling of Edward VI.] the unthrifts every day,
With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play.
*John Taylor*, Travels of Twelve-pence. (*Nares.*)

**shove-groat**† (shuv'grōt), *n.* [< *shove* + obj. *groat*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

*Pist.* Thrust him down stairs! know we not Galloway nags?
*Fal.* Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

**shove-halfpenny**† (shuv'hā″pe̤-ni), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

I remarked, however, a number of parallel lines, such as are used for playing *shove halfpenny*, on a deal table in the tap-room frequented by them. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 198.

**shovel**$^1$ (shuv'l), *n.* [< ME. *shovele*, *schovel*, *schovele*, *showell*, *schoule*, *shole* (> E. dial. *shoul*, *shool*), < AS. *scofl*, *scofle*, in oldest form *scobl* (= D. *schoffel* = Sw. *skofvel* = Dan. *skovl*; cf. (with long vowel) MLG. *schūfele*, *schūfle*, *schuffele*, LG. *schüfel*, *schuffel* = OHG. *scūvala*, MHG. *schūfele*, *schūfel*, G. *schaufel*), a shovel, < *scūfan* (pp. *scofen*), shove: see *shove*.] 1. An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or concave blade with a handle, used for taking up and removing loose substances, as coal, sand, earth, gravel, corn, coin, etc. The most common form of shovel is that used for removing loose earth, coal, or the like; it is made of thin iron, the blade square and flat, with low sides nearly at right angles with it, and a wooden handle somewhat curved, about two feet six inches in length, and terminating in a bow-handle. See *fire-shovel*.

Tho nome hi spade and *schole* and ner the place wende
Depe hi gonne to delue. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

To knock him about the sconce with a dirty *shovel*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 110.

2. A shovel-hat. [Colloq.]

A queer old hat, something like a doctor of divinity's *shovel*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

3. In *zoöl.*, a formation suggesting a shovel. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *shoveler*$^2$.—4. See the quotation. [Slang.]

In the early days after the Crimean War, the engineers in the Navy were a rough lot. They were good men, but without much education. They were technically known as *shovels*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 344.

**Mouth of a shovel.** See *mouth*.—**Pronged shovel**, a shovel made with prongs instead of an undivided blade: used for moving broken stone, etc.

**shovel**$^1$ (shuv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoveled* or *shovelled*, ppr. *shoveling* or *shovelling*. [< ME. *schovelen* (= D. *schoffelen*, hoe, = G. *schaufeln* = Sw. *skofla* = Dan. *skovle*, shovel); from the noun. Cf. *shoul*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take up and move with a shovel.

In winter, to *shovel* away the snow from the side-walk.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To move or throw in large quantities, hastily and clumsily, as if with a shovel: as, to *shovel* food into the mouth with a knife.—**To shovel up.** (*a*) To throw up with a shovel. (*b*) To cover up with earth by means of a spade or shovel.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be shot for sixpence in a battle-field,
And *shovell'd up* into a bloody trench
Where no one knows? *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

II. *intrans.* To use a shovel: as, to *shovel* for one's living.

**shovel**$^2$†, *n.* [A particular use of *shovel*$^1$, or abbr. of *shoveler*$^2$, *shovelbill*.] Same as *shoveler*$^2$. *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Halliwell*, under *shovell*.)

**shovel**$^3$†, *v.* [< ME. *shovelen*; a var. of *shuffle*, q. v.] An obsolete form of *shuffle*.

*Shoveling* [var. *stumblende*] forth.
*Wyclif*, Tobit xi. 10. (*Stratmann.*)

They heard him quietly, without any *shovelling* of feet, or walking up and down.
*Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**shovelar**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoveler*$^2$.

**shovelard**† (shuv'el-ärd), *n.* [< ME. *schovelerd*, *schevelard* (cf. contr. *shoulerd*, < ME. **schoulard*, *scholarde*); a var. of *shoveler*$^2$, with accom. suffix *-ard*. Cf. *shoulerd*.] 1. An obsolete form of *shoveler*$^2$, 1.

No manner of deer, heron, *shovelard*—a species of duck.
*Statute 33 Hen. VIII.*, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in [England, III. 284.

2. An obsolete form of *shoveler*$^2$, 2.

**shovelbill** (shuv'l-bil), *n.* Same as *shoveler*$^2$, 1. [Local, U. S.]

**shovel-board, shuffle-board** (shuv'l-bōrd, shuf'l-bōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoofleboard*, *shoofleboord*; < *shovel*$^3$, *shuffle*, + *board*. Cf. *shoveboard*, which is appar. later, but on etymological grounds is prob. earlier.] 1. A game in which the players shove or drive by blows of the hand pieces of money or counters toward certain marks, compartments, or lines marked on a table. As the game is played in recent times, the players strive to shove the counters beyond a certain line and as near the end of the table as possible, without shoving them entirely off. Formerly also *shoveboard*, and (because often played with silver pieces), *shovegroat*, *slide-groat*, *shovel-penny*, or *shove-halfpenny*.

On a night when the lieutenant and he for their disport were plaieing at slidegrote or *shoofleboord*.
*Stanihurst*, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1528 (Holinshed's [Chron.).

The game of *shovelboard*, though now considered as exceedingly vulgar, and practised by the lower classes of the people, was formerly in great repute among the nobility and gentry; and few of their mansions were without a shovel-board. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

2. The table or board on which the game of shovel-board is played; also, the groat, shilling, or other coin used in the game.

Away slid I my man like a *shovel-board* shilling.
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

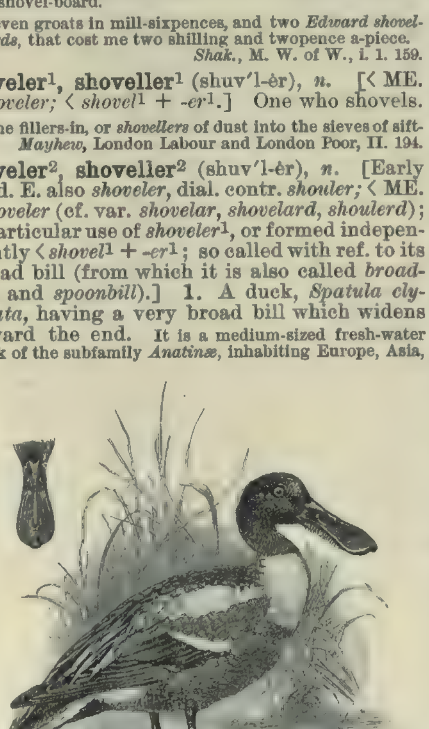
3. A game played on shipboard by pushing wooden or iron disks with a crutch-shaped mace or cue so that they may rest on one of the squares of a diagram of nine numbered squares chalked on the deck.—**Edward shovelboard**†, a shilling of Edward VI., formerly used in playing shovel-board.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two *Edward shovelboards*, that cost me two shilling and twopence a-piece.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 159.

**shoveler**$^1$, **shoveller**$^1$ (shuv'l-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *schoveler*; < *shovel*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who shovels.

The fillers-in, or *shovellers* of dust into the sieves of sifters. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 194.

**shoveler**$^2$, **shoveller**$^2$ (shuv'l-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoveler*, dial. contr. *shouler*; < ME. *schoveler* (cf. var. *shovelar*, *shovelard*, *shoulerd*); a particular use of *shoveler*$^1$, or formed independently < *shovel*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$; so called with ref. to its broad bill (from which it is also called *broadbill* and *spoonbill*).] 1. A duck, *Spatula clypeata*, having a very broad bill which widens toward the end. It is a medium-sized fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The male is of showy party-colored plumage, with glossy dark-green head like a mallard's, white breast, purplish-chestnut abdomen, sky-blue wing-coverts, and rich green speculum set in black and white, black rump and tail-coverts, blackish bill, orange eyes, and vermilion or red feet. The female is much less gaudy. The length is from 17 to 21 inches. The eggs are about 8 in number, little over 2 by 1½ inches in size, pale-drab or greenish-gray. The shoveler is one of the best ducks for the table. More fully called *blue-winged* or *red-breasted shoveler*, and *mud-shoveler*; also *shovelbill*, *spoonbill*, *spoon-billed duck*, *spoon-billed teal* or *widgeon*, *broadbill*, *broady*, and *swaddlebill*.



Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*).

2. The spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*.

The *shovelar* with his brode beck. *Skelton.*

**shovel-fish** (shuv'l-fish), *n.* Same as *shovelhead*.

**shovel-footed** (shuv'l-fu̇t″ed), *a.* [< ME. *schovelle-fotede*; < *shovel*$^1$ + *foot* + *-ed*$^2$.] Having feet like shovels; having broad and flat feet.

*Schovelle-fotede* was that schalke, and schaylande hyme semyde,
With schankez unschaply, schowande [shoving, knocking] to-gedyrs. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1098.

**shovelful** (shuv'l-fu̇l), *n.* [< *shovel*$^1$ + *-ful*.] As much as a shovel will hold or will readily lift at one time.

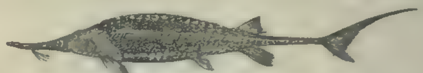
Not a *shovelful* of earth had been thrown up in those three weeks to fortify either the Federal camps or the approaches to the dépôt of Pittsburg Landing.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 535.

**shovel-hat** (shuv'l-hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England.

The profession of this gentleman's companion was unmistakable—the *shovel-hat*, the clerical cut of the coat, the neck-cloth without collar. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

Whereas the English Johnson only bowed to every Clergyman, or man with a *shovel-hat*, I would bow to every Man with any sort of hat, or with no hat whatever.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 6.

**shovelhead** (shuv'l-hed), *n.* 1. The shovel-headed sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*, or another of the same genus.—2. The bonnet-headed shark, *Sphyrna* or *Reniceps tiburo*. See cut under *shark*$^1$; *n.*



Shovel-headed Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*).

**shovel-headed** (shuv'l-hed″ed), *a.* Having a broad, flat snout, like a shovel: specifically noting the shovelheads.—**Shovel-headed shark.** See *shark*$^1$.

**shoveling-flat** (shuv'ling-flat), *n.* In *naval arch.*, a flat surface in a fire-room or coal-bunker where coal may be shoveled conveniently. It is generally made of thicker iron to resist the wearing of the shovels.

**shoveller**, *n.* See *shoveler*$^1$, *shoveler*$^2$.

**shovelnose** (shuv'l-nōz), *n.* 1. The shovel-nosed sturgeon.—2. One of two different shovel-nosed sharks. (*a*) The sand-shark, *Carcharias* (or *Odontaspis*) *americanus*. (*b*) A cow-shark of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Hexanchus* (or *Notidanus*) *corinus*.

**shovel-nosed** (shuv'l-nōzd), *a.* Same as *shovel-headed*.

**shovel-penny**† (shuv'l-pen″i), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1.

**shovel-plow** (shuv'l-plou), *n.* A plow, with a simple triangular share, used for cultivating the ground between growing crops.

**shover** (shuv'ėr), *n.* [= D. *schuiver* = MLG. *schuver*; as *shove*, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which shoves. Specifically—(*a*) One who pushes, poles, or sets a boat. [Local, U. S.]

The moon is at its full in September or October, and the perigee, or in *shover* parlance "pagy," tides take place.
*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 177.

(*b*) A pole with which the mouth of the tunnel of a fish-pound is opened and closed. [Lake Michigan.]—**Shover of the queer**, one who passes counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

**show**$^1$ (shō), *v.*; pret. *showed*, pp. *shown* or *showed*, ppr. *showing*. [Also archaically *shew* (the older form); < ME. *shewen*, *schewen*, *schawen*, *scheawen*, *scheauwen*, *seawen*, *scawen*, < AS. *sceáwian* (pret. *sceáwode*, pp. *sceáwod*), see, behold, also make to see, show, = OS. *skawōn* = OFries. *skawia*, *skowia*, *schoia*, *skua* = D. *schouwen*, inspect, view, = MLG. *schouwen* = OHG. *scawōn*, *scauwōn*, *scowōn*, *scouwōn*, see, look at, consider, MHG. *schowen*, *schouwen*, G. *schauen*, see, behold, = Dan. *skue*, behold, = Goth. **skawjan* (in comp. *us-skawjan*, awake), **skaggwōn*, see; cf. Goth. *skuggwa*, a looking-glass; OHG. *scūcar*, *scūchar*, a looking-glass; AS. *scūa* = OHG. *scūwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade (see *skug*); Icel. *skygna*, spy, *skodha*, spy, *skyn*, insight, perception; < Teut. √ *sku*, see, perceive, = L. *cavere* (√ **scav*), take heed, be careful, orig. look about, = Gr. *κοεῖν*, notice; cf. Skt. *kavi*, wise; OBulg. *chutĭ*, know, perceive, = Sloven. Serv. *chuti*, hear, = Bohem. *chiti* = Pol. *czuc*, feel, = Russ. *chuyatĭ*, feel, dial. *chutĭ*,

hear. From the root of *show*$^1$ are ult. E. *scavage*$^1$, *scavager*, *scavenger*, etc., *sheen*$^1$, etc., *skug*, etc. The pp. *shown* (like *sawn*, *sewn*, etc.) is modern, conformed to the analogy of *sown*, *blown*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To let be seen; manifest to the sight; disclose; discover.

Than be-gan the day for to clere, and the sonne to *shewe* out his bemes and dryed theire harneys.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

All the more it seeks to hide itself,
The bigger bulk it *shows*.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 81.

The sportive wind blows wide
Their flutt'ring rags, and *shows* a tawny skin.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 568.

**2.** To exhibit or present to the view; place in sight; display.

The men, which wonder at their wounds,
And *shewe* their scarres to euery commer by.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Go thy way, *shew* thyself to the priest. Mat. viii. 4.

I was *shown* in it a sketch of bombs and mortars as they are now used.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 371).

**3.** To communicate; reveal; make known; disclose.

They knew when he fled, and did not *shew* it to me.
1 Sam. xxii. 17.

O, let me live!
And all the secrets of our camp I'll *show*.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 93.

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 357.

**4.** To prove; manifest; make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, etc.; demonstrate; explain.

Whan thei herden what he was, thei seiden as gladde peple that he *shewed* well fro whens he was comen.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

This continuall course and manner of writing or speech *sheweth* the matter and disposition of the writers minde more than one or few wordes or sentences can *shew*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

He draws upon life's map a zigzag line,
That *shows* how far 'tis safe to follow sin.
*Cowper*, Hope, l. 608.

*Show* your good breeding, at least, though you have forgot your duty. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

**5.** To inform; teach; instruct.

One of the black ones went with me to carry a quarter of beef, and I went . . . to *show* her how to corn it.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 223.

**6.** To mark; indicate; point out.

"We seche the kynge Arthur." . . . At this worde ansuerde Nascien, . . . "My feire sones, lo, hym yonde," . . . and *shewde* hym with his fynger.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

An altar of black stone, of old wrought well,
Alone beneath a ruined roof now *showed*
The goal whereto the folk were wont to crowd.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

**7.** To point out the way to; guide or usher; conduct.

Come, good sir, will you *show* me to this house?
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2. 20.

O, gentlemen, I beg pardon for not *showing* you out; this way. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

**8.** To bestow; confer; afford: as, to *show* favor or mercy.

And eke, o lady myn, Facecia!
My penne thow guyde, and helpe vnto me *shewe*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Felix, willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. Acts xxiv. 27.

The Commons of England . . . treated their living captain with that discriminating justice which is seldom *shown* except to the dead. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

**9.** To explain; make clear; interpret; expound.

What this montaigne bymeneth and the merke dale
And the felde ful of folke, I shal ȝow faire *schewe*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), i. 2.

Interpreting of dreams, and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts. Dan. v. 12.

**10.** Figuratively, to exercise or use upon, usually in a slight and superficial way; barely touch with. [Colloq. and humorous.]

As for hair, tho' it's red, it's the most nicest hair when
I've time to just *show* it the comb.
*Hood*, The Lost Heir.

**To show a leg.** See *leg*. **To show cause.** See *cause*. — **To show fight,** to manifest a disposition or readiness to resist.— **To show forth,** to manifest, publish; proclaim.

O Lord, open thou my lips; and my mouth shall *shew forth* thy praise. Ps. li. 15.

**To show off,** to set off; exhibit in an ostentatious manner: as, to *show off* one's accomplishments.— **To show one's colors.** See *color*. — **To show one's hand.** See *hand*. **To show one the door,** to dismiss one from the room or house. **To show the cloven hoof.** See *cloven*. — **To show the cold shoulder.** See *cold*. — **To show the elephant.** See *elephant*. — **To show the heels, show a clean pair of heels.** See *heel*$^1$. **To show the white feather.** See *white feather*, under *feather*. — **To show up,** to expose; hold up to animadversion, ridicule, or contempt: as, to *show up* an impostor.

How far he was justified in *showing up* his friend Macklin may admit of question.
*Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxix.

It would be unprofitable to spend more time in disentangling, or rather in *showing up* the knots in, the ravelled skeins of our neighbours. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 30.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be seen; appear; become visible or manifest; come into sight, or, figuratively, into knowledge.

The Almykanteras in her astrolabies ben streyhte as a line so as *shewyth* in this figure.
*Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 26.

The fire i' the flint
*Shows* not till it be struck.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 23.

The painter, whose pictures *show* best at a distance, but very near, more unpleasing.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

A faint green light began to *show*
Far in the east.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 283.

Cuckoo, calling from the hill,
Swallow, skimming by the mill,
Mark the seasons, map our year,
As they *show* and disappear.
*M. Arnold*, Poor Matthias.

**2.** To make one's (or its) appearance; be visible; be present. [Now colloq.]

Sche lyethe in an olde Castelle, in a Cave, and *schewethe* twyes or thryes in the Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

The ladies, . . . finding the rapid gallops and easy leaps of the "light lands" greatly to their taste, always *showed* in good numbers. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xi.

**To show off,** to make a show; make a conscious and more or less obvious display of one's accomplishments or advantages; display one's self. See also *showing-off*.

Young gentlemen . . . *show off* to advantage beside the befustianed, rustic, and inebriate portion of the crowd.
*Grenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 226.

**To show up,** to appear; put in an appearance; attend or be present. [Colloq.]

**show**$^1$ (shō), *n.* [Also archaically *shew*; < ME. *schewe*, < AS. *sceáwe*, a show, = D. *schouw* (in *schouw-spel*, a spectacle, show) = MLG. *schouwe* = G. *schau* = Dan. *skue*, a show, view; from the verb.] **1.** The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to view or notice; manifestation; demonstration.

But I have that within which passeth *show*;
These but the trappings and the suits of woe.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 86.

Nor doth this grandeur and majestick *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
. . . allure mine eye. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 110.

Not long after the Admiral's Death the Protector was invaded with several Accusations; wherein the Earl of Warwick made not always the greatest *show*, but had yet always the greatest hand. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 307.

**2.** Appearance, whether true or false; semblance; likeness.

Long she thus travelled, . . .
Yet never *shew* of living wight espyde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 10.

Of their Fruits, Ananas is reckoned one of the best, in taste like an Apricocke, in *shew* a farre off like an Artichoke, but without prickles, very sweete of sent.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

Nor was this opinion destitute of a *show* of reason.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

His intellectual eye pierces instantly beneath the *shows* of things to the things themselves, and seems almost to behold truth in clear vision. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 22.

**3.** Ostentatious display; parade; pomp.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a *show*.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 187.

In the middle ages, the love of *show* was carried to an extravagant length. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 24.

The city [Geneva] itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 502).

**4.** A sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a pageant; a play: as, the Lord Mayor's *show*; specifically, that which is shown for money: as, a traveling *show*; a flower-*show*; a cattle-*show*.

Some delightful ostentation, or *show*, or pageant, or antique, or firework. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 118.

Was my Lo. Maior's *shew*, with a number of sumptuous pageants, speeches, and verses.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

Here raree *shows* are seen, and Punche's Feats,
And Pocket's pick'd in Crouds and various Cheats.
*Gay.*

The shrill call, across the general din,
"Roll up your curtain! Let the *show* begin!"
*Whittier*, The Panorama.

**5.** A feint; a deceptive or plausible appearance; a pretense of something, designed to mislead; pretext.

In *shew* to keepe the straits, in deed to expect the euent.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 386.

Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

They seem'd a while to bestirr them with a *shew* of diligence in thir new affairs. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**6.** The first sanguinolent discharge in labor; also, the first indication of the menses. [Colloq.] — **7.** A sign; indication; prospect; promise: as, a *show* of petroleum; a *show* of gold. [U. S. and Australia.]

The depth to which a well is drilled is generally regulated by the depth of the producing wells in the immediate vicinity, and sometimes by the *show*, as it is called, of the oil in the well. *Cone and Johns*, Petrolia, p. 144.

**8.** Chance; opportunity. [Colloq., U. S.]

Tom may be innocent; and he ought to have a fair *show*, anyhow. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xi.

[Used attributively to indicate display or effect: as, this is a *show* day at the club; B was the *show* figure of the party.] — **A show of hands,** a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.— **Dumb show.** See *dumb-show*.— **Show Sunday,** the Sunday before Commemoration at Oxford University.— **To make a show,** to show off; make a display.

Hee seemes not sincerely religious, especially on solemne daies; for he comes oft to Church to *make a shew*.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Sight, representation.— **3.** *Display, Parade*, etc. (see *ostentation*), flourish, dash, pageantry, splendor, ceremony.— **5.** Color, mask.

**show**$^2$, *v.* A dialectal variant of *shove*.

**show**$^3$ (shō), *n.* [Also *shew*; prob. a reduced form of *shode*$^1$, *shood*, lit. 'separation,' applied to various uses: see *shode*$^1$, *shode*$^2$, *shood*.] Refuse: used in the plural.

He . . . recommends that the ground immediately under the stem of the oak, birch, and other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shews*, being the refuse of a flax-mill, which of course serves to exclude the drought, like the process which gardeners call mulching.
*Scott*, Prose Works, XXI. 142.

Coal used to be quarried in Scholes. . . . It must . . . have been worked at a very early period, and the heaps of *shows* (refuse and cinders . . .) would naturally give a name to the place.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 255.

**show-bill** (shō'bil), *n.* A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing an announcement of goods for sale; also, such a placard announcing a show.

**show-box** (shō'boks), *n.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity exhibited as a show, as the box for a Punch and Judy show.

Mankind are his *show-box*—a friend, would you know
him?
Pull the string, ruling passion the picture will show him.
*Burns*, Fragment Inscribed to Fox.

**showbread, shewbread** (shō'bred), *n.* [= G. *schaubrod* = Sw. *skädebröd* = Dan. *skuebröd*; as *show*$^1$ + *bread*$^1$.] Among the ancient Jews, the bread which was placed every Sabbath before Jehovah on the table of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, set in the holy place, on the north side of the altar of incense. It consisted of twelve loaves, to represent the twelve tribes of Israel, and was made of fine flour, sprinkled with incense. It was accounted holy, remained on the golden table during an entire week, and was eaten in the sanctuary by the priests alone.

Have ye not read . . . how he entered into the house of God, and did eat the *shewbread*, which was not lawful for him to eat, . . . but only for the priests? Mat. xii. 4.

**show-card** (shō'kärd), *n.* A tradesman's card containing an announcement; also, a card on which patterns are exhibited in a shop.

**show-case** (shō'kās), *n.* A case or inclosure of which all or some of the sides are of glass, intended to keep small and delicate or valuable objects from dust and injury, while leaving them in plain sight, whether in a museum or in a place of sale.

**show-end** (shō'end), *n.* That end of a piece of stuff, as woolen cloth, which forms the outside of the roll, and is unrolled to be shown to customers. It is often ornamented and lettered with silk or other thread woven into the piece.

**shower**$^1$ (shou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *showre*; < ME. *shour*, *shoure*, *schour*, *schowre*, *schur*, < AS. *scūr*, a storm, shower (*hægles scūr*, *hagal-scūr*, a hail-shower, *regna scūr*, *rēn-scūr*, a rain-shower, *wolcna scūr*, 'cloud-shower,' *flāna scūr*, a shower of arrows, *scūr-boga*, shower-bow, rainbow), also poet. conflict, battle, = OS. *skūr*, a conflict, battle, = OFries. *schur*, a fit, paroxysm, = D. *schoer* = MLG. *schūr* = LG. *schure*, *schuur* = OHG. *scūr*, MHG. *schūr*, G. *schauer*, a shower, storm, fit, paroxysm, = Icel. *skūr* = Sw. *skur* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra windis*, a storm of wind); perhaps orig. 'a thick dark cloud, rain-cloud'; cf. L. *obscurus*, and see *sky*$^1$.] **1.** A light, or moderately heavy, fall of rain, hail, or sleet; used absolutely, a fall of rain.

But graceles gostis, golours of hem-self,
That neuere had harnesse ne hayle-*schouris.*
*Richard the Redeless*, i. 26.

Whan that Aprille with his *shoures* soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Fast falls a fleecy *shower*, the downy flakes
Descending. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 325.

2. Figuratively, a fall of any liquid in drops, or of solid objects in large number.

So fro heuen to helle that hatel *schor* [of fiends] laste.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 227.

In the three and twentieth Year a *Shower* of Blood rained in the Isle of Wight two Hours together.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 59.

How quick they wheel'd, and, flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy *showers* against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 324.

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.

Sweet Highland girl, a very *shower*
Of beauty is thy earthly dower!
*Wordsworth*, To a Highland Girl.

4. In *pyrotechny*, a device in which small stars of a slow-burning composition fall from rockets or shells, presenting the appearance of a shower of fire.—5†. An attack; an assault; a conflict; a battle.

To put the of peril i haue ney perisched oft,
And many a scharp *schour* for thi sake tholed.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4514.

In the laste *shour*, soth for to telle,
The folk of Troye hemselven so mysledden
That with the worse at nyght homeward they fledden.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 47.

Than thei yaf hem a sharpe *shour* that thei were disconfited and chaced oute of the place.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 353.

**Meteoric showers.** See *meteoric.*

**shower$^1$** (shou'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *showre*; < *shower$^1$*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To water with or as with a shower; wet copiously with rain.

Or serve they as a flowery verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *shower* the earth?
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 883.

2. Hence, to wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray or in drops: as, to *shower* plants from a watering-pot; to *shower* one's head in bathing; to *shower* a convict as a punishment.—3. To discharge in a shower; pour down copiously and rapidly; bestow liberally; distribute or scatter in abundance.

Once more
I *shower* a welcome on ye.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 63.

We *shower'd* darts
Upon them, but in vain; they reach'd their ships.
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, v. 4.

On their naked limbs the flowery roof
*Shower'd* roses. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 773.

II. *intrans.* To rain in showers; fall as a shower: as, tears *showered* down his cheeks.

Sir, all the accumulations of honour *showre* down upon you. *Brome*, Northern Lass, v. 2.

Before me *shower'd* the rose in flakes.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**shower$^2$** (shō'ėr), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewer*; < ME. *shewer*, *schewer*, a shower, a looking-glass, < AS. *sceáwere*, a looker, spy, < *sceáwian*, look, see, show: see *show$^1$*. For the sense 'looking-glass,' cf. OHG. *scūcar*, *scūchar*, a looking-glass: see under *show$^1$*.] 1. One who or that which shows or exhibits. In Scots law, showers in jury causes are two persons named by the court, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the jurors when a view of the property which the cause relates to is allowed. See *viewer.*

It [the star of Bethlehem] schon to the schepherdes a *schewer* of blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 153.

To check this, the mayor was commanded, if any such reports or writings got abroad, to examine as to the first *showers* and utterers thereof, whom, when found, he was to commit to prison and sharply to punish, as an example to others. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

2†. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He made a brasun lauatorye, with his foot, of the *shewers* of wymmen. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxviii. 8.

He puttyth in hys pawtener
A kerchyf and a comb,
A *shewer*, and coyf
To bynd with hys loks.
*Poem on the Times of Edwd. II.* (ed. Hardwick), st. 16.

**shower-bath** (shou'ėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.—2. An apparatus for pouring a shower of water upon the body.

**showeriness** (shou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being showery.

**showerless** (shou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *shower$^1$* + *-less.*] Without showers.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime.
*Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, i.

**showery** (shou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shower$^1$*, *n.*, + *-y$^1$*.] 1. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

Murranus came from Anxur's *showery* height.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 423).

2. Like a shower; frequent or abounding, like the drops in a shower.

Dew'd with *showery* drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine.
*Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

**showfully†** (shō'fụl-i), *adv.* [< **showful* (< *show$^1$* + *-ful*) + *-ly$^2$*.] Gaudily; showily.

The Torch-bearers habits were likewise of the Indian garb, but more strauagant than those of the Maskers; all *showfully* garnisht with seueral-hewd fethers.
*Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's [Inn.

**show-glass** (shō'glȧs), *n.* 1. A glass in which something is seen; a mirror; especially, a magic mirror, or a glass in which things not present are made to appear.—2. A show-case.

The maid, who views with pensive air
The *show-glass* fraught with glitt'ring ware,
Sees watches, bracelets, rings, and lockets.
*Cowper*, Pineapple and Bee.

**showily** (shō'i-li), *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

**showiness** (shō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

**showing** (shō'ing), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewing*; < ME. *shewing*, *schewynge*, < AS. *sceáwung*, verbal n. of *sceáwian*, look, show: see *show$^1$*, *v.*] 1. Appearance; coming into view.

And the child . . . was in the deserts till the day of his *shewing* unto Israel. Luke i. 80.

2†. Aspect; looks.

Thanne, al abawed in *shewing*,
Anoon spak Drede, right thus seiyng.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4041.

3. A setting forth or demonstration by words: as, he is wrong by his own *showing.*

The first remark which . . . suggests itself is that, on this *showing*, the notes at least of private banks are not money. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. xii. § 7.

4†. A warning; a prophecy. *Halliwell.*

**showing-off** (shō'ing-ôf'), *n.* 1. Ostentatious display.—2. In a specific use, technical in ornithology, the peculiar actions or attitudes of many male birds in mating, when such are very marked or conspicuous; amatory antics or display. The showing-off is a characteristic habit of the peacock, turkey, and many other gallinaceous birds (see cut under *peafowl*); of some pigeons (pouters are developed from this trait, for example); of the bustards, in some of which the inflation of the neck becomes enormous; of various waders (the cut under *ruff* shows the ruff in the act); and of the sand-hill and other cranes, etc.

**showish** (shō'ish), *a.* [< *show$^1$* + *-ish$^1$*.] Showy; gaudy; ostentatious. [Rare.]

They are as *showish*, and will look as magnificent, as if he was descended from the blood royal.
*Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

**showman** (shō'man), *n.*; pl. *showmen* (-men). [< *show$^1$* + *man.*] One who exhibits a show, especially the proprietor of a traveling exhibition.

**shown** (shōn). A past participle of *show$^1$*.

**show-place** (shō'plās), *n.* 1. A place for public exhibitions.—2. A gymnasium (which see). [Rare.]

The common *show-place* where they exercise.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 12.

**show-room** (shō'röm), *n.* 1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show-room.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A room or apartment, as in a warehouse, where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers; or, in a hotel, an apartment set aside for the use of commercial travelers, in which they can exhibit samples to their customers.

Miss Knag darted hastily up stairs with a bonnet in each hand, and presented herself in the *show-room.*
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

**show-stone** (shō'stōn), *n.* A polished quartz crystal serving as a magic mirror in certain incantations.

Among these [Dr. Dee's magical apparatus] was a *show-stone*, or an angelical mirror, placed on a pedestal. . . . E. K., looking into the *showstone*, said, "I see a garland of white rose-buds about the border of the stone; they be well opened, but not full out."
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 296, 298.

**showte†**, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shout.*

**show-up** (shō'up), *n.* Exposure of something concealed, as a fraud or an absurdity, to ridicule or animadversion. [Colloq.]

We can forgive Samuel Johnson the mode he adopted of expressing his apprehensions of Foote's satire, because it was immediate, and treading closely on the heels of a threatened *show up.*
*Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxvii.

**show-window** (shō'win"dō), *n.* A window in a shop arranged for the display of goods.

**showy** (shō'i), *a.* [< *show$^1$* + *-y$^1$*.] 1. Making a show or striking appearance; gay; brilliant; gaudy; effective.

The men would make a present of everything that was rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 434.

In Europe our golden-rod is cultivated in the flower-gardens, as well it might be. The native species is found mainly in woods, and is much less *showy* than ours.
*J. Burroughs*, The Century, XX. 100.

2. Given to show or display; ostentatious.

The effect of "moral" interests appears in habits without which the scholar or artist is not properly free for his work, nor exempt from the temptation to be *showy* instead of thorough in it.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

She was so used now to the ways of the Italians, and their *showy* affection, it was hard for her to realize that people could be both kind and cold.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 135.

**Showy orchis.** See *Orchis*, 2. = **Syn.** Gorgeous, magnificent, sumptuous, pompous, grand, flashy, glaring, garish, dressy.

**show-yard** (shō'yärd), *n.* An inclosure for the exhibition of horses, stock, machinery, or other large objects at a show.

The railway was pitched down, so to speak, anyhow in the *showyard.* *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 13.

The great agricultural societies . . . began . . . to offer prizes at their shows for milch cows and dairy produce, and to exhibit a working dairy in the *showyard.*
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 298.

**shrab** (shrab), *n.* [< Hind. *sharāb*, wine, spirituous liquor, < Ar. *sharab*: see *shrub$^2$*, *sherbet.*] Sherbet; hence, wine or spirits.

"Of what caste are you?" asked an Englishman of a native of India. "Oh," replied the native, "I'm a Christian—I take brandy *shrab* and get drunk, like you."
*Nature*, XXXVIII. 269.

When I tasted the brandy, he said it was *Shrâb* (the general name for wine and spirits).
*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 20.

**shrag** (shrag), *n.* [< ME. *schragge*, an assibilated form of *scrag$^1$*.] 1. Something lopped off; a clipping; especially, a twig. [Prov. Eng.]

"Yar brum owt ta ha' fine *shrags.*" This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clippings of live fences. *Moor*, Suffolk Words.

2. A rag; a jagged piece.

With flatte ferthynges the freke was floreschede alle over,
Many schredys and *schragges* at his skyrttes hynnges.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3474.

**shrag†** (shrag), *v. t.* [Also dial. *shreg*, *shrig*; < ME. *schraggen*; < *shrag*, *n.*] To clip; lop; shred; also, to ornament with tags or shreds. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

A red hod on hir heved, *shragid* al of shridis,
With a riche riban gold be-gon.
*MS. Arund. Coll. Arm.*, 27, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

To *shrag* trees, arbores putare. *Baret.*

**shragger†** (shrag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *schreggare*; < *shrag*, *v.*, + *-er$^1$*.] One who lops; one who trims trees. *Huloet.*

**shram** (shram), *v. t.* [An assibilated form of **scram*, var. of **scrim*, *scrimp*: see *scrimp.*] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; benumb. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shrank** (shrangk). A preterit of *shrink.*

**shrap$^1$** (shrap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thicket. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shrap$^2$** (shrap), *n.* Same as *scrap$^3$*.

You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl.
*Bp. Bedell*, Letters (1620), p. 339.

Setting silver lime twigs to entangle young gentlemen, and casting foorth silken *shraps* to catch woodcocks.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

**shrape** (shrāp), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *shrapen*, an assibilated form of *scrape$^1$*, q. v.] 1†. To scrape.

For lat a dronken daffe in a dyke falle, . . .
And Shame *shrapeth* his clothes and his shynes wassheth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 423.

Herly in the morowe to *shrapyn* in the vale,
To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.
*Lydgate*, The Chorle and the Bird.

2. To scold. [Prov. Eng.]

**shrapnel** (shrap'nel), *n.* [Named after the British Gen. *Shrapnel* (died 1842).] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting-charge just sufficient to split it open and release the bullets at any given point, generally about 80 yards before reaching the object aimed at. After the explosion of the shell, the bullets and fragments fly onward in a shower.—**Boxer shrapnel,** a cylindrical iron shell, interiorly grooved, lined with paper filled with balls and rosin, carrying a bursting-charge in a tin chamber at the base, and having a wooden head overlaid with sheet-iron. The charge is connected with a fuse in an iron tube.

**shread**†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *shred*.

**shread-head** (shred′hed), *n.* [For **shred-head* (?): see *shred* and *head*.] In *arch.*, same as *jerkin-head*. *Imp. Dict.*

**shred** (shred), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shred* (sometimes *shredded*), ppr. *shredding*. [Early mod. E. also *shread*; < ME. *shreden*, *schreden* (pret. *shred*, *schred*, *schredde*, pp. *schred*, *schrede*), < AS. *screádian* (pret. **screádode*) (in comp. *be-screádian*), orig. strong, **screádan* (pret. **screód*), cut up, shred (> *screádung*, shredding, and *screáde*, a shred), = OFries. *skrēda* = MD. *schrooden*, *schrooijen*, shred, clip, = MLG. *schrōden*, *schrāden*, *scroden* = OHG. *scrōtan*, MHG. *schrōten*, hew, cut, lop, G. *schroten*, cut, saw, gnaw, nibble, bruise, grind, = Dan. *skraae*, cut, lop; not recorded in Goth. Hence *shred*, *n.*, *screed*, and ult. *shroud*$^1$, *scroll*, *scrow*. Cf. AS. *scrudnian*, OHG. *scrotōn*, investigate, L. *scrutari*, investigate: see *scrutiny*.] 1. To cut or tear into small pieces; also, to cut or tear pieces from.

Wortes, or othere herbes times ofte,
The whiche she *shredde* and seeth for hir living.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

One . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his lap full, and came and *shred* them into the pot of pottage.
2 Ki. iv. 39.

This sword shall *shred* thee as small unto the grave
As minced meat for a pie.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

2. To tear into pieces, either small and irregular, or long in proportion to their width; tear into ragged bits, scraps, or strips: as, to *shred* old linen.—3. To prune; lop; trim, as a pole or a hedge. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Then they lerned to *shred* their vynes, and they lerned to plant and graffe their olynes.
*A. Golding*, tr. of Justin, fol. 178.

The superfluous and wast sprigs of vines, being cut and *shreaded* off, are called sarmenta.
*Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 103.

**shred** (shred), *n.* [Also *screed*, an unassibilated form, known chiefly in a differentiated sense; < ME. *shrede*, *schrede*, *schread*, < AS. *screáde*, a piece, strip, shred, = OFries. *skred*, *schred* = MD. *schroode* = MLG. *schrōde*, *schrāde*, a piece cut off, = OHG. *scrōt*, a cut, MHG. *schrōt*, a cut, stroke, wound, a piece cut or sawed off, G. *schrot*, a piece, shred, block, = Icel. *skrjōdhr*, a shred, = Dan. *skrot*, rubbish; from the (orig. strong) verb: see *shred*, *v.* *Shred* also appears in the forms *screed* and *scrow*, the latter from LG. through OF.: see *screed*, *scrow*, *scroll*.] 1. A bit, scrap, fragment, rag, or strip made by cutting or tearing up something: used specifically of cloth or list for nailing up plants.

*Schrede*, or clyppynge of clothe or other thynge, Scissura, presegmen.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule, . . .
A king of *shreds* and patches.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 102.

He munched a *shred* of toast, and was off by the omnibus to chambers.
*Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, iii.

2. Figuratively, a bit; a particle; also, something that is like a scrap or fragment in being worn or valueless, or in having a forlorn appearance.

That poor *shred* [a tailor]
Can bring more to the making up of a man
Than can be hoped from thee; thou art his creature.
*Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

There was not a *shred* of evidence against his client, and he appealed to the magistrates to discharge him at once.
*H. Smart*, Struck Down, x.

The cockroach has retained some *shreds* of reputation by eating mosquitoes.
*P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 203.

**shred-cock** (shred′kok), *n.* The fieldfare, a thrush, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Eng.]

**shredding** (shred′ing), *n.* [< ME. *schredynge*, *schridyng*, < AS. *screádung*, verbal n. of **screádan*, *screádian*, cut, shred: see *shred*, *v.*] 1. The act of tearing or cutting into shreds; also, the act of pruning or clipping.

*Schredynge*, of trees and other lyke, sarmentacio, sarculacio.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

2. That which is shred; a ragged strip; a fragment; a scrap.

Yet many things in it [our form of prayer] they say are amiss; . . . it hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings* which may be better called wishes than prayers.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.

3. *pl.* In *carp.*, short, light pieces of timber fixed as bearers below a roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters. Also called *furrings*.

**shredding-knife** (shred′ing-nīf), *n.* A pruning-knife.

**shreddy** (shred′i), *a.* [< *shred* + *-y*$^1$.] Consisting of shreds; torn into shreds; ragged.

Small bits of *shreddy* matter fall to the bottom of the vessel.
*J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 24.

**shred-pie** (shred′pī), *n.* Mince-pie: so called from the shredding or thin shaving of the ingredients. [Eng.]

Beef, mutton, and pork, *shred pies* of the best,
Pig, veal, goose, and capon, and turkey well drest.
*Tusser*, Christmas Husbandly Fare.

In winter there was the luxury of a *shredpie*, which is a coarse north country edition of the pie abhorred by puritans.
*Southey*, The Doctor, viii. (*Davies.*)

**shreek**$^1$†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shriek*.

**shreek**$^2$ (shrēk), *n.* Same as *shrike*$^2$.

**shreetalum, shreetaly** (shrē′ta-lum, -li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The talipot-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*.

**shrew**$^1$ (shrö), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *shrow*; < ME. *shrew*, *shrewe*, *schrewe*, *shrowe*, also unassibilated *screwe*, wicked, evil, as a noun a wicked person (*the shrewe*, the evil one, the devil), < AS. **screáwa*, a wicked person, found only in another sense, *screáwa*, a shrew-mouse (see *shrew*$^2$); both supposed to mean lit. 'biter' (the bite of a shrew-mouse was formerly considered venomous), < √ *skru*, cut, seen in *shred* and *shroud*$^1$. For the later use of the noun as an adj., and the still later extension of the adj. with pp. suffix *-ed*$^2$, *-d*$^2$, in *shrewd*, cf. *wicked*, which has a similar history in these respects. Cf. *screw*$^2$, a doublet of *shrew*$^1$.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A wicked or evil person; a malignant person.

And alle that worche with wronge wenden hij shulle
After her deth day and dwelle with that *shrewe* [Satan].
*Piers Plowman* (B), i. 127.

For unto *shrewes* joye it is and ese
To have her [their] felawes in peyne and disese.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 193.

The wickid aungil bad him be boold
To calle bothe fadir & modir *schrewis*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

2. A woman of a perverse, violent, or malignant temper; a scold; a termagant.

*Shrews* . . . cannot otherwise ease their cursed hearts but by their own tongues and their neighbours' ears.
*G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3†. An evil thing; a great danger.

Than seide Dodinell the sauage that it were a *shrewe* to go, for in this foreste is noon rescettes, and oure horse sholde dyen for the faute and for hungir.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

4†. A planet of evil or malignant aspect or influence.

That he be nat retrograd, ne combust, ne joigned with no *shrewe* in the same signe.
*Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 5.

**II.**† *a.* Wicked; evil; ill-natured; unkind.

Yet was he to me the moste *shrewe*,
That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 505.

**shrew**$^1$ (shrö), *v. t.* [< ME. *schrewen*, *ssrewen*, make evil, curse, < *schrewe*, an evil person: see *shrew*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *beshrew* and *shrewd*.] 1†. To make evil; deprave.

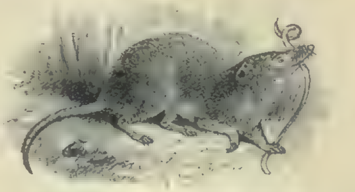
*Schrewyn*, pravo.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

2. To curse; beshrew.

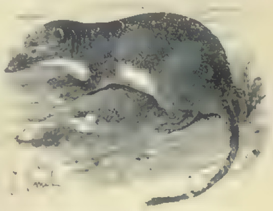
O vile proude cherl, I *shrewe* his face.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 525.

*Shrew* me
If I would lose it for a revenue
Of any king's in Europe.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 147.

**shrew**$^2$ (shrö), *n.* [< ME. **shrewe*, < AS. *screáwa*, the shrew-mouse: supposed to mean lit. 'biter': see *shrew*$^1$. Cf. G. dial. *schermaus*, a mole, < *scheren* (= E. *shear*), cut, + *maus* = E. *mouse*.] A small insectivorous mammal of the genus *Sorex* or family *Soricidæ*; a shrew-mouse. They are all small, greatly resembling mice in size, form, color, and general appearance (whence the name *shrew-mouse*), but belong to a different order (*Insectivora*, not *Rodentia*). They may be distinguished at a glance by the long sharp snout. They are widely distributed, chiefly in the northern hemisphere, and the species are numerous, of several different genera, particularly *Sorex*, which contains more than any other. The little animals are very voracious, and devour great quantities of insects and worms; but there is no foundation in fact for the vulgar notion that shrews are poisonous, or for any other of the popular superstitions respecting these harmless little creatures. The shrews have usually a musky odor, due to the secretion of some special subcutaneous glands with which they are provided, and in some of the larger kinds this scent is very strong. Among the shrews are the most diminutive of all mammals, with the head and body less than 2 inches long; others are two or three times as large as this. The common shrew of Europe is *Sorex vulgaris*. The commonest in the United States is a large short-tailed species *Blarina brevicauda*. The teeth of shrews are generally chestnut or reddish-black, but some shrews are white-toothed, as those of the genus *Crocidura*; some are aquatic, as the oared or oar-footed shrew, *Crossopus fodiens* of Europe, and *Neosorex palustris* of North America. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to related animals of a different family, as the shrew-moles and desmans. See *shrew-mole*, *elephant shrew*, *marsh-shrew*, *mole-shrew*, *musk shrew*, *squirrel-shrew*, *water shrew*, and cuts under *Blarina*, *desman*, *Petrodromus*, *Ptilocercus*, *Rhynchocyon*, and *Tupaia*.



Common European Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*).



American Water-shrew (*Neosorex palustris*).

*Muscragno* [It.], a kinde of mouse called a *shrew*, deadlie to other beasts if he bite them, and laming any bodie if he but touch them, of which that curse came, I beshrew thee.
*Florio*, 1598.

In Italy the hardy *shrews* are venomous in their biting.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 58.

**Broad-nosed shrew,** the common *Sorex platyrhinus* of North America.—**Ciliated shrew,** *Crocidura suaveolens*, a very diminutive shrew of southern Europe.—**House shrew,** *Crocidura aranea*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Indian shrew,** the musk-shrew.—**Oared** or **oar-footed shrews,** aquatic shrews, of the genera *Crossopus* and *Neosorex*. See def. **Rat-tailed shrew,** the musk-shrew.—**Short-tailed shrew,** any species of the American genus *Blarina*, specifically *B. brevicauda*.

**shrew-ash** (shrö′ash), *n.* An ash-tree into a hole in the body of which a shrew-mouse has been plugged alive. Its twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, were formerly supposed to give them immediate relief from the pains they endured from a shrew-mouse having run over them.

**shrewd** (shröd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd*; < ME. *shrewed*, *schrewed*, *schrewid*, depraved, wicked, lit. 'accursed,' pp. of *schrewen*, curse, beshrew: see *shrew*$^1$. Cf. *cursed*, *curst*, formerly used in the sense of 'having a violent temper'; cf. also *wicked*$^1$. For the partial elevation of sense from 'cursed' through 'mischievous, cunning,' to 'astute, sagacious,' cf. *pretty*, which has passed from 'tricky, cunning,' to 'fine, beautiful.'] 1†. Evil; accursed; malignant; wicked.

God shal take veniaunce on alle swiche preestes,
Wel harder and grettere on suche *shrewede* faderes,
Than euere he dude on Ophni and Finees.
*Piers Plowman* (C), i. 122.

Helle repreued tho the deuel sathan,
And horribli gan him dispice;
"To me thou art a *schrewide* captayn,
A combrid wretche in cowardise."
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

If a man be good and doth or seith a thing to good entente, the bakbiter wol turne al thilke goodnesse up-so-doun to his *shrewed* entente.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

There are *shrewd* books with dangerous Frontispices set to sale.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 24.

2†. Having a curst temper; scolding; vixenish; shrewish.

Thowe shalte bettyr chastise a *shrode* wyfe with myrthe then with strokes or smytyng.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

As curst and *shrewd*
As Socrates' Xantippe.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 70.

3†. Annoying; mischievous; vexatious; troublesome; malicious.

He may do his ennemy a *scherewd* turne and never far the warse in hys howsholde, ner the lesse men abowthe hym.
*Paston Letters*, I. 297.

An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a *shrewd* thing in an orchard or garden.
*Bacon*, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

Byrlady, a *shrewd* business and a dangerous!
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Y$^e$ State was much offended, and his father suffered a *shrowd* check, and he had order to apprehend him for it.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 150.

4. Sharp; keen; biting; harsh.

To lift *shrewd* steel against our golden crown.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 59.

While I spake then, a sting of *shrewdest* pain
Ran shrivelling thro' me.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

The sky is harsh, and the sea *shrewd* and salt.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Ruggiero and Angelica.

5. Sly; cunning; artful: spiteful.

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that *shrewd* and knavish sprite
Call'd Robin Goodfellow. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 33.

Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his dealings with others?
*South*, Sermons, vi.

6. Astute; sagacious; discriminating; discerning; smart; sharp: as, a *shrewd* man of the world.

Patriots are grown too *shrewd* to be sincere.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 495.

*Shrewd* was the good St. Martin; he was famed
For sly expedients and devices quaint.
*Bryant*, Legend of St. Martin.

7. Indicating shrewdness; due to shrewdness; involving or displaying sagacity or astuteness: as, a *shrewd* remark; a *shrewd* face.

I know not what he said; but I have a *shrewd* guess what he thought.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

We desire to learn Sydney Smith's opinion on any matter of public interest, . . . because we know it will generally be *shrewd*, honest, independent.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 140.

**A shrewd many**†, a great number.

*Cast.* He threw twice twelve.
*Cred.* By 'r lady, *a shrewd many.*
*Cartwright*, Ordinary. (*Nares.*)

=**Syn.** 5. *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*1), wily, subtle.—6. *Acute*, *Keen*, etc. (see *acute*), discerning, penetrating, politic, ingenious.

**shrewdly** (shröd′li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowdly*, *shroudly*, *shroadly*; < ME. *shrewedly*, *shrewdely*: see *shrewd* and *-ly*2.] In a shrewd manner. (*a*†) Accursedly; wickedly.

Were it not better that we went alle to dye with good herte in the servise of oure lorde . . . than to dye as cowardes *shrewdely* oon with-oute a-nother?
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

(*b*†) Mischievously; injuriously; maliciously; ill.

What, lo, my cherl, lo, yet how *shrewedly*
Unto my confessour to day he spak.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 536.

This practice [artifice] hath most *shrewdly* pass'd upon thee. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 360.

(*c*) Sharply; keenly; severely.

*Ham.* The air bites *shrewdly.* It is very cold.
*Hor.* It is a nipping and an eager air.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 1.

I knew one *shrewdly* gor'd by a Bull.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 99.

(*d*) Astutely; in a discerning or discriminating manner; sagaciously.

The aforesaid author observes very *shrewdly* that, having no certain ideas of the terms of the proposition, it is to him a mystery. *Waterland*, Works, I. 219.

**shrewdness** (shröd′nes), *n.* [< ME. *schrewdnes*, *shrewednesse*, *schrewidnesse*; < *shrewd* + *-ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being shrewd. (*a*†) Badness; wickedness; iniquity.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And shroue hire of hire *shrewednesse.*
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 44.

Thoughte I, as greet a fame han shrewes —
Thogh hit be naught — for *shrewednesse*,
As gode folk han for godenesse.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1853.

(*b*) Sagaciousness; astuteness; sharpness: as, a man of great *shrewdness* and penetration.

Her impatience, which not wanted
*Shrewdness* of policy too.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 69.

Not being bred
To barter, nor compensating the want
By *shrewdness*, neither capable of lies.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2†. A company or group (of apes). [An old hunting term.]

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a *shrewdness* of apes.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

=**Syn.** 1. (*b*) See *shrewd.*

**shrew-footed** (shrö′fu̇t″ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a shrew: as, the *shrew-footed* uropsile, *Uropsilus soricipes.*

**shrewhead**†, *n.* [ME. *schreuhede*; < *shrew*1 + *-head.*] Wickedness. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), xxiv. 31. (*Stratmann.*)

**shrewish** (shrö′ish), *a.* [< *shrew*1 + *-ish*1.] Having the qualities of a shrew; given to exhibitions of ill temper; vixenish: applied to women.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 2.

Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a *shrewish* tongue!
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**shrewishly** (shrö′ish-li), *adv.* In a shrewish manner; with scolding or rating.

He speaks very *shrewishly.* *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 170.

**shrewishness** (shrö′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being shrewish; the conduct of a shrew.

I have no gift at all in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 301.

**shrew-mole** (shrö′mōl), *n.* A North American insectivorous mammal of either of the genera *Scalops* and *Scapanus.* The shrew-moles are the characteristic moles of North America, outwardly resembling very closely the true Old World moles, but distinguished by technical characters of the dentition, etc. The common shrew-mole of the United States is *Scalops aquaticus*; others are Townsend's, *Scapanus townsendi*, and the hairy-tailed, *Scapanus americanus.* See cut under *Scalops.*—**Silvery shrew-mole**, a variety of the common shrew-mole, *Scalops aquaticus argentatus*, of a lustrous light color, common on the prairies of the western United States.

**shrew-mouse** (shrö′mous), *n.* [< *shrew*2 + *mouse.*] The common shrew of Europe; any small true shrew, like a mouse. See cuts under *shrew*2.

**shrew-struck** (shrö′struk), *a.* Poisoned by a shrew; smitten with a malady which a shrew was superstitiously supposed to impart by its bite or even its touch.

If a child was scalded, a tooth ached, a piece of silver was stolen, a heifer *shrew-struck*, a pig bewitched, a young damsel crost in love, Lucy [a "white witch"] was called in, and Lucy found a remedy. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iv.

**shricht**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *shriek.*

**shride**† (shrīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *schryden*; a var. of *shred* or *shroud*3.] To hew or lop (wood).

Hooke to hewe wode, or *schrydynge* [var. hoke to hev with woode, or *schraggynge*], sirculus [var. sarculus].
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 242.

**shriefe**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*1.

**shriek** (shrēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*, *schryke*; < ME. *shriken*, *shryken*, *schriken*, *skriken*, *scriken* (pret. *schriked*, *skriked*, *skryked*, *schrykede*, also *shrighte*, *shryghte*), < Icel. *skrīkja*, shriek (found only in sense of 'titter') (cf. *skrækja*, shriek), = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*, shriek; cf. Gael. *sgreach* = W. *ysgrechio*, shriek, scream. The word also appears as *shrike*1, *screak*, *screech*, q. v. As with other words denoting sounds, it was regarded as more or less imitative, and suffered variation.] I. *intrans.* To utter a sharp, shrill cry; cry out more or less convulsively, at a pitch above that of a scream, as in great and sudden fright, in horror, or in extreme pain: used sometimes, by hyperbole, of laughter.

*Shrighte* Emelyn and howleth Palamon.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1959.

Therwithal they *shrykede* and they houped.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 580.

Downe in her lap she hid her face, and lowdly *shright.*
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 32.

It was the owl that *shriek'd.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 3.

I *shriek*, start up, the same sad prospect find.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 247.

II. *trans.* To utter with a shriek or a shrill wild cry.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly Owle,
*Shrieking* his balefull note.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 33.

Berkley, whose fair seat hath been famous long,
Let thy sad echoes *shriek* a deadly sound.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, v. 67.

**shriek** (shrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*, < ME. *shrike* (= Sw. *skrik*, *skri* = Dan. *skrig*); from the verb.] A sharp, shrill outcry: as, the *shriek* of a whistle; *shrieks* of laughter. See *shriek*, *v.*

Whi made the childe this *shrike?* wilt thow sleue it?
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owle,
With drery *shriekes* did also her bewray.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 30.

Not louder *shrieks* to pitying heaven are cast
When husbands or when lapdogs breathe their last.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 157.

=**Syn.** *Screech*, etc. See *scream.*

**shrieker** (shrē′kėr), *n.* [= Sw. *skrikare*; as *shriek* + *-er*1.] 1. One who shrieks.

Again — the shrieking charmers — how they rend
The gentle air — the *shriekers* lack a friend.
*Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall, vii. (*Richardson.*)

2. The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* [Local, Eng.]

**shriek-owl** (shrēk′oul), *n.* 1. A screech-owl.—2. The swift, *Cypselus apus.* [Local, Eng.]

**shrieval** (shrē′vạl), *a.* [< *shrieve*1 + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

Chaste were his cellars, and his *shrieval* board
The grossness of a city feast abhorr'd.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 618.

**shrievalty** (shrē′vạl-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *shrivalty*, *shrevalty* (also later *sheriffalty*); < late ME. *shrevaltee*; < *shrieve*1 + *-al-ty.*] 1. The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 42.

It was ordained by statute 28 Edw. I., c. 8, that the people should have election of sheriffs in every shire where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance.
*Blackstone*, Com., I. ix.

Spenser . . . was recommended in a letter from Queen Elizabeth for the *shrievalty* of the county of Cork.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

2. The period during which the office of sheriff is held.

For the twelve Sessions, during his *Shrievalty.*
*Brome*, Antipodes, iii. 2.

That £1000 fine which was imposed upon him [Sir Walter Long] in the Star Chamber, for absence out of his county in time of *shrievalty.*
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 162.

**shrieve**1† (shrēv), *n.* [Also *shriefe*; a contracted form of *sheriff* (ME. *shirreve*, etc.): see *sheriff*1.] A sheriff.

Mayors and *shrieves* may yearly fill the stage:
A king's or poet's birth doth ask an age.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, Epil.

Now mayors and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay.
*Pope*, Dunciad, i. 91.

**shrieve**2†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shrive*1.

**shrift** (shrift), *n.* [< ME. *shrift*, *shryft*, *schrift*, *schryft*, < AS. *scrift*, confession or absolution (= Icel. *skript* = Sw. *skrift* = Dan. *skrifte*, confession, absolution; cf. OHG. *scrift*, MHG. G. *schrift*, a writing: see *script*), < *scrīfan*, shrive: see *shrive*1.] 1. The penitential act of confession to a priest, especially in the case of a dying penitent.

No receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart . . . whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil *shrift* or confession.
*Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

Address you to your *shrift*; . . .
And be yourself; for you must die.
*Rowe*, Jane Shore, iv. 1.

2. Absolution received after confession; pardon.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after *schrifte*,
And carefullich mea culpa he comsed to shewe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 76.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift:
Riddling confession finds but riddling *shrift.*
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 56.

3. The priestly act of confessing and absolving a penitent.

In *shrift*, in prechynge is my diligence.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 110.

Call your executioner, and off with Barnardine's head; I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a better place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 223.

**In shrift.** (*a*) In confession.

Yet I have call'd my conscience to confession,
And every syllable that might offend
I have had *in shrift.*
*Fletcher and another*, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 2.

(*b*†) Figuratively, in strict confidence; as if in confession.

But sweete, let this be spoke *in shrift*, so was it spoke to me. *Warner*, Albion's Eng., xii. 18. (*Nares.*)

**Short shrift**, the infliction of punishment without delay: implying execution shortly after condemnation, as leaving little time for confession and absolution.

**shrift** (shrift), *v. t.* [= Icel. *skripta* = Sw. *skrifta* = Dan. *skrifte*, give shrift, shrive; from the noun.] To confess and absolve; shrive. [Rare.]

I saw a gray Frier *shrift* a faire Gentlewoman, which I . . . mention because it was the first *shrifting* that ever I saw. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 44.

**shrift-father** (shrift′fä″ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *shrift-fader*, *schrift-fader* (= Sw. Dan. *skriftefader*); < *shrift* + *father.*] A father confessor.

I shrewe thise *shrifte-fadres* everychoon.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 144.

How and where he doth that synne,
To hys *schryffader* he mote that mynne.
*J. Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 233.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where (but *shrift fathers*) never mankind treads.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem, xi. 9.

**shrig**† (shrig), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *shrug.*] To contract; reduce, as by pruning or thinning.

Atticus is of opinion That the shaddow of elmes is one of the thickest and most hurtful: . . . marie, if the braunches thereof, or of any tree within-forth, be *shrigged* (constrictæ), I thinke that the shade will doe no harme at all. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 12. (*Richardson.*)

Those of the other hoped, if all men were *shrigged* of their goods, and left bare, they should live in safetie, grew at length to open proscriptions and hanging of silly innocent persons.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

**shright**†. An obsolete preterit of *shriek.*

**shright**†, *n.* [< ME. *shright*; < *shriek* or *shrike*, pret. *shright.*] Shrieking; sobbing.

With brokyn vois, al hors for *shright*, Cryseyde
To Troylus thise ilke wordes seyde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1147.

That with their piteous cryes, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 57.

**shrike**$^1$†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shriek*.

**shrike**$^2$ (shrīk), *n.* [Also *shreek*; < ME. **shrike*, < AS. *scric*, a shrike or thrush (glossed by L. *turdus*), = Icel. *skrīkja*, a shrike (butcher-bird), so called from its cry: see *shrike*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *shrite*, a thrush.] **1.** A dentirostral oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidæ*, having a notably strong hooked and toothed bill, and of actively predaceous nature; a butcher-bird; a nine-killer; a wood-chat. The species are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. The most characteristic habit of these birds – at least of those of the genus *Lanius* and of some allied genera — is to catch and kill more insects, small birds, and small quadrupeds than they devour at once, and to impale these victims on a thorn or sharp twig. The great gray or cinereous shrike of Europe is *Lanius excubitor*, of which the corresponding American species is the northern butcher-bird, *L. borealis*. The loggerhead shrike of the United States is *L. ludovicianus*. The red-backed shrike of Europe is *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio* (see *wood-chat*). See cuts under *butcher-bird*, *Lanius*, and *Pachycephala*.
**2.** One of many different birds that resemble shrikes, or were held to belong to the genus *Lanius*. This was a Linnean genus, of amplitude and elasticity, and all the birds that were put in it used to be recorded in the books as shrikes of some sort, whence many English phrase-names, now practically obsolete except in some hyphenated compounds. Among these birds were various thrushes, ant-thrushes of both worlds, flycatchers, starlings, etc. See phrases below, and *bush-shrike*, *drongo-shrike*, *swallow-shrike*, *Artamidæ*, *Dicruridæ*, and *Thamnophilinæ*. — **Cubla shrike.** Same as *cubla*. **Dubious shrike**†. See *Scissirostrum*. — **Fiscal shrike**, a shrike of the genus *Fiscus*, as *F. collaris*; a fiscal. — **Fork-tailed shrike.** See *fork-tailed*. — **Frontal shrike**, *Falcunculus frontatus* of Australia, with a strong curved and toothed bill, a crest, above greenish-yellow, below bright-yellow, the plumage also varied with black and white, the length 7 inches. — **Great northern shrike**, the American butcher-bird, *Lanius borealis*. — **Green shrike**†, *Leptopterus chabert* (not a shrike) of Madagascar. — **Hook-billed shrike**, *Vanga curvirostris* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*. — **Keroula shrike**†, *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (not a shrike), inhabiting India and China. See cut under *Tephrodornis*. — **Rufous shrike**, *Vanga rufa* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*. — **Senegal shrike**, *Telephonus senegalus*. See *Telephonus*. — **Spotted shrike**, a South American bush-shrike, *Thamnophilus nævius*. — **Thick-headed shrikes**, the shrikes of the genus *Pachycephala* and related forms, sometimes grouped as *Pachycephalinæ*. — **Varied shrike**, *Laniarius multicolor* of western Africa. — **White-headed shrike**, *Artamia leucocephala* of Madagascar. It is 7¼ inches long, and greenish-black in color, with the rump, head, and under parts white. — **Yellow-browed shrike**, *Laniarius sulphureipectus*, of the whole Ethiopian region.

**shrike-crow** (shrīk'krō), *n.* A bird of the genus *Barita*. *Swainson.*

**shrill** (shril), *v.* [Also, by transposition, Sc. *shirl*, also unassibilated *skirl*; < ME. *schrillen*, *scrillen* = G. *schrillen*, sound shrill; cf. Norw. *skryla*, *skrāla*, cry shrilly, = Sw. *skrāla* = Dan. *skraale*, squall (of children); Icel. *skrölta*, resound shrilly, = AS. *scralletan*, cry aloud; partly from the adj., but mainly original, from a common root **skrel*, **skral*. See *shrill*, *a.* Cf. *shill*$^2$, shrill.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter or emit a keen, piercing, high-pitched sound.

Then gan the bagpypes and the hornes to *shrill*
And shrieke aloud. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 46.

Like a locust *shrills* the imprisoned sap.
*Lowell*, Sir Launfal, i.

The *shrilling* of the male [cricket] is a sexual call, made by raising the fore wings and rubbing them on the hind wings. *Packard*, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 563.

**2.** To sound shrilly; be shrill.

The horrid yells and *shrilling* screams.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

Idly list the *shrilling* lay
With which the milkmaid cheers her way.
*Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to give out a shrill sound.

About me leap'd and laugh'd
The modish Cupid of the day,
And *shrill'd* his tinsel shaft.
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

**2.** To utter or produce with a shrill sound.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolours forth!
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 84.

The locust *shrills* his song of heat.
*Whittier*, The Summons.

**shrill** (shril), *a.* [E. dial. (Sc.) also, transposed, *shirl*; < ME. *shril*, *schryl*, *schrylle* = D. *schril* = LG. *schrell*, > G. dial. *schrill*, shrill; appar. from the verb or noun: see *shrill*, *v.*] **1.** Sharp and piercing in sound; high and keen (somewhat disagreeably so) in voice or note: the common use of the word.

*Shyrle* as ones voyse is — . . . trenchant.
*Palsgrave*, L'Eclaircissement, p. 323.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, *shrill* and sound,
And all is semblative a woman's part.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 33.

Some female vendor's scream, belike
The very *shrillest* of all London cries.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

**2.** Emitting or capable of emitting a sharp, high, piercing sound.

Hear the *shrill* whistle which doth order give
To sounds confused. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 9.

Wind the *shrill* horn, or spread the waving net.
*Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 96.

**3.** Piercing; sharp; affecting the senses sharply or keenly; bright. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Quen glem of glodez agaynz hem glydez
Wyth schymerynge schene ful *schrylle* thay [silver leaves]
schynde. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 80.

The Lady's-head upon the prow
Caught the *shrill* salt, and sheer'd the gale.
*Tennyson*, The Voyage.

**shrill** (shril), *n.* [< *shrill*, *v.*] A keen or piercing sound. [Rare.]

I heard a voyce, which loudly to me called,
That with the suddein *shrill* I was appalled.
*Spenser*, Ruins of Time, l. 581.

You may . . . almost fancy you hear the *shrill* of the midsummer cricket.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 151.

**shrill** (shril), *adv.* [< ME. *schrille*, *schirle*; < *shrill*, *a.*] In a shrill manner; shrilly.

The hounds and horn
Through the high wood echoing *shrill*.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 53.

**shrill-edged** (shril'ejd), *a.* Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound. [Rare.]

I heard
The *shrill-edged* shriek of a mother divide the shuddering
night. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 4.

**shrill-gorged** (shril'gôrjd), *a.* Having a gorge or throat that gives a shrill or acute sound; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

Look up a-height; the *shrill-gorged* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 58.

**shrilling** (shril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrill*, *v.*] A shrill noise or cry: as, the *shrilling* of the locust.

As if in revenge, some relative of the murdered katydid found its way into the room, and began its vibrant *shrilling* near her bed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 37.

**shrillness** (shril'nes), *n.* The quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound; high pitch and sharpness or fineness of tone or voice.

Sure, this voice is new,
Whose *shrillness*, like the sounding of a bell,
Tells me it is a woman.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

**shrill-tongued** (shril'tungd), *a.* Speaking in a high and shrill voice.

Is she *shrill-tongued* or low? *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3. 15.

**shrill-voiced** (shril'voist), *a.* Having a shrill or piercing voice.

What *shrill-voiced* suppliant makes this eager cry?
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 75.

**shrilly** (shril'i), *a.* [< *shrill* + *-y*$^1$.] Somewhat shrill.

Some kept up a *shrilly* mellow sound.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

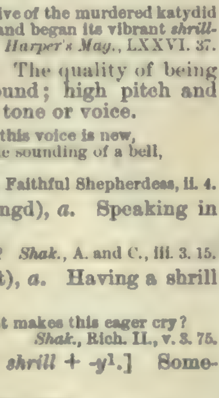
**shrilly** (shril'li), *adv.* [< *shrill* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a shrill manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.

Mount up aloft, my Muse; and now more *shrilly* sing.
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 40.

The small philosopher . . . cries out *shrilly* from his elevation. *Landor*, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

**shrimp**$^1$ (shrimp), *v. t.* and *i.* [Assibilated form of *scrimp*. Cf. *shrump*.] To contract; shrink.

**shrimp**$^2$ (shrimp), *n.* [< ME. **shrimp*, *shrymp*, *schrymp*; < **shrimp*, assibilated form of *scrimp*, scanty, small: see *shrimp*$^1$, *v.*, *scrimp*, *a.*] **1.** A salt-water long-tailed ten-footed crustacean of the family *Crangonidæ*, and especially of the genus *Crangon*. *C. vulgaris* is the common shrimp of Great Britain, about 2 inches long, greenish-gray dotted with brown, of fragile structure, somewhat translucent, and esteemed a delicacy as food. It boils to a brown color not red as is usual with crustaceans. The shrimps are closely related to prawns, and one of the prawns, *Pandalus annulicornis*, a British species, is often miscalled *shrimp*. The name is also extended to various related crustaceans. Among those bearing this name in the United States are some *Gammaridæ*, as *Gammarus fasciatus*; species of *Pandalus*, as *P. annulicornis*, the deep-water shrimp, and *P. danæ*, which is dried in California for exportation to China; the river-shrimp, *Palæmon ohionis*; and *Penæus brasiliensis* of the Carolinas, Florida, etc. See also cut under *Gammarus*.


Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), natural size.

*Schrymp*, fysche, Stingus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

**2.** A little wrinkled person; a dwarfish creature; a manikin: in contempt.

We borel men been *shrympes*;
Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched ympes.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 67.

Alas, this is a child, a silly dwarf!
It cannot be this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror to his enemies.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 23.

**Fresh-water shrimp.** See *fresh-water*. — **Mountebank shrimp**, a beach-flea or sand-hopper: so called from its agility.

**shrimp**$^2$ (shrimp), *v. i.* [< *shrimp*$^2$, *n.*] To catch or fish for shrimps.

**shrimp-chaff** (shrimp'chȧf), *n.* Refuse winnowed from dried shrimps by Chinese in California, and exported to China as a fertilizer for tea-plants. The meat of the shrimp is an article of food. [California.]

**shrimper** (shrim'pėr), *n.* [< *shrimp*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] A person who catches shrimps; a shrimp-catcher.

The *shrimpers*, who wade nearly to their middle for hours. *E. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 535.

Fishers and *shrimpers* by name, smugglers by opportunity. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 742.

**shrimping** (shrim'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrimp*$^2$, *v.*] The occupation or business of catching shrimps.

**shrimp-net** (shrimp'net), *n.* A fishing-net adapted to the capture of shrimps; a small-meshed bag-net or scoop-net with a long wooden handle.

**shrinal** (shrī'nạl), *a.* [< *shrine* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a shrine; containing a shrine; of the nature of a shrine. [Rare.]

There appears to have been a pagan Saxon household close outside the east gate of the City of Exeter, whereof the four daughters became Christian — two of them martyrs, of whom one has left her name, St. Sidwell, in a *shrinal* church on the blood-stained spot.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 251.

**shrine** (shrīn), *n.* [< ME. *shryne*, *schrin*, *schryne*, *scryne*, < AS. *scrin*, an ark (used with ref. to the ark of the covenant), = D. *schrijn* = MLG. *schrīn* = OHG. *scrīni*, MHG. *schrīn*, G. *schrein* = Icel. *skrīn* = Sw. Dan. *skrin* = OF. *scrin*, *escrin* (> E. *scrine*), F. *écrin* = Pr. *escrin* = OSp. *escrinio*, *escriño*, a box, shrine, = It. *scrigno* = OBulg. *skriniya*, *skrina* = Serv. *skrinya* = Bohem. *skrzhine* = Pol. *skrzynia*, *krzynia* = Russ. *skrynya*, *skrinĭ* = Hung. *szekrény* = Lith. *skrīne* = Lett. *skrīne*, *skrīnis*, a shrine, = L. *scrinium*, a chest, box, case, letter-case, escritoire, casket, ML. (eccles.) a shrine; root unknown. *Chest*, *box*, and *ark* are also derived through AS. from L. (*box* ult. from Gr.); *case* is also derived from L. through F.] **1.** A box; an ark; a chest.

She [Cleopatre] . . .
Made hir subtil werkmen make a *shryne*
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she koude espye; and forth she fette
This dede cors, and in the *shryne* it shette.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 672.

**2.** A box for holding the bones of saints or other sacred relics; a reliquary. Portable shrines containing relics were commonly arched boxes covered with precious metal, enamels, and engraving, and in churches were generally placed near the altar. See cut under *monstrance*.

He [Ethelred] bestows the reliques of St. Alban in a *shrine* of Pearl and Gold. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

Over the high altar are preserved, in a very large wrought *shrine* of massy gold, the relicks of St. Firmin, their patron saint. *Gray*, Letters, I. 18.

Hence — **3.** A tomb of a canonized or other sacred person; the mausoleum of a saint; a tomb of shrine-like configuration.

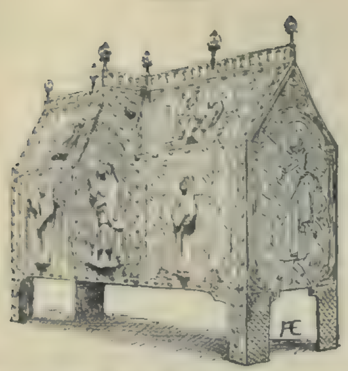
Howbeit there is a merualous fayre *shryne* for hym, wrought all of fyne whyte marble, of wonderful curyous and sumptuous werke.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

It was a national as well as a religious feeling that drew great multitudes to the *shrine* of Becket, the first Englishman who since the Conquest had been terrible to the foreign tyrants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

**4.** An altar, small chapel or temple, or other sacred object or place peculiarly consecrated to and supposed to be hallowed by the presence of some deity, saint, mythological hero, or other personality reputed sacred. See cut on following page, and cut under *octastyle*.

For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, which made silver *shrines* for [of, R. V.] Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen. Acts xix. 24.

Forsooth, a blind man at Saint Alban's *shrine*,
Within this half-hour, hath received his sight.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 68.



Shrine of St. Calmine, Duke of Aquitaine, in enameled and gilded copper; early 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

It [sculptured relief with figure of a goddess] is in the form of a small *shrine* (*ναΐσκος* [a little temple]).
*Harrison and Verrall*, Ancient Athens, p. 44.

5†. Erroneously, an image.

From the four corners of the earth they come,
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal-breathing saint.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 40.

Hearing us praise our loves of Italy,
. . . for feature, laming
The *shrine* of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, x. 5. 164.

6. Metaphorically, a thing or place hallowed and consecrated by its history or past associations, or supposed to be the incarnation of some object of worship.

*Shrine* of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee?
*Byron*, The Giaour, l. 106.

I . . . worshipped at innumerable *shrines* of beauty.
*Willis*, Florence Gray.

7†. A charnel-house. *Hollyband.* (*Halliwell.*)—**Bell-shrine**, a cover put over a bell when it is not in use: an ecclesiastical utensil, and as such usually decorated with religious emblems, especially in early Irish art.

**shrine** (shrīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrined*, ppr. *shrining.* [< ME. *shrynen*, *schrynen*, enshrine, canonize; < *shrine*, *n.* Cf. *enshrine.*] 1. To place in a shrine; enshrine; hence, figuratively, to deify or canonize.

Ye might be *shryned* for your brotelnesse,
Bet than Dalyda, Creseide, or Candace.
*Against Women Unconstant.*

The Almighty Father, where he sits
*Shrined* in his sanctuary of heaven secure.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 672.

2. To inclose in something suggestive of the great preciousness of what is inclosed: as, the jewel was *shrined* in a velvet casket.

In painting her I *shrined* her face
'Mid mystic trees. *D. G. Rossetti*, The Portrait.

**shrink** (shringk), *v.*; pret. *shrank* and *shrunk*, pp. *shrunk* and *shrunken* (formerly also *shrinked*), ppr. *shrinking.* [< ME. *shrinken*, *schrinken*, *scrinken* (pret. *schrank*, *schronk*, pp. *shrunken*, *shrunke*), < AS. *scrincan* (pret. *scranc*, pp. *scruncen*), contract, shrivel up (chiefly in comp. *for-scrincan*), = MD. *schrinken*, shrink; in causal form OHG. *screnchan*, *screnken*, *schrenken*, MHG. *schrenken*, G. *schränken*, cause to shrink, intr. sink, go aside; cf. Sw. *skrynka*, a wrinkle, *skrynkla*, wrinkle, rumple, dial. *skrukka*, shrink together, Icel. *skrenkr*, shrunk; prob. akin to *shrimp*[1], *scrimp*. Cf. *scringe*, *shrug.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract spontaneously; draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent property: as, woolen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere.

He touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh in the sinew that *shrank*. Gen. xxxii. 32.

Water, water everywhere,
And all the boards did *shrink*.
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

2. To diminish; reduce.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
*Shrunk* to this little measure? *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 150.

Philosophy, that lean'd on Heaven before,
*Shrinks* to her second cause, and is no more.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 644.

3. To shrivel; become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 34.

And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 266.

4. To draw back or retire, as from danger; recoil physically, as in fear, horror, or distrust; sometimes, simply, to go aside.

But no way he saw he could so much pleasure them as by leaving the two friends alone, who being *shrunk* aside to the banqueting house, where the pictures were, there Palladius recounted unto Pyrocles his fortunate escape from the wreck and his ensuing adventures.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

It is shamefull for a King to boast at Table and *shrink* in fight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

E'en as a bather might
*Shrink* from the water, from the naked night
She *shrank* a little.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 316.

5. To decline or hesitate to act, as from fear; recoil morally or mentally, as in fear, horror, distrust, distaste, and the like.

The proud have had me exceedingly in derision; yet have I not *shrinked* from thy law.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxix. 51.

I have seen him do such things belief would *shrink* at.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

He *shrunk* from no deed of treachery or violence.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

6. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body; wince; flinch.

The gray mare
Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills
From tile to scullery, and her small good-man
*Shrinks* in his arm-chair. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

=**Syn. 3.** See *shrivel.*—**4-6.** To flinch, blench.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to contract: as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

To *shrink* mine arm up like a wither'd shrub.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 156.

The first is merry drunk,
And this, although his braines be somewhat *shrunk*
I' th' wetting, hath, they say, but little hart
In his demeanour. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To make smaller; make appear smaller.

He had some other drawbacks as a gardener. He *shrank* the very place he cultivated. The dignity and reduced gentility of his appearance made the small garden cut a sorry figure. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Old Scotch Gardener.

3. To withdraw: formerly with *in*.

The Libyck Hammon *shrinks* his horn.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 203.

His [Beelzebub's] awful Horns above his crown did rise,
And force his friends to *shrink in* theirs.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 16.

That the Mountains should *shrink in* their heads, to fill up the vast places of the deep.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

Another-while onder the Crystoll brinks
Her alabastrine well-shap't Limbs she *shrinks*,
Like to a Lilly sunk into a glasse.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

**To shrink on**, to fix firmly by causing to shrink: thus, the tire of a wheel or the hoop or jacket of a cannon is *shrunk on* by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into place, and then rapidly cooling it.

This mortar was strengthened by heavy wrought-iron bands *shrunk on* it. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 72.

**shrink** (shringk), *n.* [< *shrink*, *v.*] 1. The act of shrinking; a spontaneous drawing into less compass.

Although they [horses] be striken cleare through, or that the bullets do still remaine in them, they after the first *shrinck* at the entring of the bullet doo passe their Carrire as though they had verie little or no hurt.
*Sir J. Smyth*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 55.

2. A contraction.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink* or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

3†. A shrug.

We
That tread the path of public business
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a *shrink*.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

You cannot blame the Spaniard to be satyrical against Q. Elizabeth; for he never speaks of her but he fetcheth a *Shrink* in the Shoulder. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 71.

4. A diminution; a falling away; shrinkage.

I saw a visible *shrink* in all orders of men among us, from that greatness and that goodness which was in the first grain that our God brought from three sifted kingdoms into this land, when it was a land not sown.
*C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

5. A withdrawing from fear or horror; recoil.

Not a sigh, a look, or *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 52.

**shrinkable** (shring'kạ-bl), *a.* [< *shrink* + *-able.*] Capable of being shrunk; able or liable to shrink.

**shrinkage** (shring'kā̤j), *n.* [< *shrink* + *-age.*] 1. The contraction of a material to a smaller surface or bulk, whether by cooling after being heated, as a metal, or by drying, as timber or clay, or by wetting, as cord or fabrics.

There are some grades of imported wool on which the *shrinkage* and loss in manufacture are so great that the compensating duty is not excessive.
*Taussig*, Tariff History, p. 211.

I have also subjected the cortex to the action of glycerine, with more remarkable results in the way of *shrinkage*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 559.

2. Figuratively, a similar reduction of any kind, as loss of weight; especially, loss of value: as, *shrinkage* in real estate.—3. Amount of diminution of surface or bulk, weight or value: as, the *shrinkage* of cast-iron by cooling is one eighth of an inch to a foot; the *shrinkage* on the goods was 10 per cent.—4. In *gun.*, the difference between the outside diameter of the inner cylinder and the inside diameter of the outer cylinder of a built-up gun. The quantity by which the former exceeds the latter is often called the *absolute shrinkage*, and is expressed in the decimal parts of an inch. *Relative shrinkage* is the ratio obtained by dividing the absolute shrinkage by the interior diameter of the outer cylinder. It is expressed in thousandths and decimal parts of thousandths of an inch, and represents the absolute shrinkage per linear inch of the diameter of the outer cylinder. The *theoretical shrinkage* for a particular gun is that deduced by mathematical computation from known and assumed conditions and dimensions. The *actual shrinkage* is that actually obtained in practice, and varies from the theoretical shrinkage on account of the imperfections of manufacture.

**shrinkage-crack** (shring'kā̤j-krak), *n.* One of various small cracks such as are occasionally seen to form a kind of network on the surface of a bed of rock, and which appear to have been caused by shrinkage soon after that particular layer had been deposited and while it was being dried by exposure to the sun and air; a sun-crack.

An entirely different kind of *shrinkage-crack* is that which occurs in certain carbonised and flattened plants, and which sometimes communicates to them a marvellous resemblance to the netted under surface of an exogenous leaf. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 33.

**shrinkage-rule** (shring'kā̤j-röl), *n.* A rule, used by pattern-makers, in which the graduations are so much larger than the normal measurements that the patterns measured off by such a rule will be large enough to allow for shrinkage, without any computation on the part of the workman. The rule must be graduated with reference to the particular metal to be cast.

**shrinker** (shring'kėr), *n.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

**shrinking-head** (shring'king-hed), *n.* A mass of molten metal poured into a mold to compensate for the shrinkage of the first casting. Also called *sinking-head* and *riser*.

**shrinkingly** (shring'king-li), *adv.* In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

**shrite** (shrīt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shrike*, < ME. **shrike*, < AS. *scrīc*, a thrush: see *shrike*[2].] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* *Macgillivray.* See cut under *mistlethrush*.

**shrivalty**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shrievalty*.

**shrive**[1] (shrīv), *v.*; pret. *shrove*, *shrived*, pp. *shriven*, *shrived*, ppr. *shriving.* [Formerly also *shrieve*; < ME. *shriven*, *shryven*, *schriven*, *schryven*, *schryfen* (pret. *shrove*, *shrof*, *schrof*, *schraf*, pp. *shriven*, *schriven*, *scriven*, *screffe*, *y-shryve*), < AS. *scrīfan* (pret. *scrāf*, pp. *scrifen*), prescribe penance, hear confessions, = OFries. *skrīva*, shrive; cf. Icel. *skripta*, shrive, confess, impose penance, = Sw. *skrifta* = Dan. *skrifte*, confess (from the noun represented by E. *shrift*); usually identified, as orig. 'write,' with OS. *scrībhan* = OFries. *skrīva* = D. *schrijven* = MLG. *schrīven* = OHG. *scrīban*, MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben*, write, < L. *scribere*, write, draw up (a law, decree, charge, etc.), enroll: see *scribe*, *v.* Cf. *shrift*, *Shrovetide.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prescribe penance to for sin; impose penance on.

Persie, beleeue me, thou *shryvest* me verie neere in this latter demaund, which concerneth vs more deeply than the former, and may worke vs more damage than thou art aware of. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 67.

"In the week immediately before Lent, every one shall go to his confessor," said the Ecclesiastical Institutes, "and confess his deeds; and his confessor shall so *shrive* him as he then may hear by his deeds what he is to do."
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

2. To receive a confession from (a penitent) and grant absolution; hence, to receive an acknowledgment (of a fault) from, and pardon.

In that chapelle, yf thou wolte crave,
vii M yere thou myghtest have,
And so many lenttis more
yff thowe be *screffe*, thou mayste have soo.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 130.

I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 144.

Let me go hence,
And in some cloister's school of penitence,
Across those stones, that pave the way to heaven,
Walk barefoot, till my guilty soul be *shriven!*
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, King Robert of Sicily.

3. To acknowledge a fault; confess to a priest and receive absolution: used reflexively.

A scolere at Pares had done many full synnys, the whylke he hade schame to *schryfe hym* of.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And *shroue hire* of hire shrewednesse shamelees, I trowe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 44.

I am bound. . . . if I have hurt my neighbor, to *shrive myself* unto him, and to make him amends.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

Bid call the ghostly man
Hither, and let me *shrive me* clean and die.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To receive a confession, impose the necessary penance, and grant absolution.

*Per.* It fell upon a holy eve,
*Wil.* Hey, ho, hallidaye!
*Per.* When holy fathers went to *shrieve;*
*Wil.* Now ginneth this roundelay.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., August.

**2.** To make confession.

And who art thou, thou Gray Brother,
That I should *shrive* to thee?
*Scott*, Gray Brother.

**shrive**$^2$ (shrīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrived*, ppr. *shriving*. [Origin obscure; the form suggests a confusion of *shire* with *shred* or *shroud*$^3$ in similar meanings.] To prune (trees). [Prov. Eng.]

**shrivel** (shriv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shriveled* or *shrivelled*, ppr. *shriveling* or *shrivelling*. [Not found in ME.; a freq. form, perhaps ult. based on ONorth. *screpa*, pine away; cf. Norw. *skrypa*, waste, from the adj., Norw. *skryv*, transitory, frail, = Sw. dial. *skryp*, weak, feeble, frail, = Icel. *skrjūpr*, brittle, frail (cf. Sw. *skröplig* = Dan. *skröbelig*, feeble); perhaps ult. connected with *shrimp*$^1$, *shrink*. The relations of these forms are not clear.] **I.** *intrans.* To contract; draw or be drawn into wrinkles; shrink and form corrugations, as a leaf in the hot sun, or the skin with age.

When, *shriveling* like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 31.

The century *shrivels* like a scroll,
The past becomes the present.
*O. W. Holmes*, Burns's Centennial Celebration.

And the vines *shrivelled* in the breath of war.
*Whittier*, Mithridates at Chios.

=**Syn.** To *shrivel* is to become wrinkled or corrugated by contraction; to *shrink* is, as a rule, to contract while preserving the same general form.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To contract into wrinkles; cause to shrink into corrugations.

A fire from heaven came and *shrivell'd* up
Their bodies, even to loathing.
*Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 4. 9.

Dipping the bough of life, so pleasant once,
In fire which *shrivelled* leaf and bud alike.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 289.

**2.** To make narrow; limit in scope.

None but *shrivelled* souls with narrow vision of the facts of life can entertain the notion that Philosophy ought to be restricted within the limits of the Logic of Signs
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 221.

**3.** To wither; blight; render impotent.

Milton was less tolerant; he *shrivelled* up the lips of his revilers by the austerity of his scorn
*Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, ii.

**shriven** (shriv'n). A past participle of *shrive*$^1$.

**shriver** (shrī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *schryfer*, *ssrivere;* < *shrive*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who shrives; a confessor.

He ssel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche, zuo thet the *ssriuere* izi [may see] openliche the herte . . . of him that him ssrifth.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shrift.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 108.

**shriving** (shrī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrive*$^1$, *v.*] Shrift; the act of one who shrives, or (as a priest) hears confession.

Better a short tale than a bad long *shriving*.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 543.

**shriving-pew**† (shrī'ving-pū), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

To the Joyner for takynge downe the *shryvyng pew*, and making another pew in the same place.
*Churchwardens Accounts* (1548) *of St. Michael's, Cornhill* (ed. Overall, p. 69). (*Davies.*)

**shroadly**, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrewdly*.

**shrockled** (shrok'ld), *a.* [Pp. of **shrockle*, appar. a freq. of **shrock*, var. of *shrug*, ult. < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, etc., shrink: see *shrink*, *shrug*.] Withered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shroff**$^1$†, *n.* See *shruff*.

**shroff**$^2$ (shrof), *n.* [A syncopated form of Anglo-Ind. *sharaf*, *saraff*, < Hind. *sarraf*, commonly *saraf*, vernacularly *saraph*, *sarape*, *sarāpu*, etc., < Ar. *sarraf*, *sairaf* (initial *sād*), a money-changer, a banker (cf. Heb. *sōrēf*, a goldsmith), < *sarafa*, change (money), spend (money).] **1.** In India, a banker or money-changer.—**2.** In China, Japan, etc., a native teller or silver-expert, employed by banks and mercantile establishments to inspect and count all dollars that reach the firm, and detect and throw out the bad or defaced ones.

**shroff**$^2$ (shrof), *v. t.* [< *shroff*$^2$, *n.*] To inspect for the purpose of detecting and throwing out what is bad: as, to *shroff* dollars. [Ports of China and Japan.]

**shroffage** (shrof'āj), *n.* [< *shroff*$^2$ + *-age*.] **1.** The examination of coins by an expert, and the separation of the good from the debased or defaced.—**2.** The expense of such expert inspection.

**shrog** (shrog), *n.* [An assibilated form of *scrog*.] A shrub: same as *scrog*.

They cutt them downe two summer *shroggs*
That grew both under a breere,
And sett them threescore rood in twaine
To shoote the prickes y-fere.
*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne* (Percy's Reliques).

**shrood** (shröd), *v. t.* A variant of *shroud*$^3$.

**shroud**$^1$ (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. *shroud*, *schroud*, *schrowde*, *shrud*, *schrud*, *srud*, < AS. *scrūd*, a garment, clothing, = Icel. *skrūdh*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, appendages, ornaments, the furniture of a church, also a kind of stuff, = Norw. *skrud*, dress, ornament, = Sw. Dan. *skrud*, dress, attire; prob. orig. a piece of stuff 'cut,' < Teut. √ *skrud*, whence also *shred:* see *shred*.] **1.** A garment; a covering of the nature of a garment; something which envelops and conceals; clothing.

I shope me in *shroudes* as I a shepe [shepherd] were,
In habite as an heremite vnholy of workes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 2.

Than bycometh the ground so proude
That it wol have a newe *shroude*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 64.

Giue my nakednes
Some *shroud* to shelter it.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, vi. 274.

And Jura answers, through her misty *shroud*,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 92.

**2.** A winding-sheet; a piece of linen or other cloth in which a dead body is enveloped; hence, by extension, a garment for the dead, as a long white robe or gown, prepared expressly for the burial.

The *shroud* wherein our Saviours blessed body was wrapped when it was put into the Sepulchre.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 79.

The knell, the *shroud*, the mattock, and the grave.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. 10.

**3**†. Protection.

But it would warm his spirits
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shrowd*,
The universal landlord.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 71.

**4**†. A place of shelter; covert; retreat.

To schewe his lyȝte in every *shrowed* and shade.
*Lydgate*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

Vnto a selly *shrowde*,
A sheepecote closely builte
Amid the woodds.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 97.

The *shroud* to which he won his fair-eyed oxen.
*Chapman.*

Run to your *shrouds* within these brakes and trees.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 147.

**5.** A place under ground, as the burrow of an animal, a vault, the crypt of a church, etc.: sometimes in the plural, used collectively as a singular.

The *shrowds*, . . . a covered space on the side of the church [St. Paul's], to protect the congregation in inclement seasons. *Pennant*, London (ed. 1813), p. 512.

The *shrouds* or crowds, as we learn from Stow, was a chapel under the choir of St. Paul's Church, where sermons were preached in the winter, and when the weather would not permit an audience to stand in the churchyard.
*Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough, note.

**6.** One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water-wheel which form the sides of the buckets.

**shroud**$^1$ (shroud), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. *schrouden*, *schruden*, *scruden*, also *schreden*, *shriden*, *sriden* (pret. *schrudde*, also *schred*, *srid*, pp. *skrid*, *schred*, *ischrud*, *iscrud*), < AS. *scrȳdan*, *scrīdan* (= Icel. *skrȳtha*), clothe, < *scrūd*, a garment: see *shroud*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *enshroud*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover as with a garment or veil; especially, to clothe (a dead body) for burial.

Thus *shrowding* his body in the skinne, by stalking he approacheth the Deere.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 134.

The trestle-bearers and the persons who held the flambeaux were *shrouded* from forehead to foot in white sheets with holes pierced for the eyes.
*T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 33.

**2**†. To clothe one's self in; put on.

Ligber [Lucifer] he *sridde* a dere srud,
An he wurthe in him-seluen prud.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 271.

**3.** To cover or deck as with a garment; overspread; inclose; envelop.

Ther is neither busk nor hay
In May, that it nyl *shrouded* ben.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 55.

Thy Virgin Womb in wondrous sort shall *shrowd*
Jesus the God. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

The portraits of my forefathers, *shrouded* in dust, like the forms they represent. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

**4.** To cover so as to disguise or conceal; veil; obscure.

Sorrow close *shrouded* in hart,
I know, to kepe is a burdenous smart.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

Take heed thou hast not, under our integrity,
*Shrouded* unlawful plots. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

And sometimes too he *shrowds*
His soaring Wings among the Clouds.
*Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, i. 9.

**5.** To shelter; screen; hide.

Millions of birds sange *shrowded* in the shade.
*Puttenham*, Partheniades, ix.

Those terrors of slaves, and mirrors of fools, . . . for all their puissance, are glad to run into a hole, and cowardly *shroud* themselves. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 549.

Beneath an abbey's roof
One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
Humbly, in a religious hospital;
Or haply *shrouded* in a hermit's cell. *Wordsworth.*

**Shrouded gear, shrouded pinion,** a gear or pinion in which the ends of the teeth are protected and strengthened by flanges extending usually as high as the point of the teeth.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To put one's self under cover; take shelter.

I will here *shroud* till the dregs of the storm be past.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 43.

We see a cloud,
And, fearing to be wet, do run and *shroud*
Under a bush.
*Randolph*, An Eclogue to Master Jonson.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 316.

**2.** To gather together, as beasts do for warmth. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

**shroud**$^2$ (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. **schroud* (in naut. sense), < Icel. *skrūdh*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, = Norw. *skrud*, shrouds, tackle, orig. 'dress,' = Sw. Dan. *skrud* = AS. *scrūd*, dress: see *shroud*$^1$.] One of a set of strong ropes extending from a ship's mastheads to each side of the ship to support the mast. The shrouds of the lower masts and topmasts are generally spoken of as *rigging:* as, the fore-, main-, or mizzen-*rigging*. The *topmast-shrouds* extend from the topmast-heads to the top-rims. The *topgallant-shrouds* extend from the topgallantmast-heads to the outer ends of the topmast-crosstrees, and frequently thence to the tops. The *bowsprit-shrouds* support the bowsprit on both sides. The *futtock-shrouds*, to which the lower ends of the topmast- and topgallant-shrouds are secured, extend from the outer rims of the tops and crosstrees to a spider-band round the lower mast or topmast. The lower ends of the fore-, main-, and mizzen-shrouds are set up to chain-plates bolted to the side of the ship. See cuts under *channel*$^2$ and *ship*.

Such a noise arose
As the *shrouds* make at sea in a stiff tempest.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 72.

Twice the Saylours had essayd
To heaue him o're, . . .
And now the third time stroue they him to cast
Yet by the *shrowds* the third time held he fast.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

**Bentinck shrouds**†. See *bentinck*.

**shroud**$^3$ (shroud), *v. t.* [Also *shrowd*, *shrood;* a var. of *shred* (due in part to association with the ult. related *shroud*$^1$): see *shred*, *v.*] To lop the branches from; trim, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

A fellow in North Wales, *shrowding* of a tree, fell down on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay for dead.
*Aubrey's Wiltshire*, MS. Ashmole. (*Halliwell.*)

By the time the tree was felled and *shrouded*.
*T. Hughes.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**shroud**$^3$† (shroud), *n.* [A var. of *shred*, or directly from the verb *shroud*$^3$, q. v.] **1.** A cutting, as of a tree or plant; a slip.

The lyke they affirme of plantes or *shrouddes* of younge vines. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 73).

**2.** A bough; a branch; hence, collectively, the branching top or foliage of a tree.

A cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shadowing *shroud*. Ezek. xxxi. 3.

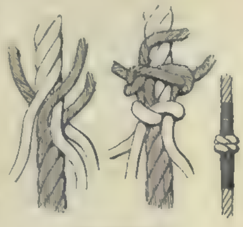
Where like a mounting Cedar he should beare
His plumed top aloft into the ayre,
And let these shrubs sit vnderneath his *shrowdes*,
Whilst in his armes he doth embrace the clowdes.
*Drayton*, Queen Margaret to Duke of Suffolk.

In ellum-*shrouds* the hangbird clings.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, vi.

**shrouding** (shrou′ding), *n.* [< *shroud*$^1$ + *-ing*$^1$.] The sides of a water-wheel which form the ends of the buckets.

**shrouding-gear** (shrou′ding-gēr), *n.* A cog-gear in which the cogs are protected or strengthened by a flange at the side which comes out even with the face of the wheel, and makes the cogs in effect mortises in the face of the wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

**shroud-knot** (shroud′not), *n.* A knot by which the two parts of a shroud which has been broken or shot away are reunited.



Shroud-knots.

**shroudless** (shroud′les), *a.* [< *shroud*$^1$ + *-less.*] 1. Without a shroud: especially noting a dead body unburied, or buried hastily.

To where a mangled corse,
Expos'd without remorse,
Lies *shroudless*, unentomb'd he points the way.
*Dodsley*, Melpomene.

2. Unveiled; unobscured.

Above the stars in *shroudless* beauty shine.
*C. Swain*, quoted in Southey's Doctor, lxxviii. (*Davies.*)

**shroudlike** (shroud′līk), *a.* Resembling a shroud; hence, funereal.

And thou, whose hands the *shroudlike* cypress rear.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 25.

**shroud-plate** (shroud′plāt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *chain-plate.* See cut under *channel*$^2$.—2. In *mach.*, same as *shroud*$^1$, 6.

**shroud-rope** (shroud′rōp), *n.* Rope fit to make a ship's shrouds of.

**shroud-stopper** (shroud′stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of rope made fast above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it. See *stopper.*

**shroudy** (shrou′di), *a.* [< *shroud*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits.
*Milton*, MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge. (*Rich.*)

**shrove**$^1$ (shrōv), *n.* [Found only in comp. *Shrovetide*, *Shrove Tuesday*, and the derived verb *shrove;* < ME. **shrof* (in comp. *shrofday:* see *Shrove-day*), < AS. *scrīfan* (pret. *scrāf*), shrive: see *shrive*$^1$. Cf. *shrift.*] Shrift; shriving: used only in composition, or in such phrases as *Shrove Tuesday.* See *shrift* and *shriving.*—**Shrove Monday**, the day before Shrove Tuesday. Also *Collop Monday.*—**Shrove Sunday**, the Sunday before Shrove Tuesday; Quinquagesima Sunday.—**Shrove Tuesday**, the Tuesday before the first day in Lent, or Ash Wednesday: so called from the custom of making confession on that day, in preparation for Lent. The day formerly was, and in some places still is, passed in sports and merrymaking. Also called *Pancake Tuesday* (see *pancake*), *Fastens Tuesday*, in Scotland *Fasterns-een* or *Fastens E'en*, and by the French *Mardi gras.* See *Shrovetide.*

As fit as . . . a pancake for *Shrove Tuesday.*
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 25.

Cock-fighting and throwing at cocks on *Shrove-Tuesday*, and playing at hand-ball for tansy-cakes at Easter-tide.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.

**shrove**$^1$ (shrōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shroved*, ppr. *shroving.* [< *shrove*$^1$, *n.*] To take part in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, in general, to make merry.

As though he went
A *shrouing* through the city.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

*Berlingaccione*, one that loueth to *shroue* ever and make good cheere. *Florio*, 1611.

**shrove**$^2$ (shrōv). Preterit of *shrive*$^1$.

**shrove-cake** (shrōv′kāk), *n.* 1. A pancake made at Shrovetide, and holding an important place in the merrymaking of the season.—2. A small cake made to give to children at Shrovetide. *Halliwell.*

**Shrove-day**†, *n.* [ME. *shrofday;* < *shrove*$^1$ + *day.*] Same as *Shrove Tuesday.*

**shrove-prentice**† (shrōv′pren″tis), *n.* One of a set of ruffianly fellows who took at Shrovetide the name of "London Prentices."

More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,
Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.
*Davenant*, Madagascar (1648), p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

**shrover** (shrō′vėr), *n.* One who goes in company with others from house to house singing for cakes at Shrovetide. [Prov. Eng.]

**Shrovetide** (shrōv′tīd), *n.* Time of confession; specifically, the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday, as being the period when people were shriven in preparation for Lent: still further restricted to designate Shrove Tuesday.

And welcome merry *Shrove-tide.*
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 38.

In Essex and Suffolk, at *Shrovetide* or upon Shrove-Tuesday, after the confession, it was usual for the farmer to permit his ploughman to go to the barn blindfolded, and "thresh the fat hen," saying, "if you can kill her then give it thy men; and go you and dine on fritters and pancakes." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.

*Shrove-tide*, or the week before Lent, brought along with it more than one religious and ritual observance.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

**shroving**† (shrō′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrove*$^1$, *v.*] The celebration of Shrovetide; hence, in general, any merrymaking or festivity.

All which we on this stage shall act or say
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;
Whilst thus we greete you by our words and pens,
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens.
*W. Hawkins*, Apollo Shroving (1626), p. 6. (*Nares.*)

Eating, drinking, merry-making, . . . what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving?*
*Hales*, Sermon on Luke xvi. 25.

**shroving-time** (shrō′ving-tīm), *n.* Shrovetide.

If thir absolute Determination be to enthral us, before so long a Lent of Servitude they may permit us a little *Shroving-time* first, wherin to speak freely, and take our leaves of Liberty. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

**shrovy** (shrō′vi), *a.* A dialectal variant, assibilated and transposed, of *scurvy*$^1$. *Halliwell.*

**shrow**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shrew*$^1$.

**shrub**$^1$ (shrub), *n.* [< ME. *shrob, schrub, schrob,* an assibilated form of *scrub*, **scrob*, < AS. *scrob*, a shrub; preserved in *Scrob-scire*, Shropshire, *Scrobbes-byrig*, Shrewsbury (lit. Shrubsbury), *Scrobbes-byrig-scyre*, Shrewsburyshire, the older name of *Shropshire;* cf. *scrybbe*, a shrubbery. Cf. E. dial. *shruff*, also *scroff*, refuse wood. See *scrub*$^1$.] A woody plant with stems branched from or near the ground, and, in general, smaller than a tree; a bush, or woody vine. The line which divides trees from shrubs is to a large extent arbitrary, and is often very unsatisfactory in application, but in general the name *shrub* may be applied to a woody plant of less size than a tree, with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in a tree. The line between shrub and herb is also indistinct, as many herbaceous plants are more or less woody. For practical purposes shrubs are divided into the deciduous and evergreen kinds. There are many very ornamental flowering shrubs, among the best-known of which are those belonging to the genera *Rosa, Rhododendron, Kalmia, Viburnum, Philadelphus, Vaccinium.* Among evergreen shrubs are the box and various heaths. Compare *tree, herb.*

If the Cedar be so Weather-beaten, we poor *Shrubs* must not murmur to bear Part of the Storm.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 76.

So thick entwined,
As one continued brake, the undergrowth
Of *shrubs* and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 176.

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs;* oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

Sweetly-smelling *Shrubs* the Ground o'ershade.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The laurel-*shrubs* that hedge it around.
*Tennyson*, The Poet's Mind.

**High-water shrub.** See *Iva.*—**Sweet** or **sweet-scented shrub**, the Carolina allspice. See *Calycanthus.*=**Syn.** *Bush, Herb,* etc. See *vegetable, n.*

**shrub**$^1$ (shrub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrubbed*, ppr. *shrubbing.* [< *shrub*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To prune down so that a shrubby form shall be preserved.

Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud, and hope again in time to flourish as the green bay-tree.
*Anderson*, Expos. of Benedictus (1573), fol. 64.

2. To reduce (a person) to poverty by winning his whole stock: a word used at play. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shrub**$^2$ (shrub) *n.* [A var. of *shrab* (< Ar. *sharāb*), or a transposed form of **shurb*, < Ar. *shurb, shirb*, a drink, a beverage, < *shariba*, drink. Cf. *shrab, sherbet,* and *syrup*, from the same source.] A drink or cordial prepared from the juice of fruit and various other ingredients. (*a*) A drink made by boiling currant-juice about ten minutes with an equal weight of sugar, and adding a little rum: it is also made with other fruits, and sometimes with brandy.

There never was any liquor so good as rum-*shrub*, never; and the sausages had a flavor of Elysium.
*Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

*Shrub*, again—rum *shrub*—is there any living man who now calls for *shrub?* *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

(*b*) A cordial or syrup consisting of the acid juice of some fruit, as the raspberry, cooked with sugar and vinegar, and diluted with water when used. [U. S.]

"Mr. Peckham, would you be so polite as to pass me a glass of *shrub?*" Silas Peckham . . . took from the table a small glass cup, containing a fluid reddish in hue and subacid in taste. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

King and Forbes, sipping their raspberry *shrub* in a retired corner of the barroom, were interested spectators of the scene. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 266.

**shrub**$^3$†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrub*$^2$.

"As how, as how?" said Zadock, shrugging and *shrubbing.* *Nashe*, Unfortunate Traveller (1594). (*Nares.*)

**shrubbed** (shrubd), *a.* [< *shrub*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Shrubby.

The woods in all these northern parts are short and *shrubbed.* *Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 419).

Neere at hand were growing diuers *shrubbed* trees.
*Warner*, Albion's England, ii.

**shrubberied** (shrub′ėr-id), *a.* [< *shrubbery* + *-ed*$^2$.] Abounding in shrubbery.

Oxford itself, with its quiet, shady gardens, and smooth, grassy lawns, . . . and *shrubberied* "parks," is attractive to many birds. *Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 747.

**shrubbery** (shrub′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *shrubberies* (-iz). [< *shrub*$^1$ + *-ery.*] 1. Shrubs collectively; low shrubby bushes.

While grey evening lull'd the wind, and call'd
Fresh odours from the *shrubbery* at my side,
Taking my lonely winding walk, I mus'd.
*Cowper*, Four Ages.

They passed, and, opening an iron gate, came suddenly into a gloomy maze of *shrubbery* that stretched its long vistas up the valley. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xi.

2. A plantation of shrubs, as in a garden or pleasure-ground.

A modern *shrubbery*, formed of a selection of the most agreeable flowering shrubs. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 115.

She would give her advice as to the trees which were to be lopped in the *shrubberies*, the garden-beds to be dug, the crops which were to be cut.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, x.

**shrubbiness** (shrub′i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby. *Bailey*, 1727.

**shrubby** (shrub′i), *a.* [< *shrub*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *scrubby.*] 1. Abounding in shrubs.

*Lad.* Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?
*Com.* Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 306.

Farther inland, in a sandy and *shrubby* landscape, is Kendall Green, a private cemetery.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 122.

2. Consisting of shrubs.

The goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

These are their bread, the only bread they know;
These and their willing slave the deer, that crops
The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills.
*Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, l. 314.

3. Shrub-like; scrubby: said of stunted tree-growths.

The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few *shrubby* trees. *Dampier*, Voyages, vi.

4. Somewhat woody: said of herbaceous plants with the stem more or less lignified in the older parts.

The woods began to be very full of thorns and *shrubby* bushes. *Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 419).

**Shrubby althæa, bittersweet, horsetail.** See the nouns.—**Shrubby trefoil.** See *Ptelea.*

**shrubless** (shrub′les), *a.* [< *shrub*$^1$ + *-less.*] Destitute even of shrubs.

Among the stones I stood a stone,
And was, scarce conscious what I wist,
As *shrubless* crags within the mist.
*Byron*, Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

**shrub-shilling** (shrub′shil″ing), *n.* See *shilling.*

**shrub-snail** (shrub′snāl), *n.* A European snail, *Helix arbustorum.*

**shrub-yellowroot** (shrub′yel″ō-röt), *n.* A low shrubby ranunculaceous plant, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, of the Alleghany region. Its bark and its rootstock are deep-yellow and bitter, and were once used by the Indians for dyeing.

**shruff**$^1$ (shruf), *n.* [A form of *scruff*, which is a transposed form of *scurf*$^1$. Cf. *shruff*$^2$.] Dross of metals.

**shruff**$^2$ (shruf), *n.* [< ME. *schroff;* an assibilated form of *scruff, scroff,* refuse wood; perhaps connected with *shrub*$^1$, *scrub*$^1$.] 1. Light refuse wood, used as fuel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thus baterid this bred on busshes aboute,
And gaderid gomes on grene ther as they walkyd,
That all the *schroff* and schroup sondrid ffrom other.
*Richard the Redeless*, ii. 154.

2. Refuse; rubbish.

But these mad legers do besides mixe among their other sacks of coles store of *shruffe* dust and small cole to their great advantage.
*Greene*, Discovery of Coosnage (1591). (*Nares.*)

**shrug** (shrug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shrugged*, ppr. *shrugging*. [< ME. *schruggen, shrukken*, < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, also *skruga*, huddle oneself up, sit in a crouching position, = Dan. *skrukke, skrugge*, stoop (*skruk-rygget*, humpbacked; cf. Icel. *skrukka*, an old shrimp); a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. *scrincan* (pp. *scruncen* = Sw. assimilated *skrukken*), shrink: see *shrink*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shrink or shiver with or as with cold; draw up the limbs in a nervous shiver. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The French lackey and Irish footboy *shrugging* at the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 130.

Robin the bird, in its cage, *shrugs* and folds itself into its feathers, as if it were night. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**2.** To raise or draw up and contract the shoulders with a sudden, nervous movement: an expression usually of doubt, indifference, discontent, dislike, contempt, etc. See *shrug*, *n.*, 1.

Nor pikynge, nor trifelynge, ne *shrukkynge* as thauȝ ye
wold sawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

Some few may cry, "Twas pretty well," or so,
"But ——" and there *shrug* in silence.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, Epil.

What 's in agitation now,
That all this muttering and *shrugging*, see,
Begins at me? *Browning*, Strafford.

**II.** *trans.* **1†.** Reflexively, to draw up the shoulders of in a shrug.

The good man of the house *shrugged him* for joy, thinking to himself I will make some pastime with you anon. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 94.

**2.** To draw up with a sudden, nervous movement; contract in a shrug.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison*.

**shrug** (shrug), *n.* [< *shrug*, *v.*] **1.** An expressive drawing up of the shoulders: a characteristic manner of expressing doubt, indifference, discontent, contempt, etc., or, rarely, relief or resignation.

The *shrug*, the hum or ha, these petty brands
That calumny doth use. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 71.

Who 's not familiar with the Spanish garbe,
Th' Italian *shrug*, French cringe, and German hugge?
*Brome*, Antipodes, i. 6.

As Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 1492.

With long-drawn breath and *shrug*, my guest
His sense of glad relief expressed.
*Whittier*, The Meeting.

**2†.** A hitching up of the clothes.

All the effect this notable speech had was to frighten my uncle, and make him give two or three *shrugs* extraordinary to his breeches. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, July 7, 1742.

**shrump** (shrump), *v. i.* [A secondary form of *shrimp*$^{1}$.] To shrug; shrink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shrunk** (shrungk). Preterit and past participle of *shrink*.

**shrunken** (shrung'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shrink*, *v.*] Having shrunk; shriveled up; contracted: as, a *shrunken* limb.

*Shrunken* synewes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 20.

**shrups** (shrups), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *C. S. Westcott*, 1874. [Pennsylvania.]

**shu**, *interj.* Another spelling of *shoo*$^{2}$.

**shuck**$^{1}$ (shuk), *v. t.* and *i.* [A dial. form of *shock*$^{1}$ or of *shake* (through the pret. *shook*, var. *shuck*).] To shake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuck**$^{2}$ (shuk), *n.* [Origin obscure; the nearest similar forms, *shuck*$^{1}$, shake, *shuck*$^{3}$, *shock*$^{2}$, a heap, *shock*$^{3}$, shaggy, do not explain the word. If the verb is original, it may perhaps be a dial. form of *shock*$^{1}$, and so belong with *shuck*$^{1}$.] **1.** A husk or pod: used especially of the epicarp of hickory-nuts and walnuts, the prickly involucre of chestnuts, etc., also, in England, of the pods of peas, etc., and, in some parts of the United States, of the husks of maize.—**2.** The shell of the oyster. [U. S.]—**3.** A case or covering, as that of the larva of a caddis-fly.

Larvæ . . . before emerging from the *shuck*.
*The Field*, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Not to care shucks**, to care nothing. [Vulgar, U. S.]—**Not worth shucks**, good for nothing; worthless. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**shuck**$^{2}$ (shuk), *v. t.* [See *shuck*$^{2}$, *n.*] **1.** To remove the husk, pod, or shell from: in the United States said especially of the husking of corn or the shelling of oysters.

To fix the standard of measurement of *shucked* oysters in the State. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 524.

Tom . . . led Rachel's horse to the stable, . . . and then he delayed long enough to *shuck* out and give him eight or ten ears of corn.
*E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxx.

**2.** To take; strip: with *off*. [Slang, U. S.]

He'd get mad as all wrath, and charge like a ram at a gate-post; and, the first thing you knowed, he'd *shuck off* his coat to fight.
*A. B. Longstreet*, Southern Sketches, p. 31. (*Bartlett.*)

**shuck**$^{3}$ (shuk), *n.* [A var. of *shock*$^{2}$, *shook*$^{2}$.] A shock; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

**shuck**$^{4}$† (shuk), *n.* [Found only in early ME. *schucke, scucke*, < AS. *scucca, sceocca*, the devil; cf. G. *scheuche*, a scarecrow, < MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, shy: see *shy*$^{1}$.] The devil.

Hire eorthliche modres . . . teameth hire in horedom of the lathe vnwiht the hellene *schucke*.
*Hali Meidenhad* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Al so ase thu wel wutt schenden thene *schucke*.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 316.

**shuck**$^{5}$ (shuk), *interj.* [Cf. *sic*$^{3}$.] A call to pigs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuck-bottom** (shuk'bot″um), *a.* Having a seat made of the shucks or husks of corn. [Local, U. S.]

She sank down on a *shuck-bottom* chair by the door of the tent. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

**shuck-bottomed** (shuk'bot″umd), *a.* [As *shuck-bottom* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Same as *shuck-bottom*.

He drew up another *shuck-bottomed* chair in such a way as to sit beside and yet half facing her.
*E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxi.

**shucker** (shuk'ėr), *n.* [< *shuck*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who shucks; one who shells nuts, corn, oysters, or the like. [U. S.]

Estimating the average amount made by the *shuckers* at $6 a week, or $192 for the season, it is seen that there are six hundred and forty men steadily employed for nearly eight months of the year in opening oysters for local consumption in Baltimore. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 553.

**shucking** (shuk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shuck*$^{2}$, *v.*] **1.** The act of freeing from shucks or husks. [Provincial.]

Lads and lasses mingle
At the *shucking* of the maize.
*Bon Gaultier Ballads*, Lay of Mr. Colt, ii.

**2.** A husking-bee; a husking. [Local, U. S.]

Let me have some of your regular plantation tunes that you used to sing at corn-*shuckings*.
*Musical Record*, No. 344, p. 8.

**shuckish** (shuk'ish), *a.* [< *shuck* (?) + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Unpleasant; unsettled; showery: generally applied to the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuckle**†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *chuckle*$^{1}$. *Florio.*

**shucks** (shuks), *interj.* [Prob. an exclamatory use of *shucks*, pl. of *shuck*$^{2}$, used also to denote something worthless. It can hardly be an exclamatory use of *shuck*$^{4}$ ('the devil! the deuce!'), as that word became obsolete in early ME.] An interjection indicating contempt, especially a contemptuous rejection of some suggestion or remark: as, oh, *shucks!* I don't believe it. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**shud**$^{1}$† (shud), *n.* [Prob. ult., like *shode*$^{1}$, < *shed*$^{1}$: see *shed*$^{1}$.] A husk; that which is shed. *Davies.*

But what shall be done with all the hard refuse, the long buns, the stalks, the short *shuds* or shiues?
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

**shud**$^{2}$ (shud), *n.* [< ME. *schudde*, prob. < Sw. *skydd*, protection, *skydda*, protect, shelter; akin to L. *scutum*, a cover, shield, etc., and to *sky*: see *sky*$^{1}$. Cf. *shed*$^{2}$.] A shed; a hut. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**shudder** (shud'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *schuderen, schudren, shoderen, shoddren, schoderen, scoderen* (not recorded in AS.) = MD. *schudderen*, shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, also shake with laughter, = LG. *schuddern*, shake, shudder (> G. *schaudern*, shudder), also *schuddeln*, shake, shudder, = G. *schüttern*, shake, tremble, also OHG. *scutilōn*, shake, agitate (> It. *scotolare*, swingle flax), MHG. *schüteln*, G. *schütteln*, shake; freq. (with freq. formative *-er*, *-el*) from a simple verb, AS. **scuddan* (not found except as in the doubtful once-occurring ppr. *scudende*, which may stand for **scuddende*, trembling) = OS. *skuddian*, tr., shake, = OFries. *schedda*, NFries. *schoddjen* = MD. D. *schudden*, shake, tremble, tr. shake, agitate, = MLG. LG. *schudden*, shake, shudder, = OHG. *scutten, scuten*, MHG. *schutten, schuten, schütten*, shake, agitate, swing, G. *schütten*, shoot (corn, etc.), pour, shed; Teut. √ *skud*, perhaps orig. a var. of √ *skut*, whence *shoot*: see *shoot*. Cf. *scud*.] **1.** To shake; quiver; vibrate.

The schafte *scodyrde* and schott in the schire byerne,
And soughte thorowowte the schelde, and in the schalke
rystez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2169.

When the strong neighings of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet *shuddering*.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**2.** Hence, in particular, to tremble with a sudden convulsive movement, as from horror, fright, aversion, cold, etc.; shiver; quake.

He *schodirde* and schrenkys, and schontes bott lyttile,
Bott schokkes in scharpely in his schene wedys.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4235.

She starts, like one that spies an adder, . . .
The fear whereof doth make him shake and *shudder*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 880.

"Oh, for mercy's sake, stop this!" groans old Mr. Tremlett, who always begins to *shudder* at the sound of poor Twysden's voice. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

**3.** To have a tremulous or quivering appearance, as if from horror. [Rare.]

O ye stars that *shudder* over me,
O earth that soundest hollow under me,
Vext with waste dreams!
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

=**Syn.** *Quake*, etc. See *shiver*$^{2}$.

**shudder** (shud'ėr), *n.* [< *shudder*, *v.*] **1.** A tremulous motion; a quiver; a vibration.

The actual ether which fills space is so elastic that the slightest possible distortion produced by the vibration of a single atom sends a *shudder* through it with inconceivable rapidity for billions and billions of miles. This *shudder* is Light.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures and Essays, The Unseen Universe.

**2.** Specifically, a quick involuntary tremor or quiver of the body, as from fear, disgust, horror, or cold; a convulsive shiver.

I know, you'll swear, terribly swear
Into strong *shudders* and to heavenly agues
The immortal gods that hear you — spare your oaths.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 137.

**shuddering** (shud'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *shudder*, *v.*] **1.** Shaking; trembling; especially, shivering or quivering with fear, horror, cold, etc.

The *shuddering* tenant of the frigid zone.
*Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 65.

The goblin . . . deftly strips
The ruddy skin from a sweet rose's cheek,
Then blows the *shuddering* leaf between his lips.
*Hood*, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 7.

**2.** Marked or accompanied by a shudder; tremulous.

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And *shuddering* fear, and green-eyed jealousy!
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 110.

We seem to . . . hear the *shuddering* accents with which he tells his fearful tale. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Gazing down with *shuddering* dread and awe.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 178.

**shudderingly** (shud'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a shudder; tremblingly; tremulously.

The bare boughs rattled *shudderingly*.
*Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

The shrewmouse eyes me *shudderingly*, then flees.
*C. S. Calverley*, Sad Memories.

**shuddery**†, *n.* [E. Ind.] See the quotation.

A small thin *shuddery* or lawn.
*S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 30.

**shude**$^{1}$, *n.* See *shood*.

**shude**$^{2}$ (shöd), *n.* The white bream. [Local, Ireland.]

**shuff** (shuf), *v. i.* [A dial. form (in Halliwell spelled *shuf*) of **shough*, an unrecorded form, preserving the orig. guttural (AS. *sceóh*, adj.) of *shy*: see *shy*$^{1}$, *v.*] To shy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuffle** (shuf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuffled*, ppr. *shuffling*. [Formerly also **shoffle, shoffel* (in ME. *shovelen*: see *shovel*$^{3}$); = MD. *schuffelen*, drive on, run away, = LG. *schuffeln, schüfeln*, move dragging the feet, shuffle, mix or shuffle (cards), play false, eat greedily; a freq. form, also in unassibilated form *scuffle*, of *shove*, but prob. in part confused with the verb *shovel*$^{1}$, which is ult. from the same verb *shove*: see *shove*, *scuffle*$^{1}$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shove little by little; push along gradually from place to place; hence, to pass from one to another: as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, . . .
*Shuffling* her threads about the livelong day.
*Cowper*, Truth, l. 320.

**2.** Specifically, to change the relative positions of (cards in a pack). This is usually done before dealing, and with the cards face downward, the object being to mix them thoroughly, so that they may fall to the players in random order.

Hearts by Love strangely *shuffled* are,
That there can never meet a Pair!
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Distance.

I must complain the cards are ill *shuffled* till I have a good hand. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

**3.** To thrust carelessly or at random; change by pushing from place to place; hence, to confuse; mix; intermingle.

But anon
Bids all be let alone; and calls for books,
*Shuffels* Divinity and Poetry,
Phylosophy and Historical together,
And throws all by. *Brome*, Queen's Exchange, iii.

**4.** To put or bring (in, off, out, up, etc.) under cover of disorder, or in a confused, irregular, or tricky way.

And she *shuffles up* a quantity of straw or hay into some pretty corner of the barn where she may conveniently lie. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 103.

He shall likewise *shuffle* her *away*,
While other sports are tasking of their minds.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 6. 29.

To *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

I scorn to speak anything to the diminution of these little creatures, and should not have minded them had they been still *shuffled* among the crowd. *Addison*, The Tall Club, Spectator, No. 108.

**5.** To drag with a slovenly, scraping movement; move with a shuffle.

Men, women, rich and poor, in the cool hours,
*Shuffled* their sandals o'er the pavement white,
Companion'd or alone. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

**6.** To perform with a shuffle.

I remember the time, for the roots of my hair were stirr'd
By a *shuffled* step, by a dead weight trail'd, by a whisper'd fright. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

**To shuffle off**, to thrust aside; put off.

When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 67.

But they thought not of *shuffling off* upon posterity the burden of resistance. *Everett*, Orations, p. 105.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To push; shove; thrust one's self forward.

He that shall sit down frightened with that foolery
Is not worth pity: let me alone to *shuffle*.
*Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, i. 1.

You live perpetual in disturbancy;
Contending, thrusting, *shuffling* for your rooms
Of ease or honour, with impatiency.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii. 100.

**2.** To mix up cards in a pack, changing their positions so that they may fall to the players in irregular and unknown order. Compare I., 2.

Mr. Rodney owns he was a little astonished at seeing the Count *shuffle* with the faces of the cards upwards. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 143.

The paralytic . . . borrows a friend's hand
To deal and *shuffle*, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 474.

**3.** To move little by little; shift gradually; shift.

The stars do wander,
And have their divers influence; the elements
*Shuffle* into innumerable changes.
*Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 2.

These [tornadoes] did not last long, sometimes not a quarter of an hour; and then the Wind would *shuffle* about to the Southward again, and fall flat calm. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

**4.** To shift to and fro in conduct; act undecidedly or evasively; hence, to equivocate; prevaricate; practise dishonest shifts.

I myself sometimes, . . . hiding my honour in mine necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 25.

If any thing for honesty be gotten,
Though 't be but bread and cheese, I can be satisfied;
If otherwise the wind blow, stiff as I am,
Yet I shall learn to *shuffle*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

You sifted not so clean before, but you *shuffle* as foulely now. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The Rajah, after the fashion of his countrymen, *shuffled*, solicited, and pleaded poverty. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**5.** To move in a slow, irregular, lumbering fashion; drag clumsily or heavily along a surface; especially, to walk with a slovenly, dragging, or scraping gait.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his monsieur by the arms fast bound;
Another his had shackled by the feet,
Who like a cripple *shuffled* on the ground.
*Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

The boy-bridegroom, *shuffling* in his pace,
Now hid awhile and then exposed his face.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 75.

The aged creature came,
*Shuffling* along with ivory-headed wand.
*Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 11.

**6.** To shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; specifically, to scrape the floor with the feet in dancing.

Passengers blew into their hands, and *shuffled* in their wooden shoes to set the blood agog. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 224.

**7.** To proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; struggle clumsily or perfunctorily.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 105.

Tom was gradually allowed to *shuffle* through his lessons with less rigor. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

While it was yet two or three hours before daybreak, the sleep-forsaken little man arose, *shuffled* into his garments, and in his stocking-feet sought the corridor. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 265.

=**Syn.** 4. To equivocate, quibble, sophisticate, dodge.

**shuffle** (shuf'l), *n.* [< *shuffle*, *v.*] **1.** A shoving or pushing; particularly, a thrusting out of place or order; a change producing disorder.

A goodly huge cabinet, wherein whatsoever singularity, chance, and the *shuffle* of things hath produced shall be sorted and included. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), I. 335.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley*, Sermons.

**2.** Specifically, a changing of the order of cards in a pack so that they may not fall to the players in known or preconcerted order. See *shuffle*, *v. t.*, 2.—**3.** The right or turn of shuffling or mixing the cards: as, whose *shuffle* is it?—**4.** A varying or undecided course of behavior, usually for the purpose of deceiving; equivocation; evasion; artifice.

With a slye *shuffle* of counterfeit principles chopping and changing till hee have glean'd all the good ones out of their minds. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The country had a right to expect a straightforward policy instead of the shirk and *shuffle* which had been foisted upon it. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 444.

**5.** A slow, heavy, irregular manner of moving; an awkward, dragging gait.—**6.** In *dancing*, a rapid scraping movement of the feet; also, a dance in which the feet are shuffled alternately over the floor at regular intervals. The *double shuffle* differs from the *shuffle* in each movement being executed twice in succession with the same foot.

The voice of conscience can be no more heard in this continual tumult then the vagient cries of the infant Jupiter amidst the rude *shuffles* and dancings of the Cretick Corybantes. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 18.

**shuffle-board**, *n.* See *shovel-board*.

**shuffle-cap** (shuf'l-kap), *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, *shuffle-cap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot.*

**shuffler** (shuf'lėr), *n.* [< *shuffle* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who shuffles, in any sense of the verb.

Unless he were the greatest prevaricator and *shuffler* imaginable. *Waterland*, Works, III. 150.

**2.** Same as *raft-duck*: so called from its shuffling over the water. See cut under *scaup*.—**3.** The coot, *Fulica americana*. [Local, U. S.]

**shuffle-scale** (shuf'l-skāl), *n.* A tailors' measure graduated at both ends, each end admitting of independent adjustment. *E. H. Knight.*

**shufflewing** (shuf'l-wing), *n.* The hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.* See cut under *accentor*. [Local, Eng.]

**shuffling** (shuf'ling), *p. a.* **1.** Moving clumsily; slovenly.

He knew him by his *shuffling* pace.
*Somerville*, The Happy Disappointment.

**2.** Evasive; prevaricating.

**shuffling** (shuf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shuffle*, *v.*] The act of one who shuffles, in any sense.

With a little *shuffling* you may choose
A sword unbated, and in a pass of practice
Requite him for your father.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 138.

**shufflingly** (shuf'ling-li), *adv.* In a shuffling manner; with a shuffle. Especially—(*a*) With an irregular, dragging, or scraping gait.

I may go *shufflingly* at first, for I was never before walked in trammels. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

(*b*) Undecisively; evasively; equivocatingly.

The death of Hexam rendering the sweat of the honest man's brow unprofitable, the honest man had *shufflingly* declined to moisten his brow for nothing. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

**shuffling-plates** (shuf'ling-plāts), *n. pl.* In *lock-making*, a series of isolated slabs or boards made to advance in a given plane, then to drop and return on a lower level beneath another set of advancing plates, and then rise to repeat the movement. *E. H. Knight.*

**shug**¹ (shug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shugged*, ppr. *shugging*. [A var. of *shog*¹; in def. 2 perhaps confused with *shrug*: see *shog*¹ and *shrug*.] **1†.** To crawl; sneak.

There I'll *shug* in and get a noble countenance. *Ford.*

**2.** To shrug; writhe the body, as persons with the itch; scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shug**² (shug), *interj.* [Cf. *sic*³ and *shuck*⁵.] A call to pigs. [New Eng.]

**shulde†, shulden†.** Obsolete preterits of *shall*¹.

**shulder†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoulder*.

**shule, shull, shöl, shul**, *n.* Dialectal forms of *shoul*, a contracted form of *shovel*.

**shullen†, shulle†, shul†.** Obsolete plural forms of *shall*¹.

**shultrom†**, *n.* See *sheltron*.

**shulwaurs** (shul'wârz), *n. pl.* A kind of pajamas, or long drawers; also, loose trousers worn by Asiatics of both sexes.

**shumac†, shumach†, shumack†**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sumac*.

**shun** (shun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shunned*, ppr. *shunning*. [< ME. *shunnen*, *shonnen*, *shunen*, *schounen*, *schunen*, *schunien*, *shonen*, *schonen*, *shonien*, *shonyen*, *sconnen*, *scunien*, < AS. *scunian* (not *scūnian*) (pp. **gescuned*, *gescunned*), shun, usually in comp. *ā-scunian*, hate, detest, shun, avoid, accuse, *on-scunian*, *an-scunian*, *on-sceonian*, *on-scynian*, regard with loathing, fear, or disfavor, reject, shun, also irritate; connections uncertain; not used in AS. in the physical sense 'go aside from,' and for this reason and others prob. not connected with *scyndan*, hasten, *āscyndan*, take away; cf. *shunt*. But the physical sense appears in *scoon*, *scon*¹, skip, which are appar. variants of *scun*², an unassibilated form of *shun*: see *scun*², *scoon*, and cf. *scoundrel*, *schooner*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To detest; abhor; shrink from. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hu ancren owen to hatien ham, and *schunien*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 82.

So let me, if you do not shudder at me,
Nor *shun* to call me sister, dwell with you.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**2.** To go or keep away from; keep out of the neighborhood of; avoid.

And ȝif him wrattheth be ywar and his weye *shonye*. *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 174.

Which way wilt thou take?
That I may *shun* thee, for thine eyes are poison
To mine, and I am loath to grow in rage.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 2.

See how the golden groves around me smile,
That *shun* the coast of Britain's stormy isle.
*Addison*, Letter from Italy.

**3.** To try to escape from; attempt to elude, generally with success; hence, to evade; escape.

Weak we are, and cannot *shun* pursuit.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 13.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can *shun* his destiny.
*Bryant*, Iliad, vi. 625.

**4.** To refrain from; eschew; neglect; refuse.

If I sothe shall saie and *shonne* side tales. *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 170.

I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all counsel of God. Acts xx. 27.

Whose Fingers are too fat, and Nails too coarse,
Should always *shun* much Gesture in Discourse.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**5.** To shove; push. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.†** *intrans.* **1.** To shrink back; fall back; retreat.

Ne no more *schoune* fore the swape of their scharpe suerddes
Then fore the faireste flour thatt on the folde growes!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 314.

**2.** To avoid or evade danger or injury.

Whether hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nauther, . . .
Ne no schafte, ne no schelde, to *schune* ne to smyte.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

**3.** To withhold action or participation; refrain, as from doing something.

It [Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac] is goddis will, it sall be myne,
Agaynste his saande sall I neuer *schone*.
*York Plays*, p. 63.

**shunch†**, *v. t.* [A var. of *shun*.] Same as *shun*, 5. *Halliwell.*

**shunless** (shun'les), *a.* [< *shun* + *-less*.] Not to be shunned, escaped, or evaded; unavoidable; inevitable. [Rare.]

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 116.

**shunner** (shun'ėr), *n.* [< *shun* + *-er*¹.] One who shuns or avoids.

Oh, these be Fancy's revellers by night! . . .
Diana's motes, that flit in her pale light,
*Shunners* of sunbeams in diurnal sloth.
*Hood*, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 99.

**shunt** (shunt), *v.* [< ME. *shunten*, *schunten*, *schonten*, *shounten*, *schounten*, *schownten*, start aside; prob. a variant (due to some interference, perhaps association with *shoten*, *sheten*, shoot, or *shutten*, shut) of *shunden*, which is itself prob. a variant (due to association with *shun*) of **shinden* (cf. *shutten*, var. of *shitten*, shut), < AS. *scyndan*, hasten (in comp. *ā-scyndan*, take away, remove), = OHG. *scuntan*, urge on, = Icel. *skynda*, *skunda* = Norw. *skunda* = Sw. *skynda* = Dan. *skynde*, hasten, hurry, speed; prob. connected (at least later so regarded) with *shun*: see *shun*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To start aside or back; shrink back; flinch; of a horse, to shy. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ne beo nawt the skerre hors iliche that *schuntes*.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 242, note *d*.

With shame may thou *shunt* fro thi shire othes,
So fals to be founden, & thi faithe breike.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 729.

The kynge *schotte* for no schotte, ne no schelde askys,
Bot schewes hym scharpely in his schene wedys.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

**2.** To turn back or away; turn aside.

Ne shamys you not shalkes to *shunt* of the fild,
Ffor the weiknes of wemen woundis a litell!
Turnes yow full tyte, & taries a while.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10998.

Then I drew me down into a dale, whereas the dumb deer
Did shiver for a shower; but I *shunted* from a freyke.
*Little John Nobody* (about 1550). (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically — (*a*) In *rail.*, to turn from one line of rails to another; switch. [Chiefly Eng.] (*b*) In *elect.*, to use a shunt. See *shunt*, *n.*, 3.

**3†.** To escape.

ȝa werpes tham [the gates] up quoth the wee, and wide open settes,
If at ȝe schap ȝow to *schonnt* unschent of oure handes.
*King Alexander*, p. 73.

**4.** To turn aside from a topic, purpose, line of thought, course of action, etc.; shift one's thoughts, conversation, proceedings, etc., into a different direction.—**5†.** To hold back; delay.

Qwene alle was schyppede that scholde, they *schounte* no lengere,
Bot ventelde theme tyte, as the tyde rynnez.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 736.

**6.** To slip down, as earth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To shun; move from. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To move or turn aside. Specifically — (*a*) In *rail.*, to shift (a railway-train, or part of it) from the main line to a siding; switch off. [Chiefly Eng.] (*b*) In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit, as an electric current; carry off or around by means of a shunt; join to points in a circuit by a shunt: as, to *shunt* a current.

This interpolar resistance is made up of the connecting wires, of whatever resistance is interposed, and that of the *shunted* galvanometer.
*J. Trowbridge*, New Physics, p. 256.

**3.** To give a start to; shove. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—**4.** To shove off; put out of one's way; free one's self of, as of anything disagreeable, by putting it upon another.

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in "Protestantism" should *shunt* the subject of Papal Christianity into the Limbo of unknowable things, and treat its renascent vitality as a fact of curious historical reversion.
*Cardinal Manning.*

He had assumed that she had also assimilated him, and his country with him — a process which would have for its consequence that the other country, the ugly, vulgar, superfluous one, would be, as he mentally phrased it to himself, *shunted*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 108.

**5.** To ward off injury, trouble, or danger from; remove from a position of trouble or danger.

And let other men aunter, abill therfore,
ffor to *shunt* vs of shame, shend of our foos,
And venge vs of velany & of vile gremy.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2544.

The dislocation of the real and the ideal — the harsh shock of which comes on most men before forty — makes him look out all the more keenly for the points where he can safely *shunt* himself.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Post-Pref.

**shunt** (shunt), *n.* [< ME. *schunt*; < *shunt*, *v.*] **1†.** A drawing or turning back.

Gawayn . . . schranke a lytel with the schulderes, for the scharp yrne.
That other schalk wyth a *schunt* the schene wyth-haldez,
& thenne repreued he the prynce with mony prowde wordez.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2268.

**2.** A turning aside; specifically, in *rail.*, a turning off to a siding, or short line of rails, that the main line may be left clear.—**3.** In *elect.*, a conductor, usually of relatively low resistance, joining two points in an electric circuit, and forming a desired circuit or path through which a part of the current will pass, the amount depending on the relative resistance of the shunt and that part of the principal circuit whose extremities it connects. Any number of shunts may be applied to a conductor, and the current distributed among them in any desired manner. The current passing through a galvanometer or other measuring-instrument may be reduced in any desired degree by the introduction of a shunt; and the factor by which the current indicated by the instrument must be multiplied in order to give the total current is called the *shunt-multiplier*. See *field shunt*, under *field*.—**Shunt dynamo.** See *dynamo*, and *electric machine* (under *electric*).

**shunter** (shun'tėr), *n.* [< *shunt* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which shunts; specifically, a railway-servant whose duty it is to move the switches which transfer a train or carriage from one line to another.—**2.** A hand-lever used to start and move a railroad-car. It is fitted with a hook to be slipped over the car-axle, and a lug to press against the face of the wheel. See *pinch-bar* and *car-starter*.

**shunt-gun** (shunt'gun), *n.* A muzzle-loading rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, one deeper than the other. Bosses or studs on the projectile fit the deeper grooves loosely and lie in these while the projectile is being driven home, and at the breech of the gun the projectile is revolved slightly, so that the bosses correspond with the shallower grooves, and it binds on these strongly when expelled by the charge.

**shunting-engine** (shun'ting-en″jin), *n.* A yard-engine or switching-engine. [Eng.]

**shunt-off** (shunt'ôf), *n.* In *elect.*, a shunt, or a device for introducing a shunt.

At present we have to deal simply with the *shunt-offs* and cut-outs. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

**shunt-out** (shunt'out), *n.* Same as *shunt-off*.

In most instances these *shunt-outs* are self-restoring or permanently acting, and do not break the circuit.
*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

**shunty** (shun'ti), *a.* Same as *shanty*$^1$.

**shure** (shür). A Scotch form of *shore*, preterit of *shear*$^1$.

Robin *shure* in hairst,
I *shure* wi' him.
*Burns*, Robin *Shure* in Hairst.

**shurf** (shėrf), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *scurf*$^1$. Cf. *shruff*$^1$.] A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. [Scotch.]

When Andrew Pistolfoot used to come stamplin' in to court me i' the dark, I wad hae cried, . . . Get away wi' ye, ye bowled-like *shurf*!
*Hogg*, Brownie of Bodsbeck, II. 226. (*Jamieson.*)

**shurk†**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *shirk*.

**shurl**, *v. t.* See *shirl*$^2$.

**shut**$^1$ (shut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shut*, ppr. *shutting*. [Also dial. *shet*; < ME. *shutten*, *schutten*, *shetten*, *shitten*, *schitten* (pret. *shutte*, *shette*, *shitte*, pp. *shut*, *shet*, etc.), < AS. *scyttan*, shut, bar (= D. *schutten*, shut in, lock up, = MLG. *schutten* = MHG. *schutzen*, G. *schützen*, shut in (water), dam, protect, guard); a secondary form, lit. 'cause (sc. a bar or bolt) to shoot' (push a bar or bolt into its staple), of *sceótan* (pret. *scoten*), shoot; or perhaps lit. 'bar,' 'bolt,' from a noun, AS. as if **scut*, a bar, bolt (cf. **scytels*, *scyttels*, a bar, bolt of a door: see *shuttle*$^1$), = MD. *schut*, an arrow, dart, = OHG. *scuz*, a quick movement, = Dan. *skud*, a bar, bolt of a door (the D. *schut*, a fence, partition, screen, = MHG. *schuz*, a dam, guard, protection, G. *schutz*, a dam, dike, mole, fence, sluice, protection, defense, is rather from the verb); lit. 'a thing that shoots or moves quickly,' < AS. *sceótan* (pp. *scoten*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shoot, as the bar or bolt or other fastening of a door or gate, or of a chest, etc.; push to; adjust in position so as to serve as a fastening.

This angels two drogen loth [Lot] in,
And *shetten* to the dure-pin.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

To the trunk again, and *shut* the spring of it.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

**2.** To make fast by means of a bolt, bar, or the like; hence, in later use, to close, with or without fastening; place in or over a place of entrance so as to obstruct passage in or out: as, to *shut* a door, gate, lid, cover, etc.: often followed by *down*, *to*, or *up*.

As douȝti men of dedes defence for to make
ȝerne *schetten* here ȝates & ȝemed the walles.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

With that word his countour dore he *shette*.
*Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 249.

This powerful key
Into my hand was given, with charge to keep
These gates forever *shut*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 776.

**3.** To prevent passage through; cover; obstruct; block: sometimes followed by *up*.

*Shet* was every wyndow of the place.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 534.

When the other way by the Narve was quite *shutt upp*, . . . they should assure themselves neither to have the English nor any other Marchant to trade that way to the Port of St. Nicholas.
*G. Fletcher* (Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 83).

*Third Watch.* 'Tis to be doubted he would waken him.
*First Watch.* Unless our halberds did *shut up* his passage.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

Their success was very near doing honour to their Ave Marias; for, . . . *shutting up* their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen, they had some chance of escaping; but a small crevice in one of the shutters rendered all their invocations ineffectual.
*Anson*, Voyages, ii. 5.

**4.** To close the entrance of; prevent access to or egress from: as, to *shut* a house; to *shut* a box; to *shut* one's ears: often followed by *up*.

These have power to *shut* heaven, that it rain not in the days of their prophecy. Rev. xi. 6.

Hell, her numbers full,
Thenceforth shall be for ever *shut*.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 333.

She . . . *shut* the chamber *up*, close, hush'd, and still.
*Keats*, Lamia, ii.

**5.** To bring together the parts of. (*a*) To bring together the outer parts or covering of, as when inclosing something: as, to *shut* the eyelids, or, as more commonly expressed, to *shut* the eyes (hence, also, to *shut* the sight).

He hedde thet mestier [craft] uor to *ssette* the porses of the wrechchen thet hi ne ssolle by open to do elmesse.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

Therwith a thousand tymes, er he lette,
He kiste tho the letre that he *shette*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1090.

Let not the pit *shut* her mouth upon me. Ps. lxix. 15.

She left the new piano *shut*. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

I *shut* my sight for fear. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

(*b*) To fold or bring together; bring into narrow compass from a state of expansion: as, to *shut* a parasol; to *shut* a book.

The happiest youth, viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would *shut* the book [of fate], and sit him down and die.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 56.

"A lawyer may well envy your command of language, Mr. Holt," said Jermyn, pocketing his bills again, and *shutting* up his pencil. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

**6.** To bar or lock in; hence, to confine; hem in; inclose; environ; surround or cover more or less completely: now always followed by a preposition or an adverb, as *in*, *into*, *among*, *up*, *down*, etc.

Crysede also, right in the same wise,
Of Troylus gan *in* hire herte *shette*
His worthinesse, his lust, his dedes wyse.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1549.

Having *shut* them *vnder* our Tarpawling, we put their hats vpon stickes by the Barges side.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 181.

He pass'd, *shut up* in mysteries,
His mind wrapp'd like his mantle. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

**7.** To bar out; separate by barriers; put or keep out; exclude, either literally or figuratively; preclude: followed by an adverb or a preposition denoting separation.

In such a night
To *shut* me *out*! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 18.

If any one misbehave himself, they *shut* him *out* of their Company. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 89.

*Shut from* every shore and barred from every coast.
*Dryden*, Æneid, i. 321.

**8.** To catch and pinch or hold fast by the act of shutting something: as, to *shut* one's fingers or one's dress in a door; to *shut* one's glove in a window.—**9.** To do; manage. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**10.** To weld (iron). *Halliwell.* See *to shut up* (*c*), and *shutting*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To shut in the land.** See *land*$^1$.—**To shut off**, to turn off; prevent the passage of, as gas or steam, by closing a valve, or in some other way.—**To shut one's eyes to**, to be blind to; overlook or disregard intentionally: as, to *shut one's eyes to* disagreeable facts.—**To shut up.** (*a*†) To conclude; terminate; end.

To *shut up* what I have to say concerning him, which is sad, he is since become a sordid man in his life.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 206.

I shall now *shut up* the arguing part of this discourse with a short application. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

(*b*) To reduce to inaction or silence, especially the latter.

It *shuts* them *up*. They haven't a word to answer.
*Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 13.

A mere child in argument, and unable to foresee that the next "move" (to use a Platonic expression) will "*shut* him *up*." *Jowett*, tr. of Plato's Dialogues, III. 8.

(*c*) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding.—**To shut up shop.** See *shop*$^1$.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be a means of bolting, locking, or closing.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain;
The golden opes, the iron *shuts* amain.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 111.

**2.** To close itself; be closed: as, the door *shuts* of itself; certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.

A gulf that ever *shuts* and gapes.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxx.

**3.** To be extravagant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To shut down**, to stop working; become or be idle: as, the mill will *shut down* for the next two weeks. [Colloq.]—**To shut down on** or **upon**, to put an end to; suppress; stop. [Colloq.]

He *shut down upon* his wrath, and pleaded with all the ingenuity he was master of. *The Century*, XXXVII. 885.

**To shut in**, to settle down or around; fall: said of night, the close of day, or the like.

This year, on the 26th of January, at the *shutting in* of the evening, there was a very great earthquake.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 288.

Usually after Supper, if the day was not *shut in*, I took a ramble about the Village, to see what was worth taking notice of. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 90.

**To shut up.** (*a*†) To terminate; end.

Actions begunne in glory *shut up* in shame.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, ii. 2.

(*b*) To desist; leave off; especially, to stop talking. [Colloq.]

So, having succeeded in contradicting myself in my first chapter, . . . I shall here *shut up* for the present.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

"I—want—Harry!" said the child. "Well, you can't have Harry; and I won't have ye bawling. Now *shut up* and go to sleep, or I'll whip you!"
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 115.

(*c*) In *sporting*, to give out, as one horse when challenged by another in a race. *Krik's Guide to the Turf.*

**shut**$^{1}$ (shut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shut*, *v.*] **1.** Made fast or close; closed; inclosed. See *shut*$^{1}$, *v.*

A delicate blush, no fainter tinge is born
I' the *shut* heart of a bud. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

In still, *shut* bays, on windy capes,
He heard the call of beckoning shapes.
*Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

**2.** Not resonant or sonorous; dull: said of sound.—**3.** In *orthoëpy*, having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit* or the *o* in *got*.—**4.** Separated, precluded, or hindered; hence, free; clear; rid: followed by *of*: used chiefly in such phrases as *to get shut of*, *to be shut of*. Also *shet*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man lefthanded [margin, *shut of* his right hand]. Judges iii. 15.

We *are shut of* him,
He will be seen no more here.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

We'll bring him out of doors.—
Would we *were shut of* him.
*Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 2.

I never knew how I liked the gray garron till I *was shut of* him an' Asia. *R. Kipling*, The Big Drunk Draf'.

**shut**$^{1}$ (shut), *n.* [< *shut*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** The act of shutting, in any sense of the word.—**2.** The time of shutting.

In a shady nook I stood, . . .
Just then return'd at *shut* of evening flowers.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 278.

It was the custom then to bring away
The bride from home at blushing *shut* of day.
*Keats*, Lamia, ii.

**3**†. That which shuts, closes, or covers; a shutter.

At Eton I . . . find all mighty fine. The school good, and the custom pretty of boys cutting their names in the *shuts* of the windows when they go to Cambridge.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 358.

When you bar the window-*shuts* of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the sashes, to let in the fresh air. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, viii.

**4.** The point or line of shutting; specifically, the line where two pieces of metal are united by welding.—**5.** A riddance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cold shut.** (*a*) An imperfection of a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal on partially chilled metal. (*b*) An imperfect welding in a forging, caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

**shut**$^{2}$ (shut), *n.* [Also *shutt*; a var. of *shot*$^{3}$, *shote*$^{1}$.] The grayling *Thymallus vulgaris*. *Day.* [Local, Eng. (on the Teme).]

**shut-down** (shut'doun), *n.* [< *shut down*, verb-phrase under *shut*$^{1}$, *v.*] A shutting down; a discontinuance, especially of work in a mill, factory, or the like.

So far from there having been a cave-in of the supply [of oil], says "Engineering," there has really been a *shut-down* of a large number of wells, to check a wasteful overproduction. *Science*, XIV. 283.

**shute**$^{1}$, *n.* See *chute*, *shoot*.

**shute**$^{2}$ (shöt), *n.* Same as *tram* in the sense of 'twisted silk.'

**shuther**, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *shudder*.

**shut-off** (shut'ôf), *n.* [< *shut off*, verb-phrase under *shut*$^{1}$, *v.*] That which shuts off, closes, stops, or prevents; stoppage of anything; specifically, in *hunting* and *fishing*, the close-season for game.

**shutt**, *n.* See *shut*$^{2}$.

**shuttance** (shut'ans), *n.* [< *shut*$^{1}$ + *-ance*.] Riddance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Shutten Saturday**† (shut'n sat'ėr-dā̧). The Saturday in Holy Week, as the day on which the Saviour's body lay inclosed in the tomb. *Halliwell.*

**shutter** (shut'ėr), *n.* [< *shut*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which shuts. (*a*) A lid; a cover; a casing.

This picture is always cover'd with 3 *shutters*, one of which is of massie silver. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence, specifically—(*b*) A frame or panel of wood or iron or other strong material used as a cover, usually for a window, in order to shut out the light, to prevent spectators from seeing the interior, or to serve as a protection for the aperture. There are inside and outside shutters. Inside shutters are usually in several hinged pieces which fold back into a recessed casing in the wall called a *boxing*. The principal piece is called the *front shutter*, and the auxiliary piece a *back flap*. Some shutters are arranged to be opened or closed by a sliding movement either horizontally or vertically, and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removable from the window. Shutters for shop-fronts are also made to roll up like curtains, to fold like Venetian blinds, etc.

If the Sun is incommodious, we have thick folding *Shutters* on the out-Side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

Surely not loath
Wast thou, Heine! to lie
Quiet, to ask for closed
*Shutters*, and darken'd room.
*M. Arnold*, Heine's Grave.

(*c*) In *organ-building*, one of the blinds of which the front of the swell-box is made. By means of a foot-lever or pedal the shutters of the box can be opened so as to let the sound out, or closed so as to deaden it. (*d*) That which closes or ends.

That hour,
The last of hours, and *shutter* up of all.
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii.

(*e*) In *photog.*, a device for opening and again closing a lens mechanically, in order to make an exposure, especially a so-called instantaneous exposure occupying a fraction of a second. The kinds of shutters are innumerable, the simplest being the *drop* or *guillotine shutter*, in which a thin perforated piece slides in grooves by gravity when released, so that the perforation in falling passes across the field of the lens. The more mechanically elaborate shutters are actuated by springs, and are commonly so arranged that the speed of the exposure can be regulated.—**Bolt and shutter.** See *bolt*$^{1}$.—**Boxed shutter**, a window-shutter so made as to fold back into a recessed box or casing.—**Shutter in.** (*a*) A plank, called a *strake*, that is fitted with more than ordinary accuracy to the planks between which it is placed. All the measurements in regard to its width and bevelings are taken with the greatest care. (*b*) Evening. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shutter** (shut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *shutter*, *n.*] **1.** To provide or cover with shutters.

Here is Garraway's, bolted and *shuttered* hard and fast!
*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

The School-house windows were all *shuttered* up.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

**2.** To separate or hide by shutters. [Rare.]

A workman or a pedlar cannot *shutter* himself off from his less comfortable neighbors.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 75.

**shutter-dam** (shut'ėr-dam), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of barrage or movable dam employing large gates or shutters which are opened and closed by means of a turbine: used in slackwater navigation. See *barrage*.

**shutter-eye** (shut'ėr-ī), *n.* An eye or socket for supporting a shutter. It has a projecting flange, and is built into the wall. *E. H. Knight.*

**shutterless** (shut'ėr-les), *a.* [< *shutter* + *-less*.] Having no shutters.

As they entered the garden they saw through the *shutterless* window two men, one of whom was seated, while the other was pacing the floor.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 353.

**shutter-lift** (shut'ėr-lift), *n.* A handle fixed to a shutter for convenience in opening or closing it.

**shutter-lock** (shut'ėr-lok), *n.* In *carp.*, a mortise-lock in the edge of a shutter or door. *E. H. Knight.*

**shutter-screw** (shut'ėr-skrö), *n.* A screw by which a shutter is secured, passing through a socket from the interior to be protected, and engaging a nut so mortised in the inner side of the shutter as not to be exposed on the outside.

**shutting** (shut'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shut*$^{1}$, *v.*] The act indicated by the verb *shut* in any of its senses; specifically, the act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another. Also called *shutting up* or *shutting together*.

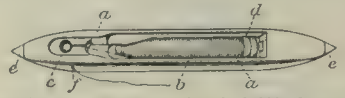
**shutting-post** (shut'ing-pōst), *n.* A post against which a gate or door closes. *E. H. Knight.*

**shuttle**$^{1}$ (shut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shittle*, *shyttell*; < ME. *schyttyl*, *schytle*, *schitel*, *schetyl*, *ssettel*, a shuttle, a bolt of a door, < AS. **scytels*, *scyttels* (pl. *scyttelsas*), the bolt of a door (cf. Sw. dial. *skyttel*, *skottel* = Dan. *skyttel*, a shuttle; cf. also Dan. *skytte*, G. (*weber-*)*schütz*, a shuttle, Sw. *skot-spol* = D. *schiet-spoel* = G. *schiess-spuhle*, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool'), < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shut*$^{1}$. Cf. *skittle*.] **1**†. A bolt or bar, as of a door.

God zayth ine the boc of loue, "My zoster, my lemman, thou art a gardin besset myd tuo *ssetteles*."
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

*Schyttyl*, or [var. of] sperynge. Pessulum vel pessellum.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

**2.** An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp. The modern shuttle is a sort of wooden carriage tapering at each end, and hollowed out in the middle for the reception of the bobbin or pirn on which the weft is wound. The weft unwinds from this bobbin as the shuttle runs from one side of the web to the other. It is driven across by a smart blow from a pin called a *picker* or *driver*. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and the two are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding this handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. A shuttle propelled in this manner is called a *fly-shuttle*, and was invented in 1738 by John Kay, a mechanic of Colchester, England. Before this invention the weaver took the shuttle between the finger and thumb of each hand alternately and threw it across, by which process much time was lost. There are also a great variety of automatic picker-motions for driving the shuttles of looms. Compare *picker-motion*.



*a*, body of shuttle; *b*, yarn wound on the bobbin *d*; *c*, eye through which the yarn is led, and then passed out through hole *f*; *e*, *e*, metal points.

*Sc[h]ytyl*, webstarys instrument. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Their faces run like *shittles*; they are weaving
Some curious cobweb to catch flies.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

**3.** In sewing-machines, the sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch. See cuts under *sewing-machine*.—**4.** The gate which opens to allow the water to flow on a water-wheel.—**5.** One of the sections of a shutter-dam. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A small gate or stop through which metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mold.—**7**†. A shuttlecock; also, the game known as shuttlecock.

*Schytle*, chyldys game. Sagittella.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447

**Positive-motion shuttle**, a device, invented by James Lyall of New York, for causing the shuttle to travel through the shed with a positive, uniform motion. The shuttle travels on a roller-carriage drawn by a cord in the shuttle-race below the warp-threads, and having also a set of upper rollers. The shuttle has also a pair of under rollers, one at each end, and travels over the lower series of warp-threads through the shed, being pushed along by the carriage while the warp-threads are passed, without straining them, between the upper rollers of the carriage and the rollers of the shuttle. Compare *positive-motion loom*, under *loom*.—**Weaver's-shuttle**, in *conch.*, a shuttle-shell, as *Radius volva*. See cut under *shuttle-shell*.

**shuttle**$^{1}$ (shut'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuttled*, ppr. *shuttling*. [< *shuttle*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move to and fro like a shuttle.

A face of extreme mobility, which he *shuttles* about—eyebrows, eyes, mouth and all—in a very singular manner while speaking. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 152.

**II.** *intrans.* To go back and forth like a shuttle; travel to and fro.

Their corps go marching and *shuttling* in the interior of the country, much nearer Paris than formerly.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 1.

Those [olive groves] in the distance look more hoary and soft, as though a veil of light cunningly woven by the *shuttling* of the rays hung over them.
*The Century* XXXVII. 422.

**shuttle**$^{2}$ (shut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittle*; < ME. *schityl*, *schytyl*, *schytylle*; with adj. formative *-el*, < AS. *scéotan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot: see *shoot*, *n.* Cf. *shuttle*$^{1}$, *shyttell*.] **1**†. Headlong; rash; thoughtless; unsteady; volatile.

*Shyttell*, nat constant, . . . variable. *Palsgrave*, p. 323.

**2.** Slippery; sliding. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuttle-binder** (shut'l-bīn″dėr), *n.* In a loom, a device in a shuttle-box to prevent the recoil or rebound of the shuttle after it is thrown by the picker. Also called *shuttle-check*. *E. H. Knight.*

**shuttle-board** (shut'l-bōrd), *n.* A shuttlecock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuttle-box** (shut'l-boks), *n.* A receptacle for holding shuttles, especially one near the loom and attached to it, intended to receive the shuttle at the end of its race or movement across the web; a pattern-box. Shuttle-boxes are combined together so as to form a set of compartments for holding the shuttles carrying threads of different colors, when such are in use in weaving.

**shuttle-brained**† (shut'l-brānd), *a.* Scatter-brained; flighty; thoughtless; unsteady of purpose.

Metellus was so *shuttle-brained* that euen in the middes of his tribuneship he left his office in Rome, and sailled to Pompeius in Syria.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 341.

**shuttle-check** (shut'l-chek), *n.* Same as *shuttle-binder*.

**shuttlecock** (shut′l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttel-cock, shittlecock, shyttlecocke, shyttelcocke* (also *shittlecork*, which some suppose to be the orig. form); ‹ *shuttle*$^{1}$ + *cock*$^{1}$ (used vaguely, as in other compounds). Cf. *shuttle*$^{1}$, *n.*, 7.] **1.** A piece of cork, or of similar light material, in one end of which feathers are stuck, made to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play or game. See phrase below.

> But and it were well sought,
> I trow all wyll be nought,
> Nat worth a *shyttel cocke.*
> *Skelton*, Why Come ye nat to Court? l. 351.

> A thousand wayes he them could entertaine,
> With all the thriftles games that may be found; . . .
> With dice, with cards, with balliards farre unfit,
> With *shuttelcocks*, misseeming manlie wit.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 804.

In the "Two Maids of Moreclacke," a comedy printed in 1609, it is said, "To play at *shuttle-cock* methinkes is the game now." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 401.

**2.** A malvaceous shrub, *Periptera punicea* of Mexico, the only species of a still dubious genus. It has crimson flowers and a many-celled radiate capsule, one or other suggesting the name.—**Battledore and shuttlecock**, a game played with a shuttlecock and battledores by two players or sides. The shuttlecock is knocked back and forth from one player or side to the other, until one fails to return it.

**shuttlecock** (shut′l-kok), *v. t.* [‹ *shuttlecock*, *n.*] To throw or bandy backward and forward like a shuttlecock.

"Dishonour to me! sir," exclaims the General. "Yes, if the phrase is to be *shuttlecocked* between us!" I answered hotly. *Thackeray*, Virginians, lxxvii.

On the other hand, that education should be *shuttlecocked* by party warriors is the worst evil that we have to endure. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 235.

**shuttlecork**† (shut′l-kôrk), *n.* Same as *shuttlecock*. Also *shittlecork*.

> How they have shuffled up the rushes too, Davy,
> With their short figging little *shittlecork* heels!
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

**shuttle-crab** (shut′l-krab), *n.* A paddle-crab; a pinniped or fin-footed crab, having some of the legs fitted for swimming, as the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*. When taken from the water they flap their legs energetically, suggesting the flying of shuttles. See cut under *paddle crab*.

**shuttle-head**† (shut′l-hed), *n.* A flighty, inconsiderate person.

I would wish these *shuttle-heads*, that desire to rake in the embers of rebellion, to give over blowing the coals too much, lest the sparks fly in their faces, or the ashes choke them.
*Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 10. (*Old Book Coll. Miscell.*)

**shuttle-headed**† (shut′l-hed″ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittleheaded*; ‹ *shuttle*$^{2}$ + *head* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Flighty; thoughtless; foolish. *Halliwell.*

**shuttle-motion** (shut′l-mō″shon), *n.* An automatic mechanism for controlling the different shuttles in a shuttle-box, as in figure-weaving, so that they may pass through the shed in a predetermined order.

**shuttleness**† (shut′l-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shittlenesse, shyttelnesse*; ‹ *shuttle*$^{1}$ + *-ness.*] Rashness; thoughtlessness; flightiness; unsteadiness. *Palsgrave.*

The vaine *shittlenesse* of an unconstant head.
*Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

**shuttle-race** (shut′l-rās), *n.* A sort of smooth shelf in a weavers' lay, along which the shuttle runs in passing the weft.

**shuttle-shaped** (shut′l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shuttle; fusiform.—**Shuttle-shaped dart**, a British moth, *Agrotis puta.*

**shuttle-shell** (shut′l-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ovulidæ* and genus *Radius*, as *R. volva*, of long fusiform shape, the ends of the lips being greatly drawn out: so called from the resemblance to a weavers' shuttle.

Shuttle-shell (*Radius volva*), one third natural size.

**shuttle-train** (shut′l-trān), *n.* A train running back and forth for a short distance like a shuttle, as over a track connecting a main line with a station at a short distance from it.

**shuttle-winder** (shut′l-wīn″dėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine for reeling the thread upon shuttles. See *bobbin-winder*.

**shuttlewise** (shut′l-wīz), *adv.* Like a shuttle; with the motion of a shuttle.

> Life built herself a myriad forms,
> And, flashing her electric spark, . . .
> Flew *shuttlewise* above, beneath,
> Weaving the web of life and death.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3221, p. 87.

**shuttle-wit** (shut′l-wit), *n.* A shuttle-brained person.

Now, those poor *shuttle-wits* of Babbletown, that had been so a-singing that high and mighty gentleman's praises to the skies, they were a bit took a-back by this behavior—as one might plainly see. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 554.

**shuttle-witted** (shut′l-wit″ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittlewitted*; ‹ ME. *schyttyl-wyttyd*; ‹ *shuttle*$^{2}$ + *wit* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Shuttle-brained; flighty; foolish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am aferd that Jon of Sparham is so *schyttyl-wyttyd* that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage to Heydon, or to sum other of ywre gode frendys. *Paston Letters*, I. 69.

I wondered what had called forth in a lad so *shuttle-witted* this enduring sense of duty. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

**shwanpan, swanpan** (shwän′pan, swän′pan), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'reckoning-board,' ‹ *shwan*, *swan*, reckon, + *pan*, a board.] The abacus or reckoning-board in use among the Chinese. Called in Japanese *soroban*. See *abacus*.

**shy**$^{1}$ (shī), *a.*; compar. *shyer*, superl. *shyest* (sometimes *shier* and *shiest*). [Early mod. E. also *shie*; Sc. *skey*, *skeigh*; ‹ ME. **shey*, *schey*, also *skey*, *skygg* (‹ Sw.), earlier *sceouh*, shy, timid, scrupulous, ‹ AS. *sceóh* = D. *schuw* = MLG. *schuwe* = OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*, after the verb and noun) = Sw. *skygg*, dial. *sky* = Dan. *sky*, shy, timid, skittish. Hence *shy*$^{1}$, *v.* From OHG. comes It. *schivo* = Sp. *esquivo*, shy.] **1.** Readily frightened away; easily startled; skittish; timid.

Loketh thet ȝe ne beoh nont iliche the horse thet is *scheouh*, and blencheth uor one scheadewe upo the heie brugge. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 242.

> Maggie coost her head fu' heigh,
> Look'd asklent an' unco *skeigh.*
> *Burns*, Duncan Gray.

The antelope are getting continually *shyer* and more difficult to flag. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 195.

**2.** Shrinking from familiarity or self-assertiveness; sensitively timid; retiring; bashful; coy.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and I believe I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 138.

She [the Venus de Medicis] is represented in . . . a *shy*, retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 100.

She had heard that Miss Darcy was exceedingly proud; but the observation of a very few minutes convinced her that she was only exceedingly *shy*.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xliv.

**3.** Keeping away from some person or thing through timidity or caution; fearful of approaching; disposed to avoid: followed by *of*.

The merchant hopes for a prosperous voyage, yet he is *shy of* rocks and pirates. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 96.

They [negroes] were no way *shy of* us, being well acquainted with the English, by reason of our Guinea Factories and Trade. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 78.

The two young men felt as *shy of* the interview with their master under such unusual relations of guest and host as a girl does *of* her first party.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

**4.** Cautious; wary; careful: commonly followed by *of* or *about*.

> We grant, although he had much wit,
> He was very *shy of* using it.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 46.

Opium . . . is prohibited Goods, and therefore, tho many asked for it, we were *shy of* having it too openly known that we had any. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 166.

We have no such responsible party leadership on this side the sea; we are very *shy about* conferring much authority on anybody. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., vi.

**5.** Elusive; hard to find, get at, obtain, or accomplish.

The dinner, I own, is *shy*, unless I come and dine with my friends; and then I make up for banyan days.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xix.

As he [Coleridge] was the first to observe some of the sky's appearances and some of the *shyer* revelations of outward nature, so he was also first in noting some of the more occult phenomena of thought and emotion.
*Lowell*, Coleridge.

**6**†. Morally circumspect; scrupulous.

Nif he nere scoymus & *skyg* & non scathe louied.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 21.

**7.** Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8**†. Sly; sharp; cunning.

Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, . . . were all peltingly defeated by a *shy* practice of the old Fox. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**9.** Scant. The wind is said to be *shy* when it will barely allow a vessel to sail on her course.—**To fight shy of.** See *fight*.—**To look shy at** or **on**, to regard with distrust or suspicion.

How will you like going to Sessions with everybody *looking shy on* you, and you with a bad conscience and an empty pocket? *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, vi.

=**Syn. 2.** Diffident, shamefaced. See *bashfulness*.

**shy**$^{1}$ (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied*, ppr. *shying*. [Not found in ME. (?); = MD. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, D. *schuwen* = MLG. *schuwen*, LG. *schuwen*, *schouen* = OHG. *sciuhen*, *scūhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, *schiuwen*, G. *scheuchen*, *scheuen*, get out of the way, avoid, shun, = Sw. *skygga* = Dan. *sky*; from the adj. Hence ult. (through OF. ‹ OHG.) *eschew*.] **I.** *intrans.* To shrink or start back or aside, as in sudden fear: said specifically of a horse.

"He don't *shy*, does he?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "*Shy*, sir?—He wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a vaggin-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off." *Dickens*, Pickwick, v.

These women are the salt of New England. . . . No fashionable nonsense about them. What's in you, Forbes, to *shy* so at a good woman?
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 93.

**II.** *trans.* To avoid; shun (a person). [Prov. Eng.]

> All who espied her
> Immediately *shied* her,
> And strove to get out of her way.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 219.

**shy**$^{1}$ (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [‹ *shy*$^{1}$, *v.*] A sudden start aside, as from fear, especially one made by a horse.

**shy**$^{2}$ (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied*, ppr. *shying*. [Also *shie*; prob. another use of *shy*$^{1}$, *v.*, but evidence is lacking, the word *shy* in this sense being of prov. origin and still mainly colloq. or slang.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fling; throw; jerk; toss.

Gyrations . . . similar to those which used to be familiar to one when the crown of a lower boy's hat had been kicked out and *shied* about the school-yard.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 772.

He has an abject fear of cats—they're witches, he says—and if he can *shy* a stone at one when it doesn't see him, that is delight. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

Though the world does take liberties with the good-tempered fellows, it *shies* them many a stray favour.
*Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xx.

**2.** To throw off; toss or send out at random.

I cannot keep up with the world without *shying* a letter now and then. *Scott*, Diary, March 26, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To throw a missile; specifically, to jerk.

The Anglo-Saxon race alone is capable of propelling a missile in the method known as *shying*.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 801.

**shy**$^{2}$ (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [‹ *shy*$^{2}$, *v.*] **1.** A quick, jerking, or careless throw; a fling.

Where the cock belonged to some one disposed to make it a matter of business, twopence was paid for three *shies* at it, the missile used being a broomstick.
*Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 238.

**2.** A fling; a sneer; a gibe. [Slang.]

"There you go, Polly; you are always having a *shy* at Lady Ann and her relations," says Mr. Newcome, good-naturedly. "A *shy*! how can you use such vulgar words, Mr. Newcome?" *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

**3.** A trial; an experiment. [Slang.]

I went with my last ten florins, and had a *shy* at the roulette. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxv.

"An honest man has a much better chance upon the turf than he has in the city." "How do you know?" asked Norma, smiling. "Because I've had a *shy* at both, my dear." *W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, viii.

**shyly** (shī′li), *adv.* [Formerly also *shily*; ‹ *shy*$^{1}$ + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a shy or timid manner; timidly; coyly; diffidently.

**shyne**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shine*$^{1}$.

**shyness** (shī′nes), *n.* [Formerly also *shiness*; ‹ *shy*$^{1}$ + *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shy; especially, a shrinking from familiarity or conspicuousness; diffidence; lack of self-assertiveness.

*Shyness*, as the derivation of the word indicates in several languages, is closely related to fear; yet it is distinct from fear in the ordinary sense. A shy man no doubt dreads the notice of strangers, but can hardly be said to be afraid of them. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 332.

=**Syn.** *Diffidence*, *Coyness*, etc. See *bashfulness*.

**shynful**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *shendful*.

**shyster** (shī′stėr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Usually associated with *shy*$^{1}$, as if ‹ *shy*$^{1}$, sharp, sly, + *-ster*; but *shy* in that sense is not in use in the U. S.] One who does business trickily; a person without professional honor: used chiefly of lawyers: as, pettifoggers and *shysters*. [U. S.]

The Prison Association held its monthly meeting last night. The report was rich in incidents and developments about the skinners, sharks, and *shysters* of the Tombs. *New York Express*, quoted in Bartlett's [Americanisms, p. 591.

**si** (sē), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the seventh tone of the scale, or the leading tone. In the scale of C this tone is B, which is therefore called *si* in France, Italy, etc. This syllable was not included in the syllables of Guido, because of the prevalence in his time of the hexachord theory of the scale; it is supposed to have been introduced about 1600. In the tonic sol-fa system, *ti* (*tē*) is used instead, to avoid the confusion between the syllables of the seventh tone and of the sharp of the fifth.—**Si contra fa.** Same as *mi contra fa* (which see, under *mi*).

**Si.** The chemical symbol of *silicon.*

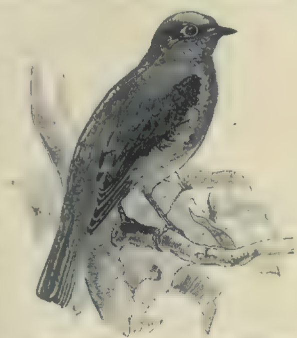
**siaga,** *n.* Same as *ahu.*

**siagnopod** (sī-ag′nọ̄-pod), *n.* [Prop. **siagonopod*, < Gr. *σιαγών*, the jaw-bone, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A maxilla of a crustacean. In C. Spence Bate's nomenclature there are three siagnopods, of which the first and second are the first and second maxillæ and the third is the first maxilliped of ordinary language.

**siagon** (sī′a-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιαγών*, the jaw-bone.] The mandible of a crustacean. *Westwood; Bate.*

**sialagogic, sialagogue.** See *sialogogic, sialogogue.*

**Sialia** (sī-ā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *σιαλίς*, a kind of bird.] A genus of turdoid oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ* and subfamily *Saxicolinæ*, in which blue is the principal color; American bluebirds. Three distinct species are common birds of the United States—*S. sialis, S. mexicana,* and *S. arctica.*



Common Eastern or Wilson's Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).

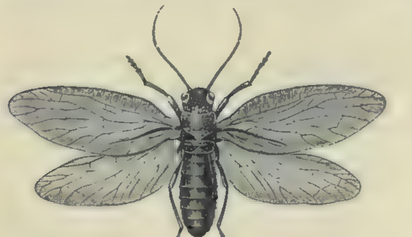
**Sialida** (sī-al′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sialis* + *-ida.*] A superfamily of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia*, represented by such families as *Sialidæ* and *Raphidiidæ.*

**Sialidæ** (sī-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Sialis* + *-idæ.*] An important family of neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Sialis*, having a large prothorax and reticulate wings, the posterior ones with a folded anal space. They are mostly large insects, whose larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. *Corydalus cornutus*, the hellgrammite-fly, is a conspicuous member of the family. (See *Corydalus.*) *Chauliodes* and *Raphidia* are other important genera.

**sialidan** (sī-al′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Sialidæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the family *Sialidæ.*

**Sialis** (sī′a̤-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *σιαλίς*, also *σιαλενδρίς*, a kind of bird.] The typical genus of the *Sialidæ.* They have no ocelli, a quadrangular prothorax, and wings without a pterostigma. The larvæ are aquatic and predatory, living usually in swift-running streams, and leaving the water to pupate in earthen cells under ground. *S. lutaria* is a common European species, the larva of which is used for bait. *S. infumata* is a common species in the eastern United States.



*Sialis infumata*, twice natural size.

**sialismus** (sī-a̤-lis′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιαλισμός*, a flow of saliva, < *σιαλίζειν*, slaver, foam, < *σίαλον*, spittle, saliva.] Salivation; ptyalism.

**sialisterium** (sī″a-lis-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sialisteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σιαλιστήριον*, a bridle-bit, < *σίαλον*, spittle, saliva.] One of the salivary glands of an insect. *Kirby.*

**sialogogic** (sī″a̤-lọ̄-goj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *sialagogic* (see *sialogogue*); < *sialogogue* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Provoking or promoting an increased flow of saliva; tending to salivate; ptyalogogic.

**II.** *n.* A sialogogue.

**sialogogue** (sī-al′ọ̄-gog), *a.* and *n.* [Also *sialagogue*, the less common but etymologically more correct form; < Gr. *σίαλον*, Ionic *σίελον*, spittle, saliva, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing forth, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] **I.** *a.* Producing a flow of saliva; ptyalogogue.

**II.** *n.* A drug which produces a flow of saliva.

**sialoid** (sī′a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, saliva, + *εἶδος*, form.] Pertaining to or resembling saliva.

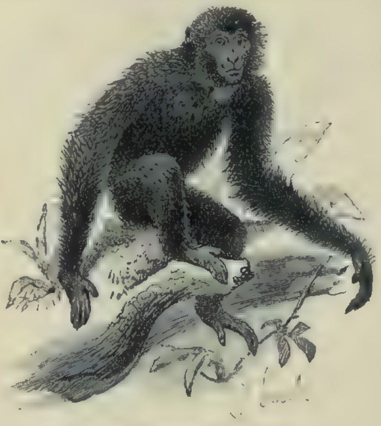
**sialolith** (sī′a̤-lọ̄-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, saliva, + *λίθος*, stone.] A salivary calculus.

**sialolithiasis** (sī″a̤-lọ̄-li-thī′a̤-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, saliva, + *λιθίασις*, the disease of the stone: see *lithiasis.*] The production of salivary calculi.

**sialorrhea, sialorrhœa** (sī″a̤-lọ̄-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, saliva, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Excessive flow of saliva; ptyalism; salivation.

**sialoschesis** (sī-a̤-los′ke-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, saliva, + *σχέσις*, retention, < *ἔχειν*, *σχεῖν*, hold.] Suppression or retention of the salivary secretion.

**siamang** (sē′a̤-mang), *n.* [= F. *siamang*, < Malay *siāmang.*] The gibbon *Hylobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla*, the largest of the gibbons, with extremely long arms, and the second and third digits united to some extent. It is a very active arboreal ape, inhabiting Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. See *gibbon.*



Siamang (*Siamanga syndactyla*).

**Siamanga** (sī-a̤-mang′gä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *siamang*, q. v.] That genus of gibbons, or subgenus of *Hylobates*, which the siamang represents.

**Siamese** (sī-a̤-mēs′ or -mēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Siamois;* as *Siam* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the kingdom, the people, or (in a limited sense) the dominant race of Siam.—**Siamese architecture,** that form of the architecture of the far East which was developed in Siam. The most characteristic edifices are pagodas, of which the apex has a convexly conical or domical shape. On civic buildings slender spire-like pinnacles and combinations of steep gables are characteristic. The profusion and elaborateness of ornament in relief and in color are of a barbarous richness.—**Siamese coupling,** in fire-engines, a Y-shaped coupling by which the power of two or more engines may be united on one hose. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 63.—**The Siamese twins,** two Siamese men, Chang and Eng (1811–74), who were joined to each other on the right and the left side respectively by a short tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated, and in the center of which was their common umbilicus. They were exhibited in Europe and America, and married and settled in North Carolina.

**II.** *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or inhabitants or natives, of Siam, a kingdom of Farther India, or Indo-China; specifically, a member or the members of the dominant race of the kingdom, who constitute less than half of the population.—**2.** The prevalent language of Siam, which in its basis is monosyllabic and inflexible, exceptionally abounding in homonyms distinguishable only by variations of tone.

**Siamese** (sī-a̤-mēs′ or -mēz′), *v. t.* [< *Siamese*, *n.*] To join in the manner of the Siamese twins; inosculate. Compare *Siamese coupling*, under *Siamese.* [Recent.]

**Siam fever.** See *fever*1.

**Siam ruby.** A name sometimes erroneously applied to the dark ruby spinel found with the rubies of Siam.

**sib** (sib), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe;* < ME. *sib, sibbe, sybbe*, relationship, affinity, peace, a relation, < AS. *sib, sibb, syb, sybb*, relationship, adoption, affinity, peace (ONorth. pl. *sibbo*, relatives), = OS. *sibbia*, relationship, = OFries. *sibba* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibba, sippa*, relationship, peace, MHG. G. *sippe*, relationship (G. *sippen*, pl., kinsmen), = Icel. *sif*, in sing. personified *Sif*, a goddess, pl. *sifjar*, relationship, affinity (cf. *sift*, affinity), = Goth. *sibja*, relationship; cf. Skt. *sabhya*, fit for an assembly, trusty, < *sabhā*, an assembly, family, tribe. Cf. *sib, a., sibred*, and see *gossip.*] **1.** Kindred; kin; kinsmen; a body of persons related by blood in any degree.

> Hure frendes sche callid hure to,
> Hure *sibbe* & hure kynnes men,
> With reuful steuene sche spak to hem.
>
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

> What's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle slip,
> And in th' exchequer rot for suretyship?
>
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, V. i. 97.

> For the division of the clan there are appropriate words in the old language. These words are *Sib* or Kin for the one part, and for the other part the Wic. . . . It is not clear whether the lower division ought to be called the kin or the *sib*. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 288.

**2.** A kinsman; a relative, near or remote; hence, one closely allied to another; an intimate companion.

> *Queen.* . . . Lord Valois, our brother, king of France,
> Because your highness hath been slack in homage,
> Hath seizèd Normandy into his hands. . . .
> *K. Edw.* . . . Tush, *Sib*, if this be all,
> Valois and I will soon be friends again.
>
> *Marlowe*, Edward II., iii. 2.

> Our puritans very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the Jesuits].
>
> *Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 139. (*Latham.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

**sib** (sib), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe;* < ME. *sib, sibbe, syb, sybbe, ysyb*, < AS. *sib, sibb, gesib, gesibb, gesyb*, related, kindred, = OFries. *sibbe, sib* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibbi, sippi, sippe*, MHG. *sippe* = Icel. *sifi*, related, having kinship or relation, = Goth. **sibjis* (in comp. *un-sibjis*, lawless, wicked; cf. AS. *unsib*, discord, dissension); with orig. formative *-ya*, < AS. *sib, sibb*, etc., kinship, relation: see *sib, n. Sib, a.*, is thus a derivative of *sib, n.*, with a formative which has disappeared. In its later use it is partly, like *kindred, kin*1, *a.*, the noun used adjectively.] Having kinship or relationship; related by consanguinity; having affinity; akin; kindred. [Now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Youre kynrede nys but a fer kynrede, they been but litel *syb* to yow, and the kyn of youre enemys been ny *syb* to hem. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

> Let
> The blood of mine that's *sib* to him be suck'd
> From me with leeches.
>
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

> By the religion of our holy church, they are ower *sibb* thegither. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxiii.

**sib†** (sib), *v. t.* [< *sib, n.* Cf. AS. *sibbian*, make peace.] To bring into relation; establish a relationship between; make friendly.

> Lat's try this income, how he stands,
> An' eik us *sib* by shakin' hands.
>
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 14.

> As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder that grew in the same wood together. *Ray*, Proverbial Simile, p. 225. (*Nares.*)

**sibary†,** *n.* Same as *civery.*

**Sibbaldia** (si-bal′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Sir Robert *Sibbald*, a Scottish physician (died about 1712).] A former genus of rosaceous plants, now classed as a section of *Potentilla*, from which its type, connected by intermediate species, is distinguished by polygamously diœcious flowers with usually less numerous stamens and carpels. The 5 species are procumbent arctic and alpine perennials, the chief of which, *S.* (*Potentilla*) *procumbens*, is a well-known arctic plant, native of North America from the White and Rocky Mountains and Sierras to Greenland and the Aleutian Islands, also in northern Asia and Europe, where in some of the Scotch Highlands it forms a characteristic part of the greensward. It bears small yellow flowers, and leaves of three wedge-shaped leaflets.

**sibbendy** (si-ben′di), *n.* Same as *sebundy.*

**sibbens, sivvens** (sib′ẹnz, siv′ẹnz), *n.* [Also *sibbins;* said to be so called from its resembling a raspberry, < Gael. *subhag*, pl. *subhan*, a raspberry.] A severe form of syphilis, with skin-eruptions resembling yaws, endemic in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

**sibboleth,** *n.* See *shibboleth.*

**Siberian** (sī-bē′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Sibérien;* < NL. *Siberia* (> F. *Sibérie*, Sw. Dan. *Siberien*), G. *Sibirien*, < Russ. *Sibirĭ*, Siberia.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large Russian possession in northern Asia, extending from the Chinese empire to the Arctic ocean.—**Siberian apricot.** See *Prunus.*—**Siberian aquamarine,** the blue-green aquamarine or beryl found in Siberia. The name is often incorrectly applied to the light-blue and pale-green Siberian topaz, which very strikingly resembles aquamarine.—**Siberian bell-flower,** *Platycodon grandiflorum*, of the *Campanulaceæ*, a desirable hardy garden flower with blue or white blossoms.—**Siberian boil-plague,** that form of anthrax of domestic animals which is accompanied by carbuncles on various regions of the body, in the mouth, and on the tongue. These boils are most common in the anthrax fever of horses and cattle.—**Siberian buckthorn.** See *buckthorn*, 1.—**Siberian crab,** *Pyrus baccata* and (more commonly) *P. prunifolia.* They are cultivated for their flowers, but more for their abundant red and yellow fruit, which is highly ornamental and also excellent for jelly, sweet pickles, etc.—**Siberian dog**, a variety of the dog which has small and erect ears, has the hair of its body and tail very long, and is distinguished for its steadiness, docility, and endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draft. In many northern countries Siberian dogs are employed for drawing sledges over the frozen snow.—**Siberian oat.** See *oat*, 1 (*a*).—**Siberian oilseed, pea-tree, pine.** See the nouns.—**Siberian redwood.** Same as *Siberian buckthorn*.—**Siberian rhododendron.** See *rhododendron*, 2.—**Siberian sable, topaz, etc.** See the nouns.—**Siberian stone-pine.** See *stone-pine* (*c*), under *pine*$^{1}$.—**Siberian subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Palearctic region, of which Siberia is the greatest section, approximately represented by Asia north of the Himalayas.

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Siberia.

**siberite** (sī-bē′rīt), *n.* [< F. *sibérite*; as *Siberia* + *-ite*$^{2}$.] Rubellite (red tourmalin) from Siberia.

**sibiconjugate** (sib-i-kon′jọ̈-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sibi*, dat. sing. and pl. (gen. *sui*, acc. *se*), themselves (see *se*), + *conjugatus*, conjugate.] **I.** *a.* Having parts conjugate to other parts; self-conjugate.—**Sibiconjugate triangle**, a triangle which with reference to a given conic has each side the polar of the opposite angle. The modern theory of conics rests largely upon that of the sibiconjugate triangle. See figure under *self-conjugate*.

**II.** *n.* A value self-conjugate, or conjugate to itself. Thus, the sibiconjugates of the involution (*a*, *b*; *c*, *d*) are the two values of $x$ for which

$$\begin{vmatrix}1, & 2x, & x^2\\ 1, & a+b, & ab\\ 1, & c+d, & cd\end{vmatrix}=0.$$

**sibilance** (sib′i-lans), *n.* [< *sibilan*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The character or quality of being sibilant; also, a hissing sound.

**sibilancy** (sib′i-lan-si), *n.* [As *sibilance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sibilance*.

> Certainly Milton would not have avoided them for their *sibilancy*, he who wrote . . . verses that hiss like Medusa's head in wrath. *Lowell*, Among my Books, II. 280.

**sibilant** (sib′i-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sibilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sibilante*, < L. *sibilan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sibilare*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] **I.** *a.* Hissing; making or having a hissing sound: as, *s* and *z* are *sibilant* letters.

> If a noun ends in a hissing or *sibilant* sound, . . . the added sign of the plural makes another syllable. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, § 123.

**Sibilant râle.** See *dry râle*, under *râle*.

**II.** *n.* An alphabetic sound that is uttered with hissing, as *s* and *z*, and *sh* and *zh* (in *azure*, etc.), also *ch* (*tsh*) and *j* (*dzh*).

> The identification of the *sibilants* is the most difficult problem connected with the transmission of the Phœnician alphabet to the Greeks. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 93.

**sibilate** (sib′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sibilated*, ppr. *sibilating*. [< L. *sibilatus*, pp. of *sibilare*, LL. also *sifilare*, hiss, whistle, < *sibilus* (> It. Pg. *sibilo* = Sp. *silbido*), a hissing or whistling; with formative *-ilus*, < √ *sib*, prob. imitative of a whistling sound. Cf. OBulg. *osipnati*, Russ. *sipnuti*, become hoarse, Bohem. *sipeti*, hiss, Russ. *siporka*, a pipe, *sipli*, a cockchafer, etc., and E. *sip*, *sup*, regarded as ult. imitative. Hence (from L. through F.) E. *sifle*, q. v.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s* or *z*; also, to mark with a character indicating such a pronunciation.

**sibilation** (sib-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *sibilation*, < L. *sibilare*, pp. *sibilatus*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] The act of sibilating or hissing; the utterance or emission of sibilant sounds; also, a hissing sound; in style, predominance or prominence of the sound of *s*.

> All metalls quenched in water give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 176.

> If *sibilation* is a defect in Greek odes, where the softening effect of the vowel sounds is so potent, it is much more so in English poetry, where the consonants dominate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 273.

**sibilatory** (sib′i-lā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *sibilate* + *-ory*.] Producing a hissing or sibilant effect. [Rare.]

**sibilous** (sib′i-lus), *a.* [< L. *sibilus*, hissing, whistling, < *sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] Hissing; sibilant. [Rare.]

> The grasshopper lark began his *sibilous* note in my fields last Saturday. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, i. 16.

**sibilus** (sib′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] 1. A small flute or flageolet used to teach singing birds.—2. A sibilant râle; the presence of sibilant râles.

**sibness**† (sib′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sibnesse*, < AS. **gesibness* (Lye), relationship, < *gesib*, related: see *sib*, *a.*] Relationship; kindred.

> David, thou were bore of my kyn;
> For thi godnesse art thou myn;
> More for thi godnesse
> Then for eny *sibnesse*.
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

**Siboma** (sī-bō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (C. Girard, 1856), a made word.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes related to *Phoxinus*, variously limited, by some restricted to *S. crassicauda*, of California. The species are sometimes called *chub* and *mullet*.

**sibred**† (sib′red), *n.* [< ME. *sibrede*, *sibreden*, *sybredyne*, < AS. *sibrǽden*, relationship, < *sib*, relationship, + *rǽden*, condition: see *-red*, and cf. *kindred*, *gossipred*.] Relationship; kindred.

> Ffor the *sybredyne* of me, fore-sake noghte this offyce
> That thow ne wyrk my wylle, thow whatte watte it menes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 691.

> For every man it schulde drede,
> And nameliche in his *sibrede*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

**sibsib** (sib′sib), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *sicsac*, etc.] A kind of ground-squirrel which occurs in the southern provinces of Morocco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 833.

**Sibthorpia** (sib-thôr′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after John *Sibthorp*, an English botanist (1758–96).] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Digitaleæ*, type of the subtribe *Sibthorpieæ*. The flowers have a bell-shaped calyx, a corolla with very short tube and five to eight nearly equal spreading lobes, and four to seven stamens with sagittate anthers. The fruit is a membranous compressed loculicidal capsule, the valves bearing the partitions on their middle. There are 6 species, natives of western Europe, Africa, and mountains in Nepâl and South America. They are prostrate, rough-hairy herbs, often rooting at the joints, bearing alternate or clustered roundish scalloped or cleft leaves, and red or yellowish axillary flowers. *S. Europæa*, from its round leaves, is known as *pennywort*, *penny-pies*, and *Cornish moneywort*.

**sibyl** (sib′il), *n.* [Formerly also *sibyll*; often misspelled *sybil*, *sybill*; also used as L., *sibylla*; = D. *sibille* = G. *sibylle* = Sw. *sibylla* = Dan. *sibylle* = F. *sibylle* = Pr. *sibilla* = Sp. *sibila* = Pg. *sibilla*, *sibylla* = It. *sibilla*, < L. *sibylla*, also *sibulla*, ML. also *sibilla*, < Gr. *σίβυλλα*, a sibyl, prophetess; formerly explained as ‘she who tells the will of Zeus,’ < *Διὸς βουλή*, the will of Zeus (*Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, Jove; *βουλή*, will); or ‘the will of God,’ < *θεός* (Doric *σιός*), god, + *βουλή*, will; but such explanation is untenable. The root is appar. *σιβ-*, which is perhaps = L. *sib-* in *per-sibus*, acute, wise, and related to Gr. *σοφός*, wise (see *sophist*), and L. *sapere*, be wise, perceive: see *sapient*, *sage*$^{1}$.] 1. In *anc. myth.*, one of certain women reputed to possess special powers of prophecy or divination and intercession with the gods in behalf of those who resorted to them. Different writers mention from one to twelve sibyls, but the number commonly reckoned is ten, enumerated as the Persian or Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Erythræan, Samian, Cumæan, Hellespontine or Trojan, Phrygian, and Tiburtine. Of these the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl (of Cumæ in Italy), who, according to the story, appeared before Tarquin the Proud and offered him nine books for sale. He refused to buy them, whereupon she burned three, and offered the remaining six at the original price. On being again refused, she destroyed three more, and offered the remaining three at the price she had asked for the nine. Tarquin, astonished at this conduct, bought the books, which were found to contain directions as to the worship of the gods and the policy of the Romans. These sibylline books, or books professing to have this origin, written in Greek hexameters, were kept with great care at Rome, and consulted from time to time by oracle-keepers under the direction of the senate. They were destroyed at the burning of the temple of Jupiter in 83 B. C. Fresh collections were made, which were finally destroyed soon after A. D. 400. The Sibylline Oracles referred to by the Christian fathers belong to early ecclesiastical literature, and are a curious mixture of Jewish and Christian material, with probably here and there a snatch from the older pagan source. In composition they seem to be of various dates, from the second century before to the third century after Christ.

> *Sibylle* [F.], . . . *Sybill*, one of the tenne *Sybillæ*, . . . a Prophetesse. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—2. An old woman professing to be a prophetess or fortune-teller; a sorceress.

> A *sibyl*, that had number'd in the world
> The sun to course two hundred compasses.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 70.

> A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,
> That far events full wisely could presage.
> *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 69.

> I know a maiden aunt of a great family who is one of these antiquated *Sibyls*, that forebodes and prophesies from one end of the year to the other. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

**sibylla** (si-bil′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *sibyllæ* (-ē). [L.: see *sibyl*.] Same as *sibyl*, 1. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 116.

**sibyllic** (si-bil′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *sibillico*, *sibyllico*; as *sibyl* + *-ic*.] Of sibylline character; like a sibyl. [Rare.]

> "H. H." . . . can, when she likes, be *sibyllic* enough to be extremely puzzling to the average mind. *The Nation*, XI. 390.

**sibylline** (sib′i-lin or -līn), *a.* [= OF. *sibyllin*, *sibilin*, F. *sibyllin* = Sp. *sibilino* = Pg. *sibillino*, *sibyllino* = It. *sibillino*, < L. *sibyllinus*, of a sibyl (*sibyllini libri* or *versus*, the sibylline books or verses), < *sibylla*, a sibyl: see *sibyl*.] 1. Pertaining to the sibyls or their productions; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls: as, *sibylline* leaves; *sibylline* oracles; *sibylline* verses.

> Some wild prophecies we have, as the Haramel in the elder Edda; of a rapt, earnest, *sibylline* sort. *Carlyle.*

2. Prophetical; especially, obscurely or enigmatically oracular; occult; cabalistic.

> The *sibylline* minstrel lay dying in the City of Flowers. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 149.

**Sibylline books, Sibylline Oracles.** See *sibyl*, 1.

**sibyllist** (sib′i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *σιβυλλιστής*, a seer, a diviner, < *σίβυλλα*, a sibyl: see *sibyl*.] A believer in sibylline prophecies; especially, one of the early Christians who gave forth or accepted the oracular utterances which were collected in so-called sibylline books.

> Celsus charges the Christians with being *sibyllists*. *S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xv. § 55.

> To show among some of the *Sibyllists* a very close acquaintance with the Teaching of the Apostles. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 401.

**sic**$^{1}$ (sik), *a.* A Scotch form of *such*.

**sic**$^{2}$ (sik), *adv.* [L. *sic*, OL. *seic*, *sice*, so, thus, < **si*, locative form of pron. stem *sa*, that, + *-ce*, a demonstrative suffix.] So; thus: a word often inserted within brackets in quoted matter after an erroneous word or date, an astonishing statement, or the like, as an assurance that the citation is an exact reproduction of the original: as, "It was easily [*sic*] to see that he was angry."—**Sic passim**, so generally or throughout; the same everywhere (in the book or writing mentioned). See *passim*.

**sic**$^{3}$ (sik), *interj.* A call to pigs or to sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sic**$^{4}$, *v. t.* See *sick*$^{2}$.

**Sicambrian** (si-kam′bri-ạn), *n.* [Also *Sigambrian*; < L. *Sicambri*, *Sygambri*, *Sugambri* (Gr. *Σύγαμβροι*, *Σοίγαμβροι*, *Σοίκαμβροι*), a German tribe (see def.).] A member of a powerful Germanic tribe in ancient times, afterward merged in the confederation of the Franks.

> Captive epithets, like huge *Sicambrians*, thrust their broad shoulders between us and the thought whose pomp they decorate. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

**sicamore**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sycamore*. *Peacham.*

**Sicanian** (si-kā′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sicanius*, Sicanian, < *Sicanus*, *a.*, *Sicani* (Gr. *Σικανοί*, > *Σικανία* (L. *Sicania*), *Σικανικός*), the Sicanians (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sicanians.

**II.** *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there on the arrival of the Siculians, or Sicilians proper.

**sicarius** (si-kā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sicarii* (-ī). [L. (< LGr. *Σικάριοι*, the Jewish Sicarii), < *sica*, a dagger.] An assassin; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of assassins and zealots in Palestine in the later years of Nero's reign. They are referred to in Acts xxi. 38.

**sicca** (sik′ạ̈), *a.* [< Hind. *sikka*, in some dialects *sikā*, Marathi *sikkā*, *sikā*, a coin so called, also a coining-die, a mark, seal, signet, = Pers. *sikka*, < Ar. *sikka*, a coining-die.] Newly coined: said of the rupee in India.—**Sicca rupee**, originally, a newly coined rupee, valued at a premium over those which were worn or supposed to be worn by use; later (1793), a rupee coined by order of the government of Bengal, and bearing the impress of the nineteenth year of the Great Mogul. The sicca rupee was abolished as a current coin in 1836. It was richer in silver than the "Company's rupee."

**siccan** (sik′an), *a.* [Formerly also *sicken*, *sickin* (= Dan. *sikken*): see *sic*$^{1}$, *such*.] Such; such like; such kind of: as, *siccan* a man; *siccan* times. [Scotch.]

> Thair heidis heisit with *sickin* saillis.
> *Maitland*, Poems, p. 185. (*Jamieson.*)

> And so, ae morning, *siccan* a fright as I got!
> *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

**siccant** (sik′ạnt), *a.* [< L. *siccan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] Same as *siccative*.

**siccar** (sik′ạ̈r), *a.* See *sicker*.

**siccate** (sik′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *siccated*, ppr. *siccating*. [< L. *siccatus*, pp. of *siccare*, dry, dry up, < *siccus*, dry. Cf. *sack*$^{3}$, *desiccate*.] To dry; especially, to dry gradually for preservation in unaltered form, as a plant or leaf.

**siccation** (si-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *siccatio*(*n-*), a drying, < *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] The act or process of drying; especially, gradual expulsion of moisture.

**siccative** (sik′a̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *siccatif*, < LL. *siccativus*, that makes dry, < L. *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; causing to become dry, or to dry up.

So did they with the juice of Cedars, which by the extream bitternesse and *siccative* faculty . . . forthwith subdued the cause of interior corruption.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 105.

It is well known that cotton-seed oil is a semi-drying oil having strong *siccative* properties at the temperature of 212° F.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 261.

**II.** *n.* In *painting*, any material added to an oil-paint to hasten the drying of the oil; a dryer. *Siccative* is more of a book-word, *dryer* being the term commonly used by painters.

**siccific** (sik-sif′ik), *a.* [< L. *siccus*, dry, + *facere*, make: see *-fic*.] Causing dryness.

**siccity** (sik′si̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *siccité* = Pr. *siccitat* = It. *siccita*, < L. *siccita(t-)s*, dryness, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccate*.] Dryness; aridity; absence of moisture.

Fire doth predominate in calidity,
And then the next degree is *siccity*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or drieness.
*Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

**sice**$^{1}$ (sīs), *n.* [Also *size*, and formerly *syse*, *syiss*, *sis*, *sise*; < ME. *sis*, *sys*, < OF. *six*, < L. *sex*, six: see *six*.] **1.** The number six at dice.

Thy *sys* Fortune hath turned into as.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 671.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky *sice*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 93.

**2.** Sixpence. *Halliwell*. [Eng. cant.]

**sice**$^{2}$, **syce** (sīs), *n.* [Also *saice*; < Hind. *sāis*, *sāīs*, < Ar. *sāis*, *sēyis*, a horse-keeper.] In Bengal, a groom; a horse-keeper; an attendant who follows on foot a mounted horseman or a carriage.

All visits are made on horseback in Simla, as the distances are often considerable. You ride quietly along, and the *saice* follows you, walking or keeping pace with your gentle trot, as the case may be.
*F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, iv.

**Siceliot** (si-sel′i-ot), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sikeliot*; < Gr. Σικελιώτης, a Sicilian Greek or a Siculian, < Σικελία, Sicily: see *Sicilian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siceliots.

These *Siceliot* cities formed a fringe round the Siceli and Sicani of the interior.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 95.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A Greek settler in Sicily.—**2.** A Siculian.

**sicer**†, *n.* [ME.: see *cider*.] Strong drink.

This Sampson never *sicer* drank ne wyn.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 65.

**sich**$^{1}$ (sich), *a.* and *pron.* A variant of *such*, formerly in good use, but now only dialectal.

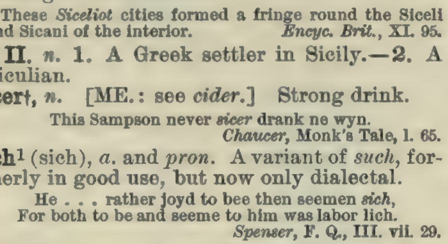
He . . . rather joyd to bee then seemen *sich*,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor lich.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 29.

**sich**$^{2}$ (sich), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sigh*$^{1}$.

**sicht**$^{1}$ (sicht), *n.* A Scotch form of *sight*$^{1}$.

**sicht**$^{2}$ (sicht), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sigh*$^{1}$.

**Sicilian** (si-sil′ian), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sicilien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Siciliano* (cf. L. *Siciliensis*), < L. *Sicilia*, Gr. Σικελία, Sicily, < *Siculi*, Gr. Σικελοί, the Sicilians, *Siculus*, Gr. Σικελός, Sicilian (a. and n., adj. usually Σικελικός).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily (a large island in the Mediterranean, south of Italy, now belonging to the kingdom of Italy) or its inhabitants.—**Sicilian architecture**, a special development of medieval architecture peculiar to Sicily. It is characterized by a fusion of the Norman and the later French Pointed styles of the foreign race dominant from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, with local Byzantine and Saracenic elements. Several of its monuments are of superb effect, particularly in their interior decoration, notably the Capella dei Paladini in the royal palace at Palermo, and the great cathedral of Monreale, the whole interior wall-surfaces of both being covered with mosaics which are among the most magnificent in color that exist. There is also decorative sculpture of great excellence.—**Sicilian beet.** See *beet*$^{1}$.—**Sicilian embroidery**, fancy work done with thin translucent materials, and consisting in the application of a pattern cut out of cambric, or the like, upon a background of similar material, so that the pattern shows thicker and more opaque than the ground.—**Sicilian pottery.** See *pottery*.—**Sicilian saffron**, an autumnal crocus, *C. longiflorus* (*C. odorus*), or the product said to be obtained from it.—**Sicilian sumac.** See *sumac*.—**Sicilian Vespers**, the name given to a general massacre of the French residents of Sicily by the native inhabitants, in 1282, in revenge for the cruelties of the former as the dominant race under the French king of Sicily and Naples, Charles of Anjou. The rising began in Palermo on Easter Monday, at the stroke of the vesper-bell, the concerted signal, and resulted in the expulsion of Charles and the introduction of Spanish rule.



Sicilian Architecture.
Interior of Cathedral of Monreale, near Palermo.

**II.** *n.* A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Sicily; specifically, a member of the indigenous Sicilian race, now a mixture of many races who in former times successively colonized parts of the island. See *Siculian*.

**siciliano, siciliana** (si-sil-i-ä′nō, -nạ̈; It. pron. sē-chē-li-ä′nō, -nạ̈), *n.* [It., masc. and fem.: see *Sicilian*.] **1.** A dance of the peasants of Sicily in rather slow movement, accompanied with singing.—**2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and moderately slow, resembling the pastorale, and frequently written in the minor mode. It was common in the last century in vocal music and as the slow movement of sonatas. Also marked *alla siciliana*.

**sicilienne** (si-sil-i-en′), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien*, Sicilian.] A textile fabric of silk with a ribbed surface; a superior kind of poplin.

**sick**$^{1}$ (sik), *a.* [< ME. *sik*, *sic*, *syk*, *sike*, *syke*, *seek*, *seke*, *sek*, *seok*, < AS. *seóc*, sick, having disease or wounds (*fylle-seóc*, 'fall-sick,' having the falling sickness, epileptic, *deófol-seóc*, 'devil-sick,' possessed by a devil, demoniac, *mōnath-seóc*, 'month-sick' (moon-sick), lunatic), = OS. *sioc*, *seok*, *siak*, *siec* = OFries. *siek*, *siak*, *sek* = MD. *siek*, D. *ziek* = MLG. *sēk*, LG. *siek* = OHG. *siuh*, *sioh*, MHG. G. *siech* = Icel. *sjūkr* = Sw. *sjuk* = Dan. *syg* = Goth. *siuks*, sick; from a strong verb, Goth. *siukan* (pret. *sauk*), be sick; perhaps related to OHG. **swah*, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach* (> Dan. Sw. *svag*), weak, feeble.] **1.** Affected with or suffering from physical disorder; more or less disabled by disease or bad health; seriously indisposed; ill: as, to fall *sick*; to be *sick* of a fever; a very *sick* man.

And ther myself lay *seke* by the space of vj wekys.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

I have been minded many times to have been a friar, namely when I was sore *sick* and diseased.
*Latimer*, Remains, p. 332.

In poison there is physic; and these news,
Having been well, that would have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, have in some measure made me well.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 138.

And when Jesus was come into Peter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and *sick* of a fever. Mat. viii. 14.

A kindlier influence reign'd; and everywhere
Low voices with the ministering hand
Hung round the *sick*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

**2.** In a restricted sense, affected with nausea; qualmish; inclined to vomit, or actually vomiting; attended with or tending to cause vomiting: as, *sick* at the stomach. Formerly, and still generally in the United States, so used without conscious differentiation from sense 1. See *syn.* below.

I was pitifully *sick* all the Voyage, for the Weather was rough, and the Wind untowards. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

Whenever a sea was on they were all extremely *sick*.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Bumboat Woman's Story.

Figuratively—**3.** Seriously disordered, infirm, or unsound from any cause; perturbed; distempered; enfeebled: used of mental and emotional conditions, and technically of states of some material things, especially of mercury in relation to amalgamation: as, to be *sick* at heart; a *sick*-looking vehicle.

I charge you, . . . tell him that I am *sick* of love.
Cant. v. 8.

'Tis meet we all go forth
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 22.

It was a tone
Such as *sick* fancies in a new-made grave
Might hear. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 27.

The quicksilver constantly became *sick*, dragged in strings after the mullers, and lost apparently all its natural affinity for gold. *Ure*, Dict., II. 696.

**4.** In a depressed state of mind for want of something; pining; longing; languishing: with *for*: as, to be *sick for* old scenes or friends. Compare *homesick*.

It well may serve
A nursery to our gentry, who are *sick*
*For* breathing and exploit.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 16.

**5.** Disgusted from satiety; having a sickening surfeit: with *of*: as, to be *sick of* flattery or *of* drudgery.

The commonwealth is *sick of* their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath surfeited.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 88.

She's *sick of* the young shepherd that bekissed her.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

**6.** As a specific euphemism, confined in childbed; parturient.—**7.** Tending to make one sick, in any sense. [Rare.]

You have some *sick* offence within your mind.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 268.

**8.** Indicating, manifesting, or expressive of sickness, in any sense; indicating a disordered state; sickly: as, a *sick* look. [Now only colloq. or slang.]

Why, how now? do you speak in the *sick* tune?
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 42.

**9.** Spawning, or in the milk, as an oyster; poor and watery, as oysters after spawning.—**10.** *Naut.*, out of repair; unfit for service: said of ships or boats. Sometimes used in compounds, denoting the kind of repairs needed: as, iron-*sick*, nail-*sick*, paint-*sick*.

If you put the Limber out to-night she'll be turned over . . . and sucked down by the swell. And the Shelley, she lays down at X, *sick* of paint.
*E. S. Sheppard*, Counterparts, Int.

My boat's kinder giv' out. She ain't nothin' more 'n nail-*sick*, though. *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV. 554.

**Ministers of the sick.** See *minister*.—**Oil of the sick.** See *holy oil*, under *oil*.—**The sick man.** See *man*. **To be sick of the idles**†. See *idle*. [*Sick* is used as the first or the second element of some compounds, the other element in the former case naming something used for or on account of the sick or a sick person, and in the latter expressing the cause or occasion of sickness: as, *sick*-bed, -room, -diet, etc.; love-*sick*; home*sick*.]=**Syn.** *Sick*, *Ill*, *Ailing*, *Unwell*, *Diseased*, *Morbid*, *Sickly*. *Sick* and *ill* are general words for being positively out of a healthy state, as *ailing* and *unwell* are in some sense negative and therefore weaker words for the same thing. There has been some tendency in England to confine *sick* to the distinctive sense of 'nauseated,' but in America the word has continued to have its original breadth of meaning, as found in the Bible and in Shakspere. *Diseased* follows the tendency of *disease* to be specific, as in *diseased* lungs, or a *diseased* leg—that is, lungs or a leg affected by a certair disease; but the word may be used in a general way. *Morbid* is a more technical or professional term, indicating that which is not healthy or does not act in a healthy way; the word is also the one most freely used in figurative senses: as, *morbid* sensitiveness, self-consciousness, or irritability. *Sick* and *ill* apply to a state presumably temporary, however severe; *sickly* indicates a state not quite equal to sickness, but more permanent, because of an underlying lack of constitutional vigor. See *illness*, *debility*, *disease*.

My daughter has been *sick*, and she is now far from well.
*Howells*, Undiscovered Country, xi.

And now my sight fails, and my brain is giddy.
O me! come near me; now I am much *ill*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 111.

A voice
Of comfort and an open hand of help . . .
To *ailing* wife or wailing infancy
Or old bedridden palsy.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

The lady on my arm is tired, *unwell*,
And loyally I've promised she shall say
No harder word this evening than . . . good-night.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

*Diseased* nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 27.

Most evidently all that has been *morbid* in Christian views of the world has resembled the sickliness of early youth rather than the decay of age.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

Then moving homeward came on Annie pale,
Nursing the *sickly* babe, her latest-born.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**sick**$^{1}$ (sik), *v.* [< ME. *syken*, *siiken*, *seeken*, *seken* = D. *zieken* = OHG. *siuchan*, *siuhhan*, *siuchēn*, *siuhhēn*, *siuhhōn*, MHG. G. *siechen*; from the adj.; cf. Goth. *siukan* (strong verb), fall sick: see *sick*$^{1}$, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow sick; become sick or ill.

Our great-grandsire, Edward, *sick'd* and died.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 128.

**II.** *trans.* To make sick; sicken.

His piercing beams I never shall endure,
They *sicke* me of a fatall Calenture.
*Heywood*, Apollo and Daphne (Works, 1874, VI. 289).

**sick**$^{2}$ (sik), *v. t.* [A var. pron. of *seek*.] **1.** To seek; chase; set upon: used in the imperative in inciting a dog to chase or attack a person or an animal: often with prolonged sibilation: as, *sick* or *s-s-sick* 'im, Bose!

"*Sic* 'em, Andy!" screamed Granny. "*Sic* 'em, Bud! *Sic* 'em! *sic* 'em!" The growls and snarls of the fighting animals [dogs and racoons] . . . made a terrific din.
*Golden Days* (Philadelphia), Sept. 6, 1890.

Hence—**2.** To cause to seek or pursue; incite to make an attack; set on by the exclamation "Sick!" as, to *sick* a dog at a tramp; I'll *sick* the constable on you. [Prov., U. S.]

That thar 'Cajah Green, he *sick-ed* him [a dog] on all the time. *M. N. Murfree*, Great Smoky Mountains, xi.

**sick-bay** (sik'bā), *n.* A compartment on board a man-of-war or a troop-ship for the accommodation and treatment of sick and wounded.

**sick-bed** (sik'bed), *n.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

> Pray, Mother, be careful of yourself, and do not overwalke yourself, for that is wont to bring you upon a *sick bed*. *John Strype*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 177.

**sick-berth** (sik'bėrth), *n.* Same as *sick-bay*.

**sick-brained** (sik'brānd), *a.* Mentally disordered.

**sick-call** (sik'kâl), *n.* 1. A military call, sounded on a drum, bugle, or trumpet, to summon sick men to attend at the hospital.—2. A summons for a clergyman to minister to a sick person.

**sicken** (sik'n), *v.* [= Icel. *sjūkna* = Sw. *sjukna* = Dan. *sygne*, become sick; as *sick*$^{1}$ + *-en*$^{1}$. Cf. *sick*$^{1}$, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall sick; fall into ill health; become ill: used of persons, animals, or plants: as, the fowl *sickened;* the vine *sickened*.

> My Lord of Southampton and his eldest Son *sickened* at the Siege, and died at Berghen. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

> Some who escape the Fury of the Wave
> *Sicken* on Earth, and sink into a Grave.
> *Prior*, Ode to George Villiers.

2. To experience a sickening sensation; feel nauseated or disgusted: as, to *sicken* at the sight of squalor.

> The stars awhile withheld their gleamy light,
> And *sick'ned* to behold the fatal night.
> *W. L. Lewis*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v.

> I hate, abhor, spit, *sicken* at him.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. To lose force or vitality; become weakened, impaired, or deteriorated: said of things (in technical use, especially of mercury: compare *mortification*, 1 (*d*)).

> When love begins to *sicken* and decay,
> It useth an enforced ceremony.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2. 20.

> All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 46.

> It [mercury] *sickens*, as the miner puts it, and "flours," forming into a sort of scum on the surface. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 410.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To make sick; bring into a disordered state or condition; affect with disease, or (more commonly) with some temporary disorder or indisposition, as nausea, vertigo, or languor: as, the bad odors *sickened* him.

> Why should one Earth, one Clime, one Stream, one Breath,
> Raise this to Strength, and *sicken* that to Death?
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

> Through the room
> The sweetness *sickened* her
> Of musk and myrrh.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Staff and Scrip.

2. To make mentally sick; cause to feel nauseating contempt or disgust. See *sickening*.

> Mr. Smith endeavored to attach himself to me with such officious assiduity and impertinent freedom that he quite *sickened* me. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvi.

3. To make nauseatingly weary (of) or dissatisfied (with); cause a disgusted dislike in: with *of:* as, this *sickened* him *of* his bargain.—4†. To bring into an unsettled or disordered state; impair; impoverish: said of things.

> I do know
> Kinsmen of mine, three at the least, that have
> By this so *sicken'd* their estates that never
> They shall abound as formerly.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 82.

**sickener** (sik'n-ėr), *n.* Something that sickens, in any sense; especially, a cause of disgust, antipathy, or aversion; a reason for being sick of something. [Rare.]

> It was plain this lucky shot had given them a *sickener* of their trade. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

**sickening** (sik'n-ing), *p. a.* Making sick; causing or tending to cause faintness, nausea, disgust, or loathing: as, *sickening* sounds; *sickening* servility.

> Alp turn'd him from the *sickening* sight.
> *Byron*, Siege of Corinth, xvii.

> Life hung on her consent; everything else was hopeless, confused, *sickening* misery.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

**sickeningly** (sik'n-ing-li), *adv.* In a sickening manner; so as to sicken or disgust.

> Then ensued a sickening contest, *sickeningly* described.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 302.

**sicker** (sik'ėr), *a.* [Sc. also *siccar*, *sikker*, etc.; < ME. *siker*, *sikir*, *sekir*, *syker*, *sicur*, < AS. **sicor*, late AS. *siker* = OS. *sicur*, *sicor* = OFries. *siker*, *sikur* = D. *zeker* = MLG. *seker* = OHG. *sichur*, *sihhar*, *sichūre*, *sichiure*, MHG. G. *sicher* = Dan. *sikker* = Sw. *säker* = W. *sicr* (< E.), without care, secure, safe, < L. *secūrus* (later *secŭrus*, with recession of the accent, as the Teut. forms indicate), without care: see *secure* and *sure*, which are thus doublets of *sicker*. The introduction of a L. adj., having appar. no special eccl. or legal or other technical meaning, into Teut. at so early a period (before the 7th century) is remarkable; prob. a technical use existed, or the adj. came in through the verb (OHG. *sihhorōn*, justify, clear (in a court), etc.).] Sure; certain; assured; secure; firm; safe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> With me thei lefte alle theire thyng,
> That I am *sicur* of theire comyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

> Setting my staff wi' a' my skill
> To keep me *sicker*.
> *Burns*, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

> "I doubt," said Bruce, "that I have slain the Red Comyn." "Do you leave such a matter to doubt?" said Kirkpatrick. "I will make *sicker*."
> *Scott*, Tales of a Grandfather, 1st ser., vi.

**sicker**† (sik'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. **sikere*, *sekere;* < *sicker*, *a.*] Certainly; indeed; surely; firmly; securely; confidently; safely.

> That shall help the of thy doloure,
> As *sekere* as bred ys made of floure.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

> *Sicker*, now I see thou speakest of spight.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

> The nurice she knet the knot,
> And O she knet it *sicker*.
> *Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

**sicker**† (sik'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *sikeren*, *sekiren* (= OS. *sicorōn* = OFries. *sikria*, *sikeria*, *sikura* = MLG. *sekeren* = OHG. *sihhorōn*, MHG. G. *sichern* = Dan. *sikre*), make safe, secure; from the adj.] To secure; assure; make certain or safe; plight; betroth.

> Now be we duchesses, bothe I and ye,
> And *sikered* to the regals of Athenes.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2128.

> ȝife I say the sothely, and *sekire* the my trowthe,
> No surggone in Salarne salle save the bettyre.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2585.

**sickerly**† (sik'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sikerly*, *sykerly*, *sekerly*, *sikirly*, *sikerliche*, *sikerlike* (= D. *zekerlijk* = MLG. *sekerliken*, *sekerken* = OHG. *sichurlīcho*, MHG. *sicherlīche*, G. *sicherlich* = Sw. *säkerligen* = Dan. *sikkerlig*); < *sicker* + *-ly*$^{2}$. Doublet of *securely* and *surely*.] Same as *sicker*.

> Heere-aftir y hope ful *sikirly*
> For to come to that blis ageyn.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

> Whoso wille go be Londe thorghe the Lond of Babylone, where the Sowdan dwellethe commonly, he moste gete Grace of him and Leve, to go more *sikerly* thorghe tho Londes and Contrees. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 34.

**sickerness** (sik'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sikernesse*, *sykernes*, *sikirnesse*, *sykirnes*, *sekirnes;* < *sicker* + *-ness*. Doublet of *secureness* and *sureness*.] The state of being sicker or secure; security; safety. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> A ful grete charge hath he with-outyne faille that his worship kepithe in *sikernesse*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 76.

> Thus mene I, that were a gret folye,
> To putten that *sykernesse* in jupartye.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1512.

**In sickerness**†, assuredly; certainly; of a truth.

> He is a foole *in sikernesse*,
> That with daunger or stoutenesse
> Rebelleth there he shulde plese.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1935.

**sick-fallen** (sik'fâ'ln), *a.* Struck down with sickness or disease. [Rare.]

> Vast confusion waits,
> As doth a raven on a *sick-fall'n* beast.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 152.

**sick-flag** (sik'flag), *n.* A yellow flag indicating the presence of disease, displayed at a quarantine station, or on board a ship in quarantine, to prevent unauthorized communication. Also called *quarantine-flag*.

**sick-headache** (sik'hed'āk), *n.* Headache accompanied by nausea; especially, megrim.

**sickish** (sik'ish), *a.* [< *sick*$^{1}$ + *-ish*$^{1}$.] 1. In a disordered condition or state of health; out of proper condition; sickly.

> Not the body only, but the mind too (which commonly follows the temper of the body), is *sickish* and indisposed.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 296.

> Whereas the soul might dwell in the body as a palace of delight, she finds it a crazy, *sickish*, rotten cottage, in danger, every gust, of dropping down.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 330.

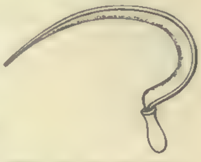
2. Somewhat sick or nauseated; slightly qualmish; disgusted: as, a *sickish* feeling.—3. Making slightly sick; sickening; nauseating: as, a *sickish* taste or smell.

**sickishly** (sik'ish-li), *adv.* In a sickish manner.

**sickishness** (sik'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being sickish.

**sicklatoun**†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

**sickle** (sik'l), *n.* [< ME. *sikel*, *sykel*, *sykyl*, *sikul*, *sicle*, < AS. *sicol*, *sicul*, *sicel* = MD. *sickel*, D. *sikkel* = MLG. *sekele*, LG. *sekele*, *sekel* = OHG. *sihhila*, *sikila*, *sichila*, MHG. G. *sichel* = Dan. *segl*, a sickle, = It. *segolo*, a hatchet, < L. *secula*, a sickle (so called by the Campanians, the usual L. word being *falx:* see *falx*), < *secare*, cut: see *secant*. Cf. *scythe* (AS. *sigthe*, *sīthe*) and *saw*$^{1}$ (AS. *saga*), from the Teut. form of the same verb.] 1. A reaping-hook; a curved blade of steel (anciently also of bronze) having the edge on the inner side of the curve, with a short handle or haft, for cutting with the right hand grain or grass which is grasped by the left. The sickle is the oldest of reaping-instruments, and still continues in use for some purposes, including in certain localities the gathering of crops. Sickles were formerly sometimes serrated, or made with sharp sloping teeth; the ordinary smooth-edged sickles are now sometimes called *grass-knives* or *grass-hooks*.



Sickle with Serrated Edge.

> Knyves crooked
> For vyne and bough with sithes, *sicles* hocked,
> And croked sithes kene upon the bake.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

> Thou shalt not move a *sickle* unto thy neighbour's standing corn. Deut. xxiii. 25.

> In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their *sickles*.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. A sickle-shaped sharp-edged spur or gaff formerly used in cock-fighting.

> Note that on Wednesday there will be a single battle fought with *Sickles*, after the East India manner. And on Thursday there will be a Battle Royal, one Cock with a *Sickle*, and 4 Cocks with fair Spurs.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 301.

**The Sickle**, a group of stars in the constellation Leo, having the form of a sickle.

**sick-leave** (sik'lēv), *n.* Leave of absence from duty granted on account of physical disability.

> Sir Thomas Cecil was returning on *sick-leave* from his government of the Brill.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, I. 424.

**sicklebill** (sik'l-bil), *n.* A name of various birds whose bill is sickle-shaped or falciform; a saberbill. (*a*) Those of the genera *Drepanis*, *Drepanornis*, and some allied forms. (*b*) Those of the genus *Epimachus*. (*c*) The humming-birds of the genus *Eutoxeres*, in which the bill is falcated in about the quadrant of a circle. (*d*) The saberbills of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*. (*e*) The long-billed curlew of the United States, *Numenius longirostris*. See cuts under *Drepanis*, *Epimachus*, *Eutoxeres*, *saberbill*, and *curlew*.

**sickle-billed** (sik'l-bild), *a.* Having a falcate or falciform bill, as a bird; saber-billed.

**sickled** (sik'ld), *a.* [< *sickle* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Furnished with or bearing a sickle.

> When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
> And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1322.

**sickle-feather** (sik'l-feᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* One of the paired, elongated, falcate or sickle-shaped middle feathers of the tail of the domestic cock; strictly, one of the uppermost and largest pair of these feathers, which in some varieties attain remarkable dimensions. See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

**sickle-head** (sik'l-hed), *n.* In a reaping-machine, the pitman-head which holds the end of the cutter-bar. *E. H. Knight.*

**sickleheal** (sik'l-hēl), *n.* See *Prunella*$^{2}$, 2.

**sickleman** (sik'l-man), *n.;* pl. *sicklemen* (-men). [< *sickle* + *man*.] One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

> You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
> Come hither from the furrow and be merry.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 134.

> Like a field of corn
> Under the hook of the swart *sickleman*.
> *Shelley*, Hellas.

**sickle-pear** (sik'l-pãr'), *n.* See *seckel*.

**sicklepod** (sik'l-pod), *n.* An American rock-cress, *Arabis Canadensis*, with flat drooping pods, which are scythe-shaped rather than sickle-shaped.

**sickler** (sik'lėr), *n.* [< *sickle* + *-er*$^{1}$.] A reaper; a sickleman.

> Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

**sickle-shaped** (sik'l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sickle; falcate in form; falciform; drepaniform.

**sickless**† (sik'les), *a.* [< *sick*$^{1}$ + *-less*.] Free from sickness or ill health.

Give me long breath, young beds, and *sicklesse* ease.
*Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

**sickleweed** (sik′l-wēd), *n.* Same as *sicklewort.*

**sicklewort** (sik′l-wėrt), *n.* The self-heal, *Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris:* from the form of the flower as seen in profile. See *Prunella*$^2$, 2.

**sicklify** (sik′li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklified*, ppr. *sicklifying.* [< *sickly* + *-fy.*] To make sickly or sickish. [Vulgar.]

All I felt was giddy; I wasn't to say hungry, only weak and *sicklified.*
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 88.

**sicklily** (sik′li-li), *adv.* In a sickly manner; so as to appear sickly or enfeebled. [Rare.]

His will swayed *sicklily* from side to side.
*Browning*, Sordello, ii.

**sickliness** (sik′li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sickly, in any sense; tendency to be sick or to cause sickness; sickly appearance or demeanor.

I do beseech your majesty, impute his words
To wayward *sickliness* and age in him.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 142.

The *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

**sick-list** (sik′list), *n.* A list of persons, especially in military or naval service, who are disabled by sickness. Sick-lists in the army are contained in the sick-report books of the companies of each regiment, and are forwarded monthly, with particulars as to each case, to the authorities. On a man-of-war the sick-list is comprised in the daily report (the *sick-report*) submitted by the senior medical officer to the commander. See also *binnacle-list.*

Grant's army, worn out by that trying campaign, and still more by the climate than by battle, counted many on the *sick-list*, and needed rest.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 500.

Can we carry on any summer campaign without having a large portion of our men on the *sick-list?*
*The Century*, XXXVI. 676.

**To be** or **go on the sick-list**, to be or become invalided, or disabled from exertion of any kind by sickness.

**sick-listed** (sik′lis″ted), *a.* Entered on the sick-list; reported sick.

**sickly** (sik′li), *a.* [< ME. *sikly*, *sikliche*, *sekli*, *sukli* (= D. *ziekelijk* = Icel. *sjūkligr* = Sw. *sjuklig* = Dan. *sygelig*); < *sick*$^1$ + *-ly*$^1$.] **1.** Habitually ailing or indisposed; not sound or strong as regards health or natural vigor; liable to be or become sick: as, a *sickly* person, animal, or plant; a *sickly* family.

Ywis thou nedeles
Conseylest me that *sikliche* I me feyne,
For I am sik in ernest, douteles.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1528.

She was *sickly* from her childhood until about the age of fifteen. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

While he lay recovering there, his wife
Bore him another son, a *sickly* one.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**2.** Pertaining to or arising from a state of impaired health; characteristic of an unhealthy condition: as, a *sickly* complexion; the *sickly* look of a person, an animal, or a tree.

And he smiled a kind of *sickly* smile, and curled up on the floor. *Bret Harte*, Society upon the Stanislaus.

**3†.** Pertaining to sickness or the sick; suitable for a sick person.

Give me my Gowne and Cap, though, and set mee charily in my *sickly* chaire. *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 6.

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day, . . .
Then Stella ran to my relief.
*Swift*, To Stella visiting him in his Sickness.

**4.** Marked by the presence or prevalence of sickness: as, a *sickly* town; the season is very *sickly.*

Physic but prolongs thy *sickly* days.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 96.

Under date of May 4, 1688, by which time the weather was no doubt exceedingly hot, Capt. Stanley writes, "Wee haue a *Sickley* Shipp." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 502.

**5.** Causing sickness, in any sense; producing malady, disease, nausea, or disgust; debilitating; nauseating; mawkish: as, a *sickly* climate; *sickly* fogs; *sickly* fare.

Prithee, let us entertain some other talk;
This is as *sickly* to me as faint weather.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 2.

Freedom of mind was like the morning sun, as it still struggles with the *sickly* dews and vanishing spectres of darkness. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 458.

**6.** Manifesting a disordered or enfeebled condition of mind; mentally unsound or weak: as, *sickly* sentimentality.

I plead for no *sickly* lenity towards the fallen in guilt.
*Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 76.

**7.** Faint; languid; feeble; appearing as if sick.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

Versification in a dead language is an exotic, a far-fetched, costly, *sickly* imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

=**Syn.** 1. *Unwell*, *Ill*, etc. See *sick*$^1$.

**sickly** (sik′li), *adv.* [< *sickly*, *a.*] In a sick, sickly, or feeble manner; so as to show ill health or debility.

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord look well,
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 4. 14.

Altho' I am come safely, I am come *sickly.*
*Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 1.

**sickly** (sik′li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklied*, ppr. *sicklying.* [< *sickly*, *a.*] To make sickly; give a sickly or unhealthy appearance to. [Rare.]

Thus the native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 85.

They [meteors] flung their spectral glow upon the strangely cut sails of the vessel, upon her rigging and spars, *sickling* [properly *sicklying*] all things to their starry color. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xi.

**sickness** (sik′nes), *n.* [< ME. *siknesse*, *seknesse*, *secnesse*, *sykenesse*, *sekenesse*, < AS. *seócness*, sickness, < *seóc*, sick: see *sick*$^1$ and *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being sick or suffering from disease; a diseased condition of the system; illness; ill health.

I pray yow for that ye knowe wele that I have grete *sekenesse*, that he will telle yow what deth I shall deye, yef he knowe it. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 9.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms,
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms.
*Pope*, To Miss Blount, l. 60.

**2.** A disease; a malady; a particular kind of disorder.

He that first cam doun in to the sisterne, aftir the mouyng of the watir, was maad hool of what euere *siknesse* he was holdun. *Wyclif*, John v. 4.

Of our soul's *sicknesses*, which are sins.
*Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

His *sicknesses* . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

**3.** A derangement or disturbance of the stomach, manifesting itself in nausea, retching, and vomiting: distinctively called *sickness of the stomach.*—**4.** A disordered, distracted, or enfeebled state of anything.

A kind of will or testament which argues a great *sickness* in his judgement that makes it. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 31.

Look upon my steadiness, and scorn not
The *sickness* of my fortune.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

**Ceylon sickness.** Same as *beriberi.*—**Comitial sickness†.** See *comitial.*—**Country sickness.** Same as *nostalgia.*—**Creeping sickness**, a chronic form of ergotism.—**Falling sickness.** See *falling-sickness.*—**Yellow sickness** of the hyacinth. See *hyacinth*, 1.

Wakker has recently described a disease in the hyacinth known in Holland as the *yellow sickness*, the characteristic symptom of which is the presence of yellow slimy masses of Bacteria in the vessels. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 482.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Ailment*, etc. See *illness* and *sick*$^1$.—2. Disorder, distemper, complaint.

**sick-report** (sik′rē-pōrt″), *n.* **1.** A sick-list.—**2.** A report rendered at regular or stated intervals, as daily or monthly, by a military or naval surgeon to the proper authority, giving an account of the sick and wounded under his charge.

**sick-room** (sik′röm), *n.* A room occupied by one who is sick.

Art . . . enables us to enjoy summer in winter, poetry among prosaic circumstances, the country in the town, woodland and river in the *sick-room.*
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 222.

**sick-thoughted** (sik′thâ″ted), *a.* Full of sick or sickly thoughts; love-sick. [Rare.]

*Sick-thoughted* Venus makes amain unto him,
And like a bold-faced suitor 'gins to woo him.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 5.

**siclatoun†**, *n.* See *ciclaton.*

**sicle**$^1$**†**, *n.* [< F. *sicle*, < LL. *siclus*, a shekel: see *shekel.*] Same as *shekel.*

The holy mother brought five *sicles*, and a pair of turtle-doves, to redeem the Lamb of God from the anathema.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

**sicle**$^2$**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle.*

**siclike** (sik′līk), *a.* and *adv.* [A Sc. form of *suchlike.*] Of the same kind, or in the same manner; similar or similarly. [Scotch.]

**sicomore†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycamore.*

**sicophant†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycophant.*

**sicorie†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chicory.*

**sicsac, ziczac** (sik′sak, zik′zak), *n.* [Egyptian name, prob. imitative.] The Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or black-headed plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius* (formerly and better known as *Charadrius melanocephalus*). It is supposed to be the classic trochilus, a distinction also attached by some to the spur-winged plover *Hoplopterus spinosus.* Both are common Nile birds of similar habits, and enough alike to be uncritically confounded. See cuts under *Pluvianus* and *spur-winged.*

**Siculian** (si-kū′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Siculi*, < Gr. Σικελοί, Sicilians, Siculians: see *Sicilian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient people, probably of Aryan race, of central and southern Italy, who at a very early date colonized and gave name to the island of Sicily.

**II.** *n.* One of the Siculi; an ancient Sicilian of the race from whom the island was named. Compare *Sicanian*, *Siceliot.*

**Siculo-Arabian** (sik″ū-lō-a-rā′bi-an), *a.* Modified Arabian or Arabic as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

**Siculo-Moresque** (sik″ū-lō-mō-resk′), *a.* Modified Moresque or Moorish as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

**Siculo-Punic** (sik″ū-lō-pū′nik), *a.* At once Sicilian and Carthaginian or Punic: especially noting art so characterized, as, for instance, the coins of Carthage executed by Sicilian-Greek artists and presenting Sicilian types.

We have still to mention the main characteristics of the true *Siculo-Punic* coins—that is, those actually struck by the Carthaginians in Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 639.

**Sicyoideæ** (sis-i-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sicyos* + *-oideæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and series *Cremospermeæ.* It is characterized by flowers with from three to five commonly united stamens, and a one-celled ovary with a solitary pendulous ovule, and includes 6 genera, natives of warmer parts of America, or more widely distributed in the type *Sicyos* (see also *Sechium*). The others, except *Sicyosperma*, a prostrate Texan annual, are high climbing perennials or shrubby vines of Mexico and further south, bearing heart-shaped leaves and fleshy fruit.

**Sicyonian** (sis-i-ō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sicyonius* (Gr. Σικυώνιος), < *Sicyon*, < Gr. Σικυών, Sicyon (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicyon, an ancient city of northern Peloponnesus in Greece, or its territory Sicyonia, celebrated as an early and fruitful center of art-development. Also written *Sikyonian.*

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.

**Sicyos** (sis′i-os), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σίκυος, a cucumber or gourd.] A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family, and type of the tribe *Sicyoideæ.* It is characterized by monœcious flowers, with broadly bell-shaped or flattened five-toothed calyx, and five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, the stamens in the male flowers united into a short column bearing from two to five sessile curved or flexuous anthers. The ovary in the female flowers is bristly or prickly, and is crowned with a short style divided into three stigmas, producing a small flattened coriaceous or woody fruit with acute or long-beaked apex, commonly set with many sharp needles, and filled by a single large seed. There are about 31 species, natives of warm parts of America, one, *S. angulatus*, extending to Kansas and Canada, found also in Australia and New Zealand. They are smooth or rough-hairy climbers, or sometimes prostrate herbs, and bear thin, angled leaves, three-cleft tendrils, and small flowers, the fertile commonly clustered at the base of a staminate raceme. For *S. angulatus*, see *one-seeded* or *star cucumber*, under *cucumber.*

**Sida** (sī′dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σίδη, the pomegranate, a water-lily, also, in Theophrastus, a plant of the genus *Althæa* or other malvaceous plant.] **1.** A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Malveæ*, type of the subtribe *Sideæ.* It is characterized by solitary pendulous ovules and an ovary of a single ring of five or more carpels, which finally fall away from the axis and are each without appendages and indehiscent, or are sometimes at the summit two-valved, bristle-tipped or beaked. There are about 90 species, natives of warm climates, mostly American, with about 23 in Australia and 8 in Africa and Asia. They are either herbs or shrubs, generally downy or woolly, and bearing flowers sometimes large and variegated, but in most species small and white or yellow. Five or six American species are now naturalized as weeds in almost all warm countries, among which *S. spinosa*, a low yellow-flowered annual, extends north to New York and Iowa. Several species are known as *Indian mallow; S. Napæa*, a tall white-flowered plant with maple-like leaves, occasional in the eastern United States, is sometimes cultivated under the name *Virginian mallow; S. rhombifolia* (from its local use named *Canary Island tea-plant*), a species widely diffused in the tropics, with its variety *retusa*, yields a fiber considered suitable for cordage- and paper-making, which, from receiving attention in Australia, has been called *Queensland hemp.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Sididæ.*

**siddow** (sid′ō), *a.* [Origin obscure; appar. based on *seethe* (pp. *sodden*), but the form of the termination *-ow* remains to be explained.] Soft; pulpy. [Old and prov. Eng.]

They'l wriggle in and in,
And eat like salt sea in his *siddowe* ribs.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

In Gloucestershire, peas which become pulpy soft by boiling are then said to be *siddow.*
*Halliwell*, Note to Marston.

**side**$^1$ (sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *side*, *syde*, rarely *sithe*, < AS. *side* = OS. *sīda* = OFries. *sīde* =

MD. *sijde*, D. *zijde* = MLG. *sīde*, LG. *side*, *siede* = OHG. *sīta*, *sītta*, MHG. *sīte*, G. *seite* = Icel. *sītha* = Sw. *sida* = Dan. *side* (not recorded in Goth.), side; perhaps orig. that which hangs down or is extended, < AS. *sīd*, long, wide, spacious, = Icel. *sīthr*, long, hanging down: see *side*$^2$. Cf. *beside*, *besides*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the two terminal surfaces, margins, or lines of an object or a space situated laterally to its front or rear aspect; a part lying on the right or the left hand of an observer, with reference to a definite point of view: as, the *sides* of a building (in contradistinction to its front and rear or back, or to its ends); the *sides* of a map or of a bed (distinguished from the top and bottom, or from the head and foot, respectively).

Men fynden there also the Appulle Tree of Adam, that han a byte at on of the *sydes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 620.

**2.** Specifically, with reference to an animal body: (*a*) Either half of the body, right or left, which lies on either hand of the vertical median longitudinal plane; the entirety of any lateral part or region: as, the right *side;* the left *side.* (*b*) The whole or a part of the body in front of or behind a vertical transverse plane: as, the front *side;* the hinder *side;* the dorsal *side.* (*c*) A part of the body lying laterally with reference to any given or assumed axis, and opposed to another similar or corresponding part: as, the front or back *side* of the arm. (*d*) A surface or extent of any body, or part of any body, that is external or internal, considered with reference to its opposite: as, the inner or outer *side.* See *inside, outside.* (*e*) Especially, that part of the trunk of an animal which lies or extends between the shoulder and the hip, and particularly the surface of such part; the lateral region or superficies of the chest and belly.

Seche thre strokes he me gafe,
Yet they clefte by my *scydys*.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 19).

Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, *sides*, and shins.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 58.

Nor let your *Sides* too strong Concussions shake [with laughter],
Lest you the Softness of the Sex forsake.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

(*f*) One of the two most extensive surfaces of anything, being neither top or bottom, nor end, nor edge or border. [Since every organism, like any other solid, has three dimensions, to the extent of which in opposite directions *side* may be applied, it follows that there are three pairs of sides, the word having thus three definitions; a fourth sense is that which relates to the exterior and the (often hollow) interior; a fifth is a definite restriction of right and left *sides;* and a sixth is a loose derived application of the word, without reference to any definite axes or planes.]

**3.** One of the continuous surfaces of an object limited by terminal lines; one of two or more bounding or investing surfaces; a superficial limit or confine, either external or internal: as, the six *sides* of a cube (but in geometry the word is not thus used for *face*, but as synonymous with *edge*); the *side* of a hill or mountain (hill*side*, mountain-*side*); the upper and under *sides* of a plank; the right and wrong *sides* of a fabric or garment (see phrase below); the *sides* of a cavern or a tunnel. The word *side* may be used either of all the bounding surfaces of an object, as with certain prisms, crystals, and geometrical figures, or as exclusive of parts that may be called *top, bottom, edge*, or *end*, as with a cubical box, a plank, etc.

Men seith that dune-is [hill's] *sithen* on
Was mad temple salamon.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

The tables were written on both their *sides;* on the one *side* and on the other were they written. Ex. xxxii. 15.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That crawls along the *side* of yon small hill.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 295.

**4.** One of the extended marginal parts or courses of a surface or a plane figure; one of any number of distinct terminal confines or lateral divisions of a surface contiguous to or conterminous with another surface: as, the opposite *sides* of a road or a river; the east and west *sides* of the ocean; all *sides* of a field. The outer parts of an oblong or an irregular surface may all be called *sides*, or distinguished as the long and short *sides*, or as *sides* and *ends*, according to occasion. *Side* in this sense is more comprehensive than *margin, edge, border*, or *verge* (commonly used in defining it), since it may be used so as to include a larger extent of contiguous surface than any of these words. Thus, the sides of a room may be all the parts of its floor-space not comprised in a central part reserved or differentiated in some special way. The sides of a table are those marginal parts upon which food is served. The east and west sides of a continent may constitute jointly the whole of it, or may consist of larger or smaller marginal strips or divisions, according as they are considered as separated by a mesial line or by some intervening region. The amount of latitude with which the word may be used in particular cases does not admit of definitive discrimination; but there is usually no difficulty in determining the intention of a writer or speaker in his employment of it.

A great market-place
Upon two other *sides* fills all the space.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

**5.** Position or place with reference to an intermediate line or area; a space or stretch divided from another by the limit or course of something: preceded by *on* and followed by *of*, either expressed or (sometimes) understood: as, a region *on* both *sides of* a river; we shall not meet again this *side* the grave.

For we will not inherit with them *on* yonder *side* Jordan, or forward; because our inheritance is fallen to us *on* this *side* Jordan eastward. Num. xxxii. 19.

There are a great many beautiful palaces standing along the sea-shore *on* both *sides of* Genoa.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

They had by this time passed their prime, and got *on* the wrong *side of* thirty. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

**6.** A part of space or a range of thought extending away from a central point; any part of a surrounding region or outlook; lateral view or direction; point of compass: as, there are obstacles on every *side;* to view a proposition from all *sides.*

The crimson blood
Circles her body in on every *side*.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1739.

Fair children, borne of black-faced ayahs, or escorted by their bearers, prattled on all *sides*.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 213.

**7.** An aspect or part of anything viewed as distinct from or contrasted with another or others; a separate phase; an opposed surface or view (as seen in the compounds *inside* and *outside*): as, the *side* of the moon seen from the earth; a character of many *sides;* to study all *sides* of a question; that *side* of the subject has been fully heard.

So turns she every man the wrong *side* out.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 68.

You shall find them wise on the one *side*, and fools on the other. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 78.

My friend Sir Roger heard them both, upon a round trot, and, after having paused for some time, told them, with the air of a man who would not give his judgment rashly, that much might be said on both *sides*.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

As might be expected from his emotional nature, his pathetic *side* is especially strong.
*A. Dobson*, Selections from Steele, Int., p. xlvi.

**8.** Part or position with reference to any line of division or separation; particular standing on a subject; point of view: as, to take the winning *side* in politics, or one's *side* of a dispute; there are faults on both *sides*.

Tho bi-gan that batayle on bothe *sides* harde,
Feller saw neuer frek from Adam to this time.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3614.

The Lord is on my *side:* I will not fear. Ps. cxviii. 6.

We stood with pleasure to behold the surprize and tenderness and solemnity of this interview, which was exceedingly affectionate on both *sides*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 86.

The Baharnagash, on his *side*, made the return with a very fine horse and mule. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.

In 1289 he [Dante] was present at the battle of Campaldino, fighting on the *side* of the Guelphs, who there utterly routed the Ghibellines.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 9.

**9.** A party or body separated from another in opinion, interest, or action; an opposing section or division; a set of antagonists: as, to choose *sides* for a game or contest of any kind; different *sides* in religion or politics.

Piety left the field,
Grieved for that *side*, that in so bad a cause
They knew not what a crime their valour was.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

More, more, some fifty on a *side*, that each
May breathe himself. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**10.** A divisional line of descent; course of descent through a single ancestor: chiefly with reference to parentage: as, relatives on the paternal or the maternal *side;* to be well born on the mother's *side*.

Brother by the mother's *side*, give me your hand.
*Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 163.

I fancy her sweetness only due
To the sweeter blood by the other *side*.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xiii. 3.

**11†.** Respect; regard.

Or ells we er noghte disposede by clennes of lyffynge in other *sydis* for to ressayue his grace.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

**12.** In technical uses: (*a*) One of the halves of a slaughtered animal, divided through the spine: as, a *side* of beef or mutton. (*b*) Specifically, the thin part of the side of a hog's carcass; the flank of a hog: as, to live on *side* or *side*-meat. [Colloq., western U. S.]

*Side*-meat, in the South and West, is the thin flank of a porker, salted and smoked after the fashion of hams, and in those parts of the Southwest it was . . . the staple article of food. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 39.

(*c*) One half of a tanned hide or skin divided on a medial longitudinal line through the neck and butt. Compare diagram of tanned skin under *leather*. (*d*) *pl.* The white fur from the sides of the skin of a rabbit. *Ure.* (*e*) Of cloth, the right or dressed side. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) In *billiards*, a bias or spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sidewise: in American billiards called *English*.—**13.** In *her.*, a bearing consisting of a part of the field cut off palewise, either on the dexter or sinister part: it should not exceed one sixth of the field, and is usually smaller than that.—**14.** One surface of one fold of a paper; a page.

Adieu! here is company; I think I may be excused leaving off at the sixth *side*. *Walpole*, To Mann, 1744, July 22.

**15.** In *geom.*, a line bounding a superficial figure, whether the latter be considered by itself or be the face of a solid. Sense 3, above, common in ordinary language, is strictly excluded from mathematics, for the sake of definiteness.—**16.** In *arith.* and *alg.*, the root or base of a power.—**17.** In *alg.*, position in an equation either preceding or following the sign of equality.—**18.** A pretentious or supercilious manner; swagger. [Recent slang.]

You may know the White Hussars by their "*side*," which is greater than that of all the Cavalry Regiments on the roster. *R. Kipling*, Rout of the White Hussars.

The putting on of *side*, by the way, is a peculiarly modern form of swagger: it is the assumption of certain qualities and powers which are considered as deserving of respect. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

**Blind side.** See *blind*$^1$.—**Born on the wrong side of the blanket.** See *blanket*.—**Cantoris side.** See *cantoris*.—**County-side,** the side or part of the county concerned; the people of a particular part of a county. [Eng.]

A mighty growth! The *county side*
Lamented when the Giant died,
For England loves her trees.
*F. Locker*, The Old Oak-Tree at Hatfield Broadoak.

**Debit, decani, distaff, exterior side.** See the qualifying words.—**Epistle side of the altar, equity side of the court, gospel side of the altar.** See *epistle, equity, gospel*.—**Hanging side.** Same as *hanging wall* (which see, under *wall*).—**Heavy side.** See *heavy*$^1$.—**Instance side of the court.** See *instance*.—**Interior side,** in *fort.*, the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.—**Jack on both sides†.** See *jack*$^1$.—**New Side,** a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which opposed the Old Side, and attached great importance to practical piety. The breach between the factions was healed in 1758.—**North side of an altar.** See *north*.—**Of all sides†,** with one consent; all together.

And so *of all sides* they went to recommend themselves to the elder brother of Death. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**Old Side,** a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, in the middle of the eighteenth century, which insisted strongly on scholarship in the ministry. Compare *New Side*.—**On the shady side.** See *shady*.—**On this side,** on the side leading hitherward from a locality; on the hither side: in Middle English sometimes written as a single word (*athissid, a-thys-side*): as, *athisside* Rome (that is, anywhere).

Full goodly leuid hys lif here entire;
And as that man non here more wurthy
Was not *a-thys-side* the Romayns truly.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2469.

**Right** or **wrong side,** the side of anything designed to be turned outward or inward respectively; especially, the side of cloth, carpeting, leather, or the like designed to be exposed to view or the contrary, on account of some difference in surface. Some materials are said to have no *right* or *wrong side*, from having both surfaces alike, or both equally fitted for exposure.—**Shinny on your own side.** See *shinny*.—**Side bearings.** See *bearing*.—**Side by side,** placed with sides near together; parallel in position or condition; in juxtaposition.

Ther-of toke the kynge Leodogan goode hede, that by hem satte *side by syde* at the heede of the table.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Two sons of Priam in one chariot ride,
Glitt'ring in arms, and combat *side by side*.
*Pope*, Iliad, v. 205.

*Side by side* with the intellectual Brahman caste, and the chivalrous Rajput, are found the wild Bhil and the naked Gond. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 8.

**Side of bacon,** that part of a hog which lies outside of the ribs and is cured as bacon.—**Side of work,** in *coal-mining*. See *man-of-war*, 2.—**Silver side.** See *silver*.—**Spear side of the house, spindle side of the house.** See *spear, spindle*.—**The seamy side.** See *seamy*.—**To choose sides,** to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.—**To one side,** in a lateral situation; hence, out of reach; out of sight or out of consideration.

It must of course be understood that I place his private character entirely *to one side*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 64.

**To pull down a side†.** See *pull*.—**To set up a side†.** See *set*$^1$.—**To take a side,** to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party in opposition to another.

**II.** *a.* 1. Being at or on one side; lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts [better, *side*-posts]. Ex. xii. 7.

Leave on either side ground enough for diversity of *side* alleys. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

2. Being from or toward one side; oblique; indirect; collateral: as, a *side* view; a *side* blow; a *side* issue.

They presume that . . . law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

One mighty squadron, with a *side* wind sped.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 236.

It is from *side* glimpses of things which are not at the moment occupying our attention that fresh subjects of enquiry arise in scientific investigation.
*Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 116.

**A side hand**†. See *hand.*—**Low side window.** Same as *lychnoscope.*—**Side altar.** Same as *by-altar*, 1.—**Side board.** See *sideboard*, 1.—**Side bone.** See *side-bone*, 1, 4.—**Side fillister.** See *fillister.*—**Side glance,** a glance to one side; a sidelong glance.—**Side issue,** a subordinate issue or concern; a subject or consideration aside from the main issue or from the general course of thought or action.

Any consideration of this aspect of the matter by interested persons is likely to be complicated by *side-issues.*
*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 17.

His successes have been *side-issues* of little significance.
*The Academy*, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 41.

**Side jointer.** See *jointer.*—**Side judge.** See *judge.*—**Side lay,** in *printing*, the margin allowed or prescribed on the broader end of a sheet to be printed.—**Side partner,** an equal coadjutor of another in duty or employment; one who acts alongside of or alternately with another in the same function, especially in the police. [U. S.]

The arrest was made by the witness's *side partner* [a policeman], it being his night off.
*New York Evening Post*, May 23, 1890.

**Side post, roller, snipe, tackle.** See the nouns.—**Side timber, side waver.** Same as *purlin.*—**Side view,** an oblique view; a side look.

**side**$^{1}$ (sīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sided*, ppr. *siding*. [< *side*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take part with, or the part of, another or others; place one's self on the same side in action or opinion, as against opposition or any adverse force; concur actively: commonly followed by *with*.

The nobility are vex'd, whom we see have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 2.

May fortune's lilly hand
Open at your command,
With all the luckie birds to *side*
*With* the bridegroom and the bride.
*Herrick*, An Epithalamie.

The town, without *siding with* any [party], views the combat in suspense. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxiii.

2. To take or choose sides; divide on one side and the other; separate in opposition. [Rare.]

Here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more then 2. years.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 199.

All *side* in parties and begin th' attack.
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 39.

3. In *ship-* and *boat-building*, to have a breadth of the amount stated, as a piece of timber: as, it *sides* 14 inches.—**To side away,** to make a clearance by setting things aside; put encumbrances out of the way, as in arranging a room. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever things are mislaid, I know it has been Miss Hilton's evening for *siding away!* *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, ii.

**II.** *trans.* 1†. To be, stand, or move by the side of; have or take position beside; come alongside of.

Your fancy hath been good, but not your judgment,
In choice of such to *side* you.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Euery one of these horse had two Moores, attir'd like Indian slaues, that for state *sided* them.
*Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

He *sided* there a lusty lovely lasse.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 77.

2†. To be on the same side with, physically or morally; be at or on the side of; hence, to countenance or support.

But his blinde eie, that *sided* Paridell,
All his demeasnure from his sight did hide.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 27.

My honour'd lord, fortune has made me happy
To meet with such a man of men to *side* me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 3.

3†. To stand on the same level with; be equal to in position or rank; keep abreast of; match; rival.

Whom he, upon our low and suffering necks,
Hath raised from excrement to *side* the gods.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

4†. To place or range on a side; determine the side or party of.

Kings had need beware how they *side* themselves, and make themselves as of a faction or party.
*Bacon*, Faction (ed. 1887).

If there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst he is in the rising, and to balance himself when he is placed. *Bacon*, Great Place (ed. 1887).

5. To flatten off a side or sides of (timber) by hewing it with a side-ax or broadax, or by sawing.

Frames: Cedar roots, natural crooks of oak, or pieces of oak bent after steaming, moulded 2 inches at the keel, *sided* 1¼ inches, and tapering to 1⅛ by 1¼ inches at the gunwale. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 220.

6. To cut into sides; cut apart and trim the sides of, as a slaughtered animal; also, to carve for the table: as, to *side* a hog.

*Syde* that haddocke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

7. To push aside.

The terrace is, indeed, left, which we used to call the parade; but the traces are passed away of the footsteps which made its pavement awful! . . . The old benchers had it almost sacred to themselves. . . . They might not be *sided* or jostled. Their air and dress asserted the parade. You left wide spaces betwixt you when you passed them. *Lamb*, Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.

8. To place at one side; set aside. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Wilson was *siding* the dinner things.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, x.

**side**$^{2}$ (sīd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syde*; < ME. *side, syde, syd*, < AS. *sīd*, wide, spacious, = MLG. *sīt*, LG. *sied*, low, = Icel. *sīthr* = Sw. Dan. *sid*, long, hanging down; cf. *side*$^{1}$, *n.*] 1. Wide; large; long; far-reaching. [Now only North. Eng. and Scotch.]

All Auffrike & Europe are vnder there power,
Sittyn to hom subiecte, & mony *syde* londes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2265.

[A gown] set with pearls, down sleeves, *side* sleeves, and skirts, round underborne with a bluish tinsel.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

I will not wear the short clothes,
But I will wear the *side*.
*Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, iii. 273).

It 's gude to be *syde*, but no to be trailing. *Jamieson.*

2. Far; distant. [Now only Scotch.]

**side**$^{2}$† (sīd), *adv.* [< ME. *side, syde*, < AS. *sīde* (= MLG. *sīde*), widely, < *sīd*, wide: see *side*$^{2}$, *a.*] Widely; wide; far.

He sende his sonde oueral Burgoynes londe,
And wide and *side* he somnede ferde.
*Layamon*, l. 4953.

And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,
Wel *sydder* than his chyn thei chiueled for elde.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 193.

**side-arms** (sīd'ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons carried by the side or at the belt, in contradistinction to musket, lance, etc.: especially applied to the swords of officers, which they are sometimes allowed to retain in the case of a capitulation, when other arms are surrendered to the victor.

The gunners in this battery were not allowed *side-arms.*
*The Century*, XXXVI. 103.

**side-ax** (sīd'aks), *n.* An ax so made as to guard the hand which holds it from the danger of striking the wood which is to be hewed, as by having the bevel of the head all one side, or by having a bend in the handle, or in both ways: the broadax is usually of this character.

**side-bar** (sīd'bär), *n.* 1. In carriages: (*a*) A longitudinal side-piece, especially in a military traveling forge or a battery-wagon. (*b*) One of two elastic wooden bars placed one on each side of the body of some forms of light wagon or buggy to connect it with the gearing and to serve both as a support and as a spring. The device gives the vehicle a motion sidewise in place of the pitching motion of a buggy with ordinary springs. It is of American origin, and gives name to a system of carriage-suspension known as the *side-bar suspension.*

Light vehicles of the *side-bar* description.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 91.

2. In *saddlery*, one of two plates which unite the pommel and cantle of a saddle. *E. H. Knight.*—3. In the Scottish Court of Session, the name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house, at which the lords ordinary formerly called their hand-rolls. *Imp. Dict.*—**Side-bar rule,** in *Eng. law*, a common order of court of so formal a nature (such as to require a defendant to plead, or the sheriff to return a writ) as to be allowed to be entered in the records by the clerk or master, on request of the attorney, etc., without formal application at bar in open court.

**side-beam** (sīd'bēm), *n.* In *marine engin.*, either of the working-beams of a side-beam engine.—**Side-beam marine engine,** a steam-engine having working-beams low down on both sides of the cylinder, and connecting-rods extending upward to the crank-shaft above.

**sideboard** (sīd'bōrd), *n.* [< ME. *syde borde, syde burde, sidbord*; < *side*$^{1}$ + *board*.] 1. A side-table, as an additional dining-table; later, a more elaborate form of side-table, having the cupboard for plate combined with it. The modern sideboard usually contains one or more small closets, several drawers, and a number of shelves, in addition to the broad top, which is usually of a convenient height from the floor for receiving articles in immediate use in the service of the table. Sideboards are often fixed permanently, and form an important part of the decoration of the dining-room.

Thise were dizt on the des, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the *sidbordez.*
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 115.

Pacience and I were put to be macches,
And seten by owre selue at a *syde-borde.*
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 36.

No *side-boards* then with gilded Plate were dress'd.
*Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

He who has a splendid *sideboard* should have an iron chest with a double lock upon it, and should hold in reserve a greater part than he displays.
*Landor*, Imag. Convers., Southey and Porson, i.

2. A board forming a side, or part of a side, of something. Specifically—(*a*) One of the additional boards sometimes placed on the side of a wagon to enlarge its capacity.

The *sideboards* were put up, and these were so adjusted that when they were on the wagon the inclosing sides were rendered level at the top and capable of holding nearly double the load contained without the boards.
*E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxiii.

(*b*) A vertical board forming the side of a carpenters' bench next to the workman, containing holes for the insertion of pins to hold one end of a piece of work while the other end is held by the bench-screw or clamp. (*c*) Same as *lee-board.*

3. *pl.* (*a*) Standing shirt-collars. (*b*) Side-whiskers. [Slang in both uses.]—**Pedestal sideboard,** a sideboard of which the upper horizontal part, forming the slab or table, rests upon apparently solid uprights, usually cupboards, instead of light and thin legs. Compare *pedestal table*, under *table.*

**side-bone** (sīd'bōn), *n.* 1. The hip-bone.—2. An abnormal ossification of the lateral elastic cartilage in a horse's foot. Side-bones occur chiefly in the fore feet of draft-horses, and are an occasional cause of lameness.—3. The disease or disordered condition in horses which causes the lateral cartilages above the heels to ossify. See the quotation under *ring-bone.*—4. In *carving*, either half, right or left, of the pelvis of a fowl, without the sacrarium; the hip-bone or haunch-bone, consisting of the coalesced ilium, ischium, and pubis, easily separated from the backbone. The so-called "second joint" of carvers is articulated at the hip-joint with the side-bone. The meat on the outside of the side-bone includes the piece called the *oyster*, and the concavity of the bone holds a dark mass of flesh (the kidney). See cuts under *sacrarium.*

**side-box** (sīd'boks), *n.* A box or inclosed compartment on the side of the stage in a theater.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaux?
Why bows the *side-box* from its inmost rows?
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 14.

**side-boy** (sīd'boi), *n.* One of a number of boys on board a man-of-war appointed to attend at the gangway and hand the man-ropes to an officer entering or leaving the ship.

**side-chain** (sīd'chān), *n.* In locomotive engines, one of the chains fixed to the sides of the tender and engine for safety, should the central drag-bar give way.

**side-chapel** (sīd'chap″el), *n.* A chapel in an aisle or at the side of a church.

In this cathedral of Dante's there are *side-chapels*, as is fit, with altars to all Christian virtues and perfections.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

**side-coats**† (sīd'kōts), *n. pl.* [< *side*$^{2}$ + *coat*$^{2}$.] The long trailing clothes worn by very young infants.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his *side-coats.* *A. Brewer*, Lingua, iii. 2.

**side-comb** (sīd'kōm), *n.* A comb used in a woman's head-dress to retain a curl or lock on the side of the head: before 1850 such combs, generally of thin tortoise-shell, were in common use, and have again come into fashion.

An inch-wide stripe of black hair was combed each way over her forehead, and rolled up on her temples in what, years and years ago, used to be called most appropriately "flat curls"—these fastened with long horn *side-combs.*
*Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

**side-cousin** (sīd'kuz″n), *n.* One distantly or indirectly related to another; a remote or putative cousin.

Here 's little Dickon, and little Robin, and little Jenny—though she 's but a *side-cousin*—and all on our knees.
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 3.

**side-cover** (sīd'kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *epipleura*, 3.

**side-cutting** (sīd'kut″ing), *n.* In *civil engin.*: (*a*) An excavation made along the side of a canal or railroad in order to obtain material to form an embankment. (*b*) The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the center of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the upper side to form one half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

**sided** (sī'ded), *a.* [< *side*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Having a side or sides; characterized by a side or sides of a specified kind: almost always in composition: as, one-*sided;* many-*sided;* chestnut-*sided* (that is, marked with chestnut color on the sides).—2. Flattened on one or more sides, as by hewing or sawing: said of timber.

**side-dish** (sīd'dish), *n.* A dish considered as subordinate, and not the principal one of the service or course; hence, any dish made somewhat elaborate with flavorings and sauce, as distinguished from a joint, pair of fowls, or other substantial dish.

Affecting aristocratic airs, and giving late dinners with enigmatic *side-dishes* and poisonous port.
*George Eliot*, Amos Barton, i.

"Don't dish up the *side-dishes*," called out Mugford to his cook, in the hearing of his other guests. "Mr. Lyon ain't a coming." They dined quite sufficiently without the *side-dishes*, and were perfectly cheerful.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

**side-drum** (sīd'drum), *n.* A small double-headed drum used in military bands for marking the rhythm of marching and for giving signals. It is suspended at the player's side by a strap hung over his shoulder, and is sounded by strokes from two small wooden sticks. It is played only on one head, and the other or lower head has rattling or reverberating catgut or rawhide strings called *snares* stretched across upon it: hence the name *snare-drum.* The tone is noisy and penetrating, almost devoid of genuine musical quality. Side-drums are, however, sometimes used in loud orchestral music, either for sharp accents or to suggest military music.

**side-file** (sīd'fīl), *n.* A file used to trim up the outer edges of the cutting-teeth of saws after setting. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-fin** (sīd'fin), *n.* The pectoral fin or flipper of a seal, or of a whale or other cetacean.

**side-flap** (sīd'flap), *n.* In a saddle, a leather flap which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-fly** (sīd'flī), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect whose larva is a rough whitish maggot in the rectum of the horse; a bot-fly, apparently *Gastrophilus equi.*

I have also seen a rough whitish maggot, above two inches within the intestinum rectum of horses. . . . I never could bring them to perfection, but suspect the *side fly* proceeds from it.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 6, note.

**side-guide** (sīd'gīd), *n.* See *guide.*

**side-hatchet** (sīd'hach"et), *n.* A hatchet of which only one side of the blade is chamfered.

**side-head** (sīd'hed), *n.* 1. An auxiliary slide-rest on a planing-machine.—2. In *printing*, a heading or a subhead run in at the beginning of a paragraph, instead of being made a separate line. See *head*, 13.

**side-hill** (sīd'hil), *n.* A hillside; an acclivity; especially, any rise or slope of ground not too steep for cultivation or other use: as, a house built on a *side-hill:* a *side-hill* farm. The word is nearly equivalent to the Scotch *brae.* [U. S.]—**Side-hill cut**, in *engin.*, a railroad cut which is partly in excavation and partly in embankment.—**Side-hill plow.** See *plow.*

**side-hook** (sīd'hůk), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated on by the saw or plane. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-hunt** (sīd'hunt), *n.* A competitive hunt, in which the participants are divided into sides. The game killed is scored according to a fixed scale of credits for each kind, and that side wins which scores the highest total of credit-marks. [U. S.]

**side-keelson** (sīd'kel"son), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *sister keelson* (which see, under *keelson*).

**sideless** (sīd'les), *a.* [< *side*$^1$ + *-less.*] Destitute of sides or side-parts; completely open at the side or sides. A sideless and sleeveless kirtle, cote-hardie, or over-tunic was worn in many forms by both men and women for nearly two hundred years from the early part of the fourteenth century. It left the sides, sleeves, and sometimes part of the front of the under-tunic exposed, and either extended to the feet in a full or a partial skirt, or terminated at the knees or the waist.

It appears also to have been a never-failing usage in connection with this fashion of a *sideless* kirtle to display the girdle of the under-tunic, which rested loosely on the hips, as it passed under the *sideless* garment both before and behind.
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 467.

**side-light** (sīd'līt), *n.* 1. Light coming from the side or in a sidewise manner: as, to take a photograph by *side-light.* Hence—2. An oblique or incidental illustration or exposition.

It [a book] throws a valuable *side-light* upon the character and methods of the Emperor.
*The Nation*, XLVII. 458.

3. A light or window characterized by its position beside some other feature, as, especially, one of the tall narrow windows frequently introduced on each side of the entrance-door of a house.

The dusty *side-lights* of the portal.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

4. A window in the wall of a building, in contradistinction to a skylight.—5. A plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light.—6. A lantern placed at the gangway of a man-of-war at night.—7. One of the red or green lights carried on the side of a vessel under way at night.

**side-line** (sīd'līn), *n.* 1. A line pertaining or attached to the side of something; specifically, in the plural, lines by which the fore and hind feet on the same side of a horse or other animal are tied to prevent straying or escape. *Farrow; Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—2. A line or course of business aside from or additional to one's regular occupation. [Trade cant.]

Wanted—Salesman to carry as a *side-line* a new line of advertisement specialty.
*New York Tribune* (adv.), March 9, 1890.

**side-line** (sīd'līn), *v. t.* To hobble, as a horse. [Western U. S.]

**sideliner** (sīd'lī"nėr), *n.* A sidewinder, sidewiper, or massasauga.

**sideling** (sīd'ling), *adv.* [< ME. *sideling, sidling, sydlyng, sidelinges, sydlyngs* (= D. *zijdelings* = MLG. *sidelinge* = MHG. *sītelingen*, G. *seitlings*), < *side*$^1$ + *-ling*$^2$. Cf. *sidelong, backling, headlong.*] Sidewise; sidelong; aslant; laterally; obliquely.

Prothenor, a pert knight, preset hym ner,
Set hym a sad dynt *sydlyng* by-hynd;
Vnhorsit hym heturly, er he hede toke.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7320.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sideling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels.
*Swift.*

But go *sideling* or go straight, Uncas had seen the movement, and their trail led us on to the broken bush.
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xii.

**sideling** (sīd'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *sideling, adv.*] I. *a.* Inclined; sloping; having an oblique position or motion; sidelong: as, *sideling* ground; a *sideling* approach.

Some on the stony star-fish ride, . . .
Some on the *sidling* soldier-crab.
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, xiii.

II. *n.* The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. [Prov. Eng.]

**side-lock** (sīd'lok), *n.* A separate lock of hair at the side of the head, formerly sometimes worn as a distinguishing mark.

The wavy *sidelock* and back hair recall the archaic Greek sculptures and vase-paintings. *Nature*, XXXIX. 128.

Because he had not reached the throne at the time of his death, the monuments represent him as a prince and nothing more, still wearing the *side-lock* of juniority.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 710.

**sidelong** (sīd'lông), *adv.* [A later form of *sideling*, simulating *long*$^1$.] 1. Laterally; obliquely; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

His frantic chase
*Sidelong* he turns, and now 'tis bent
Right up the rock's tall battlement.
*Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 14.

2. On the side; with the side horizontal. [Rare.]

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*.
*Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, July.

*Sidelong* as they sat recline
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 333.

**sidelong** (sīd'lông), *a.* [< *sidelong, adv.*] Tending or inclining to one side; sloping; having a lateral course or direction; hence, indirect; one-sided; oblique; devious.

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse.
*Locke.*

He had a dark and *sidelong* walk.
*Wordsworth*, Peter Bell.

Here was ambition undebased by rivalry, and incapable of the *sidelong* look. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Place the silo on *sidelong* ground.
*H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 223.

**sidelong** (sīd'lông), *v. t.* [< *sidelong, adv.*] To fetter, as a preventive from straying or breaking pasture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. *Halliwell.* Compare *side-line.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**side-mark** (sīd'märk), *n.* The mark or gage on a printing-press for the narrower side of a sheet, against which the feeder or layer-on puts the sheet to be printed.

**side-meat** (sīd'mēt), *n.* See *side*$^1$, 11 (*b*).

**sideness**† (sīd'nes), *n.* [< *side*$^2$ + *-ness.*] Length. *Palsgrave.*

**side-note** (sīd'nōt), *n.* A note at the side of a printed or written page; a marginal note, as distinguished from a foot-note.

Dr. Calvert kindly procured us permission to inspect the MS., whereupon the full significance of these *side-notes* at once appeared. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 11.

**side-piece** (sīd'pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a side or part of a side, or fixed by the side, of something.—2. In *entom.*, a pleurite.

**side-piercing** (sīd'pēr"sing), *a.* Capable of piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

O thou *side-piercing* sight! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 85.

**side-pipe** (sīd'pīp), *n.* In the steam-engine, a steam- or exhaust-pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

**side-plane** (sīd'plān), *n.* A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane moves in a race. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-plate** (sīd'plāt), *n.* 1. The longitudinal stick surmounting the posts of a car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—2. In *saddlery*, a broad leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-pond** (sīd'pond), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a reservoir placed at one side of a canal-lock, at a higher level than the bottom, for storing a part of the water when the lock is operated. Such ponds are usually in pairs, and when used together economize a great part of the water needed to pass a boat through the lock.

**side-post** (sīd'pōst), *n.* See *post*$^1$.

**sider**$^1$ (sī'dėr), *n.* [< *side*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who sides with or takes the side of another, a party, or the like; a partizan. [Rare.]

Such converts . . . are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries, as the papists and their *siders*.
*Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), Pref. (*Latham.*)

2. One living in some special quarter or on some special side, as of a city: as, a west-*sider.*—**Sydney sider**, a convict. [Slang, Australia.]

A *Sydney sider*, sir, very saucy, insists upon seeing you.
*H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xv.

**sider**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete but more correct spelling of *cider.*

**side-rail** (sīd'rāl), *n.* 1. A short piece of rail placed beside a switch as a guide for the wheels in passing the switch.—2. A hand-rail on the outside of the boiler of a locomotive.

**sideral** (sid'e-ral), *a.* [< OF. *sideral, syderal*, F. *sidéral*, < L. *sideralis*, pertaining to a star or the stars, < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star.] 1. Relating to the constellations; sidereal. [Rare.]

This would not distinguish his own hypothesis of the *sideral* movements from the self-styled romances of Descartes.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Supposed to be produced by the influence of certain constellations; baleful. [Rare.]

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced
Like change on sea and land: *sideral* blast,
Vapor, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent. *Milton*, P. L., x. 693.

The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts.
*J. Philips*, Cider, i.

**siderated**† (sid'e-rā-ted), *a.* [< L. *sideratus*, pp. of *siderari*, be planet-struck or sunstruck, in ML. be palsied (< *sidus* (*sider-*), a heavenly body), + *-ed*$^2$.] Blasted, as if by an evil star; planet-struck.

So parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified become black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

**sideration**† (sid-e-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *syderation;* < OF. *sideration, syderation*, the blasting of trees by heat or drought, the blasting of a part of the body, < L. *sideratio*(*n-*), a blight or blast produced by the stars or the sun, also a group or configuration of stars, < *siderari*, pp. *sideratus*, be planet-struck or sunstruck: see *siderated.*] The state of being siderated; a blasting, palsy, atrophy, or the like. Compare *cataplexy.*

The contagious vapour of the very eggs themselves producing a mortification or *syderation* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 304.

**siderazote** (sid"ėr-ā-zōt'), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *azote*, q. v.] In *mineral.*, a nitride of iron occurring as a thin coating over lava at Mount Etna: observed by O. Silvestri, and sometimes called *silvestrite.*

**sidereal** (sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* [Formerly also *siderial;* < L. *sidereus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *sidereo*), < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star. Cf. *sideral.*]

Pertaining or relating to the constellations or fixed stars; consisting of or constituted by fixed stars: as, the *sidereal* regions; *sidereal* calculations; a *sidereal* group or system. *Sidereal* distinctively refers rather to stars in the aggregate or as arranged in constellations or groups than to a star considered singly. It is, therefore, not a precise synonym of *stellar* or *astral*, and still less, of course, of *starry;* although in many phrases it is interchangeable with *stellar*. Thus, the "*sidereal* spaces" are the "*stellar* spaces," and "*sidereal* gold" is "*starry* spangles."

> The sun, which is the organ and promptuary of all terrestrial and *siderial* light. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 10.

> And o'er the deserts of the sky unfold
> Their burning spangles of *sidereal* gold.
> *W. Broome*, Paraph. of Ecclus. xliii.

> The conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn is one of the rarest of *sidereal* events. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 169.

**Sidereal clock** or **chronometer**, a clock or chronometer that keeps sidereal time.—**Sidereal day, hour, month.** See the nouns.—**Sidereal magnetism**, according to the believers in animal magnetism, the influence of the stars upon patients. *Imp. Dict.*—**Sidereal system**, the system of stars. The solar system is considered a member of the sidereal system, in the same sense as the earth with its moon, and Saturn with its satellites, are considered members of the solar system.—**Sidereal time**, time as measured by the apparent diurnal motion of the stars. The sidereal day, the fundamental period of sidereal time, is taken to begin and end with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox, the first point of Aries, or the origin of right ascension (three names for the same thing). There is just one more sidereal than mean solar day in a sidereal year. The sidereal day is 3m. 55.901 s. shorter than a mean solar day. The sidereal time of mean noon is 0 hours on March 22d (21st, leap-years), 6 hours on June 21st, 12 hours on September 20th (21st, years preceding leap-years), and 18 hours on December 21st (20th, leap-years). These dates are for the meridian of Washington. For Greenwich it is 0 hours on March 22d in all years, and 6 hours on June 22d in years preceding leap-years. Sidereal time is the only uniform standard of time-measurement; and this cannot be absolutely uniform, since the friction of the tides must tend to retard the motion of the earth.—**Sidereal year**, the time in which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun. The ratio of the sidereal year to the tropical year is that of unity to unity minus the quotient of the yearly precession by 360°—that is, it is longer than the tropical year by 20m. 23.3s.; its length is thus 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 9.5 seconds.

**side-reflector** (sīd'rē̤-flek″to̤r), *n.* In *microscopy*, a small concave mirror used to illuminate the object by directing the light upon it from the side.

**sidereous†** (sī-dē're̤-us), *a.* [< L. *sidereus*, pertaining to a constellation, or to a star or stars: see *sidereal*.] Sidereal.

> The genial or the *sidereous* sun. *Sir T. Browne.*

**side-rib** (sīd'rib), *n.* In a carbine, a rod at the side, to which the sling is fastened. *E. H. Knight.*

**siderism**¹ (sid'e̤-rizm), *n.* [< *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the stars influence the destinies of men and produce other terrestrial effects.

**siderism**² (sid'e̤-rizm), *n.* Same as *siderismus*.

**siderismus** (sid-e̤-ris'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron.] A name given by the believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into a magnetic connection with the human body. *Imp. Dict.*

**siderite** (sid'e̤-rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *syderite;* < OF. *siderite*, < L. *sideritis*, the lodestone, also a precious stone so called, also vervain, < Gr. *σιδηρίτης*, of iron (*σιδηρῖτις λίθος*, the lodestone), < *σίδηρος*, iron.] 1. The lodestone. The Latin word was also used by Pliny to designate a mineral which he classed with the diamond, but which cannot be identified from his description. It may possibly have been blende. See *siderolite*.

> Not flint, I trowe, I am a lyer;
> But *syderite* that feeles noe fier.
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades, vii.

2. Native iron protocarbonate, a mineral of a yellowish or brownish color, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system with perfect rhombohedral cleavage. It is isomorphous with calcite (calcium carbonate) and the other rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium, zinc, and manganese. It also occurs in granular, compact forms; in spheroidal concretionary forms with fibrous structure (sphærosiderite); and in earthy or stony forms, impure from the presence of sand or clay, and then called *clay ironstone*. It is one of the important ores of iron. Also called *chalybite, spathic* or *sparry iron, junckerite, junkerite*. The term *siderite* is used only as meaning chalybite, spathic iron, or carbonate of iron by scientific men at the present time.

**Sideritis** (sid-e̤-rī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sideritis*, vervain, < Gr. *σιδηρῖτις*, an uncertain herb, fem. of *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Stachydeæ*, and subtribe *Marrubieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-toothed tubular calyx within which the corolla-tube, stamens, and style are all included, a corolla with the upper lip flattish and the lower with a larger middle lobe, and four didynamous stamens, the anthers of the forward or longer pair usually only half-formed, those of the other pair of two diverging cells. There are about 45 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, abundant in western Asia and extending west to the Canaries. They are herbs or shrubs, usually densely woolly or velvety, with entire or toothed leaves, and small and generally yellowish flowers in axillary whorls or crowded into a dense spike. The species are known as *ironwort; S. Canariensis* and *S. Syriaca* (*S. Cretica*), the latter known as *sage-leafed ironwort*, are sometimes cultivated in gardens, and are remarkable for their woolly leaves.

**sideroconite** (sid-e̤-rok'ō̤-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a variety of calcite colored yellow or yellowish-brown by hydrated iron oxid.

**side-rod** (sīd'rod), *n.* In *marine engin.*: (*a*) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the cross-head on the piston-rod with the working-beam. (*b*) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the working-beams with the cross-head of the air-pump.

**siderograph** (sid'e̤-rō̤-grȧf), *n.* [< *siderograph-y*.] An engraving produced by siderography.

**siderographic** (sid″e̤-rō̤-graf'ik), *a.* [< *siderograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to siderography; produced from engraved plates of steel: as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.

**siderographical** (sid″e̤-rō̤-graf'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *siderographic* + *-al*.] Same as *siderographic*.

**siderographist** (sid-e̤-rog'ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *siderograph-y* + *-ist*.] One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.

**siderography** (sid-e̤-rog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of engraving on steel: particularly applied to the transfer process of Perkins. In this process the design is first engraved on a steel block, which is afterward hardened, and the engraving transferred to a steel roller under heavy pressure, the roller being afterward hardened and used as a die to impress the engraving upon the printing-plate.

**siderolite** (sid'e̤-rō̤-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A name first given by N. S. Maskelyne (in the form *aëro-siderolite*) to those meteorites which G. Rose had previously called *pallasites*. For meteorites consisting chiefly of metallic (nickeliferous) iron the name *siderite* was proposed by C. U. Shepard, and that of *holosiderite* by Daubrée; but the former is not admissible, because this name was long ago preoccupied by a well-known and widely distributed mineral species, and the latter cannot be accepted, because the majority of the specimens so designated are not wholly of iron. The name *siderolite* has therefore been transferred by M. E. Wadsworth to those meteorites which are composed chiefly of iron—in most cases, however, inclosing more or less irregular and nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite, graphite, etc. The same author includes in *siderolite* masses of iron of similar character although of terrestrial origin, as those of Ovifak in Greenland. See *meteorite*, under which the meaning of *pallasite* is given.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *siderolith*.

**siderolith** (sid'e̤-rō̤-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil nummulite of star-like or radiate figure.

**sideromagnetic** (sid″e̤-rō̤-mag-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μάγνης* (*-ητ-*), magnet, + *-ic*.] Ferromagnetic; paramagnetic.

> Some authorities use the term "ferro-magnetic." "*Sidero-magnetic*" would be less objectionable than this hybrid word. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 300, note.

**sideromancy** (sid'e̤-rō̤-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, etc., upon red-hot iron, and observing their bendings, figures, sparkling, and burning.

**sideronatrite** (sid″e̤-rō̤-nā'trīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + NL. *natrum* + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a hydrated sulphate of iron and sodium occurring in crystalline masses of a dark-yellow color: it is found in Peru.

**siderophyllite** (sid″e̤-rō̤-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *φυλλίτης*, of or belonging to leaves: see *phyllite*.] In *mineral.*, a kind of mica, allied to biotite, but characterized by the presence of a large amount of iron protoxid and the almost complete absence of magnesia: it is found near Pike's Peak in Colorado.

**sideroscope** (sid'e̤-rō̤-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at, examine.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a delicate combination of magnetic needles.

**siderosis** (sid-e̤-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιδήρωσις*, ironwork, < *σιδηροῦν*, overlay with iron, < *σίδηρος*, iron.] Pneumonoconiosis in which the particles are metallic, especially iron.

**siderostat** (sid'e̤-rō̤-stat), *n.* [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a heavenly body, + Gr. *στατός*, standing: see *static*.] A heliostat regulated to sidereal time. See cut under *heliostat*.

**siderostatic** (sid″e̤-rō̤-stat'ik), *a.* [< *siderostat* + *-ic*.] Connected with a siderostat: applied to a telescope which is fixed in a permanent position, usually horizontal, and receives the rays from the object by reflection from the mirror of a siderostat.

**siderotechny** (sid'e̤-rō̤-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *τέχνη*, art.] The metallurgy of iron.

**side-round** (sīd'round), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane for cutting half-round moldings. Such planes are made in pairs, a right and a left. *E. H. Knight.*

**Sideroxyleæ** (sid″e̤-rok-sil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Sideroxylon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, including six tropical genera, and one genus (*Argania*) native of Morocco. See *Achras*, *Sideroxylon* (the type), and *argan-tree*.

**Sideroxylon** (sid-e̤-rok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), lit. 'ironwood,' so called from its strength, < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of gamopetalous trees or shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Sideroxyleæ*. It is characterized by regular and symmetrical flowers with both calyx and corolla usually divided into five similar imbricated broad and obtuse lobes, and commonly inclosing five stamens, five staminodes, and a five-celled ovary which ripens into a roundish berry containing from one to five hard and shining seeds, with fleshy albumen and broad leaf-like cotyledons. There are 60 or 70 species, widely scattered through the tropics, a few occurring beyond them, in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and one in Madeira. They are trees or shrubs, either smooth or hairy, bearing thin and veiny but rigid leaves, destitute of stipules. The somewhat bell-shaped and usually small flowers are borne in sessile or pedicelled axillary clusters, which are commonly white or whitish. The species are known in general as *ironwood*, especially *S. Capense* of Cape Colony. One yellow-flowered species extends into Florida, for which see *mastic-tree*. For *S. australis*, the wycanlie of the native Australians, see *wild plum* (*e*), under *plum*¹. *S. rugosum* is known in Jamaica as *beef-apple* and *bull-apple tree*, and bears large yellowish berries with a rigid rind. *S. dulcificum*, of the coast of western Africa, is there called *miraculous-berry* by English residents, from the duration of its sweet flavor upon the palate.

**siderurgical** (sid-e̤-rėr'ji-ka̤l), *a.* [< *siderurg-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to siderurgy. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 470.

**siderurgy** (sid-e̤-rėr'ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σιδηρουργία*, iron-working, < *σιδηρουργός*, an iron-worker, < *σίδηρος*, iron, + *ἔργον*, work.] The manufacture of iron in any state; iron- and steel-working.

**side-saddle** (sīd'sad″l), *n.* A saddle the occupant of which sits with both feet on the same side of the horse: used chiefly by women. During the middle ages and until a late epoch such saddles were of the nature of a chair, having one or two broad stirrups for the feet, and the pommel carried along the opposite side of the saddle so as to constitute a kind of parapet; the modern side-saddle has a horn over which the right knee is put, the left foot resting in a stirrup. See cut under *saddle*.

> The horse came, in due time, but a *side saddle* is an article unknown in the arctic regions, and the lady was obliged to trust herself to a man's saddle. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 289.

**sidesaddle-flower** (sīd'sad-l-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, especially *S. purpurea:* from a fancied resemblance of the flower to a side-saddle. (See *Sarracenia* and *pitcher-plant*.) *Darlingtonia Californica* has been called *Californian sidesaddle-flower*.

**side-screw** (sīd'skrö), *n.* 1. In firearms, one of the screws by which the lock-plate is fastened to the stock. These screws pass through the stock, and are held by side-screw washers or a side-screw plate. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *gun* and *gun-lock*.

2. A screw on the front edge of a joiners' bench, for holding the work securely.

**side-scription** (sīd'skrip″sho̤n), *n.* In *Scots law*, the mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together, and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

**side-seat** (sīd'sēt), *n.* In a vehicle of any kind, a seat with the back against the side of the vehicle, as usually in a horse-car or omnibus.

**side-show** (sīd'shō), *n.* A minor show or exhibition alongside of or near a principal one; hence, an incidental diversion or attraction; a by-play.

> Presently the gilded dome of the State House, which marked our starting-point, came into view for the second time, and I knew that this *side-show* was over. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 268.

> It was a six weeks' fête, . . . with rifle-galleries, swings, and all sorts of *side-shows*. *The Century*, XL. 176.

**side-slip** (sīd'slip), *n.* 1. A slip or twig taken from the side; an oblique offshoot; hence, an unacknowledged or illegitimate child.

> The old man . . . left it to this *side-slip* of a son that he kept in the dark. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xl.

2. A division at the side of the stage of a theater, where the scenery is slipped off and on.

**sidesman** (sīdz′man), *n.*; pl. *sidesmen* (-men). [< *side's*, poss. of *side*$^1$, + *man.*] 1. A person who takes sides or belongs to a side; a partyman or partizan. [Obsolete or rare.]

How little leisure would they [divines] find to be the most practical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition! *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant to a churchwarden; a deputy churchwarden. Sidesmen are appointed in large parishes only. The office of sidesman was a continuation of that of the early synodsman, also called *questman*, a layman whose duty it was to report on the moral condition of the parish and make presentments of ecclesiastical offenders to the bishop.

3. In some parts of Great Britain, an assistant or assessor to a public civil officer.

The *Sides-men* [of Beaumaris] are assistants merely to the town stewards, and similarly appointed. *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 2585.

**side-snipe** (sīd′snīp), *n.* In *joinery*, a molding side-plane.

**side-space** (sīd′spās), *n.* On a railway, the space left outside of a line of rails.

**side-splitting** (sīd′split″ing), *a.* Affecting the sides convulsively or with a rending sensation; producing the condition in which a person is said to "hold his sides": as, *side-splitting* laughter; a *side-splitting* farce. [Colloq.]

**side-step** (sīd′step), *n.* 1. A stepping to one side or sidewise.—2. Something to step on in going up or down the side or at the side of anything. The side-steps of a wooden ship are pieces of wood bolted to the side, instead of which in iron ships an iron ladder is used. A side-step of a street-car is usually a plate of wrought-iron fixed below the level of the platform.

**sidestick** (sīd′stik), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of wood or metal laid at the side of a form in a chase, or of type in a galley, having a taper corresponding to that of the quoins driven between it and the chase or galley in locking up.

**side-stitch** (sīd′stich), *n.* A stitch in the side. See *stitch*, *n.* [Rare.]

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps,
*Side-stitches* that shall pen thy breast up.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 326.

**side-strap** (sīd′strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap which passes forward from the breeching-rings to the tug at the back-band. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-stroke** (sīd′strōk), *n.* 1. A stroke having or giving a side direction, as one made with a pen upon paper, with a skate upon ice, with a bat in striking a ball to one side, or the like.—2. A stroke given from or upon the side of the object struck. Compare *English*, *n.*, 5.

The *side-stroke* [in billiards] is made by striking the object-ball on the side with the point of the cue. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 676.

**side-table** (sīd′tā″bl), *n.* [< ME. *syd-table*; < *side*$^1$ + *table*.] A table made to stand near the wall of an apartment, especially in a dining-room; a table smaller than the dining-table, used in many ways in the service of the household.

Pacience and ich weren yput to be mettes,
And seten by ous selue at a *syd-table*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 42.

I was then so young as to be placed at the *side-table* in that large dining-room. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, v.

**side-taking** (sīd′tā″king), *n.* [< *side*$^1$ + *taking*, verbal n. of *take*, *v.*] A taking of sides; engagement with a party.

What furious *sidetakings*, what plots, what bloodsheds! *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 72.

**side-tool** (sīd′töl), *n.* In *mech.*, any tool with a cutting edge at the end and side. Such tools are made in pairs, and are called respectively *right-side* and *left-side tools*.

**side-track** (sīd′trak), *n.* A short line of rails branching off by a switch from the main line of a railroad, and either returning to it or not at the further end, for use in turning out, shifting rolling-stock, etc.; a siding. [U. S.]

**side-track** (sīd′trak), *v.* [< *side-track*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put upon a side-track; shift from the main line of a railroad to a subsidiary one; shunt.

When the cars return empty, they are *side-tracked* at the packing house. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 115.

2. Figuratively, to divert to one side; turn aside from the proper or the practicable course.

II. *intrans.* To pass to a side-track; come to rest on a siding.

One train had *side-tracked* to await the train from the opposite direction. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 650.

[U. S. in all uses.]

**side-transit** (sīd′trån″sit), *n.* A transit-instrument having the eyepiece in the axis, with a reflecting prism interposed between the eyepiece and the objective. See *transit-instrument*.

**side-tree** (sīd′trē), *n.* One of the principal or lower main pieces of a made mast. *Totten.*

**side-view** (sīd′vū), *n.* 1. A view of anything as seen from the side.—2. Specifically, in *bot.*, of diatoms, that aspect in which the surface of the valve is turned toward the observer: same as *valve-view*.

**sidewalk** (sīd′wâk), *n.* A footwalk by the side of a street or road; specifically, a paved or otherwise prepared way for pedestrians in a town, usually separated from the roadway by a curb and gutter. Also (in Great Britain nearly always) called *pavement*.

He loved few things better than to look out of the arched window, and see a little girl driving her hoop along the *sidewalk*, or school-boys at a game of ball. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

**side-walker** (sīd′wâ″kėr), *n.* A laterigrade spider; a spider which walks or moves sidewise or otherwise with apparently equal ease, as *Salticus scenicus*. See *Laterigradæ*.

**sideward, sidewards** (sīd′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= G. *seitwärts*; as *side*$^1$ + *-ward*, *-wards*.] In or from a lateral direction; toward the side; sidewise.

When it is requisite only to make a horse go *sidewards*, it will be enough to keep the reins equal in his [the rider's] hand, and with the flat of his leg and foot together, and a touch upon the shoulder of the horse with the stirrup, to make him go *sideward* either way without either advancing forward or returning backwards. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 55.

Frenzied blasts came to buffet the steamer forward, *sideward*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 740.

**sideway** (sīd′wā), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Lateral space for passage or movement, as by the side of a carriageway; a sidewalk. [Rare.]

Every inch of roadway, except the path kept open by the police for the Premier's carriage, and every inch of *sideway*, . . . was covered by people. *Philadelphia Times*, April 9, 1886.

II. *a.* Pertaining to lateral movement; moving to or along the side. [Rare.]

This joint leaves the pipe quite free endwise, and also allows all necessary *sideway* freedom. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 253.

**sideways, sideway** (sīd′wāz, -wā), *adv.* Same as *sidewise*.

But the fair blossom hangs the head
*Sideways*, as on a dying bed.
*Milton*, Ep. M. of Win.

The faint gleam . . . showed the blanched paleness of her cheek, turned *sideway* towards a corner. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

**side-wheel** (sīd′hwēl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A wheel placed at the side, as of a machine or a vehicle; specifically, one of a pair of paddle-wheels at the sides of a steam-vessel, as distinguished from the single stern-wheel used on some steamboats. Side-wheels have been superseded on ocean steamships and on many smaller steam-vessels by the screw propeller. See cuts under *paddle-wheel*.

II. *a.* Having side-wheels: as, a *side-wheel* steamer.

A wagon is a *side-wheel* craft [in whalers' idiom]. *The Century*, XL. 509.

**side-wheeler** (sīd′hwē″lėr), *n.* A side-wheel steamboat.

The Miami, a powerful and very fast *side-wheeler*, succeeded in eluding the Albemarle without receiving a blow from her ram. *The Century*, XXXVI. 425.

**side-whisker** (sīd′hwis″kėr), *n.* That part of a man's beard which grows on the cheek; a whisker: generally in the plural: as, he wore *side-whiskers*, but no beard or mustache. [Colloq.]

**side-winch** (sīd′winch), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for light weights, consisting of a drum actuated by a crank and pinion, the whole being secured to the side of a beam or other support.

**side-wind** (sīd′wind), *n.* 1. A wind blowing laterally or toward the side of anything, at any angle; *naut.*, specifically, a wind blowing on one side so that a ship may lay her course. Also called *beam-wind*.

Wee set saile againe, and sayled West alongst the coast with a fresh *side-winde*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 105.

Taking the advantage of a *side-wind*, we were driven back in a few hours' time as far as Monaco. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 360).

2. Figuratively, an indirect influence or agency; an oblique method or means.

I am a straightforward man, I believe. I don't go beating about for *side-winds*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 9.

**sidewinder** (sīd′wīn″dėr), *n.* 1. The small horned rattler or rattlesnake of the southwestern parts of the United States, *Crotalus* (*Æchmophrys*) *cerastes*. It is common in the desert region of the Gila and Colorado rivers in Arizona. The supraorbital plate is developed into a little horn over each eye, much like those of the African horned viper figured under *Cerastes*, whence the specific (and also the subgeneric) name. Compare *sidewiper*.

2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *Webster.*

**side-wings** (sīd′wingz), *n. pl.* The openings in the wings of a theater affording side views of the stage.

It seems as if certain actors in some preceding comedy of his were standing at the *side-wings*, and critically watching the progress of the after-piece. *The Atlantic*, XLVIII. 402.

**side-wipe** (sīd′wīp), *n.* An indirect censure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sidewiper** (sīd′wī″pėr), *n.* One of several small rattlesnakes, as the massasauga, which appear to wriggle sidewise with ease; a sidewinder. [Western U. S.]

**sidewise** (sīd′wīz), *adv.* [< *side*$^1$ + *-wise*.] 1. Toward one side; in an inclining position: as, to hold the head *sidewise*.

If they beate spice, the morter must lie *side-wise*, for distinctions sake of the day [the Passover]. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

2. Laterally; on one side: as, the refraction of light *sidewise*.

Also *sideways*.

**sidewise** (sīd′wīz), *a.* [< *sidewise*, *adv.*] Directed or tending to one side; lateral in course or bearing; sideling: as, a *sidewise* glance; to make a *sidewise* leap. [Rare or colloq.]

**sidi** (sē′di), *n.* [Also *siddee*, *seedy*, formerly *siddie*, *syddie*, *seddee*; < Hind. *sīdī*, < Marathi *siddhī*, lord, master, < Ar. *saiyidī*, my lord, < *saiyid*, *seiyid*, lord. Cf. *Cid*.] 1. In western India, an honorific appellation given to African Mohammedans.—2. A Moor or African; a negro: so styled in the ports of western India.

Among the attendants of the Cambar Nabob . . . are several Abyssinian and Caffree slaves, called by way of courtesy *Seddees*, or Master. *J. Forbes*, Oriental Memoirs, III. 167.

**Sididæ** (sid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sida* + *-idæ*.] A family of daphniaceous or cladocerous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sida*, having natatorial antennæ with two unequal rami, and the intestine simple.

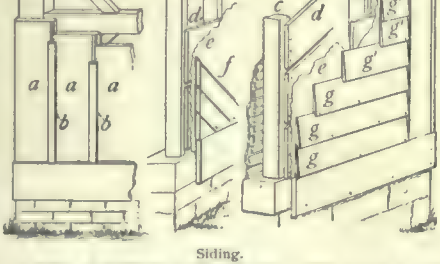
**siding** (sī′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *side*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act of taking sides; the attaching of one's self to a party; division into sides or parties. [Archaic.]

Discontents drove men into *sidings*. *Eikon Basilike.*

As here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more than two years, so now there is an utter breach and sequestration amongst us. *Mass. Hist. Soc.*, Collections, III. 29. (From Gov. [Bradford's Letter Book.)

2. On railroads, a short additional track placed at the side of a main line, and connected at one or both ends with the main lines of rails by means of switches or points. It serves for enabling trains to pass each other in opposite directions, for withdrawing a slow train to allow a fast train moving in the same direction to pass, and for other uses.

3. The covering or boarding of the sides of a frame building, or the material used for that purpose, as weather-boards, or boards or shingles otherwise prepared.—4. The dressing of timbers to their correct breadth, as in ship-building; also, the timbers so dressed.



Siding.

*A*, siding of vertically matched boards *a*, with battens *b* nailed over the vertical joints; *B*, siding of diagonally arranged matched boards *f*; *c*, studs; *d*, sheathing of unmatched boards; *e*, paper sheathing; *C*, clapboard siding, *g* being rabbeted at the lower margins and *g′* simply overlapped; *c*, *d*, *e* as in *B*.

The assorting of the *sidings* is subjected to the same general principles in the matter of qualities and widths. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 597.

**siding-hook** (sī′ding-hůk), *n.* A carpenters' tool used for marking accurately lengths of material to be fitted into determined spaces, as in fitting weather-boarding between a window-frame and a corner-board.

**siding-machine** (sī′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for sawing timber into boards; a resawing-machine.

**sidings**†, *adv.* [ME. *sidinges, syddynges;* with adverbial gen. suffix *-es,* < *side*² + *-ing*¹.] Sideways; to one side.

Bot thow moste seke more southe, *syddynges* a lyttille,
ffor he wille hafe sent hym-selfe sex myle large.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1039.

**sidle** (sī′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sidled,* ppr. *sidling.* [< *side*¹, through the adj. *sideling,* taken as ppr.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move sidewise or obliquely; edge along slowly or with effort; go aslant, as while looking in another direction.

He . . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Scott.*

"Bobby, come and sit on my knee, will you?" but Bobby preferred *sidling* over to his mother.
*Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, x.

This is his [Carlyle's] usual way of treating unpleasant matters, *sidling* by with a deprecating shrug of the shoulders. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 146.

**2.** To saunter idly about in no particular direction. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* To cause to move in a sidling manner; direct the course of sidewise. [Rare.]

Reining up Tomboy, she *sidled* him, snorting and glowing all over, close to the foot-path.
*Whyte Melville,* White Rose, II. viii.

**sidling**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *sideling.*

**Sidonian** (sī-dō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Zidonian;* < L. *Sidonius,* < *Sidon,* < Gr. Σιδών, < Heb. *Tsídhón* (lit. 'fishing-place'), Sidon.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sidon, on the coast of Syria, the most important city of ancient Phenicia before the rise of Tyre, now called *Saida.*

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Sidon; especially, a Phenician living in Sidon or in the territory subject to it.

**sie**¹ (sī), *v.* [Also *sigh,* Sc. *sey;* (*a*) < ME. *sien, syen, sizen,* < AS. *sīgan* (pret. *sāh,* pl. **sigon,* pp. *sigen*), fall, sink, slide down, = OS. *sīgan* = OFries. *sīga* = OHG. *sīgan,* MHG. *sīgen* = Icel. *sīga,* fall, sink, slide down, refl. let oneself drop; orig. identical with (*b*) ME. *sihen,* < AS. **sīhan,* contr. *seón* (pret. **sāh,* pp. **sigen*), flow through, percolate, filter, sift, = MD. *sijghen,* D. *zijgen* = OHG. *sīhan,* MHG. *sīhen,* G. *seihen,* let flow or trickle, strain, filter, pass through a sieve, = Icel. *sía* (weak verb), filter; akin to AS. *sicerian* (= G. *sickern*), trickle, OHG. *seihhan,* MHG. G. *seichen* = LG. *seken,* make water, urinate, OHG. MHG. *seich,* G. *seiche,* urine; Teut. root **sihw;* cf. OBulg. *sichati,* make water, *sĭchĭ,* urine, Gr. ἰκμάς, moisture, Skt. √ *sich,* pour out. Hence ult. *sig, sigger, sike*¹, *sile*¹, *silt.* Cf. *sag, sink.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To sink; fall; drop; fall, as in a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 455.

For when she gan hire fader fer espie,
Wel neigh doun of hire hors she gan to *sye.*
*Chaucer,* Troilus, v. 182.

**2.** To drop, as water; trickle. [Prov. Eng.]

The rede blod *seh* ut. *Old Eng. Hom.* (E. E. T. S.), I. 121.

**II.** *trans.* **1**†. To sift. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 455. —**2.** To strain, as milk. *Palsgrave.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sie**¹† (sī), *n.* [< *sie*¹, *v.*] A drop.

**sie**²†. An obsolete preterit of *see*¹.

**Sieboldia** (sē-bōl′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte), named from Philipp Franz von *Siebold,* a German traveler in Japan (1796–1866).] A genus of urodele amphibians, containing the largest living representative of the whole order, *S. maximus* of Japan, the giant salamander. Also called *Cryptobranchus* and *Megalobatrachus* (which see).

**siecle**†, *n.* See *secle.*

Many trifling poemes of Homer, Ouid, Virgill, Catullus, and other notable writers of former ages . . . are come from many former *siecles* vnto our times.
*Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 125.

**siegburgite** (sēg′bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Siegburg* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A fossil resin from Siegburg, near Bonn, in Prussia.

**siege** (sēj), *n.* [E. dial. also *sedge* (see *sedge*²); < ME. *seige, sege,* < OF. *sege, siege,* a seat, throne, F. *siège* = Pr. *setge, sege* (cf. Sp. *sitio,* Pg. *as-sedio,* a siege) = It. *seggio* (cf. *sedia*), a chair, seat, < L. as if **sedium* (cf. ML. *assedium,* L. *obsidium,* a siege), < *sedere,* sit, = E. *sit:* see *sedent.* Cf. *besiege, see*². Otherwise < LL. **sedicum,* < L. *sedes,* a seat.] **1.** A seat; a throne. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the left syde of the Emperoures *Sege* is the *Sege* of his firste Wif, o degree lowere than the Emperour.
*Mandeville,* Travels, p. 217.

Thow thiself that art plaunted in me chasedest out of the *sege* of my corage alle covetise of mortal thinges.
*Chaucer,* Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice,
Lord Angelo hath to the public ear
Profess'd the contrary.
*Shak.,* M. for M., iv. 2. 101.

The knights masquers sitting in their several *sieges.*
*B. Jonson,* Masque of Oberon.

**2**†. A fixed situation or position; station as to rank or class; specifically, of the heron, a station or an attitude of watchfulness for prey.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege.* *Shak.,* Othello, i. 2. 22.

We'll to the field again;
. . . a hearn [heron] put from her *siege,*
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount
So high that to your view she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air.
*Massinger,* Guardian, i. 1.

**3**†. A camp; an encampment, especially as the seat of a besieging army.

Thei were loigged at a *seige* be-fore a Citee cleped Nablaise, that was a grete town and a riche, and plentevouse of alle goodes. . . . The Kynge Leodogan . . . hadde not peple in his reame sufficient to a-reyse hem fro the sege, ne to chase hem oute of his reame.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

**4.** The stationing or sitting down of an attacking force in a strong encampment before or around a fortified place, for the purpose of capturing it by continuous offensive operations, such as the breaching, undermining, or scaling of walls or other works, the destruction of its defenders, the cutting off of supplies, etc.; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged; besiegement; beleaguerment: as, to push the *siege;* to undergo a *siege;* hence, figuratively, a prolonged or persistent endeavor to overcome resistance maintained with the aid of a shelter or cover of any kind.

And with the Sunne the Beares also returned, sometime laying violent *siege* to their house.
*Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 434.

No fort so fensible, no wals so strong,
But that continuall battery will rive,
Or daily *siege,* through dispurvayaunce long.
*Spenser,* F. Q., III. x. 10.

Love stood the *siege,* and would not yield his breast.
*Dryden,* Theodore and Honoria, l. 33.

**5**†. Stool; excrement; fecal matter.

How camest thou to be the *siege* of this moon-calf? Can he vent Trinculos? *Shak.,* Tempest, ii. 2. 110.

**6.** In *mech.*: (*a*) The floor of a glass-furnace. (*b*) A workmen's table or bench. *E. H. Knight.* —**7**†. A flock, as of herons, bitterns, or cranes.

A *sege* of herons, and of bitterns.
*Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

**Attack of a siege.** See *attack.*—**To lay siege to.** See *lay*¹.—**To raise a siege.** See *raise*¹.

**siege** (sēj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieged,* ppr. *sieging.* [< *siege, n.* Cf. *besiege.*] To lay siege to; besiege; beleaguer; beset.

Thrice did Darius fall
Beneath my potencie; great Babylon,
Mighty in walls, I *sieg'd,* and seised on.
*Heywood,* Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

**siege-basket** (sēj′bås″ket), *n.* **1.** A variety of mantlet made of osier or other wattled material. —**2.** A gabion.

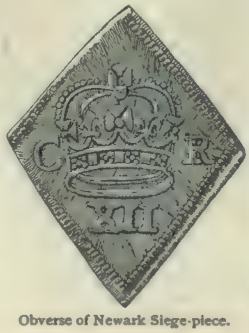
**siege-battery** (sēj′bat″ėr-i), *n.* See *battery.*

**siege-cap** (sēj′kap), *n.* A helmet of unusual thickness and weight, supposed to have been worn as a defense against missiles thrown from the walls of a besieged place.

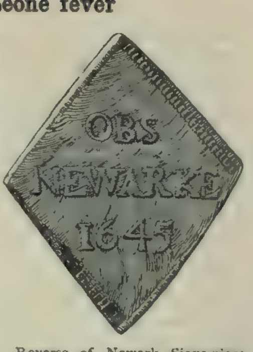
**siege-gun** (sēj′gun), *n.* A cannon, too heavy for field-service, employed for battering and breaching purposes in siege operations. See cuts under *howitzer.*

**siegenite** (sē′gen-īt), *n.* [< *Siegen* (see def.) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.,* a nickeliferous variety of the cobalt sulphid linnæite, found at Siegen in Prussia.

**siege-piece** (sēj′pēs), *n.* A coin, generally of unusual shape and rude workmanship, issued in a town or castle during a siege, when the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended. The English siege-pieces, made from plate melted down, and issued during the civil war by the followers of Charles I. at some of the chief royalist cities and castles (Beeston, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Scarborough, Pontefract), are noteworthy examples of the class.



Obverse of Newark Siege-piece.



Reverse of Newark Siege-piece (one shilling).—British Museum. (Size of original.)

**siege-train** (sēj′trān), *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, and equipments which are carried with an army for the purpose of attacking a fortified place.

**siege-works** (sēj′wėrks), *n. pl.* The offensive or protective structures, as breastworks, trenches, etc., prepared by an investing force before a besieged place.

Pope . . . surrounded the place by *siege-works* in which he could protect his men. *The Century,* XXXVI. 660.

**siele**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ceil.*

**Siemens armature.** A form of armature invented by Siemens, and much used in dynamo-machines. It is essentially a cylinder wound longitudinally with copper wires or rods, and having its poles, when it is rotated in the field of the electromagnets, on opposite sides of the cylinder.

**Siemens-Martin process.** See *steel.*

**Siemens process.** See *steel.*

**Siena marble.** See *marble,* 1.

**sience**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion.* *Cotgrave.*

**Sienese** (si-e-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siena* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siena, a city and a province of central Italy, the ancient Sena Julia, formerly an independent republic.

The history of *Sienese* art is a fair and luminous record.
*Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 43.

**Sienese school of painting,** one of the chief of the Italian schools of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, parallel in development to the early school of Florence, like which it had its origin in the Byzantine mannerism and rigidity. In general, this school is characterized by a coloring at once harmonious and brilliant, by a predilection for rich costumes and accessories, and by a notable power of sentimental expression. It is inferior to the Florentine school in the grouping of its figures and in vigor and correctness of drawing. Among the chief artists of the school are Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone di Martino, Lippo Memmi, and Ambrogio Lorenzetti, with the later Sano di Pietro and Matteo di Giovanni.

**II.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native of the city or province of Siena, or, collectively, the people of Siena.

**sienite,** *n.* See *syenite.*

**sienitic,** *a.* See *syenitic.*

**sienna** (si-en′ä), *n.* [< *Sienna,* < It. *Siena,* a city of central Italy; *terra di Siena,* Siena earth.] **1.** A ferruginous ocherous earth, fine and smooth, used as a pigment in both oil and water-color painting. The finest is that obtained from Italy. *Raw sienna* is the native pigment prepared by simply drying the material which is taken from the mine or vein and afterward powdering. In composition and appearance it somewhat resembles yellow ocher, but it is deeper in tint and of a browner hue. It gives a highly chromatic orange-yellow, considerably darkened, its luminosity being about half that of a bright chrome-yellow. Its transparency is one of its important qualities, while opacity should be the characteristic of an ocher. *Burnt sienna* is the raw material roasted in a furnace before powdering. By this means the color is changed to a warm reddish brown similar to old mahogany. It is, like raw sienna, translucent in body.

**2.** The color of sienna pigment.

**Siennese,** *a.* and *n.* An occasional spelling of *Sienese.*

**siens**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion.* *Cotgrave.*

**sierra** (sier′ä), *n.* [< Sp. *sierra,* a saw, a saw-like ridge of mountains, = Pr. Pg. It. *serra,* a saw, < L. *serra,* a saw: see *serrate.*] **1.** A chain of hills or mountains: used as part of the name of many mountain-chains in Spanish or formerly Spanish countries: as, the *Sierra* Nevada (in Spain and in California).

For miles and miles we skirt the Ragusan island of Meleda, long, slender, with its endless hills of no great height standing up like the teeth of a saw—a true *sierra* in miniature. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 193.

**2.** A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus caballa,* a kind of Spanish mackerel. The sides of the body of the young are relieved by indistinct dark-yellowish spots, which are lost in the adult, and the spinous dorsal has no anterior black blotch. It is the largest species of its genus, and occasionally reaches a weight of 100 pounds. It inhabits the tropical Atlantic, and rarely visits the southern coast of the United States.

**3.** Same as *chromosphere.*

**Sierra Leone fever, peach,** etc. See *fever*¹, etc.

**siesta** (sies′tä), *n.* [= F. *sieste* = G. *siesta*, < Sp. *siesta* = Pg. It. *sesta*, a nap taken at noon, lit. 'the sixth hour,' < L. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour after sunrise, the hour of noon, fem. of *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *noon*1.] A midday rest or nap; an interval of sleep or repose taken in the hottest part of the day: a common practice in Spain and other hot countries.

> The inhabitants were enjoying their *siesta*.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 243.

**sieur** (sièr), *n.* [F., < L. *senior*, elder: see *senior*, *sir*.] A title of respect formerly used by the French, and still extant in law-practice.

**Sieva bean.** A variety, together with the Lima bean, of *Phaseolus lunatus*, a twining species with broad and curved or simitar-shaped pods containing few flat seeds.

**sieve** (siv), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sive*, *syve*; < ME. *sive*, *syve*, *sife*, *syfe*, *syffe*, < AS. *sife*, in oldest form *sibi* (= MD. *seve*, *sef*, D. *zeef* = MLG. LG. *seve* = OHG. *sib*, MHG. *sip*, G. *sieb*, *sip*), a sieve; cf. *sifethe*, *sifetha*, bran, *siftan*, sift: see *sift*.] **1.** An instrument for separating the finer from the coarser parts of disintegrated matter, by shaking it so as to force the former through meshes too small for the latter to pass. Sieves are made in many forms for a great variety of uses. See *hair-sieve*, *searce*, *screen*, *bolting-cloth*, etc.—**2.** Something for other use shaped like or in some way resembling the common circular sieve. (*a*) A basket of coarsely plaited straw or the like, so called because it is made with many small meshes or openings: locally used as a measure, about a bushel.

> *Sieves* and half-*sieves* are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent Garden market.
> *Steevens*, Notes on Shakspere's T. and C., ii. 2.

(*b*) A wide sheepskin-covered hoop used in some localities for holding wool.

> There was a woman was cardin' wool, and after she carded it she put it into her *sieve*.
> Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 240.

**3.** In *calico-printing*, a cloth extending over a vat which contains the color. *E. H. Knight*.—**4.** Figuratively, a thing which lacks closeness of texture, or a person who lacks closeness of disposition; especially, a very frank or free-spoken person; one who lets out all that he knows.

> Why, then, as you are a waiting-woman, as you are the *sieve* of all your lady's secrets, tell it me.
> *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, i. 1.

**Drum-sieve**, a kind of sieve in extensive use among druggists, drysalters, and confectioners: so named from its form. It is used for sifting very fine powders, and consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom sections being covered with parchment or leather, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material sifted is at the same time saved from waste.—**Sieve and shears**, an old mode of divination. See *coscinomancy*.

> Th' oracle of *sieve and shears*,
> That turns as certain as the spheres.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 569.

**Sieve of Eratosthenes**, a contrivance for finding prime numbers. All the numbers from any limit to any other are written one below another at equal distances. A piece of paper is then cut out in a gridiron shape so that it can be laid down to cover all the numbers divisible by 2. Another piece covers all those divisible by 3; and so on until all but the prime numbers are covered.

**sieve** (siv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieved*, ppr. *sieving*. [Early mod. E. *sive*, *syve* (= MLG. *seven* = G. *sieben*), sift; from the noun. Cf. *sift*.] To cause the finer parts of to pass through or as if through a sieve; sift.

> He . . . busies himselfe . . . in *syving* of Muck-hills and shop-dust, whereof he will boult a whole cart load to gain a bow'd pinne.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

> It was supposed that in microbic diseases the blood "swarmed" with the specific germs, and, arrived in the renal circulation, they were in turn "*sieved* out."
> *Medical News*, LII. 466.

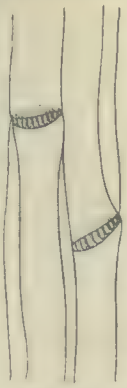
> The fibers of wood . . . are then *sieved* according to fineness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.

**sieve-beaked** (siv′bēkt), *a.* Having a lamellate bill acting as a sieve, sifter, or strainer; lamellirostral.

**sievebeaks** (siv′bēks), *n. pl.* The lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese: a translation of the technical name *Lamellirostres*.

**sieve-cell** (siv′sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a prosenchymatous cell, as, for example, such as occur in the inner bark of the stems of certain dicotyledons, in which the walls have become thickened reticulately, leaving large thin areas or panels. After a time these thin areas may become absorbed, allowing the protoplasm of adjacent cells to become structurally united. The thin areas or panels are called *sieve-plates*, and the perforations permitting communication between the cells, *sieve-pores*. Sieve-cells constitute an essential element of fibrovascular bundles, and, taken collectively, form *sieve-tissue*, or *cribriform tissue*. See *cribriform*, *tissue*, *liber*1.

> These perforations [of the cell-wall] often occur in groups both upon the cell-wall and upon the septum between superposed cells, and give rise to a remarkable sieve-like structure, in which case they are termed *sieve-cells*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 87.



Sieve-cells of *Cucurbita Pepo*, highly magnified.

**sieve-disk** (siv′disk), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-plate*, 2.

**sieve-hypha** (siv′hī″fä), *n.* In *bot.*, a hypha which exhibits more or less perfect sieve-plates, as in certain laminariaceous seaweeds.

**sieve-like** (siv′līk), *a.* In *anat.*, cribriform; ethmoid.

**sieve-plate** (siv′plāt), *n.* **1.** A bone or other hard, flat part full of little holes; a foraminulose plate or surface; specifically, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—**2.** In *bot.*, one of the panels or thin areas of a sieve-cell. See *sieve-cell*.—**3.** In *paper-manuf.*, a strainer for paper-pulp; a knotter; a sifting-machine.

**sieve-pore** (siv′pōr), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the pores or openings through the sieve-plate permitting communication between contiguous sieve-cells. See *sieve-cell*.

**sievest**†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *cives*. See *cive*. *Hollyband's Dict.*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

**sieve-tissue** (siv′tish″ö), *n.* In *bot.*, tissue composed of sieve-cells.

**sieve-tube** (siv′tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-cell*.

**sieve-vessel** (siv′ves″el), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-cell*.

**sieveyer**† (siv′yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *siveyer*; < *sieve* + *-yer*.] A maker of sieves.

> William Siveyer was born at Shincliffe in this bishoprick, where his father was a *siveyer* or sieve-maker.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham, I. 486.

**sifac** (sē′fak), *n.* [Malagasy.] The babakoto or short-tailed indri of Madagascar, *Indris brevicaudatus*. It varies to nearly white, when it is also called *simpouné* and venerated by the Malagasies. See cut under *indri*.

**Sifatite** (si-fä′tīt), *n.* [< Ar. *sifāt*, attributes, + *-ite*2.] A member of a Mohammedan sect or school which believes that God's attributes are eternally part of his being.

> A third sect, that of the *Sifatites* (Partisans of the Attributes), contended energetically against the two former [Jabarites and Motazilites].
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 592.

**siffle**† (sif′l), *v.* [< ME. *siflen*, *syflen*, < OF. (and F.) *siffler*, whistle, = Pr. *siblar*, *ciblar*, *siular* = Sp. *silbar* = Pg. *sibilar* = It. *sibilare*, *sibillare*, < L. *sibilare*, LL. also *sifilare*, < *sibilus*, hissing: see *sibilate*.] To breathe or blow with a softly sibilant sound; whistle; hiss.

> After the sesoun of somer wyth the soft wyndez,
> Quen ȝeferus *syflez* hym self on sedez & erbez.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 517.

**siffle** (sif′l), *n.* [< *siffle*, *v.*] A sibilant râle. See *râle*.

**sifflement**† (sif′l-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sifflement*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling, or a whistle-like sound.

> Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
> Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements*.
> *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 1.

**sifflet** (sif′let), *n.* [< F. *sifflet*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] A whistle or cat-call sometimes used in playhouses.

**siffleur** (si-flėr′), *n.* [F.: name given by Canadian voyageurs.] The whistler, or hoary marmot, *Arctomys pruinosus*.

**sifflöt** (sif′flėt), *n.* [With accom. term. (as if < G. *flöte*, flute), < F. *siffloter*, whistle, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] In *music*, a whistle-flute; in the organ, a flute-stop having a whistling tone.

**sift** (sift), *v.* [< ME. *siften*, *syften*, < AS. *siftan*, *syftan* = MD. *siften*, D. *ziften* = LG. *siften*, MLG. LG. also *sichten* (> G. *sichten* = Dan. *sigte* = Sw. *sikta* = Icel. *sikta*, *sigta*), sift (whence Dan. *sigte* = Sw. *sikta*, a sieve); connected with *sife*, *sibi*, a sieve: see *sieve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause the finer parts of to pass through a sieve; part or separate the larger and smaller elements of, by shaking in a sieve; bolt: as, to *sift* meal, powder, sand, or lime; to *sift* the flour from the bran.

> I saw about this place, as well as on the spot of the antient Arsinoe, near Faiume, the people *sifting* the sand in order to find seals and medals.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 58.

**2.** To pass or shake through or from anything in the manner of a sieve; pour out or stir up loosely, like particles falling from a sieve: as, to *sift* sand through the fingers; to *sift* sugar upon a cake.

> When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
> The glitt'ring billows give a golden show.
> *Dryden.*

> When you mix two gases together and then pass them through a thin piece of blacklead, the lightest gas comes out quickest, and is as it were *sifted* from the other.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 176.

> The deepest pathos of Phœbe's voice and song, moreover, came *sifted* through the golden texture of a cheery spirit, and was somehow interfused with the quality thence acquired.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

**3.** To act upon or about as if by means of a sieve; examine with close scrutiny; subject to minute analysis: used with a great variety of applications: sometimes with *out*: as, to *sift* the good from the bad; to *sift out* the truth of the matter; to *sift* a proposition.

> As near as I could *sift* him on that argument.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 12.

> The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and *sifted*.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xiii.

> You must speak with this wench, Rat—this Effie Deans—you must *sift* her a wee bit.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

> A confused mass of testimony, which he did not *sift*, which he did not even read.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sift*, *Bolt*, *Strain*, *Screen*. *Sift* is used especially of action by means of a sieve, or of anything serving as a sieve, as an independent instrument; *bolt*, of the separation of meal and bran, or of the different grades of meal or flour, or the like, by the mechanism of a mill. *Strain* and *screen* are used of analogous action upon liquids and coarser solids.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass or fall loosely or scatteringly, as if through the meshes of a sieve: as, the dust or the snow *sifted* through the crevices; the light *sifts* from the clouds.—**2.** To practise detailed scrutiny or investigation; make close examination.

> With many a courtly wile she pry'd and *sifted*,
> His parentage and family to find.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 150.

**sift** (sift), *n.* [< *sift*, *v. i.*] Something that falls or passes as if from the meshes of a sieve; sifting or sifted material. [Rare.]

**sifter** (sif′tėr), *n.* [< *sift* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who sifts, in any sense; especially, one employed in the operation of sifting loose matter.

> Though the stile nothing delight the daintie eare of the curious *sifter*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.

> In a dust-yard lately visited the *sifters* formed a curious sight; they were almost up to their middle in dust, ranged in a semi-circle in front of that part of the heap which was being worked.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 191.

**2.** A sieve, particularly one differing in form and use from the common sieve, as for sorting matter of differing sizes, sifting ashes from partly burned coal, or the like. An *ash-sifter* is usually square or oblong, provided with a handle and sometimes a cover, and shaken over a box or barrel.
**3.** *pl.* Specifically, in *ornith.*, the lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese; sievebeaks.

**sifting** (sif′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sift*, *v.*] A searching or investigating.

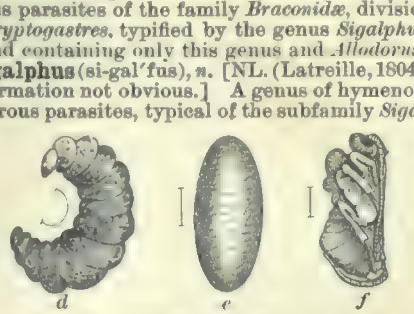
**sifting-machine** (sif′ting-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a sieve-plate.

**sig**1 (sig), *v.* A dialectal form of *sie*1.

**sig**2 (sig), *n.* [< *sig*1, *v.*] Urine; stale urine. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

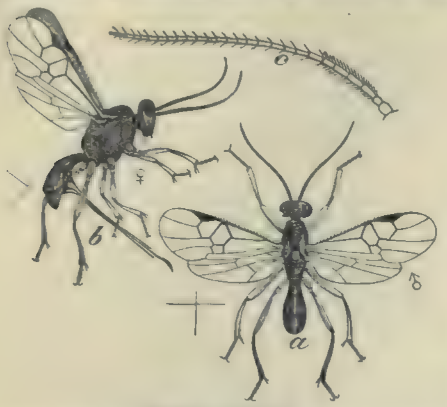
**Sigalphinæ** (sig-al-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigalphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Braconidæ*, division *Cryptogastres*, typified by the genus *Sigalphus*, and containing only this genus and *Allodorus*.

**Sigalphus** (si-gal′fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, typical of the subfamily *Sigalphinæ*, having the fourth and fifth abdominal segments concealed under the carapace. Twelve



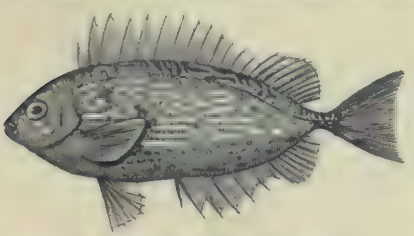
*Sigalphus curculionis.*
*d*, larva; *e*, cocoon; *f*, pupa. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

species are known in Europe, and six in North America. *S. curculionis* of the United States is a common parasite of the destructive plum-curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar.* The European species are parasitic upon bark-boring beetles and leaf-mining larvæ.



*Sigalphus curculionis.*
*a*, male, dorsal view; *b*, female, side view; *c*, antenna, greatly enlarged. (Hair-lines indicate natural sizes of *a* and *b*.)

**Siganidæ** (si-gan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siganus* + *-idæ.*] A family of teuthidoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Siganus.* They have the abdominal (vertebral) about as long as the caudal region; the rayed parts of the dorsal and anal fins subequal and shorter than the spinous parts; the ventrals each with two marginal (external and internal) spines, between which intervene three rays; the head with its rostral section moderate; and no epipleurals. They are also remarkable for the constancy of the number of rays, the dorsal having thirteen spines and ten rays, and the anal seven spines and nine rays. About 40 species are known, all confined to the Indo-Pacific oceans, as *Siganus striolatus.*



*Siganus striolatus*, one of the *Siganidæ.*

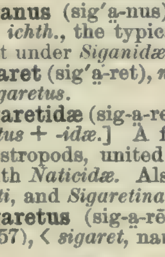
**siganoid** (sig′a̤-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siganus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siganidæ.*
**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Siganidæ.*

**Siganus** (sig′a̤-nus), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *sidjan.*] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Siganidæ.* See cut under *Siganidæ.*

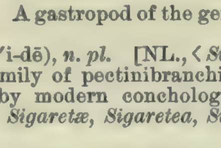
**sigaret** (sig′a̤-ret), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Sigaretus.*

**Sigaretidæ** (sig-a̤-ret′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigaretus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, united by modern conchologists with *Naticidæ.* Also *Sigaretæ, Sigaretea, Sigareti,* and *Sigaretina.*

**Sigaretus** (sig-a̤-rē′tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1757), < *sigaret,* name of a shell.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Sigaretidæ.* *Cuvier*, 1799.



*Sigaretus (Naticina) papilla.*



*Sigaretus haliotoides.*

**Sigaultian** (si-gâl′ti-a̤n), *a.* [< *Sigault* (see def.) + *-i-an.*] Pertaining to Sigault, a French surgeon.—**Sigaultian section** or **operation**, symphyseotomy.

**sigge**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *say*$^1$.

**sigger** (sig′ėr), *v. i.* [A freq. of *sig*$^1$.] To trickle through a cranny or crevice; ooze as into a mine; leak. [Prov. Eng.]

**sigh**$^1$ (sī), *v.* [< ME. *sighen, syghen, sigen* (pret. *sigede, sighede, sighte, syghte, sicht*), var. of *siken, syken* (pret. *sikede, sykede, syked*), < AS. *sīcan, sȳcan* (pret. **sāc*, pp. **sicen*); cf. freq. *sīcetan, sīcettan, siccettan, siccitan,* sigh, sob (> ME. **sihten,* sigh, *siht,* a sigh); Sw. *sucka* = Dan. *sukke,* sigh, groan; prob. ult. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To heave or draw a sigh (see *sigh, n.*); make an audible inspiration and expiration indicative of some emotion; make an expressive respiratory sound: as, to *sigh* with grief or disappointment, or (less commonly) from satisfaction or the sense of relief.

> & sche, sore *siking,* seide that sche wold,
> Sche hoped, thurth goddes grace.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5209.

> Therwithal she sore *sighte,*
> And he bigan to glad hire as he mighte.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 1217.

> From out her heart she *sighed,* as she must read
> Of folk unholpen in their utmost need.
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, III. 110.

Hence—**2.** To experience an oppressive mental sensation; yearn or long, as from a special access of emotion or desire: often with *for:* as, to *sigh for* the good old times.

> He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

> *Sighing* o'er his bitter fruit
> *For* Eden's drupes of gold.
> *Whittier,* Lay of Old Time.

> It was not indeed ever to become such a definitely presentable rule of life as we often *sigh for.*
> *T. H. Green,* Prolegomena to Ethics, § 253.

**3.** To make a sound resembling or suggestive of a sigh; sound with gentle or subdued mournfulness: said of things, especially the wind and its effects.

> Nothing was audible except the *sighing* of the wind.
> *J. F. Cooper,* Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

**II.** *trans.* To emit, use, or act upon or in regard to with sighs or in sighing; utter, express, lament, etc., with sighing utterance or feeling: used poetically with much latitude: as, to *sigh* out one's love, pleasure, or grief.

> I lov'd the maid I married; never man
> *Sigh'd* truer breath. *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 5. 121.

> I approach'd the ass,
> And straight he weeps, and *sighs* some sonnet out
> To his fair love. *Marston,* Satires, iii. 63.

> Ages to come, and Men unborn,
> Shall bless her Name, and *sigh* her Fate.
> *Prior,* Ode presented to the King (1695), st. 8.

**sigh**$^1$ (sī), *n.* [< ME. *sygh,* var. of *sike, sik* (cf. Sw. *suck* = Dan. *suk*); < *sigh*$^1$, *v.*] A sudden involuntary deep-drawn inspiration of breath, followed by its more or less audible expiration, usually expressive of some emotion or sensation: as, a *sigh* of grief, chagrin, relief, pleasure, or fatigue.

> Withinne the temple, of *sykes* hot as fyr
> I herde a swow that gan aboute renne.
> *Chaucer,* Parliament of Fowls, l. 246.

> My *sighs* are many, and my heart is faint. Lam. i. 22.

> She sighed a *sigh* of ineffable satisfaction, as if her cup of happiness were now full.
> *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xvii.

**sigh**$^2$, *v.* See *sie*$^1$.

**sigh**$^3$†. A Middle English preterit of *see*$^1$.

**sigher** (sī′ėr), *n.* [< *sigh*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who sighs.

> I could wish myself a sigh to be so chid, or at least a *sigher* to be comforted.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

**sighful** (sī′fůl), *a.* [< *sigh*$^1$, *n.*, + *-ful.*] Full of or causing sighs; mournful. [Rare.]

> And, in a Caue hard-by, he roareth out
> A *sigh-full* Song.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

**sighingly** (sī′ing-li), *adv.* With sighing.

**sight**$^1$ (sīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *site;* < ME. *sight, sighte, syghte, sihte, syhte, siht, sihthe,* earlier with a prefix, *isiht,* < AS. *gesihth, gesiehth, gesyhth* (= OS. *gesiht* = MD. *gesicht,* D. *gezigt* = MLG. *gesichte, sichte* = OHG. *gesiht, gisiht,* MHG. *gesiht, gesihte, gesichte,* G. *gesicht,* also MHG. *siht,* G. *sicht* = Sw. Dan. *sigte*), sight, vision, a thing seen, aspect, respect; with formative *-th,* later *-t,* < *seón* (pret. *seah,* pp. *gesegen*), see: see *see*$^1$.] **1.** The power of seeing; the faculty of vision; ability to perceive objects by means of the eyes: commonly reckoned the first of the five senses. Extent of the power of seeing is expressed by the phrases *long* or (better) *far sight,* and *short* or (better) *near sight* (in physiology, technically, *hypermetropic* or *presbyopic vision* and *myopic vision,* respectively). Formerly, but not now, used in the plural with reference to more than one subject.

> Grete and huge was the duste that a-roos, that troubled sore their *sightes.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

> Why cloud they [the eyes of heaven] not their *sights* perpetually,
> If this be true, which makes me pale to read it?
> *Shak.,* Pericles, i. 1. 74.

> O loss of *sight,* of thee I most complain!
> *Milton,* S. A., l. 67.

**2.** A seeing or looking; a vision or view; visual perception or inspection: with or without an article: as, to get a *sight,* or catch or lose *sight,* of an object; at first *sight;* a cheerful *sight;* to get out of one's *sight.*

> That blisful *sight* softneth al my sorwe.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 50.

> A cloud received him out of their *sight.* Acts i. 9.

> She with her nurse, her husband, and child,
> In poor array their *sights* beguild.
> *Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

> A *sight* of you, Mr. Harding, is good for sore eyes.
> *Trollope,* Barchester Towers, xii.

**3.** Scope of vision; limit of visual perception; seeing-distance; range of the eyes; open view: as, to put something out of *sight.*

> Contrariwise, in the Plaines [of Peru], iust by in *site,* they haue their summer from October to Aprill, the rest their Winter. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 874.

**4.** Gaze; look; view; visual attention or regard: as, to fix one's *sight* upon a distant landmark.

> From the depth of hell they lift their *sight,*
> And at a distance see superior light.
> *Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

> He many Empires pass'd;
> When fair Britannia fix'd his *Sight* at last.
> *Congreve,* Birth of the Muse.

Hence—**5.** Mental regard or consideration; estimation; judgment; way of looking upon or thinking about a subject; point of view.

> Let my life . . . be precious in thy *sight.* 2 Ki. i. 13.

> Thou hast made our false Prophets to be found a lie in the *sight* of all the people.
> *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**6.** The state of being seen; visual presence; a coming into view or within the range of vision: as, to know a person by or at *sight;* to honor a draft on *sight.*

> But you, faire Sir, whose honourable *sight*
> Doth promise hope of helpe and timely grace,
> Mote I beseech to succour his sad plight?
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. viii. 25.

> This is the place appointed for our meeting,
> Yet comes she [not]; I'm covetous of her *sight.*
> *Middleton,* More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

**7.** An insight; an opportunity for seeing or studying, as something to be learned.

> I gave my time for nothing on condition of his giving me a *sight* into his business.
> *H. Brooke,* Fool of Quality, I. 385. (*Davies.*)

Hence—**8.** An opportunity for doing something; an opening; a chance; a "show": as, he has no *sight* against his opponent. [Colloq.] —**9**†. Look; aspect; manner of appearing.

> She sit in halle with a sorweful *sighte.*
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 1832.

**10.** Something seen or to be seen; a spectacle; a show; used absolutely, a striking spectacle; a gazing-stock; something adapted to attract the eyes or fix attention: as, the *sights* of a town; he was a *sight* to behold.

> Het was a god *seyt* to se.
> *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

> Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight,* why the bush is not burnt. Ex. iii. 3.

> It was not very easy to our primitive friends to make themselves *sights* and spectacles, and the scorn and derision of the world. *Penn,* Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Hence—**11.** A number or quantity wonderful to see or contemplate; a surprising multitude or multiplicity presented to view or attention; a great many, or a great deal: as, what a *sight* of people! it must have taken a *sight* of work (to accomplish something). [Colloq.]

> Where is so great a strength of money, i. where is so huge a *syght* of mony.
> *Palsgrave,* Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

> Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a bomynable *syght* of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."
> *G. P. Marsh,* Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., viii.

**12.** An aid to seeing. Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* The eyes; spectacles. [Old or prov. Eng.]

> Bought me two new pair of spectacles of Turlington; . . . his daughter, he being out of the way, do advise me two very young *sights,* and that that will help me most.
> *Pepys,* Diary, III. 279.

(*b*) An aperture through which to look; in old armor, a perforation for the eye through the helmet; now, especially, a small piece (generally one of two pieces in line) with an aperture, either vacant (plain) or containing a lens (telescopic), on a surveying or other instrument, for aid in bringing an object observed into exact line with the point of observation: as, the *sights* of a quadrant or a compass.

> Their beavers down,
> Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 121.

(*c*) A device for directing the aim of a firearm, the most common sort being a metal pin set on top of the barrel near the muzzle. There are often two, one near the muzzle and the other at the breech, the latter having a notch or hole through which the former is seen when the gun is pointed: in this case they are called *fore-sight* or *front sight,* and *hind-sight* or *breech-sight.* Firearms intended for long range are fitted with sights marked for different elevations, or adjustable, by the use of which the aim can be taken for distances of several hundred yards. See *bead-sight, peep-sight,* and cuts under *revolver* and *gun.*

All guns fitted with a front *sight* on the top of the piece between the trunnions have what is called a clearance-angle. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 358.

13. An aim or an observation taken by looking along the course of a gun or an instrument; in *gun.*, specifically, the leveling or aiming of a gun by the aid of its sights; *naut.*, an instrumental observation of the sun or other heavenly body for determining the position of a vessel; in *surveying*, the fixing, by sight with an instrument, of the relative position of an object for the purpose of alinement. *Coarse sight*, in shooting, implies an aim taken by exposing a large part of the front sight to the eye in covering the object; *fine sight* implies a careful aim taken by exposing only the summit of the front sight. See *bead*, *n.*, 4.
Hence—14. A straight stretch of road, as one along which a sight may be taken in surveying; a line uninterrupted by a bend or an elevation: as, go on three *sights*, and stop at the first house. Also called *look*. [Western U. S.]—15. In *picture-framing*, that part of a picture of any kind which is exposed to view within the edge of a frame or mat; the whole of the space within the frame.—**After sight**, in *com.*, after presentation.—**Angle of sight.** See *angle*$^3$.—**Aperture-sight.** Same as *open bead sight* (which see, under *bead-sight*).—**At short sight.** See *short*.—**At sight.** (*a*) Immediately; as soon as seen; without study or practice: as, to read a piece of music *at sight*; to shoot *at sight*. (*b*) In *com.*, on presentation.—**Bill of sight.** See *bill*$^3$.—**Buckhorn-sight**, a form of rear sight used for rifles: so called from a fancied resemblance of the curved ears adjacent to the sighting-notch to the horns of a deer.—**Field of sight.** Same as *field of vision* (which see, under *field*).—**In sight.** (*a*) Within the power or range of vision; in or into a state of visibility to an observer or observers: as, the ship hove *in sight*.

> The Spanish fleet thou canst not see—because
> It is not yet *in sight!* *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) Within view or seeing distance; in a position permitting sight or observation: with *of*: as, to be *in sight of* land.

> *In sight of* quiet sands and seas.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Felise.

(*c*) Within the range of observation or knowledge; known from inspection, search, or inquiry; that can be calculated upon as existing or available: as, the ore *in sight* in a mine; the amount of grain *in sight* for market. (*d*) In estimation or consideration; as seen or judged; according to mental perception: with a possessive pronoun: as, to do what is right *in one's own sight*.—**Line of sight**, the right line joining the object looked at and the eye of the observer.—**Natural angle of sight**, in *gun.*, the angle included between the natural line of sight and the axis of the piece prolonged.—**Natural line of sight**, the line of metal of a piece along which the eye ranges.—**Nocturnal sight.** Same as *day-blindness*.—**On or upon sight.** Same as *at sight*.—**Out of sight.** (*a*) Beyond or away from the field of vision; hidden from view, especially by distance; not in sight.

> *Out of sight*, out of mind. *Popular saying.*

(*b*) Beyond all comparison; to or in a transcendent degree; in an unrivaled manner: as, to beat an opponent *out of sight*, as in a game or an election. [Colloq.]

> I took to bed . . . the impression that he [Skobeleff] was *out of sight* the most muscular and independent thinker of any Russian I had met.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 13.

**Point of sight.** See *point*$^1$.—**Quarter-sights**, in *gun.*, notches or marks made in or on the upper quarters of the base ring of a gun above a horizontal plane tangent to the upper parts of the trunnions, formerly used in connection with the muzzle-sights to give the gun an elevation ranging from point-blank to 3°.—**Reflecting sight.** See *reflecting*.—**Second sight**, a faculty of internal sight supposed to be possessed by some persons, whereby they see distant objects or occurrences, or foresee future events, as if present before their eyes: so called because it takes the place of natural sight, which for the time is in abeyance. Belief in this faculty, and seemingly strong evidences of its reality, have existed among nearly all races from the earliest period of history. In modern Europe they abound most among people of Celtic origin, and especially those of the Highlands and islands of Scotland. See *clairvoyance*.—**Slit bar-sight.** See *bar*$^1$, 16.—**Telescopic sight**, a small telescope mounted as a rear sight or breech-sight upon a small-arm or cannon, so as to vary the angles of sight in aiming for long ranges.—**To heave in sight.** See *heave*.—**To lose sight of.** (*a*) To cease to see; cease to have knowledge of: as, we shortly *lost sight of* land; I *lost sight of* my friend for many years. (*b*) To overlook; omit to take into calculation: as, you *lose sight of* my last argument.—**To put out of sight.** (*a*) To place out of the range of vision; hide. (*b*) To consume. [Slang.]

> The raw spirits that they [Poles] *put out of sight* without so much as winking struck me with abject amazement.
> *Arch. Forbes*, War between France and Germany, II. 255.

**To take sight** of something, to bring it into the direct line of view by instrumental means, as in aiming or leveling a gun or a quadrant.—**Vernier-scale sight**, in a rifle, a back-sight which can be accurately adjusted by means of a vernier attachment. The bar of the sight carries a slotted scale, and the peep-sight is raised or depressed by a screw.

**sight**$^1$ (sīt), *v. t.* [= Sw. *sigta* = Dan. *sigte*, aim at; from the noun.] 1. To come in sight or get sight of; bring into view, especially into one's own view, as by approach or by search; make visible to one's self: as, to *sight* land; to *sight* game.

> Spanish ships of war at sea! we have *sighted* fifty-three.
> *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

2. To take a sight of; make an observation of, especially with an instrument: as, to *sight* a star.—3. In *com.*, to present to sight; bring under notice: as, to *sight* a bill (that is, to present it to the drawee for acceptance).—4. To direct upon the object aimed at by means of a sight or sights, as a firearm.

> The shot struck just as a brave and skilful officer was *sighting* the piece. *J. K. Hosmer*, Color-Guard, xv.

5. To provide with sights, or adjust the sights of, as a gun or an instrument.

> It is the rifling, *sighting*, and regulation of the arm that makes a perfect match-rifle.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 146.

**To sight an anchor**, to heave it up to see its condition.

**sight**$^2$†. A Middle English preterit of *sigh*$^1$.

**sight-bar** (sīt'bär), *n.* A bar of metal forming part of the breech-sight of a cannon, having the range marked on it in yards or degrees.

**sight-draft** (sīt'dråft), *n.* In *com.*, a draft payable at sight—that is, on presentation. Also *sight-bill*.

**sighted** (sī'ted), *a.* [< *sight*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Having eyesight; capable of seeing. [Rare.]

> A partially *sighted* girl dreams repeatedly of a wide river, and is afraid of being dashed across it, while anxious to secure the flowers on the opposite bank, which she dimly sees. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 83.

2. Having sight of some special character; seeing in a particular way: in composition: as, far- or long-*sighted*, near- or short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*, sharp-*sighted*.—3. Having a sight; fitted with a sight or sights, as a firearm; by extension, arranged with sights so that a certain definite distance can be reached by using the sights: as, a rifle *sighted* for a thousand yards.

**sighten** (sī'tn), *v. t.* [< *sight*$^1$ + *-en*$^1$.] In *calico-printing*, to add a fugitive color to (a paste), to enable the printer to see whether the figures are well printed or otherwise.

**sightening** (sīt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sighten*, *v.*] A color used temporarily to enable a calico-printer to judge of the pattern.

**sight-feed** (sīt'fēd), *a.* Noting a lubricator in which the feeding of the lubricant is visible through a tube of glass, uniformity of feeding being thus assured.

**sightful** (sīt'fụl), *a.* [< *sight*$^1$ + *-ful*.] Having full sight; clear-sighted.

> 'Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both *sightfull* and witfull.
> *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

**sightfulness**† (sīt'fụl-nes), *n.* Clearness of sight.

> Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**sight-hole** (sīt'hōl), *n.* A hole to see through.

> The generator is provided with a door, fuel-hopper, and valve, stoke- and *sight-holes*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 66.

**sighting-notch** (sī'ting-noch), *n.* The notch, nick, or slot in the middle of the hind-sight of a firearm.

**sighting-shot** (sī'ting-shot), *n.* A shot made for ascertaining the qualities of a firearm, and discovering whether the projectile will strike the spot aimed at, or another point a little above or to one side of it, as is often the case.

**sightless** (sīt'les), *a.* [< ME. *sighteles*; < *sight*$^1$ + *-less*.] 1. Lacking sight; blind.

> Ysaac
> Wurthede *sighteles* and elde swac.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1528.

> The *sightless* Milton, with his hair
> Around his placid temples curled.
> *Wordsworth*, The Italian Itinerant.

2†. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

> Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 45.

3†. Not appearing to sight; invisible.

> Heav'n's cherubim, horsed
> Upon the *sightless* couriers of the air.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 23.

**sightlessly** (sīt'les-li), *adv.* In a sightless manner.

**sightlessness** (sīt'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight.

**sightliness** (sīt'li-nes), *n.* The state of being sightly; comeliness; pleasing appearance.

> Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness*. *Fuller*, Holy State (1648), p. 290.

**sightly** (sīt'li), *a.* [< *sight*$^1$ + *-ly*$^1$.] Pleasing to the eye; affording gratification to the sense of sight; esthetically pleasing.

> It lies as *sightly* on the back of him
> As great Alcides' shows upon an ass.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 143.

> A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**sight-opening** (sīt'ōp″ning), *n.* In *armor*, the opening in the front of the helmet, whether fixed or movable, through which the wearer looks out. Greek helmets requiring sight-openings were less common than some other forms. Roman war-helmets left the face exposed, but the helmets of the middle ages, beginning toward the end of the twelfth century, uniformly covered the face, and the management of the sight-opening was the most important consideration in the design and construction of these. Compare *helmet*, *heaume*, *armet*, *basinet*, *lumière*, *œillère*.

**sight-pouch** (sīt'pouch), *n.* A long, slender case for carrying the breech-sight of a gun, suspended from the shoulder.

**sight-reader** (sīt'rē″dėr), *n.* One who reads at sight (something usually requiring previous study); specifically, a musician who can accurately sing or play musical notes on first seeing them, without previous study or practice.

> As a *sight-reader*, he [Reisenauer] was supreme. I have seen him take a complicated orchestral score in manuscript and play it off at the first reading.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 728.

**sight-reading** (sīt'rē″ding), *n.* The act or process of reading a piece of music, or a passage in a foreign tongue, at first sight, generally as a test of proficiency.

**sight-seeing** (sīt'sē″ing), *n.* The act of seeing sights; a going about for the purpose of seeing interesting things.

**sight-seeker** (sīt'sē″kėr), *n.* One who goes about in search of sights.

**sight-seer** (sīt'sē″ėr), *n.* One who is fond of, or who goes to see, sights or curiosities: as, the streets were crowded with eager *sight-seers*.

> Whenever he travelled abroad, he was a busy *sight-seer*.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 166.

**sight-shot** (sīt'shot), *n.* Distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. [Rare.]

> It only makes me run faster from the place 'till I get as it were out of *sightshot*. *Cowley*, Works (ed. 1707), II. 701.

**sight-singing** (sīt'sing″ing), *n.* In *music*, vocal sight-reading. See *sight-reader*.

**sightsman** (sīts'man), *n.*; pl. *sightsmen* (-men). [< *sight's*, poss. of *sight*$^1$, + *man*.] 1†. One who points out the sights or objects of interest of a place; a local guide.

> In the first place our *sights-man* (for so they name certain persons here who get their living by leading strangers about to see the city) went to the Palace Farnese.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 6, 1644.

2. One who reads music readily at sight.

**sight-vane** (sīt'vān), *n.* A piece of brass or other metal, with a hole or slit in it, attached to a quadrant, azimuth compass, or other instrument, through which aperture the observation is made. See cut under *prismatic*.

**sight-worthy** (sīt'wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Worth seeing.

> In our universities, . . . where the worst College is more *sight-worthy* than the best Dutch Gymnasium.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, III. iv. 4.

> The most *sight-worthy* and meritorious thing in the whole drama. *New York Tribune*, May 14, 1862.

**sighty**†, *a.* [< ME. *syghty*, *sity*; < *sight* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Appearing to sight; visible. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.—2. Glaring; glittering. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.

**sigil** (sij'il), *n.* [< L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark, token, sign, the device on a seal: see *sign*. Cf. *seal*$^2$, ult. < L. *sigillum*.] A seal; an abbreviated sign or signature; also, an occult stamp, mark, or sign, as in magic or astrology. See *signature*, 2.

> She . . .
> . . . gave me charms and *sigils*, for defence
> Against ill tongues that scandal innocence.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 606.

> Sign and *sigil*, word of power,
> From the earth raised keep and tower.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

**Sigillaria** (sij-i-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < L. *sigillum*, a seal: see *sigil*.] A genus of very important and widely spread fossil plants which occur in the (Carboniferous) coal-measures, and which are especially characteristic of the middle section of the series. *Sigillaria* is a tree often of large size, and chiefly known by the peculiar markings on the trunk, which in some respects resemble those which characterize *Lepidodendron*. These markings are leaf-scars, and they occur spirally distributed around the stem, and generally arranged on vertical ridges or ribs. Great numbers of species have been described, the variations in the form and arrangement of the leaf-scars and of the vascular scars being the points chiefly relied on for specific distinction. *Sigillaria* is but imperfectly known, so far as foliage and fruit are concerned, but most paleobotanists consider it probable that it will be eventually proved to be closely related to *Lepidodendron*; others refer it to the cycads; while there are some who maintain that it is probable that various plants quite different from one another in their systematic position have been included under the name *Sigillaria*.

**sigillarian** (sij-i-lā′ri-a̤n), *a.* Belonging or related to *Sigillaria*.

The author has demonstrated a peculiarity in the origin of the medulla of the *Sigillarian* and Lepidodendroid plants. *Nature*, XLI. 573.

**sigillaroid, sigillarioid** (sij′i-lā̤-roid, sij-i-lā′-ri-oid), *a.* [< *Sigillaria* + *-oid.*] Same as *sigillarian.*

Lepidodendroid and *sigillaroid* plants abound.
*A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 345.

**sigillary** (sij′i-lā̤-ri), *a.* [< L. **sigillarius* (LL. as a noun, a maker of seals), < *sigillum*, a seal: see *sigil.*] Of the nature of a seal; connected with a seal or with sealing.

Yr summons for my Court at Warley, with all those *sigillary* formalities of a perfect instrument.
*Evelyn*, To Mr. Thurland.

**sigillate** (sij′i-lāt), *a.* [< L. *sigillatus*, adorned with figures, < *sigillum*, a mark, device, seal: see *sigil.*] **1.** In *ceram.*, decorated with impressed patterns.—**2.** In *bot.*, marked as if with the impressions of a seal, as the rhizome of Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum*.—**3.** Expressly indicated.—**Sigillate distribution**, distribution indicated by *all*, *some*, etc.

**sigillated** (sij′i-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sigillate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *sigillate*.—**Sigillated ware**, hard pottery decorated with patterns printed from stamps.

**sigillation** (sij-i-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *sigillate* + *-ion.*] The decoration of pottery by means of molds or stamps applied to the surface.

**sigillative**† (sij′i-lā̤-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *sigillatif*, < L. *sigillatus*, adorned with figures or devices: see *sigillate.*] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

*Sigillatif*: . . . *Sigillative*, sealable, apt to seale; made of wax. *Cotgrave* (ed. 1611).

**sigillography** (sij-i-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *sigillum*, a seal, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study or science of seals; knowledge of the kinds and uses of seals.

It is only of late years that much attention has been paid to Byzantine *sigillography*. *Athenæum*, No. 3072, p. 341.

**sigla** (sig′lä̤), *n. pl.* [LL., abbr. of L. *sigilla*, pl. of *sigillum*, a mark, seal: see *sigil*, *seal*2.] A monogram, usually an abbreviation of a proper name, especially one engraved upon the seal of a seal-ring, as was common in the middle ages.

**siglaton**†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

**siglos** (sig′los), *n.*; pl. *sigli* (-lī). [< Gr. *σίγλος*, *σικλος* (see def.): see *shekel.*] A silver coin issued by the kings of ancient Persia; a silver daric. Its normal weight was about 86.45 grains, and 20 sigli were equivalent to one gold daric. (See *daric.*) The siglos, like the daric, bore on the obverse a figure of the King of Persia represented as an archer.

**sigma** (sig′mä̤), *n.* [< L. *sigma*, < Gr. *σίγμα*.] **1.** The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equivalent to the English *S*, *s*. (For its early forms, see under *S.*) There is also an uncial form (see *uncial*), namely **C**, made from Σ by curving and slighting; this has been revived in some recent alphabets of Greek.
**2.** An S-shaped or sigmoid flesh-spicule of a sponge.—**Sigma function**, a function used in the Weierstrassian theory of elliptic functions, and defined by the formula

$$\log \sigma u = \log u + \overset{+\infty}{\underset{-\infty}{\Sigma_m}}\overset{+\infty}{\underset{-\infty}{\Sigma_n}}\left[\log\left(1 - \frac{u}{m\omega + n\omega'}\right) + \frac{u}{m\omega + n\omega'} + \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{(m\omega + n\omega')^2}\right] - \log\left(1 - \frac{u}{0\omega + 0\omega'}\right) - \frac{u}{0\omega + 0\omega'} - \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{(0\omega + 0\omega')^2}.$$

The significance of the last terms is that the values $m = n = 0$ are to be excluded in forming the sum.

**sigmaspiral** (sig′ma̤-spī″ra̤l), *a.* [< *sigmaspire* + *-al.*] Curved as one turn of a cylindrical spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a sigmaspire.

**sigmaspire** (sig′ma̤-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire: see *sigma* and *spire*2.] In sponges, a simple kind of microsclere or flesh-spicule, whose form is that of a single turn of a cylindrical spiral, so that it looks like the letter C, or S, according to the direction from which it is viewed. *Sollas.*

**sigmate** (sig′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sigmated*, ppr. *sigmating*. [< *sigma* + *-ate*2.] To add a sigma or *s* to; change by the addition of an *s* at the end, as in *upwards*, alternative of *upward*.

The question of the plural treatment, or otherwise, of some *sigmated* words [as "means"] is fair matter for discussion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 216.

The root of the future is got from the root of the present (or infinitive) by *sigmating* it.
*T. K. Arnold*, First Greek Book, p. 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sigmate** (sig′māt), *a.* [< *sigma* + *-ate*1.] Having the form of the Greek sigma or of the letter S; sigma-shaped or S-shaped.

With *sigmate* flesh-spicules [sponges].
*Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 937.

**sigmatic** (sig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sigmate* + *-ic.*] Formed with a sigma or *s*: said of the Greek first aorist and first future, and also of parallel formations in other languages, as Sanskrit.

*Sigmatic* aorists and futures in pure verbs are "new words." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 165.

Memini is a different thing from dixi (ἔδειξα); the latter is a *sigmatic* aorist. *The Academy*, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 358.

**sigmation** (sig-mā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *sigmate* + *-ion.*] The adding of a sigma or *s* at the end of a word or a syllable.

This fondness for pluralizing . . . is constantly showing itself both in a purely senseless *sigmation* and in a duplication of the plural ending. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 142.

**sigmatism** (sig′ma̤-tizm), *n.* [< NL. *sigmatismus*, < MGr. *σιγματίζειν*, write with sigma, < Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma: see *sigma.*] **1.** The use or presence of sigma or *s*; repetition or recurrence of *s* or of the *s*-sound.

D read clearly "terrasque citis ratis attigit auris," perhaps rightly, as the *sigmatism* is quite Ovidian.
*Classical Rev.*, III. 270.

**2.** Difficult or defective pronunciation of the sound *s*.

**sigmatismus** (sig-ma̤-tis′mus), *n.* [NL.: see *sigmatism.*] Same as *sigmatism*.

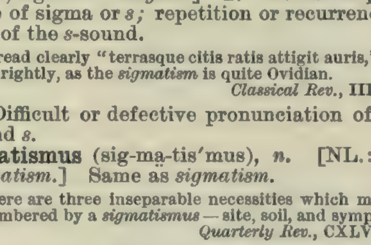
There are three inseparable necessities which may be remembered by a *sigmatismus* — site, soil, and sympathy.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

**Sigmatophora** (sig-ma̤-tof′ọ-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sigmatophorus*: see *sigmatophorous.*] A suborder of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, whose microscleres or flesh-spicules are sigmaspires. It contains the families *Tetillidæ* and *Samidæ*.

**sigmatophorous** (sig-ma̤-tof′ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sigmatophorus*, < Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] Having sigmaspires, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sigmatophora*.

**sigmella** (sig-mel′ä̤), *n.*; pl. *sigmellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *sigma*: see *sigma.*] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*

**Sigmodon** (sig′mọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Say and Ord, 1825): see *sigmodont.*] **1.** A genus of sigmodont murines; the cotton-rats. *S. hispidus* is the common cotton-rat of the southern United States. It is a stout-bodied species, formerly wrongly referred to the genus *Arvicola*, 4½ to 5½ inches long, the tail about 3 inches more; with large hind feet, 1$\frac{1}{10}$ inches long, naked, and six-tuberculate on the soles; large rounded ears, nearly naked outside, hairy inside; blunt muzzle, furry except on the septum; long, coarse pelage, hispid with bristly hairs, above finely lined with black and brownish-yellow, below grayish-white; and the tail scarcely bicolor. It is a very common and troublesome animal. Similar species, or varieties of this one, extend through most of Mexico to Guatemala.



Cotton-rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*).

**2.** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

**sigmodont** (sig′mọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Showing a sigmoid pattern of the molar crowns when the biserial tubercles of these teeth are ground flat by wear, as a murine; of or pertaining to the *Sigmodontes*, as any murine indigenous to America.

**II.** *n.* Any sigmodont murine.

**Sigmodontes** (sig-mō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sigmodon*, q. v.] The Neogæan or New World murine rodents; a tribe or series of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, peculiar to America, and containing all the American murines: named from one of the genera, *Sigmodon*, and contrasted with *Mures*. They have the upper molars tuberculate in double series, and the bony palate ending opposite the last molars. There are many genera, and numerous species. The North American genera are *Sigmodon*, *Neotoma*, *Ochetodon*, and *Hesperomys* with its subdivisions. See cuts under *deer-mouse*, *Neotoma*, *rice-field*, and *Sigmodon*.

**sigmoid** (sig′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σιγμοειδής*, also *σιγματοειδής*, of the shape of sigma, < *σίγμα*, sigma, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Shaped like the Greek capital letter sigma in either of its forms. (See *sigma*, 1.) In *anat.*, specifically—(*a*) Having the curve of the uncial sigma or the roman C; semilunar; crescentic: as, the greater and lesser *sigmoid* cavity of the ulna; the *sigmoid* cavity of the radius. [Now rare.] (*b*) Resembling the earlier and now usual form of the sigma, or the roman S, or the old italic long *ſ*; sinuous; sinuate: as, the *sigmoid* flexure of the colon (the last curve of the colon before it terminates in the rectum); the *sigmoid* shape of the human collar-bone.—**Great** (or **greater**) **sigmoid cavity of the ulna**, a concavity at the superior extremity of the ulna, which receives the trochlear surface of the humerus. See *olecranon*, and cut under *forearm*.—**Sigmoid artery**, a branch of the inferior mesenteric artery which supplies the sigmoid flexure of the colon.—**Sigmoid cavity of the radius**, the concave articular surface of the lower end of the radius, which articulates with the ulna.—**Sigmoid flexure**, an S-shaped curve of several parts. Specifically—(*a*) Of the colon, at the end of the descending colon, terminating in the rectum. (*b*) Of the spinal column of man and a few of the highest apes, highly characteristic of the erect attitude. It does not exist in the infant. (*c*) Of the cervical vertebræ of birds and some reptiles, as cryptodirous turtles, when the head is drawn in straight upon the shoulders. It disappears when the head is thrust forward and the neck thus straightened out. It is very strongly marked in long-necked birds, as herons.—**Sigmoid fossa, gyrus, notch.** See the nouns.—**Sigmoid valve**, one of the aortic or pulmonary semilunar valves: an example of the old use of the term. See *semilunar*.—**Small** (or **lesser**) **sigmoid cavity of the ulna**, a small depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, which receives the head of the radius. See cut under *forearm*.=**Syn.** See *semilunar*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A sigmoid curve.—**2.** The region of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

**sigmoidal** (sig-moi′da̤l), *a.* [< *sigmoid* + *-al.*] Same as *sigmoid*.—**Sigmoidal fold**, in *geol.*, a reversed or inverted fold; a mass of strata which, as the result of crust-movements, have been turned back on themselves into a form somewhat resembling that of the Greek letter sigma.

**sigmoidally** (sig-moi′da̤l-i), *adv.* In the shape of the Greek letter sigma.

The *sigmoidally* curved folds of the ganoine.
*J. W. Davis*, Geol. Mag., III. 150.

**sign** (sīn), *n.* [< ME. *signe*, *sygne*, *syng*, *seine*, *sine*, *syne*, < OF. *signe*, *seing*, sign, mark, signature, F. *signe*, sign, *seing*, signature, = Pr. *signe* = Sp. Pg. *signo* = It. *segno*, sign, = AS. *segen*, *segn*, a sign, standard, = D. *sein* = OHG. *segan*, MHG. G. *segen* = OIr. *sēn*, sign, < L. *signum*, a mark, sign, token; root uncertain. From L. *signum* are also ult. E. *signature*, *signet*, *signify*, etc., *assign*, *consign*, *countersign*, *design*, *ensign*, *resign*, *insignia*, etc., *sigil*, *sigillate*, *seal*2, *sain*1, etc.] **1.** A visible mark or impress, whether natural or artificial, accidental or purposed, serving to convey information, suggest an idea, or assist inference; a distinctive guiding indication to the eye.

Nowe nede is sette a *signe* on every vyne
That fertile is, scions of it to take
For setting.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

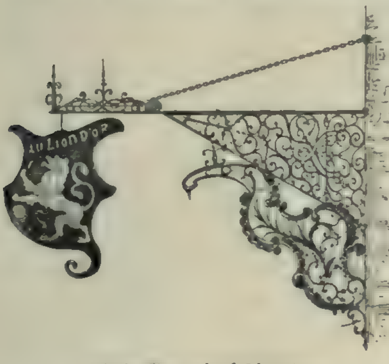
Ther ys ȝette a *syne* of his fote
On a marbulle stone ther as he stode.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

**2.** An arbitrary or conventional mark used as an abbreviation for a known meaning; a figure written technically instead of the word or words which it represents, according to prescription or usage: as, mathematical, astronomical, medical, botanical, or musical *signs*; occult *signs*; an artist's *sign*. The most common mathematical signs are those indicating the relations of quantities in arithmetical and algebraic processes. (See *notation*, 2.) The principal astronomical signs are those representing the names of the twelve divisions or constellations of the zodiac. (See def. 11.) Others symbolize the sun, the earth, and the other planets, the moon and its different phases, and the first twenty or more of the asteroids or planetoids. (See *symbol*.) All these, as well as the zodiacal signs, are in form significant of the names or the bodies for which they stand. The eight aspects have also signs, as follows: ☌ conjunction, ☍ opposition, △ trine, □ quadrature, ✱ sextile, and three others very rarely used. In zoölogy two astronomical signs, ♂ and ♀, of Mars and Venus, are constantly used to denote male and female respectively; to which is sometimes added a plain circle, ○, meaning a young animal of undetermined sex. These signs for sex are in a good many of the cuts of insects figured in this volume (see, for example, *silk-spider*). In botany ⊙ indicates a monocarpic plant; ①, an annual; ②, a biennial; ♃, a perennial; ♄, a shrub; 5, a tree; ♂, a male plant or flower; ♀, a female plant or flower; ☿, a hermaphrodite plant or flower; ∞, indefinitely numerous; O=, cotyledons accumbent; O‖, cotyledons incumbent, etc. The following signs are in common use in medicine and pharmacy: ℞, recipe; ℥, ounce; f℥, fluidounce; ʒ, dram; fʒ, fluidrachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim.

**3.** Something displayed to announce the presence of any one; a cognizance; a standard; a banner.

When the great ensign of Messiah blazed,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 776.

**4.** An inscribed board, plate, or space, or a symbolical representation or figure, serving for guidance or information, as on or before a place of business or of public resort, or along a road: as, a merchant's or shopman's *sign;* a



Swinging Sign, style of 18th century.

tavern-*sign;* a swinging *sign;* a tin *sign:* a *sign*-board. Places of business, and especially taverns, were formerly often known by the names of the figures or representations used by them for signs, as the Cock and Bull for a tavern, the Bible and Keys for a bookstore, etc.

> To be solde at his shop in Corn-hill, at the *signe* of the Cat and Parrats. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 11.

> Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*,
> The Castle in St. Alban's, Somerset,
> Hath made the wizard famous in his death.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 67.

> His naturall memorie was very great, to wch he added the art of memorie. He would repeate to you forwards and backwards all the *signes* from Ludgate to Charing-crosse. *Aubrey*, Lives, Thomas Fuller.

**5.** A symbolical representation; a symbol; hence, in absolute use, symbolical significance; allusive representation: with *in*.

> And on her head a crowne of purest gold
> Is set, *in sign* of highest soveraignty.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 191.

> There is idolatry in worshipping the outward *sign* of bread and wine.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 44.

> By cross arms, the lover's *sign*,
> Vow.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

**6.** A representative or indicative thing; a tangible, audible, or historical token, symbol, or memento; an exponent or indicator: as, words are the *signs* of thought; the ruin is a *sign* of past grandeur.

> The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men; and they became a *sign*. Num. xxvi. 10.

> This would be to make them [words] *signs* of his own conceptions, and yet apply them to other ideas.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

> That autumn star,
> The baleful *sign* of fevers.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

> The ampullæ were the special *signs* of the Canterbury pilgrimage; the scallop-shell was the *sign* of the pilgrimage to Compostella; whilst the *signs* of the Roman pilgrimage were a badge with the effigies of St. Peter and St. Paul, the cross-keys, or "keyes of rome," . . . and the vernicle. . . . The proper *sign* of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land was the cross.
> *Skeat*, Note on Piers Plowman (C), viii. 165.

**7.** In general, anything which serves to manifest, stand for, or call up the idea of another thing to the mind of the person perceiving it; evidence of something past, present, or future; a symptom: as, to show *signs* of life; a *sign* of foul or fair weather; *signs* of war; *signs* of a contagious disease.

> O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the *signs* of the times? Mat. xvi. 3.

> She will rather die than give any *sign* of affection.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 236.

> We came to a place where there are some *signs* of the foundation of a house.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 39.

> That he makes Love to you is a *sign* you are handsome; and that I am not jealous is a *sign* you are virtuous.
> *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii. 1.

> Scarce has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give *sign* of reviving animation.
> *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 137.

> I have known black men who could read *sign* and lift a trail with as much intuitive quickness as either red or white. *Mayne Reid*, Osceola, xxii.

> Uncovering of the head is a *sign* alike of worship, of loyalty, and of respect. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

**8.** In Biblical use: (*a*) That by which a person or thing is known, especially as divinely distinguished (Luke ii. 12; Rom. iv. 11; 2 Cor. xii. 12). Hence—(*b*) Especially, an appearance or occurrence indicative of the divine presence or power, and authenticating a message or messenger (Acts ii. 22, vii. 36; 1 Cor. i. 22); a miraculous manifestation or warning; a portent; an omen.

> Except ye see *signs* and wonders, ye will not believe.
> John iv. 48.

> *Signs*, both in heaven and earth, were manifested whenever an emperor was about to die.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 274.

**9.** A motion or gesture intended to express thought or convey an idea; a movement of the hand or some other part of the body having a natural or conventional significance: as, the instinctive, artificial, or alphabetical *signs* of the deaf and dumb; pantomimic *signs;* to manifest assent by a *sign*.

> Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.
> He dies, and makes no *sign*. O God, forgive him!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 28.

> There din'd this day at my Lord's one Sr John Gaudy, a very handsome person, but quite dumb, yet very intelligent by *signes*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1677.

> As *sign* and glance eked out the unfinish'd tale.
> *Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 7.

> No *sign*,
> By touch or mark, he gave me as he passed.
> *Lowell*, Parting of the Ways.

**10†.** A spoken symbol; a signal-cry; a watchword: a use still seen in *countersign*.

> Thou Saint George shalt called bee,
> Saint George of mery England, the *signe* of victoree.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 61.

**11.** One of the twelve divisions of the zodiac, each comprising 30 degrees of the ecliptic, and marked as to position by a constellation or group of stars, the name of which is represented by a symbolical figure or sign of ancient origin. The zodiacal signs are ♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Maid; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have now moved quite away from the constellations from which they take their names. See *zodiac*.

> In Aries, the colerik hote *signe*.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 43.

> I was looking very attentively on that *sign* in the heavens which is called by the name of the Balance, when on a sudden there appeared in it an extraordinary light.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 100.

**Accessory signs.** Same as *assident signs*.—**Airy sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign hot and moist: ♊, ♎, ♒.—**Anastrous signs.** See *anastrous*.—**Antecedent sign**, the sign of something about to come to pass. See *antecedent*.—**Ascending, assident, austral, autumnal, barren, bestial, bicorporal, cardinal signs.** See the adjectives.—**Cold sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac which receives an even number when all are numbered in their order: the cold signs are ♉, ♋, ♍, ♏, ♑, ♓. Also called *feminine*, *unfortunate*, or *nocturnal sign*.—**Commemorative signs**, in *med.*, diagnostic indications of previous disease.—**Conjunct sign**, a sign which is contemporaneous with the state of things it signifies.—**Consequent sign**, a sign which signifies a thing already come to pass.—**Contingent sign**, a sign which affords an uncertain indication of its object.—**Descartes's rule of signs.** See *rule*[1].—**Descending sign**, or **sign of right** or **long ascension**, one of the signs of the zodiac through which the sun passes in moving south: a summer or autumn sign: ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐.—**Diacritical sign.** See *diacritical*.—**Double-bodied signs.** See *double-bodied*.—**Dry sign**, in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♈, ♉, ♌, ♍, ♐, ♑.—**Earthy sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign cold and dry: ♉, ♍, ♑.—**Equinoctial sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac beginning at an equinox: ♈, ♎.—**Fiery sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign hot and dry: ♈, ♌, ♐.—**Formal, fruitful, human sign.** See the adjectives.—**Four-footed sign**, in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♈, ♉, ♌, ♐, ♑.—**Hot sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac which receives an odd number when all are numbered in their order: the hot signs are ♈, ♊, ♌, ♎, ♐, ♒. Also called *masculine*, *fortunate*, or *diurnal sign*.—**Instituted sign**, in *logic*. See *institute*.—**Intercepted, local sign.** See the adjectives.—**Material sign**, a sign which represents its object by virtue of a real relation or physical connection with it; an index: such are natural signs and weather-cocks, also the letters of a geometrical diagram, etc.—**Moist sign**, in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♊, ♋, ♎, ♏, ♒, ♓.—**Mute sign.** Same as *watery sign* (see below).—**Natural sign.** See *natural*.—**Necessary sign.** See *necessary*.—**Negative sign**, the algebraical sign minus.—**Northern signs, physical signs, radical sign.** See the adjectives.—**Pilgrim's sign.** See *pilgrim*.—**Rosenbach's sign**, abolition of the abdominal reflex.—**Rule of signs, rule of the double sign.** See *rule*[1].—**Sign manual.** (*a*) See *manual*, *a*.

> A declaration attested by his *sign manual*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*b*) Figuratively, an individual stamp or quality distinguishing anything done or produced by a person. [Often hyphened.]

> All [these lyrics] are stamped with her *sign-manual*.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 125.

**Sign of equality.** See *equality*.—**Sign of residuation.** See *residuation*.—**Sign of the cross.** (*a*) A figure of the cross of Christ borne as a badge, as on a banner, or (as by the crusaders, pilgrims, etc.) on the breast, back, or shoulders. See *sign*, *v. t.*, 1.

> They arm them with the *sign of the cross*, and of the wounds. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

(*b*) See *sign of the cross*, under *cross*[1].—**Spring, summer, winter signs.** See the qualifying words.—**Tropical sign**, a sign of the zodiac beginning at a tropic: ♋, ♑.—**Watery sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign cold and moist: ♋, ♏, ♓. =**Syn. 7.** Note, index, symbol, type, manifestation, signal.—**7** and **8.** *Prognostic*, *Presage*, etc. See *omen*.

**sign** (sīn), *v.* [< ME. **signen*, *seinen*, < OF. *signer*, *seigner*, F. *signer*, F. dial. *siner* = Pr. *signar*, *senhar*, *senar* = OSp. *señar*, Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare*, < L. *signare*, mark, seal, indicate, signify, < *signum*, a mark, sign: see *sign*, *n.* Cf. *sain*[1], derived through AS. from L. *signare*, and thus a doublet of *sign*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with a sign, either fixed or (as by a significant motion) passing; place a sign or distinguishing mark upon; mark; specifically, to sign with the cross. Compare *sain*[1]. [Archaic.]

> We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Baptism of Infants.

> Nothing found here but stones, *signed* with brasse, iron, and lead. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 808. (*Davies.*)

> Here thy hunters stand,
> *Sign'd* in thy spoil. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 206.

> I perswade me that God was pleas'd with thir Restitution, *signing* it, as he did, with such a signal Victory.
> *Milton*, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

> He kissed the ground and *signed* himself with the cross.
> *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

> They . . . wore garments of black, *signed* with a white crosse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 179.

**2.** To affix a signature to, as a writing of any kind, a design or painting, or the like, for verification, attestation, or assent; write one's name upon, or something intended to represent one's name, or (as by authorization or assumption) that of another person: as, to *sign* bills or receipts with the employer's name and the writer's initials; the plans were *signed* with a monogram. A legal or other paper, a picture, etc., is said to be *signed* if the person has written his own name or initials at any requisite point in its course, or in the margin; it is said to be *subscribed* only if he has written this at the end.

> This Hand of mine shall never be employ'd to *sign* any Thing against your Good and Happiness.
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

> The deed is *signed*, and the land is mine.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

**3.** To write as a signature: as, to *sign* one's own or another's name to a letter.

> In 1837 there were forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the women [in London] who could not *sign* their own names. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.

**4.** To affect by a binding signature; dispose of by written assignment or release: with *away* or *off:* as, to *sign away* one's rights; to *sign off* one's interest in a contract.—**5.** To procure the signature of, as to an agreement; engage by the signing of a contract; put under written obligation. [Recent.]

> The Athletics have *signed* a new player.
> *New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

**6.** To communicate by a sign; make known by a significant motion; signal, as with the hand.

> Prince John with his truncheon *signed* to the trumpets to sound the onset. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, viii.

> She answer'd, "These be secret things," and *sign'd*
> To those two sons to pass and let them be.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

**7†.** To give or show signs of; display in appearance or manner; betoken or distinguish by any indication.

> You *sign* your place and calling, in full seeming,
> With meekness and humility.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 108.

**8†.** To assign, as to a place or duty; direct; appoint; settle; fix.

> In thilke place there ye me *signe* to be.
> *Court of Love*, l. 642.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To write one's signature; bind one's self by a signature; make a signed agreement or statement: with an adverbial adjunct: as, to *sign off* from drinking (that is, to sign the temperance pledge). [According to Bartlett, *to sign off* formerly meant in Connecticut to free one's self from a parish tax by a written declaration of membership of a church other than that supported by the commonwealth.]

> One set of men *signed on* after having only seven hours' absence from work.
> *St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**2†.** To serve as a sign; have significance; augur.

> It [mysterious music] *signs* well, does it not?
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 3. 14.

**3.** To make a sign or signs; gesture or point significantly. [Rare.]

> "Behold."
> I *signed* above, where all the stars were out.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

**signa**, *n.* Plural of *signum.*

**signable** (sī′na̤-bl), *a.* [< *sign* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed: as, a deed *signable* by A. B.—2. Capable of signing. [Rare.]

> I commit the paper to your discretion. If *signable* people should fall in your way, or if unsignable, . . . use it.
> *Canning*, To Malmesbury, Diaries and Correspondence, [IV. 96.

**signal** (sig′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *signal*, n., < OF. *signal*, F. *signal* = Pr. *segnal*, *senhal*, *seynal* = Sp. *señal* = Pg. *sinal* = It. *segnale*, signal, as a noun a signal, = D. *signaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *signal*, a signal, < ML. **signalis*, belonging to a sign, neut. *signale*, a signal, < L. *signum*, a sign: see *sign*. Cf. *señal.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Constituting, or serving as, a typical sign or index; especially conspicuous or noteworthy; strikingly uncommon: as, a *signal* example; a *signal* failure; *signal* prosperity.

> She is gon to receive the reward of her *signal* charity, and all other her Christian graces.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

> The ministers were told that the nation expected and should have *signal* redress. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

> The state requires thy *signal* punishment.
> *Landor*, Imag. Convers., Peter the Great and Alexis.

> The instinct of the mind, the purpose of nature, betrays itself in the use we make of the *signal* narrations of history. *Emerson*, History.

2. Of high grade or quality; eminent; great; elevated: applied to persons and feelings. [Rare.]

> As *signal* now in low dejected state,
> As erst in highest, behold him where he lies.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 338.

> The *signal* criminal suffered decently.
> *H. Walpole*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 416.

=**Syn.** Conspicuous, extraordinary.

**II.** *n.* 1†. Sign; token; indication.

> He rode him forth, and in his honde
> He bore the *signal* of his londe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

> Meantime, in *signal* of my love to thee, . . .
> Will I upon thy party wear this rose.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 121.

> The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the *signals* of his justice. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

2. A conventional or intelligible sign designed for information or guidance; an object displayed, a motion made, a light shown, a sound given out, or the like, for direction to or communication with a person or persons (especially at a distance) apprised of or able to recognize its intended meaning: as, to hoist, sound, or make a *signal;* military and naval *signals;* a warning *signal;* a book of *signals* (see *signal-book*). Occasions for the use of formal signals abound particularly in military operations, navigation, railroading, and telegraphing (especially by means of semaphores); and the methods and devices employed are almost innumerable. See cut under *semaphore.*

> Stir not until the *signal*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 26.

> Presently they gaue the *signall* to Hernand Teillo, that lay under the towne with his ambuscado.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

> Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,
> Only a *signal* shown, and a distant voice in the darkness.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Elizabeth, st. iv.

3. An inciting action or movement; an exciting cause; an initial impulse: as, this tyrannous act was the *signal* for insurrection.

> To see the truth first, and to act in accordance with it, has been for ages the *signal* for martyrdom.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 539.

**Bellows-signal**, in *organ-building*, a mechanism, controlled from a stop-knob, by which the player indicates to the bellows-blower when to begin filling the bellows.—**Block-signal system.** Same as *block system* (which see, under *block*2).—**Break-signal**, in *teleg.*, a signal used to separate different parts of a message.—**Cautionary signal**, a yellow flag with white center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations when winds are anticipated that will be dangerous to light craft.—**Code of signals**, a system of rules for communication by means of signals, as between vessels at sea. The "International Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations," a signal-book printed in the languages of all maritime countries, assigns arbitrary meanings to different arrangements of flags or displays of lights, which are thus intelligible to all possessing the book.—**Cold-wave signal**, a signal consisting of a white flag six or eight feet square, with a black center about two feet square, displayed by the United States Weather Bureau when the temperature is expected to fall 20° F. or more in twenty-four hours, and to be below 40° F.—**Interlocking system of signals.** See *interlock.*—**Nautical signal**, a signal serving as a means of communication between vessels at sea, or between a vessel and the shore. It consists of flags of different colors for use in the daytime, or of lanterns or fireworks at night. The various combinations of flags or of lanterns express each some phrase or sentence that may be necessary in directing the movements of a fleet or a single vessel, answering signals of other vessels, making known the wants of the vessel displaying it, or simply for communicating information. On a smaller scale, a single flag, by its position, etc., is made to express various meanings.—**On-shore signal**, a signal formerly displayed at lake ports by the United States Signal-service as a warning to small vessels when the wind was expected to blow in an on-shore direction with a velocity of from 20 to 35 miles per hour.—**Signal Corps**, a corps of the United States army charged with the general signal-service of the army, with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field, with constructing and operating military telegraph-lines, and all other duties usually pertaining to military signaling. By act of October 1st, 1890, the Signal Corps consists of the chief signal officer, one major, four captains (mounted), four first lieutenants (mounted), and fifty sergeants.—**Signal quartermaster.** See *quartermaster.*—**Signal-service Bureau**, from 1871 to July 1st, 1891, a bureau of the United States War Department, presided over by the chief signal officer, having charge of military signaling and military telegraph-lines, and of the collection and comparison of meteorological observations, and the publication of predictions of the weather based upon them. By act of October 1st, 1890, a Weather Bureau was created in the Department of Agriculture, and the meteorological duties devolving upon the Signal-service Bureau were transferred thereto.—**Storm signal**, a red flag with black center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations, warning seamen to expect violent and dangerous gales.—**To repeat signals** (*naut.*). See *repeat.*—**Weather signal**, a signal designed to give information of the character of the approaching weather; especially, one announcing the forecasts made by a weather-service.

**signal** (sig′na̤l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signaled* or *signalled*, ppr. *signaling* or *signalling.* [< OF. *signaler*, *segnaler*, F. *signaler* = Pr. *signalar* = Sp. *señalar* = Pg. *sinalar* = It. *segnalare;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with a sign. *Layard.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—2. To communicate or make known by a signal or by signals: as, to *signal* orders; a vessel *signals* its arrival.—3. To make signals to: as, the vessel *signaled* the forts.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be a sign or omen. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To give a signal or signals; make communication by signals.

> We may conveniently divide circuits, so far as their *signalling* peculiarities are concerned, into five classes.
> *London Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 209.

> They are *signaling* night and day from one of the half-ruined towers of the capitol, by flag and fire.
> *J. K. Hosmer*, Color-Guard, p. 76.

**signal-book** (sig′na̤l-bůk), *n.* A book containing a system of signals, with explanations and directions for their use.

> A complete naval *signal book* comprehends therefore a system of evolutionary tactics. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 36.

**signal-box** (sig′na̤l-boks), *n.* 1. A small house or tower in which railway-signals are worked.—2. The alarm-box of a police or fire-alarm system, or the like, usually affording a connection with a pneumatic or electric system.

**signal-chest** (sig′na̤l-chest), *n.* A chest or locker on shipboard for holding signal-flags.

**signal-code** (sig′na̤l-kōd), *n.* A code or system of arbitrary signals. See *code of signals*, under *signal.*

**signaler, signaller** (sig′na̤l-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes signals; a person or an instrument employed in signaling. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 83.

**signaletic** (sig-na̤-let′ik), *a.* [< F. *signalétique*, < *signaler*, signal: see *signal*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to the algebraic signs plus and minus.

> They are *signaletic* functions, indicating in what manner . . . the roots of the one equation are intercalated among those of the other. *Cayley*, in Nature, XXXIX. 218.

**Signaletic series**, a succession of terms considered solely with reference to their signs as *plus* or *minus.*

**signal-fire** (sig′na̤l-fīr), *n.* A fire intended for a signal; a beacon-fire. Signal-fires were formerly often built on high points for the gathering of members of a clan, tribe, or other organization for hostile or predatory operations. They were also lighted on sea-coasts for the guidance of vessels, and in semi-barbarous times or places often as a lure for their destruction for the sake of plunder. The earliest lighthouses were supplied with signal-fires instead of lamps. Such fires, or rather the dense columns of smoke made to arise from them, are still largely in use for signaling purposes among the North American Indians.

**signal-flag** (sig′na̤l-flag), *n.* A flag used in or adapted for signaling; especially, one of a set of flags of different colors, shapes, and markings, which, singly or in various combinations, have different significations, intelligible either in one language or service, or in all languages. See *code of signals*, under *signal.*

**signal-gun** (sig′na̤l-gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal, or one especially used for firing signals.

> Well, one day bang went the *signal gun* for sailing, and blew my day-dreams to the clouds.
> *D. Jerrold*, Retiring from Business, III. 2.

> Hark—peals the thunder of the *signal-gun!*
> It told 'twas sunset. *Byron*, Corsair, i. 14.

**signal-halyard** (sig′na̤l-hal″yärd), *n.* See *halyard.*

**signalise**, *v.* See *signalize.*

**signality** (sig-nal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *signal* + *-ity.*] The state of being signal; prominence; eminence; importance.

> Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Latham.*)

**signalize** (sig′na̤l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signalized*, ppr. *signalizing.* [< *signal* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make signal; render conspicuously noteworthy; distinguish in a special or exceptional manner: used of a person, reflexively, or of his actions, directly or indirectly: as, to *signalize* one's self by great deeds or great crimes; to *signalize* one's administration by reformatory zeal.

> A man's memory finds sufficient employment on such as have really *signalized* themselves by their great actions.
> *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

> He *signalized* himself by a very remarkable superiority of genius. *Goldsmith*, Essay, Taste.

> It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. *Burke.*

2. To indicate or point out distinctly; make special note or mention of; specialize. [Recent.]

> The MS. of the Roman de la Rose, the presence of which in a private library in Boston was *signalized* by Prof. Alphonse van Daell. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 118.

> Children cannot be suitably impressed with such "tremendous ideas as evolution," and therefore it is useless to *signalize* these to them. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 342.

3. To signal; make signals to; indicate by a signal. [Now rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *intrans.* To make signals; hold communication by signals. [Now rare.]

> Twelve oval metal disks, supposed by Wagner to have been attached occasionally to the commander's staff in *signalizing.* *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxv.

> I *signalized* to the fleet. *Farragut*, Life, p. 322.

Also spelled *signalise.*

**signal-lamp** (sig′na̤l-lamp), *n.* A lamp by which signals may be made, usually fitted with a lantern and either moved in certain ways, or combined with other lamps to form certain groups, or arranged with glasses or slides of different colors. White usually indicates safety, red danger, and green caution; but on the continent of Europe green is a safety-signal, and also on some American railways.

**signal-lantern** (sig′na̤l-lan″tėrn), *n.* A lantern with plain or colored glass, used in signaling. Some have working slides which give flashes of light, the durations of which and the intervals of time between them correspond to determined meanings. Slides of colored glass are also used to give combinations. See cut under *lantern.*

**signaller**, *n.* See *signaler.*

**signal-light** (sig′na̤l-līt), *n.* A light, shown especially at night, either alone or with others, to make signals. Compare *signal-lamp.*

**signally** (sig′na̤l-i), *adv.* In a signal manner; conspicuously; eminently; memorably: as, their plot failed *signally.*

**signalman** (sig′na̤l-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *signalmen* (-men). One whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, or the like by means of signals; a signaler; in nautical or military service, one who makes signals and reads or interprets the signals received; an expert in signals.

**signalment** (sig′na̤l-me̤nt), *n.* [< F. *signalement;* as *signal* + *-ment.*] 1. A making known by signs or indications; specifically, a description by external marks or characteristics for identification. [A Gallicism.]

> The foiled police
> Renounced me. "Could they find a girl and child?
> No other *signalment* but girl and child?
> No data shown but noticeable eyes,
> And hair in masses, low upon the brow?"
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vi.

> That bit of Dürer . . . contains a true *signalement* of every nut-tree and apple-tree and higher bit of hedge all round that village. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, i.

2. The act of signaling. *Imp. Dict.*

**signal-officer** (sig′na̤l-of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer in the signal-service of an army; an officer of the signal corps.—**Chief signal officer**, an officer of the United States army charged with the superintendence of the Signal Corps. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal.*

**signal-order** (sig′na̤l-ôr″dėr), *n.* An order relating to the display of signals.

**signal-post** (sig′na̤l-pōst), *n.* A post or pole upon which movable arms, flags, lights, or the like are arranged, which may be displayed for the purpose of making signals.

**signal-rocket** (sig′na̤l-rok″et), *n.* A rocket used as a signal.

**signal-service** (sig′na̤l-sėr″vis), *n.* 1. The business of making or transmitting signals; the occupation of signaling, especially in the army: as, to be assigned to *signal-service.*—2. An organization for the business of signaling. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal.*

**signal-tower** (sig′nạl-tou″ėr), *n.* A tower from which signals are set or displayed, as by a semaphore, or by any other means of transmitting information or orders to a distance.

**signatary** (sig′nạ-tạ̄-ri), *n.* and *a.* Same as *signatory.*

**signate** (sig′nāt), *a.* [< L. *signatus*, pp. of *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign, v.*] 1. Designate; determinate.—2. In *entom.*, having irregular spots or marks resembling letters; lettered.—**Signate individual**, a definitely designated individual.—**Signate matter** (L. *materia signata*, a term of St. Thomas Aquinas). See *matter.*—**Signate predication.** See *predication.*

**signation** (sig-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *signatio(n-)*, a marking, < L. *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign.*] That which is used as a token or sign; a betokenment; an emblem.

> A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation* to be raised unto a lunary representation.
> *Sir T. Browne.* (*Latham.*)

**signatory** (sig′nạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *signatorius*, pertaining to sealing, < *signare*, pp. *signatus*, mark, sign: see *sign.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *signatories* (-riz). One who is bound by signature to the terms of an agreement; specifically, a party or state bound jointly with several others by the signing of a public treaty or convention.

> The greater the humiliation, too, for Russia, the more necessary it was for the other *signatories* to avoid . . . breaches of the treaty of 1856.
> *The Nation*, Nov. 24, 1870, p. 346.

**II.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in sealing: as, a *signatory* ring. *Bailey.* [Rare or unused.]—2. That has signed, or signed and sealed; bound by signature and seal, as to the terms of a contract or agreement: used specifically, in the phrase *signatory powers*, of the sovereign parties to a general treaty or convention, as that of Paris in 1856, or that of Berlin in 1878.

> A European Commission, in which the *signatory powers* were to be represented each by one delegate, was to be charged with executing the necessary works for clearing the mouths of the Danube.
> *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 352.

> Her majesty's government . . . are compelled to place on record their view that it [the action of the Russian government as to Batoum] constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin unsanctioned by the *signatory Powers.*
> *British Blue Book*, Aug. 21, 1886.

**signature** (sig′nạ̄-tụ̄r), *n.* [< F. *signature* = Sp. *signatura* = Pg. *as-signatura* = It. *segnatura*, < ML. *signatura*, signature, a rescript, < L. *signare*, sign: see *sign.*] 1. A distinguishing sign, mark, or manifestation; an indicative appearance or characteristic, either physical or mental; a condition or quality significant of something: as, the *signatures* of a person's temperament seen in his face. [Formerly used with much latitude, but now archaic or technical.]

> It is . . . impossible that the universal and abstract intelligible ideas of the mind, or essences of things, should be mere stamps or *signatures* impressed upon the soul in a gross corporeal manner.
> *Cudworth*, Eternal and Immutable Morality, IV. iii. § 13.

> It pleased God to bind man by the *signature* of laws to observe those great natural reasons without which man could not arrive at the great end of God's designing.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 9.

> They instantly discover a merciful aspect, and will single out a face wherein they spy the *signatures* and marks of mercy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

> He [the psychologist] recognizes in Quality a primary fact of Feeling, and in Quantity a fundamental *signature* of Feeling.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 31.

Specifically—2. An external natural marking upon, or a symbolical appearance or characteristic of, a plant, mineral, or other object or substance, formerly supposed by the Paracelsians (and still by some ignorant persons) to indicate its special medicinal quality or appropriate use. The medical theory based upon this conception, known as the *doctrine of signatures*, took note of color (as yellow flowers for jaundice and the bloodstone for hemorrhage), shape (as that of the roots of mandrake and ginseng), various peculiarities of marking, etc. Many existing names of plants, minerals, etc., originated from this theory. See *kidneywort*, *mandrake*, *scorpion-grass.* Also called *sign*, *seal*, and *sigil.*

> Some also, pretending themselues Natures Principall Secretaries, haue found out [in certain plants] . . . *Signatures* of Natures owne impression, fitted to their seueral and speciall vses in Physicke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

> Chymists observe in the book of nature that those simples that wear the figure or resemblance (by them termed *signature*) of a distempered part are medicinal for that part of that infirmity whose *signature* they bear.
> *Boyle*, Style of the Holy Scriptures.

> Seek out for plants with *signatures*,
> To quack of universal cures.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 328.

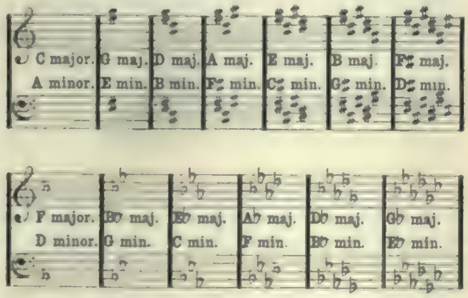
> They believed, for example, that the plant called Jew's-ear, which does bear a certain resemblance to the human ear, was a useful cure for diseases of that organ. This doctrine of *signatures*, as it was called, exercised an enormous influence on the medicine of the time.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 130.

3. The name of a person, or something used as representing his name, affixed or appended to a writing or the like, either by himself or by deputy, as a verification, authentication, or assent (as to a petition or a pledge). The initials, the first or familiar name by which one is known, or the mark or sign of the cross, and the like, if affixed by the person for that purpose, is a legal signature. A British peer uses his title as signature: thus, the Marquis of Salisbury signs himself simply "Salisbury." Prelates of the Church of England adopt signatures from the Latinized designations of their sees: thus, the Archbishop of Canterbury (E. W. Benson) signs himself "E. W. Cantuar."; the Bishop of Oxford (W. Stubbs), "W. Oxon." See *sign, v. t.*, 2, 3.

4. In *Scots law*, a writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of exchequer, as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented. This, having in the case of an original charter the sign manual of the sovereign, and in other cases the *cachet* appointed by the act of union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view. *Imp. Dict.*

5. A letter or figure placed by the printer at the foot of the first page of every section or gathering of a book. The letters begin with A, the figures with 1, and follow in regular order on succeeding sections. They are intended to aid the binder in folding, collating, and arranging the sections consecutively. In early printed books the signature-mark was often repeated on the 3d, 5th, and 7th pages of a section of 16 pages as an additional safeguard for the folder: as, A on 1st page, A i on 3d, A ii on 5th, and A iv on 7th page. This practice has been discontinued except for offcuts of 12mos, which have the signature repeated.

Hence—6. A sheet; especially, in bookbinders' use, a sheet after it has been folded and is ready to be gathered.—7. In *musical notation*, the signs placed at the beginning of a staff to indicate the key (tonality) and the rhythm of a piece. The term properly includes the clef (which see), since it determines the form of the key-signature. The key-signature consists of sharps or flats placed upon the degrees corresponding to the black digitals of the keyboard that are to be used; their number and position show also the position of the key-note. The key-signature of a minor key is the same as that of its relative major key. A key-signature made up of sharps is called a *sharp signature*; one made up of flats is called a *flat signature.* The key-signature may be altered in the course of the piece. In this case a heavy bar is inserted, and the sharps or flats that are not to continue in force are nullified by cancels (naturals) prefixed to the new signature. The key-signatures most in use with the common G and F clefs are as follows:



Some slight variations in the above forms occur. (See *key*¹, *key-signature*, and *circle of keys* (under *circle*).) The rhythmical signature, or time-signature, consists of two numerals, the upper of which indicates the number of principal beats in the measure, and the lower the kind of note chosen to represent one such beat. (See *rhythm*, and *rhythmical signature* (under *rhythmical*).) The key-signature is usually repeated at the beginning of every brace; but the rhythmical signature is given but once.

8. In *entom.*, a mark resembling a letter; one of the marks of a signate surface.

**signature†** (sig′nạ̄-tụ̄r), *v. t.* [< *signature*, *n.*] To mark out; distinguish.

> Those who, by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signatured* to intellectual professions.
> *G. Cheyne*, Regimen, p. 30. (*Latham.*)

**signature-line** (sig′nạ̄-tụ̄r-līn), *n.* In *printing*, the line at the bottom of the page in which the signature-mark is placed.

**signature-mark** (sig′nạ̄-tụ̄r-märk), *n.* Same as *signature*, 5.

**signaturist** (sig′nạ̄-tụ̄r-ist), *n.* [< *signature* + *-ist.*] One who holds to the doctrine of signatures. See *signature*, 2. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**sign-board** (sīn′bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice is fixed, as of one's place of business, of goods for sale, or of warning against trespass.

> No swinging *sign-board* creaked from cottage elm
> To stay his steps with faintness overcome.
> *Wordsworth*, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 16.

**signer** (sī′nėr), *n.* [< *sign* + *-er*¹.] One who signs; specifically, one who writes his name as a signature: as, the *signer* of a letter; to get *signers* to a petition; the *signers* of the Declaration of Independence.

**signet** (sig′net), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *signet*, < F. *signet*, a signet, seal, stamp, OF. *sinet*, *signet* = Pr. *signet* = Pg. *sinete* = It. *segnetto*, < ML. *signetum*, dim. of L. *signum*, a sign, token: see *sign.*] 1. A seal, especially a private seal, used instead of signing the name, or in addition to it, for verification of papers or the like. The signet in Scotland is a seal by which royal warrants connected with the administration of justice were formerly authenticated. Hence the title of *writers to the signet* or *clerks of the signet*, a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session. In English administration the signet is one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants, which before the abolition of the signet-office in 1848 was there affixed to documents before passing the privy seal, but it is not now required.

> I had my father's *signet* in my purse,
> Which was the model of that Danish seal.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 49.

2. The stamp of a signet; an impression made by or as if by a signet.

> "But will my lord's commands bear us out if we use violence?" "Tush, man! here is his *signet*," answered Varney. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

> Ye shrink from the *signet* of care on my brow.
> *Bryant*, I cannot forget.

**signeted** (sig′net-ed), *a.* [< *signet* + *-ed*².] Stamped or marked with a signet.

**signet-ring** (sig′net-ring), *n.* A seal-ring the seal of which is a signet, or private seal.

**signifer†** (sig′ni-fėr), *n.* [< ML. *signifer*, the zodiac, < L. *signifer*, sign-bearing, starry, < *signum*, a mark or token, + *ferre*, bear, carry.] The zodiac. [A common word with the old astronomers.]

> *Signifer* his candels sheweth brighte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1020.

**signifiable** (sig′ni-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *signify* + *-able.*] That may be signified; capable of being represented by signs or symbols.

> Now what is it that is directly *signifiable* in the world about us? Evidently, the separate acts and qualities of sensible objects, and nothing else.
> *Whitney*, in Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

**signifiance†**, *n.* [ME. *signifiaunce*, *signefiance*, < OF. *signifiance*: see *significance.*] Same as *significance.*

> A straw for alle swevenes [dreams'] *signifiaunce!*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 362.

> And thus ye may knowe whiche were gode men and worthy, whan ye se the *signifiaunce* of the voyde place.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60

**significance** (sig-nif′i-kạns), *n.* [< OF. *significance*, a later form, partly conformed to the L., of *signifiance*, *segnifiance*, *senefiance* (> ME. *signifiaunce*, *signefiance*) = Pr. *signifianza*, *significansa* = It. *significanza*, < L. *significantia*, meaning, force, energy, significance, < *significan(t-)s*, meaning, significant: see *significant.*] 1. That which is signified; purport; covert sense; real or implied meaning; that which may be inferred in regard to any state of things from any circumstance: as, the *significance* of a metaphor, of a chance remark, of a look, of behavior.—2. Importance; more strictly, importance as significative of something interesting, but also, frequently, importance as affecting considerable interests: as, the great *significance* of many small things.

> All their endeavours, either of persuasion or force, are of little *significance.* *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

> The Rubicon, we know, was a very insignificant stream to look at; its *significance* lay entirely in certain invisible conditions. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxxii.

> You never know what life means till you die:
> Even throughout life, 'tis death that makes life live,
> Gives it whatever the *significance.*
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 304.

3. The character of being significant; force of meaning; distinct signification; expressiveness. =**Syn.** *Significance, Signification, Meaning.* *Meaning* is the most general; it may apply to persons, but not the other words: as, what was his *meaning?* *Signification* is closer than *significance*; *significance* is especially the quality of signifying something, while *signification* is generally that which is signified: as, he attached a great deal of *significance* to this fact; what is the *signification* of D. C. L.?

**significancy** (sig-nif′i-kạn-si), *n.* [As *significance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *significance*: chiefly in sense 3 of that word.

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift*, Letter concerning the Sacramental Test.

**significant** (sig-nif′i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. **significant* = Sp. Pg. It. *significante*, < L. *significan(t-)s*, ppr. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate, signify: see **signify**.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Signifying something; conveying a meaning; having a purport; expressive; implying some character, and not merely denotative: as, a *significant* word or sound.—**2.** Serving as a sign or indication; having a special or covert meaning; suggestive; meaning: as, a *significant* gesture; a *significant* look.

To add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant* is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.* (*Johnson.*)

He [Drummond] lived and died, in the *significant* language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**3.** Important; notable; weighty; more strictly, important for what it indicates, but also, often, important in its consequences: opposed to *insignificant:* as, a *significant* event.

Arsenic acid can be evaporated even to dryness in presence of hydrochloric acid without danger of *significant* volatilization. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 66.

**Significant figures**, the succession of figures in the ordinary notation of a number neglecting all the ciphers between the decimal point and the figure not a cipher nearest to the decimal point.

**II.** *n.* That which is significant; a meaning, sign, or indication. [Rare.]

Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 26.

In my glass *significants* there are
Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping.
*Wordsworth*, The Egyptian Maid.

**significantly** (sig-nif′i-kant-li), *adv.* In a significant manner; so as to convey meaning or signification; meaningly; expressively; so as to signify more than merely appears.

**significate** (sig-nif′i-kāt), *n.* [= It. *significato*, < L. *significatus*, pp. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate: see *signify*.] In *logic*, one of several characters (less properly also objects) signified by a common term.

"All tyrants are miserable," "no miser is rich," are universal propositions, and their subjects are, therefore, said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its *significates:* but "some islands are fertile," "all tyrants are not assassinated," are particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their *significates*. *Whately*, Logic, II. ii. § 1.

**Formal significate.** See *formal*.

**signification** (sig″ni-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *significacion*, *significacioun*, < OF. *significacion*, *signification*, F. *signification* = Pr. *significatio* = Sp. *significacion* = Pg. *significação* = It. *significazione*, < L. *significatio(n-)*, a signifying, indication, expression, sign, token, meaning, emphasis, < *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** The act of signifying or making known; expression or indication of meaning in any manner. [Rare.]

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

**2.** A fact as signified; an established or intended meaning; the import of anything by which thought is or may be communicated; connotation, or logical comprehension; implication; sense: as, the *signification* of a word or a gesture; the *significations* of mathematical and other conventional signs.

Words in their primary . . . *signification* stand for nothing but the ideas in the mind of him that uses them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

**3†.** Significance; occult meaning; a fact as inferable from a phenomenon of which it is said to be the signification.

Neuertheles, the dragon had grete *significacion* in hymself, ffor it be-tokened the kynge Arthur and his power. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

**4.** Importance; consequence; significant import. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Therefore send after alle the gode men of the londe to se the bataile, for it hath grete *significacion*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

**5.** In *French-Canadian law*, the act of giving notice; notification.—**Formal signification.** See *formal*.=**Syn. 2.** *Meaning*, etc. See *significance*.

**significative** (sig-nif′i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *significatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *significativo*, < LL. *significativus*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** Serving as an external sign or symbol of some fact; having a representative signification; intentionally suggestive and almost declaratory; showing forth an internal meaning.

In the creation it was part of the office of the sun and moon to be *significative;* he created them for signs as well as for seasons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

**2.** Significant; serving as a premise from which some state of things may be inferred; conveying a covert meaning.

On the night of the 8th of September, Egmont received another most *significative* and mysterious warning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 122.

**significatively** (sig-nif′i-kạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a significative manner; so as to represent, express, or convey by an external sign or indication.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible. *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Challenge made by a Jesuit, iii.

**significativeness** (sig-nif′i-kạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being significative. *Westminster Rev.*

**significator** (sig-nif′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *significateur* = Sp. Pg. *significador* = It. *significatore*, < ML. *significator*, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by words, signs, etc.; in *astrol.*, specifically, a planet ruling a house; especially, the lord of the ascendant (which is the *significator* of life); the apheta. See the quotation.

The planet which is lord of the house which rules the matter inquired after is the *significator* of the quesited; the lord of the ascendant is the general *significator* of the querent. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.

**significatory** (sig-nif′i-kạ-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *significatorio*, < LL. *significatorius*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* Having signification or meaning; significant or significative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *significatories* (-riz). That which betokens, signifies, or represents.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

**significavit** (sig″ni-fi-kā′vit), *n.* [< L. *significavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] In *eccles. law*, a writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping of him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church: so called from the first word of the body of the writ. *Wharton.*

If it be for defect of apparance, take me out a special *significavit*. *Middleton*, The Phœnix, ii. 3.

**signifier** (sig′ni-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which signifies, indicates, or makes known.

In peace he [King Edwin of Northumberland] was preceded by his *signifier*. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 122.

**signify** (sig′ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signified*, ppr. *signifying*. [< ME. *signifien*, *signefien*, *sygnyfyen*, *sinifien*, < OF. *signifier*, F. *signifier* = Pr. *significar*, *signifiar* = Sp. Pg. *significar* = It. *significare*, < L. *significare*, show by signs, signify, mean, < *signum*, a sign, + *facere*, make: see *sign* and *fact*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sign or token of (a fact or pretended fact); represent or suggest, either naturally or conventionally; betoken; mean.

What thing that signe suld *signify*.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some roughcast about him, to *signify* wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 71.

It is a great mercy, that *signifies* a final and universal acquittance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 654.

The olde Greeke word [cocytus] which *signifieth* to keepe a noyse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

John the Baptist is call'd an Angel, which in Greeke *signifies* a Messenger. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Happiness *signifies* a gratified state of all the faculties. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 15.

**2.** To import, in the Paracelsian sense. See *signature*, 2.

Then took he up his garland, and did shew
What every flower, as country-people hold,
Did *signify*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

**3.** To import relatively; have the purport or bearing of; matter in regard to (something expressed or implied): as, that *signifies* little or nothing to us; it *signifies* much.

Why should their [the Sadducees'] opposition *signifie* any thing against so full a stream running down from the first and purest Antiquity? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Pshaw!—what *signifies* kneeling, when you know I must have you? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

**4.** To make known by signs, speech, or action; communicate; give notice of; announce; declare.

Then Paul . . . entered into the temple, to *signify* the accomplishment of the days of purification. Acts xxi. 26.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto his servant John. Rev. i. 1.

Pray you *signify*
Unto your patron I am here.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

**5†.** To exhibit as a sign or representation; make as a similitude.

The picture of the greatest of them is *signified* in the Mappe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 120.

=**Syn.** To manifest, intimate, denote, imply, indicate.

**II.** *intrans.* To have import or meaning; be of consequence; matter.

Well, and pray now—not that it *signifies*—what might the gentleman say? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

Reuben Butler! he hasna in his pouch the value o' the auld black coat he wears—but it disna *signify*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

We ask for long life, but 'tis deep life, or grand moments, that *signify*. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

**signifying** (sig′ni-fī-ing), *p. a.* Having expressive force; significant. [Rare.]

If the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**signinum** (sig-nī′num), *n.* [L., abbr. of *opus Signinum*, 'work of Signia'; neut. of *Signinus*, of Signia, < *Signia*, an ancient town in Latium, now *Segni*.] See *opus signinum*, under *opus*.

**signior**, *n.* See *signor*.

**signiorize**, *v.* See *seigniorize*.

**signiory†**, *n.* See *seigniory*.

**signless** (sīn′les), *a.* [< *sign* + *-less*.] **1.** Making no sign or manifestation; quiet; passive. [Rare.]

Poems . . .
Which moved me in secret, as the sap is moved
In still March branches, *signless* as a stone.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

**2.** Having no algebraical sign, or being essentially positive, like the modulus of an imaginary, a tensor, etc.

Matter or mass is *signless*. *H. Farquhar*, in Science, III. 700.

**signor** (sē′nyọr), *n.* [Also *signior*, *signore;* < It. *signore*, sir, a lord, = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = F. *seigneur:* see *senior*, *seignior*, *sire*, *sir*, *señor*.] **1.** An Italian lord or gentleman; specifically, a member of a class or body of ruling magistrates or senators in one of the old Italian republics.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*,
My very noble and approved good masters.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 77.

The legislative authority of Genoa is lodged in the great senate, consisting of *signors*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 346.

Hence—**2.** A lord or gentleman in general; a man of aristocratic rank or associations.

I have all that 's requisite
To the making up of a *signior*.
*Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

**3.** [*cap.*] An Italian title of respect or address for a man, contracted from *Signore* before a name, equivalent to *Señor* in Spanish, *Senhor* in Portuguese, *Monsieur* or *M.* in French, *Mister* or *Mr.* in English, *Herr* in German, etc.

**Signora** (sē-nyō′rä), *n.* [< It. *signora*, a lady, fem. of *signore;* = Sp. *señora* = Pg. *senhora:* see *signor*.] An Italian title of address or respect for a woman, equivalent to *Madam*, *Mrs.*

**Signorina** (sē-nyọ-rē′nä), *n.* [It., a young lady, miss; dim. of *signora:* see *Signora*.] An Italian title of respect for a young woman, equivalent to *Miss* in English, *Mademoiselle* in French, etc.

**signory†** (sē′nyọr-i), *n.* See *seigniory*.

**sign-painter** (sīn′pān″tėr), *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, etc.

**sign-post** (sīn′pōst), *n.* A post holding a sign. Specifically—(*a*) A post having an arm from which a sign hangs or swings, as before a tavern. (*b*) A guide-post.

He [the comic man] turned round *signposts* and made them point the wrong way, in order to send people whither they did not wish to go. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 100.

**sign-symbol** (sīn′sim″bọl), *n.* A symbol denoting a row or matrix of plus and minus signs.

**signum** (sig′num), *n.*; pl. *signa* (-nä) [L., a mark, sign: see *sign*.] In *Saxon law*, a cross prefixed to a charter or deed as evidence of assent.

**sigterite** (sig′tėr-īt), *n.* A silicate of aluminium and sodium, corresponding in composition to an anhydrous natrolite. In physical characters it is allied to the feldspars. It occurs in granular form in elæolite-syenite in the island of Sigterö in the Langesundfiord, southern Norway.

**sik†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

**sika** (sē′kä), *n.* A kind of deer found in Japan.

**sike**[1] (sīk), *n.* [Sc. also *syke*, *syk*, < ME. *sike*, prob. not < AS. *sic*, *sich* (Somner), a furrow, gutter, rivulet, but < Icel. *sīk*, mod. *sīki*, a ditch, trench; prob. connected with AS. *sīgan*, E. *sie*, *sig*, fall, sink: see *sie*$^{1}$, *sig*.] 1. A small stream of water; a rill; a gutter.—2. A marshy bottom with a small stream in it. [Scotch and North. Eng. in both uses.]

**sike**$^{2}$†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sigh*$^{1}$.

**sike**$^{3}$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*$^{1}$.

**siker**†, **sikerly**† **sikerness**†. Middle English spellings of *sicker*, *sickerly*, *sickerness*.

**Sikh** (sēk), *n.* [Formerly also *Seikh*, *Seekh*, *Seek*, *Sicque*, *Syc*, *Syke*, *Sike*; < Hind. *Sikh*, lit. 'a disciple,' the distinctive name of the disciples of Nanak Shah, who founded the sect.] A member of a politico-religious community of India, founded near Lahore about 1500 as a sect based on the principles of monotheism and human brotherhood. Under their hereditary theocratic chiefs the Sikhs were organized into a political and military force, and in the eighteenth century formed a confederation of states in the Punjab, collectively called Khalsa; their power was greatly developed in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Runjeet Singh. The Punjab was annexed to British India in 1849, after the two Sikh wars of 1845–6 and 1848–9.

**Sikhism** (sē′kizm), *n.* [< *Sikh* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The religious system and practices of the Sikhs, as taught in the Sikh Scriptures, the "Adi-Granth," compiled by the immediate successors of Nanak, their founder. The system embodies an attempt to combine the leading doctrines of Brahmanism and Mohammedanism.

**siklaton**†, *n.* A variant of *ciclaton*.

**Sikyonian**, *a.* Same as *Sicyonian*.

**sil** (sil), *n.* [= F. Sp. *sil*, < L. *sil*, a kind of yellowish earth.] A kind of yellowish earth used as a pigment by ancient painters; yellow ocher.—**Sil atticum**, an ancient name for red ocher.

**silage** (sī′lāj), *n.* [< *silo* + *-age*.] Feed for cattle prepared by treatment in a silo; ensilage. [Recent.]

> Many agriculturists . . . have not the least doubt as to the superiority of *silage* over hay.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 212.

**silage** (sī′lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silaged*, ppr. *silaging*. [< *silage*, *n.*] To make silage of; treat in a silo. [Recent.]

> Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stock could be *silaged*. *The Field*, Dec. 19, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Silaus** (sī′la-us), *n.* [NL. (Besser, 1820), < L. *silaus*, an umbelliferous plant, said to be *Apium graveolens*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Umbelliferæ* and tribe *Seselineæ*, closely allied to the lovage (*Ligusticum*), and distinguished by its yellowish flowers and inconspicuous or obsolete oil-tubes. The two species are natives of Europe and Siberia. They are smooth perennials, bearing pinnately decompound leaves with the segments narrow and entire, and compound umbels with involucels of many small bractlets, but the bracts of the involucre are only one or two or absent. For *S. pratensis*, see *meadow-saxifrage*.

**silch**, *n.* Same as *sealgh*. [Scotch.]

**sile**$^{1}$ (sīl), *v.* [Formerly also *syle*; < ME. *silen*, *sylen*, < MLG. *silen*, LG. *silen*, *sielen* = G. *sielen*, let off water, filter, = Sw. *sila*, filter; with freq. formative *-l*, from the simple verb seen in AS. **sihan*, *seón*, etc., let fall, drip, etc.: see *sie*$^{1}$. Cf. *silt*.] **I.** *trans.* To strain, as milk; pass through a strainer or anything similar; filter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> Tho euwere thurgh towelle *syles* clene,
> His water into the bassynges shene.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To flow down; drop; fall; sink. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> The kyng for that care coldit at his hert,
> And siket full sore with *sylyng* of teris.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1307.

2†. To settle down; compose or calm one's self.

> Than [they] *sylen* to sitte vppon silke wedis,
> Hadyn wyn for to wale & wordes ynow.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

3†. To pass; go.

> Jason full iustly and Joly knightes moo, . . .
> Wonen vp wynly vppon wale horses,
> *Silen* to the Citie softly and faire.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1166.

4. To boil gently; simmer. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sile**$^{1}$ (sīl), *n.* [= MLG. *sil* = G. *siel*, a drain, sewer; from the verb.] 1. A sieve.—2. A strainer or colander for liquids.—3. That which is sifted or strained; hence, settlings; sediment; filth. *Halliwell*.

**sile**$^{2}$ (sīl), *n.* Same as *sill*$^{2}$.

**sile**$^{3}$ (sīl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *soil*$^{1}$.

**sile**$^{4}$ (sīl), *n.* [Also *sill*; origin obscure.] A young herring. *Day*. [Prov. Eng.]

**silenal** (sī-lē′nal), *a.* Typified by the genus *Silene*: as, the *silenal* alliance. *Lindley*.

**silence** (sī′lens), *n.* [< ME. *silence*, *sylence*, < OF. (and F.) *silence* = Pr. *silenci*, m., *silencia*, f., = Sp. Pg. *silencio* = It. *silenzio*, < L. *silentium*, a being silent, silence, < *silen(t-)s*, silent: see *silent*.] 1. The state of being or keeping silent; forbearance or restraint of sound; abstinence from speech or other noise; muteness; reticence: as, to listen in *silence*; the chairman rapped for *silence*.

> Be check'd for *silence*,
> But never tax'd for speech.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 76.

> At one end of the table sat Longfellow, . . . whose *silence* was better than many another man's conversation.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

2. Absence of sound or noise; general stillness within the range or the power of hearing: as, the *silence* of midnight; the *silence* of the tomb.

> The night's dead *silence*
> Will well become such sweet-complaining grievance.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 85.

> A *silence* soon pervaded the camp, as deep as that which reigned in the vast forest by which it was environed.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, i.

3. Absence of mention: as, the *silence* of Scripture (on a particular subject); oblivion; obscurity.

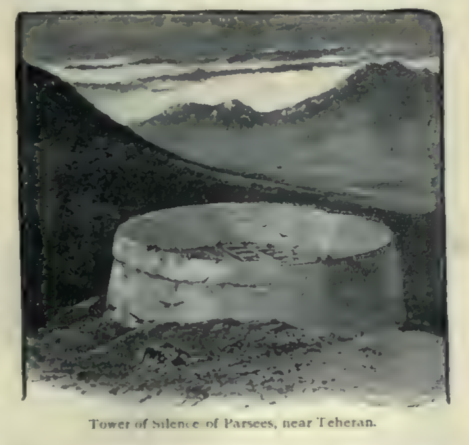
> Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 385.

> A few more days, and this essay will follow the Defensio Populi to the dust and *silence* of the upper shelf.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

4. In distilled spirits, want of flavor and odor; flatness; deadness. See *silent spirit*, under *silent*. [Rare.]

> The Scotch manufacturer may, if he will, employ damaged grain, potatoes, molasses refuse, and various other waste products to yield the silent spirit, since, owing to its *silence*, there is no possibility of detecting afterwards from what source it has been obtained.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 229.

5. In *music*, same as *rest*$^{1}$, 8.—**Amyclæan silence.** See *Amyclæan*.—**Tower of silence**, a tower, generally built about 25 feet high, on which the Parsees expose the bodies of their dead to be stripped of flesh by vultures. These towers are usually so arranged that the denuded bones fall through a grating into a pit, whence they are removed for burial. At Bombay, the principal seat of the Parsees, a number of towers of silence stand in a garden on a high hill. = **Syn.** See *silent*.



Tower of Silence of Parsees, near Teheran.

**silence** (sī′lens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silenced*, ppr. *silencing*. [< *silence*, *n.*]. 1. To cause to be or keep silent; put or bring to silence; restrain from speech or noise; stop the noise of: as, to *silence* a battery or a gun-boat.

> Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
> To *silence* envious tongues.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 446.

> It is the little rift within the lute
> That by and by will make the music mute,
> And ever widening slowly *silence* all.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To restrain from speech about something; cause or induce to be silent on a particular subject or class of subjects; make silent or speechless, as by restraint of privilege or license, or by unanswerable argument.

> Is it therefore
> The ambassador is *silenced*!
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 97.

> Complaints being made against him unto the Bishop's courts, he was for a while then put under the circumstances of a *silenced* minister. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

Hence—3. To make quiescent; put at rest or into abeyance; stop the activity of: as, to *silence* one's conscience.

> Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples.
> *D. Rogers*.

> They have made the happy discovery that the way to *silence* religious disputes is to take no notice of them.
> *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1797), p. 268.

**silency** (sī′len-si), *n.* [As *silence* (see *-cy*$^{1}$).] Same as *silence*. [Rare.]

> And, in love's *silency*,
> Whisperd each other, Lord, what a back hath he!
> *Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist* (1634). (*Nares.*)

**Silene** (sī-lē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737,, so called in allusion to the frequent sticky exudation on its stems; < L. *Silenus*, Silenus: see *Silenus*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sileneæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a ten-nerved five-toothed club-shaped ovoid or inflated calyx, five spreading petals upon erect and slender claws commonly with two small scales, ten stamens, and a stalked ovary with one cell, a free central placenta, and usually three styles, the capsule opening at the top by six or by three short valves to discharge the numerous opaque and roughened seeds. About 480 species have been described, but only about 250 are now thought to be distinct. They are annual or perennial herbs of great variety of habit, tall and erect, tufted or procumbent, or partial climbers, with narrow entire opposite leaves, and pink, scarlet, white, or variously colored flowers, commonly in cymes or in one-sided spikes disposed in a terminal panicle. They are abundant in Asia north of the tropics, and in southern Europe and northern Africa, and there are about 12 species in South Africa. Besides 5 or 6 introduced species in the Atlantic border, the United States contains about 32 species, chiefly in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific region, about half of which are nearly or quite confined to California. Most of the species are known as *catch-fly*. Many are cultivated for their flowers, especially *S. viscosa* and *S. Schafta*, with *S. Armeria*, the sweetwilliam or Lobel's catch-fly, native of the south of Europe. *S. Pennsylvanica*, a glutinous early-flowering species, is the wild pink of the eastern United States (see cut under *anthophore*). (For *S. Virginica*, see *fire-pink*, under *pink*$^{2}$.) Many species with an inflated bladdery calyx are known in general as *campion*, among which *S. Otites*, abundant in sands of eastern Europe and known as *Spanish campion*, is used as an astringent. (For *S. acaulis*, also known in England as *cushion-pink*, see *moss-campion*.) *S. Cucubalus* (*S. inflata*), the bladder-campion, is a wide-spread species of Europe, central and northern Asia, now introduced in the Atlantic United States. It is also called *behen* and *spatling-poppy*; also, from the shape of its calyx, in America *cowbell*, in England *knapbottle* and *whitebottle*. *S. maritima* of the English coast (perhaps a variety of the last) has been called *witches'-thimble*.

**Sileneæ** (sī-lē′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Silene* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a united and more or less tubular four- or five-toothed calyx, five petals with spreading border and a slender claw often bearing two scales at its summit, usually ten stamens, two or more styles separate to the base—the ovary, stamens, and petals all commonly elevated on a stalk-like gynophore or continuation of the receptacle. It includes 11 genera, all natives of the Old World except certain species of *Dianthus* and *Silene*. (See also *Saponaria*, *Lychnis*, and *Gypsophila*.) Most of the genera are cultivated for their ornamental flowers, as the pink, catchfly, etc., which resemble salver-shaped flowers, as phlox, in form, but are composed of separate petals.

**silent** (sī′lent), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sylent*; = It. *silente*, < L. *silen(t-)s*, ppr. of *silere*, be silent; cf. Goth. **silan*, in comp. *ana-silan*, become silent: cf. *seld*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not speaking, or making a noise with the voice; withholding or restraining vocal sounds; mute; dumb; speechless: as, a *silent* spectator; *silent* watchers.

> O my God, I cry in the daytime, but thou hearest not; and in the night season, and am not *silent*. Ps. xxii. 2.

> Hear me for my cause, and be *silent* that you may hear.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 14.

2. In a restricted use, not given to speaking; using few words; not loquacious.

> Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *W. Broome*.

3. Not speaking about some specified thing; withholding mention or statement; saying nothing; uncommunicative.

> This new-created world, whereof in hell
> Fame is not *silent*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 938.

> It is very extraordinary that antient authors should be so *silent* in relation to Heliopolis.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

4. Lacking authority or ability to speak, as about something of personal concern; not having a voice; disqualified for speech: as, a *silent* partner in a firm (see *partner*); the *silent* part of creation.—5. Not uttered or expressed with the voice; unmarked by utterance or demonstrative speech; unspoken; unsounded: as, *silent* agony or endurance; *silent* opposition; a *silent* letter (see below).

> I wish, my liege,
> You had only in your *silent* judgment tried it.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 171.

> Her eyes are homes of *silent* prayer.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxii.

6. Free from or unattended by noise or sound; marked by stillness; quiet: as, *silent* woods; a *silent* assembly.

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift*, Letter concerning the Sacramental Test.

**significant** (sig-nif'i-kạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. **significant* = Sp. Pg. It. *significante*, < L. *significan(t-)s*, ppr. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Signifying something; conveying a meaning; having a purport: expressive; implying some character, and not merely denotative: as, a *significant* word or sound.—**2.** Serving as a sign or indication; having a special or covert meaning; suggestive; meaning: as, a *significant* gesture; a *significant* look.

To add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant* is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.* (*Johnson.*)

He [Drummond] lived and died, in the *significant* language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**3.** Important; notable; weighty; more strictly, important for what it indicates, but also, often, important in its consequences: opposed to *insignificant:* as, a *significant* event.

Arsenic acid can be evaporated even to dryness in presence of hydrochloric acid without danger of *significant* volatilization. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 66.

**Significant figures**, the succession of figures in the ordinary notation of a number neglecting all the ciphers between the decimal point and the figure not a cipher nearest to the decimal point.

**II.** *n.* That which is significant; a meaning, sign, or indication. [Rare.]

Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 26.

In my glass *significants* there are
Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping.
*Wordsworth*, The Egyptian Maid.

**significantly** (sig-nif'i-kạnt-li), *adv.* In a significant manner; so as to convey meaning or signification; meaningly; expressively; so as to signify more than merely appears.

**significate** (sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* [= It. *significato*, < L. *significatus*, pp. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate: see *signify*.] In *logic*, one of several characters (less properly also objects) signified by a common term.

"All tyrants are miserable," "no miser is rich," are universal propositions, and their subjects are, therefore, said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its *significates:* but "some islands are fertile," "all tyrants are not assassinated," are particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their *significates*. *Whately*, Logic, II. ii. § 1.

**Formal significate.** See *formal.*

**signification** (sig″ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *significacion*, *significacioun*, < OF. *significacion*, *signification*, F. *signification* = Pr. *significatio* = Sp. *significacion* = Pg. *significação* = It. *significazione*, < L. *significatio(n-)*, a signifying, indication, expression, sign, token, meaning, emphasis, < *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** The act of signifying or making known; expression or indication of meaning in any manner. [Rare.]

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

**2.** A fact as signified; an established or intended meaning; the import of anything by which thought is or may be communicated; connotation, or logical comprehension; implication; sense: as, the *signification* of a word or a gesture; the *significations* of mathematical and other conventional signs.

Words in their primary . . . *signification* stand for nothing but the ideas in the mind of him that uses them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

**3**†. Significance; occult meaning; a fact as inferable from a phenomenon of which it is said to be the signification.

Neuertheles, the dragon had grete *significacion* in hymself, ffor it be-tokened the kynge Arthur and his power. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

**4.** Importance; consequence; significant import. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Therefore send after alle the gode men of the londe to se the bataile, for it hath grete *significacion*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

**5.** In *French-Canadian law*, the act of giving notice; notification.—**Formal signification.** See *formal.*=**Syn.** 2. *Meaning*, etc. See *significance.*

**significative** (sig-nif'i-kạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< F. *significatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *significativo*, < LL. *significativus*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** Serving as an external sign or symbol of some fact; having a representative signification; intentionally suggestive and almost declaratory; showing forth an internal meaning.

In the creation it was part of the office of the sun and moon to be *significative;* he created them for signs as well as for seasons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

**2.** Significant; serving as a premise from which some state of things may be inferred; conveying a covert meaning.

On the night of the 8th of September, Egmont received another most *significative* and mysterious warning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 122.

**significatively** (sig-nif'i-kạ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In a significative manner; so as to represent, express, or convey by an external sign or indication.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible. *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Challenge made by a Jesuit, iii.

**significativeness** (sig-nif'i-kạ̄-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being significative. *Westminster Rev.*

**significator** (sig-nif'i-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *significateur* = Sp. Pg. *significador* = It. *significatore*, < ML. *significator*, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by words, signs, etc.; in *astrol.*, specifically, a planet ruling a house; especially, the lord of the ascendant (which is the *significator* of life); the apheta. See the quotation.

The planet which is lord of the house which rules the matter inquired after is the *significator* of the quesited; the lord of the ascendant is the general *significator* of the querent. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.

**significatory** (sig-nif'i-kạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *significatorio*, < LL. *significatorius*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* Having signification or meaning; significant or significative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *significatories* (-riz). That which betokens, signifies, or represents.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

**significavit** (sig″ni-fi-kā'vit), *n.* [< L. *significavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] In *eccles. law*, a writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping of him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church: so called from the first word of the body of the writ. *Wharton.*

If it be for defect of apparance, take me out a special *significavit*. *Middleton*, The Phœnix, ii. 3.

**signifier** (sig'ni-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which signifies, indicates, or makes known.

In peace he [King Edwin of Northumberland] was preceded by his *signifier*. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 122.

**signify** (sig'ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signified*, ppr. *signifying*. [< ME. *signifien*, *signefien*, *sygnyfyen*, *sinifien*, < OF. *signifier*, F. *signifier* = Pr. *significar*, *signifiar* = Sp. Pg. *significar* = It. *significare*, < L. *significare*, show by signs, signify, mean, < *signum*, a sign, + *facere*, make: see *sign* and *fact*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sign or token of (a fact or pretended fact); represent or suggest, either naturally or conventionally; betoken; mean.

What thing that signe suld *signify*.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some roughcast about him, to *signify* wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 71.

It is a great mercy, that *signifies* a final and universal acquittance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 654.

The olde Greeke word [cocytus] which *signifieth* to keepe a noyse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

John the Baptist is call'd an Angel, which in Greeke *signifies* a Messenger. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Happiness *signifies* a gratified state of all the faculties. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 15.

**2.** To import, in the Paracelsian sense. See *signature*, 2.

Then took he up his garland, and did shew
What every flower, as country-people hold,
Did *signify*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

**3.** To import relatively; have the purport or bearing of; matter in regard to (something expressed or implied): as, that *signifies* little or nothing to us; it *signifies* much.

Why should their [the Sadducees'] opposition *signifie* any thing against so full a stream running down from the first and purest Antiquity? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Pshaw!—what *signifies* kneeling, when you know I must have you? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

**4.** To make known by signs, speech, or action; communicate; give notice of; announce; declare.

Then Paul . . . entered into the temple, to *signify* the accomplishment of the days of purification. Acts xxii. 26.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto his servant John. Rev. i. 1.

**5**†. To exhibit
make as a similitu

The picture of the great
Mappe. Cap

=**Syn.** To manifest, intimate,

**II.** *intrans.* To have im
of consequence; matter.

Well, and pray now—not that it *sig*
the gentleman say? *Sheridan*,

Reuben Butler! he hasna in his pouch t
auld black coat he wears—but it disna *signi*
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lot

We ask for long life, but 'tis deep life, or grand m
that *signify*. *Emerson*, Works an

**signifying** (sig'ni-fī-ing), *p. a.* Having ex
sive force; significant. [Rare.]

If the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and t
sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, th
language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**signinum** (sig-nī'num), *n.* [L., abbr. of *opus Signinum*, 'work of Signia'; neut. of *Signinus*, of Signia, < *Signia*, an ancient town in Latium, now *Segni*.] See *opus signinum*, under *opus*.

**signior**, *n.* See *signor*.

**signiorize**, *v.* See *seigniorize*.

**signiory**†, *n.* See *seigniory*.

**signless** (sīn'les), *a.* [< *sign* + *-less*.] **1.** Making no sign or manifestation; quiet; passive. [Rare.]

Poems . . .
Which moved me in secret, as the sap is moved
In still March branches, *signless* as a stone.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

**2.** Having no algebraical sign, or being essentially positive, like the modulus of an imaginary, a tensor, etc.

Matter or mass is *signless*. *H. Farquhar*, in Science, III. 700.

**signor** (sē'nyọr), *n.* [Also *signior*, *signore;* < It. *signore*, sir, a lord, = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = F. *seigneur:* see *senior*, *seignior*, *sire*, *sir*, *señor*.] **1.** An Italian lord or gentleman; specifically, a member of a class or body of ruling magistrates or senators in one of the old Italian republics.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*,
My very noble and approved good masters.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 77.

The legislative authority of Genoa is lodged in the great senate, consisting of *signors*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 346.

Hence—**2.** A lord or gentleman in general; a man of aristocratic rank or associations.

I have all that 's requisite
To the making up of a *signior*.
*Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

**3.** [*cap.*] An Italian title of respect or address for a man, contracted from *Signore* before a name, equivalent to *Señor* in Spanish, *Senhor* in Portuguese, *Monsieur* or *M.* in French, *Mister* or *Mr.* in English, *Herr* in German, etc.

**Signora** (sẹ-nyō'rạ̈), *n.* [< It. *signora*, a lady, fem. of *signore;* = Sp. *señora* = Pg. *senhora:* see *signor*.] An Italian title of address or respect for a woman, equivalent to *Madam*, *Mrs.*

**Signorina** (sē-nyọ-rē'nạ̈), *n.* [It., a young lady, miss; dim. of *signora:* see *Signora*.] An Italian title of respect for a young woman, equivalent to *Miss* in English, *Mademoiselle* in French, etc.

**signory**† (sē'nyọr-i), *n.* See *seigniory*.

**sign-painter** (sīn'pān″tėr), *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, etc.

**sign-post** (sīn'pōst), *n.* A post holding a sign. Specifically—(*a*) A post having an arm from which a sign hangs or swings, as before a tavern. (*b*) A guide-post.

He [the comic man] turned round *signposts* and made them point the wrong way, in order to send people whither they did not wish to go. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 100.

**sign-symbol** (sīn'sim″bọl), *n.* A symbol denoting a row or matrix of plus and minus signs.

**signum** (sig'num), *n.*; pl. *signa* (-nạ̈) [L., a mark, sign: see *sign*.] In *Saxon law*, a cross prefixed to a charter or deed as evidence of assent.

**sigterite** (sig'tėr-īt), *n.* A silicate of aluminium and sodium, corresponding in composition to an anhydrous natrolite. In physical characters it is allied to the feldspars. It occurs in granular form in elæolite-syenite in the island of Sigterö in the Langesundfiord, southern Norway.

**sik**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

**sika** (sē'kạ̈), *n.* A kind of deer found in Japan.

**sike**[1] (sīk), *n.* [Sc. also *syke*, *syk*, < ME. *sike*, prob. not < AS. *sic*, *sich* (Somner), a furrow, gutter, rivulet, but < Icel. *sīk*, mod. *sīki*, a ditch, trench; prob. connected with AS. *sīgan*, E. *sie*, ties in California, Nevada, and Arizona. It is extensively used for ornamental and decorative purposes. Table-tops three feet in diameter have been sawed from a single section.

**II.** *intrans.* To become silica; be impregnated with silica.

**silicious, siliceous** (si-lish′us, -ius), *a.* [= F. *siliceux*, of or pertaining to flint, < L. *siliceus*, of or pertaining to flint, < *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*, *silica*.] **1.** Containing or resembling silica, or having its general character.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, containing or consisting of silica or silicious substance in one or another form: as, *silicious* sponges; *silicious* sponge-spicules; the *silicious* test or skeleton of various protozoans, especially radiolarians.—**Silicious earth**, earth consisting of or especially abounding in silica.—**Silicious sinter.** Same as *opal* (*h*).—**Silicious waters**, such waters as contain silica in solution in considerable quantity, as many boiling springs.

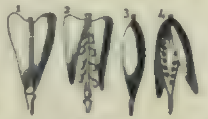
**Silicispongiæ** (sil″i-si-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *spongia*, a sponge.] Silicious sponges; an order or other group of sponges characterized by the presence of silicious spicules: used with varying latitude by different writers. In the widest sense the *Silicispongiæ* include all non-calcareous sponges, whether silicious spicules are present or not, and are the same as *Silicea*, 2. In Sollas's classification the term is restricted to *Micromastictora* having a skeleton the scleres of which are not calcareous, being thus the silicious sponges without the *Myxospongiæ*. Also *Silicospongiæ*. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.

**silicium** (si-lish′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silicon*.

**siliciuret** (si-lis′iụ-ret), *n.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret*.] Same as *silicide*.

**siliciureted, siliciuretted** (si-lis′iụ-ret-ed), *a.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret* + *-ed*$^2$.] Combined so as to form a siliciuret.—**Siliciureted hydrogen**, hydrogen silicide ($SiH_4$), a colorless gas composed of silicon and hydrogen, which takes fire spontaneously when in contact with air, giving out a brilliant white light.

**silicle** (sil′i-kl), *n.* [Also *silicule*, < F. *silicule*; < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod, dim. of *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, in the mustard family, a short silique—that is, a pod or seed-vessel the length of which does not more than twice, or possibly thrice, surpass the breadth, as in the shepherd's-purse, *Lunaria*, candytuft, etc. See *silique*, *pouch*, 4, and fig. 4 under *pod*. Also *silicula*, *silicule*.



Silicles.

1. Of Shepherd's purse (*Capsella Bursa pastoris*). 2. Same, opened, to show the placentæ, the seeds, and the two valves. 3. Of Vernal Whitlow-grass, *Erophila vulgaris* (*Draba verna*). 4. Same, opened, to show the valves, the dissepiment, and the seeds.

**silicoborate** (sil″i-kọ-bō′rāt), *n.* [< *silicon* + *borate*.] Same as *borosilicate*.

**silicoborocalcite** (sil″i-kō-bō-rọ-kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + NL. *boron* + E. *calcite*.] Same as *howlite*.

**silicocalcareous** (sil″i-kọ-kal-kā′rẹ-us), *a.* Same as *silicicalcareous*.

**silicofluoric** (sil″i-kọ-flọ̈-or′ik), *a.* [< *silicon* + *fluor-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of silicon and fluorin.

**silicofluoride** (sil″i-kọ-flö′ọ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *silicon* + *fluor* + *-ide*$^1$.] $M_2.SiF_6$, a salt of silicofluoric acid. See *silicofluoric*.

**silicon** (sil′i-kon), *n.* [< NL. *silicon*, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*, *silica*.] Chemical symbol, Si; atomic weight, 28.4. A non-metallic element which is obtained in three allotropic forms—namely, amorphous, as a dull-brown powder soluble in alkali, which burns when ignited; graphitic, in crystalline leaves having a strong metallic luster and lead-gray color, insoluble in alkali and non-combustible; and crystalline, in octahedral needles having a red luster, and hardness a little less than that of the diamond. Next to oxygen, silicon is the most abundant element in nature. It is found only in combination, chiefly with oxygen, forming silicon dioxid, or silica, which combined with bases makes up the larger part of the rock-crust of the globe. Also called *silicium*.—**Silicon-brass**, brass prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon, by which its valuable qualities are said to be improved.—**Silicon-bronze**, copper prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon-copper, by which its valuable properties for certain uses, as for telegraph-wire, are said to be considerably improved. Weiller's silicon-bronze telegraph-wire was found by analysis to consist of almost chemically pure copper, with 0.02 per cent. of silicon. The silicon-bronze telephone-wire of the same maker contained 1.02 per cent. of zinc, 1.14 of tin, and 0.05 of silicon. The addition of the silicon in the manufacture of silicon-bronze seems to have no other effect than that of entirely removing the oxygen of the copper.—**Silicon-iron**, iron containing a large proportion of silicon (as much, in some instances, as 10 to 14 per cent.), prepared for use in improving the quality of cast-iron, especially for foundry use, which it is now believed to do by its action on the carbon which the iron contains, an increase of silicon changing combined carbon to graphitic, and vice versa. Also called *high-silicon iron*, and, of late more generally, *ferro-silicon*. "When the founder understands its [silicon's] use, he may soften and toughen, or harden and strengthen his iron to suit his requirements." (*Keep and Orton*, Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng. (1888–9), XVII. 253.)—**Silicon ware**, a kind of stoneware introduced about 1883 by the Lambeth potteries: it is colored in the body, very slightly glazed, and somewhat resembles Wedgwood ware in surface and coloring.

**siliconize** (sil′i-kon-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *siliconized*, ppr. *siliconizing*. [< *silicon* + *-ize*.] To combine, or cause to combine, with silicon.

> The presence of alkaline silicates in the furnace promotes the *siliconizing* of the iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 351.

**silicosis** (sil-i-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *silicon* + *-osis*.] Pneumonoconiosis in which the particles are of flint: same as *chalicosis*.

**Silicoskeleta** (sil″i-kō-skel′e-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *silicoskeleton*, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + Gr. σκελετόν, a skeleton.] A subclass of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians whose skeleton, if any, is silicious. Most of these protozoans have the power of secreting silica to form a more or less elaborate network or basketwork, as figured under *Radiolaria*. The term is contrasted with *Acanthometrida*.

**silicoskeletal** (sil″i-kọ-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *silicoskeleton* + *-al*.] Having a silicious skeleton, as a radiolarian; composed of silica, as a skeleton.

**Silicospongiæ** (sil″i-kọ-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Silicispongiæ*.

**silicula** (si-lik′ụ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *siliculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] In *bot.*, same as *silicle*.

**silicular** (si-lik′ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *silicula* + *-ar*$^3$.] In *bot.*, having the shape or appearance of a silicula or silicle.

**silicule** (sil′i-kūl), *n.* Same as *silicle*.

**siliculose** (si-lik′ụ-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *siliculosus*, < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *silicular*.—**2†.** Full of husks; consisting of husks; husky.—**3.** Same as *siliquose*, 2.—**Siliculose cataract.** See *siliquose cataract*, under *siliquose*.

**siliculous** (si-lik′ū-lus), *a.* Same as *siliculose*.

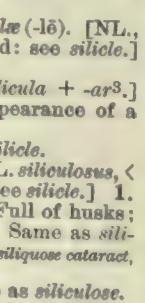
**siliginose†, siliginous†** (si-lij′i-nōs, -nus), *a.* [< L. *siligo* (*siligin-*), a white kind of wheat, + *-ose*.] Made of fine wheat. *Bailey*, 1727.

**siling-dish** (sī′ling-dish), *n.* Same as *sile*$^1$, 2.

**siliqua** (sil′i-kwạ̈), *n.*; pl. *siliquæ* (-kwē). [NL., < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod, also a very small weight: see *silique*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *silique*.—**2.** A Roman unit of weight, $\frac{1}{1728}$ of a pound.—**3.** A weight of four grains, used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat.—**4.** In *anat.*, a formation suggesting a husk or pod.—**Siliqua olivæ**, in *anat.*, the fibers appearing on the surface to encircle more or less completely the inferior olive of the brain: their outer and inner parts are called *funiculi siliquæ*.

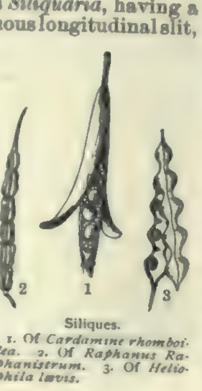
**Siliquaria** (sil-i-kwā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of tænioglossate holostomatous gastropods, belonging to the family *Vermetidæ* or made type of the *Siliquariidæ*, having a tubular shell which begins as a spiral and ends with irregular separated whorls or coils, somewhat like the hard cases of some worms, as serpulas. *S. anguina* is a typical example. *Bruguières*, 1789. (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *siliquariæ* (-ē).] A species or an individual of this genus. (*c*) A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Solecurtus*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

**Siliquariidæ** (sil″i-kwạ̈-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siliquaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siliquaria*, having a tubular shell with a continuous longitudinal slit, which at first is spiral, but later grows irregular. The species are closely related to the *Vermetidæ*, and by most conchologists are referred to that family.



*Siliquaria anguina.*

**silique** (si-lēk′), *n.* [< F. *silique* = Sp. *silicua* = Pg. It. *siliqua*, < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, the long pod-like fruit of the mustard family. It is a narrow two-valved capsule, with two parietal placentæ, from which the valves separate in dehiscence. Frequently a false partition is stretched across between the two placentæ, rendering the pod two-celled in an anomalous way. Also *siliqua*. See also cut under *pod*.



Siliques.

1. Of *Cardamine rhomboidea*. 2. Of *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. 3. Of *Heliophila lævis*.

**siliquiform** (sil′i-kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a silique.

**siliquose, siliquous** (sil′i-kwōs, -kwus), *a.* [< NL. *siliquosus*, < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] **1.** In *bot.*, bearing siliques; having or forming that species of pod called a silique: as, *siliquose* plants.—**2.** In *med.*, resembling or suggesting a silicle. Also *siliculose*.—**Siliquose cataract**, in *med.*, a form of cataract with absorption of the greater part of the lens and with calcareous impregnation of the layer of the capsule. Also called *dry-shelled cataract*, *siliculose cataract*, *cataracta arido-siliquata*.—**Siliquose desquamation**, in *med.*, the casting off from the skin of dried vesicles whose fluid contents have been absorbed.

**silk** (silk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *silk*, *sylk*, *selk*, *selc*, *seolk*, < AS. *seolc*, *seoloc*, *sioloc*, *sioluc* (in comp.) (for **silc*, like *meolc*, milk, for **milc*) = Icel. *silki* = Sw. Dan. *silke*, silk; cf. Russ. *shelkŭ* = White Russ. and Little Russ. *sholk* = OPruss. *silkas*, silk, = Lith. *shilkai*, *shilkos*, silk, *silkas*, silk threads, = Hung. *selyem*, silk, all prob. < Scand.; OHG. *silecho*, *selecho*, *selacho*, a robe (< Slav. ?) (cf. E. *serge*$^1$, < F. *serge* = Pr. *serga*, *sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia*, serge, silken stuff, = Ir. *siric*, silken, < L. *serica*, fem.); < L. *sericum*, silk, pl. *serica*, silken garments, silks, lit. Seric stuff, neut. of *Sericus*, < Gr. Σηρικός, pertaining to the Seres, Seric, < Gr. Σῆρες, L. *Seres*, a people of eastern Asia celebrated for their silks: see *Seric*. The Chinese name for silk is *szĕ*, *szŭ*, *sz'*, with variants *sei*, *si*, whence Corean *sa*, *sil*, *sir*, Mongol *sereg*, silk, < *se* (< Chinese *szĕ*, *sei*) + *-reg*, a suffix of Tatar languages. The Chinese word is prob. not connected with the European, except that the Gr. Σῆρες may mean the Chinese, and be based on the Chinese name for silk. For the more common Teut. word for 'silk,' see *say*$^4$.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fine soft thread produced chiefly by the larvæ of various bombycid moths, especially of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori*, known as *silkworms*, feeding on the leaves of the mulberry and several other trees. (See *Bombyx* and *silkworm*, and compare *gut*, 4.) Silk is the strongest, most lustrous, and most valuable of textile fibers. The thread is composed of several finer threads drawn by the worm from two large organs or glands containing a viscid substance, which extend, as in other cocoon-making caterpillars, along a great part of the body and terminate in two spinnerets at the mouth. With this substance the silkworm envelops itself, forming its cocoon. *Raw silk* is produced by the operation of winding off at the same time several of these cocoons, after they have been immersed in hot water to soften the natural gum on the filament, on a common reel, thereby forming one smooth, even thread. Before it is fit for weaving it is converted into one of three forms, namely *singles*, *tram*, or *organzine*. *Singles* (a collective noun) is formed of one of the reeled threads, twisted in order to give it strength and firmness. *Tram* is formed of two or more threads twisted together, and is commonly used in weaving as the *shoot* or *weft*. (For *organzine*, see *thrown silk*, below.) Silk of various qualities (but none fully equal to the preceding) is produced by different genera of the family *Saturniidæ*, particularly the tusser-worm of India, *Attacus mylitta*, the yama-mai of Japan, *Antheræa yama-mai*, etc., feeding on the oak and other plants.

**2.** A similar thread or fiber spun by various other insects, especially some spiders; a kind of cobweb or gossamer. Some such webs are lustrous, and may be reeled like true silk. See *Nephila*, and cut under *silk-spider*.—**3.** Cloth made of silk; by extension, a garment made of such cloth. In this sense the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts or varieties: as, black *silk*; white *silk*; colored *silks*.

> The kynge hyme selfene sette . . .
> Undyre a sylure of *sylke*.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3195.
>
> And seeing one so gay in purple *silks*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.
>
> She bethought her of a faded *silk*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**4.** The mass of long filiform styles of the female flower of maize: so called from their resemblance in the unripe state to silk in fineness and softness. [U. S.]—**5.** The silky down in the pod of the milkweed (hence also called *silkweed*).—**6.** The silkiness or silky luster often observed in the sapphire or ruby, due to the inclusion of microscopic crystals between the crystalline layers of the gem. The silk is visible only on what would be the pyramid faces of the crystals.

> In many genuine rubies we find a silky structure (called *silk* by jewellers). *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 380.

**Changeable silk.** Same as *shot silk*.—**China silk.** See *pongee*.—**Corah silk.** See *corah*.—**Dacca silk**, an embroidery-silk sold in skeins. That commonly used is of European make, though preserving the Indian name. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Eliottine silk** [named from *Eliot*, a writer on needlework], a kind of knitting-silk.—**Furniture-silk**, a fabric of silk or having a silk surface, used for furniture-covering and other upholstery.—**Ghilan silk**, a raw silk exported from Persia, derived from the province of Ghilan in northern Persia, from which the largest amount of the material came in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Glacé silk.** See *glace*.—**India silk**, a soft thin silk without a twill, woven like cotton, of different qualities and manufactures: loosely used.—**Japanese silk**, formerly, a fabric made in England, having a linen warp and a silk weft; now, a fabric wholly of silk and exported from Japan.—**Nagpore silk**, a kind of India silk, soft and thin, and usually in plain colors of the dyes peculiar to the far East.—**Oiled silk.** See *oil*.—**Pongee silk.** See *pongee*.—**Radsimir silk**, a rich silk fabric used for mourning garments for women. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Raw silk.** See def. 1.—**Rumchunder silk**, Indian silk stuff of different qualities and styles of manufacture.—**Shot silk.** See *shot*$^1$, *p. a.*, 4.—**Silk-degumming machine**, a machine for eliminating the natural gum from the fiber of silk, by subjecting it to the action of warm water, and beating.—**Silk-doubling machine**, a machine for twisting together two or more filaments of twisted silk. *E. H. Knight.*—**Silk-sizing machine**, a silk-sorting machine.—**Silk-softening machine**, a machine in which silk is softened and polished after dyeing. The skeins of silk are passed over reciprocating bobbins.—**Silk-sorting machine**, a machine for sorting threads of silk according to thickness, and winding them upon bobbins. The proper bobbin is presented to the thread by the action of a lever, which is governed by the thickness of the thread passing between gage-rollers.—**Silk-testing machine**, a device, on the principle of the spring-balance, for testing the strength of silk threads or filaments.—**Sleaved silk.** See *sleave*.—**Spun silk**, silk thread produced by spinning the short-fibered silk from cocoons which the insect has pierced in eating its way out, or waste silk of any sort which cannot be thrown in the usual manner: it is spun like woolen, and is used, either alone or with cotton or woolen, for special fabrics.—**Tabby silk.** Same as *tabby*.

> Mr. Adolphus Hadlock carried forward the babe, enveloped in a long flowing blanket of white *tabby silk*, lined with white satin, and embroidered with ribbon of the same color. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

**Thrown silk**, silk thread formed by twisting together two or more threads or singles, the twisting being done in the direction contrary to that of the singles themselves. The material so prepared for the loom is generally called *organzine*.—**To take silk**, to become or be appointed king's or queen's counsel: in allusion to the silk gown then assumed. See phrase *silk gown*, under II.—**Tusser silk.** See *tusser-silk*.—**Virginia silk**, the silk-vine, *Periploca Græca:* so called from the silky tuft of the seed. It is cultivated and inclines to be spontaneous in Virginia. See *Periploca*.—**Wrapping-silk**, a fine strong floss employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of silk; silken: as, a *silk* dress; *silk* stockings.

> What a disgrace is it to me . . . to take note how many pair of *silk stockings* thou hast, viz. these, and those that were thy peach-coloured ones! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 17.

2. Silk-like; silky. [Rare.]

> Your inky brows, your black *silk* hair.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 46.

**Silk-bark oak**, the silky oak. See *Grevillea*.—**Silk braid**, a fine and closely worked braid of silk, made for the decoration of garments, and sometimes of furniture, by being laid upon the surface of the stuff in scrolls and other patterns and sewed down with fine silk thread.—**Silk canvas**, fine canvas of silk, intended for such simple embroidery in the way of worsted-work as can be done by following the regular meshes of the canvas. The object of the silk fabric is to avoid the necessity of filling in a background, as the canvas itself supplies it.—**Silk damask**, a silken textile with elaborate flower-patterns, formerly much used for fine upholstery. Compare *damask*, 1 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Silk gown**, or **the silk.** (*a*) The canonical robe of a king's or queen's counsel in England, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk and not of stuff. Hence—(*b*) A king's or queen's counsel.

> Mr. Blowers, the eminent *silk-gown*.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, i.

**Silk hat**, a high cylindrical hat made with a body of stiffened muslin covered by a kind of silk plush, especially designed for this purpose. Silk hats are worn for common use by men, also by women as riding-hats and sometimes for ordinary costume.—**Silk muslin**, a thin and gauzy silk textile, either plain, or printed in small patterns in color, or ornamented with raised figures made in the weaving.—**Silk paper**, tissue-paper; especially, a fine quality of tissue-paper used for delicate polishing or cleaning, as for the glass of lenses, etc.—**Silk sealskin**, a fine textile made of tusser-silk with a long soft pile imitating sealskin-fur. Compare *sealskin cloth*, under *sealskin*.—**Silk serge**, a twilled silk cloth used especially for the linings of fine coats. There is generally a diagonal pattern produced in the weaving, the stuff being of one color.—**Silk shag**, a kind of shag made wholly or in part of silk.—**Silk-spray embroidery**, a kind of appliqué work in which the ornaments applied are small sprays previously embroidered in filosel or floss-silk on thin stuff and cut out for the purpose.—**Silk-stockings**, silken hose. They were formerly regarded as extravagant and reprehensible, and as worn by men were regarded as an indication of luxurious habits; hence, *the silk-stocking gentry* or *element*, the luxurious or wealthy class; *a silk-stocking*, a person of this class.—**Silk-top palmetto.** See *palmetto*.

**silk-bunting** (silk'bun″ting), *n.* An American bunting of the genus *Spiza* (formerly *Euspiza*), as the black-throated *S. americana*, whose plumage is peculiarly close and smooth. See cut under *Spiza*. *Coues.*

**silk-cotton** (silk'kot″n), *n.* See *cotton*$^1$.—**Silk-cotton tree**, a name of numerous trees of the tribe *Bombaceæ* of the mallow family, whose seeds are invested with silk-cotton. Such are the species of the genera *Bombax*, *Eriodendron*, and *Ochroma;* also of the genus *Pachira* of tropical America. The silk-cotton trees most properly so called are *Bombax Malabaricum*, of the East Indies, and *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, of India and tropical America.

**silk-dresser** (silk'dres″ėr), *n.* One who is employed in the preparation of silk cloth for the market, as in smoothing, stiffening, and folding it.

**silken** (sil'kn), *a.* [< ME. *silken*, *silkin*, *selkin*, *seolken*, < AS. *seolcen*, *siolcen*, *seolocen*, of silk, < *seolc*, silk: see *silk*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of silk.

> Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 25.

2. Like silk; soft or lustrous; hence, delicate; tender; smooth.

> Taffeta phrases, *silken* terms precise.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 406.

> A brown beard, not too *silken* in its texture, fringed his chin. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

> Shall a beardless boy,
> A cocker'd *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
> And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil?
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 70.

**silken** (sil'kn), *v. t.* [< *silken*, *a.*] To make silky or like silk; render soft or lustrous. [Rare.]

> Little care is yours,
> . . . if your sheep are of Silurian breed,
> Nightly to house them dry on fern or straw,
> *Silkening* their fleeces. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

**silk-factory** (silk'fak″tọ-ri), *n.* A silk-mill.

**silk-figured** (silk'fig″ūrd), *a.* Having the ornamental pattern in silk: noting a woven textile fabric composed of silk and some other material: as, *silk-figured* terries.

**silk-flower** (silk'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A Peruvian leguminous tree, *Calliandra trinervia:* so named from its silky tufts of stamens.—2. Same as *silk-tree*.

**silk-fowl** (silk'foul), *n.* A variety of the domestic hen with silky plumage of fringe-like filaments. The color is white, the legs are well feathered and dark, the head is crested, and the comb is double and lumpy; the face, comb, and wattles are purple. The size exceeds but little that of bantams. In the United States called *silky*.

> The *silk-fowl* breeds true, and there is reason to believe is a very ancient race; but when I reared a large number of mongrels from a silk-hen by a Spanish cock, not one exhibited even a trace of the so-called silkiness.
> *Darwin*, Variation of Animals and Plants, xiv.

**silk-gelatin** (silk'jel″ạ-tin), *n.* Same as *silk-glue*. See *sericin*.

**silk-gland** (silk'gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes the substance of silk, as in the silkworm or silk-spider; a sericterium.

**silk-glue** (silk'glö), *n.* Same as *sericin*.

> The hanks of silk are worked until the *silk-glue* swells up and falls from the fibre.
> *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

**silk-gown**, *n.* See *silk gown*, under *silk*, *a.*

**silk-grass** (silk'gräs), *n.* 1. The Adam's-needle or bear-grass, *Yucca filamentosa:* in allusion to its fiber, which has been the subject of some experiment, but has not been brought into use.—2. A name given to the istle, karatas, ramie (see these names), and some other fibers, also more or less to the plants producing them, though they are little grass-like.—3. A grass, *Oryzopsis cuspidata*, of the western United States, whose flowering glumes are densely covered with long silky hairs; also, the similar *Stipa comata* of the same region.

**silk-grower** (silk'grō″ėr), *n.* One who produces silk-cocoons by raising silkworms and the mulberries or other plants on which they feed.

**silk-hen** (silk'hen), *n.* The female silk-fowl.

**silkiness** (sil'ki-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being like silk, as to the touch, to the eye by its luster, or to the ear by its peculiar rustle.—2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Smoothness to the taste.

> The claret had no *silkiness*. *Chesterfield.*

**silkman** (silk'man), *n.*; pl. *silkmen* (-men). [< *silk* + *man*.] A dealer in silk fabrics; also, one employed in the manufacture of silks, or the manufacturer or director of a silk-mill.

> He is indited to dinner . . . to Master Smooth's the *silkman*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 31.

**silk-mercer** (silk'mėr″sėr), *n.* A dealer in silk fabrics.

**silk-mill** (silk'mil), *n.* A mill or factory for reeling and spinning silk thread, or for manufacturing silk cloth, or both.

**silk-moth** (silk'môth), *n.* 1. A bombycine moth whose larva is a silkworm, as *Bombyx* (or *Sericaria*) *mori*.—2. *pl.* The family *Bombycidæ*.

**silkness**† (silk'nes), *n.* Silkiness: used humorously, simulating such titles as "your highness," to imply luxuriousness, etc.

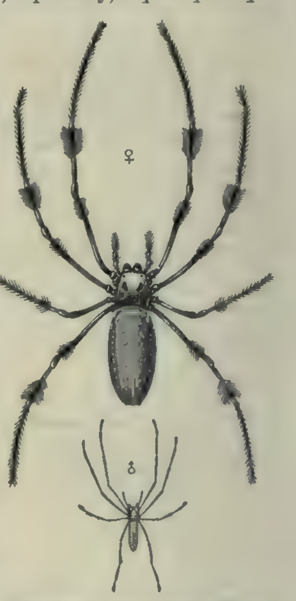
> Sir, your *silknesse*
> Clearely mistakes Mæcenas and his house.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1

**silk-printing** (silk'prin″ting), *n.* The art or practice of printing on smooth and thin silk fabrics in patterns similar to those used in cotton-printing.

**silk-reel** (silk'rēl), *n.* A machine in which raw silk is unwound from the cocoons, formed into a thread, and wound in a skein. It consists essentially of a vessel of water heated by a furnace (in which the cocoons are floated while being unwound), a series of guides for the filaments of silk, and a reel on which the skein is wound. The cocoons, stripped of the floss-silk, are thrown in the boiling water, and, when they have become soft, the filaments of several cocoons are united, guided to the reel, and wound off together. Also called *silk-winder*.

**silk-shag** (silk'shag), *n.* A young herring. [Prov. Eng.]

**silk-spider** (silk'spī″dėr), *n.* Any spider which spins a kind of silk; especially, *Nephila plumipes* of the southern United States, which spins copiously, and is also notable for the unusual disparity of the sexes in size.



Silk-spider (*Nephila plumipes*): upper figure, female; lower, male. (Three fourths natural size.)

**silk-spinner** (silk'spin″ėr), *n.* One who or an insect which spins silk.

**silktail** (silk'-tāl), *n.* [Tr. of the name *Bombycilla*, q. v., or of its G. version, *Seidenschwanz*.] A bird of the restricted genus *Ampelis* (or *Bombycilla*); a waxwing, as the Bohemian or Carolinian; a cedar-bird. See cut under *waxwing*.

**silk-thrower** (silk'thrō″ėr), *n.* One who produces or manufactures thrown silk, or organzine.

**silk-throwster** (silk'thrō″stėr), *n.* Same as *silk-thrower*.

**silk-tree** (silk'trē), *n.* An ornamental deciduous tree, *Albizzia* (*Acacia*) *Julibrissin*, a native of Abyssinia and eastern and central Asia. Its leaves are twice-pinnate with very numerous leaflets which appear as if halved; its flowers are rather large, pale rose-purple, with tufts of long shining filaments (whence the name). Also *silk-flower*.

**silk-vine** (silk'vīn), *n.* See *Periploca*.

**silk-weaver** (silk'wē″vėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the weaving of silk stuffs.

**silkweed** (silk'wēd), *n.* 1. A common name for the *Confervaceæ*, or fresh-water algæ that consist of long, soft filaments resembling silk. See *Confervaceæ*.—2. Same as *milkweed*, 1.

**silk-winder** (silk'wīn″dėr), *n.* 1. A silk-reel.—2. A winding-machine for transferring raw silk from the hanks to bobbins in readiness for spinning.

**silkwood** (silk'wůd), *n.* 1. The moss *Polytrichum commune*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A shrub, *Muntingia Calabura*. See *calabur-tree*.

**silkworm** (silk'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sylke wyrme*, *sylke worme*, < AS. *seolc-wyrm*, *siolucwyrm* (= Dan. *silkeorm*), < *seolc*, silk, + *wyrm*, worm: see *silk* and *worm*.] 1. The larva or caterpillar of a bombycine moth or silk-moth which in the chrysalis state is inclosed in a cocoon of silk; especially, such a larva, as of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori* and allied species, from which silk of commercial value is obtained. There are many species, of different genera. The ordinary silkworm of commerce, or mulberry-silkworm, is the larva of *Sericaria mori*. It is indigenous to China, and its cultivation spread through India and Persia, reaching Constantinople about A. D. 550. This larva is a large whitish caterpillar with an anal horn, and the moth is large-bodied, white in color, with small wings. The best races have but one annual generation, and are known as *annuals*. There are races, however, which have two generations (bivoltins), or three (trivoltins), or four (quadrivoltins), or eight (dacys). The cocoon varies through shades of white, cream, green, or roseate, and also greatly in size. The principal moths of wild silkworms are the tusser (*Attacus mylitta*) of India, the yama-mai (*Antheræa yama-mai*) of Japan, the pernyi (*Antheræa pernyi*) of China, the ailantus or arrindy (*Samia cynthia*) of China, introduced into Europe and America, and the cecropia, polyphemus, promethia, and luna of North America. See cuts under *Bombyx* and *luna-silkworm*.

2†. A shopper who examines goods without buying. [Old trade slang.]

The *silk-worms* are, it seems, indulged by the tradesmen; for, though they never buy, they are ever talking of new silks, laces, and ribbons, and serve the owners in getting them customers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 454.

**Silkworm disease, silkworm rot.** See *flaccidity, muscardine*$^1$, *Micrococcus, Botrytis.*—**Silkworm gut.** See *gut*, 4.

**silky** (sil′ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *silk* + *-y*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the qualities or properties of silk, as smoothness and luster; sericeous.

Underneath the *silky* wings
Of smallest insects there is stirred
A pulse of air that must be heard.
*G. P. Lathrop*, Music of Growth.

2. Same as *silken*. [Rare.]

But Albion's youth her native fleece despise; . . .
In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise.
*Shenstone*, Elegies, xviii.

3. In *bot.*, covered with long, very slender, close-pressed, glistening hairs; sericeous.—4. Smooth to the taste.

A very enticing mixture appropriately called *silky*, . . . made of rum and madeira.
*C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 71.

**Silky monkey** or **silky tamarin**, a South American marmoset, *Midas rosalia*, with long, yellow, silky fur forming a kind of mane. See *marikina*.—**Silky oak.** See *Grevillea*.

**II.** *n.* The silk-fowl: the more usual name in America.

**silky-wainscot** (sil′ki-wān″skot), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Senta maritima*.

**silky-wave** (sil′ki-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia holosericata*.

**sill**$^1$ (sil), *n.* [< ME. *sille, selle, sulle, sylle*, < AS. *syl, syll*, a sill, base, support (> ML. *silla*), = MD. *sulle* = MLG. *sul, sulle*, LG. *sull, sülle*, a sill, = Icel. *syll*, mod. *sylla*, a sill, = Sw. *syll* = Dan. *syld*, the base of a framework building; cf. OHG. *swella, swelli*, MHG. *swelle*, G. *schwelle*, a sill, threshold, beam (> Dan. *svelle*, a railroad-tie), = Icel. *svil* = Sw. dial. *svill*, a sill; cf. Goth. *suljō*, the sole of a shoe, *ga-suljan*, found, L. *solea* (for **svolea* ?), the sole of the foot, also a threshold: see *sole*$^1$. Hence, in comp., *ground-sill, groundsel*$^2$.] 1. A stone or piece of timber on which a structure rests; a block forming a basis or foundation: as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom; more specifically, a horizontal piece of timber of the frame of a building, or of wood or stone at the bottom of a framed case, such as that of a door or window; in absolute use, a door-sill. See *door-sill, ground-sill, mudsill, port-sill, window-sill*.

Trauailers, that burn in braue desire
To see strange Countries manners and attire,
Make haste enough, if only the First Day
From their owne *Sill* they set but on their way.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Under this marble, or under this *sill*,
Or under this turf, or e'en what they will, . . .
Lies one who ne'er cared, and still cares not a pin,
What they said, or may say, of the mortal within.
*Pope*, Epitaph on One who would not be Buried in [Westminster Abbey.

2. In *fort.*, the inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure. See diagram under *embrasure*.—3. In *mining*: (*a*) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (*b*) A term used by miners in the lead districts of the north of England as nearly equivalent to *bed* or *stratum*. Thus, the basaltic sheets intercalated in the mountain-limestone are called whin-*sills*.—**Head sill.** See *head sill*. **Sill-dressing machine**, a form of wood-planing machine used to dress the sides of heavy timbers. It is adjustable for stuff of different widths and thicknesses.—**Sill knee-iron**, an L-shaped or rectangular iron piece used to strengthen an inner angle of a car-frame.

**sill**$^2$ (sil), *n.* [Also *sile*; < Icel. *sīl, sīli, sīld*, the young of herring, = Sw. *sill* = Dan. *sild*, a herring. Cf. *sillock*.] A young herring. *Day*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sill**$^3$†, *n.* A variant of *sell*$^2$.

**sill**$^4$ (sil), *n.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *thill*.] The thill or shaft of a carriage. [Prov. Eng.]

**sillablet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllable*.

**sillabub**, *n.* See *sillibub*.

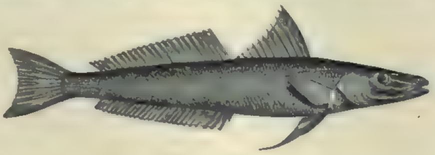
**silladar** (sil′ạ-där), *n.* [Also *silledar*; < Hind. *silahdār*, < Pers. *silahdār*, an armed man: see *selictar*, the same word derived through Turk.] In India, a trooper of irregular cavalry, who furnishes his own arms and horse.

**Sillaginidæ** (sil-ạ-jin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sillago* (*-gin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sillago*. They have the body elongated; scales pectinated; lateral line straight; head oblong; pre-orbital bones very largely expanded from the side in front of the eyes; preoperculum much longer than high, with a prominent longitudinal fold, incurved below, forming the inferior flattened surface of the head; dorsal fins two; anal with two small spines; pectorals normal; and ventrals thoracic and normal. About a dozen species are known, confined to the Pacific and East Indian seas.

**sillaginoid** (si-laj′i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sillago* (*-gin-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Sillaginidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Sillaginidæ*.

**Sillago** (sil′ạ-gō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1820).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, confined to the Pacific and East Indian seas, typical of the family *Sillaginidæ*.



*Sillago sihama.*

**siller** (sil′ėr), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *silver*.

**siller-fish** (sil′ėr-fish), *n.* The bib, blens, or whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*. [Moray Firth.]

**siller-fluke** (sil′ėr-flök), *n.* The brill: probably in allusion to the light spots. [Scotch.]

**Sillery** (sil′ẹ-ri), *n.* [< F. *Sillery* (see def.).] 1. Originally, one of the sparkling wines of Champagne produced at Sillery, a village in the department of Marne: now a mere trade-name having little signification. Compare *champagne*.—2. A still white wine produced within a few miles of Rheims. It is the chief of the still wines of Champagne. To distinguish it from the sparkling wines, it is commonly called *Sillery sec*.

**sillibauk**†, *n.* Same as *sillibouk*.

**sillibouk**†, *n.* [Also *sillibouke, sillybauk*, a kind of posset; prob. a humorous fanciful name, lit. 'silly (i. e. happy, jolly) belly' (formed after the analogy of the synonymous *merrybouk, merribowke*, lit. 'merry belly'), < *silly*, happy ('jolly'), + *bouk*, belly: see *silly* and *bouk*$^1$, *bulk*$^1$. The first element has been variously referred to *swell* (cf. MD. *swelbuyck*, 'swell-belly,' dropsy), to E. dial. *sile*$^1$, strain, milk, and to Icel. *sylgr*, a drink (< *svelgja* = E. *swallow*$^1$).] Same as *sillibub*. *Halliwell*.

**sillibub** (sil′i-bub), *n.* [Also *sillabub, syllabub*; an altered form (with the second element conformed to *bub*$^1$, a kind of liquor ?) of *sillibouk*, q. v.] A dish made by mixing wine, ale, or cider with cream or milk, so as to form a soft curd: this is sweetened, and flavored with lemon-juice, rose-water, etc. *Whipped sillibub* is made by thoroughly whisking or beating, and skimming or pouring off the froth into glasses; *solid sillibub* is made by adding gelatin and water, and boiling.

*Laict aigre*, whay; also, a *sillibub* or merribowke.
*Cotgrave.*

Your ale-berries, caudles, and possets each one,
And *sillabubs* made at the milking-pail,
Although they be many, beer comes not in any,
But all are compos'd with a pot of good ale.
*Randolph*, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

**sillik** (sil′ik), *n.* See *sillock*.

**sillily** (sil′i-li), *adv.* [A mod. form of *seelily* (cf. *silly* for *seely*): see *seelily*.] In a silly manner; foolishly.

*Mons.* . . . Come, come, dear Gerrard, prithee don't be out of humour, and look so *sillily*.
*Ger.* Prithee do not talk so *sillily*.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

He had those traits of a man of the world which all silly women admire, and some sensible women admire *sillily*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 316.

**sillimanite** (sil′i-mạn-īt), *n.* [Named after Benjamin *Silliman*, an American scientist (1779–1864).] A silicate of aluminium ($Al_2SiO_5$), having the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. It occurs usually in fibrous or columnar masses (hence also called *fibrolite*), and shows perfect macrodiagonal cleavage.

**silliness** (sil′i-nes), *n.* [A mod. form of *seeliness* (as *silly* for *seely*).] The quality of being silly; foolishness; senselessness; weakness of understanding; extreme simplicity; absurd or contemptible folly.

It is *silliness* to live when to live is torment.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 309.

**sillite** (sil′īt), *n.* [< *Sill*(*berg*) (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] A variety of gabbro occurring at Sillberg near Berchtesgaden in Bavaria: so named by Gümbel. According to Tschermak, it is a true gabbro.

**sillock** (sil′ọk), *n.* [Also written *sillik, sellok*; appar. < *sill*$^2$ + *-ock*.] A young coalfish. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

A large quantity of *sillocks*, or young saithe, were got to-day here with the sweep-nets.
*London Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sillogisme**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllogism*.

**sillograph** (sil′ọ-gråf), *n.* [< LL. *sillographus*, < Gr. *σιλλογράφος*, < *σίλλος*, satire, a satirical poem, + *γράφειν*, write.] A satirist; a writer of satirical poems: an epithet of Timon of Phlius, author of three books of *Σίλλοι* in hexameters against the Greek dogmatic (non-skeptical) philosophers, of which a few fragments remain.

Timon of Phlius, the well-known *sillograph* and sceptic philosopher, flourished about 280 B. C.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 397.

**sillographist** (si-log′rạ-fist), *n.* [As *sillograph* + *-ist*.] Same as *sillograph*.

**sillometer** (si-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < F. *siller*, make headway (see *single*$^2$), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the speed of a ship without the aid of a log-line. The various forms include the indication of speed at any time or for any given length of time, as well as the total distance passed over.

**sillon** (sil′on), *n.* [< F. *sillon*, OF. *seillon*, a furrow.] In *fort.*, a work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide: frequently called an *envelop*.

**sill-step** (sil′step), *n.* On a railway box-car, an iron bar on the car-sill below the ladder, so shaped as to form a step for the ladder.

**silly** (sil′i), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. form, with shortened vowel, of early mod. E. *seely*: see *seely*. This is one of the few instances in which an orig. long *e* (*ee*) has become shortened to *i*. The same change occurs in *breeches*, and in the American pron. of *been*, with no change in spelling.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Happy; fortunate; blessed. *Wyclif*.—2†. Plain; simple; rustic; rude.

Meantime Carinus in this *silly* grove
Will spend his days with prayers and orisons
To mighty Jove to further thine intent.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, i.

Such therefore as knew the poor and *silly* estate wherein they [the apostles] had lived could not but wonder to hear the wisdom of their speech.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

It is *silly* sooth,
And dallies with the innocence of love.
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 47.

3. Simple-hearted; guileless; ingenuous; innocent. [Archaic.]

Provided that you do no outrages
On *silly* women or poor passengers.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 72.

But yet he could not keep, . . .
Here with the shepherds and the *silly* sheep.
*M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

4. Weak; impotent; helpless; frail. [Obsolete or provincial.]

After long storms, . . .
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore.
*Spenser*, Sonnets, lxiii.

5. Foolish, as a term of pity; deficient in understanding; weak-minded; witless; simple.

For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive *silly* women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

She, *silly* queen, with more than love's good will,
Forbade the boy. *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 123.

What am I?
The *silly* people take me for a saint.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. Foolish, as an epithet of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; manifesting want of judgment or common sense; stupid or unwise: as, a *silly* coxcomb; a *silly* book; *silly* conduct.

This is the *silliest* stuff that ever I heard.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 212.

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh.
*George Eliot*, Silly Novels.

7. Fatuous; imbecile; mentally weak to the verge of idiocy. [Scotch.]

Na, na, Davie 's no just like other folk, puir fallow; but he 's no sae *silly* as folk tak him for. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

8. Weak in body; not in good health; sickly; weakly. [Scotch.]

To pleise baith, and eise baith,
This *silly* sickly man.
*Cherrie and Slae*, st. 108. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn.** 5. *Dull*, etc. See *simple*.—6. *Absurd, Silly, Foolish*, etc. See *absurd*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sillies* (-iz). A silly person: as, what a *silly* you are! [Colloq.]

Some people . . . are always hoping without sense or reason. . . . Poor *sillies*, they have wind on the brain, and dream while they are awake.
*Spurgeon*, John Ploughman's Talk, p. 101.

**sillyhow** (sil′i-hou), *n.* [Also dial. *sillyhew;* lit. 'lucky cap' (a child born with a caul on the head being considered by midwives especially lucky), ‹ *silly*, 'lucky,' happy (see *silly*), + **how*, a dial. form of *houve*.] A membrane that in some cases covers the head of a child when born; a caul. See *involution*, 4. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering, commonly called the *silly-how*, that sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**sillyton**† (sil′i-tọn), *n.* [‹ *silly* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*.] A simpleton.

*Sillyton*, forebear railing, and hear what 's said to you.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 586.

**silo** (sī′lō), *n.* [= F. *silo*, ‹ Sp. *silo*, silo, ‹ L. *sirus*, ‹ Gr. *σιρός, σειρός*, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary, a pitfall.] A pit or chamber in the ground, or a cavity in a rock, or more rarely a warm air-tight structure above ground, for the storing of green crops for future use as fodder in the state called *ensilage*. The material is tightly packed in the silo soon after it is gathered (sometimes with addition of a little salt), covered, and pressed down with heavy weights. Thus it is subjected to fermentation, which, if not carried too far, is beneficial rather than injurious. The resulting fodder is analogous in its nutritious quality to sauerkraut, which is the product of fermentation of cabbage. Similar pits or cavities in the ground or in rock have been used from remote times, in various parts of the world, for the prolonged preservation of grain in a dry state, through the careful exclusion of air and moisture.

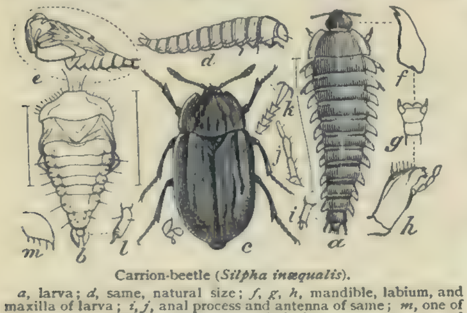
**silo** (sī′lō), *v. t.* [‹ *silo*, *n.*] To preserve in a silo; make silage or ensilage of.

The crop can be cut and *siloed* in any weather, however wet. *H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 220.

**silometer** (si-lom′e-tėr), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *sillometer*.

**silour**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

**Silpha** (sil′fạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), ‹ Gr. *σίλφη*, a beetle, a bookworm.] A large and important genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Silphidæ;* the carrion-beetles. They have eleven-jointed clavate antennæ, the first joint of normal length, and the head free and mobile. They are rather large dark-colored beetles, often with a red or yellow pronotum, and are found under stones or in dark places, or about carrion, upon which they feed principally, although not exclusively. The genus is wide-spread, but contains less than 100 species, of which 10 inhabit the United States. *S. opaca* of Europe feeds to an injurious extent upon the leaves of the beet and mangel-wurzel. *S. inæqualis* is a North American species.



Carrion-beetle (*Silpha inæqualis*).

*a*, larva; *d*, same, natural size; *f*, *g*, *h*, mandible, labium, and maxilla of larva; *i*, *j*, anal process and antenna of same; *m*, one of the lateral processes, more highly magnified. *b*, pupa; *e*, same, natural size; *l*, anal process of same. *c*, beetle; *k*, anterior tarsus of same. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *b*, *c*.)

**silphal** (sil′fạl), *a.* [‹ *Silpha* + *-al*.] Resembling, related to, or pertaining to the genus *Silpha*.

**silphid** (sil′fid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A necrophagous beetle of the family *Silphidæ;* a sexton- or burying-beetle; a carrion-beetle; a grave-digger. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Silphidæ*.

**Silphidæ** (sil′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), ‹ *Silpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the mentum moderate or small, the palpi approximate at their bases, the posterior coxæ more or less conical and prominent, and the eyes finely granulated, sometimes absent. These beetles are often of considerable size, and live mainly upon carrion, a few upon decaying or living vegetation. Some are found in the nests of ants, mice, and bees, while others inhabit caves. The family is of universal distribution, and about 500 species have been described, of which about 100 are from America north of Mexico. Also *Silphæ*, *Silphales*, *Silphiadæ*, *Silphida*, *Silphides*, *Silphina*, and *Silphites*. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

**silphium** (sil′fi-um), *n.* [L., ‹ Gr. *σίλφιον*, a plant (see def. 1), so called in allusion to its resinous juice; cf. *hay-plant* and *Thapsia*.] **1.** An umbelliferous plant the juice of which was used by the ancient Greeks as a food and medicine: called in Latin *laserpitium*. (See *laser*, *laserpitium*.) It has been variously identified, as with *Thapsia Garganica*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1752).] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ*. It is distinguished by its large flower-heads with a broad involucre, sterile disk-flowers, and pistillate and fertile strap-shaped ray-flowers in one or two rows, producing compressed achenes bordered by two wings which are toothed or awned at the apex. Twenty species have been described, of which eleven are now considered distinct. They are all natives of the United States, chiefly in the Mississippi valley and Southern States. They are tall rough-hairy perennials, with a resinous juice, bearing alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves of various shapes, and either entire, toothed, or lobed. The yellow flowers (in one species the rays are white) are borne in long-stalked heads, which are solitary or loosely corymbed. *S. terebinthinaceum*, remarkable for its odor of turpentine, is the prairie-dock of the west. For *S. perfoliatum*, see *cup-plant;* and for *S. laciniatum*, see *rosin-weed* and *compass-plant*.

**silphologic** (sil-fọ̄-loj′ik), *a.* [‹ *silpholog-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to silphology; pertaining to those stages of development commonly called larval.

**silphology** (sil-fol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σίλφη*, a beetle, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of larvæ, or larval forms; especially. the doctrine of the morphological correlations of larval stages, or those which immediately succeed the last of the embryonic stages. Thus, the characteristics of prototypembryos, derived from the adults of a common more or less remote stock of the same division of the animal kingdom, are matters of *silphology*. *Hyatt.*

**silt** (silt), *n.* [ME. *silte*, erroneously *cilte;* with formative *-t*, ‹ *silen*, drain, filter, strain: see *sile*$^{1}$.] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment: as, a harbor choked up with *silt*.

In long process of time the *silt* and sands shall . . . choke and shallow the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, xii.

Oh, that its waves were flowing over me!
Oh, that I saw its grains of yellow *silt*
Roll tumbling in the current o'er my head!
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

**silt** (silt), *v.* [‹ *silt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud: commonly with *up*.

Like a skilful engineer, who perceives how he could, fifty years earlier, have effectually preserved an important harbour which is now irrecoverably *silted up*.
*Whately*, Annotations on Bacon's Essays (ed. 1887), p. 223.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To percolate through crevices; ooze, as water carrying fine sediment.—**2.** To become obstructed or choked with silt or sediment: with *up*.

During the dry months the Hugli *silts up*.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 45.

**silt-grass** (silt′gràs), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

**silty** (sil′ti), *a.* [‹ *silt* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

**silure**$^{1}$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

**silure**$^{2}$ (si-lūr′), *n.* [‹ F. *silure* = Sp. *siluro*, ‹ L. *silurus*, ‹ Gr. *σίλουρος*, a river-fish, prob. the sheat; formerly derived ‹ *σείειν*, shake, + *οὐρά*, a tail; but the element *σιλ-* cannot be brought from *σείειν*.] A siluroid fish; specifically, the sheat-fish. See cut under *Siluridæ*.

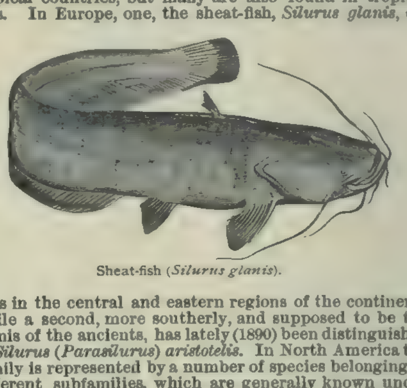
**Silurian** (si-lū′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *Silures* (Gr. *Σιλύρες*), the Silures (see def. I., 1), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the Silures, a people of ancient Britain, or their country.—**2.** In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the Silurian. See II.

**II.** *n.* A name given by Murchison, in 1835, to a series of rocks the order of succession of which was first worked out by him in that part of England and Wales which was formerly inhabited by the Silures. The various groups of fossiliferous rocks included in the Silurian had, previous to Murchison's labors, been classed together as one assemblage, and called by the Germans *grauwacke*, sometimes Anglicized into *graywacke* (which see), also the *Transition series* or *Transition limestone*. In England and Germany these lower rocks have been greatly disturbed and metamorphosed, and have also been frequently invaded by eruptive masses; hence it was not until after considerable progress had been made toward a knowledge of the sequence of the higher fossiliferous groups that the lower (now designated as *Silurian* and *Devonian*) began to be studied with success. Almost contemporaneously with the working out of the order of succession of these lower rocks by Murchison in Great Britain, groups of strata of the same geological age, but lying for the most part in almost entirely undisturbed position, began to be investigated on and near the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in New York, by the Geological Survey of that State, and a little later in Bohemia by Joachim Barrande. Murchison, Barrande, and James Hall, paleontologist of the New York Survey, are all agreed as to the adoption of the name *Silurian*, and in regard to the essential unity of the series or system thus designated. The Silurian is the lowest of the four great subdivisions of the Paleozoic, namely Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. When undisturbed and unmetamorphosed, the Silurian is usually found to be replete with the remains of organic forms, of which by far the larger part is marine. The Silurian is divided into an Upper and a Lower Silurian, and each of these again is subdivided into groups and subgroups varying in nomenclature in various countries. The line between the Upper and Lower Silurian is drawn in Great Britain at the top of the May Hill sandstone or Upper Llandovery group; in New York, at the top of the Hudson River or Cincinnati group. The almost entire absence of vertebrates and of land-plants, and the paucity of plant-life in general, are the most striking features of Silurian life. The most prominent forms of the animal kingdom were the graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and of these the first-mentioned are the most characteristic of all, since they range through nearly the whole Silurian, and disappear in the Devonian; while the trilobites, which begin at the same time with the graptolites, continue through the Devonian, and end only with the Carboniferous. As the line between the Silurian and Devonian is commonly drawn in England—namely, so as to include in the former the Ludlow group—the first vertebrates, in the form of a low type of fishes, appear near the top of the Upper Silurian; traces of land-animals (scorpions) have also been found in the Upper Silurian of Sweden and Scotland; and in France, in the Lower (?) Silurian, traces of insect life. A scorpion has also been found in the United States, at Waterville, New York, in the Waterlime group, or near the middle of the Upper Silurian. Mr. Whitfield, by whom the specimen was described, inclines to the opinion that the species, for which he instituted a new genus (*Proscorpius*), was aquatic and not air-breathing, and that it forms a link between the true aquatic forms like *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* and the true air-breathing scorpions of subsequent periods. He intimates that the same is likely to be true of the Swedish and Scottish Silurian scorpions. The traces of land-plants in the Silurian are rare, and for the most part of doubtful identification. Algæ, on the other hand, are of somewhat frequent occurrence. As the line between Silurian and Devonian is drawn in the United States—namely, between the Oriskany sandstone and the Cauda-galli grit—there are neither land-animals nor fishes in the Silurian; and the evidence of the existence of land-plants lower than the Devonian is for the most part of a very doubtful character. The Silurian rocks are widely spread over the globe, with everywhere essentially the same types of animal life. This part of the series is of importance in the United States, especially in the northeastern Atlantic States and in parts of the Mississippi valley.

**Siluric** (si-lū′rik), *a.* [‹ L. *Silures* (see *Silurian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Silurian*. [Rare.]

**silurid** (si-lū′rid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *siluroid*.

**Siluridæ** (si-lū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Silurus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of physostomous fishes, of the order *Nematognathi*, represented by such forms as the sheat-fish of Europe and the catfishes or cats of America. It was the same as *Siluroides* of Cuvier. By Cope its name was used for *Nematognathi* with the anterior vertebræ regularly modified, the inferior pharyngeal bones separate, and an operculum developed. It thus contrasted with the *Aspredinidæ* and *Hypophthalmidæ*, and included all the *Nematognathi* except those belonging to the two families named. By Gill the family was restricted to those *Nematognathi* which have the anterior vertebræ regularly modified; the lower pharyngeal bones separate; the operculum developed; a dorsal fin, in connection with the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, rather short, and preceded by the spine; the pectoral fins armed with well-developed spines having a complex articulation with the shoulder-girdle; and the body naked, or with plates only along the lateral line. The lower jaw has no reflected lip, and there are usually from four to eight pairs of barbels, maxillary barbels being always developed. Species of the family thus limited are very numerous, several hundred having been described, and referred to many genera. Most of them inhabit fresh water, especially of tropical and subtropical countries, but many are also found in tropical seas. In Europe, one, the sheat-fish, *Silurus glanis*, occurs in the central and eastern regions of the continent; while a second, more southerly, and supposed to be the glanis of the ancients, has lately (1890) been distinguished as *Silurus* (*Parasilurus*) *aristotelis*. In North America the family is represented by a number of species belonging to different subfamilies, which are generally known under the name of *catfishes*. The leading genera of North America are *Noturus*, stone-cats; *Amiurus*, ordinary cats, pouts, bullheads, etc.; *Ictalurus*, channel-cats; *Arius*, sea-cats; and *Ælurichthys* (or *Felichthys*), gaff-topsails. See also cuts under *catfish*, *gaff-topsail*, *pout*, and *stone-cat*.



Sheat-fish (*Silurus glanis*).

**siluridan** (si-lū′ri-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *silurid* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Siluridæ;* siluroid.

**II.** *n.* A silure or siluroid.

**silurine** (si-lū′rin), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Silurus* + *-ine*$^{1}$.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siluridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A catfish of the family *Siluridæ*.

**siluroid** (si-lū′roid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Silurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Siluridæ*, or having their characters; being or resembling a catfish or sheat-fish; siluridan.

**II.** *n.* A silure.

**Siluroidei** (sil-ū-roi′dẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siluroid*.] An order of fishes, conterminous with *Nematognathi*.

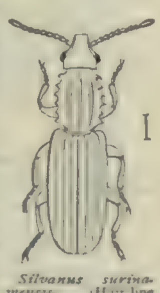
**Silurus** (si-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *silurus*, < Gr. *σίλουρος*, a kind of river-fish: see *silure*$^2$.] 1. A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Siluridæ*, formerly corresponding to that family, now restricted to the European sheat-fish, *S. glanis*, and a few closely related species of Asia. See cut under *Siluridæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus: as, the sly *silurus*.

**silva, silvan**, etc. See *sylva*, etc.

**Silvanus** (sil-vā′nus), *n.* [L., < *silva*, a wood, a forest: see *sylva*.] 1. A Roman rural deity.

He is usually represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left, and is described as the protector of herds from wolves and of trees from lightning, and a patron of agriculture in general, and as the defender of boundaries.

2. [NL. (Latreille, 1807).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Cucujidæ*, consisting of small, slender species with five-jointed tarsi in both sexes, the fourth joint very small, and antennal joints from nine to eleven, abruptly enlarged. It contains about 25 species, several of which are cosmopolitan. They live under the bark of trees or in stored food-products. *S. surinamensis* is found all over the world, feeding on many kinds of drugs, all stored farinaceous products, etc.



*Silvanus surinamensis.* (Hair line shows natural size.)

**silvate**, *n.* See *sylvate*.

**silver** (sil′vėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *siller*; < ME. *silver, silvere, selver, sulver, seolver*, < AS. *seolfor, seolfer, siolfor, seolofor* (*seolfr-*), Mercian *sylfur* (for **silfor*, like *seolc* for **silc*), silver, money, = OS. *silubhar, silufar* = OFries. *selover, selver, selvir, silver* = MD. *silver*, D. *zilver* = MLG. *silver, sulver*, LG. *silver, sülver, sulver* = OHG. *śilabar, silbar*, MHG. G. *silber*, silver, money, = Icel. *silfr* = Sw. *silfver* = Dan. *sölv* = Goth. *silubr*, silver, = OBulg. *sĭrebro*, Bulg. *srebro, strebro* = Serv. *srebro* = Bohem. *stṙiebro* = Pol. *srebro* = Russ. *serebro* = Lith. *sidabras* = Lett. *sidrabs, sudrabs*, silver, = Finn. *silbba* (< G.); ulterior origin unknown; appar. not an Indo-Eur. word (the Slav. forms are prob. from the Teut.). An Indo-Eur. name, not found in Teut., appears in Ir. Gael. *airgiod*, L. *argentum*, Gr. *ἄργυρος*, Skt. *rajata*, silver, a name referring to its brightness or whiteness: see *argent*. Some attempt to connect *silver* with L. *sulfur*, sulphur (see *sulphur*), others with Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Ag; atomic weight, 107.93. A metal of a white color, having a specific gravity of 10.4 to 10.7 (according as it is cast, rolled, or hammered), harder than gold, and softer than copper, having a tenacity about equal to that of gold, and melting at a temperature a little lower than copper. Its whiteness is remarkable, that of tin alone among the common metals nearly approaching it; among the rare metals, iridium and lithium are equal to silver in color and luster. Silver crystallizes in the regular (isometric) system; but, although native silver is of frequent occurrence, distinct crystals are very rare. Arborescent and filiform shapes are most common, but very large solid masses have been found. Silver occurs in a great variety of ores, being mineralized by sulphur, antimony, and arsenic, as well as by chlorin, iodine, and bromine. These ores are widely distributed over the world. Silver is very commonly associated with lead, and the common ore of the latter metal, galena, always contains some silver, and generally enough to make its separation remunerative. Silver has also been detected in the water of the ocean. The principal silver-producing regions are the Andes and Cordilleras. From Peru and Bolivia came an immense supply of this metal during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mexico has been a large producer of silver since the middle of the sixteenth century. The mines of the Comstock lode at Virginia City, in Nevada, produced about $320,000,000 worth of bullion from 1860 to 1890, about five twelfths of the value of which was silver. This metal has always been accounted "precious," and has been used for ornament and as a measure of value from the earliest times of which there is any historical record. Its most marked point of inferiority to gold, apart from color, is its liability to tarnish when exposed to sulphurous emanations or brought into contact with anything containing sulphur. Silver is too soft to be used in the unalloyed condition. The ratio of silver to copper in the silver coinage of England is $92\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ (or $12\frac{1}{3}$ to 1); in that of France and the United States, 9 to 1; and in that of Prussia, 3 to 1. The world's production of silver, estimated in dollars (at the coining rate of $1.2929 per ounce), has increased from $89,000,000 in 1879 to $216,000,000 in 1894. In the United States the production increased from $41,000,000 in 1879 to $82,000,000 in 1892. In 1893 it was $77,000,000, in 1894 $64,000,000, in 1895 about $60,000,000, and in 1896 about $70,000,000. From the foundation of the government until 1873, when the free coinage of silver was stopped (see *coinage ratio, dollar*), about $8,000,000 were coined. Under the silver-purchase acts of 1878 and 1890 over $300,000,000 have been coined, but only about $60,000,000 are in circulation. (See *silver certificate*, below.) The total amount of silver purchased by the government from Feb. 12, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1893 (when the purchase act of 1890 was repealed), was 496,984,889 ounces, at a cost of $508,933,975. Political agitation for the resumption of the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio (about 16 to 1) has been carried on vigorously in the West and South since about 1878; and in 1896 the Democratic party made this the chief plank in its platform, and was defeated on this issue.

2. Silver coin; hence, money in general.

> Ne thi excecutors wel bisett the *siluer* that thow hem leuest.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 266.

3. Silverware; tableware of silver; plate; a silver vessel or utensil.—4. In *photog.*, a salt of silver, as the nitrate, bromide, or chlorid, which three salts are of fundamental importance as photographic sensitizing agents.—5. Something resembling silver; something having a luster like silver.

> Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
> In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 464.

**Aluminium silver.** See *aluminium*.—**Antimonial silver.** Same as *dyscrasite*.—**Bismuth silver.** Same as *argentobismutite*.—**Black silver, brittle silver ore.** Same as *stephanite*.—**Bromic silver.** Same as *bromyrite*.—**Clerk of the king's silver.** See *clerk*.—**Cloth of silver.** See *cloth*. **Fulminating silver**, a very explosive powder formed by heating an aqueous solution of silver nitrate with strong nitric acid and alcohol.—**German silver**, a white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, used as a cheap substitute for silver, and as a superior article for plated ware, being covered with silver by plating as is the cheaper Britannia metal. The relative proportions of the metals in the alloy called German silver vary considerably, according to the desire of the manufacturer to produce a cheaper or more expensive article. The commonest kind contains about eight parts of copper, two of nickel, and three to five of zinc. A finer kind of alloy is obtained by adding more nickel; the metal is then less liable to tarnish, and the resemblance to silver in color and luster is more striking. Nickel is a much more expensive metal than copper, and very much more so than zinc. See *nickel*.—**King's silver.** (*a*) A name given to silver used in England from about 1700 to 1720 for plate of an unusually high standard: apparently introduced by workmen from the continent, and abandoned because not sufficiently hard and durable. Compare *sterling*. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, a payment made to the king for liberty to abandon or compromise the judicial proceeding for the conveyance of property called a *fine*. Also called *postfine*. See *fine*$^1$, 3, and compare *primer fine* (under *primer*).—**Mock silver**, a white alloy allied to speculum-metal and Britannia metal; pewter. It is compounded of copper, tin, nickel, zinc, lead, and other metals.—**Mosaic silver**, a compound made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver, used as a silver color. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Nitrate of silver.** See *nitrate*.—**Old silver**, in silversmiths' work, silver to which an appearance of age has been imparted by applying a mixture of graphite and some fatty matter and cleaning off with blotting-paper.—**Oxidized silver.** See *oxidize*.—**Red or ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrargyrite*.—**Shoe of silver.** See *shoe*$^1$.—**To think one's penny silver.** See *penny*.—**Vitreous silver**, argentite or silver-glance.

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of silver; silvern: as, a *silver* cup; *silver* coin or money.—2. Pertaining or relating to silver; concerned with silver; producing silver: as, *silver* legislation; a (Congressional) *silver* bill; the *silver* men; the *silver* States.—3. Resembling silver; having some of the characteristics of silver; silvery. (*a*) White like silver; of a shining white hue: as, *silver* willow (so called in allusion to the silvery leaves); *silver* dew (referring to the appearance of dew in the early morning). (*b*) Having a pale luster or a soft splendor.

> Yon *silver* beams,
> Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
> Than on the dome of kings?
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iii.

(*c*) Bright; lustrous; shining; glittering.

> Spread o'er the *silver* waves thy golden hairs.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 48.

(*d*) Having a soft and clear tone, like that fancifully or poetically attributed to a silver bell, or a bar of silver when struck.

> When griping grief the heart doth wound, . . .
> Then music with her *silver* sound—
> Why "*silver* sound?" *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 130.

(*e*) Soft; gentle; quiet; peaceful.

> His lord in *silver* slumber lay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI., vii. 19.

**Bland Silver Bill.** See *bill*$^3$.—**Silver age.** See *ages in mythology and history* (*a*), under *age*.—**Silver bronze**, a kind of bronze-powder used in printing and in other ways to produce a silver color.—**Silver certificate.** See *gold and silver certificates*, under *certificate*.—**Silver chickweed.** See *Paronychia*$^1$, 2.—**Silver cochineal.** See *cochineal*, 1.—**Silver chub.** Same as *fall fish*.—**Silver daric.** See *daric*.—**Silver fir**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Abies*; specifically, *A. alba* (*Pinus Picea*, *A. pectinata*): so called from the two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves. It is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, planted elsewhere. It grows from 80 to 120 or even 200 feet high. Its timber is soft, tough, and elastic, of a creamy-white color, useful for many building and cabinet purposes, for making the sounding-boards of musical instruments, toys, etc. It yields resin, tar, and the Strasburg turpentine. This is the "noble fir" (*edler Tannenbaum*) of the Germans. The silver fir of the Alleghany region, etc., is *A. balsamea*, mostly called *balsam* or *balm-of-Gilead fir*. It is a moderate-sized tree, its twigs sought for scented cushions, its bark secreting Canada balsam (see *balsam*), also the source of spruce-gum. Pacific North America presents several noble silver firs, as *A. grandis*, the white fir of Oregon bottom-lands, and *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica*, the red firs of the mountains of Oregon and California, all trees between 200 and 300 feet in height.—**Silver fox**, the common red fox, *Vulpes fulvus*, in a melanistic variation, in which the pelage is black or blackish, overlaid with hoary or silver-gray ends of the longer hairs. It is an extreme case of the range of variation from the normal color, of which the cross-fox is one stage. It occurs in the red foxes of both America and Europe, especially in high latitudes, and constitutes the *Canis* or *Vulpes argentatus* or *argenteus* of various authors. The silver fox has sometimes been defined wrongly as a variety of the gray fox of the United States (*Urocyon cinereoargentatus*), perhaps by some misapprehension of Schreber's (1778) specific name, just cited; but this is a distinct species of a different genus, and one in which the silver-black variation is not known to occur. Compare cut under *cross-fox*.

> While the Cross and Black and *Silver Foxes* are usually considered as different varieties, they are not such in the classificatory sense of that term, any more than are the red, black, or white wolves, the black marmots, squirrels, etc. The proof of this is in the fact that one or both of the "varieties" occur in the same litter of whelps from normally colored parents. They have no special distribution, although, on the whole, both kinds are rather northerly than otherwise, the *Silver Fox* especially so.
> *Coues and Yarrow*, Wheeler's Expl. West of the 100th Meridian, V. 53.

**Silver gar.** See *gar*$^1$.—**Silver glass.** See *glass*.—**Silver grebe**, a misnomer of the red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis*.—**Silver hake, heather, lace.** See the nouns.—**Silver ink.** See *gold ink*, under *ink*$^1$.—**Silver longe**, the namaycush, or great lake-trout. See cut under *lake-trout*.—**Silver luster.** Same as *platinum luster* (which see, under *luster*$^2$). **Silver maple.** See *maple*$^1$.—**Silver moth.** See *silver-moth*, 2.—**Silver perch, pheasant, pine, plover, pomfret, poplar.** See the nouns.—**Silver point**, a point or pencil of silver (somewhat like the "ever-pointed" pencil), formerly much used by artists for making studies and sketches on a prepared paper; also, the process of making such sketches.

> The beautiful head in *silver-point* which appeared in "The Graphic Arts" . . . was executed expressly for that work, in deference to the example of the old masters who used *silver-point* so much. *The Portfolio*, No. 234, p. 101.

**Silver powder**, a powder made of melted tin and bismuth combined with mercury: used in japanning.—**Silver rain**, in *pyrotechny*, a composition used in rockets and bombs. It is made in small cubes, which are set free in the air, and in burning emit a white light as they fall.—**Silver sand**, a fine sharp sand of a silvery appearance, used for grinding lithographic stones, etc.—**Silver side**, the choicer part of a round of beef.

> Lift up the lid and stick the fork into the beef—such a beautiful bit of beef, too: *silverside*—lovely!
> *Besant and Rice*, This Son of Vulcan, i. 6.

**Silver string, wedding**, etc. See the nouns.—**Silver-top palmetto.** See *palmetto*.—**Silver trout.** See *trout*.—**Silver wattle**, an Australian species of acacia, *Acacia dealbata*.—**Silver whiting**, the surf-whiting. See *whiting*.—**The silver doors** or **gates.** See *the royal doors*, under *door*.—**The Silver State**, Nevada.

**silver** (sil′vėr), *v.* [< ME. *sylveren* (= D. *verzilveren* = MHG. *silbern*, G. *ver-silbern* = Sw. *för-silfra* = Dan. *for-sölve*, plate); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover the surface of with a coat of silver; silver-plate: as, to *silver* a dial-plate.

> On a tribunal *silver'd*,
> Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
> Were publicly enthroned.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 3.

2. To cover with anything resembling silver in color and luster; specifically, to coat with tin-foil and quicksilver, as a looking-glass.

> The horizon-glass [of the sextant] is divided into two parts, of which the lower one is *silvered*, the upper half being transparent. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 93.

3. To adorn with mild or silver-like luster; give a silvery sheen to.

> The loveliest moon that ever *silver'd* o'er
> A shell for Neptune's goblet. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

> The moonlight *silvered* the distant hills, and lay, white almost as snow, on the frosty roofs of the village.
> *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, vi.

4. To make hoary; tinge with gray.

> It [his beard] was, as I have seen it in his life,
> A sable *silver'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 242.

> His head was *silver'd* o'er with age.
> *Gay*, Shepherd and Philosopher.

**Silvered glass.** See *glass*.

**II.** *intrans.* To assume the appearance of silver in color; become of a silvery whiteness. [Rare.]

> All the eastern sky began to *silver* and shine.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 409.

**silverback** (sil′vėr-bak), *n.* The knot or canute, a sandpiper. See cut under *Tringa*. [Ipswich, Massachusetts.]

**silver-barred** (sil′vėr-bärd), *a.* Barred with silvery color.—**Silver-barred moth**, *Bankia argen-*

*tula*, a British species.—**Silver-barred sable**, a British pyralid moth, *Ennychia cingulalis*.

**silver-bass** (sil′vėr-bȧs), *n.* The mooneye, or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergisus*. See cut under *mooneye*. [Local, U. S.]

**silver-bath** (sil′vėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a solution of silver nitrate, used especially for sensitizing collodion plates or paper for printing.—2. A dish or tray for the use of such a solution. That for plates is usually a flat, deep glass vessel inclosed and supported nearly upright in a wooden box. The plate is immersed and removed by means of a skeleton "dipper."

**silver-beater** (sil′vėr-bē″tėr), *n.* One who prepares silver-foil by beating. Compare *goldbeater*.

**silverbell** (sil′vėr-bel), *n.* A name common to the shrubs or small trees of the genus *Halesia*, natural order *Styraceæ;* the snowdrop-tree. See *Halesia*.

**silverbell-tree** (sil′vėr-bel-trē), *n.* Same as *silverbell*.

**silverberry** (sil′vėr-ber″i), *n.* A shrub, *Elæagnus argentea*, found from Minnesota westward. It grows six or eight feet high, spreads by stolons, has the leaves silvery-scurfy and somewhat rusty beneath, and bears fragrant flowers which are silvery without and pale-yellow within, and silvery edible berries which are said to be a principal food of the prairie-chicken in the Northwest.

**silverbill** (sil′vėr-bil), *n.* One of sundry Indian and African birds of the genus *Munia;* a waxbill, as the Java sparrow. *P. L. Sclater.*

**silver-black** (sil′vėr-blak), *a.* Silvery-black; black silvered over with hoary-white: as, the *silver-black* fox. See *silver fox*, under *silver*.

**silver-boom** (sil′vėr-böm), *n.* [D. *zilverboom.*] Same as *silver-tree*.

**silver-bracts** (sil′vėr-brakts), *n.* A whitened succulent plant, *Cotyledon* (*Pachyphytum*) *bracteosa*, from Brazil. It is of ornamental use, chiefly in geometrical beds.

**silver-bush** (sil′vėr-bush), *n.* An elegant leguminous shrub, *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, of southern Europe. It has yellow flowers and silvery pinnate leaves, suggesting this name and that of *Jupiter's-beard*.

**silver-buskined** (sil′vėr-bus″kind), *a.* Having buskins adorned with silver.

Fair *silver-buskin'd* nymphs. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 33.

**silverchain** (sil′vėr-chān), *n.* The common locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia:* imitated from *goldenchain*, a name of the laburnum. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**silver-cloud** (sil′vėr-kloud), *n.* A British moth, *Xylomiges conspicillaris*.

**silver-duckwing** (sil′vėr-duk″wing), *a.* Noting a beautiful variety of the exhibition game-fowl. The cock has silvery-white neck and back, a wing showing the so-called duckwing marking, with silvery bow, metallic-blue bar, and white bay on secondaries, black breast, under parts, and tail. The hen is of a delicately penciled ashen gray, with darker tail, black-striped silver hackles, and salmon breast. The legs are dark and the eyes red. The yellow- or golden-duckwing fowl is of similar coloration, but with yellow or orange of different shades in place of the silver or white.

**silver-eel** (sil′vėr-ēl), *n.* 1. The saber-fish or cutlas-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. Also called *silvery hairtail*. [Texas.]—2. The common eel, when noticeably pale or silvery.

**silverer** (sil′vėr-ėr), *n.* One who silvers; especially, a person employed in silvering glass.

Dr. Arkle exhibited a man aged sixty-two, a looking-glass *silverer*, who was the subject of mercurial tremors.
*Lancet*, 1889, I. 631.

**silverette** (sil-ve-ret′), *n.* [< *silver* + *-ette.*] A fancy breed of domestic pigeons.

**silvereye** (sil′vėr-ī), *n.* A bird of the genus *Zosterops*, of which there are many species, whose leading common color-mark is a white eye-ring; a white-eye. See cut under *Zosterops*.

By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of Zosterops is commonly called "White-eye," or *Silver-eye*, from the feature before mentioned. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 824.

**silver-fern** (sil′vėr-fėrn), *n.* One of numerous ferns in which the under surface of the frond is covered with a white or silvery powder, as in many species of *Nothochlæna* and *Gymnogramme*. Compare *gold-fern*. For cuts, see *Gymnogramme* and *Nothochlæna*.

**silverfin** (sil′vėr-fin), *n.* A minnow of the genus *Notropis*, as *N. whipplei*, of the fresh waters of North America.

**silverfish** (sil′vėr-fish), *n.* 1. An artificial variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*, more or less nearly colorless, or with silvery-white instead of red scales on much or all of the body.—2. A sand-smelt or atherine; any fish of the family *Atherinidæ:* same as *silversides*.—3. The bream *Notemigonus chrysoleucus*. See cut under *shiner*.—4. The tarpon (or tarpum) or jewfish, *Megalops atlanticus* or *M. thrissoides*. Also *sabalo*, *savanilla*. See cut under *tarpon*.—5. The characinoid *Curimatus argenteus*, inhabiting the fresh waters of Trinidad.—6. Any species of *Lepisma*, as *L. saccharina* or *L. domestica*, a thysanurous insect occurring in houses and damaging books, wall-paper, etc. See *Lepisma*. Also called *walking-fish*, *bristletail*, *fishtail*, *furniture-bug*, *silver-moth*, *silver-witch*, *shiner*, and *silvertail*.

Silverfish (*Lepisma saccharina*). (Line shows natural size.)

**silver-foil** (sil′vėr-foil), *n.* Silver beaten thin.

**silver-gilt** (sil′vėr-gilt), *n.* 1. Silver covered with gilding; also, gilded articles of silver.—2. A close imitation of real gilding, made by applying silver-leaf, burnishing the surface, and then coating with a transparent yellow lacquer.

**silver-glance** (sil′vėr-glȧns′), *n.* Native silver sulphid. See *argentite*.

**silver-grain** (sil′vėr-grān), *n.* In *bot.*, the shining plates of parenchymatous tissue (medullary rays) seen in the stems of exogenous wood when these stems are cut in a longitudinal radial direction. They are the little light-colored or bright bands that give to rock-maple, quartered oak, and the like their chief beauty, and make them prized in cabinet-work. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.

**silver-grass** (sil′vėr-grȧs), *n.* 1. See *Phalaris*.—2. A variety of a multiform species of meadow-grass, *Poa cæspitosa*, of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

**silver-gray** (sil′vėr-grā′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a color produced by an intimate combination of black and silvery white; silvery or lustrous gray, as hair, fur, or cloth.

Then never chilling touch of Time
Will turn it *silver-gray*.
*Tennyson*, the Ringlet.

**Silver-gray fox**, the silver fox (which see, under *silver*).—**Silver-gray rabbit**, a silver-sprig.

**II.** *n.* 1. A silver-gray color.—2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, one of a body of conservative Whigs who acted together for some time after the general disintegration of the Whig party following its overwhelming defeat in the national election of 1852: said to be so called from the silver-gray hair of their leaders. Also *Silvery Gray*.

The conservative Whigs, the so-called *Silver Grays*, had supported them out of fear of the Republicans.
*H. von Holst*, Const. Hist. (trans.), V. 200.

In 1855 they [the Americans] were joined by the *Silvery Grays*, whom Mr. Fillmore was unable to guide into another harbor. *T. W. Barnes*, Mem. Thurlow Weed, p. 224.

**silver-ground** (sil′vėr-ground), *a.* Having a silvery ground-color: as, the *silver-ground* carpet, a British moth, *Melanippe montanata*.

**silver-haired** (sil′vėr-hãrd), *a.* Having hair of the color of silver; having white or lustrous gray hair.

**silverhead** (sil′vėr-hed), *n.* The silver chickweed, *Paronychia argyrocoma*.

**silver-headed** (sil′vėr-hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having a silver head, as a cane.—2. Same as *silver-haired*.

Mrs. Skewton . . . clapped into this house a *silver-headed* butler. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxx.

**silveriness** (sil′vėr-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being silvery.

This picture is remarkable for its broad and pure *silveriness*. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 22.

**silvering** (sil′vėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *silver*, *v.*] 1. The art or practice of covering anything with silver, or with a bright-shining white surface like that of silver; also, a sensitizing with a salt of silver, as in photography.—2. Silver or plating laid on any surface.

A silver cheese-toaster with three tongues, an ebony handle, and *silvering* at the end. *Steelē*, Tatler, No. 245.

**Amalgam silvering.** See *amalgam*.

**silverite** (sil′vėr-īt), *n.* [< *silver* + *-ite*².] One who favors the free use of silver as money equally with gold; a bimetallist; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, one who advocates the free coinage of silver, particularly one who desires free coinage at the existing ratio with gold (about 16 to 1).

The attempt is made to cast a slur upon the *silverites* by calling them inflationists, as if to be an inflationist were the greatest of monetary sins. – *Science*, VII. 267.

**silverize** (sil′vėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silverized*, ppr. *silverizing*. [< *silver* + *-ize.*] Same as *silver*.

When like age shall *siluerize* thy Tresse.
*Sylvester*, tr. of De Faur's Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 119.

**silver-king** (sil′vėr-king), *n.* The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus* or *thrissoides*.

**silver-leaf** (sil′vėr-lēf), *n.* 1. The thinnest kind of silver-foil.—2. A name of the buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), of the queen's-delight (*Stillingia sylvatica*), and of the Japanese and Chinese plant *Senecio Kæmpferi*, var. *argentea*.—3. The white poplar. See *poplar*.

**silver-leafed** (sil′vėr-lēft), *a.* Having leaves with one or both sides silvery.—**Silver-leafed linden.** See *linden*.

**silverless** (sil′vėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *silverles*, *selverles;* < *silver* + *-less.*] Having no silver; without money; impecunious.

He sente hem forth *seluerles* in a somer garnement.
*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 119.

**silverling** (sil′vėr-ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. *silverling* (= D. *zilverling* = G. *silberling*); < *silver* + *-ling*¹.] An old standard of value in silver; a piece of silver money; in the passage cited from the Bible, either a shekel or a half-shekel.

Here have I purst their paltry *silverlings*.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

There were a thousand vines at a thousand *silverlings*.
Isa. vii. 23.

The canon's talk about "the censer and olive branch stamped upon a shekel" is as unwarranted as his name for the *silverlings* of the traitor [Judas].
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 365.

**silverly** (sil′vėr-li), *adv.* [< *silver* + *-ly*².] Like silver, as regards either appearance or tone.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 46.

Saturn's voice therefrom
Grew up like organ, that begins anew
Its strain, when other harmonies, stopt short,
Leave the dimm'd air vibrating *silverly*.
*Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

**silver-mill** (sil′vėr-mil), *n.* The mill, or metallurgical plant, used in treating silver ores by either the wet or the dry process.

**silver-moth** (sil′vėr-môth), *n.* 1. A geometrid moth, *Bapta punctata*.—2. The bristletail. See *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.

**silvern** (sil′vėrn), *a.* [< ME. *silveren*, *selvern*, *seolvern*, < AS. *sylfren*, *seolfren* (= OS. *silubrīn*, *silafrīn* = OFries. *selvirn* = MD. *silveren*, D. *zilveren* = OHG. *silberīn*, *silbirīn*, MHG. *silberīn*, G. *silbern* = Dan. *sölverne* = Goth. *silubreins*), of silver, < *seolfor*, silver: see *silver* and *-en*².] Made of or resembling silver; having any characteristic of or analogy to silver: as, "speech is *silvern*, silence is golden."

*Silvern* orators no longer entertain gentle and perfumed hearers with predictions of its failure.
*A. Phelps*, My Study, p. 37.

Spirit of dreams and *silvern* memories,
Delicate Sleep.
*T. B. Aldrich*, Invocation to Sleep.

**silver-owl** (sil′vėr-oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called from its whiteness. See cut under *barn-owl*.

**silver-paper** (sil′vėr-pā″pėr), *n.* White tissue-paper of good quality.

**silver-plated** (sil′vėr-plā″ted), *a.* Plated with silver. See *plate*, *v. t.*, and *plated ware* (under *plated*).

**silver-plater** (sil′vėr-plā″tėr), *n.* One who plates metallic articles with a coating of silver, either by direct application or by electrical deposition.

**silver-print** (sil′vėr-print), *n.* A photographic positive made on paper sensitized by a silver salt.

**silver-printing** (sil′vėr-prin″ting), *n.* In *photog.*, the production of prints by the agency of a salt of silver as a sensitizer; especially, any ordinary "printing out" process in which the picture is immediately visible without development, as upon albumin-paper.

**silver-shafted** (sil′vėr-shȧf″ted), *a.* Carrying silver arrows: an epithet of Diana.

> Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
> Fair *silver-shafted* queen, for ever chaste.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 442.

**silver-shell** (sil′vėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod, *Anomia ephippium:* so called from its glistening white color. See *Anomia.* Also called *gold-shell*, *clink-shell*, and *jingle-shell.*

**silversides** (sil′vėr-sīdz), *n.* A silverfish, sand-smelt, or atherine; any percesocine fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, having a silvery stripe along the sides. The most abundant species along the Atlantic coast of the United States is *Menidia notata*, also called *friar*, *tailor*, and *tinker*, 5 inches long, of a transparent greenish color with silver band. The brook-silversides is a graceful little fresh-water fish, *Labidesthes sicculus*, 3½ inches long, of ponds and streams from New York and Michigan to the Mississippi valley (see *skipjack*).

Silversides or Sand-smelt (*Menidia notata*).

**silversmith** (sil′vėr-smith), *n.* One whose occupation it is to work in silver, as in the manufacture of articles in silver. Compare *goldsmith* and *coppersmith.*

**silver-solder** (sil′vėr-sod″ėr), *n.* A solder for uniting objects of silver. It varies in composition, and is accordingly termed *hard*, *hardest*, or *soft.* *Hard silver-solder* consists of three parts of sterling silver and one of brass wire. *Hardest silver-solder* is made of four parts of fine silver and one of copper. *Soft silver-solder* consists of two parts of fine silver and one of brass wire, to which arsenic is sometimes added to give greater whiteness and fusibility.

**silverspot** (sil′vėr-spot), *n.* A silver-spotted butterfly, as a fritillary of the genus *Argynnis* and related forms.

**silver-spotted** (sil′vėr-spot″ed), *a.* Marked with spots of silvery color: said especially of certain butterflies thus spotted on the under side of the wings. Compare *silver-striped*, *silver-studded*, *silver-washed.*

**silver-sprig** (sil′vėr-sprig), *n.* The pelt of a silver-haired variety of the common rabbit, *Lepus cuniculus;* also, such a rabbit.

> The true silver grey rabbits — *silver sprigs*, they call them — do you know that the skins of those *silver sprigs* are worth any money?
> *Miss Edgeworth*, The Will, i. (*Davies.*)

**silver-standard** (sil′vėr-stan″därd), *a.* Using silver money alone as full legal tender. The silver-standard countries are Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, China, Hong-Kong and Straits Settlements, and Cochin China. Countries having nominally at least a double standard (gold and silver) are the United States, Haiti, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Venezuela, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Algeria, Tunis, Java, Philippine Islands, and Hawaii. Many of these, as the United States, are practically on a gold basis. See *gold-standard.*

**silver-stick** (sil′vėr-stik), *n.* In England, an officer of the royal palace, so called from the silvered wand which is his badge.

**silver-striped** (sil′vėr-strīpt), *a.* Striped with silvery color: as, the *silver-striped* hawk-moth, *Dilephila livornica*, a rare British species.

**silver-studded** (sil′vėr-stud″ed), *a.* Studded with silvery markings: as, the *silver-studded* butterfly, *Polyommatus alcon.*

**silvertail** (sil′vėr-tāl), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6

**silver-thistle** (sil′vėr-this″l), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Acanthus spinosus*, the traditional model of the architectural acanthus. See *Acanthus*, 1 and 4. Also called *silvery thistle.*

**silver-tongue** (sil′vėr-tung), *n.* The song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza fasciata* or *melodia.* *Coues.*

**silver-tongued** (sil′vėr-tungd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue, or fluent, plausible, or convincing speech; eloquent.

**silver-top** (sil′vėr-top), *n.* A disease affecting grasses. See the quotation.

> Professor Herbert Osborn . . . said the *silver-top* in grass is a whitening of the upper portion of the stalk, especially the head, which withers without maturing seed. Meromyza, Chlorops, and Thrips have been credited with being the cause of the mischief. Professor Comstock has shown that Limothrips poaphagus is often the cause. The injury may result from any attack upon the juicy base of the terminal node that cuts off the flow of sap to the head.
> *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 970.

**silver-tree** (sil′vėr-trē), *n.* **1.** See *Leucadendron.* Also *silver-boom.*—**2.** An Australian forest-tree, *Tarrietia Argyrodendron.*

**silver-vine** (sil′vėr-vīn), *n.* See *Scindapsus.*

**silverware** (sil′vėr-wãr), *n.* Collectively, manufactures of silver; especially, articles for the table or other domestic use made of silver.

**silver-washed** (sil′vėr-wosht), *a.* Colored as if washed over with silver; frosted; hoary; pruinose: as, the *silver-washed* fritillary, *Argynnis paphia*, a British butterfly.

**silverweed** (sil′vėr-wēd), *n.* **1.** A plant, *Potentilla Anserina*, having pinnate leaves covered beneath with silvery-silky down. It is a tufted herb, emitting runners which root at the nodes and send up peduncles bearing a single yellow flower. It is common in the northern Old World, and is found in marshes, on river-banks, etc., northward in North America.

**2.** A plant of the convolvulaceous genus *Argyreia*, containing some 30 chiefly East Indian and Malayan species. They are climbing or rarely almost erect shrubs, bearing showy purple or rose-colored flowers with funnel-shaped corolla, and having the foliage often white-pubescent beneath.

**silver-white** (sil′vėr-hwīt), *n.* A very pure form of white lead. Also called *Chinese white* and *Kremnitz white.*

**silver-witch** (sil′vėr-wich), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6. Also written *silver witch.*

**silverwood** (sil′vėr-wůd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Mouriria.* *Guettarda argentea* of the *Rubiaceæ* and *Casearia lætioides* of the *Samydaceæ* are also so named. [West Indies.]

**silver-work** (sil′vėr-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work in silver in general; vessels, utensils, etc., made of silver.

**silvery** (sil′vėr-i), *a.* [< *silver* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Besprinkled, covered with, or containing silver.—**2.** Having the qualities, or some of the qualities, of silver. Especially—(*a*) Having the lustrous whiteness of silver. (*b*) Having a soft and musical sound, as that attributed to silver bells. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, of a silvery color; shining-white or hoary; frosted; pruinose. (*d*) In *bot.*, bluish-white or gray with a metallic luster.—**Silvery-arches**, a British night-moth, *Aplecta tincta.*—**Silvery gade**, the mackerel-midge.—**Silvery gibbon**, the wou-wou, *Hylobates leuciscus.*—**Silvery gull.** Same as *herring-gull.*—**Silvery hairtail, mullet, shrew-mole**, etc. See the nouns.—**Silvery thistle.** Same as *silver-thistle.*

**silvestrite** (sil-ves′trīt), *n.* See *siderazote.*

**Silvia**, *n.* See *Sylvia.* *Cuvier*, 1800.

**silviculture**, *n.* See *sylviculture.*

**Silvius** (sil′vi-us), *n.* See *Sylvius.*

**Silybum** (sil′i-bum), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1718), < L. *silybum*, *sillybus*, < Gr. *σίλλυβος* (pl. *σίλλυβα*), a kind of thistle, said to be < Egyptian *sobil.*] A genus of thistles, belonging to the order *Compositæ*, tribe *Cynaroideæ*, and subtribe *Carduineæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a flat bristly receptacle, unequal simple pappus, smooth and united filaments, and a somewhat globular involucre with its numerous overlapping outer bracts spiny-fringed at the base, and tipped with a long, stiff, awl-shaped, spreading spine. The only species, *S. Marianum* (the milk-thistle), a smooth, erect perennial with large purple solitary and terminal flower-heads, is a native of the Mediterranean region, extending from Spain to southern Russia, occurring as a weed in cultivated grounds northward, and also found in the Himalayas.

**sima**, *n.* In *arch.*, an erroneous spelling of *cyma.*

**Simaba** (si-mā′bạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ.* It is characterized by flowers with small calyx of four or five imbricated sepals, the same number of spreading petals and of lobes of the erect narrow disk, twice as many stamens with their filaments adnate to elongated scales, and a deeply parted ovary with four or five cells, ovules, and styles. There are about 14 species, natives of tropical South America. They bear alternate pinnate leaves with entire coriaceous leaflets sometimes reduced to three or even to one, and loosely flowered panicles of small or medium-sized flowers. See *cedron.*

**simagre**† (sim′ạ̈-gėr), *n.* [< F. *simagrée* (OF. *cimagree*, *chimägree*); Geneva dial. *simagrie* = Wall. *simagraw*, affected manners assumed to deceive, grimaces: origin unknown.] A grimace. [Rare.]

> Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
> His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 31.

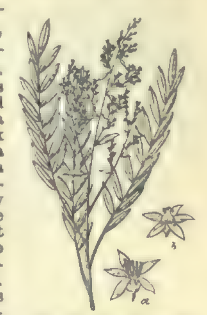
**simar**† (si-mär′), *n.* [Also *simarre*, *simare*, *samare*, *samarra*, *cimar*, *cymar*, *cymarr*, < F. *simarre*, *samarre*, OF. *chamarre*, a loose and light gown, F. *chamarre*, lacework, embroidery, = Pr. *samarra* = It. *ciamarra*, *zamara*, *zamarra*, *zimarra*, a night-robe; cf. dial. (Sardinian) *acciamarra*, a sheepskin garment; < Sp. *chamarra*, *zamarra*, *zamarro* = Cat. *samarra* = Pg. *samarra*, *çamarra*, a shepherd's coat of sheepskin, Sp. *zamarro*, a sheepskin; said to be of Basque origin.] A loose, light robe, worn by women: only in poetical use, without precise meaning.

> Her body shaded with a slight *cymarr.*
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 100.

> The profusion of her sable tresses . . . fell down upon as much of a lovely neck and bosom as a *simarre* of the richest Persian silk . . . permitted to be visible.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, vii.

**simarre**†, *n.* See *simar.*

**Simaruba** (sim-ạ̈-rö′bạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana for *S. officinalis;* cf. *Simaba.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, type of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ.* It is characterized by diœcious flowers with a small five-lobed calyx, five petals surrounding a hemispherical and villous disk which bears ten stamens, or a deeply five-parted ovary with a single short style, a broad five-lobed stigma, and five solitary ovules. It is closely allied to the well-known genus *Ailantus*, but distinguished by a fruit of one to five sessile spreading drupes instead of as many thin wing-fruits. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of eastern parts of tropical America, for which see *mountain-damson*, *Quassia*, *paraiba*, and *paradise-tree.* They bear alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, with entire coriaceous leaflets, and small flowers in axillary and terminal elongated branching panicles.



Branch of *Simaruba amara*, with female flowers. *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

**Simarubaceæ** (sim″ạ̈-rö̤-bā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1808), < *Simaruba* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous trees, of the cohort *Geraniales* in the series *Discifloræ*, closely allied to the order *Rutaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the usual presence of alternate leaves without glands, stamens each augmented by one or more scales, and but a single ovule in each ovary-cell. It includes about 112 species, of about 30 genera, mainly natives of warm climates, and classed in the two tribes *Simarubeæ* and *Picramnieæ.* They are mostly odorless trees or shrubs, with a bitter bark, alternate pinnate leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers, commonly axillary, panicled or racemed. See *Quassia* (with cut), *Simaba*, *Ailantus*, *Samandura*, *Picræna*, and *Picramnia.*

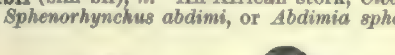
**simarubaceous** (sim″ạ̈-rö̤-bā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or belonging to, the *Simarubaceæ;* typified by or like *Simaruba.*

**Simarubeæ** (sim-ạ̈-rö′bẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), < *Simaruba* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous trees and shrubs, comprising those genera of the order *Simarubaceæ* which have a lobed ovary like the related *Rutaceæ.* It includes 21 genera, nearly all tropical and American, with one from the Mediterranean, the dwarf shrub *Cneorum*, and with two in the United States, *Cneoridium*, a smooth shrub with bitter juice from California, and *Holacantha*, a leafless spiny shrub of New Mexico.

**simball**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal.* *Minsheu.*

**simbere**, *n.* Same as *simbil.*

**simbil** (sim′bil), *n.* An African stork, *Ciconia* or *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*, or *Abdimia sphenorhyncha*, having rather short legs for this family, white under parts, purplish upper parts, and greenish beak with sharp red tip.



Simbil (*Abdimia sphenorhyncha*).

**simblin, simbling** (sim′blin, -bling), *n.* See *simlin.*

**simbling-cake** (sim′bling-kāk), *n.* Currant-cake made to be eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday. *Wright.* See *simnel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**simblot** (sim′blot), *n.* [< F. *simblot*, also *singliots*, n. pl.; < *cingler*, *singler*, trace lines with a whitened or blackened cord stretched, also lash, whip, < OF. *cengle*, *sengle*, F. *sangle*, < L. *cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingle*, *shingle*³.] The harness of a weavers' draw-loom. *Simmonds.*

**simbolee-oil** (sim'bọ-lē-oil), *n.* See *Murraya.*

**Simenchelyidæ** (si-meng-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simenchelys* + *-idæ.*] A family of eels, represented by the genus *Simenchelys;* the pug-nosed eels. They are deep-sea forms parasitic upon other fishes. The form is shorter and more robust than in the common eels, but the scales are distributed in the same manner. The head ends in a short and blunt snout, and the lower jaw is deep and strong. The teeth are blunt, incisor-like, and in one row on the edge of the jaws. Only one species is known, *S. parasiticus*, which is found in deep water, and is prone to attack fishes that have been hooked, especially the halibut, into whose flesh it burrows. It is very abundant on the banks south of Newfoundland.

**Simenchelys** (si-meng'ke-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιμός, snub-nosed, flat-nosed, + ἔγχελυς, ἐγχέλυς, an eel.] The representative genus of *Simenchelyidæ*, having scales like those of the common eel, the osteological characters of the congers, and the snout blunt and rounded (whence the name). *S. parasiticus*, the only species, is known as the *pug-nosed* or *snub-nosed eel.*

Pug-nosed Eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*).

**Simeonite** (sim'ē-ọn-īt), *n.* [< *Simeon* (see def. and *Simonian*) + *-ite*².] 1. A descendant of the patriarch Simeon.—2. *Eccles.*, a follower of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759–1836), a clergyman of the Church of England at Cambridge, distinguished for his evangelical views and as a leader of the Low-church party; hence, a name sometimes given to Low-churchmen.

**Simeon's degree.** See *degree.*

**Simia** (sim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *simia*, *simius*, an ape, monkey (> It. *simia*, *scimia*, *scimmia*, an ape).] 1†. A Linnean genus (1735–66) containing the whole of his order *Primates*, excepting the genera *Homo*, *Lemur*, and *Vespertilio.*—2. Now, the name-giving genus of *Simiidæ*, containing only those apes known as *orang-utans.* The common orang is *S. satyrus*, and no other species is established. See *mias*, *pongo*, and cut under *orang-utan.* Also called *Pithecus* and *Satyrus.* 3†. A genus of gastropods. *Leach; Gray*, 1847.

**Simiadæ** (si-mī'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simia* + *-adæ.*] Same as *Simiidæ.*

**simial** (sim'i-ạl), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + *-al.*] Same as *simian.* [Rare.]

> We are aware that there may be vulgar souls who, judging from their *simial* selves, may doubt the continence of Scipio. *D. Jerrold*, St. Giles and St. James, I. 94.

**simian** (sim'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *simien* = Sp. *simiano*, < NL. *simianus* (cf. ML. *simianus*, a demon), < L. *simia*, an ape.] **I.** *a.* 1. Like an ape or monkey, in any sense; apish; rhesian; simious: as, *simian* characters, habits, traits, tricks, antics, etc.—2. Technically, of or pertaining to the *Simiidæ* or *Simiinæ;* anthropoid or manlike, as one of the higher apes: as, *simian* ancestors.

**II.** *n.* 1. An ape or monkey of any kind.—2. An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiidæ.*

**Simiidæ** (si-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simia* + *-idæ.*] The anthropoid apes; the highest family of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea* (excepting *Hominidæ*), divided into the two subfamilies *Simiinæ* and *Hylobatinæ*, the former containing the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, and the latter the gibbons. The form is more nearly human than that of any other animal below man. The carriage is semi-erect, or capable of becoming so; the arms are much longer than the legs; the tail is rudimentary (in the gorilla with fewer vertebræ than in man); the sacrum is large and solid; the sternum is short and broad, with three or four intermediate sternebræ; and the spinal column has a slight sigmoid curve, giving a "small of the back" somewhat as in man; the teeth are thirty-two, with the same formula as in man; and the nose is catarrhine, as in the rest of the Old World apes. Also *Simiadæ.*

**Simiinæ** (sim-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simia* + *-inæ.*] The higher one of two subfamilies of *Simiidæ*, from which the *Hylobatinæ* or gibbons are excluded, and which includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, having a robust form, broad haunch-bones, large cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum, and no ischial callosities. The genera are *Gorilla*, *Mimetes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Troglodytes*), and *Simia.*

**similar** (sim'i-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *similaire* = Sp. Pg. *similar* = It. *similare*, < ML. **similaris*, extended from L. *similis*, like; akin to *simul*, together, Gr. ἅμα, together, and E. *same:* see *same.* From the L. *similis* are also ult. E. *simile*, *similitude*, *simulate*, *simultaneous*, *semble*¹, *semble*², *assemble*, *dissemble*, *resemble*, *semblance*, *semblant*, *assimilate*, *dissimilar*, *dissimulation*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having characteristics in common; like in form, appearance, size, qualities, relations, etc.; having a more or less marked resemblance to each other or one another; in some respects identical; bearing a resemblance, as to something implied or specified: as, the general features of the two landscapes are *similar;* the plans are *similar.*

> My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbour, which is a duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God. *Waterland*, Works, IX. ii.

> A captious question, sir (and yours is one),
> Deserves an answer *similar*, or none.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 904.

> The mental interests of men were everywhere *similar* in kind; their chief topics of thought for the most part alike. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 9.

> The dresses of the female slaves are *similar* to those of the Egyptian women. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 236.

2†. Homogeneous; of like structure or character throughout.

> Minerals appearing to the eye either to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle*, Works, I. 206.

3. [Tr. Gr. ὅμοιος.] In *geom.*, of the same shape: said of two figures which have all their corresponding angles equal, whence it will follow, for ordinary Euclidean space, that all their corresponding lengths will be proportional, that their corresponding areas will be in the duplicate ratio of their lengths, and that their corresponding volumes will be in the triplicate ratio of their lengths. In the non-Euclidean systems of geometry these consequences are falsified, so that there are no similar figures.

> *Similar* solid figures are such as have their solid angles equal, each to each, and are contained by the same number of *similar* planes. *Euclid's Elements*, Bk. xi. def. xi.

4. In *biol.*, alike in some respects; identical to some extent. Specifically—(*a*) Having the like structure; of common origin; homologous (which see). (*b*) Having the like function or use, though of unlike origin; analogous (which see). These two senses are respectively the morphological and the physiological application of the word to parts or organs of animals and plants.

5. In *music*, in the same direction: said of the rising and falling of two voice-parts.—**Similar arcs.** See *arc*¹.—**Similar curves** or **curvilinear figures**, those within which similar rectilinear figures can in every case be inscribed.—**Similar foci.** See *focus*, 3.—**Similar functions.** See *function.*—**Similar pencils, polygons, ranges, sheafs**, those whose elements correspond so that corresponding distances are proportional.—**Similar quantities.** See *quantity.*

**II.** *n.* That which is similar; that which resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, etc.; in the plural, things resembling one another.

> If the *similars* are entitled to the position of ἀρχαί, the dissimilars are not. *J. Martineau*, Materialism (1874), p. 128.

> All [the Indian names are] more flexible on the tongue than their Spanish *similars.* *Scribner's Mag.*, II. 505.

**The law of similars.** (*a*) The law of mental association by which similar ideas are connected in the mind and suggest one another. This kind of association is denied by some psychologists, who forget that without it *similarity* would have no possible meaning. When we say that today's idea is like yesterday's, we can only mean that a sense of affinity connects them. The kind of association is the essential condition of generalization. (*b*) The homeopathic principle of administering drugs. See *similia.*

**similarity** (sim-i-lar'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *similarite* = Sp. *similaridad;* as *similar* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality or condition of being similar; likeness; perfect, partial, or general resemblance.

> *Similarity* was defined as the cointension of two connatural relations between states of consciousness which are themselves like in kind but commonly unlike in degree. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

> *Similarity*, in compounds, is partial identity. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 579.

2. A point or respect in which things are similar.

> It is plain that in finding out the *similarities* of things we analyse. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 336.

**Center of similarity.** See *center*¹.=**Syn.** Analogy, correspondence, parity, parallelism.

**similarly** (sim'i-lạr-li), *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in certain respects.

> As *similarly* constituted beings, men have certain rights in common. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 534.

**similary†** (sim'i-lạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **similaris*, like: see *similar.*] Similar; like. [Rare.]

> Those more noble parts or eminent branches belonging to that Catholick visible Church, which, being *similary* or partaking of the same nature by the common faith, have yet their convenient limits. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 25. (*Davies.*)

> Rhyming cadences of *similary* words. *South.*

**simile** (sim'i-lē), *n.* [Formerly also *similie*, *simily;* = Sp. *simil* = Pg. *simile*, a simile, = It. *simile*, a like, fellow, < L. *simile*, a like thing, neut. of *similis* (> It. *simile* = Sp. *simil*), like: see *similar.* Cf. *facsimile.*] In *rhet.*, the comparing or likening of two things having some strong point or points of resemblance, both of which are mentioned and the comparison directly stated; a poetic or imaginative comparison; also, the verbal expression or embodiment of such a comparison.

> *Tra.* O, sir, Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound,
> Which runs himself and catches for his master.
> *Pet.* A good swift *simile*, but something currish.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 54.

> In this *Simily* wee have himselfe compar'd to Christ, the Parlament to the Devill. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

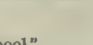
> In Argument
> *Similies* are like Songs in Love:
> They much describe; they nothing prove.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

=**Syn.** *Simile, Metaphor, Comparison, Allegory, Parable, Fable*, similitude, trope. The first six words agree in implying or expressing likeness between a main person or thing and a subordinate one. *Simile* is a statement of the likeness in literal terms: as, man is like grass; Herod is like a fox. *Metaphor* taxes the imagination by saying that the first object is the second, or by speaking as though it were: as, "All flesh is grass," Isa. xl. 6; "Go ye and tell that fox," Luke xiii. 32. There are various combinations of *simile* and *metaphor:* as, "We all do fade as a leaf," Isa. lxiv. 6;

> "There are a sort of men whose visages
> Do cream and mantle, like a standing pool"
> (*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 89).

In these the *metaphor* precedes; in the following the *simile* is in the middle of the *metaphor:* "These metaphysic rights, entering into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a dense medium, are, by the laws of Nature, refracted from their straight line." (*Burke*, Rev. in France.) In the same way the *simile* may come first. A *comparison* differs from a *simile* essentially in that the former fixes attention upon the subordinate object, while a *simile* fixes it upon the main one: thus, one verse of Shelley's "Ode to the Skylark" begins by saying that the skylark is like a poet, whose circumstances are thereupon detailed. Generally, on this account, the *comparison* is longer than the *simile.* The *allegory* personifies abstract things, usually at some length. A short *allegory* is Ps. lxxx. 8–16. Spenser's "Faery Queene" is a series of *allegories* upon the virtues, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" allegorizes Christian experiences. These are acknowledged to be the most perfect *allegories* in literature. The *allegory* is an extended *simile*, with the first object in the *simile* carefully left unmentioned. A *parable* is a story that is or might be true, and is used generally to teach some moral or religious truth: as, the three *parables* of God's great love for the sinner in Luke xv. Socrates's story of the sailors who chose their steersman by lot, as suggesting the folly of a similar course in choosing the helmsman of the state, is a fine example of the *parable* of civil life. A *fable* differs from a *parable* in being improbable or impossible as fact, as in making trees choose a king, beasts talk, or frogs pray to Jupiter; it generally is short, and points a homely moral. See the definitions of *apologue* and *trope.*

**simile** (sim'i-le), *adv.* [It., < L. *simile*, *similis*, like: see *similar*, *simile*, *n.*] In *music*, in the same manner; similarly. Compare *sempre.*

**simile-mark** (sim'i-le-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, an abbreviation-mark signifying that the contents of the last measure that was written out are to be repeated: as, . See *abbreviation*, 4.

**similia** (si-mil'i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of L. *similis*, like: see *similar.*] Things which are similar or alike; like things; similars.—**Similia similibus curantur**, or 'like cures like,' 'like things are cured by like things,' the homeopathic formula, meaning that medicines cure those diseases whose symptoms are like the effects of the medicines on the healthy organism. Thus, belladonna dilates the pupil of the eye; it is therefore remedial of diseases of which dilatation of the pupil is pathognomonic.

**similiter** (si-mil'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., < *similis*, like, resembling.] In like manner: in *law*, the technical designation of the common-law form by which, when the pleading of one party, tendering an issue, demanded trial, the other accepted the issue by saying, "and the [defendant] doeth the like."

**similitude** (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *similitude*, < OF. (and F.) *similitude* = Sp. *similitud* = It. *similitudine*, < L. *similitudo* (*-din-*), likeness, < *similis*, like: see *similar.* Cf. *verisimilitude.*] 1. Likeness in constitution, qualities, or appearance; similarity; resemblance.

> This lie bears a *similitude* of truth.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.

> The *similitude* of superstition to religion makes it the more deformed. *Bacon*, Superstition.

> What *similitude* this dream hath with the truth accomplished you may easily see.
> *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 15.

It is chiefly my will which leads me to discern that I bear a certain image and *similitude* of Deity.
*Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

2. A comparison; a simile; a parable or allegory.

A *similitude* is a likenesse when twoo thynges or mo then twoo are so compared and resembled together that thei both in some one propertie seme like.
*Wilson*, Rhetorike.

As well to a good maker and Poet as to an excellent perswader in prose, the figure of *Similitude* is very necessary, by which we not onely bewtifie our tale, but also very much inforce & inlarge it.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

He has [therefore] with great address interspersed several Speeches, Reflections, *Similitudes*, and the like Reliefs, to diversifie his Narration.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

3. That which bears likeness or resemblance; an image; a counterpart or facsimile.

He knew nat Catoun—for his wit was rude,
That bad man sholde wedde his *simylitude*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 42.

That we are the breath and *similitude* of God, it is indisputable, and upon record of Holy Scripture.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 34.

The appearance there of the very *similitude* of a green country gawky raised a shout of laughter at his expense.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 488.

4. In *geom.*, the relation of similar figures to one another.—**Axis of similitude of three circles.** See *axis*$^1$. **Center of similitude.** See *center*$^1$.—**Circle of similitude**, a circle from any point on the circumference of which two given circles look equally large.—**External and internal centers of similitude for two circles**, the intersections of their common tangents on the line joining their centers.—**Principle of similitude.** See *principle*.—**Ratio of similitude.** See *ratio*.—**Similitude clause** or **act.** See *clause*.

**similitudinary** (si-mil-i-tū′di-nā̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *similitudo* (*-din-*), likeness, + *-ary*.] Pertaining to similitude or the use of simile; introducing or marking similitude.

"As" is sometimes a note of quality, sometimes of equality; here it is only *similitudinary*: "as lambs," "as doves," etc.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 118.

**similize** (sim′i-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *similized*, ppr. *similizing*. [< L. *similis*, like (see *simile*), + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To liken; compare. [Rare.]

The best to whom he may be *similized* herein is Friar Paul the Servite.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 53. (*Davies.*)

2. To take pattern by; copy; imitate. [Rare.]

I'll *similize*
These Gabaonites; I will myself disguize
To gull thee.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

II. *intrans.* To use similitude. [Rare.]

If I may *similize* in my turn, a dull fellow might ask the meaning of a problem in Euclid from the Bishop of Salisbury without being ever the better for his learned solution of it. *Dryden*, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

**similor** (sim′i-lôr), *n.* [Also erroneously *semilor* (as if involving *semi-*, half); = It. *similoro* = G. *similor*, < F. *similor*, an alloy so called, irreg. < L. *similis*, like, + F. *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold.] A (French) synonym of *brass*, defined as Mannheim gold, Prince Rupert's metal, etc.: chiefly applied to very yellow varieties of brass used instead of gold for personal ornaments, watch-cases, and the like—that is, for what is called in English "brass jewelry" and (in the United States) "Attleboro' jewelry."

**simioid** (sim′i-oid), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *simian*.

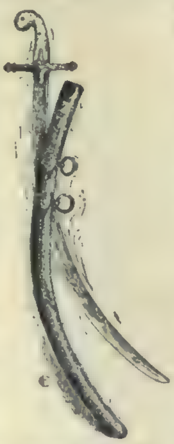
**simious** (sim′i-us), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + *-ous*.] Same as *simian*.

That strange *simious* school-boy passion of giving pain to others. *Sydney Smith.*

But to students of natural or literary history who cannot discern the human from the *simious* element it suggests that the man thus imitated must needs have been the imitator of himself. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 543.

**simiri** (si-mē′ri), *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] A tree, *Hymenæa Courbaril*.

**simitar, scimitar** (sim′i-tä̤r), *n.* [This word, owing to its Oriental origin and associations, to ignorance of its original form, and to the imitation now of the F. now of the It. spelling, has appeared in a great variety of forms, of which the first three are perhaps the most common—namely, *simitar*, *scimitar*, *cimitar*, *cimiter*, *cymiter*, *cimiterre*, *cimeter*, *cymetar*, *scymitar*, *scimiter*, *scimeter*, *scymeter*, *scymetar*, *semitar*, *semitary*, also *smiter*, *smyter*, *smeeter* (simulating *smite*); < OF. *cimeterre*, *cemiterre*, *simiterre*, *semitarge* = Sp. *cimitarra*, *semitierra* = Pg. *cimitarra* = It. *cimitara*, *cimitarra*, *scimitara*, *scimitarra*, mod. *scimitarra*; origin uncertain; according to Larramendi, < Basque *cimeterra*, with a sharp edge; but prob., with a corruption of the termination due to some conformation, of Pers. origin (through It. < Turk. < Pers.?—it does not appear in Turk., where 'simitar' is denoted by *pala*), > Hind. *shamshir*, *shamsher*, < Pers. *shimshīr*, *shamshīr* (in E. written *shamsheer* (Sir T. Herbert), in Gr. σαμψήρα), a sword, simitar; appar. lit. 'lion's claw,' < *sham*, a nail, claw, + *shīr*, *sher*, a lion (> Hind. *sher*, a tiger).] A short, curved, single-edged sword, much in use among Orientals. It is usually broadest at the point-end, but the word is also used for sabers without this peculiarity, and loosely for all one-edged curved swords of non-European nations. See cut under *saber*.


Simitar, Persian, 17th century.

He dies upon my *scimitar's* sharp point.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 91.

Moreouer, they haue painted a *Cimiterre* hung in the middest, in memory of Haly, who forsooth with his sword cut the rockes in sunder.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

Their Wastes hoop'd round with Turkey Leather Belts, at which hung a Bagonet, or short *Scymitar*.
*London Spy*, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 84.

When Winter wields
His icy *scimitar*. *Wordsworth*, Misc. Pieces.

**simitared, scimitared** (sim′i-tä̤rd), *a.* [< *simitar* + *-ed*$^2$.] Shaped like a simitar; acinaciform.

**simitar-pod** (sim′i-tä̤r-pod), *n.* The woody legume of *Entada scandens*, a strong shrubby climber of the tropics. Its pods are said to be from 4 to 6 feet long, flat, and often curved so as to resemble a simitar. The seeds are 2 inches long, rounded and hard, and are made into snuff- and toy-boxes. See *sea-bean*.

**simitar-shaped** (sim′i-tä̤r-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *acinaciform*.

**simitar-tree** (sim′i-tä̤r-trē), *n.* See *Harpephyllum*.

**simkin** (sim′kin), *n.* [A Hind. form of E. *champagne*.] The common Anglo-Indian word for champagne. Also spelled *simpkin*.

A basket of *simkin*, which is as though one should say champagne, behind [the chariot].
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 283.

**simlin** (sim′lin), *n.* [Also *simblin*, *simbling*; sometimes spelled, erroneously, *cymlin*, *cymblin*, *cymbling*; a dial. var. of *simnel*, q. v.] 1. A kind of cake: same as *simnel*, 1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A kind of small squash. See *simnel*, 2. [Southern and western U. S.]

"That 'ar lot," said Teague Poteet, after a while, "is the ole Mathis lot. The line runs right acrost my *simblin'* patch." *J. C. Harris*, The Century, XXVI. 143.

**simmer**$^1$ (sim′ėr), *v.* [Formerly also *simber* and *simper*, early mod. E. *symper* (see *simper*$^1$); a freq. form of **sim*, < Sw. dial. *summa*, hum, buzz, = Dan. *summe* = MLG. *summen* = G. *summen*, hum; cf. Hind. *sumsum*, *sunsun*, *sansan*, the crackling of moist wood when burning, simmering: an imitative word, like *hum*, and *bum*$^1$, *boom*$^1$.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a gentle murmuring or hissing sound, under the action of heat, as liquids when beginning to boil; hence, to become heated gradually: said especially of liquids which are to be kept, while heating, just below the boiling-point.

Placing the vessel in warm sand, increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to *simmer* or to boil a little. *Boyle*, Works, I. 712. (*Richardson.*)

A plate of hot buttered toast was gently *simmering* before the fire. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvii.

Between the andirons' straddling feet
The mug of cider *simmered* slow.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

2. Figuratively, to be on the point of boiling or breaking forth, as suppressed anger.

"Old Joshway," as he is irreverently called by his neighbours, is in a state of *simmering* indignation; but he has not yet opened his lips. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, ii.

This system . . . was suited for a period when colonies in a state of *simmering* rebellion had to be watched.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 177.

II. *trans.* To cause to simmer; heat gradually: said especially of liquids kept just below the boiling-point.

Green wood will at last *simmer* itself into a blaze.
*G. H. Hollister*, Kinley Hollow, xv.

**simmer**$^1$ (sim′ėr), *n.* [< *simmer*$^1$, *v.*] A gentle, gradual, uniform heating: said especially of liquids.

Bread-sauce is so ticklish; a *simmer* too much, and it 's clean done for. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, xlvii.

**simmer**$^2$ (sim′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *summer*$^1$.

**simmetrie**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *symmetry*.

**simnel** (sim′nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *simnell*, *symnel*, *cymnel*, also dial. *simlin*, *simblin*, *simbling* (see *simlin*); < ME. *simnel*, *simnell*, *simenal*, *symnell*, *symnelle*, < OF. *simenel*, *simonnel* (ML. *simenellus*, also *simella*), bread or cake of fine wheat flour, < L. *simila*, wheat flour of the finest quality: see *semola*.] 1. A cake made of fine flour; a kind of rich sweet cake offered as a gift at Christmas and Easter, and especially on Mothering (Simnel) Sunday.

*Simnell*, bunne, or cracknell. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

I'll to thee a *simnel* bring
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering.
*Herrick*, To Dianeme.

Cakes of all formes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.
*Haven of Health*, p. 26. (*Nares.*)

2. A variety of squash having a round flattish head with a wavy or scalloped edge, and so resembling the cake so called: now called *simlin*. [Southern U. S.]

The clypeatæ are sometimes called *cymnels* (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them much resemble. Squash or squanter-squash is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England.
*Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

**Simnel Sunday**, Mid-Lent or Refreshment Sunday (which see, under *refreshment*).

**Simocyon** (si-mos′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed (see *simous*), + κύων, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, from the Upper Miocene of Greece, giving name to the *Simocyonidæ*. It had (probably) 32 teeth, the last lower premolar moderate, first molar obtusely sectorial, and the second one oblong tuberculate.

**Simocyonidæ** (sim′ọ-sī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct *Carnivora*, of uncertain affinity, formed for the reception of the fossil called *Simocyon*.

**simoner** (sim′ọ-nėr), *n.* [< *simon-y* + *-er*$^1$.] A simonist. [Rare.]

These *simoners* sell sin, suffering men and women in every degree and estate to lie and continue from year to year in divers vices slanderously.
*Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 129. (*Davies.*)

**simoniac** (si-mō′ni-ak), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *simoniaque* = Pr. *simoniac*, *simoniaic* = Sp. *simoníaco* = Pg. It. *simoniaco*, < ML. *simoniacus*, relating to simony, < *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] One who practises simony.

Witches, heretics, *simoniacs*, and wicked persons of other instances, have done miracles.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 632.

**simoniacal** (sim-ọ-nī′a̤-ka̤l), *a.* [< *simoniac* + *-al*.] 1. Guilty of simony.

If a priest be *simoniacal*, he cannot be esteemed righteous before God by preaching well.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

What shall we expect that have such multitudes of Achans, church robbers, *simoniacal* patrons?
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 52.

2. Partaking of, involving, or consisting in simony: as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

*Simoniacal* corruption I may not for honour's sake suspect to be amongst men of so great place.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

When the common law censures *simoniacal* contracts, it affords great light to the subject to consider what the canon law has adjudged to be simony.
*Blackstone*, Com., Int., § ii.

**simoniacally** (sim-ọ-nī′a̤-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a simoniacal manner; with the guilt or offense of simony.

**simoniacalness** (sim-ọ-nī′a̤-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being simoniacal. *Bailey*, 1727.

**simonial**†, *n.* [ME. *symonyal*, < OF. **simonial*, < ML. *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] A practiser of simony; a simonist.

Understoonde that bothe her that selleth and he that beyeth thynges espirituels been cleped *symonyals*.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**Simonian** (sī-mō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< LGr. Σιμωνιανός, Simonian, a Simonian, < Σίμων, Simon (see def.). The Gr. name Σίμων is (*a*) pure Gr., < σιμός, flat-nosed (see *simous*); (*b*) an adaptation of Συμεών, Simeon, < Heb. *Shim'ōn*, lit. 'harkening,' < *shāma'*, hear, harken. Cf. *simony*.] I. *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Simon Magus or the Simonians: as, *Simonian* doctrines.

II. *n.* One of a Gnostic sect named from Simon Magus: it held doctrines similar to those of the Cainites, etc.; hence, a term loosely applied to many of the early Gnostics.

**Simonianism** (sī-mō′ni-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Simonian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Simonians.

We have . . . in *Simonianism* a rival system to Christianity, in which the same advantages are offered, and in which accordingly Christian elements are embodied, even Christ Himself being identified with the Supreme God (Simon). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 80.

**simonical**† (si-mon′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *simoniacal.*

Fees exacted or demanded for Sacraments, Marriages, Burials, and especially for interring, are wicked, accursed, *simonical*, and abominable. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

**simonious**† (si-mō′ni-us), *a.* [‹ *simony* (ML. *simonia*) + *-ous.*] Simoniacal.

Deliver us, the only People of all Protestants left still undeliver'd, from the Oppressions of a *simonious* decimating Clergy. *Milton*, To the Parliament.

**simonist**$^1$ (sim′ọ̄-nist), *n.* [‹ *simony* + *-ist.*] One who practises or defends simony. [Rare.]

Wulfer not without a stain left behind him, of selling the Bishoprick of London to Wini, the first *Simonist* we read of in this story. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

He that with observing and weeping eyes beholds . . . our lawyers turned truth-defrauders, our landlords oppressors, our gentlemen rioters, our patrons *simonists*—would surely say, This is Satan's walk.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 47.

**Simonist**$^2$ (sī′mo̤n-ist), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Simon* (see *Simonian*) + *-ist.*] Same as *Simonian. Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

**simon-pure** (sī′mo̤n-pūr′), *a.* [So called in allusion to *Simon Pure*, a character in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," who is thwarted in his undertakings by an impostor who lays claim to his name and rights, and thus necessitates a complete identification of the "real Simon Pure" (v. 1).] Genuine; authentic; true. [Colloq.]

The home of the *Simon-pure* wild horse is on the southern plains. *The Century*, XXXVII. 337.

**Simon's operation.** See *operation.*

**simony** (sim′ọ̄-ni), *n.* [‹ ME. *simonie, symony, symonye,* ‹ F. *simonie* = Sp. *simonía* = Pr. Pg. It. *simonia,* ‹ ML. *simonia*, simony, so called from *Simon* Magus, because he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost with money; ‹ LL. *Simon,* ‹ Gr. Σίμων, Simon: see *Simonian.*] The act or practice of trafficking in sacred things; particularly, the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment, or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

For hit is *symonye* to sulle that send is of grace.
*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 55.

The Name of *Simony* was begot in the Canon-Law; the first Statute against it was in Queen Elizabeth's time. Since the Reformation *Simony* has been frequent. One reason why it was not practised in time of Popery was the Pope's provision; no man was sure to bestow his own Benefice. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 149.

"*Simony*, according to the canonists," says Ayliffe in his Parergon, "is defined to be a deliberate act or a premeditated will and desire of selling such things as are spiritual, or of anything annexed unto spirituals, by giving something of a temporal nature for the purchase thereof; or in other terms it is defined to be a commutation of a thing spiritual or annexed unto spirituals by giving something that is temporal." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 84.

**simonyite** (sim′ọ̄-ni-īt), *n.* [So called after F. *Simony*, of Hallstadt, the discoverer.] Same as *blödite.*

**simool** (si-möl′), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Malabarica.*

**simoom** (si-möm′), *n.* [Also *simoon;* = F. *simoun, semoun* = D. *simoem* = G. *samum* = Sw. *samum, semum, simum* = Dan. *samum* = Turk. *semūm* = Pers. Hind. *samūm,* ‹ Ar. *samūm*, a sultry pestilential wind, so called from its destructive nature; ‹ *samma*, he poisoned, *samm*, poisoning. Cf. *samiel.*] An intensely hot dry wind prevalent in the Arabian desert, and on the heated plains of Sind and Kandahar, sudden in its occurrence, moving in a straight, narrow track, and characterized by its suffocating effects. In the Arabian desert the simoom generally moves from south or east to north and west, and occupies from five to ten minutes in its passage; it is probably a whirlwind set in motion in the overheated air of the desert. The traveler seeks protection against the gusts of sand and the suffocating, dust-laden air, by covering his head with a cloth and throwing himself upon the ground; and camels instinctively bury their noses in the sand. The desiccating wind parches the skin, inflames the throat, and creates a raging thirst.

**simorg**, *n.* Same as *simurg.*

**Simorhynchus** (sim-ọ̄-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of small gymnorhinal *Alcidæ* of the North Pacific, having the bill diversiform with deciduous elements, the head usually crested in the breeding-season, the feet small with entirely reticulate tarsi shorter than the middle toe, and the wings and tail ordinary; the snub-nosed auklets. They are among the smallest birds of the family. *S. psittaculus* is the parrakeet auklet; *S. cristatellus*, the crested auklet; *S. pygmæus*, the whiskered auklet; and *S. pusillus*, the least auklet. The genus was founded by Merrem in 1819; it is sometimes dismembered into *Simorhynchus* proper, *Ombria* or *Phaleris*, *Tylorhamphus*, and *Ciceronia.* See cut under *auklet.*

**simosity** (sī-mos′i̤-ti), *n.* [‹ *simous* + *-ity.*] The state of being simous. *Bailey*, 1731.

**simous** (sī′mus), *a.* [‹ L. *simus* = Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed.] **1.** Snub-nosed; having a flattened or turned-up nose.—**2**†. Concave.

The concave or *simous* part of the liver.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**simpai** (sim′pī), *n.* [Native name in Sumatra.] The black-crested monkey, *Semnopithecus melalophus*, of Sumatra, having a long slender body, tail, and limbs, and highly variegated coloration.

**simpathy**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sympathy.*

**simper**$^1$ (sim′pėr), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *simmer*$^1$. *Palsgrave; Florio.*

**simper**$^2$ (sim′pėr), *v. i.* [Not found in early use; prob. ult. ‹ Norw. *semper*, fine, smart, = Dan. dial. *semper, simper*, affected, coy, prudish, esp. of one who requires pressing to eat, = OSw. *semper*, also *simp, sipp*, a woman who affectedly refuses to eat, Sw. *sipp*, finical, prim, = Dan. *sippe*, a woman who is affectedly coy, = LG. *sipp*, a word expressing the gesture of a compressed mouth, and affected pronunciation (*Jumfer Sipp*, 'Miss Sipp,' a woman who acts thus affectedly); a particular use derived from the verb *sip*, take a little drink at a time, hence be affected over food, be prim and coy: see *sip.* Cf. also prov. G. *zimpern*, be affectedly coy; *zipp*, prudish, coy; prob. ‹ LG. The verb has prob. been influenced by the now obs. or dial. *simper*$^1$ (to which *simper*$^2$ in def. 2 may perhaps really belong).] **1.** To smile in an affected, silly manner; smirk.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women—as I perceive by your *simpering*, none of you hates them—that . . . the play may please.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil., l. 16.

All men adore,
And *simper*, and set their voices lower,
And soften as if to a girl. *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

**2**†. To twinkle; glimmer.

*Lys.* The candles are all out.
*Lan.* But one i' the parlour;
I see it *simper* hither.
*Fletcher* (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 2.

Yet can I mark how stars above
*Simper* and shine. *G. Herbert*, The Search.

=**Syn. 1.** *Simper* and *Smirk* both express smiling; the primary idea of the first is silliness or simplicity; that of the second is affectation or conceit. The simplicity in *simpering* may be affected; the affectation in *smirking* may be of softness or of kindness.

**simper**$^2$ (sim′pėr), *n.* [‹ *simper*$^2$, *v.*] An affected, conscious smile; a smirk.

No City Dame is demurer than she [a handsome barmaid] at first Greeting, nor draws in her Mouth with a Chaster *Simper;* but in a little time you may be more familiar, and she'll hear a double Entendre without blushing. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 218.

They should be taught the act of managing their smiles, from the contemptuous *simper* to the long laborious laugh.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

**simperer** (sim′pėr-ėr), *n.* [‹ *simper*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who simpers.

Doffing his cap to city dame,
Who smiled and blush'd for pride and shame;
And well the *simperer* might be vain—
He chose the fairest of the train.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 21.

**simpering** (sim′pėr-ing), *p. a.* [Verbal n. of *simper*$^2$, *v.*] Wearing or accompanied by a simper; hence, affected; silly.

Mr. Legality is a cheat; and for his son Civility, notwithstanding his *simpering* looks, he is but a hypocrite, and cannot help thee. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Smiling with a *simpring* grace.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added, with a *simpering* air, "Have you been long in Bath, Madam?"
*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

**simperingly** (sim′pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a simpering manner; affectedly.

A marchant's wife, that . . . lookes as *simperingly* as if she were besmeared. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 21.

**simple** (sim′pl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *symple;* Sc. *semple,* ‹ ME. *simple, symple, sympill, sympylle* (= D. MLG. G. Sw. Dan. *simpel*), ‹ OF. *simple*, F. *simple* = Pr. *simple, semple* = Sp. *simple* = Pg. *simples* = It. *semplice,* ‹ L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, lit. 'onefold,' as opposed to *duplex*, twofold, double, ‹ *sim-*, the same (which appears also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-per*, always, alike, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together), + *plicare*, fold: see *same* and *ply.* Cf. *single*$^1$, *singular, simultaneous*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *simplicity, simplify.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without parts, either absolutely, or of a special kind alone considered; elementary; uncompounded: as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* concept; a *simple* distortion.

For compound sweet forgoing *simple* savour.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxv.

A prime and *simple* Essence, vncompounded.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 75.

Among substances some are called *simple*, some are compound, whether the words be taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

Belief, however *simple* a thing it appears at first sight, is really a highly composite state of mind.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 74.

**2.** Having few parts; free from complexity or complication; uninvolved; not elaborate; not modified. Hence—(*a*) Rudimentary; low in the scale of organization, as an animal or a plant. Compare defs. 10, 11.

Nevertheless, low and *simple* forms will long endure if well fitted for their simple conditions of life.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 134.

(*b*) Without elaborate and rich ornamentation; not loaded with extrinsic details; plain; beautiful, if at all, in its essential parts and their relations.

He rode in *symple* aray.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 48).

The *simple* cadence, embracing but a few notes, which in the chants of savages is monotonously repeated, becomes, among civilized races, a long series of different musical phrases combined into one whole.
*H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 114.

The arcades themselves, though very good and *simple*, do not carry out the wonderful boldness and originality of the outer range. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 249.

(*c*) Without sauce or condiment; without luxurious or unwholesome accompaniments: as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* repast.

After crysten-masse com the crabbed lentoun,
That frayste3 [tries] flesch wyth the fysche & fode more *symple.*
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 503.

Bless'd be those feasts with *simple* plenty crown'd.
*Goldsmith*, The Traveller, l. 17.

(*d*) Mere; pure; sheer; absolute.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 78.

If we could contrive to be not too unobtrusively our *simple* selves, we should be the most delightful of human beings, and the most original.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 69.

**3.** Plain in dress, manner, or deportment; hence, making no pretense; unaffected; unassuming; unsophisticated; artless; sincere.

With that com the kynge Loot and his knyghtes down the medowes alle on foote, and hadde don of theire helmes from theire heedes and valed theire coiffes of mayle vpon theire sholderes, and com full *symple.*
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

She sobre was, ek *symple*, and wyse withalle,
The best ynorissed ek that myghte be.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 820.

Arthur . . . neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his kinglihood,
But rode a *simple* knight among his knights.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

**4.** Of little value or importance; insignificant; trifling.

Thei were so astoned with the hete of the fier that theire deffence was but *symple.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

For the ill turn that thou hast done
'Tis but a *simple* fee.
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 200).

Great floods have flown
From *simple* sources. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 143.

**5.** Without rank; lowly; humble; poor.

Be feiȝtful & fre & euer of faire speche,
& seruisabul to the *simple* so as to the riche.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 338.

There 's wealth an' ease for gentlemen,
An' *simple* folk maun fight an' fen.
*Burns*, Gane is the Day.

**6.** Deficient in the mental effects of experience and education; unlearned; unsophisticated; hence, silly; incapable of understanding a situation of affairs; easily deceived.

And oftentymes it hath be sene expresse,
In grete materys, withouten eny fayle,
A *sympill* mannys councell may prevayle.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

And though I were but a *simple* man voide of learning, yet stil I had in remembrance that Christ dyed for me.
*E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

You will not believe that Sir James Grey will be so *simple* as to leave Venice, whither with difficulty he obtained to be sent. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 101.

**7.** Proceeding from ignorance or folly; evidencing a lack of sense or knowledge.

Their wise men . . . scoff'd at him
And this high Quest as at a *simple* thing.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**8.** Presenting no difficulties or obstacles; easily done, used, understood, or the like; adapted to man's natural powers of acting or thinking; plain: clear; easy: as, a *simple* task; a *simple* statement; a *simple* explanation.

> That is the doctrine, *simple*, ancient, true.
> *Browning*, James Lee's Wife, vii.

> In the comment did I find the charm.
> O, the results are *simple;* a mere child
> Might use it to the harm of anyone.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**9.** In *music:* (*a*) Single; not compound: as, a *simple* sound or tone. (*b*) Undeveloped; not complex: as, *simple* counterpoint, fugue, imitation, rhythm, time. (*c*) Not exceeding an octave; not compound: as, a *simple* interval, third, fifth, etc. (*d*) Unbroken by valves or crooks: as, a *simple* tube in a trumpet.—**10.** In *bot.*, not formed by a union of similar parts or groups of parts: thus, a *simple* pistil is of one carpel; a *simple* leaf is of one blade; a *simple* stem or trunk is one not divided at the base. Compare *simple umbel*, below.—**11.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Plain; entire; not varied, complicated, or appendaged. See *simple-faced*. (*b*) Single; not compound, social, or colonial: as, the *simple* ascidians; the *simple* (not compound) eyes or ocelli of an insect. (*c*) Normal or usual; ordinary; not duplex: as, the *simple* teeth of ordinary rodents. See *simple-toothed*. (*d*) In *entom.*, more particularly—(1) Formed of one lobe, joint, etc.: as, a *simple* maxilla; the *simple* capitulum or club of an antenna. (2) Not specially enlarged, dilated, robust, etc.: as, *simple* femora, not fitted for leaping or not like a grasshopper's. (3) Entire; not dentate, serrate, emarginate, etc.; having no special processes, etc.: as, a *simple* margin. (4) Not sheathed or vaginate: as, a *simple* aculeus or sting.—**12.** In *chem.*, that has not been decomposed or separated into chemically distinct kinds of matter; elementary. See *element*, 3.—**13.** In *mineral.*, homogeneous.—**Fee simple.** See *fee*$^2$.—**Simple acceptation,** in *logic*, the acceptation of a universal term as signifying a general nature abstracted from singulars, as when we say, "Animal is the genus of man."—**Simple act,** that activity of a faculty from which the faculty derives its name.—**Simple addition.** See *addition*, 1.—**Simple affection,** in *logic*, a character which belongs to objects singly, as opposed to a relation.—**Simple apoplexy,** apoplexy with no visible structural change or lesion.—**Simple apprehension.** See *apprehension*.—**Simple ascidians.** See *Simplices*.—**Simple asthenic fever.** See *fever*$^1$.—**Simple benefice.** See *benefice*, 2.—**Simple cancer,** a form of scirrhous cancer which from excessive cell-growth approximates to the characters of encephaloid cancer.—**Simple cell.** See *cell*, 8.—**Simple cerate.** Same as *ceratum*.—**Simple cholera.** Same as *sporadic cholera*.—**Simple chuck.** See *chuck*$^4$, 5. **Simple commissure of the cerebellum.** See *commissure*.—**Simple comparison,** the faculty of judgment by which we compare the subject and predicate of a proposition.—**Simple concept,** a concept in which no plurality of attributes can be distinguished, which cannot be defined, and of which nothing can be predicated.—**Simple conclusion,** or **simple consequence,** an inference drawn from a single premise; also, a conclusion from a single premise which is valid by virtue of the meaning of the terms used: as, Socrates is a man, therefore Socrates is an animal.—**Simple concomitance.** See *concomitance*.—**Simple constructive dilemma, simple destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma*.—**Simple continued fever.** See *fever*$^1$.—**Simple contract.** See *parole contract*, under *contract*.—**Simple conversion.** See *conversion*, 2.—**Simple degradation,** in *eccles. law*. See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Simple dislocation,** in *surg.* See *dislocation*, 2.—**Simple ens.** (*a*) That which is neither composite nor componible, which is true of God alone. (*b*) The object of a simple concept. (*c*) That which is not composed of different things, especially not of matter and form, but is either pure matter or pure form. (*d*) That which is not composed of different kinds of matter, as an element.—**Simple enumeration,** the colligation of examples upon which to base an induction without the use of any precaution to insure their being representative samples of the class from which they are drawn, and without preparation for any check upon the correctness of the induction. See *induction by simple enumeration*, under *enumeration*.—**Simple enunciation, epithelium, equation.** See the nouns.—**Simple ethers.** See *ether*$^1$, 2.—**Simple event.** See *event*.—**Simple feast,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a feast of the lowest class, the services for which differ very little from the services for ordinary occasions, the other classes being *double* and *semi-double*.—**Simple foot,** in *anc. pros.*: (*a*) According to the earlier rhythmicians, a trisemic, tetrasemic, or pentasemic foot, or a hexasemic foot not consisting of two similar trisemic feet: opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a colon. (*b*) Later, a dissyllabic or trisyllabic foot, with inclusion of the pyrrhic (⏑ ⏑): opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a foot compounded of these. See *pyrrhic*.—**Simple force, form, fraction, fracture.** See the nouns.—**Simple fruits.** See *fruit*, 4.—**Simple ganglion.** See *ganglion*, 3 (*a*).—**Simple group, harmony, homage, hypertrophy.** See the nouns.—**Simple hypothesis, explanation,** or **theory,** a hypothesis which recommends itself to the natural light of reason, and, being easily conceived, appears to us as incomplex.—**Simple idea,** in associationalist psychology, a feeling incapable of analysis. Some psychologists deny the distinction of *simple* and *complex ideas*, on the ground that all feelings are simple in themselves; but by a *simple idea* is not meant a feeling simple in itself, but a feeling incapable of subsequent analysis. The idea produced by a color and an odor perceived together is an example of an idea not simple.—**Simple intelligence,** understanding not involving a cognition of relations as such. **Simple interest.** See *interest*, 7.—**Simple interpretation,** an interpretation of which no part signifies anything separately.—**Simple interval.** See *interval*, 5.—**Simple larceny.** See *larceny*.—**Simple leaf,** in *bot.*, a leaf consisting of a single piece.—**Simple machine.** See *machine*, 2.—**Simple matter,** the matter of an element.—**Simple medicine,** a medicine consisting of a single drug.—**Simple mode,** a mode which is but a variation of a single idea.—**Simple necessity,** the necessity of a proposition whose denial would imply a contradiction; logical necessity.—**Simple number.** Same as *abstract number* (which see, under *abstract*, 1).—**Simple ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Simple operation,** an operation considered apart from others, as an operation of the mind apart from an accompanying operation of the body.—**Simple part,** a part which has itself no parts of the same kind.—**Simple position,** in *arith.* See *position*, 7.—**Simple power,** the power of first matter; pure power.—**Simple probation,** a probation which involves a single inferential step; one which cannot be analyzed into a succession of inferences.—**Simple proportion.** See *proportion*.—**Simple proposition.** See *proposition*.—**Simple quadratic,** an equation which contains the unknown quantity only in its square, which is a factor of one of the terms. The general form is $Ax^2 = B$.—**Simple quality of an element,** the property of the simple matter, fitting it to receive the substantial form of the element.—**Simple quantity,** in *math.*: (*a*) A quantity expressible by means of a single number. (*b*) A monomial.—**Simple question,** the question whether a thing is, or what it is.—**Simple ratio, repetend, science, sentence, singularity, strain.** See the nouns.—**Simple sporophore,** in *bot.*, a sporophore consisting of a single hypha or branch of a hypha. *De Bary.*—**Simple time,** in *anc. pros.*, a monosemic as opposed to a greater or compound (disemic, trisemic, etc.) time.—**Simple trust,** in *law*, a trust not qualified by provisions as to the power or duty of the trustee, so that in general he is a mere passive depository of possession or legal title, subject to which the entire right is in the beneficiary.—**Simple umbel,** in *bot.*, an umbel having but a single set of rays.—**Simple will,** will directed toward an ultimate end, not toward a means.=**Syn. 1.** Unmixed, elementary.—**2.** Unstudied, unvarnished, naïve, frank, open, straightforward.—**6.** *Simple, Silly, Dull*, shallow, stupid, preposterous, inept, trifling, frivolous. Of the italicized words, *silly* is more active; the others are more passive. The *simple* person is not only ignorant or lacking in practical wisdom, but unconscious of his own deficiencies, so that he is peculiarly liable to be duped. That which in the *simple* is unconsciousness is in the *silly* an active self-satisfaction or conceit: the *simple* may be taught wisdom by hard experience; the *silly* have much to unlearn as well. *Silliness* is a form of *folly*. (See *absurd*.) He who is *dull* has no edge upon his mind; his mind works into a subject with the slowness with which a dull knife cuts into a piece of wood, but his mind can perhaps be gradually sharpened, so that the *dull* boy becomes the keen man.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is unmixed or uncompounded; a simple substance or constituent; an element.

> It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 16.

> To these noxious *simples* we may reduce an infinite number of compound, artificial, made dishes.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 141.

**2.** A medicinal herb, or a medicine obtained from an herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy: commonly in the plural.

> I went to see Mr. Wats, keeper of the Apothecaries garden of *simples* at Chelsea, where there is a collection of innumerable rarities of that sort particularly.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.

> Run and fetch *simples*,
> With which my mother heal'd my arm when last
> I was wounded by the boar.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

**3.** A person of low birth or estate: used chiefly in contrast with *gentle:* as, *gentle* and *simple*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> She beseches you as hir souerayne that *symple* to saue.
> *York Plays*, p. 282.

> "I fancy there 's too much whispering going on to be of any spiritual use to *gentle* or *simple*." . . . Accordingly there was silence in the gallery.
> *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, i. 6.

**4.** *pl.* Foolish or silly behavior; foolishness: as, to have a fit of the *simples*. [Colloq.]—**5.** A draw-loom. [Archaic.]—**6.** A set of short dependent cords, with terminal bobs, attached to the tail of a part of the harness in a draw-loom, worked by the draw-boy.—**7.** *Eccles.*, a simple feast.—**To cut for the simples,** to cure of foolishness, as if by a surgical operation. [Humorous.]

> Indeed, Mr. Neverout, you should be *cut for the simples* this morning; say a word more, and you had as good eat your nails.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

**simple** (sim'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *simpled*, ppr. *simpling*. [< *simple*, *n.*] To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

> I know that here are several sorts of Medicinal Herbs made use of by the Natives, who often go a *simpling*, seeming to understand their Virtues much, and making great use of them.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 126.

> Botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,
> Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling*.
> *Goldsmith*, Prol. to Craddock's Zobeide, l. 6.

**simple-faced** (sim'pl-fāst), *a.* Having no foliaceous appendages on the snout: applied to bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ*, as distinguished from leaf-nosed, phyllostomous, or rhinolophine bats. *W. H. Flower.*

**simple-hearted** (sim'pl-här″ted), *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.

> And, as the cageling newly flown returns,
> The seeming-injured *simple-hearted* thing
> Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**simple-minded** (sim'pl-mīn″ded), *a.* Lacking intelligence or penetration; unsophisticated; artless.

> Others of graver mien,
> . . . bending oft their sanctimonious eyes,
> Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng.
> *Akenside*, Pleasures of the Imagination, iii. 112.

> I am a *simple-minded* person, wholly devoid of subtlety of intellect. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 191.

**simple-mindedness** (sim'pl-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being simple-minded.

**simpleness** (sim'pl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *simplenesse*, *sympylnesse*, *sympyllnes*; < *simple* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being simple, in any sense of that word.

> Mi labor wil don After my *simplenesse*
> Hit for to conuey As I can or may.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Introd., l. 71.

> God's will,
> What *simpleness* is this!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 77.

**simpler** (sim'plėr), *n.* [< *simple*, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist. *Minsheu.*

> The *Simpler* comes, with basket and book,
> For herbs of power on thy banks to look.
> *Bryant*, Green River.

> "Look at this blue-flag," she said; "our neighbor, a wise *simpler*, declares it will cure a host of diseases."
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**simpler's-joy** (sim'plėrz-joi), *n.* The common vervain, *Verbena officinalis:* so called as a marketable drug-plant. [Prov. Eng.]

**simplesse**†, *n.* [< ME. *simplesse*, < OF. *simplesse*, *simplece*, *simpleche*, F. *simplesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *simpleza*), simplicity, < *simple*, simple: see *simple*.] Simpleness; simplicity.

> Though that diffautes apperen in use,
> Yut of your mercy my *simplesse* excuse.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6600.

> Darting forth a dazzling light
> On all that come her *simplesse* to rebuke!
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xciv.

**simpleton** (sim'pl-ton), *n.* [< F. as if **simpleton*, dim. of *simplet*, m., *simplette*, f., simple, dim. of *simple*, simple; cf. Sp. *simplon*, a simpleton. No F. **simpleton* occurs; but *-eton*, a double dim. suffix, occurs in other words, one of which is the source of E. *jenneting;* another is the source of E. *musketoon*. Cf. *sillyton*, made in imitation of *simpleton*.] **1.** A person of limited or feeble intelligence; a foolish or silly person.

> Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can make it.
> *Pope.*

> The fears of the sister have added to the weakness of the woman; but she is by no means a *simpleton* in general.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

**2.** The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird. See cut under *dunlin*.

**simple-toothed** (sim'pl-tötht), *a.* Having one pair of incisors above and below, as a rodent; simplicident. See *Simplicidentata*.

**simple-winged** (sim'pl-wingd), *a.* Not tooth-winged, as a butterfly: noting the *Heliconiinæ*.

**Simplices** (sim'pli-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple*.] The simple ascidians; a suborder of *Ascidiacea* contrasted with *Compositæ* and with *Salpiformes*, containing ordinary fixed ascidians which are solitary and seldom reproduce by gemmation, or, if colonial (as in one family), whose members have no common investment, each having its own case or test. Here belong the common forms known as *sea-squirts*, and by other fanciful names (as *sea-peach*, *sea-pear*, *sea-potato*), of at least four families, the *Clavelinidæ*, *Ascidiidæ*, *Cynthiidæ*, and *Molgulidæ*, of which the first-named is colonial or social, and makes a transition from the quite simple or solitary ascidians (the other three families named) to the compound forms, or *Compositæ*.

**Simplicia**† (sim-plish'iạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the simple acalephs; the first order of his *Acalepha*, distinguished from *Hydrostatica*. It was an artificial group of medusans and ctenophorans.

**simplician**† (sim-plish'i-ạn), *n.* [< L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple (see *simple*), + *-i-an*.] A simpleton.

> Be he a foole in the esteeme of man,
> In worldly thinges a meer *simplician*,
> Yet, for all this, I boldly dare averre
> His knowledge great.
>
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

**simplicident** (sim-plis′i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Simple-toothed, as a rodent; having only one pair of upper incisors; of or pertaining to the *Simplicidentata.*

**II.** *n.* A simple-toothed rodent; any member of the *Simplicidentata.*

**Simplicidentata** (sim″pli-si-den-tā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *simplicident.*] The simple-toothed rodents, or simplicident *Rodentia*, a suborder containing all living rodents except the *Duplicidentata*, having only one pair of upper incisors, or the *Myomorpha*, *Sciuromorpha*, and *Hystricomorpha*, as rats and mice of all kinds, squirrels, beavers and their allies, and porcupines and their allies. See *Duplicidentati.* Also called *Simplicidentati* when the order is named *Glires* instead of *Rodentia.*

**simplicidentate** (sim″pli-si-den′tāt), *a.* [As *simplicident* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *simplicident.*

**Simplicidentati** (sim″pli-si-den-tā′tī), *n. pl.* Same as *Simplicidentata.*

**simplicimane** (sim-plis′i-mān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Simplicimani.*

**Simplicimani** (sim-pli-sim′ạ-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *manus*, hand: see *main*³.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of caraboid beetles; the fourth section of his second tribe *Carabici*, having the two anterior tarsi only dilated in the males, not forming a square or an orbicular plate.

**Simplicirostres** (sim″pli-si-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of American conirostral oscine passerine birds, consisting of the tanagers.

**simpliciter** (sim-plis′i-tėr), *adv.* [L., simply (used in philosophy to translate Gr. ἁπλῶς), < *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple: see *simple.*] Simply; not relatively; not in a certain respect merely, but in the full sense of the word modified.—**Dictum simpliciter**, said simply, without qualification or limitation to certain respects: opposed to *dictum secundum quid.*

**simplicity** (sim-plis′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *simplicities* (-tiz). [< F. *simplicité* = Pr. *simplicitat* = Sp. *simplicidad* = Pg. *simplicidade* = It. *semplicità*, < L. *simplicita*(*t-*)*s*, < *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple: see *simple.*] The state or property of being simple. (*a*) The state or mode of being uncompounded; existence in elementary form.

> In the same state in which they [angels] were created in the beginning, in that they euerlastingly remaine, the substance of their proper nature being permanent in *Simplicitie* and Immutabilitie.
>
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 372.

> Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* or mixture. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

(*b*) Freedom from complexity or intricacy.

> We are led . . . to conceive this great machine of the world . . . to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is.
>
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, I. 45.

> From . . . primordial uniformity and *simplicity*, there takes place divergence, both of the wholes and the leading parts, towards multiformity of contour and towards complexity of contour. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 119.

(*c*) Freedom from difficulty of execution or understanding; easiness; especially, lack of abstruseness; clearness; also, an instance or illustration of simple clearness.

> Truth by her own *simplicity* is known.
>
> *Herrick*, Truth and Falsehood.

> The grand *simplicities* of the Bible.
>
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 246.

(*d*) Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness, as of dress, style, or the like.

> Give me a look, give me a face;
> That makes *simplicity* a grace;
> Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
> Such sweet neglect more taketh me
> Than all th' adulteries of art.
>
> *B. Jonson* (tr. from Bonnefons), Epicœne, i. 1.

> Thou canst not adorn *simplicity*. What is naked or defective is susceptible of decoration: what is decorated is *simplicity* no longer.
>
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Epictetus and Seneca.

(*e*) Artlessness of mind or conduct; unaffectedness; sincerity; absence of parade or pretense.

> I swear to thee . . .
> By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves, . . .
> To-morrow truly will I meet with thee.
>
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 171.

> I, for my part, will slack no service that may testify my *simplicity*. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

> He [Madison] had that rare dignity of unconscious *simplicity* which characterizes the earnest and disinterested scholar. *J. Fiske*, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., v.

(*f*) Ignorance arising from lack either of education or of intelligence; especially, lack of common sense; foolishness; childishness; also, an act of folly; a foolish mistake.

> How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity?*
>
> Prov. i. 22.

> To be ignorant of the value of a suit is *simplicity*, as well as to be ignorant of the right thereof is want of conscience.
>
> *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887), p. 470.

> Let it be . . . one of our *simplicities* to suffer that injury which neither impaireth the reputation of the father, nor abuseth the credit of the sons.
>
> *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

> Generally, nature hangs out a sign of *simplicity* in the face of a fool. *Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, III. xii. 1.

=**Syn.** See *simple.*

**simplification** (sim″pli-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *simplification* = Pg. *simplificação* = It. *simplificazione*; as *simplify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of simplifying or making simple; reduction from a complex to a simple state: as, the *simplification* of English spelling.

> The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect, and less proper for many of the purposes of language.
>
> *Adam Smith*, Formation of Languages.

> Where tones coincide, the number of tones actually present is less than the number of possible tones, and there is a proportionate *simplification:* so to put it, more is commanded and with less effort.
>
> *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

**simplificative** (sim′pli-fi-kạ-tiv), *a.* [< *simplificat*(*ion*) + *-ive.*] Simplifying, or tending to simplify.

> "*Simplificative* evolution" as opposed to "elaborative evolution." *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 71, note c.

**simplificator** (sim′pli-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *simplificat*(*ion*) + *-or*¹.] One who simplifies, or favors simplification, as of a system, doctrine, etc. [Rare.]

> This is the supposition of *simplificators*, who, from the impulse of a faulty cerebral conformation, must needs disbelieve, because theology would otherwise afford them no intellectual exercise.
>
> *Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 92.

**simplify** (sim′pli-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *simplified*, ppr. *simplifying.* [< F. *simplifier* = Sp. Pg. *simplificar* = It. (refl.) *simplificare*; irreg., as *simple* + *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To make simple; reduce from complexity to simplicity; also, to make easy of use, execution, performance, or comprehension.

> Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life; they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves.
>
> *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

> With no outdoor amusements, and with no summer holiday, how much is life *simplified!* But the simplicity of life means monotony.
>
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

**II.** *intrans.* To produce or effect simplicity.

> That is a wonderful simplification, and science always *simplifies.* *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 166.

**simplism** (sim′plizm), *n.* [< *simple* + *-ism.*] The advocacy or cultivation of simplicity; hence, an affected or labored simplicity.

> Other writers have to affect what to him [Wordsworth] is natural. So they have what Arnold called *simplism*, he simplicity. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

**simplist** (sim′plist), *n.* [< OF. *simpliste*, also *simpliciste* = Sp. *simplista* = It. *semplicista*; as *simple* + *-ist.*] One skilled in simples or medicinal plants; a simpler.

> A plant so unlike a rose, it [the rose of Jericho] hath been mistaken by some good *simplist* for amomum.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**simplistic** (sim-plis′tik), *a.* [< *simplist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Endeavoring to explain everything, or too much, upon a single principle.

> The facts of nature and of life are more apt to be complex than simple. *Simplistic* theories are generally one-sided and partial. *J. F. Clarke.* (*Worcester.*)

**simplity**† (sim′plị-ti), *n.* [< ME. *simplity*, *symplete*, < OF. *simplete*, simplicity: see *simplicity.*] Simplicity.

> Thanne shaltow se Sobrete and *Symplete*-of-speche.
>
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 165.

**simploce**, *n.* See *symploce.*

**simply** (sim′pli), *adv.* [< ME. *sympely*, *sympilly*, *sympilliche*, *simpleliche*, etc.; < *simple* + *-ly*².] In a simple manner. (*a*) Without complication, intricacy, obscurity, or circumlocution; easily; plainly.

> He made his complaynt and his clamoure heringe hem alle, and seide to hem full *sympilly*, "Lordinges, ye be alle my liege men, and of me ye holde youre londes and youre fees." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

> Evolution, under its primary aspect, is illustrated most *simply* and clearly by this passage of the Solar System from a widely diffused incoherent state to a consolidated coherent state. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 108.

(*b*) Without extravagance or parade; unostentatiously.

> Thei ben fulle devoute Men, and lyven porely and *sympely*, with Joutes and with Dates; and thei don gret Abstynence and Penaunce. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

> A mortal, built upon the antique plan,
> Brimful of lusty blood as ever ran,
> And taking life as *simply* as a tree!
>
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, i. 144.

(*c*) Without pretense or affectation; unassumingly; artlessly.

> Thei dide to Kynge Arthur their homage full debonerly as was right, and the kynge he receyved with gode herte and *sympilliche* with wepynge.
>
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 140.

> Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise
> By *simply* meek. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 569.

(*d*) Without wisdom or discretion; unwisely; foolishly.

> And we driven the remenaunt in at the yates, that *sympilly* hem deffended whan they hadde loste their lorde.
>
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 78.

(*e*) Merely; solely; only.

> It more afflicts me now to know by whom
> This deed is done than *simply* that 'tis done.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

> The attractive force of a stimulus is determined not *simply* by its quantity but also by its quality.
>
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 82.

Hence—(*f*) Absolutely; quite.

> He is *simply* the rarest man i' the world.
>
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 169.

> They [the older royal families of Europe] never wanted a surname; none attached itself to them, and they *simply* have none. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 414.

(*g*) Absolutely; in the full sense of the words; not in a particular respect merely.

**Simpson's operation.** See *operation.*

**simptome**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *symptom.*

**simpulum** (sim′pụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *simpula* (-lạ). [L.: see def.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small ladle with which wine was dipped out for libations, etc.

> A third [relief] which seemed to be an altar, with two reliefs on it, one being a person holding a *simpulum;* these were all brought from Buda.
>
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 249.

**simson, simpson** (sim′sọn), *n.* [Var. of obs. *sencion*, *senchion*, < OF. *senecion*, < L. *senecio*(*n-*), groundsel: see *sencion*, *Senecio.*] Groundsel. [Prov. Eng.]

**Sims's operation.** See *operation.*

**simulacra**, *n.* Plural of *simulacrum.*

**simulacre**† (sim′ụ̄-lā-kėr), *n.* [Also *simulachre*; < ME. *symulacre*, *symylacre*, < OF. *simulacre*, also *simulaire*, F. *simulacre* = Pr. *simulacra* = Sp. Pg. It. *simulacro*, < L. *simulacrum*, a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom: see *simulacrum.*] An image.

> Betwene *Symulacres* and Ydoles is a gret difference. For *Symulacres* ben Ymages made aftre lyknesse of Men or of Women, or of the Sonne or of the Mone, or of ony Best, or of ony kyndely thing.
>
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 164.

> Phidias . . . made of yuory the *simulachre* or image of Jupiter. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

**simulacrum** (sim-ụ̄-lā′krum), *n.*; pl. *simulacra* (-krạ). [L., a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom (in philosophy a tr. of Gr. ὁμοίωμα), < *simulare*, make like, imitate: see *simulate.*] **1.** That which is formed in the likeness of any object; an image.

> The mountain is flanked by two tall conical *simulacra*, with radiate summits.
>
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 634.

> He [the author of the De Mysteriis] condemns as folly and impiety the worship of images of the gods, though his master held that these *simulacra* were filled with divine power, whether made by the hand of man or (as he believed) fallen from heaven. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 603.

**2.** A shadowy or unreal likeness of anything; a phantom; a vague, unreal representation.

> The sensations of persons who have suffered amputation show that their sensorium retains a picture or map of the body so far as regards the location of all its sensitive regions. This *simulacrum* is invaded by consciousness whenever the proper stimulus is applied.
>
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 407.

> All the landscape and the scene seemed the *simulacrum* of an old romance, the echo of an early dream.
>
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xvii.

**3.** A formal sign; a sign which represents a thing by resembling it, but does not indicate it, or stand for the actual presence of the thing.

**simulant** (sim′ụ̄-lạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *simulan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *simulare*, make like: see *simulate.*] **I.** *a.* Simulating (something else); appearing to be (what it is not); replacing (in position or in aspect): with *of:* used especially in biology: as, a scutum *simulant of* a scutellum; cheliceres *simulant of* chelæ; stamens *simulant of* petals, or conversely. A good many parts and organs, under various physiological modifications, are thus simulant of others from which they are morphologically different. See *similar*, 4.

**II.** *n.* One who or that which simulates something else.

These are, indeed, solemn processions, which not even youth and beauty, or their *simulants*, can make gay.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 103

**simular** (sim′ų̄-lạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *simulare*, make like, simulate, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. The form is appar. due to association of the adj. *similar* with the verb *simulate*; it may have been suggested by the OF. *simulaire*, an image, simulacrum: see *simulacre*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Practising simulation; feigning; deceiving. [Rare.]

Thou perjured, and thou *simular* man of virtue.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 54.

**2.** Simulated or assumed; counterfeit; false. [Rare.]

I return'd with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leonatus mad.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 200.

In the old poetic fame
The gods are blind and lame,
And the *simular* despite
Betrays the more abounding might.
*Emerson*, Monadnoc.

**II.** *n.* One who simulates or feigns anything. [Rare.]

Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say *simulars*, and white sepulchres. *Tyndale.*

**simulate** (sim′ų̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *simulated*, ppr. *simulating*. [< L. *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, also *similare* (> It. *simulare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *simular* = F. *simuler*), make like, imitate, copy, represent, feign, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. Cf. *dissimulate*.] **1.** To assume the appearance of, without having the reality; feign; counterfeit; pretend.

She, while he stabbed her, *simulated* death.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 162.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

**2.** To act the part of; imitate; be like; resemble.

The pen which *simulated* tongue
On paper, and saved all except the sound,
Which never was. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 41.

What proof is there that brutes are other than a superior race of marionettes, which eat without pleasure, cry without pain, desire nothing, know nothing, and only *simulate* intelligence as a bee *simulates* a mathematician?
*Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

**3.** Specifically—(*a*) In *phonology*, to imitate in form. See *simulation*, 2. (*b*) In *biol.*, to imitate or mimic; resemble by way of protective mimicry: as, some insects *simulate* flowers or leaves. See *mimicry*, 3. =**Syn. 1.** *Disguise*, etc. (see *dissemble*), affect, sham.

**simulate** (sim′ų̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *simulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Feigned; pretended.

The monkes were not threitened to be undre this curse, because they had vowed a *simulate* chastyte.
*Bp. Bale*, Eng. Votaries, ii.

**simulation** (sim-ų̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *simulacion*, < OF. *simulation*, *simulacion*, F. *simulation* = Pr. Sp. *simulacion* = Pg. *simulação* = It. *simulazione*, < L. *simulatio(n-)*, ML. also *similatio(n-)*, a feigning, < *simulare*, pp. *simulatus*, feign, simulate: see *simulate*.] **1.** The act of simulating, or feigning or counterfeiting; the false assumption of a certain appearance or character; pretense, usually for the purpose of deceiving.

There be three degrees of this hiding and veiling of a man's self: the first, closeness, reservation, and secrecy; . . . the second, dissimulation in the negative—when a man lets fall signs and arguments that he is not that he is; and the third, *simulation* in the affirmative—when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not.
*Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

The *simulation* of nature, as distinguished from the actual reproduction of nature, is the peculiar province of stage art. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

**2.** Specifically—(*a*) In *phonology*, imitation in form; the alteration of the form of a word so as to approach or agree with that of another word having some accidental similarity, and to suggest a connection between them: a tendency of popular etymology. Examples are *frontispiece* for *frontispice* (simulating *piece*), *curtal-ax* for *cutlas* (simulating *ax*), *sovereign* for *soverain* or **soveren* (simulating *reign*), *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus* (simulating *sparrow* and *grass*), etc.

*Simulation*. The feigning a connection with words of similar sound is an important fact in English and other modern languages: asparagus > sparrow-grass. It probably had just as full play in ancient speech, but its effects cannot be so surely traced.
*F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

(*b*) In *biol.*, unconscious imitation or protective mimicry; assimilation in appearance.—**3.** Resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

M,—why, that begins my name. . . . M, O, A, I; this *simulation* is not as the former; and yet, to crush this a little, it would bow to me, for every one of these letters are in my name. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 151.

**4.** In *French law*, a fictitious engagement, contract, or conveyance, made either as a fraud where no real transaction is intended, or as a mask or cover for a different transaction, in which case it may sometimes be made in good faith and valid. =**Syn. 1.** See *dissemble*.

**simulator** (sim′ų̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *simulateur* = Sp. Pg. *simulador* = It. *simulatore*, < L. *simulator*, an imitator, a copier, < *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, imitate, simulate, copy: see *simulate*.] One who simulates or feigns.

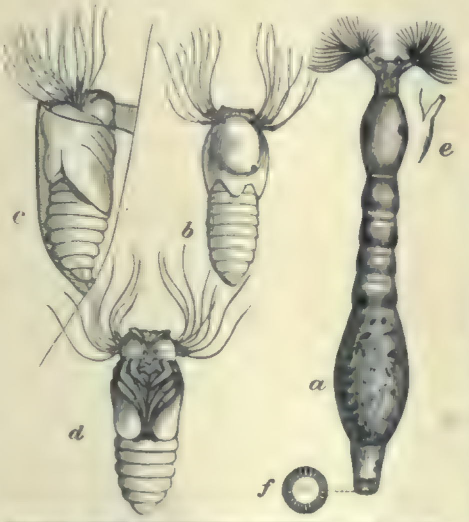
They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain.
*De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 200. (*Davies.*)

**simulatory** (sim′ų̄-lā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *simulate* + *-ory*.] Serving to deceive; characterized by simulation.

Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory* and politic, only to draw Israel out of their city, for the spoil of both.
*Bp. Hall*, Famine of Samaria Relieved.

**Simuliidæ** (sim-ū-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842, as *Simulides*), < *Simulium* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, founded upon and containing only the genus *Simulium*. Also *Simulidæ*.

**Simulium** (si-mū′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *simulare*, imitate, simulate: see *simulate*.] An important genus of biting gnats, typical of the family *Simuliidæ*. They are small hump-backed gnats, of a gray or blackish color, with broad pale wings. Many well-known species belong to this genus, such as the Columbatsch midge of eastern Europe, the black-fly (*S. molestum*) of the wooded regions of the northern United States and Canada, and the buffalo- and turkey-gnats of the southwestern United States. Their bite is very painful, and they sometimes swarm in such numbers as to become a pest. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic, and generally live in shallow swift-running streams. Also *Simulia*. See cut under *turkey-gnat*.



Fish-killing Buffalo-gnat (*Simulium piscicidium*), much magnified.
*a*, larva, dorsal view, with fan shaped appendages spread; *b*, pupa, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, pupa, ventral view; *e*, thoracic proleg of larva; *f*, manner in which the circular rows of bristles are arranged at anal extremity.

**simultaneity** (sim′ul- or sī′mul-tạ̄-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *simultanéité* = Sp. *simultaneidad* = Pg. *simultaneidade*, < ML. *simultaneus*, happening at the same time: see *simultaneous*.] The state or fact of being simultaneous.

The organs [heart, lungs, etc.] of these never-ceasing functions furnish, indeed, the most conclusive proofs of the *simultaneity* of repair and waste.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the palmiest days of Sydney Smith and Macaulay . . . the great principle of *simultaneity* in conversation, as we may call it, had not been discovered, and it was still supposed that two people could not with advantage talk at once. *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883, p. 444.

**simultaneous** (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *simultané* = Sp. *simultáneo* = Pg. It. *simultaneo*, < ML. *simultaneus*, < *simultim*, at the same time, extended < L. *simul*, together, at the same time: see *similar*.] Existing, occurring, or operating at the same time; contemporaneous; also, in Aristotelian metaphysics, having the same rank in the order of nature: said of two or more objects, events, ideas, conditions, acts, etc.

Our own history interestingly shows *simultaneous* movements now towards freer, and now towards less free, forms locally and generally. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 510.

No fact is more familiar than that there is a *simultaneous* impulse acting on many individual minds at once, so that genius comes in clusters, and shines rarely as a single star. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 84.

The combination, whether *simultaneous* or successive, of our conscious experiences is correlated with the combination of the impressions made.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 580.

**Simultaneous equations**, equations satisfied at the same time—that is, with the same system of values of the unknown quantities, or, in the case of differential equations, with the same system of primitives.

**simultaneously** (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā′nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together in point of time.

**simultaneousness** (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā′nẹ̄-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being simultaneous, or of happening at the same time, or acting in conjunction.

**simulty**† (sim′ul-ti), *n.* [< L. *simulta(t-)s*, a hostile encounter, rivalry, < *simul*, together: see *simultaneous*.] Rivalry; dissension.

Nor seek to get his patron's favour by embarking himself in the factions of the family; to enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**simung**, *n.* The otter of Java, *Lutra leptonyx*.

**simurg, simurgh** (si-mörg′), *n.* [Also *simorg*, *simorgh*; < Pers. *simurgh*, a fabulous bird (see def.).] A monstrous bird of Persian fable, to which are ascribed characters like those of the roc.

But I am an "old bird," as Mr. Smith himself calls me: a *Simorg*, an "all-knowing Bird of Ages" in matters of cyclometry. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 329.

**sin**¹ (sin), *n.* [< ME. *sinne*, *synne*, *sunne*, *senne*, *zenne*, < AS. *syn*, *synn* (in inflection *synn-*, *sinn-*, *senn-*) = OS. *sundea*, *sundia* = OFries. *sinne*, *sende* = MD. *sunde*, *sonde*, D. *zonde* = MLG. *sunde*, LG. *sunne*, *sunn* = OHG. *suntea*, *sunta*, *sundea*, *sunda*, MHG. *sunde*, *sünde*, G. *sünde*, = Icel. *syndh*, *synth*, later *synd*, = Sw. Dan. *synd* (not in Goth.), sin, akin to L. *son(t-)s*, sinful, guilty, *sonticus*, dangerous, hurtful, and perhaps to Gr. ἄτη, sin, mischief, harm. According to Curtius and others, the word is an abstract noun formed from the ppr. represented by L. **sen(t-)s*, *en(t-)s*, being, and by AS. *sōth*, true, sooth, = Icel. *sannr*, etc., lit. 'being (so)' (see *sooth*), Goth. *sunja*, the truth, sooth.] **1.** Any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God. (*Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism.*) The true definition of sin is a much contested question, theologians being broadly divided into two schools of thought, the one holding that all sin consists in the voluntary and conscious act of the individual, the other that it also includes the moral character and disposition of the race; one that all moral responsibility is individual, the other that there is also a moral responsibility of the race as a race. To these should be added a third school, which regards sin as simply an imperfection and immaturity, and therefore requiring for remedy principally a healthful development under favorable conditions. Theologians also divide sin into two classes, *actual sin* and *original sin*. Actual sin consists in the voluntary conscious act of the individual. (See *actual*.) Original sin is the innate depravity and corruption of the nature common to all mankind. But whether this native depravity is properly called *sin*, or whether it is only a tendency to sin and becomes sin only when it is yielded to by the conscious voluntary act of the individual, is a question upon which theologians differ. Roman Catholic and other theologians, following the early church fathers, distinguish between *mortal* (or *deadly*) and *venial* sins. Mortal or deadly sins are such as wilfully violate the divine law, destroy the friendship of God, and cause the death of the soul. The seven mortal or deadly sins are pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth. Venial sins are such transgressions as are due to inadvertence, do not destroy the friendship of God, and, while tending to become mortal, are not in themselves the death of the soul. The difference is one of degree, not of kind.

And ye knowe also that it was do be me, and so sholde myn be the *synne*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

Sure, it is no *sin*;
Or of the deadly seven it is the least.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 111.

At the court of assistants one Hugh Bewett was banished for holding publicly and maintaining that he was free from original *sin* and from actual also for half a year before. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 22.

Original *sin* is the product of human will as yet unindividualized in Adam, while actual *sin* is the product of human will as individualized in his posterity.
*Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 81.

**2.** A serious fault; an error; a transgression: as, a *sin* against good taste.—**3.** An incarnation or embodiment of sin.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 255.

**Canonical sins.** See *canonical*.—**Deadly sin.** See def. 1.—**Man of sin.** See *man*.—**Mortal sin.** See def. 1.—**Original sin.** See def. 1.—**Remission of sins.** See *remission*.—**The seven deadly sins.** See def. 1.—**Venial sin.** See def. 1. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Wrong*, *Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

**sin**[1] (sin), *v.*: pret. and pp. *sinned*, ppr. *sinning*. [< ME. *sinnen, synnen, sinien, sinnien, sinȝen, singen, sunȝen, sungen, sineȝen*, < AS. *syngian, gesyngian* = OS. *sundiōn, sundeōn* = MD. *sondighen*, D. *zondigen* = OHG. *sunteōn, suntōn, sundōn*, MHG. *sundigen, sunden, sündigen, sünden*, G. *sündigen* = Icel. *syndga* = Sw. *synda* = Dan. *synde*, sin; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To commit a sin; depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God; violate the divine law by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions.

Thei seyn that wee *synnen* whan wee eten Flessche on the Dayes before Assche Wednesday, and of that that wee eten Flessche the Wednesday, and Egges and Chese upon the Frydayes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

All have *sinned*, and come short of the glory of God.
Rom. iii. 23.

The tempter or the tempted, who *sins* most?
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 163.

That he *sinn'd* is not believable;
For, look upon his face! — but if he *sinn'd*,
The sin that practice burns into the blood,
And not the one dark hour which brings remorse,
Will brand us, after, of whose fold we be.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**2.** To commit an error or a fault; be at fault; transgress an accepted standard of propriety or taste; offend: followed by *against* before an object.

*Against* thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. Ps. li. 4.

I am a man
More *sinn'd against* than *sinning*.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 60.

I think I have never *sinned against* her; I have always tried not to do what would hurt her.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

"The Old Well," . . . quite cleverly painted, and *sinning* chiefly by excessive prettiness. *The Nation*, XLVII. 464.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To do or commit, contrary to right or rule: with a cognate object.

And all is past, the sin is *sinn'd*, and I,
Lo! I forgive thee, as Eternal God
Forgives; do thou for thine own soul the rest.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

[Also used impersonally, as in the following quotation:

Meanwhile, ere thus was *sinn'd* and judged on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 229.]

**2.** To influence, force, or drive by sinning to some course of procedure: followed by an adverbial phrase noting the direction of the result effected.

I have *sinned* away your father, and he is gone.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

We have *sinned* him hence, and that he lives
God to his promise, not our practice, gives.
*Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 292.

**Sinning one's mercies**, being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. [Scotch.]

I know your good father would term this *sinning my mercies*. Scott.

**sin**[2] (sin), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *sin, syn, sen*, a contraction of *sithen*: see *sithen, sith*[1], and cf. *sine*[1], *syne, since*.] Same as *since*.

**sin.** An abbreviation of *sine*[2], 2.

**sin-absolver** (sin′ab-sol″vėr), *n.* One who absolves from the guilt of sin. [Rare.]

A divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin-absolver*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 50.

**Sinaic** (sī-nā′ik), *a.* [< *Sinai* + *-ic*.] Same as *Sinaitic*.

**Sinaitic** (sī-na-it′ik), *a.* [< NL. *Sinaiticus*, < *Sinai* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Sinai, or to the peninsula in which it is situated, in Arabia, between the two arms of the Red Sea: as, *Sinaitic* inscriptions; the *Sinaitic* tables.— **Sinaitic codex.** See *codex*, 2.

**sinamine** (si-nam′in), *n.* [< L. *sin*(*api*), mustard, + *amine* (?).] Allyl cyanide, $C_3H_5CN$, a substance obtained from crude oil of mustard.

**sinamon**†, **sinamone**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cinnamon*.

**sinapine** (sin′a-pin), *n.* [< F. *sinapine*; as *Sinapis* + *-ine*[2].] An organic base, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, existing as a sulphocyanate in white mustard-seed. The free base is quite unstable, and has not been obtained.

**Sinapis** (si-nā′pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), earlier *Sinapi*, < L. *sinapis*, usually *sinapi*, < Gr. *σίναπι, σίνηπι, σίναπυ, σίνηπυ, σίνηπυς*, in Attic *νᾶπυ*, mustard: see *senvy*.] A former genus of European and Asiatic cruciferous plants, including mustard, the type of the order. It is now regarded as a subgenus of *Brassica*, and as such distinguished by its spreading petals, and sessile beaked and cylindrical or angled pods with globose seeds. This is still the officinal name of mustard, of which the seeds are laxative, stimulant, emetic, and rubefacient. See *mustard*.

**sinapism** (sin′a-pizm), *n.* [= F. *sinapisme*, < L. *sinapismus*, < Gr. *σιναπισμός*, a mustard-plaster, < *σιναπίζειν* (> L. *sinapizare*), cover with a mustard-plaster, < *σίναπι* (> L. *sinapi*), mustard: see *senvy*.] A plaster composed wholly or in part of mustard-flour; a mustard-plaster.

The places ought, before the application of those topicke medicines, to be well prepared with the razour, and a *sinapisme* or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

**sin-born** (sin′bôrn), *a.* Born of sin; originating in or derived from sin; conceived in sin.

Thus the *sin-born* monster answer'd soon:
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 596.

**sin-bred** (sin′bred), *a.* Produced or bred by sin.

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works, honour dishonourable,
*Sin-bred*, how have ye troubled all mankind!
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 315.

**since** (sins), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< late ME. *sins, syns, sens* (cf. D. *sinds, sints*), a contraction of *sithence*, ult. < *sith*: see *sithence, sith*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** After that; from then till now; from a specified time in the past onward; continually afterward; in or during some part of a time between a specified past time and the present; in the interval that has followed a certain event or time; subsequently.

Saint George, that swinged the dragon, and e'er *since*
Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 288.

I hear Butler is made *since* Count of the Empire.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 30.

Ireland was probably then [1654] a more agreeable residence for the higher classes, as compared with England, than it has ever been before or *since*.
*Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

**2.** Before now; ago: with an adverbial phrase specifying the amount of time separating the event or time in question from the present: as, many years *since*; not long *since*.

This Church [of Amiens] was built by a certaine Bishop of this city, about foure hundred years *since*.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 15.

You know, if argument, or time, or love,
Could reconcile, long *since* we had shook hands.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, v. 3.

In the North long *since* my nest is made.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv. (song).

**II.** *prep.* Ever from the time of; throughout all the time following; continuously after and from; at some or any time during the period following; subsequently to.

You know *since* Pentecost the sum is due.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 1.

My last was of the first current, *since* which I received one from your Lordship. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 29.

Sam, who is a very good bottle companion, has been the diversion of his friends, upon account of his passion, ever *since* the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-one. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

A waste land, where no one comes,
Or hath come, *since* the making of the world.
*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**III.** *conj.* **1.** From the time when; in or during the time after.

A hundereth wyntyr, I watte wele,
Is wente *sen* I this werke had wroght.
*York Plays*, p. 49.

Ayenst nyght the wynde fell fayre in our waye, so that we sayled further that nyght thanne we dyde in any daye *syns* we departed from Jaffe.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

I have been in such a pickle *since* I saw you last.
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 282.

Now we began to repent our haste in coming from the settlements, for we had no food *since* we came from thence.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 20.

**2**†. When: after verbs noting knowledge or recollection.

Remember *since* you owed no more to time
Than I do now: with thought of such affections,
Step forth mine advocate. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 219.

**3.** As a sequel or consequence of the fact that; inasmuch as; because.

*Viol.* You are very bold.
*Jam.* 'Tis fit, *since* you are proud.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

Perhaps for want of food the soul may pine;
But that were strange, *since* all things bad and good,
*Since* all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
*Since* God himself is her eternal food.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

=**Syn.** 3. *Because, Since, As, Inasmuch as, For.* *Because* (originally *by cause*) is strong and the most direct. *Since*, starting from the idea of mere sequence in time, is naturally less emphatic as to causation: its clause more often precedes the main proposition. *As* is still weaker, and, like *since*, generally brings in the reason before the main proposition: *as* or *since* the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. *Inasmuch as* is the most formal and emphatic, being used only to mark the express reason or condition. *For* follows the main proposition, and generally introduces that which is really continuative of the main proposition and of equal or nearly equal importance, the idea of giving a reason being subordinate.

**Sinceny ware.** See *ware*[2].

**sincere** (sin-sēr′), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syncere*; < OF. *sincere, syncere*, F. *sincère* = Sp. Pg. It. *sincero*, < L. *sincerus*, sound, uninjured, whole (applied in a physical sense to the body, limbs, skin, etc.), clean (applied to a vessel, jar, etc.), pure (applied to saffron, ointment, gems, etc.), unmixed (applied to a race, tribe, etc.), real, genuine (applied to various things); in a fig. sense, sound, uncorrupted; ult. origin unknown. The word is appar. a compound, but the elements are uncertain, and various views have been held: (*a*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'without wax,' < *sine*, without, + *cera*, wax; explained as referring originally to clean vessels free from the wax sometimes used in sealing wine-jars, etc. This etymology is untenable. (*b*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'wholly separated,' < *sin-*, 'one,' seen also in *singuli*, one by one, *simplex*, single, simple, *semel*, once, etc. (see *same*), + *-cer* in *cernere* (pp. *cretus*), separate: see *concern, discern*. (*c*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'entirely pure,' < *sin-*, 'same, ever,' in L. *simul*, together, etc. (identical with *sin-* above), + *-cerus* for **scerus* = AS. *scīr*, bright, pure, sheer: see *sheer*[1].] **1.** Sound; whole; unbroken; without error, defect, or injury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He tried a third, a tough well chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere*,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his unshielded side.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 133.

**2.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; free from imitation; good throughout: as, *sincere* work. [Obsolete or archaic.]

As newborn babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word [the spiritual milk which is without guile, R. V.].
1 Pet. ii. 2.

Wood is cheap
And wine *sincere* outside the city gate.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 14.

**3.** Having no admixture; free; clear: followed by *of*. [Rare.]

Our air, *sincere of* ceremonious haze,
Forcing hard outlines mercilessly close.
*Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 26.

**4.** Unalloyed or unadulterated by deceit or unfriendliness; free from pretense or falsehood; honestly felt, meant, or intended: as, a *sincere* wish; a *sincere* effort.

His love *sincere*, his thoughts immaculate.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 76.

The instructions given them [the viceroys] by the Home Government show a *sincere* desire for the well-being of Ireland. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

**5.** Free from duplicity or dissimulation; honest in speech or intention; guileless; truthful; frank.

A woman is too *sincere* to mitigate the fury of her principles with temper and discretion.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 57.

If he is as deserving and *sincere* as you have represented him to me, he will never give you up so.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

Man's great duty is not to be *sincere*, but to be right; to be so, and not to believe that he is so.
*H. B. Smith*, System of Christian Theol., p. 190.

**6.** Morally pure; undepraved; upright; virtuous; blameless.

But now the bishop
Turns insurrection to religion:
Supposed *sincere* and holy in his thoughts,
He's followed both with body and with mind.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 202.

This Countrie is thought to haue beene the habitation of . . . Noah and his *sincerer* Familie. . . . Yet how soone, and how much, they degenerated in the wicked off-spring of cursed Cham. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

A Predicant or preaching Frier, a man of *sincere* life and conuersation. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

=**Syn.** 4 and 5. *Fair, Open*, etc. (see *candid*); *Cordial, Sincere*, etc. (see *hearty*), unfeigned, undissembling, artless, heartfelt.

**sincerely** (sin-sēr′li), *adv.* In a sincere manner, in any sense of the word *sincere*; wholly; purely; with truth; truly; really.

**sincereness** (sin-sēr′nes), *n.* Same as *sincerity*.

**sincerity** (sin-ser′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sincérité* = Sp. *sinceridad* = Pg. *sinceridade* = It. *sincerità*, < L. *sincerita*(*t-*)*s*, < *sincerus*, sincere: see *sincere*.] The state or character of being sincere. (*a*) Freedom from admixture, adulteration, or alloy; purity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast *sincerity*, as being for some thousand of years a pure and unmixed people.
*Feltham*, Brief Character of the Low Countries.

(*b*) Freedom from duplicity, deceit, or falsehood; honesty; truthfulness.

I speak not by commandment, but . . . to prove the *sincerity* of your love. 2 Cor. viii. 8.

*Sincerity* can never be taken to be the highest moral state. *Sincerity* is not the chief of virtues, as seems to be assumed. *H. B. Smith*, System of Christian Theol., p. 189.

(*c*) Integrity; uprightness; faithfulness.

In the integrity [margin, *sincerity*] of my heart and innocency of my hands have I done this. Gen. xx. 5.

**Order of Sincerity.** See *Order of the Red Eagle*, under *eagle*. =**Syn.** See *sincere*.

**sinch** (sinch), *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *cinch*.

**sincipital** (sin-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *sinciput* (*-pit-*), sinciput, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the sinciput: opposed to *occipital*. *Dunglison.*

**sinciput** (sin′si-put), *n.* [Formerly also *synciput*; < L. *sinciput*, the head, brain, lit. half a head (applied to the cheek or jowl of a hog), < *semi-*, half, + *caput*, head. In mod. use opposed to *occiput*, the back part of the head: see *occiput*.] 1. The upper half or part of the head; the dome of the skull; the calvarium, including the vertical, parietal, and frontal regions of the cranium: distinguished from *occiput*. [A usual restricted sense of the word to forehead or brow seems to have come from opposition to *hindhead* or *occiput*.]

2. In *entom.*, the front of the epicranium, or that part between the vertex and the clypeus.

**sinck**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sink*.

**sinckfoile**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinquefoil*.

**sincope**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syncope*.

**sindel**†, *n.* Same as *sendal*.

**sinder**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinder*.

**sinder**[2] (sin′dėr), *v.* A Scotch form of *sunder*.

**Sindh carpet.** A name given somewhat loosely to East Indian carpets and rugs of the poorest quality.

**sindick**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syndic*.

**sindle** (sin′dl), *adv.* [Also now or formerly *sindyll*, *sendyll*, *seindle*, *seyndill*, *seenil*, *senil*; perhaps < Sw. Dan. *sönder* in *i sönder*, asunder, separately: see *sunder*, *sinder*[2].] Seldom; rarely. [Scotch.]

> Wi' good white bread, and farrow-cow milk,
>   He bade her feed me aft;
> And ga'e her a little wee summer-dale wandie,
>   To ding me *sindle* and saft.
>
> *Lord Randal* (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

**sindle** (sin′dl), *a.* [Also *seindle*; < *sindle*, *adv.*] Rare. [Scotch.]

**sindoc**, *n.* See *sintoc*.

**sindon**† (sin′don), *n.* [< ME. *syndone*, *sendony*, < L. *sindon*, < Gr. σινδών, fine muslin or muslin, or something made from it, as a garment, napkin, sail, etc.; prob. from India or *Sind*, ult. < Skt. *Sindhu*, the Indus, a particular use of *sindhu*, a river: see *Indian*. Cf. *sendal*[1].] 1. A thin fabric, of cotton, linen, or silk.

> So Ioseph layde Ihesu to rest in his sepulture,
> And wrapped his body in a clothe called *sendony*.
>
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

2. A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper.

A book and a letter, . . . wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

**sine**[1] (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also *syne*, the usual spelling in Sc.; < ME. *sine*, *sync*, a later form, with added adverbial termination *-e* (in part a mere variant), of *sin*[2], contraction of *sithen*: see *sin*[2], *sith*[1].] I. *adv.* 1. After that; afterward: same as *since*, 1.

*Seyne* bowes of wylde bores with the braune lechyde. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

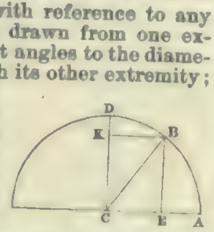
2. Before now; ago: same as *since*, 3: as, *lang syne*, long ago, used also as a noun, especially in the phrase *auld langsyne*, old times (see *langsyne*). [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

II. *conj.* After; since: same as *since*.

**sine**[2] (sīn), *n.* [< L. *sinus*, a bend, curve, fold, coil, curl, esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga, a bay, bight, gulf, NL. in math. a sine: see *sinus*.] 1†. A gulf.

> Such is the German Sea, such Persian *Sine*,
> Such th' Indian Gulf, and such th' Arabian Brine.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. In *trigon.*, formerly, with reference to any arc of a circle, the line drawn from one extremity of the arc at right angles to the diameter which passes through its other extremity; now ordinarily, with reference not to the arc but to the angle which it subtends at the center of the circle, the ratio of the aforesaid line to the radius of the circle.



Thus, in the diagram, BE is the sine of the arc AB (sometimes it is defined as half the chord of double the arc), and the ratio of BE to CB is the sine of the angle ACB. (See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*.) A more scientific definition of the sine is that of Euler, $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}i(e^{-xi} - e^{xi})$, where $i^2 = -1$, and $e$ is the Napierian base. The sine is also fully defined by the infinite series

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

But all the properties of sines are readily deduced from the definition that the sine is such a function that it vanishes with the variable, while

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sin x}{\mathrm{d}x} = \sqrt{1-(\sin x)^2}.$$

Abbreviated *sin*, as in formulæ here given.—**Arithmetic of sines**, analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, etc., of arcs, multiple arcs, etc.—**Artificial sine.** See *artificial*.—**Coversed sine**, the versed sine of the complement of an angle. In the diagram the ratio of DK to BC is the coversed sine of the angle ACB; and DK is the co-versed sine of the arc AB.—**Curve of sines.** See *curve*.—**Lines of sines**, a scale having divisions marked with values of an angle in arithmetical progression, the distances of the divisions from the origin being proportional to the sines of these angular values.—**Logarithmic sine**, the logarithm of a natural sine.—**Natural sine**, the sine as above defined: the expression arose when *sine* was still understood as a half-chord, and meant the sine for radius unity (or some multiple of ten).—**Sine galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*.—**Sine of the (*m*−1)th order**, the function expressed by the series

$$\frac{x^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} + \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + \frac{x^{3m-1}}{(3m-1)!} \pm \cdots$$

These functions were invented by Wronski.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point**, the sine of the angle between the first line and the plane of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two lines.—**Sine of three planes**, the sine of the angle between the first plane and the intersection of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two planes.—**Subversed sine.** Same as *supplemental versed sine*.—**Supplemental versed sine**, the difference between the versed sine and the diameter.—**Versed sine**, unity minus the cosine. Formerly, for the arc AB (see the diagram), it was understood to be the line EA; now the ratio of EA to BC is the versed sine of the angle ACB.—**Whole sine of a circle**, the radius.

**sine**[3] (sīn), *v. i.* [Cf. *sie*[1], *sile*[1].] 1. To strain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To leave off milking a cow. *Halliwell.*

**sine**[4] (sī′nē), *prep.* [L., without: see *sans*, *sinecure*.] A Latin preposition, signifying 'without.' See *sine die*, *sine qua non*.

**Sinea** (sin′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Heb. *sene*.] A genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidæ*, comprising only 8 species, 4 of which are from the western United States, while 3 are Mexican or South American. *S. diadema*, found throughout the United States, is a well-known enemy of the Colorado potato-beetle, commonly called *rapacious soldier-bug*. See cut under *Reduviidæ*.

**sin-eater**† (sin′ē″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in some parts of England, one who was hired in connection with funeral rites to eat a piece of bread placed near the bier, and who by this symbol took upon himself the sins of the deceased, that the departed soul might rest in peace. The usage is said to have originated in a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sin of my people."

The manner [in the County of Hereford] was that, when the Corps was brought out of the house and layd on the Biere, a Loafe of bread was brought out, and delivered to the *Sinne eater* over the corps, as also a Mazar-bowle of maple (Gossips bowle) full of beer, wch he was to drinke up, and sixpence in money, in consideration whereof he tooke upon him (ipso facto) all the Sinnes of the Defunct, and freed him (or her) from walking after they were dead. *Aubrey*, Remaines of Gentilisme, p. 35 (Folk-Lore Soc. Publ., IV. 35).

**sin-eating** (sin′ē″ting), *n.* The practices of the sin-eaters. *Hone*, Year-Book, July 19.

**sine-complement** (sīn′kom″plę-męnt), *n.* Same as *cosine*.

**sinecural** (sī′nę-kūr-al), *a.* [< *sinecure* + *-al.*] Of or relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

**sinecure** (sī′nę-kūr), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *sinécure* (< E.), < ML. *sine cura*, in the phrase *beneficium sine cura*, a benefice without the cure of souls: L. *sine*, without; *curā*, abl. of *cura*, care: see *sine*[4], *cure*, *n.*] I. *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. In England these exist —(*a*) where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; (*b*) where residence is not required, as in certain cathedral offices to which no spiritual function is attached except reading prayers and singing; (*c*) where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

Hence—2. Any office or position giving profitable returns without requiring work.

> Never man, I think,
> So moulder'd in a *sinecure* as he.
>
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

II. *a.* Free from exaction; profitable without requiring labor; sinecural.

Gibbon, whose *sinecure* place was swept away by the Economical Reform Bill of 1782. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

**sinecure** (sī′nę-kūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinecured*, ppr. *sinecuring*. [< *sinecure*, *n.*] To place in a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

**sinecurism** (sī′nę-kūr-izm), *n.* [= F. *sinécurisme*; as *sinecure* + *-ism*.] The holding of sinecures; a state of society or affairs in which sinecures are of frequent occurrence.

The English universities have suffered deeply from evils to which no American universities seem at present likely to be exposed—from clericism, celibacy, and *sinecurism*, for example. *C. W. Eliot*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 224.

**sinecurist** (sī′nę-kūr-ist), *n.* [= F. *sinécuriste*; as *sinecure* + *-ist*.] One who holds or seeks a sinecure.

He tilted as gallantly as ever against the placemen, the borough-mongers, and the *sinecurists*. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 254.

**sine die** (sī′nē dī′ē). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*[4]); *die*, abl. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Without day: used in connection with an adjournment of an assembly, or of any business or cause, without any specified day or time for reassembling, or resuming the subject or business. When a prisoner is suffered to go *sine die*, he is practically discharged.

**sine-integral** (sīn′in″tę-gral), *n.* The function

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x}\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

**Sinemurian** (sī-nę-mū′ri-an), *n.* The French name of a division of the Jurassic series; the equivalent of the Lower Lias of the English geologists. As typically developed at Semur, in France, it consists of three series, each characterized by a particular species of ammonite.

**sine qua non** (sī′nē kwā non). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*[4]); *qua*, abl. sing. fem. of *qui*, which (agreeing with *re*, thing, understood); *non*, not: see *non*[3].] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition: as, he made the presence of a witness a *sine qua non*; used attributively, indispensable; necessary.

Publication, in some degree, and by some mode, is a *sine qua non* condition for the generation of literature. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

**sine-titular** (sī′nē-tit″ų-lär), *a.* [< L. *sine*, without, + *titulus*, title: see *title*, *titular*.] Without a title for ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 196.

**sinew** (sin′ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sinnew*; < ME. *sinewe*, *synewe*, *synowe*, *synow*, *senewe*, *sinwe*, *senwe*, *sinue*, < AS. *sinu*, *seono*, *sionu* (*sinw-*, *sinew-*) = OFries. *sini*, *sine*, *sin* = MD. *senuwe*, *senue*, D. *zenuw* = MLG. *sene* = OHG. *senawa*, *senewa*, *senuwa*, MHG. *senewe*, *senwe*, *sene*, G. *sehne* = Icel. *sin* = Sw. *sena* = Dan. *sene* = Goth. **sinawa* (not recorded), a sinew; prob. Skt. *snāva* (for **sinava*), a sinew; perhaps akin to AS. *sāl* = OS. *sēl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. **sail* (inferred from deriv. *insailjan*) = OBulg. *silo*, a cord, rope, and to Gr. ἱμάς, a band; from a root **si*, Lett. *sinu*, I bind, Skt. √ *si* (1st pers. pres. *sinomi*), bind.] 1. A cord or tendon of the body. See *tendon*.

He . . . was grete and lene and full of veynes and of *senewes*, and was also so grym a figure that he was dredefull for to be-holde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

Cutting out the *sinews* of his hands and feet, he bore them off, leaving Jupiter behind miserably maimed and mangled. *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii.

2†. A nerve. Compare *aponeurosis*.

> The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
>   Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
> By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot,
>   And, like a net, all o'er the body spread.
>
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

Hence—3. Figuratively, muscle; nerve; nervous energy; strength.

> Oppressed nature sleeps:
> This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *sinews*.
>
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 105.

> You have done worthily; I have not seen,
> Since Hercules, a man of tougher *sinews*.
>
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

> All the wealth
> That *sinews* bought and sold have ever earn'd.
>
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 32.

4. A string or chord, as of a musical instrument.

> His sweetest strokes then sad Arion lent
> Th' inchanting *sinnews* of his Instrument.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

5. That which gives strength or in which strength consists; a supporting member or factor; a mainstay.

> What with Owen Glendower's absence thence,
> Who with them was a rated *sinew*, . . .
> I fear the power of Percy is too weak
> To wage an instant trial with the king.
>
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 17.

He that first said that Money was the *sinew* of all things spake it chiefly, in my opinion, in respect of the Warres. *North*, tr. of Plutarch's Lives [Cleomenes], p. 677.

Good company and good discourse are the very *sinews* of virtue. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 64.

The whalemen especially have been the *sinews* of the American navy. *The Century*, XL. 509.

**Sinew-backed bow.** See *bow*². — **Sinews of war,** money.

Neither is the authority of Machiavel to be despised, who scorneth the proverb of estate taken first from a speech of Mucianus, that moneys are the *sinews of wars*; and saith there are no true sinews of wars but the very sinews of the arms of valiant men.
*Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization (Works, ed. Spedding, [X. 324).

**sinew** (sin'ū), *v. t.* [< *sinew, n.*] **1.** To furnish with sinews; strengthen as by sinews; make robust; harden; steel.

He will rather do it [sue for peace] when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 88.

**2.** To serve as sinews of; be the support or mainstay of.

Wretches now stuck up for long tortures, lest luxury should feel a momentary pang, might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

**3.** To knit or bind strongly; join firmly. [Rare.]

Ask the Lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 91.

**sinewey**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *senvy*.

**sinewiness** (sin'ụ̄-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinewy. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sinewish**† (sin'ụ̄-ish), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-ish*¹.] Sinewy. [Rare.]

His [Hugh de Lacie's] neck was short, and his bodie hairie, as also not fleshie but *sinewish* and strong compact. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), [ii. 24 (Holinshed's Chron.).

**sinewize**† (sin'ụ̄-īz), *v. t.* [< *sinew* + *-ize*.] To sinew; make sinewy. [Rare.]

Such an anatomy of wit, so *sinewized* and arterized that 'tis the goodliest model of pleasure that ever was to behold. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

**sinewless** (sin'ụ̄-les), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-less*.] Having no sinews or muscles; lacking strength or vigor, as of sinews; not sinewy.

Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye; . . .
His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there,
Shrunken and *sinewless*, and ghastly bare.
*Byron*, Saul.

**sinewous**† (sin'ụ̄-us), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-ous*.] Sinewy.

His armes and other lims more *sinewous* than fleshie.
*Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), ii. 10 [(Holinshed's Chron.).

**sinew-shrunk** (sin'ū-shrungk), *a.* In *farriery*, having the sinews of the belly-muscles shrunk by excessive fatigue, as a horse.

**sinewy** (sin'ụ̄-i), *a.* [< ME. *senowy*; < *sinew* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Of the nature of a sinew; resembling a sinew; forming a sinew; tendinous: as, *sinewy* fibers; a *sinewy* muscle, in which the tendinous part is conspicuous.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all.
*Donne*, The Funeral.

**2.** Having strong sinews; hence, muscular; strong; brawny; robust.

Take oxen yonge, . . . playne bak and streght,
The thies sadde and *senowy*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

For thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yield
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 259.

**3.** Pertaining to or due to physical strength; hence, stout, strong, or vigorous in any way.

Motion and long-during action tires
The *sinewy* vigour of the traveller.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.

In the literature of Rome it is that we find the true El Dorado of rhetoric, as we might expect from the *sinewy* compactness of the language. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

**sinfonia** (sin-fọ̄-nē'ä̤), *n.* [It.: see *symphony*.] In *music*, same as *symphony*.

**sinfonie**†, *n.* In *music*, same as *symphony*.

**sinful** (sin'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *sinful, synful, senful, sunful*, < AS. *synful, synfull* (= Icel. *syndafullr, syndfullr* = Sw. *syndfull* = Dan. *syndefuld*), < *syn*, sin, + *full*, full: see *sin*¹ and *-ful*.] **1.** Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholy.

Thu, a wrecche *sunful* mon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

Shame attend the *sinful!*
I know my innocence.
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 5.

**2.** Containing or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God: as, *sinful* action; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so that, seeing me, she turned.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 506.

**3.** Contrary to propriety, discretion, wisdom, or the like; wrong; blameworthy.

Were it not *sinful* then, striving to mend,
To mar the subject that before was well?
*Shak.*, Sonnets, ciii.

=**Syn.** *Illegal, Immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), bad, evil, unrighteous, ungodly, impious.

**sinfully** (sin'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *synfulliche, sinfullike*; < *sinful* + *-ly*².] **1.** In a sinful manner. (*a*) So as to incur the guilt of sin; wickedly; iniquitously; unworthily.

"Sir," seide Hervy, "ye sey euell and *synfulliche*, but soche is now youre talente." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly. *South.*

(*b*) Reprehensibly; wrongly: a weakened sense.

We were a *sinfully* indiscreet and curious young couple to talk of the affairs of others as we did.
*D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

**2.** By sin; by or in consequence of sinful acts. [Rare.]

If a son that is by his father sent about merchandise do *sinfully* miscarry upon the sea, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 155.

**sinfulness** (sin'fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *synfulnesse*; < *sinful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sinful; especially, the quality of being contrary to the divine law; wickedness; depravity; moral corruption; iniquity: as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 360.

**sing** (sing), *v.*; pret. *sang* or *sung*, pp. *sung*, ppr. *singing*. [< ME. *singen, syngen* (pret. *sang, song*, pl. *sungen, songe*, pp. *sungen, songen, songe, i-sungen, i-songe*), < AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*, pl. *sungon*, pp. *sungen*), sing, chant, sound (used of the human voice, also poet. of the howling of wolves, the sound of a trumpet, etc.), = OS. *singan* = OFries. *sionga* = MD. *singen*, D. *zingen* = MLG. LG. *singen*, sing, = OHG. *singan*, sing, crow, MHG. G. *singen*, sing, = Icel. *syngja* = Sw. *sjunga* = Dan. *synge* = Goth. *siggwan* (for **singwan*), sing, also read or intone (used of Christ's reading the Scriptures in the synagogue); perhaps orig. imitative, like *ring*, and used orig. of the clash of weapons, resonance of metals, and the rush of a missile through the air (although in the earliest recorded uses it denotes human utterance). If imitative, it has nothing to do with AS. *secgan*, etc., say: see *say*¹. Hence *singe*¹, *song*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter words or inarticulate sounds in musical succession or with a tone that is musical in quality; chant: said of human beings.

On of the Jewys be gan to *syng*, and than all the women daunsed to gedyr by the space of an ower.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

Such musick, as 'tis said,
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning *sung*.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 119.

**2**†. Specifically, to intone.

Thei suffre not thei Latynes to *syngen* at here Awteres.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

**3.** To produce tuneful, musical, or rhythmical sounds: said of certain birds, beasts, and insects, and of various inanimate things: as, *singing* sands.

Bestes and . . . Bryddes . . . *songen* fulle delectabely, and meveden be craft, that it semede that thei weren quyke. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

When the bagpipe *sings* i' the nose.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 49.

At eve a dry cicala *sung*.
*Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

**4.** To give out a continuous murmuring, humming, buzzing, or whistling sound.

Another storm brewing; I hear it *sing* i' the wind.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 20.

The kettle was *singing*, and the clock was ticking steadily toward four o'clock. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ii.

**5.** To cry out with pain or displeasure; squeal. [Humorous.]

Certes, lecchours dide he grettest wo;
They sholde *singen* if that they were hent.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 13.

**6.** To compose verse; relate or rehearse something in numbers or verse.

Who would not *sing* for Lycidas? He knew
Himself to *sing*, and build the lofty rhyme.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 10.

**7.** To have the sensation of a continuous humming or ringing sound; ring.

Their ears *sing*, by reason of some cold and rheum.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

**8.** To be capable of being sung; be adaptable to a musical setting.

I know it [Ossianic hymn] myself very well, and I know several old poems that will *sing* to it.
*O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxviii.

**Singing bird.** (*a*) A bird that sings; a songster; a singer.

My old friend ought not to pass the remainder of his life in a cage like a *singing bird*.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 67.

(*b*) Technically, an oscine passerine bird, whether it can sing or not; any member of the *Oscines* or *Cantatores*, many of which are songless. — **Singing falcon.** See *singing hawk*, below. — **Singing fish,** a Californian toad-fish of the family *Batrachidæ*, the midshipman, *Porichthys porosissimus*. It attains a length of over 15 inches, and abounds on the Pacific coast of the United States from Puget Sound southward. — **Singing hawk,** one of five or six different African hawks of the genus *Melierax*, as *M. canorus* or *M. polyzonus*; a chanting-falcon. The name is due to *le faucon chanteur* of Levaillant, 1799, whence *Falco canorus* of Rislach, 1799, *F. musicus* of Daudin, 1800, *chanting-falcon* of Latham, 1802, together with the genus *Melierax* of G. R. Gray, 1840—all these terms being based upon the South African bird, *M. canorus*. The reputation of these hawks for musical ability appears to rest upon very slight basis of fact, if any. See cut under *Melierax*. — **Singing mouse,** a mouse that sings. It is not a distinct species. Some individuals of the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus*, and of the American wood-mouse, *Hesperomys leucopus*, have been known to acquire the trick or habit of warbling a few musical notes in a high key and with a shrill, wiry timbre, vocalizing in a manner fairly to be called singing. — **To hear a bird sing.** See *bird*¹. — **To sing out,** to speak or call out loudly and distinctly; shout. [Colloq.]

When the call-boy would *sing out* for Captain Beaugarde, in the second act, we'd find that he had levanted with our best slashed trousers. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xvi.

**To sing small,** to adopt a humble tone or part, as through defeat or inferiority; play a subordinate or insignificant part.

I must myself *sing small* in her company! I will never meet at hard edge with her.
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 96.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To utter in musical sounds or with musical alternations of pitch; chant.

And hy [they] *zonge* thane zang thet none other ne may *zynge*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds *sing* madrigals.
*Marlowe*, Passionate Shepherd to His Love.

**2**†. Specifically, to intone.

The mede that meny prestes taketh for masses that thei *syngen*. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 313.

**3.** To celebrate with singing, or with some form of sound resembling singing; proclaim musically or resonantly; chant.

I hear a tempest coming,
That *sings* mine and my kingdom's ruin.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

By what Voice, Sound, what Tongue,
Can this Eternall Deitie be *sung?*
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 80.

**4.** To frame, utter, or declaim in poetic form.

But now my Muse dull heavy numbers *sings*;
Cupid, 'tis thou alone giv'st verse her wings.
*Randolph*, Complaint against Cupid.

**5.** To celebrate in numbers or verse; describe or glorify in poetry.

That happy verse
Which aptly *sings* the good.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 18.

Arms, and the man I *sing*, who, forced by Fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expelled and exiled, left the Trojan shore.
*Dryden*, Æneid, i. 1.

**6.** To utter with enthusiasm; celebrate: as, to *sing* a person's praises on all occasions.

And I'll
Be bound, the players shall *sing* your praises then,
Without their poets. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

**7.** To usher in or out, attend on, or accompany with singing: as, to *sing* the old year out and the new year in.

Sweet bird, that *sing'st* away the early hours,
Of winters past or coming void of care,
Well pleased with delights which present are.
*Drummond*, Flowers of Sion, To the Nightingale.

I heard them *singing* home the bride;
And, as I listened to the song,
I thought my turn would come ere long.
*Longfellow*, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè, ii.

**8.** To bring, send, force, or effect, as any end or change, by singing: as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

She will *sing* the savageness out of a bear.
*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 200.

**To sing another song** or **tune,** to take a different tone; modify one's tone or manner, especially with humility or submissiveness. [Colloq.]

*Constable.* Madam,
The Queene must heare you *sing another song*
Before you part with vs.
*Elizabeth.* My God doth know,
I can no note but truth.
*Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, I. 207).

**To sing out,** to shout or call (something) loudly. [Colloq.]

"Who 's there?" *sung out* the lieutenant.
"Torches," was the answer.
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, i.

**To sing placebo**†. See *placebo*.—**To sing sorrow**†, to take a doleful, lugubrious tone; hence, to suffer discomfort or misfortune with no better remedy than complaints.

Though this were so, and your worship should find such a sword, it would be of service only to those who are dubbed knights, like the balsam; as for the poor squires, they may *sing sorrow*. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 18.

=**Syn.** 1. To carol, warble, chant, hymn.

**sing** (sing), *n.* [< *sing, v.*] A singing; an entertainment of song. [Colloq.]

**sing.** An abbreviation of *singular*.

**singable** (sing′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *sing* + *-able*.] Capable of being sung; suitable for singing.

But for the most part Mr. Gilbert has addressed himself . . . to the task of writing, for Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, pure twaddle, appropriate twaddle, exquisitely *singable* twaddle. *The Academy*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 247.

**singableness** (sing′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being singable; appropriateness for singing.

The *singableness* of poems and hymns.
*The Nation*, March 30, 1871, p. 223.

**singe** (sinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singed*, ppr. *singeing*. [Early mod. E. also *sindge*; an altered form of *senge* (see note under *English*), < ME. *sengen*, *seengen* (pp. *seind*, *seynd*, *sengid*), < AS. **sengan* (in comp. *besengan*), singe, burn (= MD. *senghen*, D. *zengen* = OHG. *sengan*, *senkan*, MHG. G. *sengen*, singe, scorch, parch, burn; cf. Icel. *sangr*, singed, burnt), causal of *singan* (pret. *sang*), sing, 'make to sing,' with reference to the singing or hissing noise made by singeing hair, and the sound given out by a burning log.] 1. To burn superficially; especially, to burn off the ends or projections of: as, to *singe* a fowl (to burn off the small downy or thready feathers left after plucking); to *singe* cloth or calico (to burn off the projecting pile or nap); to *singe* the hair of the head.

Thet uer [fire] . . . *zength* and bernth ofte the huyte robe of chastete and of maydenhod.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 229.

*Seynd* bacoun and somtyme an ey or tweye.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it do *singe* yourself.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 141.

If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To parch; make arid and dry.

The scorching sky
Doth *singe* the sandy wilds of spiceful Barbary.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 312.

3. To act on with an effect similar to that of heat: said of extreme cold. [Rare.]

The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or rosted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are scorched and *sindged* with nipping cold.
*Holland*, Pliny, xxii. 25.

4. Figuratively, to injure superficially; come near injuring seriously; harm.

Flirtation, after all, was not necessarily a *singeing* process. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxvii.

'Twas truth *singed* the lies
And saved me, not the vain sword nor weak speech!
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 57.

**Singed cat,** a cat disfigured with burnt fur; hence, a person of unprepossessing appearance, but of good sound character or qualities, or one whose reputation has been injured, but who is nevertheless deserving of regard.

But I forgive ye, Tom. I reckon you're a kind of a *singed cat*, as the saying is—better 'n you look.
*Mark Twain*, Tom Sawyer, i.

**To singe off,** to remove by singeing or burning.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids a-row and bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *singed off* with brands of fire.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 171.

**To singe one's beard,** to deal a stinging insult to one.

On the 19th of April [1587] he [Sir Francis Drake] entered the harbour of Cadiz, . . . and in the course of two nights and one day had sunk, burnt, or captured shipping of ten thousand tons lading. To use his own expressive phrase, he had *singed the Spanish king's beard*.
*Knight*, Popular Hist. Eng., III. 215.

=**Syn.** 1. *Sear*, etc. See *scorch*.

**singe** (sinj), *n.* [< *singe, v.*] 1. A burning of the surface; a scorching; hence, a heat capable of singeing.

An appalling mystic light—the *singe* and glow of the flame of the pit! *J. H. Shorthouse*, Countess Eve, xi.

2. An injury or hurt caused by singeing; a superficial burn.

**singeing** (sin′jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *singe, v.*] The act or process of burning superficially. Specifically—(*a*) Removal by fire of down and thread-feathers from a fowl after plucking. See the quotation under *filoplume*. (*b*) The removal of the nap by heat in the preparation of calico for printing. See *singe, v. t.*, 1.

**singeing-lamp** (sin′jing-lamp), *n.* A lamp used to singe the hair from a horse, instead of clipping it. It has a flat body, with an opening on one side of the light-chamber. *E. H. Knight.*

**singeingly** (sin′jing-li), *adv.* With heat sufficient to singe. [Rare.]

The bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *sindgingly* hot, as it was in him that took one of Melancthon's relations by the hand, and so scorched her that she bare the mark of it to her dying day.
*Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, App.

**singeing-machine** (sin′jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for singeing textile fabrics in the process of finishing them, especially cotton cloth to prepare it for printing.

**singel**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shingle*$^1$.

**singer**$^1$ (sing′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *synger*, *syngare* (= MLG. *singer* = MHG. *singære*, *singer*, G. *singer*); as *sing, v.*, + *-er*$^1$. The word took the place of the earlier noun *songer*.] 1. One who sings; one who makes music with the voice; specifically, a trained or professional vocalist.

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments.
Eccl. ii. 8.

I remembered his fine voice; I knew he liked to sing—good *singers* generally do.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. In the early church and in the Greek Church, a member of one of the minor orders of clergy; one who is ordained to sing in the church. The order existed as early as the third or fourth century. In the early church the singers were distinctively called *canonical singers*.

3. One who composes or rehearses anything in verse.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the *singer* of an empty day.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, Int.

4. A bird that sings; a bird that naturally sings well, or can be trained to sing tunes; a singing bird: as, the male mocking-bird is a *singer*, but the female is not; the canary is a good *singer*.

**singer**$^2$ (sin′jėr), *n.* [< *singe* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which singes. Specifically, in *calico-manuf.*: (*a*) A person employed in singeing the nap off the cloth. (*b*) A singeing-machine.

**singeress**† (sing′ėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *singeresse*; < *singer*$^1$ + *-ess*.] A female singer.

Alle the syngers and *syngeresses*.
*Wyclif*, 2 Par. [2 Chron.] xxxv. 25.

**Singhalese,** *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sinhalese*, *Cingalese*, etc., < *Sinhala*, 'of lions,' whence, through Pāli *Sihalan*, Hind. *Silān*, etc., come Ceylon and the other Eur. forms of the name.] See *Cingalese*.

**Singhara nut.** See *water-nut*.

**singing** (sing′ing), *n.* [< ME. *syngyng*; verbal n. of *sing, v.*] 1. The act, process, or result of uttering sounds that are musical in quality or in succession; chanting; cantillation.

Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner *syngyn[g]*, ner non lowde dysports.
*Paston Letters*, III. 314.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. Cant. ii. 12.

2. The act of telling, narrating, or describing anything in verse.—3. A sensation as of a prolonged ringing sound in the ears or head; tinnitus aurium.

I have a *singing* in my head like that of a cartwheel; my brains are upon a rotation.
*Harington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 152. (*Jodrell.*)

*Singings* in the ear, gurglings in the throat: . . . all these were ominous sleep-warnings.
*Anthropological Jour.*, XIX. 119.

**Melismatic singing.** See *melismatic*.

**singing** (sing′ing), *p. a.* Of tones, sustained and sonorous, as if produced by a well-trained voice; cantabile.

The cantabile notes [of the skylark] are long-sustained and delightfully inflected tones, which have a true *singing* character. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 90.

**singing-bird** (sing′ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *singing bird* (*b*) (which see, under *sing, v. i.*).

**singing-book** (sing′ing-bůk), *n.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

When shall we have a new set of *singing-books*, or the viols? *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 9.

**singing-bread**† (sing′ing-bred), *n.* [< ME. *syngyng-brede*; < *singing* + *bread*$^1$.] Same as *singing-cake*, 1.

Item, j box of *syngyng* brede.
*Paston Letters*, I. 470. [Inventory of plate belonging to [a Chapel.]

The altar breads were of two kinds. The larger, called *singing-bread*, were used for the sacrifice; the smaller, called houseling-bread, were used for the communion of the people. *Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests [(E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 69.

**singing-cake**† (sing′ing-kāk), *n.* 1. The larger altar-bread used by the priest for the fraction and his own communion: so called from the service of song which accompanied its manufacture. Also called *singing-bread*, *singing-loaf*.

If the church always professed a communion, why have you one priest standing at the altar alone, with one *singing cake* for himself, which he showeth to the people to be seen and honoured, and not to be eaten?
*Bp. Cooper*, Defence of the Truth, p. 152. (*Davies.*)

2. A wafer for sealing letters or other documents.

The letters, finished and sealed up with *singing-cake*, he delivered unto us.
*Munday's English Romayne Life*, 1590 (Harl. Misc., [VII. 139). (*Davies.*)

**singing-flame** (sing′ing-flām), *n.* A flame, as a gas-jet, which, when burned in a tube of proper length, produces a clear, musical note.

**singing-gallery** (sing′ing-gal″e̤-ri), *n.* A gallery occupied by singers, as in a church or cathedral: in New England often called the *orchestra*.

The balustrade of a *singing-gallery* (cantoria) in the Cathedral. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 139.

**singing-hinny** (sing′ing-hin″i), *n.* A rich kneaded cake, containing butter and currants, and baked on a griddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

For any visitor who could stay, neither cream nor finest wheaten flour was wanting for "turf-cakes" and "*singing-hinnies*," with which it is the delight of the northern housewives to regale the honoured guest, as he sips their high priced tea. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

**singing-loaf**† (sing′ing-lōf), *n.* Same as *singing-cake*, 1.

**singingly** (sing′ing-li), *adv.* In a singing manner; with sounds like singing.

Counterfaite courtiers—speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly*. *North*, Philosopher at Court (1575), p. 16.

**singing-man** (sing′ing-man), *n.* A man who sings or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals.

The prince broke thy head for liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 98.

**singing-master** (sing′ing-mȧs″tėr), *n.* A teacher of the art of singing; specifically, the teacher of a singing-school. Also *singing-teacher*.

He . . . employed an itinerant *singingmaster* . . . to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 112.

**singing-muscle** (sing′ing-mus″l), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of any oscine bird, serving to actuate the syrinx and thus modulate the voice in singing. See *syrinx*.

**singing-school** (sing′ing-sköl), *n.* A school or class in which singing is taught, together with the rudiments of musical notation and of harmony; a song-school.

**singing-voice** (sing′ing-vois), *n.* The voice as used in singing: opposed to *speaking-voice*.

These are the limits for the human *singing-voice*.
*S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 28.

**singing-woman** (sing′ing-wům″an), *n.* A woman who sings or is employed to sing. 2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

**singio** (sin′ji-ō), *n.* [Native name.] A siluroid fish of the Ganges, *Saccobranchus singio*, having the opercular gill so modified that the fish is able to travel on land. *Owen.*

**single**$^1$ (sing′gl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sengle* (see note under *English*); < ME. *single*, *sengle*, < OF. *single*, *sengle* = Pg. *singelo* = It. *singulo*, *singolo*, < L. *singulus*, single, separate (usually in the pl. *singuli*, one by one), for **sinculus*, **simculus*, < *sim-*, as in *sim-plex*, simple, single (akin to E. *same*: see *simple*, *same*), + dim. suffix *-culus*. Hence ult. *singular*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being a unit, as distinguished from a number: often used expletively for emphasis: as, not a *single* word was said.

No *single* soul
Can we set eye on.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 130.

My Paper has not in it a *single* Word of News.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

2. Alone; by one's self or by itself; separate or apart from others; unaccompanied or unaided; detached; individual; particular.

Each man apart, all *single* and alone,
Yet an arch-villain keeps him company.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 110.

*King.* What, at your meditations! Who attends you?
*Arethusa.* None but my *single* self: I need no guard;
I do no wrong, nor fear none.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

3. Unmarried; also, pertaining to or involving celibacy: as, *single* life; the *single* state.

Elles God forbede but he sente
A wedded man hym grace to repente
Wel ofte rather than a *sengle* man.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 423.

But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in *single* blessedness.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 78.

**4.** Unique; unmatched; singular; unusual.

Bare legged and in *sengle* apparayle.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 13.

That you may know my *single* charity,
Freely I here remit all interest.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

I am *single* in my circumstances — a species apart in the political society. *Bolingbroke*, To Marchmont, quoted in [Walpole's Letters, II. 159, note.

**5.** Pertaining to one person or thing; individual, as opposed to common, general, or universal; also, pertaining to one class, set, pair, etc.: as, a *single* dory (a boat manned by one person).

Trust to thy *single* virtue. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 103.

Narrower scrutiny, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God; which bears no *single* sense.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 517.

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When *single* thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute.
*Tennyson*, You Ask me Why.

**6.** Private; relating to the affairs of an individual; not public; relating to one's self.

All our service
In every point twice done and then done double
Were poor and *single* business to contend
Against those honors deep and broad wherewith
Your majesty loads our house.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 16.

**7.** Free from combination, complication, or complexity; simple; consisting of one only.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound, so propositions are distinguished. *Watts.*

**8.** Normal; sound; healthy: often applied to the eye, and in that connection used figuratively of simplicity or integrity of character or purpose.

If therefore thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. Mat. vi. 22.

And now, courteous Reader, that I may not hold thee too long in the porch, I only crave of thee to read this following discourse with a *single* eye, and with the same ends as I had in penning it.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 16.

All readers of his [Matthew Arnold's] know how free he is from anything strained or fantastic or paradoxical, and how absolutely *single* his eye is.
*J. Burroughs*, The Century, XXVII. 925.

**9.** Free from duplicity; sincere; honest; straightforward.

Banish all compliment but *single* truth
From every tongue and every shepherd's heart.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

Sure, he's an honest, very honest gentleman;
A man of *single* meaning. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

**10†.** Not strong or heavy; weak: noting beer, ale, etc., and opposed to *double* or *strong* beverages.

The very smiths,
That were half venturers, drink penitent *single* ale.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Sack 's but *single* broth;
Ale 's meat, drink, and cloth,
Say they that know never a letter.
*Witts Recreations* (1654). (*Nares.*)

**11†.** Feeble; trifling; foolish; silly.

Is not . . . your chin double? your wit *single?*
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 207.

He utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

**12.** In *bot.*, solitary: said of a flower when there is only one on a stem; also, in common usage, noting flowers which have only the normal number of floral envelops — that is, which are not double. See *double*, 6.— **13.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, not double, triple, etc.; not paired; azygous; simple; solitary; alone; one: generally emphatic, in implied comparison with things or parts of things that are ordinarily double, paired, several, etc.— **A single blind** (*milit.*). See *blind*$^{1}$, 4.— **At single anchor.** See *anchor*$^{1}$.— **Single action.** See *action.*— **Single-action harp.** See *harp*, 1.— **Single billet.** See *billet*$^{2}$.— **Single blessedness.** See *blessedness.*— **Single block.** See *block*$^{1}$, 11.— **Single-boater,** a trawling-cutter not belonging to a fleet: used by English fishermen. *J. W. Collins.*— **Single bond.** See *bond*$^{1}$, 7.— **Single bridging, burton, combat.** See the nouns.— **Single-cylinder machine,** a printing-machine that prints with a single cylinder on one side only of a sheet of paper.— **Single entry.** See *bookkeeping.*— **Single file.** See *file*$^{3}$.— **Single floor.** See *floor.*— **Single-fluid battery** or **cell,** in *elect.* See *cell*, 8.— **Single man,** a man not married. In law the phrase may apply to any person not married at the time in question.

A widow is a *single man*, within a public land act.
*Silver v. Ladd*, 7 Wall. 219.

**Single money,** money in small denominations; small change. *Halliwell.*

*Face.* What box is that?
*Sub.* The fish-wives' rings, I think,
And the ale-wives' *single money.*
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

**Single mordent, oyster, poplin.** See the nouns.— **Single pneumonia,** pneumonia affecting only one lung.— **Single proceleusmatic,** a pyrrhic.— **Single soldier†,** a private.

I'se e'en turn a *single sodger* mysell, or maybe a sergeant or a captain, if ye plague me the mair.
*Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

**Single standard, stop, tax.** See the nouns.— **Single woman.** (*a*) A woman not married. (*b*†) By euphemism, a harlot or prostitute. [Old slang.]

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is single, in any sense of the word. Specifically — (*a*) *pl.* The twisted threads of silk made of single strands of the raw silk as wound from the cocoon. When simply cleaned and wound, the silk is called *dumb singles*, and is used for making bandana handkerchiefs, and, after bleaching, for gauze and similar fabrics. When wound, cleaned, and thrown, the silk is termed *thrown singles*, and is used for ribbons and common silks. When wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, and twisted in one direction, it becomes *tram*, and is used for the woof or shoot of gros de Naples, velvets, and flowered silks. When wound, cleaned, spun, doubled, and thrown, so that it resembles the strand of rope, it is called *organzine*, and is used for warp. (*b*) *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played with one on a side: opposed to *doubles*, which are played with two on a side. (*c*) In the game of loo, a deposit in the pool of three chips, made by the dealer before the playing begins. (*d*) In *base-ball*, a safe hit that allows the batter to reach the first base, but not the second. (*e*) In *cricket*, a hit for which one run is scored.

**2.** In *falconry*, a talon or claw.

I grant it not. Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her talents; and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty *singles*,
And her long *singles*, grip'd her more then other.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 99).

**3.** The tail of an animal; properly, in *hunting*, the tail of the buck. *Halliwell.*

There 's a kind of acid humor that nature hath put in our *singles*, the smell whereof causeth our enemies, viz. the doggs, to fly from us.
*Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 63. (*Davies.*)

**4.** A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]— **In single,** singly; individually; separately.

Finding therefore the most of their actions *in single* to be weak, . . . I concluded that, if their single ambition and ignorance was such, then certainly united in a Councell it would be much more.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**single**$^{1}$ (sing'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *singled*, ppr. *singling*. [< *single*$^{1}$, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make single, separate, or alone; retire; sequester.

Many men there are than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled;* and yet in society with others none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

**2.** To select individually from among a number; choose out separately from others: commonly followed by *out*.

Each *singled out* his man.
*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

Him Hector *singled*, as his troops he led,
And thus inflam'd him, pointing to the dead.
*Pope*, Iliad, xv. 652.

**3†.** To lead aside or apart from others.

*Single* you thither then this dainty doe,
And strike her home by force, if not by words.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 117.

If we can, *single* her forth to some place.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

**4.** *Naut.*, to unite, so as to combine several parts into one: as, to *single* the tacks and sheets.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To separate; go apart from others: said specifically of a hunted deer when it leaves the herd. *Halliwell* (under *hunting*).

It is indeed a reflection somewhat mortifying to the author who breaks his ranks, and *singles* out for public favour, to think that he must combat contempt before he can arrive at glory. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning.

**2.** Same as *single-foot.*

**single**$^{2}$† (sing'gl), *v. i.* [< OF. *singler*, *sigler*, F. *cingler* = Sp. *singlar* = Pg. *singrar* (ML. *siglare*), sail, cut the water with a full wind, make head (cf. OF. *single*, *sigle*, a sail): see *sail*$^{1}$, *v.*, and cf. *seel*$^{3}$.] To sail before the wind; make head.

A royall shippe I sawe, by tyde and by winde,
*Single* and sayle in sea as sweet as milke.
*Puttenham*, Partheniades, x.

**single-acting** (sing'gl-ak″ting), *a.* Of any reciprocating machine or implement, acting effectively in only one direction: distinguished from *double-acting.* Specifically applied to any machine — as a pump, a steam-engine, etc. — in which work is performed by, or performed upon, a reciprocating plunger or piston, and in which only one of the two strokes of the plunger or piston during a single reciprocation is effective.— **Single-acting pedal.** See *pedal.*

**single-banked** (sing'gl-bangkt), *a.* **1.** Carrying but one oarsman on a thwart, as a boat.— **2.** Having but one bank or tier of oars, as the lighter vessels of antiquity.— **3.** Having but one bank or row of keys, as an organ.

**single-bar** (sing'gl-bär), *n.* A swingletree.

**single-breasted** (sing'gl-bres″ted), *a.* **1.** Having but one breast.— **2.** Having buttons on one side only and buttonholes on the other: noting a coat, waistcoat, or other garment. Compare *double-breasted.*

A thoroughly single man, single-minded, single-hearted, buttoning over his single heart a *single-breasted* surtout.
*Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

**single-brooded** (sing'gl-brö″ded), *a.* Bringing forth young once annually; having but one annual generation, or one brood a year, as an insect, bird, or other animal. See *silkworm.*

**single-cut** (sing'gl-kut), *a.* Noting a file which has but a single rank of teeth — that is, has the teeth cut in one direction only, and not crossing.

**singled†** (sing'gld), *a.* [< *single*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a single or tail.

Their sheepe are very small, sharpe *singled*, handfull long.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

**single-dotted** (sing'gl-dot″ed), *a.* Having one dot, point, or mark of color; unipunctate: as, the *single-dotted* wave, *Acidalia scutulata*, a British moth.

**single-eyed** (sing'gl-īd), *a.* [< *single*$^{1}$ + *eye*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1.** Having only one eye; cyclopean; monoculous; one-eyed, as the Cyclops Polyphemus figuring in Homer's Odyssey, or as various animals. See *Cyclops*, *Monoculus.*— **2.** Having the eye single or sound; earnest; devoted; unselfish. Compare *single*$^{1}$, *a.*, 8.

You are . . . too noble, *single-eyed*, self-sacrificing, to endure my vanity and meanness for a day.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xx.

A sturdy, healthy, *single-eyed* peasantry, from whom the defenders of the country by sea and land, the skilled artificers, . . . are recruited. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 377.

**single-fire** (sing'gl-fīr), *a.* Having the fulminate inside the base or head, and not intended to be reloaded after firing: said of a cartridge. Such cartridges may be either center-fire or rim-fire.

**single-foot** (sing'gl-fůt), *n.* A gait of horses, better known as the rack. See *rack*$^{8}$. [Western U. S.]

Most of the time the horse kept on a steady *single-foot*, but this was varied by a sharp lope every now and then.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 210.

**single-foot** (sing'gl-fůt), *v. i.* [< *single-foot*, *n.*] To move with the single-foot gait; rack. Also *single.*

The horse often *single-foots* faster than he trots.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 246.

**single-footer** (sing'gl-fůt″ėr), *n.* [< *single-foot* + *-er*$^{1}$.] A horse which uses the single-foot gait; a racker.

My best *single-footer* is my fastest trotter.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 247.

**single-handed** (sing'gl-han″ded), *a.* [< *single*$^{1}$ + *hand* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1.** Having only one hand.— **2.** Working without the aid of other hands or workmen; acting alone; unassisted.

He was left to cope *single-handed* with the whole power of France. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

**3.** Capable of being used, managed, or executed with one hand or by one person: as, a *single-handed* fishing-rod; a *single-handed* undertaking.— **Single-handed boring.** See *boring.*

**single-hearted** (sing'gl-här″ted), *a.* [< *single*$^{1}$ + *heart* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1.** Having a single, sincere, or honest heart; free from duplicity.

Nor lose they Earth who, *single-hearted*, seek
The righteousness of Heaven!
*Whittier*, The Christian Tourists.

**2.** Proceeding from or characteristic of a sincere heart.

Mrs. Lapham came to their help, with her skill as nurse, . . . and a profuse *single-hearted* kindness.
*W. D. Howells*, Silas Lapham, ii.

**single-heartedly** (sing'gl-här″ted-li), *adv.* With singleness, sincerity, or integrity of heart.

The more quietly and *single-heartedly* you take each step in the art, the quicker, on the whole, will your progress be. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

**single-loader** (sing'gl-lō″dėr), *n.* A breech-loading rifle without a magazine, which is charged and fired with a single cartridge: so called to distinguish it from a magazine-rifle or repeating arm that has a reserve of cartridges supplied to the chamber automatically.

**single-lunged** (sing'gl-lungd), *a.* [< *single*$^{1}$ + *lung* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having but one lung: specifically noting the genus *Ceratodus*, or the *Monopneumones*.

**single-minded** (sing′gl-mīn″ded), *a.* [< *single*$^1$ + *mind*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Having a single or honest mind or heart; free from duplicity; ingenuous; guileless.

An unpretending, *single-minded*, artless girl — infinitely to be preferred by any man of sense and taste to such a woman as Mrs. Elton. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxxviii.

The *single-minded* religious enthusiast, incapable of dissimulation or procrastination.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 42.

2. Having but one object or end in view; unswerving; undeviating.

No democratic ideas distracted its *single-minded* loyalty. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 458.

**single-mindedness** (sing′gl-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being single-minded.

Practical morality means *singlemindedness*, the having one idea; it means what in other spheres would be the greatest narrowness.
*F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 179, note.

**singleness** (sing′gl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being single, in any sense of the word.

**singlere**†, *n.* [ME. *synglere*, < OF. *sengler*, *saingler*, *sanglier*, F. *sanglier*, a wild boar: see *sanglier*.] A wild boar.

Boyes in the subarbis bourdene ffulle heghe,
At a bare *synglere* that to the bente rynnys.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3123.

**single-soled** (sing′gl-sōld), *a.* [< *single*$^1$ + *sole*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a single sole; hence, poor; poverty-stricken. In the quotation from Shakspere a pun is intended, turning on the double meanings of *single* (simple, foolish) and *souled*.

Gentilhome de bas relief. A thred-bare or *single-soled* gentleman, a gentleman of low degree.
*Cotgrave* (under *relief*).

*Mer.* Follow me this jest now till thou hast worn out thy pump, that, when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain after the wearing sole singular.
*Rom.* O *single-soled* jest, solely singular for the singleness! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 69.

**single-stick** (sing′gl-stik), *n.* 1. A cudgel for use with one hand, as distinguished from the *quarter-staff*. It is usually fitted with a guard for the hand, somewhat like that of a saber. Compare *back-sword*.—2. The play or practice with such cudgels; the art of attack and defense with them: as, to learn *single-stick*.—3. A wooden sword used on board ship for teaching the use of the cutlas.

**singlet** (sing′glet), *n.* [< *single*$^1$ + *-et*$^1$; appar. formed in imitation of *doublet*.] 1. An unlined waistcoat: opposed to a *doublet*, which is lined. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. An undershirt or undervest.

This word was *singlet*, which came up to me printed on my first washing bill in Liverpool. I had never seen it before; but its suggestion of doublet of course showed me that it must mean an undervest, as it did — a merino under-shirt. . . . It is a Lancashire word; . . . it is not dialectical, which being Romanic it could not be.
*R. G. White*, England Without and Within, p. 384.

**single-taxism** (sing′gl-taks′izm), *n.* [< *single*$^1$ + *tax* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or beliefs of the advocates of the single tax. See *tax*. [Recent.]

The fourth section of the Knights of Labor declaration of principles, as last amended, is good enough *single taxism* for the present. *The Standard* (New York), VII. 9.

**singlethorn** (sing′gl-thôrn), *n.* A Japanese fish, *Monocentris japonicus*, of the family *Berycidæ*, remarkable for the size of its head, its strong thorn-like spines, and its mailed suit of hard projecting scales. It is of a silvery-white color, and about 6 or 7 inches long. It is the only known species of the genus.

**singleton** (sing′gl-ton), *n.* [In def. 1 < *single*$^1$, *a.*, 11, foolish, + *-ton* (cf. *simpleton*). In def. 2 < *single*$^1$, *a.*, 1, + *-ton* (after the preceding).] 1. A silly fellow; a simpleton. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *whist*, a hand containing only one card of some suit; a card which is the only one of a suit in the hand of a player.

Outside the modern signalling system and the absolute rejection of the *Singleton* lead, there is very little difference between the whist of to-day and the whist of Hoyle and Matthews. *R. A. Proctor*, How to Play Whist, Pref.

**single-touch** (sing′gl-tuch), *n.* A method of making artificial magnets. See *magnet*.

**singletree** (sing′gl-trē), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

**singlin** (sing′glin), *n.* [For *singling, < *single*$^1$ + *-ing*$^1$.] A handful of gleaned grain; a single gleaning. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

**singlings** (sing′glingz), *n.* [< *single*$^1$ + *-ing*$^1$.] In *distilling*, the crude spirit which is the first to come over.

The *singlings*, or spirits of first extraction.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 209.

**singlo** (sing′glō), *n.* A sort of fine tea, consisting of large, flat leaves, not much rolled. *Simmonds*.

**singly** (sing′gli), *adv.* [< *single*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] 1. As a unit; as or in the form or capacity of one person or thing.

The man I speak of cannot in the world
Be *singly* counterpoised. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 91.

Those great acts . . . God had done
*Singly* by me against their conquerors.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 244.

2. Individually; particularly; separately; one at a time.

I beseech you, let me answer to the particular of the inter'gatories: demand them *singly*.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 208.

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3. Without aid or accompaniment; alone.

But great Achilles *singly* clos'd the gate.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 560.

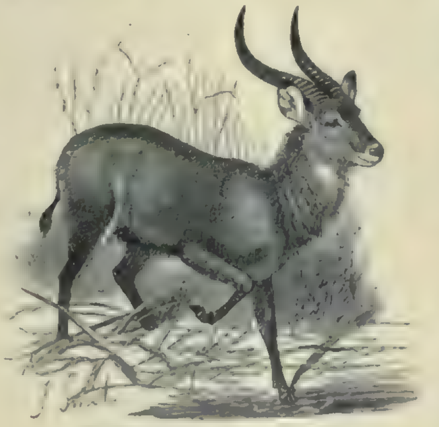
4†. Solely; uniquely; singularly.

Thou *singly* honest man,
Here, take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. Go, live rich and happy.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 530.

An edict *singly* unjust. *Milton*. (*Todd.*)

5. Honestly; sincerely. *Imp. Dict.*

**sing-sing** (sing′sing), *n.* [African.] A West African kob antelope, *Kobus sing-sing*. See *kob*.



Sing-sing Antelope (*Kobus sing-sing*).

**singsong** (sing′sông), *a.* and *n.* [< *sing*, *v.*, + obj. *song*.] I. *a.* 1. Making songs, rimes, or inferior poetry.

From huffing Dryden to *sing-song* D'Urfey.
*Tom Brown*, Works, III. 39. (*Davies.*)

2. Monotonously rhythmical in cadence and time; chanting.

Prayers were chanted in the nasal *singsong* way in which prayers are said here.
*C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. Verse intended or suitable for singing; a ballad; hence, bad verse; mere rime rather than poetry.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flushed with victory over us in the reign of King Edward the Second.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 119.

I ne'er with wits or witlings pass'd my days,
To spread about the itch of verse and praise;
Nor, like a puppy, daggled through the town,
To fetch and carry *sing-song* up and down.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 226.

2. A monotonous rhythmical cadence, sound, or tone; a wearying uniformity in the rising and falling inflections of the voice, especially in speaking.

A skilled lover of music, he [Collins] rose from the general *sing-song* of his generation to a harmony that had been silent since Milton. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 387.

3. A convivial meeting, at which every person is expected to contribute a song. [Colloq.]

The illustrated programme of the forthcoming *Sing-song*, whereof he was not a little proud.
*R. Kipling*, Only a Subaltern.

**singsong** (sing′sông), *v.* [< *singsong*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To make songs or verses; also, to make singsong sounds; utter a monotonous chant.

There 's no glory
Like his who saves his country, and you sit
*Sing-songing* here; but, if I'm any judge,
By God, you are as poor a poet, Wyatt,
As a good soldier. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in singsong.

The chorus chattered and *singsonged* their satisfaction.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 588.

**singspiel** (sing′spēl), *n.* [G., < *singen*, sing, + *spiel*, play: see *sing* and *spell*$^3$.] A semidramatic work or performance in which a series of incidents are related or represented in song. The form is almost entirely confined to Germany, where it was the precursor of the opera. Its peculiarity lies in the strict subordination of the instrumental accompaniments to the vocal parts. Originally it included both solo songs and spoken dialogue; but duets and part-songs gradually came in, and the amount of dialogue was steadily reduced. Compare *miracle*, 4, *mystery*$^1$, 4, etc.

**singster**† (sing′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *singstere*, a female singer; < *sing* + *-ster*. Cf. *songster*.] A female who sings; a songstress. *Wyclif*.

**singular** (sing′gū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *singuler*; < ME. *singuler*, *synguler*, *singular*, *singulare*, < OF. (and F.) *singulier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *singular*, *singlere* = It. *singolare*, < L. *singularis*, single, separate (in gram. *singularis numerus*, translating Gr. ἑνικὸς ἀριθμός), < *singuli*, one by one: see *single*$^1$.] I. *a.* 1. Being a unit, or one only; single.

God forbede that al a companye
Sholde rewe a *singuler* mannes folye.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 444.

Their manner was to grant naturalization, . . . and this not to *singular* persons alone, but likewise to whole families.
*Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

2. Separate or apart from others; alone. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And whenne he was *singuler*, or by hym silf, the twelue, that weren with hym, axiden hym for to expowne the parable. *Wyclif*, Mark iv. 10.

It may be said, what profit can redound, what commendation, what reward, for one man to be *singular* against many? *Ford*, Line of Life.

3†. Pertaining to solitude, or separation from others; concerned with or involving solitude.

When I had takene my *syngulere* purpos [of becoming a hermit], and lefte the seculere habyte, . . . I be-gane mare to serue God than mane.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Though naturally a monk must love retiredness, yet a single monk, a monk always alone, says he [Aquinas], is plotting some *singular* mischief. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

4. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual; also, pertaining to individual persons or things; in *logic*, not general; being only in one place at one time.

There be that write how the offer was made by King Edmond, for the auoiding of more bloudshed, that the two princes should trie the matter thus togither in a *singular* combat. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., vii. 10. (*Richardson.*)

This is (ye will perchaunce say) my *singular* opinion: then ye shall see how well I can maintaine it.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing to me is called a *singular* idea, whether it be simple, or complex, or compound. *Watts*, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

5. In *gram.*, denoting or relating to one person or thing: as, the *singular* number: opposed to *dual* and *plural*. Abbreviated *sing.*—6. Having no duplicate or parallel; unmatched; unexampled; unique; being the only one of its kind.

Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art,
Hath done you both this cursed injury.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 124.

The small chapel is lined with a composition which is an imitation of the pietre comesse of Florence; it is perfectly *singular*, and very beautiful.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

We are met to exchange congratulations on the anniversary of an event *singular* in the history of civilization.
*Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

7. Out of the usual course; unusual; uncommon; somewhat strange; a little extraordinary: as, a *singular* phenomenon.

One urgeth death, . . .
The other bonds, and those perpetual, which
He thinks found out for the more *singular* plague.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect.
*Denham*, The Sophy.

Strange life mine — rather curious history — not extraordinary, but *singular*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

Hence —8. Of more than average value, worth, importance, or eminence; remarkable; fine; choice; precious; highly esteemed.

These reverend fathers; men
Of *singular* integrity and learning.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 59.

I acknowledge all your favours
Boundless and *singular*.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

9. Not complying with common usage or expectation; hence, eccentric; peculiar; odd: as he was very *singular* in his behavior.

My master is in love with a lady of a very *singular* taste, a lady who likes him better as a half-pay ensign than if she knew he was son and heir to Sir Anthony Absolute, a baronet of three thousand a year.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

10. In *math.*, exceptional. (*a*) In *geom.* and *alg.*, having peculiar non-metrical properties. See *singularity*, 3. (*b*) In *differential equations*, not conforming to the general rule. See *singular solution* and *singular integral*, below. – **All and singular.** See *all.* – **Singular cognition,** cognition of a logical singular. – **Singular difference.** Same as *numerical difference* (*b*) (which see, under *difference*). – **Singular integral of a partial differential equation,** a solution not included under the complete integral, nor under the general integral. It represents the general envelop of the surfaces represented by the complete integral. – **Singular mood,** a mood or syllogism in which one at least of the premises is a singular proposition. Otherwise called *singular syllogism* or *expository syllogism.* – **Singular point,** a point of a curve, surface, etc., which presents any non-metrical peculiarity: such, for instance, are nodes or points of crossing, conjugate or outlying points not adjacent to any other real point, stationary points or cusps, points of stopping in certain transcendental curves, and points of contrary flexure. In the same sense there are singular tangents and tangent planes. – **Singular proposition,** in *logic.* See *proposition.* – **Singular root of an equation with one unknown quantity,** an equal root; a root resulting from the coincidence of two roots, so that, if the absolute term were altered by an infinitesimal amount, there would be either two real roots or two imaginary roots in place of that root. – **Singular root of an indeterminate equation,** a root which corresponds to a double point on the curve, surface, etc., which the equation represents. – **Singular solution of a differential equation,** a solution not included in the complete primitive. This solution is the envelop of the family of curves represented by the primitive with its arbitrary constant, in the case of a differential equation of the first order. – **Singular successor,** in *Scots law*, a purchaser or other disponee, or acquirer by titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation. – **Singular syllogism.** Same as *singular mood.* – **Singular term,** a term which stands for one individual. See *term.* = **Syn. 6** and **7.** Unwonted, exceptional, unparalleled. – **9.** *Strange*, *Odd*, etc. See *eccentric.*

II. *n.* 1. That which is singular, in any sense of the word; that which is alone, separate, individual, unique, rare, or peculiar. See *singular*, *a.*

Eloquence would be but a poor thing, if we should only converse with *singulars*, speak but man and man together.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. In *gram.*, the singular number. – 3†. In *hunting*, a company or pack: said of boars.

A *singular* of boars. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

4. In *logic*, that which is not general, but has real reactions with other things. Scotus and others define the singular as that which is here and now – that is, only in one place at one time. The Leibnitzian school define the singular as that which is determinate in every respect.

There are, besides *singulars*, other objects of the mind universal. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 854.

**Abstraction from singulars but not from matter.** See *abstraction.*

**singularist** (sing′gụ̄-lạ̈r-ist), *n.* [< *singular* + *-ist.*] One who affects singularity. [Rare.]

A clownish *singularist*, or nonconformist to ordinary rules. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxxiv.

**singularity** (sing-gụ̄-lar′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *singularities* (-tiz). [< OF. *singularite*, vernacularly *senglierte* (> ME. *synglerty*), F. *singularité* = Pr. *singularitat* = Sp. *singularidad* = Pg. *singularidade* = It. *singularità*, < LL. *singularita(t-)s*, singleness, < L. *singularis*, single: see *singular.*] 1. The state or character of being singular. (*a*) Existence as a unit, or in the singular number.

Thou President, of an vnequal'd Parity;
Thou Plurall Number, in thy *Singularity.*
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 269.

(*b*) Separateness from others; solitariness; specifically, celibacy.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in *singularity.*
*Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, The Marriage Ring.

(*c*) Individualism, as in conduct, opinion, characteristics, etc.

We do perceive great discommodity to the realm of your grace's [Mary's] *singularity*, if it may be so named, in opinion. *State Trials*, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

The argument ad crumenam, as it has been called by jocular logicians, has weight with the greater part of mankind, and Andrew was in that particular far from affecting any trick of *singularity.* *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

(*d*) Uniqueness; the state of having no duplicate, parallel, or peer.

Now for *synglerty* o hyr dousour,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 429.

St. Gregory, . . . writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity.*
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*e*) Unusualness; rareness; uncommon character; hence, specifically, rare excellence, value, eminence, or note.

In this course of setting down medicines, even as I meet with any hearbe of any *singularity*, I will raunge it there whereas I know it to be most soveraigne and effectuall.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 9.

It is the *singularity* of the expression which reigns upon the face [of the captain] – it is the intense, the wonderful, the thrilling evidence of old age so utter, so extreme, which excites within my spirit a sense – a sentiment ineffable. *Poe*, MS. Found in a Bottle.

(*f*) Variation from established or customary usage; eccentricity; oddity; strangeness.

Barbarous nations, of ignorance and rude *singularitie.*
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 147.

There is no man of worth but has a piece of *singularity*, and scornes something.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

That conceit of *singularity* . . . is the natural recoil from our uneasy consciousness of being commonplace.
*Lowell*, Democracy.

2. That which is singular; a singular person, thing, event, act, characteristic, mood, or the like; especially, an individual or personal peculiarity.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities.* *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 12.

And when afterwards in a *singularitie* he had gone aside into a Caue, and there mewed vp himselfe, and persisted in hypocrisie and fasting, he there dyed (as the fame goeth) through his wilfull want of bread and water.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 154.

A man whose virtues, generosity, and *singularities* are so universally known. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3. In *math.*, an exceptional element or character of a continuum. (*a*) In *geom.*, a projective character of a locus consisting in certain points, lines, or planes being exceptional in their relations to it. (For examples, see *binode.*) An ordinary singularity is one of a set of singularities of which all others are modifications or compounds. Thus, an actual node upon a skew curve is a modification of an apparent node, and ought not to be reckoned as an ordinary singularity. But cusps and inflections, as stationary points and tangents, are ordinary singularities. A higher singularity is one which differs indefinitely little from an aggregation of ordinary singularities. (See *tacnode.*) By an ellipsis common in geometrical language, the word *singularity* is used for *point-singularity*, or a relation to some exceptional point. Thus, a plane curve with neither nodes nor cusps is said to be without singularities, although, unless a conic, it has inflections, and unless a conic or cubic, double tangents. The word *singularity* is also used to denote the number of singular points, lines, or planes of any one kind; also for any number characteristic of a projective property, in which sense the order, class, and rank of a locus are sometimes termed *singularities.* (*b*) In the *theory of functions*, a property of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming discontinuous for a certain value or connected system of values of the variable. – **Elliptic, essential, hyperbolic singularity.** See the adjectives. – **Simple singularity,** a singularity of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming ambiguous or discontinuous at an isolated point or points, while remaining unambiguous and continuous at all other points sufficiently near to these. = **Syn. 1.** Uncommonness, oddness. – **2.** Idiosyncrasy. See *eccentric.*

**singularization** (sing″gụ̄-lạ̈r-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *singularize* + *-ation.*] The act of singularizing; specifically, transformation from the plural to the singular number. For examples, see *cherry*, *pea*$^1$, *roe*$^2$, *Chinee.* Also spelled *singularisation.*

Your correspondent asks for examples of ignorant *singularization.* I can supply him with one. A lady of my acquaintance entered a shop and asked to see some hose. The salesman . . . called her attention to a particular stocking, with the remark, "There, madam; that's as fine a ho as you will find anywhere." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 310.

**singularize** (sing′gụ̄-lạ̈r-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singularized*, ppr. *singularizing.* [< *singular* + *-ize.*] 1. To make singular; change to the singular number. See *singularization.* – 2. To signalize; distinguish. [Rare.]

The two Amazons who *singularized* themselves most in action.
*Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips, April 30.

Also spelled *singularise.*

**singularly** (sing′gụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* [< ME. *syngulerly*; < *singular* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a singular manner. (*a*) With reference to one only; individually; singly; specifically, in the singular number; so as to express the singular number.

Every man after his phantasy choosing him one saint *singularly* to be saved by.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 117.

(*b*†) Separately; alone.

These worthy Estates a-foreseid high of renowne,
Vche Estate *syngulerly* in halle shalle sit adowne.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

(*c*) Uniquely; rarely; unusually; remarkably; exceptionally.

The affection felt for him [Hastings] by the civil service was *singularly* ardent and constant.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

(*d*) Strangely; oddly; with eccentricity: as, a person *singularly* dressed.

**singularness** (sing′gụ̄-lạ̈r-nes), *n.* Singularity. *Bailey*, 1731.

**singulosilicate** (sing″gụ̄-lọ̄-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *singulus*, single, + E. *silicate.*] A unisilicate.

**singult**† (sing′gult), *n.* [= OF. *sanglot*, *sanglous*, F. *sanglot* = Pr. *sanglot*, *sanglut*, *singlut* (cf. Sp. *sollozo* = It. *singhiozzo*, *singozzo*, < ML. as if **singultium*), < L. *singultus*, sobbing speech, a sob, hiccup, rattle in the throat.] A sob or sigh.

There an huge heape of *singults* [in some editions erroneously *singulfs*] did oppresse
His strugling soule. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 12.

So, when her teares was stopt from eyther eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them flye
Out at her oyster-mouth and nosethrils wide.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

**singultient** (sing-gul′shiẹnt), *a.* [< L. *singultien(t-)s*, ppr. of *singultire*, sob, hiccup, < *singultus*, a sob, hiccup: see *singult.*] Sobbing; sighing. [Rare.]

Som of ripe age will screech, cry, and howle in so many disordered notes and *singultient* accents.
*Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

**singultous** (sing-gul′tus), *a.* [< F. *singultueux*; as *singult* + *-ous.*] In *med.*, relating to or affected with hiccup.

**singultus** (sing-gul′tus), *n.* [L.: see *singult.*] A hiccup.

**Sinhalese** (sin-hạ̈-lēs′ or -lēz′), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Cingalese.*

**Sinian** (sin′i-ạ̈n), *n.* [< L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + *-ian.*] A name given by Richthofen to a series of rocks occupying large areas in China, and containing numerous fossils of the primordial fauna of Barrande, especially those trilobites and brachiopods which are characteristic of the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. See *Silurian.*

**Sinic** (sin′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Sinicus* (MGr. Σινικός), Chinese, < *Sina* (also *China*), China, L. *Sinæ*, Gr. Σῖναι, the Chinese; cf. Gr. Θῖν, China, Θῖναι, a city in China, Hind. *Chīn*, China, E. *China*, etc.: see *Chinese*, *china.* The name is not found in Chinese.] Chinese.

**sinical** (sin′i-kạ̈l), *a.* [< *sine*$^2$ + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sine. – **Sinical quadrant.** See *quadrant.*

**Sinicism** (sin′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Sinic* + *-ism.*] Chinese manners, customs, and principles collectively.

**siniory**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *seigniory.*

**Sinism** (sin′izm), *n.* [< ML. *Sina*, China, + *-ism.*] A proposed name for Chinese institutions collectively; especially, the Chinese ancient and indigenous religion.

**sinister** (sin′is-tėr, formerly also si-nis′tėr), *a.* [< ME. *sinistre*, < OF. *sinistre*, *senestre*, F. *sinistre* = Sp. *siniestro* = Pg. *sinistro* = It. *sinestro*, *sinistro*, < L. *sinister*, left, on the left hand, hence inauspicious or ill-omened; connections unknown. The opposite *dexter* has Teut. and other connections (see *dexter*, *deasil*), but the Teut. words for 'left' are different: AS. *winster*, *wynster* (*winstr-*) = OS. *winistar* = OFries. *winstere* = OHG. *winistar*, *winstar*, MHG. *winster* = Icel. *vinstri* = Sw. *venster*, *venstra* = Dan. *venstre*, left; AS. *lyft*, left, lit. 'weak' (see *left*$^1$); D. *linksch* = MLG. *link* = OHG. **lenc*, MHG. *lenc*, *linc*, G. *link*, left; OHG. *slinc*, left.] 1. Left, as opposed to right; on the left side; specifically, in *her.*, noting the left-hand side of the person who carries the shield on his arm (therefore the right-hand side of the spectator): the *sinister* part of the escutcheon is opposed to the *dexter* part (see *dexter*). Bearings such as beasts and birds nearly always turn away from the sinister and toward the dexter; when they are turned toward the sinister, they are said to be *reversed.* See cut under *point*$^1$, 21.

The *sinistre* arme smote he vppon trew,
Ryght as belonged to knightly uertew.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3049.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 128.

2. On or toward the left or unlucky side; hence, of ill omen; inauspicious; threatening or suggesting evil.

The victor eagle, whose *sinister* flight
Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright.
*Pope*, Iliad, xii. 257.

3. Bringing evil; harmful; malign; unfortunate in results.

One *sinister* accident hapned to me.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

Such a life was *sinister* to the intellect, and *sinister* to the heart. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, Main Street.

4. Unpleasant; disagreeable.

The weary flatness and utter desolation of this valley present a *sinister* contrast to the broad line of the Apennines. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 95.

5. Malicious; evil; base; wrong.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose?
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

We take cunning for a *sinister* or crooked wisdom.
*Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

I hope . . . you'll . . . not impute to me any impertinence or *sinister* design.
*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

**Bend sinister, bendlet sinister,** etc. See the nouns.—**Sinister aspect,** in *astrol.*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.—**Sinister canton,** in *her.*, a canton occupying the sinister chief of the escutcheon: a rare bearing.—**Sinister diagonal** of a matrix, the diagonal from the upper right-hand to the lower left-hand corner.

**sinister-handed** (sin'is-tėr-han″ded), *a.* Left-handed; sinister; hence, unlucky; unfortunate. [Rare.]

That which still makes her mirth to flow
Is our *sinister-handed* woe.
*Lovelace*, Lucasta Laughing.

**sinisterly** (sin'is-tėr-li), *adv.* In a sinister manner. (*a*) In a manner boding or threatening evil; inauspiciously; unfavorably. (*b*) Wrongly; wrongfully; wickedly.

You told me you had got a grown estate
By griping means, *sinisterly*.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, v. 1.

**sinisterness** (sin'is-tėr-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinister. *Bp. Gauden.*

**sinisterously**†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *sinistrously*.

**sinistra** (si-nis'trä), *adv.* [It., < L. *sinistra*, fem. of *sinister*, left: see *sinister*.] In *music*, with the left hand: marking a note or passage that is to be performed with the left hand in preference to the right. See also *M. S.* and *M. G.*

**sinistrad** (sin'is-trad), *adv.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *ad*, toward (see *-ad*³).] Toward the left; on the left hand in relative situation; sinistrally: opposed to *dextrad*: as, the arch of the aorta curves *sinistrad* in mammals, *dextrad* in birds; the descending aorta lies a little *sinistrad* of the vertebral column in man.

**sinistral** (sin'is-tra̤l), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the left side; situated on the left hand; not dextral; sinister; sinistrous.—2. In *conch.*, reversed from the usual, right, or dextral curve, as the whorls of a spiral shell; whorled toward the left; sinistrorse; heterostrophous. The genus *Physa* is an example. Some species, genera, etc., of shells are normally sinistral. In some other cases, specimens of shells are sinistral as an individual peculiarity, as in the case cited under *chank*². See cuts under *reverse* and *Physa*. 3. In *ichth.*, having both eyes on the left side of the head, as certain flatfishes.—4†. Sinister; wrong.

They gather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say, of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Becon*, Works, p. 95. (*Halliwell.*)

**sinistrality** (sin-is-tral'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *sinistral* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being sinistral, in any sense. *Proceedings of U. S. National Museum*, XI. 604.

**sinistrally** (sin'is-tra̤l-i), *adv.* Sinistrad; in a sinistral direction; to or toward the left; from right to left.

**sinistration** (sin-is-trā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-ation*.] A turning to the left; deflection sinistrad; the state of being sinistral.

**Sinistrobranchia**† (sin″is-trọ-brang'ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinister*, left, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchia*, *n.*²] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, supposed to have been based on a doridoid turned upside down. *D'Orbigny*, 1835–1843.

**sinistrobranchiate** (sin″is-trọ-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Having gills on the left side; of or pertaining to the *Sinistrobranchia*.

**sinistrocerebral** (sin″is-trọ-ser'ẹ-bral), *a.* Situated or occurring in the left cerebral hemisphere: opposed to *dextrocerebral*: as, a *sinistrocerebral* center; a *sinistrocerebral* lesion. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, III. 43.

**sinistrogyric** (sin″is-trọ-jī'rik), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *gyrare*, pp. *gyratus*, turn: see *gyre*.] Tending, moving, or otherwise acting from right to left; sinistrorse in action or motion.

All movements of the hand from left to right are dextrogyric and those from right to left are *sinistrogyric*.
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 194.

**sinistrorsal** (sin-is-trôr'sa̤l), *a.* [< *sinistrorse* + *-al*.] Same as *sinistrorse*. *G. Johnston*, tr. of Cuvier's Règne Animal.

**sinistrorse** (sin'is-trôrs), *a.* [< L. *sinistrorsus*, toward the left, for **sinistroversus*, < *sinister*, left, on the left, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn.] 1. Turned or turning to the left; directed sinistrad; sinistrorsal: same as *sinistral*, but implying motion or direction rather than rest or position.—2. In *bot.*, rising from left to right, as a climbing plant. For the antagonistic senses in which *dextrorse* and consequently its opposite *sinistrorse* are used, see *dextrorse*.

**sinistrous** (sin'is-trus), *a.* [< *sinister*, left, + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *sinistral*, 1, or *sinister*, 1.—2. Ill-omened; inauspicious; unlucky.

An English traveller noticed in his journal, as a *sinistrous* omen, that when Louis le Désiré after his exile stepped on France he did not put the right foot foremost.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 206.

3†. Malicious; malignant; evil.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

**sinistrously** (sin'is-trus-li), *adv.* In a sinistrous manner. (*a*) With reference to the left side; hence, specifically, with a tendency sinistrad, or an inclination to use the left instead of the right hand. (*b*) Inauspiciously; unluckily. (*c*†) Wrongly; wickedly; maliciously.

**sink** (singk), *v.*; pret. *sank* or *sunk*, pp. *sunk* or *sunken* (the second form rare except when used as a participial adjective). [Formerly also *sinck*; (*a*) < ME. *sinken*, *synken*, intr. (pret. *sank*, *sonk*, pl. *sunken*, *sonken*, pp. *sunken*, *sonken*, *sonk*), < AS. *sincan*, intr. (pret. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*, pp. *suncen*), = OS. *sinkan* = D. *zinken* = MLG. LG. *sinken* = OHG. *sinchan*, MHG. G. *sinken* = Icel. *sökkva* (for **sönkva*) = Sw. *sjunka* = Dan. *synke* = Goth. *sigkwan*, *siggkwan* (for **sinkwan*, **singkwan*), sink; (*b*) < ME. **senken*, *senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, tr., cause to sink (= OS. *senkian* = OHG. *senchan*, MHG. G. *senken* = Sw. *sänka* = Dan. *sænke* = Goth. *saggkwan*, cause to sink, immerse), causal of *sincan*, sink; prob. a nasalized form of the root appearing in Skt. as *sich* (nasalized pres. *siñcati*), pour out, and in AS. **sīhan*, *sigan*, etc., let fall, sink: see *sie*¹, *sile*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall or decline by the force of gravity, as in consequence of the absence or removal of a support; settle or be lowered from a height or surface through a medium of slight resistance, as water, air, sand, etc.; specifically, to become submerged in deep water, as in the sea.

Erthe denede [quaked] sone in that stede,
And opnede vnder ere fet;
Held up neither ston ne gret [grit],
Alle he *sunken* the erthe with-in.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3775.

My lord Barnard shall knowe of this,
Whether I *sink* or swim.
*Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard* (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

They had lost 100. men in the Admirall, which they did feare would *sinke* ere she could recover a Port.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 54.

Like buoys, that never *sink* into the flood,
On Learning's surface we but lie and nod.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 241.

2. To fall or fail, as from weakness, or under a heavy blow, burden, or strain: as, to *sink* into a chair; literally or figuratively, to droop; succumb.

He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Ki. ix. 24.

Then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he *sink* into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 83.

So much the vital spirits *sink*
To see the vacant chair, and think,
"How good! how kind! and he is gone."
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xx.

3. To descend or decline toward or below the horizon; specifically, of the sun, moon, etc., to set.

O setting sun,
As in thy red rays thou dost *sink* to night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set.
*Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 61.

4. To be turned downward; be downcast.

The eye of Bonython
*Sinks* at that low, sepulchral tone.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

5. To enter or penetrate deeply; be absorbed: either literal or figurative in use; specifically, of paint, varnish, and the like, to disappear below the surface into the substance of the body to which it is applied, so that the intended effect is lost.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.

That which *sinks* deepest into me is the Sense I have of the common Calamities of this Nation.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 50.

These easy minds, where all impressions made
At first *sink* deeply, and then quickly fade.
*Crabbe*, Works, IV. 69.

6. To fall in; become or seem hollow: chiefly used in the past participle: as, *sunken* cheeks or eyes.

A lean cheek, . . . a blue eye and *sunken*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 393.

Her temples were *sunk*, her forehead was tense, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

7. To become lower; slope or incline downward; slant.

Beyond the road the ground *sinks* gradually as far as the ditch.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 572.

8. To decrease or be reduced in volume, bulk, extent, amount, or the like; subside; decline.

Canals are carried along the highest parts of the country, that the water may have a fall from them to all other parts when the Nile *sinks*.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 199.

Down *sink* the flames, and with a hiss expire.
*Pope*, Dunciad, i. 260.

The value [of superfluities], as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 3.

9. To be lowered in pitch; fall to a lower pitch: said of musical sounds, or of a voice or instrument.

Mordecai's voice had *sunk*, but with the hectic brilliancy of his gaze it was not the less impressive.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

10. To settle down; become settled or spread abroad.

It ceased, the melancholy sound;
And silence *sunk* on all around.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii. 12.

With stars and sea-winds in her raiment,
Night *sinks* on the sea.
*Swinburne*, Laus Veneris, Ded.

11. To be reduced to a lower or worse state; degenerate; deteriorate; become debased or depraved.

When men are either too rude and illiterate to be able to weigh and to dispute the truth of it [new religion], or too much *sunk* in sloth and vice to be willing to do it.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

The favourite of the people [Pitt] rose to supreme power, while his rival [Fox] *sank* into insignificance.
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

12. To be destroyed or lost; perish.

Tho that ben ofte drunke,
Thrift is from hem *sunke*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

For every false drop in her bawdy veins
A Grecian's life hath *sunk*.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 70.

Now for a trick to rid us of this Clowne,
Or our trade *sinks*, and up our house is blowne.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iv. 11.

13. To settle or subside, as into rest or indolence.

How, Lucia! Wouldst thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams? *Addison*, Cato, i. 6.

Pater-familias might be seen or heard *sinking* into a pleasant doze. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

14. To swim deep, as a school of fish; specifically, to pass below a net.—15. To squat, crouch, or cower and draw (itself) into closest compass, as a game-bird or -animal in order to withhold the scent as far as possible.=**Syn.** 1-4. To drop, droop.—11. To lessen, dwindle.

II. *trans.* 1. To force or drag gradually downward; immerse; submerge; whelm; engulf.

The king has cured me,
. . . and from these shoulders . . . taken
A load would *sink* a navy.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 383.

2. To cause to decline or droop; hence, figuratively, to depress.

Why
Doth it [drowsiness] not then our eyelids *sink*? I find not
Myself disposed to sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 201.

To looke humanly on yᵉ state of things as they presented them selves at this time, it is a marvell it did not wholy discourage them and *sinck* them.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 208.

She *sank* her head upon her arm.
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

3. To excavate downward, as in mining: as, to *sink* a shaft; to *sink* a well.

At Hasseah, . . . about seven leagues south east of Hems, I saw a ruined work, like a large pond or cistern, *sunk* a considerable way down in the rock, and walled round.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 136.

4. To place or set by excavation: as, to *sink* a post.

She saw that the last tenants had had a pump *sunk* for them, and resented the innovation.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

5. To diminish or reduce in tone, volume, bulk, extent, amount, etc.; lower: as, to *sink* the voice to a whisper; the news of war *sinks* the value of stocks.

It was usual for his late most Christian Majesty to *sink* the value of their louis d'ors about the time he was to receive the taxes of his good people.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 18.

6. To degrade in character or in moral or social estimation; debase; lower.

No Man is so *sunk* in Vice and Ignorance but there are still some nidden Seeds of Goodness and Knowledge in him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Impropriety! Oh, Mrs. Weston, it is too calm a censure. Much, much beyond impropriety! It has *sunk* him — I cannot say how it has *sunk* him in my opinion. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlvi.

7. To destroy; ruin; overwhelm.

And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Even as the axe falls, if I be not faithful!
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 60.

8. To lose, as money, by unfortunate investment.

What can have brought the silly fool to London? Some lover pressed and sent to sea, or some stock *sunk* in the South-Sea funds, . . . I suppose. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

9. To put out of sight or knowledge; suppress; refrain from uttering, mentioning, or using.

To sound or *sink*, in cano, O or A,
Or give up Cicero to C or K.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 221.

Augustus . . . has *sunk* the fact of his own presence on that interesting occasion. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 282.

The old man never spoke about the shop himself, . . . *sunk* the black breeches and stockings altogether. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii.

10. In *decorative art*, to depress, or cut to a lower level, as by engraving: said of a part of the design or of a panel.—**To sink the shop.** See *shop*$^1$.—**To sink upon**†, to keep out of sight or knowledge; be reticent about; refrain from mentioning.

He [Beattie] *sunk upon* us that he was married; else we should have shown his lady more civilities. *Johnson*, in Boswell's Life, anno 1772.

=**Syn. 3.** To excavate, scoop out.—**5** and **6.** To abase.—**7** and **8.** To waste, swamp.

**sink** (singk), *n.* [< ME. *synke* (= MD. *sinke*); from the verb.] **1.** A receptacle and conduit for foul liquids; a kennel; a sewer; a drain; a privy.

Pool! Sir Pool! lord!
Ay, kennel, puddle, *sink;* whose filth and dirt
Troubles the silver spring where England drinks.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 71.

The kitchen and buttery is entire ivory, the very purity of the elephant's tooth. The *sink* is paved with . . . rich rubies and incomparable carbuncles. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Your lady chides you, and gives positive orders that you should carry the pail down, and empty it in the *sink*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

**2.** A kind of box or basin having an outflow-pipe leading into a drain, and used for receiving and carrying off dirty water, as in kitchens, etc.—**3.** An abode or resort of depraved and debauched persons; slums.

This [suburb] is the *sinke* of Fez, where euery one may be a Vintner and a Bawde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 621.

From the very *sinks* of intemperance, from shops reeking with vapours of intoxicating drink, has God raised up witnesses against this vice. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 70.

**4**†. Corruption; debauchery; moral filth.

Outlaws, thieves,
The murderers of their parents, all the *sink*
And plague of Italy met in one torrent.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 1.

**5.** Same as *sink-hole*, 3.—**6.** An area (which may sometimes be a lake or pond, and at other times a marsh, or even entirely dry and covered with more or less of various saline combinations) in which a river or several rivers sink or disappear, because evaporation is in excess of precipitation: as, the *sink* of the Humboldt river, in the Great Basin.

In the interior there are two great systems of drainage, one leading through the Murray River to the sea, the other consisting of salt lakes and *sinks*. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 677.

**7.** In theaters, one of the long, narrow trap-doors used on the stage for the raising and lowering of scenery.—**8.** In *mining*, a downward excavation not sufficiently deep or important to be called a shaft.—**9.** A depression in a stereotype plate; a bubble of air sometimes formed below the surface of a plate, which causes the part of the surface affected to sink under impression.

**sinkable** (sing'ka̤-bl), *a.* [< *sink* + *-able.*] Capable of being sunk.

Life Boat.—A non-*sinkable*, large, heavy, six or eight-oared boat, constructed for the life-saving stations on the ocean coast and great lakes. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 309.

**sink-a-pace**† (singk'a̤-pās), *n.* A corrupt form of *cinque-pace*.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water but in a *sink-a-pace*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 139.

**sink-dirt** (singk'dėrt), *n.* Gutter-mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sinker** (sing'kėr), *n.* [< *sink* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which sinks or causes to sink. Particularly—(*a*) A weight attached to a fishing-line to make it sink in the water. In bottom- or bait-fishing, sinkers of various sizes and shapes are used, the weight being proportioned to the tide or current. Split shot, closed on the line, are very commonly used as sinkers. (*b*) A weight used for sinking the sounding-line in taking deep-sea soundings. (*c*) Same as *sink-stone*, 2. **2.** In knitting-machines, stocking-frames, etc., one of several flat pieces of metal attached to the jacks, and also to the sinker-bar, and serving to form loops in the thread between the needles. See *jack*$^1$, 11 (*d*), *sinker-bar*, and *knitting-machine*.—**3.** A cesspool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Adjustable sinker**, in *angling:* (*a*) A hollow sinker containing shot, that may be adjusted to any required weight. (*b*) A sinker with spiral rings, which can be put on and taken off the line without disturbing the hook or bait.—**Ponderating sinker.** See *ponderate*.—**Running** or **sliding sinker**, a sinker in which there is a hole permitting it to slide along a fishing-line.

**sinker-bar** (sing'kėr-bär), *n.* **1.** In knitting-machines and stocking-frames, a bar carrying a series of sinkers, or flat plates, which act in conjunction with the jack-sinkers to form loops of thread between the needles.—**2.** In rope-drilling, a heavy bar attached above the jars to give force to the upward stroke.

**sinker-wheel** (sing'kėr-hwēl), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a wheel having a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles. *E. H. Knight.*

**sinkfield** (singk'fēld), *n.* [A corruption of *cinquefoil*.] A species of fivefinger, *Potentilla reptans*.

**sink-hole** (singk'hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole for foul liquids to pass through; specifically, an orifice for that purpose in a sink.—**2.** Any place given over to foulness or filth; especially, a resort of debauched and depraved persons. See *sink*, *n.*, 3.

From that Fountaine (or *sinck-hole* rather) of superstition, to leade you along the gutters and streames thence deriued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

**3.** One of the cavities formed in limestone regions by the removal of the rock through the action of rain or running water, or both. The rock being dissolved away underneath, local sinkings of the surface occur, and these are sometimes wholly or partly filled with water, forming pools. Similar sinkings occur in districts in which rock-salt abounds. Also called *swallow-hole*, or simply *sink*.

The caves form the natural drains of the country, all the surface drainage being at once carried down into them through the innumerable *sink-holes* which pierce the thin stratum overlying the Carboniferous Limestone. *Nature*, XLI. 507.

**sinking** (sing'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sink*, *v.*] **1.** A falling or settling downward; a subsidence.

In consequence of the numerous deep crevasses, *sinkings* in, and landslips, . . . I could not reach the summit [of the hill] without much difficulty. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. i. 34.

**2.** The process of excavating downward through the earth, as in mining, etc.

If the underground passage is vertical, it is a shaft; if the shaft is commenced at the surface, the operations are known as "*sinking*," and it is called a "rising" if worked upwards from a previously constructed heading or gallery. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 622.

**3.** In *arch.*, *sculp.*, etc., a depression; a place hollowed out, whether for decoration or to receive some other feature; a socket.

On the face of the tomb itself are the *sinkings* for the architraves and vaults which they supported. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 439.

**4.** In *joinery:* (*a*) An angular groove or rabbet in the corner of a board. (*b*) The operation of making or of finishing rabbets.

**sinking** (sing'king), *p. a.* Causing to sink, subside, or gradually disappear: as, a *sinking* weight; causing the sensation of sinking or fainting: as, a *sinking* apprehension or anxiety.

It [an expected operation] is first looked forward to with *sinking* dread, but, if it is deferred, so much mental unrest may be produced that we find our present state intolerable. *F. H. Bradley*, Mind, XIII. 17.

**sinking-fund** (sing'king-fund), *n.* See *fund*$^1$.—**Sinking-fund cases**, two cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1878 (99 U. S., 700), which held, although not unanimously, that acts of Congress which established in the United States treasury sinking-funds for the payment of money advanced by the government for interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were constitutional.

**sinking-head** (sing'king-hed), *n.* In *founding*, same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*).

**sinking-paper**† (sing'king-pā″pėr), *n.* Blotting-paper. *Nares.*

**sinking-pump** (sing'king-pump), *n.* A form of vertical pump of strong and simple construction, and with parts readily interchangeable in case of wear or damage, used in mining for sinking shafts or pumping out water.

**sinking-ripe** (sing'king-rīp), *a.* Ready to sink; near sinking. [Poetical.]

The sailors sought for safety by our boat,
And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 78.

**sink-room** (singk'röm), *n.* A room containing a sink, and, in old New England houses, usually adjoining the kitchen; a scullery.

The apartment known in New England houses as the *sink-room*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 87.

**sink-stone** (singk'stōn), *n.* **1.** A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *archæol.*, a stone sinker primitively used to sink lines or nets.

**sink-trap** (singk'trap), *n.* A trap for a sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but not to permit an upward escape of air or gases.

**sinless** (sin'les), *a.* [< ME. *sinneles*, *synneles*, *senneles*, < AS. *synleás* (= G. *sündenlos* = Icel. *syndalauss* = Sw. *syndalös* = Dan. *syndelös*), < *syn*, sin, + *-leás*, E. *-less:* see *sin*$^1$ and *-less*.] **1.** Guiltless of sin; pure in heart, character, or conduct.

And Crist cam . . . and seide to the Iewes,
"That seeth hym-self *synneles* cesse nat, ich hote,
To stryke with stoon other with staf this strompet to dethe."
*Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 41.

Thou who, *sinless*, yet hast known
All of man's infirmity.
*G. W. Doane*, Softly Now the Light of Day.

**2.** Made, done, or existing without sin; conformed to the standard of righteousness.

Thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 425.

**sinlessly** (sin'les-li), *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

**sinlessness** (sin'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sinless; freedom from sin.

**sinner** (sin'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *synnere*, *senezere* (= OFries. *sondere* = MD. *sondaer*, D. *zondaar* = MLG. *sunder* = OHG. *suntari*, MHG. *sündære*, *sünder*, G. *sünder* = Icel. *syndari* = Sw. *syndare* = Dan. *synder*); < *sin*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who sins; one who disobeys or transgresses the divine law.

Ne is hit naȝt grat thing ne grat ofseruinge aye God to do guod to ham thet ous doth guod, . . . vor that deth the paen and the Sarasyn and othre *senezeres*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

God be merciful to me a *sinner*. Luke xviii. 13.

Forbear to judge, for we are *sinners* all.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 31.

**2.** One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender; a criminal.

Like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a *sinner* of his memory,
To credit his own lie. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 101.

**sinner** (sin'ėr), *v. i.* [< *sinner*, *n.*] To act as a sinner: with indefinite *it*. [Rare.]

Whether the charmer *sinner it* or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

**sinneress** (sin'ėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *synneresse;* < *sinner* + *-ess*.] A woman who sins; a female sinner. *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 37. [Rare.]

**sinnet** (sin'et), *n.* Same as *sennit*$^1$.

**sinnew**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinew*.

**sinnow**†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To ornament.

A high towring faulcon, who, whereas she wont in her feathered youthfulnesse to looke with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles, all *sinnowed* with siluer quilles, and to driue whole armies of fearfull foules before her to her master's table; now shee sits sadly on the ground. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 27.

**sinnow**†, *n.* [Cf. *sinnow*, *v.*] A woman very finely dressed. *Halliwell.*

**sinny**† (sin'i), *a.* [< ME. *synny*, < AS. *synnig* (= OS. *sundig* = MD. *sondigh*, D. *zondig* = OHG. *suntig*, *sundig*, MHG. *sündic*, *sündec*, G. *sündig*), sinful, < *syn*, *synn*, sin: see *sin*$^1$.] Sinful; wicked.

Unto the Pope cam, and hym gan confesse
With gret repentaunce full deuoutly;
Off his *synny* cr[i]me lefte not more ne lesse,
Full dolerus was and repentant truly.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5218.

**sin-offering** (sin'of″ėr-ing), *n.* A sacrifice or other offering for sin. See *offering*.

And the flesh of the bullock . . . shalt thou burn with fire without the camp; it is a *sin offering*. Ex. xxix. 14.

**sinological** (sin-ọ-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *sinolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to sinology.

**sinologist** (si-nol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *sinolog-y* + *-ist*.] A sinologue.

**sinologue** (sin′ọ̄-log), *n.* [< F. *sinologue*: see *sinology*.] A foreigner who is versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, etc.

> At different times bitter controversies arose between Julien and his fellow *Sinologues*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 770.

**sinology** (si-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Σῖναι, L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the Chinese language and connected subjects.

**sinoper**† (sin′ọ̄-pėr), *n.* Same as *sinople*, 1.

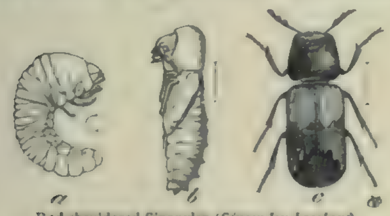
**sinopia** (si-nō′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *sinopis*: see *sinopis*.] Same as *sinopis*.

**sinopis** (si-nō′pis), *n.* [< L. *sinopis*, < Gr. σινωπίς, sinople: see *sinople*.] A pigment of a fine red color, prepared from the earth sinople.

**sinopite** (sin′ọ̄-pīt), *n.* [< *sinopis* + *-ite*².] Same as *sinople*, 1.

**sinople** (sin′ọ̄-pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synople*, also *sinoper*, *synoper*; < ME. *sinoper*, *synoper*, *synopyr*, *cinoper*, *cynoper*, *cynope*, < OF. *sinople*, *sinope*, F. *sinople* = Sp. *sinople* = Pg. *sinople*, *sinopla*, *sinopera* = It. *sinopia*, *senopia*, red earth (cf. Sp. *rubrica sinopica*, vermilion), < L. *sinopis*, a kind of red ocher used for coloring, ML. (and OF.) also a green color, sinople, < Gr. σινωπίς, also σινωπική, a red earth, earth imported from Sinope, < Σινώπη, L. *Sinope*, Sinope, a port on the south coast of the Black Sea.] **1.** A ferruginous clay, sometimes used as a pigment. Also *sinopite*.—**2.** A kind of ferruginous quartz found in Hungary.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *vert*.

**Sinoxylon** (si-nok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Duftschmidt, 1825), < Gr. σίνος, hurt, harm, + ξύλον, wood.] **1.** A genus of serricorn beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ* and subfamily *Bostrichinæ*, having the antennæ with a three-jointed club, and the tarsi long and slender with a very short first joint. About 20 species are known. Nearly all are North American; the others occur in Europe, India, and Africa. *S. basilare* of North America is the red-shouldered sinoxylon, which bores into apple twigs and grape-canes. **2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the bamboo *sinoxylon*, a wood-boring beetle of China and the East Indies, frequently imported with bamboo.



Red-shouldered Sinoxylon (*Sinoxylon basilare*).
*a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult. (Lines show natural sizes.)

**sinque**†, **sinque-pace**†. Same as *cinque*, *cinque-pace*.

**sin-sick** (sin′sik), *a.* Sick or suffering because of sin.

> Is there no means but that a *sin-sick* land
> Must be let blood with such a boist'rous hand?
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 46.

> O God, whose favourable eye
> The *sin-sick* soul revives.
> *Cowper*, Olney Hymns, lviii.

**sinsion**†, *n.* See *simson*.

**sinsyne** (sin-sin′), *adv.* [< *sin*² + *sine*¹, *syne*.] Since; ago. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> 'Tis I am Peter, and this is Paul,
> And that ane, sae fair to see,
> But a twelve-month *sinsyne* to paradise came,
> To join with our companie.
> *Lady Anne* (Child's Ballads, II. 264).

**sinter**¹ (sin′tėr), *n.* [< G. *sinter*, OHG. *sintar*, MHG. *sinter*, *sinder* = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. Dan. *sinder*, dross: see *cinder*.] Silicious or calcareous matter deposited by springs. The sinter deposited from hot springs is generally silicious; that from cold ones is often calcareous. Among the former there are many varieties, from the very compact to the very crumbly. When pure they are perfectly colorless; but deposits of this kind are often colored by iron and other metallic oxids, so that they exhibit various tints of red and yellow. Calcareous sinter is usually more or less porous in structure, and often concentrically laminated. This material occurs occasionally in sufficient quantity to form an important building-stone, as in Italy, where calcareous sinter is called *travertino*. See *travertine*.

**sinter**²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *center*².

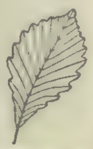
**Sinto, Sintoism**, *n.* See *Shinto*.

**sintoc, sindoc** (sin′tok, sin′dok), *n.* [Malay.] A tree, *Cinnamomum Sintoc*, growing in the Malay archipelago, or its aromatic bark, which resembles culilawan bark (see *bark*²). The bark occasionally enters Western commerce, more, however, as a spice than a drug. Also *syhdoc*.

**Sintu**, *n.* See *Shinto*.

**sinuate** (sin′ụ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinuated*, ppr. *sinuating*. [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sinuare*, bend, curve, swell out in curves, < *sinus*, a bent surface, a fold or hollow: see *sine*², *sinus*.] To bend or curve in and out; wind; turn.

**sinuate** (sin′ụ̄-āt), *a.* [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sinuare*, bend: see *sinuate*, *v.*] Sinuous; serpentine; tortuous; wavy; irregularly turning or winding in and out, as a margin or edge; indented; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, having a sinus or recess; notched or incised, as the pallial line. See *sinupalliate*. (*b*) In *bot.*, having the margin in a wavy line which bends strongly or distinctly inward and outward, as distinguished from *repand* or *undulate*, in which the wavy line bends only slightly inward and outward: especially noting leaves. Compare *dentate*, *crenate*¹, *repand*.



Sinuate Leaf of *Quercus Prinus*.

**sinuated** (sin′ụ̄-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *sinuate* + *-ed*².] Same as *sinuate*.

**sinuate-dentate** (sin″ū-āt-den′tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and dentate; having the margin provided with both teeth and decided sinuations.

**sinuate-lobate** (sin″ū-āt-lō′bāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and lobate.

**sinuately** (sin′ụ̄-āt-li), *adv.* In a sinuate manner; so as to be sinuate; sinuously: as, *sinuately* emarginate. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 135.

**sinuate-undulate** (sin″ụ̄-āt-un′dụ̄-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, undulate with regular curves which are not angulated; forming a series of sinuses joined by arcs. Also *sinuato-undulate*.

**sinuation** (sin-ụ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *sinuate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state of being sinuate; a winding or bending in and out.—**2.** The formation of a sinus or recess, as in a margin; a shallow curved reëntrance, an emargination.—**3.** A cerebral gyre.

> The humane brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, having regard to the size and proportion of their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65. (*Richardson*.)

**sinuato-undulate** (sin-ụ̄-ā′tō-un′dụ̄-lāt), *a.* Same as *sinuate-undulate*.

**sinu-auricular** (sin″ū-â-rik′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *sinus*, sinus, + *auricula*, auricle.] Common to or situated between the sinus venosus and the auricle proper of the heart of some animals.

> The *sinu-auricular* aperture, seen on opening up the sinus venosus.
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 90.

**sinuose** (sin′ụ̄-ōs), *a.* [< L. *sinuosus*: see *sinuous*.] Same as *sinuous*.

**sinuosely** (sin′ụ̄-ōs-li), *adv.* Same as *sinuously*. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 84.

**sinuosity** (sin-ụ̄-os′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *sinuosities* (-tiz). [= F. *sinuosité* = Sp. *sinuosidad* = Pg. *sinuosidade* = It. *sinuosità*; as *sinuose* + *-ity*.] **1.** The character of being sinuous or sinuate; tortuousness; anfractuosity.

> Nothing ever crawled across the stage with more accomplished *sinuosity* than this enchanting serpent.
> *Cumberland*, Memoirs, I. 223. (*Jodrell*.)

**2.** That which is sinuous or sinuated; a wavy line or surface; a sinuation; an anfractuosity.

> There may be, even in these late days, more originality of thought, and flowing in more channels of harmony, more bursts and breaks and *sinuosities*, than we have yet discovered.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

**sinuous** (sin′ụ̄-us), *a.* [= F. *sinueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *sinuoso*, < L. *sinuosus*, full of bendings or folds, < *sinus*, a bend, fold: see *sinus*.] **1.** Sinuate; tortuous; serpentine; full of curves, bends, or turns; undulating.

> These [worms] as a line their long dimension drew,
> Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 481.

> I have *sinuous* shells of pearly hue. *Landor*, Gebir.

**2.** Morally crooked; deviating from right.

> We have in Mr. Webster the example of a man . . . who has acquired high station by no *sinuous* path, . . . but by a straight-forward force of character and vigor of intellect. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 207.

**sinuously** (sin′ụ̄-us-li), *adv.* So as to be sinuous: in a sinuous manner.

**sinuousness** (sin′ụ̄-us-nes), *n.* Sinuosity. *Bailey*, 1727.

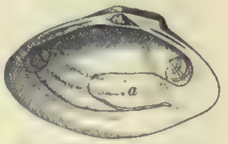
**Sinupallia** (sin-ụ̄-pal′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *pallium*, a mantle: see *pallium*.] Same as *Sinupalliata*.

**sinupallial** (sin-ụ̄-pal′i-ạl), *a.* [< NL. **sinupallialis*, < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *pallium*, a mantle: see *pallial*.] Same as *sinupalliate*.

**Sinupallialia** (sin-ụ̄-pal-i-ā′li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupallialis*: see *sinupallial*.] Same as *Sinupalliata*.

**Sinupalliata** (sin-ū-pal-i-ā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupalliatus*: see *sinupalliate*.] A subdivision of lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusks, characterized by the large size of the siphons, and the consequent emargination of the pallial impression of the hinder part of the shell. They are distinguished from *Integropalliata*. Also *Sinupallia* and *Sinupallialia*. See cut under *sinupalliate*.

**sinupalliate** (sin-ụ̄-pal′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. **sinupalliatus*, < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *palliatus*, < *pallium*, a mantle: see *palliate*.] Having a sinuous pallial margin and consequent sinuous impression on the shell along the line of attachment of the mantle. Into the sinus thus formed the siphons, which are always developed in these bivalves, can more or less be withdrawn. The epithet contrasts with *integropalliate*. Also *sinupallial*.



Sinupalliate Right Valve of *Iphigenia brasiliensis*, showing *a*, the pallial sinus.

> The integropalliate are far more numerous than the *sinupalliate* forms in the older rocks.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 417.

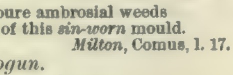
**sinus** (sī′nus), *n.*; pl. *sinus* or *sinuses* (-ez). [< L. *sinus*, the fold of a garment, the bosom, a curve, hollow, bay, bight, gulf: see *sine*².] **1.** A bend or fold; a curving part of anything; a sinuosity; specifically, a bay of the sea; a gulf.

> Plato supposeth his Atlantis . . . to have sunk all into the sea; whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, I. 149.

**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, in the widest sense; a bay, recess, pocket, dilatation, or excavation, generally deeper and less open than a fossa: used with either English or Latin context. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow or excavation in a bone of the skull; an air-sinus. Such sinuses are larger than the spaces which constitute cancellation, or the spongy tissue of bones (see *cancellate* (*b*)), and most of them are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases below, and cuts under *eyeball*, *craniofacial*, and *diploë*. (*b*) A venous channel in the meninges of the brain: specified by a qualifying term. See phrases following. (*c*) The so-called fifth ventricle or camera of the brain. (*d*) A notch or recess of the pallial line of a bivalve mollusk; the emargination or inlet of the posterior part of the pallial impression; the siphonal scar. It is proportionate to the enlargement of the siphons of the mollusk whose mantle is thus developed. This sinus is always posterior, so that when it leaves a trace on the shell a valve may be readily known as right or left. The mark is seen on many of the valves figured in this work; and in such cases the mark is to the observer's right or left, according as a right or left valve is shown. See cuts under *bivalve*, *dimyarian*, and *sinupalliate*. (*e*) Same as *ampulla*, 4. **3.** In *pathol.*, a narrow passage leading to an abscess or other diseased locality; a fistula.—**4.** In *bot.*, the recess or rounded curve between two projecting lobes: as, the *sinuses* of a repand or sinuate leaf. See cuts under *kidney-shaped*, *pinnatifid*, *repand*, and *sinuate*.—**Air-sinuses**, excavations within the ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid, maxillary, etc., bones, communicating with the nasal cavities through narrow orifices. In man the largest of these is the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore.—**Aortic sinus**, a sinus of Valsalva. See below.—**Basilar sinus.** Same as *transverse sinus*.—**Branchial, cavernous, circular, coronary sinus.** See the adjectives.—**Common sinus of the vestibule.** Same as *utricle*.—**Confluence of the sinuses**, the point where six sinuses of the dura mater meet—namely, the superior longitudinal, the two lateral, the two occipital, and the straight; the torcular Herophili.—**Cranial sinuses.** (*a*) Same as *sinuses of the dura mater*. (*b*) The bony air-sinuses of the head. See def. 2 (*a*).—**Diploic sinuses**, irregular branching channels in the diploë of the skull for the accommodation of veins.—**Ethmoidal sinuses**, irregular cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid, completed by the sphenoid, lacrymal, superior maxillary, and frontal bones in the articulated skull. The anterior, the larger and more numerous ones, open into the middle, the posterior into the superior meatus of the nose.—**Falciform sinus.** Same as *longitudinal sinus*.—**Frontal sinuses**, hollow spaces between the outer and inner tables of the frontal bone, over the root of the nose, in man extending outward from behind the glabella to a variable distance above each orbit, and opening into the middle meatus of the nose on each side through the infundibula. They are wanting in early youth, and attain their greatest size in old age, but are always small in comparison with their great development in some animals, as the elephant.—**Galactophorous sinuses**, the ampullæ of the galactophorous ducts.—**Genital sinus.** See *genital*.—**Genito-urinary sinus**, the urogenital sinus, a cavity or recess common to the genital and the urinary passages, often forming a part of the cloaca. **Great sinus of the aorta**, a dilatation, usually apparent, along the right side of the ascending part of the arch of the aorta.—**Intercavernous sinuses**, two transverse channels, the anterior and the posterior, which connect the right and left cavernous sinuses, and thus complete the circular sinus.—**Lacrymal, maxillary, occipital, pallial sinus.** See the adjectives.—

**Longitudinal sinus**, either of two sinuses of the dura mater, respectively occupying the upper and under margins of the falx cerebri. The superior begins at the foramen cæcum, and terminates posteriorly at the torcular Herophili; it is lodged in the superior longitudinal groove of the cranial vault. The inferior is contained in the inferior or free margin of the falx cerebri, terminating in the straight sinus posteriorly. Also called *falciform sinus*.—**Ophthalmic sinus.** Same as *cavernous sinus*.—**Petrosal** or **petrous sinus.** See *petrosal*.—**Petrosquamous sinus.** See *petrosquamous*.—**Placental sinus,** the venous channel around the placenta, arising from the free anastomoses of veins.—**Portal sinus,** the sinus of the portal vein. See below.—**Prostatic sinus.** See *prostatic*.—**Pulmonary sinuses,** the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.—**Rhomboidal sinus.** (*a*) The fourth ventricle. (*b*) The rhombocœlia. Also called *sinus rhomboidalis*.—**Sagittal sinus,** the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sinus circularis iridis.** Same as *canal of Schlemm* (which see, under *canal*$^{1}$).—**Sinuses of Cuvier,** veins or venous channels of the fetus, ultimately transformed into the right and left superior venæ cavæ.—**Sinuses of the dura mater,** channels for the passage of venous blood, formed by the separation of the two layers of the dura mater, and lined with a continuation of the internal coat of the veins. They are specified as the superior and inferior longitudinal, straight, lateral, occipital, cavernous, circular, superior and inferior petrosal, and transverse.—**Sinuses of veins,** pouch-like dilatations of the venous walls on the cardiac side of the valves, which produce knot-like swellings when distended.—**Sinus-ganglion,** a group of nerve-cells about the junction of the venous sinus and the auricle of the heart. In the frog the sinus-ganglion, or ganglion of Remak, is the collection of groups of nerve-cells on the venous sinus.—**Sinus genitalis.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus of conjunctiva,** the space between the ocular and palpebral conjunctivæ.—**Sinus of Highmore,** the antrum of Highmore. See *antrum*.—**Sinus of Morgagni,** a space at the upper and back part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx, just under the base of the skull, where the muscular fibers of the constrictor are deficient, the pharynx being consequently walled in behind by its own aponeurosis. Here the Eustachian tube opens into the pharynx on each side, and the levator and tensor palati muscles may be exposed by dissection.—**Sinus of the auricle.** Same as *sinus venosus*.—**Sinus of the heart,** the principal or main cavity of either auricle.—**Sinus of the jugular vein,** the dilatation at the origin of the internal jugular vein just outside of the jugular foramen at the base of the skull.—**Sinus of the kidney,** the concavity or reëntrance at the hilum of the kidney.—**Sinus of the larynx,** the ventricle of the larynx, leading into the sacculus laryngis, or cæcal laryngeal pouch.—**Sinus of the portal vein,** the enlargement of the portal vein just before it divides into its two branches for the liver. Also called *portal sinus*.——**Sinus of Valsalva,** any one of three pouchings of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves. Also called *valvular sinus*, and respectively *aortic* and *pulmonary sinus*.—**Sinus pleuræ,** the recesses where one layer of the parietal pleura is folded over to become another.—**Sinus pocularis.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus prostaticus.** Same as *prostatic sinus*. See *prostatic*.—**Sinus rectus.** Same as *straight sinus*.—**Sinus rhomboidalis.** Same as *rhomboidal sinus* (which see, above).—**Sinus tentorii.** Same as *straight sinus*.—**Sinus venosus,** in human and allied hearts, the main part of the cavity of either the right or the left auricle of the heart; that part into which the veins pour their blood, as distinguished from the auricular appendix. Also called *atrium*, and *sinus of the auricle*.—**Sinus venosus corneæ,** Schlemm's canal.—**Sphenoidal sinuses,** cavities in the sphenoid bone, like those of the ethmoid and frontal.—**Straight sinus,** the venous channel at the junction of the falx cerebri with the tentorium, passing from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili.—**Tarsal sinus,** the large irregular passage between the astragalus and the calcaneum, occupied by the intertarsal ligament.—**Transverse sinus,** a venous network excavated in the dura mater over the basilar process, opening into the inferior petrosal sinus on each side, and into the inferior spinal veins below. Also called *basilar sinus, basilar plexus*.—**Urogenital sinus,** the cavity in which the urogenital organs terminate in the fetal life of man and most mammals; a permanent compartment of the cloaca in many lower vertebrates. See *cloaca*, 3 (*a*), and *urogenital*.—**Uterine sinuses,** greatly enlarged veins of the womb during pregnancy.—**Valvular sinus.** Same as *sinus of Valsalva*.—**Venous sinus,** any sinus conveying venous blood; especially (*a*) one of the sinuses of the dura mater (see above), or (*b*) a sinus venosus (see above).

**sinusoid** (sī'nus-oid), *n.* [< *sinus* + *-oid*.] The curve of sines, in which the abscissas are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine.



Sinusoid.

**sinusoidal** (sī-nu-soi'dal), *a.* [< *sinusoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sinusoid.—**Sinusoidal function.** See *function*.—**Sinusoidal map-projection.** See *projection*.

**sinusoidally** (sī-nu-soi'dal-i), *adv.* In a sinusoidal manner; in the manner of a sinusoid. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVI. 373.

**sin-worn** (sin'wōrn), *a.* Worn by sin. [Rare.]

> I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds
> With the rank vapours of this *sin-worn* mould.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 17.

**siogun**, *n.* Same as *shogun*.

**sion†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

**-sion.** See *-tion*.

**Sionite** (sī'on-īt), *n.* [< *Sion* (see def.) + *-ite*$^{2}$.] One of a Norwegian body of the eighteenth century, professing the power of prophecy and proclaiming the immediate coming of the millennium. So called from their claim to be considered children of the King of Sion.

**Siouan** (sö'an), *a.* [< *Sioux* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Sioux or Dakotas; Dakotan.

> The *Siouan* group [of Indians] had its habitat on the prairies between the Mississippi and Missouri.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 75.

**Sioux** (sö), *n.* and *a.* [F. spelling of the Ind. name.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Sioux* (sö or söz). A member of a family of North American Indians, now confined chiefly to North Dakota, South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sioux; Siouan; Dakotan: as, the *Sioux* wars; a *Sioux* village.

**sip** (sip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sipped*, ppr. *sipping*. [< ME. *sippen*, *syppen*, < AS. **syppan* (not found) (cf. **sypian*, *sipian*, soak, macerate: see *sipe*) (= MD. *sippen*, sip, taste with the tip of the tongue (cf. D. *sipperlippen*, taste with the tip of the tongue), = LG. *sippen*, sip); a secondary form of *sūpan*, sup, taste: see *sup*$^{1}$. The form *sip* is related to *sup* (AS. *sūpan*) much as *slip* is related to similar forms (AS. *slūpan*, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drink little by little; take (a liquid) into the mouth in small quantities; imbibe a mouthful at a time.

> A woman moved is like a fountain troubled,
> Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty;
> And while it is so, none so dry or thirsty
> Will deign to *sip* or touch one drop of it.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 145.

> To *sip* a glass of wine was considered effeminate, and a guest was thought ill of if he did not empty his glass at a draught. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 377.

2. To take in gradually by some process analogous to drinking; receive or obtain by sucking, inhaling, absorbing, or the like.

> Where I may sit and rightly spell
> Of every star that heaven doth shew,
> And every herb that *sips* the dew.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 172.

3. To drink from by sips.

> They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 76.

**II.** *intrans.* To take a sip or sips.

> They could never get her so much as *sip* on a cup with the proudest of them all. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 77.

> Modest as the maid that *sips* alone.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 144.

**sip** (sip), *n.* [< ME. *sippe*; < *sip*, *v.*] 1. The act of sipping, or drinking by small quantities, as a liquid.

> "Here 's wussing health to ye, Robin" (a *sip*), "and to your weelfare here and hereafter" (another taste).
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

2. A very small draught; a taste (of a liquid).

> One *sip* of this
> Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
> Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton*, Comus, l. 811.

3†. Drink; sup.

> Thus serveth he withouten mete or *sippe*.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 193.

**sipage** (sī'pāj), *n.* [< *sipe* + *-age*.] Same as *seepage*.

**sipahee**, *n.* Same as *sepoy*.

**sipahselar** (si-pä'se-lär), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *sipāh-sālār*, army-leader.] In India, a commander-in-chief; a commanding general: as, the *sipahselar* Timour.

**sipe** (sīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *siped*, ppr. *siping*. [Also *seep* (also spelled *seip*, *sepe*); < ME. **sipen*, < AS. **sypian*, *sipian*, soak, macerate; cf. AS. **sīpan* (pret. *sāp*, pp. **sipen*), drop, trickle (cf. *sipenīge*, MD. *sijpooghe*, *sijpooghig*, with running eyes), = OFries. **sīpa* (in comp. pp. *bisepen*, *bi-seppen*) = MD. *sijpen*, D. *zijpen*, drop, = LG. *sipen*, ooze, trickle (freq. *sipern* = Sw. *sippra*, ooze, drop, trickle); appar. not an orig. strong verb, but related to *sipian*, etc., and ult. < *sūpan*, sup, taste: see *sip*, *sup*. Cf. *seep*.] 1. To ooze; trickle; soak through or out.

> The *siping* through of the waters into the house.
> *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 316. (*Latham*.)

> Her throat's sair misguggled, . . . though she wears her corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, but that canna hinder the bluid *seiping* through.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

2. To steep; soak.

> The leaves [of the mullen] are boiled in fresh cow's milk, and, after boiling a moment, the infusion is allowed to stand and *sipe* for ten minutes, when it is strained, sweetened, and drank while warm.
> *New York Tribune*, Sept. 6, 1886.

[Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S. in both uses.]

**sipher†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

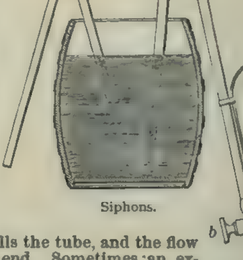
**siphilis**, *n.* See *syphilis*.

**Siphneinæ** (sif-nẹ-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphneus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muridæ*, typified by the genus *Siphneus*, containing mole-like murine rodents with rudimentary external ears and short limbs and tail. The group combines some characters of the *Arvicolinæ* (which are *Muridæ*) with others of the different family *Spalacidæ*.

**siphneine** (sif'nẹ-in), *a.* Of the character of the *Siphneinæ*, or belonging to that subfamily.

**Siphneus** (sif'nẹ-us), *n.* [NL. (Brants, 1827), < Gr. σιφνεύς, a mole.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphneinæ*. *S. armandi* is a Tibetan species with large fossorial fore feet and a mole-like aspect.—2†. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

**siphon** (sī'fon), *n.* [Also *syphon*; < F. *siphon* = Sp. *sifon* = Pg. *siphão* = It. *sifone*, < L. *sipho(n-)*, perhaps < Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, siphon; akin to σιφλός, hollow.] 1. A bent pipe or tube with legs of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel by causing it to rise in the tube over the rim or top. For this purpose the shorter leg is inserted in the liquid, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. The liquid then rises by the pressure of the atmosphere and fills the tube, and the flow begins from the lower end. Sometimes an exhausting-tube (*a* in the figure) is placed on the longer leg; the air, in that case, is sucked out through *a* till the tube is filled to the cock *b*, which is then opened, and the flow commences—the cock *b* being so constructed as to close the suction-tube when the siphon is running. But the more general method is to fill the tube in the first place with the liquid, and then, stopping the mouth of the longer leg, to insert the shorter leg in the vessel; upon removal of the stop, the liquid will immediately begin to run. The flow depends upon the difference in vertical height of the two columns of the liquid, measured respectively from the bend of the tube to the level of the water in the vessel and to the open end of the tube. The flow ceases as soon as, by the lowering of the level in the vessel, these columns become of equal height, or when this level descends to the end of the shorter leg. The atmospheric pressure is essential to support the column of liquid from the vessel up to the top of the bend of the tube, and this height is consequently limited, varying inversely with the density of the liquid. At sea-level the maximum height is a little less than 30 inches for mercury and 34 feet for water.



Siphons.

2. In *zoöl.*, a canal or conduit, without reference to size, shape, or function; generally, a tube or tubular organ through which water or other fluid passes; a siphuncle. Specifically—(*a*) In *Mollusca*: (1) A tubular fold or prolongation of the mantle, forming a tube, generally paired, capable of protraction and retraction, characteristic of the siphonate or sinupalliate bivalves. It conveys water, and is of various shape and size, sometimes several times longer than the rest of the animal when fully extended, but usually capable of being withdrawn into the shell. In *Teredo* the united siphons are so long that the mollusk resembles a worm. See cuts under *ship-worm*, *Teredo*, *quahog*, and *Mya*$^{1}$. (2) A similar siphon in some gastropods, extending from the anterior portion of the mantle over the head. See cut under *Siphonostomata*, 2. (3) The characteristic siphuncle, funnel, or infundibulum of cephalopods, formed from the mesopodium, and serving as an organ of locomotion by confining and directing the jet of water which is forced through it. See *siphuncle*. (4) A tubular or canaliculate formation of the shell of any mollusk which covers or protects the soft siphon; especially, the siphuncle of a cephalopod, or the communication between the compartments of the shell. (*b*) In *Rotifera*, the calcar or tentaculum, a part or process of the trochal disk, supposed to be a sense-organ. (*c*) In *Protozoa*, one of the tubes which traverse the septa of the interior of polythalamous tests, as the shells of foraminifera. (*d*) In *entom.*, the suctorial mouth-parts or sucking-tube of some insects, as fleas (*Siphonaptera*) and bugs (*Siphonata*). (*e*) In *Crustacea*, the suctorial mouth-parts of various parasitic forms. See *Siphonostomata*, 1. (*f*) In *Vermes*, a spout-like process of the mouth of gephyrean or sipunculacean worms. See *Gephyrea* and *Sipunculoidea*. (*g*) In *Echinodermata*, a tubular formation connected with the alimentary canal of some sea-urchins.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. Also *Sipho* (*Klein*, 1753; *Fabricius*, 1822) and *Sypho* (*Brown*, 1827).—4. In *bot.*, one of the small peculiar cells surrounding the large elongated central cell in the frond of certain florideous algæ. See *monosiphonous*, *polysiphonous*, *Polysiphonia*. *pericentral*.—5. A siphon-bottle.—**Automatic siphon,** a siphon which is set in operation by an alternate vertical movement, by which means the liquid is forced little by little to the necessary height through a valve in the short arm.—**Siphon-filling apparatus,** an apparatus for filling siphon-bottles with aërated liquids. It holds the bottle, and by means of a lever opens the valve and permits the liquid to enter. It is usually provided with a screen to protect the operator from injury in case the bottle bursts.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Würtemberg siphon** (so called from its having been first used in that country), a siphon with both legs equal, and turned up at the extremities.

**siphon** (sī'fon), *v.* [< *siphon*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey, as water, by means of a siphon; transmit or remove by a siphon.

Water may be *siphoned* over obstacles which are less than 32 feet higher than the surface of the water.
*Pop. Encyc.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To pass or be conducted through a siphon.

On introducing the bent tube, a little of the zinc solution will first *siphon* over and sink to the bottom of the copper solution. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 370.

**siphonaceous** (sī-fọ-nā'shius), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by siphons: applied to florideous algæ. See *siphon*, 4.

**siphonage** (sī'fọn-ạj), *n.* [< *siphon* + *-age.*] The action or operation of a siphon; specifically, the emptying of a siphon-formed trap, for example in a waste-pipe, by exhaustion of the pressure below, usually caused by a sudden flow of water in a connected pipe.

A perfect seal against *siphonage* and evaporation.
*Philadelphia Telegraph*, XLI. 5.

**siphonal** (sī'fọn-ạl), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Pertaining or relating to the siphon of mollusks, etc. (*b*) Marked by the siphon of a bivalve mollusk; pallial, as a sinus: as, the *siphonal* impression of the shell. (*c*) Bent into the form of a siphon, as the stomach of certain fishes, one arm of the siphon being the cardiac and the other the pyloric part.—**Siphonal fasciole**, in *conch.*, a zone, differentiated by sculpture, which at its end forms the external boundary of the siphonal notch or groove.—**Siphonal scar**, in *conch.*, the pallial sinus. See *pallial*, *sinus*, 2 (*d*), and cut under *sinupalliate*.

**Siphonaptera** (sī-fọ-nap'tẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), neut. pl. of **siphonapterus*: see *siphonapterous.*] In Latreille's system of classification, an order of insects, the fleas, corresponding exactly to the family *Pulicidæ*. The most advanced systematists, as Brauer and Packard, retain it as an order, and do not consider the group a mere family of *Diptera*. The metamorphoses are complete. The adults are wingless, with three- to eleven-jointed antennæ, long serrate mandibles, short maxillæ, four-jointed maxillary and labial palps, distinct labrum, and no hypopharynx. The body is ovate and much compressed. There are only two simple eyes, and no compound eyes. The edges of the head and prothorax are armed with stout spines directed backward. The group is oftener called *Aphaniptera*. See cut under *flea*.

**siphonapterous** (sī-fọ-nap'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **siphonapterus*, < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ἄπτερος*, wingless: see *apterous.*] Siphonate and apterous, as a flea; having a sucking-tube and no wings; of or pertaining to the *Siphonaptera*.

**Siphonaria** (sī-fọ-nā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1824), < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon.*] **1.** The typical genus of *Siphonariidæ*, with a patelliform shell having a siphonal groove at one side.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

The *Siphonarias* have solid, conical shells, often overgrown with sea-weeds and millepores. . . . They are found on almost all tropical shores.
*P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 82.

**Siphonariacea** (sī-fọ-nā-ri-ā'sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonaria* + *-acea.*] A family of gastropods: same as *Siphonariidæ*.

**Siphonariidæ** (sī″fọ-nā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siphonaria*. They have a broad bilobate head; eyes sessile on rounded lobes; and rudimentary branchiæ, forming triangular folds of the lining membrane of the mantle. The shell is patelliform, having a subcentral apex and a horseshoe-shaped muscular impression divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove. Nearly 100 species are known, from different parts of the world: they are most numerous on the shores of the Pacific. They live chiefly between tide-marks.

**siphonarioid** (sī-fọ-nā'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonariidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A gastropod of the family *Siphonariidæ*.

**Siphonata** (sī-fọ-nā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonatus*: see *siphonate.*] **1**†. In *entom.*, same as *Hemiptera*.—**2.** In *conch.*, a division of lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks, containing those which have one or two siphons. Most bivalves are *Siphonata*, which include all the *Sinupalliata* and some of the *Integropalliata*; the families are very numerous. Also *Macrotrachia*, *Siphoniata*, and *Siphonida*.

**siphonate** (sī'fọ-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *siphonatus*, < L. *sipho*(*n-*), a tube, pipe: see *siphon.*] In *zoöl.*, provided with a siphon or siphons of any kind; siphoned. Specifically—(*a*) Having siphons, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 2; sinupalliate. (*b*) Having a siphon, as a cephalopod; infundibulate. (*c*) Having a siphon, as a bug; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 1; hemipterous; rhynchote. (*d*) Forming or formed into a siphon; tubular; canaliculate; infundibuliform; siphonal. Also *siphoniate*.

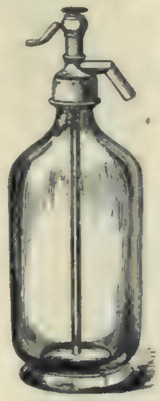
**siphonated** (sī'fọ-nā-ted), *a.* [< *siphonate* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Same as *siphonate*.

**siphon-barometer** (sī'fọn-bạ-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward in the form of a siphon. In the newest form the two legs of the siphon are separate tubes entering a cistern of mercury. By the turning of a screw in the cistern the mercury may be made to rise in both tubes, thereby giving surfaces of maximum convexity from which to determine the height of the mercury in each tube. See *barometer*.

**siphon-bottle** (sī'fọn-bot″l), *n.* A bottle for aërated waters, fitted with a long glass tube reaching nearly to the bottom and bent like a siphon at the outlet. When the tube is opened by pressing down a valve-lever, the liquid is forced out by the pressure of the gas on its surface. Also called *siphon*.

**siphon-condenser** (sī'fọn-kọn-den″sėr), *n.* A form of condenser involving the principle of the siphon, used with some condensing engines instead of the air-pump and the ordinary condenser.

**siphon-cup** (sī'fọn-kup), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of lubricating apparatus in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick, and dropping on the part to be lubricated.



Siphon-bottle.

**Siphoneæ** (sī-fō'nẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n-*), a tube, pipe, + *-eæ.*] A small order of fresh-water algæ, belonging to the newly constituted group *Multinucleatæ*, typified by the genus *Vaucheria* (which see for characterization).

**siphoned** (sī'fọnd), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a siphon; siphonate: as, "tubular *siphoned* Orthoceras," *Hyatt*.

**siphonet** (sī'fọn-et), *n.* [< *siphon* + *-et*$^{1}$.] In *entom.*, one of the two tubes on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis from which honeydew exudes; a honey-tube. Also called *siphunculus*.

**siphon-gage** (sī'fọn-gāj), *n.* See *gage*$^{2}$.

**siphonia**, *n.* Plural of *siphonium*.

**siphonial** (sī-fō'ni-ạl), *a.* [< *siphonium* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, pertaining to the siphonium; atmosteal.

**Siphoniata** (sī-fō-ni-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Siphonata.*] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

**siphoniate** (sī-fō'ni-āt), *a.* Same as *siphonate*.

**siphonic** (sī-fon'ik), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a siphon.

A single reflecting surface is insufficient to separate the water entirely from the air, and a strong and long-continued *siphonic* action destroys its [the trap's] seal.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 432.

**Siphonida** (sī-fon'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n-*), a siphon, + *-ida.*] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

**siphonifer** (sī-fon'i-fėr), *n.* [NL. *siphonifer*, < L. *sipho*(*n-*), a tube, pipe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] That which has a siphon; specifically, a member of the *Siphonifera*.

**Siphonifera** (sī-fọ-nif'ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *siphonifères*, D'Orbigny, 1826), neut. pl. of *siphonifer*: see *siphonifer.*] A division of cephalopods, corresponding to the *Tetrabranchiata*.

**siphoniferous** (sī-fọ-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *siphonifer* + *-ous.*] Having a siphon; siphonate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Siphonifera*.

**siphoniform** (sī'fọn-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sipho*(*n-*), a tube, pipe, + *forma*, form.] Siphonate in form; having the shape of a siphon.

**siphonium** (sī-fō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *siphonia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n-*), a tube, pipe: see *siphon.*] In *ornith.*, the atmosteon or air-bone which conveys air from the tympanic cavity to the pneumatic cavity of the mandible.

In some birds the air is conducted from the tympanum to the articular piece of the mandible by a special bony tube, the *siphonium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 272.

**siphonless** (sī'fọn-les), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-less.*] Having no siphon; asiphonate.

**siphon-mouthed** (sī'fọn-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth fitted for sucking the juices of plants: specifically noting homopterous insects. See *siphonostomatous*.

**Siphonobranchiata** (sī″fọ-nọ-brang-ki-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ata.*] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first order of his *Paracephalophora dioica*, containing the "families" *Siphonostomata*, *Entomostomata*, and *Angiostomata*, and contrasted with the order *Asiphonobranchiata*. See *Siphonochlamyda*.

**siphonobranchiate** (sī″fọ-nọ-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonobranchiata*; siphonostomatous; siphonochlamydate.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Siphonobranchiata* or *Siphonostomata*, 2.

**Siphonochlamyda** (sī″fọ-nọ-klam'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a short cloak.] A suborder of reptant azygobranchiate gastropods, having the mantle-margin siphonate. There are many families, all marine and mostly carnivorous, always with a spiral shell, which is usually operculate.

**siphonochlamydate** (sī″fọ-nọ-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [As *Siphonochlamyda* + *-ate*$^{1}$.] Having the mantle-margin drawn out into a trough, spout, or siphon, and accordingly a notched lip of the shell; of or pertaining to the *Siphonochlamyda*. There are many families, grouped as *tænioglossate*, *toxoglossate*, and *rachiglossate*. The term is synonymous with *siphonostomatous* as applied to the shell.

**Siphonocladaceæ** (sī″fọ-nọ-klạ-dā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonocladus* + *-aceæ.*] An order of very remarkable green algæ, belonging to the class *Multinucleatæ*. They are inhabitants of warm and shallow seas, and are characterized by the thallus consisting of a single cell, which is often of very great size, exhibiting, in fact, the largest dimensions attained by the single cell in the whole vegetable kingdom. This cell is often much branched, and is differentiated into root-like and stem-like parts. The ordinary mode of reproduction seems to be by means of zoöspores, which germinate directly without conjugation; but in many of the genera the mode of reproduction is not known. The group includes the *Caulerpeæ*, *Valoniaceæ*, *Bryopsideæ*, etc.

**siphonocladaceous** (sī″fọ-nọ-klạ-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Siphonocladaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the *Siphonocladaceæ* or the genus *Siphonocladus*.

**Siphonocladus** (sī-fọ-nok'lạ-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *κλάδος*, a branch.] A genus of algæ, giving name to the order *Siphonocladaceæ*.

**Siphonognathidæ** (sī″fọ-nog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonognathus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Siphonognathus*. The body is very long; the head is also elongate and its facial parts are produced into a tube; the dorsal fin has numerous flexible spines; the anal fin is moderate, and ventrals are wanting. Only one species is known, *S. argyrophanes*, of King George Sound, Australia, which is related to the *Labridæ*, but differs in the characters specified. It is a rare fish.

**siphonognathoid** (sī-fọ-nog'nạ-thoid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Siphonognathus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

**II.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonognathidæ*.

**Siphonognathus** (sī-fọ-nog'nạ-thus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1857), < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, characterized by the long subtubular mouth, and typical of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

**Siphonophora**$^{1}$ (sī-fọ-nof'ọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), fem. sing. of **siphonophorus*, < Gr. *σιφωνοφόρος*, carrying tubes, < *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] **1.** A genus of myriapods, typical of the unused family *Siphonophoridæ*.—**2.** A notable genus of plant-lice (*Aphididæ*), erected by Koch in 1855, having long nectaries, and the antennæ usually longer than the body. It contains numerous species, many of which are common to Europe and America, as the grain plant-louse, *S. avenæ*, and the rose plant-louse, *S. rosæ*.

**Siphonophora**$^{2}$ (sī-fọ-nof'ọ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*$^{1}$.] Oceanic hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa* or an order of *Hydromedusæ*, containing free pelagic forms in which hydriform persons and sterile medusiform persons (in one family only the former) are united in colonies or aggregates under many special modifications, but definite and constant in each instance. The medusiform or sexual persons are usually only in the form of sporosacs, but sometimes are matured before they are set free from the colony. The structure is essentially a hollow stem or stock, budding into many different kinds of appendages, representing modified hydranths, hydriform persons, or undeveloped medusiforms. The appendages which a siphonophoran may or does have are the float, pneumatophore or pneumatocyst, which may be absent or replaced by an inflation of the whole stem, the somatocyst, as in the Portuguese man-of-war; the swimming-bell or nectocalyx; the hydrophyllium, covering some of the other parts; the dactylozoöid, or tentaculiform person; the gastrozoöid or nutritive person, which may be highly differentiated into oral, pharyngeal, gastric, and basal parts, which latter may bear long tentacles; and the sexual persons, medusiform buds proper, or gonophores. The arrangement of these elements is very diverse in the different forms of the order. The *Siphonophora* are sometimes divided into two orders, *Calycophora* and *Physophora*, or into four suborders. Recognized families are *Athorybiidæ*, *Agalmidæ*, *Apolemiidæ*, *Physophoridæ*, *Rhizophysidæ*, *Physaliidæ*, *Hippopodiidæ*, *Monophyidæ*, *Diphyidæ*, and *Velellidæ*. See cuts under *hydrophyllium*, *Physalia*, *hydranth*, *tentacular*, *Athorybia*, *gonoblastidium*, *gonophore*, and *nematocyst*.

**siphonophoran** (sī-fọ-nof′ọ-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Siphonophora*² + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonophora*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the subclass *Siphonophora*.

**siphonophore** (sī′fọ-nọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Siphonophora*².] Same as *siphonophoran*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 261.

**siphonophorous** (sī-fọ-nof′ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*¹.] Same as *siphonophoran*.

**siphonoplax** (sī-fon′ọ-plaks), *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πλάξ*, a tablet, plate.] One of several calcareous plates behind the valves of certain pholads, which combine to form a tube around the siphons. See *Pholadidea*.

**siphonopod** (sī-fon′ọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having the foot converted into a siphon; having a tubular mesopodium; of or pertaining to the *Siphonopoda*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Siphonopoda*; a cephalopod.

**Siphonopoda** (sī-fọ-nop′ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siphonopod*.] 1. The *Cephalopoda*, in an ordinary sense. When the pteropods are included with the cephalopods in one class, the latter constitute a branch or division, *Siphonopoda*, contrasted with *Pteropoda*. *E. R. Lankester.*

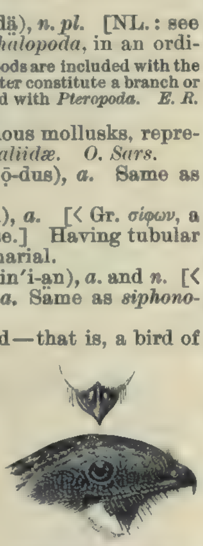
2. An order of scaphopodous mollusks, represented by the *Siphonodentaliidæ*. *O. Sars.*

**siphonopodous** (sī-fọ-nop′ọ-dus), *a.* Same as *siphonopod*.

**siphonorhine** (sī-fon′ọ-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubinarial.

**siphonorhinian** (sī″fọ-nọ-rin′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *siphonorhine* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

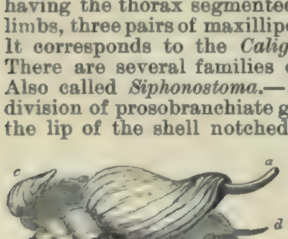
**II.** *n.* A tube-nosed bird—that is, a bird of the petrel family.


*Siphonorhis americana.*

**Siphonorhis** (sī-fon′ọ-ris), *n.* [NL. (P. L. Sclater, 1861): see *siphonorhine*.] A genus of American *Caprimulgidæ* or goatsuckers, having tubular nostrils. The only species, *S. americana*, inhabits Jamaica.

**Siphonostoma** (sī-fọ-nos′tọ-mạ̈), *n. pl.* In *zoöl.*, same as *Siphonostomata*, 1.

**Siphonostomata** (sī″fọ-nọ-stom′ạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonostomatus*: see *siphonostomatous*.] 1. In *Crustacea*: (*a*) In Latreille's classification, the second family of his *Pœcilopoda*, divided into *Caligides* and *Lernæiformes*, the former of which is approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostomata*, the latter to the *Lernæoidea*. All are parasitic crustaceans. (*b*) An order of epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, having the thorax segmented, several pairs of limbs, three pairs of maxillipeds, and antennæ. It corresponds to the *Caligides* of Latreille. There are several families of these fish-lice. Also called *Siphonostoma*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a division of prosobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched, canaliculate, or tubular, for the protrusion of a respiratory siphon: contrasted with *Holostomata*. This formation of the shell is correlated with the development of the siphon (see *Siphonobranchiata*, *Siphonochlamyda*). In De Blainville's classification the *Siphonostomata* were one of three families into which he divided his *Siphonobranchiata*, contrasted with *Entomostomata* and *Angiostomata*, and included numerous genera of several modern families, as *Pleurotomidæ*, *Turbinellidæ*, *Columbellidæ*, *Muricidæ*, and others. All these gastropods are marine, and most are carnivorous.



Red Whelk (*Fusus antiquus*), one of the *Siphonostomata*.

*a*, branchial siphon; *b*, proboscis; *c*, operculum; *d*, *d*, tentacles; *f*, foot.

**siphonostomatous** (sī″fọ-nọ-stom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *siphonostomatus*, < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth, front.] Having a siphonate mouth, in any form; of or pertaining to the *Siphonostomata*, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipe-fish. (*b*) Having mouth-parts fitted for sucking or holding on, as a fish-louse: opposed to *odontostomatous*. (*c*) Having the lip of the shell canaliculate, as a shell-fish; not holostomatous. Also *siphonostomous*.

**siphonostome** (sī′fọ-nọ-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Siphonostoma*.] A siphonostomatous animal, as a fish, a fish-louse, or a shell-fish.

**siphonostomous** (sī-fọ-nos′tọ-mus), *a.* Same as *siphonostomatous*.

**siphon-pipe** (sī′fọn-pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe with a curve or bend, acting on the principle of the siphon, serving to conduct liquids over inequalities of ground.—2. In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-tube.

**siphon-pump** (sī′fọn-pump), *n.* A form of steam jet-pump placed at the lower end of a delivery-pipe, near the surface of the water to be raised, having also a short suction-pipe, and taking its steam at the bottom through a bent pipe or inverted siphon, which extends downward, and turns upward at its lower end to unite with the steam induction-port of the pump. Compare *ejector* and *injector*.

**siphon-recorder** (sī′fọn-rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* An instrument, invented by Sir William Thomson, for recording messages sent through long telegraphic lines, as submarine cables. See *recorder*, 5, and *telegraph*.

**siphon-shell** (sī′fọn-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Siphonariidæ*.

**siphon-slide** (sī′fọn-slīd), *n.* In *microscopy*, a form of glass slide adapted for holding small aquatic animals or fish in the field of a microscope. It has a tank which is filled with water and is connected by means of rubber tubes with two bottles. On one bottle filled with water being placed above the slide, and the other below it, the tubes act as a siphon, and maintain a constant current through the tank.

**siphon-tube** (sī′fọn-tūb), *n.* In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-pipe.

**siphon-worm** (sī′fọn-wėrm), *n.* Any member of the *Sipunculidæ*; a spoonworm.

**siphorhinal** (sī-fọ-rī′nạl), *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

**siphorhinian** (sī-fọ-rin′i-ạn), *a.* Same as *siphonorhinian*.

**siphosome** (sī′fọ-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *σῶμα*, the body.] The nutrient portion of a siphonophoran stock. See *nectosome*.

**siphuncle** (sī′fung-kl), *n.* [< L. *siphunculus*, LL. also *sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho*(*n-*), tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A siphon; especially, the siphon or funnel of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, between the chambers of the shell which it connects. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *nectary*, 2. Also called *cornicle*, *honey-tube*, *siphonet*, and *siphunculus*.

**siphuncled** (sī′fung-kld), *a.* [< *siphuncle* + *-ed*².] Having a siphuncle.

**siphuncular** (sī-fung′kụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe, + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle; siphonal: as, the *siphuncular* pedicle of a pearly nautilus.

**siphunculate** (sī-fung′kụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *siphunculus* (see *siphuncle*) + *-ate*¹.] Having a siphuncle; siphuncled.

**siphunculated** (sī-fung′kụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *siphunculate* + *-ed*².] Same as *siphunculate*.

**siphunculus** (sī-fung′kụ-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *siphunculus*, a little tube: see *siphuncle*.] 1. Pl. *siphunculi* (-lī). In *entom.*, a siphuncle.—2. [*cap.*] See *Sipunculus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**sipper** (sip′ėr), *n.* One who sips.

> They are all *sippers*; . . . they look as they would not drink off two pen'orth of bottle-ale amongst them.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

**sippet** (sip′et), *n.* [Formerly also *sippit*; early mod. E. *syppet*; < *sip* or *sop* (with vowel-change as in *sip*) + *-et*.] 1†. A little sip or sup.

> In all her dinner she drinketh but once, and that is not pure wine, but water mixed with wine; in suche wise that with her *sippets* none may satisfie his appetite, and much lesse kill his thirst.
>
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 98.

2. Anything soaked or dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a sop; especially, in the plural, bread cut into small pieces and served in milk or broth. In modern cookery the term is applied to small pieces of toasted or fried bread served with soup or with minced meat.

> Cut this bread in *sippets* for brewis.
>
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 4.

> Put then into him [a chub] a convenient quantity of the best butter you can get, with a little nutmeg grated into it, and *sippets* of white bread.
>
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 70.

3. A fragment; a bit.

> What can you do with three or four fools in a dish, and a blockhead cut into *sippets*?
>
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

**sipple** (sip′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sippled*, ppr. *sippling*. [Freq. of *sip*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sip frequently; tipple.

> A trick of *sippling* and tippling. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

**II.** *trans.* To drink by sips.

> From this topic he transferred his disquisitions to the verb drink, which he affirmed was improperly applied to the taking of coffee; inasmuch as people did not drink, but sip or *sipple* that liquor.
>
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xlv. (*Davies.*)

**siprest**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cypress*².

**Sipunculacea** (sī-pung-kụ-lā′sẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *sipunculus*, a little tube or siphon (see *Sipunculus*, *siphuncle*), + *-acea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a group of echinoderms: synonymous with *Gephyrea*. *Brandt*, 1835.

**sipunculacean** (sī-pung-kụ-lā′sẹ-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sipunculacea*; sipunculoid; gephyrean.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sipunculacea*; a gephyrean worm.

**sipunculaceous** (sī-pung-kụ-lā′shius), *a.* Same as *sipunculacean*.

**Sipunculida** (sī-pung-kū′li-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-ida*.] The spoonworms: so named by Leuckart in 1848 as an order of his class *Scytodermata*, contrasted with *Holothuriæ*.

**Sipunculidæ** (sī-pung-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-idæ*.] 1. The spoonworms proper, a restricted family of sipunculoid or gephyrean worms, typified by the genus *Sipunculus*, having a retractile tentaculiferous proboscis.—2. The *Sipunculoidea* as a class of animals under a phylum *Gephyrea*. *E. R. Lankester.*

**sipunculiform** (sī-pung′kụ-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sipunculus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *sipunculoid*.

**sipunculoid** (sī-pung′kụ-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sipunculus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a spoonworm; related or pertaining to the *Sipunculoidea*: as, a *sipunculoid* gephyrean.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sipunculoidea*.

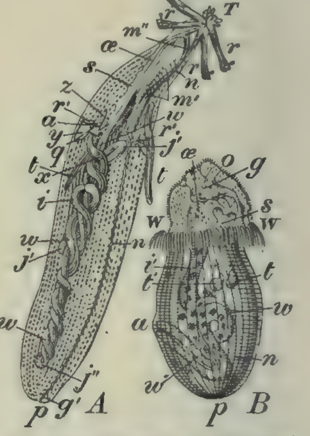
**Sipunculoidea** (sī-pung-kụ-loi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-oidea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a class of annulose animals: synonymous with *Sipunculacea* and *Gephyrea*.

**Sipunculomorpha** (sī-pung″kụ-lọ-môr′fạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus*, q. v., + Gr. *μορφή*, form, shape.] The spoonworms as a subclass of *Gephyrea*, contrasted with *Echiuromorpha*, and composed of two orders, *Sipunculina* and *Priapulina*.

**sipunculomorphic** (sī-pung″kụ-lọ-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Sipunculomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a spoonworm; of or pertaining to the *Sipunculomorpha*.

**Sipunculus** (sī-pung′kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *sipunculus*, var. of *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe: see *siphuncle*.] 1. The typical genus of *Sipunculidæ*, named by Brandt, in 1835, as a genus of echinoderms. The retractile proboscis is as long as the body, and provided with a circlet of tentacles about the mouth. *S. bernhardus* is found on the coast of Europe, living at a depth of from 10 to 30 fathoms in the shell of some mollusk. Some species burrow in the sand and are used for bait or as food, as *S. edulis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.



*A. Sipunculus nudus*, one fourth natural size, in longitudinal section. *T*, tentacles; *r*, *r*, *r*, *r*, four retractor muscles of the proboscis, detached from the points *r′*, *r′* in the body-walls; *a*, anus; *æ*, esophagus; *i*, intestine with *j′*, *j″*, its loops; *x*, *y*, appendages of rectum; *z*, fusiform muscle; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *q*, anal muscles; *s*, cæcal glands of *t*, cæca, the so-called testes; *p*, pore at end of body; *n*, nervous cord, ending in a lobed ganglienic mass near the mouth, with an enlargement, *g′*, posteriorly; *m′*, *m″*, muscles associated with the nervous cord.

*B.* Larval Sipunculus, about one twelfth of an inch long. *o*, mouth; *æ*, esophagus; *s*, cæcal gland; *i′*, intestine with masses of fatty cells; *a*, anus; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *g*, brain with two pairs of red eye-spots; *n*, nervous cord; *p*, pore; *t*, *t′*, so-called testes; *W*, *W*, circlet of cilia.

**sipylite** (sip′i-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the associated names *niobium* and *tantalum*; < L. *Sipylus*, < Gr. *Σίπυλος*, the name of one of the children of Niobe and of a mountain near Smyrna where Niobe was changed to stone, + *-ite*². Cf. *niobium*, *tantalum*.] A rare niobite of erbium, the metals of the cerium group, uranium, and other bases. It occurs in tetragonal crystals, isomorphous with fergusonite, also massive, of a brownish-black color and resinous luster. It is found in Amherst county, Virginia.

**si quis** (sī kwis), *n.* [L. *si quis*, if any one, the first words of a formal notification or advertisement: *si*, if; *quis*, any one: see *who*.] A public notice; specifically, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a notice publicly given in the parish church of a candidate for the diaconate or priesthood, announcing his intention to offer himself for ordination, and asking any one present to declare any impediment against his admission to orders. In the case of a bishop a public notice is affixed to the door of a church (Bow Church for the province of Canterbury).

Saw'st thou ever *siquis* patch'd on Paul's church door,
To seek some vacant vicarage before?
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. v.

My end is to paste up a *si quis*.
*Marston*, What you Will, iii. (*Nares.*)

**si-quis** (sī'kwis), *v. t.* [< *si quis, n.*] To advertise or notify publicly. [Rare.]

I must excuse my departure to Theomachus, otherwise he may send here and cry after me, and *Si quis* me in the next gazette. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 312. (*Davies.*)

**sir** (sėr), *n.* [< ME. *sir, syr, ser*, pl. *sires, seres, serys*, a shortened form, due to its unaccented use as a title, of *sire, syre* = Icel. *sīra*, in mod. pron. *sera, sēra*, < OF. *sire*, master, sir, lord, in F. used in address to emperors and kings (= Pr. *sire, cyre* = It. *sere, sire, ser*), a weaker form of OF. *senre, sendra* (in acc. and hence nom. *seigneur, sieur* = Sp. *señor* = Pr. Pg. *senhor* = It. *signor*, a lord, gentleman, in address sir), < L. *senior* (acc. *seniorem*), an elder, ML. a chief, lord: see *senior*. Cf. *sire, signor, seignior, señor*, etc.] 1†. A master; lord; sovereign. The use of *sir* in this and the next sense is derived in part, if not wholly, from its use in address (def. 3); the regular form for these senses is *sire*. (See *sire*.) The Middle English forms cannot be discriminated in the plural.

Sole *sir* o' the world,
I cannot project mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 120.

2. A person of rank or importance; a personage; a gentleman.

A nobler *sir* ne'er lived
'Twixt sky and ground.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 145.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled *sir*,
That looks three handfuls higher than his foretop.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

3. Master; mister: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, and now to men of equal rank, or without regard to rank, as a mere term of address, without etymological significance. In emphatic assertions, threats, or reproaches the word takes meaning from the tone in which it is uttered. It was used sometimes formerly, and is still dialectally, in addressing women.

"What, *serys!*" he seith, "this goth not all a right."
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1536.

And [Lot] seide, I prey ȝow, *syres*, bowith down into the hows of ȝoure child, and dwellith there.
*Wyclif*, Gen. xix. 2.

My noble girls! Ah, women, women, look,
Our lamp is spent, it's out! Good *sirs*, take heart.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 84.

*Ped.* Whence come you, *sir?*
*San.* From fleaing myself, *sir*.
*Soto.* From playing with fencers, *sir*; and they have beat him out of his clothes, *sir*.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

She had nothing ethereal about her. No, *sir*; she was of the earth earthy.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically — (*a*) [*cap.*] A title of honor prefixed to the Christian names of knights and baronets, and formerly applied also to those of higher rank, as the king; it was also prefixed occasionally to the title of rank itself: as, *Sir* King; *Sir* Knight; *Sir* Herald.

*Syr* Edwarde, somtyme Kynge of England, our fader.
*Arnold's Chron.*, p. 31.

But, Sir, is this the way to recover your Father's Favour? Why, *Sir* Sampson will be irreconcileable.
*Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

*Sir* king, there be but two old men that know.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

(*b*†) Formerly, a title of a bachelor of arts; hence, a title given to a clergyman; also, a clergyman.

*Sir.* A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general, for this reason: dominus, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English at the universities. So that a bachelor, who in the books stood Dominus Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. . . . Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *Sir*.
*Nares.*

And xxvij Day of August Decessyd *Syr* Thomas Toppe, a prest of the west countre.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

I prithee, put on this gown and this beard; make him believe thou art *Sir* Topas the curate.
*Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 2.

Voted, Sept. 5th, 1763, "that *Sir* Sewall, B. A., be the Instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for three years." *Peirce*, Hist. Harv. Univ., p. 234.

**Sir John**†, a priest; a clergyman.

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, which hath better skill in playing at tables . . . than in God's word. *Latimer.*

**Sir John Barleycorn.** See *barleycorn*.— **Sir Roger de Coverley.** Same as *Roger de Coverley*.

**sir** (sėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sirred*, ppr. *sirring*. [< *sir, n.*] I. *trans.* To address as "sir."

My brother and sister Mr. Solmes'd him and *Sirr'd* him up at every word.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 47. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To use the word *sir*.

Oh it looks ill
When delicate tongues disclaim all terms of kin,
*Sir-ing* and Madam-ing. *Southey*, To Margaret Hill.

**siraballi** (sir-a-bal'i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A fragrant timber from British Guiana, the product of an unidentified tree.

**siraskier**, *n.* Same as *seraskier*.

**sircar** (sėr-kär'), *n.* [Also *sirkar, circar, cercar*; < Hind. *sarkār*, < Pers. *sarkār*, head of affairs, superintendent, chief, < *ser, sar*, the head, + *kār* = Skt. *kara*, action, work, business. Cf. *sirdar*.] In India: (*a*) The supreme authority; the government. (*b*) The master; the head of a domestic establishment. (*c*) A servant who keeps account of the household expenses and makes purchases for the family; a house-steward; in merchants' offices, a native accountant or clerk. (*d*) A division of a province: used chiefly in the phrase *the Northern Sircars*, a former division of the Madras Presidency.

**sirdar** (sėr-där'), *n.* [Also *sardar*; < Hind. *sardār*, < Pers. *sardār*, a leader, chief, commander, < *ser, sar*, a head, chief, + *-dār*, holding, keeping, possessing. Cf. *sircar*.] In India: (*a*) A chief or military officer; a person in command or authority.

As there are many janizaries about the country on their little estates, they are governed by a *sardar* in every castellate, and are subject only to their own body.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 267.

(*b*) Same as *sirdar-bearer*.

A close palkee, with a passenger; the bearers . . . trotting to a jerking ditty which the *sirdar*, or leader, is improvising. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 265.

**sirdar-bearer** (sėr-där'bãr"ėr), *n.* In India, originally, the chief or leader of the bearers of a palanquin, who took the orders of the master; hence, a head servant, sometimes a kind of head waiter, sometimes a valet or body-servant.

**sire** (sīr), *n.* [< ME. *sire, syre* = Sp. Pg. *sire* = G. Dan. Sw. *sire*, < OF. *sire*, master, lord, sir, *sire*, lord (used in addressing a sovereign), < L. *senior*, an elder, ML. a chief, lord, orig. adj., elder, compar. of *senex*, old: see *senior*. Cf. *sir*.] 1†. A master; a lord; hence, a personage of importance; an esquire; a gentleman.

Ther rede I wel he wol be lord and *syre*.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 12.

Oure *sire* in his see aboue the seuene sterris
Sawe the many myscheuys that these men dede.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 352.

2. Master; lord; my lord: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, especially to a prince. (See *sir*.) *Sire* is or has been in present or recent use only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

Thence to the court he past; there told the King, . . .
And added "*Sire*, my liege, so much I learnt."
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3†. The master of a house; goodman; husband.

Upon a nyght Jankin, that was our *sire*,
Redde on his book, as he sat by the fire.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 713.

The only exception known to me is art. vi. in the Statuts des Poulaillers de Paris: "The wife of a poulterer may carry on the said mystery after the death of her husband, quite as freely as if her *sire* was alive; and if she marries a man not of the mystery, and wishes to carry it on, she must buy the (right of carrying on the) mystery."
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxii., note.

4. An old person; an elder.

He was an aged *syre*, all hory gray.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 5.

That bearded, staff-supported *Sire* — . . .
That Old Man, studious to expound
The spectacle, is mounting high
To days of dim antiquity.
*Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

5. A father; an ancestor; a progenitor: used also in composition: as, grand*sire*; great-grand*sire*.

Lewde wrecche, wel bysemithe thi *siris* sonne to wedde me! *Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 124.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue, like a loving *sire*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 22.

Sons, *sires*, and grand*sires*, all will wear the bays.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 171.

6. The male parent of a beast: used especially of stallions, but also of bulls, dogs, and other domestic animals: generally with *dam* as the female parent.

The *sires* were well selected, and the growing animals were not subjected to the fearful setbacks attendant on passing a winter on the cold plains.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 334.

7. A breed; a growth: as, a good *sire* of pigs, or of cabbages. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sire** (sīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sired*, ppr. *siring*. [< *sire, n.*] To beget; procreate: used now chiefly of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 26.

**siredon** (sī-rē'don), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < LL. *siredon*, in pl. *siredones*, < Gr. σειρηδών, a late collateral form of σειρήν, a siren: see *siren*.] A larval salamander; a urodele batrachian with gills, which may subsequently be lost: originally applied to the Mexican axolotl, the larval or gilled form of *Amblystoma mexicana*, under the impression that it was a distinct genus. See cut under *axolotl*.

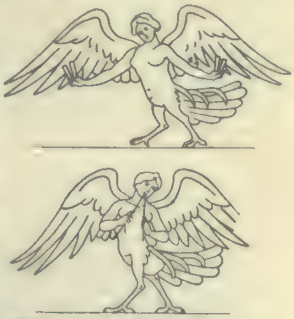
**sireless** (sīr'les), *a.* [< *sire* + *-less*.] 1. Without a sire; fatherless.

That Mother-Maid,
Who *Sire-less* bore her Sire, yet ever-Maid.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 33.

2. Ungenerative; unprocreative; unproductive.

The Plant is leaf-less, branch-less, void of fruit;
The Beast is lust-less, sex-less, *sire-less*, mute.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

**siren** (sī'ren), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syren, sirene*; < ME. *sirene, syrene*, also *serein, sereyn*, < OF. *sereine*, F. *sirène* = Pr. *serena* = Sp. *sirena* = Pg. *serea, sereia* = It. *sirena, serena* = D. *sireen* = G. Dan. *sirene* = Sw. *siren*, < L. *siren*, ML. also *sirena* and *serena* (by confusion with L. *serena*, fem. of *serenus*, serene), < Gr. σειρήν, a siren; formerly supposed to mean 'entangler,' < σειρά, a cord; but prob. akin to σῦριγξ, a pipe (see *syringe*), Skt. √ *svar*, sound, praise (> *svara*, a sound, voice, etc.), and E. *swear, swarm*.] I. *n.* 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of two, three, or an indeterminate number of sea-nymphs who by their singing fascinated those who sailed by their island, and then destroyed them. In works of art they are represented as having the head, arms, and generally the bust of a young woman, the wings and lower part of the body, or sometimes only the feet, of a bird. In Attic usage they are familiar as goddesses of the grave, personifying the expression of regret and lamentation for the dead. See *Harpy monument* (under *harpy*), and compare cut under *embolon*.



Sirens.— From a Greek funeral marble in Chios. (From Mittheilungen of the German Institute in Athens.)

Next where the *sirens* dwell you plough the seas!
Their song is death, and makes destruction please.
*W. Broome*, in Pope's Odyssey, xii. 51.

2†. A mermaid.

Though we mermaydens clepe hem here
In English, as is oure usaunce,
Men clepen hem *sereyns* in France.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 684.

Over-against the creeke Pæstanum, there is Leucasia, called so of a meremaid or *sirene* there buried.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, iii. 7.

3. A charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her arts of fascination.

This Semiramis, this nymph,
This *siren*, that will charm Rome's Saturnine.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 23.

4. One who sings sweetly.

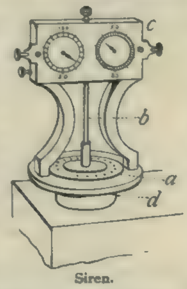
In deep of night . . . then listen I
To the celestial *sirens'* harmony.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 63.

5†. A fabulous creature having the form of a winged serpent.

Ther be also in some places of arabye serpentis named *sirenes*, that ronne faster than an horse, & haue wynges to fle. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

6. In *herpet.*: (*a*) Any member of the *Sirenidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus of amphibians, now restricted as the type of the family *Sirenidæ*. Also *Sirene*.—7. One of the *Sirenia*, as the manatee, dugong, halicore, or sea-cow; any sirenian.—8. An acoustical instrument consisting essentially of a wooden or metallic disk, pierced

with holes equidistantly arranged in a circle, which can be revolved over a jet of compressed air or steam so as to produce periodic puffs. When the revolutions are rapid enough, the puffs coalesce into a musical tone. The revolution of the disk is effected either by a motor of some kind, or by setting the holes at an oblique angle so that the impact of the jet shall do the work. In the more complicated forms of the instrument two or more tones can be produced at once, either by having two or more concentric circles of holes in the same disk, or by two separate disks: the latter form is called a *double siren*. The number of revolutions required to produce a given tone can be counted and exhibited in various ways; and the application of the instrument in acoustical experiments and demonstrations is wide. In the cut *a* is a perforated disk made to revolve by the pressure of the air forced from the bellows beneath through *d*; *b*, vertical shaft revolving with the disk, and, by means of a pair of cog-wheels in the box *c*, turning the two index-hands on their respective dial-plates, and thus registering the number of revolutions made during the time of observation. Very large sirens are sometimes made for use as fog-signals, the sound being conveyed seaward in a large trumpet-shaped tube called a *fog-horn*, a name also given to the whole arrangement. See *fog-horn*. Also *sirene*.



Siren.

9. An apparatus for testing woods and metals to ascertain their sonorous qualities. *E. H. Knight*.—10. In *her.*, the representation of a mermaid, used as a bearing.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren; dangerously alluring; fascinating; bewitching.

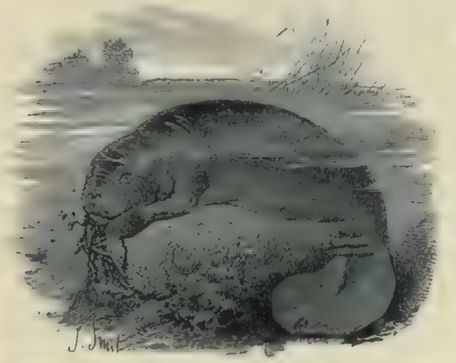
> What potions have I drunk of *Siren* tears,
> Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within!
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxix.

> And still false-warbling in his cheated ear,
> Her *Siren* voice enchanting draws him on.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 991.

**sirene** (sī-rēn′), *n.* [< F. *sirène*, a siren: see *siren*.] Same as *siren*, 8.

**Sirene** (sī-rē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816): see *siren*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Siren*, 6 (*b*).

**Sirenia** (sī-rē′ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *siren*, a siren: see *siren*.] The sirenian mammals or so-called herbivorous cetaceans, an order of educabilian placental *Mammalia*, having the body fish-like in form, with the hind limbs and pelvis more or less completely atrophied, and the body ending in a horizontal expansive tail, either rounded or like the flukes of a cetacean.



American Manatee (*Manatus americanus*), one of the *Sirenia*.

The brain is small and particularly narrow. The periotic and tympanic bones are ankylosed together, but not with the squamosal; the foramen magnum is posterior, directed somewhat downward; the lower jaw has a well-developed ascending ramus, a coronoid process, and an ordinary transverse condyle; and the teeth are molariform, adapted to chew herbage. The neck is moderate, and the axis has an odontoid process. The fore limbs are moderately developed, with a flexure at the elbow; the carpal, metacarpal, and phalangeal bones are directly articulated and of normal number. There are two mammæ, pectoral. The heart is deeply fissured between the ventricles. (See first cut under *heart*.) In nearly all the above characters the *Sirenia* are contrasted with the *Cetacea*, which they resemble, and with which they were formerly classed as *Cetacea herbivora*. They are large or huge unwieldy and ungainly aquatic animals, inhabiting the sea-shores, bays, and estuaries of various countries, never going out to sea like cetaceans, nor ascending rivers far. They feed entirely on aquatic vegetation. There are only two living genera, *Manatus* and *Halicore*, the manatees and dugongs, representing two families, *Manatidæ* and *Halicoridæ*. The sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*, recently extinct, represents a third family, *Rhytinidæ*. There are several other extinct genera, some of them constituting the family *Halitheriidæ*. See the technical names, and cuts under *dugong* and *Rhytina*.

**sirenian**[1] (sī-rē′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *sirenius*, of the sirens, < *siren*, siren: see *siren*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren.

> Alas! thy sweet perfidious voice betrays
> His wanton ears with thy *Sirenian* baits.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.

**sirenian**[2] (sī-rē′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sirenia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Sirenia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sirenia*, as a manatee, dugong, or sea-cow.

**sirenical** (sī-ren′i-kạl), *a.* [Formerly also *syrenicall*; < *siren* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a siren; sirenian. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 547. [Rare.]—2. Resembling or having the characters of a siren. [Rare.]

> Here's a couple of *sirenical* rascals shall enchant ye: what shall they sing, my good lord?
> *Marston*, Malcontent, iii. 2.

**Sirenidæ** (sī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siren* + *-idæ*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Siren*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothless, palatines and pterygoids undeveloped, and orbitosphenoids large, anterior, and forming part of the palate. It contains only two species, both confined to the southern United States, the *Siren lacertina*, extending up into North Carolina and southern Illinois, and the *Pseudobranchus striatus*, found only in Georgia. They are popularly known as *mud-eels*. 2. In *ichth.*, a family of dipnoous fishes: same as *Sirenoidei*, and including *Lepidosirenidæ* and *Ceratodontidæ*. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 355

**sirenize** (sī′ren-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sirenized*, ppr. *sirenizing*. [< *siren* + *-ize*.] To play the siren; use the arts of a siren as a lure to injury or destruction. *Blount*, Glossographia. [Rare.]

**sirenoid** (sī′ren-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siren* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. In *herpet.*, resembling or related to the genus *Siren*.—2†. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Sirenoidei*.

II.† *n.* A dipnoan fish of the group *Sirenoidei*.

**Sirenoidea** (sī-re-noi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Sirenoidei*.

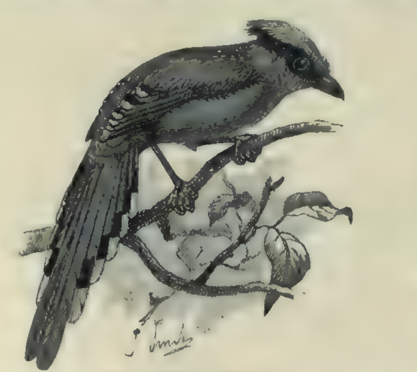
**Sirenoidei** (sī-re-noi′dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σειρήν, a siren, + εἶδος, form.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*, to which various values have been given. (*a*) A family of dipnoans: same as *Lepidosirenidæ*. *Günther*. (*b*) An order of dipnoans, including the family *Sirenoidei* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, etc.

**sireny**† (sī′ren-i), *n.* [Formerly *syrenie*; < *siren* + *-y*[1].] The arts and practices of a siren; fatal allurements.

> Rowze vp the watch, lull'd with world's *Syrenie*.
> *Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 36.

**Sirex** (sī′reks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. σειρήν, a siren, a wasp.] See *Urocerus*.

**sirgang** (sėr′gang), *n.* [E. Ind.] The so-called green jackdaw of Asia, *Cissa sinensis*. The sirgang inhabits the southeastern Himalayan region, and thence through Burma to Tenasserim, and has occasioned much literature. It was originally described and figured by French ornithologists as a roller, whence its earliest technical name, *Coracias chinensis* of Boddaert (1783), with the English synonym *Chinese roller* of Latham. These terms being overlooked, the bird was renamed *Corvus speciosus* by Shaw, and the genus *Cissa* (later spelled *Kitta*) was founded upon it by Boie in 1826, since which time it has mostly been called *Cissa sinensis*, sometimes *C. speciosa*. It is 15½ inches long, the wing 6, the tail 7 to 8½; the head is fully crested; the bill and feet are coral-red. The fresh-molted plumage in life is a lovely green, but has the peculiarity of soon changing to verdigris-blue, as it does also in stuffed specimens, particularly if exposed to the light. This green or blue is varied with a black fillet encircling the head, with white tips and black subterminal bars on the tail-feathers and inner quill-feathers, and with bright sanguine red on the wings, which easily fades to a dull reddish-brown. A variety of the sirgang found in Sumatra is called *C. minor*; other species of the same genus are the Ceylonese *C. ornata* and the Japanese *C. thalassina*.



Sirgang (*Cissa sinensis*).

**Sirian** (sir′i-ạn), *a.* [< *Sirius* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sirius.

> Free from the fervour of the *Sirian* star.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

**siriasis** (si-rī′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *siriasis*, < Gr. σειρίασις, a disease produced by the heat of the sun, < σειριᾶν, be hot and scorching, < *σειρός, hot, scorching: see *Sirius*.] 1. Sunstroke; coup de soleil.—2. Exposure to the sun for medical purposes; a sun-bath; insolation. Also called *heliotherapy*.

**Siricidæ** (sī-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840), < *Sirex* (*Siric-*) + *-idæ*.] See *Uroceridæ*.

**siringa** (si-ring′gạ̈), *n.* Same as *seringa*.—**Siringa-oil.** See *oil*.

**siringe**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syringe*.

**siri-oil** (sir′i-oil), *n.* Lemon-grass oil. See *lemon-grass*.

**sirippe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *syrup*.

**siris** (sī′ris), *n.* [E. Ind.] One of several trees of the genus *Albizzia*, especially *A. Lebbek* (*Acacia speciosa*, etc.), of tropical Asia and Africa, sometimes called the *siris-acacia*. It is a shade and ornamental tree, and yields siris-gum. The pink siris is *A. Julibrissin*, the silk-tree, which is also ornamental, and has a dark-brown mottled and shining wood, used in making furniture. See *safed-siris*.—**Siris-gum**, the exudation of the siris-acacia, employed to adulterate gum arabic and serviceable for many common purposes, as in some calico-printing.

**siritch** (sir′ich), *n.* [Ar. *siraj*, oil of sesame.] Oil of sesamum. See *oil*.

**Sirius** (sir′i-us), *n.* [< L. *Sirius*, < Gr. Σείριος, the dog-star, also sometimes applied to the stars generally, and to the sun (cf. σείρ, the sun, in Suidas); said to be < *σειρός, hot, scorching (an adj. of doubtful status).] A very white star, the brightest in the heavens, more than half a magnitude brighter than Canopus, the next brightest; the dog-star. Its magnitude is —1.4. It is situated in the mouth of the Dog.

**sirkar**, *n.* See *sircar*.

**sirloin** (sėr′loin), *n.* [Formerly and prop. *surloin*, earlier *surloyn*, *surloyne*; < F. *surlonge*, *surlogne*, a sirloin, < *sur* (< L. *super*), over, + *longe*, *logne*, loin: see *sur-* and *loin*. The story that the sirloin received its name because it was knighted as "Sir Loin" by King James I., though evidently a humorous invention suggested by the erroneous spelling *sirloin* for *surloin*, has been gravely accepted by many as an actual fact.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney.

> And after evensonge he went agayn to Christeschyrche, and delivered Master Goodnestoun a ribbe of bef and a *surloin* for young monks.
> *Documents of date* 25 *Henry VIII.*, quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 385.

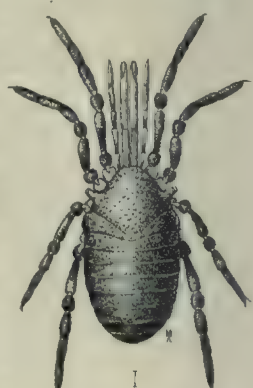
> Let Plutus go! No, let me return again to onions and pease-porridge then, and never be acquainted with the happiness of a *sirloin* of roast-beef.
> *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 2.

**sirly**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *surly*.

**sirmark** (sėr′märk), *n.* See *surmark*.

**sirname**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surname*.

**Siro** (sī′rō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), said to be derived (in some allusion not known) < Gr. σιρός, a pit, pitfall: see *silo*.] The typical genus of *Sironidæ*. Two species inhabit Europe, one the Philippines, and another (undescribed) is found in the United States. Also called *Cyphophthalmus*.



*Siro americanus*.
(Hair-line shows natural size.)

**siroc** (sī′rok), *n.* [< F. *siroc*, < It. *sirocco*: see *sirocco*.] Same as *sirocco*. [Rare.]

> Stream could not so perversely wind
> But corn of Guy's was there to grind;
> The *siroc* found it on its way,
> To speed his sails, to dry his hay.
> *Emerson*, Guy.

**sirocco** (si-rok′ō), *n.* [Formerly also *scirocco*, also sometimes *siroc*; = G. *sirocco*, *sirokko* = Sw. Dan. *sirocco* = F. *sirocco*, *siroc*, formerly also *siroch* = Pr. *siroc*, < It. *sirocco*, earlier *scirocco*, *scilocco* = Sp. *siroco*, *jaloque*, *xaloque* (cf. also *xirque*) = Pg. *xaroco*, *xarouco* = Pr. *siroc* = OF. *sieloc*, *seloc*; also with the Ar. article (Ar. *esh-sharq*) Pr. *eyssiroc*, *issalot* = OF. *yseloc*, the southeast wind, < Ar. *sharq*, east; cf. *sharqī*, eastern (> prob. Sp. *xirque*, above). From the same source are *Saracen*, *sarsenet*, etc. The mod. Ar. *shelūk*, *shelūq*, sirocco, is a reflex of the

European word.] The Italian name for a southeast wind. Two distinct classes of Italian winds are included by the term. One is a warm, humid, sultry wind accompanied by rain. This is the characteristic wind on the east side of an area of low pressure, and prevails mainly during the winter season. The other type of sirocco — that to which the term is generally applied in English usage — is a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the high land of Africa to the coasts of Malta, Sicily, and Naples. During its prevalence the sky is covered with a dense haze, persons suffer from extreme lassitude, and vegetation is parched and burned. No month is free from it, but it is most frequent in the spring. Its direction varies from southeast to southwest.

> Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
> Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
> *Sirocco* and Libecchio. *Milton*, P. L., x. 706.

**sirogonimium** (sī′rọ̄-gọ̄-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *sirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. σειρά, a cord, + NL. *gonimium.*] In *lichenol.*, a gonimium which is scytonemoid or sirosiphonoid and truncated: it is characteristic of the family *Ephebacei*. See *gonidium*, 3.

**Sironidæ** (sī-ron′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Siro(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate arachnidans of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina*. They have an oval flattened body, comparatively short legs, very long three-jointed cheliceres, and stalked eyes situated far apart on each side of the head. The family is typified by the genus *Siro*, and is synonymous with *Cyphophthalmidæ*. The species are of small size and resemble mites.

**sirop** (sir′ọp), *n.* 1†. A former spelling of *syrup*. — 2. One of the kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making. [Southern U. S.]

> The cane-juice . . . in the course of the boiling is ladled successively into the others [kettles], called, in order, "the prop" or "proy," "the flambeau," "the *sirop*," and "the battery." *The Century*, XXXV. 116.

**Sirosiphon** (sī-rọ̄-sī′fọn), *n.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), ‹ Gr. σειρά, a cord, + σίφων, a tube: see *siphon.*] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and order or section *Sirosiphoneæ*. The cells of the filaments are in one, two, or many series, by lateral division or multiplication. The younger forms have one or two series; the older ones often six to ten. The cells are surrounded by a distinct membrane, which is very prominent in the older filaments. Some of the species partake largely of the nature of lichens.

**sirosiphonaceous** (sī-rọ̄-sī-fọ̄-nā′shius), *a.* [‹ *Sirosiphon* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, same as *sirosiphonoid*.

**Sirosiphoneæ** (sī′rọ̄-si-fō′nẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sirosiphon* + *-eæ.*] An order, or according to some a section, of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*. It takes its name from the genus *Sirosiphon*, which has filaments destitute of a hair-point and trichomes inclosed in a sheath, profusely branched. The division of the cells takes place in a line parallel with the sides as well as transversely.

**sirosiphonoid** (sī-rọ̄-sī′fō-noid), *a.* [‹ *Sirosiphon* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sirosiphon* or the *Sirosiphoneæ*.

**Sirphus**, *n.* See *Syrphus*.

**sirple** (sėr′pl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sirpled*, ppr. *sirpling*. [Appar. a var. of *sipple.*] To sipple. *Brockett; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sirrah** (sir′ạ̈), *n.* [Formerly also *sirra*, *sirrha*, *serrha* (the last form being indicated also by the pron. "sar′ra" given by Walker and other authorities); appar. an extension of *sir*, or a modified form, in address, of the orig. dissyllabic *sire* (not ‹ Icel. *sīra*, sir, now used, like *sirrah*, in contempt): see *sir*, *sire.*] A word of address, generally equivalent to "fellow," or to "sir" with an angry or contemptuous force. Now obsolete or archaic, it was formerly applied sometimes to children in a kind of playfulness, or to male servants in hastiness, and sometimes also to females.

> *Serrha*, heus, io *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 1, l. 6.

> *Sirra*, a contemptuous word, irronically compounded of *Sir* and *a*, *ha*, as much to say, *ah sir* or *sir boy*, &c. *Minsheu.*

> *Sirrah* Iras, go. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 229.

> Page, boy, and *sirrah*: these are all my titles.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> Guess how the Goddess greets her Son:
> Come hither, *Sirrah*; no, begone.
> *Prior*, Cupid and Ganymede.

**sir-reverence**† (sėr-rev′ẹ-rens), *n.* [A corruption of *save-reverence*, a translation or transfer of L. *salvā reverentiā*, reverence or decency being safe, i. e. preserved or regarded: *salvā*, fem. abl. of *salvus*, safe; *reverentiā*, abl. of *reverentia*, reverence: see *safe* and *reverence.*] Same as *save* or *saving your reverence* (which see, under *reverence*), used as a noun. See *save-reverence*.

> And, sir, *sirreverence* of your manhood and gentry, I have brought home such money as you lent me.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

> A very reverent body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say "*Sir-reverence.*"
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 93.

> The mess
> And half of suitors that attend to usher
> Their love's *sir-reverence* to your daughter, wait,
> With one consent, which can best please her eye
> In offering at a dance.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

> Marry, out upon him! *sir-reverence* of your mistress-ship. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

**sirt**†, *n.* See *syrt*.

**sirup, siruped**, etc. See *syrup*, etc.

**sirvente** (sir-voṅt′), *n.* [‹ F. *sirvente*, ‹ Pr. *sirventes*, *serventes* (= OF. *sirventois* = Sp. *serventesio* = It. *serventese*), a song (see def.), ‹ *servir*, serve: see *serve*$^1$, and cf. *servant.*] In *music*, a service-song (so called in distinction from a love-song), a kind of song composed by the trouvères and troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually to satirize the faults and vices of the great and of the society of their day. With the satire religious or love poetry was often mingled, forming curious contrasts. There were also political sirventes, such as those of the warrior poet Bertrand de Born, Viscount of Hautefort in Périgord, who moved peoples to strife, scattered his enemies, or expressed his emotions in verse of strange energy and consummate skill.

> The stream of time, in which so many more precious things have been submerged, has brought down to us some few *sirventes* or satiric lays that entitle Richard [I.] to the name of a trouvère.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 123.

**sis**$^1$, **siss**$^2$ (sis), *n.* [Also in dim. *sissy*; a general use of the fem. name *Sis*, *Siss*, formerly also *Cis*, *Sys*, ‹ ME. **Cisse*, *Cesse*, an abbr. of *Cicely*, ME. **Cecilie*, *Sissilie*, *Cecile*, *Sisille* (also *Cecilia*), ‹ OF. *Cecile*, a fem. name made familiar in England as that of a daughter of William the Conqueror, ‹ L. *Cæcilia*, a fem. name. *Cicely* was formerly a very common fem. name. Cf. *jill*$^2$, *gill*$^5$, similarly derived from *Jillian*, *Gillian*, also formerly a common fem. name, now, like *Cicely*, almost disused. From *Sis*, *Siss* is derived the surname *Sisson*. In def. 2 the word is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *sister.*] 1. A girl; a sweetheart; a jill: a familiar term.

> The plowman that in times past was contented in russet must now adaies have his doublet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his garters of fine silke of Granado, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday.
> *Lodge*, Wits Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

2. A familiar term of address to a little girl. [U. S.]

**sis**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sice*$^1$.

**sisal** (sis′ạl), *n.* [Also *sizal*; short for *Sisal grass.*] Same as *Sisal hemp*.

**Sisal grass.** Same as *Sisal hemp*.

**Sisal hemp.** See *henequen*, and compare *istle*.

**siscowet, siskowet** (sis′kọ̄-et), *n.* [Also *siskawet*, *siskowit*, *siskiwit*; Amer. Ind. Cf. *cisco.*] A variety of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*, var. *siscowet*, found in Lake Superior, originally described as a distinct species called *Salmo siscowet*. See *lake-trout*, 2.

**sise**†. An old spelling of *sice*$^1$, *size*$^1$.

**sisefoil** (sīs′foil), *n.* [‹ *sise*, *sice*$^1$, + *foil*$^1$.] In *her.*, same as *sexfoil*.

**sisel** (sis′el), *n.* The suslik, a spermophile of eastern Europe and Siberia, *Spermophilus citillus*. See cut under *suslik*.

**siserary** (sis′ẹ̈-rā̤-ri), *n.* [Also *siserari*, *siserara*, *sisserara*, *sasserary*, *sasarara*, *sassarara*, a popular corruption of *certiorari*: see *certiorari.*] 1†. A certiorari, a legal writ by which a proceeding is removed to a higher court.

> There are old men at the present that are so poysoned with the affectation of law-words . . . [that] they cannot so much as pray but in law, that their sinnes may be remoued with a writ of Error, and their soules fecht up to heauen with a *sasarara*.
> *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hence — 2. Any effective, telling action; especially, a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng.]

> I have gi'en the dirty slut a *siserary*.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, p. 83.

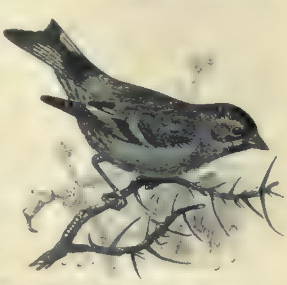
> He attacked it with such a *siserary* of Latin as might have scared the Devil himself. *Scott.*

**With a siserary**, with suddenness, vehemence, or violence; with a vengeance.

> It was on a Sunday in the afternoon when I fell in love all at once *with a siserara*; it burst upon me, an' please your honour, like a bomb.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, VI. 47. (*Davies.*)

**siskawet**†, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

**siskin** (sis′kin), *n.* [= D. *siisje* = MLG. *sisek*, *cisek*, *siser*, *ziseke*, LG. *ziseke*, *sieske* = MHG. *zisec*, *zīse*, G. *zeisig*, *zeischen*, *zeisel*, etc., = Dan. *sisgen* = Sw. *siska* = Norw. *sisik*, *sisk*, a siskin; derived, all prob. through G., and with the termination variously conformed to a dim. suffix (D. *-je*, G. *-chen*), ‹ Slovenian *chizhek* = Bohem. *chízh* = Pol. *czyzh* = Upper Sorbian *chizhik* = Little Russ. *chyzh* = Russ. *chizhŭ*; cf. Hung. *cziz*, OPruss. *czilix*, a siskin. In view of this origin, the word is not connected with Sw. dial. *sisa*, expressing the sound of the wood-grouse, or with E. *siss*, D. *sissen*, hiss.] A small fringilline bird, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *spinus*, related to the goldfinch, inhabiting the temperate parts of the Palearctic region; the aberdevine or black-headed thistle-finch; the tarin. The length is 4½ inches, the extent 9 inches; the male has the crown and throat black, the back grayish green, streaked with black shaft-lines, the breast yellow, the abdomen whitish, the sides streaked with black, the wings and tail varied with yellow. The female is duller and more simply colored. The bill is extremely acute. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to a few closely related birds: thus, the American siskin is the pine-finch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*. — **Siskin parrot**, one of the pygmy parrots of the genus *Nasiterna*.


Siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

**siskin-green** (sis′kin-grēn), *n.* A shade of light green inclining to yellow, as the color of the mineral uranite.

**siskiwit, siskowet**, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

**sismograph**, *n.* Same as *seismograph*.

**sismometer**, *n.* Same as *seismometer*.

**sismondine** (sis-mon′din), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Sismonda*, an Italian geologist and mineralogist.] A variety of chloritoid from St. Marcel in Piedmont.

**Sisor** (sī′sọr), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822).] A genus of Indian fishes, representing in some systems the family *Sisoridæ*, as *S. rhabdophorus*.

**Sisoridæ** (sī-sor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sisor* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Sisor*. In the typical species the body is elongate, and mostly naked, but with a row of bony plates along the middle of the back, and rough along the lateral line; the head is depressed, and the mouth inferior; a short dorsal is connected with the abdominal part of the vertebral column, the anal is short, and the ventrals are six- or seven-rayed. The few known species are confined to the fresh waters of southern Asia.

**sisour**†, *n.* [ME., also *sysour*, *sisoure*, by apheresis from **asisour*, ‹ AF. **asisour* (vernacularly *assecour*: see *sewer*$^2$), ML. reflex *assisor*, prop. *assessor*, lit. 'one who sits beside,' an assessor, etc.: see *assize* and *assessor.*] One who is deputed to hold assizes.

> Ac Symonye and Cyuile and *sisoures* of courtes
> Were moste pryue with Mede.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 62.

> The xij. *sisoures* that weren on the quest
> Thei shul ben honged this day so haue I gode rest.
> *Tale of Gamelyn* (Chaucer Soc.), l. 871.

**sisoures**†, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *scissors*.

**siss**$^1$ (sis), *v. i.* [‹ ME. *sissen* = D. *sissen*, hiss, = G. *zischen*, hiss; cf. Sw. dial. *sisa*, 'siss' like the wood-grouse; imitative. Cf. *hiss*, *sizzle.*] To hiss.

**siss**$^2$, *n.* See *sis*$^1$.

**sisserskite** (sis′ėr-skīt), *n.* [‹ *Sissersk* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] A variety of iridosmium from Sissersk in the Ural.

**sissing** (sis′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *siss*$^1$, *v.*] A hissing sound.

> Sibilus est genus serpentis, Anglice a *syssyng*.
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. i. f. 12 (1400). (*Halliwell.*)

**sissy** (sis′i), *n.* Diminutive of *sis*$^1$, 2.

**sist** (sist), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *sisten* (rare), ‹ L. *sistere*, cause to stand, set, place, put, stop, present a person before a court, etc.: see *state.*] 1. In *Scots law*: (*a*) To present at the bar: used reflexively: for example, a party is said to *sist himself* when appearing before the court to answer. (*b*) To cause to appear; cite into court; summon.

> Some, however, have preposterously *sisted* nature as the first or generative principle, and regarded mind as merely the derivative of corporeal organism.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. To stop; stay; delay: now only in Scots law.

> Thus *siste* it that the graynes stille abide
> Inwithe the syve, and floures downe to shake.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

**To sist one's self**, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined. — **To sist parties**, to join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process. — **To sist procedure**

**proceedings**, or **process**, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause: used in both civil and ecclesiastical courts.

**sist** (sist), *n.* [< *sist*, *v.*] In *Scots law*, the act of legally staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.—**Sist on a suspension**, in the Court of Session, the order or injunction of the lord ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of suspension have been stated in the bill of suspension. See *suspension*.

**sistence†** (sis'tẹns), *n.* [< *sist* + *-ence*.] A stopping; a stay; a halt. [Rare.]

> Extraordinary must be the wisdome of him who floateth upon the streame of Soveraigne favour, wherein there is seldome any *sistence* 'twixt sinking and swimming.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 122. (*Davies*.)

**sister** (sis'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sister*, *sistir*, *syster*, *soster*, *suster*, *sustre*, *zuster*, *zoster* (pl. *sistris*, *sistren*, *sustren*, *sostren*), < AS. *sweostor*, *swustor* = OS. *swestar* = OFries. *swester*, *suster* = MD. *suster*, D. *zuster* (dim. *zusje*) = MLG. *suster* = OHG. *swester*, MHG. *swester*, *suester*, *suister*, G. *schwester* = Icel. *systir* = Sw. *syster* = Dan. *söster* = Goth. *swistar* (Teut. **swestar*, with unorig. *t*) = Russ. Bohem. *sestra* = Pol. *siostra* = Lith. *sesů* (for **swesô*) (gen. *sesers*) = L. *soror* (for older **sosor*) (> It. *sorore* (*sorella*) = Sp. *sor* = Pg. *sor*, *soror* = Pr. *sor*, *seror* = OF. *sorur*, *serour*, *suer*, *seur*, *sœur*, F. *sœur*), sister, = Skt. *svasar*, sister; origin unknown. Cf. *brother*, *father*, *mother*$^1$. From the L. *soror*, through *consobrinus*, is ult. E. *cousin*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A female person in her relation to other children born of the same parents; a female relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship; also, a female who has attained a corresponding relation to a family by marriage or adoption: correlative to *brother*: often used as a term of endearment.

> Huo thet deth the wyl of myne uader of heuene, he is my brother and my *zoster* and my moder.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

> *Duch.* Farewell, old Gaunt: thy sometimes brother's wife
> With her companion grief must end her life.
> *Gaunt.* *Sister* [sister-in-law], farewell.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 2. 56.

> And the sick man forgot her simple blush,
> Would call her friend and *sister*, sweet Elaine.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**2.** Metaphorically, a woman of one's own faith, church, or other religious community.

> Whoever seeks to be received into the gild, being of the same rank as the bretheren and *sisteren* who founded it, . . . shall bear his share of its burdens.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

> I commend unto you Phebe our *sister*, which is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea. Rom. xvi. 1.

> The Miss Linnets were eager to meet Mr. Tryan's wishes by greeting Janet as one who was likely to be a *sister* in religious feeling and good works.
> *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, xxv.

**3.** In the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a member of a religious community or order of women; a woman who devotes herself to religious work as a vocation: as, *sisters* of mercy. See *sisterhood*, 2.—**4.** That which is allied by resemblance or corresponds in some way to another or others, and is viewed as of feminine rather than masculine character.

> There is in poesy a decent pride
> Which well becomes her when she speaks to prose,
> Her younger *sister*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 66.

> Raw Haste, half-*sister* to Delay.
> *Tennyson*, Love thou thy Land.

**Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.** See *bill*$^3$.—**Lay sister.** See *lay*$^4$.—**Oblate Sisters of Providence.** See *oblate*, 1 (*e*).—**Pricket's sister.** See *pricket*.—**Sister converse.** Same as *lay sister*.—**Sisters of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Sisters of Loreto.** See *Lorettine*.—**Sisters of Mercy.** See *sisterhood*.—**The Silent Sister.** See *silent*.—**The Three Sisters, the Fatal Sisters,** the Fates or Parcæ.

> The young gentleman, according to Fates and Destinies and such odd sayings, *the Sisters Three* and such branches of learning, is indeed deceased. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 66.

> Whose thread of life *the fatal sisters*
> Did twist together.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 275.

**II.** *a.* Standing in the relation of a sister, whether by birth, marriage, adoption, association, or resemblance; akin in any manner; related.

> Thus have I given your Lordship the best Account I could of the *Sister*-dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 59.

**Sister keelson.** See *keelson*.—**Sister ships,** ships built and rigged alike or very nearly so.

**sister** (sis'tėr), *v.* [< *sister*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sister or as a sister to; resemble closely.

> She . . . with her neeld composes
> Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry,
> That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, v., Prol., l. 7.

**2.** To address or treat as a sister.

> How artfully, yet, I must own, honourably, he reminds her of the brotherly character which he passes under to her! How officiously he *sisters* her!
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xxxii.

**II.** *intrans.* To be a sister or as a sister; be allied or contiguous.

> A hill whose concave womb re-worded
> A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 2.

**sister-block** (sis'tėr-blok), *n.* A block with two sheaves in it, one above the other, used on board ship for various purposes.

**sisterhood** (sis'tėr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *susterhode*; < *sister* + *-hood*.] **1.** The state of being a sister; the relation of sisters; the office or duty of a sister.

> Phedra hir yonge suster eke, . . .
> For *susterhode* and companie
> Of loue, whiche was hem betwene,
> To see hir suster be made a quene,
> Hir fader lefte. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

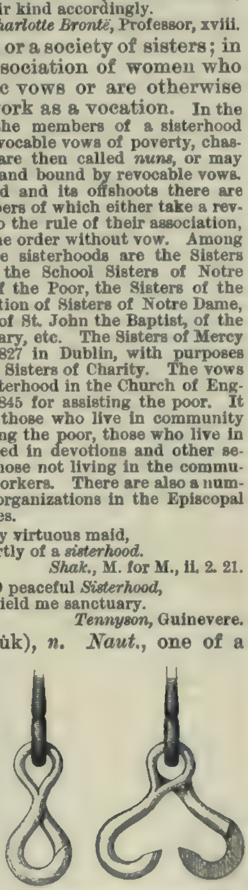
> When the young and healthy saw that she could smile brightly, converse gayly, move with vivacity and alertness, they acknowledged in her a *sisterhood* of youth and health, and tolerated her as of their kind accordingly.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, xviii.

**2.** Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; in religious usage, an association of women who are bound by monastic vows or are otherwise devoted to religious work as a vocation. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of a sisterhood may be bound by the irrevocable vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are then called *nuns*, or may be merely under one rule and bound by revocable vows. In the Church of England and its offshoots there are also sisterhoods, the members of which either take a revocable vow of obedience to the rule of their association, or live under the rule of the order without vow. Among the more important of the sisterhoods are the Sisters of Charity (see *charity*), the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of the Assumption, the Congregation of Sisters of Notre Dame, the Anglican Sisterhoods of St. John the Baptist, of the Holy Communion, of St. Mary, etc. The Sisters of Mercy is an order founded in 1827 in Dublin, with purposes analogous to those of the Sisters of Charity. The vows are for life. A similar sisterhood in the Church of England was founded about 1845 for assisting the poor. It consists of three orders—those who live in community actively engaged in assisting the poor, those who live in community but are engaged in devotions and other secluded occupations, and those not living in the community but assisting it as co-workers. There are also a number of somewhat similar organizations in the Episcopal Church in the United States.

> A very virtuous maid,
> And to be shortly of a *sisterhood*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 21.

> O peaceful *Sisterhood*,
> Receive, and yield me sanctuary.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**sister-hook** (sis'tėr-hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a pair of hooks working on the same axis and fitting closely together: much used about a ship's rigging. Also *clip-hook*, *clove-hook*.


Sister-hooks, closed and open.

**sister-in-law** (sis'tėr-in-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *syster yn lawe*, *sistir elawe*: see *sister*, *in*$^1$, *law*$^1$.] A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife. See *brother-in-law*.

**sisterless** (sis'tėr-les), *a.* [< *sister* + *-less*.] Having no sister.

**sisterly** (sis'tėr-li), *a.* [= D. *zusterlijk* = G. *schwesterlich* = Sw. *systerlig* = Dan. *sösterlig*; as *sister* + *-ly*$^1$.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a sister.

> Release my brother; . . .
> My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 100.

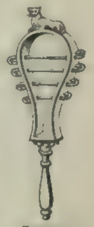
> We hear no more of this *sisterly* resemblance [of Christianity] to Platonism.
> *Warburton*, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

**Sistine** (sis'tin), *a.* [= F. *Sistine*, < It. *Sistino*, pertaining to *Sisto*, or *Sixtus*, the name of five popes, < L. *sextus*, ML. also *sixtus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] Of or pertaining to any pope of the name of Sixtus, especially to Sixtus IV. (1471–1484) and Sixtus V. (1585–90). Also *Sixtine*.—**Sistine chapel,** the chapel of the Pope in the Vatican at Rome, famous for its frescoes by Michelangelo.—**Sistine choir,** the choir connected with the court of the Pope, consisting of thirty-two choristers selected and drilled with the greatest care. The effects produced preserve to a remarkable degree the traditions of the style of Palestrina. It is now almost disbanded, singing only on the rare occasions when the Pope himself participates in the ceremonies.—**Sistine Madonna,** or **Madonna of San Sisto,** a famous painting by Raphael, in his last manner (1520), representing the Virgin and Child in glory, with the Pope Sixtus on the left, St. Barbara on the right, and two cherubs (very familiar in engravings, etc., separate from the remainder of the picture) below. It ranks as the chief treasure of the great museum of Dresden.

**sistren,** *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *sister*$^1$.

**sistrum** (sis'trum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *σεῖστρον*, < *σείειν*, shake.] A musical instrument much used in ancient Egypt and other Oriental countries. It was a form of rattle, consisting of an oval frame or rim of metal carrying several rods, which were either loose or fitted with loose rings. In either case the sound was produced by shaking, so that the rods might rattle or jingle. It was an attribute of the worship of Isis, and hence was commonly ornamented with a figure of the sacred cat.

> Mummius . . . said,
> Rattling an ancient *sistrum* at his head:
> "Speak'st thou of Syrian princes? Traitor base!" *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 374.


Sistrum.

**Sisura,** *n.* See *Seisura*.

**Sisymbrieæ** (sis-im-brī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sisymbrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ*. It is characterized by a narrow elongated pod or silique, with the seeds commonly in one row, and the seed-leaves incumbent and straight or in a few genera convolute or transversely plicate. It includes 21 genera, of which *Sisymbrium* is the type, chiefly plants of temperate regions. See *Sisymbrium*, *Hesperis*, and *Erysimum*.

**Sisymbrium** (si-sim'bri-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *σισύμβριον*, a name applied to certain odorous plants, one said to be a crucifer, another *Mentha aquatica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Sisymbrieæ*. It is characterized by annual or biennial smooth or hairy stems; flowers with free and unappendaged stamens, and a roundish and obtuse or slightly two-lobed stigma; and linear sessile pods, usually with three-nerved valves and many oblong seeds with straight cotyledons. It is destitute of the two-parted bristles found in the related genus *Erysimum*, which also differs in its linear or oblong leaves. Besides a great number of doubtful species, about 90 are recognized as distinct. They are natives especially of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and western Asia as far as India; a few are found in temperate and subarctic North America, and a very few in the southern hemisphere. They bear a stellate cluster of radical leaves, and numerous alternate stem-leaves which are usually clasping and irregularly lobed or pinnately divided. The flowers are usually borne in a loose bractless raceme, and are commonly yellow. The various species simulate the habit of many widely different genera. A few, constituting the subgenus *Arabidopsis* (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), have white, pink, or purplish flowers; two others, by some separated as a genus *Alliaria* (Adanson, 1763), have also broad or triangular heart-shaped undivided leaves, as *S. Alliaria*, the hedge-garlic. For *S. officinale*, see *hedge-mustard* (sometimes used also for any plant of the genus); for *S. Sophia*, see *herb-sophia*; and for *S. Irio*, see *London-rocket*. *S. canescens* is the tansy-mustard of the western United States, and *S. Thaliana* the mouse-ear cress of Europe, naturalized in the eastern United States.

**Sisyphean** (sis-i-fē'ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *Σισύφειος*, also *Σισύφιος*, pertaining to Sisyphus, < *Σίσυφος* (supposed to be connected with *σοφός*), L. *Sisyphus*, (see def.).] Relating or pertaining to Sisyphus, in Greek mythology, a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it constantly rolled down again, thus rendering his labor incessant; hence, recurring unceasingly: as, to engage in a *Sisyphean* task.

**Sisyrinchieæ** (sis″i-ring-kī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Sisyrinchium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*. It is characterized by commonly terminal or peduncled spathes, by concave or keeled bracts within the spathe and opposite to the two or more usually pedicelled flowers, and by style-branches alternate with the anthers or borne on a style which is longer than the stamens. It includes 26 genera, classed in 4 subtribes, of which *Crocus*, *Cipura*, *Sisyrinchium*, and *Aristea* are the types. The first, the *Croceæ*, are exceptional in their one-flowered spathes; they are largely South African and Australian. The *Cipureæ* and a few genera besides are American. The tribe includes both bulbous plants, as the crocus, and others with a distinct creeping or upright rootstock, which is, however, in a larger number reduced to a cluster of thickened fibers. See *Patersonia* and *Pardanthus*.

**Sisyrinchium** (sis-i-ring'ki-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), transferred by Linnæus from the iris; < Gr. *σισυριγχίον*, a bulbous plant, said to have been of the iris family.] A genus of plants of the order *Irideæ*, type of the tribe *Sisyrinchieæ* and of the subtribe *Eusisyrinchieæ*. It is characterized by round or two-edged stems without a bulbous base, rising from a cluster of thickened fibers; flowers with the filaments commonly partly united into a tube, and with three slender undivided style-branches; and a globose ovary which becomes an exserted capsule in fruit. There are about 50 species, all American, occurring both in the tropical and in the temperate zones, one species also indigenous in Ireland. They are tufted plants with numerous flat, long, and narrow upright leaves which are all or mostly radical, and usually a single spathe with numerous open flattish flowers. The two species of the eastern United States, *S. angustifolium* and *S. anceps*, are known as *blue-eyed grass*, from the flowers. See *rush-lily*.

**sit** (sit), *v.*; pret. *sat* (formerly also *set*, now only dialectal, and *sate*, still used archaically), pp.

*sat* (formerly *sitten*), ppr. *sitting*. [Early mod. E. also *sitt, sitte, syt, sytte*; < ME. *sitten, sytten* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *sitteth, sitt, sit*, pret. *sat, set, sæt*, pl. *seten, seeten, setten, sete*, pp. *siten, seten*), < AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sǣton*, pp. *seten*) = OS. *sittian, sitteau* = OFries. *sitta* = MD. *sitten*, D. *zitten* = MLG. LG. *sitten* = OHG. *sizzan, sizzen*, MHG. G. *sitzen* = Icel. *sitja* = Sw. *sitta* = Dan. *sidde* = Goth. *sitan* (pret. *sat*, pl. *sētum*, pp. *sitans*) = L. *sedere* (> It. *sedere* = Cat. *seurer*, OCat. *seser, siure* = Pr. *sezer, cezer, seire* = OF. *sedeir, seeir, seoir*, F. *seoir*) = Gr. ἕζεσθαι (ἑδ-), sit, = OBulg. *siediti, siedieti, siedati, siesti* = Bohem. *sedati* = Pol. *siedziec* = Russ. *sidieti* (Slav. √ *sad, sed, sied, send*) = Lith. *sedeti*, sit, = Ir. √ *sad* (*sāda*, sitting), = Skt. √ *sad*, sit. From this root are numerous derivatives; from the Teut. are *seat, set*$^1$, *settle*$^1$, *beset, inset, onset, outset*, etc. (see also *saddle*); from the L. (*sedere*) are ult. *sedent, sedentary, sedate, sediment, sessile, session, siege, besiege*, etc., *preside, reside, subside, supersede, dissident, resident, resiant, assiduous, insidious, assess, possess, residue, subsidy*, also *seize, sess*$^1$, *assize, size*$^1$, *size*$^2$, *sizar*, etc. The Gr. root (ἕζεσθαι) is involved in E. *cathedral, chair, chaise*, etc., *octahedron, polyhedron, tetrahedron*, etc. The forms of *sit*, partly by phonetic confluence and partly by mere confusion, have been more or less mixed with those of *set*$^1$. The pret. *sat*, formerly also *sate* and *set* (cf. *eat* (et), *ate*, pret. of *eat*), is still in dial. use often *set*, and corruptly *sot*; the pp., prop. *sitten* (ME. *siten, seten*, AS. *seten*), is also by loss of the pp. suffix *set*, or by confusion with the pret. also *sat*, the pp. *set* being now usually regarded as belonging only to *set*, the causal of *sit*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take or have such a posture that the back is comparatively erect, while the rest of the body bends at the hips and generally at the knees, to conform to a support beneath; rest in such a posture; occupy a seat: said of persons, and also of some animals, as dogs and cats.

With the quene whan that he had *sete*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1109.

'Twas in the Bunch of Grapes where indeed you have a delight to *sit*, have you not? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 134.

Heat, ma'am! . . . it was so dreadful here that I found there was nothing left for it but to take off my flesh and *sit* in my bones. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, I. 267.

**2.** To crouch, as a bird on a nest; hence, to brood; incubate.

The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not. Jer. xvii. 11.

**3.** To perch in a crouching posture; roost: said of birds.

The stockdove unalarm'd
*Sits* cooing in the pine-tree.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 308.

**4.** To be or continue in a state of rest; remain passive or inactive; repose.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? Num. xxxii. 6.

We have *sitten* too long; it is full time we were travelling. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 47.

Ye princes of the earth, ye *sit* aghast
Amid the ruin which you yourselves have made.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, xi. 15.

**5.** To continue in a position or place; remain; stay; pass the time.

Elyng is the halle vche daye in the wyke,
There the lorde ne the lady liketh nougte to *sytte*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 94.

**6.** To be located; have a seat or site; be placed; dwell; abide.

Turn thanne thi riet aboute til the degree of thi sonne *sit* upon the west orisonte. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 7.

Love *sits* in her smile, a wizard ensnaring.
*Burns*, True Hearted was He.

Venice *sate* in state, throned on her hundred isles!
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 1.

**7.** To have a certain position or direction; be disposed in a particular way.

*Sits* the winde there? blowes there so calme a gale
From a contemned and deserued anger?
*Chapman*, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 123).

The soile [is] drie, barren, and miserably sandy, which flies in drifts as the wind *sits*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

**8.** To rest, lie, or bear (on); weigh; be carried or endured.

Woe doth the heavier *sit*
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 280.

You cannot imagine how much more you will have of their flavour, and how much easier they will *sit* upon your stomach. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

**9.** To be worn or adjusted; fit, as a garment; hence used figuratively of anything assumed, as an air, appearance, opinion, or habit.

Well, may you see things well done there: adieu!
Lest our old robes *sit* easier than our new!
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 4. 38.

Art thou a knight? did ever on that sword
The Christian cause *sit* nobly?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Her little air of precision *sits* so well upon her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

Mrs. Stelling . . . was a woman whose skirt *sat* well; who adjusted her waist and patted her curls with a preoccupied air when she inquired after your welfare. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

**10†.** To be incumbent; lie or rest, as an obligation; be proper or seemly; suit; comport.

Hit *sittes*, me semeth, to a sure knyghte,
That ayres into vnkoth lond auntres to seche,
To be counseld in case to comfford hym-seluyn
Of sum fre that hym faith awe, & the fete knoweth.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 530.

But as for me, I seye that yvel it *sit*
To essaye a wyf whan that it is no nede,
And putten her in anguish and in drede.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 404.

It *sitteth* with you now to call your wits and senses togither. *Spenser*, To Gabriel Harvey.

**11†.** To abide; be confirmed; prosper.

Thou . . . seidest to me mi preyere scholde *sitte*. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

**12.** To place one's self in position or in readiness for a certain end: as, to *sit* for one's portrait; to *sit* for an examination, or for a fellowship in a university.

This day I began to *sit*, and he [Hale] will make, I think, a very fine picture. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 368.

We read that James the Second *sat* to Varelst, the great flower painter. *Macaulay*, Pilgrim's Progress.

**13.** To be convened, as an assembly; hold a session; be officially engaged in deliberative or judicial business.

You of whom the senate had that hope,
As, on my knowledge, it was in their purpose
Next *sitting* to restore you.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Convocation during the whole reign *sits* at the same time with the parliament, and generally the Friday in each week, sometimes the Tuesday also, is marked by adjournment that the prelates may attend convocation. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 270.

**14.** To occupy a seat in an official capacity; be in any assembly as a member; have a seat, as in Parliament; occupy a see (as bishop).

Gyve in commission to some sadd father which was brought up in the said Universitie of Oxford to *syt* ther, and examyne . . . the novicyes which be not yet throughly cankerd in the said errors [doctrines of Luther].
*Abp. Warham*, To Cardinal Wolsey (1521). (Ellis's Hist. [Letters, 3d ser., I. 241.)

Stigand the Simonious Archbishop, whom Edward much to blame had suffered many years to *sit* Primate in the Church. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**15.** To crack off and subside without breaking, as a mass of coal after holing and removal of the sprags. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.] —**To sit aknee†.** Same as *to sit on the knees.* —**To sit at chambers.** See *chamber*. —**To sit below the gangway.** See *gangway*, 2. —**To sit bodkin†.** See *bodkin*$^1$. —**To sit close** or **closely to†**, to devote one's self closely to; attend strictly to.

The turne that I would have presently served is the getting of one that hath already been tryed in transcribing of manuscripts, and will *sitt close to* worke.
*Abp. Usher*, To Sir R. Cotton (1625). (Ellis's Literary [Letters, p. 132.)

**To sit down.** (*a*) To take a seat; place one's self in a sitting posture. (*b*) To establish one's self; settle.

The Braintree company (which had begun to *sit down* at Mount Wollaston) by order of court removed to Newtown. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 104.

(*c*) *Milit.*, to encamp, especially for the purpose of besieging; begin a siege.

The Earl led his Forces to Monteguillon, and *sat down* before it, which after five Months Siege he took. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 181.

(*d*) To cease from action; pause; rest.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

(*e*†) To yield passively; submit as if satisfied; content one's self.

Can it be
The prince should *sit down* with this wrong?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

**To sit in.** (*a*†) To take part, as in a game.

We cannot all *sit in* at them [the proposed games]; we shall make a confusion. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*b*) To adhere firmly to anything. *Halliwell.* —**To sit in judgment.** See *judgment*. —**To sit loose** or **loosely**, to be indifferent. [Rare.]

Jesus loved and chose solitudes, often going to mountains, gardens, and sea-sides, to avoid crowds and hurries, to shew his disciples it was good to be solitary, and *sit loose* to the world. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

**To sit on** or **upon.** (*a*) To hold a session regarding; consider or examine in official meeting: as, the coroner's jury *sat on* the case.

So the Men were brought to examination; and they that *sat upon* them asked, Whence they came? whither they went? *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

We have passed ten evenings on the Colchester election, and last Monday *sat upon* it till near two in the morning. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 424.

(*b*) To quash; check; repress, especially by a snub. [Slang.] —**To sit on brood†.** See *brood*$^1$. —**To sit on one's knees**, to kneel. [Obsolete or provincial.]

When they cam to the hill againe,
The[y] *sett* doune *one thair knees*.
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

I protest, Rutland, that while he *sat on his knees* before me . . . I had much ado to forbear cutting him over the pate. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxii.

In Durham *sitting on the knees* is an expression still used for kneeling.
*Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, [p. 74.

**To sit out**, to make one's self an exception; take no part, as in a game, dance, practice, etc.

I bring my zeal among you, holy men;
If I see any kneel, and I *sit out*,
That hour is not well spent.
*Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, i. 2.

I hope, Mr. Faulkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so cantankerous as to spoil the party by *sitting out*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, v. 3.

**To sit under**, to attend the preaching of; be a member of the congregation of; listen to.

There would then also appear in pulpits other visages, other gestures, and stuff otherwise wrought than what we now *sit under*, oft times to as great a trial of our patience as any other that they preach to us. *Milton*, Education. (*Davies.*)

At this time he "*sat* (in puritanical language) *under* the ministry of holy Mr. Gifford." *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 25.

**To sit up.** (*a*) To lift the body from a recumbent to a sitting posture.

He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak. Luke vii. 15.

She heard, she moved,
She moan'd, a folded voice; and *up* she *sat*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

(*b*) To maintain a sitting posture; sit with the back comparatively erect; not to be bedridden.

There were many visitors to the sick-room, . . . and there could hardly be one who did not retain in after years a vivid remembrance of the scene there—of the pale wasted form in the easy-chair (for he *sat up* to the last). *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, xxvii.

(*c*) To refrain from or defer going to bed or to sleep.

He studied very hard, and *sate up* very late; commonly till 12 or one o'clock at night. *Aubrey*, Lives, Milton.

My dear father often told me they *sat up* always until nine o'clock the next morning with Mr. Fox at Brooke's. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxix.

Hence—(*d*) To keep watch during the night or the usual time for sleeping: generally followed by *with*.

Let the nurse this night *sit up with* you.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 10.

**To sit upon one's skirts†.** See *skirt*$^1$.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To have or keep a seat upon.

He could not *sit* his mule. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 16.

She *sat* her horse with a very graceful air. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

**2.** To seat: chiefly in reflexive use.

The kyng *syttyng hym selfe*, & his sete helde:
He comaund for to cum of his kynd sons.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2564.

Here on this molehill will I *sit me* down.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 14.

**3†.** To rest or weigh on; concern; interest; affect; stand (in expense); cost.

Oure sorowe wole than *sitte* us so soore
Oure stomak wole no mete fonge.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

We han a wyndowe a wirchyng [making] wil *sitten* vs ful heigh. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 48.

**4.** To be incumbent upon; lie or rest upon; be proper for; suit; become; befit.

It *sittis* youe to sette it aside. *York Plays*, p. 362.

She . . . couthe make in song sich refreyninge;
It *sat* hir wonder wel to synge.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 750.

It *sets* not the duke of Gordon's daughter
To follow a soldier lad.
*The Duke of Gordon's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 105).

**5.** To fit, as a garment. [Rare.]

Thiennette is this night, she mentions, for the first time, to put on her morning promenade-dress of white muslin, as also a satin girdle and steel buckle; but, adds she, it will not *sit* her. *Carlyle*, tr. of Richter's Quintus Fixlein.

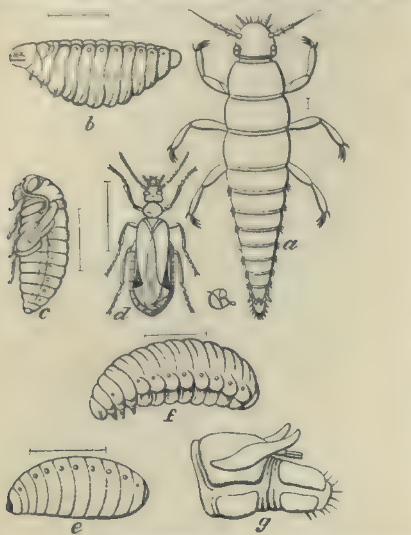
**sit** (sit), *n.* [< *sit*, *v.* Cf. *set*$^1$, *n.*] A subsidence or fall of the roof of a coal-mine.

**Sita** (sē'tä), *n.* [Skt. *sītā*, furrow.] In *Hindu myth.*, the wife of the hero-god Rama, and heroine of the Ramayana.

**Sitana** (si-tā'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829); from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of agamoid lizards of the family *Agamidæ*, containing two Indian species, with long limbs, five toes before and four behind, carinate scales, and in the male a large plicated appendage of the throat.

**Sitaris** (sit'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Cantha-*

*ridæ*, having filiform antennæ and subulate elytra. They are found only in southern Europe and northern Africa, and only about a dozen species are known.



*Sitaris colletis.*

*a*, first larva; *g*, anal spinnerets and clasps of same; *b*, second larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, female imago; *e*, pseudopupa; *f*, third larva. (All enlarged; hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

In early stages they are parasitic in the nests of wild bees, as *S. colletis* of southern France in those of bees of the genus *Colletes*, where they undergo hypermetamorphosis.

**site**$^{1}$†, *n.* [ME., also *syt*, *syte*, *cytte*, < Icel. *sūt*, grief, sorrow, affliction, var. of *sōtt* (= AS. *suht*), sickness, < *sjūkr*, sick, anxious, = AS. *seóc*, E. *sick*: see *sick*$^{1}$.] 1. Sorrow; grief; misery; trouble.

> Now, alle-weldand Gode, that wyr scheppez us alle,
> Gif the sorowe and *syte*, . . . the fende have thi saule!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1060.

> Adam, thy selffe made al this *syte*,
> For to the tree thou wente full tyte,
> And boldely on the frute gan byte my lord for-bed.
> *York Plays*, p. 30.

2. Sinfulness; sin.

> He [God] knyt a couenande cortaysly with monkynd . . .
> That he schulde neuer for no *syt* smyte al at ones.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 566.

**site**$^{1}$†, *v. i.* [ME. *siten*, *syten*, < Icel. *sȳta*, grieve, wail, < *sūt*, grief, sorrow: see *site*$^{1}$, *n.*] To grieve; mourn.

> Bot i *site* for an other thing,
> That we o water has nu wanting;
> Vr water purueance es gan,
> And in this wildernes es nan.
> *Cursor Mundi* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11675.

**site**$^{2}$ (sīt), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *scite*; < ME. *site*, < OF. *site*, *sit*, F. *site* = It. *sito* (cf. Sp. Pg. *sitio*), < L. *situs*, position, place, site, < *sinere*, pp. *situs*, put, lay, set down, usually let, suffer, permit (cf. *ponere* = **posinere*, put: see *position*); cf. *site*$^{3}$. Hence ult. (< L. *situs*) E. *situate*, etc.] 1. Position, especially with reference to environment; situation; location.

> Cities and towns of most conspicuous *site*.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> Its elevated *site* forbids the wretch
> To drink sweet waters of the crystal well.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 239.

2. The ground on which anything is, has been, or is to be located.

> We ask nothing in gift to the foundation, but only the house and *scite*, the residue for the accustomed rent.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. 2, No. 30.

> The most niggardly computation . . . presents us with a sum total of several hundreds of thousands of years for the time which has elapsed since the sea . . . flowed over the *site* of London. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 295.

3. Posture; attitude; pose. [Rare.]

> The semblance of a lover fix'd
> In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
> And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1021.

4. In *fort.*, the ground occupied by a work: also called *plane of site*.

**sited**† (sī′ted), *a.* [< *site*$^{2}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a site or position; situated; located; placed.

> A farm-house they call Spelunca, *sited*
> By the sea-side, among the Fundane hills.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 1.

> Nuremberg in Germany is *sited* in a most barren soil.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

**sitfast** (sit′fȧst), *a.* and *n.* [< *sit* + *fast*$^{1}$.] I. *a.* Stationary; fixed; immovable; steadfast.

> 'Tis good, when you have crossed the sea and back,
> To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them.
> *Emerson*, Hamatreya.

II. *n.* In *farriery*, a circumscribed callosity of the skin in horses or other saddle- and pack-animals, due to pressure of the load. It not infrequently becomes converted into an ulcer, and is then the ordinary "sore back" of these animals, which seldom gets well as long as they are ridden or laden. To prevent such sores is the chief care of packers.

**sith**$^{1}$† (sith), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *sith*, *syth*, with earlier final vowel *sithe*, *sythe*, *sethe*, *siththe*, *syththe*, *seththe*, *seoththe*, *soththe*, *suththe*, with earlier final consonant *sithen*, *sythen*, *sythyn*, *sethen*, *sethin*, *sitthen*, *siththen*, *syththen*, *sythethyn*, *seoththen*, < AS. *siththan*, orig. *sīth tham* (= MHG. *sīt dem*, G. *seitdem* (cf. MHG. *sintdem māle*, G. *sintemal*) = Icel. *sīdhan* = Sw. *sedan* = Dan. *siden*), after that, since: *sīth* = OS. *sīth*, *sīdh*, *sīd* = MD. *sijd*, *sind* = MLG. *sint*, *sent*, *sunt*, LG. *sint* = OHG. *sīd*, *sīdh*, *sīth*, MHG. *sīd*, *sīt*, G. *seit*, after, = Icel. *sīdh*, late, = Goth. **seiths*, in *ni thana-seiths*, no longer (cf. neut. adj. *seithu*, late); a compar. adv., appearing also later, with added compar. suffix, in AS. *sīthor* = OS. *sīthor* = MD. *seder*, with excrescent *t sedert*, *sindert*, D. *sedert* = MLG. LG. *seder*, *sedder*, *sedert*, *ser*, *seer* = OHG. *sīdor*, *sidor*, MHG. *sīder*, *sider*, afterward, since; *tham*, dat. of *thæt*, that (see *that*). This word appears in six distinct types: the earliest ME. type *sithen* became by reg. loss of its term. *sithe*, then *sith*; the same form *sithen* became by contr. *sin*, whence with added adverbial term. *sine*; and the same form *sithen* also took on an adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, and became *sithenes*, later spelled *sithence*, whence by contr. the usual mod. form *since*. See *sin*$^{2}$, *sine*$^{1}$, *sithence*, *since*.] I. *adv.* Same as *since*.

> First to the ryȝht honde thou shalle go,
> *Sitthen* to tho left honde thy neghe thou cast.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

> Being of so young days brought up with him,
> And *sith* so neighbour'd to his youth and haviour.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 12.

II. *prep.* Same as *since*.

> Natheles men seyn there comounly that the Erthe hathe so ben cloven *sythe* the tyme that oure Lady was there buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 95.

> Ten days ago I drown'd these news in tears;
> And now . . .
> I come to tell you things *sith* then befall'n.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 106.

III. *conj.* Same as *since*.

> Why meuestow thi mode for a mote in thi brotheres eye;
> *Sithen* a beem in thine owne ablyndeth thi-selue?
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 264.

> *Sith* thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee. Ezek. xxxv. 6.

**sith**$^{2}$†. An old spelling of *side*$^{1}$, *sithe*$^{2}$.

**sithe**$^{1}$†, *n.* The older and proper spelling of *scythe*.

**sithe**$^{2}$† (sīth), *n.* [< ME. *sithe*, *sythe*, *sith*, *syth*, *ȝithe*, time, < AS. *sīth* (for **sinth*), journey, turn, time, = OS. *sīth* = OHG. *sind*, MHG. *sint*, a way, time, = Icel. *sinni* (for **sinthi*), *sinn*, a walk, journey, time, = Goth. *sinths*, a time, = W. *hynt* (for **sint*), a way, course, journey, expedition, = OIr. *sēt*, a way: see *send*, *scent*.] 1. Way; path; course; figuratively, course of action; conduct.

> An he [Lucifer] wurthe [became] in him-seluen prud,
> An with that pride him wex a nyth [envy]
> That iwel weldeth al his *sith*.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 274.

2. Way; manner; mode.

> No *sith* might thai suffer the sorow that thai hade.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9535.

3. Time; season; occasion.

> After the deth she cryed a thousand *sythe*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 753.

> Thus with his wife he spends the year, as blithe
> As doth the king at every tide or *sith*.
> *Greene*, Shepherd's Wife's Song.

**sithe**$^{2}$†, *v. i.* [ME. *sithen*, < AS. *sīthian* (= OS. *sīthōn* = OHG. *sindōn*, MHG. *sinden* = Icel. *sinna*), journey, < *sīth*, a journey: see *sithe*$^{2}$, *n.*] To journey; travel.

**sithe**$^{3}$ (sīth), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sythe*; a var. of *sigh*$^{1}$.] To sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> So I say *sithing*, and *sithing* say my end is to paste up a siquis. My masters fortunes are forc'd to cashere me.
> *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 1.

**sithe**$^{3}$ (sīth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sythe*; a var. of *sigh*$^{1}$.] A sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Whilest thou wast hence, all dead in dole did lie;
> The woods were heard to waile full many a *sythe*,
> And all their birds with silence to complaine.
> *Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 23.

**sithen**†, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* Same as *sith*$^{1}$ for *since*.

**sithence**†, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *sithens*; < ME. *sithens*, *sethens*, *sithenes*, etc.; a later form, with added adverbial gen. suffix *-es* (see *-ce*), of *sithen*: see *sith*$^{1}$. Hence, by contr., *since*.] Same as *sith*$^{1}$ for *since*.

> I wil sowe it my-self, and *sitthenes* wil I wende
> To pylgrymage as palmers don pardoun forto haue.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 65.

> We read that the earth hath beene divided into three parts, even *sithens* the generall floud.
> *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, i. (*Nares.*)

> Have you inform'd them *sithence*?
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 47.

> *Sithence* this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be all empty.
> *Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 41.

> Mine eyes . . . cry aloud, and curse my feet, for not ambling up and down to feed colon; *sithence*, if good meat be in any place, 'tis known my feet can smell.
> *Massinger and Dekker*, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

**sitiology** (sit-i-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σιτίον*, dim. of *σῖτος*, food, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *sitology*.

**sitiophobia** (sit″i-ọ̄-fō′bi-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *σιτίον*, dim. of *σῖτος*, food, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Same as *sitophobia*.

**Sitka cypress**, *n.* See *cypress*$^{1}$, 1 (*b*).

**Sitodrepa** (sī-tod′re-pạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1863), < Gr. *σῖτος*, food, + *δρέπειν*, pluck.] A genus of serricorn beetles of the family *Ptinidæ*, founded upon *S. panicea*, a small brown convex insect of cosmopolitan distribution, and often a serious pest to stored food, to drugs, and to specimens of natural history in museums. See cut under *book-worm*.

**sitole**†, *n.* See *citole*.

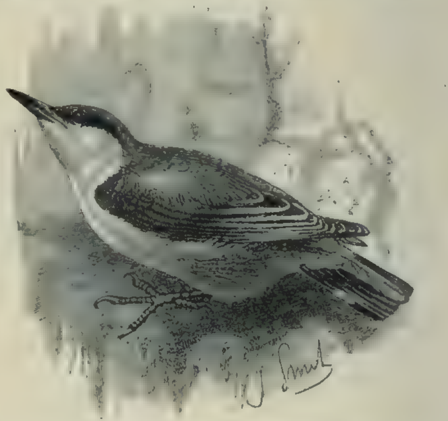
**sitology** (sī-tol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σῖτος*, food, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet; the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics.

**sitophobia** (sī-tọ̄-fō′bi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῖτος*, food, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Morbid or insane aversion to food. Also *sitiophobia*.

**sitophobic** (sī-tọ̄-fō′bik), *a.* [< *sitophobia* + *-ic*.] Morbidly averse to food; affected with sitophobia.

**sit-sicker** (sit′sik″ėr), *n.* [< *sit* + *sicker*.] The creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*: so called in allusion to its close adherence to the ground. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Scotland.]

**Sitta** (sit′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίττη*, a kind of woodpecker.] A Linnean genus of birds, the nuthatches, typical of the family *Sittidæ*. There are about 15 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America. The common bird of Europe is *S. europæa*, of which a variety, *S. cæsia*, is recognized. Five species occur in the United States: the red-bellied, *S. canadensis*; the white-bellied, *S. carolinensis*; the slender-billed, *S. aculeata*; the brown-headed, *S. pusilla*; and the pygmy, *S. pygmæa*. The first of these inhabits North America at large; the second, eastern parts of the continent; the third, western; the fourth, southeastern; and the fifth, southwestern. See also cut under *nuthatch*.



European Nuthatch (*Sitta europæa*).

**sittacine**, *a.* A variant of *psittacine*.

**sittand**†, *p. a.* [ME., ppr. of *sit*, *v.* Cf. *sitting*, *p. a.*] Same as *sitting*, 3.

> He saluȝede that sorowfulle with *sittande* wordez,
> And fraynez aftyre the fende fairely there aftyre.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 953.

**sittandly**†, *adv.* [ME., < *sittand* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] Same as *sittingly*.

> That they bee herberde in haste in thoos heghe chambres;
> Sythine *sittandly* in sale servyde ther-aftyr.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

**sittet**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sit.*

**Sittella** (si-tel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), ‹ *Sitta* + dim. *-ella.*] An Australian and Papuan genus of small creeping birds belonging or referred to the *Sittidæ.* *S. chrysoptera, leucoptera, leucocephala, pileata, tenuirostris,* and *striata* inhabit Australia; *S. papuensis* is found in New Guinea.

**sitten** (sit′n). An obsolete, archaic, or dialectal past participle of *sit.*—**Sitten on,** stunted in stature. *Halliwell.*

**sitter** (sit′ėr), *n.* [‹ ME. *syttare;* ‹ *sit* + *-er*1.] One who or that which sits. (*a*) One who occupies a seat, or has a sitting posture.

> The two rooms midway were filled with *sitters* taking the evening breeze. *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.

(*b*) A brooding or incubating bird.

> The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters.*
> *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

(*c*) One who takes a certain posture, position, or course in order to a particular end; specifically, one who poses to an artist for a portrait, bust, or the like.

> How many times did Clive's next door neighbor, little Mr. Finch, the miniature painter, run to peep through his parlour blinds, hoping that a *sitter* was coming!
> *Thackeray,* Newcomes, xliii.

**Sitter up,** one who sits up. See *to sit up,* under *sit.* (*a*) One who stays up late at night.

> They were men of boisterous spirits, *sitters up* a-nights.
> *Lamb,* Confessions of a Drunkard.

(*b*) One who watches during the night.

> There 's them can pay for hospitals and nurses for half the country-side choose to be *sitters-up* night and day.
> *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, lxxi.

**Sittidæ** (sit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sitta* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, named from the genus *Sitta.* See *Sittinæ.*

**Sittinæ** (si-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sitta* + *-inæ.*] 1. The *Sittidæ* as a subfamily of *Paridæ* or of *Certhiidæ.*—2. A subfamily of *Sittidæ,* chiefly represented by the genus *Sitta;* the nuthatches proper. They have the bill straight, slender, tapering, and acute, about as long as the head, and hard, fitted for tapping wood; rounded nostrils, concealed by bristly tufts; long, pointed wings with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; short square tail with twelve broad soft feathers not used in climbing; small feet, with scutellate tarsi and strong curved claws adapted for clinging to trees. The *Sittinæ* are among the most nimble and adroit of scansorial birds, able to scramble about trees in every attitude without using the tail as a means of support. They are insectivorous, and also feed on small hard fruits; and they nest in holes, laying many white eggs with reddish speckles. See cuts under *nuthatch* and *Sitta.*

**sittine** (sit′in), *a.* [‹ NL. *Sitta* + *-ine*1.] Resembling or related to a nuthatch; of or pertaining to the *Sittinæ.*

**sitting** (sit′ing), *n.* [‹ ME. *sittinge, syttinge, syttynge;* verbal n. of *sit, v.*] 1. A meeting of a body for the discussion or transaction of business; an official session.

> Hastings rose, declared the *sitting* at an end, and left the room. *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

2. The interval during which, at any one time, one sits; specifically, such a period during which one sits for an artist to take a portrait, model a bust, etc.; hence, generally, any one limited portion of time.

> I shall never see my gold again: fourscore ducats at a *sitting!* fourscore ducats! *Shak.,* M. of V., iii. 1. 117.

> Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting.*
> *Dryden.*

3. An incubation; a brooding, as of a hen upon eggs; also, the time for brooding, or during which a bird broods.

> In the somer seson whane *sittinge* nyeth, . . .
> This brid [partridge] be a bank bildith his nest.
> *Richard the Redeless,* iii. 39.

> Whilst the hen is covering her eggs the male . . . amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting.* *Addison,* Spectator, No. 128.

4. The number of eggs on which a bird sits during a single hatching; a clutch.—5. The place where one sits; a seat; specifically, a space sufficient for one person in a pew of a church, or the right to such a seat.

> There is a resident rector, . . . [and] the church is enlarged by at least five hundred *sittings.*
> *George Eliot,* Janet's Repentance, ii.

6†. Settlement; place of abode; seat.

> In that Cytee [Samaria] was the *syttinges* of the 12 Tribes of Israel. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 106.

7. In *Eng. law,* the part of the year in which judicial business is transacted. See *Easter term,* under *Easter*1, and *Trinity term, Michaelmas term,* and *Hilary term,* under *term.*—8. In the Society of Friends, an occasion of family worship, especially when a minister is a guest.

> We were favoured with a very good family *sitting* after breakfast. . . . I had to minister to them all, and to pray earnestly for them.
> *J. J. Gurney,* Journal, 8th mo., 8ht, 1841

**A sitting in banc.** See *banc.*

**sitting** (sit′ing), *p. a.* [‹ ME. *sittynge,* ppr. of *sit.* Cf. *sittand.*] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sitter: as, a *sitting* posture.—2. In *bot.,* sessile—that is, without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, etc.—3†. Befitting; suitable; becoming.

> This lechecraft, or heled thus to be,
> Were wel *sittynge,* if that I were a fend,
> To traysen a wight that trewe is unto me.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 437.

**sittingly**†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. *syttyngly;* ‹ *sitting* + *-ly*2. Cf. *sittandly.*] Befittingly; becomingly; suitably.

**sitting-room** (sit′ing-röm), *n.* 1. Sufficient space for sitting in: as, *sitting-room* could not be got in the hall.—2. A room in which people sit; in many houses, the parlor or room most commonly occupied by the family.

> He expected to find the *sitting-room* as he left it, with nothing to meet his eyes but Milly's work-basket in the corner of the sofa, and the children's toys overturned in the bow-window. *George Eliot,* Amos Barton, viii.

**situate** (sit̤′ū̦-āt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *situated,* ppr. *situating.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *scituate;* ‹ LL. *situatus,* pp. of (ML.) *situare* (› It. *situare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *situar* = F. *situer*), locate, place, ‹ L. *situs* (*situ-*), a site: see *site*2.] 1. To give a site or position to; place (among specified surroundings); locate. [Rarely used except in the passive or past participle.]

> If this world had not been formed, it is more than probable that this renowned island, on which is *situated* the city of New York, would never have had an existence.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 42.

> A few public men of small ability are introduced, to show better the proportions of the great; as a painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch.
> *Landor,* Works, II. (Author to Reader of Imag. Conv.).

2. To place in a particular state or condition; involve in specified relations; subject to certain circumstances: as, to be uncomfortably *situated.*

> We are reformers born—radical reformers; and it was impossible for me to live in the same town with Crimsworth, to come into weekly contact with him, to witness some of his conduct to you— . . . I say it was impossible for me to be thus *situated,* and not feel the angel or the demon of my race at work within me.
> *Charlotte Brontë,* The Professor, vi.

**situate** (sit̤′ū̦-āt), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *scituate;* ‹ LL. *situatus,* pp. of (ML.) *situare,* locate, place: see *situate, v.*] Placed, with reference to surroundings; located; situated. [Archaic.]

> There 's nothing *situate* under heaven's eye
> But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., ii. 1. 16.

> Physic, taking it according to the derivation, and not according to our idiom for medicine, is *situate* in a middle term or distance between natural history and metaphysic.
> *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii.

> Earth hath this variety from heaven
> Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.
> *Milton,* P. L., vi. 641.

> Bergen was well *situate* upon a little stream which connected it with the tide-waters of the Scheldt.
> *Motley,* Hist. Netherlands, II. 537.

**situation** (sit̤-ū̦-ā′shọn), *n.* [‹ F. *situation* = Sp. *situacion* = Pg. *situação* = It. *situazione,* ‹ ML. *situatio(n-),* position, situation, ‹ *situare,* pp. *situatus,* situate: see *situate.*] 1. Local position; location.

> Beautiful for *situation,* the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion. Ps. xlviii. 2.

> It were of use to inform himself, before he undertakes his voyage, by the best chorographical and geographical map, of the *situation* of the country he goes to.
> *E. Leigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 646).

2. The place which a person or thing occupies.

> At once, as far as angels ken, he views
> The dismal *situation* waste and wild:
> A dungeon horrible on all sides round.
> *Milton,* P. L., i. 60.

> The *situation* [of Samaria] as a whole is far more beautiful than that of Jerusalem, though not so grand and wild.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 243.

3. Position with reference to circumstances; set of relations; condition; state.

> To be so tickled, they would change their state
> And *situation* with those dancing chips,
> O'er whom thy fingers walk with gentle gait.
> *Shak.,* Sonnets, cxxviii.

> Love, you see, is not so much a Sentiment as a *Situation,* into which a man enters, as . . . into a corps. No matter whether he loves the service or no; being once in it, he acts as if he did. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, viii. 34.

4. A group of circumstances; a posture of affairs; specifically, in *theatrical art,* a crisis or critical point in the action of a play.

> This will be delivered to you, I expect, by Col. Thruston, from whom you will be able to receive a more circumstantial acc't of the *situation* of affairs in this Quarter than can be conveyed well in a letter.
> *George Washington,* To Col. Sam'l Washington.

> Real *situations* are always pledges of a real natural language. *De Quincey,* Style, i.

> The *situations* which most signally develop character form the best plot. *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

5. A post of employment; a subordinate office; a place in which one works for salary or wages.

> Hearing about this time that Sir Pitt Crawley's family was in want of a governess, she actually recommended Miss Sharp for the *situation,* firebrand and serpent as she was.
> *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, ii

6. Settlement; occupation. [Rare.]

> On Munday they . . . marched into ye land, & found diverse cornfeilds & litle runing brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for *situation.*
> *Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 88.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Site, station, post.—3. Case, plight; *situation* is relation to external objects; *state* and *condition* refer to what a person or thing is inwardly.

**situla** (sit′ū̦-lä̤), *n.* [ML. (see def. 1), also a liquid measure, ‹ L. *situla,* a bucket, urn.] 1. Pl. *situlæ* (-lē). *Eccles.,* an aspersorium, or movable stoup.—2. [*cap.*] A very yellow star of magnitude 5.5, κ Aquarii.

**situs** (sī′tus), *n.;* pl. *situs.* [L.: see *site*2.] 1. Situation; site.

> The future *situs* of the cotton manufacture of the United States. *E. Atkinson,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 289.

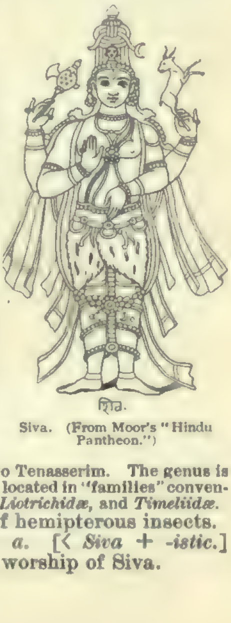
2. In *biol., archæol.,* etc., the proper or original site, place, position, or location of a part or organ, or of any other thing: chiefly in the phrase *in situ,* in place—that is, not disturbed or disarranged by dissection, excavation, or other process of examination.—3. In *law,* situation in contemplation of law; locality, actual or recognized. Thus, the forms of transfer of real property must conform to the law of the situs (that is, the jurisdiction within which the property is actually situated); and when it is said that personal property has no situs, it is meant that for certain purposes the law refuses to recognize its actual situs, and inquires for the law applicable to the person of the owner.—**Situs perversus,** abnormal position of organs or parts.—**Situs transversus,** lateral transposition of the viscera from right to left, and conversely.

**sit-ye-down** (sit′yẹ̄-doun′), *n.* [Imitative of its note.] The titmouse, *Parus major.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sitz-bath** (sits′båth), *n.* [A partly accom. form of G. *sitzbad,* ‹ *sitz,* a seat, + *bad* = E. *bath.*] 1. Same as *hip-bath.*—2. A tub of wood, metal, etc., adapted for such a bath.

**Sium** (sī′um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), ‹ Gr. *σίον,* a plant found in meadows and marshes.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Euammineæ.* It is characterized by flowers with numerous undivided involucral bracts, acute calyx-teeth, and slightly notched inflexed petals; and by fruit with nearly equal obtuse corky or thickened and somewhat prominent ridges, an undivided or obsolete carpophore, and numerous oil-tubes or at least one to three to each interval. There are 6 species, including the genus *Berula* (Koch, 1837), separated from *Sium* by some on account of its nearly globose fruit with inconspicuous ribs and thick corky pericarp. They are natives mostly of the northern hemisphere, with one in South Africa, all growing chiefly in watery places. They are smooth herbs bearing once-pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and white flowers in terminal or lateral compound umbels with many-bracted involucres and involucels. They are known as *water-parsnip.* Two species occur in the eastern United States—*S. cicutæfolium* and *S. Carsonii*—besides *Berula angustifolia,* by many referred here. Compare *ninsi,* and for *S. Helenium* see *jellico.* See cuts under *inflorescence* and *skirret.*

**Siva** (sē′vä̤), *n.* [Also *Shiva, Çiva;* ‹ Hind. *Siva,* ‹ Skt. *çiva,* propitious: a euphemism.] 1. In *later Hindu myth.,* the name of a god of highest rank, supreme god in the opinion of his sectaries, but also combined with Brahma and Vishnu in a triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. One of his principal emblems is the lingam or phallus, symbolical of creation which follows destruction; and he is represented with symbols of cruelty and carnage. 2. In *ornith.,* a genus of Asiatic birds, such as *S. cyanuroptera, S. strigula,* and *S. castaneicauda:* so named by Hodgson in 1838, and also called by him *Hemiparus* (1841) and *Ioropus* (1844). The species inhabit the Himalayan regions, and southward in Assam and Burma to Tenasserim. The genus is one of many which have been located in "families" conventionally called *Ægithinidæ, Liotrichidæ,* and *Timeliidæ.* 3. In *entom.,* a genus of hemipterous insects.



Siva. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

**Sivaistic** (sē-vä̤-is′tik), *a.* [‹ *Siva* + *-istic.*] Of or pertaining to the worship of Siva.

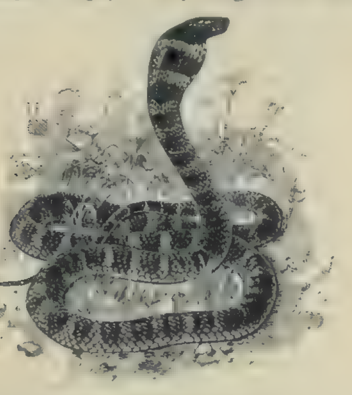
**Sivaite** (sē′vą̈-īt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siva* + *-ite*$^{2}$.] Adhering to, or an adherent of, the god Siva; belonging to the sect or body of Hindus who worship Siva as highest god.

> Here, in historical times, was the home of Sankara Acharya, the great *Sivaite* reformer of the 8th century.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 815.

**Sivalik** (si-vä′lik), *a.* Same as *Siwalik*.

**Sivan** (siv′an), *n.* [< Heb. *sīvān*.] The third month of the Jewish sacred year and the ninth of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of May and part of June.

**siva-snake** (sē′vą̈-snāk), *n.* A book-name of *Ophiophagus elaps*, a very large and deadly cobriform serpent of India: so called from its powers of destruction. See *Ophiophagus*.



Siva-snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*).

**sivathere** (siv′ą̈-thēr), *n.* A sivatherium.

**Sivatheriidæ** (siv″ą̈-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sivatherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil artiodactyl and presumably ruminant mammals, of uncertain position in the suborder *Artiodactyla*, typified by the genus *Sivatherium*. The skull is broad behind, contracted forward in front of the molar teeth, with the facial part shortened and produced downward, and the nasal bones short and arched; it bears two pairs of horns, supported on bony cores. There are three molar and three premolar teeth on each side of each jaw, broad, with inner crescentic plates of enamel running in large sinuous flexures. The family has been united by some with the *Giraffidæ*, and by others considered as finding its nearest living relative in the North American *Antilocapridæ*, the horns being similarly furcate and borne on long bony cores, unlike the antlers of deer.

**sivatherioid** (siv-ą̈-thē′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Sivatherium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to the sivatherium; of or pertaining to the *Sivatheriidæ*.

**Sivatherium** (siv-ą̈-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Falconer and Cautley), < *Siva*, the Hindu god, + Gr. θηρίον, a wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Sivatheriidæ*. The species is *S. giganteum*, discovered in the Siwalik Hills, of huge dimensions for a ruminant, with a skull as long as an elephant's. The animal had four horns, and a large tumid muzzle, perhaps somewhat as in the living saiga antelope. Also called *Sivalhippus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a sivathere.

**sive**$^{1}$†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sieve*.

**sive**$^{2}$ (sīv), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scythe*. *Halliwell.*

**siver**$^{1}$† (siv′ėr), *v. i.* [An imitative variant of *simmer*$^{1}$, the form perhaps influenced by *shiver*$^{2}$ and *quiver*$^{1}$.] To simmer. *Holland.*

**siver**$^{2}$†, *n.* A Scotch form of *sewer*$^{3}$.

**sivvens**, *n.* See *sibbens*.

**Siwalik** (si-wä′lik), *a.* [Also *Sivalik*, in E. sometimes *Sewalick*; < Hind. *Siwālik*, *Siwālikh*.] Pertaining or belonging to or found in the Siwaliks, the southern outlying range of the Himalayas: as, the *Siwalik* strata; *Siwalik* fossils.—**Siwalik group**, an important division of the Tertiary in the Himalayas. The group is of land and fresh-water origin, and is extremely rich in fossils, chiefly of *Mammalia*, among which are great numbers of *Ungulata*, animals of large size occurring in preponderating numbers. More than 50 genera of *Mammalia* are included in the Siwalik fauna, many of them still existing.

**six** (siks), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. also *sax*; < ME. *six*, *sex*, *sexe*, *sixe*, < AS. *six*, *syx*, *siex*, *seox* = OS. *sehs* = OFries. *sex* = MD. *ses*, D. *zes* = MLG. *ses*, *sēs*, LG. *ses* = OHG. MHG. *sehs*, G. *sechs* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *sex* = Goth. *saihs* = L. *sex* (> It. *sei* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *seis* = F. *six*) = Gr. ἕξ = W. Bret. *chwech* = Ir. *sē* = Gael. *se* = Lith. *szeszi* = OBulg. *shestĭ* = Pol. *szesc* = Bohem. *shest* = Russ. *shestĭ* = Zend *khshvash*, Pers. *shash* = Skt. *shash*, six. Hence *sixth*, *sixteen*, etc.; from the L., *sext*, *sextant*, *sexter*, *sextet*, *sextuple*, *sexagenarian*, *sexagesima*, *sexennial*, *senary*, *sice*$^{1}$, etc.; and from Gr., *hexagon*, *hexagonal*, *hexameter*, etc.] I. *a.* One more than five; being twice three: a cardinal numeral.—**Involution of six screws.** See *involution*.—**Six Nations.** See *Iroquois*.—**Six-Principle Baptists.** See *baptist*, 2.—**Six-year molar**, the first permanent molar tooth. **The Six Acts.** See *act*.—**The Six Articles.** See *article*.—**The Six Companies**, six great organizations of Chinese merchants in San Francisco, which control Chinese immigration into the United States and the immigrants.—**The whip with six strings.** See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.

II. *n.* 1. The number greater by one than five; twice three. For the cabalistic significance of *six*, see *seven*.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 6, or VI, or vi.—3. In *games:* (*a*) A playing-card bearing six spots or pips; a six-spot. (*b*) On a die, the face which bears six spots; hence, a die which turns up that face.

> It is a hundred to one if a man fling two *sixes* and recover all. *Cowley*, Danger of Procrastination.

4. Beer sold at six shillings a barrel; hence, small beer.

> Look if he be not drunk! The very sight of him makes one long for a cup of *six*. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, i. 1.

> Mr. Steevens . . . says that small beer still goes by the cant name of *sixes*. *Nares.*

5. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at six per cent.

> The bonds became known as the *sixes* of 1861.
> *The Nation*, Oct. 10, 1867, p. 295.

6. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having six syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza.—**At** (formerly **on**) **six and seven, at sixes and sevens**, at odds; in disagreement; in confusion. Compare *to set on seven*, under *seven*.

> Lat not this wreched wo thyne herte gnawe,
> But, manly, set the world *on six and sevene*,
> And if thow deye a martyr, go to hevene.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 622.

> Alle in sundur hit [the tun] brast,
> *In six or in seuyn.*
> *Avowyne of King Arther*, st. 64. (Ritson's Eng. Metr. [Rom., p. 89.)

> Bot be thay past me by, by Mahowne in heven,
> I shalle, and that in hy, set alle *on sex and seven;*
> Trow ye a kyng as I wyll suffre thaym to neven
> And to have mastry bot myself fulle even.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 143.

> All is uneven,
> And every thing is left *at six and seven.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 122.

**Continued sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued in 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881, and at that time continued at 3½ per cent.—**Currency sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued by acts of 1862 and 1864, and made redeemable in United States Treasury notes or any other currency which the United States might declare a legal tender.—**Double sixes.** See *double*.—**Long sixes**, candles about 8 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

> Man found out *long sixes;*—Hail, candlelight!
> *Lamb*, Elia, Popular Fallacies, xv.

**Sevens and sixes.** See *seven*, 8.—**Short sixes**, candles from 4 to 5 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

> That sort of a knock on the head which lights up, for the patient's entertainment, an imaginary general illumination of very bright *short-sixes*.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

**Six clerk**, in *Eng. Chancery*, one of a number of clerks who, under the Master of the Rolls, were charged with keeping the records of the court—that is, those proceedings which were engrossed on parchment. They also at one time had charge of the causes in court, each party being obliged to employ a six clerk as his representative. Each six clerk had a number of subordinate clerks. The office was abolished in 1843.—**Sixes and fives**, a trochaic meter, usually of eight lines, alternately of six and five syllables to the line.—**Sixes and fours**, either a dactylic or an iambic meter, of a varying number of lines, containing either six or four syllables to the line. Other varieties occur.

**sixain** (sik′sān), *n.* [< F. *sixain*, OF. *sisain*, *sixaine*, *sixain* = Pr. *seizen* = Sp. *seiseno*, sixth, < ML. *sexenus*, < L. *sex*, six: see *six*.] 1. A stanza of six verses.—2. In the middle ages, an order of battle.

**six-banded** (siks′ban″ded), *a.* Having six segments of the carapace, as an armadillo. See *poyou*.

**six-belted** (siks′bel″ted), *a.* Having six stripes or belts: in the phrase *six-belted clearwing*, noting a British hawk-moth, *Sesia ichneumoniformis*.

**sixer** (sik′sėr), *n.* [< *six* + *-er*$^{1}$.] Something possessing or connected with six or a set of six objects.—**Double sixer**, a system of twelve straight lines in space, consisting of two sets of six each, such that every line cuts every one of the other set and none of its own set: or, in other words, every line is on the same plane with every line of the other set and with none of its own set.

**sixfold** (siks′fōld), *a.* [< ME. **sixfold*, < AS. *sixfeald* (= Icel. *sexfaldr* = Dan. *sexfold*; cf. D. *zes-voudig* = G. *sechsfältig* = Sw. *sexfaldig*), sixfold; as *six* + *-fold*.] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

> The mouth of this fish is furnished with sometimes a *sixfold* row of teeth.
> *Pennant*, British Zoölogy (ed. 1776), III. 107.

**Sixfold measure** or **time**, in *music*, same as *sextuple rhythm* or *time* (which see, under *sextuple*).

**sixfold** (siks′fōld), *adv.* [< *sixfold*, *a.*] In a sixfold degree; with six times the amount, extent, value, etc.

**six-footer** (siks′fůt″ėr), *n.* A person measuring six feet or more in height. [Colloq.]

> Like nearly all Tennesseans, the centenarian is a *six-footer*, chews tobacco, and loves a good story.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 73.

**six-gilled** (siks′gild), *a.* Having six pairs of gill-slits, as a shark; hexanchous. See *Notidanidæ*.

**six-hour** (siks′our), *a.* Pertaining to a quarter of a day, or six hours.—**Six-hour circle**, the hour-circle whose hour-angle is six hours.

**six-lined** (siks′līnd), *a.* Having six linear stripes: as, the *six-lined* lizard, scuttler, or streakfield, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*.

**sixling** (siks′ling), *n.* [< *six* + *-ling*$^{1}$.] A compound or twin crystal consisting of six individuals.

**sixpence** (siks′pens̤), *n.* [< *six* + *pence*.] 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pence (about 12 cents); half of a shilling. It was first issued by Edward VI., with a weight of 48 grains, and afterward by other monarchs. The sixpence of Queen Victoria weighs about 43⅗ grains.

2. The value of six pence, or half a shilling; a slight value: sometimes used attributively.

> In Verse or Prose, we write or chat,
> Not *six-pence* Matter upon what.
> *Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

3†. In the United States, especially in New York, while the coin was in circulation, a Spanish half-real, of the value of 6¼ cents.

**sixpenny** (siks′pe̤-ni), *a.* [< *six* + *penny*.] 1. Worth or costing sixpence: as, a *sixpenny* loaf.—2. Hence, paltry; petty; cheap; worthless.

> I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff *sixpenny* strikers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

> I know them, swaggering, suburbian roarers,
> *Sixpenny* truckers. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

**Sixpenny nails.** See *nail*, 5, and *pound*$^{1}$.

> Have you the hangings and the *Sixpenny nails* for my Lord's Coat of Arms?
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 47.

**six-point** (siks′point), *a.* In *math.*, related in a remarkable way to six points; involving six points.—**Six-point circle.** See *Tucker circle*, under *circle*.—**Six-point contact**, a contact due to the coincidence of six points; in the case of curves, a contact of the fifth order.

**six-shooter** (siks′shö″tėr), *n.* A pistol for firing six shots in succession, usually a revolver with six chambers.

> "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal"—bowie-knives, *six-shooters*, an' the like.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 177.

**six-spot** (siks′spot), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having six spots, as an insect or a playing-card: as, the *six-spot* burnet-moth.

II. *n.* A playing-card with six pips.

**six-stringed** (siks′stringd), *a.* Having six strings.—**Six-stringed whip**, an old popular name for *the Six Articles* (which see, under *article*).

**sixte** (sikst), *n.* [< F. *sixte*, < L. *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] A parry on the fencing-floor, probably at first the sixth position assumed by a swordsman after pulling his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. (See *prime*, *seconde*, *tierce*, *quart*$^{2}$, 2, etc.) The hand is in the normal position on guard opposite the right breast, with nails upward, and point of sword raised. The parry is effected by moving the sword a little to the right, but keeping the point steady, thus causing the opponent's thrust to deviate. *Sixte* is also used for the thrust, counter, etc., which is parried by this movement: a point in *sixte*, for instance.

> The authors of "Fencing" prefer tierce to *sixte*, in which the masters are against them.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 742.

**sixteen** (siks′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixtene*, *sextene*, < AS. *sixtēne*, *sixtȳne* = OS. *sestein* = OFries. *sextine*, *sextene* = D. *zestien* = MHG. *sehzehen*, G. *sechszehn*, *sechzehn* = Icel. *sextān* = Sw. *sexton* = Dan. *sexten* = Goth. **saihstaihun* = L. *sexdecim*, *sedecim* (> It. *sedici* (cf. Pg. *dezaseis*, transposed) = Pr. *sedze* = F. *seize*), sixteen; as *six* + *ten*.] I. *a.* Being the sum of six and ten; consisting of one more than fifteen: a cardinal numeral.

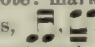
II. *n.* 1. The number made up of six and ten; four times four.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.

**sixteenmo** (siks′tēn′mō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

**sixteenth** (siks′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixtenthe*, earlier *sixtethe*, *sixteothe*, < AS. *sixteótha*, *syxteóthe* = OFries. *sextinda*, *sextenda*, *sextiensta*, *sextendesta* = D. *zestiende* = MHG. *sehzehende*, G. *sechszehnte*, *sechzehnte* = Icel. *sextāndi* = Sw. *sextonde* = Dan. *sextende*; as *sixteen* + *-th*$^{3}$.]

**I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifteenth; being the sixth after the tenth: the ordinal of sixteen.—**2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One of sixteen equal parts.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a second. (*b*) A sixteenth-note.—**3.** In *early Eng. law*, a sixteenth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

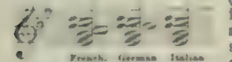
**sixteenth-note** (siks'tēnth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of an eighth-note: marked by the sign or , or, in groups, . Also called *semiquaver.*—**Sixteenth-note rest.** See *rest*1, 8 (*b*).

**sixteenth-rest** (siks'tēnth'rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *sixteenth-note rest.*

**sixth** (siksth), *a.* and *n.* [With term. conformed to *-th*3; < ME. *sixt, sexte, sixte, syxte, sæxte, siste, seste*, < AS. *sixta* = OS. *sehsto* = OFries. *sexta* = MD. *seste*, D. *zesde* = MLG. *seste, sēste* = OHG. *sehsto*, MHG. *sehste*, G. *sechste* = Icel. *setti* = Sw. Dan. *sjette* = Goth. *saihsta* = L. *sextus* (> It. *sesto* = Sp. Pg. *sexto* = F. *sixte*); as *six* + *-th*3.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being the first after the fifth: the ordinal of six.—**2.** Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.—**Sixth-day**, Friday, as the sixth day of the week: so called among the Society of Friends.—**The sixth hour**, the sixth of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the noontide hour; specifically, the canonical hour of sext.

> Peter went up upon the housetop to pray about *the sixth hour.* Acts x. 9.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A sixth part.—**2.** In *early Eng. law*, a sixth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the sixth degree above or below a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the sixth degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the sixth tone from the bottom; the submediant: solmizated *la.* The typical interval of the sixth is that between the first and the sixth tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 5. Such a sixth is called *major.* A sixth a half-step shorter is called *minor;* one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished;* and one a half-step longer is called *augmented, extreme*, etc. Major and minor sixths are classed as consonances; other sixths as dissonances.—**Chord of the added sixth**, in *music*, a chord consisting of the first, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a scale, and usually regarded as a subdominant triad with a sixth from the root added. Its derivation is disputed.—**Chord of the extreme sixth**, in *music*, a chord in which, as typically arranged, there is an interval of an extreme or augmented sixth between the upper tone and the lower. It has three forms—(*a*) the *French sixth*, consisting of the first, second, sixth, and sharped fourth of a minor scale; (*b*) the *German sixth*, consisting of the first, third, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale; (*c*) the *Italian sixth*, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale.—**Chord of the sixth**, in *music*, a chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth: it is usually regarded as simply the first inversion of a triad.—**Neapolitan sixth.** See *Neapolitan.*



**sixthly** (siksth'li), *adv.* [< *sixth* + *-ly*2.] In the sixth place.

**sixtieth** (siks'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **sixtiethe*, < AS. *sixtigotha* = Icel. *sextugandi* = Sw. *sextionde* (cf. D. *zestigste* = G. *sechszigste, sechzigste*), sixtieth; as *sixty* + *-eth*3.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.

**II.** *n.* One of sixty equal parts.

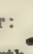
**Sixtine** (siks'tin), *a.* Same as *Sistine.*

**sixty** (siks'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixty, sixti, sexti, sextig*, < AS. *sixtig, sixteg* = OFries. *sextich, sextech* = MD. *sestig*, D. *zestig* = OHG. *sehszug*, MHG. *sehzec, sehzic*, G. *sechszig, sechzig* = Icel. *sextugr, sextögr, sextigir*, mod. *sextīu* = Sw. *sextio* (cf. Dan. *tredsindstyve*) = Goth. *saihs-tigjus;* as *six* + *-ty*1. Cf. L. *sexaginta*, < *sex*, six, + *-ginta*, short for **decinta*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] **I.** *a.* Being the product of six and ten; being the sum of fifty and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Sixty-knotted guipure.** See *guipure.*

**II.** *n.* **1.** The product of six and ten; the sum of fifty and ten.—**2.** A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, LX, lx.

**sixtyfour-mo** (siks'ti-fōr'mō), *n.* [An E. reading of 64*mo*, prop. L. *in LXIVmo*, i. e. *in sexagesimo quarto: sexagesimo*, abl. of *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (< *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sixty*); *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart, quarto.*] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 64 leaves of equal size; a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 64 leaves. When the size of paper is not named, the 64mo leaf is supposed to be 2¼ by 3¼ inches, or about that size.

**sixty-fourth** (siks'ti-fōrth'), *a.* Fourth in order after the sixtieth.

**sixty-fourth-note** (siks'ti-fōrth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a thirty-second-note; a hemidemisemiquaver: , , or, in groups, .—**Sixty-fourth-note rest.** See *rest*1, 8 (*b*).

**sixty-six** (siks'ti-siks'), *n.* A game of cards played, generally by two persons, with 24 cards, the ace, ten, king, queen, knave, and nine ranking in the order named. Each player receives six cards, and as fast as one is thrown from the hand receives another from the undealt pack until it is exhausted; each card except the nine-spot has to the taker a certain value, as the ace 11, the queen 3, etc., and the object of the player is to capture as many of these as possible, and to secure marriages—that is, the possession of a king and queen of the same suit; the player first winning sixty-six scores one point; seven points make a game.

**six-wired** (siks'wīrd), *a.* In *ornith.*, six-feathered. Compare *twelve-wired*, under *Seleucides.*

**sizable** (sī'zạ-bl), *a.* [Also *sizeable;* < *size*1 + *-able.*] Of a relatively good, suitable, or desirable size, usually somewhat large.

> A . . . modern virtuoso, finding such a machine altogether unwieldy and useless, . . . invented that *sizeable* instrument which is now in use. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 220.

> William Wotton, B. D., . . . has written a good *sizeable* volume against a friend of your governor.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

**sizal** (siz'ạl), *n.* Same as *Sisal hemp.* See *henequen.*

**sizar** (sī'zạ̈r), *n.* [Also *sizer;* < *size*1, an allowance of provisions, + *-ar*1 for *-er*1.] At the University of Cambridge, or at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate student who, in consideration of his comparative poverty, usually receives free commons. Compare *servitor* (*c*).

> The distinction between pensioners and *sizers* is by no means considerable. . . . Nothing is more common than to see pensioners and *sizers* taking sweet counsel together, and walking arm in arm to St. Mary's as friends.
> *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

> The *sizars* paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging; but they had to perform some menial services from which they have long been relieved. They swept the court; they carried up the dinner to the fellows' table, and changed the plates and poured out the ale of the rulers of the society. *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

> *Sizars* are generally Students of limited means. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 5.

**sizarship** (sī'zạ̈r-ship), *n.* [< *sizar* + *-ship.*] The position, rank, or privileges of a sizar.

> Public Schools, where the sons of the lower classes waited on the sons of the upper classes, and received certain benefits (in food, clothes, and instruction) from them in return. In fact the *sizarships* in our modern colleges appear to be a modified continuation of this ancient system.
> *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. iv.

**size**1 (sīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise;* < ME. *sise, syse, syce*, by apheresis from *assise, asise*, allowance; hence, generally, measure, magnitude: see *assize.*] **1.** A fixed rate regulating the weight, measure, price, or proportion of any article, especially food or drink; a standard. See *assize*, *n.*, 2.

> Hit hath be vsid, the Maire of Bristow . . . to do calle byfore hym . . . all the Bakers of Bristowe, there to vndirstand whate stuff they haue of whete. And after, what *sise* they shall bake. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 424.

> Also this yere was an acte of parliament for wood and coal to kepe the fulle *sise* after the Purification of our Ladie, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde M. D. xliii. that no man shall bargaine, sell, bryng, or conueigh of any other *sise*, to be vttered or solde, vpon pain of forfaiture.
> *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 705.

> To repress Drunkenness, which the Danes had brought in, he made a Law, ordaining a *Size*, by certain Pins in the Pot, with Penalty to any that should presume to drink deeper than the Mark. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

**2.** A specified or fixed amount of food and drink; a ration.

> 'Tis not in thee
> To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
> To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes.*
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 178.

> A *Size* is a portion of bread or drinke, i. is a farthing, which Schollers in Cambridge haue at the butterie; it is noted with the letter S., as in Oxeford with the letter Q. for halfe a farthing and qa. for a farthing; and whereas they say in Oxeford to Battle in the butterie booke, i. to set downe on their names what they take in Bread, Drinke, Butter, Cheese, &c., so in Cambridge they say to Size, i. to set downe their quantum, i. how much they take on their names in the Butterie booke.
> *Minsheu*, Guide into Tongues (1617).

**3.** Hence, in university use, a charge made for an extra portion of food or drink; a farthing, as the former price of each portion. The word was also used more generally, to note any additional expense incurred.

> I grew weary of staying with Sir Williams both, and the more for that my Lady Batten and her crew, at least half a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay *size* for it. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 4, 1662.

**4†.** A portion allotted by chance or fate; a share; a peculiar or individual allotment.

> Hast thow wylnet by couetyse
> Worldes gode ouer *syse?*
> *Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), [l. 1282.

> Our *size* of sorrow,
> Proportion'd to our cause, must be as great
> As that which makes it. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 4.

**5†.** Grade of quality or importance; rank; class; degree; order.

> Neither was he [Christ] served in state, his attendants being of the mechanick *size.*
> *Penn*, Advice to Children, iii.

> A plain sermon, for a middling or lower *size* of people.
> *Swift.*

**6.** Rate of dimension, whether linear, square, or solid; material proportions; relative magnitude: now the usual sense.

> iij perchers of wax then shalle he fet,
> A-boue tho chymné that is sett,
> In *syce* ichoñ from other shalle be
> The lengthe of other that men may se.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

> Both the cherubims were of one measure and one *size.*
> 1 Ki. vi. 25.

**7.** One of a regularly increasing series of dimensions used for manufactured articles which are bought ready-made; specifically, as used by shoemakers, one third of an inch in length.

> There is not a *size* of paper in the palace large enough to tell you how much I esteem myself honoured in your remembrances. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

> This calumnious disguise was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat of the Tyrolese design, and several *sizes* too small. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

**8.** Extent, or volume, or magnitude in other respects, as of time, sound, or effort.

> And so shall the earth remaine fortie dayes, although those dayes shall be of a larger *size* then these.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 305.

> Often shrieking undistinguish'd woe,
> In clamours of all *size*, both high and low.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 21.

> I have ever verified my friends,
> Of whom he's chief, with all the *size* that verity
> Would without lapsing suffer. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 18.

**9.** *pl.* A session of a court of justice; assizes. See *assize*, 6. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> And there's the satin that your worship sent me,
> Will serve you at a *sizes* yet.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

**10.** An implement for measuring pearls, consisting of a number of thin leaves pierced with holes of different diameters, and fastened together. The test is made by observing how many of the holes the pearl will pass through.—**Heroic size.** See *heroic.*—**Pope's size.** See *pope*1.—**Sizes of paper.** See *paper.*=**Syn. 6.** *Size, Magnitude, Bulk, Volume. Size* is the general word for things large or small. In ordinary discourse *magnitude* applies to large things; but it is also an exact word, and is much used in science: as, a star of the fourth *magnitude. Bulk* suggests noticeable size, especially size rounding out into unwieldiness. *Volume* is a rather indefinite word, arising from the idea of rolling a thing up till it attains size, though with no especial suggestion of shape. We speak of the *magnitude* of a calamity or of a fortune, the *bulk* of a bale of cotton or of an elephant, the *volume* of smoke or of an avalanche.

**size**1 (sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing.* [< *size*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regulate the weight, measure, extent, value, etc., of; fix the rate or standard of; assize.

> The Coynes which they had were either of brasse, or else iron rings *sized* at a certaine waight, which they used for their monies.
> *J. Speed*, Hist. Great Britain (ed. 1650), p. 169.

> There was also a statute for the dispersing of the standard of the Exchequer throughout England, thereby to *size* weights and measures; and two or three more of lesse importance. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 101.

**2.** At Cambridge and other universities, to obtain (food or drink) in extra portions at a fixed rate of charge; hence, in general, to buy at a fixed rate; purchase.

> Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they *size*, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.
> *Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

> When they come into town after commons, they may be allowed to *size* a meal at the kitchen.
> *Laws of Harvard College* (1798), p. 39 (quoted in College [Words and Customs, p. 428).

> At the close of each quarter the Butler shall make up his bill against each student, in which every article *sized* or taken up by him at the Buttery shall be particularly charged.
> *Laws of Yale College* (1811), p. 31 (quoted in College Words [and Customs, p. 428).

**3.** To supply with sizes; hence, to fill or otherwise affect by sizes or portions.

To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps and kidnies.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

4. To rate; rank.

With proctors and with testers grave
Our bailiffs you may *size*.
*Randolph*, Townsmen's Petition of Cambridge.

5. To estimate or ascertain the size of; measure: hence, by extension, to arrange in groups or ranks according to dimensions.

Pickled Hams and Shoulders shall be *sized* when packed, and the green weights and date of packing shall also be marked on each package.
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 168.

6. To separate or sort according to size. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, to classify or separate according to size, as particles of crushed or stamped ore and veinstone. See *sizing*$^{1}$, 3. (*b*) To graduate the length of (a fishing-line) to the depth of water: as, to *size* a line (to haul a hand-line from the bottom till the hooks clear). [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—**To size up**, to take the size or measure of; consider thoroughly in order to form an opinion of; hence, to consider; regard: as, to *size* a person *up* as dishonest. [Colloq., U. S.]

We had to *size up* our fellow legislators, to find out their past history and present character and associates.
*The Century*, XXIX. 821.

II. *intrans.* At Cambridge and other universities, to give an order (for food or drink) over and above the usual commons: generally with *for*. Compare *battel*$^{4}$.

Soup, pastry, and cheese can be *sized for*—that is, brought in portions to individuals at an extra charge.
*C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 35.

**To size upon**†, to order extra food at the charge of.

If any one shall *size upon* another, he shall be fined a Shilling, and pay the Damage; and every Freshman sent [for victuals] must declare that he who sends him is the only Person to be charged.
*Laws of Yale College* (1774), p. 10 (quoted in College Words and Customs. p. 429).

**size**$^{2}$ (sīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise, syse*; < ME. *sise, syse*, size (= It. *sisa, assisa*, size), prob. another use (prob. also in OF., but not found) of *sise, assise*, measure, etc., < OF. *assise*, allowance, measure, etc.: see *assize*. Cf. *size*$^{1}$.] 1. A gelatinous wash used by painters, by paper-manufacturers, and in many industrial arts. It is made of the shreds and parings of leather, parchment, or vellum, boiled in water and purified; also from common glue, from potatoes, and from scraps and clippings of hides, horns, hoofs, etc. The finest is made in Russia from sturgeons' sounds or air-bladders, and is known as *isinglass*. That used for writing-paper is made of gelatin prepared from leather and parchment clippings. A clear solution of isinglass is used for sizing plate-paper intended to receive impressions in color. For printing-papers the usual size is a compound of alum and resin dissolved in a solution of soda, and combined with potato-starch. Starch alone is also used as a size. *E. H. Knight.*
2. A material resembling size, but of different origin, and used for its tenacity as a preparation for gilding and the like.

*Syse*, for bokys lymynynge (*sise* colour).
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 456.

3. A glutinous printing-ink made to receive and retain the bronze-powder of gold or silver which is dusted on it.—4. In *physiol.*, the buffy coat observed on the surface of coagulated blood in certain conditions.—5. In *brickmaking*, plasticity, as of the clay before burning.

**size**$^{2}$ (sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing*. [Early mod. E. also *sise*; < *size*$^{2}$, *n.*] 1. To cover with size; prepare with size; stiffen by means of size.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four Gums rather when we treat of *Sising* and Stiffening than now, in a Discourse of Dying.
*Sir W. Petty*, Bp. Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 294.

2. To smear over with any substance acting like size: occurring chiefly in compounds.

O'er-*sized* with coagulate gore. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 484.

The blood-*sized* field.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

3. To render plastic: said of clay.

It is necessary to grind the same clay through the pug-mill several times, the first thing in the morning, before it comes to the proper degree of plasticity for molding; this operation is called *sizing* the clay.
*C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

**size**$^{3}$, *n.* Same as *sice*$^{1}$.

**sizeable**, *a.* See *sizable*.

**size-cue** (sīz'kū), *n.* In university use, the cue or symbol for the value of a size, as entered in the buttery-books. See *size*$^{1}$, *n.*, 2, and *cue*$^{2}$, 2.

**sized**$^{1}$ (sīzd), *a.* [< *size*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a particular size, magnitude, extent, proportions, etc.: occurring usually in compounds: as, fair-*sized*, middle-*sized*, etc.

As my love is *sized*, my fear is so;
Where love is great, the littlest doubts are fear.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 180.

A well-*sized* and useful volume might be compiled and published annually, containing the incorrect expressions, and omitting the opinions, of our booksellers' boys, the reviewers. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, i.

**sized**$^{2}$ (sīzd), *p. a.* [< *size*$^{2}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.—**Hard-sized**, noting paper which has a thick coat of size.—**Machine-sized paper.** See *paper*.—**Slack-sized**, noting paper that has not enough of size.—**Soft-sized.** Same as *slack-sized*.—**Sour-sized**, noting imperfect paper on which the size has fermented and soured.

**sizel**, *n.* Same as *scissel*.

**sizer** (sī'zėr), *n.* [< *size*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1†. An obsolete form of *sizar*.—2. An instrument or contrivance of perforated plates, wirework, etc., for sorting articles of varying sizes; a kind of gage: as, a coffee-*sizer*; a bullet-*sizer*, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

**size-roll** (sīz'rōl), *n.* 1. A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record.—2. In the British army, a list containing the names of all the men belonging to a troop or company, with the height or stature of each specifically marked. *Farrow.*

**size-stick** (sīz'stik), *n.* A measuring-stick used by shoemakers to ascertain the length of the foot, etc.

**size-time** (sīz'tīm), *n.* The time when assizes are held. Compare *size*$^{1}$, *n.*, 9.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing;
'Twas *size time* there, and hanging was a brewing.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630), II. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

**siziness** (sī'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sizy; glutinousness; viscosity.

Cold was capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Diet, iv.

**sizing**$^{1}$ (sī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *size*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. Any act or process indicated by *size*$^{1}$, *v.*—2. Specifically, in university use: (*a*) An order for extra food or drink from the buttery.

I know what belongs to *sizing*, and have answered to my cue in my days; I am free of the whole university; I commenced with no worse than his majesty's footmen.
*Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

(*b*) Any article so ordered; a size.

We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a half-pint, and a *sizing* of bread, which I cannot describe to you. It was quite sufficient for one dinner.
*Peirce*, Hist. Harvard University, p. 219.

3. In *mining*, sorting the crushed or stamped ores into grains of various sizes, in order that a more perfect separation of the various mineral and metalliferous substances of which the ore is made up may afterward be effected by the use of such ore-dressing or separating apparatus as may be considered suitable for the purpose. The most commonly employed form of sizing apparatus is the trommel, a revolving cylindrical sieve, used single or in various combinations. There are various other machines for sizing or classifying ores; among them are the pointed box (also called *pyramidal box* and *spitzkasten*), the labyrinth, the Engis trough, the Thirian washer, the Dorr classifier, the siphon separator, etc. The labyrinth is the oldest form, but is now much less important than it formerly was. See *labyrinth*, 5, and *pointed box* (under *pointed*).—**Sizing-bell**, a bell rung when the bill of sizings which may be ordered is posted.—**Sizing-party**, a supper-party where each person orders and pays for what he likes.—**To put out of sizing**, to punish (a pensioner) by depriving him of the privilege of ordering extra delicacies.

**sizing**$^{2}$ (sī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *size*$^{2}$, *v.*] 1. The act or process of applying size or preparing with size.—2. Size prepared for use in any mechanical trade.—**Animal sizing**, a dissolved animal glue used for the best writing-papers.—**Rosin sizing**, a sizing composed of a mixture of rosin and soda.

**sizy** (sī'zi), *a.* [< *size*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

The blood let the first time florid; after a second time *sizy*. *Arbuthnot*, Diet, iv.

**sizygium**, *n.* See *syzygium*.

**sizz** (siz), *v. i.* [An imitative var. of *siss*$^{1}$. Cf. *hizz, hiss*.] To hiss; sizzle: noting a hiss somewhat resembling a buzz.

Mention has been made . . . of a peculiar "singing" or rather "*sizzing*" noise on the wire. *Nature*, XLII. 595.

**sizzen** (siz'n), *v. i.* [Cf. *sizz*.] To hiss. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sizzers**†, *n.* An old spelling of *scissors*.

**sizzing** (siz'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sizz*, *v.*] Yeast; barm. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barme, alias yeast, alias *sizing*, alias rising. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

*Sizzing*: Yeast or Barm, . . . from the sound Beer or Ale makes in working. *Ray*, Eng. Words, p. 113.

**sizzle** (siz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sizzled*, ppr. *sizzling*. [A freq. of *sizz*, like *sissle*, freq. of *siss*$^{1}$.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a hissing or sputtering sound, as a liquid when effervescing or acted on directly by heat; make a sound as of frying.

From the ends of the wood the sap fries and drips on the *sizzling* coals below, and flies off in angry steam.
*S. Judd*, Margaret.

The *sizzling* embers of the fire having about given up the ghost after a fruitless struggle with the steady downpour. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 864.

2. To dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire. *Forby.* [Provincial or colloq.]
3. To be very hot, as if hissing or shriveling. [Colloq.]

We sat, without coats or waistcoats, under the *sizzling* leather roof of our tarantas, fanning ourselves with our hats. *The Century*, XXXVI. 367.

II. *trans.* To dry or burn with or as if with a hissing sound: sometimes followed by *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

*Sizzle.* . . . I have heard the word thus used—"If we heen't rain in another week we shall be all *sizzled up*." This evidently meant burnt up.
*Moor*, Suffolk Words, p. 351.

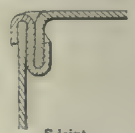
**sizzle** (siz'l), *n.* [< *sizzle*, *v.*] 1. A hissing or sputtering sound. [Provincial or colloq.]—2. Extreme heat, as of a summer day. [Colloq.]

**sizzling** (siz'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sizzle*, *v.*] A hissing or sputtering.

Sometimes the sounds resembled the *sizzlings* of a flight of electric sparks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 226.

**S. J.** An abbreviation of *Society of Jesus*.

**S-joint** (es'joint), *n.* A mode of joining two surfaces by means of a strip with a double bend, shaped in cross-section like the letter S; also, a joint so made. *E. H. Knight.*


S-joint

**sk-.** For Middle English and early modern English words so beginning, not entered below, see *sc-*.

**skaddle**, *a.* and *n.* See *scaddle* and *scathel*.

**skaffaut**†, **skaffold**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scaffold*.

**skag** (skag), *n.* Same as *skeg*$^{1}$.

**skail**, *v.* A Scotch form of *scale*$^{1}$.

**skain**, *n.* See *skein*$^{1}$, *skean*$^{2}$.

**skainsmate**†, *n.* [Formation uncertain; explained as (*a*) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain*$^{1}$, *skein* ("as if associated in winding yarn"), or (*b*) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain*$^{2}$, *skean*$^{2}$, a dagger ("as if a brother in arms"), + *mate*$^{1}$. The word is found but once; it is put in the mouth of an old nurse whose speech is not precise; and the sense is hardly capable of exact definition.] A roaring or swaggering companion (?). See etymology.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skains-mates*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 162.

**skair**, *a.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *scare*$^{1}$.

**skaith**, *n.* and *v.* See *scathe*.

**skald**$^{1}$†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *scald*$^{1}$.

**skald**$^{2}$, *n.* See *scald*$^{3}$.

**skalk**†, *n.* See *shalk*.

**skall**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scall*.

**skalp**†, *n.* See *scalp*$^{1}$.

**skar**†. See *scare*$^{1}$, *scar*$^{1}$, *scar*$^{2}$.

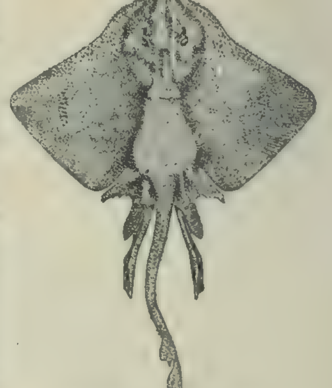
**skare**†, *v.* See *scare*$^{1}$.

**skarlet**†, **skarlett**†, *n.* See *scarlet*.

**skart.** Same as *scart*$^{1}$, *scart*$^{3}$, *scarf*$^{3}$.

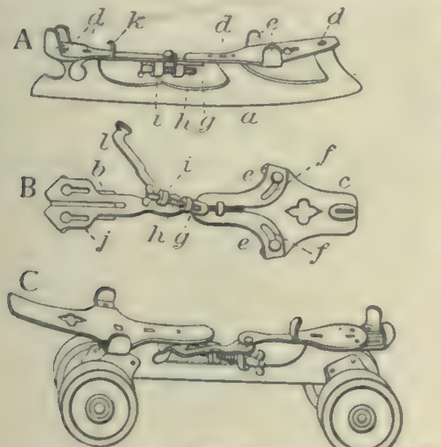
**skat**†, *n.* See *scat*$^{1}$.

**skate**$^{1}$ (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate*; < ME. *scate, schate*, < Icel. Norw. *skata*, a skate; cf. Ir. Gael. *sgat*, a skate (< E.); whether these forms are < LL. *squatus*, L. *squatina*, a kind of shark, the angel-fish, is not clear.] A raioid or batoid plagiostomous fish of the family *Raiidæ* and genus *Raia*; a kind of ray. All skates are rays, but all rays are not called *skates*, this name being applied chiefly to certain small rays of the restricted genus *Raia*, of both Europe and America. The common blue or gray skate or ray of the British coast is *Raia batis*, of a somewhat lozenge-shaped figure, and rather long tail, with some fin-like expansions near its end, as well as prominent claspers and other processes at the root. Other skates of British waters are the long-nosed and sharp-nosed, and the thornback.


Barn-door Skate (*Raia lævis*).

On the Atlantic coast of North America the common little skate, a foot or two long, is *R. erinacea*, sometimes called *tobacco-box*. The big skate or ocellated ray is *R. ocellata*, nearly 3 feet; the starry skate, *R. radiata*, of medium size, is found on both coasts; *R. eglanteria* is the brier-skate, medium-sized, and not common. The largest is the barn-door skate, *R. lævis*, about 4 feet long. The common skate of the Pacific side is *R. binoculata*, and several others occur on the same coast. Some of these fishes are edible, and, on the continent of Europe, even esteemed. Their egg-cases (skate-barrows) are curious objects. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *mermaid's-purse*, and *ray*. —**Burton skate**, *Raia alba* or *marginata*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Shagreen skate.** See *shagreen*.

**skate**² (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate*; a later form, assumed as the sing. of the supposed pl. *skates*, also written *skeates*, *scheets*, the proper sing., < D. *schaats*, pl. *schaatsen*, earlier *schaetsen*, skates (*schaatsrijder*, a 'skate-rider,' skater) (cf. Dan. *skøite*, a skate, < D. or E.); a later use of OD. and OFlem. *schaetse*, a high-heeled shoe, > OF. *eschace*, *eschasse*, F. *échasse*, a stilt, trestle, ML. *scacia*, *scatia*, a stilt: see *scatches*. Cf. Icel. *is-leggir*, 'ice-bones,' shin-bones of sheep used for skates; and see *skee*, *skid*.] A contrivance for enabling a person to glide swiftly on ice, consisting of a steel runner fixed either to a wooden sole provided with straps and buckles, or to a light iron or steel framework having adjustable clamps or other means of attachment to a shoe or boot. See *roller-skate*.



Skates.

A, side view of American club-skate; B, bottom of the skate with runner removed. *a*, runner; *b*, heel plate; *c*, sole plate; *d*, riveting by which the runner is attached to the heel and sole plates; *e*, *e*, clamps which grasp the sole when they are drawn rearward by the action of the curved slots *f* upon pins fixed firmly in the sole plate. Both these clamps are pivoted at their rear extremities to a bar *g*, connected by a winged adjusting-screw *h* to a collar *i*, which is pivoted to the heel clamp *j*; *k*, spur which engages the front part of the heel when the heel clamp is drawn forward; *l*, toggle lever, by which the sole clamps are drawn rearward and the heel clamp forward simultaneously. In B this lever is shown turned out; to clamp the skate to the shoe, it is pressed inward under the sole out of sight. C is a roller-skate, in which a plate with rollers replaces the runner.

To my Lord Sandwich's, to Mr. Moore; and then over the Parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their *skeates*, which is a very pretty art. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 1, 1662.

The Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of the rabble sliding, and with *skates*, if you know what those are. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Jan. 31, 1711.

**skate**² (skāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skated*, ppr. *skating*. [< *skate*², *n.*] To glide over ice and snow on skates.

Edwin Morris, . . .
Who taught me how to *skate*, to row, to swim.
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**skate-barrow** (skāt'bar″ō), *n.* The peculiar egg-case of a skate, ray, or other batoid fish, resembling a hand-barrow in shape; a sea-purse; a mermaid's-purse. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.

**skater** (skā'tėr), *n.* [< *skate*² + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who skates.

Careful of my motion,
Like the *skater* on ice that hardly bears him.
*Tennyson*, Exper. in Quantity, Hendecasyllabics.

**2.** One of many different aquatic heteropterous insects with long legs which glide over the surface of water as if skating, as *Gerridæ* or *Hydrobatidæ*, etc.

**skate-sucker** (skāt'suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *sea-leech*.

**skating** (skā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skate*², *v.*] The exercise or art of moving on skates.

I cannot by any means ascertain at what time *skating* made its first appearance in England, but we find some traces of such an exercise in the thirteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 153.

**skating-rink** (skā'ting-ringk), *n.* See *rink*².

**skatol** (skat'ol), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (gen. σκατός), dung, dirt, + *-ol*.] A crystalline volatile nitrogenous principle, $C_8H_5(CH_3)NH$, having an intense fecal odor, produced in the putrefactive changes which take place in the intestines.

**skavel**†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shovel* (AS. *scofl*).] A shovel.

Sharpe cutting spade for the deuiding of mow,
With skuppet and *skauel* that marshmen alow.
*Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 38. (*Davies.*)

**skavie**, *n.* Same as *shavie*.

**skaw** (skâ), *n.* [Also *scaw*; Icel. *skagi*, a low cape or ness, < *skaga*, jut out, project. Cf. Dan. *Skagen*, the northern part of Jutland, *Skager Rack*, the water between Jutland and Norway.] A promontory.

A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-head to the *Scaw* of Unst, and no soul would injure him. *Scott*, Pirate, viii.

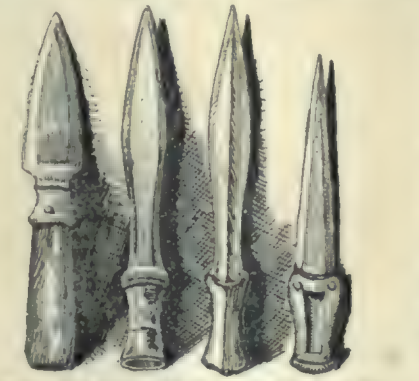
The wind failed us,
And with a sudden flaw
Came round the gusty *Skaw*.
*Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

**skayles**† (skālz), *n.* [Also *skailes*, *skales*; cf. *kayles*, appar. the same game: see *kail*².] A game played with pins and balls, something like ninepins or skittles.

*Aliossi*, a play called nine pins or keeles, or *skailes*. *Florio* (1598).

**skean**¹, *n.* See *skein*¹.

**skean**² (skēn), *n.* [Also *skain*, *skeen*, *skene*, formerly *skein*, *skeane*, *skayne*, *skeyn*, *skeyne*; < Ir. Gael. *sgian*, a knife, = W. *ysgïen*, a simitar, slicer; cf. W. *ysgi*, a cutting off, a parer; prob. < √ *ski* (L. *scindere*, pret. *scidi*), cut: see *scission*, *schism*.] A dagger; specifically, an ancient form of dagger found in Ireland, usually of bronze, double-edged, and more or less leaf-shaped, and thus distinguished from the different forms of the seax, or broad-backed knife.



Skeans.— From specimens in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

Duryng this siege arrived at Harflew the Lord of Kylmaine in Ireland, with a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with dartes and *skaynes*, after the maner of their countrey. *Hall*, Henry V., f. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

The fraudulent Saxons under their long Cassocks had short *Skeynes* hidden, with which, upon a Watchword given, they set upon the Britains, and of their unarm'd Nobility slew three, some say five hundred. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

**skean-dhu** (skēn'dö), *n.* [< Gael. *sgian dubh*, black knife: *sgian*, knife (see *skean*²); *dubh*, black.] A knife used by the Scottish Highlanders; the knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

Young Durward . . . drew from his pouch that most necessary implement of a Highlander or woodsman, the trusty *skene dhu*, and . . . cut the rope asunder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

**skeart**, *p. a.* A dialectal form of *scared*, past participle of *scare*¹.

**skeary, skeery** (skēr'i), *a.* A dialectal form of *scary*¹.

It is not to be marveled at that amidst such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

**skeates**†, *n. pl.* See *skate*².

**skedaddle** (skē-dad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skedaddled*, ppr. *skedaddling*. [Of obscure provincial origin. It has been variously referred to a Scand. source, to Celtic, and even to Gr. σκεδαννύναι, scatter; but the word is obviously of a free and popular type, with a freq. termination *-le*; it may have been based on the earlier form of *shed*¹ (AS. *sceádan*), pour, etc.: see *shed*¹.] **I.** *trans.* To spill; scatter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The Times remarked on the word [*skedaddle*], and Lord Hill wrote to prove that it was excellent Scotch. The Americans only misapply the word, which means, in Dumfries, "to spill"—milkmaids, for example, saying, "You are *skedaddling* all that milk." *Hotten*, Slang Dictionary, p. 292.

"Why," they [my English friends] exclaimed, "we used to live in Lancashire, and heard *skedaddle* every day of our lives. It means to scatter, or drop in a scattering way. If you run with a basket of potatoes or apples, and keep spilling some of them in an irregular way along the path, you are said to *skedaddle* them. Or if you carry a tumbler full of milk up-stairs, and what De Quincey would call the 'titubation' of your gait causes a row of drops of milk on the stair-carpet to mark your upward course, . . . you are said to have *skedaddled* the milk." *The Atlantic*, XL. 234.

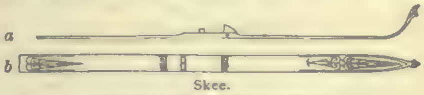
**II.** *intrans.* To betake one's self hastily to flight; run away; scamper off, as through fear or in panic. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

A special Government train, with a messenger, passed through here to-night. Western troops are expected hourly. Rebel *skedaddling* is the next thing on the programme. *New York Tribune*, War Correspondence, May 27, 1862.

**skedaddle** (skē̤-dad'l), *n.* [< *skedaddle*, *v.*] A hasty, disorderly flight. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Their noisy drums had ceased, and suddenly I perceived a general *skedaddle*, as those upon our right flank started off in full speed. *Sir S. Baker*, Ismailia, p. 211. (*Bartlett.*)

**skee** (skē), *n.* [Also *ski*; < Dan. *ski* = Norw. *ski*, *skid*, *skida* = Sw. *skid*, < Icel. *skīdh*, a snow-shoe, prop. a billet of wood, = E. *shide*: see *shide*, and cf. *skid*¹, *skidder*.] A wooden runner, of tough wood, from five to ten feet long, an inch or an inch and a half thick at the middle, but thinner toward the ends, an inch wider than the shoe of the user, and turned up in a curve at the front. Skees are secured, one to each foot, in such a way as to be easily cast off in case of accident, and are used for sliding down a declivity or as a substitute for snow-shoes.



Skee.

*a*, profile view; *b*, view from above.

*Ski*, then, as will have been already gathered, are long narrow strips of wood, those used in Norway being from three to four inches in breadth, eight feet more or less in length, one inch in thickness at the centre under the foot, and bevelling off to about a quarter of an inch at either end. In front they are curved upwards and pointed, and they are sometimes a little turned up at the back end too. *Nansen*, First Crossing of Greenland, I. 75.

**skee** (skē), *v. i.* [< *skee*, *n.*] To slide on skees.

**skeed** (skēd), *n.* Same as *skid*¹.

**skeel** (skēl), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *skeil*, *skeill*, early mod. E. also *skeele*, *skaill*, *skill*, *skell*; < ME. *skele*, < Icel. *skjōla*, a pail, bucket.] **1.** A shallow wooden vessel.

Burnes berande the the bredes vpon brode *skeles*,
That were of sylueren syȝt & seerved ther-wyth.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1405.

**2.** A shallow wooden vessel used for holding milk; also, a milking-pail.

*Skeels*—are broad shallow vessels, principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep. *Marshall*, Rural Economy, p. 269. (*Jamieson.*)

The Yorkshire *skeel* with one handle is described as a milking pail. *Marshall*, Rural Economy, p. 26. (*Jamieson.*)

**3.** A tub used in washing.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**skeelduck** (skēl'duk), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

**skeelgoose** (skēl'gös), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

**skeeling** (skē'ling), *n.* [An unassibilated variant of *shealing*¹.] **1.** A shed; an outhouse; a shealing. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The inner part of a barn or garret where the slope of the roof comes. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skeely**¹ (skē'li), *a.* [< *skeel*² + *-y*¹.] Skilful; intelligent; experienced. [Scotch.]

O whare will I get a *skeely* skipper
To sail this new ship of mine?
*Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 152).

She was a kind woman, and seemed *skeely* about horned beasts. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

**skeely**² (skē'li), *v. i.* Same as *skelly*¹.

**skeen** (skēn). Another spelling of *skean*², *squean*.

**skeer** (skēr), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scare*¹.

**skee-race** (skē'rās), *n.* A race upon skees.

Properly speaking, a *skee-race* is not a race—not a te of speed, but a test of skill. *H. H. Boyesen*, in St. Nicholas, X

**skeer-devil** (skēr'dev″l), *n.* The swift, *Cyp* *apus*: so called from its skimming flight.

*swing-devil.* See cut under *Cypselus.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skee-runner** (skē'run″ėr), *n.* A person traveling on skees.

In almost every valley in the interior of Norway there are *skee-runners* who, in consequence of this constant competition, have attained a skill which would seem almost incredible. *H. H. Boyesen*, in St. Nicholas, X. 311.

**skee-running** (skē'run″ing), *n.* The act, practice, or art of traveling on skees; skeeing.

**skeery**, *a.* See *skeary.*

**skeesicks** (skē'ziks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mean, contemptible fellow; a rascal: often applied, like *rogue* and *rascal*, as a term of endearment to children. *Bartlett.* [Western U. S.]

Thar ain't nobody but him within ten mile of the shanty, and that ar' . . . old *skeesicks* knows it.
*Bret Harte*, Miggles.

**skeet**¹†, *a.* [ME., also *skete, sket*, < Icel. *skjōtr*, swift, fleet, < *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot.*] **1.** Swift; fleet.

This Askathes, the skathill, had *sket* sones thre.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13434.

**2.** Keen; bold; brave.

**skeet**¹†, *adv.* [ME., also *skete*; < *skeet*¹, *a.*] Swiftly; quickly.

A steede ther was sadeled smertely and *skeet.*
*Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 185.

Thenne ascryed thay [the sailors] hym [Jonah] *skete*, &
asked ful loude,
"What the deuel hatȝ thou don, doted wrech?"
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 195.

**skeet**² (skēt), *n.* [Prob., like *shote*¹, ult. < AS. *sceóta*, a trout, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot.*] The pollack. [Local, Eng.]

**skeet**³ (skēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A scoop. Specifically—(*a*) A scoop used in bleaching linen. *Wright.* (*b*) *Naut.*, a sort of long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool, and to prevent them from splitting by the heat of the sun. It is also employed in small vessels to wet the sails, in order to render them more efficacious in light breezes.

**skeet**⁴, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *scoot.*

**skeeter** (skē'tėr), *n.* [A dial. reduction of *mosquito.*] A mosquito. [Low, U. S.]

Law, Miss Feely whip!—Wouldn't kill a *skeeter.*
*H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xx.

**skeg**¹ (skeg), *n.* [Also *skag*; < Icel. *skegg*, a beard, the beak or cutwater of a ship; cf. D. *schegge*, knee (in technical use): see *shag*¹.] **1.** The stump of a branch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A wooden peg.—**3.** The after part of a ship's keel; also, a heavy metal projection abaft a ship's keel for the support of a balance-rudder. See cut under *balance-rudder.*

**skeg**² (skeg), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A kind of wild plum, *Prunus spinosa* or *P. insititia.* [Prov. Eng.]

*Sosina*, a sloe, a *skeg*, a bulleis. *Florio* (1611), p. 515.

That kind of peaches or abricotes which bee called tuberes love better to be graffed either upon a *skeg* or wild plumb stocke, or quince.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

**2.** The yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.* *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** *pl.* A kind of oats. *Imp. Dict.*

**skegger** (skeg'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the first year; a smolt.

Little salmons, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

**skegshore** (skeg'shōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the several pieces of plank put up endwise under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after part a little at the moment of launching.

**skeigh**, *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shy*¹.

**skeil, skeill**, *n.* See *skeel*¹.

**skein**¹ (skān), *n.* [Also *skain, skean* (in the last spelling also pron. skēn); early mod. E. *skeyne*, < ME. *skeyne* (cf. OF. *escagne*, F. *écagne* (ML. *scagna*), a skein of thread, etc.); < Ir. *sgainne*, a skein, clue, also a fissure, flaw, cf. Gael. *sgeinnidh*, flax or hemp, thread, small twine, appar. orig. 'something broken off or split off,' hence a piece or portion, < Ir. Gael. *sgain*, split, cleave, rend, burst.] **1.** A fixed length of any thread or yarn of silk, wool, linen, or cotton, doubled again and again and knotted. The weight of a skein is generally determined so that the number of skeins in a given quantity of thread can be estimated by the weight. Braid, binding, etc., are sometimes, though more rarely, sold in skeins.

*Skeyne*, of threde. Filipulum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

God winds us off the *skein*, that he may weave us up wi the whole piece. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

A flight or company: said of certain wild l, as geese or ducks.

The curs ran into them as a falcon does into a *skein* of ducks. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xii.

Of Geese, a "string" or "*skein*," when flying.
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.

**3.** A shaved split of osier used in wickerwork. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** In a vehicle, the iron head or thimble upon the end of a wooden axletree, inclusive of the straps by which it is attached to the axle, and which, being set in recesses flush with the wood, afford bearing surfaces for the box in the hub.

**skein**²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *skean*².

**skein-screw** (skān'skrö), *n.* A form of screw in which the thread is open and shallow. *E. H. Knight.*

**skein-setter** (skān'set″ėr), *n.* A machine for fitting skeins upon wooden axles. *E. H. Knight.*

**skelder**† (skel'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *skellum.*] A vagrant; a swindler. *B. Jonson.*

**skelder** (skel'dėr), *v.* [Cf. *skelder, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise begging, especially under the pretense of being a wounded or disbanded soldier; play the swindler; live by begging. Also *skilder.* [Obsolete or local.]

Soldier? you *skeldering* varlet!
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

**II.** *trans.* To swindle, especially by assuming to be a worn-out soldier; hence, in general, to cheat; trick; defraud. [Obsolete or local.]

A man may *skelder* ye, now and then, of half a dozen shillings, or so. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**skeldock** (skel'dok), *n.* Same as *skelloch*².

**skeldrake** (skel'drāk), *n.* **1.** Same as *sheldrake.* Also *skeeldrake, skeelduck*, etc. [Orkney.]—**2.** The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*: a misnomer. See cut under *Hæmatopus.* *C. Swainson.* [Orkney.]

**skelet**. An old spelling of *skeel*¹, *skill.*

**skelea**, *n.* Plural of *skelos.*

**skelet**† (skel'et), *n.* [Also Sc. *skellat*; also *scelet*, and *sceletos* (as if L.); ME. *scelet*, < OF. *scelete, scelette, schelete, eschelette* (< L. *sceletus*), also *squelete*, F. *squelette* (> G. Sw. *skelett* = D. Dan. *skelet*) = Sp. Pg. *esqueleto* = It. *scheletro*, < NL. *skeleton* (according to the Gr. spelling), L. *sceletus*, a skeleton, < Gr. *σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*), a dried body, a mummy, skeleton, neut. of *σκελετός*, dried, dried up, parched, < *σκέλλειν*, dry, dry up, parch. See *skeleton*, the usual mod. form.] **1.** A mummy.

*Scelet*; the dead body of a man artificially dried or tanned for to be kept or seen a long time.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals. (*Trench.*)

**2.** A skeleton.

For what should I cast away speech upon *skelets* and skulls, carnal men I mean, mere strangers to this life of faith? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 22.

**skeletal** (skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *skelet(on)* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a skeleton, in the widest sense; forming or formed by a skeleton; entering into the composition of a skeleton; sclerous.

Of the *skeletal* structures which these animals possess, some are integumentary and exoskeletal.
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 737.

**Skeletal arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral.*—**Skeletal muscle**, any muscle attached to and acting on some part of the skeleton, in contrast with such muscles as the sphincters, the heart, or the platysma.—**Skeletal musculature**, the muscles attached to the skeleton collectively considered.

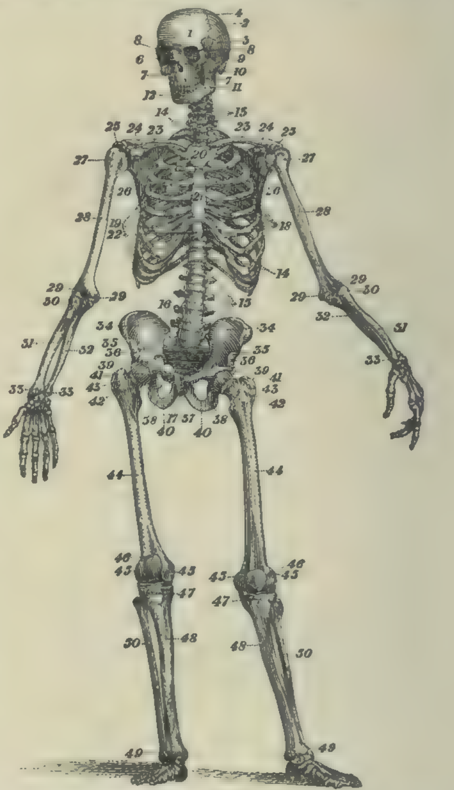
**skeletogenous** (skel-e-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-γενής*, producing (see *-genous*).] Producing a skeleton; giving rise to a skeleton; entering into the composition of the skeleton; osteogenetic: as, a *skeletogenous* layer; *skeletogenous* tissue. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 427.

**skeletogeny** (skel-e-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing (see *-geny*).] The origin and development of the skeleton; the formation of a skeleton.

**skeletography** (skel-e-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the skeleton.

**skeletology** (skel-e-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the skeleton.

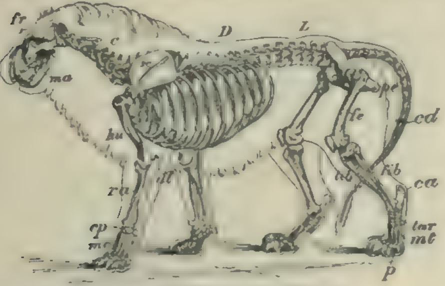
**skeleton** (skel'e-ton), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *skelton*; < NL. *skeleton* (also *sceleton*, after L. *sceletus*); < Gr. *σκελετόν*, a dried body, a mummy, skeleton: see *skelet.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *anat.*, the dry bones of the body taken together; hence, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some or any hard part, or the set of hard parts together, which form a support, scaffold, or framework of the body, sustaining, inclosing, or protecting soft parts or vital organs; connective tissue, especially when hard, as when fibrous, cuticular, corneous, cartilaginous, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious; an endoskeleton, exoskeleton, dermoskeleton, scleroskeleton, splanchnoskeleton, etc. (See these words.) More specifically—(*a*) The test, shell, lorica, or set of spicules of any protozoan, as an infusorian, radiolarian, foraminifer, or other animalcule, exhibiting the utmost diversity of form, structure, and substance. See cuts under *Foraminifera, Infusoria*, and *Radiolaria.* (*b*) In sponges, the whole sponge except the animalcules which fabricate it. (See cut under *Porifera.*) A bath-sponge, for example, is only the skeleton, from which the animals have been decomposed and displaced. This skeleton presents itself in three principal textures, the fibrous, chalky, and glassy. In a few cases it is gelatinous. (See *Fibrospongiæ, Calcispongiæ, Silicispongiæ, Myxospongiæ.*) A nearly constant and very characteristic feature of sponge-skeletons is the presence of calcareous or silicious spicules. (See *spicule.*) Spicules in excess of fibrous tissue, and especially when consolidated in a kind of network, form the glass-sponges, some forms of which are very beautiful. (See cut under *Euplectella.*) Certain minute scleres of some sponges are flesh-spicules, and belong to the individual sponge-animalcules rather than to the general sponge-tissue. (Compare *microsclere* with *megasclere.*) (*c*) The special or general hard parts of echinoderms, as the shell of a sea-urchin with its spines and oral armature; the spicules or scleres in the integument of a holothurian; the rigid parts of starfishes, crinoids, and the like. These skeletons are for the most part exoskeletons. See cuts under *Clypeastridæ, Echinometra, Echinus*, and *sea-star.* (*d*) The chitinized or calcified integument or crust of arthropods, as insects or crustaceans, as the shell of a crab, etc. (*e*) The shell, or valves of the shell, of a mollusk or molluscoid, as an oyster-shell or snail-shell. (*f*) The hard parts, when any, as rings, scales, etc., of worms and worm-like animals. See cut under *Polynoë.* (*g*) In *Vertebrata*: (1) The internal framework of the body, usually osseous or bony in the adult for the most part, sometimes cartilaginous or gristly; the endoskeleton: the skeleton of ordinary language. In a large series of fishes the whole skeleton is cartilaginous. In most vertebrates, however, the cartilage forming the skeleton of the embryo or fetus is mainly converted into bone by the process of ossification, or deposition of bone-earth, some parts, especially of the ribs, remaining as a rule cartilaginous. The vertebrate endoskeleton consists of axial parts, the *axial skeleton*, in a series of consecutive segments, the vertebræ, with their immediate offshoots, as ribs, and at the head end a skull or cranium (except in the *Acrania* or lowest fishes); and of appendages, the *appendicular skeleton*, represented by the one or two (never more) pairs of limbs, if any, including the pectoral and pelvic arch, or shoulder- and hip-girdle, by means of which the limbs are attached to the axis or trunk Various other ossifications may be and usually are developed in



Human Skeleton.

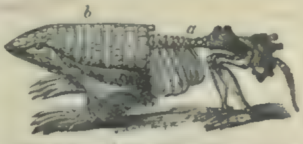
1, frontal bone; 2, parietal bone; 3, temporal bone; 4, coronal suture; 6, nasal bone; 7, maxilla; 8, orbital process of malar bone; 9, occipital bone; 10, ramus of mandible; 11, angle of mandible; 12, mandible, or lower jaw; 13, cervical vertebræ; 14, thoracic vertebræ; 15, lumbar vertebræ; 16, sacrum; 17, coccyx; 18, costal cartilages; 19, ribs; 20, præsternum; 21, mesosternum; 22, metasternum; 23, clavicle; 24, coracoid; 25, acromion; 26, scapula; 27, tuberosity of humerus; 28, humerus; 29, condyles of humerus; 30, head of radius; 31, radius; 32, ulna; 33, styloid process of radius and ulna; 34, ilium; 35, anterior superior spine of ilium; 36, anterior inferior spine of ilium; 37, symphysis pubis; 38, tuberosity of ischium; 39, pubis; 40, obturator foramen; 41, head of femur; 42, neck of femur; 43, greater trochanter of femur; 44, shaft of femur; 45, condyles of femur; 46, patella; 47, tuberosity of tibia; 48, shaft of tibia; 49, lower end of tibia; 50, fibula.

tendinous or ligamentous tissue, or in viscera, and constitute the *scleroskeleton* or *splanchnoskeleton*. Teeth are certainly skeletal parts, though not usually counted with the bones of the skeleton; they are horny, not osseous or dentinal, in some animals. The human skeleton consists of about 200 bones, without counting the teeth — the enumeration varying somewhat according as the scleroskeletal sesamoid bones are or are not included. See *sesamoid*. (2) The external covering of the body; the cuticle or epidermis; the dermoskeleton or exoskeleton, including all the non-vascular, non-nervous cuticular or epidermal structures, as horns, hoofs, claws, nails, hairs, feathers, scales, etc. In man the exoskeleton is very slight, consisting only of cuticle, nails, and hair; but in many vertebrates it is highly developed and may be bony, as in the shells of armadillos and of turtles, the plates, shields, or bucklers of various reptiles and fishes, etc. See also cuts under *archipterygium*, *carapace*, *Catarrhina*, *elasmosaur*, *Elephantinæ*, *endoskeleton*, *epipleura*, *Equidæ*, *fish*, *Ichthyornis*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mastodontinæ*, *Mylodon*, *ox*, *Plesiosaurus*, *pterodactyl*, and *Pteropodidæ*; also cuts under *skull*, and others there named.



Skeleton and Outline of Lion (*Felis leo*).

*fr*, frontal bone; *c*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *cd*, caudal vertebræ; *s*, scapula; *pe*, pelvis (the letters are at the ischium); *ma*, mandible; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *ca*, calcaneum; *tar*, tarsus; *mt*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.



Endoskeleton (*a*) and Exoskeleton or Dermoskeleton (*b*) of Pichiciago (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*).

> A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt;
> Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
> And grinn'd terrific a Sardonian look.
>
> *Hart*, Vision of Death.

> The bare-grinning *skeleton* of death!
>
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**2.** The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

> The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world.
>
> *Sir M. Hale.*

**3.** An outline or rough draft of any kind; specifically, the outline of a literary performance: as, the *skeleton* of a sermon.

> The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analysed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts.
>
> *Watts.*

**4.** *Milit.*, a regiment whose numbers have become reduced by casualties, etc.

> The numerical strength of the regiments was greatly diminished during their stay in camps, and it only required a single battle or a few nights passed in a malarious locality to reduce them to *skeletons*.
>
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 274.

**5.** A very lean or much emaciated person; a mere shadow of a man.

> To paint Daniel Lambert or the living *skeleton*, the pig-faced lady or the Siamese twins, so that nobody can mistake them, is an exploit within the reach of a signpainter.
>
> *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

**6.** In *printing*, an exceedingly thin or condensed form of light-faced type. **Archetype skeleton**, in *comp. anat.*, an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, to which the endoskeletons of all the *Vertebrata* were referred as modifications. No animal is known to conform very closely to this assumed archetype. — **Dermal skeleton.** See *dermal*, *exoskeleton*, and def. 1 (*g*) (2), above. — **Family skeleton.** Same as *skeleton in the closet*. — **Oral skeleton.** See *oral*. — **Skeleton at the feast**, a reminder of care, anxiety, or grief in the midst of pleasure; so used in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton (or rather a mummy) at feasts as a reminder of death. Also called *a death's-head at the feast*. — **Skeleton in the closet, cupboard,** or **house**, a secret source of fear, anxiety, or annoyance; a hidden domestic trouble.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a skeleton; in the form of a skeleton; skeletal; lean.

> He was high-shouldered and bony, . . . and had a long, lank, *skeleton* hand. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xv.

**2.** Consisting of a mere framework, outline, or combination of supporting parts: as, a *skeleton* leaf; a *skeleton* crystal.

> He kept a *skeleton* diary, from which to refresh his mind in narrating the experience of those seventeen days.
>
> *The Century*, XL. 307.

**Skeleton bill**, a signed blank paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterward written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover. — **Skeleton boot.** See *boot*². — **Skeleton drill**, a drill for officers when men are wanting to form a battalion in single rank. A skeleton battalion is formed of companies of 2, 4, or 8 men each, representing, if there are 2, the flanks of the company; if there are 4, the flanks of half-companies; if there are 8, the flanks of sections. The intervals between the flanks are preserved by means of a piece of rope held at the ends to its full extent. — **Skeleton form**, a form of type or plates, prepared for press, in which blanks are largely in excess of print. — **Skeleton frame**, in *spinning*, a form or frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton. *E. H. Knight.* — **Skeleton key.** See *key*¹. — **Skeleton plow.** See *plow*. — **Skeleton suit**, a suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket. — **Skeleton wagon**, a very light form of four-wheeled driving-wagon used with racing-horses.

**skeleton** (skel′e-to̤n), *v. t.* [< *skeleton*, *n.*] To skeletonize.

> A recipe for *skeletoning* and bleaching leaves.
>
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 203.

**skeleton-face** (skel′e-to̤n-fās), *n.* A style of type of which the stems or thick strokes are unusually thin.

**skeletonize** (skel′e-to̤n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skeletonized*, ppr. *skeletonizing*. [< *skeleton* + *-ize*.] **1.** To reduce to a skeleton, as by removing the flesh or other soft tissues from the framework; make a skeleton or mere framework of or from: as, to *skeletonize* a leaf by eating out its soft parts, as an insect, or by removing them by maceration: particularly said of the preparation of skeletons as objects of study.

> One large bull which I *skeletonized* had had his humerus shot squarely in two, but it had united again more firmly than ever.
>
> *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 426.

> It is like seeing a *skeletonized* leaf instead of a leaf filled with its fresh green tissues. *The Century*, XXXVII. 732.

**2.** *Milit.*, to reduce the size or numbers of; deplete: as, a *skeletonized* army.

**skeletonizer** (skel′e-to̤n-ī-zėr), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect which eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton: as, the apple-leaf *skeletonizer*, *Pempelia hammondi*.

**skeletonless** (skel′e-to̤n-les), *a.* [< *skeleton* + *-less*.] Having no skeleton. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 894.

**skeleton-screw** (skel′e-to̤n-skrö), *n.* A skeleton-shrimp.

**skeleton-shrimp** (skel′e-to̤n-shrimp), *n.* A small, slender crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella linearis*; a specter-shrimp; a mantis-shrimp. Also called *skeleton-screw*.

**skeleton-spicule** (skel′e-to̤n-spik″ūl), *n.* In sponges, one of the skeletal spicules, or supporting spicules of the skeleton; a megasclere, as distinguished from a flesh-spicule or microsclere. See *spicule*.

**skeletonwise** (skel′e-to̤n-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a skeleton, framework, or outline. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 382.

**skeletotrophic** (skel″e-tō̤-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σκελετόν*, a skeleton, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Pertaining to the skeleton or framework of the body and to its blood-vascular system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 634.

**skell** (skel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shell*. *Halliwell.*

> Othir fysch to flet with fyne,
> Sum with skale and sum with *skell*.
>
> *York Plays*, p. 12.

**skellet** (skel′et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skillet*.

**skelloch**¹ (skel′oċh), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skella*, clash, clang, rattle, etc., causal of *skjalla*, clash, clatter, etc.: see *scold*.] To cry with a shrill voice. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skelloch**¹ (skel′oċh), *n.* [< *skelloch*¹, *v.*] A shrill cry; a squall. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skelloch**² (skel′oċh), *n.* [Also *skeldock*; < Gael. *sgeallag*, also (as in Ir.) *sgeallagach*, *sgeallan*, wild mustard. Cf. *charlock*.] The wild radish (see *radish*); also, the charlock. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skellum**† (skel′um), *n.* [Also *scellum*, *shellum*; < D. *schelm* = MLG. *schelme*, *schelmer*, rogue, knave, *schelm*, corpse, carrion, etc., < OHG. *scelmo*, *scalmo*, MHG. *schelme*, *schelm*, plague, pestilence, those fallen in battle, a rogue, rascal, G. *schelm*, knave, rogue. Cf. Icel. *skelmir*, rogue, devil, = Sw. *skälm* = Dan. *skjelm* = F. *schelme*, rogue, also < G.] A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He [Dr. Creeton] ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching and stirring up the mayds of the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles.
>
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 3, 1663.

> She tauld thee weel thou wast a *skellum*,
> A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum.
>
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**skelly**¹ (skel′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skellied*, ppr. *skellying*. [Sc. also *skeely*, *scalie*; < Dan. *skele* = Sw. *skela* = MHG. *schilhen*, G. *schielen*, squint: see *shallow*¹, *shoal*¹.] To squint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> "It is the very man!" said Bothwell; "*skellies* fearfully with one eye?" *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

**skelly**¹ (skel′i), *n.* [< *skelly*¹, *v.*] A squint. *Brockett*; *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**skelly**¹ (skel′i), *a.* [Cf. *skelly*¹, *v.*] Squinting. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skelly**² (skel′i), *n.* [Perhaps so called from its large scales; < *skell* + *-y*¹; cf. *scaly*.] A fish, the chub. *Yarrell.* [Local, Eng.]

**skelos** (skē′los), *n.*; pl. *skelea* (skē′lē̤-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *σκέλος*, the leg.] The whole hind limb of any vertebrate, consisting of the meros (thigh), crus (leg), and pes (foot): the antithesis is *armus*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 39.

**skelp**¹ (skelp), *v.* [< ME. *skelpen*; < Gael. *sgealp*, strike with the palm of the hand, *sgealp*, a blow with the palm of the hand, a slap, a quick, sudden sound.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike, especially with the open hand; slap; spank. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Sir knyghtis that ar comly, take this caystiff in keping,
> *Skelpe* hym with scourges and with skathes hym scorne.
>
> *York Plays*, p. 331.

> I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gi'e,
> E'en to a de'il,
> To *skelp* an' scaud puir dogs like me,
> An' hear us squeel!
>
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

**2.** To kick severely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To beat, as a clock. [Scotch.]

> Baith night and day my lane I *skelp*;
> Wind up my weights but anes a week,
> Without him I can gang and speak.
>
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 557. (*Jamieson.*)

**2.** To move rapidly or briskly along; hurry; run; bound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Tam *skelpit* on through dub and mire,
> Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
>
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**3.** To leap awkwardly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skelp**¹ (skelp), *n.* [< ME. *skelp*; < *skelp*¹, *v.*] **1.** A slap; a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> With schath of *skelpys* yll scarred
> Fro tyme that youre tene he haue tasted.
>
> *York Plays*, p. 321.

> Whene'er I forgather wi' sorrow an' care,
> I gi'e them a *skelp* as they're creepin' alang,
> Wi' a cog o' gude swats, an' an auld Scottish sang.
>
> *Burns*, Contented wi' Little.

**2.** A squall; a heavy fall of rain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.] — **3.** A large portion. Compare *skelper*, 2, and *skelping*. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skelp**² (skelp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A strip of iron prepared for making a pipe or tube by bending it round a bar and welding it. Those made for gun-barrels are thicker at one end than at the other.

**skelp-bender** (skelp′ben″dėr), *n.* A machine for bending iron strips into skelps. It consists of a die of the required form made in two parts which open on a slide to receive the end of a strip, and are closed by a lever. The end is bent to shape, and the strip is then seized by appropriate mechanism, and drawn through the die. *E. H. Knight.*

**skelper** (skel′pėr), *n.* **1.** One who skelps or strikes. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> That vile doup-*skelper* Emperor Joseph.
>
> *Burns*, To a Gentleman who had sent a Newspaper.

**2.** Anything very large. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skelping** (skel′ping), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skelp*¹, *v.*] Full; bursting; very large. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skelter** (skel′tėr), *v. i.* [See *helter-skelter*.] To rush; hurry; dash along. Compare *helter-skelter*. [Prov. Eng.]

> After the long dry, *skeltering* wind of March and part of April, there had been a fortnight of soft wet.
>
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxii.

**skelton** (skel′to̤n), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skeleton*.

**Skeltonical** (skel-ton′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *Skelton* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic or imitative of, John Skelton (1460?–1529) or his poetry.

> His [Skelton's] most characteristic form, known as *Skeltonical* verse, is wayward and unconventional — adopted as if in mad defiance of regular metre.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 120.

**sken** (sken), *v. i.* Same as *squean*, *squine*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**skene**, *n.* See *skean*$^2$.

**skeno-.** For words so beginning, see *sceno-*.

**Skenotoca** (skẹ-not′ọ-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκηνή, a tent, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth, τόκος, a bringing forth, offspring.] The calyptoblastic hydromedusans, such as the campanularian, sertularian, and plumularian polyps; the *Sertularida* in a broad sense; the *Calyptoblastea*: opposed to *Gymnotoca*. Also written *Scenotoca*.

**skeo**, *n.* See *skio*.

**skep** (skep), *n.* [Sc. also *scape*; < ME. *skep*, *skeppe*, *skepe*, *skeipp* (earlier *scep*, < AS. *scep*, *sciop*, a basket for grain, rare forms, glossed *cumera*), of Scand. origin, < Icel. *skeppa*, *skjappa* = Sw. *skäppa* = Dan. *skjæppe*, a bushel; cf. OS. *scaf* = LG. *schapp*, a chest, cupboard, = OHG. *scaf*, *scaph*, MHG. *schaf*, a vessel, a liquid measure, G. *schaff* (cf. OS. *scapil* = D. *schepel* = MLG. *schepel* = OHG. *sceffil*, MHG. G. *scheffel*, a bushel); < ML. *scapum*, L. *scapium*, *scaphium*, < Gr. σκάφιον, a drinking-vessel, < σκάφος, a hollow vessel: see *scapha*.] **1.** A vessel of wood, wickerwork, etc., used especially as a receptacle for grain; hence, a basket, varying in size, shape, material, or use, according to locality.

"Len vs sumquat o thi sede,
Was neuer ar sua mikel nede,
Len vs sumquat wit thi *scep*."
"Isal yow lene," than said Ioseph.
*Cursor Mundi* (MS. Cotton, ed. Morris), l. 4741.

A bettir crafte is for this besinesse
Lette make a *skeppe* of twygge a foote in brede.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

The *skeps*, and baskets, and three-legged stools were all cleared away. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

In Sussex a *skep* is a broad, flat basket of wood.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 298.

**2.** The amount contained in a skep: used formerly as a specific measure of capacity.

A *skeppe* of palme thenne after to surtray is,
This wyne v pounde of fyne hony therto
Ystamped wel let mynge, and it is doo.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

A *Skeppe*, a measure of corne.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 70.

*Skep* is familiar to me as a West Riding word. . . . There was the phrase "Bring me a *skep* of coal." The coal-bucket went by the name of skep, whatever [in capacity] it contained. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 298.

**3.** A vehicle consisting of a large wicker basket mounted on wheels, used to convey cops, etc., about a factory.—**4.** A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Halliwell*.—**5.** A beehive made of straw or wickerwork.

The first swarm [of bees] set off sune in the morning.—But I am thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xvii.

It is usual, first, to hive the swarm in an old-fashioned straw *skep*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 501.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

**skepful** (skep′fůl), *n.* [< *skep* + *-ful*.] The amount contained in a skep, in any sense of the word. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Why, the ballads swarm out every morning by the *skepfull*. Mullion's are the best, but there are twenty besides him at it late and early. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

**skepsis, scepsis** (skep′sis), *n.* [< Gr. σκέψις, examination, hesitation, doubt, < σκέπτεσθαι, examine, look into: see *skeptic*.] Philosophic doubt; skeptical philosophy.

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scepsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant.
*J. Martineau*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**skeptic, sceptic** (skep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *skeptick*, *sceptick*; = OF. *sceptique*, F. *sceptique* = Sp. *esceptico* = Pg. *sceptico* = It. *scettico*, < L. **scepticus*, only in pl. *Sceptici*, the sect of Skeptics (cf. D. *sceptisch* = G. *skeptisch* = Sw. Dan. *skeptisk*, a., D. *sceptikus*, G. Sw. Dan. *skeptiker*, n.), < Gr. σκεπτικός, thoughtful, inquiring, Σκεπτικοί, pl., the Skeptics, followers of Pyrrho, < σκέπτεσθαι, consider, cf. σκοπεῖν, view, examine, < √ σκεπ, √ σκοπ, a transposed f[illegible] of √ σπεκ, = L. *specere*, look at, vie[illegible]*spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spä*[illegible] whence ult. E. *spy*: see *spe*[illegible] and *spy*. From the same [illegible]*ope*$^3$.] **I.** *a.* Same as *skep*[illegible]

[illegible] being naturally *skeptick*, and not at [illegible]: which, if I am not much deceived, is the proper character of our own. *Dryden*, Lucian.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One who suspends his judgment, and holds that the known facts do not warrant a conclusion concerning a given fundamental question; a thinker distinguished for the length to which he carries his doubts; also, one who holds that the real truth of things cannot be known in any case; one who will not affirm or deny anything in regard to reality as opposed to appearance.

He is a *scepticke*, and dares hardly give credit to his senses. *Bp. Hall*, Characters (1608), p. 151. (*Latham*.)

It may seem a very extravagant attempt of the *sceptics* to destroy reason by argument and ratiocination; yet this is the grand scope of all their inquiries and disputes.
*Hume*, Human Understanding, xii. 2.

**2.** One who doubts or disbelieves the fundamental principles of the Christian religion.

How many objections would the Infidels and *Scepticks* of our Age have made against such a Message as this to Nineveh! *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

**3.** [*cap.*] An adherent of a philosophical school in ancient Greece. The first group of this school consisted of Pyrrho and his immediate followers (see *Pyrrhonic*); the second group formed the so-called Middle Academy, less radical than Pyrrho; and the third group (Ænesidemus in the first century, Sextus, etc.) returned in part to the doctrines of Pyrrho. *Ueberweg*.

**4.** One who doubts concerning the truth of any particular proposition; one who has a tendency to question the virtue and integrity of most persons.

Whatever *sceptic* could inquire for,
For every why he had a wherefore.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 131.

=**Syn. 2.** *Unbeliever*, *Free-thinker*, etc. See *infidel*.

**skeptical, sceptical** (skep′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *skeptic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or upholding the method of philosophical skepticism or universal doubt; imbued with or marked by a disposition to question the possibility of real knowledge.

If any one pretends to be so *sceptical* as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. x. § 2.

The plausibility of Hume's *sceptical* treatment of the objective or thinking consciousness really depends on his extravagant concessions to the subjective or sensitive consciousness. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 71.

**2.** Making, involving, or characterizing disbelief in the principles of religion.

The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall*.

**3.** Disbelieving; mistrustful; doubting: as, a *skeptical* smile.

Captain Lawton entertained a profound respect for the surgical abilities of his comrade, but was very *sceptical* on the subject of administering internally for the ailings of the human frame. *Cooper*, The Spy, ix.

**Skeptical school.** See *school*$^1$.—**Skeptical suspension of judgment.** See *critical suspension of judgment*, under *critical*.

**skeptically, sceptically** (skep′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a skeptical manner, in any sense of the word; with skepticism.

**skepticalness, scepticalness** (skep′ti-kạl-nes), *n.* Skeptical character or state; doubt; profession of doubt. *Fuller*, Serm. of Assurance, p. 4.

**skepticism, scepticism** (skep′ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *scepticisme* = Sp. *escepticismo* = Pg. *scepticismo* = It. *scetticismo* = D. *scepticismus* = G. *skepticismus* = Dan. *skepticisme* (NL. *scepticismus*); as *skeptic* + *-ism*.] The entertaining of mistrust, doubt, or disbelief; especially, the reasoning of one who doubts the possibility of knowledge of reality; the systematic doubt which characterizes a philosophical skeptic; specifically, doubt or disbelief of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

He [Berkeley] professes . . . to have composed his book against the sceptics as well as against the atheists and free-thinkers. But that all his arguments, though otherwise intended, are, in reality, merely sceptical, appears from this, that they admit of no answer, and produce no conviction. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of *scepticism*.
*Hume*, Human Understanding, xii. 1, note.

*Scepticism* had been born into the world, almost more hateful than heresy, because it had the manners of good society and contented itself with a smile, a shrug, an almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 132.

**Absolute** or **Pyrrhonic skepticism**, the absence of any leaning toward either side of any question; complete skepticism about everything. See *Pyrrhonism*.

**skepticize, scepticize** (skep′ti-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skepticized*, *scepticized*, ppr. *skepticizing*, *scepticizing*. [< *skeptic* + *-ize*.] To act the skeptic; doubt; profess to doubt of everything.

You can afford to *scepticize* where no one else will so much as hesitate. *Shaftesbury*.

**skere**†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *sheer*$^1$.

**skerling** (skėr′ling), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

**skerry** (sker′i), *n.*; pl. *skerries* (-iz). [< Icel. *sker*, a skerry, isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær*: see *scar*$^2$.] **1.** A rocky isle; an insulated rock; a reef. [Scotch.]

Loudly through the wide-flung door
Came the roar
Of the sea upon the *Skerry*.
*Longfellow*, Saga of King Olaf, The *Skerry* of Shrieks, l. 9.

**2.** A loose angular fragment of rock; rubble; slither; ratchel. [Prov. Eng.]

In working marls, great trouble is experienced from *skerry* or impure limestone, which abounds in marl.
*C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 55.

**sketch** (skech), *n.* [Formerly *schetse* (the term being later conformed to E. analogies), < D. *schets* = G. *skizze* = Dan. *skizze* = Sw. *skiss* = F. *esquisse* = Sp. *esquicio*, all < It. *schizzo*, rough draft of a thing, < L. *schedium*, a thing made hastily, < *schedius*, hastily made, < Gr. σχέδιος, sudden, offhand, also near, close to, < σχεδόν, near, hard by; cf. σχέσις, habit, state, σχετικός, retentive, < 2d aor. inf. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, hold: see *scheme*.] **1.** A brief, slight, or hasty delineation; a rapid or offhand presentation of the essential facts of anything; a rough draft; an outline: as, in literature, the *sketch* of an event, a character, or a career.

The first *schetse* of a comedy, called "The Paradox."
*Dr. Pope*, Life of Bp. Ward (1697), p. 149. (*Latham*.)

However beautiful and considerable these Antiquities are, yet the Designs that have been taken of them hitherto have been rather *Sketches*, they say, than accurate and exact Plans. *T. Hollis*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 380.

Boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, . . . and true love
Crown'd after trial; *sketches* rude and faint,
But where a passion yet unborn perhaps
Lay hidden. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**2.** In *art*: (*a*) The first suggestive embodiment of an artist's idea as expressed on canvas, or on paper, or in the clay model, upon which his more finished performance is to be elaborated or built up. (*b*) A slight transcript from nature of the human figure, or of any object, made in crayon or chalk with simple shading, or any rough draft in colors, taken with the object of securing for the artist the materials for a finished picture; a design in outline; a delineated memorandum; a slight delineation or indication of an artist's thought, invention, or recollection.

This plan is not perhaps in all respects so accurate as might be wished, it being composed from the memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon, who were not, I presume, the ablest draughtsmen.
*Anson*, Voyages, ii. 3.

**3.** A short and slightly constructed play or literary composition: as, "*sketches* by Boz."

We always did a laughable *sketch* entitled "Billy Button's Ride to Brentford," and I used to be Jeremiah Stitchem, a servant of Billy Button's, that comes for a "sitiation."
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 132.

**4.** In *music*: (*a*) A short composition consisting of a single movement: so called either from the simplicity of its construction, or because it is of a descriptive character, being suggested by some external object, or being intended to suggest such an object, as a fountain or a brook. (*b*) Generally in the plural, preliminary memoranda made by a composer with the intention of developing them afterward into a finished composition. Such sketches consist sometimes of only a few notes, sometimes of the most important parts of a whole movement. For instance, great numbers of sketches by Beethoven are still extant, many of them showing the progressive stages of works afterward fully completed.

**5.** In *com.*, a description, sent at regular intervals to the consignor, of the kinds of goods sold by a commission house and the terms of sale. =**Syn. 1.** Skeleton, plot, plan.—**1** and **2.** *Delineation*, etc. See *outline*.

**sketch** (skech), *v.* [= D. *schetsen* = G. *skizzieren* = Dan. *skizzere*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To present the essential facts of, with omission of details; outline briefly or slightly; describe or depict in a general, incomplete, and suggestive way.

I must . . . leave him [the reader] to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must finish for himself.
*Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

**2.** Specifically, in *art*, to draw or portray in outline, or with partial shading; make a rough or slight draft of, especially as a memorandum for more finished work: as, to *sketch* a group or a landscape.

The method of Rubens was to *sketch* his composition in colours, with all the parts more determined than sketches generally are; from this sketch his scholars advanced the picture as far as they were capable; after which he retouched the whole himself.

*Reynolds*, on Mason's trans. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, note 11.

*Sketching* with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard pentagram
On garden gravel. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

=**Syn.** To portray. See *outline*, *n.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a sketch; present essential facts or features, with omission of details.

We have to cut some of the business between Romeo and Juliet, because it's too long, you know. . . . But we *sketch* along through the play.

*Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xv.

**2.** Specifically, in *art*, to draw in outline or with partial shading: as, she *sketches* cleverly.

**sketchability** (skech-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *sketchable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character or quality of being sketchable; especially, the capacity for affording effective or suggestive sketches.

In the wonderful crooked, twisting, climbing, soaring, burrowing Genoese alleys the traveller is really up to his neck in the old Italian *sketchability*.

*H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 48.

**sketchable** (skech′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *sketch* + *-able.*] Capable of being sketched or delineated; suitable for being sketched; effective as the subject of a sketch.

Madame Gervaisais is a picture of the visible, *sketchable* Rome of twenty-five years ago.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 507.

In the town itself, though there is plenty *sketchable*, there is nothing notable save the old town cross.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 492.

I noted, here and there, as I went, an extremely *sketchable* effect. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 362.

**sketch-block** (skech′blok), *n.* A block or pad of drawing-paper prepared to receive sketches. Also called *sketching-block*.

**sketch-book** (skech′bu̇k), *n.* **1.** A book made with blank leaves of drawing-paper, adapted for use in sketching; hence, a printed book composed of literary sketches or outlines.—**2.** A book in which a musical composer jots down his ideas, and works out his preliminary studies.

**sketcher** (skech′ėr), *n.* [< *sketch*, *n.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who sketches.

I was a *sketcher* then;
See here my doing: curves of mountain, bridge,
Boat, island, ruins of a castle.
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**sketchily** (skech′i-li), *adv.* In a sketchy or slight manner.

The hair of the Hermes seems rather roughly and *sketchily* treated, in comparison with the elaborate finish of the body. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 351.

**sketchiness** (skech′i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sketchy.

Daumier's black *sketchiness*, so full of the technical *gras*, the fat which French critics commend, and which we have no word to express. *The Century*, XXXIX. 409.

**sketching-block** (skech′ing-blok), *n.* Same as *sketch-block*.

**sketch-map** (skech′map), *n.* A map in mere outline.

A small *sketch-map* of the moon.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 480.

**sketchy** (skech′i), *a.* [< *sketch* + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Having the form or character of a sketch; suggesting in outline rather than portraying by finished execution: as, a *sketchy* narrative.—**2.** Characteristic of a sketch; slight; undetailed; unfinished.

It can leave nothing to the imagination, nor employ any of that loose and *sketchy* brilliancy of execution by which painting gives an artificial appearance of lightness to forms. *Knight*, On Taste. (*Jodrell.*)

**skeven**†, *n.* [ME. *skevayne*, *skyveyn*, < OF. *esquevin*, *eschevin*, F. *échevin* = It. *scabino*, < ML. *scabinus*, < OLG. *scepeno*, MLG. *schepene*, *schepen* = MD. D. *schepen* = OHG. *scaffin*, *sceffin*, *scaffino*, *sceffino*, *scefino*, *schepheno*, MHG. *scheffen*, *schepfe*, *scheffe*, *schöpfe*, *schopf*, *schophf*, G. *schöffe*, a sheriff, bailiff, steward; prob. orig. 'orderer,' < OLG. **scapan* = OHG. *scaffan* = AS. *scapan*, *sceapan*, etc., form, shape, arrange, order, etc.: see *shape.*] A steward or bailiff; an officer of a gild next in rank to the alderman.

Also ordeyned it is, be assent of the bretheryn, to chese an Aldirman to reule the Company, and four *skeuaynes* to kepe the goodes of the gilde.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

**Skevington's daughter.** See *scavenger's daughter*, under *scavenger*.

**skew**$^1$ (skū), *v.* [Formerly also *skiew*, *skue*, *scue*; < ME. *skewen*, **skuen*, turn aside, slip away, escape, < OD. *schūwen*, MD. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, D. *schuwen* = MLG. *schūwen*, LG. *schuwen*, *schouen* = OHG. *scūhen*, *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, *schiuwen*, G. *scheuchen*, *scheuen*, get out of the way, avoid, shun; from the adj.: D. *schuw*, etc., = AS. *sceoh*, shy: see *shy*$^1$, *a.*, and cf. *shy*$^1$, *v.*, which is ult. a doublet of *skew*, *v.* The word appears to have nothing to do with Icel. *skeifr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = North. Fries. *skiaf* = G. *schief*, oblique (which is represented in E. by the dial. *skiff*$^2$, and of which the verb is Sw. *skefva*, look askance, squint, = Dan. *skjæve*, slant, slope, swerve, look askance), or with Icel. *ā skā*, askew, *skādhr*, askew, which are generally supposed to be connected.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To turn aside; slip or fall away; escape.

Skilfulle skomfyture he skiftez as hym lykez,
Is none so skathlye may skape, ne *skewe* fro his handes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1562.

And should they see us on our knees for blessing,
They'd *scue* aside, as frighted at our dressing.
*Whiting*, Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

**2.** To start aside; swerve; shy, as a horse. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To move or go obliquely; sidle.

To *skue* or walk *skuing*, to waddle, to go sideling along.

*E. Phillips*, World of Words (1706).

Child, you must walk straight, without *skiewing* and shailing to every step you set.

*Sir R. L'Estrange.* (*Latham.*)

**4.** To look obliquely; squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously.

To *Skewe*, limis oculis spectare.

*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 94.

Whenever we find ourselves ready to fret at every cross occurrent, . . . to slug in our own performances, to *skew* at the infirmities of others, take we notice first of the impatience of our own spirits, and condemn it.

*Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons (1681), xxi. (*Latham.*)

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To turn aside; give an oblique direction to; hence, to distort; put askew.

*Skew* your eie towards the margent.

*Stanihurst*, p. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** To shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed. 1 Ki. vi. 4 (margin).

To *skue* or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone, as masons doe in windowes, &c., for the gaining of light.

*Cotgrave.*

**3.** To throw or hurl obliquely. *Imp. Dict.*—**4.** To throw violently. Compare *shy*$^2$. *Halliwell.*

**skew**$^1$ (skū), *a.* [Formerly also *skue*, *scue*; < *skew*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side: as, a *skew* bridge.

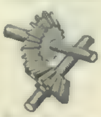
Several have imagin'd that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing.

*Bentley*, Sermons, viii.

**2.** Distorted; perverted; perverse.

*Com. Sen.* Here's a gallemaufry of speech indeed.
*Mem.* I remember, about the year 1602, many used this *skew* kind of language. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 5.

**3.** In *math.*, having disturbed symmetry by certain elements being reversed on opposite sides; also, more widely, distorted.—**Skew antipoints**, four points, the vertices of an imaginary tetrahedron, all the edges of which are of zero length except two, which are perpendicular to each other and to the line joining their middle points.—**Skew arch**, in *arch.* See *arch*$^1$.—**Skew back.** (*a*) In *arch.*, that part of a straight or curved arch which recedes on the springing from the vertical line of the opening. In bridges it is a course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or, in iron bridges, for the ribs. (*b*) A casting on the end of a truss to which a tension-rod may be attached. It may form a cap, or be shaped to fit the impost. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew bridge**, a bridge placed at any angle except a right angle with the road or stream over which it is built.—**Skew chisel.** (*a*) A turning or wood-working chisel having the edge oblique and a basil on each side. (*b*) A carvers' chisel having the shank bent to allow the edge to reach a sunken surface. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew circulant.** See *circulant*.—**Skew curve**, a curve in three dimensions. So *skew cubic*, *skew Cartesian*, etc.—**Skew determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Skew facets**, the long triangular facets bordering the girdle of a brilliant, and situated between the templets or bezels and the girdle of the stone. There are eight skew facets on the crown or upper side, and eight on the pavilion or lower side. See *brilliant*, 1. Also called *cross-facets*.—**Skew gearing**, a gearing of which the cog-wheels have their teeth placed obliquely so as to slide into one another without clashing. It is used to transmit motion between shafts at an angle to each other, and with their axes not in the same plane. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew helicoid**, a screw-surface.—**Skew invariant**, an invariant which changes its sign when $x$ and $y$ are interchanged.—**Skew plane**, in *joinery*, a plane in which the mouth and the edge of the iron are obliquely across the face.—**Skew polygon, product, quadrilateral.** See the nouns.—**Skew-rabbet plane.** See *rabbet-plane*.—**Skew reciprocal**, a locus in line-coördinates proportional to the point-coördinates of another locus, or vice versa.—**Skew surface**, a ruled surface in which two successive generators do not in general intersect. So *skew quadric*, etc.—**Skew symmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Skew symmetry**, that symmetry which characterizes hemihedral crystals, more particularly those of the gyroidal type, as the trapezohedral forms common with quartz.—**Skew table**, in *arch.*, a course of skews, as a slanting coping (on a gable), or any similar feature.—**Skew wheel**, a form of bevel-wheel having the teeth formed obliquely on the rim. Compare *skew gearing*.



Skew Gearing.

**skew**$^1$ (skū), *n.* [< *skew*$^1$, *v.*, in part < *skew*$^1$, *a.*] **1.** A deviation or distortion; hence, an error; a mistake.

Thus one of the many *skews* in the Harleian Catalogue was set straight.

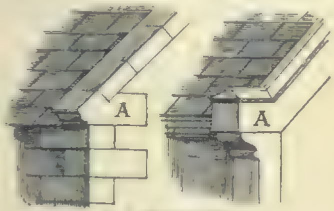
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

**2.** An oblique glance; a squint.

Whatever good works we do with an eye from his and a *skew* unto our own names, the more pain we take, the more penalty of pride belongs unto us.

*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 9.

**3.** A piebald or skew-bald animal, especially a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A skew wheel.—**5.** In *arch.*, the sloping top of a buttress where it slants off against a wall; a coping mounting on a slant, as that of a gable; a stone built into the base-angle of a gable, or other similar situation, to support a coping above. Compare *skew-corbel*, below.—**Skew-corbel**, in *arch.*, a stone built into the base of a gable to support the skews or coping above, and resist their tendency to slide down from their bed. Also called *summer-stone*, *skew-put*, and *skew*.—**Skew-fillet**, a fillet nailed on a roof along the gable-coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.—**Skew-put.** Same as *skew-corbel*.



A, A, Skew-corbels.

**skew**$^1$ (skū), *adv.* [< *skew*$^1$, *a.* Cf. *askew.*] Aslant; aslope; obliquely; awry; askew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

To look *skew*, or a-skew, to squint or leer.

*E. Phillips*, World of Words (1706)

**skew**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sky*$^1$.

**skew**$^3$ (skū), *n.* Same as *scow*.

**skew**$^4$†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cup. [Old slang.]

This is Bien Bowse, this is Bien Bowse,
Too little is my *Skew*.
I bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage
Of this I'll bowse to you.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

**skew-bald** (skū′bâld), *a.* [< *skew*$^1$ + *bald*$^1$. Cf. *piebald.*] Spotted in an irregular manner; piebald: used especially of horses. Strictly, *piebald* applies to horses spotted with white and black, *skewbald* to such as are spotted with white and some other color than black. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You shall find
Og the great commissary, and, which is worse,
Th' apparatour upon his *skew-bal'd* horse.
*Cleaveland*, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

Tallantire drove his spurs into a rampant, *skewbald* stallion with china-blue eyes.

*R. Kipling*, Head of the District.

**skewed** (skūd), *p. a.* [< ME. *skewed*, *skued*; < *skew*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Turned aside; distorted; awry.

This *skew'd* eyed carrion.

*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

**2**†. Skew-bald; piebald.

The *skewed* goos, the brune goose as the white
Is not fecounde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Some be flybytten,
Some *skewed* as a kytten.
*Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 142.

**skewer** (skū′ėr), *n.* [Orig. a dial. form of *skiver*, a skewer (cf. *skiver-wood*, *skewer-wood*, dogwood, of which skewers are made), an unassibilated form of *shiver*, a splinter of wood (cf. Sw. *skiffer* = Dan. *skifer*, slate): see *shiver*$^1$.] **1.** A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting.

Send up your meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round and plump. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

**2.** A bobbin-spindle fixed by its blunt end into a shelf or bar in the creel. *E. H. Knight.*

**skewer** (skū′ėr), *v. t.* [< *skewer*, *n.*] To fasten with skewers; pierce or transfix, as with a skewer.

Of duels we have sometimes spoken: how . . . messmates, flinging down the wine-cup and weapons of reason and repartee, met in the measured field, to part bleeding, or perhaps not to part, but to fall mutually *skewered* through with iron. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 3.

**skewer-machine** (skū′ėr-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A wood-working machine for roughly shaping or for finishing skewers from wooden blocks. In the former case the skewers are finished by a skewer-pointing machine.

**skewer-wood** (skū′ėr-wůd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skew-gee** (skū″jē′), *a.* Crooked; skew; squint. Also used as a noun: as, on the *skew-gee.* [Colloq.]

**skewing** (skū′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skew, v.*] In *gilding*, the process of removing superfluous gold-leaf from parts of a surface, and of patching pieces upon spots where the gold-leaf has failed to adhere. It is performed by means of a brush, and precedes burnishing. *E. H. Knight.* Also spelled *skuing.*

**skew-symmetrical** (skū′si-met″ri-kạl), *a.* Having each element equal to the negative of the corresponding element on the other side.

**skewy** (skū′i), *a.* [< *skew* + *-y*$^1$.] Skew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**ski**, *n.* Same as *skee.*

**skiagraphy** (skī-ag′rạ-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy.*

**skiascopy** (skī′ạ-skō-pi), *n.* [Also *sciascopy;* < Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Shadow-test: a method of estimating the refraction of an eye by throwing into it light from an ophthalmoscopic mirror, and observing the movement which the retinal illumination makes on slightly rotating the mirror. Also called *keratoscopy, retinoscopy, koroscopy, pupilloscopy, retinoskiascopy.*

**skice** (skīs), *v. i.* [Also *skise;* origin obscure.] To run fast; move quickly. [Prov. Eng.]

They *skise* a large space, & seeme for to flie withal, and therefore they cal them . . . the flying squirrels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Up at five a'Clock in the morning, and out till Dinner-time. Out agen at afternoon, and so till Supper-time. *Skise* out this away, and *skise* out that away. (He's no Snayle, I assure you.) *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv.

**skid**$^1$ (skid), *n.* [Also *skeed;* < Icel. *skīdh* = Sw. *skid* = Dan. *skid* = AS. *scīd*, E. *shide*, a billet of wood, etc.: see *shide*, of which *skid* is an unassibilated (Scand.) form. Cf. *skidor, skee.*] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A framework of planks or timber fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the hatches, to prevent injury to the side while cargo is hoisted in or out. *Boat-skids* are planks fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the boat-davits, to keep the side from being chafed when the boats are lowered or hoisted. (*b*) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden. (*c*) One of a pair of timbers in the waist to support the larger boats when aboard. —2. A log forming a track for a heavy moving object; a timber forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, etc.—3. One of a number of timbers resting on blocks, on which a structure, such as a boat, is built.—4. A metal or timber support for a cannon.—5. One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, or the like. —6. The brake of a crane.—7. A shoe or drag used for preventing the wheels of a wagon or carriage from revolving when descending a hill; hence, a hindrance or obstruction. Also called *skid-pan.*

But not to repeat the deeds they did,
Backsliding in spite of all moral *skid*,
If all were true that fell from the tongue,
There was not a villager, old or young,
But deserved to be whipp'd, imprison'd, or hung.
*Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies.*)

**skid**$^1$ (skid), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding.* [< *skid*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place or move on a skid or skids.

The logs are then *skidded* by horses or oxen into skidways, which hold from one to two hundred. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

2. To support by means of skids.

All logs, . . . as they are brought in, unless stacked at once, should be blocked or *skidded* off the ground, as a temporary measure. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 318.

3. To check with a skid, as wheels in going down-hill. *Dickens.*

**II.** *intrans.* To slide along without revolving, as a wheel: said also of any object mounted on wheels so moving.

When the car was *skidding* it could be brought to a stop on grade by closing the current and re-energizing the magnets. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. 7.

The rider being directly over his pedals, and the driving wheel not *skidding.* *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 361.

**skid**$^2$ (skid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding.* A variant of *scud.*

The Dutch ladies . . . ran *skidding* down the aisle of the chapel, tip tap, tip tap, like frightened hares. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VII. 141. (*Davies.*)

**skiddar**, *n.* See *skidor.*

**skiddaw** (skid′â), *n.* Same as *kiddaw.*

**Skiddaw slates.** See *slate*$^2$.

**skidder** (skid′ėr), *n.* [< *skid*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who skids, or uses a skid.

The *skidders* haul the logs to the pile. *The Wisconsin Pineries*, New York Evangelist, March 8, [1883.

**skider** (skī′dėr), *n.* [Cf. *skee.*] A skate. [Prov. Eng.]

**skid-pan** (skid′pan), *n.* Same as *skid*$^1$, 7.

**skie**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sky*$^1$.

**skiey**, *a.* See *skyey.*

**skiff**$^1$ (skif), *n.* [< OF. *esquif*, < MHG. *skif, schif*, G. *schiff*, a boat, ship, = E. *ship*: see *ship.*] 1†. Formerly, a small sailing vessel resembling a sloop.

Olauus fled in a little *skiffe* vnto his father in law the earl of Rosse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 14.

2. Now, a small boat propelled by oars.

Our captain went in his *skiff* aboard the Ambrose and the Neptune. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 8.

**Cod-seine skiff**, a small boat engaged in cod-seining, or attending the cod-seiners.

**skiff**$^1$ (skif), *v. t.* [< *skiff*$^1$, *n.*] To sail upon or pass over in a skiff or light boat. [Rare.]

They have *skiff'd*
Torrents whose roaring tyranny and power
I' the least of these was dreadful.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

**skiff**$^2$ (skif), *a.* [< Icel. *skeifr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = G. *schief* = North. Fries. *skiaf*, oblique. Cf. *skew*$^1$.] Oblique; distorted; awkward. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skiff-handed** (skif′hand-ed), *a.* Awkward in the use of the hands; unable to throw straight. [Prov. Eng.]

**skiffling** (skif′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of **skiffle, v.*; origin obscure.] In *stone-cutting*, the operation of knocking off the rough corners of ashler in the preliminary dressing; knobbing. *E. H. Knight.*

**skift**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift.*

**skilder** (skil′dėr), *v. i.* Same as *skelder.*

**skilful** (skil′fůl), *a.* [Also *skillful;* early mod. E. *skilfull;* < ME. *skilful, skylfull, scelvol;* < *skill* + *-ful.*] 1†. Having reason; endowed with mind; thinking; rational.

A *skylfull* beeste than will y make,
Aftir my shappe and my liknesse.
*York Plays*, p. 15.

2†. Conforming to reason or right; reasonable; proper. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Al wol he kepe his lordes hir degree,
As it is right and *skilful* that they be
Enhaunced and honoured and most dere.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 385.

3. Having trained and practised faculties; possessing practical ability; well qualified for action; able; dexterous; expert.

At conseil & at nede he was a *skilfulle* kyng.
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 311.

Be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, *skilful*, and deadly. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 245.

4. Having ability in a specified direction; versed; experienced; practised: followed by a qualifying phrase or clause.

Of perill nought adrad,
Ne *skilfull* of the uncouth jeopardy.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 16.

Human pride
Is *skilful* to invent most serious names
To hide its ignorance. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vii.

5. Displaying or requiring skill; indicative of skill; clever; adroit: as, a *skilful* contrivance.

Of *skilfull* industry.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The *skilful* devices with which the Romans, in the first Punic War, wrought such wholesale destruction on the Carthaginian fleets. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 207.

=**Syn.** 3. *Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*), adept, conversant, proficient, accomplished, qualified, intelligent, masterly.

**skilfully** (skil′fůl-i), *adv.* [Also *skillfully;* < ME. *skilfully, skillfully, skylfully, skelvolliche;* < *skilful* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a skilful manner. Especially — (*a*†) With reason, justice, or propriety; reasonably.

In othre guode skele and clenliche and *skeluolliche.*
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Me thynketh thus, that neither ye nor I
Oghte half this wo to maken *skilfully.*
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1265.

(*b*) With nice art; cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

Sing unto him a new song; play *skilfully* with a loud noise. Ps. xxxiii. 3.

Thou art an old love-monger, and speakest *skilfully.*
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 253.

**skilfulness** (skil′fůl-nes), *n.* [Also *skillfulness;* < ME. *skylfulnesse;* < *skilful* + *-ness.*] The quality of being skilful; the possession of skill or ability, in any sense of either word.

*Skylfulnesse*, racionabilitas. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. Ps. lxxviii. 72.

**skilip** (skil′ip), *n.* [< Turk. *Iskilip*, or *Iskelib*, in Asia Minor, whence the name is said to be applied to various fictitious substances.] Scammony prepared near Angora by mixing starch with the juice to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. of the mass. This is combined with other impure scammony to form different grades of the drug. In London use the word appears to denote any highly adulterated scammony.

**skill** (skil), *v.* [< ME. *skilen* (also assibilated *schillen, schyllen*, < AS. **scylian*), < Icel. Sw. *skilja* = Dan. *skille*, separate, impers. differ, matter, = MD. *schillen, schellen* = MLG. *schelen*, separate; akin to Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, peel, = Lith. *skelti*, cleave; prob. < √ *skal*, separate, which appears also in *scale*$^1$, *shale*$^1$, *shell*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To set apart; separate.

And *skiledd* ut all fra the folle
Thurrh haliz lif and lare.
*Ormulum*, l. 16860.

*Schyllyn* owte, or cullyn owte fro sundyr, Segrego.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

2. Hence, to discern; have knowledge or understanding (to); know how: usually with an infinitive. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

There is not among us any that can *skill* to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. 1 Ki. v. 6.

He cannot *skill* to keep a stock going upon that trade.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To have perception or comprehension; have understanding; discern: followed by *of* or *on.*

Thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no *skyle on.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire. *Spenser.*

2†. To have personal and practical knowledge (of); be versed or practised; hence, to be expert or dexterous: commonly followed by *of.*

These v cowde *skile of* bateile, and moche thei knewe of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 656.

Our Prentises and others may be appoynted and diuided euery of them to his office, and to that he can best *skill of.*
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 299.

As for herbs and philters, I could never *skill of* them.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 494.

3. To make difference; signify; matter: used impersonally, and generally with a negative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am the son of Apollo, and from his high seat I came,
But whither I got *it skills not*, for Knowledge is my name.
*Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

*Æsop.* What do we act to-day?
*Par. It skills not* what. *Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

One word more I had to say,
But *it skills not;* go your way.
*Herrick*, To the Passenger.

**skill** (skil), *n.* [< ME. *skill, skil, skyl, skyll, skille, skylle, skile, skyle, skele* (also assibilated *schile, schil, scele*, < AS. **scile*), < Icel. *skil*, a distinction, discernment, knowledge, = Sw. *skäl*, reason, = Dan. *skjel*, a separation, boundary, limit, = MLG. *schele* = MD. *schele, scheele*, separation, discrimination: see the verb.] 1†. The discriminating or reasoning faculty; the mind.

Another es that the *skyll* mekely be vssede in gastely thynges, als in medytacyons, and orysouns, and lukynge in haly bukes.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

For I am mainly ignorant
What place this is; and all the *skill* I have
Remembers not these garments.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 66.

2. Discriminative power; discernment; understanding; reason; wit.

Craftier *skil* kan i non than i wol kuthe.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

So feeble *skill* of perfect things the vulgar has.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

Neither is it [liberty] compleatly giv'n but by them who have the happy *skill* to know what is grievance and unjust to a people. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3†. Reasonableness; propriety; rightness; justice; proper course; wise measure; also, rightful claim; right.

When it is my sones wille
That I come him to hit is *skille.*
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

For ever as tendre a capoun eteth the fox,
Thogh he be fals and hath the foul betrayed,
As shal the goode man that therfor payed;
Al have he to the capoun *skille* and right,
The false fox wol have his part at night.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1292.

Oure brother & sustir he is bi *skile*,
For he so seide, & lerid us that lore.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

**4**†. Reasoning; argument; proof; also, cause; reason.

Everych hath swich replicacioun
That non by *skillis* may been brought adoun.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 536.

Aȝens this can no clerk *skile* fynde.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Langere here thu may noghte dwelle;
The *skylle* I sall the telle wherefore.
*Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

I think you have
As little *skill* to fear as I have purpose
To put you to 't. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 152.

**5**. Practical knowledge and ability; power of action or execution; readiness and excellence in applying wisdom or science to practical ends; expertness; dexterity.

The workman on his stuff his *skill* doth show;
And yet the stuff gives not the man his *skill*.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, i.

He hath *skill* to cure those that are somewhat crazed in their wits with their burdens.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 93.

Was dying all they had the *skill* to do?
*Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

It is in little more than *skill* of drawing and modelling that the art of Raphael . . . surpasses that of Giotto.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 308.

**6**†. A particular power, ability, or art; a gift or attainment; an accomplishment.

O Calchas, for the state of Greece, thy spirit prophetic shows
*Skills* that direct us. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 83.

Not all the *skills* fitt for a princely dame
Your learned Muse wth· youth and studye bringes.
*Puttenham*, Partheniades, xii.

Richard, . . . by a thousand princely *skills*, gathering so much corn as if he meant not to return *Fuller*.

**7**. That for which one is specially qualified; one's forte. [Rare.]

They had arms, leaders, and successes to their wish; but to make use of so great an advantage was not thir *skill*.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**8**†. The number of persons connected with any art, trade, or profession; the craft.

Martiall was the cheife of this *skil* among the Latines.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 44.

=**Syn.** 5. Facility, knack. See *adroit*.

**skillagalee**, *n.* See *skilligalee*.

**skilled** (skild), *a.* [< *skill* + *-ed*$^2$.] **1**. Having skill; especially, having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; trained; versed; expert; adept; proficient.

O thou well *skill'd* in curses, stay awhile,
And teach me how to curse mine enemies!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 116.

**2**. Displaying or requiring skill; involving special knowledge or training: as, *skilled* labor.

**skilless** (skil'les), *a.* [< ME. *skileles*; < *skill* + *-less*.] **1**†. Lacking reason or intellectual power; irrational.

*Skilelæs* swa summe asse. *Ormulum*, l. 3715.

**2**. Lacking knowledge; ignorant; uninformed; unaware.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you, good friend,
And my dear father; how features are abroad
I am *skilless* of. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 52.

**3**. Lacking practical acquaintance or experience; unfamiliar (with); untrained or unversed; rude; inexpert.

*Skilless* as unpractised infancy. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 12.

A little patience, youth! 'twill not be long,
Or I am *skilless* quite. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

**skillet** (skil'et), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *skellet*; < OF. *escuellette*, a little dish, dim. of *escuelle*, a dish, F. *écuelle*, a porringer, = Pr. *escudella* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish: see *scuttle*$^1$, *sculler*$^2$, *scullery*.] **1**. A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, generally having a long handle and three or four legs, used for heating and boiling water, stewing meat, and other culinary purposes.

Let housewives make a *skillet* of my helm.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 273.

Yet milk in proper *skillet* she will place,
And gently spice it with a blade of mace.
*W. King*, Art of Making Puddings, i.

**2**. A rattle or bell used by common criers. *J. Grahame*, Birds of Scotland (ed. 1806), Gloss., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 322. —**3**. A ship's cook; a "pot-wrestler" or pot-walloper. [Slang.] —**4**. In *metal-working*, a form into which the precious metals are run for sale and use as bullion, flatter than an ingot.

**skill-facet** (skil'fas"et), *n.* In *diamond-cutting*. See *facet*$^1$.

**skillful, skillfully**, etc. See *skilful*, etc.

**skilligalee, skilligolee** (skil"i-ga-lē', -gọ-lē'), *n.* [Also *skillygalee, skillygolee, skillagalee*, also *skilly*; origin obscure.] A poor, thin, watery kind of broth or soup, sometimes consisting of oatmeal and water in which meat has been boiled; a weak, watery diet served out to prisoners in the hulks, paupers in workhouses, and the like; a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the British navy.

**skilling**$^1$† (skil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *skylynge*; verbal n. of *skill*, *v.*] Reasoning; ratiocination.

Ryht swych comparison as it is of *skylynge* to understondinge. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

**skilling**$^2$ (skil'ing), *n.* Same as *skeeling*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skilling**$^3$ (skil'ing), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *skilling* = E. *shilling*.] A money formerly used in Scandinavia and northern Germany, in some places as a coin and in others as a money of account. It varied in value from $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in Denmark to nearly 1*d.* (about 2 cents) in Hamburg.

Obverse. Reverse.
Skilling, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

In Norway the small currency now consists partly of half-*skilling* and one-*skilling* pieces in copper, the *skilling* being nearly equal in value to an English halfpenny, but principally of two-, three-, and four-*skilling* pieces, composed of billon.
*Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 126.

**skill-thirst**†, *n.* Craving for knowledge; curiosity. [Rare.]

Ingratitude, pride, treason, gluttony,
Too-curious *skill-thirst*, enuy, felony.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

**skilly** (skil'i), *n.* Same as *skilligalee*.

**skillygalee, skillygolee**, *n.* See *skilligalee*.

**skilpot** (skil'pot), *n.* The slider, or red-bellied terrapin. See *slider*$^1$, 2.

**skilts** (skilts), *n. pl.* [Cf. *kilt*.] A sort of coarse, loose short trousers formerly worn in New England.

Her father and elder brother wore . . . a sort of brown tow trousers, known at the time—these things happened some years ago—as *skilts*; they were short, reaching just below the knee, and very large, being a full half yard broad at the bottom. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

**skilty-boots** (skil'ti-böts), *n. pl.* Half-boots. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skilvings** (skil'vingz), *n. pl.* [A var. of **skelving*, unassibilated form of *shelving*$^1$.] The rails of a cart: a wooden frame fixed on the top of a cart to widen and extend its size. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skim** (skim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skimmed*, ppr. *skimming*. [A var. of *scum*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**. To lift the scum from; clear the surface of by removing any floating matter, by means of a spoon, a flat ladle, or the like: as, to *skim* soup by removing the oil or fat; to *skim* milk by taking off the cream.

To *skimme*, despumare.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 131.

Are not you [Puck] he
That frights the maidens of the villagery;
*Skims* milk, and sometime labours in the quern,
And bootless makes the breathless housewife churn?
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 36.

**2**. To lift from the surface of a liquid by a sliding movement, as with a paddle, a flat ladle, a spoon, or the like; dip up with or as with a skimmer, as cream from milk or fat from soup; hence, to clear away; remove.

The natives in these months watch the rivers, and take up thence multitudes [of locusts], *skimming* them from off the water with little nets. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

Whilom I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 61.

To purge and *skim* away the filth of vice,
That so refin'd it might the more entice.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 343.

**3**. To clear; rid; free from obstacles or enemies.

Sir Edmonde of Holande, erle of Kent, was by the kynge made admyrall of the see; the whiche storyd and *skymmid* ye see ryght well & manfully. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1409.

**4**. To mow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] —**5**. To cover with a film or scum; coat over. [Rare.]

At night the frost *skimmed* with thin ice the edges of the ponds. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

**6**. To pass lightly along or near the surface of; move smoothly and lightly over; glide, float, fly, or run over the surface of.

They gild their scaly Backs in Phœbus' Beams,
And scorn to *skim* the Level of the Streams.
*Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,
The turf of yon large pasture will be *skimmed*.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

**7**. To pass over lightly in perusal or inspection; glance over hastily or superficially.

Like others I had *skimmed*, and sometimes read
With care, the master-pamphlets of the day.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

Mr. Lyon . . . was *skimming* rapidly, in his shortsighted way, by the light of one candle, the pages of a missionary report. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

**8**. To cause to dart, skip, or ricochet along a surface; hurl along a surface in a smooth, straight course.

There was endless glee in *skimming* stones along the surface of the water, and counting the number of bounds and curvets that they made. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 68.

**II.** *intrans.* **1**. To pass lightly and smoothly over a surface; hence, to glide or dart along in a smooth, even course.

A winged Eastern Blast, just *skimming* o'er
The Ocean's Brow, and sinking on the Shore.
*Prior*, Solomon, iii.

Nor lighter does the swallow *skim*
Along the smooth lake's level brim.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 15.

**2**. To pass in hasty inspection or consideration, as over the surface of something; observe or consider lightly or superficially.

There was wide wandering for the greediest eye . . .
Far round the horizon's crystal air to *skim*.
*Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

Thus I entertain
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased
To *skim* along the surfaces of things.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii

**3**. To become covered with a scum or film; be coated over. [Rare.]

The pond had in the mean while *skimmed* over in the shadiest and shallowest coves, some days or even weeks before the general freezing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 265.

**skim** (skim), *n.* [A var. of *scum*, *n.*, but due to the verb *skim*.] **1**. The act of skimming; also, that which is skimmed off.

I wanted to be the one to tell you the grand surprise, and have "first *skim*," as we used to say when we squabbled about the cream. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xliii.

**2**. Thick matter that forms or collects on the surface of a liquor; scum. [Rare.]

**skimback** (skim'bak), *n.* [< *skim* + *back*.] A fish, the quillback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*. [Local, U. S.]

**skimble-scamble** (skim'bl-skam"bl), *a.* and *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] **I.** *a.* Rambling; wandering; confused; incoherent.

Such a deal of *skimble-skamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 154.

**II.** *n.* Rigmarole; nonsense.

**skimble-scamble** (skim'bl-skam"bl), *adv.* [A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] In a confused manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**skim-colter** (skim'kōl"tėr), *n.* A colter for paring off the surface of land.

**skime** (skīm), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *shim*$^1$.] Brightness; gleam.

The *skyme* o' her e'en was like dewy sheen.
*Lady Mary of Craignethan.*

**skimington**† (skim'ing-tọn), *n.* Same as *skimmington*.

**skimish** (skim'ish), *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skimmer**$^1$ (skim'ėr), *n.* [< *skim* + *-er*$^1$.] **1**. One who or that which skims; especially, an implement used for skimming. Specifically—(*a*) A ladle with a flattened and often perforated bowl, used in skimming liquids, as milk, soup, or fruit-juice.

She struck her with a *skimmer*, and broke it in two.
*Catskin's Garland* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 176).

(*b*) A flat shallow pan of metal perforated at the bottom to allow liquids to drain through; a colander.

As soon as the oysters are opened, they are placed in a flat pan with a perforated bottom, called a *skimmer*, where they are drained of their accompanying liquor.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 559.

(*c*) A stiff bar of iron used in a foundry to hold back the floating slag while pouring molten metal from the ladle. (*d*) One of several bivalves whose shells may be used to skim milk, etc. (1) The common clam, *Mya arenaria.* (2) The big beach-clam, *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima.* [Long Island.] (3) A scallop, as *Pecten maximus.*
2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student or reader.

> There are different degrees of *skimmers;* first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.
> *P. Skelton*, Deism Revealed, viii.

3. A bird that skims or shears the water, as any member of the genus *Rhynchops;* a cutwater, shearwater, or scissorbill. The American species is *R. nigra*, specified as the *black skimmer*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and southward. It closely resembles a tern or sea-swallow, except in its bizarre bill. The upper parts are chiefly black, the lower white, with a rosy blush in the breeding-season; the bill is carmine and black; the feet are carmine. The length is 16 to 20 inches, the extent 42 to 50 inches; the upper mandible is 3 inches, the lower 3½ to 4½. See cut under *Rhynchops.*

**skimmer**$^2$ (skim'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skim.*] To skim lightly to and fro. [Rare.]

> Swallows *skimmered* over her, and plunged into the depths below.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

**skimmerton** (skim'ėr-ton), *n.* Same as *skimmington.*

**Skimmia** (skim'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1784), < Jap. *skimmi*, in *mijama-skimmi*, the Japanese name.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Toddalieæ*, characterized by flowers with four or five valvate petals, as many stamens, and a two- to five-celled ovary ripening into an ovoid fleshy drupe with two to four cartilaginous nutlets. There are about 4 species, natives of the Himalayas and Japan. They are smooth shrubs with green branches, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves which are entire, coriaceous, and pellucid-dotted. The odorless whitish flowers are arranged in crowded and much-branched terminal panicles. *S. Japonica*, a dwarf holly-like shrub, is cultivated for the ornamental effect of its dark shining leaves and clusters of bright-red berry-like drupes.

**skim-milk** (skim'milk'), *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed; hence, figuratively, that which lacks substantial quality, as richness or strength; thinness; inferiority.

> O, I could divide myself and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of *skim milk* with so honourable an action!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 36.

**skimming** (skim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skim*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which skims.—2. That which is removed by skimming; scum: chiefly used in the plural.

> They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle, and dregs of the casks.
> *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 7.

3. *pl.* In the coffee trade, the musty part of the coffee which is taken from the bags after being on shipboard.

**skimming-dish** (skim'ing-dish), *n.* A yacht-built boat used on the Florida coast, of flat-iron model, cat- or sloop-rigged, and very wet. *J. A. Henshall.*

**skimming-gate** (skim'ing-gāt), *n.* In *founding.* See *gate*$^1$, 5.

**skimmingly** (skim'ing-li), *adv.* By moving lightly along or over the surface. *Imp. Dict.*

**skimmington** (skim'ing-ton), *n.* [Also *skimington, skimmerton, skimitry;* supposed to have originated in the name of some forgotten scold.] 1. A burlesque procession formerly held in ridicule of a henpecked husband; a cavalcade headed by a person on horseback representing the wife, with another representing the husband seated behind her, facing the horse's tail and holding a distaff, while the woman belabored him with a ladle. These were followed by a crowd, hooting and making "rough music" with horns, pans, and cleavers. The word commonly appears in the phrase *to ride* (the) *skimmington.* Compare the north-country custom of *riding the stang.* [Local, Eng.]

> When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,
> Like pageants of lord may'r, or *skimmington.*
> *Oldham*, Satires (1685). (*Nares.*)

> The *Skimmington* . . . has been long discontinued in England, apparently because female rule has become either milder or less frequent than among our ancestors.
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi., note.

2. A disturbance; a riot; a quarrel.

> There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coif, the former having given a flat lie to the latter.
> *Walpole*, Letters (1753), I. 289. (*Davies.*)

3. A charivari. [Local, U. S.]

**skim-net** (skim'net), *n.* A large dip-net, used on the Potomac and some rivers southward.

**skimp** (skimp), *v.* [A var. or secondary form of *scamp*$^1$ (cf. *crimp*, *cramp*$^1$).] I. *trans.* 1. To deal scant measure to; supply with a meager or insufficient allowance: as, to *skimp* a person in the matter of food.—2. To provide in scant or insufficient quantity; give or deal out sparingly; stint: as, to *skimp* cloth or food.—3. To scamp; slight; do superficially or carelessly: as, to *skimp* a job.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be sparing or parsimonious; economize; save.

> The woman who has worked and schemed and *skimped* to achieve her attire knows the real pleasure and victory of self-adornment.
> *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xix.

2. To scamp work. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**skimp** (skimp), *a.* [< *skimp*, *v.*] Scant in quantity or extent; scarcely sufficient; meager; spare: as, *skimp* fare; a *skimp* outfit. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**skimping** (skim'ping), *p. a.* 1. Sparing; stinting; saving. See *skimp*, *v.*—2. Scanty; meager; containing insufficient material: as, a *skimping* dress. *Halliwell.*—3. Scamped; executed carelessly or in a slighting manner. [Colloq. in all senses.]

> The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretentions.
> *J. S. Brewer*, English Studies, p. 444. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**skimpingly** (skim'ping-li), *adv.* In a skimping manner; scantily; sparingly. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 15.

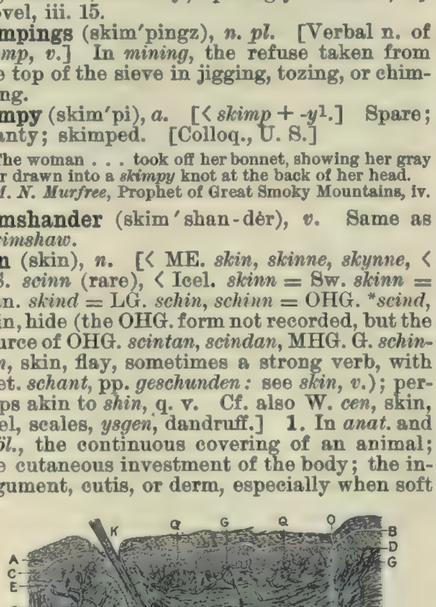
**skimpings** (skim'pingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *skimp*, *v.*] In *mining*, the refuse taken from the top of the sieve in jigging, tozing, or chimming.

**skimpy** (skim'pi), *a.* [< *skimp* + *-y*$^1$.] Spare; scanty; skimped. [Colloq., U. S.]

> The woman . . . took off her bonnet, showing her gray hair drawn into a *skimpy* knot at the back of her head.
> *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, iv.

**skimshander** (skim'shan-dėr), *v.* Same as *scrimshaw.*

**skin** (skin), *n.* [< ME. *skin*, *skinne*, *skynne*, < AS. *scinn* (rare), < Icel. *skinn* = Sw. *skinn* = Dan. *skind* = LG. *schin*, *schinn* = OHG. **scind*, skin, hide (the OHG. form not recorded, but the source of OHG. *scintan*, *scindan*, MHG. G. *schinden*, skin, flay, sometimes a strong verb, with pret. *schant*, pp. *geschunden:* see *skin*, *v.*); perhaps akin to *shin*, q. v. Cf. also W. *cen*, skin, peel, scales, *ysgen*, dandruff.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the continuous covering of an animal; the cutaneous investment of the body; the integument, cutis, or derm, especially when soft and flexible, a hard or rigid skin being called a *shell*, *test*, *exoskeleton*, etc. Skin ordinarily consists of two main divisions or layers: (1) the corium below, a connective-tissue layer, which is vascular, nervous, provided with glands, and is never shed, cast, or molted; (2) the non-vascular epidermis, superficially forming various epidermal or exoskeletal structures, as hair, feathers, hoofs, nails, claws, etc., of more or less dry and hard or horny texture, and either continuously shed in scales and shreds, or periodically molted wholly or in part. See the above technical words, and cuts under *hair*$^1$, 1, and *sweat-gland.*



Semi-diagrammatic Vertical Section of Human Skin, magnified.

A, stratum corneum; B, stratum lucidum; C, stratum granulosum; D, stratum spinosum; E, corium with papillæ; F, subcutaneous fat; G, tactile corpuscles; H, sebaceous gland; I, duct of sebaceous gland; J, Pacinian corpuscles; K, shaft of hair; L, root-sheath of hair; M, root of hair; N, arrector pili muscle; O, duct of sweat-gland; P, sweat-gland; Q, blood-vessels.

> Can the Ethiopian change his *skin*, or the leopard his spots?
> Jer. xiii. 23.

> I'll not shed her blood;
> Nor scar that whiter *skin* of hers than snow,
> And smooth as monumental alabaster.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 4.

> Soon a wrinkled *Skin* plump Flesh invades!
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. The integument of an animal stripped from the body, with or without its appendages; a hide, pelt, or fur, either raw and green, or variously cured, dressed, or tanned. In the trades and in commerce the term is applied only to the skins of the smaller animals, the skins of the larger animals being called *hides:* thus, an ox-*hide*, a goat*skin*, cow*hide* boots, calf*skin* shoes, etc. See cut under *hide.*

> A serpent *skynne* doon on this tree men lete
> Avaylant be to save it in greet hete.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

> Robes of buffalo and beaver,
> *Skins* of otter, lynx, and ermine.
> *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xvi.

3. In museums, the outer covering of an animal, preserved for examination or exhibition with the fur, feathers, etc., but not mounted or set up in imitation of life.—4. A water-vessel made of the whole or nearly the whole skin of a goat or other beast; a wine-skin. See cut under *bottle.*

> No man putteth new wine into old wine-*skins:* else the wine will burst the *skins*, and the wine perisheth, and the *skins.*
> Mark ii. 22 (R. V.).

5. That which resembles skin in nature or use; the outer coat or covering of anything; especially, the exterior coating or layer of any substance when firmer or tougher than the interior; a rind or peel: as, the *skin* of fruit or plants; the *skin* (putamen) of an egg.

> We at time of year
> Do wound the bark, the *skin* of our fruit-trees.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 58.

> These blanks [for files] are now . . . soft and free from scale, or what is known as the *skin* of the steel.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 33.

6. *Naut.:* (*a*) That part of a furled sail which is on the outside and covers the whole. (*b*) The planking or iron plating which covers the ribs of a vessel on the inside; also, the thin plating on the outer side of the ribs of an armor-plated iron ship.

> The [life-]boat has two distinct *skins* of planking, diagonal to the boat's keel and contrary to each other.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 571.

7. A mean, stingy person; a skinflint. [Slang.]

> Occasionally he would refer to the president of the Offshore Wrecking Company, his former employer, as that *skin.*
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 227.

8. A hot punch of whisky made in the glass; a whisky-skin. [Slang.]—**By** or **with the skin of one's teeth,** against great odds; by very slight chances in one's favor; narrowly; barely.

> I am escaped *with the skin of my teeth.* Job xix. 20.

**Clean-skins,** wild cattle that have never been branded. Compare *maverick.* [Australia.]

> These *clean skins*, as they are often called to distinguish them from the branded cattle, are supposed to belong to the cattle-owner on whose run they emerge from their shelter.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 206.

**Gold-beaters' skin.** See *gold-beater.*—**Hyson skin.** See *hyson.*—**In** or **with a whole skin,** without bodily injury; hence, with impunity.

> He had resolv'd that day
> To sleep *in a whole skin.*
> *Marquis of Huntley's Retreat* (Child's Ballads, VII. 271).

**Papillæ of the skin.** See *papilla.*—**Pupilary skin-reflex.** See *reflex.*—**Skin book,** a book written on skin or parchment. [Rare and affected.]

> Seinte Marherete, the Meiden ant Martyr, in old English. First Edited from the *Skin Books* in 1862.
> *Seinte Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), Title.

**To save one's skin,** to come off without injury; escape bodily harm.

> We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to *save* both *his skin* and his credit.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**White skin,** a technical name for the white leather largely used for lining boots and shoes. =**Syn. 1, 2,** and **5.** *Skin, Hide, Pelt, Rind, Peel, Husk, Hull.* *Skin* is the general word for the external covering or tissue of an animal, including man, and for coatings of fruits, especially such coatings as are thin, as of apples. *Hide* applies especially to the skin of large domestic animals, as horses and oxen. *Pelt* is an untanned skin of a beast with the hair on. *Rind* is used somewhat generally of the bark of trees, the natural covering of fruit, etc. *Peel* is the skin or rind of a fruit, which is easily removable by peeling off: as, orange-*peel;* the *peel* of a banana. *Husk* is an easily removable integument of certain plants, especially Indian corn. A *hull* is generally smaller than a *husk*, perhaps less completely covering the fruit: as, strawberry-*hulls;* raspberry-*hulls.*

**skin** (skin), *v.;* pret. and pp. *skinned*, ppr. *skinning.* [< *skin*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To provide with skin; cover as with a skin.

> It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 147.

> Really, by the side of Sir James, he looks like a death's head *skinned* over for the occasion.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

2. To strip the skin from; flay; peel.

> Prince Geraint. . . . dismounting like a man
> That *skins* the wild beast after slaying him,
> Stript from the three dead wolves of woman born
> The three gay suits of armour which they wore.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To strip or peel off; remove by turning back and drawing off inside out. [Colloq.]

> *Skin* the stockings off, . . . or you'll bust 'em.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxi.

4. To strip of valuable properties or possessions; fleece; plunder; rob; cheat; swindle. [Slang, U. S.]

> The jury had orter consider how rilin' 'tis tuh have a feller *skin* ye out er fifty dollars — all the money ye got.
> *The Century*, XL. 214.

> The *skinning* of the land by sending away its substance in hard wheat is an improvidence of natural resources.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 559.

5. To copy or pretend to learn by employment of irregular or forbidden expedients, as a college exercise: as, to *skin* an example in mathematics by copying the solution. [College slang.]

> Never *skin* a lesson which it requires any ability to learn.
> *Yale Lit. Mag.*, XV. 81.

> Classical men were continually tempted to *skin* (copy) the solutions of these examples.
> *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 457.

**Skinned cat**, the burbot, or fresh-water ling, *Lota maculosa*: a trade-name. [Lake Michigan.] — **Skinned rabbit**, a very lean person. — **To skin a flint.** See *flint*. — **To skin the cat**, in gymnastic exercises, to raise the feet and legs upward between the arms extended from a bar, and then draw the body over. **To skin up a sail** (*naut.*), to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furled smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yards.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become covered with skin; grow a new skin; cicatrize: as, a wound *skins* over.—2. To accomplish anything by irregular, underhand, or dishonest means; specifically, in college use, to employ forbidden or unfair methods or expedients in preparing for recitation or examination. [Slang.]

> "In our examinations," says a correspondent, "many of the fellows cover the palms of their hands with dates, and when called upon for a given date, they read it off directly from their hands. Such persons *skin*."
> *B. H. Hall*, College Words and Customs, p. 430.

3. To slip away; abscond; make off. [Slang.] — **To skin out.** (*a*) To depart hastily and secretly; slip away. [Slang.]

> Sitting Bull *skinned out* from the Yellowstone Valley and sought refuge in Canada.
> *New York Times.*

(*b*) To range wide, as a dog in the field. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

**skin-area** (skin'ā"rē-ạ̈), *n.* See *skin-friction*.

**skin-boat** (skin'bōt), *n.* A coracle, or rawhide boat; a bull-boat. See cut under *coracle*.

**skin-bone** (skin'bōn), *n.* An ossification in or of the skin; any dermal bone.

**skin-bound** (skin'bound), *a.* Having the skin drawn tightly over the flesh; hidebound. — **Skin-bound disease.** (*a*) Sclerodermia. (*b*) Sclerema neonatorum.

**skinch** (skinch), *v.* [A var. of *skimp*, with terminal variation as in *bump*$^{2}$, *bunch*$^{2}$, *hump*, *hunch*. Cf. *skingy*.] I. *trans.* To stint; scrimp; give short allowance of. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be sparing or parsimonious; pinch; save. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skinck**, *n.* Same as *skink*$^{2}$.

**skin-coat** (skin'kōt), *n.* The skin.

> You are the hare of whom the proverb goes,
> Whose valour plucks dead lions by the beard:
> I'll smoke your *skin-coat*, an I catch you right.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 139.

**To curry one's skin-coat**, to beat a person severely. *Halliwell.*

**skin-deep** (skin'dēp'), *a.* Not penetrating or extending deeper than the thickness of the skin; superficial.

> That "beauty is only *skindeep*" is itself but a *skindeep* observation.
> *H. Spencer.*

**skin-deep** (skin'dēp'), *adv.* In a superficial manner; superficially; slightly.

**skin-eater** (skin'ē"tėr), *n.* An insect that preys upon or infests prepared skins, as furs and specimens of natural history. (*a*) One of various tineid moths. (*b*) A beetle of the family *Dermestidæ*: a museum-pest.

**skinflint** (skin'flint), *n.* [< *skin*, *v.*, + obj. *flint*.] One who makes use of contemptible means to get or save money; a mean, niggardly, or avaricious person; a miser.

> "It would have been long," said Oldbuck, . . . "ere my womankind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skin-flint*."
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

**skin-friction** (skin'frik"shon), *n.* The friction between a solid and a fluid, arising from the drag exerted on the surface of the body by the fluid particles sliding past it. The area of the immersed surface of a body is called its *skin-area*.

> The two principal causes of the resistance to the motion of a ship are the *skin friction* and the production of waves.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 518.

**skinful** (skin'fůl), *n.* [< *skin* + *-ful*.] 1. The contents of a full leather skin or bag. See *skin*, *n.*, 4.

> Well do I remember how at each well the first *skinful* was tasted all around.
> *The Century*, XXIX. 652.

2. As much as one can contain, especially of strong drink of any kind: as, a *skinful* of beer.

> He wept to think each thoughtless youth
> Contained of wickedness a *skinful*.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Sir Macklin.

**skin-game** (skin'gām), *n.* A game, as of cards, in which one player has no chance against another, as when the cards are stocked or other tricks are played to cheat or fleece; any confidence-game. [Slang.]

**skin-graft** (skin'gråft), *n.* Same as *graft*$^{2}$, 3.

> To facilitate the process of healing, *skin-grafts* were transferred from the arm.
> *Medical News*, LII. 416.

**skin-grafting** (skin'gråf"ting), *n.* An operation whereby particles of healthy skin are transplanted from the body of the same or another person to a wound or burned surface, to form a new skin. Also called *Reverdin's operation* or *method*.

> I had been doing "quill-grafting" in the same manner that "*skin-grafting*" is done to-day.
> *Medical News*, LII. 276.

**skingy** (skin'ji), *a.* [Var. of **skinchy*, < *skinch* + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Stingy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —2. Cold; nipping: noting the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skin-house** (skin'hous), *n.* A gambling-house where skin-games are played. [Slang, U. S.]

**skink**$^{1}$ (skingk), *v.* [< ME. *skinken*, *skynken*, usually assibilated *shenken*, *schenken*, *schenchen*, < AS. *scencan*, pour out drink, = OFries. *skenka*, *schanka* = D. *schenken* = MLG. *schenken* = OHG. *scenkan*, *scenchan*, MHG. G. *schenken* (> OF. *escancer*, pour out drink) = Icel. *skenkja*, serve, drink, fill one's cup, = Sw. *skänka* = Dan. *skjænke*, pour out, drink; prob. orig. pour or draw through a pipe, from the noun represented by *shank*$^{1}$: see *shank*$^{1}$. Cf. *nuncheon*. For the form *skink*, as related to **shench*, ME. *schenchen*, cf. *drink*, *drench*$^{1}$.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw or pour out (liquor); serve for drinking; offer or present (drink, etc.).

> Bacus the wyn hem *skynketh* al aboute.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 478.

> Our glass of life runs wine, the vintner *skinks* it.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 1.

2. To fill with liquor; pour liquor into.

> Weoren tha bernes [men],
> *i-scængte* mid beore,
> & tha drihliche gumen,
> weoren win-drunken. *Layamon*, l. 8124.

> I'll have them *skink* my standing bowls with wine.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

II. *intrans.* To draw, pour out, or serve liquor or drink.

> For that cause [they] called this new city by the name of Naloi: that is, *skinck* or poure in.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 480.

> Where every jovial tinker for his chink
> May cry, mine host, to crambe, "Give us drink,
> And do not slink, but *skink*."
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 3.

> Fair Annie's taen a silver can,
> Afore the bride to *skink*.
> *Sweet Annie; Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 388).

[Now provincial in all senses.]

**skink**$^{1}$ (skingk), *n.* [= MLG. *schenke* = MHG. *schenke*, G. *ge-schenk*, drink, = Icel. *skenkr*, the serving of drink at a meal, present, = Sw. *skänk* = Dan. *skjænk*, sideboard, bar, also gift, present, donation; from the verb.] 1. Drink; any liquor used as a beverage.

> The wine! — there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puir, thin, fusionless *skink* it was. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well.

2. A skinker. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

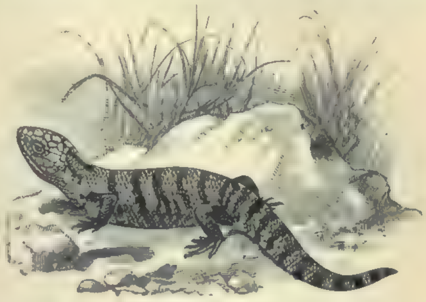
> In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the skinker, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire, or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family.
> *Halliwell.*

**skink**$^{2}$ (skingk), *n.* [= OFries. *skunka*, *schonk*, leg, bone, ham, = D. *schonk*, a bone in a piece of meat, = G. *schinken*, a ham, etc.: see *shank*$^{1}$. Cf. *skink*$^{1}$.] A shin-bone of beef; also, soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy parts. [Scotch.]

> Scotch *skinck*, which is a pottage of strong nutriment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 45.

**skink**$^{3}$ (skingk), *n.* [Also *scinc*, and formerly *scink*, *scinque*; = F. *scinque*; < L. *scincos*, *scincus*, < Gr. σκίγκος, a kind of lizard common in Asia and Africa, prob. the adda.] A scincoid lizard; any member of the family *Scincidæ* in a broad sense, as the adda, *Scincus officinalis*, to which the name probably first attached. They are harmless creatures, some inches long, natives mostly of warm countries, with small, sometimes rudimentary limbs, and generally smooth scales. Those with well-formed legs resemble other lizards, but some (as of the scarcely separable family *Anguidæ*) are more snake-like or even worm-like, as the slow-worm of Europe. Common skinks in the United States are the blue-tailed, *Eumeces fasciatus*, and the ground-skink, *Oligosoma laterale*. See *Anguis*, *Eumeces*, *Seps*, and cuts under *Cyclodus* and *Scincus*.

> Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian *Skink*,
> Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink).
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.



Skink (*Cyclodus gigas*).

**skinker** (sking'kėr), *n.* [< *skink*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who draws or pours out liquor; a tapster; a server of drink; hence, the landlord of an alehouse or tavern. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> Jack *skinker*, fill it full;
> A pledge unto the health of heavenly Alvida.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

> A little further off, some old-fashioned *skinkers* and drawers, all with portentously red noses, were spreading a banquet on the leaf-strewn earth.
> *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 245.

**skinking** (sking'king), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skink*$^{1}$, *v.*] Watery; thin; washy. [Scotch.]

> Ye pow'rs wha mak' mankind your care,
> And dish them out their bill o' fare,
> Auld Scotland wants nae *skinking* ware
> That jaups in luggies. *Burns*, To a Haggis.

**skinkle**$^{1}$ (sking'kl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *skink*$^{1}$.] To sprinkle. [Scotch.]

**skinkle**$^{2}$ (sking'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skinkled*, ppr. *skinkling*. [Appar. a remote freq. of *shine* (AS. *scīnan*).] To sparkle; glisten. [Scotch.]

> The cleading that fair Annet had on,
> It *skinkled* in their een.
> *Lord Thomas and Fair Annet* (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

**skinless** (skin'les), *a.* [< *skin* + *-less*.] Having no skin, or having a very thin skin: as, *skinless* fruit.

> In the midst of all this chaos grinned from the chimney-piece . . . a tall cast of Michael Angelo's well-known *skinless* model. *C. Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

**Skinless oat.** See *oat*. — **Skinless pea.** See *pea*$^{1}$, 1.

**skinlet**† (skin'let), *n.* Thin skin. [Rare.]

> *Cuticola*, any filme, or *skinlet*, or thin rinde or pille.
> *Florio*, 1611.

**skin-merchant** (skin'mėr"chant), *n.* 1. A dealer in skins. Hence —2. A recruiting-officer. [Slang.]

> I am a manufacturer of honour and glory — vulgarly call'd a recruiting dealer, or more vulgarly still, a *skin-merchant*. *Burgoyne*, Lord of the Manor, iii. 2.

**skinned** (skind), *a.* [< ME. *skynned*; < *skin* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a skin: chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, thick-*skinned*, thin-*skinned*.

> In another Yle ben folk that gon upon hire Hondes and hire Feet, as Bestes: and thei ben alle *skynned* and fedred, and thei wolde lepen als lightly in to Trees, and fro Tree to Tree, as it were Squyrelles or Apes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 206.

> Oh here they come. They are delicately *skinn'd* and limb'd. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iii.

**skinner** (skin'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *skinnere*, *skynner*, *skynnare* = Icel. *skinnari* = Sw. *skinnare* = Dan. dial. *skinder*, a dealer in skins, a skinner, tanner; as *skin*, *n.*, + *-er*$^{1}$. In sense of 'one who skins' the word is later, = D. *schinder* = LG. *schinner* = MHG. G. *schinder*; as *skin*, *v.*, + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who deals in skins of any sort, as hides, furs, or parchments; a furrier.

> We haue sent you a *Skinner*, . . . to viewe and see such furres as you shall cheape or buye.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 298.

2. One who removes the skin, as from animals; a flayer.

> Then the Hockster immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners*, who are at hand, and ready to take off his hide.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

3. One who strips or robs; a plunderer; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, one of a body of

marauders during the revolutionary war, professedly belonging to the American side, who infested the region between the British and American lines in New York, and committed depredations, especially upon the loyalists. [Slang.]

This poor opinion of the *Skinners* was not confined to Mr. Cæsar Thompson. . . . The convenience, and perhaps the necessities, of the leaders of the American arms in the neighbourhood of New York had induced them to employ certain subordinate agents, of extremely irregular habits, in executing their lesser plans of annoying the enemy. *Cooper*, The Spy, i.

There were two sets of these scapegraces—the "Cowboys," or cattle-thieves, and the "*Skinners*," who took everything they could find. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 511.

**4.** A bird fat enough to burst the skin on falling to the ground when shot. [Slang.]

**skinnery**† (skin'ėr-i), *n.* [ME. *skynnery*; < *skin* + *-ery*.] Skins or furs collectively.

To drapery & *skynnery* euer haue ye a sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

**skinniness** (skin'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being skinny, or like skin.—**2.** Leanness; emaciation.

**skinning-table** (skin'ing-tā"bl), *n.* A taxidermists' table, provided with appliances for skinning and stuffing objects of natural history.

With such precautions as these, birds most liable to be soiled reach the *skinning-table* in perfect order. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 18.

**skinny** (skin'i), *a.* [< *skin* + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Consisting of or having the nature of skin; resembling skin or film; cutaneous; membranous.

And [it cureth] the bones charged with purulent and *skinny* matter. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii., Proeme.

Our ministers, . . . like a seething pot set to cool, sensibly exhale and reak out the greatest part of that zeal and those gifts which were formerly in them, settling in a *skinny* congealment of ease and sloth at the top. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**2.** Tough and firm or dense, but not hard: as, the *skinny* covering of a bird's beak: distinguished from *horny*.

What is most remarkable in these [whistling ducks] is that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a *skinny*, or, more properly, cartilaginous substance. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 5.

**3.** Characterized by skinniness; showing skin with little appearance of flesh under it; lean; emaciated.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 45.

I fear thee, ancient mariner,
I fear thy *skinny* hand.
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iv.

**4.** Miserly; stingy; mean. Compare *skin*, *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

As a rule, the whole of the men in a factory would contribute, and *skinny* ones were not let off easily. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 246.

**skin-planting** (skin'plan"ting), *n.* Same as *skin-grafting*.

**skin-sensory** (skin'sen"sọ̄-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epidermis and the principal parts of the nervous system: an embryological term applied to the outer germ-layer or ectoderm of the embryo, whence the above-named tissues and organs are derived.

**skin-tight** (skin'tīt), *a.* Fitting like the skin; as tight as the skin; pressing close on the skin; glove-tight.

Pink *skin-tight* breeches met his high patent-leather boots at the knee. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 91.

**skintling** (skint'ling), *adv.* [Appar. for **squintling*, < *squint* + *-ling*$^2$.] At an angle. [Colloq.]

When dry [the bricks] . . . are carried in wheel-barrows and set *skintling*, or at angles across each other, to allow the heat to pass between them in the down-draught kilns. *Science*, XIII. 335.

**skin-wool** (skin'wůl), *n.* Wool taken from the dead skin, as distinguished from that shorn from the living animal.

**skio, skeo** (skyō), *n.* [< Norw. *skjaa*, a shed, esp., like *fiske-skjaa*, a 'fish-shed,' a shed in which to dry fish.] A fishermen's shed or hut. [Orkney Islands.]

He would substitute better houses for the *skeoes*, or sheds, built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

**skip**$^1$ (skip), *v.*: pret. and pp. *skipped* or *skipt*, ppr. *skipping*. [< ME. *skippen*, *skyppen*. Origin uncertain: (*a*) according to Skeat, < Ir. *sgiob*, snatch (found in pp. *sgiobtha*, snatched away, *sgiob*, a snatch, grasp), = Gael. *sgiab*, start or move suddenly, snatch or pull at anything, = W. *ysgipio*, snatch away; (*b*) less prob. connected with Icel. *skopa*, run, *skoppa*, spin like a top.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move suddenly or hastily (in a specified direction); go with a leap or spring; bound; dart.

Whan she saugh that Romayns wan the toun,
She took hir children alle, and *skipte* adoun
Into the fyr, and chees rather to dye
Than any Romayn dide hire vileynye.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 674.

And he castide awey his cloth & *skippide* and cam to him. *Wyclif*, Mark x. 50.

O'er the hills o' Glentanar you'll *skip* in an hour.
*Baron of Brackley* (Child's Ballads, VI. 191).

**2.** To take light, dancing steps; leap about, as in sport; jump lightly; caper; frisk; specifically, to skip the rope (see below).

Ne'er trust me, but she danceth!
Summer is in her face now, and she *skippeth!*
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

When going ashore, one attired like a woman lay groveling on the sand, whilest the rest *skipt* about him in a ring. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

Can any information be given as to the origin of the custom of *skipping* on Good Friday? . . . It was generally practised with the long rope, from six to ten, or more, grown-up people *skipping* at one rope. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 407.

**3.** To make sudden changes with omissions; especially, to change about in an arbitrary manner: as, to *skip* about in one's reading.

Quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 212.

The vibrant accent *skipping* here and there,
Just as it pleased invention or despair.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

**4.** To pass without notice; make omission, as of certain passages in reading or writing: often followed by *over*.

I don't know why they *skipped over* Lady Betty, who, if there were any question of beauty, is, I think, as well as her sister. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 33.

**5.** To take one's self off hurriedly; make off: as, he collected the money and *skipped*. [Slang.]—**6.** In *music*, to pass or progress from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant from it. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Skip, Trip, Hop, Leap, Bound, Spring, Jump, Vault.* *Skipping* is more than *tripping* and less than *leaping*, *bounding*, *springing*, or *jumping*; like *tripping*, it implies lightness of spirits or joy. It is about equal to *hopping*, but *hopping* is rather heavy and generally upon one foot or with the feet together, while *skipping* uses the feet separately or one after the other. A *hop* is shorter than a *jump*, and a *jump* than a *leap*: as, the *hop* of a toad; the *jump* of a frog; the *leap* of a marsh-frog; a *jump* from a fence; a *leap* from a second-story window. *Skip*, *trip*, *bound*, and *spring* imply elasticity; *bound*, *spring*, *leap*, and *vault* imply vigorous activity. *Vault* implies that one has something on which to rest one or both hands; *vaulting* is either upon or over something, as a horse, a fence, and therefore is largely an upward movement; the other movements may be chiefly horizontal.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To leap over; cross with a skip or bound.

Tom could move with lordly grace,
Dick nimbly *skipt* the gutter.
*Swift*, Tom and Dick.

**2.** To pass over without action or notice; disregard; pass by.

Let not thy sword *skip* one. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 110.

He entailes the Brecon estate on the issue male of his eldest son, and, in defailer, to *skip* the 2d son . . . and to come to the third. *Aubrey*, Lives, William Aubrey.

I could write about its [Halifax's] free-school system, and its many noble charities. But the reader always *skips* such things. *C. D. Warner*, Baddeck, ii.

**3.** To cause to skip or bound; specifically, to throw (a missile) so as to cause it to make a series of leaps along a surface.

The doctor could *skip* them [stones] clear across the stream—four skips and a landing on the other bank. *Joseph Kirkland*, The McVeys, v.

**To skip** or **jump the rope**, to jump over a rope slackly held and kept in steady revolution over one's head, the leaps being taken just in time to allow the rope to pass between the feet and the ground. The ends of the rope may be held in the hands of the skipper, or by two other persons so placed as to give it a large radius of revolution. It is a common amusement of young girls.

**skip**$^1$ (skip), *n.* [< *skip*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A leap; a spring; a bound.

And with an active *skip* remount themselves again,
Leaving the Roman horse behind them on the plain.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 195.

He fetched divers *skips*, and cried out, "I have found it, I have found it!" *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 383.

The things that mount the rostrum with a *skip*,
And then skip down again. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 409.

**2.** A passing over or disregarding; an omission; specifically, in *music*, a melodic progression from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant. Also called *salto*.—**3.** That which is skipped; anything which is passed over or disregarded. [Rare.]

No man who has written so much is so seldom tiresome. In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which, in our school days, we used to call *skip*. Yet he often wrote on subjects which are generally considered dull. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

**4.** In the games of bowls and curling, the player who acts as captain, leader, or director of a side or team, and who usually plays the last bowl or stone which his team has to play. Also called *skipper*.—**5.** A college servant; a scout. [Dublin University slang.]

Conducting himself in all respects . . . as his, the aforesaid Lorrequer's, own man, *skip*, valet, or flunkey. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xi.

**6.** In *sugar-making*, the amount or charge of syrup in the pans at one time.—**Hop, skip, and jump.** See *hop*$^1$.—**Skip-tooth saw,** a saw with every alternate tooth removed.

**skip**$^2$ (skip), *n.* [A var. of *skep*, q. v.] In *mining*, an iron box for raising ore, differing from the kibble in that it runs between guides, while the kibble hangs free. In metal-mines the name is sometimes given to the box when it has wheels and runs on rails.

**skip-brain**† (skip'brān), *a.* Shuttle-witted; flighty; fickle. [Rare.]

This *skipp-braine* Fancie moves these easie movers
To loue what ere hath but a glimpse of good.
*Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 30. (*Davies.*)

**Skipetar** (skip'e-tär), *n.* [Albanian *Skipetar*, lit. mountaineer, < *skipe*, a mountain.] **1.** An Albanian or Arnaut. See *Albanian*.—**2.** The language of the Albanians: same as *Albanian*.

**skip-hegrie** (skip'heg"ri), *n.* Same as *hegrie*.

**skipjack** (skip'jak), *n.* [< *skip*$^1$ + *jack*$^1$.] **1.** A shallow, impertinent fellow; an insignificant fop; a puppy.

These villains, that can never leave grinning! . . . to see how this *skip-jack* looks at me! *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

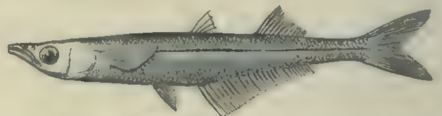
What, know'st thou, *skipjack*, whom thou villain call'st? *Greene*, Alphonsus, i.

**2**†. Formerly, a youth who rode horses up and down, showing them off with a view to sale.

The boyes, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jades up and downe are called *skip-jacks*.
*Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle Light, x. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**3.** The merrythought of a fowl made into a little toy by a twisted thread and a small piece of stick. (*Halliwell.*) A similar skipjack is oftener made of the breastbone of a goose or duck, across the costal processes of which is twisted a piece of twine with a little stick, the latter being stuck at the other end with a bit of shoemaker's wax. As the adhesion of the stick to the wax suddenly gives way, under the continued tension of the twisted string, the toy skips into the air, or turns a somersault. Also called *jumping-jack*.

**4.** In *ichth.*, one of several different fishes which dart through and sometimes skip out of the water. (*a*) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (*b*) The herring, or Ohio shad, *Clupea chrysochloris*, of little economical value, related to the alewife. (*c*) The saurel, *Trachurus saurus*: same as *scad*$^1$, 2. (*d*) The hairtail, a trichiuroid fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [Indian river, Florida.] (*e*) The jurel, buffalo-jack, or jack-fish, a carangoid, *Caranx pisquetos*. [Florida.] (*f*) The runner, a carangoid fish, *Elegatis pinnulatus*. [Key West.] (*g*) A scombroid fish, *Sarda chilensis*, the bonito. See cut under *bonito*. [California.] (*h*) The butterfish, a stromateoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*. See cut under *butter-fish*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.] (*i*) The brook-silversides, *Labidesthes sicculus*, a graceful little fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, found in ponds and brooks of the Mississippi watershed. It is 3½ inches long, translucent olive-green, the back dotted with black, the sides with a very distinct silvery band bounded above by a black line.



Skipjack (*Labidesthes sicculus*), about natural size.

**5.** In *entom.*, a click-beetle or snapping-beetle; an elater; any member of the *Elateridæ*. See cut under *click-beetle*.—**6.** A form of boat used on the Florida coast, built very flat, with little or no sheer, and with chubby bows. *J. A. Henshall.*

**skip-kennel**† (skip'ken"el), *n.* [< *skip*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *kennel*$^2$.] One who has to jump the gutters: a contemptuous name for a lackey or footboy.

Every scullion and *skipkennel* had liberty to tell his master his own. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, No. 2.

You have no professed enemy except the rabble, and my lady's waiting-woman, who are sometimes apt to call you *skip-kennel*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

**skip-mackerel** (skip'mak"ẹ-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

**skipper**$^1$ (skip'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *skippere*, *skyppare*; < *skip*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which skips or jumps; a leaper; a dancer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.—**2**†. A locust.

This wind hem brogte the *skipperes*,
He deden on gres [grass] and coren [corn] deres [harm].
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3087.

**3**†. A trifling, thoughtless person; a skipjack.

*Skipper*, stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 341.

4. In *entom.*: (*a*) A hesperian; any butterfly of the family *Hesperidæ*: so called from their quick, darting, or jerky flight. Also called *hopper*. See cut under *Hesperia*. (*b*) The larva of the cheese-fly, *Piophila casei*; a cheese-hopper. See cut under *cheese-fly*. (*c*) One of certain water-beetles or -boatmen of the family *Notonectidæ*. See cut under *water-boatman*. (*d*) A skipjack, snapping-bug, or click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*.—5. The saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus*. See cut under *saury*.—6. Same as *skip*$^1$, 4.—**Lulworth skipper**, a small hesperian butterfly, *Pamphila actæon*: so called by English collectors, from its abundance at Lulworth, England.

**skipper**$^2$ (skip′ėr), *v. i.* [A freq. of *skip*$^1$.] To move with short skips; skip. [Rare.]

A grass-finch *skippered* to the top of a stump.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

**skipper**$^3$ (skip′ėr), *n.* [< D. *schipper* (= Sw. *skeppare* = Dan. *skipper*), a shipper, sailor, navigator, = E. *shipper*: see *shipper*.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain; hence, in familiar use, one having the principal charge in any kind of vessel.

Young Patrick Spens is the best *skipper*
That ever sail'd the sea.
*Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 338).

The *skipper* hauled at the heavy sail.
*Whittier*, Wreck of Rivermouth.

**Skipper's daughters**, tall white-crested waves, such as are seen at sea in windy weather; whitecaps.

It was gray, harsh, easterly weather, the swell ran pretty high, and out in the open there were *skipper's daughters*.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Education of an Engineer.

**skipper**$^4$ (skip′ėr), *n.* [Prob. < W. *ysgubor*, a barn, = Ir. *sgiobol* = Gael. *sgiobal*, a barn, granary. Otherwise a var. of **skippen* for *shippen*, a shed.] A barn; an outhouse; a shed or other place of shelter used as a lodging. [Cant.]

Now let each tripper
Make a retreat into the *skipper*,
And couch a hogs-head till the dark man 's past.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

**skipper**$^4$ (skip′ėr), *v. i.* [< *skipper*$^4$, *n.*] To take shelter in a barn, shed, or other rude lodging: sometimes with indefinite *it*. [Cant.]

If the weather is fine and mild, they prefer "*skippering it*" that is, sleeping in an outhouse or hay-field - to going to a union.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 401.

**skipper-bird** (skip′ėr-bėrd), *n.* One who sleeps in barns, outhouses, or other rude places of shelter; a vagrant; a tramp. [Cant.]

The best places in England for *skipper-birds* (parties that never go to lodging-houses, but to barns or outhouses, sometimes without a blanket).
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

**skipper-boy**† (skip′ėr-boi), *n.* A boy sailor.

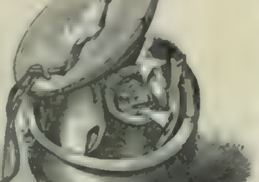
O up bespak the *skipper-boy*,
I wat he spak too high.
*William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

**skippership** (skip′ėr-ship), *n.* [< *skipper*$^3$ + *-ship*.] 1. The office or rank of a skipper, or master of a small vessel.—2. A fee paid to the skipper of a cod-fisher in excess of his share of the proceeds of the voyage. [Massachusetts.]

**skippet**$^1$† (skip′et), *n.* [Appar. formed by Spenser, < **skip* (AS. *scip*), a ship, + *-et*.] A small boat.

Upon the banck they sitting did espy
A daintie damsell dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floting did appeare.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 14.

**skippet**$^2$ (skip′et), *n.* [< *skip*$^2$, *skep*, + *-et*.] 1. A circular box used for covering and protecting a seal. Old documents were commonly sealed by means of a ribbon which passed through the parchment and to which was affixed a large circular wax seal, not attached to the parchment itself, but hanging below its edge. The skippet used to protect such a seal was commonly turned of wood like a shallow box with a cover formed of a simple disk of wood held to the box by strings passed through eyelet-holes.


Skippet.

These indentures are contained in volumes bound in purple velvet, the seals of the different parties being preserved in silver *skippets* attached to the volumes by silken cords.
*Athenæum*, No. 3085, p. 783.

2. A small round vessel with a long handle, used for lading water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skipping** (skip′ing), *p. a.* 1. Performing any act indicated by skip, in any sense; especially, taking skips or leaps; frisking; hence, flighty; giddy; volatile.

Allay with some cold drops of modesty
Thy *skipping* spirit. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 196.

2. Characterized by skips or leaps.

An Ethiopian, poore, and accompanyed with few of his nation, who, fantastically clad, doth dance in their processions with a *skipping* motion, and distortion of his body, not unlike our Antiques. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

**skippingly** (skip′ing-li), *adv.* In a skipping manner; by skips or leaps.

**skipping-rope** (skip′ing-rōp), *n.* A piece of small rope, with or without wooden handles, used by children in the sport of skipping the rope. Also called *jumping-rope* and *skip-rope*. See *to skip the rope*, under *skip*$^1$.

**skipping-teach** (skip′ing-tēch), *n.* In *sugar-making*, a kind of pan for removing concentrated syrups from open evaporating-pans. It fills, when lowered into the evaporating-pans, through an inwardly opening and outwardly closing valve, and after filling is raised so that syrup adhering to its exterior may drip back, to avoid waste in transferring its contents. Improved modern evaporating-pans have rendered this device practically obsolete.

**skip-rope** (skip′rōp), *n.* Same as *skipping-rope*.

**skip-shaft** (skip′shȧft), *n.* In *mining*, a special shaft for the ascent and descent of the skip.

**skip-wheel** (skip′hwēl), *n.* In a carding-machine, a wheel which regulates the mechanism for lifting the top flats in a prearranged order for their successive cleaning. The method is generally to lift every alternate flat; but in some cases the flats near the feeding-cylinder become soonest clogged, and are lifted more frequently than the others.

**skir**†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *scur*$^1$.

**skirgaliard**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *skyrgalyard*; cf. *galliard*, *n.*, 1.] A wild, gay, dissipated fellow. *Halliwell.*

Syr *skyrgalyard*, ye were so skyt,
Your wyll than ran before your wyt.
*Skelton*, Against the Scottes, l. 101.

**skirk**†, *v. i.* [A var. of *scrike*$^1$, *shriek*.] To shriek.

I, like a tender-hearted wench, *skirked* out for fear of the devil. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. (*Davies.*)

**skirl**, *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shirl*$^1$ for *shrill*.

**skirlcock** (skėrl′kok), *n.* The mistlethrush: so called from its harsh note. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skirling** (skėr′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skirl*, *v.*] The act of emitting a shrill sound; also, a shrill sound; a skirl. [Scotch.]

**skirm**†, *v.* [ME. *skirmen*, *skyrmen*, < OF. *eskermir*, *eskiermir*, *esquermir*, *esquiermir*, *escremir*, *escrimer*, *scrimir*, also *eskermer*, *escremer*, fence, play at fence, lay hard about one, F. *escrimer*, fence, = Pr. *escrimir*, *escremir* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare*, *schermire*, fence, < OHG. *scirman*, *scirmen*, shield, protect, MHG. *schirmen*, *schermen*, shield, defend, fight, G. *schirmen*, shield, defend, < OHG. *scirm*, *scerm*, MHG. *schirm*, *scherm*, G. *schirm*, a shield, screen, shelter, guard (> It. *schermo*, protection, defense); cf. Gr. *σκίρον*, a parasol, *σκιά*, shade, shadow. Hence ult. *skirmish*, *scrimmage*, and (< F.) *escrime*, *scrimer*.] I. *intrans.* To fence; skirmish.

There the Sarsyns were strawyd wyde,
And bygane to *skyrme* bylyve,
As al the worlde schul to-dryve.
*Wright*, Seven Sages, l. 2693.

II. *trans.* To fence with; fight; strike.

Aschatus with skath [thou] wold *skirme* to the deth,
That is my fader so fre, and thi first graunser.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13601.

**skirmery**†, *n.* [ME. *skirmerie*, < OF. *escrimerie*, < *escrimer*, fence: see *skirm*.] Defense; skirmishing.

The kynge Bohors, that moche cowde of *skirmerie*, resceyved the stroke on his shelde, and he smote so harde that a gret quarter fill on the launde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

**skirmish** (skėr′mish), *n.* [Also dial. or colloq. *scrimmage*, *skrimmage*; early mod. E. also *skirmage*, *scarmage*, *scarmoge*; < ME. *scarmishe*, *scarmysshe*, *scarmich*, *scarmych*, *scarmuch*, *scharmus*, < OF. (and F.) *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa* = Sp. *escaramuza* = Pg. *escaramuça* = It. *scaramuccia*, prop. *schermugio* (the *scaramuccia* form being in part a reflection of the OF., which in its turn, with the Sp., and the MHG. *scharmutzel*, *scharmitzel*, G. *scharmützel*, D. *schermutseling*, Sw. *skärmytsel*, Dan. *skjærmydsel*, which have an added dim. term., is from the It. *schermugio*), formerly *schermuzio*, a skirmish; with dim. or depreciative suffix, < *schermire*, fence, fight: see *skirm*. Cf. *scaramouch*, ult. from the same It. source.] 1. An irregular fight, especially between small parties; an engagement, in the presence of two armies, between small detachments advanced for the purpose either of drawing on a battle or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear.

Of Troilus, that is to palays ryden
Fro the *scarmich* of the which I you tolde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 934.

A yeare and seuen moneths was Scipio at the siege of Numantia, all whiche time he neuer gaue battell or *skirmishe*, but only gaue order that no succour might come at them. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 32.

McPherson had encountered the largest force yet met since the battle of Port Gibson, and had a *skirmish* nearly approaching a battle.
*U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 490.

2†. Defense.

Such cruell game my *scarmoges* disarmes.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 34.

3. Any contention or contest; a preliminary trial of strength, etc.

They never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 64.

Of God's dreadful Anger these
Were but the first light *Skirmishes*.
*Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 14.

=**Syn.** 1. *Rencounter*, *Brush*, etc. See *encounter*.

**skirmish** (skėr′mish), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *skyrmysshe*; < ME. *skarmysshen*, *scarmishen*, < OF. *escarmoucher*, *escarmoucier*, F. *escarmoucher*, skirmish, < *escarmouche*, a skirmish: see *skirmish*, *n.*] 1. To fight irregularly, as in a skirmish; fight in small parties or along a skirmish-line.

He durst not gyue them battayle vntyll he had sumwhat better searched the Region. Yet did he in the meane tyme *skyrmysshe* with them twyse.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 91).

Colonel Spinelli, who took part in the council, suggested the middle course, of a partial attack, or a kind of *skirmishing*, during which further conclusions might be formed. *A. Gindely*, Thirty Years War (trans.), I. 247.

2†. To defend one's self; strike out in defense or attack.

And [he] be-gan to *scarmyshe* and to grope a-boute hym with his staffe as a wood devell.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

3. To be in a position of guarded and cautious attack; fence.

We should no longer fence or *skirmish* with this question. We should come to close quarters with it.
*Gladstone*, quoted in Philadelphia Times, April 9, 1886.

**skirmish-drill** (skėr′mish-dril), *n.* Drill in skirmishing.

In the *skirmish-drill* the officers and non-commissioned officers will constantly aim to impress each man with the idea of his individuality, and the responsibility that rests upon him. *Upton*, Infantry Tactics, § 638.

**skirmisher** (skėr′mish-ėr), *n.* [< *skirmish* + *-er*$^1$.] One who skirmishes; a soldier specially detailed for the duty of skirmishing; one of the skirmish-line (which see).

When *skirmishers* are thrown out to clear the way for and to protect the advance of the main body, their movements should be so regulated as to keep it constantly covered. Every company of *skirmishers* has a small reserve, whose duty it is to fill vacant places and to furnish the line with cartridges and relieve the fatigued.
*Upton*, Infantry Tactics, §§ 629, 630.

**skirmishing** (skėr′mish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *skarmysshynge*; verbal n. of *skirmish*, *v.*] Irregular fighting between small parties; a skirmish.

At a *skarmysshynge*
She cast hire herte upon Mynos the kynge.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1910.

**skirmish-line** (skėr′mish-līn), *n.* A line of men, called skirmishers, thrown out to feel the enemy, protect the main body from sudden attack, conceal the movements of the main body, and the like. *Upton.*

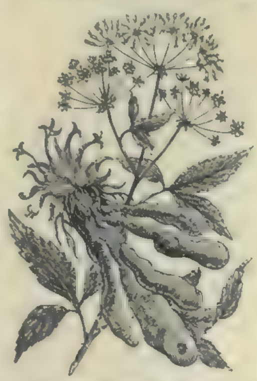
**Skirophoria** (skir-ō-fō′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Σκιροφόρια*, pl., < *σκιροφόρος*, < *σκίρον*, a white parasol borne in honor of Athene (hence called *Σκιράς*), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^1$.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Athene, celebrated on the 12th of the month Skirophorion (about July 1st).

**Skirophorion** (skir-ō-fō′ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. *Σκιροφοριών*, the 12th Attic month, < *Σκιροφόρια*: see *Skirophoria*.] In the ancient Attic calendar, the last month of the year, containing 29 days, and corresponding to the last part of June and the first part of July.

**skirr**$^1$ (skėr), *n.* [Imitative.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Ireland.]

**skirr**$^2$, *v.* See *scur*$^1$.

**skirret** (skir′et), *n.* [< ME. *skyrwyt, skerwyth;* appar. a mutilated contraction or borrowed form, prop. **sugar-root* (ME. **sucre-rot* = Sw. *socker-rot*, skirret) or *sugarwort* (MD. *suycker-wortel*, D. *suiker-wortel* = G. *zucker-wurzel*, skirret).] A species of water-parsnip, *Sium Sisarum*, generally said to be of Chinese origin, long cultivated in Europe for its esculent root. It is a plant a foot high with pinnate leaves, a hardy perennial, but grown as an annual. The root is composed of small fleshy tubers, of the size of the little finger, united at the crown. It somewhat resembles parsnip in flavor, and is eaten boiled served with butter, or half-boiled and then fried. Skirret, however, has now nearly fallen into disuse.


Skirret (*Sium Sisarum*).

*Skyrwyt*, herbe or rote (*skerwyth*). Pastinaca, . . . bancia.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

The *skirret* (which some say) in sallats stirs the blood.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 50.

**skirrhus** (skir′us), *n.* Same as *scirrhus.*

**skirt**$^1$ (skėrt), *n.* [< ME. *skirt, skyrt, skirthe,* < Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle (*hringskyrta*, 'ring-shirt,' a coat of mail, *fyrirskyrta*, 'fore-skirt,' an apron), = Sw. *skjorta*, a skirt, *skört*, a petticoat, = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = MHG. G. *schurz*, apron, garment: see *shirt*, of which *skirt* is a doublet.] **1.** The lower and hanging part of a coat or other garment; the part of a garment below the waist.

*Skyrt*, of a garment, Trames. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

And as Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 Sam. xv. 27.

This morning . . . I rose, put on my suit with great *skirts.* *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1660.

Margaret had to hold by the *skirt* of Solomon's coat, while he felt his way before. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

**2.** A woman's petticoat; the part of a woman's dress that hangs from the waist; formerly, a woman's lap.

Anon the woman . . . toke his hede into her *skirthe*, and he began . . . to slepe.
*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage, E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

That fair Lady Betty [a portrait] . . . brightens up that panel well with her long satin *skirt.*
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, x. 1.

**3.** A hanging part, loose from the rest: as, the *skirt* of a saddle. See cut under *saddle.*

[He] smote the horse with the spores on bothe sides faste by the *skirtes* of his sadell, for his legges were so shorte.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 683.

**4**†. A narrow frill, corresponding to what would now be called a *ruffle.*

A narrow lace or a small *skirt* of fine ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 118

**5.** Border; edge; margin; extreme part: as, the *skirts* of a town.

A dish of pickled sailors, fine salt sea-boys, shall relish like anchovies or caveare, to draw down a cup of nectar in the *skirts* of a night. *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.

Some great man sure that's asham'd of his kindred: perhaps some Suburbe Justice, that sits o' the *skirts* o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

**6.** In *milling*, the margin of a millstone.—**7**†. *Milit.*, same as *base*$^1$, 2.—**8.** The midriff or diaphragm: so called from its appearance, as seen in butchers' meat. Also *skirting.*—**At one's skirts,** following one closely.

Therefore go on; I *at thy skirts* will come.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 40.

**Chinese skirt,** a close narrow skirt for women's dresses, worn about 1870 after the abandonment of crinoline and hoop-skirts.—**Divided skirt,** a style of dress, recommended on hygienic grounds, in which the skirt resembles a pair of exceedingly loose trousers.—**To sit upon one's skirts**†, to take revenge on one.

Crosse me not, Liza, nether be so perte,
For if thou dost I'll *sit upon thy skirte.*
*The Abortive of an Idle Howre* (1620). (*Halliwell.*)

**skirt**$^1$ (skėrt), *v.* [< *skirt*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To border; form the border or edge of; move along the edge of.

Oft when sundown *skirts* the moor.
*Tennyson*, in Memoriam, xli.

Hawk-eye, . . . taking the path . . . that was most likely to avoid observation, . . . rather *skirted* than entered the village. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or live on the border; also, to move along a border, shore, or edge.

Savages . . . who *skirt* along our western frontiers.
*S. S. Smith.*

And then I set off up the valley, *skirting* along one side of it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xliv.

**2.** Specifically, in *hunting*, to go round hedges and gates instead of jumping over or breaking through: said of a man or dog.

**skirt**$^2$ (skėrt), *v. t.* and *i.* A dialectal form of *squirt. Halliwell.*

**skirt-braid** (skėrt′brād), *n.* Woolen braid for binding or edging the bottom of a skirt, generally sold in lengths sufficient for a single garment.

**skirt-dance** (skėrt′dȧns), *n.* See *skirt-dancing.*

**skirt-dancer** (skėrt′dȧn″sėr), *n.* One who dances skirt-dances.

**skirt-dancing** (skėrt′dȧn″sing), *n.* A form of ballet-dancing in which the effect is produced by graceful movements of the skirts, which are sufficiently long and full to be waved in the hands of the dancer.

**skirted** (skėr′ted), *a.* [< *skirt* + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Having a skirt: usually in composition.—**2.** Having the skirt or skirting removed.—**Skirted wool,** the wool, of better quality, that remains after the skirting of the fleece has been removed.

**skirter**$^1$ (skėr′tėr), *n.* [< *skirt*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who skirts or goes around the borders of anything; specifically, in *hunting*, a huntsman or dog who goes around a high hedge, or gate, etc., instead of over or through it.

Sit down in your saddles and race at the brook,
Then smash at the bullfinch; no time for a look;
Leave cravens and *skirters* to dangle behind;
He's away for the moors in the teeth of the wind!
*Kingsley*, Go Hark!

**skirter**$^2$ (skėr′tėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *squirter. Halliwell.*

**skirt-furrow** (skėrt′fur″ō), *n.* See *furrow.*

**skirting** (skėr′ting), *n.* [< *skirt*$^1$ + *-ing*$^1$.] **1.** A strong material made for women's underskirts; especially, a material woven in pieces of the right length and width for skirts, and sometimes shaped so as to diminish waste and the labor of making. Felt, woolen, and other materials are manufactured in this form.—**2.** Same as *skirting-board.*—**3.** In a saddle, a padded lining beneath the flaps. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** *pl.* In *sheep-shearing*, the inferior parts of the wool taken from the extremities. [Australia.]—**5.** Same as *skirt*$^1$, 8.

**skirting-board** (skėr′ting-bōrd), *n.* The narrow board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room, next the floor. Also called *base-board, mopboard*, and *wash-board.*

**skirtless** (skėrt′les), *a.* [< *skirt*$^1$ + *-less.*] Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

**skise,** *v. i.* See *skice.*

**skit**$^1$ (skit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skitted*, ppr. *skitting.* [Also (Sc.) *skite, skyte;* < ME. **skitten, skyten,* < Sw. *skutta*, dial. *skötta*, leap (cf. dial. *skytta*, go hunting, be idle), < *skjuta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*$^1$, of which *skit*$^1$ is ult. a secondary form. Cf. also *scud, scuttle*$^3$.] **1.** To leap aside; fly off at a tangent; go off suddenly.

And then I cam abord the Admirall, and bade them stryke in the Kyngys name of Englond, and they bade me *skyte* in the Kyngs name of Englond.
*Paston Letters*, I. 84.

I hope my friend will not love a wench against her will; . . . if she *skit* and recoil, he shoots her off warily, and away he goes. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

**2.** To flounce; caper like a skittish horse. [Scotch.]

Yet, soon 's she hears me mention Muirland Willie,
She *skits* and flings like ony towmont filly.
*Tannahill*, Poems, p. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

**3.** To slide. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skit**$^1$ (skit), *n.* [Prob. < *skit*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A light, wanton wench.

At the request of a dancing *skit*, [Herod] stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.
*Howard*, Earl of Northampton, Def. against supposed [Prophecies (1583).

**2.** A scud of rain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skit**$^2$ (skit), *n.* [Perhaps, after *skit*$^1$, *v.*, a var. of **scout*$^1$, *n.* (see *scout*$^1$, *v.*), < Icel. *skūti, skūta*, a taunt, scoff, and so, like the ult. related AS. *onscyte*, an attack, calumny, from the root of *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot, skit*$^1$.] **1.** A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon; a pasquinade; a squib; also, a short essay or treatise; a pamphlet; a brochure; a literary trifle, especially one of a satirical or sarcastic nature.

A manuscript with learning fraught,
Or some nice pretty little *skit*
Upon the times, and full of wit.
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his Tritical Essay upon the Faculties of the Human Mind; but that is a mere *skit* compared with this strange performance. *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, ix.

**2.** Banter; jeer.

But I canna think it, Mr. Glossin; this will be some o' your *skits* now. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

**skit**$^2$ (skit), *v. t.* [< *skit*$^2$, *n.*] To cast reflections on; asperse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skit**$^3$ (skit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The skitty, a rail or crake. See *skitty.*

**skite** (skīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skited*, ppr. *skiting.* [Also *skyte;* a Sc. var. of *skit*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* To glide; slip; slide. [Scotch.]

**II.** *trans.* To eject (liquid); squirt. [Scotch.]

**skite** (skīt), *n.* [Also *skyte;* < *skite, v.*] **1.** A sudden dash; a smart shower: as, a *skite* of rain.—**2.** A smart, glancing blow or slap: as, a *skite* on the lug.

When hailstanes drive wi' bitter *skite.*
*Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

**3.** A squirt or syringe.—**4.** A trick: as, an ill *skite.* [Scotch in all uses.]

**skitter** (skit′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skit*$^1$.] **1.** To skim; pass over lightly.

Some kinds of ducks in lighting strike the water with their tails first, and *skitter* along the surface for a few feet before settling down. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 59.

**2.** In *angling*, to draw a baited hook or a spoon-hook along the surface of water by means of a rod and line: as, to *skitter* for pickerel.

Throw the spoon near the weeds with a stiff rod, and draw it sideways from the bow of the boat, or *skitter* with artificial minnow. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 374.

**skitter-brained** (skit′ėr-brānd), *a.* Giddy; thoughtless. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skittering** (skit′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skitter, v.*] In *angling*, the action of drawing or jerking a bait along the surface of the water. For skittering a float is not used, nor is natural bait the best. Spoons are used mounted with feathers. The angler stands near the bow of a boat and skitters the lure along the surface of the water.

**skitter-wit** (skit′ėr-wit), *n.* A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skittish** (skit′ish), *a.* [< late ME. *skyttyshe;* < *skit*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] **1.** Easily frightened; disposed to start, jump, or run, as if from fright.

A *skittish* filly will be your fortune, Welford, and fair enough for such a packsaddle.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

De little Rabbits, dey mighty *skittish*, en dey sorter huddle deyse'f up tergedder en watch Brer Fox motions.
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xxii.

Hence—**2.** Shy; avoiding familiarity or intercourse; timid; retiring; coy.

He slights us
As *skittish* things, and we shun him as curious.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

And if the *skittish* Nymph should fly,
He [Youth] in a double Sense must die.
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

**3.** Changeable; volatile; fickle; inconstant; capricious.

Such as I am all true lovers are,
Unstaid and *skittish* in all motions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is beloved. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 18.

Had I been froward, *skittish*, or unkind, . . .
Thou might'st in justice and in conscience fly.
*Crabbe*, Works, II. 184.

**4.** Deceitful; tricky; deceptive.

Withal it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very *skittish*, and often cast their owners.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 162.

Everybody's family doctor was remarkably clever, and was understood to have immeasurable skill in the management and training of the most *skittish* or vicious diseases.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

**skittishly** (skit′ish-li), *adv.* In a skittish manner; restively; shyly; changeably.

**skittishness** (skit′ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being skittish, in any sense of that word. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

**skittle** (skit′l), *n.* [An unassibilated form (prob. due to Scand.) of *shittle*, now usually *shuttle*, = Dan. *skyttel* = Sw. *skyttel*, a shuttle: see *shuttle*$^1$. For the game so called, cf. *shuttle*$^1$ (def. 7) and *shuttlecock.*] **1.** One of the pins used in the game of skittles.

I'll cleave you from the skull to the twist, and make nine *skittles* of thy bones.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

**2.** *pl.* A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of an alley, the object of the player stationed at the other end being to knock over the set of pins with as few throws as possible of a large roundish ball.

*Skittles* is another favourite amusement, and the costermongers class themselves among the best players in London. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 14.

**skittle** (skit′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skittled*, ppr. *skittling*. [< *skittle*, *n.*] To knock over with a skittle-ball; knock down; bowl off. [Rare.]

> There are many ways in which the Australian, like the rest of us, can *skittle* down his money.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 70.

**skittle-alley** (skit′l-al″i), *n.* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.

**skittle-ball** (skit′l-bâl), *n.* A disk of hard wood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles.

**skittle-dog** (skit′l-dog), *n.* A small kind of shark: same as *picked dogfish* (which see, under *picked*$^1$). [Local, Eng.]

**skittle-frame** (skit′l-frām), *n.* The frame or structure of a skittle-alley.

> The magistrates caused all the *skittle-frames* in or about the city of London to be taken up, and prohibited the playing at dutch-pins. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 50.

**skittle-ground** (skit′l-ground), *n.* Same as *skittle-alley.*

> He repaired to the *skittle-ground*, and, seating himself on a bench, proceeded to enjoy himself in a very sedate and methodical manner. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlv.

**skittle-pin** (skit′l-pin), *n.* [< *skittle* + *pin*$^1$.] A pin used in the game of skittles. Also called *kettle-pin*, *kittle-pin*.

**skittle-pot** (skit′l-pot), *n.* A crucible used by jewelers, silversmiths, and other workers in fine metal for various purposes.

**skitty** (skit′i), *n.*; pl. *skitties* (-iz). [Cf. *skit*$^3$.] 1. The skit or water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*, more fully called *skitty-cock* and *skitty-coot.* [Local, Eng.]—2. The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus.* [Local, Eng.] **Spotted skitty.** Same as *spotted rail* (which see, under *rail*$^4$).

**skive**$^1$ (skīv), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *shive*. Cf. *skive*$^1$, *v.*] In *gem-cutting*, same as *diamond-wheel* (*b*).

**skive**$^1$ (skīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skived*, ppr. *skiving*. [An unassibilated form of **shive*, *v.*, < *shive*, *n.* Cf. *skiver*$^1$.] In *leather-manuf.* and *lapidary-work*, to shave, scarf, or pare off; grind away (superfluous substance).

**skive**$^2$ (skīv), *v. i.* [Prob. < *skiff*$^2$, *a.*; or a var. of *skew*$^1$ (cf. *skiver*$^1$, as related to *skewer*).] To turn up the eyes. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skiver**$^1$ (skī′vėr), *n.* [Appar. < **skiver*, *v.*, freq. of *skive*, *v.*, and ult. identical with *shiver*$^1$, of which it may be regarded as an unassibilated form. Cf. *skewer.*] 1. Same as *skiving-knife.*—2. Leather split by the skiving-knife; a thin leather made of the grained side of split sheepskin tanned in sumac. It is used for cheap bindings for books, the lining of hats, pocketbooks, etc. Compare *skiving*.

> Sheepskin is the commonest leather used for binding. When unsplit it is called a roan; when split in two the upper half is called a *skiver*, the under or fleshy half a flesher.
> *W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier), p. 37.

3. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting counters for shoes and for making rands; a leather-skiving machine.—4. An old form of dirk.—5. A skewer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skiver**$^1$ (skī′vėr), *v. t.* [< *skiver*$^1$, *n.*] To skewer; impale.

> "Go right through a man," rejoined Sam, rather sulkily. "Blessed if he didn't near *skiver* my horse."
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 221.

**skiver**$^2$ (skiv′ėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To scatter; disperse; fly apart or in various directions, as a flock of birds.

> At the report of a gun the frightened flock will dart about in terror, *skiver*, as it is technically called, making the second shot as difficult as the first is easy.
> *Shore Birds*, p. 33.

**skiver-wood** (skī′vėr-wůd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber.*

**skivie** (skiv′i), *a.* [Also *skevie*; cf. *skive*$^2$, *skiff*$^2$, *skew*$^1$.] Out of the proper direction; deranged: askew. [Scotch.]

> "What can he mean by deft [daft]?" "He means mad," said the party appealed to. . . . "Ye have it," said Peter, "that is, not clean *skivie*, but ——."
> *Scott*, Redgauntlet, vii.

**skiving** (skī′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skive*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The operation of taking off the rough fleshy parts from the inner surface of a skin by short oblique cuts with a curriers' knife.—2. The rejected thickness of leather of the flesh side, when leather is split for thin shoes and the like. When the part selected is the grain side, the thin piece of the flesh side is called *skiving*; but when the thicker part is the flesh side, as prepared for chamois, the thinner grain-side piece is the *skiver*.

**skiving-knife** (skī′ving-nīf), *n.* A knife used for paring or splitting leather. Also *skiver*.

**skiving-machine** (skī′ving-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for paring the surface of leather or other materials, as pasteboard, rubber, etc. Such machines operate either on the principle of the leather-splitting machine, or by drawing the pieces to be skived under the blade of a fixed knife.—**Lap skiving-machine,** a machine for scarfing off the thickness of leather toward the edge. *E. H. Knight.*

**sklent**, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *slant*.

**sklere†, skleire†,** *n.* See *scleire.*

**sklerema,** *n.* Same as *sclerema* for *sclerodermia.*

**skleyre†,** *n.* See *scleire.*

**sklint** (sklint), *v.* A dialectal form of *slant.*

**sklise†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *slice.*

**skoal** (skōl), *interj.* [Repr. Icel. *skāl* = Sw. *skål* = Norw. Dan. *skaal*, bowl: see *skull*$^1$, *scale*$^2$.] An exclamation of good wishes; hail!

> There from the flowing bowl
> Deep drinks the warrior's soul,
> *Skoal!* to the Northland! *skoal!*
> *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

**skodaic** (skō-dā′ik), *a.* [< *Skoda* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (1805–81).—**Skodaic resonance.** See *resonance.*

**Skoda's sign.** Skodaic resonance. See *resonance.*

**skof†,** *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scoff.*

**skoff,** *v. t.* To gobble up: same as *scoff*, 2. [Slang, Australia.]

**skogbœlite** (skog′bėl-īt), *n.* [< *Skogbōle* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] In *mineral.*, a variety of tantalite from Skogböle in Finland.

**skolecite,** *n.* See *scolecite*, 1.

**skolion** (skō′li-on), *n.*; pl. *skolia* (-ạ̈). [< Gr. *σκόλιον*, a song prob. so called from the metrical irregularities admitted, prop. neut. (sc. *μέλος*) of *σκολιός*, curved, winding.] An ancient Greek drinking- or banquet-song, sung to the lyre by the guests in turn.

> Nor have we anything exactly representing the Greek *scolia*, those short drinking songs of which Terpander is said to have been the inventor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

**skoliosis,** *n.* Another spelling of *scoliosis.*

**skolster†,** *n.* See *scoldster.*

**skolyon†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *scullion.*

**skomfet†,** *v. t.* See *scomfit.*

**skon,** *n.* See *scone.*

**skonce†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *sconce*$^1$, *sconce*$^2$.

**skoog,** *n.* Same as *skug.*

**skorcle†,** *v. t.* See *scorcle.*

**skorodite,** *n.* See *scorodite.*

**skout†,** *n.* See *scout*$^1$.

**skouth,** *n.* See *scouth.*

**skoutt†,** *n.* See *scout*$^4$.

**skow,** *n.* See *scow.*

**Skr.** An abbreviation of *Sanskrit.*

**skran†,** *n.* See *scran.*

**skreed†,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screed.*

**skreek†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *screak.*

**skreen†,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen.*

**skreigh,** *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *screak*, *screech*, *shriek.*

**skriggle,** *v. i.* See *scriggle.*

**skrike†,** *v. i.* See *scrike.*

**skrimmage†,** *n.* See *scrimmage.*

**skrimp†,** *v.* See *scrimp.*

**skrimschont, skrimshander, skrimshanker,** *v.*, *n.*, and *a.* Same as *scrimshaw.*

**skringe,** *v.* See *scringe.*

**skrippe†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *scrip*$^1$.

**skron** (skron), *n.* A unit of weight, 3 hundredweight of barilla, 2 hundredweight of almonds.

**skruff†,** *n.* See *scruff*$^3$.

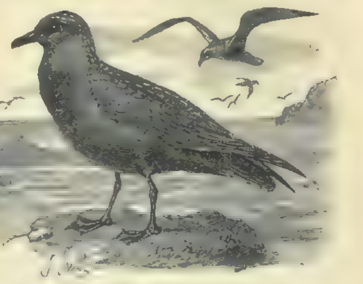
**skry†.** See *scry*$^1$, *scry*$^2$.

**skryer** (skrī′ėr), *n.* [< *skry*: see *scry*$^1$.] One who descries; specifically, a necromancer's or sorcerer's assistant, whose business it was to inspect the divining-glass or -crystal, and report what he saw in it.

> The office of inspector of his glass, or, as it was termed, *skryer*, a name not, as Disraeli supposed, invented by [Dr. John] Dee.
> *T. Wright*, Narratives of Sorcery and Magic (1851), I. 230.

**Skt.** A contraction (used in this work) for *Sanskrit.*

**skua** (skū′ạ̈), *n.* [Shetland *skooi*, the skua (*shooie*, *schooi*, the Arctic gull, *Lestris parasiticus*), < Norw. *skua* = Icel. *skūmr*, also *skūfr*, the skua, *Stercorarius catarractes.* The orig. form is uncertain, and the etymological relation to the like-meaning *scout*$^3$, *scouty-aulin*, q. v., is not clear.] A gull-like predatory bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestridinæ*, especially *Stercorarius* or *Megalestris catarractes*, or *M. skua*, the species originally called by this name, which has since been extended to the several others of the same subfamily. The common or great skua is about 2 feet long, and of a blackish-brown color intimately variegated with chestnut and whitish, becoming yellowish on the sides of the neck; the wings and tail are blackish, with the bases of their feathers white. The middle pair of tail-feathers are broad to their tips, and project only about 2 inches. A similar skua inhabits southern seas, *S.* (or *M.*) *antarcticus.* The pomatorhine skua, or jager, *S.* (or *Lestris*) *pomarinus*, is a smaller species, about 20 inches long, and otherwise different. Still smaller and more different skuas are the parasitic, *S.* (or *Lestris*) *parasiticus*, and the long-tailed, *S. buffoni*, in which the long projecting tail-feathers are acuminate and extend 8 or 10 inches beyond the rest. The skuas are all rapacious marine birds. In the United States the great skua is usually called *sea-hen*, and the others are known as *marlinspikes* and *boatswains.* A local English name of the great skua is *sea-hawk.* See *arctic-bird*, *Lestris*, and *Stercorarius.*



Great Skua (*Megalestris catarractes*).

**skua-gull** (skū′ạ̈-gul), *n.* A jäger or skua; especially, the great skua.

**skue†,** *v.* An obsolete form of *skew*$^1$.

**skug, scug** (skug), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scoug*, *skoog*; < Icel. *skuggi* = Sw. *skugga* = Dan. *skygge*, a shade, = AS. *scūa*, *scūwa*, a shade; cf. Dan. *skygge* = Sw. *skugga* = Icel. *skyggja*, older *skyggva*, overshadow: see *sky*$^1$ and *show*$^1$.] 1. Shade; shelter; protection. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Under the *scoug* of a whin-bush. *Leighton.*

2. A place of shelter. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. The declivity of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A squirrel. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Skugg*, you must know, is a common name by which all squirrels are called here [London], as all cats are called Puss. *B. Franklin*, quoted in The Century, XXXII. 263.

**skug, scug** (skug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skugged*, *scugged*, ppr. *skugging*, *scugging*. [< *skug*, *scug*, *n.*] 1. To shelter; hide.—2. To expiate.

> And aye, at every seven years' end,
> Ye'l tak him to the linn;
> For that 's the penance he maun dree,
> To *scug* his deadly sin.
> *Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

[North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

**skuggery, scuggery** (skug′ėr-i), *n.* [< *skug* + *-ery.*] Secrecy. [Prov. Eng.]

**skuggy, scuggy** (skug′i), *a.* [< *skug* + *-y*$^1$.] Shady. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skuing,** *n.* See *skewing.*

**skulduddery** (skul-dud′ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *sculdudry*, *sculduddery* (also *skulduggery*, U. S.); origin obscure—the word, like others of like implications, being variable in form and indefinite in sense.] I. *n.* 1. Grossness; obscenity; unchastity. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

> There was much singing of profane sangs, and birling of red wine, and speaking blasphemy and *sculduddery*.
> *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2. Rubbish.

II. *a.* Rubbishy; obscene; unchaste. [Scotch.]

> The rental-book . . . was lying beside him; and a book of *sculduddery* sangs was put betwixt the leaves, to keep it open. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

**skulk** (skulk), *v.* [Also *sculk*; < ME. *skulken*, *sculken*, *scolken*, < Dan. *skulke* = Norw. *skulka* = Sw. *skolka*, skulk, slink, play truant (cf. Icel. *skolla*, skulk, keep aloof, *skollkini*, 'skulker,' a poetic name for the wolf, *skolli*, 'skulker,' a name for the fox, and for the devil); with formative *-k* (as in *lurk*, < ME. *luren*, E. *lower*), from the verb appearing in D. *schuilen*, LG. *schulen*, skulk, lurk in a hiding-place, G. dial. *schulen* = E. *scowl*$^1$, hide the eyes, peep slyly: see *scowl*$^1$.] I. *intrans.* To withdraw into a corner or into a close or obscure place for concealment; lie close or hidden from shame, fear of injury or detection, or desire to injure another; shrink or sneak away from danger or work; lurk.

> *Skulking* in corners. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 289.

> He *skulked* from tree to tree with the light step and prowling sagacity of an Indian bush-fighter.
> *Scott*, Woodstock, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. *Edinburgh Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

**skulk** (skulk), *n.* [Also *sculk*; < *skulk*, *v.*] 1. Same as *skulker*.

> Ye do but bring each runaway and *skulk*
> Hither to seek a shelter.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, iv. 2.

> "Here, Brown! East! you cursed young *skulks*," roared out Flashman, coming to his open door, "I know you're in—no shirking." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

2†. A number of foxes together; hence, a number of other animals or of persons together: as, a *skulk* of thieves.

> Scrawling serpents with *sculcks* of poysoned adders.
> *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 138.

> When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a drove of kine; a flock of sheep; a tribe of goats; a *skulk* of foxes.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

**skulker** (skul'kėr), *n.* [Also *sculker*; < ME. *sculkere*, *sculcare*; < *skulk* + *-er*1.] 1. One who skulks, shrinks, or sneaks, as from danger, duty, or work.

> There was a class of *skulkers* and gamblers brought into Andersonville from both the Eastern and Western armies, captured in the rear by the rebel raiders.
> *The Century*, XL. 606.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Latitores*.

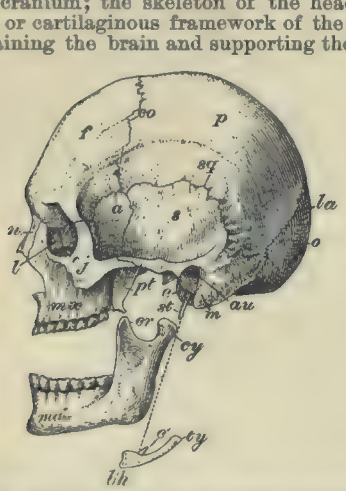
> *Skulkers* is the descriptive title applied to the Water-Rail, the Corn-Crake, and their allies, which evade enemies by concealment. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 349.

**skulkingly** (skul'king-li), *adv.* In a skulking or sneaking manner.

**skulking-place** (skul'king-plās), *n.* A place for skulking or lurking; a biding-place.

> They are hid, concealed, . . . and everywhere find reception and *skulking-places*. *Bacon*, Fables, x., Expl.

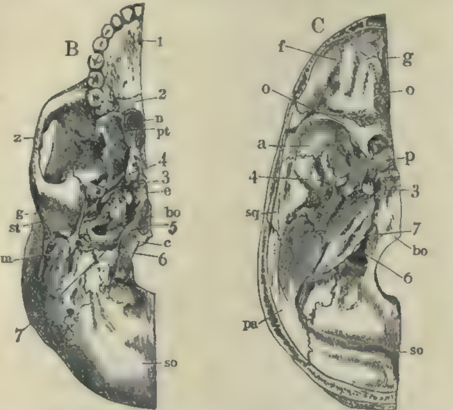
**skull**1 (skul), *n.* [Formerly also *scull*, also in orig. sense *skoll*; < ME. *skulle*, *scolle*, *sculle*, also *schulle*, a bowl, the skull or cranium (so called from the bowl-like shape; cf. *head-pan*, *brain-pan*), < Icel. *skāl* = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skaal*, a bowl, cup: see *scale*2; cf. *skoal*, *skull*2 = *scull*2, etc.] 1. A bowl; a bowl to hold liquor; a goblet. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. The cranium; the skeleton of the head; the bony or cartilaginous framework of the head, containing the brain and supporting the face.



Human Skull, from the side, with the mandible disarticulated.

*a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *au*, external auditory meatus; *bh*, basihyal, or body of hyoid bone; *c*, occipital condyle; *c'*, ceratohyal, or lesser cornu of hyoid, the dotted line representing the course and attachments of the stylohyoid ligament (see *epihyal*); *co*, coronal suture; *cr*, coronoid process of mandible; *cy*, condyle of mandible; *f*, frontal bone; *j*, malar or jugal bone; *l*, lacrymal bone (the letter is placed in front of the nasal notch, and its line crosses the base of the nasal process of the maxilla); *la*, lambdoid suture; *m*, mastoid process of temporal; *ma*, mandible; *mx*, maxilla, or superior maxillary bone; *n*, nasal bone; *o*, occipital bone; *p*, parietal bone; *pt*, pterygoid process of sphenoid; *s*, squamosal section of temporal; *sq*, squamosal suture; *st*, styloid process of temporal bone (or stylohyal); *ty*, thyrohyal, or greater cornu of hyoid.

A skull is possessed by all vertebrates excepting the lancelets, and by no other animals. It is sometimes divided into the skull proper, cranium in strictness or brain-box, and the facial region or face. In the adult human skull eight cranial and fourteen facial bones are commonly enumerated, though the real number of osseous elements is much larger. The eight cranial bones are the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid. The fourteen facial bones are two nasals, two lacrymals, two superior maxillaries, two malars, two palatals, two inferior turbinals, one inferior maxillary, and one vomer. This enumeration of the bones is exclusive of the bonelets of the ear, which, however, are counted in vertebrates below mammals. Of these bones, the mandible, vomer, and frontal are really paired, or of lateral halves; the supramaxillary, ethmoid, sphenoid, occipital, and temporal are compound bones of several separate centers of ossification; the rest are simple. The most composite bone is the temporal, whose ankylosed stylohyoid process (peculiar to man) is an element of the hyoid arch. A skull of similar construction characterizes mammals at large, though its figure is usually quite different (owing mainly to production of the facial and reduction of the cranial parts), and though some of the bones which are confluent in man may remain distinct. In birds the skull is characterized by the great size of the cranial bones in comparison with that of the facial bones (excepting the specially enlarged intermaxillary and inframaxillary), the extensive and complete ankyloses of cranial bones, the permanent and perfect distinctness of pterygoid bones, the formation of each half of the lower jaw by several recognizable pieces, and especially by the intervention of a movable quadrate bone between the squamosal and the mandible. Some other additional bones make their appearance; and the occipital condyle is always single. A skull of similar construction to that of birds characterizes reptiles proper; but here again the cranial is small in comparison with the facial region (as in the lower mammals), sometimes excessively so; the skull is more loosely constructed, with fewer ankyloses of its several elements; and some additional bones not found in any higher vertebrates first appear. The skulls of batrachians differ widely from all the above. Some additional elements appear; some usually ossified elements may be persistently cartilaginous; and branchial as well as hyoidean arches are seen to be parts of the skull. The further modifications of the skull in fishes are great and diversified: not only is there much variation in the skulls of different fishes, but also the difference between any of their skulls and those of higher vertebrates is so great that some of the bones can be only doubtfully homologized with those of higher vertebrates, while of others no homologues can be recognized. In these ichthyopsidan vertebrates, also, the skull is sometimes permanently cartilaginous, as in selachians; in the lampreys the lower jaw disappears; in the lancelets there is no skull. In fishes, also, more or fewer branchial arches are conspicuous parts of the skull, forming usually, with the compound lower jaw, by far the bulkier section of this collection of bones; and in some of them the connection of the shoulder-girdle with the skull is such that it is not always easy to say of certain bones whether they are more properly scapular or cranial. The natural evolution of the skull is, of course, from the lower to the higher vertebrates (the reverse of that above sketched). Above lampreys and hags, after a lower jaw has been acquired, the general course of evolution of the skull is to the reduction in number of its bones or cartilages by the entire disappearance of some and the confluence of others, tending on the whole to the compactness, simplicity, and symmetry of which the human skull is the extreme case, and in which, as in the skull of any mammal or bird, evidences of its actual osseous elements are chiefly to be traced in the transitory centers of ossification of the embryo. A good illustration of this is witnessed in the condition of the bones of the tongue (hyoid arch) in mammals; for even in birds (next below mammals) the tongue has a skeleton of several distinct bones, the position of which in a series of arches next after the mandibular and next before the branchial arches proper is evident. The base of the skull is generally laid down in cartilage. The dome of the skull and the facial parts are usually of membrane-bones; and to the latter some dermal or exoskeletal bones may be added. Facial parts of all skulls are of different character from cranial parts proper, in that they belong essentially to the series of visceral (hemal, not neural) arches: (1) upper jaw; (2) under jaw; (3) tongue (hyoid), followed by more or fewer successive branchial arches. The neural arches, or cranial segments proper, are at least 3 (some count 4) in number, named *occipital*, *parietal*, and *frontal*, from behind forward, represented respectively by (1) the occipital bone; (2) the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, and parietal bones; (3) the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones. With these are intercalated or connected the sense-capsules of the three higher senses—namely, of hearing, sight, and smell—these being the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose, or the petrosal parts of the temporal, the sclerotic coat of the eye, and the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. Remaining hard parts of the head, and, as such, elements of the skull, are the teeth, borne on more or fewer bones: in mammals, when present, confined to the premaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and inframaxillaries; not present in any existing birds; in various reptiles and fishes, absent, or borne upon the bones above named, and also, in that case, upon the sphenoid, vomer, palatals, pterygoids, hyoids, pharyngeals, etc. The body of facts or principles concerning skulls is craniology, of which craniometry is one department, especially applied to the measurement of human skulls for the purposes of ethnography or anthropology. For the human skull (otherwise than as here figured), see cuts under *craniofacial*, *craniometry*, *cranium*, *ear*1, *nasal*, *orbit*, *palate*, *parietal*, and *skeleton*. For various other mammalian skulls, see cuts under *Balænidæ*, *Canidæ*, *castor*, *Catarrhina*, *Edentata*, *Elephantinæ*, *Equidæ*, *Felidæ*, *Leporidæ*, *Mastodontinæ*, *Muridæ*, *ox*, *physeter*, *Pteropodidæ*, *ruminant*, *skeleton*. Birds' skulls, or parts of them, are figured under *chondrocranium*, *desmognathous*, *diploë*, *dromæognathous*, *Gallinæ*, *Ichthyornis*, *quadrate*, *salivary*, *saurognathous*, *schizognathous*, *schizorhinal*, *sclerotal*; reptiles', under *acrodont*, *Chelonia*, *Crocodilia*, *Crotalus*, *Cyclodus*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mosasaurus*, *Ophidia*, *periotic*, *Plesiosaurus*, *pleurodont*, *pterodactyl*, *Pythonidæ*; batrachians', under *Anura*, *girdle-bone*, *Rana*; fishes', under *Acipenser*, *Esox*, *fish*, *Lepidosiren*, *palatoquadrate*, *parasphenoid*, *Petromyzon*, *Spatularia*, *Squatina*, *teleost*. The absence of a skull appears under *Branchiostoma* and *Pharyngobranchii*. The homology of several visceral arches is shown under *hyoid*.



*B*. Base of Human Skull, right half, outside, under surface: *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process; *c*, occipital condyle; *e*, entrance to Eustachian tube, reference-line *e* crossing foramen lacerum medium, between which and *e* and 5 is petrous part of temporal bone; *g*, glenoid fossa of temporal bone, for articulation of lower jaw; *m*, mastoid process; *n*, posterior nares; *pt*, pterygoid fossa; *so*, supra-occipital; *st*, styloid process; *z*, malar bone, joining zygomatic process of squamosal to form zygomatic arch or zygoma; 1, 2, anterior and posterior palatine foramen; 3, points in front of foramen lacerum medium; 4, foramen ovale; 5, carotid canal; 6, stylomastoid foramen; 7, foramen lacerum posterius, or jugular foramen.

*C*. Base of Human Skull, left side, interior or cerebral surface: *a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process of occipital; *c*, cribriform plate of ethmoid; *f*, orbital plate of frontal; *g*, crista galli; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing of sphenoid; *p*, pituitary fossa or sella turcica; *pa*, parietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *sq*, squamosal; 3, foramen lacerum medium; 4, foramen ovale (near it in front is foramen rotundum, behind externally is foramen spinosum); 6, foramen lacerum posterius (just beneath *o* is foramen lacerum anterius); 7, meatus auditorius internus, in the petrous portion of temporal, between which and orbitosphenoid is the middle fossa, before which fossa is the anterior fossa; behind the middle fossa is the posterior or cerebellar fossa. 6 is in foramen magnum.

> Tep him o the *schulle*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 296.

> This land [shall] be call'd
> The field of Golgotha and dead men's *skulls*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 144.

3. The head as the seat of intelligence; the sconce or noddle: generally used disparagingly.

> With various readings stored his empty *skull*,
> Learn'd without sense, and venerably dull.
> *Churchill*, Rosciad, l. 591.

> *Skulls* that cannot teach, and will not learn.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 394.

4. In *armor*, that part of a head-piece which covers the crown of the head, especially in the head-pieces made up of many parts, such as the armet. See cut under *secret*.

> Their armour is a coate of plate, with a *skull* on their heads. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 239.

> *First Gent.* Dare you go forward?
> *Lieut.* Let me put on my *skull* first;
> My head 's almost beaten into the pap of an apple.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

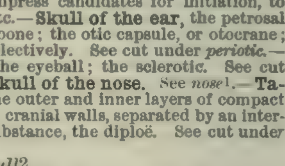
5. A large shallow basket without a bow-handle, used for carrying fruit, potatoes, fish, etc. [Scotch.]—6. In *metal.*, the crust which is formed by the cooling of a metal upon the sides of a ladle or any vessel used for containing or conveying it in a molten condition. Such a crust or skull is liable to form on the Bessemer converter when the blowing has been continued beyond the point of entire decarburization.—**Skull and cross-bones**, the allegorical representation of death, or of threatened death, in the form of a human skull set upon a pair of crossed thigh-bones. It is much used on druggists' labels of poisonous articles, and for like warnings; it also appears among the insignia or devices of various secret societies, to impress candidates for initiation, to terrorize outsiders, etc.—**Skull of the ear**, the petrosal part of the temporal bone; the otic capsule, or otocrane; the periotic bones collectively. See cut under *periotic*.—**Skull of the eye**, the eyeball; the sclerotic. See cut under *sclerotal*, *n.*—**Skull of the nose.** See *nose*1.—**Tables of the skull**, the outer and inner layers of compact bony substance of the cranial walls, separated by an intervening cancellated substance, the diploë. See cut under *diploë*.

**skull**2, *n.* See *scull*2.

**skull**3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*2.

**skull**4 (skul), *n.* The common skua, *Megalestris skua*. Also *scull*.

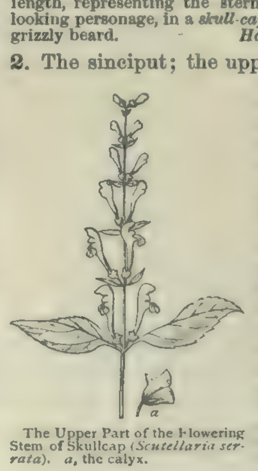
**skullcap** (skul'kap), *n.* 1. Any cap fitting closely to the head; also, the iron cap of defense. See *skull*1, 4.



Iron Skullcaps, 16th century.

> The portrait of old Colonel Pyncheon, at two-thirds length, representing the stern features of a puritanic-looking personage, in a *skull-cap*, with a laced band and a grizzly beard. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

2. The sinciput; the upper domed part of the skull, roofing over the brain; the calvarium. See cut under *cranium*.—3. A murine rodent quadruped of the family *Lophiomyidæ*. *Coues*, 1884.—4. A plant of the genus *Scutellaria*: so called from the helmet-like appendage to the upper lip of the calyx, which closes the mouth of the calyx after the fall of the corolla. The more familiar species, as *S. galericulata*, are not showy; others are recommended for the flower-



The Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of Skullcap (*Scutellaria serrata*). *a*, the calyx.

garden, especially *S. macrantha* from eastern Asia, which produces abundant velvety dark-blue flowers. *S. Mociniana* is a scarlet-flowered greenhouse species from Mexico. *S. lateriflora* of North America has had some apparently ill-grounded recognition as a nervine, and was once considered useful in hydrophobia (whence called *madweed*, or *mad-dog skullcap*). *S. serrata*, with large blue flowers, is one of the handsomest wild American species.

> She discovered flowers which her brother told her were horehound, *skull-caps*, and Indian tobacco.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

5. A thin stratum of compact limestone lying at the base of the Purbeck beds, and underlain by a shelly limestone locally known as *roach*, forming the uppermost division of the Portland series, as this portion of the Jurassic is developed in the so-called Isle of Portland, England. —6. In *entom.*, the upper part of the integument of the head, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

**skulled** (skuld), *a.* [< *skull*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a skull; craniate or cranial: noting all vertebrates except the amphioxus, in translating the term *Craniata* as contrasted with *Acrania*.

**skuller†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sculler*$^1$.

**skull-fish** (skul'fish), *n.* An old whale, or one more than two years of age.

**skulljoe**, *n.* A variant of *sculjo*.

**skull-less** (skul'les), *a.* [< *skull* + *-less*.] Having no skull; acranial: specifically noting that primary division of the *Vertebrata* which is represented by the lancelet and known as *Acrania*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *lancelet*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

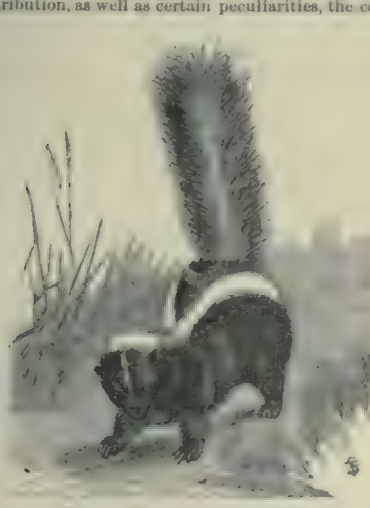
**skull-roof** (skul'röf), *n.* The roof of the skull; the skullcap; the calvarium. *Mivart.*

**skull-shell** (skul'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidæ*.

**skulpin**, *n.* See *sculpin*.

**skum†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *scum*.

**skunk** (skungk), *n.* [Formerly also *skunck*, *squuncke* (William Wood, 1634) (in an early F. form *scangaresse*); of Algonkin origin, Abenaki *seganku*, Cree *seecawk*, a skunk.] 1. A fetid animal of the American genus *Mephitis*, *M. mephitica*. In consequence of its abundance and general distribution, as well as certain peculiarities, the common skunk early attracted attention. It is mentioned in 1636 by Sagard-Théodat by several terms based on its Indian names, as *scangaresse*, *ouinesque*, etc., and in the same passage, in his "History of Canada," this author calls it in French "*enfant du diable*," a name long afterward quoted as specific. It is the *pskatta* of Kalm's "Travels," commonly translated *polecat*, a name, however, common to various other ill-scented *Mustelidæ*. (See def. 2.) *Chinche*, *chinga*, and *moufette* (specifically *moufette d'Amerique*) are book-names which have not been Englished. The New Latin synonyms are numerous. The animal inhabits all of temperate North America, and continues abundant in the most thickly settled regions. It is about as large as a house-cat, but stouter-bodied, with shorter limbs, and very long bushy tail, habitually erected or turned over the back. The color is black or blackish, conspicuously but to a variable extent set off with pure white—generally as a frontal stripe, a large crown-spot, a pair of broad divergent bands along the sides of the back, and white hairs mixed with the black ones of the tail. The fur is valuable, and when dressed is known as *Alaska sable*; the blackest pelts bring the best price. The flesh is edible, when prepared with sufficient care. The skunk is carnivorous, like other members of the same family, with which its habits in general agree; it is very prolific, bringing forth six or eight young in burrows. The fluid which furnishes the skunk's almost sole means of defense was long supposed and is still vulgarly believed to be urine. It is the peculiar secretion of a pair of perineal glands (first dissected by Jeffries Wyman in 1846), similar to those of other *Mustelidæ*, but very highly developed, with strong muscular walls, capacious reservoir, and copious golden-yellow secretion, of most offensive suffocating odor, capable of being spirted several feet in fine spray, and of soon scenting the air for several hundred yards. The pungent effluvium is not less durable than that of musk, when the least quantity of the fluid has been spilled upon the person or clothes. It produces nausea in some persons, and has occasionally been used in minute doses as a remedy for asthma. Cases of a kind of hydrophobia from the bite of the skunk, with fatal result, have been reported, and appear to be authentic. For technical characters, see *Mephitis*.



Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*).

> The *Skunck* or Pole-Cat is very common.
> *R. Rogers*, Account of North America (London, 1765), p. 225.

By extension—2. Any species of one of the American genera *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*, and some others of the family *Mustelidæ*, as the African zorille, Asiatic teledu or stinkard, etc. See these words.—3. A base fellow: a vulgar term of reproach.—4. [< *skunk*, *v.*] A complete defeat, as in some game in which not a point is scored by the beaten party. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**skunk** (skungk), *v. t.* [In def. 1 in allusion to the precipitate retreat or "complete rout" caused by the presence of a skunk; in def. 2 appar. in allusion to the sickening odor; < *skunk*, *n.*] 1. To beat (a player) in a game, as cards or billiards, completely, so that the loser fails to score. [Vulgar, U. S.]—2. To cause disease in or of; sicken; scale, or deprive of scales: said of fish in the live-well of a fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

**skunkbill** (skungk'bil), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

**skunk-bird** (skungk'bėrd), *n.* Same as *skunk-blackbird*.

**skunk-blackbird** (skungk'blak″bėrd), *n.* The male bobolink in full plumage: from the resemblance of the black and white coloration to that of the skunk. See *bobolink*.

**skunk-cabbage** (skungk'kab″ạ̄j), *n.* See *cabbage*$^1$.

**skunkery** (skungk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *skunkeries* (-iz). [< *skunk* + *-ery*.] A place where skunks are kept and reared for any purpose.

**skunk-farm** (skungk'färm), *n.* Same as *skunkery*.

**skunkhead** (skungk'hed), *n.* 1. The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*: referring to the black and white coloration, like that of a skunk. Also called *skunkbill* and *skunktop*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [New Eng.]—2. The Labrador or pied duck. See cut under *pied*. *Webster*, 1890.

**skunkish** (skung'kish), *a.* [< *skunk* + *-ish*$^1$.] Smelling like a skunk; stinking. [U. S.]

**skunk-porpoise** (skungk'pôr″pus), *n.* See *porpoise*, and cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

**skunktop** (skungk'top), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

**skunkweed** (skungk'wēd), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*.

**skunner**, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

**Skupshtina** (skụpsh'ti-nä̤), *n.* [Serv., assembly; *Narodna Skupshtina*, National Assembly.] The national assembly of Servia, consisting of one chamber and comprising 178 members, three fourths elected and one fourth nominated by the crown. There is also a larger elected body called the Great Skupshtina, which deliberates on questions of extraordinary importance.

**skurf†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scurf*$^1$.

**skurring** (skur'ing), *n.* The smelt. [North. Eng.]

**skurry**, *n.* and *v.* See *scurry*.

**skut**, *n.* See *scut*$^2$.

**skute†**, *n.* See *scout*$^4$, *schuit*.

**skutterudite**, *n.* [< *Skutterud* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] An arsenide of cobalt found in tin-white to lead-gray isometric crystals, also massive with granular structure, at Skutterud in Norway. Also called by the Germans *tesseralkies*.

**skuttle.** A spelling of *scuttle*$^2$, *scuttle*$^3$.

**sky**$^1$ (skī), *n.*; pl. *skies* (skīz). [Early mod. E. also *skye*, *skie*; < ME. *sky*, *skye*, *skie* (pl. *skies*, *skyes*, *skewes*, *skewis*, *skiwes*), < Icel. *ský* = Dan. Sw. *sky*, a cloud, = OS. *scio*, *sceo*, region of clouds, sky; cf. Sw. Dan. *sky-himmel*, the sky (*himmel*, heaven: see *heaven*). Cf. AS. *scūa*, *scūwa* = OHG. *scūwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade, shadow (see *skug*); akin to AS. *scūr*, E. *shower*$^1$, AS. **scūm*, E. *scum*, etc., ult. < √ *sku*, cover. For the transfer of sense from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *welkin*, < AS. *wolcen*, the usual AS. word for 'cloud.'] 1†. A cloud.

> That brigte *skie* bi-foren hem flegt.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3643.

> He . . . leet a certain wynde to go,
> That blew so hidously and hye,
> That it ne leete not a *skye*
> In al the welken longe and brood.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1600.

2. The region of clouds, wind, and rain; that part of the earth's atmosphere in which meteorological phenomena take place: often used in the plural.

> A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrublit in the *skewes*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7619.

> An hour after midnight the *skie* began to clear.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

> Heavily the low *sky* raining
> Over tower'd Camelot.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iv.

3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the firmament: often used in the plural.

> A clene conscience schal in that day
> More profite, & be more sett by,
> Than al the muk & the money
> That euere was or schal be vndir the *sky*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 179.

> Betwixt the centred earth and azure *skies*.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 19.

4. The supernal heavens; celestial regions; heaven: often in the plural with the same sense.

> He raised a mortal to the *skies*;
> She drew an angel down.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 179.

5. The upper rows of pictures in a picture-gallery; also, the space near the ceiling. [Colloq.]—**Open sky**, sky with no intervening cover or shelter.—**The hole in the sky.** Same as *coal-sack*, 2.—**To the skies**, to the highest degree; very highly: as, to laud a thing *to the skies*.

> Cowards extol true Courage *to the Skies*.
> *Congreve*, Of Pleasing.

**sky**$^1$ (skī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skied*, ppr. *skying*. [< *sky*$^1$, *n.*] To raise aloft or toward the sky; specifically, to hang near the ceiling in an exhibition of paintings. [Colloq.]

> Fine, perhaps even finer than usual, are M. Fantin-Latour's groups of flowers, two of which have been senselessly *skied*.
> *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 367.

**sky**$^2$, *v.* A variant of *shy*$^2$.

**sky-blue** (skī'blö'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of a luminous blue suggesting the color of the sky, but really very unlike it from deficiency of chroma.

II. *n.* 1. A luminous but pale blue, supposed to resemble the color of the sky.—2. Skimmed milk; poor, thin, watery milk; milk adulterated with water: jocularly so called, in allusion to its color.

> Oh! for that small, small beer anew,
> And (heaven's own type) that mild *sky-blue*
> That wash'd my sweet meals down.
> *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

**sky-born** (skī'bôrn), *a.* Born or produced in the sky; of heavenly birth. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

**sky-clad** (skī'klad), *a.* [Tr. of Skt. *digambara*, 'having the four quarters for clothing.'] Clothed in space; naked. [Colloq.]

> The statues of the Jinas in the Jain temples, some of which are of enormous size, are still always quite naked; but the Jains themselves have abandoned the practice, the Digambaras being *sky-clad* at meal time only, and the Swetāmbaras being always completely clothed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 544.

**sky-color** (skī'kul″ọr), *n.* The color of the sky; a particular tint of blue; azure.

> A very handsome girdle of a *sky colour* and green (in French called pers et vert).
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

**sky-colored** (skī'kul″ọrd), *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure. *Addison.*

**sky-drain** (skī'drān), *n.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness; an air-drain.

**sky-dyed** (skī'dīd), *a.* Colored like the sky.

> There figs, *sky-dy'd*, a purple hue disclose.
> *W. Broome*, in Pope's Odyssey, xi. 727.

**Skye** (skī), *n.* [Short for *Skye terrier*.] A Skye terrier. See *terrier*.

**skyey** (skī'i), *a.* [Also sometimes *skiey*; < *sky*$^1$ + *-ey*.] 1. Like the sky, especially as regards color: as, *skyey* tones or tints.—2. Proceeding from or pertaining to the sky or the clouds; situated in the sky or upper air.

> A breath thou art,
> Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
> That dost this habitation, where thou keep'st,
> Hourly afflict. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 8.

> Sublime on the towers of my *skyey* bowers
> Lightning, my pilot, sits. *Shelley*, The Cloud.

> The Hindoos draw
> Their holy Ganges from a *skiey* fount.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

**sky-flower** (skī'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Duranta* (which see).

**skyft†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

**sky-gazer** (skī′gā″zėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a skysail. —2. A fish of the family *Uranoscopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.* See *star-gazer*.

**sky-high** (skī′hī′), *a.* As high as the sky; very high.

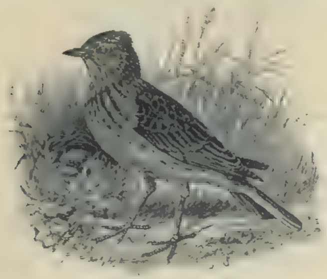
> Utgard with his *sky-high* gates . . . had gone to air.
> *Carlyle.*

> The powder-magazine of St. John of Acre was blown up *sky-high*. *Thackeray*, Second Funeral of Napoleon, ii.

**skyish** (skī′ish), *a.* [< *sky*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Like the sky; also, approaching the sky. [Rare.]

> The *skyish* head
> Of blue Olympus. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 276.

**skylark** (skī′lärk), *n.* The common lark of Europe, *Alauda arvensis*: so called because it mounts toward the sky and sings as it flies.



Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

Also called *sky-laverock*, *rising-lark*, *field-lark*, *short-heeled lark*, etc. The name extends to some other true larks, and also to a few of the pipits.—**Australian skylark,** a dictionary name of an Australian bird, *Cinclorhamphus cantillans* (or *cruralis*), which may have a habit of rising on wing to sing. Its systematic position is disputed, but it is neither a lark nor a pipit. It is about 9 inches long, and of varied brownish and whitish coloration. It is found in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and north to Rockingham Bay on the east coast.—**Missouri skylark,** *Anthus* or *Neocorys spraguei*, Sprague's pipit, which abounds on some of the western prairies, especially in the Dakotas and Montana, and has a habit of singing as it soars aloft, like the true skylark of Europe: originally named by Audubon *Sprague's Missouri lark* (*Alauda spragueii*), as discovered by Mr. Isaac Sprague, near Fort Union, on the upper Missouri river, June 19th, 1843. It is a pipit, not a true lark.

**skylark** (skī′lärk), *v. i.* [< *skylark*, *n.*; with an allusion to *lark*$^2$.] To engage in boisterous fun or frolic. [Colloq.]

> I had become from habit so extremely active, and so fond of displaying my newly acquired gymnastics, called by the sailors *sky-larking*, that my speedy exit was often prognosticated. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, iv.

**skylet,** *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *skill*.

**skyless** (skī′les), *a.* [< *sky*$^1$ + *-less*.] Without sky; cloudy; dark; thick.

> A soulless, *skyless*, catarrhal day. *Kingsley*, Yeast, i.

**skylight** (skī′līt), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a house, or in a ceiling; a frame set with glass, whether horizontal or in one or more inclined planes, and placed in a roof or ceiling, or in some cases, as in photographers' studios, forming a considerable part of the roof, for the purpose of lighting passages or rooms below, or for affording special facilities for lighting, as for artists' or photographers' needs.

**sky-line** (skī′līn), *n.* The horizon; the place where the sky and the earth or an object on the earth seem to meet.

**skyme** (skīm), *n.* The glance of reflected light. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

> An' the *skime* o' her een was the dewy sheen
> O' the bonny crystal-well.
> *Lady Mary o' Craignethan.*

**skyn,** *n.* Same as *sakeen*.

**sky-parlor** (skī′pär″lọr), *n.* A room next the sky, or at the top of a building; hence, an attic. [Humorous.]

> Now, ladies, up in the *sky-parlour*; only once a year, if you please. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xx., motto.

**skypet†,** *n.* Same as *skippet*$^2$.

**skyphos** (skī′fos), *n.* Same as *scyphus*, 1.

**sky-pipit** (skī′pip″it), *n.* An American pipit, *Anthus* (*Neocorys*) *spraguei*; the Missouri skylark (which see, under *skylark*).

**sky-planted** (skī′plan″ted), *a.* Placed or planted in the sky. [Rare.]

> How dare you ghosts
> Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt, you know,
> *Sky-planted*, batters all rebelling coasts?
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 96.

**skyr** (skėr), *n.* [Icel. *skyr*, curdled milk, curds, = Dan. *skjör*, curdled milk, bonnyclabber.] Curds; bonnyclabber.

> Of curdled *skyr* and black bread
> Be daily dole decreed.
> *Whittier*, The Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

**skyrin** (skī′rin), *a.* [Prop. *skiring*, ppr. of **skire*, var. of *sheer*$^1$, *v.*] Shining; gorgeous; flaunting; showy; gaudy. [Scotch.]

> But had you seen the philabegs,
> An' *skyrin* tartan trews, man.
> *Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

**sky-rocket** (skī′rok″et), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies: a species of firework.—**Singing sky-rocket,** an occasional name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, from its habit of rising straight up in the air as it sings.

**sky-rocket** (skī′rok″et), *v. i.* To move like a sky-rocket; rise suddenly, explode, and disappear: literally or figuratively. [Colloq.]

**skysail** (skī′sāl), *n.* A light sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal. It is sometimes called a *sky-scraper* when it is triangular, also a *sky-gazer*. See cut under *ship*.

**skyscape** (skī′skāp), *n.* [< *sky*$^1$ + *-scape* as in *landscape*. Cf. *seascape*.] A view of the sky; a part of the sky within the range of vision, or a picture or representation of such a part. [Rare.]

> We look upon the reverse side of the *skyscape*.
> *R. A. Proctor*, Other Worlds than Ours, p. 130.

**sky-scraper** (skī′skrā″pėr), *n.* 1. An imaginary sail, set along with moon-sails, sky-gazers, and the like, jokingly assumed to be carried in the days when sail-power was the sole reliance at sea, and United States ships had the reputation of being the fastest afloat.—2. A triangular skysail.—3. A ball or missile sent high up in the air; anything, as a high building, which reaches or extends far into the sky. [Colloq.]

**sky-set†** (skī′set), *n.* Sunset.

> The Elfin court will ride; . . .
> O they begin at *sky set* in,
> Ride a' the evenin' tide.
> *Tam-a-Line* (Child's Ballads, I. 262).

**skyte,** *v.* and *n.* See *skite*.

**skyt-gate†** (skīt′gāt), *n.* A sally-port (?). *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xiv. (*Davies.*)

**sky-tinctured** (skī′tingk″tụ̈rd), *a.* Of the color of the sky.

> Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
> *Sky-tinctured* grain. *Milton*, P. L., v. 285.

**skyward, skywards** (skī′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *sky*$^1$ + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the sky.

> Watching the twilight smoke of cot or grange,
> *Skyward* ascending from a woody dell.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 9.

**S. L.** An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

**slab**$^1$ (slab), *n.* [< ME. *slab*, *slabbe*, *sclabbe*; perhaps an altered form of **slap*, related to E. dial. *slappel*, a piece, portion, and prob. *slape*, slippery, < Norw. *sleip*, slippery, > *sleip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. a piece of timber used for the foundation of a road: see *slape*, *slip*$^1$.] 1. A thick piece of timber; especially, the outer cut of a tree or log when sawed up into planks or boards.

> Save *slap* of thy timber for stable and stye.
> *Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 35.

> The proprietor had erected a *slab* hut, barkroofed, lying at an angle of say 35° to the street.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

> In rear of the kitchen was a shed, a rough frame of *slabs* and poles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. A thick plate of stone, slate, metal, etc.

> A *slab* of ire [iron].
> *Pop. Treatises on Science* (ed. Wright), p. 135.

3. In general, a piece of anything solid and compact, heavy, and thin in proportion to its length and breadth, but thick enough not to be pliable, especially when of considerable size.

> We should know hardly anything of the architecture of Assyria but for the existence of the wainscot *slabs* of their palaces. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 209.

Specifically—4. A flat stone, or plate of iron or glass, on which printing-ink is sometimes distributed for use on a hand-press.—5. A thick web or bat of fiber. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bending-slab,** a large slab of iron having numerous holes arranged in regular order, used for the purpose of bending frame and reverse angle-irons to a required shape. Pins are driven into the holes to secure the heated frames in position until they set.—**Slab of bone,** a layer of whalebone or baleen.—**Slabs of tin,** the lesser masses of the metal run into molds of stone.

**slab**$^1$ (slab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slabbed*, ppr. *slabbing*. [< *slab*$^1$, *n.*] To cut slabs or outside pieces from, as from a log, in order to square it for use, or that it may be sawn into boards with square edges.

**slab**$^2$ (slab), *n.* [Also *slob* (and *slub*), q. v.; < Ir. *slab*, *slaib* = Gael. *slaib*, mire, mud. Cf. Icel. *slepja*, slime, *slöp*, slimy offal of fish: see *slop*$^1$.] Moist earth; slime; puddle; mud. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**slab**$^2$ (slab), *a.* [< *slab*$^2$, *n.* Cf. *slabby*.] Thick; viscous; pasty.

> Make the gruel thick and *slab*.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

> The worms, too, like the rain, for they can creep easily over the *slab* ground, opening and shutting up their bodies like telescopes. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 77.

**slab**$^3$ (slab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. [North. Eng.]

**slabber**$^1$ (slab′ėr), *v.* [Also *slobber* (and *slubber*), q. v.; < ME. *slaberen*, < MD. *slabberen* = LG. *slabbern*, > G. *schlabbern*, lap, sup, slaver, slabber, = Icel. *slafra*, slaver; freq. of MD. *slabben*, slaver, slabber, D. *slabben* = MLG. *slabben*, lap as a dog in drinking, sup, lick, > G. *schlabben*, slaver, slabber (cf. *schlabbe*, an animal's mouth); cf. *slaver*$^1$ (< Icel.), a doublet of *slabber*.] **I.** *intrans.* To let saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; drivel; slaver.

> You think you're in the Country, where great lubberly Brothers *slabber* and kiss one another when they meet.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To eat hastily or in a slovenly manner, as liquid food.

> To *slabber* pottage. *Baret.*

2. To wet and befoul by liquids falling carelessly from the mouth; slaver; slobber.

> He *slabbereth* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

3. To cover, as with a liquid spilled; soil; befoul.

> Her milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and sost
> That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.
> *Tusser*, April's Husbandry, st. 20.

**slabber**$^1$ (slab′ėr), *n.* [Also *slobber*, q. v.; < *slabber*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *slaver*$^1$, *n.*] Moisture falling from the mouth; slaver.

**slabber**$^2$ (slab′ėr), *n.* [< *slab*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which slabs; specifically, a saw for removing the slabs or outside parts of a log.—2. In *metal-working*, a machine for dressing the sides of nuts or the heads of bolts.

**slabberdegullion†** (slab″ėr-dẹ̄-gul′yọn), *n.* Same as *slubberdegullion*.

> Slapsauce fellows, *slabberdegullion* druggels, lubbardly louts. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25. (*Davies.*)

**slabberer** (slab′ėr-ėr), *n.* [Also *slobberer*, q. v.; < *slabber*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who slabbers; a driveler.

**slabbery** (slab′ėr-i), *a.* [Also *slobbery*, q. v.; < *slabber*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Covered with slabber; wet; sloppy.

> Our frost is broken since yesterday; and it is very *slabbery*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxviii.

**slabbiness** (slab′i-nes), *n.* [< *slabby* + *-ness*.] Slabby character or condition; muddiness; sloppiness.

> The playnes and fyeldes are therby ouerflowen with marisshes, and all iorneys incumbered with continuall waters and myrie *slabbynesse* vntyl by the benefite of the new wynter the ryuers and marisshes bee frosen.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 310).

> The way also here was very wearisome through dirt and *slabbiness*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 334.

**slabbing-gang** (slab′ing-gang), *n.* In a sawmill, a gang of saws in a gate by which a central balk of required width is cut from a log, while the slabs at the sides are simultaneously ripped into boards of desired thickness. *E. H. Knight.*

**slabbing-machine** (slab′ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-work*, a form of milling-machine for milling the flat parts of connecting-rods and similar work.

**slabbing-saw** (slab′ing-sâ), *n.* A saw designed especially for slabbing logs. In some mills such saws are used in gangs. See *slabbing-gang*.

**slab-board** (slab′bōrd), *n.* A board cut from the side of a log so that it has bark and sapwood upon one side; a slab.

**slabby** (slab′i), *a.* [< *slab*$^2$, *a.*, + *-y*$^1$. Cf. Gael. *slaibeach*, miry, < *slaib*, mire, mud.] 1. Thick; viscous.

> In the cure of an ulcer with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. Wet; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

> Bad *slabby* weather to-day.
> *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

**slab-grinder** (slab′grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for grinding to sawdust the refuse wood from a saw-mill.

**slab-line** (slab′līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a block on a lower yard and used to trice up the foot of a course, either to assist in furling or to lift the foot of the sail so that the helmsman can see under it.

> Nor must it be taken offensively that, when Kings are haling up their top-gallants, Subjects lay hold on their *slablines*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 50.

**slab-sided** (slab′sī″ded), *a.* Having flat sides like slabs; hence, tall and lank. Also *slap-sided*. [Colloq.]

> One of those long-legged, *slab-sided*, lean, sunburned, cabbage-tree hatted lads.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 353.

> You didn' chance to run ag'inst my son,
> A long, *slab-sided* youngster with a gun?
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**slabstone** (slab′stōn), *n.* Rock which splits readily into slabs or flags; flagstone. Some authors restrict the name *flagstone* to rock which splits along its planes of stratification, and call that *slabstone* of which the separation into serviceable flat tables, flags, or slabs is due to the development of a system of joint- or cleavage-planes.

**slac**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *slack*$^1$.

**slack**$^1$ (slak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slak*: < ME. *slac*, *slak*, *sclak*, < AS. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack, slow, = OS. *slak* = D. *slack*, *sleck* = LG. *slack* = OHG. MHG. *slach*, G. dial. *schlack*, slack, = Icel. *slakr* = Sw. Dan. *slak*, slack, loose; perhaps akin to Skt. √ *sarj*, let flow. Some assume a connection with L. *languere*, languish, *laxus*, loose (√ *lag*, for orig. **slag*?): see *languish*, *lax*$^1$. Hence *slack*$^1$, *v.*, *slake*$^1$, *slacken*$^1$, etc. Cf. *slack*$^2$, *slag*$^1$. The W. *yslac*, distinct, loose, slack, is prob. < E. The words *slack* and *slake* in their various local or dialectal meanings are more or less confused with one another.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Slow in movement; tardy.

> With *slake* paas. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2043.

> For the *slak* payments of wages that is alwais here, he wol not in no wise serve any lenger.
> *Sir J. Stile to Henry VIII.* (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., [I. 192).

**2.** Slow in flow; sluggish or at rest: as, *slack* water: specifically noting the tide, or the time when the tide is at rest—that is, between the flux and reflux.

> Diligently note the time of the highest and lowest water in euery place, and the *slake* or still water of full sea.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 436.

**3.** Slow in action; lacking in promptness or diligence; negligent; remiss.

> My seruants are so *slacke*, his Maiestie
> Might haue been here before we were preparde.
> *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 58).

> The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise, as some men count slackness. 2 Pet. iii. 9.

> I use divers pretences to borrow, but I am very *slack* to repay. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.

**4.** Not tight; not tense or taut; relaxed; loose: as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging; a *slack* rein; figuratively, languid; limp; feeble; weak.

> Those well-winged weapons, mourning as they flew,
> Slipped from the bowstring impotent and *slack*,
> As to the archers they would fain turn back.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 36.

> From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Eve
> Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 892.

**5.** Not compacted or firm; loose.

> *Sclak* sonde lymous & lene, unswete & depe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

**6.** Lacking in briskness or activity; dull: said especially of business.

> The messenger fortunately found Mr. Solomon Pell in court, regaling himself, business being rather *slack*, with the cold collation of an Abernethy biscuit and a saveloy.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, lv.

**A slack hand.** See *hand*.—**Slack barrel.** See *barrel*.—**Slack in stays** (*naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship.—**Slack twist.** See *twist*.—**Slack water.** (*a*) Ebb-tide; the time when the tide is out. (*b*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a pool or pond behind a dam serving for needs of navigation. Such ponds are used with a series of dams and locks, to render small streams navigable.—**Slack-water haul.** See *fishing-place*, 2.=**Syn.** 3. Careless, dilatory, tardy, inactive.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The part of a rope or the like that hangs loose, having no stress upon it; also, looseness, as of the parts of a machine.

> I could indulge him with some *slack* by unreeving a fathom of line. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, iii.

> A spring washer incloses one of the door knob shanks, to take up any *slack* there may be in the parts, and insure a perfect fit on the door. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 197.

**2.** A remission; an interval of rest, inactivity, or dullness, as in trade or work; a slack period.

> Though there's a *slack*, we haven't done with sharp work yet, I can see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxi.

> When there is a *slack*, the merchants are all anxious to get their vessels delivered as fast as they can.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 237.

**3.** A slack-water haul of the net: as, two or three *slacks* are taken daily.—**4.** A long pool in a streamy river. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slack**$^1$ (slak), *adv.* [< *slack*$^1$, *a.*] In a slack manner; slowly; partially; insufficiently: as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked.

**slack**$^1$ (slak), *v.* [< *slack*$^1$, *a.* The older form of the verb is *slake*: see *slake*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become slack or slow; slacken; become slower: as, a current of water *slacks*.—**2.** To become less tense, firm, or rigid; decrease in tension.

> If He the bridle should let *slacke*,
> Then euery thing would run to wracke.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 91.

**3.** To abate; become less violent.

> The storme began to *slacke*, otherwise we had bene in ill case. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 453.

**4.** To become languid; languish; fail; flag.

> But afterwards when charitie waxed colde, all their studie and trauaile in religion *slacked*, and then came the destruction of the inhabitantes. *Stow*, Annals, p. 133.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To make slack or slow; retard.—**2.** To make slack or less tense; loosen; relax: as, to *slack* a rope or a bandage.

> *Slack* the bolins there! *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 43.

> *Slack* this bended brow,
> And shoot less scorn. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

> Whan he came to the green grass growin',
> He *slack'd* his shoon and ran.
> *Lady Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

**3**†. To relax; let go the hold of; lose or let slip.

> Which Warner perceiving, and not willing to *slack* so good an opportunity, takes advantage of the wind.
> *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 610).

**4.** To make less intense, violent, severe, rapid, etc.; abate; moderate; diminish; hence, to mitigate; relieve.

> As he [Ascanius] was tossed with contrary stormes and ceased to persuade me, euen soo *slacked* my feruentnes to enquyre any further, vntyl the yeare of Christe. 1500.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 103).

> I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 3.

> If there be cure or charm
> To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
> Of this ill mansion. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 461.

**5.** To be remiss in or neglectful of; neglect.

> What a remorse of conscience shall ye have, when ye remember how ye have *slacked* your duty!
> *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 231.

> When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not *slack* to pay it. Deut. xxiii. 21.

**6**†. To make remiss or neglectful.

> Not to *slack* you towards those friends which are religious in other clothes than we. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

**7.** To slake (lime). See *slake*$^1$, *v. t.*, 3.—**8.** To cool in water. [Prov. Eng.]—**To slack away**, to ease off freely, as a rope.—**To slack off**, to ease off; relieve the tension of, as a rope.—**To slack out.** Same as *to slack away*.—**To slack over the wheel**, to ease the helm.—**To slack up.** (*a*) Same as *to slack off*. (*b*) To retard the speed of, as a railway-train.

**slack**$^2$ (slak), *n.* [Prob. < G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediment: see *slag*$^1$. *Slack*$^2$ is thus ult. related with *slack*$^1$.] The finer screenings of coal; coal-dirt; especially, the dirt of bituminous coal. Slack is not considered a marketable material, but may be and is more or less used for making prepared or artificial fuel. Compare *small coal*, under *small*.

**slack**$^3$ (slak), *n.* [ME. *slak*; < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge. Cf. *slag*$^2$, *slake*$^2$, *slack*$^1$, 4, *slap*$^2$.] **1**†. A sloping hillside.

> They took the gallows from the *slack*,
> They set it in the glen.
> *Robin Hood rescuing the Widows three Sons* (Child's Bal-[lads, V. 267).

**2.** An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A common. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A morass. [Scotch.]

**slack-backed** (slak′bakt), *a.* Out of condition in some way, as a whale.

> It is well known frequently to happen, especially in what are called *slack-backed* fish, that the spasmodic convulsion and contraction which attend the stroke of the harpoon is instantly followed by a violent heaving and distention of the part, by which the wound is presented twice as wide as the barbs of the instrument which made it, and [it] is, therefore, often cast back out of it.
> *Manby*, Voyage to Greenland, p. 130.

**slack-bake** (slak′bāk), *v. t.* To bake imperfectly; half-bake.

> He would not allude to men once in office, but now happily out of it, who had . . . diluted the beer, *slack-baked* the bread, boned the meat, heightened the work, and lowered the soup. *Dickens*, Sketches, iv.

**slacken** (slak′n), *v.* [< ME. **slaknen*, *sleknen* (= Icel. *slakna*); < *slack*$^1$ + *-en*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* To become slack. (*a*) To become less tense, firm, or rigid: as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather. (*b*) To become less violent, rapid, or intense; abate; moderate.

> These raging fires
> Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 213.

(*c*) To become less active; fall off: as, trade *slackened*; the demand *slackens*; prices *slacken*. (*d*) To become remiss or neglectful, as of duty.

**II.** *trans.* To make slack or slacker. (*a*) To lessen or relieve the tension of; loosen; relax: as, to *slacken* a bandage, or an article of clothing.

> Time gently aided to asswage my Pain;
> And Wisdom took once more the *slacken'd* Reign.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

> His bow-string *slacken'd*, languid Love,
> Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
> Droops both his wings. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

(*b*) To abate; moderate; lessen; diminish the intensity, severity, rate, etc., of; hence, to mitigate; assuage; relieve: as, to *slacken* one's pace; to *slacken* cares.

> Shall any man think to have such a Sabbath, such a rest, in that election, as shall *slacken* our endeavour to make sure our salvation, and not work as God works, to his ends in us? *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

(*c*) To be or become remiss in or neglectful of; remit; relax: as, to *slacken* labor or exertion.

**slack-handed** (slak′han″ded), *a.* Remiss; neglectful; slack. [Rare.]

> Heroic rascality which is ever on the prowl, and which finds well-stocked preserves under the *slack-handed* protection of the local committee.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 370.

**slack-jaw** (slak′jâ), *n.* Impertinent language. [Slang.]

> "I ain't nuvver whooped that a-way yit, mister," said Sprouse, with a twinkle in his eye; "but I mought do it fur you, bein' as how ye got so much *slack-jaw*."
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 407.

**slackly** (slak′li), *adv.* [< ME. *slakly*; < *slack*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] In a slack manner. (*a*†) Slowly; in a leisurely way.

> We sayled forth *slakly* and easely ayenst the wynde, and so the same daye ayenst nyght we come nyghe ye yle of Piscopia. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 58.

(*b*) Loosely; not tightly.

> Her hair, . . . *slackly* braided in loose negligence.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 35.

(*c*) Negligently; remissly; carelessly.

> That a king's children should be so convey'd,
> So *slackly* guarded! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 64.

(*d*) Without briskness or activity.

> Times are dull and labor *slackly* employed.
> *The American*, IX. 148.

**slackness** (slak′nes), *n.* [< ME. *slaknesse*, *slacnesse*, < AS. *slecnes*, *sleacnes*, slackness, < *slæc*, *sleac*, slack: see *slack*$^1$.] The character or state of being slack, in any sense.

> Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity: for in a business of moment a man feareth not the blame of convenient *slackness*.
> *The Translators to the Reader of Bible* (A. V.), p. cxvi.

**slack-salted** (slak′sâl″ted), *a.* Cured with a small or deficient quantity of salt, as fish.

**slack-sized** (slak′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*$^2$.

**slad** (slad), *n.* [A var. of *slade*$^1$.] A hollow in a hillside. See the quotation.

> The general aspect presented by clay-bearing ground is that which is locally known in Cornwall as "*slad*," being a hollow depression in the side of a hill, which catches water as it drains from it, the water percolating through the soil assisting the decomposition of the granite beneath.
> *The Engineer*, LXVII. 171.

**slade**$^1$ (slād), *n.* [< ME. *slade*, *slæd*, < AS. *slæd*, a valley, < Ir. *slad*, a glen, valley.] **1.** A little dell or valley; a vale.

> By-ȝonde the broke by slente other *slade*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 141.

> Satyrs, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell,
> Run whooting to the hills.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

**2.** An open space or strip of greensward in a wood or between two woods; a glade.

> In the green wood *slade*
> To meet with Little John's arrowe.
> *Robin Hood* (Percy's Reliques), l. 79.

**3**†. A harbor; a basin.

> We weyed and went out at Goldmore gate, and from thence in at Balsey *slade*, and so into Orwel wands, where we came to an anker. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 310.

**slade**$^2$†. An obsolete preterit of *slide*.

**slade**$^3$ (slād), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slane*.] **1.** A long narrow spade with a part of one side turned up at right angles, used for cutting peats; a peat-spade. [Ireland.]

> The peat is cut from the bog, in brick-shaped blocks, by means of a peculiar spade known as a *slade*, and, after being dried in stacks, is used as fuel.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 234.

**2.** The sole of a plow. *E. H. Knight.*

**slae** (slā), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sloe*.

> To the grene-wood I maun gae,
> To pu' the red rose and the *slae*.
> *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

**slaer**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.

**slag**$^{1}$ (slag), *n.* [< Sw. *slagg*, dross, dross of metal, slag, = G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediments (*schlackenstein*, stone coming from scoria, slag), = LG. *slakke*, scoria; cf. Icel. *slagna*, flow over, be spilt, *slag*, wet, water penetrating walls, *slagi*, wet, dampness; akin to *slack*$^{1}$. Cf. *slack*$^{2}$ and *slacken*$^{2}$.] 1. The earthy matter separated, in a more or less completely fused and vitrified condition, during the reduction of a metal from its ore. Slags are the result of the combination with one another, and with the fluxes added, of the silicious and other mineral substances contained in the ore, and they vary greatly in character according to the nature of the ores and fluxes used. Blast-furnace slags are essentially silicates of lime and alumina, the alumina having usually been present in the ore, and the lime added (in the form of carbonate of lime) as a flux, or as a means of obtaining a slag sufficiently fluid to allow of the easy and complete separation from it of the reduced metal. The slag of iron-furnaces is frequently called *cinder*.

> Is burnt-out passion's *slag* and soot
> Fit soil to strew its dainty seeds on?
> *Lowell*, Arcadia Rediviva.

2. The scoria of a volcano.

> The more cellular kind [of lava] is called scoriaceous lava; or, if very openly cellular, volcanic scoria or *slag*.
> *Dana*, Manual of Geology (3d ed.), p. 727.

> Foreground black with stones and *slags*.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**slag**$^{1}$ (slag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slagged*, ppr. *slagging*. [< *slag*$^{1}$, *n.*] To form a slag, or to cohere when heated so as to become a slag-like mass.

**slag**$^{2}$ (slag), *n.* [A var. of *slack*$^{3}$.] A hollow or depression of land. *Earll.*

**slag-brick** (slag'brik), *n.* Brick made from slag.

**slag-car** (slag'kär), *n.* A two-wheeled iron car used to carry slag from a furnace to a dumping-place.

**slag-furnace** (slag'fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for the extraction of lead from slags, and from ores which contain but very little lead.

**slaggy** (slag'i), *a.* [< *slag*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Pertaining to or resembling slag: as, a hard *slaggy* mass; *slaggy* lavas.

**slag-hearth** (slag'härth), *n.* A rectangular furnace built of fire-brick and cast-iron, and blown by one twyer: it is sometimes used in treating the rich slags produced in various lead-smelting operations. The Spanish slag-hearth, used to some extent in England, is circular, and has three twyers.

**slaght-boom**†, *n.* [Prop. **slaghboom* or **slachboom*, repr. MD. *slachboom*, D. *slagboom*, a bar, < *slach*, *slagh*, D. *slag*, a blow (< *slaan*, strike, = E. *slay*$^{1}$), + *boom*, beam: see *beam*, *boom*$^{2}$.] A bar or barrier.

> Each end of the high street leading through the Towne was secured against Horse with strong *slaght-boomes* which our men call Turn-pikes.
> *Relation of Action before Cyrencester* (1642), p. 4. (*Davies.*)

**slag-shingle** (slag'shing″gl), *n.* Coarsely broken slag, used as ballast for making roads.

**slag-wool** (slag'wụl), *n.* Same as *silicate cotton* (which see, under *cotton*$^{1}$). It is occasionally used as a non-conducting material, as in protecting steam-pipes.

**slaie**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *slay*$^{1}$.

**slaight**†, *n.* Same as *slait*.

**slain** (slān). Past participle of *slay*$^{1}$.—**Letters of slains**, in *old Scots law*, letters inscribed by the relatives of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assythment or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

**slaister** (slās'tėr), *n.* [Prob. ult. (with interchange of *sk* and *st*) < Sw. *slaska*, dash with water (*slask*, wet), = Dan. *slaske*, dabble, paddle: see *slashy*, and cf. *slosh*, *slush*.] 1. Dirty, slovenly, or slobbery work; a mess.

> "Are you at the painting trade yet?" said Meg; "an unco *slaister* ye used to make with it lang syne."
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

2. A slobbery mass or mess.

> The wine! . . . if ever we were to get good o't, it was by taking it naked, and no wi' your sugar and your *slaisters* —I wish, for ane, I had ne'er kend the sour smack o't.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

**slaister** (slās'tėr), *v.* [< *slaister*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To bedaub.

II. *intrans.* 1. To slabber; eat slabberingly or in a slovenly manner.

> Hae, there's a soup parritch for ye; it will set ye better to be *slaistering* at them. *Scott*, Antiquary, x.

2. To move or work in a slovenly, dirty, or puddling manner: as, *slaistering* through a muddy road. [Scotch in all uses.]

**slaistery** (slās'tėr-i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *slaistry*; < *slaister* + *-y*$^{1}$.] I. *a.* Slabbering; sloppy; disagreeable: as, *slaistery* work; *slaistery* weather.

II. *n.* 1. Dirty or slabbery work.—2. The mixed refuse of a kitchen. [Scotch in all uses.]

**slait** (slāt), *n.* [Formerly also *slaight*; origin obscure.] 1. An accustomed run for sheep. *Aubrey.* Hence—2. A place to which a person is accustomed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slake**$^{1}$ (slāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [(*a*) *Slake*, intr., ME. *slaken*, *sleken*, *slakien*, < AS. *sleacian*, become slack or remiss (in comp. *āsleacian*); (*b*) E. dial. *slatch*, tr., < ME. *slekken*, < AS. *sleccan* = OS. *slekkian*, quench, extinguish (cf. Icel. *slökva*, pp. *slokinn*, slake, Sw. *släcka*, Dan. *slukke*, quench, allay, slake); < *slæc*, *sleac*, slack: see *slack*$^{1}$. Cf. *slack*$^{1}$, *v.*, a doublet of *slake*$^{1}$.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To become slack; loosen; slacken; fall off.

> When the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
> Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, iii.

2†. To be lax, remiss, or negligent.

> Hit were to long, lest that I sholde *slake*
> Of thing that bereth more effect and charge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 619.

3†. To become less strong, active, energetic, severe, intense, or the like; abate; decrease; fail; cease.

> Thi sizte and heeryng bigynneth to *slake*,
> Thee needith helthe and good counsaile.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

> When it dreew too the derk & the daie *slaked*,
> The burd busked too bedde.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

> As then his sorrow somewhat 'gan to *slake*,
> From his full bosom thus he them bespake.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, v. 14.

4†. To desist; give over; fall short.

> They wol not of that firste purpos *slake*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 705.

> But ʒeue me grace fro synne to flee,
> And him to loue let me neuere *slake*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

5. To become disintegrated and loosened by the action of water; become chemically combined with water: as, the lime *slakes*.

II. *trans.* 1. To make slack or slow; slow; slacken.

> At length he saw the hindmost overtake
> One of those two, and force him turne his face;
> However loth he were his way to *slake*,
> Yet mote he algates now abide, and answere make.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 5.

2. To make slack or loose; render less tense, firm, or compact; slacken. Specifically—3. To loosen or disintegrate; reduce to powder by the action of water: as, to *slake* lime. Also *slack*.—4†. To let loose; release.

> At pasch of Jewes the custom was
> Ane of prison to *slake*,
> Withouten dome to latt him pas
> ffor that hegh fest sake.
> *MS. Harl.* 4196, lf. 209 (Cath. Ang., p. 342).

5. To make slack or inactive; hence, to quench or extinguish, as fire, appease or assuage, as hunger or thirst, or mollify, as hatred: as, to *slake* one's hunger or thirst; to *slake* wrath.

> To *slake* his hunger and encombre his teeth.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2006.

> It could not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 29.

> A wooden bottle of water to *slake* the thirst in this hot climate. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 131.

**Air-slaked lime**, lime which has been converted into a mixture of hydrate and carbonate by exposure to moist air. —**Slaked lime**, or **hydrate of lime**, quicklime reduced to a state of powder by the action of water upon it. In the process the lime combines chemically with about one third of its weight of water, producing a great evolution of heat.

**slake**$^{2}$ (slāk), *n.* [< ME. *slake*, appar. a var. of *slak*, **slakke*, < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge: see *slack*$^{3}$. The word seems to be confused in part with *slake*$^{3}$, and *slack*$^{1}$, *n.*, 4.] 1. A channel through a swamp or mud-flat.

> There, by a little *slake*, Sir Launcelot wounded him sore, nigh unto the death. *Morte d'Arthure*, vi. 5.

> Yarrow *Slake*, a ruined haven half-filled by the wash of sand and soil, which still receives the waters of the Tyne at flood, and is left dry at ebb. You have to wind round this basin, or *slake* as it is called, to reach Shields.
> *W. Howitt*, Visits to Remarkable Places (ed. 1842), p. 140.

> The narrative of adventures by day and by night in a gunning punt along the *slakes* off Holy Island is pervaded by the keen salt breezes from the North Sea.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3203, p. 348.

2. Slime or mud.

> Being dreadfully venom'd by rolling in *slake*.
> *W. Hall*, Sketch of Local Hist. of the Fens, quoted in [N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 188.

**slake**$^{3}$ (slāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [Prob. < Icel. *sleikja* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick, = late MHG. *slecken*, G. *schlecken*, lick, lap, eat ravenously; perhaps akin to, or in some senses confused with, *sleek*, *slick*$^{1}$, *slink*$^{1}$.] To besmear; daub. [Scotch.]

**slake**$^{3}$ (slāk), *n.* [< *slake*$^{3}$, *v.*] A slovenly or slabbery daub; a slight dabbing or bedaubing as with something soft and slabbery; a "lick." [Scotch.]

> May be a touch o' a blackit cork, or a *slake* o' paint.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

**slake**$^{4}$ (slāk), *n.* [E. dial. also *slauke*, *sloke*, *sluke*; perhaps connected with *slake*$^{2}$.] A name of various species of *Algæ*, chiefly marine and of the edible sorts, as *Ulva Lactuca*, *U. latissima*, and *Porphyra laciniata*: applied also to fresh-water species, as *Enteromorpha* and perhaps *Conferva*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slake-kale** (slāk'kāl), *n.* Either of the seaweeds *Porphyra* and *Ulva Lactuca*.

**slakeless** (slāk'les), *a.* [< *slake*$^{1}$ + *-less*.] Incapable of being slaked or quenched; inextinguishable; insatiable. *Byron.*

**slake-trough** (slāk'trôf), *n.* A water-trough used by blacksmiths to cool their tools in forging.

**slakin** (slak'in), *n.* See *slacken*$^{2}$.

**slam**$^{1}$ (slam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slammed*, ppr. *slamming*. [< Sw. dial. *slämma* = Norw. *slemma*, *slemba*, strike, bang, slam, as a door; cf. the freq. form Icel. *slamra*, *slambra* = Norw. *slamra*, slam; cf. Sw. *slamra*, prate, chatter, jingle, *slammer*, a clank, noise; perhaps ult. akin to *slap*$^{1}$.] I. *trans.* 1. To close with force and noise; shut with violence; bang.

> Mr. Muzzle opened one-half of the carriage gate, to admit the sedan, . . . and immediately *slammed* it in the faces of the mob. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxv.

2. To push violently or rudely; beat; cuff. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To throw violently and with a loud, sudden noise: as, to *slam* a book down upon the table.—4. In *card-playing*, to beat by winning all the tricks in a hand or game.

II. *intrans.* To move or close violently and with noise; strike violently and noisily against something.

> The door is *slamming* behind me every moment, and people are constantly going out and in.
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

> The wind suddenly arose, the doors and shutters of the half-uninhabited monastery *slammed* and grated upon their hinges. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 195.

**slam**$^{1}$ (slam), *n.* [< *slam*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. A violent and noisy collision or bang, as when a door is suddenly shut by the wind, or by a vehement push: as, the shutters were closed with a *slam*.—2. The winning of all the tricks in a hand at whist, or in a game of euchre.—3. The refuse of alum-works.

**slam**$^{2}$† (slam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards.

> Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddy, whisk, hole, sant, new-cut,
> Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

> At Post and Paire, or *Slam*, Tom Tuck would play
> This Christmas, but his want wherwith says nay.
> *Herrick*, Upon Tuck.

**slam**$^{3}$ (slam), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* = G. *schlampe*, a slattern (*schlampen*, be dirty or slovenly); prob. a nasalized form, < D. *slap* = G. *schlaff* = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, lazy. Cf. *slamkin*.] An ill-shaped, shambling fellow.

> *Miss Hoyden.* I don't like my lord's shapes, nurse.
> *Nurse.* Why in good truly, as a body may say, he is but a *slam*. *Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, v. 5.

**slam-bang** (slam'bang'), *adv.* and *a.* Same as *slap-bang*.

**slamkin** (slam'kin), *n.* [Also *slammerkin*; Sc. *slammikin*, also *slammacks*; appar. < *slam*$^{3}$ + *-kin*.] 1. A slatternly woman; a slut. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A loose morning-gown worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was trimmed with cuffs and ruffles of lace.

**slan** (slan), *n.* A dialectal plural of *sloe*. Also *slans*.

**slander** (slan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *slaundre*; < ME. *slaunder*, *sclaunder*, *sclandre*, *sclaundre*, *sklaundre*, *sclondre*, < OF. *esclandre*, *esclaundre*, with interloping *l* (cf. *sl-* often *scl-* in ME.) for older *escandre*, *escandle*, *escandele*, *scandele* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo*, < LL. *scandalum*, offense, reproach, scandal: see *scandal*, of which *slander* is thus a doublet.] 1†. A cause of stumbling or offense; a stumbling-block; offense.

> Mannes sone shal sende his angels, and ther shulden gedre of his rewme alle *sclaundris*, and hem that don wickidnesse. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 41.

2†. Reproach; disgrace; shame; scandal.

Thei sellen Benefices of Holy Chirche. And so don Men in othere Places. God amende it, whan his Wille is. And that is gret *Sclaundre*. *Manderille*, Travels, p. 19.

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 231.

**3†.** Ill fame; bad name or repute.

The *sclaundre* of Walter ofte and wyde spradde.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 666.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

**4.** A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and intended or tending to injure the good name and reputation of another: as, a wicked and spiteful *slander*; specifically, in *law*, oral defamation published without legal excuse (*Cooley*). Defamation if not oral is termed *libel*. Aspersions spoken only to the subject of them are not in law deemed slander, because not injurious to reputation; but when spoken in the hearing of a third person they are deemed published. Slander is a tort only to be proceeded for in a civil action, while libel is also punishable criminally.

To bakbyten and to bosten, and bere fals witnesse;
To scornie and to scolde, *sclaundres* to make.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 86.

*Slander* consists in falsely and maliciously charging another with the commission of some public offense, criminal in itself, and indictable, and subjecting the party to an infamous punishment, or involving moral turpitude, or the breach of some public trust, or with any matter in relation to his particular trade or vocation, which, if true, would render him unworthy of employment, or, lastly, with any other matter or thing by which special injury is sustained. *Kent.*

Quick-circulating *slanders* mirth afford
And reputation bleeds in ev'ry word.
*Churchill*, The Apology, l. 47.

**5.** The fabrication or uttering of such false reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction: as, to be given to *slander*.

The worthiest people are the most injured by *slander*.
*Swift.*

**slander** (slan'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *sclaunder*; < ME. *slaunderen*, *sclaunderen*, *sclaundren*, *sclaindren*, *skaunderen*, < OF. *esclandrer*, *esclandrir*, *escandrer*, offend, disgrace, < *esclandre*, *escandre*, offense, scandal: see *slander*, *n.* Cf. *scandal*, *v.*] **1†.** To be a stumbling-block to; give offense to; offend.

And who euere schal *sclaundre* oon of thes litle bileuynge in me, it is good to him that a mylne stoon of assis were don aboute his necke, and were sent in to the see.
*Wyclif*, Mark ix. 41.

**2†.** To discredit; disgrace; dishonor.

Tax not so bad a voice
To *slander* music any more than once.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 47.

**3.** To speak ill of; defame; calumniate; disparage.

When one is euill, he doth desire that all be euill; if he be *sclaundered*, that all be defamed.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 95.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to *slander*,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 223.

Specifically—**4.** In *law*, to utter false and injurious tales or reports regarding; injure or tarnish the good name and reputation of, by false tales maliciously told or propagated. See *slander*, *n.*, 4, and compare *libel*.—**5.** To reproach; charge: with *with*.

To *slander* Valentine
*With* falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 31.

=**Syn.** 4. *Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

**slanderer** (slan'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sklaunderer*; < *slander*, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer; one who wrongs another by maliciously uttering something to the injury of his good name.

The domes salle than be redy
Tille the *sklaunderers* of God alle myghty.
*Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7042.

Railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension.
*Jer. Taylor.*

**slanderfully†** (slan'dėr-fůl-i), *adv.* [< **slanderful* (< *slander* + *-ful*) + *-ly*$^2$.] Slanderously; calumniously.

He had at all times, before the judges of his cause, used himself unreverently to the King's Majesty, and *slanderfully* towards his council.
*Council Book*, quoted in Strype's Cranmer, I. 322.

**slanderous** (slan'dėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *esclandreux*, < *esclandre*, slander: see *slander*. Cf. *scandalous*, *a.*] **1†.** Scandalous; ignominious; disgraceful; shameful.

The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross.
*Book of Homilies* (1573).

Ugly and *slanderous* to thy mother's womb,
Full of unpleasing blots and sightless stains.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 44.

**2.** Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; defamatory: as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports.

He hath stirred up the people to persecute it with exprobations and *slanderous* words.
*Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

**3.** Given to slander; uttering defamatory words or tales.

Done to death by *slanderous* tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 3. 3.

**slanderously** (slan'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner; with slander; calumniously; with false and malicious report. Rom. iii. 8.

**slanderousness** (slan'dėr-us-nes), *n.* Slanderous or defamatory character or quality.

**slane†** (slān), *n.* [< Ir. *sleaghan*, a turf-spade, dim. of *sleagh*, a spear, pike, lance. Cf. *slade*$^3$.] A spade for cutting turf or digging trenches.

Dig your trench with *slanes*.
*Ellis*, Modern Husbandman (1750), IV. ii. 40. (*Davies.*)

Unfortunately, in cutting the turf where this was found, the *slane* or spade struck the middle; it only, however, bruised it. *Col. Vallancy*, quoted in Archæologia, VII. 167.

**slang**$^1$ (slang). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sling*$^1$.

**slang**$^2$ (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps, like *slanket*, connected with *slank*, slim, and ult. with *sling*$^1$.] A narrow piece of land. Also *slanket*. *Halliwell.*

There runneth forth into the sea a certain shelfe or *slang*, like unto an out-thrust tongue, such as Englishmen in old time termed a File.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 715. (*Davies.*)

Eventually, though very beat, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the *slang* adjoining Brown's Wood. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**slang**$^3$ (slang), *n.* [Of obscure cant origin; the form suggests a connection with *sling*, in a way indicated by the use of *sling* and *fling* in 'to *sling* epithets,' 'to *fling* reproaches,' etc., and by similar uses of related Scand. forms, as Norw. *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burden of a song; *slengja*, sling (*slengja kjeften*, abuse, lit. 'sling the jaw'); *slengjenamn*, a nickname; *slengje-ord*, an insulting word or allusion; Icel. *slyngr*, *slyngum*, cunning: see *sling*$^1$. The noun, in this view, must have arisen in quasi-composition (*slang*-patter, *slang*-word, *slang*-name, etc.), or else from the verb. Evidence of early use is lacking. The word has nothing to do with *language* or *lingo*, and there is no evidence to establish a Gipsy origin.] **1.** The cant words or jargon used by thieves, peddlers, beggars, and the vagabond classes generally; cant.

*Slang* in the sense of the cant language of thieves appears in print certainly as early as the middle of the last century. It was included by Grose in his "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," published in 1785. But it was many years before it was allowed a place in any vocabulary of our speech that confined itself to the language of good speakers and writers. Its absence from such works would not necessarily imply that it had not been in frequent use. Still, that this never had been the case we have direct evidence. Scott, in his novel of "Redgauntlet," which appeared in 1824, when using the word, felt the necessity of defining it; and his definition shows not only that it was generally unknown, but that it had not then begun to depart at all from its original sense. In the thirteenth chapter of that work, one of the characters is represented as trying to overhear a conversation, . . . but . . . "what did actually reach his ears was disguised so completely by the use of cant words and the thieves' Latin called *slang* that, even when he caught the words, he found himself as far as ever from the sense of their conversation." No one who is now accustomed either to speak slang [in def. 2], or to speak of the users of it, would think of connecting it with anything peculiar to the language of thieves. Yet it is clear from this one quotation that the complete change of meaning which the term has undergone has taken place within a good deal less than sixty years.
*The Nation*, Oct. 9, 1890, p. 289.

Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace [young thieves]. . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the *slang* patter, in which they should by all means excel.
*Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor* (1758). (*Hotten.*)

**2.** In present use, colloquial words and phrases which have originated in the cant or rude speech of the vagabond or unlettered classes, or, belonging in form to standard speech, have acquired or have had given them restricted, capricious, or extravagantly metaphorical meanings, and are regarded as vulgar or inelegant. Examples of slang are *rum* for 'queer,' *gay* for 'dissolute,' *corned*, *tight*, *slued*, etc., for 'intoxicated,' *awfully* for 'exceedingly,' *jolly* for 'surprising, uncommon,' *daisy* for something or somebody that is charming or admirable, *kick the bucket* or *hop the twig* for 'die,' etc. This colloquial slang also contains many words derived from thieves' cant, such as *pal* for 'partner, companion,' *cove* for 'fellow,' and *ticker* for 'watch.' There is a slang attached to certain professions, occupations, and classes of society, such as racing *slang*, college *slang*, club *slang*, literary *slang*, political *slang*. (See *cant*$^2$.) Slang enters more or less into all colloquial speech and into inferior popular literature, as novels, newspapers, political addresses, and is apt to break out even in more serious writings. Slang as such is not necessarily vulgar or ungrammatical; indeed, it is generally correct in idiomatic form, and though frequently censured on this ground, it often, in fact, owes its doubtful character to other causes. *Slang* is often used adjectively: as, a *slang* expression. See the quotations below.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could tang
Shock'd the dame with a volley of *slang*.
*Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet.

Cant, as used in the phrases "thieves' cant," "tinkers' cant," "printers' cant," or the cant of any craft or calling, is really a language within a language, and is intended to conceal the thoughts of those who utter it from the uninitiated. *Slang*, on the other hand, is open to all the world to use, and its ranks are recruited in various ways.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 341.

**Center slang**, thieves' slang in which the middle vowel of a word is taken as its initial letter, and other letters or syllables are added to give the word a finish, as *lock* becomes "ockler," *pitch*, "itchper," etc. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 478.—**Riming slang**, a kind of cant or secret slang spoken by street vagabonds in London, consisting of the substitution of words or sentences which rime with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret: as, "apples and pears" for *stairs*; "Cain and Abel" for *a table*. See *back-slang*.=**Syn.** 2. *Slang*, *Colloquialism*, etc. See *cant*$^2$.

**slang**$^3$ (slang), *v.* [< *slang*$^3$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use slang; employ vulgar or vituperative language.

To *slang* with the fishwives.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 350.

**II.** *trans.* To address slang or abuse to; berate or assail with vituperative or abusive language; abuse; scold.

Every gentleman abused by a cabman or *slanged* by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to fisticuffs. *The Spectator.*

As the game went on and he lost, and had to pay, . . . he dropped his amiability, *slanged* his partner, declared he wouldn't play any more, and went away in a fury.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 89.

These drones are posted separately, as "not worthy to be classed," and privately *slanged* afterwards by the Masters and Seniors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 100.

**slang**$^4$ (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure and various; cf. *slang*$^2$, *slang*$^3$.] **1.** Among London costermongers, a counterfeit weight or measure.

Some of the street weights, a good many of them, are *slangs*, but I believe they are as honest as many of the shop-keepers' after all.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 104.

**2.** Among showmen: (*a*) A performance. (*b*) A traveling booth or show. *Mayhew.*—**3.** A hawker's license: as, to be out on the *slang* (that is, to travel with a hawker's license). [Thieves' slang.]

**slang**$^5$ (slang), *n.* [Cf. *slang*$^3$, *slang*$^4$.] **1.** A watch-chain. [Thieves' slang.]—**2.** *pl.* Leg-irons or fetters worn by convicts. The slangs consist of a chain weighing from seven to eight pounds and about three feet long, attached to ankle-basils riveted on the leg, the slack being suspended from a leather waistband: hence the name.

**slangily** (slang'i-li), *adv.* [< *slangy* + *-ly*$^2$.] In slang or slangy usage; by users of slang; irreverently.

The simple announcement of what is sometimes *slangily* called an advertising dodge. *The Advance*, Dec. 23, 1886.

**slanginess** (slang'i-nes), *n.* [< *slangy* + *-ness*.] Slangy character or quality: as, the *slanginess* of one's speech.

Their speech has less pertness, flippancy, and *slanginess*.
*Athenæum*, No. 3288, p. 582.

**slangrill†**, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slang*$^3$ and *gangrel*.] A lout; a fellow: a term of abuse.

The third was a long, leane, olde, slavering *slangrill*, with a Brasill staffe in the one hand, and a whipcord in the other.
*Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

**slangular** (slang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *slang*$^3$ + *-ular*; formed after *angular*, etc.] Having the nature or character of slang; slangy. [Humorous.]

Little Swills is treated on several hands. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, he characterises them (his strength lying in a *slangular* direction) as "a rummy start." *Dickens*, Bleak House, xi.

**slang-whang** (slang'hwang), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *slang*$^3$, *v.*] To use slangy or abusive language; talk in a noisy, abusive, or railing way. [Colloq.]

With tropes from Billingsgate's *slang-whanging* Tartars.
*Hood*, Ode to Rae Wilson.

**slang-whanger** (slang'hwang"ėr), *n.* A scurrilous, noisy, or railing person; a noisy, abusive, or long-winded talker. [Colloq.]

It embraces alike all manner of concerns, from the organisation of a divan . . . to the appointment of a con-

stable, the personal disputes of two miserable *slang-whangers*, the cleaning of the streets, or the economy of a dust-cart.
*Irving*, Salmagundi, No. 14.

**slangy** (slang'i), *a.* [< *slang*$^3$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of slang: as, a *slangy* expression.—2. Addicted to the use of slang.

Both were too gaudy, too *slangy*, too odorous of cigars, and too much given to horseflesh.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

**slank** (slangk), *a.* [= D. *slank* = MLG. *slank* = MHG. *slanc*, G. *schlank* = Dan. *slank* (cf. Sw. *slankig*), slender, meager; cf. Dan. *slunken*$^1$, lank, gaunt; connected with *slink*$^3$, and prob. ult. with *slink*$^1$. Cf. *lank*$^1$.] Slim; slender; lank. [Prov. Eng.]

He is a man of ruddy complexion, brown hair and *slank*, hanging a little below his jaw-bones.
*The Grand Impostor Examined* (1656). (*Davies.*)

**slanket** (slang'ket), *n.* [Cf. *slank* and *slang*$^2$.] Same as *slang*$^2$.

**slant** (slànt), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent*, *sklent*, *sklint*; < ME. *slenten*, *sclenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta*, *slänta*, slope, glide, Sw. *slinta* (pret. *slant*), slide, slip, glance (as a knife); cf. Sw. *slutta* (**slunta*), slant, slope, Sw. dial. *slant*, slippery; cf. *slink*$^1$. The Corn. *slyntya*, slide, glide along, W. *ysglent*, a slide, are prob. < E.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lie obliquely to some line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; slope: as, a *slanting* roof.

It . . . *slented* doune to the erthe.
*Kynge Arthure* (ed. Southey), II. 281.

Lo! on the side of yonder *slanting* hill,
Beneath a spreading oak's broad foliage, sits
The shepherd swain. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, iii. 244.

The shades that *slanted* o'er the green.
*Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

2. To go or turn off at a small angle from some direct line; deviate: as, at this point the road *slants* off to the right. Specifically—3. To exaggerate; "draw the long bow"; fib. [Scotch.]—4. To have a leaning; incline.

"Your minister sartin doos *slant* a leetle towards th' Arminians; he don't quite walk the crack," Josh says, ses he.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 483.

**Slanting stitch**, a stitch in double crochet-work producing short diagonal lines in the finished fabric.

**II.** *trans.* To give a sloping direction to; set or place at an angle to something else: as, *slant* the mirror a little more.

**slant** (slànt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slante*, *slonte*, in the phrase *on slante*, *o slonte*, *a slante*; < *slant*, *v.* Cf. *aslant*.] **I.** *a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line or plane.

The clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1075.

Clouds through which the setting day
Flung a *slant* glory far away.
*Whittier*, The Preacher.

The busiest man can hardly resist the influence of such a day; farmers are prone to bask in the *slant* sunlight at such times, and to talk to one another over line-fences or seated on top-rails. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxi.

**Slant fire**, in *gun.* See *fire*, 13.

**II.** *n.* **1.** An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

It lies on a *slant*. *C. Richardson.*

2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.—3. A chance; an opportunity. [Slang.]—**Slant of wind** (*naut.*), a transitory breeze of favorable wind, or the period of its duration.

**slantendicular** (slàn-ten-dik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *slant* + *-endicular* as in *perpendicular*.] Oblique, not perpendicular; indirect. [Humorous slang.]

And he [St. Vitus] must put himself [in the calendar] under the first saint, with a *slantendicular* reference to the other. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 289.

**slantingly** (slàn'ting-li), *adv.* 1. In a slanting or sloping manner or direction.—2†. Indirectly.

Their first attempt which they made was to prefer bills of accusation against the archbishop's chaplains and preachers, . . . and *slantingly* through their sides striking at the archbishop himself. *Strype*, Cranmer, I. 159.

**slantly** (slànt'li), *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction; slopingly; slantingly.

The yellow Moon looks *slantly* down,
Through seaward mists, upon the town.
*R. H. Stoddard*, A Serenade.

**slantwise** (slànt'wīz), *adv.* Slantingly; slantly.

The sunset rays thy valley fill,
Poured *slantwise* down the long defile.
*Whittier*, The Merrimack.

**slap**$^1$ (slap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slapped*, ppr. *slapping*. [< ME. **slappen*, < LG. *slappen* (> G. *schlappen*), slap; prob. akin to *slam*$^1$ and perhaps ult. to *slay*$^1$.] 1. To strike with the open hand or with something flat: as, to *slap* one on the back; to *slap* a child on the hand.

Mrs. Baynes had gone up stairs to her own apartment, had *slapped* her boys, and was looking out of the window.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

In yonder green meadow, to memory dear,
He *slaps* a mosquito, and brushes a tear.
*O. W. Holmes*, City and Country.

2. To strike with; bring upon or against something with a blow.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his Chin and cock'd his Hat,
Then *slapp'd* his Hand upon the Board.
*Prior*, Alma, i.

**slap**$^1$ (slap), *n.* [< ME. *slappe*, < LG. *slapp*, *slappe* (> G. *schlappe*), the sound of a blow, a sounding box on the ears, a slap, = OHG. **slapfe* (> It. *schiaffo*), a box on the ear: see *slap*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A blow given with the open hand, or with something flat.

Warre the horne and heles lest thai flynge
A *slappe* to the.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

He hastened up to him, gave him a hearty shake of the hand, a cordial *slap* on the back, and some other equally gentle tokens of satisfaction. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxxii.

**slap**$^1$ (slap), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*$^1$, *v.* and *n.*] With sudden and violent force; plump; suddenly. [Colloq.]

The whips and short turns which in one stage or other of my life have come *slap* upon me.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

His horse, coming *slap* on his knees with him, threw
Him head over heels, and away he flew.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 143.

**slap**$^1$ (slap), *a.* [< *slap*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *slap-up*, *bang-up*.] First-rate; of the best; "slap-up." [Slang.]

People's got proud now, I fancy that's one thing, and must have everything *slap*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 119.

**slap**$^2$ (slap), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *slack*$^3$; cf. Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, = D. *slap* = MLG. LG. *slap* = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, feeble, weak (see *sleep*).] 1. A narrow pass between two hills. [Scotch.]—2. A breach in a wall, hedge, or fence; a gap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A gap in the edge of a knife, etc. [Scotch.]

**slap**$^2$ (slap), *v. t.* [< *slap*$^2$, *n.*] To break into gaps; break out (an opening), as in a solid wall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**slap**$^3$† (slap), *v.* An obsolete variant of *slop*$^1$.

**slap-bang** (slap'bang'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*$^1$, *v.*, + *bang*$^1$, *v.*] With a slap and a bang; hence, suddenly; violently; with a sudden noisy dash; headlong; all at once: as, to go *slap-bang* through the ice or through a window. Also *slam-bang*. [Colloq.]

**slap-bang** (slap'bang'), *a.* and *n.* [< *slap-bang*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Violent; dashing. Also *slam-bang*.

**II.** *n.* A low eating-house. [Slang, Eng.]

They lived in the same street, walked into town every morning at the same hour, dined at the same *slap-bang* every day, and revelled in each other's company every night. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, xi.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*$^1$, *v.*, + *dash*, *v.*] In a sudden, offhand, abrupt, random, or headlong manner; abruptly; suddenly; all at once. [Colloq.]

He took up a position opposite his fair entertainer, and with much gravity executed a solemn, but marvelously grotesque bow; . . . this done, he recovered body, and strode away again *slap-dash*. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 20.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash), *a.* and *n.* [< *slap-dash*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Dashing; offhand; abrupt; free, careless, or happy-go-lucky; rash or random; impetuous: as, a *slap-dash* manner; *slap-dash* work; a *slap-dash* writer. [Colloq.]

It was a *slap-dash* style, unceremonious, free and easy—an American style. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 6.

The *slapdash* judgments upon artists in others [letters] are very characteristic [of Landor].
*Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 515.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A composition of lime and coarse sand, mixed to a liquid consistency and applied to exterior walls as a preservative; rough-casting; harling. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The outside plaster filling of a half-timbered house, between the beams.

The wood is painted of the darkest possible red, and the gray *slap-dash* is filled with red granite pebbles.
*The Century*, XXXII. 423.

3. Offhand, careless, happy-go-lucky, or ill-considered action or work. [Colloq.]

As a specimen of newspaper *slapdash* we may point to the description of General Ignatieff as "the Russian Mr. Gladstone." *Athenæum*, No. 3197, p. 146.

4†. Violent abuse.

Hark ye, Monsieur, if you don't march off I shall play you such an English courant of *slap-dash* presently that shan't out of your ears this twelvemonth.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Perplexed Lovers, iii.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash), *v. t.* [< *slap-dash*, *adv.*] 1. To do in a rough or careless manner. [Colloq.]—2. To rough-cast (a wall) with mortar.

**slape** (slāp), *a.* [< Icel. *sleipr*, also *sleppr*, slippery, < *slīpa*, be slim or smooth, = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe* (*slīpa*, tr., grind) = G. *schleifen*, slip: see *slip*$^1$. Cf. *slab*$^1$.] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; hypocritical. [Prov. Eng.]—**Slape ale**, plain ale, as opposed to medicated or mixed ale.—**Slape-face**, a soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. *Halliwell.*

**slapjack** (slap'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack*. [U. S.]

Anon he passed the fragrant buckwheat fields, breathing the odor of the bee-hive; and, as he beheld them, soft anticipations stole over his mind of dainty *slapjacks*, well buttered, and garnished with honey or treacle.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

**slappaty-pouch**† (slap'a-ti-pouch), *n.* [A variation, imitative of quick motion, of *slap the pouch*, i. e. *pocket*.] The act or process of slapping the hands, when cold, against the sides to warm them. [Rare.]

I cannot but with the last degree of sorrow and anguish inform you of our present wretched condition; we have even tired our palms and our ribs at *slappaty-pouch*, and . . . I [Charon] had almost forgot to handle my sculls.
*Tom Brown*, Works, II. 126. (*Davies.*)

**slapper** (slap'ėr), *n.* [< *slap*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which slaps.—2. A person or thing of large size; a whopper. [Vulgar.]

**slapping** (slap'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *slap*$^1$, *v.*] Very big; great. [Vulgar.]

**slap-sauce**† (slap'sâs), *n.* [< *slap*$^3$, *v.*, + obj. *sauce*.] A parasite. *Minsheu.*

*Slapsauce* fellows, slabberdegullion druggels, lubbardly louts. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

**slap-sided** (slap'sī″ded), *a.* Same as *slab-sided*.

**slap-up** (slap'up), *a.* [Cf. *slap*$^1$ and *bang-up*.] Excellent; first-rate; fine; scrumptious; bang-up: as, a *slap-up* hotel. [Slang.]

It ain't a fortnight back since a smart female servant, in *slap-up* black, sold me a basket full of doctor's bottles.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

Might he [Bob Jones] not quarter a countess's coat on his brougham along with the Jones' arms, or, more *slap-up* still, have the two shields painted on the panels with the coronet over? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxi.

**slargando, slargandosi** (slär-gàn'dō, -sē), *a.* [It., ppr. of *slargare*, enlarge, widen, dilate, < L. *ex*, out, + *largus*, large: see *large*.] In *music*, same as *rallentando*.

**slash**$^1$ (slash), *v.* [< ME. *slaschen*, < OF. *esclecher*, *esclescher*, *esclischer*, *esclechier*, dismember, sever, disunite: same as *esclichier*, *esclicier*, *esclicer*, > E. *slice*: see *slice* and *slish*, of which *slash*$^1$ is a doublet. The vowel *a* appears in the related word *slate*: see *slate*$^2$. In defs. 4, 5 (where cf. the similar *cut*, *n.*, 2) prob. confused with *lash*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut with long incisions; gash; slit; slice.

They which will excell the rest in gallantry, and would seeme to haue slaine and eaten the most enimies, *slash* and cut their flesh, and put therein a blacke powder, which neuer will bee done away. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

2. To cut with a violent sweep; cut by striking violently and at random, as with a sword or an ax.

Then both drew their swords, and so cut 'em and *slasht* 'em
That five of them did fall.
*Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

But presently *slash* off his traiterous head.
*Greene*, Alphonsus (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 23).

3. To ornament, as a garment, by cutting slits in the cloth, and arranging lining of brilliant colors to be seen underneath.

One Man wears his Doublet *slash'd*, another lac'd, another plain. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 102.

Costly his garb — his Flemish ruff
Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff,
With satin *slash'd* and lined.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 16.

4. To lash. [Rare.]

Daniel, a sprightly swain that used to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash.
*W. King.*

5. To crack or snap, as a whip.

She *slashed* a whip she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful.
*Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 220.
[(*Latham.*)

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To strike violently and at random with a cutting instrument; lay about one with sharp blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 15.

If we would see him in his altitudes, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and *slashes*.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 258.

2. To cut or move rapidly.

The Sybarite *slashed* through the waves like a knife through cream-cheese. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy.

**slash**$^1$ (slash), *n.* [< *slash*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A cut; a gash; a slit.

> They circumcise themselves, and mark their faces with sundry *slashes* from their infancie.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 50.

2. A random, sweeping cut at something with an edged instrument, as a sword or an ax, or with a whip or switch.

> He may have a cut i' the leg by this time; for Don Martine and he were at whole *slashes*.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

> Andrew Fairservice . . . had only taken this recumbent posture to avoid the *slashes*, stabs, and pistol-balls which for a moment or two were flying in various directions.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxix.

3. A slit cut in the stuff from which a garment is made, intended to show a different and usually bright-colored material underneath. This manner of decorating garments was especially in use in the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century. Compare *panel*, and see cut under *puffed*.

> Her gown was a green Turkey grogram, cut all into panes or *slashes*, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot, and tied up at the distance of about a hand's-breadth everywhere with the same ribbon with which her hair was bound.
> *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 112.

Hence—4. A piece of tape or worsted lace placed on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers to distinguish them from privates; a stripe.—5. A clearing in a wood; any gap or opening in a wood, whether caused by the operations of woodmen or by wind or fire. Compare *slashing*, 2.

> All persons having occasion to burn a fallow or start a fire in any old chopping, wind-*slash*, bush or berry lot, swamp "viaie" or beaver meadow, shall give five days' notice.
> *New York Times*, April 13, 1886.

6. *pl.* Same as *slashing*, 3.—7. A wet or swampy place overgrown with bushes: often in the plural.

> Although the inner lands want these benefits [of game] (which, however, no pond or *slash* is without), yet even they have the advantage of wild-turkeys, &c.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 27.

> Henry Clay, the great Commoner, as his friends loved to call him, was spoken of during election-time as the Miller Boy of the *Slashes*.
> *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 250

8. A mass of coal which has been crushed and shattered by a movement of the earth's crust. [Wales.]

> Thus, the latter [the coal], which is there nearly all in the state of culm or anthracite, has been for the most part shivered into small fragments, and is frequently accumulated in little troughs or hollows, the *slashes* of the miners.
> *Murchison*, Siluria (4th ed.), p. 290.

**slash**$^2$ (slash), *v. i.* [Also *slatch*; < Sw. *slaska* = Dan. *slaske*, dabble, paddle, < Sw. Dan. *slask*, wet, filth. Cf. *slashy*.] To work in wet. [Scotch.]

**slash**$^2$ (slash), *n.* [See *slash*, *v.*] A great quantity of broth or similar food. [Scotch.]

**slasher** (slash'ėr), *n.* [< *slash*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which slashes. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting weapon, as a sword.

> "Had he no arms?" asked the Justice. "Ay, ay, they are never without barkers and *slashers*."
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

(*b*) An instrument or appliance of various kinds used in some slashing operation. (1) In *brickmaking*, a piece of wrought-iron three feet in length, three inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, set in a handle about two and one half feet long and two inches in diameter, used to slash or cut through the clay in all directions with a view to detecting and picking out any small stones that may be found in it.

> He [the temperer] next trims the small pile of clay into shape, and commences to cut through it with an instrument called a *slasher*, and any stone that he may strike with the *slasher* is picked out of the clay.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 107.

(2) A machine for sizing, drying, and finishing warp-yarns.
2. The thrasher or fox-shark. [Local, Eng.]

**slashing** (slash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slash*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A slash or pane in a garment.

> Gowns of "silver plush and port-wine satin," with brocaded trains gleaming fitfully with *slashings* of exquisite pink.
> *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 551.

2. In *milit. engin.*, the felling of trees so that their tops shall fall toward the enemy, and thus prevent or retard his approach; also (in singular or plural), the trees thus felled: same as *abatis*$^2$, 1.—3. *pl.* Trees or branches cut down by woodmen. Also *slashes*.

**slashing** (slash'ing), *p. a.* 1. That cuts and slashes at random; recklessly or unmercifully severe; that cuts right and left indiscriminately: as, a *slashing* criticism or article. [Colloq.]

> Here, however, the Alexandrian critics, with all their *slashing* insolence, showed themselves sons of the feeble; they groped about in twilight.
> *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

> He may be called the inventor of the modern *slashing* article.
> *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 43.

2. Dashing; recklessly rapid: as, a *slashing* gait.—3. Very big; great; slapping. [Colloq.]

> A *slashing* fortune. *Dickens*, Hard Times.

**slash-pine** (slash'pīn), *n.* A tree, *Pinus Cubensis*, found from South Carolina to Louisiana along the coast, and in the West Indies. It is a fair-sized tree, with a wood nearly equaling that of the long-leafed pine, though rarely made into lumber. Also called *swamp-pine*, *bastard pine*, and *meadow-pine*. *Sargent*.

**slashy** (slash'i), *a.* [< *slash*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *sloshy*, *slushy*.] Wet and dirty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slat**$^1$ (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [< ME. *slatten*, *sleaten*, *sclatten*, *scletten*, < Icel. *sletta*, slap, dab, dash, = Norw. *sletta*, fling, cast, jerk; cf. Icel. *sletta*, a dab, spot, blot (of ink), = Norw. *slett*, a blow; prob. from the root of *slay*: see *slay*$^1$. Cf. *slaught*.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw or cast down violently or carelessly; jerk. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—2. To strike; knock; beat; bang.

> *Mendoza.* How did you kill him?
> *Malevole.* *Slatted* his brains out, then soused him in the briny sea. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To flap violently, as the sails when blown adrift in a violent wind, or when in a calm the motion of the ship strikes them against the masts and rigging.

> The two top-gallant-sails were still hanging in the buntlines, and *slatting* and jerking as though they would take the masts out of her.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 351.

**slat**$^1$ (slat), *n.* [< *slat*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A sudden flap or slap; a sharp blow or stroke.

> The sail . . . bellied out over our heads, and again, by a *slat* of the wind, blew in under the yard with a fearful jerk. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 257.

2. A spot; stain. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A spent salmon, or one that has spawned.

**slat**$^2$ (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. Same as *slate*$^1$. [Prov. Eng.]

**slat**$^3$ (slat), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [Perhaps another use of *slat*$^1$; otherwise a var. of **slate*; < OF. *esclater*, shiver, splinter: see *slate*$^2$. Cf. *slat*$^3$, *n.*] To split; crack. [Prov. Eng.]

> And withall such maine blowes were dealt to and fro with axes that both head-peeces and habergeons were *slat* and dashed a peeces.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

**slat**$^3$ (slat), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slatte*; < ME. *slat*, *slatte*, usually *sclat*, *sklat*, *sclate*, *sclatte*, a flat stone, slate, < OF. *esclat* (Walloon *sklat*), F. *éclat*, a splinter, chip, shiver, fragment, piece; cf. OF. *esclater*, F. *éclater*, split, splinter, shiver, burst, < OHG. *slīzan*, *sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen*, slit, split, = E. *slit*$^1$: see *slit*$^1$, and cf. *éclat*, *slash*$^1$, *slice*.] I. *n.* 1. A thin flat stone, or piece of stone, especially a piece of slate; a slate; a stone tile. See *slate*$^2$.

> And thei not fyndinge in what part thei schulde bere him yn, for the cumpenye of peple, stizeden vp on the rof, and by the *sclattis* thei senten him doun with the bed in to the myddil, byfore Ihesu. *Wyclif*, Luke v. 19.

> The gallery is covered with blew *slatte* like our Cornish tile. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

> And for the roof, instead of *slats*,
> Is covered with the skins of bats,
> With moonshine that are gilded.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

2. A thin slab or veneer of stone sometimes used to face rougher stonework or brickwork. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A long narrow strip or slip of wood. Specifically—(*a*) A strip of wood used to fasten together larger pieces, as on a crate, etc. (*b*) One of a number of strips forming the bottom boards of a bedstead. (*c*) One of a number of strips secured across an opening so as to leave intervals between them, as in a chicken-coop, rabbit-hutch, etc. (*d*) One of the cross-laths of a Venetian blind, or the like.

> Virginia, . . . kneeling behind the *slats* of her bedroom window-blinds, watched the little Canadian fishing wagon as it drove away. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 220.

(*e*) In *carriage-building*, one of the thin strips of wood or iron used to form the ribs of the top or canopy of a buggy, carryall, or rockaway, or to form the bottom of a wagon-body. (*f*) One of the radial strips used in forming the bottom of a wicker basket.

4. *pl.* Dark-blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Slat-weaving machine**, a form of loom for weaving, in which the weft is slats, palm-leaf, or some similar material. The weft is cut in lengths corresponding to the width of the goods, and put into the shed piece by piece.

II. *a.* Made of slats.—**Slat awning**, a wooden or metal awning made of slats.—**Slat matting**, a kind of wood carpet made of veneers or wooden slats fastened upon a fabric. In some examples narrow strips of different sorts of wood are glued upon cloth, and dried, and the surface is then planed and finished.—**Slat seat**, a seat made of narrow strips of wood, usually arranged longitudinally with a space between each pair.—**Slat weir**, a weir or pound (for the capture of fish) having slats instead of netting. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

**S. lat.** An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

**slat-bar** (slat'bär), *n.* The bar of the limber of a siege-howitzer between the splinter-bar and the bolster, connecting the futchells.

**slatch**$^1$ (slach), *n.* [An assibilated form of *slack*$^1$.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The slack of a rope. (*b*) A short gleam of fine weather. (*c*) A brief, passing breeze.

**slatch**$^2$ (slach), *v. i.* [A var. of *slash*$^2$.] To dabble in mire. [Scotch.]

**slat-crimper** (slat'krim"pėr), *n.* A machine for compressing the ends of slats to make them fit mortises cut to receive them.

**slate**$^1$ (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [< ME. **slaten*, *sleten*, *slæten* (pret. *slette*), bait, perhaps orig. tear, ult. < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*), slit, tear: see *slit*$^1$.] 1. To bait; set a dog loose at. [Prov. Eng.]

> Heo . . . *sletten* him with hundes.
> *Life of St. Juliana* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52. (*Stratmann.*)

2. To haul over the coals; take to task harshly or rudely; berate; abuse; scold; hold up to ridicule; criticize severely: as, the work was *slated* in the reviews. [Colloq., Eng.]

> And instead of being grateful, you set to and *slate* me!
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, xxxi.

> None the less I'll *slate* him. I'll *slate* him ponderously in the cataclysm. *R. Kipling*, The Light that Failed, iv.

**slate**$^2$ (slāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *slat*, *slatte*, **slate*, *sclate*, usually *sclat*, *sclatte*: see *slat*$^3$.] I. *n.* 1†. A thin, flat stone or piece of stone; a thin plate or flake. See *slat*$^3$, 1.

> With sunne and the frost togither, it [the Columbine marl] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* or flakes.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 8.

Especially—2. A piece or plate of the stone hence called *slate*. (See def. 3.) Specifically—(*a*) A plate of slate used for covering in or roofing buildings; a tile of slate. (*b*) A tablet of slate, usually inclosed in a wooden frame, used for writing, especially by school-children; hence, any similar tablet used for this purpose.

> The door, which moved with difficulty on its creaking and rusty hinges, being forced quite open, a square and sturdy little urchin became apparent, with cheeks as red as an apple. . . . A book and a small *slate* under his arm indicated that he was on his way to school.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. A rock the most striking characteristic of which is its fissile structure, or capability of being easily split or cleft into thin plates of nearly uniform thickness and smooth surfaces. The rocks in which a fissile structure is particularly well developed are almost exclusively the argillaceous, and those which have been more or less metamorphosed, and this fissility appears to be the result of the rearrangement of the particles of the rock into new combinations flattened into thin scales which lie in a direction at right angles to the direction in which the rock was pressed at the time the metamorphism was taking place. The best-known variety of slate is the common roofing-slate, which is compact, homogeneous, and fissile enough to be used for covering roofs, or for manufacture into tables, chimney-pieces, writing-slates, etc. The valuable varieties of roofing-slate come almost exclusively from the older metamorphic rocks. (See *cleavage* and *foliation*.) North Wales is by far the most important slate-producing region of the world, some beds having been worked there as early as the twelfth century. The principal quarries are in southern Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire in the Lower Silurian, and in Montgomeryshire in the Upper Silurian. There are also quarries in Cornwall in the Devonian, and slates of the same geological age are obtained in France in considerable quantity, as well as in parts of Germany adjacent to the Rhine. There are various quarries in Devonshire in the Carboniferous; but in most of them the slate furnished is not of first-rate quality; and, in general, it may be said that the Carboniferous is the highest geological formation producing what can properly be denominated *slate*. The slate of the United States comes almost entirely from a very low position in the geological series, as is also the case in Europe. Pennsylvania and Vermont are the principal slate-producing States, and they together furnish more than two thirds in value of the total production of the country.

4. A preliminary list of candidates prepared by party managers for acceptance by a nominating caucus or convention: so called as being written down, as it were on a slate, and altered or erased like a school-boy's writing. [U. S. political slang.]—**Adhesive slate.** See *adhesive*.—**Aluminous slate**, slate containing alumina, used in the manufacture of alum.—**Alum slate.** See *alum*.—**Argillaceous slate**, clay slate (which see, under *clay*).—**Back of a slate.** See *back*$^1$.—**Bituminous slate**, soft slate impregnated with bitumen.—**Chlorite slate.** See *chlorite*.—**Drawing-slate.** Same as *black chalk* (*a*) (which see, under *chalk*).—**Hone** or **whet slate**, slate which has much silica in its composition, and is used for hones.—**Hornblende slate**, slate containing hornblende.—**Knotted slate.** See *knot*$^1$, *n.*, 3 (*f*).—**Lithographic slate.** See *lithographic*.—**Polishing slate.** See *polishing-slate*.—**Rain-spot slate**, certain slates forming part of the Lower Silurian series in Wales: so called from their mottled appearance.—**Skiddaw slates**, a series of slaty and gritty rocks occurring in the Lake District of England, and forming there the base of the fossiliferous rocks. The most important fossils which they contain are graptolites.—**Stonesfield slate**, in *geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite

group, as developed in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, consisting of thin-bedded calcareous sandstone, extremely rich in a great variety of organic remains, among which are the mammalian genera *Amphitherium*, *Phalascotherium*, and *Stereognathus*. Portions of this formation have been worked for a roofing-material from a remote period.

**II.** *a.* Of the color of slate; slate-colored; of a dark, slightly bluish-gray color of medium luminosity.

**slate$^{2}$** (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [< *slate$^{2}$*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with slate or plates of stone: as, to *slate* a roof.

> A high *slated* roof, with fantastic chimneys.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

**2.** To enter as on a slate; suggest or propose as a candidate by entering the name on the slate or ticket: as, A. B. is already *slated* for the mayoralty. See I., 4. [U. S. political slang.] —**3.** In *tanning*, to cleanse from hairs, etc., with a slater. See *slater*, 3.

**slate-ax** (slāt'aks), *n.* A slaters' tool: same as *sax$^{1}$*, 2.

**slate-black** (slāt'blak), *a.* Of a slate color having less than one tenth the luminosity of white.

**slate-blue** (slāt'blö), *a.* Dull-blue with a grayish tinge; schistaceous.

**slate-clay** (slāt'klā), *n.* Same as *shale$^{2}$*.

**slate-coal** (slāt'kōl), *n.* **1.** A variety of cannel-coal; "a hard, dull variety of coal" (*Gresley*). This name is given to one of the beds of coal in the Leicestershire (England) coal-field; it is nearly the same as *splint-coal*, also called *slaty* or *bony coal*, and contains slaty matters interstratified, which are called *bone* in Pennsylvania (see *bone$^{1}$*, 9).

**2.** As the translation of the German *Schieferkohle*, a somewhat slaty or laminated variety of lignite, or brown coal.

**slate-colored** (slāt'kul"ọrd), *a.* Of a very dark gray, really without chroma, or almost so, but appearing a little bluish.

**slate-cutter** (slāt'kut"ėr), *n.* A machine for trimming pieces of slate into the forms desired for roofing- or writing-slates. It consists of a table with knives pivoted at one end, and operated by hand-levers. Also called *slate-cutting machine*.

**slate-frame** (slāt'frām), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the wooden frames for writing-slates.

**slate-gray** (slāt'grā), *a.* A relatively luminous slate color.

**slate-peg** (slāt'peg), *n.* A form of nail used for fastening slates on a roof; a slaters' nail.

**slate-pencil** (slāt'pen"sil), *n.* A pencil of soft slate, or like material, used for writing or figuring on framed pieces of slate.

**slater** (slā'tėr), *n.* [ME. *slater*, *sclater*; < *slate$^{2}$* + *-er$^{1}$*.] **1.** One who makes or lays slates; one whose occupation is the roofing of buildings with slate.

> But th' masons, and *slaters*, and such like have left their work, and locked up the yards.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, v.

**2.** A general name of cursorial isopods. Slaters proper, or wood-slaters, also called *wood-lice*, *hog-lice*, and *sow-bugs*, are terrestrial oniscids, of the family *Oniscidæ*, as the British *Porcellio scaber*. Box-slaters are *Idoteidæ*; water-slaters are *Asellidæ*, as the gribble, *Limnoria terebrans*; shield-slaters belong to the genus *Cassidina*; globe-slaters to *Sphæroma*. The cheliferous slaters are *Tanaidæ*. See the technical names, and cuts under *Oniscus* and *Isopoda*.

**3.** A tool, with blade of slate, used for fleshing or slating hides.

**slate-saw** (slāt'sâ), *n.* A form of circular stone-saw for cutting up or trimming slabs of slate.

**slate-spar** (slāt'spär), *n.* A slaty form of calcareous spar: same as *shiver-spar*.

**slather** (slaᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity; a large piece: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

> I could give you twenty-four more, if they were needed, to show how exactly Mr. —— can repeat *slathers* and *slathers* of another man's literature. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 50.

**slatify** (slā'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slatified*, ppr. *slatifying*. [< *slate$^{2}$* + *-i-fy*.] To make slaty in character; give a slaty character to.

**slatiness** (slā'ti-nes), *n.* Slaty character or quality.

**slating$^{1}$** (slā'ting), *n.* [< ME. *slating*; verbal n. of *slate$^{1}$*, *v.*] **1.** Baiting.

> Bay of bor, of bole-*slatyng* [bull-baiting].
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 200. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** An unsparing criticism; a severe reprimand. [Colloq., Eng.]

**slating$^{2}$** (slā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slate$^{2}$*, *v.*] **1.** The operation of covering roofs with slates. —**2.** A roofing of slates.—**3.** Slates taken collectively; the material for slating: as, the whole *slating* of a house.—**4.** A liquid preparation for coating blackboards so that they may be marked upon with chalk or steatite: generally called *liquid slating*. Such preparations are better than oil-paint, as they do not glaze the surface.

> To apply the *slating*, have the surface smooth and perfectly free from grease. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 257.

**slat-iron** (slat'ī'ėrn), *n.* In a folding carriage-top, an iron shoe incased in leather, forming a finishing to the bow or slat which is pivoted by it to the body of the vehicle.

**slat-machine** (slat'mạ-shēn"), *n.* In *wood-working*: (*a*) A machine for cutting slats from a block. (*b*) A machine for making the tenons on blind-slats, and for inserting the staples by which such slats are connected.

**slat-plane** (slat'plān), *n.* A form of plane for cutting thin slats for blinds, etc. In some forms the stock carries a number of cutters, so that several slats are cut simultaneously. *E. H. Knight.*

**slatte†** (slat), *n.* See *slat$^{3}$*.

**slatted** (slat'ed), *p. a.* [< *slat$^{3}$* + *-ed$^{2}$*.] Furnished with, made of, or covered with slats: as, a *slatted* frame.

**slatter** (slat'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *slat$^{1}$*: see *slat$^{1}$*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be careless of dress and dirty; be slovenly.

> Dawgos, or Dawkin, a negligent or dirty *slattering* woman. *Ray*, North Country Words.

**2.** To be wasteful or improvident.

> This man . . . is a lord of the treasury, and is not covetous neither, but runs out merely by *slattering* and negligence. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xix.

**II.** *trans.* To waste, or fail to make a proper use of; spill or lose carelessly. *Halliwell.*

**slattern** (slat'ėrn), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. (with unorig. *n* as in *bittern$^{1}$*, or perhaps through the ppr. *slattering*) < *slatter*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and household furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice; a slut.

> We may always observe that a gossip in politics is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison*, The Freeholder, No. 26.

> Her mother was a partial, ill-judging parent, a dawdle, a *slattern*, . . . whose house was the scene of mismanagement and discomfort from beginning to end.
> *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxix.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.

> Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
> The new-scour'd manteau, and the *slattern* air.
> *Gay*, Trivia, iii. 270.

**slattern†** (slat'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *slattern*, *n.*; cf. *slatter*, *v.*] To consume carelessly or idly; waste: with *away*. [Rare.]

> All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern away* one minute in idleness. *Chesterfield.*

**slatternliness** (slat'ėrn-li-nes), *n.* Slatternly habits or condition.

**slatternly** (slat'ėrn-li), *a.* [< *slattern* + *-ly$^{1}$*.] Pertaining to a slattern; having the habits of a slattern; slovenly.

> A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter.
> *Chesterfield.*

> Every court had its carven well to show me, in the noisy keeping of the water-carriers and the *slatternly*, statuesque gossips of the place. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

**slatternly** (slat'ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *slatternly*, *a.*] In a slovenly way.

**slatterpouch** (slat'ėr-pouch), *n.* [< **slatter* for *slat$^{1}$* + *pouch*. Cf. *slappaty-pouch*.] A kind of game.

> When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*,
> They'd sweat.
> *Gayton*, Notes to Don Quixote, p. 86. (*Nares.*)

**slattery** (slat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slatter* + *-y$^{1}$*.] Wet; sloppy. [Prov. Eng.]

**slaty** (slā'ti), *a.* [< *slate$^{2}$* + *-y$^{1}$*.] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate: as, a *slaty* color or texture; a *slaty* feel.

> The path . . . scaled the promontory by one or two rapid zigzags, carried in a broken track along the precipitous face of a *slaty* grey rock. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxx.

**Slaty cleavage**, cleavage, as of rocks, into thin plates or laminæ, like those of slate: applied especially to those cases in which the planes of cleavage produced by pressure are often oblique to the true stratification, and perfectly symmetrical and parallel even when the strata are contorted.—**Slaty gneiss**, a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin laminæ, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

**slaught†** (slât), *n.* [< ME. *slaught*, *slauht*, *slaȝt*, < AS. *sleaht*, *sleht*, *sliht*, *slyht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle (chiefly in comp.) (= OS. *slahta* = OFries. *slachte* = D. *slagt* = MLG. *slacht* = OHG. *slahta*, *slaht*, MHG. *slahte*, *slaht*, G. *schlacht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle, = Sw. *slagt*, killing (< LG.), = Icel. *slātta* = Dan. *slæt*, mowing; with formative *-t*, < AS. *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), etc., strike, kill, slay: see *slay$^{1}$*. Cf. *manslaught*, *onslaught*.] Killing; slaughter.

> Myche *slaghte* in the slade, & slyngyng of horse!
> Mony derfe there deghit, was dole to beholde.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6006.

**slaughter** (slâ'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaughter*, *slauhter*, *slautir*, *slawtyr*, *slaghter*, < AS. as if **sleahtor* (= Icel. *slātr*, butchers' meat, = Norw. dial. *slaater*, cattle for slaughter), with formative *-tor* (as in *hleahtor*, E. *laughter*), < *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), strike, kill, slay: see *slay$^{1}$*. Cf. Icel. *slātr*, butchers' meat. Cf. *slaught*.] The act of slaying or killing, especially of many persons or animals. (*a*) Applied to persons, a violent putting to death; ruthless, wanton, or brutal killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; massacre: as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.

> And zit natheles, men seyn, thei shalle gon out in the tyme of Antecrist, and that thei schulle maken gret *slaughtre* of Cristene men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

> One speech . . . I chiefly loved; 'twas Æneas' tale to Dido; and thereabout of it especially where he speaks of Priam's *slaughter*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 469.

(*b*) Applied to beasts, butchery; the killing of oxen, sheep, or other animals for market. (*c*) Great or sweeping reduction in the price of goods offered for sale. [Advertising cant.]—**Slaughter of the innocents.** See *innocent*. =**Syn.** (*a*) Havoc. See *kill$^{1}$*.

**slaughter** (slâ'tėr), *v. t.* [= Icel. *slātra* = Norw. *slaatra*, slaughter (cattle); from the noun.] **1.** To kill; slay; especially, to kill wantonly, ruthlessly, or in great numbers; massacre: as, to *slaughter* men in battle.

> Many a dry drop seem'd a weeping tear,
> Shed for the *slaughter'd* husband by the wife.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1376.

> Onward next morn the *slaughtered* man they bore,
> With him that slew him.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

**2.** To butcher; kill, as animals for the market or for food: as, to *slaughter* oxen or sheep. =**Syn.** **1.** *Slay*, *Massacre*, etc. See *kill$^{1}$*.

**slaughterdom†** (slâ'tėr-dum), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *-dom*.] Slaughter; carnage. [Rare.]

> Lord, what mortal feuds, what furious combats, what cruel bloodshed, what horrible *slaughterdom*, have been committed for the point of honour and some few courtly ceremonies! *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**slaughterer** (slâ'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *-er$^{1}$*.] A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

> Thou dost then wrong me, as that *slaughterer* doth
> Which giveth many wounds when one will kill.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 109.

**slaughter-house** (slâ'tėr-hous), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *house*. Cf. Dan. *slagterhus* (< *slagter*, a butcher, + *hus*, house), D. *slagthuis*, MLG. *slachtehūs*, as E. *slaught* + *house*.] A house or place where animals are butchered for the market; an abattoir; hence, figuratively, the scene of a massacre; the scene of any great destruction of human life.

> Not those [men] whose malice goes beyond their power, and want only enough of that to make the whole World a *Slaughter-house*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

> With regard to the Spanish inquisition, it mattered little whether the *slaughter-house* were called Spanish or Flemish, or simply the Blood Council.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 16.

**Slaughter-house cases**, three cases in the United States Supreme Court, 1873 (16 Wall., 36), so called because sustaining the validity of a statute of Louisiana creating a monopoly in the slaughtering business in a particular district, on the ground that it was a regulation within the police power for protection of health, etc. The decision is important in its bearing upon the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

**slaughterman†** (slâ'tėr-man), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *man*.] One employed in killing; a slayer; an executioner.

> Herod's bloody-hunting *slaughtermen*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 41.

> All his aids
> Of ruffians, slaves, and other *slaughtermen*.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

**slaughterous** (slâ'tėr-us), *a.* [< *slaughter* + *-ous*.] Bent on killing; murderous.

> Direness, familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts,
> Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 14.

> Such butchers as yourselues neuer want
> A colour to excuse your *slaughterous* mind.
> *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 53).

**slaughterously** (slâ'tėr-us-li), *adv.* Murderously; so as to slay.

**slaughter-weapon** (slâ'tėr-wep"ọn), *n.* A weapon used for slaughtering.

> Every man a *slaughter weapon* [or battle axe, R. V. in margin] in his hand. Ezek. ix. 2.

**slaunder†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

**Slav** (slȧv), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Slave*, *Sclav*, *Sclave*; < G. MHG. *Sklave*, *Slave* (ML. *Sclavus*, *Slavus*, *Sclaphus*, MGr. Σκλάβος, Σθλάβος), a Slav, a Slavonian: a shortened form of the Slavic word, OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* (= Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, MGr. Σκλαβηνός, ML. *Sclavenus*), a Slav, Slavonian, Slovenian; according to Miklosich the formation of the word with the suffix *-ienŭ* points to a local name as the origin; the ordinary derivation from OBulg. *slovo*, a word, or *slava*, glory, fame, is untenable. Hence *Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic, Slovenian, slave*$^{2}$, *slavine*, etc.] **I.** *n.* One of a race of peoples widely spread in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe; a Slavonian. The Slavs are divided into two sections — the southeastern and the western. The former section comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, and Slovenes; the latter, the Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Wends, and Kashoubes.

**II.** *a.* Slavic; Slavonian.

**Slavdom** (slàv'dum), *n.* [< *Slav* + *-dom.*] Slavs collectively; the group or race of peoples called Slavs: as, the civilization of *Slavdom*.

**Slave**$^{1}$, *n.* and *a.* See *Slav*.

**slave**$^{2}$ (slāv), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *esclave, esclau*, F. *esclave* = Pr. *esclau*, m., *esclava*, f., = Sp. *esclavo* = Pg. *escravo* = It. *schiavo, stiavo* (< ML. *sclavus, slavus*) = MD. *slave, slaef* (also *slavven*), D. *slaaf* = Sw. *slaf* = Dan. *slave*, < late MHG. *sklave, slave*, G. *sklave*, a slave, prop. one taken in war, orig. one of the Slavs or Slavonians taken in war, the word being identical with MHG. G. *Sklave, Slave* (ML. *Sclavus, Slavus*, MGr. Σκλάβος, Σθλάβος), a Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*. For similar notions, cf. AS. *wealh*, foreigner, Celt, slave: see *Welsh*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person who is the chattel or property of another and is wholly subject to his will; a bond-servant; a serf. See *slavery*$^{2}$.

> Let Egyptian *slaves*,
> Parthians, and barefoot Hebrews brand my face.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

> The inhabitants, both male and female, became the *slaves* of those who made them prisoners.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 36.

**2.** One who has lost the power of resistance and is entirely under the influence or domination of some habit or vice: as, a *slave* to ambition: a *slave* of drink.

> Give me that man
> That is not passion's *slave*, and I will wear him
> In my heart's core. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 77.

**3.** One who labors like a slave; a drudge: as, a *slave* to the desk.—**4.** An abject wretch; a mean, servile person.

> An unmannerly *slave*, that will thrust himself into secrets! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 393.

**5.** In *entom.*, an insect held captive by or made to work for another, as in some colonies of ants. See *slave-making*.—**Fugitive-slave laws.** See *fugitive*.—**Slave's diamond,** a colorless variety of topaz found in Brazil. Called by the French *goutte d'eau*. [*Slave* is used in many self-explanatory compounds, as *slave-breeder, slave-catcher, slave-owner, slave-market, slave-trader*, etc.] =**Syn. 1.** *Serf, Slave* (see *serf*), bondman, thrall. See *servitude*.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Performed by slaves: as, *slave* labor.—**2.** Containing or holding slaves: as, a *slave* State.—**Slave State,** in *U. S. hist.*, a State in which domestic slavery prevailed: used of the period immediately preceding the civil war. These States were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

**slave**$^{2}$ (slāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaved*, ppr. *slaving*. [= MD. D. *slaven* = MLG. *slaven* = Sw. *slafva*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To work like a slave; toil; drudge: as, to *slave* night and day for a miserable living.

**II.**† *trans.* To enslave.

> But will you *slave* me to your tyranny?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iii. 3.

> Fortune, who *slaves* men, was my slave.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl.

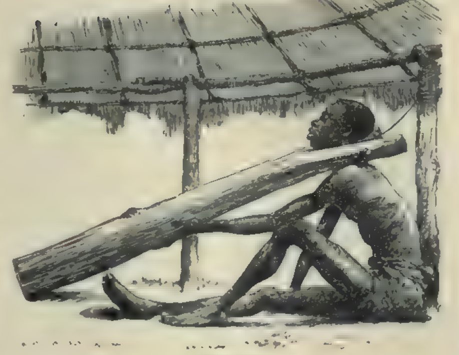
**slave-baron** (slāv'bar″on), *n.* One who is influential by reason of the ownership of many slaves. [An affected use.]

**slave-born** (slāv'bôrn), *a.* Born in slavery.

**slave-coffle** (slāv'kof″l), *n.* A gang of slaves to be sold; a coffle.

**slave-driver** (slāv'drī″vėr), *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, an exacting or cruel taskmaster.

**slave-fork** (slāv'fôrk), *n.* A forked branch of a tree, four or five feet long, used by slave-hunters in Africa to prevent the slaves they have captured or purchased from running away when on the march from the interior to the coast. The forked part is secured on the neck of the slave by lashings passing from the end of one prong to the end of the other, so that the heavy stick hangs down nearly to the ground, or (as is usually the case) is connected with the fork on the neck of another slave. See cut in next column.



Slave-fork.

**slave-grown** (slāv'grōn), *a.* Grown on land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave labor.

> *Slave-grown* will exchange for non-*slave-grown* commodities in a less ratio than that of the quantity of labour required for their production.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. vi. § 3.

**slaveholder** (slāv'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who owns slaves.

**slaveholding** (slāv'hōl″ding), *a.* Holding or possessing human beings as slaves: as, *slaveholding* States.

**slave-hunter** (slāv'hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts and captures persons, as in Africa and parts of Asia, for the purpose of selling them into slavery.

> Especially characteristic of existence on the borderland between Islam and heathendom is the story of our hero's capture by a band of ruthless *slavehunters*.
> *The Academy*, No. 903, p. 112.

**slave-making** (slāv'mā″king), *a.* Making slaves, as an ant. Such ants are *Formica sanguinea* and *Polyergus rufescens*, which attack colonies of *Formica fusca*, capture and carry off the larvæ, and rear them in servitude.

**slaver**$^{1}$ (slav'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *slaveren*, < Icel. *slafra*, slaver, = LG. *slabbern*, slaver, slabber: see *slabber*$^{1}$.] **I.** *intrans.* To suffer the saliva to dribble from the mouth; drivel; slabber.

> His mouthe *slavers*.
> *Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 784.

> Make provision for your *slavering* hounds.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 2.

> The mad mastiff is in the meantime ranging the whole country over, *slavering* at the mouth.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

**II.** *trans.* To besmear or defile with slaver or saliva; beslabber.

> Then, for a suit to drink in, so much, and, that being *slavered*, so much for another suit.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

> Like hogs, we *slaver* his pearls, "turn his graces into wantonness," and turn again to rend in pieces the bringers.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 344.

> Twitch'd by the sleeve, he [the lawyer] mouths it more and more,
> Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er.
> *C. Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vii. 144.

**slaver**$^{1}$ (slav'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaver, slavyr*, < Icel. *slafr*, slaver: see *slaver*$^{1}$, *v.* Cf. *slabber*$^{1}$, *n.*] Saliva driveling from the mouth; drivel.

> Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
> It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 106.

**slaver**$^{2}$ (slā'vėr), *n.* [< *slave*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** A ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

> Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a *slaver*, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 175.

**2.** A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-hunter; a slave-dealer.

> The *Slaver* led her from the door,
> He led her by the hand,
> To be his slave and paramour
> In a strange and distant land!
> *Longfellow*, Quadroon Girl.

**slaverer** (slav'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slaver*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who slavers; a driveler; hence, a servile, abject flatterer.

**slaveringly** (slav'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With slaver or drivel.

**slavery**$^{1}$ (slav'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slaver*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$. Cf. *slabbery*.] Slabbery; wet with slaver.

> "Yes, drink, Peggy," said Hash, thrusting his *slavery* lips close to her ear. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

**slavery**$^{2}$ (slā'vėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slaverie* (= D. *slavernij* = G. *sklaverei* = Sw. *slafveri* = Dan. *slaveri*); as *slave*$^{2}$ + *-ery*.] **1.** A state of servitude; the condition of a slave; bondage; entire subjection to the will and commands of another; the obligation to labor for a master without the consent of the servant; the establishment of a right in law which makes one person absolute master of the body and the service of another.

> Taken by the insolent foe,
> And sold to *slavery*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 138.

> A man that is in *slavery* may submit to the will of his master, because he cannot help it.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. iii.

**2.** The keeping or holding of slaves; the practice of keeping human beings in a state of servitude or bondage. Slavery seems to have existed everywhere from very early times. It is recognized in the Old Testament as a prevailing custom, and the Levitical laws contain many regulations in regard to slaves and their rights and duties. Serfdom died out gradually in England in the latter part of the middle ages, and slavery was abolished throughout the British empire in 1833, after long agitation, the sum of twenty million pounds sterling being paid as compensation to the slave-owners. Negro slavery was introduced into the present territory of the United States in 1620, and became recognized as an institution. The Northern States gradually got rid of their slaves by emancipation or transportation in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Slavery became a leading and agitating question from the time of the Missouri Compromise (1820), and the number of slave States increased to fifteen. (See *slave State*, under *slave*$^{2}$, *a.*) President Lincoln, by his Emancipation Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, declared free all slaves in that part of the Union designated as in rebellion; and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, 1865, abolished slavery within the United States. Slavery has been abolished by various other countries in the nineteenth century, as by Brazil in 1888.

> In the progress of humane and Christian principles, and of correct views of human rights, *slavery* has come to be regarded as an unjust and cruel degradation of man made in the image of God. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 138.

**3.** Servitude; the continuous and exhausting labor of a slave; drudgery.

> The men are most imploied in hunting, the women in *slauery*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 239.

**4**†. The act of enslaving. [Rare.]

> Though the pretence be only against faction and sedition, the design is the *slavery* and oppression of the People.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Bondage*, etc. See *servitude*.—**1** and **2.** Vassalage, thraldom, serfdom, peonage.

**slave-ship** (slāv'ship), *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade; a slaver.

**slave-trade** (slāv'trād), *n.* The trade or business of procuring human beings by capture or purchase, transporting them to some distant country, and selling them as slaves; traffic in slaves. The slave-trade is now for the most part confined to Portuguese and Arabs in Africa. It was abolished in the British empire in 1807, and by Congress in the United States in 1807 (to take effect January 1st, 1808).

> That execrable sum of all villanies commonly called a *Slave Trade*. *J. Wesley*, Journal, Feb. 12, 1792.

> That part of the report of the committee of detail which sanctioned the perpetual continuance of the *slave-trade*.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 128.

**slave-trader** (slāv'trā″dėr), *n.* One who trades in slaves; a slaver.

**slavey** (slā'vi), *n.* [< *slave*$^{2}$ + dim. *-ey*.] A domestic drudge; a maid-servant. [Slang, Eng.]

> The *slavey* has Mr. Frederick's hot water, and a bottle of soda-water on the same tray. He has been instructed to bring soda whenever he hears the word *slavey* pronounced from above. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xi.

> The first inquiry is for the missus or a daughter, and if they can't be got at they're on to the *slaveys*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 472.

**Slavian** (slav'i-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Slavic*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, III. 125.

**Slavic** (slàv'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slav* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their country, language, literature, etc.; Slavonian.

**II.** *n.* The language or group of languages spoken by the Slavs: it is one of the primary branches of the great Indo-European or Aryan family.—**Church Slavic,** a name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgarian still used as the Biblical and liturgical language of the Orthodox Eastern Church in Russia and other Slavic countries. Also called *Old Bulgarian*. See *Bulgarian*.

**slavine**†, *n.* [< ME. *slaveyn, slaveyne, slavyn, sclavin, sklavyn, sclauayn, sklavyne, sclavene*, < AF. *esclavine*, < ML. *sclavina*, a long garment like that worn in Slavonic countries, < OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* = Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*.] A pilgrim's cloak.

> Horn sprong ut of halle,
> And let his *sclauin* falle.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

**slavish** (slā'vish), *a.* [= D. *slaafsch* = G. *sklavisch* = Sw. *slafvisk* = Dan. *slavisk*, slavish; as *slave*$^{2}$ + *-ish*$^{1}$.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting slaves; servile; base: as, *slavish* fears; a *slavish* dependence on the great.

> Nor did I use an engine to entrap
> His life, out of a *slavish* fear to combat
> Youth, strength, or cunning.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

Although within a palace thou wast bred,
Yet dost thou carry but a *slavish* heart.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

**2.** Lacking originality or due independence.

The search for ancient shapes of shields, with a view to their *slavish* reproduction, which is now so usual, does not seem to have been so prevalent before about the year 1840.
*Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 59.

**3.** Like that of a slave; servile; consisting of drudgery and laborious toil: as, *slavish* service.

Many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* parts.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 92.

**4†.** Enslaved; oppressed.

They . . . clog their *slavish* tenants with commands.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 128.

=**Syn. 1.** Cringing, obsequious, fawning, groveling.—**3.** Drudging, menial.

**slavishly** (slā′vish-li), *adv.* In a slavish or servile manner; as a slave; as if deprived of the right or power of independent action or thought.

Here we have an arcade of five, the columns of which are crowned with capitals, Composite in their general shape, but not *slavishly* following technical precedents, nor all of them exactly alike.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 252.

**slavishness** (slā′vish-nes), *n.* Slavish character, spirit, quality, or condition; servility.

**Slavism** (slȧv′izm), *n.* [< *Slav* + *-ism.*] Slavic character, peculiarities, influence, interests, and aspirations.

Countries of the Greek religion, then, give the smallest proportion [of suicides]; but here comes in the great influence of *Slavism.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 221.

**slavite** (slā′vīt), *n.* [< *slave*$^2$ + *-ite*$^2$.] A slave-holder, or one who favors slavery; in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the pro-slavery party. [Rare.]

Undoubtedly the most abominable and surprising spectacle which the wickedness of war presents in the sight of Heaven is a reverend *slavite.*
*W. Lloyd Garrison*, The Liberator (1831), I. 115.

**slavocracy** (slā-vok′ra̤-si), *n.* [Also *slaveocracy*; irreg. < *slave*$^1$ + *-o-cracy* as in *democracy*, etc.] Slave-owners collectively, or their interests, influence, and power, especially as exercised in the maintenance of slavery.

Each strives for preëminence in representing its candidate as the special friend of the *slaveocracy.*
*New York Tribune*, Nov. 4, 1856.

Ever since he [Calhoun] had abjured his early national and latitudinarian bias, and become an "honest nullifier" in the service of the *slavocracy*, he had unfitted himself to be the leader of a great national party.
*H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 215.

**slavocrat** (slā′vọ̄-krat), *n.* [Irreg. < *slave*$^2$ + *-o-crat* as in *democrat*, etc.] A member of the slavocracy.

The *slavocrats*, Calhoun not excepted, . . . were not such doctrinaires as to risk their bones in charging windmills. *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 308.

**Slavonian** (sla-vō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonian*; < ML. *Slavonia*, *Sclavonia*, the country of the Slavs or Wends, < *Slavus*, *Sclavus*, Slav: see *Slav.* Cf. *Slovenian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their language, literature, history, etc.; Slavic.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Slavonia.—**Slavonian grebe.** See *grebe.*

**II.** *n.* **1.** A Slav person or language.—**2.** An inhabitant of Slavonia, a district east of Croatia, with which it forms a crownland in the Hungarian or Transleithan division of the Austrian empire.

**Slavonianize** (sla-vō′ni-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonianized*, ppr. *Slavonianizing.* [< *Slavonian* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonian in character or sentiment; Slavonicize; Slavonize.

They [the Bulgarians] are not of pure Slavic descent, but are a *Slavonianized* race. *Science*, VI. 303.

The Russian, who has been described as a *Slavonianized* Finn with a dash of Mongol blood. *Science*, VI. 304.

**Slavonic** (sla-von′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonic*; < NL. *Slavonicus*, *Sclavonicus*, < ML. *Slavonia*, *Sclavonia*, Slavonia: see *Slavonian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians; Slavic.

**II.** *n.* The language of the Slavs: same as *Slavic.*

**Slavonicize** (sla-von′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonicized*, ppr. *Slavonicizing.* [< *Slavonic* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonic in character, sentiment, language, etc.

The Slavonic or *Slavonicized* population.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 194.

**Slavonize** (slȧv′ọ̄-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonized*, ppr. *Slavonizing.* [< *Slavon(ic)* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonian in character, sentiment, language, etc.

This element is preponderant in the Timok valley, while in Istria it is represented by the Cici, at present largely *Slavonized.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 268.

**Slavophil** (slȧv′ọ̄-fil), *n.* [< *Slav* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who favors or admires the Slavonic race, and endeavors to promote the interests of the Slavonic peoples: frequently used attributively.

There were the so-called *Slavophils*, a small band of patriotic, highly-educated Muscovites, who were strongly disposed to admire everything specifically Russian, and who habitually refused to bow the knee to the wisdom of Western Europe. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 139.

It remains to be seen whether the *Slavophils* will not obtain their own way. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 160.

**Slavophilism** (slȧv′ọ̄-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Slavophil* + *-ism.*] Slavophil sentiments and aims.

Hostility to St. Petersburg and to the "Petersburg period of Russian history" is one of the characteristic traits of genuine *Slavophilism.* *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 418.

**Slavophobist** (slȧv′ọ̄-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Slav* + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear, + *-ist.*] One who is not favorable to the Slavs, or who fears their influence and power.

**slaw**$^1$†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete (Scotch) form of *slow*$^1$.

**slaw**$^2$ (slâ), *n.* [< D. *slaa*, salad (Sewel) (cf. *kröp-slaa*, in comp., lettuce-salad, cabbage-lettuce), contr. of *salaad*, *salaade*, now *salade*, salad: see *salad*$^1$. Cf. *cole-slaw.*] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

**slawe†.** A Middle English past participle of *slay*$^1$.

**slay**$^1$ (slā), *v. t.*; pret. *slew*, pp. *slain*, ppr. *slaying.* [< ME. *sleen*, *slen*, *slan*, *slon*, *sclon*, *slæn* (without inf. ending, *slee*, *sle*, *slaa*, *slo*, pres. ind. 1st pers. *slaye*, etc., pret. *slow*, *slou*, *slough*, *slouh*, *slouȝ*, *slogh*, *sloh*, *sloȝ*, pl. *slowen*, *sloughen*, *sloȝen*, *stowe*, *sloughe*, etc., pp. *slain*, *slayn*, *slawen*, *slawe*, *sleie*, *yslayn*, *islawe*, *yslawe*, etc.), < AS. *sleán* (contr. form of **sleahan*, **slahan*, pret. *slōh*, *slōg*, pl. *slōgon*, pp. *slegen*, *slægen*, *geslegen*, *geslægen*), strike, smite, kill, = OS. *slahan*, *slaan* = OFries. *sla* = D. *slaan* = MLG. *slān*, LG. *slaan* = OHG. *slahan*, MHG. *slahen*, G. *schlagen* = Icel. *slā* = Sw. *slå* = Dan. *slaae* = Goth. *slahan*, strike, smite; not found outside of Teut., unless in OIr. *slechtaim*, *sligim*, I strike. Some compare L. *lacerare*, Gr. *λακίζειν*, lacerate: see *lacerate.* Hence ult. *slaught*, *slaughter*, *slay*$^2$, *sledge*$^1$, and perhaps *slat*$^1$, *sleet*$^1$, *sly*, *sleight.*] **1†.** To strike; smite.

Thai slew the wethir that thai bar;
And *slew* fyr for to rost their mete.
*Barbour*, vii. 153. (*Jamieson.*)

**2.** To strike so as to kill; put to death violently, by means of a weapon or otherwise; kill.

Thi fadir hath *slayn* a fat calf. *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 27.

They brennen, *sleen*, and bringe hem to meschance.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 964.

Hast thou *slain* Tybalt? wilt thou *slay* thyself?
And *slay* thy lady too that lives in thee?
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 116.

**3.** To destroy; put an end to; quench; spoil; ruin.

Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde
That *slow* the fyr and made him to escape.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 742.

The rootes eke of redē and risshe thay ete;
When winter *sleeth* thaire fedyng, yeve hem meete.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

For this, being smelt, with that part cheers each part;
Being tasted, *slays* all senses with the heart.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 26.

=**Syn. 2.** *Murder*, etc. See *kill*$^1$.

**slay**$^2$ (slā), *n.* [Also *sley*, early mod. E. also *sleie*; < ME. *slay*, *slai*, < AS. *slǣ*, contr. of **slahe*, in an early form *slahae*, a weavers' reed (= Icel. *slā* = Sw. *slå* = Dan. *slaa*, a bar, bolt, cross-beam): so called from striking the web together, < *sleán* (**sleahan*, **slahan*), strike: see *slay*$^1$.] The reed of a weavers' loom.

To weue in the stoule sume were full preste,
With *slaiis*, with tauellis, with hedellis well drest.
*Skelton*, Garlande of Laurell, l. 791.

**slayer** (slā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaer*, *sleer*, *sleere* (= MLG. *sleger* = G. *schläger*, a beater, fighter, mallet), a slayer; < *slay*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

If the red *slayer* thinks he slays. *Emerson*, Brahma.

**slazy** (slā′zi), *a.* A dialectal form of *sleazy.*

**sld.** A contraction (*a*) of *sold*; (*b*) of *sailed.*

**sle†.** An old spelling of *slay*$^1$, *sly.*

**sleave** (slēv), *n.* [Also *sleeve*; cf. Sw. *slejf*, a knot of ribbon, = Dan. *slöjfe*, a bow-knot; G. *schleife*, a loop, knot, springe, noose, = LG. *slope*, *slepe*, a noose, slip-knot; from the root of *slip*: see *slip*$^1$.] Anything matted or raveled; hence, unspun silk; the knotted and entangled part of silk or thread.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 27.

The bank, with daffodilies dight,
With grass like *sleave* was matted.
*Drayton*, Quest of Cynthia.

**sleave** (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleaved*, ppr. *sleaving.* [Also *sleeve*; < *sleave*, *n.*] To separate or divide, as a collection of threads, strands, or fibers.—**Sleaved silk**, silk not spun or twisted, but drawn out into a skein or bunch of loose threads.

**sleave-silk** (slēv′silk), *n.* Unspun silk, such as floss or filoselle.

Thou idle immaterial skein of *sleave-silk!*
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 35.

**sleaziness** (slā′- or slē′zi-nes), *n.* Sleazy, thin, or flimsy character or quality.

**sleazy** (slā′- or slē′zi), *a.* [Also *sleezy*, also dial. *slazy*; supposed to be < G. *schleissig*, *schlissig*, worn out, threadbare, easily split, < *schleissen*, split, slit: see *slit*$^1$, *slice.* It is not probable, however, that a G. adj. would thus come into popular E. use. Kennett (in Halliwell) connects *sleazy* with *Silesia* (cf. *silesia*, a stuff so called).] Of thin or flimsy substance; composed of poor or light material: said of a textile fabric.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* Stuff, with such Cobweb-compositions, where there is no Strength of Matter, nothing for the Reader to carry away with him, that may enlarge the Notions of his Soul.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

A day is a more magnificent cloth than any muslin, the mechanism that makes it is infinitely cunninger, and you shall not conceal the *sleezy*, fraudulent, rotten hours you have slipped into the piece, for fear that any honest thread, or straighter steel, or more inflexible shaft, will not testify in the web.
*Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 357.

**sleck**$^1$ (slek), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slake*$^1$. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459. Also *sletch.*

**sleck**$^2$†, *v.* An obsolete form of *sleek*, *slick*$^1$.

**sleck-trough†**, *n.* [< *sleck*, var. of *slake*$^1$, + *trough.*] The trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his irons.

He a Black-smith's son appointed
Head in his place: one who anointed
Had never been, unless his Dad
Had in the *sleck-trough* wash'd the lad.
*T. Ward*, England's Reformation, i. (*Davies.*)

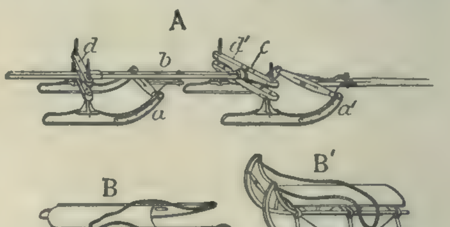
**sled**$^1$ (sled), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sledd*, *sledde*, *sleade*; < ME. *sled*, *sledde*, *slede*; not found in AS.; < MD. *slede*, *sledde*, *slidde*, later *sleede*, D. *slede*, also contr. *slee* = MLG. *slede*, *sledde*, LG. *slede*, *slee* = OHG. *slito*, *slita*, MHG. *slite*, *slitte*, G. *schlitten* (> It. *slitta*) = Icel. *sledhi* = Sw. *släde* = Norw. *slede*, *slee* = Dan. *slæde*, a sled; < AS. *slīdan*, etc., slide: see *slide.* Cf. Ir. Gael. *slaod*, a sledge, < *slaod*, slide; Lett. *slidas*, a skate. Hence ult. *sledge*$^2$ and *sleigh*$^1$.] **1.** A drag or dray without wheels, but mounted on runners, for the conveyance of loads over frozen snow or ice, or over mud or the bare ground, as in transporting logs and heavy stones. Also *sledge.*

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn amidst the frozen pools.
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2. 98.

A dray or *sledde* which goeth without wheeles, traha.
*Baret.*

They bringe water in . . . greate tubbes or hogsheads on *sleddes.* *H. Best*, Farming Book (1641), p. 107.

**2.** A pair of runners connected by a framework, used (sometimes with another pair) to carry loads or support the body of a vehicle, or, when of lighter build and supporting a light platform or seat, in the sport of coasting and for drawing light loads by hand.



Sleds.

A, bob-sled, composed of two short sleds *a*, *a′* connected by a perch *b*, which is attached to the sled *a′* by a king-bolt *c*, on which the sled *a′* turns freely, thereby enabling it to be turned around in a space little wider than its own length: the box or body of the sled, when one is used, is supported on the bolsters *d*, *d′*. B, B′, hand-sleds.

Chilion made her a present of a beautiful blue-painted *sled* to coast with when the snows came.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

**3.** A vehicle moving on runners, drawn by horses, dogs, or reindeer; a sleigh.

In his lefte hande he holdeth a collar or rayne wherwith he moderateth the course of the hartes, and in the ryght

hand a pyked staffe wherwith he may susteine the *sleade* from faulyng if it chaunce to decline to much on any part.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 331).

I departed from Vologhda in poste in a *sled*, as the maner is in Winter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 312.

**sled**$^1$ (sled), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sledded*, ppr. *sledding*. [< *sled*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey or transport on a sled: as, to *sled* wood or timber.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To ride or travel in a sled: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

Look where, mantled up in white,
He *sleds it* like the Muscovite.
*Cotton* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

**2.** To be carried or transported on a sled. [Colloq.]

Now, p'r'aps, ef you'd jest tighten up the ropes a leetle t'other side, and give 'em sovereignty, the hull load would *sled* easier. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 482.

**sled**$^2$ (sled), *n.* [A corruption of *sledge*$^1$.] Same as *sledge*$^1$, *sledge-hammer*.

**sled-brake** (sled′brāk), *n.* A form of brake adapted for use with a sled. It is usually a prong which can be caused to project against the ice or snow.

**sledded** (sled′ed), *p. a.* [< *sled*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Mounted on or riding in a sled. [Rare.]

He smote the *sledded* Polacks on the ice.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 63.

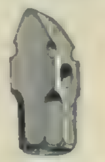
[This passage, however, is obscure. Some read "sleaded pollax" (leaded battle-ax).]

**sledder** (sled′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who travels on a sled.—**2.** A horse that draws a sled or sleigh.

Smiler (our youngest *sledder*) had been well in over his withers, and none would have deemed him a piebald, save of red mire and black mire.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii.

**sledding** (sled′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sled*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** The use of a sled; the act of riding or carrying on a sled.—**2.** Opportunity to use a sled; state of a road which permits that use. Compare *sleighing* in like sense.

**sledge**$^1$ (slej), *n.* [< ME. *slegge*, < AS. *slecg*, *slegc* (also, in a Kentish gloss, *slicc*), a heavy hammer, = Icel. *sleggja* = Sw. *slägga*, a sledge, = D. *slegge*, *slei*, a mallet, = OHG. *slaga*, MHG. *slage*, *slā*, G. *schlage*, a tool for striking (cf. AS. *slegele*, a plectrum, D. *slagel* = G. *schlägel*, a sledge), lit. 'striker,' 'smiter,' < *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), strike, smite: see *slay*$^1$. Cf. *slay*$^2$.] A large heavy hammer, used chiefly by blacksmiths. Also called *sledge-hammer*. The about-sledge gives the heaviest blow, the handle being grasped by both hands to swing the sledge over the head. The uphand sledge is used for light work, and is rarely raised above the head.


Head of Blacksmiths' Cross-peen Sledge.

In hys bosom [the giant] put thre gret *slegges* wrought.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3000.

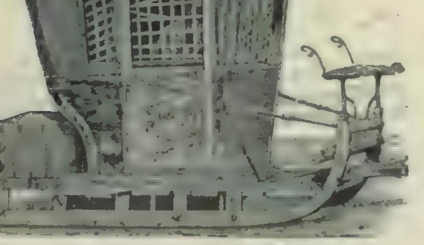
His blows fall like huge *sledges* on an anvil.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iii. 5.

**Cat's-head sledge.** Same as *bully-head.* **Coal-sledge,** a hammer of peculiar shape, weighing from 5 to 8 pounds, used in mines to break coal. **Old sledge.** Same as *all-fours.*

**sledge**$^2$ (slej), *n.* [Another form of *sled*$^1$, whether (*a*) by mere confusion with *sledge*$^1$, or (*b*) by confusion with *sleds*, pl. of *sled*$^1$: see *sled*$^1$.] **1.** Same as *sled*$^1$, 1 and 2.

The banks of the Mæander are sloping, and they cross it on a sort of a boat, like a *sledge* in shape of a half losenge, the sides of it not being above a foot high.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 57.

**2.** A vehicle without wheels, commonly on runners and of various forms, much used in northern countries where ice and snow prevail: a sleigh: as, a reindeer *sledge*; an Eskimo *sledge*. In the United States *sledge* is not used in this sense. See *sleigh*$^1$, and cut under *pulk*.


Traveling sledge of Peter the Great.

"Samovar postavit!" ("On with the tea-kettle!") the half-frozen traveler never failed to shout from his *sledge* as he neared a post-station.
*A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, iv.

**3.** Hence, anything serving the purpose of a vehicle which may be dragged without wheels along the ground, as the hurdle on which persons were formerly drawn to execution.—**4.** Same as *sled*$^1$, 2.

Oft on *sledges* in winter, as swift as the swoop of the eagle,
Down the hillside bounding, they glided away o'er the meadow. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

**5.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a heavy vehicle with runners like a sledge.

**sledge**$^2$ (slej), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sledged*, ppr. *sledging*. [< *sledge*$^2$, *n.*] To convey or transport in a sledge; travel in a sledge.

**sledge-chair** (slej′chãr), *n.* A seat mounted on runners and having a high back, which can be grasped by a skater.

**sledge-dog** (slej′dog), *n.* A dog trained or used to draw a sledge, as an Eskimo dog.

**sledge-hammer** (slej′ham″ėr), *n.* [< *sledge*$^1$ + *hammer*$^1$.] The largest hammer used in forges or by smiths in forging or shaping iron on an anvil. See *sledge*$^1$.

**sledge-hammer** (slej′ham″ėr), *v. t.* [< *sledge-hammer*, *n.*] To hit hard; batter as with a sledge-hammer.

You may see what is meant by *sledge-hammering* a man.
*Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters (1834), p. 32. (*Davies.*)

**sledman** (sled′man), *n.*; pl. *sledmen* (-men). The owner or driver of a sled; a carrier who uses a sled.

But nowe they, hauing passed the greater part of their iourney, mette at last with the *Sleddeman* (of whom I spake before). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 247.

**slee**$^1$†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay*$^1$.

**slee**$^2$†, *a.* A Middle English and Scotch form of *sly*.

**slee**$^3$† (slē), *n.* [< D. *slee*, a sled: see *sled*$^1$.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

**sleech**†, **slitch**† (slēch, slich), *n.* [Also *sleetch*; dial. *slutch*, var. *sludge*, *slush*, partly differenced in use (Sc. unassibilated *slik*, *slike*); < ME. *slicche*, *slyche*, prob. < D. *slijk*, dirt, mud, grease, = LG. *slikk* = G. *schlick*, grease, slime, mud; akin to *sleek*, *slick*. Cf. *sludge*, *slush*, *slosh*.] Thick river-mud; sludge; slime.

And wayuerand, weike, [I] wan to the lond,
Thurgh the *slicche* and the slyme in this slogh feble,
There tynt haue I truly myche tried goode.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13547.

And I will goe gaither *slyche*,
The shippe for to caulke and pyche.
*Chester Plays*, I. 47.

**sleech** (slēch), *v. t.* [< *sleech*, *n.*] To dip or ladle up, as water, broth, etc. [Scotch.]

**sleek**, **slick**$^1$ (slēk, slik), *a.* and *n.* [The form *slick* is related to *sleek* much as *crick*$^2$ is related to *creek*$^1$, but is in fact the more orig. form, until recently in good literary use, and still common in colloquial use (the word being often so pronounced even though spelled *sleek*), but now regarded by many as somewhat provincial; early mod. E. also *sleke*; < ME. *slicke*, *slike*, *slik*, *slyk*, *sclyke*, < Icel. *slīkr*, sleek, smooth (cf. *slīkja*, a smooth thin texture, *slīkjuligr*, smooth, *slīkisteinn*, a whetstone: see *sleekstone*); cf. MD. *sleyck*, plain, even, level, creeping on the ground; related to MD. *slijck*, D. *slijk* = MLG. *slīk*, *slik*, LG. *slikk* = G. *schlick*, grease, mud, ooze, = Sw. *slick* = Dan. *slik*, ooze, etc. (see *slick*$^2$), = OHG. *slih*, MHG. *slich*, a gliding motion, G. *schlich*, a by-way, trick, artifice; from a strong verb appearing in MLG. *slīken*, LG. *sliken* (pret. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*) = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen* (pret. *schlich*) = ME. *slike*, creep, crawl, move on smoothly: see *slike*$^1$, *slink*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Smooth; glossy; soft: as, *sleek* hair; a *sleek* skin.

Her fleshe tender as is a chike,
With bente browes, smothe and *slyke*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 542.

The oiled *sleek* wrestler struggled with his peers.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

**2.** Oily; plausible; insinuating; flattering: as, a *sleek* rogue; a *sleek* tongue.

How smooth and *slick* thou art, no where abiding!
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 175).

Self-love never yet could look on truth
But with bleared beams; *slick* flattery and she
Are twin-born sisters.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

**3.** Dexterous; skilful; neat in execution or action: as, a *sleek* or *slick* bowler. [Colloq.]

**II.** *n.* A smooth, shining place or spot. Specifically—(*a*) A place on the fur or hair of an animal which has been made sleek by licking or the like. (*b*) A smooth place on the water, caused by eddies or by the presence of fish or of oil. [U. S.]

You have seen on the surface of the sea those smooth places which fishermen and sailors call *slicks*. . . . Our boatman . . . said they were caused by the blue fish chopping up their prey, . . . and that the oil from this butchery, rising to the surface, makes the *slick*. Whatever the cause may be, we invariably found fish plenty whenever we came to a *slick*.
*D. Webster*, Private Correspondence, II. 333.

One man, on a sperm whaler, is stationed on the main or mizzen chains or in the starboard boat with a scoop net, to skim *slicks* while the head of the whale is being severed from the body—that is, to save the small pieces of blubber and "loose" oil which float upon the water.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 283.

**sleek**, **slick**$^1$ (slēk, slik), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slecke*; < ME. *sliken*, partly < *slik*, E. *sleek*, *slick*, *a.*, and partly the orig. verb: see *slike*$^1$, *v.* Cf. Icel. *sleikja*, lick, = Norw. *sleikja*, stroke with the hand, lick; *slikja*, make smooth, stroke, also intr. glisten, shine; *slikka* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make smooth and glossy on the surface: as, to *sleek* or *slick* the hair.

I *slecke*, I make paper smothe with a slekestone, Je fais glissant. *Palsgrave*, p. 720.

There she doth bathe,
And *sleek* her hair, and practise cunning looks
To entertain me with.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

Fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
*Sleeking* her soft alluring locks.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 882.

The old servant was daunted by seeing Sylvia in a strange place, and stood, *sleeking* his hair down, and furtively looking about him.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

Technically—(*a*) In *currying* and *leather-dressing*, to smooth the surface of (leather) by rubbing with an implement called a *slicker*. (*b*) In *hat-making*, to attach (fur) to felt by hand-work.

**2.** To smooth; remove roughness from.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

For her fair passage even alleys make,
And, as the soft winds waft her sails along,
*Sleek* every little dimple of the lake.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iii. 47.

**3.** Figuratively, to calm; soothe.

To *sleek* her ruffled peace of mind.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Some nights when she 's ben inter our house a playin' checkers or fox an' geese with the child'en, she'd railly git Hepsy *slicked* down so that 't was kind o' comfortable bein' with her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 409.

**II.** *intrans.* To move in a smooth manner; glide; sweep. Compare *slike*$^1$.

For, as the racks came *sleeking* on, one fell
With rain into a dell.
*Leigh Hunt*, Foliage, p. xxx. (*Davies.*)

**sleek**, **slick**$^1$ (slēk, slik), *adv.* [< ME. *slike*; < *sleek*, *slick*$^1$, *a.*] In a sleek or slick manner; with ease and dexterity; neatly; skilfully. [Colloq.]

Jack Marshal and me and the other fellers round to the store used to like to get him to read the Columbian Sentinel to us; he did it off *slicker* than any on us could; he did—there wa'n't no kind o' word could stop him.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 253.

**sleeked** (slēkt), *a.* [< *sleek* + *-ed*$^2$.] Smooth.

**sleeken** (slē′kn), *v. t.* [< *sleek* + *-en*$^1$.] To make smooth, soft, or gentle; sleek. [Rare.]

And all voices that address her
Soften, *sleeken* every word.
*Mrs. Browning*, A Portrait.

**sleeker**, **slicker** (slē′kėr, slik′ėr), *n.* [< *sleek*, *slick*$^1$, + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** In *leather-manuf.*, a tool of steel or glass in a wooden stock, used with pressure to dress the surface of leather, in order to remove inequalities and give a polish.

The sides of lace-leather are . . . finished by laying them upon a flat table and smoothing them out with a glass *slicker*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 565.

**2.** In *founding*, a small tool, usually of brass, made in a variety of shapes, used to smooth the curved surfaces of molds.—**3.** An oilskin or water-proof overcoat. [Cow-boy slang.]

We had turned the horses loose, and in our oilskin *slickers* cowered, soaked and comfortless, under the lee of the wagon. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 864.

[Chiefly in technical or colloquial use, and commonly *slicker*.]

**sleek-headed** (slēk′hed″ed), *a.* Having a sleek or smooth and shining head.

Let me have men about me that are fat;
*Sleek-headed* men, and such as sleep o' nights.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 193.

**sleeking**, **slicking** (slē′king, slik′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sleek*, *slick*$^1$, *v.*] The act of making a thing sleek or smooth. Specifically—(*a*) In *hat-mak-*

*ing*, the operation of putting the fur nap on the felt body. (*b*) In *leather-manuf.*, the use of the sleeker or slicker.

**sleeking-glass, slicking-glass** (slē′king-, slik′ing-glȧs), *n.* A glass or glass-faced implement used to give a gloss to textile fabrics.

**sleekit** (slē′kit), *a.* [Sc. form of *sleeked.*] **1.** Sleeked; having smooth hair or a sleek skin.

Wee, *sleekit*, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie.
*Burns*, To a Mouse.

**2.** Figuratively, smooth and plausible; deceitful; sly; cunning. [Scotch in both uses.]

**sleekly, slickly** (slēk′li, slik′li), *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly; glossily.

**sleekness, slickness** (slēk′nes, slik′nes), *n.* Sleek character or appearance; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

**sleek-stone†, slick-stone†** (slēk′-, slik′stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slyckestone, slekestone*, < ME. *slekystone, slikestone, slyke stone, sclykstone* (also *sleken stone, sleight stone, sleght-stone*) (= Icel. *sliki-steinn*, whetstone); as *sleek, slick*$^1$, + *stone.*] A heavy and smooth stone used for smoothing or polishing anything.

Shee that wanteth a *slecke-stone* to smooth hir linnen wil take a pebble. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 220.

I had said that, because the Remonstrant was so much offended with those who were tart against the Prelats, sure he lov'd toothlesse Satirs, which I took were as improper as a toothed *Sleekstone.*
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**sleeky** (slē′ki), *a.* [< *sleek* + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacifick soul!
Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!
*Thomson*, To the Soporific Doctor.

**2.** Sly; cunning; fawning; deceitful: as, a *sleeky* knave.

**sleep** (slēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slept*, ppr. *sleeping.* [< ME. *slepen, slapen, sclepen, sclapen* (pret. *slepte*, pp. *sleped, slept*, also, as orig., with strong forms, pret. *slep, sleep, slæp*, pl. *slepen*), < AS. *slǣpan, slēpan*, sometimes *slāpan* (pret. *slēp*, pp. *slǣpen*, also sometimes weak pret. *slǣpte, slēpte, slēpde*) = OS. *slāpan* = OFries. *slēpa* = D. *slapen* = MLG. LG. *slapen* = OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen* = Goth. *slēpan* (redupl. pret. *saislēp*), sleep; cf. MLG. LG. *slap* (> G. *schlapp*) = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, feeble, weak, = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose (= AS. as if **slæp*, an adj. related to *slǣpan*, sleep, as *læt*, late, to *lǣtan*, let); akin to OBulg. *slabŭ*, lax, weak; L. *labare*, totter, sink, be loosened, *labi*, fall, slide: see *labent, lapse.* No cognate form of this verb is found in Scand. (where another verb, cognate with the L., Gr., and Skt. words for 'sleep,' appears: see *sweven*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take the repose or rest which is afforded by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily functions and the natural suspension, complete or partial, of consciousness; slumber. See the noun.

Upon that Roche was Jacob *slepynge* whan he saughe the Aungeles gon up and doun by a Laddre.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

But *sleep'st* thou now? when from yon hill the foe
Hangs o'er the fleet, and shades our walls below?
*Pope*, Iliad, x. 182.

**2.** To fall asleep; go to sleep; slumber.

A fewe sheep spinning on feeld she kepte;
She wolde nought been ydel til she *slepte.*
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 224.

Merlin, overtalk'd and overworn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and *slept.*
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**3.** To lie or remain dormant; remain inactive or unused; be latent; be or appear quiet or quiescent; repose quietly: as, the sword *sleeps* in the scabbard. Sails are said to *sleep* when so steadily filled with wind as to be without motion or sound; and a top is said to *sleep* when it spins so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed.

Gloton tho with good ale gerte [caused] Hunger to *slepe.*
*Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 325.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 54.

Once *slept* the world an egg of stone,
And pulse, and sound, and light was none.
*Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.

Seeing the Vicar advance directly towards it, at that exciting moment when it was beginning to *sleep* magnificently, he shouted, . . . "Stop! don't knock my top down, now!" *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

**4.** To rest, as in the grave; lie buried.

Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him.
1 Thes. iv. 14.

When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
And *sleep* in dull cold marble.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 433.

**5.** To be careless, remiss, inattentive, or unconcerned; live thoughtlessly or carelessly; take things easy.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused to a quick thankful sense of it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**6.** In *bot.*, to assume a state, as regards vegetable functions, analogous to the sleeping of animals. See *sleep, n.*, 5.

Erythrina crista-galli, out of doors and nailed against a wall, seemed in fairly good health, but the leaflets did not *sleep*, whilst those on another plant kept in a warm greenhouse were all vertically dependent at night.
*Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 318.

**7.** To be or become numb through stoppage of the circulation: said of parts of the body. See *asleep.*—**Sleeping partner.** See *partner.*—**To sleep upon both ears.** See *ear*$^1$.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Drowse, Doze, Slumber, Sleep*, nap, rest, repose. The first four words express the stages from full consciousness to full unconsciousness in sleep. *Sleep* is the standard or general word. *Drowse* expresses that state of heaviness when one does not quite surrender to sleep. *Doze* expresses the endeavor to take a sort of waking nap. *Slumber* has largely lost its earlier sense of the light beginning of sleep, and is now more often an elevated or poetical word for *sleep.*

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To take rest in: with a cognate object, and therefore transitive in form only: as, to *sleep* the sleep that knows no waking.

He ther *slepte* no slepe, manly waked ryght,
The sparhauke sagely fede by gouernaunce,
A repaste hym yaf wel to conysaunce.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5463.

Yet *sleeps* a dreamless sleep to me.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

**2.** With *away:* To pass or consume in sleeping: as, to *sleep away* the hours; to *sleep away* one's life.—**3.** With *off* or *out:* To get rid of or overcome by sleeping; recover from during sleep: as, to *sleep off* a headache or a debauch.

And there,
When he has *slept* it *out*, he will perhaps
Be cur'd, and give us answerable thanks.
*Brome*, Queens Exchange, iii.

**4.** To afford or provide sleeping-accommodation for: as, a car or cabin that can *sleep* thirty persons. [Colloq.]

They were to have a double row of beds "two tire" high to admit of *sleeping* 100 men and 60 women.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 399.

**sleep** (slēp), *n.* [< ME. *sleep, slepe, slep, slape, slæp*, < AS. *slǣp* = OS. *slāp* = OFries. *slēp* = D. *slaap* = MLG. LG. *slāp* = OHG. MHG. *slāf*, G. *schlaf* = Goth. *slēps*, sleep; from the verb.] **1.** A state of general marked quiescence of voluntary and conscious (as well as many involuntary and unconscious) functions, alternating more or less regularly with periods of activity. In human sleep, when it is deep, the body lies quiet, with the muscles relaxed, the pulse-rate lower than during the waking hours, and the respiration less frequent but deep, while the person does not react to slight sensory stimuli. Intestinal peristalsis is diminished; secretion is less actively carried on; the pupils are contracted; and the brain is said to be anemic. If the depth of sleep is measured by the noise necessary to waken the sleeper, it reaches its maximum within the first hour and then diminishes, at first rapidly, then more slowly.

Half in a dreme, not fully weel a-wakid,
The golden *sleep* me wrapt vndir his wieng.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.

Else could they not catch tender *sleep;* which still
Is shy and fearful, and flies every voice.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 41.

*Sleep* is a normal condition of the body, occurring periodically, in which there is a greater or less degree of unconsciousness due to inactivity of the nervous system and more especially of the brain and spinal cord. It may be regarded as the condition of rest of the nervous system during which there is a renewal of the energy that has been expended in the hours of wakefulness.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 154.

**2.** A period of sleep: as, a short *sleep.*

It seems his *sleeps* were hindered by thy railing.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 71.

On being suddenly awakened from a *sleep*, however profound, we always catch ourselves in the middle of a dream.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 201.

**3.** Repose; rest; quiet; dormancy; hence, the rest of the grave; death.

Here are no storms,
No noise, but silence and eternal *sleep.*
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 155.

A calm, unbroken *sleep*
Is on the blue waves of the deep.
*Prentice*, To an Absent Wife.

**4.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, the protracted and profound dormancy or torpidity into which various animals fall periodically at certain seasons of the year. Two kinds of this sleep are distinguished as *summer* and *winter sleep*, technically known as *estivation* and *hibernation* (see these words).

**5.** In *bot.*, nyctitropism, or the sleep-movement of plants, a condition brought about in the foliar or floral organs of certain plants, in which they assume at nightfall, or just before, positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day. These movements in the case of leaves are usually drooping movements, and are therefore suggestive of rest, but the direction of movement is different in different cases. Thus, among the *Oxalidaceæ* the sleep-movement consists in the downward sinking of the leaflets, which become at the same time folded on themselves. Among the *Leguminosæ*, the leaflets, in some cases, simply sink vertically downward (*Phaseoleæ*); in others, they sink down while the main petiole rises (terminal leaflet of *Desmodium*); in others, they sink downward and twist on their axes so that their upper surfaces are in contact beneath the main petiole (*Cassia*); in others, again, they rise and bend backward toward the insertion of the petiole (*Coronilla*); in others, they rise, and the main petiole rises also, whereas in *Mimosa pudica* the leaflets rise and bend forward, while the main petiole falls. In *Marsilea* the leaflets rise up, the two upper ones being embraced by the two lower. (*S. H. Vines.*) The mechanism of these movements is explained by Pfeffer and others as due to an increased growth on one side of the median line of the petiole or midrib, followed, after a certain interval of time, by a corresponding growth on the opposite side. It is also accomplished by simple turgescence of opposite sides. The utility of the sleep-movements is believed to consist in protection from too great radiation. The cause or causes of these movements (and of analogous movements which have been called *diurnal* sleep: see the second quotation) are only imperfectly known, but they are undoubtedly largely due to sensitiveness to variations in the intensity of light. See *nyctitropism.*

Those movements which are brought about by changes in the amount of light constitute what are known as the "*sleep*" and "waking" of plants. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 198.

There is another class of movements, dependent on the action of light. . . . We refer to the movements of leaves and cotyledons which when moderately illuminated are diaheliotropic, but which change their positions and present their edges to the light when the sun shines brightly on them. These movements have sometimes been called diurnal *sleep.* *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

**On sleep†**, asleep. See *asleep.*

For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell *on sleep*, and was laid unto his fathers.
Acts xiii. 36.

They went in to his chamber to rayse him, and comming to his beds side, found him fast *on sleepe.*
*Gascoigne*, Works, p. 224.

**sleep-at-noon** (slēp′at-nön′), *n.* A plant, same as *go-to-bed-at-noon.*

**sleep-drunk** (slēp′drungk), *a.* Being in the condition of a person who has slept heavily, and when half-awake is confused or excited.

**sleeper**$^1$ (slē′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *sleeper, sleper, slepare, slæpere*, < AS. *slǣpere* (= D. *slaper* = MLG. *slaper* = MHG. *slāfære, slāfer*, G. *schläfer*), < *slǣpan*, sleep: see *sleep, v.*] **1.** One who sleeps: as, a sound *sleeper.*—**2†.** A drone, or lazy person; a sluggard.

To ben a verray *sleeper*, fy, for shame.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 71.

**3†.** A dormant or inoperative thing; something that is in abeyance or is latent.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if they be grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

**4.** An animal that lies dormant in winter or summer, as the bear, the marmot, certain mollusks, etc. See *sleep, n.*, 4.—**5.** Figuratively, a dead person.

Graves at my command
Have waked their *sleepers.*
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 49.

**6.** *pl.* Grains of barley that do not vegetate in malting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A railway sleeping-car. [Colloq., U. S.]—**8.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius.* (*b*) The sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, and some related species, as *Ginglymostoma cirratum.* (*c*) A gobioid fish of the genus *Philypnus, Eleotris*, or *Dormitator*, as *D. lineatus* or *D. maculatus.* See *Eleotridinæ.*

**sleeper**$^2$ (slē′pėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *slaper;* perhaps < Norw. *sleip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. used of pieces of timber employed for the foundation of a road: see *slape, slab*$^1$. But the word is generally regarded as a particular use of *sleeper*$^1$; cf. *dormant, n.*] **1.** A stump of a tree cut off short and left in the ground. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A beam of wood or the like placed on the ground as a support for something. (*a*) In *carp.*, a piece of timber on which are laid the ground-joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground, or on a low cross-wall, for the support of some superstructure. (*b*) In *milit. engin.*, one of the small joists of wood which form the foundation for a battery platform. (*c*) A piece of wood, metal, or other material upon which the rails or the rail-chairs of a railway rest, and to which they are fastened. Wood of durable varieties is far more extensively used for this purpose than any other material; but stone, toughened glass, and iron have also been used, the last to a considerable extent. In some instances the sleepers are laid longitudinally with the rails, and bound together by cross-ties. This system is in use on some important European railways, and generally on elevated railways and street railways, both in the United States and elsewhere; but the most common method is to lay the sleepers at right angles to the rails, and about 2 feet from center to center, except when they support points and angle-bars, when they are placed 1 foot 6 inches from center to center. They are thus made to act both as sleepers and as cross-ties. Such sleepers are in the United States also called *railway-ties* or simply *ties.* See cut under *rail-chair.*

3. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame; a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.—4. In *glass-making*, one of the large iron bars crossing the smaller ones, which hinder the passage of coals, but leave room for the ashes.—5. In *weaving*, the upper part of the heddle of a draw-loom, through which the threads pass. *E. H. Knight.*

**sleeper-shark** (slē'pėr-shärk), *n.* A scymnoid shark, especially of the genus *Somniosus*, as *S. microcephalus;* a sleeper.

**sleepful** (slēp'fůl), *a.* [< *sleep* + *-ful.*] Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy. [Rare.]

**sleepfulness** (slēp'fůl-nes), *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [Rare.]

**sleepily** (slē'pi-li), *adv.* In a sleepy manner. (*a*) Drowsily, or as if not quite awake. (*b*) Languidly; lazily.

> To go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

**sleepiness** (slē'pi-nes), *n.* Sleepy character or state. (*a*) Inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

> Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*. *Arbuthnot.*

> When once *sleepiness* has commenced, it increases, because, in proportion as the nervous centres fail in their discharges, the heart, losing part of its stimulus, begins to flag, and . . . the flagging of the heart leads to a greater inertness of the nerve-centres, which re-acts as before.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

(*b*) Languor; laziness. (*c*) Same as *bletting.*

**sleeping** (slē'ping), *n.* [< ME. *sleping;* verbal n. of *sleep, v.*] 1. The taking of rest in sleep; sleep; the state of one who sleeps; hence, lack of vigilance; remissness.

> Full uaillant and wurthy were thys men tho,
> Which noght ne went to sompnolent *sleping*,
> But myghtyly and pusantly were waking.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5508.

2. Inoperativeness; dormant state or condition; abeyance.

> You ever
> Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 163.

**Sleeping of process**, in *Scots law*, the state of a process in the outer house of the Court of Session in which no judicial order or interlocutor has been pronounced for a year and a day.

**sleeping-bag** (slē'ping-bag), *n.* A bag of skin or fur into which explorers in frozen regions creep, feet foremost, when preparing for sleep.

> The rocky floor was covered with cast-off clothes, and among them were huddled together the *sleeping-bags* in which the party had spent most of their time during the last few months.
> *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 223.

**sleeping-car** (slē'ping-kär), *n.* A railway-car fitted with berths in which beds may be made up for passengers to sleep in. [U. S. and Canada.]

**sleeping-carriage** (slē'ping-kar"āj), *n.* Same as *sleeping-car.* [Eng.]

**sleeping-draught** (slē'ping-dråft), *n.* A drink given to induce sleep.

**sleeping-dropsy** (slē'ping-drop"si), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*$^{1}$).

**sleepingly**† (slē'ping-li), *adv.* Sleepily.

> To jog *sleepingly* through the world in a dumpish, melancholly posture cannot properly be said to live.
> *Kennet*, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 25. (*Davies.*)

**sleeping-room** (slē'ping-röm), *n.* A bedroom.

**sleeping-sickness** (slē'ping-sik"nes), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*$^{1}$).

**sleeping-table** (slē'ping-tā"bl), *n.* In *mining*, nearly the same as *framing-table.* [Little used in English except as a translation of the French *table dormante.*]

**sleepish**† (slē'pish), *a.* [< *sleep* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Disposed to sleep; sleepy; lacking vigilance.

> Your *sleepish* and more than *sleepish* security.
> *Ford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sleepless** (slēp'les), *a.* [< ME. *sleples*, < AS. **slǣpleás* (in deriv. *slǣpleást*, sleeplessness) (= D. *slapeloos* = MLG. *slapelôs* = OHG. MHG. *slāflōs, slāfelōs*, G. *schlaflos*); < *slǣp*, sleep, + *-leás*, E. *-less.*] 1. Being without sleep; wakeful.

> A crown,
> Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,
> Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and *sleepless* nights.
> *Milton*, P. R., ii. 460.

> While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
> *Sleepless* themselves to give their readers sleep.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 94.

2. Constantly watchful; vigilant: as, the *sleepless* eye of justice.—3. Restless; continually disturbed or agitated.

> Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 14.

> I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
> The *sleepless* soul that perished in his pride.
> *Wordsworth*, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

**sleeplessly** (slēp'les-li), *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

**sleeplessness** (slēp'les-nes), *n.* Lack or deprivation of sleep; inability to sleep; morbid wakefulness, technically called *insomnia.*

> *Sleeplessness* is both a symptom and an immediate cause of cerebral disorder. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 502.

**sleep-sick**† (slēp'sik), *a.* Excessively fond of sleep. [Rare.]

> Fond Epicure, thou rather slept'st thy self,
> When thou didst forge thee such a *sleep-sick* Elf
> For life's pure Fount.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

**sleep-waker** (slēp'wā"kėr), *n.* A somnambulist; one who thinks or acts in a trance. [Recent.]

> What, then, are the main modifications of ordinary waking consciousness, which spontaneous *sleep-wakers* (to use a term of convenient vagueness) have been observed to present? *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 285.

**sleep-waking** (slēp'wā"king), *n.* The state of trance; somnambulism; the hypnotic state. [Recent.]

> Did any one strike or hurt me in any part of the body when Anna M. was in *sleep-waking*, she immediately carried her hand to a corresponding part of her own person.
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 20.

**sleep-walker** (slēp'wâ"kėr), *n.* A somnambulist.

**sleep-walking** (slēp'wâ"king), *n.* Somnambulism.

**sleepwort**† (slēp'wėrt), *n.* A species of lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*, so called from its narcotic property. See *lactucarium.*

**sleepy** (slē'pi), *a.* [< ME. *slepi*, < AS. **slǣpig* (= OHG. *slāfag*, MHG. *slāfec;* cf. D. *slaperig*, G. *schläferig, schläfrig*), sleepy, < *slǣp*, sleep: see *sleep, n.*] 1†. Overcome with sleep; sleeping.

> Go . . . smear
> The *sleepy* grooms with blood.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 50.

> The heavy nodding Trees all languished,
> And ev'ry *sleepy* bough hung down its head.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 162.

2. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

> He laugh'd, and I, tho' *sleepy*, . . .
> . . . prick'd my ears.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

3. Languid; dull; inactive; sluggish.

> The mildness of your *sleepy* thoughts.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 123.

> Her house
> Bespake a *sleepy* hand of negligence.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

4†. Tending to induce sleep; sleep-producing; soporific.

> His *slepy* verde in hond he [Mercury] bar uprighte.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 529.

> We will give you *sleepy* drinks. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 15.

5. Decaying internally: said of fruit. See *blet, v. i.*—**Sleepy catch-fly.** See *catch-fly.*—**Sleepy duck,** the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* also called *sleepyhead, sleepy coot, sleepy brother.* [Atlantic coast, U. S.]

**sleepyhead** (slē'pi-hed), *n.* 1. An idle, lazy person. [Colloq.]—2. The sleepy duck.

**sleepy-seeds** (slē'pi-sēdz), *n. pl.* The mucous secretion of the conjunctiva, or the sebaceous matter of the Meibomian follicles, dried in flakes or little masses at the edges or corners of the eyelids during sleep. [A familiar or nursery word.]

**sleer**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer.*

**sleet**$^{1}$ (slēt), *n.* [< ME. *sleet, slete, slet;* (*a*) perhaps < AS. **slēte*, **slȳte* = OS. **slōta* = D. *slote* = MLG. *sloten*, LG. *slote* = MHG. *slōz*, G. *schlosse*, hail; or (*b*) < Norw. *sletta*, sleet, < *sletta*, slap, fling (see *slat*$^{1}$, *slate*$^{1}$); (*c*) not related to Icel. *slydda*, Dan. *slud*, sleet.] Hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles, and frequently driven by the wind. A fall of sleet is due to one or more inversions in the normal decrease of temperature with increase of altitude, as, for example, when fine rain-drops falling from an air-current whose temperature is 32° F. or over freeze in traversing colder air-strata near the earth's surface.

> The bittre frostes with the *sleet* and reyn
> Destroyed hath the grene in every yerd.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 522.

> They . . . shot
> Sharp *sleet* of arrowy showers against the face
> Of their pursuers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 324.

> February bleak
> Smites with his *sleet* the traveller's cheek.
> *Bryant*, Song Sparrow.

**sleet**$^{1}$ (slēt), *v. i.* [< *sleet*$^{1}$, *n.*] To rain and snow or hail at the same time.

**sleet**$^{2}$ (slēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *gun.*, that part of a mortar which passes from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening the chamber.

**sleet-bush** (slēt'bůsh), *n.* A rutaceous shrub, *Coleonema album*, of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome low evergreen with white flowers.

**sleetch**†, *n.* See *sleech.*

**sleetiness** (slē'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being sleety.

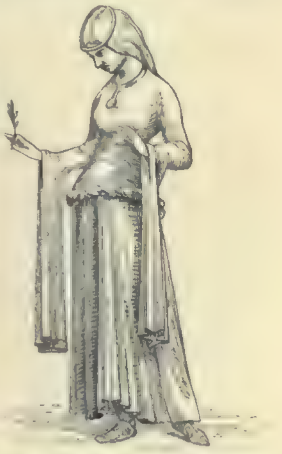
**sleet-squash** (slēt'skwosh), *n.* A wetting shower of sleet. [Scotch.]

> But, in the midst of all this misery, the Wellington Arms is by no means an uncomfortable howf in a *sleet-squash.*
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

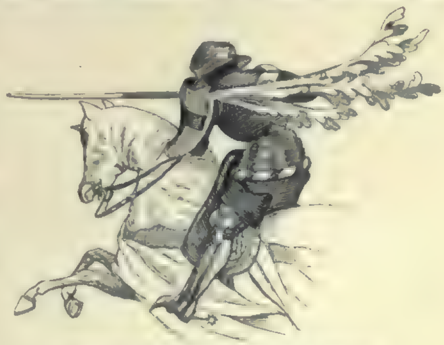
**sleety** (slē'ti), *a.* [< *sleet*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet.

> The *sleety* storm returning still,
> The morning hoar, and evening chill.
> *T. Warton*, Odes, x.

**sleeve**$^{1}$ (slēv), *n.* [< ME. *sleeve, sleve, slefe* (pl. *slefes, sleven*), < AS. *slēfe, slēf, slyfe, slȳf* = MD. *sleve*, a sleeve (cf. MD. *sloove*, veil, skin, the turning up of a thing, D. *sloof*, an apron; MHG. *slouf*, a garment, also a handle, MLG. *slū*, LG. *slu, sluwe* = MHG. *sloufe*, G. *schlaube, schlauf*, a husk, shell); prob. lit. 'that into which the arm slips' (cf. *slip*$^{1}$, a garment, *slop*$^{2}$, a garment, and *slipper*$^{2}$, a light shoe, from the same ult. source, and so named for the same reason), < AS. *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*$^{1}$. For the change of *p* to *f*, cf. *shaft*$^{3}$, as related to *shape.*] 1. That part of a garment which forms a covering for the arm: as, the *sleeve* of a coat or a gown. At different times during the middle ages extraordinarily long, pendent sleeves were in use, sometimes reaching the ground, and at other times a mere band or strip of stuff, single or double, hung from the arm, and was generally called a *hanging sleeve*, although the actual sleeve was independent of it. Japanese ceremonial costume also has sleeves of remarkable length and width, the arm being generally passed through a hole in the side of the sleeve.



Sleeves, long and hanging, 12th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Sleeve worn as a favor at knight's left shoulder.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> Than ech of us toke other by the *sleue*
> And forthwithall, as we should take our leue.
> *Chaucer*, Assembly of Ladies.

> Thy gown was of the grassie green,
> Thy *sleeves* of satten hanging by.
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

> The Gentlemen (Gentlemen must pardon me the abasing of the name), to bee distinguished from the rest, weare a iacket of blew cotton with wide *sleeues.*
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 641.

2. In *mech.*, a tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small, it is often called a *thimble;* when fixed and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses, it is called a *reinforce.* In most of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion. *E. H. Knight.*—**Gigot sleeve.** Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve.*—**Hippocrates's sleeve,** a name among old chemists for a strainer made of flannel or of similar material in the form of a long bag.—**Lawn sleeves.** See *lawn*$^{2}$.—**Leg-of-mutton sleeve,** a full and loose sleeve, tight at the armhole and wrist, as of a woman's dress: a fashion of the early part

of the nineteenth century.—**Mandarin sleeve.** See *mandarin.*—**Ridged sleeve.** See *ridge.*—**To hang** or **pin** (anything) **upon the sleeve,** to make (anything) dependent.

> It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should *hang* our judgement *upon the* church's *sleeve,* and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

**To hang upon one's sleeve,** to be dependent upon one.—**To have in one's sleeve,** to have in hand ready for a vacancy or emergency; be provided with or have ready to present as occasion demands. [The sleeve was formerly used as a pocket, as it still is in China, Japan, etc.]

> The better to winne his purposes & good aduantages, as now & then to *haue* a iourney or sicknesse *in his sleeue,* thereby to shake of other importunities of greater consequence. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

**To laugh in one's sleeve.** See *laugh.*—**To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve.** See *heart.*

**sleeve**$^1$ (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleeved,* ppr. *sleeving.* [< ME. *sleven;* < *sleeve*$^1$, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a sleeve or with sleeves; make with sleeves. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 459.—**2.** To put in a sleeve or sleeves.

**sleeve**$^2$, *n.* and *v.* See *sleave.*

**sleeve-axle** (slēv′ak″sl), *n.* A hollow axle which runs upon a shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

**sleeve-board** (slēv′bōrd), *n.* The board used by tailors in pressing sleeves.

> There's a celebrated fight in that [ballet] between the tailor with his *sleeve-board* and goose and the cobbler with his clam and awl.
> *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, III. 146.

**sleeve-button** (slēv′but″n), *n.* A button used to fasten a sleeve; in modern costume, a button or stud, usually large and decorative, to hold together the two sides of the wristband or cuff; by extension, a sleeve-link.

**sleeve-coupling** (slēv′kup″ling), *n.* See *coupling.*

**sleeved** (slēvd), *a.* Having sleeves: especially noting a garment.—**Sleeved waistcoat,** a body-garment resembling a waistcoat, but with long sleeves, usually of a different material from the front of the garment, and intended to cover the shirt-sleeves when the coat is removed. This garment is worn in Europe by hostlers, bootblacks, porters, and the like. Also *sleeve-waistcoat.*

**sleeve-fish** (slēv′fish), *n.* The pen-fish, calamary, or squid. See *calamary* and *Loligo.*

**sleeve-hand**† (slēv′hand), *n.* The part of the sleeve next the hand; also, the wristband or cuff.

> You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand* and the work about the square on't.
> *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 211.

**sleeve-knot** (slēv′not), *n.* A knot or bow of ribbon attached to the sleeve. Compare *shoulder-knot.*

**sleeveless** (slēv′les), *a.* [< ME. *sleveles,* < AS. *slēfleás,* sleeveless, < *slēf,* sleeve, + *-leás* = E. *-less.*] **1.** Having no sleeves; without sleeves: noting a garment.

> We give you leave to converse with *sleeveless* gowns and threadbare cassocks. *Randolph,* Hey for Honesty, ii. 4.

**2.** Imperfect; inadequate; fruitless; unprofitable; bootless. [The original turn of thought in this use of *sleeveless* is uncertain. The use remains only in the phrase *a sleeveless errand,* where the connection of the adjective with *sleeveless* in def. 1 is no longer recognized.]

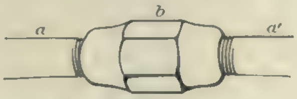
> Neither faine for thy selfe any *sleeuelesse* excuse, whereby thou maist tarrye. *Lyly,* Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

> *A sleeveless errand.* *Shak.,* T. and C., v. 4. 9.

> [He] will walk seven or eight times a-day through the street where she dwells, and make *sleeveless errands* to see her. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 499.

**sleeve-link** (slēv′lingk), *n.* Two buttons, plates, or bars united by a link or short chain, and serving to hold together the two edges of the cuff or wristband: a common adjunct of men's dress in the nineteenth century. Compare *sleeve-button.*

**sleeve-nut** (slēv′nut), *n.* A double nut which has right-hand and left-hand threads for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes; a union. *E. H. Knight.*



Sleeve-nut.

*a, a′,* rods or pipes to be joined, *a* having a right-hand screw and *a′* a left-hand screw, to which screws the right and left sleeve-nut *b* is fitted.

**sleeve-waistcoat** (slēv′wāst″kōt), *n.* Same as *sleeved waistcoat* (which see, under *sleeved*).

> At intervals, these street-sellers dispose of a *sleeve-waistcoat* at from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*
> *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 435.

**sleeve-weight** (slēv′wāt), *n.* A metal weight of such shape as to be easily adjusted to the edge or bottom of long, hanging sleeves, used to keep them smooth during wear.

**sleezy,** *a.* See *sleazy.*

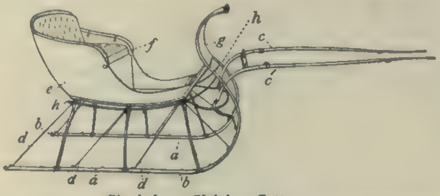
**slegh**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly.*

**sleght**†. An old spelling of *slight*$^1$, *sleight*$^2$.

**sleided**†, *a.* [Origin obscure; usually referred to *sley, slay*$^2$.] Unwoven; untwisted, as silk.

> For certaine in our storie, she
> Would euer with Marina be.
> Beet when they weaude the *sleded* silke,
> With fingers long, small, white as milke.
> *Shak.,* Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 21 (original spelling).

**sleigh**$^1$ (slā), *n.* [A bad spelling, conformed to *weigh,* of what should rather have been spelled **slay* or **sley,* < ME. *scleye,* < OF. **escleie,* < MD. *slede,* D. *slede,* contr. *slee* (= Norw. *slede*), a sled: see *sled*$^1$, of which *sleigh* is thus a doublet.] **1.** A vehicle, mounted on runners, for transporting persons on the snow or ice; a sled.



Single-horse Sleigh or Cutter.

*a,* runners; *b,* shoes; *c,* shafts or thills; *d,* braces; *e,* body; *f,* cushioned seat; *g,* dash-board; *h,* raves.

> Than most thei let carye here Vitaylle upon the Yse, with Carres that have no Wheeles, that thei clepen *Scleyes.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 130.

> You hear the merry tinkle of the little bells which announce the speeding *sleigh.* *Eclec. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**2.** A form of drag-carriage for the transport of artillery in countries where much snow falls; also, the carriage on which heavy guns are moved when in store, by means of rollers placed underneath the carriage and worked by handspikes.—**3.** The slender fore part of the lower jaw of a whale, containing the teeth: same as *coach,* 5. See *pan*$^1$, 12.

**sleigh**$^1$ (slā), *v. i.* [< *sleigh*$^1$, *n.*] To drive or take the air in a sleigh.

**sleigh**$^2$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly.*

**sleigh-bell** (slā′bel), *n.* A bell, commonly consisting of a hollow ball of metal having a slit or oblong hole in the exterior, and containing a solid pellet of metal which causes a ringing sound when the ball is agitated. Compare *grelot* and *hawk-bell.* Such bells are used especially to give notice of the approach of a sleigh, being attached usually to the harness of the horse.—**Sleigh-bell duck,** the American black scoter. See cut under *Œdemia.* *G. Trumbull,* 1888. [Rangeley Lakes, Maine.]

**sleigher** (slā′ėr), *n.* One who rides or travels in a sleigh.

> The *sleigher* can usually find his way without difficulty in the night, unless a violent snowstorm is in progress.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XI. xxii. 8.

**sleighing** (slā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sleigh*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** The act of riding in a sleigh.

> Certainly no physical delight can harvest so many lasting impressions of color and form and beautiful grouping as *sleighing* through the winter woods.
> *Scribner's Mag.,* IV. 649.

**2.** The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: as, the *sleighing* was bad.

**sleighly**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *slyly.* *Chaucer.*

**sleigh-ride** (slā′rīd), *n.* A ride in a sleigh.—**Nantucket sleigh-ride,** the towing of a whale-boat by the whale. *Macy; Davis.*

**sleight** (slīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slight, sleyghte;* < ME. *sleight, sleighte, sleizte, sleghte, sleht, sleizthe, slezthe, slehthe, sleythe, sleithe, slithe, slythe,* < Icel. *slægdh* (for **slœgdh*), slyness, cunning (= Sw. *slöjd,* dexterity, mechanical art, esp. wood-carving, > E. *sloid*), < *slægr* (for **slœgr*), sly, = Sw. *slög,* dexterous, expert, etc.: see *sly.* Cf. *height* and *high.*] **1**†. Cunning; craft; subtlety.

> It is ful hard to halten unespied
> Bifor a crepul, for he can the craft:
> Youre fader is in *sleighte* as Argus-eyed.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 1459.

> Nowe sen thy fadir may the fende be sotill *sleghte.*
> *York Plays,* p. 181.

> By this crafty deuise he thought to haue . . . taken, eyther by *sleyghte* or force, as many of owre men as myght haue redeemed hym.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 81).

> This is your doing, but, for all your *sleight,*
> Ile crosse you if my purpose hit aright.
> *Heywood,* Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 76).

**2.** Skill; dexterity; cleverness.

> For the pissemyres wolde assaylen hem and devouren hem anon; so that no man may gete of that gold but be grete *sleighte.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 301.

> Thus may ye seen that wisdom ne richesse,
> Beaute ne *sleighte,* strengthe ne hardynesse,
> Ne may with Venus holde champartye.
> *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 1090.

> As Ulysses and stout Diomede
> With *sleight* and manhood stole to Rhesus' tents,
> And brought from thence the Thracian fatal steeds.
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 20.

**3.** Art; contrivance; trick; stratagem; artful feat.

> Lo whiche *sleightes* and subtilitees
> In wommen ben!
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 3.

> He goeth about by his *sleights* and subtile means to frustrate the same. *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.

> He learns sharp-witted logic to confute
> With quick distinctions, *sleights* of sophistry.
> *Ford,* Fame's Memorial.

> You see he [a trout] lies still, and the *sleight* is to land him. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 76.

**4.** A feat or trick so skilfully or dexterously performed as to deceive the beholder; a feat of magic; a trick of legerdemain.

> As lookers-on feel most delight
> That least perceive a juggler's *sleight.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, II. iii. 4.

> The Juggler . . . showeth *sleights,* out of a Purse.
> *Hoole,* tr. of Comenius's Visible World, p. 186.

**Sleight of hand,** the tricks of the juggler; jugglery; legerdemain; prestidigitation: also used attributively.

> Will ye see any feats of activity,
> Some *sleight-of-hand,* legerdemain?
> *Fletcher,* Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

> A good *sleight-of-hand* performer can deceive the most watchful persons by mechanical contrivances that nobody anticipates or suspects. *The Nation,* XLVIII. 296.

**sleight**$^2$† (slīt), *a.* [Irreg. < *sleight*$^2$, *n.*, appar. suggested by *slight*$^1$, *a.*] Deceitful; artful.

> Spells . . .
> Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 155 (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb.). (*Richardson.*)

**sleightful**† (slīt′fůl), *a.* [< *sleight*$^1$ + *-ful.*] Cunning; crafty; artful; skilful. Also *slightful.*

> Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woody hils,
> And *sleightful* otters left the purling rils.
> *W. Browne,* Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

**sleightily**† (slī′ti-li), *adv.* Craftily.

**sleighty**† (slī′ti), *a.* [< ME. *sleyghty;* < *sleight*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Cunning; crafty; tricky; artful; sly.

> When that gander grasythe on the grene,
> The *sleyghty* fox dothe hys brode beholde.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

**2.** Dexterous; skilful; expert; clever.

> I shall learn thee to know Christ's plain and true miracles from the *sleighty* juggling of these crafty conveyers.
> *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 262.

> Mens *sleyghtye* iugling & counterfait crafts.
> *Bp. Gardiner,* True Obedience (trans.), fol. 6.

**slely**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *slyly.*

**slen**†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay*$^1$.

**slender** (slen′dėr), *a.* [< ME. *slender, slendir, slendyr, slendre, sclender, sclendre, sklendre,* < OF. *esclendre,* < MD. *slinder,* slender, thin; prob. orig. 'trailing,' akin to MD. *slinder,* a water-snake, LG. *slender,* a trailing gown, G. *schlender,* the train of a gown, a sauntering gait; from the verb represented by MD. *slinderen,* creep, = LG. *slindern,* slide on the ice, *slendern,* > G. *schlendern,* saunter, loiter, lounge, in part a freq. form of the simple G. *schlenzen,* loiter, idle about, = Sw. *slinta,* slide, slip, > ME. *slenten,* slide (see *slant* and *slink*$^1$); but ult. prob. a nasalized form of the verb represented by E. *slide:* see *slide.*] **1.** Small in width or diameter as compared with the length; slim; thin: as, a *slender* stem or stalk; a *slender* waist.

> Hire armes longe and *sclendre.*
> *Chaucer,* Merchant's Tale, l. 358.

> Concerning his Body, he [Henry IV.] was of middle Stature, *slender* Limbs, but well proportioned.
> *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 165.

> There is a Roman Greek church here, called Saint Sophia, in which are two rows of *slender* pillars with Corinthian capitals. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 134.

**2.** In *zoöl.,* gracile; tenuous; attenuated: specifically noting various animals and some parts of animals.—**3.** Weak; feeble; slight; lacking body or strength: as, a *slender* frame or constitution; *slender* hopes; *slender* comfort.

> Yet are hys argumentes so *slender* that . . . I feare me leaste fewe or none of them (specyallye of the greate wyttes) woulde haue been conuerted by Lactantius.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

> It is very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction. *Tillotson.*

**4.** Meager; small; scant; inadequate: as, *slender* means; *slender* alms.

> The worst is this, . . .
> You are like to have a thin and *slender* pittance.
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

I have . . . continued this *slender* and naked narration of my observations. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 198.

Well, come, my kind Guests, I pray you that you would take this little Supper in good Part, though it be but a *slender* one. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

> How best to help the *slender* store,
> How mend the dwellings of the poor.
> *Tennyson*, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

5. Moderate; inconsiderable; trivial.

> There moughtest thou, for but a *slender* price,
> Advowson thee with some fat benefice.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. v. 9.

A *slender* degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humour and the pathos. *Scott.*

6. Not amply supplied.

> The good Ostorius often deign'd
> To grace my *slender* table. *Phillips.*

7. In *phonog.*, the opposite of *broad* or *open*. Thus, *ē* and *ī* are *slender* vowels.—**Slender column.** Same as *fasciculus gracilis.* See *fasciculus.*—**Slender fasciculi of Burdach.** See *fasciculi graciles*, under *fasciculus.*—**Slender foxtail.** See *foxtail*, 2.—**Slender lobe.** See *lobe.*—**Slender loris.** See *loris*, 1.—**Slender pug**, *Eupithecia tenuiata*, a British moth. =**Syn.** 3. Fragile, flimsy, frail.—4. Scanty, sparing, lean.

**slender-beaked** (slen'dėr-bēkt), *a.* Having a long, narrow rostrum: as, the *slender-beaked* spider-crab, *Stenorhynchus tenuirostris*.

**slender-billed** (slen'dėr-bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a slender bill; tenuirostral: specifically noting many birds—not implying necessarily that they belong to the old group *Tenuirostres*.

**slender-grass** (slen'dėr-gràs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Leptochloa*, in which the spikelets are arranged in two rows on one side of a long slender rachis, and the spikes in turn are disposed in a long raceme. There are 12 species, belonging to warm climates; 3 in the southern United States. Of the latter *L. mucronata* is the common species, a handsome grass with the panicle sometimes 2 feet long, from the form of which it is also called *feather-grass*.

**slenderly** (slen'dėr-li), *adv.* In a slender manner or form. (*a*) Slimly; slightly.

> Fashioned so *slenderly*,
> Young and so fair!
> *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

He was a youngish, *slenderly* made man, with a distinctly good bearing. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.

(*b*) Scantily; meagerly; poorly; slightly.

> Shall I rewarded be so *slenderly*
> For my affection, most unkind of men?
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

We are *slenderly* furnished with anecdotes of these men. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

(*c*†) Slightingly; carelessly.

Their factors . . . look very *slenderly* to the impotent and miserable creatures committed to their charge. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 46.

Captaine Smith did intreat and moue them to put in practice his old offer, seeing now it was time to vse both it and him, how *slenderly* heretofore both had beene regarded. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 79.

**slenderness** (slen'dėr-nes), *n.* Slender character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Slimness; thinness; fineness: as, the *slenderness* of a hair. (*b*) Slightness; feebleness: as, the *slenderness* of one's hopes. (*c*) Spareness; smallness; meagerness; inadequacy: as, *slenderness* of income or supply.

**slender-rayed** (slen'dėr-rād), *a.* Having slender rays, as a fish or its fins. The *Chiridæ* are sometimes called *slender-rayed* blennies.

**slender-tongued** (slen'dėr-tungd), *a.* In *herpet.*, leptoglossate.

**slent**$^{1}$† (slent), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent*, *sklent*, *sklint*, < ME. *slenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta*, *slänta*, a secondary form of *slinta* (pret. *slant*, pp. *sluntit*), slide, slip: see *slant*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To slant; slope; glance; glint.

> Of drawin swerdis *sclentyng* to and fra.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 226.

Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not the least *slenting* insinuation at his majesty. *Fuller*, Truth Maintained, p. 19. (*Latham.*)

2. To jest; bandy jokes.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt-conceited man, and that could *slent* finely. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, 744 B. (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To cause to turn aslant or aside; ward off; parry.

**slent**$^{1}$† (slent), *n.* [< *slent*$^{1}$, *v.*] A jest or witticism.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jeasts and *slents* to be but grosse. *North*, tr. of Plutarch (1579), 982 B. (*Nares.*)

**slent**$^{2}$ (slent), *v. t.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *slit*; or else another use of *slent*$^{1}$.] To rend; cleave. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If one do well observe the quality of the cliffs on both shores [of England and France], his eyes will judge that they were but one homogeneal piece of earth at first, and that they were *slented* and shivered asunder by some act of violence, as the impetuous waves of the sea. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

**slentando** (slen-tän'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *slentare*, make slow; cf. *lentando*.] In *music*, same as *lentando*.

**slepe**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sleep*.

**slepez** (sle-pets'), *n.* [< Russ. *slepetsŭ*, lit. blind.] The mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

**slept** (slept). Preterit and past participle of *sleep*.

**sletbag** (slet'bag), *n.* [Dan., lit. 'level-back': < *slet*, plain, level, + *bag*, back: see *slight*$^{1}$ and *back*$^{1}$.] Same as *nordcaper*.

**sleuth**$^{1}$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sloth*$^{1}$.

**sleuth**$^{2}$ (slöth), *n.* [< ME. *sleuth*, *slewth*, *sluth*, *sloth*, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail as in snow. Cf. *slot*$^{3}$.] A track or trail of man or beast; scent. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Tyne the *sleuth* men gert him ta.
> *Barbour*, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), vii. 21.

**sleuth-dog** (slöth'dog), *n.* The sleuth-hound.

> Lang Aicky, in the Souter Moor,
> Wi' his *sleuth dog* sits in his watch right sure.
> *Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).

**sleuth-hound** (slöth'hound), *n.* [Also *sluthhound*, *slothound*; < ME. *sleuthhund*, *slewthhund*, *sluthehund*; < *sleuth*$^{2}$ + *hound*.] A bloodhound.

> Wald vayd a bow-draucht, he suld ger
> Bath the *sleuthhund* & the ledar.
> *Barbour*, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), vii. 20.

*Sleuth-hound* thou knowest, and gray, and all the hounds. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**sleve**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleeve*$^{1}$.

**slew**$^{1}$ (slö). Preterit of *slay*$^{1}$.

**slew**$^{2}$. A spelling of *slue*$^{1}$, *slue*$^{2}$, *slough*$^{1}$.

**slew**$^{3}$ (slö), *n.* [Perhaps a mistaken singular of *sluice*, assumed to be a plural: see *sluice*.] A swift tideway; an eddy.

**slewer** (slö'ėr), *n.* See *sluer*.

**slewth**†. A Middle English form of *sloth*$^{1}$, *sleuth*$^{2}$.

**sley**$^{1}$†. An obsolete spelling of *sly*.

**sley**$^{2}$, *n.* See *slay*$^{2}$.

**sleythe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleight*.

**slibber**† (slib'ėr), *a.* A variant of *slipper*$^{1}$.

**slicche**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleech*.

**slice** (slīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slise*, *sclice*, *sclise*, *sklise*; < ME. *slice*, *slyce*, *sclice*, *sclyce*, *sklyce*, *sclyse*, < OF. *esclice* (Walloon *sklice*), a shiver, splinter, broken piece of wood, < *esclicer*, *esclicier*, *esclichier*, slice, slit, < OHG. *slīzan*, *sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen*, slice, slit, = AS. *slītan*, > E. *slit*$^{1}$: see *slit*$^{1}$. Cf. *slash*$^{1}$, *slat*$^{3}$, *slate*$^{1}$, from the same source.] 1. A thin broad piece cut off from something: as, a *slice* of bread or of bacon: often used figuratively.

> We do acknowledge you a careful curate,
> And one that seldom troubles us with sermons;
> A short *slice* of a reading serves us, sir.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

She cuts cake in rapid succession of *slices*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 128.

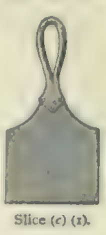
2†. A shiver; a splinter.

> They braken speres to *sclyces*.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 3833. (*Skeat.*)

3. Something thin and broad. Specifically—(*a*) A long-handled instrument used for removing clinkers and the like between furnace-bars. Also called *slice-bar*. (*b*) A spatula, or broad pliable knife with a rounded end, used for spreading plasters or for similar purposes.

*Slyce*, instrument, spata, spatula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459.

The workman with his *slice* then spreads the charge over the bed, so as to thoroughly expose every portion to the action of the flames, and shuts down the door. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 291.


Slice (*c*) (1).

(*c*) In *printing:* (1) A small spade-shaped iron tool with which printing-ink is taken out of a tub and conveyed to an ink-trough or -fountain. (2) The sliding bottom of a slice-galley. (*d*) A bar used by whalers to strip fish with. (*e*) A tapering piece of plank driven between the timbers of a ship before planking. Also called *slicer*. (*f*) A wedge driven under the keel of a ship when launching. (*g*) A bar with a chisel or spear-headed end, used for stripping off the sheathing or planking of ships. (*h*) A utensil for turning over meat in the frying-pan and for similar purposes. The form is like that of a trowel, the blade being three or four inches wide, twice as long, and often pierced with holes. Also called *turn-over*.

Then back he came to Nympton Rectory and wedded that same cook-maid, who now was turning our ham so cleverly with the egg-*slice*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, lxviii.

(*i*) A broad, thin knife, usually of silver, for dividing and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*.

We pick out [in the shop-windows] the spoons and forks, *fish-slices*, butter-knives, and sugar-tongs we should both prefer if we could both afford it; and really we go away as if we had got them! *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lxi.

(*j*) A bakers' shovel or peel.

4†. A salver, platter, or tray.

This afternoon, Mr. Harris, the saylemaker, sent me a noble present of two large silver candlesticks and snuffers, and a *slice* to keep them upon, which indeed is very handsome. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 218.

**slice** (slīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sliced*, ppr. *slicing*. [< ME. *slycen*; < *slice*, *n.*] 1. To cut into slices, or relatively broad, thin pieces: as, to *slice* bread, bacon, or an apple.—2. To remove in the form of a slice: sometimes with *off* or *out*: as, to *slice off* a piece of something.

Of bread, *slyce out* fayre morsels to put into your pottage. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

> Heer's a knife,
> To save mine honour, shall *slice out* my life.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. To cut; divide.

Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

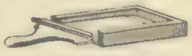
Our sharp bow *sliced* the blue depths. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 55.

[In the following passage the word is used interjectionally, with no clear meaning.

*Slice*, I say! pauca, pauca: *slice!* that 's my humour. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 134.]

4. In *golf*, to draw the face of the club across (the ball) from right to left in the act of hitting it, the result being that it will travel with a curve toward the right. *W. Park, Jr.*

**slice-bar** (slīs'bär), *n.* Same as *slice*, 3 (*a*).


Slice-galley.

**slice-galley** (slīs'gal″i), *n.* In *printing*, a galley with a false bottom, in the form of a thin slice of wood, which aids the removal of the type from the galley to the stone.

**slicer** (slī'sėr), *n.* [< *slice* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which slices. Specifically—(*a*) In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2. (*b*) Same as *slice*, 3 (*e*).

**slicing-machine** (slī'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *ceram.*, a form of pug-mill with an upright axis revolving in a cylinder. Knives are fixed to the walls of the cylinder, and others are carried by the axis and revolve between those of the cylinder. The blades are set spirally, and force the clay, which is masticated during its progress through the machine, to pass out of an aperture at the bottom.

**slick**$^{1}$ (slik), *a.*, *n.*, *v.*, and *adv.* See *sleek*.

**slick**$^{2}$ (slik), *n.* [= F. *schlich*, < G. *schlich* = LG. *slick*, pounded and washed ore; cf. LG. *slick*, dirt, mud, mire; D. *slijk*, G. *schlick*, MHG. *slich*, grease, mire: see *sleech*, *slick*$^{1}$.] In *metal.*, ore in a state of fine subdivision: as sometimes used, nearly synonymous with *slimes*. The term is rarely employed, except in books describing German processes of smelting, and then as the equivalent of the German *schlich*, and often in that spelling.

**slick-chisel** (slik'chiz″el), *n.* A wide-bitted chisel used to pare the sides of mortises and tenons.

**slicken** (slik'n), *a.* [< *slick*$^{1}$ + *-en*$^{3}$.] Same as *sleek*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slickensided** (slik'n-sī″ded), *a.* [< *slickenside-s* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] In *mining*, having slickensides; characterized by slickensides.

Grey incoherent clay, *slickensided*, and with many rhizomes and roots of Psilophyton. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 105.

**slickensides** (slik'n-sīdz), *n. pl.* [< *slicken* + *sides*, pl. of *side*$^{1}$.] In *mining*, polished and striated surfaces of the rock, often seen on the walls of fissure-veins, and the result of motion, under immense pressure, of parts of the country-rock, or of the mass of the vein itself. Well-developed slickensides are most frequently seen in connection with mineral veins, but the sides of joints in non-metalliferous rocks occasionally exhibit this kind of striation. Slickensided surfaces are frequently coated with a thin film of pyrites, galena, hematite, or some other mineral, which may be polished so as to reflect the light like a mirror (whence the French name *miroirs*).

Nearly akin to this jointed character are the *slickensides*, or polished and striated surfaces, which, sometimes of iron pyrites, but more usually of copper pyrites, often cover the faces of the walls of lodes. *Henwood*, Metalliferous Deposits of Cornwall and Devon, [p. 181.

**slickensiding** (slik'n-sī″ding), *n.* [< *slickenside-s* + *-ing*.] The formation of slickensides.

In every case I think these bodies must have had a solid nucleus of some sort, as the severe pressure implied in *slickensiding* is quite incompatible with a mere "fluid-cavity," even supposing this to have existed. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 35.

**slicker, slicking**, etc. See *sleeker*, etc.

**slid** (slid). Preterit and past participle of *slide*.

**'slid**†, *interj.* An old exclamation, apparently an abbreviation of *God's lid* (eye). Compare *'slife*.

'*Slid*, I hope he laughs not at me. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

**slidable** (slī'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *slide* + *-able.*] Capable of sliding or of being slid: as, a *slidable* bearing. *The Engineer*, LXV. 538. [Rare.]

**slidden** (slid'n). Past participle of *slide*.

**slidder**† (slid'ėr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slider*, *slyder*; < ME. *slider*, *slidir*, *slydyr*, *sleder*, *sclider*, *sclydyr*, *sklither*, slippery, < AS. *slidor*, slippery, < *slīdan*, slide: see *slide*. Cf. *slender*.] Slippery.

> Man, be war, the weye is *sleder*,
> Thou scal slyde, thou wost not qweder.
> *MS. Sloane*, 2595, lf. 6$^{b}$ (Cath. Ang., p. 322).

> To a dronke man the way is *slider*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 406.

**slidder** (slid'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *slyderen*, *slidren*, < AS. *sliderian*, slip (= MD. *slideren*, drag, train), < *slidor*, slippery: see *slidder*, *a.* Cf. *slender*.] To slip; slide; especially, to slide clumsily or in a gingerly, timorous way: as, he *sliddered* down as best he could. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> With that he dragg'd the trembling sire
> *Slidd'ring* through clotted blood.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, iii.

> Feeling your foot *slidder* over the back of a toad, which you took for a stepping-stone, in your dark evening walk.
> *Beresford*, Miseries of Human Life, ii. 9.

**slidderly**† (slid'ėr-li), *a.* [< *slidder* + *-ly*$^{1}$.] Slippery.

**slidderness**† (slid'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *slidernesse*, *slydirnesse*, *slydyrnesse*, *sclidyrnes*; < *slidder* + *-ness*.] Slipperiness.

**sliddery** (slid'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *sliderye*, *slideri*, *sliddri*, *sliddrie* (= Sw. *sliddrig*), slippery; as *slidder* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Slippery. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> Be maad the weie of hem dercnessis, and *slideri*; and the aungel of the Lord pursuende hem.
> *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 6.

**slide** (slīd), *v.*; pret. *slid* (formerly sometimes *slided*), pp. *slid*, *slidden*, ppr. *sliding*. [< ME. *sliden*, *slyden*, *sclyden* (pret. *slode*, *slod*, *slood*, pp. *sliden*, *islide*), < AS. *slīdan* (pret. *slād*, pp. *sliden*), only in comp., slide; also, in deriv. *slidor*, slippery (see *slidder*), akin to *sled*$^{1}$ (*sledge*$^{2}$, *sleigh*$^{1}$) and to *slender*, etc.; cf. Ir. Gael. *slaod*, slide; Lith. *slidus*, slippery, *slysti*, slide; Russ. *sliede*, a foot-track; prob. extended (like *slip*$^{1}$) < √ **sli*, slide, flow, Skt. √ *sar*, flow, *sriti*, gliding, sliding: see *slip*$^{1}$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move bodily along a surface without ceasing to touch it, the same points of the moving body remaining always in contact with that surface; move continuously along a surface without rolling: as, to *slide* down hill.

> His horse *slode* also with all foure feet that he also fill to the erthe.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 570.

**2.** Specifically, to glide over the surface of snow or ice on the feet, or (in former use) on skates, or on a sled, toboggan, or the like.

> Th' inchanting force of their sweet Eloquence
> Hurls headlong down their tender Audience,
> Aye (childe-like) *sliding*, in a foolish strife,
> On th' Icie down-Hils of this slippery Life.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> To the Duke, and followed him into the Parke, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go *slide* upon his skeates, which I did not like, but he *slides* very well.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 15, 1662.

> But wild Ambition loves to *slide*, not stand,
> And Fortune's ice prefers to Virtue's land.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 198.

**3.** To slip or pass smoothly; glide onward.

> Her subtle form can through all dangers *slide*.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

> And here, besides other streames, *slideth* Thermodon, sometime made famous by the bordering Amazones.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

**4.** To pass gradually from one state or condition to another.

> Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities.
> *South*, Sermons.

**5.** In *music*, to pass or progress from tone to tone without perceptible step or skip—that is, by means of a portamento.—**6.** To go without thought or attention; pass unheeded or without attention or consideration; be unheeded or disregarded; take care of itself (or of themselves): used only with *let:* as, to *let* things *slide*.

> So sholdestow endure and *laten slyde*
> The time, and fonde to be glad and light.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 357.

> And vyne or tree to channge yf thou wolt doo,
> From leene land to fatte thou must him gide.
> From fatte to leene is nought; *lette* that crafte *slyde*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

> *Let* the world *slide*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

**7.** To slip away: as, the ladder *slid* from under him.

> The declivities grew more precipitous, and the sand *slided* from beneath my feet.
> *Johnson*, Vision of Theodore.

Especially—**8.** To slip away quietly or in such a way as not to attract attention; make off quietly.

> I think he will be found . . .
> Not to die so much as *slide* out of life.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 323.

> And then the girl *slid* away, flying up-stairs as soon as she was safely out of sight, to cry with happiness in her own room where nobody could see.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

**9.** To disappear just when wanted, as by the police; "slope"; "skip." [Slang.]—**10.** To make a slip; commit a fault; backslide. See *sliding*, *n.*, 4.—**Satellite sliding rule,** an instrument invented by Dr. John Bevis (died 1771) to calculate the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.—**Sliding rule,** a mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain sets of numbers engraved on it, so arranged that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. The numbers may be adapted to answer many purposes, but the instrument is particularly used in gaging and for the measuring of timber.—**Sliding scale.** (*a*) A scale or rate of payment which varies under certain conditions. (1) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall and rise in the prices of the goods.

> In 1828 a *sliding scale* was established, under which a duty of 25*s.* 8*d.* was imposed upon wheat when the price was under 62*s.*
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 12.

(2) A scale of wages which rises and falls with the market price of the goods turned out. (3) A scale of prices for manufactured goods which is regulated by the rise and fall in price of the raw material, etc. (*b*) Same as *sliding-rule*.—**Sliding tongs,** a form of pliers closed by a ferrule drawn down the stem.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Slide*, *Slip*, *Glide*. We *slide* or *slip* on a smooth surface: we *slide* by intention; we *slip* in spite of ourselves. In the Bible *slide* is used for *slip*. *Slide* generally refers to a longer movement: as, to *slide* down hill; to *slip* on the ice. We *glide* by a smooth and easy motion, as in a boat over or through the water.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to glide or move along a surface without bounding, rolling, stepping, etc.; thrust or push along in contact with a surface.

> The two images of the paper sheet are *slidden* over each other.
> *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 246.

**2.** To slip gently; push, thrust, or put quietly or imperceptibly.

> *Slide* we in this note by the way. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

> Their eyes met, and in an instant Norah *slid* her hand in his.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

**3**†. To glide over or through.

> The idle vessel *slides* that wat'ry way,
> Without the blast or tug of wind or oar.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 3.

**slide** (slīd), *n.* [< *slide*, *v.*] **1.** A smooth and easy passage.

> Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them, as born in some sort to command.
> *Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

**2.** Flow; even course; fluency.

> Certainly there be whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and an easiness more than the verses of other poets.
> *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of an upward or a downward series of three or more tones, the last of which is the principal tone. It may be considered as an extension of an appoggiatura. Also *sliding-relish*. (*b*) Same as *portamento*.—**4.** The transition of one articulate sound into another; a glide: an occasional use.—**5.** A smooth surface, especially of ice, for sliding on.

> Mr. Pickwick . . . at last took another run, and went slowly and gravely down the *slide*, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amid the gratified shouts of all the spectators.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

> And I can do butter-and-eggs all down the long *slide*. . . . The feat of butter-and-eggs . . . consists in going down the *slide* on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals.
> *T. Hughes*, The Ashen Faggot, ii.

**6.** An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity; a shoot, as a timber-shoot, a shoot (mill or pass) in a mine, etc.

> The descending logs in long *slides* attain such velocity that they sometimes shoot hundreds of feet through the air with the impetus of a cannon-ball.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

**7.** A land-slip; an avalanche.—**8.** In *mining*, a fissure or crack, either empty or filled with flucan, crossing the lode and throwing it slightly out of its position. In Cornwall, as the term is frequently used, *slide* is very nearly synonymous with *cross-flucan;* but, more properly, a slide is distinguished from a cross-course or cross-flucan by having a course approximately parallel to that of the lodes, although differing from them and heaving them in their underlay. Cross-courses and cross-flucans, on the other hand, have a course approximately at right angles to that of the lodes.

**9.** That part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place. (*a*) A glass with a microscopic object, or a picture shown by the stereoscope, magic lantern, or the like, mounted on it. (*b*) One of the guide-bars on the cross-head of a steam-engine. (*c*) In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a U-shaped section of the tube, which can be pushed in or out so as to alter the length of the air-column, and thus the pitch of the tones. The slide is the distinctive feature of the trombone; but it is also used in the true trumpet, and occasionally in the French horn. As facilitating alterations of pitch in pure intonation, it has decided advantages over both keys and valves. A special form of slide, called the *tuning-slide*, is used in almost all metal wind-instruments simply to bring them into accurate tune with others. See cut under *trombone*. (*d*) In *organ-building*, same as *slider*$^{1}$, 1 (*f*). (*e*) In *racing boats*, a sliding seat. Also *slider*.

**10.** A slip or inadvertence.

> The least blemish, the least *slide*, the least error, the least offence, is exasperated, made capital.
> *Ford*, Line of Life.

**11.** Some arrangement on which anything slides, as (in the plural) *slides*, a term used in some mines as the equivalent of *cage-guides*.—**12.** An object holding by friction upon a band, tag, cord, or the like, and serving to hold its parts or strands in place. (*a*) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, used for shoe-latchets, pocketbook-straps, etc. (*b*) A rounded body, usually small, pierced with a hole, and sliding on a watch-guard, a cord for an eye-glass, or the like.

**13.** A slide-valve. [Eng.]—**Dark slide**, a photographic plate-holder.—**Life-and-current slide,** a microscope-slide with two oval cells connected by a shallow channel. Pressure on the cover sends the contents of one cell through the channel into the other, and the thin film can be observed during the passage.—**Long slide,** in a steam-engine, a slide-valve of sufficient length to control the ports at both ends of the cylinder, its hollow back forming an exhaust-pipe. Also called *long valve*.

**slide-action** (slīd'ak″sho̤n), *n.* In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a method of construction in which a slide is used to determine the pitch of the tones produced, as in the trombone.

**slide-bar** (slīd'bär), *n.* **1.** A bar which can be slid over the draft-opening of a furnace.—**2.** The slide of a stamping- or drawing-press which carries the movable die.

**slide-box** (slīd'boks), *n.* In a steam-engine, the slide-valve chest. *E. H. Knight.*

**slide-case** (slīd'kās), *n.* In a steam-engine, the chamber in which the slide-valve works. *E. H. Knight.*

**slide-culture** (slīd'kul″tṳ̄r), *n.* See the quotation, and compare *slide*, *n.*, 9 (*a*).

> The slide with the drop containing the germ serves as the origin for the culture, and, on this account, has received the name of "*slide-culture*," to distinguish it from other forms of culture.
> *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 108.

**slide-groat**† (slīd'grōt), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

**slide-head** (slīd'hed), *n.* In a lathe, a support for a tool or for a piece of work, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

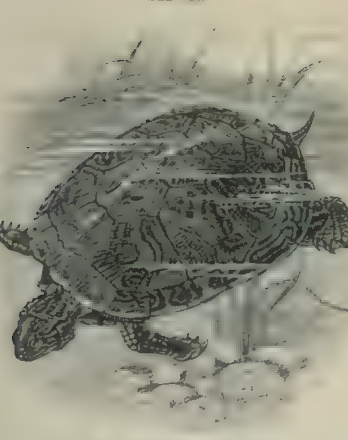
**slide-knife** (slīd'nīf), *n.* See *knife*.

**slide-knot** (slīd'not), *n.* A slip-knot; distinctively, two half-hitches used by anglers on a casting-line, for holding a drop and for changing drops at will.

**slide-lathe** (slīd'lāᴛʜ), *n.* In *metal-working*, a lathe in which the tool-rest is made to traverse the bed from end to end by means of a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

**slider**$^{1}$ (slī'dėr), *n.* [< *slide* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which slides. Specifically—(*a*) A part of an instrument, apparatus, or machine that slides. (*b*) *Theat.*, one of the narrow strips of board which close the stage over the spaces where scenes are sunk. (*c*) In a lock, a tumbler moving horizontally. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar connecting the rear ends of the fore hounds, and sliding beneath the coupling-pole. (*e*) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, or simply a ring, used to keep in place a part of the costume, as a neckerchief, or a plait of hair. Compare *slide*, 12 (*a*). (*f*) In *organ-building*, a thin strip of wood perforated with holes corresponding to the disposition of the pipes of a stop or set, and inserted between the two upper boards of a wind-chest. It may be moved from side to side so as either to admit the air from the pallets to the pipes or to cut them off entirely. The position of a slider is controlled by a stop-knob at the keyboard. By drawing the knob the slider of a set of pipes is pushed into such position that they may be sounded by the digitals. Also *slide*. See *organ*$^{1}$, *stop*, and *wind-chest*. (*g*) In *racing boats*, a sliding seat.

**2.** The potter, skilpot, red-fender, or red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa* (or *Chrysemys rubriventris*), an inferior kind of terrapin or turtle sometimes cooked in place of the genuine *Malacoclemmys palustris*, or diamond-back. It is found chiefly along the eastern coast of the United States, about the Susquehanna river and other streams



Slider (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

emptying into the Chesapeake. It attains a length of ten or eleven inches, and is used to adulterate terrapin stews. 3†. *pl.* Drawers.

> A shirt and *sliders*.
> *Dickenson*, God's Protecting Providence (1700).

**Double slider**, a slider having two bars, one over and the other beneath the coupling-pole; a sway-bar.—**Slider cut-off.** See *cut-off*.

**slider**²†, *a.* A Middle English form of *slidder*.

**slide-rail** (slīd'rāl), *n.* 1. A contrivance for switching cars, consisting of a platform on wheels running transversely across the tracks, and carrying the car, etc., from one line of rails to another.—2. A switch-rail. See *railway*.

**slide-rest** (slīd'rest), *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding the cutting-tool and insuring accuracy in its motion. The slide-rest imparts motion to the cutting-tool in two directions, the one being parallel and the other at right angles to the axis of the lathe. See cut under *lathe*.

**slide-rod** (slīd'rod), *n.* The rod which moves the slide-valve in a steam-engine.

**slider-pump** (slī'dėr-pump), *n.* A name common to several pumps of various forms, but all having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

**slide-rule** (slīd'röl), *n.* A sliding rule. See *slide*.

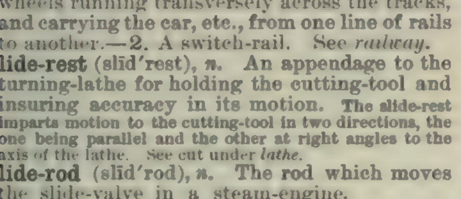
**slide-thrift**† (slīd'thrift), *n.* [< *slide*, *v.*, + obj. *thrift*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

> Logetting in the fields, *slide-thrift*, or shove-groat, cloyish cayles, half-bowl, and coyting.
> Quoted in *Blackstone's* Com. (ed. Sharswood), II. 171, note e.

**slide-trombone** (slīd'trom'bōn), *n.* A trombone with a slide instead of keys. See *trombone*.

**slide-trumpet** (slīd'trum'pet), *n.* A trumpet with a slide instead of keys like those of the cornet. See *trumpet*.

**slide-valve** (slīd'valv), *n.* In *steam*, *hydraulic*, and *pneumatic engineering*, a valve which slides over and upon its seat without lifting in opening or closing a port or ports formed in the seat; specifically, a flat-faced plain slide working, or adapted to work or slide, upon a flat-faced seat which includes a port or ports to be alternately opened and closed by the reciprocation of the slide. It is in extensive use in the cheaper forms of steam-engines, compressed-air engines, hydraulic motors, gas- and water-meters, in some kinds of air-compressors, and in some compressed-air ice-machines. In England the slide-valve is very commonly called simply a *slide*.—**Circular slide-valve**, a form of faucet-valve; a cylindrical valve with ports in depressed sections of its periphery, serving to bring the ends of the cylinder alternately in connection with the steam-chest and the exhaust-port.—**Slide-valve motion.** See *motion*.



Slide-valve.

*b*, valve incased in steam-chest *c*, and moved by the valve-rod or stem *a*. The valve-rod derives a reciprocating motion from the rock-lever *b*, pivoted at *i*, and connected at the lower end with the eccentric-rod *h*, the latter being reciprocated by the eccentric *g*. *d*, *d'*, induction ports which are alternately used as eduction ports; *e*, exhaust port; *d*, pitman or connecting-rod which, being connected to the piston-rod *k*, reciprocated by the piston *p*, imparts circular motion to the crank *f*, crank-shaft *f'*, and eccentric *g*.

**slideway** (slīd'wā), *n.* In *mach.*, broadly, any guideway upon or in which a sliding piece moves, and by which the direction of its motion is determined.

**sliding** (slī'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slide*, *v.*] 1. The motion of a body along a plane when the same face or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane: thus distinguished from *rolling*, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.—2. The sport of gliding on snow or ice, on the feet, on a sled or a toboggan, or (in former use) on skates, etc.

> *Sliding* upon the ice appears to have been a very favourite pastime among the youth of this country in former times; at present the use of skates is so generally diffused throughout the kingdom that *sliding* is but little practised. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

3. Falling; lapse; merging.

> To his [Henry II.'s] days must be fixed the final *sliding* of testamentary jurisdiction into the hands of the bishops, which was by the legislation of the next century permanently left there.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

4. Transgression; lapse; backsliding.

> You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant,
> And rather proved the *sliding* of your brother
> A merriment than a vice. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 115.

**sliding** (slī'ding), *p. a.* 1. Slippery; uncertain; unstable; changing.

> That *slyding* science hath me maud so bare
> That I have no good, wher that ever I fare.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 17*v*.

2. Movable; graduated; varying; changing according to circumstances: as, a *sliding* scale (which see, under *slide*, *v.*).—3. That slides; fitted for being slid.

> As bold a smuggler as ever ran out a *sliding* bowsprit to the winds that blow betwixt Campvere and the east coast of Scotland. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxx.

4†. Sloping.

> Then lookes upon a hill, whose *sliding* sides
> A goodly flocke, like winter's cov'ring, hides.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

**Instantaneous sliding axis.** See *axis*¹.—**Sliding door.** See *door*. **Sliding friction.** See *friction*, 2. **Sliding sash.** See *sash*¹, 1. **Sliding sinker.** See *sinker*. (See also phrases under *slide*¹, *v.*)

**sliding-balk** (slī'ding-bâk), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, to descend with her upon the bilgeways in launching. Also called *sliding-plank*.

**sliding-band** (slī'ding-band), *n.* A movable metallic band used to hold a reel in place on a fishing-rod.

**sliding-box** (slī'ding-boks), *n.* A box or bearing fitted so as to have a sliding motion.

**sliding-gage** (slī'ding-gāj), *n.* An instrument used by makers of mathematical instruments for measuring and setting off distances.

**sliding-gunter** (slī'ding-gun'tėr), *n.* A rig for boats in which a sliding topmast is used to extend a three-cornered sail. See *gunter rig*, under *rig*².—**Sliding-gunter mast.** See *mast*¹.

**sliding-keel** (slī'ding-kēl), *n.* A thin, oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel (almost always a small vessel), and constituting practically a deepening of the keel throughout a part of the vessel's length. Sliding-keels serve to diminish the tendency of any vessel having a flat bottom or small draft to roll, and to prevent a sailing vessel from falling to leeward when close-hauled. This device is largely used on the coast of the United States in coasters, yachts, and sailboats. In the United States exclusively called *center-board*. See cut under *center-board*.

**slidingness** (slī'ding-nes), *n.* Sliding character or quality; fluency.

> Clinias . . . oft had used to bee an actor in tragedies, where he had learned, besides a *slidingness* of language, acquaintance with many passions.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**sliding-nippers** (slī'ding-nip'ėrz), *n.*, *sing.* or *pl.* In *rope-making*, same as *grip*¹, 7.

**sliding-plank** (slī'ding-plangk), *n.* Same as *sliding-balk*.

**sliding-relish** (slī'ding-rel'ish), *n.* In *harpsichord music*, same as *slide*, 3 (*a*).

**slidometer** (slī-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *slide* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used to indicate the strains to which railway-cars are subjected by sudden stoppage.

**slie**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *sly*.

**'slife**† (slīf), *interj.* An old exclamation or imprecation, an abbreviation of *God's life*.

> I will not let you hate this pretty lass.
> *'Slife*, it may prove her death.
> *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iv. 3.

**slifter**† (slif'tėr), *n.* [< **slift* (< *slive*¹, *v.*) + *-er*¹.] A crack or crevice.

> It is impossible light to be in an house, and not to show itself at the *slifters*, door, and windows of the same.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 333.

**sliftered**† (slif'tėrd), *a.* [< *slifter* + *-ed*².] Cleft; cracked.

> Straight chops a wave, and in his *sliftred* panch
> Downe fals our ship.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

**sliggeen** (sli-gēn'), *n.* [< Ir. *sligean*, *sliogan*, a shell, < *slige*, a shell.] Shale; soft rock. [Irish.]

**sligh**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *sly*.

**slight**¹ (slīt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sleight*; < ME. **slight*, *slyght*, *sliȝt*, *slyȝt*, *sleght* (not found in AS.), = OFries. *sliucht*, E. Fries. *slicht*, smooth, slight, = MD. *slicht*, even, plain, *slecht*, slight, simple, single, vile, or of little account, D. *slecht*, bad, = MLG. *slicht*, *slecht* = OHG. MHG. *sleht*, G. *schlecht*, plain, straight, simple, usually mean, bad, base, the lit. sense being supplied by the var. *schlicht* (after the verb *schlichten*), smooth, sleek, plain, homely, = Icel. *slēttr*, flat, smooth, slight, = Sw. *slät*, smooth, level, plain, = Dan. *slet*, flat, level, bad, = Goth. *slaihts*, smooth; prob. orig. pp. (with formative *-t*), but the explanation of the word as lit. 'beaten flat,' < AS. *sleán*, etc. (√ *slah*), smite, strike (see *slay*¹), is not tenable.] 1†. Plain; smooth (in a physical sense).—2. Slender; slim; thin; light; hence, frail; unsubstantial: as, a *slight* figure; a *slight* structure.

> So smothe, so smal, so seme *slyȝt*,
> Rysez vp in hir araye ryalle
> A prec[i]os pyece in perlez pyȝt.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 190.

> This *slight* structure of private buildings seems to be the reason so few ruins are found in the many cities once built in Egypt. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

> Some fine, *slight* fingers have a wondrous knack at pulverizing a man's brittle pride.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxviii.

3. Slender in character or ability; lacking force of character or intellect; feeble; hence, silly; foolish.

> Some carry-tale, some please-man, some *slight* zany.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 463.

> I am little inclin'd to believe his testimony, he being so *slight* a person, so passionate, ill-bred, and of such impudent behaviour. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1680.

4. Very small, insignificant, or trifling; unimportant. (*a*) Trivial; paltry: as, a *slight* excuse.

> I have . . . fee'd every *slight* occasion that could but niggardly give me sight of her.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 204.

> When the divine Providence hath a Work to effect, what *slight* Occasions it oftentimes takes to effect the Work! *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 184.

(*b*) Of little amount; meager; slender: as, a *slight* repast.

> So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow
> For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe;
> Which now in some *slight* measure it will pay,
> If for his tender here I make some stay.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 86.

> Such *slight* labours may aspire respect.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> The china was delicate egg-shell; the old-fashioned silver glittered with polishing; but the eatables were of the *slightest* description. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

(*c*) Of little weight, or force, or intensity; feeble; gentle; mild: as, a *slight* impulse or impression; *slight* efforts; a *slight* cold.

> After he was clapt up a while, he came to him selfe, and with some *slight* punishmente was let goe upon his behaviour for further censure.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 175.

> The *slightest* flap a fly can chase. *Gay*, Fables, i. 8.

(*d*) Of little thoroughness; superficial; cursory; hasty; imperfect; not thorough or exhaustive: as, a *slight* glance; *slight* examination; a *slight* raking.

> In the month of September, a *slight* ploughing and preparation is given to the field, destined for beans and parsnips the ensuing year.
> *A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, IV. 321.

5. Slighting; contemptuous; disdainful.

> *Slight* was his answer, "Well"—— I care not for it.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**Slight negligence** or **neglect.** See *negligence*, 2. =**Syn.** 2. Flimsy.—4. Petty, scanty, hurried.

**slight**¹ (slīt), *v. t.* [< ME. **slighten*, *sleghten* = D. *slechten* = MLG. *slichten*, *slechten*, LG. *slighten* = OHG. *slihtan*, *slihten*, MHG. *slihten*, *slichten*, G. *schlichten* = Icel. *slētta* = Sw. *släta* = Dan. *slette*, make smooth, even; from the adj.] 1†. To make plain or smooth; smooth: as, to *slight* linen (to iron it). *Halliwell.*

> To *sleght*, lucibrucinare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 344.

2†. To make level; demolish; overthrow.

> The old earthwork was *slighted*, and a new work of pine trees, [blank] foot square, fourteen foot high, and [blank] foot thick, was reared.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 298.

> I would *slight* Carlisle castell high,
> Though it were builded of marble stone.
> *Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

3†. To throw; cast.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a blind bitch's puppies.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 9.

**4.** To treat as of little value, or as unworthy of notice; disregard intentionally; treat with intentional neglect or disrespect; make little of.

Puts him off, *slights* him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 200.

In ancient Days, if Women *slighted* Dress,
Then Men were ruder too, and lik'd it less.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Nor do I merit, Odin, thou should'st *slight*
Me and my words, though thou be first in Heaven!
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

**To slight off**†, to dismiss slightingly or as a matter of little moment; wave off or dismiss.

Many gulls and gallants we may hear sometimes *slight off* death with a jest, when they think it out of hearing.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 56.

**To slight over**, to smooth over; slur over; hence, to treat carelessly; perform superficially or without thoroughness.

When they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, yet, if they have the perfection of boldness, they will but *slight* it *over*, and make a turn, and no more ado. *Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 4.** *Disregard*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

**slight$^1$** (slīt), *n.* [< *slight$^1$*, *v.*] **1.** An act of intentional neglect shown toward one who expects some notice or courtesy; failure to notice one; a deliberate ignoring or disregard of a person, out of displeasure or contempt.

She is feeling now (as even Bohemian women can feel some things) this *slight* that has been newly offered to her by the hands of her "sisters."
*Mrs. Edwardes*, Ought we to Visit her? I. 62.

**2.** Intentional neglect; disrespect.

An image seem'd to pass the door,
To look at her with *slight*.
*Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

=**Syn.** Disrespect. See the verb.

**slight$^2$**†, *n.* A more correct, but obsolete spelling of *sleight$^2$*.

**'slight**† (slīt), *interj.* A contraction of *by this light* or *God's light*.

*'Slight*, away with 't with all speed, man!
*Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, i. 2.

How! not in case?
*'Slight*, thou 'rt in too much case, by all this law.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

**slighten**† (slī'tn), *v. t.* [< *slight$^1$* + *-en$^1$*.] To slight or disregard.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten* or deny their powers.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

She, as 'tis said,
*Slightens* his love, and he abandons hers.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iv. 2.

**slighter** (slī'tėr), *n.* [< *slight$^1$*, *v.*, + *-er$^1$*.] One who slights or neglects.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 102.

**slightful**†, *a.* See *sleightful*.

**slighting** (slī'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slight$^1$*, *v.*] Disregard; scorn; slight.

Yet will you love me?
Tell me but how I have deserv'd your *slighting*.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 4.

**slighting** (slī'ting), *p. a.* Derogatory; disparaging.

To hear yourself or your profession glanced at
In a few *slighting* terms.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

**slightingly** (slī'ting-li), *adv.* In a slighting manner; with disrespect; disparagingly.

**slightly** (slīt'li), *adv.* **1.** In a slight manner; slimly; slenderly; unsubstantially.

To the east of the town [of Laodicea] there is a well of good water, from which the city is supplied by an aqueduct very *slightly* built.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 197.

**2.** To a slight degree; to some little extent; in some small measure: as, *slightly* scented wood; *slightly* wounded.

In the court is a well of *slightly* brackish water.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 11.

**3.** With scant ceremony or respect; with little consideration; disparagingly; slightingly.

Being sent for at length to have his dispatch, and *slightly* enough conducted to the council-chamber, he [the English ambassador] was told by Shalkan that this emperor would condescend to no other agreements than were between his father and the queen before his coming.
*Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

He tells me that my Lord Sandwich is lost there at Court, though the King is particularly his friend. But people do speak every where *slightly* of him: which is a sad story to me, but I hope it may be better again.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 342.

**4.** Easily; thoughtlessly.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you,
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 167.

**slightness** (slīt'nes), *n.* The character or state of being slight, in any sense.

It must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 148.

**slighty**† (slī'ti), *a.* [< *slight$^1$* + *-y$^1$*.] **1.** Slim; weak; of little weight, force, or efficacy; slight; superficial.

If a word of heaven fall in now and then in their conference, alas! how *slighty* is it, and customary, and heartless! *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., Conclusion.

**2.** Trifling; inconsiderable.

**slik**†, *a.* [< ME. *slik*, *slyk*, *slic*, *slyke*, < Icel. *slīkr*, such, = Sw. *slik* = Dan. *slig*, such, = AS. *swilc*, *swylc*, such: see *such* and *sic$^1$*.] Such.

Man sal taa of twa thynges,
*Slyk* as he fyndes, or taa *slyk* as he brynges.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 210.

**slike$^1$**†, *v. i.* [< ME. *sliken*, < AS. **slīcan* (not found) = LG. *sliken* (orig. strong) = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, crawl, slink. Cf. *sleek*, *slick$^1$*, *slink$^1$*.] To crawl.

**slike$^2$**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sleek*.

**slily**, *adv.* See *slyly*.

**slim$^1$** (slim), *a.* [Not found in ME.; (*a*) in the physical sense 'thin,' etc., prob. < Ir. *slīm*, thin, lank, = Gael. *slīom*, *slīm*, slim, slender, smooth, slippery, also inert, deceitful; in the depreciative senses 'slight, poor, bad,' etc., appar. orig. a fig. use of 'thin,' mixed with (*b*) MD. *slim* = MLG. *slim*, slanting, wrong, bad (> Icel. *slæmr* = Sw. (obs.) Dan. *slem*, bad), = OHG. **slimb* (in deriv. *slimbī*), MHG. *slimp* (*slimb-*) (> It. *sghembo*, crooked, slanting), G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning, unwell. For the development of senses, cf. *slight$^1$*, 'smooth, thin, poor, bad,' etc. Cf. E. dial. *slam$^2$*.] **1.** Thin; slender: as, a *slim* waist.

A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wiggle his body into a henroost. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To be sure the girl looks uncommonly bright and pretty with her pink cheeks, her bright eyes, her *slim* form.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

He straightway drew out of the desk a *slim* volume of gray paper. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

Hence—**2.** Slight; flimsy; unsubstantial: as, *slim* work.

*Slim* ivory chairs were set about the room.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

**3.** Delicate; feeble. [Colloq.]

She 's had *slim* health of late years. I tell 'em she 's been too much shut up out of the fresh air and sun.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 169.

**4.** Slight; weak; trivial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? no, that was a *slim* excuse.
*Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

**5.** Meager; small: as, a *slim* chance.—**6.** Worthless; bad; wicked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

=**Syn. 1.** Lank, gaunt, meager.

**slim$^1$** (slim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slimmed*, ppr. *slimming*. [< *slim$^1$*, *a.*] To scamp one's work; do work in a careless, superficial manner. [Prov. Eng.]

**slim$^2$**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slime*.

**slime** (slīm), *n.* [< ME. *slime*, *slyme*, *slim*, *slym*, < AS. *slīm* = D. *slijm*, slime, phlegm, = MLG. *slīm* = OHG. **slīm* (cf. *slīmen*, make smooth), MHG. *slīm*, G. *schleim* = Icel. *slīm*, slime, = Sw. *slem*, slime, phlegm, = Dan. *slim*, mucus, phlegm, = Goth. **sleims* (not recorded); prob. = L. *līmus* (for **slīmus*), slime, mud, mire. Not connected with OBulg. *slina* = Russ. *slina*, etc., saliva, slaver, drivel, mucilage, which are ult. connected with E. *spew*.] **1.** Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance. (*a*) Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Lettyn sailis doun slyde, & in *slym* fallyn.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13281.

Stain'd, as meadows, yet not dry,
With miry *slime* left on them by a flood.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 125.

(*b*) Asphalt or bitumen.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with *slime* and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

The very clammie *slime* Bitumen, which at certaine times of the yeere floteth and swimmeth upon the lake of Sodome, called Asphaltites in Jurie.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 15.

(*c*) A mucous, viscous, or glutinous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals, notably fishes and mollusks: as, the *slime* of a snail. In some cases this slime is the secretion of a special gland, and it may on hardening form a sort of operculum. See *slime-gland*, *clausilium*, and *hibernaculum*, 3 (*b*).

O foul descent! that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and, mix'd with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 165.

There the slow blind-worm left his *slime*
On the fleet limbs that mocked at time.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 5.

**2.** Figuratively, anything of a clinging and offensive nature; cringing or fawning words or actions.

The *slime*
That sticks on filthy deeds.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 148.

**3.** In *metal.*, ore reduced to a very fine powder and held in suspension in water, so as to form a kind of thin ore-mud: generally used in the plural. In the slimes the ore is in a state of almost impalpable powder, so that it requires a long time for settling. See *tailings*.—**Foxy slime**, a marked discoloration of field-ice, yellowish-red in color.

**slime** (slīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slimed*, ppr. *sliming*. [< *slime*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with slime; make slimy.

Snake-like *slimed* his victim ere he gorged.
*Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

**2.** To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

**II.** *intrans.* To become slimy; acquire slime.

**slime-eel** (slīm'ēl), *n.* The glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*.

**slime-fungus** (slīm'fung″gus), *n.* Same as *slime-mold*.

**slime-gland** (slīm'gland), *n.* In *conch.*, the gland which secretes the slimy or mucous substance which moistens snails, slugs, etc.

**slime-mold** (slīm'mōld), *n.* A common name for fungi of the group *Myxomycetes* (which see for characterization). See also *Mycetozoa*, *Æthalium*, *plasmodium*, 3.

**slime-pit** (slīm'pit), *n.* **1.** An asphalt- or bitumen-pit.

And the vale of Siddim was full of *slime-pits*.
Gen. xiv. 10.

In an hour the bitumen was exhausted for the time, the dense smoke gradually died away, and the pale light of the moon shone over the black *slime-pits*. *Layard.*

**2.** In *metal.*, a tank or large reservoir of any kind into which slimes are conducted in order that they may have time to settle, or in which they may be reserved for subsequent treatment. See *slime*, 3, and *tailings*.

**slime-sponge** (slīm'spunj), *n.* A sponge of the order or group *Myxospongiæ*; a gelatinous sponge.

**slimily** (slī'mi-li), *adv.* In a slimy manner, literally or figuratively.

**sliminess** (slī'mi-nes), *n.* The quality of being slimy; viscosity; slime.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state.
*Sir J. Floyer*, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.
[(*Latham.*)

**slimly** (slim'li), *adv.* In a slim manner; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily: as, a *slimly* attended meeting.

**slimmer** (slim'ėr), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *slim$^1$*.] Delicate; easily hurt. [Scotch.]

Being a gentlewoman both by blood and education, she 's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doing of this kind. *Galt*, Ayrshire Legatees, p. 59.

**slimmish** (slim'ish), *a.* [< *slim$^1$* + *-ish$^1$*.] Somewhat slim.

He 's a *slimmish* chap.
*D. Jerrold*, Hist. St. Giles and St. James, I. 314. (*Hoppe.*)

**slimness** (slim'nes), *n.* Slim character or appearance; slenderness.

**slimsy** (slim'zi), *a.* [Also sometimes *slimpsy*, *slimpsey*; < *slim$^1$* + *-sy* as in *flimsy*. Cf. Sw. *slimsa*, a lump, clod.] **1.** Flimsy; frail; thin and unsubstantial: as, *slimsy* calico. [U. S.]

The building is old and *slimsy*.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

**2.** Idle; dawdling. [Prov. Eng.]

**slimy** (slī'mi), *a.* [< ME. *slimy*, < AS. *slīmig* (= D. *slijmig* = G. *schleimig*), slimy, < *slīm*, slime: see *slime*.] **1.** Slime-like; of the nature, appearance, or consistency of slime; soft, moist, ropy, and disagreeably adhesive or viscous: as, the *slimy* sediment in a drain; the *slimy* exudation of an eel or a snail.—**2.** Abounding with slime: as, a *slimy* soil.—**3.** Covered with slime.

Yea, *slimy* things did crawl with legs
Upon the *slimy* sea!
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

**slinch** (slinch), *v. i.* [An assibilated form of *slink$^1$*.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *slink$^1$*.

With that the wounded prince departed quite,
From sight he *slinchte*, I sawe his shade no more.
*Mir. for Mags.*, 1587. (*Nares.*)

**sliness**, *n.* See *slyness*.

**sling$^1$** (sling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slung*, ppr. *slinging*. [< ME. *slingen*, *slyngen* (pret. *slang*, *slong*, pp. *slungen*, *slongen*), < AS. *slingan* (pret. **slang*, pp. **slungen*; very rare) = MD. *slinghen* = MLG.

LG. *slingen* = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = Icel. *slyngra*, *slöngva*, sling, fling, throw (cf. Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slynge*, sling: a secondary form; Sw. *slinga*, twist, < G.); cf. freq. D. MLG. *slingeren*, toss, = G. *schlingern*, *schlenkern* = Sw. *slingra* = Dan. *slingre*, fling about; cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep, E. *slink*$^1$, *slike*$^1$; prob. one of the extended forms of Teut. √ *sli*, in *slip*$^1$, *slide*, etc. Hence ult. *slang*$^2$, and perhaps *slang*$^3$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw; fling; hurl.

> Tears up mountains by the roots,
> Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air.
> *Addison*, Milton's Style Imitated.

> Time, a maniac scattering dust,
> And Life, a Fury *slinging* flame.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, l.

**2.** To fling or throw with a jerk, with or as with a sling. See *sling*$^1$, *n.*, 1.

> Every one could *sling* stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss. Judges xx. 16.

**3.** To hang or suspend loosely or so as to swing: as, to *sling* a pack on one's back; to *sling* a rifle over one's shoulder.

> Hee mounted himselfe on his steede so talle, . . .
> And *slung* his bugle about his necke.
> *Child of Elle* (Child's Ballads, III. 228).

> At his back
> Is *slung* a huge harp.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

**4.** To place in slings in order to hoist; move or swing by a rope from which the thing moved is suspended: as, to *sling* casks or bales from the hold of a ship; to *sling* boats, ordnance, etc.—**5.** To cut (plastic clay) into thin slices by a string or wire, for the purpose of detecting and removing small stones that may be intermixed with the clay. **To sling a hammock or cot.** See *hammock*$^1$.—**To sling ink.** See *ink*$^1$.—**To sling the yards** (*naut.*), to suspend them with chains on going into action.

**II.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be hurled or flung.

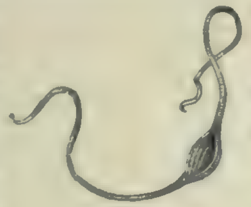
> Thorowe the strength off the wynd
> Into the welken hitt schall *slynge*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

**2.** To move with long, swinging, elastic steps. [Colloq.]

> Two well-known runners . . . started off at a long *slinging* trot across the fields.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

**3.** To blow the nose with the fingers. [Slang.]

**sling**$^1$ (sling), *n.* [< ME. *slinge*, *slynge*, *sclinge* (not found in AS., where 'sling' in def. 1 was usually expressed by *lithere*, *lithre*, *lythre*, < *lether*, leather) = OFries. *slinge* = MD. *slinge* = MLG. *slenge* = OHG. *slinga*, MHG. *slinge* (> It. *eslingna* = F. *élingue*), G. *schlinge* = Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slynge*, a sling; from the verb. The later senses (7, 8, 9) are directly from the mod. verb.] **1.** An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap and two strings attached to it. The stone or bullet is lodged in the strap, and, the ends of the strings being held in the hand, the sling is whirled rapidly round in a circle, and the missile thrown by letting go one of the strings. The velocity with which the projectile is discharged is the same as that with which it is whirled round in a circle having the string for its radius. The sling was a very general instrument of war among the ancients. See *sling-stone* and *staff-sling*.



Sling.

> Use eek the cast of stone, with *slynge* or honde.
> *Knyghthode and Batayle*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and [Pastimes, p. 138.

> An English shepherd boasts of his skill in using of the *sling*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 135.

**2.** A kind of hanging loop in which something, as a wounded limb, is supported: as, to have one's arm in a *sling*.—**3.** A device for grasping and holding heavy articles, as casks, bales, etc., while being raised or lowered. A common form consists of a rope strap fitted securely round the object, but is frequently a chain with hooks at its ends, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting-rope (as shown in the figure of sling-dogs, under *dog*). Compare *gun-sling*, 1.

> We have had . . . the sinking of a vessel at Woolwich by letting a 35-ton gun fall from the *slings* on to her bottom. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 161.

**4.** A thong or strap, attached to a hand-firearm of any sort, to allow of its being carried over the shoulder or across the back, and usually adjustable with buckles or slides. See *gun-sling*, 2.—**5.** The chain or rope that suspends a yard or gaff.—**6**†. A piece of artillery in use in the sixteenth century.—**7.** A sweep or swing; a stroke as if of a missile cast from a sling.

> At one *sling*
> Of thy victorious arm. *Milton*, P. L., x. 633.

> Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly *sling* of the hailstones
> Beats down the farmer's corn.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

**8.** In a millstone, a swinging motion from side to side.—**9.** In *dynam.*, a contrivance consisting of one pendulum hung to the end of another.—**Boat-slings**, strong ropes or chains furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.—**Buoy-slings**, slings used to keep buoys riding upright.—**Butt-sling**, a sling used for hoisting casks.—**Demi-sling**†, **quarter-sling**†, pieces of artillery smaller than the sling: the quarter-sling, at least, was made of forged iron and therefore small, like a wall-piece or harquebus à croc.—**Slings of a yard** (*naut.*), ropes or chains attached to the middle of a yard, serving to suspend it for the greater ease of working, or for security in an engagement. This phrase also applies to the part of the yard on which the slings are placed.

**sling**$^2$ (sling), *n.* [Cf. MLG. LG. *slingen* (G. *schlingen*), swallow, altered by confusion with the verb mentioned under *sling*$^1$, MLG. *slinden* = D. *slinden* = OHG. *slintan*, MHG. *slinden* = Goth. *fra-slindan*, swallow; perhaps a nasalized form of the verb represented by AS. *slīdan*, E. *slide*: see *slide*.] Toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface. See *gin-sling*.

**sling-band** (sling'band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron band around the middle of a lower yard, to which the slings are fastened.

**sling-bone** (sling'bōn), *n.* The astragalus.

**sling-bullet** (sling'bůl″et), *n.* A bullet modified in shape for use in a sling.

> Last spring Dr. Chaplin was fortunate enough to secure on the site of Samaria a small hæmatite weight, resembling a barrel or *sling-bullet* in shape.
> *The Academy*, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 94.

**sling-cart** (sling'kärt), *n.* A kind of cart used for transporting cannon and their carriages, etc., for short distances, by slinging them by a chain from the axletree.

**sling-dog** (sling'dog), *n.* An iron hook for a sling, with a fang at one end and an eye at the other for a rope, used in pairs, two being employed together with connecting tackle. See cut under *dog*, 9 (*c*).

**slinger** (sling'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slynger*, *slingare*, *slinger* (= OHG. *slingari*; cf. D. *slingeraar*); as *sling*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who slings; especially, one who uses the sling as a weapon in war or the chase. The Greeks, Romans, and Carthaginians had bodies of slingers attached to their armies, recruited especially from the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles. The use of the sling continued among European armies to the sixteenth century, at which time it was employed to hurl grenades. See cut under *sling*.

> Only in Kir-haraseth left they the stones thereof; howbeit the *slingers* went about it, and smote it. 2 Ki. iii. 25.

> Cæsar calmly sent back his cavalry and his archers and *slingers*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 240.

**sling-man**† (sling'man), *n.* A slinger.

> So one while Lot sets on a Troup of Horse,
> A Band of *Sling-men* he anon doth force.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

**sling-piece** (sling'pēs), *n.* A small chambered cannon. *Grose.*

**sling-stone** (sling'stōn), *n.* A stone used as a missile to be hurled by a sling. These stones were sometimes cut with grooves, sometimes having two grooves crosswise.

> The arrow cannot make him flee; *slingstones* are turned with him into stubble. Job xli. 28.

**sling-wagon** (sling'wag″on), *n.* A sling-cart.

**slink**$^1$ (slingk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slunk* (pret. sometimes *slank*), ppr. *slinking*. [Also dial. *slinch*; < ME. **slinken*, *slynken*, *sclynken*, < AS. *slincan* (pret. **slanc*, pp. **sluncen*), creep (cf. *slincend*, a reptile), = MLG. *slinken*, slink, shrink; a nasalized form of AS. **slīcan*, creep, = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, slink, crawl, sneak, move slowly: see *sleek*, *slick*$^1$, *slike*$^1$. Cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep: see *sling*$^1$.] To sneak; steal or move quietly: generally with *off* or *away*.

> He soft into his bed gan for to *slynke*,
> To slepe longe, as he was wont to doon.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1585.

> Nay, we will *slink away* in supper-time,
> Disguise us at my lodging and return.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 4. 1.

> As boys that *slink*
> From ferule and the trespass-chiding eye,
> Away we stole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**slink**$^1$ (slingk), *n.* [< *slink*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A sneaking fellow. *Brockett*; *Halliwell.*—**2.** A greedy starveling.—**3.** A cheat.

**slink**$^2$ (slingk), *v.* [Usually identified with *slink*$^1$, but prob. a form of *sling*$^1$, fling, cast (cf. *rink*$^2$, a form of *ring*$^1$).] **I.** *trans.* To cast prematurely: said of a female beast.

**II.** *intrans.* To miscarry; cast the young prematurely: said of a female beast.

**slink**$^2$ (slingk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *slunk*; < *slink*$^2$, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An animal, especially a calf, prematurely brought forth.—**2.** The flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved; bob-veal. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A bastard child. [Rare.]

> What did you go to London for but to drop your *slink*?
> *Roger Comberbach* (1702), Byron and Elms, Comberbach, [p. 391.

**4.** A thin or poor and bony fish, especially such a mackerel. See *mackerel*$^1$.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely: as, a *slink* calf.—**2.** Immature and unfit for human food: as, *slink* veal; *slink* meat.

**slink**$^3$ (slingk), *a.* [Related to *slank* and *slunken*, and with these prob. ult. from the root of *slink*$^1$: see *slank* and *slunken*.] **1.** Thin; slender; lean; starved and hungry: as, *slink* cattle.—**2.** Sneaky; mean.

> He has na settled his account wi' my gudeman the deacon for this twalmonth; he's but *slink*, I doubt.
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xv.

**slink**$^4$ (slingk), *n.* [Cf. *slang*$^2$, *slanket* (?).] A small piece of wet meadow-land. [Prov. Eng.]

**slink-butcher** (slingk'bůch″ėr), *n.* One who slaughters slinks; also, one who slaughters diseased animals, and markets their carcasses.

> There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in ill-health may return to us in the shape of tinned meats; and steps should, of course, be taken for the protection of our own *slink-butchers* from any dishonourable competition of this nature with their industry.
> *St. James's Gazette*, May 14, 1886, p. 4. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**slink-skin** (slingk'skin), *n.* The skin of a slink, or leather made from such skin.

> Take the finest vellum or *slink-skin*, without knots or flaws, seeth it with fine pouder of pummice stone well sifted, etc. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.* (*Nares.*)

**slinky** (sling'ki), *a.* [< *slink*$^3$ + *-y*$^1$.] Lank; lean; flaccid.

**slip**$^1$ (slip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slipped* or *slipt*, ppr. *slipping*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. verbal forms: (*a*) < ME. *slippen* (pret. *slipte*, pp. *slipped*), < AS. **slippan* (Somner, Lye) (pret. **slipte*, pp. **slipped*), slip, = MD. D. *slippen*, slip, escape, = MLG. *slippen* = OHG. *sliffan*, *slipfan*, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schlipfen* (mixed with *schlüpfen*), slip, glide, = Icel. *sleppa*, let slip, = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe*, slip, let go, get off, escape; causal of (*b*) AS. *slīpan* (Lye) (pret. **slāp*, pp. **slipen*), slip, glide, pass away, = OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance; this group being identical in form with the transitive verb (*c*) ME. *slipen* = MD. D. *slijpen* = MLG. *slīpen* = MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen* = Icel. *slīpa* = Norw. *slipa* = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe*, make smooth, polish; cf. (*d*) Icel. *sleppa* (pret. *slapp*, pp. *slyppinn*), slip, slide, escape, fail, miss, = Norw. *sleppa* = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe* (pret. *slap*), let go, escape (no exactly corresponding AS. form appears); (*e*) AS. as if **slyppan* = OHG. *slupfen*, MHG. *slüpfen*, G. *schlüpfen*, slip, glide; (*f*) AS. as if **slȳpan* = OS. *slōpjan* = OHG. *sloufan*, MHG. *sloufen*, *slöufen*, slip, slide, push, = Goth. **slaupjan*, in comp. *af-slaupjan*, put off; (*g*) AS. *slūpan*, **sleópan* (pret. *sleap*, pp. *slopen*), slip, fall away (also in comp. *ā-slūpan*, *tō-slūpan*, fall apart), = D. *sluipen*, sneak, = OHG. *sliofan*, MHG. *sliefen*, G. *schliefen*, slip, crawl, sneak, = Goth. *sliupan* (pret. *slaup*, pp. **slupans*), slip, also in comp. *uf-sliupan*, creep in. These forms belong to two roots, √ *slip*, √ *slup*, the first four groups to √ *slip*, which is prob. an extension of the √ *sli* in *slide*, *sling*, *slink*, etc., Skt. √ *sar*, flow, and the last three groups to √ *slup*, perhaps akin to L. *lubricus* (for **slubricus*), smooth, slippery, Lith. *slubnas*, weak. The forms and uses in Teut. are confused, and overlap. From the same root or roots are ult. *slipper*$^1$, *slipper*$^2$, *slippery*, *slop*$^1$, *slope*, *sleeve*$^1$, *sloven*$^1$, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in continuous contact with a surface without rolling; slide; hence, to pass smoothly and easily; glide.

> Lay hold on her,
> And hold her fast; she'll *slip* through your fingers like an eel else. *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 2.

> They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

> Many a ship
> Whose black bows smoothly through the waves did *slip*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

At last I arrived at a kind of embankment, where I could see the great mud-colored stream *slipping* along in the soundless darkness.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 192.

**2.** To slide suddenly and unawares in such a way as to threaten or result in a fall; make a misstep; lose one's footing: as, to *slip* on the ice.

If he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him.
*South.*

**3.** To fall into error or fault; err or go astray, as in speech or conduct.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. Ecclus. xix. 16.

If he had been as you, and you as he,
You would have *slipt* like him.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 65.

And how can I but often *slip*, that make a perambulation ouer the World? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

**4.** To become slack or loose and move or start out of place, as from a socket or the like.

The head *slippeth* from the helve. Deut. xix. 5.

Upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again.
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

**5.** To pass quietly, imperceptibly, or elusively; hence, to slink; sneak; steal: with *in*, *out*, or *away:* as, the time *slips away;* errors are sure to *slip in;* he *slipped out* of the room.

I *slip* by his name, for most men do know it.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unexpected accidents *slip in*, and unthought of occurrences intervene. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

I *slipt out* and ran hither to avoid them.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Did Adam have duns, and *slip* down a back-lane?
*Lowell*, In the Half-Way House.

**6.** To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain that treasure of ideas which you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts*, Logic, i. 5.

**7.** To go loose or free; be freed from check or restraint, as a hound from the leash.

Cry "Havoc," and let *slip* the dogs of war.
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 273.

**8.** To pass unregarded or unappropriated: with *let:* as, to *let* an opportunity *slip;* to *let* the matter *slip*.

I, like an idle truant, fond of play,
Doting on toys, and throwing gems away,
Grasping at shadows, *let* the substance *slip*.
*Churchill*, Sermons, Ded., l. 157.

*Let* not *slip* the occasion, but do something to lift off the curse incurred by Eve.
*Margaret Fuller*, Woman in 19th Century, p. 167.

**9.** To detach a ship from her anchor by slipping or letting go the chain at a shackle, because there is not time to heave the anchor up. A buoy is fastened to the part of the chain slipped, so that it may be recovered.

The gale for which we *slipped* at Santa Barbara had been so bad a one here that the whole bay . . . was filled with the foam of the breakers. The Lagoda . . . *slipped* at the first alarm, and in such haste that she was obliged to leave her launch behind her at anchor.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 121.

**10.** To have a miscarriage. [Colloq.]—**To slip off**, to depart or get away quietly, or so as to escape observation. —**To slip up**, to err inadvertently; make a mistake. [Colloq.]

*Slip up* in my vernacular! How could I? I talked it when I was a boy with the other boys.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 279.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Glide*, etc. See *slide*.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To put or place secretly, gently, or so as not to be observed.

He had tried to *slip* in a powder into her drink.
*Arbuthnot*, App. to John Bull, i.

All this while Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sate next him, *slipping* amorous billets doux under the table. *Lamb*, New Year's Coming of Age.

**2.** To pass over or omit; pass without appropriating, using, or the like; hence, to let slip; allow to escape; lose by oversight or inattention.

*Slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 178.

I have never *slipped* giving them warning.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

**3.** To let loose; release from restraint: as, to *slip* the hounds.

Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 52.

No surer than our falcon yesterday,
Who lost the hern we *slipt* him at, and went
To all the winds. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**4.** *Naut.*, to let go entirely: as, to *slip* a cable or an anchor.

Pray'r is the cable, at whose end appears
The anchor Hope, ne'er *slipp'd* but in our fears.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

**5.** To throw off, or disengage one's self from.

My horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

**6.** To drop or bring forth prematurely: said of beasts: as, the brown mare has *slipped* her foal. —**7.** To make slips of for planting; cut slips from.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**To slip off**, to take off noiselessly or hastily: as, to *slip off* one's shoes or garments.—**To slip on**, to put on loosely or in haste: as, to *slip on* a gown or coat.—**To slip one's breath** or **wind**, to die. [Slang.]

And for their cats that happed to *slip their breath*,
Old maids, so sweet, might mourn themselves to death.
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar). (*Davies.*)

"You give him the right stuff, doctor," said Hawes jocosely, "and he won't *slip his wind* this time." The surgeon acquiesced. *C. Reade*, Never too Late, x.

**To slip the cable.** See *cable*.—**To slip the collar.** See *collar*.—**To slip the girths.** See *girth*.—**To slip the leash**, to disengage one's self from a leash or noose, as a dog in the chase; hence, to free one's self from restraining influences.

The time had not yet come when they were to *slip the leash* and spring upon their miserable victims. *Prescott.*

**slip**$^1$ (slip), *n.* [< ME. *slip*, *slyp*, a garment (= MD. MLG. *slippe*, a garment), *slippe* (= OHG. *sliph*, *slipf*, MHG. *slif*, *slipf*), a descent: see *slip*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *slop*$^1$. The noun uses are very numerous, mostly from the mod. verb.] **1.** The act of slipping; a sudden sliding or slipping of the feet, as in walking on ice or any slippery place.

Not like the piebald miscellany, man,
Bursts of great heart and *slips* in sensual mire,
But whole and one. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**2.** An unintentional fault; an error or mistake inadvertently made; a blunder: as, a *slip* of the pen or of the tongue. See *lapsus*.

A very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another. *Locke.*

At which *slip* of the tongue the pious Juan hastily crossed himself. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

**3.** A venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding.

Such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*
As are . . . most known
To youth and liberty. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 22.

Numberless *slips* and failings in their duty which they may be otherwise guilty of. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

**4.** In *geol.*, a small fault or dislocation of the rocks; a narrow fissure, filled with flucan, and not exhibiting much vertical shifting.—**5.** In *marine engin.*, same as *drag*, 8.—**6.** Amount of space available for slipping; also, amount or extent of slip made.

The Slide Valves have a certain amount of *slip*, the Pumps follow each other, and, while one pauses at the end of the stroke, the other runs on.
*The Engineer*, LXIX., p. vii. of advt's.

**7.** In *metal.*, the subsidence of a scaffold in a blast-furnace. See *scaffold*, *n.*, 7.—**8.** A thing easily slipped off or on. (*a*) The frock or outer garment of a young child. (*b*) The petticoat worn next under the dress. (*c*) An underskirt of colored material worn with a semi-transparent outer dress, and showing through it. (*d*) A loose covering or case: as, a pillow-*slip*.

**9.** A leash or noose by which a dog is held: so called from its being so made as to slip or fall loose by relaxing the hold.

Me thinketh you had rather be held in a *slippe* then let slippe, where-in you resemble the graye-hounde.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 420.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 31.

Their dogs they let go out of *slips* in pursuit of the Wolfe, the Stag, the Bore, the Leopard, &c.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 60.

**10.** A wrought-iron cylindrical case in which the wood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is distilled.

The wood [for charcoal] is packed in iron cylindrical cases termed *slips*, which are then inserted in the "cylinders" or retorts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 323.

**11.** Potters' clay or paste reduced to a semifluid condition about the consistence of cream. This is used sometimes to coat the whole body of an earthenware vessel, and sometimes to impart a rude decoration by trickling it slowly from a spout, so as to form lines and patterns in slight relief. Also called *slop* and *barbotine*.

**12.** Matter found in the trough of a grindstone after the grinding of edge-tools. [Local.]—**13**†. A counterfeit coin made of brass masked with silver.

Therefore he went and got him certain *slips* (which are counterfeit peeces of mony, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*).
*Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 399).

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too:
For there are many *slips* and counterfeits.
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxiv.

**14.** An inclined plane on which a vessel is supported while building, or on which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, etc. One form of slip consists of a carriage or cradle with truck-wheels which run upon rails on an inclined plane. The ship is placed on the carriage while in the water, and the carriage together with the ship is drawn up the inclined plane by means of machinery.

**15.** A narrow passage. (*a*) A narrow passage between two buildings. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) In *hort.*, the space between the walls of a garden and the outer fence.

The spaces between the walls and the outer fence are called *slips*. A considerable extent is sometimes thus enclosed, and utilized for the growth of such vegetables as potatoes, winter greens, and sea-kale, for the small bush fruits, and for strawberries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 219.

**16.** A space between two wharves, or in a dock, in which a vessel lies. [U. S.]—**17.** A long seat or narrow pew in a church, often without a door. [U. S.]—**18.** A narrow, pew-like compartment in a restaurant or oyster-house, having one or two fixed seats and a table.—**19.** A long, narrow, and more or less rectangular piece; a strip: as, a *slip* of paper.

Such [boats] as were brused they tyed fast with theyr gyrdels, with *slippes* of the barkes of trees, and with tough and longe stalkes of certein herbes of the sea.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 140).

A small hereditary farm,
An unproductive *slip* of rugged ground.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

**20.** A strip of wood or other material; specifically, such a strip inserted in a dovetailed groove, or otherwise attached to a piece of wood or metal, to form a slipping or wearing surface for a sliding part.—**21.** A detachable straight or tapered piece which may be slipped in between parts to separate them or to fill a space left between them.—**22.** In *insurance*, a note of the contract made out before the policy is effected, for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance, unless intentionally adopted as such.

**23.** A particular quantity of yarn.—**24.** A twig detached from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion; a cutting: as, a *slip* of a vine: often used figuratively.

A goodly youth of amiable grace,
Yet but a slender *slip* that scarse did see
Yet seventeene yeares. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

Noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 214.

Scaliger also affirmeth that the Massalians . . . were first a Iewish sect, and a *slip* of the Essees.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

Here are two choice *slips* from that noble Irish oak which has more than once supplied alpeens for this meek and unoffending skull.
*Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

All that Shakespeare says of the king yonder *slip* of a boy that reads in the corner feels to be true of himself.
*Emerson*, History.

**25.** In *printing*, the long and narrow proof taken from a slip-galley of type before it is made up into pages or columns.—**26.** *pl.* In *bookbinding*, the pieces of twine that project from the back of a sewed but uncovered book, and can be slipped up or down.—**27.** In *cricket*, one of the fielders, who stands at some distance behind and to the right of the wicket-keeper. See diagram under *cricket*$^2$.

"I'm your man," said he. "Wicket-keeper, cover-point, *slip*, or long-stop; you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you." *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

**28.** A device for the ready detachment of anything on shipboard that is secured by a lashing, in case it becomes necessary to let it go quickly. —**29.** In *upholstery*, a hem forming a sort of tube to allow of the insertion of a wire, or the like, for stiffening.—**30.** A block of whale's blubber as cut or stripped from the animal.—**31.** A miscarriage or abortion. [Colloq.]—**Oilstone-slips.** See *oilstone*.—**Opal-glass slip.** See *opal*.—**Orange-slip clay.** See *orange*$^1$.—**Slip-clutch coupling.** See *coupling*. —**To give one the slip.** See *give*$^1$.

**slip**$^2$ (slip), *n.* [< ME. *slyp*, *slype*, *slypp* (= MLG. *slip*), slime: see *slip*$^1$, *v.* (*g*).] **1.** Viscous matter; slime. *Prompt. Parv.*—**2.** A dish of curds made with rennet wine.

**slip**$^3$ (slip), *n.* [A particular use of *slip*$^1$ (?).] A young sole. [Prov. Eng.]

**slip-along**† (slip'a̤-lông"), *a.* Slipshod. *Davies.*

It would be less worth while to read Fox's *slip-along* stories. *Maitland*, Reformation, p. 559.

**slip-board** (slip'bōrd), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

> I got with much difficulty out of my hammock, having first ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, . . . contrived on purpose to let in air.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

**slip-carriage** (slip'kar"ạj), *n.* A railway-carriage attached to an express-train in such a manner that it may be "slipped" or detached at a station or junction while the rest of the train passes on without stopping. [Great Britain.]

**slip-chase** (slip'chās), *n.* In *printing*, a long and narrow framework of iron made for holding corresponding forms of type. See *chase*$^2$, 1. [Eng.]

**slip-cleavage** (slip'klē"vāj), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the cleat of the coal, when this is parallel with the slips, or small faults by which the formation is intersected. *Gresley.* [South Wales.]

**slip-coin**† (slip'koin), *n.* A counterfeit coin. See *slip*$^1$, *n.*, 13.

> This is the worldling's folly, rather to take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 247.

**slip-cover** (slip'kuv"ėr), *n.* A temporary covering, commonly of linen or calico, used to protect upholstered furniture.

**slip-decoration** (slip'dek-ọ-rā"shọn), *n.* In *ceram.*, decoration by means of slip applied to a part of the surface in patterns, or more rarely in the form of animals and the like. For this purpose the slip is sometimes poured through a quill or small pipe fitted into the end of a vessel contrived for this purpose. See *slip*$^1$, *n.*, 11, and *pipette*.

**slip-dock** (slip'dok), *n.* A dock whose floor slopes toward the water, so that its lower end is in deep water, and its upper end above high-water mark. It is laid with rails to support the cradle. See *slip*$^1$, *n.*, 14.

**slipe** (slīp), *n.* [Cf. *slip*$^1$, *n.*] In *coal-mining*: (*a*) A skip without wheels; a sledge. (*b*) *pl.* Flat pieces of iron on which the corfs slide. [Prov. Eng.]

**sliper**†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *slipper*$^1$.

**slip-galley** (slip'gal"i), *n.* In *printing*, a long and narrow tray of metal (sometimes of wood) made to hold composed type. See *galley*, 5.

**sliphalter**† (slip'hâl"tėr), *n.* [< *slip*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *halter*$^2$.] One who has cheated the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged; a villain.

> As I hope for mercy, I am half persuaded that this *sliphalter* has pawned my clothes.
> *Dodsley's* Old Plays (4th ed. Hazlitt), XIV. 149 (quoted (in N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 206).

**slip-hook** (slip'hụk), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A hook which grasps a chain cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, sliding ring, or the like. (*b*) A hook so contrived as to be readily unhooked when there is a strain on it.

**slip-house** (slip'hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house or shed containing the slip-kiln.

**slip-kiln** (slip'kil), *n.* A pan or series of pans arranged with flues heated from a stove, for the partial evaporation of the moisture of slip and the reduction of it to the proper consistence.

**slip-knot** (slip'not), *n.* **1.** A knot which can be easily slipped or undone by pulling the loose end of the last loop made; a bow-knot.

> Hasty marriages — *slip-knots* tied by one justice to be undone by another.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 320.

**2.** Same as *running knot* (which see, under *running*).

**slip-link** (slip'lingk), *n.* In *mach.*, a connecting-link so arranged as to allow the parts some play in order to avoid concussion.

**slippage** (slip'ạj), *n.* [< *slip*$^1$ + *-age.*] The act of slipping; also, in *mech.*, the amount of slip.

**slipped** (slipt), *a.* [< *slip*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Fitted with slips: as, a box-*slipped* plane.—**2.** In *her.*, represented as torn from the stalk in such a way as to have a strip of the bark of the main stem still clinging to it: said of a branch or twig, or a single leaf.

**slipper**$^1$† (slip'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *slipper*, *sliper*, < AS. **slipor*, *slipur* (= MLG. *slipper*), slippery, < *slīpan*, *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*$^1$. Cf. *slippery*.] **1.** Slippery.

> To lyve in woo he hath grete fantasie,
> And of his herte also hath *sliper* holde.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

> Therefore hold thou thy fortune fast; for she is *slipper* and cannot bee kept against her will.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vii.

> A *slipper* and subtle knave. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 246.

**2.** Fluent; flowing.

> I say that auricular figures be those which worke alteration in th' eare by sound, accent, time, and *slipper* volubilitie in vtterance, such as for that respect was called by the auncients numerositie of speach.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

**slipper**$^2$ (slip'ėr), *n.* [So called from being easily slipped on; < *slip*$^1$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$. Cf. *slip-shoe.*] **1.** A loose, light shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped, generally for wearing indoors. Compare *pantofle*, and cut under *poulaine*.

> The *slippers* on her feet
> Were cover'd o'er wi' gold.
> *James Herries* (Child's Ballads, I. 207).

> A sense of peace and rest
> Like *slippers* after shoes.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Fountain of Youth.

**2.** A child's garment; especially, a child's slip. [Local.]—**3.** Same as *slipper-plant*. See *Pedilanthus*.—**Hunt the slipper.** See *hunt*.—**Venus's-slipper**, in *conch.*: (*a*) A slipper-shaped pteropod. See *Cymbuliidæ*. (*b*) A glass-nautilus. See *Carinaria*.

**slipper**$^3$ (slip'ėr), *n.* [< *slip*$^1$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** A kind of iron slide or brake-shoe acting as a drag on the wheel of a heavy wagon in descending an incline; a skid. Also called *slipper-drag*.—**2.** One who or that which slips or lets slip; specifically, in *coursing*, the person who holds the couple of hounds in the leash, and lets both slip at the same instant on a given signal when the hare is started.

**slipper-animalcule** (slip'ėr-an-i-mal"kūl), *n.* A ciliate infusorian of the genus *Paramecium*: so called from the shape. See cut under *Paramecium*.

**slipper-bath** (slip'ėr-båth), *n.* A bath-tub partly covered and having the shape of a shoe, the bather's feet resting in what may be called the toe, and the bather sitting more or less erect in the open part. The covering is useful partly to prevent the spilling of the water, and partly to protect the bather from currents of air.

**slipper-drag** (slip'ėr-drag), *n.* Same as *slipper*$^3$, 1. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 48.

**slippered** (slip'ėrd), *a.* [< *slipper*$^2$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Wearing or covered with slippers: as, *slippered* feet.

> The sixth age shifts
> Into the lean and *slipper'd* pantaloon.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 158.

**slipper-flower** (slip'ėr-flou"ėr), *n.* **1.** The slipperwort.—**2.** The slipper-plant.

**slipperily** (slip'ėr-i-li), *adv.* In a slippery manner.

**slipperiness** (slip'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being slippery, in any sense of that word.

**slipper-limpet** (slip'ėr-lim"pet), *n.* A slipper-shell.

**slipperness**† (slip'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *slipper*$^1$ + *-ness.*] Slipperiness; changeableness; untrustworthiness.

> Let this example teach menne not to truste on the *slyppernesse* of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C 1. (*Nares.*)

**slipper-plant** (slip'ėr-plant), *n.* See *Pedilanthus*.

**slipper-shell** (slip'ėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Crepidula*. See cut under *Crepidula*.

**slipper-spurge** (slip'ėr-spėrj), *n.* The slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus*.

**slipperwort** (slip'ėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Calceolaria*: so called from the form of the lower lip of the corolla.

**slippery** (slip'ėr-i), *a.* [= MHG. *slupferic*, G. *schlüpfrig*, slippery; as *slipper*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Having such smoothness of surface as to cause slipping or sliding, or to render grip or hold difficult; not affording firm footing or secure hold.

> The streetes being *slippery*, I fell against a piece of timber with such violence that I could not speake nor fetch my breath for some space. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 9, 1676.

Hence—**2.** That cannot be depended on or trusted; uncertain; untrustworthy; apt to play one false; dishonest: as, he is a *slippery* person to deal with; *slippery* politicians.

> Servants are *slippery*; but I dare give my word for her and for her honesty.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

> We may as justly suspect, there were some bad and *slippery* men in that councell, as we know there are wone to be in our Convocations. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

**3.** Liable to slip or lose footing. [Rare.]

> Being *slippery* standers,
> The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,
> Do one pluck down another, and together
> Die in the fall. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

**4.** Unstable; changeable; mutable.

> Oh, world, thy *slippery* turns! *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4. 12.

> He, looking down
> With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
> Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.
> *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

**5.** Lubric; wanton; unchaste.

> Ha' not you seen, Camillo—
> . . . or heard— . . .
> My wife is *slippery*? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 273.

**6.** Crafty; sly.

> Long time he used this *slippery* pranck.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**Slippery ground.** See *ground*$^1$.

**slippery-back** (slip'ėr-i-bak), *n.* In the West Indies, a species of skink, as of the genus *Eumeces*.

**slippery-elm** (slip'ėr-i-elm'), *n.* The red elm, or moose-elm, *Ulmus fulva*, of eastern North America. It grows 50 or 60 feet high, and affords a heavy, hard, and durable timber, largely used for wheel-stock, fence-posts, etc. The inner bark is mucilaginous and pleasant to the taste and smell, and is recognized officinally as an excellent demulcent. This is the slippery part, which gives rise to the name.—**California slippery-elm**, the shrub or small tree *Fremontia Californica*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous.

**slippery-Jemmy** (slip'ėr-i-jem"i), *n.* The three-bearded rockling. [Local, English and Irish.]

**slippiness** (slip'i-nes), *n.* Slipperiness. [Provincial.]

> The *slippiness* of the way. *Scott.*

**slipping-piece** (slip'ing-pēs), *n.* A piece capable of sliding into the tail-piece of a telescope and carrying a frame with two movements in one plane, into which an eyepiece or micrometer can be fitted.

**slipping-plane** (slip'ing-plān), *n.* In *crystal.*, same as *gliding-plane*.

**slippy**$^1$ (slip'i), *a.* [< *slip*$^1$, *v.*, + *-y*$^1$. The AS. **slipeg* (Somner) is not authorized.] Slippery. [Provincial.]

**slippy**$^2$ (slip'i), *a.* [< *slip*$^1$, *n.*, + *-y*$^1$.] Full of slips: said of rocks which are full of joints or cracks. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**slippy**$^3$ (slip'i), *a.* [Var. of *sloppy*.] Sloppy.

> The water being uncomfortably cold, and in that *slippy*, slushy, sleety sort of state wherein it seems to penetrate through every kind of substance.
> *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

**slip-rails** (slip'rālz), *n. pl.* A substitute for a gate, made of rails slipped into openings in the posts, and capable of being readily slipped out.

> She walked swiftly across the paddock, through the *slip-rails*, and past a blacks' camp which lay between the fence and the river.
> *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head Station, p. 16.

**slip-rope** (slip'rōp), *n.* A rope so arranged that it may be readily let go; a rope passed through the ring of a mooring-buoy with both ends on board ship, so that by letting go one end and hauling on the other the ship will be disengaged.

> In a minute more our *slip-rope* was gone, the head-yards filled away, and we were off.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 249.

**slip-shackle** (slip'shak"l), *n.* A shackle to fasten on to a link of a chain-cable. It may be disengaged by the motion of a sliding ring or other contrivance.

**slip-shave** (slip'shāv), *n.* A point or shave made to slip over the nose of a mold-board. *E. H. Knight.*

**slipshod** (slip'shod), *a.* [< *slip*$^1$ + *shoe* + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel or having no counters, so that the sole trails after the foot.

> Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5. 12.

> The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
> Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.
> *Swift*, Description of Morning.

> A *slip-shod*, ambiguous being, . . . in whom were united all the various qualities and functions of "boots," chambermaid, waiter, and potboy.
> *Mem. of R. H. Barham*, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 68.

Hence—**2.** Appearing like one in slippers; careless or slovenly in appearance, manners, actions, and the like; loose; slovenly; shuffling: as, a *slipshod* style of writing.

> A sort of appendix to the half-bound and *slip-shod* volumes of the circulating library.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

**slip-shoe**† (slip'shö), *n.* [< ME. **slypescho*, < AS. *slype-scōs* (for **slype-scō*), *slebescōh*, a slip-shoe: see *slip*$^1$ and *shoe*.] A slipper. [Rare.]

> The *slip-shoe* favours him.
> *Stephens*, Essayes and Characters, an. 1615, p. 421.

**slip-skin**† (slip'skin), *a.* [< *slip*$^1$ + *skin*.] Slippery; evasive.

> A pretty *slipskin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass, and popish into not popish.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., ii.

**slipslop, slipslap** (slip′slop, -slap), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *slip*, as if *slip*$^1$ + *slop*$^2$ or *slap*$^1$.] To slap repeatedly; go slipping and slapping.

I ha' found her fingers *slip-slap* this a-way and that a-way like a flail upon a wheatsheaf. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Artifice, iii.

The dirty broken Bluchers in which Grif's feet *slip-slopped* constantly. *B. L. Fargeon*, Grif, p. 105.

**slipslop, slipslap** (slip′slop, -slap), *n.* and *a.* [See *slipslop, slipslap, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Weak and sloppy drink; thin, watery food.

No, thou shalt feed, instead of these,
Or your *slip-slap* of curds and whey,
On Nectar and Ambrosia.
*Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 187. (*Davies.*)

At length the coffee was announced. . . .
"And since the meagre *slip-slop*'s made,
I think the call should be obey'd."
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

**2.** A blunder.

He told us a great number of comic *slip-slops* of the first Lord Baltimore, who made a constant misuse of one word for another. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, iv. 14.

**II.** *a.* Slipshod; slovenly.

His [the rationalist's] ambiguous *slip-slop* trick of using the word natural to mean in one sentence "material," and in the next, as I use it, only "normal and orderly." *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxviii.

**slipsloppy** (slip′slop-i), *a.* [< *slipslop* + *-y*$^1$.] Slushy; wet; plashy.

There was no taking refuge too then, as with us,
On a *slip-sloppy* day, in a cab or a 'bus.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

**slip-stitch** (slip′stich), *n.* **1.** A stitch in crochet-work used for joining different parts of the work together.—**2.** A stitch in knitting. —**3.** A stitch in darned netting and similar embroideries on openwork ground.

**slip-stopper** (slip′stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for letting go an anchor by means of a trigger.

**slip-strainer** (slip′strā″nėr), *n.* In *ceram.*, a strainer of any form through which the slip is passed.

**slipstring**† (slip′string), *n.* [< *slip*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *string.*] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal: sometimes used attributively. Also called *slipthrift.*

Young rascals or scoundrels, rakehells, or *slipstrings.* *Cotgrave.*

Stop your hammers; what ayles Iowe? We are making arrowes for my *slip-string* sonne [cupid]. *Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

**slipt** (slipt). A form of the preterit and past participle of *slip*$^1$.

**slipthrift**† (slip′thrift), *n.* [< *slip*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *thrift.*] Same as *slipstring.*

**slipway** (slip′wā), *n.* An inclined plane the lower end of which extends below the water in a slip-dock. Two such ways, one on each side of the keel of a ship, are used in combination, of sufficient length to permit a ship to be drawn on them entirely out of the water.

**slirt** (slėrt), *v. t.* [Appar. a mixture of *flirt* and *slat*$^1$.] To cast or throw off with a jerk; slat: as, to *slirt* a fish from the hook; also, to eject quickly; squirt: as, a fish *slirts* her spawn.

A female trout *slirting* out gravel with her tail. *Seth Green.*

**slirt** (slėrt), *n.* [< *slirt, v.*] A flirt, flip, or jerk; a slat, or slatting movement; a slirting action.

The female diving down at intervals against the gravel, and as she comes up giving it a *slirt* to one side with her tail. *Seth Green.*

**slish** (slish), *n.* [A var. of *slash*$^1$, perhaps in part of *slice*, which is from the same ult. source.] A cut; a slash.

Here 's snip and nip and cut and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 90.

**slish** (slish), *v.* [< *slish, n.*] Same as *slash*$^1$.

**slit**$^1$ (slit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slit* or *slitted*, ppr. *slitting.* [< ME. *slitten, sliten* (pret. *slat*, also *slitte*, pp. *sliten, slytt*), < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*, pp. *sliten*) = OS. *slītan* = OFries. *slīta* = D. *slijten* = MLG. *sliten* = OHG. *slīzan, sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen* = Icel. *slīta* = Sw. *slita* = Dan. *slide*, slit, split, tear, pull, rend; perhaps akin to L. *lædere*, in comp. *-līdere* (√ *slid* ?). Hence ult., through F., E. *slice, slash*$^1$, *slate*$^2$, *slat*$^3$, *éclat.*] **1**†. To cut asunder; cleave; split; rend; sever.

With a swerd that he wolde *slitte* his herte.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 532.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 76.

**2.** To cut lengthwise or into long pieces or strips: as, the gale has *slit* the sails into ribbons. —**3.** To cut or make a long fissure in; slash.

And here Clothes ben *slytt* at the syde; and thei ben festned with Laces of Silk. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 247.

I'll *slit* the villain's nose that would have sent me to the gaol. *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1. 134.

**Slit bar-sight.** See *bar*$^1$, 16.—**Slit deal.** See *deal*$^2$, 1. —**Slit top-shells,** the gastropods of the family *Scissurellidæ*, which have the lip of the aperture slit or incised, like those of the family *Pleurotomariidæ.* See *top-shell*, and cut under *Scissurellidæ.*

**slit**$^1$ (slit), *n.* [< ME. *slit, slite, slitte*, < AS. *slite* = Icel. *slit* = OHG. MHG. *sliz*, G. *schlitz*, a slit; from the verb.] **1.** A long cut or rent; a narrow opening.

It [a dagger] was . . . put into a *slit* in the side of a mattress. *State Trials*, Q. Elizabeth, an. 1584.

He was nursed by an Irish nurse, after the Irish manner, wher they putt the child into a pendulous satchell instead of a cradle, with a *slitt* for the child's head to peepe out. *Aubrey*, Lives, Robert Boyle.

It might have been wished that . . . his mouth had been of a less reptilian width of *slit.* *George Eliot*, Romola, xxvi.

**2**†. A pocket.

Thu most habbe redi mitte
Twenti Marc ine thi *slitte.*
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

**3.** A cleft or crack in the breast of fat cattle. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a short heading connecting two other headings. [Eng.]—**5.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *embryol.*, a visceral cleft; one of the series of paired (right and left) openings in the front and sides of the head and neck of every vertebrate embryo, some of which or all may disappear, or some of which may persist as gill-slits or their equivalents; a branchial, pharyngeal, etc., slit. These slits occur between any two visceral arches of each side; more or fewer of them persist in all branchiate vertebrates. See under *cleft*, and cut under *amnion.*—**Branchial slit, pharyngeal slits,** etc. See the adjectives. —**Slit-planting,** a method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil with a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

**slit**$^2$†. A Middle English contracted form of *slideth*, third person singular present indicative of *slide.* *Chaucer.*

**slither** (sliᴛʜ′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **slither*, *sklither*, slippery; var. of *slidder, a.*] **I.** *a.* Slippery: same as *slidder.*

**II.** *n.* A limestone rubble; angular fragments or screes of limestone. [North. Eng.]

In general this indestructible rubble lays on so steep an ascent that it slips from beneath the feet of an animal which attempts to cross it—whence the name *slither*, or sliding gravel. *J. Farey*, Derbyshire, I. 145.

**slither** (sliᴛʜ′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. **slitheren, sklythereren*; var. of *slidder, v.*] To slide: same as *slidder.* [Prov. Eng.]

Down they came *slithering* to the ground, barking their arms and faces. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

He *slithers* on the soft mud, and cannot stop himself until he comes down.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter [Landor.

**slithering** (sliᴛʜ′ėr-ing), *p. a.* Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slithery** (sliᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* Slippery: same as *sliddery.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The ro'd . . . maun be *slithery.*
*G. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 81.

**slit-shell** (slit′shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*, having the outer lip slit. See cut under *Pleurotomaria.*

**slitter** (slit′ėr), *n.* [< *slit* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which slits.—**2.** In *metal-manuf.*, a series of steel disks, or a pair of grooved rollers, placed one over the other, serving to shear sheet-metal into strips; a slitting-shears. —**3.** Same as *pick*$^1$, 1 (*a*). [Eng.]

**slittered** (slit′ėrd), *a.* [< *slitter* + *-ed*$^2$.] Cut into strips with square ends: noting the edge of a garment, or of a sleeve. This differs from *dagged*, in that the dags are tapered and rounded, whereas the slits are equal in width, and are separated from each other merely by the cut of the shears.

**slitting-disk** (slit′ing-disk), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2.

**slitting-file** (slit′ing-fīl), *n.* A file of lozenge or diamond section, with four cutting edges, two acute and two obtuse.

**slitting-gage** (slit′ing-gāj), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hand-tool combining a gage and a cutting edge, for cutting leather into strips suitable for harness-straps, reins, etc.

**slitting-machine** (slit′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting narrow strips of leather: a larger form of the slitting-gage.—**2.** A machine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods, etc.

**slitting-mill** (slit′ing-mil), *n.* **1.** A mill in which iron bars or plates are slit into nail-rods, etc.—**2.** In *gem-cutting*, a circular disk of thin sheet-iron revolving on a lathe, which, with its sides and edge charged with diamond-dust and lubricated with oil, is used by lapidaries to slit gems and other hard substances. Also called *slitting-disk, slicer.*—**3.** A gang saw-mill, used for resawing lumber for making blind-slats, fence-pickets, etc. Compare *slitting-saw.*

**slitting-plane** (slit′ing-plān), *n.* A plane with a narrow iron for cutting boards into strips or slices: now little used.

**slitting-roller** (slit′ing-rō″lėr), *n.* One of a pair of coacting rollers having ribs which enter intervening spaces on the companion rollers, and cutting in the manner of shears, used in slitting-mills for metals, etc. See cut under *rotary.*

**slitting-saw** (slit′ing-sâ), *n.* A form of gang-saw for slitting planks, etc., into thin boards or strips. It resembles the resawing-machine, and is variously modified in form according to the work for which it is intended, as making laths, pickets, etc.

**slitting-shears** (slit′ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A machine for cutting sheet-metal into strips. See cut under *rotary.*

**slive**$^1$† (slīv), *v. t.* [< ME. *sliven, slyven*, < AS. *slīfan* (pret. *slāf*, pp. *slifen*), cleave, in comp. *tō-slīfan*; cf. *slītan*, slit. Hence freq. *sliver.*] To cleave; split; divide.

Non to wher [wear] no hoddes with a Roll *slyvyd* on his hede, . . . vnder yᵉ degre of a Baron.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 37.

Diuers shrubbed trees, the boughes . . . he cutting and *sliuing* downe perceiued blood.
*Warner*, Albion's England, ii.

**slive**$^1$ (slīv), *n.* [< *slive*$^1$, *v.*] A slice; a chip. [Prov. Eng.]

**slive**$^2$ (slīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slived*, ppr. *sliving.* [Early mod. E. *slyve*; appar. as a variant or secondary form of *slip* (cf. OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schliefen*, glide): see *slip*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To slide.

I *slyve* downe, I fall downe sodaynly, je coule.
*Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** To sneak; skulk; proceed in a sly way; creep; idle away time.

What are you a *sliving* about, you drone? you are a year a lighting a candle.
*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, The Commands [of a Master.

Let me go forsooth. I'm ȝhour I know her gown agen; I minded her when she *sliv'd* off.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Platonick Lady, iv. 3.

**II.** *trans.* To slip on; put on: with *on.*

I'll *slive on* my gown and gang wi' thee. *Craven Glossary.*

**sliver** (sliv′ėr or slī′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *sliver, slivere, sleyvere*, dim. of *slive*$^1$ (as *shiver*$^1$ of *shive*, and *splinter* of *splint*); or < *sliver, v.*, then a freq. of *slive*$^1$: see *slive*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A piece, as of wood, roughly or irregularly broken, rent, or cut off or out, generally lengthwise or with the grain; a splinter: as, to get a *sliver* under one's finger-nail; the lightning tore off great *slivers* of bark; hence, any fragment; a small bit.

Allas! that he al hool, or of him *sleyvere*,
Sholde han his refut in so digne a place.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1013.

There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke;
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 174.

The Major part of the Calf was Roasting upon a Wooden Spit; Two or three great *Slivers* he had lost off his Buttocks, his Ribs par'd to the very Bone.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 85.

**2.** In *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fiber, in a loose untwisted condition, ready for slubbing or roving.

The thick sheet of cotton composing the lap is reduced to a thin cloud-like film, which is drawn through a cone tube, and condensed into a *sliver*, a round, soft, and untwisted strand of cotton. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 744.

**3.** A small wooden instrument used in spinning yarn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** The side of a small fish cut off in one piece from head to tail, to be used as bait; a sort of kibblings.

The head of the fish is taken in the left hand of the workman, and with a knife held in the right hand he cuts a slice, longitudinally, from each side of the body, leaving the head and vertebræ to be thrown away, or, occasionally, to be pressed for oil. The *slivers* (pronounced *slyvers*) are salted and packed in barrels. The knife used is of peculiar shape, and is called a "slivering knife." . . . Gloucester had in 1877 about 60 "mackerel-hookers," using about 2,400 barrels of *slivers*, while its seining-fleet used about 2,000 barrels more.
*G. B. Goode*, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), pp. 201, 204.

5. A very fine edge left at the end of a piece of timber.—6†. *pl.* The loose breeches or slops of the early part of the seventeenth century.—**Sliver lap-machine**, in *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the slivers or ends from the carding-machine, and passes them through rollers which form them into a single broad sheet or lap.

**sliver** (sliv′ėr or slī′vėr), *v.* [See *sliver*, *n.*, *slive*$^1$, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; cut or rend lengthwise; splinter; break or tear off.

> Slips of yew
> *Sliver'd* in the moon's eclipse.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 27.

The floor of the room was warped in every direction, *slivered* and gaping at the joints. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To cut each side of (a fish) away in one piece from head to tail; take two slivers from. See *sliver*, *n.*, 4.

The operation of *slivering* is shown.
*G. B. Goode*, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), p. 147.

II. *intrans.* To split; become split.

The planks being cut across the grain to prevent *slivering.* *The Century*, XX. 79.

**sliver-box** (sliv′ėr-boks), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for piecing together and stretching out slivers of long-stapled wool; a breaking-frame.

**sliverer** (sliv′ėr-ėr or slī′vėr-ėr), *n.* One who slivers fish.

**slivering-knife** (slī′vėr-ing-nīf), *n.* A knife of peculiar shape used in slivering fish. See extract under *sliver*, *n.*, 4.

**slivering-machine** (sliv′ėr-ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A wood-working machine for cutting thin splints suitable for basket-making, narrow slivers for use in weaving, or fine shavings (excelsior); an excelsior-machine.

**sliving**† (sliv′ing or slī′ving), *n. pl.* Same as *sliver*, 6.

**slo**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *slay*$^1$.

**sloak, sloakan**, *n.* See *sloke.*

**sloam** (slōm), *n.* [Also *sloom*; cf. *slawm*, *slum*$^1$, *slump*$^1$.] In *coal-mining*, the under-clay. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**Sloanea** (slō′nē̤-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Sir Hans *Sloane* (1660–1753), a celebrated English collector.] A genus of trees, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, the linden family, type of the tribe *Sloaneæ.* It is characterized by usually apetalous flowers with four or five commonly valvate sepals, a thick disk, very numerous stamens, and an ovary with numerous ovules in the four or five cells, becoming a coriaceous or woody and usually four-valved capsule. There are about 45 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees with usually alternate leaves, and inconspicuous white or greenish-yellow flowers commonly in racemes, panicles, or fascicles, followed by densely spiny, bristly, or velvety fruit, the size of which varies from that of a hazelnut to that of an orange. Many species reach a large size, with very hard wood which is difficult to work; *S. Jamaicensis*, a tree sometimes 100 feet high, bearing a fruit 3 or 4 inches in diameter and clothed with straight bristles like a chestnut-bur, is known in the West Indies as *breakax* or *ironwood.*

**Sloaneæ** (slō′nē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sloanea* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, characterized by flowers with the sepals and petals inserted immediately about the stamens, the petals not contorted in the bud, often calyx-like and incised or sometimes absent, and the stamens bearing linear anthers which open at the apex. It includes 5 genera, of which *Sloanea* is the type, all tropical trees with entire or toothed and usually feather-veined leaves, natives chiefly of tropical America and Australasia.

**sloat**, *n.* See *slot*$^1$, *slot*$^2$.

**slob** (slob), *n.* [A var. of *slab*$^2$. Cf. *slub*$^1$.] 1. Mud; mire; muddy land; a marsh or mire. [Eng.]

Those vast tracts known as the Isle of Dogs, the Greenwich marshes, the West Ham marshes, the Plumstead marshes, &c. (which are now about eight feet lower than high water), were then extensive *slobs* covered with water at every tide. *Sir G. Airy*, Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1860, p. 134.

2. Same as *slobber*$^1$, 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slobber**$^1$ (slob′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *sloberen*; var. of *slabber*$^1$, *slubber*$^1$.] I. *intrans.* 1. To let saliva fall from the mouth; slabber; drivel; spill liquid from the mouth in eating or drinking.

As at present there are as many royal hands to kiss as a Japanese idol has, it takes some time to *slobber* through the whole ceremony. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 472.

He sat silent, still caressing Tartar, who *slobbered* with exceeding affection. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvi.

2. To drivel; dote; become foolish or imbecile.

> But why would he, except he *slobber'd*,
> Offend our patriot, great Sir Robert?
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

II. *trans.* 1. To slaver; spill; spill upon; slabber. Hence—2. To kiss effusively. [Colloq.]

> She made a song how little miss
> Was kiss'd and *slobber'd* by a lad.
> *Swift*, Corinna.

Don't *slobber* me—I won't have it—you and I are bad friends. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, iv.

**To slobber over**, to do in a slovenly or half-finished manner. [Familiar.]

**slobber**$^1$ (slob′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slober*; var. of *slabber*$^1$.] 1†. Mud; mire.

> Bare of his body, bret full of water,
> In the *Slober* & the sluche slongyn to londe,
> There he lay, if hym list, the long night ouer.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12529.

2. A jellyfish. Also *slob.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

**slobber**$^2$ (slob′ėr), *n.* Same as *slub*$^2$.

**slobberer** (slob′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slobber*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who slobbers.—2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slobberhannes** (slob′ėr-hanz), *n.* A game of cards for four persons, played with a euchre-pack, the object of every player being not to take the first trick, the last trick, or the queen of clubs, each of which counts one point. The player first making ten points is beaten. *The American Hoyle.*

**slobbery** (slob′ėr-i), *a.* [< *slobber*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Muddy; sloppy.

> But I will sell my dukedom,
> To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
> In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 13.

I chose to walk . . . for exercise in the frost. But the weather had given a little, as you women call it, so it was something *slobbery.* *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Jan. 22, 1710–11.

2. Given to slobbering; driveling.

Thou thyself, a watery, pulpy, *slobbery* freshman and new-comer in this Planet. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 9.

**slob-ice** (slob′īs), *n.* Ice which is heavy enough to prevent the passage of ordinarily built vessels.

Young *slob ice* may be found around the coast of Newfoundland from December until April.
*C. F. Hall*, North Polar Expedition.

**sloch** (sloċh), *n.* A Scotch form of *slough*$^2$.

**slock**$^1$ (slok), *v.* [< ME. *slokken*, *sloken*; cf. Dan. *slukke*, extinguish; ult. a var. of *slack*$^1$, *slake*$^1$. Cf. *slocken.*] Same as *slack*$^1$.

**slock**$^2$ (slok), *v. t.* [< ME. *slocken*, entice; origin obscure.] To entice away; steal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

That none of the said crafte *slocks* ony man-is prentise or yerely seruaunt of the said crafte, or socoure or mayntenyne ony suche, any aprentise, or yerely seruaunt, goyng or brekynge away fro his Maisterres covenaunt, vppon payne of xl. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

**slocken** (slok′n), *v.* [Also (Sc.) *sloken*; < ME. *sloknen*, < Icel. *slokna* = Sw. *slockna*, be quenched, go out; as *slock*$^1$ + *-en*$^1$.] Same as *slock*$^1$ for *slack*$^1$. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> That bottell swet, which served at the first
> To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.
> [*Sylvester*], Du Bartas, p. 366. (*Halliwell.*)

> I would set that castell in a low,
> And *sloken* it with English blood!
> *Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

> When mighty squireships of the quorum
> Their hydra drouth did *sloken.*
> *Burns*, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

**slocking-stone** (slok′ing-stōn), *n.* In *mining*, a tempting, inducing, or rich stone of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

So likewise there have been some instances of miners who have deceived their employers by bringing them *Slocking-Stones* from other mines, pretending they were found in the mine they worked in; the meaning of which imposition is obvious. *Pryce.*

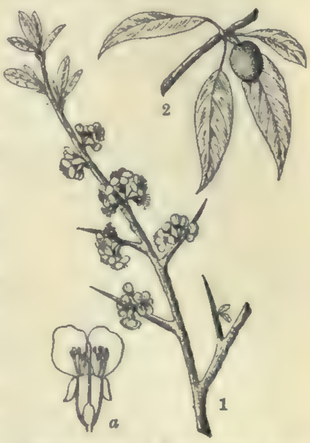
**slodder** (slod′ėr), *n.* [Cf. MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sluddern* = MHG. *slotern*, G. *schlottern*, dangle, = Icel. *sloṭhra*, *slōra*, drag or trail oneself along; freq. of the simple verb, MHG. *sloten*, tremble, = Icel. *slota*, droop, = Norw. *sluta*, droop, *slöda*, *slöe*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slota*, be lazy; the forms being more or less involved; cf. *slotter*, *slatter*, *slur*$^2$.] Slush, or wet mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sloe** (slō), *n.*; pl. *sloes*, formerly and dial. *slone.* [< ME. *slo*, pl. *slon*, *slan* (> E. dial. *slan*), < AS. *slā*, in comp. *slāh-*, *slāg-*, *slāgh-* (see *sloe-thorn*), pl. *slān*; = MD. *sleeu*, D. *slee* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēha*, MHG. *slēhe*, G. *schlehe* = Sw. *slån* = Dan. *slaaen* (cf. Norw. *slaapa*), sloe; cf. OBulg. Serv. Russ. *sliva* = Bohem. *slíva* = Pol. *sliwa* = Lith. *slīva* = OPruss. *sliwaytos*, a plum; prob. so named from its tartness; cf. MD. *sleeuw*, *slee*, sharp, tart, same as D. *sleeuw* = E. *slow*: see *slow*$^1$.] 1. The fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a small bluish-black drupe; also, the fruit of *P. umbellata.*

> Blacke as berrie, or any *slo.*
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 928.

> Oysters and small wrinckles in each creeke,
> Whereon I feed, and on the meager *slone.*
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

2. The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a shrub of hedgerows, thickets, etc., found in Europe and Russian and central Asia. It is of a rigid much-branching spiny habit, puts forth profuse pure-white blossoms before the leaves, and produces a drupe also called a *sloe.* (See def. 1.) The wood is hard and takes a fine polish, and is used for walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc. The wild fruit is austere and of little value; but it is thought to be the original of the common cultivated plum, *P. domestica.* (See *plum*$^1$, 2.) The sloe, or black sloe, of the southern United States is *P. umbellata*, a small tree with a pleasant red or black fruit, which is used as a preserve.



1, flowering branch of Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*); 2, branch with fruit; *a*, a flower, longitudinal section.

**sloe-thorn**† (slō′thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *ṡlothorn*, < AS. *slāhthorn*, *slāgthorn*, *slāghthorn* (= G. *schlehdorn* = Dan. *slaaentorn*), < *slā* (*slāh-*, etc.), sloe, + *thorn*, thorn.] Same as *sloe*, 2.

**sloe-worm**†, *n.* See *slow-worm.*

**slog**$^1$ (slog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging.* [Cf. *slug*$^1$.] To lag behind. *Halliwell.*

**slog**$^2$ (slog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging.* [Cf. *slug*$^3$.] To hit hard, as in boxing. See *slug*$^3$. [Slang, Eng.]

*Slogging*, and hard hitting with the mere object of doing damage with the gloved hand, earn no credit in the eyes of a good judge. *E. B. Michell*, Boxing and Sparring (Badminton Library), p. 162.

**slogan** (slō′ga̤n), *n.* [Sometimes mistaken for a horn, and absurdly written *slughorn*; < Gael. *sluagh-gairm*, a war-cry, < *sluagh*, a host, army, + *gairm*, a call, outcry, < *gairm*, call, cry out, crow as a cock: see *crow*$^1$.] 1. The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the shout or battle-cry of soldiers in the field.

The gathering word peculiar to a certain name, or set of people, was termed *slogan* or *slughorn*, and was always repeated at an onset, as well as on many other occasions. It was usually the name of the clan, or place of rendezvous, or leader. *Child's Ballads*, VI. 135, note.

> The streets of high Dunedin
> Saw lances gleam, and falchions redden,
> And heard the *slogan's* deadly yell.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 7.

2. Figuratively, the distinctive cry of any body of persons.

The peculiar *slogans* of almost all the Eastern colleges.
*The Century*, XXXIV. 898.

**slogardie**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sluggardy.*

**slogger**$^1$ (slog′ėr), *n.* [< *slog*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$. Cf. *slugger.*] One who hits hard, as in boxing or ball-playing. See *slugger.* [Slang, Eng.]

He was called *Slogger* Williams, from the force with which it was supposed he could hit.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

He was a vigorous *slogger*, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball.
*Standard* (London), Dec. 1, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**slogger**$^2$ (slog′ėr), *n.* [Said to be a contraction of *slow-goer; cf. *torpid.*] The second division of race-boats at Cambridge, England. *Slang Dict.*

**sloggy**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sluggy.*

**slogwood** (slog′wu̇d), *n.* [Local name.] A small West Indian tree, *Beilschmiedia pendula* of the *Laurineæ.*

**sloid, sloyd** (sloid), *n.* [< Sw. *slöjd*, skill, dexterity, esp. mechanical skill, manufacture, wood-carving, = E. *sleight*: see *sleight*$^2$.] A system of manual training which originated in Finland. It is not confined to wood-working, as is frequently supposed (though this is the branch most commonly taught), but is work with the hands and with simple tools. The system is adapted to the needs of different grades of the elementary schools, and is designed to develop the pupils mentally and physically. Its aim is, therefore, not special technical training, but general development and the laying of a foundation for future industrial growth.

**slokan** (slō′ka̤n), *n.* [Cf. *sloke.*] Same as *sloke.*

**sloke, sloak** (slōk), *n.* [Sc., also *slake*, *slaik*, *sleegh*; cf. *sleech*, *sludge.*] 1. The oozy vegetable substance in the bed of rivers.—2. Same as *laver*$^{2}$, 1. [Scotch in both uses.]

**sloken** (slok'n), *v.* Same as *slocken.*

**sloo** (slö), *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *slough*$^{1}$. [U. S. and prov. Eng.]

**sloom**$^{1}$ (slöm), *n.* [Also dial. *sloum;* < ME. **sloume, sloumbe, slume,* < AS. *sluma,* slumber; cf. *sloom*$^{2}$, *v., slumber.*] A gentle sleep; slumber.

Merlin gon to *slume*
Swulc he wolde slœpen.
*Layamon,* l. 17995.

**sloom**$^{2}$ (slöm), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sloum, sleam;* < ME. *slumen, slummen* = MLG. *slomen, slommen* = MHG. *slumen, slummen,* slumber; from the noun, ME. **sloume, slume,* < AS. *sluma,* slumber: see *sloom*$^{1}$, *n.*, and cf. *slumber.*] 1. To slumber; waste; decay.

(Sire Telomew) cairys into a cabayne, quare the kyng ligges, Fand him *slomande* and on slepe, and sleely him rayses.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 193. (K. Alex., p. 176.)

2. To become weak or flaccid, as plants and flowers touched by frost.

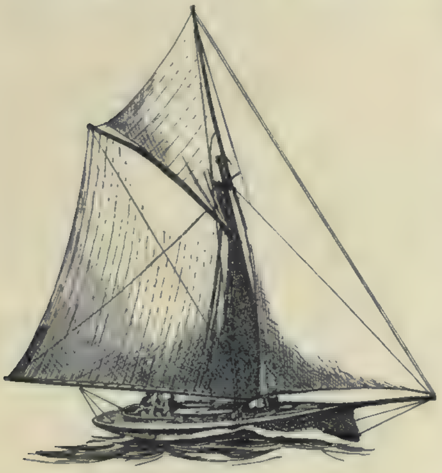
[Now only prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**sloom**$^{3}$ (slöm), *n.* See *sloam.*

**sloomy** (slö'mi), *a.* [< *sloom*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Dull; slow; inactive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

An' Sally wur *sloomy* an' draggle-taäil'd.
*Tennyson,* Northern Cobbler.

**sloop**$^{1}$ (slöp), *n.* [< D. *sloep,* MD. *sloepe* (also dim. *sloepken*), a sloop (cf. LG. *sluup, slupe* = Dan. Sw. *slup, sluppe,* < D.), = G. *schlupe* (also *schloop,* < E.), a sloop; appar. (with an initial change not explained) < OF. *chalupe* (> E. *shallop* = G. *schaluppe,* etc.) = Sp. Pg. *chalupa* = It. *scialuppa,* a shallop: see *shallop.*] A small fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, generally carrying a jib, fore-staysail, mainsail, and gaff-topsail. Some sloops formerly had a square topsail. It is generally understood that a sloop differs from a cutter by having a fixed instead of a running bowsprit, but the names are used somewhat indiscriminately. In the days of sailing vessels, and of the earlier steam naval marine, now becoming obsolete, a *sloop of war* was a vessel of ship-rig carrying guns on the upper deck only, and rather smaller than a corvette. See also cut under *cutter.*



Sloop.

A Jamaica *Sloop,* that was come over on the Coast to trade, . . . went with us.
*Dampier,* Voyages, an. 1681 (3d ed. corrected, 1698).

**sloop**$^{2}$ (slöp), *n.* In *lumbering,* a strong crutch of hard wood, with a strong bar across the limbs, used for drawing timber out of a swamp or inaccessible place. [Canada.]

**sloop**$^{2}$ (slöp), *v. t.* To draw (logs of timber) on a sloop. [Canada.]

**sloop-rigged** (slöp'rigd), *a.* Rigged like a sloop—that is, having one mast with jib and mainsail.

**sloop-smack** (slöp'smak), *n.* A sloop-rigged fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

**sloop-yacht** (slöp'yot), *n.* A sloop-rigged yacht.

**slop**$^{1}$ (slop), *n.* [< ME. *sloppe,* a pool, < AS. **sloppe,* **slyppe,* a puddle of filth (used of the sloppy droppings of a cow, and found only in comp., in the plant-names *cū-sloppe,* cowslip, *oxan-slyppe,* oxlip: see *cowslip, oxlip*); cf. *slype, slipe,* a viscid substance; prob. < *slūpan* (pp. *slopen*), dissolve, slip: see *slip*$^{1}$. Cf. Icel. *slöp,* slimy offal of fish, *slepja,* slime (esp. of fishes and snakes); Ir. *slab,* Ir. Gael. *slaib,* mire, mud (see *slab*$^{2}$).] 1. A puddle; a miry or slippery place.

He [Arthur] . . . Londis [lands] als a lyone, . . .
Slippes in in the *sloppes* o-slant to the girdylle,
Swalters upe swyftly.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3924.

2. Liquid carelessly dropped or spilled about; a wet place.

The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a *slop* or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.
*Sydney Smith,* Speech at Taunton, 1831, on the Reform Bill [not being passed.

3. *pl.* Liquid food or nourishment; thin food, as gruel or thin broth prepared for the sick: so called in contempt.

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have brought,
Be thankful. *Dryden,* tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 772.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. *pl.* The waste, dirty water, dregs, etc., of a house.

As they passed, women from their doors tossed household *slops* of every description into the gutter; they ran into the next pool, which overflowed and stagnated.
*Mrs. Gaskell,* Mary Barton, vi.

5. In *ceram.*, same as *slip*$^{1}$, 11.

**slop**$^{1}$ (slop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slopped,* ppr. *slopping.* [< *slop*$^{1}$, *n.* Prob. in part associated with *slab*$^{2}$, *slobber,* etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To spill, as a liquid; usually, to spill by causing to overflow the edge of a containing vessel: as, to *slop* water on the floor in carrying a full pail.—2. To drink greedily and grossly; swill. [Rare.]—3. To spill liquid upon; soil by letting a liquid fall upon: as, the table was *slopped* with drink. =**Syn.** 1. *Spill, Slop, Splash. Slopping* is a form of *spilling:* it is the somewhat sudden spilling of a considerable amount, which falls free from the receptacle and strikes the ground or floor flatly, perhaps with a sound resembling the word. *Slopping* is always awkward or disagreeable. *Splashing* may be a form of *spilling* or of throwing: that which is *splashed* falls in larger amount than in *slopping,* making a noise like the sound of the word, and spreads by spattering or by flowing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it: usually with *over.*—2. To work or walk in the wet; make a slop. [Colloq.]

He came *slopping* on behind me, with the peculiar sucking noise at each footstep which broken boots make on a wet and level pavement.
*D. C. Murray,* Weaker Vessel, xi.

**To slop over,** figuratively, to do or say more than is wise, especially through eagerness or excess of zeal; become too demonstrative or emotional. [Slang, U. S.]

It may well be remembered that one of his [Washington's] great distinctions was his moderation, his adhesion to the positive degree. As Artemus Ward says, "he never *slopped over.*" *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 818.

**slop**$^{2}$ (slop), *n.* [< ME. *slop, sloppe, slope,* < ONorth. **slop* (in comp. *oferslop*), AS. **slype,* **slyp* (in comp. *oferslyp* = Icel. *yfirsloppr,* an outer gown), < Icel. *sloppr,* a long, loose gown; so named from its trailing on the ground, < AS. *slūpan* (pp. *slopen*), slip (Icel. *sleppa,* pret. pl. *sluppu,* slip, etc.): see *slip*$^{1}$. Cf. D. *sleep,* LG. *slepe,* G. *schleppe,* Dan. *slæb,* a train; MD. *slope,* later *sloop,* a slipper; E. *slip*$^{1}$, a garment, *slipper*$^{2}$, *sleeve*$^{1}$, etc.; all ult. from the same source.] 1. Originally, an outer garment, as a jacket or cassock; in later provincial use, "an outer garment made of linen; a smock-frock; a night-gown" (*Wright*).

A *slope* is a morning Cassock for Ladyes and gentile wemen, not open before.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

2†. A garment covering the legs and the body below the waist, worn by men, and varying in cut according to the fashion: in this sense also in the plural.

A German from the waist downward, all *slops;* and a Spaniard from the hip upward, no doublet.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 36.

When I see one were a perewig, I dreade his haire; another wallowe in a greate *sloppe,* I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. *Marston,* Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. Clothing; ready-made clothing; in the British navy, the clothes and bedding of the men, which are supplied by the government at about cost price: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

I went to a back back street, with plenty of cheap cheap shops,
And I bought an oilskin hat and a second-hand suit of *slops.* *W. S. Gilbert,* Bumboat Woman's Story.

4†. An article of clothing made of leather, apparently shoes or slippers. They are mentioned as of black, tawny, and red leather, and as being of small cost.

A stitch'd taffeta cloak, a pair of *slops*
Of Spanish leather.
*Marston,* Scourge of Villanie, xi. 160.

5. A tailor. [Slang, Eng.]

**slop-basin** (slop'bā"sn), *n.* A basin for slops; especially, a vessel to receive the dregs from tea- or coffee-cups at table.

**slop-book** (slop'bu̇k), *n.* In the British navy, a register of clothing and small stores issued.

**slop-bowl** (slop'bōl), *n.* Same as *slop-basin.*

**slop-bucket** (slop'buk"et), *n.* Same as *slop-pail.*

**slop-chest** (slop'chest), *n.* A supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell to the crew during a voyage.

If a poor voyage has been made, or if the man has drawn on the *slop-chest* during the voyage to such an extent as to ruin his credit, he becomes bankrupt ashore.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 226.

**slop-dash** (slop'dash), *n.* Weak, cold tea, or other inferior beverage; slipslop. [Colloq.]

Does he expect tea can be keeping hot for him to the end of time? He'll have nothing but *slop-dash,* though he's a very genteel man.
*Miss Edgeworth,* Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, iii. 2.

**slope** (slōp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slope* (chiefly as in *aslope,* q. v.), perhaps < AS. *slopen,* pp. of *slūpan,* slip: see *slip*$^{1}$. Cf. *aslope.*] I.† *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; slanting; aslant.

Thou most cut it holding the edge of knyf toward the tree grounde, and kitt it soo with a *slope* draught.
*Arnold's Chron.*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 168.

This hedge I intend to be raised upon a bank, not steep, but gently *slope.* *Bacon,* Gardens (ed. 1884).

The *slope* sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole.
*Milton,* Comus, l. 98.

The Cretan saw; and, stooping, caus'd to glance
From his *slope* shield the disappointed lance.
*Pope,* Iliad, xiii. 512.

II. *n.* 1. An oblique direction; obliquity; slant; especially, a direction downward: as, a piece of timber having a slight *slope.*—2. A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat;
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study-door he'll bless your eyes.
*Pope,* Moral Essays, iv. 131.

Specifically—(*a*) In *civil engin.*, an inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment. See *grade*$^{1}$, 2. (*b*) In *coal-mining,* an inclined passage driven in the bed of coal and open to the surface: a term rarely if ever used in metal-mines, in which shafts that are not vertical are called *inclines.* See *shaft*$^{2}$ and *incline.* (*c*) In *fort.*, the inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work. See cut under *parapet.*

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a scalar function of a vector, relatively to that of the variable, in the direction in which this change is a maximum.—**Banquette slope,** in *fort.* See *banquette.*—**Exterior slope,** in *fort.* See *exterior.*—**Inside slope,** in *coal-mining,* a slope inside the mine. See *incline,* 3. [Pennsylvania.]—**Interior slope,** in *fort.* See *interior.*

**slope** (slōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sloped,* ppr. *sloping.* [< *slope, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bend down; direct obliquely; incline; slant.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 57.

He *slop'd* his flight
To blest Arabia's Meads.
*J. Beaumont,* Psyche, i. 52.

2. To form with a slope or obliquity, as in gardening, fortification, and the like, and in tailoring and dressmaking: as, to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting.—**Slope arms** (*milit.*), a command in manual exercise to carry the rifle obliquely on the shoulder.—**To slope the standard** (*milit.*), to dip or lower the standard: a form of salute.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take an oblique direction; be inclined; descend or ascend in a slanting direction; slant.

Betwixt the midst and these the gods assigned
Two habitable seats for human kind,
And 'cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
*Dryden,* tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 328.

Many a night from yonder ivied casement, ere I went to rest,
Did I look on great Orion, *sloping* slowly to the west.
*Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

2. To run away; decamp; elope; disappear suddenly. [Slang.]

**slope**† (slōp), *adv.* [< *slope, a.* Cf. *aslope.*] Slantingly; aslant; aslope; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel to his charge
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now raised
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun.
*Milton,* P. L., iv. 591.

**sloped** (slōpt), *a.* [Cf. *slope, slip*$^{1}$.] Decayed with dampness; rotten: said of potatoes and pease. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slope-level** (slōp'lev"el), *n.* Same as *batter-level.*

**slopely** (slōp'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *sloaply;* < *slope* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] Aslope; aslant.

The next [circle] which there beneath it *sloaply* slides,
And his fair Hindges from the World's divides
Twice twelue Degrees, is call'd the Zodiack.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

**slopeness** (slōp'nes), *n.* Declivity; obliquity; slant.

The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 48.

**slopewise** (slōp'wīz), *adv.* [< *slope* + *-wise.*] Obliquely; so as to slope or be sloping.

The Weare is a frith, reaching *slope-wise* through the Ose, from the land to low-water marke.
*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

**slop-hopper** (slop'hop″ėr), *n.* The tilting-basin of a water-closet or closet-sink.

**slop-hose**†, *n.* Same as *slop*$^{2}$, 2.

Payre of *sloppe hoses,* braiettes a marinier.
*Palsgrave*, p. 251.

**slopingly** (slō'ping-li), *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely; with a slope. *Bailey.*

**slopingness** (slō'ping-nes), *n.* The state of sloping. *Bailey.*

**slop-jar** (slop'jär), *n.* A jar used to receive slops or dirty water.

**slop-molding** (slop'mōl″ding), *n.* In *brick-making*, a method of molding in which the mold is dipped in water before it is charged with clay, to prevent the clay from adhering to the mold. Compare *pallet-molding.*

**slop-pail** (slop'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops or soiled water.

**sloppiness** (slop'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sloppy; plashiness.

**slopping** (slop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slop*$^{1}$, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process of blending the materials of a mass of clay, and rendering it homogeneous, by dividing the mass repeatedly into two parts, and throwing these together, each time in a different direction.

**sloppy** (slop'i), *a.* [< *slop*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] **1.** Wet from slopping; covered with slops; muddy.

Idlers, playing cards or dominoes on the *sloppy*, beery tables. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

**2.** Loose; slovenly.

The country has made up its mind that its public elementary schools shall teach a great number of sciences and languages in an elementary and *sloppy* way.
*The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

**slop-room** (slop'röm), *n.* In the British navy, the room on board a man-of-war where clothing and small stores are kept and issued.

**slopseller** (slop'sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells slops, or ready-made clothes, especially cheap and common clothes: used when such clothes were of indifferent quality. [Colloq.]

**slop-shop** (slop'shop), *n.* A shop where slops, or ready-made clothes, are sold. See *slopseller.* [Colloq.]

**slop-work** (slop'wėrk), *n.* **1.** The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing for sale ready-made. —**2.** The cheap clothing so made.—**3.** Hence, any work done superficially or poorly.

**slop-worker** (slop'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who does slop-work.

The little sleeping *slop-worker* who had pricked her finger so. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. ix.

**slopy** (slō'pi), *a.* [< *slope* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Sloping; inclined; oblique.

**slosh** (slosh), *n.* [A form intermediate between *slash*$^{2}$ and *slush*: see *slash*$^{2}$, *slush*.] **1.** Same as *slush*, 1.—**2.** A watery mess; something gulped down. [Colloq.]

An unsophisticated frontiersman who lives on bar-meat and corn-cake washed down with a generous *slosh* of whisky. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

**slosh** (slosh), *v. i.* [< *slosh*, *n.* Cf. *slash*$^{2}$, *slush*, *v.*] **1.** To flounder in slush or soft mud.

On we went, dripping and *sloshing*, and looking very like men that had been turned back by the Royal Humane Society as being incurably drowned. *Kinglake*, Eothen, ii.

**2.** To go about recklessly or carelessly. [Slang.]

Saltonstall made it his business to walk backward and forward through the crowd, with a big stick in his hand, and knock down every loose man in the crowd. That's what I call *sloshin'* about.
*Cairo* (Illinois) *Times*, Nov., 1854. (*Bartlett.*)

Why, how you talk! How could their [witches'] charms work till midnight?—and then it's Sunday. Devils don't *slosh* around much of a Sunday.
*S. L. Clemens*, Tom Sawyer, p. 67.

**slosh-wheel** (slosh'hwēl), *n.* A trammel or trammel-wheel.

**sloshy** (slosh'i), *a.* [< *slosh* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Same as *slushy.*

**slot**$^{1}$ (slot), *n.* [Also in some senses *slote*, *sloat*; < ME. *slot*, *slotte*, < D. *slot*, a bolt, lock, castle, = OFries. *slot* = MLG. *slot* = OHG. *sloz*, MHG. *sloz*, *slōz*, G. *schloss*, a bolt, lock, castle, = Sw. Dan. *slut*, close, end (cf. Sw. *slott* = Dan. *slot*, castle); from the verb, OS. **slūtan* (not found in AS.) = D. *sluiten* = OFries. *slūta*, *skluta* = MLG. *slūten* = OHG. *sliozan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schliessen*, bolt, lock, shut, close, end, = Sw. *sluta* = Dan. *slutte*, shut, close, end, finish (Scand. prob. < LG.); prob. (with initial *s* not in L. and Gr.) = L. *claudere* (in comp. *-cludere*), shut, = Gr. *κλείειν*, shut: see *close*$^{1}$, *close*$^{2}$, *clause*, *exclude*, *include*, etc., *sluice*, etc.] **1.** The fastening of a door; a bar; a bolt. [Now only provincial.]

And *slottes* irened brake he thare.
*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. cvi. 16.

He has means in his hand to open all the *slots* and bars that Satan draws over the door.
*Rutherford*, Letters, P. iii. ep. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

**2.** A piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a slat.—**3.** A small piece. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. A castle; a fort.

Thou paydst for building of a *slot*
That wrought thine owne decay.
*Riche*, Allarme to England (1578). (*Halliwell.*)

**slot**$^{2}$ (slot), *n.* [Also *slote*, *sloat*; < ME. *slot*, *slote*, a hollow; prob. ult. < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*), slit: see *slit*$^{1}$. Cf. Sw. *slutt*, a slope, declivity.] A hollow. (*a*) A hollow in a hill or between two ridges. (*b*) A wide ditch. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*†) The hollow of the breast; the pit of the stomach; the epigastrium.

The *slote* of hir slegh brest sleght for to showe,
As any cristall clere, that clene was of hewe.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3063.

Thourghe the brene and the breste with his bryghte wapyne
O-slante doune fro the *slote* he slyttes at ones!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

(*d*) In *mach.*, an elongated narrow depression or perforation; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece, for the reception of another piece of similar form, as a key-seat in the eye of a wheel or pulley; an oblong hole or aperture formed throughout the entire thickness of a piece of metal, as for the reception of an adjusting-bolt. See cut under *sheep-shears.* (*e*) In a cable street-railroad, a narrow continuous opening between the rails, through which the grip on the car passes to connect with the traveling cable. (*f*) A trap-door in the stage of a theater. (*g*) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*h*) A hem or casing prepared for receiving a string, as at the mouth of a bag.

**slot**$^{2}$ (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting.* [< ME. *slotten*; < *slot*$^{2}$, *n.*] **1.** To slit; cut; gash. [Prov. Eng.]

He schokkes owtte a schorte knyfe schethede with silvere,
And scholde have *slottede* hyme in, bot no slytte happenede.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3854.

**2.** To provide with a slot or groove; hollow out.

A third operation is needed to clear the mortise of the chips after it has been *slotted* out by the chisel.
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 967.

**3.** In *coal-mining*, same as *hole*$^{1}$, 3 (*b*). [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**slot**$^{3}$ (slot), *n.* [A var. of **sloth*, < ME. *sloth*, *sluth*, a track, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail in snow or the like: see *sleuth*$^{2}$. For *slot*$^{3}$ as related to *sloth*, cf. *height*, *sight*$^{1}$, as related to obs. *highth*, *sighth*.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot; any such track, trace, or trail.

Often from his [the hart's] feed
The dogs of him do find, or thorough skilful heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, perceives
Where he hath gone to lodge. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii.

The age of a deer is, for the most part, determined by the size and shape of the horns; the experienced forester can also tell by the "*slot*" or "spoor."
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 509.

**slot**$^{3}$ (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting.* [< *slot*$^{3}$, *n.*] To track by the slot, as deer. Compare *slothound.*

Three stags sturdye wer vnder
Neere the seacost gating, theym *slot* thee clusterus heerdflock. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 191.

The keeper led us to the spot where he had seen the deer feeding in the early morning, and I soon satisfied myself by *slotting* him that there was no mistake.
*The Field*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 218.

**slot**$^{4}$ (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting.* [A var. of *slat*$^{1}$.] To shut with violence; slam. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slote** (slōt), *n.* Same as *slot*$^{1}$, *slot*$^{2}$.

**sloth**$^{1}$ (slōth or sloth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sloath*, *slowth*; < ME. *slouhthe*, *slouthe*, *sleuth*, *sleuthe*, *slewthe*; with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *slāw*, slow (cf. *slǣw*, sloth): see *slow*$^{1}$, *a.* *Sloth* stands for *slowth*, as *troth* for *trowth*. Cf. *blowth*, *growth*, *lowth*.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This dilatory *sloth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 237.

Wherefore drop thy words in such a *sloth*,
As if thou wert afraid to mingle truth
With thy misfortunes?
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

**2.** Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness.

She was so diligent, withouten *slewthe*,
To serve and plesen everich in that place.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 432.

*Sloth*, like Rust, consumes faster than Labour wears.
*Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

**3**†. A company: said of bears. [Rare.]

A *sloth* of bears. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

**4.** A South American tardigrade edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidæ*: so called from their slow and apparently awkward or clumsy movements. The slowness of their motions on the ground is the necessary consequence of their disproportioned structure, and particularly of the fact that the feet exhibit a conformation resembling that of clubfoot in man—a disposition of the carpal and tarsal joints highly useful in climbing. Sloths live on trees, and never remove from one until they have stripped it of every leaf. They are helpless when on the ground, and seem at home only on trees, suspended beneath the branches, along which they are sometimes observed to travel from tree to tree with considerable celerity. The female produces a single young one at a birth, which she carries about with her until it is able to climb. Sloths are confined to the wooded regions of tropical America, extending northward into Mexico. At least 12 species are described, but the true number is fewer. All have three toes on the hind feet, but some have only two on the fore feet, whence the obvious distinction of *three-toed* and *two-toed* sloths (a distinction even more strongly marked in the anatomy of these animals) warranted a division of the family into bradypods (*Bradypodinæ*) and cholopodines (*Cholopodinæ*). Most sloths belong to the former group, and these have the general name *ai*. The best-known of these is the collared three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*, with a sort of mane. The unau or two-toed sloth, *Cholopus didactylus*, inhabits Brazil; it is entirely covered with long coarse woolly hair. (See cut under *Cholopus.*) A second and quite distinct species of this genus, *C. hoffmanni*, inhabits Central America. (See *Tardigrada*, 1.) The name is apparently a translation of the Portuguese word *preguiça* (Latin *pigritia*), slowness, slothfulness. See the quotation.

Here [in Brazil] is a Beast so slow in motion that in fifteen days he cannot go further than a man can throw a stone; whence the Portugals call it Pigritia.
*S. Clarke*, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 282.

**5.** One of the gigantic fossil gravigrade edentates, as a megatherium or mylodon. See cut under *Mylodon.*—**Australian sloth.** Same as *koala.*—**Bengal sloth**, the slow lemur or slow loris.—**Ceylon sloth**, the slow loris.—**Giant** or **gigantic sloth.** See def. 5.—**Native sloth** (of Australia). Same as *koala.*—**Ursine sloth**, the aswail or sloth-bear. See cut under *aswail.*=**Syn.** **2.** Indolence, inertness, torpor, lumpishness. See *idle.*

**sloth**$^{1}$†, *v.* [< ME. *slewthen*, < *slewthe*, sloth: see *sloth*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be idle or slothful. *Gower.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**II.** *trans.* To delay.

Yn whych mater ye shall do me ryght singler plesyr, and that thys be not *slewthed*, for taryeng drawth perell.
*Paston Letters*, I. 175.

**sloth**$^{2}$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleuth*$^{2}$.

**sloth-animalcule** (slōth'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Arctisca*, *Macrobiotidæ*, and *Tardigrada*, 2.

**sloth-bear** (slōth'bãr), *n.* The aswail. See *Melursus*, and cut under *aswail.*

**slothful** (slōth'- or sloth'fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *slowthfull*, *slouthfull*, *slewthfull*; < *sloth*$^{1}$ + *-ful.*] Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

=**Syn.** *Lazy*, *Sluggish*, etc. (see *idle*), slack, supine, torpid.

**slothfully** (slōth'- or sloth'fůl-i), *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

**slothfulness** (slōth'- or sloth'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slothful; the indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

**sloth-monkey** (slōth'mung″ki), *n.* The slow loris: a slow lemur.

**slothound** (slot'hound), *n.* [< *slot*$^{3}$ + *hound*. Cf. *sleuth-hound.*] Same as *sleuth-hound.* [Scotch.]

Misfortunes which track my footsteps like *slot-hounds.*
*Scott.*

**slotten** (slot'n), *p. a.* [A dialectal variant of the past participle of *slit*$^{1}$.] Divided. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slotter**$^{1}$ (slot'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *sloteren*; cf. *slodder*, *slatter*.] **I.** *trans.* To foul; bespatter with filth.

Than awght the sawle of synfulle withinne
Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* that in synne.
*Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To eat noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

**slotter**$^{1}$ (slot'ėr), *n.* [< *slotter*$^{1}$, *v.*] Filth; nastiness. [Prov. Eng.]

**slotter**$^{2}$ (slot′ėr), *n.* Same as *slotting-machine. The Engineer.*

**slottery**† (slot′ėr-i), *a.* [‹ *slotter*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Foul; wet. *Imp. Dict.*

**slotting** (slot′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slot*$^{2}$, *v.*] 1. The operation of making slots.—2. In *coal-mining*, coal cut away in the process of holing or slotting. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**slotting-auger** (slot′ing-â″gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

**slotting-machine** (slot′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-working*, a power-machine for cutting slots in metal. One type of machine resembles a planer, the cutting-tool having a vertical motion, with slow stroke and quick return. The work, placed on the table, is fed to the machine. Another type, called a *slot-drilling machine*, forms elongated holes by drilling. There is also a slotting-machine for making mortises in wood, which is also called a *slot-boring machine.*

**slouch** (slouch), *v.* [An assibilated form of early mod. E. **slouke* or **sloke* (cf. *slouch*, *n.*); related to E. dial. *slock*, loose, Icel. *slōkr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb represented by Sw. Norw. *sloka*, droop, LG. freq. *slukkern*, be slack or loose (cf. Sw. *slokörig*, having drooping ears, *slokig*, hanging, slouching, Dan. *sluköret*, crestfallen, lit. having drooping ears, LG. *slukk*, melancholy); ult. a variant of *slug:* see *slug*$^{1}$. As a mainly dial. word, *slouch* in its various uses is scantly recorded in early writings.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To droop; hang down loosely.

> Even the old hat looked smarter; . . . instead of *slouching* backward or forward on the Laird's head, as it happened to be thrown on, it was adjusted with a knowing inclination over one eye.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

2. To have a clownish or loose ungainly gait, manner, or attitude; walk, sit, or pose in an awkward or loutish way.

> In a few minutes his . . . figure was seen *slouching* up the ascent. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 374.

**II.** *trans.* To depress; cause to hang down.

> A young fellow, with a sailor's cap *slouched* over his face, sprung on the scaffold, and cut the rope by which the criminal was suspended. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, iii.

**slouch** (slouch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slowch;* earlier, without assibilation, *slouke*, **sloke*, ‹ Icel. *slōkr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb.] 1. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; an ungainly clown.

> A *Slouke*, iners, ertis, ignarus.
> *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), col. 217.

> *Slowch*, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears.
> *MS. Gloss.* (*Halliwell.*)

> I think the idle *slouch*
> Be fallen asleep in the barn, he stays so long.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 5.

2. A drooping or depression of the head or of some other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

> Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

> He stands erect; his *slouch* becomes a walk;
> He steps right onward, martial in his air.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 639.

3. A depression or hanging down; a droop: as, his hat had a *slouch* over his eyes.—4. A slouch-hat. [Colloq.]—5. An inefficient or useless person or thing: usually with a negative, in praise: as, he's no *slouch;* it's no *slouch*, I tell you. [Slang.]

**slouch-hat** (slouch′hat), *n.* A hat of soft material, especially one with a broad and flexible brim.

> Middle-aged men in *slouch hats* lounge around with hungry eyes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 38.

**slouchily** (slou′chi-li), *adv.* In a slouching manner.

**slouchiness** (slou′chi-nes), *n.* The character or appearance of being slouchy; a slouchy attitude or posture.

**slouching** (slou′ching), *p. a.* 1. Hanging down; drooping.

> He had a long, strong, uncouth body; rather rough-hewn *slouching* features. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 85.

2. Awkward, heavy, and dragging, as in carriage or gait.

> The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby. *Chesterfield.*

> The shepherd with a slow and *slouching* walk, timed by the walk of grazing beasts, moved aside, as if unwillingly.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

**slouchy** (slou′chi), *a.* [‹ *slouch* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Inclined to slouch; somewhat slouching.

> They looked *slouchy*, listless, torpid — an ill-conditioned crew. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 58.

> Looking like a *slouchy* country bumpkin.
> *The Century*, XXV. 176.

**slough**$^{1}$ (slou), *n.* [In the second sense spelled *slue, slew, sloo;* ‹ ME. *slough, slogh, slo, slow, sloh*, ‹ AS. *slōh, slōg*, a slough; prob. of Celtic origin: ‹ Ir. *sloc*, a pit, hollow, pitfall (cf. *slugpholl*, a whirlpool), = Gael. *sloc*, a pit, den, grave, pool, gutter (cf. *slugaid*, a slough, or deep miry place, *slugan*, a whirlpool, gulf), ‹ Ir. *slugaim*, I swallow, Gael. *sluig*, swallow, absorb, devour; cf. W. *llawg*, a gulp, ‹ *llawcio*, gulp, gorge. These forms are prob. akin to LG. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken, sluchen*, swallow, sob, hiccup, G. *schlucken*, swallow, = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow; cf. Dan. *sluge*, throat, gullet, a ravine, = Norw. *sluk*, the throat, gullet, = MHG. *slūch*, the throat, a pit; ME. *sloffynge*, devouring; cf. Gr. *λύζειν, λυγγάνειν*, hiccup, sob.] 1. A hole full of deep mud or mire; a quagmire of considerable depth and comparatively small extent of surface.

> Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the *sloh* sterue,
> Shal neuere spir springen vp.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 179.

> So soon as I came beyond Eton, they threw me off from behind one of them, in a *slough* of mire.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 69.

> This miry *slough* is such a place as cannot be mended; it is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run, and therefore it is called the *Slough* of Despond.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

> To the centre of its pulpy gorge the greedy *slough* was heaving, and sullenly grinding its weltering jaws among the flags and the sedges.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxxv.

2 (slö). A marshy hollow; a reedy pond; also, a long shallow ravine, or open creek, which becomes partly or wholly dry in summer. [Western U. S.]

> The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *slews*. These pools and *slews* are favorite breeding-places for water-fowl.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh.*

**slough**$^{2}$ (sluf), *n.* [Sc. *sloch;* ‹ ME. *slouh, slow, slughe, slohe, slouze* (also, later, *slougth*), skin of a snake; cf. Sw. dial. *slug* = Norw. *slo* = MHG. *slūch*, a skin, snake-skin, G. *schlauch*, a skin, bag; appar. connected with LG. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken*, G. *schlucken* = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow: see *slough*$^{1}$. These words are connected by some with Sw. dial. *sluv*, a covering, = LG. *slu, sluwe*, a husk, covering, the pod of a bean or pea, husk of a nut, = MD. *sloove*, a veil, a skin, *slooven*, cover one's head, = G. dial. *schlaube*, a shell, husk, slough, akin to E. *sleeve:* see *sleeve*$^{1}$.] 1. The skin of a serpent, usually the cast skin; also, any part of an animal that is naturally shed or molted; a cast; an exuvium.

> The snake roll'd in a flowering bank,
> With shining checker'd *slough.*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 229.

2. In *pathol.*, a dead part of tissue which separates from the surrounding living tissue, and is cast off in the act of sloughing.

> The basest of mankind,
> From scalp to sole one *slough* and crust of sin.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. A husk. [Prov. Eng.]

> The skin or *slough* of fruit.
> *Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon* (under δέρμα).

**slough**$^{2}$ (sluf), *v.* [‹ *slough*$^{2}$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come off as a slough: often with *off.* (*a*) To be shed, cast, molted, or exuviated, as the skin of a snake. (*b*) To separate from the sound flesh; come off as a slough, or detached mass of necrosed tissue.

> A limited traumatic gangrene is to be treated as an ordinary *sloughing* wound. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 529.

2. To cast off a slough.

> This Gardiner turn'd his coat in Henry's time;
> The serpent that hath *slough'd* will *slough* again.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

**Sloughing phagedena.** Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

**II.** *trans.* To cast off as a slough; in *pathol.*, to throw off, as a dead mass from an ulcer or a wound.

> Like a serpent, we *slough* the worn-out skin.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 152.

**slough**$^{3}$†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *slow*$^{1}$.

**sloughing** (sluf′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slough*$^{2}$, *v.*] 1. The act or process of casting or shedding the skin, shell, hair, feathers, and the like; a molt; ecdysis.—2. The act or process of separation of dead from living tissue.

**sloughy**$^{1}$ (slou′i), *a.* [‹ *slough*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Full of sloughs; miry.

> Low ground, . . . and *sloughy* underneath.
> *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, vii.

**sloughy**$^{2}$ (sluf′i), *a.* [‹ *slough*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Of the nature of or resembling a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living tissue.

**slouth**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sloth*$^{1}$.

**Slovak** (slọ̄-vak′), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowak;* ‹ Slovak (Bohem.) *Slowak;* connected with *Slav, Slavonic, Slovenian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slovaks.

**II.** *n.* 1. A member of a Slavic race dwelling chiefly in northern Hungary and the adjoining part of Moravia.—2. The language of this race: a dialect of Czechish.

**Slovakian** (slọ̄-vak′i-a̤n), *a.* [‹ *Slovak* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Slovaks or to their language.

**Slovakish** (slọ̄-vak′ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowakisch;* as *Slovak* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Slovakian.*

**II.** *n.* Same as *Slovak*, 2.

**sloven**$^{1}$ (sluv′n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sloven, slovyn, sloveyne;* ‹ MD. *slof, sloef*, a careless man, a sloven; cf. *sloeven*, play the sloven, *slof*, neglect, *slof*, an old slipper, *sloffen*, draggle with slippers; LG. *sluf*, slovenly, *sluffen, sluffern*, be careless, *sluffen*, go about in slippers; G. *schlumpe*, a slut, slattern, *schlumpen*, draggle, akin to LG. *slupen* = G. *schlüpfen*, slip: see *slip*$^{1}$. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slapach*, slovenly, *slopag*, a slut.] 1. A person who is careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness; a person who is habitually negligent of neatness and order; also, a careless and lazy person. *Sloven* is given in the older grammars as the masculine correlative of *slut;* but the words have no connection, and the relation, such as it is, is accidental. *Slut*, as now used, is much stronger and more offensive.

> A *slouen*, sordidus.
> *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

> They answer that by Jerome nothing can be gathered but only that the ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens.*
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

> That negligent *sloven*
> Had shut out the Pasty on shutting his oven.
> *Goldsmith*, Haunch of Venison.

2†. A knave; a rascal.

> From thens nowe .xxiiij. myle[s] lyeth the great towne Meli[n]da, and they be frendes, and there be many *sloueynes* and fell people out of Geneen.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

**Sloven**$^{2}$, *n.* Same as *Slovene.*

**Slovene** (slọ̄-vēn′), *n.* [‹ ML. *Slovenus, Sclavenus* = MGr. Σκλαβηνός, Σκλαυηνός = OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* = Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, Slav: see *Slav, Slavonic.*] A member of a Slavic race chiefly resident in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of the Maritime Territory and Hungary.

> The *Slovenes* must banish from their vocabulary such words as farba (farbe). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 150.

**Slovenian** (slọ̄-vē′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Slovene* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Slovenes, or to their language.

**II.** *n.* 1. A Slovene.—2. The language of the Slovenes: a Slavic tongue, most nearly allied to the languages of the Serbo-Croatian group.

**Slovenish** (slọ̄-vē′nish), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Slovene* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Same as *Slovenian.*

**slovenliness** (sluv′n-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being slovenly; negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness; also, negligence or carelessness generally.

> Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenlinesse* in God's service, (in too many) have not been guilty of the increase of profanenesse amongst us.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Remonstrants' Defence.

> Those southern landscapes which seem divided between natural grandeur and social *slovenliness.*
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xviii.

**slovenly** (sluv′n-li), *a.* [‹ *sloven*$^{1}$ + *-ly*$^{1}$.] 1. Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; lazy; negligent: of persons: as, a *slovenly* man.

> Æsop at last found out a *slovenly*, lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Wanting neatness or tidiness; loose; negligent; careless: of things: as, a *slovenly* dress.

> His [Wyclif's] style is everywhere coarse and *slovenly.*
> *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 366.

=**Syn.** Untidy, dowdy, heedless, careless.

**slovenly** (sluv′n-li), *adv.* [‹ *slovenly*, *a.*] In a slovenly manner; negligently; carelessly.

> As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.* (*Johnson.*)

**slovenness**† (sluv′n-nes), *n.* Same as *slovenliness.* [Rare.]

> Happy Dunstan himself, if guilty of no greater fault, which could be no sin (nor properly a *slovennesse*) in an infant. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. v. 43. (*Davies.*)

**slovenous†**, *a.* [< *sloven*$^1$ + *-ous.*] Dirty; scurvy.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a *slovenous* trick. *The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin.* (*Nares.*)

**slovenry** (sluv′n-ri), *n.* [< *sloven*$^1$ + *-ry.*] Neglect of order, neatness, or cleanliness; untidiness; slovenliness.

*Slouenrie*, sordities. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 106.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd, . . .
And time hath worn us into *slovenry.*
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 114.

Never did *Slovenry* more misbecome
Nor more confute its nasty self than here.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, I. 162.

**slovenwood** (sluv′n-wụd), *n.* [A perversion of *southernwood.*] The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slow**$^1$ (slō), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *slaw;* < ME. *slowe, slow, slouh, sloughe, sclowh, slawe, slaw, slau,* < AS. *slāw*, slow, = OS. *slēu* = MD. *sleew, slee,* D. *sleeuw* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēo, slēw,* MHG. *slē*, G. dial. *schlēw, schlēch, schlō* = Icel. *sljōr* = Sw. *slö* = Dan. *slöv*, blunt, dull. There is a vague resemblance and common suggestion in the series *slip*$^1$, *slide, slink*$^1$, *slouch, slug*$^1$, etc., to which *slow*$^1$ may be added. Hence *sloth*$^1$. Cf. *sloe.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Taking a long time to move or go a short distance; not quick in motion; not rapid: as, a *slow* train; a *slow* messenger.

Saturne is *sloughe* and litille mevynge; for he taryethe, to make his turn be the 12 Signes, 30 Zeer.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 162.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived
In Eden. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 110.

For here forlorn and lost I tread,
With fainting steps and *slow.*
*Goldsmith*, The Hermit.

Pursued the swallow o'er the meads
With scarce a *slower* flight.
*Cowper*, Dog and Water-Lily.

**2.** Not happening in a short time; spread over a comparatively long time; gradual: as, a *slow* change; the *slow* growth of arts.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced
Like change on sea and land. *Milton*, P. L., x. 692.

Wisdom there, and truth,
Not shy, as in the world, and to be won
By *slow* solicitation. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 116.

I wonder'd at the bounteous hours,
The *slow* result of winter showers.
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**3.** Not ready; not prompt or quick; used absolutely, not quick to comprehend; dull-witted.

I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue. Ex. iv. 10.

O fools, and *slow* of heart to believe. Luke xxiv. 25.

Give it me, for I am *slow* of study.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 69.

Things that are, are not,
As the mind answers to them, or the heart
Is prompt, or *slow*, to feel.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

*Slow* as James was, he could not but see that this was mere trifling. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**4.** Tardy; dilatory; sluggish; slothful.

Yuel seruaunt and *slowe*, wistist thou that I repe wher I sewe nat? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxv. 26.

The fated sky
Gives us free scope, only doth backward pull
Our *slow* designs when we ourselves are dull.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 234.

The Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe.
*Dryden.*

**5.** Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

Thou art a God . . . *slow* to anger, and of great kindness.
Neh. ix. 17.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding.
Prov. xiv. 29.

**6.** Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time: as, the clock or watch is *slow.*—**7.** Dull; lacking spirit; deficient in liveliness or briskness: used of persons or things: as, the entertainment was very *slow.* [Colloq.]

Major Pendennis . . . found the party was what you young fellows call very *slow.* *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlix.

The girls I love now vote me *slow* —
How dull the boys who once seem'd witty!
Perhaps I'm growing old, I know
I'm still romantic, more's the pity.
*F. Locker*, Reply to a Letter.

**Slow coach**, a person who is slow or lumbering in movement; one who is deficient in quickness, smartness, or energy; a dawdler; hence, one who is mentally sluggish; one who is not progressive. [Colloq.]

I daresay the girl you are sending will be very useful to us; our present one is a very *slow coach.*
*E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 114.

**Slow lemur, slow lemuroid**, a lemur or lemuroid quadruped of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, of which there are four genera, two Asiatic, *Nycticebus* and *Loris*, and two African, *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus* (see these technical words, and *angwantibo, potto*); specifically, the slow loris. —**Slow loris**, a slow lemur, the slow-paced lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*, or *Loris stenops*, also called *Bengal* and *Ceylon sloth.* It is scarcely as large as a sloth, is nocturnal and arboreal, and very slow and sedate in its movements. It sleeps during the day clinging to the branch of a tree, and by night prowls about after its prey, which consists of small birds and quadrupeds, eggs, and insects. The name *slow loris* was given in antithesis to *slender loris*, when both these animals were placed in the same genus *Loris.* See *Nycticebus.*—**Slow movement**, in *music*, that movement of a sonata or symphony which is in slow tempo, usually adagio, andante, or largo. It ordinarily follows the first movement, and precedes the minuet or scherzo.—**Slow music**, soft and mournful music slowly played by an orchestra to accompany a pathetic scene: as, the heroine dies to *slow music.*—**Slow nervous fever.** See *fever*$^1$. =**Syn. 1.** Delaying, lingering, deliberate.—**3** and **4.** Heavy, inert, lumpish.—**1-4.** *Slow, Tardy, Dilatory.* *Slow* and *tardy* represent either a fact in external events or an element of character; *dilatory* only the latter. *Dilatory* expresses that disposition or habit by which one is once or generally slow to go about what ought to be done. See *idle.*

**II.†** *n.* A sluggard.

Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle know the *slow.* *MS. Douce*, 52. (*Halliwell.*)

**slow**$^1$ (slō), *adv.* [< *slow*$^1$, *a.*] Slowly. [Poetical or colloq.]

How *slow*
This old moon wanes!
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 3.

*Slow* rises worth by poverty depress'd.
*Johnson*, London, l. 177.

**slow**$^1$ (slō), *v.* [< ME. **slowen*, < AS. *slāwian* (= OHG. *slēwēn*, MHG. *slēwen* = Dan. *slöve*), be slow, < *slāw*, slow: see *slow*$^1$, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become slow; slacken in speed.

The pulse quickens at first, then *slows.*
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 773.

The boat *slowed* in to the pier.
*W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xiii.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To make slow; delay; retard.

*Par.* Now do you know the reason of this haste.
*Fri.* I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd.*
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 16.

Though the age
And death of Terah *slow'd* his pilgrimage.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

**2.** To slacken in speed: as, to *slow* a locomotive or a steamer: usually with *up* or *down.*

When ascending rivers where the turns are short, the engine should be *slowed down.* *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 554.

**slow**$^2$†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *slough*$^1$.

**slow**$^3$ (slō), *n.* [An abbreviated form of *slow-worm*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, a sluggish or slow-paced skink, as the slow-worm or blindworm, *Anguis fragilis;* also, a newt or eft of like character.

**slow**$^4$†. A Middle English preterit of *slay*$^1$.

**slowback** (slō′bak), *n.* [< *slow*$^1$ + *back*$^1$.] A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [Prov. Eng.]

The *slowbacks* and lazie bones will none of this.
*J. Favour*, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty (1619), [p. 63. (*Latham.*)

**slow-gaited** (slō′gā″ted), *a.* Slow in gait; moving slowly; slow-paced; tardigrade.

The ass . . . is very *slow-gaited.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 56.

She went . . . to call the cattle home to be milked, and sauntered back behind the patient *slow-gaited* creatures.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

**slowh†.** A Middle English preterit of *slay*$^1$.

**slow-hound** (slō′hound), *n.* [A var. of *sleuth-hound, slothound*, prob. in conformity to *slow*$^4$.] A sleuth-hound.

Once decided on his course, Hiram pursued his object with the tenacity of a *slow hound.*
*R. B. Kimball*, Was he Successful? p. 310.

**slowing** (slō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slow*$^1$, *v.*] A lessening of speed; gradually retarded movement; retardation.

She delivered a broadside and, without *slowing*, ran into the Cumberland's port-bow.
*New York Tribune*, March 12, 1862.

The pulse showed *slowings* after the exhibition of ergotin. *Nature*, XXX. 212.

**slowly†** (slō′li), *a.* [< *slow*$^1$ + *-ly*$^1$.] Slow.

With *slowly* steps these couple walk'd.
*Birth of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 393).

**slowly** (slō′li), *adv.* [< ME. *slawliche, slawly, slauli;* < *slow*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] In a slow manner; not quickly or hastily; deliberately; tardily; not rashly or with precipitation.

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon *slowly* carried.
*Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 58.

A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom *slowly* broadens down
From precedent to precedent.
*Tennyson*, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

**slow-match** (slō′mach), *n.* A match so composed as to burn very slowly and at a regular fixed rate: it is generally prepared by soaking or boiling rope or cord of some sort in a solution of saltpeter.

**slowness** (slō′nes), *n.* [< ME. *slownes, slawnesse;* < *slow*$^1$ + *-ness.*] The state or character of being slow, in any sense.

**slow-paced** (slō′pāst), *a.* Moving or advancing slowly; slow-gaited; tardigrade: specifically said of the slow lemur.

Thou great Wrong, that, through the *slow-paced* years,
Didst hold thy millions fettered.
*Bryant*, Death of Slavery.

**slows** (slōz), *n.* [Appar. pl. of *slow*$^1$: used to describe a torpid condition.] Milk-sickness.

**slow-sighted** (slo′sī″ted), *a.* Slow to discern.

**slow-sure** (slō′shör), *a.* Slow and sure. [Poetical and rare.]

*Slow-sure* Britain's secular might.
*Emerson*, Monadnoc.

**slow-up** (slō′up), *n.* The act of slackening speed. [Colloq.]

**slow-winged** (slō′wingd), *a.* Flying slowly.

O *slow-wing'd* turtle! shall a buzzard take thee?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 208.

**slow-witted** (slō′wit″ed), *a.* Mentally sluggish; dull.

The description of the Emperour, viz. . . . for qualitie simple and *slowe-witted.*
*Protest of Merchants Trading to Muscovy* (Ellis's Lit. [Letters, p. 79).

**slow-worm** (slō′wėrm), *n.* [Also *sloe-worm* (simulating *sloe*, "because it vseth to creepe and live on sloe-trees," Minsheu); < ME. *sloworme, slowurm, slowurme, slaworme,* < AS. *slāwyrm, slāwerm* (not **slāw-wyrme*, as in Somner, or **slāwwyrm*, as in Lye), a slow-worm (glossing L. *regulus stellio* and *spalangius*), = Sw. (transposed) *orm-slå* = Norw. *orm-slo*, a slow-worm; prob. < **slā*, contr. of **slaha*, lit. 'smiter' (= Sw. *slå* = Norw. *slo*, a slow-worm) (< *sleán* = Sw. *slå* = Norw. *slaa*, strike) + *wyrm*, worm: see *slay*$^1$ and *worm.* The word has been confused in popular etym. with *slow*$^1$, as if < *slow*$^1$ + *worm;* hence the false AS. forms above mentioned, and the present spelling.] A scincoid lizard of the family *Anguidæ:* same as *blindworm.* Also *slow.* See cut under *Anguis.*

The pretty little *slow-worms* that are not only harmless, but seem to respond to gentle and kindly treatment.
*A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

**sloyd**, *n.* See *sloid.*

**slub**$^1$ (slub), *n.* [Cf. *slab*$^2$, *slob*$^2$.] Loose mud; mire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slub**$^2$ (slub), *n.* [Also *slobber, slubbing;* origin uncertain; cf. *slubber*$^2$.] Wool slightly twisted preparatory to spinning, usually that which has been carded.

**slub**$^2$ (slub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slubbed*, ppr. *slubbing.* [< *slub*$^2$, *n.*] To twist slightly after carding, so as to prepare for spinning: said of woolen yarn.

**slubber**$^1$ (slub′ėr), *v.* [Also *slobber;* < ME. *slobberen,* < D. *slobberen*, lap, sup up, = MLG. *slubberen*, LG. *slubbern*, lap, sip, = G. (dial.) *schlubbern* = Dan. *slubbre*, slobber, = Sw. dial. *slubbra*, be disorderly, slubber, slobber; freq. of a verb seen in Sw. dial. *slubba*, mix up liquids in a slovenly way, be careless. Cf. *slobber*$^1$, *slabber*$^1$, *slop*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To daub; stain; sully; soil; obscure.

You must therefore be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 227.

Pompey I overthrew; what did that get me?
The *slubber'd* name of an authoriz'd enemy.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

**2.** To do in a slovenly, careless manner, or with unbecoming haste; slur over. [Rare.]

*Slubber* not business for my sake.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 8. 39.

If a marriage should be thus *slubbered* up in a play, ere almost any body had taken notice you were in love, the spectators would take it to be but ridiculous.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, v. 5.

**II.** *intrans.* To act or proceed in a slovenly, careless, or hurried manner. [Rare.]

Which answers also are to be done, not in a huddling or *slubbering* fashion — gaping or scratching the head, or spitting, even in the midst of their answer — but gently and plausibly, thinking what they say.
*G. Herbert*, Country Parson, vi.

**slubber**$^1$ (slub′ėr), *n.* [< *slubber*$^1$, *v.*] Any viscous substance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slubber**$^2$ (slub′ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *slub*$^2$.] To dress (wool). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slubber**$^2$ (slub′ėr), *n.* [Also *slobber;* cf. *slubber*$^3$.] Half-twined or ill-twined woolen thread. *Jamieson.*

**slubber**$^{3}$ (slub′ėr), *n.* [‹ *slub*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who slubs or who manages a slubbing-machine. —2. A slubbing-machine.

**slubberdegullion** (slub″ėr-dẹ̄-gul′yon), *n.* [Also *slabberdegullion;* ‹ *slubber*$^{1}$ or *slabber*$^{1}$ + *-de-*, insignificant or as in *hobbledehoy,* + *gullion*, var. of *cullion*, a base fellow. Cf. *slubberer*, a mischievous, meddling person; Dan. *slubbert*, a scamp.] A contemptible creature; a base, foul wretch. [Low.]

Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,
He may weep without the help of an onyon,
He 's an oxe and an asse, and a *slubberdegullion.*
*Musarum Deliciæ* (1656), p. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

Quoth she, "Although thou hast deserv'd,
Base *Slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory."
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 886.

**slubberer** (slub′ėr-ėr), *n.* [‹ *slubber*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] A mischievous, meddling person; a turbulent man. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

**slubberingly** (slub′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slovenly or hurried and careless manner. [Rare.]

And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhime. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxi.

**slubbing** (slub′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slub*$^{2}$, *v.*] Same as *slub*$^{2}$.

*Slubbings* intended for warp-yarn must be more twisted than those for weft. *Ure*, Dict., III. 1167.

**slubbing-billy** (slub′ing-bil″i), *n.* An early form of the slubbing-machine.

**slubbing-machine** (slub′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wool-spinning*, a machine used for imparting a slight twist to rovings, to give them the needed strength for working them in the subsequent operations of drawing and spinning.

**sluce**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sluice*.

**sluckabed** (sluk′a̤-bed), *n.* A dialectal form of *slugabed*.

**slud** (slud), *n.* [Cf. *sludge*.] Wet mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sludge** (sluj), *n.* [A var. of *slutch* (as *grudge* of *grutch*), this being a var. of *slitch*, *sleech:* see *slutch*, *sleech*. Cf. *slud* and *slush*.] 1. Mud; mire.

A draggled mawkin, thou,
That tends her bristled grunters in the *sludge*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

The same arrangement [for separating liquid from solid matter] is in use for dealing with sewage *sludge*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 7111.

2. A pasty mixture of snow or ice and water; half-melted snow; slush.

The snow of yesterday has surrounded us with a pasty *sludge;* but the young ice continues to be our most formidable opponent. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 82.

3. In *mining*, the fine powder produced by the action of the drill or borer in a bore-hole, when mixed with water, as is usually the case in large and deep bore-holes. The powder when dry is often called *bore-meal*.—4. Refuse from various operations, as from the washing of coal; also, refuse acid and alkali solutions from the agitators, in the refining of crude petroleum: sometimes used, but incorrectly, as the equivalent of *slimes*, or the very finely comminuted material coming from the stamps. See *slime*, 3. —**Sludge acid**, acid which has been used for the purification of petroleum.

**sludge-door** (sluj′dōr), *n.* An opening in a steam-boiler through which the deposited matter can be removed.

**sludge-hole** (sluj′hōl), *n.* Same as *sludge-door*.

**sludger** (sluj′ėr), *n.* [‹ *sludge* + *-er*$^{1}$.] A cylinder, with a valve at the end, for removing the sludge from a bore-hole; a sand-pump, shell, or shell-pump.

**sludging** (sluj′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **sludge*, v., ‹ *sludge*, *n.*] In *hydraul. engin.*, the operation of filling the cracks caused by the contraction of clay in embankments with mud sufficiently wet to run freely. *E. H. Knight.*

**sludgy** (sluj′i), *a.* [‹ *sludge* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Consisting of sludge; miry; slushy.

The warm, copious rain falling on the snow was at first absorbed and held back, . . . until the whole mass of snow was saturated and became *sludgy*. *The Century*, XL. 499.

**slue**$^{1}$ (slö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slued*, ppr. *sluing*. [Also *slew;* cf. E. dial. *sluer*, *slewer*, give way, fall down, slide down; perhaps for **snue*, ‹ Icel. *snua*, bend, turn, = Dan. *sno*, twist, twine.] I. *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place.—2. To turn or twist about: often followed by *round* and used reflexively.

They laughed and *slued themselves round.* *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxviii.

Bang went gun number two, and, again, gun number three, as fast as they could load and *slue* the piece *round.* *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 376.

II. *intrans.* To turn about; turn or swing round: often followed by *round*.

Vessels . . . *sluing* on their heels. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

**slue**$^{1}$ (slö), *n.* [‹ *slue*$^{1}$, *v.*] The turning of a body upon an axis within its figure: as, he gave his chair a *slue* to the left.

**slue**$^{2}$, *n.* A variant spelling (also *slew*, *sloo*) of *slough*$^{1}$ in its second pronunciation.

**slue**$^{3}$ (slö), *n.* [Also *slew;* origin obscure.] A considerable quantity: as, if you want wood, there 's a *slue* of it on the pavement. [Slang.]

**slued** (slöd), *a.* [Also *slewed;* prop. pp. of *slue*$^{1}$, *v.*] Slightly drunk. [Cant.]

He came into our place at night to take her home; rather *slued*, but not much. *Dickens.*

**sluer** (slö′ėr), *n.* [‹ *slue*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] The steerer in a whaleboat. Also *slewer*.

**slue-rope** (slö′rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

**slug**$^{1}$ (slug), *v.* [Also dial. **sluck* (in *sluckabed*, var. of *slugabed*); ‹ ME. *sluggen*, **sloggen*, a var. of **slukken*, **slokken* = LG. **slukken*, in freq. *slukkern*, be loose, = Norw. *sloka*, go in a heavy, dragging way, = Sw. *sloka*, hang down, droop, = Dan. **sluke*, **sluge* (in comp. *sluk-öret*, with drooping ears); cf. Icel. *slōkr* = Norw. *slok*, a slouching fellow. Cf. *slock*$^{1}$, *slouch*. The forms are chiefly dialectal, and the senses are involved. Hence *slug*$^{2}$, *sluggard*, etc.] I. *intrans.* To be slow, dull, or inert; be lazy; lie abed: said of persons or of things.

*Sluggyn*, desidio, torpeo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.

He was not *slugging* all night in a cabin under his mantell. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sluggish.

It is still Episcopacie that before all our eyes worsens and *sluggs* the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To hinder; retard.

They [inquiries into final causes] are indeed but remoras and hinderances to stay and *slug* the ship for farther sailing. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**slug**$^{1}$ (slug), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *slugge;* cf. LG. *slukk*, drooping, downcast: see *slug*$^{1}$, *v.*] I.† *a.* Slow; sluggish.

Lord, when we leave the world and come to thee,
How dull, how *slug* are we!
*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 13.

II. *n.* 1. A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; a slow-moving animal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The *slugge* lokyth to be holpe of God that commawndyth men to waake in the worlde. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

Thou drone, thou snail, thou *slug*, thou sot! *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 196.

Hence—2. Any slow-moving thing.

Thus hath Independency, as a little but tite Pinnace, in a short time got the wind of and given a broad-side to Presbytery; which soon grew a *slug*, when once the North-wind ceased to fill its sailes. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 381.

His rendezvous for his fleete and for all *sluggs* to come to should be between Calais and Dover. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1666.

A *slug* must be kept going, and an impetuous one [horse] restrained. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 199.

3†. A hindrance; an obstruction.

Usury . . . doth dull and damp all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

**slug**$^{2}$ (slug), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *slug*$^{1}$, *n.*] 1. A terrestrial pulmonate gastropod of one of the families *Limacidæ* and *Arionidæ* and related ones, which has only a rudimentary shell, if any. The species inhabit all the northern temperate regions of the globe, living on the land, and chiefly about decaying wood in forests, gardens, and damp places. Marine nudibranchiate gastropods are called *sea-slugs*. See *sea-slug*, and cut under *Limacidæ*.

*Slugs*, pinch'd with hunger, smear'd the slimy wall. *Churchill*, Prophecy of Famine.

2. Some or any slug-like soft-bodied insect or its larva; a grub: as, the yellow-spotted willow-*slug*, the larva of a saw-fly, *Nematus ventralis*. See *pear-slug*, *rose-slug*, *slug-caterpillar*, *slug-worm*.—3. The trepang or sea-cucumber; any edible holothurian; a sea-slug.—**Burrowing slugs**, the *Testacellidæ*.—**Giant slug**, *Ariolimax columbianus*. It affords a thick tenacious slime, which is used by the Indians to lime humming-birds. [California to Alaska.]—**Oceanic slugs**, the *Phyllirhoidæ*. See cut under *Phyllirhoë*.—**Rough slugs**, slugs of the family *Onchidiidæ*.—**Teneriffe slug**, a slug of the genus *Phosphorax*, which shines at night like the glow-worm.—**True slugs**, slugs of the restricted family *Limacidæ*.—**Water-loving slugs**, the *Onchidiidæ*.

**slug**$^{3}$ (slug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [Also *slog;* prob. ult. a secondary form of *slay*, ‹ AS. *sleán* (pret. *slōh*, pl. *slōgon*), strike: see *slay*$^{1}$.] To strike heavily. Compare *slugger*.

**slug**$^{3}$ (slug), *n.* [‹ *slug*$^{3}$, *v.*] A heavy or forcible blow; a hard hit.

**slug**$^{4}$ (slug), *n.* [Origin uncertain: (*a*) prob. lit. 'a heavy piece,' ‹ *slug*$^{1}$, *a.*; otherwise (*b*) ‹ *slug*$^{2}$, a snail, from a fancied resemblance; or (*c*) ‹ *slug*$^{3}$, *v.*, strike heavily.] 1. A rather heavy piece of crude metal, frequently rounded in form.

"That is platinum, and it is worth about $150." It was an insignificant looking *slug*, but its weight was impressive and commanded respect. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A bullet not regularly formed and truly spherical, such as were frequently used with smooth-bore guns or old-fashioned rifles. These were sometimes hammered, sometimes chewed into an approximately spherical form.

For all the words that came from gullets,
If long, were *slugs;* if short ones, bullets.
*Cotton*, Burlesque, Upon the Great Frost.

I took four muskets, and loaded them with two *slugs* and five small bullets each. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, xvi.

Hence—(*b*) Any projectile of irregular shape, as one of the pieces constituting mitraille. (*c*) A thick blank of type-metal made to separate lines of print and to show a line of white space; also, such a piece with a number or word, to be used temporarily as a direction or marking for any purpose, as in newspaper composing-rooms the distinctive number placed at the beginning of a compositor's "take," to mark it as his work. Thin blanks are known as *leads*. All blanks thicker than one sixteenth of an inch are known as *slugs*, and are called by the names of their proper type bodies: as, nonpareil *slugs;* pica *slugs*. (*d*) In *metal.*, a mass of partially roasted ore. (*e*) A lump of lead or other heavy metal carried in the hand by ruffians as a weapon of attack. It is sometimes attached to the wrist by a cord or thong: in that case it is called a *slung-shot*. [Vulgar.] (*f*) A hatters' heating-iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*g*) A gold coin of the value of fifty dollars, privately issued in San Francisco during the mining excitement of 1849. Round slugs were very rare, the octagonal or hexagonal form being usual.

An interesting reminder of early days in California, in the shape of a round fifty-dollar *slug*. . . . But fifty of these round fifty-dollar pieces were issued when orders came from the East prohibiting private coinage. *San Francisco Bulletin*, May 10, 1890.

2. A stunted horn. Compare *scur*$^{2}$.

The late Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, . . . in the "Short Introductory Notes on Some of the Principal Breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs," . . . says: "Occasionally some have small *slugs* or stumps, which are not affixed to the skull." Dr. Fleming, 1812, wrote similarly about the existence of these "*slugs*" then, and is quoted by Boyd-Dawkins as evidence of the last appearances in this ancient breed of a reminiscence of its former character. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 794.

**slug**$^{4}$ (slug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [‹ *slug*$^{4}$, *n.*] I. *trans.* To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* In *gun.*, to assume the sectional shape of the bore when fired: said of a bullet slightly larger than the bore.

**slug**$^{5}$ (slug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a loop made in a rope for convenience in descending a shallow shaft, the miner putting his leg through the loop, by which he is supported while being lowered by the man at the windlass.

**slugabed** (slug′a̤-bed), *n.* [Also dial. *sluckabed;* ‹ *slug*$^{1}$ + *abed*.] One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard.

Why, lamb! why, lady! fie, you *slug-a-bed!* *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 2.

Get up, sweet *slug-a-bed*, and see
The dew-bespangling herb and tree.
*Herrick*, Corinna 's going a Maying.

**slug-caterpillar** (slug′kat″ėr-pil-är), *n.* One of the footless slug-like larvæ of the bombycid moths of the family *Limacodidæ*. Some of the slug-caterpillars are also stinging-caterpillars. See *stinging-caterpillar*. Compare *slug-worm*. [U. S.]

**slug-fly** (slug′flī), *n.* A saw-fly whose larva is a slug-worm. See *slug*$^{2}$, *n.*, 2.

**slugga** (slug′ä̤), *n.* [‹ Ir. *slugaid*, a deep mire, a slough: see *slough*$^{1}$.] In Ireland, a swallow-hole, or abrupt deep cavity formed in certain limestone districts by the falling of parts of the surface-rock into depressions which have been made by subterranean rivers. The courses of these rivers may be sometimes traced by the sluggas. In some localities they are dotted irregularly over the country, as if the region were now or had been traversed by a network of subterranean watercourses.

A *slugga* is usually shaped like an hour-glass, although some have perpendicular sides; they seem always to be formed from below. *G. H. Kinahan*, Geol. of Ireland, p. 325.

**sluggard** (slug′ärd), *n.* and *a.* [‹ ME. **sluggard*, **slogard* (cf. *sluggardy*); ‹ *slug*$^{1}$ + *-ard*.]

**I.** *n.* A person habitually lazy, idle, and slow; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard;* consider her ways, and be wise. Prov. vi. 6.

'Tis the voice of the *Sluggard;* I heard him complain,
"You have wak'd me too soon; I must slumber again."
*Watts*, Moral Songs, i.

**II.** *a.* Sluggish; lazy; characteristic of a sluggard.

The more to blame my *sluggard* negligence.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1278.

**sluggardize** (slug'ăr-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluggardized*, ppr. *sluggardizing*. [< *sluggard* + *-ize.*] To make idle or lazy; make a sluggard of. [Rare.]

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad
Than, living dully *sluggardized* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 7.

**sluggardy†** (slug'ăr-di), *n.* [< ME. **sluggardie, sloggardye, slogardye;* as *sluggard* + *-y*$^3$.] The state of a sluggard; sloth.

Constant in herte, and evere in bisynesse,
To dryve hire out of ydel *slogardye*.
*Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 57.

Arise! for shame, do away your *sluggardy*.
*Wyatt*, The Lover Unhappy.

**slugged†**, *a.* Same as *sluggish*.

**sluggedness†** (slug'ed-nes), *n.* [ME. *sluggednes;* < *slugged* + *-ness.*] Sluggardness; sloth.

Wyse laboure and myshappe seldom mete to-gyder, but yet *slugyednes* [read *sluggedness*] and myshappe be seledom dyssevyrde. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

**slugger** (slug'ėr), *n.* One who hits hard with the fists; a pugilist. [U. S.]

**slugging** (slug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slug*$^3$, *v.*] Hard hitting with the fists, in fighting. [U. S.]

They [the muscles] have their own æsthetics: hence there have always been athletic sports, and hence even pugilism would have no charm if it were mere *slugging*.
*Science*, IV. 478.

**slugging-match** (slug'ing-mach), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the contestants slug each other; an unskilful, brutal fight. [U. S.]

**sluggish** (slug'ish), *a.* [< *slug*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] **1.** Slow; having or giving evidence of little motion: as, a *sluggish* stream.

A Voyage which proved very tedious and hazardous to us, by reason of our ships being so *sluggish* a Sailer that She would not ply to Wind-ward.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 19.

The *sluggish* murmur of the river Somme.
*Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxviii.

**2.** Idle and lazy, habitually or temporarily; indolent; slothful; dull; inactive.

Move faster, *sluggish* camel.
*Massinger*, The Bashful Lover, i. 1.

To us his temperament seems *sluggish*, and is only kindled into energy by the most fiery stimulants.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 135.

**3.** Inert; inactive; torpid.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

**4.** Dull; tame; stupid.

Incredible it may seem so *sluggish* a conceit should prove so ancient as to be authoriz'd by the Elder Ninnius.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Lazy, Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); slack, supine, phlegmatic, apathetic.

**sluggishly** (slug'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluggish manner; torpidly; lazily; drowsily; idly; slowly.

**sluggishness** (slug'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sluggish, in any sense of that word.

**sluggy** (slug'i), *a.* [Also *sloggy;* < ME. *sluggy, sloggy;* < *slug*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Sluggish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thanne cometh sompnolence, that is *sloggy* slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Lean him on his elbowe, as if sleepe had caught him,
Which claimes most interest in such *sluggy* men.
*Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

**slug-horn**$^1$ (slug'hôrn), *n.* [< *slug*$^4$ + *horn.*] A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downward, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slughorn**$^2$ (slug'hôrn), *n.* [A corruption of *slogan*, perhaps simulating *slug-horn*$^1$.] Same as *slogan*. [In the second and third quotations used erroneously, as it meaning some kind of horn.]

The deaucht trumpet blawis the brag of were;
The *slughorne*, ensenie, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be reddy.
*Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 230.

Some caught a *slughorne* and an onsett wounde.
*Chatterton*, Battle of Hastings, ii. 10.

Dauntless the *slughorn* to my lips I set,
And blew "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came."
*Browning*, Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came.

**slugly†** (slug'li), *adv.* [< *slug*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] Sluggishly.

God giue vs grace, the weyes for to keepe
Of his precepts, and *slugly* not to sleepe
In shame of sinne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 207.

**slug-shaped** (slug'shāpt), *a.* Limaciform: specifically noting the larvæ of various butterflies which in some respects resemble slugs. *E. Newman.*

**slug-snail** (slug'snāl), *n.* A slug; also, loosely, any snail of the family *Helicidæ*.

**slug-worm** (slug'wėrm), *n.* One of the slimy slug-like larvæ of the saw-flies of the genus *Selandria* and allied genera; specifically, the larva of *S. cerasi*. *W. D. Peck*, Nat. Hist. of Slug-worm (Boston, 1799).

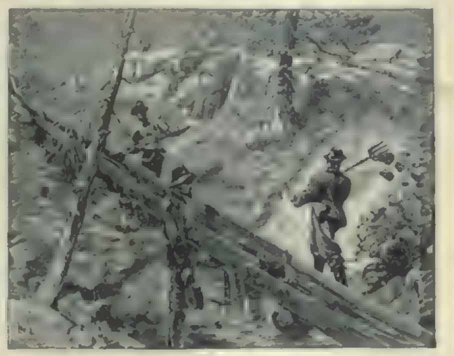
**sluice** (slös), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sluce, sluse, scluse;* < ME. *scluse* = MD. *sluys*, D. *sluis* = MLG. *sluse*, LG. *sluis* (> G. *schleuse*) = Dan. *sluse* = Sw. *sluss*, < OF. *escluse*, F. *écluse* = Sp. *esclusa*, < ML. *exclusa* (also, after Rom., *sclusa*), a sluice, flood-gate, prop. adj. (sc. *aqua*, water shut off), fem. of *exclusus*, shut off, pp. of *excludere*, shut off: see *exclude*. Cf. *close*$^1$, *recluse*, *secluse*.] **1.** A body of water held in check by a flood-gate; a stream of water issuing through a flood-gate.—**2.** A gate or other contrivance by which the flow of water in a waterway is controlled; a flood-gate; also, an artificial passage or channel into which water is allowed to enter by such a gate; a sluiceway; hence, any artificial channel for running water: as, a mill-*sluice*. Sluices are extensively used in hydraulic works, and exhibit great variety in their construction, according to the purposes which they are intended to serve. Often used figuratively.

A foure square Cisterne of eighteene cubits depth, whereinto the water of Nilus is conuaied by a certaine *sluce* vnder the ground. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 563.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell
Kiss'd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 133.

The foaming tide rushing through the mill *sluice* at his wheel. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 80.

**3.** In *mining*, a trough made of boards, used for separating gold from the gravel and sand in which it occurs. Its bottom is lined with riffles, and these, with the help of quicksilver, arrest and detain the particles of gold as they are borne along by the current of water. The sluice may be of any width or length corresponding with the amount of material to be handled; but the supply of water must be sufficiently abundant, and the topographic conditions favorable, especially as regards the disposal of the tailings.


Sluice.

The *sluice* is a contrivance by which an almost unlimited amount of material may be washed; it is only necessary to enlarge its size, and increase its length, giving it at the same time a proportionate grade.
*J. D. Whitney*, Auriferous Gravels, p. 61.

**4.** In steam-engines, the injection-valve by which the water of condensation is introduced into the condenser.—**5.** A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will. *E. H. Knight.*—**Falling sluice**, a kind of flood-gate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, etc., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, thereby enlarging the waterway. **Ground-sluice**, in *mining*, a channel or gutter formed by water aided by the pick and shovel in the detritus on the surface of the bed-rock, which answers temporarily the place of a sluice, or which is used when water cannot be got for a sufficient length of time to make it worth while to build a wooden sluice.

**sluice** (slös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluiced*, ppr. *sluicing*. [Early mod. E. also *sluce;* < *sluice*, *n.*] **1.** To open a flood-gate or sluice upon; let a copious flow of water on or in: as, to *sluice* a meadow.—**2.** To draw out or off, as water, by a sluice: as, to *sluice* the water into the corn-fields or to a mill.

Nigh on the plain, in many cells prepared,
That underneath had veins of liquid fire
*Sluiced* from the lake, a second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 702.

A broad canal
From the main river *sluiced*.
*Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

**3.** To wet or lave abundantly.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey.*

The great seas came flying over the bows, *sluicing* the decks with a mimic ocean.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 4.

**4.** To scour out or cleanse by means of sluices: as, to *sluice* a harbor.—**5.** To let out as by a sluice; cause to gush out.

Twas I *sluc't* out his life bloode.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., v. 6.

**sluice-fork** (slös'fôrk), *n.* A form of fork having many tines, used to remove obstructions from a sluiceway.

**sluice-gate** (slös'gāt), *n.* The gate of a sluice; a water-gate; a flood-gate; a sluice.

**sluice-valve** (slös'valv), *n.* **1.** A sliding gate which controls the opening in a sluiceway.—**2.** A slide at the outlet of a main or discharge-pipe, serving to regulate the flow.

**sluiceway** (slös'wā), *n.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is let by a sluice; hence, any small artificial channel for running water.

**sluicing** (slö'sing), *n.* [< *sluice* + *-ing*$^1$.] The material of a sluice or sluiceway. [Rare.]

Decayed driftwood, trunks of trees, fragments of broken *sluicing*, . . . swept into sight a moment, and were gone.
*Bret Harte*, Argonauts, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands.

**sluicy** (slö'si), *a.* [< *sluice* + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 437.

Incessant cataracts the thund'rer pours,
And half the skies descend in *sluicy* show'rs.
*Pope*, Iliad, xii. 23.

**2.** Wet, as if sluiced. [Rare.]

She dabbles on the cool and *sluicy* sands.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**sluke** (slök), *n.* Same as *sloke*, and *laver*$^2$, 1.

**slum**$^1$ (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slump*$^1$, *sloam*, *slawm*.] In *metal.*, same as *slime*, 3: chiefly in the plural. [Pacific coast.]

The *slums*, light gravel, etc., passing off through the waste flume at every upward motion.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 341.

**slum**$^2$ (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slum*$^1$.] A dirty back street of a city, especially such a street inhabited by a squalid and criminal population; a low and dangerous neighborhood: chiefly in the plural: as, the *slums* of Whitechapel and Westminster in London.

Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts and alleys and *slums*.
*Cardinal Wiseman.*

Gone is the Rookery, a conglomeration of *slums* and alleys in the heart of St. Giles's.
*E. H. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

**slum**$^2$ (slum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slummed*, ppr. *slumming*. [< *slum*$^2$, *n.*] **1.** To keep to back streets. *Leland.*—**2.** To visit the slums of a city, often from mere curiosity or as a diversion. [Recent.]

**slumber** (slum'bėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slombre;* < ME. *slumberen, slombren* (with excrescent *b* developed between *m* and *r*, as in *number*, etc.), earlier *slumeren, slomeren*, = D. *sluimeren* = MLG. *slummeren* = MHG. *slummern*, G. *schlummern* = Sw. *slumra* = Dan. *slumre*, slumber; freq. of ME. *slumen* (E. dial. *sloum, sloom*) = D. *sluimen* = MLG. *slomen, slommen* = MHG. *slumen, slummen*, slumber; cf. ME. *slume, sloumbe* (E. dial. *sloum, sloom*), < AS. *sluma*, slumber; prob. akin to Goth. *slawan*, be silent, MHG. *slūr*, lounge, idle, G. *slure, slune*, slumber.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow sleepy or drowsy; begin to sleep; fall asleep; also, to sleep lightly; doze.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I *slombred* in a slepyng, it sweyued so merye.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 10.

Or, if you do but *slumber*, I'll appear
In the shape of all my wrongs, and, like a Fury,
Fright you to madness.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

*Corb.* Does he sleep well?
*Mos.* No wink, sir, all this night,
Nor yesterday; but *slumbers*.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

My slumbers—if I *slumber*—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought.
*Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

**2.** To sleep; sleep quietly.

God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness ere you *slumber* in the grave forever.
*D. Webster*, Speech, June 17, 1825.

At my feet the city *slumbered.*
*Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its intervital gloom
In some long trance should *slumber* on.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xliii.

**3.** To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?
*Young*, Love of Fame, i. 35.

*Slumbering* under a kind of half reformation.
*Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 446.

Pent Greek patriotism *slumbered* for centuries till it blazed out grandly in the Liberation War of 1821–5.
*J. S. Blackie.*

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Drowse, Doze*, etc. See *sleep*.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To lay to sleep; cause to slumber or sleep. [Rare.]

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentive. *Sir H. Wotton*, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.

**2†.** To stun; stupefy. [Rare.]

Now bene they come whereas the Palmer sate,
Keeping that *slombred* corse to him assind.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 11.

**3.** To cause to be latent; keep as if in a sleeping condition. [Rare.]

If Christ *slumbered* the Godhead in himself, the mercy of God may be *slumbered*, it may be hidden from his servants, but it cannot be taken away. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

**slumber** (slum'bėr), *n.* [= D. *sluimer* = MG. *slummer*, G. *schlummer* = Sw. Dan. *slummer;* from the verb.] **1.** Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

To all, to each, a fair good-night,
And pleasing dreams, and *slumbers* light!
*Scott*, Marmion, L'Envoy.

**2.** Sleep, especially sound sleep.

Even lust and envy sleep; yet love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes.
*Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

Calm as cradled child in dreamless *slumber* bound.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, i. 15.

**3.** A sleeping state; sleep regarded as an act.

The mockery of unquiet *slumbers.*
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 27.

**slumberer** (slum'bėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slumber* + *-er*$^1$.] One who slumbers; a sleeper.

**slumbering** (slum'bėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *slomeryng;* verbal n. of *slumber, v.*] The state of sleep or repose; the condition of one who sleeps or slumbers.

Off aunters ben olde of aunsetris nobill,
And slydyn vppon shlepe [read *sclepe*] by *slomeryng* of Age.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.
Job xxxiii. 15.

**slumberingly** (slum'bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slumbering manner; sleepily.

**slumberland** (slum'bėr-land), *n.* The region or state of slumber. [Poetical.]

Takes his strange rest at heart of *slumberland.*
*Swinburne*, Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

**slumberless** (slum'bėr-les), *a.* [< *slumber* + *-less.*] Without slumber; sleepless.

And the future is dark, and the present is spread
Like a pillow of thorns for thy *slumberless* head!
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i.

**slumberous** (slum'bėr-us), *a.* [Also *slumbrous;* < *slumber* + *-ous.*] **1.** Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

While pensive in the silent *slumb'rous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade.
*Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 1045.

**2.** Like slumber; suggesting slumber.

The quiet August noon has come;
A *slumberous* silence fills the sky.
*Bryant*, Summer Ramble.

**3.** Nearly asleep; dozing; sleepy.

And wakes, and finds his *slumberous* eyes
Wet with most delicious tears.
*Longfellow*, Carillon.

This quiet corner of a sleepy town in a *slumberous* land.
*The American*, VI. 282.

**slumberously** (slum'bėr-us-li), *adv.* Drowsily; sleepily.

With all his armor and all his spoils about him, [he] casts himself *slumberously* down to rest.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

**slumbery** (slum'bėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *slombery;* < *slumber* + *-y*$^1$.] Slumberous; inclined to sleep; sleeping; also, occurring in sleep.

Thanne wexeth he slough and *slombery.*
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

In this *slumbery* agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 12.

**slumbrous** (slum'brus), *a.* Same as *slumberous*.

**slumgullion** (slum-gul'yon), *n.* [Appar. < *slum*$^1$ + *-gullion* as in *slubberdegullion*, etc.] **1.** Offal or refuse of fish of any kind; also, the watery refuse, mixed with blood and oil, which drains from blubber. [New Eng.]—**2.** A cheap drink. [Slang.]—**3.** A servant; one who represents another. [Slang, U. S.]

Should in the Legislature as your *slumgullion* stand.
*Leland*, Hans Breitmann Ballads.

**slummer** (slum'ėr), *n.* [< *slum*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who slums. See *slum*$^2$, *v.*, and *slumming*. [Recent.]

Nothing makes a *slummer* so happy as to discover a case that is at once both deserving and interesting.
*Philadelphia Times.*

**slumming** (slum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slum*$^2$, *v.*] The practice of visiting slums, often for mere curiosity or as an amusement. [Recent.]

*Slumming*, which began with the publication of "The Cry of Outcast London," has attained the proportions of a regular rage. *Philadelphia Times.*

But her story is decidedly pleasant and healthful, and it is a relief to find there is something besides *slumming* to be done by unselfish people. *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 81.

**slump**$^1$ (slump), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *slumpe*, stumble upon by chance, G. *schlumpen*, trail, draggle, = Dan. Sw. *slump*, chance, hap; cf. G. *schlump*, haste, hap; perhaps in part confused with forms cognate with *slip*$^1$ (AS. *slūpan*, etc.) or *plump*$^2$. Cf. *slump*$^2$.] **1.** To fall or sink suddenly when walking on a surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to support one; walk with sinking feet; sink, as in snow or mud. [Obsolete or local.]

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump.* *Barrow.*

Here [in the snow] is the dainty footprint of a cat; here a dog has looked in on you like an amateur watchman to see if all is right, *slumping* clumsily about in the mealy treachery. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 42.

**2.** Hence, to fail or fall through ignominiously: often with *through:* as, the plan *slumped through.* [Colloq.]

**slump**$^1$ (slump), *n.* [< *slump*$^1$, *v.* But the noun in sense 1 may be partly of independent origin; cf. *slum*$^1$.] **1.** A boggy place; soft, swampy ground; a marsh; a swamp. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**2.** The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump. [Scotch.]—**3.** The act of slumping through weak ice or any frozen surface, or into melting snow or slush.—**4.** Hence, an ignominious coming to naught; complete failure; also, a sudden fall, as of prices: as, a *slump* in stock from 150 to 90. [Colloq.]

What a *slump!*—what a *slump!* That blessed short-legged little seraph has spoilt the best sport that ever was. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

**slump**$^2$ (slump), *n.* [= Dan. *slump*, a lot, quantity, = Sw. *slump*, a lump, residue, = D. *slomp*, a heap, mass; prob. in part < *slump*$^1$, but perhaps influenced by *lump*$^1$.] A gross amount; a block; lump: as, to buy or take things in the *slump:* also used attributively: as, a *slump* sum. [Colloq.]

**slump**$^2$ (slump), *v. t.* [< *slump*$^2$, *n.*] To throw or bring into a mass; regard as a mass or as a whole; lump. [Colloq.]

The different groups . . : are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

*Slumping* the temptations which were easy to avoid with those which were comparatively irresistible.
*W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 20.

**slump-work** (slump'wėrk), *n.* Work in the slump or lump. [Rare.]

Creation was not a sort of *slump-work*, to be perfected by the operation of a law of development.
*Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 189.

**slumpy** (slum'pi), *a.* [< *slump*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Marshy; swampy; boggy; easily broken through. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**slung** (slung). Preterit and past participle of *sling*$^1$.

**slung-shot** (slung'shot), *n.* A weapon consisting of a metal ball or a stone slung to a short strap, chain, or braided leather handle, or in any similar way: it is used by roughs and criminals, and is a dangerous weapon.

**slunk**$^1$ (slungk). Preterit and past participle of *slink*$^1$.

**slunk**$^2$ (slungk), *n.* and *a.* A variant of *slink*$^2$.

**slunken** (slung'kn), *a.* [Cf. *slink*$^3$, *slank.*] Lean; shriveled. [Prov. Eng.]

**slup†** (slup), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *slip*$^1$ (AS. *slūpan*) or of *slop*$^1$.] To swallow hastily or carelessly.

Lewd precisians,
Who, scorning Church-rites, take the symbol up
As slovenly as careless courtiers *slup*
Their mutton gruel!
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 95.

**slur**$^1$ (slėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slurred*, ppr. *slurring*. [< ME. **slooren*, **sloren* (see the noun), appar. < MD. *slooren*, *sleuren*, drag, trail, do negligently or carelessly, = LG. *sluren*, hang loosely, be lazy, *slüren*, *slören*, trail, draggle, = Icel. *slōra*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slöra*, be careless or negligent, slur over, = Norw. *slöre*, be negligent, sully; perhaps a contracted form of the freq. verb, MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sludderen*, hang loosely, be lazy, = Icel. *slodhra*, drag or trail oneself along: see *slodder*, and cf. *slotter* and *slut*. Cf. also *slur*$^2$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smear; soil by smearing with something; sully; contaminate; pollute; tarnish: often with *over*.

Her cheekes not yet *slurd over* with the paint
Of borrowed crimsone.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

**2.** To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; depreciate; calumniate; traduce; asperse; speak slightingly of.

They impudently *slur* the gospel.
*Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 73. (*Latham.*)

Men *slur* him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminacy.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**3.** To pass lightly (over or through); treat lightly or slightingly; make little of: commonly with *over*.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 171.

He [David Deans] was by no means pleased with the quiet and indifferent manner in which King William's government *slurred over* the errors of the times.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

So they only *slurred* through their fagging just well enough to escape a licking, and not always that, and got the character of sulky, unwilling fags.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

**4†.** To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular way: an old gambling term; hence, to trick or cheat in general.

What was the Public Faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 192.

**5.** To do (anything) in a careless manner; render obscure or indistinct by running together, as words in speaking.—**6.** In *music*, to sing (two or more tones) to a single syllable, or perform in a legato manner. See *slur*$^1$, *n.*, 4.—**7.** In *printing*, to blur or double, as an impression from type; mackle.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To slide; be moved or dragged along in a shuffling, negligent way.

Her soft, heavy footsteps *slurred* on the stairway as though her strength were failing.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 250.

**2†.** To practise cheating by slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn; hence, to cheat in any way.

Thirdly, by *slurring* — that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning.
*Compleat Gamester* (1680), p. 11. (*Nares.*)

**3.** In *music*, to apply a slur to two or more notes.

**slur**$^1$ (slėr), *n.* [< *slur*$^1$, *v.* In the sense of 'spot, stain,' the noun may be a particular use of *slur*$^2$, *n.*] **1.** A mark or stain; a smear; hence, figuratively, a slight occasion of reproach.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs or without a *slur* to his reputation.
*South*, Sermons.

**2.** A disparaging or slighting remark; an insinuation; an innuendo: as, he could never speak of him without a *slur*.

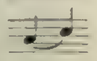
Mr. Cooling . . . tells me my Lord Generall is become mighty low in all people's opinion, and that he hath received several *slurs* from the King and Duke of York.
*Pepys*, Diary, III. 2.

**3†.** A trick; a cheat. See *slur*$^1$, *v. i.*, 2.

All the politics of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat,
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone,
But never lets a true one stir
Without some fing'ring trick or *slur.*
*S. Butler*, Remains, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

**4.** In *vocal music*, the combination of two or more tones of the music sung to a single syllable. The term originally signified simply a legato effect, and is still sometimes so used in connection with instrumental music.

5. In *musical notation*, a curved mark connecting two or more notes that are to be performed to a single syllable, or without break. A slur is distinguished from a tie in that it always connects notes on different degrees. It resembles the legato- and phrase-marks, but is properly confined to much fewer notes.



6†. A slide or glide.

*Mons.* Well, how goes the dancing forward? . . .
*Ger.* [As dancing-master.] One, two, three, and a *slur*.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

7. In *printing*, a blurred or doubled impression caused by a shake or uneven motion in the sheet.—8. In a knitting-machine, mechanism which travels on a bar called the slur-bar, and depresses the jack-sinkers in succession, sinking a loop of thread between every pair of needles. *E. H. Knight.*

**slur$^2$** (slėr), *n.* [< ME. *sloor*, *slore*, mud, clay (> *sloryd*, muddy); prob. connected with *slur$^1$*, *v.*, and ult. with *slodder*, *sludder*.] Mud; especially, thin, washy mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slur-bar** (slėr′bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a straight iron bar beneath all the jacks, forming a guide on which the slur travels.

**slur-bow** (slėr′bō), *n.* A kind of crossbow in use in the sixteenth century, asserted to be of that form in which a barrel was fixed to the stock for the better guiding of the missile.

**slurring** (slėr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slur$^1$*, *v.*] In *music*, the act, process, or result of applying or using a slur.

**slurry** (slėr′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slurried*, ppr. *slurrying.* [Cf. *slur$^1$*, *slur$^2$*.] To dirty; smear. [Prov. Eng.]

**slurry** (slėr′i), *n.*; pl. *slurries* (-iz). [< *slurry*, *v.*] 1. A semi-fluid mixture of various earths, clays, or pulverized minerals with water: a term used with a variety of meanings in the arts; specifically, a semi-fluid mixture of some refractory material, as ganister, with water: used for repairs about the bottom and twyer-holes of the Bessemer converter. A slurry of calcined magnesian limestone, mixed with more or less pitch, is sometimes run into molds, which material is then consolidated and the pitch removed by gradual heating to a high temperature—the object being to obtain a brick which can be heated and cooled repeatedly without crumbling.

2. A product of the silver-smelting process as carried on in England and Wales, consisting of a mixture of the sulphurets and arseniurets of copper, lead, and silver, and sometimes containing nickel, cobalt, and other metals.

**slush** (slush), *n.* [Also *slosh*, q. v.; appar. a var. of *sludge*, *slutch*, which are variants of *sleech*, *slitch*, confused prob. with *slud*. The forms *slush*, *slosh*, also touch *slash$^2$*: see *slosh*, *slash$^2$*.] 1. Sludge, or watery mire; soft mud.

We'll soak up all the *slush* and soil of life
With softened voices ere we come to you.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

2. Melting snow; snow and water mixed.

A great deal of snow fell during the day, forming *slush* upon the surface of the water.
*C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition in Polaris (1876), p. 118.

3. A mixture of grease and other materials used as a lubricator.—4. The refuse of the cook's galley on board ship, especially grease. What is not used, as for slushing the masts, etc., formerly became the cook's perquisite at the end of the voyage.

A hand at the gangway that has been softened by applications of solvent *slush* to the tint of a long envelope on "public service."
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 359.

5. A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent their rusting.

**slush** (slush), *v. t.* [< *slush*, *n.*] 1. To apply slush to; grease, lubricate, or polish with slush: as, to *slush* the masts.

The officer, seeing my lazy posture, ordered me to *slush* the mainmast. . . . So I took my bucket of grease and climbed up to the royal-masthead.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 9.

2. To wash roughly: as, to *slush* a floor with water. [Colloq.]—3. To cover with a mixture of white lead and lime, as the bright parts of machinery.—4. To fill, as the joints and spaces between the bricks or stones of a wall, with mortar or cement: usually with *up*: as, to *slush up* a wall.—5. To slop; spill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slush-barrel** (slush′bar″el), *n.* A barrel used to hold slush on board a vessel.

**slush-bucket** (slush′buk″et), *n.* A small bucket containing grease used on board ship for various purposes around the masts, rigging, etc.

**slush-fund** (slush′fund), *n.* A fund in a man-of-war made up from the proceeds of the sale of slush, customarily used for a variety of purposes; also, the funds or receipts from the sale of slush in a camp or garrison. It is sometimes a considerable sum, which may be expended at the discretion of the commanding officer or a board of officers, without accounting for it to any higher authority.

**slush-horn** (slush′hôrn), *n.* The horn of an ox or cow, filled with slush, used in the making and mending of rigging, etc.

**slush-pot** (slush′pot), *n.* A pot used to contain slush or grease.

**slushy** (slush′i), *a.* [< *slush* + *-y$^1$*. Cf. *sloshy*.] Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

I gain the cove with pushing prow
And quench its speed in the *slushy* sand.
*Browning*, Meeting at Night.

**slut** (slut), *n.* [< ME. *slutt*, *slutte*, < Sw. dial. *slåta*, an idle woman, slut (cf. *slåter*, an idler), = Dan. *slatte*, a slut; cf. Icel. *slöttr*, a heavy, log-like fellow, = Norw. *slott*, an idler; < Sw. dial. *slota* = Icel. *slota*, be lazy, = Norw. *sluta*, droop; cf. Dan. *slat*, *slatten*, *slattet*, loose, flabby, Norw. *sletta* (pret. *slatt*, pp. *slottet*), dangle, hang loose like clothes, drift, idle about, be lazy; akin to D. *slodde*, a slut, *slodder*, a careless man; cf. MD. *slodderen*, spatter (see *slodder*). Cf. Icel. *slōthi*, a sloven.] 1. A careless, lazy woman; a woman who is uncleanly as regards her person or her house; a slattern: often used as a name of contempt for a woman and (formerly) also for a man. See *sloven*.

Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 50.

2. A young woman; a jade; a wench: used lightly.

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut*, and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others.
*Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 21, 1664.

You see now and then some handsome young jades among them [Gipsies]: the *sluts* have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

3†. An awkward person, animal, or thing.

Crabbe is a *slutt* to kerve, and a wrawd wight;
Breke euery clawe a sondur.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

4. A female dog; a bitch.

"You see I gave my cousin this dog, Captain Woolcomb," says the gentleman, "and the little *slut* remembers me."
*Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

**slut†** (slut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slutted*, ppr. *slutting.* [< *slut*, *n.*] To befoul; render unclean.

Don Tobacco's damnable Infection
*Slutting* the Body.
*Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

**slutch** (sluch), *n.* [< ME. *sluche*, mud, mire: see *slitch*, *sleech*. Cf. *sludge*.] Mire; sludge; slush. [Prov. Eng.]

He [Ajax] launchet to londe, & his lyf hade,
Bare of his body, bret full of water.
In the Slober & the *sluche* slongyn to londe,
There he lay . . . the long night ouer.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12529.

**slutched†**, *a.* [ME.; < *slutch* + *-ed$^2$*.] Muddied.

Thenne he swepe to the sonde in *sluchched* clothes,
Hit may wel be that mester [need] were his mantyle to
wassche. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 341.

**slutchy** (sluch′i), *a.* [< *slutch* + *-y$^1$*.] Miry; slushy. [Prov. Eng.]

**sluth†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sleuth$^2$*.

**sluttery** (slut′ėr-i), *n.* [< *slut* + *-ery*.] The character and practices of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

He carried his glasse with him for his man to let him drink out of at the Duke of Albemarle's, where he intended to dine, though this he did to prevent *sluttery*.
*Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 7, 1665.

**sluttish** (slut′ish), *a.* [< ME. *sluttish*; < *slut* + *-ish$^1$*.] 1. Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; not neat or cleanly; dirty; devoid of tidiness or neatness.

Why is thy lord so *sluttish*, I thee preye,
And is of power better cloth to beye?
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 83.

The people living as wretchedly as in the most impoverish'd parts of France, which they much resemble, being idle and *sluttish*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1654.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a woman of loose behavior. [Rare.]

Excesse is *sluttish*; keepe the meane; for why?
Vertue's clean conclave is sobriety. *Herrick*, Excesse.

**sluttishly** (slut′ish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sluttysshly*; < *sluttish* + *-ly$^2$*.] In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

**sluttishness** (slut′ish-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sluttishnes*, *slwttisnes*; < *sluttish* + *-ness*.] The character or practices of a slut; lack of cleanliness as regards one's person or domestic surroundings; sluttery.

**slutty†** (slut′i), *a.* [< ME. *slutti*, *slutty*; < *slut* + *-y$^1$*.] Sluttish; dirty.

*Slutty.* Cenulentus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.

**sly** (slī), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slie*; < ME. *sly*, *slie*, *sligh*, *slegh*, *sleigh*, *sleih*, *sley*, *sleeȝ*, *sleȝ*, *scleȝ* (not found in AS.); < Icel. *slægr* (for **slægr*), sly, cunning, = Sw. *slög*, handy, dexterous; appar. related to Sw. *slug*, sly, = Dan. *slug*, *slu*, sly, = D. *sluw* = LG. *slou* (> G. *schlau*, dial. *schlauch*), sly; perhaps (like G. *verschlagen*, cunning, sly, Icel. *slægr*, kicking, as a horse) from the root of *slay$^1$*, AS. *sleán* (pret. *slōh*, pp. *slōgon*), strike: see *slay$^1$*, and cf. *slug$^1$*. But the relations of these forms, and the orig. sense, are uncertain. Hence *sleight$^2$*.] 1†. Cunning; skilful; shrewd.

Whom graver age
And long experience hath made wise and *sly*.
*Fairfax.*

2. Meanly artful; insidious; crafty.

*Slie* wyles and subtill craftinesse.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1045.

But in the glances of his eye
A penetrating, keen, and *sly*
Expression found its home.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv. 7.

3. Playfully artful; knowing; having an intentionally transparent artfulness.

Gay wit, and humor *sly*,
Danced laughing in his light-blue eye.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 5.

The captain (who heard all about it from his wife) was wondrous *sly*, I promise you, inquiring every time we met at table, as if in forgetfulness, whether she expected anybody to meet her at St. Louis.
*Dickens*, American Notes, xii.

4†. Artfully and delicately wrought; cunning; ingenious.

And theryn was a towre fulle *slyghe*,
That was bothe stronge and hyghe.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

5†. Thin; fine; slight; slender.

Two goodly Beacons, . . . set in silver sockets bright,
Cover'd with lids deviz'd of substance *sly*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 46.

6. Illicit: as, *sly* grog (liquor made in illicit stills). [Slang.]

A *sly* trade's always the best for paying, and for selling too. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 318.

**On the sly**, or sometimes **by the sly**, in a sly or secret manner; secretly. [Colloq.]

She'll never again think me anything but a paltry pretense—too nice to take heaven except upon flattering conditions, and yet selling myself for any devil's change *by the sly*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxviii.

**Sly goose.** See *goose*.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning$^1$*).—3. Roguish, playful, waggish.

**sly-boots** (slī′böts), *n.* [< *sly* + *boots*, frequent in similar compounds, as *clumsy-boots*, *lazy-boots*, etc.] A sly, cunning, or waggish person: also applied to animals. [Humorous.]

The frog called the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while. *Addison.*

**sly-bream** (slī′brēm), *n.* A fish of the genus *Epibulus.*

**slyly, slily** (slī′li), *adv.* [< ME. *slyly*, *sleighly*; < *sly* + *-ly$^2$*.] 1†. In an ingenious or cunning manner; skilfully.

Eek men broughte him out of his countree
Fro yeer to yeer ful pryvely his rente,
But honestly and *slyly* he it spente.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 586.

2. In an artful manner; with dexterous or ingenious secrecy; craftily.

But cast you *slily* in his way,
Before he be aware.
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Would you have run away so *slily*, lady,
And not have seen me?
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, ii. 5.

**slyne** (slīn), *n.* Same as *cleat$^3$*. [Eng.]

**slyness** (slī′nes), *n.* [Formerly also *sliness*; < *sly* + *-ness*.] The quality of being sly, or conduct that is sly, in any sense; craftiness; arch or artful wiliness; cunning, especially satirical or playful cunning; archness; the use of wiles or stratagems, or the quality inclining one to use them.

By an excellent faculty in mimicry . . . he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness* which diverts more than anything I could say if I were present.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

**slype** (slīp), *n.* [Prop. *slipe*; a var. of *slip$^1$*.] In some English cathedrals, a passage leading from the transept to the chapter-house or to the deanery.

**S. M.** An abbreviation of *short meter.*

**smack**$^1$ (smak), *v. i.* [Formerly and still dial. assibilated *smatch*, q. v.; (*a*) < ME. *smacken, smackien, smaken*, < AS. **smacian, smacigan* = OFries. *smakia* = MD. *smaecken*, D. *smaken* = MLG. *smaken, smacken* = OHG. *smakkēn, smachēn, smahhēn*, give forth taste, MHG. *smachen, smacken*, taste, try, smell, perceive, = Icel. *smakka* = Sw. *smaka* = Dan. *smage* (Scand. prob. < LG.), taste; (*b*) < ME. *smecchen* (pret. *smeihte, smachte, smauhte*, pp. *smaught, ismaht, ismeiht, ismecched*), have a savor, scent, taste, relish, imagine, understand, perceive, < AS. *smeccan, smæccan, smecgan*, taste, = OFries. *smekka, smetsa* = MLG. *smecken* = OHG. *smecchan*, MHG. *smecken*, G. *schmecken*, taste, try, smell, perceive; from the noun. The senses are more or less involved, but all rest on the sense 'taste.' The word is commonly but erroneously regarded as identical with *smack*$^2$, as if 'taste' proceeds from 'smacking the lips.'] 1. To have a taste; have a certain flavor; suggest a certain thing by its flavor.

[It] *smacketh* like pepper.
*Baret*, Alvearie, 1580. (*Latham.*)

2. Hence, figuratively, to have a certain character or property, especially in a slight degree; suggest a certain character or quality: commonly with *of.*

All sects, all ages *smack of* this vice.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 5.

Do not these verses *smack of* the rough magnanimity of the old English vein? *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Pears that *smack of* the sunny South.
*R. H. Stoddard*, Squire of Low Degree.

**smack**$^1$ (smak), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. assibilated *smatch*, q. v.; < ME. *smak* (also assibilated *smach*), < AS. *smæc* = MD. *smæck*, D. *smaak* = G. *geschmack* = Sw. *smak* = Dan. *smag*, taste: see *smack*$^1$, *v.* The AS. *swæc, swæcc*, savor, smell, is a different word.] 1. A taste or flavor; savor; especially, a slight flavor that suggests a certain thing; also, the sense of taste.

The streine of straunge deuise,
Which Epicures do now adayes inuent,
To yeld good *smacke* vnto their daintie tongues.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

Muske, though it be sweet in ye smel, is sowre in the *smacke.* *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 90.

Hence—2. A flavor or suggestion of a certain quality.

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 111.

Some *smack* of Robin Hood is in the man.
*Lowell*, Under the Willows.

3†. Scent; smell.

Kest vpon a clyffe ther costese lay to drye,
He [a raven, who just before is said to "croak for comfort" on finding carrion] hade the smelle of the *smach* & smoltes theder sone.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 461.

4. A small quantity; a taste; a smattering.

If it be one that hath a little *smack* of learning, he rejecteth as homely gear and common ware whatsoever is not stuffed full of old moth-eaten words and terms, that be worn out of use.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He 'says the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack.*
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 69.

=**Syn.** 1. *Flavor, Savor*, etc. (see *taste*), tang.—2. Touch, spice, dash, tinge.

**smack**$^2$ (smak), *v.* [< ME. **smacken*, < MD. *smacken*, D. *smakken*, smite, knock, cast, fling, throw, = MLG. *smacken* = LG. *smakken*, smack (the lips), = G. *schmatzen* (var. of **schmacken*; cf. E. *smatter*), smack, fell (a tree), = Sw. *smacka*, smack, Sw. dial. *smakka*, throw down noisily, *smäcka*, hit smartly, = Dan. *smække*, slam, bang; prob. orig. imitative, not connected with *smack*$^1$, taste, unless ultimately, in the same orig. imitative root. Hence ult. *smash.* Cf. *smatter.*] I. *trans.* 1. To smite or strike smartly and so as to produce a sharp sound; give a sharp blow to, especially with the inside of the hand or fingers; slap: as, to *smack* one's cheek.

They are conceited snips of men, . . . and you feel like *smacking* them, as you would a black fly or a mosquito.
*H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

A teacher who had *smacked* a boy's ear for impertinence.
*The Congregationalist*, June 11, 1885.

2. To cause (something) to emit a sharp sound by striking or slapping it with something else: as, he *smacked* the table with his fist.—3. To part smartly so as to make a sharp sound: used chiefly of the lips.

Not *smackynge* thy lyppes, as comonly do hogges.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

*Smacking* his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott.*

4. To kiss, especially in a coarse or noisy manner.

The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sharp sound by a smart parting of the lips, as after tasting something agreeable.

The King, when weary he would rest awhile,
Dreams of the Dainties he hath had yer-while,
*Smacks*, swallows, grindes both with his teeth and iaws.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Swedish horses are stopped by a whistle, and encouraged by a *smacking* of the lips.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travels, p. 22.

2. To kiss so as to make a smart, sharp sound with the lips; kiss noisily.—3. To come or go against anything with great force. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To smack at**, to smack the lips at as an expression of relish or enjoyment.

He that by crafty significations of ill-will doth prompt the slanderer to vent his poison— . . . he that pleasingly relisheth and *smacketh at* it, as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt. *Barrow*, i. 391. (*Davies.*)

She had praised detestable custard, and *smacked at* wretched wines. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

**smack**$^2$ (smak), *n.* [< ME. **smack* = D. *smak*, a loud noise, = G. *schmatz*, a smack, = Sw. dial. *smäkk*, a light, quick blow, = Dan. *smæk*, a smack, rap: see *smack*$^2$, *v.*] 1. A smart, sharp sound made by the lips, as in a hearty kiss, or as an expression of enjoyment after an agreeable taste; also, a similar sound made by the lash of a whip; a crack; a snap.

He . . . kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous *smack*
That at the parting all the church did echo.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 180.

2. A sharp, sudden blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap. *Johnson.*—3. A loud kiss; a buss.

She next instructs him in the kiss,
'Tis now a little one, like Miss,
And now a hearty *smack.*
*Cowper*, The Parrot (trans.).

The gentlemen gallantly attended their fair ones to their respective abodes, and took leave of them with a hearty *smack.* *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

**smack**$^2$ (smak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *smack*$^2$, *v.*] In a sudden and direct or aggressive manner, as with a smack or slap; sharply; plump; straight.

Give me a man who is always plumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth.
*Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.

**smack**$^3$ (smak), *n.* [< MD. *smacke*, D. *smak* = MLG. *smacke*, LG. *smak* (cf. Dan. *smakke* = Sw. *smack* = G. *schmacke* = F. *semaque* = Sp. *esmaque* = Pg. *sumaca*, all < D. or LG.), a smack; generally thought to stand for **snack* = AS. *snacc* = Icel. *snekkja* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a small sailing vessel, a smack; cf. Sw. *snäcka*, Dan. *snekke* = MLG. LG. *snigge* = OHG. *sneggo, snecco*, MHG. *snegge, snecke*, G. *schnecke*, a snail; from the root of E. *sneak, snake, snail*: see *sneak, snake, snag*$^3$, *snail.* For the interchange of *sm-* and *sn-*, cf. *smatter.*] 1. A sloop-rigged vessel formerly much used in the coasting and fishing trade.—2. A fishing-vessel provided with a well in which the fish are kept alive; a fishing-smack. Smacks are either sailing vessels or steamers. They are chiefly market-boats, and in the United States these are most numerous on the south coast of New England.

Previous to 1846, the Gloucester vessels engaged in the halibut fishery did not carry ice, and many of them were made into *smacks*, so-called, which was done by building a water-tight compartment amidships, and boring holes in the bottom to admit salt-water, and thus the fish were kept alive. *Fisherman's Memorial Book*, p. 70.

**smack-boat** (smak'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a well, often a clincher-built row-boat, ten or fifteen feet long, as that carried by New London smacks and other fishing-vessels. Also *smacks-boat.*

**smacked** (smakt), *a.* Crushed or ground. [Southern U. S.]

*Smacked* (ground—as *smacked* corn).
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46.

**smackee** (smak'ē), *n.* [< *smack* + dim. *-ee*$^2$.] A small fishing-smack. *E. Ingersoll.* [Key West, Florida.]

**smacker** (smak'ėr), *n.* [< *smack*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who smacks.—2. A smack or loud kiss.

**smackering**† (smak'ėr-ing), *n.* [Var.; cf. *smattering.*] A smattering.

Such as meditate by snatches, never chewing the cud and digesting their meat, they may happily get a *smackering*, for discourse and table-talk, but not enough to keep soul and life together, much less for strength and vigour.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 83.

**smack-fisherman** (smak'fish″ėr-man), *n.* A fisherman belonging to a smack; a smackman.

**smacking** (smak'ing), *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, smart; lively.

Then gives a *smacking* buss, and cries "No words!"
*Pope*, To Miss Blount, l. 26.

We had a *smacking* breeze for several hours, and went along at a great rate until night.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 276.

**smackman, smacksman** (smak'man, smaks'man), *n.*; pl. *smackmen, smacksmen* (-men). One who sails or works on a smack.

A fearful gale drowned no less than 360 *smacksmen.*
*The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 77.

**smack-smooth** (smak'smöᴛʜ), *adv.* Openly; without obstruction or impediment; also, smoothly level.

**smaik** (smāk), *n.* [Icel. *smeykr*, mean-spirited, timid; cf. *smeykinn*, insinuating, cringing, sleek.] A puny or silly fellow; a paltry rogue. [Scotch.]

**smale**$^1$ (smāl), *a.* A dialectal form of *small.* *Chaucer.*

**smale**$^2$ (smāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The form of a hare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Smalkaldic** (smal-kal'dik), *a.* [Also *Schmalkaldic* or *Smalcaldic*; < *Smalkald, Schmalkald*, or *Smalcald*, in G. *Schmalkalden*, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Schmalkalden, a town in Thuringia.—**Smalkaldic Articles.** Same as *Articles of Schmalkald* (which see, under *article*).—**Smalkaldic League**, a league entered into at Schmalkalden in 1531 by several Protestant princes and free cities for the common defense of their faith and political independence against the emperor Charles V.—**Smalkaldic war**, the unsuccessful war waged by the Smalkaldic League against Charles V. (1546–1547).

**small** (smâl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *smal*; also dial. *smale*; < ME. *small, smal, smel* (pl. *smale*), < AS. *smæl*, thin, small, = OS. *smal* = OFries. *smel* = D. *smal* = MLG. *smal* = OHG. MHG. *smal*, G. *schmal*, slender, = Dan. Sw. *smal*, narrow, thin (cf. Icel. obs. *smali*, n., small cattle, goats, etc., *smælingi*, a small man), = Goth. *smals*, small; related to Icel. *smār* = Dan. *smaa* = Sw. *små* = OHG. *smāhi*, MHG. *smāhe, smæhe*, small (cf. OHG. *smāhī*, smallness, G. *schmach*, disgrace, orig. smallness, *schmachten*, languish, dwindle); prob. related to L. *macer*, lean, thin (see *meager*), Gr. *μακρός*, long, *μικρός, σμικρός*, small (see *măcron, micron*); cf. OBulg. *malŭ*, small, Gr. *μῆλα* (for **σμῆλα* ?), small cattle, OIr. *mīl*, a beast.] I. *a.* 1. Slender; thin; narrow.

With middle *smal* & wel ymake.
*Specimens of E. E.* (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. iv. (A), l. 16.

2. Little in size; not great or large; of less than average or ordinary dimensions; diminutive.

This *small* inheritance my father left me
Contenteth me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 20.

Lord Barnard he had a little *small* sword,
That hung low down by his knee.
*Child Noryce* (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

3. Little or inferior in degree, quantity, amount, duration, number, value, etc.; short (in time or extent); narrow, etc.

Thus thei endured thre dayes, that neuer thei dide of haubrek ne helme from theire hedes till the nyght that thei ete soche vitaile as thei hadde, but it was full *small.*
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The army of the Syrians came with a *small* company of men. 2 Chron. xxiv. 24.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. Acts xix. 23.

I had but a *smal* desire to walke much abroad in the streets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 96.

The *small* time I staid in London, diuers Courtiers and others, my acquaintances, hath gone with mee to see her.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 32.

They went aboard the Rebecka, which, two days before, was frozen twenty miles up the river; but a *small* rain falling set her free. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 209.

Though we have not sent all we would (because our cash is *small*), yet it is y$^t$ we could.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 144.

A *small* mile below the bridge there is an oblong square hill, which seems to have been made by art.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 73.

The *small*, hard, wiry pulse. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 112.

A fud'dah is the *smallest* Egyptian coin.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 372.

4. Low, as applied to station, social position, etc.

Al were it so she were of *smal* degree,
Suffiseth hym hir yowthe and hir beautee.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 381.

The king made a feast unto all the people that were present in Shushan the palace, both unto great and *small.*
Esther i. 5.

**5.** Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; petty; trifling: as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.

> Ye forsaken the grete worthinesse of concience and of vertu, and ye seken yowre gerdouns of the *smale* wordes of straunge folkes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

> This was thought no *small* peece of cunning, being in deed a matter of some difficultie.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

**6.** Of little genius, ability, or force of character; petty; insignificant.

> Consorts with the *small* poets of the time.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

**7.** Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak: as, *small* beer.

> This liquor tasted like a *small* cider, and was not unpleasant. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

> They can't brew their malt liquor too *small*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

**8.** Thin: applied to tones or to the voice. (*a*) Fine; of a clear and high sound; treble.

> He syngeth in his voys gentil and *smel*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 174.

> He herde the notes *small*
> Of byrdes mery syngynge.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

> Thy *small* pipe
> Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 32.

(*b*) Gentle; soft; faint; not loud.

> After the fire a still *small* voice. 1 Ki. xix. 12.

**9.** Characterized by littleness of mind or character; evincing little worth; narrow-minded; sordid; selfish; ungenerous; mean; base; unworthy.

> Neither was it a *small* policy in Newport and the Marriners to report in England we had such plentie, and bring vs so many men without victuals, when they had so many private Factors in the Fort.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 199.

> Among the flippant and the frivolous, we also become *small* and empty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 258.

**10.** Having little property; carrying on a business on a small scale.

> Mr. Jones was not alone when he saw Ananias, but was accompanied by Mr. Miles Cottingham, a *small* farmer in the neighborhood.
> *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

**11.** Meager in quantity, as a body of water: an anglers' epithet: as, the water is too *small* to use the fly. [Scotland.]—**12.** Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering: same as *tight*.—**A small gross**, ten dozen, or 120.—**In a small way.** (*a*) With little capital or stock: as, to be in business *in a small way*. (*b*) Unostentatiously; without pretension.

> Mrs. Bates . . . was a very old lady, almost past every thing but tea and quadrille. She lived with her single daughter *in a very small way*, and was considered with all the regard and respect which a harmless old lady, under such untoward circumstances, can excite.
> *Jane Austen*, Emma, iii.

**Small ale**, ale weak in malt and probably without hops or other bitter ingredient: used because cheaper, and also for refreshment in hot weather or after excessive indulgence in strong liquors. Compare *small beer*.

> For God's sake, a pot of *small ale*; . . .
> And once again, a pot o' the *smallest ale*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 1 and 77.

**Small arms.** See *arm*$^{2}$.—**Small ashler.** See *ashler*, 3.—**Small beer, bower, brown, bugloss.** See the nouns.—**Small burdock.** Same as *lesser burdock*. See *burdock*.—**Small capitals**, capital letters of the short and small form (A, B, C, D, etc.) furnished with every font of roman text-type. The letter was first made in type by Aldus Manutius of Venice in 1501, and used by him as the regular capital for his new italic. Small capitals are indicated in manuscript by two parallel lines under the word intended to be printed in them. Abbreviated *S. C.*, or *sm. cap.*—**Small cardamom**, the common cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Also called *Malabar cardamom*. See *cardamom*. **Small casino, celandine, cranberry.** See the nouns. **Small chorus.** Same as *semichorus*.—**Small coal**, coal broken into very small pieces, either in mining or in the course of its loading and transportation to market; slack. *Small coal* is frequently abbreviated to *smalls*. **Small debts, small-debt court.** See *debt*.—**Small double-post**, a size of printing-paper, 19 × 29 inches. [Eng.]—**Small fruits, fry, generals, hand.** See *fruit*, *fry*$^{2}$, etc.—**Small intestine**, the intestine from the pylorus to the ileocæcal valve, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. See cut under *intestine*.—**Small magnolia.** See *Magnolia*, 1.—**Small matweed.** See *matweed*, 2 (*b*). **Small mean.** See *mean*$^{3}$, 3 (*c*).—**Small measure.** See *measure*.—**Small number**, in *printing*, same as *short number* (which see, under *short*).—**Small octave.** See *octave*, 2 (*e*). **Small orchestra, palmetto, pearl, peppermint, pond.** See the nouns.—**Small Penalties Act.** See *penalty*.—**Small potatoes, quarto, reed.** See *potato*, *quarto*, *reed*.—**Small reed-grass.** Same as *small reed*.—**Small spikenard, stores, sword.** See the nouns.—**Small stuff** (*naut.*), spun yarn, marline, and small ropes.—**Small talk**, trifling or unimportant conversation.

> Mr. Casaubon seemed even unconscious that trivialities existed, and never handed round that *small-talk* of heavy men which is as acceptable as stale bride-cake brought forth with an odor of the cupboard.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii.

**Small tithes.** See *altarage*, 2.—**Small wares.** See *ware*$^{2}$.—**The small hours.** See *hour*.—**To think small beer of.** See *beer*$^{1}$. =**Syn.** **1.** *Smaller, Fewer* (see *less*$^{1}$), tiny, puny, stunted, Lilliputian, minute.—**2.** Inconsiderable, unimportant, slender, scanty, moderate, paltry, slight, feeble.—**6.** Shallow. See *pettiness*.—**9.** Illiberal, stingy, scrimping.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A small thing or quantity; also, the small or slender part of a thing: as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specifically, the smallest part of the trunk of a whale; the tapering part toward, near, or at the base of the flukes.

> Now, certes, and ye lete me thus sterve,
> Yit have ye wonne theron but a *smal*.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint to his Lady, l. 113.

> *Long.* His leg is too big for Hector's.
> *Dum.* More calf, certain.
> *Boyet.* No; he is best indued in the *small*.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 645.

**2.** *pl.* Same as *small-clothes*.

> Tony Washington, the negro barber from the village, and assistant violinist, appeared in powdered hair, a faded crimson silk coat, ruffle cuffs, and white *smalls*.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

**3.** *pl.* The "little go," or previous examination: as, to be plucked for *smalls*. [British university slang.]

> "Greats," so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or "*Smalls*."
> *E. A. Freeman*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

**4.** *pl.* In *coal-mining*, same as *small coal* (see above).—**5.** *pl.* In *metal-mining*, ore mixed with gangue in particles of small size: a term used with various shades of meaning in certain districts of England.

> The ore . . . is tipped from trucks on to a grating of iron bars about 2¼ in. apart; the "mine *smalls*" pass through. *The Engineer*, LXX. 126.

**A small and early**, an informal evening entertainment. [Colloq.]

> For the clearing off of these worthies, Mrs. Podsnap added *a small and early* evening to the dinner.
> *Dickens*, Mutual Friend, xi.

**In small**†, in a form relatively small; in miniature.

> The Labours of Hercules in massy silver, and many incomparable pictures *in small*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

**Small of an anchor**, that part of the shank of an anchor immediately under the stock.—**Small of the back.** See *back*$^{1}$.

**small** (smâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *smalen*; < *small*, *a.*] To make little or less; lessen. *Imp. Dict.*

**small** (smâl), *adv.* [< ME. *smal*; < *small*, *a.*] **1**†. In a small quantity or degree; little.

> But, for that I was purveyed of a make,
> I wepte but *smal*, and that I undertake.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 592.

> If thou dost weep for grief of my sustaining,
> Know, gentle wench, it *small* avails my mood.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1273.

**2.** Low; in low tones; gently; timidly; also, in a shrill or high key.

> *Flute.* Let not me play a woman; I have a beard coming.
> *Quince.* You shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 49.

> The reposing toiler [on Sunday], thoughtfully smoking, talking *small*, as if in honour of the stillness, or hearkening to the wailing of the gulls.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

**To do small**, to have little success or poor luck.—**To sing small.** See *sing*.

**smallage** (smâ'lāj), *n.* [< ME. *smalege*, orig. **smal ache*, < *smal*, small, + *ache*, water-parsley, smallage, < L. *apium*, parsley: see *ache*$^{2}$.] The celery-plant, *Apium graveolens*, especially in its wild state. It is then a marsh-plant, with the leafstalks little developed and of a coarse and acrid quality.

**small-clothes** (smâl'klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches, as distinguished from pantaloons and trousers; especially, the close-fitting knee-breeches of the eighteenth century. Also *short clothes* and *smalls*.

> One . . . in full fashion drest, . . .
> His *small-clothes* sat so close and tight;
> His boots, like jet, were black and bright.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20.

> His well-brushed Sunday coat and *small-clothes*, his bright knee and shoe buckles, his long silk stockings, were all arranged with a trim neatness refreshing to behold. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 52.

**small-dot** (smâl'dot), *n.* In *lace-making*, a name given to point d'esprit, and to any very small pieces of solid work recurring at regular intervals on the réseau or background.

**smallfish** (smâl'fish), *n.* The candlefish or eulachon. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

**small-headed** (smâl'hed″ed), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small head; microcephalic or microcephalous.—**Small-headed fly-catcher**, a bird of the eastern United States, described as *Muscicapa minuta* by Wilson (1812), Nuttall (1832), and Audubon (1839), but never since identified. It is supposed to be a fly-catching warbler of the genus *Myiodioctes*.

**smallish** (smâ'lish), *a.* [< *small* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Somewhat small; rather small than large.

> Hise shuldris of a large brede,
> And *smalish* in the girdilstede.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 826.

**smallmouth** (smâl'mouth), *n.* The small-mouthed black-bass.

**small-mouthed** (smâl'moutht), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small mouth: as, the *small-mouthed* black-bass.

**smallness** (smâl'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *smalness*; < ME. *smalnes*; < *small* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being small, in any sense of that word. =**Syn.** *Pettiness*, etc. See *littleness*.

**small-pica** (smâl'pī'kạ̈), *n.* A size of printing-type, a little less than 7 lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes pica (larger) and long-primer (smaller). It is equal to 11 points in the new system. See *point*$^{1}$, 14 (*b*), and *pica*$^{4}$.

This is small-pica type.

**Double small-pica.** See *pica*$^{4}$.

**smallpox** (smâl'poks'), *n.* [Orig. *small pocks*, i. e. little pustules: see *small* and *pock*, *pox*.] An acute, highly contagious disease, fatal in between one third and one fourth of unvaccinated cases. It ordinarily presents the following features: (1) a period of incubation (three to eighteen days or more, usually twelve to fourteen days); (2) period of invasion (two to four days), with aching in back, limbs, epigastrium, and high fever (primary fever), usually ushered in by well-marked chill; (3) period of eruption (about five days), with cropping up of maculæ, quickly developing into papules and vesicles, more or less distinctly umbilicated, over the skin, and a corresponding eruption forming little erosions and ulcers in the mucous membranes of the mouth and elsewhere (a marked fall of temperature and pulse-rate at the beginning of this period, with a subsequent slow rise as the eruption extends); (4) period of suppuration (four to five days), the vesicles becoming pustules, with a marked rise of temperature and pulse-rate (secondary fever); (5) period of desiccation (six to ten days), the pustules breaking and forming dry scabs. The nature of the specific cause of the disease is as yet (1899) undetermined. It can remain potential in clothes or other contaminated articles for months or years. All ages are susceptible, but especially children, and the disease may occur in the fetus. Also called *variola*. See *vaccination*, *inoculation*.—**Confluent smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules unite with one another to form bullæ.—**Discrete smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules remain distinct.—**Hemorrhagic smallpox**, smallpox in which there are hemorrhages, as from the mouth, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels, and kidneys, as well as into the skin, forming vibices and petechiæ. Also called *scorbutic*, *bloody*, and *black smallpox* or *variola*.

**smally** (smâl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *smally*, *smalliche*; < *small* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] **1.** In a small manner, quantity, or degree; with minuteness; little. [Obsolete or rare.]

> We see then how weak such disputes are, and how *smally* they make to this purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

> *Ped.* A very smale sweete voice, Ile assure you.
> *Qua.* Tis *smally* sweete indeede.
> *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

**2**†. With small numbers.

> Kenulph & his paramoure, . . . *smally* accompanyed.
> *Fabyan*, Chron., clii.

**smalt** (smâlt), *n.* [< It. *smalto*, enamel, = Sp. Pg. *esmalte* = OF. *esmail*, F. *émail* (ML. *smaltum*), < G. *schmalte* = D. *smalt* = Sw. *smalt* = Dan. *smalte*, smalt, < OHG. *smalzjan*, *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen*, melt, cause to melt (cf. G. *schmalz*, grease, OIt. *smalzo*, butter), = E. *smelt*: see *smelt*$^{1}$, and cf. *amel*, *enamel*.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxid of cobalt. When reduced to an impalpable powder it is employed as a pigment in painting, and in printing upon earthenware, and to give a blue tint to writing-paper, linen, etc. Also called *enamel-blue*, *Eschel blue*, *royal blue*.

> I was informed that at Sneeberg they have a manufacture of the powder blue called *smalt*, made of cobalth.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

**Green smalt.** Same as *cobalt green* (which see, under *green*$^{1}$).

**smaltine** (smâl'tin), *n.* [< *smalt* + *-ine*$^{2}$.] An arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron. The allied arsenide of nickel, into which it passes, is called *chloanthite*. Smaltine occurs in isometric crystals, also massive, of a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *smaltite*, *gray cobalt*, *tin-white cobalt*, and by the Germans *speiskobalt*.

**smaltite** (smâl'tīt), *n.* [< *smalt* + *-ite*$^{2}$.] Same as *smaltine*.

**smaragd**† (smar'agd), *n.* [< ME. *smaragde*, < OF. *smaragde* = D. OHG. MHG. G. Dan. Sw. *smaragd*, < L. *smaragdus*, < Gr. *σμάραγδος*, a precious stone of light-green color: see *emerald*.] A precious or semi-precious stone of green color.

> Alle the thinges . . . that Indus giveth, . . . that medeleth the grene stones (*smaragde*) with the white (margarits). *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 10.

> Aristotle doth affirme, and so doth Albertus Magnus, that a *Smaragd* worne about the necke is good against the Falling-sicknes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

**smaragdine** (sma-rag′din), *a.* [< L. *smaragdinus*, < *smaragdus*, < Gr. *σμάραγδος*, smaragd: see *smaragd*.] Of a green color like that of smaragd—that is, of any brilliant green: an epithet used loosely and in different senses.

**smaragdite** (sma-rag′dīt), *n.* [< *smaragd* + *-ite*$^{2}$.] An emerald-green mineral, thin-foliated to fibrous in structure, belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group: it is found in certain rocks, as the euphotide of the Alps. It often resembles diallage (hence called *green diallage*), and may be in part derived from it by paramorphism.

**smaragdochalcite** (sma-rag-dọ̄-kal′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σμάραγδος*, smaragd, + *χαλκῖτις*, containing copper: see *chalcitis*.] Same as *dioptase*.

**smart**$^{1}$ (smärt), *v.* [< ME. *smerten*, *smeorten* (pret. *smeart*, also weak, *smerted*), < AS. **smeortan* (Somner) (pret. **smeart*) = MD. *smerten*, D. *smarten* = MLG. *smerten* = OHG. *smerzan* (pret. *smarz*), MHG. *smerzen*, G. *schmerzen* = Sw. *smärta* = Dan. *smerte*, smart; = L. *mordere* (√ *mord*, orig. **smord*?), bite, pain, sting, = Skt. √ *mard* (orig. **smard*), rub, grind, crush; cf. Russ. *smertŭ*, death, Gr. *σμερδνός*, terrible.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To feel a lively, pungent pain; also, to be the seat of a pungent local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application; be acutely painful: often used impersonally.

> I am so wounded, as ye may wel seen,
> That I am lost almost, it *smert* so sore.
> *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 152.

> I have some wounds upon me, and they *smart*.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 28.

**2.** To feel mental pain or suffering of any kind; suffer; be distressed; suffer evil consequences; bear a penalty.

> Christ and the apostles were in most misery in the land of Jewry, but yet the whole land *smarted* for it after. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 42.

> It was Carteret's misfortune to be raised to power when the public mind was still *smarting* from recent disappointments. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

**3.** To cause a smart or sharp pain; cause suffering or distress.

> This is, indeed, disheartening; it is his [the new member's] first lesson in committee government, and the master's rod *smarts*. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

**To smart for it**, to suffer as a consequence of some act or neglect.

> And verily, one man to live in pleasure and wealth, while all other weep and *smart for it*, that is the part, not of a king, but of a jailor. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

**II.** *trans.* To cause a smart or pain to or in; cause to smart.

> What calle ye goode? fayn wold I that I wiste:
> That plesith one, a-nothir *smertithe* soore.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 75.

> The manner of the Master was too pointed not to be felt, and when he had succeeded in *smarting* the good woman's sensibilities his object was attained. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

**smart**$^{1}$ (smärt), *n.* [< ME. *smert*, *smerte*, *smierte* = MD. *smerte*, D. *smart* = MLG. *smerte*, LG. *smart* = OHG. *smerzo*, *smerza*, MHG. *smerz*, G. *schmerz* = Sw. *smärta* = Dan. *smerte*, pain; from the verb. In def. 4 from the adj.] **1.** A sharp, quick, lively pain; especially, a pricking local pain, as the pain from the sting of nettles.

> As faintly reeling he confess'd the *smart*,
> Weak was his pace, but dauntless was his heart.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 944.

> Strong-matted, thorny branches, whose keen *smart*
> He heeds in no wise. *R. W. Gilder*, Love in Wonder.

**2.** Hence, mental pain or suffering of any kind; pungent grief; affliction.

> Your departeng is cause of all my *smerte*,
> Only for that I do this payne endure.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 170.

> This City did once feele the *smart* of that cruell Hunnical King Attila his force. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 149.

> But keep your fear still; for if all our Art
> Miscarry, thou art sure to share the *Smart*.
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 4.

**3.** Same as *smart-money*: as, to pay the *smart*.—**4.** A dandy; one who affects smartness in dress; also, one who affects briskness, vivacity, or cleverness. [Cant.]

> His clothes were as remarkably fine as his equipage could be; . . . all the *smarts*, all the silk waistcoats with silver and gold edgings, were eclipsed in a moment. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ii. 4.

**smart**$^{1}$ (smärt), *a.* [< ME. *smart*, *smarte*, *smerte*, *smearte*, *smærte*, smart; from the verb.] **1.** Causing a smart or sharp pain; especially, causing a pricking local pain; pungent; stinging.

> Lett mylde mekenes melt in thyn hart,
> That thou Rewe on my passyone,
> With my woundis depe and *smarte*,
> With crosse, naylys, spere & crowne.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.

> How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 50.

> Old Charis kept aloof, resolv'd to let
> The venturous Maid some *smart* experience reap
> Of her rash confidence.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 20.

**2.** Sharp; keen; poignant: applied to physical or mental pain or suffering.

> For certes I haue sorow ynow at hert,
> Neuer man had at the full so *smert*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3913.

**3.** Marked by or executed with force or vigor; vigorous; efficient; sharp; severe: as, a *smart* blow; a *smart* skirmish; a *smart* walk.

> For they will not long sustain a *smart* Onset.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

> It [a sheet of water] is remarkable for a long bridge built across it, certainly the longest I ever saw. It took me fifteen minutes and twenty seconds, *smart* walking, to go from end to end, and measured 1850 paces. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 75.

**4.** Brisk; lively; fresh: as, a *smart* breeze.

> Of the esy fyr and *smart* also.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 215.

**5.** Acute and pertinent; witty; especially, marked by a sharpness which is nearer to pertness or impertinence than to genuine wit; superficially witty: noting remarks, writings, etc.: as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

> Thomas of Wilton . . . wrote also a *smart* Book on this Subject . . . (Whether Friars in Health, and Begging, be in the state of perfection?) The Anti-Friarists maintaining that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man. *Fuller*, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 335.

> A voluble and *smart* fluence of tongue.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

> I acknowledge, indeed, that there may possibly be found in this treatise a few sayings, among so great a number of *smart* turns of wit and humour as I have produced, which have a proverbial air. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

**6.** Brisk; vivacious; lively; witty; especially, sharp and impertinent, or pert and forward, rather than genuinely witty: noting persons.

> Raillery is the finest part of conversation; but, as it is our usual custom to counterfeit and adulterate whatever is too dear for us, so we have done with this, and turned it all into what is generally called repartee or being *smart*. *Swift*, Conversation.

> The awfully *smart* boy is only *smart*—in the worst American sense of the word—as his own family make him so; and if he is a nuisance to all others, his own family only are to blame. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX., Literary Notes.

**7.** Dressed in an elaborately nice or showy manner; well-dressed; spruce.

> A *smart*, impudent-looking young dog, dressed like a sailor in a blue jacket and check shirt, marched up. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 202.

> I scarcely knew him again, he was so uncommonly *smart*. He had . . . on a shining hat, lilac-kid gloves, a neckerchief of a variety of colours, . . . and a thick gold ring on his little finger. *Dickens*, Bleak House, ix.

**8.** Elaborately nice; elegant; fine; showy: noting articles of dress.

> "Sirrah," says the youngster, "make me a *smart* wig, a *smart* one, ye dog." The fellow blest himself: he had heard of a smart nag, a smart man, etc., but a *smart* wig was Chinese to the tradesman. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 476.

> This stout lady in a quaint black dress, who looks young enough to wear much *smarter* raiment if she would. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiv.

**9.** Quick; active; intelligent; clever: as, a *smart* business man.

> My father was a little *smart* man, active to the last degree in all exercises. *Sterne*, Memoir.

> Bessie Lee must, I think, have been a girl of good natural capacity, for she was *smart* in all she did, and had a remarkable knack of narrative; so, at least, I judge from the impression made on me by her nursery tales. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

> She was held to be a *smart*, economical teacher, inasmuch as she was able to hold the winter term, and thrash the very biggest boys, and, while she did the duty of a man, received only the wages of a woman. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 117.

**10.** Keen, as in bargain-making; sharp, and often of questionable honesty; well able to take care of one's own interests. [U. S.]—**11.** Fashionable; stylish; brilliant. [Eng.]

> I always preferred the church, as I still do. But that was not *smart* enough for my family. They recommended the army. That was a great deal too *smart* for me. *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

> For a time the Clays were seen and heard of on the top wave of London's *smart* society. *The Century*, XL. 271.

**12**†. Careful; punctual; quick.

> When thi seruantes haue do ther werke,
> To pay ther hyre loke thou be *smerte*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S.), i. 50.

**13.** Considerable; large: as, a right *smart* distance. [Colloq., U. S.]—**14**†. Forcible; earnest.

> These few Words ["And why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"] contain in them a *smart* and serious Expostulation of our Blessed Saviour. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

**15**†. Having strong qualities; strong.

> Sirrah, I drank a cup of wine at your house yesterday,
> A good *smart* wine.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

**16.** In good health; well; not sick. [New Eng.]—**17.** Swift-sailing, as a vessel: in distinction from *able*, *stanch*, or *seaworthy*. [New Eng.]—**18.** Up to the mark; well turned out; creditable. [Colloq.]

> It was all the Colonel's fault He was a new man, and he ought never to have taken the Command. He said that the Regiment was not *smart* enough. *R. Kipling*, Rout of the White Hussars.

**Right smart**, much; many; a great deal: with *of*: as, to do *right smart of* work; keep *right smart of* servants or chickens. [U. S.]—**Smart as a steel trap**, very sharp and shrewd; extremely bright and clever. [Colloq., U. S.]

> She was a little thin woman, but tough as Inger rubber, and *smart as a steel trap*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 57.

**smart**$^{1}$ (smärt), *adv.* [< ME. *smerte*; < *smart*$^{1}$, *a.*] Smartly; vigorously; quickly; sharp. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

> If men smot it with a yerde *smerte*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 149.

> The swynehorde toke out a knyfe *smert*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

> After show'rs
> The stars shine *smarter*. *Dryden.*

**smart**$^{2}$† (smärt). A contracted form of *smarteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smart*$^{1}$.

**smarten** (smär′tn), *v.* [< *smart*$^{1}$ + *-en*$^{1}$.] **I.** *trans.* To make smart or spruce; render brisk, bright, or lively: often with *up*.

> Murdoch, having finished with his duties of the morning, had *smartened* himself *up*. *W. Black*, House-boat, vii.

**II.** *intrans.* To smart; be pained.

**smart-grass** (smärt′gràs), *n.* Same as *smartweed*.

> May-weed, *smart-grass*, and Indian tobacco, perennial monuments of desolation. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**smartly** (smärt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *smertely*, *smertliche*, *smeortli* (cf. D. *smartelijk* = G. *schmerzlich* = Dan. *smertelig*, painful); < *smart*$^{1}$ + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a smart manner, in any sense of the word *smart*.

**smart-money** (smärt′mun″i), *n.* **1.** Money paid to escape some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation; specifically, money paid by a recruit for the British army before being sworn in for release from his engagement.

> *Lord Trinket.* What is the meaning of that patch over your right eye?
> *O'Cutter.* Some advanced wages from my new post, my lord. This pressing is hot work, though it entitles us to *smart-money*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iii. 1.

**2.** In *law*, exemplary or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done. Such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant. See *damage*, 3.

> Nor did I hear further of his having paid any *smart-money* for breach of bargain. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

**3.** Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received on service.

**smartness** (smärt′nes), *n.* The character of being smart, in any sense.

**smart-ticket** (smärt′tik″et), *n.* A certificate granted to one who is entitled to smart-money on account of his being hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received on service. [Eng.]

**smartweed** (smärt′wēd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a weed of wet places in the Old World and the New. It is acrid to the taste, and inflames the skin when applied to tender parts. It has diuretic and, as claimed, some other medicinal properties. Old or provincial names are *arse-smart* and *culrage*. The name extends more or less to similar species. Also *smart-grass*.—**Water-smartweed**, the American *Polygonum acre*.

**smarty** (smär′ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smart*$^{1}$, *n.*] A would-be witty person; a smart. [Colloq.]

> "Did you make [catch] the train?" asked the anxious questioner. "No," said *smarty*, "it was made in the car-shop." *Boston Transcript*, March 6, 1880.

**smash** (smash), *v.* [Not in early use; prob. < Sw. dial. *smaska*, smack, kiss (cf. *smask*, a slight explosion, crack, report, *smiska*, slap), prob. a transposed form of **smaksa* = Dan. *smaske*, smack with the lips, LG. *smaksen*, smack with the lips, kiss, orig. prob. 'smack,' smite; with the verb-formative *s* (with transitive sense, as in *cleanse*, make clean), from the root of *smack*$^{2}$:

see *smack*$^2$, and cf. *smatter*. Cf MHG. *smatzen*, kiss, smack; MHG. *smackezen*, G. *schmatzen*, fell a tree, *schmatz*, a smack: see *smack*$^1$. The word *smash* has been more or less associated with the diff. word *mash*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break in pieces utterly and with violence; dash to pieces; shatter; crush.

> Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces.
> *Burke.*

> A pasteboard cuckoo, which . . . would send forth a sound, . . . my little brother *smashed* the next day, to see what made the noise.
> *Grace Greenwood*, Recoll. of Childhood, Torn Frock.

**2.** To render insolvent; bankrupt. [Slang.]—**3.** To dash violently; fling violently and noisily: as, he *smashed* it against the wall. [Vulgar.]—**4.** In *lawn-tennis*, to strike with much strength; bat very swiftly.

> He told them where to stand so as not to interfere with each other's play, when to *smash* a ball and when to lift it high in the air. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 921.

=**Syn.** 1. *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To act with a crushing force; produce a crushing or crashing.

> The 500 Express, of exactly ½-inch bore, is considered by most Indian sportsmen the most effective all-round weapon for that country; it has great *smashing* power, good penetration, and it is not too cumbrous to cover moving game. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 171.

**2.** To be broken or dashed to pieces suddenly and roughly; go to pieces by a violent blow or collision.—**3.** To be ruined; fail; become insolvent or bankrupt: generally with *up*. [Slang.]—**4.** To dash violently: as, the locomotives *smashed* into each other. [Colloq.]—**5.** To utter base coin. [Slang.]

**smash** (smash), *n.* [< *smash*, *v.*] **1.** A violent dashing or crushing to pieces: as, the lurch of the ship was attended with a great *smash* of glass and china.—**2.** Destruction; ruin in general; specifically, failure; bankruptcy: as, his business has gone to *smash*. [Colloq.]

> It ran thus:—"Your hellish machinery is shivered to *smash* on Stilbro' Moor, and your men are lying bound hand and foot in a ditch by the roadside."
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

> I have made an awful *smash* at the Literary Fund, and have tumbled into 'Evins knows where.
> *Thackeray*, Letters, 1847–55, p. 120.

**3.** A drink composed of spirit (generally brandy), cut ice, water, sugar, and sprigs of mint: it is like a julep, but served in smaller glasses.—**4.** A disastrous collision, especially on a railroad; a smash-up. [Colloq.]

**smasher** (smash'ėr), *n.* [< *smash* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which smashes or breaks.—**2.** A pitman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; anything that decides or settles a question; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** One who passes counterfeit money. [Slang.]—**5.** A counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

> Another time I found 16*s.* 6*d.*, and thought that was a haul; but every bit of it, every coin, shillings and sixpences and joeys, was bad – all *smashers*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

**6.** A small gooseberry pie. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

**smashing** (smash'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Crushing; also, slashing; dashing.

> Never was such a *smashing* article as he wrote.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

**2.** Wild; gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**smashing-machine** (smash'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A heavy and quick press used by bookbinders to flatten and make solid the springy folds of books before they are sewed.

**smashing-press** (smash'ing-pres), *n.* **1.** A smashing-machine.—**2.** An embossing-press.

**smash-up** (smash'up), *n.* A smash; a crash; especially, a serious accident on a railway, as when one train runs into another. [Colloq.]

> There was a final *smash-up* of his party as well as his own reputation.
> *St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

> In the *smash-up* he broke his left fore-arm and leg.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 440.

**smatch**$^1$ (smach), *v.* [< ME. *smachen*, *smecchen*, an assibilated form of *smack*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* To have a taste; smack.

**II.** *trans.* To have a taste of; smack of.

> Neuerthelesse ye haue yet two or three other figures that *smatch* a spice of the same false semblant, but in another sort and maner of phrase.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

**smatch**$^1$ (smach), *n.* [< *smatch*$^1$, *v.*] Taste; tincture; also, a smattering; a small part.

> Or vvhether some *smatch* of the fathers blood,
> Whose kinne vvere neuer kinde, nor neuer good,
> Mooued her thereto.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 189.

> Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
> Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in it.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 5. 46.

> 'Tis as good, and has all one *smatch* indeed.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, i. 1.

**smatch**$^2$ (smach), *n.* [Also *smitch;* origin obscure.] The wheatear, a bird. See the quotation under *arling*.

**smatter** (smat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *smatteren*, make a noise; prob. < Sw. *smattra* (MHG. *smeteren*), clatter, crackle; perhaps a var. of Sw. *snattra* = Dan. *snaddre*, chatter, jabber, = D. *snateren* = MHG. *snateren*, G. *schnattern*, cackle, chatter, prattle; a freq. form of an imitative root appearing in another form in Sw. *snacka*, chat, prate, = Dan. *snakke* = MD. *snacken*, D. LG. *snakken*, chat, prate, = G. *schnacken*, prate; cf. Sw. *snack*, chat, talk, = Dan. *snak* = G. *schnack*, chat, twaddle; D. *snaak*, a joker; G. *schnake*, a merry tale; and cf. Sw. *smacka*, smack (make a noise), croak, Dan. *smaske*, *snaske*, gnash or smack with the lips in eating: see *smack*$^2$, *smash*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To make a noise. *Songs and Carols* (ed. Wright), No. lxxii. (*Stratmann.*)—**2.** To talk superficially or ignorantly.

> For I abhore to *smatter*
> Of one so deuyllyshe a matter!
> *Skelton*, Why Come ye nat to Courte? l. 711.

**3.** To have a slight or superficial knowledge.

> I *smatter* of a thyng, I have lytell knowledge in it.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 722.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To talk ignorantly or superficially about; use in conversation or quote in a superficial manner.

> The barber *smatters* Latin, I remember.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

> For, though to *smatter* ends of Greek
> Or Latin be the rhetorique
> Of pedants counted, and vain-glorious,
> To *smatter* French is meritorious.
> *S. Butler*, Our Ridiculous Imit. of the French.

**2.** To get a superficial knowledge of.

> I have *smattered* law, *smattered* letters, *smattered* geography, *smattered* mathematics.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 7.

**3.** To taste slightly.

> Yet wol they kisse . . . and *smatre* hem.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**smatter** (smat'ėr), *n.* [< *smatter*, *v.*] Slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

> All other sciences . . . were in a manner extinguished during the course of this [Assyrian] empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Ancient and Modern Learning.

> That worthless *smatter* of the classics.
> *C. F. Adams, Jr.*, A College Fetich, p. 27.

**smatterer** (smat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who smatters, in any sense; one who has only slight or superficial knowledge.

> *Lord B.* What insolent, half-witted things these are!
> *Lord L.* So are all *smatterers*, insolent and impudent.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

> I am but a *smatterer*, I confess, a stranger; here and there I pull a flower. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

> Many a *smatterer* acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

**smattering** (smat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smatter*, *v.*] A slight or superficial knowledge: as, to have a *smattering* of Latin or Greek.

> He went to schoole, and learned by 12 yeares a competent *smattering* of Latin, and was entred into the Greek before 15. *Aubrey*, Lives (William Petty).

> As to myself, I am proud to own that, except some *smattering* in the French, I am what the pedants and scholars call a man wholly illiterate—that is to say, unlearned. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

**smatteringly** (smat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a smattering way; to an extent amounting to only a smatter.

> A language known but *smatteringly*
> In phrases here and there at random.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**S. M. D.** The abbreviation of *short meter double*. See *meter*$^2$, 3.

**smear** (smēr), *n.* [< ME. *smere*, *smer*, < AS. *smeru*, *smeoru*, fat, grease, = OS. *smer* = OFries. *smere* = MD. *smere*, D. *smeer* = MLG. *smer*, *smēr* = OHG. *smero*, MHG. *smer*, G. *schmeer*, *schmiere* = Icel. *smjör*, *smör*, fat, grease, = Sw. Dan. *smör*, butter; cf. Goth. *smairthr*, fatness, *smarna*, dung; OIr. *smir*, marrow; Lith. *smarsas*, fat, *smala*, tar; Gr. *μύρον*, unguent, *σμύρις*, emery for polishing. Cf. *smear*, *v.*, and cf. also *smalt*, *smelt*$^1$. The noun is in part (def. 2) from the verb.] **1.** Fat; grease; ointment. [Rare.]—**2.** A spot, blotch, or stain made by, or as if by, some unctuous substance rubbed upon a surface.

> Slow broke the moon,
> All damp and rolling vapour, with no sun,
> But in its place a moving *smear* of light.
> *Alex. Smith.*

**3.** In *sugar-manuf.*, the technical term for *fermentation*.—**4.** In *pottery*, a mixture of glazing materials in water, used for coating articles before they are placed in the saggars of the glazing-furnace.

**smear** (smēr), *v. t.* [< ME. *smeren*, *smerien*, *smirien*, *smurien*, < AS. *smerian*, *smyrian* = MD. D. *smeren* = MLG. *smeren*, LG. *smeren*, *smiren*, *smeiren*, *smeuren*, grease, = OHG. *smirwen*, MHG. *smirn*, *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, anoint, smear, = Icel. *smyrja* = Sw. *smörja* = Dan. *smöre*, anoint, smear; from the noun. Hence *smirch*.] **1.** To overspread with ointment; anoint.

> With olle of mylse *smerie* him, and his sunne quenche.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

**2.** To overspread thickly, irregularly, or in blotches with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; besmear; daub.

> *Smear*
> The sleepy grooms with blood.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 49.

**3.** To overspread too thickly, especially to the violation of good taste; paint, or otherwise adorn with something applied to a surface, in a way that is overdone or tawdry.

> The churches *smeared* as usual with gold and stucco and paint. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

**4.** To soil; contaminate; pollute.

> *Smeared* thus and mired with infamy.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 135.

**Smeared dagger**, an American noctuid moth, *Acronycta oblinita*. *C. V. Riley*, 3d Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 70. See cut under *dagger*, 4.=**Syn.** 2. To bedaub, begrime.—4. To tarnish, sully.

**smear-case** (smēr'kās), *n.* [< G. *schmier-käse*, whey, cheese, < *schmier*, grease, + *käse*, cheese: see *smear* and *cheese*.] Same as *cottage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*$^1$). [U. S.]

**smear-dab** (smēr'dab), *n.* The smooth dab, or lemon-dab, *Microstomus* or *Cynicoglossus microcephalus*, a pleuronectoid fish of British waters. Also called *miller's topknot* and *sand-fluke*.

**smear-gavel**†, *n.* A tax upon ointment.

> Euerych sellere fo [of] grece and of smere and of talwȝ shal, at the feste of Estre, to the kynge a peny, in the name of *smergauel*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

**smeariness** (smēr'i-nes), *n.* The character of being smeary or smeared.

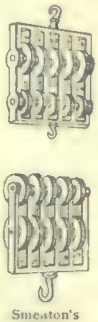
**smeary** (smēr'i), *a.* [< *smear* + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Tending to smear or soil; viscous; adhesive. [Rare.]

> The *smeary* wax the brightening blaze supplies,
> And wavy fires from pitchy planks arise.
> *Rowe*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

**2.** Showing smears; smeared: as, a *smeary* drawing.

**smeath** (smēth), *n.* [Also *smethe* (also, locally, in a corrupt form *smees*); prob. = MD. *smeente*, D. *smient*, a widgeon. The equiv. E. *smee* is prob. in part a reduction of *smeath:* see *smee*, *smew*.] **1.** The smew, *Mergellus albellus*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The pintail duck: same as *smee*, 4. [New Jersey.]

**Smeaton's blocks.** A system of pulleys in two blocks, so arranged that the parts of a continuous rope are approximately parallel. The order in which the rope passes round the pulleys consecutively is shown by the figures in the cut. Named after the engineer who invented it.



Smeaton's Blocks.

**smectite** (smek'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σμηκτίς* (also *σμηκτρίς*), a kind of fullers' earth (< *σμήχειν*, rub, wipe off or away, a collateral form of *σμᾶν*, wipe, rub, smear), + *-ite*$^2$.] A massive, clay-like mineral, of a white to green or gray color: it is so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, etc.

**smeddum** (smed'um), *n.* [Also *smitham*, *smithum* (lead ore beaten to powder), < AS. *smedema*, *smidema*, *smedma*, also *smedeme*, meal, fine flour.] **1.** The powder or finest part of ground malt; also, powder, of whatever kind.—**2.** Sagacity; quickness of apprehension; gumption; spirit; mettle.

> A kindly lass she is, I'm seer,
> Has fowth o' sense and *smeddum* in her.
> *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 156. (*Jamieson.*)

**3.** [In this sense often *smitham.*] Ore small enough to pass through the wire bottom of the sieve [north of England]; in *coal-mining*, fine slack [Midland coal-field, England]; also, a layer of clay or shale between two beds of coal (*Gresley*).

**smede**†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *smeddum.*] Flour; fine powder.

The *smedes* of barly.
*MS. Linc. Med.* f. 305, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

**smee** (smē), *n.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *smeath*: see *smeath.* Cf. *smew.*] **1.** The merganser, *Mergellus albellus*: same as *smew.*—**2.** The pochard, *Fuligula ferina.* [Norfolk, Eng.]—**3.** The widgeon or baldpate, *Mareca penelope.* [Norfolk, Eng.]—**4.** The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta.* Also *smethe. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

**Smee cell.** See *cell*, 8.

**smee-duck** (smē′duk), *n.* Same as *smee.*

**smeek**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smoke.*

**Smee's battery.** See *cell*, 8.

**smeeter**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *simitar.*

**smeeth**$^1$ (smēᴛʜ), *a.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *smooth.*

**smeeth**$^2$† (smēth), *v. t.* [Cf. *smother.*] To smoke; rub or blacken with soot. *Imp. Dict.*

**smegma** (smeg′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σμῆγμα, σμῆμα, an unguent, soap, < σμήχειν, rub, σμᾶν, rub, wipe, smear: see *smectite.*] Same as *sebaceous humor* (which see, under *sebaceous*).—**Prepuce smegma**, or **smegma præputii**, the whitish, cheesy substance which accumulates under the prepuce and around the base of the glans. It consists mainly of desquamated cells of the epidermis of the parts, impregnated with the odoriferous secretion of Tyson's glands. Sometimes called simply *smegma.*

**smegmatic** (smeg-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σμῆγμα(τ-), an unguent, soap: see *smegma.*] Of the nature of smegma or of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive. *Imp. Dict.*

**smelde**†. An obsolete preterit of *smell.*

**smelite** (smē′līt), *n.* [< Gr. σμήλη, soap (< σμᾶν, rub, wipe, smear), + *-ite*$^2$.] A kind of kaolin, or porcelain clay, found in connection with porphyry in Hungary. It is worked into ornaments in the lathe and polished. *Weale.*

**smell** (smel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smelled, smelt*, ppr. *smelling.* [< ME. *smellen, smyllen, smullen* (pret. *smelde, smilde, smulde*, also *smolte*, pp. *ismelled*) (not found in AS.), smell; cf. D. *smeulen* = LG. *smölen, smelen*, smolder; Dan. *smul*, dust, powder. Cf. *smolder, smother.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perceive through the nose, by means of the olfactory nerves; perceive the scent of; scent; nose.

Anon ther com so swete a smul as thei hit from heuene were,
That al hit *smulde* with gret Ioye that in the cuntre weren there.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

I *smell* sweet savours and I feel soft things.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 73.

Vespers are over, though not so long but that I can *smell* the heavy resinous incense as I pass the church.
*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

**2.** To perceive as if by smell; perceive in any way; especially, to detect by peculiar sagacity or a sort of instinct; smell out.

From that time forward I began to *smell* the word of God, and forsook the school-doctors and such fooleries.
*Latimer*, Sermons, p. 335.

Come, these are tricks; I *smell* 'em; I will go.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

I like this old Fellow, I *smell* more Money.
*Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

**3.** To inhale the smell or odor of; test by the sense of smell: oftener intransitive, with *of* or *at.*—**To smell a rat.** See *rat*$^1$.—**To smell out**, to find out by prying or by minute investigation.

What a man cannot *smell out* he may spy into.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 5. 22.

**To smell the footlights.** See *footlights.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To give out an odor; affect the olfactory sense: as, the rose *smells* sweet.

A swote smel ther com a-non out of, that *smelde* in-to al that lond.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; . . . all his senses have but human conditions.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 106.

And now look about you, and see how pleasantly that meadow looks; nay, and the earth *smells* as sweetly too.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 107.

**2.** Specifically, to give out an offensive odor: as, how the place *smells!*

*Ham.* Dost thou think Alexander looked o' this fashion i' the earth?
*Hor.* E'en so.
*Ham.* And *smelt* so? pah! [Puts down the skull.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 221.

**3.** To have an odor (of a specified kind); be scented with: with *of*: as, to *smell of* roses.

A dim shop, low in the roof and *smelling* strong *of* glue and footlights.
*R. L. Stevenson*, A Penny Plain, 2d. Coloured.

**4.** Figuratively, to appear to be of a certain nature or character, as indicated by the smell: generally followed by *like* or *of.*

"Thou *smells of* a coward," said Robin Hood,
"Thy words do not please me."
*Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 385).

What say you to young Master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he speaks holiday, he *smells* April and May.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 69.

These are circumstances which *smell* strongly *of* imposture and contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. 1.

**5.** To inhale a smell or odor as a gratification or as a test of kind or quality, etc.: colloquially with *of*, formerly sometimes with *to* or *unto.*

To pulle a rose of alle that route, . . .
And *smellen to* it where I wente.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1669.

*Smell to* this flower; here Nature has her excellence.
*Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, v. 3.

I'm not nice, nor care who plucks the Rose I *smell to*, provided it has not lost its Sweetness.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Platonick Lady, i.

A young girl's heart, which he held in his hand, and *smelled to*, like a rosebud.
*Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ix.

**6.** To snuff; try to smell something; figuratively, to try to smell out something: generally with *about*: as, to go *smelling about.*—**A smelling committee**, an investigating committee. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To smell of the footlights, of the lamp, of the roast**†, etc. See *footlights*, etc.

**smell** (smel), *n.* [< ME. *smel, smil, smul, smeal, smeol* (not found in AS.): see the verb.] **1.** The faculty of perceiving by the nose; sense-perception through the olfactory nerves; the olfactory faculty or function; the physiological process or function whereby certain odoriferous qualities of bodies, as scent or effluvium, are perceived and recognized through sensation; olfaction; scent: often with the definite article, as one of the special senses: as, *the smell* in dogs is keen. The essential organ of smell is located in a special part or lobe of the brain, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory lobe, whence are given off more or fewer olfactory nerves, which pass out of the cranial cavity into the nasal organ, or nose, in the mucous or Schneiderian membrane of the interior of which they ramify, so that air laden with odoriferous particles can affect the nerves when it is drawn into or through the nasal passages. In man the sense of smell is very feeble and imperfect in comparison with that of many animals, especially of the carnivores, which pursue their prey by scent, and ruminants, which escape their enemies by the same means. Smell in the lower animals seems to be the guiding sense in determining their choice of food.

Memory, imagination, old sentiments and associations, are more readily reached through the sense of *smell* than by almost any other channel. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

*Smell* is a sensation excited by the contact with the olfactory region of certain substances, usually in a gaseous condition and necessarily in a state of fine subdivision.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 165.

It will be observed that sound is more promptly reacted on than either sight or touch. Taste and *smell* are slower than either. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 96.

His [Thoreau's] *smell* was so dainty that he could perceive the fœtor of dwelling-houses as he passed them by at night. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thoreau, i.

**2.** That quality of anything which is or may be smelled; an odoriferous effluvium; an odor or scent, whether agreeable or offensive; a fragrance, perfume, or stench; aroma: as, the *smell* of thyme; the *smell* of bilge-water.

Theise men lyven be the *smelle* of wylde Apples.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 297.

Suettere *smul* ne myȝte be then the smoke smulde.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

And there came a *smell* off the shore like the *smell* of a garden. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 27.

Impatient of some crowded room's close *smell.*
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, iv.

**3.** A faint impression; a subtle suggestion; a hint; a trace: as, the poem has a *smell* of the woods.—**4.** An act of smelling: as, he took a *smell* at the bottle.=**Syn.** *Smell, Scent, Odor, Savor, Perfume, Fragrance, Aroma, Stench, Stink. Smell* and *scent* express the physical sense, the exercise of the sense, and the thing which appeals to the sense. The others have only the last of these three meanings. Of the nine words the first four may express that which is pleasant or unpleasant, the next three only that which is pleasant, the last two only that which is very unpleasant. *Smell* is the general word; the others are species under it. *Scent* is the smell that proceeds naturally from something that has life: as, the *scent* of game; the *scent* of the tea-rose. *Odor* is little more than a Latin substitute for *smell*: as, the *odor* of musk, of decaying vegetation; it may be a dainty word, as *smell* cannot be. *Savor* is a distinctive smell, suggesting taste or flavor, proceeding especially from some article of food: as, the *savor* of garlic. *Perfume* is generally a strong or rich but agreeable smell. *Fragrance* is best used to express fresh, delicate, and delicious odors, especially such as emanate from living things: as, the *fragrance* of the violet, of new-mown hay, of the breath of an infant. *Aroma* should be restricted to a somewhat spicy smell: as, the *aroma* of roasted coffee, or of the musk-rose. *Stench* and *stink* are historically the same word, in different degrees of strength, representing a strong, penetrating, and disgusting odor; *stink* is not for polite use.

**smellable** (smel′ạ̈-bl), *a.* [< *smell* + *-able.*] Capable of being smelled. [Rare.]

An apple is a complex of visible, tangible, *smellable*, tastable qualities. *Science*, VIII. 377.

**smeller** (smel′ėr), *n.* [< *smell* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which smells or perceives the smell of anything; also, one who tests anything by smelling.—**2.** One who or that which smells of anything, is scented, or has odor.

Such nasty *smellers*
That, if they'd been unfurnished of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stink,
It was so strong and sturdy.
*Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, v. 1.

**3.** The nose; in the plural, the nostrils. [Slang.]

For he on *smellers*, you must know,
Receiv'd a sad unlucky blow.
*Cotton*, Scarronides, p. 64. (*Davies.*)

**4.** Familiarly, a feeler; a tactile hair or process; especially, a rictal vibrissa, as one of a cat's whiskers.—**5.** A prying fellow; one who tries to smell out something; a sneaking spy. [Slang.]

**smell-feast** (smel′fēst), *n.* [< *smell, v.*, + obj., *feast.* In def. 2 < *smell, n.*, + *feast.*] **1.** One who finds and frequents good tables; an epicure. [Low.]

No more *smell-feast* Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, VI. i. 47.

**2.** A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors of the viands. *Imp. Dict.*

**smelling** (smel′ing), *n.* [< ME. *smellinge, smellynge*; verbal n. of *smell, v.*] The sense of smell; olfaction.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the *smelling?*
1 Cor. xii. 17.

**smelling-bottle** (smel′ing-bot″l), *n.* A small portable bottle or flask, usually of fanciful form or decorated, (*a*) for containing smelling-salts, or (*b*) for containing an agreeable perfume.

Handkerchiefs were pulled out, *smelling bottles* were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**smelling-salts** (smel′ing-sâlts), *n. pl.* A preparation of ammonium carbonate with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used as a stimulant and restorative in faintness and for the relief of headache.

At this point she was so entirely overcome that a squadron of cousins and aunts had to come to the rescue, with perfumes and *smelling-salts* and fans, before she was sufficiently restored. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 547.

**smell-less** (smel′les), *a.* [< *smell* + *-less.*] **1.** Having no sense of smell; not olfactive.—**2.** Having no smell or odor; scentless.

**smell-smock**† (smel′smok), *n.* [< *smell* + obj. *smock.*] **1.** One who runs after women; a licentious man. [Low.]

If thou dost not prove as arrant a *smell-smock* as any the town affords in a term-time, I'll lose my judgment.
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

**2.** The lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*; rarely, the wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa. Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**smell-trap** (smel′trap), *n.* A drain-trap (which see); a stink-trap.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms, and model *smell-traps.*" *Kingsley*, Yeast, vi.

**smelly** (smel′i), *a.* [< *smell* + *-y*$^1$.] Having an odor, especially an offensive one. [Colloq.]

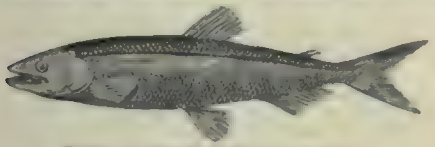
Nasty, dirty, frowzy, grubby, *smelly* old monks.
*Kingsley*, Water-Babies, p. 186.

**smelt**$^1$ (smelt), *v.* [Formerly also *smilt*; not found in ME.; < MD. *smelten, smilten*, D. *smelten* = MLG. *smelten*, LG. *smulten* = OHG. *smelzen, smelzan, smalzjan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen* = Icel. *smelta* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, fuse, smelt; causal of G. *schmelzen* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, melt, dissolve, become liquid; cf. MD. *smalt*, grease or melted butter, D. *smalt*, enamel, = OHG. MHG. *smalz*, G. *schmalz*, fat, grease, > It. *smalto*, enamel, dial. *smalzo*, butter, = F. *émail*, enamel: see *smalt, amel, enamel.* Connection with *melt* is doubtful.] **I.** *trans.* To fuse; melt; specifically, to treat (ore) in the large way, and chiefly in a furnace or by the aid of heat, for the purpose of separating the contained metal. Metallurgical operations carried on in the moist way, as the amalgamation of gold and silver ores in pans, treatment by lixiviation, etc., are not generally designated by the term *smelting.* Establishments where this is done are more commonly called mills or reduction-works, and those in which iron is smelted are usually designated as blast-furnaces or iron-furnaces. The various smelting operations differ greatly from each other, according to the nature of the combinations operated on. Simple ores, like galena, require only a very simple series of operations, which are essentially continuous in one and the same furnace; more complicated combinations, like the mixtures of various cupriferous ores smelted at Swansea by the English method, require several successive operations, entirely disconnected from each other, and performed in different furnaces. In the most general way, the essential order of succession of the various processes by which the sulphureted ores (and most ores are sulphurets) are treated is as follows: (1) calcination or roasting, to oxidize and get rid (as far as possible) of the sulphur; (2) reduction of the metal contained in the oxidized combinations obtained; (3) refining, or getting rid of the last traces of deleterious metals associated in the ores with the useful metal, to obtain which is the essential object of the operation.

**II.** *intrans.* To fuse; melt; dissolve.

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**smelt**² (smelt), *n.* [< ME. *smelt*, < AS. *smelt* = Norw. *smelta* = Dan. *smelt*, a smelt (applied to various small fishes); perhaps so called because it was 'smooth'; cf. AS. *smeolt*, *smylt*, serene, smooth (as the sea): see *smolt*².] 1. Any one of various small fishes. (*a*) A small fish of the family *Argentinidæ* and the genus *Osmerus*. The common European smelt is the sparling, *O. eperlanus*; it becomes about 10 to 12 inches long, and is of an olive-green above and a silvery white below, with a silver longitudinal lateral band. It exhales when fresh a peculiar scent suggesting the cucumber. This fish is prized as a delicacy. The corresponding American smelt is *O. mordax*, of the Atlantic coast from Virginia northward, anadromous to some extent, and otherwise very similar to the sparling. There are several true smelts of the Pacific coast of North America, as *O. thaleichthys*, the Californian smelt, and *O. dentex*, the Alaska smelt. Hence — (*b*) Any other species of the family *Argentinidæ* related to the smelt, such as the *Hypomesus pretiosus* or *olidus*, also called *surf smelt*, which is distinguished from the true smelts by having the dorsal mostly advanced beyond the ventrals and by the much smaller mouth and weak teeth. It inhabits the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, reaches a length of about 12 inches, and is highly esteemed as a food-fish. (*c*) In California, any species of the family *Atherinidæ*, resembling the true smelt in general appearance, but provided with an anterior spinous and a posterior branched dorsal fin, and having the ventrals not far behind the pectorals. The common Californian smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*, reaches a length of about 18 inches, and its flesh is fine, firm, and of excellent flavor, though a little dry. It is one of the most important food-fishes of California, never absent from the markets. Other species are *Atherinops affinis*, the little smelt, and *Leuresthes tenuis*. (*d*) A fresh-water cyprinoid, *Hybognathus regius*, which somewhat resembles the true smelt in form, translucency, and color; also, one of other cyprinoids, as the spawn-eater and the silversides. [Eastern U. S.] (*e*) A gadoid fish, *Microgadus proximus*, the tom-cod of the Pacific slope. [San Francisco.] (*f*) The smolt, a young salmon before its visit to the sea. [Eng.] (*g*) The lance or lant. See *sand-eel*, and cut under *Ammodytidæ*.


Eastern American Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

**2**†. A gull; a simpleton.

These direct men, they are no men of fashion;
Talk what you will, this is a very *smelt*.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

*Cup.* What 's he, Mercury?
*Mer.* A notable *smelt*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

**Mullet-smelt**, *Atherinopsis californiensis*. See def. 1 (*c*). — **New Zealand smelt.** See *Retropinna*.

**smelter** (smel'tėr), *n.* [< *smelt*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who is engaged in smelting, or who works in an establishment where ores are smelted.—2. In the Cordilleran region, smelting-works. [Recent.]

At Denver is made much of the machinery used at the various camps, and to its furnaces and *smelters* is shipped a large proportion of the precious ores.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 950.

**smeltery** (smel'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *smelteries* (-iz). [< *smelt*¹ + *-ery*.] An establishment or place for smelting ores.

The product of the *smeltery* in 1886 had a money value of $1,105,190.76. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 592.

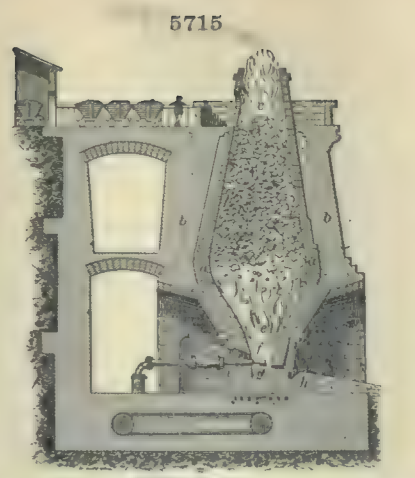
**smeltie** (smel'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smelt*².] A kind of codfish, the bib. [Scotch.]

**smelting-furnace** (smel'ting-fėr"nās), *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores. See *blast-furnace*, *reverberatory furnace* (under *reverberatory*, 2), and cut in next column.

**smelting-house** (smel'ting-hous), *n.* In *metal.*, a building erected over a smelting-furnace; smelting-works.

**smelting-works** (smel'ting-wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* A building or set of buildings in which the business of smelting ore is carried on. Compare *smelter*, 2.

**smerch**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.


Smelting-furnace.

*a*, fire-brick lining; *b*, masonry; *c*, opening in the side of the upper part of the furnace through which it is charged; *e*, boshes; *f*, throat; *g*, hearth or crucible; *h*, dam-stone; *i*, twyer. That part lying below the widest diameter, above the boshes, is called the *shaft*.

**smere**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smear*.

**smere-gavel**†, *n.* Same as *smear-gavel*.

**Smerinthus** (smē-rin'thus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμήρινθος*, *μήρινθος*, a cord, line.] 1. A genus of sphinx-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*, having the antennæ serrate. *S. ocellatus* is the eyed sphinx; *S. populi*, the poplar-sphinx; and *S. tiliæ*, the lime-sphinx or hawk-moth.—2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus: as, the lime-*smerinthus*, whose larva feeds on the lime-tree or linden.

**smerk**†. An old spelling of *smirk*¹, *smirk*².

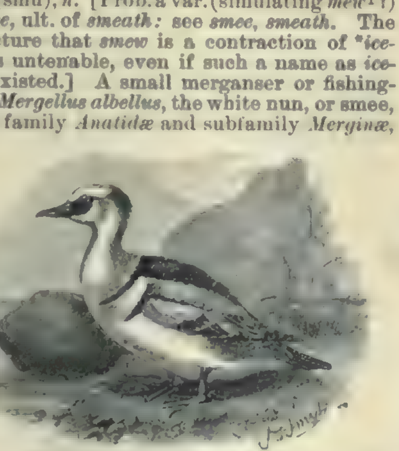
**smerky**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *smirky*.

**smert**†, *n.*, *v.*, and *a.* An old spelling of *smart*¹.

**smethe**¹†, *a.* A Middle English form of *smooth*.

**smethe**², *n.* 1. Same as *smew*.—2. Same as *smee*, 4.

**smew** (smū), *n.* [Prob. a var. (simulating *mew*¹?) of *smee*, ult. of *smeath*: see *smee*, *smeath*. The conjecture that *smew* is a contraction of **ice-mew* is untenable, even if such a name as *ice-mew* existed.] A small merganser or fishing-duck, *Mergellus albellus*, the white nun, or smee, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Merginæ*, inhabiting northerly parts of the eastern hemisphere. The male in adult plumage is a very beautiful bird, of a pure white, varied with black and gray, and tinged with green on the crested head; the length is about 17 inches. The female is smaller, with reddish-brown and gray plumage, and is called the *red-headed smew*. Also *smeath*. — **Hooded smew**, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, resembling and related to the above, but of another genus. See cut under *merganser*.


Smew (*Mergellus albellus*), adult male.

**smicker**† (smik'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *smiker*, < AS. **smicor*, **smicer*, *smicere*, *smicre* = OHG. *smehhar*, *smechar*, MHG. *smecker*, neat, elegant; perhaps related to MHG. *smicke*, *sminke*, G. *schminke*, paint, rouge; but the Sw. *smickra* = Dan. *smigre*, flatter, Sw. *smicker* = Dan. *smiger*, flattery, belong to a prob. different root, MHG. *smeicheln*, G. *schmeicheln*, flatter, freq. of MHG. *smeichen*, flatter, MLG. *smeken*, *smeiken* = D. *smeeken*, supplicate; OHG. *smeih*, *smeich*, MHG. *smeich*, flattery. Cf. *smug*.] 1. Elegant; fine; gay.

He fell off heffne dun . . .
And warrth till atell defell thær
Off shene and *smikerr* enngell.
*Ormulum*, l. 13679.

Herdgroom, what gars thy pipe to go so loud?
Why bin thy looks so *smicker* and so proud?
*Peele*, An Eclogue.

2. Amorous.

**smicker**† (smik'ėr), *v. i.* [< *smicker*, *a.*] To look amorously. *Kersey*.

**smickering**† (smik'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smicker*, *v.*] An amorous inclination.

We had a young Doctour, who rode by our coach, and seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton.
*Dryden*, Letters, p. 88 (To Mrs. Steward, Sept. 28, 1699).

**smicket** (smik'et), *n.* [< *smock* (with usual variation of the vowel) + *-et*.] A smock. [Prov. Eng.]

Wide antlers, which had whilom grac'd
A stag's bold brow, on pitchforks plac'd,
The roaring, dancing bumpkins show,
And the white *smickets* wave below.
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 5. (*Davies.*)

**smickly**† (smik'li), *adv.* [< **smick*, var. of *smug* (or apparent base of *smicker*), + *-ly*².] Neatly; trimly; amorously.

*Ra.* What 's hee that looks so *smickly*?
*Fol.* A Flounder in a frying-pan, still skipping; . . . hee 's an Italian dancer. *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii.

**Smicra** (smik'rä), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *σμικρός*, var. of *μικρός*, small: see *micron*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, having enlarged hind femora, armed with one or two large teeth followed by numerous smaller ones. Most of the American species which have been placed in this genus belong to the allied genus *Spilochalcis*.

**smiddum-tails** (smid'um-tālz), *n. pl.* [< *smiddum*, var. of *smeddum*, + *tail*¹ (pl. *tails*, ends, 'foots').] In *mining*, the sludge or slimy part deposited in washing ore. *Simmonds*.

**smiddy** (smid'i), *n.*; pl. *smiddies* (-iz). A dialectal variant of *smithy*.

**smidgen** (smij'en), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for orig. **smitching*, < *smitch* + *-ing*³.] A small piece; a small quantity.

*Smidgen*, "a small bit, a grain," as "a *smidgen* of meal," is common in East Tennessee.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 43.

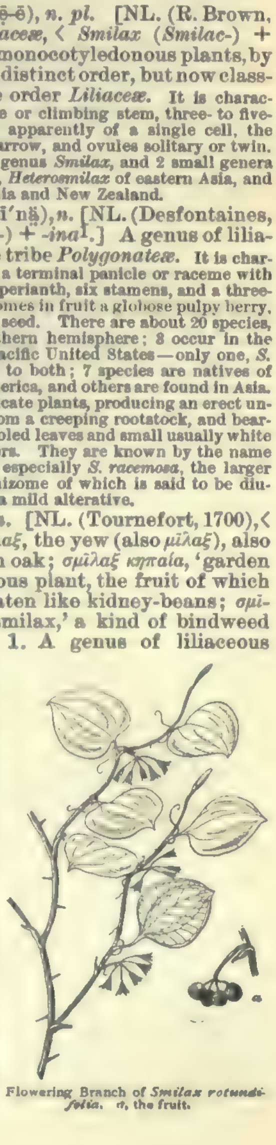
**smift** (smift), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bit of touchwood, touch-paper, greased candle-wick, or paper or cotton dipped in melted sulphur, used to ignite the train or squib in blasting. This old method of setting off a blast has been almost entirely done away with by the introduction of the safety-fuse. Also called *snuff*.

**smight**†, *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *smite*.

**Smilaceæ** (smī-lā'sę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), for **Smilacaceæ*, < *Smilax* (*Smilac-*) + *-aceæ*.] A group of monocotyledonous plants, by many regarded as a distinct order, but now classed as a tribe of the order *Liliaceæ*. It is characterized by a sarmentose or climbing stem, three- to five-nerved leaves, anthers apparently of a single cell, the inner cell being very narrow, and ovules solitary or twin. It includes the typical genus *Smilax*, and 2 small genera of about 5 species each, *Heterosmilax* of eastern Asia, and *Rhipogonum* of Australia and New Zealand.

**Smilacina** (smī-lą-sī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Desfontaines, 1807), < *Smilax* (*-ac-*) + *-ina*¹.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a terminal panicle or raceme with a spreading six-parted perianth, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose pulpy berry, often with but a single seed. There are about 20 species, all natives of the northern hemisphere; 8 occur in the eastern and 3 in the Pacific United States — only one, *S. stellata*, being common to both; 7 species are natives of Mexico and Central America, and others are found in Asia. They are somewhat delicate plants, producing an erect unbranched leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, and bearing alternate short-petioled leaves and small usually white or cream-colored flowers. They are known by the name of *false Solomon's-seal*, especially *S. racemosa*, the larger Eastern species, the rhizome of which is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and a mild alterative.

**Smilax** (smī'laks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *smilax*, < Gr. *σμῖλαξ*, the yew (also *μῖλαξ*), also a kind of evergreen oak; *σμῖλαξ κηπαία*, 'garden smilax,' a leguminous plant, the fruit of which was dressed and eaten like kidney-beans; *σμῖλαξ λεία*, 'smooth smilax,' a kind of bindweed or convolvulus.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Smilaceæ*. It is characterized by diœcious flowers in umbels, with a perianth of six distinct curving segments, the fertile containing several, sometimes six, thread-shaped staminodes, three broad recurved stigmas, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose berry usually containing but one or two seeds. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through most tropical and temperate regions; 11 occur in the northeastern United States. They are usually woody vines from a stout rootstock, bearing alternate two-ranked evergreen leaves with retic-


Flowering Branch of *Smilax rotundifolia*. *a*, the fruit.

ulated veins between the three or more prominent nerves. The petioles are persistent at the base, and are often furnished with two tendrils, by which some species climb to great heights, and others mat into densely tangled thickets. Various tropical American species yield sarsaparilla. (See *sarsaparilla* and *china-root.*) *S. aspera* of the south of Europe, called *rough bindweed* or *prickly ivy*, is the source of Italian sarsaparilla. Other species are used medicinally in India, Australia, Mauritius, and the Philippines. One of these, *S. glycyphylla*, an evergreen shrubby climber of Australia, is there known as *sweet tea*, from the use of its leaves. The rootstocks of many species are large and tuberiferous; those of *S. Pseudo-China* are used in the southern United States to fatten hogs, and as the source of a domestic beer; those of *S. China* yield a dye. The stems of some pliant species, as *S. Pseudo-China*, are used in basket-making, and the young shoots of a Persian species are there used as asparagus. *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. bona-nox* are known as *bullbrier*, and several others with prickly stems as *catbrier* and *greenbrier*. See also *carrion-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of the genus *Smilax*. (*b*) A delicate greenhouse vine from the Cape of Good Hope, best known as *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, now classed under *Asparagus*. Its apparent leaves (really expanded branches) are bright-green on both sides, with the aspect of those of *Smilax*, but finer. The plant grows to a length of several feet, festooning beautifully. It is much used in decoration, and forms the leading green constituent in bouquets. It is sometimes called *Boston smilax*.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

**smile** (smīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smiled*, ppr. *smiling*. [< ME. *smilen, smylen*, < Sw. *smila*, smile, smirk, simper, fawn, = Dan. *smile* = MHG. *smielen, smieren*, G. dial. *schmieren, schmielen*, smile; cf. L. *mirari* (for **smirari*?), wonder at (*mirus*, wonderful) (see *miracle, admire*); Gr. *μειδιᾶν* (for **σμειδιᾶν*?), smile, *μεῖδος*, a smile; Skt. √*smi*, smile. Cf. *smirk*. The MD. *smuylen, smollen* = MHG. *smollen*, G. dial. *schmollen*, smile, appar. belong to a diff. root.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To show a change of the features such as characterizes the beginning of a laugh; give such an expression to the face: generally as indicative of pleasure or of slight amusement, but sometimes of depreciation, contempt, pity, or hypocritical complaisance.

> Seldom he *smiles*; and *smiles* in such a sort
> As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
> That could be moved to *smile* at anything.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 205.

> All this while the guide, Mr. Great-heart, was very much pleased, and *smiled* upon his companions.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

> *Smile* na sae sweet, my bonnie babe, . . .
> And ye *smile* sae sweet, ye'll smile me dead.
> *Fine Flowers in the Valley* (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

> 'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
> Who prais'd my modesty, and *smiled*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 68.

> From yon blue heavens above us bent
> The gardener Adam and his wife
> *Smile* at the claims of long descent.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

**2.** To look gay or joyous, or have an appearance such as tends to excite joy; appear propitious or favorable: as, the *smiling* spring.

> Then, let me not let pass
> Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 480.

> The desert *smiled*,
> And Paradise was open'd in the wild.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 133.

> What I desire of you is, that you, who are courted by all, would *smile* upon me, who am shunned by all.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

**3.** To drink in company. [Slang, U. S.]

> There are many more fast boys about—some devoted to "the sex," some to horses, some to *smiling*, and some to "the tiger." *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 23, 1858. (*Bartlett.*)

**4.** To ferment, as beer, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To express by a smile: as, to *smile* a welcome; to *smile* content.—**2.** To change or affect (in a specified way) by smiling: with a modifying word or clause added.

> He does *smile* his face into more lines than is in the new map. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 84.

> What author shall we find . . .
> The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
> And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, i. 46.

**3†.** To smile at; receive with a smile. [Rare.]

> *Smile* you my speeches, as I were a fool?
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 88.

**smile** (smīl), *n.* [< ME. *smil* = Sw. *smil* = Dan. *smil* = MHG. *smiel*; from the verb.] **1.** An expression of the face like that with which a laugh begins, indicating naturally pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, amusement, or kindliness, but also sometimes amused or supercilious contempt, pity, disdain, hypocritical complaisance, or the like. Compare *smirk, simper*, and *grin*.

> Loose now and then
> A scatter'd *smile*, and that I'll live upon.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 103.

> The treach'rous *smile*, a mask for secret hate.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 42.

> Though little Conlon instructed me in a *smile*, it was a cursed forced one, that looked like the grin of a person in extreme agony.
> *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

> A *smile* . . . may be said to be the first stage in the development of a laugh.
> *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 210.

> Silent *smiles* of slow disparagement.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**2.** Gay or joyous appearance; an appearance that would naturally be productive of joy: as, the *smiles* of spring.

> Life of the earth, ornament of the heauens, beautie and *smile* of the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 9.

> Every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing *smile*.
> *Emerson*, Nature.

**3.** Favor; countenance; propitiousness: as, the *smiles* of Providence.—**4.** A drink, as of spirit, taken in company and when one person treats another; also, the giving of the treat: as, it is my *smile*. See *smile, v. i.*, 3. [Slang, U. S.]—**Sardonic smile.** Same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

**smileful** (smīl'ful), *a.* [< *smile* + *-ful.*] Full of smiles; smiling. [Rare.]

**smileless** (smīl'les), *a.* [< *smile* + *-less.*] Not having a smile; cheerless.

> Preparing themselves for that *smileless* eternity to which they look forward. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

**smiler** (smī'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *smiler, smyler, smilere* (= Sw. *smiler, smilare*); < *smile, v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who smiles; one who looks smilingly, as from pleasure, derision, or real or affected complaisance.

> The *smyler*, with the knyf under his cloke.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1141.

> Men would smile . . . and say, "A poor Jew!" and the chief *smilers* would be of my own people.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xl.

**smilet** (smī'let), *n.* [< *smile* + *-et.*] A little smile; a half-smile; a look of pleasure. [Rare.]

> Those happy *smilets*
> That play'd on her ripe lip.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 21.

**smilingly** (smī'ling-li), *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

> Comparing him to that unhappy guest
> Whose deed hath made herself herself detest;
> At last she *smilingly* with this gives o'er.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1567.

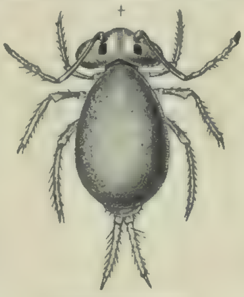
**smiling-muscle** (smī'ling-mus″l), *n.* Same as *laughing-muscle*. See *risorius*.

**smilingness** (smī'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being smiling.

> The very knowledge that he lived in vain,
> That all was over on this side the tomb,
> Had made Despair a *smilingness* assume.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 16.

**smilt†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *smelt*$^1$.

**Sminthuridæ** (smin-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lubbock, 1873, as *Smynthuridæ*), < *Sminthurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Sminthurus*, having a globular body, four-jointed antennæ with a long terminal joint, saltatory appendage composed of a basal part and two arms, and tracheæ well developed. They are found commonly among grass and fungi; many species have been described. Also *Smynthuridæ* and *Sminthurides*.


*Sminthurus roseus.*
(Cross shows natural size.)

**Sminthurus** (smin-thū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμίνθος*, mouse, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Sminthuridæ*. About 20 species are recognized by Lubbock. Also *Smynthurus*.

**sminuendo** (smē-nọ̈-en'dọ̄). [It., ppr. of *sminuire*, diminish, < L. *ex*, out, + *minuere*, diminish: see *minuend*.] In *music*, same as *diminuendo*.

**smirch** (smėrch), *v. t.* [Formerly also *smurch, smerch*; assibilated form of **smerk* (with formative *-k*, as in *smirk*), < ME. *smeren, smurien*, smear: see *smear*. Cf. *besmirch*.] **1.** To stain; smear; soil; smutch; besmirch.

> I'll . . . with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 114.

> Hercules' . . . dog had seized on one [of these shell-fish] thrown up by the sea, and *smerched* his lips with the tincture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 168.

**2.** Figuratively, to degrade; reduce in honor, dignity, fame, repute, or the like: as, to *smirch* one's own or another's reputation.

**smirch** (smėrch), *n.* [< *smirch, v.*] A soiling mark or smear; a darkening stain; a smutch.

> My love must come on silken wings, . . .
> Not foul with kitchen *smirch*,
> With tallow dip for torch.
> *Whittier*, Maids of Attitash.

**smirk$^1$** (smėrk), *v. i.* [Formerly also *smerk*; < ME. *smirken*, < AS. *smercian*, smirk; with formative *-c* (*-k*), from the simple form seen in MHG. *smieren*, same as *smielen*, smile: see *smile*.] To smile affectedly or wantonly; look affectedly soft or kind.

> The hostess, smiling and *smirking* as each new guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to a host of young dandies. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

> The trivial and *smirking* artificialities of social intercourse. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 960.

=**Syn.** *Simper, Smirk.* See *simper*$^2$.

**smirk$^1$** (smėrk), *n.* [< *smirk*$^1$, *v.*] An affected smile; a soft look.

> A constant *smirk* upon the face. *Chesterfield.*

**smirk$^2$** (smėrk), *a.* [Also *smerk*; prob. a var. (simulating *smirk*$^1$?) of *smert*, older form of *smart*: see *smart*.] Smart; spruce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Seest howe brag yond Bullocke beares,
> So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

**smirkling†** (smėrk'ling), *a.* [< *smirk*$^1$.] Smirking.

> He gave a *smirkling* smile.
> *Lord Derwentwater* (Child's Ballads, VII. 165).

**smirkly†** (smėrk'li), *adv.* [< *smirk*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] With a smirk. [Rare.]

> Venus was glad to hear
> Such proffer made, which she well shewed with smiling chear, . . .
> And *smirkly* thus gan say. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

**smirky** (smėr'ki), *a.* [Also *smerky*; < *smirk*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Same as *smirk*$^2$. [Provincial.]

> I overtook a swarthy, bright-eyed, *smerky* little fellow, riding a small pony, and bearing on his shoulder a long, heavy rifle. *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 197.

**smit$^1$** (smit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smitted*, ppr. *smitting*. [< ME. *smitten*, < AS. *smittian*, spot, = MD. D. *smetten* = MLG. *smitten* = OHG. *smizjan, smizzan*, MHG. *smitzen*, infect, contaminate, = Sw. *smitta* = Dan. *smitte*, infect (cf. Sw. *smitta*, Dan. *smitte*, contagion); intensive of AS. *smītan*, smite, = OHG. *smīzan*, MHG. *smīzen*, strike, stroke, smear; cf. AS. *besmītan*, besmear, defile, = Goth. *bi-smeitan*, smear: see *smite*. Hence freq. *smittle*.] **1.** To infect. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To mar; destroy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**smit$^1$** (smit), *n.* [Also *smitt*; < ME. **smitte*, < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a spot, = OHG. MHG. *smiz*, a spot, etc.: see *smit*$^1$, *v.*, and cf. *smut, smutch, smudge*$^1$.] **1.** A spot; a stain.—**2.** The finest of clayey ore, made up into balls used for marking sheep.—**3.** Infection. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He provocith al to the *smit* of falling.
> *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 70. (*Halliwell.*)

**4†.** The smut in corn.

> The *smit*, blasting, or burned blacknes of the eares of corne. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares.*)

**smit$^2$†** (smit), *n.* [< ME. *smytt, smite, smete* (with short vowel) (= MD. *smete*), a blow; < *smite, v.* Cf. *smite, n.*; and cf. also *bit, n.*, and *bite, n.*, < *bite, v.*] **1.** A blow; a cut.

> Tryamowre on the hedd he hytt,
> He had gevyn hym an evylle *smytt*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** A clashing noise.

> She heard a *smit* o' bridle reins,
> She wish'd might be for good.
> *Lord William* (Child's Ballads, III. 18).

**smit$^3$†**, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *smite*.

**smit$^4$** (smit). A past participle of *smite*.

**smit$^5$** (smit), *v.* A contracted form of *smiteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smite*.

**smitch$^1$** (smich), *n.* [Appar. an extension of *smit*$^1$, a spot, *smite*, a bit. Cf. also *smutch*, and see *smidgen*.] **1.** Dust; smoke; dirt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A particle; a bit: as, I had not a *smitch* of silk left. [Colloq.]

**smitch**$^2$ (smich), *n.* Same as *smatch*$^2$.

**smitchel** (smich'el), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *smitch*$^1$.] Same as *smitch*$^1$, 2.

A bowl of stewed oysters.
4 slices of buttered toast.
A bowl of tea.
And there wasn't a *smitchel* left.
*S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 331.

**smite** (smīt), *v.*; pret. *smote*, pp. *smitten*, *smit*, ppr. *smiting*. [< ME. *smiten*, *smyten* (pret. *smot*, *smat*, also *smette*, *smatte*, pp. *smiten*, *smyten*, *smeten*), < AS. *smītan* (pret. *smāt*, pp. *smiten*) = OFries. *smita* = D. *smijten* = MLG. *smīten*, LG. *smiten* = OHG. *smīzan*, throw, stroke, smear, MHG. *smīzen*, G. *schmeissen*, smite, fling, cast, = OSw. *smita* = Dan. *smide*, fling, = Goth. **smeitan* (in comp.); orig. 'smear' or 'rub over,' as in AS. *besmītan* = Goth. *bi-smeitan* (also *ga-smeitan*), smear; cf. Icel. *smita*, steam from being fat; Sw. *smeta*, smear, *smet*, grease; Skt. *medas*, fat, < √ *med* or *mid*, be fat. Hence *smit*$^2$. Cf. *smear*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; give a hard blow, as with the hand or something held in the hand, or, archaically, with something thrown; hit heavily.

Ich haue yseyne it ofte,
There *smit* no thinge so smerte, ne smelleth so soure,
As Shame, there he sheweth him for euery man hym shonyeth!
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 426.

She . . . *smot* togyder her hondes two.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 338.

Merlin . . . drough that wey that he were not knowen with a grete staffe in his nekke *smytinge* grete strokes from oke to oke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

In the castel was a belle,
As hit had *smiten* houres twelve.
*Chaucer*, Minor Poems (ed. Skeat), iii. 1323.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. Mat. v. 39.

The storm-wind *smites* the wall of the mountain cliff.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 6.

Love took up the harp of Life, and *smote* on all the chords with might;
*Smote* the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**2.** To destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; slay; kill. [Archaic.]

And the men of Ai *smote* of them about thirty and six men. Josh. vii. 5.

The Lord shall *smite* the proud, and lay
His hand upon the strong.
*Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

**3.** To visit disastrously; seize suddenly or severely; attack in a way that threatens or destroys life or vigor: as, a person or a city *smitten* with pestilence.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*. Ex. ix. 31.

If we look not wisely on the Sun it self, it *smites* us into darknes. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

*Smit* by nameless horror and affright,
He fled away into the moonless night.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 370.

**4.** To afflict; chasten; punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Abp. Wake.*

**5.** To strike or affect with emotion or passion, especially love; catch the affection or fancy of.

'Twas I that cast a dark face over heaven,
And *smote* ye all with terror.
*Fletcher (and another ?)*, Prophetess, iii. 1.

He was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 164.

In the fortieth year of her age, she was again *smitten*.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 229.

In handling the coin he is *smit* with the fascination of its yellow radiance. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 250.

**6.** To trouble, as by reproaches; distress.

Her heart *smote* her sore. Why couldn't she love him?
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xxvii.

**7**†. To cast; bend.

With that he *smot* his hed adoun anon,
And gan to motre, I not what trewely.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 540.

**8.** To come upon; affect suddenly as if with a blow; strike.

Above, the sky is literally purple with heat; and the pitiless light *smites* the gazer's weary eye as it comes back from the white shore.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

A sudden thought *smote* her.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 104.

**To smite off**, to cut off with a strong swift blow.

He that leet *smyte of* seynt James hed was Heroude Agrippa. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 90.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To strike; collide; knock.

Ye shull *smyte* vpon hem of that other partye with-oute rennynge of youre bateile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 624.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together.
Nahum ii. 10.

**2.** To produce an effect as by a stroke; come, enter, or penetrate with quickness and force.

Arthur, looking downward as he past,
Felt the light of her eyes into his life
*Smite* on the sudden.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

Iron clang and hammer's ringing
*Smote* upon his ear. *Whittier*, The Fountain.

That loving tender voice
. . . *smote* on his heart.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 168.

**smite** (smīt), *n.* [< *smite*, *v.* Cf. *smit*$^2$.] **1.** A blow. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A small portion. [Prov. Eng.]

**smiter** (smī'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *smitare* = D. *smijter*; as *smite* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smiters*. Isa. l. 6.

**2**†. A sword; simitar. [In this use also *smeeter*, and really an accommodated form of *simitar*.]

Put thy *smiter* up, and hear;
I dare not tell the truth to a drawn sword.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

**smith** (smith), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smith*; < ME. *smyth*, < AS. *smith* = OFries. *smeth*, *smid*, = MD. D. *smid* = MLG. *smit*, *smet*, LG. *smid* = OHG. *smid*, MHG. *smit*, G. *schmied* = Icel. *smidhr* = Sw. Dan. *smed* = Goth. **smiths* (found only in comp. in weak form **smitha*, namely *aiza-smitha*, 'ore-smith'): (*a*) Prop. a 'worker in metal or wood'; with formative *-th* (cf. OHG. *smeidar*, an artisan, artist, with formative *-dar* = E. *-ther*), < √ *smi*, work in metal, forge, prob. seen also in Gr. *σμίλη*, a knife for cutting and carving, *σμιλεύειν*, cut or carve freely, *σμινύη*, a two-pronged hoe or mattock, and the source of the words mentioned under *smicker* (AS. *smicere*, etc., neat, elegant), as well as of those connected with *smooth*: see *smooth*. (*b*) The word was formerly derived, as 'he that smiteth' (sc. with the hammer), from *smite*, *v.*; but this is etymologically untenable. (*c*) It has also been explained as 'the smoother' (sc. of metals, etc.); but the connection with *smooth* is remote (see above). The word occurs in many specific compounds, as *blacksmith*, *whitesmith*, *coppersmith*, *goldsmith*, etc. Hence the surname *Smith*, also spelled archaically *Smyth*, *Smythe*, and even *Smijth* (where *ij* represents the old dotted *y*); with *Goldsmith*, *Spearsmith*, etc., from the compounds.] **1.** An artificer; especially, a worker with the hammer and in metal: as, a gold*smith*, a silver*smith*; specifically (and now generally), a worker in iron. See *blacksmith*, 1.

The *smyth*
That forgeth scharpe swerdes on his stith.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1168.

"The *smyth* that the made," seid Robyn,
"I pray God wyrke hym woo."
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 6).

The *smith* with the tongs both worketh in the coals and fashioneth it with hammers. Isa. xliv. 12.

**2**†. One who makes or effects anything.

'Tis said the Doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 1268.

**Smith's saw.** See *saw*$^1$.

**smith** (smith), *v. t.* [< ME. *smithen*, *smythen*, *smythien*, < AS. *smithian* (= D. *smeden* = MLG. *smeden* = OHG. *smidōn*, MHG. *smiden*, G. *schmieden* (the Icel. *smidha*, work in metal or wood, depends on *smidh*, smiths' work: see *smooth*) = Sw. *smida* = Dan. *smede* = Goth. *ga-smithōn*, etc.), work as a smith, < *smith*, smith: see *smith*, *n.*] To fashion, as metal; especially, to fashion with the hammer: at the present time most commonly applied to ironwork.

If he do it *smythye*
In-to sikul or to sithe, to schare or to kulter.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 306.

A smyth men cleped daun Gerveys,
That in his forge *smythed* plough harneys.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 576.

**smitham** (smith'am), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

**smithcraft**† (smith'kràft), *n.* The art of the smith; mechanical work; the making of useful and ornamental metal objects by hand. [Rare.]

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.
*Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. vi. § 4.

**smither** (smiᴛʜ'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *smyther*; origin obscure.] Light; active. [Prov. Eng.]

Gavan was *smyther* and smerte,
Owte of his steroppus he sterte.
*Anturs of Arther*, xlii 10. (*Halliwell.*)

**smithereens** (smiᴛʜ-ėr-ēnz'), *n. pl.* [< *smither-s* + dim. *-een*, usually of Ir. origin.] Small fragments. [Colloq.]

He raised a pretty quarrel there, I can tell you—kicked the hostler half across the yard—knocked heaps of things to *smithereens*. *W. Black*, Phaeton, iii.

**smithers** (smiᴛʜ'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *smithereens*. [Colloq.]

"Smash the bottle to *smithers*, the Divil 's in 'im," said I.
*Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler, xviii.

**smithery** (smith'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *smitheries* (-iz). [< *smith* + *-ery*.] **1.** The workshop of a smith; a smithy; especially, a shop where wrought-iron work is made.

The *smithery* is as popular with the boys as any department of the school. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 923.

**2.** The practice of mechanical work, especially in iron: usually applied to hammer-work, as distinguished from more delicate manual operations. Also *smithing*.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

**Smithian** (smith'i-an), *a.* [< *Smith* (see def., and *smith*, *n.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Adam Smith, a Scottish political economist (1723–90), or his economic doctrines.

In fact the theological assumptions and inferences of the *Smithian* economy greatly aided in giving it currency.
*New Princeton Rev.*, V. 339.

**smithing** (smith'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smith*, *v.*] Same as *smithery*, 2.

**Smithsonian** (smith-sō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Smithson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to James Smithson, an English scientific man and philanthropist (died 1829), who left a legacy to the United States government to found at Washington an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge; specifically, noting this institution or its operations: as, *Smithsonian* Reports.—**Smithsonian gull**, *Larus smithsonianus*, the American herring-gull. *Coues*, 1862.

**smithsonite** (smith'son-īt), *n.* [< *Smithson* (see *Smithsonian*) + *-ite*$^2$.] Native anhydrous zinc carbonate, an important ore of zinc: one of the group of rhombohedral carbonates. It occurs in rhombohedral or scalenohedral crystals, also, more commonly, massive, stalactitic, incrusting, and earthy; the color varies from white to gray-green and brown, less often bright green or blue. Also called *calamin*, which name, however, properly belongs to the hydrous silicate.

**smithum** (smith'um), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

**smithwork** (smith'wėrk), *n.* The work of a smith; work in metals. *The Engineer.*

**smithy** (smith'i), *n.*; pl. *smithies* (-iz). [< ME. *smithy*, *smythy*, *smyththe*, *smethi*, *smiththe*, < AS. *smiththe* = OFries. *smithe* = D. *smidse*, *smids* = OHG. *smitta*, *smidda*, MHG. *smitte*, G. *schmiede* = Icel. *smidhja* = Sw. *smedja* = Dan. *smedje*, a smithy: see *smith*.] The workshop of a smith, especially of a worker in iron; a forge.

Al thes world is Goddes *smiththe*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village *smithy* stands.
*Longfellow*, Village Blacksmith.

**smithy-coal** (smith'i-kōl), *n.* A grade of small coal habitually used by blacksmiths. [Eng.]

**smiting-line** (smī'ting-līn), *n.* A rope by which a yarn-stoppered sail is loosened without its being necessary to send men aloft. [Eng.]

**smitt** (smit), *n.* Same as *smit*$^1$.

**smitted**† (smit'ed). An obsolete past participle of *smite*. *Imp. Dict.*

**smitten** (smit'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *smite*, *v.*] Struck hard; afflicted; visited with some great disaster; suddenly or powerfully affected in body or mind: sometimes used in compounds, as fever-*smitten*, drought-*smitten*, love-*smitten*.

**smittle** (smit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smittled*, ppr. *smittling*. [Freq. of *smit*$^1$.] To infect. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

**smittle** (smit'l), *n.* [< *smittle*, *v.*] Infection. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**smittle** (smit'l), *a.* [< *smittle*, *v.*] Infectious. [Prov. Eng.]

Canst thou stay here? . . . In course thou canst. . . . Get thy saddles off, lad, and come in; 'tis a *smittle* night for rheumatics. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxvi.

**smittlish** (smit'lish), *a.* [< *smittle* + *-ish*$^1$.] Same as *smittle*. [Local, Eng.]

**smoak**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smoke*.

**smock** (smok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *smok*, *smoc*, *smock*, < AS. *smoc* = Icel. *smokkr*, a smock, = OHG. *smoccho*, a smock; cf. OSw. *smog*, a round hole for the head; Icel. *smeygja* = Dan. *smöge*, slip off one's neck; from the verb, AS. *smeógan*, *smūgan* (pp. *smogen*), creep into (cf. E. dial. *smook*, draw on, as a glove or stocking), = Icel. *smjūga*, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = MHG. *smiegen*, cling or creep into, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, etc. Cf. *smug*$^1$, *smuggle*$^1$. Hence *smicket*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A garment worn by women corresponding to the shirt worn by men; a chemise; a shift.

Oh ill starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock!* *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 273.

Many of their women and children goe onely in their *smocks* and shirts. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

Thy *smock* of silke, both faire and white.
*Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

2. A smock-frock.

A happy people, that live according to nature, . . . their apparell no other than linnen breeches; over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towell.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

Already they see the field thronged with country folk, the men in clean white *smocks* or velveteen or fustian coats, with rough plush waistcoats of many colours.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

II.† *a.* Belonging or relating to women; characteristic of women; female: common in old writers.

*Sem.* Good sir,
There are of us can be as exquisite traitors
As e'er a male conspirator of you all.
*Cet.* Ay, at *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 5.

Plague . . . on his *smock*-loyalty!
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

**smock** (smok), *v. t.* [< *smock*, *n.*] 1. To provide with or clothe in a smock or smock-frock.

Tho' *smock'd*, or furr'd and purpled, still the clown.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To shir or pucker. See *smocking.*

**smock-face†** (smok′fās), *n.* An effeminate face. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

**smock-faced** (smok′fāst), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; white-faced; pale-faced.

Young Endymion, your smooth, *smock-fac'd* boy.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 491.

**smock-frock** (smok′frok), *n.* A garment of coarse linen, resembling a shirt in shape, worn by field-laborers over their other clothes: similar to the French *blouse*. The yoke of this garment at its best is elaborately shirred or puckered. See *smocking*.

A clothes-line, with some clothes on it, striped blue and red, and a *smock-frock*, is stretched between the trunks of some stunted willows. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

**smocking** (smok′ing), *n.* [< *smock* + *-ing.*] An ornamental shirring, recently used, intended to imitate that on the smock-frocks of field-laborers. The lines, instead of being horizontal, form a honeycomb, the material being puckered diagonally.

This shirt was a curious garment, of the finest drawn hair, and exquisitely wrought in a kind of *smocking*, with each little nest caught together by tiny bows of red and blue ribbon. *The Critic*, XI. 147.

**smockless** (smok′les), *a.* [ME. *smokles*; < *smock* + *-less.*] Having no smock; unclothed.

I hope it be nat your entente
That I *smokles* out of your paleys wente.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 819.

**smock-linen** (smok′lin″en), *n.* Strong linen from which smock-frocks are made, especially in England.

**smock-mill** (smok′mil), *n.* A form of windmill of which the mill-house is fixed and the cap only turns round as the wind varies. It thus differs from the post-mill, of which the whole fabric is movable round a vertical axis. It is also called the *Dutch mill*, as being that most commonly employed in the Netherlands for pumping.

**smock-race** (smok′rās), *n.* A race for which a smock is the prize.

*Smock Races* are commonly performed by the young country wenches, and so called because the prize is a holland smock, or shift, usually decorated with ribbands.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

**smock-racing** (smok′rā″sing), *n.* The running of a smock-race or of smock-races.

Among other amusements, *smock-racing* by women was kept up there [Pall Mall] till 1733.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

**smokable** (smō′ka̤-bl), *a.* [< *smoke* + *-able.*] Capable of being smoked.

**smoke** (smōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smoked*, ppr. *smoking*. [Formerly also *smoak*; < ME. *smoken*, *smokien* (pret. *smokede*); < AS. *smocian*, *smocigan* (= MD. *smoken*, *smooken*, D. *smoken* = MLG. *smoken*, LG. *smoken*, *smooken*, also *smöken* = G. *schmauchen*, dial. *schmochen* = Dan. *smöge*), smoke, reek; a secondary form, taking the place of the orig. strong verb *smeócan* (pret. *smeác*, pp. *smocen*), smoke; perhaps related to Gr. *σμύχειν*, burn slowly, smolder. Cf. Ir. *much* = W. *mwg*, smoke; cf. also *smoor*, *smother.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To emit smoke; throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; reek; fume; especially, to send off visible vapor as the product of combustion.

Queen Margaret saw
Thy murderous falchion *smoking* in his blood.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 94.

To him no temple stood
Or altar *smoked*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 493.

Lo there the King is with his Nobles set,
And all the crouded Table *smoaks* with meat.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 172.

2. To burn; be kindled; rage; fume.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. Deut. xxix. 20.

How Wolsey broke off the insurance is very well told. Mistress Anne was "sent home again to her father for a season; whereat she *smoked*."
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Forewords, p. x., note.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 909.

4. To smell or hunt something out; suspect something; perceive a hidden fact or meaning. [Now only colloq.]—5. To permit the passage of smoke outward instead of drawing it upward; send out smoke for want of sufficient draft: said of chimneys, stoves, etc.

When, in obedience to our instructions, a fire was lighted, the chimney *smoked* so badly that we had to throw open door and windows, and to sit, as it were, in the open air.
*D. Christie Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xxxix.

6. To draw fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or the like, into, and emit them from, the mouth; use tobacco or opium in this manner.

I hate married women! Do they not hate me, and, simply because I *smoke*, try to draw their husbands away from my society? *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

7. To suffer as from overwork or hard treatment; be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 111.

8. To emit dust, as when beaten.

At every stroke their jackets did *smoke*.
*Robin Hood and the Ranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

**Smoking salts.** See *salt*¹.

II. *trans.* 1. To apply smoke to; blacken with smoke; hang in smoke; medicate or dry by smoke; fumigate: as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to subject to the action of smoke, as meat; cure by means of smoke; smoke-dry; also, to incense. Smoking meat consists in exposing meat previously salted, or rubbed over with salt, to wood-smoke in an apartment so distant from the fire as not to be unduly heated by it, the smoke being admitted by flues at the bottom of the side walls. Here the meat absorbs the empyreumatic acid of the smoke, and is dried at the same time. The kind of wood used affects the quality and taste of the meat, smoke from beech and oak being preferable to that from fir and larch. Smoke from the twigs and berries of juniper, or from rosemary, peppermint, etc., imparts somewhat of the aromatic flavor of these plants. A slow smoking with a slender fire is better than a quick and hot one, as it allows the empyreumatic principles time to penetrate into the interior without over-drying the outside.

*Smokyng* the temple. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1423.

Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was *smoking* a musty room, comes me the prince.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 60.

An old *smoked* wall, on which the rain
Ran down in streaks! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

2. To affect in some way with smoke; especially, to drive or expel by smoke: generally with *out;* also, to destroy or kill, as bees, by smoke.

Are not these flies gone yet? Pray quit my house,
I'll *smoke* you *out* else. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The king, upon that outrage against his person, *smoked* the Jesuits *out* of his nest.
*Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion (ed. 1605), G. 3 b.
(*Latham.*)

So the king arose, and went
To *smoke* the scandalous hive of those wild bees
That made such honey in his realm.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

3. To draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; also, to burn or use in smoking; inhale the smoke of: as, to *smoke* tobacco or opium; to *smoke* a pipe or a cigar.

Here would he *smoke* his pipe of a sultry afternoon, enjoying the soft southern breeze.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

4. To smell out; find out; scent; perceive; perceive the meaning of; suspect. [Archaic.]

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
. . . you for the purse you cut
In Paul's at a sermon; I have *smoaked* you, ha!
*Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

It must be a very plausive invention that carries it; they begin to *smoke* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 30.

5†. To sneer at; quiz; ridicule to one's face.

This is a vile dog; I see that already. No offence! Ha, ha, ha! to him; to him, Petulant; *smoke* him.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

Pray, madam, *smoke* miss yonder biting her lips, and playing with her fan. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Why, you know you never laugh at the old folks, and never fly at your servants, nor *smoke* people before their faces. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, vi. 11.

6. To raise dust from by beating; "dust": as, I'll *smoke* his jacket for him. [Colloq.]

I'll *smoke* your skin-coat, an I catch you right.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 139.

**Smoked pearl.** See *pearl*.

**smoke** (smōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoak*; < ME. *smoke*, < AS. *smoca* (rare), < *smeócan* (pret. *smeác*, pp. *smocen*), smoke, reek: see *smoke*, *v.* This form has taken the place of the more orig. noun, E. dial. *smeech*, < ME. *smech*, *smeke*, < AS. *smēc*, *smȳc*, umlaut forms of *smeác* (= D. *smook* = MLG. *smōk*, LG. *smook* = MHG. *smouch*, G. *schmauch*, G. dial. *schmoch* = Dan. *smög*), smoke, < *smeócan* (pp. *smocen*), smoke: see *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The exhalation, visible vapor, or material that escapes or is expelled from a burning substance during combustion: applied especially to the volatile matter expelled from wood, coal, peat, etc., together with the solid matter which is carried off in suspension with it, that expelled from metallic substances being more generally called *fume* or *fumes*.

The hill obouen bigan to quake,
And tharof rase a ful grete reke,
Bot that was ful wele smell and *smeke*.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Laud we the gods;
And let our crooked *smokes* climb to their nostrils
From our blest altars. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 477.

The *smoak* of juniper . . . is in great request with us at Oxford, to sweeten our chambers.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 263.

Usually the name *smoke* is applied to this vaporous mixture discharged from a chimney only when it contains a sufficient amount of finely divided carbon to render it dark-coloured and distinctly visible. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 180.

2. Anything that resembles smoke; steam; vapor; watery exhalations; dust.

In vayne, mine eyes, in vaine you wast your teares,
In vayne my sighs, the *smokes* of my despaires.
*Sir W. Raleigh*, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie,
[p. 165.

Hence—3. Something unsubstantial; something ephemeral or transient: as, the affair ended in *smoke*.

This helpless *smoke* of words doth me no right.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1027.

4. The act or process of drawing in and puffing out the fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or the like. [Colloq.]

Soldiers . . . lounging about, taking an early morning *smoke*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xxvii.

5. A chimney. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Dublin hath Houses of more than one *Smoak*.
*Petty*, Polit. Survey of Ireland, p. 9.

**A dry smoke**, the holding of an unlighted cigar or pipe between the lips. [Colloq.]—**Like smoke**, very rapidly. [Slang.]

Taking money *like smoke*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 105.

**London smoke**, a dull-gray color.

**smoke-arch** (smōk′ärch), *n.* The smoke-box of a locomotive.

**smoke-ball** (smōk′bâl), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a spherical case filled with a composition which, while burning, emits a great quantity of smoke: used chiefly for purposes of concealment or for annoying an enemy's workmen in siege operations.—2. A ball, used in trap-shooting, which on being struck emits a cloud of dark smoke. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 504.

**smoke-bell** (smōk′bel), *n.* A glass bell or dish suspended over a flame, as of a lamp or gas-light, to keep the smoke from blackening the ceiling.

**smoke-black** (smōk′blak), *n.* Lampblack.

**smoke-board** (smōk′bōrd), *n.* A sliding or suspended board or plate placed before the upper part of a fireplace to increase the draft.

**smoke-box** (smōk′boks), *n.* A chamber in a steam-boiler, at the ends of the tubes or flues and opposite to the fire-box, into which all the gases of combustion enter on their way to the smoke-stack.

**smoke-brown** (smōk′broun), *n.* In *entom.*, an obscure grayish brown, resembling the hue of thick smoke.

**smoke-bush** (smōk′bůsh), *n.* Same as *smoke-tree*.

**smoke-condenser** (smōk′kọn-den″sėr), *n.* Same as *smoke-washer*.

**smoke-consumer** (smōk′kọn-sū″mėr), *n.* An apparatus for consuming or burning all the smoke from a fire.

**smoke-consuming** (smōk′kọn-sū″ming), *a.* Serving to consume or burn smoke: as, a *smoke-consuming* furnace.

**smoke-dry** (smōk'drī), *v. t.* To dry or cure by smoke: as, *smoke-dried* meat. See *smoke, v. t.*, 1.

**smoke-farthings**† (smōk'fär"ᴛʜingz), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *pentecostals.*

> As for your *smoke-farthings* and Peter-pence, I make no reckoning. *Jewel*, Works, iv. 1079.

2. Same as *hearth-tax.*

**smoke-gray** (smōk'grā), *n.* An orange-gray color of moderate luminosity.

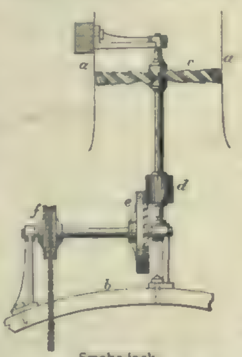
**smoke-house** (smōk'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which meats or fish are cured by smoking; also, one in which smoked meats are stored. The former is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces to be smoked, which are hung over a smoldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

> I recollected the *smoke-house*, an out-building appended to all Virginian establishments for the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat. *Irving*, Crayon Papers, Ralph Ringwood.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a close room heated by means of a fire of spent tan, which smolders, but produces no flame. It is used for unhairing hides, which are hung up in the smoky atmosphere until incipient fermentation has softened the epidermis and the roots of the hair.

**smoke-jack** (smōk'jak), *n.* 1. A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or -wheels, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

> The *smoke-jack* clanked, and the tall clock ticked with official importance. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 112.



Smoke-jack.

*a, a*, the chimney, contracted in a circular form; *b*, strong bar placed over the fireplace, to support the jack; *c*, wheel with vanes radiating from its center, set in motion by the ascent of the heated air, and communicating, by the pinion *d* and the crown-wheel *e*, with the pulley *f*, from which motion is transmitted to the spit by the chain passing over it.

2. On railways, a hood or covering for the end of a stove-pipe, on the outside of a car. Also called *stove-jack.*

**smokeless** (smōk'les), *a.* [< *smoke* + *-less.*] Having, emitting, or causing little or no smoke: as, *smokeless* powder.

> No noontide bell invites the country round;
> Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* towers survey.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 191.

> I saw
> On my left, through the beeches,
> Thy palace, Goddess,
> *Smokeless*, empty!
> *M. Arnold*, The Strayed Reveller.

**smokelessly** (smōk'les-li), *adv.* Without smoke.

> The appliances for, or methods of, consuming coal *smokelessly* are already at work. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 357.

**smokelessness** (smōk'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being smokeless.

**smoke-money** (smōk'mun"i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver.*

**smoke-painted** (smōk'pān"ted), *a.* Produced by the process of smoke-painting.

**smoke-painting** (smōk'pān"ting), *n.* The art or process of producing drawings in lampblack, or carbon deposited from smoke. Compare *kapnography.*

**smoke-penny** (smōk'pen"i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver.*

**smoke-pipe** (smōk'pīp), *n.* Same as *smoke-stack.*

**smoke-plant** (smōk'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *smoke-tree.*—2. A hydroid polyp, often seen in aquariums.

**smoke-quartz** (smōk'kwârts), *n.* Smoky quartz. See *smoky.*

**smoker** (smō'kėr), *n.* [= D. *smoker* = G. *schmaucher*; as *smoke* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which smokes, in any sense of the verb. (*a*) One who habitually smokes tobacco or opium. (*b*) One who smoke-dries meat. (*c*) One who quizzes or makes sport of another.

> These wooden Wits, these Quizzers, Queerers, *Smokers*,
> These practical, nothing-so-easy Jokers.
> *Colman the Younger*, Poetical Vagaries, p. 150. (*Davies.*)

2. See the quotation.

> At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*. *Halliwell.*

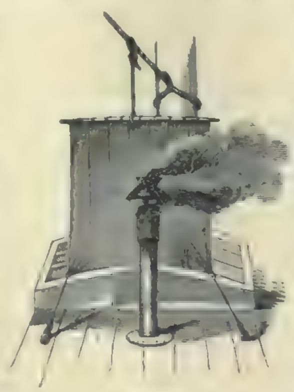
3. A smoking-car. [Colloq., U. S.]

> The engine, baggage car and *smoker* passed over all right. *The Engineer*, LXX. 56.

4. The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill, which looks as if the bird had a pipe in its mouth. *G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey.]—**Smoker's cancer**, an epithelioma of the lips or mouth which is considered to be due to the mechanical irritation of the pipe.—**Smoker's heart.** See *heart.*—**Smoker's patches**, a form of leucoplacia buccalis, causing white patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips.

**smoke-rocket** (smōk'rok"et), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for testing the tightness of house-drains by generating smoke within them.

**smoke-sail** (smōk'sāl), *n.* A small sail hoisted against the foremast forward of the galley-funnel when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity to rise, and to prevent it from being blown aft to the quarter-deck.



Smoke-sail.

**smoke-shade** (smōk'shād), *n.* A scale sometimes adopted in estimating by their color the amount of unburnt carbon in the gases yielded by coal burned in grates or stoves: it ranges from 0 to 10, the latter number applying when the color is very black and dense.

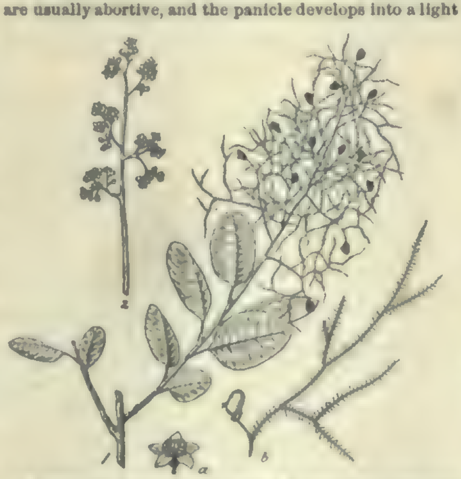
**smoke-silver** (smōk'sil"vėr), *n.* Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

**smoke-stack** (smōk'stak), *n.* A pipe, usually of sheet-iron, through which the smoke and gases of combustion from a steam-boiler are discharged into the open air. See cut under *passenger-engine.*

**smoke-stone** (smōk'stōn), *n.* Same as *smoky quartz*, or *cairngorm.*

**smoke-tight** (smōk'tīt), *a.* Impervious to smoke; not permitting smoke to enter or escape.

**smoke-tree** (smōk'trē), *n.* A tree-like shrub, *Rhus Cotinus*, native in southern Europe, cultivated elsewhere for ornament. Most of the flowers are usually abortive, and the panicle develops into a light feathery or cloud-like bunch of a green or reddish color (whence the above name, also that of *fringe-tree*). The wood yields a valuable dye, the young fustic (which see, under *fustic*); the leaves are used for tanning (see *scotino*). Also called *smoke-bush*, *smoke-plant*, *Venetian sumac*, and *Venus's-sumac.*



1, Branch with Fruit and Sterile Pedicels of Smoke-tree (*Rhus Cotinus*); 2, the inflorescence. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit, with sterile pedicels.

**smoke-washer** (smōk'wosh"ėr), *n.* A device for purifying smoke by washing as it passes through a chimney-flue. A simple form drives a spray of water upward into the flue. The water falls back after passing through the smoke, is collected below, and furnishes a black pigment, used for paint. A more complicated apparatus consists of a vertical cylinder of boiler-plates having several perforated diaphragms of sheet-iron. Water is made to enter at the top while the smoke enters below and is forced upward by a powerful exhaust.

**smokewood** (smōk'wůd), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*: so called because boys smoke its porous stems. [Prov. Eng.]

**smokily** (smō'ki-li), *adv.* In a smoky manner.

**smokiness** (smō'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being smoky.

**smoking** (smō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The act of emitting smoke.—2. The act of holding a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in the mouth and drawing in and emitting the smoke: also used in composition with reference to things connected with this practice: as, a *smoking*-car; a *smoking*-saloon.—3. A quizzing; bantering.

> "Oh!" cried Mrs. Thrale, "what a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Crutchley!"
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, II. 69. (*Davies.*)

4†. The act of spying, suspecting, or ferreting out. *Dekker.*

**smoking** (smō'king), *p. a.* Emitting smoke or steam; hence, brisk or fierce.

> Look how it begins to rain, and by the clouds, if I mistake not, we shall presently have a *smoking* shower, and therefore sit close. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 104.

**smoking-cap** (smō'king-kap), *n.* A light cap without vizor and often ornamental, usually worn by smokers.

**smoking-car** (smō'king-kär), *n.* A railroad-car in which smoking is permitted. [U. S.]

**smoking-carriage** (smō'king-kar"ạ̄j), *n.* A smoking-car. [Eng.]

**smoking-duck** (smō'king-duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*: said to be so called from some fancied resemblance of its note to the puffing sound of a person smoking. See cut under *widgeon*. *R. Kennicott.* [British America.]

**smoking-jacket** (smō'king-jak"et), *n.* A jacket for wear while smoking.

**smoking-lamp** (smō'king-lamp), *n.* A lamp hung up on board of a man-of-war during hours when smoking is permitted, for the men to light their pipes by.

**smokingly** (smō'king-li), *adv.* Like or as smoke.

> The sudden dis-appearing of the Lord
> Seem'd like to Powder fired on a boord,
> When *smokingly* it mounts in sudden flash.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

**smoking-room** (smō'king-röm), *n.* A room, as in a private dwelling or a hotel, set apart for the use of smokers.

**smoky** (smō'ki), *a.* [Formerly also *smoaky*; < ME. *smoky*; < *smoke, n.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; smoldering: as, *smoky* fires.

> Then rise, O fleecy Fog! and raise
> The glory of her coming days;
> Be as the cloud that flecks the seas
> Above her *smoky* argosies.
> *Bret Harte*, San Francisco.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

> London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; filled with a haze; hazy: as, a *smoky* atmosphere.

> Swich a reyne from hevene gan avale
> That every maner woman that was there
> Hadde of that *smoky* reyn a verray fere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 628.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fireplaces.

> He is as tedious
> As a tired horse, a railing wife;
> Worse than a *smoky* house.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 161.

5. Emitting smoke in an objectionable or troublesome way: said of chimneys, stoves, etc., sending out smoke, at fireplaces and pipe-holes, into the house, because of poor draft.—6. Stained or tarnished with smoke.

> Lowly sheds
> With *smoky* rafters. *Milton*, Comus, l. 324.

7†. Quick to smoke an idea; keen to smell out a secret; suspicious.

> Besides, Sir, people in this town are more *smoaky* and suspicious. Oxford, you know, is the seat of the Muses, and a man is naturally permitted more ornament and garniture to his conversation than they will allow in this latitude. *Foote*, The Liar, i. 1.

> I-gad, I don't like his Looks—he seems a little *smoky*.
> *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, ii.

8. Of the color of smoke; of a grayish-brown color.—**Smoky bat**, *Molossus nasutus*, the South American monk-bat.—**Smoky pies**, the large dark-brown jays of the genus *Psilorhinus.*—**Smoky quartz**, the smoky or brownish-yellow variety of quartz found on Pike's Peak (Colorado), in Scotland, and in Brazil: same as *cairngorm.*—**Smoky topaz**, a name frequently applied by jewelers to smoky quartz.—**Smoky urine**, urine of a darkish color, occurring in some cases of nephritis. The color is due to the presence of a small quantity of blood.—**Smoky wainscot**, *Leucania impura*, a British moth.—**Smoky wave**, *Acidalia fumata*, a British geometrid moth.

**smolder, smoulder** (smōl'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoolder*; < ME. *smolderen*, *smoldren*, < *smolder*, a stifling smoke: see *smolder, n.*, *smother, n.* Cf. LG. *smölen*, *smelen*, smolder, = D. *smeulen*, smoke hiddenly, smolder, = G. dial. *schmolen*, stifle, burn slowly: see *smell*. The form may have been influenced by Dan. *smuldre*, crumble, molder, < *smul*, dust.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; be smothery.

In *smolderande* smoke.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 955.

The *smouldering* weed-heap by the garden burned.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 242.

Hence — **2.** To exist in a suppressed state; burn inwardly, without outward demonstration, as a thought, passion, and the like.

A doubt that ever *smoulder'd* in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

We frequently find in the writings of the inquisitors language which implies that a certain amount of scepticism was, even in their time, *smouldering* in some minds.
*Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 103.

**II.** *trans.* **1†.** To suffocate; smother.

They preassed forward vnder their ensignes, bearing downe such as stood in their way, and with their owne fire *smooldered* and burnt them to ashes.
*Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., iv. 9.

This wind and dust, see how it *smolders* me;
Some drink, good Glocester, or I die for drink.
*Peele*, Edward I.

**2.** To discolor by the action of fire.

Aside the beacon, up whose *smouldered* stones
The tender ivy-trails creep thinly.
*Coleridge*, The Destiny of Nations.

**smolder, smoulder** (smōl′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *smolder*, a var. of *smorther*, a stifling smoke: see *smother*. Cf. *smolder*, *v.*] Slow or suppressed combustion; smoke; smother.

Ac the smoke and the *smolder* [var. *smorthre*] that smyt in owre eyghen,
That is coueityse and vnkyndenesse that quencheth goddes mercy.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 341.

The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume offends our eies.
*Gascoigne*, Deuise of a Mask for Viscount Mountacute.

**smolderingness, smoulderingness** (smōl′dėr-ing-nes), *n.* Disposition to smolder. [Rare.]

Whether any of our national peculiarities may be traced to our use of stoves, as a certain closeness of the lips in pronunciation, and a smothered *smoulderingness* of disposition, seldom roused to open flame?
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

**smoldery†, smouldery†,** *a.* [Also *smouldry*; < *smolder* + *-y*¹.] Smothery; suffocating.

None can breath, nor see, nor heare at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stincking smoke.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 13.

**smolt**¹ (smōlt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smelt*². Cf. *smolt*².] A salmon in its second year, when it has lost its parr-marks and assumed its silvery scales; the stage of salmon-growth between the parr and the grilse. The smolt proceeds at once to the sea, and reappears in fresh water as the grilse.

When they [salmon] remove to the sea, they assume a more brilliant dress, and there become the *smolt*, varying from four to six inches in length. *Baird.*

**smolt**² (smōlt), *a.* [< ME. *smolt*, *smylt*, AS. *smeolt*, *smylt*, clear, bright, serene.] Smooth and shining. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**smooch,** *v. t.* Same as *smutch*.

**smoolder†,** *v.* An obsolete form of *smolder*.

**smoor** (smör), *v.* See *smore*¹.

**smooth** (smöᴛʜ), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *smoothe*, *smothe*, also *smethe* (> E. dial. *smeeth*), < AS. *smōthe*, in earliest form *smōthi* (only in neg. *unsmōthe*, *unsmōthi*), usually with umlaut *smēthe*, ONorth. *smōthe*, usually with umlaut *smoethe*, smooth, = MLG. *smōde*, LG. *smode*, *smoede*, also *smoe*, also MLG. *smōdich*, LG. *smödig*, smooth, malleable, ductile; related to MD. *smedigh*, *smijdigh*, D. *smijdig* = MLG. *smidich*, LG. *smidig*, malleable, = MHG. *gesmīdic*, G. *geschmeidig*, malleable, ductile, smooth, = Sw. Dan. *smidig*, pliable; to OHG. *gesmidi*, *gesmīda*, metal, MHG. *gesmīde*, metal, metal weapons or ornaments, G. *geschmeide*, ornaments; and ult. to E. *smith*: see *smith*. The related forms *smooth* and *smith*, and the other forms above cited, with Icel. *smidh* = Sw. *smide*, smiths' work, etc., point to an orig. strong verb, Goth. **smeithan* (pret. **smaith*, pp. **smithans*) = AS. **smīthan* (pret. **smāth*, pp. **smithen*), forge (metals); cf. Sw. dial. *smida* (pret. *smed*, pp. *smiden*), smooth. *Smooth* would then mean orig. 'forged,' 'flattened with the hammer' (cf. Sw. *smidesjern* = Dan. *smedejern*, 'wrought-iron'); ult. √ *smi*, work in metals, forge: see *smith*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a surface so uniform that the eye and the touch do not readily detect any projections or irregularities in it; not rough; of water, not ruffled, or not undulating.

The erthe sal be than even and hale,
And *smethe* and clere als crystale.
*Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 6349.

My *smooth* moist hand, were it with thy hand felt,
Would in thy palm dissolve, or seem to melt.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 143.

While *smooth* Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton*, P. L., i. 450.

Try the rough water as well as the *smooth*.
*O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, ix.

**2.** Free from hair: as, a *smooth* face.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

**3.** Free from lumps: especially noting flour, starch, and the like.

Put the flour and salt in a bowl, and add a little at a time of the water or milk, working it very *smooth* as you go on.
*M. Harland*, Common Sense in the Household, p. 183.

**4.** Not harsh; not rugged; even; harmonious.

Our speech is made melodious or harmonicall, not onely by strayned tunes, as those of Musick, but also by choise of *smoothe* words. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

He writt not a *smooth* verse, but a great deal of sense.
*Aubrey*, Lives (Lucius Carey).

*Smooth* verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

**5.** Using pleasing or euphonious language.

The only *smooth* poet of those times. *Milton.*

**6.** In *Gr. gram.*, free from aspiration; not rough: as, a *smooth* mute; the *smooth* breathing.—**7.** Bland; mild; soothing; insinuating; wheedling: noting persons or speech, etc.

I have been politic with my friend, *smooth* with mine enemy. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 46.

They know howe *smooth* soeuer his lookes were, there was a diuell in his bosome.
*Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 36.

*Smooth* words he had to wheedle simple souls.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

**8.** Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant.

Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us *smooth* things, prophesy deceits. Isa. xxx. 10.

From Rumour's tongues
They bring *smooth* comforts false.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., Ind., l. 40.

**9.** Unruffled; calm; even; complaisant: as, a *smooth* temper.

His grace looks cheerfully and *smooth* to-day.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4. 50.

**10.** Without jolt, jar, or shock; even: as, *smooth* sailing; *smooth* driving.—**11.** Gentle; mild; placid.

As where *smooth* Zephyrus plays on the fleet
Face of the curled streams.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

**12.** Free from astringency, tartness, or any stinging or titillating character; soft to the nerves of taste: used especially of spirit.—**13.** In *zoöl.*, not rough, as an unsculptured surface, or one without visible elevations (as granules, points, papillæ, and nodes) or impressions (as striæ, punctures, and foveæ), though it may be thinly clothed with hairs or minute scales.—**14.** In *bot.*, either opposed to *scabrous* (that is, not rough), or equivalent to *glabrous* (that is, not pubescent): the former is the more correct sense. *Gray.*—**Smooth alder.** See *alder*, 1.—**Smooth blenny**, the shanny.—**Smooth calf, fiber, file.** See the nouns.—**Smooth full.** Same as *rap-full*.—**Smooth holly.** See *Hedycarya*.—**Smooth hound,** a kind of shark, *Mustelus hinnulus*, with the skin less shagreened than usual.—**Smooth lungwort.** See *lungwort*.—**Smooth muscle** a non-striated muscle.—**Smooth painting,** in *stained-glass work*, painting in which the color is brought to a uniform surface, as distinguished from *stippling* and *smeared work*.—**Smooth scales,** in *herpet.*, specifically, flat, keelless or ecarinate scales, as of a snake, whatever their other characters. It is characteristic of many genera of serpents to have keeled scales on most of the body, from which the smooth scales of other ophidians are distinguished.—**Smooth snake, sole, sumac, tare, winterberry,** etc. See the nouns. [*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *smooth*-haired, *smooth*-leafed, *smooth*-skinned, *smooth*-swarded.] = **Syn. 1.** Plain, level, polished.—**5.** Voluble, fluent.—**7.** Oily.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The act of smoothing. [Colloq.]

In that instant she put a rouge-pot, a brandy bottle, and a plate of broken meat into the bed, gave one *smooth* to her hair, and finally let in her visitor.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxv.

**2.** That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything; a smooth place. [Chiefly colloq.]

And she [Rebekah] put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and upon the *smooth* of his neck.
Gen. xxvii. 16.

A raft of this description will break the force of the sea, and form a *smooth* for the boat.
*Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 125.

**3.** Specifically, a field or plat of grass. [U. S.]

Get some plantain and dandelion on the *smooth* for greens. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

**smooth** (smöᴛʜ), *v.* [Also *smoothe*; < ME. *smoothen*, *smothen*, *smothien*, *smethien*, < AS. *smēthian* (= LG. *smœden*), < *smēthe*, smooth: see *smooth*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make smooth; make even on the surface by any means: as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

Her eith'r ende *ysmoothed* is to have,
And cubital let make her longitude.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

To *smooth* the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 13.

They [nurses] *smooth* pillows, and make arrowroot; they get up at nights; they bear complaints and querulousness.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xl.

**2.** To free from obstruction; make easy; remove, as an obstruction or difficulty.

Hee counts it not profanenesse to bee polisht with humane reading, or to *smooth* his way by Aristotle to Schoolediuinitie.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 322.

**3.** To free from harshness; make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smoothes* her charming tones.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 629.

**4.** To palliate; soften.

To *smooth* his fault I should have been more mild.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 240.

**5.** To calm; mollify; allay.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 120.

**6.** To make agreeable; make flattering.

I am against the prophets, saith the Lord, that *smooth* their tongues. Jer. xxiii. 31 (margin).

**7†.** To utter agreeably; hence, to free from blame; exonerate. [Poetical.]

What tongue shall *smooth* thy name?
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 97.

**8.** To modify (a given series of values) so as to remove irregularities.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To become smooth.

The falls were *smoothing* down.
*The Field*, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**2†.** To repeat flattering or wheedling words.

Learn to flatter and *smooth*.
*Stubbes*, Anatomie of Abuses, an. 1583.

Because I cannot flatter and speak fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 48.

**smooth-bore** (smöᴛʜ′bōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Smooth-bored; not rifled: as, a *smooth-bore* gun. Compare *choke-bore*.

Fort Sumter, on its part, was a scarcely completed work, dating back to the period of *smooth-bore* guns of small caliber. *The Century*, XXXV. 711.

**II.** *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel: in contradistinction to *rifle*, or *rifled gun*.

**smooth-bored** (smöᴛʜ′bōrd), *a.* Having a smooth bore; not rifled: noting the barrel of a gun or the gun itself.

**smooth-browed** (smöᴛʜ′broud), *a.* Having a smooth or unwrinkled brow.

**smooth-chinned** (smöᴛʜ′chind), *a.* Having a smooth or shaven chin; beardless.

Look to your wives too;
The *smooth-chinn'd* courtiers are abroad.
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

**smooth-dab** (smöᴛʜ′dab), *n.* The smear-dab. [Prov. Eng.]

**smooth-dittied** (smöᴛʜ′dit″id), *a.* Smoothly or sweetly sung or played; having a flowing melody. [Rare.]

With his soft pipe, and *smooth-dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 86.

**smoothe,** *v.* See *smooth*.

**smoothen** (smö′ᴛʜn), *v. t.* [< *smooth* + *-en*¹.] To make smooth; smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

Language that goes as easy as a glove
O'er good and evil *smoothens* both to one.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 43.

**smoother**¹ (smö′ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< *smooth* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which smooths.

Scalds, a word which denotes "*smoothers* and polishers of language." *Bp. Percy*, On Ancient Minstrels.

**2.** A flatterer; a wheedler.

These are my flatterers, my soothers, my claw-backs, my *smoothers*, my parasites.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

**3.** In *printing*, a tape used in a cylinder-press to hold the sheets in position against the cylinder.—**4.** (*a*) A wheel used in glass-cutting to polish the faces of the grooves or cuts already made by another wheel: the smoother is usually of stone. (*b*) The workman who operates such a smoother for polishing grooves or cuts.

**smoother$^{2}$†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *smother.*

**smooth-faced** (smöᴛʜ'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a smooth surface in general: as, a *smooth-faced* file.—2. Having a smooth face; beardless.—3. Having a mild, bland, or winning look; having a fawning, insinuating, or hypocritical expression.

A twelvemonth and a day
I'll mark no words that *smooth-faced* wooers say.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

*Smooth-faced*, drawling, hypocritical fellows, who pretend ginger isn't hot in their mouths, and cry down all innocent pleasures. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i.

**smooth-grained** (smöᴛʜ'grānd), *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

Nor box, nor limes, without their use are made,
*Smooth-grained*, and proper for the turner's trade.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 630.

**smoothing-box** (smö'ᴛʜing-boks), *n.* A box-iron. *Encyc. Dict.*

*Smoothing-boxes*, Buckles, Steels, and Awls.
*Money Masters All Things* (1698), p. 76.

**smoothing-iron** (smö'ᴛʜing-ī"ėrn), *n.* A heavy iron utensil with a flat polished face, used for smoothing clothes, bed-linen, etc.: it is usually heated. Solid smoothing-irons are called *flat-irons;* hollow ones, heated with burning charcoal, a lamp, a piece of red-hot iron inserted, or the like, are called by different names. See *box-iron, sad-iron*, and *goose, n.*, 3.

The *smoothing-irons* . . . hung before the fire, ready for Mary when she should want them.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, viii.

**smoothing-mill** (smö'ᴛʜing-mil), *n.* In *gem-* and *glass-cutting*, a wheel made of sandstone, on which a continuous stream of water is allowed to flow during the cutting and beveling of glass, gems, and small glass ornaments.

**smoothing-plane** (smö'ᴛʜing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a small fine plane used for finishing. See *plane$^{2}$*, 1.

**smoothing-stone** (smö'ᴛʜing-stōn), *n.* A substitute for a smoothing-iron, made of steatite, with a plate and handle of metal. *E. H. Knight.*

**smoothly** (smöᴛʜ'li), *adv.* [< ME. *smetheliche;* < *smooth* + *-ly$^{2}$*.] In a smooth manner or form, in any sense of the word *smooth.*

**smoothness** (smöᴛʜ'nes), *n.* [< ME. *smethnes*, < AS. *smethnys*, < *smethe*, smooth: see *smooth, a.*] The state or character of being smooth, in any sense.

The *smoothnesse* of your words and sillables running vpon feete of sundrie quantities.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

I want *smoothness*
To thank a man for pardoning of a crime
I never knew.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hee distinguishes not betwixt faire and double-dealing, and suspects all *smoothnesse* for the dresse of knauerie.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

The torrent's *smoothness* ere it dash below. *Campbell.*

**smooth-paced** (smöᴛʜ'pāst), *a.* Having a smooth pace or movement; of a regular, easy flow.

In *smooth-pac'd* Verse, or hobling Prose.
*Prior*, Alma, iii.

**smooth-sayer** (smöᴛʜ'sā"ėr), *n.* One who is smooth-tongued. [Rare.]

I should rather, ten times over, dispense with the flatterers and the *smooth-sayers* than the grumblers.
*C. D. Warner* Backlog Studies, p. 141.

**smooth-scaled** (smöᴛʜ'skāld), *a.* Having flat, smooth, or ecarinate scales, as a reptile or a fish.

**smooth-shod** (smöᴛʜ'shod), *a.* Having shoes not specially provided with cogs, calks, or spikes to prevent slipping: chiefly noting animals: opposed to *rough shod* or *sharp-shod.*

**smoothsides** (smöᴛʜ'sīdz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo.* [Prov. Eng.]

**smooth-spoken** (smöᴛʜ'spō"kn), *a.* Speaking smoothly or pleasantly; plausible; insinuating.

**smooth-tongued** (smöᴛʜ'tungd), *a.* Using smooth words; smooth-spoken; plausible.

Your dancing-masters and barbers are such finical, *smooth-tongued*, tattling fellows; and if you set 'em once a-talking they'll ne'er a-done, no more than when you set 'em a-fiddling.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iii. 1.

**smooth-winged** (smöᴛʜ'wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*, not rough-winged: specifically noting swallows which have not the peculiar serration of the outer primary of such genera as *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx.*

**smore$^{1}$** (smor), *v.* [Also *smoor;* < ME. *smoren*, < AS. *smorian*, smother, stifle, suffocate (= MD. MLG. *smoren*, smother, stifle, stew, > G. *schmoren*, stew, swelter); prob. < **smor* (= MD. *smoor*), a suffocating vapor: see *smother, smolder.*] I. *trans.* To smother; suffocate. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All suld be *smored* with-outen dout,
Warne tha hevens ay moved obout.
*Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7601.

So bewrapped them and entangled them, kepyng doune by force the fetherbed and pillowes harde unto their mouthes, that within a while they *smored* and styfled them. *Hall*, Richard III., f. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

Manie gentillman did with him byd,
Whos prais sould not be *smored.*
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 226).

Itt suld nocht be hid, nor obscurit;
It suld nocht be throung down, nor *smurit.*
*Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 220.

II. *intrans.* To smother; be suffocated. [Scotch.]

By this time he was cross the ford,
Whare in the snaw the chapman *smoor'd.*
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**smore$^{2}$** (smōr), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *smear. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**smorendo** (smọ-ren'dọ). [It., ppr. of *smorire*, die away, grow pale, < L. *ex*, out, + *mori*, die: see *mort$^{1}$*. Cf. *morendo.*] Same as *morendo.*

**smorzando** (smōr-tzän'dọ). [< It. *smorzando*, ppr. of *smorzare*, extinguish, put out, die out.] In *music*, same as *morendo.*

**smot†.** An obsolete preterit of *smite.*

**smote** (smōt). Preterit of *smite.*

**smoterlich†**, *a.* [ME., < *smoteren* (in comp. *bismotered*, pp., smutted, dirtied) (cf. MD. *smodderen*, D. *smodderen*, smut, soil: see *smut*) + *-lich*, E. *-ly$^{1}$*.] Smutty; dirty.

And eek for she was somdel *smoterlich*,
She was as digne as water in a dich.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 43.

**smother** (smuᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoother;* < ME. *smother*, a contr. of the earlier *smorther, smorthur*, a suffocating vapor; with formative *-ther*, < AS. *smorian*, smother, stifle, suffocate: see *smore$^{1}$*.] 1. That which smothers or appears to smother, in any sense. (*a*) Smoke, fog, thick dust, foul air, or the like.

Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother;*
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 299.

For hundreds of acres nothing is to be seen but *smother* and desolation, the whole circuit round looking like the cinders of a volcano.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, vii.

A couple of yachts, with the tacks of their mainsails triced up, were passing us in a *smother* of foam.
*W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

(*b*) Smoldering; slow combustion. (*c*) Confusion; excess with disorder: as, a perfect *smother* of letters and papers.
2. The state of being stifled; suppression.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother.* *Bacon*, Suspicion (ed. 1887).

**smother** (smuᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoother;* < ME. *smothren, smortheren, smorthren, smeorthren, smorther*, suffocating vapor: see *smother, n.* In the sense 'daub or smear,' regarded by some as due to ME. *bismotered*, bedaubed: see *smoterlich.*] I. *trans.* 1. To suffocate; stifle; obstruct, more or less completely, the respiration of.

The beholders of this tragic play, . . .
Untimely *smother'd* in their dusky graves.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 70.

Some who had the holy fire, being surrounded and almost *smothered* by the crowd that pressed about them, were forced to brand the candles in the faces of the people in their own defence.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 27.

The helpless traveller . . . *smothered* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 6.

2. To extinguish or deaden, as fire, by covering, overlaying, or otherwise excluding the air: as, to *smother* a fire with ashes.—3. Hence, figuratively and generally, to reduce to a low degree of vigor or activity; suppress or do away with; extinguish; stifle; cover up; conceal; hide: as, the committee's report was *smothered.*

Sextus Tarquinius, . . . *smothering* his passions for the present, departed with the rest back to the camp.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, Arg.

I am afraid, Son, there 's something I don't see yet, something that 's *smother'd* under all this Raillery.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

4. In *cookery*, to cook in a close dish: as, beefsteak *smothered* with onions.—5. To daub or smear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Smothered mate.** See *mate$^{3}$*. **To smother up**, to wrap up so as to produce the appearance or sensation of being smothered.

The sun,
Who doth permit the base contagious clouds
To *smother up* his beauty. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 228.

=**Syn.** 1. *Smother, Choke, Strangle, Throttle, Stifle, Suffocate.* To *smother*, in the stricter sense, is to put to death by preventing air from entering the nose or mouth. To *choke* is to imperil or destroy life by stoppage, external or internal, in the windpipe. To *strangle* is to put to death by compression of the windpipe. *Throttle* is the same as *strangle*, except that it is often used for partial or attempted strangling, and that it suggests its derivation. *Suffocate* and *stifle* are essentially the same, except that *stifle* is the stronger: they mean to kill by impeding respiration.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suffocated.—2. To breathe with great difficulty by reason of smoke, dust, close covering or wrapping, or the like.—3. Of a fire, to burn very slowly for want of air; smolder.

The smoky fume *smortherting* so was,
The Abbay it toke, sore gan it enbras.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

What fenny trash maintains the *smoth'ring* fires
Of his desires! *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

4. Figuratively, to perish, grow feeble, or decline, by suppression or concealment; be stifled; be suppressed or concealed.

Which [zeal] may lie *smothering* for a time till it meets with suitable matter and a freer vent, and then it breaks out into a dreadfull flame. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

**smotheration** (smuᴛʜ-ėr-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *smother* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of smothering, or the state of being smothered; suffocation.—2. A sailors' dish of beef and pork smothered with potatoes. [New Eng. in both senses.]

**smother-fly** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-flī), *n.* Any aphid.

The people of this village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or *smother-flies*, which fell in these parts.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, liii.

**smotheriness** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being smothery.

**smotheringly** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* Suffocatingly; so as to suppress.

**smother-kiln** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-kil), *n.* A kiln into which smoke is admitted for the purpose of blackening pottery in firing.

**smothery** (smuᴛʜ'ėr-i), *a.* [< *smother* + *-y$^{1}$*.] Tending to smother; full of smoke, fog, dust, or the like; stifling: as, a *smothery* atmosphere.

What, dullard? we and you in *smothery* chafe,
Babes, baldheads, stumbled thus far into Zin
The Horrid, getting neither out nor in.
*Browning*, Sordello, iii.

**smouch$^{1}$** (smöch or smouch), *v.* and *n.* [A var. of *smutch.*] Same as *smutch.*

**smouch$^{2}$** (smouch), *v.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *smack$^{2}$*.] To kiss; buss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

What kissing and bussing, what *smouching* & slabbering one of another! *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses, i. 16.

I had rather than a bend of leather
Shee and I might *smouch* together.
*Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 40).

**smouch$^{2}$** (smouch), *n.* [< *smouch$^{2}$*, *v.*] A loud kiss; a smack; a buss.

Come smack me; I long for a *smouch.*
*Promos and Cassandra*, p. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

**smouch$^{3}$** (smouch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A low-crowned hat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**smouch$^{4}$** (smouch), *v. t.* [Prob. ult. < AS. *smeógan*, creep, etc.: see *smock.*] To take unfairly; also, to take unfair advantage of; chouse; gouge. [Colloq., U. S.]

The rest of it was *smouched* from House's Atlantic paper. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 49.

**Smouch$^{5}$** (smouch), *n.* [< D. "*Smous, Smousje*, a German Jew, so called because many of them being named *Moses*, they pronounce this name *Mousyee*, or according to the Dutch spelling, *Mousje*" (Sewel).] A Jew. [Cant.]

I saw them roast some poor *Smouches* at Lisbon because they would not eat pork.
*Johnston*, Chrysal, i. 228. (*Davies.*)

**smouched** (smöcht or smoucht), *a.* [< *smouch$^{1}$* + *-ed$^{2}$*. Cf. *smutch.*] Blotted, stained, or discolored; grimed; dirty; smutched.

**smoulder, smoulderingness,** etc. See *smolder*, etc.

**Smouse** (smous), *n.* Same as *Smouch$^{5}$*.

Ha, ha, ha! Admirable! admirable! I honour the *Smouse!* *C. Macklin*, Man of the World, ii. 1.

**smout** (smout), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To perform occasional work, when out of constant employment. *Halliwell.*

**smout** (smout), *n.* [< *smout, v.*] A compositor who has occasional employment in various printing-offices. [Printers' slang, Eng.]

**smuckle** (smuk'l), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *smuggle$^{1}$*.

**smuckler†**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smuggler. Sewel.*

**smudge$^{1}$** (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging.* [Early mod. E. also *smoodge;*

< ME. *smogen*, soil: a var. of *smutch*.] **1.** To smear or stain with dirt or filth; blacken with smoke. [Prov. Eng.]

> Presuming no more wound belongs vnto 't
> Than only to be *smudg'd* and grim'd with soot.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 157).

**2†.** To smoke or cure, as herring.

> In the craft of catching or taking it, and *smudging* it [the herring] (marchant- and chapman-able as it should be), it sets a-worke thousands.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 159).

**smudge**$^1$ (smuj), *n.* [Also *smutch*: see *smudge*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A spot; stain; smear.

> Every one, however, feels the magic of the shapely strokes and vague *smudges*, which . . . reveal not only an object, but an artist's conception of it.
> *Art Jour.*, March, 1888, p. 67.

> Sometimes a page bearing a special *smudge*, or one showing an unusual amount of interlineation, seemed to require particular treatment. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 448.

**2.** The scrapings and cleanings of paint-pots, collected and used to cover the outer sides of roof-boards as a bed for roofing-canvas. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

**smudge**$^2$ (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Appar. another use of *smudge*$^1$, confused with *smother*.] **1.** To stifle; smother. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To make a smudge in; fumigate with a smudge: as, to *smudge* a tent so as to drive away insects. [U. S.]

**smudge**$^2$ (smuj), *n.* . [See *smudge*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** A suffocating smoke.

> I will sacrifice the first stanza on your critical altar, and let it consume either in flame or *smudge* as it choose.
> *W. Mason*, To Gray. (Correspondence of Gray and [Mason, cxv.)

**2.** A heap of combustibles partially ignited and emitting a dense smoke; especially, such a fire made in or near a house, tent, or the like, so as to raise a dense smoke to repel insects.

> I have had a *smudge* made in a chafing-dish at my bedside. *Mrs. Clavers* [Mrs. C. M. Kirkland], Forest Life.

**smudger** (smuj'ėr), *n.* One who or that which smudges, in any sense. [Rare.]

> And the man called the name of his wife Charah (*smudger*), for she was the stainer of life.
> *H. Pratt*, quoted in The Academy, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 269.

**smudgy**$^1$ (smuj'i), *a.* [< *smudge*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Stained or blackened with smudge; smeared: as, a *smudgy* shop.

> I do not suppose that the book is at all rare, or in any way remarkable, save, perhaps, for its wretched woodcuts and its villainously *smudgy* letterpress.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 91.

**smudgy**$^2$ (smuj'i), *a.* [< *smudge*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Making a smudge or dense smoke: as, a *smudgy* fire.

> For them [the artists of Magna Græcia] the most perfect lamp was the one that was the most ornamental. If more light was needed, other *smudgy* lamps were added.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 267.

**2.** Stifling; close. [Prov. Eng.]

> Hot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and *smudgy*. The same perhaps as smothery. *Halliwell.*

**smug**$^1$ (smug), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoog*; for **smuck*, < MLG. LG. *smuk* = NFries. *smok* = G. *schmuck* = Dan. *smuk* = Sw. dial. *smuck*, *smöck* (G. and Scand. forms recent and prob. < LG., but appar. ult. of MHG. origin), neat, trim, spruce, elegant, fair; from the noun, MHG. *gesmuc*, G. *schmuck*, ornament, < MHG. *smücken*, G. *schmücken* = MLG. *smucken*, ornament, adorn, orig. dress, a secondary form of MHG. *smiegen* = AS. *smeógan*, creep into, hence put on (a garment): see *smock*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Smooth; sleek; neat; trim; spruce; fine; also, affectedly proper; unctuous; especially, affectedly nice in dress; satisfied with one's own appearance; hence, self-satisfied in any respect.

> A beggar, that was used to come so *smug* upon the mart. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 49.

> Oh, that *smug* old Woman! there 's no enduring her Affectation of Youth. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

> *Smug* Sydney, too, thy bitter page shall seek.
> *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

> Stinking and savoury, *smug* and gruff.
> *Browning*, Holy-Cross Day.

**2.** Affectedly or conceitedly smart.

> That trim and *smug* saying.
> *Annotations on Glanville* (1682), p. 184. (*Latham.*)

**II.** *n.* One who is affectedly proper and nice; a self-satisfied person. [Slang.]

> Students . . . who, almost continually at study, allow themselves no time for relaxation, . . . are absent-minded, and seem often offended at the trivialities of a joke. They become labelled *smugs*, and are avoided by their class-mates. *The Lancet*, 1889, II. 471.

**smug**$^1$ (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [< *smug*$^1$, *a.*] To make smug or spruce: often with *up*.

> *Smug up* your beetle-brows, none look grimly.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

> No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart coming but he *smugs* himself *up*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 518.

**smug**$^2$ (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [Prob. abbr. of *smuggle*, or from the same source.] **1.** To confiscate summarily, as boys used to confiscate tops, marbles, etc., when the game was played out of season. [Prov. Eng.]

> I shouldn't mind his licking me; I'd *smug* his money and get his halfpence or somethink.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 568.

**2.** To hush up. [Slang.]

> She wanted a guarantee that the case should be *smugged*, or, in other words, compromised.
> *Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1857. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**smug**$^3$† (smug), *n.* [Perhaps so called as being blackened with soot or smoke (see *smudge*$^1$), or else as being "a neat, handy fellow" (Halliwell).] A smith.

> A *smug* of Vulcan's forging trade,
> Besmoaked with sea-cole fire.
> *Rowland*, Knave of Clubs (1611). (*Halliwell.*)

> I must now
> A golden handle make for my wife's fann.
> Worke, my fine *Smugges*. *Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

**smug-boat** (smug'bōt), *n.* A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium-boat.

**smug-faced** (smug'fāst), *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

> I once procured for a *smug-faced* client of mine a good douse o' the chops, which put a couple of hundred pounds into his pocket. *J. Baillie.*

**smuggle**$^1$ (smug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Also formerly or dial. *smuckle* (< D.); = G. *schmuggeln* = Sw. *smuggla* = Dan. *smugle*, < LG. *smuggeln* = D. *smokkelen*, smuggle (cf. D. *smuigen*, eat secretly, *ter smuig*, secretly, in hugger-mugger, Dan. *ismug*, adv., secretly, privately, *smughandel*, contraband trade, *smöge*, a narrow (secret) passage, Sw. *smyg*, a lurking-hole, Icel. *smuga*, a hole to creep through, *smugall*, penetrating, *smugligr*, penetrating): all from a strong verb found in Icel. *smjūga* (pret. *smō*, mod. *smaug*, pl. *smugu*, pp. *smoginn*), creep, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = Norw. *smjuga*, creep (cf. Sw. *smyga*, sneak, smuggle), = AS. *smeógan*, *smūgan*, creep, = MHG. *smiegen*, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, ply, get into: see *smock*, *smug*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To import or export secretly, and contrary to law; import or export secretly without paying the duties imposed by law; also, to introduce into trade or consumption in violation of excise laws; in Scotland, to manufacture (spirits, malt, etc.) illicitly.

> Where, tippling punch, grave Cato's self you'll see,
> And Amor Patriæ vending *smuggled* tea. *Crabbe.*

**2.** To convey, introduce, or handle clandestinely: as, to *smuggle* something out of the way.

**II.** *intrans.* To practise secret illegal exportation or importation of goods; export or import goods without payment of duties; also, to violate excise laws. See I., 1, and *smuggling*.

> Now there are plainly but two ways of checking this practice—either the temptation to *smuggle* must be diminished by lowering the duties, or the difficulties in the way of *smuggling* must be increased. *Cyc. of Commerce.*

**smuggle**$^2$ (smug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Appar. another use of *smuggle*$^1$.] To cuddle or fondle.

> Oh, the little lips! and 'tis the best-natured little dear. [*Smuggles* and kisses it.]
> *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

**smuggler** (smug'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *smugler*; also *smuckler*; = G. *schmuggler* = Dan. *smugler* = Sw. *smugglare* (cf. F. *smuggler*, < E.), < LG. *smuggeler* = D. *smokkelaar*; as *smuggle*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who smuggles; one who imports or exports secretly and contrary to law either contraband goods or dutiable goods without paying the customs; also, in Scotland, an illicit distiller.—**2.** A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

**smuggling** (smug'ling), *n.* The offense of carrying, or causing to be carried, across the boundary of a nation or district, goods which are dutiable, without either paying the duties or allowing the goods to be subjected to the revenue laws; or the like carrying of goods the transit of which is prohibited. In a more general sense it is applied to the violation of legal restrictions on transit, whether by revenue laws or blockades, and the violation of excise laws, by introducing into trade or consumption prohibited articles, or articles evading taxation. In either use it implies clandestine evasion of law.

**smugly** (smug'li), *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.

> A Sunday face,
> Too *smugly* proper for a world of sin.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**smugness** (smug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being smug; neatness; spruceness; self-satisfaction; conceited smartness.

> She looks like an old Coach new painted, affecting an unseemly *Smugness* whilst she is ready to drop in pieces.
> *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

**smuly** (smū'li), *a.* [Perhaps for **smooly*, a contracted form of **smoothly*, adj.] Looking smoothly demure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**smur** (smur), *n.* [Also *smurr*; prob. a contr. of *smother*; or < *smoor*, *smore*, stifle: see *smore*$^1$.] Fine rain. [Scotch.]

> Our hopes for fine weather were for the moment dashed; a *smurr* came over, and the thin veil of the shower toned down the colors of the red houses.
> *W. Black*, House-boat, vi.

**smur** (smur), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *smurred*, ppr. *smurring*. [Also *smurr*; < *smur*, *n.*] To rain slightly; drizzle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**smurch**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.

**smurry** (smur'i), *a.* [< *smur* + *-y*$^1$.] Having smur; characterized by smur. [Scotch.]

> The cold hues of green through which we had been sailing on this *smurry* afternoon. *W. Black*, House-boat, x.

**smut** (smut), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smit*$^1$, < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a blot, stain. The variation is appar. due to the influence of the related words, ME. *bismotered*, smeared, etc., and to the words cited under *smutch*, *smudge*$^1$: see *smudge*$^1$.] **1.** A spot made with soot, coal, or the like; also, the fouling matter itself.

> With white apron and cap she ventured into the drawing-room, and was straightway saluted by a joyous dance of those monads called vulgarly *smuts*.
> *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xiv. 2.

**2.** Obscene or filthy language.

> He does not stand upon decency in conversation, but will talk *smut*, though a priest and his mother be in the room. *Addison*, The Lover, No. 39.

**3.** A fungous disease of plants, affecting especially the cereal plants, to many of which it is exceedingly destructive. It is caused by fungi of the family *Ustilagineæ*. There are in the United States two well-defined kinds of smut in cereals: (*a*) the *black smut*, produced by *Ustilago segetum*, in which the head is mostly changed to a black dust; (*b*) the *stinking smut* (called *bunt* in England), which shows only when the kernel is broken open, the usual contents being found to be replaced by a black unctuous powder. The stinking smut is caused by two species of fungus, which differ only in microscopic characters—*Tilletia tritici*, with rough spores, and *T. fœtens*, with smooth spores. It is the most destructive disease of wheat known, not infrequently causing the loss of half of the crop or more. It occurs to some extent throughout all the wheat-growing regions, but is especially common in Indiana, Iowa, and adjacent States, as well as in California and Europe. The disease does not spread from plant to plant or from field to field, but the infection takes place at the time the seed sprouts. No remedy can be applied after the grain is sown, but the disease can be prevented by sowing clean seed in clean soil and covering well. Smutty seed can be purified by wetting thoroughly with a solution of blue vitriol, using one pound or more to a gallon of water. Black smut may be similarly treated. *U. Maydis* is the smut of Indian corn; *U. destruens*, of *Setaria glauca*; *U. urseolum*, of many species of *Carex*, etc. See *Ustilago*, *Tilletia*, *maize-smut*, *bunt*$^4$, *bunt-ear*, *burnt-ear*, *brand*, 6.

**4.** Earthy, worthless coal, such as is often found at the outcrop of a seam. In Pennsylvania also called *black-dirt*, *blossom*, and *crop*.

**smut** (smut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smutted*, ppr. *smutting*. [< *smut*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stain or mark with smut; blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.

> 'Tis the opinion of these poor People that, if they can but have the happiness to be buried in a shroud *smutted* with this Celestial Fire, it will certainly secure them from the Flames of Hell. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 97.

**2.** To affect with the disease called smut; mildew.

> Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it. *Bacon.*

**3.** Figuratively, to tarnish; defile; make impure; blacken.

> He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism.
> *Dr. H. More.*

**4.** To make obscene.

> Here one gay shew and costly habit tries, . . .
> Another *smuts* his scene.
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To gather smut; be converted into smut.

> White red-eared wheat . . . seldom *smuts*.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**2.** To give off smut; crock.

**smut-ball** (smut'bâl), *n.* **1.** A fungus of the genus *Tilletia*.—**2.** A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon*; a puffball.

**smutch** (smuch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, q.v.); < Sw. *smutsa* = Dan. *smudse* = G. *schmutzen*, soil, sully, = D. *smotsen*, soil, revile, insult, = MHG. *smotzen*, *schmutzen*, soil; cf. Sw. *smuts* = Dan. *smuds* = MHG. *smuz*, G. *schmutz*, dirt, filth; connected with *smit*$^1$, *smite*, *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or the like; smudge.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 121.

Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it?
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

**smutch** (smuch), *n.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, q. v.): see *smutch*, *v.*] A black spot; a black stain; a smudge.

That my mantle take no *smutch*
From thy coarser garments touch.
*Fletcher*, Poems, p. 101. (*Halliwell.*)

A broad gray *smouch* on each side.
*W. H. Dall*, in Scammon's Marine Mammals, p. 293.

**smutchin**† (smuch'in), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **smitchin* (found also as *smidgen*), < *smitch*$^1$, dust, etc.: see *smitch*$^1$, *smidgen*.] Snuff.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in Powder, or *Smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the Brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland as there is in Pipes in England. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 7.

**smutchy** (smuch'i), *a.* [< *smutch* + *-y*$^1$.] Marked, or appearing as if marked, with a smutch or smutches.

The illustrations . . . have that heavy and *smutchy* effect in the closely shaded parts which is a constant defect in mechanical engraving. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

**smut-fungus** (smut'fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*, *smut-ball*, and *smut*, 3.

**smuth** (smuth), *n.* [Cf. *smut.*] A miners' name for waste, poor, or small coal. See *smut*, 4.

**smut-machine** (smut'ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A smut-mill.

**smut-mill** (smut'mil), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for removing smut from wheat. It consisted originally of a cylindrical screen in which was a revolving brush that swept off the smut and forced it through the screen. Improved forms now consist of shaking tables and screens, revolving screens, perforated cylinders, and the like, combined with an air-blast; and machines of this type, besides removing the smut, point and clean the grain. Compare *separator*, 2 (*a*).

**Smutsia** (smut'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray): named from *Smuts*, a Dutch naturalist.] A genus of pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manididæ*, containing the East African *S. temmincki*, about three feet long, with comparatively short broad obtuse tail, short broad scales, and feet scaly to the toes.

**smuttied** (smut'id), *a.* [< *smutty* + *-ed*$^2$.] In *bot.*, made smutty; covered with or bearing smut.

**smuttily** (smut'i-li), *adv.* In a smutty manner. (*a*) Blackly; smokily; foully. (*b*) With obscene language.

**smuttiness** (smut'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being smutty. (*a*) The state or property of being soiled or smutted; dirt from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. (*b*) Obsceneness of language.

**smutty** (smut'i), *a.* [< *smut* + *-y*$^1$. Cf. D. *smoddig*, *smodsig* = G. *schmutzig* = Sw. *smutsig* = Dan. *smudsig*, smutty.] 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

I pray leave the *smutty* Air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 5.

The "Still," or Distillery, was a *smutty*, clouted, suspicious-looking building, down in a hollow by Mill Brook.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

2. Affected with smut or mildew.

*Smutty* corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; immodest; impure: as, *smutty* language.

Let the grave sneer, sarcastic speak thee shrewd,
The *smutty* joke ridiculously lewd. *Smollett*, Advice.

**Smutty coot**, the black scoter, *Œdemia americana*. See cut under *Œdemia*. [Salem, Massachusetts.]

**smutty-nosed** (smut'i-nōzd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having black or blackish nostrils. The term is applied specifically to (*a*) the black-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus cinereus* or *Priofinus melanurus*, which has black nasal tubes on a yellow bill; and (*b*) a dark-colored variety of the Canada jay found in Alaska, *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*, having brownish nasal plumules.

**Smyrniot, Smyrniote** (smėr'ni-ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< NGr. Σμυρνιώτης, < Gr. Σμύρνα, Σμύρνη, L. *Smyrna*, Smyrna (see def.).] I. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Smyrna, a city in Asia Minor.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna.

**Smyrnium** (smėr'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *smyrnion*, *zmyrnium*, < Gr. *σμύρνιον*, a plant having seeds smelling like myrrh, < *σμύρνα*, Ionic *σμύρνη*, var. of *μύρρα*, myrrh.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Smyrnieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers, seldom with any bracts or bractlets, and by fruit with a two-cleft carpophore, numerous oil-tubes, inconspicuous or slightly prominent ridges without corky thickening, and ovoid or roundish seeds with the face deeply and broadly excavated. The 6 or 7 former species are all now included in one, *S. Olusatrum*, a native of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, extending along the shores northward to the English Channel. It is a smooth erect biennial, with dissected radical leaves, commonly sessile broad and undivided or three-parted stem-leaves, and yellow flowers borne in many-rayed compound umbels. See *alexanders*, *horse-parsley*, and *black pot-herb* (under *pot-herb*).

**smyte**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smite*.

**smyterie, smytrie** (smit'ri), *n.* [Sc., more prop. **smitery*, < *smite*, *smyte*, a bit, particle: see *smit*$^1$, *smitch*$^1$.] A numerous collection of small individuals.

A *smytrie* o' wee duddie weans. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

**smyth**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smith*.

**Sn.** In *chem.*, the symbol for tin (Latin *stannum*).

**snabble** (snab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snabbled*, ppr. *snabbling*. [Var. of **snapple*, freq. of *snap*.] I. *trans.* To rifle; plunder; kill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To shovel with the bill, as a water-fowl seeking for food.

You see, sir, I was a cruising down the flats about sun-up, the tide jist at the nip, as it is now; I see a whole pile of shoveler ducks *snabbling* in the mud, and busy as dog-fish in herring-time. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 612.

**snabby** (snab'i), *n.*; pl. *snabbies* (-iz). [Perhaps ult. connected with MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, bill, beak: see *snaffle* and *neb*.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Scotch.]

**snack** (snak), *v.* [< ME. *snakken* (also assibilated *snacchen*, *snecchen*, > E. *snatch*), snatch, = MD. *snacken*, snatch, snap, also as D. *snakken*, gasp, sob, desire, long for; prob. the same as MD. *snacken*, chatter, cackle, bark, MLG. LG. *snacken* = G. dial. *schnakken*, chatter; prob. ult., like *snap*, imitative of quick motion. Hence *snatch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To snatch. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—2. To bite. *Levins.*—3. To go snacks in; share.

He and his comrades coming to an inn to *snack* their booty.
*Smith*, Lives of Highwaymen (1719), i. 85. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* To go snacks or shares; share.

Who is that that is to be bubbled? Faith, let me *snack*; I han't met with a bubble since Christmas.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii. 2.

**snack** (snak), *n.* [< *snack*, *v.* Cf. *snatch*.] 1. A snatch or snap, as of a dog's jaws.—2. A bite, as of a dog. *Levins.*—3. A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a bite; a luncheon.

And so, as the cloth is laid in the little parlour above stairs, and it is past three o'clock, for I have been waiting this hour for you, and I have had a *snack* myself.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

4. A portion or share of food or of other things: used especially in the phrase *to go snacks*—that is, to share; divide and distribute in shares.

If the master gets the better on 't, they come in for their *snack*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

And last he whispers, "Do; and we *go snacks*."
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 66.

**snacket**† (snak'et), *n.* Same as *snecket*.

**snacot** (snak'o̤t), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A syngnathid, pipe-fish, or sea-needle, as *Syngnathus acus* or *S. peckianus*. See cuts under *pipe-fish*.

**snaffle** (snaf'l), *n.* [Appar. < D. *snavel*, MD. *snabel*, *snavel*, the nose or snout of a beast or a fish (OFries. *snavel*, mouth); dim. of MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, MLG. *snabbe*, the bill or neb of a bird: see *neb*.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.

Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your gags and *snaffles*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**snaffle** (snaf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaffled*, ppr. *snaffling*. [< *snaffle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bridle; hold or manage with a bridle.

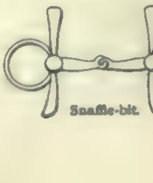
For hitherto slie writers wilie wits,
Which haue engrossed princes chiefe affaires,
Haue been like horses *snaffled* with the bits
Of fancie, feare, or doubts. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 395.

2. To clutch or seize by the snaffle.—**Snaffling lay**, the "lay" or special occupation of a thief who stops horsemen by clutching the horse's snaffle.

I thought by your look you had been a clever fellow, and upon the *snaffling lay* at least; but . . . I find you are some sneaking budge rascal. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To speak through the nose. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snaffle-bit** (snaf'l-bit), *n.* A plain slender jointed bit for a horse.


Snaffle-bit.

In hir right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a skourge, with many a knottie string,
And in hir left a *snaffle Bit* or brake,
Bebost with gold, and many a gingling ring.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 90.

**snag**$^1$ (snag), *n.* [Prob. < Norw. *snag*, *snage*, projecting point, a point of land, = Icel. *snagi*, a peg. Cf. *snag*$^2$, *v.*] 1. A sharp protuberance; a projecting point; a jag.

A staffe, all full of litle *snags*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 23.

Specifically—2. A short projecting stump, stub, or branch; the stubby base of a broken or cut-off branch or twig; a jagged branch separate from the tree.

*Snag* is no new word, though perhaps the Western application of it is so; but I find in Gill the proverb "A bird in the bag is worth two on the *snag*."
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. A tree, or part of a tree, lying in the water with its branches at or near the surface, so as to be dangerous to navigation.

Unfortunately for the navigation of the Mississippi, some of the largest [trees], after being cast down from the position in which they grew, get their roots entangled with the bottom of the river. . . . These fixtures, called *snags* or planters, are extremely dangerous to the steam-vessels proceeding up the stream.
*Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 302.

Hence—4. A hidden danger or obstacle; an unsuspected source or occasion of error or mistake; a stumbling-block.—5. A snag-tooth.

In China none hold Women sweet
Except their *Snaggs* are black as Jett.
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

6. The fang or root of a tooth.—7. A branch or tine on the antler of a deer; a point. See cut under *antler*.

The antler . . . often . . . sends off one or more branches called "tynes" or "*snags*."
*W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

8. *pl.* The fruit of the snag-bush.

**snag**$^1$ (snag), *v. t.* [< *snag*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To catch or run upon a snag: as, to *snag* a fish-hook; to *snag* a steamboat. [U. S.]—2. Figuratively, to entangle; embarrass; bring to a standstill. [U. S.]

Stagnant times have been when a great mind, anchored in error, might *snag* the slow-moving current of society.
*W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 38.

3. To fill with snags; act as a snag to. [Rare.]—4. To clear of snags. [U. S. and Australia.]

Both of these parties, composed of about fifty men, are engaged in *snagging* the waterways, which will be dredged out to form the canal. *New York Times*, July 21, 1889.

**snag**$^2$ (snag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snagged*, ppr. *snagging*. [Prob. < Gael. *snagair*, carve, whittle, *snaigh*, *snaidh*, hew, cut down; Ir. *snaigh*, a hewing, cutting; cf. also Gael. *snag*, a knock; Ir. *snag*, a woodpecker. Cf. *snag*$^1$.] To trim by lopping branches; cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as the stem of a tree.

You are one of his "lively stones"; be content therefore to be hewn and *snagged* at, that you might be made the more meet to be joined to your fellows, which suffer with you Satan's snatches.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

**snag**$^3$ (snag), *n.* [< ME. *snegge* = MLG. *snigge*, LG. *snigge*, *sniche* = OHG. *sneggo*, *snecco*, MHG. *snegge*, *snecke*, G. *schnecke* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a snail; from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snail*, *snake*.] A snail. [Eng.]

**snag-boat** (snag'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags or other obstacles to navigation from river-beds. *Simmonds.* [U. S.]

**snag-bush** (snag'bu̇sh), *n.* The blackthorn or sloe, *Prunus spinosa*: so called from its snaggy branches. See cut under *sloe*.

**snag-chamber** (snag'chām″bėr), *n.* A water-tight compartment made in the bow of a steamer plying in snaggy waters, as a safeguard in case a snag is struck. *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 302.

**snagged** (snag'ed), *a.* [< *snag*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Full of snags or knots; snaggy; knotty.

Belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks.
*Dr. H. More.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**snagger** (snag'ėr), *n.* The tool with which snagging is done: a bill-hook without the usual edge on the back. *Halliwell.*

**snaggle** (snag'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *snaggled*, ppr. *snaggling*. [Freq. of *snag*$^2$; perhaps in this sense partly due to *nag*$^1$.] To nibble.

**snaggle-tooth** (snag'l-töth), *n.* A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snaggle-toothed** (snag'l-tötht), *a.* Having a snaggle-tooth or snaggle-teeth.

**snaggy** (snag′i), *a.* [< *snag*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Full of snags. (*a*) Knotty; having jags or sharp protuberances; full of short stumps or sharp points; abounding with knots: as, a *snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stick.

His stalking steps are stayde
Upon a *snaggy* oke. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 10.

(*b*) Abounding in fallen trees which send up strong stubby branches from the bottom of the water so as to make navigation unsafe.

We passed into *snaggy* lakes at last.
*J. K. Hosmer*, Color-Guard, xii.

2. Being or resembling a snag; snag-like.

Just where the waves curl beyond such a point you may discern a multitude of blackened *snaggy* shapes protruding above the water. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 735.

3. Ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

An' I wur down i' tha mouth, couldn't do naw work an' all,
Nasty an' *snaggy*, an' shaäky, an' poonch'd my 'and wi' the
hawl. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler, xiv.

**snag-tooth** (snag′töth), *n.* A long, ugly, irregular tooth; a broken-down tooth; a snaggle-tooth.

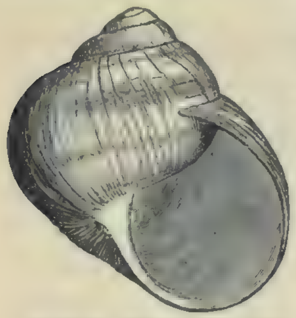
How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side.
*Cotgrave*, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 253. (*Nares.*)

Projecting canines or *snag teeth* are so common in low faces as to be universally remarked, and would be oftener seen did not dentists interfere and remove them.
*Amer. Anthrop.*, III. 316.

**snail** (snāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snayle*; dial. *snile*; < ME. *snaile, snayle, snile, snyle, snele*, < AS. **snægel, snægl, snegel, snegl* = MLG. *sneil*, LG. *snagel* = MHG. *snegel, sneggel, snäggel*, G. dial. *schnegel* = Icel. *snigill* = Dan. *snegl* = Sw. *snigel*, a snail, lit. 'a small creeping thing,' a little reptile, dim. of a simpler form represented by *snag*$^{3}$, from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snag*$^{3}$, *snake*.] 1. One of many small gastropods.

Tak the rede *snyle* that crepis houseles and sethe it in water, and gedir the fatt that comes of thame.
*MS. Linc. Med.*, f. 284. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—(*a*) A member of the family *Helicidæ* in a broad sense; a terrestrial air-breathing mollusk with stalks on which the eyes are situated, and with a spiral or helicoid shell which has no lid or operculum, as the common garden-snail, *Helix hortensis*, or edible snail, *H. pomatia*. There are many hundred species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies. In the phrases below are noted some of the common British species which have vernacular names. See *Helicidæ*, and cuts under *Gasteropoda* and *Pulmonata*. (*b*) A mollusk like the above, but shell-less or nearly so; a slug. (*c*) An aquatic pulmonate gastropod with an operculate spiral shell, living in fresh water; a pond-snail or river-snail; a limneid. See *Limnæidæ*. (*d*) A littoral or marine, not pulmonate, gastropod with a spiral shell like a snail's; a sea-snail, as a periwinkle or any member of the *Littorinidæ*; a salt-water snail.


Large-shelled, Edible, or Roman Snail (*Helix pomatia*), natural size.

Hence—2. A slow, lazy, stupid person.

Thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot!
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 196.

3†. A tortoise.

There ben also in that Contree a kynde of *Snayles*, that ben so grete that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles, as men wolde done in a lityllе Hous.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 193.

4†. *Milit.*, a protective shed, usually called *tortoise* or *testudo*.—5. A spiral piece of machinery somewhat resembling a snail; specifically, the piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock. See cut under *snail-wheel*.—6. In *anat.*, the cochlea of the ear.—7. *pl.* Same as *snail-clover*.—**Aquatic snails**, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Limnophila*.—**Bristly snail**, *Helix hispida* and its varieties, abounding in waste places in the British Isles.—**Brown snail.** (*a*) The garden or girdled snail. (*b*) *Helix fusca*, a delicate species peculiar to the British Isles, found in bushy places.—**Carnivorous snails**, the *Testacellidæ*.—**Common snail**, *Helix aspersa*. It is edible, and in some places annual snail-feasts are held to eat it; it is also gathered in large quantities and sold as a remedy for diseases of the chest, being prepared by boiling in milk. [Eng.]—**Edible snail**, *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. See cut above.—**Fresh-water snails**, the *Limnæidæ*.—**Garden-snail**, the brown or girdled snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including the varieties described as *H. hortensis* and *H. hybridus*), common in England.—**Gibbs's snail**, *Helix carthusiana*, found in Kent and Surrey, England: discovered by Mr. Gibbs in 1814.—**Girdled snail**, the garden-snail.—**Gulfweed-snails**, the *Litiopidæ*.—**Heath snail.** See *heath-snail*.—**Kentish snail**, *Helix cantiana*.—**Large-shelled snail**, the edible Roman snail.—**Marine snails**, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Thalassophila*.—**Ocean snails**, the violet-snails or *Ianthinidæ*.—**Open snail**, *Helix* (*Zonites*) *umbilicata*, abundant in rocky places in England.—**Periwinkle-snail**, a pulmonate gastropod of the family *Amphibolidæ*, resembling a periwinkle. See cut under *Amphibola*.—**Pheasant-snail**, a pheasant-shell.—**Pygmy snail**, *Punctum minutum*, a minute species found in England in wet places.—**Roman snail**, the edible snail.—**Salt-water snail**, one of numerous marine gastropods whose shells are shaped like those of snails, as species of *Natica* (or *Lunatia*), or *Neverita*, or *Littorina*, etc.; a sea-snail.—**Shell-less snail.** Same as *slug*$^{2}$, 1.—**Silky snail**, *Helix sericea*, common on wet mossy rocks, especially in the west and south of England.—**Snail's gallop**, a snail's pace; very slow or almost imperceptible movement.

I see what haste you make; you are never the forwarder, you go a *snail's gallop*.
*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 68.

**Snail's pace**, a very slow pace.—**Snakeskin-snail**, a tropical American snail of the genus *Solariopsis*.—**Toothed snails**, those *Helicidæ* whose aperture has a tooth or teeth, as of the genus *Tridopsis*.—**White snail.** (*a*) *Valonia pulchella*, of which a ribbed variety has been described as *V. costata*. [Eng.] (*b*) A snail-bore: an oystermen's name for various shells injurious to the beds, as the drills or borers, particularly of the genera *Urosalpinx* and *Natica*. See *snail-bore*.—**Zoned snail**, *Helix virgata*, prodigiously numerous in many of the chalk and limestone districts of England. (See also *apple-snail, ear-snail, glass-snail, pond-snail, river-snail, sea-snail, shrub-snail, stone-snail, violet-snail*.)

**snail** (snāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snayle*; = Dan. *snegle*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To move slowly or lazily, like a snail. [Rare.]

This sayd, shee trots on *snayling*, lyk a tooth-shaken old
hagge. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 689.

**II.** *trans.* To give the form of a snail-shell to; make spirally winding. [Rare.]

God plac't the Ears (where they might best attend)
As in two Turrets, on the buildings top,
*Snailing* their hollow entries so a-sloap
That, while the voyce about those windings wanders,
The sound might lengthen in those bow'd Meanders.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

**snail-bore** (snāl′bōr), *n.* A gastropod, as a whelk, etc., which bores oysters or injures oyster-beds; a borer; a drill. They are of numerous different genera. *Urosalpinx cinerea* is probably the most destructive. [Local, U. S.]

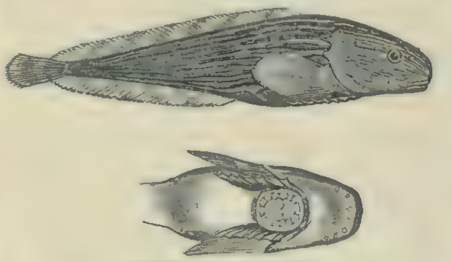
**snail-borer** (snāl′bōr″ėr), *n.* A snail-bore.

**snail-clover** (snāl′klō″vėr), *n.* A species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, so called from its spirally coiled pods. The name is also applied to the lucern, *M. sativa*, and sometimes extended to the whole genus. Also *snails, snail-plant*, and *snail-trefoil*.

**snailery** (snāl′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snaileries* (-iz). [< *snail* + *-ery*.] A place where edible snails are kept, reared, and fattened to be used for food.

The numerous continental *snaileries* where the apple-snail is cultivated for home consumption or for the market. *St. James's Gazette*, May 28, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**snail-fish** (snāl′fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Liparis*: so called from their soft unctuous feel, and their habit of adhering to rocks by means of a ventral sucker. Several species which commonly receive the name are found in Great Britain, as *L. lineata* and *L. montagui*. They are also called *sea-snail* and *sucker*. See *Liparididæ*.


Snail-fish (*Liparis lineata*).
(Lower figure shows the sucker between the pectoral fins.)

**snail-flower** (snāl′flou″ėr), *n.* A twining bean, *Phaseolus Caracalla*, often cultivated in tropical gardens and in greenhouses for its showy white and purple fragrant flowers. The standard and the long-beaked keel are spirally coiled, suggesting the name.

**snail-like** (snāl′līk), *a.* Like a snail in moving slowly; snail-paced.

**snail-pace** (snāl′pās), *n.* A very slow movement. Compare *snail's gallop, snail's pace*, under *snail*.

**snail-paced** (snāl′pāst), *a.* Snail-like in pace or gait; creeping or moving slowly.

Delay leads impotent and *snail-paced* beggary.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3. 53.

**snail-park** (snāl′pärk), *n.* A place for raising edible snails; a snailery. *Good Housekeeping*, III. 223.

**snail-plant** (snāl′plant), *n.* Snail-clover, particularly *Medicago scutellata* and *M. Helix*.

**'snails**† (snālz), *interj.* An old minced oath, an abbreviation of *his* (Christ's) *nails* (with which he was nailed to the cross).

*'Snails*, I'm almost starved with love.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

**snail-shell** (snāl′shel), *n.* A shell secreted by any snail or terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropod.

**snail-slow** (snāl′slō), *a.* As slow as a snail; extremely slow. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 47.

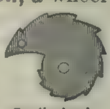
**snail-trefoil** (snāl′trē″foil), *n.* Same as *snail-clover*.

**snail-water** (snāl′wâ″tėr), *n.* An old remedy. See the second quotation.

And to learn the top of your skill in Syrrup, Sweetmeats, Aqua mirabilis, and *Snayl water*. *Shadwell*, The Scowrers.

*Snail-water* . . . was a drink made by infusing in water the calcined and pulverized shells of snails.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 234.

**snail-wheel** (snāl′hwēl), *n.* In *horol.*, a wheel having its edge cut into twelve irregular steps arranged spirally in such a manner that their positions determine the number of strokes which the hammer makes on the bell; a snail. The snail is placed on the arbor of the twelve-hour wheel. *E. H. Knight.*


Snail-wheel.

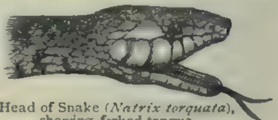
**snaily** (snā′li), *a.* [< *snail* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Resembling a snail or its motion; snail-like.

O how I do ban
Him that these dials against walls began,
Whose *snaily* motion of the moving hand,
Although it go, yet seem to me to stand.
*Drayton*, Of His Lady's Not Coming to London.

**snake** (snāk), *n.* [< ME. *snake*, < AS. *snaca* (perhaps orig. *snāca*) (L. *scorpio*) = Icel. *snākr, snōkr* = Sw. *snok* = Dan. *snog* = MD. MLG. *snake*, a snake; lit. 'creeper,' derived, like the related *snag*$^{3}$ and *snail*, from the verb seen in AS. *snīcan* (pret. **snāc*, pp. **snicen*), creep, crawl: see *sneak*. Cf. Skt. *nāga*, a serpent. Cf. *reptile* and *serpent*, also from verbs meaning 'creep.'] 1. A serpent; an ophidian; any member of the order *Ophidia*. See *serpent* and *Ophidia*.

So, roll'd up in his den, the swelling *snake*
Beholds the traveller approach the brake.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 130.

2. Specifically, the common British serpent *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*, a harmless ophidian of the family *Colubridæ*: distinguished from the *adder* or *viper*, a poisonous serpent of the same country. This snake is widely distributed in Europe, and attains a length of 3 feet or more. It is now sometimes specified as the *common* or *ringed snake*, in distinction from the *smooth snake* (*Coronella lævis*).


Head of Snake (*Natrix torquata*), showing forked tongue.

3. A lizard with rudimentary limbs or none, mistaken for a true snake: as, the Aberdeen *snake* (the blindworm or slow-worm); a glass-*snake*. See *snake-lizard*, and cuts under *amphisbæna, blindworm, dart-snake, glass-snake, scheltopusik*, and *serpentiform*.—4. A snake-like amphibian: as, the Congo *snake*, the North American *Amphiuma means*, a urodele amphibian. See *Amphiuma*.—5. A person having the character attributed to a snake; a treacherous person.

If thou seest
They look like men of worth and state, and carry
Ballast of both sides, like tall gentlemen,
Admit 'em; but no *snakes* to poison us
With poverty. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

6†. In the seventeenth century, a long curl attached to the wig behind.—7. The stem of a narghile.—8. See *snake-box*.—9. A form of receiving-instrument used in Wheatstone's automatic telegraph. [Colloq.]—**Aberdeen snake.** See def. 3.—**Austrian snake**, a harmless colubrine of Europe, *Coronella lævis*, also called *smooth snake*.—**Black and white ringed snake.** See *Vermicella*.—**Black snake.** See *black-snake* and *Scotophis*.—**Brown snake**, *Haldea striatula* of the southern United States.—**Cleopatra's snake**, the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*, or, more properly, the cerastes. See cuts under *asp* and *cerastes*.—**Coach-whip-snake** *Bascanion* (or *Masticophis*) *flagelliformis*. See *Masticophis*, and cut under *black-snake*.—**Common snake.** See def. 2. [British.]—**Congo snakes**, the family *Amphiumidæ*. See def. 4.—**Dwarf snake.** See *dwarf*.—**Egg-snake**, one of the king-snakes, *Ophibolus sayi*.—**Gopher-snake.** Same as *gopher*, 4.—**Grass-snake.** (*a*) Same as *ringed snake*. (*b*) Same as *green-snake*. (*c*) Same as *garter-snake*.—**Green snake.** See *green-snake*.—**Harlequin snake.** See *harlequin*.—**Hog-nosed snake.** See *hognose-snake* and *Heterodon*.—**Hooded snake.** See *hooded*.—**House-snake.** Same as *chain-snake*.—**Indigo snake**, the gopher-snake.—**Innocuous snakes**, all snakes which are not poisonous, of whatever other character; *Innocua*.—**King snake.** (*a*) See *king-snake*. (*b*) The harlequin snake.—**Large-scaled snake**, *Hoplo-*

*cephalus superbus.*—**Lightning snake,** the thunder-and-lightning snake.—**Lizard-snake,** an occasional name of the common garter-snake, *Eutænia sirtalis.* See cut under *Eutænia.* [U. S.]—**Nocuous snakes,** venomous snakes; *Nocua.*—**Orange-bellied snake,** *Pseudechis australis.*—**Prairie-snake,** one of the whip-snakes, *Masticophis flavigularis.*—**Red-bellied snake,** the horn-snake, *Farancia abacura.* See *Farancia.* Also called *wampum-snake.*—**Riband-snake.** Same as *ribbon-snake.*—**Ringed snake,** the common snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix.* Also called *grass-snake.* See cut under *Tropidonotus.*—**Ring-necked snake,** *Diadophis punctatus.* See *ring-necked.*—**Russelian snake,** *Daboia russelli.* See cut under *daboya.*—**Scarlet snake.** (*a*) *Rhinostoma coccinea,* of the southern United States, ringed with red, black, and yellow like the harlequin or a coral-snake, but harmless. (*b*) See *scarlet.*—**Scarlet-spotted snake,** *Brachysoma diadema.*—**Sea-snake.** See *sea-serpent,* 2, and *Hydrophidæ.*—**Short-tailed snakes,** the *Tortricidæ.*—**Smooth snake,** *Coronella lævis,* the Austrian snake.—**Snake in the grass,** an underhand, plotting, deceitful person.—**Snake pipe-fish,** the straight-nosed pipe-fish, *Nerophis ophidion,* of British waters. *Couch.*—**Spectacled snake,** the true cobra, *Naja tripudians,* and some similarly marked cobras. See cut under *cobra-de-capello.*—**Spotted-neck snake,** the North American *Storeria dekayi,* a harmless colubrine serpent.—**Striped snake,** a garter-snake. See *Eutænia.* [U. S.]—**Swift garter-snake,** *Eutænia saurita,* the ribbon-snake.—**Thunder-snake, thunder-and-lightning snake,** one of different species of *Ophibolus,* especially *O. getulus,* the king- or chain-snake, and *O. eximius,* the house- or milk-snake. The name probably means no more than that these, like a good many other snakes, crawl out of their holes when it rains hard.—**Tortoise-headed snake,** a book-name of the ringed sea-snake, *Emydocephalus annulatus.*—**To see snakes, to have snakes in one's boots,** to have delirium tremens. [Slang.]—**Venomous snakes,** any poisonous or nocuous serpents. See the explanation under *serpent.*—**Wampum-snake.** Same as *red-bellied snake.* (See also *blind-snake, blowing-snake, bull-snake, carpet-snake, chain-snake, chicken-snake, coral-snake, corn-snake, dart-snake, desert-snake, fetish-snake, garter-snake, glass-snake, ground-snake, hog-snake, hoop-snake, horn-snake, milk-snake, pilot-snake, pine-snake, rat-snake, ribbon-snake, rock-snake, sand-snake, siva-snake, tree-snake, water-snake, whip-snake, worm-snake.*)

**snake** (snāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaked,* ppr. *snaking.* [< *snake, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move or wind like a snake; serpentine; move spirally.

> Anon vpon the flowry Plains he looks,
> Laced about with *snaking* siluer brooks.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> An arrow *snakes* when it slips under the grass.
> *M. and W. Thompson,* Archery, p. 54.

> Projectiles subject to this influence [spiral motion of rotation round their original direction] are technically said to *snake.* *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc., III. 130.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To drag or haul, especially by a chain or rope fastened around one end of the object, as a log; hence, to pull forcibly; jerk: used generally with *out* or *along.* [U. S.]

> Unless some legal loophole can be found through which an evasion or extension can be successfully *snaked.*
> *Philadelphia Press,* No. 2810, p. 4 (1883).

> After mining, the log is easily *snaked out* of the swamp, and is ready for the mill or factory.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIX. 265.

**2.** *Naut.*: (*a*) To pass small stuff across the outer turns of (a seizing) by way of finish. (*b*) To wind small stuff, as marline or spun-yarn, spirally round (a large rope) so that the spaces between the strands will be filled up; worm. (*c*) To fasten (backstays) together by small ropes stretched from one to the other, so that if one backstay is shot away in action it may not fall on deck.

**snake-bird** (snāk'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A totipalmate natatorial bird of the family *Plotidæ* and genus *Plotus:* so called from the long, slender, snaky neck; a snake-neck; an anhinga or water-turkey; a darter. See cut under *anhinga.*—**2.** The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla:* so named from the serpentine movement of the neck. See cut under *wryneck.* [Eng.]

**snake-boat** (snāk'bōt), *n.* Same as *pambanmanche.*

**snake-box** (snāk'boks), *n.* A faro-box fraudulently made so that a slight projection called a snake warns the dealer of the approach of a particular card.

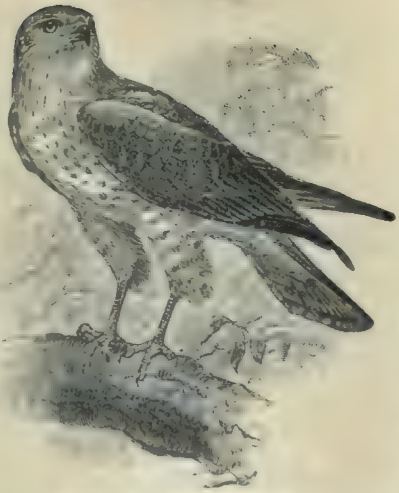
**snake-buzzard** (snāk'buz″ärd), *n.* The short-toed eagle, *Circaëtus gallicus.* See *Circaëtus,* and description under *short-toed.* See also cut in next column.

**snake-cane** (snāk'kān), *n.* A palm, *Kunthia montana,* of the United States of Colombia and Brazil, having a reed-like ringed stem. From the resemblance of the latter to a snake, its juice is fancied by the natives to be a cure for snake-bites. The stem is used for blowpipes to propel poisoned arrows.

**snake-charmer** (snāk'chär″mėr), *n.* Same as *serpent-charmer.*

**snake-charming** (snāk'chär″ming), *n.* Same as *serpent-charming.*

**snake-coralline** (snāk'kor″ạ-lin), *n.* A chilostomatous polyzoan, *Actea anguina.*



Snake-buzzard (*Circaëtus gallicus*).

**snake-crane** (snāk'krān), *n.* The Brazilian crested screamer, or seriema, *Cariama cristata.* See cut under *seriema.*

**snake-cucumber** (snāk'kū″kum-bėr), *n.* See *cucumber.*

**snake-doctor** (snāk'dok″tọr), *n.* **1.** The dobson or hellgrammite. [Pennsylvania.]—**2.** A dragon-fly, horse-stinger, or mosquito-hawk. [Local, U. S.]

Also *snake-feeder.*

**snake-eater** (snāk'ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *serpent-eater.*

**snake-eel** (snāk'ēl), *n.* An eel of the family *Ophichthyidæ* or *Ophisuridæ;* especially, *Ophichthys serpens* of the Mediterranean, reaching a length of 6 feet: so called because the tail has no tail-fin, and thus resembles a snake's.

**snake-feeder** (snāk'fē″dėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *snake-doctor,* 1. [Ohio.]—**2.** Same as *snake-doctor,* 2.

**snake-fence** (snāk'fens), *n.* See *snake fence,* under *fence.*

**snake-fern** (snāk'fėrn), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare.* Also *snake-leaves.*

**snake-fish** (snāk'fish), *n.* **1.** A kind of lizard-fish, as *Synodus fœtens* or *S. myops.*—**2.** The red band-fish, *Cepola rubescens:* more fully called *red snake-fish.* See *Cepolidæ.*—**3.** The oar-fish. See cut under *Regalecus.*

**snake-fly** (snāk'flī), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus *Raphidia* or family *Raphidiidæ;* a camel-fly: so called from the elongated form of the head and neck, and the facility with which it moves the front of the body in different directions. They are mostly to be found in the neighborhood of woods and streams. The common European species is *Raphidia ophiopsis.*

**snake-gourd** (snāk'gōrd), *n.* See *gourd.*

**snakehead** (snāk'hed), *n.* **1.** Same as *snake's-head,* 1.—**2.** A plant, the turtle-head, *Chelone glabra,* used in medicine as a tonic and aperient. See *Chelone.*—**3.** A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ.*—**4.** A snake-headed turtle, *Chelys matamata,* having a large flat carapace and long pointed head, found in South America. See cut under *Chelydidæ.*—**5.** The end of a flat railroad-rail when curling upward. In the beginning of railroad-building in America the track was sometimes made by screwing or spiking straps of iron along the upper side of timbers; an end of such a rail often became bent upward, and sometimes so far as to be caught by a wheel and driven up through the car, to the danger or injury of the passengers. Such a loose end was called a *snakehead* from its moving up and down when the wheels passed over it. Also *snake's-head.* [U. S.]

**snake-headed** (snāk'hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like a snake's, as a turtle. See *snakehead,* 4.

**snake-killer** (snāk'kil″ėr), *n.* **1.** The ground-cuckoo or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus.* See cut under *chaparral-cock.* [Western U. S.]—**2.** The secretary-bird. See cut under *secretary-bird.*

**snake-leaves** (snāk'lēvz), *n.* Same as *snake-fern.* See *Scolopendrium.*

**snakelet** (snāk'let), *n.* [< *snake* + *-let.*] A small snake. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 167.

**snake-line** (snāk'līn), *n.* Small stuff passed in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.

**snake-lizard** (snāk'liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard which resembles a snake in having rudimentary limbs or none; especially, *Chamæsaura anguina,* of South Africa. There are a good many such lizards, belonging to different genera and families of *Lacertilia,* popularly mistaken for and called *snakes.* The blindworm or slow-worm of Europe (*Anguis*), the scheltopusik (*Pseudopus*), and the American glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus*) are of this character, as are all the amphisbænians. See *snake, n.,* 3, and cuts under *blindworm, glass-snake,* and *scheltopusik.*

**snake-locked** (snāk'lokt), *a.* Having snaky locks or something like them: as, *snake-locked* Medusa; the *snake-locked* anemone, a kind of sea-anemone, *Sagartia viduata.*

**snake-moss** (snāk'môs), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.* *Imp. Dict.*

**snakemouth** (snāk'mouth), *n.* The snake's-mouth orchis, *Pogonia ophioglossoides.*

**snakeneck** (snāk'nek), *n.* A snaky-necked bird; the snake-bird.

> There was nothing to vary the uniform prospect [in the White Nile region], except perhaps here and there a solitary *snake-neck* [*Plotus levaillanti*], or a cormorant perched on some tall ambach. *The Academy,* Oct. 11, 1890, p. 312.

**snakenut, snakenut-tree** (snāk'nut, -trē), *n.* See *Ophiocaryon.*

**snake-piece** (snāk'pēs), *n.* *Naut.,* same as *pointer,* 3.

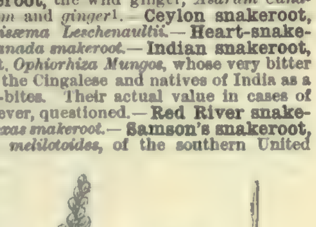
**snakepipe** (snāk'pīp), *n.* A species of *Equisetum,* especially *E. arvense.*

**snake-proof**† (snāk'pröf), *a.* Proof against venom; hence, proof against envy or malice. [Rare.]

> I am *snake-proof;* and though, with Hannibal, you bring whole hogsheads of vinegar-railings, it is impossible for you to quench or come over my Alpine resolution.
> *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook.

**snake-rat** (snāk'rat), *n.* The common Alexandrine or black rat, *Mus rattus* or *alexandrinus.* A variety of it is known as the *white-bellied rat,* or *roof-rat, Mus tectorum.* It is one of the two longest and best-known of all rats (the other being the gray, brown, Hanoverian, or Norway rat, *M. decumanus*), runs into many varieties, and has a host of synonyms. It is called *snake-rat* by Darwin. See cuts under *Muridæ.*

**snakeroot** (snāk'röt), *n.* [< *snake* + *root*¹.] A name of numerous plants of different genera, whose root either has a snake-like appearance, or has sometimes been regarded as a remedy for snakes' bites, or both. Several have a medicinal value. Compare *rattlesnake-master* and *rattlesnake-root.*—**Black snakeroot.** (*a*) See *sanicle,* 1. (*b*) The black cohosh, *Cimicifuga racemosa,* whose root is an officinal remedy used in chorea, and formerly for rheumatism.—**Brazilian snakeroot,** *Chiococca anguifuga;* also, *Casearia serrulata.*—**Button-snakeroot.** (*a*) See *Eryngium,* and cut under *rattlesnake-master.* (*b*) A general name for the species of *Liatris:* so called from the button-shaped corms, or from the button-like heads of some species, and from their reputed remedial property. (See cut under *Liatris.*) *L. spicata,* also called *gay-feather,* is said to have diuretic and other properties.—**Canada snakeroot,** the wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense.* See *Asarum* and *ginger*¹.—**Ceylon snakeroot,** the tubers of *Arisæma Leschenaultii.*—**Heart-snakeroot.** Same as *Canada snakeroot.*—**Indian snakeroot,** a rubiaceous plant, *Ophiorhiza Mungos,* whose very bitter roots are used by the Cingalese and natives of India as a remedy for snake-bites. Their actual value in cases of this kind is, however, questioned.—**Red River snakeroot.** Same as *Texas snakeroot.*—**Samson's snakeroot,** a plant, *Psoralea melilotoides,* of the southern United States, whose root is said to be a gentle stimulant tonic.—**Seneca snakeroot,** *Polygala Senega* of eastern North America. It sends up several stems from hard knotty rootstocks, bearing single close racemes of white flowers. It is the source of the officinal senega-root, and from being much gathered is said to have become scarce in the east.—**Texas snakeroot,** *Aristolochia reticulata,* or its root-product, which has the same properties as the Virginia snakeroot.—**Virginia snakeroot,** the serpentary or birthwort, *Aristolochia Serpentaria,* of the eastern United States. Its root is a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. It is officinally recognized, and is exported in considerable quantity.—**White snakeroot,** the American *Eupatorium ageratoides,* also called *Indian* or *white sanicle.* It has no medicinal standing.



1. The upper part of the stem with the flowers of Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*). 2. The root and the base of the stem. *a,* the fruit.

**snake's-beard** (snāks'bērd), *n.* See *Ophiopogon.*

**snake's-egg** (snāks'eg), *n.* Same as *Virgin Mary's nut* (which see, under *virgin*).

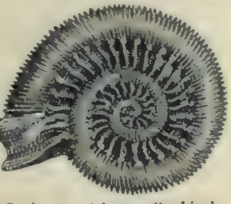
**snake's-head** (snāks'hed), *n.* 1. The guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris:* said to be so called from the checkered markings on the petals.—2. Same as *snakehead*, 5.—**Snake's-head iris**, a plant of southern Europe, *Hermodactylus* (*Iris*) *tuberosus*, the flowers of which have a fancied resemblance to the open mouth of a snake.

**snake-shell** (snāk'shel), *n.* One of a group of gastropods of the family *Turbinidæ*, which abound in the Pacific islands, and have a very rough outside, and a chink at the pillar. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**snake's-mouth** (snāks'mouth), *n.* See *Pogonia*$^1$. Also called *snake's-mouth orchis.*

**snakes-stang** (snāks'stang), *n.* The dragon-fly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snake's-tail** (snāks'tāl), *n.* The sea hard-grass *Lepturus incurvatus.* [Eng.]



Snakestone (*Ammonites bisulcatus*).

**snakestone** (snāk'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *ammonite:* from an old popular notion that these shells were coiled snakes petrified.—2. A small rounded piece of stone, such as is often found among prehistoric and other antiquities, probably spindle-whorls or the like. Compare *adder-stone.*

In Harris and Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle-whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called clach-nathrach, adder-stones, or *snake-stones*, and have an origin assigned them much like the ovum anguinum of Pliny.
*Evans*, Ancient Stone Implements, p. 391. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A kind of hone or whetstone found in Scotland.—4. Same as *serpent-stone*, 1.

**snake's-tongue** (snāks'tung), *n.* 1. The spear-wort, *Ranunculus Flammula;* also, the closely related *R. ophioglossifolius:* named from the shape of the leaf.—2. More rarely, same as *adder's-tongue.*

**snakeweed** (snāk'wēd), *n.* 1. The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, a perennial herb of the northern parts of both hemispheres. Its root is a powerful astringent, sometimes employed in medicine. Also *adder's-wort* and *snakewort.* See *bistort.*—2. The Virginia snakeroot. See *snakeroot.*—3. Vaguely, any of the weedy plants among which snakes are supposed to abound.

**snakewood** (snāk'wůd), *n.* 1. In India, the bitter root and wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, also that of *S. Nux-vomica*, which is esteemed a cure for snake-poison, and is also employed as a tonic remedy in dyspepsia, etc. See *nux vomica*, 2.—2. The leopard- or letter-wood, *Brosimum Aubletii:* so called from the markings on the wood. See *letter-wood.*—3. A small West Indian tree, *Colubrina ferruginosa* of the *Rhamnaceæ:* named apparently from the twisted grain of the wood.—4. The trumpet-tree, *Cecropia peltata*, or sometimes the genus.—5. Sometimes, same as *serpentwood.*—6. The red nosegay-tree, *Plumeria rubra.*

**snakeworm** (snāk'wėrm), *n.* One of the masses of larvæ of certain midges of the genus *Sciara.* These larvæ, when full-grown, often migrate in armies forming a snake-like body a foot or more long, an inch or more wide, and a half-inch high. Also called *army-worm.* [U. S.]

**snaking** (snā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snake*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of hauling a log, or of passing a line in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.—2. A snake-like curl or spiral.

The fleecy fog of spray, . . . sometimes tumbling in thunder upon her forward decks, sometimes curling in blown *snakings* ahead of her.
*W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xli.

**snakish** (snā'kish), *a.* Snaky. *Levins.*

**snaky** (snā'ki), *a.* [< *snake* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Of or pertaining to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentiform; snakish; hence, cunning; insinuating; deceitful; treacherous.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.
*Milton*, P. R., i. 120.

The long, *snaky* locks. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, vi. 4.

2. Winding about; serpentine: as, a *snaky* stream.

Watch their *snaky* ways,
Through brakes and hedges, into woods of darkness,
Where they are fain to creep upon their breasts.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

3. Abounding in snakes: as, a *snaky* place. [U. S.]—4. Consisting of snakes; entwined with snakes, as an emblem.

He tooke Caduceus, his *snakie* wand.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

**snaky-headed** (snā'ki-hed″ed), *a.* Having snakes for hair or in the hair.

That *snaky-headed* Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 447.

**snap** (snap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snapped*, ppr. *snapping.* [Early mod. E. *snappe;* < MD. D. *snappen* = MLG. LG. *snappen*, snatch, snap up, intercept, = MHG. *snappen*, snap, G. *schnappen*, snap, snort, = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*, snatch; perhaps ult. imitative, and practically a var. of *snack:* see *snack*, *snatch.* Cf. *sneap*, *snip*, *snipe*, *snib*, *snub*$^1$.] I. *trans.* 1. To snatch; take or catch unexpectedly with or as with a snapping movement or sound; hence, to steal.

Fly, fly, Jacques!
We are taken in a toil, *snapt* in a pitfall.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat?
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 24.

Idiot as she is, she is not quite goose enough to fall in love with the fox who has *snapped* her, and that in his very den. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

2. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth.

I will imitate ye dogs of Ægypt, which, coming to the bancks of Nylus too quenche their thirste, syp and away, drinke running, lest they be *snapte* short for a pray too Crocodiles. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

3. To interrupt or break in upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
Who chides, and *snaps* her *up* at every word.
*Granville*, Cleora.

4. To shut with a sharp sound; operate (something which produces a sharp snapping sound when it acts); cause to make a sharp sound by shutting, opening, exploding, etc.: as, to *snap* a percussion-cap; to *snap* the lid of a box.

We *snapped* a pistol four feet from the ground, and it would not go off, but fired when it was held higher.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 225.

Up rose the bowsy sire,
And shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire;
Then *snapp'd* his box. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 495.

5. To break sharply, as some tough or brittle object; break short; break with a sharp cracking sound: as, to *snap* a string or a buckle.

Dauntless as Death away he walks,
Breaks the doors open; *snaps* the locks.
*Prior*, An English Padlock.

6. To make a sharp sound with; crack: as, to *snap* a whip.

But he could make you laugh and crow with his fiddle, and could make you jump up, aetat. 60, and *snap* your fingers at old age. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, iii.

7. To take an instantaneous photograph of, especially with a detective camera or hand-camera. [Colloq.]

I was reading the other day of a European painter who . . . had hit upon the plan of using a hand camera, with which he followed the babies about, *snapping* them in their best positions. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 1034.

**To snap back**, in *foot-ball*, to put (the ball) in play, as is done by the snap-back or center rusher by pushing it with the foot to the quarter-back.—**To snap off.** (*a*) To break off suddenly: as, to *snap off* the handle of a cup. (*b*) To bite off suddenly: often used humorously to express a sudden attack with sharp or angry words: as, speak quietly, don't *snap* my head *off.*

We had like to have had our two noses *snapped off* with two old men without teeth. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 116.

**To snap the eye**, to wink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a snatch; do anything hastily; especially, to catch eagerly at a proposal, offer, or opportunity; accept gladly and promptly: with *at:* as, to *snap at* the chance.—2. To make an effort to bite; aim to seize with the teeth: usually with *at.*

We *snap at* the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To utter sharp, harsh, or petulant words: usually with *at.*

To be anxious about a soul that is always *snapping at* you must be left to the saints of the earth.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxii.

4. To break short; part asunder suddenly, as a brittle or tense object.

When his tobacco-pipe *snapped* short in the middle, he had nothing to do . . . but to have taken hold of the two pieces and thrown them gently upon the back of the fire. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 32.

5. To emit a sharp cracking or crackling sound.

Enormous fires were *snapping* in the chimneys of the house. *J. F. Cooper*, The Spy, xvi.

6. To appear as if flashing, as with fire; flash.

How Caroline's eyes *snapped* and flashed fire!
*E. E. Hale*, Ten Times One, ii.

**snap** (snap), *n.* and *a.* [< *snap*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A snatch; that which is caught by a snatch or grasp; a catch.

He 's a nimble fellow,
And alike skilled in every liberal science,
As having certain *snaps* of all.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

2. An eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize, as with the teeth: as, the *snap* of a dog.—3. A slight or hurried repast; a snack.

He had sat down to two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners if he had not declared them to be *snaps.* *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i.

4. A sudden breaking or parting of something brittle or tense: as, the *snap* of glass.

Let us hear
The *snap* of chain-links.
*Whittier*, To Ronge.

5. A sharp cracking sound; a crack: as, the *snap* of a whip.

Two successive *snaps* of an electric spark, when their interval was made as small as about 1/500 of a second.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 618.

6. The spring-catch of a purse, reticule, book-clasp, bracelet, and the like; also, a snap-hook and a top-snap.—7. A snap-bug or snapping-beetle.—8. A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake; a ginger-snap.

I might shut up house, . . . if it was the thing I lived by—me that has seen a' our gentlefolk bairns, and gi'en them *snaps* and sugar-biscuit maist of them wi' my ain hand! *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

9. Crispness; pithiness; epigrammatic force: said of verbal expression. [Colloq.]

The vigorous vernacular, the pithy phrase of the Yankee farmer, gave zest and *snap* to many a paragraph.
*G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 375.

10. Vigor; energy; briskness; life: as, the heat took all the *snap* out of me. [Colloq.]

When the curtain rose on the second act, the outside of "Oak Hall," there was an enormous amount of applause, and that act went with the most perfect *snap.*
*Lester Wallack*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 722.

11. A position, piece of work, etc., that is pleasant, easy, and remunerative. [Slang.]—12. A brief engagement. [Theatrical slang.]

Actors and actresses who have just come in from "summer *snaps*" to prepare for the work of the coming season.
*Freund*, Music and Drama, XIV. xvi. 3.

13. An ear-ring: so called from being snapped or clasped with a spring-catch.

A pair of diamond *snaps* in her ears.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 29. (*Davies.*)

14. A sharper; a cheat; a knavish fellow.

Take heed of a *snap*, sir; h' 'as a cozening countenance:
I do not like his way. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

15. In *music*, same as *Scotch snap* (which see, under *Scotch*$^1$).—16. A glass-molding tool, used for shaping the feet of goblets, and similar work.—17. A riveters' tool for finishing the heads of rivets symmetrically.—18. An oyster of the most inferior quality marketable. [Maryland.]—19†. Same as *cloyer.*—20. The act of taking an instantaneous photograph with a camera. [Colloq.]

Our appearance, however, attracted shots from all quarters. Fellows took *snaps* at us from balconies, from doors, on the roofs of houses.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 346.

**A cold snap**, a sudden brief spell of severely cold weather. [Colloq.]—**A soft snap**, an easy, pleasant position; a good berth or situation; light duty; a sinecure: as, he has rather *a soft snap.* [Slang, U. S.]—**Not to care a snap**, to care little or nothing (about something). [Colloq.]—**Not worth a snap**, worthless or nearly so. [Colloq.]—**Scotch snap.** See *Scotch*$^1$.

II. *a.* Sudden or quick, like a snap; done, made, etc., hastily, on the spur of the moment, or without preparation. [Colloq.]

He is too proud and lofty to ever have recourse to the petty trickeries and *snap* judgments of the minnows of his noble profession. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 890.

The previous assent of the Chair to the motion for closure would prevent *snap* divisions, by which conceivably a debate might be prematurely brought to an end.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 252.

**A snap shot**, a quick shot taken at a bird when rising or passing, or at an animal which is seen only for a moment; an offhand shot; also, a snap-shooter.

**snap-action** (snap'ak″shọn), *n.* In a firearm, the mechanism of a hinged barrel which, when shut, is closed by a spring-catch: distinguished from *lever-action.*

**snap-apple** (snap'ap″l), *n.* A game the object of which is to catch in one's mouth an apple twirling on one end of a stick which is suspended at its center and has a lighted candle at the other end.

**snap-back** (snap'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the act of a center rusher in putting the ball in play by pushing it with his foot back toward the quarter-back; also, the center rusher. See *rusher*$^{2}$.

**snap-beetle** (snap'bē"tl), *n.* Same as *click-beetle*.

**snap-block** (snap'blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block*.

**snap-bolt** (snap'bōlt), *n.* A self-acting bolt or latch; a catch which slips into its place and fastens a door or lid without the use of a key.

**snap-bug** (snap'bug), *n.* A click-beetle. [U.S.]

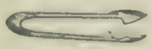
**snap-cap** (snap'kap), *n.* A very small leather cylinder, with a metal top, fitting closely to the nipple of a percussion-musket, for protecting the nipple from the action of the hammer.

**snap-cracker** (snap'krak"ėr), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

**snapdragon** (snap'drag"on), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, especially the common garden-flower *A. majus* and its varieties. It is an herb from one to three feet high, bearing showy crimson, purple, white, or variegated flowers in spikes. The name is suggested by the mask-like corolla, whence also numerous provincial names, such as *calf-snout* or *calves'-snout*, *lion's-mouth*, *rabbit's-mouth*, *frog's-mouth*, etc. The plant is a native of southern Europe. (See cut B under *Didynamia*.) The small snapdragon is *A. Orontium*, an inferior plant. *A. speciosum*, a fine plant from islands off the California coast, has received some notice under the name of *Gambel's snapdragon*. *A. maurandioides* is a cultivated vine, better known as *Maurandia*. Various species of *Linaria*, especially *L. vulgaris*, the common toad-flax, have been so named; also several other plants with personate flowers.

**2.** A sport in which raisins or grapes are snapped from burning brandy and eaten.

> The wantonness of the thing was to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snap-dragon*.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.



Snapdragon, 3.

**3.** A glass-makers' tongs.—**Jamaica snapdragon.** See *Ruellia*.

**snape** (snāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snaped*, ppr. *snaping*. [Origin obscure.] In *ship-building*, to bevel the end of (a timber or plank) so that it will fit accurately upon an inclined surface.

**snape** (snāp), *n.* [< *snape*, *v.*] The act or process of snaping.

**snap-flask** (snap'flȧsk), *n.* A founders' flask, made in two parts connected by a butt-hinge and secured by a latch.

**snaphance** (snap'hans), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *snaphaunce*; < D. *snaphaan* (= MLG. *snaphane*, LG. *snapphaan*), a sort of flint-lock gun, lit. 'snap-cock,' < *snappen*, snap, + *haan*, cock: see *hen*$^{1}$. The name is found earlier in an appar. transferred use: MD. *snaphaen*, an armed horseman, freebooter, highwayman, a vagabond, D. *snaphaan*, a vagabond, = MLG. *snaphane*, a highwayman (> G. *schnapphahn*, a robber, footpad, constable, = Sw. *snapphane* = Dan. *snaphane*, a highwayman, freebooter); hence also, in MD. and MLG., a coin having as its device the figure of a horseman.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A spring-lock of a gun or pistol. *Nares.*

> I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusiers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use.
> *Harl. Misc.*, IV. 275.

Hence—**2.** A hand-gun or a pistol made to be fired by flint and steel. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries snaphances were distinguished from firelocks, the latter being preferred as late as about 1620, at which time the former were greatly improved.

> In the meantime, Captain Miles Standish, having a *snaphance* ready, made a shot, and after him another.
> *A. Young*, Chron. Pil., quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 161.

**3.** A snappish retort; a curt or sharp answer; a repartee. [Rare.]

> Old crabb'd Scotus, on th' Organon,
> Pay'th me with *snaphaunce*, quick distinction.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, iv.

**II.**† *a.* Snappish; retorting sharply. [Rare.]

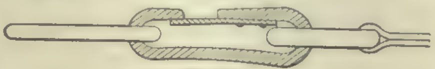
> I, that even now lisp'd like an amorist,
> Am turn'd into a *snaphaunce* Satyrist.
> *Marston*, Satires, ii.

**snap-head** (snap'hed), *n.* **1.** A riveters' swaging-tool, used in forming the rounded head of a rivet when forged into place.—**2.** A rounded head of a rivet, bolt, or pin. *E. H. Knight.*

**snap-hook** (snap'hůk), *n.* **1.** A metal hook having a spring-mousing or guard for preventing an eye, strap, or line caught over it from slipping off. Such hooks are made in many forms: one of the best has a spring-bolt that meets the point of the [illegible] and is so arranged that the latter cannot be used [illegible] the bolt is drawn back by means of a stud on the [illegible]. See *snap link*.—**2.** A fish-hook which springs and catches when the fish bites; a spring-hook. There are many varieties.

**snap-jack** (snap'jak), *n.* A species of stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*: so called from its brittle stem. Also called *snappers*, *snap-cracker*, and *snapwort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**snap-link** (snap'lingk), *n.* An open link closed by a spring, used to connect chains, parts of harness, etc.



Snap-link.

**snap-lock** (snap'lok), *n.* A lock that shuts without the use of a key.

**snap-machine** (snap'ma-shēn"), *n.* An apparatus used by bakers for cutting a sheet of dough into small cakes called snaps; a cracker-machine.

**snap-mackerel** (snap'mak"e-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

**snapper**$^{1}$ (snap'ėr), *n.* [< *snap* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which snaps, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) One who snaps up something; one who takes up stealthily and suddenly; a thief.

> Who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a *snapper*-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 26.

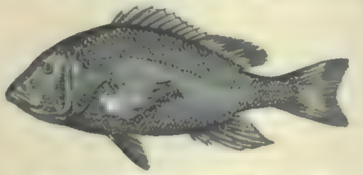
(*b*) A cracker-bonbon. *Davies.*

> And nasty French lucifer *snappers* with mottoes.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 276.

(*c*) The cracker on the end of a whip-lash; figuratively, a smart or caustic saying to wind up a speech or discourse.

> If I had not put that *snapper* on the end of my whip-lash, I might have got off without the ill temper which my antithesis provoked.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

(*d*) A fire-cracker or snapping-cracker. (*e*) A snapping-beetle. (*f*) A snapping-turtle. (*g*) One of various fishes: (1) The snap-mackerel or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (2) The rose-fish, redfish, or hemdurgan, *Sebastes marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [Nova Scotia.] (3) A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Lutjaninæ*. They are large, handsome fishes, of much economic value, as *Lutjanus caxis* or *griseus*, the gray, black, or Pensacola snapper; *L. blackfordi* or *rivanus*, the red snapper; *Rhomboplites aurorubens*, the bastard snapper or mangrove-snapper. All these occur on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly southward. The red snapper, of a nearly uniform rose-red color, is the most valuable of these; it is caught in large numbers off the coast of Florida, and taken to all the principal northern markets. The gray snapper is of a greenish-olive color, with brown spots on each scale and a narrow blue stripe on the cheek. There are also Malayan and Japanese snappers of this kind, called *lutjang*, the source of the technical name of the genus. (*h*) In *ornith.*: (1) The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.] (2) One of various American flycatchers (not *Muscicapidæ*) which snap at flies, often with an audible click of the beak; a flysnapper. See cut under *flysnapper*. (*i*) *pl.* Castanets.



Florida Red Snapper (*Lutjanus blackfordi*).

> The instruments no other then *snappers*, gingles, and round bottom'd drums, born upon the back of one, and beaten upon by the followers. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

**Black snapper**, a local name of a form of the cod, *Gadus morrhua*, living near the shore.

**snapper-back** (snap'ėr-bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a center rusher. See *rusher*$^{2}$.

> Neither the *snapper-back* nor his opponent can take the ball out with the hand until it touches a third man.
> *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 126.

**snappers** (snap'ėrz), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

**snapping-beetle** (snap'ing-bē"tl), *n.* A snap, snapper, or snap-bug; a click-beetle; a skipjack; an elater: so called from the way they snap, as to both the noise and the movement. See cut under *click-beetle*.

**snapping-bug** (snap'ing-bug), *n.* Same as *snapping-beetle*.

**snapping-cracker** (snap'ing-krak"ėr), *n.* A fire-cracker. [U. S.]

**snapping-mackerel** (snap'ing-mak"e-rel), *n.* The snap-mackerel or bluefish. See *mackerel*$^{1}$.

**snapping-tongs** (snap'ing-tôngz), *n.* See the quotation.

> *Snapping-tongs*, a game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit.
> *Halliwell.*

**snapping-tool** (snap'ing-töl), *n.* A stamp used to force a metal plate into holes in a die. *E. H. Knight.*

**snapping-turtle** (snap'ing-tėr"tl), *n.* The alligator-terrapin or alligator-tortoise, *Chelydra serpentina*, a large and ferocious turtle of the United States: so called from the way it snaps its jaws to bite; a snapper. It is common in the rivers and streams of North America, and attains a large size, being occasionally 20 or rarely even 30 pounds in weight. Its food consists chiefly of fishes, frogs, and shells, but not unfrequently includes ducks and other water-fowl. It has great tenacity of life, is very savage, and possessed of great strength of jaw. It is often brought to market, and its flesh is esteemed by many, though it is somewhat musky. See *Chelydra*, and cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

**snappish** (snap'ish), *a.* [< *snap* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] **1.** Ready or apt to snap or bite: as, a *snappish* cur.—**2.** Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly; tart; crabbed; also, proceeding from a sharp temper or from anger; also, chiding; scolding; faultfinding.

> *Snappishe* askyng. We doo aske oftentymes because wee would knowe; we doo aske also because wee would chide, and set forth our grief with more vehemencie.
> *Wilson*, Rhetorike.

> Some silly poor souls be so afraid that at every *snappish* word their nose shall be bitten off that they stand in no less dread of every quick and sharp word than he that is bitten of a mad dog feareth water.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

> He was hungry and *snappish*; she was hurried and cross.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. vii.

=**Syn. 2.** Touchy, testy, crusty, petulant, pettish, splenetic.

**snappishly** (snap'ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

> "Sit down, I tell you," said old Featherstone, *snappishly*. "Stop where you are."
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxii.

**snappishness** (snap'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

**snappy** (snap'i), *a.* [< *snap* + *-y*$^{1}$.] **1.** Snappish. [Rare.]—**2.** Having snap or "go." [U. S.]

> It [lacrosse] is a game well-suited to the American taste, being short, *snappy*, and vivacious from beginning to finish. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 118.

**snaps**$^{1}$ (snaps), *n.* [Cf. *snap*.] In *coal-mining*, a haulage-clip. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**snaps**$^{2}$ (snaps), *n.* Same as *schnapps*.

**snapsack** (snap'sak), *n.* [< G. *schnapp-sack*, < *schnappen*, snap, + *sack*, sack: see *snap* and *sack*$^{1}$. Cf. *knapsack*, *gripsack*.] Same as *knapsack*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> While we were landing, and fixing our *Snap-sacks* to march, our Moskito Indians struck a plentiful dish of Fish, which we immediately drest. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 7.

**snap-shooter** (snap'shö"tėr), *n.* A snap-shot; one who is skilled in snap-shooting.

**snap-shooting** (snap'shö"ting), *n.* The practice of making snap shots. See *snap*, *a.*

**snapt** (snapt). A spelling of *snapped*, preterit and past participle of *snap*.

**snap-tool** (snap'töl), *n.* A tool used in forming rivet-points. It consists of a hollow cup of steel welded to a punch-head for striking upon.

**snapweed** (snap'wēd), *n.* See *Impatiens*.

**snapwork**† (snap'wėrk), *n.* The lock and appurtenances of a snaphance or hackbut.

> Betwixt the third couple of towers were the butts and marks for shooting with a *snap-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 55.

**snapwort** (snap'wėrt), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

**snar**† (snär), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *snarre*; < MD. *snarren* = MLG. *snarren*, snarl, scold, brawl, = MHG. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, snarl, grate; cf. D. *snorken* = MHG. *snarchen*, G. *schnarchen* = Sw. *snarka* = Dan. *snorke*, snore: see *sneer*, *snore*, *snork*, *snort*. Cf. *snarl*$^{1}$.] To snarl.

> I *snarre*, as a dogge doth under a doore whan he sheweth his tethe. *Palsgrave.*

> And some of Tygres, that did seeme to gren
> And *snar* at all that ever passed by.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

**snare** (snãr), *n.* [< ME. *snare*, < AS. *snear*, a string, cord, = MD. *snare*, *snaere*, D. *snaar* = MLG. *snare* = OHG. *snarahha*, *snaracha*, *snara*, MHG. *snar*, a string, noose, = Icel. Sw. *snara* = Dan. *snare*, a noose, snare, gin; from a strong verb preserved in OHG. MHG. *snerhan*, *snerhen*, bind tightly (cf. Icel. *snara* (weak verb), turn quickly, twist, wring); Teut. √ *snarh*, Indo-Eur. √ *snark*, draw together, contract, in Gr. νάρκη, cramp, numbness (see *narcissus*); perhaps an extended form of √ *snar*, twist, bind, in Lith. *nerti*, thread a needle, draw into a chain, L. *nervus* = Gr. νεῦρον, a sinew, nerve: see *nerve*. Connection with D. *snoer* = MLG. *snōr* = OHG. MHG. *snuor*, G. *schnur*, a cord, band, rope, = Icel. *snæri* (for *snœri* = Sw. *snöre* = Dan. *snor*), a twisted string, = Goth. *snōrjō*, basket, woven work, and with the related AS. *snōd*, E. *snood*, and OIr. *snāthe*, *snāth*, a thread, L. *nēre*, spin, Skt. *snasā*, *snāyu*, *snāra*, a tendon, sinew, etc., is uncertain. Hence ult. *snarl*$^2$.] 1. A string; a cord; specifically, in a side-drum, one of the strings of gut or rawhide that are stretched across the lower head so as to produce a rattling reverberation on it.—**2.** A noose; a springe; a contrivance, consisting of a noose or set of nooses of cord, hair, wire, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled; a net; a gin.

The hare is not hunted in this country as in Europe, but is generally roused by a dog and shot, or is caught in various traps and *snares*.
*A. A. Gould*, Naturalist's Library, p. 259.

**3.** Figuratively, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. Prov. xviii. 7.

Comest thou smiling from
The world's great *snare* uncaught?
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8. 16.

**4.** In *surg.*, a light écraseur, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors and the like.

**snare** (snãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snared*, ppr. *snaring*. [< ME. *snaren*; < *snare*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *snara* = Sw. *snärja* = Dan. *snære*, turn quickly, twist, wring.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch with a snare or noose; net.

Partridges, because they flew well and strongly, were then not shot, but *snared*, by means of a trained dog.
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 313.

**2.** Figuratively, to catch or take by guile; bring by cunning into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; entangle; entrap.

Become more humble, & cast downe thy looke,
Least prides bait *snare* thee on the devils hooke.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

The woman . . . entertained discourse, and was presently *snared*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

**II.** *intrans.* To use snares; catch birds or other animals in snares.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,
He poached the wood and on the warren *snared*.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register, i.

**snare-drum** (snãr'drum), *n.* Same as *side-drum*.

**snare-head** (snãr'hed), *n.* The lower head of a snare-drum: opposed to *batter-head*.

**snarer** (snãr'ėr), *n.* [< *snare* + *-er*$^1$.] One who lays snares or entangles; one who catches animals with snares.

*Snarers* and smugglers here their gains divide.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register, i.

**snarl**$^1$ (snärl), *v.* [Freq. of *snar*, like *gnarl*$^1$, freq. of *gnar*$^2$, *snarl*$^2$, freq. of *snare*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To growl sharply, as an angry or surly dog; gnarl.

That I should *snarl* and bite and play the dog.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 77.

**2.** Figuratively, to speak in a sharp and quarrelsome or faultfinding way; talk rudely or churlishly; snap.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 188.

**II.** *trans.* To utter with a snarl: as, to *snarl* one's discontent; to *snarl* out an oath.

"No, you are dreadfully inspired," said Felix. "When the wicked Tempter is tired of *snarling* that word failure in a man's cell, he sends a voice like a thrush to say it for him." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlv.

**snarl**$^1$ (snärl), *n.* [< *snarl*$^1$, *v.*] A sharp growl; also, a jealous, quarrelsome, or faultfinding utterance, like the snarling of a dog or a wolf.

The book would not be at all the worse if it contained fewer *snarls* against the Whigs of the present day.
*Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

**snarl**$^2$ (snärl), *v.* [< ME. *snarlen*; freq. of *snare*, *v.* Cf. *snarl*$^1$ as related to *snar*, *gnarl*$^1$ as related to *gnar*$^2$, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To entangle; complicate; involve in knots: as, to *snarl* a skein of thread.

I *snarle*, I strangle in a halter, or corde, Je estrangle; My grayhound had almost *snarled* hym selfe to night in his own leesse. *Palsgrave.*

Through thousand *snarled* thickets posting, she
Darted her self, regardless of her way.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 27.

**2.** To embarrass; confuse; entangle.

This was the question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**3.** To shape or ornament the exterior of (vessels of thin metal) by repercussion from within. See *snarling-iron*.

**II.** *intrans.* To make tangles or snarls; also, to become entangled.

The begum made bad work of her embroidery in those days; she *snarled* and knotted, and cut and raveled, without advancing an inch on her design.
*E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, xxxvii.

**snarl**$^2$ (snärl), *n.* [< *snarl*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** A snare; any knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., which it is difficult to disentangle; also, a group of things resembling, in entanglement, such a knot: as, a *snarl* of yachts. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, complication; intricacy; embarrassing condition: as, to get the negotiation into a *snarl*.

Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot;
Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

**3.** A vexatious controversy; a squabble. This sense may have been affected by *snarl*$^1$. [Colloq.]

We find "boycott" used several times as a substantive, and are told that the "New York longshoremen and the Old Dominion Steamship Company had got into a *snarl*."
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 380.

**4.** A knot in wood; a gnarl.

Let Italian or Spanish yew be the wood, clear of knots, *snarls*, and cracks. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 12.

**snarler**$^1$ (snär'lėr), *n.* [< *snarl*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Next to the peevish fellow is the *snarler*.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

**snarler**$^2$ (snär'lėr), *n.* [< *snarl*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who snarls metal.

**snarling** (snär'ling), *p. a.* Growling; grumbling angrily; peevish; waspish; snappish.

**snarling-iron** (snär'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool for fluting or embossing vessels of sheet-metal, consisting of a long arm which is turned at an angle, usually a right angle, at the end, and pointed or terminated in any shape desired. It is inserted into the vessel, and the long arm or bar is struck outside of the vessel with a hammer, causing the point or head to raise the metal from within, as in repoussé work. It is used especially for striking up patterns on silverware.

**snarling-muscle** (snär'ling-mus″l), *n.* See *muscle*$^1$.

**snarling-tool** (snär'ling-töl), *n.* Same as *snarling-iron*.

**snarly** (snär'li), *a.* [< *snarl*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Disposed to snarl; irritable; cross. [Colloq.]

We all know that there are good-natured animals and irritable animals—that the cow is tranquil and gentle, and the hyena *snarly* and fretful.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 262.

**snarre**†, *v. i.* Same as *snar*.

**snary** (snãr'i), *a.* [< *snare* + *-y*$^1$.] Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious. [Rare.]

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.
*Dryden.*

**snash** (snash), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *snaske*, gnash or champ one's food with a smacking noise, = Sw. *snaska*, smack, snub, chide (*snask*, sweetmeat); cf. *smash*, *smack*$^2$, and also *snack*$^1$ (D. *snakken*, chatter, etc.).] To talk saucily. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**snash** (snash), *n.* [< *snash*, *v.*] Insolent, opprobrious language; impertinent abuse. [Scotch.]

Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole the factor's *snash*!
*Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

**snast**† (snast), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*$^1$, *knast*, in the same sense.] The snuff of a candle.

You chandler, I like not your tricks; . . . after your weeke or *snaft* [read *snast*] is stiffened, you dip it in filthy drosse, and after give him a coat of good tallowe.
*Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 419).

The swiftest in consuming was that with sawdust, which first burned faire, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the *snaste*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 369.

**snasty** (snas'ti), *a.* [Cf. *snash*.] Cross; snappish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snatch** (snach), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snatched* (formerly *snaught*), ppr. *snatching*. [< ME. *snachen*, *snacchen*, *snecchen*, an assibilated form of *snakken*, E. *snack*, snatch: see *snack*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seize or take hastily, eagerly, abruptly, or violently.

He . . . from my finger *snatch'd* that ring.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 276.

I'm loth to *snatch* thy punishment
Out of the hand of justice.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Him did I see *snatch* up with horrid grasp
Two sprawling Greeks, in either hand a man.
*Addison*, Æneid, iii.

The farmers *snatched* down their rusty firelocks from the kitchen walls, to make good the resolute words of their town debates. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Hence, figuratively—**2.** To get or save by sudden or violent effort, or by good fortune.

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And *snatch* a grace beyond the reach of art.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Cities and empires creep along, enlarging in silent obscurity, until they burst forth in some tremendous calamity—and *snatch*, as it were, immortality from the explosion! *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 424.

**3.** To seize or transport away quickly or forcibly.

Oh Nature! . . .
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works!
*Snatch* me to Heaven. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1354.

**4.** *Naut.*, to place the bight of (a rope) in a snatch-block so that it may lead properly.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To seize, or attempt to seize, a thing suddenly: generally with *at*.

*Snatch* not *at* every favour.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

No eager man among his joyous peers
To *snatch at* pleasure.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 111.

**2.** See the quotation.

*Snatching* is a form of illicit piscicapture. . . . A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut, well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. . . . The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful, . . , and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked.
*The Standard* (London), Oct. 21, 1878. (*Davies.*)

**snatch** (snach), *n.* [< *snatch*, *v.* Cf. *snack*, *n.*] **1.** A hasty catch or seizing.

How can he live by *snatches* from such people?
He bore a worthy mind.
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i. 1.

His scarsella was snatched at, but all the while he was being hustled and dragged, and the *snatch* failed.
*George Eliot*, Romola, lxvi.

**2.** An attempt to seize suddenly; a sharp attack.

Thus not only as oft as we speak, as one saith, but also as oft as we do anything of note or consequence, we subject ourselves to every one's censure, and happy is he that is least tossed upon tongues; for utterly to escape the *snatch* of them it is impossible!
*The Translators to the Reader of the Bible* (A. V.), p. cvi.

**3**†. A catching of the voice; impeded utterance. [Rare.]

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 105.

**4.** A piece snatched or broken off; a small piece or quantity; a fragment; a bit.

Mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted *snatches* of old tunes.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 178.

But I am somewhat worn,
A *snatch* of sleep were like the peace of God.
*Tennyson*, Harold, v. 1.

**5.** A short fit of vigorous action: as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.

High-stepping horses seemed necessary to all Mr. Lammle's friends—as necessary as their transaction of business together in a gipsy way at untimely hours, . . . and in rushes and *snatches*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

**6.** A hasty repast; a snack; a bit of food.

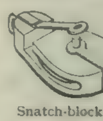
I fear you'll have cold entertainment when
You are at your journey's end; and 'twere discretion
To take a *snatch* by the way.
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

**7.** A quibble; a shuffling answer. [Rare.]

Come, sir, leave me your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 6.

**8.** An open lead for a block. See *snatch-block*.—**By snatches**, in a disconnected or spasmodic manner; by fits and starts.—**Dumb snatch**, a snatch having no sheave.

**snatch-block** (snach'blok), *n.* A block, used on ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. The part of the strap which goes over the opening in the shell is hinged, so that by turning it back the bight of the rope can be inserted without reeving the end through. When it is used for heavy purchases where a warp or hawser is brought to a capstan, it is called a *voyal* or *viol block*. Also *notch-block*. See also cut under *block*$^1$.


Snatch-block.

**snatch-cleat** (snach'klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved cleat or chock round which a rope may be led.

**snatcher** (snach'ėr), *n.* [< *snatch* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who snatches, or takes suddenly or guiltily: as, a body-*snatcher*; specifically, formerly, in Scotland, a roving thief, especially one of a body of plunderers hanging upon a military force.

We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 143.

The Town-herd . . . regularly drove them [all the cattle belonging to the community] out to pasture in the morning, and brought them back at night, without which precaution they would have fallen a speedy prey to some of the *Snatchers* in the neighbourhood. *Scott*, Monastery, i.

**2.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, birds of prey; the *Raptores*. See cuts under *Raptores*.

**snatchingly** (snach'ing-li), *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly. *Imp. Dict.*

**snatching-roller** (snach'ing-rō"lėr), *n.* In a printing-press using a continuous web of paper, one of a pair of rollers running at a higher speed than those next behind them, and serving to snatch or tear off the printed sheet at the line of perforations made to divide the web into sheets.

**snatchy** (snach'i), *a.* [< *snatch* + *-y*$^1$.] Consisting of or characterized by snatches; not uniform or continuous; irregular.

The modern style [of rowing] seems short and *snatchy*; it has not the long majestic sweep of former days.
*Cambridge Sketches*, p. 16.

**snath** (snâth), *n.* A shortened form of *snathe*$^2$.

O mower, lean on thy bended *snath*,
Look from the meadows green and low.
*Whittier*, Wreck of Rivermouth.

**snathe**$^1$ (snāᴛʜ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snathed*, ppr. *snathing*. A variant of *snead*$^1$. *Halliwell.*

**snathe**$^2$ (snāᴛʜ), *n.* [A var. of *snead*$^2$.] The curved helve or handle of a scythe, to which are attached short handles called nibs. See *scythe*.

**snattock** (snat'ọk), *n.* [Prob. for **snaddock*, < *snead*$^1$ (ME. *snade*) + *-ock*.] A chip; a slice; a fragment. [Prov. Eng.]

*Snattocks* of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper.
*Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 275.

**snaught**†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *snatch*.

**snaw** (snâ), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snow*$^1$.

**snead**$^1$ (snēd), *v. t.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *snathe*, *snaze*; < ME. **sneden*, **snæden* (in comp. *to-snæden*), < AS. *snǣdan* (= OHG. *sneitōn*, MHG. *sneiten* = Icel. *sneidha*), cut, also feed, a secondary form of *snīthan*, cut: see *snithe*. Cf. *snead*$^2$.] To cut; lop; prune.

**snead**$^1$ (snēd), *n.* [< ME. *snade*, *snode*, < AS. *snǣd* (= Icel. *sneidh*), a piece, bit, slice, < *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*), in secondary form *snǣdan*, cut: see *snead*$^1$, *v.*] A piece; bit; slice.

**snead**$^2$ (snēd), *n.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *sneath*, *sneathe*, *snathe*, *snath*; < ME. **sned*, < AS. *snǣd*, the handle of a scythe, appar. < *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*), cut: see *snead*$^1$.] The handle of a scythe: same as *snathe*$^2$. [Prov. Eng.]

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.
*Evelyn.*

Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, the *sneyd* (or handle) in bend sinister sable, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 14.

**snead**$^3$ (snēd), *n.* Same as *sneed*$^2$.

**sneak** (snēk), *v.* [< ME. *sniken* (appar. *sniken*, whence mod. E. **snick*, with an allowed var. *sneak*), for orig. *sniken* (which would require a mod. E. **snike*), < AS. *snican* (pret. **snāc*, pp. **snicen*), creep, = Icel. **snīka* (in pp. *snikinn*, covetous, hankering after) = Sw. dial. *sniga* (pret. *sneg*), creep, = Dan. reflex *snige*, sneak, slink; cf. Icel. *snikja* (weak verb), hanker after, beg for food silently, as a dog, = Sw. *snika* (pret. *snek*), hanker after; cf. OHG. *snahhan*, sneak, MHG. *snöuken*, go secretly, G. dial. *schnaacken*, *schnacken*, *schnaichen*, creep; cf. Ir. Gael. *snaigh*, *snaig*, creep, crawl, sneak. From the same ult. verb are E. *snail*, *snake*, *snag*$^3$, *smack*$^3$, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To creep or steal about privately; go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; slink.

A poor unminded outlaw *sneaking* home.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

I hate to see an awkward gawky come *sneaking* into the market. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

**2.** To behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 154.

**3.** To steal; pilfer. See *sneak-thief*. [Colloq.]

**II.** *trans.* To hide; conceal in a furtive or cowardly manner. [Rare.]

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and *sneaks* its head.
*Abp. Wake*, Rationale on Texts of Scripture (1701), p. 222. [(*Latham.*)

**sneak** (snēk), *n.* [< *sneak*, *v.*] **1.** A mean, contemptible fellow; one who has recourse to mean and cowardly methods; a person of selfish and cowardly temper and conduct.

A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks*.
*Glanville*, Sermons, iv.

They may tell me I can't alter the world—that there must be a certain number of *sneaks* and robbers in it, and if I don't lie and filch somebody else will.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

Don't jaw, Dolly. Hold on, and listen to me. You never were a *sneak*. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

**2.** A petty thief. See *sneak-thief* and *area-sneak*.

**sneakbill**† (snēk'bil), *n.* [Also *sneaksbill*; < *sneak* + *bill*$^1$.] A sharp-nosed, lean, sneaking fellow.

*Chiche-face*, a chichiface, micher, *sneake-bill*, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops. *Cotgrave.*

**sneak-boat** (snēk'bōt), *n.* A small decked boat used in hunting wild fowl. It is masked with weeds or brush when used. [U. S.]

The usual length of a Barnegat *sneakboat* is 12 feet, width 4 feet, square stern 34 inches wide, 7 inches deep.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 219.

**sneak-box** (snēk'boks), *n.* Same as *sneak-boat*. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 427. [U. S.]

**sneak-cup**† (snēk'kup), *n.* [< *sneak*, *v.*, + obj. *cup*.] A toper who balks his glass; one who sneaks from his cup; hence, a puny or paltry fellow.

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup* [*sneak-up* in some editions, apparently confused with *sneck up*].
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 99.

**sneaker** (snē'kėr), *n.* [< *sneak* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who sneaks; one who wants spirit; a sneak.

*Sneakers* and time servers. *Waterland*, Works, III. 420.

**2.** A drinking-vessel: a kind of punch-bowl.

After supper he asked me if I was an admirer of punch; and immediately called for a *sneaker*.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 22.

**sneakiness** (snē'ki-nes), *n.* Same as *sneakingness*.

**sneaking** (snē'king), *p. a.* **1.** Pertaining to or worthy of a sneak; acting like or characteristic of a sneak; mean; servile; crouching.

He objected against religion itself. He said it was a pitiful, low, *sneaking* business for a man to mind religion. He said that a tender conscience was an unmanly thing.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The fawning, *sneaking*, and flattering hypocrite.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

**2.** Secret or clandestine, and somewhat discreditable; underhand; hence, in a less reprehensible sense, unavowed; not openly or frankly declared.

For they possess'd, with all their pother,
A *sneaking* kindness for each other.
*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 7.

The *sneaking* kindness for "gentlemen of the road" is in our days but rarely displayed.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

**sneakingly** (snē'king-li), *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*;
Think the king sees thee still; for his King does.
*G. Herbert*, Church Porch.

**sneakingness** (snē'king-nes), *n.* The character of being sneaking; meanness.

**sneaksbill**†, *n.* See *sneakbill*.

**sneaksby** (snēks'bi), *n.* [Formerly also *sneaksbie*, *sneakesbie*; < *sneak* + *-s-by* as also in *idlesby*, *lewdsby*, *rudesby*, *suresby*, *wigsby*, etc. Cf. *sneakbill*, *sneaksbill*.] A paltry, sneaking fellow; a sneak.

A meacocke, milkesop, *sneaksbie*, worthlesse fellow.
*Cotgrave.*

A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist.
*Barrow*, Works, III. xxxiv.

**sneak-shooting** (snēk'shö"ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting wild fowl from a sneak-boat or sneak-box.

**sneak-thief** (snēk'thēf), *n.* One who steals by entering houses through doors or windows left open or unfastened. [Colloq.]

**sneak-up**†, *n.* See *sneak-cup*.

**sneaky** (snē'ki), *a.* [< *sneak* + *-y*$^1$.] Somewhat sneaking. *Jean Ingelow.* [Colloq.]

Both dogs had a *sneaky* appearance, as though they knew a flogging was in store for them.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 199.

**sneap** (snēp), *v. t.* [Formerly also *sneep*; E. dial. also *snape*; < Icel. *sneypa*, orig. outrage, dishonor, chide, snub, lit. 'castrate' (> *sneypa*, a disgrace), = Sw. *snöpa*, castrate; cf. Sw. *snoppa*, cut off, snuff a candle; *snubba*, reprove: see *snip*, *snib*, *snub*$^1$.] **1.** To check; reprove abruptly; reprimand.

But life that 's here,
When into it the soul doth closely wind,
Is often *sneep'd* by anguish and by fear,
With vexing pain and rage that she no'te easly bear.
*Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 18.

**2.** To nip; bite; pinch.

Give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 333.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

**sneap** (snēp), *n.* [< *sneap*, *v.*] A reprimand; a rebuke; a check; a snub. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 133.

These *sneaps* and reproofs weighed so much on the mind of the Bishop that, as he declared, he watered them many times with salt tears.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

**snear**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sneer*.

**sneath, sneathe** (snēth, snēᴛʜ). Same as *snead*$^1$, *snead*$^2$, *snathe*$^1$, *snathe*$^2$, *snath*.

**sneb**† (sneb), *v. t.* A variant of *snib*.

**sneck**$^1$ (snek), *v. t.* [A var. of *snack*.] To snatch. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Her chain of pearl?
I *sneckt* it away finely.
*Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, i. 2.

**Snecked rubble.** See *rubble*.—**Sneck up**†, **snick up**† (also *sneak up*), shut up! be hanged! go hang! used interjectionally.

We did keep time, sir, in our catches. *Sneck up!*
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 101.

Dost want a master? if thou dost, I'm for thee;
Else choose, and *sneck-up!* *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 2.

Give him his money, George, and let him go *snick-up*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

She shall not rise, sir, goe, let your Master *snick-up*.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 268).

**sneck**$^1$ (snek), *n.* [< *sneck*$^1$, *v.*] A snap; a click. [Scotch.]

An industrious house, wherein the birr of the wheel and the *sneck* of the reel had sounded.
*A. Leighton*, Traditions of Scottish Life, p. 116.

**sneck**$^2$ (snek), *n.* [< ME. *sneck*, *snekk*, *snekke*, *snek*, a latch; prob. < *snack*, *v.*, catch, snatch: see *snack*, *snatch*.] **1.** The latch or catch of a door or lid. [Obsolete or provincial, especially Scotch.]

If I cud tell wheay 's cutt our band fra' th' *sneck*,
Next time they come Ise mack them jet the neck.
*A Yorkshire Dialogue* (1697), p. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sneck**$^2$ (snek), *v. t.* [< *sneck*$^2$, *n.*] To latch or shut (a door or lid).

**sneck**$^3$ (snek), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *snick*.

**sneck-drawer** (snek'drâ"ėr), *n.* [< ME. *snekdrawer*; < *sneck*$^2$ + *drawer*.] One who draws a latch; a latch-lifter; hence, a dishonest fellow; a thief.

**sneck-drawing** (snek'drâ"ing), *a.* Crafty; cheating; roguish. [Scotch.]

And you, ye auld *sneck-drawing* dog,
Ye came to Paradise incog.
*Burns*, Address to the Deil.

**sneck-drawn** (snek'drân), *a.* Mean; stingy; close. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snecket**† (snek'et), *n.* [< *sneck*$^1$ + *-et*. Cf. *snacket*.] Same as *sneck*$^1$. *Cotgrave.*

**snecking** (snek'ing), *n.* In *masonry*, rubble-work.

**sneck-posset** (snek'pos"et), *n.* A "latch-drink": the kind of entertainment a person receives when the door is shut in his face. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 116. [Prov. Eng.]

**sned**$^1$ (sned), *v.* Same as *snead*$^1$.

**sned**$^2$ (sned), *n.* Same as *snead*$^2$. [Prov. Eng.]

**snedden** (sned'n), *n.* The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]

**snee** (snē), *n.* [< D. *snee*, *snede*, a cut, cleft, slice, edge, section (= MHG. *snide*, G. *schneide*, edge), < *snijden*, cut: see *snithe*, *snead*$^1$.] A knife, especially a large knife; a dirk.—**Snick and snee.** See *snick*.

**sneed**$^1$ (snēd). A spelling of *snead*$^1$, *snead*$^2$.

**sneed**$^2$ (snēd), *n.* [A dial. var. of *snood*.] Same as *snood*, 2. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sneep**†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sneap*.

**sneer** (snēr), *v.* [Formerly also *snear*; < ME. *sneren*, < Dan. *snærre*, grin like a dog; akin to *snar*, *snarl*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To grin or laugh foolishly.

A fourth would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and *snear* in their faces, with a countenance more antic than any in a Dutch droll. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

**2.** To grin; especially and usually, to grin or smile in a contemptuous manner; express contempt by a grimace marked by slight turning up of the nose.

I have no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler.*

**3.** To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; use words suggestive rather than expressive of contempt; speak derisively.

To *sneer* at the sentiments which are the springs of all just and virtuous actions is merely a display of unthinking levity, or of want of the natural sensibilities.
*O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 92.

=Syn. 3. *Scoff*, *Sneer*, *Jeer*, *Gibe*. *Scoff* is the strongest word for the expression of utter contempt or abhorrence by opprobrious language. To *sneer* is to express contempt by more or less covert sarcasm. To *jeer* is to try to raise a laugh by sarcastic language. To *gibe* is to use contemptuous, mocking, or taunting expressions.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To treat or address with sneers; treat with contempt; sneer at.

He had *sneer'd* Sir Thomas Hanmer for changing Sirrah into Sir.
*T. Edwards*, Canons of Criticism (1765), p. 75. (*Hall.*)

**2.** To utter with a contemptuous expression or grimace.

"A ship of fools," he shriek'd in spite,
"A ship of fools," he *sneer'd* and wept.
*Tennyson*, The Voyage.

**3.** To affect in a specified way by sneering.

Very likely they were laughing over his infatuation, and *sneering* her fair fame away, at that very moment in the clubs. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xviii.

**sneer** (snēr), *n.* [< *sneer*, *v.*] **1.** A derisive or contemptuous grin or smile; an expression of the face marked by a slight turning up of the nose, and indicating contempt; a look of scorn, disdain, or derision; hence, the feeling thus expressed.

That smile, if oft observed and near,
Waned in its mirth, and wither'd to a *sneer*.
*Byron*, Lara, i. 17.

**2.** A verbal expression of contempt; an insinuation of scorn or derision by language more or less covert and indirect.

Who can refute a *sneer?* *Paley*, Moral Philos., II. v. 9.

=**Syn.** See *sneer*, *v. i.*

**sneerer** (snēr'ėr), *n.* [< *sneer* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who sneers.

**sneerful** (snēr'fůl), *a.* [< *sneer* + *-ful.*] Given to sneering. [Rare.]

Cell ever squalid! where the *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand! broom never comes,
That comes to all. *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

**sneeringly** (snēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a sneering manner; with a sneer.

**sneering-match** (snēr'ing-mach), *n.* A grinning-match (which see, under *grin*, *v.*). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sneering-muscle** (snēr'ing-mus″l), *n.* A muscle of expression which lifts the upper lip and draws also upon the nostril, and is the principal agent in producing a sneer or sneering expression of the face; the levator labii superioris alæque nasi. Persons habitually surly or scornful often have a deep line engraven on the face, due to the frequent exercise of this muscle. Compare *snarling-muscle*, under *muscle*$^{1}$.

**sneese**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sneeze*.

**sneesh** (snēsh), *n.* [Also *snish*, *snush*; < Dan. *snus*, snuff. Cf. *sneeze.*] See *snush*.

**sneeshing** (snē'shing), *n.* [Also *sneeshin*; < *sneesh*, *snish*, snuff, + *-ing*$^{1}$.] Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. [Scotch.]

A mull o' gude *sneeshin'* to prie. *The Blithesome Bridal.*

Not worth a *sneeshin.* *W. Meston*, Poems.

**Sneeshing-mull**, a snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn. [Scotch.]

**sneevle**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *snivel*.

**sneeze** (snēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sneezed*, ppr. *sneezing*. [Early mod. E. also *sneese*, *snese*, *sneze*; < ME. *snesen*, a variant, with substitution of *sn-* for the uncommon initial sequence *fn-*, of *fnesen*, < AS. *fneósan* = D. *fniezen*, sneeze, = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnȳsa*, sneeze, = Sw. *fnysa* = Dan. *fnyse*, snort: see *fnese*, and cf. *neeze.*] **I.** *intrans.* To emit air from the nose and mouth audibly and violently by an involuntary convulsive action, as occasioned by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose or by stimulation of the retina by a bright light. In sneezing the glottis remains open, while the passage out through the mouth is partially obstructed by the approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth. See *sneezing*.

Mr. Haliburton brings forward, as his strongest case, the habit of saying "God bless you" or some equivalent expression when a person *sneezes*. He shows that this custom, which, I admit, appears to us at first sight both odd and arbitrary, is ancient and widely extended. It is mentioned by Homer, Aristotle, Apuleius, Pliny, and the Jewish rabbis, and has been observed in Koordistan, in Florida, in Otaheite, and in the Tonga Islands.
*Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 335.

**To sneeze at**, to disregard; show contempt for; despise: now chiefly in the expression *not to be sneezed at.* [Colloq.]

A buxom, tall, and comely dame,
Who wish'd, 'twas said, to change her name,
And, if I could her thoughts divine,
Would not perhaps have *sneez'd at* mine.
*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 5.

My professional reputation is *not to be sneezed at.*
*Sir A. H. Elton*, Below the Surface, xxvii.

**II.** *trans.* To utter with or like a sneeze.

Shall not Love to me,
As in the Latin song I learnt at school,
*Sneeze* out a full God-bless-you right and left?
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**sneeze** (snēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sneese*; < *sneeze*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who sneezes, or the sound made by sneezing; sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose and mouth with an audible sound.—**2.** Snuff. Also *snish*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cup o' sneeze.** See *cup*.

**sneeze-horn** (snēz'hôrn), *n.* A sort of snuff-box made of an animal's horn. *Halliwell.*

**sneezer** (snē'zėr), *n.* [< *sneeze* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who sneezes.

When a Hindu sneezes, bystanders say "Live!" and the *sneezer* replies "With you!"
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 101.

**2.** A violent blow; a blow that knocks the breath out. [Prov. Eng.]

**sneezeweed** (snēz'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium*, mostly the common *H. autumnale*. In England this, though rather coarse, is known in ornamental culture. Its powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up produce violent sneezing. Recently the finer southwestern species, *H. tenuifolium*, has received some notice. It is poisonous to human beings and to horses. Both plants have been advocated for medical use in nervous diseases. Less properly called *sneezewort*. See cut under *Helenium*.

**sneezewood** (snēz'wůd), *n.* [A translation of S. African D. *nies-hout*, < D. *niezen*, sneeze (= E. *neeze*), + *hout*, wood (= E. *holt*$^{1}$).] A South African tree, *Ptæroxylon utile*, or its timber. The latter is a handsome wood taking a fine polish; it is strong and very durable, and but slightly affected by moisture. It is made into furniture, agricultural implements, etc., and is used for railway-ties, piles, and similar purposes. The dust produced in working it causes sneezing (whence the name).

**sneezewort** (snēz'wėrt), *n.* [< *sneeze* + *wort*$^{1}$. Cf. D. *nieswortel*, hellebore.] **1.** In old usage, the white hellebore, *Veratrum album*, more often under the form *neezewort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.—**2.** A composite herb, *Achillea Ptarmica*, chiefly of the Old World. The flower-heads are larger and much fewer than those of the yarrow, *A. Millefolium*; the leaves are simple and sharply serrate, and when dried and pulverized are said to provoke sneezing (whence the name).

**3.** Same as *sneezeweed*.

**sneezing** (snē'zing), *n.* [< ME. **snesynge*, earlier *fnesynge*, < AS. *fneósung*, verbal n. of *fneósan*, sneeze: see *sneeze*. Cf. *neezing.*] **1.** The act of emitting a sneeze.

Looking against the sun doth induce *sneezing*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 687.

**2**†. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory.

*Sneezings*, masticatories, and nasals.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 363. (*Latham.*)

**sneezing-powder** (snē'zing-pou″dėr), *n.* Snuff.

*Sneezing-powder* is not more frequent with the Irish than chawing arec . . . is with these savages.
*Herbert*, Travels, an. 1638.

**sneg** (sneg), *v. t.* A Scotch variant of *snag*$^{2}$.

**snell**$^{1}$ (snel), *a.* [< ME. *snel*, *snell*, < AS. *snel*, *snell*, active, strenuous, = OS. *snel*, *snell* = D. *snel* = MLG. *snel* = OHG. MHG. *snel* (> It. *snello* = Pr. *isnel*, *irnel* = OF. *isnel*), G. *schnell*, swift, quick, = Icel. *snjallr*, eloquent, able, bold, = Sw. *snäll* = ODan. *snel*, swift, fleet; cf. Sw. Dan. *snille*, genius, Dan. *snild*, shrewd, sagacious.] **1**†. Active; brisk; nimble; spirited.

Sythyne wente into Wales with his wyes alle,
Sweys into Swaldye with his *snelle* houndes,
For to hunt at the hartes in thas hye laundes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

**2.** Keen; piercing; sharp; severe; hard: as, a *snell* frost. [Scotch.]

There came a wind out of the north,
A sharp wind and a *snell*.
*The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

He has unco little sympathy wi' ither folks; and he's *snell* and dure eneugh in casting up their nonsense to them.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

**snell**$^{2}$ (snel), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A short piece of gut, gimp, or sea-grass on which fish-hooks are tied; a snood. The best material for snells is silkworm-gut, as it is light, strong, and nearly invisible.

**snell**$^{2}$ (snel), *v. t.* [< *snell*$^{2}$, *v.*] To tie or fasten to a line or gut, as a hook for angling.

**snell-loop** (snel'löp), *n.* A particular tie made by looping a snell, used by anglers.

**snet** (snet), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of **snit*, < LG. *snit* (= OHG. MHG. *snit*, G. *schnitt* = Sw. *snitt* = Dan. *snit*), a slice, cut, wound, < D. *snijden* (= G. *schneiden*), cut: see *snead*$^{1}$.] The fat of a deer. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**snete**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*$^{2}$.

**snevell**†, **snevel**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *snivel*.

**snew**$^{1}$†, *v.* A Middle English (and more original) spelling of *snow*$^{1}$.

**snew**$^{2}$. A Middle English or modern dialectal preterit of *snow*$^{1}$.

**sneyd**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *snead*$^{2}$.

**snib**† (snib), *v. t.* [Also dial. *sneb*, early mod. E. *snibbe*, *snabbe*; < ME. *snibben*, *snybben*, < Dan. *snibbe*, chide, reprimand; another form of *snub* (< Icel. *snubba* = Sw. *snubba*): see *snub*$^{1}$. Cf. *snip*, *sneap.*] To check; reprimand; snub; sneap or sneb.

Him wolde he *snybbe* sharply for the nones.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 523.

He cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good Oake for he was old.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

You have *snibbed* the poor fellow too much; he can scarce speak, he cleaves his words with sobbing.
*Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 3.

**snib**† (snib), *n.* [< *snib*, *v.*] A reproof; a reprimand; a snub.

Frost-bit, numb'd with il-straind *snibbes*.
*Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

**snick** (snik), *v. t.* [Sc. also *sneck*, E. dial. *snig*; < Icel. *snikka* = Norw. *snikka* = Sw. dial. *snikka*, nick, cut, esp. as a mason or carpenter; cf. Sw. *snickare* = Dan. *snedker*, a joiner; Sw. *snickra* = Dan. *snedkre*, do joiners' work; D. *snik*, a hatchet, a sharp tool.] To cut; clip; snip; nick.

He began by *snicking* the corner of her foot off with nurse's scissors. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiii. (*Davies.*)

One of the Fates, with a long sharp knife,
*Snicking* off bits of his shortened life.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Baby's Vengeance.

**snick** (snik), *n.* [< *snick*, *v.*] **1.** A small cut; a snip; a nick. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *cricket*, a hit in which the bat is but slightly moved, the ball glancing off it.—**3.** A knot or kink, as in yarn or thread where it is twisted too tightly.—**Snick and snee, snick or snee, snick-a-snee,** a fight with knives: used also jocosely for a knife, as a sailors' sheath-knife, a bowie-knife, etc. Compare *snickersnee*.

Among other Customs they have in that town [Genoa], one is That none must carry a pointed Knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is used to *Snik and Snee*, to leave his Horn-sheath and Knife a Ship-board when he comes ashore. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

The brutal Sport of *Snick-or-Snee*.
*Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

**snicker** (snik'ėr), *v.* [Sc. also *snicher*; cf. Sc. *snecker*, breathe loudly through the nose, *snocker*, snort; MD. *snick*, D. *snik*, a sigh, sob, gasp, *snikken*, gasp, sob, = LG. *snukken*, sob; perhaps ult. akin to Sc. *nicker*, *nicher*, neigh, and to E. *neigh*$^{1}$, regarded as orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* To laugh in a half-suppressed or foolish manner; giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,
How their tongues run, when they are at it,
Their bawdy tales, when o'er their liquor,
I'll warr'nt would make a woman *snicker*.
*Hudibras Redivivus* (1707). (*Nares.*)

**II.** *trans.* To say in a giggling manner.

"He! he! I compliment you on your gloves, and your handkerchief, I'm sure," *sniggers* Mrs. Baynes.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

Also *snigger*.

**snicker** (snik'ėr), *n.* [< *snicker*, *v.*] A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle. Also *snigger*.

**snickersnee** (snik'ėr-snē), *n.* [An accom. form of *snick and snee*, a combat with knives: see *snick* and *snee.*] Same as *snick and snee* (which see, under *snick*).

"Make haste, make haste," says guzzling Jimmy,
While Jack pulled out his *snickersnee*.
*Thackeray*, Little Billee.

**sniddle** (snid'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Long coarse grass; sedges and allied plants of wet places. *Halliwell; Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**snide** (snīd), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *snithe*, sharp.] **I.** *a.* Sharp; characterized by low cunning and sharp practice; tricky; also, false; spurious. [Slang.]

**II.** *n.* An underhanded, tricky person given to sharp practice; a sharper; a beat. [Slang.]

**Snider rifle.** See *rifle*$^{2}$.

**sniff** (snif), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snyff*; a secondary form of **sneeve*, < ME. *snevien*, *sneven* (freq. *snivelen*, *snuvelen*, > E. *sneevle*, *snivel*), < Dan. *snive*, sniff, snuff; cf. Sw. *snyfta*, sob (see *snift*$^{1}$); Icel. *snippa*, G. *schnieben*, sniff; akin to *snuff*$^{1}$: see *snuff*$^{1}$, and cf. *snivel*, *sniffle*, *snuffle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To draw air through the nose in short audible inspirations, as an expression of scorn; snuff: often with *at*.

So then you look'd scornful and *snift at* the dean.
*Swift*, Grand Question Debated.

Miss Pankey, a mild little blue-eyed morsel of a child, . . . was . . . instructed that nobody who *sniffed* before visitors ever went to Heaven.
*Dickens*, Dombey and Son, viii.

**Sniffing bronchophony**, a form of bronchophony accompanied with a sniffing sound.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose; smell of with an audible inhalation; snuff: as, to *sniff* the fragrance of a clover-field.

> The horses were *sniffing* the wind, with necks outstretched toward the east. *O'Donovan*, Merv, iii.

**2.** To perceive as by snuffing; smell; scent: as, to *sniff* danger.—**3.** To draw the breath through (the nose) in an unpleasantly audible manner.

> *Snyff* nor snitynge hyt [the nose] to lowd.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 134.

**sniff** (snif), *n.* [< *sniff*, *v.* Cf. *snuff*$^{1}$, *n.*] **1.** The act of sniffing; a single short audible inspiration through the nose.

> Oh, could I but have had one single sup,
> One single *sniff* at Charlotte's caudle-cup!
> *T. Warton*, Oxford Newsman's Verses (1767).

> The intensity of the pleasurable feeling given by a rose held to the nostrils rapidly diminishes; and when the *sniffs* have been continued for some time scarcely any scent can be perceived. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

**2.** Perception of smell obtained by inhaling audibly; that which is taken by sniffing: as, a *sniff* of fresh air.

> We were within *sniff* of Paris, it seemed.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 238.

**3.** The sound produced by passing the breath through the nose with a quick effort; a short, quick snuffle.

> Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a *sniff* of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

> The snores alone were quite a study, varying from the mild *sniff* to the stentorian snort.
> *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 43.

**sniffle** (snif'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniffled*, ppr. *sniffling*. [Early mod. E. also *snifle*; freq. of *sniff*, or var. of *snivel* or *snuff*$^{1}$.] To snuffle.

> *Brouffer.* To snort or *snifle* with the nose, like a horse.
> *Cotgrave.*

> A pretty crowd of *sniffling*, sneaking varlets he has been feeding and pampering. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xiv.

**sniffler** (snif'lėr), *n.* [< *sniffle* + *-er*$^{1}$.] *Naut.*, a capful of wind.

**sniffles** (snif'lz), *n. pl.* Same as *snuffles*.

**sniffy** (snif'i), *a.* [< *sniff* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Given to sniffing; inclined to be scornful or disdainful; pettish. [Colloq., U. S.]

**snift**$^{1}$ (snift), *v.* [< ME. *snyften*, sniffle, < Sw. *snyfta*, sob, = Dan. *snöfte*, snort, snuff, sniff; a secondary form of the verb represented by *sniff*: see *sniff*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sniff; snuff; sniffle; snivel. *Cotgrave.*

> Still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters.
> *Landor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**2.** To pass the breath through the nose in a petulant manner.

> Resentment expressed by *snifting*.
> *Johnson* (under *snuff*).

**II.** *trans.* To snuff, as a candle.

> I would sooner *snift* thy farthing candle.
> *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iv. 8.

**snift**$^{2}$ (snift), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *snift*$^{1}$; but possibly orig. associated with *snow*$^{1}$ (AS. *sniwian*, snow).] Slight snow or sleet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snifter** (snif'tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *snyfteren*, sniffle: a freq. form of *snift*$^{1}$: see *snift*$^{1}$.] To sniff; snift. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**snifter** (snif'tėr), *n.* [< *snifter*, *v.*] **1.** An audible passing of the breath through the nostrils; a sniff.—**2.** *pl.* The stoppage of the nostrils in catarrh.—**3.** A dram; a nip. [Slang.]—**4.** A severe storm; a blizzard. [Western U. S.]

**snifting-valve** (snif'ting-valv), *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam-engine for the escape or the admission of air: so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *tail-valve*, *blow-valve*. See cut under *atmospheric*.

**snifty** (snif'ti), *a.* [< *snift*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Having an inviting odor; smelling agreeably: as, a *snifty* soup. [Slang, U. S.]

**snig**$^{1}$ (snig), *v.* [A var. of *snick*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut or chop off. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* To cut; bite; nag.

> Others are so dangerously worldly, *snigging* and biting, usurers, hard and oppressing.
> *Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian, p. 211. (*Trench.*)

**snig**$^{2}$ (snig), *n.* [Also *snigg*; < ME. *snigge*, *snygge*, an eel; akin to *snag*$^{3}$, *snail*, *snake*, ult. from the root of *sneak*.] An eel. [Prov. Eng.]

**snig**$^{3}$ (snig), *a.* A dialectal variant of *snug*. *Halliwell.*

**snig-eel** (snig'ēl), *n.* A snig. See *snig*$^{2}$. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 255.

**snigg**, *n.* See *snig*$^{2}$.

**snigger**$^{1}$ (snig'ėr), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *snicker*.

**snigger**$^{2}$ (snig'ėr), *v. i.* See the quotation.

> In the way of grappling—or *sniggering*, as it is more politely termed—i. e., dragging the river with huge grapples and lead attached for the purpose of keeping them to the bottom of the pool.
> *Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sniggerer** (snig'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *snigger*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who sniggers.

> The nephew is himself a boy, and the *sniggerers* tempt him to secular thoughts of marbles and string.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, ix.

**sniggle**$^{1}$ (snig'l), *n.* [A var. of *snigger*$^{1}$.] A guttural, nasal, or grunting laugh; a snicker: used in contempt.

> Marks patronized his joke by a quiet introductory *sniggle*. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

**sniggle**$^{2}$ (snig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniggled*, ppr. *sniggling*. [< *snig*$^{2}$ + *-le*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places: a method chiefly English.

> You that are but a young Angler know not what *sniggling* is. . . . Any place where you think an Eele may hide or shelter her selfe, there with the help of a short stick put in your bait.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler (reprint of 1653), x.

> I have rowed across the Pond, and *sniggled* for eels.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 2.

**II.** *trans.* To catch, as an eel, by pushing the bait into the hole where the eel is; hence, figuratively, to catch; snare; entrap.

> *Theod.* Now, Martell,
> Have you remember'd what we thought of?
> *Mart.* Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

**snigs**† (snigz), *interj.* A low oath.

> *Cred.* *Snigs*, another!
> A very perillous head, a dangerous brain.
> *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary (1651). (*Nares.*)

**snip** (snip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snipped*, ppr. *snipping*. [< MD. D. *snippen*, snip, clip (cf. D. *snipperen*, cut in pieces), = MHG. *snipfen*, *snippen*, G. *schnippen*, snap (cf. G. *schnippeln*, *schnippern*, *schnipfeln*, cut in pieces); a secondary form of the verb represented by E. dial. *snop* (< Sw. dial. *snoppa*, etc., snip), and perhaps a collateral related to *snap* (D. *snappen*, G. *schnappen*, etc.), snap, catch: see *snop*, *snuff*$^{2}$, and *snap*. Cf. *snib*, *snub*$^{1}$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off at one light, quick stroke with shears or scissors; clip; cut off in any way: frequently with *off*.

> He wore a pair of scissors, . . . and would *snip* it *off* nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

> He has *snipped off* as much as he could pinch from every author of reputation in his time.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

**2.** To steal by snipping.

> Stars and "Georges" were *snipped* off ambassadors and earls [by thieves] as they entered St. James's Palace.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 14.

**3.** To make by snipping or cutting: as, to *snip* a hole in one's coat.—**4.** To move or work lightly; make signs with, as the fingers. [Rare.]

> The Eastern brokers have used for ages, and still use, the method of secretly indicating numbers to one another in bargaining by "*snipping* fingers under a cloth." "Every joynt and every finger hath his signification," as an old traveller says, and the system seems a more or less artificial development of ordinary finger-counting.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 223.

**II.** *intrans.* To make a short, quick cut or clip; cut out a bit; clip: sometimes with *at* for the attempt to cut.

**snip** (snip), *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors; hence, any similar act of cutting.—**2.** A small piece cut off; a shred; a bit.

> Her sparkling Eye is like the Morning Star;
> Her lips two *snips* of crimsin Sattin are.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

> Some small *snip* of gain.
> *Dryden*, Epil. at his Benefit, l. 14.

**3.** A share; a snack. See *to go snips*, below.

> He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**4.** A tailor. [Cant.]

> Sir, here's *Snip* the taylor
> Charg'd with a riot.
> *Randolph*, Muse's Looking Glass, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

> A fashionable *snip*, who had authority for calling himself "breeches-maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert," had an order to prepare some finery for the Emperor.
> *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 292, note.

**To go snips**†, to go snacks; share.

> The Gamester calls out to me to give him good Luck, and promises I shall *go Snips* with him in what he shall win. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 5.

**snipe**$^{1}$ (snīp), *n.*; pl. *snipe* or *snipes* (see below). [< ME. *snipe*, *snype*, < Icel. *snīpa*, a snipe (*mýrisnīpa*, a moor-snipe); cf. Sw. *snäppa*, a sandpiper, = Dan. *sneppe*, snipe, = MD. *snippe*, *sneppe*, D. *snip*, *snep* = MLG. *sneppe*, *snippe* = OHG. *snepha*, *snepho*, *snepfa*, MHG. *snepfe*, G. *schnepfe* (> It. dial. *sgneppa*), a snipe; prob. orig. a 'snipper' or 'snapper,' from the root of *snip* or *snap*: see *snip*, *snap*.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Scolopax* in a former broad sense. (*a*) Some or any bird belonging to the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the bill straight, much longer than the head, dilated and sensitive at the end, and with a median lengthwise groove on the upper mandible near the end, the toes cleft to the base, the primaries not emarginate, and the tail-feathers barred; especially, a member of the genus *Gallinago* (*Scolopax* being restricted to certain woodcock). In Great Britain three species of *Gallinago* are called *snipe*. (1) The common snipe, or whole-snipe, is *Gallinago cœlestis* or *G. media*, formerly *Scolopax gallinago*. (2) The great, double, or solitary snipe, or woodcock-snipe, is *G. major*. (3) The small snipe, half-snipe, or jack-snipe is *G. gallinula*. They differ little except in size. In the United States the common snipe, also called *jack-snipe* and *Wilson's snipe*, is *G. wilsoni* or *G. delicata*, about as large as *G. media*, which it very closely resembles, so that it is sometimes known as the "English" snipe, to distinguish it from various snipe-like birds peculiar to America, and also *bog-snipe*, *gutter-snipe*, *meadow-snipe*, *alewife-bird*, *shad-bird*, and *shad-spirit*. It is from 10½ to 11½ inches long and from 17½ to 19½ in extent of wings; the bill is about 2½ inches long. The upper parts are blackish, varied with bay and tawny; the scapulars are edged with tawny or pale buff, forming a pair of firm stripes along the sides of the back when the wings are closed; the lining of the wings and axillary feathers is barred regularly with black and white; the tail-feathers, normally sixteen in number, are barred with black, white, and chestnut; the fore neck and breast are light-brown speckled with dark-brown; and the belly is white. (See cut under *Gallinago*.) Snipes like these, and of the same genus, are found in most countries, and are called by the same name, with or without a qualifying term. (*b*) Some other scolopacine or snipe-like bird. There are very many such birds, chiefly distinguished from sandpipers (see *sandpiper*) by the length, from tattlers or gambets by the sensitiveness, and from curlews, godwits, etc., by the straightness of the bill. (1) In the United States the gray-backed or red-breasted snipes are birds of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, of which there are 2 species or varieties, the lesser and greater longbeak, *M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*. See *dowitcher*. (2) The grass-snipe is the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. See cut under *sandpiper*. Also called *jack-snipe*. (3) The robin-snipe is the knot, *Tringa canutus*, also a sandpiper. (4) The stone-snipe is *Totanus melanoleucus*, a tattler. See cut under *yellowlegs*. (5) In Great Britain the sea-snipe is the dunlin, *Tringa* or *Pelidna alpina*, a sandpiper. (6) In Great Britain the summer snipe is the common sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucus*. (7) Painted snipe are the curious birds of the genus *Rhynchæa* or *Rostratula*. See these words. (*c*) A common misnomer, in various localities, of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: also called *common snipe*, *big snipe*, *mud-snipe*, *red-breasted snipe*, *big-headed snipe*, *blind snipe*, *whistling snipe*, *wood-snipe*. See *woodcock*. (*d*) A misnomer of the long-billed curlew. *R. Ridgway.* [Salt Lake valley.] (*e*) *pl.* The *Scolopacidæ*; the snipe family. [The plural means either two or more birds of one kind, or two or more kinds of these birds: in the former sense, the plural is generally *snipe*; in the latter, *snipes*.]

**2.** A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton; a goose.

> I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
> If I would time expend with such a *snipe*,
> But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 391.

> And, by Jove, I sat there like a great *snipe* face to face with him [the bushranger] as cool and unconcerned as you like. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

**3.** A half-smoked cigar found on the street. [Slang, U. S.]—**Bartram's highland snipe.** Same as *highland plover*. See *plover*.—**Bay-snipe**, a bay-bird, or bay-birds collectively; a shore-bird.—**Beach-snipe**, a beach-bird; especially, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Blind snipe**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. See cut under *Micropalama*. [New Jersey.]—**Brown snipe.** Same as *red-breasted snipe* (*a*).—**Checkered snipe**, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Barnegat.]—**Cow-snipe**, the pectoral sandpiper. [Alexandria, Virginia.]—**Dutch snipe**†. Same as *German snipe*.—**English snipe**, the common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. It is not found in England, but much resembles the common snipe of that and other European countries, *G. media* or *G. cœlestis*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [U. S.]—**Frost-snipe**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]—**German snipe**†. See *German*.—**Gray snipe**, the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*, in gray plumage; the grayback.—**Jadreka snipe**, the black-tailed godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*.—**Mire-snipe**, the common European snipe, *Gallinago media*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.]—**Painted snipe**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), whose plumage, especially in the female, is of varied and striking colors. See *Rhynchæa*.—**Red-breasted snipe.** See *red-breasted*.—**Red-legged snipe**, the redshank.—**Sabine's snipe**, a melanistic variety of the whole-snipe, formerly described as a different species (*Gallinago sabinei*).—**Side snipe**, a carpenters' molding side-plane. See *snipe-bill*, 1.—**Solitary snipe**, the great or double snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.]—**Whistling snipe.** Same as *greenshank*.—**White-bellied snipe**, the knot, *Tringa canutus*, in winter plumage. [Jamaica.]—**Wilson's snipe.** See def. 1 (*a*). [So named from Alexander Wilson.]—**Winter snipe**, the rock-snipe, or purple sandpiper.—**Woodcock-snipe**, the little woodcock, or great snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.] (See also *double-snipe*, *half-snipe*, *horsefoot-snipe*, *jack-snipe*, *martin-snipe*, *quail-snipe*, *rail-snipe*, *robin-snipe*, *rock-snipe*, *shore-snipe*, *whole-snipe*.)

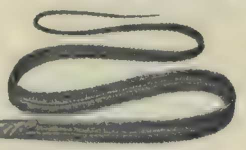
**snipe**$^{1}$ (snīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniped*, ppr. *sniping*. [< *snipe*$^{1}$, *n.*] To hunt snipe.

> The pleasures of Bay bird shooting should not be spoken of in the same sentence with cocking or *sniping*.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 174.

**snipe$^{2}$** (snīp), *n.* [A var. of *sneap.*] A sharp, clever answer; a sarcasm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

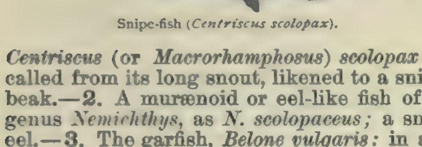
**snipe-bill** (snīp′bil), *n.* 1. In *carp.*, a plane with a sharp arris for forming the quirks of moldings.—2. A rod by which the body of a cart is bolted to the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

**snipe-eel** (snīp′ēl), *n.* An eel-like fish, *Nemichthys scolopaceus;* any member of the *Nemichthyidæ.* The snipe-eel attains a length of 3 feet; it is pale-colored above, the back somewhat speckled; the belly and anal fin are blackish. It is a deep-water fish of the Atlantic, often taken off the New England coast. A similar fish, *N. avocetta*, is found in Puget Sound.



Snipe-eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*).

**snipe-fish** (snīp′fish), *n.* 1. The sea-snipe, woodcock-fish, bellows-fish, or trumpet-fish, *Centriscus* (or *Macrorhamphosus*) *scolopax:* so called from its long snout, likened to a snipe's beak.—2. A murænoid or eel-like fish of the genus *Nemichthys*, as *N. scolopaceus;* a snipe-eel.—3. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* in allusion to the snipe-like extension of the jaws. [Prov. Eng.]



Snipe-fish (*Centriscus scolopax*).

**snipe-fly** (snīp′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Leptidæ.*

**snipe-hawk** (snīp′hâk), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus.* [South of Ireland.]

**snipe-like** (snīp′līk), *a.* Resembling a snipe in any respect; scolopacine: as, the *snipe-like* thread-fish.

**snipe's-head** (snīps′hed), *n.* In *anat.*, the caput gallinaginis. See *verumontanum.*

**snipper** (snip′ėr), *n.* [< *snip* + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who snips; sometimes, in contempt, a tailor.

> Our *snippers* go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.
> *Dryden*, Postscript to Hist. of League.

2. *pl.* A pair of shears or scissors shaped for short or small cuts or bites.

**snipper-snapper** (snip′ėr-snap″ėr), *n.* A small, insignificant fellow; a whipper-snapper. [Colloq.]

> Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentle *snipper-snapper* vanisht, so did the rout of the nonsensicall deluding star-gazers, and I was left alone.
> *Poor Robin's Visions* (1677), p. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

**snippet** (snip′et), *n.* [< *snip* + *-et.*] A small part or share; a small piece snipped off.

> The craze to have everything served up in *snippets*, the desire to be fed on seasoned or sweetened tid-bits, may be deplored. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 673

**snippetiness** (snip′et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snippety or fragmentary. [Colloq.]

> The whole number is good, albeit broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not.
> *Church Times*, April 9, 1880, p. 228. (*Davies.*)

**snippety** (snip′et-i), *a.* [< *snip* + *-ety*, in imitation of *rickety*, *rackety*, etc.] Insignificant; ridiculously small; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

> What The Spectator once called "the American habit of *snippety* comment." *The American*, IX. 52.

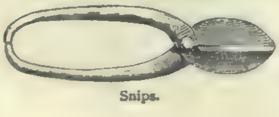
**snipping** (snip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snip*, *v.*] That which is snipped off; a clipping.

> Give me all the shreds and *snippings* you can spare me. They will feel like clothes.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

**snippy** (snip′i), *a.* [< *snip* + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Fragmentary; snipped. [Colloq.]

> The mode followed in collecting these papers and setting them forth suggests a somewhat *snippy* treatment.
> *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 714.

2. Mean; stingy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]



Snips.

**snips** (snips), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [A plural form of *snip.* Cf. *snip*, *n.*, 1.] Small stout hand-shears for workers in sheet-metal.

**snip-snap** (snip′snap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *snap.*] A tart dialogue with quick replies.

> Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
> And *snip-snap* short, and interruption smart.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 240.

> I recollect, when I was keeping school, overhearing at Esq. Beach's one evening a sort of grave *snip-snap* about Napoleon's return from Egypt, Russia seceding from the Coalition, Tom Jefferson becoming President, and what not. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

**snipy** (snī′pi), *a.* [< *snipe*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Resembling a snipe; snipe-like; scolopacine; having a long pointed nose like a snipe's bill.

> The face [of the spaniel] is very peculiar, being smooth-coated, long, rather wedge-shaped, but not *snipy* or weak.
> *The Century*, XXX. 527.

**snirt** (snėrt), *n.* [A var. of *snort.*] 1. A suppressed laugh.—2. A wheeze. [Prov. Eng.]

**snirtle** (snėr′tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snirtled*, ppr. *snirtling.* [A var. of *snortle*, freq. of *snort.* Cf. *snirt.*] To laugh in a suppressed manner; snicker. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

**snitcher** (snich′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. An informer; a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (or king's) evidence.—2. A handcuff.

[Slang in both uses.]

**snite$^{1}$†** (snīt), *n.* [< ME. *snite*, *snyte*, *snyghte*, < AS. *snīte*, a snipe; perhaps allied to *snout:* see *snout.* Cf. *snipe*$^{1}$.] A snipe.

> Fine fat capon, partridge, *snite*, plover, larks, teal, admirable teal, my lord. *Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

**snite$^{2}$** (snīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snited*, ppr. *sniting.* [Early mod. E. also *snyte*, *snytte;* < ME. *sniten*, *sneten*, *snyten*, < AS. **snȳtan* (Somner; found only in verbal n. *snȳtingc*) = D. *snuiten* = OHG. *snūzan*, MHG. *sniuzen*, G. *schnäuzen*, *schneuzen* = Icel. *snyta* = Sw. *snyta* = Dan. *snyde*, blow (the nose), snuff (a candle): see *snot.*] I. *trans.* To blow or wipe (the nose); snuff (a candle); in *falconry*, to wipe (the beak) after feeding.

II. *intrans.* To blow or wipe the nose.

> Fro spettyng & *snetyng* kepe the also.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

> So looks he like a marble toward rain,
> And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes again.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, VI. i. 104.

**snithe†**, *v.* [Early ME. *snithen*, < AS. *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*, pp. *sniden*) = OS. *snīthan* = OFries. *snītha*, *snīda*, *snīa* = D. *snijden* = OHG. *snīdan*, cut (clothes), MHG. *snīden*, G. *schneiden* = Icel. *snīdha* = Goth. *sneithan*, cut. Cf. *snithe*, *a.*, *snead*$^{1}$, *snead*$^{2}$, *sneath*, *snathe*$^{1}$.] To cut.

**snithe** (snīᴛʜ), *a.* [< *snithe*, *v.* Cf. *snide*, *a.*] Sharp; cutting; cold: said of the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snithy** (snith′i), *a.* [= G. *schneidig*, cutting, sharp-edged; as *snithe* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Same as *snithe.*

**snivel** (sniv′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *snyvell* (after the verb), < ME. **snovel*, **snofel*, < AS. **snofel* (Somner), *snofl* (AS. Leechdoms, ii. 24), mucus, snot. Cf. *snuffle*, and *sniff*, *snuff*$^{1}$.] 1. Mucus running from the nose; snot.

> I beraye any thynge with *snyvell.* *Palsgrave*, p. 723.

2. Figuratively, in contempt, weak, forced, or pretended weeping; hypocritical expressions of sorrow or repentance, especially in a nasal tone; hypocrisy; cant.

> The cant and *snivel* of which we have seen so much of late. *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**snivel** (sniv′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniveled*, *snivelled*, ppr. *sniveling*, *snivelling.* [Early mod. E. *sneevle*, *snevell*, *snevil*, *snevyll*, *snyvell*, < ME. *snevelen*, *snyvelen*, *snyvellen*, also *snuvelen*, sniff, snivel; from the noun, AS. **snofel*, *snofl*, mucus, snot: see *sniffle.* Hence, by contraction, *snool.* Cf. *sniff*, *snuff*$^{1}$, *snuffle.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To run at the nose.—2. To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose; snuff.—3. To cry, weep, or fret, as children, with snuffing or sniveling.

> Let 'em *snivel* and cry their Hearts out.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

4. Figuratively, to utter hypocritical expressions of contrition or regret, especially with a nasal tone; affect a tearful or repentant state.

> He *snivels* in the cradle, at the school, at the altar, . . . on the death-bed. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.

II.† *trans.* To suffer to be covered, as the nose or face, with snivel or nasal mucus.

> Nor imitate with Socrates
> To wipe thy *snivelled* nose
> Vpon thy cap, as he would doe,
> Nor yet upon thy clothes.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 292.

**snivelard†**, *n.* [< ME. *snyvelard;* < *snivel* + *-ard.*] A sniveler. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 461.

**sniveler, sniveller** (sniv′l-ėr), *n.* [< *snivel* + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who snivels, or who cries with sniveling.—2. One who weeps; especially, one who manifests weakness by weeping.

> And more lament, when I was dead,
> Than all the *snivellers* round my bed.
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

3. Figuratively, one who affects tearfulness or expressions of penitence, especially with a nasal tone.

**sniveling, snivelling** (sniv′l-ing), *p. a.* Running at the nose; drawing up the mucus in the nose with an audible sound; hence, figuratively, whining; weakly tearful; affecting tearfulness: much used loosely as an epithet of contempt.

> "That *sniveling* virtue of meekness," as my father would always call it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 12.

> Come forward, you sneaking, *snivelling* sot you.
> *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

**snivel-nose** (sniv′l-nōz), *n.* A niggardly fellow. *Halliwell.* [Low.]

**snively, snivelly** (sniv′l-i), *a.* [< *snivel* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Running at the nose; snotty; hence, whining; sniveling.

**snob$^{1}$** (snob), *n.* [Also in some senses Sc. *snab;* prob. a var. of Sc. and E. dial. *snap*, *snape*, a boy, servant, prob. < Icel. *snāpr*, a dolt, idiot, Sw. dial. *snopp*, a boy. The literary use (def. 3) seems to have arisen from the use in the universities (def. 2), this being a contemptuous application of def. 1. In def. 4 the word is perhaps an independent abusive use of def. 1.] 1. A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker.

> The Shoemaker, born a *Snob.*
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 220, note.

2. A townsman as opposed to a gownsman; a Philistine. [University cant, especially in Cambridge.]

> *Snobs.*—A term applied indiscriminately to all who have not the honour of being members of the university; but in a more particular manner to the "profanum vulgus," the tag-rag and bob-tail, who vegetate on the sedgy banks of Camus. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

3. One who is servile in spirit or conduct toward those whom he considers his superiors, and correspondingly proud and insolent toward those whom he considers his inferiors; one who vulgarly apes gentility.

> Ain't a *snob* a fellow as wants to be taken for better bred, or richer, or cleverer, or more influential than he really is?
> *Lever*, One of Them, xxxix.

> My dear Flunkies, so absurdly conceited at one moment, and so abject at the next, are but the types of their masters in this world. He who meanly admires mean things is a *Snob*—perhaps that is a safe definition of the character.
> *Thackeray*, Book of *Snobs*, ii.

4. A workman who continues working while others are out on strike; one who works for lower wages than other workmen; a knobstick; a rat: so called in abuse. [Prov. Eng.]

**snob$^{2}$†, snub$^{2}$†** (snob, snub), *v. i.* [< ME. *snobben*, sob, < MD. *snuben*, snore, snort; cf. D. *snuiven*, snore, = LG. *snuven* = MHG. *snāwen*, *snupfen*, G. *schnauben*, *schnaufen*, snort, snuff, pant: see *snuff*$^{1}$, *sniff*, *snivel.*] To sob or weep violently.

> Suh, suh, she cannot answer me for *snobbing.*
> *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

**snob$^{2}$†, snub$^{2}$†** (snob, snub), *n.* [< *snob*$^{2}$, *snub*$^{2}$, *v.*] A convulsive sob.

> And eke with *snubs* profound, and heaving breast,
> Convulsions intermitting! [he] does declare
> His grievous wrong.
> *Shenstone*, The School-Mistress, st. 24.

**snob$^{3}$** (snob), *n.* [Cf. *snob*$^{2}$, *snuff*$^{1}$.] Mucus of the nose. [Prov. Eng.]

**snobbery** (snob′ėr-i), *n.* [< *snob*$^{1}$ + *-ery.*] The character of being snobbish; the conduct of snobs.

**snobbess** (snob′es), *n.* [< *snob*$^{1}$ + *-ess.*] A woman of a townsman's family. See *snob*$^{1}$, 2. [English university cant.]

**snobbish** (snob′ish), *a.* [< *snob*$^{1}$ + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Of or pertaining to a snob; resembling a snob. (*a*) Vulgarly ostentatious; desirous to seem better than one is, or to have a social position not deserved; inclined to ape gentility.

> That which we call a snob by any other name would still be *snobbish.* *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

(*b*) Proud, conceited, or insolent over adventitious advantages.

**snobbishly** (snob′ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a snob.

**snobbishness** (snob′ish-nes), *n.* The character or conduct of a snob.

> The state of society, viz. Toadyism, organized; base Man-and-Mammon worship, instituted by command of law;—*snobbishness*, in a word, perpetuated.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, iii.

**snobbism** (snob′izm), *n.* [< *snob*$^1$ + *-ism.*] The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobbishness.

The *snobbism* would perish forthwith (if for no other cause) under public ridicule. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**snobby** (snob′i), *a.* [< *snob*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Of or relating to a snob; partaking of the character of a snob; snobbish.

Our Norwegian travel was now at an end; and, as a *snobby* Englishman once said to me of the Nile, "it is a good thing to have gotten over." *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 397.

**snobling** (snob′ling), *n.* [< *snob*$^1$ + *-ling*$^1$.] A little snob.

You see, dear *snobling*, that, though the parson would not have been authorised, yet he might have been excused for interfering. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xii.

**snobocracy** (snob-ok′ra̤-si), *n.* [< *snob*$^1$ + *-o-cracy* as in *aristocracy, democracy.*] Snobs collectively, especially viewed as exercising or trying to exercise influence or social power. *Kingsley.* [Humorous.]

How New York *snobocracy* ties its cravats and flirts its fans in Madison Square. *D. J. Hill*, Irving, p. 188.

**snobographer** (snob-og′ra̤-fėr), *n.* A historian of snobs. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxviii. [Humorous.]

**snobography** (snob-og′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< *snob*$^1$ + *-o-* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of snobs. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxi. [Humorous.]

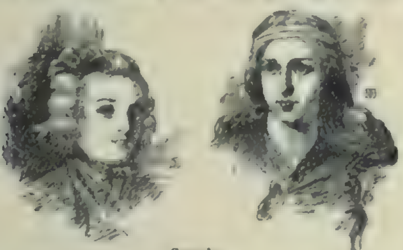
**snod**$^1$, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snood.*

**snod**$^2$ (snod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snodded*, ppr. *snodding.* [A var. of *snead*$^1$.] To trim; make trim or tidy; set in order. [Scotch.]

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And *snoddes* their bowes.
*T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

**snod**$^2$ (snod), *a.* [Appar. a form of the pp. of *snead*$^1$ or of *snod*$^2$, *v.*] Neat; trim; smooth. [Scotch.]

**snood** (snöd), *n.* [Also dial. (in sense 2) *sneed;* < ME. *snod*, < AS. *snōd*, a fillet, snood, = Icel. *snūthr*, a twist, twirl, = Sw. *snod, snodd, sno*, a twist, twine; cf. Icel. *snūa*, turn, twist, = Sw. *sno* = Dan. *sno*, twist, twine. Cf. *snare, n.*] 1. A fillet formerly worn by young women in Scotland to confine the hair. It was held to be emblematic of maidenhood or virginity.



Snoods.

The *snood*, or riband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair had an emblematical signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coif when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 5, note.

2. In *angling*, a hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snell; a leader or trace. Also *sneed.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. One of the short lines of a bultow to which the hooks are attached: also called by fishermen *ganging.* The snoods are 6 feet long, and placed at intervals of 12 feet.

**snood** (snöd), *v. t.* [< *snood, n.*] 1. To bind up with a snood, as a maiden's hair.

Hae ye brought me a braid o' lace,
To *snood* up my gowden hair?
*Sweet William and May Margaret* (Child's Ballads, II. 153).

2. To tie, fasten, or affix, as an anglers' hook when the end of the line or gut-loop is seized on to the shank of the hook.

**snooded** (snö′ded), *a.* [< *snood* + *-ed*$^2$.] Wearing or having a snood.

And the *snooded* daughter . . .
Smiled on him. *Whittier*, Barclay of Ury.

**snooding** (snö′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snood, v.*] That which makes a snood; a snood.

Each baited hook hanging from its short length of *snooding.* *Field*, Oct. 17, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**snook**$^1$ (snök), *v. i.* [Also Sc. *snouk;* < ME. *snoken*, < LG. *snoken, snöken* = Sw. *snoka*, search, hunt for, lurk, dog (a person); cf. Icel. *snaka*, Dan. *snage*, rummage, snuff about, Sw. dial. *snok*, a snout, G. *schnökern*, snuff.] 1. To lurk; lie in ambush; pry about.

I must not lose my harmlesse recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.
*Brome*, New Academy, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

2. To smell; search out. [Scotch.]

*Snouk* but, and *snouk* ben,
I find the smell of an earthly man;
Be he living, or be he dead,
His heart this night shall kitchen my bread.
*The Red Etin* (in Lang's Blue Fairy Book).

**snook**$^2$ (snök), *n.* [< D. *snoek*, a pike, jack.] 1. The cobia, crab-eater, or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada.* See cut under *cobia.* [Florida.]—2. Any fish of the genus *Centropomus;* a robalo. See *robalo*, and cut under *Centropomus.*—3. A garfish.—4. A carangoid fish, *Thyrsites atun:* so called at the Cape of Good Hope, and also *snoek* (a Dutch form).

**snool** (snöl), *v.* [A contraction of *snivel*, as *drool* is of *drivel.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To snivel.—2. To submit tamely.

II. *trans.* To keep in subjection by tyrannical means.

[Scotch in both uses.]

**snool** (snöl), *n.* [A contraction of *snivel;* cf. *snool, v.*] One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another: as, "ye silly *snool*," *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

**snoop** (snöp), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *snook*$^1$.] To pry about; go about in a prying or sneaking way. [Colloq.]

**snoop** (snöp), *n.* [< *snoop, v.*] One who snoops, or pries or sneaks about; a snooper. [Colloq.]

**snooper** (snö′pėr), *n.* One who pries about; a sneak. [Colloq.]

**snooze** (snöz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snoozed*, ppr. *snoozing.* [Prob. imitative, ult. identical with *snore* (cf. *choose*, AS. pp. *coren; lose*, AS. pp. *lore* or *lorn*), perhaps affected by the form of *sneeze.*] To slumber; take a short nap. [Colloq.]

*Snooze* gently in thy arm-chair, thou easy bald-head! *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlix.

Another who should have led the same *snoozing* countrified existence for these years, another had become rusted, become stereotype; but I, I praise my happy constitution, retain the spring unbroken. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

**snooze** (snöz), *n.* [< *snooze, v.*] A short nap.

That he might enjoy his short *snooze* in comfort. *Quarterly Rev.*

**snoozer** (snö′zėr), *n.* One who snoozes.

**snoozle** (snö′zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snoozled*, ppr. *snoozling.* [A var. of *nuzzle.*] To nestle; snuggle.

A dog . . . *snoozled* its nose overforwardly into her face. *E. Bronte*, Wuthering Heights, iii. (*Davies.*)

**snore** (snōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snored*, ppr. *snoring.* [< ME. *snoren*, < AS. **snorian*, snore (> *snora*, a snoring; cf. *fnora*, a snoring), = MD. *snorren* = MLG. *snorren*, LG. *snoren*, grumble, mutter; cf. *snork, snort*, and *snar.*] I. *intrans.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; breathe noisily through the nose and open mouth while sleeping. The noise is sometimes made at the glottis, the vocal chords being approximated, but somewhat loose; while the very loud and rattling inspiratory noise often developed is due to the vibrations of the soft palate.

Weariness
Can *snore* upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down-pillow hard.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6. 34.

Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,
And kiss'd with smacking lip the *snoring* lout.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 36.

II. *trans.* To spend in snoring, or otherwise affect by snoring, the particular effect or influence being defined by a word or words following.

He . . .
*Snores* out the watch of night.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 28.

**snore** (snōr), *n.* [< *snore, v.*] A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep; especially, a single respiration of this kind. See *snore, v. i.*

There 's meaning in thy *snores.*
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 218.

**snore-hole** (snōr′hōl), *n.* One of the holes in the snore-piece or lowest piece in a pump-set, through which the water enters. See *snore-piece.*

**snore-piece** (snōr′pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the suction-pipe of the bottom lift or drawing-lift of a pump, or that piece which dips into the sump or fork. It is closed at the bottom, but provided with holes in the sides, near the bottom, through which the water enters, and which are small enough to keep out chips or stones which might otherwise be sucked in. Also called *wind-bore* and *tail-piece.*

**snorer** (snōr′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *snorare;* < *snore, v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who snores.

**snork**† (snôrk), *v. i.* [< ME. **snorken* (found only as *snorten*), < D. *snorken* = MLG. *snorken*, LG. *snorken, snurken*, snore, = Dan. *snorke* = Sw. *snorka, snurka*, threaten, = Icel. *snerkja, snarka*, sputter, = MHG. *snarchen*, G. *schnarchen*, snore, snort; with formative *-k*, from *snore* (as *hark* from *hear*): see *snore.* Cf. *snort.*] To snore; snort.

At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear there the servauntes *snorke.*
*Stapleton*, Fortress of the Faithe, fol. 121 b. (*Latham.*)

**snorle**†, *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps an error for *snort*, or *snore*, or *snortle.*] To snore (?).

Do you mutter? sir, *snorle* this way,
That I may hear, and answer what you say.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

**snort** (snôrt), *v.* [< ME. *snorten, snurten*, snore, put for **snorken* (by the occasional change of *k* to *t* at the end of a syllable, as in *bat*$^2$ from *back*$^2$): see *snork.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To snore loudly.

As an hors he *snorteth* in his slepe.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 243.

Awake the *snorting* citizens with the bell.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 90.

2. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise: said of persons under excitement, and especially of high-spirited horses.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turns about;
He foams, *snorts*, neighs, and fire and smoke breathes out.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 29.

Duncan . . . conceived the speaker was drawing a parallel between the Duke and Sir Donald Gorme of Sleat; and, being of opinion that such comparison was odious, *snorted* thrice, and prepared himself to be in a passion. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvi.

3. To laugh outright or boisterously; burst into a horse-laugh. [Vulgar.]—4†. To turn up: said of the nose.

Hir nose *snorted* up for tene. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 157.

II. *trans.* 1. To express by a snort; say with a snort: as, to *snort* defiance.

"Such airs!" he *snorted;* "the likes of them drinking tea." *The Century*, XLI. 340.

2. To expel or force out as by a snort.

*Snorting* a cataract
Of rage-froth from every cranny and ledge.
*Lowell*, Appledore.

**snort** (snôrt), *n.* [< *snort, v.*] A loud abrupt sound produced by forcing air through the nostrils.

**snorter**$^1$ (snôr′tėr), *n.* [< *snort* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who snores loudly.—2. One who or that which snorts, as under excitement.—3. Something fierce or furious, especially a gale; something large of its kind. [Slang.]—4. The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe.* See cut under *stonechat.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snorter**$^2$ (snôr′tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *snotter*$^2$.

**snorting** (snôr′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snort, v.*] 1. The act of forcing the breath through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus made.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard from Dan.
Jer. viii. 16.

2†. The act of snoring; the noise thus made.

**snortle**† (snôr′tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort, v.*] To snort; grunt.

To wallow almost like a beare,
And *snortle* like a hog.
*Breton*, Floorish upon Fancie, p. 7.

**snorty**† (snôr′ti), *a.* [< *snort* + *-y*$^1$.] Snoring; broken by snorts or snores.

His nodil in crossewise wresting downe droups to the growndward,
In belche galp vometing with dead sleape *snortye* the collops. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 645. (*Davies.*)

**snot** (snot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snat;* < ME. *snot, snotte;* not in AS.; = OFries. *snotte* = D. *snot* = MLG. LG. *snotte* = MHG. *snuz*, a snuffling cold, = Dan. *snot*, snot: see *snite*$^2$.] 1. Nasal mucus. [Low.]

Pieces of Linen Rags, a great many of them retaining still the Marks of the *Snot.*
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 32.

2. A low, mean fellow; a sneak; a snivel: used as a vague term of reproach. [Low.]—3. The snuff of a candle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

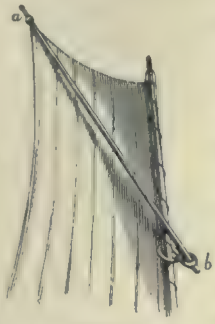
**snot** (snot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snotted*, ppr. *snotting.* [< *snot, n.*] To free from snot; blow or wipe (the nose). [Low.]

**snotter**$^1$ (snot′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snot, v.*; cf. D. *snotterig* = G. dial. *schnoddrig*, snotty.] To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils; blubber; sob; cry. [Scotch.]

What signified his bringing a woman here to *snotter* and snivel, and bother their Lordships?
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiii.

**snotter**$^1$ (snot′ėr), *n.* [< *snotter*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The red part of a turkey-cock's head.—2. Snot. [Scotch.]

**snotter**$^2$ (snot′ėr), *n.* [Also corruptly *snorter;* perhaps ult. connected with *snod*$^1$, *snood*, a fillet, band, < Icel. *snūthr*, a twist, twirl: see *snood*, *snod*, 1.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope so attached to a royal- or topgallant-yardarm that in sending down the yard a tripping-line bent to the free end of the snotter pulls off the lift and brace. (*b*) A becket fitted round a boat's mast with an eye to hold the lower end of the sprit which is used to extend the sail.



Snotter (*b*).
*a*, sprit with the lower end in the snotter *b*.

**snottery** (snot′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snotteries* (-iz). [< *snot* + *-ery*.] Snot; snottiness; hence, figuratively, filthiness.

To purge the *snottery* of our slimie time!
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, ii.

**snottily** (snot′i-li), *adv.* In a snotty manner.

**snottiness** (snot′i-nes), *n.* The state of being snotty.

**snotty** (snot′i), *a.* [< *snot* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Foul with snot. [Low.]

Better a *snotty* child than his nose wiped off.
*G. Herbert*, Jacula Prudentum.

2. Mean; dirty; sneering; sarcastic. [Low.]

**snotty-nosed** (snot′i-nōzd), *a.* Same as *snotty*. [Low.]

**snouk** (snouk), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *snook*$^1$.

**snout** (snout), *n.* [< ME. *snoute*, *snowte*, *snute* (not found in AS.) = MD. *snuite*, D. *snuit* = MLG. LG. *snute* = G. *schnauze*, G. dial. *schnau*, a snout, beak, = Sw. *snut* = Dan. *snude*, snout; connected with *snot*, *snite*$^2$: see *snot*, and cf. *snite*$^2$. Cf. also Sw. dial. *snok*, a snout, LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnuff*, a snout, E. *snuff*$^1$, *sniff*, all from a base indicating a sudden drawing in of breath through the nose.] 1. A part of the head which projects forward; the furthest part or fore end of the head; the nose, or nose and jaws, when protrusive; a proboscis; a muzzle; a beak, or beak-like part; a rostrum.

Thou art like thy name,
A cruel Boar, whose *snout* hath rooted up
The fruitful vineyard of the commonwealth.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, ii. 3.

They write of the elephant that, as if guilty of his own deformity, and therefore not abiding to view his *snout* in a clear spring, he seeks about for troubled and muddy waters to drink in. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 439.

2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, that part of the head which is in front of the eyes, ordinarily consisting of the jaws.—3. Anything that resembles the snout of a hog in shape or in being used for rooting or plowing up the ground. (*a*) The nose of man, especially when large, long, or coarse: used ludicrously or in contempt.

Be the knave never so stoute,
I shall rappe him on the *snoute*.
*Playe of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 428).

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 357.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle or weevil. See *snout-beetle* and *rostrum*, and cuts under *Balaninus* and *diamond-beetle*. (2) A snout-like prolongation of, or formation on, the head of various other insects. See *snout-butterfly*, *snout-mite*, *snout-moth*. (*c*) The nozle or end of a hollow pipe. (*d*) *Naut.*, the beak or projecting prow of a ram.

The Merrimac's *snout* was knocked askew by a ball.
*New York Tribune*, March 15, 1862.

(*e*) The front of a glacier.

At the end, or *snout*, of the glacier this water issues forth.
*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 161.

The ends or *snouts* of many glaciers act like ploughshares on the land in front of them.
*Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 58.

(*f*) In *conch.*, the rostrum of a gastropod or similar mollusk.

**snout** (snout), *v. t.* [< *snout*, *n.*] To furnish with a snout or nozle; point. *Howell.*

**snout-beetle** (snout′bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the coleopterous suborder *Rhynchophora*, all the forms of which have the head more or less prolonged into a beak: as, the imbricated *snout-beetle*, *Epicærus imbricatus.* Several kinds are distinguished by qualifying terms, as club-horned, *Anthribidæ;* leaf-rolling, *Attelabidæ;* elongate, *Brenthidæ.* These are collectively known as *straight-horned snout-beetles* (*Orthocerata*), as distinguished from the *bent-horned snout-beetles* (*Gonatocerata*). Among the latter are the true weevils or curculios, and also the wood-eating snout-beetles, or *Scolytidæ.*

**snout-butterfly** (snout′but″ėr-flī), *n.* Any butterfly of Hübner's subfamily *Hypati*, or Boisduval's subfamily *Libythides*, of the *Erycinidæ.*

**snouted** (snou′ted), *a.* [< *snout* + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a snout of a kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-*snouted*, pig-*snouted*.

Antae, resembling a Mule, but somewhat lesse; slender *snouted*, the nether chappe very long, like a Trumpet.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

**snouter** (snou′tėr), *n.* A cutting-shears for removing the cartilage from a pig's nose, to prevent the pig from rooting.

**snout-fair**† (snout′fãr), *a.* Good-looking.

*Str.* Not as a suitor to me, Sir?
*Sw.* No, you are too great for me. Nor to your Mopsey without: though shee be *snout-faire*, and has some wit, shee 's too little for me. *Brome*, Court Beggar, ii. 1.

**snout-mite** (snout′mīt), *n.* A snouted mite; any acarid or mite of the family *Bdelliidæ.*

**snout-moth** (snout′môth), *n.* 1. Any moth of the noctuid or deltoid family *Hypenidæ:* so named from the long, compressed, obliquely ascending palpi. See cut under *Hypena.*—2. A pyralid moth, as of the family *Crambidæ:* so called because the palpi are large, erect, and hairy, together forming a process like a snout in front of the head. See cut under *Crambidæ.*

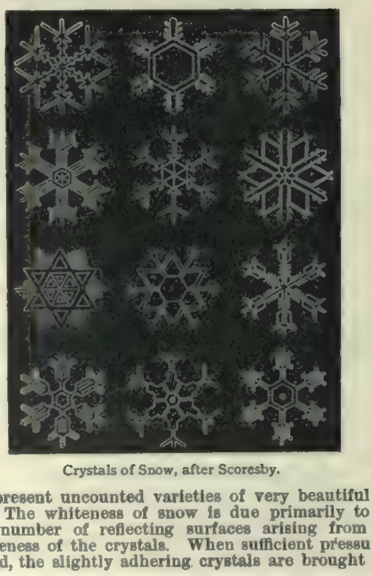
**snout-ring** (snout′ring), *n.* A ring passed through a pig's nose to prevent rooting.

**snouty** (snou′ti), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout; long-nosed.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig.
*Otway*, Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

The lower race had long *snouty* noses, prognathous mouths, and retreating foreheads.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 299.

**snow**$^1$ (snō), *n.* [Sc. *snaw;* < ME. *snow*, *snou*, *snouh*, *snouȝ*, *snau*, *snaw*, < AS. *snāw* = OS. *snēu*, *snēo* = MD. *sneeuw*, *snee*, D. *sneeuw* = MLG. *snei*, *snē*, LG. *snee* = OHG. *snēo*, MHG. *snē*, G. *schnee* = Icel. *snǣr*, *snjār*, *snjōr* = Sw. *snö* = Dan. *sne* = Goth. *snaiws*, snow; related to OBulg. *snigŭ* = Serv. *snijeg* = Bohem. *sníh* = Pol. *snieg* = Russ. *sniegŭ* = Lith. *snegas* = Lett. *snegs* = OIr. *snechta*, Ir. *sneachd*, Gael. *sneachd*, snow; L. *nix* (*niv-*, orig. **snighv-*) (> It. *neve* = Sp. *nieve* = Pg. *neve;* also, through LL. **nivea*, F. *neige;* W. *nyf*) = Gr. *νίφα* (acc.), snow, *νιφάς*, a snowflake, Zend *snizh*, snow; all from the verb represented by OHG. *snīwan*, MHG. *snīen*, G. *schneien*, L. *ningere*, impers. *ningit* (√ *snighv-*), Gr. *νίφειν*, impers. *νίφει*, snow, Lith. *snigti*, *sningti*, Zend √ *snizh*, snow; Gael. *snidh*, ooze in drops, Ir. *snidhe*, a drop of rain; Skt. √ *snih*, be sticky or oily, = *sneha*, moisture, oil. Cf. Skt. √ *nij*, cleanse, Gr. *νίζειν*, wash. The mod. verb *snow*$^1$ is from the noun.] 1. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere precipitated in a crystalline form, and falling to the earth in flakes, each flake consisting of a distinct crystal, or more commonly of combinations of separate crystals. The crystals belong to the hexagonal system, and are generally in the form of thin plates and long needles or spiculæ; by their different modes of union they present uncounted varieties of very beautiful figures. The whiteness of snow is due primarily to the large number of reflecting surfaces arising from the minuteness of the crystals. When sufficient pressure is applied, the slightly adhering crystals are brought into molecular contact, and the snow, losing its white color, assumes the form of ice. This change takes place when snow is gradually transformed into the ice of a glacier. Precipitation takes the form of snow when the temperature of the air at the earth's surface is near or below the freezing-point, and the flakes are larger the moister the air and the higher its temperature. The annual depth of snowfall and the number of days on which the ground is covered with snow are important elements of climate. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *s.*


Crystals of Snow, after Scoresby.

2. A snowfall; a snow-storm. [Colloq.]—3. A winter; hence, in enumeration, a year: as, five *snows*. [North Amer. Indian.]—4. Something that resembles snow, as white blossoms.

That breast of *snow*. *Dionysius* (trans.).

The lily's *snow*. *Moore*, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, li.

5. In *her.*, white; argent.

The feeld of *snow*, with thegle of blak therinne.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 393.

**Red snow.** See *Protococcus.*

**snow**$^1$ (snō), *v.* [< ME. *snowen*, *snawen* = D. *sneeuwen* = Icel. *snjōfa*, *snjōva*, *snjāva* = Sw. *snöa*, *snöga* = Dan. *sne* (cf. It. *nevicare*, *nevigare* = Sp. Pg. *nevar* = F. *neiger*), snow; from the noun. The older verb was ME. *snewen*, *sniwen*, < AS. *sniwian*, snow: see *snow*$^1$, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To fall as snow: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *snows;* it *snowed* yesterday.

II. *trans.* 1. To scatter or cause to fall like snow.

Let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing-comfits, and *snow* eringoes. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 21.

2. To surround, cover, or imprison with snow: with *in*, *up*, *under*, or *over:* often used figuratively. See *snow-bound*.

I was *snowed up* at a friend's house once for a week. . . . I went for only one night, and could not get away till that very day se'nnight. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xiii.

**snow**$^2$ (snō), *n.* [< MD. *snauw*, *snau*, D. *snaauw*, a kind of boat; prob. < LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnau*, a snout, beak, = G. dial. *schnuff*, a snout: see *snout*.] A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the mainmast and foremast of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the mainmast, carrying a trysail. In rig it resembles a *brig*, except that the brig bends her fore-and-aft mainsail to the mainmast, while the *snow* bends it to the trysail-mast. Vessels are no longer rigged in this way.

There was no order among us—he that was captain to-day was swabber to-morrow. . . . I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a *snow;* no matter what it was; bad enough, since it frightened me.
*Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

**snow-apple** (snō′ap″l), *n.* A variety of apple which has very white flesh.

**snowball** (snō′bâl), *n.* [< ME. **snaweballe*, *snayballe;* < *snow*$^1$ + *ball*$^1$.] 1. A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.

The nobleman would have dealt with her like a nobleman, and she sent him away as cold as a *snowball*.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 149.

2. The cultivated form of the shrub *Viburnum Opulus;* the guelder-rose. The name is from its large white balls of flowers, which in cultivation have become sterile and consist merely of an enlarged corolla. See *cranberry-tree*, and cut under *neutral*.

3. In *cookery:* (*a*) A pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying up in a cloth, and boiling well. (*b*) White of egg beaten stiff and put in spoonfuls to float on the top of custard. (*c*) Rice boiled, pressed into shape in a cup, and variously served.—**Wild snowball.** Same as *redroot*, 1.

**snowball** (snō′bâl), *v.* [< *snowball*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To pelt with snowballs.

II. *intrans.* To throw snowballs.

There are grave professors who cannot draw the distinction between the immorality of drinking and *snowballing*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 433.

**snowball-tree** (snō′bâl-trē), *n.* Same as *snowball*, 2.

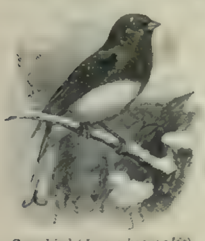
**snowbank** (snō′bangk), *n.* A bank or drift of snow.

The whiteness of sea sands may simulate the tint of old *snowbanks*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 597.

**snowberry** (snō′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *snowberries* (-iz). 1. A shrub of the genus *Symphoricarpus*, chiefly *S. racemosus*, native northward in North America. It is commonly cultivated for its ornamental, but not edible, white berries, which are ripe in autumn. The flowers are not showy, and the habit is not neat.

2. A low erect or trailing rubiaceous shrub, *Chiococca racemosa*, of tropical and subtropical America, entering Florida.—**Creeping snowberry**, an ericaceous plant, *Chiogenes serpyllifolia*, of northern North America. It is a slender creeping and trailing scarcely woody evergreen, with thyme-like leaves and small bright-white berries. It has the aromatic flavor of the American wintergreen.

**snowbird** (snō′bėrd), *n.* A bird associated in some way with snow. Specifically—(*a*) The snow-finch. (*b*) The snow bunting. (*c*) The popular name in the United States of all the species of the genus *Junco;* any junco. They are small fringilline birds of a certain type of form and pattern of coloration, breeding in alpine regions and northerly localities, flocking in winter and then becoming familiar, whence the name. The common snowbird of the United States is *J. hiemalis*, about 6 inches long, dark slate-gray, with white belly, two or three white feathers on each side of the tail, and the bill white or pinkish-white. It inhabits North America at large, breeding in the northern United States and British America, and in mountains as far south as Georgia and Arizona. It has a sweet song in the summer, in winter only a chirp. It nests on the ground and lays speckled eggs. In many parts of the United States it appears with the first cold weather in October, and is seen until the following April, in flocks. There are numerous other species or varieties, some reaching even Central America. See *Junco.* (*d*) The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris.* See cut under *fieldfare.* [Prov. Eng.]


Snowbird (*Junco hiemalis*).

**snow-blind** (snō'blīnd), *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

**snow-blindness** (snō'blīnd″nes), *n.* Amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from the snow, and consequent exhaustion of the retina.

**snow-blink** (snō'blingk), *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow: same as *ice-blink.* Also called *snow-light.*

**snow-boot** (snō'böt), *n.* A boot intended to protect the feet from dampness and cold when walking in snow. Specifically — (*a*) A boot of waterproof material with warm lining. (*b*) A thick and high boot of leather, specially designed for use in snow. (*c*) Before the introduction of lined rubber boots, a knitted boot with double or cork sole, usually worn over another boot or a shoe.

**snow-bound** (snō'bound), *a.* Shut in by a heavy fall of snow; unable to get away from one's house or place of sojourn on account of the obstruction of travel by snow; blocked by snow, as a railway-train.

> The *snow-bound* in their arctic hulk are glad to see even a wandering Esquimau.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 124.

**snow-box** (snō'boks), *n.* *Theat.*, a device used in producing an imitation of a snow-storm.

**snowbreak** (snō'brāk), *n.* A melting of snow; a thaw.

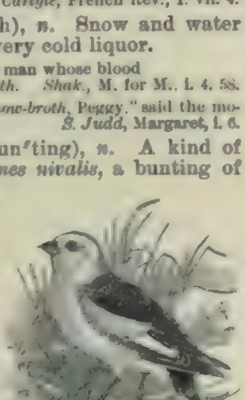
> And so, like *snowbreak* from the mountains, for every staircase is a melted brook, it storms, tumultuous, wild-shrilling, towards the Hotel de-Ville.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 4.

**snow-broth** (snō'brôth), *n.* Snow and water mixed; figuratively, very cold liquor.

> A man whose blood
> Is very *snow-broth.* *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 58.

> "This is none of your *snow-broth*, Peggy," said the mother, "it's warming." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

**snow-bunting** (snō'bun″ting), *n.* A kind of snowbird, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, a bunting of the family *Fringillidæ*, which inhabits arctic and cold temperate regions of both hemispheres, and is chiefly white, varied with black or brown. Also called *snowbird, snowflake, snowfleck, snowflight, snowfowl.* In full plumage, rarely seen in the United States, the bird is pure-white, with the bill, feet, middle of back, and the wings and tail in part jet-black. In the usual plumage the white is overlaid with rich, warm brown in various places, and the black is not pure or continuous. The length is 7 inches, the extent of wings 12¼. This bird is a near relative of the longspurs, as the Lapland, but has the hind claw curved, and is sometimes therefore placed in another genus (*Plectrophenax*). It breeds only in high latitudes, moving south in the fall in flocks, often of vast extent. It nests on the ground, lines the nest with feathers, and lays from four to six variegated eggs.


Snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), male, in breeding-plumage.

**snowbush** (snō'bush), *n.* One of several shrubs bearing profuse white flowers. Such are *Ceanothus cordulatus* of Californian mountains, *Olearia stellulata* of Australia and Tasmania, and *Phyllanthus nivalis* of the New Hebrides.

**snowcap** (snō'kap), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Microchæra*, having a snowy cap. There are two species, *M. albocoronata* and *M. parvirostris*, the former of Veragua, the latter of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, both of minute size (2¼ inches long). The character of the white crown is unique among the *Trochilidæ.*

**snow-capped** (snō'kapt), *a.* Capped with snow.

**snow-chukor** (snō'chū″kọr), *n.* [< *snow*¹ + *chukor*, a native name: see *chourtka.*] A kind of snow-partridge. See *chourtka*, 1, and *snow-partridge*, 2.

**snow-cock** (snō'kok), *n.* Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

**Snowdonian** (snō-dō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< *Snowdon* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Relating to Snowdon, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, Wales.—**Snowdonian series**, in *geol.*, a name given by Sedgwick to a part of the Lower Silurian or Cambrian in Wales, including what is now known as the Arenig series and the Bala beds.

**snow-drift** (snō'drift), *n.* A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; also, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

**snowdrop** (snō'drop), *n.* A low herb, *Galanthus nivalis*, a very early wild flower of European woods, often cultivated. The name is also applied, in an extended sense, to the genus. *G. plicatus*, the Crimean snowdrop, is larger, with broader plicate leaves. See *Galanthus* and *purification-flower.*—**African snowdrop.** See *Royena.*

**snowdrop-tree** (snō'drop-trē), *n.* 1. See *Linociera.*—2. See *Halesia* and *rattlebox*, 2 (*c*).

**snow-eater** (snō'ē″tėr), *n.* A warm, dry west wind which rapidly evaporates the snow. These winds are similar in character to Chinook winds. *Science*, VII. 242. [Eastern Colorado.]

**snow-eyes** (snō'īz), *n. pl.* A contrivance used by the Eskimos as a preventive of snow-blindness. It is made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

**snowfall** (snō'fâl), *n.* 1. The falling of snow: used sometimes of a quiet fall in distinction from a snow-storm.

> Through the wavering *snow-fall*, the Saint Theodore upon one of the granite pillars of the Piazzetta did not show so grim as his wont is. *Howells*, Venetian Life, iii.

2. The amount of snow falling in a given time, as during one storm, day, or year. This amount is measured popularly by the depth of the snow at the close of each time of falling, and scientifically by melting the snow and measuring the depth of the water.

> Stations reporting the largest total *snow-fall*, in inches, were Blue Knob, 46; Eagles Mere, 49; Grampian Hills, 33. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 2.

**snow-fed** (snō'fed), *a.* Originated or augmented by melted snow: as, a *snow-fed* stream.

**snow-field** (snō'fēld), *n.* A wide expanse of snow, especially permanent snow, as in the arctic regions.

> As the Deer approach, a few stones come hurtling down, as the *snow field* begins to yield.
> *D. G. Elliot*, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 121.

**snow-finch** (snō'finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of Europe, *Montifringilla nivalis;* the stone-finch or mountain-finch, somewhat resembling the snow-bunting, but of a different genus. See cut under *brambling.*

**snowflake** (snō'flāk), *n.* 1. A small feathery mass or flake of falling snow. See *snow*¹, *n.*, 1.

> Flowers bloomed and *snow-flakes* fell, unquestioned in her sight. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *snow-bunting. Coues.*—3. A plant of the genus *Leucoium*, chiefly *L. æstivum* (the summer snowflake), and *L. vernum* (the spring snowflake). They are European wild flowers, also cultivated, resembling the snowdrop, but larger. Of the two species the latter is smaller, and chiefly continental. The name was devised to distinguish this plant from the snowdrop, and is now commonly accepted.
4. A particular pattern of weaving certain woolen cloths, by which small knots are produced upon the face, which, when of light color, resemble a sprinkling of snow. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**snow-flange** (snō'flanj), *n.* A metal scraper fixed to a railroad-car, for the purpose of removing ice or snow clinging to the inside of the head of the rail.

**snow-flea** (snō'flē), *n.* Any kind of springtail or poduran which is found on the snow. *Achoreutes nivicola* is the common snow-flea of the United States, often appearing in great numbers on the snow. See cut under *springtail.*

> Our common *snow-flea* is . . . sometimes a pest where maple sugar is made, the insects collecting in large quantities in the sap. *Comstock*, Introd. Entom. (1888), p. 61.

**snowfleck** (snō'flek), *n.* The snow-bunting or snowflake. See cut under *snow-bunting.*

**snowflight** (snō'flīt), *n.* The snowflake or snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*

**snow-flood** (snō'flud), *n.* A flood from melted snow.

**snowflower** (snō'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A variant name of the snowdrop, *Galanthus.*—2. Same as *fringe-tree.*—3. A shrub, *Deutzia gracilis.* See *Deutzia. Miller*, Dict. Eng. Names of Plants.

**snow-fly** (snō'flī), *n.* 1. A perlid insect or kind of stone-fly which appears on the snow, as *Perla nivicola* of Fitch. The common snow-fly of New York is *Capnia pygmæa*, which is black with gray hairs.
2. A neuropterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ* and genus *Boreus*, as *B. nivoribundus*, which appears on the snow in northerly parts of the United States. Also called *springtail.*—3. A wingless dipterous insect of the family *Tipulidæ* and genus *Chionea*, as *C. valga*, occurring under similar circumstances. Also *snow-gnat.*—4. A snow-gnat.—5. A snow-flea.

> A paper on "insecta nive delapsa" or "schneewürmer," . . . some one or another of the Thysanura. In America we find that these little creatures are to this day called *snow-flies.* *E. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 491.

**snowfowl** (snō'foul), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*

**snow-gage** (snō'gāj), *n.* A receptacle for catching falling snow for the purpose of measuring its amount.

**snow-gem** (snō'jem), *n.* A garden name of *Chionodoxa Luciliæ.* See *snow-glory.*

**snowght**, *n.* An old spelling of *snow*¹.

**snow-glory** (snō'glō″ri), *n.* A plant of the liliaceous genus *Chionodoxa.* Two species from Asia Minor, *C. Luciliæ*, sometimes called *snow-gem*, and *C. nana*, the dwarf snow-glory, are beautiful hardy garden flowers with some resemblance to squill.

**snow-gnat** (snō'nat), *n.* 1. Any one of certain gnats of the genus *Chironomus* found on the snow in early spring, as *C. nivoriundus.*—2. Same as *snow-fly*, 3.

**snow-goggle** (snō'gog″l), *n.* Same as *snow-eyes.*

> Mr. Murdock, of the Point Barrow Station, . . . found an Eskimo *snow-goggle* beneath more than twenty feet of frozen gravel.
> *A. R. Wallace*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 672.

**snow-goose** (snō'gös), *n.* A goose of the genus *Chen*, of which the white brant, *C. hyperboreus*, is the best-known species, white, with black-tipped wings, the head washed with rusty-brown, and the bill pink. Also called *Mexican goose, red goose, Texas goose.* See *wavey*, and cut under *Chen.*—**Blue** or **blue-winged snow-goose.** See *goose* and *wavey.*

**snow-grouse** (snō'grous), *n.* A ptarmigan; any bird of the genus *Lagopus*, nearly all of which turn white in winter. Also *snow-partridge.* See cuts under *grouse* and *ptarmigan.*

> Up above the timber line were *snow-grouse* [*Lagopus leucurus*] and huge hoary-white woodchucks.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

**snow-ice** (snō'īs), *n.* Ice formed by the freezing of slush: such ice is opaque and white, owing to the incompleteness of the melting of the snow: opposed to *black ice.* The word is especially used of ice thus formed in places where, without the snow, black ice would have been formed, as on a pond or a river.

**snowily** (snō'i-li), *adv.* In a snowy manner; with or as snow.

> Afar rose the peaks
> Of Parnassus, *snowily* clear.
> *M. Arnold*, Youth of Nature.

**snowiness** (snō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being snowy, in any sense.

> These last may, in extremely bright weather, give an effect of *snowiness* in the high lights.
> *Lea*, Photography, p. 210.

**snow-in-harvest** (snō'in-här'vest), *n.* A mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum*, and some other plants with abundant white flowers in summer. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**snow-insect** (snō'in″sekt), *n.* A snow-flea, snow-fly, or snow-gnat.

**snow-in-summer** (snō'in-sum'ėr), *n.* A garden name of *Cerastium tomentosum.* See *snow-in-harvest.*

**snowish** (snō'ish), *a.* [< ME. *snowissh;* < *snow*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Resembling snow; somewhat snowy; snow-white.

> He gan to stroke; and good thrifte bad ful ofte
> Hire *snowissh* [var. *snow-white*] throte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1250.

> Her *snowish* necke with blewish vaines
> Stood bolt vpright vpon
> Her portly shoulders.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 54.

**snow-knife** (snō'nīf), *n.* An implement used by Eskimos for scraping snow from fur garments, having the general form of a large knife, but made of morse-ivory or some similar material.

**snowl** (snoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus.* See cut under *merganser. G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Crisfield, Maryland.]

**snow-leopard** (snō'lep″ärd), *n.* The ounce, *Felis uncia* or *irbis.* See cut under *ounce.*

**snowless** (snō'les), *a.* [< *snow*¹ + *-less.*] Destitute of snow.

**snow-light** (snō'līt), *n.* Same as *snow-blink.*

**snowlike** (snō'līk), *a.* [< *snow*1 + *like*2.] Resembling snow.

**snow-limbed** (snō'limd), *a.* Having limbs white like snow. [Rare.]

> The *snow-limb'd* Eve from whom she came.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. 3.

**snow-line** (snō'līn), *n.* The limit of continual snow, or the line above which a mountain is continually covered with snow. The snow-line is due primarily to the decrease of the temperature of the atmosphere with increase of altitude. In general, the height of the snow-line diminishes as we proceed from the equator toward the poles; but there are many exceptions, since the position of the snow-line depends not only upon the mean temperature, but upon the extreme heat of summer, the total annual snowfall, the prevalent winds, the topography, etc. For these reasons, the snow-line is not only at different heights in the same latitude, but its position is subject to oscillation from year to year in the same locality. Long secular oscillations in the height of the snow-line are evidence of corresponding oscillations of climate. In the Alps the snow-line is at an altitude of 8,000 to 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, it is nearly 16,000 feet.

> Between the glacier below the ice-fall and the plateau above it there must exist a line where the quantity of snow which falls is exactly equal to the quantity annually melted. This is the *snow-line*.
> *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 48.

**snow-mouse** (snō'mous), *n.* **1.** An alpine vole or field-mouse, *Arvicola nivalis*, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees.—**2.** A lemming of arctic America which turns white in winter, *Cuniculus torquatus*. See *Cuniculus*, 2.

**snow-on-the-mountain** (snō'on-thē-moun'tān), *n.* **1.** A white-flowered garden-plant, *Arabis alpina*, from southern Russia; also, *Cerastium tomentosum*, from eastern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A plant, *Euphorbia marginata*. *T. Meehan*, Native Wild Flowers of the United States. [Western U. S.]

**snow-owl** (snō'oul), *n.* The great white or snowy owl, *Strix nyctea* or *Nyctea scandiaca*, inhabiting arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, and having the plumage more or less white. See *Nyctea*, and cut under *braccate*.

Snow-owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*).

**snow-partridge** (snō'pär″trij), *n.* **1.** A gallinaceous bird of the Himalayan region, *Lerva* (or *Lerwa*) *nivicola*. See cut under *Lerva*.—**2.** A bird of the genus *Tetraogallus*, as *T. himalayensis*. Also called *snow-cock*, *snow-chukor*, and *snow-pheasant*. See *chourtka*, *partridge*, and cut under *Tetraogallus*.—**3.** A ptarmigan: same as *snow-grouse*.

**snow-pear** (snō'pãr), *n.* See *pear*1.

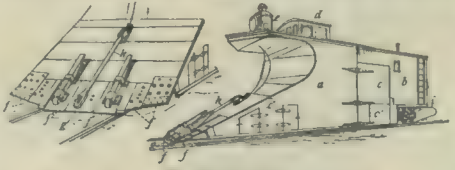
**snow-pheasant** (snō'fez″ant), *n.* **1.** Any pheasant of the genus *Crossoptilon*, as *C. mantchuricum*. See *eared pheasant*, under *pheasant*.—**2.** Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

**snow-pigeon** (snō'pij″on), *n.* A notable true pigeon, *Columba leuconota*, of the northwestern Himalayan region, known to some sportsmen as the *imperial rock-pigeon*, and found at an altitude of 10,000 feet and upward. The upper parts are mostly white, the crown and auriculars blackish, the wings brownish-gray with several dusky bars, and the tail is ashy-black with a broad grayish-white bar.

**snow-planer** (snō'plā″nėr), *n.* See *planer*.

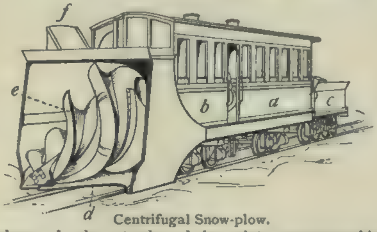
**snow-plant** (snō'plant), *n.* **1.** Red snow. See *Protococcus*.—**2.** See *Sarcodes*.

**snow-plow** (snō'plou), *n.* An implement for clearing away snow from roads, railways, etc. There are two kinds—one to be hauled by horses, oxen, etc., as on a common highway, and the other to be placed in front of a locomotive to clear the rails. A modification of the latter is adapted to street-railroads. The snow-plow for ordinary country roads usually consists of a frame of boards braced together so as to form an acute angle in front, and spread out behind to any required distance. The machine being drawn by horses harnessed to the center framework, the angular point enters the snow, which is thrown off by the side-boards, and thus a free passage is opened for pedestrians, etc. For railway purposes, snow-plows are of various forms, adapted to the character of the country, the amount of snowfall, the tendency to drift, etc. Such plows vary in size from the simple plows carried on the front of an engine, resembling a cowcatcher with smooth iron sides, to heavy structures mounted on freight-car trucks, and pushed before one locomotive or more, or, as sometimes made, self-propelling. In recent forms the principle of centrifugal force has been utilized for removal of the snow. Snow-plows are often of great size, sometimes weighing fifty tons, and can be forced through very deep drifts.



Wing Snow-plow.

*a*, body of plow; *b*, caboose for implements and workmen; *c*, movable wings for widening the cuttings; *c'*, doors which give access to leading truck for oiling, etc.; *d*, cupola; *e*, headlight; *f*, *f*, iron plates, scrapers, or shoes which remove snow from the outer margins of the track; *f'*, *f'*, adjustable aprons which clean out the snow from between the tracks flush with the wheel-flanges; *g*, intermediate apron; *h*, draw-bar for hauling the plow when not in use; *i*, adjustable scraper for removing hard-packed snow or ice from the inner side of the rails.



Centrifugal Snow-plow.

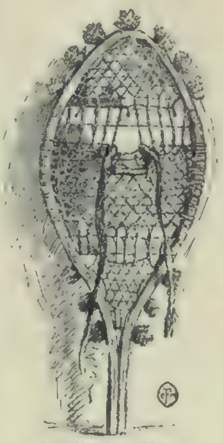
*a*, caboose; *b*, cab; *c*, tender; *d*, shoe, plate, or scraper which cuts horizontally at a level with the tops of the rails; *e*, auger which cuts into the snow-drift, and assists by its screw-like action to propel the machine (its centrifugal action projects the snow upward through the chute *f*, and laterally to a distance of 60 feet).

**snow-probe** (snō'prōb), *n.* An instrument used by the Eskimos to probe snow and ice in searching for seals.

**snow-scraper** (snō'skrā″pėr), *n.* **1.** A form of snow-plow made of two small planks and a crosspiece, like the letter A.—**2.** An iron scraper attached to a car or locomotive, to remove snow and ice from the rails.—**3.** Same as *snow-knife*.

**snow-shed** (snō'shed), *n.* On a railroad, a construction covering the track to prevent accumulations of snow on the line, or to carry snow-slides or avalanches over the track in mountainous regions.

**snow-shoe** (snō'shö), *n.* A contrivance attached to the foot to enable the wearer to walk on deep snow without sinking to the extent of being disabled. There are two principal kinds—the web or Canadian, and the long or Norwegian. The Canadian is a contracted oval in front and pointed behind, and is from 3 to 5 feet long and from 1 to 2 feet wide, the foot being fastened on the widest part of the shoe by means of thongs and so as to leave the heel free. It has a light rim of tough wood, on which is woven from side to side a web of rawhide. The Norwegian is merely a thin board, about 8 feet long and 3 inches wide, slightly curved upward in front; it is especially adapted to mountains, in descending which by its use great speed is attained. See *skee*.


Canadian Snow-shoe.

> O'er the heaped drifts of winter's moon
> Her *snow-shoes* tracked the hunter's way.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

**Snow-shoe disease**, a painful affection of the feet occurring in arctic and subarctic America after long journeys on snow-shoes.—**Snow-shoe rabbit.** See *rabbit*1.

**snow-shoe** (snō'shö), *v. i.* [< *snow-shoe*, *n.*] To walk on snow-shoes.

> You can *snow-shoe* anywhere, even up to some chimney-tops.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 358.

> Rink-skating is a fine art in Canada, tobogganing is an accomplishment; but sleighing and *snow-shoeing*, though often pastimes, are also normal methods of locomotion during the long winter.
> *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

**snow-shoer** (snō'shö″ėr), *n.* [< *snow-shoe* + *-er*1.] One who walks on snow-shoes.

> The manly *snow-shoer* hungers for the tramp on snow-shoes.
> *The Century*, XXIX. 522.

**snow-shovel** (snō'shuv″l), *n.* A flat, broad wooden shovel made for shoveling snow.

**snow-skate** (snō'skāt), *n.* In northern Europe, a contrivance for gliding rapidly over frozen or compact snow. It is usually a long, narrow sole of wood, 6 feet or more in length. See *snow-shoe*.

> He put on his *snowskates* and started, and I set about turning the delay to profit by making acquaintance with the inmates of the tents.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 120.

**snow-slide** (snō'slīd), *n.* An avalanche; also, any mass of snow sliding down an incline, as a roof.

> The terms "ground" and "dust" avalanches are applied to different varieties of *snow* slips or *slides*.
> *D. G. Elliot*, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 118.

**snow-slip** (snō'slip), *n.* A snow-slide.

**snow-snake** (snō'snāk), *n.* Among North American Indians, a slender shaft from 5 to 9 feet long, with a head curving up at one end and a notch at the other and smaller end; also, the game played with this shaft.

> The game is simply one of dexterity and strength. The forefinger is placed in the basal notch, the thumb and remaining fingers reaching along the shaft, and the *snow-snake* is thrown forward on the ice or hard snow. . . . When the slender shaft is thrown, it glides rapidly over the surface, with upraised head and a quivering motion, that gives it a strange resemblance to a living creature. . . . The game is to see which person or side can throw it farthest, and sometimes the distance of a quarter of a mile is reached under favorable circumstances, but I think this rare. *W. M. Beauchamp*, Science, XI. 37.

**snow-sparrow** (snō'spar″ō), *n.* Any snowbird of the genus *Junco*. *Coues.*

**snow-squall** (snō'skwâl), *n.* A short fall of snow with a high wind.

> Almost completely thwarted by *snow-squalls*.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 333.

**snow-storm** (snō'stôrm), *n.* A storm with a fall of snow.

**snow-sweeper** (snō'swē″pėr), *n.* A snow-plow combined with a street-sweeping machine for clearing snow from a horse-car track.

**snow-track** (snō'trak), *n.* **1.** The footprints or track of a person or an animal going through snow.—**2.** A path or passage made through snow for persons coming and going.

**snow-water** (snō'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *snaw-water*; < *snow*1 + *water*.] Melted snow.

> The ter thet mon schet for his emcristenes sunne is inemned *snaw-water* for hit melt of the neche horte swa deth the snaw to-ȝeines the sunne.
> *Old Eng. Hom.* (ed. Morris, E. E. T. S.), 1st ser., p. 159.

**snow-white** (snō'hwīt), *a.* [< ME. *snow-whyt*, *snaw-hwit*, *snau-whit*, *snowhwit*, AS. *snāwhwīt* (= D. *sneeuwwit* = MLG. *snēwhit* = MHG. *snēwīz*, G. *schneeweiss* = Icel. *snæhvītr*, *snjōhvītr* = Sw. *snöhvit* = Dan. *snehvid*), as *snāw*, snow, + *hwīt*, white: see *snow*1 and *white*.] White as snow; very white.

> And than hir sette
> Upon an hors, *snow-whyt* and wel ambling.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 332.

> Why are you sequester'd from all your train,
> Dismounted from your *snow-white* goodly steed?
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 76.

**snow-wreath** (snō'rēth), *n.* A snow-drift. [Scotch.]

> Was that the same Tam Linton that was precipitated from the Ban Law by the break of a *snaw wreathe!*
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIII. 320.

**snowy** (snō'i), *a.* [< ME. *snawy*, *snawi* (not in AS.) (= MLG. *snēig* = OHG. *snēwac*, MHG. *snēwec*, G. *schneeig* = Icel. *snæugr* = Sw. *snögig*, *snöig* = Dan. *sneig*); < *snow*1 + *-y*1.] **1.** Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

> The *snowy* top
> Of cold Olympus. *Milton*, P. L., i. 515.

**2.** White like snow; niveous.

> So shows a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
> As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 50.

**3.** White; pure; spotless; unblemished.—**Snowy heron**, the small white egret of the United States, *Garzetta candidissima*, when adult entirely pure-white with recurved occipital crest and dorsal plumes. See cut under *Garzetta*.—**Snowy lemming**, the collared or Hudson's Bay lemming, or hare-tailed rat. See *snow-mouse*, 2, and *Cuniculus*, 2.—**Snowy owl**, the snow-owl.—**Snowy pear.** See *pear*1.—**Snowy plover**, *Ægialites nivosus*, a small ring-plover of the Pacific and Mexican Gulf coasts of the United States, related to the Kentish plover.

**snub**1 (snub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snubbed*, ppr. *snubbing*. [< ME. *snubben*, *snuben*, < Icel. *snubba*, snub, chide, = Sw. *snubba*, clip or snub off, *snobba*, lop off, snuff (a candle); cf. Icel. *snubbōtr*, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off, *snupra*, snub, chide; akin to E. *snip*. Cf. *snib*, a var. of *snub*.] **1**†. To cut off short; nip; check in growth; stunt.

Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so *snubbed* by the winds as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off on that side. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. To make snub, as the nose.

They laughed, and *snubbed* their noses with their handkerchiefs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

3. To check or stop suddenly; check the headway of, as a vessel by means of a rope in order to turn her into a narrow berth, or an unbroken horse in order to break him to the halter: commonly with *up;* also, to fasten, or tie up, as to a snub or snubbing-post.

One of the first lessons the newly caught animal has to learn is not to "run on a rope," and he is taught this by being violently *snubbed up*, probably turning a somersault, the first two or three times that he feels the noose settle round his neck and makes a mad rush for liberty.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 660.

4. To disconcert; check; rebuke with a severe or sarcastic reply or remark; slight designedly; treat with deliberate neglect.

ȝif the brother shal synne in thee, go thou, and reproue hym, or *snybbe*. *Wyclif*, Mat. xviii. 15.

Would it not vex a Man to the Heart to have an old Fool *snubbing* a Body every Minute afore Company?
*Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

I did hear him say, a little *snubbing* before marriage would teach you to bear it the better afterwards.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iv.

The House of Lords, or a majority of them, about 200 men, can *snub* both king and House of Commons.
*W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 96.

This youth spoke his mind too openly, and moreover would not be *snubbed*.
*G. Meredith*, Ordeal of Richard Feverel, xii.

5. To affect or compel in a specific way by snubbing: as, to *snub* one into silence.

"Deborah, there 's a gentleman sitting in the drawing-room with his arm round Miss Jessie's waist!" . . . Miss Jenkyns *snubbed* her down in an instant: "The most proper place in the world for his arm to be in. Go away, Matilda, and mind your own business."
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

**To snub a cable** (*naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

**snub**$^1$ (snub), *n.* [See *snub*$^1$, *v. t.*] 1. A protuberance or knot in wood.

And lifting up his dreadfull club on hight,
All armd with ragged *snubbes* and knottie graine.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 7.

2. A nose turned up at the tip and somewhat flat and broad; a pug-nose.

My father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a *snub*.
*Marryat.*

3. A check; a rebuff; a rebuke; an intentional slight.

They [the porphyrogeniti] seldom forget faces, and never miss an opportunity of speaking a word in season, or administering a *snub* in season, according to circumstances.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 13.

4. The sudden checking of a rope or cable running out.—5. A stake, set in the bank of a river or canal, around which a rope may be cast to check the motion of a boat or raft. [U. S. and Canada.]

**snub**$^1$ (snub), *a.* [< *snub*$^1$, *n.*] Somewhat broad and flat, with the tip turned up: said of the nose.

Her nose was unformed and *snub*, and her lips were red and dewy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

**snub**$^2$†, *v.* and *n.* See *snob*$^2$.

**snubber** (snub'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for snubbing a cable; a check-stopper.

**snubbing-line** (snub'ing-līn), *n.* On a boat or raft, a line carried on the bow or forward end, and passed around a post or bollard, to check the momentum when required.

**snubbing-post** (snub'ing-pōst), *n.* A post around which a rope can be wound to check the motion of a body, as a boat or a horse, controlled by the rope; particularly, a post framed into a dock, or set in the bank of a canal, around which a line or hawser attached to a vessel can be wound to snub or check the vessel. Also *snub-post*.

A stout line is carried forward, and the ends are attached on starboard and port to *snubbing posts* that project over the water like catheads. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 326.

Near the middle of the glade stands the high, circular horse-corral, with a *snubbing-post* in the center.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

**snubbish** (snub'ish), *a.* [< *snub*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Tending to snub, check, or repress. [Colloq.]

Spirit of Kant! have we not had enough
To make religion sad, and sour, and *snubbish!*
*Hood*, Open Question.

**snubby** (snub'i), *a.* [< *snub*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Somewhat snub; short or flat.

Both have mottled legs,
Both have *snubby* noses.
*Thackeray*, Peg of Limavaddy.

**snub-cube** (snub'kūb), *n.* A solid with thirty-eight faces, at each of whose solid angles there are four triangles and a square, having six faces belonging to a cube, eight to the coaxial octahedron, and twenty-four others not belonging to any regular bodies. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

**snub-dodecahedron** (snub'dō"dek-ạ-hē"drọn), *n.* A solid with ninety-two faces, at each of whose corners there are four triangles and a pentagon, the pentagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty of the triangular faces to the icosahedron, and the remaining sixty triangular faces to no regular body. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

**snub-nose** (snub'nōz), *n.* A bivalve mollusk.

**snub-nosed** (snub'nōzd), *a.* [< *snub*$^1$ + *nose*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$. Cf. Sw. dial. *snubba*, a cow without horns or with cut horns, Icel. *snubbóttr*, snipped, clipped, with the end cut off; cf. E. *snubbes* (see *snub*$^1$, *n.*), knobs on a roughly trimmed staff.] Having a short, flat nose with the end somewhat turned up; pug-nosed.

Can you fancy that black-a-top, *snub-nosed*, sparrow-mouthed, paunch-bellied creature?
*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 44.

**Snub-nosed auk**, any auklet of the genus *Simorhynchus*. See cut under *auklet*. *Coues.*—**Snub-nosed cachalot**, a pygmy sperm-whale, as *Kogia breviceps*. See *Kogia* and *sperm-whale*.—**Snub-nosed eel**, the pug-nosed eel, *Simenchelys parasiticus*. See cut under *Simenchelys*.

**snub-post** (snub'pōst), *n.* 1. Same as *snubbing-post*.—2. A similar post on a raft or canal-boat; a head-fast.

**snudge**$^1$ (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Assibilated form of *snug*.] To move along, being snugly wrapped up. *Halliwell.*

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet. *G. Herbert*, Giddiness.

**snudge**$^2$ (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Cf. *snudge*$^1$.] To save penuriously; be miserly or niggardly. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**snudge**$^2$† (snuj), *n.* [See *snudge*$^2$, *v.*] A miser, or a mean sneaking fellow.

Like the life of a covetous *snudge* that ofte very evill proves. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

They may not say, as some *snudges* in England say, I would find the Queene a man to serue in my place.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 240.

**snudging** (snuj'ing), *n.* Penurious practices. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Snudgynge* wittely rebuked. . . . Wherupon she beeyng greved charged hym with these wordes, that he should saie she was such a pinchpeny as would sell her olde showes for mony. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetorike.

**snudging** (snuj'ing), *p. a.* Miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some of his friends, that were *snudging* peniefathers, would take him vp verie roughlie for his lavishing and his outragious expenses.
*Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (*Holinshed.*)

**snuff**$^1$ (snuf), *v.* [< MD. *snuffen*, < D. *snuffen*, snuff (cf. D. *snuf*, smelling, scent), = G. *schnaufen*, breathe, snuff, wheeze, snort; cf. Sw. *snufva*, Dan. *snue*, cold, catarrh; Sw. *snufven*, a sniff; MHG. *snupfe*, G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnupfen*, take snuff; otherwise in freq. form *snuffle*, and var. *sniff;* cf. also *sniffle*, *snivel*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw in through the nose with the breath; inhale: as, to *snuff* the wind; to *snuff* tobacco.

The youth who first appears in sight,
And holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 1031.

He called suddenly for salts, which . . . applying to the nostrils of poor Madame Duval, she involuntarily *snuffed* up such a quantity that the pain and surprise made her scream aloud. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xix.

2. To scent; smell; take a sniff of; perceive by smelling. *Dryden.*

Mankind were then familiar with the God,
He *snuff'd* their Incense with a gracious Nod.
*Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Those that deal in elections look still higher, and *snuff* a new parliament. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 227.

3. To examine by smelling; nose: said of an animal.

He [Rab] looked down at his victim appeased, ashamed, and amazed; *snuffed* him all over, stared at him, and . . . trotted off. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

II. *intrans.* 1. To inhale air vigorously or audibly, as dogs and horses.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 667.

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as in contempt or anger; sniff disdainfully or angrily.

Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is it! and ye have *snuffed* at it, saith the Lord of hosts. Mal. i. 13.

Do the enemies of the church rage, and *snuff*, and breathe nothing but threats and death?
*Bp. Hall*, Thanksgiving Sermon, Jan. 29, 1625.

3. To smell; especially, to smell curiously or doubtfully.

Have, any time this three years, *snuffed* about
With your most grovelling nose.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

A sweet-breath'd cow,
Whose manger is stuff'd full of good fresh hay,
*Snuffs* at it daintily, and stoops her head
To chew the straw, her litter, at her feet.
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

4. To take snuff into the nose. Compare *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.*

Although *snuffing* yet belongs to the polite of the present day, owing perhaps to the high workmanship and elegance of our modern gold snuff-boxes.
*J. Nott*, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook.

**snuff**$^1$ (snuf), *n.* [< *snuff*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Inhalation by the nose; a sniff; also, a pinch of snuff.

I will enrich . . . thy nose with a *snuff* from my mull, and thy palate with a dram from my bottle of strong waters, called, by the learned of Gandercleugh, the Dominie's Dribble o' Drink. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

2†. Smell; scent; odor.

The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes.
*Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 93. (*Latham.*)

3. Offense; resentment; huff, expressed by a sniffing.

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A powdered preparation of tobacco taken into the nostrils by inhalation. It is made by grinding, in mortars or mills, the chopped leaves and stalks of tobacco in which fermentation has been induced by moisture and warmth. The tobacco is well dried previous to grinding, and this is carried sometimes so far as to give the peculiar flavor of the high-dried snuffs, such as the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch. Some varieties, as the rappees, are moist. The admixture of different flavoring agents and delicate scents has given rise to fanciful names for snuffs, which, the flavor excepted, are identical. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and the moist kinds with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, etc.

Thou art properly my cephalick *snuff*, and art no bad medicine against megrims, vertigoes, and profound thinking. *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, iv.

Among these [the English gentry], the mode of taking the *snuff* was with pipes of the size of quills, out of small spring boxes. These pipes let out a very small quantity of snuff upon the back of the hand, and this was snuffed up the nostrils.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 208.

5. In *therap.*, any powder with medicinal properties to be snuffed up into the nose.—**Cephalic snuff**, an errhine powder composed of asarabacca (7 parts) and dried lavender-flowers (1 part); also, a powder of equal parts each of dried tobacco-leaves, marjoram-leaves, and lavender-leaves.—**Ferrier's snuff**, a snuff for nasal catarrh, composed of morphine hydrochlorate, powdered acacia, and bismuth subnitrate.—**To dip snuff.** See *dip*.—**To take a thing in snuff**†, to be offended at it; take offense at it.

Who therewith angry, when it next came there,
*Took it in snuff.* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 41.

For, I tell you true, I *take it* highly *in snuff* to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

**Up to snuff**, knowing; sharp; wide-awake; not likely to be deceived. [Slang.]

Lady A., who is now what some call *up to snuff*,
Straight determines to patch
Up a clandestine match.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 295.

**snuff**$^2$ (snuf), *v. t.* [< ME. *snuffen*, snuff (a candle) (cf. *snoffe*, the snuff of a candle); perhaps a var. of **snuppen*, **snoppen*, > E. dial. *snop*, crop, as cattle do young shoots: see *snop*, and cf. *snub*$^1$.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; take off the end of the snuff from.

If it be necessarie in one houre three or four times to *snuffe* the candel, it shall not be ouermuch that euery weeke, at the leaste, once or twice to purge and *snuffe* the soule. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 355.

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must *snuff* it;
Then out it goes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 95.

**To snuff out**, to extinguish by snuffing; hence, figuratively, to put an end to suddenly and completely: as, my hopes were quickly *snuffed out*.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be *snuff'd out* by an article.
*Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 60.

**To snuff pepper**†, to take offense. *Halliwell.*

**snuff**$^2$ (snuf), *n.* [< ME. *snuffe*, *snoffe*, *snof;* < *snuff*$^2$, *v.*] 1. The burning part of a candle- or lamp-wick, or the part which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

The *snoffes* ben quenched.
*Wyclif*, Ex. xxv. 38 (earlier version).

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of wick or *snuff* that will abate it.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 115.

Like *snuffs* that do offend, we tread them out.
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 1.

**2.** A candle almost burnt out, or one having a heavy snuff. [Rare.]

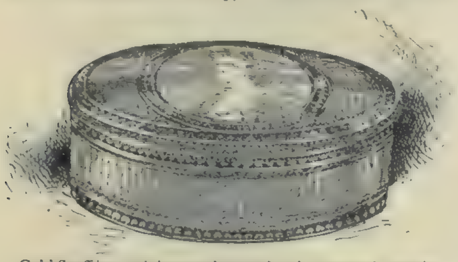
Lamentable! What,
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a *snuff?*
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 87.

**snuff**$^3$ (snuf), *n.* In *mining*, same as *smift.*

**snuff-bottle** (snuf'bot″l), *n.* A bottle designed or used to contain snuff.

It is a matter of politeness to pass around the *snuff-bottle*, just as their husbands and brothers pass around the whiskey-flask. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 75.

**snuff-box** (snuf'boks), *n.* **1.** A box for holding snuff, especially one small enough to be carried in the pocket. When it was customary to take snuff, as in the eighteenth century, a snuff-box was a common present, whether of good will or ceremony. On this account, and for personal display, these boxes were often made of the most costly materials, highly finished portraits were set in their lids, and settings of diamonds or pearls were not unknown. See also cut under *niello.*


Gold Snuff-box with incrusted enamel and an enamel portrait, 18th century.

Many a lady has fetched a sigh at the loss of a wig, and been ruined by the tapping of a *snuff-box.*
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

**2.** A puffball: same as *devil's snuff-box* (which see, under *devil*). See also *Lycoperdon.*—**Anatomist's snuff-box,** the depression formed on the back of the hand at the root of the thumb, when the thumb is strongly bent back by the action of the extensor muscles, whose tendons then rise in two ridges, the one nearest the border of the wrist formed by the two tendons of the extensor metacarpi and extensor primi internodii pollicis, and the other formed by the tendon of the extensor secundi internodii pollicis.

**snuff-color** (snuf'kul″or), *n.* A cool or yellowish brown, generally of a dark shade.

The doors and windows were painted some sort of *snuff-colour.* *M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

**snuff-dipper** (snuf'dip″ėr), *n.* One who practises snuff-dipping.

**snuff-dipping** (snuf'dip″ing), *n.* A mode of taking tobacco practised by some women of the lower class in the southern United States, consisting in wetting a stick or sort of brush, putting it into snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

**snuff-dish**$^1$ (snuf'dish), *n.* A small open dish to hold snuff.

**snuff-dish**$^2$ (snuf'dish), *n.* **1.** A dish used to hold the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle. In the authorized version of the Bible this is the rendering of a Hebrew word (*machtah*) elsewhere represented by 'censer' and 'fire-pan.' The same name seems to have applied both to a dish for carrying live coals to the altar of incense and to a dish used for the snuff of the lamps.

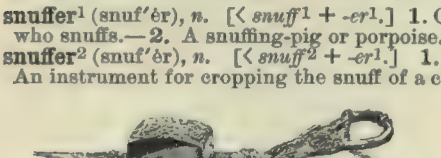
The *snuffdishes* thereof shall be of pure gold.
Ex. xxv. 38.

**2.** A tray to hold the snuff of candles, or to hold snuffers; a snuffer-tray.

This night comes home my new silver *snuffe-dish*, which I do give myself for my closet. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 54.

**snuffer**$^1$ (snuf'ėr), *n.* [< *snuff*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who snuffs.—**2.** A snuffing-pig or porpoise.

**snuffer**$^2$ (snuf'ėr), *n.* [< *snuff*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle, usually fitted with a close box to receive the burnt snuff and retain the smoke and smell. Also called *pair of snuffers.*


Silver Snuffers, 18th century.

You sell *snuffers* too, if you be remembered.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

**2**†. Same as *snuff-dish*, 2.

**snuffer-dish, snuffer-pan** (snuf'ėr-dish, -pan), *n.* Same as *snuffer-tray.*

**snuffer-tray** (snuf'ėr-trā), *n.* A tray made to receive the snuffers when not in use.

**snuff-headed** (snuf'hed″ed), *a.* Having a snuffy or reddish-brown head: as, the *snuff-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina.* [Local, Eng.]

**snuffiness** (snuf'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snuffy, in any sense.

**snuffing-iron**† (snuf'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A pair of snuffers.

**snuffing-pig** (snuf'ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise or puffing-pig; a snuffer.

**snuffkin**† (snuf'kin), *n.* A muff for the hands. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 347; *Cotgrave.* Also *snuftkin.*

**snuffle** (snuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snuffled*, ppr. *snuffling.* [< LG. *snuffeln* = D. *snuffelen* = Sw. *snöfla* = Dan. *snövle*, snuffle: see *snivel, sniffle*, and *snuff*$^1$.] **1.** To breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed; draw the breath noisily on account of obstructions in the nasal passages; snuff up mucus in the nose by short catches of breath; speak through the nose: sometimes used, especially in the present participle, of affected, canting talk or persons: as, a *snuffling* fellow.

Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
*Snuffling* at nose, and croaking in his throat.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 75.

Which . . . they would not stick to call, in their *snuffling* cant, the judgment of Providence. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 152.

**2.** To take offense.

And making a speech on a time to his souldiors all armed, when they *snuffled* and became unruly, he threatened that he would betake himselfe to a private life againe unlesse they left their mutiny.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

**snuffle** (snuf'l), *n.* [< *snuffle, v.*] **1.** A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; the audible drawing up of air or of mucus by inhalation, especially in short catches of breath.

A snort or *snuffle.* *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**2.** *pl.* Troublesome mucous discharge from the nostrils. Also *sniffles.*

First the Queen deserts us; then Princess Royal begins coughing; then Princess Augusta gets the *snuffles.*
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 180. (*Davies.*)

**3.** A speaking through the nose, especially with short audible breaths; an affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

**snuffler** (snuf'lėr), *n.* [< *snuffle* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who snuffles. See *snuffle, v.*—**2.** One who makes a pretentious assumption of religion; a religious canter.

You know I never was a *snuffler;* but this sort of life makes one serious, if one has any reverence at all in one.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliv.

**snufflingly** (snuf'ling-li), *adv.* **1.** With snuffling; in a snuffling manner.

Nor practize *snufflingly* to speake.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

**2.** Cantingly; hypocritically.

**snuffman** (snuf'man), *n.*; pl. *snuffmen* (-men). [< *snuff*$^1$ + *man.*] A man who sells snuff. *M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

**snuff-mill** (snuf'mil), *n.* **1.** A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into the powder known as snuff.—**2.** Same as *snuff-box*, 2. Also *snuff-mull.*

**snuff-rasp** (snuf'ràsp), *n.* A rasp for snuff. See the quotation under *rappee.*

A fine *snuff rasp* of ivory, given me by Mrs. St. John for Dingley, and a large roll of tobacco, which she must hide, or cut shorter out of modesty.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, Oct. 23, 1711.

**snuff-spoon** (snuf'spön), *n.* A spoon, sometimes of ivory, used to take snuff out of a snuff-box or -dish. *Baker*, An Act at Oxford, iii.

**snuff-taker** (snuf'tā″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.—**2.** The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia* (*Pelionetta*) *perspicillata:* so called because the variegated colors of the beak suggest a careless snuff-taker's nose. See cut under *Pelionetta.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Connecticut.]

**snuff-taking** (snuf'tā″king), *n.* The habit of taking snuff.

**snuffy** (snuf'i), *a.* [< *snuff*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Resembling snuff in color, smell, or other character. —**2.** Soiled with snuff, or smelling of it.

Georgius Secundus was then alive—
*Snuffy* old drone from the German hive.
*O. W. Holmes*, One-Hoss Shay.

**3.** Offended; displeased.

**snuftkin**† (snuft'kin), *n.* Same as *snuffkin.*

**snug** (snug), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. also *snog* and *snig;* < Icel. *snöggr*, smooth, short (noting hair, wool, grass, etc.), = OSw. *snygg*, smooth, cropped, trim, neat, Sw. *snygg*, trim, neat, genteel, = Norw. *snögg*, short, quick, = ODan. *snög, snyg, snök*, neat, tidy, smart, comfortable; from the verb seen in Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *snikka*, cut, > E. *snick*$^1$, *snig*$^1$, cut, notch: see *snick*$^1$. The MD. *snuggher, snoggher*, slender, sprightly, D. *snugger*, sprightly, can hardly be related.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Trim; compact; especially, protected from the weather; tight; comfortable.

Captain Read . . . ordered the Carpenters to cut down our Quarter Deck, to make the Ship *snug*, and the fitter for Sailing. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 380.

They spy'd at last a Country Farm,
Where all was *snug* and clean and warm.
*Prior*, The Ladle.

O 'tis a *snug* little island!
A right little, tight little island!
*T. Dibdin*, The Snug Little Island.

**2.** Fitting close, but not too close; of just the size to accommodate the person or thing contained: as, a *snug* coat; a *snug* fit.—**3.** Lying close; closely, securely, and comfortably placed or circumstanced: as, the baby lay *snug* in its cradle.

Two briefless barristers and a titheless parson; the former are now lords, and the latter is a *snug* prebendary.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

**4.** Close-concealed; not exposed to notice.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goats?
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, iii. 24.

*Snug*'s the Word; I shrug and am silent.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

**5.** Cozy; agreeable owing to exclusion of disagreeable circumstances and persons; also, loosely, agreeable in general.

There is a very *snug* little dinner to-day at Brompton.
*Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

Duluth has a cool salubrious summer, and a *snug* winter climate. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 562.

**As snug as a bug in a rug,** in a state of comfort due to cozy surroundings. [Colloq.]

I find it in 1769 in the comedy of "The Stratford Jubilee" (ridiculing Garrick's vagary as it was called), Act II. sc. i. p. 32. An Irish captain says of a rich widow, "If she has the mopus's, I'll have her, *as snug as a bug in a rug.*" *F. J. Furnivall*, N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 126.

**II.** *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, a projection or abutment which holds firmly or binds by a wedge-like action another piece in contact with it, or which limits the motion of a part in any direction.—**2.** In a steam-engine, one of the catches on the eccentric pulley and intermediate shaft, by means of which the motion of the shaft is transmitted through the eccentric to the slide-valves. *E. H. Knight.*

**snug** (snug), *adv.* [< *snug, a.*] Snugly.

For a Guinea they may do it *Snug*, and without Noise.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 36.

**snug** (snug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snugged*, ppr. *snugging.* [< *snug, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move so as to lie close; snuggle: often with *up* and *to:* as, a child *snugs* (up) *to* its bedfellow; also, to move so as to be close.

I will *snug* close.
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

The Summer Clouds, *snugging* in laps of Flowers.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 6.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To make smooth and compact; in *rope-manuf.*, to finish (rope) by rubbing down the fuzzy projecting fibers. Also *slick* and *finish.* *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** To put in a snug position; place snugly; bring or move close; snuggle: often reflexive.

You must know, sir, every woman carries in her hand a stove with coals in it, which, when she sits, she *snugs* under her petticoats.
*Goldsmith*, To Rev. T. Contarine (1754).

**To snug up,** to make snug and trim; put in order.

She had no sister to nestle with her, and *snug* her *up.*
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

The tent was shut, and everything *snugged up.*
*The Century*, XXXVI. 617.

**snugger** (snug'ėr), *n.* [< *snug, v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] A device for imparting to twine a uniform thickness and a smooth and dense surface. *E. H. Knight.*

**snuggery** (snug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snuggeries* (-iz). [< *snug* + *-ery.*] A snug or warm and comfortable place, as a small room.

"Vere are they?" said Sam. . . . "In the *snuggery*," rejoined Mr. Weller. "Catch the red-nosed man agoin' any vere but vere the liquors is; not he, Samivel, not he."
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xlv.

Knowing simply that Mr. Farebrother was a bachelor, he had thought of being ushered into a *snuggery*, where the chief furniture would probably be books.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvii.

**snuggle** (snug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snuggled*, ppr. *snuggling.* [Freq. of *snug.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move one way and the other to get close to something or some one; lie close for warmth or from affection; cuddle; nestle.

We were friends in a minute—young Newcome *snuggling* by my side, his father opposite.
*Thackeray*, Newcomes, i.

**II.** *trans.* To bring close for comfort or for affection; cuddle; nestle.

**snugify** (snug′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *snug* + *-i-fy.*] To make snug. [Ludicrous.]

Coleridge, I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there *snugify* you for life.
*Lamb*, To Coleridge.

**snugly** (snug′li), *adv.* In a snug manner; closely: comfortably.

**snugness** (snug′nes), *n.* The state or character of being snug, in any sense.

**snush**† (snush), *n.* [Also *snish*, *sneesh*; < Dan. Sw. *snus*, snuff (> Dan. *snuse*, Sw. *snusa*, snuff, take snuff); akin to *sneeze*. Hence *sneeshing*, partly confused with *sneezing*.] Snuff.

Whispering over their New Minuets and Bories, with their Hands in their Pockets, if freed from their *Snush* Box.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 229.

**snush**† (snush), *v. t.* [< *snush*, *n.*] To snuff; use as snuff.

Then, filling his short pipe, he blows a blast,
And does the burning weed to ashes waste,
Which, when 'tis cool, he *snushes* up his nose,
That he no part of his delight may lose.
*Tom Brown*, Works, I. 117. (*Davies.*)

**sny** (snī), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *snūa* = Sw. Dan. *sno*, turn, twist. Cf. *slue*$^1$.] The line or curve given to planking put upon the curving surfaces at the bow or stern of a ship; the upward curving of the planking at the bow or stern. Sometimes called *spiling*.

**snyb**†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *snib*.

**snying** (snī′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **sny*, v.: see *sny*, *n.*] In *ship-building*, curved planks, placed edgewise, to work in the bows or stern of a ship.

**snype**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *snipe*.

**snyte**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*$^1$, *snite*$^2$.

**so**$^1$ (sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also Sc. *sae*, *sa*; < ME. *so*, *soo*, *sa*, a contraction (with loss of *w*, as also in the mod. form, as pronounced, of *two*, < AS. *twā*) of *swo*, *swa*, *sua*, *squa*, *zuo*, < AS. *swā* = OS. *sō* = OFries. *sō*, *sā* = MD. *soo*, D. *zoo* = MLG. *sō*, LG. *so* = OHG. MHG. *sō* = Icel. *svā*, later *svō*, *svo*, *so* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa*, so, = Goth. *swa*, so, *swē*, so, just as, *swa swē*, just as: orig. an oblique case of a pronominal stem **swa*, one's own, oneself, = L. *suus*, one's own (his, her, its, their), = Gr. ὅς (*σϝός), his, her, its, = Skt. *sva*, one's own, self, own. Cf. L. reflex *se*, Goth. *sik*, etc. (see *se*$^3$, *sere*$^2$, etc.). The element *so* exists in the compound *also*, contracted *as*, and in *such* (Sc. *sic*, etc.), orig. a compound; also in the pronouns and adverbs *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whatso*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, etc. See these words, esp. *also*, *as*$^1$, and *such*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In, of, or to that degree; to an amount, extent, proportion, or intensity specified, implied, or understood: used in various constructions. (*a*) In correlation with the conjunction *as* (or in former use *so*) introducing a clause, or some part of a clause understood, limiting the degree of a preceding adjective or adverb.

Be . . . seruisabul to the simple *so as* to the riche.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 338.

*So* treatablie speakyng *as* possible thou can.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

Look I *so* pale, Lord Dorset, *as* the rest?
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1. 83.

Within an houre after his arrivall, he caused his Drubman to strip him naked, and shave his head and beard *so* bare *as* his hand. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 31.

There are *so* many consciousnesses *as* there are sensations, emotions, thoughts. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 490.

In the same sense *so* sometimes modifies a verb.

I loved my Country *so* as only they
Who love a mother fit to die for may.
*Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) With an adjective, adverb, or verb only, the consequent being omitted or ignored, and the degree being fixed by previous statements or by the circumstances of the case.

When the kynge Ban saugh hir *so* affraied he asked hir what her eyled. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

Bot crist, that nane is to him like,
Walde nogt late his dere relike,
*Squa* noteful thing, *squa* lang be hid.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Give thanks you have lived *so* long.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 27.

Thou art *so* Becravated, and *so* Beperriwig'd.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

(*c*) Followed by *that*, *as*, or *but*, introducing a clause or an infinitive phrase noting result.

*So* mekill pepull is comen to towne
*That* we can nowhare herbered be.
*York Plays*, p. 112.

He raised a sigh *so* piteous and profound
*As* it did seem to shatter all his bulk.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 94.

Of her strict guardian to bribe
*So* much admittance *as* to speak to me.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.

She complied [by singing] in a manner *so* exquisitely pathetic *as* moved me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxiv.

I cannot sink
*So* far—far down, *but* I shall know
Thy voice, and answer from below.
*Tennyson*, My Life is Full of Weary Days.

In this sense sometimes followed by a phrase or clause of result without any connective.

He cust hem alle, *so* fayn he was,
And seide, "deo gracias."
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

No woman's heart
*So* big to hold so much. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 99.

I am not yet *so* powerful
To meet him in the field; he has under him
The flower of all the empire and the strength.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 1.

The rest he as their Market Clarke set the price himselfe, how they should sell: *so* he had inchanted these poore soules, being their prisoner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 165.

(*d*†) Of or to the following degree, extent, amount, etc.; thus.

This other werldes elde is *so*,
A thusent ger [years] seuenti and two.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 705.

**2.** In that manner; in such manner (as the context indicates). (*a*) In the manner explained by a correlative *as* (or *so* or *how*) and a subordinate clause.

Yit *as* myne auctor spak, *so* wolde I speke.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like *as* a father pitieth his children, *so* the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

Look, *how* a bird lies tangled in a net;
*So* fasten'd in her arms Adonis lies.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 68.

*Sae as* he wan it, *sae* will he keep it.
*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

(*b*) In the following manner; as follows; thus.

Mi lhord sanyn [read *saynt*] Ion ine . . . the apocalipse *zuo* zayth thet he yzeȝ a best thet com out of the se, wonderliche ydiȝt, and to moche dreduol.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(*c*) In the manner previously noted or understood.

Why gab ye me *swa*
And feynes swilk fantassy?
*York Plays*, p. 106.

My horse is gone,
And 'tis your fault I am bereft him *so*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 381.

*So* spake the seraph Abdiel. *Milton*, P. L., v. 896.

Still gath'ring force, it smokes; and, urg'd amain,
Whirls, leaps, and thunders down impetuous to the plain;
There stops—*So* Hector. *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 199.

The English people . . . will not bear to be governed by the unchecked power of the sovereign, nor ought they to be *so* governed. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*d*) In such a manner: followed by *that* or *as*, with a clause or phrase of result.

*So* run, *that* ye may obtain. 1 Cor. ix. 24.

I will *so* plead
*That* you shall say my cunning drift excels.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 82.

I might perhaps leave something *so* written to aftertimes *as* they should not willingly let it die.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

**3.** By this or that means; by virtue of or because of this or that; for that reason; therefore; on those terms or conditions: often with a conjunctive quality (see II.).

And she remembered the myschef of hir fader and moder, . . . and *so* ther was grete sorowe and grete ire at hir herte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

Obey, I beseech thee, the voice of the Lord: . . . *so* it shall be well unto thee. Jer. xxxviii. 20.

Take heed how you in thought offend;
*So* mind and body both will mend.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, *so* there have been travellers who relate that they pretended to have his body in some mosque; but at present they have no account of it.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 4.

Me mightier transports move and thrill;
*So* keep I fair thro' faith and prayer
A virgin heart in work and will.
*Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

**4.** In a like manner, degree, proportion, etc.; correspondingly; likewise: with a correlative clause (usually with *as*) expressed or understood.

*As* thy days, *so* shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter; *So* Fear begets Love. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.

*As* I mixed more with the people of the country of middle rank, *so* I had a better opportunity of observing their humours and customs than in any other place.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 126.

**5.** In such way as aforesaid; in the aforesaid state or condition; the same: a pronominal adverb used especially for the sake of avoiding repetition.

Thanne songe I that songe and *so* did many hundreth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 206.

Well may the kynge hym a-vaunt that yef ye lyve to age ye shull be the wisest lady of the worlde; and *so* be ye now, as I beleve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Thou may'st to Court, and Progress to and fro;
Oh that thy captiv'd Master could do *so!*
Tr. from Ovid, quoted in *Howell's* Letters, I. vi. 60.

One particular tribe of Arabs, called Beni Koreish, had the care of the Caba, for *so* the round tower of Mecca was called. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 511.

Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight blast
Is that portentous phrase, "I told you *so*,"
Utter'd by friends, those prophets of the past.
*Byron*, Don Juan, xiv. 50.

My lord was ill, and my lady thought herself *so*.
*Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 247.

"Shakespeare dramatised stories which had previously appeared in print, it is true," observed Nicholas.—"Meaning Bill, Sir?" said the literary gentleman. "*So* he did. Bill was an adapter, certainly, *so* he was—and very well he adapted too—considering."
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xlviii.

**6.** As aforesaid; precisely as stated; in very truth; in accordance with fact; verily.

She tells me that the Queen's sickness is the spotted fever; that she was as full of the spots as a leopard: which is very strange that it should be no more known; but perhaps it is not *so*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 49.

But if it were all *so*—if our advice and opinion had thus been asked, it would not alter the line of our duty.
*D. Webster*, Speech, April, 1826.

**7.** Such being the case; accordingly; therefore; well, then: used in continuation, with a conjunctive quality.

And *so* in May, when all true hearts rejoice, they stale out of the castle, without staying so much as for their breakfast. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Why, if it please you, take it for your labour;
And *so*, good morrow, servant.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 140.

*So*, when he was come in, and sat down, they gave him something to drink. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

*So* to this hall full quickly rode the King.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**8.** In an indefinite degree; extremely: as, you are *so* kind; we were *so* delighted. [Chiefly colloq.]

The archbishops and bishops . . . commanded to give a particular recommendation to all parsons for the advancement of this *so* pious a work.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 454.

**9.** Then; thereafter. [Rare.]

In the morning my lute an hour, and *so* to my office.
*Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1660.

**10.** An abbreviation of *so be it*: implying acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

And when it's writ, for my sake read it over,
And if it please you, *so*; if not, why, *so*.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 137.

If he be ruin'd, *so*; we know the worst then.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 5.

I'll leave him to the mercy of your search; if you can take him, *so!* *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

**11.** An abbreviation of *is it so?* as, He leaves us to-day. *So?* [Colloq.]—**12.** In asseveration, and frequently with an ellipsis: as, I declare I did not, *so* help me God!

Never, Paulina; *so* be blest my spirit!
*Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 71.

**13.** As an indefinite particle: Ever; at all: now used only in composition, as in *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, etc.

Now wol i telle the my tene wat *so* tide after.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Confesse the to some frere,
He shal a-soile the thus sone how *so* thow euere wynne hit.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 7.

**And so forth.** See *forth*$^1$, *adv.*—**And so on.** Same as *and so forth*.—**By so (that)**†. (*a*) Provided that.

*By so* thow riche were, haue thow no conscience
How that thow come to good.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 5.

(*b*) In proportion as.

For the more a man may do *by so that* he do hit,
The more is he worth and worthi of wyse and goode ypreised. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 309.

**Ever so.** See *ever*.—**In so far as.** See *far*$^1$, *adv.*—**Not so much as.** See *much*, *adv.*—**Or so**, or about thus; or thereabouts; or something of that kind: now used particularly with reference to number.

She went forth early this morning with a waiting-woman and a page *or so*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

I will take occasion of sending one of my suits to the tailor's, to have the pocket repaired, *or so*.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

A little sleep, once in a week *or so*.
*Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 2.

**Quite so.** See *quite*$^1$.—**So as.** (*a*†) Such as.

Thou art as tyrannous, *so as* thou art,
As those whose beauties proudly make them cruel.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxi.

(*b*) So long as; provided that.

O, never mind; *so as* you get them off [the stage], I'll answer for it the audience won't care how.
*Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

He could play 'em a tune on any sort of pot you please, *so as* it was iron or block tin. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvi.

(*c*) With the purpose or result that; to that degree that: now followed by an infinitive phrase, or, in dialectal use, a clause of purpose or result.

And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; *so as* no fuller on earth can white them.
Mark ix. 3.

D'ye s'pose ef Jeff giv him a lick,
Ole Hick'ry 'd tried his head to sof'n
*So 's* 't wouldn't hurt thet ebony stick
Thet 's made our side see stars so of'n?
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

**So called**, commonly called; commonly so styled: often a saving clause introduced to indicate that the writer or speaker does not accept the name, either because he regards it as erroneous or misleading, or because he wishes for his particular purpose to modify or improve the definition: as, this liberty, *so called*, is only license; one of the three *so-called* religions of China.

He advocates the supremacy of Human Law against the *so-called* doctrine of Divine Right.
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 10.

**So far forth.** See *far-forth*, 2.—**So long.** See *so-long*.—**So many.** See *many*$^1$, *a*.—**So much.** (*a*) To that amount; just to that extent: as, our remonstrances were *so much* wasted effort. (*b*) Such a quantity regarded indefinitely or distributively: as, *so much* of this kind and *so much* of that. Compare *so many*, under *many*$^1$, *a*.

Ef this 'ere milkin' o' the wits,
*So much* a month, warn't givin' Natur' fits.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.

**So much as**, however much.

*So much as* you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

**So that.** (*a*) To the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that: as, these measures were taken *so that* he might escape. (*b*) With the effect or result that.

And when the ark . . . came into the camp, all Israel shouted with a great shout, *so that* the earth rang again.
1 Sam. iv. 5.

The cider is such an enormous crop that it is sold at ten shillings per hogshead; *so that* a human creature may lose his reason for a penny.
*Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

(*c*) Provided that; in case that; if.

Poor Queen! *so that* thy state might be no worse,
I would my skill were subject to thy curse.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 102.

It [a project] involves the devotion of all my energies, . . . but that is nothing, *so that* it succeeds.
*Dickens*, Bleak House, iv.

**So so**, only thus (implying but an ordinary degree of excellence); only tolerably; not remarkably. [Colloq.]

She is a mighty proper maid, and pretty comely, but *so so*; but hath a most pleasing tone of voice, and speaks handsomely. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 129.

Dr. Taylor [Johnson's old schoolfellow] read the service [at Dr. Johnson's funeral], but *so so*.
*Dr. S. Parr*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 274.

**So to say, so to speak**, to use or borrow that expression; speaking figuratively, by analogy, or in approximate terms: as, a moral monstrosity, *so to speak*.

The habits, the manners, the bye-play, *so to speak*, of those picturesque antiques, the pensioners of Greenwich College? *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, II. 155.

The huge original openings are thus divided, *so to say*, into two open stories. *The Century*, XXXV. 705.

**So well as**†, as well as; in the same way as.

The rest overgrowne with trees, which, *so well as* the bushes, were so overgrowne with Vines we could scarce passe them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

**Than so**†, than something indicated or signified; than that.

*Itane contemnor abs te?* I, am I so little set by of thee: yea, make you no more account of me *than so?*
*Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares.*)

=**Syn.** 7. *Wherefore, Accordingly.* See *therefore*.

**II.** *conj.* 1†. In, of, or to what degree, extent, amount, intensity, or the like; as: used with or without the correlative adverb *so* or *as*, in connecting subordinate with principal clauses. See *as*$^1$, II.

He was briȝt *so* the glas,
He was whit *so* the flur,
Rose red was his colur.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

So shalt thow come to a court *as* cleer *so* the sonne.
*Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 232.

2†. In the manner that; even as; as.

Tho so wurth [was] ligt *so* god [God] it bad.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

Wary *so* water in wore [weir].
*Alysoun*, l. 38. (T. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry.)

Allas! thi lovesum eyghen to
Loketh *so* man doth on his fo.
*Sir Orpheo* (ed. Laing), l. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

3. In such a manner that; so that: followed by a clause of purpose or result.

Thanne seide I to my-self *so* Pacience it herde.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 64.

4. Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

"At ȝowre preyere," quod Pacyence tho, "*so* no man displese hym." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 135.

And, *so* ye wil me now to wyve take
As ye han sworn, than wol I yive yow leve
To sleen me. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1319.

Or any other pretty invention, *so* it had been sudden.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

**Soon so**†, as soon as.

The child him answerde
*Sone so* he hit herde.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

*Sone so* he wist
That I was of Wittis hous and with his wyf dame Studye.
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 226.

**so**$^1$ (sō), *interj.* [The adv. *so* used elliptically: 'stand, hold, keep, etc., *so*.'] 1. Go quietly! gently! easy now! be still: often used in quieting a restless animal. Sometimes spelled *soh*.

The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "*So! so*, boss! *so! so!*"
*J. T. Trowbridge*, Farm-Yard Song.

2. *Naut.*, a direction to the helmsman to keep the ship steady: as, steady, *so!* steady!

**so**$^2$†, *n.* See *soe*.

**s. o.** In exchange transactions, an abbreviation of *seller's option*. See *seller*$^1$.

**soa**†, *n.* Same as *soe*.

**soak** (sōk), *v.* [< ME. *soken*, soak, suck, < AS. *socian*, soak (AS. Leechdoms, ii. 252, l. 11; iii. 14, l. 17), lit. suck, a secondary form of *sūcan* (pp. *socen*), suck: see *suck*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lie in and become saturated with water or some other liquid; steep.

*Sokyn* yn lycure (as thyng to be made softe, or other cawsys ellys). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

The farmer who got his hay in before the recent rains rejoices over his neighbours whose crop lies *soaking* over many acres.
*Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

2. To pass, especially to enter, as a liquid, through pores or interstices; penetrate thoroughly by saturation: followed by *in* or *through*.

That all the tears that thy poor eyes let fall
May run into that sink, and *soaking in*
Drown the lamenting fool in sea-salt tears.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2. 19.

A composition . . . hard as marble, and not to be *soked through* by water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 231.

3†. To flow.

The sea-breezes and the currents that *soak* down between Africa and Brazil. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 8.

4. To drink intemperately and habitually, especially strong drink; booze; be continually under the influence of liquor.

You do nothing but *soak* with the guests all day long; whereas, if a spoonful of liquor were to cure me of a fever, I never touch a drop. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

5. To become drained or dry. Compare *soak*, *v. t.*, 7. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. To sit over the fire absorbing the heat. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—7. To receive a prolonged baking; bake thoroughly: said of bread. [Southern U. S.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to lie immersed in a liquid until thoroughly saturated; steep: as, to *soak* rice in water; to *soak* a sponge.

Many of our princes—woe the while!—
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 79.

2. To flood; saturate; drench; steep.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. Isa. xxxiv. 7.

Winter *soaks* the fields. *Cowper*, Task, i. 215.

3. To take up by absorption; absorb through pores or other openings; suck in, as a liquid or other fluid: followed by *in* or *up*.

*Ros.* Take you me for a sponge, my lord?
*Ham.* Ay, sir, that *soaks up* the king's countenance, his rewards, his authorities. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2. 16.

The thirsty earth *soaks up* the rain.
*Cowley*, Anacreontiques, ii.

4. Hence, to drink; especially, to drink immoderately; guzzle.

Scarce a Ship goes to China but the Men come home fat with *soaking* this Liquor [Arrack], and bring store of Jars of it home with them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 419.

Her voice is as cracked as thine, O thou beer-*soaking* Renowner! *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

5. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly: often with *through*.

The rivulet beneath *soaked* its way obscurely *through* wreaths of snow. *Scott.*

6†. To make soft as by steeping; hence, to enfeeble; enervate.

And furth with all she came to the kyng,
Which was febyll and *sokyd* with sekenesse.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 234.

7. To suck dry; exhaust; drain. [Rare.]

His feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

8. To bake thoroughly: said of the lengthened baking given, in particular, to bread, so that the cooking may be complete. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—9. To "put in soak"; pawn; pledge: as, he *soaked* his watch for ten dollars. [Slang.]—**To soak** or **soak up bait**, to consume much bait without taking the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

**soak** (sōk), *n.* [< *soak*, *v.*] 1. A soaking, in any sense of the verb.—2. Specifically, a drinking-bout; a spree.

When a Southron intends to have a *soak*, he takes the bottle to his bedside, goes to bed, and lies there till he gets drunk.
*Parsons's Tour Among the Planters.* (*Bartlett.*)

3. That in which anything is soaked; a steep.

A *soak* or steep for seeds. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 58.

4. One who or that which soaks. (*a*) A land-spring. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A tippler; a hard drinker. [Colloq.]

5. An over-stocking, with or without a foot, worn over the long stocking for warmth or protection from dirt. Compare *boot-hose*, *stirrup-hose*.—**To put in soak**, to put in pawn; pawn; pledge: as, to *put* one's rings *in soak*. [Slang.]

**soakage** (sō'kāj), *n.* [< *soak* + *-age*.] The act of soaking; also, that which soaks; the amount of fluid absorbed by soaking.

The entire country from Gozerajup to Cassala is a dead flat. . . . There is no drainage upon this perfect level; thus, during the rainy season, the *soakage* actually melts the soil. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, i.

It shall be rulable to allow *soakage* to cover the moisture absorbed by the package from its contents as follows, etc.
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 306.

**soak-barrel** (sōk'bar″el), *n.* A barrel in which fresh fish are put to soak before salting.

**soaker** (sō'kėr), *n.* [< *soak* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which soaks. (*a*) That which steeps, wets, or drenches, as a rain.

Well, sir, suppose it's a *soaker* in the morning, . . . then may be, after all, it comes out a fine day.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 314.

(*b*) A habitual drinker; one accustomed to drink spirituous liquors to excess; a toper. [Colloq.]

By a good natur'd man is usually meant neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious *soaker*. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

The Sun 's a good Pimple, an honest *soaker*; he has a Cellar at your Antipodes. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

**soak-hole** (sōk'hōl), *n.* A space marked off in a stream, in which sheep are washed before shearing. [Australia.]

Parallel poles, resting on forks driven into the bed of the waterhole, were run out on the surface of the stream, forming square *soak-holes*, a long narrow lane leading to the dry land. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 82.

**soaking** (sō'king), *n.* [< ME. *sokynge*; verbal n. of *soak*, *v.*] 1. A steeping; a wetting; a drenching.

*Sokynge*, or longe lyynge in lycure. Infusio, inbibitura.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

Few in the ships escaped a good *soaking*.
*Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 1.

2. Intemperate and continual drinking. Compare *soak*, *v. i.*, 4. [Colloq.]

**soakingly** (sō'king-li), *adv.* As in soaking; hence, little by little; gradually.

A mannes enemies in battail are to be ouercomed with a carpenter's squaring axe—that is to say, *soakingly*, one pece after an other.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus.

**soaking-pit** (sō'king-pit), *n.* A pit in which steel ingots are placed immediately after casting, in order that the mass may acquire a uniform temperature, the interior of such ingots remaining for some time after casting too hot to roll satisfactorily. These pits are generally known as "Gjers soaking-pits," from the name of the metallurgist who first introduced them into use.

**soaky** (sō'ki), *a.* [Also dial. *socky*; < *soak* + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *soggy*.] 1. Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.—2. Effeminate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**soam**$^1$ (sōm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A chain for attaching the leading horses to a plow. It is supported by a hanger beneath the clevis, in order to preserve the line of draft and avoid pulling down the nose of the plow-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**soam**$^2$ (sōm), *n.* [A var. of *seam*$^2$.] A horse-load. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**so-and-so** (sō'and-sō), *n.* Some one or something not definitely named: commonly representing some person or thing in an imaginary or supposed instance: as, Mrs. *So-and-so*; was he wrong in doing *so-and-so?* Compare *so*$^1$, *adv.*, 5.

**soap** (sōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sope;* < ME. *sope, soope, sape,* < AS. *sāpe* = MD. *sepe,* D. *zeep* = MLG. *sēpe,* LG. *sepe* = OHG. *seifa, seipha, seipfa,* soap, MHG. G. *seife,* G. dial. *seipfe* = Icel. *sāpa* = Sw. *sâpa* = Dan. *sæbe* (Icel., etc., < AS.), soap; cf. L. *sapo,* pomade for coloring the hair (Pliny: see def. 2), LL. ML. soap (> Gr. *σάπων* = It. *sapone* = Sp. *jabon* = Pg. *sabão* = Pr. *sabo* = F. *savon* (> Turk. *sabun*) = W. *sebon* = Ir. *siabunn* = Gael. *siopunn,* soap), prob. < Teut., the true L. cognate being prob. *sebum,* tallow, grease (see *sebum, sebaceous*). Cf. Finn. *saippio,* < Teut. The word, if orig. Teut., is prob. identical with AS. *sāp* = OHG. *seifa,* resin, and connected with AS. **sīpan, sipian,* LG. *sipen,* MHG. *sīfen,* trickle, and perhaps with AS. *sæp,* etc., sap: see *seep, sipe, sap*[1].] 1. A chemical compound in common domestic use for washing and cleansing, made by the union of certain fatty acids with a salifiable base. Fats and fixed oils consist of fatty acids combined with glycerin. On treating them with a strong base, like potash or soda, glycerin is set free, and the fatty acid combines with the strong base and forms a soap. Soap is of two kinds – *soluble* soap, in which the base is potash, soda, or ammonia, and *insoluble* soap, whose base is an earth or a metallic oxid. Only the soluble soaps dissolve readily in water and have detergent qualities. Insoluble soaps are used only in pharmacy for liniments or plasters. Of the fats, stearates make the hardest, oleates the softest soaps; and of the bases, soda makes the hardest and least soluble, and potash the softest and most soluble. Perfumes are occasionally added, or various coloring matters are stirred in while the soap is semi-fluid. White soaps are generally made of olive-oil and soda. Common household soaps are made chiefly of soda and tallow. Yellow soap is composed of tallow, rosin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added. (See *rosin-soap.*) Mottled soap is made by simply adding mineral and other colors during the manufacture of ordinary hard soap. Marine soap, known as *salt-water soap,* which has the property of dissolving as well in salt water as in fresh, is made of palm- or cocoanut-oil and soda. Soft soaps are made with potash, instead of soda, and whale-, seal-, or olive-oil, or the oils of linseed, hemp-seed, rape-seed, etc., with the addition of a little tallow. Excellent soaps are made from palm-oil and soda. A solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor and a little essential oil added to scent it, forms a soft ointment called *opodeldoc,* now superseded by soap-liniment, a similar preparation, which is liquid. Medicinal soap, when pure, is prepared from caustic soda and either olive- or almond-oil. It is chiefly employed to form pills of a gently aperient antacid action.

2†. A kind of pomade for coloring the hair. [Only as a translation of the Latin.]—3. Smooth words; persuasion; flattery: more often called *soft soap.* [Slang.]

> He and I are great chums, and a little *soft soap* will go a long way with him.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiii. (*Davies.*)

4. Money secretly used for political purposes. [Political slang, U. S.]

> *Soap.*—Originally used by the Republican managers during the campaign of 1880, as the cipher for "money" in their telegraphic dispatches. In 1884 it was revived as a derisive war cry aimed at the Republicans by their opponents. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.,* XIII. 394.

**Almond-oil soap,** a soap made of sodium hydrate and almond oil. Also called *amygdaline soap.*—**Arsenical soap,** a saponaceous preparation used in taxidermy to preserve skins from natural decay and from the attacks of insects. There are many kinds, all alike consisting in the impregnation of some kind of soap with arsenious acid or commercial arsenic.—**Beef's-marrow soap,** a soap of soda and animal oil.—**Boiled soap.** Same as *grained soap.*—**Bone soap,** a soap made from cocoanut-oil mixed with jelly from bones.—**Butter soap,** soap made from soda and butter; sapo butyricus.—**Calcium soap,** a soap made either directly by saponifying fat with hydrate of lime, or by treating soluble soap with a solution of a salt of lime. It is used in the manufacture of stearin wax.—**Carbolic soap,** a disinfectant soap containing 1 part of carbolic acid to 9 parts of soap.—**Castile soap,** a hard soap composed of soda and olive-oil, of two varieties: (1) *white Castile soap,* which contains 21 per cent. of water, is of a pale grayish-white color, giving no oily stains to paper, free from rancid odor, and entirely soluble in alcohol or water; and (2) *marbled Castile soap,* which is harder and more alkaline, contains 14 per cent. of water, and has veins or streaks of ferruginous matter running through it. Formerly also, erroneously, *castle soap;* also *Spanish soap.*

> Roll but with your eyes
> And foam at the mouth. A little *castle-soap*
> Will do't, to rub your lips.
> *B. Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

**Curd soap,** soap made from soda and a purified animal fat consisting largely of stearin.—**Fulling-soap,** a soap used in fulling cloth, composed of 124 parts of soap, 54 of clay, and 110 of calcined soda-ash.—**German soft soap.** Same as *green soap.*—**Glass-makers' soap.** Same as *glass-soap.*—**Grained soap,** soap remelted and worked over for toilet purposes.—**Green soap,** an officinal preparation of soft soap made from potash and linseed- or hempseed oil, colored by indigo, and used in the treatment of eczema and other cutaneous diseases.—**Gum soap,** a soap prepared from potash and fixed oils.—**Marine soap.** See def. 1.—**Olive-oil soda-soap.** Same as *Castile soap.*—**Quicksilver soap†.** See *quicksilver plaster,* under *quicksilver.*—**Silicated soap.** See *silicated.*—**Soap of guaiac,** soap composed of liquor potassæ and guaiac.—**Soft soap.** (*a*) A liquid soap, especially a soap made with potash as a base: so called because it does not harden into cakes, but remains semi-fluid or ropy. The softest soap is made from potash lye and olive-oil or fats rich in oleic acid. (*b*) See def. 3.—**Spanish soap.** Same as *Castile soap.*

> Some may present thee with a pounde or twaine
> Of *Spanishe soape* to washe thy lynnen white.
> *Gascoigne,* Councell to Master Withipoll.

**Starkey's soap,** a soap made by triturating equal parts of potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine.—**Transparent soap,** a soap made of soda and kidney-fat, dried, then dissolved in alcohol, filtered, and evaporated in molds.—**Venice soap,** a mottled soap made of olive-oil and soda, with a small quantity of iron or zinc sulphate in solution. *Simmonds.*—**Windsor soap,** a scented soap made of soda with olive-oil 1 part and tallow 9 parts.—**Zinc soap,** a soap obtained by the double decomposition of zinc sulphate and soap, or by saponifying zinc white with olive-oil or fat. It is used as an oil-color, as an ointment, and as zinc plaster.

**soap** (sōp), *v. t.* [< *soap, n.*] 1. To rub or treat with soap; apply soap to.

> Bella *soaped* his face and rubbed his face, and *soaped* his hands and rubbed his hands, and splashed him and rinsed him and toweled him, until he was as red as beetroot. *Dickens,* Our Mutual Friend, iv. 5.

2. To use smooth words to; flatter. [Slang.]

> These Dear Jacks *soap* the people shameful, but we Cheap Jacks don't. We tell 'em the truth about themselves to their faces, and scorn to court 'em.
> *Dickens,* Doctor Marigold.

**soap-apple** (sōp'ap″l), *n.* Same as *soap-plant.*

**soap-ashes** (sōp'ash″ez), *n. pl.* Ashes containing lye or potash, and thus useful in making soap.

> So drugs and sweet woods, where they are, cannot but yield great profit; *soap ashes* likewise, and other things that may be thought of. *Bacon,* Plantations (ed. 1887).

**soap-balls** (sōp'bâlz), *n. pl.* Balled soap, made by dissolving a soap in a little hot water, mixing it with starch, and then molding the mixture into balls. The starch acts upon the skin as an emollient.

**soap-bark, soap-bark tree** (sōp'bärk, -trē). See *quillai* and *Pithecolobium.*

**soap-beck** (sōp'bek), *n.* In a dye-house, a vessel filled with a solution of soap in water.

**soapberry** (sōp'ber″i), *n.;* pl. *soapberries* (-iz). The fruit of one of several species of *Sapindus;* also, any of the trees producing it, and, by extension, any member of the genus. The fruit of the proper soapberries so abounds in saponin as to serve the purpose of soap. That of *S. Saponaria,* a small tree of South America, the West Indies, and Florida, is much used in the West Indies for cleansing linen, etc., and is said to be extremely efficacious, though with frequent use deleterious to the fabric. Its roots also contain saponin. Its hard black seeds are made up into rosaries and necklaces, and sometimes have been used as buttons. In the East Indies the fruit of *S. trifoliatus* appears to have been used as a detergent from remote times. The pulp is regarded also as astringent, anthelmintic, and tonic, and the seeds yield a medicinal oil. The wood is made into combs and other small articles. This species is sometimes called *Indian filbert,* translating the Mohammedan name. *S.* (*Dittelasma*) *Rarak,* of Cochin-China, etc., has also a detergent property. The wood of *S. acuminatus* (*S. marginatus*), of the southern United States, etc., is hard and strong, easily split into strips, and in the southwest much used for making cotton-baskets and the frames of pack-saddles. Its berries are reddish-brown, of the size of a cherry, with a soapy pulp. Also called *wild china-tree* (which see, under *china-tree*). The fruit of some species yields an edible pulp, though the seed is poisonous. Another name, especially of *S. trifoliatus,* is *soapnut.*

**soap-boiler** (sōp'boi″lėr), *n.* 1. A maker of soap.

> The new company of gentlemen *soapboilers* have procured Mrs. Sanderson, the Queen's laundress, to subscribe to the goodness of the new soap.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.,* II. 230.

2. That in which soap is boiled or made; a soap-pan. *Imp. Dict.*

**soap-boiling** (sōp'boi″ling), *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.

**soap-bubble** (sōp'bub″l), *n.* A bubble formed from soapy water; especially, a thin spherical film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe which has often beautiful iridescent colors playing over the surface.

> One afternoon he was seized with an irresistible desire to blow *soap-bubbles.* . . . Behold him, therefore, at the arched window, with an earthen pipe in his mouth! . . . Behold him scattering airy spheres abroad, from the window into the street. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

**soap-bulb** (sōp'bulb), *n.* Same as *soap-plant.*

**soap-cerate** (sōp'sē″rāt), *n.* An ointment composed of soap-plaster (2 parts), yellow wax (2½ parts), and olive-oil (4 parts).

**soap-coil** (sōp'koil), *n.* A coiled pipe fitted to the inside of a soap-boiling kettle, through which hot steam is circulated to boil the contents of the kettle.

**soap-crutch** (sōp'kruch), *n.* A staff or rod with a crosspiece at one end, formerly used in crutching or stirring soap.

**soap-crutching** (sōp'kruch″ing), *n.* The process of crutching or stirring soap in kettles.—**Soap-crutching machine,** an apparatus for mixing soap. It consists of a vertical cylinder in which are numerous spiral wings and an upright shaft with radial arms, to which a rotary motion is communicated by gearing. When the tank is filled with soap, the spiral wings act like screws, carrying up the heavier part of the materials toward the top, and thoroughly intermixing the whole.

**soap-earth** (sōp'ėrth), *n.* Soapstone or steatite.

**soap-engine** (sōp'en″jin), *n.* A machine upon which slabs of soap are piled to be crosscut into bars. *Weale.*

**soaper** (sō'pėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soper;* < ME. *sopare;* < *soap* + *-er*[1].] A soap-maker; a dealer in soap. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> *Sopers* and here sones for seluer han be knyghtes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 72.

**soap-fat** (sōp'fat), *n.* Fatty refuse laid aside for use in the making of soap.

**soap-fish** (sōp'fish), *n.* A serranoid fish of the genus *Rhypticus* (or *Promicropterus*): so called from the soapy skin. Several are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *R. maculatus, R. decoratus,* and *R. pituitosus.* See cut under *Rhypticus.*

**soap-frame** (sōp'frām), *n.* A series of square frames locked together, designed to hold soap while solidifying, preparatory to its being cut into bars or cakes.

> The interior width of *soap-frames* corresponds to the length of a bar of soap, and the length of a frame is equal to the thickness of about twenty bars of soap.
> *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 20.

**soap-glue** (sōp'glö), *n.* A gelatinous mass resulting from the boiling together of tallow and lye.

**soap-house** (sōp'hous), *n.* A house or building in which soap is made.

**soapiness** (sō'pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being soapy. *Bailey,* 1727.

**soap-kettle** (sōp'ket″l), *n.* A soap-boiler.

**soapless** (sōp'les), *a.* [< *soap* + *-less.*] Lacking soap; free from soap; hence, unwashed.

> He accepted the offered hand of his new friend, which . . . was of a marvellously dingy and *soapless* aspect.
> *Bulwer,* Pelham, xlix.

**soap-liniment** (sōp'lin″i-ment), *n.* A liniment composed of soap (10 parts), camphor (5), oil of rosemary (1), alcohol (70), and water (14): an anodyne and rubefacient embrocation.

**soap-lock** (sōp'lok), *n.* A lock of hair worn on the temple and kept smoothly in place by being soaped; hence, any lock brushed apart from the rest of the hair, and carefully kept in position. [U. S.]

> As he stepped from the cars he . . . brushed his *soap-locks* forward with his hand. *The Century,* XXXVI. 249.

**soap-maker** (sōp'mā″kėr), *n.* A manufacturer of soap.

**soap-making** (sōp'mā″king), *n.* The manufacture of soap; soap-boiling.

**soap-mill** (sōp'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting soap into thin shavings, preparatory to drying it, and as a step toward fitting it for grinding.—2. A mill for grinding dry soap, in the manufacture of bath-soap and other soap powders.

**soapnut** (sōp'nut), *n.* 1. Same as *soapberry.*—2. The fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, *Acacia concinna;* also, the plant itself. The long flat pods have a saponaceous property, and are much used in Bombay as a detergent, especially in a wash for the head. They are also used as a deobstruent and expectorant and in jaundice. Also *soap-pod.*

**soap-pan** (sōp'pan), *n.* In the manufacture of soap, a large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, in which the ingredients are boiled to the desired consistence.

> The *soap-pan* or copper (or, as the French and Americans term it, kettle) is sometimes made of cast-iron, in several divisions, united together by iron cement.
> *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 17.

**soap-plant** (sōp'plant), *n.* One of several plants whose bulbs serve the purpose of soap; particularly, the Californian *Chlorogalum pomeridianum,* of the lily family. It is a stout brownish plant, from 1 to 3 feet high, with long linear leaves and a spreading panicle of white flowers. The bulb, which is from 1 to 4 inches thick, when divested of its coat of dark-brown fibers, produces, if rubbed on wet cloth, a thick lather, and is often substituted for soap. Also called *soap-apple* and *soap-bulb,* and, together with some plants of a similar property, by the Mexican name *amole.* *Zygadenus Fremontii,* also Californian, is another soap-plant.—**Indian soap-plant,** a name ascribed to the soapberry *Sapindus acuminatus,* and to the *Chlorogalum.*

**soap-plaster** (sōp'plȧs″tėr), *n.* A plaster composed of curd soap (10 ounces), yellow wax (12½ ounces), olive-oil (1 pint), oxid of lead (15 ounces), and vinegar (1 gallon).

**soap-pod** (sōp'pod), *n.* 1. One of the legumes of several Chinese species of *Cæsalpinia;* also, the plant itself. The legumes are saponaceous, and are employed by the Chinese as a substitute for soap.—2. Same as *soapnut,* 2.

**soaproot** (sōp′röt), *n.* 1. A Spanish herb, *Gypsophila Struthium*, whose root contains saponin. Also called *Egyptian* or *Spanish soaproot.* —2. A Californian bulbous plant, *Leucocrinum montanum*, of the lily family, bearing white fragrant flowers close to the ground in early spring. Soaproot is used by the Digger Indians to take trout. At the season of the year when the streams run but little water, and the fish collect in the deepest and widest holes, they cut off the water above such holes in the stream, and put soaproot rubbed to a lather into the holes, which soon causes the fish in the holes to float stupefied on the surface.

**soapstone** (sōp′stōn), *n.* A variety of steatite (see *talc*); specifically, a piece of such stone used when heated for a griddle, a foot-warmer, or other like purpose.

He . . . fished up a disused *soapstone* from somewhere, put it on the stove that was growing hot for the early baking, and stood erect and patient — like a guard — till the *soapstone* was warm. *The Century*, XL. 531.

**soap-suds** (sōp′sudz′), *n. pl.* A solution of soap in water stirred till it froths; froth of soapy water.

Phib Cook left her evening wash-tub, and appeared at her door in *soap-suds* . . . and general dampness.
*George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, iv.

**soap-tree** (sōp′trē), *n.* The soapberry-tree *Sapindus Saponaria.* See *soapberry.*

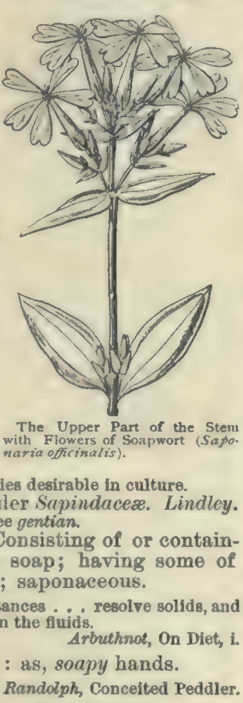
**soapweed** (sōp′wēd), *n.* A plant, *Agave heteracantha*, or some other species of the same genus. See *amole.*

**soapwood** (sōp′wůd), *n.* A West Indian timber-tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia.*

**soap-works** (sōp′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or building for the manufacture of soap.

The high price of potash, and the diminished price as well as improved quality of the crude sodas, have led to their general adoption in *soap-works.* *Ure*, Dict., III. 846.

**soapwort** (sōp′wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Saponaria*, chiefly *S. officinalis.* It is a smooth perennial herb, a rather stout rambling plant a foot or two high, bearing white or pinkish flowers, native in Europe and western Asia, and running wild from gardens in America. Its leaves and roots abound in saponin; they produce a froth when rubbed in water, and are useful as a cleansing agent. They can be employed with advantage, it is said, in some final processes of washing silk and wool, imparting a peculiar gloss without injuring the most sensitive color. (Also called *bouncing-bet*, *fuller's-herb*, and by many other names. See cut under *petal.*) *S. Vaccaria* (*Vaccaria vulgaris*), the cow-herb, also contains saponin. *S. cæspitosa*, *S. Calabrica*, and *S. ocymoides* are finer European species desirable in culture.



The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

2. Any plant of the order *Sapindaceæ.* *Lindley.* —**Soapwort-gentian.** See *gentian.*

**soapy** (sō′pi), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing soap; resembling soap; having some of the properties of soap; saponaceous.

All soaps and *soapy* substances . . . resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids.
*Arbuthnot*, On Diet, i.

2. Smeared with soap: as, *soapy* hands.

Our *soapy* laundresses. *Randolph*, Conceited Peddler.

3. Belonging to or characteristic of soap: as, a *soapy* taste; a *soapy* feeling.

The backgrounds to all these figures have been scraped off, leaving a *soapy* light color.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 672.

4. Smooth-tongued; unctuous; plausible; flattering. [Slang.]

**soar**$^1$ (sōr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sore;* < ME. *soren*, *sooren*, < OF. *essoreir*, *essorer*, F. *essorer*, lay out, mount, or soar, dial. *essourer*, air clothes, = Pr. *essaureiar*, *eisaurar* = It. *sorare*, soar, < LL. **exaurare*, expose to the air, formed < L. *ex*, out, + *aura*, a breeze, the air: see *aura*$^1$.] 1. To mount on wings, or as on wings, through the air; fly aloft, as a bird or other winged creature; specifically, to rise and remain on the wing without visible movements of the pinions. The specific mode of flight is specially distinguished from any one in which the wings are flapped to beat the air; but the term *soaring* is also loosely applied to any light, easy flight to a great height with little advance in any other direction, whatever be the action of the wings, as of a skylark rising nearly vertically from the ground. In the case of heavy-bodied, short-winged birds which fly up thus, the action is often specified as *rocketing* or *towering* (see these verbs). A kind of swift wayward soaring, as of the swallow, is often called *skimming.* Soaring specifically so called, or sailing on the air, is best shown in the flight of long-winged birds, whether their wings be either narrow and sharp, or ample and blunt, as the albatross, frigate, and some other sea-birds, storks, cranes, and some other large waders, turkey-buzzards and other vultures, eagles, kites, and some other large birds of prey. It is capable of being indefinitely protracted, either on a horizontal plane, or at a considerable inclination upward, at least in some cases; but most birds which soar to a higher level without beating the wings take a spiral course, mounting as much as they can on that part of each lap which is against the wind, and this action is usually specified as *gyrating* or *circling.*

So have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and *soaring* upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds.
*Jer. Taylor*, Sermon, The Return of Prayers, ii.

2. To mount or rise aloft; rise, or seem to rise, lightly in the air.

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more.
*Dryden.*

He could see at once the huge dark shell of the cupola, the slender *soaring* grace of Giotto's campanile, and the quaint octagon of San Giovanni in front of them.
*George Eliot*, Romola, iii.

We miss the cupola of Saint Cyriacus *soaring* in triumph above the triumphal monument of the heathen.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 73.

3. To float, as at the surface of a liquid. [Rare.]

'Tis very likely that the shadow of your rod . . . will cause the Chubs to sink down to the bottom with fear; for they be a very fearful fish, . . . but they will presently rise up to the top again, and lie there *soaring* till some shadow affrights them again.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 58.

4. To rise mentally, morally, or socially; aspire beyond the commonplace or ordinary level.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars!*
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 109.

But know, young prince, that valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and affliction.
*Addison*, Cato, ii. 4.

In every age the first necessary step towards truth has been the renunciation of those *soaring* dreams of the human heart which strive to picture the cosmic frame as other and fairer than it appears to the eye of the impartial observer. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I., Int., p. vii.

**soar**$^1$ (sōr), *n.* [< *soar*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act of soaring, or rising in the air.

The churches themselves [of Rome] are generally ugly. . . . There is none of the spring and *soar* which one may see even in the Lombard churches.
*Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 306.

2. The height attained in soaring; the range of one who or that which soars. [Rare.]

Within *soar*
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton*, P. L., v. 270.

**soar**$^2$†, *n.* See *sore*$^2$.

**soarant** (sōr′ant), *a.* [< OF. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, mount, soar: see *soar*$^1$.] In *her.*, flying aloft, poised on the wing, as an eagle.

**soar-eagle**†, **soar-falcon**†, *n.* See *sore-eagle*, *sore-falcon.*

**soaringly** (sōr′ing-li), *adv.* [< *soaring* + *-ly*$^2$.] As if soaring; so as to soar; with an upward motion or direction.

Their summits to heaven
Shoot *soaringly* forth.
*Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

**soave** (sọ-ä′ve), *adv.* [It., < L. *suavis*, sweet, grateful, delightful: see *suave.*] In *music*, with sweetness or tenderness.

**soavemente** (sọ-ä-vȧ-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *soave*, sweet: see *soave*, *suave.*] Same as *soave.*

**sob**$^1$ (sob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing.* [< ME. *sobben*, < AS. **sobbian*, a secondary or collateral form of *seófian*, *siófian*, lament; perhaps connected with OHG. *sūftōn*, *sūfteōn*, MHG. *siuften*, *siufzen*, G. *seufzen*, sob, sigh, < OHG. *sūft*, a sob, sigh (cf. Icel. *syptir*, a sobbing), < *sūfan* (= AS. *sūpan*, etc.), drink in, sup: see *sup*, *sop.* Cf. *sob*$^2$.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sigh strongly with a sudden heaving of the breast or a kind of convulsive motion; weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.

He . . . sori gan wexe,
And wepte water with his eyghen and weyled the tyme
That euere he dede dede that dere God displesed;
Swowed and *sobbed* and syked ful ofte.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 326.

Sweet father, cease your tears; for, at your grief,
See how my wretched sister *sobs* and weeps.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 137.

2. To make a sound resembling a sob.

Pale Ocean in unquiet slumber lay,
And the wild winds flew round, *sobbing* in their dismay.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. To give forth or utter with sobs; particularly, to say with sobbing.

He *sobs* his soul out in the gush of blood.
*Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 419.

2. In *lute-playing*, to deaden the tone of by damping the string, or relaxing the finger by which it is stopped.

**sob**$^1$ (sob), *n.* [< *sob*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A convulsive heaving of the breast and inspiration of breath, under the impulse of painful emotion, and accompanied with weeping; a strong or convulsive sigh. It consists of a short, convulsive, somewhat noisy respiratory movement.

Herewith hir swelling *sobbes*
Did tie hir tong from talke.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I'll go in and weep, . . .
Crack my clear voice with *sobs.*
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 114.

2. A sound resembling the sobbing of a human being.

The tremulous *sob* of the complaining owl.
*Wordsworth.* (*Webster.*)

**sob**$^2$ (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing.* [Prob. a var. of *sop:* see *sop*, *sup.* Cf. *sob*$^1$.] 1. To sup; suck up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —2. To sop; soak with a liquid. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The tree, being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

The highlands are *sobbed* and boggy.
*New York Herald*, Letter from Charleston. (*Bartlett.*)

**sob**$^3$ (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing.* [Origin obscure.] To frighten. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

It was not of old that a Conspiracie of Bishops could frustrate and *sob* off the right of the people.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**sobal**, *n.* Same as *sobol*$^1$.

**sobbing** (sob′ing), *n.* [< ME. *sobbing*, *sobbynge;* verbal n. of *sob*$^1$, *v.*] The act of one who sobs; a series of sobs or sounds of a similar nature.

**sobbingly** (sob′ing-li), *adv.* With sobs. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxvii.

**sobeit** (sō-bē′it), *conj.* [Prop. three words, *so be it*, if it be so; cf. *albeit*, *howbeit.*] If it be so; provided that.

The heart of his friend cared little whither he went, *sobeit* he were not too much alone.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 9.

**sober** (sō′bėr), *a.* [< ME. *sober*, *sobur*, *sobre*, < OF. (and F.) *sobre* = Sp. Pg. It. *sobrio*, < L. *sobrius*, sober, < *so-*, a var. of *se-*, apart, used privatively, + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*, *ebriety.* The same prefix occurs in L. *socors*, without heart, *solvere*, loose (see *solve*).] 1. Free from the influence of intoxicating liquors; not drunk; unintoxicated.

*Ner.* How like you the young German? . . .
*Por.* Very vilely in the morning, when he is *sober*, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 93.

2. Habitually temperate in the use of liquor; not given to the use of strong or much drink.

A *sober* man is Percivale and pure;
But once in life was fluster'd with new wine.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Temperate in general character or habit; free from excess; avoiding extremes; moderate.

Be *sobre* of syȝte and of tonge,
In etynge and in handlynge and in alle thi fyue wittis.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 53.

A man of *sober* life,
Fond of his friend and civil to his wife;
Not quite a madman, though a pasty fell,
And much too wise to walk into a well.
*Pope*, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 188.

4. Guided or tempered by reason; rational; sensible; sane; sound; dispassionate; commonplace.

A *sober* and humble distinction must . . . be made betwixt divine and human things.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The dreams of Oriental fancy have become the *sober* facts of our every-day life.
*O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 213.

5. Free from violence or tumult; serene; calm; tranquil; self-controlled.

Then the se wex *sober*, sesit the wyndis;
Calme was the course, clensit the aire.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4663.

With such *sober* and unnoted passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but proved an argument.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 21.

I'd have you *sober*, and contain yourself.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

6. Modest; demure; sedate; staid; dignified; serious; grave; solemn.

He seȝ ther ydel men ful stronge
& sa[y]de to hen [hem ?] with *sobre* soun,
"Wy stonde ȝe ydel thise dayeȝ longe?"
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 531.

What damned error but some *sober* brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text?
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 78.

Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
*Sober*, stedfast, and demure.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 32.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

The "Good-natured Man" was *sober* when compared with the rich drollery of "She Stoops to Conquer."
*Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

7. Plain or simple in color; somber; dull.

Now shall my friend Petruchio do me grace,
And offer me disguised in *sober* robes
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 132.

Twilight gray
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 599.

Autumn bold,
With universal tinge of *sober* gold.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

8. Little; small; mean; poor; weak. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Herald, saith he, tell the Lord Governor and the Lord Huntley that we have entered your country with a *sober* company (which in the language of the Scots is poor and mean): your army is both great and fresh.
*Heylin*, Hist. Reformation. i. 90. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn.** 3-5. Cool, collected, unimpassioned, steady, staid, somber. *Sober* differs from the words compared under *grave* in expressing the absence of exhilaration or excitement, whether physical, mental, or spiritual, whether beneficial or harmful.

**sober** (sō′bėr), *v.* [< ME. *soberen*, < LL. *sobriare*, make sober, < L. *sobrius*, sober: see *sober*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make sober; free from intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 218.

2†. To mitigate; assuage; soften; restrain.

A! my lord, & it like yow at this lefe tyme,
I be-seche you, for my sake *sober* youre wille.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8491.

Thy Fadir that in heuen is moste,
He vppon highte,
Thy sorowes for to *sobir*
To the he hase me sente. *York Plays*, p. 245.

3. To make serious, grave, or sad: often followed by *down*.

The essential qualities of . . . majestic simplicity, pathetic earnestness of supplication, *sobered* by a profound reverence, are common between the translations [incorporated into the English Liturgy] and the originals.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

The usually buoyant spirits of his attendant had of late been materially *sobered down*.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 36.

II. *intrans.* To become sober, in any sense of the word. Especially—(*a*) To recover from intoxication: generally with *up*. (*b*) To become staid, serious, or grave: often followed by *down*.

Vance gradually *sobered down*. *Bulwer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

But when we found that no one knew which way to go, we *sobered down* and waited for them to come up; and it was well we did, for otherwise probably not one of us would ever have reached California, because of our inexperience.
*The Century*, XLI. 113.

**sober-blooded** (sō′bėr-blud″ed), *a.* Free from passion or enthusiasm; cool-blooded; cool; calm. [Rare.]

This same young *sober-blooded* boy, . . . a man cannot make him laugh. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 94.

**soberize** (sō′bėr-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soberized*, ppr. *soberizing*. [< *sober* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To make sober. [Rare.]

And I was thankful for the moral sight,
That *soberised* the vast and wild delight.
*Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall, vi.

Turning her head, . . . she saw her own face and form in the glass. Such reflections are *soberizing* to plain people; their own eyes are not enchanted with the image.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

II. *intrans.* To become sober. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *soberise*.

**soberly†** (sō′bėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *soberly*; < *sober* + *-ly*$^1$.] Sober; solemn; sad.

He nas nat right fat, I undertake,
But loked holwe, and therto *soberly*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 289.

**soberly** (sō′bėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soberly*, *sobreliche*, *soburly*, *sobyrly*; < *sober* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a sober manner, or with a sober appearance, in any sense of the word *sober*.

**sober-minded** (sō′bėr-mīn″ded), *a.* Temperate in mind; self-controlled and rational.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober-minded*.
Tit. ii. 6.

**sober-mindedness** (sō′bėr-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Sobriety of mind; wise self-control and moderation.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance, frugality, obedience—in one word, *sober-mindedness*.
*Bp. Porteous*, Sermon before the University of Cambridge. [(*Latham.*)

**soberness** (sō′bėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sobyrnes*, *soburnesse*; < *sober* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being sober, in any sense of the word; sobriety.

*Soburnesse.* Sobrietas, modestia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 462.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and *soberness*. Acts xxvi. 25.

**sobersides** (sō′bėr-sīdz), *n.* A sedate or serious person. [Humorous.]

You deemed yourself a melancholy *sobersides* enough! Miss Fanshawe there regards you as a second Diogenes in his tub. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxviii.

**sober-suited** (sō′bėr-sū″ted), *a.* Clad in dull colors; somberly dressed.

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 11.

**sobol**$^1$ (sō′bol), *n.* [< Pol. *sobol* = Russ. *soboli*, sable: see *sable*.] The Russian sable, *Mustela zibellina*. See cut under *sable*.

**sobole, sobol**$^2$ (sō′bōl, -bol), *n.* [< L. *soboles.*] Same as *soboles*.

**soboles** (sob′ọ-lēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *soboles*, more prop. *suboles*, a sprout, shoot, < *sub*, under, + *olere*, increase, grow.] In *bot.*, a shoot, or creeping underground stem; also, a sucker, or a shoot in a wider sense.

**soboliferous** (sob-ọ-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soboles* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing soboles; producing strong, lithe shoots.

**Sobranje** (sọ-brän′ye), *n.* [Bulg. *sobranje* (*sobranie*) = Russ. *sobranie*, an assembly, gathering.] The national assembly of Bulgaria. It consists of one chamber, and is composed of members chosen to the number of one for every 10,000 inhabitants. On extraordinary occasions a Great Sobranje is summoned, composed of twice this number of members. Also written *Sobranye*.

**sobre†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sober*.

**sobresault†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *somersault*.

**sobrete†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sobriety*.

**sobriety** (sọ-brī′e-ti), *n.* [< ME. *soberte*, *sobrete*, < OF. *sobrete*, F. *sobriété* = Pr. *sobritat*, *sobrietat* = Sp. *sobriedad* = Pg. *sobriedade* = It. *sobrietà*, < L. *sobrieta(t-)s*, moderation, temperance, < *sobrius*, moderate, temperate: see *sober*.] The state, habit, or character of being sober. Especially—(*a*) Temperance or moderation in the use of strong drink.

The English in their long wars in the Netherlands first learned to drown themselves with immoderate drinking. . . . Of all the northern nations, they had been before this most commended for their *sobriety*. *Camden*, Elizabeth, iii.

(*b*) Moderation in general conduct or character; avoidance of excess or extremes.

The thridde stape of *sobreté* is zette and loki mesure ine wordes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 254.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and *sobriety*; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array. 1 Tim. ii. 9.

We admire the *sobriety* and elegance of the architectural accessories. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 36.

(*c*) Reasonableness; saneness; soundness: as, *sobriety* of judgment.

Our English *sobriety*, and unwillingness, if I may use the phrase, to make fools of ourselves, has checked our philosophical ambition. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 60.

(*d*) Modest or quiet demeanor; composure; sedateness; dignity; gravity; staidness.

In the other's silence do I see
Maid's mild behaviour and *sobriety*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 71.

Though he generally did his best to preserve the gravity and *sobriety* befitting a prelate, some flashes of his military spirit would, to the last, occasionally break forth.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn.** (*a*) and (*b*) *Abstinence*, *Temperance*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.—(*c*) and (*d*) Soberness, moderation, moderateness, regularity, steadiness, quietness.

**sobriquet** (sō-brē-kā′), *n.* [Also *soubriquet*; < F. *sobriquet*, formerly *soubriquet*, *sotbriquet*, a surname, nickname, formerly also a jest, quip; prob. a transferred use of OF. *soubriquet*, *soubzbriquet*, a chuck under the chin, < *sous*, *soubz* (F. *sous*) (< L. *sub*), under, + *briquet*, *brichet*, *bruchet*, *bruschet*, F. *brechet*, the breast, throat, brisket: see *sub-* and *brisket*.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation.

"Amen" was not the real name of the missionary; but it was a *sobriquet* bestowed by the soldiers, on account of the unction with which this particular word was ordinarily pronounced. *Cooper*, Oak Openings, xi.

**soc**, *n.* See *soke*$^1$.

**Soc.** An abbreviation of *Society*.

**socage, soccage** (sok′ạj), *n.* [< OF. *socage* (ML. *socagium*); as *soc* + *-age.*] In *law*, a tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain determinate service: distinguished both from *knight-service*, in which the render was uncertain, and from *villeinage*, where the service was of the meanest kind: the only freehold tenure in England after the abolition of military tenures. Socage has generally been distinguished into *free* and *villein*—*free socage*, or *common* or *simple socage*, where the service was not only certain but honorable, as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, as of a few shillings, in name of annual rent, and *villein socage*, where the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. This last tenure was the equivalent of what is now called *copyhold tenure*.

In *socage* land—the land, that is, which was held by free tenure, but without military service—the contest between primogeniture and gavel-kind was still undecided in the thirteenth century. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 57.

**Guardianship in socage**, a guardianship at common law as an incident to lands held by socage tenure. It occurs where the infant is seized, by descent, of lands or other hereditaments holden by that tenure, and is conferred on the next of kin to the infant who cannot possibly inherit the lands from him. *Minor.*—**Socage roll**, the roll of those holding under socage tenure—that is, within a soke. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 475 (gloss.).

Also it ys ordeyned that the charter of the seid cite, with the ij. *Socage Rolles*, shullen be putt in the comyn cofour. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

**socager, soccager** (sok′ạj-ėr), *n.* [< *socage* + *-er*$^1$.] A tenant by socage; a socman.

**so-called** (sō′kâld), *a.* See *so called*, under *so*$^1$, *adv.*

**socaloin** (sọ-kal′ọ-in), *n.* [< *Soc*(*otra*) (see *Socotran*) + *aloin*.] A bitter principle contained in Socotrine aloes. See *aloin*.

**soccage, soccager.** See *socage*, *socager*.

**soccated†**, *a.* An erroneous form of *socketed*.

**Soccotrine**, *a.* See *Socotran*.

**socdolager**, *n.* See *sockdologer*.

**sociability** (sō″shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sociabilité* = Sp. *sociabilidad* = Pg. *sociabilidade*, < ML. *sociabilita(t-)s*, < L. *sociabilis*, sociable: see *sociable*.] Sociable disposition or tendency; disposition or inclination for the society of others; sociableness.

Such then was the root and foundation of the *sociability* of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by modern Pagans. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 1.

The true ground [of society] is the acceptance of conditions which came into existence by the *sociability* inherent in man, and were developed by man's spontaneous search after convenience. *J. Morley*, Rousseau, II. 183.

**sociable** (sō′shia-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *sociable* = Sp. *sociable* = Pg. *sociavel* = It. *sociabile*, < L. *sociabilis*, sociable, < *sociare*, associate, join, accompany: see *sociate*.] I. *a.* 1†. Capable of being conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company.

Another law there is, which toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

2. Disposed to associate or unite with others; inclined to company; of social disposition; social; of animals, social.

Society is no comfort
To one not *sociable*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 13.

3. Disposed to be friendly and agreeable in company; frank and companionable; conversible.

This Macilente, signior, begins to be more *sociable* on a sudden, methinks, than he was before.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

4†. Friendly: with reference to a particular individual.

Is the king *sociable*,
And bids thee live? *Beau. and Fl.*

The *sociable* and loving reproof of a Brother.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

5. Affording opportunities for sociability and friendly conversation.

I will have no little, dirty, second-hand chariot new furbished, but a large, *sociable*, well-painted coach.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

6. Characterized by sociability and the absence of reserve and formality: as, a *sociable* party.—7. Of, pertaining to, or constituting society; social. [Rare.]

His divine discourses were chiefly spent in pressing men to exercise those graces which adorn the *sociable* state.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

**Sociable weaver** or **weaver-bird.** See *weaver-bird*, and cuts under *Philetærus* and *hive-nest*.=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Social*, *Sociable*, friendly, communicative, familiar. So far as *social* and *sociable* are like in meaning, *sociable* is the stronger and more familiar. They may differ in that *social* may express more of the permanent character, and *sociable* the temporary mood: man is a *social* being, but is not always inclined to be *sociable*.

II. *n.* 1. An open four-wheeled carriage with seats facing each other.

They set out on their little party of pleasure; the children went with their mother, to their great delight, in the *sociable*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xix.

2. A tricycle with seats for two persons side by side.

A *sociable* is a wide machine having two seats, side by side. This style of cycle has been used in Europe for wedding trips. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 454.

3. A kind of couch or chair with a curved S-shaped back, and seats for two persons, who sit side by side and partially facing each other. Also called *vis-à-vis*.—4. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party; especially, a social church meeting. [U. S.]

Their wildest idea of dissipation was a church *sociable*, or a couple of tickets to opera or theater. *The Century*, XL. 272.

**sociableness** (sō′shia̤-bl-nes), *n.* [< *sociable* + *-ness.*] Sociable character or disposition; inclination to company and social intercourse; sociability. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sociably** (sō′shia̤-bli), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly. *Bailey*, 1727.

**social** (sō′sha̤l), *a.* [= F. *social* = Sp. Pg. *social* = It. *sociale* = G. *social*, < L. *socialis*, of or belonging to a companion or companionship or association, social, < *socius*, a companion, fellow, partner, associate, ally, as an adj. partaking, sharing, associated, < *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Disposed to live in companies; delighting in or desirous of the company, fellowship, and coöperation of others: as, man is a *social* animal.—2. Companionable; sociable; ready to mix in friendly relations or intercourse with one's fellows; also, characteristic of companionable or sociable persons: as, *social* tastes; a man of fine *social* instincts.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love!
*Pope*, Epitaph on Withers.

He [King John] was of an amiable disposition, *social* and fond of pleasure, and so little jealous of his royal dignity that he mixed freely in the dances and other entertainments of the humblest of his subjects. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

3. Of or pertaining to society, or to the community as a body: as, *social* duties, interests, usages, problems, questions, etc.; *social* science.

Thou in thy secresy, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
*Social* communication. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 429.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

We could right pleasantly pursue
Our sports in *social* silence too.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv., Int.

Emerson is very fair to the antagonistic claims of solitary and *social* life. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Associating together; gregarious; given to flocking; republican; sociable: as, *social* ants, bees, wasps, or birds. (*b*) Colonial, aggregate, or compound; not simple or solitary: as, the *social* ascidians; *social* polyps. See *Sociales*.—5. In *bot.*, noting species of plants, as the common ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), in which the individuals grow in clumps or patches, or often cover large tracts to the exclusion of other species. Species of sage-brush, the common white pine and other conifers forming extensive forests, species of seaweed, etc., are social.—**Social ascidians.** See *Sociales* and *Clavellinidæ*.—**Social bees**, the *Apidæ*, including the hive-bees: distinguished from *solitary bees*, or *Andrenidæ*. See *Socialinæ*.—**Social contract**, or **original contract.** See *contract*.—**Social democracy**, the principles of the Social Democrats; the scheme or system of social and democratic reforms proposed and aimed at by the Social Democrats of Germany and elsewhere; the party of the Social Democrats.—**Social Democrat**, a member of a socialistic party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, whose ultimate object is the abolition of the present forms of government and the substitution of a socialistic one in which labor interests shall be supreme, land and capital shall both belong to the people, private competition shall cease, its place being taken by associations of working-men, production shall be regulated and limited by officers chosen by the people, and the whole product of industry shall be distributed among the producers. For the present its members content themselves with the promotion of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, such as shortening the hours of labor, forbidding the employment of children in factories, and higher education for all. Social Democrats are now found in many of the countries of Europe, as well as in the United States. Since the fusion of the Lassalle and Marx groups of socialists in 1875, the social-democratic party in Germany has had remarkable development.—**Social dynamics**, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the progress of society from one epoch to another. See *sociology*.—**Social operation of the mind**, an operation of the mind involving intercourse with another intelligent being. *Reid.*—**Social sanction.** See *sanction*.—**Social science**, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and the institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community. It concerns itself more especially with questions relating to public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, pauperism, and the like. It thus deals with the effect of existing social forces and their result on the general well-being of the community, without directly discussing or expounding the theories or examining the problems of sociology, of which it may be considered as a branch.—**Social statics**, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the stability or equilibrium of the different parts of society or the theory of the mutual action and reaction of contemporaneous social phenomena on each other, giving rise to what is called *social order*.—**Social war**, in *Rom. hist.*, the war (90–88 B. C.) in which the Italian tribes specially termed the allies (*socii*) of the Roman state fought for admission into Roman citizenship. In the end the allies virtually obtained all they strove for, though at the expense of much bloodshed. Also called the *Marsic war*, from the Marsi, who took a leading part in the movement.—**Social wasps**, the *Vespidæ*, including hornets or yellowjackets, which build large papery nests inhabited by many individuals. See cuts under *hornet*, *Polistes*, and *wasp*.—**The social evil.** See *evil*1. =**Syn.** See *sociable*.

**social-democratic** (sō′sha̤l-dem-ọ-krat′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Social Democrats; characterized by or founded on the principles of the social democracy: as, *social-democratic* agitation.—**Social-democratic party.** Same as *social democracy* (which see, under *social*).

**Sociales** (sō-s̤i-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *socialis*, sociable, social.] A group of social ascidians, corresponding to the family *Clavellinidæ*.

**Socialinæ** (sō″s̤i-a̤-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *socialis*, social, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Apidæ*, including the genera *Bombus* and *Apis*, the species of which live in communities; the social bees. Each species is composed of three classes of individuals—males, females, and workers. They have the power of secreting wax, from which their cells are made, and the larvæ are fed by the workers, whose legs are furnished with corbicula or pollen-baskets. See cuts under *Apidæ*, *bumblebee*, and *corbiculum*.

**socialisation, socialise.** See *socialization*, *socialize*.

**socialism** (sō′sha̤l-izm), *n.* [= F. *socialisme* = Sp. Pg. *socialismo* = G. *socialismus*; as *social* + *-ism*.] Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish, entirely or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it coöperative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. The name is used to include a great variety of social theories and reforms which have more or less of this character.

What is characteristic of *socialism* is the joint ownership by all the members of the community of the instruments and means of production; which carries with it the consequence that the division of the produce among the body of owners must be a public act performed according to rules laid down by the community. *Socialism* by no means excludes private ownership of articles of consumption. *J. S. Mill*, *Socialism*.

*Socialism*, . . . while it may admit the state's right of property over against another state, does away with all ownership, on the part of members of the state, of things that do not perish in the using, or of their own labor in creating material products. *Woolsey*, Communism and *Socialism*, p. 7.

**Christian socialism**, a doctrine of somewhat socialistic tendency which sprang up in England about 1850, and flourished under the leadership of Charles Kingsley, Frederick D. Maurice, Thomas Hughes, and others. The main contentions of its advocates were (1) that Christianity should be directly applied to the ordinary business of life, and that in view of this the present system of competition should give place to coöperative associations both productive and distributive, where all might work together as brothers; (2) that any outer change of the laborer's life, as aimed at in most socialistic schemes, would not suffice to settle the labor question, but that there must be an inner change brought about by education and elevation of character, especially through Christianity; and (3) that the aid of the state should not be invoked further than to remove all hostile legislation. A similar scheme appeared somewhat earlier in France. The doctrines of Christian socialism, or similar doctrines under the same name, have been frequently advocated in the United States.—**Professorial socialism.** Same as *socialism of the chair*.—**Socialism of the chair**, a name (first used in ridicule in 1872 by Oppenheim, one of the leaders of the National Liberals) for the doctrines of a school of political economy in Germany which repudiated the principle of laisser-faire, adopted in the study of political economy the historical method (which see, under *historical*), and strove to secure the aid of the state in bringing about a better distribution of the products of labor and capital, especially to bring to the laborer a larger share of this product, and to elevate his condition by means of factory acts, savings-banks, sanitary measures, shortening of the hours of labor, etc.

**socialist** (sō′sha̤l-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *socialiste* = Sp. Pg. *socialista* = G. *socialist*; as *social* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* One who advocates socialism.

A contest who can do most for the common good is not the kind of competition which *Socialists* repudiate. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 3.

**Christian socialist**, a believer in, or an advocate of, the doctrines of Christian socialism. See *socialism*.—**Professorial socialist.** Same as *socialist of the chair*.—**Socialist of the chair**, a believer in, or an advocate of, socialism of the chair. See *socialism*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of socialism or its advocates; relating to or favoring socialism: as, a *socialist* writer.

It must be remembered that in a *socialist* farm or manufactory each labourer would be under the eye, not of one master, but of the whole community. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 3.

**socialistic** (sō-sha̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *socialist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the socialists; based on the principles of socialism: as, *socialistic* schemes; *socialistic* legislation.

*Socialistic* troubles of close bonds
Betwixt the generous rich and grateful poor.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

The general tendency is to regard as *socialistic* any interference with property undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, the limitation of the principle of laissez-faire in favour of the suffering classes, radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property as regulated by free competition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 205.

**socialistically** (sō-sha̤-lis′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a socialistic manner; in accordance with the principles of socialism.

**sociality** (sō-shi-al′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *socialité* = It. *socialità*, < L. *socialita(t-)s*, fellowship, sociality, < *socialis*, social: see *social*.] 1. The character of being social; social quality or disposition; sociability; social intercourse, or its enjoyment.—2. The impulses which cause men to form society. *Sociality*, in this sense, is a wider term than *sociability*, which embraces only the higher parts of *sociality*. The latter is a philosophical word, while the former is common in familiar language.

*Sociality* and individuality, . . . liberty and discipline, and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life. *J. S. Mill*, Liberty, ii.

**socialization** (sō″sha̤l-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *socialize* + *-ation*.] The act of socializing, or the state of being socialized; the act of placing or establishing something on a socialistic basis. Also spelled *socialisation*.

It was necessary in order to bring about the *socialisation* of labour which now we see. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 648.

**socialize** (sō′sha̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *socialized*, ppr. *socializing*. [< *social* + *-ize*.] 1. To render social.

The same forces which have thus far *socialised* mankind must necessarily, in Mr. Spencer's view, go on to make the world a happier and better one. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 128.

2. To form or regulate according to the theories of socialism.

Also spelled *socialise*.

**socially** (sō′sha̤l-i), *adv.* In a social manner or way: as, to mingle *socially* with one's neighbors. *Latham.*

**socialness** (sō′sha̤l-nes), *n.* Social character or disposition; sociability or sociality. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sociate**† (sō′shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *sociatus*, pp. of *sociare*, join, associate, accompany, < *socius*, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*. Cf. *associate*.] To associate.

They seem also to have a very great love for professors that are sincere; and, above all others, to desire to *sociate* with them, and to be in their company. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

**sociate**† (sō′shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *sociatus*, pp.: see the verb.] An associate.

Fortitude is wisdom's *sociate*. *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates*, how much are ye bound to his majesty's clemency! *Fuller*, Church Hist., X. i. 22.

**sociative** (sō′shia̤-tiv), *a.* [< *sociate* + *-ive*.] Expressing association, coöperation, or accompaniment. [Rare.]

The pure dative, the locative, and the instrumental (including the *sociative*). *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 79.

**societarian** (sọ-sī-e-tā′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *societary* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to society.

The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

**societary** (sọ-sī′e-tā̤-ri), *a.* [= F. *sociétaire*; as *societ-y* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to society; societarian. [Rare.]

A philosopher of society, in search of laws that measure and forces that govern the aggregate *societary* movement. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 18.

**society** (sọ-sī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *societies* (-tiz). [< F. *société* = Pr. *societat* = Sp *sociedad* = Pg. *sociedade* = It. *società*, < L. *societa(t-)s*, companionship, society, < *socius*, sharing, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*.] 1. Fellowship; companionship; company: as, to enjoy the *society* of the learned; to avoid the *society* of the vicious.

> *Hol.* I beseech your *society*.
> *Nath.* And thank you, too; for *society*, saith the text, is the happiness of life.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 167.

> The sentiments which beautify and soften private *society*.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Participation; sympathy.

> If the partie die in the euening, they weepe all night with a high voice, calling their neighbors and kinred to *society* of their griefe.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

> The meanest of the people, and such as have least *society* with the acts and crimes of kings.
> *Jer. Taylor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Those persons collectively who are united by the common bond of neighborhood and intercourse, and who recognize one another as associates, friends, and acquaintances.—4. An entire civilized community, or a body of some or all such communities collectively, with its or their body of common interests and aims: with especial reference to the state of civilization, thought, usage, etc., at any period or in any land or region.

> Although *society* and government are thus intimately connected with and dependent on each other, of the two *society* is the greater.
> *J. C. Calhoun*, Works, I. 5.

> Among philosophical politicians there has been spreading the perception that the progress of *society* is an evolution.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 117.

Specifically—5. The more cultivated part of any community in its social and intellectual relations, interests, and influences; in a narrow sense, those, collectively, who are recognized as taking the lead in fashionable life; those persons of wealth and position who profess to act in accordance with a more or less artificial and exclusive code of etiquette; fashionable people in general: as, he is not received into *society*. In this sense frequently used adjectively: as, *society* people; *society* gossip; a *society* journal.

> *Society* became interested, and opened its ranks to welcome one who had just received the brevet of "Man of Letters."
> *Hayward*, Letters, I. ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

> These envied ladies have no more chance of establishing themselves in *society* than the benighted squire's wife in Somersetshire, who reads of their doings in the Morning Post.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

> As to *society* in 1837, contemporary commentators differ. For, according to some, *society* was always gambling, running away with each other's wives, causing and committing scandals, or whispering them; the men were spendthrifts and profligates, the women extravagant and heartless.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

6. An organized association of persons united for the promotion of some common purpose or object, whether religious, benevolent, literary, scientific, political, convivial, or other; an association for pleasure, profit, or usefulness; a social union; a partnership; a club: as, the *Society* of Friends; the *Society* of the Cincinnati; a sewing *society*; a friendly *society*.

> In this sense the Church is always a visible *society* of men; not an assembly, but a *society*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

> It is now near two hundred years since the *Society* of Quakers denied the authority of the rite altogether, and gave good reasons for disusing it.
> *Emerson*, The Lord's Supper.

Specifically—7. In *eccles. law*, in some of the United States, the corporation or secular body organized pursuant to law with power to sue and be sued, and to hold and administer all the temporalities of a religious society or church, as distinguished from the body of communicants or members united by a confession of faith. When so used in this specific sense, members of the society are those who are entitled under the law to vote for trustees—usually adults who have been stated attendants for one year and have contributed to the support of the organization according to its usages, while members of the church are those who have entered into a religious covenant with one another. To a considerable extent both bodies are the same persons acting in different capacities. Under the law in some jurisdictions, and in some denominations in all jurisdictions, there is no such distinction.—**Amalgamated societies.** See *amalgamate*.—**Bible, building, coöperative,** etc., **society.** See the qualifying words.—**Dorcas Society,** an association of women organized for the supply of clothes to the poor: named from the Dorcas mentioned in Acts ix. 36. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all except the very poorest recipients.—**Emigrant aid societies.** See *emigrant*.—**Fruit-bringing Society.** Same as *Order of the Palm* (which see, under *palm*²).—**Guaranty society.** See *guaranty*.—**Harmony Society.** See *Harmonist*, 4.—**Red-Cross Society, Ribbon Society,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Society hands,** in *printing*, workmen who belong to a trade society, and work under its rules. [Eng.]—**Society houses,** in *printing*, offices that conform to the rules of a trade society. [Eng.]—**Society journal** or **newspaper,** a journal which professes to chronicle the doings of fashionable society.—**Society of the Perfectibilists.** Same as *Order of the Illuminati* (which see, under *Illuminati*).—**Society screw.** See *screw*¹.—**Society verse,** verse concerned with the lighter society topics; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character.—**The Societies.** See *Cameronian*, 1.=**Syn. 1.** Corporation, fraternity, brotherhood.—**6** and **7.** Union, league, lodge.

**socii,** *n.* Plural of *socius*.

**Socinian** (sọ̄-sin′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Sociniano*, < NL. *Socinianus*, < *Socinus* (It. *Sozzini*): see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.

**II.** *n.* One who holds to Socinian doctrines. See *Socinianism*.

**Socinianism** (sō-sin′i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Socinian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Italian theologians Lælius Socinus (1525–62) and Faustus Socinus (1539–1604) and their followers. The term is in theological usage a general one, and includes a considerable variety of opinion. The Socinians believe that Christ was a man, miraculously conceived and divinely endowed, and thus entitled to honor and reverence, but not to divine worship; that the object of his death was to perfect and complete his example and to prepare the way for his resurrection, the necessary historical basis of Christianity; that baptism is a declarative rite merely, and the Lord's Supper merely commemorative; that divine grace is general and exerted through the means of grace, not special and personally efficacious; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person, but the divine energy; that the authority of Scripture is subordinate to that of the reason; that the soul is pure by nature, though contaminated by evil example and teaching from a very early age; and that salvation consists in accepting Christ's teaching and following his example. The Socinians thus occupy theologically a midway position between the Arians, who maintain the divinity of Jesus Christ, but deny that he is coequal with the Father, and the Humanitarians, who deny his supernatural character altogether.

**Socinianize** (sọ̄-sin′i-ạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Socinianized*, ppr. *Socinianizing*. [< *Socinian* + *-ize*.] To render Socinian in doctrine or belief; tinge or tincture with Socinian doctrines; convert to Socinianism. Also spelled *Socinianise*.

> I cannot be ordained before I have subscribed and taken some oaths. Neither of which will pass very well, if I am ever so little Popishly inclined or *Socinianis'd*.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 4. (*Davies.*)

**sociogeny** (sō-shi-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion (see *social*), + Gr. -γένεια, production: see *-geny*.] The science of the origin or genesis of society.

**sociography** (sō-shi-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The observing and descriptive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

**sociologic** (sō′shi-ọ̄-loj′ik), *a.* [< *sociolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *sociological*.

**sociological** (sō′shi-ọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *sociologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sociology, or sociologic principles or matters: as, *sociological* studies or observations.

**sociologically** (sō′shi-ọ̄-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards sociology; with reference to sociology.

**sociologist** (sō-shi-ol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *sociolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology. *J. S. Mill.*

**sociology** (sō-shi-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of social phenomena; the science which investigates the laws regulating human society; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, the progress of civilization, and all that relates to society.

> The philosophical student of *sociology* assumes as data the general and undisputed facts of human nature, and with the aid of all such concrete facts as he can get from history he constructs his theory of the general course of social evolution—of the changes which societies have undergone, or will undergo, under given conditions.
> *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 198.

**socionomy** (sō-shi-on′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. νόμος, law: see *nome*⁵.] The deductive and predictive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

**socius** (sō′shi-us), *n.*; pl. *socii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *socius*, a companion, associate: see *social*.] An associate; a member or fellow, as of a sodality, an academy, or an institution of learning. [Archaic.]

**socius criminis** (sō′shi-us krim′i-nis). [L.: *socius*, a sharer, a partner (see *social*); *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, fault, offense: see *crime*.] In *law*, an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

**sock**¹ (sok), *n.* [< ME. *socke*, *sokke*, *sok*, < AS. *socc* = OFries. *sokka* = MD. *socke*, D. *sok* = OHG. *soc*, *soch*; MHG. *soc*, G. *socke* = MLG. *socke* = Icel. *sokkr* = Sw. *socka* = Dan. *sokke*, a sock, = F. *socque*, a clog, = Pr. *soc* = Sp. *zueco*, *zoco* = Pg. *socco*, a clog, = It. *socco*, half-boot, < L. *soccus*, a light shoe or slipper, buskin, sock. Hence *socket*.] 1. A light shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comedy, in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin.

> Where be the sweete delights of learnings treasure,
> That wont with Comick *sock* to beautefie
> The painted Theaters?
> *Spenser*, Tears of the Muses, l. 176.

> Then to the well-trod stage anon,
> If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
> Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
> Warble his native wood-notes wild.
> *Milton*, L' Allegro, l. 132.

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking; a stocking reaching but a short distance above the ankle.

> Hii weren *sockes* in here shon, and felted botes above.
> *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 330.

3†. A sandal, wooden patten, or clog for the feet, worn by the friars called Recollets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**sock**² (sok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *socke*, *sucke* = MD. *sock*, < OF. *soc*, F. dial. *so*, *soie*, *sou* (ML. *soccus*), a plowshare, < Bret. *souc'h*, *soc'h* = Gael. *soc* = W. *swch* = Corn. *soch*, a plowshare, a snout.] A plowshare; a movable share slipped over the sole of a plow.

**sock**³† (sok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To sew up.

> Needels wherwith dead bodies are sowne or *sockt* into their sheets. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft (N. and Q., [6th ser., XI. 268).

> The same needles thrust into their pillows
> That sews and *socks* up dead men in their sheets.
> *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

**sock**⁴†, *n.* Same as *soke*¹.

**sock**⁵ (sok), *v. t.* [Perhaps abbr. from *sockdologer*.] 1. To throw; especially, to hurl or send with swiftness and violence: as, to *sock* a ball. *Wright.* [Prov. or colloq.]—2. To hit hard; pitch into: as, to *sock* one in the eye. [Slang.]—3. With an impersonal *it*, to strike a hard blow; give a drubbing: as, *sock it* to him! [Slang.]

**sock**⁶ (sok), *n.* A dialectal form of *sog*.

**sockdologer** (sok-dol′ọ̈-jėr), *n.* [Also *sockdolager*, *socdolager*, *sogdologer*; a perversion of *doxology*, taken in the sense of 'the finishing act,' in allusion to the customary singing of the doxology at the close of service.] 1. A conclusive argument; the winding up of a debate; a settler.—2. A knock-down or decisive blow.—3. Something very big; a whopper.

> Fit for an Abbot of Theleme, . . .
> The Pope himself to see in dream
> Before his lenten vision gleam,
> He lies there, the *sogdologer*!
> *Lowell*, To Mr. John Bartlett, who had sent me a seven- [pound trout.

4. A patent fish-hook having two hooked points which close upon each other as soon as the fish bites, thus securing the fish with certainty. [U. S. slang in all uses.]

**socket** (sok′et), *n.* [< ME. *soket*, *sokete*, < OF. *soket*, dim. of **soc*, m., *soche*, *souche*, F. *souche*, f., = It. *zocco*, m., a stump or stock of a tree; same as F. *socque* = Sp. *zoco* = Pg. *soco*, *socco*, a sock, wooden shoe, clog, < L. *soccus*, a sock, shoe: see *sock*¹. Cf. *socle*.] 1. An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

> Another pyece wherin the *sokette* or morteys was maade that the body of the crosse stood in.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

> My eyes burn out, and sink into their *sockets*.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 4.

> The head [of the statue] seems to have been of another piece, there being a *socket* for it to go in, and probably it was of a more costly material.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 74.

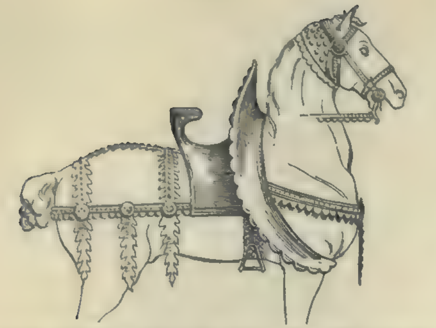
Specifically—2. A small hollow tube or depression in a candlestick to hold a candle. Also called *nozle*.

> Item, j. candilstik, withoute *sokettes*, weiyng xviij. unces.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 478.

> There was a lamp of brasse, with eight *sockett*s from the middle stem, like those we use in churches.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

3. In *anat.*, specifically, the hollow of one part which receives another; the concavity or excavation of an articulation: as, an eye-*socket*; the *socket* of the hip.—4. In *mining*, the end of a shot-hole, when this remains visible after the shot has been fired.—5. In *well-boring*, a tool with various forms of gripping mechanism, for seizing and lifting tools dropped in the tube.—6. In the just, a defense of steel attached to the saddle, and serv-

Right Scapula, seen from in front.
*G*, glenoid fossa or socket.



Socket, French form, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing to protect the legs and thighs. Compare *bur*¹, 3 (*c*). Also *socquette*.—**Ball and socket.** See *ball*¹.

**socket** (sok′et), *v. t.* [< *socket, n.*] To provide with or place in a socket.

**socket-bayonet** (sok′et-bā″ọ-net), *n.* A bayonet of modern type, in which a short cylinder fits outside the barrel of the gun.

**socket-bolt** (sok′et-bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt that passes through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.

**socket-caster** (sok′et-kȧs″tėr), *n.* A caster attached to a socket which is fitted over the end of a leg of a piece of furniture.

**socket-celt** (sok′et-selt), *n.* A celt with a socket into which the handle or haft is fitted, as distinguished from celts of those forms in which the handle is secured to the outside of the head.

**socket-chisel** (sok′et-chiz″el), *n.* A chisel having a hollow tang in which the handle is inserted. The form is used for heavy chisels employed especially in mortising.

**socket-drill** (sok′et-dril), *n.* A drill for countersinking or enlarging a previously drilled hole. It has a central projection which fits the drilled hole, and laterally projecting cutting edges which enlarge or countersink the hole.

**socketed** (sok′et-ed), *p. a.* 1. Provided with or placed in a socket.

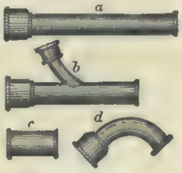
> Two whyte marble colums or pillers, *soccated* in two foote stepps of black marble well polished.
> *Archæologia*, X. 404.

> Referring to drainage, we read of *socketed* pipes which are uncemented at the joints. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 915.

2. In *anat.*, received in a socket; articulated by reception in a socket.

**socket-joint** (sok′et-joint), *n.* A ball-and-socket joint; an enarthrodial articulation, or enarthrosis, as those of the shoulder and hip.

**socket-pipe** (sok′et-pīp), *n.* A joint of pipe with a socket at one end, usually intended to receive the small end of another similar joint.



Socket-pipe.

*a*, length of socket-pipe; *b*, branch-piece; *c*, connecting piece; *d*, elbow.

**socket-washer** (sok′et-wosh″ėr), *n.* A washer with a countersunk face to receive the head of a bolt, etc.; a cup-washer. *E. H. Knight.*

**socket-wrench** (sok′et-rench), *n.* A wrench for turning nuts, having a socket fitted to a special size and shape of nut to be turned. See cut under *wrench*.

**sockhead** (sok′hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

**sockless** (sok′les), *a.* [< *sock*¹, *n.*, + *-less.*] Lacking socks; hence, without protection or covering: said of the feet.

> You shall behold one pair [of legs], the feet of which were in times past *sockless*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

**sockman**, *n.* See *socman*.

**socky** (sok′i), *a.* See *soaky*.

**socle** (sō′kl), *n.* [Also *zocle*; = G. Sw. *sockel* = Dan. *sokkel*, < F. *socle*, a plinth, pedestal, < It. *zoccolo*, formerly *soccolo*, a plinth, a wooden shoe, formerly also a stilt, < L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a light shoe, sock: see *sock*¹. Cf. *socket*.] 1. In *arch.*, a low, plain member, serving as a foundation for a wall or pedestal, or to support vases or other ornaments. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice, and is higher than a plinth. A *continued socle* is one extending around a building or part of a building.

2. One of the ridges or elevations which support the tentacles and sense-bodies of some worms.

**socman** (sok′ma̤n), *n.* [Also *sockman, sokeman*; repr. AS. **sōcman* (ME. *socheman*, ML. *sokmannus, socomannus, socamannus, socmannus, sockemannus*), a feudal tenant or vassal, < *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power, + *man*: see *soke*¹ and *soken*.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

> A seignorie of pillage, which had a baron of old ever ventured to arrogate, burgess and citizen, *socman* and bocman, villein and churl, would have burned him alive in his castle. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 19.

**socmanry** (sok′ma̤n-ri), *n.*; pl. *socmanries* (-riz). [< ML. *socmanaria*, < *socmannus, sokmannus*, etc., < AS. *sōcman*: see *socman*.] Tenure by socage.

> These tenants . . . could not be compelled (like pure villeins) to relinquish these tenements at the lord's will, or to hold them against their own: "et ideo," says Bracton, "dicuntur liberi." Britton also, from such their freedom, calls them absolutely sokemans, and their tenure *sokemanries*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. vi.

**Socotran** (sok′ọ-tra̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Socotra* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Socotra. Also *Socotrine*.

**Socotrine** (sok′ō-trin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Socotra* (see *Socotran*) + *-ine*¹.] Same as *Socotran*.—**Socotrine aloes.** See *aloes*, 1.

**socour**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *succor*.

**socquette**, *n.* Same as *socket*, 6.

**Socratic** (sọ-krat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Socratique* = Sp. *Socrático* = Pg. It. *Socratico*, < L. *Socraticus*, < Gr. *Σωκρατικός*, of or pertaining to Socrates, < *Σωκράτης*, Socrates.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the methods, style, doctrine, character, person, or followers of the illustrious Athenian philosopher Socrates (about 470–399 B. C.). His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, and he was brought up to the same profession. His mother, Phænarete, was a midwife. Socrates was unjustly accused before the council of the prytanes of being a corrupter of youth and of not believing in the gods of the city, was condemned, and died by drinking hemlock. His philosophy is known to us by the account of Xenophon, written to show the practical upshot of his teachings and the injustice of his sentence, and by the Dialogues of Plato, in most of which Socrates is introduced only to give an artistic setting to Plato's own discussions. Some things can also be inferred from fragments of Æschines, and from the doctrines of other companions of Socrates. He wrote nothing, but went about Athens frequenting some of the best houses, and followed by a train of wealthy young men, frequently cross-questioning those teachers whose influence he distrusted. He himself did not profess to be capable of teaching anything, except consciousness of ignorance; and he bargained for no pay, though he no doubt took moderate presents. He called his method of discussion (the *Socratic method*) *obstetrics* (see *maieutic*), because it was an art of inducing his interlocutors to develop their own ideas under a catechetical system. He put the pretentious to shame by the practice of *Socratic irony*, which consisted in sincerely acknowledging his own defective knowledge and professing his earnest desire to learn, while courteously admitting the pretensions of the person interrogated, and in persisting in this attitude until examination made it appear bitter sarcasm. He was opposed to the rhetorical teaching of the sophists, and had neither interest nor confidence in the physical speculations of his time. The center of his philosophy, as of all those which sprang directly or indirectly from his—that is to say, of all European philosophy down to the rise of modern science—was morality. He held that virtue was a species of knowledge; really to know the right and not to do it was impossible, hence wrong-doers ought not to be punished; virtue was knowledge of the truly useful. He was far, however, from regarding pleasure as the ultimate good, declaring that if anything was good in itself, he neither knew it nor wished to know it. The great problems he held to consist in forming general conceptions of the nature of truth, happiness, virtue and the virtues, friendships, the soul, a ruler, a suit of armor—in short, of all objects of interest. These conceptions were embodied in definitions, and these definitions were framed by means of analytic reflection upon special instances concerning which all the world were agreed. He would not allow that anything was known for certain concerning which competent minds opined differently. This process of generalization, the *Socratic induction*, together with the doctrine of the necessity of definitions, were his two contributions to logic. The disciples of Socrates were Plato, Euclides, Phædo, Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Æschines, Simonias, Cebes, and about twenty more. Properly speaking, there was no Socratic school; but the Academy and the Megarian, Elean, Eretrian, Cynic, and Cyrenaic schools are called *Socratic*, as having been founded by immediate disciples of Socrates.—**Socratic school.** See *school*¹.

II. *n.* A disciple of Socrates: as, Æschines the *Socratic*.

**Socratical** (sọ-krat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *Socratic* + *-al.*] Socratic in some sense, or to some extent. [Rare.]

**Socratically** (sọ-krat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

**Socraticism** (sọ-krat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Socratic* + *-ism.*] A Socratic peculiarity, absurdity, or the like. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 579.

**Socratism** (sok′ra̤-tizm), *n.* [< *Socrates* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates. *Imp. Dict.*

**Socratist** (sok′ra̤-tist), *n.* [< *Socrates* + *-ist.*] A disciple of Socrates; one who uses the Socratic method; a Socratic.

**Socratize** (sok′ra̤-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Socratized*, ppr. *Socratizing*. [< *Socrates* + *-ize.*] To use the Socratic method. [Rare.]

> "What is to prevent me from *Sokratizing?*" was the question by which he [Ramus] established his individual right to doubt and inquiry.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 255.

**sod**¹ (sod), *n.* [< ME. *sod, sodde* = OFries. *sātha, sāda* = MD. *sode, soode, soede, soeuwe, soye*, D. *zode, zoo*; = MLG. *sōde*, LG. *sode* = G. *sode*, sod, turf: so called as being sodden or saturated with water; a deriv. or particular use of OFries. *sāth, sād* = MD. *sode*, later *sood, zoo* = MLG. *sōd*, LG. *sood* = MHG. *sōt, sōd*, boiling, seething, also a well, = AS. *seáth*, a well, pit, < *seóthan* (pret. *seáth*, pp. *soden*), etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe, sodden*¹, etc.] 1. The upper stratum of grass-land, containing the roots of grass and the other herbs that may be growing in it; the sward or turf.

> Tender blue-bells, at whose birth
> The *sod* scarce heaved. *Shelley*, The Question.

> To rest beneath the clover *sod*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, x.

2. A piece of this grassy stratum pared or pulled off; a turf; a divot or fail.

> She therefore, to encourage hir people against the enimies, mounted vp into an high place raised vp of turfes and *sods* made for the nonce.
> *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., iv. 10.

**Sod kiln**, a lime-kiln made by excavating the earth in the form of a cone, filling with alternate layers of fuel and broken limestone, and covering the top with sods to prevent loss of heat. Sometimes the sides are lined with sods.—**The old sod**, one's native country: especially used by Irish emigrants: as, he's a clever lad from *the old sod*. [Colloq.]

**sod**¹ (sod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sodded*, ppr. *sodding*. [< *sod*¹, *n.*] To cover with sod; turf.

> The slope was *sodded* and terraced with rows of seats, and the spectators looked down upon the circular basin at the bottom. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 558.

**sod**²†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *seethe*.

**soda** (sō′da̤), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. D. G. Sw. Dan. *soda* (NL. *soda*), < It. *soda*, soda, OIt. *soda* (= OF. *soulde*), saltwort, glasswort, fem. of *sodo*, contr. of *solido*, solid, hard: see *solid*.] 1. Sesquicarbonate or normal carbonate of sodium ($Na_2CO_3$); soda-ash: the latter being the common name of the commercial article, one of the most, if not the most, important of all the products of chemical manufacture. Various hydrated carbonates of sodium occur in nature—the decahydrate or natron; the monohydrate, known as *thermonatrite*; and trona, a compound of the sesquicarbonate and the bicarbonate with three equivalents of water. These natural carbonates occur in solution in the water of various alkaline lakes, or as deposits at the bottoms of such as have become dried up, but usually mixed with more or less common salt, sodium sulphate, and other saline combinations. It was from these deposits, and from the incineration of various plants growing by the sea-shore (*Salsola, Salicornia, Chenopodium, Statice, Reaumuria, Nitraria, Tetragonia, Mesembryanthemum*), that soda was formerly obtained. These sources have become of little importance since artificial soda began to be made from common salt, a process invented by Leblanc, and put in operation near Paris toward the end of the eighteenth century. By this process common salt is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the resulting sodium sulphate is mixed with limestone and coal, and heated in a reverberatory furnace, the product (technically known as *black ash*) consisting essentially of soluble sodium carbonate and insoluble calcium sulphid, which are easily separated from each other by lixiviation. By the Leblanc process the soda used in the arts was almost exclusively produced until about thirty years ago, when the so-called ammonia or Solvay process began to become of importance. This process had been patented in England as early as 1838, and tried there and near Paris, but without success. The difficulties were first overcome by E. Solvay, who in 1861 established a manufactory of soda by this process (since known by his name) near Brussels. By the ammonia or Solvay process a concentrated solution of common salt is saturated with ammonia, and then decomposed by carbonic acid. By this means sodium chlorid is converted into sodium carbonate, and the ammonia is afterward recovered by the aid of lime or magnesia. This process has within the past few years become of great importance, and at the present time about half the soda consumed in the world is made by it. Whether it will eventually entirely supplant the Leblanc process cannot yet be stated. The chief advantage which it presents is that the amount of coal consumed by it is much smaller than that required by the older process, so that countries where fuel is not very cheap and abundant can now make their own soda, being no longer dependent on England, as they were in large degree before the Solvay process became successful. For the properties of pure soda, see *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*. Also called *mineral alkali*.

2. Soda-water. [Colloq.]—**Ball soda**, crude soda.—**Caustic soda.** See *caustic*.—**Nitrate of soda.** See *nitrate*.—**Salt of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Soda cocktail.** See *cocktail*.—**Soda niter.** Same as *nitratin*.—**Soda powder.** See *powder*.

**soda-alum** (sō′dạ̈-al″um), *n.* A crystalline mineral, a hydrated double sulphate of aluminium and sodium, found on the island of Melos, at Solfatara in Italy, and near Mendoza on the east of the Andes. Also called *mendozite.*

**soda-ash** (sō′dạ̈-ash), *n.* The trade-name of sodium carbonate. See *soda.*

**soda-ball** (sō′dạ̈-bâl), *n.* An intermediate product in the manufacture of sodium carbonate, formed by fusing together sodium sulphate, coal-dust, and limestone. Also called *black ash.* See also *soda.*

**soda-biscuit** (sō′dạ̈-bis″kit), *n.* A biscuit raised with soda. See *biscuit,* 2. [U. S.]

**soda-cracker** (sō′dạ̈-krak″ėr), *n.* A kind of cracker or biscuit, consisting of flour and water, with a little salt, bicarbonate of soda, and cream of tartar, made into a stiff dough, rolled thin, and cut into squares. [U. S.]

The eccentric old telegraph editor . . . kept a colony of white mice in a squirrel-cage, feeding them upon *soda-crackers* and milk. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 875.

**soda-feldspar** (sō′dạ̈-feld″spär), *n.* See *feldspar.*

**soda-fountain** (sō′dạ̈-foun″tān), *n.* 1. A metal or marble structure containing water charged with carbonic-acid gas (or containing materials for its production), with faucets through which the water can be drawn off. Soda-fountains commonly contain tanks for flavoring-syrups and a reservoir for ice.—2. A strong metal vessel lined with glass or other non-corrosible material, used to store and transport water charged with carbonic-acid gas under pressure.

**soda-furnace** (sō′dạ̈-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for converting into the carbonate, by fusing with chalk and slaked lime or small coal, the sulphate of soda obtained by treating common salt with sulphuric acid. In a usual form the cylinder which receives the charge is heated red-hot before being filled, and is caused to rotate by appropriate mechanism. *E. H. Knight.*

**sodaic** (sō-dā′ik), *a.* [< *soda* + *-ic.*] Of, relating to, or containing soda: as, *sodaic* powders.

**sodaine**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *sudden.*

**soda-lime** (sō′dạ̈-līm), *n.* In *chem.,* a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for nitrogen determinations in organic analysis.

**sodalite** (sō′dạ̈-līt), *n.* [< *soda* + *-lite.*] A mineral so called from the large portion of soda which enters into its composition. It is commonly found in volcanic rocks, occurring in isometric crystals and also massive, and is usually of a blue color, also grayish, greenish, yellowish, and white. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with sodium chlorid.

**sodality** (sō-dal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sodalité,* < L. *sodalita(t-)s,* companionship, friendship, a brotherhood or society, < *sodalis,* a mate, a fellow, a boon companion.] A fraternity; confraternity: especially in use by Roman Catholics for a religious fraternity or society.

He was a learned gentleman, and one of the club at the Mermayd, in Fryday street, with Sr Walter Raleigh, &c., of that *sodalitie,* heroes and witts of that time.
*Aubrey,* Lives (Thomas Hariot), note.

**soda-lye** (sō′dạ̈-lī), *n.* A solution of sodium hydrate in water.

**soda-mesotype** (sō′dạ̈-mes″ọ-tīp), *n.* Same as *natrolite.*

**soda-mint** (sō′dạ̈-mint), *n.* A mixture containing sodium bicarbonate and spearmint.

**soda-paper** (sō′dạ̈-pā″pėr), *n.* A paper saturated with sodium carbonate: used as a test-paper, and also for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blowpipe, so that they may not be blown away.

**soda-plant** (sō′dạ̈-plant), *n.* A saltwort, *Salsola Soda,* one of the plants from whose ashes barilla was formerly obtained.

**soda-salt** (sō′dạ̈-sâlt), *n.* In *chem.,* a salt having soda for its base.

**soda-waste** (sō′dạ̈-wāst), *n.* In the soda industry, that part of soda-ball or black ash which is insoluble in water. It contains sulphids and hydrates of calcium, coal, and other matters.

**soda-water** (sō′dạ̈-wâ″tėr), *n.* 1. A drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. On exposure to the ordinary atmospheric pressure, the excess of carbonic acid escapes, thus causing effervescence. It rarely contains soda in any form; but the name originally applied when sodium carbonate was contained in it has been retained. It is generally sweetened and flavored with syrups.

2. A solution used to cool drills, punches, etc., used in metal-working.

**sod-burning** (sod′bėr″ning), *n.* In *agri.,* the burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes as manure.

**sod-cutter** (sod′kut″ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting or trimming sods; a paring-plow; a sodding-spade.

**sodden**$^1$ (sod′n), *p. a.* [< ME. *sodden, soden,* < AS. *soden:* see *seethe.*] 1. Boiled; seethed.

And also brede, *soddyn* egges, and somtyme other vytaylles. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 17.

Which diuined by the blade-bones of sheepe, *sodde* and then burnt to powder. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 414.

2. Soaked and softened, as in water; soaked through and through; soggy; pulpy; pultaceous; of bread, not well baked; doughy.

It had ceased to rain, but the earth was *sodden,* and the pools and rivulets were full. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, iv.

3. Having the appearance of having been subjected to long boiling; parboiled; bloated; soaked or saturated, as with drink.

Double your files! as you were! faces about!
Now, you with the *sodden* face, keep in there!
*Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

**sodden**$^2$ (sod′n), *v.* [< *sodden*$^1$, *p.a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be seethed or soaked; settle down as if by seething or boiling.

It [avarice] takes as many shapes as Proteus, and may be called above all the vice of middle life, that *soddens* into the gangrene of old age, gaining strength by vanquishing all virtues. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

2. To become soft, as by rotting. [Unique.]

They never fail who die
In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may *sodden* in the sun.
*Byron,* Marino Faliero, ii. 2.

**II.** *trans.* To soak; fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething; saturate.

Clothes . . . *soddened* with wet.
*Dickens,* Little Dorrit, i. 11.

**sodden**$^3$† (sod′n), *a.* [< *sod*$^1$ + *-en*$^2$.] Of sods; soddy. *Court and Times of Charles I.,* II. 285. [Rare.]

**soddenness** (sod′n-nes), *n.* Sodden, soaked, or soggy character or quality.

The *soddenness* of improperly boiled or fried foods will be avoided. *Science,* XV. 230.

**sodding-mallet** (sod′ing-mal″et), *n.* A beating-tool with a broad, flat face, for smoothing and compacting newly laid sods.

**sodding-spade** (sod′ing-spād), *n.* A spade with a flat, sharp blade, used for cutting sods; a sod-cutter.

**soddy** (sod′i), *a.* [< *sod*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

**soden**$^1$†, **sode**†. Middle English forms of *sodden,* past participle of *seethe.*

**soden**$^2$†, **sodein**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *sudden.*

**sodene**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *subdean.*

**soder**†, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *solder.* Isa. xli. 7.

**sodeyn**†, **sodeynliche**†. Obsolete forms of *sudden, suddenly.*

**sodger**$^1$ (sō′jėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *soldier.*

**sodger**$^2$ (soj′ėr), *n.* The whelk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sodic** (sō′dik), *a.* [< *sod(ium)* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or containing sodium.

**sodic-chalybeate** (sō′dik-kạ-lib′ẹ-āt), *a.* Containing both iron and sodium: used of mineral waters.

**sodium** (sō′di-um), *n.* [= F. G. *sodium* = Sp. Pg. It. *sodio,* < NL. *sodium,* < *soda* + *-ium.*] Chemical symbol, Na (natrium); atomic weight, 23.05. The metallic base of the alkali soda. See *soda* and *metal.* It was first isolated by Davy, in 1807, by electrolysis, and is at present obtained on a large scale by igniting sodium carbonate with charcoal. Sodium is a silver-white metal with a high luster, but it oxidizes rapidly on exposure to moist air. Heated in the air, it burns rapidly with a bright-yellow flame, very characteristic of the metal; thrown into cold water, it oxidizes, but does not become hot enough to set the evolved hydrogen on fire, as potassium does; with hot water, ignition of the hydrogen takes place. Its specific gravity at 56° is 0.9735; at the ordinary temperature it has the consistency of wax; at 204° it melts, and forms a liquid resembling mercury in appearance. Next to silver, copper, and gold, it is, of the metals, the best conductor of heat and electricity; next to cæsium, rubidium, and potassium, it is the most electropositive of the metals. It is extensively used in the laboratory as a powerful reducing agent; it is closely analogous to potassium in its chemical relations. Two of its compounds are very widely diffused in nature, and of the highest importance from various points of view; these are common salt and sodium carbonate, or soda.—**Sodium bicarbonate,** a compound having the formula $NaHCO_3$. It is a white crystalline powder, with a weaker alkaline taste than the other carbonate described below, and less soluble in water. Also called *soda saleratus.*—**Sodium borate.** See *borax.* **Sodium carbonate,** a compound having the formula $Na_2CO_3$, either anhydrous or containing water of crystallization. (The method of manufacture is described under *soda.*) Anhydrous sodium carbonate, or chemically pure soda, is a white powder having an alkaline taste and reaction, readily soluble in water with evolution of heat. It fuses at a dull red heat to a clear liquid. It is used in enormous quantities in the arts for a great variety of purposes. When crystallized from aqueous solution it forms transparent crystals, called *washing-crystals,* which contain ten equivalents of water. These effloresce on exposure to air.—**Sodium chlorid,** common salt, NaCl. See *salt*$^1$, 1.—**Sodium line,** the bright-yellow line (strictly a double line) which incandescent sodium vapor gives when viewed by the spectroscope: it corresponds to the dark absorption-line D ($D_1$ and $D_2$) of the solar spectrum.—**Sodium nitrate.** See *nitrate of soda,* under *nitrate.*

**sod-oil** (sod′oil), *n.* Oil pressed from sheepskins by tanners, and used in manufacturing the lowest grades of brown soap.

**Sodom-apple** (sod′ọm-ap″l), *n.* 1. Same as *apple of Sodom* (which see, under *apple*). Specifically—2. The nightshade, *Solanum Sodomæum;* also, sometimes, in the United States, the horse-nettle, *S. Carolinense,* or some similar species.

**sodomist** (sod′ọm-ist), *n.* [< *Sodom* (see *Sodomite*) + *-ist.*] A sodomite.

**Sodomite** (sod′ọm-īt), *n.* [< ME. *sodamyte,* < OF. (and F.) *sodomite* = Sp. Pg. *sodomita* = It. *sodomito* = G. *sodomit,* < LL. *Sodomita,* < Gr. *Σοδομίτης,* an inhabitant of Sodom, < *Σόδομα,* LL. *Sodoma,* < Heb. *Sedōm,* Sodom.] 1. An inhabitant of Sodom, an ancient city which, according to the account in Genesis, was destroyed by fire from heaven on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants.—2. [*l. c.*] One who is guilty of sodomy. Deut. xxiii. 17.

**sodomitical** (sod-ọ-mit′i-kạl), *a.* [< **sodomitic* (< LL. *Sodomiticus,* pertaining to the inhabitants of Sodom, < *Sodomita,* an inhabitant of Sodom: see *Sodomite*) + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of sodomy; given to or guilty of sodomy; grossly wicked.

So are the hearts of our popish protestants, I fear me, hardened from fearing God, in that they look, yea, go back again to their *sodomitical* minion.
*J. Bradford,* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 330.

**sodomitically** (sod-ọ-mit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sodomitical manner; with sodomy.

**sodomitry**†, *n.* [< *sodomite* + *-ry.*] Sodomitic practices; sodomy; gross wickedness.

Their *sodomitry,* whereof they cast each other in the teeth daily in every abbey, for the least displeasure that one doth to another.
*Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 151.

**sodomy** (sod′ọm-i), *n.* [= D. G. *sodomie,* < F. *sodomie* = Sp. *sodomía* = Pg. It. *sodomia,* sodomy, so called because it was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom, < LL. *Sodoma,* < Gr. *Σόδομα,* Sodom: see *Sodomite.*] Unnatural sexual relations, as between persons of the same sex, or with beasts.

They are addicted to *sodomie* or buggerie.
*Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 416.

**sod-plow** (sod′plou), *n.* A plow designed to cut and turn sods. It is made with a long share and mold-board.

**sod-worm** (sod′wėrm), *n.* The larva of certain pyralid moths, as *Crambus exsiccatus,* which destroys the roots of grass and corn. Also called *turf-worm* and *turf web-worm.* [U. S.].

**soe** (sō), *n.* [Also *so, soa;* Sc. *sae, savy, se;* < ME. *so, soo, saa,* a tub, bucket, < AS. **sā, saa,* a vessel, = Icel. *sār,* a cask, a dairy vessel, = Sw. *så* (*så-stång*) = Dan. *saa* (*saa-stang*), a soe or tub, a cowl.] A pail or bucket, especially one to be carried on a yoke or stick. [Prov. Eng.]

He kam to the welle, water up-drow,
And filde the[r] a mickel *so.*
*Havelok* (E. E. T. S.), l. 933.

Beer, which is brewed of Malt and Hops . . . and carried in *Soes* into the cellar.
*Comenius,* Visible World (trans.), p. 91.

**soeful** (sō′fůl), *n.* [< *soe* + *-ful.*] The contents of a soe.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pour a little into it at first, for one bason-full you may fetch up so many *soe-fulls.*
*Dr. H. More,* Antidote against Atheism, I. ii. 6. (*Richardson.*)

**Soemmering's** (or **Sömmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spot.** See *mirror, mohr, spot.*

**soever** (sọ-ev′ėr), *adv.* [< *so*$^1$ + *ever.*] A word generally used in composition to extend or render indefinite the sense of such words as *who, what, where, when, how,* etc., as in *whosoever, wheresoever,* etc. (See these words.) It is sometimes used separate from *who, how,* etc.

*What* Beverage *soever* we make, either by Brewing, by Distillation, Decoction, Percolation, or pressing, it is but Water at first. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 54.

We can create, and in *what* place *soe'er*
Thrive under evil. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 260.

**sofa** (sō′fạ̈), *n.* [Formerly also *sopha;* = F. *sofa, sopha* = Sp. Pg. It. *sofa* = D. Dan. *sofa* = G. *sofa, sopha* = Sw. *soffa,* < Turk. *soffa* (= Ar. *soffa, suffah*), a bench of stone or wood, a couch, a sofa, < *saffa,* draw up in line, put a seat to a saddle.] A long seat or settee with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends; a bench or settee upholstered with permanent cushions. See cut under *settee*.

> Thus first Necessity invented stools,
> Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,
> And Luxury th' accomplish'd *Sofa* last.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 88.

**sofa-bed** (sō'fä-bed), *n.* A piece of furniture forming a sofa, as during the day, but capable of being opened or altered in shape so as to furnish a bed at night.

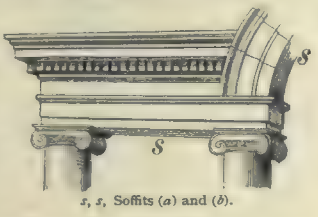
> One of those *sofa-beds* common in French houses.
> *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, iii. 12.

**sofa-bedstead** (sō'fä-bed″sted), *n.* Same as *sofa-bed*.

> Innumerable specimens of that imposition on society — a *sofa bedstead*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xxi.

**sofett**† (sō'fet), *n.* [Dim. < *sofa* + *-et*.] A small sofa. [Rare.]

**soffit** (sof'it), *n.* [< F. *soffite* = Sp. *sofito*, < It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, < L. as if **sufficta*, **suffictus* (for *suffixa*, *suffixus*), pp. of *suffigere*, fix beneath: see *suffix*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns. (*b*) The lower surface of an arch. (*c*) The ceiling of a room, when divided by cross-beams into panels, compartments, or lacunaria. (*d*) The under face of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, an entablature, a staircase, etc.—2. In *scene-painting*, a border. See *scene*, 4.



*s*, *s*, Soffits (*a*) and (*b*).

**soffre**$^{1}$†, *v.* A Middle English form of *suffer*.

**soffre**$^{2}$ (sof'ėr), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American yellow troopial, *Icterus jamacaii*.

**sofi**, **sofism**. See *sufi*, *sufism*.

**soft** (sôft), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *soft*, *softe*, < AS. *sōfte*, *sēfte* = OS. *sāfti* = MD. *sacht*, *saecht*, D. *zacht* = MLG. LG. *sacht* (> G. *sacht*) = OHG. *semfti*, MHG. *semfte*, *senfte*, G. *sanft*, soft (see the adv.); perhaps akin to Goth. *samjan*, please: see *seem*, *same*. For the D. and LG. forms, which have *ch* for *f*, cf. similar forms of *shaft*$^{1}$, *shaft*$^{2}$.] **I.** *a.* 1. Yielding readily to pressure; easily penetrated; impressible; yielding: opposed to *hard*: as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* apple; *soft* earth; *soft* wood; a *soft* mineral; easily susceptible of change of form; hence, easily worked; malleable: as, *soft* iron; lead is *softer* than gold.

> A good *soft* pillow for that good white head
> Were better than a churlish turf of France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 14.

> For spirits, when they please,
> Can either sex assume, or both; so *soft*
> And uncompounded is their essence pure.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 424.

> The earth, that ought to be as hard as a biscuit, is as *soft* as dough. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vi.

2. Affecting the senses in a mild, smooth, bland, delicate, or agreeable manner. (*a*) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; free from roughness or harshness; not rugged, rough, or coarse; delicate; fine: as, a *soft* skin; *soft* hair; *soft* silk; *soft* dress-materials.

> Huy is a small hound; his coat of *soft* and erect ash-coloured hair is especially long and thick about the neck and shoulders. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 89.

(*b*) Mild and agreeable; gentle; genial; kindly.

> The *soft* airs that o'er the meadows play.
> *Bryant*, Our Fellow-Worshippers.

> *Soft* the air was as of deathless May.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 343.

(*c*) Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement; not harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear: as, a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers.

> Her voice was ever *soft*,
> Gentle, and low — an excellent thing in woman.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 272.

> *Soft* were my numbers; who could take offence?
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 147.

> The *soft* murmur of the vagrant Bee.
> *Wordsworth*, Vernal Ode, iv.

(*d*) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast: as, *soft* colors; the *soft* coloring of a picture.

> The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made . . . the *softest*, sweetest lights imaginable.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Travels. (*Latham.*)

> It is hard to imagine a *softer* curve than that with which the mountain sweeps down from Albano to the plain.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 146.

3. Bituminous, as opposed to *anthracitic*: said of coal.—4. Nearly free from lime or magnesia salts, and therefore forming a lather with soap without leaving a curd-like deposit: said of water.

> A great elm-tree spread its broad branches over it [Van Tassel's farmhouse], at the foot of which bubbled up a spring of the *softest* and sweetest water, in a little well formed of a barrel. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 427.

5. Unsized: as, *soft* paper.—6. Mild: noting the weather. (*a*) Open; genial.

> The nyght was feire and clere, and a *softe* weder in the myddill of Aprill. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

> The wild hedge-rose
> Of a *soft* winter.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

(*b*) Moist; wet or rainy: as, a *soft* day.

> It was a gray day, damp and *soft*, with no wind; one of those days which are not unusual in the valley of the Thames. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

(*c*) Warm enough to melt snow or ice; thawing. [New Eng.]

7. In *phonetics*, pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound and without explosive utterance, as *c* in *cinder* as opposed to *c* in *candle*, *g* in *gin* as opposed to *g* in *gift*; also often used instead of *sonant* or *voiced* or the like for an alphabetic sound uttered with tone.—8. Tender; delicate.

> Have I nat of a capoun but the lyvere,
> And of youre *softe* [var. *white*] breed nat but a shyvere, . . .
> Thanne hadde I with yow hoomly suffisaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

> Why are our bodies *soft* and weak and smooth,
> Unapt to toil and trouble in the world,
> But that our *soft* conditions and our hearts
> Should well agree with our external parts?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 167.

9. Effeminate; lacking manliness, hardiness, or courage; easy to overcome; gentle.

> Somday boughten they of Troye it dere,
> And eft the Greekes founden nothinge *softe*
> The folk of Troy. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 137.

> When a warlike State grows *soft* and effeminate, they may be sure of a war.
> *Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

10. Easily persuaded, moved, or acted upon; impressible; hence, facile; weak; simple; foolish; silly.

> What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

> A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance.
> *Eikon Basilike.*

> He made . . . *soft* fellows stark noddies; and such as were foolish quite mad. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 149.

11. Slack; easy-going; without care or anxiety.

> Under a shepherde *softe* and necligent
> The wolf hath many a sheepe and lamb to-rent.
> *Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 101.

12. Mild; gentle; kind; sympathetic; easily touched or moved; susceptible; tender; merciful; courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating: as, *soft* manners.

> There segh thai that semly, & with *soft* wordys,
> Comford hur kyndly with carpyng of mowthe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7608.

> A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

> Women are *soft*, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
> Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 141.

13. Easy; gentle; steady and even, especially in action or motion.

> Furth they went,
> As *soft* a pace as y$^{ei}$ myght with hym goo;
> Too se hym in that plight they were full woo.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2370.

> Notwithstondynge the contynuall tedyous calme, we made sayle with right *softe* spede.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

> With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
> On her *soft* axle; while she [the earth] paces even,
> And bears thee soft with the smooth air along.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 165.

14. In *anat.*, not bony, cartilaginous, dentinal, etc.: as, the *soft* parts or *soft* tissues of the body: not specific.—15. When noting silk, having the natural gum removed by cleaning or washing: distinguished from *hard*.—16. In *ichth.*, not spinous; soft-rayed: noting fins or fin-rays: as, a *soft* dorsal or anal (fin). See *soft-finned*, and cut under *Malacopterygii*.—17. In *conch.* and *herpet.*, soft-shelled.—18. In *Crustacea*, soft-shelled.—**A soft thing**, a snug berth, in which work is light and remunerative; a comfortable or very desirable place. Also called *a soft snap*. [Slang.]—**Soft bast**. See *bast*$^{1}$, 2.—**Soft carbonates**. See *carbonate*$^{1}$.—**Soft chancre**. Same as *chancroid*.—**Soft clam**, the common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related forms, whose shell is comparatively thin; a long clam: so called in distinction from various *hard* or *round clams*, as species of *Venus*, *Mactra*, etc. See cut under *Mya*.—**Soft coal**. See def. 3 and *coal*, 2.—**Soft commissure of the brain**. Same as *middle commissure* (which see, under *commissure*).—**Soft crab**, a soft-shelled crab. See *soft-shelled*.—**Soft epithem**, a poultice; specifically, a cold poultice of scraped raw potato applied to burns and scalds.—**Soft fish, maple, money, oyster**. See the nouns.—**Soft palate**. See *palate*, 1.—**Soft pedal, pottery, pulse, sawder, snap, soap, solder**. See the nouns.—**Soft tortoise** or **turtle**. See *soft-shelled*.—**Soft weather**, a thaw. [New Eng.]—**The softer sex**. See *sex*$^{1}$. =**Syn. 1**. Plastic, pliable.—**2**. (*c*) Mellifluous, dulcet. —**10**. Compliant, submissive, irresolute.—**12** and **13**. *Mild*, *Bland*, etc. See *gentle*.

**II.** *n.* 1. A soft or silly person; a person who is weak or foolish; a fool. Also *softy*. [Colloq. or slang.]

> It'll do you no good to sit in a spring-cart o' your own, if you've got a *soft* to drive you: he'll soon turn you over into the ditch. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, ix.

2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*: (*a*) A member or an adherent of that one of the two factions into which in 1852 and succeeding years the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided which was less favorable to the extension of slavery. (*b*) A member of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party in Missouri about 1850. See *hard*, *n.*, 5.

**soft** (sôft), *adv.* [< ME. *softe*, < AS. *sōfte* = OS. *sāfto* = OHG. *samfto*, *sanfto*, MHG. *samfte*, *sanfte*, G. *sanft*, softly; from the adj.] Softly; gently; quietly.

> This child ful *softe* wynde and wrappe.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 527.

> *Soft* whispering thus to Nestor's son,
> His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, iv. 81.

**soft** (sôft), *interj.* [An elliptical use of *soft*, *adv.*] Go softly! hold! stop! not so fast!

> *Soft!*
> The Jew shall have all justice; *soft!* no haste;
> He shall have nothing but the penalty.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 320.

> *Soft* — who is that stands by the dying fire?
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

**soft**† (sôft), *v. t.* [< ME. *soften*, *softien* (= MLG. *sachten*), soften; < *soft*, *a.*] To soften; make soft.

> *Softyng* with oynement. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1924.

> Yet cannot all these flames, in which I fry,
> Her hart more harde then yron *soft* a whit.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xxxii.

**softa** (sof'tä), *n.* [Also *sophta*; < Turk. *softa*.] A Moslem student of sacred law and theological science.

**soft-bodied** (sôft'bod″id), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a soft body. Specifically applied to (*a*) the *Mollusca* or *Malacozoa* (see *malacology*); (*b*) the *Malacodermata*; (*c*) in *Coleoptera*, the *Malacodermi*; (*d*) in *Hemiptera*, the *Capsidæ*.

**soft-conscienced** (sôft'kon″shenst), *a.* Having a tender conscience. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 37. [Rare.]

**soften** (sôf'n), *v.* [< *soft* + *-en*$^{1}$. Cf. *soft*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become soft or less hard. (*a*) To become more penetrable, pliable, and yielding to pressure: as, iron *softens* with heat.

> Many of those bodies that will not melt, or will hardly melt, will notwithstanding *soften*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 840.

(*b*) To become less rude, harsh, severe, or cruel; grow less obstinate or obdurate; become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; relent.

> We do not know
> How he may *soften* at the sight o' the child.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2. 40.

(*c*) To pass by soft, imperceptible degrees; melt; blend.

> Shade unperceiv'd, so *softening* into shade.
> *Thomson*, Hymn, l. 25.

**II.** *trans.* To make soft, or more soft. (*a*) To make less hard in substance.

> Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews,
> Whose golden touch could *soften* steel and stones.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 79.

> Their arrows' point they *soften* in the flame.
> *Gay*, The Fan, i. 183.

(*b*) To mollify; make less fierce or intractable; make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings: as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures.

> Even the sullen disposition of Hash she evinced a facility for *softening* by her playful repartees and beautiful smiles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

(*c*) To make tender; make effeminate; enervate: as, troops *softened* by luxury.

> Before Poets did *soften* vs, we were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

(*d*) To make less harsh or severe, less rude, less offensive or violent; mitigate: as, to *soften* an expression.

> He bore his great commission in his look,
> But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.
> *Dryden.*

> The asperity of his opinions was *softened* as his mind enlarged. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 54.

(*e*) To make less glaring; tone down; make less sharp or harsh: as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture; to *soften* the outline of something. (*f*) To make less strong or intense in sound; make less loud; make smooth to the ear: as, to *soften* the voice.

**softener** (sôf'nėr), *n.* [< *soften* + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who or that which softens.

> His [Milton's] hand falls on his subject without the *softener* of cuff or ruffle.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

2. Specifically, in *ceram.*, a broad brush used to spread vitrifiable color thinly and uniformly on the biscuit.

**softening** (sôf′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soften*, *v.*] 1. The act of making soft or softer.—2. In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other. —3. In *pathol.*, a diminution of the natural and healthy firmness of organs or parts of organs; mollities.—**Cerebral softening**, softening of the brain.—**Colloidal softening.** Same as *colloid degeneration* (which see, under *colloid*).—**Softening of the brain**, an affection of some part or parts of the brain, in which it is necrosed and softened. Red, yellow, and white softenings are distinguished. The color depends on the presence or absence of blood-pigment. These spots of softening are usually produced by the occlusion of an artery, most frequently by embolism or thrombosis. Rarer conditions are ascribed to a local inflammation. The phrase is sometimes popularly but improperly applied to dementia paralytica.—**Softening of the spinal cord**, a local condition similar to the like-named in the brain, but most frequently dependent on inflammation.

**softening-iron** (sôf′ning-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a round-edged iron plate mounted on an upright beam, and fixed to a heavy plank securely fastened in the floor of a drying-loft. The skins are wetted, and then stretched upon this iron. Also called *stretching-iron*.

**softening-machine** (sôf′ning-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for treating dry hides with water to prepare them for the tan-pits, and also for treating sheepskins, etc., with oil.

**soft-eyed** (sôft′īd), *a.* Having soft, gentle, or tender eyes.

> Give Virtue scandal, Innocence a fear,
> Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear!
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 286.

**soft-finned** (sôft′find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; spineless; anacanthine; malacopterous; malacopterygian. See *Malacopterygii*.

**soft-grass** (sôft′gras), *n.* See *Holcus*.

**soft-handed** (sôft′han″ded), *a.* Having soft hands. Hence, figuratively—(*a*) Unused and therefore unable to work. (*b*) Not firm in rule, discipline, or the like: as, a *soft-handed* kind of justice.

**soft-headed** (sôft′hed″ed), *a.* Having a soft or silly head; silly; stupid.

**soft-hearted** (sôft′här″ted), *a.* Having a soft or tender heart.

**soft-heartedness** (sôft′här″ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted; tendency or disposition to be touched, or moved to sympathy; tenderness of heart; benevolence; gentleness.

> *Soft-heartedness*, in times like these,
> Shows sof'ness in the upper story!
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

**softhorn** (sôft′hôrn), *n.* A foolish person; one easily imposed upon; a greenhorn. [Colloq.]

**softie**, *n.* See *softy*.

**softling**† (sôft′ling), *n.* [< *soft* + *-ling*$^{1}$.] A sybarite; a voluptuary.

> Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoute man to waxe tender. *Bp. Woolton*, Christ. Manual (1576).

**softly**† (sôft′li), *a.* [< *soft* + *-ly*$^{1}$.] Soft; easy; gentle; slow.

> The gentle Prince not farre away they spyde,
> Ryding a *softly* pace with portance sad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 6.

**softly** (sôft′li), *adv.* [< ME. *softly*, *softely*, *softeli*, *softeliche*; < *soft* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a soft manner. (*a*) Without force or violence; gently: as, he *softly* pressed my hand. (*b*) Not loudly; without noise: as, speak *softly*; walk *softly*.

> And seide ful *softly* in shrifte as it were.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 37.

> In this dark silence *softly* leave the Town.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iii. 1.

(*c*) Gently; slowly; calmly; quietly; hence, at an easy pace: as, to lay a thing down *softly*.

> His bowe he toke in hand toward the deere to stalke;
> Y prayed hym his shote to leue & *softely* with me to walke.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

> He commaunded certaine Captaines to stay behinde, and to row *softly* after him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 178.

(*d*) Mildly; tenderly.

> The king must die—
> Though pity *softly* plead within my soul.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*e*) Slackly; carelessly.

> All that *softly* shiftless class who, for some reason or other, are never to be found with anything in hand at the moment that it is wanted. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 343.

**softner**, *n.* Same as *softener*.

**softness** (sôft′nes), *n.* [< ME. *softnesse*, < AS. *softness*, *sōftnes*, < *sōfte*, soft: see *soft* and *-ness*.] The property or character of being soft, in any sense of that word.

> There is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose *softness*, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal shiftlessness can compare with that of this worthy. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

**soft-rayed** (sôft′rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, malacopterygian; soft-finned: said of a fish or its fins.—**Soft-rayed fishes**, ordinarily, the *Malacopterygii*; also, the whole of the *Physostomi*. *Jordan and Gilbert.*

**soft-sawder** (sôft′sâ′dėr), *v. t.* [< *soft sawder*: see under *sawder*.] To flatter; blarney. [Slang, U. S.]

**soft-shell** (sôft′shel), *a.* Same as *soft-shelled*.

**soft-shelled** (sôft′sheld), *a.* Having a soft shell or carapace.—**Soft-shelled clam**, the common soft clam, *Mya arenaria*, or the gaper, *M. truncata*; any soft clam. See cuts under *Mya* and *Myidæ*.—**Soft-shelled crab**, the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, when it has molted its hard shell and not yet grown another, so that it is covered only with a flexible skin. In this state it is accounted a delicacy. The molt occurs from late in the spring throughout most of the summer. The term is extended to other edible crabs. A crab in the act of casting its shell is termed a *shedder*, *peeler*, or *buster*; when the new shell begins to harden, a *crackler*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.—**Soft-shelled tortoises** or **turtles**, tortoises or turtles of the family *Trionychidæ*, and others whose carapace is somewhat flexible; leatherbacks or leather-turtles. Also *soft tortoises* or *turtles*. See cuts under *Aspidonectes*, *leatherback*, and *Trionyx*.

**soft-sized** (sôft′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*$^{2}$.

**soft-skinned** (sôft′skind), *a.* Having a soft skin; specifically, in *zoöl.*, malacodermatous.

**soft-soap** (sôft′sōp′), *v. t.* [< *soft soap*: see under *soap*.] To flatter, especially for the attainment of some selfish end. See *soap*, *n.* and *v.* [Colloq.]

**soft-solid** (sôft′sol″id), *a.* Pulp-like in consistence.

**soft-spoken** (sôft′spō″kn), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable; plausible.

> He has heard of one that's lodged in the next street to him who is exceedingly *soft-spoken*, thrifty of her speech, that spends but six words a day. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

> A nice, *soft-spoken* old gentleman; . . . butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xi.

**soft-tack** (sôft′tak), *n.* Soft wheaten bread, as distinguished from *hardtack*, or hard sea-bread or -biscuit. [Sailors' and soldiers' slang.]

**softwood** (sôft′wụd), *n.* See *Myrsine*.

**softy** (sôf′ti), *n.*; pl. *softies* (-tiz). [< *soft* + dim. *-y*$^{2}$.] A soft or silly person. Also *softie*. [Colloq.]

> Nancy . . . were but a *softy* after all, for she left off doing her work in a proper manner.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

> He is a kind of *softie*—all alive on one side of his brain and a noodle on the other.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, iii.

**sog**$^{1}$ (sog), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *söggr*, dank, wet, *saggi*, moisture, wet, dampness; prob. akin to *sjūga* = AS. *sūgan*, *sūcan*, suck, AS. *socian*, E. *soak*: see *soak*.] A bog; quagmire.

**sog**$^{2}$ (sog), *n.* A lethargy. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

> Old Ezra Barnet . . . waved a limp hand warningly toward the bedroom door. "She's layin' in a *sog*," he said, hopelessly. *S. O. Jewett*, Scribner's Mag., II. 738.

**soger** (sō′jėr), *n.* 1. A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier*. Also *sojer*, *sodger*.—2. *Naut.*, a skulk or shirk; one who is always trying to evade his share of work.

> The captain called him a *soger*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 142.

**soger** (sō′jėr), *v. i.* [< *soger*, *n.*: see *soger*, *n.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to play the soger or shirk.

> Reefing is the most exciting part of a sailor's duty. All hands are engaged upon it, and, after the halyards are let go, there is no time to be lost—no *sogering*, or hanging back, then. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 26.

**soget**†. A Middle English form of *subject*.

**soggetto** (so-jet′tō), *n.* [It.: see *subject*.] In *music*, same as *subject* or *theme*.

**soggy** (sog′i), *a.* [< *sog*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$; in part a var. of *socky*, *soaky*.] Soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet; damp and heavy: as, *soggy* land; *soggy* timber; *soggy* bread.

> *Cor.* How now, Mitis! what's that you consider so seriously?
> *Mit.* Troth, that which doth essentially please me, the warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

**soh** (sō), *interj.* See *so*$^{1}$, *interj.*

**sohare**, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

**soho** (sō-hō′), *interj.* [< ME. *sohowe*: see *so*$^{1}$ and *ho*$^{1}$.] A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsmen's halloo.

> *Launce.* Soho! soho!
> *Pro.* What seest thou?
> *Launce.* Him we go to find.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 189.

> *So ho*, birds! (Holds up a piece of bread.)
> How the eyasses scratch and scramble!
> *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

**soi-disant** (swo-dē-zoṅ′), *a.* [F.: *soi*, reflexive pron., oneself (< L. *se*, oneself); *disant* (< L. *dicen(t-)s*), ppr. of *dire*, say, speak, < L. *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Calling one's self; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

**soil**$^{1}$ (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soile*, *soyle*; < ME. *soile*, *soyle*, *soylle*, *sule*, soil, ground, earth; (*a*) < OF. *sol*, F. *sol* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *suelo* = Pg. *solo* = It. *suolo*, bottom, ground, soil, pavement, < L. *solum*, the bottom, foundation, ground, soil, earth, land, the sole of the foot or of a shoe (see *sole*$^{1}$); the E. form *soil* instead of **sole* in this sense ('soil, ground,' etc.) being due to confusion with (*b*) OF. *soel*, *suel*, *sueil*, *seuil*, threshold, also area, place, F. *seuil* = Pr. *sulh*, < ML. *solium*, *soleum*, threshold, < L. *solum* (see above); (*c*) OF. *sole*, *soule* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = OIt. *suola*, *sola*, It. *suola*, sole of a shoe, *soglia*, threshold, < L. *solea*, a sole, sandal, sill, threshold, etc., ML. also ground, joist, etc. (see *sole*$^{1}$); (*d*) OF. *soil*, *souil*, a miry place (see *soil*$^{2}$). The forms and senses of *soil*$^{1}$ and *sole*$^{1}$ are much involved with other forms and senses.] 1. The ground; the earth.

> That euery man kepe his *soyle* clene ayenst his tenement, and his pavyment hole, in peyne of xl. d.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

2. Land; country; native land.

> Paris, that the prinse louit, . . .
> That ordant on all wise after his dethe,
> The souerain to send into his *soile* hom.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9083.

> Dorset your son, that with a fearful soul
> Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 312.

3. A mixture of fine earthy material with more or less organic matter resulting from the growth and decomposition of vegetation on the surface of the ground, or from the decay of animal matter (manure) artificially supplied. The existence of soil over any area implies a previous decomposition of the rocks, and climatic and other physical conditions favorable to the growth of vegetation. As these conditions vary, so varies the thickness of the soil. That which lies next beneath the soil and partakes of its qualities, but in a less degree, is called the *subsoil*.

> Sir Walter Blunt, new lighted from his horse,
> Stain'd with the variation of each *soil*
> Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 64.

> Life without a plan,
> As useless as the moment it began,
> Serves merely as a *soil* for discontent
> To thrive in. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 97.

4. In *soldering*, a mixture of size and lampblack applied around the parts to be joined to prevent the adhesion of melted solder.

**soil**$^{2}$ (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyl*, *soyle*; < OF. *soil*, *souil*, F. *souille*, the mire in which a wild boar wallows, = Pr. *solh*, mire, prob. < L. *suillus*, belonging to swine, < *sus*, swine, sow: see *sow*$^{2}$. Cf. *soil*$^{3}$, *v.*] A marshy or wet place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or water sought for by other game, as deer.

> *Soil*, or *souil de sanglier*, the *soile* of a wilde boare, the slough or mire wherein he hath wallowed. *Cotgrave.*

> As deer, being struck, fly through many *soils*,
> Yet still the shaft sticks fast.
> *Marston*, Malcontent, iii. 1.

**To take soil**, to run into the water or a wet place, as an animal when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

> O! what a sport, to see a Heard of them [harts]
> *Take soyl* in Sommer in som spacious stream!
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

> O, sir, have you *ta'en soil* here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

**soil**$^{3}$ (soil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle*; < ME. *soilen*, *soillen*, *suilen*, *soulen*, *suylen*, < OF. *sollier*, *souiller*, soil, refl. (of a swine), take soil, wallow in the mire, F. *souiller*, soil, sully, dirty, = Pr. *sulhar*, *solar* = Pg. *sujar* = OIt. *sogliare*, soil; from the noun *soil*$^{2}$: see *soil*$^{2}$. In another view, F. *souiller*, soil, dirty, is < L. **suculare*, wallow like a pig, < LL. *suculus*, a porker, dim. of *sus*, swine, sow, being thus from the same ult. source as above; so Pr. *sulhar*, soil, < *sulha*, a sow; cf. Sp. *emporcar*, soil, < L. *porcus*, a pig. The relations of the forms here grouped under *soil*$^{3}$ are somewhat uncertain. The word is not akin to *sully*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make dirty on the surface; dirty; defile; tarnish; sully; smirch; contaminate.

> I haue but one hool hatere. . . . I am the lasse to blame
> Though it be *soiled* and selde clene.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 2.

> Our kingdom's earth should not be *soil'd*
> With that dear blood which it hath fostered.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 125.

> Truth is as impossible to be *soiled* by any outward touch as the sunbeam. *Milton*, Divorce.

2. To dung; manure.

> Men . . . *soil* their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

**II.** *intrans.* To take on dirt; become soiled; take a soil or stain; tarnish: as, silver *soils* sooner than gold.

**soil**$^{3}$ (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle;* < *soil*$^{3}$, *v.* In def. 3 prob. now associated with *soil*$^{1}$, 3.] 1. Any foul matter upon another substance; foulness.

> A lady's honour must be touched,
> Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil.*
> *Dryden.*

> The very garments of a Quaker seem incapable of receiving a *soil.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 319.

2. Stain; tarnish; spot; defilement or taint.

> As free from touch or *soil* with her
> As she from one ungot. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 141.

> For euen alreadie it is one good steppe of an Atheist and Infidell to become a Proselyte, although with some *soyle.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 49.

3. Manure; compost. Compare *night-soil.*

> Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils.* *Mortimer.*

**soil**$^{4}$ (soil), *v. t.* [A var. of *saul* (?), *soul* (?), < OF. *saoler*, later *saouler*, F. *soûler*, glut, cloy, fill, satiate, < OF. *saol, saoul*, F. *soûl* = Pr. *sadol* = It. *satollo*, full, satiated, < L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, full, satiated: see *sad, sate*$^{2}$, *satiate.* Cf. *soul*$^{2}$, *n.*] To stall-feed with green food; feed for the purpose of fattening.

> The fitchew, nor the *soiled* horse, goes to 't
> With a more riotous appetite.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 124.

> You shall cozen me, and I'll thank you, and send you brawn and bacon, and *soil* you every long vacation a brace of foremen [geese], that at Michaelmas shall come up fat and kicking. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

> During their first summer they [calves] do best to be *soiled* on vetches, clover, or Italian ryegrass, with from 1 lb. to 2 lb. of cake to each calf daily. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 390.

**soil**$^{5}$† (soil), *v. t.* [< ME. *soilen*, by apheresis from *assoil*$^{1}$.] 1. To solve; resolve.

> M. More throughout all his book maketh "Quod he" [his opponent] to dispute and move questions after such a manner as he can *soil* them or make them appear *soiled.* *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 194.

> The doubt yet remaineth there in minde, which riseth vpon this answere that you make, and, that doubt *soiled*, I wil as for this time . . . encombre you no farther. *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 43.

2. To absolve; assoil.

> Faste, freke, for thy faith, on thy fote fonde be!
> And fro this place, bewschere, I *soile* the for euere.
> *York Plays*, p. 318.

**soil**$^{6}$ (soil), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sile*$^{1}$.

**soil**$^{7}$ (soil), *n.* Same as *syle*$^{2}$. *Buchanan.*

**soil**$^{8}$ (soil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *sill*$^{1}$.

**soil**$^{9}$ (soil), *n.* [Origin obscure (?).] A young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

**soil-bound** (soil'bound), *a.* Bound or attached to the soil: a translation of the Latin *adscriptus glebæ.*

> That morning he had freed the *soil-bound* slaves. *Byron*, Lara, ii. 8.

**soil-branch** (soil'bránch), *n.* A lateral connection with a sewer-pipe.

**soil-cap** (soil'kap), *n.* The covering of soil and detrital material in general which rests upon the bed-rock: occasionally used by geologists.

> Mere gravitation, aided by the downward pressure of sliding detritus or *soil-cap*, suffices to bend over the edges of fissile strata. *A. Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 496.

**soiled** (soild), *a.* [< *soil*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having soil: used chiefly in composition: as, deep-*soiled.*

> The Province . . . is far greater, more populous, better *soiled*, and more stored with Gentry. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

**soiliness**† (soi'li-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being soily; soil; tarnish. [Rare.]

> To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, . . . and to observe . . . whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

**soiling** (soi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soil*$^{4}$, *v.*] 1. The act of stall-feeding with green food.

> In our American climate . . . the *soiling* of dairy cows is altogether important. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 141.

2. Green food stall-fed to cattle.

> *Soiling*, when the pastures fail short, should always be supplied. . . . The rye, grasses, clover, and millet . . . should be fed in mangers under shelter, or in the stables. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 141.

**soilless** (soil'les), *a.* [< *soil*$^{1}$ + *-less.*] Destitute of soil or mold. *Wright.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**soil-pipe** (soil'pīp), *n.* An upright discharge-pipe which receives the general refuse from water-closets, etc., in a building.

> A round cover and a water trap to exclude noxious air from the *soil-pipe.* *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 764.

**soil-pulverizer** (soil'pul″vẹ-rī-zėr), *n.* A tool or machine for breaking up or pulverizing the soil preparatory to seeding, etc., as a special form of harrow, or a flanged roller; a clod-crusher.

**soilure** (soi'lụ̈r), *n.* [< OF. *souilleure, soillure*, F. *souillure*, filth, ordure, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*$^{3}$.] The act of soiling, or the state of being soiled; stain or staining; tarnish or tarnishing.

> He merits well to have her that doth seek her,
> Not making any scruple of her *soilure*,
> With such a hell of pain and world of charge.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 56.

**soily**† (soi'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *soylie;* < *soil*$^{3}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Somewhat dirty, soiled, or tarnished; polluting.

> So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine,
> Whose *soylie* tincture did therein remaine,
> Till brinish teares had washt it out againe.
> *Fuller*, David's Sinne, st. 32. (*Davies.*)

**soimonite** (soi'mon-īt), *n.* [After *Soimonoff*, a Russian statesman.] A variety of corundum, occurring with barsowite near Zlatoust in the Urals.

**soirée** (swo-rā'), *n.* [< F. *soirée, serée*, Norm. dial. *série*, evening-tide, an evening party, = It. *serata*, evening-tide, < LL. **serare*, become late, < L. *serus*, late in the day, neut. *serum*, evening, > It. *sera* = Pr. *ser, sera* = F. *soir*, evening. Cf. *serotine.*] An evening party or reunion: as, a musical *soirée.*

> Mrs. Tuffin was determined she would not ask Philip to her *soirées.* *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

**Soja** (sō'jạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Savi, 1824), < *soy*, a kind of sauce.] A former genus of leguminous plants, consisting of a single species, *S. hispida*, now classed as *Glycine Soja.* Also written *Soya.* See *soy.*

**sojer** (sō'jėr), *n.* A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier.*

**sojour**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sojourn.*

**sojourn** (sō'jėrn or sọ-jėrn'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sojorn;* < ME. *sojournen, sojornen*, < OF. *sojourner, sojorner, sejourner, sejorner*, F. *séjourner* = Pr. *sojornar, sejornar* = It. *soggiornare* (ML. reflex *sejornare*), dwell for a time, sojourn, < ML. **subdiurnare* (or **superdiurnare* ?), < L. *sub*, under, + *diurnare*, stay, last, < *diurnus*, daily: see *sub-* and *diurnal, journal.* Cf. *adjourn, journey.*] To dwell for a time; dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation.

> Thus restede the childeren and *soiournede* in the Citee of logres, that the saisnes ne dide hem no forfete. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

> Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there. Gen. xii. 10.

> The old King is put to *sojorn* with his Eldest Daughter, attended only by threescore Knights. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn.** *Abide, Sojourn, Continue*, etc. See *abide*$^{1}$.

**sojourn** (sō'jėrn or sọ-jėrn'), *n.* [< ME. *sojourne, sojorne, sojorn, sojour*, < OF. **sojourn, sujurn, sojour, sujur, sejor, sejour*, F. *séjour* = Pr. *sojorn, sejorn* = OSp. *sojorno* = It. *soggiorno;* from the verb.] 1. A temporary stay or residence, as that of a traveler.

> Ful longe to holde there *sojour.*
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4282.

> The princes, France and Burgundy, . . .
> Long in our court have made their amorous *sojourn.*
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 48.

2. A place of temporary stay or abode. [Rare.]

> That day I bode stille in ther companye,
> Which was to me a gracious *soiourne.*
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

> Escaped the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
> In that obscure *sojourn.* *Milton*, P. L., iii. 15.

**sojournant**†, *n.* [ME. *sojornaunt*, < OF. *sojornant*, ppr. of *sojorner*, sojourn: see *sojourn.*] One making a sojourn; a visitor. [Rare.]

> Your doughter of Sweynsthorpp and hyr *sojornaunt*, E. Paston, recomandyth hem to yow in ther most humble wyse. *Paston Letters*, III. 219.

**sojourner** (sō'jėr-nėr or sọ-jėr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. **sojourner, sojorner;* < *sojourn* + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who sojourns; a temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

> We are strangers before thee and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

2. A guest; a visitor.

> We've no strangers, woman,
> None but my *sojourners* and I.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

> Thus graciously bespoke her welcome guest: . . .
> "Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner.*"
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, ii. 704.

> The inhabitants of the quarter . . . objected to my living among them, because I was not married. . . . I replied that, being merely a *sojourner* in Egypt, I did not like either to take a wife or female slave. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 193.

**sojourning** (sō'jėr-ning or sọ-jėr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sojourn, v.*] The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode.

> The *sojourning* of the children of Israel [in Egypt] . . . was four hundred and thirty years. Ex. xii. 40.

**sojournment** (sō'jėrn-ment or sọ-jėrn'ment), *n.* [< OF. *sejournement*, F. *séjournement*, < OF. *sejourner*, F. *séjourner*, sojourn: see *sojourn.*] The act of sojourning; temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler.

> God has appointed our *sojournment* here as a period of preparation for futurity. *Wakefield.*

**soke**$^{1}$ (sōk), *n.* [Also *soc;* < ME. *soke, sok* (AF. *soc*, ML. *soca*), the exercise of judicial power, a franchise, land held by socage, < AS. *sōc*, jurisdiction, lit. inquiry or investigation, < *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), contend, litigate, > *sacu*, a contention, a lawsuit, hence in old law *sac*, the power of hearing suits and administering justice within a certain precinct: see *sac*$^{1}$, *sake*$^{1}$. The words *soke* and *soken* are practically identical in orig. sense, but are to be kept separate, being different forms. *Soc* is the AF. (Law F.) form of *soke*, which is itself a ME. form archaically preserved (like *bote, mote*). The mod. form would be *sook*, as the mod. form of *bote* is *boot*, and that of *mote* is *moot.*] 1. The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes; also, the limits of such jurisdiction.

> The land was equally divided among the three, but the *soke*, the judicial rights, passed to Harold and Godward only. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, v. 525.

2. The liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.—3. Same as *soken*, 1.

> If there is no retail tavern in the *soke* where he dwells. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

4. Same as *soken*, 2.

**soke**$^{2}$†, *v.* An old spelling of *soak, suck.*

**sokeling**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *suckling.*

**sokeman** (sōk'mạn), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, same as *socman.*

**soken** (sō'kn), *n.* [ME. *soken, sokne, sokene*, < AS. *sōcn, sōcen* (> ML. *socna*), an inquiry (= Icel. *sōkn* = Sw. *socken* = Dan. *sogn*, a parish); cf. AS. *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power (see *soke*$^{1}$); < *sacan*, contend, litigate, etc.: see *sake*$^{1}$.] 1. A district or territory within which certain privileges or powers were exercised; specifically, a district held by tenure of socage.

> Bette the bedel of Bokyngham-shire,
> Rainalde the reue of Rotland *sokene.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 110.

> He [the freeman] may be a simple husbandman, or the lord of a *soken* and patron of hundreds of servants and followers. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

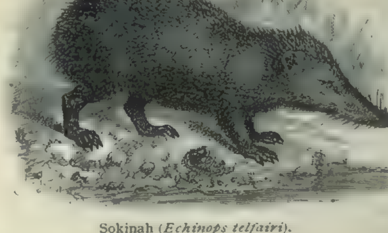
2. An exclusive privilege claimed by a miller of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which his mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground.

> Gret *sokene* hath this millere, out of doute,
> With whete and malt of al the land aboute.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 67.

**soke-reeve** (sōk'rēv), *n.* A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

**sokerel**†, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if **suckerel*, < *suck* + dim. *-er-el* as in *cockerel*).] A child not weaned. *Halliwell.*

**sokinah**, *n.* [Malagasy.] An insectivorous mammal of Madagascar, *Echinops telfairi*, belonging to the family *Centetidæ.* It is a typical centetid, closely related to and much resembling the common tenrec.



Sokinah (*Echinops telfairi*).

**soko** (sō'kō), *n.* [African.] The native name of an ape closely allied to the chimpanzee, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in Manyuema, near Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. The animal has not been scientifically identified.

**sol**$^{1}$ (sol), *n.* [Used chiefly as mere L.; ME. *sol* (in def. 3); = OF. *sol* (dim. *soleil, solail, soleis*, etc., F. *soleil*) = Sp. Pg. *sol* = It. *sole*; < L. *sōl*, the sun, = AS. *sōl*, the sun (*Sōl-mōnath*, February), = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. Dan. *sol* = Goth. *sauil* = W. *haul* = Ir. *sul* = Lith. Lett. OPruss. *saule*, the sun; also with added suffixes, in Teut. and Slav. forms, AS. *sunne*, etc., E. *sun*: see *sun*.] 1. [*cap.*] The sun. See *Phœbus*.

And therefore is the glorious planet *Sol*
In noble eminence enthroned and sphered.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 89.

Dan *Sol* to slope his wheels began.
*Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, lviii.

2. In *her.*, a tincture, the metal or, or gold, in blazoning by planets, as in the arms of sovereigns. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—3. In *alchemy*, gold.

*Sol* gold is, and Luna silver we threpe.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

Good gold naturel, and of the myn of the erthe, is clepid of philosophoris *sol* in latyn; for he is the sonne of oure heuene, lich as sol the planet is in the heuene aboue.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

**sol**$^2$ (sol), *n.* [< OF. *sol*, later *sou*, F. *sou* = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a coin, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*, *solidus*, and cf. *sou*, *soldo*, *sold*$^2$, etc.] An old French coin, the twentieth part of the livre, and equivalent to twelve deniers. At the revolution it was superseded by the *sou*.

For six *sols* more would plead against his Maker.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

**sol**$^3$ (sōl), *n.* [Sp. *sol*, lit. sun: see *sol*$^1$.] A current silver coin of Peru, of the same weight and fineness as the French 5-franc piece. Gold pieces of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 sols are also struck. Also *sole*.

**sol**$^4$ (sōl), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *sol*: see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fifth tone of the scale, or dominant. In the scale of C this tone is G, which is therefore called *sol* in France, Italy, etc.

**sol.** An abbreviation of *solution*.

**sola**$^1$ (sō-lä′), *interj.* [Prob. < *so* + *la* (*interj.*).] A cry or call to attract the attention of one at a distance.

*Laun.* *Sola, sola!* wo ha, ho! *sola, sola!*
*Lor.* Who calls?
*Laun.* *Sola!* did you see Master Lorenzo? . . . Tell him there's a post come from my master, with his horn full of good news.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 39.

**sola**$^2$ (sō′lạ̈), *n.* [Also *solah*, also *solar* (simulating *solar*$^1$); < Beng. *solā*, Hind. *sholā*, the plant here defined.] 1. A tall leguminous swamp-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, found widely in the Old World tropics. Its robust stems are of a pith-like texture (sometimes called *spongewood*), and in India are worked up into many articles, especially hats and military helmets, which are very light and cool. See *Æschynomene* and *hat-plant*.
2. Same as *sola topi*.—**Sola topi** or **topee**, a pith helmet or sun-hat made in India from the pith of the sola. See *pith-work*. Also *solar topi*, *solar hat*, and simply *sola*

**solace** (sol′ā̤s), *n.* [< ME. *solace*, *solas*, < OF. *solas*, *solaz*, *soulas*, F. *soulas* = Pr. *solatz* = Cat. *solas* = Sp. Pg. *solaz* = It. *sollazzo*, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, soothing, consolation, comfort, < *solari*, pp. *solatus*, soothe, console, comfort. Cf. *console*.] 1. Comfort in sorrow, sadness, or misfortune; alleviation of distress or of discomfort.

I beseech your majesty, give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and mine age would ease.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 21.

2. That which gives relief, comfort, or alleviation under any affliction or burden.

Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual *solace* long,
Liv'd happy pris'ners there.
*Cowper*, The Faithful Bird.

3†. Sport; pleasure; delight; amusement; recreation; happiness.

I am so ful of joye and of *solas*.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 350.

And therein sate a Lady fresh and fayre,
Making sweet *solace* to herselfe alone.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 3.

4. In *printing*, the penalty prescribed by the early printers for a violation of office rules. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Consolation*, etc. (see *comfort*), mitigation, relief, softening, soothing, cheer, diversion, amusement.

**solace** (sol′ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solaced*, ppr. *solacing*. [< ME. *solacen*, *solacien*, < OF. *solacier*, *solacer*, F. *solacier* = Sp. *solazar* = It. *sollazzare*, < ML. *solatiare*, *solatiari*, give solace, console, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cheer in grief, trouble, or despondency; console under affliction or calamity; comfort.

Thy own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood solac'd me.
*Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

Leolin . . . foamed away his heart at Averill's ear:
Whom Averill *solaced* as he might.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. To allay; assuage; soothe: as, to *solace* grief by sympathy.

We sate sad together,
*Solacing* our despondency with tears.
*Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. To amuse; delight; give pleasure to: sometimes used reflexively.

From that Cytee men gon be Watre, *solacynge* and disportynge *hem*.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 21.

Houses of retraite for the Gentlemen of Venice & Padua, wherein they *solace themselves* in sommer.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 152.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. See *solace*, *n.*
**II.**† *intrans.* 1. To take comfort; be consoled or relieved in grief.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight!
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 47.

2. To take pleasure or delight; be amused; enjoy one's self.

These six assaulted the Castle, whom the Ladies seeing so lusty and couragious, they were contented to *solace* with them.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 255.

**solacement** (sol′ā̤s-mẹnt), *n.* [< *solace* + *-ment*.] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced.

*Solacement* of the poor, to which our archquack now more and more betook himself.
*Carlyle*, Cagliostro. (*Latham*.)

**solacious**† (sọ̄-lā′shus), *a.* [< OF. *solacieux* = Sp. *solazoso* = Pg. *solaçoso*, < ML. *solatiosus*, full of solace, cheering, entertaining, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*.] Affording pleasure or amusement; entertaining.

The aboundaunt pleasures of Sodome, whych were . . . pryde, plenty of feadyng, *solacyouse* pastymes, ydelnesse, and crueltie.
*Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

In the literal sense you meet with purposes merry and *solacious* enough.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, Prol. to Gargantua, p. 95.

**solæus**, *n.* See *soleus*.

**solah**, *n.* See *sola*$^2$, 1.

**solain**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

All redy was made a place ful *solain*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 864.

**solan** (sō′lan), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *soland* (with excrescent *d*); < Icel. *sūla* = Norw. *sula* (in comp. Icel. *haf-sūla* = Norw. *hav-sula*, 'sea-solan'), a gannet, solan-goose. The *n* appar. represents the affixed def. art.; cf. Shetland *sooleen*, the sun, < Dan. *sol*, sun, + def. art. *en*, the.] The solan-goose.

Along th' Atlantick rock undreading climb,
And of its eggs despoil the *solan's* nest.
*Collins*, Works (ed. 1800), p. 99. (*Jodrell.*)

A white *solan*, far away by the shores of Mull, struck the water as he dived, and sent a jet of spray into the air.
*W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

**Solanaceæ** (sol-ā-nā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Solanum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series *Bicarpellatæ* and cohort *Polemoniales*, characterized by regular flowers commonly with a plicate border, carpels with many ovules, and a straight, spiral, or coiled embryo in fleshy albumen. The sepals, petals, and stamens are each usually five, the ovary usually entire and two-celled, with an undivided style. In its plicate corolla the order resembles the *Convolvulaceæ*, which are, however, unlike it in their few-seeded carpels and usually twining habit. Its other nearest ally is the *Scrophularineæ*, to which the tribe *Salpiglossideæ*, by its didynamous stamens and somewhat irregular flowers, forms a direct transition. The order includes about 1,750 species, perhaps to be reduced to 1,500, classed in 72 genera of 5 tribes, for the types of which see *Solanum*, *Atropa*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Cestrum*$^1$, and *Salpiglossis*. They are erect or climbing herbs or shrubs, or sometimes trees, and either smooth or downy, but rarely with bristles. They bear alternate and entire toothed or dissected leaves, often in scattered unequal pairs, but never truly opposite. The typical inflorescence is a bractless cyme, either terminal, opposite the leaves, or lateral, but not truly axillary, and sometimes converted into umbels or sessile clusters or reduced to a single flower. They are usually rank-scented and possess strongly narcotic properties, either throughout or in special organs, in *Mandragora* in the root, in most others strongly developed in the leaves, as in belladonna, tobacco, henbane, stramonium, and nightshade. In some, as the henbane, this principle is actively developed for a limited time only; in others, parts from which it is absent furnish a valued food, as the potato, tomato, and egg-plant, or a condiment, as Cayenne pepper. The order furnishes also several tonics and numerous diuretic remedies, as species of *Physalis*, *Nicandra*, *Cestrum*, and *Solanum*. Plants of this order are widely dispersed through warm climates of both hemispheres, extending beyond the tropics in North and South America, especially in the west, but less frequent in Europe and Asia. They are absent in alpine and arctic regions and in Australia. About 17 genera and 55 species are natives of the United States, chiefly in the southwest, and largely of the genera *Lycium*, *Solanum*, and *Physalis*. For other important genera, see *Lycopersicum*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Nicotiana*$^1$, *Petunia*, and *Solandra*.

**solanaceous** (sol-ā̤-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Solanaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*.

**soland** (sō′lạnd), *n.* See *solan*.

**solander**$^1$ (sọ̄-lan′dėr), *n.* Same as *sellanders*.

**solander**$^2$ (sọ̄-lan′dėr), *n.* [< *Solander* (see quot. and *Solandra*).] A form of box designed to contain prints or drawings. See the quotation.

A *Solander* case is the invention of Dr. Solander, of memory dear to readers of "Cook's Voyages," who used one to contain and preserve specimens for natural history, drawings, and matters of the kind. It is really a box, generally shaped like a book, one side of which, turning on hinges, serves for a lid, while the front, or fore edge of the case, is furnished with hinges to be let down, so that the fronts as well as the tops of the contents can be got at.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 135.

**Solandra** (sọ̄-lan′drạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1787), named after Daniel *Solander* (born 1736, died about 1781), a Swedish botanist and traveler.] A genus of solanaceous plants, of the tribe *Atropeæ*. It is characterized by solitary flowers with a long calyx-tube, an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla with broad imbricated lobes and induplicate sinuses, five stamens, and a two-celled ovary imperfectly four-celled by false partitions, forming in fruit a pulpy berry half-protruded from the torn membranous calyx. The 4 species are all American and tropical. They are lofty climbing coarse shrubby plants, with entire smooth fleshy and coriaceous shining leaves, clustered near the ends of the branches, and very large terminal white, yellowish, or greenish flowers on fleshy pedicels. *S. grandiflora*, *S. longiflora*, and other species are sometimes cultivated from the West Indies under the name *trumpet-flower*, forming handsome greenhouse evergreens, usually grown as climbers, or, in *S. longiflora*, as small shrubs.

**Solaneæ** (sō-lā′nẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Solanum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*. It is distinguished by flowers with the corolla somewhat equally plicate or divided into valvate or induplicate lobes, and having perfect stamens and a two-celled ovary which becomes an indehiscent berry in fruit, containing compressed seeds with a curved embryo and slender seed-leaves not broader than the radicle. It includes 31 genera, very largely natives of South America. For some of the most important, see *Solanum* (the type), *Capsicum*, *Lycopersicum*, and *Physalis*.

**solaneous** (sọ̄-lā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*, or especially to *Solanum*.

**solan-goose** (sō′lạn-gös), *n.* [< *solan* + *goose*.] The gannet, *Sula bassana*. Also *solan* and *soland-goose*. See *Sula*, and cut under *gannet*.

**solania** (sọ̄-lā′ni ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Solanum*.] The active principle of *Solanum Dulcamara*. See *solanine*.

**solanine** (sol′ạ-nin), *n.* [NL., < *Solanum* + *-ine*$^2$.] A complex body, either itself an alkaloid or containing an alkaloid, the active principle of bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. It is a narcotic poison.

**solano** (sọ̄-lä′nō), *n.* [< Sp. *solano*, an easterly wind (cf. *solanazo*, a hot, violent easterly wind, *solana*, a sunny place), < L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), the east wind (usually called *subsolanus*), < *sol*, sun: see *sol*$^1$, *solar*$^1$.] The Spanish name of an easterly wind.

**solanoid** (sol′ạ̈-noid), *a.* [< NL. *Solanum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a potato in texture: said of cancers.

**Solanum** (sọ̄-lā′num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < LL. *solanum*, the nightshade.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Solanaceæ*, the nightshade family, and tribe *Solaneæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a deeply five- or ten-lobed spreading calyx, an angled or five-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, very short filaments with long anthers which form a cone or cylinder, open by a vertical pore or a larger chink, and are almost destitute of any connective, and a generally two-celled ovary with its conspicuous placentæ projecting from the partition. It is one of the largest genera of plants (compare *Senecio*), and includes over 950 published species, of which perhaps 750 are distinct. Their distribution is similar to that of the order, and they constitute half or two thirds of its species. They are herbs, shrubs, or small trees, sometimes climbers, of polymorphous habit, either smooth, downy, or woolly, or even viscous. They bear alternate entire or divided leaves, sometimes in pairs, but never truly opposite. Their flowers are yellow, white, violet, or purplish, grouped in panicled or umbeled cymes which are usually scorpioid, sometimes apparently racemose, rarely reduced to a single flower. The species form two groups, the subgenera *Pachystemonum* and *Leptostemonum* (Dunal, 1813), the first unarmed and with broad anthers, the other with long anthers opening by minute pores, and commonly armed with straight spines on the branchlets, leaves, and calyx. South America is the central home of the genus, and of its most useful member, the potato, *S. tuberosum*, which occurs in numerous wild varieties, with or without small tubers on the rootstocks, from Lima to latitude 45° S. in Patagonia, and northward to New Mexico. (See *potato*, *potato-rot*, and cuts under *rotate* and *tuber*.) There are 15 native species in the United States, chiefly in the southwest, besides numerous prominent varieties and 5 introduced species. The seeds of many species are remarkably tenacious of life, and are therefore soon naturalized, especially the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, the original type of the genus (for which see *nightshade*, and figure of leaf under *repand*; and compare *ointment of poplar-buds*, under *ointment*): from this the name *nightshade* is sometimes extended to several other European species. For *S. Dulcamara*, the bittersweet, the other common species of the northeastern United States, a climber introduced for ornament, see *nightshade*, *felonwort*, *dulcamara*, and *dulcamarin*. Two others in the United States are of importance as prickly weeds, *S. Carolinense* (for which see *horse-nettle*), a pest which has sometimes caused fields in Delaware to be abandoned, and *S. rostratum* (for which see *sand-bur*), of abundant growth on the plains beyond the Mississippi, and known as the chief food of the Colorado beetle or potato-bug before the introduction of the potato westward. The genus is one of strongly marked properties. A few species with comparatively inert foliage have been used as salads, as *S. nodiflorum* in the West Indies and *S. sessiliflorum* in Brazil; but the leaves of most, as of the common potato, bittersweet, and nightshade, are more or less powerfully narcotic. (See *solanine*.) The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juices yield numerous remedies of the tropics; *S. jubatum* is strongly sudorific; *S. pseudoquina* is a source of quina in Brazil, a powerful bitter and febrifuge; others are purgative or diuretic, as *S. paniculatum*, the jerubeba of Brazil; *S. stramonifolium* is used as a poison in Cayenne. The berries are often edible, as in the well-known *S. Melongena* (*S. esculentum*) (for which see *egg-plant*, *brinjal*, and *aubergine*). Others with edible fruit are *S. aviculare* (see *kangaroo-apple*), *S. Uporo*, the cannibal-apple or borodina of the Fiji and other Pacific islands, with large red fruit used like the tomato, *S. vescum*, the gunyang of southeastern Australia, *S. album* and *S. Æthiopicum*, cultivated in China and southern Asia, *S. Gilo* in tropical America, *S. muricatum*, the pepino or melon-pear of Peru, and *S. racemosum* in the West Indies. *S. Quitoense*, the Quito orange, yields a fruit resembling a small orange in color, fragrance, and taste. *S. Indicum* (*S. Anguivi*) is known as *Madagascar potato*, and *S. crispum* of Chili as *potato-tree*. Some species bear an inedible fruit, as *S. mammosum*, the macaw-bush (which see), also called *susumber* and (together with *S. torvum*) *turkey-berry*. For *S. Bahamense*, see *cankerberry*, and for *S. Sodomæum*, see *Sodom-apple*. Other species yield dyes, as *S. gnaphalioides* in Peru and *S. Vespertilio* in the Canaries, used to paint the face; *S. Guineense*, used to dye silk violet; and *S. indigoferum*, in cultivation in Brazil for indigo. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia to tan leather; and the fruit of *S. saponaceum* is used as soap in Peru. Several species have been long cultivated as ornaments for their abundant red or orange berries, as *S. Pseudo-capsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry or winter-cherry (see *cherry*¹), and the Brazilian *S. Capsicastrum*, the dwarf winter-cherry or star-capsicum. Many others are now cultivated as ornamental plants, and are known by the generic name *Solanum*, as *S. Karstenii*, from Venezuela, with violet flowers; *S. betaceum*, a small pink-flowered fleshy South American tree with fine scarlet egg-like fruit; and *S. lanceolatum*, with narrow willow-like leaves, reputed the most showy blooming species. Others are cultivated for their conspicuous foliage, as *S. crinitum* and *S. macranthum*, with leaves 2½ feet long; *S. robustum*, clad in showy red down; and *S. Warscewiczii*, with handsome flowers and large leaves elegantly cut. The climber *S. jasminoides*, the jasmine-solanum, is a house-plant from Brazil, esteemed for its large and abundant clusters of fragrant white or bluish flowers.

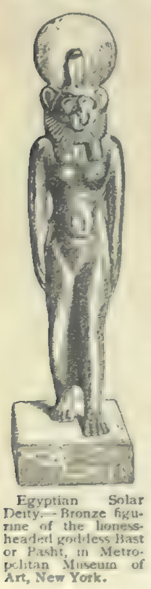
**solar**¹ (sō′lär), *a.* [= F. *solaire* = Sp. Pg. *solar* = It. *solare*, < L. *solaris*, of the sun, solar, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*¹.] 1. Of, pertaining or related to, or determined by the sun: as, the *solar* system; *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

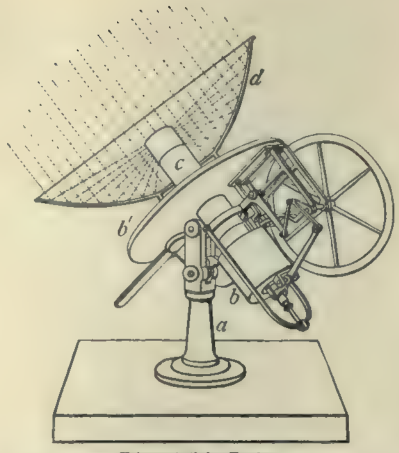
> To make the *solar* and lunary year agree.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, ii. 3.

> His soul proud science never taught to stray
> Far as the *solar* walk or milky way.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 102.

2. In *astrol.*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; influenced by the sun.

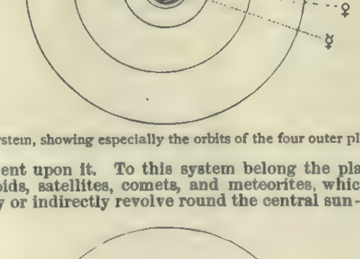
> The cock was pleased to hear him speak so fair,
> And proud beside, as *solar* people are.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 652.


Egyptian Solar Deity.—Bronze figurine of the lioness-headed goddess Bast or Pasht, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

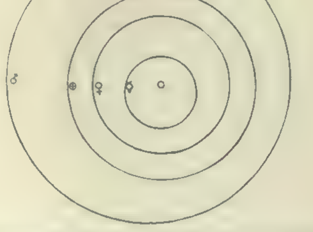


Ericsson's Solar Engine.

*a*, stand; *b*, adjustable caloric engine; *b′*, base-plate of engine, through which the cylinder *c* extends into the focal axis of a powerful reflector *d*, the curvature of which directs the rays, as shown by the dotted lines, upon the cylinder.



Solar System, showing especially the orbits of the four outer planets.


Solar System, showing the orbits of the four inner planets.

**Solar apex**, the point in space, situated in the constellation Hercules, toward which the sun is moving.—**Solar asphyxia.** Same as *sunstroke*.—**Solar boiler**, an apparatus for utilizing the heat of the sun's rays in the heating of water and the production of steam.—**Solar caloric engine.** Same as *solar engine*.—**Solar camera, chronometer.** See the nouns.—**Solar constant**, the number which expresses the quantity of radiant heat received from the sun by the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere in a unit of time. As shown by the researches of Langley, its value is probably somewhat over three (small) calories per minute for a square centimeter of surface normal to the sun's rays. See *calory* and *sun*.—**Solar cooking-apparatus**, an arrangement for cooking food by the heat of the sun's rays. It consists essentially of a cooking-vessel inclosed in a glass frame, upon which the solar rays are directed by reflectors.—**Solar cycle.** See *cycle*¹.—**Solar day.** See *day*¹, 3.—**Solar deity**, in *myth.*, a deity of the sun, or personifying some of the attributes or characteristics of the sun, or of the sun's action. A familiar example is the Greek Apollo or Helios. Solar deities play an important part in the mythology of ancient Egypt, the chief of them being Ra, the supreme power for good. The Egyptian solar deities are commonly distinguished in art by bearing upon their heads the solar disk. See also cut under *Apollo*, and compare *solarism*.—**Solar eclipse.** See *eclipse*, 1.—**Solar engine**, an engine in which steam for motive power is generated by direct solar heat concentrated by lenses or by reflectors upon a steam-generator, as in Mouchot's solar engine, or in which direct solar heat is concentrated upon the cylinder of a hot-air or caloric engine, as in the solar engine of Ericsson.—**Solar equation.** See *equation*.—**Solar eyepiece**, a helioscope; an eyepiece suitable for observing the sun. In the ordinary form, devised by Sir John Herschel, the sunlight is reflected at right angles by a transparent plane surface which allows most of the light and heat to pass through, so that only a thin shade-glass is needed. In the more perfect polarization-helioscopes of Merz and others the light is polarized by reflection at the proper angle from one or more glass surfaces, and afterward modified in intensity at pleasure by reflection at a second polarizing surface, or by transmission through a Nicol prism which can be rotated.—**Solar fever**, dengue.—**Solar flowers**, flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.—**Solar ganglion.** Same as *solar plexus*.—**Solar hour.** See *hour*.—**Solar lamp.** (*a*) Same as *Argand lamp* (which see, under *lamp*¹). (*b*) An electric lamp of the fourth class.—**Solar microscope.** See *microscope*.—**Solar month.** See *month*, 2.—**Solar myth**, in *compar. myth.*, a myth or heroic legend containing or supposed to contain allegorical reference to the course of the sun, and used by modern scholars to explain the Aryan mythologies. The fable of Apollo and Daphne is an example.—**Solar observatory**, an astronomical observatory specially equipped for the study of solar phenomena. The observatory at Meudon, near Paris, is an example.—**Solar physics**, the study of the physical phenomena presented by the sun.—**Solar plexus**, in *anat.* See *plexus*. Also called *brain of the belly*.—**Solar print**, in *photog.*, a photographic print made in a solar camera from a negative. It is usually an enlargement, and is so called to distinguish it from an ordinary photo-print made by direct contact in a printing-frame, or otherwise.—**Solar prominence** or **protuberance.** See *sun*.—**Solar radiation.** See *radiation*.—**Solar-radiation register**, an apparatus for automatically registering the times during which the sun is shining.—**Solar salt**, sea-salt; bay-salt.—**Solar spectrum.** See *spectrum*, 3, and cut under *absorption*.—**Solar spots.** See *sun-spot*.—**Solar system**, in *astron.*, the system consisting of the sun and the bodies revolving round it (and those revolving round them) or otherwise dependent upon it. To this system belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, which all directly or indirectly revolve round the central sun—the whole being bound together by the mutual attractions of the several parts. The following table gives a comparative view of the planets. For further information, see the proper names.

| | Sidereal period in days. | Mean distance from sun in millions of miles. | Diameter in thousands of miles. | Mass relative to earth. | Density (water = 1). | Axial rotation in hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mercury | 88 | 36 | 3 | 0.1 | 7.2 | ? |
| Venus | 225 | 67 | 7 | 0.8 | 5.2 | ? |
| Earth | 365 | 93 | 8 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 24 |
| Mars | 687 | 141 | 4 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 25 |
| Jupiter | 4333 | 482 | 88 | 317.0 | 1.3 | 10 |
| Saturn | 10759 | 883 | 75 | 94.9 | 0.6 | 10 |
| Uranus | 30687 | 1778 | 30 | 14.7 | 1.4 | ? |
| Neptune | 60127 | 2785 | 37 | 17.1 | 0.9 | ? |
| Sun | ..... | ...... | 860 | 326800.0 | 1.4 | In days.<br>25 |
| Moon | ..... | From earth.<br>0.24 | 2 | $\frac{1}{80}$ | 3.5 | 27 |

**Solar telegraph.** See *telegraph*.—**Solar theory.** See *solarism*.—**Solar time.** Same as *apparent time*. See *time*.—**Solar walk**, the zodiac.—**Solar year.** See *year*.

**solar**² (sō′lär), *n.* See *sollar*.

**solar**³ (sō′lär), *n.* See *sola*².

**Solariidæ** (sō-lạ̄-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solarium* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Solarium*. The animal has the tentacles nearly united at the base; eyes on the upper part of the outer side of their base; the proboscis long, cylindrical, completely retractile; and the shell conical and generally declivous from the apex, with carinated margin of the last whorl, and a deep umbilical cavity, recalling a spiral staircase. The species inhabit tropical seas. They are rather large and generally handsome shells, some of which are common parlor ornaments. See cut under *Solarium*.

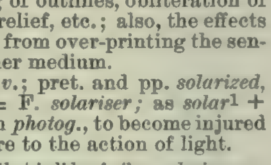
**solarioid** (sọ̄-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Solarium* + *-oid*.] Of, or having characters of, the *Solariidæ*.

**solariplex** (sọ̄-lar′i-pleks), *n.* The solar plexus (which see, under *plexus*). *Coues*, 1887.

**solarism** (sō′lär-izm), *n.* [< *solar*¹ + *-ism*.] Exclusive or excessive explanation of mythology by reference to the sun; over-addiction to the assumption of solar myths. *Gladstone*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 634.

**solarist** (sō′lär-ist), *n.* [< *solar*¹ + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of solarism. *Gladstone*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 876.

**solarium** (sọ̄-lā′ri-um), *n.* [< L. *solarium*, a sun-dial, a part of a house exposed to the sun, < *solaris*, of the sun: see *solar*¹.] 1. A sun-dial, fixed or portable. See *dial*, *poke-dial*, *ring-dial*, *sun-dial*.—2. A place arranged to receive the sun's rays, usually a flat house-top, terrace, or open gallery, formerly used for pleasure only, but in modern times commonly as an adjunct of a hospital or sanatorium, in which case it is inclosed with glass; a room arranged with a view to giving patients sun-baths.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] The typical genus of *Solariidæ*, containing the staircase-shells, as the perspective shell, *S. perspectivum*. They have a much depressed but regularly conic shell, angular at the periphery, and with a wide spiral umbilicus which has suggested the idea of a spiral stairway.


Staircase-shell (*Solarium perspectivum*).

**solarization** (sō″lär-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *solarisation*; as *solarize* + *-ation*.] 1. Exposure to the action of the rays of the sun.—2. In *photog.*, the injurious effects produced on a negative by over-exposing it in the camera to the light of the sun, as blurring of outlines, obliteration of high lights, loss of relief, etc.; also, the effects on a print resulting from over-printing the sensitized paper or other medium.

**solarize** (sō′lär-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solarized*, ppr. *solarizing*. [= F. *solariser*; as *solar*¹ + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* In *photog.*, to become injured by too long exposure to the action of light.

> It is a familiar fact that iodide of silver *solarizes* very easily—that is, the maximum effect of light is quickly reached, after which its action is reversed.
> *Lea*, Photography, p. 137.

II. *trans.* 1. To affect by sunlight; modify in some way by the action of solar rays.

> A spore born of a *solarized* bacillus is more susceptible to the reforming influence than its parent was.
> *Science*, VI. 475.

2. In *photog.*, to affect injuriously by exposing too long to light.

**solary** (sō′lạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **solaris* (used only as a noun), pertaining to the ground or soil, < L. *solum*, the ground, soil: see *soil*¹.] Of or belonging to the ground. [Rare.]

From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure. And from such *solary* irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

**solas**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *solace*.

**Solaster** (sō̤-las′tėr), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *sol*, the sun, + *aster*, a star.] The typical genus of *Solasteridæ*, having more than five rays. In *S. endeca*, a common North Atlantic species, there are usually eleven or ten slender, tapering, and smooth arms, and the whole surface is closely reticulated. The corresponding sun-star of the North Pacific is *S. decemradiatus*.

Sun-star (*Solaster endeca*).

**Solasteridæ** (sō-las-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Solaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Solaster*. The limits of the family vary, and it is sometimes merged in or called *Echinasteridæ*. There are several genera, most of them with more than five rays, as in *Solaster*. In *Cribella* (or *Cribrella*) the rays are six. In *Crossaster papposus*, a common sun-star of both coasts of the North Atlantic, there are twelve short obtuse arms, extensively united by a membrane on the oral surface, and the upper side is roughened with clubbed processes and spines. *Echinaster sentus* is five-armed (see cut at *Echinaster*). The many-armed sun-stars of the genus *Heliaster* (in some forms of which the rays are more than thirty in number) are brought under this family or referred elsewhere. Also written *Solastridæ*.

**solatium** (sō̤-lā′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *solatia* (-ạ̈). [L., also *solacium*, consolation, solace: see *solace*.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; specifically, in *Scots law*, a sum of money paid, over and above actual damages, to an injured party by the person who inflicted the injury, as a solace for wounded feelings.

**sold**$^{1}$ (sōld). Preterit and past participle of *sell*$^{1}$.

**sold**$^{2}$†, *n.* [‹ ME. *solde*, *souldye*, *soude*, *sowde*, *sowd* = MHG. *solt*, G. *sold* = Sw. Dan. *sold*, ‹ OF. *solde*, *soulde*, *soude*, F. *solde*, pay (of soldiers), = Sp. *sueldo* = Pg. It. *soldo*, pay, ‹ ML. *soldus*, *soldum*, pay (of soldiers); cf. OF. *sol*, *sou*, a piece of money, a shilling, F. *sou*, a small coin or value, = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *sueldo* = Pg. It. *soldo*, a coin (see *sol*$^{2}$, *sou*, *soldo*), ‹ LL. *solidus*, a piece of money, ML. also in gen. money, ‹ L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*, *solidus*. Hence ult. *soldier*.] Pay (of soldiers, etc.); salary. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 6.

My Lord Tresorer graunted the seid vij. c. marc to my Lord of Nortfolk, for the arrerag of hys *sowde* qeyl he was in Scotland. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

**sold**$^{2}$†, **soud**$^{2}$†, *v. t.* [‹ ME. **solden*, *souden*, ‹ OF. *solder*, *souder*, pay, ‹ *solde*, *soude*, pay: see *sold*$^{2}$, *n.*] To pay.

> Imparfit is the pope that al the peuple sholde helpe,
> And *soudeth* hem that sleeth suche as he sholde sane.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 431.

**soldado**† (sō̤l-dä′dō), *n.* [‹ Sp. *soldado*, a soldier: see *soldier*.] A soldier. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, iii.

Come, help me; come, come, boys; *soldadoes*, comrades. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

**soldan**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan*.

**soldanel** (sol′da-nel), *n.* A plant of the genus *Soldanella*. Also written *soldanelle*.

**Soldanella** (sol-da̤-nel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) *soldanella*, dim. of *soldana*, a plant so called, ‹ OIt. *soldo*, a coin: see *soldo*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, and tribe *Primuleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-parted calyx, a broadly funnel-shaped or somewhat bell-shaped corolla with fringed lobes, five stamens inserted on the corolla, and an ovoid ovary which becomes a circumscissile capsule with a five- to ten-toothed mouth, containing many seeds on an elongated central placenta. There are 4 species, alpine plants of Europe. They are smooth, delicate, stemless herbs, growing from a short perennial rootstock, and bearing long-stalked, fleshy, and entire roundish leaves with a heart-shaped base. The nodding flowers, single or umbeled, are borne on a slender scape, and are blue, violet, rose-colored, or rarely white. *S. alpina*, growing near the snow-line on many European mountains, is, with other species, sometimes cultivated under the name *soldanel* or *soldanelle*, and has been also called *blue moonwort*.

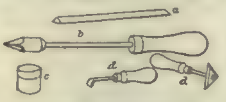
**soldaness**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultaness*.

**soldanrie**†, **soldanry**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultanry*.

**soldatesque** (sol-da̤-tesk′), *a.* [‹ F. *soldatesque*, ‹ *soldat*, a soldier (see *soldier*), + *-esque*.] Of or relating to a soldier; soldier-like. [A Gallicism.]

His [the Captain's] cane clanking on the pavement, or waving round him in the execution of military cuts and *soldatesque* manœuvres. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxii.

**solder** (sod′ėr or sol′dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder*, *soder*, *sowder* (dial. also *sawder*); ‹ OF. *souldure*, *soudure*, *soudeure*, *soudure*, F. *soudure* = Sp. Pg. *soldadura* = It. *soldatura*, a soldering, ‹ OF. *souder*, *soulder*, orig. **solder*, solder, consolidate, close or fasten together, = Pr. *soldar*, *soudar* = Sp. Pg. *soldar* = It. *soldare*, *sodare*, ‹ L. *solidare*, make firm, ‹ *solidus*, solid, firm: see *solid*, and cf. *soud*$^{1}$.] 1. A fusible alloy used for joining or binding together metal surfaces or joints, as the edges of tin cans, jewelry, and kitchen utensils. Being melted on each surface, the solder, partly by chemical attraction and partly by cohesive force, binds them together. After cleaning the edges to be joined, the workman applies a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid and also powdered rosin to the cleaned surfaces; then he touches the heated soldering-iron to the rosin, and holding the solder-bar and iron over the parts to be joined melts off little drops of solder at intervals along the margins, and runs all together with the hot iron. There are many of these alloys, as soft solder used for tinware, hard solder for brass and iron, gold solder, silver solder, spelter solder, plumbers' solder, etc. Every kind is used at its own melting-point, which must always be lower than that of the metals to be united, soft solders being the most fusible.



Tools and Materials used in Soldering.

*a*, bar of solder; *b*, soldering-iron; *c*, rosin-box; *d*, *d*, shavers or scrapers, used for cleaning surfaces and leveling down protuberances or lumps in the soft solder after it is applied.

To soder such gold, there is a proper glew or *soder*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 5.

Hence—2. Figuratively, that which unites in any way.

> Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,
> Sweetener of life, and *solder* of society.
> *Blair*, The Grave, l. 89.

**Aluminium solder.** See *aluminium*.—**Hard solder**, solder which fuses only at red heat, and therefore is used only to unite the metals and alloys which can endure that temperature. Spelter solder and silver solder are the principal varieties.—**Soft solder.** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) Gross flattery or fulsome praise, particularly when used for selfish aims.

**solder** (sod′ėr or sol′dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder*, *soder*, *sowder*; ‹ *solder*, *n.*] 1. To unite by a metallic cement; join by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

I *sowder* a metall with sowlder. Je soulde. *Palsgrave*, p. 725.

2. Figuratively, to close up or unite firmly by any means.

> As if the world should cleaue, and that slaine men
> Should *soader* vp the Rift.
> *Shak.*, A. and C. (folio 1623), iii. 4. 32.

Would my lips had been *soldered* when I spake on 't! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

**solderer** (sod′ėr-ėr or sol′dėr-ėr), *n.* [‹ *solder* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or a machine which solders.

**soldering** (sod′ėr-ing or sol′dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *solder*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which solders.—2. A soldered place or part.

Even the delicate *solderings* of the ends of these wires to the copper clips were apparently the same as ever. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 340.

**Autogenous soldering.** See *autogenous*.—**Galvanic soldering**, the process of uniting two pieces of metal by means of another metal deposited between them through the agency of a voltaic current.—**Soldering nipple.** See *nipple*.

**soldering-block** (sod′ėr-ing-blok), *n.* A tool employed in soldering cans, as a support and for trimming. It is adjustable for different sizes.

**soldering-bolt** (sod′ėr-ing-bōlt), *n.* Same as *soldering-iron*.

**soldering-frame** (sod′ėr-ing-frām), *n.* A form of clamp for holding the parts together in soldering cans.

**soldering-furnace** (sod′ėr-ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A portable furnace used by tinners, etc., for heating soldering-irons.

**soldering-iron** (sod′ėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool with which solder is melted and applied. It consists of a copper bit or bolt, having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, fastened to an iron rod with a wooden handle. In some forms the copper bit is kept hot by means of a gas-flame supplied through a flexible pipe connected with the handle. See cut under *solder*.

**soldering-machine** (sod′ėr-ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a general name for appliances and machines for closing the seams of tin cans with solder; also, a soldering-block, or any other machine or appliance rendering mechanical aid in soldering. The cans may be automatically dipped in molten solder, or the solder may be laid on the seams, which are then exposed to a gas-flame, hot blast, or the direct heat of a furnace.

**soldering-pot** (sod′ėr-ing-pot), *n.* A small portable furnace used in soldering, especially for uniting the ends of telegraph-wires. It is fitted with a clamp for holding the ends of the wires, etc., in position; and when they are in place the furnace is tilted, and the melted solder flows over the wires, etc., and forms a soldered joint.

**soldering-tongs** (sod′ėr-ing-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A flat-nosed tongs for brazing the joints of band-saws. The saw is held in a scarfing-frame, with a film of solder between the lapping scarfed edges. This film is melted by clamping the heated tongs over the edges. *E. H. Knight*.

**soldering-tool** (sod′ėr-ing-tö̈l), *n.* A soldering-iron, or other tool for soldering.

**solder-machine** (sod′ėr-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming molten solder into rods or drops for use.

**soldi**, *n.* Plural of *soldo*.

**soldier** (sōl′jėr), *n.* [Also dial. *soger*, *sodger*, *sojer*; early mod. E. *souldier*, *soldiour*, *souldiour*; ‹ ME. *souldier*, *souldyour*, *soudiour*, *sowdiour*, *sowdyowre*, *sodiour*, *soudeur*, *soudier*, *soudoier*, ‹ OF. *soldier*, also *soldoier*, *souldoier*, *souldoyer*, ‹ ML. *soldarius*, a soldier, lit. 'one having pay,' ‹ *soldus*, *soldum*, pay: see *sold*$^{2}$. Cf. D. *soldaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *soldat*, ‹ F. *soldat*, ‹ It. *soldato* = Sp. Pg. *soldado*, a soldier, lit. 'one paid,' ‹ ML. *soldatus*, pp. of *soldare* (› It. *soldare* = OF. *solder*), pay, ‹ *soldum*, pay: see *sold*$^{2}$.] 1†. One who receives pay, especially for military service.

Bruyn the bere and ysegrym the wulf sente alle the londe a boute yf ony man wolde take wages that they shold come to bruyn and he wolde paye them their souldye or wagis to fore. my fader ranne alle ouer the londe and bare the lettres. . . . My fader hadde ben oueral in the lande bytwene the elue and the somme. And hadde goten many a *souldyour* that shold the next somer haue comen to helpe bruyn. *Caxton*, Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 39.

2. A person in military service. (*a*) One whose business is warfare, as opposed to a civilian.

> Madame, ȝe misdon . . .
> To swiche a simpul *sowdiour* as icham forto knele.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3951.

> Fie, my lord, fie! a *soldier*, and afeard?
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 40.

(*b*) One who serves in the land forces, as opposed to one serving at sea.

3. Hence, one who obeys the commands and contends in the cause of another.

> Give me a favour, that the world may know
> I am your *soldier*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

To continue Christ's faithful *soldier* and servant unto his life's end. *Book of Common Prayer*, Public Baptism of Infants.

4. One of the rank and file, or sometimes including non-commissioned officers as opposed to commissioned officers.

Me thinkes it were meete that any one, before he come to be a captayne, should have bene a *soldiour*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> That in the captain 's but a choleric word
> Which in the *soldier* is flat blasphemy.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 131.

5. Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of military experience, skill, or genius; a man of distinguished valor; one possessing the distinctive carriage, looks, habits, or traits of those who make a profession of military service: as, he is every inch a *soldier*.

> So great a *soldier* taught us there
> What long-enduring hearts could do
> In that world's-earthquake, Waterloo!
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

6. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of that section of a colony of some kinds of ants which does the fighting, takes slaves, etc.; a soldier-ant. (*b*) The corresponding form in a colony of white ants or termites. (*c*) A soldier-beetle. (*d*) A sort of hermit-crab; also, a fiddler-crab.

Under those Trees [Sapadillies] we found plenty of *Soldiers*, a little kind of Animals that live in Shells, and have two great Claws like a Crab, and are good food. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 39.

(*e*) The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. [Local, Eng.] (*f*) A red herring. [British sailors' slang.]—7. One who makes a pretense of working, but is really of little or no use; one who works no more than is necessary to secure pay. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]—8. *pl.* A name of the red campion (*Lychnis diurna*), of the ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), and of various other plants. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Fresh-water soldier.** See *fresh-water*.—**Old soldier.** (*a*) A bottle emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.] (*b*) The stump, or unsmoked part, of a cigar. See *snipe*$^{1}$, 3. [Slang.]—**Red soldier**, a disorder of pigs; rouget.

A disorder affecting pigs, called in France "rouget," and in Ireland "*red soldier*," from the red patches that appear on the skin in fatal cases. This affection depends on a bacillus. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 217.

**Single soldier**†. See *single*$^{1}$.—**Soldier of fortune**, one who is ready to serve as a soldier wherever profit, honor, pleasure, or other advantage is most to be had.—**Soldiers and sailors**, soldier-beetles.—**Soldier's wind** (*naut.*), a fair wind for going and returning.—**To come the old soldier over one**, to impose upon one. [Colloq.]

> I should think he was *coming the old soldier over me*, and keeping up his game. But no—he can scarce have the impudence to think of that.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

**soldier** (sōl′jėr), *v. i.* [< *soldier*, *n.*] **1.** To serve as a soldier: as, to go *soldiering*.

> Few nobles come. . . . Barras . . . is one. The reckless shipwrecked man: flung ashore on the coast of the Maldives long ago, while sailing and *soldiering* as Indian Fighter.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 7.

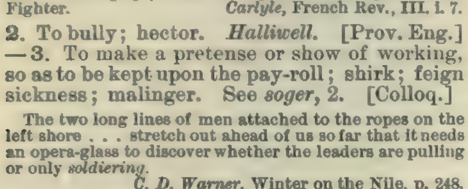
**2.** To bully; hector. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To make a pretense or show of working, so as to be kept upon the pay-roll; shirk; feign sickness; malinger. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]

> The two long lines of men attached to the ropes on the left shore . . . stretch out ahead of us so far that it needs an opera-glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling or only *soldiering*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Winter on the Nile, p. 248.

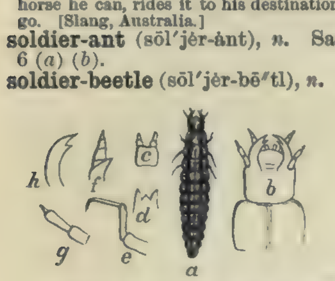
**4.** To make temporary use of (another man's horse). Thus, a man wanting a mount catches the first horse he can, rides it to his destination, and then lets it go. [Slang, Australia.]

**soldier-ant** (sōl′jėr-ȧnt), *n.* Same as *soldier*, 6 (*a*) (*b*).

**soldier-beetle** (sōl′jėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Telephoridæ*. The Pennsylvania soldier-beetle, *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*, is common in the United States. The beetles live upon pollen, but their larvæ are carnivorous and destroy other insects. The two-lined soldier-beetle, *Telephorus bilineatus*, is also common in the United States. It preys upon the larvæ of the codling-moth.

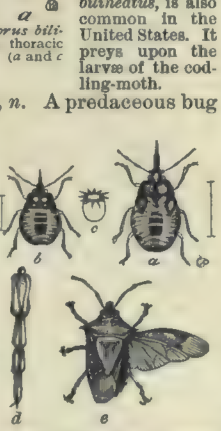


Pennsylvania Soldier-beetle (*Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*).
*a*, larva, natural size; *b*, head of same, from below, enlarged; *c* to *h*, mouth-parts, enlarged; *i*, beetle, natural size.



Two-lined Soldier-beetle (*Telephorus bilineatus*). *a*, larva; *b*, head and thoracic joints of same, enlarged; *c*, beetle. (*a* and *c* natural size.)

**soldier-bug** (sōl′jėr-bug), *n.* A predaceous bug of the family *Pentatomidæ*; any rapacious reduvioid. *Podisus spinosus* is a common North American species known as the *spined soldier-bug*. It preys upon many destructive larvæ, such as the fall web-worm, cutworms, and the larvæ of the Colorado potato-beetle. The ring-banded soldier-bug is *Perillus circumcinctus*. The rapacious soldier-bug is *Sinea diadema*. See cuts under *Pentatomidæ*, *Perillus*, *Podisus*, *Sinea*, and *Harpactor*.



Spined Soldier-bug (*Podisus spinosus*). *a*, nymph; *b*, larva; *c*, egg; *d*, proboscis of adult, all enlarged (lines show natural sizes of *a* and *b*); *e*, adult, natural size.

**soldier-bush** (sōl′jėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as *soldierwood*.

**soldier-crab** (sōl′jėr-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a soldier.

**soldieress** (sōl′jėr-es), *n.* [< *soldier* + *-ess*.] A female soldier. [Rare.]

> *Soldieress*,
> That equally canst poise sternness with pity.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

**soldier-fish** (sōl′jėr-fish), *n.* The blue darter or rainbow-darter, *Etheostoma cæruleum*, of gorgeous colors, the male having about twelve indigo-blue bars running obliquely downward and backward, and being otherwise vividly colored. It is abundant in rivers of the Mississippi valley.

**soldier-fly** (sōl′jėr-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Stratiomyidæ*: so called from its ornamentation.

**soldiering** (sōl′jėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soldier*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being a soldier; the act or condition of serving as a soldier; military duty; campaigning.

> The simple *soldiering* of Grant and Foote was solving some of the problems that confused scientific hypothesis.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 664.

**2.** The act of feigning to work; shirking. [Colloq.]

**soldier-like** (sōl′jėr-līk), *a.* Soldierly.

> I will not say pity me; 'tis not a *soldier-like* phrase.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 13.

> On hearing the general orders, he discharged a tempest of veteran, *soldier-like* oaths.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

**soldierly** (sōl′jėr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *souldierly*; < *soldier* + *-ly*$^1$.] Like or befitting a soldier, especially in a moral sense: as, *soldierly* conduct.

> He seem'd a *souldierly* person and a good fellow.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 15, 1675.

> His own [face], tho' keen and bold and *soldierly*,
> Sear'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**soldier-moth** (sōl′jėr-môth), *n.* An East Indian geometrid moth, *Euschema militaris*.

**soldier-orchis** (sōl′jėr-ôr″kis), *n.* A handsome orchid, *Orchis militaris*, of the northern Old World. It bears a dense oblong spike of small chiefly purple flowers. So named, perhaps, from the helmet-like adjustment of the sepals, or from its erect habit.

**soldier's-herb** (sōl′jėrz-ėrb), *n.* Same as *matico*$^1$.

**soldiership** (sōl′jėr-ship), *n.* [< *soldier* + *-ship*.] The state of being a soldier; the qualities of a soldier, or those becoming a soldier; especially, skill in military matters.

> His *soldiership*
> Is twice the other twain.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 34.

**soldierwood** (sōl′jėr-wůd), *n.* A West Indian leguminous shrub, *Calliandra purpurea*. Its flowers are in heads, the stamens, as in the genus generally, united into a tube and long-exserted, forming the conspicuous part.

**soldiery** (sōl′jėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *souldiery*, *soldiourie*; < *soldier* + *-y*$^3$.] **1†.** Soldiership; military service.

> Basilius . . . inquired of his estate, adding promise of great rewards, among the rest offering to him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

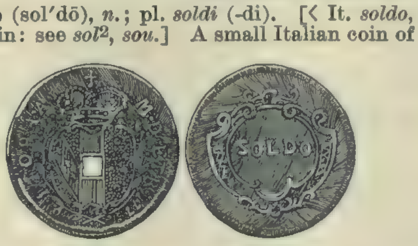
> To read a lecture of *soldiery* to Hannibal, the most cunningest warrior of his time.
> *Ford*, Line of Life.

**2.** Soldiers collectively, whether in general, or in any state, or any army, camp, or the like.

> They, expecting a sharp encounter, brought Sigebert, whom they esteem'd an expert Leader, with his presence to confirm the *Souldiery*.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

> The ferocious deeds of a savage and infuriated *soldiery*.
> *Clay*, Speech on Greek Rev.

**soldo** (sol′dō), *n.*; pl. *soldi* (-di). [< It. *soldo*, a coin: see *sol*$^2$, *sou*.] A small Italian coin of copper or billon, the twentieth part of the lira; a sol or sou.



Obverse. Reverse.
Billon Soldo of Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Etruria, 1778, in the British Museum. (Size of original.)

**sole**$^1$ (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole*, *soole* (of the foot or of a shoe), < AS. *sole* (pl. *solen*, for **solan*) = MD. *sole*, D. *zool* = MLG. *sole*, LG. *sale* = OHG. *sola*, MHG. *sole*, *sol*, G. *sohle* = Icel. *sōli* = Sw. *såla* = Dan. *saale* = Goth. *sulja*, the sole of the foot, = OIt. *suola*, also *suolo*, It. *suolo* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = Pr. *sola*, *sol* = F. *sole*, the sole of the foot, < ML. *sola*, a collateral form (found in glossaries) of L. *solea*, a slipper or sandal (consisting of a single sole fastened on by a strap across the instep), a kind of shoe for animals, also the sole of the foot (of animals), in ML. also the sole of a shoe, a flat under surface, the bottom, < *solum*, the ground, soil. Cf. *soil*$^1$, *sole*$^2$.] **1.** The bottom or under side of the foot; technically, the planta, corresponding to the palm of the hand. The *sole* of ordinary language does not correspond well with *planta*, except in the cases of plantigrades. In digitigrades *sole* usually means only that part of the planta which rests upon the ground in ordinary locomotion, or the balls of the toes collectively; it also applies to the fore as well as the hind feet of such quadrupeds, thus including the corresponding parts of the *palma*, or palm; while the planta may extend far up the hind leg (only), as to the hock of the horse. In the horse *sole* is restricted to the under side of the hoof of either fore or hind feet (see def. 4 (*b*)). In birds the *sole* of the foot is the under side of the toes taken together. See *planta*, and cuts under *plantigrade*, *digitigrade*, *scutelliplantar*, and *solidungulate*.

> The *sole* of their [the cherubim's] feet was like the *sole* of a calf's foot.
> Ezek. i. 7.

**2.** The foot. [Rare.]

> Hast wandred through the world now long a day,
> Yett ceassest not thy weary *soles* to lead.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 9.

**3.** That part of a shoe or boot which comes under the sole of the foot, and upon which the wearer treads. In boots and shoes with heels, the term is usually limited to the part that is in front of the heel and of nearly uniform thickness throughout. See *half-sole*, and cuts under *boot*$^2$ and *poulaine*.

> You have dancing shoes
> With nimble *soles*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 15.

**4.** The part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground; the bottom or lower part of anything. (*a*) In *agri.*, the bottom part of a plow, to the fore part of which is attached the point or share. (*b*) In *farriery*, the horny under side of any foot; the bottom of the hoof. (*c*) In *fort.*, the bottom of an embrasure or gun-port. See *embrasure*, 2. (*d*) *Naut.*, a piece of timber attached to the lower part of a rudder, to render it level with the false keel. (*e*) The seat or bottom of a mine: applied to horizontal veins or lodes. (*f*) The floor of a bracket on which a plumber-block rests. (*g*) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelson. (*h*) The floor or hearth of the metal chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace. (*i*) In *carp.*, the lower surface of a plane. (*j*) The bottom frame of a wagon, coach, or railway-car. (*k*) The metal shoe of a sled-runner. (*l*) The lower edge of a turbine. (*m*) In *ship-building*, the bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bilgeways, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel. See cut under *launching-ways*. *E. H. Knight.* (*n*) In *conch.*, the surface of the body on which a gastropod creeps.

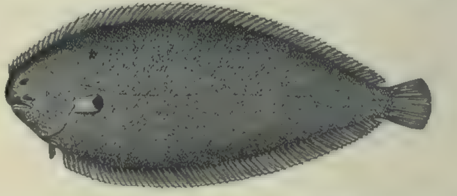
**5.** A flat surface like the sole of the foot.

> The stones in the boulder-clay have a characteristic form and surface. They are usually oblong, have one or more flat sides or *soles*, are smoothed or polished, and have their edges worn round.
> *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 367.

**sole**$^1$ (sōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soled*, ppr. *soling*. [< *sole*$^1$, *n.*] To furnish with a sole, as a shoe or boot; put a new sole on. Compare *half-sole*, *v. t.*

> This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers *soled* with wool.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

**sole**$^2$ (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole* = G. *sohle* = Sw. *sola*, < OF. (and F.) *sole* = Pr. *solha* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *solha* = It. *soglia*, < L. *solea*, the sole (fish), prob. so called from its flatness, < *solea*, a slipper or sandal: see *sole*$^1$.] In *ichth.*, a flatfish of the family *Soleidæ*, and especially of the genus *Solea*; a soleid or sole-fish. The common sole of Europe is *S. vulgaris*, formerly *Pleuronectes solea*. The body is elongate-oval, and has been compared to the form of a human sole; the dorsal and anal fins are very long, but free from the caudal, which has a rounded end, and pectorals are developed on both sides; the mouth is moderately decurved; the nostrils of the blind side are not dilated; and the height of the body is a little less than a third of the total length. The color is a dark brown, with a black spot at the end of the pectoral fin. This sole is common along the European coasts, and is one of the most esteemed of food-fishes. The flesh is white, firm, and of excellent flavor, especially when the fish has been taken in deep water. The average weight is about a pound, although the fish occasionally reaches a much larger size. It prefers sandy or gravelly shores, but retires into deep water when frost sets in. It feeds chiefly upon mollusks, but also on the eggs of fishes and other animals. It sometimes ascends into fresh water. There are other species, of several different genera, as *Achirus lineatus*, commonly called *hog-choker*. The name *sole* is also given to various species of the related family *Pleuronectidæ*. Along the Californian coast the common sole is a pleuronectoid, *Lepidopsetta bilineata*, which reaches a length of about 20 inches and a weight of five or six pounds, although its average weight as seen in the markets is about three pounds. In San Francisco only about two per cent. of the flatfishes caught belong to this species, but along Puget Sound it constitutes about thirty per cent. of the catch. It feeds chiefly on crustaceans and small fishes, and is regarded as an excellent food-fish. Other *Pleuronectidæ* called *soles* along the Pacific coast of North America are the *Parophrys vetulus* and *Hippoglossoides jordani*. See also cuts under *Pleuronectidæ* and *Soleidæ*.


European Sole (*Solea vulgaris* or *solea*).

> Solea is the *sole*, that is a swete fisshe and holsom for seke people.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

**Bastard sole.** See *bastard*.—**Dwarf sole**, the little sole, or solenette, *Solea minuta*.—**French sole**. Same as *lemon-sole*, 1.—**Land-sole**, a slug of the genus *Arion*.

> The Arions, or *Land-soles*.
> *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

**Lemon sole.** See *lemon-sole.*—**Smooth sole,** *Arnoglossus laterna*, the megrim or scald-fish.—**Variegated sole,** the bastard sole. *Solea variegata.* See *bastard.*

**sole**[3] (sōl), *a.* [< ME. *sole*, < OF. *sol*, F. *seul* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *solo* = Pg. *so* = It. *solo*, < L. *sōlus*, alone, only, single, sole, lonely, solitary; prob. the same word as OL. *sollus*, entire, complete, = Gr. *ὅλος* (Ionic *οὖλος*), whole, = Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *safe*. Hence (< L.) *solitary, solitude, solo, sullen, soliloquy, desolate*, etc. From the Gr. word is the first element in *holocaust, holograph*, etc.] 1. Only; alone in its kind; being or acting without another; single; unique; individual: as, God is the *sole* creator and sovereign of the world.

> To parley with the *sole* inheritor
> Of all perfections that a man may owe,
> Matchless Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 5.

> I mean, says he, never to allow of the lie being by construction, implication, or induction, but by the *sole* use of the word itself. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 256.

2. Alone; unaccompanied; solitary. [Archaic.]

> Go forth *sole* and make thy mone.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2396.

> I am oft-times *sole*, but seldom solitary.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 77.

> Flush'd Ganymede, his rosy thigh
> Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
> *Sole* as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3†. Mere.

> Whose *sole* name blisters our tongues.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 12.

4. In *law*, single; unmarried; not having a spouse: as, a feme *sole*. See *feme*.—**Sole corporation.** See *corporation sole*, under *corporation*, 1.—**Sole tenant.** See *tenant.*

**sole**[3] (sōl), *adv.* [< *sole*[3], *a.*] Alone; by itself; singly. [Rare.]

> But what the repining enemy commends,
> That breath fame blows; that praise, *sole* pure, transcends. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 244.

**sole**[4]† (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole, soole*, < AS. *sāl*, a cord, rope, rein, chain, collar, = OS. *sēl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. **sail* (in deriv. *insailjan*), a cord, = OBulg. *silo*, a cord; akin to Gr. *ἱμάς*, a band, Skt. √ *si*, bind.] A wooden band or yoke put around the neck of an ox or a cow in a stall. *Palsgrave.*

**sole**[5] (sōl), *n.* [Also *soal*; prob. a particular use of *sole*[1].] A pond. [Prov. Eng.]

**sole**[6] (sōl), *v. t.* [Also *soal, sowl*, formerly *sowle*; origin uncertain.] To pull by the ears; pull about; haul; lug. [Prov. Eng.]

> He'll go, he says, and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 214.

> Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this.
> *Heywood*, Love's Mistress (1636).

**To sole a bowl**†, to handle it skilfully.

> *To sole a bowl*, probe et rite emittere globum.
> *Coles*, Lat. Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

> I censured his light and ludicrous title of "Down-Derry" modestly in these words: "It were strange if he should throw a good cast who *soals his bowl* upon an undersong"; alluding to that ordinary and elegant expression in our English tongue, "*soal your bowl* well" – that is, be careful to begin your work well.
> *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 366. (*Davies.*)

**sole**[7] (sōl), *n.* Same as *sol*[3].

**solea**[1] (sō'lẹ̄-ä), *n.*; pl. *soleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *solea*, sole, etc.: see *sole*[1].] 1. The sole of the foot. See *sole*[1].—2. Same as *soleus.*

**Solea**[2] (sō'lẹ̄-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *solea*, a sole: see *sole*[2].] In *ichth.*, an old name of the sole-fish (as Klein, 1748), now the typical genus of the family *Soleidæ*, with various limits: (*a*) including all the species of the family, or (*b*) limited to the sole of the European seas and closely related species. See cut under *sole*[2].

**sole-channel** (sōl'chan"el), *n.* In a boot- or shoe-sole, a groove in which the sewing is sunk to protect it from wear.

**solecise**, *v. i.* See *solecize.*

**solecism** (sol'ẹ̄-sizm), *n.* [< OF. *solecisme*, F. *solecisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *solecismo* = G. *solöcismus*, < L. *solœcismus*, < Gr. *σολοικισμός*, < *σολοικίζειν*, speak or write incorrectly, be rude or awkward in manner, < *σόλοικος*, speaking incorrectly, using provincialisms (*οἱ σολοικοί*, foreigners), also awkward or rude in manners: said to have meant orig. 'speaking or acting like an inhabitant of Soli,' < *Σόλοι*, L. *Soli, Soloe*, a town in Cilicia, a place said to have been colonized by Athenian emigrants (afterward called *Pompeiopolis*, now *Mezetli*), or, according to another account, by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes. Others refer the word to another town, *Soli*, *Σόλοι*, in Cyprus.] 1. A gross deviation from the settled usages of grammar; a gross grammatical error, such as "I *done* it" for "I *did* it."

> Whatever you meddle with, except when you make *solecisms*, is grammar still. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, i.

> The offences against the usage of the English language are—(1) Barbarisms, words not English; (2) *Solecisms*, constructions not English; (3) Improprieties, words or phrases used in a sense not English.
> *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, iii.

2. Loosely, any small blunder in speech.

> Think on 't, a close friend,
> Or private mistress, is court rhetoric;
> A wife, mere rustic *solecism*.
> *Massinger*, Guardian, i. 1.

> They [the inhabitants of London] are the modern Solœci, and their *solecisms* have furnished much food for laughter. This kind of local reproach is not common, but it is not unprecedented. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 74.

3. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behavior; a violation of the conventional rules of society.

> T. Ca. [Carew] buzzed me in the Ear that, tho' Ben [Jonson] had barrelled up a great deal of Knowledge, yet it seems he had not read the Ethics, which, amongst other Precepts of Morality, forbid Self-commendation, declaring it to be an ill-favor'd *Solecism* in good Manners.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 13.

4. An incongruity; an inconsistency; that which is incongruous with the nature of things or with its surroundings; an unnatural phenomenon or product; a prodigy; a monster.

> It is the *solecism* of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the mean. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

> An ungodly man of God—what a *solecism*! What a monster! *Mather Byles*, Sermon at New London (1758).

=**Syn.** 1. *Barbarism*, etc. See *impropriety.*

**solecist** (sol'ẹ̄-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *σολοικιστής*, one who speaks or pronounces incorrectly, < *σολοικίζειν*, speak or write incorrectly: see *solecism*.] One who is guilty of a solecism or solecisms in language or behavior.

**solecistic** (sol-ẹ̄-sis'tik), *a.* [< *solecist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involving a solecism; incorrect; incongruous.

**solecistical** (sol-ẹ̄-sis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *solecistic* + *-al*.] Same as *solecistic.*

> The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical*.
> *Tyrwhitt*, Gloss. to Chaucer, under *self*.

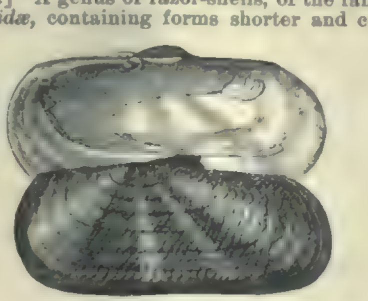
**solecistically** (sol-ẹ̄-sis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a solecistic manner. *Wollaston.*

**solecize** (sol'ẹ̄-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solecized*, ppr. *solecizing*. [< Gr. *σολοικίζειν*, speak or write incorrectly: see *solecism*.] To commit solecisms. Also spelled *solecise*.

> This being too loose a principle, to fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language when we do not like the sense. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), i. 9.

**Solecurtidæ** (sol-ẹ̄-kėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solecurtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solecurtus*.

**Solecurtus** (sol-ẹ̄-kėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1824), also *Solecurtius, Solenicurtus, Solenocurtus, Solenocurtius*; < *Solen* + L. *curtus*, short.] A genus of razor-shells, of the family *Solenidæ*, containing forms shorter and comparatively deeper than the species of *Solen*, and with submedian umbones: in some systems made type of the family *Solecurtidæ*.



*Solecurtus strigilatus.*

**sole-fish** (sōl'fish), *n.* The sole. See *sole*[2].

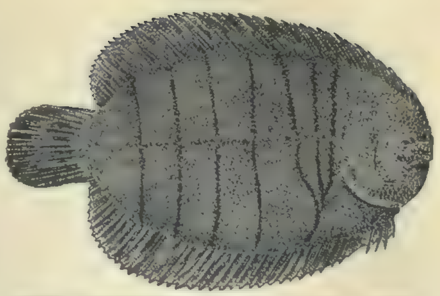
**sole-fleuk** (sōl'flök), *n.* The smear-dab. [Scotch.]

**solei**, *n.* Plural of *soleus*.

**Soleidæ** (sọ̄-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solea*[2] + *-idæ*.] The soles or sole-fish, a family of pleuronectoid fishes typified by the genus *Solea*. The body is oval or elliptical, the snout roundish, and the oral cleft more or less decurved and very small. The opercular bones are concealed in the scaly skin, the upper eye is advanced more or less in front of the lower, and the pectorals are often rudimentary or absent. The species are numerous, and of several genera in different seas. Some are much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, while others are quite worthless. The common sole of Europe is the best-known. The American sole is *Achirus lineatus* (figured in next column). See *Solea*[2], and cuts under *Pleuronectidæ* and *sole*[2].

**soleiform** (sō'lẹ̄-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *solea*, sole, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a slipper.

**solein**†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.



*Soleidæ.*— American Sole, or Hog-choker (*Achirus lineatus*).

**sole-leather** (sōl'leᴛʜ"ėr), *n.* 1. A strong, heavy leather especially prepared for boot- and shoe-soles. The hides are taken from the tanning-tanks, the spent tan is brushed off, and the hides are dried in a cool place, then laid on a polished stone slab, and beaten with iron or wooden hammers operated by machinery.

2. Same as *sole-leather kelp*.—**Sole-leather kelp,** a name given to some of the larger *Laminariaceæ*, such as *L. digitata*. See *Laminaria*.—**Sole-leather stripper,** a machine with adjustable blades or skivers for stripping the rough side of leather. *E. H. Knight.*

**solely** (sōl'li), *adv.* 1. Singly; alone; only; without another: as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument.

> To supply those defects and imperfections which are in us living single and *solely* by ourselves, we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

> I am not *solely* led
> By nice direction of a maiden's eyes.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 13.

2†. Completely; wholly; altogether.

> Think him a great way fool, *solely* a coward.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 112.

**solemn** (sol'ẹm), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *solemne*, < ME. *solemne, solempne, solenne, soleyn*, < OF. *solempne, solemne*, F. *solennel* = Sp. Pg. *solemne*, = It. *solenne*, stated, appointed, as a religious rite, < L. *sollemnis*, also *sollempnis, sollennis*, less correctly with a single *l*, *solemnis, solennis*, yearly, annual, occurring annually, as a religious rite, religious, festive, solemn, < *sollus*, entire, complete (prob. same as *sōlus*, alone, > E. *sole*[3]), + *annus*, a year.] 1†. Recurring yearly; annual.

> And his fadir and modir wenten ech ȝeer in to Jerusalem, in the *solempne* dai of pask. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 41.

> Me thought y herd a crowned kyng of his comunes axe
> A *soleyn* subsidie to susteyne his werres.
> *The Crowned King* (E. E. T. S.), l. 36.

2. Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; connected with religion; sacred; also, marked by special ritual or ceremony.

> O, the sacrifice!
> How ceremonious, *solemn*, and unearthly
> It was i' the offering! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1. 7.

> He [King Richard] took a *solemn* Oath, That he should observe Peace, Honour, and Reverence to Almighty God, to his Church, and to his Ministers, all the Days of his Life.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 61.

3†. Pertaining to holiday; festive; joyous.

> A Frere ther was, a wantoun and a merye,
> A lymytour, a ful *solempne* man.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 209.

> And let be there thre yomen assigned to serue the hye tabulle and the two syde tabullis in *solenne* dayes.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

> My lords, a *solemn* hunting is in hand;
> There will the lovely Roman ladies troop
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 112.

4†. Of high repute; important; dignified.

> A Webbe, a Deyere, and a Tapicer,
> And they were clothed alle in oo lyveré,
> Of a *solempne* and a gret fraternité.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 364.

5. Fitted to excite or express serious or devout reflections; grave; impressive; awe-inspiring: as, a *solemn* pile of buildings.

> There raignd a *solemne* silence over all.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 29.

> A figure like your father . . .
> Appears before them, and with *solemn* march
> Goes slow and stately by them.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 201.

> It [life] becomes vastly more *solemn* than death; for we are not responsible for dying; we are responsible for living. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 75.

6. Marked by seriousness or earnestness in language or demeanor; impressive; grave: as, to make a *solemn* promise; a *solemn* utterance.

> Why do you bend such *solemn* brows on me?
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 90.

> What signifies breaking some scores of *solemn* promises?—all that 's of no consequence, you know.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

7. Affectedly grave, serious, or important: as, to put on a *solemn* face.

How would an old Roman laugh, were it possible for him to see the *solemn* dissertations that have been made on these weighty subjects! *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

The *solemn* fop, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 299.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a *solemn* way.
*O. W. Holmes*, To an Insect.

8. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made in form; formal; regular: now chiefly a law term: as, probate in *solemn* form.

On the 15th of June, 1515, the Catholic monarch, by a *solemn* act in cortes, held at Burgos, incorporated his new conquests into the kingdom of Castile.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

Neither in England nor in Sicily did official formalism acknowledge even French, much less Italian, as a fit tongue for *solemn* documents.
*E. A. Freeman*, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 550.

9. Sober; gloomy; dark: noting color or tint. [Rare.]

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of *solemn* black, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 78.

We see in needleworks and embroideries it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and *solemn* ground than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

**Solemn degradation**, in *eccles. law*. See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Solemn League and Covenant.** See *covenant*.—**Solemn service**, specifically, in the *Church of England*, a choral celebration of the communion. =**Syn. 5.** August, venerable, grand, stately.—**6.** *Serious*, etc. (see *grave*3), reverential, sober.

**solemn†**, *v. t.* [< *solemn*, *a.*] To solemnize. [Rare.]

They [the Lapones] *solemne* marriages, and begynne the same with fyre and flynte.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 302).

**solemness** (sol′ẹm-nes), *n.* The state or character of being solemn; seriousness or gravity of manner; solemnity. Also *solemnness*.

Prithee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o' door and go along with us. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 120.

**solemnisation, solemnise**, etc. See *solemnization*, etc.

**solemnity** (sō-lem′ni̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *solemnities* (-tiz). [< ME. *solempnitee*, *solempnyte*, *solenite*, *solempte*, < OF. *solempnite*, *sollempnite*, *solennite*, F. *solennité* = Sp. *solemnidad* = Pg. *solemnidade* = It. *solennità*, < L. *sollemnita(t-)s*, *sollennita(t-)s*, a solemnity, < *sollemnis*, *sollennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; a ceremonial or festal occasion; ceremony in general; celebration; festivity.

He . . . broughte hire hoom with him in his contre,
With mochel glorie and gret *solempnite*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 12.

And nowe in places colde
*Solempnitee* of sheryng sheepes is holde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

A fortnight hold we this *solemnity*,
In nightly revels and new jollity.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 376.

Use all your sports,
All your *solemnities*: 'tis the king's day to-morrow,
His birth-day and his marriage. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 3.

**2.** The state or character of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; solemness: as, the *solemnity* of his manner; a ceremony of great *solemnity*.

So my state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast,
And won by rareness such *solemnity*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 59.

Have they faith
In what with such *solemnity* of tone
And gesture they propound to our belief?
*Cowper*, Task, v. 648.

**3.** Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; an aspect of pompous importance.

*Solemnity*'s a cover for a sot. *Young*, Love of Fame, ii.

**4.** In *law*, a solemn or formal observance; the formality requisite to render an act valid.—**Paschal solemnity.** See *paschal*.

**solemnizate†** (sọ-lem′ni-zāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *solemnizatus*, pp. of *solemnizare*, solemnize: see *solemnize*.] To solemnize.

**solemnization** (sol″ẹm-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *solennisation*; as *solemnize* + *-ation*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration. Also written *solemnisation*.

The day and time appointed for *Solemnization* of Matrimony. *Book of Common Prayer.*

**solemnize** (sol′ẹm-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solemnized*, ppr. *solemnizing*. [Early mod. E. *solempnyse*, < ME. *solemnysen*, < OF. *solempniser*, *solenniser*, F. *solenniser* = Sp. Pg. *solemnizar* (cf. It. *solenneggiare*), < ML. *solemnizare*, *solennizare*, < L. *sollemnis*, *sollennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] **1†.** To perform annually; perform as the year comes round.

As in this moone in places warm and glade
Thi graffing good it is to *solemnyse*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

**2.** To honor by ceremonies; celebrate: as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ.

To *solemnize* this day the glorious sun
Stays in his course and plays the alchemist.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 77.

**3.** To perform with ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms: used especially of marriage.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Straight shall our nuptial rites be *solemnized*.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9. 6.

I saw a Procession that the Priests *solemnized* in the streets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 104.

**4.** To render solemn; make serious, grave, and reverential: as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.

A *solemnizing* twilight is the very utmost which could ever steal over Homer's diction. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Also spelled *solemnise*.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Observe*, *Commemorate*, etc. See *celebrate*.

**solemnize†** (sol′ẹm-nīz), *n.* [< *solemnize*, *v.*] Solemnization. [Rare.]

Fidelia and Sparanza virgins were;
Though spousd, yet wanting wedlocks *solemnize*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 4.

**solemnizer** (sol′ẹm-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *solemnize* + *-er*1.] One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite. Also spelled *solemniser*.

**solemnly** (sol′ẹm-li), *adv.* [< ME. *solemply*, *solempnely*, *solenliche*; < *solemn* + *-ly*2.] In a solemn manner. (*a*) With religious ceremonies; reverently; devoutly.

And the angels bifore gan gang,
Singand all ful *solempnely*,
And makand nobill melody.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

(*b*) With impressive seriousness.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader that he is the only person from whom I have heard that objection. *Swift.*

(*c*) With all due form; ceremoniously; formally; regularly: as, this question has been *solemnly* decided in the highest courts.

Now thou and I are new in amity,
And will to-morrow midnight *solemnly*
Dance in Duke Theseus' house triumphantly.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 93.

(*d*) With formal gravity, importance, or stateliness; with pompous or affected gravity.

His resons he spak ful *solempnely*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 274.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden.*

**solemnness**, *n.* See *solemness*.

**solemny†**, *n.* [< L. *sollemne*, pl. *sollemnia*, a religious rite, festival solemnity, neut. of *sollemnis*, religious, solemn: see *solemn*.] Solemnity. [Rare.]

Else the glory of all these *solemnies* had perished like a blaze, and gone out, in the beholders' eyes.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

**solempne†**, *a.* An old spelling of *solemn*.

**Solemya** (sọ-lem′i-a̤), *n.* See *Solenomya*.

**solen** (sō′len), *n.* [NL., < L. *solen*, < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, a kind of shell-fish, perhaps the razor-fish.] **1.** In *surg.*, same as *cradle*, 4 (*b*) (2).—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Solenidæ*, of which *S. vagina*, a common razor-fish of the North Atlantic, is the best-known species.—**3.** Any member of this genus, or a related form; a razor-clam, razor-fish, or razor-shell. See *Solenidæ*, and cut under *Ensis*.

**Solenacea** (sol-ẹ-nā′sẹ-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solen* + *-acea*.] Same as *Solenidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

**solenacean** (sol-ẹ-nā′sẹ-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenacea* or *Solenidæ*; solenaceous.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Solenacea*.

**solenaceous** (sol-ẹ-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Solenacea* + *-ous*.] Resembling a solen; belonging to the *Solenacea*; of or pertaining to the *Solenidæ*.

**solenarium** (sol-ẹ-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *solenaria* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *-arium*.] Either of the two (right and left) tubes of the spiral proboscis or antlia of lepidopterous insects. *Kirby and Spence.*

**solen-ark** (sō′len-ärk), *n.* An ark-shell of the subfamily *Solenellinæ*.

**Solenella** (sol-ẹ-nel′a̤), *n.* [NL., < *Solen* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of *Ledidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Solenellinæ*. Also called *Malletia*.

**Solenellinæ** (sol″ẹ-ne-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ledidæ*, characterized by the external ligament. Also called *Malletiinæ*.

**soleness** (sōl′nes), *n.* The state of being sole, alone, or unconnected with others; singleness.

France has an advantage, . . . which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness*, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.
*Chesterfield.* (*Latham.*)

**solenette** (sol-e-net′), *n.* [< *sole*2 + dim. *-(n)ette*.] A fish, the little sole, or dwarf sole, *Solea minuta* or *Monochirus linguatulus*, a European flatfish, about 5 inches long, of a reddish-brown color on the upper side.

**Solenhofen limestone.** A rock quarried at Solenhofen (or Solnhofen) in Bavaria. It belongs to the Upper or White Jura, and is of the same geological age as the Kimmeridge group of England. It is remarkable as furnishing the world with the only really satisfactory lithographic stone, and as containing an extremely varied and well-preserved fauna, preëminent in which are the remains of the earliest known bird, the archæopteryx.

**Solenidæ** (sọ-len′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), < *Solen* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solen*; the razor-shells: so called on account of the resemblance of the shell in form to a razor. The animal is elongate; the siphons are short and united; the foot is rather large and more or less cylindrical; the long slender shell has nearly parallel dorsal and ventral contours, and is truncate or subtruncate in front as well as behind, while the hinge is nearly or quite terminal and has usually a single tooth in each valve; and the pallial line has a deep sinus. The species are widely distributed and numerous, belonging to several genera. See cut under *Ensis*. Also *Solenacea*.

**solenite** (sol′e-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe (see *solen*), + *-ite*2.] A fossil razor-shell, or some similar shell.

**solenoconch** (sọ-lē′nọ-kongk), *n.* [< NL. *Solenoconchæ*.] A tooth-shell or dentaliid, as a member of the *Solenoconchæ*.

**Solenoconchæ** (sọ-lē-nọ-kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] An order or a class of mollusks; the tooth-shells: so called from the tubular shell. As an order, the *Solenoconchæ* are the only order of the class *Scaphopoda*; as a class, the name is synonymous with the latter. See *Dentaliidæ*. Also *Prosopocephala*, *Solenoconcha*.

**Solenodon** (sọ-len′ọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1833), < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of the family *Solenodontidæ*, containing the opossum-shrews, *S. paradoxus* of Hayti and *S. cubanus* of Cuba, respectively called *agouta* and *almiqui*. They are insectivorous mammals, singularly resembling opossums, with a long cylindroid snout, long scaly tail, five toes on each foot, the fore feet with very long claws, the ears moderate and rounded, and the pelage long and harsh. See *Solenodontidæ*. Also *Solenodonta*.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a solenodont. See *almiqui*, and cut under *agouta*.

**solenodont** (sọ-len′ọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenodontidæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A solenodon.

**Solenodontidæ** (sọ-lē-nọ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, of the order *Insectivora*, peculiar to the West Indies. It is related to the Madagascar *Centetidæ*, but has the pelage without spines, the penis abdominal, the testes perineal, the teats on the buttocks, the uterine horns ending in cæcal sacs, the intestine without a cæcum, the tibia and fibula distinct, the pubic symphysis short, the skull slender with an orbital constriction, small brain-case, large squamosal bones, annular tympanics, no postorbital processes or zygomatic arches, and the dental formula characteristic. There is but one genus, *Solenodon*. See cut under *agouta*.

**Solenogastra** (sọ-lē-nọ-gas′tra̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Solenogastres*.

**Solenogastres** (sọ-lē-nọ-gas′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] A group proposed by Gegenbaur for the reception of the two genera *Neomenia* (with *Proneomenia*) and *Chætoderma*: now referred to the isopleurous *Mollusca*. See *Isopleura*, and cut under *Neomenia*.

**solenoglyph** (sō-lē′nọ-glif), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* Having apparently hollow or perforated maxillary teeth specialized and isolated from the rest; of or pertaining to the *Solenoglypha*, or having their characters. These teeth are the venom-fangs of such serpents as vipers and rattlesnakes. They are not actually perforated, but have an involute groove whose lips roll together and fuse, forming a tube through which the poison is spirted when the snake strikes. See cut under *Crotalus*.

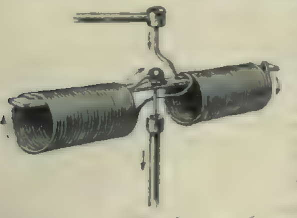
**II.** *n.* A solenoglyphic serpent.

**Solenoglypha, Solenoglyphia** (sol-ẹ-nog′li-fa̤, sọ-lē-nọ-glif′i-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *solenoglyph*.]

The viperine or crotaliform serpents, a group of the order *Ophidia*, having the maxillary teeth few, canaliculated, and fang-like. It includes some of the most venomous serpents, as the rattlesnakes or pit-vipers, and the true vipers or adders. Nearly all fall in the two families *Crotalidæ* and *Viperidæ*, though two others (*Causidæ* and *Atractaspididæ*) are recognized. See *Proteroglypha*, and cuts under *adder*, *Crotalus*, *pit-viper*, and *rattlesnake*.

**solenoglyphic** (sọ-lē-nọ-glif′ik), *a.* [< *solenoglyph* + *-ic.*] Same as *solenoglyph*.

**solenoid** (sọ-lē′noid), *n.* [< Gr. σωληνοειδής, pipe-shaped, grooved, < σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + εἶδος, form.] A helix of copper or other conducting wire wound in the form of a cylinder so as to be nearly equivalent to a number of equal and parallel circular circuits arranged upon a common axis. The ends of the wire are brought to the middle point, and when a current is passed through the circuit the solenoid behaves, as far as external action is concerned, like a long and thin bar magnet. For this reason, such a magnet is called a *solenoidal magnet*; and Ampère's theory of magnetism is based on the assumption that magnets and solenoidal systems of currents are fundamentally identical.

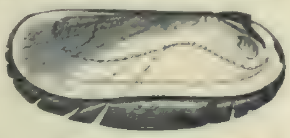

Solenoid.

A magnetic *solenoid* is an infinitely thin bar of any form longitudinally magnetized with an intensity varying inversely as the area of the normal section [that is, the cross-section perpendicular to the length] in different parts. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 157.

**solenoidal** (sol-ẹ̄-noi′dal), *a.* [< *solenoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a solenoid; resembling a solenoid, or equivalent to a solenoid magnetically.—**Solenoidal magnet.** See *magnet*.

**solenoidally** (sol-ẹ̄-noi′dal-i), *adv.* As a solenoid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 231.

**Solenomya** (sol-ē-nō′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Solen* + *Mya*$^1$.] The typical genus of *Solenomyidæ*: so called because supposed to combine characters of the genera *Solen* and *Mya*. *Menke*, 1830. Also *Solemya*.


*Solenomya togata* (right valve).

**Solenomyidæ** (sọ-lē-nọ-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenomya* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solenomya*. The mantle-lobes are mostly united, with a single siphonal orifice and one pedal opening; the foot is elongated, and there is a pair of narrow appendiculate branchiæ; the shell is equivalve, with a thin, spreading epidermis, toothless hinge, and internal ligament. These bivalves are sometimes called *pod-gapers*. Also *Solenomyadæ* (J. E. Gray, 1840) and *Solemyidæ*.

**solenostome** (sọ-lē′nọ-stōm), *n.* [< *Solenostomus.*] A solenostomoid.

**Solenostomi** (sol-ẹ̄-nos′tọ-mī), *n. pl.* A suborder of lophobranchiate fishes with an anterior spinous dorsal and spinous ventral fins, including the family *Solenostomidæ*.

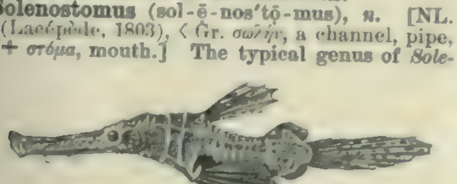
**Solenostomidæ** (sọ̄-lē-nō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenostomus* + *-idæ.*] A family of solenostomous lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Solenostomus*. An anterior high short spinous dorsal and a posterior low one are widely separated; the pectorals are inserted low on narrow bases, and the caudal is well developed. The few known species are peculiar to the Indo-Pacific ocean. The females carry their eggs under the belly, in a pouch formed by the ventral fins. Also *Solenostomatidæ*.

**solenostomoid** (sol-ẹ̄-nos′tọ-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenostomus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Solenostomidæ*; solenostomous.

**II.** *n.* A solenostome; any fish of the family *Solenostomidæ*.

**solenostomous** (sol-ẹ̄-nos′tọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + στόμα, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipefish of the genus *Solenostomus*; of or pertaining to the *Solenostomi* or *Solenostomidæ*.

**Solenostomus** (sol-ē-nos′tọ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Solenostomidæ*, including such species as *S. cyanopterus*. Also *Solenostoma*.


*Solenostomus cyanopterus.*

**sole-piece** (sōl′pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the lower part of a set or durnz. See the quotation under *set*$^1$, *n.*, 13 (*b*).

**sole-plate** (sōl′plāt), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a bed-plate: as, the *sole-plate* of an engine.—2. In a water-wheel, the back part of a bucket. It is often formed by a continuous cylinder concentric with the axis of the wheel, and having the buckets built upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

Also called *lobe-plate*.

**solert†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sollar*.

**sole-reflex** (sōl′rē″fleks), *n.* See *reflex*.

**soleret**, *n.* See *solleret*.

**solert†** (sol′ėrt), *a.* [< L. *sollers*, less correctly *solers* (*-ert-*), skilful, clever, crafty, < *sollus*, all (see *sole*$^3$), + *ar(t-)s*, art, craft: see *art*$^2$.] Crafty; subtle.

It was far more reasonable to think that, because man was the wisest (or most *solert* and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 685.

**solertiousness†** (sọ̄-lėr′shus-nes), *n.* [< **solertious* (< L. *sollertia*, *solertia*, skill, cunning, < *sollers*, *solers*, skilful) + *-ness.*] The quality of being solert; subtleness; expertness; cleverness; skill.

The king confessed that they had hit upon the interpretation of his secret meaning: which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams' *solertiousness*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 22. (*Davies.*)

**soleship** (sōl′ship), *n.* [< *sole*$^3$ + *-ship.*] Limitation to only one individual; sole or exclusive right; monopoly. [Rare.]

The *soleship* of election, which, by the ancient canons, was in the bishops, they would have asserted wholly to themselves. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 222.

**sole-tile** (sōl′tīl), *n.* A form of tile used for bottoms of sewers, muffles, etc., of which the whole circumference is not in one piece. It is made flat or curved, according to the needs of the case. See cuts under *sewer*$^3$. *E. H. Knight.*

**soleus** (sọ̄-lē′us), *n.*; pl. *solei* (-ī). [NL., also *solæus* (and *solea*), < L. *solea*, the sole of the foot: see *sole*$^1$.] A broad flat muscle of the calf of the leg, situated immediately in front of (deeper than) the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back upper part of the fibula and tibia, and its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. The soleus is not a common muscle, and its great bulk in man, where it largely contributes to the swelling of the calf, is exceptional, and inversely proportionate to the smallness of the plantaris. See cuts under *muscle*$^1$ and *tendon*.

**soleyn†**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

**sol-fa** (sōl′fä), *v.* [In ME. *solfe*, *solfye*, < OF. *solfier*, F. *solfier* = Sp. *solfear* = Pg. *solfear*, *solfejar* = It. *solfeggiare*, sing in gamut, sing by note, < *sol* + *fa*, names of notes of the gamut. Cf. *solfeggio*.] **I.** *intrans.* In *music*, to solmizate, or sing solfeggii.

I haue be prest and parsoun passynge thretti wynter,
ȝete can I neither *solfe* ne synge ne seyntes lyues rede.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 423.

**II.** *trans.* In *music*, to sing to solmization-syllables instead of to words.

**sol-fa** (sōl′fä), *n.* and *a.* [See *sol-fa*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* In *music*: (*a*) The syllables used in solmization taken collectively; the act or process of solmization; solfeggio; also, rarely, same as *scale* or *gamut*.

As out of an alphabet or *sol-fa*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 40.

Now was our overabundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the *sol-fa*. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

(*b*) See *tonic sol-fa*, under *tonic*. (*c*) The roll or baton used by the leaders of Italian choirs.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to solmization in singing: as, the *sol-fa* method, or tonic *sol-fa* method.

**sol-faing** (sōl′fä-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sol-fa*, *v.*] In *music*, same as *solmization*.

**sol-faist** (sōl′fä-ist), *n.* [< *sol-fa* + *-ist.*] In *music*, one who uses or advocates solmization.—**Tonic sol-faist**, one who uses the tonic sol-fa system (which see, under *tonic*).

The *Tonic Sol-faists* are now an integral part of the general musical life of the country. *Athenæum*, No. 3193, p. 24.

**solfamization** (sōl″fä-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sol* + *fa* + *mi* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Same as *solmization*.

**solfanaria** (sol-fạ-nä′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [It., < *solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] A sulphur-mine.

**solfatara** (sol-fạ̈-tä′rä), *n.* [< It. *solfatara*, < *solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] An area of more or less corroded and disintegrated volcanic rock, over which sulphurous gases, steam, and other volcanic emanations escape through various orifices, frequently giving rise to what are known as mud-volcanoes, mud-cones, or salses; a region of dying or dormant volcanism.

**solfataric** (sol-fạ̈-tä′rik), *a.* [< *solfatara* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or resembling a solfatara.

*Solfataric* gases still issue, and are regarded as the result of the *solfataric* action upon chromic iron. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 73.

**solfeggio** (sol-fej′iō), *n.*; pl. *solfeggii* (-ii). [It., < *sol* + *fa*, names of notes of the gamut (see *sol-fa*), + *-eggio*, a common It. termination.] In *music*: (*a*) Same as *solmization*. (*b*) A vocal exercise consisting of tones variously combined in steps, skips, or running passages, sung either to simple vowels or to arbitrary syllables, and designed to develop the quality, flexibility, and power of the voice.

**solferino** (sol-fẹ-rē′nō), *n.* [So named from *Solferino* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the French victory of *Solferino*. Cf. *magenta*.] The color of rosaniline; an intensely chromatic and luminous purplish rose-color. See *purple*.

**soli**, *n.* Italian plural of *solo*.

**Solibranchia** (sō-li-brang′ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *solus*, sole, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Fishes: a synonym of *Pisces*. *Latreille.*

**solicit** (sọ̄-lis′it), *v.* [< ME. *soliciten*, *solycyten*, < OF. *soliciter*, F. *solliciter* = Pr. *sollicitar* = Sp. Pg. *solicitar* = It. *sollecitare*, *sollicitare*, < L. *sollicitare*, less correctly *solicitare*, agitate, arouse, solicit, < *sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, anxious, punctilious, lit. 'thoroughly moved,' < OL. *sollus*, whole, entire (see *sole*$^3$, *solemn*), + L. *citus*, aroused, pp. of *ciere*, shake, excite, cite: see *cite*$^1$. Cf. *solicitous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To arouse or excite to action; summon; invite; tempt; allure; entice.

That fruit . . . *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 743.

Sounds and some tangible qualities fail not to *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 6.

2. In *criminal law*: (*a*) To incite (another) to commit a crime. (*b*) To entice (a man) in a public place: said of a prostitute. (*c*) To endeavor to bias or influence by the offer of a bribe.

The judge is *solicited* as a matter of course by the parties, and they do not approach empty-handed. *Brougham.*

3. To disturb; disquiet; make anxious. [A Latinism.]

*Solicit* not thy thoughts with matters hid.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 167.

But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. To seek to obtain; strive after, especially by pleading; ask (a thing) with some degree of earnestness or persistency: as, to *solicit* an office or a favor; to *solicit* orders.

But, would you undertake another suit,
I had rather hear you to *solicit* that
Than music from the spheres.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 120.

To *solicit* by labour what might be ravished by arms was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, ix.

The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to *solicit* permission to share in the enterprise. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 40.

5. To petition or ask (a person) with some degree of earnestness or persistency; make petition to.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me?
*Milton*, P. L., x. 744.

6†. To advocate; plead; enforce the claims of; act as solicitor or advocate for or with reference to.

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever
*Solicit* thy desert. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Who *solicited* the cause of the poor and the infirm, the lame and wounded, the vagrant and lunatic, with such a particular industry and zeal as had those great and blessed effects which we at this day see and feel. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn.** 4 and 5. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*$^1$), press, urge, pray, plead for or with, sue for.

**II.** *intrans.* To make solicitation.

There are greater numbers of persons who *solicit* for places . . . in our own country, than in any other. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 48.

When the same distress *solicits* the second time, we then feel with diminished sensibility. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

**solicit†** (sọ̄-lis′it), *n.* [< *solicit*, *v.*] Solicitation; request. [Rare.]

Frame yourself
To orderly *solicits*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 52.

Within this hour he means his first *solicit*
And personal siege.

*Shirley*, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

**solicitant** (sọ̄-lis′i-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sollicitan(t-)s, solicitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sollicitare*, urge, incite: see *solicit.*] **I.** *a.* Solicitous; seeking; making petition: as, *solicitant* of a job. *Encyc. Dict.*

**II.** *n.* One who solicits. *Imp. Dict.*

**solicitate**† (sọ̄-lis′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sollicitatus, solicitatus*, pp. of *sollicitare, solicitare*, solicit: see *solicit.*] To solicit.

[He] did urge and *solicitate* him, according to his manner of words, to recant.
*Foxe*, quoted in Maitland on Reformation, p. 494. (*Davies.*)

**solicitate**† (sọ̄-lis′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *sollicitatus, solicitatus*, pp.: see *solicit.*] Solicitous.

Beinge no lesse *solicitate* for them selues then meditatynge in what daunger theyr felowes had byn in Riuo Nigro.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 121).

**solicitation** (sọ̄-lis-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *sollicitation*; < OF. *solicitation*, F. *sollicitation* = Sp. *solicitacion* = Pg. *solicitação* = It. *sollecitazione, sollicitazione*, < L. *sollicitatio(n-), solicitatio(n-)*, vexation, instigation, < *sollicitare, solicitare*, pp. *sollicitatus*, urge, incite, solicit: see *solicit.*] The act of soliciting. (*a*) Excitation; invitation; temptation; allurement; enticement; disturbing effect.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

The power of sustained attention grows with the ability to resist distractions and *solicitations*.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

To use an old-fashioned expression of the first students of gravitation (an expression which has always seemed to me amusingly quaint), the *solicitations* of Jupiter's attractive force are as urgent on a swiftly rushing body as on one at rest. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 115.

(*b*) In *criminal law*: (1) The inciting of another to commit a crime. (2) The enticing of a man by a prostitute in a public place. (3) Endeavor to influence by bribery.

The practice of judicial *solicitation* has even prevailed in less despotic countries. *Brougham.*

(*c*) An earnest request; a seeking with some degree of zeal and earnestness to obtain something from another: as, the *solicitation* of a favor.

He was generally poor, and often sent bold *solicitations* to everybody, . . . asking for places, for money, and even for clothes. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 353.

(*d*†) Advocacy.

So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advise in the furtherance and *sollicitation* of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die.
*Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Ref., I. ii. 2.

=**Syn.** (*c*) Entreaty, supplication, importunity, appeal, petition, suit.

**soliciter** (sọ̄-lis′i-tėr), *n.* [< *solicit* + *-er*$^1$.] Same as *solicitor*.

I . . . thancke God that ye have occasyon govyn unto you to be a *sollycyter* and setter forth of such thyngs as do and shall conserve my said ende.
*Cardinal Wolsey*, To S. Gardiner (Ellis's Hist. Letters, [1st ser., ciii.).

**solicitor** (sọ̄-lis′i-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *solicitour*, < OF. (and F.) *solliciteur* = Pr. *sollicitador* = Sp. Pg. *solicitador* = It. *sollecitatore, sollicitatore*, < LL. *sollicitator, solicitator*, a solicitor, first used in sense of 'a tempter, seducer,' ML. an advocate, etc., < L. *sollicitare, solicitare*, urge, incite, solicit: see *solicit.*] **1**†. A tempter; an instigator.

Appetite is the Will's *solicitor*, and the Will is Appetite's controller. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

**2.** One who solicits; one who asks with earnestness.

We single you
As our best-moving fair *solicitor*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 29.

**3.** An advocate; specifically, one who represents a party in a court of justice, particularly a court of equity. Generally, in the United States, wherever the distinction between courts of law and of equity remains, practitioners in the latter are termed *solicitors*. In England solicitors are officers of the supreme court, and the medium between barristers and the general public; they prepare causes for the barrister, and have a right of audience as advocates before magistrates at petty sessions, at quarter-sessions where there is no bar, in county courts, and in the bankruptcy court, but they cannot appear as advocates in any of the superior courts, or at assizes, or at any court of commission. Solicitors were at one time officers only of the court of chancery, but the term is now applied to all attorneys. In Scotland solicitors are of two classes—solicitors in the supreme court, who occupy a position similar to that of solicitors in England; and solicitors at law, who are members of a society of law-agents at Edinburgh, incorporated by royal charter and entitled to practise before inferior courts; they are also known by the name of *procurators*. Law-agents of both kinds in Scotland are now on an equal footing. *Slater.*

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 27.

I take bishops to be the worst *solicitors* in the world.
*Swift*, Letter, Oct. 10, 1710.

**City solicitor**, in some of the United States, an officer having charge of the legal business of a municipality.—**Crown solicitor.** See *crown*.—**Solicitor of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department having charge of the prevention and punishment of all frauds, and the conduct of all suits involving the revenue of the United States, except those arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States, which are in charge of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

**solicitor-general** (sọ̄-lis′i-tọr-jen′ẹ-rạl), *n.*; pl. *solicitors-general*. **1.** In England, an officer of the crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is in fact associated in the management of the legal business of the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, etc.—**2.** In Scotland, one of the crown counsel, next in dignity and importance to the lord advocate, to whom he gives his aid in protecting the interests of the crown, in conducting prosecutions, etc.—**3.** In the United States: (*a*) The second officer of the Department of Justice, who assists the attorney-general, and in his absence performs his duties. (*b*) A chief law officer of some of the States, corresponding to the attorney-general in others. *W. C. Anderson*, Law Dict.

**solicitorship** (sọ̄-lis′i-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *solicitor* + *-ship.*] **1.** The office or status of solicitor.—**2.** A mock respectful title of address applied with a possessive pronoun to a solicitor. Compare the analogous use of *lordship*. [Rare.]

Your good *solicitorship*, and rogue Welborn,
Were brought into her presence.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 3.

**solicitous** (sọ̄-lis′i-tus), *a.* [= Sp. *solícito* = Pg. *solicito* = It. *sollecito, sollicito*, < L. *sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, disturbed, anxious, careful: see *solicit.*] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; eager, whether to obtain something desirable or to avoid something evil; very desirous; greatly concerned; disturbed; uneasy: as, a *solicitous* temper or temperament: generally followed by an infinitive, or by *about, concerning*, or *for* (less frequently *of*) before the object of anxiety or concern.

Ever suspicious, anxious, *solicitous*, they are childishly drooping without reason. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 164.

You are *solicitous of* the good-will of the meanest person, uneasy at his ill-will.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

**solicitously** (sọ̄-lis′i-tus-li), *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; with care or concern.

**solicitousness** (sọ̄-lis′i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being solicitous; solicitude.

**solicitress** (sọ̄-lis′i-tres), *n.* [< *solicitor* + *-ess.*] A female solicitor or petitioner.

Beauty is a good *solicitress* of an equal suit, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Northamptonshire.

**solicitrix** (sọ̄-lis′i-triks), *n.* [< *solicitor*, with accom. L. fem. term. *-trix.*] Same as *solicitress*. *Davies.*

**solicitude** (sọ̄-lis′i-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *solicitude, sollicitude*, F. *sollicitude* = Pr. *sollicitut* = Sp. *solicitud* = Pg. *solicitude* = It. *sollecitudine, sollicitudine*, < L. *sollicitudo, solicitudo*, anxiety, < *sollicitus, solicitus*, anxious, solicitous: see *solicitous.*] **1.** The state of being solicitous; anxious care; carefulness; anxiety; concern; eager uneasiness of mind lest some desired thing may not be obtained or some apprehended evil may happen.

The terseness and brilliancy of his diction, though not at all artificial in appearance, could not have been attained without labor and *solicitude*.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 141.

**2.** A cause or occasion of anxiety or concern.

Mrs. Todgers looked a little worn by cares of gravy and other such *solicitudes* arising out of her establishment.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxii.

=**Syn.** *Concern, Anxiety*, etc. See *care*.

**solicitudinous** (sọ̄-lis-i-tū′di-nus), *a.* [< L. *sollicitudo, solicitudo* (*-din-*), solicitude, + *-ous.*] Full of solicitude. [Rare.]

Move circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather carefully solicitous than anxiously *solicitudinous*.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

**solid** (sol′id), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sollid*; < ME. *solide*, < OF. *solide*, vernacularly *soude*, F. *solide* = Sp. *sólido* = Pg. *solido* = It. *solido, sodo*, < L. *solidus*, also contracted *soldus*, firm, dense, compact, solid; akin to OL. *sollus*, whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, whole, entire, Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *sole*$^3$. Hence ult. *sold*$^2$, *soldo, sol*$^2$, *sou, solder, soldier, consolidate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resisting flexure; not to be bent without force; capable of tangential stress: said of a kind of material substance. See II., 1.

O, that this too, too *solid* flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

**2.** Completely filled up; compact; without cavities, pores, or interstices; not hollow: as, a *solid* ball, as distinguished from a *hollow* one; *solid* soda-water, not frothy.

With the *solid* darkness black
Closing round his vessel's track.
*Shelley*, Lines written among the Euganean Hills.

**3.** Firm; strong: as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* wall.

Doubtless a stanch and *solid* peece of framework as any January could freeze together.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 40.

**4.** In *bot.*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.—**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Hard, compact, or firm in consistency; having no cavities or spongy structure: opposed to *spongiose, porous, hollow, cancellate, excavated*, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically, formed of a single joint, or of several joints so closely applied that they appear to be one: especially said of the capitulum or club of capitate antennæ.—**6.** Having three dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic: as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.—**7.** Sound; not weak; strong.

A *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind. (*Latham.*)

A Bottle or two of good *solid* Edifying Port, at honest George's, made a Night chearful, and threw off Reserve.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 199.

**8.** Substantial, as opposed to *frivolous, fallacious*, or the like; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; not empty or vain; real; true; just; valid; firm; strong; hence, satisfactory: as, *solid* arguments; *solid* comfort; *solid* sense.

In *sollid* content together they liv'd.
*Robin Hood and Maid Marian* (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Not barren praise alone, that gaudy flower,
Fair only to the sight, but *solid* power.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 298.

**9.** Not light, trifling, or superficial; grave; profound.

The older an Author is, commonly the more *solid* he is, and the greater teller of Truth. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men, and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

This nobleman, being . . . of a very *solid* mind, could never be brought to understand the nature of my thoughts.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

**10.** Financially sound or safe; possessing plenty of capital; wealthy; well-established; reliable.

*Solid* men of Boston, banish long potations;
*Solid* men of Boston, make no long orations.
*C. Morris*, Pitt and Dundas's Return. From Lyra Ur- [banica. (*Bartlett.*)

**11.** Unanimous, or practically unanimous: as, a *solid* vote; the *solid* South. [Political slang, U. S.]—**12.** Without break or opening, as a wall or façade.

The apse, properly speaking, is a *solid* semidome, but always *solid* below, though generally broken by windows above. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 475.

**13.** Smooth; even; unbroken; unvaried; unshaded: noting a color or pigment.—**14.** Without the liquor, as oysters: said in measuring: opposite to *in liquor*.—**Pile solid**, in *her.* See *pile*$^2$.—**Solid angle.** See *angle*$^3$.—**Solid bath**, a form of bath in which the body is enveloped in a solid or semisolid substance, as mud, hay, dung, peat, sand, or ashes.—**Solid blow, cam, content, culture.** See the nouns.—**Solid bulb.** See *bulb*, 1.—**Solid color.** (*a*) In *decorative art*, a color which invests the whole of an object, as a porcelain vase: more often used adjectively: as, *solid-color* porcelains; a collection of *solid-color* pieces. See def. 13. (*b*) With reference to fabrics, etc., a uniform color.—**Solid geometry, green, harmonic.** See the nouns.—**Solid linkage.** See *linkage*, 1.—**Solid matter**, in *printing*, matter set without leads between the lines.—**Solid measure.** Same as *cubic measure* (which see, under *measure*).—**Solid number**, an integer having three prime factors.—**Solid problem**, a problem which virtually involves a cubic equation, and can therefore not be solved geometrically by the rule and compass alone.—**Solid South.** See *south*.—**Solid square** (*milit.*). See *square*$^1$.—**To be solid for**, to be thoroughly in favor of; be unflagging in support of. [Slang, U. S.]

"Lyra, don't speak of it." "Never!" said Mrs. Wilmington, with delight. "I'm *solid for* Mr. Peck every time." *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

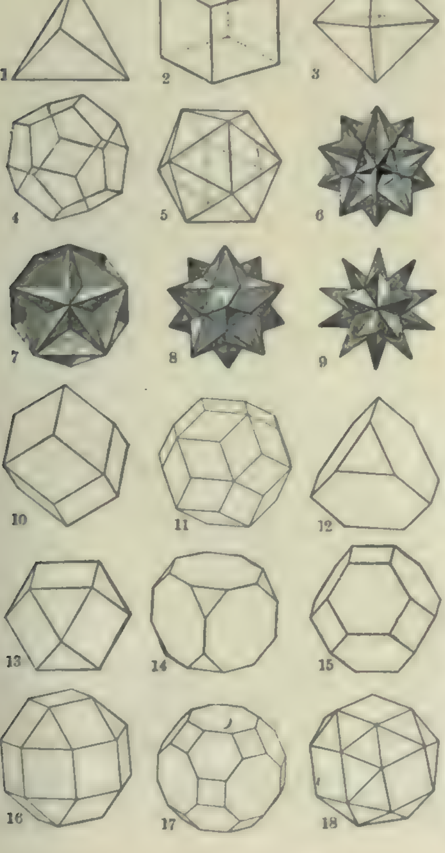
**To be or make one's self solid with**, to be or put one's self on a firm or satisfactory footing with; have or secure the unfailing favor or support of: as, to *be solid with* the police; to *make one's self solid with* those in authority or power. [Slang, U. S.]

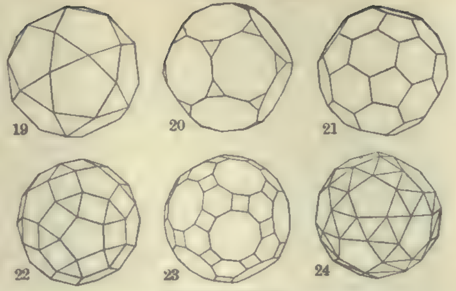
In nine cases out of ten, we thus succeeded in *making ourselves "solid with* the administration" before we had been in a town or village forty-eight hours.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 30.

=**Syn.** 1. Dense.—8. Stable, weighty, important.

**II.** *n.* 1. A body which throughout its mass (and not merely at its surface) resists for an indefinite time a sufficiently small force that tends to alter its equilibrium figure, always springing back into shape after the force is removed; a body possessing elasticity of figure. Every such body has limits of elasticity, and, if subjected to a strain exceeding these limits, it takes a set and does not return to its original shape on being let go. This property is called *plasticity*. The minimum energy required to give a set to a body of definite form and size measures its resilience. When the resilience of a body is small and masks its springiness, the body is called *soft*. Even fluids transmit shearing forces if time be allowed, and many substances will yield indefinitely to very small (but not indefinitely small) forces applied for great lengths of time. So solids that have received a small set will sometimes partially recover their figures after a long time. This property in fluids is called *viscosity*, in solids *after-effect* (German *nachwirkung*). The phenomenon is connected with a regrouping of the molecules, and indicates the essential difference between a solid and a liquid. In fluids diffusion is continually active, and in gases it produces phenomena of viscosity. In liquids it is not rapid enough to give rise to sensible viscosity, but the free motion of the molecules makes the body fluid, while the tendency of sets of molecules to continue for a while associated makes the fluidity imperfect. In solids, on the other hand (at least when not under strain), there is no diffusion, and the molecules are consequently in stationary motion or describing quasi-orbits. They thus become grouped in the mode in which they have least positional energy consistent with their kinetic energy. When this grouping is slightly disturbed, it tends to restore itself; but when the disturbance is greater, some of the molecules will tend to return to their old places and others to move on to new situations, and this may give rise to a new permanent grouping, and exhibit the phenomenon of plasticity. But if not quite sufficient for this, disturbances of the molecular motions somewhat similar to the secular perturbations of the planets will result, from which there will be no restoration for a very long time. Solid bodies are very strongly cohesive, showing that the molecules attract one another on the whole; and they are generally capable of crystallization, showing that the attractions of the molecules are different in different directions.

2. In *geom.*, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—being thus distinguished from a *surface*, which has but two dimensions, and from a *line*, which has but one. The boundaries of solids are surfaces. Besides the three round bodies (the sphere, cone, and cylinder), together with the conoids, and the pyramids, prisms, and prismatoids, the most important geometrical solids are the five Platonic and the Kepler-Poinsot regular polyhedra, the two semi-regular solids, and the thirteen Archimedean solids. The faces, edges, or summits of one solid are said to correspond with the faces, edges, or summits of another when the radii from the center of the former to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits can be simultaneously brought into coincidence with the radii from the center to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits of the latter. If two solids correspond faces to summits, summits to faces, and edges to edges, they are said to be *reciprocal*. If to the edges of one solid correspond the faces or summits of another, while to the faces and summits together of the former correspond the summits or faces of another, the latter is said to be the *summital* or *facial holohedron* of the former. The regular tetrahedron is the reciprocal of itself, and its reciprocal holohedra are the cube and octahedron. The reciprocal holohedra of these, again, are the semi-regular dodecahedron and the cuboctahedron. The facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicuboctahedron. The faces of the truncated cube and truncated octahedron correspond to those of the cuboctahedron. The snub-cube has faces corresponding to the cuboctahedron, and twenty-four faces which in two sets of twelve correspond to the summits of two other cuboctahedra. The faces of the great rhombicuboctahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicuboctahedron. Just as the cube and octahedron are reciprocal, so likewise are the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron, though they are related to no hemihedral body like the tetrahedron. Their reciprocal holohedra are the semi-regular triacontahedron and the icosidodecahedron, and the facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicosidodecahedron. The faces of the truncated dodecahedron and truncated icosahedron correspond to those of the icosidodecahedron. The snub-dodecahedron has faces corresponding to those of the icosidodecahedron, and two sets of others corresponding to the summits of two other icosidodecahedra. The faces of the great rhombicosidodecahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicosidodecahedron. The faces, summits, and edges of the great icosahedron and great stellated dodecahedron correspond respectively to the faces, summits, and edges of the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron. The great dodecahedron and small stellated dodecahedron are self-reciprocal, both faces and summits corresponding to the faces of the Platonic dodecahedron or summits of the icosahedron. The faces of the truncated tetrahedron correspond to the faces of the octahedron or summits of the cube.



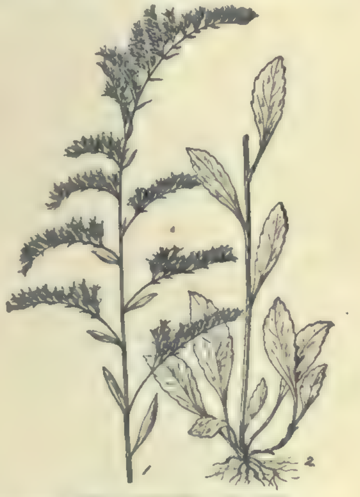


Geometrical Solids.

1, tetrahedron; 2, cube; 3, octahedron; 4, Platonic dodecahedron; 5, icosahedron; 6, great icosahedron; 7, great dodecahedron; 8, small stellated dodecahedron; 9, great stellated dodecahedron; 10, semi-regular dodecahedron; 11, semi-regular triacontahedron; 12, truncated tetrahedron; 13, cuboctahedron; 14, truncated cube; 15, truncated octahedron; 16, small rhombicuboctahedron; 17, great rhombicuboctahedron; 18, snub-cube; 19, icosidodecahedron; 20, truncated dodecahedron; 21, truncated icosahedron; 22, small rhombicosidodecahedron; 23, great rhombicosidodecahedron; 24, snub-dodecahedron. (12 to 24 are the Archimedean solids.)

3. *pl.* In *anat.*, all parts of the body which are not fluid: as, the *solids* and fluids of the body.—4. *pl.* In *printing*, the parts of an engraving which show black or solid in print.—**Archimedean, rectangular, right solid.** See the adjectives.—**Cissoidal solid,** a solid generated by the rotation of the cissoid about its axis.—**Kepler solid,** or **Kepler-Poinsot solid,** a regular solid which inwraps its center more than once. There are four such solids—the great icosahedron, the great dodecahedron, the small stellated dodecahedron, and the great stellated dodecahedron. Three of them were mentioned by Kepler, and all were rediscovered by Poinsot. The names here used were given by Cayley.—**Logistic solid,** a solid generated by the revolution of a logarithmic curve about its asymptote.—**Plastic solid,** a solid substance whose limit of elasticity is far below its point of rupture, so that it can be shaped: thus, putty and wrought-iron are *plastic solids*.—**Platonic solid,** one of the old regular solids which inwrap the center only once. They are five—the tetrahedron, the cube, the octahedron, the twenty-vertexed dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.—**Regular solid,** a polyhedron whose faces are regular polygons, all alike.—**Semi-regular solid,** a body whose edges are all of equal length, whose faces are all alike and equally incline to one another at the edges, but whose faces are not regular polygons. Two such solids are known—the rhombic dodecahedron and triacontahedron.—**Solid of least resistance.** See *resistance*.—**Solid of revolution.** See *revolution*.

**Solidago** (sol-i-dā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1720), < ML. *solidago*, goldenrod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), so called from its reputed vulnerary qualities, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] 1. A genus of composite plants, the goldenrods, of the tribe *Asteroideæ* and subtribe *Homochromeæ*, sometimes made the type of a further subdivision, *Solidagineæ* (De Candolle, 1836). It is characterized by several-flowered small and radiate yellow heads, with a small flat usually alveolate receptacle, and an oblong involucre of erect rigid bracts which are closely imbricated in several rows and are without herbaceous tips. The oblong or obovoid five- to twelve-ribbed achenes bear a copious whitish pappus of long and nearly equal slender bristles. From *Aster* which it closely resembles in technical characters, it is distinguished by its taller wand-like habit, yellow rays, smaller heads, and the absence of cordate leaves; from *Chrysopsis* and *Haplopappus* by its narrow few-flowered heads; and from *Bigelovia*, its other most important near relative, by the presence of rays. The species have in general a very characteristic habit, being perennial herbs, usually with strictly erect unbranched stems, which bear numerous entire or serrate alternate sessile narrow stem-leaves and broader root-leaves, which taper into margined petioles. Numerous intermediate forms render many species difficult to distinguish. In the original species, *S. Virgaurea*, the golden-yellow flowers are massed in small clusters which form an elongated or interrupted spike, whence the popular name *goldenrod*. The typical inflorescence, however, is a terminal pyramidal panicle of determinate development, composed of numerous recurving and scorpioid one-sided racemes, best seen in *S. Canadensis* and *S. rugosa*. In other species the flowers form a dense thyrsus of straight and terete crowded racemes, as *S. speciosa*, of the Atlantic and interior United States. A few others from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, as *S. rigida*, produce nearly level-topped cymes. Four other cymose species were formerly separated as a genus, *Euthamia* (Nuttall, 1818), distinguished by lack of scorpioid branchlets and by their linear entire one- to five-nerved leaves, including the widely distributed species *S. lanceolata* and *S. Caroliniana* (*S. tenuifolia*), and connecting with *S. pauciflosculosa*, of the Southern States and the Bahamas, formerly separated as a genus, *Chrysoma* (Nuttall, 1840), because of its shrubby stem and few-flowered heads with one to three rays. Several other species are slightly aberrant: *S. multiradiata*, of the Rocky Mountains, sometimes has twelve rays, others usually five; *S. discoidea*, a racemose Gulf species, is wholly without rays and has a purplish pappus; this, with *S. squarrosa* of northern rocks and *S. petiolaris* of southern pine-barrens, varies also in the spreading tips of the involucral bracts. *S. bicolor* is remarkable for its cream-colored flowers. *S. verna*, of pine-woods near Wilmington, North Carolina, blooms in May; *S. uliginosa*, of northern peat-bogs, in July; *S. juncea* and *S. elliptica* in August; and *S. rugosa*, *S. Canadensis*, and most others mainly in September; *S. nemoralis* and *S. cæsia* continue well into October. The genus is one of the most characteristic of the United States, numerous both in species and in individuals, and not entirely wanting in any region. In the northern and central States it gives to the landscape much of its beauty, and is an important element of the prevailing yellow of autumn. There are nearly 100 species, of which 80, besides more than 30 important varieties, are natives of the United States, and the others are nearly all American, 9 of them occurring in Mexico, 2, 3, or 5 in South America (3 in southern Brazil, 2 in Uruguay, and 1 in Chili), and 1 in Hayti. Only 2 species are natives of the Old World, *S. littoralis*, limited to the Tuscan and Ligurian coast, and *S. Virgaurea*, which extends from Mount Parnassus north and west throughout Europe and into Siberia, Alaska, New York, and New England, in many widely differing varieties. Those of the United States are all, with 5 exceptions, confined to them and to British America (into which 32 extend), and are mainly natives of the Atlantic and central States. Numerous isolated species are southern; the northern are mostly of wider distribution and more abundant in individuals; 11 species are mainly confined to the high northern, 12 to the northeastern, 24 to the southern, 8 to the southwestern, 10 to the Pacific States; 6 belong to the Mississippi valley, of which *S. Missouriensis* is the only one widely distributed; 2 species, *S. odora* and *S. sempervirens*, extend throughout the Atlantic coast from Canada to Mexico, and the latter, the salt-marsh goldenrod, reappears at the Azores and at San Francisco. Forty-two species occur in the northeast quarter of the United States, 53 in the Southern States, and about 14 among the Rocky Mountains. *S. Canadensis*, the most numerous and most typical species, is also the one most widely diffused through the United States, followed next by *S. nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*. The species of this genus range from beyond 66° N. latitude to the city of Mexico, and from alpine summits to the sea-level; several are mostly confined to swamps, as *S. patula*, and a few to woodland borders, as *S. cæsia* and *S. bicolor*, but most are plants of dry open soil, especially *S. nemoralis*. In parts of the Atlantic coast the name *goldenrod* is locally confined to *S. odora*, the sweet goldenrod of authors, which contains in its dotted leaves an aromatic and stimulating volatile oil of an anisate odor and pale greenish-yellow color; it is also carminative and diaphoretic, and its infusion is used to relieve spasmodic pains and nausea; its dried flowers and leaves have been employed as a beverage, under the name of *Blue-Mountain tea*. *S. Virgaurea*, the goldenrod of Europe, contains an astringent and tonic principle, and was long in esteem for healing wounds,



A Goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).

1. The upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. 2. The lower part of the stem, showing a stolon.

herbalists of two and three centuries ago pronouncing it "one of the most noble wound-herbs," and prescribing "a tea of the young leaves, green or dry." It was also once in repute in Europe as a dye, and a variety of *S. nemoralis* is locally called *dyer's-weed* in America. *S. Canadensis* and others have been popularly known as *yellow-weed*, and *S. rugosa* as *bitterweed*. *S. rigida* is also a reputed astringent. The goldenrod has been recommended by many as the national emblem of the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; goldenrod.

**solidare**† (sol-i-dãr′), *n.* [Appar. < F. *solidaire*, solid (see *solidary*), with sense of ML. *solidus*, a piece of money: see *solidus*, *soldo*, *sol*².] A small piece of money.

> Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou sawest me not. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 46.

**solidaric** (sol-i-dar′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *solidar-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by solidarity. [Rare.]

> In the very nature of things family supremacy will be absolutely incompatible with an interdependent *solidaric* commonwealth. *The Century*, XXXI. 745.

**solidarité** (sol-ē-dar-ē-tā′), *n.* [F.: see *solidarity*.] In *French law:* (*a*) The relation among co-debtors who are jointly and severally bound—that is, may be held jointly or severally at the option of the creditor. (*b*) The relation among co-creditors holding an obligation which gives expressly to each of them the right to demand payment of the entire debt, so that a payment made to any one will discharge the debt.

**solidarity** (sol-i-dar′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *solidarité* (= Sp. *solidaridad* = Pg. *solidariedade*), joint liability, mutual responsibility, < *solidaire*, solid: see *solidary*.] Mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons; communion of interests and responsibilities.

> *Solidarity*, a word which we owe to the French communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour.
> *Trench*, English Past and Present, p. 58.

> Strong government came in with the sixteenth century, and strong government was a very strong element in reformation history, for it weakened the *solidarity* of the Catholic Church.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 232.

> There is a *solidarity* in the arts; they do not flourish in isolated independence.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 31.

**solidary** (sol′i-dā-ri), *a.* [= F. *solidaire* (= Sp. Pg. *solidario*), < *solide*, solid: see *solid*.] Characterized by solidarity, or community of interests and responsibilities; jointly interested or responsible.

> Our one object is to save the revelation in the Bible from being made *solidary*, as our Comtist friends say, with miracles; from being attended to or held cheap just in proportion as miracles are attended to or are held cheap. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, viii.

**solidate** (sol′i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solidated*, ppr. *solidating*. [< L. *solidatus*, pp. of *solidare*, make dense, make whole or sound, < *solidus*, compact, firm, solid: see *solid*.] To make solid or firm. [Rare.]

> This shining Piece of Ice,
> Which melts so soon away
> With the Sun's Ray,
> Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize.
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, iv. 3.

**solid-drawn** (sol′id-drân), *a.* In *metal-working*, drawn from hollow ingots, in which mandrels of constantly decreasing diameter are successively inserted, till both exterior and interior diameters are brought down to the required dimensions.

**solid-hoofed** (sol′id-höft), *a.* Solidungulate or soliped; whole-hoofed; not cloven-hoofed. See cut under *solidungulate*.

**solid-horned** (sol′id-hôrnd), *a.* Having solid deciduous horns or antlers, as deer; not hollow-horned. The solid-horned ruminants are the deer tribe. See *Cervidæ* and *Tragulidæ*.

**solidi**, *n.* Plural of *solidus*.

**solidifiable** (sǫ-lid′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *solidify* + *-able*.] Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

**solidification** (sǫ-lid″i-fi-kā′shǫn), *n.* [< *solidify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act or process of making solid; specifically, in *physics*, the passage of a body from a liquid or gaseous to a solid state. It is accompanied by evolution of heat without a decrease of temperature, and by change of volume.

**solidify** (sǫ-lid′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solidified*, ppr. *solidifying*. [< F. *solidifier* = Sp. Pg. *solidificar*; as *solid* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To convert from a liquid or gaseous state to a solid state; make solid or compact: as, to *solidify* hydrogen.

**II.** *intrans.* To become solid or compact: as, water *solidifies* into ice through cold.

**solidism** (sol′i-dizm), *n.* [< *solid* + *-ism*.] In *med.*, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the opinion that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and that they only can receive the impression of morbific agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Opposed to *Galenism* or *humorism*.

**solidist** (sol′i-dist), *n.* [< *solid* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

**solidistic** (sol-i-dis′tik), *a.* [< *solidist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the solidists.

> It is perhaps natural that we should revert to the *solidistic* notion of the all-pervading influence of the nervous system. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1123.

**solidity** (sǭ-lid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *solidité* = Pr. *soliditat* = It. *solidità*, < L. *solidita(t-)s*, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] **1.** The state or property of being solid. Specifically—(*a*) The property of resisting a force tending to change the figure of a body: opposed to *fluidity*.

> The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch; and it arises from the resistance which we find in a body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses till it has left it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv. 1.

(*b*) The absolute impenetrability attributed by some metaphysicians to matter. [This use of the word is almost peculiar to Locke. Sir W. Hamilton attributes eight physical meanings to the word—the property of occupying space; extension in three dimensions; absolute impenetrability; great density; relative immovability; weight; hardness; and non-fluidity.] (*c*) Fullness of matter: opposed to *hollowness*. (*d*) Massiveness; substantiality; hence, strength; stability.

> These towers are of tremendous girth and *solidity;* they are encircled with great bands, or hoops, of white stone, and are much enlarged at the base.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 98.

(*e*) Strength and firmness in general; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.

> They answered the objections with great strength and *solidity* of argument. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 116.

> The very laws which at first gave the government *solidity*. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, i.

**2.** In *geom.*, the quantity of space occupied by a solid body. Also called its *solid* or *cubic content* or *contents*. The solidity of a body is estimated by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc., which it contains.

**3**†. A solid body or mass. [Rare.]

> Heaven's face doth glow;
> Yea, this *solidity* and compound mass,
> With tristful visage, as against the doom,
> Is thought-sick at the act. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 49.

**Measure of solidity.** See *measure*.

**solidly** (sol′id-li), *adv.* In a solid manner, in any sense of the word *solid*. (*a*) Firmly; densely; compactly: as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united. (*b*) Securely; truly; on firm grounds. (*c*) In a body; unanimously: as, the Democrats voted *solidly* against the bill. [Colloq.]

**solidness** (sol′id-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being solid; solidity.

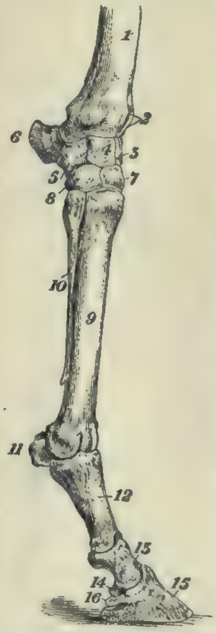
> The closeness and *solidness* of the wood.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 635.

**2.** Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, etc.

**solidum** (sol′i-dum), *n.* [< L. *solidum*, a solid substance, neut. of *solidus*, firm, compact: see *solid*.] **1.** In *arch.*, the die of a pedestal. See cut under *dado*.—**2.** In *Scots law*, a complete sum.—**To be bound in solidum**, to be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound each for a proportionate share only, they are said *to be bound pro rata*.

**Solidungula** (sol-i-dung′gụ̄-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, about 1799), neut. pl. of *solidungulus:* see *solidungulous*.] The solid-hoofed, soliped, or solidungulate perissodactyl mammals, corresponding to the family *Equidæ*.

**solidungular** (sol-i-dung′gụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< NL. **solidungularis*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, hoof.] Same as *solidungulate*.



Solidungulate (right fore) Foot of Horse.

1, radius, its lower end with 2, a groove; 3, scaphoid; 4, lunar; 5, cuneiform; 6, pisiform; 7, magnum; 8, unciform (3 to 8 are in the carpus, and form the so-called "knee," which is the wrist, of a horse); 9, main (third) or middle metacarpal, or cannon-bone; 10, outer or fourth metacarpal, or splint-bone; 11, sesamoids or nut-bones in ligaments at back of metacarpophalangeal articulation, or fetlock-joint; 12, proximal phalanx, great pastern, or fetter-bone; 13, middle phalanx, small pastern, or coronary; 14, sesamoid in tendon of flexor perforans, called *navicular* by veterinarians; 15, hoof, incasing distal phalanx, or coffin-bone; 16, coronet.

**Solidungulata** (sol-i-dung-gụ̄-lā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Solidungula*.

**solidungulate** (sol-i-dung′gụ̄-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *solidungulatus*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungulatus*, hoofed: see *ungulate*.] **I.** *a.* Solid-hoofed or whole-hoofed, as the horse; of or pertaining to the *Solidungula;* equine. Also *soliped*, *solipedal*, *solidungular*, *solidungulous*. See cut in preceding column, and cuts under *hoof* and *Perissodactyla*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Solidungula*, as the horse or ass; an equine. Also *soliped*, *solipede*.

**solidungulous** (sol-i-dung′gụ̄-lus), *a.* [< NL. *solidungulus*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

**solidus** (sol′i-dus), *n.*; pl. *solidi* (-dī). [LL., an imperial gold coin, ML. applied to various coins, also any piece of money, money (see def.), lit. 'solid' (sc. *nummus*, coin): see *solid*. Cf. *soldo*, *sol*², *sou*.] **1.** A gold coin introduced by Constantine the Great to take the place of the aureus, previously the chief coin of the Roman currency. The coin weighed about 70 grains, and 72 solidi were struck to the pound. The solidus continued to be coined under the Byzantine empire, and at a later period received in western Europe the name of *bezant*. (See *bezant*.) In the middle ages the word *solidus* often indicates not any special coin, but a money of account, and was translated in the Teutonic languages by *shilling* and its cognates. Generally, the solidus or shilling of account contained 12 denarii, silver "pennies," the ordinary silver coins of the period. Abbreviated *s.*, in the sequence *£ s. d.* (*libræ*, *solidi*, *denarii*), pounds, shillings, and pence.

Obverse. Reverse.

Solidus of Constantine the Great.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

> Also I bequeith to the reparacion of the stepull of the said churche of Saint Albane XX. *solidos*.
> *Paston Letters*, III. 463.

**2.** A sign (/) used to denote the English shilling, representing the old lengthened form of *s.*, as in 2/6, for 2*s.* 6*d.* This sign is often a convenient substitute for the horizontal line in fractions, as in

$$1/2000,\ a/b,\ (a+b)/c,\ \text{for}\ \frac{1}{2000},\ \frac{a}{b},\ \frac{a+b}{c}.$$

**solifidian** (sol-i-fid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *solifidean;* < L. *solus*, alone, only, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*.] **I.** *a.* Holding the tenets of solifidians; pertaining to the solifidians.

> A *solifidean* Christian is a nullifidean Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 47.

**II.** *n.* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is all that is necessary to justification. See *fiduciary*, II., 2. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 325.

**solifidianism** (sol-i-fid′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *solifidian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that justification is of faith only, without works.

> It was ordered that . . . for a year no preacher should preach either for or against purgatory, honouring of saints, marriage of priests, pilgrimages, miracles, or *solifidianism*.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

**soliform** (sol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *forma*, form.] Formed like the sun. [Rare.]

> For light, and sight and the seeing faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun, but neither of them to be the sun itself.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 204.

**Solifugæ** (sǫ-lif′ụ̄-jē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall), fem. pl. of *solifugus:* see *solifugous*.] A suborder or superfamily of tracheate *Arachnida*, having the cephalothorax segmented, the cheliceres chelate, and the palpi pediform. They are nocturnal, hiding by day, active, pugnacious, and predatory, and are reputed to be venomous; they chiefly inhabit warm countries. There are 15 genera, of which *Datames* and *Cleobis* are found in the United States, and *Galeodes* is the most prominent. See *Galeodidæ*, and compare the alternative *Solpugida* (with cut).

**solifuge** (sol′i-fūj), *n.* [< NL. *solifugus:* see *solifugous*.] A nocturnal arachnidan of the group *Solifugæ*.

**solifugous** (sǫ-lif′ụ̄-gus), *a.* [< NL. *solifugus*, shunning sunlight (cf. ML. *solifuga*, an animal that shuns the light), < L. *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee, fly.] Shunning sunlight; fleeing from the light of day; nocturnal, as a member of the *Solifugæ*.

**soliloquacious** (sǫ-lil-ǫ-kwā′shus), *a.* Soliloquizing; disposed to soliloquize. *Moore*, in Mason's Personal Traits of British Authors, II. 17.

**soliloquize** (sō-lil′ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *soliloquized*, ppr. *soliloquizing*. [< *soliloqu-y* + *-ize*.] To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self. Also spelled *soliloquise*.

**soliloquy** (sō-lil′ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *soliloquies* (-kwiz). [= F. *soliloque* = Sp. Pg. It. *soliloquio*, < LL. *soliloquium*, a talking to one's self, < *solus*, alone, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a discourse or talk by a person who is alone, or which is not addressed to any one even when others are present.—2. A written composition containing such a talk or discourse, or what purports to be one.

> *Soliloquies*; or, holy self-conferences of the devout soul, upon sundry choice occasions.
> *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, Title.

> The whole Poem is a *Soliloquy*. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

**soliped** (sol′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Also *solipede*; = F. *solipède* = Sp. *solípedo* = Pg. *solipede*, contr. < L. *solidipes* (*-ped-*), solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed, < *solidus*, solid, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipedal** (sol′i-ped-al), *a.* [< *soliped* + *-al*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipede** (sol′i-pēd), *n.* Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne.*

**solipedous** (sō-lip′e-dus), *a.* Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipsism** (sol′ip-sizm), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ism*.] The belief or proposition that the person entertaining it alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind. The identification of one's self with the Absolute is not generally intended, but the denial of there being really anybody else. The doctrine appears to be nothing more than a man of straw set up by metaphysicians in their reasonings.

**solipsist** (sol′ip-sist), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ist*.] One who believes in his own existence only.

**solipsistic** (sol-ip-sis′tik), *a.* [< *solipsist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to solipsism.

**solisequious** (sol-i-sē′kwi-us), *a.* [Cf. L. *solsequium*, the sunflower; < L. *sol*, the sun, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Following the course of the sun: as, the sunflower is a *solisequious* plant.

**solist** (sō′list), *n.* Same as *soloist*.

**solitaire** (sol-i-tãr′), *n.* [F., < L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely: see *solitary*.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit; a solitary.

> Often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the country, when one evening of your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire* too!
> *Pope*, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

2. A precious stone, oftenest a diamond, set by itself, and not combined with other jewels.—3†. A loose necktie of black silk, resembling a ribbon, sometimes secured to the bag of the wig behind, and in front either falling loosely or secured by a brooch or similar jewel: a fashion for men in the eighteenth century.

> He came in a *solitaire*, great sleeves, jessamine-powder, and a large bouquet of jonquils. *Gray*, Letters, I. 310.

4. A game which one person can play alone. In particular and properly—(*a*) A game played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, with an equal number of balls. One ball is removed from the board, and the empty hollow thus left enables pieces to be captured. The object of the player is to take by jumping, as in checkers, all the pieces except one without moving diagonally or over more than one space at a time; or else, by similar moves, to leave certain configurations. (*b*) One of a great number of card-games, the usual object of which is to bring the shuffled and confused cards into regular order or sequence. This sort of game is more properly called *patience*.
5. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An extinct didine bird, *Pezophaps solitarius*. See *Pezophaps*. (*b*) A fly-catching thrush of Jamaica, *Myiadestes armillatus*, which leads a retired life in wooded mountainous resorts; hence, any bird of this genus. The name was originally applied to the bird of Martinique, now known as *M. genibarbis*. Townsend's solitaire is a common bird of many parts of the western United States. All are fine songsters. See *Myiadestes*. (*c*) The pensive thrush, *Monticola* or *Petrocincla solitaria*. See *rock-thrush*.

**solitarian**† (sol-i-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-an*.] A hermit; a solitary.

**solitariety** (sol″i-tā-ri′e-ti), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-ety*.] Solitary condition or state; aloneness.

> According to the Egyptians, before all entities and principles there is one God, who is in order of nature before (him that is commonly called) the first God and King, immoveable, and alway remaining in the *solitariety* of his own unity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 336.

**solitarily** (sol′i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner; without company; alone; by one's self; in solitude.

> Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. Micah vii. 14.

**solitariness** (sol′i-tā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The fact or state of being solitary, or alone, or without mate, partner, or companion, or of dwelling apart from others or by one's self; habitual retirement; solitude.

> A man to eate alone is likewise great *solitarinesse*.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 97.

2. The state or character of being retired or unfrequented; solitude; seclusion: as, the *solitariness* of a wood.

> Birds . . . had found their way into the chapel, and built their nests among its friezes and pendants—sure signs of *solitariness* and desertion.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 218.

**solitariousness** (sol-i-tā′ri-us-nes), *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 41.

**solitarity**† (sol-i-tar′i-ti), *n.* [< *solitary* + *-ity*.] Solitude; loneliness.

> I shall be abandoned at once to *solitarity* and penury.
> *W. Taylor*, To Southey, Dec. 10, 1811.

**solitary** (sol′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *solitarie*, *solytarye*, < OF. **solitarie*, *solitaire*, F. *solitaire* = Pr. *solitari*, *soletari* = Sp. Pg. It. *solitario*, < L. *solitarius*, solitary (LL. as n. an anchorite), for **solitatarius*, < *solita(t-)s*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*3.] I. *a.* 1. Living alone, or by one's self or by itself; without companions or associates; habitually inclined to avoid company.

> Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 461.

> The *solitary* man is as speechless as the lower animals.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 286.

2. All by one's self; without companions; unattended.

> The Indian holds his course, silent, *solitary*, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

3. Marked by solitude; especially, remote from society; unfrequented; retired; secluded; lonely: as, a *solitary* glen.

> Whiche bothe lye in the abbey of saynt Justyne vyrgyn, a place of Blake Monkes, ryght delectable, and also *solytarye*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

> *Cor.* And how like you this shepherd's life, Master Touchstone? . . .
> *Touch.* . . . In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 16.

4. Free from the sounds of human life; still; dismal.

> Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. Job iii. 7.

5. Having a sense of loneliness; lonesome.

> I am not *solitary* whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. *Emerson*, Nature, i.

6†. Retiring; diffident.

> Your honour doth say that you doe iudge me to be a man *solitarie* and vertuous.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 78.

7. Passed without company; shared by no companions; lonely.

> I was upon Point of going abroad to steal a *solitary* Walk, when yours of the 12th current came to hand.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 50.

> Him fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,
> Shall breed in groves, to lead a *solitary* life.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 1088.

8. Single; sole; only, or only one: as, a *solitary* instance; a *solitary* example.

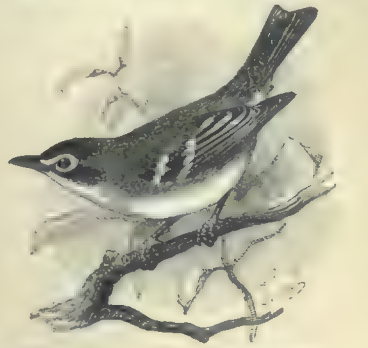
> A *solitary* shriek, the bubbling cry
> Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 53.

> Politeness was his [Charles II.'s] *solitary* good quality.
> *Macaulay*, Dryden.

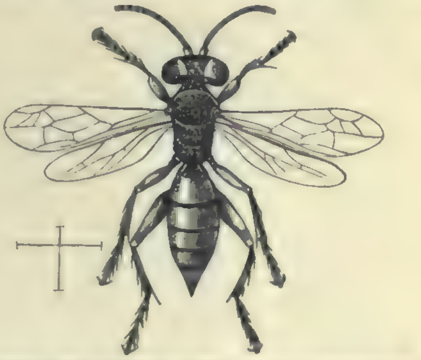
9. In *bot.*, one only in a place; separate: as, a *solitary* stipule. A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one on each peduncle, or only one to each plant; a seed, when there is only one in a pericarp.

> All the New Zealand species [*Pterostylis trullifolia*] bear *solitary* flowers, so that distinct plants cannot fail to be intercrossed. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 89.

10. In *anat.*, single; separate; not clustered; not agminate or gathered into patches; simple; not compound: as, the *solitary* follicles of the intestine.—11. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not social, sociable, or gregarious: noting species living habitually alone, or in pairs only. (*b*) Simple; not compound, aggregate, or colonial: as, *solitary* ascidians. See *Simplices*.—**Solitary ants**, the *Mutillidæ* or spider-ants.—**Solitary bees**, bees that do not live in a hive or community like the honey-bee, and are represented only by developed males and females, like most insects. There are very many species, of numerous genera. The designation is chiefly descriptive, not classificatory, but sometimes denotes the *Andrenidæ* as distinguished from the *Apidæ*.—**Solitary bundle.** Same as *solitary funiculus*.—**Solitary confinement**, in a general sense, the separate confinement of a prisoner, with only occasional access of any other person, and that only at the discretion of the jailer; in a stricter sense, the complete isolation of a prisoner from all human society, and his confinement in a cell so arranged that he has no direct intercourse with, or sight of, any human being, and no employment or instruction. *Miller, J.*, in re Medley, 134 U. S., 160.—**Solitary follicle.** See *solitary gland*, under *gland*.—**Solitary funiculus**, a round bundle of fibers laterad of the combined small-celled nucleus of the glossopharyngeus, vagus, and spinal accessory, which passes out as one of the roots of the glossopharyngeus, but may contribute to the vagus and accessory. Also called *ascending root of glossopharyngeus*, *fasciculus rotundus*, *ascending root of the lateral mixed system*, *fasciculus solitarius*, *respiratory bundle*, and *fascicle of Krause*.—**Solitary glands.** See *gland*.—**Solitary greenlet or vireo**, *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed greenlet or vireo of the United States, having greenish upper parts, a bluish head, an eye-ring, and the under parts white, tinged with yellowish on the sides. It is 5½ inches long, and 8½ in extent of wings.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of North America, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, 8½ inches long, extent 16, having the upper parts blackish with a tinge of green and spotted with white, the under parts white, streaked on the throat and breast with dusky, barred on the sides, lining of wings, and tail with black and white, the bill black, the feet greenish-black. See cut under *Rhyacophilus*.—**Solitary snipe.** See *snipe*, 1 (*a*) (2).—**Solitary vireo.** Same as *solitary greenlet*.—**Solitary wasps**, wasps which, like certain bees and ants, do not live in society, as the true wasps of the families *Eumenidæ* and *Masaridæ*, as well as all the digger-wasps: contrasted with *social wasps*. See *digger-wasp*, *sand-wasp*, and *wasp*.



Solitary Greenlet or Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*).



A Solitary Wasp (*Larrada semirufa*). (Cross shows natural size.)

II. *n.*; pl. *solitaries* (-riz). One who lives alone or in solitude; an anchorite; a recluse; a hermit.

> The world itself has some attractions in it to a *solitary* of six years' standing. *Gray*, Letters, I. 154.

> Downward from his mountain gorge
> Stept the long-hair'd, long-bearded *solitary*.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**solito** (sol′i-tō), *adv.* [It., < L. *solitus*, accustomed, < *solere*, be accustomed.] In *music*, in the usual, customary manner.

**solitude** (sol′i-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *solitude*, < OF. (and F.) *solitude* = It. *solitudine*, < L. *solitudo*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*3.] 1. The state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

> Little do men perceive what *solitude* is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company. . . . It is a mere and miserable *solitude* to want true friends.
> *Bacon*, Friendship.

> O, might I here
> In *solitude* live savage, in some glade
> Obscured! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1085.

2. Remoteness from society; lack or utter want of companionship: applied to place: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley.

> The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law.*

3. A lonely, secluded, or unfrequented place; a desert.

> We walked about 2 miles from ye citty to an agreeable *solitude* called Du Plessis, a house belonging to ye King.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 7, 1644.

There is such an agreeable variety of fields, wood, water, and cascades that it is one of the most delightful *solitudes* I ever saw.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 224.

=**Syn.** 1. *Solitude*, *Retirement*, *Seclusion*, *Loneliness*, *Lonesomeness*. *Solitude* is the condition of being absolutely alone, whether or not one has been with others, or desires to escape from them: as, the *solitude* of the Sphinx. *Retirement* is comparative *solitude*, produced by retiring, voluntarily or otherwise, from contact which one has had with others. *Seclusion* is stronger than *retirement*, implying the shutting out of others from access: after the Restoration Milton for safety's sake kept himself in *retirement*; indeed, except to a few trusted friends, he was in complete *seclusion*. *Loneliness* expresses the uncomfortable feelings, the longing for society, of one who is alone. *Lonesomeness* may be a lighter kind of *loneliness*, especially a feeling less spiritual than physical, growing out of the animal instinct for society and the desire of protection, the consciousness of being alone: as, the *lonesomeness* of a walk through a cemetery at night. *Lonesomeness*, more often than *loneliness*, may express the impression made upon the observer.

**solivagant** (sọ̄-liv'ạ-gạnt), *a.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, roam: see *vagrant*.] Same as *solivagous*. [Rare.]

**solivagous** (sọ̄-liv'ạ-gus), *a.* [< L. *solivagus*, wandering alone, < *solus*, alone, + *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] Wandering alone. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

**solive** (so-lēv'), *n.* [< OF. *solive*, *solieve*, F. *solive* (ML. reflex *soliva*, *suliva*, *solivia*), a girder, joist; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. < L. *sublevare*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sollevate*, *sullevate*, *sublevate*.] A joist, rafter, or secondary beam of wood, either split or sawed, used in laying ceilings or floors, and for resting upon the main beams.

**sollar, soller** (sol'ạ̈r, -ėr), *n.* [Also *solar*; < ME. *soller*, *sollar*, *soler*, *solere*, < OF. *soler*, *solair*, *solier*, a floor, loft, granary, cellar, F. dial. *solier*, a granary, = Pr. *solar*, *solier* = It. *solare*, *solajo* = AS. *solere*, *solor* = OS. *soleri* = MD. *solder*, D. *zolder* = MLG. *solder*, *soller* = OHG. *soleri*, *solāri*, the pretorium, a guest-chamber, MHG. *solre*, *solære*, G. *söller*, a balcony, an upper room, garret, < L. *solarium*, a sunny place, a terrace, the flat roof of a house exposed to the sun, a sun-dial, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*[1], *solarium*. Perhaps in some senses confused with L. *solum*, ground: see *soil*[1].] 1†. Originally, an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; later, any upper room, loft, or garret.

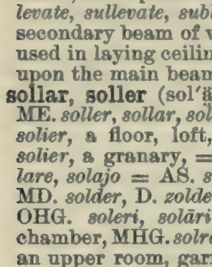
Thou shalt make *soleris* and placis of thre chaumbris in the schip.
*Wyclif*, Gen. vi. 16.

2. An elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 473.—3†. A story of a house. See the quotation.

*Maison à trois estages.* An house of three *sollers*, floores, stories, or lofts one over another. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

4. In *mining*, a platform or resting-place. See *ladder-sollar* and *air-sollar*.

**solleret** (sol'ėr-et), *n.* [Also *soleret*; < F. *soleret*, dim. of OF. *soler*, a slipper, < *sole*, sole: see *sole*[1].] The steel shoe forming a part of armor in the fourteenth century and later, usually having splints overlapping one another and a long point or toe curved downward. It was worn only when the foot was in the stirrup, and could be removed when the rider dismounted. See also cuts under *armor* and *poulaine*.—**Bear-paw solleret**, the steel foot-covering worn during the second half of the fifteenth century, resembling remotely the broad foot of the bear. Compare *sabbaton*.



Solleret (*a*) and Jambe (*b*), 14th century.

**sollevate**†, *v. t.* See *sublevate*.

**sollicit**†, **sollicitation**†, etc. See *solicit*, etc.

**sol-lunar** (sol'lū"nạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Proceeding from or due to the influence of both the sun and the moon: in old medicine applied to the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and moon are in conjunction.

**solmizate** (sol'mi-zāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solmizated*, ppr. *solmizating*. [< F. *solmiser* (as *sol* + *mi*, notes of the gamut (cf. *sol-fa*), + *-iser* = E. *-ize*), + *-ate*[2].] In *music*, to use solmization syllables. Also spelled *solmisate*.

**solmization** (sol-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *solmisation*; as *solmizate* + *-ion*. Cf. ML. *solmifacio(n-)*.] In *music*, the act, process, or result of using certain syllables to name or represent the tones of the scale, or of a particular series, as the scale of C. The oldest and most important system of solmization is that attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, early in the eleventh century; though this in turn appears to have been suggested by a similar usage among the ancient Greeks. (See *gamut*.) The series *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la* (derived from the initial syllables of the lines of a hymn to St. John, beginning "Ut queant laxis") was applied to the tones of each of the hexachords then recognized. (See *hexachord*.) When a melody exceeded the limits of a single hexachord, a change from one series of syllables to another was made, which was called a *mutation* or *modulation*. Early in the sixteenth century, when the modern octave scale became established, the syllable *si* (probably taken from the initials of the last line of the above hymn) was added for the seventh or leading tone. Somewhat later *do* was substituted in Italy and Germany for *ut*, on account of its greater sonority. The series thus formed is still in use, though other systems have been proposed. Such other systems are *bocedization* (*bo*, *ce*, *di*, *ga*, *lo*, *ma*, *ni*), also called *bobization*; *bebization* (*la*, *be*, *ce*, *de*, *me*, *fe*, *ge*); and *damenization* (*da*, *me*, *ni*, *po*, *tu*, *la*, *be*). In England and America, from before the middle of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, an abbreviated system was used, including only *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*. The ideal application of solmization involves calling whatever tone is taken as the key-note *do*, irrespective of its pitch, and adjusting the other syllables accordingly, so that the scale-tones shall always be named by the same syllables respectively, and the various intervals by the same combination of syllables. This system is often called that of the *movable do*, since the pitch of *do* is variable. What is called the *fixed-do system* has also had considerable currency in Italy, France, and England, according to which the tone C is always called *do*, D *re*, E *mi*, etc., and this too when the pitch of these tones is chromatically altered, the system therefore following the arbitrary features of the keyboard and the staff-notation. This system is regarded by many musicians as contrary to the historic and logical idea of solmization, and its use in England and America is decreasing. The most important special application of solmization in musical study is that of the *tonic sol-fa system* (which see, under *tonic*), the syllables of which are *doh*, *ray*, *me*, *fah*, *soh*, *lah*, *te*. In the *movable-do system* the sharp of any tone is indicated by a syllable beginning with the same consonant as that of the tone, and using the vowel *i*: as, *di* for *do*♯, *fi* for *fa*♯, etc.; and similarly the flat of any tone is indicated by a syllable using the vowel *e*: as, *me* for *mi*♭, *le* for *la*♭, etc. The minor scale is solmizated in two ways: either beginning with *la*, and using the same syllables as in the major scale; or beginning with *do*, and using such modified syllables as may be needed (*do*, *re*, *me*, etc.). The great utility of solmization lies in its offering an abstract vocal notation of musical facts, whereby they may be named, remembered, and studied. Also *solmisation*, *solfamization*, *solfeggio*, and *sol-faing*.

**solo** (sō'lō), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *solo*, alone, < L. *solus*, sole: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* In *music*, alone; not combined with other voices or instruments of equal importance; not concerted. A solo passage may be accompanied, however, by voices or instruments of less importance.—**Solo organ**, in *organ-building*, a partial organ introduced into large instruments, containing stops of special power or effectiveness, such as are used in producing striking solo effects. Its keyboard is usually the upper one when there are four, or the lower when there are three. Its stops are often connected with a special bellows, which is weighted with extra weights; they are then said to be "on a heavy wind." The choir-organ is also sometimes loosely called the *solo organ*. See *organ*[1].—**Solo pitch**, in *music*, a special pitch or accordatura (scordatura) adopted by a solo performer upon a violin or other solo instrument, so as to produce peculiar and startling effects.—**Solo stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop either of special quality or placed on a heavy wind, so as to be fitted for the performance of solos. Such stops often occur in each of the usual partial organs, but in large instruments the most important of them are gathered into a separate partial organ called the *solo organ* (see above).

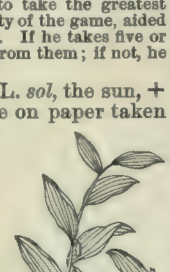
**II.** *n.*; It. pl. *soli* (-li), E. pl. *solos* (-lōz). 1. A melody, movement, or work intended for or performed by a single performer, vocal or instrumental, with or without accompaniment. Opposed to *concerted piece*, whether chorus, duet, trio, or for a number of instruments.—2. A game of cards, played usually by four persons, with a euchre pack. That player who bids highest—that is, offers to take the greatest number of tricks alone, or, in a variety of the game, aided by a partner—plays against the rest. If he takes five or more tricks, he receives a payment from them; if not, he makes a payment to them.

**solograph** (sol'ọ̄-gräf), *n.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A picture on paper taken by the talbotype or calotype process. *Simmonds*.

**soloist** (sō'lọ̄-ist), *n.* [< *solo* + *-ist*.] In *music*, a performer of solos, vocal or instrumental. Also *solist*.

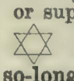
**Solomonic** (sol-ọ̄-mon'ik), *a.* [< *Solomon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Solomon, son of David and his successor as king of Israel: as, *Solomonic* wisdom.

**Solomon's hyssop, Porch, servants.** See *hyssop*, *porch*, *servant*.



1. The upper part of the flowering stem of Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum giganteum*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the rhizome. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit.

**Solomon's-seal** (sol'ọ̄-mọnz-sēl'), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Polygonatum*. The common Solomon's-seal in England is *P. multiflorum*, a plant with erect or curving stems 2 feet high, and flowers from one to eight in a cluster. A smaller Old World species is *P. officinale*, whose root (like that of *P. multiflorum*) is emetic, cathartic, etc., and was formerly much applied to bruises. In America *P. giganteum* is the great Solomon's-seal, a species 2 to 7 feet high, with leaves 3 to 8 inches long, and two to eight flowers in a cluster; and *P. biflorum* is the smaller Solomon's-seal, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with the peduncles commonly two-flowered. The larger species are rather striking plants; *P. multiflorum* has been much cultivated. See also cut under *rhizome*.

2. A symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, presenting a six-rayed figure,

Compare *pentacle*.—**False Solomon's-seal.** (*a*) See *Smilacina*. (*b*) See *Maianthemum*.

**so-long** (sō-lông'), *interj.* [Prob. a sailors' perversion of *salaam*.] Good-by. Also *so long*. [Slang.]

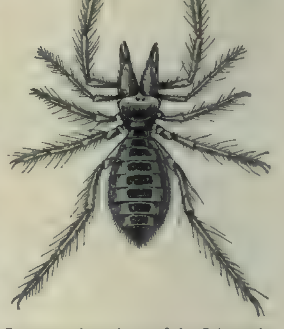
**Solonian** (sọ̄-lō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Solon*, < Gr. *Σόλων*, Solon, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Solon, a famous lawgiver of Athens (about 594 B. C.): as, the *Solonian* Constitutions; *Solonian* legislation.

**Solonic** (sọ̄-lon'ik), *a.* [< L. *Solon* (see *Solonian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Solonian*: as, the *Solonic* talents.

**Solon porcelain.** See *porcelain*[1].

**Solpuga** (sol-pū'gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Herbst), < L. *solpuga*, *salpuga*, *solipuga*, *solipugna* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *pugnare*, fight), *solifuga* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee), a kind of venomous insect, an ant or spider.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Solpugidæ*, having the tarsi more than three-jointed. See *Galeodes*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a solifuge or weasel-spider.

**Solpugida** (sol-pū'ji-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-ida*.] An order of arachnids. They have tracheal respiration, the cephalothorax and abdomen distinct (the former segmented into a large cephalic and small thoracic part), the abdomen annulated, the chelicereses one-jointed and chelate, the palpi long and slender, extending forward, the first pair of legs palpiform and porrect, the other legs ending in pairs of claws, and the eyes two in number. The whole body and the limbs are clothed with hairs. These arachnids resemble large hairy spiders externally, but are more nearly related to scorpions. The head is largely made up of the massive chelate falces. The only or the leading family is *Galeodidæ* or *Solpugidæ*. Also *Solpugidea*, *Solpugides*, and in later variant form *Solifugæ*. *Galeodea* is a synonym.



*Datames girardi*, one of the *Solpugidæ*. (About two thirds natural size.)

**Solpugidæ** (sol-pū'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnidans, named from the genus *Solpuga*: synonymous with *Galeodidæ*.

**Solpugidea** (sol-pụ-jid'ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-id-ea*.] Same as *Solpugida*. Also called *Galeodea*.

**solstead**† (sol'sted), *n.* [< L. *sol*, sun, + E. *stead*. Cf. *sunstead* and *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*. [Rare.]

If it be gathered about the summer *solstead*.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 5.

**solstice** (sol'stis), *n.* [Formerly also *solsticy*; < ME. *solstice*, < OF. (and F.) *solstice* = Sp. Pg. *solsticio* = It. *solstizio*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice, a point in the ecliptic at which the sun seems to stand still, < *sol*, the sun, + *-stitium*, < *status*, pp. of *sistere*, make to stand still, a reduplicated form of *stare* = E. *stand*: see *sol*[1], *stand*, and *sist*. Cf. *armistice*.] 1. In *astron.*: (*a*) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens about June 21st, when it enters Cancer (the summer solstice), and about December 22d, when it enters Capricorn (the winter solstice). (*b*) A solstitial point. Hence—2. Figuratively, culmination or turning-point; furthest limit.

He died before his time, perhaps, not yet come to the *solstice* of his age.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 373.

3†. A stopping or standing still of the sun.

The supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua.
*Sir T. Browne*.

**solsticion**†, *n.* [ME. *solsticioun*, also *solstacion*, < OF. **solsticion*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice: see *solstice*.] A solstitial point.

In this heved of Cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne, and therfor is he cleped the *solsticioun* of Somer. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

**solsticy**†, *n.* [< L. *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice.*] Same as *solstice.*

The high-heated year
Is in her *solsticy.*
*Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

**solstitial** (sol-stish'al), *a.* [< F. *solstitial*, *solsticial* = Sp. Pg. *solsticial* = It. *solstiziale*, < L. *solstitialis*, < *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a solstice: as, a *solstitial* point.—2. Happening at a solstice—especially, with reference to the northern hemisphere, at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

The sun
Had . . . from the south to bring
*Solstitial* summer's heat. *Milton*, P. L., x. 656.

**Solstitial armil.** See *armil*, 1.—**Solstitial point**, one of the two points in the ecliptic which are furthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

**solubility** (sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *solubilité* = Sp. *solubilidad* = Pg. *solubilidade* = It. *solubilità*; < NL. **solubilita(t-)s*, < L. *solubilis*, soluble: see *soluble.*] 1. The property of being soluble; that property of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.—2. In *bot.*, a capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into parts or joints.—3. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, a question, or a doubt.

**soluble** (sol'ū-bl), *a.* [< F. *soluble* = Sp. *soluble* = Pg. *soluvel* = It. *solubile*, < L. *solubilis*, dissolvable, < *solvere*, solve, dissolve: see *solve.*] 1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; dissolvable.—2. Figuratively, capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, etc.; solvable.

Had he denounced it as a fruitless question, and (to understanding) *soluble* by none, the world might have been spared a large library of resultless disputation.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

More *soluble* is this knot
By gentleness than war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3†. Relaxed; loose; open.

Ale is their eating and their drinking, surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble.*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

And then, if Balaam's ass hath but an audible voice and a *soluble* purse, he shall be preferred before his master, were he ten prophets. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 469.

**Soluble blue, cotton, glass, indigo.** See the nouns.—**Soluble bougie**, a bougie composed of substances which melt at the body-temperature: used for the purpose of administering medicament to the urethral mucous membrane. **Soluble guncotton.** Same as *dinitrocellulose.*—**Soluble oil.** See *castor oil.* -**Soluble soap.** See *soap*, 1.

**solubleness** (sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Soluble character or property; solubility.

**solum** (sō'lum), *n.* [L., the ground, the earth, a region: see *soil*[1], *sole*[1].] In *Scots law*, ground; a piece of ground.

**solund-goose** (sō'lund-gös), *n.* Same as *solan-goose.*

**solus** (sō'lus), *a.* [L.: see *sole*[3].] Alone: used chiefly in dramatic directions: as, enter the king *solus.* The feminine form is *sola.*

**solute** (sō-lūt'), *a.* [< ME. *solute*, < L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loose, release, set free: see *solve.*] 1†. Loose; free.

*Solute* or sondy landes thai require,
So that aboute or under hem be do
A certayne of fatte lande as thai desire.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised, some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2†. Relaxed; hence, joyous; merry.

Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 579.

3. In *bot.*, free; not adhering: opposed to *adnate*: as, a *solute* stipule.—4. Soluble: as, a *solute* salt.

**solute**† (sō-lūt'), *v. t.* [< L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loosen, solve: see *solve*, *solute*, *a.*] To dissolve; also, to resolve; answer; absolve.

What will not boldness bid a man say, when he hath made an argument against himself which he cannot *solute*?
*Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 393.

**solution** (sō-lū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *solucion*, < OF. *solution*, *solucion*, F. *solution* = Pr. *solution* = Sp. *solucion* = Pg. *solução* = It. *soluzione*, < L. *solutio(n-)*, a loosing, dissolving, < *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loose, resolve, dissolve: see *solve.*] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; rupture; fracture; breach: as, a *solution* of continuity (see below).—2. The transformation of matter from a solid or gaseous state to the liquid state by means of a liquid called the *solvent* or *menstruum*; the state of being dissolved. The nature of the phenomenon depends upon whether chemical action is or is not present. Solution in the physical sense—the common and proper use of the word—is illustrated by dissolving sugar or salt in water, or silver in mercury; here, and in similar cases, when by the removal of the liquid (as by evaporation) the original solid is obtained, the process is essentially a change of molecular state, from the solid to the liquid, and hence accompanied by the absorption of heat; this is strikingly seen in freezing-mixtures. The word is not infrequently used, however, when the phenomenon is one of chemical combination only, as when silver dissolves in nitric acid, forming a new substance, silver nitrate; this, as is generally true of chemical union, is accompanied by the evolution of heat. The two phenomena, physical and chemical, may both be present in solution at the same time, and the line between them often cannot be sharply drawn; glacial acetic acid dissolves in water and at the same time combines with it, the liberation of heat of the chemical part of the process overbalancing the absorption of heat in the physical. The solution of a gas in a liquid, as of ammonia gas in water (also called *absorption*), is essentially the physical process of the change of the gas to the liquid, and hence is accompanied with the evolution of heat. The term *solution* is also sometimes applied to the absorption of gases by solids, as when palladium absorbs or dissolves hydrogen gas, forming a true alloy with it. The solubility of any solid is constant at a given temperature, and may be accurately determined by experiment. It may be increased or diminished by the presence of other substances in solution. The solubility of any gas also is constant under the same conditions. It varies with the temperature, the pressure, the nature of the liquid, and the matters in solution in it. In a mixture of gases, each is dissolved in the same quantity as if it were present alone under the same tension as in the mixture.

3. The liquid produced as a result of the process or action above described; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid: as, a *solution* of salt, soda, or alum; *solution* of iron, etc.—4. A liquid or dissolved state or condition; unsettled state; suspense.

His [Lessing's] was a mind always in *solution*, which the divine order of things, as it is called, could not precipitate into any of the traditional forms of crystallization, and in which the time to come was already fermenting.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

5. The act of solving, working out, explaining, clearing up, or settling, or the state of being solved, explained, cleared up, or settled; resolution; explanation: as, the *solution* of a difficult problem or of a doubt in casuistry.

It is accordinge to nature no man to do that wherby he shulde take . . . a praye of a nother mannes ignoraunce. Of this matter Tulli writeth many propre examples and quicke *solutions.* *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

In his singular "Ode inscribed to W. H. Channing" there is a hint of a possible *solution* of the slavery problem. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

6. A method of solving or finally clearing up or settling something. Specifically—7. The answer to a problem or puzzle of any kind, together with the proof that that answer is correct. —8. Dissolution; a dissolving.

Easy and frequent *solutions* of conjugal society.
*Locke*, Civil Government, § 80.

9†. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Imp. Dict.* —10. In *med.*, the termination of a disease, especially when accompanied by critical symptoms; the crisis of a disease.—11. In *civil law*, payment; satisfaction of a creditor.—**Alcoholic solution.** See *tincture.*—**Algebraic solution of an equation**, a solution by means of an algebraic formula, especially by radicals.—**Aqueous solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is water.—**Barreswill's solution**, a test for sugar similar to Fehling's solution.—**Burnett's solution.** See *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid.*—**Burow's solution**, a solution of aluminium subacetate, used as a local astringent in skin-affections.—**Cardan's solution**, the ordinary algebraic solution of a cubic. See *cubic.*—**Cayley's solution.** (*a*) A solution of the general cubic. Let $U=0$ be the cubic, $D$ its discriminant, and $J$ its cubicovariant, then the solution follows from

$$\sqrt[3]{U\sqrt{D}+J}+\sqrt[3]{U\sqrt{D}-J}.$$

These cube roots can always be extracted. (*b*) A solution of the general quartic, due to Professor Cayley. Let $U=0$ be the quartic, $H$ its Hessian, $S$ its quadrinvariant, $T$ its cubinvariant or catalecticant, and $c_1, c_2, c_3$ the roots of the cubic $c^3-Sc+T=0$, then the solution follows from

$$(c_2-c_3)\sqrt{H-c_1U}+(c_3-c_1)\sqrt{H-c_2U}$$
$$+(c_1-c_2)\sqrt{H-c_3U}=0.$$

The square roots can always be extracted.—**Chemical solution**, the solution of a solid body in a liquid which is caused by or accompanied with a chemical reaction between the solid and the solution, as of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Clemens's solution**, a solution of arsenic bromide, used in the treatment of diabetes.—**Compound solution of iodine.** Same as *Lugol's solution.* -**Compound solution of sodium borate.** Same as *Dobell's solution.*—**Descartes's solution**, an algebraical solution of the general biquadratic equation, differing from Ferrari's only in the method of investigation.—**Dobell's solution**, a solution containing sodium borate 120 grains, sodium bicarbonate 120 grains, crystallized carbolic acid 24 grains, glycerin ½ fluidounce, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Donovan's solution**, a solution of arsenic iodide 1, red iodide of mercury 1, water 98 parts: alterative. Also called *solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury.*—**Ethereal solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is an ether, usually sulphuric ether.—**Euler's solution**, a solution of a biquadratic after the second term has been got rid of. It differs little from Ferrari's solution. —**Fehling's solution**, an aqueous solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salts, and sodium hydrate. When heated with any reducing sugar, as dextrose, copper suboxid is deposited from it. It is used in the analysis of saccharine bodies, and as a qualitative test of the presence of sugar. —**Ferrari's solution**, a solution of the general biquadratic. See *biquadratic equation*, under *equation.*—**Fowler's solution**, a solution of arsenious acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 1, compound tincture of lavender 3, water 95 parts: one of the best vehicles for administering arsenic. Also called *liquor potassii arsenitis*, *solution of arsenite of potassium*, and *ague-drop.*—**General solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation.*—**Goadby's solution**, a preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid, and water. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Hall's solution of strychnine**, a solution of strychnine acetate 16 grains, dilute acetic acid ½ fluidounce, alcohol 4 fluidounces, compound tincture of cardamom 60 minims, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Heavy solution**, in *mineral.*, a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the *Sonstadt* or *Thoulet solution*), having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution), specific gravity 3.6, used as a gravity-solution (which see).—**Improper solution**, a function which solves a given differential equation, but also solves an equation either of lower order or of the same order but of lower degree.—**Javelle's solution**, potassium carbonate 58, chlorinated lime 80, water 862 parts. Also called *solution of chlorinated potassa.*—**Labarraque's solution.** Same as *Labarraque's fluid* (which see, under *fluid*).—**Löffler's solution**, a saturated alcoholic solution of methyl blue 30 parts, and 100 parts of a 1:10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydrate: used in staining bacteria.—**Lugol's solution**, a solution of iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85 parts. Also called *compound solution of iodine.*—**Magendie's solution of morphine**, morphine sulphate 16 grains, water 1 fluidounce: used to administer morphine hypodermically.—**Mechanical solution**, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its aggregate form is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent: thus, sugar dissolves in water without either undergoing any chemical change.—**Mechanical solution of a problem.** See *mechanical.*—**Mineral solution.** See *mineral.*—**Nessler's solution.** Same as *Nessler's reagent* (which see, under *reagent*).—**Numerical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of numerical approximation.—**Particular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation.*—**Pasteur's solution**, in *bot.*, a liquid holding in solution a small percentage of certain inorganic salts and a larger percentage of certain organic substances, employed in the cultivation of the lower forms of vegetable life, such as bacteria, yeast-cells, and fungi, for purposes of study. The composition is—potassium phosphate 20 parts, calcium phosphate 2 parts, magnesium sulphate 2 parts, ammonium tartrate 100 parts, cane-sugar 1,500 parts, distilled water 8,376 parts.—**Pearson's arsenical solution**, crystallized sodium arseniate 1, water 599 parts. —**Pierlot's solution**, an aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate to which is added some of the alcoholic extract of valerian.—**Proper solution**, a function which satisfies a differential equation, and no equation of lower order nor of the same order but of lower degree.—**Saturated solution**, a solution which at the given temperature cannot be made to contain more of the given substance than it already contains, the adhesion of the liquid to the substance being just balanced by the cohesion of the particles of the solid body in contact with it. —**Simpson's solution.** Same as *Ferrari's solution.*—**Singular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation.*—**Solution of acetate of ammonia**, in *phar.*, a solution composed of dilute acetic acid 100 parts, ammonium carbonate added to the point of neutralization: a valuable diaphoretic and diuretic. Also called *spirit of Mindererus.*—**Solution of albumen**, a test solution consisting of the white of one egg triturated with four ounces of water, and filtered: used in pharmaceutical work.—**Solution of an equation.** See *equation.*—**Solution of continuity**, in *surg.*, the separation of parts normally continuous, as by a fracture, laceration, etc.—**Solution of lime**, a clean saturated solution of slaked lime in water, useful as an antacid, astringent, and tonic. Commonly called *lime-water.*—**Solution of potassa**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, KHO, containing 5 per cent. of the hydrate: an antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. Also called *liquor potassæ.*—**Solution of soda**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution containing 5 per cent. of sodium hydrate.—**Solution of sodium carbolate**, in *phar.*, crystals of carbolic acid 30, sodium hydrate 2, water 28 parts. Also called *phenol sodique.*—**Solution of subacetate of lead**, a solution composed of lead acetate 170, lead oxid 120, water 1,710 parts: a useful astringent and sedative for external use. Also called *Goulard's extract.*—**Sonstadt solution**, a solution of mercury iodide in potassium iodide. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity.*—**Standardized solution**, a solution whose strength or composition has been accurately determined, and which is used as a standard of comparison.—**Thompson's solution of phosphorus**, a solution containing phosphorus, absolute alcohol, spirit of peppermint, and glycerin.—**Trigonometrical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of trigonometric functions. For an example, see *cubic equation*, under *equation.*—**Van Swieten's solution**, a solution of mercury perchlorid.—**Vlemingkx's solution**, a solution composed of lime 1, sulphur 2, water 20 parts boiled down to 12 parts.

**solutive** (sol'ū-tiv), *a.* [< *solute* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

Abstersive, and opening, and *solutive* as mead.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 848.

2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened. *Imp. Dict.*

**solvability** (sol-vạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *solvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being solved; solubility: as, the *solvability* of an equation.—2†. Ability to pay all just debts; solvency.

**solvable** (sol'vạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *solvable*, payable; as *solve* + *-able*.] 1†. Payable.

Some of those corrodies (where the property was altered into a set summe of money) was *solvable* out of the exchequer. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 326. (*Davies.*)

2†. Solvent.

Was this well done of him [David, at Adullam], to be protector-general of outlaws, thereby defying justice, defrauding creditors, defeating God's command, which provided that the debtor, if not *solvable*, should be sold for satisfaction? *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. xiii. 32.

3. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained: as, equations above the fourth degree are not *solvable* by means of radicals.

Also *solvible*.

**solvableness** (sol'vạ-bl-nes), *n.* Solvability.

**Solvay process.** See *soda*, 1.

**solve** (solv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solved*, ppr. *solving*. [< ME. *solven*, < OF. *solver*, vernacularly *soudre*, F. *soudre* = Sp. Pg. *solver* = It. *solvere*, < L. *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loosen, relax, solve, < *so-*, for *se-*, apart (see *se-*, and cf. *sober*), + *luere*, loosen, = Gr. *λύειν*, loosen, set free, release: see *lose*¹, *loose*. Hence ult. (< L. *solvere*) E. *solvable*, *solvent*, *soluble*, *solute*, *solution*, etc., *absolve*, *absolute*, *assoil*, *dissolve*, *dissolute*, *resolve*, *resolute*, etc.] 1. To loosen; disentangle; unravel; hence, to explain or clear up the difficulties in; resolve; explain; make clear; remove perplexity from: as, to *solve* a difficulty, a puzzle, or a problem.

If her wretched captives could not *solve* and interpret these riddles, she with great cruelty fell upon them in their hesitation and confusion, and tore them to pieces.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, x.

The most subtile and powerful intellects have been labouring for centuries to *solve* these difficulties.
*Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. To determine; put an end to; settle.

He . . . would . . . *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Centuries elapsed before the attempt to *solve* the great schism of the East and West by a Council.
*Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 91.

3. To determine or work out by rule; operate on by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, to *solve* a problem in mathematics.—4. To dissolve; melt. [Rare.]

Under the influence of the acid, which partly destroys, partly *solves* the membranes.
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 351.

**solve**† (solv), *n.* [< *solve*, *v.*] Solution.

But why thy odour matcheth not thy show,
The *solve* is this, that thou dost common grow.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxix.

**solvency** (sol'vẹn-si), *n.* [< *solven*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or just claims.

Our speech . . . was of tithes and creeds, of beeves and grain, of commodities wet and dry, and the *solvency* of the retail dealers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

**solvend** (sol'vend), *n.* [< L. *solvendum*, fut. pass. part. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] A substance to be dissolved.

Solutions differ from chemical compounds in retaining the properties both of the solvent and of the *solvend*.
*C. Tomlinson.*

**solvent** (sol'vẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *solvente*, < L. *solven*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving: as, a *solvent* body.—2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts: as, a *solvent* person or estate. Specifically—(*a*) Able to pay one's debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. (*b*) Having property in such amount and situation that all one's debts can be collected out of it by legal process. See *insolvency*. (*c*) Of sufficient value to pay all just debts: as, the estate is *solvent*.

II. *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders other bodies liquid; a menstruum. Water is of all solvents the most common and most useful. Alcohol is the solvent of resinous bodies and of some other similarly constituted substances; naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether are solvents of caoutchouc; chlorin and aqua regia, or nitromuriatic acid, are solvents of gold.

The universal *solvent* sought by the alchemists.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 315.

**solver** (sol'vėr), *n.* [< *solve* + *-er*¹.] One who solves, in any sense of the verb.

**solvible** (sol'vi-bl), *a.* See *solvable*.

**soly**†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *solely*.

**som**¹†. An old spelling of *some*, *sum*².

**som**², *n.* [Russ. *somŭ*, the silure.] The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis*.

It [isinglass] is a Russian kind, obtained from the bladders of the *som* fish. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 133.

**soma**¹ (sō'mä), *n.*; pl. *somata* (-mạ-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σῶμα*, the body, a dead body, body as opposed to spirit, material substance, mass, etc., also a person, body, human being.] Body. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the entire axial part of the body of an animal; the corpus, minus the membra; the head, neck, trunk, and tail, without the limbs. (*b*) In *theol.*, the body as distinguished from the psyche or soul, and the pneuma or spirit.

**soma**² (sō'mä), *n.* [< Skt. *soma* (= Zend *haoma*), juice, < √ *su*, press out. Cf. Gr. *ὀπός*, juice, sap (see *opium*), L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice (see *succulent*).] 1. In ancient India, a drink having intoxicating properties, expressed from the stems of a certain plant, and playing an important part in sacrifices, being offered especially to the god Indra. It was personified and deified, and worshiped as a god.—2. An East Indian plant, the probable source of the beverage *soma*. It is believed to be of the milkweed family and of the species now classed as *Sarcostemma brevistigma* (the *Asclepias acida* of Roxburgh). This is a twining plant, with jointed woody stems of the size of a quill, and numerous succulent branches which are pendulous when unsupported. The flowers are small, greenish-white, and fragrant, in elegant small umbel-like cymes at the ends of the branchlets. The plant yields a mild acidulous milky juice, which appears to have formed the basis of the drink called *soma* (see def. 1). The juice of more than one species may have been thus used. The plant grows in dry rocky places in India and Burma. Also called *moon-plant* (from mythological associations) and *swallowwort*.

3. In *later Hind. myth.*, the moon, or [*cap.*] the deity of the moon.

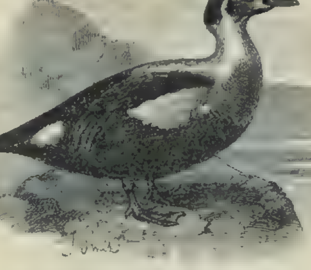
**somacule** (sō'mạ-kūl), *n.* [< NL. **somaculum*, dim. of *soma*, < Gr. *σῶμα*, body: see *soma*¹.] The smallest portion of protoplasm which can retain its physiological properties—that is, the chemical molecule of protoplasm. *Foster.*

**Somaj** (so-mäj'), *n.* [< Hind. *somāj*, a church, an assembly, < Skt. *samāja*, assembly, < *sam*, together, + √ *aj*, drive. Cf. *Brahmo-Somaj*.] See *Brahmo-Somaj*.

**soma-plant** (sō'mä-plant), *n.* Same as *soma*, 2.

**Somaschian** (sọ-mas'ki-ạn), *n.* [< *Somascha* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, founded at Somascha, near Milan, in Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century: it adopted the rules of St. Augustine.

**Somateria** (sō-mạ-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), so called in allusion to the down on the body; < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *ἔριον*, wool.] A genus of *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, including various marine ducks of large size, with copious down on the under parts, with which the female lines the nest, and large, diversiform, variously feathered or gibbous bill; the eiders or eider-ducks. The common eider is *S. mollissima*; the king-duck is *S. spectabilis*; the spectacled eider is *S. fischeri*; Steller's eider is *S. stelleri*. The genus is often dismembered into *Somateria* proper, *Erionetta*, *Lampronetta*, and *Heniconetta* (or *Polysticta*), respectively represented by the four species named. They inhabit arctic and northerly regions, and are related to the scoters (*Œdemia*). See *Polysticta*, and cut under *eider-duck*.



King-duck (*Somateria spectabilis*), male.

**somatic** (sọ-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *somatique*, < Gr. *σωματικός*, pertaining to the body, bodily, < *σῶμα*, the body: see *soma*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to the body or material organism, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or mind; physical; corporeal; bodily.

It was shown that in the British official nosology mental diseases were classified as disorders of the intellect, the idea of *somatic* disease as associated with insanity being studiously ignored. *Dr. Tuke.*

We need here to call to mind the continuity of our presentations, and especially the existence of a background of organic sensations or *somatic* consciousness, as it is variously termed. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of or pertaining to the soma: as, the longitudinal *somatic* axis lies in the meson.—3. Of or pertaining to the cavity or interior hollow of the body of an animal, and especially to the body-walls of such cavity; parietal, as distinguished from *visceral* or *splanchnic*; cœlomatic; somatopleural.—4. Pertaining to mass.—**Somatic anthropology**, that division of anthropology which deals with anatomical points.—**Somatic cavity**, the cœlomatic cavity, body-cavity, or cœlom: distinguished from *enteric cavity*, from which it is usually shut off completely. The interiors of the thorax and abdomen are somatic cavities. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *Campanularia*, and *Hydrozoa*.

In the Cœlenterata, the *somatic cavity*, or enterocœle, is in free communication with the digestive cavity.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

**Somatic cells**, in *bot.*, cells forming a part of the body of the individual, not specifically modified for any other purpose: said sometimes of those cells of plants which take part in vegetative reproduction.—**Somatic death**, death of the body as a whole: contrasted with death of any of its parts.—**Somatic musculature**, the muscles of the somatopleure; that one of the two chief layers of muscles which is subjacent to the dermic or outer epithelium: contrasted with *splanchnic musculature*.—**Somatic velocity**, the mass of matter through which a disturbance is propagated in a unit of time while advancing along a prism of unit sectional area; mass-velocity. *Rankine.*

**somatical** (sọ-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *somatic* + *-al*.] Same as *somatic*. *Bailey*, 1727.

**somatics** (sọ-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *somatic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *somatology*, 1.

**somatism** (sō'mạ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-ism*.] Materialism.

**somatist** (sō'mạ-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-ist*.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

And so our unnatural *somatists* know none of the most excellent substances, which actuate all the rest, but only the more base and gross, which are actuated by them.
*Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**somato-ætiological** (sō″mạ-tọ-ē″ti-ọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + E. *ætiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or regarding the body as a cause (as of disease). *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 51.

**somatocyst** (sō'mạ-tọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The inflated stem or body of some siphonophorans, or oceanic hydrozoans, serving as a pneumatocyst or air-sac to float or buoy these organisms, as in the case of the Portuguese man-of-war. See *Calycophora*, *Siphonophora*², and cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *Physalia*.

**somatocystic** (sō″mạ-tọ-sis'tik), *a.* [< *somatocyst* + *-ic*.] Vesicular or cystic, as the body-cavity of a siphonophorous hydrozoan; of or pertaining to a somatocyst.

**somatogenic** (sō″mạ-tọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating in the soma, body, or physical organism in consequence of its conditions of environment: noting those modifications or biological characters which an organism acquires in reacting upon its material surroundings.

He [Prof. Weismann] uses the term *somatogenic* to express those characters which first appear in the body itself, and which follow from the reaction of the soma under direct external influences. *Nature*, XL. 531.

**somatologic** (sō″mạ-tọ-loj'ik), *a.* [< *somatology* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatological*.

**somatological** (sō″mạ-tọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *somatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to somatology in any sense, especially to somatology as a department of anthropology; physical; corporeal; material.

**somatologically** (sō″mạ-tọ-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards physique or bodily frame; physically; from the point of view of somatology. *Science*, XII. 227.

**somatology** (sō-mạ-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *somatologie*; < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of living or organized bodies, considered with regard only to their physical nature or structure. It includes natural history in the usual sense, as embracing zoölogy, botany, anatomy, and physiology, and differs from biology only in taking no account of mental or psychological phenomena. Also *somatics*.

2. More broadly, physics; the doctrine of material bodies or substances.—3. Specifically, the doctrine of the human body, as a department of anthropology; human anatomy and physiology; also, a treatise on this subject.—**Anthropurgic somatology.** See *anthropurgic*.

**somatome** (sō'mạ-tōm), *n.* [For **somatotome*, < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, ταμεῖν, cut.] An ideal section or segment of the body; one of the structural parts into which a body, especially a vertebrate body, is theoretically divisible. When actually so divided, the somatomes are the somites, metameres, arthromeres, diarthromeres, etc., which may exist in any given case. See *somite.*

**somatomic** (sō-mạ-tom′ik), *a.* [< *somatome* + *-ic.*] Having the nature, quality, or character of a somatome; dividing or segmenting a body into theoretic or actual somites; somitic; metameric.

**somatopagus** (sō-mạ-top′ạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *somatopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πάγος, that which is fixed, < πηγνύναι (√ παγ), fix.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with separate trunks.

**somatoparallelus** (sō″mạ-tọ-par-a-lē′lus), *n.*; pl. *somatoparalleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + παράλληλος, beside one another: see *parallel.*] In *teratol.*, a somatopagus with the axes of the two bodies parallel.

**somatoplasm** (sō′mạ-tọ-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm.*] Somatic plasma; the substance of the body.

My germ plasm or idioplasm of the first ontogenetic grade is not modified into the *somatoplasm* of Prof. Vinis.
*Nature*, XLI. 320.

**somatopleura** (sō″mạ-tọ-plö′rạ̈), *n.*; pl. *somatopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *somatopleure.*] Same as *somatopleure.*

The villosities of connective and vascular tissue, partly formed by the *somatopleura.* *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 352.

**somatopleural** (sō′mạ-tọ-plö′ral), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the somatopleure; forming or formed by the somatopleure: as, the *somatopleural* layer or division of mesoderm. Also *somatopleuric.*

**somatopleure** (sō′mạ-tọ-plör), *n.* [< NL. *somatopleura*, < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλευρά, the side.] The outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ, the inner one being the *splanchnopleure.* A germ that is three-layered — that is, consists of an ectoderm and an endoderm, with mesoderm between them — in most animals becomes four-layered by a splitting of the mesoderm into two layers, the outer or somatopleural and the inner or splanchnopleural, separated by a space which is the body-cavity or cœlom. The somatopleure thus constitutes usually the great mass of the body, or the "flesh and bones" of ordinary language, together with its vessels, nerves, and other special structures — not, however, including the cerebrospinal axis of a vertebrate which is derived from an inversion of ectoderm — while the splanchnopleure forms a portion of the substance of the intestinal tract and its annexes. Also *somatopleura.*

**somatopleuric** (sō-mạ-tọ-plö′rik), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-ic.*] Same as *somatopleural.* *Foster*, Elem. of Embryol., p. 39.

**somatosplanchnopleuric** (sō″mạ-tọ-splangk-nọ-plö′rik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + σπλάγχνον, the inward parts, + πλευρά, the side.] Common to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure. *Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 117.

**somatotomy** (sō-mạ-tot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The anatomy of the human body; anthropotomy; hominisection.

**somatotridymus** (sō″mạ-tọ-trid′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *somatotridymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + τρίδυμος, threefold.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three bodies.

**somatotropic** (sō-mạ-tọ-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn, + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by somatotropism.

**somatotropism** (sō-mạ-tot′rọ-pizm), *n.* [< *somatotropic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, a directive influence exerted upon growing organs by the mass of the substratum upon which they grow. This influence is not wholly due to the mere physical attraction between them, but is the result of a stimulating effect on what has been called the *nervimotility* of the organ. Growing organs may be divided, according to their response to this influence, into two classes, the *positively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly inward into the substratum, and *negatively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly outward from the substratum.

**somber, sombre** (som′bėr), *a.* [= D. *somber*, formerly also *sommer*, < F. *sombre* = Sp. *sombrío* (= Pg. *sombrio*), shady, gloomy, < *sombra* (= Pg. *sombra*), shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost (cf. *asombrar*, frighten); cf. OF. *essombre*, a shady place; prob. < L. **exumbrare*, < *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (or, according to some, the Sp. Pg. forms are, like Pr. *solzumbrar*, shade, < L. **subumbrare*, < *sub*, under, + *umbra*, shade): see *umbra.*] 1. Dark; dull; dusky; gloomy: as, a *somber* hue; *somber* clouds.

*Sombre*, old, colonnaded aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

2. Dismal; melancholy; dull: opposed to *cheerful.*

Whatever was poetical in the lives of the early New-Englanders had something shy, if not *sombre*, about it.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

=Syn. 1. Darksome, cloudy, murky.

**somber, sombre** (som′bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sombered*, *sombred*, ppr. *sombering*, *sombring.* [< *somber*, *sombre*, *a.*] To make somber, dark, or gloomy; shade.

**somberly, sombrely** (som′bėr-li), *adv.* In a somber manner; darkly; gloomily.

**somberness, sombreness** (som′bėr-nes), *n.* Somber character, appearance, or state; darkness; gloominess.

The intense gloom which follows in the track of ennui deepened the natural *sombreness* of all men's thoughts.
*C. F. Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 508.

**sombre**, etc. See *somber*, etc.

**sombrerite** (som-brā′rīt), *n.* [< *Sombrero* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] An earthy mineral consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate with impurities, as alumina, etc. It forms a large part of some small islands in the Antilles, especially of Sombrero, and has been used as an artificial manure and for the manufacture of phosphorus. It is supposed to be derived from the decayed bones of turtles and other marine animals. Also called *Sombrero guano.*

**sombrero** (som-brā′rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sombrero*, a broad-brimmed hat, also a sounding-board, < *sombra*, shade: see *somber.*] A broad-brimmed felt hat, of Spanish origin, but now widely used throughout the continent of America.

They rowe too and fro, and haue all their marchandizes in their boates, with a great *Sombrero* or shadow ouer their heads to keepe the sunne from them, which is as broad as a great cart wheele. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 258.

Both were dressed in the costume of the country — flannel shirts, with handkerchiefs loosely knotted round their necks, thick trousers and boots, and large *sombreros.*
*The Century*, XXXIX. 525.

**Sombrero guano.** Same as *sombrerite.*

**sombrous** (som′brus), *a.* [< *somber* + *-ous.*] Somber; gloomy. [Poetical.]

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

Mixed with graceful birch, the *sombrous* pine
And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline.
*Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

**sombrously** (som′brus-li), *adv.* In a sombrous manner; gloomily; somberly. [Poetical.]

**sombrousness** (som′brus-nes), *n.* The state of being sombrous.

**somdel†, somdele†**, *adv.* See *somedeal.*

**some**$^1$ (sum), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *som*; < ME. *som*, *sum*, pl. *summe*, *somme*, *some*, < AS. *sum*, a, a certain, one (with numerals, *sum feówra*, one of four, *sum twelfa*, one of twelve, about twelve, *sum hund*, *sum hundred*, about a hundred, etc.), pl. *sume*, some, = OS. *sum* = OFries. *sum* = MD. *som* = MLG. *som* = OHG. MHG. *sum* = Icel. *sumr* = Dan. *somme*, pl., = Goth. *sums*, some one; hence, with adj. formative, D. *sommig* = MLG. *somich*, *summich*, *sommich* = OFries. *sumilike*, *somlike* = Sw. *somlige*, pl.; akin to *same*: see *same.*] I. *a.* 1. A; a certain; one: noting a person or thing indefinitely, either as unknown or as unspecified.

Ther was *sum* prest, Zacharie by name.
*Wyclif*, Luke i. 5.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *some* evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

Set swords against this breast, *some* honest man,
For I have lived till I am pitied.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 5.

On almost every point on which we are opposed to Mr. Gladstone we have on our side the authority of *some* divine. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

In this sense often followed by a correlative *other* or *another.*

And so this vale is called the vale Ebron in *some* place therof, and in *another* place therof it is called the vale of Mambre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 55.

By *some* device or *other*
The villain is o'er-raught of all my money.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 95.

Therefore, it was well said, "Invidia festos dies non agit," for it is ever working upon *some* or *other.*
*Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

By the meere bond of humane Nature, to God, in *some* or *other* Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

There is scarce any thing so absurd, says an ancient, in nature or morality, but *some* philosopher or *other* has held it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

2. A certain indefinite or indeterminate quantity or part of; more or less: often so used as to denote a small quantity or a deficiency: as, bring *some* water; eat *some* bread.

And therfore wol I maken you disport,
As I seyde erst, and don you *som* confort.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 776.

The annoyance of the dust, or else *some* meat
You ate at dinner, cannot brook with you.
*Arden of Feversham*, iv. 2.

It is *some* mercy when men kill with speed.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi.

Let her who has no Hair, or has but *some*,
Plant Centinels before her Dressing-Room.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. In *logic*, at least one, perhaps all; but a few logicians sometimes employ a semidefinite *some* which implies a part, but not all. As commonly used in logic, a statement about *some* of a class, say that "some S is P," means that it is possible so to select an S that it shall be P; while "every S is P" means that whatever S be taken, it will be P. But when *some* and *every* occur in the same statement, it makes a difference which is chosen first. Thus, "every man knows some fact" may mean (1) that, first choosing any man, a fact may then be found which that man knows (which may be expressed by saying that every man knows some fact or other); or it may mean (2) that a fact may be first selected such that, then, taking any man, he will know that fact (which may be expressed by saying that all men know some certain fact). When several *somes* and *alls* occur in the same statement, ordinary syntax fails to express the meaning with precision, and logicians resort to a special notation.

4. A certain indefinite or indeterminate number of: used before plural substantives: as, *some* years ago.

They hurried us aboard a bark,
Bore us *some* leagues to sea.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 145.

The Lights at Paris, for 5 Months in the year only, cost 50000L. Sterling. This way of Lighting the Streets is in use also in *some* other Cities in France.
*Lister*, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 24.

Hence — 5. A certain number of, stated approximately: in a quasi-adverbial use before a numeral or other word of number: as, a place *some* seventy miles distant; *some* four or five of us will be there.

I would detain you here *some* month or two.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 9.

*Some* dozen Romans of us and your lord
. . . have mingled sums
To buy a present for the emperor.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 185.

We know
That what was worn *some* twenty years ago
Comes into grace again.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, Prol.

A distinguished foreigner, tall and handsome, *some* thirty-seven years of age, who had played no insignificant part in the affairs of France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 380.

II. *pron.* 1†. A certain person; one.

Som man desireth for to have richesse,
That cause is of his morthre or gret seeknesse,
And *som* wolde out of his prisoun fayn,
That in his hous is of his mayne slayn.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 397.

2. A certain quantity, part, or number, as distinguished from the rest: as, *some* of them are dead; we ate *some* of our provisions, and gave away the rest.

Loo! he that sowith, goth out to sowe his seed. And the while he soweth, *sum* felden byside the weye.
*Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 4.

Though *some* report they [elephants] cannot kneele nor lye downe, they can doe both.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 49.

That he might, if possible, allure that Blessed One to cheapen and buy *some* of his vanities.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i., Vanity Fair.

In this sense *some* is very commonly repeated, *some* . . . *some* (or, formerly, *other some*, as in Acts xvii. 18) meaning 'a number . . . others,' or 'the rest.'

*Summe* were glad whanne thei him size,
*Summe* were sory, *summe* were fayne.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

*Some* of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be take insunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 54.

The work *some* praise,
And *some* the architect. *Milton*, P. L., i. 732.

The plural *some* is occasionally used in the possessive.

Howsoe'er it shock *some's* self-love.
*Byron.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

*Some*, as originally used partitively with numbers (AS. *feówra sum*, one of four, etc.), has come to be an apparent distributive suffix, as in *foursome*, *sevensome*. **All and some.** See *all.* — **By some and some†**, bit by bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of hous-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward *by some and some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.
*The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony*, n. d. (*Nares.*)

**Semidefinite some.** See *semidefinite.*

**some**$^1$ (sum), *adv.* [< *some*$^1$, *a.*] In some degree; to some extent; somewhat: as, I am *some* better; it is *some* cold. [Colloq., Scotland and U. S.]

**some**$^2$†, *adv.* and *conj.* [ME., also *som*, *sum*, < Icel. *sem*, as, as if, when, also as an indeclinable rel. pron., who, which, that, etc.; after an adverb, to give it a relative sense, *thar sem*, 'there as,' where, *hvar sem*, 'where as,' wheresoever, etc., = Sw. Dan. *som*, as, like, as rel. pron. who, which, that; akin to *same:* see *same*, and cf. *some*$^1$.] As; so; ever: used indefinitely after certain adverbs and pronouns, like *so, soever*. It remains in modern dialectal use in *how some, what some*, or *howsomever, whatsomever, wheresomever*, etc., equivalent to *howsoever, whatsoever, wheresoever*, etc.

Swa *sum* the godspel kitheth. *Ormulum*, l. 302.

*Sum* i the telle.
*Sir Amadace* (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Robson).
[(*Stratmann.*)

**-some.** [Early mod. E. also *-som;* < ME. *-sum, -som*, < AS. *-sum* = OS. *-sum* = MD. *-saem*, D. *-zaam* = MLG. OHG. MHG. G. *-sam* = Icel. *-samr* = Sw. *-sam* = Dan. *-som* = Goth. *-sams*, ult. identical with Teut. **sama*, the same: see *same*. This suffix occurs disguised in *buxom* (as if **bucksome*).] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns or adjectives, as *mettlesome, blithesome, lonesome, gladsome, gamesome, gruesome, quarrelsome, toothsome, troublesome, wholesome, winsome*. It usually indicates the possession of a considerable degree of the quality named: as, mettle*some*, full of mettle or spirit; glad*some*, very glad or joyous. As used with numbers, four*some*, seven*some*, *-some* is of different origin: see *some*$^1$, *a*.

**somebody** (sum′bod″i), *n.* [< *some* + *body*.] 1. Some one; a person unknown, unascertained, or unnamed.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. Luke viii. 46.

*Somebody*, surely, some kind heart will come
To bury me. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 11.

2. Pl. *somebodies* (-iz). A person of consideration, consequence, or importance.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*. Acts v. 36.

I am come to the age of seventy; have attained enough reputation to make me *somebody*.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

While men saw or heard, they thought themselves to be *somebodies* for assisting at the spectacle.
*Saturday Rev.*, Nov., 1873, p. 655.

**somedeal**† (sum′dēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *somedele;* < ME. *somdel, sumdel*, etc., prop. two words, *sum del*, some part: see *some* and *deal*$^1$.] Some part; somewhat; something; some.

*Sumdel* of thy labour wolde I quyte.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 112.

Then Brenne . . . sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyue to men *somedele* of theyr rychesse.
*Fabyan*, Chron., xxxi.

**somedeal**† (sum′dēl), *adv.* [< ME. *somdel, sumdel*, etc.; the noun used adverbially.] In some measure or degree; somewhat; partly; partially.

She was *somdel* deef and that was scathe.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 446.

This is the truth, though I'll not justify
The other, but he may be *some-deal* faulty.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 6.

**somegate** (sum′gāt), *adv.* [< *some* + *gate*$^2$.] Somewhere; in some way; somehow. [Scotch.]

**somehow** (sum′hou), *adv.* [< *some* + *how*$^1$.] In some way not yet known, mentioned, or explained: as, *somehow* he never succeeded; things must be done *somehow*.

He thought of resigning his place, but, *somehow* or other, stumbled upon a negotiation. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 411.

*Somehow* or other a little bird whispers to me we shall yet be very happy. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, i. 9.

**somer**†. A Middle English form of *summer*$^1$, *summer*$^2$, *summer*$^3$.

**somersault** (sum′ėr-sâlt), *n.* [Also *summersault, somersaut, summersaut* (also *summerset, somerset, sommerset*, etc.: see *somerset*$^1$); early mod. E. *somersaut, somersault, summersaut, sombersalt, sobresault*, < OF. *sombresault, soubresault*, F. *soubresaut, sursaut* = Sp. Pg. *sobresalto* = It. *soprasalto*, < ML. as if **supersaltus* or **suprasaltus*, a leaping over, < L. *super* or *supra*, above, over, aloft, + *saltus*, a leap, bound: see *sault*$^1$.] A spring or fling in which a person turns heels over head; a complete turn in the air, such as is performed by tumblers.

So doth the salmon vaut,
And if at first he fail, his second *summer-saut*
He instantly assays. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vi. 52.

Mr. Evans walks on the Slack Rope, and throws himself a *somerset* through a Hogshead hanging eight foot high.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,
[I. 266.

Leaping and turning with the heels over the head in the air, termed the *somersault*, corruptly called a *somerset*.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

**Double somersault**, two complete turns of the body during one spring in the air. A third such turn is accomplished by a few acrobats.

**somerset**$^1$ (sum′ėr-set), *n.* Same as *somersault*.

**somerset**$^1$ (sum′ėr-set), *v. i.* [Also *summerset;* < *somerset*$^1$, *n*.] To turn a somersault or somerset.

Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst, and *summersetted* and fliptflappt it twenty times above ground as light as a feather, and cried "Mitton."
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somerset* and caper, skilfully galvanised.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

**somerset**$^2$ (sum′ėr-set), *n.* [So named from Lord Fitzroy *Somerset*, for whom such a saddle was made, he having lost his leg below the knee.] A saddle padded behind the thigh and elsewhere so as to afford a partial support for the leg of the rider. *E. H. Knight*.

**somervillite** (som′ėr-vil-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Somerville*, who brought the specimens to Brooks, the English mineralogist who described and named the species in 1824.] A variety of melilite found on Mount Vesuvius.

**something** (sum′thing), *n.* [< ME. *som thing*, < AS. *sum thing*, prop. two words: see *some*$^1$ and *thing*$^1$.] 1. Some thing; a certain thing indefinitely considered; a certain but as yet unknown, unspecified, or unexplained thing; an event, circumstance, action, or affair the nature or name of which has not as yet been determined, or is not now known, and cannot therefore be named or specified: as, *something* must have happened to detain him; I want to tell you *something*.

By this King it appears there is *something* else besides the Grievances of Taxations that alienates the Minds of English Subjects from their King.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 113.

A *something* hinting at grief . . . seemed to speak with that low thrilling voice of hers.
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

I'll give you a drop of *something* to keep the cold out.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. An actual thing; an entity: as, *something* or nothing.

All that is true is *something*.
*Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), v.

3. A thing worthy of consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man think himself to be *something* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. Gal. vi. 3.

Thus God has made each of us to be *something*, to have a real place, and do a real work in this world.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 49.

4. A part or portion more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

*Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 13.

Still from his little he could *something* spare
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.
*W. Harte*, Eulogius.

**something** (sum′thing), *adv.* [< *something*, *n.*] 1. In some measure or degree; somewhat; rather; a little.

His worst fault is, that he is given to prayer; he is *something* peevish that way. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4. 14.

I am sorry I must write to you this sad story; yet, to countervail it *something*, Saxon Waymor thrives well.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 29.

Don't you think I look *something* like Cherry in the Beaux' Stratagem? *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

2. At some distance.

For 't must be done to-night,
And *something* from the palace.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 131.

**sometime** (sum′tīm), *adv.* [< ME. *somtyme, som time, some tyme, sume time;* < *some*$^1$ + *time*$^1$.] 1. Same as *sometimes*.

It was clept *somtyme* the Vale of Mambree, and *sumtyme* it was clept the Vale of Teres, because that Adam wepte there, an 100 Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

Nothing in him seem'd inordinate,
Save *sometime* too much wonder of his eye.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 95.

2. At a certain time; on a certain occasion; once upon a time; once.

This Noble Gentlewoman tooke *sometime* occasion to shew him to some friends.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 29.

I was *sometime* taken with a sudden giddiness, and Humphrey, seeing me beginning to totter, ran to my assistance. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 2.

3. At one time; for a certain time in the past; formerly; once.

Ebron was wont to ben the princypalle Cytee of Philistyenes: and there duelleden *somtyme* the Geauntz.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

From thens we went to the Deed See, where *somtyme* stode the Cyties of Sodom and Gomer, and other that sanke for synne. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

Herne the hunter,
*Sometime* a keeper here in Windsor forest.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4. 29.

4. At an indefinite future time; by and by: as, *sometime* I will explain.

*Sometyme* he rekne shal,
Whan that his tayl shal brennen in the glede,
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 12.

**sometime** (sum′tīm), *a.* [< *sometime*, *adv.*] Former; whilom; late.

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 8.

This forlorne carcasse of the *sometime* Ierusalem.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 107.

**sometimes** (sum′tīmz), *adv.* [< *sometime* + adv. suffix *-s*.] 1. At times; now and then: as, I am *sometimes* at leisure; *sometimes* he plays Hamlet, and *sometimes* Othello.

I'll come *sometimes*, and crack a case with you.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

About the same time, one mid-night, a Cloud *sometimes* bloody, *sometimes* fiery, was seen over all England.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2†. At one time; at or for a certain time in the past; formerly; once; sometime.

He [K. William] gave to his Nephew, Alane Earl of Britain, all the Lands which *sometimes* belonged to Earl Edwyn. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 24.

This Bagnall was *sometimes* servant to one in the bay, and these three years had dwelt alone.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 75.

**sometimes**† (sum′tīmz), *a.* [< *sometimes*, *adv.*] Same as *sometime*.

My *sometimes* royal master's face.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5. 75.

**someway** (sum′wā), *adv.* Somehow; by some means or other; in some way.

**somewhat** (sum′hwot), *n.* [< ME. *somwhat, sumhwat, sumhwet, somwat, sumqwat;* < *some*$^1$ + *what*.] 1. Something not specified.

To conclude, by erecting this Achademie, there shalbe heareafter, in effecte, no gentleman within this Realme but good for *some what*.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.

Have but patience,
And you shall witness *somewhat*.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, ii. 1.

There's *somewhat* in this world amiss
Shall be unriddled by and by.
*Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. A measure or degree indeterminate; more or less; a little.

They instruct their youth in the knowledge of Letters, Malayan principally, and I suppose in *somewhat* of Arabick, being all Mahometans. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 137.

3. A person or thing of importance.

**somewhat** (sum′hwot), *adv.* In some measure or degree; rather; a little.

Vlfin is *som-what* a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge, but I am not yet a-quyt of that.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 87.

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,
A widow, *somewhat* old, and very poor.
*Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 2.

**somewhen** (sum′hwen), *adv.* [< *some*$^1$ + *when*.] At some time, indefinitely; some time or other. [Recent.]

Some folks can't help hoping . . . that they may have another chance to make things fair and even, somewhere, *somewhen*, somehow. *Kingsley*, Water Babies, viii.

*Somewhen*, before the dinner-bell. I cannot tie myself to the minute-hand of the clock, my dear child.
*G. Meredith*, Egoist, xix.

**somewhere** (sum′hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *sumwhær, sumqwhare, sumwar;* < *some*$^1$ + *where*.] 1. In some place or other; in a place or spot not known or not specified: as, he lives *somewhere* in this neighborhood; the line must be drawn *somewhere*.—2. To some unknown or unspecified place; somewhither.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he 's *somewhere* gone to dinner.
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 5.

**somewhile** (sum′hwīl), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *somwhile*, < ME. *summehwile, sumewile, sumwile;* < *some*$^1$ + *while*.] 1. Sometimes; at one time or another; from time to time; at times.

The silly wretches are compell'd *som-while*
To cut new channels for the course of Nile;
Somtimes som Cities ruins to repair;
Somtimes to build huge Castles in the air.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. For a while; for a time.

These now sente . . . must, *some while*, be chargable to you & us.
*Sherley*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 246.

3. Once; at one time.

Under colour of shepeheards, *somewhile*
There crept in Wolves, ful of fraude and guile.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

[Rare in all uses.]

**somewhiles**† (sum′hwīlz), *adv.* Sometimes; now and then.

Divers tall ships of London . . . had an ordinary and usual trade to Sicily, Candia, Scio; and *somewhiles* to Cyprus. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 20).

**somewhither** (sum′hwiᴛʜ″ėr), *adv.* [< *some*$^1$ + *whither*.] To some place or other.

*Somewhither* would she have thee go with her.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 11.

**somital** (sō'mi-ta̤l), *a.* [< *somite* + *-al.*] Same as *somitic.*

**somite** (sō'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + *-ite*$^2$.] An actual somatome; any one morphological segment of an articulated body, such a body being viewed as composed of a longitudinal series of somites; an arthromere or metamere of an articulate invertebrate or a diarthromere of a vertebrate; such a segment considered with or without the appendages it may possess; in the latter restricted sense, a metamere minus its appendages, or a segment of the soma or trunk without the limbs it may bear. The term sometimes extends to ideal somatomes, or to the metameres of which an organism is theoretically assumed to consist; but it is especially applied to the actual segments of such invertebrates as insects, crustaceans, and worms, whose body-rings are usually evident, though some or other of them may coalesce, as into a cephalothorax, etc. In such cases the primitive or morphological somites are usually recognized and reckoned by their respective pairs of appendages. Separate somites, continued throughout the body, are evident in the rings of earthworms and other annelids. In arthropods the typical number of somites is supposed to be twenty or twenty-one, numbers often actually recognizable. In insects the head is assumed to have six or seven somites, the thorax has normally three (see *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), and the abdomen is supposed to have ten or eleven. Each of these somites is invested and indicated by a body-ring or crust of integument, primitively or typically composed of eight sclerites, which may variously coalesce with one another, or with pieces of another somite, or both. Those sclerites which ordinarily remain distinct, and thus can be identified, take special names, as *tergite*, *pleurite*, *sternite*, *scutum*, *præscutum*, etc., *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc. Appendages of somites are limbs in the broadest sense, under whatever modifications; and these modifications are usually greatest at the cephalic and caudal ends of the body, as into eyestalks, antennæ, palpi, mandibles, maxillæ, maxillipeds or gnathopodites, etc., of the head, and stings, claspers, or other anal armature. Intermediate somitic appendages are ordinary legs and wings, as of the thorax of insects, and the pereiopoda, pleopoda, chelæ, rhipidura, telson, etc., of the thorax and abdomen of crustaceans. In worms such appendages chiefly occur in the form of parapodia (neuropodia and notopodia). See *sclerite*, and cuts under *Amphithoë*, *Apus*, *Buthus*, *Scorpionidæ*, *Blattidæ*, and *cockroach.*

**somitic** (sọ-mit'ik), *a.* [< *somite* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a somite; somatomic; metameric; of or pertaining to somites: as, the *somitic* divisions of the body; a *somitic* ring or joint: a *somitic* appendage.

These septa are metamerically arranged, one for each *somitic* constriction.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 243.

**sommet.** An old spelling of *some*$^1$, *sum*$^2$.

**sommé** (so-mā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *sommer*, fill up, top, sum: see *sum*$^2$, *v.* Cf. *summed.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *horned.* (*b*) Same as *surmounted.*

**sommeil**† (so-māly'), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sommeil* = Pr. *sonelh* = Wall. *someie*, sleep, < L. **somniculus*, sleep (in deriv. *somniculosus*, sleepy), dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] 1. Sleep; slumber.—2. In old French operas, a quiet and tranquilizing air. *Imp. Dict.*

**sommer**†, *n.* An old spelling of *summer*$^1$, *summer*$^2$.

**Sömmering's** (or **Soemmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spots**, etc. See *mirror*, *mohr*, *spot*, etc.

**sommerophone** (som'ėr-ọ-fōn), *n.* [< *Sommer* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή*, the voice.] A variety of saxhorn invented by Sommer about 1850. Also called *euphonic horn.*

**sommerset**†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

**Sommersett's case.** See *case*$^1$.

**sommite** (som'īt), *n.* [< *Somma* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] An early name for the mineral nephelin, found in glassy crystals on Monte Somma (Vesuvius).

**somnambulance** (som-nam'bụ̄-la̤ns), *n.* [< *somnambule* + *-ance.*] Somnambulism. *Science*, VI. 78.

**somnambulant** (som-nam'bụ̄-la̤nt), *a.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *somnambulate*, etc.] Walking in sleep; sleeping while in motion; also, characterized by somnambulism.

The midnight hush is deep,
  But the pines — the spirits distrest —
They move in *somnambulant* sleep —
  They whisper and are not at rest.
*J. H. Boner*, Moonrise in the Pines.

**somnambular** (som-nam'bụ̄-lär), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ar*$^3$.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sleep-walking or sleep-walkers.

The palpitating peaks [Alps] break out
Ecstatic from *somnambular* repose.
*Mrs. Browning*, Napoleon III. in Italy.

**somnambulate** (som-nam'bụ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulated*, ppr. *somnambulating.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To walk in sleep; wander in a state of sleep, as a somnambulist.

**II.** *trans.* To walk on or over in sleep.

It is the bright May month; his Eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose.
*Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, xiv.

**somnambulation** (som-nam-bụ̄-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-ion.*] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism. *Imp. Dict.*

**somnambulator** (som-nam'bụ̄-lā-to̤r), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-or*$^1$.] Same as *somnambulist.* *Imp. Dict.*

**somnambule** (som-nam'būl), *n.* [< F. *somnambule* = Sp. *somnámbulo*, *sonámbulo* = Pg. *somnambulo* = It. *sonnambolo*, *sonnambulo*, < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] A somnambulist.

The owner of a ring was unhesitatingly found out from amongst a company of twelve, the ring having been withdrawn from the finger before the *somnambule* was introduced.
*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 241.

**somnambulic** (som-nam'bụ̄-lik), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists.

I have, however, lately met with well-marked cases of it in two of my own acquaintance, who gave descriptions of their *somnambulic* experiences.
*E. Gurney*, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

**somnambulism** (som-nam'bụ̄-lizm), *n.* [= F. *somnambulisme* = Sp. *somnambulismo*, *sonambulismo* = Pg. *somnambulismo* = It. *sonnambulismo*; as *somnambule* + *-ism.*] The act of walking about, with the performance of apparently purposive acts, while in a state intermediate between sleep and waking. The sleeping condition is shown by the absence of the usual reaction to sense-impressions, and usually by the failure to recall what has been done during the somnambulistic period. With many recent writers, however, the word is used, quite independently of any consideration of movements which the somnambulist may or does execute, as nearly synonymous with *trance*, *mesmerization*, or *hypnotism*, and exactly so with *somnolism.* It is generally considered under the two main conditions of the idiopathic, spontaneous, or self-induced and the artificial or induced. Compare *somnolism.* Also called, rarely, *noctambulism.*

In *somnambulism*, natural or induced, there is often a great display of intellectual activity, followed by complete oblivion of all that has passed.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 201.

*Somnambulism* is, as a rule, a decidedly deeper state than the lighter stage of hypnotism.
*E. Gurney*, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

**somnambulist** (som-nam'bụ̄-list), *n.* [As *somnambule* + *-ist.*] One who is subject to somnambulism; a person who walks in his sleep.

**somnambulistic** (som-nam-bụ̄-lis'tik), *a.* [< *somnambulist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of somnambulism or somnambulists.

**somnambulous** (som-nam'bụ̄-lus), *a.* Somnambulistic. *Dunglison.*

**somner**†, *n.* See *sumner.*

**somnia**, *n.* Plural of *somnium.*

**somnial** (som'ni-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *somnialis*, of or pertaining to dreams, < *somnium*, a dream, < *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] Pertaining to or involving dreams; relating to dreams. [Rare.]

To presage or foretel an evil, especially in what concerneth the exploits of the soul, in matter of *somnial* divinations.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 14.

The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind.
*Coleridge.*

**somniative** (som'ni-a̤-tiv), *a.* [< L. *somniatus* (pp. of *somniare*, dream, < *somnium*, a dream) + *-ive.*] Pertaining to dreaming; relating to or producing dreams. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**somniatory** (som'ni-a̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *somniatus*, pp. of *somniare*, dream, + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams; somniative. [Rare.]

The better reading, explaining, and unfolding of these *somniatory* vaticinations, and predictions of that nature.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

**somniculous** (som-nik'ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *somniculosus*, inclined to sleep, drowsy, < **somniculus*, dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *sommeil*, *somnolent.*] Inclined to sleep; drowsy. *Bailey*, 1727.

**somnifacient** (som-ni-fā'shie̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *facient.*] **I.** *a.* Somnific; soporific; tending to produce sleep.

**II.** *n.* That which causes or induces sleep; a soporific.

**somniferous** (som-nif'e̤-rus), *a.* [= F. *somnifère* = Sp. *somnífero* = Pg. *somnifero* = It. *sonnifero*, < L. *somnifer*, < *somnus*, sleep, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*$^1$.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific: as, a *somniferous* drug.

'Twas I that ministred to her chaste bloud
A true *somniferous* potiou, which did steale
Her thoughts to sleepe, and flattered her with death.
*Dekker*, Satiromastix (Works, 1873, I. 255).

**somniferу**† (som-nif'e̤-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *somnifer*, sleep-bringing: see *somniferous.*] A place of sleep. [Rare.]

Somnus, awake; vnlocke the rustic latch
That leades into the caue's *somniferie.*
*Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 36.

**somnific** (som-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *somnificus*, causing sleep, < *somnus*, sleep, + *facere*, make, cause.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; soporific.

The voice, the manner, the matter, even the very atmosphere and the streamy candle-light, were all alike *somnific.*
*Southey*, The Doctor, vi. A 1. (*Davies.*)

**somnifugous** (som-nif'ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *fugere*, flee.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep; agrypnotic. *Bailey*, 1731.

**somniloquence** (som-nil'ọ̄-kwe̤ns), *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loquentia*, a talking, < *loqui*, talk, speak.] The act or habit of talking in sleep; somniloquism.

**somniloquism** (som-nil'ọ̄-kwizm), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ism.*] Somniloquence or sleep-talking.

**somniloquist** (som-nil'ō-kwist), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ist.*] One who talks in his sleep.

**somniloquous** (som-nil'ọ̄-kwus), *a.* [= F. *somniloque* = Sp. *somnílocuo*, < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] Apt to talk in sleep; given to talking in sleep.

**somniloquy** (som-nil'ọ̄-kwi), *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] The act of talking in sleep; specifically, talking in the somnambulistic sleep.

**somnivolency** (som-niv'ọ̄-le̤n-si), *n.*; pl. *somnivolencies* (-siz). [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + LL. *volentia*, will, inclination, < L. *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *will*$^1$.] Something that induces sleep; a soporific; a somnifacient. [Rare.]

If these *somnivolencies* (I hate the word opiates on this occasion) have turned her head, that is an effect they frequently have upon some constitutions.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xii.

**somnolence** (som'nọ̄-lens), *n.* [< ME. *somnolence*, *sompnolence*, < OF. *somnolence*, *sompnolence*, F. *somnolence* = Pr. *sompnolencia* = Sp. Pg. *somnolencia* = It. *sonnolenza*, < L. *somnolentia*, *somnulentia*, ML. also *sompnolentia*, *sompnilentia*, sleepiness, < L. *somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, sleepy: see *somnolent.*] 1. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness.

Thanne cometh *sompnolence*, that is sloggy slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

His power of sleeping, and his *somnolence* when he imagined he was awake, were his two most prominent characteristics.
*D. M. Wallace*, Russia, v.

2. In *pathol.*, a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

**somnolency** (som'nọ̄-le̤n-si), *n.* [As *somnolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *somnolence.*

**somnolent** (som'nọ̄-le̤nt), *a.* [< ME. *sompnolent*, < OF. *somnolent*, *sompnolent*, F. *somnolent* = Pr. *sompnolent* = Sp. *soñoliento* = Pg. *somnolento* = It. *sonnolento*, < L. *somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, ML. also *sompnolentus*, sleepy, drowsy, < L. *somnus*, sleep (= Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep), akin to *sopor*, sleep, = AS. *swefan*, sleep, *swefen*, a dream: see *sweven*, and cf. *sopor*, *hypnotic*, etc.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; sluggish.

The Sperhauke Castell named is and rad,
Where it behouith to wacche nightes thre
Without any *sompnolent* slepe to be.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5376.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them.
*De Quincey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**somnolently** (som'nọ̄-le̤nt-li), *adv.* Drowsily.

**somnolescent** (som-nọ̄-les'e̤nt), *a.* [< *somnol(ent)* + *-escent.*] Half-asleep; somnolent; drowsy.

The rabid dog . . . shelters itself in obscure places — frequently in ditches by the roadside — and lies there in a *somnolescent* state for perhaps hours.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 201.

**somnolism** (som'nọ̄-lizm), *n.* [< *somnol(ent)* + *-ism.*] The state of being in mesmeric sleep; the doctrine of mesmeric sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

**Somnus** (som'nus), *n.* [L., < *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos), and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches. Compare cut under *Thanatos.*

**somonaunce**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *summonance.*

**somonce**†, **somons**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *summons.*

**somone**†, **sompne**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *summon.*

**sompnour**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sumner.*

**Somzee's harmonica.** See *harmonica.*

**son**$^1$ (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonne*; < ME. *sone, sune, soun, sun*, < AS. *sunu* = OS. *sunu* = OFries. *sunu, sune, son* = MD. *sone*, D. *zoon* = MLG. *sone*, LG. *sone, son* = OHG. *sunu, sun*, MHG. *sun*, G. *sohn* = Icel. *sunr, sonr* = Sw. *son* = Dan. *sön* = Goth. *sunus* = OBulg. *synŭ* = Russ. *suinŭ, synŭ* = Pol. Bohem. *syn* = Lith. *sūnus* = Skt. *sūnu* = Zend *hunu*, son (also in Skt. rarely as fem., daughter); lit. 'one begotten,' with formative *-nu* (cf. Skt. *suta*, son, *sutā*, daughter, with pp. formative *-ta*, and Gr. *υἱός*, dial. *υἱύς, οὐιός*, son, with formative *-yu* (?), also poet. *ἶνις*, son, daughter), < √ *su*, beget, Skt. √ *sū, su*, beget, bear, bring forth. To the same root are referred *sow*$^2$, *swine*, etc.] **1.** A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother.

> ʒet I a-vow verayly the avaunt that I made,
> I schal ʒeply aʒayn & ʒelde that I hyʒt,
> & sothely sende to Saré a *soun* & an hayre.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 666.

> The Town is called Jaff; for on of the *Sones* of Noe, that highte Japhet, founded it; and now it is clept Joppe.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

> A black bull, the *son* of a black cow. *Darwin.*

**2.** A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general.

> Adam's *sons* are my brethren.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 66.

**3.** One adopted into a family; any young male dependent; any person in whom the relation of a son to a parent is perceived or imagined. Often used as a term of address by an old man to a young one, by a confessor to a penitent, etc.

> The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son.* Ex. ii. 10.

> Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 55.

**4.** A person or thing born or produced, in relation to the producing soil, country, or the like.

> To this her glorious *son* Great Britain is indebted for the happy conduct of her arms. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 5.

> Perhaps e'en Britain's utmost shore
> Shall cease to blush with strangers' gore,
> See arts her savage *sons* control.
> *Pope*, Choruses to Brutus, i.

> Her [the earth's] tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, vi.

**5.** A person whose character partakes so much of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent: as, *sons* of light; *sons* of pride; the *son* of perdition.

> They are villains, and the *sons* of darkness.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 191.

> When night
> Darkens the streets, then wander forth the *sons*
> Of Belial. *Milton*, P. L., i. 501.

**Every mother's son.** See *mother*$^1$.—**Favorite son,** a statesman or politician assumed to be the especial choice of the people of his State for some high office, especially that of President. [Political slang, U. S.]

> A *Favourite Son* is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it.
> *Bryce*, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 153.

**Son of a gun.** See *gun*$^1$.—**Son of bast**†. See *bast*$^2$, *n.*—**Son of God.** (*a*) Christ. Mat. xxvi. 63. (*b*) One of Christ's followers; one of the regenerate.

> As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the *sons of God.* Rom. viii. 14.

**Son of man.** (*a*) In the Old Testament, one of the descendants of Adam: especially used as a form of address in the Book of Ezekiel (in Dan. vii. 13 of the Messiah). (*b*) In the New Testament, Christ as the promised Messiah.—**Sons of Liberty,** in *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) In the years preceding the revolution, one of associations formed to forward the American cause. (*b*) One of the secret associations, similar to the Knights of the Golden Circle, formed in the North during the civil war, for the purpose of giving aid to the Confederacy.—**Sons of Sires,** or **Sons of Seventy-six,** a name said to have been applied to or assumed by members of the American or Know-nothing party. [Political slang, U. S.]—**Sons of the prophets.** See *school of the prophets*, under *prophet.*—**Sons of the South,** the name assumed by members of certain organizations formed in Missouri, about 1854, for the purpose of taking possession of Kansas in the interest of slavery.—**The Son,** the second person of the Trinity; Christ Jesus. Mat. xi. 27.

> The Father sent *the Son* to be the Saviour of the world.
> 1 John iv. 14.

**son**$^2$†, *n.* An original spelling of *sound*$^5$.

**-son.** A form of the termination *-tion*, in some words derived through Old French, as in *benison, malison, venison, reason, season, treason*, etc. See *-tion.*

**sonabile** (sō-nȧb'ē-le), *a.* [It., < *sonare*, sound: see *sonata.*] In *music*, resonant; sounding.

**sonance** (sō'nans), *n.* [= OIt. *sonanza*, a sounding, ringing; as *sonan(t)* + *-ce.*] **1**†. A sound; a tune; a call.

> Let the trumpets sound
> The tucket *sonance* and the note to mount.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

**2.** Sonancy.

**sonancy** (sō'nan-si), *n.* [As *sonance* (see *-cy*).] The property or quality of having sound, or of being sonant; sonant character; sound.

> A concise description of voice, then, is this: it is the audible result of a column of air emitted by the lungs, impressed with *sonancy* and variety of pitch by the larynx, and individualized by the mouth-organs.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

**sonant** (sō'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sonnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonante*, < L. *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound, make a noise, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*$^5$. Cf. *assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having sound; sounding.—**2.** In *pron.*, noting certain alphabetic sounds, as the vowels, semivowels, nasals, and voiced mutes and fricatives, the utterance of which includes the element of tone, or a vibration of the vocal chords, as *a, l, n, b, z, v* (the last three as opposed to *p, s, f*, which are similar utterances without tone); voiced, vocal, intonated (*soft* and *flat* are also sometimes used in the same sense).—**3.** In *entom.*, same as *sonorific*, 2.

**II.** *n.* In *pron.*, a sonant letter.

**sonata** (sō-nä'tä), *n.* [= F. *sonate* (> D. G. Dan. *sonate* = Sw. *sonat*) = Sp. Pg. *sonata*, < It. *sonata*, a sonata, < *sonata*, fem. pp. of *sonare*, sound, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*$^5$. Cf. *sonnet.*] **1.** In *music*, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, any composition for instruments: opposed to *cantata.* These old sonatas were usually in more than one movement. The character of their themes and their structure varied widely, those called *church sonatas* tending to grave themes and a contrapuntal treatment, and the *chamber sonatas* resembling the canzona and the suite.

**2.** In *recent music*, an instrumental work, especially for the pianoforte, made up of three or four movements in contrasted rhythms but related keys, one or more of which are written in sonata form. The movements usually include an allegro with or without an introduction, a slow movement (usually adagio, largo, or andante), a minuet or scherzo with or without a trio appended, and a final allegro or presto, which is often a rondo. A certain unity of sentiment or style is properly traceable between the successive movements. The sonata is the most important form of homophonic composition for a single instrument. A sonata for a string quartet is called a *quartet*, and one for a full orchestra is called a *symphony.*—**Double sonata,** a sonata for two solo instruments.—**Sonata form,** in *music*, a form or method of composition in which two themes or subjects are developed according to a plan more or less like the following: (*a*) *exposition*, containing the first subject, followed by the second, properly in the key of the dominant or in the relative major (if the first be minor); (*b*) *development* or *working out*, consisting of a somewhat free treatment of the two subjects or parts of them, either singly or in conjunction; (*c*) *restatement*, containing the two subjects in succession, both in the original key, with a conclusion. The succession of sections and the relations of keys are open to considerable variation, and episodes often occur. The sonata form is distinctive of at least one movement of a sonata or symphony, and usually of the first and last; it also appears in many overtures.

**sonatina** (sō-nä-tē'nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *sonata*: see *sonata.*] In *music*, a short or simplified sonata.—**Sonatina form,** in *music*, a form or method of composition resembling the sonata form, but on a smaller scale, and usually lacking the development section.

**sonation** (sō-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *sonazione*; < ML. *sonatio(n-)*, a sounding, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*$^5$, *v.*, *sonate.*] The giving forth of a sound; sounding. [Rare.]

> But when what has the faculty of hearing, on the one hand, operates, and what has the faculty of sounding, on the other hand, sounds, then the actual hearing and the actual sounding take place conjointly; and of these the one may be called audition, the other *sonation.*
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, tr. from Aristotle, Reid's Works, Note D.

**Sonchus** (song'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sonchus*, < Gr. *σόγχος*, the sow-thistle.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Lactuceæ.* It is characterized by flower-heads commonly dilated at the base in fruit, with numerous compressed beakless achenes having from ten to twenty ribs and bearing a soft snowy-white pappus which is deciduous in a ring. There are about 30 species, widely diffused throughout the Old World and in Australasia; four species are naturalized as weeds in the United States, two of which are now almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial herbs, having spreading radical leaves and upright stems clad with coarse clasping leaves which are often toothed with soft or rigid spines. The yellow heads are irregularly clustered at the summits of the few branches. The species are fond of barn-yards and moist rich soil, whence the name *sow-thistle.* *S. tenerrimus* is eaten as a salad in Italy, and *S. oleraceus* was once so used in various parts of Europe. (See *hare's-lettuce.*) The genus is reputed a galactagogue. One or two species with handsome leaves and flowers, from Madeira and the Canaries, are sometimes cultivated under glass. See *sow-thistle.*

**soncie, soncy,** *a.* See *sonsy.*

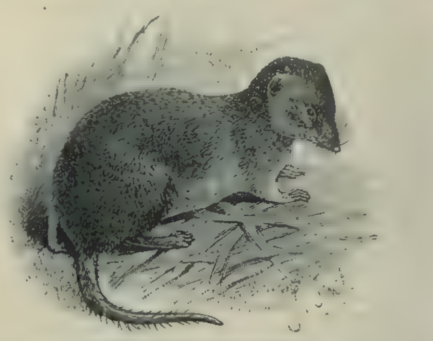
**sond**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand*$^1$, *sand*$^2$.

**Sonday**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Sunday.*

**sonde**†, *n.* Same as *sand*$^2$.

**sondel**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sendal.*

**sondeli** (son'de-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The monjourou, muskrat, musk-shrew, or rat-tailed shrew of India, *Sorex murinus* (Linnæus, 1766), *S. myosurus* (Pallas, 1785), or *Crocidura myosura*, an insectivorous mammal, exhaling a strong musky odor. The name specially denotes a variety which is semi-domesticated, and sometimes called *gray musk-shrew* (*C. cœrulea*), as distinguished from the wild brown musk-shrew.



Sondeli (*Crocidura myosura*).

**sonder-cloud** (son'dėr-kloud), *n.* A cirro-cumulus cloud. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phænomena (3d ed., 1823), p. 145. [Rare.]

**sondry**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sundry.*

**sone**†, *adv.* An old spelling of *soon.*

**soneri** (son'ėr-i), *n.* [Hind. *sunahrī, sunahrū*, of gold, < *sonā*, gold.] Cloth of gold: an Indian term adopted as the name of native stuffs interwoven with gold.

**song**$^1$ (sông), *n.* [Sc. also *sang*; < ME. *song, sang*, < AS. *sang, song*, singing, song, a song, poem, poetry, = OS. *sang* = OFries. *song, sang* = MD. *sang*, D. *zang* = MLG. *sank*, LG. *sang* = OHG. *sang*, MHG. *sanc*, G. *gesang* = Icel. *söngr* = Sw. *sång* = Dan. *sang* = Goth. *saggws*, song; also collectively, OHG. **gasang, kisanch*, MHG. *gesanc*, G. *gesang*, song; from the verb, AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*), etc., sing: see *sing.*] **1.** Singing; vocal music in general; utterance in tones of musical quality and succession, with or without words: opposed to *speech* and to *instrumental music.*

> For the tired slave *Song* lifts the languid oar.
> *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, iv.

**2.** The musical cry of some birds (see *singing bird*, under *sing*) and, by extension, of some other animals.

> Trees, braunches, birds, and *songs* were framed fitt
> For to allure fraile mind to carelesse ease.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

**3.** A short poem intended for singing, or set to music; a ballad or lyric. A song is properly distinguished by brevity, free use of rhythmic accent and rime, more or less division into stanzas or strophes, often with a refrain or burden, comparative directness and simplicity of sentiment, and a decidedly lyrical manner throughout.

> Out on you, owls! nothing but *songs* of death?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 509.

> The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue
> Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song.*
> *Dryden*, To the Duchess of Ormond with Pal. and Arc.

> Perhaps it may turn out a *sang*,
> Perhaps turn out a sermon.
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

**4.** A particular melody or musical setting for such a poem, for either one or several voices (in the latter case usually called a *part-song* or *glee*). Songs are generally written in song form, but are often irregular also. They usually contain but a single movement, and have an accompaniment of a varying amount of elaboration. They are classified as *folk-songs*, which spring up more or less unconsciously among the common people, or *art-songs*, which are deliberately composed by musicians (see *lied*); as *strophic*, when made up of a movement repeated for the several strophes, or *composed through*, when the music varies with the successive strophes; or they are named by reference to their general subject or style, as *rustic, patriotic, national, martial, naval, nuptial, hunting, bacchanalian*, etc.

**5.** Poetry; poetical composition; verse.

> This subject for heroic *song*
> Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

**6.** A mere trifle; something of little or no value: as, I bought it for a *song.* [Colloq.]—**Comic, Gregorian, melismatic, nuptial, old song.** See the adjectives.—**Master of song, master of the song**†. See *master*$^1$.—**Song form,** in *music*, a form or method of composition consisting in general of three sections, the first and last being nearly the same, and the second being contrasted with the first.—**Song of degrees.** See *degree.*—**Song of Solomon, Song of Songs,** Canticles (see *canticle*).—**Song of the Three Holy Children,** an addition to the book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace. A part of it is used in Christian liturgies under the above title, in the Western Church usually under the title *Benedicite.* See *canticle.*—**Syllabic song.** See *melismatic song.*—**To sing another song.** See *sing.* (See also *even-song, plain-song.*)

**song**$^2$†. A Middle English preterit of *sing.*

**song-bird** (sông′bėrd), *n.* A bird that sings; a singing bird, or songster.

**song-book** (sông′bůk), *n.* [< ME. **songbok*, < AS. *sangbōc*, a song-book, music-book, a book of canticles and hymns (= D. *zangboek* = MLG. *sankbok* = G. *gesangbuch* = Icel. *söngbōk* = Sw. *sångbok* = Dan. *sangbog*, a song-book), < *sang*, song, + *bōc*, book.] 1. A collection of songs or other vocal music forming a book or volume; specifically, a hymn-book.—2. In the Anglo-Saxon church, the portass or breviary.

> The *song-book* corresponded with the Salisbury portous and the Roman breviary.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 20.

**song-craft** (sông′kråft), *n.* [A mod. revived form of AS. *sangcræft*, the art of singing, the art of poetry, < *sang*, song, + *cræft*, art, craft.] The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

> Written with little skill of *song-craft.*
> *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, Int.

**songer**†, *n.* [< ME. *songere*, < AS. *sangere* (= D. *zanger* = OHG. *sangari*, MHG. *senger*, G. *sänger* = Icel. *söngvari* = Dan. *sanger* = Sw. *sångare*), a singer, psalmist, < *sang*, song: see *song*$^1$. Cf. *singer*$^1$ and *songster.*] A singer.

**songewarie**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **songewarie*, observation of dreams, < *songe* (< L. *somnium*), dream, + *warir*, guard, keep: see *ware*$^1$.] The observation or interpretation of dreams.

> Ac I haue no sauoure in *songewarie*, for I see it ofte faille.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 148.

**songful** (sông′fůl), *a.* [< *song*$^1$ + *-ful.*] Disposed or able to sing; melodious. *Savage.* [Rare.]

**songish** (sông′ish), *a.* [< *song*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Consisting of or containing songs. [Rare.]

> The other, which, for want of a proper English word, I must call the *songish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its principal intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden*, Albion and Albanians, Pref.

**songle** (song′gl), *n.* [Formerly also *songal, songow*; a var. of *single*$^1$, in same sense.] A handful of gleanings. [Prov. Eng.]

> I have just this last week obtained a goodly *songle* of S. Staffordshire words. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 383.

**songless** (sông′les), *a.* [< *song*$^1$ + *-less.*] 1. Without song; not singing.

> Silent rows the *songless* gondolier.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Not singing; unable to sing; not a singer: as, the female mocking-bird is *songless;* most birds are *songless* in winter. (*b*) Having no singing-apparatus, and consequently unable to sing; not a song-bird; non-oscine; clamatorial or mesomyodian, as a passerine bird: as, the *Mesomyodi*, or *songless Passeres.*

**songman** (sông′man), *n.*; pl. *songmen* (-men). 1. A singer, especially a singer of songs; a gleeman.

> She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the shearers, three man *song-men* all, and very good ones.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 45.

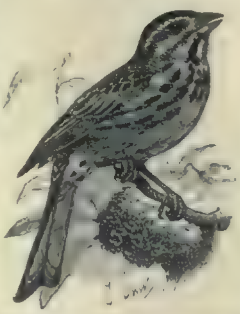
2. A lay vicar. See *lay*$^4$.

**song-muscle** (sông′mus″l), *n.* In *ornith.*, any muscle of the syrinx or lower larynx of a bird concerned in the act of singing, by the operation of which the voice is modulated; any muscle of vocalization. These syringeal muscles reach their highest development in number and complexity of arrangement in the *Oscines, Polymyodi*, or *Acromyodi*, in which group of birds there are normally five pairs—the tensor posterior longus, tensor anterior longus, tensor posterior brevis, tensor anterior brevis, and sternotrachealis.

> There is no question of its being by the action of the syringeal muscles . . . that the expansion of the bronchi, both as to length and diameter, is controlled, and, as thereby the sounds uttered by the Bird are modified, they are properly called the *Song-muscles.*
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 29.

**song-sparrow** (sông′spar″ō), *n.* 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* See cut under *Accentor.* [Eng.]—2. A small fringilline bird of North America, of the genus *Melospiza*, a sweet songster, with a streaked brown, gray, and white plumage without any yellow. The best-known is *M. fasciata*, one of the most familiar birds of the eastern half of the country; there are several other species or varieties in the west, the most distinct of which is the Kodiak song-sparrow, *M. cinerea.* The common species is 6½ inches long and 8¾ in extent of wings, and the markings of the breast are gathered into a characteristic pectoral spot. It nests on the ground, and lays four or five spotted and clouded eggs. Its song is remarkably sweet and hearty, and the plain little bird is deservedly a great favorite. It is also called *silver-tongue.*—**Oregon song-sparrow,** *Melospiza fasciata guttata*, a western variety of the common song-sparrow.

**songster** (sông′stėr), *n.* [< ME. **songstre* (?), < AS. **sangestre*, *sangistre*, *sangystre*, a female singer, < *sang*, song, + fem. suffix *-estre*, E. *-ster.* Cf. *songer.*] 1. One who or that which sings or is skilled in singing.



Song-sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*).

> Every *songster* had sung out his fit.
> *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.

Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) A singer; a singing bird. (*b*) *pl.* Specifically, singing birds: the *Oscines, Cantores, Cantatores, Acromyodi*, or *Polymyodi.*

2. A writer of songs or poems.

> Silk will draw some sneaking *songster* thither.
> It is a rhyming age, and verses swarm
> At every stall. *B. Jonson*, An Elegy (Underwoods, lxi).

**songstress** (sông′stres), *n.* [< *songster* + *-ess.*] A female singer; also, a female singing bird.

> The trill . . .
> Of that shy *songstress*, whose love-tale
> Might tempt an angel to descend,
> While hovering o'er the moonlight vale.
> *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound.

**song-thrush** (sông′thrush), *n.* One of the common thrushes of Europe, *Turdus musicus;* the mavis or throstle, closely related to the missle-thrush, redwing, and fieldfare. It is 9 inches in length, and 14 in extent of wings. The upper parts are yellowish-brown, reddening on the head; the wing-coverts are tipped with reddish-yellow; the fore neck and breast are yellowish, with brownish-black arrow-heads; the lower wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; and the belly is white. See cut under *thrush.*

**sonifaction** (son-i-fak′shọn), *n.* [< L. *sonus*, sound, + *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, produce.] The production of sound; a noise-making; especially, the stridulation of insects, as distinguished from vocalization: as, the *sonifaction* of the cicada or katydid.

> A mode of *sonifaction* . . . similar to that where a boy runs along a fence pushing a stick against the pickets.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 307.

**sonifer** (son′i-fėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus*, sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person. It is a bell or receiver of metal, from which the sound-waves are conducted to the ear by a flexible pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

**soniferous** (sọ-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sonus*, sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Conveying or producing sound.

**son-in-law** (sun′in-lâ″), *n.* [< ME. *sone in lawe*: see *son*$^1$ and *law*$^1$.] The husband of one's daughter.

**sonless** (sun′les), *a.* [< *son*$^1$ + *-less.*] Having no son; without a son.

> If the Emperour die *son-lesse*, a successor is chosen, of such a spirit as their present affaires do require.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

**sonne**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sun*$^1$.

**sonnekin**†, *n.* [Early mod. E., later **sonkin*, < *son*$^1$ + *-kin.*] A little son. [Nonce-word.]

> παιδίον, *sonnekin*, or litle sonne.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 233, note.

**Sonneratia** (son-ẹ-rā′shi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after P. *Sonnerat* (1745–1814), a French traveler and naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lythrarieæ* and tribe *Lythreæ.* It is characterized by flowers having a bell-shaped calyx with from four to eight lobes, as many small petals or sometimes none, numerous stamens, and a many-celled ovary which becomes a roundish berry stipitate in the calyx and filled with a granular pulp. It includes 5 or 6 species, natives of tropical shores, chiefly in eastern Africa and Asia, also in Madagascar and Australia. They are smooth-branched trees or shrubs, with opposite coriaceous oblong entire and almost veinless leaves, and large bractless flowers in terminal clusters of three each or solitary in the axils. *S. apetala*, a tree of 40 feet, growing in Indian mangrove-swamps flooded by the tide, has the name of *kambala* (which see). *S. acida*, with a height of 15 feet, grows in large masses in similar situations ranging further east: its leaves are the food of a silkworm, and its acid and slightly bitter fruit is used as a condiment.

**sonnet** (son′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonette;* = D. *sonnet*, < F. *sonnet*, OF. *sonet*, a song, = Sp. Pg. *soneto* = It. *sonetto*, < Pr. *sonet*, a song (> G. Sw. *sonett* = Dan. *sonet*, a sonnet, canzonet), dim. of *son*, sound, tune, song, < L. *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*$^5$.] 1. A song; a ballad; a short poem.

> I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 93.

> Teach me some melodious *sonnet*,
> Sung by flaming tongues above.
> *R. Robinson*, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing.

Specifically—2. A short poem in fixed form, limited to fourteen lines with a prescribed disposition of rimes. The form is of Italian origin. A sonnet is generally written in decasyllabic or five-foot measure; but it may be written in octosyllabics. It consists of two divisions or groups of lines—(1) a major group of eight lines or two quatrains, and (2) a minor group of six lines or two tercets. The quatrains are arranged thus: *a, b, b, a; a, b, b, a;* the tercets, either *c, d, c, d, c, d*, or *c, d, e, c, d, e.* In modern French examples the order of the tercets is generally *c, c, d, e, d, e.* There are various deviations from the sonnet as thus described; but by purists the above is regarded as the orthodox form, established by long practice and prescription, all others being ranked simply as quatorzains, or what Lamb called *fourteeners.* With regard to the material of the poem, it is generally considered that it should be the expression of a single thought, idea, or sentiment.

> I can beste allowe to call those *Sonnets* whiche are of fouretene lynes, euery line conteyning tenne syllables.
> *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 14.

**sonnet** (son′et), *v.* [< *sonnet, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To celebrate in sonnets. [Rare.]

> Daniel hath divinely *sonnetted* the matchless beauty of Delia. *Francis Meres*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 96.

2. To cover or fill with sonnets. [Rare.]

> Hee will be an Inamorato Poeta, and *sonnet* a whole quire of paper in praise of Ladie Manibetter, his yeolowfac'd mistres. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 17.

**II.** *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

> Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,
> To paint some Blowesse with a borrow'd grace.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. i. 5.

**sonneteer, sonnetteer** (son-e-tēr′), *n.* [< It. *sonettiere* (= Sp. *sonetero*), a composer of sonnets, < *sonetto*, a sonnet: see *sonnet.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems: usually with a touch of contempt.

> Our little *sonnetteers* . . . have too narrow souls to judge of poetry. *Dryden*, All for Love, Pref.

> The noble *sonnetteer* would trouble thee no more with his madrigals. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

**sonneteer, sonnetteer** (son-e-tēr′), *v. i.* [< *sonneteer, n.*] To compose sonnets; rime.

> Rhymers *sonneteering* in their sleep. *Mrs. Browning.*

> In the very height of that divine *sonneteering* love of Laura. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

**sonneting**† (son′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sonnet, v.*] 1. The making or composing of sonnets, as in praise or celebration of something; the writing of poetry.

> Tut! he is famous for his revelling,
> For fine set speeches, and for *sonnetting.*
> *Marston*, Satires, i. 42.

> Two whole pages . . . praise the Remonstrant even to the *sonetting* of his fresh cheeks, quick eyes, round tongue, agil hand, and nimble invention.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Song; singing.

> Leavie groves now mainely ring
> With each sweet bird's *sonneting.*
> *W. Browne*, Thyrsis' Praise to his Mistress.

**sonnetist, sonnettist** (son′et-ist), *n.* [= Pg. *sonetista;* as *sonnet* + *-ist.*] A sonneteer.

> The prophet of the heav'nly lyre,
> Great Solomon, sings in the English quire;
> And is become a new-found *sonnetist.*
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. viii. 9.

**sonnetize** (son′et-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sonnetized*, ppr. *sonnetizing.* [< *sonnet* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

**II.** *trans.* To make the subject of a sonnet; celebrate in a sonnet.

> Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight.
> *Southey*, Nondescripts, v.

**sonnetteer, sonnettist.** See *sonneteer, sonnetist.*

**sonnet-writer** (son′et-rī″tėr), *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

**sonnish**†, *a.* See *sunnish.*

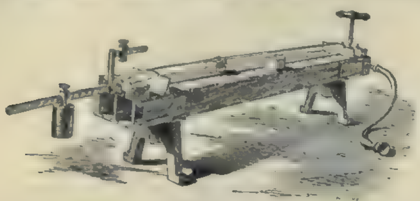
**Sonnite,** *n.* See *Sunnite.*

**sonny** (sun′i), *n.* [Dim. of *son*$^1$.] A familiar form of address in speaking to a boy.

> Strike him, *sonny*, strike him!
> *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 371.

**Sonoma oak.** An oak, *Quercus Kelloggii* (*Q. Sonomensis*), of the mountains of Oregon and California. It is a tree of moderate size, valued chiefly as fuel, but furnishing also some tan-bark.

**sonometer** (sọ̄-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus*, sound, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. An apparatus used in experimenting upon musical strings or wires, and in illustrating the laws which govern their transverse vibrations. It consists of a sounding-board upon suitable supports, so arranged that two strings may be stretched above it side by side; their tension and their lengths may be varied at will by changing the position of the bridges; the strings are usually set in vibration by a bow. With this apparatus it may be proved experimentally that the number of vibrations in the musical note given by a string varies inversely as its length and diameter, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of its density.


Sonometer.

**2.** An instrument, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table, for testing the effects of treatment for deafness.—**3.** In *elect.*, an apparatus for testing metals by means of an induction-coil, with which is associated a telephone. See *induction-balance.*

**Sonora gum.** See *gum*$^2$.

**sonore** (sọ-nō're), *adv.* [< It. *sonoro:* see *sonorous.*] In *music*, in a loud, sonorous manner.

**sonorescence** (sō-nọ-res'ẹns), *n.* [< *sonorescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The property of some substances, as hard rubber, of emitting a sound when an intermittent beam of radiant heat or light falls upon them. See *radiophony.*

**sonorescent** (sō-nọ-res'ẹnt), *a.* [< *sonor-ous* + *-escent.*] Possessing the property of sonorescence.

**sonorific** (sō-nọ-rif'ik), *a.* [< L. *sonor*, a sound (< *sonare*, sound), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] **1.** Making sound: as, the *sonorific* quality of a body.

> This will evidently appear . . . if he should ask me why a clock strikes and points to the hour, and I should say it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality.
> *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, sound-producing; making a noise, as the stridulating organs of a cricket: distinguished from *vocal* or *phonetic.* Also *sonant.*

**sonority** (sọ-nor'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *sonorité* = Sp. *sonoridad* = Pg. *sonoridade* = It. *sonorità*, < LL. *sonorita(t-)s*, fullness of sound, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, sonorous: see *sonorous.*] Sonorousness.

> Few can really so surrender their ears as to find pleasure in restless *sonority* for many minutes at a time.
> *E. Gurney*, in Nineteenth Century, XIII. 445.

**sonorophone** (sọ-nō'rọ-fōn), *n.* [< L. *sonorus*, sonorous, + Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice.] A variety of bombardon.

**sonorous** (sọ-nō'rus), *a.* [= F. *sonore* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonoro*, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, loud-sounding, < *sonor*, sound, noise, allied to *sonus*, sound, < *sonare*, sound: see *sound*$^5$.] **1.** Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding.

> *Sonorous* metal blowing martial sounds.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 540.

> A body is only *sonorous* when put into a particular condition of vibration. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 155.

**2.** Giving a loud or full-volumed sound; loud-sounding: as, a *sonorous* voice.

> And lo! with a summons *sonorous*
> Sounded the bell from its tower.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

**3.** Having an imposing sound; high-sounding: as, a *sonorous* style.

> The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language, but, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 393.

**4.** Sonant: as, the vowels are *sonorous.*—**Sonorous figures**, those figures which are formed by the vibrations produced by sound. Thus, when a layer of fine sand is strewn on a disk of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on the edge of the disk, a musical note will be heard, accompanied by motion in the sand, which will gather itself to those parts that continue at rest—that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures.* See *nodal lines*, under *nodal.* **Sonorous râle.** See *dry râle*, under *râle.*—**Sonorous stone,** a common emblem in use as a part of Chinese decoration and also as a mark for certain porcelain vases and similar objects. The figure is intended to represent one of those stones which when hung from a frame and struck with a mallet produce musical notes.

**sonorously** (sọ-nō'rus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; with sound; with an imposing sound.

**sonorousness** (sọ-nō'rus-nes), *n.* Sonorous character or quality: as, the *sonorousness* of metals, of a voice, of style, etc.

> Don't you perceive the *sonorousness* of these old dead Latin phrases? *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

**sons, sonce** (sons), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *sonas*, prosperity, happiness; cf. Gael. *sona*, happy.] Prosperity; felicity; abundance. [Scotch.]

**sonship** (sun'ship), *n.* [< *son*$^1$ + *-ship.*] The relation of son; filiation; the character, rights, duties, and privileges of a son.

> Regeneration on the part of the grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship. *Waterland*, Works, III. 348.

**Sonstadt solution.** See *solution.*

**sonsy, soncy** (son'si), *a.* [Also *sonsie, soncie;* < *sons, sonce*, + *-y*$^1$.] Lucky; happy; good-humored; well-conditioned; buxom. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> His honest, *sonsie*, baws'nt face
> Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

> "Is she a pretty girl?" said the Duke; "her sister does not get beyond a good comely *sonsy* lass."
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

**sontag** (son'tág), *n.* [Named after Henriette *Sontag*, a famous singer (died 1854).] A knitted or crocheted covering for a woman's shoulders. It was worn outside the dress like a cape, and was tied down round the waist.

**sonty**† (son'ti), *n.* [Also *santy;* an abbr. of *sanctity.*] Sanctity: a reduced form occurring, usually in the plural, in the phrase *God's sonty*, used as an oath.

> By *God's sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit. Can you tell me whether one Launcelot that dwells with him dwell with him, or no? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 47.

**soocey,** *n.* See *susi.*

**soochong,** *n.* See *souchong.*

**soodra, sooder,** *n.* Same as *sudra.*

**Soofee,** *n.* See *Sufi.*

**soojee,** *n.* See *sujee.*

**sool,** *n.* See *soul*$^2$.

**soola-clover** (sö'lạ̈-klō"vėr), *n.* See *Hedysarum.*

**soom** (söm), *v.* A Scotch form of *swim.*

**soon** (sön or sůn), *adv.* [< ME. *soone, sone, soune, sune* (compar. *sonere, sonnere, sunnere*), < AS. *sōna* (with adverbial suffix *-a*, as in *twiwa*, twice, etc., not present in most of the other forms) = OS. *sāna, sāno, sāne, sān* = OFries. *sān, sōn* = MD. *saen* = MLG. *sān* = MHG. *sān* (cf. OHG. MHG. *sā*); cf. Icel. *senn*, soon; Goth. *suns*, immediately; prob. akin to AS. *swā*, etc., so: see *so*$^1$.] **1**†. At once; forthwith; immediately.

> Thanne he assoilled hir *sone.* *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 47.

**2.** In a short time; at an early date or an early moment; before long; shortly; presently: as, winter will *soon* be here; I hope to see you *soon.*

> Now doth he frown,
> And 'gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 46.

> We knew that the Spaniards would *soon* be after us, and one man falling into their hands might be the ruin of us all, by giving an account of our strength and condition. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 2.

**3.** Early; before the time specified is much advanced; when the time, event, or the like has but just arrived: as, *soon* in the morning; *soon* at night (that is, early in the evening, or as *soon* as night sets in); *soon* at five o'clock (that is, as *soon* as the hour of five arrives): an old locution still in use in the southern United States.

> Within my twenty yere of age,
> Whan that love taketh his corage
> Of yonge folke, I wente *soone*
> To bed, as I was wont to doon.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, v. 23.

> *Soon* at five o'clock,
> Please you, I'll meet with you upon the mart.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 26.

**4.** Early; before the usual, proper, set, or expected time.

> How is it that ye are come so *soon* to day? Ex. ii. 18.

> These considerations moved me to hasten my departure somewhat *sooner* than I intended.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

**5.** Quickly; speedily; easily.

> It schalle be don *sunnere*, and with lasse cost, than and a man made it in his owne Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 214.

> She burn'd out love, as *soon* as straw out-burneth.
> *Shak.*, Pass. Pilg., l. 98.

> I can cure the gout or stone in some, *sooner* than Divinity, pride, or avarice in others.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

**6.** Readily; willingly; gladly: in this sense generally accompanied by *would* or some other word expressing will, and often in the comparative *sooner*, 'rather.'

> I . . . *would* as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows as when it is tossed up in such a variety of figures at Versailles.
> *Addison*, To Congreve, Blois, Dec., 1699.

> I am an extravagant young fellow who wants to borrow money—you I take to be a prudent old fellow, who have got money to lend—I am blockhead enough to give fifty per cent. *sooner* than not have it.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

**As soon as,** the moment that; immediately after: as, *as soon as* the mail arrives I shall let you know; *as soon as* he saw the police he ran off.

> His Sustre fulfilled not his Wille: for *als sone as* he was ded sche delyvered alle the Lordes out of Presoun, and lete hem gon, eche Lord to his owne.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

> A man who belongs to the army only in time of peace, . . . and retires *as soon as* he thinks it likely that he may be ordered on an expedition, is justly thought to have disgraced himself. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

**No sooner than,** as soon as; just as.—**Soon and anon**†, forthwith; promptly.

> Johne toke the munkes horse be the hede
> Ful *sone and anone.*
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

**Sooner or later,** at some future time, near or remote: often implying that the event spoken of will inevitably occur.—**Soon so**†. See *so*$^1$.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Betimes*, etc. (see *early*), promptly, quickly.—**6.** Lief.

**soon**† (sön or sůn), *a.* [< *soon, adv.*] Early; speedy; quick.

> The end of these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

> Make your *soonest* haste;
> So your desires are yours.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4. 27.

**Soonee,** *n.* See *Sunni.*

**soonly**† (sön'li or sůn'li), *adv.* [< *soon* + *-ly*$^2$.] Quickly; promptly. [Rare.]

> A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *Dr. H. More.*

**soop** (söp), *v. t.* [< Icel. *sōpa*, sweep: see *swoop, sweep.*] To sweep. [Scotch.]

**sooping** (sö'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soop, v.*] **1.** The act of sweeping, as with a broom.

> A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet wi' their sossings and their *soopings.* *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

**2.** What is swept together: generally in the plural. [Scotch in both senses.]

**soorack,** *n.* See *sourock.*

**soord**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sward.*

**soorma,** *n.* See *surma.*

**soorock,** *n.* See *sourock.*

**soosoo,** *n.* See *susu.*

**soot**$^1$ (sůt or söt), *n.* [< ME. *soot, sote, sot*, < AS. *sōt*, also written *soot*, = MD. *soet* = MLG. *sōt*, LG. *sott* = Icel. *sōt* = Sw. *sot* = Dan. *sod*, soot; = Ir. *suth* = Gael. *suith* = W. *swta* (perhaps < E.) = Lith. *sodis*, usually in pl. *sodzei*, soot. Cf. F. *suie*, dial. *suje* = Pr. *suia, suga* = Cat. *sutja*, soot, prob. from the Celtic.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The soot of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition, the former containing more finely divided carbon than the latter. Coal-soot also contains considerable quantities of ammonium sulphate and chlorid. The soot of wood has a peculiar empyreumatic odor and bitter taste. It is very complex in composition, containing potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with both organic and inorganic acids. It has been used to some extent in medicine as a tonic and antispasmodic.

> *Soot*, of reke or smoke. Fuligo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 465.

> We could not speak, no more than if
> We had been choked with *soot.*
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

**Soot-cancer,** epithelioma apparently due to the irritating action of soot on the skin, seen in chimney-sweeps.

**soot**$^1$ (sůt or söt), *v. t.* [< *soot*$^1$, *n.*] To mark, cover, or treat with soot.

> The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer.*

**soot**$^2$†, **soote**†. Middle English forms of *sweet.*

**soot-dew** (sůt'dū), *n.* In *bot.*, a black fuliginous coating covering parts of living plants. It is caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago.*

**sooterkin**† (sö'tėr-kin), *n.* [Appar. of D. origin, but no corresponding D. term appears.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves (*Johnson*); hence, an abortive scheme or attempt.

> He has all the pangs and throes of a fanciful poet, but is never delivered of any more perfect issue of his phlegmatick brain than a dull Dutchwoman's *sooterkin* is of her body. *Dryden*, Remarks on The Empress of Morocco.

> All that on Folly Frenzy could beget,
> Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of wit.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 126.

**sootflake** (sůt'flāk), *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut; a smudge.

> The *sootflake* of so many a summer still
> Clung to their fancies. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

**sooth** (söth), *a.* [< ME. *sooth, soth, sothe*, < AS. *sōth* = OS. *sōth, suoth, suot* = Icel. *sannr* (for

**santhr*) = Sw. *sann* = Dan. *sand* = Goth. **suths* (in deriv. *suthjan*, *suthjōn*, soothe) (cf. *sunjeins*, true, *sunja*, truth) = Skt. *sat* (for **sant*), true (cf. *satya* (for **santya*), true, = Gr. *ἐτεός*, true), = L. **sen*(*t-*)*s*, being, in *præsen*(*t-*)*s*, being before, present, *absen*(*t-*)*s*, being away, absent, later *en*(*t-*)*s*, being (see *ens*, *entity*); orig. ppr. of the verb represented by L. *esse*, Gr. *εἶναι*, Skt. √ *as*, be (3d pers. pl. AS. *synd* = G. *sind* = L. *sunt* = Skt. *santi*): see *am* (*are*, *is*), *sin*$^{1}$, etc. From the L. form are ult. E. *ens*, *entity*, *essence*, etc., *present*, *absent*, etc.; from the Gr., *etymon*, etc.; from the Skt., *suttee*.] **1.** Being in accordance with truth; conformed to fact; true; real. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch in this and the following use.]

God wot, thing is never the lasse *sooth*,
Thogh every wight ne may hit nat ysee.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 14.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee; if thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 40.

**2.** Truthful; trustworthy; reliable.

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 823.

A destined errant-knight I come,
Announced by prophet *sooth* and old.
*Scott*, L. of the L., i. 24.

**3.** Soothing; agreeable; pleasing; delicious. [Rare.]

Jellies *soother* than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon.
*Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

**sooth** (söth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soothe*; < ME. *sooth*, *sothe*, *soth*, < AS. *sōth*, the truth, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] **1.** Truth; reality; fact. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To say the *sooth*, . . .
My people are with sickness much enfeebled.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6. 151.

Found ye all your knights return'd,
Or was there *sooth* in Arthur's prophecy?
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**2†.** Soothsaying; prognostication.

Tis inconuenient, mighty Potentate, . . .
To scorne the *sooth* of science [astrology] with contempt.
*Greene*, James IV., i. 1.

The *soothe* of byrdes by beating of their winges.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

**3†.** Cajolery; fair speech; blandishment.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yon proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth*! *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 136.

With a *sooth* or two more I had effected it.
They would have set it down under their hands.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

**For sooth.** See *forsooth*.—**In good sooth,** in good truth; in reality.

Rude, in sooth; *in good sooth*, very rude.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 60.

**In sooth,** in truth; in fact; indeed; truly.

*In sothe* too me the matire queynte is;
For as too hem i toke none hede.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

*In sooth*, I know not why I am so sad;
It wearies me. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

**sooth,** *v.* See *soothe*.

**sooth** (söth), *adv.* [< ME. *sothe*; < *sooth*, *a.*] **1†.** Truly; truthfully.

He that seith most *sothest* sonnest ys y-blamed.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 489.

**2.** In sooth; indeed: often used interjectionally.

Yes, *sooth*; and so do you. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 265.

And, *sooth*,
'Twere Christian mercy to finish him, Ruth.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

**soothe** (söᴛʜ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soothed*, ppr. *soothing*. [Also *sooth*; < ME. *sothien*, *isothien*, confirm, verify, < AS. *ge-sōthian*, prove to be true, confirm (cf. *gesōth*, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss) (= Icel. Sw. *sanna* = Dan. *sande*, verify, = Goth. *suthjan*, *suthjōn*, soothe), < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To prove true; verify; confirm as truth.

Ich hit wulle *sothien*
Ase ich hit bi write suggen.
*Layamon*, l. 8491.

Then must I *sooth* it, what euer it is;
For what he sayth or doth can not be amisse.
*Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 1.

This affirmation of the archbishop, being greatlie *soothed* out with his craftie vtterance, . . . confirmed by the French freends.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**2†.** To confirm the statements of; maintain the truthfulness of (a person); bear out.

*Sooth* me in all I say;
There's a main end in it.
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

**3†.** To assent to; yield to; humor by agreement or concession.

*Sooth*, to flatter immoderatelie, or hold vp one in his talke, and affirme it to be true which he speaketh.
*Baret*, 1580.

Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries?
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 82.

I am of the Number of those that had rather commend the Virtue of an Enemy than *sooth* the Vices of a Friend.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

**4.** To keep in good humor; wheedle; cajole; flatter.

An envious wretch,
That glitters only to his *soothed* self.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They may build castles in the air for a time, and *sooth* up themselves with phantastical and pleasant humours.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 153.

Our government is *soothed* with a reservation in its favor.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

**5.** To restore to ease, comfort, or tranquillity; relieve; calm; quiet; refresh.

Satan . . .
At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With *soothing* words renew'd him thus accosts.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 6.

Music has charms to *sooth* a savage breast.
*Congreve*, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), i. 1.

A cloud may *soothe* the eye made blind by blaze.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 217.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is overwrought;
*Soothe* him with thy finer fancies, touch him with thy
lighter thought. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**6.** To allay; assuage; mitigate; soften.

Still there is room for pity to abate
And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state.
*Cowper*, Charity, l. 199.

I will watch thee, tend thee, *soothe* thy pain.
*M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult, ii.

**7.** To smooth over; render less obnoxious. [Rare.]

What! has your king married the Lady Grey?
And now, to *soothe* your forgery and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience?
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 175.

=**Syn.** 5 and 6. To compose, tranquilize, pacify, ease, alleviate.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To temporize by assent, concession, flattery, or cajolery.

Else would not *soothing* glosers oil the son,
Who, while his father liv'd, his acts did hate.
*Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

**2.** To have a comforting or tranquilizing influence.

O for thy voice to *soothe* or bless!
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

**soother** (sö'ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< *soothe* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which soothes; especially (in obsolete use), a flatterer.

By God, I cannot flatter; I do defy
The tongues of *soothers*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 7.

**soothfast** (söth'fȧst), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southfast*; < ME. *sothfast*, *sothfest*, < AS. *sōthfæst*, < *sōth*, sooth, true, + *fæst*, fast, firm. Cf. *steadfast*, *shamefast*.] **1.** Truthful; veracious; honest.

We witen that thou art *sothfast*, and reckist not of ony man, . . . but thou techist the weie of God in treuthe.
*Wyclif*, Mark xii. 14.

Edie was ken'd to me . . . for a true, loyal, and *soothfast* man. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

**2.** True; veritable; worthy of belief.

ȝif thou woldest leue on him
That on the rode dide thi kyn,
That he is *sothefast* Godes sone.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was a *southfast* sentence long agoe
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 464. (*Nares.*)

**3.** Veritable; certain; real.

Ye [Love] holden regne and hous in unitee,
Ye *sothfast* cause of frendshipe ben also.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 30.

**4.** Faithful; loyal; steadfast.

Thus manie yeares were spent with good and *soothfast* life,
Twixt Arhundle that worthie knight and his approued
wife.
*Turberville*, Upon the Death of Elizabeth Arhundle.
[(*Richardson.*)

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

**soothfastly** (söth'fȧst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sothfastlike*; < *soothfast* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] Truly; in or with truth. *Ormulum*, l. 2995. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But, if I were to come, wad ye really and *soothfastly* pay me the siller? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

**soothfastness** (söth'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothfastnesse*, < AS. *sōthfæstnes*, < *sōthfæst*, true: see *soothfast* and *-ness*.] The property or character of being soothfast or true; truth. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1080. [Obsolete or archaic.]

**soothful†** (söth'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *sothful*; < *sooth* + *-ful*.] Soothfast; true.

He may do no thynk bot ryȝt,
As Mathew melez [says] in your messe,
In *sothful* gospel of God al-myȝt.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 497.

**soothfully†** (söth'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *soothfully* (Kentish *zothvolliche*); < *soothful* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] Truly; verily; indeed. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

**soothhead†** (söth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *sothhede* (Kentish *zothhede*); < *sooth* + *-head*.] Soothness; truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

**soothing** (sö'ᴛʜing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soothe*, *v.*] The act of one who soothes; that which soothes.

Ideal sounds,
Soft-wafted on the zephyr's fancy'd wing,
Steal tuneful *soothings* on the easy ear.
*W. Thompson*, Sickness, v.

**soothingly** (sö'ᴛʜing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner.

**soothingness** (sö'ᴛʜing-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being soothing. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 378.

**soothly†** (söth'li), *a.* [< *sooth* + *-ly*$^{1}$.] True.

Dear was the kindlie love which Kathrin bore
This crooked ronion, for in *soothly* guise
She was her genius and her counsellor.
*Mickle*, Syr Martyn, i. 46.

**soothly** (söth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *soothly*, *sothly*, *sothely*, *sothlich*, *sothliche*, < AS. *sōthlīce*, truly, verily, indeed, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*.] **1.** In a truthful manner; with truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home-returning, *soothly* swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!
*Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

**2.** In truth; as a matter of fact; indeed.

I nam no goddesse, *soothly*, quod she tho.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 989.

Ne *soothlich* is it easie for to read
Where now on earth, or how, he may be fownd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 14.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

**soothness†** (söth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothnesse*, *sothenesse*; < *sooth* + *-ness*.] The state or property of being true. (*a*) Conformity with fact.

I woot wel that God makere and mayster is governor of his werk, ne never nas yit daye that mihte put me owt of the *sothnesse* of that sentence.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

(*b*) Truthfulness; faithfulness· righteousness.

Gregorie wist this well and wilned to my soule
Sauacioun, for *sothenesse* that he seigh in my werkes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 142.

(*c*) Reality; earnest.

Seistow this to me
In *sothnesse*, or in dreem I herkne this?
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 261.

**sooth-saw†** (söth'sȧ), *n.* [ME. *sothesawe*, *sothsage* (= Icel. *sannsaga*), truth-telling, soothsaying (cf. ME. *sothsawel*, *sothsagel*, a., truth-telling), < AS. *sōth*, truth, sooth, + *saga*, saying, saw: see *sooth* and *saw*$^{2}$. Cf. *soothsay*, *n.*] A true saying; truth.

Of Loves folke mo tydinges,
Both *sothe-sawes* and lesynges.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 676.

**soothsay** (söth'sā), *v. i.* [< *sooth* + *say*$^{1}$, after the noun *soothsayer*.] To foretell the future; make predictions.

*Char.* E'en as the o'erflowing Nilus presageth famine.
*Iras.* Go, you wild bedfellow, you cannot *soothsay*.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 52.

By scaly Triton's winding shell,
And old *soothsaying* Glaucus' spell.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 874.

**soothsay†** (söth'sā), *n.* [< *soothsay*, *v.* Cf. *sooth-saw*.] **1.** Soothsaying; prediction; prognostication; prophecy.

Shewes, visions, *sooth-sayes*, and prophesies;
And all that fained is, as leasings, tales, and lies.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 51.

**2.** A portent; an omen.

And, but God turne the same to good *sooth-say*,
That Ladies safetie is sore to be dradd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 50.

**soothsayer** (söth'sā″ėr), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southsayer*; < ME. *sothsaier* (Kentish *zothziggere*); < *sooth* + *sayer*$^{1}$.] **1†.** One who tells the truth; a truthful person.

The *sothsaier* tho was lefe.
Which wolde nought the trouthe spare.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 164.

**2.** One who prognosticates; a diviner: generally used of a pretender to prophetic powers.

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 19.

3. A mantis or rearhorse. See cut under *Mantidæ*. Also called *camel-cricket, praying-mantis, devil's horse, devil's race-horse*, etc.=**Syn. 2.** *Seer*, etc. See *prophet*.

**soothsaying** (söth′sā″ing), *n.* [< *sooth* + *saying;* in part verbal n. of *soothsay*, *v.*] 1. A foretelling; a prediction; especially, the prognostication of a diviner; also, the art or occupation of divination.

Divinations, and *soothsayings*, and dreams are vain.
Ecclus. xxxiv. 5.

And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying*.
Acts xvi. 16.

2†. A true saying; truth.=**Syn. 1.** See *prophet*.

**sootily** (sůt′- or söt′i-li), *adv.* In a sooty manner; with soot. *Stormonth.*

**sootiness** (sůt′- or söt′i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sooty.

That raw *sootiness* of the London winter air.
*The Century*, XXVI. 52.

**sootish** (sůt′ish or sö′tish), *a.* [< *soot*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Partaking of the nature of soot; like soot; sooty. *Sir T. Browne.*

**sootless** (sůt′les or söt′les), *a.* [< *soot*¹ + *-less.*] Free from soot. *Nature*, XLII. 25.

**soot-wart** (sůt′wârt), *n.* Scrotal epithelioma of chimney-sweeps.

**sooty** (sůt′i or sö′ti), *a.* [< ME. *sooty, soty*, < AS. *sōtig* (= Icel. *sótigr* = Sw. *sotig*), sooty, < *sōt*, soot: see *soot*¹.] 1. Covered or marked with soot; black with soot.

Ful *sooty* was hire bour and ekk hire halle.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

Straight on the fire the *sooty* pot I plac'd.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 67.

2. Producing soot.

By fire
Of *sooty* coal the empiric alchemist
Can turn . . .
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 440.

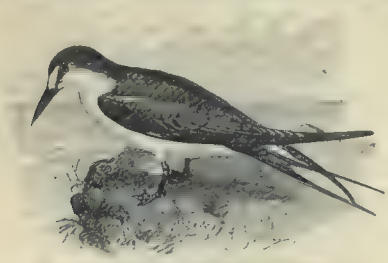
3. Produced by soot; consisting of soot.

The *sooty* films that play upon the bars
Pendulous. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 292.

4. Resembling soot; dark; dusky.

I . . . will raise
From black abyss and *sooty* hell that mirth
Which fits their learned round.
*Randolph*, Aristippus, Prol.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fuliginous; of a dusky or dark fuscous color: specifically noting many animals.—**Sooty albatross**, *Diomedea* (*Phœbetria*) *fuliginosa*, a wide-ranging species of albatross in southern and south temperate seas, of a fuliginous color, with black feet and bill, the latter having a yellow stripe on the side of the under mandible.—**Sooty shearwater**, *Puffinus fuliginosus*, a black hagden common on the Atlantic coast of North America, of medium size and entirely fuliginous plumage.—**Sooty tern**, *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*, a tern glossy-black above and snowy-white below, with a white crescent on the forehead, black bill and feet, and the tail deeply forked, as is usual in terns. It is 16½ inches long, and 34 in extent of wings, and is a well-known inhabitant of the coasts of most warm and temperate seas; on the United States coast of the Atlantic it abounds north to the Carolinas. It breeds in large companies, and lays three eggs on the sand, 2⅒ by 1½ inches, of a buff or creamy color, spotted and dashed with light brown and purplish. The eggs have some commercial value, and the sooty tern is therefore one of the sea-fowl called *egg-birds*.



Sooty Tern (*Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*).

**sooty** (sůt′i or sö′ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sootied*, ppr. *sootying.* [< *sooty*, *a.*] To black or foul with soot.

Then, for his own weeds, shirt and coat, all rent,
Tann'd, and all-*sootièd* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, xiii. 635.

**sop** (sop), *n.* [< ME. *sop, soppe, sope*, < AS. **soppa*, **soppe* (found only in comp. *sōp-cuppa*, and in the verb) = MD. *soppe, sope, sop*, D. *sop*, broth, sop, = MLG. LG. *soppe* = OHG. *sopha, soffa*, MHG. *sophe, suppe*, G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* (cf. It. *zuppa*, sop, soaked bread, = Sp. Pg. *sopa* = F. *soupe*, soup, > E. *soup*: see *soup*²) = Icel. *soppa*, a sop (*soppa af vīni*, a sop in wine), = Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; from the strong verb, AS. *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), etc., sup: see *sup*. *Sop* is thus ult. a doublet of *soup*² and *sup*, *n.* Cf. also *sip*.] 1. Something soaked; a morsel, as of bread, dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a piece of bread softened, as in broth or milk, or intended to be so softened.

Thanne he taketh a *sop* in fyne clarree.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 599.

Of brede i-byten no *soppis* that thow make.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Jesus answered, He it is to whom I shall give a *sop* when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the *sop*, he gave it to Judas Iscariot. John xiii. 26.

Hence—2. A morsel of food; a small portion of food or drink; a mouthful; a bite. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

If he soupeth, eet but a *soppe*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 175.

3. Something given to pacify or quiet; a bribe: so used in allusion to the sop given to Cerberus in order to secure a quiet entrance to the lower world.

Why, you unconscionable Rascal, are you angry that I am unlucky, or do you want some Fees? I'll perish in a Dungeon before I'll consume with throwing *Sops* to such Curs. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, iv. 1.

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

4. A small piece; a fragment; a particle; hence, a trifle; a thing of little or no value.

For one Pieres the Ploughman hath inpugned vs alle,
And sette alle sciences at a *soppe* saue loue one.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 124.

**A sop in the pan**, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping which falls from baking or roasting meat; hence, a dainty morsel; a tidbit.

Stir no more abroad, but tend your business;
You shall have no more *sops i' the pan* else, nor no porridge.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

**Sops in wine**†, the common garden pink, *Dianthus plumarius*, apparently used along with the carnation or clove-pink, *D. Caryophyllus*, to flavor wine. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

Bring Coronations, and *Sops in wine*,
Worne of Paramoures.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

**Sour sop, sweet sop.** See *sour-sop, sweet-sop.*—**To give** or **throw a sop to Cerberus**, to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or a bribe. See def. 3.

**sop** (sop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sopped*, ppr. *sopping.* [Early mod. E. *soppe*, < ME. **soppen*, < AS. **soppian, soppigan*, sop (= D. *soppen* = Sw. *supa* = Dan. *suppe*, sop), a secondary form of *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), sup: see *sop*, *n.*, and *sup*.] I. *trans.* 1. To dip or soak in a liquid.

To *Soppe*, offam intingere.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

His cheeks, as snowy apples *sopt* in wine,
Had their red roses quencht with lilies white.
*G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 11.

2. To take up by absorption: followed by *up*: as, to *sop up* water with a sponge.

II. *intrans.* 1. To soak in; penetrate, as a liquid; percolate.

*Sopping* and soaking in among the leaves, . . . oozing down into the boggy ground, . . . went a dark, dark stain.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlvii.

2. To be drenched; be soaked with wet: as, his clothes were *sopping* with rain.

**sope**¹, *n.* An archaic or obsolete form of *soap*: retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

**sope**², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

**sopelka** (sọ-pel′kạ̈), *n.* [Russ. *sopelka*, dim. of *sopeli*, a pipe.] A musical reed-instrument popular in southern Russia. It is about 15 inches long, made of elder-wood, with a brass mouthpiece and eight large and seven small finger-holes.

**soper**†, *n.* An old spelling of *soaper*, *supper*.

**Soper rifle.** See *rifle*².

**soph** (sof), *n.* [Abbr. of *sophister* and of *sophomore*.] 1. In the English universities, same as *sophister*, and the more usual word.

Three Cambridge *Sophs* and three pert Templars came, . . .
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 379.

2. In United States colleges, same as *sophomore*. [Colloq.]—**Senior soph.** See *sophister*, 3.

**sopha**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofa*.

**sopheme**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

**Sopheric** (sō′fe-rik), *a.* [< *Sopher-im* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Sopherim, or to their teachings or labors.

A vast amount of *Sopheric* literature not to be found in the canonical Mishnah. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 37.

**Sopherim** (sō′fe-rim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōpherīm*.] The scribes; the ancient teachers or expounders of the Jewish oral law.

The *Sōpherīm* or students of Scripture in those times were simply anxious for the authority of the Scriptures, not for the ascertainment of their precise historical origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 379.

**sophi**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofi* for *sufi*.

**sophic** (sof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σοφία*, skill, cleverness, wisdom, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, wise: see *sophist*.] Pertaining to or teaching wisdom; sapiential.

He'll drop the sword, or shut the *sophic* page,
And pensive pay the tributary tear.
*Cunningham*, Death of George II.

**sophical** (sof′i-kạl), *a.* [< *sophic* + *-al*.] Same as *sophic*.

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.
*Harris*, On the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah, p. 256.

**sophically** (sof′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a sophical manner.

The Spagyric Quest of Beroaldus Cosmopolita, in which is *Sophically* and Mystagorically declared the First Matter of the Stone. *Title*, in Athenæum, No. 3189, p. 789.

**sophie**†, *n.* [< OF. *sophie*, < L. *sophia*, < Gr. *σοφία*, wisdom, < *σοφός*, wise: see *sophic*.] Wisdom.

That in my shield
The seuen fold *sophie* of Minerue contein
A match more mete, syr king, than any here.
*Poems of Vncertaine Auctors*, Death of Zoroas.
[(*Richardson*.)

**sophime**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

**sophimore**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sophomore*.

**sophish** (sof′ish), *a.* Characteristic of a soph.

**sophism** (sof′izm), *n.* [< ME. *sophisme*, orig. with silent *s*, and oftener spelled *sophime, sophyme, sopheme, sophym, sofyme, sofym*, < OF. *sophisme*, F. *sophisme* = Pr. *sofisme* = Sp. *sofisma* = Pg. *sophisma, sofisma* = It. *sofisma* = D. *sofisme* = G. *sophisma* = Sw. *sofism* = Dan. *sofisme*, < L. *sophisma*, a sophism, < Gr. *σόφισμα*, a clever device, an ingenious contrivance, a sly trick, a captious argument, sophism, < *σοφίζειν*, make wise, instruct, dep. deal or argue subtly: see *sophist*. Cf. *sophomore*.] A false argumentation devised for the exercise of one's ingenuity or for the purpose of deceit; sometimes, a logically false argumentation; a fallacy. The word is especially applied to certain ancient tricks of reasoning, which before the systematization of logic and grammar had a real value, and were treated as important secrets. For the various kinds of sophism, see *fallacy*.

This day ne herde I of your tonge a word,
I trowe ye studie aboute som *sophyme*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 5.

Some other reasons there are . . . which seem to have been objected . . . for the exercise of men's wits in dissolving *sophisms*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

**The litigious sophism.** See *litigious*.=**Syn.** A *sophism* is an argument known to be unsound by him who uses it; a *paralogism* is an unsound argument used without knowledge of its unsoundness. *Paralogism* is a strictly technical word of logic; *sophism* is not. *Sophistry* applies to reasoning as *sophism* to a single argument. See *fallacy*.

**sophist** (sof′ist), *n.* [In ME. *sophister*, q. v.; < F. *sophiste* = Pr. *sophista* = Sp. *sofista* = Pg. *sophista, sofista* = It. *sofista* = D. *sofist* = G. *sophist* = Sw. Dan. *sofist*, < LL. *sophista*, a sophist, < Gr. *σοφιστής*, a master of one's craft, a wise or prudent man, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, a sophist (see def. 2), < *σοφίζειν*, make wise, instruct, in pass. be or become wise, dep. deal or argue subtly, be a sophist, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, clever, wise; cf. *σαφής*, clear; perhaps akin to L. *sapere*, taste, > *sapiens*, wise: see *sapient*.] 1. One who is skilled or versed in a thing; a specialist.—2. An ancient Greek philosophic and rhetorical teacher who took pay for teaching virtue, the management of a household or the government of a state, and all that pertains to wise action or speech. Sophists taught before the development of logic and grammar, when skill in reasoning and in disputation could not be accurately distinguished, and thus they came to attach great value to quibbles, which soon brought them into contempt.

Love teacheth a man to carry himself better than the *sophist* or preceptor.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *Sophists* did not profess to teach a man his duty as distinct from his interest, or his interest as distinct from his duty, but Good Conduct conceived as duty and interest identified. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 94.

Hence—3. A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

Dark-brow'd *sophist*, come not anear;
All the place is holy ground;
Hollow smile and frozen sneer
Come not here.
*Tennyson*, The Poet's Mind.

**sophister** (sof′is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *sophister*, *sofyster*, < OF. **sophistre*, a var. of *sophiste*, a sophist: see *sophist*. The term. *-er* is unoriginal. as in *philosopher*.] **1.** A man of learning; a teacher; specifically, a professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

And ȝut thei seien sothliche, and so doth the Sarrasyns,
That Iesus was bote a Iogelour, a Iaper a-monge the comune,
And a *sophistre* of sorcerie and pseudo-propheta.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 311.

As the *sophister* said in the Greek comedy, "Clouds become any thing as they are represented."
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 658.

**2.** A sophist; a quibbler; a subtle and fallacious reasoner.

These impudent *sophisters*, who deny matter of fact with so steeled a front. *Evelyn*, True Religion, Pref., p. xxx.

You very cunningly put a Question about Wine, by a French Trick, which I believe you learn'd at Paris, that you may save your Wine by that Means. Ah, go your Way; I see you're a *Sophister*.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 74.

The age of chivalry is gone: that of *sophisters*, economists, and calculators has succeeded.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

**3.** In English universities, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence, now generally called a *soph*. At Cambridge during the first year the students have the title of *freshmen*, or *first-year men*; during the second, *second-year men*, or *junior sophs* or *sophisters*; and during the third year, *third year men*, or *senior sophs* or *sophisters*. In the older American colleges the junior and senior classes were originally called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters*. The terms were similarly applied to students in their third and fourth years in Dublin University. Compare *sophomore*.

I have known the railingest *sophisters* in an university sit non plus. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

In case any of the *Sophisters* fail in the premises required at their hands.
*Quincy*, Hist. Harvard Univ., I. 518 (Hall's College Words).

**sophister**† (sof′is-tėr), *v. t.* [< *sophister*, *n.*] To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry. *Foxe*.

**sophistic** (sọ̄-fis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sophistique* = Sp. *sofístico* = Pg. *sophistico*, *sofistico* = It. *sofistico*, adj. (F. *sophistique* = It. *sofistica* = G. *sophistik*, n.), < L. *sophisticus*, < Gr. σοφιστικός, of or pertaining to a sophist, < σοφιστής, sophist: see *sophist*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sophistical*.

But we know nothing till, by poaring still
On Books, we get vs a *Sophistik* skill.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**Sophistic quantity.** See *quantity*.—**Sophistic syllogism**, a deceptive syllogism invented for gain.

**II.** *n.* The methods of the Greek sophists; sophistry.

**sophistical** (sọ̄-fis′ti-kạl), *a.* [< ME. **sofistical* (in the adv.); < *sophistic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry; using or involving sophistry; quibbling; fallacious.

Whom ye could not move by *sophisticall* arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous misnaming.
*Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

**2**†. Sophisticated; adulterated; not pure.

There be some that commit Fornication in Chymistry, by heterogeneous and *sophistical* Citrinations.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 41.

**Sophistical disputation.** See *disputation*, 2.

**sophistically** (sọ̄-fis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sofistically*; < *sophistical* + *-ly*².] In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

Who *sofistically* speketh is hateful.
*Wyclif*, Ecclus. xxxvii. 20.

The gravest [offense] . . . is to argue *sophistically*, to suppress facts or arguments, to misstate the elements of the case, or misrepresent the opposite opinion.
*J. S. Mill*, Liberty, ii.

**sophisticalness** (sọ̄-fis′ti-kạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sophisticate** (sọ̄-fis′ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sophisticated*, ppr. *sophisticating*. [< ML. *sophisticatus*, pp. of *sophisticare* (> It. *sofisticare* = Sp. *sofisticar* = Pg. *sophisticar*, *sofisticar* = F. *sophistiquer*), falsify, corrupt, adulterate, < LL. *sophisticus*, sophistic: see *sophistic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make sophistical; involve in sophistry; clothe or obscure with fallacies; falsify.

How be it, it were harde to construe this lecture,
*Sophisticatid* craftely is many a confecture.
*Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 110.

I have loved no darkness,
*Sophisticated* no truth.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

**2.** To overcome or delude by sophistry; hence, to pervert; mislead.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

The majority . . . refused to soften down or explain away those words which, to all minds not *sophisticated*, appear to assert the regenerating virtue of the sacrament.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

**3.** To adulterate; render impure by admixture.

He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not
*Sophisticate* it with sack-lees or oil.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

Tradesmen who put water in their wool, and moisten their cloth that it may stretch; tavern-keepers who *sophisticate* and mingle wines.
*I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 339.

**4.** To deprive of simplicity; subject to the methods or influence of art.

He is rattling over the streets of London, and pursuing all the *sophisticated* joys which succeed to supply the place where nature is relinquished. *V. Knox*, Essays, vii.

**5.** To alter without authority and without notice, whether to deceive the reader or hearer, or to make a fancied improvement or correction; alter, as a text or the spelling of a word, in order to support a preconceived opinion of what it was or should be.

How many . . . turn articles of piety to particles of policy, and *sophisticate* old singleness into new singularity!
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 178.

As to demarcation, following Dr. Webster, they take the liberty of *sophisticating* Burke, in making him write demarkation. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 298.

**II.** *intrans.* To use sophistry; deal sophistically.

We may occasionally see some man of deep conscientiousness, and subtle and refined understanding, who spends a life in *sophisticating* with an intellect which he cannot silence. *J. S. Mill*, Liberty, ii.

**sophisticate**† (sọ̄-fis′ti-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *sophisticate*; < ML. *sophisticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Perverted; corrupt.

And such [pure and right] no Woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *Sophisticate*. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 1.

Very philosophie (nat that whiche is *sophisticate* and consisteth in sophismes). *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 11.

**2.** Adulterated; impure; hence, not genuine; spurious.

Ȝif it be thykke or reed or blak, it is *sophisticate*: that is to seyne, contrefeted and made lyke it, for disceyt.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.

Hee tastes Styles as some discreeter Palats doe Wine, and tels you which is Genuine, which *Sophisticate* and bastard. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Criticke.

**sophistication** (sọ̄-fis-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sophisticacion*; = Sp. *sofisticacion* = Pg. *sophisticação* = It. *sofisticazione*, < ML. *sophisticatio(n-)*, < *sophisticare*, sophisticate: see *sophisticate*.] **1.** The act or process of sophisticating. (*a*) The use or application of sophisms; the process of investing with specious fallacies; the art of sophistry.

Skill in special pleading and ingenuity in *sophistication*.
*Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

(*b*) The process of perverting or misleading by sophistry; hence, loosely, any perversion or wresting from the proper course; a leading or going astray.

From both kinds of practical perplexity again are to be distinguished those self-*sophistications* which arise from a desire to find excuses for gratifying unworthy inclinations.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

(*c*) Adulteration; debasement by means of a foreign admixture.

A subtile discouery of outlandish merchants fraud, and of the *sophistication* of their wares.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

**2.** A sophism; a quibble; a specious fallacy.

Tyndalles tryflinge *sophisticacions*, whyche he woulde shoulde seeme so solempne subtile insolubles, . . . ye shall se proued very frantique folyes.
*Sir T. More*, Works (ed. 1557), I. 355.

**3.** That which is adulterated or not genuine; the product of adulteration.—**4.** A means of adulteration; any substance mixed with another for the purpose of adulteration.

The chief *sophistications* of ginger powder are sago-meal, ground rice, and turmeric. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 172.

**sophisticator** (sọ̄-fis′ti-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *sophisticate* + *-or*¹.] One who sophisticates, in any sense of the word; especially, one who adulterates.

I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.
*T. Whitaker*, Blood of the Grape (1654), p. 107.

**sophisticism** (sọ̄-fis′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *sophistic* + *-ism*.] The philosophy or methods of the sophists.

**sophistress** (sof′is-tres), *n.* [< *sophister* + *-ess*.] A female sophist. [Rare.]

*Mar.* Shall I haue leaue (as thou but late with me)
That I may play the Sophister with thee?
*Pam.* The *Sophistresse*.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 115).

You seem to be a *Sophistress*, you argue so smartly.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 379.

**sophistry** (sof′is-tri), *n.*; pl. *sophistries* (-triz). [< ME. *sophistrye*, *sophistrie*, *sofystry* (= G. *sophisterei* = Sw. Dan. *sofisteri*), < OF. *sophisterie* = Sp. It. *sofisteria* = Pg. *sophisteria* (< ML. *sophistria*); as *sophist* + *-ry*.] **1.** The methods of teaching, doctrines, or practices of the Greek sophists.—**2.** Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only; especially, reasoning deceptive from intention or passion.

Ine huyche manyere thet me zuereth other openliche other stilleliche be art other be *sophistrie*.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

*Sophistrie* is ever occupied either in proving the trueth alwaies to be false, or elles that whiche is false to be true.
*Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

Men of great conversational powers almost universally practise a sort of lively *sophistry* and exaggeration, which deceives, for the moment, both themselves and their auditors. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

**3**†. Argument for exercise merely.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations. *Felton*.

**4**†. Trickery; craft.

Hem thoughte it did hem [the birds] good
To singe of him, and in hir song despyse
The foule cherl that for his covetyse
Had hem betrayed with his *sophistrye*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 137.

=**Syn. 2.** See def. 2 of *fallacy*.

**Sophoclean** (sof-ọ̄-klē′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Sophocles*, < Gr. Σοφοκλῆς, Sophocles (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sophocles, an illustrious Athenian dramatic poet (495–406 B. C.).

**sophomore** (sof′ọ̄-mōr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *sophimore*, the altered form *sophomore* being made to simulate a formation < Gr. σοφός, wise, + μωρός, silly, foolish, as if in allusion to the exaggerated opinion which students at this age are apt to have of their wisdom; not found in early use (being a technical term not likely to occur often outside of university records), but prob. orig. **sophimor*, **sophimour*, < OF. as if **sophismour*, **sophismeor*, < ML. as if **sophismator*, lit. 'one who makes arguments or uses sophisms,' < **sophismare* (> It. *sofismare* = Pg. *sophismare*), with equiv. *sophismaticare*, use sophisms, < L. *sophisma*, a captious argument, a sophism: see *sophism*. *Sophomore*, *sophimore*, prop. **sophimor*, is thus lit. 'sophismer,' as if directly < *sophime* (ME. form of *sophism*) + *-or*¹. It is practically equiv. to *sophister*, both appar. meaning in their orig. university use 'arguer' or 'debater.' Cf. *wrangler* in its university use.] **I.** *n.* A student in the second year of his college course. [U. S.]

The President may give Leave for the *Sophimores* to take out some particular Books.
*Laws Yale Coll.* (1774), p. 23 (Hall's College Words).

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to a sophomore, or to the second year of the college course; characteristic of sophomores: as, *sophomore* studies; *sophomore* rhetoric. [U. S.]

**sophomoric** (sof-ọ̄-mor′ik), *a.* [< *sophomore* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sophomore or a sophomore class. [U. S.]

Better to face the prowling panther's path
Than meet the storm of *Sophomoric* wrath.
*Harvardiana*, IV. 22 (Hall's College Words).

**2.** Characteristic of the traditional sophomore; bombastic; inflated; conceited; complacently ignorant; immature and over-confident. [U. S.]

He [Davis] writes that he "never expected a Confederate army to surrender while it was able either to fight or to retreat"; but, sustained only by the *sophomoric* eloquence of Mr. Benjamin, he had no alternative.
*The Century*, XXXIX. 563.

They sat one day drawn thus close together, sipping and theorizing, speculating upon the nature of things in an easy, bold, *sophomoric* way.
*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

**sophomorical** (sof-ọ̄-mor′i-kạl), *a.* [< *sophomoric* + *-al*.] Same as *sophomoric*. [U. S.]

Some verbose Fourth of July oration, or some *sophomorical* newspaper declamation. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 435.

**Sophora** (sọ̄-fō′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Ar. *sofāra*, a yellow plant (applied to one faded), < *asfar*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sophoreæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a broadly obovate or orbicular banner-petal and oblong wings and keel, grouped in terminal racemes or panicles, and followed by thick or roundish or four-winged pods which are constricted into a succession of necklace-like joints (see cut under *moniliform*), and are usually indehiscent. There are about 30 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are trees and shrubs, rarely perennial herbs, and bear odd-pinnate leaves, usually with very numerous small leaflets, but sometimes only a few, and then large and rigid. The flowers are white, yellow, or violet, and highly ornamental. Three species occur within the United States: *S. secundiflora*, the coral-bean of Texas (see *frigolito*); *S. affinis*, a small tree of Arkansas and Texas, with hard, heavy, coarse-grained, yellow and finally red wood, and resinous pods, from which a domestic ink is made; and *S. tomentosa*, a shrub of the Florida coast, with showy yellow flowers, also widely distributed along tropical shores of America, Africa, and Australia, and abundant on Fiji Island sea-beaches, where it is known as *kau-ni-alewa*, or women's-tree. *S. tetraptera* of New Zealand is there known as *laburnum* or *kowhai* (for its variety *Macnabiana*, see *pelu*). *S. Japonica* is the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree or yen-ju, a very handsome quick-growing tree reaching 60 feet in height, with dark-green younger branches and deep blue-green leaves, sometimes cultivated, especially for its large panicles of small whitish autumnal flowers. Its hard compact wood is valued for turners' work; all parts are purgative; the austere pulp of the pods dyes yellow; and the flowers (called in Chinese *wai-fa*) furnish a yellow dye greatly valued in China. For this the tree is cultivated in several provinces, from which the dried flowers are exported in small sacks and used to dye blue cloth green, and to dye yellow the silk garments of the mandarins and the rush-mats which form the Chinese sails, beds, bags, and floor-matting.

**Sophoreæ** (sọ̄-fō'rẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1802), < *Sophora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by a commonly arboreous or high-climbing habit, pinnate leaves of five or numerous leaflets or of a single large leaflet, and flowers with ten free stamens. It contains about 34 genera, of which *Sophora* is the type, natives chiefly of the tropics, and largely of the southern hemisphere in America and Africa. For other important genera, see *Myroxylon* and *Cladrastis*. The latter is the chief genus represented in the United States; another, *Camoensia*, a lofty-climbing African shrub with handsome and gigantic flowers, is an exception in its trifoliate leaves. See cut under *yellow-wood*.

**sophrosyne** (sọ-fros'i-nē), *n.* [< Gr. σωφροσύνη, discretion, temperance, < σώφρων, earlier σαόφρων, of sound mind, temperate, < σῶς, orig. *σαός, sound, whole, safe, + φρήν, mind.] The quality of wise moderation; sound-mindedness; discreet good sense: referring especially to Greek art and philosophy.

**sophta**, *n.* See *softa*.

**sopient** (sō'pi-ẹnt), *n.* [< L. *sopien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sopire*, put to sleep: see *sopite*.] A soporific; some agent which promotes sleep.

**sopite** (sō'pīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sopited*, ppr. *sopiting*. [< L. *sopitus*, pp. of *sopire*, put to sleep, lay at rest, settle, quiet (> It. *sopire*, quench, suppress): see *sopor*.] To put to sleep; set at rest; quiet; silence; specifically, in *Scots law*, to quash.

> He is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better *sopited* and silenced than maintained and drawn into sidings and partakings. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 332.

> What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and the alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected? *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.

**sopition**† (sọ-pish'ọn), *n.* [< *sopite* + *-ion*.] The act of sopiting, or putting to sleep; also, the state of being put to sleep; deep slumber; dormancy; lethargy.

> As for dementation, *sopition* of reason, and the diviner particle, from drink, though American religion approve, and Pagan piety of old hath practised it, . . . Christian morality and the doctrine of Christ will not allow it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**sopor** (sō'pọr), *n.* [= F. *sopor*, *sopeur* = Sp. Pg. *sopor* = It. *sopore*, < L. *sopor*, deep sleep, orig. **svapor*, akin to *somnus*, orig. **sopnus*, **svapnus*, sleep, = Gr. ὕπνος, sleep: see *somnolent*, *sweven*.] A deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy; stupor.

> To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, ii., Pref. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**soporate**† (sō'pọr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *soporatus*, pp. of *soporare*, put to sleep, stupefy, < *sopor*, deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To stupefy; make sleepy.

> It would be but a resurrection to another sleep: the soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *soporated*, with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 795.

**soporiferous** (sō-pọ-rif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *soporifère* = Sp. *soporífero* = Pg. It. *soporifero*, < L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing, < *sopor*, deep sleep, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] **1.** Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

> The *soporiferous* medicines . . . are henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 975.

**2**†. Sleepy; somnolent.

> Hark, you sluggish *soporiferous* villains! there's knaves abroad when you are a-bed. *Middleton*, Phœnix, iii. 1.

**soporiferously** (sō-pọ-rif'ẹ-rus-li), *adv.* In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

**soporiferousness** (sō-pọ-rif'ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being soporiferous; the property of causing sleep.

**soporific** (sō-pọ-rif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *soporifique* = Sp. *soporífico* = Pg. It. *soporifico*, < L. **soporificus*, < *sopor*, deep sleep, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce sleep.

> The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii.

**II.** *n.* Anything which causes sleep, as certain medicines.

> Nor has rhubarb always proved a purge, or opium a *soporific*, to every one who has taken these medicines. *Hume*, Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding, vi.

**soporose** (sō'pọ-rōs), *a.* [< L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ose*.] Same as *soporous*. *Imp. Dict.*

**soporous** (sō'pọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ous*.] Causing deep sleep.

> In small syncopes it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 58.

**sopper** (sop'ėr), *n.* [< *sop* + *-er*$^1$.] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Imp. Dict.*

**sopping** (sop'ing), *a.* [< *sop*, *v.*] Soaking, soaked, or drenched, as with rain.

**soppy** (sop'i), *a.* [< *sop* + *-y*$^1$.] Wet; soaked; abounding in moisture: as, a *soppy* day.

> It [Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iii.

> How damp and cheerless the houses . . . looked in the *soppy* hollows where the lush meadows were richest! *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 339.

**sopra** (sō'prä̤), *adv.* [It., < L. *supra*, above, over: see *supra*.] In *music*, above: as, *come sopra*, as above; *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part.

**soprani**, *n.* Italian plural of *soprano*.

**sopranist** (sọ-prä'nist), *n.* [< *soprano* + *-ist*.] A soprano or treble singer: sometimes used attributively.

> Senesino, . . . one of the most famous of the *sopranist* singers who flourished in the last century. *Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 461.

**soprano** (sọ-prä'nō), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *soprano* = Sp. *soprano* = D. *sopraan* = G. Sw. Dan. *sopran*, < It. *soprano*, the treble in music, lit. high, identical with *soprano*, *sovrano*, supreme, sovereign, = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = F. *souverain*, > E. *sovereign*: see *sovereign*, *sovran*.] **I.** *n.*; It. pl. *soprani* (sọ-prä'ni), E. pl. *sopranos* (-nōz). **1.** In *music*, the highest variety of the female voice; treble. It ranges easily from about middle C upward two octaves or more, and is characterized by a comparatively thin and incisive quality, usually combined with marked flexibility. Soprano is also the higher voice of boys, and is sometimes accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for all kinds of solo singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music. A voice whose compass and quality are intermediate between soprano and alto is called *mezzo-soprano*.

**2.** A singer with such a voice.

> *Soprano*, basso, even the contra-alto,
> Wish'd him five fathoms under the Rialto.
> *Byron*, Beppo, xxxii.

**3.** A voice-part for or sung by such a voice.—**Natural soprano**, a male singer who produces tones of soprano pitch and quality by means of an unusually developed falsetto.—**Soprano sfogato**. See *sfogato*.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the soprano: as, *soprano* music; a *soprano* voice; the *soprano* compass.—**Soprano clef**, in *musical notation*, a C clef when placed on the lower line of a staff. See *clef*.—**Soprano string**. Same as *chanterelle*, 1.

**sora** (sō'rä̤), *n.* [Also *soree*.] A crake; a small short-billed rail, of the subfamily *Rallinæ* and genus *Porzana*. Specifically, in the United States, *P. carolina*, the Carolina rail, sora-rail, or soree, which throngs the marshes of the Atlantic coast in the autumn, furnishes fine sport, and is highly esteemed for the table. It is olive-brown above, varied with black and with many sharp white streaks and spots; the belly is whitish; the vent is rufescent; the lining of the wings is barred with black and white. In the fall the throat and breast are plain brownish, but in breeding-dress these parts are slate-colored, and the face and throat are black. The length is 8 or 9 inches, the extent of wings 12 or 13. Sometimes miscalled *ortolan* (which see). See cut under *Porzana*.

**sorage**†, *n.* [Also *sorrage* and *soreage* (as if < *sore*$^2$ + *age*); < F. **sorage*, *saurage*, the first year of a falcon before it has molted, < *sor*, *saur*, sore, sorrel: see *sore*$^2$.] **1.** In *falconry*, the period from the time when a hawk is taken from the aery until she mews her feathers.

> If her downy *soreage* she but ruffe
> So strong a dove, may it be thought enough.
> *Quarles*, Feast for Worms. (*Wright*.)

**2.** The blades of green wheat or barley. *Bailey*, 1731 (spelled *sorrage*).

**sorahees**, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

**sorance**† (sōr'ạns), *n.* [Also *sorrance*; < *sore*$^1$, *n.*, + *-ance*.] Soreness; a sore feeling.

> The malady of the joynts comprehendeth al griefes and *sorances* that be in the joyntes. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 341. (*Halliwell*.)

> Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body. *Holland*.

**sora-rail** (sō'rä̤-rāl), *n.* Same as *sora*.

**Sorastreæ** (sọ-ras'trẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorastrum* + *-eæ*.] A small order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobieæ*, distinguished by the fact that the cœnobium is uniciliated. *Sorastrum* is the typical genus.

**Sorastrum** (sō-ras'trum), *n.* [NL. (Kützing), so called in allusion to the shape of the colonies of cells; < Gr. σωρός, a heap, + ἄστρον, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobieæ*, and typical of the order *Sorastreæ*. The cœnobium is globose, solid within, free-swimming, and composed of 4, 8, 16, or 32 compressed wedge-shaped cells, which are sinuate, emarginate, or bifid at the apex and radiately disposed. *S. spinulosum* is the only species found in North America.

**sorb**$^1$ (sôrb), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorbe*, < OF. *sorbe*, F. *sorbe*, dial. *sourbe* = Sp. *sorba*, *serba* = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorbo*, *sorba* = D. *sorbe* = Pol. *sorba*, < L. *sorbus*, the sorb-tree, *sorbum*, the fruit of the sorb-tree: see *Sorbus*. Cf. *serve*$^2$ (a doublet of *sorb*) and *service*$^2$.] **1.** The service-tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*. The wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, is included under the name by Gerard, and is also often so called in more recent times. The mountain-ash, *P. aucuparia*, and other species of the old genus *Sorbus* are also likely to have been so called.

> Among crabbed *sorbs*
> It ill befits the sweet fig to bear fruit.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 65.

**2.** The fruit of any of the above-named trees.

**Sorb**$^2$ (sôrb), *n.* [Cf. *Serb*.] A member of a Slavic race resident in Saxony and adjoining parts of Prussia. Also called *Wend*, or *Lusatian Wend*.

**sorb-apple**† (sôrb'ap"l), *n.* [= G. *sorbapfel*; as *sorb*$^1$ + *apple*.] The fruit of the service-tree.

> For their drink they had a kind of small well-watered wine, and some fine *sorb-apple* cider. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

**sorbate** (sôr'bāt), *n.* [< *sorb(ic)* + *-ate*$^1$.] A salt of sorbic acid.

**sorbefacient** (sôr-bẹ̄-fā'shiẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, do, cause.] **I.** *a.* Promoting absorption. *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *n.* In *med.*, that which produces or promotes absorption.

**sorbent** (sôr'bẹnt), *n.* [< L. *sorben(t-)s*, ppr. of *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, = Gr. ῥοφεῖν (for *σροφεῖν), sup up, = OBulg. *srŭbati* = Russ. *serbatĭ* = Lith. *surbti* = Lett. *surbt*, suck in. Cf. *absorb*.] An absorbent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sorbet** (sôr'bet), *n.* [< F. *sorbet* = Sp. *sorbeto*, < It. *sorbetto*, < Turk. *sherbet*, < Ar. *sharbat*, sherbet: see *sherbet*.] Sherbet; also, water-ice of any kind; especially, a water-ice which is not very hard frozen, so that it remains semi-liquid; also, water-ice flavored with rum, kirschwasser, or the like, as distinguished from that made without spirit.

> Among the refreshments of these warm countries I ought not to forget mentioning the *sorbets*, which are sold in coffeehouses and places of publick resort; they are iced froth made with juice of oranges, apricots, or peaches. *Smollett*, Travels, Letter xix., Oct. 10, 1764.

**Sorbian** (sôr'bi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sorb*$^2$ + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sorbs or to their language. Also *Sorbish*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A Sorb.—**2.** The language of the Sorbs, or Lusatian Wends. It belongs to the western branch of the Slavic family. It is divided into Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian. Also *Sorbish*.

**sorbic** (sôr'bik), *a.* [< *sorb*$^1$ + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the mountain-ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*, formerly classed as *Sorbus*: as, *sorbic* acid.—**Sorbic acid**, $C_6H_8O_2$, an acid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

**sorbile** (sôr'bil), *a.* [< L. *sorbilis*, that may be sucked or supped up, < *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] Capable of being drunk or sipped; liquid. [Rare.]

> This [sop] most probably refers to *sorbile* food, what is vulgarly called spoon-meat. *Jamieson*, Dict. Scottish Lang., IV. 337.

**sorbin, sorbine** (sôr'bin), *n.* [< *sorb*$^1$ + *-in*$^2$, *-ine*$^2$.] A glucose sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), obtained from mountain-ash berries. It is crystalline, is very sweet, and reduces copper solutions, but does not ferment with yeast.

**Sorbish** (sôr'bish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Sorbisch*; as *Sorb*$^2$ + *-ish*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Sorbian*.

**II.** *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

**sorbite** (sôr'bīt), *n.* [< *sorb*$^1$ + *-ite*$^2$.] A crystalline principle ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) isomeric with mannite: found in mountain-ash berries. It does not ferment with yeast or reduce copper solutions.

**sorbition** (sôr-bish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *sorbitio(n-)*, a supping up, a draught or potion, < *sorbere*, pp. *sorbitus*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] The act of drinking or sipping.

*Sorbition*, . . . a supping, as of broth or pottage.
*Blount*, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

**Sorbonical** (sôr-bon′i-kal), *a.* [< *Sorbonne*, q. v., + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists.

The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at.
*Florio*, tr. of Montaigne, p. 626. (*Latham.*)

**Sorbonist** (sôr′bọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Sorbonne* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris.

Dull *Sorbonist*, fly contradiction!
Fie! thou oppugn'st the definition.
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 135.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist.*
*S. Butler*, Hudibras (ed. 1774), I. i. 158.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sorbonne or its members.

Rabelais had indeed again made for himself protectors whom no clerical or *Sorbonist* jealousy could touch.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 195.

**Sorbonne** (sôr-bon′), *n.* [F. *Sorbonne*, so named from Robert de *Sorbon*, its founder.] A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the four constituent parts, and the predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I. the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

**sorb-tree** (sôrb′trē), *n.* Same as *sorb*$^1$, 1.

**Sorbus** (sôr′bus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sorbus*, sorb: see *sorb*$^1$, *serve*$^2$, *service*$^2$.] A former genus of rosaceous trees, now included in *Pyrus*. See *Pyrus*, also *sorb*$^1$ and *service-tree*.

**sorcer**† (sôr′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *sorcer*, *sorser*, < OF. *sorcier* = Sp. *sortero* = It. *sortiere*, a sorcerer, < ML. *sortiarius*, a teller of fortunes by lot, a sorcerer, < L. *sor(t-)s*, lot: see *sort*.] Same as *sorcerer*.

Deuinores of demorlaykes that dremes cowthe rede,
*Sorsers* & exorsismus & fele such clerkes.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1579.

**sorcerer** (sôr′sėr-ėr), *n.* [< *sorcer* + *-er* (superfluously added, as in *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.): see *sorcer*.] Originally, one who casts lots; one who divines or interprets by the casting of lots; hence, one who uses magic arts in divination or for other ends; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

The King commanded to call the magicians, and the astrologers, and the *sorcerers*, and the Chaldeans, for to show the King his dreams.
Dan. ii. 2.

Dark-working *sorcerers* that change the mind.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 99.

**sorceress** (sôr′sėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *sorceresse*, < OF. *sorceresse*, fem. of *sorcier*, a sorcerer: see *sorcerer*.] A female sorcerer.

Phitonesses, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, *sorceresses*,
That usen exorsisaciouns.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1263.

Pucelle, that witch, that damned *sorceress*,
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 38.

**sorcering**† (sôr′sėr-ing), *n.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ing*$^1$.] The use or art of sorcery.

His trade of *sorcering* had so inured him to receive voices from his familiars in shape of beasts that this event seemed not strange to him.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, vii. 3, Balaam.

**sorcerous** (sôr′sėr-us), *a.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ous*.] Using or involving sorcery; magical.

This *sorcerous* worker, to make hym pope, in the space of xiii. yeres poysened vi. of his predecessours one after another.
*Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

O that in mine eyes
Were all the *sorcerous* poison of my woes,
That I might witch ye headlong from your height!
*Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

**sorcery** (sôr′sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sorceries* (-iz). [< ME. *sorcery*, *sorcerie*, *sorceri*, *sorsory*, < OF. *sorcerie*, *sorcherie*, *sorçoirie*, casting of lots, magic, sorcery (cf. F. *sorcellerie*, sorcery), < *sorcier*, sorcerer: see *sorcer*.] Originally, divination from the casting of lots; hence, the use of supernatural knowledge or power gained in any manner, especially through the connivance of evil spirits; magic art; enchantment; witchcraft; spells; charms.

And somme Iewes seiden with *sorcerie* he wrouhte,
And thorwe the myghte of Mahon and thorw mysbyleyue.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 150.

By thy *sorceries* were all nations deceived.
Rev. xviii. 23.

**sord**$^1$ (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *sward*.

In the midst an altar as the landmark stood
Rustic, of grassy *sord*.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 433.

**sord**$^2$† (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete variant of *sort*.

**sorda**, *a.* See *sordo*.

**sordamente** (sôr-då-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *sordo*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, in a veiled or muffled manner.

**sordavalite** (sôr′dạ-val-īt), *n.* [Also *sordawalite*; < *Sordavala* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] A glassy dark-colored mineral substance with conchoidal fracture, found in thin layers in diabase near Sordavala in Finland. It has been included among minerals, but is more properly a vitreous form of diabase. It is called *glassy trap* by Törnebohm in Sweden.

**sordellina** (sôr-de-lē′nä), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute: see *sordine*, *surd*.] A variety of bagpipe.

**sordes** (sôr′dēz), *n.* [< L. *sordes*, < *sordere*, be dirty or foul.] Filth; refuse; dregs; dross; specifically, in *med.*, crusts which form upon the lips and teeth of persons suffering from extreme exhaustion, as in typhoid and other fevers.

Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the *sordes* of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 6.

**sordet** (sôr′det), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute (see *sordine*, *sordo*), + *-et*.] Same as *sordino*.

**sordid** (sôr′did), *a.* [< F. *sordide* = Sp. *sórdido* = Pg. It. *sordido*, < L. *sordidus*, dirty, filthy, foul, vile, mean, base, < *sordere*, be dirty (*sordes*, dirt), akin to E. *swart*, black: see *swart*.] **1.** Dirty; filthy; squalid; foul.

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast,
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 414.

The wretched family are ashamed to show their *sordid* tatters in the church on the Sabbath day.
*Everett*, Orations, I. 372.

**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of a dull or dirty hue; impure; muddy: noting a color when it appears as if clouded by admixture with another, or parts so colored: as, *sordid* blue, etc.—**3.** Morally foul; gross; base; vile; ignoble; selfish; miserly.

To set the hearts of men on fire
To scorn the *sordid* world, and unto heaven aspire.
*Milton*, Death of a Fair Infant, l. 68.

What is all righteousness that men devise?
What—but a *sordid* bargain for the skies?
*Cowper*, Truth, l. 76.

He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity, a man whose vices were not of a *sordid* kind.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**4.** Low; menial; groveling.

Amongst them all she placed him most low,
And in his hand a distaffe to him gave,
That he thereon should spin both flax and tow;
A *sordid* office for a mind so brave.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 23.

**Sordid dragonet**, a callionymoid fish, by some supposed to be the female of the gemmous dragonet, or sculpin, *Callionymus lyra*.

**sordidity**† (sôr-did′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *sordid* + *-ity*.] Sordidness.

Swimming in suddes of all *sordiditie*.
*Davies*, Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

Weary and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (*Trench.*)

**sordidly** (sôr′did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner.

*Sordidly* shifting hands with shades and night.
*Crashaw*, Glorious Epiphany of Our Lord God.

**sordidness** (sôr′did-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sordid. (*a*) Filthiness; foulness.

An effect of Divine Providence designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and to provoke them to cleanliness.
*Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 309.

(*b*) Baseness; vileness; depravity.

The madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius.
*Cowley*, Greatness.

(*c*) Mean, mercenary selfishness or covetousness: as, the *sordidness* of gambling.

**sordine** (sôr′dēn), *n.* [< OF. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*, a mute; cf. It. *sordina* (> Sp. *sordina* = Pg. *surdina*), a mute; < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] Same as *sordino*, 1.

**sordino** (sôr-dē′nō), *n.*; pl. *sordini* (-ni). [It.: see *sordine*.] **1.** Same as *mute*$^1$, 3. See *con sordini*, and *senza sordini* (under *senza*). These terms are occasionally used with reference to the soft pedal of the pianoforte.—**2.** Same as *pochette*.

**sordious**† (sôr′di-us), *a.* [< L. *sordes*, dirt, + *-ous*.] Filthy; foul.

The ashes of earth-wormes duely prepared cleanseth *sordious*, stinking, and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblian hony, as Pliny affirmeth.
*Topsell*, Hist. Serpents, p. 311. (*Halliwell.*)

**sordity**† (sôr′di̤-ti), *n.* [Short for *sordidity*.] Same as *sordidity*.

Greediness in getting, tenacity in keeping, *sordity* in spending.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 177.

**sordo, sorda** (sôr′dō, sôr′dä), *a.* [It., < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, damped with a mute: as, *clarinetto sordo*, a damped or muffled clarinet; *tromba sorda*, a damped or muffled trumpet.

**sordono** (sôr-dō′nō), *n.*; pl. *sordoni* (-ni). [< It. *sordo*, mute: see *sordo*, *surd*.] **1.** A musical instrument of the oboe family, resembling the bombard. Its tube had twelve finger-holes.—**2.** In *organ-building*, an obsolete variety of reed-stop, giving damped or muffled tones.—**3.** A form of mute or sordino used in the trumpet.

**sordor** (sôr′dọr), *n.* [< L. as if *sordor, < *sordere*, be filthy: see *sordid*, *sordes*.] Filth; dregs; refuse; sordes. [Rare.]

The *sordor* of civilisation, mix'd
With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd.
*Byron*, The Island, ii. 4.

**sore**$^1$ (sōr), *a.* [Sc. *sair*, *sare*; < ME. *sore*, *sare*, *sor*, *sar*, < AS. *sār*, painful, = OS. *sēr* = MD. *seer*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, painful, wounded, = Icel. *sārr* = Norw. *saar*, sore (cf. Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail, found only as a noun). Cf. Finn. *sairas*, sick (< Teut.). No cognates are found outside of Teut.] **1.** Painful, as being the seat of a wound or of disease; aching; specifically, painfully sensitive to the touch: said of the part affected, or, by extension, of the entire member or person concerned.

Than waxes his gast seke and *sare.*
*Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 772 (Morris and Skeat).

He maketh *sore*, and bindeth up: he woundeth, and his hands make whole.
Job v. 18.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleave-silk, thou green sarcenet flap for a *sore* eye?
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 36.

**2.** Inflicting physical suffering; giving bodily pain.

Merlin frusht a-monge hem with his banere, and his companye with hym, and leyde on *sore* strokes.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

There's a *sair* pain in my head, father,
There 's a *sair* pain in my side.
*Fair Janet* (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

**3.** Suffering mental pain; distressed; painfully sensitive; touchy.

Peace is my dear delight—not Fleury's more;
But touch me, and no minister so *sore*.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 76.

Why speak I vain words to a heart still *sore*
With sudden death of happiness?
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 94.

**4.** Bringing sorrow, misery, or regret; distressing; grievous; oppressive.

A *sore* word for them that are negligent in discharging their office.
*Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

He laid a Tax full hard and *sore*,
Tho' many Men were sick.
*Prior*, The Viceroy, st. 12.

*Sore* task to hearts worn out by many wars.
*Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

**5.** Associated with painful ideas or feelings; accompanied by grief, anger, mortification, regret, discomfort, or the like; serving as an occasion of bitterness: as, a *sore* subject.

The *sore* terms we stand upon with the gods will be strong with us for giving over.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 2. 37.

I wish he were a wee bairn lying in my arms again. It were a *sore* day when I weaned him.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, The Crooked Branch.

**6.** Severe; violent; fierce.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 5. 24.

On Trinitye Mondaye in the morne
This *sore* battayle was doom'd to bee.
*King Arthur's Death* (Child's Ballads, I. 41).

**7.** Exceeding; extreme; intense.

You must needs have heard how I am punish'd
With *sore* distraction.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 241.

Restrain
The *sore* disquiet of a restless brain.
*Whittier*, First-day Thoughts.

The Oxford gownsmen must have been in *sore* need of a jest.
*E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 92.

**8.** Wretched; vile; worthless; base. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6. 13.

> Out, sword, and to a *sore* purpose.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 1. 25.

**Sore throat.** See *throat*.

**sore**[1] (sōr), *n.* [< ME. *sore*, *sare*, *sor*, < AS. *sār* = OS. *sēr* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, pain, suffering, = Icel. *sār* = Norw. *saar* = Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, a wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail; from the adj. Cf. *sorry*.] **1†.** A state of suffering or pain; grief; sorrow; misery.

> Whether solace ho sende other ellez *sore*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 130.

> Ther was sobbing, siking, and *sor*,
> Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.
> *Havelok*, l. 234. (*Halliwell.*)

> ȝif ȝe saie me ȝoure *sores* & ich se what may gayne.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 598.

**2.** A wounded or diseased spot on an animal body; a painful or painfully tender place, with or without solution of continuity, on or near the surface of the body.

> There is no medcyn on mold, saue the maiden one,
> That my *sors* might salue, ne me sound make.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9193.

> A salve for any *sore* that may betide.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 88.

**3.** A source of grief, distress, annoyance, or bitterness; a misfortune; a trouble.

> What should we speak more on't? . . . I love no ripping up old *sores*. *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 1.

**Bed-sore,** a sore or ulcer developed on parts of the skin exposed to pressure by lying in bed. It may be very deep and extensive. Also called *decubitus*.—**Delhi sore, Oriental sore.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*). **Fungating sore,** a soft chancre with abundant granulations.—**Hunterian sore,** in *pathol.*, a true or hard chancre.—**Venereal sore.** Same as *chancroid*.

**sore**[1] (sōr), *adv.* [Sc. *sair*, *sare*; < ME. *sore*, *soore*, *sare*, < AS. *sāre*, sorely, painfully, = OS. *sēro* = MD. *sere*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēre* = OHG. *sēro*, MHG. *sēre*, *sēr*, painfully, sorely, strongly, very, G. *sehr*, extremely, very, = Dan. *saare*, extremely, very; from the adj.] **1.** With physical suffering; so as to cause bodily pain; painfully.

> He rode ouer hym that was fallen and vn-horsed, so that he brosed hym *sore*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

> Thy hand presseth me *sore*. Ps. xxxviii. 2.

> Her brother struck her wondrous *sore*,
> With cruel strokes and many.
> *Andrew Lammie* (Child's Ballads, II. 197).

**2.** In a manner indicating or causing mental pain; deplorably; grievously; bitterly.

> The damesell ansuerde in baas voyce *sore* syghinge.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 611.

> There was no heart so bold
> But *sore* it ached, and fast it beat,
> When that ill news was told.
> *Macaulay*, Horatius, st. 18.

> He were *sore* put about because Hester had gi'en him the bucket, and came to me about it.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

**3.** Violently; fiercely; severely.

> Vifyn and kynge Ventres of Garlot mette so *sore* togeder that ether bar other to the grounde, and the horse vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

> Though it was very darke, and rained *sore*, yet in yᵉ end they gott under yᵉ lee of a smalle iland.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 87.

**4.** Exceedingly; thoroughly; intensely.

> Thei sought hym *sore* vp and down on euery side.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

> He blest himselfe as one *sore* terrifide.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 24.

> It is a *sore* consumed tree
> That on it bears not one fresh bough.
> *Rookhope Ryde* (Child's Ballads, VI. 122).

**5†.** Firmly; tightly; fast.

> The stiell of the speres stynte at the haubrekes, that were stronge and *sore*-holdynge.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

> If it [the bowstring] be long, the bending must needs be in the small of the string, which, being *sore* twined, must needs snap in sunder, to the destruction of many good bows *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

[As an adverb *sore* is now chiefly archaic or provincial.]

**sore**[1]**†** (sōr), *v. t.* [= OS. *sērian* = OHG. MHG. *sēren*, G. *ver-sehren* = Icel. *sārna* = Sw. *såra* = Dan. *saare*; from the noun.] To make sore; wound.

> And the wyde wound . . .
> Was closed up as it had not beene *sor'd*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q. (ed. Todd), III. xii. 38.

**sore**[2]**†** (sōr), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *soar*, *soare*; < ME. *sore*, *soyr*, < OF. *sor*, *saur*, F. *saur*, *saure* = Pr. *sor*, *saur* = Sp. *soro* = It. *soro*, *sauro* (ML. *saurus*, *sorius*), reddish-brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel, < MLG. *sor* = MD. *sore*, D. *zoor*, dry, withered, sear, = E. *sear*: see *sear*[1], of which *sore*[2] is a doublet, and *sorrel*[2], a dim. of *sore*[2]. II. *n.* < ME. **sore*, *sowre*, a buck, < OF. *sor*, F. *saur* (in *faucon sor*, a sore-falcon, *cheval saure*, or simply *saure*, a sorrel horse) = It. *soro*, *sauro*, a sorrel horse, formerly also a sore-falcon: see the adj. Cf. *sorrel*[2].] **I.** *a.* Reddish-brown; sorrel. See *sorrel*[2], and compare *sorage*, *sore-eagle*, *sore-falcon*, *sore-hawk*.

> Stedis stabillede in stallis,
> Lyarde and *sore*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

**II.** *n.* **1.** A hawk of the first year.—**2.** A buck of the fourth year. See *sorrel*[2], 3.

> Of founes, *sowres*, bukkes, does
> Was ful the wode, and many roes.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 429.

**sore**[3]**†**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *soar*[1].

**soreage†**, *n.* Same as *sorage*.

**Sorecidæ** (sọ̄-res′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Soricidæ*.

**sorede** (sō′rēd), *n.* [< *soredium*.] Same as *soredium*.

**soredia**, *n.* Plural of *soredium*.

**soredial** (sọ̄-rē′di-al̤), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-al*.] In *lichenol.*, of the nature or appearance of a soredium.—**Soredial branch,** in *lichenol.*, a branch produced by the development of a soredium into a new thallus while still on the mother thallus.

**sorediate** (sọ̄-rē′di-āt), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-ate*[1].] In *lichenol.*, bearing or producing soredia.

**sorediferous** (sor-ẹ̄-dif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soredium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *lichenol.*, sorediate; bearing soredia.

**soredium** (sọ̄-rē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *soredia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *-edium*, for Gr. *-ίδιον*, a dim. suffix.] In *lichenol.*, a single algal cell or a group of algal cells wrapped in more or less hyphal tissue, which serves the purpose of vegetative propagation: commonly in the plural. Such cells form little heaps or cushion-like masses breaking through the surface of the thallus, and when set free from the thallus are able to grow at once into new thalli. Usually one species of alga furnishes all the algal cells of a lichen; more rarely two, and then one prevails in abundance over the other. The same species of alga, however, may be found in consortism with different species of fungus, and taking part in the composition, therefore, of differently formed thalli—that is, different lichens. See *Lichenes*. Also *sorede* and *brood-bud*.

**soree** (sō′rē), *n.* A variant of *sora*. [U. S.]

> *Soree.* Ral-bird.
> *T. Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (ed. 1788), p. 74.

**sore-eagle†** (sōr′ē″gl), *n.* [Also *soar-eagle*; prob. formed in imitation of *sore-falcon*; < *sore*[2] + *eagle*.] A young eagle.

> A *soar-Eagle* would not stoope at a flye.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**sore-eyed** (sōr′īd), *a.* **1.** Having sore eyes.—**2.** Having orbital caruncles, as if sores: as, the *sore-eyed* pigeon. See cut under *sheathbill*.

**sore-falcon** (sōr′fâ″kn), *n.* [Formerly also *soar-falcon*, *soare faulcon*; < *sore*[2] + *falcon*, tr. OF. *faucon sor*.] A falcon of the first year; a young falcon. See *sore*[2], 1.

> Of the *soare faulcon* so I learne to fly,
> That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
> Till she her selfe for stronger flight can breath.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 26.

**sore-hawk†** (sōr′hâk), *n.* Same as *sore-falcon*.

**sorehead** (sōr′hed), *n.* **1.** One whose head is sore. Hence—**2.** An irritable, discontented person; one who has a real or fancied grievance; in political use, a person who is dissatisfied through lack of recognition or reward for party services. [Slang, U. S.]

> Every *sore-head* and bolter in the Majority voted with his party. *The American*, X. 35.

> The public don't care for a few *soreheads* and impracticables in an operation that is going to open up the whole Southwest. *C. D. Warner*, Little Journey in the World, xv.

**soreheaded** (sōr′hed″ed), *a.* Having the character of a sorehead; discontented; having a grievance. [Slang, U. S.]

**sorehon†** (sōr′hon), *n.* [Said to be an Ir. corrupted form equiv. to Sc. *sorn*, a contracted form of ME. *sojorne*, a sojourn, as a verb sojourn: see *sojourn*, *sorn*.] In Ireland, a tax formerly imposed upon tenants for the maintenance of their lord or his men: a custom which required a tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously. See the second quotation.

> Yea, and the verye wilde Irish exactions, as Coignye, Liverye, *Sorehon*, and such like, by which they pole and utterly undoe the poore tennants and free-houlders.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland (ed. Todd).

> *Sorehon* was a tax laide upon the free-holders for certain dayes in each quarter of a yeare, to finde victualls, and lodging, and to pay certaine stipends to the kerne, galloglasses, and horsemen.
> *Sir J. Ware*, Note in Todd's Spenser.

**sorel†.** An old spelling of *sorrel*[1], *sorrel*[2].

**sorely†** (sōr′li), *a.* [ME. *sarlie*, < AS. *sārlīc*, < *sār*, sore, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[2].] Sore; sorrowful.

> Næs heo næuere swa *sarlic*. *Layamon*, l. 28457.

**sorely** (sōr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *sorliche*, < AS. *sārlīce* (= Icel. *sārliga*), sorely, < *sārlīc*, sore: see *sorely*, *a.*] In a sore manner; painfully; sadly; violently; severely; extremely.

**sorema** (sọ̄-rē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap.] In *bot.*, a heap of carpels belonging to one flower, as in the magnolia and liriodendron.

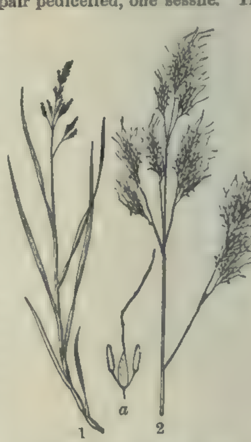
**soreness** (sōr′nes), *n.* The state of being sore, in any sense of the word.

**Sorex** (sō′reks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sorex* = Gr. *ὗραξ*, a shrew, shrew-mouse. Cf. *Hyrax*.] The typical genus of the family *Soricidæ* and subfamily *Soricinæ*, containing numerous small terrestrial shrews of both hemispheres. They have from 28 to 32 colored teeth, moderately long well-haired tail and ears, and feet not oared. The typical dentition of *Sorex* in the most restricted sense is 32 teeth, of which the upper incisors are 8, the (unspecialized canines and) upper premolars 6, the upper molars 6, and the total of the lower teeth 12 (as nearly constant throughout the family). *S. vulgaris* is the common shrew of Europe, and *S. platyrrhinus* is a common one in North America. See *shrew*[2].

**sorgho** (sôr′gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum*, 1. Also *sorgo*.

**sorghum** (sôr′gum), *n.* [Formerly also *sorgum*, also sometimes *sorgo*, *sorgho*, F. *sorgho*, < Sp. Pg. *sorgo* = It. *sorgo*, *surgo*; < NL. *sorgum*, *sorghum*, < ML. *surgum*, *surcum*, *suricum*, Indian millet, sorghum; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A plant of the former genus *Sorghum*, commonly the cultivated saccharine plant once known as *Sorghum* (or *Holcus*) *saccharatum*, lately considered a variety of *S. vulgare*, but now classified as *Andropogon Sorghum*, var. *saccharatus*. It is a cane-like grass, with the stature and habit of broom-corn, or of the taller varieties of Indian corn, but more slender than the latter, without ears, and of a glaucous hue. Sorghum is cultivated throughout Africa, in forms called *imphee*, chiefly for the sweet juice of the cane. In the United States it has been employed for many years to make syrup, for which purpose it is more or less grown in every State. It has also been the subject of much experiment in sugar-making, and according to Wiley is now practically available for this purpose. The name is also applied to the var. *Halepense*, and possibly to others of the same species. See def. 2. Also called *Chinese sugar-cane*.

**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Micheli, 1729).] A former genus of grasses, of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, now included as a subgenus in *Andropogon* (Edouard Hackel, 1889). Like the rest of the genus, it has one-flowered spikelets disposed in pairs at the joints of a rachis, one of each pair pedicelled, one sessile. The sessile spikelet is in all the pairs alike; the flower is fertile, and in the pedicelled spikelets male, neutral, or abortive. The rachis is fragile, or in culture tenacious; its joints and the pedicels are filiform, and convex on the back or flat without furrow. The sessile spikelet and grain are somewhat compressed on the back, or in cultivation sometimes nearly globose. The species are most often tall and flat-leaved grasses, diffused through the tropics and here and there in the temperate zone—one, *A.* (*Chrysopogon*) *nutans*, the Indian grass or wood-grass, in the southern United States. The last is widely distributed in many forms; it is a nutritious grass, 6 feet high, with a graceful panicle, sometimes named *wild oats*. The one important species is *A. Sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*, etc.), a polymorphous much-cultivated species, of which some varieties have been regarded as distinct. Hackel divides it into the subspecies—(*a*) *Halepense*, including with other varieties the ornamental Aleppo grass and the Johnson or Means grass cultivated in the southern United States, and (*b*) *sativus*, which includes the broom-corn (var. *technicus*), the sorghum (var. *saccharatus*: see def. 1), the durra (vars. *cernuus* and *Durra*), the so-called Indian or African millet (covering perhaps the last and the var. *vulgaris*), and the guinea-corn or Kafir-corn, if it is different from the durra. The Johnson grass is of considerable utility as fodder, but is difficult to extirpate: also called *Egyptian*, *Cuba*, or *Guinea grass*, *Australian* or *Morocco millet*, etc., and *sorghum*. The durra has been somewhat cultivated in the United States, some forms of it being called *Millo maize*. See *broom-corn*, *durra*, and *Indian millet* (under *millet*).



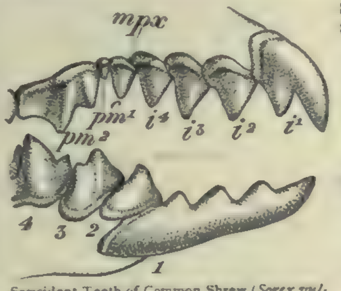
Sorghum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).
1, wild form; 2, panicle of same; *a*, spikelets of cultivated form.

**sorgo** (sôr′gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum*.

**sori**, *n.* Plural of *sorus*.

**Soricidæ** (sọ̄-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of small insectivorous mammals, the shrews. They are of terrestrial, sometimes natatorial, habits, with a long and narrow skull without zygomatic arches or postorbital processes, annular tympanic bones, no symphysis pubis, the fore limbs not specially modified as in the moles, the tibia and fibula united, and the lower teeth 12 (in one genus 12 or 14). The lower incisors are long, proclivous, and usually notched; in the upper teeth the median incisors are large, and have a basal snag or cusp, appearing as if double (but see *soricident*); no canines are specialized, and the premolars are variable; the molars are large and multicuspidate. The total number of the teeth varies from twenty-six to thirty-two. The family is well marked, with little range of variation, though the species are so numerous. The shrews are all small animals, some being the smallest known mammals, and have the general appearance of mice, though with more pointed snout. The rather numerous (about 12) genera fall in two groups or subfamilies, *Soricinæ* and *Crocidurinæ*.

**soricident** (sọ̄-ris′i-dent), *a.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), a shrew, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth.*] Having or noting a dentition like that of shrews. This dentition is unique in some respects. It consists of the four kinds of teeth usual among diphyodont mammals, but no canines are specialized as such, and the median pair of incisors both above and below are remarkable in presenting two or more cusps, besides being of great size. These peculiarities, together with the speedy and complete obliteration of the maxillo-premaxillary suture, have caused the median incisors alone to be so named, and have occasioned great uncertainty in the dental formulæ of the several genera of shrews. Determination of the position of the suture has shown, however, that several other pairs of teeth besides the specialized median upper pair are inserted in the premaxillary, and are therefore incisors; that the foremost pair of maxillary teeth (technically canines) are never specialized, and always small, and that these are followed by one or two pairs of premolars, constantly succeeded by three pairs of true molars. The constancy in number of the under teeth (twelve, with some anomalous exceptions) is also remarkable, and the total variation is only from twenty-six to thirty-two among all the genera. The eight upper incisors of several genera are a number unique among placental mammals; and the soricident dentition is, on the whole, in proportion to the size of the animals, the most formidable known among mammals, of greater relative power than that of any carnivore. See *Soricidæ*.



Soricident Teeth of Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*), enlarged seven times.

i$^1$, large two-pronged anterior upper incisor; i$^2$, i$^3$, i$^4$, succeeding upper incisors, to *mpx*, line of obliterated maxillopremaxillary suture; *c*, first maxillary tooth, technically a canine, unspecialized and resembling the preceding incisor; *pm*$^1$, minute first premolar; *pm*$^2$, large sectorial premolar. In the lower jaw, 1, very large serrated anterior incisor; 2, 3, 4, following teeth to the one opposite *pm*$^2$; other teeth omitted.

**Soricinæ** (sor-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Soricidæ*, containing those shrews of both the Old and the New World which have the teeth brown or red: contrasted with *Crocidurinæ*. The genera usually admitted are *Sorex*, *Neosorex*, *Notiosorex*, *Soriculus*, *Blarina*, and *Crossopus*. See *Sorex*, and cuts under *Blarina*, *shrew*, and *sondeli*.

**soricine** (sor′i-sin), *a.* [< L. *soricinus*, of or belonging to a shrew, < *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew: see *Sorex.*] Resembling or related to a shrew or shrew-mouse; of or pertaining to the *Soricinæ* or *Soricidæ*; soricoid in a narrow sense.—**Soricine bat**, *Glossophaga soricina*, a small South American species of bat.

**soricoid** (sor′i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew, + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Soricine in the broadest sense; of or pertaining to the *Soricoidea*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Soricoidea*, as a shrew, shrew-mole, or mole.

**Soricoidea** (sor-i-koi′dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of mammals of the order *Insectivora*, containing the two families *Soricidæ* and *Talpidæ*, the shrews and the moles.

**soriferous** (sọ̄-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

**sorites** (sọ̄-rī′tēz), *n.*; pl. *sorites.* [NL., < L. *sorites*, < LGr. *σωρείτης*, *σωρίτης*, a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, lit. 'heaper,' < *σωρεύειν*, heap, < *σωρός*, a heap. In def. 2 first used by Laurentius Valla (died 1457).] **1.** A kind of sophism invented by Chrysippus in the third century before Christ, by which a person is led by gradual steps from maintaining what is manifestly true to admitting what is manifestly false. For example: One grain of sand cannot make a heap; then, if one grain be added to a grain, the one added grain cannot make that a heap which was not a heap before; and so on, until it is shown that a million or more grains of sand cannot make a heap. **2.** A chain-syllogism, or argument having a number of premises and one conclusion, the argumentation being capable of analysis into a number of syllogisms, the conclusion of each of which is a premise of the next. A sorites may be categorical or hypothetical, like a syllogism, and either variety may be progressive or regressive.—**Progressive or Aristotelian sorites.** See *Aristotelian.*—**Regressive or Goclenian sorites.** See *Goclenian.*

**soritical** (sọ̄-rit′i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *soriticus*, < LGr. *σωριτικός*, < *σωρείτης*, *σωρίτης*, a sorites.] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

**sormountet**†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *surmount.*

**sorn** (sôrn), *v. i.* [Said to be contr. < ME. *sojornen*, sojourn: see *sojourn.* Cf. *sorehon.*] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board; be an uninvited and unwelcome guest; sponge. [Scotch.]

> Lang-legged Hieland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang thigging and *sorning* about on their acquaintance. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

**sornar** (sôr′nạ̈r), *n.* Same as *sorner.*

**sorner** (sôr′nėr), *n.* [< *sorn* + *-er*$^1$; ult. a contraction of *sojourner.*] One who sorns; one who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board; in *Scots law*, one who takes lodging and food from others by force or menaces without paying for it. This offense was formerly so prevalent in Scotland that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

**sorophore** (sō′rọ̄-fōr), *n.* [< NL. **sorophorum*, neut. of **sorophorus*: see *sorophorous.*] In *bot.*, the mucilaginous cord or cushion which is emitted from the germinating sporocarp in *Marsilea*, and which bears the sori arranged in two rows. See cut under *Marsilea.*

**sorophorous** (sọ̄-rof′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Bearing sori.

**sororal** (sọ̄-rō′rạl), *a.* [< L. *soror*, sister (= E. *sister*), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

> The *sororal* relation. *H. Mann.*

**sororially** (sọ̄-rō′ri-ạl-i), *a.* [< **sororial* for *sororal* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a sisterly manner. [Rare.]

> "This way then, my dear sister," cried Jane to the new-comer, and, taking her *sororially* by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour.
> *T. Hook*, The Sutherlands. (*Davies.*)

**sororicide**$^1$ (sọ̄-ror′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *sororicida*, < *soror*, a sister, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his sister. *Blount*, Glossographia.

**sororicide**$^2$ (sọ̄-ror′i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *sororicidium*, < L. *soror*, sister, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a sister. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sororize** (sō′rọr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sororized*, ppr. *sororizing.* [< L. *soror*, sister, + *-ize*: simulating *fraternize.*] To associate as sisters; be in communion or sympathy as sisters. [Rare.]

> The beautiful girls . . . are . . . *sororizing* with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes.
> *Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 3. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sorory**† (sō′rọr-i), *n.* [< L. *soror*, sister: see *sister.*] A sisterhood. [Rare.]

> While heauen did daigne the world should him inioy,
> The ninefold *Sorory* themselues exiled,
> Euen from their natiue home to art's annoy.
> *Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 68.

**sorose** (sō′rōs), *a.* [< NL. **sorosus*, < *sorus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

**sorosis** (sọ̄-rō′sis), *n.*; pl. *soroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap.] In *bot.*, a fleshy multiple fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated, as in the pineapple, breadfruit, and mulberry.

**Sorotrocha** (sọ̄-rot′rọ̄-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), neut. pl. of *sorotrochus*: see *sorotrochous.*] An order of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules whose wheel-organ is divided or compound: distinguished from *Monotrocha.*

**sorotrochian** (sō-rọ̄-trō′ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *sorotrochus* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Sorotrochous; not monotrochous.

**II.** *n.* A rotifer whose wheel is compound or divided; any member of the *Sorotrocha.*

**sorotrochous** (sọ̄-rot′rọ̄-kus), *a.* [< NL. *sorotrochus*, < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *τροχός*, a wheel, < *τρέχειν*, run.] Having the wheel-organ divided or compound, as a rotifer; not monotrochous.

**sorra**, *n.* See *sorrow*, *n.*, 4.

**sorrage**†, *n.* See *sorage.*

**sorrance**†, *n.* Same as *sorance.*

**sorrel**$^1$ (sor′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sorrell*, *sorel*, *sorell*; < ME. *sorel*, < OF. *sorel*, F. *surelle* (ML. *surella*), sorrel, so named from its sour taste; with dim. *-el*, < *sur*, sour, sharp, < OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer*, sour: see *sour*$^1$. Cf. AS. *sūre* (= MLG. *sūre* = Icel. *sūra* = (with dim. suffix) D. *zuring*), sorrel, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*$^1$.] **1.** One of several species of the genus *Rumex*, smaller plants than the docks of the same genus, having the leaves typically halberd-shaped, more or less succulent, and impregnated with oxalic acid. The common sorrel of the Old World is *R. Acetosa*, which has been much cultivated for culinary use. *R. scutatus*, the French sorrel, is, however, preferred for the purpose, being more succulent and less acid. Sorrel is much grown on the European continent, especially in France. It is used in salads and soups, but is more commonly dressed as a spinach. The use of sorrel in America is slight but increasing. *R. Acetosella*, sometimes substituted for the foregoing, is the common sheep-sorrel. Both plants are refrigerant and diuretic antiscorbutics. See cut under *Rumex.* **2.** A plant of the genus *Oxalis*, more properly called *wood-sorrel* (see cuts under *Oxalis* and *obcordate*): the name is also extended to other plants of different genera (see phrases).—**Climbing sorrel**, *Begonia scandens*, of tropical America, a somewhat shrubby herb climbing by rootlets. [West Indies.]—**Field-sorrel.** Same as *sheep-sorrel.*—**Indian sorrel.** Same as *roselle.*—**Mountain-sorrel.** See *Oxyria.*—**Red sorrel.** (*a*) Same as *roselle.* (*b*) The sheep-sorrel: probably from the red male inflorescence.—**Salt of sorrel.** See *salt*$^1$.—**Switch-sorrel**, a widely diffused tropical shrub, *Dodonæa viscosa*, of the *Sapindaceæ.* Its leaves have an acid and bitter taste.—**Water-sorrel.** Same as *water-dock.* (See also *horse-sorrel.*)

**sorrel**$^2$ (sor′el), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorrell*, *sorell*, *sorel*; < OF. **sorel*, *sorrel*, *surrel*, dim. of *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel: see *sore*$^2$.] **I.** *a.* Of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color.

> *Saure*, a *sorrell* colour, also a *sorrell* horse. *Cotgrave.*

> He is of a middle stature, strong sett, high coloured, a head of *sorrell* haire, a severe and sound judgement; a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

**II.** *n.* **1.** A color between a reddish and a yellowish brown.

> *Sorrell*, colour of an horse, *sorrel.* *Palsgrave*, p. 272.

> His horse was of fiery *sorrel*, with black feet.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**2.** An animal of a sorrel color; especially, a sorrel horse.

> Till he fals from his seate, the coache orethrowes,
> And to the riders breedes a world of woes;
> Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, hola boye,
> Will make them stay till they even all destroy.
> *The Newe Metamorphosis* (1600). (*Nares.*)

> Is the Coach gone?
> Saddle my Horse the *sorrell.*
> *Dekker*, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

**3.** A buck of the third year. Compare *sore*$^2$, *n.*, 2.

> A Bucke the first yeare is a Fawne; the second yeare a Pricket; the third yeare a *Sorrel.*
> *Return from Parnassus* (1606), ii. 5.

> The dogs did yell: put L to sore, then *sorel* jumps from thicket. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 60.

**sorrel-sops**† (sor′el-sops), *n. pl.* A term used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for some sort of drink used in fevers.

**sorrel-tree** (sor′el-trē), *n.* See *Oxydendrum.*

**sorrel-vine** (sor′el-vīn), *n.* A shrub, *Cissus* (*Vitis*) *acida*, found in tropical America, reaching into Florida. It is a low tendril-bearing climber, with acid juice.

**sorrily** (sor′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soryly*, *sorili*, *soriliche*, *sariliche*, *sarili*; < *sorry* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a sorry manner, in any sense of the word; sorrowfully; sadly; wretchedly; poorly; meanly.

**sorriness** (sor′i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sorinesse*, *sorinisse*, *sorynesse*, *sarinesse*, < AS. *sārignes*, < *sārig*, sore, sorry: see *sorry* and *-ness.*] The state or feeling of being sorry, in any sense.

**sorrow** (sor′ō), *n.* [< ME. *sorow*, *sorowe*, *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *seorewe*, *seoruwe*, *serewe*, *sorize*, *soreze*, *soreghe*, *sorze*, < AS. *sorg*, *sorh*, *sorge* = OS. *sorga*, *soroga* = MD. *sorg*, D. *zorg* = MLG. LG. *sorge*, care, anxiety, = OHG. *sorga*, MHG. G. *sorge* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sorg*, care, = Goth. *saúrga*, care, grief; cf. Lith. *sirgti*, be ill, suffer. Not connected etymologically with *sore*$^1$ or *sorry.*] **1.** Distress of mind caused by misfortune, injury, loss, disappointment, or the like; grief; misery; sadness; regret.

> Give *sorrow* words; the grief that does not speak
> Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 209.

> *Sorrow* is uneasiness in the mind upon the thought of a good lost which might have been enjoyed longer, or the sense of a present evil.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 8.

**2.** A cause or occasion of grief; a painful fact, event, or situation; a misfortune; a trouble.

> And howe he lost that comforth clene,
> And was putte oute fro paradys,
> And sithen what *sorouse* sor warre sene
> Sente vn-to hym and to al his. *York Plays*, p. 93.

> God so willed;
> Mankind is ignorant, a man am I;
> Call ignorance my *sorrow*, not my sin!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 175.

**3.** The outward manifestation of grief; mourning; lamentation.

> Down his white beard a stream of *sorrow* flows.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ix. 559.

Nor sound of human *sorrow* mounts to mar
Their sacred everlasting calm!
*Tennyson*, Lucretius.

4. The devil: used generally as an expletive in imprecation, often implying negation. Compare *devil*, *n.*, 7. Sometimes *the muckle sorrow*. Also spelled *sorra*. [Scotch and Irish.]

Quhen he had jumlit a full lang houre,
The *sorrow* crap of butter he gatt.
*Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

*Sorrow* tak' him that 's sae mean.
*Burns*, O Tibbie, I ha'e seen the Day.

**To sing sorrow.** See *sing*. =**Syn.** 1. *Grief, Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*), repentance, vexation, chagrin. See list under *sadness*.

**sorrow** (sor'ō), *v.* [< ME. *sorowen, sorewen, sorwen, sorwien, seoruwen, sorȝien, sorhen*, < AS. *sorgian* = OS. *sorgōn* = MD. *sorgen*, D. *zorgen* = MLG. LG. *sorgen* = OHG. *sorgēn*, MHG. G. *sorgen* = Icel. *sorga, syrgja* = Sw. *sörja* = Dan. *sörge* = Goth. *saurgan*, sorrow; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To feel sorrow, sadness, regret, grief, or anguish; grieve; be sad; feel sorry.

Al mi lif ic *sorwe* & care,
For det comit sone that noman wil spare.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 239.

Uour thinges . . . muwen makien him to *seoruwen*, and bittren his heorte. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 308.

Fortune had left to both of us alike
What to delight in, what to *sorrow* for.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 107.

2. To manifest sorrow; mourn; lament.

The emperour thet the blysse of the wordle hedden zomtyme nou ine helle wepeth and gredeth, yelleth and *zorȝeth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Mourn not, except thou *sorrow* for my good;
Only give order for my funeral.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 111.

=**Syn.** To grieve, mourn. See *sorrow*, *n.*

II.† *trans.* 1. To feel or display sorrow over; grieve for; mourn.

Such of these greefs as might be refrained or holpen by wisedome, and the parties owne good endeuour, the Poet gaue none order to *sorrow* them.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The public body
. . . send forth us, to make their *sorrow'd* render.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 152.

2. To give pain to; grieve.

The excesse you bled is griefe vnto me; the ague that held you *sorroweth* me.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

3. To involve in sorrow; attach suffering or misery to.

The much-wronged and over-*sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

**sorrower** (sor'ọ-ėr), *n.* [< *sorrow* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who sorrows; one who grieves or mourns.

**sorrowful** (sor'ọ-fůl), *a.* [< ME. *sorowful, sorweful, soruful, sorful, seoruhful, sorhful*, < AS. *sorgful, sorhful* (= OHG. *sorgfol, sworgfol, sworcfol* = Icel. *sorgfullr* = Sw. *sorgfull* = Dan. *sorgfuld*), < *sorh*, sorrow, + *ful*, full: see *sorrow* and *-ful*.] 1. Feeling sorrow or grief; grieved; unhappy; sad.

Than thei smyte vpon the saisnes that be *sorowfull* and wroth for the deth of Pignores.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

My soul is exceeding *sorrowful*, even unto death.
Mat. xxvi. 38.

2. Productive of sorrow; grievous; distressing; lamentable; pitiable.

It was a *sorful* siȝt to se how it ferde.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3540.

Oh *sorrowful* and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 173.

3. Expressive or indicative of sorrow, grief, or regret; plaintive; pathetic.

I called to minde that, twelue or thirtene yeares past, I had begonne an Elegye or *sorrowefull* song, called the Complainte of Phylomene.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene, Ded. (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber).

O most false love!
Where be the sacred vials thou shouldst fill
With *sorrowful* water? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3. 64.

4. Affected or accompanied by grief; melancholy; doleful; afflicted.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat. Job vi. 7.

Go into old Titus' *sorrowful* house,
And hither hale that misbelieving Moor.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 142.

=**Syn.** Dismal, disconsolate, rueful, woful.

**sorrowfully** (sor'ọ-fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sorwefully, seoruhfullice*; < *sorrowful* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a sorrowful manner; with sorrow.

**sorrowfulness** (sor'ọ-fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sorwefulnes*, < AS. *sorgfulnes*, < *sorgful*, sorrowful: see *sorrowful* and *-ness*.] The state of being sorrowful; the feeling of sorrow; grief; sadness.

**sorrowless** (sor'ọ-les), *a.* [< *sorrow* + *-less*.] Free from sorrow.

**sorrow-stricken** (sor'ō-strik″n), *a.* Stricken with sorrow; pained; grieved; sorrowful.

**sorrowy**† (sor'ọ-i), *a.* [ME. *sorewy*; < *sorrow* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Sorrowful.

And I shal besette aboute Ariel, and it shal be dreri and *sorewy*. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 2.

**sorry** (sor'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sorrie, sorie* (sometimes, erroneously, *sorowe*); < ME. *sory, sori, sari*, < AS. *sārig*, sad, sorry (not found in physical sense 'sore') (= OS. *sērag* = MD. *seerigh*, sore, sad, sorry, D. *zeerig*, sore, full of sores, = MLG. *sērich*, sore, = OHG. *sērag*, MHG. *sērec, sērig* = Sw. *sårig*, sore, full of sores), < *sār*, pain, grief, sore: see *sore*$^{1}$. The word is thus < *sore*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$. It has become confused with *sorrow*, of which it is now the customary adj. in the lighter uses: see *sorrow*.] 1. Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful; unhappy; sad; pained; especially, feeling repentance or regret: noting either deep or slight, prolonged or transient, emotion.

Sike with the *sory*, singe with the glade.
*Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 190.

The preacher absolved but such as were *sorry* and did repent. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

I am *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 159.

2. Causing sorrow; painful; grievous; mournful.

So throli a *sori* thouȝt thirled min hert.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3696.

In *sorowe* tyme for them all
The knyght came to the gate.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Gruffly he answers, "'Tis a *sorry* sight!
A seaman's body: there'll be more to-night!"
*Crabbe*, Works, II. 12.

3. Associated with sorrow; suggestive of grief or suffering; melancholy; dismal.

Al ful of chirkyng was that *sory* place.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1146.

The place of death and *sorry* execution.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 121.

4. Vile; wretched; worthless; mean; paltry; poor.

Tho *sori* wrecches of yuel blod.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

Notwithstanding his fine tongue, he is but a *sorry* fellow. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 145.

He had set our men upon an island, in a deep snow, without fire, and only a *sorry* wigwam for their shelter.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 267.

**Sorry grace**†, ill luck; misfortune.

He hadde at Thebes *sory grace*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

=**Syn.** 1. Vexed, chagrined.—4. Pitiful, shabby.

**sorry**† (sor'i), *v. i.* [< *sorry*, *a.*; or a var. of *sorrow*.] To sorrow; grieve.

We mourn his death, and *sorry* for his sake.
*Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

**sors** (sôrz), *n.* The singular of *sortes*.

**sort** (sôrt), *n.* [< ME. *sort, soort, sorte* (= D. *soort* = G. *sorte* (< It.) = Sw. Dan. *sort*, sort, kind); < OF. *sorte, sort*, F. *sorte* = Sp. *suerte* = Pg. *sorte* = It. *sorte, sorta*, lot, part, sort, kind, < L. *sor(t-)s*, f., lot, destiny, an oracular response, in gen. fate, condition, part; prob. allied to *serere*, connect: see *series*. Hence ult. *sort*, *v.*, *sortance, sorcer, sorcerer, sorcery, assort, consort, resort*$^{1}$, etc.] 1†. A lot; that which is awarded or determined by lot; hence, in general, one's fate, fortune, or destiny.

Sone haf thay her *sortes* sette & serelych deled,
& ay the the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 194.

And the *sort* of synne fallith vp on him that is with oute riȝt-wisnesse or mercy.
*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 36.

Make a lottery;
And, by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 376.

2†. Allotted station or position; condition; rank; specifically, high rank; social eminence.

God save ye!
For less I cannot wish to men of *sort*,
And of your seeming; are you of the duke's?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

The building was a spacious theatre, . . .
With seats where all the lords, and each degree
Of *sort*, might sit in order to behold.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1608.

3. Characteristic mode of being; nature; quality; character.

The fire shall try every man's work of what *sort* it is.
1 Cor. iii. 13.

None of noble *sort*
Would so offend a virgin.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 159.

Italy in the Renaissance period was rich in natures of this *sort*, to whom nothing that is strange or beautiful seemed unfamiliar. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 241.

4. A number of persons, things, ideas, etc., grouped together according to the possession of common attributes; a kind, as determined by nature, quality, character, or habits; a species; a class.

He . . . gadered hym a meynee of his *sort*,
To hoppe and synge and maken swich disport.
*Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 17.

A man feels the calamities of his enemies with one *sort* of sensibility, and his own with quite a different *sort*.
*Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

A *sort* is composed of things assorted, and assorted because possessing a quality or qualities in common, and must embrace all the objects possessing the quality or qualities. *McCosh*, On Berkeley, p. 59.

It 's the *sort* of thing people talk of, but I never thought it would come in our way.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

Specifically—(*a*) A particular class or order of people.

The meaner *sort* are too credulous, and led with blinde zeale, blinde obedience, to prosecute and maintain whatsoever their sottish leaders shall propose.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., iii. § 4.

Others lay about the lawns,
Of the older *sort*, and murmur'd that their May
Was passing. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*b*) In *printing*, one of the characters or pieces in a font of type, considered with reference to its relative supply or lack: nearly always in the plural: as, to be out of *sorts* (that is, to lack some of the necessary types in a case); to order *sorts* for a font (that is, to order more of the kinds of type of which it is deficient).

Our printing-house often wanted *sorts*, and there was no letter-foundry in America.
*B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 91.

(*c*) Kind: used indefinitely of something more or less resembling the thing specified: with *of*, like *kind of*. See *kind*$^{2}$, *n.*, 5, and compare *sort of*, below.

Those trees of Madreporæ, a *sort of* imperfect coral, which are about Tor and south of it, are as dangerous as rocks to the ships. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 135.

Accredited agents were stationed, as a *sort of* honorable spies, at the different courts. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Each tablet becoming even to the uninitiated white man a *sort of* coat-of-arms or symbolic shield, the native heraldry having embodied itself in this way.
*Amer. Antiquarian*, XII. 357.

5. A number or quantity of things of the same kind or used together; a set; a suit.

*Sort* of Balances (among Tradesmen) is four Dozen in Number. *Bailey*, 1731.

6. A group; a flock; a troop; a company. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Eftsoones the people all to harnesse ran,
And like a *sort* of Bees in clusters swarmed.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. iv. 36.

King Agesilaus, hauing a great *sort* of little children, was one day disposed to solace himself among them in a gallery. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 234.

A *sort* of Doves were housed too near their hall.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 946.

7. Particular mode of action or procedure; manner; fashion; way.

Now to Returne where I left off, and declare vnto you in what *sort* I imploide my selfe since my first entring into englande. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 34.

Give your petitions
In seemly *sort*, and keep your hats off decently.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

In smoothest terms his speech he wove,
Of endless friendship, faith, and love;
Promised and vowed in courteous *sort*.
*Scott*, Rokeby, i. 20.

**After a sort.** Same as *in a sort*.

He has a kind o' Hieland honesty—he 's honest *after a sort*, as they say. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

**In a sort**, after a fashion; more or less completely or satisfactorily.

The duke's journey to France is laid down; and yet they say the business goeth on *in a sort*.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 6.

**Out of sorts.** (*a*†) Destitute; unprovided; without equipment.

Many a man of good extraction coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and, being *out of sorts*, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with clothes. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 304.

(*b*) Out of health or spirits; out of the normal condition of body or mind; cross.

I was most violently *out of sorts*, and really had not spirits to answer it.
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, To Mr. Crisp, Jan., 1779.

No wonder you are *out of sorts*, my little cousin. To be an inmate with such a guest may well startle an innocent young girl! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

(*c*) In *printing*, short of one or more characters in type: said of a compositor, or of his case.—**Sort of.** Same as *kind of* (which see, under *kind*$^{2}$, *n.*).

"You were hurt by the betting just now?" "Well," replied the lad, "I am *sort o'* hurt."
*Thackeray*, Virginians, xv.

**To run on sorts.** See *run*$^{1}$, *v. i.*

[*Sort*, like *kind*, is often erroneously used in the singular form with a plural force and connection. Compare *kind*$^{2}$.

These *sort* of people always know everything.
*A. Trollope*, Framley Parsonage, xlvi.]

=**Syn.** 4. *Kind*, *Sort*. *Kind* is by derivation a deeper or more serious word than *sort*; *sort* is often used slightingly, while *kind* is rarely so used.

**sort** (sôrt), *v.* [< ME. *sorten*, *soorten*, < OF. *sortir*, allot, sort, assort (cf. Sp. Pg. *sortear*, obtain by lot), = It. *sortire*, < L. *sortiri*, cast lots, fix by lot, divide, distribute, choose, < *sor*(*t-*)*s*, lot, destiny, share: see *sort*, *n.* The E. verb is in part an aphetic form of *assort*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To give or appoint by lot; hence, in general, to allot; assign.

> And forth he wente, shortly for to telle,
> Ther as Mercurie *sorted* hym to dwelle.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1827.

> Graces not poured out equally, but diversely *sorted* and given. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. To ordain; decree.

> All may be well; but, if God *sort* it so,
> 'Tis more than we deserve, or I expect.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 3. 36.

3†. To select; choose; pick out.

> Amphialus with noble gentleness assured him . . . that his revenge, whensoever, should *sort* unto itself a higher subject. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> Nurse, will you go with me into my closet,
> To help me *sort* such needful ornaments
> As you think fit to furnish me to-morrow?
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 2. 34.

4. To set apart; assign to a particular place or station; rank; class.

> I will not *sort* you with the rest of my servants.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 274.

> I hold fit that these narrations, which have mixture with superstition, be *sorted* by themselves.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

5. To separate into sorts; arrange according to kind; classify: sometimes with *over*.

> Those confused seeds, which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out and *sort* asunder.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica.

> The accumulation of new material for German and Italian history is perplexing in itself; the Germans and Italians have scarcely begun to *sort* it.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 61.

6. To conform; accommodate; adapt; suit.

> I pray thee *sort* thy heart to patience.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 68.

> Now was there ever man so fortunate,
> To have his love so *sorted* to his wish?
> *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

7. To put in the proper state or order; set right; adjust; dispose. [Scotch.]

> I have as much a mind as ever I had to my dinner to go back and tell him to *sort* his horse himself, since he is as able as I am. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

8. To supply in suitable sorts; assort.

> He was fitted out by very eminent Merchants of that City, on a design only to Trade with the Spaniards or Indians, having a very considerable Cargo well *sorted* for these parts of the World. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 137.

9†. To procure; obtain; attain; reach.

> I'll *sort* occasion . . .
> To part the queen's proud kindred from the king.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 148.

> We shall *sort* time to take more notice of him.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

10. To punish; chastise. [Scotch.]

> May ne'er be in my fingers, if I dinna *sort* ye baith for it! *Scott*, Monastery, iv.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To cast lots; decide or divine anything by lot; hence, in general, to practise divination or soothsaying.

> Bringe hethir thy counsell, and the clerkes that *sorted* of this toure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

2†. To come to pass; chance; happen; turn out; specifically, to have a satisfactory issue; succeed.

> *Sort* how it will, I shall have gold for all.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 107.

> Never any State was . . . so open to receive strangers into their Body as were the Romans; therefore it *sorted* with them accordingly, for they grew to the greatest monarchy.
> *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

3†. To tend; lead; conduce.

> They raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

> Their several reasons . . . all *sorted* to this conclusion: that strict discipline, both in criminal offences and in martial affairs, was more needful in plantations than in a settled state. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 212.

4. To be of the same sort or class (with another); be like or comparable; consort; associate; agree; harmonize: with *with*, rarely *to*.

> Occurrences of present times may *sort* better *with* ancient examples than *with* those of the latter or immediate times. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

> Sometime he runs among a flock of sheep, . . .
> And sometime *sorteth with* a herd of deer.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 689.

> A prince of a melancholy constitution both of body and mind; . . . and, therefore, accusing sycophants, of all men, did best *sort to* his nature.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

5. To be suitable or favorable.

> Why, then it *sorts*, brave warriors; let's away.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 209.

> Some one, he is assur'd, may now or then,
> If opportunity but *sort*, prevail.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 1.

**sortable** (sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *sortable*, sortable, suitable, < *sort*, sort: see *sort* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being sorted.—2. Assorted; made up of various sorts.

> The facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up *sortable* cargoes for that market. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

3. Suitable; appropriate; fitting; meet.

> The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a patroness [Queen Elizabeth].
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

> She's a mettle quean. It's a pity his Excellency is a thought eldern. The like o' yoursell . . . wad be mair *sortable* in point of years. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

**sortably** (sôr'ta-bli), *adv.* Suitably; fitly. *Imp. Dict.*

**sortal** (sôr'tal), *a.* [< *sort* + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to a sort or class. [Rare.]

> The essence of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea, which the general or *sortal* . . . name stands for. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

**sortance**† (sôr'tans), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ance*.] Conformity; suitableness; appropriateness. [Rare.]

> Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
> As might hold *sortance* with his quality.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 11.

**sortation** (sôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ation*.] The act or process of sorting. [Rare.]

> The final *sortation* to which the letters are subjected.
> *Eng. Illust. Mag.*, Feb., 1884, p. 294. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sortelige**†, **sorteliger**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *sortilege*, etc.

**sorter**¹ (sôr'tėr), *n.* [< *sort* + *-er*¹.] One who separates and arranges: as, a letter-*sorter*; a money-*sorter*.

> The shepherd, the *sorter* of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, . . . must all join their different arts in order to compleat even this homely production.
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 1.

**sorter**² (sôr'tėr). A spelling of *sort o'*, for *sort of*: see under *sort*, *n.*, and compare *kinder*.

**sortes** (sôr'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *sor*(*t-*)*s*, lot, share: see *sort*.] Lots used in a kind of divination, consisting in the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings—a practice common in ancient times and in the middle ages. The method pursued by the ancients was generally to write a number of verses of a favorite poet on separate slips, put them in an urn, draw out one at random, and from its contents infer good or bad fortune. This form of divination was known as *Sortes Homericæ*, *Sortes Virgilianæ*, etc., according to the name of the poet from whose works the lines were chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose; the book being opened by hazard, or a pin stuck between the leaves, the first passage catching the eye was accepted as prophetic. Such lots were called *Sortes Biblicæ* or *Sacræ*. This use of the Bible is still common as a popular superstition.

**sortfully**† (sôrt'fůl-i), *adv.* [< **sortful* (< *sort* + *-ful*) + *-ly*².] Suitably; appropriately. [Rare.]

> Everything
> About your house so *sortfully* disposed.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iii.

**sortie** (sôr'tē), *n.* [< F. *sortie* (= Sp. *surtida* = Pg. *sortida* = It. *sortita*), a going forth, issue, sally, < *sortir* (= OSp. *surtir* = It. *sortire*), go out, come out, issue, sally, < LL. as if **surrectire*, rise or rouse up, < L. *surgere*, pp. *surrectus*, rise up: see *surge*, *source*.] 1. A going forth; a sally; specifically, the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

> Experiencing some rough treatment from a *sortie* of the garrison, he marched . . . on Baza.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

2. Same as *postlude*.

**sortilege** (sôr'ti-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sortelige*; < F. *sortilège*, < ML. *sortilegium*, divination by lot (cf. L. *sortilegus*, foretelling, prophetic), < L. *sor*(*t-*)*s*, a lot, + *legere*, read.] The act, practice, or art of drawing lots; interpretation, divination, or decision by lot; hence, loosely, sorcery; magic.

> Being accused of *Sortelige* or inchantment, At Arnhem in Guelderland he [Johannes Rosa] was proscribed.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

> A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries. *Scott*.

**sortileger** (sôr'ti-lej-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sorteliger*; < *sortilege* + *-er*¹.] One who uses or practises sortilege. [Rare.]

> Now to speak of those *Sorteligers*, and the effects of their Art. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 473.

**sortilegious** (sôr-ti-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sortilege* + *-i-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sortilege. [Rare.]

> Nor were they made to decide horarie questions, or *sortilegious* demands.
> *Swan*, Speculum Mundi, p. 345. (*Latham*.)

**sortilegy** (sôr'ti-lej-i), *n.* [< ML. *sortilegium*, sortilege: see *sortilege*.] Same as *sortilege*.

**sorting** (sôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sort*, *v.*] The act of separating into sorts.—**Dry-sorting**, in *mining*, separation without the use of water, or by sifting and hand-picking.

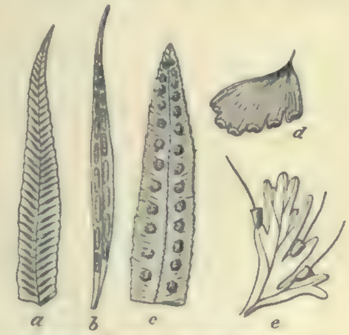
**sorting-box** (sôr'ting-boks), *n.* A box or table with compartments for receiving different grades or kinds of materials, etc.

**sortita** (sôr-tē'tä), *n.* [It., < *sortire*, go out: see *sortie*.] In *music*: (*a*) The first air sung by any one of the principal singers in an opera; an entrance-air. (*b*) Same as *postlude*.

**sortition** (sôr-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *sortitio*(*n-*), a casting of lots, < *sortiri*, cast or draw lots, < *sor*(*t-*)*s*, a lot: see *sort*.] The casting of lots; determination by lot. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

**sortment** (sôrt'ment), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ment*. Prob. in part an aphetic form of *assortment*.] Same as *assortment*. *Imp. Dict.*

**sorus** (sō'rus), *n.*; pl. *sori* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.*, a heap or aggregation. (*a*) One of the fruit-dots or clusters of sporangia (spore-cases) on the back of the fronds of ferns, also on the mucilaginous cord emitted from the sporocarp of *Marsilea*, etc. They are of various forms and variously arranged. In the *Acrosticheæ* the sporangia are spread in a stratum over the under surface, or rarely over both surfaces, of the frond; in the *Polypodieæ* the sori are dorsal, and are borne at or near the ends of the veinlets; in the *Vittarieæ* they are borne in continuous marginal or intramarginal furrows; in the *Pterideæ* they are marginal or intramarginal, and covered by the reflexed margin of the frond; in the *Blechneæ* they are dorsal, linear or oblong, and parallel to the midrib; in the *Asplenieæ* they are also dorsal, and linear or oblong, but oblique to the midrib; and in the *Aspidieæ* they are dorsal, round or roundish, and usually on the back of a vein. In most instances the sori are covered with a projecting section of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium* and forms an important character in the systematic arrangement of ferns. See *fern*¹, *paraphysis*, *sporangium*, etc. See also cuts under *indusium*, *Cystopteris*, *Nothochlæna*, *polypody*, and *Marsilea*. (*b*) In lichens, a heap or mass of soredia on the surface of the thallus. (*c*) In the *Synchitrieæ*, a heap of zoösporangia developed from a zoöspore or swarm-cell.



Pinnules of Various Ferns, showing the Sori.

*a*, pinnule of the frond of *Asplenium angustifolium*; *b*, pinnule of *Woodwardia angustifolia*; *c*, pinnule of *Polypodium Californicum*; *d*, pinnule of *Adiantum pedatum*; *e*, pinnule of *Trichomanes radicans*.

**sorwe**†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sorrow*.

**sorweful**†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *sorrowful*.

**sory**¹†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sorry*.

**sory**²† (sō'ri), *n.* [= Sp. *sori* = It. *sori*, vitriol, < L. *sory*, < Gr. σῶρυ, a kind of ore, ink-stone.] Iron sulphate.

**so-so** (sō'sō), *a.* [< *so so*: see *so*¹, *adv.*] Neither very good nor very bad, but generally inclining toward bad; indifferent; middling; passable. See *so so*, under *so*¹.

> *So So* is good, very good, very excellent good; and yet it is not; it is but *so so*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1. 29.

> I trembled once beneath her spell
> Whose spelling was extremely *so-so*.
> *F. Locker*, Reply to a Letter.

> That illustrious lady, who, after leading but a *so-so* life, had died in the odour of sanctity.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 73.

**soss**¹ (sos), *n.* [Also dial. *suss*; < ME. *sosse*, *sos*, *soos*, hounds' meat, a mess of food; prob. < Gael. *sos*, a coarse mess or mixture; perhaps confused in part with *sauce* (dial. *sass*), *souse*: see *sauce*. Cf. *sesspool*, *cesspool*. Cf. also *soss*², and *sossle*, *sozzle*.] 1. A heterogeneous mixture; a mess.—2. A dirty puddle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

**soss**$^1$ (sos), *v.* [Also dial. *suss;* < *soss*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dirty or wet.

> Her milke-pan and creame-pot so slabbered and *sost.*
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, April, § 48, st. 20. (*E. D. S.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

**soss**$^2$ (sos), *v.* [Prob. due to *soss*$^1$, in part associated with *souse*$^2$, *v.*, and perhaps affected by the equiv. *toss.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw carelessly; toss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> I went to-day into the city, but in a coach, and *sossed* up my leg on the seat. *Swift*, Letter, March 10, 1710–11.

**2.** To lap, as a dog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* To fall plump into a chair or seat; sit lazily. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift*, Stella at Wood Park.

**soss**$^2$ (sos), *n.* [See *soss*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** A fall with a dull sound; a thud.—**2.** A heavy, awkward fellow. *Cotgrave.*

**soss**$^2$ (sos), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *soss*$^2$, *v.* Cf. *souse*$^2$, *adv.*] Direct; plump.

> She fell backward *soss* against the bridge.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 24.

**sossle** (sos'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *soss*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *sozzle.*] To make a slop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sostenuto** (sos-te-nö'tọ̄), *a.* [It., pp. of *sostenere*, < L. *sustinere*, uphold, sustain: see *sustain.*] In *music*, sustained; prolonged: sometimes merely the same as *tenuto*, and sometimes implying in addition a slight reduction of speed. Abbreviated *sost.*

**sostinente pianoforte.** See *pianoforte.*

**sot**$^1$ (sot), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sot*, *sotte* = MD. *sot*, later *zot*, < OF. (and F.) *sot* (fem. *sotte*), foolish, as noun a fool, sot, = Wall. *so*, *sott* (ML. *sottus*), foolish, sottish; cf. Sp. Pg. *zote*, foolish, sottish, G. *zote*, obscenity, It. *zotico*, coarse; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *sod*, *sot*, stupid, Ir. *suthaire*, a dunce, *suthan*, booby. Hence *sot*$^1$, *v.*, *besot*, *sottish*, *sottise.*] **I.**† *a.* Foolish; doltish; stupid.

> He understont that heo is *sot.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

> Cniht, thu ært muchel *sot.* *Layamon*, l. 1442.

**II.** *n.* **1**†. A fool; dolt; blockhead; booby.

> Ya, and loke that thou be not a *sotte* of thy saying,
> But sadly and sone thou sette all thi sawes.
> *York Plays*, p. 298.

> Wise in conceit, in act a very *sot.* *Drayton*, Ideas, lxii.

> *Sot* that I am, who think it fit to brag.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Passions.

**2**†. A foolishly infatuated person; a dotard.

> Of Tristem and of his lief Isot,
> How he for hire bicom a *sot.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 60, xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

> Armstrong seems a *sot*,
> Where love binds him to prove.
> *Armstrong and Musgrave* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 247).

**3.** One whose mind is dulled by excessive drinking; a confirmed drunkard.

> Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 432.

> Johnson was a water-drinker; and Boswell was a winebibber, and indeed little better than a habitual *sot.*
> *Macaulay*, Johnson.

**sot**$^1$ (sot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sotted*, ppr. *sotting.* [< *sot*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make stupid or foolish; dull.

> Bellaria . . . fell againe downe into a trance, hauing her senses so *sotted* with care that after she was reuiued yet shee lost her memorie. *Greene*, Pandosto.

**2.** To infatuate; besot.

> I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
> Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To play the sot or toper; tipple.

> Those who continued *sotting* with beer all day were often, by not paying, out of credit at the ale-house, and us'd to make interest with me to get beer; their light, as they phrased it, being out. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 148.

**sot**$^2$ (sot). A dialectal and vulgar variant of *sat*, preterit and past participle of *sit;* also of *set*$^1$.

**Sotadean** (sot-a-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sotadeus*, < Gr. Σωτάδειος, < Σωτάδης, Sotades (see def.), + *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to Sotades of Maronea, a Greek poet, who flourished about 280 B. C., and was notorious for the licentiousness and scurrility of his writings; pertaining to or characteristic of his poetry or the meters used by him. Also *Sotadic.*—**Sotadean verse**, in *anc. pros.*, a tetrameter catalectic of Ionics a majore or their substitutes. The normal form is

–́ – ⏑ ⏑ | –́ – ⏑ ⏑ | –́ – ⏑ ⏑ | –́ ⏓.

Resolution, contraction, irrational longs, and anaclasis are freely used in this meter.

**Sotadic** (sọ̄-tad'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Sotadicus*, < Σωτάδης, Sotades.] Pertaining to Sotades; Sotadean.—**Sotadic verse.** (*a*) A Sotadean verse. (*b*) A palindromic verse: so named apparently from some ancient examples of Sotadean verse being palindromic.

**sote**$^1$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soot*$^1$.

**sote**$^2$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sweet.*

**sotel**†, **sotelte**†. Middle English forms of *subtle*, *subtlety.*

**soteriological** (sọ̄-tē″ri-ọ̄-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *soteriolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to soteriology; specifically, pertaining to the doctrine of spiritual salvation through Jesus Christ.

> He [Paul] elaborated the fullest scheme of Christian doctrine which we possess from apostolic pens. It is essentially *soteriological*, or a system of the way of salvation.
> *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 71.

**soteriology** (sọ̄-tē-ri-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σωτήριος, saving (< σωτήρ, a deliverer, a preserver, < σώζειν, save), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** A discourse on health; the art of promoting and preserving health; hygiene.—**2.** That branch of theology which treats of the salvation of men through Jesus Christ.

> While the doctrines of Theology and Anthropology received a considerably full development during the Patristic and Scholastic periods, it was reserved for the Protestant church, and the modern theological mind, to bring the doctrines of *Soteriology* to a correspondent degree of expansion. *W. G. T. Shedd*, Hist. Christ. Doctrine, II. v. i.

**soth**†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sooth.*

**sothern**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *southern*, *southron.*

**sothfast**†, **sothfastness**†, etc. Middle English forms of *soothfast*, *soothfastness*, etc.

**Sothiac** (sō'thi-ak), *a.* [= F. *Sothiaque*, < Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Connected with Sirius, the dog-star.—**Sothiac cycle** or **period.** See *cycle.*

**Sothic** (sō'thik), *a.* [< Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Of or pertaining to the dog-star, Sothis.—**Sothic year**, the fixed year of the Egyptians, determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius. Since the declination of this star is little altered by precession, and its rising took place about the summer solstice, the year would have averaged nearly the sidereal year, or 9 minutes more (instead of 11 minutes less, as the tropical year is) than 365¼ days. But it is said that in practice one day was intercalated every four years. The Sothic year seems to have been little used by the Egyptians, at least before the Ptolemies.

**sothly**†, **sothness**†, **sothsaw**†. Middle English forms of *soothly*, *soothness*, *soothsaw.*

**sotie**†, *n.* [ME., also *sotye*, < OF. *sotie*, *sottie*, folly, foolishness, < *sot*, foolish: see *sot*$^1$.] Folly.

> To seen a man from his estate
> Through his *sotie* effeminate,
> And leue that a man shall dooe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

**sotil**†, **sotiltee**†. Middle English forms of *subtle*, *subtlety.*

**sotnia** (sot'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< Russ. *sotniya*, a hundred.] A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

> A party of Cossacks reached Pescherna from Lovatz; one *sotnia* turned northward and successfully attacked Toros. The other party turned south to Teteven.
> *G. B. McClellan*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 150.

**sotted**†, *a.* [< ME. *sotted;* < *sot*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Besotted; befooled.

> This *sotted* preest, who was gladder than he?
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 330.

**sottery**† (sot'ėr-i), *n.* [< *sot*$^1$ + *-ery.*] Folly.

> Episcopacy, and so Presbytery, had indeed . . . suffered very much smut, soyle, darkness, and dishonour by the Tyrannies, Fedities, Luxuries, *Sotteries*, and Insolencies of some Bishops and other Churchmen under the Papal prevalency. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

**sottie**†, *n.* [OF.: cf. *sotie.*] A species of broad farce, satirical in its aim, popular in Paris in the fifteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth, from which the later French comedy derived some of its elements. The sotties were put down on account of their political effect.

**sottise**† (sot'is), *n.* [< F. *sotise*, *sottise*, < *sot*, foolish: see *sot*$^1$.] A piece of foolishness; a silly act or action; a stupid thing.

**sottish** (sot'ish), *a.* [< *sot*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Pertaining to a sot; having the character of a sot. (*a*) Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. (*b*) Dull with intemperance; given to tippling and drunkenness; pertaining to drunkenness: as, a man of *sottish* habits.

**sottishly** (sot'ish-li), *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Glanville.*

**sottishness** (sot'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sottish. (*a*) Stupidity; dullness; foolishness.

> The King [of Britain], both for his Wives sake and his own *sottishness*, consulting also with his Peers not unlike himself, readily yields. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

(*b*) Stupidity from intoxication; drunken habits generally.

> No sober, temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

**sotto** (sot'tọ̄), *prep.* [It., < L. *subter*, under, beneath, < *sub*, under: see *sub-.*] Under; below: an Italian word occurring in a few phrases: as, *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; *sotto voce*, under the voice, in an undertone, aside.

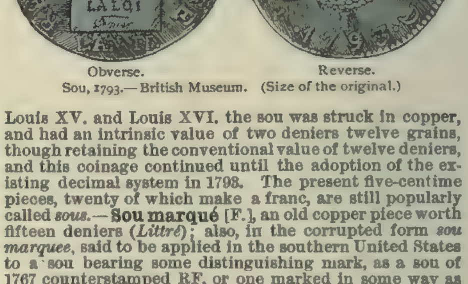
**sot-weed**† (sot'wēd), *n.* Tobacco. [Rare.]

> I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed*,
> And by the candle made it hot-weed.
> *Hudibras Redivivus.* (*Nares.*)

> We had every one ramm'd a full charge of *sot-weed* into our infernal guns. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 190.

**sotyl**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

**sou** (sö), *n.* [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, the name of a coin: see *sol*$^2$, *sous*, *soldo.*] An old Roman, Gallic, and French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and finally of copper. Under Philip Augustus it was of silver, and of the value of twelve deniers. Under succeeding monarchs the value varied much; but twenty sous tournois were equivalent to one livre tournois, and twenty-four sous to one livre parisis. Under Louis XV. and Louis XVI. the sou was struck in copper, and had an intrinsic value of two deniers twelve grains, though retaining the conventional value of twelve deniers, and this coinage continued until the adoption of the existing decimal system in 1793. The present five-centime pieces, twenty of which make a franc, are still popularly called *sous.*—**Sou marqué** [F.], an old copper piece worth fifteen deniers (*Littré*); also, in the corrupted form *sou marquee*, said to be applied in the southern United States to a sou bearing some distinguishing mark, as a sou of 1767 counterstamped RF, or one marked in some way as counterfeit or spurious.



Obverse. Reverse.

Sou, 1793.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**souari** (sou-ä'ri), *n.* [Guiana.] A tree, *Caryocar nuciferum* (and also one or two other species of the genus), yielding nuts and a wood distinguished by the same name. Also *saouari*, *souarri*, and *suwarrow.*

**souari-nut** (sou-ä'ri-nut), *n.* See *butternut*, 2, and *Caryocar.* Also *suwarrow-nut.*

**soubah**, *n.* See *subah.*

**soubahdar**, **soubadar**, *n.* See *subahdar.*

**soubise** (sö-bēz'), *n.* [F.] A cravat of a fashion worn by men toward the close of the eighteenth century.

**soubrette** (sö-bret'), *n.* [< F. *soubrette*, fem. of OF. *soubret*, sober, thoughtful, sly, cunning, dim. of *soubre*, *sobre*, sober: see *sober.*] *Theat.*, a maid-servant in comedy, frequently a lady's-maid. The part is usually characterized by coquetry, pertness, effrontery, and a spirit of intrigue: by extension the term is applied to almost any part exhibiting these qualities.

**soubriquet**, *n.* See *sobriquet.*

**souce**†. An obsolete spelling of *souse*$^1$, *souse*$^2$.

**souch**, *v.* A Scotch form of *sough*$^1$.

**souche**†, *v. t.* [ME. *souchen*, < OF. *souchier*, < L. *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect*, *suspicion.*] To suspect.

> Priueli vnperceyued thei pleyed to-gedere,
> That no seg vnder sunne *souched* no gile.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1059.

**souchet** (sö-shā'), *n.* [< OF. *souchet*, dim. of F. *souche*, souchet, galangal, a stump, stock of a tree: see *sock*$^1$ and *socket.*] The tuber of the rush-nut.

**souchong** (sö'shong), *n.* [< F. *souchong*, < Chinese *siao*, small, fine, + *chung*, sort or sorts.] A kind of black tea. Also *soochong.*

**soud**$^1$†, *v. t.* [< ME. *souden*, < OF. *souder*, < L. *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid.* Cf. *solder.*] To consolidate; fasten together; join.

> "O martir, *sowded* to virginitee,
> Now maystow syngen, folwynge evere-in-oon,
> The white Lamb celestial," quod she.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 127.

**soud**$^2$†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *sold*$^2$.

**soud**$^3$†, *interj.* A word (supposed to be) imitative of a noise made by a person heated and fatigued. *Schmidt.*

> Sit down, Kate, and welcome.—
> *Soud, soud, soud, soud!*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 145.

**soudan**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan.*

**Soudanese**, *a.* and *n.* See *Sudanese.*

**soudanesse**†, **soudannesse**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultaness.*

**souder**, *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

**soudiour**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soldier*.

**souffle** (sö′fl), *n.* [< F. *souffle*, a blowing sound, < *souffler*, blow: see *soufflé*.] In *med.*, a murmuring or blowing sound.—**Cephalic, placental, etc., souffle.** See the adjectives.—**Cranial souffle**, a low, soft murmur heard on auscultating the skull of infants and anemic adults.

**soufflé** (sö-flā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *souffler*, OF. *sofler*, *soufler*, *souffler*, blow, puff, = Pr. *sofflar*, *sufflar* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = It. *soffiare*, < L. *sufflare*, blow, < *sub-*, under, + *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*$^{1}$.] In *cookery*, a delicate dish sometimes savory, as a potato *soufflé*, but usually sweet. It is made light by incorporating whites of eggs beaten to a froth, and placing it in an oven, from which it is removed at the moment it puffs up, and served at once.—**Omelet soufflé.** See *omelet*.—**Soufflé decoration**, in *ceram.*, a spotted or mottled surface produced by blowing the liquid color so that the drops burst and bubble-like marks are left on the surface. It is sometimes produced by blowing the color through lace or a fine network. *Prime.*

**souffleur** (sö-flėr′), *n.* [F., < *souffler*, blow: see *soufflé*.] A prompter in a theater.

**sough**$^{1}$ (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sůĉh), *n.* [Formerly also *suff*, *suffe*, Sc. *sough*, *souch*, also *souf*; < ME. **sough*; either (*a*) < Icel. *sūgr*, a rushing sound (in comp. *arn-sūgr*, the sound of an eagle's flight), or (*b*) more prob. a contraction of ME. *swough*, *swogh* (= Icel. *sūgr*, above), < *swozen*, *swowen*, < AS. *swōgan* = OS. *swōgan*, rustle, = Goth. *swōgjan*, sigh, resound: see *swough*. The word, formerly also pronounced with a guttural as written, suffered the usual change of *gh* to *f*, and was formerly written accordingly *suff*, *suffe*, whence by some confusion (prob. by association with *surge*) the form *surf*: see *surf*.] 1. A murmuring sound; a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

> I saw the battle, sair an' tough, . . .
> My heart, for fear, gae *sough* for *sough*.
> *Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

> Voices I call 'em; 'twas a kind o' *sough*
> Like pine-trees thet the wind 's ageth'rin' through.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

2. A gentle breeze; a waft; a breath.

> There, a *sough* of glory
> Shall breathe on you as you come.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

3. Any rumor that engages general attention. [Scotch.]

> "I hae heard a *sough*," said Annie Winnie, "as if Leddy Ashton was nae canny body."
> *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

4. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative characteristic of the old Presbyterians in Scotland. [Scotch.]

> I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this *sough*, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle. *Burt*, Letters, I. 207. (*Jamieson.*)

**To keep a calm sough**, to keep silence; be silent. [Scotch.]

> "Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Niel Blane, the prudent host of the Howff; "but I'se aye *keep a calm sough*." *Scott*, Old Mortality, xx.

**sough**$^{1}$ (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sůĉh), *v.* [Also Sc. *souch*; < ME. *sougen*: see *sough*$^{1}$, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound; emit a hollow murmur; murmur or sigh like the wind. [Now (except in literary use) local English or Scotch.]

> Deep, as *soughs* the boding wind
> Amang his caves, the sigh he gave.
> *Burns*, As on the Banks.

> The wavy swell of the *soughing* reeds.
> *Tennyson*, Dying Swan.

2. To breathe in or as in sleep. [Scotch.]

> I hear your mither *souch* and snore.
> *Jamieson's Pop. Ballads*, II. 338. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *trans.* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone. [Scotch.]

> He hears ane o' the king's Presbyterian chaplains *sough* out a sermon on the morning of every birth-day.
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii.

**sough**$^{2}$ (suf), *n.* [Also *saugh*, *suff*; Sc. *seuch*, *seuch*, *sheuch*; < ME. *sough*, a drain, < W. *soch*, a sink, drain; cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow.] 1†. A channel.

> Then Dulas and Cledaugh
> By Morgany do drive her through her wat'ry *saugh*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 168.

2. A drain; a sewer; an adit of a mine. [Prov. Eng.]

> The length as from the horne unto the *sough* [in a stall].
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

> The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any addits or *soughs* to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

**sough**$^{3}$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sow*$^{2}$.

**soughing-tile** (suf′ing-tīl), *n.* A drain-tile. [Prov. Eng.]

> Even if Uncle Lingon had not joined them, as he did, to talk about *soughing tiles*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xliii.

**sought** (sât). Preterit and past participle of *seek*$^{1}$.

**soujee**, *n.* See *sujee*.

**souke**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *suck*.

**soul**$^{1}$ (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *soule*, *sowle*, *saule*, *sawle*, *saull*, < AS. *sāwel*, *sāwol*, *sāwul*, *sāwl*, *sāul*, *sāwle*, life, spirit, soul, = OS. *sēola*, *sēole*, *siole*, *sēle* = OFries. *siele*, *sēle* = MD. *siele*, D. *ziel* = MLG. *sēle*, LG. *sele*, *sal* = OHG. *sēla*, *sēula*, MHG. *sēle*, G. *seele* = Icel. *sāla*, later *sāl* = Sw. *själ* = Dan. *sjæl* = Goth. *saiwala*, soul (tr. Gr. *ψυχή*, etc.); origin unknown. The word has been compared with Gr. *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, changeful, and with *sea* (see *sea*$^{1}$); also with L. *sæculum*, age (life, vitality ?) (see *secle*, *secular*).] 1. A substantial entity believed to be that in each person which lives, feels, thinks, and wills. Animals also, and even plants, have been thought to have souls. Primitive peoples identify the soul with the breath, or something contained in the blood. Separated from the body, it is supposed to have some imperfect existence, and to retain the form of the body as a ghost. The verses of Davies (see below) enumerate most of the ancient Greek opinions. The first is that of Anaximander and of Diogenes of Apollonia; the second is that of Heraclitus; the third is that of Empedocles; the fourth is that attributed to Empedocles by Aristotle; the fifth is that of Dicæarchus and other Pythagoreans, as Simmias in the "Phædo"; the sixth is attributed wrongly to Galen; the seventh is that of Democritus and the atomists; the eighth is attributed by some authorities to the Pythagoreans; and the ninth is that of the Stoics. Aristotle makes the soul little more than a faculty or attribute of the body, and he compares it to the "axness" of an ax. The scholastics combined this idea with that of the separability and immortality of the soul, thus forming a highly metaphysical doctrine. Descartes originated distinct metaphysical dualism, which holds that spirit and matter are two radically different kinds of substance—the former characterized by consciousness, the latter by extension. Most modern philosophers hold to monism in some form, which recognizes only one kind of substance. That the soul is immortal is a very ancient and widely diffused opinion; it is also commonly believed that the soul has no parts. A soul separated from the body is commonly called a *spirit*, not a *soul*. In biblical and theological usage 'soul' (*nephesh*, *psyche*, also rendered 'life') is sometimes used for the non-corporeal nature of man in general, and sometimes, in distinction from *spirit*, for the lower part of this non-corporeal nature, standing in direct communication with the body, and regarded as the seat of the emotions, rarely of will or spirit. Some theologians minimize the distinction between *soul* and *spirit*, making them mere aspects or relations of the same substance, while others have made them distinct substances or distinct entities.

> For of the *soule* the bodie forme doth take;
> For *soule* is forme, and doth the bodie make.
> *Spenser*, Hymn in Honour of Beauty, l. 132.

> I pray God your whole spirit and *soul* and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.
> 1 Thes. v. 23.

> The word of God is . . . sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of *soul* and spirit. Heb. iv. 12.

> To hold opinion with Pythagoras
> That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
> Into the trunks of men. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 132.

> One thinks the *soule* is aire; another fire;
> Another blood, diffus'd about the heart;
> Another saith the elements conspire,
> And to her essence each doth give a part.
>
> Musicians thinke our *soules* are harmonies;
> Phisicians hold that they complexions be;
> Epicures make them swarmes of atomies,
> Which doe by chance into our bodies flee.
>
> Some think one generall *soule* fils every braine,
> As the bright sunne sheds light in every starre;
> And others thinke the name of *soule* is vaine,
> And that we onely well-mixt bodies are.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.

> They [corporations] cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicate, for they have no *souls*.
> *Case of Sutton's Hospital*, 10 Coke's Rep., p. 32, b.

> Although the human *soul* is united to the whole body, it has, nevertheless, its principal seat in the brain, where alone it not only understands and imagines, but also perceives. *Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), iv. § 189.

> Our idea of *soul*, as an immaterial spirit, is of a substance that thinks and has a power of exciting motion in body by writing or thought.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. § 22.

> With chemic art exalts the mineral powers,
> And draws the aromatic *souls* of flowers.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 244.

> It seems probable that the *soul* will remain in a state of inactivity, though perhaps not of insensibility, from death to the resurrection.
> *Hartley*, Observations on Man, II. iv. § 3, prop. 90.

2. The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings: in distinction from *intellect*.

> Hear my *soul* speak:
> The very instant that I saw you, did
> My heart fly to your service.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 63.

> These vain joys, in which their wills consume
> Such powers of wit and *soul* as are of force
> To raise their beings to eternity.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> In my *soul* I loathe
> All affectation. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 416.

3. The animating or essential part; the essence: as, the *soul* of a song; the source of action; the chief part; hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or movement: as, the *soul* of an enterprise; an able commander is the *soul* of an army.

> Brevity is the *soul* of wit,
> And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 90.

> He had put domestic factions under his feet; he was the *soul* of a mighty coalition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Fervor; fire; grandeur of mind, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

> I have been woo'd by many with no less
> *Soul* of affection.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

> Money gives *soul* to action. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

> There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 4.

5. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shade.

> Then of his wretched friend
> The *Soul* appear'd; at ev'ry part the form did comprehend
> His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, ev'ry weed
> His person wore, it fantasied. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 1. 58.

> O sacred essence, other form,
> O solemn ghost, O crowned *soul*!
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

6. A human being; a person.

> All the *souls* of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten. Gen. xlvi. 27.

> My lord, this is a poor mad *soul*; . . . and the truth is, poverty hath distracted her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 113.

> *Humph.* Where had you this Intelligence?
> *Tom.* From a foolish fond *Soul* that can keep nothing from me. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

**All Souls' day**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the 2d of November, a day kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for the eternal repose of their souls, to which end the mass and offices of the day are directed. It is the day following the feast of All Saints.—**Apparitional soul.** See *apparitional*.—**Commendation of the soul.** See *commendation*, 5.—**Cure of souls.** See *cure*.—**Descent of souls.** See *descent*.—**Seat of the soul**, the part of the body (according to some speculators a mathematical point) in immediate dynamic connection with the soul. As long as the soul was supposed to be a material thing (which was the usual ancient opinion), it was naturally believed to have a distinct place. Later the knowledge of the functions of the nervous system, and their centralization in the brain, showed that the soul was more intimately connected with that than with other parts of the body; and it was vaguely supposed that the unity of consciousness would in some measure be explained by the hypothesis of a special seat of the soul in the brain. The commonest primitive notion was that the soul was resident in the blood or in the heart. Either the whole soul or its parts were also located in the bowels, bones, liver, gall, kidneys, and other organs. The doctrine that the soul is in the brain seems to have originated in Egypt, and found many partial adherents in antiquity, but was not generally accepted before modern times. The Neoplatonists held that the soul is wholly in the whole body and wholly in every part. Descartes placed the soul in the pineal gland, and other physiologists of the seventeenth century located it in different organs connected with the brain. Leibnitz introduced the theory that it resides at a mathematical point, which has found eminent supporters, some of whom regard this point as movable. Others hold that any conception of consciousness which forces its adherents to such a conclusion ought to be considered as reduced to an absurdity. Recent observations concerning multiple consciousness strengthen indications previously known that the unity of consciousness is somewhat illusory; and the anatomy of the brain does not support the notion of an absolute centralization of the power of forming ideas.—**Sentient soul**, the soul as affected by the senses, or as possessing sentience.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Intellect*, *Spirit*, etc. See *mind*$^{1}$.—**4**. Ardor, force.

**soul**$^{1}$† (sōl), *v. t.* [< ME. *sowlen*; < *soul*$^{1}$, *n.*] To endue with a soul.

> The gost that fro the fader gan procede
> Hath *sowled* hem withouten any drede.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 329.

**soul**$^{2}$ (söl or sōl), *n.* [Also *sool*; < ME. *soule*, *sowle*, *souel*, *saule*, *saulee*, food, ≐ Dan. *sul*, meat eaten with bread.] Anything eaten with bread; a relish, as butter, cheese, milk, or preserves; that which satisfies. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Maria Egyptiaca eet in thyrty wynter
> Bote thre lytel loues [loaves], and loue [love] was her *souel*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 24.

**soul**$^{2}$†, *v.* [< *soul*$^{2}$, *n.*; cf. *soil*$^{4}$.] To afford suitable sustenance; satisfy with food; satiate.

> I haue, sweet wench, a piece of cheese,
> As good as tooth may chawe,
> And bread and wildings *souling* well.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 32.

**soul-ale**†, *n.* Same as *dirge-ale*.

**Soulamea** (sö-lā′mẹ-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1783), < *soulamoë*, its name in the Moluccas, said to mean 'king of bitters.'] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Picramniex*, formerly referred to the *Polygalaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a three-parted calyx, three linear petals, six stamens, and a two-celled ovary with solitary ovules. There are 2 species, both tropical. They bear long petioled, thin, entire leaves, and axillary spikes of small pedicelled flowers. For *S. amara*, a shrub or small tree of the Moluccas and New Ireland, see *bitter-king*.

**soul-bell**† (sōl′bel), *n.* [< *soul*$^1$ + *bell*$^1$.] The passing-bell.

> We call them *soul-bells* for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists, § 43.

**soul-blind** (sōl′blīnd), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of light and of every image of it.

**soul-blindness** (sōl′ blīnd″nes), *n.* Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to cerebral lesion, without actual blindness and independent of other psychic defect.

**soul-cake**† (sōl′kāk), *n.* A cake of sweetened bread formerly distributed at church doors on All Souls' day. See *soul-paper*.

**soul-candle**† (sōl′kan″dl), *n.* [< ME. *saulecandel*; < *soul*$^1$ + *candle*.] One of the wax-lights placed about a dead body.

> Four *saulecandels* shall be found, and used in the burial services. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

**soul-curer**† (sōl′kūr″ėr), *n.* One who has a cure of souls; a parson.

> Peace, I say, Gallia and Gaul, French and Welsh, *soul-curer* and body-curer! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 100.

**soul-deaf** (sōl′def), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

**soul-deafness** (sōl′def″nes), *n.* Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

**soulder**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *solder*.

**souldier**†, **souldiour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *soldier*.

**souled** (sōld), *a.* [< ME. *souled*; < *soul*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a soul or mind; instinct with soul or feeling: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*souled*, mean-*souled*.

> Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
> Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
> Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?
> *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 185.

**soul-fearing** (sōl′fēr″ing), *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. [Rare.]

> Till their [cannon's] *soul-fearing* clamours have brawl'd down
> The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 383.

**soulfre**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sulphur*.

**soulful** (sōl′fůl), *a.* [< *soul*$^1$ + *-ful*.] Full of soul, emotion, or feeling; expressive of sentiment or emotion.

> There wasn't a sounding-line on board that would have gone to the bottom of her *soulful* eyes.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 58.

**soulfully** (sōl′fůl-i), *adv.* In a soulful or feeling manner.

**soulfulness** (sōl′fůl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being soulful; feeling. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 37.

**soulili**, *n.* [Javanese.] One of the sacred monkeys of Java, *Semnopithecus mitratus*, with a black peaked bonnet suggesting a miter.

**soulish** (sō′lish), *a.* [< *soul*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Of or pertaining to the soul. *Byrom*. [Rare.]

> The . . . psychical (or *soulish*) man.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, p. 181.

**soul-killing** (sōl′kil″ing), *a.* Destroying the soul; ruining the spiritual nature. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 100.

**soulless** (sōl′les), *a.* [< ME. **soulles*, < AS. *sāwlleas*, *sāwolleás*, soulless, lifeless, irrational, < *sāwol*, soul, life, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] 1. Having no life or soul; dead.

> Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.
> *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion (ed. 1605), X. 4. (*Latham*.)

2. Having no soul or spirit.—3. Having or expressing no thought or emotion; expressionless.

> Having lain long with blank and *soulless* eyes,
> He sat up suddenly. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

4. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; base.

> Slave, *soulless* villain, dog!
> O rarely base! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 157.

**soullessness** (sōl′les-nes), *n.* The state of being without soul, in any sense of that word.

> A certain *soullessness* and absence of ennobling ideals in the national character. *The Academy*, No. 876, p. 109.

**soul-mass**† (sōl′mȧs), *n.* A mass for the dead.

**soul-massing**† (sōl′mȧs″ing), *n.* The saying of masses for the dead.

> So doth it cast down all their *soul-massing* and foolish foundations for such as be dead and past the ministry of God's word.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 278.

**soul-paper**† (sōl′pā″pėr), *n.* A paper or parchment bearing an inscription soliciting prayers for the soul of some departed person or persons. Soul-papers were given away with soul-cakes on All Souls' day.

**soul-penny**† (sōl′pen″i), *n.* An offering toward the expense of saying masses for the souls of the departed.

> The Dean shall have, for collecting the *soul-pennies* from the bretheren, on the first day, ij. d. out of the goods of the gild. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

**soul-scot**† (sōl′skot), *n.* [Prop. *soul-scat*, repr. AS. *sāwel-sceat*, *sāwl-sceat*, money paid at the open grave for the repose of the soul, < *sāwel*, soul, + *sceat*, money: see *soul*$^1$ and *scat*$^1$, and cf. *scot*$^2$, *shot*$^2$.] In *old eccles. law*, a funeral payment, formerly made at the grave, usually to the parish priest in whose church service for the departed had been said; a mortuary. Also *soul-shot*.

> On each side of this bier kneeled three priests, who told their beads and muttered their prayers with the greatest signs of external devotion. For this service a splendid *soul-scat* was paid to the convent of Saint Edmund's by the mother of the deceased.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xliii.

> Those among the dead man's friends and kinsfolks who wished had come and brought the *soul-shot*, as their gift at the offertory of that holy sacrifice.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 306.

**soul-shot**† (sōl′shot), *n.* See *soul-scot*.

**soul-sick** (sōl′sik), *a.* Diseased or distressed in mind or soul; morally diseased. [Rare.]

> I am *soul-sick*,
> And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
> Till I have got your pardon.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

**soul-silver**†, *n.* [< *soul*$^2$ + *silver*.] The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment. *Halliwell*.

**soul-sleeper** (sōl′slē″pėr), *n.* Same as *psychopannychist*.

**soul-stuff** (sōl′stuf), *n.* The hypothetical substance of the soul; psychoplasm. See *mind-stuff*.

**soul-vexed** (sōl′vekst), *a.* Disturbed or distressed in spirit. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 59.

**soum, sowm** (soum), *n.* [A var. of *sum*$^2$, amount, proportion: see *sum*$^2$.] The proportion of cattle or sheep suitable to any pasture, or vice versa: as, a *soum* of sheep, as many sheep as a certain amount of pasturage will support; a *soum* of grass or land, as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep. [Scotch.]

**soum, sowm** (soum), *v. i.* [< *soum*, *sowm*, *n.*] To calculate and determine what number of cattle or sheep a certain piece of land will support. [Scotch.]—**Soum and roum**, to pasture [in summer] and fodder [in winter]. *Jamieson*.—**Souming and rouming**, in *Scots law*, the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasturage may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. Strictly speaking, to *soum* a common is to ascertain the several soums it may hold, and to *roum* it is to portion it out among the dominant proprietors.

**soun**$^1$†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *swoon*.

**soun**$^2$†, *n.* and *v.* An original spelling of *sound*$^5$.

**sound**$^1$ (sound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sound*, *sond*, *sund*, *isund*, < AS. *gesund* (= OS. *gesund* = OFries. *sund*, *sond* = MD. *ghesond*, D. *gezond* = MLG. *gesunt*, LG. *gesund*, *sund* = OHG. *gisunt*, MHG. *gesunt*, G. *gesund* = Sw. Dan. *sund*), sound; < *ge-*, a collective and generalizing prefix (see *i-*), + **sund*, of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to L. *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* 1. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties complete and in perfect action: as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* body.

> Ef horn child is hol and *sund*,
> And Athulf bithute [without] wund.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

> Thaugh he falle, he falleth nat bote as ho fulle in a bote,
> That ay is saf and *sounde* that sitteth with-ynne the borde.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 40.

> Universal distrust is so unnatural, indeed, that it never prevails in a *sound* mind. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 101.

2. Whole; uninjured; unhurt; unmutilated; not lacerated or bruised: as, a *sound* limb.

> Thou dost breathe;
> Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 52.

3. Free from special defect, decay, or injury; unimpaired; not deteriorated: as, a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit; a *sound* constitution.

> Look that my staves be *sound*, and not too heavy.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 65.

> Her timbers yet are *sound*,
> And she may float again.
> *Cowper*, Loss of the Royal George.

> A cellar of *sound* liquor, a ready wit, and a pretty daughter. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

4. Morally healthy; honest; honorable; virtuous; blameless.

> In the way of loyalty and truth
> Toward the king, my ever royal master,
> Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 274.

5. Without defect or flaw in logic; founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; that cannot be refuted or overthrown: as, a *sound* argument.

> About him were a press of gaping faces,
> Which seem'd to swallow up his *sound* advice.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1409.

> Rules of life, *sound* as the Time could bear.
> *Wordsworth*, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

6. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; pure: as, *sound* doctrine.

> It is out of doubt that the first state of things was best, that in the prime of Christian religion faith was *soundest*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 2.

> Hold fast the form of *sound* words. 2 Tim. i. 13.

7. Reasoning accurately; logical; clear-minded; free from erroneous ideas; orthodox.

> Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
> And *soundest* casuists doubt, like you and me?
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 2.

> A kick that scarce would move a horse
> May kill a *sound* divine.
> *Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

8. Founded in right and law; legal; not defective in law: as, a *sound* title; *sound* justice.

> They reserved theyr titles, tenures, and signioryes whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> Here by equity we mean nothing but the *sound* interpretation of the law. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxvii.

9. Unbroken and deep; undisturbed: said of sleep.

> Let no man fear to die; we love to sleep all,
> And death is but the *sounder* sleep.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

> New waked from *soundest* sleep,
> Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
> In balmy sweat. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 253.

10. Thorough; complete; hearty.

> The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight. *Abp. Abbot*.

11. Of financial condition, solvent; strong; not undermined by loss or waste: as, that bank is one of our *soundest* institutions.—**As sound as a roach.** See *roach*$^2$.—**Sound and disposing mind and memory**, in the *law of wills*. See *memory*.—**Sound mind.** See *insanity*.—**Sound on the goose.** See *goose*. =**Syn. 1.** Hearty, hale, hardy, vigorous.—**3.** Entire, unbroken, undecayed.—**5** and **7.** Sane, rational, sensible.

**II.**† *n.* Safety. [Rare.]

> Our goddis the gouerne, & soche grace lene
> That thou the victorie wyn, thi worship to saue,
> And to this Citie in *sound* thi seluyn may come.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6135.

**sound**$^1$† (sound), *v.* [< ME. *sounden*; < *sound*$^1$, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To heal; make sound.

> Ferther wol I never founde
> Non other help, my sores for to *sounde*.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 242.

**II.** *intrans.* To become sound; heal.

> Thro girt with mony a wounde,
> That lykly ar never for to *sounde*.
> *Lydgate*, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 292.

**sound**$^1$ (sound), *adv.* [< *sound*$^1$, *a.*] Soundly; heartily; thoroughly; deeply: now used only of sleeping.

> So *sound* he slept that nought mought him awake.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 42.

> Till he tell the truth,
> Let the supposed fairies pinch him *sound*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4. 61.

> Every soul throughout the town being *sound* asleep before nine o'clock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

**sound**$^2$ (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sound*, *sund*, < AS. *sund*, a sound, a strait of the sea (= MD. *sond*, *sund*, D. *sond*, *sont*, *zond* = MHG. G. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a sound), also, in AS. and Icel., swimming; contracted from orig. **swumd*, < *swimman* (pp. *swummen*), swim: see *swim*. Cf. *sound*$^3$.] A narrow passage of water not a stream, as a strait between the mainland and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean: as, Long Island *Sound*; the *Sound* (between Denmark and Sweden).

> Behold, I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
> As a dire vapour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

> And, with my skates fast-bound,
> Skimmed the half-frozen *Sound*.
> *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

**Sound dues.** See *due*$^1$.

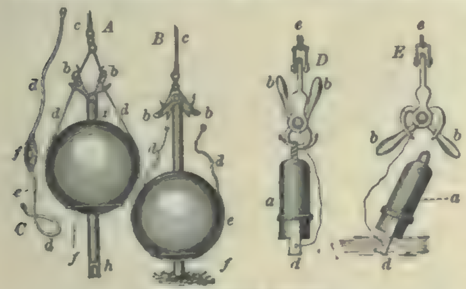
**sound**$^3$ (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sounde;* cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, the sound of a fish, lit. 'swimming-maw': see *sound*$^2$ and *maw*$^1$.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The swimming-bladder or air-bladder of a fish. The sound is a hollow vesicular organ, originating from the digestive tract — in fact, a rudimentary lung, the actual homologue of the lungs of air-breathing vertebrates, though in fishes, as in other branchiates, respiration is effected by gills. (See *air-bladder.*) Some fishes' sounds are an esteemed article of food, as that of the cod, which when fried is something like an oyster so cooked; others are valuable as a source of isinglass.

> *Sounde* of a fysshe, cannon. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

> Of [fishes'] *sounds* we make isinglass.
> *Goldsmith*, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist., III.

(*b*) A cuttlefish.

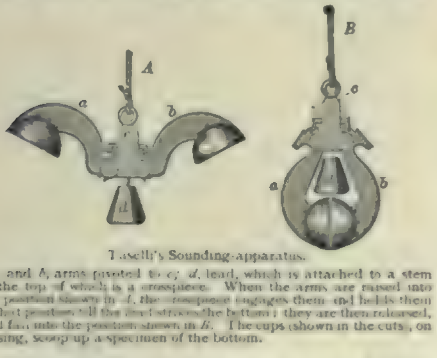
**sound**$^4$ (sound), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sownde;* < ME. *sounden* (= D. *sonderen* = G. *sondiren* = Sw. *sondera* = Dan. *sondere*), < OF. (and F.) *sonder* = Sp. Pg. *sondar*, sound; (*a*) perhaps < MD. *sond, sund* = AS. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a strait, sound (cf. AS. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod, *sund-līne*, a sounding-line: see *sound*$^2$); (*b*) otherwise perhaps < L. **subundare*, submerge: see *sub-* and *ound, undulate.*] I. *trans.* 1. To measure the depth of; fathom; try or test, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which is marked the number of fathoms. Machines of various kinds are also used to indicate the depth to which the lead has descended. A cavity in the lower end of the lead is partially filled with tallow, by means of which some part of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, etc., of the bottom adhere to it and are drawn up. Numerous devices are in use for testing the nature of the bottom, as a pair of large forceps or scoops carried down by a weight, which are closed when they strike the ground, and so inclose some of the sand, shells, etc., a cup at the bottom of a long leaden weight, which is closed by a leathern cover when full, etc. See the accompanying cuts of apparatus used in sounding. Brooke's apparatus is said to be the first by which soundings of over 2,000 fathoms were made and specimens of the bottom obtained.



Apparatus used in Sounding.

*A, B, C*, Brooke's Deep-sea Sounding-apparatus: *a*, rod with horns *b* pivoted thereto; *c*, sounding-line; *d*, wires by which the lead *e* is attached to the horns, connected with a washer *f* under the lead; *h*, opening in lower end of rod by which specimens of the bottom may be secured. When the rod strikes the bottom, the lead slides downward, bringing the horns into the position shown in *B*, and releasing the wires *d* and the lead; the rod only is then drawn up, leaving the lead at the bottom.

*D, E*, British Navy Sounding-apparatus: *a*, lead; *b*, counterpoised hooks which engage the loop at the top of the lead; *d*, wedge-shaped cup for specimens, attached by cord or wire to the pivot of the hooks; *e*, attachment for the sounding-line or -wire. When the cup *d* touches bottom, the hooks *b* drop into the position shown in *E*; the sinker or lead then drops over, releasing the cup, and this, with its specimen and the hooks, is drawn to the surface.



Baselli's Sounding-apparatus.

*a* and *b*, arms pivoted to *c*; *d*, lead, which is attached to a stem at the top of which is a crosspiece. When the arms are raised into the position shown in *A*, the crosspiece engages them and holds them in that position till the lead strikes the bottom; they are then released, and fall into the position shown in *B*. The cups (shown in the cuts), on closing, scoop up a specimen of the bottom.

> Go *sound* the ocean, and cast your nets;
> Happily you may catch her in the sea.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 7.

> Two plummets dropt for one to *sound* the abyss.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. In *surg.*, to examine by means of a sound or probe, especially the bladder, in order to ascertain whether a stone is present or not.

> By a precious oyle Doctor Russell at the first applyed to it when he *sounded* it with probe (ere night) his tormenting paine was . . . well asswaged.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 179.

3. Figuratively, to try; examine; discover, or endeavor to discover, that which is concealed in the mind of; search out the intention, opinion, will, or wish of.

> It is better to *sound* a person with whom one deals, afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question.
> *Bacon*, Negotiating (ed. 1887).

> I have *sounded* him already at a distance, and find all his answers exactly to our wish.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

4. To ascertain the depth of (water) in a ship's hold by lowering a sounding-rod into the pump-well.—5. To make a sounding with, or carry down in sounding, as a whale the tow-line of a boat.—**To sound a line, to sound all lines.** See *line*$^2$.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

> I *sownde*, as a schyppe man *sowndeth* in the see with his plommet to knowe the deppeth of the see. Je pilote.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 726.

> The shipmen . . . *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms.
> Acts xxvii. 27, 28.

2. To penetrate to the bottom; reach the depth.

> For certes, lord, so sore hath she me wounded
> That stood in blake, with lokynge of hire eighen,
> That to myn hertis botme it is *ysounded.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 535.

3. To descend to the bottom; dive: said of fish and other marine animals. When a sperm-whale sounds, the fore parts are lifted a little out of water, a strong spout is given, the nose is dipped, the back and small are rounded up, the body bends on a cross-axis, the flukes are thrown up 20 or 30 feet, and the whale goes straight down head first, in less than its own length of water.

**sound**$^4$ (sound), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *sonde* = Sw. *sond*, < F. *sonde*, a probe, a sounding-lead, = Sp. Pg. *sonda*, a sound; from the verb: see *sound*$^4$, *v.*] In *surg.*, any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored; a probe; specifically, an instrument used for exploring or dilating the urethra, or for searching the bladder for stone.

**sound**$^5$ (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sownde* (with excrescent *d*), *soun, sown, sowne, son*, < OF. *soun, son, sun*, F. *son* = Pr. *son, so* = Sp. *son* = Pg. *som* = It. *suono* = Icel. *sōnn*, a sound, < L. *sonus*, a sound; cf. Skt. *svana*, sound, √ *svan*, sound. Cf. *sound*$^5$, *v.*, and see *assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant, person, parson, resound, sonata, sonnet, sonorous, sonant, unison*, etc.] 1. The sensation produced through the ear, or organ of hearing; in the physical sense, either the vibrations of the sounding-body itself, or those of the air or other medium, which are caused by the sounding-body, and which immediately affect the ear. A musical sound, or *tone*, is produced by a continued and regular series of vibrations (or, in the physical sense, may be said to be these vibrations themselves); while a *noise* is caused either by a single impulse, as an electrical spark, or by a series of impulses following at irregular intervals. A sounding-body is a body which is in such a state of vibration as to produce a sound (see *vibration*). Thus, a tuning-fork, a bell, or a piano-string, if struck, will, in consequence of its elasticity, continue to vibrate for some time, producing, in the proper medium, a sound; similarly, the column of air in an organ-pipe becomes a sounding-body when a current of air is continually forced through the mouthpiece past the lip; again, an inelastic body, as a card, may become a sounding-body if it receives a series of blows at regular intervals and in sufficiently rapid succession, as from the teeth of a revolving cog-wheel. The vibrations of the sounding-body are conveyed to the ear by the intervening medium, which is usually the air, but may be any other gas, a liquid (as water), or an elastic solid. The presence of such a medium is essential, for sound is not propagated in a vacuum. The vibrations of the sounding-body, as a tuning-fork, produce in the medium a series of waves (see *wave*) of condensation and rarefaction, which are propagated in all directions with a velocity depending upon the nature of the medium and its temperature — for example, the velocity of sound in air is about 1,090 feet per second at 32° F. (0° C.), and increases slightly as the temperature rises; in other gases the velocity varies inversely as the square root of the density; it is consequently nearly four times as great in hydrogen. In liquids the velocity is greater than in air — for water, somewhat more than four times as great. In solids the velocity varies very widely, being relatively small in inelastic substances like wax and lead, and very great (two to three miles per second) in wood and steel. Sound-waves may differ (1) in their wave-length — that is, in the number of vibrations per second; (2) in the amplitude of the motion of the particles forming them; and (3) in their form, as to whether they are simple, and consist of a single series of pendulum-like vibrations, or are compound, and formed of several such series superimposed upon each other. Corresponding to these differences in the sound-waves, the sounds perceived by the ear differ in three ways: (1) They differ in *pitch*. If the sound-waves are long and the number of vibrations few per second, the pitch is said to be *low* and the sound is called *grave;* as the number of vibrations increases, the pitch is said to *rise* and the sound to be *higher;* if the number of vibrations is very great and the length of the waves correspondingly small, the sound becomes shrill and piercing. It is found that the vibrations must be as numerous as 24 per second in order that the ear may be able to unite them as a continuous sound. Similarly, if the vibrations exceed 30,000 to 40,000 per second, they cease to produce any sensation upon the ear. (2) Sounds differ in *intensity* or *loudness*. Primarily the intensity of the sound depends upon the amplitude of the vibrations; it diminishes with the square of the distance from the sounding-body; it also diminishes as the density of the air or other medium decreases, and is increased by the proximity of a sonorous body which can vibrate in unison with it. (3) Sounds differ in *quality* or *timbre*, that property by which we distinguish between the same tone as sounded upon two different musical instruments, as a piano and a violin. This difference is due to the fact that a note produced by a musical instrument is in general a compound note, consisting of the fundamental note, the pitch of which the ear perceives, and with it a number of higher notes of small intensity whose vibrations as compared with the fundamental note are usually as the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. These upper notes, harmonics or over-tones (see *harmonic*), blend with the fundamental note, and upon their number and relative intensity, consequently, the resultant combined effect upon the ear, or the quality of the note, depends. Sound-waves may, like light-waves, be reflected from an opposing surface (see *reflection, echo, resonance*); they may be refracted, or suffer a change of direction, in passing from one medium to another of different density; they may suffer diffraction; and they may also suffer interference, giving rise to the pulsations of sounds called *beats*. See *beat*$^1$, 7.

2. A particular quality or character of tone, producing a certain effect on the hearer, or suggesting a particular cause; tone; note: as, a joyful *sound;* a *sound* of woe.

> There is a *sound* of abundance of rain. 1 Ki. xviii. 41.

> *Doug.* That 's the worst tidings that I hear of yet.
> *Wor.* Ay, by my faith, that bears a frosty *sound.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 128.

> The *sound* of a sea without wind is about them.
> *Swinburne*, Hesperia.

3. Vocal utterance.

> 'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
> The *sound* must seem an echo to the sense.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 365.

4. Hearing-distance; ear-shot.

> Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow,
> And wits take lodgings in the *sound* of Bow.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 118.

5. Empty and unmeaning noise.

> A tale
> Told by an idiot, full of *sound* and fury,
> Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

6. Same as *signal*, 2.—**Anacamptic sounds.** See *anacamptic.*—**Blood-sounds**, in *auscultation*, anemic murmurs.—**Bronchial sound**, the normal bronchial breathing-sound.—**Cardiac sounds**, the heart-sounds.—**Characteristic sound.** See *characteristic letter*, under *characteristic.*—**Cogged breath-sound.** See *breath-sound.*—**Friction sound.** See *friction-sound.*—**Refraction of sound.** See *refraction.*—**Respiratory sounds.** See *respiratory.*—**To read by sound**, in *teleg.* See *read*$^1$. =**Syn.** 1. *Noise, Sound, Tone. Noise* is that effect upon the ears which does not convey, and is not meant to convey, any meaning: as, the *noise* made by a falling chimney; street *noises*. *Sound* is a general word, covering *noise* and intelligible impressions upon the auditory nerves: as, the *sound* of cannon, of hoofs, of a trumpet, of prayer. *Tone* is *sound* regarded as having a definite place on the musical scale, or as modified by feeling or physical affections, or as being the distinctive quality of sound possessed by a person or thing permanently or temporarily: as, his *tones* were those of anger; a piano of peculiarly rich *tone*. For technical distinctions, see def. 1 above, *noise*, and *tone*.

**sound**$^5$ (sound), *v.* [< ME. *sownden, sounen, sownen, sunen*, < OF. *suner, soner*, F. *sonner* = Pr. Sp. *sonar* = Pg. *soar* = It. *sonare* (= Icel. *sōna*), < L. *sonare*, sound, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*$^5$, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To produce vibrations affecting the ear; cause the sensation of sound; make a noise; produce a sound; also, to strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect; produce a specified audible effect: as, the wind *sounds* melancholy.

> Ther herde I pleyen on an harpe,
> That *souned* bothe wel and sharpe,
> Orpheus ful craftely.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1202.

> O earth, that *soundest* hollow under me.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. To cause something (as an instrument) to sound; make music.

> The singers sang, and the trumpeters *sounded.*
> 2 Chron. xxix. 28.

3. To seem or appear when uttered; appear on narration: as, a statement that *sounds* like a fiction.

> How oddly will it *sound* that I
> Must ask my child forgiveness!
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 197.

> All this is mine but till I die·
> I can't but think 'twould *sound* more clever
> To me and to my heirs for ever.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 11.

> Your father never dropped a syllable which should *sound* toward the asking me to assist him in his adversity.
> *Godwin*, Fleetwood, xix.

4. To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published.

> From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.
> 1 Thes. i. 8.

**5.** To tend; incline. [Now rare.]

Alle hire wordes moore and lesse,
*Sownynge* in vertu and in gentilesse.
*Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 54.

Seyng any thyng *sownyng* to treson.
*Paston Letters*, I. 183.

All such thingis as *sowne* wyth or ayenst the common wele.
*Arnold's Chron.*, p. 88.

**6†.** To resound.

The shippes hereupon discharge their Ordinance, . . . insomuch that the tops of the hilles *sounded* therewith.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 245.

**To sound in damages**, in *law*, to have as its object the recovery of damages: said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin or an action of debt, but for damages only, as for trespass, etc.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to produce sound; set in audible vibration.

A baggepipe wel coude he blowe and *sowne*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 565.

I have *sounded* the very base-string of humility.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 6.

**2.** To utter audibly; pronounce; hence, to speak; express; repeat.

But now to yow rehersen al his speche,
Or al his woful wordes for to *sowne*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 573.

Then I, as one that am the tongue of these,
To *sound* the purposes of all their hearts.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 48.

The Arab by his desert well
. . . hears his single camel's bell
*Sound* welcome to his regal quarters.
*Whittier*, The Haschish.

**3.** To order or direct by a sound; give a signal for by a certain sound: as, to *sound* a retreat.

To *sound* a parley to his heartless foe.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 471.

**4.** To spread by sound or report; publish or proclaim; celebrate or honor by sounds.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; *sound* his praise.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 171.

She loves aloft to *sound*
The Man for more than Mortal Deeds renown'd.
*Congreve*, Pindaric Odes, ii.

**5.** To signify; import. [A Latinism.]

Hise resons he spak ful solempnely,
*Sownynge* alway thencrees of his wynnyng.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 276.

If you have ears that will be pierced — or eyes
That can be opened — a heart that may be touched —
Or any part that yet *sounds* man about you.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated "some uncleanness," but in Hebrew it *sounds* "nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness." *Milton*, Divorce, i.

**6.** To examine by percussion, as a wall in order to discover hollow places or studding; specifically, in *med.*, to examine by percussion and auscultation, in order to form a diagnosis by means of sounds heard: as, to *sound* the lungs.

**sound$^6$** (sound). An obsolete or dialectal contracted form of *swound*, *swoon*.

**soundable** (soun'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *sound*$^4$ + *-able*.] Capable of being sounded.

**soundboard** (sound'bōrd), *n.* **1.** In musical instruments, a thin resonant plate of wood so placed as to enhance the power and quality of the tones by sympathetic vibration. In the pianoforte it is placed just under or behind the strings; in the pipe-organ it forms the top of the wind-chest in which the pipes are inserted; in the violin, guitar, etc., it is the same as the belly—that is, the front of the body. Great care is exercised in the selection and treatment of the wood for soundboards, which is either pine or spruce-fir. Also *sounding-board*. See cut under *harp*.
**2.** Same as *sounding-board*, 1. See cut under *abat-voix*.—**Pedal soundboard.** See *pedal*.

**sound-boarding** (sound'bōr″ding), *n.* In *carp.*, short boards which are disposed transversely between the joists, or fixed in a partition for holding the substance called pugging, intended to prevent sound from being transmitted from one part of a house to another.

**sound-body, sound-box, sound-chest** (sound'-bod″i, -boks, -chest), *n.* Same as *resonance-box*.

**sound-bone** (sound'bōn), *n.* [< *sound*$^3$ + *bone*.] The bone of a fish lying close to the sound or air-bladder. It is a part of the backbone, consisting of those vertebræ collectively which are ordinarily cut out in one piece in splitting the fish.

**sound-bow** (sound'bō), *n.* The thickened edge of a bell against which the clapper strikes. In stating the proportions of a bell, the thickness of the sound-bow is usually taken as a unit.

**sound-deafness** (sound'def″nes), *n.* Deafness to sound of every pitch or quality, as distinguished from *pitch-deafness* and *timbre-deafness*.

**sounder$^1$†** (soun'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sownder*, < ME. *soundre*, < AS. *sunor*, a herd.] **1.** A herd of wild swine.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre*: that is to say, ȝif ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Now to speke of the boore, the fyrste year he is
A pygge of the *sounder* callyd, as haue I blys;
The secounde yere an hogge, and soo shall he be,
And an hoggestere whan he is of yeres thre;
And when he is foure yere, a boor shall he be,
From the *sounder* of the swyne thenne departyth he.
*Book of St. Alban's* (ed. 1496), sig. d., i.

**2.** A young wild boar: an erroneous use.

It had so happened that a *sounder* (i. e., in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase.
*Scott*, Quentin Durward, ix.

Such then were the pigs of Devon, not to be compared with the true wild descendant, . . . whereof many a *sounder* still grunted about Swinley down.
*Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

**sounder$^2$** (soun'dėr), *n.* [< *sound*$^4$ + *-er*$^1$.] A sounding-machine.—**Flying sounder**, an apparatus, devised by Thomson, for obtaining deep-sea soundings, at a moderate depth, without rounding to or reducing speed. With this sounding-machine a sounding was made at a depth of 130 fathoms while the steamer was moving at the rate of 16 knots an hour.

**sounder$^3$** (soun'dėr), *n.* [< *sound*$^5$ + *-er*$^1$.] That which sounds; specifically, in *teleg.*, a receiving instrument in the use of which the message is read by the sound produced by the armature of the electromagnet in playing back and forth between its stops.

**sound-figures** (sound'fig″ūrz), *n. pl.* Chladni's figures. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.

**sound-hole** (sound'hōl), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol and lute classes, an opening in the belly or soundboard, so shaped and placed as to increase its elasticity and thus its capacity for sympathetic vibration. In the modern violin and similar instruments there are two sound-holes, placed on each side of the bridge; they are usually called the *f-holes*, from their shape.

**sounding$^1$** (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundynge*, *sowndyng*, *sowninge*; verbal n. of *sound*$^4$, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of measuring the depth of anything; exploration, as with a plummet and line, or a sound.—**2.** The descent of a whale or of a fish to the bottom after being harpooned or hooked.—**3.** *pl.* The depth of water in rivers, harbors, along shores, and even in the open seas, which is ascertained in the operation of sounding. The term is also used to signify any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the line reaches. Soundings on English and American charts are expressed in fathoms, except in some harbor-charts where they are in feet. See *deep-sea*.—**In or on soundings.** (*a*) So near the land that a deep-sea lead will reach the bottom. (*b*) In comparatively shoal water: said of a whale in the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, or in bays, lagoons, etc., whose depths may be readily fathomed.—**To get on** or **off soundings**, to get into or beyond water where the bottom can be touched by sounding; figuratively, to enter into a subject or topic which one is or is not competent to discuss.—**To strike soundings**, to find bottom with the deep-sea lead.

**sounding$^2$** (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundyng*; verbal n. of *sound*$^5$, *v.*] The act of producing a sound or a noise; also, a sound or a noise produced; specifically, in *music*, compare *sound*$^5$, *v. i.*, 2.

Musicians have no gold for *sounding*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 143.

The Stage.
After the second *sounding* [of the music].
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

**sounding$^2$** (soun'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sound*$^5$, *v.*] **1.** Causing or producing sound; sonorous; resounding; making a noise.

Ay me! whilst thee the shores and *sounding* seas
Wash far away. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 154.

**2.** Having a magnificent or lofty sound; hence, bombastic: as, mere *sounding* phrases.

Keep to your subject close in all you say;
Nor for a *sounding* sentence ever stray.
*Dryden and Soames*, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 182.

**sounding-board** (soun'ding-bōrd), *n.* **1.** A canopy over a pulpit, etc., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice toward the audience. See *abat-voix*. Also *soundboard*.

Since pulpits fail, and *sounding-boards* reflect
Most part an empty, ineffectual sound.
*Cowper*, Task, iii. 21.

**2.** In *building*, a board used in the deafening of floors, partitions, etc. See *sound-boarding*.—**3.** Same as *soundboard*, 1.

**sounding-bottle** (soun'ding-bot″l), *n.* A vessel for raising water from a great depth for examination and analysis. It is generally made of wood, and has valves opening upward in the top and bottom. It is fixed on the sounding-line over the lead, so that the water passes through it as the line descends; but when it is drawn up the force of gravity closes the valves, thus retaining the contents. It often contains a thermometer for showing the temperature below the surface.

**sounding-lead** (soun'ding-led), *n.* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.

**sounding-line** (soun'ding-līn), *n.* A line for trying the depth of water.

**sounding-machine** (soun'ding-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A device for taking deep-sea soundings. See *deep-sea*.

**sounding-post** (soun'ding-pōst), *n.* Same as *sound-post*.

**sounding-rod** (soun'ding-rod), *n.* A graduated rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's pump-well, and consequently in the hold.

**soundisman†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandesman*.

Then sent were there sone *soundismen* two
To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8866.

**soundless$^1$** (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*$^4$ + *-less*.] Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

He upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxx.

**soundless$^2$** (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*$^5$ + *-less*.] Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

*Cas.* For your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. . . .
*Bru.* O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have stol'n their buzzing, Antony.
*Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 36.

**sound-line** (sound'līn), *n.* The tow-line carried down by a whale when sounding.

**soundly** (sound'li), *adv.* [< *sound*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] In a sound manner, in any sense of the word *sound*.

**soundness** (sound'nes), *n.* [< *sound*$^1$ + *-ness*.] The state of being sound, in any sense. =**Syn.** See *sound*$^1$, *a.*

**sound-post** (sound'pōst), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol class, a small cylindrical wooden prop or pillar which is inserted between the belly and the back, nearly under the treble foot of the bridge. Its purpose is to prevent the crushing of the belly by the tension of the strings, and to transmit the vibrations of the belly to the back. Its material, shape, and position are of great importance in determining the quality and power of the tone. It is sometimes called the instrument's *soul* or *voice*. Also *sounding-post*.

**sound-proof** (sound'pröf), *a.* Impervious to sound; preventing the entrance of sounds.

It [silicate of cotton] is of great efficiency as a stuffing for *sound-proof* walls and flooring. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 293.

**sound-radiometer** (sound'rā-di-om″e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus devised by Dvorak to show the mechanical effect of sound-waves. It consists of a light cross of wood pivoted with a glass cap upon a vertical needle, and carrying four pieces of card perforated with a number of holes, raised on one side and depressed on the other like those of a nutmeg-grater. The cross-vanes rotate rapidly when placed before the resonance-box of a loud-sounding tuning-fork.

**sound-register** (sound'rej″is-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for collecting and recording tones of the singing voice or of a musical instrument. It was invented in Paris in 1858.

**sound-shadow** (sound'shad″ō), *n.* The interception of a sound by some large object, as a building. It is analogous to a light-shadow, but is less distinct, since sound-waves have much greater length than light-waves.

For just as a high wall, a hill, or a railway-cutting often completely cuts off sounds by forming a *sound-shadow*.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 364.

**sound-wave** (sound'wāv), *n.* A wave of condensation and rarefaction by which sound is propagated in an elastic medium, as the air. See *sound*$^5$ and *wave*.

**soune†**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sound*$^5$.

**soup$^1$** (soup), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

**soup$^2$** (söp), *n.* [= D. *soep* = MHG. G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* = Dan. *suppe* = Icel. *sūpa*, soup; < OF. (and F.) *soupe*, soup, broth, pottage, sop, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sopa*, soup; < MD. *soppe*, *sop*, a sop, broth, D. *sop*, broth, = Icel. *soppa* = Sw. *soppa*, a sop: see *sop*. *Soup*$^2$ is a doublet of *sop*, derived through OF., while *soup*$^1$, *n.*, is a native variant of *sup*.] **1.** In *cookery*, originally, a liquor with something soaked in it, as a sop of bread; now, a broth; a liquid dish served usually before fish or meat at dinner. The basis of most soups is stock; to this are added meat, vegetables, vermicelli, herbs, wine, seasoning, or whatever is chosen: as, cream *soup*; tomato *soup*; turtle *soup*. See *julienne*, *purée*, *soup-maigre*.

Between each act the trembling salvers ring,
From *soup* to sweet-wine.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 162.

2. A kind of picnic in which a great pot of soup is the principal feature. Compare the like use of *chowder*. [West Virginia.]—**Portable soup**, a sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

**soup**$^{3}$†, *v.* An obsolete form of *soop*, *swoop*.

**soupçon** (söp-sôn′), *n.* [F., a suspicion: see *suspicion*.] A suspicion; hence, a very small quantity; a taste: as, water with a *soupçon* of brandy.

**souper**$^{1}$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *supper*.

**souper**$^{2}$ (sö′pėr), *n.* [< *soup*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] In Ireland, a name applied in derision to a Protestant missionary or a convert from Roman Catholicism, from the fact that the missionaries are said to assist their work by distributing soup to their converts. *Imp. Dict.*

**soup-kitchen** (söp′kich″en), *n.* A public establishment, supported by voluntary contributions, for preparing soup and supplying it gratis to the poor.

**souple**$^{1}$, *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) contraction of *swiple*.

**souple**$^{2}$, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *supple*.

**souple**$^{3}$ (sö′pl), *a.* Noting raw silk which has been deprived, to a certain extent, of its external covering, the silk-glue. This is done by treating the silk with tartar and some sulphuric acid heated nearly to boiling.

**soup-maigre** (söp′mā″gėr), *n.* A thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish, originally intended to be eaten on fast-days, when flesh meat is not allowed.

**soup-meat** (söp′mēt), *n.* Meat specially used for soup.

**soup-plate** (söp′plāt), *n.* A rather large deep plate used for serving soup.

**soup-ticket** (söp′tik″et), *n.* A ticket authorizing the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

**soupy** (sö′pi), *a.* [< *soup*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Like soup; having the consistence, appearance, or color of soup. [Colloq.]

> "We had a very thick fog," said Tom, "directly after the thunder-storm — a *soupy* fog."
> *Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, xiv.

**sour** (sour), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sour*, *soure*, *sowre*, *sur*, < AS. *sūr* = MD. *suur*, D. *zuur* = MLG. *sūr* = OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer* = Icel. *sūrr* = Sw. Dan. *sur* (cf. F. *sur*, sour, < LG. or HG.: see *sorrel*$^{1}$), sour; cf. W. *sur*, sour; Lith. *surus*, salt. Root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; specifically, acid in consequence of fermentation; fermented, and thus spoiled: as, *sour* bread; *sour* milk.

> The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast,
> Or, being early pluck'd, is *sour* to taste.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 528.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose: as, a man of a *sour* temper.

> One is so *sour*, so crabbed, and so unpleasant that he can away with no mirth or sport.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

> Lofty, and *sour* to them that lov'd him not;
> But to those men that sought him sweet as summer.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 53.

3†. Afflictive; hard to bear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

> Al though it [poverty] be *soure* to suffre, there cometh swete after. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 250.

> I know this kind of writing is madness to the world, foolishness to reason, and *sour* to the flesh.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 235.

4. Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness: as, a *sour* word.

> With matrimonie cometh . . . the *soure* browbendyng of your wifes kinsfolkes.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 18.

> I never heard him make a *sour* expression, but frankly confess that he left the world because he was not fit for it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

5. Cold; wet; harsh; unkindly to crops: said of soil.

> The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil, and conveys the idea of viscidity, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation.
> *Ure*, Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 180. (*Jamieson.*)

6. Coarse: said of grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Sour bath.** See *bath*$^{1}$.—**Sour dock**, the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; sometimes, *R. Acetosella*. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Sowre dokke* (herbe . . . ), idem quod sorel.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 466.

**Sour dough**, leaven; a fermented mass of dough left from a previous mixing, and used as a ferment to raise a fresh batch of dough. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> An other parable Jhesus spac to hem, The kyngdam of heuenes is lic to *soure dowȝ*, the whiche taken, a womman hidde in three mesuris of meele, til it were al sowrdowid.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 33.

**Sour grapes.** See *grape*$^{1}$.—**Sour lime.** See *lime*$^{3}$, 1.—**Sour orange**, the Seville or bitter orange. See *orange*$^{1}$, 1.—**Sour pishamin, stomach**, etc. See the nouns.—**Sour plum.** See *Owenia*, 1.=**Syn. 1.** Acetous, acetose.—**2** and **4.** Cross, testy, waspish, snarling, cynical.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Something sour or acid; something bitter or disagreeable.

> Loth . . . his men amonestes mete for to dyȝt,
> For wyth no *sour* ne no salt serues hym neuer.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 820.

> The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 867.

2†. Dirt; filth.

> Soory or defowlyd yn *sowr* or fylthe, Cenosus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 465.

3. An acid punch. [Colloq.]—**4.** In *bleaching* and *dyeing:* (*a*) A bath of buttermilk or sour milk, or of soured bran or rye-flour, used by primitive bleachers. (*b*) A weak solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, used for various purposes. Compare *souring*, 5.—**Gray sour.** See *gray*.

**sour** (sour), *v.* [< ME. *souren*, *sowren*, < AS. **sūrian*, *sūrigan*, become sour, = OHG. *sūrēn*, MHG. *sūren*, G. *sauern*, become sour, OHG. *suren*, MHG. *siuren*, G. *säuern*, make sour, = Sw. *syra*, make sour; cf. Icel. *sūrna* = Dan. *surne*, become sour; from the adj.: see *sour*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become sour; become acid; acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste, as by fermentation: as, cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun.

> His taste delicious, in digestion *souring*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 699.

2. To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

> Where the soul *sours*, and gradual rancour grows,
> Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 17.

3. To become harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To make sour; make acid; cause to have a sharp taste, especially by fermentation.

> Ase the leuayne *zoureth* thet doȝ.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

> The tartness of his face *sours* ripe grapes.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 18.

2. To make harsh, crabbed, morose, or bitter in temper; make cross or discontented; embitter; prejudice.

> This protraction is able to *sour* the best-settled patience in the theatre.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

> My mind being *soured* with his other conduct, I continued to refuse. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 57.

3. To make harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

> Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. In *bleaching*, etc., to treat with a dilute acid.—**5.** To macerate and render fit for plaster or mortar, as lime.—**To sour one's cheeks**†, to assume a morose or sour expression.

> And now Adonis, with a lazy spright, . . .
> *Souring his cheeks*, cries, "Fie, no more of love!"
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 185.

**sour** (sour), *adv.* [< ME. *soure*; < *sour*, *a.*] Sourly; bitterly.

> Thou shalt with this launcegay
> Abyen it ful *soure*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 111.

**source** (sōrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse*; < ME. *sours*, < OF. *sorse*, *surse*, *sorce*, *surce*, later *source* (ML. *sursa*), rise, beginning, spring, source, < *sors*, *sours*, fem. *sorse*, *sourse*, pp. of *sordre*, *sourdre*, F. *sourdre* = Pr. *sorger*, *sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdir* = It. *sorgere*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *sourd*.] **1**†. A rising; a rise; a soaring.

> Therfore, right as an hauk up at a *sours*
> Upspringeth into the eir, right so prayeres
> Of charitable and chaste bisy freres
> Maken hir *sours* to Goddes eres two.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 230.

2. A spring; a fountainhead; a wellhead; any collection of water on or under the surface of the ground in which a stream originates.

> The flouds do gaspe, for dryed is theyr *sourse*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

> There are some *sources* of very fine water, which seem to be those of the antient river Lapithos.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 223.

> Like torrents from a mountain *source*.
> *Tennyson*, The Letters.

3. A first cause; an origin; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything.

> Miso, to whom cheerfulness in others was ever a *source* of envy in herself, took quickly mark of his behaviour.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> Pride, ill nature, and want of sense are the three great *sources* of ill manners. *Swift*, Good Manners.

**Source of a covariant**, the leading term of a covariant, from which all the others are derived. *M. Roberts.*

**source** (sōrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse*; < *source*, *n.* Hence *souse*$^{2}$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise, as a hawk; swoop; in general, to swoop down; plunge; sink; souse. See *souse*$^{2}$. [Rare.]

> Apollo to his flaming carre adrest,
> Taking his dayly, never ceasing course,
> His fiery head in Thetis watry brest,
> Three hundred sixty & five times doth *source*.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

2. To spring; take rise. [Rare.]

> They . . . never leave roaring it out with their brazen horne, as long as they stay, of the freedomes and immunities *soursing* from him.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

**II.** *trans.* To plunge down; souse. [Rare.]

> This little barke of ours being *sourst* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before.
> *Optick Glasse of Humors* (1639), p. 161. (*Halliwell.*)

**sour-crout**, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

**sourd**†, *v. i.* [< OF. *sordre*, *sourdre*, F. *sourdre*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *source*.] To rise; spring; issue; take its source.

> The especes that *sourden* of pride, soothly, whan they *sourden* of malice, ymagined, avised, and forncast, or elles of usage, been deedly synnes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**sourdeline** (sör′de-lēn), *n.* [F. (?), dim. of *sourdine*.] A small variety of bagpipe, or musette.

**sourdet** (sör′det), *n.* Same as *sordet*.

**sourdine** (sör-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*, < *sordo* (= F. *sourd*), deaf, muffled, mute, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *surd*.] **1.** Same as *mute*$^{1}$, 3.—**2.** In the harmonium, a mechanical stop whereby the supply of wind to the lower vibrators is partially cut off, and the playing of full chords softly is facilitated.

**sour-eyed** (sour′īd), *a.* Having a morose or sullen look.

> *Sour-eyed* disdain and discord.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 20.

**sour-gourd** (sour′gōrd), *n.* Same as *cream-of-tartar tree* (which see, under *cream*$^{1}$).

**sour-grass** (sour′gràs), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

**sour-gum** (sour′gum), *n.* The tupelo or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica* (*N. multiflora*), less frequently called *black-gum*.

**souring** (sour′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sour*, *v.*] **1.** A becoming or making sour: as, the *souring* of bread.—**2.** That which makes sour or acid; especially, vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

> A double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

3. The wild apple, or crab-apple; also, any sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes are baked. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *bleaching*, the process of exposing fibers or textures to the action of dilute acid; specifically, the exposing of goods which have been treated in a solution of chlorid of lime to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which, by setting free the chlorin, whitens the cloth, and neutralizes the alkalis with which the cloth has been impregnated.—**6.** A process of dressing sealskin. The skin is scraped clean, closely rolled, and laid away until the hair starts. The hair is then scoured off, and the bare hide is stretched to season.

**souring-vessel** (sour′ing-ves″l), *n.* A vat of oak wood in which vinegar is soured.

**sour-krout**, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

**sourly** (sour′li), *adv.* In a sour manner, in any sense of the word *sour*.

**sourness** (sour′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sowrenes*, *sowrenesse*, < AS. *sūrnes*, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*, *a.*] The state or quality of being sour, in any sense. =**Syn.** *Asperity*, *Tartness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), moroseness, peevishness, petulance, ill nature.

**sourock** (sö′rok), *n.* [Sc., also *sourack*, *soorock*, *soorack*, *sourrock*, etc., sorrel; cf. G. *saurach*, the barberry.] The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; also, the sheep-sorrel, *R. Acetosella*.

> Heh, gudeman! but ye hae been eating *sourrocks* instead o' lang kail. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 295. (*Jamieson.*)

**sourse**†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *source*.

**sour-sized** (sour′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*$^{2}$.

**sour-sop** (sour′sop), *n.* **1.** See *Anona*.—**2.** A cross or crabbed person. [Prov. Eng.]

**sour-tree** (sour′trē), *n.* Same as *sourwood*.

**sourwood** (sour′wůd), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

**sous** (sö; formerly sous), *n.* [Formerly also *souse*, *sowse*; now *sous* as if F.; < F. *sou*, pl. *sous*, a coin so called, = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a shilling, sou: see *soldo*, *solidus*.] A sou.

> They [wooden shoes] are usually sold for two *Sowses*, which is two pence farthing. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

Perhaps she met Friends, and brought Pence to thy House,
But thou shalt go Home without ever a *Souse*.
*Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 33.

**souse**$^{1}$ (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, sowse;* < ME. *souse, sowse,* var. of *sauce:* see *sauce, n.*] 1. Pickle made with salt; sauce.

You have powder'd [salted] me for one year;
I am in *souce*, I thank you; thank your beauty.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the head, ears, and feet of swine pickled.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.
*Tusser*, January's Husbandry, st. 2.

I know she'l send me for 'em [ballads],
In Puddings, Bacon, *Sowse*, and Pot-Butter,
Enough to keepe my chamber all this winter.
*Brome*, Antipodes, iii. 5.

3. The ear: in contempt. [Now provincial or vulgar.]

With *souse* erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?
Sniveling? or the extention of the jaws?
*Fletcher*, Poems, p. 203. (*Halliwell.*)

**souse**$^{1}$ (sous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing.* [Early mod. E. also *souce;* < ME. *sowcen, sowsen;* a var. of *sauce, v.* Cf. *souse*$^{1}$, *n.*] 1. To steep in pickle.

Thei sleen hem alle, and kutten of hire Eres, and *sowcen* hem in Vynegre, and there of thei maken gret servyse for Lordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

Brawn was a Roman dish. . . . Its sauce then was mustard and honey, before the frequent use of sugar; nor were *soused* hogs-feet, cheeks, and ears unknown to those ages.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To plunge (into water or other liquid); cover or drench (with liquid).

When I like thee, may I be *sous'd* over Head and Ears in a Horse-pond. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. To pour or dash, as water.

"Can you drink a drop out o' your hand, sir?" said Adam. . . . "No," said Arthur; "dip my cravat in and *souse* it on my head." The water seemed to do him some good. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxviii.

**Soused mackerel.** See *mackerel*$^{1}$.

**souse**$^{2}$ (sous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing.* [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, souze;* a var. (appar. by confusion with *souse*$^{1}$, *v.*) of *source, v.* Cf. *souse*$^{2}$, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To swoop; rush with violence; descend with speed or headlong, as a hawk on its prey.

Till, sadly *soucing* on the sandy shore,
He tombled on an heape, and wallowd in his gore.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 16.

Spread thy broad wing, and *souse* on all the kind.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 15.

2. To strike.

He stroke, he *soust*, he foynd, he hewd, he lasht.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 25.

3. To be diligent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey; pounce upon.

The gallant monarch is in arms,
And like an eagle o'er his aery towers,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 150.

**souse**$^{2}$ (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sowce, sowse;* < *souse*$^{2}$, *v.*, but in def. 1 perhaps in part a var. of *source, n.* (in def. 1): see *source.*] 1. A pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift or precipitate descent, especially for attack: as, the *souse* of a hawk upon its prey.

As a faulcon fayre,
That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
Remounts againe into the open ayre,
And unto better fortune doth her selfe prepayre.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 36.

So, well cast off; aloft, aloft, well flowne.
O now she takes her at the *sowse*, and strikes her
Downe to the earth, like a swift thunder-clap.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 98).

2. A blow; a thump.

Who with few *sowces* of his yron flale
Dispersed all their troupe incontinent.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. iv. 24.

I'll hang the villain,
And 'twere for nothing but the *souse* he gave me.
*Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

3. A dip or plunge in the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**souse**$^{2}$ (sous), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *souse*$^{2}$, *v.* Cf. *soss*$^{2}$, *adv.*] With a sudden plunge; with headlong descent; with violent motion downward; less correctly, with sudden violence in any direction. [Colloq.]

So, thou wast once in love, Trim! said my Uncle Toby, smiling.—*Souse!* replied the corporal—over head and ears, an' please your honour. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

As if the nailing of one hawk to the barn-door would prevent the next from coming down *souse* into the hen-yard. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

**souse**$^{3}$†, *n.* See *sous.*

**souse**$^{4}$ (sous), *n.* [Also *source;* said to be < F. *sous*, under (the *r* of *source* being then intrusive): see *sub-*.] In *arch.*, a support or underprop. *Gwilt.*

**souse-wife**† (sous'wīf), *n.* A woman who sells or makes souse.

Do you think, master, to be emperor
With killing swine? you may be an honest butcher,
Or allied to a seemly family of *souse-wives*.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

**soushumber** (sö'shum-bėr), *n.* A woolly and spiny species of nightshade, *Solanum mammosum*, of tropical America. It is a noxious weed, bearing worthless yellow inversely pear-shaped berries. [West Indies.]

**souslik** (sös'lik), *n.* Same as *suslik.*

**sousou**, *n.* Same as *susu.*

**sou'-sou'-southerly, sou'-southerly** (sou'sou-suᴛʜ'ėr-li, sou'suᴛʜ'ėr-li), *n.* Same as *south-southerly.*

The swift-flying long-tailed duck—the old squaw, or *sou'-sou'-southerly*, of the [Long Island] baymen.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 63.

**soustenu, soutenu** (sös'te-nū, sö'te-nü), *a.* [F. *soutenu*, pp. of *soutenir*, sustain, hold up: see *sustain.*] In *her.*, noting a chief supported, as it were, by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it of a different color or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, as if it were a small part of the chief, of another color, supporting the real chief.

**soutache** (sö-tash'), *n.* [F.] A very narrow flat braid, made of wool, cotton, silk, or tinsel, and sewed upon fabrics as a decoration, usually in fanciful designs.

**soutage**†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bagging for hops; coarse cloth.

Take *soutage* or haier (that covers the Kell),
Set like to a manger, and fastened well.
*Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

**soutane** (sö-tän'), *n.* [< F. *soutane*, OF. *sotane* = Sp. *sotana* = Pg. *sotana, sotaina* = It. *sottana*, undershirt, < ML. *subtana* (also *subtaneum*), an under-cassock, < L. *subtus*, beneath, under: see *sub-*.] Same as *cassock.*

**soutel**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

**soutenu**, *a.* See *soustenu.*

**souter** (sou'tėr; Sc. pron. sö'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sowter, soutar;* < ME. *souter, soutere, soutare, sowter,* < AS. *sūtere* = Icel. *sūtari* = OHG. *sūtari, sūtæri*, MHG. *sūter* (also in comp. MHG. *schuoch-sūtær*, G. contracted *schuster*) (cf. Finn. *suutari* = Lapp. *sutar*, shoemaker, < G.), shoemaker, < L. *sutor*, shoemaker, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*$^{1}$.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The devel made a reve for to preche,
And of a *soutere* shipman or a leche.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 50.

A conqueror! a cobbler! hang him *sowter!*
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

**souteress**† (sou'tėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *souteresse;* < *souter* + *-ess.*] A woman who makes or mends shoes; a female cobbler.

Cesse the *souteresse* sat on the benche.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 315.

**souterly** (sou'tėr-li), *a.* [Formerly also *sowterly;* < *souter* + *-ly*$^{1}$.] Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All *sowterly* wax of comfort melting away, and misery taking the length of my foot, it boots me not to sue for life.
*Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

**souterrain** (sö-te-rān'), *n.* [F.: see *subterrane.*] A grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.
*Arbuthnot.*

**south** (south), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *south, sowthe, sothe, suth*, n. (acc. *south* as adv.), < AS. *sūth*, adv. (orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun used adverbially, never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the form *sūth* as an adj., given in the dictionaries, being simply the adv. (*sūth* or *sūthan*) alone or in comp., and the form **sūtha*, as a noun, being due to a misunderstanding of the adv. *sūthan*), to the south, in the south, south; in comp. *sūth-*, a quasi-adj., as in *sūth-dǣl*, the southern region, the south, etc. (> E. *south, a.*); = OFries. *sūd* = MD. *suyd*, D. *zuid* = OHG. *sund*, MHG. *sunt, sūd*, G. *süd* = Icel. *sudhr, sunnr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, south; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. Sp. *sud* = Pg. *sul*, south, from the E.): (1) AS. *sūth* = Icel. *sudhr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, to the south, in the south, south; (2) AS. *sūthan* (ME. *suthen, suthe*) = MD. *suyden* = OLG. *sūdhon*, MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundana*, MHG. *sundene, sunden* = Icel. *sunnan* = Sw. *syden* = Dan. *sönden*, adv., prop. 'from the south,' but also in MLG. OHG. MHG. 'in the south'; also in comp., as a quasi-adj.; hence the noun, D. *zuiden* = MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundan*, MHG. *sünden*, G. *süden*, the south; (3) = OS. *sūthar-* = OFries. *suther, suder, suer* = OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder-* = Sw. *söder*, adv. or adj., south; OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Icel. *sudhr* (gen. *sudhrs*) = Sw. *söder*, n., south (cf. also *southern, southerly*, etc.); prob., with formative *-th*, from the base of AS. *sunne*, etc., sun: see *sun*$^{1}$. For the variety of forms, cf. *north, east, west.*] I. *n.* 1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to the north, and is on the left when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west). Abbreviated *S.*

A 2 Myle from Betheleem, toward the *Sowthe*, is the Chirche of Seynt Karitot, that was Abbot there.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 74.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or lying toward the south pole from some other region; in the broadest and most general sense, in the northern hemisphere, the tropics or subtropical regions; in Europe, the Mediterranean region, often with reference to the African or Asiatic coast.

The queen of the *south* . . . came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon.
Mat. xii. 42.

Bright and fierce and fickle is the *South*,
And dark and true and tender is the North.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, the Southern States (which see, under *state*).

"The fears that the northern interests will prevail at all times," said Edward Rutledge, "are ill-founded. . . . The northern states are already full of people; the migrations to the *South* are immense." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 289.

4. The wind that blows from the south.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy *south* puffing with wind and rain?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 50.

The breath of the *south* can shake the little rings of the vine. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 709.

5. *Eccles.*, the side of a church that is on the right hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east*, 1, and *epistle.*—**By south.** See *by*$^{1}$.—**Solid South**, the Southern States in respect to their almost uniform adherence to the Democratic party after the reconstruction period. [U. S.]—**Sons of the South.** See *son*$^{1}$.

II. *a.* 1. Being in the south; situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.

He . . . shall go out by the way of the *south* gate.
Ezek. xlvi. 9.

The full *south*-breeze around thee blow.
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2. *Eccles.*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the right of one facing the altar or high altar.—**South dial.** See *dial.*—**South end of an altar**, the end of an altar at the right hand of a priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front: so called because in a church with strict orientation this end is toward the south.—**South pole.** See *pole*$^{2}$, 2 and 7.—**South side of an altar**, that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the south end; the epistle side.—**The South Sea**, a name formerly applied to the Pacific ocean, especially the southern portion of it: so called as being first seen toward the south (from the isthmus of Darien, where it was discovered by Balboa in 1513).

One inch of delay more is a *South-sea* of discovery.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 207.

**South Sea arrowroot.** See *pia*$^{2}$.—**South Sea bubble or scheme.** See *bubble*$^{1}$.—**South Sea rose**, the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**South Sea tea.** See *tea.*

**south** (south), *adv.* [< ME. *south, suth,* < AS. *sūth*, adv., south: see *south, n.*] Toward, to, or at the south; of winds, from the south.

And the seyd holy lond ys in length, North and *Suth*, ix score myle. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*.
*Bacon.*

The ill-thief blaw the Heron *south!*
*Burns*, To Dr. Blacklock.

[Sometimes used with ellipsis of the following preposition.

The chimney
Is *south* the chamber. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 81.

When Phœbus gi'es a short-lived glow'r
Far *south* the lift. *Burns*, A Winter Night.]

**Down south.** See *down*$^{2}$, *adv.*

**south** (south), *v. i.* [< *south, n.* and *adv.*] 1. To move or veer toward the south.—2. In *astron.*, to cross the meridian of a place: as, the moon *souths* at nine.

The great full moon now rapidly *southing.*
*Jean Ingelow*, Fated to be Free, xxxvii.

**South African broom.** See *Aspalathus*, 2.
**South American apricot.** See *Mammea.*
**South American glutton.** See *glutton.*

**South-Carolinian** (south'kar-ọ-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *South Carolina* (see def.) + *-iän.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of South Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of North Carolina.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina.

**Southcottian** (south'kot-i-an), *n.* [< *Southcott* (see def.) + *-ian.*] One of a religious body of the nineteenth century, founded by Joanna Southcott (died 1814) in England. This body expected that its founder would give birth to another Messiah. Also called *New Israelite* and *Sabbatharian.*

**Southdown** (south'doun), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire and Sussex, England: as, *Southdown* sheep.

**II.** *n.* A noted English breed of sheep; a sheep of this breed, or mutton of this kind. See *sheep*¹, 1.

**southeast** (south'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthe eest, sowthe est, suth-est,* < AS. *sūtheást*, to the southeast, also *sūtheástan*, from the southeast (= D. *zuidoost* = G. *südost* = Sw. Dan. *sydost*); used as a noun only as *south, north, east, west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *eást*, east: see *south* and *east.*] **I.** *n.* That point on the horizon between south and east which is equally distant from them; S. 45° E., or E. 45° S., or, less strictly, a point or region intermediate between south and east.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the southeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; southeastern.

Abbreviated *S. E.*

**southeast** (south'ēst'), *adv.* [See *southeast, n.*] Toward or from the southeast.

The iiij gate of thys Temple ys with owt the Citye, *Suthest* towards the Mownte Syon.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

**southeaster** (south'ēs'tėr), *n.* [< *southeast* + *-er*¹.] A wind, gale, or storm from the southeast.

**southeasterly** (south'ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *easterly, a.*] Situated in or going toward or arriving from the southeast, or the general direction of southeast: as, a *southeasterly* course; a *southeasterly* wind.

**southeasterly** (south'ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the southeast, or a general southeast direction.

**southeastern** (south'ēs'tėrn), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *eastern.* The AS. **sūtheástern* is not authenticated.] Pertaining to or being in the southeast, or in the general direction of the southeast. Abbreviated *S. E.*

**southeastward** (south'ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< *southeast* + *-ward.*] Toward the southeast.

A glacial movement *southeastward* from the Sperrin mountains of Londonderry. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

**southeastwardly** (south'ēst'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southeastward* + *-ly*².] Same as *southeastward.* [Rare.]

The Big Horn (here called Wind river) flows *southeastwardly* to long. 108° 30', through a narrow bottom land.
*Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1861 (reprinted 1876), p. 43.

**souther**¹ (sou'THėr), *n.* [< *south* + *-er*¹.] A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

**souther**¹ (sou'THėr), *v. i.* [< *souther*¹, *n.*] To turn or veer toward the south: said of the wind or a vane.

On chance of the wind *southering.*
*The Field*, Sept. 25, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**souther**² (sou'THėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *solder.*

**southering** (suTH'ėr-ing), *a.* [< *souther*¹, *v.*, + *-ing*².] Turning or turned toward the south; having a southern exposure. [Rare.]

The *southering* side of a fair hill.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

**southerland** (suTH'ėr-land), *n.* [Imitative: see *south-southerly.*] Same as *south-southerly.*

**southerliness** (suTH'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being southerly.

**southerly** (suTH'ėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *souther*(*n*) + *-ly*². Cf. *southly.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying in the south or in a direction nearly south: as, a *southerly* point.—**2.** Proceeding from the south or a point nearly south.

I am but mad north-north-west; when the wind is *southerly* I know a hawk from a handsaw.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 397.

**II.** *n.* Same as *south-southerly.*

**southerly** (suTH'ėr-li), *adv.* [< *southerly, a.*] Toward the south.

But, more *southerly*, the Danes next year after [A. D. 845] met with some stop in the full course of thir outragious insolences. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

**southermost** (suTH'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *souther*(*n*) + *-most.*] Same as *southernmost.*

Towards the south .4. dayes iourney is Sequotan, the *southermost* part of Wingandacoa.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

**southern** (suTH'ėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *southerne, sowtherne, sothern, sutherne*, also, in forms due rather to the Icel., *southeron, southren, sothroun, suthroun* (see *southron*), < AS. *sūtherne* = OFries. *sūthern, sūdern* = MLG. *sūdern* = Icel. *sudhrænn* = OHG. *sundrōni*, MHG. *sundern*, southern; < *sūth*, south, + *-erne*, an obscured term. appearing most clearly in the OHG. form *-rōni* (ult. < *rinnan*, run: see *run*¹). Cf. *northern, eastern, western.* Doublet of *southron.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the south, or a region, place, or point which is nearer the south than some other region, place, or point indicated; situated in the south; specifically, in the United States, belonging to those States or that part of the Union called *the South* (see *south, n.*, 3). Abbreviated *S.*

All your northern castles yielded up,
And all your *southern* gentlemen in arms.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 202.

**2.** Directed or leading toward the south or a point near it: as, to steer a *southern* course.—**3.** Coming from the south; southerly: as, a *southern* breeze.

Men's bodies are heavier and less disposed to motion when *southern* winds blow than when northern.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 381.

Like frost-work touch'd by *southern* gales.
*Burns*, Lincluden Abbey.

**Southern buckthorn.** See *buckthorn* and *Bumelia.*—**Southern cavy.** See *cavy.*—**Southern chub.** See *Micropterus*, 1.—**Southern Confederacy.** Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*).—**Southern Cross.** Same as *Crux*, 2.—**Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona.*—**Southern fox-grape.** See *grape*¹, 2, and *scuppernong.*—**Southern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere.*—**Southern pine.** See *pine*¹.—**Southern red lily.** See *lily*, 1.—**Southern States.** See *state.*

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the south, of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Compare *southron.*

Both *Southern* fierce and hardy Scot.
*Scott*, Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

When, therefore, these *Southerns* brought Christianity into the North, they found existing there these pagan sacrificial unions. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

**southern** (suTH'ėrn), *v. i.* [< *southern, a.*] Same as *south*, 1, or *souther*¹. [Rare.]

The wind having *southerned* somewhat.
*The Field*, Sept. 4, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**southerner** (suTH'ėr-nėr), *n.* [< *southern* + *-er*¹.] An inhabitant or a native of the south; a southern or southron; specifically, an inhabitant of the southern United States.

The *Southerners* had every guaranty they could desire that they should not be interfered with at home.
*J. F. Clarke*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 65.

**southernism** (suTH'ėrn-izm), *n.* [< *southern* + *-ism.*] A word or form of expression peculiar to the south, and specifically to the southern United States.

A long list of *Southernisms* was mentioned.
*The American*, VI. 237.

**southernize** (suTH'ėrn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *southernized*, ppr. *southernizing.* [< *southern* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render southern; imbue with the characteristics or qualities of one who or that which is southern.

The *southernizing* tendencies of the scribe are well-known, from the numerous other pieces which he has written out; whilst the more northern forms found must be original, . . . alliterative poems being generally in a northern or western dialect.
Pref. to *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. xi.

**II.** *intrans.* To become southern, or like that which is southern.

**southernliness**† (suTH'ėrn-li-nes), *n.* The state of being southernly.

**southernly**† (suTH'ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *southern* + *-ly*².] Toward the south; southerly.

**southernmost** (suTH'ėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *southern* + *-most.*] Furthest toward the south.

Avignon was my *southernmost* limit; after which I was to turn round and proceed back to England.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 212.

**southernwood** (suTH'ėrn-wůd), *n.* [< ME. *southerne wode, sowtherne woode, sotherwode, sutherwude*, < AS. *sūtherne wudu, sūtherne wude*, southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*: see *southern* and *wood*¹.] A shrubby-stemmed species of wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, found wild in southern Europe, especially in Spain, but of somewhat uncertain origin. It is cultivated in gardens for its pleasantly scented, finely dissected leaves. Also called *old-man*, and, provincially, *slovenwood, lad's-love, boy's-love*, etc. The name has been extended to allied species. See *abrotanum.*

Her [Envy's] hood
Was Peacocks feathers mixt with *Southernwood.*
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

**Tatarian southernwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.

**southing** (sou'THing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *south, v.*] **1.** Tendency or motion to the south.—**2.** In *astron.*, the transit of the moon or a star across the meridian of a place.—**3.** In *nav.*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

We had yet ten degrees more *southing* to make.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 353.

**southland** (south'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suthlond*; < *south* + *land.*] **I.** *n.* A land in the south; the south.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the south or a land in the south.

**southly** (south'li), *adv.* [= D. *zuidelijk* = G. *südlich* = Sw. Dan. *sydlig*; as *south* + *-ly*².] Toward the south; southerly.

**southmost** (south'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *south* + *-most.*] Furthest toward the south.

From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 408.

**southness** (south'nes), *n.* [< *south* + *-ness.*] A tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south. [Rare.]

**southron** (suTH'rọn), *a.* and *n.* [A form, now only provincial, archaic, or affected, of *southern*: see *southern.*] **I.** *a.* Southern. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining or belonging to southern Britain; English: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

While back recoiling seem'd to reel
Their *southron* foes. *Burns*, The Vision, i.

(*b*) Pertaining or belonging to the southern United States. [An affected use.]

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Specifically—(*a*) A native of south Britain; an Englishman: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

"Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;
"I ken nae king in Christentie;
Frae *Soudron* I this foreste wan,
When the King nor his knightis were not to see."
*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

(*b*) A native or an inhabitant of the southern States of the American Union. [An affected use.]

"Squatter Sovereignty" . . . was regarded with special loathing by many *Southrons.*
*H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 324.

**southronie**†, *n.* [< *southron* + *-ie*, *-y*³.] The southrons collectively. [Scotch.]

He says, yon forest is his awin;
He wan it frae the *Southronie*;
Sae as he wan it, sae will he keep it,
Contrair all kingis in Christentie.
*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 28.

**southsay**†, **southsayer**†. Old spellings of *soothsay, soothsayer.*

**south-seeking** (south'sē''king), *a.* Moving or turning toward the south, as the south end of a magnetic needle. See *magnet.*

**south-southerly** (south'suTH'ėr-li), *n.* [An imitative name; also *south-south-southerly, sou'-southerly, sou'-sou'-southerly, southerly, southerland*, and with fanciful changes, as *John Connolly, Uncle Huldy, my aunt Huldy*, etc.] The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*: same as *oldwife*, 1. The name, in all its variations, seems to be suggested by the limpid piping notes of the bird, almost to be called a song. On the same account this duck has been called *Anas cantans*, and also placed in a genus *Melonetta.* See cuts under *Harelda* and *oldwife.*

**southward** (south'wärd or suTH'ärd), *adv.* [< ME. *suthward, southward*, < AS. *sūthweard, sūtheweard*, also *sūthanweard* (= OFries. *sūdwirth* = MLG. *sūdewert, sūdewart* = Sw. *sydvart*), southward, < *sūth*, south, + *-weard*, E. *-ward.* Cf. *southwards.*] Toward the south; toward a point nearer the south than the east or the west. Also *southwards.*

If it were at liberty, 't would, sure, *southward*, . . . to lose itself in a fog. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 32.

*Southward* with fleet of ice
Sailed the corsair Death.
*Longfellow*, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

**southward** (south'wärd or suTH'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *southward, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed or leading toward the south.

The sun looking with a *southward* eye upon him.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 819.

**II.** *n.* The southern part; the south; the south end or side.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

**southwardly** (south'wärd-li or suᴛʜ'ärd-li), *a.* [< *southward* + *-ly*1.] Having a southern direction or situation.

**southwardly** (south'wärd-li or suᴛʜ'ärd-li), *adv.* [< *southward* + *-ly*2.] In a southward direction; in the general direction of the south.

> Whether they mean to go *southwardly* or up the river, no leading circumstance has yet decided.
> *Jefferson*, To the President of Congress (Correspondence, [I. 217).

**southwards** (south'wärdz or suᴛʜ'ärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **southwardes*, < AS. *sūthweardes* (= D. *zuidwaarts* = G. *südwärts* = Sw. *sydvarts*, *sydvärts*): with adv. gen. suffix, < *sūthweard*, southward: see *southward*, *adv.*] Same as *southward*.

**southwest** (south'west'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthewest*, < AS. *sūthwest*, to the southwest, *sūthanwestan*, from the southwest (= D. *zuidwest* = G. *südwest* = Sw. Dan. *sydvest*); used as a noun only as *south*, *north*, *east*, *west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *west*, west: see *south* and *west*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That point on the horizon between south and west which is equally distant from them.—**2.** A wind blowing from the southwest. [Poetical.]

> The *southwest* that, blowing Bala lake,
> Fills all the sacred Dee.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**3.** [*cap.*] With the definite article, the southwestern regions of the United States: in this phrase are often included the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. [U. S.]

**II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the point midway between south and west, or lying in that direction.

> He could distinguish and divide
> A hair 'twixt south and *south-west* side.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

**2.** Proceeding from the southwest: as, a *southwest* wind.—**Southwest cap.** Same as *southwester*, 2. Abbreviated *S. W.*

**southwest** (south'west'), *adv.* [< *southwest*, *n.*] To or from the southwest: as, the ship proceeded *southwest*; the wind blew *southwest*.

**southwester** (south'wes'tėr), *n.* [< *southwest* + *-er*1.] **1.** A southwest wind, gale, or storm.—**2.** A hat of water-proof material, of which the brim is made very broad behind, so as to protect the neck from rain: usually *sou'wester*.

> We were glad to get a watch below, and put on our thick clothing, boots, and *southwesters*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 26.

**southwesterly** (south'wes'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southwest*, after *westerly*.] **1.** Situated or directed toward the southwest.—**2.** Coming from the southwest or a point near it: as, a *southwesterly* wind.

**southwesterly** (south'wes'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southwesterly*, *a.*] In a southwesterly direction.

> The party now headed *southwesterly* for the Siberian coast.
> *The American*, VII. 168.

**southwestern** (south'wes'tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *southwestern*, < AS. *sūth-western*: see *southwest* and *western*.] **1.** Pertaining to or situated in the southwest.—**2.** In the direction of southwest or nearly so: as, to sail a *southwestern* course.—**3.** From the direction of the southwest or nearly so: as, a *southwestern* wind.

**southwestward** (south'west'wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [< *southwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the southwest.

**southwestwardly** (south'west'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southwestward* + *-ly*2.] Southwestward. [Rare.]

**soutien** (F. pron. sö-tiaṅ'), *n.* [OF., < *soutenir*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *her.*, a supporter: especially applied to an inanimate object to which the shield is secured: thus, two trees sometimes support the shield by means of its guige.

**souvenance**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sovenaunce*, < OF. *sovenance*, < *souvenir*, remember: see *souvenir*.] Remembrance.

> Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce,
> And all thy wronges will wipe out of my *sovenaunce*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

**souvenir** (sö-vẹ-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *souvenir*, a remembrance, < *souvenir*, remember, < L. *subvenire*, come up to one's aid, occur to one's mind, < *sub-*, under, + *venire* = E. *come*.] That which reminds one, or revives one's recollection, of an event, a person, a place, etc.; a remembrancer; a reminder; a keepsake: as, a *souvenir* of Mount Vernon; a *souvenir* of a marriage or a visit.

> Across Sieur George's crown, leaving a long, bare streak through his white hair, was the *souvenir* of a Mexican sabre.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

**sou'wester** (sou'wes'tėr), *n.* A contraction of *southwester*.

**sov.** An abbreviation of *sovereign*, a coin.

**soveraignt**†, **soveraint**†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sovereign*.

**sovereign** (suv'- or sov'ẹ-rān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraign*, *soveraigne*, *soverain*; < ME. *soverain*, *soveraine*, *soverayne*, *soverein*, *sovereyn*, *sovereyne*, < OF. *sovrain*, *soverain*, *suverain*, later *souverain* = Pr. *sobran* = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = It. *sovrano*, *soprano*, < ML. *superanus*, supreme, principal, < L. *super*, above: see *super-*. Cf. *sovran*, *soprano*, from the It. The *g* is intrusive, prob. due to confusion with *reign* (cf. *foreign*). For the use as the name for a coin, cf. *ducat*, *real*3, *noble*, etc. The historical pron. is suv'ẹ-rān.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Supreme; paramount; commanding; excellent.

> Everemoore he hadde a *sovereyn* prys.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 67.

> A man of *sovereign* parts he is esteem'd.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 44.

> Your leaders in France . . . came to look upon it [the British constitution] with a *sovereign* contempt.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> I stood on Brocken's *sovran* height, and saw
> Woods crowding upon woods.
> *Coleridge*, Lines written in an Album.

> Life's *sovereign* moment is a battle won.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Banker's Dinner.

**2.** Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; not subject to any other; hence, royal; princely.

> Whan thise messageres hade here greting made,
> Than the *soueraynest* seg saide of hem alle.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4932.

> Let her be a principality,
> *Sovereign* to all the creatures on the earth.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 153.

> It was the several States, or, what is the same thing, their people, in their *sovereign* capacity, who ordained and established the constitution.
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 130.

**3.** Efficacious in the highest degree; potent: said especially of medicines.

> For-thi loke thow louye [love] as longe as thow durest,
> For is no science vnder sonne so *souereyne* for the soule.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 206.

> And telling me the *sovereign'st* thing on earth
> Was parmaceti for an inward bruise.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 57.

**Sovereign state**, a state possessing sovereign power, or sovereignty. See *sovereignty*, 1 (*d*).

> A State is called a *sovereign State* when this supreme power resides within itself, whether resting in a single individual, or in a number of individuals, or in the whole body of the people.
> *Cooley*, Const. Lim. (4th ed.), i.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One who exercises supreme control or dominion; a ruler, governor, chief, or master; one to whom allegiance is due.

> Lady and *Sovereyn* of alle othere Londes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 1.

> If your *Soueraign* be a Knight or Squyre, set downe your Dishes couered, and your Cup also.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

> The *sovereign* [of Underwald] is the whole county, the sovereignty residing in the general assembly, where all the males of fifteen have entry and suffrage.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 316.

Specifically—(*a*†) A husband; a lord and master.

> The prestis they gone home azen,
> And sche goth to hire *sovereyne*.
> *Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*†) A provost or mayor.

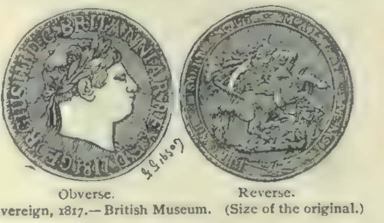
> And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doynge,
> That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyȝtis.
> *Deposition of Rich. II.*, p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

(*c*) A monarch; an emperor or empress; a king or queen.

> *Sovereign* of Egypt, hail!
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 34.

> And when three *sovereigns* died, could scarce be vex'd,
> Considering what a gracious prince was next.
> *Pope*, Epil. to Satires, i. 107.

**2.** A current English gold coin, the standard of the coinage, worth £1 or 20 shillings (about $4.86), and weighing $123\frac{274}{1000}$ grains troy. The first English coin bearing this name was issued by Henry VII., was current for £1, and weighed 240 grains. Sovereigns continued to be issued till the time of James I. The original sovereign bore the type of a seated figure of the king, Henry VII. George III. revived the issue of the sovereign in 1817, and the coin was then of the same weight as the present sovereign of Queen Victoria. Double sovereigns have been struck at various times, and half-sovereigns are current coins. Abbreviated *sov.*—**Sovereign's speech.** See *speech from the throne*, under *speech*. =**Syn. 1.** *King*, etc. (see *prince*), potentate.



GEORGIUS III D:G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D: 1817
Gibson

Obverse. Reverse.
Sovereign, 1817.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**sovereign** (suv'- or sov'ẹ-rān), *v. t.* [< *sovereign*, *n.*] To rule over as a sovereign; exercise sovereign authority over. [Rare.]

> Unless her Majesty do *sovereign* them presently.
> *Roger Williams*, To Walsingham, August, 1585, quoted in [Motley's Hist. Netherlands, I. 333.

**sovereigness** (suv'- or sov'ẹ-rān-es), *n.* [Formerly also *soverainess*; < *sovereign* + *-ess*.] A woman who is sovereign; a queen. [Rare.]

> Seas *Soveraintess* [read *soverainess*], Sleep-bringer, Pilgrims guide,
> Peace-loving Queen.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

**sovereignize** (suv'- or sov'ẹ-rān-īz), *v. i.* [< *sovereign* + *-ize*.] To exercise supreme authority. [Rare.]

> Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 226.

**sovereignly** (suv'- or sov'ẹ-rān-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraignly*; < ME. *sovereynelyche*; < *sovereign* + *-ly*2.] In a sovereign manner or degree. (*a*) So as to exceed all others; surpassingly; exceedingly; chiefly; especially.

> But *soveraignly* dame Pertelote shrighte.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 542.

(*b*) Potently; effectually; efficaciously. [Rare.]

> *Mrs. Bisket.* How do the Waters agree with your Ladyship?
> *Mrs. Woodly.* Oh, *Soveraignly*.
> *Shadwell*, Epsom Wells, i.

(*c*) With supremacy; supremely; as a sovereign.

> The government resides *sovereignly* in the communities, where everything is decided by the plurality of voices.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 323.

**sovereignty** (suv'- or sov'ẹ-rān-ti), *n.*; pl. *sovereignties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *soveraignty*, *soverayntie*, etc.; < ME. *soveraygntye*, *sovereynetee*, *souverainetee*, *sovereinte*, < OF. *sovrainte*, *souverainté*, F. *souveraineté* = It. *sovranità* (cf. Sp. Pg. *soberania*), < ML. as if **superanita(t-)s*, < *superanus*, supreme, sovereign: see *sovereign*.] **1.** The state or character of being sovereign or a sovereign.

> So sitting high in dreaded *soverayntie*,
> Those two strange knights were to her presence brought.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 34.

> I think he'll be to Rome
> As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
> By *sovereignty* of nature.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 35.

Specifically—(*a*†) Mastery; control; predominance.

> Wommen desiren to have *sovereynetee*,
> As wel over hir housbond as hir love.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 182.

> I was born to command,
> Train'd up in *sovereignty*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 3.

(*b*) The rule or sway of a monarch; royal or imperial power.

> Jovius Augustus . . . let the true nature of his power be seen, and, first among the Cæsars, arrayed himself with the outward pomp of *sovereignty*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 138.

(*c*) Supremacy or dominion; hegemony: applied to the relation between a powerful state and other states or regions: as, Rome's *sovereignty* over the East; Great Britain holds the *sovereignty* of the seas. (*d*) The supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power by which any state is governed (*Cooley*); the political authority, whether vested in a single individual or in a number of individuals, to order and direct what is to be done by each individual in relation to the end and object of the state (*Halleck*). It is essential to the modern conception of sovereignty that it should be exclusive of any other human superior authority, should be wielded by a determinate person or organization of persons, and should be on the whole habitually obeyed by the bulk of the community. Thus, in the United States, sovereignty is vested in the body of adult male citizens. The claim that each State—that is, the adult male free citizens of each State—possessed a separate sovereignty was one of the elements of controversy involved in the civil war.

> I state Austin's doctrine of *Sovereignty* in another way, more popularly, though without, I think, any substantial inaccuracy. It is as follows: There is, in every independent political community—that is, in every political community not in the habit of obedience to a superior above itself—some single person or some combination of persons which has the power of compelling the other members of the community to do exactly as it pleases. This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign . . .—may be found in every independent political community as certainly as the centre of gravity in a mass of matter. If the community be violently or voluntarily divided into a number of separate fragments, then, as soon as each fragment has settled down (perhaps after an interval of anarchy) into a state of equilibrium, the Sovereign will exist and with proper care will be discoverable in each of the now independent portions. The *Sovereignty* over the North American Colonies of Great Britain had its seat in one place before they became the United States, in another place afterwards; but in both cases there was a discoverable Sovereign somewhere. This Sovereign, this person or combination of persons, universally occurring in all independent political communities, has in all such communities one characteristic common to all the shapes *Sovereignty* may take, the possession of irresistible force, not necessarily exerted, but capable of

being exerted. . . . The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch; if a small group, the name is an Oligarchy; if a group of considerable dimensions, an Aristocracy; if very large and numerous, a Democracy.
*Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 349.

Much is said about the *sovereignty* of the States. . . . What is *sovereignty* in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior"? Tested by this, no one State, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty.
*Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 146.

The chief attributes of *sovereignty* with which the states have parted are the coining of money, the carrying of mails, the imposing of tariff dues, the granting of patents and copyrights, the declaration of war, and the maintenance of a navy. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 98.

(*e*) A state, community, or political unit possessing independent power.

The late colonies had but recently become compactly organized self-governing States, and were standing somewhat stiffly apart, a group of consequential *sovereignties*, jealous to maintain their blood-bought prerogatives, and quick to distrust any power set above them, or arrogating to itself the control of their restive wills.
*W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., i.

(*f*†) Supremacy in excellence; supreme excellence.

Fie, fie, unreverend tongue! to call her bad
Whose *sovereignty* so oft thou hast preferr'd
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6. 15.

(*g*) Efficacy; especially, medicinal efficacy.

My father left me some prescriptions
Of rare and proved effects, such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general *sovereignty*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 230.

**Popular sovereignty.** See *popular*.—**Sovereignty of God**, in *theol.*, God's absolute dominion over all created things.—**Squatter sovereignty.** Same as *popular sovereignty*. [Colloq., U. S.]

This letter [Gen. Cass on Wilmot Proviso] is notable as the first clear enunciation of the doctrine termed Popular (otherwise *Squatter*) *Sovereignty*—that is, of the lack of legitimate power in the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from its territories.
*H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 190.

**sovran** (suv'- or sov'ran), *a.* and *n.* [A modified form of *sovereign*, in imitation of the It. *sovrano*: see *sovereign*. It was first used by Milton, and has been affected by later poets.] Same as *sovereign*.

Since he
Who now is *Sovran* can dispose and bid
What shall be right. *Milton*, P. L., i. 246.

**sovranty** (suv'- or sov'ran-ti), *n.* [A modified form of *sovereignty*, in imitation of *sovran*.] Same as *sovereignty*.

God's gift to us of *sovranty*.
*Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

**sow**$^{1}$ (sō), *v.*; pret. *sowed*, pp. *sown* or *sowed*, ppr. *sowing*. [< ME. *sowen*, *souwen*, *sawen* (pret. *sew*, *siew*, *seow*, *sewe*, *seu*, pl. *sewen*, *seowen*, pp. *sowen*, *sowe*, *sawen*), < AS. *sāwan* (pret. *seów*, pp. *sāwen*) = OS. *sāian*, *sēhan* = OFries. *sēa* = MD. *saeyen*, D. *zaaijen* = MLG. LG. *saien* = OHG. *sājan*, *sāwen*, *sāen*, MHG. *sæjen*, *sæn*, G. *säen* = Icel. *sā* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa* = Goth. *saian*, sow; cf. W. *hau*, sow; OBulg. *sieti*, *sieyati* = Serv. *siyati* = Bohem. *sítī* = Russ. *sieyatĭ* = Lith. *seti* = Lett. *sēt* = L. √ *se*, in *serere* (for **sesere*, redupl. pres., with simple perf. *sevi*, pp. *satus*), sow; < √ *sa*, sow, orig. prob. cast, cf. Skt. *sasya*, grain. Hence *sower*, *seed*, etc., and (< L.) *semen*, *seminary*, *seminate*, *disseminate*, etc., *sative*, *sation*, *season*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; plant by strewing.

In my saule thou *sawe* thi sede,
That I may, lorde, make myne auaunt.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

Whatsoever a man *soweth*, that shall he also reap.
Gal. vi. 7.

**2.** To scatter seed over for growth; supply or stock with seed.

It were a gode Contree to *sowen* inne Thristelle and Breres and Broom and Thornes; and for no other thing is it not good. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

And the same hand that *sow'd* shall reap the field.
*Pope*, Messiah, l. 66.

**3.** To scatter over; besprinkle; spangle: as, a velvet pall *sown* with golden bees.

God . . . form'd the moon, . . .
And *sow'd* with stars the heaven, thick as a field.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 358.

Another [cottage] wore
A close set robe of jasmine *sown* with stars.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**4.** To spread abroad; cause to extend; disseminate; propagate: as, to *sow* discord.

Why, nothing can be baser than to *sow*
Dissention amongst lovers.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

**To have hemp-seed sown for one.** See *hemp-seed*.—**To sow one's wild oats.** See *oat*.

**II.** *intrans.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

Peace was awhile their care. They plough'd and *sow'd*.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 202.

**sow**$^{2}$ (sou), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowe*, *souwe*, *suwe*, *soghe*, < AS. *sugu*, contracted *sū*, = MD. *sogh*, *soegh*, D. *zog*, *zeug* = MLG. *soge*, LG. *suge*, *söge* = OHG. MHG. *su*, G. *sau* = Icel. *sȳr* = Sw. *sugga*, *so* = Dan. *so* = W. *hwch* (> E. *hog*$^{1}$, q. v.) = Ir. *suig* = L. *sus* = Gr. ὗς, σῦς, a sow, swine, = Zend *hu*, a boar; prob. so called from its prolific nature, < √ *su* (Skt. √ *sū*), generate, produce: see *son*$^{1}$. See *swine*, *suine*, *soil*$^{2}$, *hog*$^{1}$. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see *pig*$^{1}$.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An adult female hog; the female of swine.

This *sow* had halfe her body covered with hard bristly haire as other Pigges. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

**2.** A sow-bug.

Also geve hym of these *sowes* that crepe with many fete, and falle oute of howce rovys. Also geve hym whyte wormes that breede betwene the barke and the tre.
*MS. Lambeth* 306, f. 177. (*Halliwell.*)

Some of the Oniscidæ are land animals, and are known as hog-lice, *sows*, etc. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 84.

**3.** In *metal.*, the metal which has solidified in the common channel or feeder through which the molten iron flows from the blast-furnace into a series of parallel grooves or furrows, which are the "pigs" appertaining to the sow, and the iron from which bears the name of *pig-iron*, or simply *pig*: used also of other metals.

It is the manner (right woorshipfull) of such as seeke profit by minerall, first to set men on woorke to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to trie out the metall, and to cast it into certeine rude lumpes, which they call *sowze*.
*Lambarde*, Perambulation (ed. 1596), Pref. (*Halliwell.*)

For the strengthening of his nerves or sinews, they made him two great *sows* of lead, each of them weighing eight thousand and seven hundred quintals. . . . Those he took up from the ground, in each hand one.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

**4**†. A military engine consisting of a movable roof arranged to protect men handling a battering-ram. Compare *vinea*, also *cat* and *cat-castle*. —**Old sow.** See *old*.—**To have, take,** or **get the right** (or **wrong**) **sow by the ear,** to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or thing; come to the right (or wrong) conclusion. [Low.]

He *has the wrong sow by the ear*, i' faith; and claps his dish at the wrong man's door.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

You *have a wrong sow by the ear*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 580.

**II.** *a.* Female: applied to fish: as, a *sow* hake. See *sow fish*, under *fish*$^{1}$.

**sow**$^{3}$†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sew*$^{1}$.

**sowa** (sō'ä), *n.* See *soya*.

**sowans** (sō'anz), *n. pl.* Same as *sowens*.

**sowar** (sō-är'), *n.* [Also *suwar*; < Hind. *sawār*, < Pers. *sawār*, a horseman.] A horse-soldier; especially, a native cavalry soldier in the British-Indian army, often in the sense of an orderly or mounted attendant or guard.

In the cavalry of the Madras army the horses are provided by Government, but in that of Bengal and Bombay the trooper, or *sowar*, as he is designated in India, finds himself in everything except his arms.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 145.

**sowback** (sou'bak), *n.* A low ridge of sand or gravel; a hogback or horseback; a kame; a drum or drumlin.

The long parallel ridges, or "*sowbacks*" and "drums," as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
*J. Geikie*, Great Ice Age, p. 17.

**sowbane** (sou'bān), *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot, *Chenopodium hybridum*, regarded as fatal to swine. Also called *hog's-bane*.

**sow-belly** (sou'bel″i), *n.* Salt pork; salt-horse; salt-junk: used by fishermen, whalers, sailors, and soldiers. [Low.]—**Sow-belly hake.** See *hake*$^{2}$.

**sowbread** (sou'bred), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*, particularly *C. Europæum*. The species are low stemless herbs sending up leaves and scapes from corms which are sometimes very large, and, where native, are sought after by swine. The flowers are rose-colored, pink, or white, nodding, the divisions of the corolla reflexed, and are cultivated for ornament, the best-known species being *C. Europæum*, hardy in southern Europe and England, and the more tender and showy *C. Persicum*.

**sow-bug** (sou'bug), *n.* A hog-louse; a pill-bug; a sow; any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ*, as *Oniscus asellus*. Some sow-bugs can roll themselves up into a ball like a tiny armadillo. See *sow*$^{2}$, *n.*, 2, and cut under *Oniscus*.

**sowce**†. An obsolete form of *souse*$^{1}$, *souse*$^{2}$.

**sowdan**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sultan*. *Chaucer.*

**sowdanesse**†, **sowdannesse**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *sultaness*.

**sow-drunk** (sou'drungk), *a.* Drunk as a sow; beastly drunk. [Prov. Eng.]

Soä *sow-droonk* that tha doesn not touch thy 'at to the
Squire. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

**sowdwort**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saltwort* (*Salsola Kali*): also applied to the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

**sowel**, *n.* Same as *soul*$^{2}$.

**sowens** (sō'enz), *n. pl.* [Also *sowans*, *sowins*; origin obscure; cf. *sew*$^{2}$.] **1.** A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, much used in Scotland and formerly in Northumberland. The husks (called in Scotland *seeds* or *sids*), after being separated from the oatmeal by the sieve, still retain a considerable portion of farinaceous matter. A quantity of the husks is steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the barrel. The sour liquor is then decanted off, fresh water is stirred into the deposit that is left, and the mixture, when boiled, forms sowens. In England it is more commonly called *flummery*. The singular form *sowen* is used attributively or in compounds: as, a *sowen*-tub.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

As if it were any matter . . . whether a pleughman had suppit on minched pies or sour *sowens*.
*Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

**2.** A kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**sower**$^{1}$ (sō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sower*, *sawere*, < AS. *sāwere*, a sower, < *sāwan*, sow: see *sow*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who sows or scatters seed.

Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow. Mat. xiii. 3.

**2.** That which sows seed; a sowing-machine. —**3.** One who scatters or spreads; a disseminator; a breeder; a promoter.

They are the *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

Terming Paul . . . a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill.*

**sower**$^{2}$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sewer*$^{1}$.

**sower**$^{3}$†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sour*$^{1}$.

**sow-fennel** (sou'fen″el), *n.* See *fennel*.

**sow-gelder** (sou'gel″dėr), *n.* One who spays sows.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a *sow-gelder's* flagellate [horn].
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

**sowie**† (sou'i), *n.* Same as *sow*$^{2}$, 4.

They laid their *sowies* to the wall.
*Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

**sowing** (sō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sow*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who sows or scatters seed.—**2.** That which is sowed.

You could not keep the birds out of the garden, try how you would. They had most of the *sowings* up.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 815.

**sowing-machine** (sō'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *agri.*: (*a*) A hand or horse-power seed-planting machine. (*b*) A broadcast sower. The hand-machines consist of a simple mechanism turned by a crank, which scatters the seed in a cloud in every direction. It is carried in one hand and operated by the other.

**sowins** (sō'inz), *n. pl.* See *sowens*.

**sowker**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sucker*.

**sowl**†, **sowle**$^{1}$†. Obsolete forms of *soul*$^{1}$, *sole*$^{6}$.

**sowle**$^{2}$, *n.* Same as *soul*$^{2}$.

**sowm**, *n.* and *v.* See *soum*.

**sown**$^{1}$ (sōn). A past participle of *sow*$^{1}$.

**sown**$^{2}$†, **sowne**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *sound*$^{5}$.

**sown**$^{3}$†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *swoon*.

**sowp**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *soup*$^{2}$.

**sowse**†. An obsolete spelling of *souse*$^{1}$, *souse*$^{2}$.

**sowskin** (sou'skin), *n.* See *hogskin*.

**sowster**†, *n.* Same as *sewster*. *Halliwell.*

**sowtege**†, *n.* See *soutage*.

**sowter**†, **sowterly**†. Obsolete forms of *souter*, *souterly*.

**sowth**$^{1}$†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *south*.

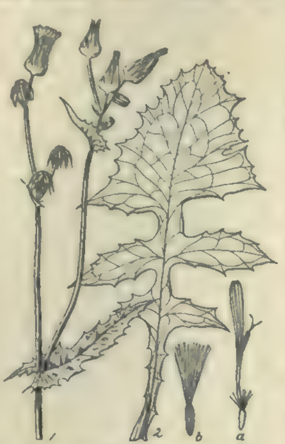
**sowth**$^{2}$ (south), *v.* [Appar. a var. of *souch*, *sough*$^{1}$.] **I.** *intrans.* To whistle softly. [Scotch.]

**II.** *trans.* To try over, as a tune, with a low whistle. [Scotch.]

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit an' *sowth* a tune; . . .
An' sing 't when we ha'e dune.
*Burns*, First Epistle to Davie.

**sowther**, *v.* Same as *souther*$^{2}$. *Halliwell.*

**sow-thistle** (sou'this″l), *n.* [< ME. *sowthystell*, < AS. *sugethistel*, < *sugu*, sow, + *thistel*, thistle. In ME. also called *swines thistell*.] A plant of the genus *Sonchus*, primarily *S. oleraceus*, a weed of waste places, probably native in Europe and central Asia, but now diffused nearly all over the world. It is a smooth herb with a milky juice, bearing runcinate-pinnatifid leaves and rather small yellow flower-heads. A similar plant, but with less divided spiny leaves, is *S. asper.* A much more showy species is *S. arvensis,* with larger and brighter heads. These are all naturalized in the United States, the last less abundantly. The name has been extended to species of the allied genus *Lactuca.*



Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, one of the basal leaves; *a*, a flower; *b*, the achene with the pappus.

**soy** (soi), *n.* [Also *sooja*; = F. *soy, soui* = G. Sw. Dan. *soja* (NL. *soja, soya*); < Jap. *si-yau,* Chinese *shi-yu,* soy.] **1.** A kind of sauce prepared in the East from the soy-bean (see def. 2). It is eaten with fish, cold meat, etc. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japanese soy is reckoned the best.

I have been told that *soy* is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste; tho' a Gentleman of my Acquaintance who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence true *Soy* comes, told me that it was made only with Wheat and a sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. 28.

From travellers accustom'd from a boy
To eat their salmon, at the least, with *soy.*
*Byron,* Beppo, vii.

**2.** The soy-bean or -pea, *Glycine Soja* (*Soja hispida,* etc.). It is an annual leguminous plant with stout nearly erect or somewhat climbing stems covered with rusty hairs, bearing trifoliate leaves and from their axils two or three pods 1½ or 2 inches long. The seeds are made into the above sauce and variously used in cookery; an oil is also expressed from them, and the residue is extensively used in China for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer. The plant is native from northern India to Japan. The cultivated plant differs somewhat from the wild, and by some authors is distinguished as *Glycine hispida.* Also *Sahuca bean.*

**soya** (soi'ä̤), *n.* [< Hind. *soyā, soā,* fennel.] Dill. Also *sowa.*

**soy-bean** (soi'bēn), *n.* See *soy,* 2.

**soyle**†. An obsolete spelling of *soil*$^1$, *soil*$^2$, *soil*$^5$.

**Soymida** (soi'mi-dä̤), *n.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Telugu name.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ* and tribe *Swietenieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five petals, united stamens forming a short ten-lobed tube or cup, the lobes two-toothed, with sessile anthers between the teeth, and an ovoid five-celled ovary which ripens into a woody septifragal capsule with compressed and winged seeds destitute of albumen. The only species, *S. febrifuga,* is a native of the East Indies, where it is known as *rohan* (or *rohun*) and *redwood.* (See also *rohun-bark* (under *bark*$^2$) and *juribali.*) It is a tall tree with bitter bark and hard wood, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with obtuse opposite leaflets, and flowers in axillary and terminal panicles.

**soy-pea** (soi'pē), *n.* See *soy,* 2.

**Sozobranchia** (sō-zọ̄-brang'ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchia,* gills: see *branchiæ.*] A group of urodele amphibians which do not lose the gills or tail. See *Perennibranchiata.*

**sozobranchiate** (sō-zọ̄-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *sozobranchiatus,* < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchiatus*: see *branchiate.*] Preserving the gills, as a urodele amphibian; perennibranchiate.

**Sozura** (sọ̄-zū'rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sozurus*: see *sozurous.*] Urodele (or tailed) gill-less batrachians, or those batrachians which lose the gills, but not the tail, when adult. They are a higher group than the *Sozobranchia,* both being together contrasted with the *Anura* or tailless batrachians.

**sozurous** (sọ̄-zū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *sozurus,* < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + οὐρά, tail.] Retaining the tail; pertaining to the *Sozura,* or having their characters.

**sozzle** (soz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sozzled,* ppr. *sozzling.* [A var. of *sossle.*] **1.** To mingle confusedly. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To spill or wet through carelessness.—**3.** To splash. [U. S.]

A sandpiper glided along the shore; she ran after it, but could not catch it; she sat down and *sozzled* her feet in the foam. *S. Judd,* Margaret, p. 8.

**sozzle** (soz'l), *n.* [< *sozzle, v.*] A state of sloppy disorder. [U. S.]

The woman, who in despite of poverty and every discouragement had always hated, to the very roots of her hair, anything like what she called a *sozzle* — who had always been screwed up and sharp set to hard work.
*Mrs. Whitney,* Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

**sozzly** (soz'li), *a.* [< *sozzle* + *-y*$^1$.] Sloppy; draggled; mentally flabby; shiftless. [New Eng.]

Folks grows helplesser all the time, and the help grows *sozzlier*; and it comes to sauciness . . . and changes.
*Mrs. Whitney,* The Other Girls, xiii.

**Sp.** An abbreviation of *Spanish.*

**sp.** An abbreviation: (*a*) in *phar.,* of *spiritus, spirit*; (*b*) in *bot.,* of *species, specimen*; (*c*) in *zoöl.,* of *species* only: when two or more species are meant, *spp.* is used.

**s. p.** An abbreviation of *sine prole,* without issue.

**spa** (spä or spâ), *n.* [Formerly also *spaw*; < *Spa,* or *Spaa,* in the eastern part of Belgium, where there are mineral springs.] A mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist.

Past cure of physic, *spaw,* or any diet.
*Beau. and Fl.,* Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Never knew her better; . . . she has been as healthy as the German *Spâ.* *Sheridan,* Rivals, ii. 1.

**spaad**† (späd), *n.* [< D. *spaath* = F. *spath* = Sp. *espato* = Pg. *espatho* = It. *spato,* < MHG. *spāt,* G. *spat, spath,* friable stone, splinter, spar; origin unknown. Cf. *feldspath.*] A kind of mineral; spar.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister, the finer, *spaad,* earth-flax, or salamander's hair.
*Woodward.* (*Johnson.*)

**space** (spās), *n.* [< ME. *space,* < OF. (and F.) *espace* = Pr. *espaci* = Sp. *espacio* = Pg. *espaço* = It. *spazio,* < L. *spatium,* room, space, distance, interval, a public walk, etc., lit. 'that which is drawn out,' < √ *spa,* draw out; cf. Gr. σπᾶν, draw, draw out, Skt. √ *sphā,* fatten. Cf. *span*$^1$, *spade*$^1$.] **1.** The general receptacle of things; room, (*a*) as a character of the universe, (*b*) as a cognition or psychological phenomenon, (*c*) as a mathematical system. That which is real about space is that the manifoldness of the universe is subject to certain general laws or limitations. In this respect it is like any other uniformity of nature; it is peculiar only in the peculiar way in which we view it — namely, in this, that instead of thinking it, as we do other laws, as abstract and general, we seem to see it, we individualize it and its parts. This peculiarity does not, however, constitute the cognition of space as entirely *sui generis,* for there is a tendency to individualize other laws. The conception of space is formed, or at least connected with objects, by means of the so-called local signs, by which the excitation of one nerve-terminal is distinguishable from a similar excitation of another, and which are analogous to the signs by which we distinguish present experiences from memories, imaginations, and expectations. These local signs are also the origin of our idea of individuality; so that it is not strange that this mode of being becomes attributed not merely to moving objects, but to the space and time that constitute the law of motion. The celebrated doctrine of Kant was that space is a form of pure intuition — that is, is an idea imported by the mind into cognition, and corresponding to nothing in the things in themselves (though he did not hold that special spatial relations were altogether illusory) — just as color is a quality of sensation which in its generality corresponds to nothing in the object, though differences of color correspond to differences in objects. That this intuition of space is individual, not general, and that no outward intuition is possible except under this form, were points also insisted upon by Kant. At present there are, broadly speaking, two views of space-perception. One is the great doctrine of Berkeley — worked out in different directions by J. S. Mill, Helmholtz, Lotze, Wundt, and others — that the idea of space is evoked under the combined influence of retinal sensations and of muscular sensations of motion, in a manner analogous to that by which the laws of dynamics have been evolved from experience. This is the theory which, under one modification or another, is held by almost all modern scientific psychologists. Some competent writers, however, oppose this, holding that "all our sensations are positively and inexplicably extensive wholes." This opinion conflicts with the usual one only in so far as it clings to the inexplicability and irrationality of space. The vulgar conception of space as a sort of thing or substance of a different category from material things, through which the latter move without sensible resistance, is acceptable to mathematicians, who find that such a construction lends itself remarkably to their diagrammatic reasoning. For the geometer, space is primarily a system of points having the following properties: (1) It is continuous. See *continuity,* 2. (2) It is unlimited, whether the part at a finite distance from a given point be limited or not. (3) It has three dimensions — that is, a set of three numbers varying continuously may be placed in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points of space. By a continuous correspondence is meant one in which a continuous variation in one member will correspond in every case to a continuous variation in the other. (4) All the points of space have perfectly similar spatial relations. (5) It is possible for a rigid body to move in space, and such a body is fixed by the fixation of three points, but not fewer. (6) Any figure may be magnified while preserving the proportionality of all its lines. Geometers often imagine these properties to be modified. In particular, they use the hypothesis of a space of four or more dimensions. They also often suppose the principle of similar figures, or, what is the same thing, the doctrine of parallels, to be false, thus producing what is known as the *non-Euclidean geometry.* This is of various kinds.

Now to pure *space* lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now, running round the circle, finds it square.
*Pope,* Dunciad, iv. 33.

Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of *space.*
*Cowper,* Retirement, l. 84.

**2.** The interval between any two or more objects, or between terminal points; distance; extent, as of surface: as, the *space* of a mile.

And so he hym chased as faste as his horse myght hym bere, till he hadde lefte his felowes be-hynde the *space* of an arblaste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

There shall be a *space* between you and it [the ark] about two thousand cubits by measure. Josh. iii. 4.

I warrant he hath a thousand of these letters, writ with blank *space* for different names.
*Shak.,* M. W. of W., ii. 1. 77.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a *space* of flowers.
*Tennyson,* Lady of Shalott, i.

**3.** The interval between two points of time; quantity of time; duration.

There was silence in heaven about the *space* of half an hour. Rev. viii. 1.

Mean *space* I thinke to goe downe into Kente.
*Cushman,* quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 37.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf.
*Milton,* P. L., i. 50.

**4.** A short time; a while.

And, sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly stryfe a *space.*
*Spenser,* F. Q., II. vi. 33.

And Arthur and his knighthood for a *space*
Were all one will. *Tennyson,* Coming of Arthur.

**5.** Hence, time in which to do something; respite; opportunity; leisure.

Avyseth yow on it, when ye han *space,*
And of som goodely answere yow purchace.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 1124.

And I gave her *space* to repent. Rev. ii. 21.

**6**†. A path; course (?).

This ilke monk leet olde thynges pace,
And heeld after the newe world the *space.*
*Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 176.

**7.** In *printing,* one of the blank types which separate the words in print. The thicknesses most used are one third, one fourth, and one fifth of the square body of the text-type. Hair-spaces, still thinner, are also made. Spaces as thick as one half the square body and all thicker are known as *quadrats.*

**8.** In *musical notation,* one of the degrees between the lines of the staff. In the usual staff there are four spaces within the staff, but in the Gregorian staff there are only three. The name and significance of a space depend on the clef and the key-signature. See *staff.*

**9.** In *ornith.,* an unfeathered place on the skin between pterylæ; an apterium. *Coues,* Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.—**Absolute, algebraic, basal space.** See the adjectives.—**Added space.** Same as *leger space.*—**Barycentric coördinates in space.** Same as *tetrahedral coördinates* (which see, under *coördinate*).—**Berth and space.** See *berth*$^2$.—**Cell-spaces,** the spaces in the ground-substance of connective tissue which inclose the connective-tissue corpuscles.—**Chyle-spaces,** the central lymphatic cavities of the intestinal villi.—**Complemental space of pleura,** the portion of the pleural cavity immediately above the insertion of the diaphragm, which is not filled by air in ordinary breathing.—**Dangerous space** (*milit.*), the zone before and behind the object fired at covered by the trajectory. See *battle-range,* under *battle*$^1$.—**Dead space,** in *fort.* Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*$^3$).—**Deep cardiac space,** the projection on the surface of the chest of the lung-covered portions of the heart. It borders on each side the superficial cardiac space.—**Elliptic, Euclidean, extramundane, gastrovascular space.** See the adjectives.—**Fontana's spaces.** Same as *canal of Fontana* (which see, under *canal*$^1$).—**Geometry of space.** See *geometry.*—**Half-space** or **foot-space,** in a staircase, a resting-place or broad space between two flights of steps.—**Haversian spaces.** See *Haversian canal,* under *canal*$^1$.—**Hemal, hyperbolic, intercellular, interdental space.** See the adjectives.—**Hypoprostatic space,** the space lying between the rectum and the prostate. *Buchanan.*—**Interlamellar spaces,** the spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea.—**Interosseous space,** the space between parallel long bones.—**Interpeduncular space,** the triangular space at the base of the brain, between the crura cerebri.—**Interpleural, ivory, leger space.** See the adjectives.—**Lenticular space.** See *lenticular mark,* under *lenticular.*—**Linear, local, maxillopharyngeal, mean**†**, middle, parabolic, parasinoidal, perforated, periocular, popliteal,** etc., **space.** See the adjectives.—**Polar coördinates in space.** See *coördinate.*—**Quarter-space,** a landing or interval at an angle-turn of a stair.—**Retroperitoneal space.** See *retroperitoneal.*—**Room and space.** See *room*$^1$.—**Superficial cardiac space,** the area on the surface of the chest over that part of the heart which is not covered by the lung. It is represented with approximate accuracy by a right-angled triangle bounded by the midsternal line, a horizontal line through the point of the apex beat, and a line drawn through that point and the intersection of the midsternal line with a horizontal line through the fourth costosternal articulation.

**space** (spās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spaced,* ppr. *spacing.* [< *space, n.* Cf. *spatiate, expatiate.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To move at large; expatiate. [Rare.]

But she, as Fayes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space.*
*Spenser,* F. Q., IV. ii. 44.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To set at intervals; put a space between; specifically, in *printing*, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no obvious disproportion: as, to *space* a paragraph; to *space* words, lines, or letters.

The porch, too, is open, and consists of columns *spaced* equidistantly over its floor, without either the bracketing arrangements of the southern or the domical forms of the northern styles. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

**2.** To divide into spaces.

The artificer is ordered "to set up the frames, and to *space* out the rooms, that the Nine Worthies may be so instauled as best to please the eye." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 27.

**3.** To measure by paces. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Spaced braid,** a white cotton braid used for the trimming of washable garments. The name is derived from the pattern, which exhibits flat and simple spaces between raised edging.—**To space out,** in *printing*, to put more spaces between the words or lines of.

**space-box** (spās'boks), *n.* In *printing*, a petty case of wood or millboard, in six or eight divisions, holding the spaces needed for corrections on stone. Sometimes called *space-barge* or *space-paper* in England.

**space-curvature** (spās'kėr″vạ-ṭụ̄r), *n.* A curvature of three-dimensional space in a space of four dimensions.

**spaceful** (spās'fụl), *a.* [< *space* + *-ful.*] Wide; extensive. *Sandys.*

**space-homology** (spās'họ̄-mol″ọ̄-ji), *n.* Geometrical homology in three dimensions.

**spaceless** (spās'les), *a.* [< *space* + *-less.*] Destitute of space. *Coleridge.*

**space-line** (spās'līn), *n.* In *printing*, same as *lead*², 3.

**space-mark** (spās'märk), *n.* See *proof-reading.*

**space-perception** (spās'pėr-sep″shọn), *n.* The perception of space—that is, of bodies as extended or moving.

**spacer** (spā'sėr), *n.* **1.** A device used in cable telegraphy for reversing the current at proper intervals, thus increasing the speed of transmission: also used for a somewhat similar purpose on land-lines.—**2.** In a typewriter, a key, and the mechanism connected with it, by which spaces are made between words.

**space-relation** (spās'rẹ̄-lā″shọn), *n.* A spatial relation, such as that two points lie within a tetrahedron of which four others are the vertices, and the like.

**space-rule** (spās'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a hair-line of type-metal, type-high and about one thirty-sixth of an inch thick. Such rules are made of many lengths, from one twelfth of an inch to half an inch. They are used for cross-lines in table-work.

**space-writing** (spās'rī″ting), *n.* In newspaper work, the system of payment to reporters or other writers in proportion to the space allowed to their articles in print; also, writing or work under this system.

The standard of literary excellence in the news columns of the New York press has also been lowered by the general substitution of *space writing* for the work of salaried reporters, as well as by the influence already referred to. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 858.

**spacial, spaciality,** etc. See *spatial*, etc.

**spacing** (spā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *space*, *v.*] **1.** The making of spaces. (*a*) The allowing and gaging of intervals between words in setting type, typewriting, or the like.

The change in the *spacing* being effected by a small cam at the side of the carriage. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 24.

(*b*) In *art*, *mach.*, etc., the division of any surface into special parts.

In the spaces of decoration, as in all else, the Japanese artist studiously avoids uniformity or repetition of exact *spacing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 591.

**2.** A space thus made.

Each tongue upon discs is cut slantingly across at regular *spacings* by steam passages analogous to the guide-plate vents of water turbines. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 225.

**3.** Spaces collectively.

**spacing-lace** (spā'sing-lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace.*

**spacious** (spā'shus), *a.* [Formerly also *spatious*; < F. *spacieux* = Sp. *espacioso* = Pg. *espaçoso* = It. *spazioso*, < L. *spatiosus*, roomy, ample, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space.*] **1.** Inclosing an extended space; of great extent; wide-extended.

As though no other place, on Britain's *spacious* earth,
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 189.

The *spacious* firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky.
*Addison*, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

**2.** Having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; roomy.

On the North side of the Church is a *spatious* Court, which I could not conjecture to be less than one hundred and fifty yards long, and eighty or one hundred broad. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 126.

Those melodious bursts that fill
The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth.
*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

**3**†. Extensive; on a large scale; abounding: said of persons.

Is 't possible that such a *spacious* villain
Should live, and not be plagued?
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

=**Syn.** Wide, capacious, ample, broad.

**spaciously** (spā'shus-li), *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively; roomily.

**spaciousness** (spā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

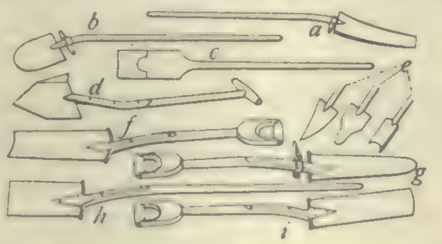
**spadassin** (spad'ạ-sin), *n.* [< F. *spadassin*, < It. *spadaccino*, swordsman, < *spada*, sword: see *spade*¹, *spathe.*] A swordsman; especially, a person devoted to fencing and presumed to be expert with the sword; hence, less properly, a bravo.

Bully swordsmen, *spadassins* of that party, go swaggering; or indeed they can be had for a trifle of money. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**spaddle** (spad'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spade*¹. Cf. *paddle*².] A little spade; a spud. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**spade**¹ (spād), *n.* [< ME. *spade*, < AS. *spadu*, *spædu*, also rarely *spada*, *spad*, in an early gloss *spadi*, = OS. *spado* = OFries. *spada* = MD. *spade*, *spaeye*, D. *spade*, *spa* = MLG. LG. *spade* = OHG. **spato*, MHG. **spate*, G. *spate*, *spaten* = Icel. *spathi* = Sw. Dan. *spade*, a spade (cf. MD. *spade*, a sword, = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espada* = It. *spada*, a sword: see *spade*²), < L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade of wood or metal, a spatula, the spathe or sheath of a flower, prob. < σπᾶν, draw out. Cf. *span*¹, *space.* From the same source are ult. *spade*², *spaddle*, *paddle*², *spadille*, *spadroon*, *epaulet*, *espalier*, *spall*², *spatule*, *spatula.*] **1.** A tool for digging and cutting the ground, having a rather thick iron blade, usually flat, so formed that its terminal edge (either straight or curved) may be pressed into the ground or other resisting substance with one foot, and a handle, usually with a crosspiece at the top, to be grasped by both hands. A spade differs from a two-handed shovel chiefly in the form and thickness of the blade.



Spades.

*a*, Irish spade with foot-piece; *b*, Greek spade with foot piece; *c*, Japanese spade; *d*, spade for cutting turf; *e*, ditching spades; *f*, post-spade, for digging post holes; *g*, polished drain-spade with foot piece; *h*, long handled garden spade; *i*, ditching-spade.

Tho nomen heo *spade* and schouele and ner the place
wende,
Deope heo gonne to delue ther as the smoke out wende.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Strength may wield the pond'rous *spade*,
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home.
*Cowper*, Task, iii. 636.

**2.** A tool of soft iron used with diamond-powder by cameo-cutters in finishing.—**3.** In *whaling*, a large chisel-like implement used on blubber or bone in cutting-in. See phrases following.—**4.** In *herpet.*, a formation on the foot of some toads with which they dig. See *spade-foot.*—**Boat-spade,** an instrument, carried under the stern-sheets of a whale-boat, resembling a very large chisel, having a wide blade, and a handle six or eight feet long. This instrument was employed to stop a running whale by the process known as *hamstringing* or *spading flukes* (cutting the cords about the small), which required much experience and dexterity, and was a very hazardous undertaking; it has been done away with by the introduction of bomb-lances. The boat-spade is still carried in case of emergency.—**Bone-spade,** a cutting-spade, with a long thin shank, used by whalers for cutting out the throat-bone of a baleen-whale.—**Cutting-spade,** a sharp instrument like a very large narrow chisel fixed to a pole ten or more feet in length, used for cutting the blubber from a whale.—**Half-round spade,** a long-handled spade with a blade curved, or rolled up on the sides, resembling a carpenters' gouge, and used for cutting holes in the head of the blubber when boarding.—**Shoeing of a spade,** in *her.*, same as *spade-iron*, 2 (*b*).—**To call a spade a spade,** to call things by their proper names, even though these may seem homely or coarse; speak plainly and without mincing matters. Various unnecessary conjectures have been made as to the supposed occult origin of this phrase; but it means what it says—to call a simple thing by its simple name, without circumlocution or affected elegance.

Chesham does not like to *call a spade a spade.* He calls it a horticultural utensil. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

**spade**¹ (spād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaded*, ppr. *spading.* [< *spade*¹, *n.*] **1.** To dig or cut with a spade; dig up (the ground) by means of a spade.—**2.** In *whaling*, to use the boat-spade on, as a whale; cut the tendons of the flukes of; hamstring.

**spade**² (spād), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. Pg. *espada*, spade at cards, usually in pl. *espadas*, spades (sing. *espada*, the ace of spades); appar. a particular use of *espada*, a sword (< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broadsword), these cards having, it is said, among the Spaniards, the figure of a sword; according to others the figure was orig. intended, as in the cards now in use, for the head of a pike, in which case the name *spade* is prob. an orig. E. designation, the head of a pike sufficiently resembling the pointed spade: see *spade*¹.] A playing-card of one of the two black suits of a pack, the other being clubs.

"Let *Spades* be trumps!" she said, and trumps they were. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 46.

**spade**³ (spād), *n.* [< L. *spado*, < Gr. σπάδων, an impotent person, a eunuch. Cf. *spay*¹.] **1.** An emasculated person; a eunuch.—**2.** An emasculated animal; a gelding.

**spade-bayonet** (spād'bā″ọ-net), *n.* A broad-bladed implement intended to be attached to a military rifle; a trowel-bayonet. It is capable of being used for digging, as in sinking a tent-pole, making hasty intrenchments when better tools are not within reach, and the like, and is also capable of use as a weapon.

**spade-bone**† (spād'bōn), *n.* The blade-bone, shoulder-blade, or scapula.

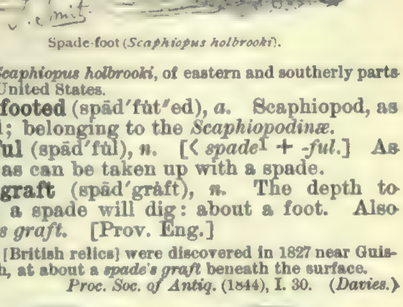
By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 266.

**spade-farm** (spād'färm), *n.* A farm or piece of ground kept especially for manual labor with the spade, whether for producing garden vegetables or the like, or with a view to the perpetuation of a certain kind of labor.

**spade-fish** (spād'fish), *n.* *Chætodipterus faber*: same as *moonfish* (*d*). See *angel-fish*, 3, and cut under *Chætodipterus.*

**spade-foot** (spād'fụ̇t), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Spade-footed; scaphiopod.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *spade-foots* (-fụ̇ts). A spade-footed or scaphiopod toad; a spade-toad. There are several species of different genera, one of the best-known being *Scaphiopus holbrooki*, of eastern and southerly parts of the United States.



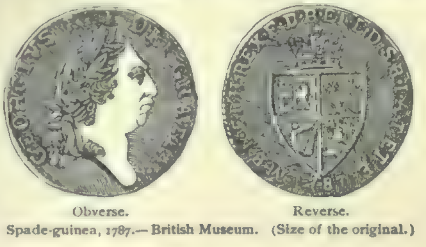
Spade-foot (*Scaphiopus holbrooki*).

**spade-footed** (spād'fụ̇t″ed), *a.* Scaphiopod, as a toad; belonging to the *Scaphiopodinæ.*

**spadeful** (spād'fụl), *n.* [< *spade*¹ + *-ful.*] As much as can be taken up with a spade.

**spade-graft** (spād'gråft), *n.* The depth to which a spade will dig: about a foot. Also *spade's graft.* [Prov. Eng.]

They [British relics] were discovered in 1827 near Guisborough, at about a *spade's graft* beneath the surface. *Proc. Soc. of Antiq.* (1844), I. 30. (*Davies.*)



Obverse. Reverse.

Spade-guinea, 1787.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**spade-guinea** (spād′gin″ẹ̄), *n.* A guinea coined by George III. during the period 1787–99. It is now so called because the shield of arms on the reverse has the shape of the spade of playing-cards. See cut on preceding page.

**spade-gun** (spād′gun), *n.* A gun having a recess in the stock to hold a spade or trowel, and a socket in the butt-plate to which the spade can be fitted for use as an intrenching-tool.

**spade-handle** (spād′han″dl), *n.* **1.** The handle of a spade. Hence—**2.** In *mach.*, a pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting-rod.

**spade-husbandry** (spād′huz″band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade instead of using the subsoil-plow.

**spade-iron** (spād′ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** The blade of a spade, with the tang or socket by which it is secured to the handle.—**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing (*a*) the whole blade of a spade, without the handle or with a truncated piece of the handle, or (*b*) an iron or steel border put upon the blade of a spade to reinforce or repair it. This border is generally represented with some ornamental outline engrailed or lobed on its inner edge, and is also called *shoeing of a spade.*

**spader** (spā′dėr), *n.* One who or that which spades; a digging-machine.

The steam-ploughs and horse-ploughs did their work well,
and the rotary *spader* did its work well.
*Walt Whitman*, The Galaxy, IV. 608.

**spade-rack** (spād′rak), *n.* A rack on board a whaler, underneath the spare boats, in which the boat-spades are kept when not in use.

**spadiard** (spad′yạ̈rd), *n.* [Appar. < *spade*$^1$ + *-iard*, but perhaps an error for *spaliard.*] A worker in a tin-mine. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

**spadic** (spā′dik), *n.* [Brazilian.] Same as *coca*$^1$.

**spadiceous** (spạ̄-dish′ius), *a.* [< L. *spadiceus*, < *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a palm-branch, also nut-brown, palm-colored, bay: see *spadix.*] **1.** Of a bright-brown color; bay; chestnut.

Of those five [unicorns' horns] which Scaliger beheld, though one [was] *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

**2.** In *bot.*, bearing or having the nature of a spadix. See *petaloideous*, *endogen*, and *Monocotyledones.*

Also *spadicious.*

**spadices**, *n.* Plural of *spadix.*

**spadicifloral** (spạ̄-dī-si-flō′rạl), *a.* [< NL. *spadix* (*spadic-*), q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *floral.*] In *bot.*, having flowers borne on a spadix.

**spadicose** (spad′i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *spadix* (*-ic-*) + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, spadiceous; growing on a spadix.

**spadilla** (spạ̄-dil′ạ̈), *n.* [See *spadille.*] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the highest trump.

**spadille, spadilio** (spạ̄-dil′, -yō), *n.* [< F. *spadille*, < Sp. *espadilla* (= It. *spadiglia*), a small sword, the ace of spades, dim. of Sp. *espada* = Pg. *espada*, spade (at cards), the ace of spades: see *spade*$^1$, *spade*$^2$.] In *card-playing*, the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. In the following quotation *spadille* is personified as *Spadillio.*

*Spadillio* first, unconquerable lord,
Led off two captive trumps and swept the board.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 49.

**spading-machine** (spā′ding-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A digging-machine.

**spadix** (spā′diks), *n.*; pl. *spadices* (spạ̄-dī′sēz). [NL., < L. *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a branch broken off, esp. a palm-branch, hence palm-colored, bay, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, stretch out.] **1.** In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged in a spike or head which has a fleshy or thickened rachis. The term is mostly restricted to the *Araceæ* and the palms, and further to those cases in which the inflorescence is accompanied by the peculiar bract or bracts called a *spathe.* See cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian*, and *inflorescence.* **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The hectocotylus of the male cephalopod: a specialized part of the fore foot, on one side, which becomes hectocotylized, or assumes a sexual function. On the opposite side is a corresponding part, not subject to hectocotylization, called the *antispadix.* (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*, the manubrium of the hydromedusans, an offset of a blastostyle bearing the genital products, like the part of a pea-pod which bears the peas. (*c*) [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

**spado** (spā′dō), *n.* [L., < Gr. σπάδων, a eunuch, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, pluck off or out. Cf. *spade*$^3$, *n.*] **1**†. A castrated animal; a gelding. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** In *civil law*, one who from any cause has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

**spadone** (spạ̇-dō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *spada*, a sword: see *spade*$^2$. Cf. *spadroon.*] A long and heavy sword, usually one wielded by both hands. It was commonly carried without a scabbard, behind and across the back, with the handle projecting over the right shoulder, or resting on the shoulder as the modern rifle at shoulder arms, and for this reason the heel of the blade was often covered with leather, there being no edge for the first quarter or third part of its length, and sometimes a small secondary guard was interposed before the sharp part of the blade begins. See cut under *second*$^1$. *Hewitt.*

**spadrone**† (spa-drōn′), *n.* Same as *spadone.*

**spadroon**† (spa-drön′), *n.* [< F. dial. *espadron*, F. *espadon* = Sp. *espadon*, a large sword, a broadsword, < It. *spadone*, a sword: see *spadone.*] Same as *spadone.*

**spae** (spā), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spaed*, ppr. *spaeing.* [Also *spay*; < Icel. *spā* = Sw. *spå* = Dan. *spaa*, prophesy; cf. OS. *spāhi* = OHG. *spāhi*, MHG. *spæhe*, wise, skilful; OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, spy: see *spy*$^1$.] To foretell; divine; predict from signs or indications. [Scotch.]

Tell me the very minute o' the hour the wean 's born, and I'll *spae* its fortune. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

**spae-book** (spā′bůk), *n.* A book containing directions for telling fortunes, etc. [Scotch.]

**spaeman** (spā′mạn), *n.*; pl. *spaemen* (-men). A fortune-teller; diviner; soothsayer. [Scotch.]

**spaer** (spā′ėr), *n.* [< *spae* + *-er*$^1$.] A spaeman or spaewife; a fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

A *spaer* o' poor folk's fortunes. *Blackwood's Mag.*

**spaewife** (spā′wīf), *n.*; pl. *spaewives* (-wīvz). A female fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

Plague on her for an auld Highland witch and *spaewife*; . . . she'll cast some of her cantrips on the cattle.
*Scott*, Chronicles of the Canongate, xiii.

**spaghetti** (spạ̇-get′ti), *n.* [It., pl. of *spaghetto*, dim. of *spago*, a small cord.] A kind of Italian macaroni made in the form of cords smaller than ordinary macaroni, but several times larger than the threads of vermicelli.

**spagiric**† (spa-jir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spagyric*, *spagyrick*; = F. *spagirique*; irreg. formed (it is said by Paracelsus) < Gr. σπᾶν, rend, tear, stretch out, + ἀγείρειν, bring or collect together.] **I.** *a.* Chemical or alchemical; pertaining to chemistry as taught by Paracelsus and his followers.

It was a huge diligence and care of the Divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

**II.** *n.* A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemical pursuits.

**spagirical**† (spa-jir′i-kạl), *a.* [Also *spagyrical*, *spagerical*; < *spagiric* + *-al.*] Same as *spagiric.*

**spagirist**† (spaj′i-rist), *n.* [Also *spagyrist*; < *spagir*(*ic*) + *-ist.*] A Paracelsian chemist or physician of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; a follower of Paracelsus in regarding inorganic chemistry as the basis of medical knowledge.

No more than I can [tell] who initiated Mr. Boyle among the *Spagyrists*, before I had the honour to know him.
*Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

**spahee, spahi** (spä′hē, -hi), *n.* [Formerly also *spachi*; = F. *spahi*, < Turk. *sipāhī* = Pers. Hind. *sipāhī*: see *sepoy.*] **1.** A member of the corps of Turkish cavalry organized in the fourteenth century on a feudal basis, who fought in a very disorderly manner, and were disbanded soon after serving as the chief instruments in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826.

But the *Spachies* and Janizaries . . . are the Nerves and Supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.
*Sandys*, Travailes (ed. 1673), p. 38.

**2.** One of the corps of native Algerian cavalry in the French service, originally formed from the Turkish spahees serving in Algeria at the time of the French conquest.

**spail.** See *spale*$^1$, *spale*$^2$.

**spairge** (spãrj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *sparge.*

**spait**, *n.* See *spate.*

**spaive** (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*$^1$.

**spake**$^1$ (spāk), *n.* A Scotch form of *spoke*$^1$.

Your cage shall be made o' the beaten gold,
And the *spakes* o' ivorie.
*May Colvin* (Allingham's Ballad-book, p. 247).

**spake**$^2$. An archaic or poetic preterit of *speak.*

**spake**$^3$†, *a.* [ME., also *spak*, *spac*, < Icel. *spakr*, quiet, gentle, wise, = Sw. *spak* = Dan. *spag*, quiet, gentle, tame.] **1.** Quiet; tame.

Hyt sate by hym so *spake.*
*Rob. of Brunne*, Handlyng Synne, l. 7486.

**2.** Ready; prompt.

*Spac* to uvel and slaw to god.
*Old Eng. Hom.* (ed. Morris), i. 305.

**spakely**†, *adv.* [ME., also *spakly*, *spakli*, *spacli*; < *spake*$^3$ + *-ly*$^2$.] Quickly; speedily; nimbly.

Spek to me *spakli* or i spille sone.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1535.

One semblable to the Samaritan and some-del to Piers the
Plowman,
Barfote on an asse bakke botelees cam prykye,
Wyth-oute spores other spere *spakliche* he loked.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 12.

The blode sprente owtte, and sprede as the horse spryngez,
And he sproulez fulle *spakely*, bot spekes he no more.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2063.

**spake-net** (spāk′net), *n.* [< *spake*$^1$ + *net*$^1$.] A net for catching crabs. *Halliwell.*

**Spalacidæ** (spā-las′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of myomorphic rodents, typified by the genus *Spalax*; the mole-rats proper, having small or rudimentary eyes and ears, short tail and limbs, and fossorial fore feet and claws: divided into two subfamilies, *Spalacinæ* and *Bathyerginæ.* Also *Aspalacidæ*, and formerly *Georychidæ.* See cuts under *Bathyergus*, *mole-rat*, and *Rhizomys.*

**Spalacinæ** (spal-ạ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Spalacidæ*, including the typical mole-rats, in which the mandibular angle is in relation with the socket of the lower incisor. See *Spalax.* Also *Aspalacinæ.*

**spalacine** (spal′ạ-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spalacidæ* or *Spalacinæ.*

**Spalacopodidæ** (spal″ạ-kọ̄-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalacopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, named by Lilljeborg (1866) from the genus *Spalacopus.* It is inexactly equivalent to the *Octodontidæ* of authors, but includes the prehensile-tailed porcupines (*Cercolabinæ*). It was divided by Gill (1872) into four subfamilies, *Octodontinæ*, *Ctenodactylinæ*, *Echimyinæ* (*Echinomyinæ*), and *Cercolabinæ.* See *Octodontidæ.*

**Spalacopus** (spā-lak′ọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. σπάλαξ (σπαλακ-), a mole, + πούς = E. *foot.*] The name-giving genus of *Spalacopodidæ*, now a member of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ.* The ears are rudimentary, the tail is short, and the fore claws are shorter than their digits. The skull and teeth resemble those of *Schizodon.* There are two South American species, of fossorial habits, constructing extensive subterranean burrows in which they live. They have been called *poëphagomes*, from a synonymous genus *Poëphagomys.*

**Spalax** (spā′laks), *n.* [NL. (Güldenstädt), < Gr. σπάλαξ, also σφάλαξ and ἀσπάλαξ, a mole.] The typical genus of mole-rats, subfamily *Spalacinæ*, having the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. It contains *S. typhlus*, the slepez or blind mole-rat of Europe, the most completely mole-like of the rodents in general appearance, habits, and adaptative modifications of structure. Also *Aspalax.* See cut under *mole-rat.*

**spald**$^1$ (spâld), *v.* [Also dial. *spaud*; < ME. *spalden*, *spawden*, < MD. *spalden* = MLG. *spalden*, *spolden* = OHG. *spaltan*, MHG. G. *spalten* (> Dan. *spalte*), split, cleave; akin to *speld*, *spell*$^4$; cf. *spall*$^1$, *spale*$^1$. Hence *spalt*$^1$.] **I.**† *trans.* To splinter; chip.

Be thane speris whare sproungene, *spalddyd* chippys.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3700.

**II.** *intrans.* To founder, as a ship. [Prov. Eng., in form *spaud.*]

**spald**$^2$† (spâld), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *spauld*, *spawld*; < ME. *spalde*, *spawde*; a var. of *spall*$^2$: see *spall*$^2$.] The shoulder.

Ly stille therin now and roste,
I kepe nothynge of thi coste
Ne noghte of thi *spalde.*
*Perceval*, l. 796. (*Halliwell.*)

The bul . . . lenand his *spald* to the stok of ane tre.
*Gavin Douglas*, Æneid, xii. 410.

**spalder** (spâl′dėr), *n.* [< *spald*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] In *stone-working*, a workman who spalls or scales off small flakes by the use of a heavy ax-shaped hammer, or muckle-hammer.

**spalding-knife** (spâl′ding-nīf), *n.* A knife for splitting codfish. *E. H. Knight.*

**spale**$^1$ (spāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaled*, ppr. *spaling.* [A var. of *spall*$^1$, split, etc.: see *spall*$^1$.] To break up.

**spale**$^1$ (spāl), *n.* [Also *spail*; < ME. *spale*; cf. Icel. *spölr* (*spal-*), a rail, bar, short piece, bit; in part a var. of *speal*$^1$, *spell*$^4$, in part appar. due to *spale*$^1$, *v.*: see *spell*$^4$, and cf. *spall*$^1$.] **1.** A chip or splinter of wood. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** In *ship-building*, one of a number of cross-bands fastened temporarily to the frames to keep them in place until properly secured. Also called *spaling.*

**spale**$^2$ (spāl), *v. t.* [Also *spail*; perhaps a particular use of *spale*$^1$.] In *mining*, to inflict a fine upon for breach of some rule of the mine. *Weale.*

**spall**$^{1}$ (spâl), *v.* [Also *spawl;* a later form of *spald*$^{1}$, in part due to *spall*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split; splinter; chip; specifically, in *mining*, to chip or break up roughly, as ore, preparatory to sorting the material.—**2.** [< *spall*$^{1}$, *n.*] To keep (the frames of a ship) at their proper distance apart.

**II.** *intrans.* To splinter; chip; give off spalls.

**spall**$^{1}$ (spâl), *n.* [Also *spawl;* < ME. *spalle;* a var. of *spell*$^{4}$, *speal*$^{1}$, etc., in part due to *spall*$^{1}$, *v.*: see *spell*$^{4}$, and cf. *spald*$^{1}$, *spale*$^{1}$.] A chip or splinter thrown off, as in chopping or hewing; now specifically, in *masonry*, a piece of stone chipped off by a blow of a hammer or mallet.

**spall**$^{2}$, **spawl**$^{3}$ (spâl), *n.* [Also *spaul*, and formerly *spald, spauld;* < ME. **spaule, spalde, spawde*, < OF. *espaule*, **espaulde*, F. *épaule* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad blade: see *spatula*. Cf. *epaulet.*] The shoulder. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld,
> And naked made each others manly *spalles*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

**spallier** (spal′yėr), *n.* [Also *spaliard;* cf. *spadiard.*] A laborer in tin-works. *Halliwell.*

**spalling-floor** (spâ′ling-flōr), *n.* A clear space on the ground, a low platform, or something similar, on which ores are spalled.

**spalling-hammer** (spâ′ling-ham″ėr), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer with a chisel-edge, used for rough-dressing stone by chipping off small flakes; in *mining*, any hammer with which spalling is done.

**spalpeen** (spal′pēn), *n.* [< Ir. *spailpīn*, a mean fellow, rascal, stroller (= Gael. *spailpean*, a mean fellow, a fop), < *spailp*, a beau, also pride, self-conceit, = Gael. *spailp*, pride, self-conceit; cf. *spailp*, strut, walk affectedly.] A mean fellow; a rascal: a term of contempt, or of contemptuous pity, for a man or boy. [Irish.]

> The *spalpeen!* turned into a buckeen that would be a squireen, but can't. *Miss Edgeworth*, Love and Law, i. 4.

**spalt**$^{1}$ (spâlt), *v.* [An altered form of *spald*$^{1}$, prob. due to a pp. *spalt.* Cf. *spalt*$^{2}$.] To split off, as large splinters from a piece of timber in working it. [Prov. Eng.]

**spalt**$^{2}$ (spâlt), *a.* [Appar. < *spalt*$^{1}$, perhaps through the pp. *spalt.*] **1**†. Brittle; liable to break or split.

> Of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke.
> *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**2.** Frail; clumsy; heedless; pert. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spalt**$^{3}$ (spâlt), *n.* [< G. *spalt(-stein)*, spalt, lit. 'splinter-stone,' < *spalten*, split (see *spalt*$^{1}$), + *stein*, stone.] A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

**span**$^{1}$ (span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spanned*, ppr. *spanning.* [< ME. *spannen*, < AS. *spannan, sponnan* (pret. *speónn*), *gespannan*, bind, connect, = D. *spannan*, stretch, bend, hoist, cock (a gun), hitch (horses), = MLG. LG. *spannen* = OHG. *spannan*, MHG. G. *spannen*, extend, connect, = Icel. *spenna*, span, clasp, = Sw. *spänna*, stretch, strain, draw, = Dan. *spænde*, stretch, strain, span, buckle; √ *span*, perhaps, with present formative *-n*, < √ *spa*, extend, in Gr. *σπάειν, σπᾶν*, draw, draw out (see *spasm*), L. *spatium*, extension, space (see *space*). Cf. *spin, speed.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To stretch or spread out; extend in continuity; give extent to.

> My right hand hath *spanned* [spread out, R. V.] the heavens. Isa. xlviii. 13.

**2.** To stretch from side to side or from end to end of; extend over or across; continue through or over the extent of.

> This soul doth *span* the world. *G. Herbert*, Content.

> The Rhyndacus is still *spanned* by an ancient bridge of three arches. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 296.

> The existing church shows portions of work a thousand years apart, and *spans* nearly the whole of Aquileian history. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

**3.** To make a stretch or reach along, over, or around; measure or cover the span of; grasp; specifically, to measure or encompass with the hand, the little finger and thumb being extended as far as possible: as, to *span* a stream with a log or a bridge; to *span* a person's wrist.

> Thenne the kinge *spanes* his spere.
> *Avowyng of Arthur*, st. 13. (*Skeat.*)

> Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
> And *span* the distance that between us lies
> *Tickell*, An Epistle.

> How your plump arms, that were, have dropped away!
> Why, I can *span* them. *Browning*, Pippa Passes, iii.

**4**†. To cock by the use of a spanner, as a wheel-lock musket or pistol.

> Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready *spann'd* in one hand. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, III. 248.

**5.** *Naut.*, to confine with ropes: as, to *span* the booms.—**6.** To shackle the legs of, as a horse; hobble. [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To measure off or mark distances from point to point; make distinct stretches in going, as a span-worm or measuring-worm does.

> If the whale is *spanning*, i. e. swimming in a decided direction and appearing at the surface at intervals more or less regular, less caution is observed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

**2.** To be matched for running in harness; form a span: as, the horses *span* well. [U. S.]

**span**$^{1}$ (span), *n.* [< ME. *spanne, sponne*, < AS. *span*, a span (def. 4), *gespan*, a joining, connection, = D. *span*, a span, a team of horses, = OHG. *spanna*, MHG. G. *spanne* (> It. *spanna* = OF. *espan*, F. *empan*) = Icel. *spönn* (*spann-*) = Sw. *spann* = Dan. *spand*, a span; from the verb.] **1.** The full extent or course over which anything is stretched or prolonged; the space or time covered or included between terminal points; entire reach from end to end or from side to side: as, the *span* of life; the *span* of a bridge. As used of physical things, *span* is understood as the actual or net space or distance between bounding lines or surfaces; hence, the *span* of an arch is the length of the opening between the inner faces of its abutments. Compare def. 2. Often used figuratively.

> The brief *span* of Roman literature, strictly so called, was suddenly closed under a variety of influences.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 381.

> Two arches over the same *span* of river, supposing the butments are at the same depth, are cheaper than one.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

> Yea, Manhood hath a wider *span*
> And larger privilege of life than man.
> *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

**2.** A part or division of something between terminal points: as, a bridge of ten *spans.* In this sense a span would comprise the distance from the middle line of one pier or support to that of the next, the whole number of spans including the entire length of the structure. [The decision of the case referred to in the first quotation turned upon the distinction between senses 1 and 2.]

> The word *span* does not, even in architecture, always mean a part of a structure. It is, perhaps, as often used to denote the distance or space between two columns. Such is the obvious import of the term as used in the act under consideration, not merely as a part of the structure itself, but the measure of the distance between the piers of the bridge.
> *U. S. Supreme Ct.*, March, 1888. (*Judge Lamar.*)

> The channel *spans* were built out from the central pier and from the adjacent flanking *spans* without the use of false works in either channel. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 32.

**3.** Extent of stretch, physical or mental; distance over which anything may be extended; reach or grasp, as of the memory or of perception. [Rare.]

> Between the ages of eight and nineteen the *span* of school-girls increases from 6 to 7.9 for letters, and from 6.6 to 8.6 for numerals. *Span* increases not only with age, but with rank in class, and it is suggested that a "standard *span*" be added to the items for anthropometric measurement. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 193.

**4.** As a measure, originally, the extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when stretched out: the oldest use of the word in English. The *span* belongs to the system of long measure to which the cubit and fingerbreadth belong. It has always been considered as half a cubit, and still is so in several countries of Asia. The English span is 9 inches. The Swedish *spann* is an entirely different kind of measure.

> *Spanne*, mesure of the hand. Palmus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

> Whyche Morteys ys in Depnesse ij *Spannys* to the botom; the brede ys sumwhat more thane a *Spanne.*
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

> Atween his shoulders was ae *span*,
> About his middle war but three.
> *The Wee Wee Man* (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

**5.** Figuratively, any short space or period; a brief or limited extent or course; a relatively small measure of continuity.

> Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a *span* long.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, xxxix. 6.

> For the refreshing of that one *span* of ground God lets fall a whole shower of rain. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

> Thyself but Dust; thy Stature but a *Span*,
> A Moment thy Duration; foolish Man!
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

**6.** The hand with the fingers outspread, as for measuring or for grasping a handful of something. [Rare.]

> And my Conductor, with his *spans* extended,
> Took of the earth, and, with his fists well filled,
> He threw it into those rapacious gullets.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 25.

**7.** *Naut.*, a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight; also, a double rope having thimbles attached between its two parts, used as a fair-leader for ropes.—**8.** (*a*) In the United States (from the original Dutch usage), a pair of horses or mules harnessed together; particularly, a pair of horses usually driven together, or matched for driving or work. (*b*) In South Africa, two or more yokes of oxen or bullocks attached to a wagon or a plow. For a wagon the span may consist of from twelve to twenty animals, and for a plow of six or eight.

**span**$^{2}$. An archaic preterit of *spin.*

**span**$^{3}$ (span), *adv.* [The first element in the compound *span-new* erroneously taken as a separate word: see *span-new*, and cf. *spick-and-span.*] Wholly; entirely; freshly: as, my hands are *span* clean (sometimes *spandy* clean). *Bartlett.* [Colloq., U. S.]

**spanæmia, spanæmic.** See *spanemia*, etc.

**span-beam** (span′bēm), *n.* The long, horizontal wooden beam into which the vertical axis carrying the drum of a horse-whim is pivoted.

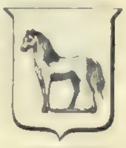
**span-block** (span′blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks seized into each bight of a span and hung across a masthead for various uses.

**spancel** (span′sel), *n.* [< MD. *spanseel, spansel*, a tether for a horse, a stretched rope, D. *spansel*, a stretched rope (= G. *spann-seil*, a tether), < *spannen* (= G. *spannen*), stretch (= E. *span*$^{1}$), + MD. *seel*, a rope (= OHG. MHG. G. *seil*, a rope, cord, = E. *sole*$^{4}$).] A fastening for the hind legs of a horse or cow, or for the legs on one side, to prevent the animal from kicking or straying; especially, a rope for fettering a cow's hind legs while she is milked; a tether. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Spancel*, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.
> *Ray* (ed. 1674), p. 44.

**spancel** (span′sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spanceled* or *spancelled*, ppr. *spanceling* or *spancelling.* [< *spancel*, *n.*] To fasten the legs of with a spancel, as those of a cow or horse to prevent the animal from kicking. [Prov. Eng.]—**To spancel a crab** or **a lobster**, to stick the point of a leg into the base of each movable claw, to prevent the animal from pinching. This is also done by thrusting a peg into the joint of the nippers or chelæ.

**spanceled, spancelled** (span′seld), *a.* [< *spancel* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] In *her.*, hobbled or fettered to a clog: said of a horse. When the bearing is properly depicted, a fore and a hind leg should have each a fetter-lock above the hoof and fastened to the one end of a heavy clog.



A Horse Spanceled.

**span-counter**† (span′koun″tėr), *n.* [< *span*$^{1}$, *v.*, + obj. *counter*$^{2}$.] An old game in which one player threw a counter on the ground, and another tried to hit it with his counter, or to get so near to it that he could span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case he won; if not, his counter remained where it fell, and became a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game was won. The game was apparently similar to that of pitching pennies, and it was also called *span-farthing* and *span-feather. Halliwell.*

> Tell the king from me that, for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 166.

**span-dogs** (span′dogz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron bars linked together at one end and having sharp hooks at the other, used for grappling timber. See cut under *dog.*

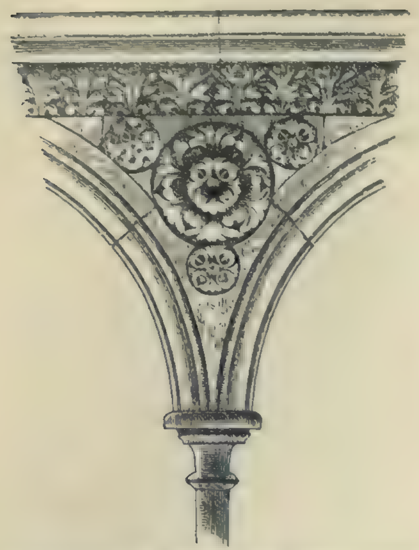
**spandrel** (span′drel), *n.* [Also *spandril*, formerly *splaundrel, spaundere;* origin obscure.] In *arch.*, the triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line drawn through its apex, and a vertical line through its springing; also, the wall-space between the outer moldings of two arches and a horizontal line or string-course above them, or between these outer moldings and the intrados of another arch rising above and inclosing the two. In medieval architecture the spandrels are often ornamented with tracery, sculptured foliage, and the like. See cut on following page.

**spandrel-wall** (span′drel-wâl), *n.* A wall built on the extrados of an arch, filling in the spandrel.

**spandy** (span′di), *adv.* A dialectal extension of *span*$^{3}$. [Colloq., New Eng.]

> Thirty gentlemen with *spandy* clean faces and hands were partaking of refreshment.
> *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 319.

**spane** (spān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaned*, ppr. *spaning.* [< ME. *spanen*, < AS. *spanan* (pret. *speón*), wean (= D. *spanen, spenen* = OHG.



Sculptured Spandrel.—Cloisters of Mont St. Michel au Péril de la Mer, Normandy; 13th century.

(*bi-*)*spennan*, G. *spänen, spenen*); cf. AS. *spana* = MD. *spene*, D. *speen* = Icel. *speni*, an udder: see *spean*.] To wean. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**spanemia, spanæmia** (spa-nē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *spanæmia*, < Gr. *σπανός*, scarce, rare, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, poverty of the blood; hydremia. Also, rarely, *spanemy*.

**spanemic, spanæmic** (spa-nem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *spanemia, spanæmia*, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, relating to spanemia; having the property of impoverishing the blood; hydremic.

**II.** *n.* A medicine having the power of impoverishing the blood.

**spanemy** (spa-nē′mi), *n.* [< NL. *spanæmia*: see *spanemia*.] Same as *spanemia*. [Rare.]

**span-farthing**† (span′fär″ᴛʜing), *n.* [< *span*$^{1}$, *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] Same as *span-counter*.

> His chief solace is to steal down and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift*, Modern Education.

**span-feather**† (span′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< *span*$^{1}$, *v.*, + obj. *feather*.] Same as *span-counter*.

**span-fire-new** (span′fīr′nū′), *a.* Same as *span-new, fire-new*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spang**$^{1}$† (spang), *n.* [< ME. *spang*, < AS. *spange*, also *ge-spong*, a clasp, brooch, = MD. *spange*, D. *spang* = MLG. *spange* = OHG. *spangā*, MHG. G. *spange*, a clasp, brooch, buckle, ornament, = Icel. *spöng*, a clasp, stud, spangle, etc.; root obscure. The Gael. *spang*, a spangle, is prob. < E. Hence *spangle*.] A shining ornament or object; a spangle.

> Our plumes, our *spangs*, and al our queint aray!
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, p. 377.

> All set with *spangs* of glitt'ring stars untold.
> *Bacon*, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

> Glistering copper *spangs*,
> That glisten in the tyer of the Court.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

**spang**$^{1}$† (spang), *v. t.* [< *spang*$^{1}$, *n.*] To set with bright points; star or spangle.

> Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat
> Of crimson velvet, *spangd* with stares of gold.
> *Barnefield*, Cassandra (1595). (*Nares*.)

**spang**$^{2}$ (spang), *v.* [A var. or collateral form of *spank*$^{1}$, move quickly, perhaps due to association with *spring* (pret. *sprang*).] **I.** *intrans.* To leap; spring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> An I could but hae gotten some decent claes on, I wad hae *spanged* out o' bed. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to spring; set forcibly in motion; throw with violence. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> She came up to the table with a fantastic spring, and *spanged* down the sparkling mass on it.
> *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, lxv. (*Davies*.)

**spang**$^{2}$ (spang), *n.* [< *spang*$^{2}$, *v.*] A spring; a leaping or springing up; a violent blow or movement. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet, and an Englishman will make a *spang* at it.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

> He went swinging by the rope back to the main stem of the tree, gave it a fierce *spang* with his feet, and . . . got an inch nearer the window. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

**spang**$^{3}$ (spang), *v.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *span*$^{1}$.] To hitch; fasten. [Scotch.]

> To *spang* horses, or fasten them to the chariot.
> *Hollyband*, Dictionarie, 1593. (*Halliwell*.)

**spang**$^{3}$ (spang), *n.* [Cf. *span*$^{1}$, *v.*] A span. [Scotch.]

**spangle** (spang′gl), *n.* [< ME. *spangel, spangele, spangyll*, a spangle; dim. of *spang*$^{1}$.] **1.** A small piece of glittering material, such as metal foil; hence, any small sparkling object. Formerly spangles were often lozenge-shaped; now they are usually circular, very small, and sewed upon theatrical and other garments through holes with which they are pierced. In old embroidery they were of many forms.

> Thus in a starry night fond children cry
> For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller*.

> A fine young personage in a coat all over *spangles*.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 205.

**2.** One of the small metal clasps used in fastening the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt.—**3.** A spongy excrescence on the oak. See *oak-spangle*.

**spangle** (spang′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spangled*, ppr. *spangling*. [< *spangle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set or cover with many small bright objects or points; especially, to decorate with spangles, as a garment.

> What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5. 31.

**II.** *intrans.* To glitter; glisten, like anything set with spangles. [Rare.]

> Tassils *spanglynge* ynne the sunne,
> Muche glorious to beholde.
> *Chatterton*, Bristowe Tragedy, st. 67.

**spangled** (spang′gld), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Adorned with spangles; set with many small bright objects. Compare *star-spangled*.

> Her skin pure dimity, yet more fair, being *spangled* here and there with a golden freckle.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 1.

**Spangled coquette**, a small and very gorgeously colored crested humming-bird, *Lophornis reginæ*.

**spangler** (spang′glėr), *n.* [< *spangle* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which spangles.

> O Maker of sweet poets! dear delight
> Of this fair world and all its gentle livers;
> *Spangler* of clouds, halo of crystal rivers.
> *Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

**spangling-machine** (spang′gling-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for fitting the clasps or spangles used in clamping together the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt. *E. H. Knight*.

**spangly** (spang′gli), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Resembling spangles; having the glittering effect produced by many bright points.

> Bursts of *spangly* light. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

**spangolite** (spang′gō-līt), *n.* [Named after Norman *Spang* of Pittsburgh, Penn.] A rare mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals of an emerald-green color, and having perfect basal cleavage. It is a basic sulphate of copper and aluminium, containing a small percentage of chlorin. It is found with cuprite in Arizona.

**Spaniard** (span′yärd), *n.* [= D. *Spanjaard*; with suffix *-ard* (cf. G. Dan. *Spanier* = Sw. *Spanior*, with suffix cognate with *-er*$^{1}$), < *Spain* (G. *Spanien*, etc.), < L. *Hispania*, Spain, < *Hispani*, the inhabitants of Hispania or Spain. The Rom. adj. is F. *espagnol* (> ME. *Spainolde*, n.) = Sp. *Español* = Pg. *Hespanhol* = It. *Spagnuolo*, < ML. NL. *Hispaniolus*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain (whence ult. E. *spaniel*). The L. adjectives are *Hispanus, Hispaniensis*, and *Hispanicus* (see *Hispanic*).] A native or a citizen of Spain, a kingdom of southwestern Europe, forming the greater part of the Iberian peninsula; in general, a member of the Spanish race, of mixed Celtic, Latin, Gothic, Arabic, and other elements, but now ranked as one of the Latin peoples.

**spaniel** (span′yel or span′el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *spannel*; < ME. *spaniel, spanzelle, spaynyel, spaynel, spanezeole*, < OF. *espagneul, espagnol*, F. *épagneul*, a spaniel, orig. OF. *chien espagnol*, F. *chien épagneul*, a Spanish dog; < Sp. *Español*, Spanish: see *Spaniard*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A dog of a domestic breed, of medium and small sizes, with a long silky and usually curly coat, long, soft, drooping ears, feathered tail and stern, of docile, timid, and affectionate disposition, much used for sporting purposes and as pets. The most usual colors are liver and white, red and white, or black and white, in broken or massed areas, sometimes deep brown or black on the face or breast, with a tan mark over the eye. Spaniels sport or are bred into many strains, and three classes of them are sometimes distinguished: *land-* or *field-spaniels*, including the cocker and springer; *water-spaniels*; and *toy spaniels*, as the King Charles and the Blenheim. The English spaniel is a superior and very pure breed; and, although the name *spaniel* would seem to indicate a Spanish origin, it is most probably indigenous. This dog was used in the days of falconry to start the game. The King Charles is a small black-and-tan variety of the spaniel; the Blenheim is similar, but white marked with red or yellow; both should have a rounded head with short muzzle, full eyes, and well-fringed ears and feet. The Maltese dog and the lion-dog are also small toy spaniels, used as lap-dogs. The water-spaniels, large and small, differ from the common spaniel in the roughness of their coats, and in uniting the aquatic propensities of the Newfoundland dog with the fine hunting qualities of their own race. Leading strains of the springers are the Clumber, Norfolk, and Sussex, in different colors. **2.** Figuratively, a mean, cringing, fawning person; a blindly submissive follower: from the characteristics of the spaniel in relation to its master, or when in a state of fear.

> He, unhappy man! whom your advancement
> Hath ruin'd by being *spaniel* to your fortunes,
> Will curse he train'd me hither. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

**II.** *a.* Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; mean; servile; cringing.

> Low-crooked court'sies, and base *spaniel*-fawning.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 43.

**spaniel** (span′yel or span′el), *v.* [< *spaniel*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fawn; cringe; be obsequious. *Churchill*.

**II.** *trans.* To follow like a spaniel. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12. 21.

**Spaniolate** (span′i-ō-lāt), *v. t.* [< Sp. *Español*, Spanish (see *spaniel*), + *-ate*$^{2}$.] Same as *Spaniolize*. *Sir P. Sidney* (*Kingsley* in *Davies*).

**spaniolite** (span′i-ọ-līt), *n.* A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of schwatzite.

**Spaniolize** (span′i-ọ-līz), *v. t.* [< OF. *Espagnoliser*; as *Spaniol*(*ate*) + *-ize*. Cf. *Hispaniolize*.] To make Spanish in character or sentiments; Hispaniolize. [Rare.]

> A tympany of *Spaniolized* bishops swaggering in the foretop of the state. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**Spanish** (span′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Spainisc* = D. *Spaansch* = G. *Spanisch* = Sw. Dan. *Spansk* (ML. reflex *Spaniscus*); as *Spain* (see *Spaniard*) + *-ish*$^{1}$.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain or a Spaniard or Spaniards.—**Spanish arbor-vine, Armada, bayonet, black.** See the nouns.—**Spanish bean.** See *scarlet runner*, under *runner*.—**Spanish berries.** See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—**Spanish bluebell.** Same as *Spanish squill*.—**Spanish broom.** See *broom*$^{1}$, 1.—**Spanish buckeye.** See *buckeye*.—**Spanish bugloss.** Same as *alkanet*, 2.—**Spanish burton.** See *burton*.—**Spanish calalu.** See *Phytolacca*.—**Spanish campion.** See *Silene*.—**Spanish carnation, cedar, chalk.** See the nouns.—**Spanish catarrh.** Same as *influenza*, 1.—**Spanish chair**, a stuffed and upholstered chair with deep seat and high back, made soft and luxurious, but without arms.—**Spanish chestnut.** See *chestnut*, 1.—**Spanish cloak.** See *cloak*, 1.—**Spanish clover.** See *Richardsonia*.—**Spanish cress**, a pepperwort, *Lepidium Cardamines*; also, another cruciferous plant, *Carrichtera Vellæ* (*Vella annua*).—**Spanish cross.** See *cross*$^{1}$.—**Spanish curlew.** (*a*) The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*: a bad misnomer. [Southern U. S.] (*b*) The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Local, U. S.]—**Spanish dagger.** Same as *dagger-plant*.—**Spanish elm.** See *princewood*.—**Spanish epoch** or **era.** See *era*.—**Spanish ferreto.** See *ferreto*.—**Spanish fever.** See *Texan fever*, under *Texan*.—**Spanish fox, furnace.** See the nouns.—**Spanish fly.** (*a*) A blister-beetle; a cantharid, as *Cantharis* or *Lytta vesicatoria*, a meloid beetle found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia, where it feeds upon ash, lilac, and other trees. It undergoes hypermetamorphosis, and in its early stages is a parasite in the nests of wild bees of the genus *Ceratina*. See cut under *Cantharis*. (*b*) A preparation of Spanish flies; cantharides used as a vesicant.—**Spanish-fly ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Spanish fowl**, a breed of the domestic hen, more exactly called *white-faced black Spanish*. They are fowls of fair size and stately carriage, of glossy greenish-black plumage, with high red comb, single and deeply serrate, large red wattles, and the ear-lobes and entire side of the face enameled white. The flesh is superior, and the hen is an excellent layer of large white eggs.—**Spanish gourd**, the winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima*.—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto*.—**Spanish hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*.—**Spanish jasmine.** See *Jasminum*.—**Spanish juice.** See *licorice*, 2.—**Spanish juniper**, *Juniperus thurifera*.—**Spanish lace.** See *lace*.—**Spanish lady**, a labroid fish, *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.—**Spanish leather, lobster, mackerel.** See the nouns.—**Spanish licorice**, the common licorice.—**Spanish mahogany.** See *mahogany*, 2.—**Spanish main**, formerly the northeast coast of South America, between the Orinoco river and the isthmus of Panama, and the adjoining part of the Caribbean sea.—**Spanish morion.** See *morion*$^{1}$.—**Spanish moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Spanish n**, in *printing*, the letter *n* with a curved line (Sp. *tilde*) over it (*ñ*), reckoned as the sixteenth letter in the Spanish alphabet. It marks the omission of an original *i*, and preserves its coalesced sound, as in *España* (ās-pä′nyä) for *Hispania*, Spain, corresponding to *gn* in Italian and French.—**Spanish needles.** See *Bidens*, 1.—**Spanish nut.** See *nut*.—**Spanish oak**, an oak, *Quercus falcata*, of the southern United States. Its wood is largely used for fuel, and to some extent for other purposes; its bark is rich in tannin. Also *red-oak*, and sometimes *Turkey oak*. The swamp Spanish oak is the pin-oak.—**Spanish oyster-plant.** See *oyster-plant*.—**Spanish parrakeet**, the violet grosbeak, *Loxigilla violacea*, a Bahaman tanager. [Andros Island.]—**Spanish pike**†, a spear used in Scotland and the north of England about 1600, and specified as the arm of a noble. *Anderson*, Anc. Scottish Weapons, p. 13.—**Spanish plover, plum, point, porgy, potato.** See the nouns.—**Spanish rider**, the punishment of the herisson.—**Spanish soap, squill, stopper, sword, tinder, toothpick, topaz.** See the nouns.—**Spanish stripes**, a kind of woolen fabric. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish trefoil.** Same as *lucerne*.—**Spanish type** of poultry, an economically important group of varieties of the domestic hen, originating in the lands bordering on the Mediterranean, and characteristic of that region. The disposition of these fowls is restless and vivacious; the form somewhat slender, approaching the games; comb typically high and deeply serrated, although there are rose-combed varieties of some of the breeds; size small to medium. The hens are non-sitters, and very superior layers; the eggs are white. The colors vary according to the breed. The ear-lobes are enameled-white. The group includes the Ancona, Andalusian, Leghorns, Minorcas, and white-faced black Spanish.—**Spanish walnut oil.** See *oil*.—**Spanish white.** See *white*.—**Spanish woodbine.** Same as *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Spanish wormseed.** See *wormseed*.—**To ride the Spanish mare.** See *ride*.—**To walk Spanish**, to be forced to walk on tiptoe by another, who seizes one by the collar and by the seat of the trousers: a sport of boys; hence, to walk gingerly; act under the compulsion of another. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *n.* 1. The language of Spain, one of the Romance languages, but much mixed with other elements and altered by them. Of its many dialects, that of Castile became the standard form in cultivated speech and literature, the language of which is hence distinctively called *Castilian*. It is the prevailing language in Mexico, Central America, and those countries of South America which were settled by Spaniards.

2. A white-faced black Spanish fowl. See *Spanish fowl*, under I.

**Spanish-American** (span'ish-a̤-mer'i-ka̤n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the parts of America where Spanish is the vernacular.

II. *n.* An American of Spanish blood; a citizen of a Spanish-American state.

**Spanish-flag** (span'ish-flag'), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastes rubrivinctus*, of the coast of California, attaining a length of fifteen inches, and in life one of the most brilliantly colored fishes in American waters. It is pale rose-red, almost white, cross-barred with intense crimson, a coloration suggesting the book-name.

**spank**$^1$ (spangk), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut, stalk; MLG. freq. *spenkeren*, LG. *spenkern*, *spakkern*, cause to run or spring about quickly, intr., run quickly, gallop. Cf. *spang*$^2$.] To move with a quick springing step between a trot and a gallop; move quickly and with spirit. See *spanking*$^1$.

> Here a gentleman in a natty gig, with a high-trotting horse, came *spanking* towards us over the common.
> *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower.

**spank**$^2$ (spangk), *v.* [Origin obscure; possibly a diff. use of *spank*$^1$.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with the open hand, or with something flat and hard; slap with force on the buttocks.

> Meg led her son away, feeling a strong desire to *spank* the little marplot. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xxxviii.

2. To urge by slapping or striking; impel forcibly; drive; produce some specified effect upon by spanking or slapping.

> How knowingly did he *spank* the horses along.
> *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, v. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To pound, beat, or slap the water in sailing, as a boat. *J. A. Henshall.*

**spank**$^2$ (spangk), *n.* [< *spank*$^2$, *v.*] A sounding blow with the open hand or something flat, especially upon the buttocks.

> My mother lifted me cleverly, planted two *spanks* behind, and passed me to the hands of Mme.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 743.

**spanker**$^1$ (spang'kėr), *n.* [< *spank*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One that takes long strides in walking; a fast-going or fleet horse. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizzenmast of a ship or bark. Its head is extended by a boom called the *spanker-gaff*, and its foot generally, but not always, by the spanker-boom. It was formerly called a *driver*, and is now sometimes called on English ships a *mizzen*. See cut under *ship*.

3. Something striking, from its unusual size or some other peculiarity; a stunner, a whopper. [Colloq.]

**spanker**$^2$ (spang'kėr), *n.* [Appar. for **spanger*, < *spang* + *-er*$^1$.] A gold coin. [Prov. Eng.]

**spanker-eel** (spang'kėr-ēl), *n.* The river-lamprey, *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spanker-gaff** (spang'kėr-gaf), *n.* See *gaff*$^1$, 2.

**spanker-mast** (spang'kėr-mȧst), *n.* See *mast*$^1$, 1.

**spanking**$^1$ (spang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spank*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing; free-going. *The Century*, XXVII. 108.—2. Strikingly large, or surprising in any way; going beyond expectation; stunning; whopping. *W. Collins*, After Dark, Stolen Letter. [Colloq.]—**Spanking breeze**, a fresh, strong breeze.

**spanking**$^2$ (spang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spank*$^2$, *v.*] The act of striking with the open hand, or with something flat: a punishment often administered to children.

**span-lashing** (span'lash"ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a lashing used to secure together two ropes or spars a short distance apart.

**spanless** (span'les), *a.* [< *span* + *-less*.] Incapable of being spanned or measured.

**span-long** (span'lông), *a.* Of the length of a span.

> *Span-long* elves that dance about a pool.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

**spanner** (span'ėr), *n.* [< *span*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which spans.—2. An instrument for clasping and turning a nut on a screw, or for any similar purpose, as turning the wheel in cocking the old wheel-lock firearms, fastening and unfastening the couplings of fire-hose, etc.; a screw-key or screw-wrench. Spanners are made either with a hole to fit the shape of the nut, as square or hexagonal, or with movable jaws that can be tightened over a nut or a coupling of any shape.

3. A cross-brace.—4. In the parallel motion of a marine steam-engine, a rod which connects the jointed rods with the radius-bar; also, in some of the earlier engines, the hand-bar or lever by which the valves were moved for the admission and shutting off of the steam.—5. A span-worm or looper.

**span-new** (span'nū), *a.* [< ME. *spannewe*, *sponneowe*, < Icel. *spānnȳr*, also *spānȳr* (= MHG. *span-nūwe*, G. *span-neu*), span-new, < *spānn*, a chip or shaving, a spoon, + *nȳr*, new: see *spoon*$^1$ and *new*. The term, like others of like import, refers to something just cut or made, fresh from the workman's hands. Cf. *brand-new*, *fire-new;* and see also *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. [Archaic or dialectal.]

> This tale ay was *span-newe* to begynne,
> Til that the nyght departed hem atwynne.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1665.

**spannishing**†, *n.* [< ME. *spannishing*, verbal n. of **spannish*, < OF. *espaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *espanir*, *espandir*, < L. *expandere*, expand: see *expand* and *spawn*.] The blooming of a flower; full bloom.

> I saw that through the leves grene
> The rose spredde to *spannyshinge*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3633.

**span-piece** (span'pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, the collar-beam of a roof.

**span-roof** (span'röf), *n.* A roof that has two equal inclined planes or sides, in contradistinction to a *pent-roof* or *lean-to roof*.

**span-saw** (span'sâ), *n.* A frame-saw.

**span-shackle** (span'shak"l), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large bolt driven through the forecastle and spar-deck beams and forelocked before each beam, with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of a boom or davit.

**span-worm** (span'wėrm), *n.* In *entom.*, a looper, measurer, or measuring-worm; the larva of any geometrid moth. See *measuring-worm*, *inchworm*, *looper*, *loopworm*, and especially *geometer*, 3. See cuts under *cankerworm* and *Cidaria*.

**spar**$^1$ (spär), *n.* [< ME. *sparre*, < AS. **spearra* (not found, but indicated by the derived verb) = MD. *sparre*, *sperre*, D. *spar* = OHG. *sparro*, MHG. *sparre*, G. *sparren*, a bar, beam, = Icel. *sparri*, a spar, gag, the gate of a town, *sperra*, a spar, rafter, = Sw. Dan. *sparre*, a rafter; cf. Ir. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, balk, *sparra*, a spar, nail, = Gael. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, roost; Ir. Gael. *sparran*, a bar, bolt (perhaps < E.); perhaps akin to *spear*$^1$. Hence *spar*$^1$, *v.*, and ult. *par*$^1$, *parrock*, *park*.] 1. A stick or piece of wood of considerable length in proportion to its thickness; a stout pole; a large cudgel. [Obsolete or dialectal in this general sense.]

> Than he caught a *sparre* of Oke with bothe hondes, and caste his shelde to the grounde for to be more light, and com in to the presse ther as he saugh thikkeste.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

2†. A bar used for fastening a gate or door, or the like; hence, a bolt.

> The Prince staid not his aunswere to devize,
> But, opening streight the *Sparre*, forth to him came.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 4.

3. Specifically—(*a*) A round stick of timber, or a stout pole, such as those used for the masts, yards, booms, etc., of ships, and for the masts and jibs of derricks. (*b*) One of the common rafters of a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters; also, one of the sticks used as rafters in a thatched roof.

> By assaut he wan the cite after,
> And rente adoun both wal and *sparre* and rafter.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 132.

> Now nothing was heard in the yard but the dull thuds of the beetle which drove in the *spars*, and the rustle of the thatch in the intervals.
> *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

(*c*) A pole lashed to a carriage to hold it up, in place of a disabled wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

**spar**$^1$ (spär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*, ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. also *sparr*, *sparre;* < ME. *sparren*, *sperren*, *speren;* < AS. **sparrian* (in pp. *gesparrod*), **spearrian* (in comp. *bispearrian* = OHG. *sparran*, *sperran*, MHG. G. *sperren* = Icel. *sparra*, *sperra* = Sw. *spärra* = Dan. *spærre*, fasten with a spar; from the noun.] 1†. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or a bolt; bar; fasten in any way.

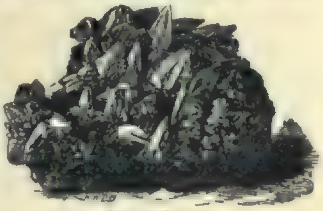
> For when he saugh here dorres *spered* alle,
> Wil neigh for sorwe adoun he gan to falle.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 531.

> He it *sparrede* with a key. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3320.

> Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 7.

2. To furnish with or form by the use of spars; supply a spar or spars to: as, to *spar* a ship or a mast.—3. To aid (a vessel) over a shallow bar by the use of spars and tackles: a device frequently in use on the western rivers of the United States.

**spar**$^2$ (spär), *n.* [Formerly also *sparr;* < ME. *spar* (only in early ME. comp. *spærston*), < AS. **spær*, found only in comp. *spær-stān* (see *sparstone*) and in adj. *spæren*, glossing *gipsus*, i. e. L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, = late MHG. *spar*, gypsum, usually in comp. *spar-glas* and *spar-kalc*, *sporkalk*, *sper-kalk*, G. *spar-kalk*, plaster; origin obscure.] In *mineral.*, a general term formerly employed, but rather vaguely, to include a large number of crystalline minerals having a bright but non-metallic luster, especially when breaking readily into fragments with smooth surfaces. A specific epithet is used with it in each case to designate a particular species. *Calc-spar* or *calcareous spar* (crystalline calcite), *adamantine spar* (corundum), *heavy-spar* (barite), *satin-spar* (gypsum), *fluor-spar* or *Derbyshire spar* (fluorite), and *tabular spar* (wollastonite) are common examples. The word is used as a suffix in the name *feldspar*. Among miners the term *spar* is frequently used alone to express any bright crystalline substance.—**Adamantine, calcareous, carbon, cross-course spar.** See the qualifying words.—**Derbyshire spar**, fluoride of calcium, a mineral found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, England: same as *fluor-spar*.—**Dog-tooth spar**, a variety of calcite, crystallizing in scalenohedral forms: so named from a fancied resemblance of its crystals to canine teeth.—**Iceland spar**, a transparent variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. In consequence of its strong double refraction, it is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light, and is the substance from which Nicol prisms are made. The supply for this purpose has all been obtained from a large cave in a doleritic rock near Helgastal in Iceland.—**Nail-head, ponderous,** etc., **spar.** See the qualifying words.



Dog-tooth Spar.

**spar**$^3$ (spär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sparred;* ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. *sparre;* < ME. *sparren*, rush, make an onset; in def. 2 perhaps a diff. word, < OF. *esparer*, F. *éparer* (= It. *sparare*), fling out with the heels, kick. Cf. Lith. *spirti*, stamp, kick; Russ. *sporiti*, quarrel, wrangle. The word *spar* cannot be connected, unless remotely, with *spur*.] 1†. To rush forward in attack; make an onset.

> He put hym to Paris with a proude will,
> *Sparrit* at hym with a spere spitusly fast.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6914.

2. To rise and strike with the shanks or spurs; fight, as cocks, with the spurs protected with leather pads, so that the birds cannot injure each other.

> A young cock will *spar* at his adversary before his spurs are grown. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

3. To make the motions of attack and defense with the arms and closed fists; use the hands in or as if in boxing, either with or without boxing-gloves; practise boxing.

> "Come on," said the cab-driver, *sparring* away like clockwork. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

4. To bandy words; engage in a wordy contest, either angrily or humorously.

> Well, Madam, what if, after all this *sparring*,
> We both agree, like friends, to end our jarring?
> *Goldsmith*, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss [Catley.

**spar**$^3$ (spär), *n.* [< *spar*$^3$, *v.*] 1. A preliminary sparring action; a flourish of the arms and fists in putting one's self in the attitude of boxing.—2. A sparring-match; a contest of boxing or striking; also, a cock-fight in which the contending cocks are not permitted to do each other serious harm, or in which they have their spurs covered with stuffed leather pads, so that they cannot cut each other.—3. A wordy contest; a skirmish of words.

**spar**$^4$ (spär). *n.* [= F. *spare* = Sp. *esparo*, ‹ L. *sparus*, ‹ Gr. *σπάρος*, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] A sparoid fish; any species of *Sparus*. *Rawlinson*, Anc. Egypt.

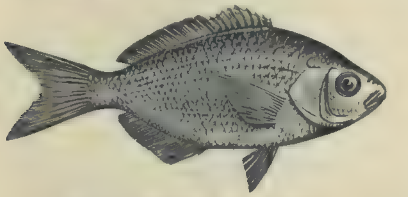
**sparable** (spar'a̤-bl), *n.* [Formerly *sperrable*, *sparrowble*, a corruption of *sparrow-bill*, a nail so called on account of its resemblance to the bill of a sparrow: see *sparrow-bill*.] A kind of headless nail used for the soles and heels of coarse boots and shoes.

All shoemakers know what *sparables* are, and most of them, I think, know also that *sparable* is short for sparrowbill. The *sparables* are of two kinds—thin for soles, and thick for heels. In the trade they are called separately "bills" and "thick bills." . . . Heel *sparables* are going out of use, and a nail with a head is used instead.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 111.

Cob clouts his shooes, and, as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd afford him *sperrables*.
*Herrick*, Upon Cob.

**Sparable tin**, small crystals of tin-stone: so called from their imaginary resemblance to the kind of nail so named.

**sparada** (spā̤-rā'dā̤), *n.* An embiotocoid fish of the Pacific coast of North America, *Micrometrus aggregatus*: a name also extended to others of the same waters and genus. That above named is about six inches long; the adult males in spring are almost entirely black; the usual coloration is silvery with dusky back and longitudinal dark stripes interrupted by three vertical yellow bars.



Sparada (*Micrometrus aggregatus*).

**sparadrap** (spar'a-drap; F. pron. spa-ra-drä'), *n.* [‹ F. *sparadrap*, OF. *sparadrapa* = Sp. *esparadrapo*, *espadrapo*, *esparadrajo* = It. *sparadrappo*, NL. *sparadrapum*; origin uncertain.] In *med.*, a cerecloth; an adhesive plaster, a medicated bandage, or the like, either linen or paper.

**sparage**†, *n.* [Also *sperage*; ‹ ME. *sparage*, *sperage*, ‹ OF. *esperage* = Sp. *espárrago* = Pg. *espargo* = It. *sparago*, *sparagio* = MHG. G. *spargel*, ‹ L. *asparagus*, ‹ Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, asparagus: see *asparagus*.] Same as *asparagus*.

*Sperage* is sowe aboute Aprill kalende
In redes smale ymade by lyne in wete
And fatte lande.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

**sparagmite** (spa-rag'mīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σπάραγμα*, a piece torn off.] The name given by Norwegian geologists to a reddish feldspathic sandstone occurring in the Lower Silurian.

**sparagrass**, *n.* [A corruption of *sparagus*, simulating *grass*. Cf. *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Were I, gentlemen, worthy to advise, I should recommend the opening a new branch of trade: *sparagrass*, gentlemen, the manufacturing of *sparagrass*.
*Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

**sparagus** (spar'a̤-gus), *n.* [An aphetic form of *asparagus*. Hence *sparagrass*, *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. *Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

**Sparaxis** (spā̤-rak'sis), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so named from the torn shreds fringing the spathe; ‹ Gr. *σπάραξις*, a tearing, ‹ *σπαράσσειν*, tear.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Irideæ* and tribe *Ixieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short perianth-tube enlarged and bell-shaped above, unilateral erect stamens, and slender undivided recurved style-branches. The fruit is a membranous three-valved loculicidal capsule. There are 5 (or as some regard them 11) species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are bulbous plants with a slender stem bearing a few flat or sword-shaped erect or curving leaves, and handsome flowers, each solitary and sessile within a thin dry fringed spathe, marked with brown lines. They are valued as summer-flowering bulbs, and numerous low-growing varieties are in cultivation, especially of *S. tricolor* and *S. grandiflora*, of various colors from white to crimson, generally with a dark center. The bulb of *S. bulbifera* is edible. See *harlequin-flower*.

**sparble**†, *v. t.* See *sparple*.

**spar-buoy** (spär'boi), *n.* A buoy for marking a channel, etc., made of a spar moored by one end so that the other end will stand up above the water. Spar-buoys are much used in navigable channels where ice runs swiftly. See cut under *buoy*.

**sparcle**†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sparkle*.

**spar-deck** (spär'dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper deck of a vessel, extending from stem to stern and including the quarter-deck and poop-deck: so called as being that on or above which the spars are disposed. See *deck*, 2, and cuts under *forecastle* and *frame*.

**spar-dust** (spär'dust), *n.* The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spare**$^1$ (spãr), *a.* [‹ ME. *spar* (rare), ‹ AS. *spær*, = OHG. *spar* = Icel. *sparr*, spare, sparing; also in comp. or deriv. AS. *spær-hende*, *spær-hynde*, later *sparhende* = OHG. *sparhenti*, sparing; AS. *sper-lic*, sparing, = G. *spärlich*, frugal; G. *sparsam* = Sw. *sparsam* = Dan. *sparsom*, sparing; prob. akin to L. *parcus*, sparing, *parcere*, spare (see *parcity*, *parsimony*); Gr. *σπαρνός*, scattered, rare, ‹ *σπείρειν*, scatter, sow (see *spore*, *sperm*$^1$).] 1. Scanty; meager; frugal; not plentiful or abundant: as, a *spare* diet.

But there are scenes where Nature's niggard hand
Gave a *spare* portion to the famish'd land.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 8.

2. Lacking in substance; lean; gaunt; poor; thin; flimsy.

O give me the *spare* men, and spare me the great ones.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 288.

Sir Launfal's raiment thin and *spare*
Was idle mail 'gainst the barbed air.
*Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

3. Reserved; chary; cautious.

A man to be in giuing free, in asking *spare*, in promise slow, in performance speedy.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

4. That may be spared, dispensed with, or applied to a different purpose; not needed for regular or appointed uses; superabundant: as, *spare* time for recreation; *spare* cash.

When I am excellent at caudles,
And cullises, and have enough *spare* gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

5. Reserved from common use; provided or held for extra need; not regularly required: as, a *spare* anchor; a *spare* umbrella.

A *spare* parlor and bedroom I refurnished entirely with old mahogany and crimson upholstery.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

6. In *zoöl.*, sparingly distributed; remote from one another; few in number; sparse: as, *spare* hairs, spots, or punctures. =**Syn. 4** and **5**. Supernumerary, extra.

**spare**$^1$ (spãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spared*, ppr. *sparing*. [‹ ME. *sparen*, *sparien*, ‹ AS. *sparian* = OFries. *spara* = D. *sparen* = MLG. *sparen* = OHG. *sparōn*, MHG. *sparn*, G. *sparen* = Icel. Sw. *spara* = Dan. *spare*, spare (cf. L. *parcere* (√ *spar*), spare); from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To be frugal, saving, or chary of; refrain from employing freely; use or dispense with moderation.

He that *spareth* his rod hateth his son. Prov. xiii. 24.

Had he but *spared* his tongue and pen,
He might have rose like other men.
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. To dispense with; give or yield up; part with the use, possession, or presence of; do without, as for a motive or because of superfluity.

I could have better *spared* a better man.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 104.

3. To withhold the use or doing of; refrain from; omit; forbear; forego: often with a second (indirect) object.

The rather will I *spare* my praises towards him;
Knowing him is enough. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 106.

*Spare* my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

But, if thou *sparè* to fling Excalibur,
I will arise and slay thee with my hands.
*Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

4. To refrain from injury to; leave unhurt or undisturbed; forbear from harming or destroying; treat with moderation or consideration; withhold severity or exaction from; refrain from unkindness to; specifically, to allow to live.

*Spare* ye not her young men; destroy ye utterly all her host. Jer. li. 3.

My husband is thy friend; for his sake *spare* me.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 582.

But now, if *spared*, it is my full intent
On all the past to ponder and repent.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 99.

As a man constrained, the tale he told
From end to end, nor *spared* himself one whit.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

5. Used reflexively, to be sparing of one's self; be chary or diffident; act with reserve.

Hir thoughte that a lady sholde *hire spare*,
What for hire kynrede and hire nortelrie.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 46.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be frugal or saving; economize; act parsimoniously or stingily.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 290.

2. To withhold action of any kind; refrain from the doing of something, especially something harmful or harsh; hold one's hand; keep quiet; hold off.

He may nat *spare* althogh he were his brother,
He moot as wel seye o word as another.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 737.

Whan thay to thar master cam,
Leytell John wold not *spar*.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

**To spare for.** (*a*) To be saving or reserved on account of or with reference to; stint the use or amount of: as, he *spared* not *for* risk or cost to accomplish his purpose.

I shall *spare for* no spence & thu spede wele,
And do thi deuer duly as a duke nobill.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 233.

(*b*†) To withhold effort for; desist from. *York Plays*, p. 352. (*c*†) To refrain on account of; allow to deter or hinder. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

**spare**$^1$ (spãr), *n.* [‹ *spare*$^1$, *v.*] 1†. Frugal use; saving; economy; moderation; restraint.

Spend in measure as thou doest get;
Make *spare* of that thou haste.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spare* of them. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Pour'd out their plenty without spight or *spare*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 51.

2. In *American bowling*, an advantage gained by the knocking down of all the pins by rolling two balls: as, to make a *spare*. In such a case, when the player's turn comes again, the pins knocked down by his first ball are added to those made in the *spare* to complete the record of that turn, while they count also in the record of the new turn. Compare *strike*.

**spare**$^2$† (spãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparre*, *spayere*, *spayre*; ‹ ME. *speyre*, *speyr*; origin obscure.] An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

She took out a little penknife,
Hung low down by her *spare*.
*Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

**spare-built** (spãr'bilt), *a.* Built or formed without fullness or robustness; slender. *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 22.

**spareful**† (spãr'fu̇l), *a.* [‹ *spare*$^1$ + *-ful*.] Sparing; chary. *Fairfax*.

**sparefulness**† (spãr'fu̇l-nes), *n.* The quality of being spareful or sparing.

Largess his hands could never skill of *sparefulness*.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**sparely** (spãr'li), *adv.* [‹ ME. *sparliche* (= MHG. *sperliche*); ‹ *spare*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] Sparingly; scantily; thinly; leanly.

Ye valleys low, . . .
On whose fresh lap the swart-star *sparely* looks.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 138.

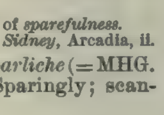
**spareness** (spãr'nes), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spærnes*, frugality.] The state of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

**sparer** (spãr'ėr), *n.* [‹ ME. *sparare*; ‹ *spare*$^1$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] One who spares, or avoids unnecessary expense; a frugal spender. [Rare.]

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**sparerib** (spãr'rib), *n.* [Formerly also *spear-rib*; ‹ *spare*$^1$ + *rib*$^1$.] A cut of pork consisting of the upper part of a row of ribs with the meat adhering to them. Sparerib roasted or broiled is esteemed a delicacy.

**Sparganium** (spär-gā'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), ‹ L. *sparganion*, ‹ Gr. *σπαργάνιον*, a plant, bur-reed, so called from the ribbon-like leaves, dim. of *σπάργανον*, a fillet, a swaddling-band, ‹ *σπάργειν*, swathe.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Typhaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other genus of that order, *Typha*, by hyaline scales of the perianth, oblong or wedge-shaped anthers, and sessile ovary. There are about 6 species, natives of both hemispheres in temperate and subfrigid regions. Three somewhat polymorphous species occur in the northeastern United States. They are aquatic herbs, sending up from



Bur-reed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*).
1. Flowering plant. 2. Part of the inflorescence, showing the globular female head.

slender rootstocks erect or floating smooth spongy stems, and alternate entire linear leaves, usually with a sheathing base, stiffly ascending at a wide angle with the stem (whence they were formerly called *reed-grass*). The flowers form globular heads, the upper staminate, the lower pistillate, in fruit becoming spherical compact bur-like bodies composed of many sharp-pointed spongy nutlets (whence the popular name *bur-reed*). They are sometimes planted along the margin of water. The stems have been used to make paper, and the roots of *S. ramosum* and *S. simplex* were once in repute as a remedy for snake-bites.

**sparganosis** (spär-gạ-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. *σπαργανωσις*, wrapping in swaddling-clothes (see *Sparganium*); prop. *spargosis*, < Gr. *σπάργωσις*, a swelling, distention: see *spargosis*.] Same as *spargosis*.

**sparge** (spärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparged*, ppr. *sparging*. [Sc. *spairge*; < L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle; cf. *asperge, asperse, disperse*, etc.] **1.** To sprinkle; scatter.

> Wha in yon cavern, grim and sootie,
> Closed under hatches,
> *Spairges* about the brunstane cootie.
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

**2.** To throw water upon in a shower of small drops. See *sparger*.

**spargefaction**† (spär-jẹ̄-fak′shọn), *n.* [< L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle, + *factio*(*n-*), < *facere*, do, make.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

**sparger** (spär′jėr), *n.* [< *sparge* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** A sprinkler; usually, a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozle, used for damping paper, clothes, etc.—**2.** In *brewing*, a perforated cylinder, or a series of disks, for discharging hot water in a fine shower over grain falling into a mash-tub.

**sparget**†, **spargeting**†. Same as *parget, pargeting*.

**spargosis** (spär-gō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπάργωσις*, a swelling, distention, < *σπαργᾶν*, be full to bursting, swell.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Distention of the breasts with milk. (*b*) Same as *pachydermia*. Also *sparganosis*.

**sparhawk** (spär′hâk), *n.* A contracted form of *sparrow-hawk*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 338.

**Sparidæ** (spar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which different limits have been assigned; the sea-breams. (*a*) In the early system of Bonaparte, same as Cuvier's fourth family of acanthopterygian fishes (*Sparoides*), which included, besides the true *Sparidæ*, many other fishes. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, having ventrals perfect, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a lateral line, and either a series of trenchant teeth in the jaws or molars on the sides. (*c*) In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, acanthopterygian fishes of the ordinary type with the supramaxillary bones slipping under the preorbital. It thus included not only the true *Sparidæ*, but the *Pristopomidæ, Lutjanidæ, Pimelepteridæ*, and *Lobotidæ*. (*d*) By Gill restricted to fishes of an oblong compressed form with peculiar scales, continuous lateral line, head compressed, supramaxillary bones retractile under the suborbitals, dorsal with the spinous part depressible in a groove and about as long as the soft part, pectorals with lower rays branched, and ventrals subbrachial and complete. The family thus limited comprises numerous species, among which are some of the most esteemed of the temperate seas, such as the giltheads of Europe, and the sheepshead and scup of the eastern American coast. Also *Sparoidæ*. See cuts under *Pimelepterus, porgy, Scorpis, scup*, and *sheepshead*.

**sparidal** (spar′i-dal), *a.* Same as *sparoid*.

**Sparinæ** (spạ̄-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) The genera *Sparus, Sargus*, and *Charax*: the *Sparini* of Bonaparte. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert used for sparoids having molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, none on vomer, palatines, or tongue, entire opercle, and few pyloric cæca, including *Sparus, Sargus*, or *Diplodus*, and various other genera.

**sparine** (spar′in), *a.* and *n.* [< *sparus* + *-ine*$^{1}$.] **I.** *a.* Sparoid, in a narrow sense; closely resembling a sparus; belonging to the *Sparinæ*.

**II.** *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sparinæ*.

**sparing** (spãr′ing), *n.* [< ME. *sparynge*; verbal n. of *spare*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** Parsimony.

> *Sparynge*. Parcimonia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

**2.** *pl.* That which is saved by frugality or economy; savings. [Rare.]

> The *sparings* of the whole week which have not been laid out for chances in the lottery are spent for this evening's amusement. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

**3**†. The state of being spared from harm or death.

> If the Lord give you *sparing* to-morrow, let me hear four words of comfort from you for God's sake.
> *J. Careless*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 241.

**sparing** (spãr′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spare*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** Inclined to spare or save; economical; frugal; chary; grudging.

> Too near and *sparing* for a soldier,
> Too gripping, and too greedy.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 2.

> Defer not to do Justice, or be *sparing* of Mercy.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 166.

**2.** Of a spare amount, quantity, or extent; not abundant or lavish; limited; scanty; restrained: as, a *sparing* diet; *sparing* applause.

> The use of confutation in the delivery of sciences ought to be very *sparing*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**3**†. Inclined to spare from harm or hardship; not oppressive; forbearing.

> Their king . . . was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon*.

**sparingly** (spãr′ing-li), *adv.* In a sparing manner; with frugality, moderation, scantiness, reserve, forbearance, or the like; sparsely.

> Touch this *sparingly*, as 'twere far off.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5. 93.

**sparingness** (spãr′ing-nes), *n.* The character of being sparing or inclined to spare; especially, frugality, scantiness, or the like: as, the *sparingness* of one's diet.

> A year afterward he entered the ministry again, and lived with the utmost *sparingness*.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vi.

**spark**$^{1}$ (spärk), *n.* [< ME. *sparke, sperke, sparc, spærc, spearke*, < AS. *spearca, spærca* = MD. *sparcke, spercke*, D. *spark* = MLG. LG. *sparke* (> OF. *esparque*), a spark; perhaps so called from the crackling of a firebrand: cf. Icel. Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage*, crackle, Lith. *sprageti*, crackle, Gr. *σφάραγος*, a crackling, Skt. √ *sphūrj*, rumble.] **1.** A particle of ignited substance emitted from a body in combustion; a fiery particle thrown off by burning wood, iron, powder, or other substance.

> He muhte . . . blowen so litheliche thet sum *sperke* muhte acwikien. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 96.

> Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward.
> Job v. 7.

Hence—**2.** A scintillating or flying emanation, literally or figuratively; anything resembling a spark of fire: as, *sparks* from a gem; a *spark* of wit.

> To try if it were possible to get a *spark* of human spirit out of you. *Scott*, Woodstock, v.

> For all the haft twinkled with diamond *sparks*.
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**3.** A small diamond used with many others to form a setting or frame, as to a cameo or a miniature painting; also, a distinct crystal of diamond with the natural curved edges, suitable for glaziers' use.

> This madonna invites me to a banquet for my discourse, t'other . . . sends me a *spark*, a third a ruby, a fourth an emerald. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

> These writing diamonds are *sparks* set in steel tubes much like everpoint pencils. *Lea*, Photography, p. 427.

**4.** A separate bit or particle of fire or burning matter in an otherwise inert body or mass; hence, a bit of anything, material or immaterial, comparable to this in its nuclear character or possible extension of activity.

> If any *spark* of life be unquench'd in her,
> This will recover her.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

> If the true *spark* of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

**Electric spark**, the luminous effect produced when a sudden disruptive electrical discharge takes place between two charged conductors, or between two conductors at different electric potentials. The length of the spark depends primarily upon the difference of potential of the two charged bodies; it is hence in general a conspicuous phenomenon with high-potential frictional electricity, and not with ordinary voltaic currents. See *electricity*.—**Fairy sparks.** See *fairy*.

**spark**$^{1}$ (spärk), *v.* [< ME. *sparken*, < AS. *spearcian* = MLG. LG. *sparken*, emit sparks; from the noun: see *spark*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit sparks, as of fire or electricity; sparkle or scintillate. *Spenser*.—**2.** In *elect.*, to produce sparks at points where the continuity of the circuit is interrupted. The production of sparks is due to the formation of a small arc between the extremities of the broken conductor, and also to self-induction in the circuit. Sparking often takes place between the collecting brushes and the commutator of the dynamo. It is injurious to the machine, aside from the actual dissipation of energy which it involves. It also occurs to an injurious degree in other electrical apparatus in which currents are frequently interrupted. Various measures are resorted to for the purpose of reducing it to a minimum or avoiding it altogether. See *spark-arrester*, 3.

> There is no *sparking* at the brushes.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To affect by sparks, as of electricity; act upon by the emission or transmission of sparks. [Recent.]

> The insulation is apt to be *sparked* through and spoiled.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 550.

> Whenever a large Leyden jar is *sparked* through the coil. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVII. 339.

**2.** To splash with dirt. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**spark**$^{2}$ (spärk), *n.* [Usually associated with *spark*$^{1}$, *sparkish, sparkling*, etc., but perhaps a var. of *sprack* (cf. ME. *sparklich*, var. of *sprackliche*), < Icel. *sparkr*, usually transposed *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack*.] **1.** A person of a gay or sprightly character; a gay, lively, showy man (or, rarely, in former use, woman); a "blade" or roysterer.

> Robbin Hood upon him set
> With his couragious *sparkes*.
> *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 358).

> I will wed thee
> To my great widdowes daughter and sole heire,
> The louely *sparke*, the bright Laodice.
> *Chapman*, Widdowes Teares, i. (*Davies.*)

> Their worthy father . . . was, at his years, nearly as wild a *spark*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

**2.** A lover; a gallant; a beau. [Colloq.]

> Fly to your *spark*; he'll tell you more of the matter.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

**spark**$^{2}$ (spärk), *v.* [< *spark*$^{2}$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the spark or gallant; court. [Colloq.]

> A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking*, within. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 432.

> The boys that do a good deal of *sparking* and the girls that have a lot of beaux don't always get married first.
> *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxiii.

**II.** *trans.* To pay attention to, especially with a view to marriage; court; play the gallant to, in a general sense: as, he is *sparking* Miss Doe; to *spark* a girl home. [Colloq.]

**spark-arrester** (spärk′a-res″tėr), *n.* **1.** A fender of wire netting.—**2.** A netting or cage of wire placed over the smoke-stack of a steam-engine. In some arresters a deflector is placed in the stack, against which the sparks strike, and fall into a reservoir below. Also called *spark-consumer*.

**3.** A device for preventing injurious sparking in electrical apparatus at points where frequent interruptions of the circuit occur, as in telegraph-keys, relays, and similar instruments. It consists in some cases of a spark-coil or high-resistance connective across the point of interruption, so that the circuit is never actually broken, but only greatly reduced. In others it is a condenser whose plates are connected each with one extremity of the broken circuit. In this case the energy of the current induced on breaking is expended in charging the condenser. Also *sparker*.

**spark-coil** (spärk′koil), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 3.

**spark-condenser** (spärk′kọn-den″sėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument having a glass cage in which a spark may be passed between the battery connections. It is used for burning metals or obtaining the spectra of gases, and is designed to isolate the atmosphere in which the experiment is conducted, so as to eliminate accidental disturbing causes, and also to enable the experiment to take place in an atmosphere of any required condensation or tenuity.

**spark-consumer** (spärk′kọn-sū″mėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a spark-arrester.

**sparked** (spärkt), *a.* [< *spark*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Variegated. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sparked-back** (spärkt′bak), *a.* Having a streaked or variegated back; streaked-back: as, the *sparked-back* plover, the turnstone. [Local, Massachusetts.]

**sparker** (spär′kėr), *n.* [< *spark*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] Same as *spark-arrester*, 3.

**sparkful**† (spärk′fůl), *a.* [< *spark*$^{1}$ + *-ful*.] Sparkish.

> Hitherto will our *sparkefull* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

**sparkish** (spär′kish), *a.* [< *spark*$^{1}$ + *-ish*$^{1}$. Cf. *spark*$^{2}$.] Gay; jaunty; sprightly; showy; fine.

> I have been detained by a *sparkish* coxcomb, who pretended a visit to me. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 2.

> A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**sparkle** (spär′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sparkled*, ppr. *sparkling*. [Early mod. E. also *sparcle, sparckle*; < ME. *sparklen, spearclen, sperclen* (= MD. *sparckelen*); freq. of *spark*$^{1}$. Cf. *sparkle*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit sparks; send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, etc.—**2.** To shine as if giving out sparks; glitter; glisten; scintillate, literally or figuratively: as, a brilliant *sparkles*; a *sparkling* beauty; *sparkling* wit.

> The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every sea that broke *sparkled* like Lightning.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 414.

> The rosy sky,
> With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 183.

**Sparkling heat**, such a heat as produces sparks; especially, a degree of heat in a piece of iron or steel that causes it to sparkle or emit sparks under the hammer; a welding-heat.—**Sparkling wine**, wine characterized by the presence or the emission of carbonic-acid gas in little bubbles which sparkle or glisten in the light. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Scintillate, Glitter*, etc. (see *glare*$^{1}$, *v. i.*), coruscate.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit with coruscations; throw out sparklingly.

> The bright glister of their beames cleare
> Did *sparckle* forth great light.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 32.

2. To scatter; disperse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The riches of Darius was left alone, and lay *sparkled* abroade ouer all the fields.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 43.

3†. To sprinkle; spatter.

> The pauement of the temple is all *sparcled* with bludde.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 196).

**sparkle** (spär'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sparkle, sparcle*, with dim. *-le, -el*, < *spark*$^{1}$; or < *sparkle, v.*] 1. A spark; an ignited or a luminous particle, or something comparable to it; a scintillation; a gleam.

> Foure gleedes han we, whiche I shal devyse,
> Avaunting, liyng, anger, coveitise,
> Thise foure *sparkles* longen unto elde.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 31.

> And drove his heel into the smoulder'd log,
> That sent a blast of *sparkles* up the flue.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. The act or state of sparkling; emission of sparks or scintillations; sparkling luminosity or luster: used literally or figuratively.

> Swift as the *sparkle* of a glancing star
> I shoot from heaven, to give him safe convoy.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 80.

> A zest and *sparkle* ran through every part of the paper.
> *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 359.

**sparkleberry** (spär'kl-ber"i), *n.* Same as *farkleberry.*

**sparkler** (spärk'lėr), *n.* [< *sparkle* + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. A thing which or a person who sparkles; that which or one who gives off scintillations, as of light, beauty, or wit: often applied specifically to gems, especially the diamond.

> But what would you say, should you see a *Sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box? *Addison*, Guardian, No. 120.

> It [Mercury] keeps so near the sun . . . that very few people have ever seen the brilliant *sparkler.*
> *H. W. Warren*, Astronomy, p. 113.

2. One of various species of tiger-beetles (*Cicindela*): so called in allusion to their shining or sparkling appearance when running in the sunshine. See cuts under *Cicindela.*

**sparkless** (spärk'les), *a.* [< *spark*$^{1}$ + *-less.*] Free from sparks; not emitting sparks: as, a *sparkless* commutator. *Electric Review* (Eng.), XXVI. 203.

**sparklessly** (spärk'les-li), *adv.* Without the emission of sparks.

**sparklet** (spärk'let), *n.* [< *spark*$^{1}$ + *-let.*] A small spark, or minute sparkle; a scintillating speck. [Rare.]

**sparkliness†** (spärk'li-nes), *n.* Sparklingness; sparkling vivacity. *Aubrey*, Lives (John Suckling).

**sparklingly** (spärk'ling-li), *adv.* In a sparkling manner; with twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

**sparklingness** (spärk'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparkling; vivid and twinkling luster.

**spark-netting** (spärk'net"ing), *n.* A spark-arrester or spark-consumer.

**sparling**$^{1}$ (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *sperling, spirling, sporling, spurling*; < ME. *sparlynge, sperlyng, sperlynge, spyrlynge* = MLG. *sperlink* = G. *spierling* (> OF. *esperlanc, esperlan*, F. *éperlan*; ML. *sperlingus*), a smelt; cf. D. *spiering*, a smelt.] 1. A smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

> For sprats and *spurlings* for your house.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry.

2. A samlet; a smolt. [Wales.]

**sparling**$^{2}$ (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *spurling*; < *spear*$^{1}$ + *-ling*, from the sharp, picked bill.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

**sparling-fowl** (spär'ling-foul), *n.* The goosander or merganser, especially the female. *J. Latham.*

**sparlire†**, *n.* [ME., also *sparlyre, sperlire, sparlyuer, sperlyuer*, the calf of the leg, a muscle, < AS. *spærlira, sperlira, spearlira*, < *spær*, spare, + *lira*, fleshy part of the body without fat or bone: see *spare*$^{1}$ and *lire*$^{2}$.] The calf of the leg.

> Smyit thee the Lord with the moost yuel biel in knees, and in *sparlyuers.* *Wyclif*, Deut. xxviii. 35.

**spar-maker** (spär'mā"kėr), *n.* A carpenter whose special business is the making of masts, yards, etc.

**Sparmannia** (spär-man'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after Andreas *Sparmann* or *Sparrmann*, a Swedish naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, the linden family, and of the tribe *Tilieæ.* It is characterized by the outer stamens being without anthers, the numerous inner ones perfect, and by a globose or ovoid capsule which is echinate with rigid bristles. There are three species, natives of tropical or southern Africa. They are shrubs or trees with soft stellate pubescence, bearing toothed or lobed heart-shaped leaves and white flowers in small terminal umbelliform cymes which are surrounded by an involucre of short bracts. *S. Africana* is a handsome greenhouse-shrub reaching from 6 to 12 feet high, with ornamental long-stalked leaves and downy white flowers with yellow and brown sterile stamens. It produces a fiber of very fine texture, known as *African hemp*, and recommended for its strength and beautiful silver-gray color.

**sparoid** (spā'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sparus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling a sea-bream; of or pertaining to the *Sparidæ* in a broad sense. Also *sparidal.*—**Sparoid scales**, scales characteristic of sparoid fishes—thin, wide, with lines of growth proceeding from their hind border. *Agassiz.*

II. *n.* A sparoid fish.

**Sparoidæ** (spạ-roi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sparidæ.*

**sparple†** (spär'pl), *v. t.* [Also *sparble*; < ME. *sparplen, sparpyllen*, < OF. *esparpeiller*, F. *éparpiller*, scatter, fly off like a butterfly, = Pr. *esparpalhar* = It. *sparpagliare*, scatter, fly off like a butterfly. Cf. *disparple.*] To scatter; spread abroad; disperse.

> Thei made the renges to *sparble* a-brode.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 396.

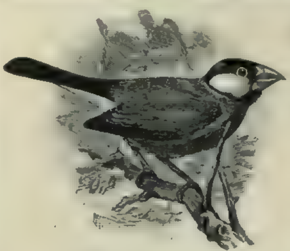
**sparre†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *spar*$^{1}$.

**sparrer** (spär'ėr), *n.* One who spars; one who practises boxing. *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, vii.

**sparrow** (spar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sparowe, sparuwe, sparewe, sparwe*, < AS. *spearwa, spearewa*, in early glosses *spearua*, = OHG. *sparo* (*sparw-*), *sparwe*, MHG. *spar* (MHG. dim. *sperlinc, sperling*) = Icel. *spörr* = Sw. *sparf* = Dan. *spurv* = Goth. *sparwa*, a sparrow; prob. from the root of *spur, spurn*, 'kick, quiver': see *spur.* Cf. MD. *sparwer, sperwer*, D. *sperwer* = MLG. *sparwer, sperwer* = OHG. *sparwari, sparwāri*, MHG. *sperwære, sparwære*, G. *sperber* (cf. It. *sparviere, sparaviere* = Pr. *esparvier* = OF. *espervier*, F. *épervier*, in ML. *sparvarius, sparaverius, esparvarius*, < OHG., cf. Sp. *esparaván*), a sparrow-hawk, lit. 'sparrow-eagle,' the second element being OHG. *aro* (in comp. *-ari*), eagle: see *earn*$^{3}$. Cf. *sparver, spavin.*] 1. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, a fringilline bird of Europe, which has been imported and naturalized in America, Australia, and other countries. It is about 6 inches long and 9½ in extent of wings. The upper parts of the male are ashy-gray, boldly streaked on the back with black and bay; there is a dark-chestnut or mahogany spot on each side of the neck; the lesser wing-coverts are chestnut; the median are tipped with white, forming a wing-bar; the greater coverts and inner secondaries have a black field bordered with gray; and the lower parts are ashy or gray, with jet-black on the throat, spreading on the breast, and bordered on the side of the neck with white. The female is similar, but more plainly feathered, lacking the distinctive head-markings of the male. The sparrow is a conirostral granivorous bird, whose food is principally seeds and grain, yet it has been introduced in many countries for the purpose of destroying noxious insects. It is extremely hardy, pugnacious, and prolific, rearing several large broods annually. Of all birds the sparrow naturally attaches itself most closely to man, and easily modifies its habits to suit artificial conditions of environment. It is thus one of several animals, as rats, mice, and other vermin, well fitted to survive under whatever conditions man may offer or enforce; hence it wins in competition with the native birds of the foreign countries where it naturalizes, without as readily developing counteractive agencies to check its increase. It speedily becomes a pest wherever introduced, and seldom destroys noxious insects to any appreciable extent. It was brought into the United States from Germany about 1869, and is now probably more numerous than any single native bird. In New York city thousands of sparrows are sold and eaten as reed-birds. See cut under *Passer*$^{2}$.

2. Some or any fringilline bird resembling the sparrow, as *Passer montanus*, the tree-sparrow; one of various finches and buntings, mostly of plain coloration. In the United States the name is given, with a qualifying word, to very many small sparrow-like birds, mostly of homely streaked coloration. Chipping- or field-sparrows belong to the genus *Spizella*; crown-sparrows to *Zonotrichia*; fox-sparrows to *Passerella*; grasshopper-sparrows to *Coturniculus*; the grass-sparrow to *Poœcetes*; the lark-sparrow to *Chondestes*; sage-sparrows to *Amphispiza*; savanna-sparrows to *Passerculus*; seaside sparrows to *Ammodromus*; snow-sparrows to *Junco*; song-sparrows to *Melospiza.* See cuts under *Chondestes, Coturniculus, Embernagra, field-sparrow, grassfinch, sage-sparrow, savanna-sparrow, snowbird*, and *song-sparrow.*

3. Some little bird likened to or mistaken for a sparrow. Thus, the hedge-sparrow is the hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis*, and some other warblers are loosely called *sparrows.*—**Bush-sparrow**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*—**English sparrow**, the common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*: so called in the United States. See def. 1.—**Green-tailed sparrow**, Blanding's finch. See *finch*$^{1}$.—**Java sparrow**, the rice-bird of Java, *Amadina* (*Munia* or *Padda*) *oryzivora*, about as large as the bobolink, of a bluish-gray color with pink bill and white ear-coverts: a well-known cage-bird.—**Sandwich sparrow**, a variety of the common savanna-sparrow found in Alaska.—**White-throated sparrow**, a crown-sparrow. (See also *field-sparrow, hedge-sparrow, hill-sparrow, house-sparrow, reed-sparrow, satin-sparrow, water-sparrow*, and other compounds noted in def. 2.)



Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*).

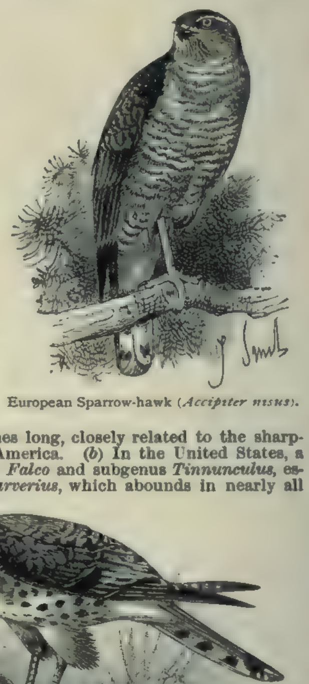
**sparrow-bill** (spar'ō-bil), *n.* 1. The bill of a sparrow.—2. A kind of shoe-nail: the original form of *sparable.*

> Hob-nailes to serve the man i' th' moone,
> And *sparrowbils* to cloute Pan's shoone.
> *Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

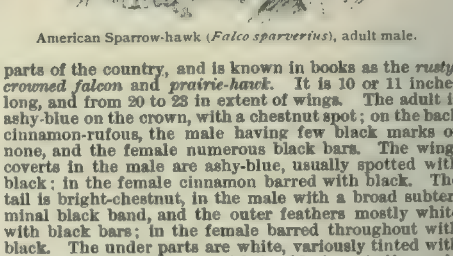
**sparrowble†** (spar'ọ-bl), *n.* Same as *sparrow-bill*, 2, *sparable.*

**sparrow-grass** (spar'ō-gràs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *sparrow* + *grass*, of *sparagrass*, itself a corruption of *sparagus* for *asparagus.*] Asparagus. [Prov. or vulgar.]—**French sparrow-grass**, the sprouts of the spiked star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*, sold to be eaten as asparagus. *Prior*, Popular Names of British Plants. [Prov. Eng.]

**sparrow-hawk** (spar'ō-hâk), *n.* [Also contr. *sparhawk*; < ME. *spar-hauk, sperhauk*, < AS. *spearhafoc, spearhabuc, spærhabuc* (= Icel. *sparrhaukr* = Sw. *sparfhök* = Dan. *spurvehög*), < *spearwa*, sparrow, + *hafoc*, hawk: see *sparrow* and *hawk*$^{1}$. For the D., G., and Rom. names for 'sparrow-hawk,' see under *sparrow.*] 1. One of several small hawks which prey on sparrows and other small birds. (*a*) A hawk of the genus *Accipiter* or *Nisus.* In Great Britain the name is appropriated to *A. nisus*, or *Nisus fringillarius*, about 12 inches long, closely related to the sharp-shinned hawk of America. (*b*) In the United States, a hawk of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Tinnunculus*, especially *F.* (*T.*) *sparverius*, which abounds in nearly all parts of the country, and is known in books as the *rusty-crowned falcon* and *prairie-hawk.* It is 10 or 11 inches long, and from 20 to 23 in extent of wings. The adult is ashy-blue on the crown, with a chestnut spot; on the back cinnamon-rufous, the male having few black marks or none, and the female numerous black bars. The wing-coverts in the male are ashy-blue, usually spotted with black; in the female cinnamon barred with black. The tail is bright-chestnut, in the male with a broad subterminal black band, and the outer feathers mostly white with black bars; in the female barred throughout with black. The under parts are white, variously tinted with buff or tawny, in the male with few black spots if any; in the female with many dark-brown stripes. The bill is dark horn-blue; the cere and feet are yellow or orange. It is an elegant and spirited falcon, breeding in hollows of trees, building no nest, but often taking possession of a woodpecker's hole. The female lays five, six, or seven



European Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).



American Sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*), adult male.

subspheroidal eggs, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{12}$ inches broad, of a buffy or pale-yellowish ground-color, spotted and splashed all over with dark brown. Several similar sparrow-hawks inhabit America, and various other species, of both the genera named, are found in most parts of the world.

2. In *silver-working*, a small anvil with two horns (one flat-sided and pyramidal, the other conical in form), held between the knees of the workman, for use in flanging, making bezels, etc.

**sparrow-owl** (spar′ō-oul), *n.* Any one of many small owls of the genus *Glaucidium.* Two occur in western parts of the United States, *G. gnoma*, the gnome-owl, and *G. ferrugineum.* See cut under *Glaucidium.*

**sparrow-tail** (spar′ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Something formed like a sparrow's tail; a swallow-tail.

These long-tailed coats [in 1786] . . . were cut away in front to a *sparrow-tail* behind.
*Fairholt*, Costume, I. 401.

**II.** *a.* Having a long skirt cut away at the sides and squared off at the end: as, a *sparrow-tail* coat (now usually called *swallow-tail*).

The lawyers in their blue *sparrow-tail* coats with brass buttons, which constituted then [about 1840] a kind of professional uniform, moved about with as much animation as uneasy jay-birds.
*E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxvi.

**sparrow-tongue†** (spar′ō-tung), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

**sparrowwort** (spar′ō-wėrt), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Passerina.*—2. A South African species of heath, *Erica Passerinæ.*

**sparry** (spär′i), *a.* [< *spar*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar; spathose.

As the rude cavern's *sparry* sides
When past the miner's taper glides. *J. Baillie.*

The rock . . . is a *sparry* iron ore, which turns reddish brown on exposure to the weather.
*J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 308.

**Sparry iron, sparry iron ore**, a carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2. The clay-ironstones, or the clay-bands and black-bands of the coal and other formations, belong to this family of iron ores.

**sparsate** (spär′sāt), *a.* [< *sparse* + *-ate*$^{1}$.] In *entom.*, thinly scattered; sparse: as, *sparsate* punctures. [Rare.]

**sparse** (spärs), *a.* [< OF. *espars*, F. *épars* = Pg. *esparso*, scattered, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle (> It. *spargere* = Sp. *esparcir* = Pg. *espargir*, scatter): see *sparge.* Cf. *sparse*, *v.*, *sperse*, *disperse.*] 1. Thinly scattered; dispersed round about; existing at considerable intervals; as used of population or the like, not dense. [*Sparse* has been regarded, falsely, as an Americanism, and has been objected to as being exactly equivalent to *scattered*, and therefore unnecessary. As a merely qualifying adjective, however, it is free from the possible ambiguity inherent in the participial form and consequent verbal implication of *scattered.*]

A *sparse* remnant of yellow leaves falling slowly athwart the dark evergreens. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

The *sparse* populations of new districts.
*Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

Halley . . . was one of the first to discuss the possible luminosity of *sparse* masses of matter in space.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 788.

2. In *bot.*, scattered; placed distantly or irregularly without any apparent or regular order: applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, etc.—3. In *zoöl.*, spare or remote, as spots or other markings; scattered irregularly; few or scanty, as hairs or other appendages.

**sparse†** (spärs), *v. t.* [< OF. *esparser*, *esparcer*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*, *a.* Cf. *sperse*, *disperse*, *sparge.*] To disperse; scatter.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephires cheeks doth
swell,
And *sparseth* all the gathered clouds.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xi. 268.

He [God] opens his hand wide, he *sparseth* abroad his blessings, and fills all things living with his plenteousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 418.

**sparsedly†** (spär′sed-li), *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly; sparsely. *Imp. Dict.*

**sparsely** (spärs′li), *adv.* 1. In a scattered or sparse manner; scantily; widely apart, as regards population, etc.; thinly.

The country between Trinity river and the Mississippi is *sparsely* settled, containing less than one inhabitant to the square mile. *Olmsted*, Texas, p. 365.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, so as to be sparse, thin, few, or scanty; sparely or sparingly. See *sparse*, *a.*, 2, 3.

**sparseness** (spärs′nes), *n.* The state of being sparse; scattered condition; wide separation: as, *sparseness* of population.

The *sparseness* of the wires in the magnet coils and the use of the single cup battery were to me . . . obvious marks of defect. *The Century*, XXXV. 981.

**sparsile** (spär′sil), *a.* [< LL. *sparsilis*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse.*] Scattered; sparse.—**Sparsile star**, in *astron.*, a star not included in a constellation-figure.

**sparsity** (spär′si-ti), *n.* [< *sparse* + *-ity.*] The state of being sparse or scattered about; freedom from closeness or compactness; relative fewness.

At receptions where the *sparsity* of the company permits the lady of the house to be seen, she is commonly visible on a sofa, surrounded by visitors in a half-circle.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

**spart** (spärt), *n.* [= F. *sparte* = Sp. Pg. *esparto* = It. *sparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. *σπάρτον*, Spanish broom; a particular use of *σπάρτον*, a rope, cable; cf. *σπάρτη*, a rope. Cf. *esparto.*] 1†. A plant of the broom kind; broom.

The nature of *spart* or Spanish broome.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, bk. xix. (*Davies.*)

2. A rush, *Juncus articulatus*, and other species. [Prov. Eng.]

**spartaite** (spär′tä-īt), *n.* [< *Sparta* (see def.) + *-ite*$^{2}$.] A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate, containing some manganese. It is found in Sparta, Sterling Hill, New Jersey.

**Spartan** (spär′tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Spartanus*, < *Sparta*, < Gr. *Σπάρτη*, Sparta, Lacedæmon.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, or the ancient kingdom of Sparta or Lacedæmon (Laconia), in the Peloponnesus; Lacedæmonian; specifically, belonging to the branch of the ancient Dorian race dominant in Laconia.—2. Noting characteristics distinctive of, or considered as distinctive of, the ancient Spartans.

Lycurgus . . . sent the Poet Thales from Creet to prepare and mollifie the *Spartan* surlinesse with his smooth songs and odes, the better to plant among them law and civility. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

**Spartan dog**, a bloodhound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

O *Spartan dog*,
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea!
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 361.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sparta or Laconia; a Lacedæmonian; specifically (as opposed to *Lacedæmonian* in a narrower sense), a member of that branch of the ancient Dorian race which conquered Laconia and established the kingdom of Sparta, celebrated for its military success and prestige, due to the rigid discipline enforced upon all Spartans from early childhood; a Spartiate.

**Spartanism** (spär′tan-izm), *n.* [< *Spartan* + *-ism.*] The distinguishing spirit or a characteristic practice or quality of the ancient Spartans. See *Spartan.*

**sparteine** (spär′tẹ̄-in), *n.* [< *Spart*(*ium*) + *-e-ine.*] A liquid alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{26}N_2$) obtained from the common broom, *Cytisus* (*Spartium*) *scoparius.* In small doses (.02 to .05 gram) it stimulates the action of the vagus, and is used medicinally in the form of the sulphate in place of digitalis; it acts more quickly than the latter drug, but not as powerfully.

**sparterie** (spär′tėr-i), *n.* [< F. *sparterie*, < Sp. *esparteria*, < *esparto*, Spanish grass, broom: see *esparto*, *spart.*] In *com.*, a collective name for articles manufactured from esparto and its fiber, as mats, nets, cordage, and ropes.

**spart-grass** (spärt′gràs), *n.* Same as *spart*, 2; also, a cord-grass, *Spartina stricta.* *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**sparth†**, *n.* [< ME. *sparth*, *sparthe*, *sperthe*, an ax, a battle-ax, < Icel. *spartha*, a kind of Irish ax; perhaps akin to *spear.*] A battle-ax, or perhaps in some cases a mace.

He hath a *sparth* of twenti pound of wighte.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1662.

At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *sperthe*,
Full ten pound weight and more.
*Scott*, Eve of St. John.

**Spartiate** (spär′ti-āt), *n.* [F., < L. *Spartiates*, < Gr. *Σπαρτιάτης*, a Spartan, < *Σπάρτη*, Sparta: see *Spartan.*] A citizen of Sparta; an ancient Laconian of the Dorian race. See *Spartan.*

Aristotle recognizes only one thousand families of the ancient *Spartiates*; and their landed possessions, the very groundwork of their state and its discipline, had in great measure passed into the hands of women.
*Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 360.

**Spartina** (spär′ti-nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Von Schreber, 1789), so called from the tough leaves; < Gr. *σπαρτίνη*, a cord, < *σπάρτη*, *σπάρτον*, a rope or cord.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with three glumes and a thread-shaped two-cleft style, grouped in dense one-sided commonly numerous and divergent panicled spikes with the rachis prolonged beyond the uppermost spikelet. There are 7 species, natives mostly of salt-marshes; one, *S. stricta*, is widely dispersed along the shores of America, Europe, and Africa; four others are found in the United States, one in South America beyond the tropics, and one in the islands of Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul, and Amsterdam. They are rigid reed-like grasses rising from a tufted or creeping base, with scaly rootstocks, very smooth sheaths, and long convolute leaves sometimes flattened at the base. Book-names for the species are *marsh-grass*, *cord-grass*, and *salt-grass*; four of them are among the most conspicuous maritime grasses of the United States. *S. polystachya*, the largest species, a stately plant with a broad stiff panicle often of fifty spikes, is known locally on the coast as *creek-thatch* and *creek-stuff*, from its growth in creeks or inlets of salt water, and from its use, when cut, as a cover for stacks of salt-hay and as bedding in stables. (See also *salt reed-grass*, under *reed-grass.*) *S. cynosuroides* is the cord-grass of fresh-water lakes and rivers, smaller, attaining a height of about 6 feet; it occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in great quantities along the Mississippi; a superior brown wrapping-paper has been made from it. *S. juncea*, a low turf-forming species with diminutive three- to five-forked inflorescence, sometimes called *rush salt-grass*, covers large tracts of salt-marsh on the Atlantic coast, is recommended for binding wet sands, and yields a tough fiber from its leaves. *S. stricta*, the salt-marsh grass, with very different inflorescence, bears its numerous branches rigidly appressed into a single long and slender erect spike, or sometimes two, when it is called *twin-spike grass.* It is said to be also used as a durable thatch; it is succulent and is eagerly eaten by cattle, imparting to their milk, butter, and flesh a strong rancid flavor locally known as a "thatchy" taste.

**Spartium** (spär′shi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *spartum*, *sparton*, < Gr. *σπάρτον*, Spanish broom: see *spart*, *esparto.*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ*, type of the subtribe *Spartieæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Genista* by a somewhat spathaceous calyx with very short teeth, by acuminate and incurved keel-petals, and by a narrower pod. The only species, *S. junceum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Canary Islands, known as *Spanish broom*, now naturalized in various parts of tropical America and long cultivated in gardens. It is a shrub with numerous long, straight, rush-like branches, which are green, polished, and round—not angular like the similar branches of the Irish broom. They are commonly without leaves; when these are present, they are composed each of a single leaflet and are without stipules. The handsome pea-like flowers form terminal racemes; they are yellow, fragrant, and highly attractive to bees, and are the source of a yellow dye. The branches are used to make baskets and fasten vines in vineyards; they yield by maceration a fiber which is made into cord and thread, and in Italy and Spain into cloth. The seeds in small doses are diuretic and tonic; in large, emetic and cathartic.

**sparto†** (spär′tō), *n.* Same as *esparto.*

**spar-torpedo** (spär′tôr-pē″dō), *n.* A torpedo secured to the end of a spar, rigged outboard of a vessel, and arranged to be fired on coming into contact with another vessel. Sometimes called *pole-torpedo.*

**Sparus** (spā′rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sparus*, < Gr. *σπάρος*, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Sparidæ*, whose longest-known representative is the gilthead of Europe: used at first in a very comprehensive sense, embracing many heterogeneous species belonging to a number of modern families, but now restricted to the gilthead and very closely related species, typical of the family *Sparidæ.* See cut under *porgy.*—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this or some related genus; a spar.

**sparve** (spärv), *n.* [A dial. form of *sparrow*, ult. < AS. *spearwa*: see *sparrow.*] A sparrow: still locally applied to the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

**sparver†** (spär′vėr), *n.* [Also *esparver*; early mod. E. also *sparvier*, *sparviour*, *sperver*, *sparvill*; < OF. *espervier*, *esprevier*, the furniture of a bed; perhaps a transferred use of *esparvier*, *espervier*, a sweep-net, which is a fig. use of *espervier*, a sparrow-hawk: see *sparrow*, and cf. *pavilion*, ult. < L. *papilio*(*n-*), a butterfly.] 1. The canopy of a bed, or the canopy and curtains taken together.

I will that my . . . daughter have the *sparver* of my bedde. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, App. A.

2. In *her.*, a tent.

**sparviour†**, *n.* Same as *sparver.*

**sparwe†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparrow.*

**spary†** (spãr′i), *a.* [< *spare*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Sparing.

Homer, being otherwise *sparie* ynough in speaking of pictures and colours, yet commendeth the ships painted therwith. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 7.

**spasm** (spazm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spasme*; < F. *spasme* = Pr. *espasme* = Sp. Pg. *espasmo* = It. *spasimo*, *spasmo*, < L. *spasmus*, < Gr. *σπασμός*, also *σπάσμα*, a spasm, < *σπᾶν*, draw, pull, pluck, tear, rend. Cf. *span*$^{1}$, *space*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Excessive muscular contraction. When this is persistent, it is called *tonic spasm*; when it consists of alternating contractions and relaxations, it is called *clonic spasm.* A spasm of one side of the body is called *hemispasm*; a spasm of some particular part, as one arm, or one side of the face, is called a *monospasm.* 2. In general, any sudden transitory movement of a convulsive character, voluntary or involuntary; an abnormally energetic action or phase of feeling; a wrenching strain or effort:

as, a *spasm* of industry, of grief, of fright, etc.; a *spasm* of pain or of coughing.

The *spasms* of Nature are centuries and ages, and will tax the faith of short-lived men. Slowly, slowly the Avenger comes, but comes surely. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

**Bronchial spasm**, the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes which is the essential element of asthma. —**Carpopedal, clonic, cynic, histrionic spasm.** See the adjectives.—**Functional spasm**, a general term for the nervous disorders of artisans and writers, as writers' cramp, etc. Usually called *occupation neurosis*.—**Habit spasm**, a trick of winking, jerking the head, sudden brief grinning, making a sudden short vocal noise, running out the tongue, and similar acts of half-voluntary aspect, occurring at intervals long or short. Also called *habit chorea*.—**Inspiratory spasm**, a spasmodic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles.—**Mobile spasm**, tonic spasm of varying intensity in the various muscles of a part, causing slow, irregular movements of the part, especially conspicuous in the hands. Sometimes the movements are quick. In rare cases it comes on without preceding hemiplegia; it may then, as in other cases, be called *athetosis*. Also called, when following hemiplegia, *spastic hemiplegia* and *post-hemiplegic chorea*.—**Nictitating spasm.** See *nictitate*.—**Nodding spasm.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).—**Retrocollic spasm.** See *retrocollic*.—**Saltatorial spasm**, a form of clonic spasm of the legs, coming on when the patient attempts to walk, causing jumping movements.—**Spasm of accommodation**, spasm of the ciliary muscle, producing accommodation for near objects.—**Spasm of the chest**, angina pectoris.—**Spasm of the glottis**, spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles such as to close the glottis. See *child-crowing*, and *laryngismus stridulus* (under *laryngismus*).—**Tetanic spasm.** Same as *tonic spasm*.

**spasmatic** (spaz-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *spasmatique* = Sp. *espasmático*, < ML. *spasmaticus*, < Gr. *σπάσμα(τ-)*, a spasm: see *spasm*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

**spasmatical** (spaz-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

The Ligaments and Sinews of my Love to you have been so strong that they were never yet subject to such *spasmatical* Shrinkings and Convulsions.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 20.

**spasmatomancy** (spaz′mä-tō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σπάσμα(τ-)*, a spasm, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination from spasmodic or involuntary movements, as of the muscles, features, or limbs.

The treatises [on physiognomy] also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy, . . . *spasmatomancy*, etc.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 4.

**spasmodic** (spaz-mod′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *spasmodique* = Sp. *espasmódico* = Pg. *espasmodico* = It. *spasmodico*, < NL. **spasmodicus*, < Gr. *σπασμώδης*, *σπασματώδης*, convulsive, spasmodic, < *σπασμός*, *σπάσμα(τ-)*, a spasm, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by spasm; affected by spasm or spasms; convulsive: as, *spasmodic* movements; *spasmodic* asthma; a *spasmodic* person.—**2.** Attended by or manifesting procedure by fits and starts; jerky; overstrained; high-strung; rhapsodical: as, *spasmodic* action or efforts; *spasmodic* utterance or literature.—**Spasmodic asthma**, true asthma caused by spasm of the bronchial tubes, as distinguished from other forms of paroxysmal dyspnœa, as from heart disease.—**Spasmodic cholera**, Asiatic cholera with severe cramps.—**Spasmodic croup.** See *croup*$^1$.—**Spasmodic school**, a group of British authors of the middle of the nineteenth century, including Philip Bailey, George Gilfillan, and Alexander Smith, whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style. The name, however, properly has a much more extensive scope, being exemplified more or less in nearly all times and countries, both in literature and in art.

The so-called *spasmodic school* of poetry, whose peculiarities first gained for it a hasty reputation, and then, having suffered under closer critical examination, it almost as speedily dropped out of mind again.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 172.

**Spasmodic stricture**, a stricture, as of the urethra, vagina, or rectum, caused by spasmodic muscular contraction, and not permanent, or involving any organic lesion.—**Spasmodic tabes**, spastic paraplegia, or lateral sclerosis.

**II.** *n.* Same as *antispasmodic*. [Rare.]

**spasmodical** (spaz-mod′i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmodic* + *-al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

**spasmodically** (spaz-mod′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts; by spasmodic action or procedure.

Gradual oscillations of the land are, in the long run, of far greater importance in the economy of nature than those abrupt movements which occur *spasmodically*.
*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 205.

**spasmodist** (spaz′mō-dist), *n.* [< *spasmod-ic* + *-ist*.] One who acts spasmodically; a person whose work is of a spasmodic character, or marked by an overstrained and unnatural manner. [Rare.]

De Meyer and the rest of the *spasmodists* [in music].
*Poe*, Marginalia, xxxvii. (*Davies*.)

**spasmology** (spas-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπασμός*, a spasm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *pathol.*, scientific knowledge of spasms.

**spasmotoxin** (spas-mō-tok′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *σπασμός*, a spasm, + E. *toxin*.] A toxin of unknown composition, obtained by Brieger in 1887 from cultures of bacillus tetani.

**spasmus** (spas′mus), *n.* [L.: see *spasm*.] Spasm.—**Spasmus nutans.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).

**spastic** (spas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σπαστικός*, drawing, pulling, stretching, < *σπᾶν*, draw, pull: see *spasm*.] **1.** In *med.*, pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic: as, *spastic* contractions; *spastic* remedies.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, convulsive, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Spastica*.—**Spastic albuminuria**, albuminuria dependent upon a convulsive attack.—**Spastic anemia**, local anemia or ischemia from spastic contraction of the arteries of the part.—**Spastic hemiplegia**, mobile spasm following hemiplegia. See under *spasm*.—**Spastic infantile paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Spastic paralysis**, paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes.—**Spastic spinal paralysis, spastic pseudoparalysis, spastic pseudoparesis.** See *paralysis*.

**Spastica** (spas′ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπαστικός*, drawing, pulling, stretching: see *spastic*.] In Perty's system of classification, a division of ciliate infusorians, containing those which contract and change form with a jerk. There were 4 families—*Urceolarina*, *Ophrydina*, *Vorticellina*, and *Vaginifera*.

**spastically** (spas′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a spastic manner.

**spasticity** (spas-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *spastic* + *-ity*.] **1.** A state of spasm.—**2.** Tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

**spat**$^1$ (spat), *n.* [A var. of *spot*.] A spot; stain; place. [Scotch.]

**spat**$^1$ (spat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [A var. of *spot*, prob. in part < D. *spatten*, spot: see *spot*. Cf. *spatter*.] To spatter; defile.

Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, spilt;
Thy soule is soyld with sinne.
*Kendall*, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares*.)

**spat**$^2$ (spat), *n.* [Prob., like the similar D. *spat*, a speck, spot, = Sw. *spott*, spittle, etc. (see *spot*), from the root of *spit*$^2$ (cf. *spat*$^1$): see *spit*$^2$.] The spawn of shell-fish; specifically, the spawn of the oyster; also, a young oyster, or young oysters collectively, up to about the time of their becoming set, or fixed to some support. See *spawn*, *n.*, 2.

Oyster *spat* may be reared from artificially fertilized eggs. *The American*, VII. 75.

**spat**$^2$ (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [< *spat*$^2$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To spawn, as an oyster; shed spat.

The surfaces upon which *spatting* occurs must be kept as free as possible from sediment and organic growths.
*Science*, VI. 465.

**II.** *trans.* To shed or emit (spawn), as an oyster.

**spat**$^3$ (spat), *n.* [In the sense 'blow' (def. 1), cf. *spot*; in part prob. imitative, like *pat*.] **1.** A light blow or slap. [Local.]—**2.** A large drop; a spatter: as, two or three *spats* of rain fell.—**3.** A petty contest; a little quarrel or dissension. [U. S.]

They was pretty apt to have *spats*.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 33.

**spat**$^3$ (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [< *spat*$^3$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To give a light blow to, especially with the flat of the hand; strike lightly; slap: as, to *spat* dough; to *spat* one's hands together.

The little Isabel leaped up and down, *spatting* her hands.
*S. Judd*, Margaret.

**II.** *intrans.* To engage in a trivial quarrel or dispute; have a petty contest. [U. S.]

**spat**$^4$ (spat). A preterit of *spit*$^2$.

**spat**$^5$ (spat), *n.* [Also *spatt*; usually or only in pl. *spats*, *spatts*; abbr. of *spatterdashes*.] A gaiter or legging. [Scotland and North of England.]

Cloth gaiters seem to have revived, after about thirty years of disuse, and are now called *spats*.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 87.

A pair of black *spats* covering broad flat feet.
*N. Macleod*, The Starling, iii.

**Spatangida** (spā-tan′ji-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ida*.] The spatangoid sea-urchins, as distinguished from *Clypeastrida*. See *Spatangoida*.

**Spatangidæ** (spā-tan′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Spatangus*; the heart-urchins. The mouth is eccentric, transverse, or reniform, and without dentary apparatus; there are petaloid ambulacra, of which the anterior one is unpaired; semitæ or fascioles are always present; and the figure is oval or cordate. This is the leading family of the order, divided mainly by the characters of the ambulacra and semitæ into several subfamilies (some of which rank as separate families with some authors), as *Ananchytinæ*, *Brissinæ*, *Leskiinæ*, and others. See cuts under *Spatangoida* and *Spatangus*, with others there noted. Also called *Brissidæ*.

**Spatangina** (spat-an-jī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ina*$^2$.] **1.** The spatangoid sea-urchins, as an order of petalostichous echinoids contrasted with *Clypeastrina*.—**2.** Same as *Spatanginæ*.

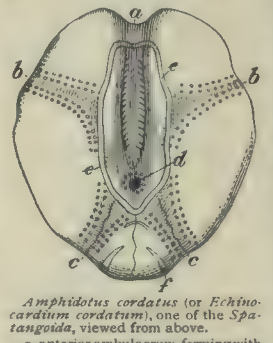
**Spatanginæ** (spat-an-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-inæ*.] One of several subfamilies of *Spatangidæ*, including the genus *Spatangus* and closely related forms, as *Lovenia*, *Breynia*, etc.

**spatangite** (spā-tan′jīt), *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-ite*$^2$.] A fossil spatangoid. See *Dysasteridæ*, and cut under *Ananchytes*.

**spatangoid** (spā-tang′goid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a heart-urchin; related to *Spatangus*; of or pertaining to the *Spatangidæ* in a broad sense.

**II.** *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

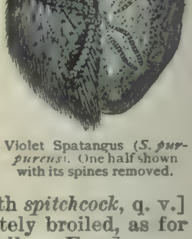
**Spatangoida, Spatangoidea** (spat-ang-goi′dä, -dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spatangoid*.] The *Spatangidæ*, in a broad sense, as an order of petalostichous sea-urchins: synonymous in some uses with *Petalosticha*, but usually restricted to exclude the clypeastroids or flat sea-urchins: then also called *Spatangida* and *Spatangina*. The forms are numerous; most of them fall in the family *Spatangidæ* as usually limited, from which the *Cassidulidæ* are distinguished by the absence of semitæ and other approaches to the regular sea-urchins. The form of the spatangoids is various, and only a part of them have a cordate figure. Some are quite elongate, and may even bear a sort of beak or rostrum, as in the genus *Pourtalesia*. The tendency is away from radiism and toward a sort of bilateral symmetry, as evidenced by the disposition of five ambulacra in two groups, an anterior trivium—under the odd ambulacrum of which is the mouth—and a posterior bivium, in relation with which is the anus. The odd anterior ambulacrum often aborts, leaving apparently but four ambulacra on the upper surface; in other cases it is disproportionally enlarged. The ambulacra are always petaloid; semitæ are not recognized outside this group, and occur nearly throughout it (but not in *Cassidulidæ* and the fossil *Dysasteridæ*); the spines are very variable, and few or many, but always slender or fine, sometimes like hairs of great length. The genital and ocular plates are centric; there are no Polian vesicles, and four kinds of pedicels or tube-feet occur, of which the semital are always different from the two or three kinds of ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Ananchytes*, *Echinocardium*, *petalostichous*, *semita*, and *Spatangus*.



*Amphidotus cordatus* (or *Echinocardium cordatum*), one of the *Spatangoida*, viewed from above.

*a*, anterior ambulacrum, forming with *b*, *b*, anterolateral ambulacra, the trivium; *c*, *c*, two posterolateral ambulacra, forming the bivium; *d*, madreporic tubercle surrounded by genital pores; *e*, intrapetalous semita or fasciole; *f*, circumanal semita.

**Spatangus** (spā-tang′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπατάγγης*, a sea-urchin.] **1.** The representative genus of the family *Spatangidæ*, and a type form of the irregular sea-urchins called *Spatangoida*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the violet *spatangus*, *S. purpureus*.



Violet Spatangus (*S. purpureus*). One half shown with its spines removed.

**spatch-cock** (spach′kok), *n.* [Usually supposed to stand for **despatch-cock*, meaning 'a cock quickly done'; but such a formation is irregular, and no record of it exists. There is prob. some confusion with *spitchcock*, q. v.] A fowl killed and immediately broiled, as for some sudden occasion. [Colloq., Eng.]

**spate** (spāt), *n.* [Also *spait*, *speat*; appar. < Ir. *speid*, a great river-flood.] A natural outpour of water; a flood; specifically, a sudden flood or freshet, as from a swollen river or lake. [Originally Scotch.]

Down the water wi' speed she rins,
While tears in *spaits* fa' fast frae her eie.
*Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

Mr. Scrope held that whole spawning-beds are swept away by *spates* on the Tweed.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 361.

The Avon . . . running yellow in *spate*, with the recent heavy rains. *W. Black*, House-boat, xix.

**spate-bone**†, *n.* Same as *spade-bone*.

Some afterwards set up on a window a painted Mastiff-dog gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. i. 32. (*Davies*.)

**spatha** (spā'thạ̈), *n.*; pl. *spathæ* (-thē). [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad flat blade, a broadsword: see *spathe*.] **1.** A broadsword, thin, pointed, and double-edged, such as was used by the Franks and kindred peoples.

The British swords, called *spathæ*, were large, long, and heavy. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 69.

**2.** In *bot.*, same as *spathe*.

**spathaceous** (spạ-thā'shius), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, spathe-bearing; furnished with or of the nature of a spathe.

**spathal** (spā'thạl), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, inclosed in or furnished with a spathe: as, *spathal* flowers.

**spathe** (spāᴛʜ), *n.* [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad flat blade, a broadsword, a broad rib, the shoulder-blade, the stem of a leaf, the spathe of a flower, a spatula. Hence ult. (< Gr.) E. *spade*$^1$, *spade*$^2$, *spatula*, *spatule*, *spattle*$^2$, *spaddle*, *spittle*$^3$, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, a peculiar often large and colored bract, or pair of bracts, which subtend or envelop a spadix, as in palms and arums. The name is also given to the peculiar several-leafed involucre of iris and allied plants. See *spadix*, 1, and cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian turnip* (under *Indian*), *Monstera*, *Peltandra*, and *Symplocarpus*. **2.** In *zoöl.*, some spatulate or spoon-shaped part.

**spathebill** (spāᴛʜ'bil), *n.* The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*. *G. Cuvier* (trans.). See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

**spathed** (spāᴛʜd), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ed*$^2$.] In *bot.*, surrounded or furnished with a spathe; spathaceous.

**Spathegaster** (spath-ẹ̄-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. σπάθη, a blade, + γαστήρ, the stomach.] **1.** A spurious genus of hymenopterous gall-insects, containing dimorphic forms of *Neuroterus*, the name being retained as distinctive of such forms.—**2.** A genus of syrphid flies. *Schiner*, 1868. Also *Spatigaster* (Schiner, 1862), *Spathiogaster* (Loew, 1843), *Spazigaster* and *Spazogaster* (Rondani, 1843).

**spathegastric** (spath-ẹ̄-gas'trik), *a.* [< *Spathegaster* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *Spathegaster* (sense 1): as, a *spathegastric* form.

**Spathelia** (spạ-thē'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1752), perhaps so called from its resemblance to a palm-tree; < Gr. σπάθη, a blade, spathe, petiole of a palm-tree: see *spathe*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Picramnieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers without the disk usually present in the order, five stamens alternate to the petals, and a three-angled ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of its three cells. There are 3 species, natives of the West Indies, extending perhaps into Mexico. They are lofty and handsome trees with an erect unbranched trunk, destitute of the bitter principle which pervades *Picramnia*, the next related genus, and many others of the order, and in many respects, as in the ovary, resembling *Boswellia*, the frankincense-tree, of the order *Burseraceæ*. They bear odd-pinnate alternate leaves, composed of numerous linear-oblong or sickle-shaped leaflets with a toothed or gland-bearing margin, and cymose clusters of red short-pedicelled flowers, disposed in elongated terminal panicles. The fruit is a somewhat elliptical three-angled and three-winged drupe, with a three-celled and three-seeded stone perforated with resin-bearing canals. *S. simplex* is the mountain-pride or mountain-green of the West Indies, a handsome tree with slender trunk rising from 20 to 50 feet, its leaves and its powdery inflorescence each several feet long.

**spathella** (spạ-thel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spatha*, a blade, NL. a spathe: see *spathe*.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) A glume in grasses. (*b*) See *spathilla*.

**spathic** (spath'ik), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spaad*), + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure.—**Spathic iron, spathic iron ore**, carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2.

**spathiform** (spath'i-fôrm), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form: as, the ocherous and *spathiform* varieties of uranite.

**spathilla** (spạ-thil'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *spathillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of *spatha*, a spathe: see *spathe*. Cf. *spathella*.] In *bot.*, a secondary or diminutive spathe in a spathaceous inflorescence, as in palms. Also, sometimes, *spathella*.

When the spadix is compound or branching, as in Palms, there are smaller spathes, surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence, to which the name *spathellæ* has sometimes been given. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 120.

**spathing** (spā'ᴛʜing), *n.* Same as *spaying*.

**spathiopyrite** (spath″i-ọ̄-pī'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. σπαθίον, dim. of σπάθη, a broad blade, + E. *pyrite*.] Same as *safflorite*.

**spathose**$^1$ (spā'thōs), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to or formed like a spathe; spathaceous; spathal.

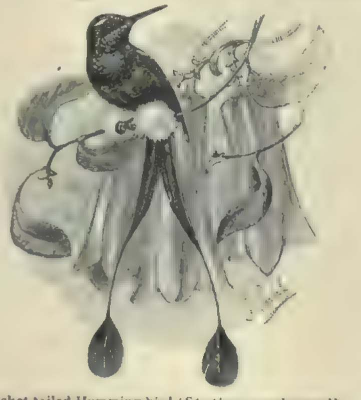
**spathose**$^2$ (spath'ōs), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spathic*), + *-ose*.] In *mineral.*, sparry; of the nature of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture.—**Spathose iron**, spathic iron.

**spathous** (spā'thus), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *spathose*$^1$.

**spathulate** (spath'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* Same as *spatulate*.

**Spathulea** (spạ-thū'lẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *Spatula*, 3.

**Spathura** (spạ-thū'rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), < Gr. σπάθη, a blade, + οὐρά, a tail.] A remarkable genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing humming-birds with the lateral tail-feathers long-exserted, narrowed, and then dilated into a spatule or racket at the end, and with conspicuous leg-muffs. There are 4 or 5 species, as *S. underwoodi*, also called *Steganurus spatuligera*.



Racket-tailed Humming-bird (*Spathura underwoodi*).

**spatial** (spā'shạl), *a.* [Also *spacial*; < L. *spatium*, space: see *space*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to space; existing in or connected with space.

We have an Intuition of objects in space: that is, we contemplate objects as made up of *spatial* parts, and apprehend their *spatial* relations by the same act by which we apprehend the objects themselves.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xx.

The ascertaining of a fixed *spatial* order among objects supposes that certain objects are at rest or occupy the same position. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 160.

To analyze the United States of America as a *spacial* extent. *H. N. Day*, Logic, p. 175.

**spatiality** (spā-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [Also *spaciality*; < *spatial* + *-ity*.] Spatial character; extension.

So far, all we have established or sought to establish is the existence of the vague form or quale of *spatiality* as an inseparable element bound up with the other qualitative peculiarities of each and every one of our sensations.
*W. James*, Mind, XII. 10.

**spatially** (spā'shạl-i), *adv.* Having reference to or as regards space. Also written *spacially*.

Usually we have more trouble to discriminate the quality of an impression than to fix it *spatially*.
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 52.

Objects of different sense-organs, experienced together, do not in the first instance appear either inside or alongside or far outside of each other, neither *spatially* continuous nor discontinuous, in any definite sense of these words. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 181.

**spatiate**† (spā'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *spatiatus*, pp. of *spatiari* (> G. *spazieren*), walk about, go, proceed, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space*. Cf. *expatiate*.] To rove; ramble; expatiate.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley*.

**spatilomancy** (spạ-til'ọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σπατίλη, excrement, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of animal excrements and refuse.

**spatious**†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *spacious*.

**spatt**, *n.* See *spat*$^5$.

**spatter** (spat'ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *spat*$^1$, or, with variation, of *spot*: see *spat*$^1$, *spot*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter or throw about carelessly, as some fluid or semi-fluid substance; dash or splash so as to fall in spreading drops or small quantities: as, to *spatter* water or mud over a person; to *spatter* oaths or calumnies.

Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door,
Shall lick their mangled master's *spatter'd* gore.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 97.

**2.** To dash or splash upon; bespatter, literally or figuratively: as, to *spatter* a person with water, mud, or slander.

Reynard, close attended at his heels
By panting dog, tir'd man, and *spatter'd* horse.
*Cowper*, Needless Alarm, l. 125.

**II.** *intrans.* **1**†. To sputter; act or talk in a sputtering manner.

The Grave *spattered* and shook his Head, saying, 'Twas the greatest Error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a Soldier. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

That mind must needs be irrecoverably deprav'd which, either by chance or importunity tasting but once of one just deed, *spatters* at it, and abhorrs the relish ever after.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

**2.** To undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities.

The colour *spatters* in fine drops upon the surface of the buttons. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 562.

**spatter** (spat'ėr), *n.* [< *spatter*, *v.*] **1.** The act of spattering, or the state of being spattered; a spattering or splashing effect.

She . . . sometimes exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

**2.** A quick succession of not very loud sounds, such as is produced by the spattering of some substance.

A *spatter* of musketry was heard, which proceeded from the last of the enemy leaving the place.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 378.

**3.** That which is spattered; a small splash, as of something thrown or falling in drops: as, a *spatter* of milk, ink, or mud on one's clothes.

The sun dripped through
In *spatters* of wasted gold.
*St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 987.

**spatterdash** (spat'ėr-dash), *n.* [< *spatter* + *dash*.] A covering for the legs, used to protect the stockings, trousers, etc., from mud and wear. In modern military uniform the name is applied to several kinds of gaiters, and to the water-proof leggings or shields to the trousers of some French mounted troops. Also *splatterdash*.

Here's a fellow made for a soldier: there's a leg for a *spatterdash*, with an eye like the king of Prussia.
*Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 2.

**spatter-dock** (spat'ėr-dok), *n.* The yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *advena*; also extended to other species of the genus. See *Nymphæa*$^1$, 1, and *pond-lily*, 1. [U. S.]

**spatterwork** (spat'ėr-wėrk), *n.* A method of producing a figure or design upon a surface of any kind by spattering coloring matter upon the exposed parts of it; any work or object, or objects collectively, showing an effect so produced.

**spattle**$^1$ (spat'l), *n.* [< ME. *spattle*, *spettle*, *spatel*, *spotil*, *spotele*, later *spatyll* (= OFries. *spedel*, *spedla*), < AS. *spātl*, spittle, < *spǣtan*, spit: see *spit*$^2$. Cf. *spittle*$^1$.] Spittle. *Bp. Bale.*

He spette in to erthe, and made clay of the *spotle*.
*Wyclif*, John ix. 6.

**spattle**$^2$ (spat'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spatule*; < OF. *spatule*, *espatule*, F. *spatule* = Sp. *espátula* = Pg. *spatula* = It. *spatola*, < L. *spatula*, *spathula*, a blade, spatula: see *spatula*. Doublet of *spatula*, *spittle*$^3$.] **1.** A flat blade for stirring, mixing, or molding plastic powdered or liquid substances; a spatula.—**2.** Specifically, in *pottery*, a tool for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

**spattling-machine** (spat'ling-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine, consisting of a reservoir with sieves through which the liquid is caused to fall to divide it into spray, for sprinkling a colored glaze to form party-colored ware.

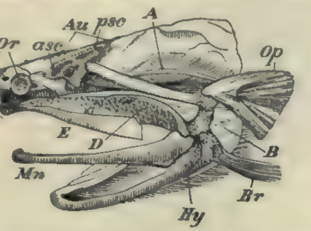
**spatula** (spat'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [< L. *spatula*, also *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle: see *spade*$^1$, *spathe*. Cf. *spatule*, *spattle*$^2$, *spittle*$^3$.] **1.** A broad flat blade or strip of metal or wood, with unsharpened edges and a commonly rounded outer end (which may be spoon-shaped), and a handle: used for spreading, smoothing, scraping up, or stirring substances, comminuting powders, etc. Spatulas are usually set in handles like those of table-knives, and are of many shapes, sizes, and materials. Those used by druggists, painters, etc., are comparatively long and narrow, straight, and made of more or less flexible steel. Fresco-painters use a trowel-shaped or spoon-shaped spatula for spreading wax or mortar upon the surface which is to receive the painting.
**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Boie, 1822).] A genus of *Anatinæ*, having the bill much longer than the head or tarsus, twice as wide at the end as at the base, there broadly rounded and spoon-shaped, with narrow prominent nail and numerous protrusive lamellæ; the shoveler-ducks or souchets. The tail is short and pointed, of fourteen feathers. *S. clypeata* is the common shoveler (see cut under *shoveler*), *S. rhynchotis* is Australian, *S. platalea* is South American, *S. capensis* is South African, and *S. variegata* inhabits New Zealand. Also *Rhynchaspis*, *Clypeata*, and *Spathulea*.—**Spatula mallei**, in *anat.*, the flattened extremity of the handle of the malleus attached to the umbo of the membrana tympani. See cut under *tympanic*.

**spatulamancy** (spat'ụ̄-lạ-man-si), *n.* [Prop. **spatulomancy*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, + μαντεία, divination.] A method of divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade.

*Spatulamancy* (called in Scotland Slinneanch [divination]) by reading the speal bone or the blade bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped.
*Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 78.

**spatular** (spat′ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< *spatula* + -*ar*$^{3}$.] Like a spatula in form: spatulate.

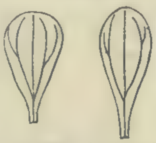
**Spatularia** (spat-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Shaw), < L. *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of ganoid fishes: same as *Polyodon*, 1. See also cut under *paddle-fish*.



Skull of *Spatularia*, with the long beak removed, the anterior (*asc*) and posterior (*psc*) semicircular canals exposed; *Au*, auditory chamber; *Or*, orbit of eye; *N*, nasal sac; *Hy*, hyoidean apparatus; *Br*, representatives of branchiostegal rays; *Op*, operculum; *Mn*, mandible; *A B*, suspensorium; *D*, palatoquadrate cartilage; *E*, maxilla.

**Spatulariidæ** (spat″ụ̄-lạ̄-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatularia* + -*idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of ganoid fishes, named from the genus *Spatularia*: same as *Polyodontidæ*. Also *Spatularidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.

**spatulate** (spat′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *spatulatus*, < *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] Shaped like a spatula; in *zoöl.* and *anat.*, spoon-shaped, or rounded more or less like the outlines of a spoon; spatuliform; in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape, being oblong or rounded with a long narrow attenuate base: as, a *spatulate* leaf, petal, or other flattened organ. Also *spathulate*. See cuts under *Eurynorhynchus*, *paddle-fish*, *Parotia*, *Prioniturus*, *Spathura*, and *shoveler*$^{2}$.



Spatulate Leaves of *Callitriche heterophylla*.

The large basal joint of the sixth appendage [of *Limulus*] is almost devoid of spines, and bears a curved, *spatulate* process.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

**spatulation** (spat-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *spatulate* + -*ion*.] Spatulate shape or formation; appearance as of a spatula; spoon-shaped figure or arrangement. See cuts noted under *spatulate*.

The lateral [tail-]feathers [of some humming-birds] may . . . suddenly enlarge into a terminal *spatulation*, as in the forms known as "Racquet-tails." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 359.

**spatule** (spat′ūl), *n.* [< F. *spatule*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula: see *spattle*$^{2}$, *spatula*.] 1†. Same as *spattle*$^{2}$.

Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 17.

2. In *zoöl.*, a spatulate formation or spatuliform part; specifically, in *ornith.*, the racket at the end of the tail-feathers, as of the motmots or sawbills and certain parrakeets and humming-birds. See cuts under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Spathura*.

**spatuliform** (spat′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *forma*, form.] Spatulate in form; spoon-shaped.

**spatuligerous** (spat-ụ̄-lij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zoöl.*, bearing or provided with a spatule or racket.

**spaud**, *v.* A dialectal form of *spald*$^{1}$.

**spauder** (spâ′dėr), *n.* [Also *spawder* (?) (Sc. *spelder*), also *splauder*, spread; freq. of *spaud*, *spald*: see *spald*$^{1}$.] An injury to animals arising from their legs being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. [Prov. Eng.]

**spaul** (spâl), *n.* See *spall*$^{2}$.—**Black spaul.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

**spauld**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*$^{2}$.

**spave** (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*$^{1}$.

**spaviet** (spav′i-et), *a.* A Scotch form of *spavined*.

My *spaviet* Pegasus will limp.
*Burns*, First Epistle to Davie.

**spavin** (spav′in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spaven*; < ME. *spaveyne*, < OF. *espavent*, *esparvain*, F. *éparvin* = OIt. *spavano*, It. *spavenio* = Sp. *esparaván* = Pg. *esparavão*, *esparvão*, spavin; perhaps so called in allusion to the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin; cf. Sp. *esparaván*, a sparrow-hawk, < OHG. *sparo*, *sparwe* = AS. *spearwa* = E. *sparrow*: see *sparrow*. But this explanation is uncertain, resting on the mere resemblance of form.] 1. A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind leg between the knee and the fetlock. See *bog-spavin*, *blood-spavin*, *bone-spavin*.—2. In *coal-mining*, the clay underlying the coal. Also called *under-clay*, *coal-clay*, *seat*, *seat-clay*, etc. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**spavined** (spav′ind), *a.* [< *spavin* + -*ed*$^{2}$.] Affected with spavin; hence, figuratively, halting; crippled; very lame or limping.

A blind, *spavined*, galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

If they ever praise each other's bad drawings, or broken-winded novels, or *spavined* verses, nobody ever supposed it was from admiration. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

**spaw**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spa*.

**spawder**, *n.* See *spauder*.

**spawl**$^{1}$, *n.* and *v.* See *spall*$^{1}$.

**spawl**$^{2}$, *n.* See *spall*$^{2}$.

**spawl**$^{3}$ (spâl), *n.* [A contr. of *spattle*$^{1}$.] Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; slaver.

The new-born infant from the cradle takes,
And first of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii.

**spawl**$^{3}$ (spâl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *spall*; < *spawl*$^{3}$, *n.*] To throw saliva from the mouth so as to scatter it; eject spittle in a careless, dirty manner: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

There was such spitting and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.
*Harrington's Apology* (1596). (*Nares.*)

In disgrace,
To spit and *spawl* upon his sunbright face.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it? *Swift.*

**spawld**, *n.* A Scotch variant of *spald*$^{2}$ for *spall*$^{2}$.

**spawn** (spân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *spaune*; < ME. *spawnen*, *spanen*, < OF. *espaundre*, *espandre*, also *espandir*, shed, spill, pour out, spawn, same as *espanir*, blow, bloom as a flower, lit. expand, F. *épandre*, spread, = It. *spandere*, spill, scatter, shed, < L. *expandere*, spread out, shed abroad: see *expand*. Cf. *spannishing*.] **I.** *trans.* To produce or lay (eggs): said of a female fish, and by extension of other animals; hence, to generate. It is sometimes applied, in contempt, to human beings.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine.
*Swift.*

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To produce or lay eggs of the kinds called *spawn*, as a fish, frog, mollusk, or crustacean; by extension, to produce offspring: said of other animals, and, in contempt, of human beings.

The Trout usually *spawns* about October or November.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 75.

2. To issue, as the eggs or young of a fish: by extension applied to other animals, and to human beings, in contempt.

The beguiling charms of distinctions and magnificent subtleties have *spawned* into prodigious monsters, and the birth of error. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 176.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

**spawn** (spân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *spaune*; < *spawn*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The eggs or ova of various oviparous animals, as amphibians, fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., when small and numerous, or extruded in more or less coherent masses; female roe. The number of individual eggs in spawn varies much, and is sometimes prodigiously great: thus, it has been estimated that the spawn of a single codfish may contain several million eggs. In oviparous fishes the eggs are spawned directly into the water, fecundated as they flow out, or afterward, by the milt of the male, and left to hatch by themselves. Fish-spawn is also easily procured by the process of stripping the female, and artificially fecundated by the same process applied to the male, the spawn and milt being mixed together in the water of a vessel made for the purpose. In ovoviviparous fishes the spawn is impregnated in the body of the female, as is usual with the eggs of higher animals. Frogs and toads lay a quantity of spawn consisting of a jelly-like mass in which the eggs are embedded, and it is fertilized as it flows forth. Some shell-fish extrude spawn in firm gelatinous masses, as the common sea-snail, *Natica heros*. (See *sand-saucer*.) The mass of eggs (called *coral* or *berry*) that a lobster carries under her tail is the spawn or roe of that crustacean; and in various other crustaceans and some fishes the spawn is carried to hatching in special brood-pouches (see *opossum-shrimp*), which are sometimes in the male instead of the female, as in the sea-horse (see *Hippocampidæ*). Anadromous fishes are those which leave the sea and run up rivers to spawn; a few fishes are catadromous, or the converse of this. The name *spawn* is seldom or never given to the eggs of scaly reptiles, birds, or mammals; but the term has sometimes included milt. See *spawning*.
2. The spat of the oyster, from the time of the discharge of the egg until the shell is visible and the creature has become attached.—3. Offspring of fish; very small fish; fry.—4. Offspring in general; a swarming brood: applied, mostly in contempt, to human beings.

To Sem the East, to Cham the South, the West
To Iapheth falls; their seuerall scopes exprest:
Their fruitful *Spawn* did all the World supply.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies, Arg.

Howe'er that common *spawn* of ignorance,
Our fry of writers, may beslime his fame.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

5. In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi; the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. Certain species of edible fungi, as *Agaricus campestris*, are propagated artificially by sowing the spawn in prepared beds of horse-droppings and sand.

By this time these will be one mass of natural *spawn*, having a grey mouldy and thready appearance, and a smell like that of mushrooms.
*Cooke and Berkeley*, Fungi, p. 257.

The agarics have an abundant mycelium, known to gardeners as the *spawn*, consisting of white, cottony filaments, which spread in every direction through the soil.
*Amer. Cyc.*, XII. 70.

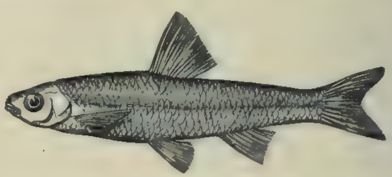
**To shoot spawn.** See *shoot*.

**II.** *a.* Containing spawn; spawning, or about to spawn; ripe, as a fish.

**spawn-brick** (spân′brik), *n.* In *bot.*, brick-shaped masses of mold or compressed horse-droppings fermented with mushroom-spawn, and used for the artificial sowing or stocking of a mushroom-bed.

The [mushroom-]bed will be ready for spawning, which consists of inserting small pieces of *spawn bricks* into the sloping sides of the bed, about 6 inches asunder.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 284.

**spawn-eater** (spân′ē″tėr), *n.* A spawn-eating fish, or other animal which habitually feeds upon spawn, to the detriment of the fisheries or of fish-culture; especially, a cyprinoid fish, *Notropis hudsonius*, found in streams along the coast from New York to Virginia. This is one of the largest minnows, from 4 to 8 inches long, of a pale coloration, the sides with a broad silvery band, and usually a dusky spot at the base of the caudal fin. It is sometimes called *smelt*.



Spawn-eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

**spawned** (spând), *p. a.* 1. Having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish.—2. Extruded or deposited, as spawn.

**spawner** (spâ′nėr), *n.* [< *spawn* + -*er*$^{1}$.] 1. That which spawns, as the female of fish, frogs, oysters, etc.; a ripe fish about to spawn: correlated with *milter*.

There the *Spawner* casts her eggs, and the Melter hovers over her all that time that she is casting her Spawn, but touches her not.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 147.

2. In *fish-culture*, a spawn-gatherer. [Recent.]

**spawn-fungus** (spân′fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

**spawn-hatcher** (spân′hach″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of the ova of fish. It consists essentially of a box, or a series of boxes, fitted with trays with perforated bottoms to receive the spawn, and arranged for the supply of a regulated current of fresh water.

**spawning** (spâ′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spawn*, *v.*] The act or process of emitting and fecundating spawn. It consists essentially in the emission by the female of her eggs, and by the male of his milt, in such a manner that they may come in contact with each other, and that the eggs may be placed in a position favorable to their development. The manner, time, and place in which this is performed vary with the species. Some kinds bury their eggs in sand or gravel; some attach them to weeds, sticks, or stones; some build nests of stones or other material; and others drop their eggs carelessly through the water. Fish spawn at all seasons of the year, every species having its appropriate time. Rapid streams, quiet lakes, and sea-bottoms are among the places of deposit. In some cases nests are constructed somewhat elaborately. With the laying of the eggs the care of the parents for their offspring generally ends. Not unfrequently both sire and dam immediately devour their yet unhatched descendants. A few species guard their eggs during incubation, and in some rare cases this care continues after the young fishes are hatched.

**spawning-bed** (spâ′ning-bed), *n.* A bed or nest made in the bottom of a stream, as by salmon and trout, in which fish deposit their spawn and milt.

**spawning-ground** (spâ′ning-ground), *n.* A water-bottom on which fish deposit their spawn; hence, the body or extent of water to which they resort to spawn; a breeding-place.

**spawning-screen** (spâ'ning-skrēn), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a frame or screen on which the spawn of fish is collected.

**spawn-rising** (spân'rī″zing), *n.* In *fish-culture*, the increase in size of spawn after the milt has been added.

**spay**¹ (spā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *spaie*; dial. *spave*, *spaive*, *speave*; supposed to be < Gael. *spoth* = Manx *spoiy* = Bret. *spachein*, *spaza*, castrate, geld; cf. W. *yspaddu*, exhaust, empty, *dyspyddu*, drain, exhaust; perhaps connected with L. *spado*, < Gr. *σπάδων*, a eunuch, < *σπᾶν*, draw, extract: see *spade*⁴.] To castrate (a female) by extirpating the ovaries. The process corresponds to castration or emasculation of the male, incapacitating the female from breeding, or making her barren. Applied to hens, it corresponds to the caponizing of a cock. It is also practised on other animals, as swine. The animals fatten more readily, and the flesh is improved. Compare *Battey's operation*, under *operation*.

**spay**² (spā), *n.* [Also *spaie*; perhaps < OF. **espeis*, *espois*, F. *épois*, branches of a stag's horns, < G. *spitz*, a point (cf. G. *spitz-hirsch*, a stag whose horns have begun to grow pointed): see *spit*², *spitz*. Cf. *spittard*, a two-year-old hart.] The male red-deer or hart in his third year.

**spay**³, *v.* See *spae*.

**spayere**†, **spayre**†, *n.* See *spare*².

**Spea** (spē'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1863), < Gr. *σπέος*, a cave.] A genus of spade-footed toads (*Scaphiopodidæ* or *Pelobatidæ*), representing a low type of organization, and peculiar to America. Several species, as *S. hammondi* and *S. bombifrons*, inhabit arid regions in the western United States and Mexico, being adapted to dry climate by the rapidity of their metamorphosis. During rains in summer they come out of their holes in the ground, and lay their eggs in rain-pools, where the tadpoles are soon seen swimming. These get their legs very promptly, and go hopping about on dry land. They are very noisy in the spring, like the common spade-foots.

**speak** (spēk), *v.*; pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical), pp. *spoken* (*spoke* obs. or vulgar), ppr. *speaking*. [< ME. *speken* (pret. *spake*, *spak*, *spec*, *spæc*, pp. *spoken*, *spoke*, earlier *spæken*, *speokene*, *i-speken*, *ispeke*), < late AS. *specan*, earlier *sprecan* (pret. *spæc*, pl. *spǣcon*, earlier *spræc*, pl. *sprǣcon*, pp. *specen*, earlier *sprecen*) = OS. *sprecan* = OFries. *spreka* = D. *spreken* = MLG. LG. *spreken* = OHG. *sprehhan*, MHG. G. *sprechen*, speak; cf. MHG. *spehten*, chatter, G. dial. *spächten*, speak; root unknown. Hence ult. *speech*, and perhaps *spook*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use articulate utterance in the tones of the speaking-voice, in distinction from those of the singing-voice; exert the faculty of speech in uttering words for the expression of thought.

> Sire, are hi beo [ere they be] to dithe awreke
> We mote ihere the children *speke*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

> Their children *spake* half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not *speak* in the Jews' language. Neh. xiii. 24.

> Many good scholars *speak* but fumblingly.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. To make an oral address, as before a magistrate, a tribunal, a public assembly, or a company; deliver a speech, discourse, argument, plea, or the like: as, to *speak* for or against a person or a cause in court or in a legislature.

> Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to *speak* for thyself. Acts xxvi. 1.

> Lord Sandwich, by a most inconceivable jumble of cunning, *spoke* for the treaty. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 278.

3. To make oral communication or mention; talk; converse: as, to *speak* with a stranger; to *speak* of or about something; they do not *speak* to each other.

> Than eche toke other be the hande, and wente *spekynge* of many thinges till thei com to the hostell of Vlfin and Bretell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 467.

> I must thank him only,
> Lest my remembrance suffer ill report;
> At heel of that, defy him. . . .
> Would we had *spoke* together.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 167.

4. To communicate ideas by written or printed words; make mention or tell in recorded speech.

> I *speak* concerning Christ and the church. Eph. v. 32.

> The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks.
> *Hammond.*

> The Latin convent is thought to have been on mount Gihon, though some seem to *speak* of that hill as beyond the pool of Gihon. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

5. To make communication by any intelligible sound, action, or indication; impart ideas or information by any means other than speech or writing; give expression or intimation.

> And let the kettle to the trumpet *speak*,
> The trumpet to the cannoneer without.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 286.

> That brow in furrow'd lines had fix'd at last,
> And *spake* of passions, but of passion past.
> *Byron*, Lara, i. 5.

> Abate the stride, which *speaks* of man.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

6. Of an organ-pipe, to emit or utter a tone; sound.—7. *Naut.*, to make a stirring and lapping sound in driving through the water: said of a ship.

> At length the sniffler reached us, and the sharp little vessel began to *speak*, as the rushing sound through the water is called; while the wind sang like an Eolian harp through the taut weather-rigging.
> *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

8. To bark when ordered: said of dogs.—**Ill spoken.** See *well* or *ill spoken*, below.—**Properly speaking.** See *properly*.—**So to speak.** See *so*¹.—**Speaking acquaintance.** (*a*) A degree of acquaintance extending only to formal intercourse.

> Between them and Mr. Wright [the Rector] there was only a *speaking acquaintance*.
> *Trollope*, Belton Estate, I. 33.

(*b*) A person with whom one is only sufficiently acquainted to interchange formal salutations or indifferent conversation when meeting casually.—**Speaking terms**, a relation between persons in which they speak to or converse with each other; usually, an acquaintance limited to speaking in a general way or on indifferent subjects. *Not to be on speaking terms* is either to be not sufficiently acquainted for passing speech or salutation, or to be so much estranged through disagreement as to be debarred from it.

> Our poorer gentry, who never went to town, and were probably *not on speaking terms* with two out of the five families whose parks lay within the distance of a drive.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, i.

**To speak by the card.** See *card*¹.—**To speak for.** (*a*) To speak in behalf or in place of; state the case, claims, or views of.

> The general and his wife are talking of it;
> And she *speaks for* you stoutly.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 1. 47.

> There surely I shall *speak for* mine own self.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) To afford an indication of; intimate; denote.

> Every half mile some pretty farmhouse was shining red through clumps of trees, the many cattle-sheds *speaking for* the wealth of the owner. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 93.

**To speak holiday**†. See *holiday*, *a.*—**To speak in lutestring**†. See *lutestring*².—**To speak like a book.** See *book*.—**To speak of.** (*a*) See def. 3. (*b*) To take or make account of; mention as notable or of consequence; deserve mention.

> Those Countries neerest Tigris Spring,
> In those first ages were most flourishing,
> Most *spoken-of*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

> Strangers . . . that pay to their owne Lords the tenth, and not to the owner of those liberties any thing to *speake of*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 244.

**To speak out**, to speak loud or louder; hence, to speak freely, boldly, or without reserve; disclose what one knows or thinks about a certain matter.—**To speak to.** (*a*) To answer for; attest; account for.

> For a far longer time than they, the modern observatories, can directly *speak to*. *Piazzi Smyth*, Pyramid, p. 74.

(*b*) To admonish or rebuke. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

> "Papa," he exclaimed, in a loud, plaintive voice, as of one deeply injured, "will you *speak to* Giles? . . . If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, . . . it will perfectly ruin the independence of my character."
> *Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, xix.

**To speak to one's heart.** See *heart*.—**To speak up**, to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly; speak out.

> *Speak up*, jolly blade, never fear.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

**To speak well for**, to be a commendatory or favorable indication of or with regard to: as, his eagerness *speaks well for* him, or *for* his success.—**Well or ill spoken**, given to speaking well or ill; given to using decorous or indecorous speech, in either a literal or a moral sense.

> Thou speak'st
> In better phrase and matter than thou didst. . . .
> Methinks you're *better spoken*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 10.

> He was wise and discreete and *well spoken*, having a grave & deliberate utterance.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 413.

=**Syn.** *Speak*, *Talk*. *Speak* is more general in meaning than *talk*. Thus, a man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter words consecutively; so a man may be able to *speak* without being able to *talk*. *Speak* is also more formal in meaning: as, to *speak* before an audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To utter orally and articulately; express with the voice; enunciate.

> And thei seide, "That he is, for this thre dayes he *spake* no speche, ne neuer shall *speke* worde."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 94.

> They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him.
> Job ii. 13.

2. To declare; utter; make known by speech; tell, announce, or express in uttered words.

> Grant unto thy servants that with all boldness they may *speak* thy word. Acts iv. 29.

> One that, to *speak* the truth,
> Had all those excellencies that our books
> Have only feign'd.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

> I am come to *speak*
> Thy praises. *Bryant*, Hymn to Death.

3. To use in oral utterance; express one's self in the speech or tongue of: as, a person may read a language which he cannot *speak*.

> The Arabic language is *spoke* very little north of Aleppo.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 154.

4. To accost or address in speech; specifically (*naut.*), to accost at sea; hail and hold communication with by the voice, as a passing vessel.

> About six bells, that is three o'clock P. M., we saw a sail on our larboard bow. I was very desirous, like every new sailor, to *speak* her.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 10.

5. To say, either in speech or in writing; use as a form of speech.

> A beavie of ladyes is *spoken* figuratively for a company or troupe: the terme is taken of Larkes.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

6. To produce by means or as a result of speech; bring about or into being by utterance; call forth.

> They sung how God *spoke* out the World's vast Ball;
> From Nothing and from No where call'd forth All.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

7. To mention as; speak of as being; call. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Mayst thou live ever *spoken* our protector!
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 8.

8. To make known as if by speech; give speaking evidence of; indicate; show to be; declare.

> Whatever his reputed parents be,
> He hath a mind that *speaks* him right and noble.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*
> The Maker's high magnificence.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 101.

> Eleanor's countenance was dejected, yet sedate; and its composure *spoke* her inured to all the gloomy objects to which they were advancing.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xxiv.

**To speak a ship.** See def. 4, above.—**To speak daggers.** See *dagger*¹.—**To speak** (a person) **fair**, to address in fair or pleasing terms; speak to in a friendly way.

> Oh run, dear friend, and bring the lord Philaster! *speak* him *fair*; call him prince; do him all the courtesy you can. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

**To speak for**, to establish a claim to by prior assertion; ask or engage in advance: as, we have *spoken for* seats; she is already *spoken for*.—**To speak one's mind**, to express one's opinion, especially with emphasis.

> The Romans had a time once every year, when their Slaves might freely *speake their minds*.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**To speak out**, to utter openly; proclaim boldly.

> But strait I'l make his Dumbness find a Tongue
> To *speak out* his imposture, and thy wrong.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 164.

=**Syn.** *Tell*, *State*, etc. See *say*¹.

**speakable** (spē'kạ-bl), *a.* [< *speak* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being spoken; fit to be uttered.

> The other, . . . heaping oaths upon oaths, . . . most horrible and not *speakable*, was rebuked of an honest man. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

2†. Having the power of speech. [Rare.]

> Redouble then this miracle, and say
> How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute?
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 563.

**speaker** (spē'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *speker*, *spekere* (= OFries. *spreker* (in *forspreker*) = D. MLG. *spreker* = OHG. *sprāhhari*, *sprāchari*, *sprehhari*, *sprehheri*, *sprechari*, MHG. *sprechære*, *sprecher*, G. *sprecher*, a speaker); < *speak* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who speaks or utters words; one who talks or converses; one who makes a speech or an address; specifically, one who engages in or practises public speaking.

> Thei seyn also that Abraham was Frend to God, and that Moyses was familieer *spekere* with God.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 136.

> Bearers far more strange of the Roman name, though no *speakers* of the Roman tongue, are there in special abundance. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 57.

2. A proclaimer; a publisher. [Rare.]

> After my death I wish no other herald,
> No other *speaker* of my living actions.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 70.

3. [*cap.*] The title of the presiding officer in the British House of Commons, in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the lower houses of State legislatures in the United States, and in British colonial legislatures; also of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain as presiding officer of the House of Lords. The Speaker of the House of Commons is elected in each Parliament from its members, with the royal concurrence, generally without regard to politics, and may preside in successive Parliaments of opposite political character. His powers (which have been much diminished in the course of time) are limited to the pres-

ervation of order and the regulation of debate under the rules of the House, the use of the casting-vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. The Speaker in the House of Representatives (as also in the State legislatures) is usually a leader of the party having a majority of the members, and has, in addition to the powers of the British Speaker, the power of appointing all committees, and the right, as a member, of participating in general debate after calling another member to the chair, and of voting on all questions — rights exercised, however, only on important occasions. He is thus in a position to control the course of legislation to an important extent, and the office is consequently regarded as of great power and influence.

> I hear that about twelve of the Lords met and had chosen my Lord Manchester *speaker* of the House of Lords.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 26, 1660.

> In the Lower House the *Speaker* of the Tudor reigns is in very much the same position as the Chancellor in the Upper House; he is the manager of business on the part of the crown, and probably the nominee either of the king himself or of the chancellor.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.

> Not only that the Standing Committees are the most essential machinery of our governmental system, but also that the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives is the most powerful functionary of that system.
> *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., p. 103.

4. A title, and hence a general name, for a book containing selections for practice in declamation, as at school. [U. S.]

**speakership** (spē′kėr-ship), *n.* [< *speaker* + *-ship.*] The office of Speaker in a legislative body.

**speaking** (spē′king), *p. a.* Adapted to inform or impress as if by speech; forcibly expressive or suggestive; animated or vivid in appearance: as, a *speaking* likeness; *speaking* gestures.

> A representation borrowed, indeed, from the actual world, but closer to thought, more *speaking* and significant, more true than nature and life itself. *J. Caird.*

> The smallness of Spalato, as compared with the greatness of ancient Salona, is a *speaking* historical lesson.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 172.

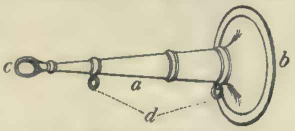
**Speaking demurrer**, in *law*, a demurrer which alleges or suggests a fact which to be available would require evidence, and which therefore cannot avail on demurrer.

**speakingly** (spē′king-li), *adv.* In a speaking manner; so as to produce the effect of speech; very expressively.

> A Mute is one that acteth *speakingly*,
> And yet sayes nothing. *Brome*, Antipodes, v. 4.

**speaking-machine** (spē′king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A mechanical contrivance for producing articulate sounds automatically; a speaking automaton.

> Kempelen's and Kratzenstein's *speaking-machine*, in the latter part of the last century; the *speaking-machine* made by Fabermann of Vienna, closely imitating the human voice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 208.



Speaking-trumpet.

*a*, tube; *b*, bell; *c*, mouthpiece; *d*, rings for a band by which the trumpet may be attached to the person.

**speaking-trumpet** (spē′king-trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the human voice is reinforced so that it may be heard at a great distance or above other sounds, as in hailing ships at sea or giving orders at a fire. In the United States navy a speaking-trumpet is the badge of the officer of the deck at sea.

**speaking-tube** (spē′king-tūb), *n.* A tube of sheet-tin, gutta-percha, or other material, serving to convey the voice to a distance, as from one building to another, or from one part of a building to another, as from an upper floor to the street-door, or from the rooms of a hotel to the office. It is commonly used in connection with an annunciator, and is usually fitted at each end with a whistle for calling attention.

**speaking-voice** (spē′king-vois), *n.* The kind of voice used in speaking: opposed to *singing-voice*, or the kind of voice used in singing. The singing-voice and the speaking-voice differ in several respects: (*a*) in pitch and inflection, which are arbitrary in singing, but conformed to the thought in speaking; (*b*) in succession of tones, the tones of music being discrete, while those of speech are concrete; (*c*) in time and emphasis, which in music are more arbitrary and less conformed to the thought than in speech. So great is the difference that many persons who have a good voice for one use have a very poor voice for the other.

**speal$^1$** (spēl), *n.* Same as *spell$^4$*, *spill$^2$*.

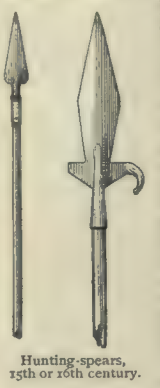
**speal$^2$**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall$^2$*.

**speal-bone** (spēl′bōn), *n.* The shoulder-blade. —**Reading the speal-bone**, scapulimancy; divination by means of a shoulder-blade. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Cult., I. 125. Compare *spatulamancy*.

**spean** (spēn), *n.* [< ME. *spene*, < AS. *spana*, teat, udder; cf. *spanan*, wean: see *spane*.] An animal's teat. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> It hath also four *speanes* to her paps.
> *Topsell*, Four-footed Beasts, p. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

**spear$^1$** (spēr), *n.* [< ME. *spere*, pl. *speres*, *speren*, < AS. *spere* = OS. *sper* = OFries. *sper*, *spiri* = MD. *spere*, D. *speer* = MLG. *sper*, *spere* = OHG. MHG. *sper*, G. *speer* (> OF. *espier*) = Icel. *spjör*, pl., = Dan. *spær*, a spear (the L. *sparus*, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear, is prob. < Teut.); perhaps akin to *spar*, a beam, bar: see *spar$^1$*. In def. 7 prob. confused with *spire$^1$*.] 1. A weapon consisting of a penetrating head attached to a long shaft of wood, designed to be thrust by or launched from the hand at an enemy or at game. Spears have been used as warlike weapons from the earliest times, and were the principal reliance of many ancient armies, as those of the Greeks, while in others they were used coördinately with the bow and the sword. They are represented by the bayonet in modern armies, though some use is still made of spears, of which javelins and lances are lighter, and pikes heavier, forms. Compare cuts under *bayonet* and *pike*.



Hunting-spears, 15th or 16th century.

> Whan thei were ouer, thei smyten in a-monge hem so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge of *speres* half a myle longe.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

> They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears* into pruninghooks. Isa. ii. 4.

2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

> Earl Doorm
> Struck with a knife's haft hard against the board,
> And call'd for flesh and wine to feed his *spears*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbed tines, generally three or four, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a fish-gig.—4. An instrument like or suggestive of an actual spear, as some articles of domestic or mechanical use, one of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of chevaux-de-frise, in some parts of England a bee's sting, etc.—5. One of the pieces of timber which together form the main rod of the Cornish pumping-engine.—6. The feather of a horse. Also called the *streak of the spear*. It is a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

7. A spire: now used only of the stalks of grasses: as, a *spear* of wheat.

> Tell me the motes, dust, sands, and *speares*
> Of corn, when Summer shakes his eares.
> *Herrick*, To Find God.

> The *speare* or steeple of which churche was fired by lightening.
> *Lambarde*, Perambulation (1596), p. 287. (*Halliwell.*)

**Holy spear.** Same as *holy lance*. See *lance$^1$*.—**Spear pyrites**, a variety of marcasite.—**Spear side**, occasionally **spear half**, a phrase sometimes used to denote the male line of a family, in contradistinction to *distaff* or *spindle side* (or *half*), the female line. See *distaff side*, under *distaff*.

> A King who by the spindle-side sprang from both William and Cerdic, but who by the *spear-side* had nothing to do with either.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 168.

**To sell under the spear**†, to sell by auction: from the ancient Roman practice of setting a spear (*hasta*) in the ground at an auction, originally as a sign of the sale of military booty.

> My lords the senators
> Are *sold* for slaves, their wives for bondwomen, . . .
> And all their goods, *under the spear*, at outcry.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii.

**spear$^1$** (spēr), *v.* [< *spear$^1$*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To pierce or strike with a spear or similar weapon: as, to *spear* fish.

> The [Australian] youngsters generally celebrated the birth of a lamb by *spearing* it.
> *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, li.

> The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow *spear'd* by the shrike. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To shoot into a long stem; germinate, as barley. See *spire$^1$*.

> The single blade [of wheat] *spears* first into three, then into five or more side-shoots. *Science*, VII. 174.

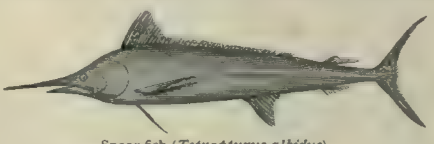
**spear$^2$**† (spēr), *v.* An obsolete form of *speer$^1$*.

**spear-billed** (spēr′bild), *a.* Having a long, straight, and sharp bill, beak, or rostrum: as, the *spear-billed* grebes of the genus *Æchmophorus*. See cut under *Æchmophorus*. *Coues.*

**spear-dog** (spēr′dog), *n.* The common piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

**spearer** (spēr′ėr), *n.* [< *spear$^1$* + *-er$^1$*.] 1. One who spears.—2. A person armed with a spear, whether for war or for ceremony.

**spear-fish** (spēr′fish), *n.* 1. A catostomoid fish of the genus *Carpiodes*, *C. cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker, also called *sailfish*, *skimback*, and *quillback*. It is common from the Mississippi valley to Chesapeake Bay.—2. The bill-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, belonging to the family *Histiophoridæ*, or sailfishes. The dorsal fin is low or moderately developed, and the ventrals are represented only by spines. It inhabits American waters as far north as New England in summer, and is not seldom taken in the sword-fishery. In tropical seas its horizon is about 100 fathoms deep. The spear-fish is related to the sword-fish (though of another family), and has a similar beak or sword. It attains a length of six or eight feet. In the West Indies its Spanish name is *aguja*. Compare cut under *sailfish*.



Spear-fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

**spear-flower** (spēr′flou″ėr), *n.* A tree or shrub of the large tropical and subtropical genus *Ardisia* of the *Myrsineæ*. The species are mostly handsome with white or red flowers and pea-form fruit, often blue. The name translates *Ardisia*, which alludes to the sharp segments of the calyx.

**spear-foot** (spēr′fu̇t), *n.* The off or right hind foot of a horse.

**spear-grass** (spēr′gràs), *n.* 1. A name of various species of *Agrostis*, bent-grass, of *Agropyrum repens*, quitch-grass, of *Alopecurus agrestis*, foxtail, and perhaps of some other grasses. The spear-grass of Shakspere, according to Ellacombe, is the quitch-grass; according to Prior, it is the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

> To tickle our noses with *spear-grass* to make them bleed. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 340.

2. The June-grass, or Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis* (see cut under *Poa*); also other species of the genus. *P. annua* is the low or annual spear-grass. It is so called from the lance-shaped spikelets. (See *meadow-grass*.) The name is said to be applied also to the porcupine-grass, on account of its awns. [U. S.]

3. In New Zealand, a name of one or two plants of the umbelliferous genus *Aciphylla*: so called from their long grass-like leaflets, which have hard and sharp points.

**spear-hand** (spēr′hand), *n.* The right hand or the right side, as distinguished from the *shield-hand*.

**spear-head** (spēr′hed), *n.* The head of a spear. It is always pointed, and of iron or steel among people who know the use of iron, but anciently of bronze, and among some savage peoples of stone, bone, or the like. The form varies from that of a long double-edged blade which with its socket is two feet or more in length, as was common in throwing-spears of the Franks and Saxons, to the head of the fourteenth-century lance, which was a mere pointing of the wooden shaft with steel and only a few inches in length. The spear-head is often barbed, sometimes serrated or wavy, etc. Compare *coronal*, 2, also *pilum*, *lance$^1$*, *javelin*.

**spear-hook** (spēr′hu̇k), *n.* Same as *spring-hook*.

**spear-javelin** (spēr′jav″lin), *n.* Same as *framea*, 1.

**spear-leafed lily.** See *lily*, 1.

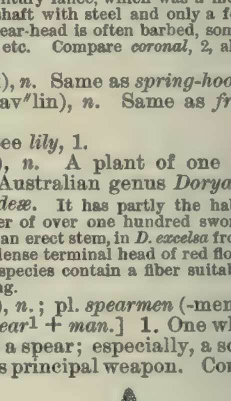
**spear-lily** (spēr′lil″i), *n.* A plant of one of three species of the Australian genus *Doryanthes* of the *Amaryllideæ*. It has partly the habit of *Agave*, having a cluster of over one hundred sword-shaped leaves at the base, an erect stem, in *D. excelsa* from 10 to 18 feet high, with a dense terminal head of red flowers. The leaves of that species contain a fiber suitable for rope- and paper-making.

**spearman** (spēr′man), *n.*; pl. *spearmen* (-men). [< ME. *sperman*; < *spear$^1$* + *man*.] 1. One who uses or is armed with a spear; especially, a soldier whose spear is his principal weapon. Compare *lancer*, *lansquenet*, *pikeman$^1$*.

> Wily as an eel that stirs the mud
> Thick overhead, so baffling *spearman's* thrust.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 162.

2. A book-name for any leaf-beetle of the genus *Doryphora*. The Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata*, is the ten-lined spearman. See cut under *beetle*.

**spearmint** (spēr′mint), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *spire-mint*, with ref. to the pyramidal inflorescence.] An



Spearmint (*Mentha viridis*), upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. *a*, a flower.

aromatic plant, *Mentha viridis*, the common garden-mint, or mint proper. It is known chiefly in gardens, or as an escape from them, in both hemispheres, and is suspected to be a garden or accidental variety of *M. sylvestris*. Its properties are those of peppermint, and it yields an oil like that of the latter, but with a more pleasant flavor.—**Spirit of spearmint.** See *spirit*.

**spear-nail** (spēr′nāl), *n.* A form of nail with a spear-shaped point.

**spear-plate** (spēr′plāt), *n.* Same as *strapping-plate*.

**spear-thistle** (spēr′this″l), *n.* See *thistle*.

**spear-widgeon** (spēr′wij″o̤n), *n.* 1. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also called *shelduck*.—2. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Irish in both uses.]

**spearwood** (spēr′wu̇d), *n.* One of two Australian trees, *Eucalyptus Doratoxylon* in the southwest, and *Acacia Doratoxylon* in the interior, or the wood of the same, sought by the natives for spear-shafts.

**spearwort** (spēr′wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *spereworte*, *sperewurt*, < AS. *sperewyrt*, < *spere*, spear, + *wyrt*, wort: see *spear*¹ and *wort*¹.] The name of several species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus* with lance-shaped leaves. *R. Lingua*, the greater spearwort, is found in Europe and temperate Asia; *R. Flammula*, the lesser spearwort (also called *banewort*), through the north temperate zone; *R. ophioglossifolius*, the snake's-tongue or adder's-tongue spearwort, in southwestern Europe; *R. ambigens* (*R. alismæfolius*), the water-plantain spearwort, in North America.

**speat**, *n.* Same as *spate*.

**speave**, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *spay*¹.

**spec**¹ (spek), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *speculation*.

> They said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**spec.**² In *nat. hist.*, an abbreviation of *specimen*: with a plural *specs.*, sometimes *specc.* Compare *sp*.

**spece**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spice*¹.

**special** (spesh′a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *special*, *speciall*, *speciale*, *specyal*, *specyalle*, < OF. *special*, *especial*, F. *spécial* = Pr. *special*, *especial* = Sp. *especial* = Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, special, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a species, particular, < *species*, kind, species: see *species*. Doublet, *especial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a species or sort; of a particular kind or character; distinct from other kinds; specifically characteristic.

> Crist! kepe us out of harme and hate,
> For thin hooli spirit so *special*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

> A *special* idea is called by the schools a species.
> *Watts*, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

> A certain order of artistic culture should be adopted, answering to the order of development of the *special* sensibilities and faculties concerned.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 553.

2. Of or pertaining to one or more of a kind; peculiar to an individual or a set; not general; particular; individual.

> He spekis thus in his *speciall* spell,
> And of this matere makis he mynde.
> *York Plays*, p. 471.

> For the question in hand, whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or *special*, it skilleth not.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

> The *special* charm of Oxford for Shelley lay in the comparative freedom of the student's life.
> *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 56.

3. Peculiar or distinct of the kind; of exceptional character, amount, degree, or the like; especially distinguished; express; particular.

> Thei suffre no Cristene man entre in to that Place, but 3if it be of *specyalle* grace of the Soudan.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

> Can such things be,
> And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
> Without our *special* wonder?
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 112.

> It is a fair and sensible paper, not of *special* originality or brilliancy. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

> Other groups of phenomena require *special* study.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 382.

4. Specifically, limited as to function, operation, or purpose; designed for specific application or service; acting for a limited time or in a restricted manner; not general of the kind named: as, *special* legislation; *special* pleading; a *special* agent, constable, or correspondent; *special* employment; a *special* dictionary.

> Too all his ost he gave a *speciall* charge,
> Ayenst that day that he shuld fight alone.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3221.

> To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
> Being ordain'd his *special* governor.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

**Estate tail special.** See *estate*.—**Heir special.** See *heir*.—**Special act.** See *statute*.—**Special administrator**, an administrator appointed without full powers of administration, but for some special purpose, as to collect and hold assets and pay urgent debts pending a contest as to the probate of a will. Also called a *temporary administrator*, a *collector*, or an *administrator ad colligendum*.—**Special agent**, an agent authorized to transact in the service or interest of his principal only a particular transaction or a particular kind of business, as distinguished from a *general agent*: as, a *special agent* of the revenue department.—**Special anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Special assignment.** See *partial assignment*, under *partial*.—**Special bail.** See *bail*², 3.—**Special bailiff, bastard, case.** See the nouns.—**Special carrier.** See *carrier*¹, 2.—**Special commission**, in *law*, a commission of oyer and terminer issued by the crown to the judges for the trial of specified cases.—**Special constable, contract, damages, demurrer, deposit, edict, homology, hospital, injunction, issue, jury, license**, etc. See the nouns.—**Special linear complex**, the aggregate of all the lines of space that cut a given line.—**Special logic**, the rules for thinking concerning a certain kind of objects.

> Such *special logics* only exhibit the mode in which a determinate matter or object of science, the knowledge of which is presupposed, must be treated, the conditions which regulate the certainty of inferences in that matter, and the methods by which our knowledge of it may be constructed into a scientific whole.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

**Special orders, paper, partner, plea, pleader, pleading, property, providence, retainer, sessions, statute, tail, verdict**, etc. See the nouns.—**Special trust**, an active trust; a trust which involves specific duties on the part of the trustee, as distinguished from a *general* or *naked trust*, in which he holds only a legal title and it may be possession, but the entire right of disposal is in the beneficiary. = **Syn.** *Special, Especial, Particular, Peculiar, Specific*. *Special* is more common than *especial*, which has the same meaning; but *especially* is for rhythmical reasons (because it occurs most frequently at the beginning of a dependent clause, where usually an unaccented particle occurs, and where, therefore, a word with an accent on the first syllable is instinctively avoided) much more common than *specially*. The *special* comes under the *general*, as the *particular* comes under the *special*. A *special* favor is one that is more than ordinary; a *particular* favor is still more remarkable; a *peculiar* favor comes very closely home. When we speak of any *particular* thing, we distinguish it from all others; when we speak of a *specific* fault in one's character, we name it with exactness; a *special* law is one that is made for a *particular* purpose or a *peculiar* case; a *specific* law is either one that we name exactly or one that names offenses, etc., exactly.

**II.** *n.* 1. A special or particular person or thing. Specifically—(*a*) A particular thing; a particular.

> Thir 's all the *specials* I of speake.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 138).

(*b*†) A private companion; a paramour or concubine.

> *Specyal*, concubyne, the womann (speciall or leman). Concubina. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

> Syr Roger of Donkester,
> That was her owne *speciall*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. A person or thing appointed or set apart for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway-train, an examination, a dispatch, etc.: as, they traveled by *special* to Chicago; the *specials* were called out to quell the riot.

> What are known as *specials* are being held this week. These are for men who partially failed at the last regular examinations. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 796.

**In special**, in a special manner; especially; particularly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Se that thow *in special*
> Requere noght that is ageyns hire nam.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 901.

> But yf vertue and nurture were withe alle;
> To yow therfore I speke *in specyalle*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

**specialisation, specialise.** See *specialization*, *specialize*.

**specialism** (spesh′a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *special* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a special branch or division of a general subject or pursuit; the characteristic pursuit or theme of a specialist; restriction to a specialty. [Recent.]

> Special hospitals and *specialism* in medical practice are in danger of being carried too far. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1049.

> All *specialism* of study, one-sidedness of view, and division of labor is dangerous [according to Comte].
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 259.

**specialist** (spesh′a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *special* + *-ist*.] A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject: thus, ophthalmologists, neurologists, or gynecologists are *specialists* in medicine.

> *Specialists* are the coral-insects that build up a reef.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

**specialistic** (spesh-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *specialist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a specialist or specialism. [Recent.]

> The learned *specialistic* mind takes in the facts of one or two creeds or departments. *Athenæum*, No. 3273, p. 87.

**speciality** (spesh-i-al′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialities* (-tiz). [< OF. *specialite*, *especialite*, F. *spécialité* = Sp. *especialidad* = Pg. *especialidade* = It. *specialità* (> D. *specialiteit* = G. *specialität* = Sw. Dan. *specialitet*), < L. *specialita(t-)s*, particularity, peculiarity, < *specialis*, particular, special: see *special*. Cf. *specialty*, a doublet of *speciality*, as *personalty*, *realty*, etc., are of *personality*, *reality*, etc.] 1. A special characteristic or attribute; a distinctive feature, property, or quality; a condition or circumstance especially distinguishing a class or an individual. [In this abstract sense *speciality* is preferable to the form *specialty*, on the analogy of *personality*, *reality*, and other words of similar tenor as related to *personalty*, *realty*, etc. The distinction, so far as it exists, is accidental; the syncopated form, in these pairs, is more vernacular, the full form more recent and artificial.]

> It is the *speciality* of all vice to be selfishly indifferent to the injurious consequences of our actions, even . . . to those nearest to us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 32.

> The *specialities* of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, . . . must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 170.

2. A special matter or thing; a characteristic or distinctive object, pursuit, diversion, operation, product, or the like; a specialty. See *specialty*, 6.

> The *speciality* of the sport was to see how some for his slackness had a good bob with the bag.
> *Laneham*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 191.

> The small State of Rhode Island, whose *speciality* has always been the manufacture of ordnance.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 187.

**specialization** (spesh″al-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *specialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of specializing; a making or fixing of special differences or requirements; differentiation.

> In the history of Law the most important early *specialisation* is that which separates what a man ought to do from what he ought to know.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 18.

2. The state of being or becoming specialized; a condition of fixed or developed differentiation, as of parts, organs, or individuals, with reference to form, appearance, function, etc.

> That there is [in women] . . . a mental *specialization* joined with the bodily *specialization* is undeniable; and this mental *specialization*, though primarily related to the rearing of offspring, affects in some degree the conduct at large. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 375.

3. In *biol.*, that evolutionary process whereby parts or organs primitively indifferent or of common character become differentiated in form or function (usually in both); also, the result of such process or course of development; adaptive modification. The most exact synonym is *differentiation* (which see). It is common to say *differentiation* of structure, but *specialization* of function, giving to the former word a morphological and to the latter a physiological significance. Since, however, change of form almost always implies change in use of the parts thus modified in adaptation to different purposes, the two words come to the same thing in the end, and may be interchanged. The whole course of biological evolution is from the most general to some particular form and function, or from that which is simple, primitive, indifferent, and low in the scale of organization to that which is a complex of particulars and thus highly organized. Such specialization is expressed both in the structure of any of the higher animals and plants, regarded as wholes to be compared with other wholes, and in the structure of their several parts, organs, or tissues, compared with one another in the same animal or plant, and compared with the corresponding parts, organs, or tissues in different animals and plants. The actual ways in which or means by which specialization is known or supposed to be effected are among the broadest problems in biology. See biological matter under *evolution*, *Darwinism*, *selection*, *survival*, *variation*, *species*, *protoplasm*, *morphology*, *homology*, *analogy*, *heredity*, *environment*, and words of like bearing on the points in question.

> All physiologists admit that the *specialization* of organs, inasmuch as they perform in this state their functions better, is an advantage to each being.
> *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 122.

> This [frizzly] character of hair must be a *specialization*, for it seems very unlikely that it was the attribute of the common ancestors of the human race.
> *W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 320.

Also spelled *specialisation*.

**specialize** (spesh′a̤l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *specialized*, ppr. *specializing*. [= F. *spécialiser*; as *special* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make individually or generically special or distinct; make specifically distinct; differentiate from other kinds in form, adaptation, or characteristics, as by a process of physical development; limit to a particular kind of development, action, or use. See *specialization*, 3.

> The sensitiveness of the filaments [of *Dionæa Muscipula*] is of a *specialised* nature, being related to a momentary touch rather than to prolonged pressure.
> *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 292.

> The eye is a highly *specialized* organ, admirably adapted for the important function which it fulfils.
> *Stokes*, Light, p. 90.

> Prudence may be said to be merely Wisdom *specialized* by the definite acceptance of Self-interest as its sole ultimate end. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

**2†.** To mention specially or in detail; particularize; specify.

> Our Saviour *specialising* and nominating the places.
> *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 261.

**II.** *intrans.* To act in some special way; pursue a special course or direction; take a specific turn or bent.

> That some cells have *specialised* on the amœboid character is seen in the so-called myeloplaxes.
> *Lancet*, 1889, II. 635.

Also spelled *specialise.*

**specializer** (spesh′a̤l-ī-zėr), *n.* One who makes a specialty of anything; a specialist. Also spelled *specialiser.* *The Nation.*

**specially** (spesh′a̤l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *specially, specialliche;* < *special* + *-ly*$^2$. Doublet of *especially.*] **1.** In a special manner; specifically; particularly; exceptionally; especially.

> Thay suld be clene of euery vyce,
> And, *speciallie*, of Couatyce.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 461.

> The earth . . . of Scripture generally is *specially* the dry land.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 101.

**2.** For a particular reason or purpose; by special or exceptional action or proceeding: as, a meeting *specially* called; an officer *specially* designated.

> The Latin tongue lived on in Britain after the withdrawal of the legions, but it lived on, as it lives on in modern countries, as a book-language *specially* learned.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 124.

**specialty** (spesh′al-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialties* (-tiz). [< ME. *specialte*, < OF. *specialte, speciaute, especialte, especiaute*, etc., a more vernacular form of *specialite, especialite*, etc., speciality: see *speciality.*] **1.** The fact or condition of being special or particular; particularity of origin, cause, use, significance, etc. [Rare.]

> And that they that be ordeynyd to sette messys bryng them be ordre and continuelly tyl alle be serued, and not inordinatly, And thorow affeccion to personys or by *specialte.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

> It is no denial of the *specialty* of vital or psychical phenomena to reduce them to the same elementary motions as those manifested in cosmic phenomena.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 35.

**2.** The special or distinctive nature of anything; essence; principle; groundwork. [Rare.]

> The *specialty* of rule hath been neglected.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 78.

**3.** A special quality or characteristic; a distinguishing feature; a speciality. See *speciality*, 1.

> The Last Supper at San Marco is an excellent example of the natural reverence of an artist of that time, with whom reverence was not, as one may say, a *specialty.*
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

**4.** A special or particular matter or thing; something specific or exceptional in character, relation, use, or the like.

> Acosta numbreth diuerse strange *specialties*, excepted from the generall Rules of Natures wonted course.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 872.

**5.** A special employment or pursuit; a distinct occupation or division of duty or interest; that which one does especially, either by choice or by assignment.

> As each individual selects a special mode of activity for himself, and aims at improvement in that *specialty*, he finds himself attaining a higher and still higher degree of aptitude for it.
> *Dr. Carpenter*, Correlation and Conserv. of Forces, p. 410.

**6.** A special product or manufacture; something made in a special manner or form, or especially characteristic of the producer or of the place of production: as, a dealer in *specialties;* also, an article to which a dealer professes to pay special attention or care, or which is alleged to possess special advantages in regard to quality, quantity, or price: as, fountain-pens a *specialty.* See the second quotation under *speciality*, 2.—**7.** In *law*, an instrument under seal, containing an express or implied agreement for the payment of money. The word has also been loosely used to include obligations or debts upon recognizance, judgments and decrees, and statutes, because these, being matter of record, rank in solemnity, conclusiveness, and endurance with free contracts under seal.

> Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 127.

> All instruments under seal, of record, and liabilities imposed by statute, are *specialties* within the meaning of the Stat. 21 James I. *Wood*, On Limitation of Actions, § 29.

**specie** (spē′ṣiē or -shẹ̄), *n.* [L. *specie*, abl. of *species*, kind, formerly much used in the phrase *in specie*, in kind, in ML. in coin: see *species.*] **1.** As a Latin noun, used in the phrase *in specie:* (*a*) In kind.

> So a lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a rhinocerote. They differ but *in specie;* either in the kind is absolute; both have their parts, and either the whole. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> You must pay him *in specie*, Madam; give him love for his wit.
> *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, v. 1.

> Uneconomical application of punishment, though proper, perhaps, as well *in specie* as in degree.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 54, note.

(*b*) In coin. See def. 2. Hence, as an English noun—**2.** Coin; metallic money; a medium of exchange consisting of gold or silver (the precious metals) coined by sovereign authority in pieces of various standard weights and values, and of minor coins of copper, bronze, or some other cheap or base metal: often used attributively. The earliest coinage of specie is attributed to the Lydians, about the eighth century B. C. Previously, and long afterward in many countries, pieces of silver and gold (the latter only to a small extent) were passed by weight in payments, as lumps of silver are still in China. The use of specie as a measure of price is based upon the intrinsic value of the precious metals as commodities, which has diminished immensely since ancient times, but is comparatively stable for long periods under normal circumstances. In modern civilized communities specie or bullion is largely used by banks as a basis or security for circulating notes (bank-notes) representing it. In times of great financial disturbance this security sometimes becomes inadequate from depletion or through excessive issues of notes, and a general suspension of specie payments takes place, followed by great depreciation of the paper money. General suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States in 1837, 1857, and 1861, the last, due to the civil war, continuing till 1879. Specie payments by British banks were suspended by law, in consequence of the French wars, from 1797 to 1823, but were actually resumed by the Bank of England in 1821. Similar interruptions of solvency have occurred in the other European countries, resulting in some in the substitution of depreciated paper money for specie in ordinary use and reckoning.—**Specie circular**, in *U. S. hist.*, a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in July, 1836, by direction of President Jackson, ordering United States agents to receive in future only gold and silver or Treasury certificates in payment for government lands.

**species** (spē′shẹ̄z), *n.*; pl. *species.* [In ME. *spece, spice*, species, kind, spice (see *spice*$^1$); in mod. E. directly from the L.; = F. *espèce*, species (*espèces*, coin), = Sp. Pg. *especie* = It. *spezie* = G. Dan. Sw. *species*, species (D. *specie* = Dan. *specie*, specie), < L. *species*, a seeing, sight, usually in passive sense, look, form, show, display, beauty, an apparition, etc., a particular sort, a species, LL. a special case, also spices, drugs, fruits, provisions, etc., ML. also a potion, a present, valuable property, NL. also coin, < *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen* (> It. *spiare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espiar* = OF. *espier*, F. *épier:* see *spy*), G. *spähen*, spy, = Gr. σκέπτεσθαι, look, = Skt. √ *spaç*, later *paç*, see. Hence *special, especial, specie, specify, specious, spice*, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *spectacle, aspect, expect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect*, etc., *respite, despise, suspicion*, etc., and the second element in *auspice, frontispiece*, etc.] **1.** An appearance or representation to the senses or the perceptive faculties; an image presented to the eye or the mind. According to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, the species, the outward and visible forms or the appearance of bread and wine in the eucharist, are the accidents only of bread and wine severally, the substance no longer existing after consecration. See *intentional species*, below.

> The sun, the great eye of the world, prying into the recesses of rocks and the hollowness of valleys, receives *species* or visible forms from these objects.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 782.

> Wit . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

> By putting such a rubric into its Missal, the church of Milan sought to express nothing more than that the accidents or *species* of the sacrament are broken.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 125.

**2†.** Something to be seen or looked at; a spectacle or exhibition; a show.

> Shows and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

**3.** [Tr. of Gr. εἶδος.] In *logic*, and hence in ordinary language, a class included under a higher class, or, at least, not considered as including lower classes; a kind; a sort; a number of individuals having common characters peculiar to them.

> Ther is a privee *spece* of pride that waiteth first to be salewed er he wol salewe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Different essences alone . . . make different *species.*
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

> It is well for thee that . . . we came under a convention to pardon every *species* of liberty which we may take with each other. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter iii.

> A poor preacher being the worst possible *species* of a poor man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 222.

**4.** One of the kinds of things constituting a combined aggregate or a compound; a distinct constituent part or element; an instrumental means: as, the *species* of a compound medicine. [Now rare in this medical sense, and obsolete or archaic in others.]

> In Algebra, *Species* are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration.
> *E. Phillips*, New World of Words (ed. 1706).

**5.** In *biol.*, that which is specialized or differentiated recognizably from anything else of the same genus, family, or order; an individual which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, specifically from all the other members of the genus, etc., and which do not differ from one another in size, shape, color, and so on, beyond the limits of (actual or assumed) individual variability, as those animals and plants which stand in the direct relation of parent and offspring, and perpetuate certain inherited characters intact or with that little modification which is due to conditions of environment. *Species* is thus practically, and for purposes of classification, the middle term between *genus* on the one hand and *individual* (or *specimen*) on the other; and only the latter can be said in strictness to have material existence, so that *species*, like *genus*, etc., is in this sense an abstract conception. It is also an assured fact in biology that no given stock or lineage breeds perfectly true in all its individuals; the line of descent is always marked by modification of characters (due to the interaction between heredity and environment); the whole tendency of such modification is toward further specialization, in the preservation of the more useful and the extinction of the less useful or the useless characters, and thus to the gradual acquirement, by insensible increments, of differences impressed upon a plastic organism from without—which is as much as to say that new species have always been in process of evolution, and still continue to be so developed. (See biological senses of *evolution, selection, survival*, and *variation.*) Such evolution has in fact been arrested at some point for every species once existent whose members have perished in time past; and of those specific forms whose adaptation to their environment has fitted them to survive till the present some are tending to perpetuation and some to extinction, but all are subject to incessant modification, for better or worse. (See *atavism, reversion*, 2, *retrograde, a.*, 3, *degradation*, 7, 8, and *parasitism*, 2.) Such are the views taken by nearly all biologists of the present day, in direct opposition to the former opinion of a special creation, which proceeded upon the assumption that all species of animals and plants, such as we find them actually to be, came into existence by creative fiat at some one time, and have since been perpetuated with little if any modification. In consequence of the fact that the greatest as well as the least differences in organisms are of degree and not of kind, no rigorous and unexceptionable definition of *species* is possible in either the animal or the vegetable kingdom; and in the actual naming, characterizing, and classifying of species naturalists differ widely, some reducing to one or two species the same series of individuals which others describe as a dozen or twenty species. (See *lumper*, 3, *splitter*, 2.) This, however, is rather a nomenclatural than a doctrinal difference. The difficulty of deciding in many cases, and the impossibility of deciding in some, what degree of difference between given specimens shall be considered specific, and so formally named in the binomial system, have led to the introduction of several terms above and below the species (see *subgenus, subspecies, conspecies, variety, race*$^3$, 5 (*a*) (*b*), *intergrade, v. i.*), and also to a modification of the binomial nomenclature (see *polynomial*, 2, and *trinomial*). Two tests are commonly applied to the discrimination between good species and mere subspecies or varieties: (1) the individuals of thoroughly distinct species do not interbreed, or, if they are near enough to hybridize, their progeny is usually infertile, so that the cross is not in perpetuity: the horse and ass offer a good case in point; (2) the specific distinctions do not vanish by insensible degrees when large series of specimens from different geographical localities or geological horizons are available for comparison; for, should characters assumed to be distinctive, and therefore specific, be found to grade away under such scrutiny, they are by that fact proved to be non-specific, and the specimens in question are reducible to the rank of conspecies, subspecies, varieties, or races. Attempts which have been made to separate mankind into several species of the genus *Homo* fail according to both of the criteria above stated. To these may be added, in judging the validity of an alleged species, the third premise, that stable specific forms are evolved by or in the course of natural selection only; for all the countless stocks or breeds resulting from artificial selection, however methodically conducted, tend to revert when left to themselves, and also hybridize freely; they are not therefore in perpetuity except under cultivation, and are no species in a proper sense, though their actual differences may have become, under careful selection, far greater than those usually accounted specific or even generic. (See *dog, rose*$^1$.) Taking into account geological succession in time as well as geographical distribution in space, and proceeding upon accepted doctrines of the evolution of all forms of animal and vegetable life from antecedent forms, it is evident, first, that "species" is predicable only by means of the "missing links" in the chains of genetic relationships; for, were all organisms that have ever existed before our eyes in their actual evolutionary sequences, we should find no gap or break in the whole series; but, secondly, that development along numberless diverging lines of descent with modification has in fact resulted (through obliteration of the consecutive steps in the process) in the living fauna and flora of the globe, in respect of which not only specific, but generic, ordinal, and still broader distinctions are easily and certainly predicable. It does not appear that any animal or plant has always maintained what we now find its specific character to be; yet the persistence of some forms under no greater variation than that usually accounted generic is established, as in the case of the genus *Lingula*, whose members have survived from the Silurian to the present epoch with only specific modification. In the animal kingdom probably about 250,000 species have been described, recorded, and formally named by a word following the name of the genus to which they are severally ascribed (see under *specific*); the actual number of species is doubtless much greater than this; some 200,000 species are insects (see *Insecta*), of which 80,000 or more belong to one order (see *Coleoptera*). These estimates are exclusive of merely nominal species. (See *synonym*.) The known species of flowering plants are summed up by Durand in his "Index Generum Phanerogamorum" as follows: dicotyledons, 78,200; monocotyledons, 19,600; gymnosperms, 2,420—in all, 100,220. This is the net result after extensive sifting. To this number large additions are to be expected from regions, as central Africa, still imperfectly or not at all explored. Of the number of cryptogams no reliable estimate can at present be given. The described species of fungi, judging from the eight volumes of Saccardo's work now published, are likely to number, before sifting, about 50,000. Abbreviated *sp.*, with plural *spp.*

6†. Coin; metallic money; specie. See *specie*.

> Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.
> *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

> *Species*, your honour knows, is of easier conveyance.
> *Garrick*, Neck or Nothing, ii. 2.

> He [Necker] affirms that, from the year 1726 to the year 1784, there was coined at the mint of France, in the *species* of gold and silver, to the amount of about one hundred millions of pounds sterling. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

7. One of a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a mixture of dried herbs of analogous medicinal properties, used for making decoctions, infusions, etc. See under *tea*.—8. In *civil law*, the form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure. *Burrill*.—9. In *math.*: (*a*) A letter in algebra denoting a quantity. [This meaning was borrowed by some early writers from the French of Viète, who derived it from a Latin translation of Diophantus, who uses εἶδος to mean a term of a polynomial in a particular power of the unknown quantity.] (*b*) A fundamental operation of arithmetic. See *the four species*, below.—**Disjunct species**, in *logic*. See *disjunct*.—**Intelligible species.** See *intentional species*.—**Intentional species**, a similitude or simulacrum of an outward thing; the vicarious object in perception and thought, according to the doctrine held and attributed to Aristotle by the medieval realists, beginning with Aquinas. Such species were divided into *sensible species* and *intelligible species*, which distinction and terminology, originating with Aquinas, were accepted by Scotus and others. The sensible species mediated between the outward object and the senses. They were metaphorically called *emanations*, but, being devoid of matter, are not to be confounded with the emanations of Democritus, from which they also differ in being related to other senses besides sight. So far as they belong to the outward thing they were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the mind *expressed species*. From these sensible species the agent intellect, by an act of abstraction, was supposed to separate certain intelligible species, which the higher or patient intellect was able to perceive. These intelligible species so far as they belong to sense were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the intellect *expressed species*. Species were further distinguished as *acquired*, *infused*, and *connatural*. The doctrine of intentional species was rejected by the nominalists, and exploded early in the seventeenth century, but not until the nineteenth was it generally acknowledged to be foreign to the opinion of Aristotle.—**Nascent species**, in *biol.*, a species of animal or plant in the act, as it were, of being born or produced; an incipient species, whose characters are not yet established in the course of its development.—**Sensible species.** See *intentional species*.—**Species anthelminticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of absinthium, tansy, camomile, and santonica.—**Species diureticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom.—**Species laxantes.** Same as *St. Germain tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species pectorales.** Same as *breast tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species sudorificæ.** Same as *wood tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Subaltern species**, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.—**The four species**, the four fundamental operations of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This phrase, rare in English but common in German, seems to have been first so applied by the East Frisian mathematician Gemma in 1540. It was borrowed from logic, where since Petrus Hispanus four species of logical procedure are enumerated in all the old books. Thus, Wilson (1551) says: "There be fower kindes of argumentes, a perfeicte argument, an unperfeicte argument, an inductione, an example"; and Blundeville (1599): "There bee foure principall kindes or formes of argumentation, that is, a syllogisme, an induction, an enthymeme, and example."

**species-cover** (spē′shēz-kuv″ėr), *n.* The cover used in a herbarium to inclose and protect all the species-sheets of a single species. Such covers are usually made of folded sheets of light-weight brown paper, a little larger than the species-sheets.

**species-cycle** (spē′shẹ̄z-sī″kl), *n.* In *bot.*, the complete series of forms needed to represent adequately the entire life-history of a species.

**species-monger** (spē′shẹ̄z-mung″gėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) One who occupies himself mainly or exclusively in naming and describing species, without inclination to study, or perhaps without ability to grasp, their significance as biological facts; a specialist in species, who cares little or nothing for broader generalizations. (*b*) One who is finical in drawing up specific diagnoses, or given to distinctions without a difference. [Cant in both senses.]

**species-paper** (spē′shẹ̄z-pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *species-sheet*.

**species-sheet** (spē′shẹ̄z-shēt), *n.* One of the sheets or pieces of paper upon which the individual specimens of a species in a herbarium are mounted for preservation and display. They are usually made of heavy stiff white paper, the standard size of which is, in the United States, 16½ × 11½ inches, weighing about 28 pounds to the ream. Only a single species is placed on a sheet, and its label is placed in the lower right-hand corner.

**specifiable** (spes′i-fī-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *specify* + *-able*.] That may be specified; capable of being distinctly named or stated.

> A minute but *specifiable* fraction of an original disturbance may be said to get through any obstacle.
> *Nature*, XXXVIII. 592.

**specific** (spẹ-sif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *specifique*, F. *spécifique* = Sp. *especifico* = Pg. *especifico* = It. *specifico* (cf. G. *spezifisch*), < ML. *specificus*, specific, particular, < L. *species*, kind, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* 1. That is specified or defined; distinctly named, formulated, or determined; of a special kind or a definite tenor; determinate; explicit: as, a *specific* sum of money; a *specific* offer; *specific* obligations or duties; a *specific* aim or pursuit.

> To be actuated by a desire for pleasure is to be actuated by a desire for some *specific* pleasure to be enjoyed by oneself. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 282.

> In addition to these broad differences, there are finer differences of *specific* quality within each sense.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 115.

2. Pertaining to or accordant with what is specified or determined; relating to or regarding a definite subject; conformable to special occasion or requirement, prescribed terms, or known conditions; having a special use or application.

> It was in every way stimulating and suggestive to have detected a *specific* bond of relationship in speech and in culture between such different peoples as the English and the Hindus. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 109.

3. Of or pertaining to a species. (*a*) Pertaining to a logical species. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to species or a species; constituting a species; peculiar to, characteristic of, or diagnostic of a species; designating or denominating a species; not generic or of wider application than to a species: as, *specific* characters; *specific* difference; a *specific* name. See *generic*, *subgeneric*, *conspecific*, *subspecific*.

4. Peculiar; special.

> Their style, like the style of Boiardo in poetry, of Botticelli in painting, is *specific* to Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

5. In *law*, having a certain or well-defined form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.—6. In *med.*, related to special infection, particularly syphilitic infection; produced by some distinct zymotic poison.—**Specific cause**, in *med.*, a cause which in operation will produce some special disease.—**Specific centers**, points or periods in the course of evolution at which an organism is supposed to become specifically differentiated from a common stock, having assumed or acquired its specific characters.—**Specific characters**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the diagnostic marks of a species; differences, of whatever kind, which are peculiar to a species and serve to distinguish it from any other. The sum of such characters, or the total specific characteristics, are also spoken of as *the specific character*. Any one such mark or feature is *a specific character*.—**Specific denial**, in *law*, denial which itself rehearses what is denied, or which sufficiently specifies what particular part of the adversary's allegations are denied, as distinguished from a general denial of all his allegations.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*. See *difference*.—**Specific disease**, a disease produced by a special infection, as syphilis.—**Specific duty**, in a tariff, an impost of specified amount upon any object of a particular kind, or upon a specified quantity of a commodity, entered at a custom-house.—**Specific gravity.** See *gravity*.—**Specific heat.** See *heat*.—**Specific inductive capacity.** See *capacity* and *induction*, 6.—**Specific intent, legacy, lien.** See the nouns.—**Specific medicine** or **remedy**, a medicine or remedy that has a distinct effect in the cure of a certain disease, as mercury in syphilis, or quinine in intermittent fever.—**Specific name**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the second term in the binomial name of an animal or a plant, which designates or specifies a member of a genus, and which is joined to the generic name to complete the scientific or technical designation. Thus, in the name *Felis leo*, *leo* is the specific name, designating the lion as a member of the genus *Felis*, and as specifically different from *Felis tigris*, the tiger, *Felis catus*, the wildcat, etc. Also called *nomen specificum*, and formerly *nomen triviale* or *trivial name*. See *binomial*, 2, and *nomen*.—**Specific performance, relief, resistance.** See the nouns.—**Specific rotatory power.** See *rotatory*.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Particular*, etc. See *special*.

**II.** *n.* Something adapted or expected to produce a specific effect; that which is, or is supposed to be, capable of infallibly bringing about a desired result; especially, a remedy which cures, or tends to cure, a certain disease, whatever may be its manifestations, as mercury used as a remedy for syphilis.

> Always you find among people, in proportion as they are ignorant, a belief in *specifics*, and a great confidence in pressing the adoption of them.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 20.

**specifical** (spẹ-sif′i-kạl), *a.* [< *specific* + *-al*.] Same as *specific*. [Archaic.]

> To compel the performance of the contract, and recover the *specifical* sum due. *Blackstone*, Com., III. ix.

**specifically** (spẹ-sif′i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species or of the case; definitely; particularly; explicitly; in a particular sense, or with a particularly differentiated application.

> But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, iii. 12.

> Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South*, Sermons.

2. With reference to a species, or to specific difference; as a species.

**specificalness** (spẹ̄-sif′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state of being specifical. [Rare.]

**specificate**† (spẹ̄-sif′i-kāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *specificatus*, pp. of *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] To denote or distinguish specifically; specify.

> Now life is the character by which Christ *specificates* and denominates himself. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

**specification** (spes″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *spécification* = Sp. *especificacion* = Pg. *especificação* = It. *specificazione*, < ML. *specificatio(n-)*, a specifying, enumeration, < *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] 1. An act of specifying, or making a detailed statement, or the statement so made; a definite or formal mention of particulars: as, a *specification* of one's requirements.

> All who had relatives or friends in this predicament were required to furnish a *specification* of them.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

2. An article, item, or particular specified; a special point, detail, or reckoning upon which a claim, an accusation, an estimate, a plan, or an assertion is based: as, the *specifications* of an architect or an engineer, of an indictment, etc.; the *specification* of the third charge against a prisoner; statements unsupported by *specifications*.—3. The act of making specific, or the state of having a specific character; reference to or correlation with a species or kind; determination of species or specific relation.

> For, were this the method, miracles would no more be miracles than the diurnal revolution of the sun, the growth and *specification* of plants and animals, the attraction of the magnet, and the like.
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 195.

> Here we may refer to two principles which Kant put forward under the names of Homogeneity and *Specification*. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 68.

4. In *patent law*, the applicant's description of the manner of constructing and using his invention. It is required to be so explicit as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to make and use the same; and in the United States it forms part of the patent, which cannot therefore protect the inventor in anything not within the specification.

5. In *civil law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another person. Specification exists where a person works up materials belonging to another into something which must be taken to be a new substance—for example, where whisky is made from corn. The effect is that the owner of the materials loses his property in them, and has only an action for the value of them against the person by whom they have been used. The doctrine originates in the civil law, but has been adopted by the common law, under the name of *confusion and accession*, at least where the person making the specification acts in good faith.—**Accusative of specification.** Same as *synecdochical accusative*. See *synecdochical*.—**Charge and specifications.** See *charge*.—**Law of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*, the logical principle that, however far the process of logical determination may be carried, it can always be carried further.—**Principle of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*: (*a*) The logical maxim that we should be careful to introduce into a hypothesis all the elements which the facts to be explained call for, or that *entium varietates non temere esse minuendas*, which is a counteracting maxim to Occam's razor. (*b*) Same as *law of specification*.

**specificity** (spes-i-fis′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *specific* + *-ity*.] The state of being specific, or of having a specific character or relation; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect; specificness. [Recent.]

> The suddenness, vigour, and *specificity* of their effects.
> *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Lond. Soc. Psychic Research.

> Are we any longer to allow to this disease [cowpox] any high degree of *specificity?* *Lancet*, 1889, I. 1130.

**specificize** (spẹ-sif′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specificized*, ppr. *specificizing*. [< *specific* + *-ize*.] To make specific; give a special or specific character to. [Recent.]

> The richest *specificized* apparatus of nervous mechanism. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 483.

**specificness** (spẹ-sif′ik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being specific.

**specify** (spes′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specified*, ppr. *specifying*. [< ME. *specyfyen*, *specifien*, < OF. *specifier*, *especifier*, F. *spécifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *especificar* = It. *specificare* = D. *specificeren* = G. *specificiren* = Sw. *specificera* = Dan. *specificere*, < ML. *specificare*, make specific, mention specifically, < *specificus*, specific, particular: see *specific*.] 1. To mention specifically or explicitly; state exactly or in detail; name distinctly: as, to *specify* the persons concerned in a given act; to *specify* one's wants, or articles required.

Ther cowde no man the nowmber *specifie*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1953.

I nevere hadde to do more with the seyd John Wortes than is *specified* in the seyd instruccion.
*Paston Letters*, I. 20.

There is no need of *specifying* particulars in this class of uses. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 17.

2. To name as a requisite, as in technical specifications; set down in a specification.—3. To make specific; give a specific character to; distinguish as of a species or kind. [Rare.]

Be *specified* in yourself, but not *specified* by anything foreign to yourself. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

=**Syn.** To indicate, particularize, individualize.

**specillum** (spẹ̄-sil′um), *n.*; pl. *specilla* (-ạ̈). [L., < *specere*, look, behold: see *species*.] 1. In *med.*, a probe.—2. A lens; an eye-glass.

**specimen** (spes′i-men), *n.* [= F. *spécimen* = Sp. *especimen*, < L. *specimen*, that by which a thing is known, a mark, token, proof, < *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. A part or an individual taken as exemplifying a whole mass or number; something that represents or illustrates all of its kind; an illustrative example: as, a collection of geological *specimens*; a wild *specimen* of the human or of the feline race; a *specimen* page of a book (a page shown as a specimen of what the whole is or is to be); a *specimen* copy of a medal.

The best *specimens* of the Attic coinage give a weight of 4.366 grammes (67.38+ grains Troy) for the drachma.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 117.

Curzola is a perfect *specimen* of a Venetian town.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 205.

The leaf sculpture of the door jambs of the Cathedral of Florence affords *specimens* of the best Italian work of this sort [fourteenth century].
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 296.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an individual animal or plant, or some part of one, prepared and preserved for scientific examination; an example of a species or other group; a preparation: as, a *specimen* of natural history; a *specimen* of the dog or the rose. Abbreviated *sp.* and *spec.*—3. A typical individual; one serving as a specially striking or exaggerated example of the kind indicated. [Jocose and colloq.]

There were some curious *specimens* among my visitors.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 168.

=**Syn.** *Specimen*, *Sample*. A *specimen* is a part of a larger whole employed to exhibit the nature or kind of that of which it forms a part, without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; thus, a cabinet of mineralogical *specimens* exhibits the nature of the rocks from which they are broken. A *sample* is a part taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, and not rarely that it is to be used as a standard for testing the goodness, genuineness, or purity of the whole, and the like. In many cases, however, the words are used indifferently. *Sample* is more often used in trade: as, a *sample* of cotton or coffee.

**speciological** (spē″shi-ọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *speciolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to speciology.

**speciology** (spē-shi-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< L. *species*, species, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

**speciosity** (spē-shi-os′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *speciosities* (-tiz). [< OF. *speciosité* = Sp. *especiosidad* = Pg. *especiosidade* = It. *speziosità*, < LL. *speciosita(t-)s*, good looks, beauty, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, splendid: see *specious*.] 1†. The state of being specious or beautiful; a beautiful show or spectacle; something delightful to the eye.

So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equalise.
*Dr. H. More*, On Godliness, III. vi. § 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The state of being specious or plausible; a specious show; a specious person or thing. [Rare.]

Professions built so largely on *speciosity* instead of performance. *Carlyle.*

**specious** (spē′shus), *a.* [< ME. *specious*, < OF. *specieux*, F. *spécieux* = Sp. Pg. *especioso* = It. *spezioso*, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, fair, < *species*, form, figure, beauty: see *species*.] 1. Pleasing to the eye; externally fair or showy; appearing beautiful or charming; sightly; beautiful. [Archaic.]

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 534.

2. Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well; apparently right; plausible; beguiling: as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* person or book.

It is easy for princes under various *specious* pretences to defend, disguise, and conceal their ambitious desires.
*Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Thou *specious* Head without a Brain. *Prior*, A Fable.

He coined
A brief yet *specious* tale, how I had wasted
The sum in secret riot. *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. Appearing actual, or in reality; actually existing; not imaginary. [Rare.]

Let me sum up, now, by saying that we are constantly conscious of a certain duration — the *specious* present — varying in length from a few seconds to probably not more than a minute, and that this duration (with its content perceived as having one part earlier and the other part later) is the original intuition of time.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 642.

4†. Pertaining to species or a species.—**Specious arithmetic**, algebra: so called by old writers following Viète. The phrase implies that algebra is computation by means of species, or letters denoting quantities; but the choice of the name was probably influenced by the beauty of algebraic processes.—**Specious logistic.** See *logistic*. =**Syn. 2.** *Colorable*, *Plausible*, etc. See *ostensible*.

**speciously** (spē′shus-li), *adv.* In a specious manner; with an appearance of fairness or of reality; with show of right: as, to reason *speciously*.

My dear Anacreon, you reason *speciously*, which is better in most cases than reasoning soundly; for many are led by it and none offended.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Anacreon and Polycrates.

**speciousness** (spē′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show: as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

His theory owes its *speciousness* to packing, and to packing alone. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

**speck**$^{1}$ (spek), *n.* [< ME. *specke*, *spekke*, < AS. *specca* (pl. *speccan*), a spot, speck (also in comp. *spec-faag*, specked, spotted); cf. LG. *spaken*, spot with wet, *spakig*, spotted with wet; MD. *spicken*, spit, *spickelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle*.] 1. A very small superficial spot or stain; a small dot, blot, blotch, or patch appearing on or adhering to a surface: as, *specks* of mold on paper; fly-*specks* on a wall.

He was wonderfully careful that his shoes and clothes should be without the least *speck* upon them.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 48.

2. In fruit, specifically, a minute spot denoting the beginning of decay; a pit or spot of rot or rottenness; hence, sometimes, a fruit affected by rot.

The shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit, called by the street traders the *specks*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 117.

The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted *speck* in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien (song).

3†. A patch or piece of some material.

But Robin did on the old mans cloake,
And it was torn in the necke;
"Now by my faith," said William Scarlett,
"Heere shold be set a *specke*."
*Robin Hood and the Old Man* (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

4. Something appearing as a spot or patch; a small piece spread out: as, a *speck* of snow or of cloud.

Come forth under the *speck* of open sky.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

5. A distinct or separate piece or particle; a very little bit; an atom; a mite: as, *specks* of dust; a *speck* of snuff or of soot; hence, the smallest quantity; the least morsel: as, he has not a *speck* of humor or of generosity.

The bottom consisting of gray sand with black *specks*.
*Anson*, Voyages, ii. 7.

Still wrong bred wrong within her, day by day
Some little *speck* of kindness fell away.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 326.

6. A percoid fish, *Ulocentra stigmæa* of Jordan, common in ponds of the hill-country from Georgia to Louisiana. It is a darter, 2½ inches long, of an olivaceous color, speckled with small orange spots, and otherwise variegated.—7. A speck-moth.

**speck**$^{1}$ (spek), *v. t.* [< ME. *specken*; < *speck*$^{1}$, *n.*] 1. To spot; mark or stain in spots or dots. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxx. 32.

Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,
Hung drooping unsustain'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 429.

2. Of fruit, specifically, to mark with a discolored spot denoting decay or rot: usually in the past participle.

It seemed as if the whole fortune or failure of her shop might depend on the display of a different set of articles, or substituting a fairer apple for one which appeared to be *specked*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

**speck**$^{2}$ (spek), *n.* [Prop. **spick* (the form *speck* being dial., and in part due to D. or G.); early mod. E. *spycke*, < ME. *spik*, *spyk*, *spike*, also assibilated *spich*, < AS. *spic*, bacon, = D. *spek* = MLG. *spek* = OHG. MHG. *spec*, G. *speck* = Icel. *spik*, lard, fat; prob. akin to Gr. *πίων* (**πίϜων*), = Zend *pivaṅh* = Skt. *pīvan*, fat.] Fat; lard; fat meat. Now used chiefly as derived from the German in the parts of Pennsylvania originally settled by Germans, or from the Dutch in New York (also in South Africa, for the fat meat of the hippopotamus); among whalers it is used for whale's blubber.

Adue good Cheese and Oynons, stuffe thy guts
With *Specke* and Barley-pudding for digestion.
*Heywood*, English Traveller, i. 2.

*Speck* [in Pennsylvania] is the hybrid offspring of English pronunciation and German *Speck* (pronounced schpeck), the generic term applied to all kinds of fat meat. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii.

**Speck and applejees**, pork fat and apples cut up and cooked together: an old-fashioned Dutch dish. *Bartlett.*

**speck-block** (spek′blok), *n.* In *whaling*, a block through which a speck-fall is rove.

**speck-fall** (spek′fâl), *n.* [< *speck*$^{2}$ + *fall*$^{3}$.] In *whale-fishing*, a fall or rope rove through a block for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.

**speckle** (spek′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speckil* (= D. *spikkel*, a speckle), with dim. *-le*, < *speck*$^{1}$, *n.* Cf. *speckle*, *v.*] 1. A little speck or spot; a speckled marking; the state of being speckled: as, yellow with patches of *speckle*.

She curiously examined . . . the peculiar *speckle* of its plumage. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

2. Color; hence, kind; sort. [Scotch.]

As ye well ken, . . . "the wauges o' sin is deith." But, maistly, . . . sinners get first wauges o' anither *speckle* frae the maister o' them.
*G. Macdonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xii.

**speckle** (spek′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *speckled*, ppr. *speckling*. [< MD. *spickelen*, *speeckelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle*, *n.*] To mark with specks or spots; fleck; speck; spot.

Seeing Atys, straight he [the boar] rushed at him,
*Speckled* with foam, bleeding in flank and limb.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

**speckle-belly** (spek′l-bel″i), *n.* 1. The North American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*: so called in California because the under parts are whitish, blotched and patched with black. Also called *harlequin brant*, *speckled brant*. See cut under *laughing-goose*.—2. The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]—3. A trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. See cut under *char*$^{4}$.

**speckled** (spek′ld), *p. a.* [< *speckle* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] 1. Spotted; specked; marked with small spots of indeterminate character; maculate: specifically noting many animals.

I will pass through all thy flock to day, removing from thence all the *speckled* and spotted cattle, and all the brown cattle among the sheep, and the spotted and *speckled* among the goats: and of such shall be my hire. Gen. xxx. 32.

Ouer the body they haue built a Tombe of *speckled* stone, a brace and halfe high. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. Variegated in appearance or character; diversified; motley; piebald: as, a *speckled* company. [Colloq.]

It was a singularly freaked and *speckled* group.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

**Speckled alder.** See *alder*$^{1}$, 1.—**Speckled beauty.** (*a*) A trout: a trite cant phrase. (*b*) A British geometrid moth, *Cleora viduaria*.—**Speckled-bill**, the speckled-billed coot, or spectacle-coot; the surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*. [New Eng.]—**Speckled brant.** Same as *speckle-belly*, 1.—**Speckled footman**, a British bombycid moth, *Eulepia cribrum*.—**Speckled leech**, *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, one of the forms of medicinal leech.—**Speckled loon.** See *loon*$^{2}$.—**Speckled terrapin.** See *terrapin*.—**Speckled trout**, a speckle-belly; the brook-trout.—**Speckled wood**, palmyra-wood cut transversely into veneers, and showing the ends of dark fibers mixed with lighter wood.—**Speckled yellow**, a British geometrid moth, *Venilia maculata*.

**speckledness** (spek′ld-nes), *n.* The state of being speckled.

**speckled-tailed** (spek′ld-tāld), *a.* Having a speckled tail: specifically noting *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, a variety of Bewick's wren found on the Pacific coast of the United States, translating the word *spilurus*.

**speckless** (spek′les), *a.* [< *speck* + *-less*.] Free from specks or spots; spotless; fleckless; perfectly clean, clear, or bright: as, *speckless* linen; a *speckless* sky.

There gleamed resplendent in the dimness of the corner a complete and *speckless* pewter dinner service.
*New Princeton Rev.*, II. 111.

**speck-moth** (spek'môth), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Eupithecia subfulvata*, the tawny speck: an English collectors' name.

**specktioneer** (spek-sho̤-nēr'), *n.* [Also *specksioneer;* appar. orig. a humorous term, irreg. < *speck*2 + *-tion* + *-eer* (with allusion to *inspection* and *engineer*).] In *whale-fishing*, the chief harpooner: so called as being the director of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its speck or blubber and bones.

In a rough, careless way, they spoke of the *specksioneer* with admiration enough for his powers as a sailor and harpooner. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

**specky** (spek'i), *a.* [< *speck*1 + *-y*1.] Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

The tonsils were full, and the left one *specky*.
*Lancet*, No. 3494, p. 334.

**specs, specks** (speks), *n. pl.* A colloquial contraction of *spectacles*.

**spectable**† (spek'ta̤-bl), *a.* [ME. *spectable*, < OF. *spectable* = Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *espectavel* = It. *spettabile*, notable, remarkable, < L. *spectabilis*, that may be seen, visible, admirable, < *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectacle*.] That may be seen; visible; observable.

Ther are in hem certayne signes *spectable*,
Which is to eschewe, and which is profitable.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Their [the Pharisees'] prayers were at the corners of streets; such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 104. (*Davies.*)

**spectacle** (spek'ta̤-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spectacle*, *speketacle*, < OF. (and F.) *spectacle* = Sp. Pg. *espectaculo* = It. *spettacolo* = D. *spektakel*, spectacle, show, = G. Dan. *spektakel*, noise, uproar, = Sw. *spektakel*, spectacle, noise, < L. *spectaculum*, a show, spectacle, < *spectare*, see, behold, freq. of *specere*, see: see *species*.] **1.** An exhibition; exposure to sight or view; an open display; also, a thing looked at or to be looked at; a sight; a gazing-stock; a show; especially, a deplorable exhibition.

A Donghill of dead carcases he spyde,
The dreadfull *spectacle* of that sad house of Pryde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 53.

So exquisitly was it [a crucifix] form'd that it represented in a very lively manner the lamentable *spectacle* of our Lord's Body, as it hung upon the Cross.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

How much we forgive in those who yield us the rare *spectacle* of heroic manners! *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

**2.** Specifically, a public show or display for the gratification of the eye; something designed or arranged to attract and entertain spectators; a pageant; a parade: as, a royal or a religious *spectacle;* a military or a dramatic *spectacle*.

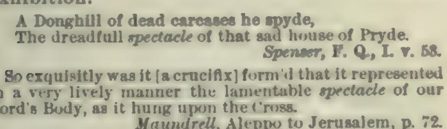
The stately semi-religious *spectacle* in which the Greeks delighted. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 324.

In the winter season the circus used to amalgamate with a dramatic company, and make a joint appearance in equestrian *spectacles*. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

**3**†. A looking-glass; a mirror.—**4**†. A spy-glass; a speculum.

Poverte a *spectacle* is, as thynketh me,
Thurgh whiche he may hise verray frendes see.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

**5.** *pl.* A pair of lenses set in a frame adjusted to the eyes, to correct or improve defective vision; also, sometimes, a similar frame with pieces of plain white or colored glass to protect the eyes from glare or dust: commonly called *a pair of spectacles*. The frame was in former times usually of horn or tortoise-shell, and afterward of silver; it is now usually of steel or of gold. It is made up of the "bridge," "rims" (or frames of the lenses), "bows," and "sides" or "temples"; but the bows are now often omitted. The frame is so constructed and adjusted as to rest on the nose and ears and hold the lenses in the proper position. Spectacles which are supported on the nose only, by means of a spring, are commonly called *eye-glasses*. Spectacles with convex lenses are for the aged, or far-sighted; and spectacles with concave lenses are for the near-sighted. In both cases the value of spectacles depends upon their being accurately adapted to the person's vision. Spectacles with colored lenses, as green, blue, neutral-tint, or smoke-color, are used to protect the eyes from a glare of light. *Divided spectacles* have each lens composed of two parts of different foci neatly united, one part for observing distant objects, and the other for examining objects near the eye. Another kind, called *periscopic spectacles*, are intended to allow the eyes considerable latitude of motion without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are of either a meniscus or a concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. Spectacles with glazed wings or frames partly filled with crape or wire gauze are used to shield the eyes from dust, etc.



Spectacles.

A, spectacles with bows hinged to the shoulders on the rims connected by the nose or bridge. B, spectacles with hook bows and with bridge and shoulders riveted to the lenses. C, detail showing construction of shoulder. D, side view, showing rim. In all the figures: *a*, bows; *b*, shoulders; *c*, rims; *d*, bridge.

He [Lord Crawford] sat upon a couch covered with deer's hide, and with *spectacles* on his nose (then a recent invention) was laboring to read a huge manuscript called the Rosier de la Guerre. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vii.

**6.** *pl.* Figuratively, visual aids of any kind, physical or mental; instruments of or assistance in seeing or understanding; also, instruments or means of seeing or understanding otherwise than by natural or normal vision or perception: as, rose-colored *spectacles;* I cannot see things with your *spectacles*.

And even with this I lost fair England's view,
And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart,
And call'd them blind and dusky *spectacles*,
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 112.

Subjects are to look upon the faults of princes with the *spectacles* of obedience and reverence to their place and persons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Shakespeare . . . was naturally learn'd; he needed not the *Spectacles* of Books to read Nature; he look'd inwards, and found her there.
*Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy (1693), p. 31.

**7.** *pl.* In *zoöl.*, a marking resembling a pair of spectacles, especially about the eyes: as, the *spectacles* of the cobra. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.

A pair of white *spectacles* on the eyes, and whitish about base of bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 815.

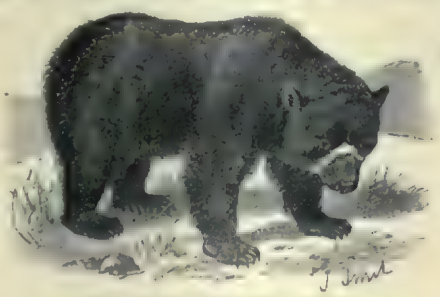
**Compound spectacles.** (*a*) Spectacles fitted for receiving extra colored glasses, or to which additional lenses can be attached to vary the power. (*b*) A form of spectacles having in each bow two half glasses differing in power or character; divided spectacles. See def. 5.—**Franklin spectacles.** Same as *pantoscopic spectacles* (which see, under *pantoscopic*).

**spectacled** (spek'ta̤-kld), *a.* [< *spectacle* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Furnished with or wearing spectacles.

The bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 222.

Porphyro upon her face doth look,
Like puzzled urchin on an aged crone
Who keepeth closed a wondrous riddle-book,
As *spectacled* she sits in chimney-nook.
*Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, xv.

**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Marked in any way that suggests spectacles or the wearing of spectacles: as, the *spectacled* bear or cobra. (*b*) Spectable or spectacular; being "a sight to behold"; spectral: as, the *spectacled* shrimp.—**Spectacled bear,** *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, the only South American bear, having a light-colored mark on the face, like a pair of spectacles.—**Spectacled cobra,** any specimen of the common Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, which has the markings of the back of the hood well developed so as to resemble a pair of spectacles. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Spectacled coot, spectacled duck,** the surf-scoter or -duck, *Œdemia perspicillata;* the goggle-nose. [Connecticut.]—**Spectacled eider,** *Somateria* (*Arctonetta*) *fischeri*, an eider-duck of the northwest coast of America, having in the male the eyes set in silvery-white plumage rimmed with black.—**Spectacled goose, guillemot, snake, stenoderm.** See the nouns.—**Spectacled shrimp,** the specter- or skeleton-shrimp, a caprellid. See *Caprella*.—**Spectacled vampire.** Same as *spectacled stenoderm*.



Spectacled Bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*).

**spectacled-headed** (spek'ta̤-kld-hed'ed), *a.* Having the head spectacled: applied to flies of the genera *Holcocephala* (family *Asilidæ*) and *Diopsis* and *Sphyracephala* (family *Diopsidæ*). See cut under *Diopsis*.

A queer-looking, *spectacled-headed*, predatory fly. . . . The head is unusually broad in front, the eyes being very prominent and presenting a spectacled or goggled appearance. *C. H. Tyler Townsend*, Proc. Entom. Soc. [of Washington, I. 254.

**spectacle-furnace** (spek'ta̤-kl-fėr''nās), *n.* A literal translation of the German *brillenofen*, which is a variety of the *spurofen*, a form of shaft-furnace of which the essential peculiarity is that the melted material runs out upon the inclined bottom of the furnace into a crucible-like receptacle or pot outside and in front of the furnace-stack. This sort of furnace has been used at Mansfeld and in the Harz, but apparently not in any English-speaking country.

**spectacle-gage** (spek'ta̤-kl-gāj), *n.* A device used in fitting spectacles to determine the proper distance between the glasses.

**spectacle-glass** (spek'ta̤-kl-glȧs), *n.* **1.** Glass suited for making spectacles; optical glass.—**2.** A lens of the kind or form used in spectacles. —**3**†. A field-glass; a telescope.

A°. 1678 he added a *spectacle-glass* to the shadow-vane of the lesser arch of the Sea-quadrant.
*Aubrey*, Lives (Edmund Halley).

**spectacle-maker** (spek'ta̤-kl-mā''kėr), *n.* A maker of spectacles; one who makes spectacles, eye-glasses, and similar instruments. The Spectacle-makers' Company of London was incorporated in 1630.

**spectacle-ornament** (spek'ta̤-kl-ôr''na̤-me̤nt), *n.* A name given to an ornament, often found in sculptured stones in Scotland, consisting of two disks connected by a band: the surface so marked out is often covered with interlaced whorl-ornaments.

**spectacular** (spek-tak'ū̦-la̤r), *a.* [< L. *spectaculum*, a sight, show (see *spectacle*), + *-ar*3.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; marked or characterized by great display: as, a *spectacular* drama.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.
*Hickes*, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1681.

**2.** Pertaining to spectacles or glasses for assisting vision. [Rare.]

**spectacularity** (spek-tak-ū̦-lar'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *spectacular* + *-ity*.] Spectacular character or quality; likeness to or the fact of being a spectacle or show.

It must be owned that when all was done the place had a certain *spectacularity;* the furniture and ornaments wore somehow the air of properties.
*Howells*, Private Theatricals, x.

**spectacularly** (spek-tak'ū̦-la̤r-li), *adv.* In a spectacular manner or view; as a spectacle.

The last test was, *spectacularly*, the best of the afternoon.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 360.

**spectant** (spek'tant), *a.* [< L. *spectan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *spectare*, look at, behold, freq. of *specere*, look at, behold: see *spectacle*, *species*.] In *her.*: (*a*) At gaze. (*b*) Looking upward with the nose bendwise: noting any animal used as a bearing.

**spectate** (spek'tāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *spectatus*, pp. of *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectant*.] To look about or upon; gaze; behold. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Coming on the Bridge, a Gentleman sitting on the Coach civilly salutes the *Spectating* Company; the turning of the Wheels and motion of the Horses are plainly seen as if natural and Alive.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 287.

Mr. De Quincey—Works, VI. 329—has *spectate:* and who can believe that he went anywhere but to spectare for it? *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 76.

**spectation** (spek-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *spectatio*(*n-*), a beholding, contemplation, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] Look; aspect; appearance; regard.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

**spectator** (spek-tā'to̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spectatour;* < F. *spectateur* = Sp. Pg. *espectador* = It. *spettatore*, < L. *spectator*, a beholder, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] One who looks on; an onlooker or eye-witness; a beholder; especially, one of a company present at a spectacle of any kind: as, the *spectators* of or at a game or a drama.

Me leading, in a secret corner layd,
The sad *spectatour* of my Tragedie.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. 4. 27.

There be of them that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren *spectators* to laugh too.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 46.

We, indeed, appeared to be the only two unconcerned *spectators* on board; and, accordingly, were allowed to ramble about the decks unnoticed.
*B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 10.

=**Syn.** Looker-on, onlooker, observer, witness, by-stander. A person is said to be a *spectator* at a show, a bull-fight, a wrestling-match; one of the *audience* at a lecture, a concert, the theater; and one of the *congregation* at church.

**spectatorial** (spek-tā̤-tō'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *spectator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a spectator. [In the quotation it is used with direct reference to the name of the periodical cited.]

There is a vicious terror of being blamed in some well-inclined people, and a wicked pleasure in suppressing them in others; both which I recommend to your *spectatorial* wisdom to animadvert upon.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

**spectatorship** (spek-tā'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ship.*] The act of looking or beholding; the state or occupation of being a spectator or looker-on.

Guess . . . if thou standest not i' the state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship.*
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 71.

Bathing in the sea was the chief occupation of these good people, including, as it did, prolonged *spectatorship* of the process. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, xix.

**spectatress** (spek-tā'tres), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ess.* Cf. *spectatrix.*] A female spectator or looker-on.

Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
*Spectatress* of the mischief which she made.
*Rowe*, Fair Penitent, v. 1.

**spectatrix** (spek-tā'triks), *n.* [= F. *spectatrice* = It. *spettatrice*, < L. *spectatrix*, fem. of *spectator*, a beholder: see *spectator.*] Same as *spectatress.*

**specter, spectre** (spek'tėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *spectre* = Sp. Pg. *espectro* = It. *spettro*, an image, figure, ghost, < L. *spectrum*, a vision, appearance, apparition, image, < *specere*, see: see *species, spectacle.* Cf. *spectrum.*] **1.** A ghostly apparition; a visible incorporeal human spirit; an appearance of the dead as when living. Specters are imagined as disembodied spirits haunting or revisiting the scenes of their mundane life, and showing themselves in intangible form to the living, generally at night, from some overpowering necessity, or for some benevolent or (more usually) malevolent purpose. They are sometimes represented as speaking, but more commonly as only using terrifying or persuasive gestures to induce compliance with their wishes. The word is rarely used for the dissociated soul of a living person.

The ghosts of traitors from the Bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 223.

One of the afflicted,
I know, bore witness to the apparition
Of ghosts unto the *spectre* of this Bishop,
Saying, "You murdered us!"
*Longfellow*, Giles Corey, iii. 2.

A fine traditional *spectre* pale,
With a turnip head and a ghostly wail,
And a splash of blood on the dickey!
*W. S. Gilbert*, Haunted.

**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of many names of gressorial orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ;* a walking-stick or stick-insect; a specter-insect. (*b*) The specter-bat. (*c*) The specter-lemur. (*d*) A specter-shrimp.—**Specter of the Brocken**, an optical phenomenon named from the Brocken, a mountain of the Harz range, where it has been most frequently observed. It consists of the shadow of the observer cast at sunrise or sunset in apparently gigantic size upon the mist or fog about the mountain-summit. The shadow is sometimes inclosed in a prismatic circle called the *Brocken bow*, and again is bordered with a colored fringe. Howitt states that, if the fog is very dry, one sees not only one's self, but one's neighbor; if very damp, only one's self, surrounded by a rainbow-colored glory. Also *Brocken specter.*=**Syn. 1.** *Apparition, Phantom*, etc. See *ghost.*

**specter-bat** (spek'tėr-bat), *n.* The spectral bat, a South American leaf-nosed bat or vampire, *Phyllostoma spectrum*, or a similar species.

**specter-candle** (spek'tėr-kan"dl), *n.* A straight fossil cephalopod, as a baculite, belemnite, or orthoceratite. These and similar objects have often been superstitiously regarded, in ignorance of their origin and nature. See *bætylus, salagrama*, and *thunder-stone.*

**specter-crab** (spek'tėr-krab), *n.* A glass-crab; one of the larval forms which were called *Phyllosomata.* See cut under *glass-crab.*

**specter-insect** (spek'tėr-in"sekt), *n.* Same as *specter*, 2 (*a*).

**specter-lemur** (spek'tėr-lē"mėr), *n.* The tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum.* See cut under *tarsier.*

**specter-shrimp** (spek'tėr-shrimp), *n.* A small læmodipod crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella tuberculata;* a skeleton-shrimp: so called from the singular form and aspect.

**spectra**, *n.* Plural of *spectrum.*

**spectral** (spek'trạl), *a.* [= F. *spectral*, < L. *spectrum*, specter: see *specter.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a specter; resembling or having the aspect of a specter; ghostlike; ghostly.

Some of the *spectral* appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

To his excited fancy everything assumed a *spectral* look. The shadows of familiar things about him stalked like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 3.

*Spectral* in the river-mist
The ship's white timbers show.
*Whittier*, The Ship-builders.

**2.** Pertaining to ocular spectra, or pertaining to the solar, prismatic, or diffraction spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum; produced by the aid of the spectrum: as, *spectral* colors; *spectral* analysis.

It is important to be able to observe the varying effects of pressure and density upon *spectral* phenomena.
*J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 75.

**3.** In *zoöl.*, like or likened to a specter or apparition; suggestive of a ghost in any way: as, the *spectral* bat; *spectral* shrimps; *spectral* insects.—**Spectral lemur**, the tarsier.—**Spectral owl**, *Syrnium cinereum*, or *Strix cinerea*, the great gray owl of arctic America, remarkable for having more plumage in proportion to the size of the body than any other owl.

**spectrality** (spek-tral'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *spectralities* (-tiz). [< *spectral* + *-ity.*] The state of being spectral; a spectral being or object. [Rare.]

What is he doing here in inquisitorial sanbenito, with nothing but ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him?
*Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

**spectrally** (spek'trạl-i), *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or specter.

**spectre**, *n.* See *specter.*

**spectrobolometer** (spek"trọ̄-bọ̄-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *bolometer.*] An instrument consisting of a bolometer in combination with a spectroscope, used in the study of the distribution of heat in the solar spectrum and in similar investigations. The absorbing surface of the bolometer is an extremely slender strip of platinum, and it is so mounted that this can be moved at will to any desired part of the spectrum, the amount of heat received being measured, as usual, by the deflection of a galvanometer-needle.

**spectrograph** (spek'trọ̄-gråf), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus designed to give a representation of the spectrum from any source, particularly one in which photography is employed; a spectroscope in which a sensitive photographic plate takes the place of the eyepiece of the observing telescope.

**spectrographic** (spek-trọ̄-graf'ik), *a.* [< *spectrograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a spectrograph or the observations made with it; specifically, relating to the process or results of photography as applied to the study of spectra.

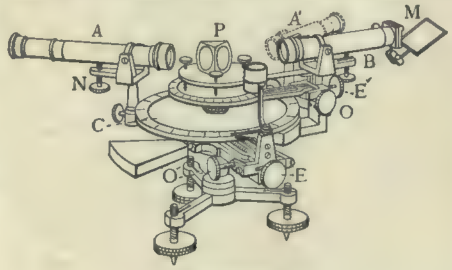
*Spectrographic* operations are, as Professor Young well says, much more sensitive to atmospheric conditions than are visual observations. *D. Todd*, Science, III. 727.

**spectrography** (spek-trog'rạ-fi), *n.* [As *spectrograph* + *-y*$^3$.] The art of using the spectrograph.

**spectrological** (spek-trọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *spectrology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology: as, *spectrological* analysis.

**spectrology** (spek-trol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

**spectrometer** (spek-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + L. *metrum*, measure.] An instrument used chiefly to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism, and hence to determine the refractive indices of the substance of which the prism is formed. Its essential parts are—(1) a tube B (see figure), having a slit at the further end through which the light is thrown by the mirror M, and a collimating lens at the other end to convert the divergent pencil into a parallel beam; (2) the prism P, which can be turned upon the central axis, its position being centered by two slides moved at right angles to each other by means of the screws E and E′; (3) the observing telescope A, the eyepiece of which is provided with cross-wires so that the position of a given line can be accurately fixed; the axis of the telescope can be made horizontal by the screw N. After the position of the prism has been accurately adjusted, usually so as to give the minimum deviation for the given ray, the angle of deviation is measured by the telescope moving with the graduating circle C, while the prism (with the vernier) is stationary. By the tangent screws at O and O′ the positions of the two circles can be adjusted more delicately. The instrument can also be used, like the ordinary reflecting goniometer (it is then a spectrometer-goniometer), to measure the angle between the two faces of the prism, which angle, with that of the minimum deviation, is needed to give the data for calculating the required refractive index. (See *refraction.*) If a diffraction-grating instead of a prism is employed, the telescope A is moved into the position A′, making a small angle with the tube B; the instrument may then be used to measure the wave-length of a given light-ray.



Spectrometer.

**spectrometric** (spek-trọ̄-met'rik), *a.* [As *spectrometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a spectrometer or the observations made with it.

**spectromicroscopical** (spek-trọ̄-mī-krọ̄-skop'i-kạl), *a.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *microscopical.*] Pertaining to spectroscopic observations made in connection with the microscope.

The *spectro-microscopical* apparatus, especially in the hands of botanists, has become an important instrument in the investigation of the coloring matter of plants.
*Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), ii. 139.

**spectrophone** (spek'trọ̄-fōn), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] An adaptation of the principle of the radiophone, devised by Bell to be used in spectrum analysis. It consists of a spectroscope the eyepiece of which is removed—the sensitive substances being placed in the focal point behind an opaque diaphragm containing a slit, while the ear is in communication with the substances by means of a hearing-tube. See the quotation.

Suppose we smoke the interior of our spectrophonic receiver, and fill the cavity with peroxide of nitrogen gas. We have then a combination that gives us good sounds in all parts of the spectrum (visible and invisible) except the ultra violet. Now pass a rapidly interrupted beam of light through some substances whose absorptive spectrum is to be investigated, and bands of sound and silence are observed in exploring the spectrum, the silent positions corresponding to the absorption bands.
*A. G. Bell*, in Philosoph. Mag., 5th ser., II. 527, 1881.

**spectrophonic** (spek-trọ̄-fon'ik), *a.* [As *spectrophone* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the spectrophone, or investigations made by means of it.

**spectrophotometer** (spek"trọ̄-fọ̄-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *photometer.*] An instrument used to compare the intensities of two spectra (as from the limb and center of the sun), or the intensity of a given color with that of the corresponding color in a standard spectrum. It is based upon the fact that the eye is very sensitive to slight differences of intensity between two similar colors when brought side by side. It consists essentially of a spectroscope arranged with total reflecting prisms, so that, for example, the spectra to be compared can be brought into immediate juxtaposition, while Nicol prisms in the path of the pencil of rays make it possible to diminish the intensity of the brighter light until the two exactly correspond. The angular position of the analyzing prism gives the means of deducing the required relation in intensity.

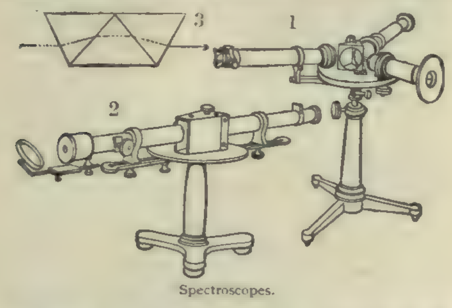
**spectrophotometric** (spek-trọ̄-fō-tọ̄-met'rik), *a.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the spectrophotometer, to its use, or to observations made with it.

**spectrophotometry** (spek"trọ̄-fọ̄-tom'e-tri), *n.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-y*$^3$.] The art of using the spectrophotometer.

**spectropolariscope** (spek"trọ̄-pọ̄-lar'i-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *polariscope.*] A combination of the spectroscope and the polariscope, an instrument sometimes used in the analysis of sugar. It is a modification of a form of the saccharimeter.

**spectropyrometer** (spek"trọ̄-pī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *pyrometer.*] An instrument devised by Crova for measuring high temperatures, based upon the principle that two incandescent bodies of the same radiating power have the same temperature when their spectra are identical in extent. It is essentially a form of spectrophotometer.

**spectroscope** (spek'trọ̄-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light (or, more generally, the radiation) from any source by the passage of the rays through a prism or their reflection from a grating, and for the study of the spectrum so formed. In its common form the essential parts of the *prismatic spectroscope* are—(1) a tube with a slit at the further end (see fig. 1), through which the light enters, and at the other end a collimating lens which brings the rays into a parallel beam (the slit is formed between two parallel edges the distance between which can be varied at will); (2) a prism to refract and disperse the rays, or a series or train of prisms when greater dispersion is desired—a gain, however, which is accompanied by a serious diminution in the intensity of the light; (3) a telescope through which the magnified image of the spectrum thus formed is viewed. A third tube is usually added, containing a scale, which is illuminated by a small gas-flame and reflected from the surface of the prism into the telescope, thus giving the means of fixing the position of the lines observed. A small glass comparison prism is often placed in front of half the slit, and through it, by total reflection, a second beam of light can be introduced, the spectrum of which is seen directly over the other. An instrument which gives a spectrum when the source of the light is in a straight line with the eye—that is, which gives dispersion without deviation—is called a *direct-vision spectroscope* (see fig. 2): this may be accomplished by combining two crown-glass prisms, with a third flint-glass prism of an angle of



Spectroscopes.

90° between them (fig. 3). For certain rays—for example, the yellow—there is no divergence while a spectrum is obtained, since the dispersion of the flint-glass prism in one direction is greater than that of the two crown-glass prisms in the opposite direction. Other forms of direct-vision spectroscope have also been devised. In the *grating spectroscope*, or *diffraction spectroscope*, a diffraction-grating (a series of very fine parallel lines ruled on glass or speculum-metal) takes the place of the prism; and the parallel rays falling upon it are reflected, and form a series of diffraction-spectra (see *diffraction*, *grating*$^2$, 2, and *interference*, 5), which are called *normal spectra* (see *spectrum*, 3), since the dispersion of the rays is proportional to their wave-length. A prism is sometimes used before the telescope to separate parts of the successive spectra which would otherwise overlap. If a Rowland grating (see *diffraction*) is employed, the arrangements can be much simplified, since the large concave surface of the grating forms an image directly, which may be received upon a screen, or for study upon a photographic plate, or viewed through an eyepiece with cross-wires to fix the position of the lines observed. The grating is supported at one end of a rigid bar, in practice about 21 feet in length, at the other end of which, and at the center of curvature of the concave surface, is the eyepiece or support for the sensitive plate. The ends of this bar rest on carriages moving on two rails at right angles to each other; and, as the end carrying the eyepiece is moved, the whole length of the spectrum (several feet) may be successively observed, the fixed beam of parallel rays from the slit falling upon the grating as its position is slowly turned. The whole apparatus is mounted on rigid supports in a room from which all light but that received through the slit is carefully excluded. A high degree of dispersion is thus obtained, combined with the advantage of the normal spectrum, and the further advantages that the amount of light employed is large, while the disturbing effect of the absorption of the material of the prisms is avoided. See further under *spectrum*.—**Analyzing spectroscope, integrating spectroscope,** terms applied to the spectroscope (Young) to describe its use, with or without a lens throwing an image of the luminous object upon the slit. In the former case, different parts of the slit are illuminated by light from different parts of the object, and their spectra can be separately compared, or, in other words, the light is thus analyzed; while in the second case, when the collimator is pointed toward the source of light, the combined effect of the whole is obtained.—**Half-prism spectroscope**, a spectroscope in which the beam of rays enters the prism at right angles to one face, and suffers dispersion only on emerging from the face opposite and inclined to it. The half-prism ordinarily employed is half of a compound prism such as is used in the direct-vision spectroscope.—**Rainband-spectroscope.** See *rainband*.

**spectroscope** (spek'trọ-skōp), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spectroscoped*, ppr. *spectroscoping*. [< *spectroscope*, *n.*] To use the spectroscope; study by means of observations with the spectroscope. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Trans. R. S. E., XXXII. 521. [Rare.]

> Could you have *spectroscoped* a star?
> *O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, XLIX. 387.

**spectroscopic** (spek-trọ-skop'ik), *a.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or performed by means of the spectroscope or spectroscopy: as, *spectroscopic* analysis; *spectroscopic* investigations.

**spectroscopical** (spek-trọ-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *spectroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *spectroscopic*.

**spectroscopically** (spek-trọ-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spectroscopic manner; by the use of the spectroscope.

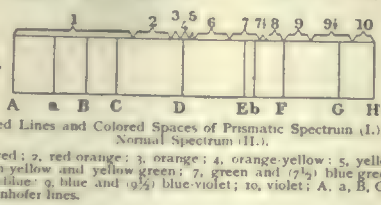
**spectroscopist** (spek'trọ-skō-pist), *n.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ist*.] One who uses the spectroscope: one skilled in spectroscopy.

**spectroscopy** (spek'trō-skō-pi), *n.* [As *spectroscope* + *-y*$^3$.] That branch of science, more particularly of chemical and physical science, which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis.

**spectrum** (spek'trum), *n.*; pl. *spectra* (-trạ). [< NL. *spectrum*, a spectrum, < L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image or apparition: see *specter*.] 1†. A specter; a ghostly phantom.—2. An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away.

If, for example, one looks intently with one eye upon any colored object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterward turns the same eye to another part of the paper, one sees a similar spot, but of a different color. Thus, if the wafer is red, the seeming spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra*.

3. In *physics*, the continuous band of light (*visible spectrum*) showing the successive prismatic colors, or the isolated lines or bands of color, observed when the radiation from such a source as the sun, or an ignited vapor in a gas-flame, is viewed after having been passed through a prism (*prismatic spectrum*) or reflected from a diffraction-grating (*diffraction-* or *interference-spectrum*). The action of the prism (see *prism* and *refraction*) is to refract the light and at the same time to separate or disperse the rays of different wave-lengths, the refraction and dispersion being greater as the wave-length diminishes. The grating (see *grating*$^2$, 2), which consists usually of a series of fine parallel lines (say 10,000 or 20,000 to the inch) ruled on speculum-metal, diffracts and at the same time disperses the light-rays, forming a series of spectra whose lengths depend upon the fineness of the lines. If, now, a beam of white light is passed through a slit, and then by a collimator lens is thrown upon a prism, and the light from this received upon a screen, a colored band will be obtained passing by insensible degrees, from the less refrangible end, the red, to the more refrangible end, the violet, through a series of colors ordinarily described as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. A similar effect is obtained from a grating, with, however, this difference, that in the prismatic spectrum the red covers only a small part relatively of the colored band, since the action of the prism is to crowd together the less refrangible rays and separate the more refrangible rays of less wave-length, and thus distort the spectrum. The diffraction-spectrum, on the other hand, shows the red occupying about the same space as the blue and violet, and is called a *normal spectrum*. When the light from different sources is studied in the spectroscope, it is found, first, that a solid or a liquid when incandescent gives a continuous spectrum, and this is true of gases also at great pressures; second, bodies in the gaseous form give discontinuous spectra, consisting of colored bright lines (*line-spectrum*) or bands (*band-spectrum*), or of bands which under certain conditions appear as channeled spaces or flutings (*fluted spectrum*), and these lines or bands for a given substance have a definite position, and are hence characteristic of it; third, if light from an incandescent solid or liquid body passes through a gas (at a lower temperature than the incandescent body), the gas absorbs the same rays as those its own spectrum consists of; therefore, in this case, the result is a spectrum (*absorption-spectrum*) continuous, except as interrupted by black lines occupying the same position as the bright lines in the spectrum of the gas itself would occupy. An absorption-spectrum, showing more or less sharply defined dark bands, is also obtained when the light has passed through an appropriate liquid (as blood), or a solid such as a salt of didymium (see further under *absorption*). For example, the spectrum from a candle-flame is continuous, being due to the incandescent carbon particles suspended in the flame. If, however, the yellow flame produced when a little sodium is inserted in the non-luminous flame of a Bunsen burner is examined, a bright-yellow line is observed; if a red lithium flame, then a red and a yellow line are seen; the red strontium flame gives a more complex spectrum, consisting of a number of lines, chiefly in the red and yellow; and so of other similar substances. For substances like iron, and other metals not volatile except at very high temperatures, the heat of the voltaic arc is employed, and by this means their spectra, often consisting of a hundred or more lines (of iron at least 2,000), can be mapped out. Still again, if the light from the sun is studied in the same way, it is found to be a bright spectrum from red to violet, but crossed by a large number of dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines*, because, though earlier seen by Wollaston (1802), they were first mapped by Fraunhofer in 1814; this name is given especially to the more prominent of them, which he designated by the letters A to H, etc. (See the figures.) These lines, as explained above, are due to the absorption by gases, either in the sun's atmosphere or in that of the earth. When the light is passed through a train of prisms, or reflected from a Rowland grating, and thus a very high degree of dispersion obtained, the rays are more widely separated and the spectrum can be more minutely examined. Studied in this way, it is found that the dark lines in the solar spectrum number many thousands, the greater part of which can be identified in the spectra of known terrestrial substances. Thus, the presence in the sun's atmosphere of thirty-six elements has been established (Rowland, 1891); these include sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, tin, zinc, titanium, aluminium, chromium, silicon, carbon, hydrogen, etc. The radiation from the sun consists not only of those rays whose wave-length is such as to produce the effect of vision upon the eye, but also of others of greater wave-length than the red rays and less wave-length than the violet; the spectrum from such a source consequently includes, besides the luminous part, an invisible part (*invisible spectrum*) below the red, called the *infra-red* region, and another beyond the violet, called the *ultra-violet*. The first region is also present in the spectrum from any hot body, and the latter in that from a body at a high temperature—for example the incandescent carbons of an arc electric light. Thus, Langley by means of his bolometer has proved the existence of rays having a wave-length nearly twenty times that of the luminous red rays, in the radiation of the surface of the moon, and corresponding to a temperature not far from that of melting ice. Further, while the visible spectrum includes rays separated by only about one octave (since the wave-length for the extreme red is approximately twice that of the extreme violet), the full spectrum, from the extreme ultra-violet to the longest waves recognized by the bolometer, embraces more than seven octaves. In other words, it extends from rays having a wave-length of 0.18 of a micron to those whose wave-length is 30 microns (1 micron = $\frac{1}{1000}$ millimeter). The invisible regions of the spectrum cannot be directly studied by the eye, but they can be explored, first by photography, it being possible to prepare suitable plates sensitive to the infra-red as well as others sensitive to ultra-violet rays, and such photographs show the presence of many additional absorption-lines. The invisible infra-red region (*heat-spectrum*) can also be explored by the thermopile and still better the bolometer, and the distribution of the heat thus examined, and a thermogram of the spectrum constructed in which the presence of "cold" absorption-bands is noted. Still again, the method of phosphorescence is employed to give a phosphorograph of the spectrum, while fluorescence is made use of in studying the ultra-violet region. In studying the invisible heat-spectrum lenses and prisms of rock-salt must be used, because the dark rays of long wave-length are largely absorbed by glass; further, in investigating the invisible ultra-violet region quartz is similarly employed, since it is highly transparent to these short wave-length vibrations. In many investigations it is of great advantage to use the grating-spectroscope, especially one provided with a concave Rowland grating, since then the normal spectrum (fig. II.) is obtained directly without the use of the usual lenses and prisms, and hence free from their absorbing effects. Recent photographs of the solar spectrum obtained by Prof. Rowland in this way give a clearness of definition combined with high dispersion never before approached. Thus, in their enlarged form as published (1890), the double sodium-lines are widely separated, and sixteen distinct fine lines may be counted between them. It was formerly the custom to divide the solar spectrum into three parts, formed by the invisible heat-rays, the luminous rays, and the so-called chemical or actinic rays. This threefold division of the spectrum is, however, largely erroneous, since all the rays of the spectrum are "heat-rays" if they are received upon an absorbing surface, as lampblack; and, while it is true that the chemical change upon which ordinary photography depends is most stimulated by the violet and ultra-violet rays, this is not true universally of all chemical changes produced by direct radiation. The rays from the lowest end of the spectrum to the highest differ intrinsically in wave-length only, and the difference of effect observed is due to the character of the surface upon which they fall. The spectra of the stars, of the comets, nebulæ, etc., can be studied in the same way as the solar spectrum, and the result has been to throw much light upon the constitution of these bodies; the spectrum of the aurora has been similarly examined. In addition to its use in the study of cosmical physics, spectrum analysis has proved a most delicate and invaluable method to the chemist and physicist in the examination of the different elements and their compounds. By this method of research a number of new elements have been detected (as rubidium, cæsium, indium, thallium); and recently the study of the absorption-spectra of the earths—obtained from samarskite, gadolinite, and other related minerals—has served to show the existence of a group of closely related elements whose existence had not before been suspected. Further, the study of the change in the spectra of certain elements under different conditions of temperature has led Lockyer to some most important and suggestive hypotheses as to the relation between them and their possible compound nature.



Fixed Lines and Colored Spaces of Prismatic Spectrum (I.) and Normal Spectrum (II.).

1, red; 2, red orange; 3, orange; 4, orange-yellow; 5, yellow; 6, green yellow and yellow green; 7, green and (7½) blue green; 8, cyan blue; 9, blue and (9½) blue-violet; 10, violet; A, a, B, C, etc., Fraunhofer lines.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777. (*b*) A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects: same as *Phasma*. *Stoll*, 1787. (*c*) A genus of lemuroid mammals: same as *Tarsius*. *Lacépède*, 1803.—5. The specific name of some animals, including *Tarsius spectrum* and *Phyllostoma spectrum*.—**Fluted spectrum.** See def. 3.—**Gitter-spectrum,** a diffraction-spectrum. See def. 3.—**Grating-spectrum.** See *grating*$^2$.—**Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian*.—**Secondary spectrum,** the residual or secondary chromatic aberration observed in the use of an ordinary so-called achromatic lens (see *achromatic*), arising from the fact that while by combining the crown- and flint-glass two of the colors of the spectrum are brought to the same focus, the dispersion of the others is not equally compensated. By using new kinds of glass which allow of proportional dispersion in different parts of the spectrum (see *apochromatic*), Abbe has made lenses which collect three colors to one focus, leaving only a small residual aberration uncorrected, which is called the *tertiary spectrum*.

**specula,** *n.* Plural of *speculum*.

**speculable** (spek'ụ̄-lạ-bl), *a.* Knowable.

**specular** (spek'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [= F. *spéculaire* = Pr. *specular* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = It. *speculare*, < L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror, < *speculum*, a mirror: see *speculum*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mirror; capable of reflecting objects: as, a *specular* surface; a *specular* mineral; *specular* metal (an alloy prepared for making mirrors).—2. Assisting or facilitating vision; serving for inspection or observation; affording a view: as, a *specular* orb (the eye or a lens); *specular* stone (an old name for mica used in windows, in Latin *specularis lapis*); a *specular* tower (one serving as a lookout). [Archaic.]

You teach (though we learn not) a thing unknown
To our late times, the use of *specular* stone,
Through which all things within without were shown.
*Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 236.

Calm as the Universe, from *specular* towers
Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure.
*Wordsworth*, Cave of Staffa.

3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the speculum of the wing; ocellar: as, the *specular* area; *specular* iridescence.—**Specular iron ore**, a variety of hematite, or anhydrous iron sesquioxid, occurring in crystals and massive forms with a brilliant metallic luster. Finely pulverized and washed, it is used as a polishing-powder.

**Specularia** (spek-ū-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1748), < L. *speculum* in *speculum Veneris*, 'Venus's looking-glass,' a medieval name of *S. Speculum*, from the resemblance of its flowers set on their cylindrical ovary to the ancient round bronze mirror at the end of a straight handle: see *speculum*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Campanulaceæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Campanula* by its wheel-shaped or shallow and broadly bell-shaped corolla and linear or narrowly oblong ovary. There are about 8 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly of southern and central Europe, with one in South America. They are annual herbs, either erect or decumbent, and smooth or bristly. They bear alternate entire or toothed leaves, and blue, violet, or white two-bracted flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. Speculum* is the Venus's looking-glass, formerly a favorite in English gardens; *S. hybrida* is there known as the *corn-violet;* and *S. perfoliata*, native in the United States, is remarkable for its dimorphous flowers, the earlier being minute and clistogamic.

**speculate** (spek′ụ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *speculated*, ppr. *speculating*. [< L. *speculatus*, pp. of *speculari*, spy out, watch, observe, behold (> It. *speculare* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = OF. *speculer*, F. *spéculer*), < *specula*, a watch-tower, < *specere*, see: see *species*. Cf. *speculum*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To view as from a watch-tower or observatory; observe.

I shall never eat garlic with Diogenes in a tub, and *speculate* the stars without a shirt.
*Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

2. To take a discriminating view of; consider attentively; speculate upon; examine; inspect: as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [Rare.]

We . . . conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence when we only *speculate* absolute privation.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 21.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To pursue truth by thinking, as by mathematical reasoning, by logical analysis, or by the review of data already collected.—**2.** To take a discursive view of a subject or subjects; note diverse aspects, relations, or probabilities; meditate; conjecture: often implying absence of definite method or result.

I certainly take my full share, along with the rest of the world, . . . in *speculating* on what has been done, or is doing, on the public stage. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To invest money for profit upon an uncertainty; take the risk of loss in view of possible gain; make a purchase or purchases, as of something liable to sudden fluctuations in price or to rapid deterioration, on the chance of selling at a large advance: as, to *speculate* in stocks.

**speculation** (spek-ụ̄-lā′shọn); *n.* [< OF. *speculacion*, *speculation*, F. *spéculation* = Pr. *speculacio* = Sp. *especulacion* = Pg. *especulação* = It. *speculazione*, < LL. *speculatio*(*n*-), a spying out, exploration, observation, contemplation, < L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] **1.** The act or state of speculating, or of seeing or looking; intelligent contemplation or observation; a viewing; inspection. [Obsolete or archaic, but formerly used with considerable latitude.]

Thence [from the works of God] gathering plumes of perfect *speculation*,
To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd,
Mount up aloft through heavenly contemplation.
*Spenser*, Heavenly Beauty, l. 134.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 95.

I am arrived to that perfection in *speculation* that I understand the language of the eyes.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

2. The pursuit of truth by means of thinking, especially mathematical reasoning and logical analysis; meditation; deep and thorough consideration of a theoretical question. This use of the word, though closely similar to the application of *speculatio* in the Latin of Boëthius to translate θεωρία, is chiefly due to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "now we see through a glass, darkly," where 'glass' is in the Vulgate *speculum*. But some writers, as Milton and Cowper, associate the meaning with *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

For practise must agree with *speculation*,
Belief & knowledge must guide operation.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 602.

Join sense unto reason, and experiment unto *speculation*.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

From him [Pythagoras] Socrates derived the principles of virtue and morality, . . . and most of his natural *speculations*. *Sir W. Temple*, Ancient and Modern Learning.

The brilliant fabric of *speculation* erected by Darwin can scarcely sustain its own weight.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 240.

3. In *philos.*, sometimes, a purely a priori method of philosophizing: but commonly in philosophy the word has the meaning 2, above.—**4.** The investing of money at a risk of loss on the chance of unusual gain; specifically, buying and selling, not in the ordinary course of commerce for the continuous marketing of commodities, but to hold in the expectation of selling at a profit upon a change in values or market rates. Thus, if a merchant lays in for his regular trade a much larger stock than he otherwise would because he anticipates a rise in prices, this is not termed *speculation;* but if he buys what he does not usually deal in, not for the purpose of extending his business, but for the chance of a sale of the particular articles at a profit by reason of anticipated rise, it is so termed. In the language of the exchanges, *speculation* includes all dealing in futures and options, whether purchases or sales.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice in agriculture, is always a *speculation* from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits.
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

A vast *speculation* had fail'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd.
*Tennyson*, Maud, i. 3.

5. A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a part of the pack not being dealt. *Latham.*=**Syn. 2.** *Hypothesis*, etc. See *theory*.

**speculatist** (spek′ụ̄-lạ̄-tist), *n.* [< *speculate* + *-ist*.] A speculative philosopher; a person who, absorbed with theoretical questions, pays little attention to practical conditions.

Such *speculatists*, by expecting too much from friendship, dissolve the connection. *Goldsmith*, Friendship.

Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes
For every hare-brain'd proselyte he makes.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error.

**speculative** (spek′ụ̄-lạ̄-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spéculatif* = Sp. Pg. *especulativo* = It. *speculativo*, < LL. *speculativus*, pertaining to or of the nature of observation, < L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] **1†.** Pertaining to or affording vision or outlook: a meaning influenced by Latin *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

Now roves the eye;
And, posted on this *speculative* height,
Exults in its command. *Cowper*, Task, i. 289.

**2†.** Looking; observing; inspecting; prying.

My *speculative* and officed instrument.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 271.

To be *speculative* into another man, to the end to know how to work him or wind him or govern him, proceedeth from a heart that is double and cloven.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

3. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

He [Washington] was not a *speculative*, but a practical man; not at all devoted to Ideas.
*Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, Washington, p. 114.

*Speculative* men are deemed unsound and frivolous.
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 12.

4. Purely scientific; having knowledge as its end; theoretical: opposed to *practical;* also (limiting a noun denoting a person and signifying his opinions or character), in theory, and not, or not merely, in practice; also, cognitive; intellectual. In this sense (which has no connection with *speculation*), *speculative* translates Aristotle's θεωρητικός. Thus, *speculative science* is science pursued for its own sake, without immediate reference to the needs of life, and does not exclude experimental science.

I do not think there are so many *speculative* atheists as men are wont to imagine.
*Boyle*, Christian Virtuoso, part i.

It is evidently the intention of our Maker that man should be an active and not merely a *speculative* being.
*Reid*, Active Powers, Int.

When astronomy took the form of a *speculative* science, words were invented to denote distinctly the conceptions thus introduced.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. liii.

A distinction merely *speculative* has no concern with the most momentous of all practical controversies.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 51.

5. Inferential; known by reasoning, and not by direct experience: opposed to *intuitive;* also, improperly, purely a priori. This meaning was introduced into Latin by Anselm, with reference to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, where the Vulgate has *speculum*. *Speculative cognition* is cognition not intuitive.
6. Pertaining or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation, or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits; of the nature of financial speculation: as, a *speculative* trader; *speculative* investments or business.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

**Speculative geometry, philosophy, reason, theology**, etc. See the nouns.

**speculatively** (spek′ụ̄-lạ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In a speculative manner; as or by means of speculation, in either the intellectual or the material sense.

**speculativeness** (spek′ụ̄-lạ̄-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation.

**speculativism** (spek′ụ̄-lạ̄-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *speculative* + *-ism*.] The tendency to speculation or theory, as opposed to experiment or practice; a theorizing tendency. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 269. [Recent.]

**speculator** (spek′ụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *spéculateur* = Sp. Pg. *especulador* = It. *speculatore*, < L. *speculator*, an explorer or scout, a searcher, an investigator, < *speculari*, pp. *speculatus*, spy out, watch, observe, view: see *speculate*.] **1†.** An observer or onlooker; a watcher; a lookout; a seer; in a specific use, an occult seer; one who looks into mysteries or secrets by magical means.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome.*

2. One who engages in mental speculation; a person who speculates about a subject or subjects; a theorizer.

The number of experiments in moral science which the *speculator* has an opportunity of witnessing has been increased beyond all calculation. *Macaulay*, History.

3. One who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind. See *speculation*, 4.

**speculatorial†** (spek″ụ̄-lạ̄-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer (see *speculatory*), + *-al*.] Speculatory.

**speculatory** (spek′ụ̄-lạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer, < *speculator*, an observer: see *speculator*.] **1†.** Practising or intended for oversight or outlook; overseeing; overlooking; viewing.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, *speculatory* interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum.

Both these [Roman encampments] were nothing more than *speculatory* outposts to the Akeman-street.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 66.

2. Given to, or of the nature or character of, speculation; speculative. [Rare.]

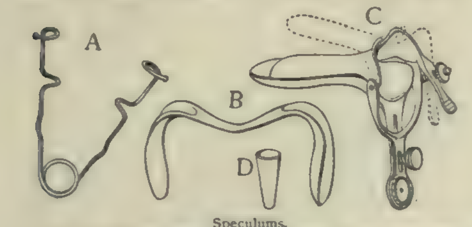
**speculatrix** (spek′ụ̄-lā-triks), *n.*; pl. *speculatrices* (spek″ụ̄-lạ̄-trī′sẹ̄z). [L., fem. of *speculator*: see *speculator*.] A female speculator. [Rare.]

A communion with invisible spirits entered into the general creed [in the sixteenth century] throughout Europe, and crystal or beryl was the magical medium. . . . Persons even of ordinary rank in life pretended to be what they termed speculators, and sometimes women were *speculatrices*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 297.

**speculum** (spek′ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *specula* (-lạ̈), sometimes *speculums* (-lumz). [< L. *speculum*, a mirror, a copy or imitation (cf. *specula*, a watch-tower, lookout), < *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*.] **1.** Something to look into or from; specifically, a mirror or looking-glass.—**2.** An attachment to or part of an optical instrument, as a reflecting telescope, having a brightly polished surface for the reflection of objects. Specula are generally made of an alloy called *speculum-metal*, consisting of ten parts of copper to one of tin, sometimes with a little arsenic to increase its whiteness. Another speculum alloy is made of equal weights of steel and platinum. Specula are also made of glass covered with a film of silver on the side turned toward the object.
3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An ocellus or eye-spot, as of a peacock's tail. See *ocellus*, 4. (*b*) The mirror of a wing, a specially colored area on some of the flight-feathers. It is usually iridescent-green, purple, violet, etc., and formed by a space of such color on the outer webs of several secondaries, toward their end, and commonly set in a frame of different colors formed by the tips of the same secondaries or of the greater wing-coverts, or of both. Sometimes it is dead-white, as in the gadwall. A speculum occurs in various birds, and as a rule in ducks, especially the *Anatinæ*, being in these so constant and characteristic a marking that some breeds of game-fowls are named *duckwing* in consequence of a certain resemblance in the wing-markings. See *silver-duckwing*. Also called *mirror*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus* and *mallard*.

The wing [in *Anatinæ*] has usually a brilliant *Speculum*, which, like the other wing-markings, is the same in both sexes. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 690.

**4.** In *anat.*, the septum lucidum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.—**5.** In *med.* and *surg.*, an instrument used for rendering a part accessible to observation, especially by opening or enlarging an orifice.—**6.** A lookout; a place to spy from.



Speculums.
A, eye-speculum; B, Sims's vaginal speculum; C, bivalve vaginal speculum; D, ear-speculum.

It was in fact the *speculum* or watch-tower of Teufelsdrockh; wherefrom, sitting at ease, he might see the whole life-circulation of that considerable City. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

**Duck-billed speculum**, a name sometimes applied to Sims's vaginal speculum, and more rarely to some of the bivalve vaginal specula, whose valves resemble a duck's bill. Also called *duck-bill*.—**Ear-speculum**, an instrument, usually a hollow cone, introduced into the meatus externus for holding the hairs out of the way so that the bottom of the passage may be illuminated and seen.—**Nose-speculum.** See *rhinoscope*.

**speculum-metal** (spek′ṳ-lum-met″ạl), *n.* See *speculum*, 2.

**sped** (sped). A preterit and past participle of *speed*.

**spede†, spedeful†.** Old spellings of *speed*, *speedful*.

**speece†**, *n.* An old form of *spece*, *spice*.

**speech** (spēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speach*; < ME. *speche*, *spæche*, earlier *spek*, *speke*, < AS. *spǣc*, *spēc*, earlier *sprǣc*, *sprēc* (= OS. *sprāca* = OFries. *spreke*, *spretse*, *sprake* = D. *spraak* = MLG. *sprake* = OHG. *sprāhha*, MHG. G. *sprache* = Icel. *spekjur*, f. pl., = Sw. *språg* = Dan. *sprog*), speech, < *sprecan* (pret. *spræc*), speak: see *speak*.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings and, by imitation, in some birds; capacity for expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking, or of uttering words either in the speaking- or the singing-voice.

And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his *speech*. Mark vii. 32.

*Speech* is the instrument by which a Foole is distinguished from a Philosopher. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (rep. 1869), p. 59.

God's great gift of *speech* abused
Makes thy memory confused.
*Tennyson*, A Dirge.

**2.** The action or exercise of speaking; expression of thoughts or ideas with the speaking-voice; oral utterance or communication; also, an act or exercise of oral expression or communication; talk; conversation; discourse: as, a person's habit of *speech*; to be chary of *speech*; their *speech* was all about themselves.

There is no *speech* nor language where their voice is not heard. [There is no *speech* nor language; their voice cannot be heard, R. V.] Ps. xix. 3.

Without more *Speche* I you beseche
That we were sone agone.
*The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

We entered into many *speeches* of divers matters. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

**3.** The words and grammatical forms in which thought is expressed; language; a language.

For thou art not sent to a people of a strange *speech*. Ezek. iii. 5.

There is not a language in the world which does not exist in the condition of dialectic division, so that the *speech* of each community is the member of a more or less extended family. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

**4.** That which is spoken; thoughts as uttered or written; a saying or remark; especially, a more or less formal address or other utterance; an oration; a harangue: as, a cutting *speech* in conversation; the *speeches* in a dialogue or a drama; to deliver a *speech*; a volume of *speeches*.

You may spare your *speeches*: I expect no reply. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

At the end of his *speech* he [Chatham] fell in an apoplectic fit, and was borne home to die a few weeks afterward. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 552.

**5.** A speaking or talking of something; uttered opinion, intention, etc.; oral or verbal mention; report. [Archaic.]

The duke . . . did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 154.

[There is] no *speech* of any stop of shipping hither, nor of the general governour. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 466.

**6.** An occasion of speaking; course of speaking; oral communication; colloquy; conference; parlance: as, to get *speech* of or with a person.

I would by and by have some *speech* with you. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 155.

Look to it that none have *speech* of her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

**7.** Manner of speaking; form or quality of that which is spoken or of spoken sounds; method of utterance, either habitual or occasional: as, his *speech* betrays his nationality; rapid *speech*; thick or harsh *speech*.

As thou wouldest be cleane in arraye,
So be cleane in thy *speeche*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Thou art a Galilæan, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto. Mark xiv. 70.

**8.** The utterance or sounding of a musical instrument, especially of a pipe in a pipe-organ.

In the 11th century . . . the manner of testing the *speech* [of an organ] by blowing the pipe with the mouth in various ways is precisely that often employed by the "voicer" of the present day. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 578.

**9.** In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the fellies and tire. *E. H. Knight*.—**Figure of speech.** See *figure*.—**Maiden, oblique, perfect speech.** See the adjectives.—**Part of speech.** See *part*.—**Reported speech.** Same as *oblique speech*.—**Rule of speech.** See *rule*¹.—**Scanning speech.** See *scan*.—**Set speech.** See *set*¹.—**Speech from the throne**, in *British politics*, a speech or address prepared by the ministry in the name of the sovereign, and read at the opening of Parliament either by the sovereign in person or by commission. It states briefly the relations with foreign countries and the condition of domestic affairs, and outlines vaguely the chief measures which will be considered by Parliament. Also called *King's* (or *Queen's*) *speech*. = **Syn.** *Speech*, *Address*, *Harangue*, *Oration*. *Speech* is generic, and applies to any form of words uttered; it is the thing spoken, without reference to its quality or the manner of speaking it. An *address* is a *speech* viewed as spoken to one or more persons, and is generally of the better sort: as, Paul's *speech* on Mars' Hill; his *address* before Felix. A *harangue* is a noisy speech, usually unstudied and unpolished, addressed to a large audience and in a violent manner. An *oration* is a formal, impressive, studied, and elaborately polished *address*: as, Webster was selected to deliver the *oration* when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument was laid, and again when the monument was completed. See *sermon* and *language*.

**speech†** (spēch), *v. i.* [< *speech*, *n.*] To make a speech; harangue.

He raved continually, . . . and *speeched* against him from morning till night. *Account of T. Whigg, Esq.*, p. 9. (*Latham.*)

**speech-center** (spēch′sen″tėr), *n.* A nervous center particularly related to speech; especially, a cortical center situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the left frontal convolution of the brain, the destruction of which produces in most persons ataxic aphasia.

**speechcraft** (spēch′kråft), *n.* The art or science of language; grammar. *Burns.*

**speech-crier** (spēch′krī″ėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, a hawker of the last speeches or confessions of executed criminals, accounts of murders, etc. As a distinct occupation, such hawking arose from the frequency of public executions when hanging was the penalty for a great variety of crimes.

**speech-day** (spēch′dā), *n.* In England, the periodical examination-day of a public school.

I still have . . . the gold étui your papa gave me when he came to our *speech-day* at Kensington. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxi.

**speechful** (spēch′fůl), *a.* [< *speech* + *-ful*.] Full of talk; loquacious; speaking. [Rare.]

Dost thou see the *speechful* eyne
Of the fond and faithful creature?
*Blackie*, Lays of the Highlands, p. 18.

**speechification** (spē″chi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of making speeches or of haranguing. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

**speechifier** (spē′chi-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-er*¹.] One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches; a habitual speechmaker. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

A county member, . . . both out of the house and in it, is liked the better for not being a *speechifier*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

**speechify** (spē′chi-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *speechified*, ppr. *speechifying*. [< *speech* + *-i-fy*.] To make a speech; harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

At a political dinner everybody is disagreeable and inclined to *speechify*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xix.

**speechless** (spēch′les), *a.* [< *speech* + *-less*.] **1.** Not having or not using the faculty of speech; unable to speak; dumb; mute.

He that never hears a word spoken, . . . it is no wonder if such an one remain *speechless*. *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 115.

**2.** Refraining or restrained from speech; not speaking, either of purpose or from present inability: as, to stand *speechless* before one's accusers; *speechless* from terror.

I had rather hear your groans then find you *speechlesse*. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

**3.** Characterized by the absence of speech; unexpressed; unattended by spoken words.

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 164.

**4†.** Using few words; concise. *Halliwell.*

**speechlessly** (spēch′les-li), *adv.* Without speaking; so as to be incapable of utterance: as, *speechlessly* amazed.

**speechlessness** (spēch′les-nes), *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

**speechmake** (spēch′māk), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *speechmaking*.] To indulge in speechmaking; make speeches. [Rare.]

"The King's Friends" and the "Patriots" . . . were *speechmaking* and pamphleteering. *Athenæum*, No. 3251, p. 205.

**speechmaker** (spēch′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes a speech or speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

**speechmaking** (spēch′mā″king), *n.* [< *speech* + *making*.] The act of making a speech or speeches; a formal speaking, as before an assembly; also, used attributively, marked by formal speaking or the delivery of speeches.

**speechman†** (spēch′man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speachman*; < *speech* + *man*.] One employed in speaking; a spokesman; an interpreter.

Sending with them by poste a Talmach or *Speachman* for the better furniture of the seruice of the sayde Ambassadour. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

**speech-reading** (spēch′rē″ding), *n.* The process of comprehending spoken words by watching the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes.

**speed** (spēd), *n.* [< ME. *speed*, *sped*, *spede*, < AS. *spēd*, success, prosperity, riches, wealth, substance, diligence, zeal, haste, = OS. *spōd*, *spōt*, success, = D. *spoed*, haste, speed, = MLG. *spōt*, LG. *spood* = OHG. *spuot*, *spōt*, MHG. *spuot*, success; with formative *-d*, < AS. *spōwan* = OHG. **spuoan*, *spuon*, MHG. *spuon*, succeed; cf. OBulg. *spieti*, succeed, = Bohem. *spieti*, hasten, = Russ. *spieti*, ripen, = Lith. *speti*, be at leisure, = Lett. *spēt*, be strong or able; Skt. *sphīti*, increase, prosperity, < √ *sphā*, fatten.] **1.** Success; a successful course; prosperity in doing something; good fortune; luck: used either absolutely or relatively: as, to wish one good *speed* in an undertaking.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. Gen. xxiv. 12.

Well mayst thou woo, and happy be thy *speed*!
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 139.

Remember me
To our all-royal brother; for whose *speed*
The great Bellona I'll solicit.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

**2†.** A promoter of success or progress; a speeder.

There; and Saint Nicholas be thy *speed*! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 301.

**3.** Rapidity of movement; quickness of motion; swiftness: also used figuratively.

Wi *speid* they ran awa. *Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

In skating over thin ice our safety is in our *speed*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

**4.** Rate of progress or motion (whether fast or slow); comparative rapidity; velocity: as, moderate *speed*; a fast or a slow rate of *speed*; to regulate the *speed* of machines.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with his pistol kills a sparrow flying. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 379.

We have every reason to conclude that, in free space, all kinds of light have the same *speed*. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

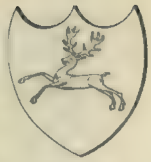
The term *speed* is sometimes used to denote the magnitude only [and not the direction] of a velocity. *Wright*, Text Book of Mechanics, p. 11.

The machine has two different *speeds* of gear. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 210.

History . . . can only record with wonder the *speed* with which both the actual Norman conquerors and the peaceful Norman settlers who came in their wake were absorbed into the general mass of Englishmen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 156.

**5.** In *submarine rock-drilling*, a leg or beam to which the drilling apparatus is attached. *E. H.*

*Knight.*—**At speed**, in *her.*, said of a hart, or other animal of the chase, when represented as running.—**Full speed**, at the highest rate of speed; with the utmost swiftness.



Hart at speed.

They said they saw about ten men riding swiftly towards us, and as many coming *full speed* down the hill.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 62.

**Good speed.** See *good.*—**To have the speed of**†, to get in advance of; pass ahead of; be swifter than.

> Our thane is coming;
> One of my fellows *had the speed of* him.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 36.

=**Syn.** 3. *Swiftness, Rapidity*, etc. (see *quickness*), expedition.

**speed** (spēd), *v.*: pret. and pp. *sped, speeded*, ppr. *speeding.* [< ME. *speden* (pret. *spedde*, pp. *sped*), < AS. *spēdan* (pret. *spēdde*), succeed, prosper, grow rich, speed, hasten, = D. *spoeden*, speed, hasten, = MLG. *spōden*, LG. *spoden, spöden* = OHG. *spuotōn*, MHG. **spuoten*, G. *sputen*, also (after LG.) *spuden*, speed; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To advance toward a goal or a result; get on successfully; be fortunate; prosper; get on in general; make progress; fare; succeed.

Thei worschipen also specyally alle tho that thei han gode meetynge of; and whan thei *speden* wel in here iorneye, aftre here meetynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

> Come you to me at night; you shall know how I *speed.*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 278.

> Whoso seeks an audit here
> Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,
> Wild fowl or ven'son; and his errand *speeds.*
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 614.

What do we wish to know of any worthy person so much as how he has *sped* in the history of this sentiment?
*Emerson*, Love.

**2.** To get on rapidly; move with celerity; hasten in going; go quickly; hasten in doing something; act rapidly; hurry; be quick.

I have *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 38.

> Then to the Castle's lower ward
> *Sped* forty yeomen tall.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 4.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to advance toward success; favor the course or cause of; make prosperous.

> Alle thenne of that auenturre hadde gret ioye,
> & thonked god of his grace that so godli hem *spedde.*
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4922.

> Let the gods so *speed* me, as I love
> The name of honour more than I fear death.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 88.

**2.** To push forward; carry toward a conclusion; promote; advance.

It shall be *speeded* well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 5. 10.

Judicial acts are . . . *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**3.** To send or push forward in a course; promote the going or progress of; cause to go; aid in going.

> True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,
> Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xv. 84.

**4.** To give high speed to; put to speed; hasten the going or progress of; make or cause to be rapid in movement; give celerity to: also used reflexively.

> The helpless priest replied no more,
> But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

He *sped him* thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

> O precious evenings! all too swiftly *sped!*
> *Longfellow*, Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Perhaps it was a note of Western independence that a woman was here and there seen *speeding* a fast horse, in a cutter, alone. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 876.

**5.** To give a certain (specified) speed to; also, to regulate the speed of; arrange for a certain rate of going; set for a determined rapidity. [Technical.]

When an engine is *speeded* to run 300 revolutions per minute. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 458.

Circular saws and other high-*speeded* wood-working machines. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 261.

**6.** To send off or away; put forth; despatch on a course: as, an arrow *sped* from the bow. [Archaic.]

> When this speche was *sped*, speke thai no fferre.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7601.

Hence—**7.** To send or put out of the way; get rid of; send off; do for; in a specific use, to send out of the world; put to death; despatch; kill. [Archaic.]

> We three are married, but you two are *sped.*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 185.

> Were he cover'd
> With mountains, and room only for a bullet
> To be sent level at him, I would *speed* him.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 3.

> A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped;*
> If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 31.

**8.** To cause to be relieved: only in the passive. [Archaic.]

We believe we deserve to be *sped* of all that our blind hearts desire.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 11.

Being *sped* of my grumbling thus, and eased into better temper. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lx.

**9**†. To disclose; unfold; explain.

Ne hath it nat ben determyned ne *isped* fermly and diligently of any of yow. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 4.

[The word in this quotation is a forced translation of the Latin *expedita.*]—**God speed you**, may God give you advancement or success; I wish you good progress or prosperity. See *God-speed.*

**speed-cone** (spēd′kōn), *n.* A contrivance for varying and adjusting the velocity-ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt. It may be either one of a pair of continuous cones or conoids whose velocity-ratio can be varied gradually while they are in motion by shifting the belt, or a set of pulleys whose radii vary by steps; in the latter case the velocity-ratio can be changed by shifting the belt from one pair of pulleys to another. *Rankine*, Applied Mechanics, p. 457.

**speeder** (spē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *speder, spedar;* < *speed* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who makes speed; one who advances rapidly, or who gains success. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Supposing you to be the Lady, and three such Gentlemen to come vnto you a wo[o]ing: in faith, who should be the *speeder?* *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 294.

These are the affections that befit them that are like to be *speeders.* The sluggard lusteth, and wanteth.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 7.

**2.** One who or that which moves with great swiftness, as a horse. [Colloq.]—**3.** One who or something which promotes speed; specifically, some mechanical contrivance for quickening speed of motion or operation; any speeding device in a machine, as a pair of speed-cones or cone-pulleys. See *speed-multiplier.*

> To spill [ruin] vs thu was oure *spedar*,
> For thow was oure lyghte and oure ledar.
> *York Plays*, p. 5.

**4.** In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the place of the bobbin and fly-frame, receiving the slivers from the carders, and twisting them into rovings.

**speedful** (spēd′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *speedful, spedeful, spedful;* < *speed* + *-ful.*] **1**†. Successful; prosperous.

> Othere tydings *speedful* for to seyn.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 629.

**2**†. Effectual; efficient.

He moot shewe that the collacions of proposicions nis nat *spedful* to a necessarye conclusion.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

And this thing he sayth shall be more *speedful* and effectual in the matter. *Sir T. More.*

**3.** Full of speed; hasty; speedy. [Rare.]

> In pouernesse of spyrit is *spedfullest* hele.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 264.

**speedfully** (spēd′fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spedfullye;* < *speedful* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a speedful manner; speedily; quickly; successfully.

> Then thay toke ther way wonder *spedfullye.*
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 183.

**speed-gage** (spēd′gāj), *n.* A device for indicating a rate of speed attained; a velocimeter; a speed-indicator.

**speedily** (spē′di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *spedily*, < AS. **spēdiglīce* (Lye), prosperously; as *speedy* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time.

**speed-indicator** (spēd′in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the speed of an engine, a machine, shafting, etc.; a speed-gage or velocimeter. Various forms are in use. See *tachometer* and *operameter.*

**speediness** (spē′di-nes), *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

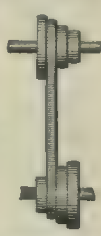
**speeding** (spē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *speed, v.*] The act of putting to speed; a test of speed, as of a horse.

**speedless** (spēd′les), *a.* [< *speed* + *-less.*] Having no speed; slow; sluggish; not prosperous; unfortunate; unsuccessful. [Rare.]

> It obeys thy pow'rs,
> And in their ship return the *speedless* wooers.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, v. 40.

**speed-multiplier** (spēd′mul″ti-plī-ėr), *n.* An arrangement of gearing in which pinions are driven by large wheels, and convey the motion by their shafts to still larger wheels.

**speed-pulley** (spēd′půl″i), *n.* A pulley having several faces of different diameters, so that it gives different speeds according to the face over which the belt is passed; a cone-pulley.—**Conical speed-pulley.** (*a*) A pulley of a conical form, connected by a band or belt with another of similar form, so that any change of position of the belt longitudinally on the pulleys varies the speed. (*b*) The cone-pulley of a machine-tool. See *cone-pulley.*



Speed-pulleys.

**speed-recorder** (spēd′rẹ-kôr″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for making a graphic record of the speed of a railroad-train or road-vehicle, or of the revolutions of a machine or motor.

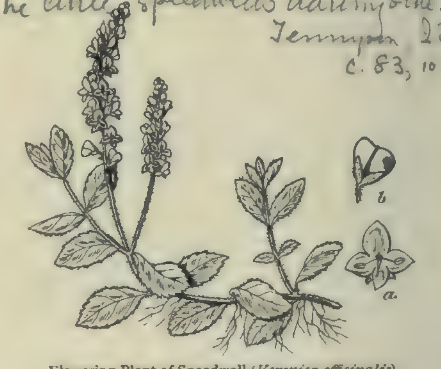
**speed-riggers** (spēd′rig″ėrz), *n. pl.* Cone-pulleys graduated to move a belt at higher or lower speed. [Eng.]

**speed-sight** (spēd′sīt), *n.* One of a pair of sights on a cannon for adjusting aim at a moving ship. The fore sight is permanently fixed, and the hind sight is adjustable by a scale according to the ship's estimated rate of sailing.

**speedway** (spēd′wā), *n.* A public road set apart for fast driving. [U. S.]

**speedwell** (spēd′wel), *n.* [< *speed* + *well*$^{2}$.] A plant of the genus *Veronica*, especially *V. Chamædrys*, an herb with creeping and ascending stems, and racemes of bright-blue flowers, whence it has received in Great Britain such fanciful names as *angel's-eyes, bird's-eye, god's-eye*, and *eyebright.* Also called *germander-speedwell.* The corolla falls quickly when the plant is gathered. The common speedwell is *V. officinalis*, which has been considered diaphoretic, etc., but is now no longer used in medicine. The thyme-leafed speedwell, *V. serpyllifolia*, is a very common little wayside herb with erect stems from a creeping base, and small white or bluish flowers with deeper stripes. Other species have special names, *V. Anagallis* being the water-speedwell, *V. scutellata* the marsh-speedwell, *V. peregrina* the purslane-speedwell or neckweed, *V. arvensis* the corn-speedwell, *V. agrestis* the field-speedwell, and *V. hederæfolia* the ivy-leafed speedwell. See *Veronica.*

"The little speedwell's darling blue."
Tennyson I.M.
c. 83, 10



Flowering Plant of Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*).
*a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

**speedy** (spē′di), *a.* [< ME. *spedi*, < AS. *spēdig*, prosperous, rich, powerful (= D. *spoedig*, speedy, = OHG. *spuotīg*, G. *sputig, spudig*, industrious, speedy), < *spēd*, prosperity, success, speed: see *speed.*] **1.** Successful; prosperous.

I will wish her *speedy* strength, and visit her with my prayers. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 87.

**2.** Marked by speed of movement; going rapidly; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid: as, a *speedy* flight.

> We men of business must use *speedy* servants.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, iii. 2.

**3.** Rapidly coming or brought to pass; not deferred or delayed; prompt; ready.

With him [the ambassador] Temple came to a *speedy* agreement. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

**speedy-cut** (spē′di-kut), *n.* An injury in the region of the carpus (or knee) of the horse on the inner side, inflicted by the foot of the opposite side during motion.

**speek**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spike*$^{1}$. *E. Phillips.*

**speel** (spēl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin uncertain.] To climb; clamber. [Scotch.]

**speelken**†, *n.* See *spellken.*

**speer**$^{1}$ (spēr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *spear;* Sc. also *speir, spier*, and formerly *spere, spire*, etc.; < ME. *speren, spiren, speoren, spuren, spyrren*, < AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian*, track, trace, investigate, inquire, discuss, ask (= MLG. *sporen* = D. *speuren* = OHG. *spurien, spurren, spuren*, MHG. *spüren, spürn*, G. *spüren* = Icel. *spyrja*, track, trace, investigate, ask, = Sw.

*spörja*, ask, *spåra*, track, trace, = Dan. *spörge*, ask, inquire, *spore*, track, trace), < *spor*, a track, footprint, = MLG. *spor* = D. *spoor*, trace, = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, a track, trace: see *spoor* and *spur*.] To make diligent inquiry; ask; inquire; inquire of or about. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

> She turn'd her richt and round about,
> To *spier* her true love's name.
> *Tam-a-Line* (Child's Ballads, I. 259).

**To speer at**, to aim a question at; inquire of. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**speer**$^2$†, *n.* An old form of *spire*$^1$.

**speere**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

**speerhawk**†, *n.* [Appar. another form and use of *sperhawk*, *sparhawk*.] An old name of the hawkweed, *Hieracium*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**speering** (spēr'ing), *n.* [Sc. also *speiring;* verbal n. of *speer*$^1$, *v.*] A question; an inquiry. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**speet**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *spit*$^1$.

**speight**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speght*, *specht*, *spight;* = D. *specht*, < G. *specht*, MHG. OHG. *speht* (MHG. OHG. also *spech*, > OF. *espeche*, F. *épeiche*), a woodpecker; perhaps akin to L. *picus*, a woodpecker (see *pie*); otherwise connected with OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, look, spy: see *spy*$^1$.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

> Eue, walking forth about the Forrests, gathers
> *Speights*, Parrots, Peacocks, Estrich scattered feathers.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

**speir**$^1$, *v.* See *speer*$^1$.

**speir**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

**speiranthy**, *n.* See *spiranthy*.

**speirogonimium, spirogonimium** (spī'rọ̄-gọ̄-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *speirogonimia*, *spirogonimia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *bot.* See *gonidium*, 3.

**speiss** (spīs), *n.* [< G. *speise*, a metallic mixture, amalgam (*speisige erze*, ores mixed with cobalt and arsenic), a particular use of *speise*, food, meat, < MHG. *spīse*, OHG. *spīsa*, food, < OIt. It. *spesa* (ML. *spesa*, for *spensa*), expense, cost, < *spendere*, spend: see *spence*, *expense*.] A compound, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron, but often containing nickel and cobalt, obtained in smelting the complicated lead ores occurring near Freiberg in Saxony, and in other localities.

**spek-boom** (spek'bōm), *n.* [S. African D., < *spek*, fat, lard (= E. *speck*$^2$), + *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] A South African plant. See *Portulacaria*.

**speke** (spēk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spoke*$^1$.

**spel**$^1$†. An old spelling of *spell*$^1$, *spell*$^4$.

**spel**$^2$ (spel), *n.* [D. *spel*, play: see *spell*$^3$.] Play.

> Sooth play, quad *spel*, as the Flemyng seith.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 33.

[In Tyrwhitt's edition alone, apparently his own substitution of the Dutch for its English equivalent *play*, which appears in all other editions.]

**spelæan, spelean** (spẹ̄-lē'a̤n), *a.* [< L. *spelæum*, < Gr. σπήλαιον, a cave, cavern; cf. σπήλυγξ, a cave (> ult. E. *spelunc*), < σπέος, a cave.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cave or cavern; forming or formed by a cave; cavernous. *Owen*, Longman's Mag., Nov., 1882, p. 67.—2. Inhabiting caves or caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; troglodyte. *Fraser's Mag.* Also *speluncous*.

**spelch** (spelch), *v. t.* Same as *spelk*.

**speld** (speld), *n.* [< ME. *speld*, a splinter, < AS. *speld*, a splinter (*biernende speld*, 'a burning splinter,' or simply *speld*, a torch), = D. *speld*, a pin, = MHG. *spelte*, a splinter, = Icel. *speld*, mod. *speldi*, a square tablet, *spilda*, a flake, slice, = Goth. *spilda*, a writing-tablet; from the root of *spald*$^1$ (var. *speld*): see *spald*$^1$. Cf. Gael. *spealt*, a splinter. See *spell*$^4$, *spill*$^2$, in part variants of *speld;* and cf. *spelk*, *spelt*$^2$.] A chip or splinter. See *spall*$^1$, *spill*$^2$.

> Manli as miȝti men either mette other,
> & spacli the otheres spere in *speldes* than wente.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3392.

**speld**, *v.* A Scotch variant of *spald*$^1$.

**spelder**† (spel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **spelder*, *spildur* (= MLG. *spelder* = MHG. *spelter*, *spilter*), a splinter, dim. of *speld*.] A splinter. *Palsgrave*.

> The grete schafte that was longe,
> Alle to *spildurs* hit sprongе.
> *Avowynge of King Arthur*, xiii. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

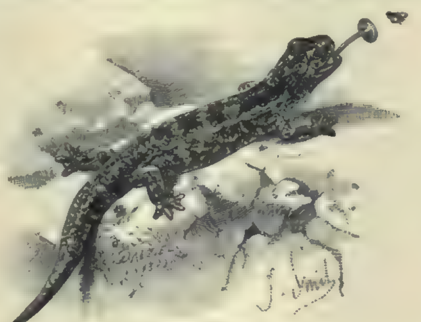
**spelder** (spel'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *spelderen*, *speldren*, spell, < *spelder*, a splinter (used as a pointer; cf. *fescue*): see *spelder*, *n.*] To spell. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 353; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> ȝiff thatt tu cannst *spelldrenn* hemm
> Adam thu findesst *spelldredd*. *Ormulum*, l. 16440.

**spelding** (spel'ding), *n.* [Also *spelden*, *speldring*, *speldrin*, *speldron;* < *speld* + *-ing*$^3$.] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

**spelean**, *a.* See *spelæan*.

**Spelerpes** (spẹ̄-lėr'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), irreg. < Gr. σπήλαιον, a cave, + ἕρπειν, creep.] A genus of *Plethodontidæ*, having the digits free, containing numerous species of small American salamanders, often handsomely colored. *S. longicauda* is a slender long-tailed form found in the Southern States, of a rich-yellow color, with numerous broken black bands. *S. bilineatus*, a common species of the Northern States, has a black line along each side of the back, and the belly yellow. *S. ruber* is of a bright-red color, more or less spotted with black, and is found in cold springs and brooks. *S. belli* is the largest; it is plumbeous, with a double row of red spots on the back, and inhabits Mexico.



*Spelerpes ruber.*

**Spelin** (spe-lin'), *n.* [So called in "Spelin," the system defined, < *spe-*, var. of *spa*, all (< *s-*, an affix forming general, collective, and plural terms, + *pa*, every, < Gr. πᾶς, every, all), + *lin*, < L. *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] An artificial linguistic system devised by Prof. Georg Bauer, of Agram in Croatia, in 1888, designed for a universal language. It is constructed on the same lines as Volapük, but is of greater simplicity. See *Volapük*.

**spelk** (spelk), *n.* [< ME. *spelke*, < AS. **spelc*, **spilc* (Somner, Lye) = MD. *spalcke*, D. *spalk* = Icel. *spelkur*, a splint, splinter, rod; prob. akin to *speld*, *spald*$^1$, *spall*$^1$, etc.] 1. A splinter of wood; a splint used in setting a broken bone. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rod, stick, or switch; especially, a small stick or rod used in thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

**spelk** (spelk), *v. t.* [Also assibilated *spelch;* < ME. **spelken*, **spelchen*, < AS. *spelcean*, *spilcean*, set with splints (= MD. *spalcken*, set with splints, fasten, support, prop, = Icel. *spelkja*, stuff (skins), = Sw. *spjelka*, split, splinter), < **spelc*, **spilc*, a splint, splinter: see *spelk*, *n.*] 1. To set, as a broken bone, with a spelk or splint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To use a spelk or rod in or upon; fasten or strike with a spelk. [Prov. Eng.]

**spell**$^1$ (spel), *n.* [< ME. *spelle*, *spel*, < AS. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, tale, story, history, narrative, fable, also speech, discourse, command, teaching, doctrine, = OS. *spel* (*spell-*) = OHG. *spel* (*spell-*), a tale, narrative, = Icel. *spjall*, a saying, saw, pl. *spjöll*, words, tidings, = Goth. *spill*, a tale, fable, myth; root unknown. The word is found in many AS. and ME. compounds, of which the principal ones are represented by *byspell* and *gospel*. Cf. *spell*$^1$, *v.*] 1†. A tale; story; narrative.

> Herkneth to my *spelle*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 183.

2†. Speech; word of mouth; direct address.

> An ax . . . hoge & vn-mete,
> A spetos sparthe to expoun [describe] in *spelle* quo-so myȝt.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 209.

3. A charm consisting of some words of supposed occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; an incantation; hence, any means or cause of enchantment, literally or figuratively; a magical or an enthralling charm; a condition of enchantment; fascination: as, to cast a *spell* over a person; to be under a *spell*, or bound by a *spell*.

> *Spell* is a kinde of verse or charme, that in elder tymes they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the Night*spel* for theeves, and the wood*spell*. And herehence, I thinke, is named the go*spel*, as it were Gods spell, or worde. And so sayth Chaucer.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March, Glosse.

> The running stream dissolved the *spell*,
> And his own elvish shape he took.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

**spell**$^1$ (spel), *v.* [< ME. *spellen*, *spellien*, *spealie*, *spilien*, < AS. *spellian* (pret. *spellede*, pp. *spelled*), tell, declare, relate, speak, discourse (= MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, = OHG. *spellōn*, MHG. *spellen*, declare, relate, = Icel. *spjalla*, speak, talk, = Goth. *spillōn*, tell, narrate), < *spel*, a tale, story: see *spell*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *spell*$^2$, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To tell; relate; teach; disclose.

> It 's I have intill Paris been,
> And well my drift can *spell*.
> *Young Child Dyeing* (Child's Ballads, IV. 267).

2. To act as a spell upon; entrance; enthrall; fascinate; charm.—3. To imbue with magic properties.

> This [hippomanes], gathered . . .
> With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of power,
> Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 445.

II.† *intrans.* To tell; tell a story; give an account.

> Now of marschalle of halle wylle I *spelle*,
> And what falle to hys offyce now wylle y telle.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

**spell**$^2$ (spel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*, ppr. *spelling*. [< late ME. *spellen;* a particular use of *spell*$^1$, tell, appar. due to D. use: MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, D. *spellen*, spell; cf. OF. *espeller*, *espeler*, declare, spell, F. *épeler*, spell, = Pr. *espelar*, *espelhar*, declare (< G. or D.): see *spell*$^1$. The word is in part confused, as the var. *speal* also indicates, with *spell*$^4$, *speld*$^1$, *spelder*, a splinter, because a splinter of wood was used as a pointer to assist in spelling words: see *spell*$^4$, and cf. *spelder*, *v.*, spell.] I. *trans.* 1. To tell or set forth letter by letter; set down letter by letter; tell the letters of; form by or in letters.

> *Spellyn* (letters). Sillabico. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

> A few commonplace and ill-*spelled* letters, a few wise or witty words, are all the direct record she has left of herself. *The Century*, XL. 649.

2. To read letter by letter, or with laborious effort; hence, to discover by careful study; make out point by point: often with *out* or *over*.

> I will sit on this footstool at thy feet, that I may *spell over* thy splendour, and learn for the first time how princes are attired. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

> He was a perfect specimen of the Trullibers of old; he smoked, hunted, drank beer at his door with his grooms and dogs, and *spelled over* the county paper on Sundays.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

3. To constitute, as letters constitute a word; make up.

> The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect. *Fuller*.

**To spell backward**, to repeat or arrange the letters of in reverse order; begin with the last letter of; hence, to understand or explain in an exactly contrary sense; turn inside out; reverse the character or intention of.

> I never yet saw man,
> How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,
> But she would *spell* him *backward*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 61.

**To spell baker**, to do something difficult: supposed to refer to *baker* as one of the first words met by children in passing from the "easy" monosyllables to the "hard" dissyllables in the old spelling-books. [Old and colloq., U. S.]

> If an old man will marry a young wife,
> Why then — why then — why then — he must *spell Baker*.
> *Longfellow*, Giles Corey, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form words with the proper letters, in either reading or writing; repeat or set down the letters of words.

> O, she knew well
> Thy love did read by rote and could not *spell*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 88.

2. To make a study; engage in careful contemplation of something. [Poetical and rare.]

> Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
> Of every star that heaven doth shew,
> And every herb that sips the dew.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 170.

**spell**$^3$ (spel), *v. t.* [ME. *spelen*, *spelien*, < AS. *spelian*, act in one's stead, take one's place, also rarely *spilian*, play, jest, = OS. *spilōn*, play, dance, = D. *spelen* = MLG. LG. *spelen*, play, game, act, move, sparkle, allude, = OHG. *spilōn*, MHG. *spiln*, G. *spielen* = Icel. *spila*, play, spend, play at cards, = Sw. *spela* = Dan. *spille*, act a part, move, sparkle, play, gamble; from a noun not recorded in AS., but appearing as OS. *spil*, play (of weapons), = MD. D. *spel* = MLG. *spil*, LG. *spile*, play, music, performance, cards, = OHG. MHG. *spil*, G. *spiel*, play, game; root unknown.] To take the place of (another person) temporarily in doing something; take turns with; relieve for a time; give a rest to.

> Sometimes there are two ostensible boilers [slaves in charge of sugar-boiling] to *spell* and relieve one another.

When one is obliged to be *spelled* for the purpose of natural rest, he should leave his injunctions to a judicious negro. *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planters' Guide (1823), p. 340.

Mrs. Savor kept her seat beside Annie. She said, "Don't you want I should *spell* you a little while, Miss Kilburn?" *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xvi.

**spell**$^3$ (spel), *n.* [< *spell*$^3$, *v.*] **1.** A turn of work or duty in place of another; an interval of relief by another person; an exchange of work and rest: as, to take one's regular *spell*; to work the pumps by *spells*.

Their toyl is so extreame as they can not endure it above foure houres in a day, but are succeeded by *spels*. *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 11.

A poor old negro, whose woolly head was turned to gray, though scarcely able to move, begged to be taken in, and offered to give me a *spell* when I became tired. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 188.

Hence—**2.** A continuous course of employment in work or duty; a turn of occupation between periods of rest; a bout.

We read that a working day [in Holland] of thirteen or fourteen hours is usual; a *spell* of eighteen or more hours is not uncommon. *The Academy*, July 27, 1889, p. 54.

**3.** An interval of rest or relaxation; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time.

A halt was made for the purpose of giving the horses a *spell* and having a pot of tea. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

**4.** Any interval of time within definite limits; an unbroken term or period.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter since my last, except the setting in of a severe *spell* of cold weather and a considerable fall of snow. *Washington*, To J. Reed, Dec. 25, 1775.

After a grievous *spell* of eighteen months on board the French galleys. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

**5.** A short period, indefinitely; an odd or occasional interval; an uncertain term; a while. [Colloq.]

No, I hain't got a girl now. I had one a *spell*, but I'd rather do my own work. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 145.

Why don't ye come and rest a *spell* with me, and to-morrer ye kin go on ef ye like? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

**6.** A bad turn; an uncomfortable time; a period of personal ailment or ill feeling. [Colloq., U. S.]

Wal, arter all, we sot out, and Hepsy, she got clear beat out; and when Hepsy does get beat out she has *spells*, and she goes on awful, and they last day arter day. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 171.

**spell**$^4$ (spel), *n.* [Also *spill*, *speal*, formerly *speall*; partly a var. of *speld* (see *speld*), partly < D. *spil*, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis (see *spindle*). Cf. *spall*$^1$, *spale*$^1$.] **1.** A chip, splinter, or splint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Cf. E. *spell* or spill, originally a chip of wood for lighting a candle. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 305.

**2.** In the game of nur-and-spell, the steel spring by which the nur is thrown into the air.—**3.** One of the transverse pieces at the bottom of a chair which strengthen and keep together the legs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spellable** (spel'a-bl), *a.* [< *spell*$^2$ + *-able.*] Capable of being spelled, or represented in letters: as, some birds utter *spellable* notes. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 69. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**spellbind** (spel'bīnd), *v. t.* [A back-formation, after *spellbound*; < *spell*$^1$ + *bind.*] To bind by or as if by a spell; hold under mental control or restraint; fascinate. [Recent.]

Now the poor French word . . . "Qu'en dira-t-on?" *spellbinds* us all. *Carlyle*, Essays (J. P. F. Richter again).

The other, in his speech about the banner,
*Spell-bound* his audience until they swore
That such a speech was never heard till then.
*Halleck*, Fanny.

**spellbinder** (spel'bīn-dėr), *n.* One who spellbinds or fascinates; especially, an eloquent political orator. [U. S. political slang, first used in the presidential campaign of 1888.]

**spell-bone** (spel'bōn), *n.* [< *spell*$^4$ + *bone*$^1$.] The small bone of the leg; the fibula. See phrases under *peroneal*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spellbound** (spel'bound), *a.* Bound by or as if by a spell; entranced; rapt; fascinated.

My dear mother stood gazing at him, *spellbound* by his eloquence. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, li.

**speller**$^1$† (spel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spellere*; < *spell*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] A speaker or talker; a teller; a narrator.

Speke we of tho *spelleres* bolde,
Sith we have of this lady tolde.
*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

**speller**$^2$ (spel'ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *spellare* (= MD. D. *speller*), a speller; < *spell*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who spells, as in school; a person skilled in spelling.

*Spellare*, sillabicator. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

**2.** A book containing exercises or instructions in spelling; a spelling-book.

**speller**$^3$ (spel'ėr), *n.* [< *spell*$^4$ + *-er*$^1$.] A branch shooting out from the crown of a deer's antler. See cut under *Dama*. *Cotgrave.*

**spellful** (spel'fůl), *a.* [< *spell*$^1$ + *-ful.*] Full of spells or charms; fascinating; absorbing. *Hoole*, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv. [Rare.]

**spelling**$^1$† (spel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spellinge*, *spellunge*, *spelling*, *spellyng*, recital, < AS. *spellung*, narration, verbal n. of *spellian*, tell, declare: see *spell*$^1$.] A story; a relation; a tale.

As we telle yn owre *spellyng*,
Falsenes come never to gode endyng.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 125. (*Halliwell.*)

**spelling**$^2$ (spel'ing), *n.* [< late ME. *spellynge* (= MD. *spellinghe*, D. *spelling*); verbal n. of *spell*$^2$, *v.* Cf. D. *spelkunst* (*kunst*, art), spelling; *buchstabiren*, spell, as a noun, spelling (< *buchstabe*, a letter: see under *book*); Sw. *stafning* = Dan. *stavning*, spelling (see *staff*, *stave*); and cf. *orthography*.] **1.** The act of one who spells; the manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

*Spellynge*, sillabicacio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Our common *spelling* is often an untrustworthy guide to etymology. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 356.

To prepare the way for such a change [a reform in spelling] the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of *spelling* almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, VII. 35.

It may be observed that it is mainly among the class of half-taught dabblers in philology that etymological *spelling* has found its supporters. All true philologists and philological bodies have uniformly denounced it as a monstrous absurdity, both from a practical and a scientific point of view. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 201.

**2.** A collocation of letters representing a word; a written word as spelled in a particular way.

Our present spelling is in many particulars a far from trustworthy guide in etymology, and often, indeed, entirely falsifies history. Such *spellings* as island, author, delight, sovereign, require only to be mentioned, and there are hundreds of others involving equally gross blunders, many of which have actually corrupted the spoken language. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 200.

**Phonetic spelling.** See *phonetic.*—**Spelling reform**, the improvement by regulation and simplification of the conventional orthography of a language, specifically of the English language; the proposed simplification of English orthography. The spelling of all languages having a recorded history tends to lag behind the changes of pronunciation, and in time a reform becomes necessary. In English, since the gradual fixation of the spelling after the invention of printing, the separation of spelling and pronunciation has become very wide, and numerous proposals for spelling reform have been made. The present organized effort for spelling reform has arisen out of the spread of phonography, which is based on phonetic spelling, and from the more recent spread of the study of comparative philology, which is also based on phonetics. Proposals for a gradual reform in spelling have been put forth jointly by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England, and are advocated by the Spelling Reform Association. Amended spellings have been accepted to some extent by various periodicals, and are admitted, less freely, into recent books. Movements for spelling reform exist also in France, Germany, Denmark, and other countries. A spelling reform has been accomplished in Dutch, Spanish, and other tongues, and to some extent, by government action, in Germany.

**spelling-bee** (spel'ing-bē), *n.* Same as *spelling-match*.

**spelling-book** (spel'ing-bůk), *n.* A book from which children are taught to spell.

**spelling-match** (spel'ing-mach), *n.* A contest for superiority in spelling between two or more persons or parties. A formal spelling-match is usually between sides or sets of persons chosen by two leaders. Any person who misspells one of the words given out retires, and the victory belongs to the side that has the larger number left at the close. Also called *spelling-bee*. [U. S.]

**spellken**† (spel'ken), *n.* [Also *speelken*; < D. *spel*, play (see *spell*$^3$), + E. *ken*$^5$, a resort.] A playhouse; a theater. [Low slang.]

Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle?
*Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 19.

**spell-stopped** (spel'stopt), *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells; spellbound. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 61.

**spell-work** (spel'wėrk), *n.* That which is worked by spells or charms; power of magic; enchantment. *Moore*, Lalla Rookh.

**spelonk**†, *n.* Same as *spelunc*.

**spelt**$^1$ (spelt), *n.* [< ME. **spelt* (not found), < AS. *spelt* = D. *spelt* = MLG. LG. *spelte* = OHG. *spelta*, *spelza*, *spelzo*, MHG. *spelte*, *spelze*, G. *spelt*, *spelz*, spelt; cf. G. *spelze*, chaff, shell, beard of an ear of corn; = It. *spelda*, *spelta* = Sp. Pg. *espelta* = Pr. *espeuta* = OF. *espiautre*, F. *épeautre*, spelt; < LL. *spelta*, spelt.] A kind of wheat commonly known as *Triticum Spelta*, but believed to be a race of the common wheat, *Triticum sativum* (*T. vulgare*). Spelt is marked by the fragile rachis of the spike, which easily breaks up at the joints, and by the grains being adherent to the chaff. It was cultivated by the Swiss lake-dwellers, by the ancient Egyptians, and throughout the Roman empire, and is still grown in the colder mountainous regions of Europe and elsewhere. It makes a very fine flour, used especially for pastry-making, but the grain requires special machinery for grinding.

**spelt**$^2$† (spelt), *n.* [< ME. *spelt*; a var. of *speld*.] A splinter, splint, or strip; a spell or spill.

The spekes was splentide alle with *speltis* of silver,
The space of a spere lenghe springande fulle faire.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3265.

**spelt**$^2$† (spelt), *v. t.* [A var. of *speld*, *spald*$^1$, perhaps confused with ME. *spelken*, spilt: see *spald*$^1$, *speld*, *spelk*. Cf. *spelt*$^2$, *n.*] To split; break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**spelt**$^3$ (spelt). A preterit and past participle of *spell*$^2$.

**spelter** (spel'tėr), *n.* [Not found in ME., and prob. of LG. origin: LG. *spialter*, pewter, = MD. *speauter*, D. *spiauter* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiauter*, zinc, bell-metal; cf. OF. *piautre*, *peutre*, *peautre*, *espeautre* = Sp. Pg. *peltre* = It. *peltro* (ML. *peutrum*, *pestrum*), pewter: see *pewter*. The Rom. forms are from Teut., but have appar. in turn influenced the Teut. forms.] Zinc: now used only in commerce.

Not only those metalline corpuscles that were just over or near the determinate place where I put the *spelter*, but also all the rest, into how remote parts soever of the liquor they were diffused, did settle upon the *spelter*. *Boyle*, History of Fluidity, xxiii.

**Spelter solder**, hard solder. See *solder*.

**spelter** (spel'tėr), *v. t.* [< *spelter*, *n.*] To solder with spelter solder, or hard solder. *Brass-Founders' Manual*, p. 59.

**spelunc**†, **spelunk**† (spẹ̄-lungk'), *n.* [< ME. *spelunk*, *spelonke*, *spelunc* = D. *spelonk*, < OF. *spelonque*, F. *spelonque* = Pr. *spelunca* = Sp. Pg. *espelunca* = It. *speloncа*, < L. *spelunca*, < Gr. *σπῆλυγξ* (*σπηλυγγ-*), a cave, cavern, < *σπέος*, a cave.] A cave; a cavern; a vault.

Men bi hem-selue,
In spekes and in *spelonkes* selden speken togideres.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 270.

And parte of the same stone lieth ther yett now in the same vttermost *Spelunk*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 40.

**speluncous** (spẹ̄-lung'kus), *a.* [< *spelunc* + *-ous.*] Same as *spelæan*, 2.

**spen**†, *v. t.* [ME. *spennen* (= MHG. *spennen* = Icel. *spenna*), a secondary form of AS. *spannan*, span: see *span*$^1$. Cf. *spend*$^2$.] To stretch; grasp; span.

Bifore that spot my honde I *spenn*[*e*]*d*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 49.

**spence**†, **spencer**$^1$†. See *spense*, *spenser*.

**spencer**$^2$ (spen'sėr), *n.* [Named after Earl *Spencer* (1782–1845). The surname is derived from *spencer*$^1$, *spenser*.] **1.** A man's outer garment or overcoat so short that the skirts of the body-coat worn under it were seen: a fashion introduced about 1800.—**2.** A woman's garment introduced a year or two later, and made in direct imitation of the above. It also was short, and formed a kind of over-jacket, reaching a little below the waist.

**spencer**$^3$ (spen'sėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail set abaft the foremast and mainmast; a trysail.

**spencer-gaff** (spen'sėr-gaf), *n.* The gaff to which the spencer is bent.

**Spencer gun.** See *gun*$^1$.

**Spencerian** (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Spencer* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining or relating to the English philosopher Herbert Spencer (born 1820), or characteristic of his philosophical system. See *Spencerianism*.

**Spencerianism** (spen-sē'ri-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Herbert Spencer, called by him the *synthetic philosophy*. Like almost all the ancient and a considerable part of the modern philosophical systems, it is a philosophy of evolution; but it differs from most of these in reducing evolution to the rank of a mere secondary principle, and in making the immutable law of mechanics the sole fundamental one. Spencer has formally stated his philosophy in sixteen propositions, which concern the relations of evolution and dissolution. These are of a special and detailed character, so that he does not countenance the claim made for him of the principle of evolution itself. His sixteenth proposition states that under the sensible appearances which the universe presents to us, and "transcending human knowledge, is an unknown and unknowable power."

**spencer-mast** (spen'sėr-måst), *n.* See *mast*$^1$.

**spency** (spen′si), *n.*; pl. *spencies* (-siz). The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *C. Swainson.* [Shetland Isles.]

**spend**$^1$ (spend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spent* (formerly sometimes *spended*), ppr. *spending*. [< ME. *spenden* (pret. *spende*, pp. *ispended*, *ispend*), < AS. *spendan*, spend (also in comp. *ā-spendan*, *for-spendan*) = OHG. *spentōn*, MHG. *spenten*, *spenden*, G. *spenden* = Sw. *spendera* = Dan. *spendere* = It. *dispendere*, *spendere* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = OF. *despendre*, F. *dépendre*, < ML. *spendere*, L. *dispendere*, pay out, dispend: see *dispend*. Cf. *expend*, and see *spense*, *spenser*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay or give out for the satisfaction of need, or the gratification of desire; part with for some use or purpose; expend; lay out: used of money, or anything of exchangeable value.

The moore thou *spendist*, the lesse thou hast.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Isa. lv. 2.

The oils which we do *spend* in England for our cloth are brought out of Spain.
*J. Campion* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 56).

**2.** To impart; confer; bestow for any reason; dispense.

As help me Crist as I in fewe yeeres
Have *spended* [var. *spent*] *upon* diverse maner freres
Ful many a pound, yet fare I never the bet.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 242.

I will but *spend* a word here in the house,
And go with you. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 48.

**3.** To consume; use up; make away with; dispose of in using.

They were without prouision of victuals, but onely a little bread, which they *spent* by Thursday at night.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

My last breath cannot
Be better *spent* than to say I forgive you.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

**4.** To pass; employ; while away: used of time, or of matters implying time.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Job xxi. 13.

I would not *spend* another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 5.

**5.** To waste or wear out by use or action; incur the loss of. See phrase *to spend a mast*, below.

What 's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus,
And *spend* your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 195.

**6.** To exhaust of means, force, strength, contents, or the like; impoverish; enfeeble: only in the passive. See *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.
*Knolles*, Hist. Turks. (*Latham.*)

They could have no design to themselves in this work, thus to expose themselves to scorn and abuse, to spend and be *spent*. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iii.

Faintly thence, as pines far sighing,
Or as thunder *spent* and dying,
Come the challenge and replying.
*Whittier*, The Ranger.

**7†.** To cause the expenditure of; cost.

It *spent* me so little time after your going that, although you speak in your letter of good dispatch in your going, yet I might have overtaken you. *Donne*, Letters, cxv.

The main business, which *spent* the most time, and caused the adjourning of the court, was about the removal of Newtown. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 167.

**To spend a mast**, to break, lose, or carry away a mast in sailing; incur the loss of a mast.

He *spent* his *mast* in fair weather, and having gotten a new at Cape Anne, and towing it towards the bay, he lost it by the way. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 74.

**To spend ground**, to excavate in mining; mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**To spend the mouth†**, to bark violently; give tongue; bay.

Then do they [hounds] *spend* their *mouths;* Echo replies,
As if another chase were in the skies.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 696.

**To spend up†**, to use up; consume improvidently; waste.

There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise; but a foolish man *spendeth* it *up*.
Prov. xxi. 20.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To pay or lay out; make expenditure of money, means, strength, or anything of value.

He *spendeth*, jousteth, maketh festeynynges.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1718.

Get ere thou *spend*, then shalt thou bid
Thy friendly friend good morrowe.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

To *spend* in all things else,
But of old friends to be most miserly.
*Lowell*, Under the Willows.

**2.** To be lost or wasted; be dissipated or consumed; go to waste: as, the candles *spend* fast.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 129.

**3.** Specifically, to emit semen, milt, or spawn. See *spent*, 2.

**spend**$^2$ (spend), *v. t.* [A var. of *spen*.] To span; grasp with the hand or fingers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He sawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght,
He *spendyd* a spear, a trusti tre.
*Hunting of the Cheviot* (Child's Ballads, VII. 37).

**spendable** (spen′da̤-bl), *a.* [< *spend*$^1$ + *-able*.] That may be spent; proper to be used for current needs: as, *spendable* income. [Rare.]

**spend-all** (spend′âl), *n.* [< *spend*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentiously as thou hast heaped together laboriously. *Man in the Moone* (1609). (*Nares.*)

**spender** (spen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *spendere*, *spendare;* < *spend*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which spends or wastes; used absolutely, a spendthrift.

You've been a *spender*, a vain *spender;* wasted
Your stock of credit and of wares unthriftily.
*Ford*, Fancies, ii. 1.

Very rich men in England are much freer *spenders* than they are here. *The American*, VI. 217.

**spending** (spen′ding), *n.* [< ME. *spendyng*, *spendynge;* verbal n. of *spend*, *v.*] **1.** The act of paying out money.—**2†.** Ready money; cash; means.

Yf thou fayle ony *spendynge*,
Com to Robyn Hode.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

**3.** Seminal emission.

**spending-money** (spen′ding-mun″i), *n.* Money provided or used for small personal expenses; pocket-money for incidental outlay.

**spending-silver†** (spen′ding-sil″vėr), *n.* [< ME. *spending-silver;* < *spending* + *silver*.] Money for expenses; spending-money; cash.

And *spending silver* hadde he ryght ynow.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

For of thy *spendynge sylver*, monk,
Thereof wyll I ryght none.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 87).

**spendthrift** (spend′thrift), *n.* and *a.* [< *spend*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *thrift*.] **I.** *n.* One who spends lavishly, improvidently, or foolishly; an unthrifty spender; a prodigal.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,
Or *spendthrift's* prodigal excess, afford?
*Cowper*, In Memory of John Thornton.

**II.** *a.* Wastefully spending or spent; lavish; improvident; wasteful; prodigal: as, a *spendthrift* heir; *spendthrift* ways.

And then this "should" is like a *spendthrift* sigh,
That hurts by easing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 123.

*Spendthrift* alike of money and of wit.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 684.

**spendthrifty** (spend′thrif″ti), *a.* [< *spendthrift* + *-y*$^1$.] Lavish; wasteful; prodigal. [Rare.]

*Spendthrifty*, unclean, and ruffian-like courses.
*Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian, p. 611.

**spense** (spens), *n.* [Also *spence;* < ME. *spense*, *spence*, < OF. *spense*, *spence*, *espense*, *expense*, expense (see *expense*); in ME. partly by apheresis from *dispense*, < OF. *despense*, expense, also a larder, buttery, etc., < *despendre*, spend: see *expense*, *dispense*, and cf. *spend*$^1$, *spenser*.] **1†.** Expense; expenditure of money.

So he sped hym by spies, & *spense* of his gode,
That the lady fro hir lord lyuely he stale.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13692.

For better is cost upon somewhat worth than *spense* upon nothing worth.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

**2.** A buttery; a larder; a cellar or other place where provisions are kept. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

Al vinolent as bottle in the *spence*.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 223.

Yn the *spence*, a tabell planke, and ij. sylwes [shelves].
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,
And turn'd the cowls adrift
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

**3.** The apartment of a house where the family sit and eat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**spenser†** (spen′sėr), *n.* [Also *spencer;* Sc. *spensar;* < ME. *spenser*, *spencere*, *spensere*, also *despenser*, < OF. *despencier*, *despensier* (ML. *dispensarius*), dispenser, spenser, < *despense*, expense: see *dispenser*, *spense*. Hence the surnames *Spencer*, *Spenser*.] A steward or butler; a dispenser.

Cesar heet his *spenser* ȝeve the Greke his money.
*Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, IV. 309.

The *spencer* came with keyes in his hand,
Opened the doore and them at dinner fand.
*Henryson*, Moral Fables, p. 12.

**Spenserian** (spen-sē′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spenser* (see def. and *spenser*) + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the English poet Edmund Spenser (died 1599); specifically, noting the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene." It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, with three rimes, the first and third line forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third. It is the stateliest of English measures, and is used by Thomson in his "Castle of Indolence," by Byron in his "Childe Harold," etc.

**II.** *n.* The poetical measure of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"; a Spenserian verse or stanza. *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

**spent** (spent), *p. a.* [Pp. of *spend*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Nearly or quite exhausted or worn out; having lost force or vitality; inefficient; impotent: generally in a comparative sense. A *spent deer* or other animal is one that has been chased or wounded nearly to death. A *spent ball* is a flying ball (from a gun) that has so nearly lost its impulse as to be unable to penetrate an object struck by it, though it may occasionally inflict a dangerous contused wound. A *spent bill of lading* or other commercial document is one that has fulfilled its purpose and should be canceled.

The forme of his style there, compared with Tullies writyng, is but euen the talke of a *spent* old man.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Mine eyes, like *spent* lamps glowing out, grow heavy.
*Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

**2.** Exhausted by spending or spawning; of fish, having spawned.

**speos** (spē′os), *n.* [< Gr. σπέος, a cave.] In *Egypt. archæol.*, a temple or part of a temple, or a tomb of some architectural importance, as distinguished from a mere tunnel or syringe, excavated in the solid rock; a grotto-temple or tomb, as at Beni-Hassan (see cut under *hypogeum*) and Abou Simbel (Ipsamboul). The larger speos of Abou Simbel is about 169 feet deep, and has all the parts of a complete open-air Egyptian temple.

**Speotyto** (spẹ̄-ot′i-tō), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. σπέος, a cave, + τυτώ, the night-owl.] An American genus of *Strigidæ*, containing several species of small long-legged earless owls which live in treeless regions and burrow in the ground, as *S. cunicularia* of the pampas of South America and *S. hypogæa* of the prairies of western North America; the burrowing owls. A variety of the latter also inhabits Florida, and the genus is likewise represented in the West Indies. *S. hypogæa* is the species which is found in association with prairie-dogs and spermophiles, giving rise to many exaggerated accounts of the relation between the bird and the mammal. These owls were formerly placed in the genus *Athene*, and were also called *Pholeoptynx*. See cuts under *owl*.

**sper†**, *v. t.* A variant of *spar*$^1$.

**sperable**$^1$**†** (spē′ra̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *sperabilis*, that may be hoped for, < *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope.] Capable of being hoped for; affording grounds of hope.

Wherin, suerly perceaving his own cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.
*Sir W. Cecil* (June 8, 1565), in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 2d ser., [clxxii.

**sperable**$^2$**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

**sperage†**, *n.* Same as *sparage*.

**sperate†** (spē′rāt), *a.* [< L. *speratus*, pp. of *sperare*, hope.] Hoped for; not hopeless: opposed to *desperate*. In old law, in determining whether debts to a testator, the right to collect which devolved upon the executor, were assets to be accounted for by him, though not collected, regard had to be had to their character, whether they were sperate or desperate.

**spercle†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *sparkle*.

**spere†.** An old spelling of *spear*$^1$, *speer*$^1$, *sphere*.

**Spergula** (spėr′gụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named from its scattering its seeds; < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparge*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by the presence of small scarious stipules, by flowers with five styles alternate with the five sepals, and by a one-celled capsule with its five valves opposite the sepals. There are 2 or 3 species, widely scattered through temperate regions of either hemisphere, and especially abundant in fields and cultivated places of the Old World. They are annual herbs with dichotomous or clustered branches, the swollen and succulent axils bearing apparent whorls of awl-shaped leaves. The small white or pink flowers form raceme-like cymes with conspicuous pedicels. The species are known by the general name of *spurry*, sometimes *sandweed*.

**Spergularia** (spėr-gụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < *Spergula* + *-aria*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Spergula* by its three styles and three-valved capsule, and differs from *Arenaria*, to which it was formerly referred, in the possession of stipules. There are 3 or 4 species, scattered through temperate regions, especially along salt-marshes and shores. They are commonly diffuse herbs, small and often succulent, with thread-like or linear leaves, often, as in *Spergula*, with secondary clusters of leaves forming apparent whorls at the axils. The small flowers open in bright sunshine, and are white or rose-colored or commonly purplish. The species are known as *sand-spurry*. At least 3 species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See *Tissa*.

**sperhawk**†, *n.* Same as *sparhawk* for *sparrowhawk*

**sperket** (spėr′ket), *n.* [Also *spirket;* origin obscure.] A large hooked wooden peg, not much curved, to hang saddles, harness, etc., on. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> High on the *spirket* there it hung.
> *Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

**sperling** (spėr′ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*$^{1}$.

**sperm**$^{1}$ (spėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sperme*, < OF. *sperme*, *sparme*, F. *sperme* = Sp. Pg. *esperma* = It. *sperma*, < L. *sperma*, < Gr. σπέρμα (σπερματ-), seed, < σπείρειν, sow. Cf. *spore*$^{2}$.] The male seed of any kind, as the semen or seminal fluid of the higher vertebrates, the male spawn or milt of the lower vertebrates, or the seminal elements of any animal, containing the male germs, or spermatozoa.

**sperm**$^{2}$ (spėrm), *n.* [Abbr. of *spermaceti.*] 1. Same as *spermaceti.*—2. A sperm-whale.—3. Sperm-oil.

**sperma** (spėr′mä̤), *n.* Same as *semen* (which see).

**spermaceti** (spėr-ma̤-set′i or -sē′tī), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly or dial. also, in corrupt forms, *parmaceti*, *parmacety*, *parmacetty*, *parmacity*, *parmacitty*, etc.; < F. *spermaceti* = Sp. *espermaceti* = Pg. *espermacete* = It. *spermaceti*, < NL. *spermaceti*, lit. 'whale's seed,' the substance having been regarded as the spawn of the whale; < L. *sperma*, seed, + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus*, < Gr. κῆτος, whale: see *Cete*$^{3}$.] **I.** *n.* A peculiar fatty substance contained in the characteristic adipose tissue of the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, and related cetaceans. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and when the head is opened has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air the spermaceti concretes and precipitates from the oil, from which it may then be separated. After being purified by an elaborate process the spermaceti concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semi-transparent unctuous substance, nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. In this state it is called *cetin*. Spermaceti is a mixture of various fatty acids and derivatives of the acids. It is bland and demulcent, but in medicine it is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments, cerates, and cosmetics. It has also been largely used in the manufacture of candles.

> By this [fallacy of Æquivocation] are they deluded who conceive *spermaceti* [*sperma Cœti*, Pseud. Ep., 1646], which is found about the head, to be the spawn of the whale.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**II.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or composed of spermaceti or sperm.—2. Producing or yielding spermaceti, as the sperm-whales.—**Spermaceti ointment.** See *ointment*.

**spermaceti-oil** (spėr-ma̤-set′i-oil), *n.* Sperm-oil.

**spermaceti-whale** (spėr-ma̤-set′i-hwāl), *n.* A sperm-whale.

**Spermacoce** (spėr-ma̤-kō′sē), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the carpels pointed with one or more calyx-teeth; < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, germ, + ἀκωκή, a point, < ἀκή, a point, anything sharp.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Spermacoceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from two to four calyx-lobes sometimes with smaller teeth between, a small two-cleft or capitate stigma, and a dry fruit of two carpels which separate when ripe and are each or only one of them open, one often retaining the membranous axis. There are about 175 species, scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, and particularly common in America. They are annual or perennial herbs or low undershrubs, with smooth, rough, or hairy stems, commonly with four-angled branchlets. They bear opposite leaves, which are either sessile or petioled, membranous or coriaceous, nerved or feather-veined. The stipules are united with the petioles into a bristle-bearing membrane or sheath. The small sessile flowers are solitary in the axils or variously clustered, often in dense axillary and terminal heads, and are white, pink, or blue. In allusion to the heads, the species are called *button-weed*. Five species occur in the United States all southern and summer-flowering and with a short white corolla; *S. glabra*, the most common, extends into Ohio. Several species are in repute for medicinal properties, especially as substitutes for ipecacuanha, for which *S. ferruginea* and *S. Poaya* are used in Brazil, and *S. verticillata* in the West Indies. The root of *S. hispida* is used as a sudorific in India."

**Spermacoceæ** (spėr-ma̤-kō′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Chamisso and Schlechtendal, 1828), < *Spermacoce* + *-eæ* (shortened for *Spermacoceeæ*).] A tribe of rubiaceous plants, of which *Spermacoce* is the type, embracing 18 other genera, chiefly natives of tropical or subtropical America.

**spermaduct** (spėr′ma̤-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spermaductus*, irreg. < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*.] A spermatic duct, or sperm-duct; a male gonaduct or seminal passage; a hollow tubular or vesicular organ in the male, serving to convey or detain sperm or semen. It is connected in some way with the spermary, from which it carries off the sperm, and in many animals is specifically called the *vas deferens*. But it is a more comprehensive term, including the whole of the male generative passages, of whatever kind. Also *spermaductus*, *spermiduct*.

**spermagone** (spėr′ma̤-gōn), *n.* Same as *spermogone*.

**spermagonium** (spėr-ma̤-gō′ni-um), *n.* Same as *spermogonium*.

**spermalist** (spėr′ma̤-list), *n.* [< *sperm*$^{1}$ + *-al* + *-ist*.] A spermist.

**spermangium** (spėr-man′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *spermangia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, sperm, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] In *Algæ*, a receptacle containing the spores: same as *conceptacle*, 2 (*b*).

**spermaphyte** (spėr′ma̤-fīt), *n.* See *spermophyte*.

**spermarium** (spėr-mā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermaria* (-ä̤). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, + *-arium*.] A spermary: used in distinction from *ovarium*.

**spermary** (spėr′ma̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermarium*.] The male germ-gland or essential sexual organ, of whatever character; the sperm-gland, or spermatic organ, or seminal gonad, in which spermatozoa are generated, in its specialized condition in the higher animals known as the *testis* or *testicle*. The term is used in distinction from *ovary*, both spermaries and ovaries being gonads. Also *spermarium*.

**spermatemphraxis** (spėr″ma̤-tem-frak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ἐμφράσσειν, obstruct: see *emphractic*.] Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

**spermatheca** (spėr-ma̤-thē′kä̤), *n.*; pl. *spermathecæ* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + θήκη, a case. Cf. *spermotheca*.] A spermatic case, capsule, or sheath; a receptacle for semen; specifically, the seminal receptacle in the female, as of various insects and other invertebrates, which receives and conveys or detains the sperm of the male. More correctly *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *ovariole*, and *Rhabdocœla*.

**spermathecal** (spėr-ma̤-thē′ka̤l), *a.* [< *spermatheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spermatheca: as, a *spermathecal* duct or vesicle.

> On reaching the point where the *spermathecal* duct debouches, they [ova] are impregnated by the spermatozoa which escape now from the spermatheca and meet the ova.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 658.

**spermatia**, *n.* Plural of *spermatium*.

**spermatic** (spėr-mat′ik), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *spermatique* = Sp. *espermático* = Pg. *espermatico* = It. *spermatico*, < L. *spermaticus*, < Gr. σπερματικός, < σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*$^{1}$.] 1. Of or pertaining to sperm, or male seed, in general; containing spermatozoa, or consisting of sperm or semen; seminal: as, *spermatic* fluid.—2. Secreting spermatozoa; generating or producing semen; seminal, as a spermary.—3. Connected with or related to the spermary, or essential male organ; subservient to the male function; testicular: as, *spermatic* vessels; the *spermatic* cord.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or of the nature of spermatia: as, *spermatic* filaments; *spermatic* gelatin.—5. Figuratively, seminal; germinal; fructifying. [Rare.]

> I find certain books vital and *spermatic*, not leaving the reader what he was; he shuts the book a richer man.
> *Emerson*, Books.

**External spermatic fascia.** Same as *intercolumnar fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**External spermatic nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve. It supplies the cremaster muscle.—**Internal spermatic fascia.** Same as *infundibuliform fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**Spermatic artery**, any artery supplying a testis or other spermary, corresponding to an ovarian artery of the female. In man the spermatic arteries are two long slender arteries arising from the abdominal aorta a little below the renal arteries, and passing along each spermatic cord, to be distributed to the testes.—**Spermatic calculus**, a concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles.—**Spermatic canal.** (*a*) The inguinal canal. (*b*) Any spermatic duct, as the vas deferens.—**Spermatic cartridge.** Same as *spermatophore*.—**Spermatic cord.** See *cord*$^{1}$.—**Spermatic cyst**, in *pathol.*, a cyst arising in the testicle near the epididymis, and filled with fluid in which are often found spermatozoa, crystals, etc. See *spermatocele*.—**Spermatic duct.** Same as *spermaduct*.—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön.—**Spermatic gelatin**, in *bot.*, a gelatinous substance in spermogonia which when wet aids in the expulsion of the spermatia.—**Spermatic logos.** See *logos*.—**Spermatic plexus of nerves.** See *plexus*.—**Spermatic plexus of veins**, a thick plexus of convoluted vessels formed in the spermatic cord by the venæ comites of the spermatic arteries. These veins coalesce after leaving the inguinal canal, and empty into the vena cava inferior of the right side and the renal vein of the left side. This venous plexus corresponds to the ovarian venous plexus of the female, and is specifically known as the *pampiniform plexus*. When varicose, it constitutes a *varicocele* or *cirsocele*, an extremely common affection, most frequent on the left side.—**Spermatic rete.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis* (which see, under *rete*).—**Spermatic sac**, a sac containing a number of spermatozoa packed or bundled together, to be discharged on rupture of the sac.

**spermatical** (spėr-mat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *spermatic* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatic*. *Bacon.*

**spermatiogenous** (spėr-mā-shi-oj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. -γενής, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, producing or bearing spermatia: as, a *spermatiogenous* surface.

> On the contrary, they are disk-shaped or cushion-shaped bodies with the *spermatiogenous* surface folded into deep sinuous depressions.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 241.

**spermatiophore** (spėr-mā′shi-ọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] In *bot.*, a structure bearing a spermatium.

**spermatism** (spėr′ma̤-tizm), *n.* [< *spermat(ize)* + *-ism*.] 1. Emission of semen; a seminal discharge.—2. Same as *spermism*.

**spermatist** (spėr′ma̤-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-ist*.] Same as *spermist*.

**spermatium** (spėr-mā′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, an exceedingly minute cylindrical or rod-shaped body in fungi, produced like spores in cup-like organs called spermogonia. The spermatia are conjectured to be the male fertilizing organs, although the male sexual function of all spermatia in fungi has not been demonstrated. In more technical language a spermatium is a "male non-motile gamete conjugating with the trichogyne of a procarp" (*Goebel*).

**spermatize** (spėr′ma̤-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spermatized*, ppr. *spermatizing*. [< Gr. σπερματίζειν, sow, yield seed, < σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*$^{1}$.] To yield male sperm or seed; have a seminal emission; discharge semen.

**spermatoa**†, *n.* Plural of *spermatoön*. *Owen.*

**spermatoal** (spėr-ma̤-tō′a̤l), *a.* [< *spermato(ön)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a spermatoön. *Owen.*

**spermatoblast** (spėr′ma̤-tọ-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + βλαστός, bud, sprout, shoot.] The bud or germ of a spermatozoön; a germinal blastema whence spermatozoa are produced. Spermatoblasts form a layer of nucleated and nucleolated cells in the seminal tubules, which proliferates or projects into the lumen of the tubule with often a lobed or digitate end; and from every lobe a spermatozoön develops and is discharged, leaving a branching stump of the spermatoblast. Also *spermoblast*, *nematoblast*.

**spermatoblastic** (spėr′ma̤-tọ-blas″tik), *a.* [< *spermatoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatoblasts or the formation of spermatozoa; germinal or budding, as a structure which develops spermatozoa. Also *spermoblastic*.

**spermatocele** (spėr′ma̤-tọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κήλη, a tumor.] A retention-cyst of the epididymis or testicle containing spermatozoa.

**spermatocyst** (spėr′ma̤-tọ-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spermatocystis*, < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] 1. In *anat.*, a seminal vesicle.—2. In *pathol.*, a spermatic cyst or sac. See *spermatic*.

**spermatocystic** (spėr″ma̤-tọ-sis′tik), *a.* [< *spermatocyst* + *-ic*.] Containing spermatozoa, as a cyst; of the nature of a spermatocyst.

**spermatocystidium** (spėr″ma̤-tọ-sis-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatocystidia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κύστις, bladder, + dim. -ίδιον.] In *bot.*, same as *antheridium*. *Hedwig.*

**spermatocystis** (spėr″ma̤-tọ-sis′tis), *n.* [NL.: see *spermatocyst*.] Same as *spermatocyst*.

**spermatocystitis** (spėr″ma̤-tọ-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *spermatocystis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

**spermatocytal** (spėr″ma̤-tọ-sī′ta̤l), *a.* [< *spermatocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatocytes; of the nature of a spermatocyte.

**spermatocyte** (spėr′ma̤-tọ-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. κύτος, a hollow: see *cyte*.] 1. In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spermatozooid.

> The protoplasm in each of the two cells of the antheridium [in *Salvinia*] contracts and by repeated bipartition divides into four roundish primordial cells (*spermatocytes*), each of which produces a spermatozoid.
> *Goebel*, Special Morphology of Plants (trans.), p. 230.

2. The cell whose nuclear chromatin and cell-protoplasm become respectively the head and tail of the spermatozoön: synonymous with *spermatoblast*. *Flemming.*

> These *spermatocytes* may either all develop into spermatozoa (Mammals), or a single *spermatocyte* may become modified as a basilar cell (Plagiostome Fishes), or a number may form an envelope or cyst around the others (Amphibians and Fishes).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

**spermatogemma** (spėr″ma̤-tọ-jem′ä̤), *n.*; pl. *spermatogemmæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *gemma*, a bud.] A mass of spermatocytes; a multinuclear spermatic cyst; a kind of spermatoblast. See also *spermosphere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

**spermatogenesis** (spėr″ma-tō̤-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γένεσις, origin.] In *biol.*, the formation or development of spermatozoa. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 301.

**spermatogenetic** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-jē̤-net′ik), *a.* [< *spermatogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis; exhibiting or characterized by spermatogenesis: as, a *spermatogenetic* process or result; a *spermatogenetic* theory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

**spermatogenous** (spėr-ma̤-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + -γενής, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing spermatozoa.

**spermatogeny** (spėr-ma̤-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing: see *-geny*.] The generation or production of spermatozoa; spermatogenesis.

**spermatogonium** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatogonia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γονή, generation.] 1†. In *bot.*, same as *pycnidium*, 1.—2. A primitive or formative seminal cell, forming a kind of sperm-morula, or spermosphere composed of spermatoblasts or spermatocytes, which in turn give rise to spermatozooids. *La Valette St. George.*

**spermatoid** (spėr′ma̤-toid), *a.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling sperm, or male seed; sperm-like; of the nature of sperm; spermatic or seminal.

**spermatological** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *spermatolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatology. Also *spermological*.

**spermatologist** (spėr-ma̤-tol′ō̤-jist), *n.* [< *spermatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in spermatology. Also *spermologist*.

**spermatology** (spėr-ma̤-tol′ō̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or body of facts and opinions regarding sperm, semen, or the male elements of procreation, as those of spermatogenesis or spermatogeny. Also *spermology*.

**spermatomere** (spėr′ma̤-tō̤-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + μέρος, part.] One of the parts into which the male or female pronucleus of an ovum may divide after fertilization.

> Two of these "residual globules" are, according to them, expelled by the *spermatomeres* during their nuclear metamorphosis preceding division.
> *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 597.

**spermatoōn†** (spėr-ma̤-tō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatoa* (-ä̤). [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ᾠόν, an egg.] The nucleus of a sperm-cell or spermatozoōn; a cell which stands in the relation of such a nucleus, as that out of or from which a spermatozoōn may be developed; a spermatoblast.

**Spermatophilus** (spėr-ma̤-tof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), emended from *Spermophilus*.] Same as *Spermophilus*.

**spermatophoral** (spėr-ma̤-tof′ō̤-ra̤l), *a.* [< *spermatophore* + *-al*.] Of the character of or pertaining to a spermatophore. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 291.

**spermatophore** (spėr′ma̤-tō̤-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] A special case, capsule, or sheath containing spermatozoa; specifically, one of the peculiar spermatic cysts of cephalopods (also called *spermatic* or *seminal cartridge*, *seminal rope*, or *filament of Needham*), usually forming a long cylindrical structure in which several envelops may be distinguished. The contents of such a spermatophore are not exclusively seminal, for in the hinder part of each there is a special substance, the exploding mass, which serves to discharge the packet of spermatozoa. These are invested in a special tubular tunic, and packed in the front part of the spermatophore, like a charge of shot in a cartridge in front of the powder. Behind this packet of sperm the exploding mass forms a spiral coil, which extends through the greater part of the spermatophore and is continuous behind with the coat of the latter. When the spermatophore is wetted it swells up and bursts, through the force of the spring coiled inside, and the spermatozoa are discharged with considerable force. A spermatophore thus offers a striking analogy to the nematophore or thread-cell of a cœlenterate, though the object attained is not urtication or nettling, but a seminal emission and consequent impregnation of the female. A spermatophore of some sort, less complex than that of cephalopods, is very commonly found in several classes of invertebrates.

**spermatophorous** (spėr-ma̤-tof′ō̤-rus), *a.* [As *spermatophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or conveying seed, sperm, or spermatozoa; spermatogenous; seminiferous; specifically, bearing sperm as a spermatophore; of or pertaining to a spermatophore; spermatophoral.

**spermatorrhea, spermatorrhœa** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-rē′ä̤), *n.* [NL. *spermatorrhœa*; < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ῥεῖν, flow, run.] Involuntary seminal loss.

**spermatospore** (spėr′ma̤-tō̤-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + σπόρος, a sowing.] A kind of cell which gives rise to spermatozoa. Also *spermospore*.

**spermatotheca** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-thē′kä̤), *n.* Same as *spermatheca*.

**spermatovum** (spėr-ma̤-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *spermatova* (-vä̤) [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] A fecundated egg; an ovum after impregnation by spermatozoa, whence its substance consists of material from both parents. Also *spermovum*.

**Spermatozoa** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-zō′ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermatozoōn*, q. v.] 1†. A supposed class or other group of animalcules; sperm-animals: so called before their nature was known, when they were regarded as independent parasitic organisms.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *spermatozoōn*.

**spermatozoal** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-zō′a̤l), *a.* [< *spermatozoōn* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

**spermatozoan** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoōn* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of the nature of a spermatozoōn; of or pertaining to spermatozoa.

II. *n.* A spermatozoōn or spermatozooid.

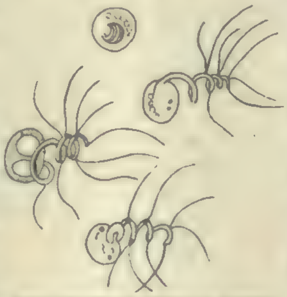
**spermatozoic** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-zō′ik), *a.* [< *spermatozoōn* + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

**spermatozoid** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-zō′id), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoōn* + *-id*2.] See *spermatozooid*.

**spermatozoidal** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-zō′i-da̤l), *a.* [< *spermatozoōn* + *-oid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozooid*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 443.

**spermatozooid** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-zō′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoōn* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a spermatozoōn; of spermatozoan nature or appearance.

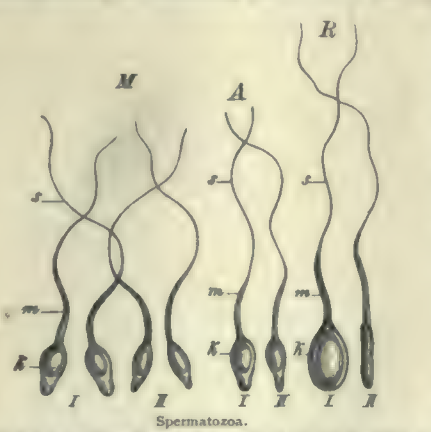
II. *n.* 1. A spermatozoōn. *Von Siebold.* Also, less commonly, *spermatozoid*. See *zooid*.—2. In *bot.*, a male ciliated motile gamete produced in an antheridium: same as *antherozoid*. In this sense more commonly *spermatozoid*. See also cut under *antheridium*.



Spermatozooids of *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

**spermatozoōn** (spėr″ma̤-tō̤-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatozoa* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ζῷον, an animal.] 1. One of the numberless microscopic bodies contained in semen, to which the seminal fluid owes its vitality, and which are the immediate and active means of impregnating or fertilizing the ovum of the female; a spermatic cell or filament; a spermatozoan or spermatozooid. Spermatozoa are the vital and essential product of a spermary, male gonad, or testis, as ova are of the ovary or female gonad; their production, or the ability to produce them, is the characteristic distinction of the male from the female organism, whatever their size or shape or other physical character, and however various may be the organ in which they are produced. Spermatozoa, like ova, have the morphological value of the cell; and a spermatozoōn is usually a cell in which a cell-wall, cell-contents, and cell-nucleus, with or without a nucleolus, may be distinguished. The form may be spherical, like the ovum, and indistinguishable therefrom by any physical character; more frequently, and especially in the higher animals, these little bodies are shaped like a tadpole, with a small spherical or discoidal head, a succeeding rod-like or bacillar part, and a long slender tail or caudal filament, capable of spontaneous vibratile movements, by means of which the spermatozoa swim actively in the seminal fluid, like a shoal of microscopic fishes, every one seeking, in the passages of the female into which the fluid has been injected, to discover the ovum in which to bury itself, in order to undergo dissolution in the substance of the ovum. They are smaller than the corresponding ovum, and several or many of them may be embedded in one ovum. The actual union of spermatozoa with an ovum, and fusion of their respective protoplasms, is required for impregnation, and is the consummation of sexual intercourse, to which all other acts and processes are simply ancillary or subservient. Spermatozoa may be killed by cold, or chemical or mechanical injury, like any other cells. These bodies, very similar to various animalcules, were discovered and named *spermatozoa* by Leeuwenhoek in 1677; they were at first and long afterward regarded as independent organisms, variously classed as parasitic helminths or infusorians—such a view being held, for instance, by Von Baer so late as 1827 or 1835. Von Siebold, who found them in various vertebrates, called them *spermatozooids*. Their true nature appears to have been first recognized by Kölliker. Spermatozoa or their equivalents are diagnostic of the male sex under whatever conditions they exist, whether in male individuals separate from the female, or in those many hermaphrodite animals which unite the two sexes in one individual; and the organ which produces them is invariably a testis or its equivalent spermary, of whatever character. The male elements of the lowest animals, however, as *Protozoa*, do not ordinarily receive the name *spermatozoa*, this being specially applied to the more elaborate male cells of the character above described. The origination of spermatozoa has of late years been the subject of much research and discussion; the details of the process, as observed in different animals, or under different conditions of investigation, together with conflicting doctrinal conclusions, have occasioned a large special vocabulary. See many words preceding and following this one.

2†. [*cap.*] A genus of animalcules. *Von Baer*, 1827.



Spermatozoa.

*M*, four spermatozoa of man; *A*, two of ape; *R*, two of rabbit. In each case, I, broadest view, II, profile, of *k*, kernel or nucleus of the head, and *m*, filamentous body, ending in *s*, the long slender tail.

**sperm-ball** (spėrm′bâl), *n.* A spherical cluster of spermatozoa, such as occurs in some sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 424.

**sperm-blastoderm** (spėrm′blas″tō̤-dėrm), *n.* A blastodermic layer of formative spermatozoa composing the surface of a sperm-blastula.

**sperm-blastula** (spėrm′blas″tụ̄-lä̤), *n.* A spermatic blastula, or hollow sphere whose surface is a layer of formative spermatozoa.

**sperm-cell** (spėrm′sel), *n.* 1. A spermatozoōn: so called from its morphological valence as a cell.—2. A cell giving rise to spermatozoa; a spermatoblast or spermatocyte.

**spermet†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sperm*1.

**Spermestes** (spėr-mes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), said to be (irreg.) < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + ἐσθίειν, eat.] The typical genus of *Spermestinæ*, containing six or eight species confined to Africa and Madagascar. Such are *S. cucullata*, *S. poensis*, and *S. bicolor*, of the continent, and the Madagascar *S. nana*. These little birds are closely related to *Amadina*, of which *Spermestes* is often rated as a subgenus.

**Spermestinæ** (spėr-mes-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermestes* + *-inæ*.] An extensive subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Spermestes*. The very numerous species, about 150, are chiefly African and Asiatic, but some of them extend to Australia and various Polynesian islands. Among them are the amadavats and estrilds. Leading genera are *Lagonosticta*, *Spermospiza*, *Pyrenestes*, *Estrelda*, and *Amadina*. See cut under *senegal*.

**spermestine** (spėr-mes′tin), *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Spermestinæ*.

**spermic** (spėr′mik), *a.* [< *sperm*1 + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatic*.

**spermidium†** (spėr-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermidia* (-ä̤). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, germ, + *-idium*.] In *bot.*, same as *achenium*, 1.

**spermiduct** (spėr′mi-dukt), *n.* [< L. *sperma*, sperm, + *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*. Cf. *spermaduct*.] A passage for the conveyance of sperm in the female of *Echinorhynchus*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> From the lower end of the ovarium [of the female of *Echinorhynchus*] two short oviducts, or rather *spermiducts*, arise, and almost immediately unite into a sort of uterus, which is continued into the vagina.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 555.

**spermin** (spėr′min), *n.* [< *sperm*1 + *-in*2.] A non-poisonous alkaloid ($C_2H_5N$) obtained from sputum, human semen, organs of leucemic patients, and alcoholic anatomical preparations.

**spermism** (spėr′mizm), *n.* [< *sperm*1 + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal, which develops entirely from a spermatozoōn, the ovum serving merely as a mold or matrix; animalculism. Also *spermatism*.

**spermist** (spėr′mist), *n.* [< *sperm*1 + *-ist*.] One who holds the theory of spermism or spermatism; an animalculist: the opposite of *ovulist*. See *theory of incasement*, under *incasement*. Also *spermatist*.

**sperm-kernel** (spėrm′kėr″nel), *n.* Same as *spermococcus*.

**sperm-morula** (spėrm′mor″ọ-lă̤), *n.* A spermatic morula; a mulberry-mass of formative spermatozoa.

**sperm-nucleus** (spėrm′nū″klẹ-us), *n.* 1. The nucleus of a spermatozoön; a spermococcus or sperm-kernel.—2. In *bot.*, the nucleus of a male gamete, which coalesces with the nucleus of an oösphere to form a germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

**spermoblast** (spėr′mọ-blȧst), *n.* Same as *spermatoblast.*

**spermoblastic** (spėr-mọ-blas′tik), *a.* Same as *spermatoblastic.*

**spermocarp** (spėr′mọ-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the so-called "fruit" in the *Characeæ* and certain confervoid algæ. It is the fertilized and matured female organ with its variously formed covering or pericarp and accessory cells. The "fruit" of the *Characeæ* has also been called the *antheridium*, *sporangium*, *enveloped oögonium*, and *sporophydium*, by different authors. *Sporophydium* seems the preferable term. See these various words. Compare *sporocarp.* See cuts under *antheridium* and *conceptacle.*

**spermococcus** (spėr-mọ-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *spermococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *κόκκος*, grain, berry.] The nucleus of a spermatozoön: it consists of the head of the sperm-animalcule, excepting its thin outer layer. Also *sperm-kernel.*

**spermoderm** (spėr′mọ-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the integument of a seed in the aggregate; properly, same as *testa.*

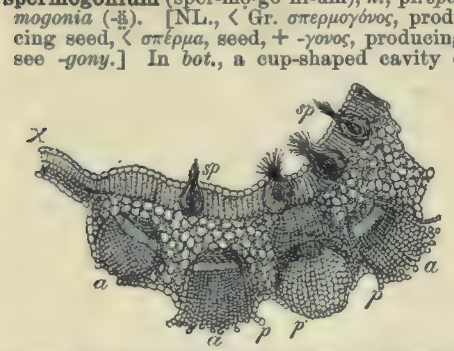
**spermogastrula** (spėr-mọ-gas′trọ-lă̤), *n.*; pl. *spermogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*¹) + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A sperm-blastula which has undergone a kind of gastrulation.

**spermogone** (spėr′mọ-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *spermogonium.*] In *bot.*, same as *spermogonium;* also employed by some writers to denote the spermatium or spore-like body which is produced in a spermogonium. See *spermogonium*, *spermatium.* Also spelled *spermagone.*

**spermogonia**, *n.* Plural of *spermogonium.*

**spermogoniferous** (spėr″mọ-gọ-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spermogonium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing spermogonia.

**spermogonium** (spėr-mọ-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermogonia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *σπερμογόνος*, producing seed, < *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony.*] In *bot.*, a cup-shaped cavity or receptacle in which spermatia are produced. See *spermatium*, *peridium*, *Puccinia* (with cut). Also *spermagonium.*



Section of Barberry-leaf (of its natural thickness at *x*), infested with *Puccinia graminis* in its æcidial stage.

*sp*, spermogonia; *a*, fruit, inclosed within the peridium *p*, or open and discharging spores. (Somewhat magnified.)

**spermogonous** (spėr-mog′ọ-nus), *a.* [< *spermogone* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling or having the character of spermogonia or spermogones.

**sperm-oil** (spėrm′oil), *n.* Spermaceti-oil; the oil of the spermaceti-whale. See *train-oil.*

**spermolith** (spėr′mọ-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion which occasionally forms in the seminal ducts.

**spermological** (spėr-mọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *spermatological.*

**spermologist** (spėr-mol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *spermolog-y* + *-ist.*] 1. Same as *spermatologist.*—2. In *bot.*, one who treats of or collects seeds; a student of or an authority in spermology.

**spermology** (spėr-mol′ọ-ji), *n.* 1. Same as *spermatology.*—2. In *bot.*, that branch of science which investigates the seeds of plants.

**spermonucleus** (spėr-mọ-nū′klẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *spermonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*¹) + *nucleus*, q. v.] A male pronucleus. See *masculonucleus*, *feminonucleus.* *Hyatt.*

**Spermophila** (spėr-mof′i-lă̤), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] 1. In *ornith.*, the little seed-eaters or pygmy finches, an extensive genus of small American fringilline birds, with very short stout bills like a bullfinch's, giving name to the subfamily *Spermophilinæ.* The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but it usually includes about 50 species, of tropical and subtropical America. The only one of these which occurs in the United States is *S. moreleti*, which is found in Texas, and known as *Morelet's pygmy finch.* It is only about 4 inches long, with extremely turgid bill convex in all its outlines, short rounded wings, and still shorter tail. The male is entirely black and white, the latter color tinged with buff on the under parts; the female is olivaceous-brown above and brownish-yellow or buff below, with whitish wing-bars. A like dissimilarity of coloration characterizes the sexes throughout the genus. By those who hold that *Spermophila* is the same name as *Spermophilus*, this genus is called *Sporophila;* and some or all of the species are often placed in a more extensive genus *Gyrinorhynchus*, of which *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* then constitutes one section. See cut under *grassquit.* Also called *Spermospiza.*
2. In *mammal.*, same as *Spermophilus*, 1. *J. Richardson*, 1825.—3†. In *entom.*, a genus of arachnidans. *Hentz*, 1842.

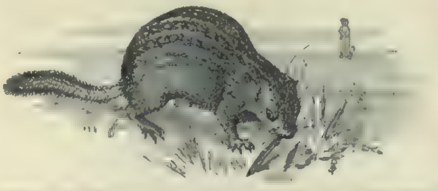
**spermophile** (spėr′mọ-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Spermophilus.*] 1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Spermophilus*, as a ground-squirrel or suslik, of which there are numerous species in Europe, Asia, and North America. See cuts under *suslik* and *Spermophilus.*—2. A fringilline bird of the genus *Spermophila;* a little seed-eater, of which there are numerous Central and South American species. See cut under *grassquit.*

**Spermophilinæ** (spėr″mọ-fi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermophilus* (in sense 2 < *Spermophila*) + *-inæ.*] 1. In *mammal.*, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, prairie-dogs, and marmots, one of two subfamilies into which the *Sciuridæ* are sometimes divided, represented by the genera *Spermophilus*, *Tamias*, and *Arctomys.* It is not separated from *Sciurinæ* or the true arboreal squirrels by any trenchant characters, and the two divisions intergrade through the genera *Xerus* and *Tamias.* But the spermophilines are of terrestrial habits, with usually stouter form, larger size, and less bushy tail than the *Sciurinæ.* They inhabit Europe, Asia, and especially North America, where the greater number of species are found, and most of them are called *gophers.* The group is also called *Arctomyinæ.* See cuts under *Arctomys*, *chipmunk*, *prairie-dog*, *Spermophilus*, and *suslik.*
2. In *ornith.*, an American subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named from the genus *Spermophila.* *P. L. Sclater*, 1862.

**spermophiline** (spėr-mof′i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spermophilinæ.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Spermophilinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spermophilinæ.*

**Spermophilus** (spėr-mof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] 1. A genus of ground-squirrels, giving name to the *Spermophilinæ.* The type is *S. citillus* of Europe, the suslik, but the genus is especially well represented in North America, where more than a dozen distinct species occur, some of which run into several varieties. They are divided into 3 subgenera. (1) *Otospermophilus*, in which the ears are high and pointed, the tail is full and broad, with the hairs from two thirds to three quarters of the length of the head and body, and the whole aspect is strongly squirrel-like. To this section belongs *S. grammurus*, with its varieties *beecheyi* and *douglassi;* these are the common ground-squirrels of California, Oregon, and Washington, and east to the Rocky Mountains. *S. annulatus* of Mexico probably also belongs here. (2) *Colobotis*, in which the ears are short and marginiform, the tail is short, from one third to one half the length of the body, and the form is stout. The Old World species belong here, and several of those of North America, as Parry's spermophile, *S. empetra* (or *parryi*), which inhabits British America and Alaska, and runs into several varieties, as *kodiacensis* and *erythroglutæus.* In the United States the best-known species of this section is Richardson's spermophile, *S. richardsoni*, very generally distributed, in one or another of its varieties, from the plains of the Saskatchewan to those of the Laramie. It is a tawny animal, resembling a prairie-dog in appearance and habits. Here also belong *S. mollis*, *S. spilosoma*, and *S. obsoletus*, inhabiting western parts of the United States. (3) *Ictidomys*, which includes several slender-bodied species, almost like weasels in this respect (whence the name), with the ears generally small or rudimentary, as in *Colobotis*, the skull long and narrow, the tail variable, and the first upper premolar generally small. The most squirrel-like of these is Franklin's spermophile, *S. franklini*, inhabiting Illinois and Missouri and northward to 64°. It not distantly resembles a gray squirrel, the tail being bushy, two thirds as long as the head and body. The commonest species is *S. tridecemlineatus*, the thirteen-lined spermophile, or federation squirrel, so called by Dr. S. L. Mitchill (in 1821) from the original thirteen States of the United States, it having a number (six or eight) of longitudinal stripes, with five or seven rows of spots between them, likened by that patriot to the "stars and stripes." It inhabits the prairies of the United States at large, and extends northward into British America. Other species of this section are *S. mexicanus* of Texas and Mexico, and *S. tereticaudus* of Arizona and California. Three of the above animals, *S. grammurus*, *S. franklini*, and *S. tridecemlineatus*, are numerous enough in cultivated districts to be troublesome, and all of them are called *gophers*, a name shared by the different animals of the family *Geomyidæ.* They are all terrestrial (*S. franklini* somewhat arboreal), and live in burrows underground, much like prairie-dogs, though none of them dig so extensively. In many parts of the Dakotas and Montana the ground is honeycombed with the burrows of *S. richardsoni.* They feed on herbage and seeds, and are also to some extent carnivorous. They are prolific, like most rodents, and bring forth their young in burrows. Those of northern regions hibernate like marmots. Their flesh is eatable. The name of the genus is also written *Spermophila* and *Spermatophilus*, but both of these forms are rare. See also cut under *suslik.*



Thirteen-lined Spermophile, or Federation Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Gebler.*

**spermophore** (spėr′mọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermophorum.*] Same as *spermophorum.*

**spermophorum** (spėr-mof′ọ-rum), *n.*; pl. *spermophora* (-ră̤). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. A seminal vesicle.—2. In *bot.*, a synonym of *placenta* and also of *funiculus.*

**Spermophyta** (spėr-mof′i-tă̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermophytum:* see *spermophyte.*] The highest of the four principal groups or divisions into which the vegetable kingdom is separated by the later systematists. It embraces the higher or flowering plants, those producing true seeds. It is the same as *Phanerogamia.* The correlative terms in descending systematic order are *Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta.* See *Phanerogamia*, and compare *Cryptogamia.*

**spermophyte** (spėr′mọ-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermophytum*, < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, a member of the *Spermophyta;* a plant producing true seeds; a phænogam, or flowering plant. Sometimes written *spermaphyte.*

**spermophytic** (spėr-mọ-fit′ik), *a.* [< *spermophyte* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, capable of producing true seeds; phænogamic.

**spermoplasm** (spėr′mọ-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded: see *plasm.*] The protoplasm of a spermatozoön; the plasmic contents of a spermule, distinguished from the *spermococcus* or *sperm-kernel.* Also *spermoplasma.*

**spermopodium** (spėr-mọ-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *spermopodia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, an unused name for the gynophore in *Umbelliferæ.*

**spermosphere** (spėr′mọ-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A mass of spermatoblasts; a spermatogemma.

**Spermospiza** (spėr-mọ-spī′ză̤), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] 1. A leading genus of *Spermestinæ*, the type of which is the African *S. hæmatina.* Originally called *Spermophaga*, a name too near *Spermophagus.*—2. A genus of American finches, synonymous with *Spermophila.* *Bonaparte.*

**spermospore** (spėr′mọ-spōr), *n.* Same as *spermatospore.*

**spermotheca** (spėr-mọ-thē′kă̤), *n.*; pl. *spermothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *θήκη*, a case. Cf. *spermatheca.*] In *bot.*, a pericarp. [Rare.]

**spermous** (spėr′mus), *a.* [< *sperm*¹ + *-ous.*] Same as *spermatic.*

**spermovarian** (spėr-mọ-vā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *spermovari(um)* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a spermovarium.

**spermovarium** (spėr-mọ-vā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermovaria* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + NL. *ovarium*, q. v.] A hermaphroditic genital gland; a bisexual gonad; an ovispermary or ovotestis, which gives rise, simultaneously or successively, to male and female products. See cut under *ovotestis.*

**spermovary** (spėr-mō′vạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermovaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermovarium.*] Same as *spermovarium.*

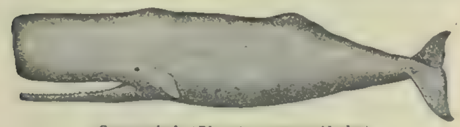
**spermovum** (spėr-mō′vum), *n.*; pl. *spermova* (-vă̤). [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *spermatovum.*

**sperm-rope** (spėrm′rōp), *n.* A string of spermatozoa packed in a long case; a package of sperm, as one of the spermatic cartridges of a cephalopod. For description, see *spermatophore.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

**spermule** (spėr′mūl), *n.* [< NL. *spermulum*, dim. of LL. *sperma*, seed: see *sperm*¹.] A seed-animalcule, sperm-cell, spermatozoön, or zoöspermium; the fertilizing male element, of the morphological valence of a cell. *Spermule* is Haeckel's term, corresponding to *ovule* for the female egg-cell. The protoplasm of the spermule is called *spermoplasm*, and the nucleus *spermococcus*.

**spermulum** (spėr′mų̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *spermula* (-lạ̈). [NL.: see *spermule.*] A spermule, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön.

**sperm-whale** (spėrm′hwāl), *n.* [< *sperm*$^2$ + *whale*$^1$.] The spermaceti-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* (or *Catodon*) *macrocephalus*, belonging to the family *Physeteridæ* (which see for technical characters; see also cut of skull under *Physeter*). It is one of the largest of animals, exceeded in length only by the great rorqual or finner, *Balænoptera sibbaldi*; it has teeth in the lower jaw, but none and no baleen in the upper; and the enormous square head contains the valuable product spermaceti. This whale is also the source of the best whale-oil, and its chase is a very important industry in the warmer waters of all seas. See *cachalot*.—**Porpoise sperm-whale**, a pygmy sperm-whale, or snub-nosed cachalot, of the family *Physeteridæ* and genus *Kogia*, as *K. brevirostris* (*K. floweri* of Gill), of the Pacific and chiefly tropical seas, but sometimes occurring off the coast of the United States.—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a bottle-nosed whale of the genus *Hyperoodon*. It belongs to the same family (*Physeteridæ*) as the sperm-whale, but to a different subfamily. (See *Ziphiinæ*.) The species are several, not well determined, and with confused synonymy. They are larger than any porpoises properly so called, though far inferior in size to the true sperm-whale.



Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

**speron**†, *n.* [< It. *sperone* = OF. *esperon*, F. *éperon*, a spur, the beak of a ship: see *spur*.] The beak of a ship.

> Which barks are made after the maner of Fusts or Galliots, with a *Speron* and a couered poope.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 215.

**sperr**†, *v. t.* Same as *spar*$^1$.

**sperrable**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

**sperrylite** (sper′i-līt), *n.* [Named after F. L. *Sperry*, the discoverer.] A native arsenide of platinum, occurring in minute isometric crystals with pyrite and chalcopyrite at the Vermilion mine, near Sudbury in Ontario. It has a tin-white color, brilliant metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 10.6. It is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

**sperse**† (spėrs), *v. t.* and *i.* [An aphetic form of *disperse*, or var. of *sparse*.] To disperse. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 195.

**sperthe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparth*.

**spertle**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *spurtle*.

**sperver**†, **spervyour**†, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

**spessartite, spessartine** (spes′ạ̈r-tīt, -tin), *n.* [< *Spessart*, a mountainous region in Germany, north of the river Main.] A manganesian variety of garnet.

**spet**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *spit*$^2$.

**spetch** (spech), *n.* [Assibilated form of *speck*$^1$.] A piece of skin or hide used in making glue: as, size made from buffalo-*spetches*.

**spetous**†, *a.* See *spitous*.

**spew** (spū), *v.* [Formerly also *spue*; < ME. *spewen*, *spuen*, *spiwen*, < AS. *spīwan* (pret. *spāw*, pp. *spiwen*) = OS. *spīwan* = OFries. *spia* = MD. *spijen*, *spouwen*, *spuuwen*, D. *spuwen* = OHG. *spīwan*, *spian*, MHG. *spien*, G. *speien* = Icel. *spȳja* = Sw. Dan. *spy* = Goth. *speiwan*, spew, = L. *spuere* = Gr. *πτύειν*, Doric *ψύττειν* (for **σπύειν*), spit, = OBulg. *plĭvati*, *pljuti* = Bohem. *plíti* = Pol. *pluc* = Russ. *plevati* = Lith. *spiauti* = Lett. *splaut* (Slav. √ *pljŭ* < *spljŭ* < *spŭ*), spit. Hence ult. *spit*$^2$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To discharge the contents of the stomach; vomit; puke.

> Then he gan to *spewe*, and up he threwe
> The balsame all againe.
> *Robin Hood and the Peddlers* (Child's Ballads, V. 248).

**2.** In *gun.*, to run at the mouth: said of a gun which bends at the chase, or whose muzzle droops, from too quick firing.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To vomit: puke up or out; eject from or as if from the stomach.

> So then because thou art lukewarm . . . I will *spue* thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

**2.** To eject as if by retching or heaving; send or cast forth from within; drive by internal force or effort: often used figuratively.

> That the land *spue* not you out also, when ye defile it, as it *spued* out the nations that were before you.
> Lev. xviii. 28.

> To live, for me, Jane, is to stand on a crater-crust which may crack and *spew* fire any day.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

**To spew oakum**, said of the seams of a ship when the oakum starts out from between the planks.

**spewer** (spū′ėr), *n.* [< *spew* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which spews.

**spewiness**† (spū′i-nes), *n.* The state of being spewy, moist, or damp.

> The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 551. (*Latham.*)

**spewing**† (spū′ing), *a.* Same as *spewy*.

> The soil [in New England] for the general is a warm kind of Earth, there being little cold *spewing* Land.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 29.

[See also the quotation under *emuscation*.]

**spewy**† (spū′i), *a.* [< *spew* + *-y*$^1$.] Wet; boggy; moist; damp.

> The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy* that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**Speyside pine.** See *pine*$^1$.

**sp. gr.** An abbreviation of *specific gravity*.

**sphacel** (sfas′el), *n.* [< NL. *sphacelus*, q. v.] Same as *sphacelus*.

**sphacela** (sfas′e-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *sphacelæ* (-lē). [< Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] In *bot.*, in certain algæ, a hollow chamber of considerable size which is developed from the apical cell of each branch. When young it is filled with dark mucilaginous contents, which at a later stage become watery. The term is sometimes used as nearly or quite the equivalent of *propagulum*. Also *sphacele*.

**Sphacelaria** (sfas-e-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the tips of the branches, which are black and shriveled when dried; < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A genus of algæ, typical of the family *Sphacelariaceæ*. They have olive-brown, branching, filamentous fronds, with corticating cells wanting or confined to the base of the frond. The axis and branches are terminated by a large apical cell, from which, by transverse, longitudinal, and oblique divisions, a solid frond is formed whose external surface is composed of rectangular cells arranged in regular transverse bands. The unilocular and plurilocular sporangia are spherical or ellipsoidal, borne on short pedicels; reproduction is non-sexual by means of propagula. The species are variable, and difficult of determination. There are two species along the New England coast.

**Sphacelariaceæ** (sfas-e-lā-ri-ā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphacelaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of algæ, typified by the genus *Sphacelaria*. They are olive-brown seaweeds with branching polysiphonous fronds, the branches of which terminate in a peculiar large apical cell. Also *Sphacelarieæ*.

**sphacelate** (sfas′e-lāt), *a.* [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*$^1$.] **1.** In *pathol.*, dead; necrosed.—**2.** In *bot.*, decayed, withered, or dead.

**sphacelate** (sfas′e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sphacelated*, ppr. *sphacelating*. [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*$^2$.] **I.** *intrans.* To become necrosed.

**II.** *trans.* To affect with sphacelus or necrosis.

> The floor of the existing wound was of course formed by *sphacelated* hepatic tissue. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 425.

**sphacelated** (sfas′e-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ed*$^2$.] Same as *sphacelate*.

**sphacelation** (sfas-e-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ion*.] Necrosis; the process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

**sphacele** (sfas′ēl), *n.* [< NL. *sphacela*.] In *bot.*, same as *sphacela*.

**Sphacelia** (sfạ̄-sē′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A former genus of fungi, now known to be the conidial stage or form of *Claviceps*, the ergot. It constitutes the first stage of the ergot, and consists of a growth of mycelium destroying and replacing the ovary of the host, taking approximately the form of the latter. It produces conidial spores upon the tips of basidia which radiate from the surface of the hyphal mass. See *ergot*$^1$, 2. Also *Sphacelium*.

**sphacelism** (sfas′e-lizm), *n.* [< *sphacel*(*us*) + *-ism*.] Same as *sphacelismus*.

**sphacelismus** (sfas-e-lis′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφακελισμός*, gangrene, < *σφακελίζειν*, be gangrened or blighted, < *σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] Necrosis.

**Sphacelium** (sfạ̄-sē′li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Sphacelia*.] Same as *Sphacelia*.

**Sphaceloma** (sfas-e-lō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, containing the very destructive species (*S. Ampelinum*) known as *anthracnose*. It first appears on the shoots, leaves, and berries of grape-vines as minute brown spots which are a little depressed in the middle and have a slightly raised darker-colored rim. These spots soon increase in size and elongate longitudinally. On the fruit the spots retain a more or less regularly rounded outline, and have a well-defined band of bright vermilion between the dark border and the central portion. Finally, under the action of the disease, the berries dry up, leaving nothing, apparently, but the skin and seeds. Washing the vines with a strong solution of sulphate of iron before the appearance of the leaves has been found effective in destroying or checking the disease. See *anthracnose*.

**sphacelus** (sfas′e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene, mortification, caries, also a spasm, convulsion.] **1.** Necrosis.—**2.** A necrosed mass of tissue.

**Sphæralcea** (sfẹ̄-ral′sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1824), so called from the fruit, a round head of carpels; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀλκέα*, a plant, *Malva Alcea*, related to the plant here defined.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Malveæ*, and subtribe *Abutileæ*. It is characterized by flowers each with three bractlets, and fruit of numerous two-valved carpels naked within, each containing two or three reniform seeds. There are about 25 species, natives of warmer parts of America, with 4 at the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs, in habit resembling the genus *Malva*. They usually bear angled or lobed leaves, and short-pedicelled violet or reddish flowers single or clustered in the axils or forming a raceme or spike. They are known as *globe mallow*, and several species are in cultivation for ornament under glass. They possess marked demulcent properties, especially *S. cisplatina*, a decoction of which is used as a remedy in Brazil, and as a substitute for marshmallows.

**Sphæranthus** (sfẹ̄-ran′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the clustered heads of flowers; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Compositæ*, tribe *Inuloideæ*, and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is characterized by flowers without pappus, the central ones bisexual, fertile or sterile, tubular and four- to five-cleft, the outer female and fertile, filiform and minutely two- to three-toothed, and by the aggregation of the small flower-heads into a dense solitary terminal spherical or ovoid glomerule. There are about 10 species, natives of the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are erect villous or glutinous herbs, with divaricate branches terminated by the pink flower-clusters. The leaves are alternate, toothed, and decurrent on the stem. *S. hirtus* is known as the *East Indian globe-thistle*; *S. mollis* is a common Indian weed of dry cultivated land, clothed everywhere with soft glandular hairs which give off a powerful honey-like odor.

**sphæraphides** (sfẹ̄-raf′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle.] In *bot.*, the more or less spherical masses of crystals or raphides occurring in the cells of many plants. Also called *sphere-crystals*.

**sphære**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

**sphærenchyma** (sfẹ̄-reng′ki-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *parenchyma*.] Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits: a modification of parenchyma. *Treas. of Bot.*

**Sphæria** (sfē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Sphæriaceæ*. The perithecia are black, carbonaceous or membranaceous, pierced at the apex, usually superficial or erumpent. The species are very numerous, among them being *S. morbosa*, the destructive black-knot of plum- and cherry-trees. See *black-knot*, 2.

**Sphæriaceæ** (sfē-ri-ā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < *Sphæria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Sphæria*.

**Sphæriacei** (sfē-ri-ā′sẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæria* + *-acei*.] Same as *Sphæriaceæ*.

**sphæriaceous** (sfē-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *Sphæria* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sphæria* or the *Sphæriaceæ*.

**sphæridia**, *n.* Plural of *sphæridium*, 1.

**sphæridial** (sfẹ̄-rid′i-ạl), *a.* [< *sphæridium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sphæridia of a sea-urchin.

**Sphæridiidæ** (sfē-ri-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæridium* + *-idæ*.] The *Sphæridiinæ* as a family of palpicorn coleopterous insects. Also *Sphæridiadæ*, *Sphæridida*, *Sphæridides*, *Sphæridiites*, *Sphæridiota*, *Spheridiites*.

**Sphæridiinæ** (sfẹ̄-rid-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1883, as *Sphæridiini*), < *Sphæridium* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the water-beetle family *Hydrophilidæ*, remarkable from the fact that its forms are all terrestrial. They are small, oval, convex, or hemispherical beetles which live in the excrement of herbivorous mammals. They are usually black in color, with the elytra frequently spotted or margined with yellow. They are divided into six genera, of which five are represented in the United States. See *Sphæridium*, 2.

**sphæridium** (sfē-rid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαιρίδιον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] **1.** Pl. *sphæridia* (-ạ̈). In echinoderms, one of the numerous minute spheroidal bodies, rarely more than one hundredth of an inch long, which are found in nearly all sea-urchins upon the ambulacral plates, especially those nearest the mouth. Each contains a dense glassy calcareous skeleton, and is articulated by a short pedicel, like a spine, to one of the tubercles. The sphæridia are supposed to be olfactory or auditory sense-organs.

> In some genera, these *sphæridia*, to which Lovén ascribes a sensory function (probably auditory), are sunk in fossæ of the plate to which they are attached.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 490.

**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1795).] The typical genus of the *Sphæridiinæ*, comprising mainly African species distinguished by the elongate scutellum and the visible pygidium. *S. scarabæoides* is an example.

**Sphæriidæ** (sfẹ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphærium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Sphærium*, formerly called *Cycladidæ*, and now generally united with the typical *Cyrenidæ* under the latter name.

**sphæristerium** (sfē-ris-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sphæristeria* (-a̤). [‹ L. *sphæristerium*, ‹ Gr. *σφαιριστήριον*, a place for playing ball, ‹ *σφαιρίζειν*, play at ball, ‹ *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere.*] In *class. antiq.*, any place or structure for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

**sphærite** (sfē'rīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite in structure and composition.

**Sphærium** (sfē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), ‹ Gr. *σφαιρίον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] The typical genus of the *Sphæriidæ*, or a genus of the family *Cyrenidæ*, for a long time generally known as *Cyclas*. It contains many small clam-like fresh-water shells.

**Sphærobacteria** (sfē"rọ-bak-tē'ri-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, + NL. *bacterium*, q. v.] In Cohn's system of classification, a tribe of schizomycetes or bacteria, with spherical cells, as in the genus *Micrococcus*. See *Micrococcus*.

**Sphærococcaceæ** (sfē"rọ-ko-kā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphærococcus* + *-aceæ.*] The same or nearly the same as the *Sphærococcoideæ*.

**Sphærococcoideæ** (sfē"rọ-ko-koi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphærococcus* + *-oideæ.*] An order or suborder of florideous algæ, named from the genus *Sphærococcus*. The fronds are cylindrical or membranaceous, often of very delicate substance. The antheridia form superficial patches, or are occasionally contained in sunken cavities.

**Sphærococcus** (sfē-rọ-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Stackhouse), ‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of florideous algæ, giving name to the order *Sphærococcoideæ*. There are no American species.

**Sphærodactylus** (sfē-rọ-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), ‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of American gecko lizards, having toes ending in small circular sucking-disks, by means of which they adhere to perpendicular surfaces. There are large carinate scales on the back, and small smooth hexagonal ones on the belly. *S. notatus* is one of the smallest of lizards, about 2 inches long, found in Florida and Cuba; it is notable as the only gecko of the United States. Also *Sphæriodactylus*.

**Sphærogaster** (sfē-rọ-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), ‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Acroceridæ*, containing one species, *S. arcticus*, a minute shining-black fly, which occurs from the northernmost point of Lapland to northern Sweden.

**Sphærogastra** (sfē-rọ-gas'tra̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of arachnidans, containing those whose abdomen is more or less spheroidal or globose, as the spiders: contrasted with *Arthrogastra*. See cut under *spider*.

**sphæroid**, *n.* See *spheroid*.

**Sphæroma** (sfẹ-rō'ma̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), ‹ Gr. *σφαίρωμα*, anything made round or globular, ‹ *σφαιροῦν*, make round or globular, ‹ *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] The typical genus of *Sphæromidæ*, so called from their habit of rolling themselves up in a ball when disturbed, like some of the *Oniscidæ*. They are known as *globe-slaters*. Also *Spheroma*. *Leach.*

**sphæromere**, *n.* See *spheromere*.

**sphæromian**, *a.* and *n.* See *spheromian*.

**Sphæromidæ** (sfẹ-rom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphæroma* + *-idæ.*] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sphæroma*; the globe-slaters. Also *Sphæromatidæ*.

**sphærosiderite**, *n.* See *spherosiderite*.

**sphærospore**, *n.* Same as *spherospore*.

**sphærostilbite** (sfē-rọ-stil'bīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + E. *stilbite.*] A variety of stilbite.

**Sphærotheca** (sfē-rọ-thē'ka̤), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), ‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *θήκη*, a case.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Erysipheæ*, characterized by a perithecium which contains only a single ascus. The appendages are simple threads not unlike the mycelium with which they are frequently interwoven. The ascus is usually suborbicular in shape, and generally contains eight spores. *S. humuli*, called the hop-mildew, is destructive to the hop-vine; *S. pannosa* is injurious to rose-bushes; and *S. mors-uvæ* is the common gooseberry-mildew. See *hop-mildew*.

**sphærotherian** (sfē-rọ-thē'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Sphærotherium* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærotherium*.

**II.** *n.* A milleped of the genus *Sphærotherium* or family *Sphærotheriidæ*.

**Sphærotheriidæ** (sfē"rọ-thẹ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphærotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilognath myriapods, typified by the genus *Sphærotherium*, having aggregated eyes and lateral antennæ. Also called *Zephroniidæ*.

**Sphærotherium** (sfē-rọ-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., (Brandt, 1841), ‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of chilognath myriapods, of the family *Glomeridæ*, and giving name to the *Sphærotheriidæ*. *S. elongatum* is an example. Also called *Zephronia*.

**sphærozoa**, *n.* Plural of *sphærozoön*.

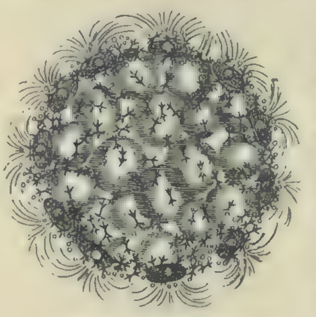
**sphærozoid** (sfē-rọ-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sphærozoidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A sphærozoön, or member of the *Sphærozoidæ*.

**Sphærozoidæ** (sfē-rọ-zō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphærozoum* + *-idæ.*] A family of spumellarians, or compound radiolarians, typified by the genus *Sphærozoum*, with a skeleton composed of numerous detached spicules scattered round the social central capsules, or embedded in their common gelatinous body.

**sphærozoön** (sfē-rọ-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sphærozoa* (-a̤). [NL.: see *Sphærozoum.*] An individual or species of the genus *Sphærozoum* or family *Sphærozoidæ*.

**Sphærozoum** (sfē-rọ-zō'um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball. + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A genus of compound radiolarians, typical of the family *Sphærozoidæ*, the protoplasm of which contains colored cellæform bodies, and gives rise to a network of spicules forming a loose detached skeleton. *S. ovodimare* is an example. A second species is *S. punctatum*. See also cut under *spicule*.



*Sphærozoum ovodimare*, magnified.

**sphærule, sphærulite**, etc. See *spherule*, etc.

**Sphagnaceæ** (sfag-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826), ‹ *Sphagnum* + *-aceæ.*] A monotypic order of mosses; the peat-mosses. They are soft and flaccid caulescent plants, generally of large size, growing in more or less compact tufts or patches on the surface of bogs, or floating in stagnant water, more rarely on the borders of mountain rivulets. They are whitish, yellowish, or sometimes red or olive-colored, and are perennial by the annual prolongation of the stems or by simple innovations at the apex. The branches are generally spreading, in lateral fascicles of from two to seven, rarely more, those at the summit of the stem capitate. The leaves are nerveless, translucent, formed of a single layer of two kinds of cells. The inflorescence is monœcious or diœcious; the male organs (antheridia) are borne upon clavate catkin-like branches, solitary at the side of each leaf, globose or ovoid, pedicellate; the female organs (archegonia) are generally three or four terminating a short branch, only one perfecting fruit and forming a capsule. The capsule is globose, operculate with a convex or nearly flat lid, the orifice naked; the spores are of two kinds. See cut under *Sphagnum*.

**Sphagnei** (sfag'nẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *sphagnos*, ‹ Gr. *σφάγνος*, a kind of moss.] Same as *Sphagnaceæ*.

**sphagnicolous** (sfag-nik'ọ-lus), *a.* [‹ NL. *Sphagnum* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, growing or living upon or among mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.

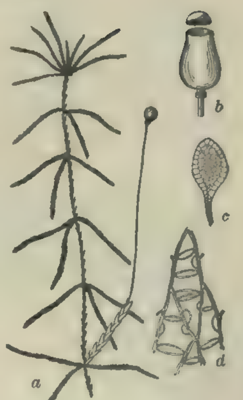
**sphagnologist** (sfag-nol'ọ-jist), *n.* [‹ *sphagnolog-y* + *-ist.*] In *bot.*, a student of the *Sphagnaceæ*; one who is an authority on, or interested in the study of, the *Sphagnaceæ*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 108.

**sphagnology** (sfag-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [‹ NL. *Sphagnum* + Gr. *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The special study of the *Sphagnaceæ*.

**sphagnous** (sfag'nus), *a.* [‹ NL. *Sphagn(um)* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to bog-mosses or peat-mosses; abounding in bog- or peat-mosses. See *Sphagnum*.

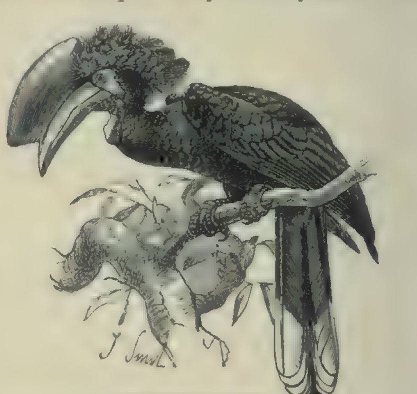
**Sphagnum** (sfag'num), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1741), ‹ Gr. *σφάγνος*, also *σφάκος*, and *φάσκος*, *φάσκον*, a kind of moss.] 1. A genus of mosses, the peat- or bog-mosses, the only representative of the order *Sphagnaceæ*. For characters, see *Sphagnaceæ*. The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the temperate parts of the globe, and enter largely into the composition of peat. There are about 25 North American species and many varieties or forms, about the validity of which the best authorities differ widely. The most divergent forms may be distinguished by well-marked characters, but these seem to merge into one another by a complete series of connecting links. See *peat*1, *peat-moss*, *Bryaceæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] A mass or quantity of moss of this genus: often used attributively: as, *sphagnum* moss; a *sphagnum* bog.



*a*, Fertile plant of *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, var. *plumosum*; *b*, the capsule of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *c*, the antheridium of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *d*, cells of the leaf of *Sphagnum cymbifolium*.

**Sphagolobus** (sfạ-gol'ọ-bus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1860), ‹ Gr. *σφαγή*, the throat, + *λοβός*, lobe.] A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidæ*, characterized by the peculiar form of the casque and by the curly crest. The only species is *S. atratus* of western Africa, of a blackish color with the tail dark-green and broadly tipped with white.



*Sphagolobus atratus.*

**sphalerite** (sfal'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (‹ *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, throw down, trip: see *fall*, *fail*1), + *-ite*2: so named because often confounded with more useful ores.] The native zinc sulphid more familiarly known as *zinc-blende*. See *blende*.

**sphalerocarpium** (sfal"ẹ-rọ-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sphalerocarpia* (-a̤). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (see *sphalerite*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a name proposed for an accessory fruit, as that of *Shepherdia*, in which the achene is invested by a persistent succulent calyx, which assumes the appearance of a berry.

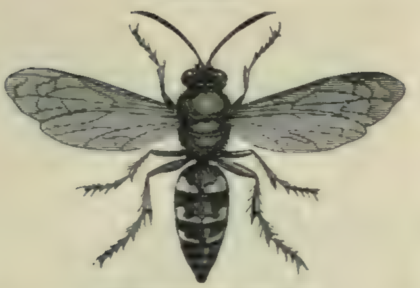
**Sphargididæ** (sfär-jid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839), ‹ *Sphargis* (*Sphargid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of chelonians, typified by the genus *Sphargis*, having a soft, thick, coriaceous carapace not consolidated by the bones, and clawless feet forming mere paddles; the soft-shelled turtles. Only one species is known, the luth, or leatherback turtle, which reaches a gigantic size. Preferably to be called *Dermochelydidæ*. Also *Sphargidæ*, *Sphargidina*, *Sphargidoidæ*. See cut under *leatherback*.

**Sphargis** (sfär'jis), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820).] The typical genus of *Sphargididæ*. The species is *S. coriacea*, the soft-shelled or leather-backed turtle, or trunk-turtle. An earlier and unexceptionable name, and therefore the onym of this genus, is *Dermochelys*. See cut under *leatherback*.

**Sphecia** (sfē'shi-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), ‹ Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Ægeriidæ*, having the abdomen moderate and no anal tuft; the hornet-moths. Two European species are the hornet-moth (*S. apiformis*) and the lunar hornet-moth (*S. bembeciformis*). See *Sesia*.

**Sphecidæ** (sfes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also erroneously *Sphegidæ*, ‹ *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Sphex*: same as *Sphegidæ*.

**Sphecius** (sfē'shi-us), *n.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1843), ‹ Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp.] A notable genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Bembecidæ*, having the middle tibiæ armed with two spurs at the apex, and the marginal cell of the fore wings lanceolate. The species are of large size and bright colors. *S. speciosus* is one of the largest of the

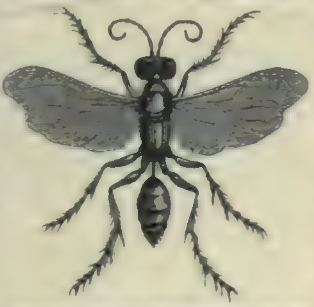


*Sphecius speciosus*, natural size.

North American solitary wasps, and digs large cylindrical burrows which it stores with stung cicadas, particularly with the dog-day harvest-fly (*Cicada tibicen*).

**Sphecotheres** (sfē-kọ-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816, also *Sphecotera* and *Sphecothera*), ‹ Gr. σφήξ (σφηκ-), a wasp, + θηρᾶν, hunt, chase.] One of two leading genera of passerine birds, of the family *Oriolidæ*, having the lores and circumocular region naked. There are 4 species, ranging in Australia, New Guinea, Timor, and the Kei Islands. The Australian is *S. maxillaris*; the Papuan is *S. salvadorii*; *S. flaviventris* inhabits the Kei Islands and parts of Australia; while *S. viridis* is found in Timor and Semao. Also called *Picnorhamphus*.

**Sphegidæ** (sfej'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), irreg. ‹ *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopters, or digger-wasps. The prothorax is narrowed anteriorly, and forms a sort of neck; the basal segment of the abdomen is narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole; and the head and thorax are usually clothed with a long, thin pubescence. These wasps usually burrow into sand-banks, and provision their cells with caterpillars and spiders. Eighteen genera and about three hundred species are known. Also *Sphecidæ*. See *sand-wasp*, and cuts under *digger-wasp*, *Ammophila*, *mud-dauber*, and *Pelopæus*.



Blue Digger-wasp (*Chalybion cæruleum*), one of the *Sphegidæ*, natural size.

**Sphenæacus**, *n.* See *Sphenœacus*.

**sphendone** (sfen'dọ-nē), *n.* [‹ Gr. σφενδόνη, a sling, a head-band, a hoop, etc.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A form of head-band or fillet worn by women to confine the hair around and on the top of the head. It is characteristically broad in front and narrow behind, being thus opposite in its arrangement to the opisthosphendone. (*b*) An elliptical or semi-elliptical area, or any place of kindred form, as the auditorium of a theater; that end of a stadium which was curved or rounded.

> The Messenian stadium, which is surrounded by colonnades, has 16 rows of seats in the *sphendone*.
>
> *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 200.

**sphene** (sfēn), *n.* [‹ F. *sphène*, in allusion to the wedge shape of the crystals, ‹ Gr. σφήν, a wedge.] The mineral titanite. The transparent green, greenish-yellow, or yellow varieties frequently exhibit a play of colors as brilliant as that of the yellow or green diamond, showing a strong refractive and dispersive power on light. It is quite soft, the hardness being only 5.5. See *titanite*.

**sphenethmoid** (sfẹ-neth'moid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *sphen(oid)* + *ethmoid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal; ethmosphenoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* suture or articulation.—**2.** Representing or combining characters of both sphenoid and ethmoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* bone.

**II.** *n.* The sphenethmoid bone, as of the frog's skull: one of the cranial bones, situated in front of the parasphenoid. See *girdle-bone*, and cuts under *Anura*² and *Rana*.

Also *spheno-ethmoid*.

**sphenethmoidal** (sfē-neth-moi'dal), *a.* [‹ *sphenethmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sphenethmoid*.—**Sphenethmoidal nerve**, a branch of the nasal nerve described by Luschka as passing through the posterior internal orbital canal to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and the sphenoidal sinus. Called by Krause the *posterior ethmoidal nerve*.

**sphenic** (sfē'nik), *a.* [‹ Gr. σφήν, a wedge, + *-ic*.] Wedge-like.—**Sphenic number**, a number having three unequal factors.

**sphenion** (sfē'ni-on), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σφήν, a wedge.] The apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, on the surface of the skull: so called by Von Török. See *craniometry*.

**spheniscan** (sfẹ-nis'kan), *n.* [‹ *Spheniscus* + *-an*.] A penguin or spheniscomorph; especially, a jackass-penguin of the restricted genus *Spheniscus*. See cut under *Spheniscus*.

**Spheniscidæ** (sfẹ-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Spheniscus* + *-idæ*.] The penguins as a family of squamipennate or brevipennate palmiped natatorial birds, of the order *Pygopodes*; the only family of *Spheniscomorphæ*, *Squamipennes*, *Impennes*, or *Ptilopteri*, so strongly marked that it is regarded as representing a superfamily, order, or even superorder, though formerly included in the *Alcidæ*, or auk family. The wings are reduced to flippers, like a seal's or turtle's. They hang by the side, and cannot be closed like those of other birds; in swimming under water they are flapped alternately with a peculiar motion suggesting that of the blades of a screw propeller. They are covered with small scaly feathers in which no remiges can be distinguished, and their bones are peculiarly flat, and not hollow. The feet are four-toed and webbed, with very short broad tarsi, the bones of which are more separate than the metatarsals of any other birds. In walking or standing the whole tarsus rests on the ground, so that the birds are plantigrade; and in swimming under water the feet act mainly as rudders. The beak varies in form in different genera. The plumage is uniformly implanted in the skin, without any apteria; and there is a highly developed system of subcutaneous muscles, contributing to the sinuous movements of the birds under water, suggestive of those of the duck-mole. The feathers of the upper parts and wings are scaly, with thick, flattened shafts and slight webbing. The *Spheniscidæ* are confined to the southern hemisphere, and abound in cold temperate and antarctic waters, especially about the southern end of Africa and South America, where they live in communities, often of great extent. There are about 14 species, one of which reaches Brazil and another Peru. The generic forms are *Aptenodytes*, the king-penguins, of great size, with slender bill; *Pygoscelis*, a similar but long-tailed type; *Dasyrhamphus*, with extensively feathered bill; *Eudyptula*, of very small size; *Eudyptes* (or *Catarractes*), the rock-hoppers, which are crested, and hop instead of waddling; and *Spheniscus*, the jackass-penguins. There is a fossil penguin, *Palæeudyptes antarcticus*, from the Tertiary of the west coast of Nelson Island, which was a giant, 6 or 7 feet tall. *Aptenodytidæ* is a synonym. See the generic names, *Spheniscomorphæ*, and cuts under *Eudyptes*, *metatarsus*, *penguin*¹, *Pygoscelis*, *Spheniscus*, and *Squamipennes*.

**Spheniscinæ** (sfē-ni-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Spheniscus* + *-inæ*.] The penguins: (*a*†) as a subfamily of *Alcidæ*; (*b*) as the only subfamily of *Spheniscidæ*.

**spheniscine** (sfẹ-nis'in), *a.* [‹ *Spheniscus* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscidæ*; spheniscomorphic.

**spheniscoid** (sfẹ-nis'koid), *a.* [‹ *Spheniscus* + *-oid*.] Same as *spheniscomorphic*.

**spheniscomorph** (sfē-nis'kọ-môrf), *n.* A penguin as a member of the *Spheniscomorphæ*.

**Spheniscomorphæ** (sfẹ-nis-kọ-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), ‹ *Spheniscus* + Gr. μορφή, form.] The penguins as a group of schizognathous carinate birds, represented by the single family *Spheniscidæ*. See *Spheniscidæ*.

**spheniscomorphic** (sfẹ-nis-kọ-môr'fik), *a.* [‹ *Spheniscomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscomorphæ*. Also *spheniscoid*.

**Spheniscus** (sfẹ-nis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), ‹ Gr. σφηνίσκος, dim. of σφήν, a wedge.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*, having a stout, compressed beak hooked at the end, and no crest; the jackass-penguins. There are several species, of medium size. *S. demersus* is found off the Cape of Good Hope. It is bluish-gray or slate-colored above, white below, with a dark mask and single collar cut off by a white band from the other colored parts, the collar extending as a stripe along the sides of the body. The Magellanic penguin, *S. magellanicus*, of South America, is similar, but has a double collar. *S. humboldti* is another, inhabiting the coast of Peru. *S. minor* is a very small species, only about 12 inches long, now placed in another genus, *Eudyptula*.

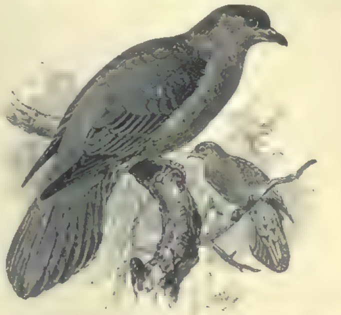
Cape Jackass-penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).

**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of heteromerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Kirby*, 1817.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *math.*, a sphenic number.

**sphenobasilar** (sfē-nọ-bas'i-lär), *a.* [‹ *spheno(id)* + *basilar*.] Of or pertaining to the basisphenoid and the basioccipital or basilar process of the occipital bone; basilar, as the suture between these bones. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

**sphenoccipital** (sfē-nok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [‹ *sphen(oid)* + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bone; occipitosphenoid; sphenobasilar.

**Sphenocercus** (sfē-nọ-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), ‹ Gr. σφήν, a wedge, + κέρκος, a tail.] A genus of fruit-pigeons or *Treroninæ*, having the tail cuneate. Several species inhabit parts of Asia, Japan, and the East Indies, as *S. sphenurus* of the Himalayan region, *S. sieboldi* of Japan, *S. korthalsi* of Sumatra, *S. apicauda* of Nepāl, *S. oxyurus* of Java and Borneo, *S. formosæ* of Formosa. The genus is also called *Sphenurus*, *Sphenœnas*, and *Sphenotreron*.



Wedge-tailed Pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*).

**Sphenodon** (sfē'nō-don), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σφήν, a wedge, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In *mammal.*, a genus of extinct megatherioid edentates, or fossil sloths, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America. *Lund*, 1839.—**2.** In *herpet.*: (*a*†) A genus of extant rhynchocephalous lizards of New Zealand. *S. punctatus* is known as the *tuatera*. The name is synonymous with *Hatteria*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus. They resemble ordinary lizards externally, but have internal characters representative of an order (*Rhynchocephalia*). They are now restricted to certain localities in New Zealand, and live chiefly in holes in the sand or about stones on certain rocky islets, though they were formerly abundant in other places. They have been thinned out, it is said, chiefly by hogs. Three species are described. See cut under *Hatteria*.

**sphenodont** (sfē'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Sphenodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of a sphenodon; of or pertaining to the *Sphenodontidæ* or *Hatteriidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A sphenodont lizard.

**Sphenodontidæ** (sfē-nọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles, named from the genus *Sphenodon*: same as *Hatteriidæ*.

**sphenodontoid** (sfē-nọ-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Sphenodon(t-)* + *-oid*.] Same as *sphenodont*.

**Sphenœacus** (sfē-nẹ-ā'kus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), ‹ Gr. σφήν, a wedge, + οἴαξ (οἰακ-), a rudder.] A genus of aberrant reed-warblers, of uncertain systematic position. It is remarkable in having only ten tail-feathers, which are stiffened with spiny shafts, and whose webs are lax and decomposed. There are no rictal bristles (as in the related emu-wren: see cut under *Stipiturus*). There are 6 species, of South Africa, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands, as *S. africanus*, *S. punctatus* of New Zealand, and *S. rufescens* of the Chathams. Also *Sphenæacus* and *Sphenura*.

**Sphenœnas** (sfẹ-nē'nas), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σφήν, a wedge, + οἰνάς, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, ‹ οἰνάς, οἰνή, the vine: see *wine*.] Same as *Sphenocercus*.

**spheno-ethmoid** (sfē-nō-eth'moid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sphenethmoid*.

**spheno-ethmoidal** (sfē"nō-eth-moi'dal), *a.* Same as *sphenethmoidal*.

**sphenofrontal** (sfē-nō-fron'tal), *a.* [‹ *spheno(id)* + *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bone; frontosphenoid.—**Sphenofrontal suture** or **articulation**, in man, a long horizontal suture between the orbital plates of the frontal bone and the orbitosphenoids, and between the external angular processes of the frontal and the alisphenoids.

**sphenogram** (sfē'nọ-gram), *n.* [‹ Gr. σφήν, a wedge, + γράμμα, a writing, ‹ γράφειν, write.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

**sphenographer** (sfẹ-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [‹ *sphenography* + *-er*¹.] One versed in sphenography. [Little used.]

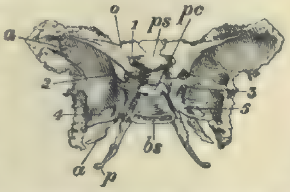
**sphenographic** (sfē-nọ-graf'ik), *a.* [‹ *sphenography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sphenography.

**sphenographist** (sfē̤-nog′ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *sphenographer.*

**sphenography** (sfē̤-nog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study and description of cuneiform writings. [Rare.]

**sphenoid** (sfē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped, < *σφήν*, a wedge, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Wedge-shaped; wedge-like; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain cranial bones. See II., 2.—**Minimum sphenoid diameter,** the least transverse diameter of the skull, measured between the temporal fossæ.

**II.** *n.* 1. In *crystal.*, a wedge-shaped crystalline form contained under four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the square pyramid of the tetragonal system.—2. In *anat.*, a large and important compound bone of the skull: so called from its shape and connections in man. The cranial articulations are with the occipital, temporal, parietal, frontal, and ethmoid; the facial, with the vomer, malar, palate, and sometimes the superior maxillary. It has a solid median and inferior body, and bears on each side two pairs of wings, greater and lesser, separated by the sphenoidal fissure from each other. It is a collection of bones, not a single bone, its composition including, in man and the mammals generally, (*a*) a basisphenoid, the principal posterior part of the body of the bone, bearing (*b*) the alisphenoids, the pair of greater wings, these elements forming with the parietal bones the second or parietal segment of the cranium; (*c*) the presphenoid, the lesser anterior moiety of the body of the bone, bearing (*d*) the orbitosphenoids, the pair of lesser wings, or processes of Ingrassias, these forming with the frontal bones the third or frontal cranial segment; (*e*) a pair of pterygoid bones, the so-called internal pterygoid processes; (*f*) a pair of spongy bones, the sphenoturbinals. The development of the human sphenoid is from 14 centers of ossification, 8 in the postsphenoid division, and 6 in the presphenoid division. Below mammals, in *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles), the sphenoid is simplified by subtraction of the pterygoids, which then form permanently distinct bones, and complicated by the addition of other elements, especially an underlying membrane-bone called the *parasphenoid.* In *Ichthyopsida* (amphibians and fishes) further and very great modifications occur. To the sphenoid of man are attached twelve pairs of muscles.



Human Sphenoid Bone, from above.

*a*, *a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing, the lower letter *a* pointing to its continuation as the external pterygoid process; *bs*, basisphenoid, or main body of the bone, *bs* pointing to the sphenoccipital articulation; *pc*, postclinoid processes, bounding the pituitary fossa or sella Turcica behind; *ps*, presphenoid, or fore part of the body of the bone; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing; *p*, internal pterygoid process; 1, optic foramen; 2, sphenoidal fissure, or foramen lacerum anterius; 3, foramen rotundum; 4, foramen ovale; 5, groove for internal carotid artery, or cavernous groove.

**sphenoidal** (sfē̤-noi′da̤l), *a.* [< *sphenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *sphenoid.*—**Sphenoidal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Sphenoidal crest,** the median thin ridge projecting from the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone to articulate with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. Also called *ethmoidal crest.*—**Sphenoidal fissure.** See *fissure.*—**Sphenoidal fontanelle,** the membranous interspace in the infant skull at the junction of the squamous suture with the coronal suture. It often contains a Wormian bone.—**Sphenoidal hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism.*—**Sphenoidal process.** See *process.*—**Sphenoidal rostrum.** (*a*) The beak, or a beak-like part, of the sphenoid bone. In man it is a vertical ridge upon which the vomer rides, forming the sphenovomerine suture or schindylesis. (*b*) In birds, a rostrate part of the skull which appears to be chiefly, if not entirely, developed from the parasphenoid.—**Sphenoidal septum.** See *septum sphenoidale*, under *septum.*—**Sphenoidal sinuses.** See *sinus.*—**Sphenoidal spongy bones,** the sphenoturbinals.

**sphenoides** (sfē̤-noi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid.*] 1. In *anat.*, the sphenoid bone: more fully called *os sphenoides.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

**sphenoideum** (sfē̤-noi′dē̤-um), *n.*; pl. *sphenoidea* (-ä̤). [NL.: see *sphenoid.*] The sphenoid bone, or os sphenoideum.

**sphenoido-auricular** (sfē̤-noi″dō-â-rik′ṳ̄-lä̤r), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum auricular diameter: as, the *sphenoido-auricular* index.

**sphenoidofrontal** (sfē̤-noi″dō-fron′ta̤l), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum frontal diameter.

**sphenoidoparietal** (sfē̤-noi″dō-pā-rī′e-ta̤l), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the maximum parietal diameter.

**sphenomalar** (sfē-nō-mā′lä̤r), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *malar.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and malar bones: as, the *sphenomalar* articulation, between the alisphenoid and malar bones.—**Sphenomalar suture.** See *suture.*

**sphenomaxillary** (sfē-nō-mak′si-lā̤-ri), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *maxillary.*] Relating to the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure, fossa, suture,** etc. See the nouns.

**Sphenomonadidæ** (sfē″nō̤-mō̤-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dimastigate eustomatous infusorians, represented by the genus *Sphenomonas.* These animalcules are free-swimming; the cuticular surface is indurated; flagella are two in number, one long and one short, both vibratile and extended anteriorly; the oral aperture is succeeded by a distinct tubular pharynx; the endoplasm is colorless, granular; an endoplast and contractile vesicle are conspicuous.

**Sphenomonas** (sfē̤-nom′ō̤-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *μονάς*, solitary, a unit: see *monad.*] The representative genus of *Sphenomonadidæ.* These animalcules are of persistent polyhedral prismatic figure, with four or more longitudinal carinæ, and two vibratile flagella, a long and a short one. Two fresh-water species are *S. quadrangularis* and *S. octocostatus.*

**sphenonchus** (sfē̤-nong′kus), *n.*; pl. *sphenonchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) One of the hooked dermal spines of the cephalic armature of certain fossil fishes, as of the genera *Hybodus* and *Acrodus.* (*b*†) [*cap.*] A lapsed genus of fishes, founded on sphenonchi by Agassiz in 1843.

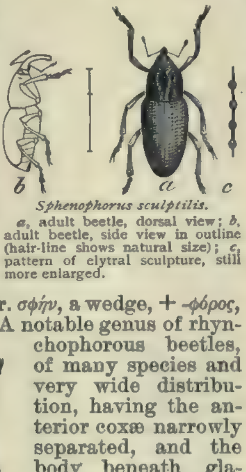
**spheno-orbital, spheno-orbitar** (sfē-nō-ôr′bi-ta̤l, -tä̤r), *a.* Same as *sphenorbital.*

**sphenopalatine** (sfē-nō-pal′a̤-tin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *palatine*².] Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones. Also *sphenopalatal, sphenopalatinate.*—**Internal sphenopalatine nerve.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve* (which see, under *nasopalatine*).—**Sphenopalatine artery,** a branch arising from the third or sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the sphenopalatine foramen into the cavity of the nose, and is distributed to the nasal mucous membrane and the membranes of the antrum, ethmoid, and sphenoid cells. Also called *nasal artery.*—**Sphenopalatine foramen, ganglion, notch.** See the nouns.—**Sphenopalatine nerves,** two small branches of the superior maxillary nerve to the sphenopalatine or Meckel's ganglion.—**Sphenopalatine vein,** a small vein entering the pterygoid plexus.

**sphenoparietal** (sfē″nō-pā̤-rī′e-ta̤l), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *parietal.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones: as, the *sphenoparietal* suture.—**Sphenoparietal sinus,** a small vessel which communicates with the cavernous sinus and middle meningeal veins, and rests in a groove on the under side of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. *Breschet.*—**Sphenoparietal suture.** See *suture.*

**sphenopetrosal** (sfē″nō-pet-rō′sa̤l), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and petrosal bones; petrosphenoidal.—**Sphenopetrosal suture.** See *suture.*

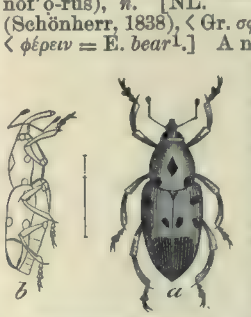
**sphenopharyngeus** (sfē″nō-far-in-jē′us), *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pharyngeus.*] An occasional elevator muscle of the pharynx which arises from the spine of the sphenoid.



*Sphenophorus sculptilis.*

*a*, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline (hair-line shows natural size); *c*, pattern of elytral sculpture, still more enlarged.

**Sphenophorus** (sfē̤-nof′ō̤-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A notable genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of many species and very wide distribution, having the anterior coxæ narrowly separated, and the body beneath glabrous. Nearly 200 species are known, of which 30 inhabit America north of Mexico. Many of them breed in the roots of plants, and so may become pests. The adult beetles also often feed upon plants. Thus *S. sculptilis* feeds upon corn, and *S. pulchellus* upon the cocklebur (*Xanthium*).



*Sphenophorus pulchellus.*

*a*, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

**Sphenophyllum** (sfē-nō̤-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, occurring throughout the whole thickness of the coal-measures, both in Europe and in the United States, and supposed to have been found also in the Lower Silurian, near Cincinnati in Ohio. It is a herbaceous plant, with whorls of wedge-shaped leaves, springing from enlarged articulations, the fructification in cylindrical spikes, with bracts curved upward in a sharp flexure from near the base, and globular sporanges in the axils of the bracts. *Sphenophyllum*, first thought by Brongniart to belong to the gymnosperms, is now believed to constitute a peculiar type of vegetation, regarded by some authors as related to the rhizocarps, by others as connected with the *Calamariæ* through *Asterophyllites.*

**sphenopterid** (sfē̤-nop′te̤-rid), *n.* A fern of the genus *Sphenopteris.*

**Sphenopteris** (sfē̤-nop′te̤-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *πτέρις* (*πτεριδ-*), a fern: see *Pteris.*] A genus of fossil ferns, very widely distributed and very abundant, especially in the (Carboniferous) coal-measures, but ranging from the Devonian to the Middle Cretaceous. "These are elegant ferns, very numerous in species, and most difficult to discriminate" (*Dawson*). Almost nothing is known of the fructification of *Sphenopteris*, and the numerous specific distinctions which have been made are generally derived from the subdivisions of the fronds, and the shape and venation of the pinnules. Lesquereux divides the sphenopterids into three subdivisions: (*a*) the pecopterid sphenopterids, species of which group were referred to *Pecopteris* by Brongniart, of which the fronds have their ultimate pinnæ pinnately deeply lobed, the lobes connate to the middle or higher, and the veins pinnately divided, as in *Pecopteris*; (*b*) *Sphenopteris* proper, of which the pinnæ are more deeply divided in lobes, or pinnately narrowed and decurrent at the base, and generally dentate or crenate at the apex; (*c*) the hymenophyllite sphenopterids, which he thinks should constitute a distinct genus. See cut under *fern.*

**sphenopterygoid** (sfē-nop-ter′i-goid), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pterygoid.*] Common to the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Also *pterygosphenoid.*

**sphenorbital** (sfē̤-nôr′bi-ta̤l), *a.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *orbital.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbits of the eyes; orbitosphenoid. The sphenorbital parts of the sphenoid are the lesser wings, or orbitosphenoids; the sphenorbital fissure is the sphenoidal fissure, or anterior lacerate foramen. See *orbitosphenoid.* Also *spheno-orbital* and *spheno-orbitar.*

**Sphenorhynchus** (sfē-nō̤-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Sphenorrhynchus* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] 1. A genus of *Ciconiidæ*, the wedge-billed storks, having a sharp straight bill with a membrane saddled on the base of the upper mandible, and no ambiens muscle. The only species is the white-bellied stork or simbil, *S. abdimi*, also called *Abdimia sphenorhyncha*, of greenish and brownish-purple color and white below, the bill tipped with orange-red. It inhabits Africa, nests in trees, and is regarded with veneration by the natives. See cut under *simbil.* 2†. A genus of South American dendrocolaptine birds, now called *Glyphorhynchus.* *Maximilian*, 1831.—3†. A genus of reptiles. *Tschudi*, 1838.

**sphenosquamosal** (sfē″nō-skwā̤-mō′sa̤l), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the squamous part of the temporal bone; squamosphenoidal.

**sphenotemporal** (sfē-nō-tem′pō̤-ra̤l), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *temporal*².] In *anat.*, of or belonging to the temporal and sphenoid bones. Also *temporosphenoid.*—**Sphenotemporal suture.** See *suture.*

**sphenotic** (sfē̤-nō′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *otic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule, or hard parts of the auditory organ: as, a *sphenotic* ossification in various fishes. See cut under *teleost.*

**II.** *n.* In *ornith.*, a postfrontal process of bone, or a separate ossification, developed in relation with sphenoidal and otic elements, entering into the posterior boundary of the orbital cavity.

**sphenotresia** (sfē-nō̤-trē′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρῆσις*, perforation, < *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), perforate.] The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

**sphenotribe** (sfē′nō̤-trīb), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρίβειν*, rub, bruise.] The instrument used in performing sphenotresia.

**sphenoturbinal** (sfē-nō̤-tėr′bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Sphenoidal and turbinated or whorled or scroll-like; sphenoturbinate: specifically applied, conformably with *ethmoturbinal* and *maxilloturbinal*, to the sphenoidal spongy bones. See II.

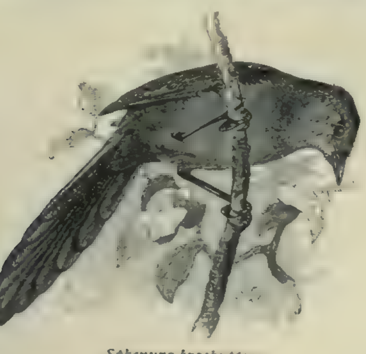
**II.** *n.* One of the sphenoidal spongy bones; one of a pair of small bones situated in front of the body of the sphenoid, in man at birth solid, nodular, distinct from each other and from the sphenoid, afterward fused with the body of the sphenoid as delicate spongy or scroll-like bones which take part in forming the sphenoidal sinuses. Their homologues in other animals are questionable.

**sphenoturbinate** (sfē-nō̤-tėr′bi-nāt), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *sphenoturbinal.*

**sphenovomerine** (sfē-nō-vom′e̤-rin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *vomerine.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer: as, the *sphenovomerine* suture or schindylesis.

**Sphenozamites** (sfē″nō̤-za-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1849), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + NL. *Zamites*, q. v.] A genus of fossil plants belonging to the cycads, ranging from the Permian to the Jurassic inclusive. They are said by Schimper to bear some resemblance to the problematical *Noeggerathia*, and, among living forms, to be most nearly analogous to *Zamia* and *Encephalartos*. See *Zamites.*

**Sphenura** (sfē-nū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a generic name variously applied. (*a*) An Australian genus of aberrant reed-warblers, with only ten tail-feathers and three pairs of strong recurved rictal bristles. It is quite near *Sphenœacus* (which see), and in part synonymous therewith. There are 3 species, *S. brachyptera*, *S. longirostris*, and *S. broadbenti*. *Lichtenstein*, 1823. (*b*†) A genus of South American synallaxine birds now called *Euphenura* and *Thripophaga*. *Spix*, 1824; *Sundevall*, 1835. (*c*†) A genus of Indian and African birds related to neither of the foregoing, now called *Argya* (or *Argia*) and *Malcolmia*. *Bonaparte*, 1854. 2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.



*Sphenura brachyptera.*

**spheral** (sphēr'al), *a.* [< L. *sphæralis*, of or pertaining to a sphere, globular, < *sphæra*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] 1. Rounded or formed like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; perfect in form. —2. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; moving or revolving like the spheres; hence, harmonious.

> Well I know that all things move
> To the *spheral* rhythm of love.
> *Whittier*, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

> The *spheral* souls that move
> Through the ancient heaven of song-illumined air.
> *Swinburne.*

> Carlyle had no faith in . . . the astronomic principle by which the systems are kept in poise in the *spheral* harmony. *The Century*, XXVI. 538.

**sphérality** (sfē-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *spheral* + *-ity.*] The state of being spheral, or having the form of a sphere. [Rare.]

**spheraster** (sfē-ras'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate spicule whose rays coalesce into a spherical figure, as in the genus *Geodia*; an aster with a thick spherical body. *W. J. Sollas.*

**spheration** (sfē-rā'shon), *n.* [< *sphere* + *-ation.*] Formation into a sphere; specifically, the process by which cosmic matter is formed into a globular or planetary body. [Recent.]

> The physical relations accompanying the *spheration* of a ring are not such as to determine uniformly either direct or retrograde motion. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 123.

**sphere** (sfēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sphear*, *spheare*, also *sphære* (with vowel as in L.); earlier (and still dial.) *spere*, < ME. *spere*, < OF. *espere*, later *sphere*, F. *sphère* = Pr. *espera* = Sp. *esfera* = Pg. *esphera* = It. *sfera* = D. *sfeer* = G. *sphäre* = Dan. *sfære* = Sw. *spher*, < L. *sphæra*, ML. also *sphera*, *spera*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe, sphere, applied to a playing-ball, a sphere as a geometrical figure, the terrestrial globe, the earth, also an artificial globe (so in Strabo, the notion that the earth is a sphere appearing first prob. in Plato), also a star or planet (Plutarch), also a hollow sphere, one of the concentric spheres supposed to revolve around the earth, also a ball (of the eye), a pill, etc.; perhaps lit. 'that which is tossed about' (applied first to a playing-ball), for **σφάργα* for **σπάργα*, < *σπείρειν*, scatter, throw about (see *sperm*, *spore*$^1$); or perhaps connected with *σπεῖρα*, a coil, ball, spire (see *spire*$^2$).] 1. In *geom.*, a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter. This is substantially Euclid's definition. The modern definition is a quadric surface having contact with the absolute throughout a conic, and therefore everywhere equidistant from a center. The surface of a sphere is $4\pi R^2$, where R is the radius; its volume is $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$. Hence—2. A rounded body, approximately spherical; a ball; a globe.

> The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

3. An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens, or illustrating their astronomical relations. Hence—4. The visible supernal region; the upper air; the heavens; the sky. [Poetical.]

> Then shall the righteous shine like glorious starres
> Within the *sphear* of heaven.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

> Sweet Echo, . . .
> Sweet queen of parley, daughter of the *sphere.*
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 241.

> I,
> An eagle, clang an eagle to the *sphere.*
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving rigid and transparent shells called crystalline, in which, according to the old astronomers (following Eudoxus), the stars, sun, moon, and planets were severally set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions. The term is now generally restricted to the sphere of the fixed stars, and is recognized as a convenient fiction. It is also loosely applied to the planets themselves.

> After shewede he hym the nyne *speres*;
> And after that the melodye herde he
> That cometh of thilke *speres* thryes three,
> That welle is of musik and melodye
> In this world here and cause of harmonye.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 59.

> Stand still, you ever-moving *spheres* of heaven!
> *Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, v. 4.

Hence—6†. An orbicular field or course of movement; an orbit, as that of a heavenly body or of the eye; a circuit.

> As Mars in three-score yeares doth run his *spheare*, . . .
> The *spheare* of Cupid fourty yeares containes.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lx.

> Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres.*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

7. Place or scene of action; the space within which movement is made or operations are carried on; a circumscribed region of action: as, the *sphere* of a mission; the *spheres* (fuller, *spheres of influence*) of the different European powers and trading companies in Africa.

> The foure elementes wherof the body of man is compacte . . . be set in their places called *spheris*, higher or lower accordynge to the soueraintie of theyr natures.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

> All this while the King had mov'd within his own *Sphere*, and had done nothing out of the Realm.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 403.

> Our South African *sphere* seems better suited for European settlement than is the Tunisian protectorate of France. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, v.

8. Position or rank in society; position or class with reference to social distinctions.

> Pleas'd, or not pleas'd, if we be Englands King,
> And mightiest in the *Spheare* in which we moove,
> Wee'le shine alone, this Phaeton cast downe.
> *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 29).

> I saw her [Marie Antoinette] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated *sphere* she just began to move in. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

9. Circuit or radius, as of knowledge, influence, or activity; definite or circumscribed range; determinate limit of any mental or physical course: as, the *sphere* of diplomacy.

> This being wholly out of my *sphere*, I can give no account of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 126.

> Nature to each allots his proper *Sphere.*
> *Congreve*, Of Pleasing.

**Armillary sphere.** See *armillary.*—**Axis of a sphere.** See *axis*$^1$.—**Circle of the sphere.** See *circle.*—**Colloid, dialing, direct sphere.** See the qualifying words.—**Copernican sphere**, an armillary sphere with the addition of a second sphere representing the sun, central to a divided circle representing the ecliptic.—**Doctrine of the sphere**, the elements of the geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere.—**Epidermic spheres.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*).—**Geometry of spheres**, a branch of geometry in which the lines of Plucker's geometry of lines are replaced by spheres, and the intersections of lines by the contact of spheres.—**Harmony** or **music of the spheres.** See *harmony.*—**Logical sphere**, the subject or ultimate antecedent of a statement, or the objects which a term denotes.—**Magic sphere.** See *magic.*—**Oblique sphere**, the sphere of the heavens, or another sphere representing that, as it appears at a station where the angle between the equator and the horizon is oblique. The *right sphere* is the same sphere for an equatorial station where the angle is a right angle, and the *parallel sphere* is the same where the angle vanishes—that is, for a polar station.—**Osculating sphere of a non-plane curve**, the sphere through four consecutive points of the curve.—**Parallel circles on a sphere.** See *parallel.*—**Parallel sphere.** See *oblique sphere.*—**Power of a sphere in regard to another**, the squared distance of the two centers less the sum of the squares of the radii. *Clifford.*—**Projection of the sphere.** See *map-projection*, under *projection.*—**Radical sphere**, a sphere orthogonally cutting four spheres having their centers at the summits of the tetrahedron of coördinates. **Right sphere.** See *oblique sphere.*—**Sector of a sphere.** See *sector.*—**Segmentation sphere.** See *segmentation.*—**Segment of a sphere.** See *segment.*—**Sphere at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3.—**Twelve-point sphere.** (*a*) A sphere (discovered by Prouhet in 1863) belonging to a tetrahedron in which the four perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces intersect in one point, this sphere passing through the four feet of these perpendiculars and consequently also through the centers of gravity of the four faces, and through the mid-points of the lines from the vertices to the common intersections of the perpendiculars aforesaid. (*b*) More generally, a sphere (discovered in 1884 by the Italian mathematician Intrigila) belonging to any tetrahedron, and passing thrugh the four feet of the perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces, and consequently also through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the center of the hyperboloid of which these perpendiculars are generators, and through the orthogonal projections of these points upon the opposite faces. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Orb*, *Ball*, etc. See *globe.*

**sphere** (sfēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sphered*, ppr. *sphering.* [< *sphere*, *n.*] 1. To make into a sphere; make spherical; round, or round out; fill out completely.

> Blow, villain, till thy *sphered* bias cheek
> Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 8.

2. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; ensphere.

> And therefore is the glorious planet Sol
> In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*
> Amidst the other. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 90.

> Light . . . from her native east
> To journey through the aery gloom began,
> *Sphered* in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
> Was not. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 247.

> Because I would have reach'd you, had you been
> *Sphered* up with Cassiopeia. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To inclose as in a sphere or orbit; encircle; engirdle.

> When any towne is *spher'd*
> With siege of such a foe as kils men's minds.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 185.

4. To pass or send as in a sphere or orbit; circulate. [Rare.]

> We'l still sit up,
> *Sphering* about the wassail cup
> To all those times
> Which gave me honour for my rhimes.
> *Herrick*, His Age.

**sphere-crystals** (sfēr'kris"talz), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides.*

**sphereless** (sfēr'les), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-less.*] Having no sphere; wandering; unrestrained.

> Let the horsemen's scimitars
> Wheel and flash, like *sphereless* stars,
> Thirsting to eclipse their burning
> In a sea of death and mourning.
> *Shelley*, Masque of Anarchy, st. 79.

**sphere-yeast** (sfēr'yēst), *n.* In *bot.*, an aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the genus *Mucor*: formerly so called from a resemblance in shape to the saccharomycete of yeast.

**spheric** (sfer'ik), *a.* [= F. *sphérique* = Sp. *esférico* = Pg. *espherico* = It. *sferico*, < L. *sphæricus*, < Gr. *σφαιρικός*, of or pertaining to a ball, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; sphere-like; spherical.

> Up the *spheric* circles, circle above circle.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

> Let any sculptor hew us out the most ravishing combination of tender curves and *spheric* softness that ever stood for woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 273.

**spherical** (sfer'i-kal), *a.* [< *spheric* + *-al.*] 1. Bounded by or having the form of the surface of a sphere: as, a *spherical* body; a *spherical* surface; a *spherical* shell.

> We must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

2. Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, or to sphericity: as, a *spherical* segment or section; *spherical* trigonometry.—3†. Relating to the planets; planetary, in the astrological sense.

> We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars: as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 134.

**Adjunct spherical function.** See *function.*—**Center of spherical curvature.** See *center*$^1$.—**Concave spherical mirror.** See *mirror*, 2.—**Line of spherical curvature.** See *line*$^2$.—**Spherical aberration.** See *aberration*, 4.—**Spherical angle.** See *angle*$^3$.—**Spherical bracketing**, in *arch.*, an arrangement of brackets for the support of lath-and-plaster work forming a spherical surface.—**Spherical compasses**, a kind of calipers for measuring globular bodies, variously constructed.—**Spherical complex**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling a single geometrical condition.—**Spherical congruence**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling two geometrical conditions.—**Spherical conic section.** See *conic.*—**Spherical coördinates.** See *coordinate.*—**Spherical curvature, epicycloid, excess, function, geometry.** See the nouns.—**Spherical cyclic**, a curve which is the intersection of a sphere with a quadric surface.—**Spherical group**, the spherical complex determined by a linear equation between the coördinates and the power of the center of the variable circle.—**Spherical harmonic.** Same as *Laplace's function* (which see, under *function*).—**Spherical indicatrix.** See *indicatrix.*—**Spherical inversion.** See *geometrical inversion*, under *inversion.*—**Spherical lune**, the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great circles.—**Spherical nucleus.** Same as *nucleus globosus* (which see, under *nucleus*).—**Spherical pencil**, a singly infinite continuous series of spheres determined like a spherical group, but by three equations.—**Spherical polygon.** See *polygon.*—**Spherical representation**, a mode of continuous correspondence between the points of a surface and the points of a sphere, each radius of the sphere through the center representing the parallel normal of the surface. Any part of the sphere considered as thus representing a part of the surface is called its *spherical image.*—**Spherical saw**, a saw made in the form of a segment of a sphere, used for sawing out curvilinear work. See cut *d* under *saw*1.—**Spherical sclere.** See *sclere* and *spheraster.*—**Spherical-shot machine**, a machine for finishing cannon-balls by molding and pressing to a true spherical form. *E. H. Knight.*—**Spherical surface-harmonic.** See *harmonic.*—**Spherical triangle, trigonometry**, etc. See the nouns.

**sphericality** (sfer-i-kal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *spherical* + *-ity.*] Spherical form; sphericity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 375. [Rare.]

**spherically** (sfer′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the form of a sphere, or of part of a sphere; so as to be spherical.

**sphericalness** (sfer′i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state or property of being spherical; sphericity. [Rare.]

**sphericity** (sfē-ris′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *sphéricité*; as *spheric* + *-ity.*] The character of being in the shape of a sphere.

**sphericle** (sfer′i-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *sphere.*] A small sphere; a spherule. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**spherics** (sfer′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *spheric* (see *-ics*).] Geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

**spheriform** (sfē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sphæra*, sphere, + *forma*, form.] Formed or existing as a sphere; sphere-shaped; spherical. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, II. 23. [Rare.]

**spherocobaltite** (sfē-rō̤-kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + E. *cobalt* + *-ite*2.] Carbonate of cobalt, a rare mineral occurring in small spherical masses with concentric radiated structure, and having a peach-blossom red color.

**spheroconic** (sfē-rō̤-kon′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *κῶνος*, a cone: see *conic.*] A non-plane curve, the intersection of a sphere with a quadric cone having its vertex at the center of the sphere.—**Cyclic arcs of the spheroconic**, the intersections of the cyclic planes of the cone with the sphere.—**Reciprocal spheroconic**, the envelop of the great circles of which the points on the first spheroconic are the poles.

**spherocrystal** (sfē-rō̤-kris′ta̤l), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *κρύσταλλος*, crystal.] 1. In *lithol.*, a mineral occurring in spherical form with fibrous-radiate structure.—2. *pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides.*

**spherodactyl** (sfē-rō̤-dak′til), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærodactylus*, as a gecko.

**spherogastric** (sfē-rō̤-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Having a spherical or globular abdomen, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Sphærogastra.* See cut under *honey-bearer.*

**spherograph** (sfē′rō̤-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *γράφειν*, write.] A nautical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great-circle sailing.

**spheroid** (sfē′roid), *n.* [Also *sphæroid*; = F. *sphéroïde*, < Gr. *σφαιροειδής*, like a ball or sphere, globular, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A geometrical body approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.—2. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *prolate* or *oblong*; when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate.* The earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. (See *earth*1, 1.) The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy.—**Universal spheroid**, a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about any diameter.

**spheroidal** (sfē̤-roi′da̤l), *a.* [< *spheroid* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a spheroid.—2. In *crystal.*, globose; bounded by several convex faces.—3. In *entom.*, round and prominent, appearing like a ball or sphere partly buried in the surface: as, *spheroidal* eyes; *spheroidal* coxæ.—**Spheroidal bracketing**, in *arch.*, bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.—**Spheroidal epithelium.** See *epithelium.*—**Spheroidal state** or **condition**, the condition of water or other liquid when, on being placed on a highly heated surface, as red-hot metal, it assumes the form of a more or less flattened spheroid, and evaporates without ebullition. The spheroid in this condition does not touch the surface of the metal, but floats on a layer of its own vapor, and evaporates rapidly from its exposed surface. It is heated mainly by radiation from the hot surface, since the layer of intervening vapor conducts heat very feebly. The formation of a layer of non-conducting vapor explains why it is possible to dip the wetted hand into molten iron with impunity. It is sometimes spoken of as the *caloric* or *calorific paradox.*

**spheroidally** (sfē̤-roi′da̤l-i), *adv.* In a spheroidal manner; so as to form a spheroid or spheroids.

> The great mass . . . is largely built up of *spheroidally* jointed rock. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 450.

**spheroidic** (sfē̤-roi′dik), *a.* [= F. *sphéroïdique*; as *spheroid* + *-ic.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [Rare.]

**spheroidical** (sfē̤-roi′di-ka̤l), *a.* [< *spheroidic* + *-al.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [The usual old form.]

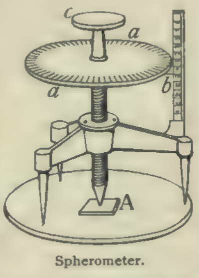
> The same *spheroidical* form.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 67.

**spheroidicity** (sfē-roi-dis′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *spheroidic* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being spheroidal.

**Spheroma**, *n.* See *Sphæroma.*

**spheromere** (sfē′rō̤-mēr), *n.* [Also *sphæromere*; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the radially arranged parts or symmetrical segments of any radiate; an actinomere. Perhaps the most remarkable spheromeres are those two which, in the Venus's-girdle, give that ctenophoran a ribbon-like figure by their enormous development. See cut under *Cestum.*

**spherometer** (sfē̤-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the radii of spheres; a sphere-measurer. It is of especial service to opticians in determining the focal lengths, etc., of lenses. The common form (see figure) consists of a vertical screw *c*, with a large graduated head *a a*, turning in a socket supported by three legs whose hard steel points are exactly equidistant. The fixed scale *b* at the side, together with the graduated screw-head, makes it possible to measure with great accuracy the distance between the extremity of the screw and the plane passing through the ends of the three supports, when, for example, all the points are in contact with the surface of the sphere. If, in addition, the distance between the ends of the supports is known, a simple calculation gives the radius of the sphere. The same instrument may also be used to determine with precision the thickness of a plate, as (in the figure) A, placed upon a horizontal surface.



Spherometer.

**spheromian** (sfē̤-rō′mi-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spheroma* + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sphæroma* or the *Sphæromidæ.*

II. *n.* A globe-slater.

Also spelled *sphæromian.*

**spheropolar** (sfē-rō̤-pō′lä̤r), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + E. *polar.*] Reciprocal relatively to a sphere. The plane through the points of contact of a cone with a sphere is the *spheropolar* of the vertex.

**spherosiderite** (sfē-rō̤-sid′e̤-rīt), *n.* [Also *sphærosiderite*; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite.*] A variety of the iron carbonate siderite, occurring in globular concretionary forms.

**spherospore** (sfē′rō̤-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + E. *spore.*] In *bot.*, same as *tetraspore.*

**spherular** (sfer′ộ-lä̤r), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ar*3.] 1. Having the form of a spherule; resembling a spherule.—2. Of or pertaining to a spherulite; spherulitic.

> *Spherular* bodies consisting of radially-aggregated fibres of a single mineral. *Nature*, XXXIX. 315.

**spherulate** (sfer′ộ-lāt), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ate*1.] In *entom.*, having one or more rows of minute rounded tubercles; studded with spherules.

**spherule** (sfer′öl), *n.* [Also *sphærule*; < L. *sphærula*, dim. of *sphæra*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] A little sphere or spherical body. Quicksilver, when poured upon a plane surface, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

**spherulite** (sfer′ộ-līt), *n.* [Also *sphærulite*; < *spherule* + *-ite*2.] 1. A vitreous globule, such as those of which perlite is made up, having a more or less perfectly developed concentric and at the same time decidedly radiating fibrous structure. The highly silicious volcanic rocks not unfrequently have a spherulitic structure.—2. Same as *radiolite*, 2.—**Spherulite rock**, in *geol.*, a rock of which the predominating part has a spherulitic structure.

**spherulitic** (sfer-ộ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-ic.*] Made up of or containing spherulites; having the character of a spherulite. Also *sphærulitic.*

**spherulitize** (sfer′ộ-li-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spherulitized*, ppr. *spherulitizing.* [< *spherulite* + *-ize.*] To convert more or less completely into spherulites, or cause to assume a spherulitic structure, wholly or in part. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 250.

**spherulitoid** (sfer′ộ-li-toid), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-oid.*] Having more or less perfectly the form of a spherulite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 248.

**sphery** (sfēr′i), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-y*1.] 1. Belonging to the spheres.

> She can teach ye how to climb
> Higher than the *sphery* chime.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 1021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or other attribute.

> What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
> Made me compare with Hermia's *sphery* eyne?
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2. 99.

**spheterize** (sfet′e̤-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spheterized*, ppr. *spheterizing.* [< Gr. *σφετερίζειν*, make one's own, < *σφέτερος*, their own, poss. adj. of the 3d pers. pl., < *σφεῖς*, they.] To take to one's self; appropriate as one's own. *Burke.* [Rare.] (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Sphex** (sfeks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σφήξ*, a wasp: see *wasp.*] 1. A notable genus of large handsome digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sphegidæ* (or *Sphecidæ* or *Sphexidæ*). They abound in tropical regions, but some 12 species inhabit the United States. *S. ichneumonea* digs rapidly in hard ground, and provisions its cells with grasshoppers. About 100 species are known. See cut under *digger-wasp.*

2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.

**sphex-fly** (sfeks′flī), *n.* One of numerous different dipterous insects, as of the genus *Conops*, which resemble a sphex in some respects.

**sphiggure** (sfig′ṳ̄r), *n.* See *sphingure.*

**sphincter** (sfingk′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sphincter*, < Gr. *σφιγκτήρ*, anything which binds tight, a lace, a band, < *σφίγγειν*, shut tight, close.] An orbicular, circular, or annular muscle surrounding and capable of closing a natural orifice or passage of the body.—**Oral sphincter.** Same as *orbicularis oris* (which see, under *orbicularis*).—**Sphincter ani**, the sphincter of the anus, under which name two distinct muscles are known. (*a*) The sphincter ani proper, sphincter externus, or external sphincter is a thin, flat plane of voluntary muscular fibers supplied by hemorrhoidal branches of nerves from the sacral plexus, surrounding the anus, subcutaneous and intimately adherent to the integument, of elliptical form 3 or 4 inches in long diameter, and an inch wide across. It arises from the tip of the coccyx, and is inserted into the tendinous raphe of the perineum. Like most sphincters, it consists of symmetrical lateral halves united by a raphe in front of and behind the opening it incloses. (*b*) The sphincter recti, sphincter internus, or internal sphincter surrounds the lower end of the rectum, forming a muscular ring about an inch in extent and a quarter of an inch thick, and consists of an aggregation and thickening of the circular fibers of the gut. This sphincter is involuntary, and in health maintains its tonic contractility, which yields by reflex action to the pressure of the contents of the bowel.—**Sphincter oculi**, or **sphincter palpebrarum**, the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, which surrounds and closes them. Usually called *orbicularis palpebrarum.* See cut under *muscle*1.—**Sphincter oris**, the oral sphincter. See *orbicularis oris*, under *orbicularis.*—**Sphincter pupillaris**, the circular or concentric fibers of the iris, whose contraction makes the pupil smaller. Also called *sphincter pupillæ* and *sphincter iridis.*—**Sphincter pylori.** See *pylorus.*—**Sphincter recti**, the internal sphincter ani (see above).—**Sphincter vaginæ**, an elliptical muscle surrounding the orifice of the vagina, corresponding to the bulbocavernosus of the male. Also called *constrictor vaginæ.*—**Sphincter vesicæ**, the unstriped involuntary muscular fibers around the neck of the urinary bladder.—**Sphincter vesicæ externus**, the partly plain partly striated muscular fibers which surround the prostatic part of the urethra. Also called *sphincter prostaticus* and *sphincter of Henle.*

**sphincteral** (sfingk′tėr-a̤l), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-al.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

**sphincterate** (sfingk′tėr-āt), *a.* [Also *sphinctrate*; < *sphincter* + *-ate*1.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, provided with a sphincter; closed or closable by means of a sphincter.—2. Contracted or constricted as if by a sphincter: thus, an hourglass is *sphincterate* in the middle.

**sphincterial** (sfingk-tē′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a sphincter or its function: as, a *sphincterial* muscle; *sphincterial* fibers; *sphincterial* action.

**sphincteric** (sfingk-ter′ik), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ic.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

**sphincterotomy** (sfingk-tė-rot′ō̤-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφιγκτήρ*, a sphincter, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of cutting a sphincter to prevent its spasmodic action.

**sphinctrate** (sfingk′trāt), *a.* Same as *sphincterate.*

**Sphindidæ** (sfin′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphindus* + *-idæ.*] An aberrant family of serricorn beetles, in which the antennæ are so obviously clavate as to resemble those of the clavicorn series. It contains a few small species found in fungi which grow upon the trunks of trees.

**Sphindus** (sfin′dus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1833), a made word.] The typical genus of the *Sphindidæ.* Only 3 species are known, one of which is North American.

**Sphingidæ** (sfin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-idæ.*] An important family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, with fusiform antennæ, typified by the genus *Sphinx*, including all those commonly known as *sphinxes, sphinx-moths, hawk-moths,* or *humming-bird moths.* The body is robust; the abdomen is stout, conical, often tufted; the tongue is usually long and strong; the antennæ have a hook at the tip; the wings are comparatively small and narrow, the fore wings acute at the tip. They are diurnal or crepuscular in habit, a few flying in the hottest sunshine, but the majority in the twilight. The larvæ are large, naked, usually green in color, and generally furnished with a prominent caudal horn, which is sometimes replaced after the last molt by a shining lenticular tubercle. When full-grown they either pupate above ground, between leaves, in a slight cocoon, or more generally go deep under ground, and transform in an earthen cell. The long-tongued species have a special free and characteristic tongue-case. The species of temperate regions are divided into four principal subfamilies: *Macroglossinæ*, *Chœrocampinæ*, *Sphinginæ*, and *Smerinthinæ.* From America north of Mexico 83 species have been described, about 50 from Europe, and rather more than 600 for the entire world. Also *Sphingides, Sphingidi, Sphingina, Sphingoidea*, and *Sphingoides.* See cuts under *hog-caterpillar, Philampelus, hawk-moth, Lepidoptera*, and *sphinx.*

**sphingiform** (sfin′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling a moth of the family *Sphingidæ.*

**sphingine** (sfin′jin), *a.* Resembling a sphinx or hawk-moth; of or pertaining to the *Sphingidæ;* sphingoid or sphingiform.

**sphingoid** (sfing′goid), *a.* [< NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-oid.*] Like a sphinx or hawk-moth; sphingine or sphingiform.

**sphingure** (sfing′gūr), *n.* [= F. *sphiggure:* see *Sphingurus.*] A member of the genus *Sphingurus.*

**Sphingurinæ** (sfing-gū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphingurus* + *-inæ.*] The American porcupines; a subfamily of *Hystricidæ*, of more or less completely arboreal habits, represented by four genera, *Sphingurus, Synetheres, Chætomys*, and *Erethizon:* so named by E. R. Alston in 1876. It corresponds to the *Synetherina* of Gervais (1852), the *Synetherinæ* of J. A. Allen (1877), and the *Cercolabinæ* (as a subfamily of *Spalacopodidæ*) of Lilljeborg (1866) and Gill (1872). See cuts under *porcupine* and *prehensile.*

**sphingurine** (sfing′gū-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Sphingurinæ;* synetherine; cercolabine.

**Sphingurus** (sfing-gū′rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822, in form *Sphiggurus*), < Gr. σφίγγειν, throttle, strangle (see *sphinx*), + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of *Sphingurinæ*, having the tail prehensile, all four feet four-toed, and little development of spines. It is closely related to *Synetheres;* but the latter is more spiny, and has a broad, highly arched frontal region. The two genera are united by Brandt under the name *Cercolabes.* Each has several Neotropical species in Central and South America, east of the Andes, from southeastern Mexico and the West Indies to Paraguay.

**sphinx** (sfingks), *n.*; pl. *sphinxes, sphinges* (sfingk′sez, sfin′jēz). [= F. *sphinx* = Sp. *esfinge* = Pg. *esphinge* = It. *sfinge* = G. *sphinx*, < L. *sphinx*, < Gr. σφίγξ (σφιγγ-), Æolic φίξ, a sphinx (Theban or Egyptian: see defs. 1 and 2); supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles; < σφίγγειν, throttle, strangle, orig. bind, compress, fix; prob. = L. *figere*, fix (see *fix*); by some connected with L. *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis.*] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans who passed her as she sat on a rock by the roadside, and to have killed all who were not able to guess it. The riddle, according to tradition, inquired what being has successively four, two, and three feet, and is weakest when it has most feet. Œdipus answered, Man, who creeps in infancy, afterward goes erect, and finally walks with a staff (a third foot). The Sphinx, in compliance with her own conditions, thereupon threw herself from her rock and died. In art this monster is represented with the body of a lion or a dog, winged, and the head and often the breasts of a woman.

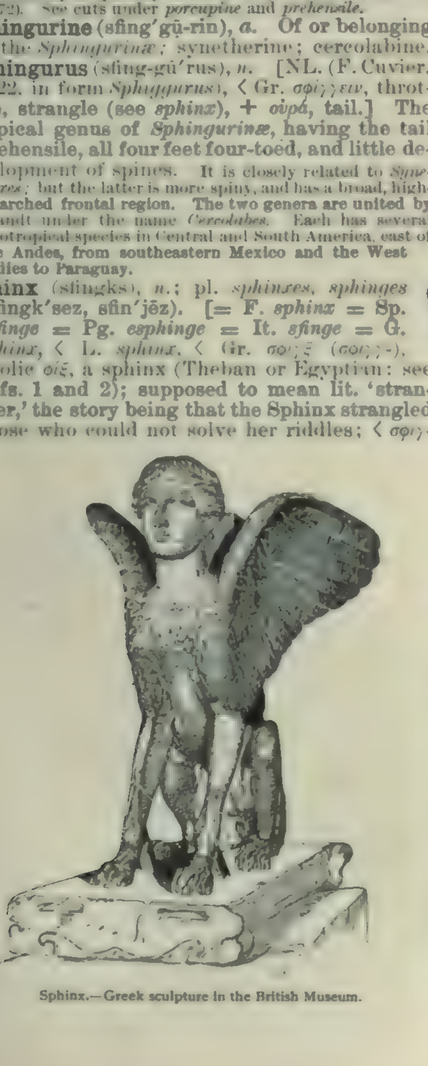
> For valour, is not Love a Hercules? . . .
> Subtle as *Sphinx.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 342.

> In the third [court] . . . are two *Sphinges* very curiously carved in brasse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

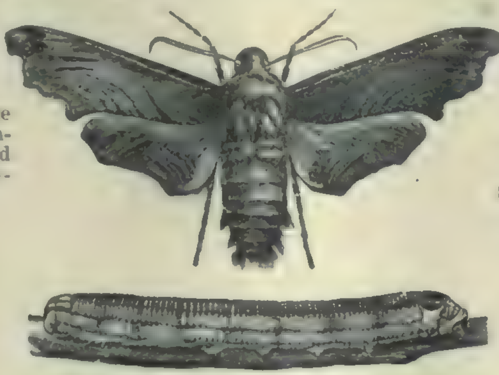
2. In *Egypt. antiq.*, a figure somewhat similar in composition to the Greek, having the body of a lion (never winged), and a male human head or an animal head. The human-headed figures have been called *androsphinxes;* those with the head of a ram, *criosphinxes;* and those with the head of a hawk, *hieracosphinxes.* Egyptian sphinxes are symbolical figures, having no connection with the Greek fable; and the Greeks probably applied the term *sphinx* to the Egyptian statues merely on account of the accidental external resemblance between them and their own conception. The Egyptian sphinxes were commonly placed in avenues leading to temples or tombs. The most celebrated example is the Great Sphinx near the great pyramids of Ghizeh, hewn out of solid granite, with the recumbent body of a lion, 146 feet long from the shoulders to the rump, and 56 feet high, and a man's head 28½ feet high from chin to crown. A small temple stood between the fore paws of this sphinx. There are also Oriental sphinxes, in general akin to the Egyptian, but more often winged than wingless. See cut under *androsphinx.*

3. In *her.*, a creature with a lion's body and a woman's head, but not necessarily like any ancient original. It is assumed to be winged; when not winged, it should be blazoned "sans wings."—4. An enigmatic or sphinx-like person; one who talks puzzlingly, or is inscrutable in disposition or character; one whom it is hard to understand.—5. In *entom.*: (*a*) A hawk-moth; a member of the genus *Sphinx* or the family *Sphingidæ.* See cuts under *hawk-moth, hog-caterpillar, Lepidoptera*, and *Philampelus.* (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1767).] The typical genus of the family *Sphingidæ.* At first it was coextensive with this family; later it formed a group of variable extent; now it is confined to forms having the head small, the eyes lashed, tibiæ spinose, and fore tarsi usually armed with long spines. It is a wide-spread genus; 19 species occur in America north of Mexico. The larvæ of this, as well as of other groups of the family *Sphingidæ*, have the habit of erecting the head and anterior segments, from which Linnæus derived a fanciful resemblance to the Egyptian Sphinx (whence the name).

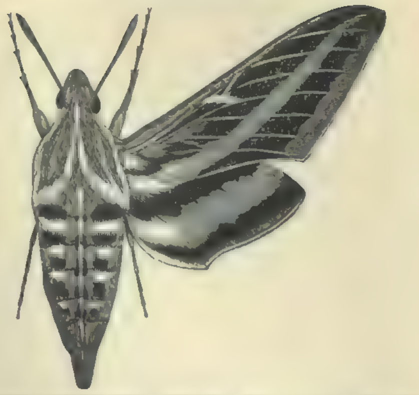
6. The Guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus papio* or *Papio sphinx.* Also called *sphinx-baboon.*—**Abbot's sphinx**, *Thyreus abboti*, a small North American sphinx whose larva feeds on the vine. **Achemon sphinx**, *Philampelus achemon.* See cuts of moth and larva under *Philampelus.*—**Blind-eyed sphinx**, *Paonias excæcatus*, a handsome American moth, of a general fawn color, with roseate hind wings ornamented with a blue-centered eyespot, whose larva lives upon the apple.—**Carolina sphinx**, *Protoparce carolina*, a mottled gray and black moth whose larva is the tobacco-worm. See cut under *tobacco-worm.*—**Catalpa sphinx**, *Ceratomia catalpæ*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the catalpa.—**Clear-winged sphinx**, a moth whose wings are partly hyaline, as *Hemaris diffinis* and other members of the same genus; also, improperly, certain of the *Sesiidæ.* See cut under *raspberry borer.* **Death's-head sphinx**, *Acherontia atropos.* See cut under *death's-head.* **Five-spotted sphinx**, *Protoparce celeus*, a common gray North American moth whose abdomen is marked with five orange spots on each side, and whose larva feeds upon the tomato, potato, and other solanaceous plants. See cut under *tomato-worm.*—**Morning-sphinx**, any species of the genus *Deilephila*, as *D. lineata*, the white-lined morning-sphinx, a common American moth of striking coloration, whose larva feeds on purslane.—**Satellite sphinx.** See *satellite-sphinx* (with cut).—**Walnut-sphinx**, *Cressonia juglandis*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the walnut.



Sphinx.—Greek sculpture in the British Museum.



Abbot's Sphinx (*Thyreus abboti*), moth and larva, natural size.



White-lined Morning-sphinx (*Deilephila lineata*), natural size, left wings omitted.

**sphinx-moth** (sfingks′môth), *n.* Same as *sphinx*, 5 (*a*).

**sphragide** (sfraj′id), *n.* [< F. *sphragide*, < L. *sphragis*, < Gr. σφραγίς, a signet, a seal.] Same as *Lemnian earth* (which see, under *Lemnian*).

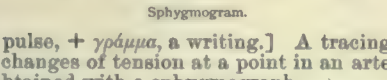
**sphragistics** (sfrạ-jis′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. σφραγιστικός, of, for, or pertaining to sealing, < σφραγίζειν, seal, < σφραγίς, a seal.] The study of seals and the distinctions among them; the archæology of seals. This study is similar in its nature to numismatics, and has been of great use in the history of the middle ages, as well as in the investigation of costume, armor, etc.; it is also of value in connection with the documents to which seals are attached, as aiding in their classification and in the proof of their authenticity.

**sphrigosis** (sfri-gō′sis), *n.* [NL., for **sphrigesis;* < Gr. σφριγᾶν, be full and vigorous, + *-osis.*] Over-rankness in fruit-trees and other plants. It is a disease in which the plant tends to grow to wood or stems and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, etc., or to grow so luxuriantly that the nutritious qualities of the product are injured, as in the turnip and potato. Sphrigosis is sometimes due to over-manuring, sometimes to constitutional defect. Compare *rankness*, 4.

**sphygmic** (sfig′mik), *a.* [< Gr. σφυγμικός, pertaining to the pulse, < σφυγμός, the beating of the heart, the pulse: see *sphygmus.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the pulse.—2. In *zoöl.*, pulsating or pulsatile; beating with rhythmic contraction and dilatation, like a pulse; specifically, belonging to the *Sphygmica.*

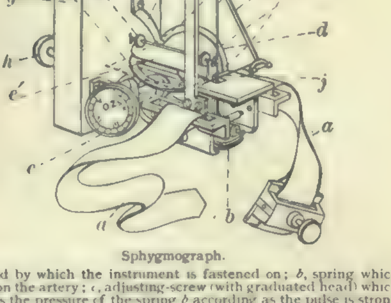
**Sphygmica** (sfig′mi-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σφυγμικός, pertaining to the pulse: see *sphygmic.*] A group or series of amœbiform protozoans, in which regularly contractile or sphygmic vacuoles are observed. See *Amœboidea.*

**sphygmogram** (sfig′mọ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. σφυγμός, pulse, + γράμμα, a writing.] A tracing of the changes of tension at a point in an artery, as obtained with a sphygmograph.



Sphygmogram.

**sphygmograph** (sfig′mọ-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. σφυγμός, pulse, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, traces on



Sphygmograph.

*a*, band by which the instrument is fastened on; *b*, spring which rests upon the artery; *c*, adjusting-screw (with graduated head) which regulates the pressure of the spring *b* according as the pulse is strong or weak; *d, d*, supports for paper upon which the tracing is made; *e′*, feed-roller, between which and the pressure-wheels *e, e* the paper is carried; *f*, spring which bears on the shaft of the wheels *e, e* to engage the paper positively; *g*, small spring clockwork (incased) by which motion is imparted to the feed-roller *e′*; *h*, milled-headed winding-key; *i*, stop-motion; *j*, tracer attached to the oscillating arm *k*, which is moved by the rod *l* that connects this arm with the spring *b*.

a piece of paper moved by clockwork a curve which indicates the changes of tension of the blood within. The paper is blackened by holding it over a smoking lamp, and the tracer, moving in accordance with the pulsations of the artery, indicates the rapidity, strength, and uniformity of the beats. The tracings are preserved by a thin varnish of gum damar dissolved in benzolin.

**sphygmographic** (sfig-mọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *sphygmograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or registered or traced by, the sphygmograph.

**sphygmography** (sfig-mog'rạ-fi), *n.* [As *sphygmograph* + *-y*$^3$.] 1. The act or art of taking pulse-tracings or sphygmograms.—2. A description of the pulse.

**sphygmoid** (sfig'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *εἶδος*, form.] Pulse-like.

**sphygmology** (sfig-mol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the pulse.

**sphygmomanometer** (sfig″mọ-mạ-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μανός*, rare, + *μέτρον*, measure (cf. *manometer*).] An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood in an artery.

**sphygmometer** (sfig-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *sphygmomanometer.*

**sphygmophone** (sfig'mọ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An instrument by the aid of which each pulse-beat makes a sound. It is a combination of a kind of sphygmograph with a microphone.

**sphygmoscope** (sfig'mọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for rendering the arterial pulsations visible. One form of it works by the projection of a ray of light from a mirror which is moved by the pulsation; in another form the impact of the pulsation is received in a reservoir of liquid, which is caused by it to mount in a graduated tube. The invention of the instrument is ascribed to Galileo.

**sphygmus** (sfig'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse, < *σφύζειν*, beat violently, throb.] The pulse.

**sphynx,** *n.* An occasional misspelling of *sphinx.*

**Sphyræna** (sfi-rē'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, Bloch, etc.), < L. *sphyræna*, < Gr. *σφύραινα*, a sea-fish so called, a hammer-fish, < *σφῦρα*, hammer, mallet.] 1. The representative genus of *Sphyrænidæ.* It contains about 20 species of voracious pike-like fishes, of most temperate and tropical seas. *S. spet* or *S. vulgaris* is the becuna, of both coasts of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean, the sphyræna of the ancients, about 2 feet long, of an olive color, silvery below, when young with dusky blotches. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast, abundant from San Francisco southward, about 3 feet long, is an important food-fish. *S. picuda*, the barracuda of the West Indies, grows to be sometimes 7 or 8 or even, it is claimed, 10 feet long. See cut under *becuna.* 2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

**Sphyrænidæ** (sfi-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), < *Sphyræna* + *-idæ.*] A family of percesocine acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sphyræna.* About 20 species are known, all of which are closely related, and usually referred to the single genus *Sphyræna.* They are mostly inhabitants of the tropical seas; but a few advance northward and southward into cooler waters, as along the United States coast to New England. They are voracious and savage, and the larger ones are much dreaded. See cut under *becuna.* Also *Sphyrænoidei.*

**sphyrænine** (sfi-rē'nin), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-ine*$^1$.] Same as *sphyrænoid.*

**sphyrænoid** (sfi-rē'noid), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sphyrænidæ.*

**Sphyrna** (sfėr'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), an error for **Sphyra*, < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer.] A genus of hammer-headed sharks, giving name to the family *Sphyrnidæ.* It contains those in which the head is most hammer-like, and grooves extend from the nostrils to the front. *S. tiburo*, the bonnet-shark, is now placed in another genus (*Reniceps*). *Zygæna* is an exact synonym of *Sphyrna*, but is preoccupied in entomology. Also called *Cestracion* (after Klein). See cut under *hammerhead.*

**Sphyrnidæ** (sfėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphyrna* + *-idæ.*] A family of anarthrous selachians; the hammer-headed sharks, having an extraordinary conformation of the head. There are 3 genera and 5 or 6 species, found in most seas. The body usually has the common shark-like form; but the head is expanded laterally into a kidney-like shape, or arched like a hammer-head. The eyes are upon the sides of the expanded head, and the nostrils are on the front edge. The fins are like those of ordinary sharks. See cuts under *hammerhead* and *shark.* Also called *Zygænidæ.*

**sphyrnine** (sfėr'nin), *a.* [< *Sphyrna* + *-ine*$^1$.] Of the character or appearance of a hammer-headed shark; belonging to the *Sphyrnidæ;* zygænine.

**Sphyropicus** (sfi-rō-pī'kus), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Sphyrapicus*, S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer, + L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] A remarkable genus of *Picidæ*, having the tongue obtuse, brushy, and scarcely extensile, owing to the shortness of the hyoid bones, whose horns do not curl up over the hindhead; the sapsuckers, or sapsucking woodpeckers. There are several species, all American, feeding upon soft fruits and sapwood, as well as upon insects. The common yellow-bellied woodpecker of the United States is *S. varius*, of which a variety, *S. nuchalis*, is found in the west, and another, *S. ruber*, has the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red. A very distinct species is *S. thyroideus* of the western United States, notable for the great difference between the sexes, which long caused them to be regarded as different species, and even placed in different genera. The condition of the hyoid apparatus in this genus is unique, though an approach to it is seen in the genus *Xenopicus.* See cut under *sapsucker.*

**spial**† (spī'ạl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyal*, *spyall;* by apheresis from *espial:* see *espial*, and cf. *spion*, *spy.*] 1. Close or secret watch; espial.

I have those eyes and ears shall still keep guard
And *spial* on thee. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. A spy; a watcher; a scout.

Secretaries and *spials* of princes and states bring in bills for intelligence. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**spiauterite** (spi-â'tėr-īt), *n.* [< G. *spiauter*, spelter (see *spelter*), + *-ite*$^2$.] Same as *wurtzite.*

**spica** (spī'kạ̈), *n.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear of grain: see *spike*$^1$.] 1. In *bot.*, a spike.—2. In *surg.*, a spiral bandage with reversed turns: so named because it was thought to resemble a spike of barley.—3. In *ornith.*, a spur; a calcar.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, *α* Virginis, situated on the left hand of the Virgin.—**Spica celtica,** an old name of *Valeriana Celtica.*—**Spica nardi.** Same as *spikenard.*

**spical** (spī'kạl), *a.* [< NL. **spicalis*, < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*$^1$.] Same as *spicate:* as, the *spical* palpi of a dipterous insect.

**Spicatæ** (spī-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *spicatus*, spiked: see *spicate.*] A section of pennatuloid polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongate, cylindrical, and destitute of pinnules.

**spicate** (spī'kāt), *a.* [< L. *spicatus*, spiked, pp. of *spicare*, furnish with spikes, < *spica*, a spike: see *spike*$^1$.] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a spike; arranged or disposed in spikes.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; calcarate; spiciferous.

**spicated** (spī'kā-ted), *a.* [< *spicate* + *-ed*$^2$.] In *bot.*, same as *spicate.*

**spicateous** (spī-kā'tẹ-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *spicate* + *-e-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, spicate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Spicatæ.*

**spicatum** (spī-kā'tum), *n.* [L., sc. *opus*, lit. 'spicate work': see *spicate.*] In *anc. masonry*, herring-bone work: so called from the resemblance of the position of the blocks of any two contiguous courses to that of the grains in an ear of wheat.

**spiccato** (spik-kä'tọ), *a.* [It., pp. of *spiccare*, detach, divide.] In *music*, same as *picchetato.*

**spice**$^1$ (spīs), *n.* [< ME. *spice*, *spyce*, *spyse*, *spece*, species, kind, spice (Icel. *spīz*, spices, < E.), < OF. *espice*, *espece*, kind, spice, F. *épice*, spice, *espèce*, kind, species, *espèces*, pl., specie, = Pr. *especia*, *especi* = Sp. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, = Pg. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, specie, = It. *spezie*, species, kind, pl. spices, drugs, < L. *species*, look, appearance, kind, species, etc., LL. also spices, drugs, etc. (ML. *espiciæ*, after Rom.): see *species.* Doublet of *species* and *specie.*] 1†. Kind; sort; variety; species.

The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Justice, all though it be but one . . . vertue, yet is it described in two kyndes or *spices.*
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 1.

The very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a *spice* of idolatry. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2†. Kind of thing; anything of the kind or class before indicated; such sort: used demonstratively or indefinitely.

Chydynge comys of hert hy,
And grett pride and velany,
And other *spice* that mekylle deres.
*R. de Brunne*, MS. Bowes, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

Al that toucheth dedly synne
In any *spyce* that we falle ynne.
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*

For trewthe telleth that loue is triacle of heuene;
May no synne be on him sene that vseth that *spise.*
*Piers Plowman* (B), i. 147.

3†. An exemplification of the kind of thing mentioned; specimen; sample; instance; piece.

Whanne he seeth the lepre in the skynne, and the heeris chaungid into whijt colour, and thilk *spice* of lepre lower than the skynne and that other flesh, a plaage of lepre it is. *Wyclif*, Lev. xiii. 3.

He hath *spices* of them all, not all. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 46.

4. A characteristic touch or taste; a modicum, smack, or flavoring, as of something piquant or exciting to the mind: as, a *spice* of roguery or of adventure. [In this sense now regarded as a figurative use of def. 5; compare *sauce* in a similar figurative use.]

I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good Senecio, with a *spice* of the wit of the last age, say, viz., "That a merry fellow is the saddest fellow in the world."
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 45.

The world loves a *spice* of wickedness.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 7.

5. A substance aromatic or pungent to the taste, or to both taste and smell; a drug; a savory or piquant condiment or eatable; a relish. The word in this sense formerly had a much wider range than at present (def. 6); it is still used in northern England as including sweetmeats, gingerbread, cake, and any kind of dried fruit.

"Hastow auȝte in thi purs, any hote *spices?*"
"I haue peper and piones [peony-seeds]," quod she, "and a pounde of garlike,
A ferthyngworth of fenel-seed for fastyngdayes."
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 311.

Now, specifically—6. One of a class of aromatic vegetable condiments used for the seasoning of food, commonly in a pulverized state, as pepper, allspice, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves; collectively, such substances as a class: as, the trade in *spices* or *spice.*

So was her love diffused; but, like to some odorous *spices*,
Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

7. A piquant odor or odorous substance, especially of vegetable origin; a spicy smell. [Poetical.]

The woodbine *spices* are wafted abroad,
And the musk of the rose is blown.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xxii.

8. Figuratively, a piquant concomitant; an engaging accompaniment or incident; an attractive or enjoyable variation.

Is not birth, . . . youth, liberality, and such like, the *spice* and salt that season a man?
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 277.

Variety's the very *spice* of life,
That gives it all its flavour.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 606.

**Madagascar spice,** the clove-nutmeg. See *Ravensara.*—**Spice plaster.** See *plaster.*=**Syn. 4.** Relish, savor, dash.

**spice**$^1$ (spīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiced*, ppr. *spicing.* [< ME. *spice*, < OF. *espicer*, F. *épicer* = Sp. *especiar*, spice; from the noun.] 1. To prepare with a condiment or seasoning, especially of something aromatic or piquant; season or temper with a spice or spices: as, highly *spiced* food; to *spice* wine.

Shulde no curyous clothe comen on hys rugge,
Ne no mete in his mouth that maister Iohan *spiced.*
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 282.

2. To vary or diversify, as speech, with words or matter of a different kind or tenor; interlard; make spicy, piquant, or entertaining: as, to *spice* one's talk with oaths, quips, or scandal; to *spice* a sermon with anecdotes.

**spice**$^2$ (spīs), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *spike*$^1$.] A small stick. [Prov. Eng.]

**spice-apple** (spīs'ap″l), *n.* An aromatic variety of the common apple.

**spiceberry** (spīs'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *spiceberries* (-iz). The checkerberry or wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens.*

**spice-box** (spīs'boks), *n.* 1. A box to keep spices in; specifically, a cylindrical box inclosing a number of smaller boxes to contain the different kinds of spice used in cooking.—2. In *decorative art*, a cylindrical box, low in proportion to its diameter, and having a lid; especially, such a box of Indian or other Oriental work. Spice-boxes are usually of metal, often of gold or silver, and decorated with damascening or otherwise.

Small boxes of very graceful form, covered with the most delicate tracery, and known to Europeans as *spice-boxes.* *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, I. 160.

**spice-bush** (spīs'bush), *n.* A North American shrub, *Lindera Benzoin*, the bark and leaves of which have a spicy odor, bearing small yellow flowers very early in the spring and oval scarlet berries in late summer. See *Lindera* and *fever-bush.* Also *spicewood.*

**spice-cake** (spīs'kāk), *n.* A cake flavored with a spice of some kind, as ginger, nutmeg, or cinnamon.

She 's gi'en him to eat the good *spice-cake*,
She 's gi'en him to drink the blood-red wine.
*Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 5).

A *spice-cake*, which followed by way of dessert, vanished like a vision. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

**spiced** (spīst), *p. a.* [< ME. *spiced*; < *spice*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Impregnated with an aromatic odor; spicy to the smell; spice-laden.

> In the *spiced* Indian air, by night,
> Full often hath she gossip'd by my side.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 124.

> *Spiced* carnations of rose and garnet crowned their bed in July and August.
> *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

**2†.** Particular as to detail; over-nice in matters of conscience or the like; scrupulous; squeamish.

> Ye sholde been al pacient and meke,
> And han a sweete, *spiced* conscience,
> Sith ye so preche of Jobes pacience.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 435.

> Take it; 'tis yours;
> Be not so *spiced*; 'tis good gold,
> And goodness is no gall to the conscience.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 1.

**spiceful** (spīs'fůl), *a.* [< *spice*$^1$ + *-ful.*] Spice-laden; spicy; aromatic.

> The scorching sky
> Doth singe the sandy wilds of *spiceful* Barbary.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 312.

**spice-mill** (spīs'mil), *n.* A small hand-mill for grinding spice, etc.: sometimes mounted ornamentally for use on tables.

**spice-nut** (spīs'nut), *n.* A gingerbread-nut.

**spice-plate†** (spīs'plāt), *n.* A particular kind of plate or small dish formerly used for holding spice to be served with wine.

> Item, ij. *spiceplates*, weiyng both iiij$^{xx}$ xij. unces.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 474.

> The spice for this mixture [hypocras] was served often separately, in what they called a *spice-plate*.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), III. 277, note.

**spicer** (spī'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *spicer*, *spycer*, *spycere*, *spysere*, < OF. *espicier*, F. *épicier* = Pr. *espessier* = Sp. *especiero* = Pg. *especieiro*, < ML. *speciarius*, a dealer in spices or groceries, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*$^1$, *n.*] **1†.** A dealer in spices, in the widest sense; a grocer; an apothecary.

> *Spiceres* spoke with hym to spien here ware,
> For he couth of here craft and knewe many gommes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 225.

**2.** One who seasons with spice.

**spicery** (spī'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *spicerye*, *spicerie* = D. *specerij* = G. *spezerei* = Sw. Dan. *speceri*, < OF. *spicerie*, *espicerie*, F. *épicerie* = Pr. Pg. *especiaria* = Sp. *especieria* = It. *spezieria*, < ML. *speciaria*, spices, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*$^1$, *n.*] **1.** Spices collectively.

> Ne how the fyr was couched first with stree [straw], . . .
> And thanne with greene woode and *spicerie*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2077.

> And eke the fayrest Alma mett him there,
> With balme, and wine, and costly *spicery*,
> To comfort him in his infirmity.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 49.

**2†.** A spicy substance; something used as a spice.

> For (ahlas my goode Lorde), were not the cordial of these two pretious *Spiceries*, the corrosyue of care would quickely confounde me.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

**3.** A repository of spices; a grocery or buttery; a store of kitchen supplies in general.

> Furst speke with the pantere or officere of the *spicery*.
> For frutes a-fore mete to ete them fastyngely.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

> He had in the hall-kitchen . . . a clerk of his *spicery*.
> *G. Cavendish*, Cardinal Wolsey, I. 34.

**4.** A spicy quality or effect; an aromatic effluence; spiciness.

> My taste by her sweet lips drawn with delight,
> My smelling won with her breath's *spicery*.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xxix., To the Senses.

> The affluence of his [Emerson's] illustrations diffuses a flavor of oriental *spicery* over his pages.
> *G. Ripley*, in Frothingham, p. 266.

**spice-shop** (spīs'shop), *n.* [< ME. *spice schope*; < *spice* + *shop*.] A shop for the sale of aromatic substances; formerly, a grocery or an apothecary's shop.

> A Spycere schoppe (a *Spice schope* . . .), apotheca vel ipotheca.
> *Cath. Ang.*, p. 355.

**spice-tree** (spīs'trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Umbellularia Californica*, of the Pacific United States, variously known as *mountain-laurel*, *California laurel*, *olive*, or *bay-tree*, and *cajeput*. Northward it grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a hard strong wood susceptible of a beautiful polish; this is used for some ship-building purposes, and is the finest cabinet-wood of its region. The leaves are exceedingly acrid, exhaling, when bruised, a pungent effluvium which excites sneezing.

**spicewood** (spīs'wůd), *n.* Same as *spice-bush*.

**spiciferous** (spī-sif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *spicifer*, ear-bearing, < *spica*, a spike, ear, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] **1.** In *bot.*, bearing or producing spikes; spicate; eared.—**2.** In *ornith.*, spurred; having spurs or calcars, as a fowl.

**spiciform** (spī'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spica or spike.

**spicily** (spī'si-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with a spicy flavor.

**spiciness** (spī'si-nes), *n.* The quality of being racy, piquant, or spicy, in any sense.

> Delighted with the *spiciness* of this beautiful young woman.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 370.

**spick$^1$†**, *n.* [An obs. or dial. form of *spike*$^1$; cf. *pick*$^1$ as related to *pike*$^1$.] A spike; a tenter. *Florio.*

**spick$^2$** (spik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse. —**Blue spick**, the blue titmouse, *Parus cœruleus*.

**spick$^3$** (spik), *n.* See *spick-and-span-new*.

**spick-and-span** (spik'a̤nd-span'), *a.* [Shortened from *spick-and-span-new*.] Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

> From our poetic store-house we produce
> A couple [of similes] *spick and span*, for present use.
> *Garrick*, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

> The Dutch Boer will not endure over him . . . a *spick-and-span* Dutch Africander from the Cape Colony.
> *Trollope*, South Africa, II. vi.

> Beside my hotel rose a big *spick-and-span* church.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 178.

**spick-and-span-new** (spik'a̤nd-span'nū'), *a.* [Also *spick-span-new*; lit. 'new as a spike and chip': an emphatic form of *span-new*: see *spike*$^1$, *spoon*$^1$, *new*, and cf. *span-new*, *spick-span-new*. Cf. also the equiv. D. *spik-splinter-nieuw*, 'spick-splinter-new,' Dan. *splinter-ny*, Sw. *splitter-ny*, 'splinter-new,' Sw. dial. *till splint och span ny*, 'splint-and-span-new,' G. *spalt-neu*, 'splinter-new,' etc., E. *brand-new*, etc. A compound of four independent elements, like this, is very rare in E.; the lit. meaning of the nouns *spick* and *span* is not now recognized, but the words *spick and span* are taken together adverbially, qualifying *new*, with which they form a compound. By omission of *new*, the phrase *spick-and-span* is sometimes used with an attributive force.] New and fresh; span-new; brand-new.

> 'Tis a fashion of the newest edition, *spick and span new*, without example.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

> Among other Things, Black-Friars will entertain you with a Play *spick and span new*, and the Cockpit with another.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 2.

**spicket†** (spik'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *spigot*.

**spicknel, spignel** (spik'nel, spig'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spicknell*, *spignell*, *speknel*, *spikenel*; said to be a corruption of *spike-nail*, and to be so called in allusion to the shape of its long capillary leaves.] The baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*; also, any plant of the related genus *Athamanta*, which has similar graceful finely dissected foliage.

**spick-span-new** (spik'span-nū'), *a.* Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

> Look at the cloaths on 'er back, thebbe ammost *spick-span-new*.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

**spicose** (spī'kōs), *a.* [< NL. *spicosus*: see *spicous*.] In *bot.*, same as *spicous*.

**spicosity** (spī-kos'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *spicose* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being spicous or eared.

**spicous** (spī'kus), *a.* [Also *spicose*; < NL. *spicosus*, < L. *spica*, a spike, ear: see *spike*$^1$.] In *bot.*, having spikes or ears; spiked or eared like corn.

**spicula$^1$** (spik'ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *spiculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spicule*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a diminutive or secondary spike; a spikelet.—**2.** A small splinter-like body; a spicule.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a spicule or spiculum. [Rare.]

**spicula$^2$**, *n.* Plural of *spiculum*.

**spicular** (spik'ṳ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *spicule* + *-ar*$^3$.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the form or character of a spicule; resembling a spicule; dart-like; spiculiform; spiculate. (*b*) Containing or composed of spicules; spiculous; spiculiferous or spiculigenous: as, a *spicular* integument; the *spicular* skeleton of a sponge or radiolarian.—**Spicular notation**, a notation for logic, invented by Augustus De Morgan (though the name was given by Sir William Hamilton), in which great use is made of marks of parenthesis. The significations of the principal signs are as follows:

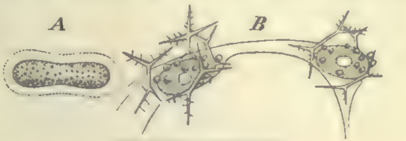
| | |
|---|---|
| X))Y | All Xs are Ys. |
| X).(Y | No Xs are Ys. |
| X(.)Y | Everything is either X or Y. |
| X((Y | Some Xs compose all the Ys. |
| X(.(Y | Some Xs are not Ys. |
| X()Y | Some Xs are Ys. |
| X)(Y | Some things are neither X nor Y. |
| X).)Y | None of the Xs are certain of the Ys. |

**spiculate** (spik'ṳ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiculated*, ppr. *spiculating*. [< L. *spiculatus*, pp. of *spiculare*, sharpen, < *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, a point: see *spike*$^1$.] To sharpen to a point.

> Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
> With *spiculated* paling.
> *W. Mason*, English Garden, ii.

**spiculate** (spik'ṳ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *spiculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, sharp-pointed; spicate.—**2.** Covered with or divided into fine points. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) Covered with pointed fleshy appendages, as a surface. (*b*) Noting a spike composed of several spikelets crowded together.

**spicule** (spik'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spiculum*, NL. also *spicula*, f., a little sharp point, dim. of *spicum*, *spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*$^1$.] **1.** A fine-pointed body resembling a needle: as, ice-*spicules*.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A spikelet. (*b*) One of the small projections or points on the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi which bear the spores. There are usually four to each basidium. See *sterigma*. —**3.** In *zoöl.*, a hard, sharp body like a little spike, straight or curved, rod-like, or branched, or diversiform; a spiculum; a sclere: variously applied, without special reference to size or shape. Specifically—(*a*) One of the skeletal elements, scleres, or spicula of the protozoans, as radiolarians, either calcareous or silicious, coherent or detached. See cuts under *Radiolaria* and *Sphærozoum*. (*b*) One of the spines of echinoderms, sometimes of great size, and bristling over the surface of the test, as in sea-urchins, or small, and embedded in the integument, as in holothurians; sometimes of singular shape, like wheels, anchors, etc. See cuts under *ancora*$^1$, *Echinometra*, *Echinus*, and *Spatangus*. (*c*) In sponges, a spiculum; one of the hard calcareous or silicious bodies, of whatever shape, which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a mineral sclere; a sponge-spicule (which see). Some sponges mostly consist of spicules, as that figured under *Euplectella*. (*d*) In some worms and mollusks, a dart-like organ constituting a kind of penis; a spiculum (which see). (*e*) In *entom.*: (1) A minute spine or spinous process. (2) The piercing ovipositor of any insect; especially, the lancet-like portion of the sting of a parasitic hymenopter. See *Spiculifera*.



*Sphærozoum punctatum.*

*A*, natural size; *B*, two of the sacs with colored vesicles and spicules which lie in the investing protoplasm, magnified.

**spicule-sheath** (spik'ūl-shēth), *n.* A thin layer of organic substance forming the sheath or investment of a sponge-spicule.

**Spiculifera** (spik-ṳ̄-lif'e̤-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spiculiferous*.] In Westwood's classification of insects, a division of *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen is, in the female, armed with a long plurivalve ovipositor, and the larvæ are footless. It contains the ichneumons (including braconids), the evaniids, the proctotrypids, the chalcids, and the cynipids or gall-flies. It thus corresponds to the *Pupivora* of Latreille, except in excluding the *Chrysididæ* as *Tubulifera*.

**spiculiferous** (spik-ṳ̄-lif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *zoöl.*, having a spiculum or spicula; spicular or spiculous; specifically, in *entom.*, having a piercing ovipositor; of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera*. Also *spiculigerous*.

**spiculiform** (spik'ṳ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of a spicule; being of the nature of a spicule.

**spiculigenous** (spik-ṳ̄-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing spicules; giving origin to spicules; spiculiferous: as, the *spiculigenous* tissue of a sponge.

**spiculigerous** (spik-ṳ̄-lij'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *spiculiferous*.

**spiculose** (spik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spiculosus*: see *spiculous*.] Same as *spiculous*.

**spiculous** (spik'ū-lus), *a.* [Also *spiculose*; < NL. *spiculosus*, < L. *spiculum*, a spicule: see *spicule*.] Having spicules; spinulose; spiculose or spiculiferous.

**spiculum** (spik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spicula* (-lạ̈). [NL., < L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point: see *spicule*.] In *zoöl.*, a spicula or spicule. Specifically—(*a*) In some worms, a chitinous rod developed in the cloaca as a copulatory organ; a kind of penis. (*b*) In some mollusks, as snails, the love-dart, a kind of penis, more fully called *spiculum amoris*. (*c*) In insects, the piercing non-poisonous ovipositor of the *Spiculifera*.

**spicy** (spī'si), *a.* [< *spice*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Producing spice; abounding with spices.

> As . . . off at sea north-east winds blow
> Sabæan odours from the *spicy* shore
> Of Araby the bless'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 162.

2. Having the qualities of spice; flavored with spice; fragrant; aromatic: as, *spicy* plants.

> The *spicy* nut-brown ale. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 100.

> Under southern skies exalt their sails,
> Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales!
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 392.

3. Highly flavored; pungent; keen; pointed; racy: as, a *spicy* letter or debate. [Colloq.]

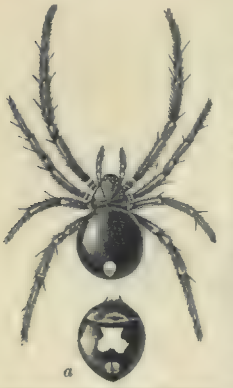
> Your hint about letter-writing for the papers is not a bad one. . . . A political surmise, a *spicy* bit of scandal, a sensation trial, wound up with a few moral reflections upon how much better we do the same sort of thing at home. *Lever*, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 58.

4. Stylish; showy; smart in appearance: as, a *spicy* garment; to look *spicy*. [Slang.]

> "Bless'd if there isn't Snipe dismounting at the gate!" he exclaimed joyfully; "there's a drummer holding his nag. What a *spicy* chestnut it is!"
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

=Syn. 3. *Racy, Spicy*. See *racy*.

**spider** (spī'dėr), *n.* [An altered form of **spither*, < ME. *spither*, dat. *spithre*, < AS. **spīther*, orig. **spinther*, with formative *-ther* of the agent, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spinner*¹, a spider; D. *spin* = OHG. *spinnā*, MHG. G. *spinne*, a spider, lit. 'spinner.' For other E. names, see *attercop*, *cop*², *lob*¹, *lop*³.] 1. An arthropod of the order *Araneæ*, *Araneina*, or *Araneida* (the old Linnean genus *Aranea*), of the class *Arachnida*, of which there are many families, hundreds of genera, and thousands of species, found all over the world. Though popularly considered insects, spiders are not true *Insecta*, since they have eight instead of only six legs, normally seven-jointed, and no wings are developed. They are dimerosomatous — that is, have the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax, or head and chest together, and the abdomen, which is generally tumid or globose, whence the name *Sphærogastra*. No antennæ are developed as such, but there are raptorial organs called *falces*, which are subchelate — that is, have a distal joint folding down on the next like the blade of a pocket-knife. (See cut under *falx*.) In those species which are poisonous the falces are traversed by the duct of a venom-gland. Some spiders are by far the most venomous animals in existence in proportion to their size: that the bite of a spider can be fatal to man (and there are authentic instances of this) implies a venom vastly more powerful than that of the most poisonous snakes. (See *katipo* and *Latrodectus*.) Spiders breathe by means of pulmonary sacs, or lung-sacs, nearly always in connection with tracheæ or spiracles, whence they are called *pulmotracheal*; these sacs are two or four in number, whence a division of spiders into dipneumonous and tetrapneumonous araneids. (See *Dipneumones*, 2, *Tetrapneumones*.) Most spiders belong to the former division. They have usually eight eyes, sometimes six, rarely four, in one genus (*Nops*) only two. The abdomen is always distinct, ordinarily globose, never segmented, and provided with two or more pairs of spinnerets. (See cut under *arachnidium*.) The characteristic habit of spiders is to spin webs to catch their prey, or to make a nest for themselves, or for both these purposes. Cobweb is a fine silky substance secreted by the arachnidium, or arachnidial glands, and conducted by ducts to the several, usually six, arachnidial mammillæ, which open on papillæ at or near the end of the abdomen, and through which the viscid material is spun out in fine gossamer threads. Gossamer or spider-silk serves not only to construct the webs, but also to let the spider drop speedily from one place to another, to throw a "flying bridge" across an interval, or even to enable some species to "fly" — that is, be buoyed up in the air and wafted a great distance. It has occasionally been woven artificially into a textile fabric, and is a well-known domestic application for stanching blood. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Some spiders are sedentary, others vagabond; the former are called *orbitelarian*, *retitelarian*, *tubitelarian*, etc., according to the character of their webs. Spiders move by running in various directions, or by leaping; whence the vagabond species have been described as *rectigrade*, *laterigrade*, *citigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc. They lay numerous eggs, usually inclosed in a case or cocoon. The male is commonly much smaller than the female, and in impregnating the female runs great risk of being devoured. The difference in size is as if the human female should be some 60 or 70 feet tall. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Spiders are carnivorous and highly predatory. Some of the largest kinds are able to kill small birds, whence the name *bird-spiders* of some of the great hairy mygalids. (See cut under *bird-spider*.) A few are aquatic, as the water-spiders of the genus *Argyroneta* (which see, with cut). Wolf-spiders or tarantulas belong to the family *Lycosidæ*; but the name *tarantula* is more frequently applied to the *Mygalidæ* (or *Theraphosidæ*). The common garden-spider or diadem-spider of Europe is *Epeira diademata*; that of the United States is *E. cophinaria* (or *riparia*). See *Araneida*, and cuts under *chelicera*, *cross-spider*, *pulmonary*, and *tarantula*.



Female of *Latrodectus mactans*, enlarged one quarter.
*a*, under side of abdomen.

> My brain, more busy than the labouring *spider*,
> Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 339.

2. Some other arachnidan, resembling or mistaken for a spider; a spider-mite. See *red-spider*.—3. A spider-crab; a sea-spider.—4. A cooking-utensil having legs or feet to keep it from contact with the coals: named from a fancied resemblance to the insect—the ordinary frying-pan is, however, sometimes erroneously termed a *spider*. (*a*) A kind of deep frying-pan, commonly with three feet.

> Some people like the sound of bubbling in a boiling pot, or the fizzing of a frying-*spider*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 10.

> Hash was warmed up in the *spider*.
> *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 113.

(*b*) A trivet; a low tripod used to support a dish, or the like, in front of a fire.

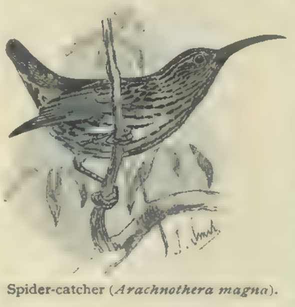
5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A skeleton of radiating spokes, as a rag-wheel. (*b*) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast. (*c*) The solid interior part of a piston, to which the packing is attached, and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured. *E. H. Knight.*—6. *Naut.*, an iron outrigger to keep a block clear of the ship's side.—**Geometrical spider.** See *geometric*.—**Grass-spider,** one of many different spiders, as species of *Agalena*, which spin webs on the grass, such as may be seen spangled with dew in the morning in meadows.—**Round-web spider,** one of many orbitelarian spiders, as species of *Epeira* (see, also, cut under *cross-spider*).—**Spider couching.** See *couching*¹, 5.—**Trap-door spider.** See *Cteniza*, *Mygalidæ*, *trap-door*, and cut under *Araneida*. (See also *bird-spider*, *crab-spider*, *diving-spider*, *garden-spider*, *house-spider*, *jumping-spider*, *sea-spider*, *silk-spider*, *water-spider*, *wolf-spider*.)

**spider-ant** (spī'dėr-ȧnt), *n.* A solitary ant of the family *Mutillidæ*: so called from the spider-like aspect of the females.

**spider-band** (spī'dėr-band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron hoop round a mast to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured; also, a hoop round a mast provided with belaying-pins. See cut under *futtock-shrouds*.

**spider-bug** (spī'dėr-bug), *n.* A long-legged heteropterous insect of the family *Emesidæ*, *Emesa longipes*, somewhat resembling a spider. See cut under *stick-bug*. [U. S.]

**spider-catcher** (spī'dėr-kach″ėr), *n.* A bird that catches spiders. Specifically—(*a*) The wall-creeper, *Tichodroma muraria*. See cut under *Tichodroma*. (*b*) *pl.* The genus *Arachnothera* in a broad sense, numerous species of which inhabit the Indo-Malayan region. They are small creeper-like birds with long bills, and belong to the family *Nectariniidæ*. Also called *spider-eaters* and *spider-hunters*.

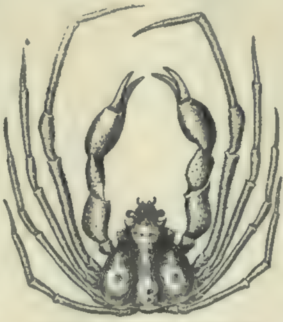


Spider-catcher (*Arachnothera magna*).

**spider-cells** (spī'dėr-selz), *n. pl.* Neuroglia cells.

**spider-cot** (spī'dėr-kot), *n.* Same as *spider-web*.

**spider-crab** (spī'dėr-krab), *n.* A spider-like crab, or sea-spider, with long slender legs and comparatively small triangular body. The name is given to many such crabs, of different families, but especially to the maioids, or crabs of the family *Maiidæ*, such as *Maia squinado*, the common spinous spider-crab of Great Britain, and species of *Libinia*, *Inachus*, etc. The giant Japanese spider-crab, *Macrochira kaempferi*, is the largest crustacean. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Lithodes*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.



A Spider-crab (*Inachus dorsettensis*), male.

**spider-diver** (spī'dėr-dī″vėr), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. [Local, British.]

**spider-eater** (spī'dėr-ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

> I obtained an interesting bird, a green species of *Spider-eater*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 233.

**spidered** (spī'dėrd), *a.* [< *spider* + *-ed*².] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed. [Rare.]

> Content can visit the poor *spidered* room.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), p. 39. (*Davies.*)

**spider-flower** (spī'dėr-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the former genus *Lasiandra* of the *Melastomaceæ*, now included in *Tibouchina*. The species are elegant hothouse shrubs from Brazil, bearing large purple flowers.—2. A plant of the genus *Cleome*, especially *C. spinosa* (*C. pungens*), a native of tropical America, escaped from gardens in the southern United States. The stipules are spinous, the flowers large, rose-purple to white, with long stamens and style, suggesting the name. See cut under *Cleome*.

**spider-fly** (spī'dėr-flī), *n.* A parasitic pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse, bat-louse, bird-louse, bat-fly, sheep-tick, etc. They are of three families, *Braulidæ*, *Nycteribiidæ*, and *Hippoboscidæ*. Some of them, especially the wingless forms, as *Nycteribia*, closely resemble spiders in superficial appearance. See cut under *sheep-tick*.

**spider-helmet** (spī'dėr-hel″met), *n.* A name given to the skeleton head-pieces sometimes worn. See *secret*, *n.*, 9.

**spider-hunter** (spī'dėr-hun″tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

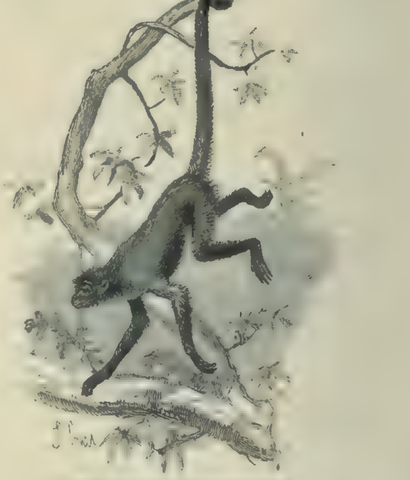
**spider-legs** (spī'dėr-legz), *n. pl.* In *gilding*, irregular fractures sometimes occurring when gold-leaf is fitted over a molding having deep depressions.

**spider-line** (spī'dėr-līn), *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web substituted for wires in micrometer-scales intended for delicate astronomical observations.

> The transit of the star is observed over *spider lines* stretched in the field, while a second observer reads the altitude of this star from the divided circle.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 608.

**spider-mite** (spī'dėr-mīt), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarid of the family *Gamasidæ*.

**spider-monkey** (spī'dėr-mung″ki), *n.* A tropical American platyrrhine monkey, of the family *Cebidæ*, subfamily *Cebinæ*, and genera *Ateles* and *Brachyteles*; a kind of sajou or sapajou, likened to a spider by reason of the very long and slim limbs, and long prehensile tail. They are large slender-bodied monkeys of great agility and of arboreal habits, with the thumb absent or imperfect. *Brachyteles* (or *Eriodes*) *arachnoides* is a Brazilian spider-monkey called the *miriki*. *Ateles paniscus* is the large black spider-monkey, or coiata; *A. melanochir* is the black-handed spider-monkey; and many more species or varieties of this genus have been named. One of the spider-monkeys, *A. vellerosus*, is among the most northerly of American monkeys, extending into Mexico to Orizaba and Oajaca. The flesh of some species is used for food, and the pelts have a commercial value. See also cut under *Eriodes*.



A Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*).

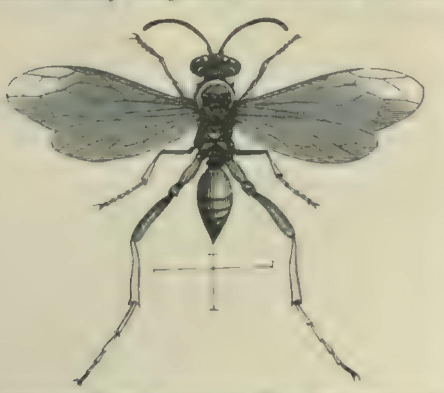
**spider-net** (spī'dėr-net), *n.* Netting by spider-stitch.

**spider-orchis** (spī'dėr-ôr″kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Ophrys aranifera*. It has an erect stem from 9 to 18 inches high, with a few leaves near the base, and a loose spike of few small flowers with broad dull-brown lip and parts so shaped and arranged as somewhat to resemble a spider.

**spider-shell** (spī'dėr-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras*; a scorpion-shell, having the outer lip expanded into a number of spines. The species inhabit the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans. See cut under *scorpion-shell*.

**spider-stitch** (spī'dėr-stich), *n.* A stitch in darned netting and in guipure, by which open spaces are partly filled with threads carried diagonally and parallel to each other, the effect of several squares together being that of a spider-web.

**spider-wasp** (spī'dėr-wosp), *n.* Any true wasp of the family *Pompilidæ*, which stores its nest with spiders for its young, as *Ceropales rufiventris* of North America, which lays its eggs in the mud nests of *Agenia*. See cut under *Agenia*.



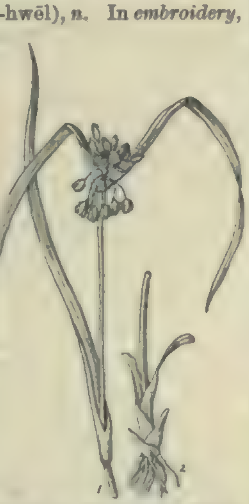
Spider-wasp (*Ceropales rufiventris*). (Cross shows natural size.)

**spider-web** (spī'dėr-web), *n.* The web or net spun by a spider; cobweb; gossamer. Also *spider-cot*.

**spider-wheel** (spī'dėr-hwēl), *n.* In *embroidery*, any circular pattern or unit of design open and having radiating and concentric lines. Compare *catharine-wheel*, 4.

**spider-work** (spī'dėr-wėrk), *n.* Lace worked by spider-stitch.

**spiderwort** (spī'dėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, especially *T. Virginica*, the common garden species. It is a native of the central and southern United States, and was early introduced into European gardens. The petals are very delicate and ephemeral; in the wild plant they are blue, in cultivation variable in color, often reddish-violet.



Spiderwort (*Tradescantia Virginica*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, the lower part of the stem with the root.

2. By extension, any plant of the order *Commelinaceæ*; specifically, *Commelina cœlestis*, a blue-flowered plant from Mexico. The name is also given to *Lloydia serotina*, mountain-spiderwort; to *Anthericum* (*Phalangium*) *Liliago*, St. Bernard's lily; and to *Paradisia* (*Czackia*) *Liliastrum*, St. Bruno's lily—all Old World plants, the last two ornamental.

**spidery** (spī'dėr-i), *a.* [< *spider* + *-y*1.] Spider-like. *Cotgrave.*

**spie**†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *spy*.

**spiegel** (spē'gl), *n.* [Short for *spiegeleisen*.] Same as *spiegeleisen*.—**Spiegel-iron.** Same as *spiegeleisen*.

**spiegeleisen** (spē'gl-ī"zen), *n.* [G., < *spiegel* (< L. *speculum*), a mirror, + *eisen* = E. *iron*.] A pig-iron containing from eight to fifteen or more per cent. of manganese. Its fracture often presents large well-developed crystalline planes. This alloy, as well as ferromanganese, an iron containing still more manganese than spiegeleisen, is extensively used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a necessary adjunct to that process. Also called *spiegel-iron*.

**spiegelerz** (spē'gl-erts), *n.* [G., < *spiegel*, a mirror, + *erz*, ore.] Specular ironstone: a variety of hematite.

**spier**1 (spī'ėr), *n.* [< *spy* + *-er*1.] One who spies; a spy; a scout. *Halliwell.*

**spier**2, *v.* See *speer*1.

**spiffy** (spif'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Spruce; well-dressed. [Slang, Eng.]

**spificate** (spif'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiflicated*, ppr. *spiflicating*. [Also *spifflicate*, *smifligate*; appar. a made word, simulating a L. origin.] 1. To beat severely; confound; dismay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To stifle; suffocate; kill. [Slang.]

> So out with your whinger at once,
> And scrag Jane while I *spiflicate* Johnny.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

**spiflication** (spif-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< *spiflicate* + *-ion*.] The act of spiflicating, or the state of being spiflicated; annihilation. [Slang.]

> Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening *spiflication*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. 204.

**Spigelia** (spī-jē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Adrian van der *Spiegel* (1558–1625), a Belgian physician and professor of anatomy at Padua.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceæ* and tribe *Euloganieæ*, type of the subtribe *Spigelieæ*. It is characterized by flowers commonly disposed in one-sided spikes, the corolla with valvate lobes, a jointed style, and a two-celled ovary becoming in fruit a compressed twin capsule which is circumscissile above the cup-shaped persistent base. There are about 30 species, natives of America and mostly tropical, 5 extending into the United States; of these 2 are confined to Florida, 2 to Texas, and 1, *S. Marilandica*, the Maryland pinkroot or worm-grass, reaches Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They are annual or perennial herbs, rarely somewhat shrubby, either smooth, downy, or woolly, bearing opposite feather-veined or rarely nerved leaves, which are connected by a line or transverse membrane or by stipules. The flowers are usually red, yellow, or purplish, and the many-flowered secund and curving spikes are often very handsome. In *S. Anthelmia*, the Demerara pinkroot, the flowers are white and pink, followed by purple fruit, and the two pairs of upper leaves are crowded in an apparent whorl. See *pinkroot*.

**Spigelian** (spī-jē'li-an), *a.* [< *Spiegel* (see *Spigelia*) + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, noting the lobulus Spigelii, one of the lobes of the liver.

**spight**1†, *n.* See *speight*.

**spight**2†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spite*.

**spignel**, *n.* See *spicknel*.

**spignet** (spig'net), *n.* [A corruption of *spikenard*.] The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. See *spikenard*.

**spigot** (spig'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spiggot*, *spiggott*, *spiggotte*, *spygotte*, *spygote*, < ME. *spigot*, *spygot*, *spygott*, *speget*; obs. or dial. also *spicket*, < ME. *spykket*, *spykette*; appar. < Ir. Gael. *spiocaid*, a spigot (= W. *ysbigod*, a spigot, spindle), dim. of Ir. *spice* = W. *ysbig*, a spike, < L. *spica*, *spicus*, a point, spike: see *spike*1. The Celtic forms may be from the E.] A small peg or plug designed to be driven into a gimlet-hole in a cask through which, when open, the contained liquor is drawn off; hence, by extension, any plug fitting into a faucet used for drawing off liquor.

> He runs down into the Cellar, and takes the *Spiggott*. In the mean time all the Beer runs about the House.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 63.

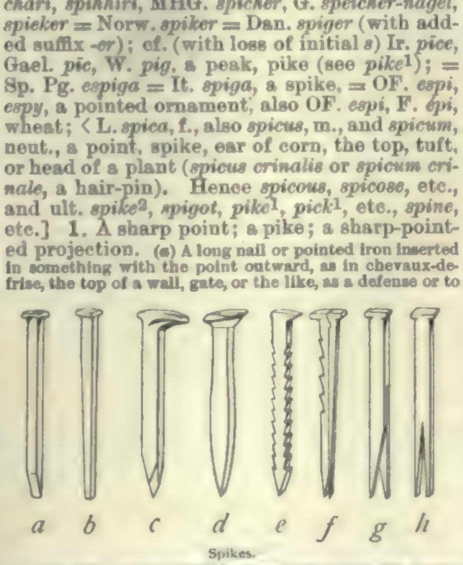
**spigot-joint** (spig'ot-joint), *n.* A pipe-joint made by tapering down the end of one piece and inserting it into a correspondingly widened opening in the end of another piece. Also called *faucet-joint*. *E. H. Knight.*

**spigot-pot** (spig'ot-pot), *n.* A vessel of earthenware or porcelain with a hole in the side, near the bottom, for the insertion of a spigot.

**spigurnel**†, *n.* [ML. *spigurnellus*; origin obscure.] In *law*, a name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in chancery.

> These Bohuns . . . were by inheritance for a good while the king's *spigurnells*—that is, the sealers of his writs.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 312.

**spike**1 (spīk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyke*; < ME. *spik* = Icel. *spīk* = Sw. *spik*, a spike, = Ir. *spīce* = W. *ysbig*, a spike; cf. MD. *spijcker*, D. *spijker* = MLG. LG. *spiker* = OHG. *spicāri*, *spichāri*, *spīhhiri*, MHG. *spīcher*, G. *speicher-nagel*, *spieker* = Norw. *spiker* = Dan. *spiger* (with added suffix *-er*); cf. (with loss of initial *s*) Ir. *pīce*, Gael. *pīc*, W. *pig*, a peak, pike (see *pike*1); = Sp. Pg. *espiga* = It. *spiga*, a spike, = OF. *espi*, *espy*, a pointed ornament, also OF. *espi*, F. *épi*, wheat; < L. *spica*, f., also *spicus*, m., and *spicum*, neut., a point, spike, ear of corn, the top, tuft, or head of a plant (*spicus crinalis* or *spicum crinale*, a hair-pin). Hence *spicous*, *spicose*, etc., and ult. *spike*2, *spigot*, *pike*1, *pick*1, etc., *spine*, etc.] 1. A sharp point; a spike; a sharp-pointed projection. (*a*) A long nail or pointed iron inserted in something with the point outward, as in chevaux-de-frise, the top of a wall, gate, or the like, as a defense or to hinder passage. See cut under *chevaux-de-frise*. (*b*) A sharp projecting point on the sole of a shoe, to prevent slipping, as on ice or soft wet ground. (*c*) The central boss of a shield or buckler when prolonged to a sharp point. Such a spike is sometimes a mere pointed umbo and sometimes a square or three-cornered steel blade screwed or bolted into the boss. (*d*) In *zoöl.*: (1) The antler of a young deer, when straight and without snag or tine; a spike-horn. (2) A young mackerel 6 or 7 inches long. (3) A spine, as of some animals. (*e*) A piece of hardened steel, with a soft point that can be clenched, used to plug up the vent of a cannon in order to render it useless to an enemy.



Spikes.

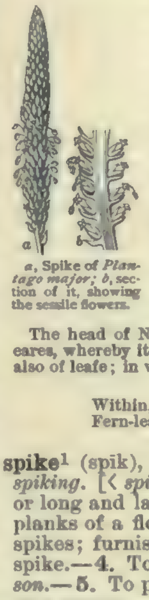
*a*, dock-spike, used in building docks and piers; *b*, cut-spike, or large cut nail; *c*, *d*, railway spikes, for fastening rails to sleepers; *e*, barbed spike; *f*, barbed and forked spike; *g*, *h*, types of forked spikes, the points of which spread and become hooked in the timber when driven, thus making them extremely difficult to draw out.

2. A large nail or pin, generally of iron. The larger forms of spikes, particularly railroad-spikes, are chisel-pointed, and have a head or fang projecting to one side to bite the rail. Spikes are also made split, barbed, grooved, and of other shapes. See cut in preceding column.

3. An ear, as of wheat or other grain.

> Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the sloh sterue,
> Shall neuere spir springen vp, ne *spik* on strawe curne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 180.

4. In *bot.*, a flower-cluster or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile (or apparently so) along an elongated, unbranched common axis, as in the well-known mullen and plantain. There are two modifications of the spike that have received distinct names, although not distinguishable by exact and constant characters. They are *spadix* and *catkin*. In the *Equisetaceæ* a spike is an aggregation of sporophyls at the apex of a shoot. Compare *raceme*, and see cuts under *inflorescence*, *barley*, *papyrus*, and *Equisetaceæ*. Hence—5. A sprig of some plant in which the flowers form a spike or somewhat spike-like cluster: as, a *spike* of lavender.



*a*, Spike of *Plantago major*; *b*, section of it, showing the sessile flowers.

> The head of Nardus spreadeth into certaine *spikes* or eares, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of *spike* and also of leafe; in which regard it is so famous.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xii. 12.

> Within, a stag-horned sumach grows,
> Fern-leafed, with *spikes* of red.
> *Whittier*, The Old Burying-Ground.

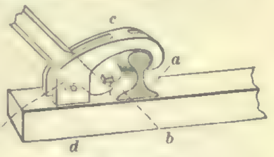
**spike**1 (spīk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiked*, ppr. *spiking*. [< *spike*1, *n.*] 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails: as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or a bridge.—2. To set with spikes; furnish with spikes.—3. To fix upon a spike.—4. To make sharp at the end. *Johnson.*—5. To plug up the vent of with a spike, as a cannon.—**Spiked loosestrife.** See *loosestrife*.

**spike**2 (spīk), *n.* [= MD. *spijcke*, *spick*, D. *spijk*, < OF. *spicque*, F. *spic*, lavender; cf. NL. *Lavandula Spica*, spike-lavender; < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*1. Cf. *aspic*2.] Same as *spike-lavender*.—**Oil of spike.** See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*2.

**spikebill** (spīk'bil), *n.* 1. A merganser, as the hooded merganser; a sawbill. See cut under *merganser*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Michigan.]—2. The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

**spike-extractor** (spīk'eks-trak"tor), *n.* An apparatus for extracting spikes, as from a rail.

**spike-fish** (spīk'fish), *n.* A kind of sailfish, *Histiophorus americanus*, so called from the long sharp snout. See *Histiophorus*, and cut under *sailfish*.



Spike-extractor.

*a*, rail; *b*, spike to be extracted; *c*, fulcrum-piece hooked over the rail and supported on the sleeper *d*; *e*, claw-lever, with a heel shown in dotted outline, which is passed through a slot in the fulcrum-piece.

**spike-grass** (spīk'gràs), *n.* One of several American grasses, having conspicuous flower-spikelets. (*a*) *Diplachne fascicularis.* (*b*) *Distichlis maritima* (salt-grass). (*c*) The genus *Uniola*, especially *U. paniculata* (also called *sea* or *seaside oats*), a tall coarse grass with a dense heavy panicle, growing on sand-hills along the Atlantic coast southward.

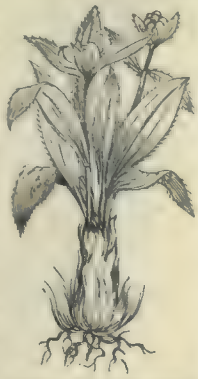
**spikehorn** (spīk'hôrn), *n.* 1. The spike of a young deer.—2. A young male deer, when the antler is a mere spike.

**spike-lavender** (spīk'lav"en-dėr), *n.* A lavender-plant, *Lavandula Spica*. See *aspic*2, and *oil of lavender* (under *lavender*2).

**spikelet** (spīk'let), *n.* [< *spike*1 + *-let*.] In *bot.*, a small or secondary spike: more especially applied to the spiked arrangements of two or more flowers of grasses, subtended by one or more glumes, and variously disposed around a common axis. See cuts under *Meliceæ*, *oat*, *orchard-grass*, *Poa*, *reed*1, 1, *rye*, and *Sorghum*.

**spike-nail** (spīk'nāl), *n.* A spike.

**spikenard** (spīk'närd), *n.* [< ME. *spikenard*, *spykenarde*, *spyknard*, *spikanard*, < OF. *spiquenard* (also simply *espic*, *spic*) = Sp. *espicanardi*, *espica nardo* = Pg. *spicanardo, espicanardo* = It. *spiganardo*, formerly *spigo nardo*, = MD. *spijknard* = MHG. *spicanarde, nardespieke*, G. *spicknard*, < L. *spica nardi*, 'a spike of nard' (ML. also *nardus spicatus*, 'spiked nard'): L. *spica*, spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard: see *spike*$^1$ and *nard*.] 1. A plant, the source of a famous perfumed unguent of the ancients, now believed to be *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, closely allied to valerian, found in the Himalayan region. This plant is known to have been used by the Hindus as a medicine and perfume from a very remote period, and is at present employed chiefly in hair-washes and ointments. The odor is heavy and peculiar, described as resembling that of a mixture of valerian and patchouli. The market drug consists of short pieces of the rootstock densely covered with fibers, the remains of leafstalks. Also *nard*.


Spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*).

2. An aromatic ointment of ancient times, in which spikenard was the characteristic ingredient; nard. It was extremely costly.

> There came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, very precious, and she brake the box, and poured it on his head. Mark xiv. 3.

3. A name given to various fragrant essential oils.—**American spikenard**, a much-branching herbaceous plant, *Aralia racemosa*, with a short thick rootstock more spicy than that of *A. nudicaulis*, the wild sarsaparilla, and, like that, used in domestic medicine in place of true sarsaparilla. The *A. nudicaulis* is sometimes named *small spikenard*, while *A. spinosa*, the angelica-tree, has been called *spikenard-tree*.—**Celtic spikenard**, *Valeriana Celtica* of the Alps, Apennines, etc.—**Cretan spikenard**, *Valeriana Phu*, an Asiatic plant, sometimes cultivated in Europe, but medicinally weaker than the officinal valerian.—**False spikenard**, an American plant, *Smilacina racemosa*, somewhat resembling the true (American) spikenard. Also *false Solomon's-seal*.—**Indian spikenard**, the true spikenard. See def. 1.—**Plowman's spikenard**, a European plant, *Inula Conyza*, so called from its fragrant root and from being confounded with a plant by some writers called *nardus rustica* or *clown's-nard*. *Prior*.—**Small spikenard**. See *American spikenard*.—**West Indian spikenard**, a fragrant weed, *Hyptis suaveolens*, sometimes cultivated for medicinal use.

**spikenard-tree** (spīk'närd-trē), *n.* See *American spikenard*, under *spikenard*.

**spikenel**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spicknel, spignel*.

**spikenose** (spīk'nōz), *n.* The pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. See cut under *pike-perch*. [Lake Ontario.]

**spike-oil** (spīk'oil), *n.* [= D. *spijkolie*; as *spike*$^2$ + *oil*.] The oil of spike. See *spike*$^2$, *lavender*$^2$.—**Spike-oil plant**, *Lavandula Spica*. See *lavender*$^2$.

**spike-plank** (spīk'plangk), *n.* *Naut.*, a platform or bridge projecting across a vessel before the mizzenmast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, and so pilot her clear of the ice: used in arctic voyages. *Admiral Smyth*.

**spiker** (spī'kėr), *n.* In *rail-laying*, a workman who drives the spikes.

**spike-rush** (spīk'rush), *n.* See *Eleocharis*.

**spike-shell** (spīk'shel), *n.* A pteropod of the genus *Styliola*.

**spike-tackle** (spīk'tak"l), *n.* A tackle serving to hold a whale's carcass alongside the ship during flensing.

**spiketail** (spīk'tāl), *n.* Same as *pintail*, 1. [Illinois.]

**spike-tailed** (spīk'tāld), *a.* Having a spiked tail.—**Spike-tailed grouse**, the sharp-tailed, sprigtailed, or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*. See cut under *Pediœcetes*.

**spike-team** (spīk'tēm), *n.* A team consisting of three horses or other draft-animals, two of which are at the pole while the third leads.

**spiky** (spī'ki), *a.* [< *spike*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Having the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points; spike-like. [Rare.]

> Ranks of *spiky* maize
> Rose like a host embattled.
> *Bryant*, The Fountain.

2. Set with spikes; covered with spikes.

> The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xx. 585.

**spil**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spill*$^2$.

**Spilanthes** (spī-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), said to be so called in allusion to the brown disk surrounded by yellow rays in the original species; < Gr. σπίλος, spot, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by stalked and finally ovoid-conical heads with small flowers; the ray-flowers are fertile or absent; the style-branches are truncate and without the appendages common among related genera; the achenes are small, compressed, commonly ciliate, and without pappus, or bearing two or three very slender bristles. Over 40 species have been described, of which perhaps 20 are distinct. They are mainly natives of eastern and tropical America, with some species common in warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of the species are much-branched annuals, smooth or slightly downy, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and long-stalked solitary heads with a yellow disk and yellow or white rays. *S. Acmella*, of the East Indies, has been called *alphabet-plant*. Its variety *oleracea* is the Para cress. Another species, *S. repens*, occurs in the southern United States.

**spile**$^1$ (spīl), *n.* [< D. *spijl*, a spile, bar, spar, = LG. *spile*, a bar, stake, club, bean-pole (> G. *spile* (obs.), *speiler*, a skewer); perhaps in part another form of D. *spil*, a pivot, axis, spindle, capstan, etc., a contracted form, = E. *spindle*: see *spindle*. Cf. *spill*$^2$, *spell*$^4$. The Ir. *spile*, a wedge, is from E.] 1. A solid wooden plug used as a spigot.—2. A wooden or metal spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap or sugar-water to a pan or bucket placed beneath it; a tapping-gouge. [U. S.]—3. In *ship-building*, a small wooden pin used as a plug for a nail-hole.—4. A narrow-pointed wedge used in tubbing.—5. A pile: same as *pile*$^1$, 3.

**spile**$^1$ (spīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiled*, ppr. *spiling*. [< *spile*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To pierce with a small hole and stop the same with a plug, spigot, or the like: said of a cask of liquid.

> I had them [casks] *spiled* underneath, and, constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh.
> *Marryat*, Pacha of many Tales, Greek Slave.

2. To set with piles or piling.

**spile**$^2$†, *v.* [ME. *spilen*, < Icel. *spila* = G. *spielen*, play, = AS. *spelian*, take a part: see *spell*$^3$.] To play.

**spile**$^3$ (spīl), *v.* A dialectal form of *spoil*.

**spile-borer** (spīl'bōr"ėr), *n.* A form of auger-bit for boring out stuff for spiles or spigots. It tapers the ends of the spiles by means of an obliquely set knife on the shank. *E. H. Knight*.

**spile-hole** (spīl'hōl), *n.* A small aperture made in a cask, usually near the bung-hole, for the admission of air, to cause the liquor to flow freely.

**spilikin**, *n.* See *spillikin*.

**spiling** (spī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spile*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Piles; piling: as, the *spiling* must be renewed.—2. The edge-curve of a plank or strake.—3. *pl.* In *ship-building*, the dimensions of the curve or sny of a plank's edge, commonly measured by means of a batten fastened for the purpose on the timbers.

**spilite** (spī'līt), *n.* [< Gr. σπίλος, a spot, + *-ite*$^2$.] A variety of diabase distinguished by its amygdaloidal structure, the cavities being most frequently filled with calcite. Also called *amygdaloidal diabase*, and by a variety of other names. See *diabase* and *melaphyre*.

**spill**$^1$ (spil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*, ppr. *spilling*. [< ME. *spillen, spyllen* (pret. *spilde*, pp. *spilled, spilt*), < AS. *spillan*, an assimilated form of *spildan*, destroy (*for-spildan*, destroy utterly), = OS. *spildjan*, destroy, kill, = D. *spillen* = MLG. *spilden, spillen*, LG. *spillen*, waste, spend, = OHG. *spildan*, waste, spend, = Icel. *spilla*, destroy, = Sw. *spilla* = Dan. *spilde*, lose, spill, waste; cf. AS. *spild*, destruction; perhaps connected with *spald*$^1$, split, *speld*, splinter, etc.: see *spald*$^1$, *spill*$^2$, *spell*$^4$.] I. *trans.* 1†. To destroy; kill; slay.

> To savèn whom him list, or elles *spille*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1917.

> I have conceived that hope of your goodnes that ye wold rather my person to bee saved then *spilled;* rather to be reformed then destroyed.
> *Udall*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

2†. To injure; mar; spoil; ruin.

> Who-so spareth the sprynge [rod] *spilleth* his children.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 41.

> So full of artless jealousy is guilt,
> It *spills* itself in fearing to be *spilt*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 20.

> O what needs I toil day and night,
> My fair body to *spill*.
> *Lord Randal* (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 23).

3†. To waste; squander; spend.

> This holde I for a verray nycetee
> To *spille* labour for to kepe wyves.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 49.

> To thy mastir be trew his goodes that thow not *spille*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

> We give, and we are not the more accepted, because he beholdeth how unwisely we *spill* our gifts in the bringing.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

4. To suffer or cause to flow out or become lost; shed: used especially of blood, as in wilful killing.

> He lookt upon the blood *spilt*, whether of Subjects or of Rebels, with an indifferent eye, as exhausted out of his own veines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

5. To suffer to fall or run out accidentally and wastefully, and not as by pouring: said of fluids or of substances in fine grains or powder, such as flour or sand: as, to *spill* wine; to *spill* salt.

> Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor *spilt* upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

6†. To let out; let leak out; divulge: said of matters concealed.

> Although it be a shame to *spill* it, I will not leaue to say . . . that, if there happened any kinseman or friend to visit him, he was driuen to seek lodging at his neighbours, or to borrowe all that was necessarie.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), l. 257.

7. *Naut.*, to discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it.—8. To throw, as from the saddle or a vehicle; overthrow. [Colloq.]=**Syn.** 5. *Splash*, etc. See *slop*$^1$.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To kill; slay; destroy; spread ruin.

> He schall *spyll* on euery syde;
> Ffor any cas that may betyde,
> Schall non therof avanse.
> *The Horn of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

2†. To come to ruin or destruction; perish; die.

> The pore, for faute late them not *spylle*.
> And ȝe do, ȝour deth is dyȝht.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

> For deerne love of thee, lemman, I *spille*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 92.

3†. To be wasteful or prodigal.

> Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*.

4. To run out and become shed or wasted.

> He was so topfull of himself that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts*.

**spill**$^1$ (spil), *n.* [< *spill*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A throw or fall, as from a saddle or a vehicle. [Colloq.]

> First a shiver, and then a thrill,
> Then something decidedly like a *spill*,
> And the parson was sitting upon a rock.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. A downpour; a flood. [Colloq.]

> Soon the rain left off for a moment, gathering itself together again for another *spill*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 87.

**spill**$^2$ (spil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spil, spille*; < ME. *spille*; a var. of *spell*$^4$, q. v. In some senses, as def. 4, prob. confused with *spile*$^1$, < D. *spijl*, a bar, stake, etc., also (in def. 5) with D. *spil*, > G. *spille*, a pin, pivot, spindle: see *spile*$^1$.] 1†. A splinter; a chip.

> What [boots it thee] to reserve their relics many years,
> Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken spears?
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iii. 15.

2†. A little bar or pin; a peg.

> The Ostyers (besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb) haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastned to three *spils* of yron, and drawne at the boates sterne.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 31.

3. A slip or strip of wood or paper meant for use as a lamplighter. Paper spills are made of strips of paper rolled spirally in a long tapering form or folded lengthwise. Thin strips of dry wood are also used as spills.

> What she piqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters, or *spills* (as she preferred calling them), of colored paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety of dainty stitches. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

4. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; a spile: as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*.—5. The spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6†. A trifling sum of money; a small fee.

> The bishops who consecrated the ground were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**spill**$^2$† (spil), *v. t.* [< *spill*$^2$, *n.*] To inlay, diversify, or piece out with spills, splinters, or chips; cover with small patches resembling spills. In the quotation it denotes inlaying with small pieces of ivory.

> All the pillours of the one [temple] were guilt,
> And all the others pavement were with yvory *spilt*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 5.

**spillan, spillar** (spil'an, -är), *n.* Same as *spiller*$^2$.

**spill-case** (spil'kās), *n.* A small ornamental vase meant for the decoration of a mantelpiece, etc., and to hold spills or lamplighters. [Eng.]

**spill-channel** (spil'chan"el), *n.* A bayou or overflow-channel communicating with a river: used in India. See *spill-stream*. *Hunter*, Statistics of Bengal.

**spiller**$^1$ (spil'ėr), *n.* [< *spill*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who spills or sheds: as, a *spiller* of blood.

**spiller**$^2$ (spil′ėr), *n.* [Also *spillar, spilliard, spillan, spillet;* origin obscure.] 1. A trawl-line; a bultow. [West of Ireland.]—2. In the mackerel-fishery, a seine inserted into a larger seine to take out the fish, as over a rocky bottom where the larger seine cannot be hauled ashore. [Nova Scotia.]

**spillet** (spil′et), *n.* Same as *spiller*$^2$.

**spillet-fishing** (spil′et-fish″ing), *n.* Same as *spilliard-fishing.*

**spill-good**† (spil′gụ̈d), *n.* [< *spill*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *good.*] A spendthrift. *Minsheu.*

**spilliard** (spil′yärd), *n.* Same as *spiller*$^2$. [West of Ireland.]

**spilliard-fishing** (spil′yärd-fish″ing), *n.* Fishing with a trawl-line.

**spillikin** (spil′i-kin), *n.* [Also *spilliken, spilikin* (and in pl. *spellicans, spelicans*); < MD. *spelleken*, a little pin, < *spelle*, a pin, splinter, + dim. *-ken:* see *spill*$^2$, *spell*$^4$, and *-kin.*] 1. A long splinter of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, such as is used in playing some games, as jackstraws.

> The kitchen fire-irons were in exactly the same position against the back door as when Martha and I had skillfully piled them up like *spillikins*, ready to fall with an awful clatter if only a cat had touched the outside panels.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, x.

2. *pl.* A game played with such pegs, pins, or splinters, as push-pin or jackstraws.—3. A small peg used in keeping count in some games, as cribbage.

**spilling-line** (spil′ing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope occasionally fitted to a square sail in stormy weather, so as to spill the sail, in order that it may be reefed or furled more easily.

> Reef-tackles were rove to the courses, and *spilling-lines* to the topsails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 347.

**spill-stream** (spil′strēm), *n.* In India, a stream formed by the overflow of water from a river; a bayou. See *spill-channel.*

> The Bhagirathi, although for centuries a mere *spill-stream* from the parent Ganges, is still called the Ganges by the villagers along its course.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

**spill-time**† (spil′tīm), *n.* [ME. *spille-tyme;* < *spill*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *time.*] A waster of time; a time-killer; an idler.

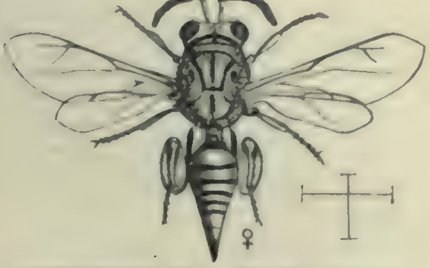
> A spendour that spende mot other a *spille-tyme*,
> Other beggest thy bylyue a-boute at menne hacches.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 28.

**spill-trough** (spil′trôf), *n.* In *brass-founding*, a trough against which the inclined flask rests while the metal is poured from the crucible, and which catches metal that may be spilled.

**spillway** (spil′wā), *n.* A passage for surplus water from a dam.

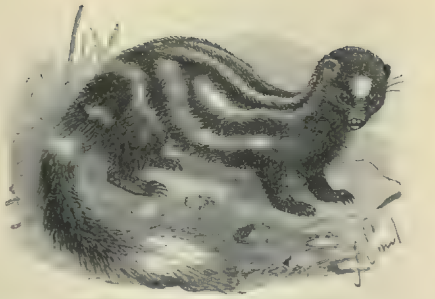
> In wet weather the water in the two reservoirs flows away through the *spillways* or waste weirs beside the dams, and runs down the river into Croton Lake.
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 207.

**Spilochalcis** (spī-lọ̄-kal′sis), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1875), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, speck, + NL. *Chalcis:* see *Chalcis*$^1$.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, containing some of the largest species. The hind thighs are greatly enlarged, the abdomen has a long petiole, the thorax is maculate, and the middle tibiæ have spurs. The genus is very widely distributed, and the species destroy many kinds of insects. Some of the smaller ones are secondary parasites. *S. mariæ* is a common parasite of the large native American silkworms, such as the polyphemus and cecropia.



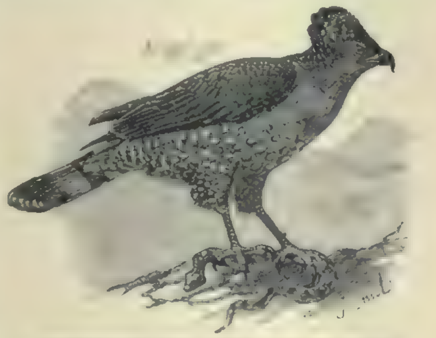
*Spilochalcis mariæ*, female. (Cross shows natural size.)

**Spilogale** (spī-log′a̤-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *γαλῆ*, contr. of *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus of American skunks, differing from *Mephitis* in certain cranial characters. The skull is depressed, with highly arched zygomata, well-developed postorbital and slight mastoid processes, and peculiarly bullous periotic region. *S. putorius*, formerly *Mephitis bicolor*, is the little striped or spotted skunk of the United States. It is black or blackish, with numerous white stripes and spots in endless diversity of detail. The length is scarcely 12 inches without the tail, which is shorter than the rest of the animal. The genus was named by J. E. Gray in 1865. See cut in next column.



Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogale putorius*).

**Spilornis** (spī-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large spotted and crested hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, having the tarsi bare below, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the crest-feathers rounded. There are several species of India, and thence through the Indo-Malayan region to Celebes and the Sulu and Philippine Islands. The best-known is the cheela, *S. cheela*, of India. The bacha, *S. bacha*, inhabits Java, Sumatra, and Malacca; *S pallidus* is found in Borneo, *S. rufipectus* in Celebes, *S. sulænsis* in the Sulu Islands, and *S. holospilus* in the Philippines.



Crested Serpent-eagle, or Cheela (*Spilornis cheela*).

**spilosite** (spil′ọ̄-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *-ite*$^2$.] A name given by Zincken to a rock occurring in the Harz, near the borders of the granitic mass of the Ramberg, apparently the result of contact metamorphism of the slate in the vicinity of granite or diabase. The most prominent visible feature of this change in the slate is the occurrence of spots; hence the rock has been called by the Germans *Fleckenschiefer*, while rocks of a similar origin, but striped instead of spotted, are known as *Bandschiefer.* Similar phenomena of contact metamorphism have been observed in other regions and described by various authors, and such altered slates are called by English geologists *spotted schists, chiastolite schists, andalusite schists*, etc.

**Spilotes** (spī-lō′tez), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), as if < Gr. **σπιλωτής*, < *σπιλοῦν*, stain, < *σπίλος*, a spot.] A genus of colubrine serpents, having smooth equal teeth, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals not confluent with nasals, two prefrontals, two nasals, one preocular, the rostral not produced, and the anal scute entire. *S. couperi* is a large harmless snake of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, sometimes 6 or 8 feet long, of a black color shading into yellow below, and known as the *indigo-* or *gopher-snake.* This genus was called *Georgia* by Baird and Girard in 1853.

**spilt** (spilt). A preterit and past participle of *spill*$^1$.

**spilter**† (spil′tėr), *n.* Same as *speller*$^3$.

**spilth** (spilth), *n.* [< *spill*$^1$ + *-th*$^3$. Cf. *tilth.*] That which is spilled; that which is poured out lavishly.

> Our vaults have wept
> With drunken *spilth* of wine.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 169.

> Burned like a *spilth* of light
> Out of the crashing of a myriad stars.
> *Browning*, Sordello.

**spilus** (spī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, blemish.] 1. Pl. *spili* (-lī). In *anat.* and *pathol.*, a spot or discoloration; a nævus or birth-mark.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of elaterid beetles, confined to South America. *Candèze*, 1859.

**spin** (spin), *v.*; pret. *spun* (formerly also *span*), pp. *spun*, ppr. *spinning.* [< ME. *spinnen, spynnen* (pret. *span*, pl. *sponne*, pp. *sponnen*), < AS. *spinnan* (pret. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*) = D. *spinnen* = MLG. LG. *spinnen* = OHG. *spinnan*, MHG. G. *spinnen* = Icel. Sw. *spinna* = Dan. *spinde* = Goth. *spinnan*, spin; prob. related to *span* (AS. *spannan*, etc.), < Teut. √ *span*, draw out: see *span*$^1$. Hence ult. *spinner, spindle, spinster, spider.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or by machinery: as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax.

> All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 93.

> For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilties, and their strength is impaired when they are *spun* into too fine a thread.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

> The number of strands of gut *spun* into a cord varies with the thickness of catgut required.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 320.

2. To make, fabricate, or form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: as, to *spin* a thread or a web; to *spin* glass.

> O fatal sustren! which, er any cloth
> Me shapen was, my desteyne me *sponne.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 734.

> She, them saluting, there by them sate still,
> Beholding how the thrids of life they *span.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 49.

> What Spinster Witch could *spin* such Thread
> He nothing knew. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

> There is a Wheel that 's turn'd by Humane power, which *Spins* Ten Thousand Yards of Glass in less than half an hour. Advertisement quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life
> [in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 290.

3. To form by the extrusion in long slender filaments or threads of viscous matter which hardens in air: said of the spider, the silkworm, and other insects: as, to *spin* silk or gossamer; to *spin* a web or cocoon.—4. Figuratively, to fabricate or produce in a manner analogous to the drawing out and twisting of wool or flax into threads, or to the processes of the spider or the silkworm: sometimes with *out.*

> When they [letters] are *spun* out of nothing, they are nothing, or but apparitions and ghosts, with such hollow sounds as he that hears them knows not what they said.
> *Donne*, Letters, xlvii.

> Those accidents of time and place which obliged Greece to *spin* most of her speculations, like a spider, out of her own bowels. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

5. To whirl rapidly; cause to turn rapidly on its own axis by twirling: as, to *spin* a top; to *spin* a coin on a table.

> If the ball were *spun* like a top by the two fingers and thumb, it would turn in the way indicated by the arrow in the diagram. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 826.

6. To fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: as, to *spin* the upper pool.—7. In *sheet-metal work*, to form in a lathe, as a disk of sheet-metal, into a globe, cup, vase, or like form. The disk is fitted to the live spindle, and is pressed and bent by tools of various forms. The process is peculiarly suitable to plated ware, as the thin coating of silver is not broken or disturbed by it. Called in French *repoussé sur tour.*
8. To reject at an examination; "send spinning." [Slang.]

> "When must you go, Jerry?" "Are you to join directly, or will they give you leave?" "Don't you funk being *spun?*" "Is it a good regiment? How jolly to dine at mess every day!" *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. x.

**Spun glass, silk.** See the nouns.—**Spun gold,** gold thread prepared for weaving in any manner; especially, that prepared by winding a very thin and narrow flat ribbon of gold around a thread of some other material.—**Spun silver,** silver thread for weaving. Compare *spun gold.*—**Spun yarn** (*naut.*), a line or cord formed of rope-yarns twisted together, used for serving ropes, bending sails, etc.—**To spin a yarn,** to tell a long story: originally a seamen's phrase. [Colloq.]—**To spin hay** (*milit.*), to twist hay into ropes for convenient carriage.—**To spin out,** to draw out tediously; prolong by discussion, delays, wordiness, or the like; protract: as, to *spin out* the proceedings beyond all patience.

> By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun out?*
> *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

> He endeavoured, however, to gain further time by *spinning out* the negotiation. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

**To spin street-yarn,** to gad abroad; spend much time in the streets. [Slang, New Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To form threads by drawing out and twisting the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, and the like, especially with the distaff and spindle, with the spinning-wheel, or with spinning-machinery.

> Deceite, wepyng, *spynnyng*, God hath yeve
> To wommen kyndely.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 401.

> When Adam dalve, and Eve *span*,
> Who was then a gentleman?
> *Bp. Pilkington*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 125.

2. To form threads out of a viscous fluid, as a spider or silkworm.—3. To revolve rapidly; whirl, as a top or a spindle.

> Let the great world *spin* for ever down the ringing grooves
> of change. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. To issue in a thread or small stream; spirt.

> Make incision in their hides,
> That their hot blood may *spin* in English eyes.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 10.

> The sharp streams of milk *spun* and foamed into the pail below. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 84.

5. To go or move rapidly; go fast: as, to *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

> While it [money] lasts, make it *spin*.
> *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, ii. 4.

> The locomotive *spins* along no less merrily because ten carloads of rascals may be profiting by its speed.
> *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 3.

6. To use a spinner or spinning-spoon; troll: as, to *spin* for trout.—7. To be made to revolve, as a minnow on the trolling-spoon. The minnow is fastened on a gang of small hooks that are thrust into its back and sides to so bend it that it may turn round and round when dragged through the water.—**Spinning dervish.** See *dervish*.

**spin** (spin), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*] 1. A rapid revolving or whirling motion, as that of a top on its axis; a rapid twirl: as, to give a coin a *spin*.

> She found Nicholas busily engaged in making a penny spin on the dresser, for the amusement of three little children. . . . He, as well as they, was smiling at a good long *spin*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxix.

2. A continued rapid motion or action of any kind; a spirited dash or run; a single effort of high speed, as in running a race; a spurt. [Colloq.]—3. In *math.*, a rotation-velocity considered as represented by a line, the axis of rotation, and a length marked upon that line proportional to the number of turns per unit of time. *W. K. Clifford.*

**spina** (spī'nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *spinæ* (-nē). [< L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, the backbone: see *spine*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A spine, in any sense. (*b*) The spine, or spinal column; the backbone: more fully called *spina dorsalis* or *spina dorsi*, also *columna spinalis*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of fringilline birds, the type of which is *S. lesbia* of southern Europe. *Kaup*, 1829. Also called *Buscarla*. See *Spinus*.—3. In *Rom. antiq.*, a barrier dividing the hippodrome longitudinally, about which the racers turned.—4. One of the quills of a spinet or similar instrument.—**Erector spinæ, multifidus spinæ, rotatores spinæ.** See *erector*, *multifidus*, *rotator*.—**Spina angularis.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spina bifida**, a congenital gap in the posterior wall of the spinal canal, through which protrudes a sac, formed in hydrorachis externa of meninges, and in hydrorachis interna of these with a nervous lining. This forms a tumor in the middle line of the back.—**Spina dorsalis, spina dorsi**, the vertebral column.—**Spina frontalis.** See *nasal spine* (*a*), under *nasal*.—**Spina helicis**, the spinous process of the helix of the ear.—**Spina mentalis**, one of the mental or genial tubercles. See *mental*², *genial*².

**spinaceous** (spi-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Spinacia* + *-ous* (accom. to *-aceous*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

**spinach, spinage** (spin'ạj), *n.* [(*a*) According to the present pron., prop. spelled *spinage* (early mod. E. also *spynnage*), this being an altered form of *spinach* (early mod. E. *spinache*); = MD. *spinagie*, *spinazi*, D. *spinazie* = LG. *spinasie*, < OF. *spinache*, *espinache*, *espinage*, *espinace*, *espinoce*, *espinoche*, *espinoiche*, etc., = Sp. *espinaca* = Cat. *espinac* = It. *spinace*, also *spinacchia*, < ML. *spinacia*, *spinacium*, also *spinacius*, *spinachia*, *spinachium*, *spinathia*, etc., after Rom. (NL. *spinacia*), spinach; cf. (*b*) Pr. *espinar*, OF. *espinars*, *espinard*, *espinar*, F. *épinard*, < ML. **spinarius*, **spinarium*, spinach; (*c*) G. Dan. *spinat* = Sw. *spenat*, *spinat*, < ML. **spinatum*, spinach; (*d*) Pg. *espinafre*, spinach (cf. L. *spinifer*, spine-bearing); so called with ref. to the prickly fruit; variously formed, with some confusions, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] 1. A chenopodiaceous garden vegetable of the genus *Spinacia*, producing thick succulent leaves, which, when boiled and seasoned, form a pleasant and wholesome, though not highly flavored dish. There is commonly said to be but a single species, *S. oleracea*; but *S. glabra*, usually regarded as a variety, is now recognized as distinct, while there are two other wild species. The leaves of *S. oleracea* are sagittate, undivided, and prickly; those of *S. glabra* are larger, rounded at the base, and smooth. These are respectively the prickly-leaved and round-leaved spinach. There are several cultivated varieties of each, one of which, with wrinkled leaves like a Savoy cabbage, is the Savoy or lettuce-leaved spinach. All the species are Asiatic; the cultivated plant was first introduced into Europe by the Arabs by way of Spain.

2. One of several other plants affording a dish like spinach. See phrases below.—**Australian spinach**, a species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium auricomum*, a recent substitute for spinach; also, *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the Victorian bower-spinach, a trailing and climbing plant festooning bushes, its leaves covered with transparent vesicles as in the ice-plant.—**Indian spinach.** Same as *Malabar nightshade*. See *nightshade*.—**Mountain spinach.** See *mountain spinach*.—**New Zealand spinach**, a decumbent or prostrate plant, *Tetragonia expansa*, found in New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania, and also in Japan and southern South America. It has numerous rhomboid thick and succulent deep-green leaves.—**Strawberry spinach.** Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Wild spinach**, a name of several plants locally used as pot-herbs, namely *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *C. album*, *Beta maritima* (the wild beet), and *Campanula latifolia*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Spinachia** (spī-nā'ki-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*, and cf. *spinach*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of marine gasterosteids. *S. vulgaris* is the common sea-stickleback of northern Europe.

**Spinacia** (spī-nā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *spinacia*, spinach: see *spinach*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Atripliceæ*. It is characterized by bractless and commonly diœcious flowers, the pistillate with a two- to four-toothed roundish perianth, its tube hardened and closed in fruit, covering the utricle and its single erect turgid seed. There are 4 species, all Oriental (for which see *spinach*). They are erect annuals, with alternate stalked leaves which are entire or sinuately toothed. The flowers are borne in glomerules, the fertile usually axillary, the staminate forming interrupted spikes.

**Spinacidæ** (spī-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, typified by the genus *Spinax*; the dogfishes. There are 6 or more genera and about 20 species of rather small sharks, chiefly of the Atlantic. Also called *Acanthiidæ*, *Centrinidæ*, and *Spinaces*.

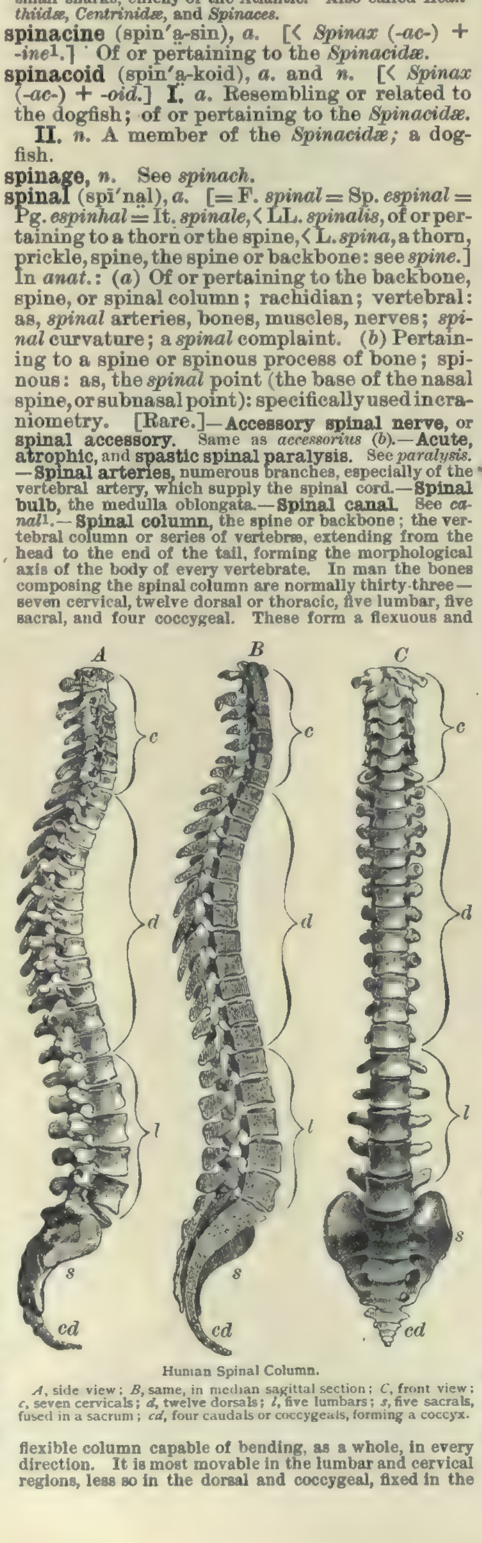
**spinacine** (spin'ạ-sin), *a.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

**spinacoid** (spin'ạ-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the dogfish; of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Spinacidæ*; a dogfish.

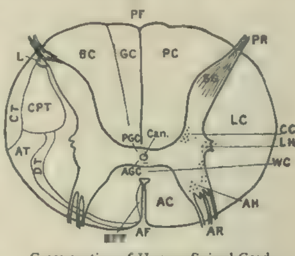
**spinage**, *n.* See *spinach*.

**spinal** (spī'nạl), *a.* [= F. *spinal* = Sp. *espinal* = Pg. *espinhal* = It. *spinale*, < LL. *spinalis*, of or pertaining to a thorn or the spine, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine, the spine or backbone: see *spine*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the backbone, spine, or spinal column; rachidian; vertebral: as, *spinal* arteries, bones, muscles, nerves; *spinal* curvature; a *spinal* complaint. (*b*) Pertaining to a spine or spinous process of bone; spinous: as, the *spinal* point (the base of the nasal spine, or subnasal point): specifically used in craniometry. [Rare.]—**Accessory spinal nerve**, or **spinal accessory.** Same as *accessorius* (*b*).—**Acute, atrophic**, and **spastic spinal paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Spinal arteries**, numerous branches, especially of the vertebral artery, which supply the spinal cord.—**Spinal bulb**, the medulla oblongata.—**Spinal canal.** See *canal*¹.—**Spinal column**, the spine or backbone; the vertebral column or series of vertebræ, extending from the head to the end of the tail, forming the morphological axis of the body of every vertebrate. In man the bones composing the spinal column are normally thirty-three—seven cervical, twelve dorsal or thoracic, five lumbar, five sacral, and four coccygeal. These form a flexuous and flexible column capable of bending, as a whole, in every direction. It is most movable in the lumbar and cervical regions, less so in the dorsal and coccygeal, fixed in the sacral. Twenty-four of its bones are individually movable. The total length averages 26 or 27 inches. See *vertebra*, and cut under *backbone*.—**Spinal cord**, the main neural axis of every vertebrate, exclusive of the brain; the myelon, or the neuron without the encephalon; the spinal marrow, or nervous cord which extends in the spinal canal from the brain for a varying distance in different animals, and gives off the series of spinal nerves in pairs. The cord is directly continuous with the brain in all cranial vertebrates, and, with the brain, constitutes the neuron, or cerebrospinal axis, developed from an involution of epiblast in connection with a notochord (see cut under *protovertebra*). The cord is primitively tubular, and may retain, in the adult, traces of its cœlia (see *rhombocœlia*), comparable to the cœliæ of the brain; but it generally solidifies, and also becomes fluted, or presents several parallel columns, from between certain of which the spinal nerves emerge. In man the cord is solid and subcylindrical, and extends in the spinal canal from the foramen magnum, where it is continuous with the oblongata, to the first or second lumbar vertebra. It gives off the spinal nerves, and may be regarded as made up of a series of segments, from each of which springs a pair of nerves; it is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves and not to the adjacent vertebræ. There is an enlargement where the nerves from the arms come in (the cervical enlargement), and one where those from the legs come in (the lumbar enlargement). A cross-section of the cord exhibits a central H-shaped column of gray substance incased in white. (See figure.) The tracts of different functions are exhibited on one side of the cut; they are not distinguished in the adult healthy cord, but differ from one another in certain periods of early development, and may be marked out by secondary degenerations. The cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and a collection of pathways to and from the brain. The reflex centers have been located as follows: scapular, 5 C. to 1 Th.; epigastric, 4 Th. to 7 Th.; abdominal, 8 Th. to 1 L.; cremasteric, 1 L. to 3 L.; patellar, 2 L. to 4 L.; cystic and sexual, 2 L. to 4 L.; rectal, 4 L. to 2 S.; gluteal, 4 L. to 5 L.; Achilles tendon, 5 L. to 1 S.; plantar, 1 S. to 3 S. See also cuts under *brain*, *cell*, *Petromyzontidæ*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.—**Spinal epilepsy**, muscle-clonus, spontaneous or due to assuming some ordinary position of the legs, the result of increased myotatic irritability, as in spastic paralysis.—**Spinal foramina**, the intervertebral foramina.—**Spinal ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Spinal marrow.** Same as *spinal cord*.—**Spinal muscles**, the muscles proper of the spinal column, which lie longitudinally along the vertebræ, especially the epaxial muscles of the back, constituting what are known in human anatomy as the *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth layers* of muscles of the back (the so-called first and second "layers" of human anatomy being not axial, but appendicular). One of these is called *spinalis*.—**Spinal nerves**, the numerous pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and emerge from the intervertebral foramina. In the higher vertebrates spinal nerves originate by two roots from opposite sides of that section of the spinal cord to which they respectively pertain—a *posterior*, *sensory*, or *ganglionated* root, and an *anterior*, *motor*, or *non-ganglionated* root, which usually unite in one sensorimotor trunk before emergence from the intervertebral foramina, and then as a rule divide into two main trunks, one epaxial and the other hypaxial. The number of spinal nerves varies within wide limits, and bears no fixed relation to the length of the spinal cord, which latter may end high in the dorsal region, yet give off a leash of nerves (see *cauda equina*, under *cauda*) which emerge from successive intervertebral foramina as far as the coccygeal region. The spinal nerves form numerous and intricate connections with the nerves of the ganglionic system. Their epaxial trunks are always few and small in comparison with the size, number, and extent of the ramifications of the hypaxial trunks, which latter usually supply all the appendicular and most of the axial parts of the body.—**Spinal reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Spinal veins**, the numerous veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, carrying off blood from the bones and included structures. In man these veins are grouped and named in four sets. See *vena*.



Human Spinal Column.

*A*, side view; *B*, same, in median sagittal section; *C*, front view; *c*, seven cervicals; *d*, twelve dorsals; *l*, five lumbars; *s*, five sacrals, fused in a sacrum; *cd*, four caudals or coccygeals, forming a coccyx.



Cross-section of Human Spinal Cord.

AC, anterior column; AF, anterior fissure; AGC, anterior gray commissure; AH, anterior horn of gray matter; AR, anterior roots; AT, ascending anterolateral tract, or tract of Gowers; BC, postero-external column, or column of Burdach; Can., central canal; CC, Clarke's column; CPT, crossed pyramidal tract; CT, cerebellar tract; DPT, direct or uncrossed pyramidal tract; DT, anterolateral descending tract; GC, posteromedian column, or column of Goll; L, Lissauer's tract; LC, lateral column; LH, lateral horn or intermediolateral tract of gray matter with contained ganglion-cells; PC, posterior column; PF, posterior fissure; PGC, posterior gray commissure; PR, posterior root; SG, substantia gelatinosa; WC, anterior white commissure.

**spinalis** (spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *spinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < LL. *spinalis*, pertaining to a thorn: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, a series of muscular slips, derived from the longissimus dorsi, which pass between and connect the spinous processes of vertebræ: usually divided into the *spinalis dorsi* and *spinalis colli*, according to its relation with the back and the neck respectively.

**spinate** (spī'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *spinatus*, < L. *spina*, spine: see *spine*. Cf. *spinach* (*d*).] Covered with spines or spine-like processes.

**Spinax** (spī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σπινα or σπίνη, a fish so called.] A genus of dogfishes, giving name to the family *Spinacidæ*, and represented by *S. niger* or *spinax*, a small black shark of Europe.

**Spindalis** (spin'da-lis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1836); origin unknown.] A genus of thick-billed tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, peculiar to the Antillean region. They have a comparatively long bill, ascending gonys, and swollen upper mandible; in the male the coloration is brilliant orange varied with black and white. There are 6 species, *S. nigricephala, portoricensis, multicolor, pretrii, benedicti*, and *zena*, respectively inhabiting Jamaica, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, Cozumel Island (off the Yucatan coast), and the Bahamas. The first-named builds a cup-shaped nest in trees or shrubs, and lays spotted eggs, and the others are probably similar in this respect. See cut under *cashew-bird*.

**spindle** (spin'dl), *n.* [Also dial. *spinnel;* < ME. *spindle, spyndle, spindel, spyndel, spyndelle, spyndyl, spyndylle*, < AS. *spindle, spindel*, earlier *spinel, spinil, spinl* (dat. *spinele, spinle*) (= MD. *spille* (by assimilation for **spinle*), D. *spil* = OHG. *spinnela, spinnila, spinnala*, MHG. *spinnele, spinnel*, G. *spindel* (also *spille*, < D.) = Sw. Dan. *spindel*), a spindle, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spill*2.] 1. (*a*) In *hand-spinning*, a small bar, usually of wood, hung to the end of the thread as it is first drawn from the mass of fiber on the distaff. By rotating the spindle, the spinner twists the thread, and as the thread is spun it is wound upon the spindle.

Sing to those that hold the vital shears,
And turn the adamantine *spindle* round,
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 66.

(*b*) The pin which is used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. See cut under *spinning-wheel*. (*c*) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. See cut under *spinning-jenny*.—2. Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns. (*a*) A small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a *shaft* or large axle, as the arbor or mandrel in a lathe: as, the *spindle* of a vane; the *spindle* of the fusee of a watch. See *dead-spindle, live-spindle*. (*b*) A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of a pair in a flour-mill. See cut under *mill-spindle*. (*c*) In vehicles, the tapering end or arm on the end of an axletree. (*d*) A small shaft which passes through a door-lock, and upon which the knobs or handles are fitted. When it is turned it withdraws the latch. (*e*) In *ship-building:* (1) The upper main piece of a made mast. (2) An iron axle fitted into a block of wood, which is fixed securely between two of the ship's beams, and upon which the capstan turns. (*f*) In *founding*, the pin on which the pattern of a mold is formed. (*g*) In *building*, same as *newel*1. (*h*) In *cabinet-making*, a short turned part, especially the turned or circular part of a baluster, stair-rail, etc.
3. Something having the form of a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object. (*a*) The grip of a sword (*b*) A pine-needle or -leaf. [U. S.]

We went into camp in a magnificent grove of pines. The roots of the trees are buried in the *spindles* and burrs which have fallen undisturbed for centuries.
*G. W. Nichols*, Story of the Great March, xxii.

(*c*) The roll of not yet unfolded leaves on a growing plant of Indian corn.

Its [the spindle-worm's] ravages generally begin while the cornstalk is young, and before the *spindle* rises much above the tuft of leaves in which it is embosomed.
*Harris*, Insects Injurious to Vegetation.

(*d*) In *conch.*, a spindle-shell. (*e*) In *anat.*, a fusiform part or organ. (1) A spindle-cell. (2) The inner segment of a rod or cone of the bacillary layer of the retina. See cut under *retina*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 121. (*f*) In *embryol.*, one of the fusiform figures produced by chromatin fibers in the process of karyokinesis. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 933.
4. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve-line about its chord, in opposition to a *conoid*, which is a solid generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis. The spindle is denominated *circular, elliptic, hyperbolic*, or *parabolic*, according to the figure of its generating curve.
5. A measure of yarn: in cotton a *spindle* of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen a *spindle* of 48 cuts is 14,400 yards.—6. A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.
*Mortimer.*

7. Something very thin and slender.

I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spindle*.
*Fletcher*, Women Pleased, iv. 3.

**Ring-spindle**, a spindle which carries a traveling ring.—**Spindle side of the house**, the female side. See *spear-side*.

**spindle** (spin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spindled*, ppr. *spindling*. [< *spindle, n.*] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest at each root should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

**spindle-cataract** (spin'dl-kat'a-rakt), *n.* A form of cataract characterized by a spindle-shaped opacity extending from the posterior surface of the anterior part of the capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior part of the capsule, with a central dilatation. Commonly called *fusiform cataract*.

**spindle-cell** (spin'dl-sel), *n.* A spindle-shaped cell; a fusiform cell.—**Spindle-cell layer**, the deepest layer of the cerebral cortex, containing many fusiform with a few angular cells. **Spindle-cell sarcoma.** See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.

**spindle-celled** (spin'dl-seld), *a.* Made up of or containing spindle-shaped cells.—**Spindle-celled sarcoma.** See *sarcoma*.

**spindle-legged** (spin'dl-legd), *a.* Having long, thin legs; spindle-shanked.

A pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 148.

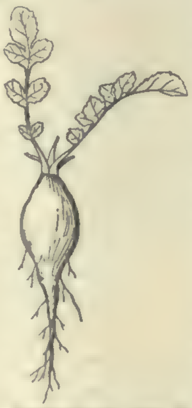
**spindle-legs** (spin'dl-legz), *n. pl.* Long, slim legs; hence, a tall, thin person with such legs or shanks: used humorously or in contempt.

**spindle-shanked** (spin'dl-shangkt), *a.* Same as *spindle-legged*.

**spindle-shanks** (spin'dl-shangks), *n. pl.* Same as *spindle-legs*.

A Weezel-faced cross old Gentleman with *Spindle-Shanks*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

**spindle-shaped** (spin'dl-shāpt), *a.* Circular in cross-section and tapering from the middle to each end; fusiform; formed like a spindle.


Spindle-shaped Root of Radish (*Raphanus sativus*).

**spindle-shell** (spin'dl-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a spindle-shaped shell; a spindle. (*a*) A shell of the genus *Fusus* in some of its applications, as *F. antiquus*, the common spindle or red-whelk, also called *buckie* or *roaring buckie*. See cuts under *Fusus* and *Siphonostoma*, 2. (*b*) A spindle-stromb. (*c*) A gastropod of the family *Muricidæ* and genus *Chrysodomus*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shape and the canal slightly produced. The species inhabit chiefly the northern cold seas. See cut under *reverse*.

**spindle-step** (spin'dl-step), *n.* In mill- and spinning-spindles, the lower bearing of an upright spindle. *E. H. Knight.*

**spindle-stromb** (spin'dl-stromb), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Rostellaria*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shell with a long spire, and also a long anterior canal. The species inhabit the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans. See cut under *Rostellaria*.

**spindletail** (spin'dl-tāl), *n.* The pin-tailed duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1. [Local, U. S.]

**spindle-tree** (spin'dl-trē), *n.* A European shrub or small tree, *Euonymus Europæa* (*E. vulgaris*), growing in hedge-rows, on borders of woods, etc. It is so called from the use of its hard fine-grained wood in making spindles, and other uses have given it the names *prick-timber, skewer-wood*, and *pegwood*. It is one of the dogwoods. The name is carried over to the American *E. atropurpurea*, the wahoo or burning-bush, and to the Japanese *E. Japonica;* it is also extended to the genus, and even to the order (*Celastrineæ*).

**spindle-valve** (spin'dl-valv), *n.* A valve having an axial guide-stem. *E. H. Knight.*

**spindle-whorl** (spin'dl-hwėrl), *n.* See *whorl*.

**spindle-worm** (spin'dl-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the noctuid moth *Achatodes* (or *Gortyna*) *zeæ:* so called because it burrows into the spindle of Indian corn. See *spindle, n.*, 3 (*c*). [Local, U. S.]

**spindling** (spind'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *spindle* + *-ing*2.] I. *a.* Long and slender; disproportionately slim or spindle-like.

II. *n.* A spindling or disproportionately long and slim person or thing; a slender shoot. [Rare.]

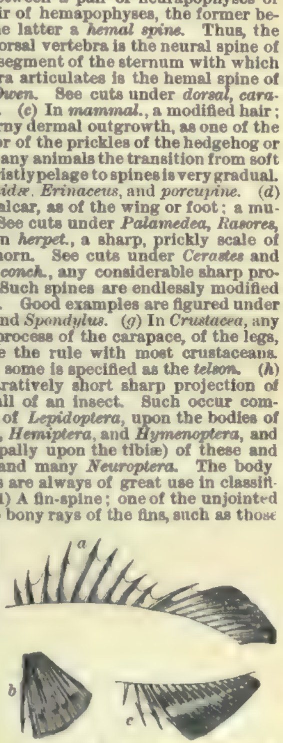
Half-conscious of the garden-squirt,
The *spindlings* look unhappy.
*Tennyson*, Amphion.

**spindly** (spind'li), *a.* [< *spindle* + *-y*1.] Spindle-like; disproportionately long and slender or slim. [Colloq.]

The effect of all this may be easily imagined — a *spindly* growth of rootless ideas. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 556.

**spindrift** (spin'drift), *n.* [A var. (simulating *spin*, go rapidly) of *spoon-drift*, q. v.] *Naut.*, the spray of salt water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

**spine** (spīn), *n.* [< OF. *espine*, F. *épine* = Pr. Sp. *espina* = Pg. *espinha* = It. *spina*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, also the backbone; prob. for **spicna*, and akin to *spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*1. In the sense of 'backbone' *spine* is directly < L. *spina*. Hence *spinach, spinage, spinal, spiny, spinet, spinney*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, a stiff sharp-pointed process, containing more or less woody tissue, and originating in the degeneracy or modification of some organ. Usually it is a branch or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point, as in the hawthorn, sloe, pear, and honey-locust; its nature is clearly manifest by the axillary position, and also by the fact that it sometimes produces imperfect leaves and buds. A spine may also consist of a modified leaf (all gradations being found between merely spiny-toothed leaves and leaves which are completely contracted into simple or multiple spines, as in the barberry), or of a persistent petiole, as in some *Astragali* and in *Fouquieria*, or of a modified stipule, as in the common locust. A spine is to be clearly distinguished from a prickle, which is merely a superficial outgrowth from the bark. See *prickle*, 1.
2. The backbone; the rachis, spina, or spinal column of a vertebrate. The name is due to the series of spinous processes of the several vertebræ which it presents, forming a ridge along the middle of the back. See *spinal column* (under *spinal*), and *vertebra, vertebral*.
3. A name of some part in various animals. (*a*) In *anat.*, a sharp process, point, or crest of bone; a spinous process, generally stouter than a styloid process: as, the *spine* of the ilium, of the ischium, of the scapula, of the pubis. See cuts under *innominatum* and *shoulder-blade*. (*b*) In *morph.*, a bony element, or pair of bony elements, which completes a segment of either the neural canal or the hemal canal of a vertebrate on the midline of the dorsal or ventral aspect of the body, the ossification intervening dorsad between a pair of neurapophyses or ventrad between a pair of hemapophyses, the former being a *neural spine*, the latter a *hemal spine*. Thus, the spinous process of a dorsal vertebra is the neural spine of that vertebra, and the segment of the sternum with which the rib of that vertebra articulates is the hemal spine of the same vertebra. *Owen.* See cuts under *dorsal, carapace*, and *endoskeleton*. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a modified hair; a sharp, stiff, hard, horny dermal outgrowth, as one of the quills of a porcupine, or of the prickles of the hedgehog or spiny ant-eater. In many animals the transition from soft fur through harsh or bristly pelage to spines is very gradual. See cuts under *Echidnidæ, Erinaceus*, and *porcupine*. (*d*) In *ornith.*, a spur or calcar, as of the wing or foot; a mucro, as of a feather. See cuts under *Palamedea, Rasores*, and *mucronate*. (*e*) In *herpet.*, a sharp, prickly scale of considerable size; a horn. See cuts under *Cerastes* and *Phrynosoma*. (*f*) In *conch.*, any considerable sharp projection of the shell. Such spines are endlessly modified in size, shape, and site. Good examples are figured under *murex, scorpion-shell*, and *Spondylus*. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, any considerable spinous process of the carapace, of the legs, etc. Such spines are the rule with most crustaceans. The large tail-spine of some is specified as the *telson*. (*h*) In *entom.*, any comparatively short sharp projection of the chitinous body-wall of an insect. Such occur commonly upon the larvæ of *Lepidoptera*, upon the bodies of many adult *Coleoptera, Hemiptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, and upon the legs (principally upon the tibiæ) of these and nearly all *Orthoptera* and many *Neuroptera*. The body spines of adult insects are always of great use in classification. (*i*) In *ichth.*: (1) A fin-spine; one of the unjointed and unbranched sharp bony rays of the fins, such as those the presence of which gives name to the acanthopterygian fishes; a spinous fin-ray, as distinguished from a soft ray. See *ray*1, 7, and the formula under *radial, a.* (2) A spinous process, as of an opercular bone. (3) The spinous process of some ganoid, placoid, etc., scales. See cuts under *Echinorhinus, sand-fish, scale, sea-raven*, and *shackle-joint*. (*j*) In echinoderms, one of the movable processes which beset the exterior, as of an echinus, and are articulated with the tubercles of the body-wall. *Primary spines* are the large ones forming continuous series along the ambulacra, as distinguished from less-developed *secondary* and *tertiary spines*. Other spines are specified as *semital*. See cuts under *Cidaris, Echinometra, Echinus, semita*, and *Spatangus*. (*k*) In general, some or any hard sharp process, like a spine; a thorn; a prickle: as, the *spine* at the end of the tail of the lion or the fer-de-lance.



*a, b, c*, spines (followed by soft rays) of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins of an acanthopterygian fish: *a*, ten spines; *b*, one spine; *c*, three spines.

4. In *mach.*, any longitudinal ridge; a fin. *E. H. Knight.*—5. In *lace-making*, a raised projection from the cordonnet: one of the varieties of pinwork; especially, one of many small points that project outward from the edge of the lace, forming a sort of fringe.—6. The duramen or heartwood of trees: a ship-builders' term. See *duramen*.—**Angular curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Anterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Concussion of the spine**, in theoretic strictness, a molecular lesion of the spinal cord too fine for microscopic detection, but impairing the functions of the cord, and produced by violent jarring, as in a railway accident: often applied, without discrimination, to cases which, after an accident, exhibit various nervous or spinal symptoms without any manifest gross lesion which explains them. These include cases of traumatic neurasthenia, of hemorrhage in the cord or its membranes, of displacement and fracture of vertebræ, and of muscular and ligamentous strains.—**Ethmoidal spine**, a projection of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.—**Hemal spine.** See def. 3 (*b*), and *hemal*.—**Interhemal spine.** See *interhemal*. **Interneural spine.** See *interneural*.—**Lateral curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Mental external spine**, the mental protuberance of the human mandible.—**Mental spines**, the genial tubercles. See *genial*2.—**Nasal, pharyngeal, pleural spine.** See the

adjectives.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Posterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Pubic spine.** See below, and *pubic*.—**Railway spine,** concussion of the spine (especially in its more vague sense) resulting from railway accident.—**Scapular spine.** Same as *spine of the scapula*.—**Sciatic spine,** the spine of the ischium.—**Semital spine.** See *semital*.—**Spine of the ischium,** a pointed triangular eminence situated a little below the middle of the posterior border of the ischium, and separating the lesser from the greater sacrosciatic notch. In man the pudic vessels and nerve wind around this spine.—**Spine of the pubis,** the pubic spine, a prominent tubercle which projects from the upper border of the pubis about an inch from the symphysis.—**Spine of the scapula,** the scapular spine, in man a prominent plate of bone separating the supraspinous and infraspinous fossæ, and terminating in the acromion.—**Spine of the sphenoid,** a projection from the lower part of the greater wing of the sphenoid, extending backward into the angle between the petrous and squamous divisions of the temporal bone. Also called *spinous process of the sphenoid*.—**Spines of the ilium,** the iliac spines. In man these are four in number: the anterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *anterior superior spine*, below which and separated from it by a concavity is the *anterior inferior spine;* in a similar manner the posterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *posterior superior spine*, while below it is the *posterior inferior spine*, the two being separated by a notch.—**Spines of the tibia,** a pair of processes between the two articular surfaces of the head of the tibia, in the interior of the knee-joint, to which are attached the ends of the semilunar cartilages and the crucial ligaments of the joint.—**Trochlear spine,** a small spine-like projection upon the orbital part of the frontal bone for attachment of the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

**spine-armed** (spīn′ärmd), *a.* Armed with spines or spiny processes, as a murex; spinigerous.

**spineback** (spīn′bak), *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidæ.*

**spine-bearer** (spīn′bãr″ėr), *n.* A spine-bearing caterpillar.

**spine-bearing** (spīn′bãr″ing), *a.* Having spines; spined or spiny; spinigerous.

**spinebelly** (spīn′bel″i), *n.* A kind of balloon-fish, *Tetraodon lineatus*, more fully called *striped spinebelly*. See cut under *balloon-fish*.

**spinebill** (spīn′bil), *n.* An Australian meliphagine bird, *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, formerly called *slender-billed creeper*, or another of this genus, *A. superciliosus*. In both these honey-eaters the bill is slender, curved, and extremely acute. They are closely related to the members of the genus *Myzomela*, but present a totally different pattern of coloration. The first-named is widely distributed on the continent and in Tasmania; the second inhabits western and southwestern Australia.

**spined** (spīnd), *a.* [< *spine* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Having a spine or spinal column; backboned; vertebrate.—2. Having spines; spinous or spiny: as, a *spined* caterpillar; the *spined* cicadas.—**Spined soldier-bug.** See *soldier-bug*.

**spinefoot** (spīn′fut), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Acanthodactylus*, as *A. vulgaris* of northern Africa.

**spinel** (spin′el or spi-nel′), *n.* [Also *spinelle*, *espinel;* early mod. E. *spinelle;* < OF. *spinelle*, *espinelle*, F. *spinelle* = It. *spinella*, *spinel;* prob. orig. applied to a mineral with spine-shaped crystals; dim. of L. *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. A mineral of various shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black, commonly occurring in isometric octahedrons. It has the hardness of topaz. Chemically, it consists of the oxids of magnesium and aluminium, with iron protoxid in some varieties, also chromium in the variety picotite. Clear and finely colored red varieties are highly prized as ornamental stones in jewelry. The red varieties are known as *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*, while those of a dark-green, brown, or black color, containing iron protoxid in considerable amount, are called *ceylonite* or *pleonaste*. The valuable varieties, including the spinel ruby (see *ruby*), occur as rolled pebbles in river-channels in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam; they are often associated with the true ruby (corundum). The spinel group of minerals includes several species which may be considered as made up of equal parts of a protoxid and a sesquioxid ($RO+R_2O_3$). Here belong gahnite, magnetite, franklinite, etc. An octahedral habit characterizes them all.

> There [in the Island of Zeilam] is also founde an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule *Spinelle* and the Indians Caropus. *R. Eden*, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 264).

2. A bleached yarn from which the linen tape called inkle is made. *E. H. Knight.*—**Zinc-spinel.** Same as *gahnite*.

**spineless** (spīn′les), *a.* [< *spine* + *-less*.] 1. Having no spine or spinal column; invertebrate. Hence—2. Having no backbone, vigor, or courage; limp; weak; nerveless.—3. Having the backbone flexible or supple.

> A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, iv. (*Davies.*)

4. In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; soft-finned; anacanthine; malacopterous: as, the *spineless* fishes, or *Anacanthini*.—**Spineless perch,** a pirate-perch.

**spinellane** (spi-nel′ān), *n.* [< *spinelle* + *-ane*.] A blue variety of nosean occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals, found near Andernach on the Rhine.

**spinelle** (spi-nel′), *n.* See *spinel*.

**spine-rayed** (spīn′rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, acanthopterygian.

**spinescent** (spī-nes′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *spinescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *spinescere*, grow thorny, < *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*.] 1. In *bot.*, tending to be hard and thorn-like; terminating in a spine or sharp point; armed with spines or thorns; spinose.—2. In *zoöl.*, somewhat spinous or spiny, as the fur of an animal; very coarse, harsh, or stiff, as hair; spinulous.

**spinet**$^1$† (spin′et), *n.* [< L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*. Cf. OF. *spinat*, F. dial. *épinat*, a thicket of thorns; and see *spinney*.] A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow; a spinney.

> A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the Prince were to come, . . . advanced his head above the top of the wood. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

**spinet**$^2$ (spin′et or spi-net′), *n.* [Formerly also *spinnet*, *espinette;* = D. *spinet* = G. Sw. *spinett* = Dan. *spinet*, < OF. *espinette*, F. *épinette* = Sp. Pg. *espineta*, < It. *spinetta*, a spinet, or pair of virginals (said to be so called because struck with a pointed quill), < *spinetta*, a point, spigot, etc., dim. of *spina*, a thorn, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harpsichord, but of smaller size and much lighter tone. Also called *virginal* and *couched harp*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.

**spinetail** (spīn′tāl), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A passerine bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, having stiff and more or less acuminate tail-feathers, much like a woodpecker's; a spine-tailed or sclerurine bird. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Sclerurus*. (*b*) A cypseline bird of the subfamily *Chæturinæ;* a spine-tailed or chæturine swift, having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers. See *Acanthyllis*, and cut under *mucronate*. (*c*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Pennsylvania and New Jersey.]

**spine-tailed** (spīn′tāld), *a.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having stiff and generally acuminate tail-feathers; dendrocolaptine; sclerurine. (*b*) Having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers; chæturine.—2. In *herpet.*, having the tail ending in a spine, as a serpent. See *fer-de-lance*, and cuts under *Craspidocephalus* and *Cyclura*.—3. In *entom.*, having the abdomen ending in a spine or spines. The *Scoliidæ* are known as *spine-tailed wasps*, and the *Sapygidæ* have been called *parasitic spine-tailed wasps*. See cut under *Elis*.

**spine-tipped** (spīn′tipt), *a.* In *bot.*, tipped with or bearing at the extremity a spine, as the leaves of agave.

**spin-house**† (spin′hous), *n.* A place in which spinning is carried on. Also *spinning-house*. See the quotation.

> As we returned we stepp'd in to see the *Spin-house*, a kind of Bridewell, where incorrigible and lewd women are kept in discipline and labour.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

**spinicerebrate** (spī-ni-ser′ẹ̄-brāt), *a.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ate*$^1$.] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal; myelencephalous.

**spinideltoid** (spī-ni-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + E. *deltoid*.] I. *a.* Representing that part of the human deltoid muscle which arises from the spine of the scapula, as a muscle; pertaining to the spinideltoideus.

II. *n.* The spinideltoideus.

**spinideltoideus** (spī″ni-del-toi′dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *spinideltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *spinideltoid*.] A muscle of the shoulder and arm of some animals, corresponding to the spinal or mesoscapular part of the human deltoideus: it extends from the mesoscapula and metacromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus.

**spiniferite** (spī-nif′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines (see *spiniferous*), + *-ite*$^2$.] A certain minute organism beset with spines, occurring in the Chalk flints. Their real nature is unascertained, but they have been supposed to be the gemmules of sponges.

**spiniferous** (spī-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines, < *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Bearing or provided with spines; spinous or spiny; spinigerous.

**spiniform** (spī′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn; spine-like. *Huxley.*

**spinigerous** (spī-nij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *spiniger*, bearing thorns or spines, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Bearing spines, as a hedgehog; spinose; aculeate; spiniferous.—**Spinigerous elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra each one of which has an upright sutural process, the two uniting, when the elytra are closed, to form a large spiniform process on the back, as in certain phytophagous beetles.

**Spinigrada** (spī-nig′rạ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *spinigradus:* see *spinigrade*.] An order of echinoderms, composed of the ophiurans and euryaleans, or the brittle-stars and gorgon's-heads. *Forbes.* [Rare.]

**spinigrade** (spī′ni-grād), *a.* [< NL. *spinigradus*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*$^1$.] Moving by means of spines or spinous processes, as an echinoderm; of or pertaining to the *Spinigrada*.

**spininess** (spī′ni-nes), *n.* Spiny character or state. (*a*) Thorniness. (*b*†) Slenderness; slimness; lankness.

> The old men resemble grasshoppers for their cold and bloodless *spininess*. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentarius.

**spinirector** (spī-ni-rek′tọr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *rector* for NL. *erector*, q. v.] I. *a.* Erecting, extending, or straightening the spine, or spinal column: noting the set or series of muscles of the back of which the erector spinæ is the basis.

II. *n.* The erector spinæ. (See *erector*.) It corresponds to the so-called fourth layer of the muscles of the back in human anatomy. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**spinispicule** (spī-ni-spik′ūl), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a spine, + E. *spicule*.] A spiny sponge-spicule; a spiraster.

**spinispirula** (spī-ni-spir′ọ̈-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *spinispirulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spina*, a spine, + *spirula*, a small twisted cake, dim. of *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*$^2$.] A spiny sigmaspire; a sigmoid microsclere or flesh-spicule provided with spines. Also called *spiraster*. *Sollas.*

**spinispirular** (spī-ni-spir′ọ̈-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ar*$^3$.] Spiny and slightly spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a spinispirula. *Sollas.*

**spinispirulate** (spī-ni-spir′ọ̈-lāt), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ate*$^1$.] Same as *spinispirular*.

**spinitis** (spi-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes, in the horse and other domestic quadrupeds.

**spinitrapezius** (spī″ni-trā-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *spinitrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + NL. *trapezius*.] The spinal as distinguished from the cranial part of the trapezius muscle, forming in some animals a nearly distinct muscle.

**spink**$^1$ (spingk), *n.* [< ME. *spink*, *spynk*, *spynke* = Sw. dial. *spink*, also *spikke*, *spekke*, a sparrow (*gull-spink*, a goldfinch), = Norw. *spikke* (for **spinke*), a sparrow or other small bird; cf. Gr. *σπίγγος*, also *σπίζα*, a finch (< *σπίζειν*, chirp); an imitative name, like the equiv. *pink*$^5$, *finch*$^1$.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

> The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
> *W. Harte.*

**spink**$^2$ (spingk), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. in part a var. of *pink*$^2$.] The primrose, *Primula veris;* also, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (also *bog-spinks*), and some other plants. [Scotland.]

**spinnaker** (spin′ạ-kėr), *n.* [Said to be < *spin*, in sense of 'go rapidly.'] A jib-headed racing-sail carried by yachts, set, when running before the wind, on the side opposite to the mainsail.

**spinnel** (spin′el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spindle*.

**spinner**$^1$ (spin′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinnere*, *spynner*, *spinnare* (= D. G. *spinner* = Sw. *spinnare* = Dan. *spinder*); < *spin* + *-er*$^1$. Cf. *spider*.] 1. One who or that which spins, in any sense; one skilled in spinning. (*a*) A workman who gives shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe. See *spin*, *v. t.*, 8. (*b*) In *woolen-manuf.*, any thread-spinning machine; a drawing and twisting machine for making woolen threads. (*c*) A trawling fish-hook fitted with wings to make it revolve in the water; a propeller spoon-bait. (*d*) In *hat-manuf.*, a machine for finishing the exterior of a hat. It consists of a flat oval table with a face corresponding to the curve of the hat-brim.

2. A spider; especially, a spinning-spider.

> As if thou hadst borrowed legs of a *spinner* and a voice of a cricket. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3. See the quotation. [Eng.]

> I do not know whether the daddy longlegs is ever called "gin spinner"; but Jenny *Spinner* is certainly the name of a very different insect, viz. the metamorphosis of the iron-blue dun, which, according to Ronald's nomenclature, is an ephemera of the genus Cloë.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 153.

4. A spinneret.—5. The night-jar or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus:* from its cries, which may be likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. See cut under *night-jar.* Also *wheel-bird.* Compare *reeler* in like use for another bird. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Ring-and-traveler spinner.** Same as *ring-frame.*

**spinner**$^2$†, *n.* [ME. *spynner;* origin obscure.] A kind of boat.

> As on Monday next after May day there come tydyngs to London, that on Thorsday before the Duke of Suffolk come unto the costes of Kent full nere slower with his ij. shepes and a litel *spynner;* the qweche *spynner* he sente with certeyn letters to certeyn of his trustid men.
> *Paston Letters,* I. 124.

**spinneret** (spin′ėr-et), *n.* [< *spinner*$^1$ + *-et.*] A part or organ concerned in the spinning of silk, gossamer, or cobweb, as of a silkworm or spider. Specifically—(*a*) One of the mammillæ of the arachnidium of a spider; one of the four, six, or eight little conical or nipple-like processes under a spider's abdomen and near its end, through which the viscid secretion of the arachnidial glands is spun out into threads of silk. Some of the spinnerets are three-jointed. See *arachnidium.* (*b*) One of the tubules of the labium of certain caterpillars, as silkworms, through which silk is spun out of the secretion of glands connected with the mouth-parts. See *sericterium.* (*c*) One of the tubules of the anal segment of certain coleopterous larvæ, as in the first larval stage (triungulin) of some blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*), through which a little silk is spun. See cut under *Sitaris.* (*d*) A like organ of any other insect.

**spinnerular** (spi-ner′ö̤-lär), *a.* [< *spinnerule* + *-ar*$^3$.] Entering into the formation of a spinneret, as a tubule; of or pertaining to spinnerules.

**spinnerule** (spin′ėr-öl), *n.* [< *spinner*$^1$ + *-ule.*] One of the several individual tubules which collectively form the spinneret of a spider.

**spinnery** (spin′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *spinneries* (-iz). [= D. *spinnerij,* a spinning-house, = G. *spinnerei* = Sw. *spinneri* = Dan. *spinderi,* spinning, spinning-house; as *spin* + *-ery.*] A spinning-mill. *Imp. Dict.*

**spinnet**†, *n.* See *spinet*$^2$.

**spinney, spinny**$^2$ (spin′i), *n.* [< ME. **spineye, spenne,* < OF. *espinaye, espinoye, espinoie,* F. *épinaie,* a thicket, grove, a thorny plot, < L. *spinetum,* a thicket of thorns, < *spina,* a thorn: see *spine.* Cf. *spinet*$^2$.] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees or shrubs; a small grove or shrubbery.

> As he sprent ouer a *spenné,* to spye the schrewe.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1895.

> A land . . . covered with fine hedgerow timber, with here and there a nice little gorse or *spinney.*
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

**spinning** (spin′ing), *n.* [< ME. *spynnynge;* verbal n. of *spin, v.*] 1. The act of one who spins.—2. The process of giving shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe.

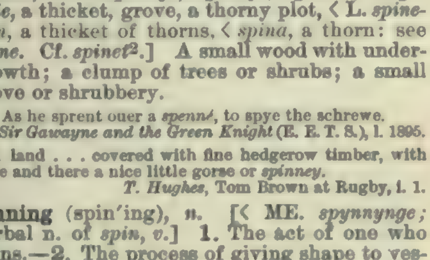
**spinning-frame** (spin′ing-frām), *n.* A machine by which cotton thread was twisted hard and firm, so as to make it suitable for the warp of cotton cloth: the invention of Richard Arkwright. *E. H. Knight.*

**spinning-head** (spin′ing-hed), *n.* An early form of spinning-machine in which the drawing and twisting mechanisms are combined in one head.

**spinning-house**† (spin′ing-hous), *n.* Same as *spin-house.*

**spinning-jack** (spin′ing-jak), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device for twisting and winding a sliver as it comes from the drawing-rollers. It is placed in the can, in which it rotates, the sliver being wound on a bobbin. *E. H. Knight.*

**spinning-jenny** (spin′ing-jen″i), *n.* A spinning-machine, invented by James Hargreaves in 1767, which was the first to operate upon more than one thread. It has a series of vertical spindles, each of which is supplied with roving from a separate spool, and has a clasping and traversing mechanism by means of which the operator is enabled to clasp and draw out all the rovings simultaneously during the operation of twisting, and to feed the twisted threads to the spindles when winding on—the whole operation being almost exactly like hand-spinning, except that a large number of rovings are operated upon instead of a single one.



Hargreaves's Original Spinning Jenny.

*a*, frame; *b*, frames supporting spindles; *c*, drum driven by the band *e* from the hand-wheel *f*, and carrying separate bands (not shown) which separately drive each spindle; *d*, fluted wooden clasp which travels on wheels on the top of the frame, and in which the rovings are arranged in due order.

**spinning-machine** (spin′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* 1. Any machine for spinning; a mule; a spinner. Specifically—2. An apparatus which spins continuously, as distinguished from the intermittent action of the mule. *E. H. Knight.*

**spinning-mill** (spin′ing-mil), *n.* A mill or factory where thread is spun.

**spinning-mite** (spin′ing-mīt), *n.* Any mite or acarid of the family *Tetraonychidæ;* a red-spider.

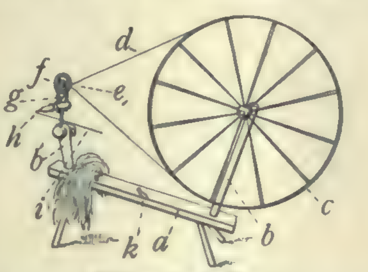
**spinning-organ** (spin′ing-ôr″gan), *n.* The organ or apparatus by means of which a spider or caterpillar spins silk; an arachnidium, as of a spider. See cut under *arachnidium.*

**spinning-roller** (spin′ing-rō″lėr), *n.* One of the iron wheels, covered with various materials—as rubber, vulcanite, paper, or felt—running in pairs in the drawing mechanism of a spinning-machine.

**spinning-spider** (spin′ing-spī″dėr), *n.* A spider which spins cobwebs; specifically, a true spider or araneid, as distinguished from any other arachnidan, whether it actually spins or not.

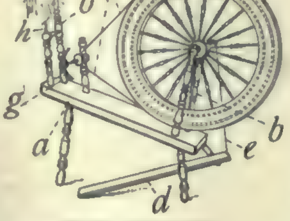
**spinning-wart** (spin′ing-wârt), *n.* A spinneret; one of the papillæ or mammillæ out of which a spider spins silk. See cut under *arachnidium.* *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 291.

**spinning-wheel** (spin′ing-hwēl), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by hand. It consists of a wheel, band, and spindle, and is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning there were two kinds of spinning-wheels in common use—the *large wheel* for spinning wool and cotton, and the *small* or *Saxon wheel* for spinning flax. The girdle-wheel was a spinning-wheel formerly in use, small enough to be fastened to a girdle- or apron-string, and used while standing or walking about.



Spinning-wheel for Wool.

*a*, bench; *b*, *b*′, standards; *c*, driving band-wheel with flat rim, turned by the peg *k* held in the right hand of the spinner; *d*, cord-band, crossed at *e* and driving the speed-pulley *f*; *g*, cord-band imparting motion to the spindle *h*; *i*, thread in process of spinning.



Spinning-wheel for Flax.

*a*, bench or stool; *b*, standards; *c*, driving band-wheel grooved in its perimeter; *d*, treadle; *e*, rod which connects treadle with crank; *f*, cord-band which drives the flier-spindle; *g*, flier; *h*, distaff upon which the flax to be spun is placed, and which in use is held in the left hand of the operator.

**spinny**$^1$, *n.* See *spinney.*

**spinny**$^2$†, *a.* [Appar. an irreg. var. of *spiny,* 3, or of *spindly.*] Thin; slender; slim; lank.

> They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding.
> *Mortimer.*

**spinode** (spī′nōd), *n.* [< L. *spina,* a thorn, spine, + *nodus,* a knot.] In *geom.*, a stationary point or cusp on a curve. A spinode may be conceived as resulting from the vanishing of the angle at a node between the two branches, the length of arc between them being reduced to zero, just as an inflection may be regarded as resulting from the vanishing of the interval between the two points of tangency of a bitangent, the total curvature between them at the same time vanishing. But this view in the latter case includes all the points of the inflectional tangent as points of the curve, and in the former case includes all lines through the spinode as tangents. For this reason the spinode, like the inflection, is reckoned as a distinct kind of singularity. A curve cannot, while remaining real, change continuously from having a crunode to having an acnode without passing through a form in which it has a spinode.

**spinode-curve** (spī′nōd-kėrv), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting in a locus of points where tangent-planes to the curve intersect it in curves having spinodes at those points. The spinode-curve on a real surface is the boundary between a synclastic and an anticlastic region. It bears no resemblance to that singularity of a surface termed the *cuspidal curve.*

**spinode-torse** (spī′nōd-tôrs), *n.* That torse of which a spinode-curve is the edge of regression. It is the envelop of tangent-planes to a surface intersecting it in curves having spinodes.

**spinose** (spī′nōs), *a.* [< L. *spinosus,* full of thorns: see *spinous.*] Full of spines; spinous; spinigerous or spiniferous; armed with spines or thorns; of a spiny character: as, a *spinose* leaf; a *spinose* stem.—**Spinose maxillæ,** in *entom.*, maxillæ armed with spines at the apex, as in the dragon-fly.

**spinosely** (spī′nōs-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a spinose manner.

**spinosity** (spī-nos′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *spinosities* (-tiz). [< L. *spinosita(t-)s,* thorniness, < *spinosus,* thorny, spiny: see *spinous.*] 1. The state of being spinous or spinose; rough, spinous, or thorny character or quality; thorniness: literally or figuratively.

> The part of Human Philosophy which is Rational . . . seemeth but a net of subtilty and *spinosity.*
> *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. A thorny part or thing; something thorny or crabbed.

**spinous** (spī′nus), *a.* [= F. *épineux* = Sp. *espinoso* = Pg. *espinhoso* = It. *spinoso,* < L. *spinosus,* full of thorns, thorny, spiny, < *spina,* a thorn, spine: see *spine.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Having spines; spiny; spinigerous or spiniferous. (*b*) Shaped like a spine; spiniform; having the character of a spine; sharp or pointed: as, a *spinous* process of bone. See *spinose.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *spinose.*—**Spinous foramen,** the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid. See under *foramen.*—**Spinous process of a vertebra,** one of the elements of most vertebræ, usually autogenous, or having its own center of ossification, forming a process, point, or plate of bone where the lateral halves of the neural arch, or neurapophyses, come together behind (in man) or above the neural arch; a neural spine. See cuts under *axis, cervical, dorsal, hypapophysis, lumbar,* and *vertebra.*—**Spinous process of the sphenoid.** See *spine of the sphenoid,* under *spine.*—**Spinous rat,** a spiny rat, in any sense.—**Spinous shark.** See *shark*$^1$, and *Echinorhinus* (with cut).—**Spinous spider-crab,** *Maia squinado,* the common spider-crab.

**spinous-radiate** (spī″nus-rā′di-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, rayed or encircled with spines.

**Spinozism** (spi-nō′zizm), *n.* [< *Spinoza* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The metaphysical doctrine of Baruch (afterward Benedict) de Spinoza (1632–1677), a Spanish Jew, born at Amsterdam. Spinoza's chief work, the "Ethics," is an exposition of the idea of the absolute, with a monistic theory of the correspondence between mind and matter, and applications to the philosophy of living. It is an excessively abstruse doctrine, much misunderstood, and too complicated for brief exposition. The style of the book, an imitation of Euclid's "Elements," is calculated to repel the mathematician and logician, and to carry the attention of the ordinary reader away from the real meaning, while conveying a completely false notion of the mode of thinking. Yet, while the form is pseudomathematical, the thought itself is truly mathematical. The main principle is, indeed, an anticipation in a generalized form of the modern geometrical conception of the absolute, especially as this appears in the hyperbolic geometry, where the point and plane manifolds have a correspondence similar to that between Spinoza's worlds of extension and thought. Spinoza is described as a pantheist; he identifies God and Nature, but does not mean by Nature what is ordinarily meant. Some sayings of Spinoza are frequently quoted in literature. One of these is *omnis determinatio est negatio,* "all specification involves exclusion"; another is that matters must be considered *sub specie æternitatis,* "under their essential aspects."

**Spinozist** (spi-nō′zist), *n.* [< *Spinoza* + *-ist.*] A follower of Spinoza.

**Spinozistic** (spi-nō-zis′tik), *a.* [< *Spinozist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Spinoza or his followers: as, the *Spinozistic* school; *Spinozistic* pantheism.

**spinster** (spin′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinster, spynstare, spinnestere, spynnester* (= D. *spinster*), with suffix *-estre* (E. *-ster*), < AS. *spinnan,* spin: see *spin.*] 1. A woman who spins; by extension, any person who spins; a spinner.

> My wif was a webbe and wollen cloth made.
> Hu spak to the *spynnesters* to spynnen hit oute.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 222.

> The silkworm is
> Only man's *spinster.*
> *Randolph,* Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 1.

> Let the three housewifely *spinsters* of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life.
> *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

2. An unmarried woman (so called because she was supposed to occupy herself with spinning): the legal designation in England of all unmarried women from a viscount's daughter downward; popularly, an elderly unmarried woman; an "old maid": sometimes used adjectively.

> I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, *spinster,* of no place at all.
> *Goldsmith,* She Stoops to Conquer, v. 1.

O, that I should live to hear myself called *Spinster!*
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless. *Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

3†. A woman of an evil life or character: so called from being forced to spin in the house of correction. See *spin-house*.

We are no *spinsters;* nor, if you look upon us,
So wretched as you take us.
*Fletcher (and another ?)*, Prophetess, iii. 1.

**spinsterdom** (spin′stėr-dum), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-dom.*] Spinsters or "old maids" collectively. *G. Meredith*, Manfred, ii. 2. [Rare.]

**spinsterhood** (spin′stėr-hůd), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-hood.*] The state of being a spinster; unmarried life or state.

**spinstership** (spin′stėr-ship), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ship.*] Spinsterhood. *Southey.*

**spinstress** (spin′stres), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ess.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is spinning; a spinster.

Let meaner souls by virtue be cajoled,
As the good Grecian *spinstress* [Penelope] was of old.
*Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 10. (*Davies.*)

**spinstry**† (spin′stri), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-y*³ (cf. *-ery*).] The work or occupation of spinning; spinning.

What new decency can be added to this your *spinstry?*
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

**spintext** (spin′tekst), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*, + obj. *text.*] One who spins out long dreary discourses; a prosy preacher.

The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, ix.

**spinthere** (spin′thēr), *n.* [= F. *spinthère*, < Gr. *σπινθήρ*, a spark.] A greenish-gray variety of sphene or titanite.

**spintry**† (spin′tri), *n.* [< L. *spintria*, *sphintria*, a male prostitute.] A male prostitute. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
Unto his *spintries*, sellaries, and slaves.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

**spinula** (spin′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *spinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine: see *spine.*] In *entom.*, a minute spine or hook. Specifically—(*a*) One of the little hooks bordering the anterior edge of the lower wing in most *Hymenoptera:* same as *hamulus*, 1 (*d*). (*b*) One of the bristles forming the strigilis.

**spinulate** (spin′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *spinula* + *-ate*¹.] In *zoöl.*, covered with little spines.—**Spinulate hairs**, hairs emitting minute rigid branches or spinules: such hairs cover many lepidopterous insects.

**spinulated** (spin′ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< *spinulate* + *-ed*².] Same as *spinulate*.

**spinule** (spin′ūl), *n.* [< L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine.*] A small spine; a spicule.

**spinulescent** (spin-ụ̄-les′ent), *a.* [< *spinule* + *-escent.*] In *bot.*, producing diminutive spines; somewhat spiny or thorny.

**spinuliferous** (spin-ụ̄-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinula*, a spinule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, same as *spinulose*.

**spinulose** (spin′ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus:* see *spinulous.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with spinules or diminutive spines.

I have never seen any prominent spine upon the posterior elevation, though it is sometimes minutely *spinulose.*
*Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 234.

**spinulous** (spin′ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus*, < L. *spinula*, a spinule: see *spinule.*] Same as *spinulose*.

**spinus** (spī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίνος*, a bird of the finch kind; cf. *spink.*] 1†. An old name of some small bird which feeds on seeds, as a thistle-bird, linnet, siskin, or bunting. Hence—2. [*cap.*] A genus of thistle-birds named by Koch in 1816, containing the linnet, the siskin or aberdevine, the goldfinch, the redpoll, and others, both of Europe and of America. In present usage, the siskin is *Spinus spinus*, the pine-finch is *S. pinus*, the goldfinch of Europe is *S. carduelis*, that of America is *S. tristis*, etc. The name wavers in application, and is more or less inexactly synonymous with several others, as *Acanthis, Carduelis, Chrysomitris, Astragalinus, Ægiothus, Linaria, Linota*, etc. See cuts under *siskin* and *goldfinch*.

**spiny** (spī′ni), *a.* [< *spine* + *-y*¹.] 1. Having thorns or spines; full of spines; thorny; prickly.—2. Figuratively, thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The *spiny* desarts of scholastick philôsophy.
*Warburton*, On Prophecy, p. 61. (*Latham.*)

3†. Thin; slim; slender.

As in well-grown woods, on trees, cold *spiny* grasshoppers
Sit chirping *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 161.

Faith, thou art such a *spiny* bald-rib, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up.
*Middleton*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

**Spiny calamary**, a cephalopod of the genus *Acanthoteuthis*. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Spiny crab**, a crab whose carapace is spiny, or has spinous processes; a spider-crab or maioid. See cut under *Oxyrhyncha*.—**Spiny fish**, a spiny-finned or acanthopterygian fish.—**Spiny lobster.** See *lobster*.—**Spiny rat**, one of sundry small rat-like rodents whose pelage is more or less spiny. (*a*) One of the South American species of *Echimys* and *Loncheres* or *Nelomys*. See cut under *Echimys*. (*b*) One of several pouched rats of the genus *Heteromys*.

**spiny-eel** (spī′ni-ēl), *n.* See *Mastacembelidæ*.

**spiny-finned** (spī′ni-find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having spinous fin-rays; spine-finned; acanthopterygious.

**spiny-skinned** (spī′ni-skind), *a.* Echinodermatous.

**spion**† (spī′ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyon;* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *spion*, < OF. (and F.) *espion*, a spy: see *spy*. Cf. *espionage.*] A spy.

Captaine of the *Spyons.*
*Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, 1874, II. 242).

**spir**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*¹.

**spira** (spī′rạ̈), *n.*; pl. *spiræ* (-rē). [L., the base of a column, a spire: see *spire*².] In *arch.*, the moldings at the base of a column; a torus. Such a molding or moldings are not present in the Greek Doric order of architecture, but the feature is constant in all varieties of the Ionic and Corinthian. See cuts under *base*¹, 3.

**spirable**† (spīr′ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *spirabilis*, that may be breathed, respirable, < *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*³.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

The *spirable* odor and pestilent steame ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity.
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173). (*Davies.*)

**spiracle** (spir′ or spīr′ạ-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spyrakle*, < OF. *spiracle*, vernacularly *spirail*, *espirail* = It. *spiracolo*, < L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*³.] 1. An aperture or orifice.

And after XL dayes this *spiracle*
Is uppe to close, and whenne the [you] list, it [the wine]
drinke. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

2. In *zoöl.*, an aperture, orifice, or vent through which air, vapor, or water passes in the act of respiration; a breathing-hole; a spiraculum: applied to many different formations. Specifically—(*a*) In *Mammalia*, the nostril or blow-hole of a cetacean, as the whale, porpoise, etc., through which air, mixed with spray or water, is expelled. (*b*) In *ichth.*: (1) An aperture on the upper side of the head, in front of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, observed in many fishes, as selachians and ganoids. This is the external opening of the hyomandibular cleft, or persistent first postoral visceral cleft, of the embryo. (2) The single nostril of the monorhine vertebrates, or myzonts—the lampreys and hags. (*c*) In *entom.*, a breathing-hole; the external orifice of one of the tracheæ or windpipes of an arachnidan or myriapod, opening in the side of the body. In true insects (*Hexapoda*) the spiracles are typically twenty-two in number, a pair (one on each side) for each of the three thoracic segments, and for each of the anterior eight abdominal segments; but they are almost always lacking on some one or more of these. They are either simple openings into the respiratory system, or are provided with valves, sieves, or fringes of hair for the exclusion of foreign particles. See cut under *Systæchus*.

**spiracula**¹, *n.* Plural of *spiraculum*.

**spiracula**² (spī-rak′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *spiraculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spiracle.*] In *entom.*, same as *spiracle*.

**spiracular** (spī-rak′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ar*³.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a spiracle, breathing-hole, or blow-hole.—2. Fitted for or permitting respiration, as a spiracle; respiratory.—**Spiracular arch**, in *ichth.*, one of the visceral arches of some fishes, between the mandibular and hyomandibular arches, in special relation with the spiracular cleft and spiracle.—**Spiracular cleft**, in *ichth.*, the hyomandibular cleft: so called from its relations to the spiracle in certain fishes, as all selachians and various ganoids. See *spiracle*, 2 (*b*) (1).—**Spiracular gill**, a false gill, or pseudobranch.—**Spiracular respiration**, a breathing through spiracles, as in the tracheal respiration of many insects.

II. *n.* A small bone or cartilage in special relation with the spiracle of some fishes.

A series of small ossicles, of which two may be distinguished as *spiraculars.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 648.

**spiraculate** (spī-rak′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with a spiracle.

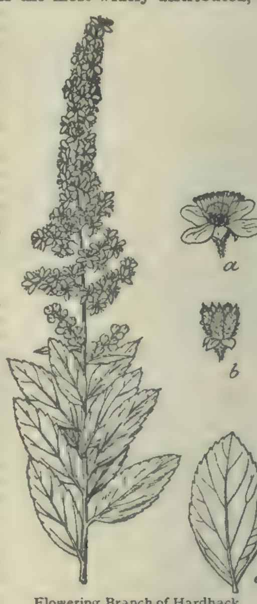
**spiraculiferous** (spī-rak-ụ̄-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *entom.*, bearing a spiracle or breathing-pore: said of segments in which these organs are visible. See cut under *Systæchus*. *Westwood.*

**spiraculiform** (spī-rak′ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure, form, or appearance of a spiracle; stigmatiform.

**spiraculum** (spī-rak′ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *spiracula* (-lạ̈). [L.: see *spiracle.*] 1. A spiracle, in any sense.—2. A breathing-hole in the aventaile, beaver, or mesail of a helmet.

**spiræ**, *n.* Plural of *spira*.

**Spiræa** (spī-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *spiræa*, < Gr. *σπειραία*, meadow-sweet, so called from the shape of its follicles, < *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire: see *spire*².] 1. A genus of rosaceous plants, type of the *Spiræeæ*. It is characterized by fruit commonly of five follicles, containing usually numerous linear seeds with a membranous or rarely coriaceous outer seed-coat and little or no albumen. The flowers have four or five calyx-lobes, as many rounded petals, twenty to sixty filiform stamens, and a smooth or woolly fleshy disk. The Himalayan *S. parvifolia* is an exception in its solitary seeds and obconical calyx. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, and occurring rarely on mountains within the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate simple pinnate or ternately compound leaves, usually furnished with free or wing-like and united stipules. The small white, pink, or rose-colored flowers form a copious axillary or terminal inflorescence, which is either a raceme, cyme, panicle, or corymb, or consists, as in *S. Aruncus*, of a diffuse panicle composed of numerous elongated slender spikes. Most of the species are highly ornamental in flower. They are now most commonly known, especially in cultivation, by the generic name *Spiræa*. Eleven species are natives of Europe, 3 of which occur in England; of these *S. Filipendula* is the dropwort, and the others, *S. salicifolia* and *S. Ulmaria*, are known as *meadow-sweet* (the latter also as *queen-of-the-meadows*, which see). Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, of which *S. salicifolia* is the most widely distributed, a shrub with slender ascending spire-like branches, popularly known in the west as *steeplebush*, in America usually with white flowers, in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan pink or rose-colored. It is often cultivated, especially in Russia, where a great many varieties have originated; in Wales it forms a large part of the hedges. For *S. tomentosa*, a similar pink-flowered eastern species, see *hardhack;* its representative on the Pacific coast, *S. Douglasii*, with handsome whitened leaves, is one of the most showy of American shrubs. For *S. lobata*, see *queen-of-the-prairie*, and for *S. Aruncus*, *goat's-beard;* the latter is one of the most ornamental plants of eastern woodland borders. For *S. hypericifolia*, common in cultivation from Europe and Siberia, and also called *Italian may* and *St. Peter's wreath*, see *bridal-wreath*. Several species from Japan are now abundant in ornamental grounds, as *S. Japonica* and its variety *S. Fortunei*, and *S. prunifolia*, the plum-leafed spiræa, a white-flowered shrub with handsome silky leaves. *S. Thunbergii* from Japan is much used in parks, forming a small diffuse shrub 2 or 3 feet high with light recurving branches whitened before the leaves with a profusion of small flowers usually in threes in the axils. Some Asiatic species with pinnate leaves and large terminal panicles of white flowers are arborescent, as *S. sorbifolia*, often seen as a shrub in New England dooryards, and *S. Kamchatica*, with the panicles very large, the flowers fragrant and feathery. The former *S. opulifolia*, the ninebark, and its variety *aurea*, the golden spiræa of gardens, are now referred to *Neillia*, or by some separated as a genus *Physocarpus*. Many species possess moderate astringent or tonic properties; the roots of the British species are so used, and the flowers of *S. hypericifolia; S. Ulmaria* is valuable also as a diuretic. *S. tomentosa*, the principal American medicinal species, a plant of bitter and astringent taste, is used in New England and also formerly by the Indians as a tonic.



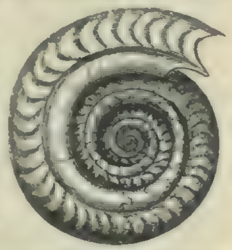
Flowering Branch of Hardhack (*Spiræa tomentosa*).
*a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, leaf.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of this genus. (*b*) The white-flowered shrub *Astilbe Japonica*, now extensively imported into the United States and propagated under glass, forming one of the chief materials of Easter decorations.

**Spiræeæ** (spī-rē′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Spiræa* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rosaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with bractless and commonly persistent calyx-lobes, ten or more stamens, from one to eight superior carpels, usually each with two or more pendulous ovules, either indehiscent or ripening into follicles, and not included within the calyx-tube. It consists of 10 genera, of which *Spiræa* is the type. They are usually shrubs, all natives of the northern hemisphere; *Spiræa* only is of wide distribution; 4 others are confined to North America, of which *Neviusa* is found only in Alabama, and *Adenostoma* in California. Four or five other genera are confined to Japan and China.

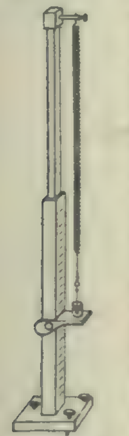
**spiræic** (spī-rē′ik), *a.* [< NL. *Spiræa* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or derived from *Spiræa*.—2†. Same as *salicylic*.

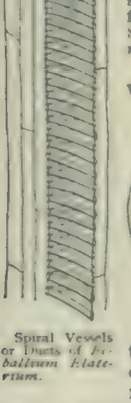
**spiral** (spī′rạl). *a.* and *n.* [< F. *spiral* = Sp. Pg. *espiral* = It. *spirale* = D. *spiraal* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiral*, < ML. *spiralis*, spiral (*linea spiralis*, a spiral line, a spiral), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*2.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a spire or coil; like a spire; pointed or shaped like a spire.—2. Winding around a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a watchspring; specifically, in *conch.*, making a number of turns about the columella or axis of the shell; whorled. The whorls may be in one plane, producing the flat or discoid shell, or oftener wound into a spire, resulting in the ordinary turreted form. Compare cuts under *Planorbis* and *Limnæa*, and see *spire*2, 2. 3. Winding and at the same time rising or advancing like a screw-thread: more accurately *helical* or *helicoidal*.


Flat Spiral of an Ammonite (*Ammonites bifrons*).

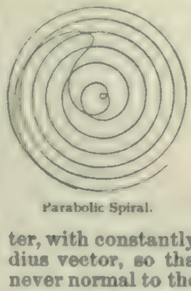
> Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,
> The noisy bittern wheeled his *spiral* way.
>
> *Longfellow*, Sunrise on the Hills.

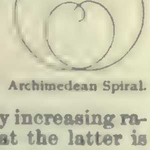
**Spiral axis.** See *axis*1.—**Spiral balance**, a form of balance in which the weight of the body under examination is measured by the stretching (torsion) of an elastic wire in the form of a long spiral. A common use of the simple form of spiral balance (see cut) is in determining the specific gravity of small fragments of minerals, which for this purpose are weighed first in the upper pan and then in that below, which is immersed in water.—**Spiral canal of the cochlea, of the modiolus.** See *canal*1, and cut under *ear*1.—**Spiral duct**, in *bot.*, same as *spiral vessel*.—**Spiral fracture**, a fracture of bone due to torsion, so that the broken ends have a more or less screw-like appearance.—**Spiral gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Spiral layer**, the middle one of the three layers or coats of the tracheal wall in insects. See *tænidium* and *trachea*.—**Spiral ligament of the cochlea**, the spiral ridge at the outer insertion of the basilar membrane: it is prismatic, or triangular in section.—**Spiral line**, the line connecting the radii or radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, and forming a continuous spiral from the circumference nearly to the center. It is formed after the radii have been put in place.—**Spiral nebula, phyllotaxis, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Spiral point.** See *spire*2, 3.—**Spiral pteropods**, the *Limacinidæ*.—**Spiral pump**, a form of the Archimedean screw water-elevator. See *Archimedean screw*, under *Archimedean*.—**Spiral screw.** See *screw*1.—**Spiral space**, the area bounded at its two ends by successive parts of the same radius vector, and within and without by successive parts of the same spiral.—**Spiral spring.** See *spring*.—**Spiral valve**, in *ichth.*, a continuous fold or ridge of mucous membrane which winds spirally about the interior of the intestine of some fishes, as ganoids.—**Spiral vessel**, in *bot.*, a vessel which is usually long, with fusiform extremities, and has the walls thickened in a spiral manner with one or more simple or branched bands or fibers. In most cases the direction of the spiral is from right to left, but it frequently happens that the earlier formed spirals run in one direction, while those formed later run in an opposite direction. See *tissue*, *vessel*.—**Spiral wheels**, in *mach.* See *wheel*.

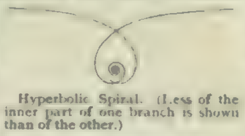

Spiral Balance for determining specific gravities.


Spiral Vessels or Ducts of *Ecballium Elaterium*.

**II.** *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a plane curve which runs continuously round and round a fixed point, called the center, with constantly increasing radius vector, so that the latter is never normal to the curve; also, a part of such a curve in the course of which the radius from the center describes 360°. Besides the spirals mentioned below, the involute of the circle and the cyclodes are very important. The principal spirals which have received attention are the spiral of Archimedes (usually understood to have been discovered by Conon the Samian), the radius of which increases uniformly with the angle; the hyperbolic spiral, whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; the lituus, the square of whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; and the logarithmic spiral, whose angle is proportional to the logarithm of the radius vector.


Parabolic Spiral.


Archimedean Spiral.


Hyperbolic Spiral. (Less of the inner part of one branch is shown than of the other.)

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—3. A spiral spring.—4. In wool, one of the curls or convolutions in wool-fiber, the number of which in a unit of length is made the basis of an estimate of its quality for manufacturing.—5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a spiral formation, as of a univalve, of the cochlea, etc.—**Airy's spirals**, the peculiar colored interference figures seen when two sections of quartz, one of a right-handed the other of a left-handed crystal, both cut transverse to the vertical axis, are placed one over the other, and viewed in converging polarized light.—**Curschmann's spirals**, in *pathol.*, bodies formed of spirally wound mucous threads with often a fine shining central thread. They seem to be casts of small bronchi, and are expectorated in asthma and certain forms of bronchitis.—**Double, equiangular, logarithmic, loxodromic spiral.** See the adjectives.—**Logistic spiral.** Same as *logarithmic spiral* (which see, under *logarithmic*).—**Norwich spiral**, that second involute of the circle whose apse is midway between the cusp of the first involute and the center of the circle: so called because first shown by Sylvester at the meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868.—**Parabolic spiral.** See *parabolic*2, and cut above.

**spiral** (spī'ral), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiraled*, *spiralled*, ppr. *spiraling*, *spiralling*. [< *spiral*, *n.*] To make spiral; cause to move spirally.

> The teeth of the cutter should be made to run slightly *spiralled*. *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 346.

**spirality** (spī-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *spiral* + *-ity*.] Spiral character or quality. *Science*, III. 583.

**spirally** (spī'ral-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a spiral.

**spiral-tail** (spī'ral-tāl), *n.* The royal or king bird of paradise, *Cincinnurus regius*: so called from the spiral coil at the end of the middle tail-feathers. See cut under *Cincinnurus*.

**spirament**†, *n.* [< L. *spiramentum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*3.] A spiracle. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 78.

**spirant** (spī'rant), *n.* [< L. *spiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *spirare*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*3.] A consonant uttered with perceptible blowing, or expulsion of breath; an alphabetic sound in the utterance of which the organs are brought near together but not wholly closed; a rustling, or fricative, or continuable consonant. The term is by some restricted to sounds of the grade of *v* and *f*, the *th* of *thin* and that of *thine*, and the German *ch*; others make it include also the sibilants; others, the semivowels *w* and *y*.

**Spiranthes** (spī-ran'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1818), so called in allusion to the spiral arrangement of the flowers; < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + *ἀνθος*, flower.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Spirantheæ*. It is characterized by commonly spirally ranked and somewhat ringent flowers with the upper sepal and the two petals erect or connivent and galeate, and the lateral sepals set obliquely on the ovary or long-decurrent, and by a column not prolonged into a free appendage, but usually decurrent on the ovary. There are about 80 species, widely dispersed through temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are terrestrial herbs from a short rootstock or a cluster of fleshy fibers or thickened tubers. Many species produce small white or greenish fragrant flowers, in several spirals forming a dense spike; in some the spike is reduced to a single spiral or becomes straight and unilateral. The flowers are commonly small, but reach a large size in some tropical American species. The leaves are usually narrow, often grass-like. Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, all late-flowering and some of them then leafless. They are known as *lady's-tresses*. *S. cernua* also locally as *wild tuberose*, and *S. gracilis* as *corkscrew-plant*.

**spiranthic** (spī-ran'thik), *a.* [< *spiranth-y* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or affected with spiranthy.

**spiranthy** (spī-ran'thi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire (see *spire*2), + *ἀνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, the abnormal dislocation of the organs of a flower in a spiral direction. Thus, Masters describes a curious flower of *Cypripedium insigne*, in which a displacement occurred by a spiral torsion proceeding from right to left, which involved the complete or partial suppression of the organs of the flower. Also spelled *speiranthy*.

**spiraster** (spī-ras'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, an irregular polyact spicule in the form of a stout spiral with thick spines; a spinispirula. When these spines or rays are terminal, the spicule is called an *amphiaster*. *Sollas*.

**Spirastrosa** (spir-as-trō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spirastrose*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, generally provided with spirasters.

**spirastrose** (spī-ras'trōs), *a.* [< *spiraster* + *-ose* (see *-ous*).] Having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of spirasters; of or pertaining to the *Spirastrosa*: distinguished from *sterrastrose*.

**spirated** (spī'rā-ted), *a.* [< *spire*2 + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] Formed into or like a spiral; twisted like a corkscrew. See cut under *sasin*. [Rare.]

> The males of this species [*Antilope bezoartica*] have long, straight, *spirated* horns nearly parallel to each other, and directed backward. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 235.

**spiration** (spī-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *spiratio(n-)*, a breathing, < L. *spirare*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*3.] 1. A breathing.

> God did by a kind of *spiration* produce them.
>
> *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxxiv.

2. In *theol.*, the act by which the procession of the Holy Ghost is held to take place; also, the relation or notion so constituted.

**spire**1 (spīr), *n.* [Also *spear* (formerly also *speer*), now commonly associated with *spear*1; < ME. *spire*, *spyre*, *spir*, < AS. *spīr*, a stalk, = MLG. *spīr*, LG. *spier*, a point, needle, sprout, = G. *spier*, a needle, pointer, *spiere*, a spar, = Icel. *spīra*, a spar, stilt, a kind of beaker, = Sw. *spira*, a spar, scepter, pistil, = Dan. *spire*, a spar, germ, shoot, *spir*, a spar, spire (in arch.); perhaps connected with *spike*1 and *spine*, or with *spear*1.] 1. A sprout or shoot of a plant.

> An ook comth of a litel *spire*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1335.

2. A stalk of grass or some similar plant; a spear.

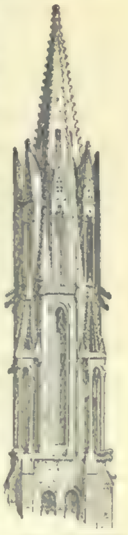
> Shal neuere *spir* springen vp.
>
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 180.

> Pointed *Spires* of Flax, when green,
> Will Ink supply, and Letters mark unseen.
>
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. The continuation of the trunk in a more or less excurrent tree above the point where branching begins.

> No tops to be received, except the *spire* and such other top or limb as may be grown on the main piece [British oak for navy contracts]. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 72.

4. A name of various tall grasses, as the marram, *Ammophila arundinacea*; the reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; and the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *mining*, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole: so called from the spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose. Also called *reed* or *rush*.—6. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidal body; specifically, in *arch.*, the tapering part of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; the great pinnacle, often of wood covered with lead, frequently crowning the crossing of the nave in large churches. The earliest spires, in the architectural sense, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which exist in some of the oldest Romanesque buildings. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated and more and more acute, resulted at length in the graceful tapering spire. Among the many existing medieval examples, that of Salisbury Cathedral is one of the finest: that of Senlis Cathedral, France, though not of great size, is one of the earliest of fully developed spires, and is admired for the purity and elegance of its design. The spires of medieval architecture are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with piercings and spire-lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketed, and they are often terminated by a finial. In later examples the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the structure in successive stages, and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to an architectural creation essentially medieval. The term *spire* is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering structures, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base, while when the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower, without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *broach*. See also cuts under *broach*, 10, *rood-steeple*, and *transept*.


Spire of Senlis Cathedral, France; early 13th century.

> The glorious temple rear'd
> Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
> Of alabaster, topt with golden *spires*.
>
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 548.

7. The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit.

> To silence that
> Which, to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
> Would seem but modest. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 24.

**spire**1 (spīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spired*, ppr. *spiring*. [< ME. *spiren*, *spyren* (= Dan. *spire* = Sw. *spira*, germinate); < *spire*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sprout, as grain in malting.—2. To shoot; shoot up sharply.

> Yon cypress *spiring* high,
> With pine and cedar spreading wide
> Their darksome boughs on either side.
>
> *Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

**II.** *trans.* 1†. To shoot or send forth.

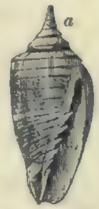
In gentle Ladies breste and bounteous race
Of woman kind it fayrest Flowre doth *spyre*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 52.

2. To furnish with a spire or spires.

Like rampired walls the houses lean,
All *spired* and domed and turreted,
Sheer to the valley's darkling green.
*W. E. Henley*, From a Window in Princes Street.

**spire**$^2$ (spīr), *n.* [< F. *spire* = Sp. Pg. *espira* = It. *spira*, < L. *spira*, < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, twist, wreath, spire, also a tore or anchor-ring. Cf. Gr. *σπυρίς*, a woven basket, L. *sporta*, a woven basket, Lith. *spartas*, a band. Hence *spiral*, etc.] 1. A winding line like the thread of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a spiral.

His head . . .
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 502.



*a*, Spire of a Univalve (*Imbricaria conica*).

2. In *conch.*, all the whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or the body-whorl, taken together as forming a turret. In most cases the spire is exserted from the last turn of the shell, giving the ordinary turreted conical or helicoid form of numberless gastropods; and in some long slender forms, of many turns and with small aperture, the spire makes most of the length of the shell, as figured at *Cerithium*, *Cylindrella*, and *Terebra*, for example. In other cases, however, the spire scarcely protrudes from the body-whorl, and it may be even entirely included or contained in the latter, so that a depression or other formation occupies the usual position of the apex of the shell. (Compare cuts under *cowry*, *Cypræa*, *Cymbium*, and *Ovulum*.) See also cut under *univalve*.
3. In *math.*, a point at which different leaves of a Riemann's surface are connected. Also called a *spiral point*.

**spire**$^3$† (spīr), *v. i.* [= OF. *spirer*, *espirer*, *esperer* = Sp. Pg. *espirar* = It. *spirare*, < L. *spirare*, breathe. Hence ult. *spirit*, etc., and *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] To breathe.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.
*Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

**spire**$^4$†, *v.* A Middle English form of *speer*$^1$.

**spire**$^5$ (spīr), *n.* [Cf. *spire*$^1$.] The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, in its third year.

A *spire* [has] brow [antler] and uprights.
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 510.

**spire-bearer** (spīr'bãr"ėr), *n.* In *conch.*, a spirifer.

**spired**$^1$ (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a spire.

And Baal's *spired* Stone to Dust was ground.
*Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

**spired**$^2$ (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*$^2$ + *-ed*$^2$.] In *conch.*, having a spire, as a univalve shell; spiriferous; turreted.

**spire-light** (spīr'līt), *n.* A window or opening of any kind for light in a spire.

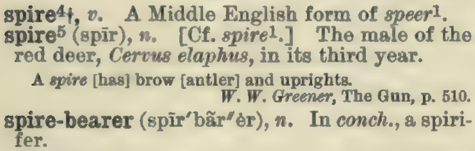
**spire-steeple** (spīr'stē"pl), *n.* A spire considered as part of a steeple; a spire. [Rare.]

**spiric** (spī'rik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σπειρικός*, spiric, < *σπεῖρα*, a tore, < *σπείρειν*, sweep round.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a tore or anchor-ring.—**Spiric body**, a tore.—**Spiric line.** See *line*$^2$.

II. *n.* A curve, the plane section of a tore. Such curves, which are bicircular quartics, were treated by the ancient geometers Eudoxus and Perseus.

**spiricle** (spir'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **spiricula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a spire: see *spire*$^2$.] In *bot.*, one of the delicate coiled threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achenes, which uncoil when wet. They probably serve in fixing small and light seeds to the soil, in order that they may germinate.

**Spirifer** (spir'i-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1816), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] 1. The typical genus of *Spiriferidæ*, having the long brachial appendages coiled into a pair of spirals, called the carriage-spring apparatus, supported upon similarly convoluted shelly lamellæ, and the shell impunctate, with a long straight hinge-line. Numerous species range from the Lower Silurian to the Permian. *S. hysterica* is an example. Also called *Spirifera*, *Spiriferus*.
2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.



*Spirifer centronatus.*
*a*, ventral view; *b*, dorsal view; *c*, lateral view.

**Spiriferidæ** (spir-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirifer* + *-idæ*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods with highly developed spiral appendages, typified by the genus *Spirifer*, containing numerous genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Liassic.

**spiriferine** (spī-rif'e̤-rin), *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-ine*$^1$.] Bearing brachial appendages in the form of a spiral; of or pertaining to the *Spiriferidæ*.

**spiriferoid** (spī-rif'e̤-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-oid*.] I. *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Spiriferidæ*.

II. *a.* Resembling a spirifer; having characters of the *Spiriferidæ*.

**spiriferous** (spī-rif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. **spirifer*, < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] 1. Having a spire, as a univalved shell; spired; turreted.—2. Having spiral appendages, as a brachiopod; spiriferine.—3. Containing or yielding fossil spirifers, as a geological stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 507.

**spirignath** (spir'ig-nath), *n.* [< NL. *spirignatha* (Latreille, 1796), < **spirignathus*: see *spirignathous*.] The slender spirally coiled antlia or haustellum of lepidopterous insects. Also *spirignatha*, *spiritrompe*.

**spirignathous** (spī-rig'nạ̄-thus), *a.* [< NL. **spirignathus*, < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, + *γναθός*, a jaw.] Having a filiform sucking-tube coiled in a spiral, as a moth or butterfly; haustellate or antliate, as a lepidopterous insect.

**spirillar** (spir'i-lär), *a.* [< *Spirill-um* + *-ar*$^3$.] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Spirillum*.

**Spirillum** (spī-ril'um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*$^2$.] A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having cylindrical or somewhat compressed spirally twisted cells. They are rigid and furnished at each end with a cilium, and multiply by transverse division, the parts soon separating from one another. This genus, which according to some authorities also embraces the genus known as *Vibrio*, contains many species, found in swamp-water, salt water, infusions, etc. See *Schizomycetes*.—**Spirillum fever.** See *fever*$^1$.

**spirit** (spir'it), *n.* [< ME. *spirit*, *spirite*, *spyryte*, *spyrite* (also *sprit*, *sprite*, > E. *sprite*$^1$), < OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, *esprit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, spirit (= G. Sw. Dan. *spiritus*, spirits of wine, etc.), < L. *spiritus*, a breathing or blowing (as of the wind), a breeze, the air, a breath, exhalation, the breath of life, life, mind, soul, spirit, also courage, haughtiness, etc., LL. a spirit, ghost, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*$^3$. Cf. *sprite*$^1$, a doublet of *spirit*.] 1. According to old and primitive modes of thought, an invisible corporeal thing of an airy nature, scarcely material, the principle of life, mediating between soul and body. The primitive and natural notion of life was that it consisted of the breath, and in most languages words etymologically signifying 'breath' are used to mean the principle of life. *Spirit* is one of these, and translates the Greek *πνεῦμα*. The ordinary notion of the Greek philosophers was that the soul is warm air. This was strengthened by the discovery, about the time of Aristotle (who, however, does not share the opinion), of the distinction between the veins and the arteries. It is found elaborately developed in the writings of the Stoics, and especially of Galen. The spirit in the body exists in various degrees of fineness. The coarser kinds confer only vegetative life, and betray themselves in eructations, etc.; there are, besides, a vital spirit (*πνεῦμα ζωοτικόν*) and an animal or psychical spirit (*πνεῦμα ψυχικόν*). At birth man was said to possess only vegetative spirit, but as soon as he draws breath this was thought to be carried through the left ventricle and the arteries to every part of the body, becoming triturated, and conveying animal life to the whole. The spirits were also said to be in different states of tension or tone, causing greater or less energy of body and mind. The vital spirits, being carried to the ventricles of the brain, were there further refined, and converted into spirits of sense, or animal spirits. In vision these spirits dart out from the eye to the object, though this be the most distant star, and immediately return laden in some form with information. This doctrine, modified by the addition of an incorporeal soul, and confused with the Hebrew conception of a spirit, was generally believed down to and into the scientific era. Old writers, therefore, who use phrases which are still employed metaphorically must be understood as meaning them literally. See def. 3.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heaven hath blown his *spirit* out.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 110.

From the kind heat which in the heart doth raigne
The *spirits* of life doe their beginning take;
These *spirits* of life, ascending to the braine,
When they come there the *spirits* of sense do make.

These *spirits* of sense in fantasie's high court
Judge of the formes of objects ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Downe to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Besides, another motive power doth rise
Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring
The vitall *spirits*, which, borne in arteries,
Continuall motion to all parts doe bring.
*Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his *spirits* became entranced.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 419.

Thus much cannot be denied, that our soul acteth not immediately only upon bones, flesh, brains, and other such like gross parts of the body, but, first and chiefly, upon the animal *spirits*, as the immediate instruments of sense and fancy, as that by whose vigour and activity the other heavy and unwieldy bulk of the body is so nimbly moved. And therefore we know no reason why we may not assent here to that of Porphyrius: that the blood is the food and nourishment of the *spirit*, and that this *spirit* is the vehicle of the soul, or the more immediate seat of life.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

2. The principle of life conceived as a fragment of the divine essence breathed into man by God. This conception is developed in the Old and New Testaments, in the writings of the Neoplatonists, and by theologians. In Biblical and theological language the spirit is the highest part of human nature, as most akin to the divine, connected mediately with the body through the soul, and spoken of alone, or in contradistinction to the body, or as distinguished from both body and soul (see *soul*).

All flesh died that moved upon the earth, . . . all in whose nostrils was the breath of the *spirit* of life.
Gen. vii. 21, 22.

The *spirit* of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

My *spirit* is consumed, my days are extinct, the grave is ready for me. Job xvii. 1.

Who among men knoweth the things of a man, save the *spirit* of the man, which is in him? 1 Cor. ii. 11 [R. V.].

Our body shall be turned into ashes, and our *spirit* shall vanish as the soft air. Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 3.

3. Metaphorically, animation; vivacity; exuberance of life; cheerfulness; courage; mettle; temper; humor; mood: usually in the plural. But in old writers this meaning is not figurative, since they conceived this quality to be due to the tension of animal spirits.

So feble were his *spirites*, and so low.
*Chaucer*, C. T., l. 1361.

Hastings went to the council that morning in remarkably high *spirits*. *J. Gairdner*, Rich. III., ii.

All furnish'd, all in arms; . . .
As full of *spirit* as the month of May.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 101.

I wonder you can have such *spirits* under so many distresses. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

4. A peculiar animating and inspiring principle; dominant influence; genius; that which pervades and tempers the conduct and thought of men, either singly or (especially) in bodies, and characterizes them or their works.

O *spirit* of love! how quick and fresh art thou!
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 9.

This shows plainly the democratical *spirit* which acts our deputies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 141.

All seem to feel the *spirit* of the place,
And by the general reverence God is praised.
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 48.

That is the best part of each writer which has nothing private in it; . . . that which in the study of a single artist you might not easily find, but in the study of many you would abstract as the *spirit* of them all.
*Emerson*, Compensation.

And that law of force which governs all the changes of character in a given people at a given time, which we call the *Spirit* of the Age, this also changes, though more slowly still. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 80.

5. The essence, real meaning, or intent of any statement, command, or contract: opposed to *letter*.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the *spirit*: for the letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

The scientific principles of Aristotle were in *spirit*, if not in form, in contrast with those of modern science.
*W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 171.

6. Incorporeal, immaterial being or principle; personality, or a personality, unconnected or only associated with a body: in Biblical use applied to God, and specifically [*cap.*] to the third person of the Trinity (the Holy Spirit); also to supernatural good and evil beings (angels).

God is a *spirit*: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24.

But God hath revealed them unto us by his *Spirit*: for the *Spirit* searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 1 Cor. ii. 10.

Putting together the ideas of thinking and willing, or the power of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, of which we have no distinct idea, we have the idea of an immaterial *spirit*.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 15.

If we seclude space out of our consideration, there will remain but two sorts of substances in the world: that is, matter and mind; or, as we otherwise call them, body and *spirit*. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

*Spirit* exists everywhere in nature, and we know of no *spirit* outside of nature.
*Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 455.

7. A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper,

especially as shown in action; a man of life, fire, energy, enterprise, courage, or the like, who influences or dominates: as, the leading *spirits* of the movement were arrested.

> No place will please me so, no mean of death,
> As here by Cæsar, and by you cut off,
> The choice and master *spirits* of this age.
>
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 163.

**8.** A disembodied soul, or a soul naturally destitute of an ordinary solid body; an apparition of such a being; a specter; a ghost.

> Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

> Whilst he [the child] is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of *spirits* and goblins or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.
>
> *Locke*, Education, § 138.

**9.** A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

> I am a *spirit* of no common rate, . . .
> And I will purge thy mortal grossness so
> That thou shalt like an airy *spirit* go.
>
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

> And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. Then said Saul unto his servants, Seek me a woman that hath a familiar *spirit*. 1 Sam. xxviii. 6, 7.

> Why, a *spirit* is such a little, little thing that I have heard a man who was a great scholar say that he'll dance ye a Lancashire hornpipe upon the point of a needle.
>
> *Addison*, The Drummer.

**10.** A subtle fluid contained in a particular substance, and conferring upon it its peculiar properties. (*a*) In Bacon's philosophy, such a fluid for each kind of substance, living or dead.

> The *spirits* or pneumaticals, that are in all tangible bodies, are scarcely known. . . . *Spirits* are nothing else but a natural body, rarefied to a proportion, and included in the tangible parts of bodies, as in an integument. And they be no less differing one from the other than the dense or tangible parts; . . . and they are never (almost) at rest; and from them and their motions principally proceed arefaction, colliquation, concoction, maturation, putrefaction, vivifaction, and most of the effects of nature.
>
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 98.

(*b*) In *old chem.*, a liquor obtained by distillation: often in the plural.

**11.** A strong alcoholic liquor; in a restricted sense, such a liquor variously treated in the process of distillation, and used as a beverage or medicinally, as brandy, whisky, and gin; in the plural, any strong distilled liquor.

> They are like too frequent use of *Spirits* in a time of health, which weaken the force of Nature by raising it too high. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

**12.** A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing.—**13**†. An aspirate; a breathing, as the letter *h*.

> But be it [*h*] a letter or *spirit*, we have great use of it in our tongue, both before and after vowels.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, iv.

**14.** The essence or active principle of anything.—**15.** In *mod. German philos.*, the highest mode of existence; also, anything possessing such existence.—**Animal, ardent, astral spirits.** See the adjectives.—**Aromatic spirit,** a liquid composed of compound spirit of orange and alcohol.—**Aromatic spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of ammonium carbonate 40, water of ammonia 100, oil of lemon 12, oil of lavender-flowers 1, oil of pimenta 1, alcohol 700, water to make 1,000 parts. It is stimulant, antacid, and is used in sick-headache or as an aid in recovering after alcoholic debauch.—**Barwood spirits.** Same as *tin spirits*.—**Brethren of the Free Spirit, Brethren of the Holy Spirit.** See *brother*.—**Compound spirit of horse-radish,** a liquid composed of scraped horse-radish root, bitter-orange peel, nutmeg, proof-spirit, and water.—**Compound spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 3,000, water to make 5,000 parts. It is adjuvant to diuretic remedies.—**Compound spirit of lavender.** Same as *compound tincture of lavender* (which see, under *tincture*).—**Compound spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of the oils of bitter-orange peel, lemon, coriander, star-anise, and alcohol.—**Dulcified spirit.** See *dulcify*.—**Dyers' spirit.** See *dyer*.—**Familiar spirit.** See *familiar*.—**Fetid spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of asafetida, strong solution of ammonia, and alcohol. It is a nervous stimulant, antacid.—**Fever of the spirit.** See *fever*¹.—**Holy Spirit,** or **the Spirit,** the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. See *ghost*.—**In spirit.** (*a*) Inwardly: as, to groan *in spirit*. (*b*) By inspiration; by or under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

> How then doth David *in spirit* call him Lord?
>
> Mat. xxii. 43.

**Mahwa-spirit,** an alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented flowers of *Bassia latifolia*.—**Master spirit.** See *master*¹.—**Materialized spirit.** See *materialize*.—**Medicinal spirits,** medicines prepared either by macerating bruised seeds, flowers, herbs, etc., in alcohol or spirit for two or three days before distillation, and then drawing off by a gentle heat, or extemporaneously by adding a proper proportion of essential oil to pure spirit of the prescribed strength. In this way are prepared spirits of aniseed, cassia, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, etc. They are used principally as aromatics and stimulants.—**Methylated spirit.** See *methylate*.—**Perfumed spirit.** Same as *cologne*.—**Poor in spirit.** See *poor*.—**Proof spirit.** See *proof-spirit*.—**Public spirit,** active interest in the welfare of the community; disposition to exert or to deny one's self for the general good.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone*.—**Pyroligneous spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).—**Pyroxylic spirit.** See *pyroxylic*.—**Rectified spirit.** See *rectify* and *alcohol*.—**Silent spirit.** See *silent*.—**Spirit colors.** See *color*.—**Spirit of ammonia,** an alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Spirit of anise,** a liquid composed of oil of anise 10, alcohol 90 parts. It is a stomachic and carminative.—**Spirit of ants.** Same as *spirit of formic acid*.—**Spirit of bitter almonds,** a liquid composed of oil of bitter almonds, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of cajeput,** a liquid composed of oil of cajeput 1, alcohol 49 parts.—**Spirit of camphor,** a liquid composed of camphor 10, alcohol 70, and water 20 parts.—**Spirit of chloric ether.** Same as *spirit of chloroform*.—**Spirit of chloroform,** a liquid consisting of purified chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts.—**Spirit of cinnamon,** a liquid composed of oil of cinnamon 10, alcohol 90 parts: aromatic cordial.—**Spirit of citron,** a 2 per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol.—**Spirit of Cochlearia,** a liquid composed of fresh scurvy-grass 8, alcohol 6, water 3 parts.—**Spirit of cucumbers,** a liquid made by distilling a mixture of grated cucumbers and alcohol 3 parts, used in making ointment of cucumber.—**Spirit of curaçao,** a liquid composed of the oil of Curaçao orange, fennel, bitter almonds, and alcohol.—**Spirit of ether,** a spirit composed of strong ether 30, alcohol 70 parts. It has properties similar to those of ether.—**Spirit of formic acid,** a liquid composed of formic acid, alcohol, and water. Also *spirit of ants*.—**Spirit of French wine.** Same as *brandy*.—**Spirit of Garus,** a liquid composed of aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol 5,000, water 1,000 parts.—**Spirit of Gaultheria,** a liquid composed of oil of *Gaultheria* 3, alcohol 97 parts: used for flavoring.—**Spirit of glonoin.** Same as *spirit of nitroglycerin*.—**Spirit of hartshorn.** See *hartshorn*, 1.—**Spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 3, alcohol 97 parts: adjuvant to diuretic medicine.—**Spirit of lemon,** a liquid composed of oil of lemon 6, lemon-peel 4, alcohol to make 100 parts: used for flavoring medicines, custards, etc. Also called *essence of lemon*.—**Spirit of Mindererus.** Same as *solution of acetate of ammonia* (which see, under *solution*).—**Spirit of myrcia.** Same as *bay-rum*.—**Spirit of niter**†. An obsolete name for *nitric acid*.—**Spirit of nitroglycerin,** a solution of nitroglycerin (glonoin) in alcohol, containing 1 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerin.—**Spirit of nitrous ether.** See *nitrous*.—**Spirit of nutmeg,** a liquid composed of oil of nutmeg 3, alcohol 97 parts. Also called *essence of nutmeg*, and used as a flavoring for medicines.—**Spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of oil of orange-peel 6, alcohol 94 parts: used in flavoring medicines.—**Spirit of peppermint,** a liquid composed of oil of peppermint 10 parts, peppermint in powder 1 part, and alcohol to make 100 parts. Also called *essence of peppermint*.—**Spirit of phosphorus,** a liquid composed of phosphorus and alcohol. Also called *tincture of phosphorus*.—**Spirit of rosemary,** a liquid composed of oil of rosemary 1, rectified spirit 49 parts: a perfume and adjuvant to liniments, etc.—**Spirit of sea-salt.** Same as *hydrochloric acid* (which see, under *hydrochloric*).—**Spirit of sense**†, the utmost refinement or nicety of sensation; sensibility or sensitiveness of touch, sight, etc.

> To whose soft seizure
> The cygnet's down is harsh, and *spirit of sense*
> Hard as the palm of ploughman.
>
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 58.

**Spirit of soap,** a liquid composed of Castile soap, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of spearmint,** a liquid composed of oil of spearmint 10, powdered spearmint 1, alcohol 89 parts: a carminative.—**Spirit of turpentine.** Same as *oil of turpentine* (which see, under *turpentine*).—**Spirit of wine.** Same as *alcohol*.—**Spirits Act,** an English statute of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 24) which consolidates the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** Same as *spirit of nitrous ether*.—**The four spirits**†, four substances used in alchemy: quicksilver, orpiment or arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur.

> The firste *spirit* quicksilver called is,
> The second orpiment, the thridde ywis
> Sal armoniak, and the ferthe brimstoon.
>
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 269.

**Tin spirits,** solutions of tin, in the preparation of which nitric acid and sulphuric acid, as well as hydrochloric acid, are used.—**Wood-spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*). =**Syn. 3.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. (see *animation*), force, resolution.—**4.** Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature.—**6.** *Soul, Intellect*, etc. (see *mind*¹); inner self, vital essence.

**spirit** (spir'it), *v. t.* [< *spirit*, *n.* Cf. *sprite*¹, *v.*] **1.** To animate; inspire; inspirit; excite; encourage; enliven; cheer: sometimes with *up*.

> Shall our quick blood, *spirited* with wine,
> Seem frosty? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 21.

> It is a concession or yielding from the throne, and would naturally *spirit up* the Parliament to struggle on for power.
>
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 393.

> Well, I shall *spirit up* the Colonel as soon as I can.
>
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

**2.** To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap: generally with *off*, *away*, or other adverb of direction.

> When we came abreast of Old Panama we anchor'd, and sent our Canoa ashore with our Prisoner Don Diego de Pinas, with a Letter to the Governour, to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had *spirited away*.
>
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 178.

**3.** To treat with spirits.

> The whole carpet is to be cleaned, *spirited*, and dried, a square yard at a time. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 142.

**spiritally**† (spir'i-tal-i), *adv.* [< **spirital* (= OF. *spirital*, *espirital*, *esperital*, < ML. *spiritalis*, < L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit: see *spirit*, and cf. *spiritual*) + *-ly*².] By means of the breath, as a spirant non-vocal sound.

> We may conceive one of each [ll or rr occurring in a word] pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally.
>
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 58.

**spirit-back** (spir'it-bak), *n.* In *distilling*, the cistern which holds the spirit.

**spirit-blue** (spir'it-blö), *n.* An aniline blue derived from coal-tar, used for dyeing, and soluble in spirit (alcohol). There are two kinds. The first is prepared from rosaniline by heating it with an excess of aniline and some benzoic acid, distilling off the excess of aniline, saturating the residue with hydrochloric acid, drying, and powdering: it produces the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-rosaniline. The second is prepared from diphenylamine by treating it with oxalic acid and hydrochloric acid, producing the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-pararosaniline. The chemical composition of these two is not identical. They are used in dyeing silks, giving very pure blues, the latter being the finer. Also called *diphenylamine-blue*, *Gentiana blue*, *Humboldt blue*, *imperial blue*, *Lyons blue*, *rosaniline-blue*.

**spirit-brown** (spir'it-broun), *n.* See *brown*.

**spirit-butterfly** (spir'it-but"ėr-flī), *n.* A tropical American butterfly of the genus *Ithomia*, of numerous species, delicate in form, with nearly scaleless gauzy wings.

**spirit-duck** (spir'it-duk), *n.* **1.** In the United States, the bufflehead, *Clangula* (*Bucephala*) *albeola*: so called from its expertness in diving and its sudden appearances and disappearances. See *Clangula*, and cut under *buffle*¹, 2.—**2.** Any duck that dives at the flash of a gun or twang of a bow-string; a conjuring duck. Compare *hell-diver*.

**spirited** (spir'i-ted), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ed*².] **1.** Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.

> Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*.
>
> *Pope.*

> His rebuke to the knight and his sottish revellers is sensible and *spirited*. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

**2.** Having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition, as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*.

> That man is poorly *spirited* whose life
> Runs in his blood alone, and not in 's wishes.
>
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 1.

**3.** Possessed by a spirit. [Rare.]

> So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 613.

=**Syn. 1.** *Spiritual*, etc. (see *spirituous*); ardent, high-mettled, high-spirited. See also *animation*.

**spiritedly** (spir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner; with spirit, strength, or animation.

**spiritedness** (spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Spirited nature or character; spirit; liveliness; life; animation. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 48.

**spiriter** (spir'i-tėr), *n.* One who spirits another away; an abductor; a kidnapper. [Rare.]

> While the poor boy, half dead with fear,
> Writh'd back to view his *spiriter*.
>
> *Cotton*, Works, p. 257. (*Davies.*)

**spiritful** (spir'it-fůl), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ful*. Cf. *spriteful*, *sprightful*.] Full of spirit; lively. *Chapman*. [Rare.]

**spiritfully** (spir'it-fůl-i), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner. [Rare.]

**spiritfulness** (spir'it-fůl-nes), *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. *Harvey*. [Rare.]

**spirit-gum** (spir'it-gum), *n.* A quick-drying preparation used by actors and others to fasten false hair on the face.

**spiriting** (spir'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spirit*, *v.*] The business, work, or service of a spirit; hence, work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

> I will be correspondent to command,
> And do my *spiriting* gently.
>
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 298.

**spiritism** (spir'i-tizm), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ism*.] Same as *spiritualism*, 3.

**spiritist** (spir'i-tist), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ist*.] Same as *spiritualist*, 3.

**spiritistic** (spir-i-tis'tik), *a.* [< *spiritist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, founded on, or in harmony with spiritualism: as, *spiritistic* doctrines.

> Those strange forces, equally occult, the mesmeric and the *spiritistic*. *Howells*, Undiscovered Country, p. 16.

**spirit-lamp** (spir'it-lamp), *n.* See *lamp*¹.

**spiritleaf** (spir'it-lēf), *n.* The manyroot, *Ruellia tuberosa*. Also *spiritweed*. [West Indies.]

**spiritless** (spir'it-les), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no breath; extinct; dead.

> 'Tis the body
> Of the great captain Pœnius, by himself
> Made cold and *spiritless*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 1.

**2.** Having no spirit, vigor, courage, or fire; without one's customary vivacity; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

> Why are you still so sad? you take our edge off;
> You make us dull and *spiritless*.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

**spiritlessly** (spir′it-les-li), *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit; without exertion. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

**spirit-level** (spir′it-lev″el), *n.* See *level*¹, 1.—**Spirit-level quadrant.** See *quadrant.*

**spiritly**† (spir′it-li), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ly*¹. Cf. *spritely, sprightly.*] Spirited; spiritful.

> Pride, you know, must be foremost; and that comes out like a Spaniard, with daring look, and a tongue thundering out braves, mounted on a *spiritly* jennet named Insolence.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 420. (*Davies.*)

**spirit-merchant** (spir′it-mėr″chant), *n.* A merchant who deals in spirituous liquors.

**spirit-meter** (spir′it-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirit which passes through a pipe or from a still. Various forms are in use—as a rotating drum of known capacity, a piston moving in a cylinder of known capacity and recording its pulsations, vessels of known capacity which are alternately filled and emptied, or a form of rotary pump recording its revolutions. *E. H. Knight.*

**spiritoso** (spir-i-tō′sō), *adv.* [It.; = E. *spiritous.*] In *music*, with spirit, energy, or animation. Also *spirituoso.*

**spiritous** (spir′i-tus), *a.* [= It. *spiritoso*, < ML. **spiritosus*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit.*] 1. Of the nature of spirit; intangible; refined; pure; subtile.

> More refined, more *spiritous*, and pure.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 475.

2†. Burning; ardent; fiery; active.—3. Same as *spirituous.* [Rare.]

**spiritousness** (spir′i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts: as, the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor.

**spirit-rapper** (spir′it-rap″ėr), *n.* One who believes or professes to believe that he can summon the spirits of deceased persons and hold intercourse with them by raps made by them upon a table in answer to questions, or by their causing the table to tilt up.

**spirit-rapping** (spir′it-rap″ing), *n.* A general name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, and kindred demonstrations. See *spiritualism*, 3.

**spiritrompe** (spir′i-tromp), *n.* [F. (Latreille), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + F. *trompe*, a trump: see *trump*¹.] The long spiral tongue or antlia of lepidopterous insects; the spirignath.

**spirit-room** (spir′it-röm), *n.* A room or compartment in a ship in which spirits are kept for the use of the officers and crew.

**spirit-stirring** (spir′it-stėr″ing), *a.* Stirring, rousing, or animating the spirit.

> Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
> The *spirit-stirring* drum, the ear-piercing fife.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 352.

**spiritual** (spir′i-ţū-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *spirituall, spyrytualle, spirituell, espirituell*, < OF. *spirituel, spiritueil*, F. *spirituel* = Pr. *espirital* = Sp. Pg. *espiritual* = It. *spirituale*, < LL. *spiritualis*, of or pertaining to breath, breathing, wind, or air, or spirit, < L. *spiritus* (*spiritu-*), spirit, breath, air: see *spirit.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or being spirit in the sense of something between soul and body, or of a disembodied soul or a supernatural immaterial being.

> So faire it was that, trusteth well,
> It semed a place *espirituell*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 650.

> When to ende nyhed he,
> That the soule moste yelde being *spirituall*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5291.

> Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth,
> Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 677.

2. Pertaining to the soul, or to the higher endowments of the mind, especially when considered as a divine influence.—3. Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine.

> Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all *spiritual* blessings in heavenly places in Christ.
> Eph. i. 3.

> God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man.
> *Sir T. Browne.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical.—**Lords spiritual.** See *lord.*—**Spiritual affinity.** See *affinity*, 1.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy.*—**Spiritual automaton.** See *automaton.*—**Spiritual being.** Same as *intentional being* (which see, under *being*).—**Spiritual body.** See *natural body*, under *natural.*—**Spiritual communion.** See *sacramental communion*, under *sacramental.*—**Spiritual corporations, spiritual courts**, ecclesiastical corporations; ecclesiastical courts. See *ecclesiastical.*—**Spiritual exercises, immutation**†**, incest, matter, peer**, etc. See *exercise*, etc.—**Spiritual man**†. (*a*) An inspired person; also, a holy man; an ecclesiastic.

> Other elles I trowe that it be som *spirituell man* that God hath me sente for to defende this reame, nought for me but for Cristynte and holy cherche to mayntene.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

> Which Battel, because of the many *spiritual Men* that were in it, was called the White Battel.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 108.

(*b*) The spiritual nature: opposed to *physical man.*—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*). =**Syn. 1.** *Spirited*, etc. (see *spirituous*), immaterial.

**II.** *n.* 1. A spiritual thing.

> Ascend unto invisibles; fill thy spirit with *spirituals*, with the mysteries of faith.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. § 14.

> He [Dante] assigns supremacy to the pope in *spirituals*, and to the emperor in temporals.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.

2. A spiritual person. (*a*) One who is of a spiritual nature or character. (*b*) One charged with a spiritual office or calling.

> We bee the *spiritualles*; we searche the bottome of Goddes commaundement.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 399.

**spiritualisation, spiritualise**, etc. See *spiritualization*, etc.

**spiritualism** (spir′i-ţū-ạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *spiritualisme* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualismo* = It. *spiritualismo*; as *spiritual* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being spiritual; spiritual character. *Milman.*—2. In *philos.*, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter, or as the only reality: opposed to *materialism.*—3. The belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium; also, the various doctrines and theories, collectively, founded upon this belief. In its modern form, spiritualism originated in the State of New York in the year 1848, and since that time has extended over the United States and Europe. The mediums through whom the supposed communications take place are of various kinds, no fewer than twenty-four different classes being mentioned in the books explanatory of spiritualism. Among the chief methods of communication are rappings, table-tippings, writing, and speaking; in the latter forms of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed by the spirit for the time being. Spiritualism has no formal system of theology, and it is contended by many of its advocates that it is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of a faith otherwise Christian, and that spirit-communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings for spiritualistic communications are commonly called *séances.* Also *spiritism.*

**spiritualist** (spir′i-ţū-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *spiritualiste* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualista* = It. *spiritualista*; as *spiritual* + *-ist.*] 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; also, one whose employment is spiritual.

> May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists*?
> *Echard*, Grounds of Contempt of Clergy (1696), p. 140. [(*Latham.*)

2. One who accepts philosophical spiritualism. See *spiritualism*, 2.

> We may, as *spiritualists*, try to explain our memory's failures and blunders by secondary causes.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 2.

3. One who believes that intercourse may be and is held with departed spirits, especially through the agency of a medium; one who claims to hold such intercourse. Also called *spiritist.*

**spiritualistic** (spir″i-ţū-ạ-lis′tik), *a.* [< *spiritualist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to philosophic spiritualism; idealistic.

> The deep-lying doctrine of Spiritual Beings, which embodies the very essence of *Spiritualistic* as opposed to Materialistic philosophy.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 384.

2. Of or pertaining to modern spiritualism, or communication with departed spirits; produced by or believed to be due to the agency of departed spirits: as, *spiritualistic* manifestations; a *spiritualistic* séance.

**spirituality** (spir″i-ţū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spiritualities* (-tiz). [< ME. *spiritualite, spiritualte*, < OF. *spiritualite, spiritualte, espiritualte, esperituaute*, etc., F. *spiritualité* = Sp. *espiritualidad* = Pg. *espiritualidade* = It. *spiritualità*, < LL. *spiritualita(t-)s*, < *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual.*] 1. Spiritual nature or character; immateriality; incorporeality.

> A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities.
> *South.*

2. Spiritual tendency or aspirations; freedom from worldliness and from attachment to the things of time and sense; spiritual tone; desire for spiritual good.

> We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more *spirituality*, and with repentance.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, Return of Prayers, i.

> No infidel can argue away the *spirituality* of the Christian religion; attacks upon miracles leave that unaffected.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

> His discourses were so valued, and his *spirituality* so revered, that his ministrations were coveted in all that region.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 140.

3†. The clergy as a whole; the ecclesiastics; the church.

> Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality*.
> *Fuller.*

4. That which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity: generally in the plural, and distinguished from *temporalities*: as, *spiritualities* of a bishop (those profits and dues which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character).—**Guardian of the spiritualities.** See *guardian.*—**Spirituality of benefices**, the tithes of land, etc.

**spiritualization** (spir″i-ţū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.—2. In *old chem.*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

Also spelled *spiritualisation.*

**spiritualize** (spir′i-ţū-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiritualized*, ppr. *spiritualizing.* [< F. *spiritualiser* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualizar* = It. *spiritualizzare*; as *spiritual* + *-ize.*] 1. To make spiritual, or more spiritual; elevate above what is worldly or bodily.

> Unless we endeavour to *spiritualise* ourselves, . . . the older we grow the more we are embruted and debased.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxxiv.

2. To infuse spirituality or life into; inform with spirit or life; animate.

> This seen in the clear air, and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express.
> *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. To draw a spiritual meaning from, or impart a spiritual meaning to: as, to *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.—4. In *chem.*: (*a*) To extract spirit from. (*b*) To convert into spirit, or impart the properties of spirit to.

Also spelled *spiritualise.*

**spiritualizer** (spir′i-ţū-ạl-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-er*¹.] One who spiritualizes, in any sense. Also spelled *spiritualiser.*

> The most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers.*
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

**spiritually** (spir′i-ţū-ạl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spyritually*; < *spiritual* + *-ly*².] 1. In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness, sensuality, or worldliness; with purity of spirit or heart.—2. As a spirit; ethereally.

> The sky . . .
> Bespangled with those isles of light,
> So wildly, *spiritually* bright.
> *Byron*, Siege of Corinth, xi.

3. In a spiritual sense.

**spiritual-minded** (spir′i-ţū-ạl-mīn″ded), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections; spiritual.

**spiritual-mindedness** (spir′i-ţū-al-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritual-minded; spirituality of mind.

**spiritualness** (spir′i-ţū-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiritual; spirituality.

**spiritualty**† (spir′i-ţū-ạl-ti), *n.* [< ME. *spiritualte*, < OF. *sperituałte*, etc.: see *spirituality.*] The ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of any national church.

> It [the church] is abused and mistaken for a multitude of shaven, shorn, and oiled, which we now call the *spiritualty* and clergy.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12.

**spirituelle** (spir″i-tū-el′), *a.* [F., fem. of *spirituel*: see *spiritual.*] Characterized by or exhibiting a refined intellectuality, grace, or delicacy: noting primarily but not exclusively a woman or the ways of women.

> I have the air of youth without freshness, but noble, sweet, lively, *spirituelle*, and interesting.
> *The Century*, XL. 654.

**spirituosity** (spir″i-tọ̈-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *spirituous* + *-ity.*] 1. Spirituous character or quality: as, the *spirituosity* of beer.—2. Immateriality; ethereality. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 421.

**spirituoso** (spir″i-ţū-ō′sō), *adv.* Same as *spiritoso.*

**spirituous** (spir′i-ţū-us), *a.* [= Dan. *spirituös*; < OF. (and F.) *spiritueux* = Pg. *espirituoso*, spirituous; cf. G. *spirituosen*, Sw. Dan. *spirituosa*, pl., alcoholic liquors; < ML. **spirituosus*, full of spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*; cf. *spiritous*.] 1†. Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; intangible.—2†. Lively; active; gay; cheerful; enlivening.

> *Hedon*. Well, I am resolved what I'll do.
> *Ana*. What, my good *spirituous* spark?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> That it may appear aiery and *spirituous*, & fit for the welcome of chearful guests; the principal difficulty will be in contriving the lights and stair-cases.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 42.

3. Containing much alcohol; distilled, whether pure or compounded, as distinguished from *fermented*; ardent: applied to a liquor for drinking. =**Syn.** 3. *Spirituous*, *Spiritual*, *Spirited*. *Spirituous* is now strictly confined to the meaning of alcoholic: as, *spirituous*, ardent, or intoxicating liquors. *Spiritual* is as strictly confined to that higher field of meaning which is opposed to corporeal or carnal, secular or temporal. *Spirited* expresses active animal spirits, or that spirit which is a vigorous movement of the feelings and the will: as, a *spirited* horse, boy, reply.

**spirituousness** (spir′i-tū̦-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spirituous. *Boyle.*

**spiritus** (spir′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *spiritus*. [L.: see *spirit*.] 1. A breathing; an aspirate.—2. In *phar.*, spirit; any spirituous preparation: the officinal name of various spirits, specified by a qualifying term: as, *spiritus vini Gallici*, spirit of French wine (that is, brandy); *spiritus ætheris compositus*, compound spirit of ether.—**Spiritus asper**, a rough breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (ʽ) placed over or before an initial vowel, or over the second letter of an initial diphthong, to indicate that it should be preceded by a sound like *h* in English: also placed over ρ when it is initial or is preceded by another ρ (ῤῥ).—**Spiritus lenis**, a soft or smooth breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (ʼ) denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

**spiritweed** (spir′it-wēd), *n.* Same as *spiritleaf*.

**spirit-world** (spir′it-wėrld), *n.* The world of disembodied spirits; Hades; the shades.

**spirity** (spir′i-ti), *a.* [< *spirit* + -*y*$^{1}$.] Full of spirit; spirited. [Scotch.]

**spirivalve** (spī′ri-valv), *a.* [< L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *valva*, door (valve).] Having a spiral shell, as a univalve mollusk; spirally whorled, as a shell.

**spirket** (spėr′ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *ship-building*, a space forward and aft between the floor-timbers. *Hamersly.*

**spirketing, spirketting** (spėr′ket-ing), *n.* [< *spirket*.] In *ship-building*, the strakes of plank worked between the lower sills of ports and waterways. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 209.

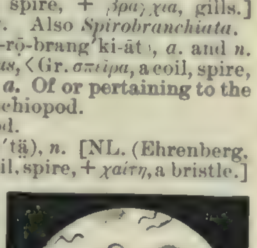
**spirling** (spėr′ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*$^{1}$.

**Spirobranchia** (spī-rọ̄-brang′ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Brachiopoda*. Also *Spirobranchiata*.

**spirobranchiate** (spī-rọ̄-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *spirobranchiatus*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spirobranchiata*; brachiopod.

**II.** *n.* A brachiopod.

**Spirochæta** (spī-rọ̄-kē′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1833), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + χαίτη, a bristle.] A genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having the cells united in long slender threads which usually show narrow spiral windings. The filaments have the liveliest movements, and clearly propel themselves forward and back, but are also able to bend in various ways. *S. plicatilis* occurs among algæ in swamp-water; *S. Obermeieri*, found in the blood of those sick with recurrent fever, is the cause of the disease; *S. Cohnii* is found in the mucus of the teeth, and *S. gigantea* in sea-water. Also *Spirochæte*.



*Spirochæta Obermeieri.*

**spirogonimium** (spī″rō-gọ̄-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *spirogonimia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonimium similar to a hormogonimium, but not moniliform, with the syngonimia subglobose, smaller and more scattered, as in *Omphalaria*.

**Spirogyra** (spī-rọ̄-jī′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1833), so called with ref. to the spiral bands of chlorophyl in the cells; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + γῦρος, a circle, ring.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ* and order *Zygnemaceæ*. They are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ, forming dense bright-green masses, in both running and stagnant water, and have often a slimy feel, owing to the well-developed mucilaginous sheath in which each filament is enveloped. The cells have one to several parietal chlorophyl-bands spirally winding to the right. Conjugation is scalariform or lateral. There are about 40 species and very many varieties in the United States. They are popularly called *frog-spit* or *frog-spittle*. See *frog-spit*, and cuts under *chlorophyl* and *conjugation*, 4.

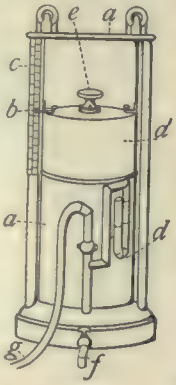
**spirolet†, spirol†** (spī′rōl, -rol), *n.* [< OF. *spirole*, a small culverin.] A small culverin.

> Long pieces of artillery called basilisks, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of *spirols*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 47.

**spiroloculine** (spī-rọ̄-lok′ū̦-lin), *a.* Composed of spirally coiled loculi or chamberlets: specifically noting certain foraminifers. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, No. 160, p. 328.

**spirometer** (spī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe (see *spire*$^{3}$), + *metrum*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the extreme differential capacity of the human lungs. The instrument most commonly employed consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water, and is fitted with an index which marks the cubic inches of air expired after a forced inspiration. In the accompanying cut, *a a* is a small gas-holder containing an inverted vessel *a′*; *b*, index, which shows on the scale *c* the number of cubic inches expired; *d*, manometer, which, when *a′* is held down, shows the pressure which the lungs can exert; *e*, plug-vent for outlet of expired air; *f*, cock for outlet of water; *g*, tube through which the expiration is made.

**spirometric** (spī-rọ̄-met′rik), *a.* [As *spirometer* + -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spirometer; ascertained by means of the spirometer; as tested by the spirometer.—**Spirometric capacity**, extreme differential capacity of the lungs, measured by the total amount of air which can be expired after the fullest possible inspiration.



Spirometer.

**spirometry** (spī-rom′e-tri), *n.* [As *spirometer* + -*y*$^{3}$.] The use of the spirometer in measuring the capacity of the lungs.

**Spiromonas** (spī-rom′ọ̄-nas), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1852), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + μονάς, a unit.] A genus of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians, spirally twisted on their long axis (whence the name). These animalcules are free-swimming or temporarily attached, soft and plastic, with two anterior subequal flagella, one of which is adherent at will. *S. volubilis* is an example. According to Kent, the *Cyclidium distortum* and *Heteromita angustata* of Dujardin are both species of *Spiromonas*.

**spirophore** (spī′rọ̄-fōr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation, as in persons rescued from drowning. It consists of an air-tight case, in which the body is inclosed up to the neck, and an air-pump, for producing at proper intervals a partial vacuum in the case, thus causing the external air to fill the lungs of the patient.

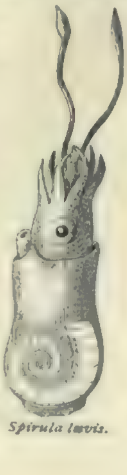
**Spirophyton** (spī-rof′i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Hall), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + φυτόν, a plant.] A genus of fossil algæ, a characteristic plant of a subdivision of the Devonian occurring in the State of New York, and called from this fossil (*Spirophyton cauda-galli*) the *cauda galli grit*. This alga belongs to a group which appeared early in the Silurian, and continued into the Tertiary, but is now extinct. The frond of *Spirophyton* was broad, thin, with a distinct transversal nervation, and spirally convoluted around a slender axis, the convolution widening with the distance from the point of attachment.

**spirozooid** (spī-rọ̄-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + E. *zooid*.] The defensive zooid of certain hydroid hydrozoans, as of *Podocoryne*, a tubularian polyp: so called as coiling or curling spirally when not in action. These zooids are long slender filaments always provided with cnidæ or lasso-cells for nettling, and are sometimes called *spiralozooids*. Compare *dactylozooid* and *machopolyp*.

**spirt**$^{1}$, **spirt**$^{2}$. See *spurt*$^{1}$, *spurt*$^{2}$.

**spirtle**, *v.* and *n.* See *spurtle*.

**Spirula** (spir′ọ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*$^{2}$.] 1. In *Cephalopoda*: (*a*) A genus of sepioid cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Spirulidæ*, having a delicate shell in the hinder part of the body rolled into a flat or discoidal spiral, with discrete whorls whose involute spire presents ventrally, and no guard. There are several species, as *S. lævis* and *S. fragilis*. The shells are common, and are sometimes carried by the Gulf Stream to the coast of England, but specimens of the entire animal are extremely rare. Also *Spirulæa*, *Spirulea*. (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*—2. [*l. c.*: pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] In sponges, an irregular spineless polyact spicule of spiral form.



*Spirula lævis.*

**spirulate** (spir′ọ̄-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire (see *Spirula*), + -*ate*$^{1}$.] Spiral in form, or in disposition of parts; spirally arranged: said of structures, markings, etc.

**Spirulidæ** (spī-rö′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirula* + -*idæ*.] A family of cephalopods, typified by the genus *Spirula*. They are squids or sepioids with the mantle supported by a cartilaginous prominence or ridge and a corresponding pit or furrow, the fins small and terminal, and an internal tubular shell partitioned into numerous chambers by transverse septa, and wound in a loose coil.

**spirulite** (spir′ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Spirula* + -*ite*$^{2}$.] A fossil cephalopod resembling or related to *Spirula*.

**spiry**$^{1}$ (spīr′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *spirie*; < *spire*$^{1}$ + -*y*$^{1}$.] 1. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

> In these lone walls (their days' eternal bound)
> Those moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 142.

2. Abounding in spires or steeples.

> And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
> And *spiry* towns by surging columns mark'd
> Of household smoke. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 953.

**spiry**$^{2}$ (spīr′i), *a.* [< *spire*$^{2}$ + -*y*$^{1}$.] Of a spiral form; spiral; wreathed; curled.

> Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake.
> *Dryden*, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

**spiscious†**, *a.* A variant of *spissous*.

**spiss†** (spis), *a.* [= OF. *espais*, *espois*, F. *épais* = Sp. *espeso* = Pg. *espesso* = It. *spesso*, < L. *spissus*, thick, compact, dense.] Thick; close; dense.

> This *spiss* and dense, yet polish'd, this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

**spissated** (spis′ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, condense, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Inspissated; thickened, as by evaporation. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

**spissed†** (spist), *a.* [< *spiss* + -*ed*$^{2}$.] Thickened; condensed; inspissated.

> Of such a *spissed* Substance there 's no need.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 214.

**spissitude** (spis′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *spissitudo*, thickness, density, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Density; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; inspissated condition.

> From this Grossness and *Spissitude* of Air proceeds the slow Nature of the Inhabitants. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

**spissous†** (spis′us), *a.* [< L. *spissus*, thick: see *spiss*.] Thick. *Hist. of Francion* (1655). (*Nares.*)

**spit**$^{1}$ (spit), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. **spitte*, *spytte*, *spette*, earlier *spite*, *spyte*, *spete*, < AS. *spitu*, a spit, = MD. *spit*, *spet*, *speet*, *spete*, D. *spit* = MLG. *spit*, LG. *spitt* = OHG. MHG. *spiz*, G. *spiess* (= Dan. *spid* = Sw. *spett*, < LG. ?), a roasting-spit, in G. also the branches of a deer's horn (hence OF. *espoit*, *espoi*, a spit, *espois*, F. *épois*, a deer's horn, = Sp. Pg. *espeto*, a spit, = OIt. *spito*, *spedo*, a spit); orig. neut. of the adj., OHG. *spizzi*, MHG. *spitze*, *spiz*, G. *spitz*, pointed (G. *spitze*, a point). (*b*) Cf. LG. *speet* (prop. **spiet*), a spear, in humorous use a sword, = OHG. *spioz*, MHG. *spiez*, G. *spiess*, a spear, lance, pike, = Icel. *spjōt*, a spear, = Sw. *spjut* = Dan. *spyd*, a spear (hence OF. *espiet*, *espet*, *espie*, also *espoit*, *espoi* = It. *spiedo*, *spiede*, a spear). (*c*) Cf. Icel. *spȳta*, a spit, a wooden peg, < *spjōt*, a spear. The above forms have been partly confused with one another. (*d*) Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering point.] 1. A slender bar, sharply pointed at the end, to be thrust through meat which is to be roasted in front of the fire. The rotation of the spit brings all parts of the meat in turn to the heat. The ordinary spit is several feet long, and rests on supports at the sides of the fireplace. Shorter spits are used for small birds, kidneys, etc. See cut under *spit-rack*.

> With your arms crossed on your thin-belly doublet like a rabbit on a *spit*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 20.

> He loves roast well
> That eats the *spit*.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2†. A sword. [Cant.]

> Going naked with a *spit* on his shoulder.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 209.

3†. The obelisk or dagger (†) used as a reference-mark.

> Either your starres or your *spits* (that I may use Origen's notes) shall be welcome to my margent.
> *Bp. Hall*, To Hugh Cholmley. (*Latham.*)

**4.** A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

> But Hermod rode with Niord, whom he took
> To show him *spits* and beaches of the sea.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead, iii.

> On a narrow *spit* of sand between the rocks a dozen little girls are laughing, romping, and pattering about.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, ii.

**5.** In *weaving*, the spindle or wire which holds the cop, spool, or pirn in the shuttle.

**spit**$^1$ (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spitted*, ppr. *spitting*. [< ME. *spitten*, *spyten*, *spitien* = MD. *spiten*, *speten*, D. *speten* = MLG. LG. *speten* = OHG. *spizzen*, G. *spiessen* = Dan. *spidde* (cf. Sp. Pg. *espetar*), spit, turn on a spit; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To thrust a spit through; pierce, transfix, or impale with or as with a spit: as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

> Look to see . . .
> Your naked infants *spitted* upon pikes.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 38.

> How lov'd Patroclus with Achilles joins,
> To quarter out the ox, and *spit* the loins.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 203.

**2.** To string on a stick and hang up to dry, as herring in a smoke-house.

**II.** *intrans.* To roast anything on a spit; attend to a spit; use a spit.

**spit**$^2$ (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spit* or *spat*, ppr. *spitting*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. forms: (*a*) Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*, < ME. *spitten*, *spytten* (pret. *spitte*, *spytte*, *sputte*, *sput*), < AS. *spittan*, **spyttan* (pret. **spytte*) = G. *spützen* = Sw. *spotta* = Dan. *spytte*, spit; (*b*) late MHG. *sputzen*, G. *speutzen* = Icel. *spýta*, spit; (*c*) ME. *speten* (pret. *spette*, *spete*, *spetide*), < AS. *spǣtan* (pret. *spǣtte*), spit. These forms are supposed to be connected with *spew*, but their relations are not clear. The similar forms, MD. *spicken*, also *spugen*, MLG. *spigen*, *spiggen*, G. *spucken*, spit, are secondary forms of the verb cognate with AS. *spīwan*, E. *spew*: see *spew*. Hence *spattle*$^1$, *spittle*$^1$, and prob. ult. *spot*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To eject saliva from the mouth; expectorate.

> When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle.
> John ix. 6.

> Let him but fasting *spit* upon a toad,
> And presently it bursts and dies.
> *Fletcher and Massinger*, A Very Woman, iii. 1.

**2.** To fall in scattered drops, as rain. [Colloq.]

> "And"—putting her hand out at the window—"I think it's *spitting* already." *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, vii.

> It had been *spitting* with rain for the last half-hour, and now began to pour in good earnest.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

**3.** To make a noise as if spitting, like an angry cat.—**To spit on** or **upon**, to treat with gross insult or ignominy.

**II.** *trans.* To eject from the mouth; spew; especially, to eject as or with saliva: as, to *spit* blood.

> Thus *spitte* I out my venim under hewe
> Of holynesse, to seme holy and trewe.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 135.

> Sir Roger told me that Old Moll had been often brought before him for making Children *spit* Pins, and giving Maids the Night Mare. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

**To spit sixpences**, to spit with a white nummular expectoration from a dry mouth. [Low.]

> He had thought it rather a dry discourse; and, beginning to *spit sixpences* (as his saying was), he gave hints to Mr. Wildgoose to stop at the first public-house they should come to. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 6. (*Davies.*)

**To spit white**, to spit from a dry or feverish mouth, especially after a debauch. [Low.]

> If it be a hot day, and I brandish any thing but a bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 237.

**spit**$^2$ (spit), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*; < ME. *spyt*; < *spit*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** What is ejected from the mouth; saliva; spume.—**2.** The act of spitting: as, a cat gives an angry *spit*.

> The speckl'd toad . . .
> Defies his foe with a fell *spit*.
> *Lovelace*, Lucasta, Toad and Spider, p. 42.

**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The spume of certain insects; a frothy, fleecy, or waxy substance secreted by various homopterous bugs from specialized pores scattered over the general surface of the body. (*b*) An insect which produces such spume: as, the cuckoo-*spit*, *Ptyelus spumarius*. See *spittle-insect*.—**4.** A light fall of rain or snow; especially, rain or snow falling in light gusts or scattered drops or flakes.

> *Spits* of rain dashed in their faces.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 175.

**5.** Image; likeness. [Vulgar.]

> There was a large lithograph of a horse, dear to the remembrance of the old man from an indication of a dog in the corner. "The very *spit* of the one I had for years; it's a real portrait, sir, for Mr. Hanbart, the printer, met me one day and sketched him."
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

**spit**$^3$ (spit), *v. t.* [< D. *spitten*, dig; appar. connected with *speten*, spit: see *spit*$^1$.] To spade; plant by spading.

> Saffron . . . in the moneth of July, . . . when the heads thereof have been plucked up, and after twenty days *spitted* or set againe under mould.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 458. (*Davies.*)

**spit**$^3$ (spit), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *spit*$^3$, *v.*] A spade; hence, the depth of a spade in the earth; a spading or spadeful. [Prov. Eng.]

> It [a curious harp] was raised by labourers at the depth of twelve *spits* or spadings under the earth in Coolness Moss, near Newcastle, between Limerick and Killarney.
> *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

**spital†, spittle**$^2$**†** (spit'al, spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spyttle*, *spitel*, *spytelle*, by apheresis from *hospital*: see *hospital*.] A hospital; properly, a hospital for lazars.

> He is
> A *spittle* of diseases, and, indeed,
> More loathsome and infectious.
> *Massinger*, Picture, iv. 2.

> Kind, pious hands did to the Virgin build
> A lonely *Spital*, the belated swain
> From the night terrors of that waste to shield.
> *Wordsworth*, Guilt and Sorrow, xvii.

**spital-house†, spittle-house†** (spit'al-, spit'l-hous), *n.* A hospital.

> All the Cripples in tenne *Spittle-houses* shewe not more halting. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 35.

**spital-man†, spittle-man†** (spit'al-, spit'l-man), *n.* One who lives in a spital or hospital.

> Good Preachers that liue ill (like *Spittle-men*)
> Are perfect in the way they neuer went.
> *Davies*, Summa Totalis, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

**spital-sermon†, spittle-sermon†** (spit'al-, spit'l-sėr″mon), *n.* A sermon preached at or in behalf of a spital or hospital. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxi.

**spitball** (spit'bâl), *n.* Paper chewed and made into a ball to be used as a missile. [Colloq.]

**spitbox** (spit'boks), *n.* [< *spit*$^2$ + *box*$^2$.] A box, usually of wood, filled with sand, sawdust, or the like, to receive discharges of spittle, tobacco-juice, etc.; a spittoon. Such boxes are sometimes open, as in country taverns in America, sometimes covered, the cover being easily raised by a lever arrangement, as is common on the continent of Europe.

**spit-bug** (spit'bug), *n.* Any spittle-insect.

**spitchcock** (spich'kok), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **spitcock* (< *spit*$^1$ + *cock*$^1$), which may have been orig. a name for a fowl roasted on a spit, transferred fancifully to an eel split and broiled. Cf. *spatchcock*.] An eel split and broiled.

> Will you have some Cray-fish and a *Spitch-cocke*?
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

**spitchcock** (spich'kok), *v. t.* [< *spitchcock*, *n.*] To split (an eel) lengthwise and broil it.

> Yet no man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
> Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock'd* eel.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 18.

> If you chance to be partial to eels, . . .
> Have them *spitch-cock'd*—or stew'd—they're too oily when fried! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 337.

**spit-curl** (spit'kėrl), *n.* A small lock of hair curled so as to lie flat on the temple: so called jocosely or contemptuously from the circumstance that they were often made with the help of saliva. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

**spit-deep** (spit'dēp), *a.* [< *spit*$^3$ + *deep*.] Having the depth of a spade-cut. [Prov. Eng.]

**spite** (spīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spight*; < ME. *spite*, *spyt*, *spyyt*; by apheresis from *despite*: see *despite*. Cf. *spitous* for *despitous*.] **1†.** Injury; mischief; shame; disgrace; dishonor.

> I'll find Demetrius and revenge this *spite*.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 420.

> Day and night he'l work my *spight*,
> And hanged I shall be.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop* (Child's Ballads, V. 299).

**2.** A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; ill-will; malevolence; malice; grudge; rancor.

> This is not the opinion of one, for some priuate *spite*, but the iudgement of all. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

> Nor called the gods, in vulgar *spite*,
> To vindicate his helpless right.
> *Marvell*, Essay on Government.

**3.** Chagrin; vexation; ill luck; trouble.

> The time is out of joint: O cursed *spite*,
> That ever I was born to set it right!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 189.

**In spite of**, literally, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to; hence, notwithstanding. Sometimes abbreviated to *spite of*.

> Death to me subscribes,
> Since, *spite of* him, I'll live in this poor rhyme.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cvii.

> Honour is into Scotland gone,
> *In spite of* England's skill.
> *Johnie Scot* (Child's Ballads, IV. 59).

=**Syn. 2.** *Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), pique, spleen, defiance. *In spite of*, *Despite*, etc. See *notwithstanding*.

**spite** (spīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spited*, ppr. *spiting*. [Early mod. E. also *spight*; < late ME. *spite*; < *spite*, *n.*] **1.** To dislike; regard with ill-will.

> I gat my master's good-will, who before *spited* me.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

> Hash hated or *spited* Obed, partly on Margaret's account, partly because of misunderstandings with his mother.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

**2.** To thwart; cross; mortify; treat maliciously: as, to cut off one's nose to *spite* one's face.

> I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
> To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 134.

**3.** To fill with vexation; offend.

> The nobles, *spited* at this indignity done them by the commons, firmly united in a body.
> *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, iii.

**spite-blasted†** (spīt'blȧs″ted), *a.* Distracted or defeated by spite. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34. [Rare.]

**spiteful** (spīt'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *spytefulle*; < *spite* + *-ful*.] Filled with spite; having a malevolent or grudging disposition; malicious.

> A wayward son,
> *Spiteful* and wrathful.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5. 12.

**spitefully** (spīt'fůl-i), *adv.* **1.** Shamefully; outrageously.

> And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them *spitefully*, and slew them. Mat. xxii. 6.

**2.** In a spiteful manner; mischievously; maliciously.

> At last she *spitefully* was bent
> To try their wisdom's full extent.
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

**spitefulness** (spīt'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiteful; the desire to vex, annoy, or injure, proceeding from irritation; malevolence; malice.

> It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth. *Keill*, Against Burnet.

**spitfire** (spit'fīr), *n.* [< *spit*$^2$, *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] An irascible or passionate person; one whose temper is hot or fiery. [Colloq.]

**spit-frog†** (spit'frog), *n.* [< *spit*$^1$, *v.*, + *frog*$^1$.] A small sword. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). [Slang.] (*Nares.*)

**spitkid** (spit'kid), *n.* *Naut.*, a spitbox.

**spitous†**, *a.* [ME., also *spetous*; by apheresis from *despitous*: see *despitous*. Cf. *spite*.] Spiteful; malicious; mischievous.

> That arowe was as with felonye
> Envenymed, and with *spitous* blame.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 979.

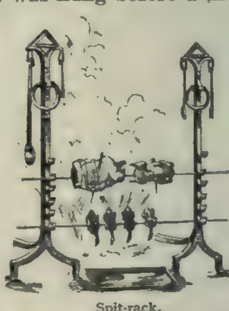
**spitously†**, *adv.* [ME., < *spitous* + *-ly*$^2$.] Spitefully; angrily; injuriously.

> They were ful glad whan I spak to hem faire,
> For, God it wot, I chidde hem *spitously*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 223.

**spit-poison** (spit'poi″zn), *n.* [< *spit*$^2$, *v.*, + obj. *poison*.] A malicious or venomous person; one given to calumny.

> The scourge of society, a *spit-poison*, a viper.
> *South*, Sermons, X. 290.

**spit-rack** (spit'rak), *n.* An iron rack, formerly used, on which a spit was hung before a fire. A common form was that of a pair of tall andirons fitted with hooks to support the ends of the spit.



Spit-rack.

**spit-sticker** (spit'stik″ėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a graver with convex faces. *E. H. Knight.*

**spit-sword†** (spit'sōrd), *n.* Same as *estoc*: a term introduced in the sixteenth century. *Grose.*

**spittard†** (spit'ärd), *n.* [< *spit*$^1$ + *-ard*. Cf. *spitter*$^1$.] A two-year old hart; a spitter. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

**spitted** (spit'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *y-spyted*, spitted: see *spit*$^1$.] **1.** Put upon a spit; thrust through, as if with a spit; impaled.—**2.**

Spiked, or shot out to a point like a spit or bodkin, but without tines or branches: said of the antlers of a deer.

> Let trial be made . . . whether the head of a deer that by age is more *spitted* may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 757.

**spitten**†. An obsolete past participle of *spit*$^2$.

**spitter**$^1$ (spit′ėr), *n.* [< *spit*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.—2. A young deer whose antlers are spitted; a brocket or pricket.

**spitter**$^2$ (spit′ėr), *n.* [< *spit*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who spits, or ejects saliva from the mouth.

**spitting** (spit′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spit*$^2$, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of expectoration.—2. An appearance seen on the surface of silver which has been melted in considerable quantity and then allowed to cool slowly, protuberances like miniature volcanic cones being formed just as the surface of the metal begins to solidify, through the orifices of which oxygen gas escapes, sometimes with sufficient violence to throw out bits of the molten metal. This is frequently seen in the cupellation of silver in the large way. The same phenomenon is exhibited by melted platinum, which, like silver, absorbs oxygen when melted, and gives it off again on cooling. Also called *sprouting*.—**Spitting of blood.** Same as *hemoptysis* (which see).

**spitting-snake** (spit′ing-snāk), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Najidæ*, *Sepedon hæmachates* of South Africa. This snake, when irritated, has the habit of spitting in spray the poisonous saliva which has dribbled from its fangs.

**spittle**$^1$ (spit′l), *n.* [Formerly also *spettle*; a var. of *spattle*, conformed to the verb: see *spattle*$^1$, *spit*$^2$, *v.*] The mucous substance secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; saliva ejected from the mouth.

> Owre men, moued with greate hope and hunger of golde, beganne ageine to swalowe downe theyr *spettle*.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 118).

> The Priests abhorre the Sea, as wherein Nilus dieth; and salt is forbiden them, which they call Typhons *spittle*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

**To lick the spittle of.** See *lick*.

**spittle**$^2$†, *n.* See *spital*.

**spittle**$^3$ (spit′l), *n.* [< ME. *spytelle*; dim. of *spit*$^3$.] 1. A kind of small spade.—2. A spade-like implement with a short handle, used in putting cakes into an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

**spittle**$^3$ (spit′l), *v. t.* [< *spittle*$^3$, *n.*] To dig or stir with a small spade. [Prov. Eng.]

**spittle-fly** (spit′l-flī), *n.* A spittle-insect.

**spittle-insect** (spit′l-in″sekt), *n.* Any one of several different homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidæ*, as species of *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, and *Ptyelus*; a spit-bug or froghopper. The larvæ and pupæ live upon plants, enveloping and entirely concealing themselves within a mass of frothy material which they secrete, sometimes called *toad-spittle* or *frog spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See cut under *froghopper*.

**spittle-of-the-stars** (spit′l-ov-thē-stärz′), *n.* See *Nostoc*, 2.

**spittly** (spit′li), *a.* [< *spittle*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Containing or resembling spittle; slimy.

**spittoon** (spi-tön′), *n.* [Irreg. < *spit*$^2$ + *-oon*.] A vessel for receiving what is spit from the mouth; especially, a round vessel of metal, earthenware, or porcelain, made in the form of a funnel at the top, and having a bowl-shaped compartment beneath, which may be partly filled with water; a cuspidor.

> A gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the *spittoon* at the right hand side of the stove and the *spittoon* on the left. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

**spit-venom** (spit′ven″om), *n.* [< *spit*$^2$ + *venom*. Cf. *spit-poison*.] Poisonous expectoration. [Rare.]

> The *spit-venom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, V. ii. § 2.

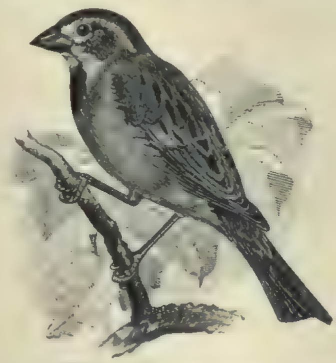
**spitz** (spits), *n.* [< G. *spitz*, also *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, so called from its pointed muzzle; < *spitze*, a point: see *spit*$^1$.] A spitz-dog.

**spitz-dog** (spits′dog), *n.* [A half translation of G. *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, < *spitze*, a point, + *hund*, a dog, = E. *hound*.] A variety of dog, so called from the pointed muzzle; a Pomeranian dog. See *Pomeranian*.

**spitzflute** (spits′flöt), *n.* [< G. *spitze*, a point, + E. *flute*$^1$.] In *organ-building*, a stop having conical pipes of metal, which give a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

**spitzkasten** (spits′käs-ten), *n.* [G., < *spitze*, a point, + *kasten*, a chest: see *chest*$^1$.] In *mining*, a pointed box; a V-vat: a German word frequently used by writers in English on ore-dressing.

**Spiza** (spī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch, < *σπίζειν*, pipe, chirp. Cf. *spink*$^1$.] A genus of fringilline birds, including a number of types, and hence variously limited. (*a*†) That genus of painted finches of which the common indigo-bird of the United States is the type: synonymous with *Passerina* or *Hortulanus* of Vieillot, and *Cyanospiza* of Baird. See cut under *indigo-bird*. (*b*) Now employed for the silk-buntings, of which the common dickcissel or black-throated bunting, *S. americana*, is the type: synonymous with *Euspiza*. The male is 6¾ inches long, 10¾ in extent of wings; the plumage is smooth and compact; the upper parts are grayish-brown, streaked with black on the back; the lower are whitish, shaded with gray, tinged with bright yellow on the breast, and marked with a large black throat-patch; the edge of the wing is yellow; the lesser and middle coverts are bright-chestnut; the lower eyelid is white, the superciliary stripe yellow, and the bill dark horn-blue. The female is similar, but plainer, being less tinged with yellow, and having no black throat-patch, but a few black maxillary or pectoral streaks. This bunting is widely but irregularly distributed in the United States, especially in the eastern half, abounding in some districts, but seldom or never seen in others apparently as eligible. It nests on the ground or in a low bush, and lays four or five plain pale-greenish eggs (rarely speckled). The nuptial male has a quaint monotonous ditty, three notes of which are rendered in the name *dickcissel*—a word which originated in Illinois, and crept into print in or about 1876.


Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

**Spizaëtus** (spi-zā′e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch (see *Spiza*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, including hawks or small eagles having the feet feathered to the bases of the toes, the tail square or little rounded, the wings short and rounded, and the head, in the typical species, with a long occipital crest. The genus is sometimes restricted to such birds as the crested eagle of Brazil, *S. manduyti* or *S. ornatus*; in a wider sense, it includes 12 or more species of Central and South America, Africa, India and the Indo-Malayan region, Celebes, Formosa, and Japan. Also *Spizaetos*.

**Spizella** (spī-zel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < *Spiza* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping-sparrows, having the wings pointed, the tail long and emarginate, the back streaked, and the under parts not streaked in the adult. It includes several of the most familiar sparrows of the United States, as the chippy or chip-bird, *S. socialis* or *domestica*; the field-sparrow, *S. agrestis* or *pusilla*; the tree-sparrow, *S. monticola*; the clay-colored bunting and Brewer's bunting, *S. pallida* and *S. breweri*; and the black-chinned sparrow, *S. atrigularis*. See cut under *field-sparrow*.

**Spizellinæ** (spī-ze-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spizella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, containing a large number of small spotted and streaked sparrows. None of those which occur in the United States have any red, blue, or orange colors. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

**spizelline** (spi-zel′in), *a.* [< *Spizella* + *-ine*$^1$.] Resembling or related to the chipping-sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Spizellinæ*.

**spizine** (spī′zin), *a.* [< *Spiza* + *-ine*$^1$.] Resembling or related to the finches or buntings of the genus *Spiza*.

**Splachneæ** (splak′nę̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Splachnum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Splachnum*. Also *Splachnei*, *Splachnaceæ*.

**Splachnum** (splak′num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, some cryptogamous plant.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the tribe *Splachneæ*. They are loosely cespitose, mostly annual plants, with soft, slender branches, which bear distant lower and tufted upper leaves, all with very loose areolation. The capsule is long-pedicelled, small, oval or short-cylindrical, provided with a peristome of sixteen linear orange-colored teeth. There are 6 North American species.

**splaie**†, *v.* An old spelling of *splay*.

**splanade**†, *n.* Same as *esplanade*.

**splanchnapophysial** (splangk″na-pō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< *splanchnapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a splanchnapophysis.

**splanchnapophysis** (splangk-na-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *splanchnapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] An apophysis or outgrowth of a vertebra on the opposite side of the vertebral axis from a neurapophysis, and inclosing or tending to inclose some viscus. See cut under *hypapophysis*.

**splanchnic** (splangk′nik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σπλαγχνικός*, pertaining to the viscera, < *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, bowels.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera or entrails; visceral; intestinal; enteric.—**Splanchnic cavities**, the visceral cavities of the body.—**Splanchnic musculature**, the muscles of the splanchnopleure; that one of the two chief layers of cœlomatic muscles which surrounds the alimentary canal: contrasting with *somatic musculature*, or the muscles of the somatopleure.—**Splanchnic nerves**, three nerves from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia—the first or great, the second lesser or small, and the third smallest or inferior. The first goes to the semilunar ganglion, the second to the cœliac plexus, the third to the renal and cœliac plexuses.—**Splanchnic wall**, the splanchnopleure.

**II.** *n.* A splanchnic nerve.

**splanchnocœle** (splangk′nǫ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, the viscera, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A visceral cavity; specifically, the visceral cavity of a brachiopod, an anterior division of which is the brachiocœle or brachial chamber, and the lateral parts of the posterior division of which are the pleurocœles.

**splanchnographer** (splangk-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-er*$^1$.] One who describes viscera; a writer on splanchnography.

**splanchnographical** (splangk-nǫ-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of viscera; pertaining to splanchnography.

**splanchnography** (splangk-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive splanchnology; a description of or a treatise on viscera.

**splanchnological** (splangk-nǫ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splanchnology.

**splanchnologist** (splangk-nol′ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *splanchnolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in splanchnology.

**splanchnology** (splangk-nol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning viscera.

**splanchnopleura** (splangk-nǫ-plö′rä), *n.*; pl. *splanchnopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *splanchnopleure*.] Same as *splanchnopleure*.

**splanchnopleural** (splangk-nǫ-plö′ral), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-al*.] Forming the walls of viscera; constituting or pertaining to the splanchnopleure.

**splanchnopleure** (splangk′nǫ-plör), *n.* [< NL. *splanchnopleura*, < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *πλευρά*, the side.] The inner or visceral layer of mesoderm, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast, separated from the somatopleure by the perivisceral space, cœlomatic cavity, or cœloma. It is formed in those animals whose germ becomes four-layered in the above manner, and then constitutes the musculature and connective tissue of the intestinal tract and its annexes—the lining epithelium being derived from the hypoblast. Thus, the connective tissue and muscular substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., and the thickness of the walls of the stomach, bowels, etc., are all splanchnopleural. The term is contrasted with *somatopleure*.

**splanchnopleuric** (splangk-nǫ-plö′rik), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *splanchnopleural*. *Foster*, Elements of Embryology, i. 2.

**splanchnoskeletal** (splangk-nǫ-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *splanchnoskeleton* + *-al*.] Skeletal or hard, as a part of a viscus; forming a part of, or relating to, the splanchnoskeleton.

**splanchnoskeleton** (splangk-nǫ-skel′e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The splanchnic or visceral skeleton; those hard parts of the body, collectively considered, which are developed in special relation with the viscera, and serve to support or contain them. Such are teeth, branchial arches, tracheal rings, bonelets of the eyeball and heart, penis-bones, etc. The term originated with Carus, 1828, and acquired currency through Owen and others. Its difference of meaning from *scleroskeleton* is not clear in all its applications.

**splanchnotomical** (splangk-nǫ-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical in respect of the viscera; of or pertaining to splanchnotomy.

**splanchnotomy** (splangk-not′ǫ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Dissection of the viscera; the anatomy of the viscera: more commonly called *visceral anatomy*.

**splash** (splash), *v.* [A var. of *plash*$^1$, with unorig. *s*, regarded as intensive; perhaps suggested by the appar. relation of *smash* to *mash*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To spatter or bespatter, as with water, water and mud, or any other liquid.

In carving a partridge, I *splashed* her with gravy from head to foot. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, 1806.

**2.** To dash or throw about in splotches: as, to *splash* dirty water on one.—**3.** To accomplish with splashing or plashing.

The stout, round-sterned little vessel ploughed and *splashed* its way up the Hudson, with great noise and little progress. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

**4.** To ornament with splashed decoration.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Spill*, etc. See *slop*$^1$.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To dabble or spatter about in water or other liquid; dash or spatter water about.

It is in knowledge as in swimming; he who flounders and *splashes* on the surface makes more noise, and attracts more attention, than the pearl-diver who quietly dives in quest of treasures to the bottom.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 211.

**2.** To fall with or make a plashing sound.

The heavy burden *splashed* in the dark blue waters.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

**Splashing fremitus**, fremitus caused by succussion.

**splash** (splash), *n.* [< *splash*, *v.*] **1.** Water or other liquid thrown upon anything.—**2.** A noise or effect as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

The *splash* and stir
Of fountains spouted up and showering down.
*Tennyson*, Princess, i.

**3.** A spot of dirt or other discoloring or disfiguring matter; a blot; a daub.

Her [Rachel's] very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incondite; with dashes and *splashes*, . . . with involutions, abruptnesses, whirls, and tortuosities.
*Carlyle*, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.

**4.** A spot or plash of color strongly differing from the surrounding color, as on the hide of a horse, cow, or other animal.—**5.** A complexion-powder, generally the finest rice-flour, used by women to whiten their necks and faces.—**6.** A shad-wash.

**splash-board** (splash'bōrd), *n.* A guard of wood, or an iron frame covered with leather, in front of a wheeled vehicle or a sleigh, to protect the occupants from the splashing of the horses' feet; a dash-board or dasher. The guard placed over a wheel (on a passenger railroad-car, at the ends of the steps to protect them from dirt thrown by the wheels) is also sometimes called a splash-board. Also *splash-wing*.

He filled the glass and put it on the *splash-board* of the wagonette. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xix.

**splasher** (splash'ėr), *n.* [< *splash* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which splashes. Specifically —**2.** That which is splashed; a contrivance to receive splashes that would otherwise deface the thing protected. (*a*) A guard placed over locomotive-wheels to protect persons on the engine or the machinery from the wheels, or from wet or dirt thrown up by them. (*b*) A guard over a wheel to prevent the splashes from entering the vehicle, or to protect the garments of the riders on entering. (*c*) A screen placed behind a wash-stand to protect the wall from water that may be splashed.

**splash-wing** (splash'wing), *n.* Same as *splash-board*.

**splashy** (splash'i), *a.* [< *splash* + *-y*$^1$.] Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy; plashy.

Not far from hence is Sedgemore, a watry, *splashy* place.
*Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 34. (*Davies.*)

**splat**†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *splette*; < ME. *splatten*; a secondary form of *split* (?).] To split; splay; extend; spread out.

*Splatte* that pyke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Pitche it not downwarde,
Nor *splatte* it not to flatte.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

**splatch** (splach), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *splotch*.

**splatter** (splat'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Prob. a var. of *spatter*, like *splutter* as related to *sputter*. Cf. *splot*.] To make a noise, as in dashing water about; splash; cast or scatter about.

Dull prose-folk Latin *splatter*.
*Burns*, To William Simpson.

**splatter-dash** (splat'ėr-dash), *n.* An uproar; a bustle. [Colloq.]

**splatterdashes** (splat'ėr-dash-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *spatterdashes*.

**splatter-faced** (splat'ėr-fāst), *a.* Broad- or flat-faced.

Oh, lawk! I declare I be all of a tremble;
My mind it misgives me about Sukey Wimble,
A *splatter-faced* wench, neither civil nor nimble!
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iv. (song).

**splay**$^1$ (splā), *v. t.* [< ME. *splayen*, *splaien*, *spleyen*; by apheresis from *display*: see *display*.] **1**†. To display; unfold; spread out; hence, to cut up; carve: as, to *splay* a fish.

The cok confesseth emynent cupide
When he his gemmy tail begynneth *splay*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

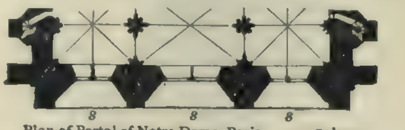
To *spleyen* out hire leves on brede
Ageyn the sunne.
*Lydgate*, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 33.

**2.** To dislocate, as a horse's shoulder.—**3.** In *arch.*, to slope; form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. See the noun.

**splay**$^1$ (splā), *n.* [< *splay*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Spread; flare.

By hammering in the corners of a bit, care should be taken to preserve the *splay* throughout to the extremity, by properly inclining the face of the hammer.
*Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 49.

**2.** In *arch.*, a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as when the opening through a wall for a door or window widens from the position of the door or window proper toward the face of the wall. A large chamfer is called a splay.



Plan of Portal of Notre Dame, Paris. *s s s*, Splays.

Among the most marked of these [defects in design of façade of Rheims Cathedral] is the projection of the great portal jambs, with their archivolts, beyond the faces of the buttresses, and the continuation of the *splays* to the outer faces of the jambs, so that those of the adjoining portals almost meet in a sharp edge.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 110.

**3.** In *fort.*, the outward widening of an embrasure from the mouth toward the exterior of the parapet. See *embrasure*.—**Splay cut**, an inclined cut on the edges of fancy brickwork.

**splay**$^1$ (splā), *a.* [< *splay*$^1$, *v.*] Spread or spreading out; wide and flat; turned outward; hence, clumsy; awkward. See *splay-foot*, *splay-mouth*.

In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous.
*M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

**splay**$^2$† (splā), *v. t.* [A var. of *spay*$^1$, prob. by confusion with *splay*$^1$.] Same as *spay*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 243.

**splayed** (splād), *a.* [< *splay*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a splay form; splay.

**splayer** (splā'ėr), *n.* In *tile-manuf.*, a segment of a cylinder used as a mold for curved tiles, as ridge- or hip-tiles, drain-tiles, etc.

**splay-foot** (splā'fůt), *n.* and *a.* [< *splay*$^1$ + *foot*.] **I.** *n.* A broad flat foot turned more or less outward. A splay-foot may be only coarse or uncomely, but in extreme cases it amounts to the deformity known as *talipes valgus*, a kind of clubfoot.

**II.** *a.* Having splay-feet; splay-footed.

Tho' still some traces of our rustic vein
And *splay-foot* verse remain'd and will remain.
*Pope*, Imitation of Horace, Epistle 1, l. 271.

**splay-footed** (splā'fůt″ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *splea-footed*; as *splay-foot* + *-ed*$^2$.] Having splay-feet.

Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch, . . .
Croaking of ravens, or the screech of owls,
Are not so boding mischief.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

**splay-mouth** (splā'mouth), *n.* A naturally large or wide mouth; also, the mouth stretched wide in a grin or grimace.

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people what *splay-mouths* they make.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 116.

**splay-mouthed** (splā'moutht), *a.* Having a splay-mouth; making the mouth splay, as in a grimace.

These solemn, *splay-mouth'd* gentlemen, Madam, says I, only do it to improve in natural philosophy.
*Tom Brown*, Works, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

**spleen** (splēn), *n.* [< ME. *splene*, *splen*, < OF. *esplen*, *esplein*, *esplain*, *esplien*, *esplene* = It. *splene*, < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν = L. *lien* (for orig. **splien*) = Skt. *plihan* (for orig. **splihan*), the spleen.] **1.** A non-glandular, highly vascular organ which is situated in the abdomen, on the left side, in connection with the digestive organs, and in which the blood undergoes certain modifications in respect of its corpuscles. This viscus has no proper secretion and no excretory duct, and in these respects agrees with the thyroid, thymus, and adrenal bodies. In man the spleen is of an oblong flattened form, dark livid-red in color, soft and friable in texture, and extremely vascular. It lies in the left hypochondriac region, capping the cardiac end of the stomach. The spleen has been supposed to be the seat of various emotions. Its enlargement or induration, under malarial poisoning, is known as *ague-cake*. See cut under *pancreas*.

I thought their *spleens* would break; they laugh'd us all
Out of the room. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

**2.** Ill humor; melancholy; low spirits.

He affected to complain either of the *Spleen* or his Memory. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

Such [melancholic fancy] as now and then presents itself to musing, thoughtful men, when their spirits are low, and the *spleen* hath gotten possession of them.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

**3.** Bad temper; anger; ill-will; malice; latent spite; grudge: as, to vent one's *spleen*; a fit of the *spleen*.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 19.

The Dauphin all this while, though outwardly having made a Reconciliation with the Duke of Burgoigne, yet inwardly bearing a *Spleen* against him, intended nothing so much as his Destruction. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 174.

**4**†. A sudden impulse, fancy, or caprice; a whim.

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 907.

**5**†. Mood; disposition.

Haply my presence
May well abate the over-merry *spleen*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 137.

They [the Presbyterians] came to that *Spleen* at last that they would rather enthral themselves to the King again than admit their own Brethren to share in their Liberty. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**In the spleen**†, in low spirits; out of sorts; in ill humor. —**On the spleen**†, on the impulse of the moment; suddenly; impulsively.

Wordes which seid are *on the splene*,
In faire langage peynted ful plesantlye.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

**spleen** (splēn), *v.* [< *spleen*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of the spleen; extirpate the spleen of. Animals subjected to this operation tend to become fat, and may live for an indefinite period apparently in perfect health.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

**2**†. To anger; annoy. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 326.—**3**†. To dislike; hate.

Sir T. Wentworth *spleen'd* the bishop for offering to bring his rival into favour.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 83. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To have a loathing; become disgusted. [Rare.]

It is fairly sickenin'; I *spleen* at it.
*R. T. Cooke*, The Congregationalist, Jan. 1, 1885.

**spleenative**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

**spleenful** (splēn'fůl), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-ful*.] Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal; splenetic.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 128.

**spleenfully** (splēn'fůl-i), *adv.* In a spleenful manner.

**spleenish** (splē'nish), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *splenish*; < *spleen* + *-ish*$^1$.] Spleeny; affected with spleen; arising from disordered spleen; ill-natured.

But here yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *spleenish* rage.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

**spleenishly** (splē'nish-li), *adv.* In a spleenish manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**spleenishness** (splē'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being spleenish. *Imp. Dict.*

**spleenitive**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

**spleenless** (splēn'les), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-less*.] Having no spleen; hence, free from anger, ill humor, malice, spite, or the like; kind; gentle.

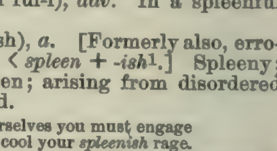
A *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 247.

**spleen-pulp** (splēn'pulp), *n.* The proper substance of the spleen, contained in the areoles of the trabecular tissue of that organ, forming a soft mass of a dark reddish-brown color, like grumous blood. Also *splenic pulp* or *tissue*.

**spleen-sick**†, *a.* Splenetic. *Levins.*

**spleen-stone** (splēn'stōn), *n.* Same as *jade*$^2$ or *nephrite*.

**spleenwort** (splēn'wėrt), *n.*



Spleenworts.

1, frond of *Asplenium ebeneum*; 2, frond of *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*; 3, frond of *Asplenium septentrionale.*

Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*. The ebony spleenwort is *A. ebeneum*; the maidenhair spleenwort is *A. Trichomanes*; the wall-rue spleenwort is *A. Ruta-muraria*.

**spleeny** (splē′ni), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-y*$^1$.] Full of or characterized by spleen. (*a*) Angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable; fiery; impetuous.

> The heart and harbour'd thoughts of ill make traitors,
> Not *spleeny* speeches. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, ii. 3.

(*b*) Melancholy, or subject to fits of melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

**splegett**†, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *pledget*.] A wet cloth for washing a sore. *Imp. Dict.*

**splenadenoma** (splē-nad-e-nō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + NL. *adenoma*, q. v.] Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.

**splenalgia** (splẹ-nal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spleen or its region.

**splenalgic** (splẹ-nal′jik), *a.* [< *splenalgia* + *-ic*.] Affected with splenalgia; having pain in the spleen or splenic region.

**splenalgy** (splẹ-nal′ji), *n.* Same as *splenalgia*.

**splenative**†, *a.* See *splenitive*.

**splenauxe** (splẹ-nâk′sē), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, the spleen, + αὔξη = αὔξησις, increase, amplification: see *auxesis*.] Enlargement of the spleen.

**splencular** (spleng′kụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *splencule* + *-ar*$^3$.] Having the character of a splenculus; pertaining to a splenculus.

**splencule** (spleng′kūl), *n.* [< NL. *splenculus*.] A splenculus or splenule.

**splenculus** (spleng′kụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *splenculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen*.] A little spleen; an accessory or supplementary spleen; a splenule; a lienculus. Such splenic bodies are frequently found in association or connection with the spleen proper.

**splendency**† (splen′den-si), *n.* [< *splenden(t)* + *-cy*.] Splendor. *Machin*, Dumb Knight, i. (*Davies*.)

**splendent** (splen′dent), *a.* [Formerly also *splendant*; = OF. *esplendent* = Sp. Pg. *esplendente* = It. *splendente*, < L. *splenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *splendere*. Hence (< L. *splendere*) also *splendor*, *splendid*, *resplendent*, etc.] **1.** Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; specifically, in *entom.*, *mineral.*, etc., having a very bright metallic luster; reflecting light intensely, as the elytra of some beetles, or the luster of galena. Compare *iridescent*.

> But what talke I of these, when brighter starres
> Darken their *splendant* beauty with the scarres
> Of this insatiate sinne?
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

> A *splendent* sun shall never set.
> *B. Jonson*, Entertainment at Theobalds.

**2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.

> Divers great and *splendent* fortunes.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 66.

**splendid** (splen′did), *a.* [< F. *splendide* = Sp. *espléndido* = Pg. *esplendido* = It. *splendido*, < L. *splendidus*, shining, brilliant, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent*.] **1.** Shining; brilliant; specifically, in *entom.*, having brilliant metallic colors; splendent.—**2.** Brilliant; dazzling; gorgeous; sumptuous: as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession.

> Our state of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 252.

> Indeede the entertainment is very *splendid*, and not unreasonable, considering the excellent manner of dressing their meate, and of the service.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

**3.** Conspicuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious: as, a *splendid* victory; a *splendid* reputation.

> But man is a noble animal, *splendid* in ashes, and pompous in the grave. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

> We hold that the most wonderful and *splendid* proof of genius is a great poem produced in a civilised age.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

**4.** Very fine; excellent; extremely good: as, a *splendid* chance to make a fortune. [Colloq.]

> Mr. Zach distinguished himself in Astronomy at Gotha, where I saw his *splendid* Observatory lately constructed by the Duke. *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 446.

> The dessert was *splendid*. . . . Oh! Todgers could do it, when it chose. Mind that.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

=**Syn.** **2.** *Magnificent*, *Superb*, etc. See *grand*.—**3.** Eminent, remarkable, distinguished, famous.

**splendidious**† (splen-did′i-us), *a.* [< *splendid* + *-i-ous*.] Splendid; magnificent. [Rare.]

> A right exquisite and *splendidious* lady.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**splendidly** (splen′did-li), *adv.* In a splendid manner. (*a*) Brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; showily; gloriously. (*b*) Excellently; exceedingly well; finely. [Colloq.]

**splendidness** (splen′did-nes), *n.* The character of being splendid; splendor; magnificence. *Boyle.*

**splendiferous** (splen-dif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *splendor*, brightness, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> O tyme most ioyfull, daye most *splendiferus!*
> The clerenesse of heaven now apereth vnto vs.
> *Bp. Bale*, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538).

> Where is all your gorgeous attire from Oriental climes? I see the *splendiferous* articles arrive, and then they vanish forever. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xxviii.

**splendor, splendour** (splen′dọr), *n.* [< OF. *splendeur*, *splendor*, F. *splendeur* = Pr. *splendor* = Sp. Pg. *esplendor* = It. *splendore*, < L. *splendor*, brightness, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent*.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster: as, the *splendor* of the sun.

> A sudden *splendour* from behind
> Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

**2.** Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; grandeur; eminence: as, the *splendor* of a victory.

> Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

> A *splendour* of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**3.** In *her.* See *sun in splendor*, under *sun*. =**Syn.** **1.** *Refulgence*, *Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance*, *n.*—**2.** Gorgeousness, display, showiness, renown. See *grand*.

**splendorous, splendrous** (splen′dọr-us, -drus), *a.* [< *splendor* + *-ous*.] Having splendor; bright; dazzling.

> Your beauty is the hot and *splendrous* sun.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xvi.

**splenectomist** (splẹ-nek′tọ-mist), *n.* [< *splenectomy* + *-ist*.] One who has excised the spleen.

**splenectomy** (splẹ-nek′tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, excision of the spleen.

**splenectopia** (splē-nek-tō′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἔκτοπος, away from a place: see *ectopia*.] Displacement of the spleen.

**splenetic** (splẹ-net′ik or splen′e-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *splenetyk*, < OF. *splenetique*, F. *splénétique* = Sp. *esplenético* = It. *splenetico*, < LL. *spleneticus*, < L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.—**2.** Affected with spleen; ill-humored; peevish; fretful; spiteful.

> You humour me when I am sick,
> Why not when I am *splenetic?*
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 6.

=**Syn.** **2.** *Sulky*, *Morose*, etc. (see *sullen*), irritable, pettish, waspish, snappish, cross, crusty, testy.

**II.** *n.* **1**†. The spleen.

> It solveth flevme, and helpeth *splenetyk*;
> Digestion it maketh, and een quyk.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

**2.** A person affected with spleen.

> The *Spleneticks* speak just as the Weather lets 'em—
> They are mere talking Barometers.
> *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

**splenetical** (splẹ-net′i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenetic* + *-al*.] Same as *splenetic*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**splenetically** (splẹ-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a morose, ill-humored, or splenetic manner.

**splenetive**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

**splenia**, *n.* Plural of *splenium*.

**splenial** (splē′ni-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σπλήνιον, a bandage, compress.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Acting like a splint or clasp; having the character of a splenial: noting one of the pieces of the compound ramus of the lower jaw of many vertebrates below mammals. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the splenium of the brain: as, the *splenial* border of the corpus callosum. See *splenium*. (*c*) Of or pertaining to a splenius: as, the *splenial* muscles of the neck.

**II.** *n.* The splenial element of the compound mandible of a vertebrate below a mammal. It is a bone—of various shape in different animals, as birds, reptiles, and fishes—applied like a splint to the inner side of each ramus of the mandible, between the articular and the dentary elements. See cut under *Gallinæ*.

**splenic** (splen′ik), *a.* [< OF. *splenique*, F. *splénique* = Sp. *esplénico* = Pg. *esplenico*, *splenico* = It. *splenico*, < L. *splenicus*, < Gr. σπληνικός, pertaining to the spleen, affected in the spleen, hypochondriac, < σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen*.] Of or pertaining to the spleen: as, *splenic* vessels, nerves, tissue, etc.; *splenic* disease.—**Splenic apoplexy.** (*a*) Very rapid malignant anthrax. (*b*) Hemorrhage into the substance of the spleen. **Splenic artery**, the main source of arterial blood-supply of the spleen, in man the largest one of three branches of the celiac axis. See cut under *pancreas*.—**Splenic corpuscles.** See *Malpighian corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*.—**Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Splenic flexure.** See *flexure*.—**Splenic hernia**, protrusion of the spleen, or some part of it, through an opening in the abdominal walls or the diaphragm.—**Splenic lymphatics**, the absorbent vessels of the spleen, originating in the arterial sheaths and trabeculæ of that organ, passing through the lymphatic glands at the hilum, and ending in the thoracic duct.—**Splenic nerves**, nerves of the spleen derived from the solar plexus and the pneumogastric nerve.—**Splenic plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Splenic pulp** or **tissue.** Same as *spleen-pulp*.—**Splenic veins**, veins which convey from the spleen to the portal vein the blood which has been modified in character in the spleen.

**splenical** (splen′i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenic* + *-al*.] Same as *splenic*. [Rare.]

**spleniculus** (splẹ-nik′ụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *spleniculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen*.] A splenculus.

**splenii**, *n.* Plural of *splenius*.

**splenisation**, *n.* See *splenization*.

**spleniserrate** (splē-ni-ser′āt), *a.* [< NL. *splenius* + *serratus*.] Consisting of, represented by, or pertaining to the splenii and serrati muscles of the back: as, the *spleniserrate* group of muscles. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**spleniserrator** (splē″ni-se-rā′tọr), *n.*; pl. *spleniserratores* (-ser-ạ̄-tō′rēz). [NL.: see *spleniserrate*.] The spleniserrate muscles, collectively considered as a muscular group, forming the so-called "third layer" of the muscles of the back, composed of the splenius capitis, splenius colli, serratus posticus superior, and serratus posticus inferior. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**splenish**†, *a.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spleenish*.

**splenitic** (splē-nit′ik), *a.* [< *splenitis* + *-ic*.] Inflamed, as the spleen; affected with splenitis.

**splenitis** (splẹ-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + *-itis*. Cf. Gr. σπληνῖτις, fem. adj., of the spleen.] Inflammation of the spleen.

**splenitive** (splen′i-tiv), *a.* [Also *splenative*, and formerly *spleenative*, *spleenitive*, *splenetive*; irreg. < L. *splen*, spleen, + *-it-ive*.] **1**†. That acts or is fitted to act on the spleen.

> Whereby my two cunning philosophers were driuen to studie Galen anew, and seeke *splenatiue* simples to purge their popular patients of the opinion of their olde traditions and customes. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 73.

**2.** Splenetic; fiery; passionate; irritable.

> For, though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
> Yet have I something in me dangerous,
> Which let thy wiseness fear.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

**splenium** (splē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *splenia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. σπληνίον, a bandage, compress.] In *anat.*, the thickened and rounded free border in which the corpus callosum ends behind. Also called *pad*. See cut I. under *cerebral*.

**splenius** (splē′ni-us), *n.*; pl. *splenii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < Gr. σπληνίον, a bandage, compress.] A broad muscle, extending from the upper part of the thorax, on the back and side of the neck, beneath the trapezius. In man the splenius arises from the nuchal ligament and from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of the first six dorsal vertebræ. In ascending the neck, it is divided into two sections—(*a*) the *splenius capitis*, inserted into the occipital bone beneath the superior curved line, and partly into the mastoid process, and (*b*) the *splenius colli*, inserted into the transverse processes of some of the upper cervical vertebræ. The splenius of each side is separated from its fellow by a triangular interval, in which the complexus appears. The splenii together draw the head backward, and separately turn it a little to one side. See cut under *muscle*$^1$.

**splenization** (splē-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *splen*, spleen, + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen. Compare *hepatization*. Also spelled *splenisation*.

**splenocele** (splē′nọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + κήλη, a tumor.] A splenic tumor; a hernia or protrusion of the spleen.

**splenodynia** (splē-nọ-din′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the spleen.

**splenographical** (splē-nọ-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of the spleen; relating to splenography.

**splenography** (splẹ-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the spleen; a treatise on the spleen.

**splenoid** (splē′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπληνοειδής, σπληνώδης, like the spleen, < σπλήν, spleen, + εἶδος, form.] Like the spleen; having the appearance of a spleen, or of splenic tissue or substance.

**splenological** (splē-nọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splenology;

relating to the structure and function of the spleen.

**splenology** (splẹ-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or knowledge of the spleen; the body of anatomical and physiological fact or doctrine respecting the structure and function of the spleen.

**splenomalacia** (splē″nọ-ma-lā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Softening of the spleen.

**splenopathy** (splẹ-nop'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the spleen.

**splenotomical** (splē-nọ-tom'i-kạl), *a.* [< *splenotom-y* + *-ic-al.*] Anatomical as regards the spleen; pertaining to splenotomy.

**splenotomy** (splẹ-not'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Splenological anatomy; incision into or dissection of the spleen.

**splent** (splent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splint.*

**splenter** (splen'tėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splinter.*

**splenule** (splen'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **splenulus*, dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. *σπλήν*, the spleen: see *spleen.*] A splencule, or little spleen; a rudimentary spleen. *Owen.*

**splettet**†, *v.* See *splat.*

**spleuchan, spleughan** (splö'ċhạn), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *spliuchan*, a pouch.] A pouch or pocket; especially, a tobacco-pouch.

> Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the clachan;
> Deil mak his king's-hood in [into] a *spleuchan!*
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

**splice** (splīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spliced*, ppr. *splicing.* [= OF. **esplisser*, *espisser*, F. *épisser* = Sw. *splissa* = Dan. *splidse*, *spledse*, *spleise*, splice, < MD. *splissen*, an assimilated form of **splitsen*, D. *splitsen*, splice; so called with ref. to the splitting of the strands of the rope; with formative *-s*, < MD. *splitten*, *splijten*, D. *splijten*, split, = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen*, split: see *split.* The G. *splissen*, *splitzen*, splice, may be a secondary form of *spleissen*, split, and this itself the source of the OF. and the D., Sw., etc., forms; or it may be from the D.] 1. To unite or join together, as two ropes or the parts of a rope by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or other material. See *splice, n.*

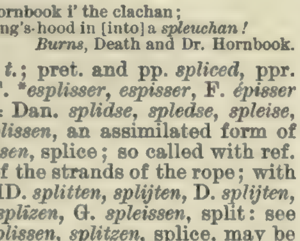
> When the long tale, renew'd when last they met,
> Is *spliced* anew, and is unfinish'd yet.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 164.

2. To join in marriage; marry. [Slang.]

> Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be *spliced* in the humdrum way of other people. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xl.

**Spliced eye.** Same as *eye-splice.*—**Splicing-clamp**, a clamp used to hold the ends or parts to be spliced.—**To splice the main-brace.** See *main-brace.*

**splice** (splīs), *n.* [< *splice, v.*] 1. The joining together of two ropes or parts of a rope by interweaving part of the untwisted strands of each, or the union so effected. The *short splice* is used for a rope where it is not to pass through blocks. The *long splice* or *round splice* is made by unlaying the ends of ropes that are to be joined together and following the lay of one rope with a strand of the other until all the strands are used, and then neatly tucking the ends through the strands so that the size of the rope will not be changed. This occupies a great extent of rope, but by the three joinings being fixed at a distance from one another the increase of bulk is diminished, hence it is adapted to run through the sheave-hole of a block, etc. The *eye-splice* or *ring-splice* forms a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope, and is used for splicing in thimbles, etc. See cut under *eye-splice.*



Splices of Ropes.
*a*, short splice; *b*, long splice; *c*, eye-splice.

2. The junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and bolting or otherwise fastening the ends; a scarf. See cut under *scarf*, 2.

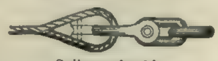
**splice-grafting** (splīs'gråf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

**splice-piece** (splīs'pēs), *n.* On a railway, a fish-plate or break-joint plate used where two rails come together, end to end.

**splicer** (splī'sėr), *n.* [< *splice* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who splices; also, a tool used in splicing.

**splicing-fid** (splī'sing-fid), *n.* *Naut.*, a tapered wooden pin or marlinspike used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. It is sometimes driven by a mallet called a *commander.* *E. H. Knight.*

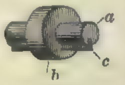
**splicing-hammer** (splī'sing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a face on one end and a point on the other, used in splicing. *E. H. Knight.*


Splicing-shackle.

**splicing-shackle** (splī'sing-shak″l), *n.* A shackle in the end of a length of chain around which the end of a rope is taken and spliced when the chain and cable are to be secured together.

**splindert**†, *v.* See *splinter, v.*

**spline** (splīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *mach.*, a rectangular piece or key fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel, and a similar groove in a shaft, so that, while the wheel may slide endwise on the shaft, both must revolve together. See cut under *paint-mill.*—2. A flexible strip of wood or hard rubber used by draftsmen in laying out broad sweeping curves, especially in railroad work. The spline has a narrow groove on its upper edge to which can be anywhere attached the projecting finger of the heavy weight which keeps it in any desired position while the curve is being drawn.



Spline.
*a*, shaft; *b*, pulley; *c*, spline or feather fitted to a groove in both *a* and *b.*

**spline** (splīn), *v. t.* [< *spline, n.*] To fit with a spline.

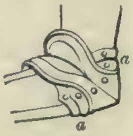
**splining-machine** (splī'ning-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine-tool for cutting grooves and key-seats.

**splint** (splint), *v. t.* [= Sw. *splinta*, splinter; a secondary, nasalized form of *split:* see *split.* In sense 2 also dial. *splent;* < ME. *splenten;* from *splint, n.*] 1. To splinter; shiver. *Florio.* [Rare.]—2. To join together, confine, or support by means of splints, as a broken limb.

**splint** (splint), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. also *splent;* < ME. **splinte*, *splynte*, *splent*, *splente* (> AF. *esplente*), a splint, = D. *splint*, a piece of money, = MLG. *splinte*, LG. *splinte*, *splint* (> G. *splint*), a thin piece of iron, = Sw. *splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock, flat iron peg (cf. *sprint*, a forelock), = Dan. *splint*, a splinter; from the verb: see *splint, v.* Cf. *splinter.*] 1. A piece of wood or other substance split off; a splinter.

> The speres splindered in *splyntes.*
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

2. A thin flexible strip of wood (or metal) adapted to a particular use. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of strips woven together to make chair-seats, baskets, etc. (*b*) A lath. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A piece of wood used to splice or stiffen a weak or broken beam. (*d*) One of the thin strips of wood used in making matches, brooms, etc. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) A tapering strip of wood formerly used to adjust a shell in the center of the bore of a mortar. *E. H. Knight.* (*f* †) In *armor*, a narrow plate of steel overlapping another. Splints were used for protecting parts of the body where movement had to be allowed for. See also cut under *solleret.* (*g*) In *surg.*, a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position. See *pistol-splint.* 3. In *anat.*, a bone acting as a splint; a splint-bone.—4. In *farriery:* (*a*) Periostitis in the horse, involving the inner small and the large metacarpal or cannon-bone, rarely also the corresponding metatarsal bones. It is caused mainly by concussion, and sometimes leads to lameness. (*b*) An exostosis of the splint-bone of a horse; a bony callus or excrescence on a horse's leg formed by periostitis of a splint-bone.



*a*, *a*, Splints.

> Outward diseases, as the spavin, *splent*, ring-bone, wind-gall.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

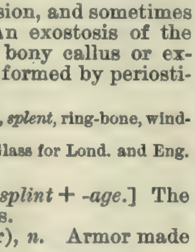
5. Alburnum or sap-wood.

**splintage** (splin'tạj), *n.* [< *splint* + *-age.*] The application or use of splints.

**splint-armor** (splint'är″mọr), *n.* Armor made of splints. See *splint*, 2 (*f*).

**splint-bandage** (splint'ban″dạj), *n.* An immovable bandage, as a starch, gum, plaster of Paris, etc., bandage.

**splint-bone** (splint'bōn), *n.* 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The splenium of the mandible. See *splenium.* (*b*) The fibula or perone, which acts like a splint to the tibia.—2. In *farriery*, a splint; one of the reduced lateral metacarpals or metatarsals of the horse, closely applied to one side of the back of the cannon-bone, or middle metacarpal or metatarsal. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *solidungulate.*


Splint-armor, 15th. century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

**splint-bottomed** (splint'bot″umd), *a.* [< *splint* + *bottom* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having the bottom or seat made of splints, or thin strips of wood, generally interwoven: as, a *splint-bottomed* chair. Also *split-bottomed.*

**splint-box** (splint'boks), *n.* A form of fracture-box consisting of a support for the leg with hinged side strips, adjustable foot-piece, and often a support for the thigh, which is attached by means of a hinge so that it may be adjusted.

**splint-coal** (splint'kōl), *n.* A variety of cannel-coal having a more or less slaty structure. See *slate-coal.*

**splinted**† (splin'ted), *a.* [< *splint* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Composed of splints: as, *splinted* armor.

**splinter** (splin'tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *splinder;* < ME. **splinteren*, *splinderen*, < D. *splinteren*, split, shiver, = Dan. *splintre*, splinter; cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate, = G. *splittern*, splinter; a freq. form of *splint*, ult. of *split:* see *splint, v.*, *split, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver.

> "The postern gate shakes," continued Rebecca; "it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows."
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

2†. To support by a splint, as a broken limb; splint.

> This broken joint . . . entreat her to *splinter;* and . . . this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 329.

II. *intrans.* To be split or rent into long pieces; shiver.

> A lance that *splinter'd* like an icicle.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**splinter** (splin'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *splenter;* = MD. *splinter*, *splenter*, D. *splinter;* cf. MD. *spletter* = G. *splitter*, a splinter: see *splinter, v.*] A sharp-edged fragment of anything split or shivered off more or less in the direction of its length; a thin piece (in proportion to its length) of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.

> The *splenderis* of thair spearis they break.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 227).

> Several have picked *splinters* of wood out of the gates [of a church] for relics.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 369).

**splinter-bar** (splin'tėr-bär), *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

**splinter-bone** (splin'tėr-bōn), *n.* The fibula.

**splintered** (splin'tėrd), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *shivered.* (*b*) Same as *ragged.*

**splinter-netting** (splin'tėr-net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a netting formed of small rope rigged on a man-of-war to prevent accidents from splinters and falling spars in action.

**splinter-proof** (splin'tėr-pröf), *a.* Proof against the splinters of bursting shells: as, *splinter-proof* shelters.

**splintery** (splin'tėr-i), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Apt to splinter: as, *splintery* wood.—2. Consisting of or resembling splinters.—3. In *mineral.*, noting a fracture of minerals when the surface produced by breaking is slightly roughened by small projecting splinters or scales.

**splint-machine** (splint'mạ-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for planing thin veneers, or riving slats or splints from a block of wood for making matches, veneers, etc.; a slivering-machine.

**splint-plane** (splint'plān), *n.* A plane for cutting or riving from a board splints for boxes, blind-slats, etc.; a scale-board plane. *E. H. Knight.*

**split** (split), *v.*; pret. and pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*), ppr. *splitting.* [Not found in ME. or AS., and prob. of LG. origin: = OFries. *splīta* = MD. D. *splijten* = MLG. *splīten*, LG. *spliten* = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen* = Dan. *splitte*, split, = Sw. dial. *splitta*, split, separate, disentangle (cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate). Connection with *spald*$^{1}$, split, cannot be made out: see *spald*$^{1}$. The E. dial. *sprit*, split, may be a var. of *split*, or else of Sw. *spricka*, split. Hence ult. *splice*, *splint*, *splinter*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To cleave or rend lengthwise; separate or part in two from end to end forcibly or by cutting; rive; cleave.

> He straight inform'd a lute,
> Put neck and frets to it; of which a suit
> He made of *splitted* quills.
>
> *Chapman*, Homeric Hymn to Hermes, l. 88.

**2.** To tear asunder by violence; burst; rend: as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

> Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
> Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own.
>
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 349.

> That Man makes me *split* my Sides with Laughing, he's such a Wag. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

**3.** To divide; break into parts.

> The parish of St. Pancras is *split* into no less than 21 districts, each district having a separate and independent "Board."
>
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 187.

**4.** To cause division or disunion in; separate or cause to separate into parts or parties, as by discord.

> In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

**5.** In *leather-manuf.*, to divide (a skin) parallel with one of its surfaces. See *splitting-machine*.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, to divide (a current of air passing through any part of a mine) so that various districts, as required, shall be supplied.—**To split hairs.** See *hair*$^1$.—**To split one's votes**, in cases where an elector has more than one vote, to vote for candidates of opposite parties.

> He calls himself a Whig, yet he'll *split votes* with a Tory—he'll drive with the Debarrys.
>
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Tear, Cleave*, etc. See *rend*$^1$.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To break or part lengthwise; suffer longitudinal division; become divided or cleft: as, timber that *splits* easily.—**2.** To part asunder; suffer disruption; burst; break in pieces: as, the sails *split* in the gale.—**3.** Figuratively, to burst with laughter. [Colloq.]

> Each had a gravity would make you *split*.
>
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 131.

**4.** To differ; separate; disagree.

> We . . . struck upon the corn-laws, where we *split*.
>
> *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**5.** To divulge secrets; inform upon one's accomplices; betray confidence. [Slang.]

> I might have got clear off, if I'd *split* upon her. . . . But I didn't blab it. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxv.

**6.** To vote for candidates of opposite parties. See *to split one's votes*, under I.

> I'll plump or I'll *split* for them as treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen; that's my idee. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

**7.** To run or walk with long strides. [Colloq.] —**To make** (or **let**) **all split**†. See *make*$^1$.

**split** (split), *n.* [= MD. *splete*, D. *spleet*, a split, rent, = G. *spleisse*, a splinter, = Dan. Sw. *split*, a split, rent: see *split*, *v.*] **1**†. A splinter; a fragment; a sliver.

> If I must totter like a well-grown oak,
> Some under-shrubs shall in my weighty fall
> Be crush'd to *splits*.
>
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

**2.** One of a number of short flat strips of steel, cane, etc., placed in vertical parallel order at small distances from one another in a frame to form the reed of a loom. The threads of the web are passed through the splits, which beat up the weft to compact the fabric.—**3.** An osier, or willow twig, split so as to have one side flat, used in basket-making in certain parts of the work.—**4.** A lath-like strip of bog-fir used in the rural districts of Ireland as a candle or torch.—**5.** *pl.* In *leather-manuf.*, skins which have been separated into two layers by the cutting-machine.—**6.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—**7.** A division or separation, as in a political party; a schism; a breach: as, there is a *split* in the cabinet.

> The humiliation of acknowledging a *split* in their own ranks *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 749.

**8.** Same as *split stroke*. See *split*, *p. a.*—**9.** In *printing*, a small spindle placed below the carriage of a printing-press, about which leather belts wind in opposite directions and lead to opposite ends of the carriage. By turning this spindle by a crank attached, the carriage is moved in or out.—**10.** *pl.* Among acrobats, the feat of going down on the ground with each leg extended laterally: as, to do the *splits*. [Slang.]

> He taught me to put my leg round my neck, and I was just getting along nicely with the *splits* . . . when I left him. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 569.

**11.** An occasion for splitting or dividing that which could otherwise be claimed by one person: thus, in faro, a *split* occurs when two cards of the same value appear together, and the better loses half of his stake.—**12.** A split fish: as, Nova Scotia *splits*: a trade-name.—**13.** A division of the air-current in a coal-mine.—**14.** A small or half bottle of aërated water; also, a half glass of brandy or the like. [Slang.]

> "Well, that's your opinion," said Jack, finishing his brandy. "Perhaps if you knew what it is to love a woman, your opinion would be different. Have another *split*? I must be off, then." *The Century*, XXXVII. 210.

**A split in the ranks.** See *rank*$^2$.—**Full split.** See *full*$^1$.—**To run like split**, to run very fast. [Colloq.]

**split** (split), *p. a.* **1.** Divided; separated; rent; fractured.—**2.** In *bot.*, deeply divided into segments; cleft.—**3.** Opened, dressed, and cured, as fish: opposed to *round*.—**Split cloth**, in *surg.*, a bandage which consists of a central part and six or eight tails. It is used chiefly for the head.—**Split cut**, in *glass-engraving*, a groove like a flute, except that it is cut deeper.—**Split draft.** See *draft*$^1$.—**Split ferrule.** See *ferrule*$^2$.—**Split gear**, or **split wheel**, a gear or wheel made in halves for convenience in attaching or removing from the shaft. See cut under *paint-mill*.—**Split gland, herring, leather.** See the nouns.—**Split moss**, a moss of the order *Andreæaceæ*: so called from the manner in which the capsule splits at maturity. See *Andreæa*.—**Split pease**, husked pease split for making pease-soup or pease-pudding.—**Split pelvis**, a congenital deformity in which the pubic bones are not united at the symphysis.—**Split ring, rod, ticket**, etc. See the nouns.—**Split stroke** or **shot**, in *croquet* and similar games, a stroke or shot made in such a way that two balls placed in contact are driven in different directions.

**split-back** (split'bak), *a.* Having a back made of thin splits or laths: as, a *split-back* chair.

**splitbeak** (split'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Schizorhis*; one of the plantain-eaters or touracous: a book-name.

**split-bottomed** (split'bot″umd), *a.* Same as *splint-bottomed*.

**split-brilliant** (split'bril″yant), *n.* See *brilliant*.

**splitfeet** (split'fēt), *n. pl.* The fissiped carnivores. See *Fissipedia*.

**splitfoot** (split'fůt), *n.* The devil, from the cloven hoofs which are popularly attributed to him.

**splitful** (split'fůl), *n.* [< *split* + *-ful*.] In *weaving*, the number of yarns, whether two or more, passed through each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

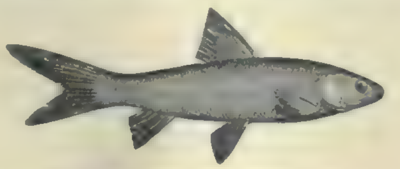
**split-harness** (split'här″nes), *n.* Same as *shaft-monture* (which see, under *monture*).

**splitmouth** (split'mouth), *n.* The hare-lipped sucker, or cutlips, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera*: more fully called *split-mouthed sucker*. See cut under *Quassilabia*.

**split-new** (split'nū), *a.* [< *split* + *new*. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; span-new. [Scotch.]

> A *split-new* democratical system. *Bp. Sage.*

**splittail** (split'tāl), *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid fish, *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*, a kind of chub, characterized by the great development of the upper lobe of the caudal fin and its rudimentary rays (whence the synonym *P. inæquilobus*). It is of a uniform and somewhat silvery coloration, grows to be a foot long, and inhabits the rivers of California.



Splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*).

**2.** The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1, and cut under *Dafila*. [Massachusetts.]

**splitter** (split'ėr), *n.* [< *split* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which splits: as, a rail-*splitter*; also, an implement used in splitting.—**2.** One who splits hairs; one who makes too fine distinctions, as in argument, classification, etc.: in natural history, opposed to *lumper*. See the quotation under *lumper*, 3. [Slang.]—**3.** A kind of rich short-cake baked in irons like waffles, and then split and buttered. [U. S.]

**splitting** (split'ing), *a.* **1.** Very severe, or in some way extreme, as if it were likely to cause something to split: as, a *splitting* headache.—**2.** Very rapid. [Colloq.]

> Though stout, he was no mean pedestrian; and on he ran at a *splitting* pace, keeping the hounds still in view, and intent only on seeing as much of the sport as he could.
>
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

**splitting-knife** (split'ing-nīf), *n.* **1.** The knife of a leather-splitting machine. It is usually a steel plate of the length of the cylinder, or about 6 feet long, and is gaged to a distance from a roller over which the sheet separates and the grain-side split winds as the hide passes through the machine.

**2.** A knife used for splitting fish.—**3.** In *diamond-cutting*, a steel blade used by the diamond-cleaver.

**splitting-machine** (split'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for dividing a skin of leather parallel with one of its surfaces in order to produce a sheet of uniform thickness.—**2.** A machine for resawing thick boards. *E. H. Knight.*

**splitting-saw** (split'ing-sâ), *n.* **1.** A resawing-machine.—**2.** A machine for sawing a round log into bolts, instead of riving or sawing repeatedly through it in parallel planes. It is used in preparing stuff for ax- and pick-handles, and other work in which the direction of the grain must be considered.

**split-tongued** (split'tungd), *a.* Fissilingual, as a lizard.

**sploach**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *splotch*. *Wycherley.*

**splodge** (sploj), *n.* A variant of *splotch*.

> A *splodge* of green for a field, and a *splodge* of purple for a mountain, and a little blue slopped here and there on a piece of white paper for a sky.
>
> *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 397.

**splore** (splōr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splurge*.] A frolic; a spree. [Scotch.]

> In Poosie Nancy's held the *splore*.
>
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

**splore** (splōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splored*, ppr. *sploring*. [Cf. *splore*, *n.*] To make a great show; show off. [Scotch.]

**splot**† (splot), *n.* [< ME. *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot, blot. Cf. *spot*. Hence *splotch*.] A spot; a splotch.

**splotch** (sploch), *n.* [Formerly also *sploach* (also in var. form *splatch* and *splodge*, q. v.); a var. or irreg. extension of *splot* (cf. *blotch* as related to *blot*$^1$).] A broad, ill-defined spot; a stain; a daub; a smear.

> Thou spot, *sploach* of my family and blood!
>
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

> The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and *splotches* of grease. *M. E. Braddon*, Eleanor's Victory, v.

**splotchy** (sploch'i), *a.* [< *splotch* + *-y*$^1$.] Marked with splotches or daubs.

> There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there through the pages of Monsieur Féval's romance.
>
> *M. E. Braddon*, Eleanor's Victory, v.

**splurge** (splėrj), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splore*.] A blustering, noisy, or ostentatious demonstration, display, or effort. [Colloq.]

> The great *splurge* made by our American cousins when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific.
>
> *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**splurge** (splėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splurged*, ppr. *splurging*. [< *splurge*, *n.*] To make an ostentatious demonstration or display. [Colloq.]

> You'd be surprised to know the number of people who come here [to Newport], buy or build expensive villas, *splurge* out for a year or two, then fail or get tired of it, and disappear. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 114.

**splurgy** (splėr'ji), *a.* [< *splurge* + *-y*$^1$.] Making, or disposed to make, a splurge. [Colloq.]

**splutter** (splut'ėr), *v.* [A var. of **sprutter*, freq. of *sprout*, or of *sputter*, freq. of *spout*: see *sprout*, *spout*, and cf. *spurt*$^1$. Cf. *splatter* as related to *spatter*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sputter.

> A row of apples roasting and *spluttering* along the hearth. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 425.

**2.** To talk hastily and confusedly.

**II.** *trans.* To utter confusedly or indistinctly, as through haste, excitement, embarrassment, or the like: often with *out* or *forth*: as, to *splutter out* an apology.

**splutter** (splut'ėr), *n.* [< *splutter*, *v.*] Bustle; stir; commotion. [Colloq.]

> Ringwood . . . lighted amidst the flowers, and the water, and the oil-lamps, and made a dreadful mess and *splutter* among them. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

**splutterer** (splut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *splutter* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which splutters.

**spodiosite** (spod'i-ǫ-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σπόδιος, ash-colored, ashy (< σποδός, ashes), + *-ite*$^2$.] A fluophosphate of calcium, found in ash-gray crystals in Wermland, Sweden.

**spodium** (spō'di-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *spodium*, the dross of metals, < Gr. σποδός, ashes.] A powder obtained by calcination, as ivory-black, metallic calxes, etc. [Now rare.]

**spodogenous** (spǫ-doj-e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, + -γενής, producing: see *-genous*.] Caused by debris or waste products: applied by Ponfick to enlargement of the spleen caused by the debris of the red blood-corpuscles, as in hemiglobinemia.

**spodomancy** (spod'ǫ-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, embers, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of ashes.

**spodomantic** (spod-ọ-man'tik), *a.* [< *spodomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes.

The poor little fellow buried his hands in his curls, and stared fiercely into the fire, as if to draw from thence omens of his love, by the *spodomantic* augury of the ancient Greeks. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

**spodumene** (spod'ụ-mēn), *n.* [= F. *spodumène*, < Gr. *σποδούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *σποδοῦν*, burn to ashes, roast in ashes, < *σποδός*, ashes, embers.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring usually in flattened prismatic crystals, near pyroxene in form, also in cleavable masses. It is hard, transparent to translucent, and varies in color from grayish-, yellowish-, or greenish-white to emerald-green and purple. The emerald-green variety (hiddenite), found in North Carolina, is used as a gem. Also called *triphane*.

**spoffish** (spof'ish), *a.* [< **spoff* (origin obscure; cf. *spiffy*) + *-ish*$^1$.] Bustling; fussy; demonstratively smart; officious. [Slang.]

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

**spoffle** (spof'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spoffled*, ppr. *spoffling*. [Freq. of **spoff* as in *spoffish*, *spoffy*.] To fuss over trifles. [Prov. Eng.]

**spoffy** (spof'i), *a.* and *n.* [< **spoff* (cf. *spoffish*) + *-y*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* Same as *spoffish*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *spoffies* (-iz). A bustling busybody. [Slang.]

**spogel-seed** (spō'gl-sēd), *n.* Same as *ispaghul-seed*.

**spoil** (spoil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoile*, *spoyle*, < ME. *spoile*, *spuyle*, < OF. *espoille*, *espuille*, booty, spoil, = Sp. *espolio*, property of an ecclesiastic, spolium, = Pg. *espolio*, booty, spoil, = It. *spoglio*, booty, prey, spoil, goods, furniture, chattels, = W. *ysbail*, *yspail*, formerly *yspeil*, spoil, < L. *spolium*, usually in pl. *spolia*, booty, prey, spoil, the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, also, and perhaps orig., the skin or hide of an animal stripped off; cf. Gr. *σκῦλον*, usually in pl. *σκῦλα*, booty, spoil, *σκύλος*, hide, *σκύλλειν*, flay. Hence *spoil*, *v.* Cf. *despoil*, etc., *spoliate*, *spolium*, etc.] **1.** Arms and armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken from an enemy in war; booty; loot; hence, that which is seized or falls to one after any struggle; specifically, in recent use, the patronage and emoluments of office, considered as a reward for zeal or service rendered in a struggle of parties: frequently in the plural: as, the *spoils* of capture; to the victor belong the *spoils*; the *spoils* of office; party *spoils*.

The *spoil* got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 4.

Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then *spoils* were fairly sold.
*Macaulay*, Horatius, st. 32.

**2.** The act of plundering, pillaging, or despoiling; the act of spoliation; pillage; robbery.

Shortly after he [Baiazeth] ouercame the prouinces of Hungaria, Albania, and Valachia, and there committing many *spoyles* and damages he tooke diuers Christian prisoners. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 85.

The *spoil* of the church was now become the only resource of all their operations in finance. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**3†.** Injury; damage; waste; havoc; destruction.

If the tender-hearted and noble-minded reioice of the victorie, they are greeued with others *spoyle*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 39.

Old age, that ill layer up of beauty, can do no more *spoil* upon my face. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 249.

The mice also did much *spoil* in orchards, eating off the bark at the bottom of the fruit trees in the time of the snow. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 113.

**4†.** Ruin; ruination.

Company, villanous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 11.

They put too much learning in their things now o' days; and that I fear will be the *spoil* of this. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

**5.** An object of pillage or spoliation; a thing to be preyed upon; a prey.

The Welsh-men, growing confident upon this Success, break into the Borders of Herefordshire, making *Spoil* and Prey of the Country as freely as if they had Leave to do it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 160.

Oh, Greece! thy flourishing cities were a *spoil*
Unto each other. *Bryant*, The Ages.

**6.** Waste material, as that obtained in mining, quarrying, excavating canals, making railway cuttings, etc. Compare *spoil-bank*.

The selection of the sites was guided . . . in part by convenience in disposing of the *spoil*, or waste rock. *The Century*, XXXIX. 215.

**7†.** The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [Rare.]

The snake is thought to renew her youth by casting her *spoil*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 969.

**8.** In *spoil-five*, a drawn game.—**Spoils system**, in *politics*, the practice of treating the public offices not as public trusts, to be administered primarily for the public interest, but as spoils of war, to be taken from members of the defeated party and given to members of the successful party—the emoluments and distinction of holding such offices being regarded as rewards for services rendered to the successful party, and the influence resulting from the possession of the offices being expected to be used for the maintenance of that party in power: a term of depreciation. The name is derived from a remark made in a speech in the United States Senate, in January, 1832, by Mr. Marcy of New York; speaking of and for the New York politicians, he said, "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." This system had previously attained great power in the State of New York; under Jackson's administration it prevailed in national politics, and was soon adopted by nearly all parties, and applied to local as well as State and national offices.—**To shoot to spoil.** See *shoot*.=**Syn. 1.** *Plunder, Booty*, etc. See *pillage, n.*

**spoil** (spoil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoiled* or *spoilt*, ppr. *spoiling*. [Early mod. E. also *spoile*, *spoyle*; < ME. *spoilen*, *spuylen*, < OF. *espoillier*, *espollier*, *espuler*, F. *spolier* = Pr. *espoliar* = Sp. *expoliar* = Pg. *espoliar* = It. *spogliare*, < L. *spoliare*, strip, plunder, spoil, < *spolium*, booty, spoil: see *spoil, n.* Cf. *despoil*. The senses 'destroy, injure' have been supposed, unnecessarily, to be due in part to *spill*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip with violence; rob; pillage; plunder; despoil: with *of* before the thing taken.

And the sons of Jacob came upon the slain, and *spoiled* the city. Gen. xxxiv. 27.

Love always gives something to the object it delights in, and anger *spoils* the person against whom it is moved *of* something laudable in him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

**2†.** To seize or take by force; carry off as booty.

For feare lest Force or Fraud should unaware
Breake in, and *spoile* the treasure there in gard.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

How can one enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he first bind the strong man? Mat. xii. 29.

**3.** To destroy; ruin; injure; mar; impair; render useless, or less valuable, potent, or the like; seriously impair the quality, value, soundness, beauty, usefulness, pleasantness, etc., of: as, to *spoil* a thing in the making; to *spoil* one's chances of promotion; to *spoil* the fun.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*

There are not ten people in the world whose deaths would *spoil* my dinner. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 286.

**4.** To injure, vitiate, or impair in any way; especially, as applied to persons, to vitiate or impair in character or disposition; render less filial, obedient, affectionate, mannerly, modest, contented, or the like: as, to spare the rod and *spoil* the child; to *spoil* one with flattery.

You will *spoil* me, Mamma. I always thought I should like to be *spoiled*, and I find it very sweet. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

**5†.** To cut up; carve: as, to *spoil* a hen. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To engage in plunder and robbery; pillage; rob.

Robbers and out-lawes, which lurked in woodes, . . . whence they used oftentimes to breake foorthe . . . to robbe and *spoyle*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**2.** To decay; become tainted or unsavory; lose freshness: as, fruit and fish soon *spoil* in warm weather.—**To be spoiling for**, to be pining for; especially, to have a longing for, caused or stimulated by disuse: as, he *was* just *spoiling for* a fight. [Slang.]

**spoilable** (spoi'lạ-bl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-able.*] Capable of being spoiled.

**spoilage** (spoi'lạ̄j), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-age.*] In *printing*, paper spoiled or wasted in presswork.

**spoil-bank** (spoil'bangk), *n.* In *mining*, the burrow or refuse-heap at the mouth of a shaft or adit-level: a term little used except in parts of England, and there chiefly in coal-mining.

**spoiler** (spoi'lėr), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which spoils. (*a*) A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.

The anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, and he delivered them into the hands of *spoilers* that spoiled them. Judges ii. 14.

(*b*) One who or that which impairs, mars, or decays.

Unchanged, the graven wonders pay
No tribute to the *spoiler* Time.
*Whittier*, The Rock in El Ghor.

**spoil-five** (spoil'fīv), *n.* A round game of cards, played with the whole pack, by from three to ten persons, each receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be *spoiled*.

**spoilful** (spoil'fụl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-ful.*] Rapacious; devastating; destructive. [Rare.]

Those *spoylefull* Picts, and swarming Easterlings. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 63.

**spoil-paper** (spoil'pā″pėr), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *paper*.] A scribbler. [Humorous.]

As some *Spoile-papers* have dearly done of late. *A. Holland.* (*Davies.*)

**spoilsman** (spoilz'mạn), *n.*; pl. *spoilsmen* (-men). [< *spoils*, pl. of *spoil*, + *man*.] An advocate of the spoils system; a politician who seeks personal profit at the public cost from the success of his party; one who maintains that party service should be rewarded with public office; one who is opposed to the administration of the civil service on the basis of merit. See *spoils system*, under *spoil*, *n.* [U. S.]

**spoilsmonger** (spoilz'mung″gėr), *n.* One who distributes political spoils. See *spoilsman*. [U. S.]

**spoil-sport** (spoil'spōrt), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *sport*.] One who spoils or hinders sport or enjoyment. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxviii.

**spoilt.** A past participle of *spoil*.

**spoke**$^1$ (spōk), *n.* [Also dial. *speke*, *spake*; < ME. *spoke*, *spake* (pl. *spokes*, *spoken*, *spaken*), < AS. *spāca* (pl. *spācan*) = D. *speek* = MLG. *spēke*, LG. *speke* = OHG. *speicha*, *speihha*, MHG. G. *speiche*, a spoke; prob. not related to OHG. *spahhā*, shaving, splinter, G. dial. *spache*, a spoke, = MD. *spaecke*, a rod, D. *spaak*, a lever, roller, but perhaps related to *spike*: see *spike*$^1$. Cf. Icel. *spōki*, a piece of wood, *spækja*, a thin board.] **1.** One of the bars, rods, or rungs which are inserted in the hub or nave of a wheel, and serve to support the rim or felly; a radius of a wheel. See cut under *felly*.

Lat brynge a cart wheel into this halle;
But looke that it have his *spokes* alle;
Twelve *spokes* hath a cart wheel comunly.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 554.

Break all the *spokes* and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 517.

**2.** One of the rounds or rungs of a ladder.—**3.** One of a number of pins or handles jutting from the periphery of the steering-wheel of a vessel.—**4.** A bar of wood or metal so placed in or applied to the wheel of a vehicle as to prevent its turning, as when going down a hill. See second phrase below.

You would seem to be master! you would have your *spoke* in my cart! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

I'll put a *spoke* among your wheels.
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 5.

**Spoke-sizing machine**, a machine for planing tenons of spokes to uniform size and shape. It has cutters with an adjustable angle-gage for beveling the edges of the tenons.—**To put a spoke in one's wheel**, to put an impediment in one's way; check or thwart one's purpose or effort.

It seems to me it would be a poor sort of religion to *put a spoke in his wheel* by refusing to say you don't believe such harm of him as you've got no good reason to believe. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xiii.

**spoke**$^1$ (spōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spoked*, ppr. *spoking*. [< *spoke*$^1$, *n.*] To fit or furnish with spokes: as, to *spoke* a wheel.

**spoke**$^2$ (spōk). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *speak*.

**spoke-auger** (spōk'â″gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for forming the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes. *E. H. Knight.*

**spoke-bone** (spōk'bōn), *n.* The radius of the forearm.

**spoke-gage** (spōk'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the set of spokes in a hub. It consists of a mandrel with conical sleeves, which bear upon the ends of the boxing, and hold the hub true while the distance of the spokes is tested by the gage-pin in the staff. *E. H. Knight.*

**spoke-lathe** (spōk'lāTH), *n.* A lathe for turning irregular forms, especially adapted for turning spokes, gun-stocks, handles, etc.

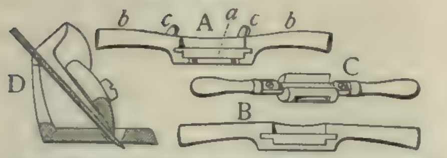
**spoken** (spō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *speak*.] **1.** Uttered; oral: opposed to *written*.—**2.** Speaking: in composition: as, a civil-*spoken* man.

The pleasantest-*spoken* gentleman you ever heard. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iv.

**spoke-pointer** (spōk'poin″tėr), *n.* A knife for trimming the ends of spoke-tenons. It is a form of circular plane, having a cutting-edge in a hollow cone, like a pencil-sharpener.

**spoke-setter** (spōk'set″ėr), *n.* A machine by which a hub is centered to insure true borings for the spoke-mortises.

**spoke-shave** (spōk'shāv), *n.* A wheelwrights' and carpenters' tool, having a plane-bit between two handles, formerly used in shaping



A, spoke-shave with blade *a*, made adjustable in the stock *b*, by adjusting-screws *c*; B, spoke-shave similar to A, but without the adjusting-screws; C, spoke-shave for working upon very concave surfaces; D, spoke-shave, in the nature of a small hand-plane, for smoothing and dressing off the straighter parts of spokes.

wagon-spokes, but now in woodwork of every kind.

**spokesman** (spōks'man), *n.*; pl. *spokesmen* (-men). [< **spoke's*, gen. of **spoke*, var. of *speech* (AS. *spǣc*, *sprǣc*), + *man*.] One who speaks for another or others; an advocate; a representative.

> He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.
>
> He is our Advocate—that is, a *spokesman*, comforter, intercessor, and mediator.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 294.

**spoke-trimmer** (spok'trim"ėr), *n.* A wheelwrights' tool for trimming ends of spokes, etc., preparatory to using the spoke-pointer.

**spoking-machine** (spō'king-ma̤-shēn"), *n.* An apparatus for adjusting the spokes of a wheel to give them all the same inclination, and thus give the wheel a uniform dish.

**spole** (spōl), *n.* [A var. of *spool*.] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *spool*. Specifically—2. The small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel.

> Then fly the *spoles*, the rapid axles glow,
> And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.
> *Darwin*, Loves of the Plants, ii. 103.

**spolia**, *n.* Plural of *spolium*.

**spolia opima** (spō'li-ä̤ ọ̄-pī'mä̤). [L.: *spolia*, pl. of *spolium*, spoil; *opima*, neut. pl. of *opimus*, fat, rich, plump: see *opime*.] In ancient Rome, the choicest spoil taken from an enemy; hence, any valuable booty or pillage.

> Milton, however, was not destined to gather the *spolia opima* of English Rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

**spoliary** (spō'li-ā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *spoliaries* (-riz). [< L. *spoliarium*, a room or place, as in the amphitheater, where the bodies of slain gladiators were stripped of their clothes, also a den of robbers, < *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] The place in Roman amphitheaters to which slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes and arms were stripped from their bodies.

> An Act of the Senate . . . is extant in Lampridius: "Let the Enemy of his Country be depriv'd of all his Titles; let the Parricide be drawn, let him be torn in pieces in the *Spoliary*." *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**spoliate** (spō'li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoliated*, ppr. *spoliating*. [< L. *spoliatus*, pp. of *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoil*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To plunder; pillage; despoil.

> The other great Whig families, . . . who had done something more for it than *spoliate* their church and betray their king. *Disraeli*, Sybil, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To engage in robbery; plunder.

**spoliation** (spō-li-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *spoliation* = Pr. *expoliatio* = Sp. *expoliacion* = It. *spogliagione*, < L. *spoliatio(n-)*, plundering, a spoiling, < *spoliare*, plunder, spoil: see *spoliate*, *spoil*, *v.*] 1. The act of pillaging, plundering, or spoiling; robbery; plunder.

> He [Hastings] . . . declared that, if the *spoliation* which had been agreed upon were not instantly carried into effect, he would himself go to Lucknow, and do that from which feebler minds recoil with dismay.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.—3. *Eccles.*, the act of an incumbent in unlawfully taking the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title.—4. In *law*, intentional destruction of or tampering with (a document) in such way as to impair evidentiary effect.—**French Spoliation Act**, a United States statute of 1885 (23 Stat. at Large, 283) providing for the ascertainment of the French spoliation claims.—**French spoliation claims**, certain claims of citizens of the United States, or their representatives, against France for illegal captures, etc., prior to the treaty of 1800-1 between the United States and France. By this treaty these claims were assumed by the United States. The first appropriation for the payment of them was made in 1891.—**Writ of spoliation**, a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or unlawfully taken them to the complainant's prejudice.

**spoliative** (spō'li-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spoliative*; as *spoliate* + *-ive*.] Tending to take away or diminish; specifically, in *med.*, lessening the mass of the blood.

**spoliator** (spō'li-ā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *spoliateur* = Sp. *expoliador*, plunder, < L. *spoliator*, a plunderer, < *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoliate*.] One who commits spoliation; a despoiler; a robber.

**Spoliatores** (spō"li-ạ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spoliator*, a plunderer: see *spoliator*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the robbers, as the jägers. [Not in use.]

**spoliatory** (spō'li-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *spoliate* + *-ory*.] Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation. *Quarterly Rev.*, XLVII. 416.

**spolium** (spō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *spolia* (-ä̤). [ML. use of L. *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] In *eccles. law*, the property of a beneficed ecclesiastic which could not be legally disposed of by will at death.—**Jus spolii**, originally, the right claimed in the middle ages by those present at the deathbed of a beneficed ecclesiastic to seize and carry off any portable property of the deceased. This led to such scandals that finally the right was vested by papal constitutions in the church, and all spolia belong to the papal treasury.

**spon**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*¹.

**spondaic** (spon-dā'ik), *a.* [< OF. *spondaique*, F. *spondaïque* = Sp. *espondáico* = Pg. *espondaico* = It. *spondaico*, < L. **spondaicus*, incorrect form of *spondiacus*, < Gr. σπονδειακός, of or pertaining to a spondee, < σπονδεῖος, a spondee: see *spondee*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a spondee; constituting a spondee; consisting of spondees. (*b*) Having a spondee in the fifth place: noting a dactylic hexameter of the exceptional form

– ⏖ | – ⏖ | – ⏖ | – ⏖ | – – | – ⏓,

the fifth foot being regularly a dactyl.

**spondaical** (spon-dā'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *spondaic* + *-al*.] Same as *spondaic*.

**spondal**† (spon'da̤l), *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *spondyl*.

**spondee** (spon'dē), *n.* [Formerly also *spondæ* (also, as L., *spondeus* = D. G. Dan. *spondeus*); = Sw. *spondé*, < F. *spondée* = Sp. Pg. *espondeo* = It. *spondeo*, < L. *spondeus*, *spondæus*, < Gr. σπονδεῖος, a spondee, so called as used (probably as double spondee) in hymns accompanying libations, prop. adj. (sc. πούς, a foot), of or pertaining to a libation, < σπονδή, a drink-offering, libation to the gods, pl. σπονδαί, a solemn treaty, a truce, < σπένδειν, pour out, make a libation; root uncertain. Cf. L. *spondere*, answer: see *sponsor*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two long times or syllables, one of which constitutes the thesis and the other the arsis: it is accordingly tetrasemic and isorrhythmic. The spondee is principally used as a substitute for a dactyl or an anapest. In the former case it is a *dactylic spondee* (–́ – for –́ ⏑ ⏑), in the latter an *anapestic spondee* (– –́ for ⏑ ⏑ –́). An *irrational spondee* represents a trisemic foot, trochee, or iambus (–́ – for –́ ⏑, or – –́ for ⏑ –́). It is found in the even places of trochaic lines and in the odd places of iambic lines, also in logaœdic verses, especially as representing the initial trochee ("basis"). A foot consisting of two spondees is called a *dispondee*.—**Double spondee, greater spondee**, in *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two tetrasemic longs (⏘ ⏘), and accordingly double the magnitude of an ordinary (single) spondee (–́ –́).

**Spondiaceæ** (spon-di-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1824), < *Spondias* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Spondieæ*.

**Spondias** (spon'di-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σπονδιάς, a false reading of σποδιάς, a tree supposed to be the bullace.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Spondieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with eight or ten stamens and four or five styles which are free at the apex. There are 5 species, dispersed through tropical regions of both hemispheres. They bear alternate odd-pinnate leaves, often crowded at the ends of the branches, with opposite and often very taper-pointed leaflets. The small short-pedicelled flowers form spreading terminal panicles. Each flower contains four or five spreading petals and a free ovary of as many cells, which becomes in fruit a fleshy drupe with a thick stone. The leaves and bark often yield medicinal and principally astringent preparations; the fruit is often austere and laxative; that of *S. tuberosa* is valued in Brazil as a remedy in fevers. The fruits of several species are known as *hog-plums*. *S. purpurea*, the purple or Spanish plum, is often cultivated in the West Indies, and is readily propagated by cuttings. *S. lutea*, a tree resembling the ash and reaching 40 or 50 feet, bears yellowish flower-buds, used as a sweetmeat with sugar, and a yellow oval fruit known as *Jamaica plum* or *golden apple*. *S. dulcis*, a similar tree abundant in most Polynesian islands, and known as *Otaheite apple*, yields a large yellow fruit with the smell of apples and an agreeable acid flavor, to the eye contrasting handsomely with the dark-green foliage. The tree is widely cultivated elsewhere in the tropics. A Brazilian tree, reported as *S. tuberosa*, produces long aërial roots which descend and form at the ground large black hollow and cellular tubers containing about a pint of water, supplying in dry weather the needs both of the tree and of travelers. *S. mangifera* of India is the source of a gum resembling gum arabic, known as *hog-gum*, and of several medicinal remedies. Its smooth yellowish-green fruit is known as *wild mango*, or *amra*, and is eaten parboiled or pickled or made into curries.

**Spondieæ** (spon-dī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Spondias* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Mangiferieæ*, by an ovary with from two to five cells (instead of one), the ovules usually or always pendulous. It includes 47 genera, of which *Spondias* is the type. They are mainly tropical or South African, and are mostly trees with pinnate leaves. Also *Spondiaceæ*, *Spondiei*.

**spondil**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *spondyl*.

**spondulics** (spon-dū'liks), *n.* [Also *spondoolics*, *spondoolix*; origin obscure.] Originally, paper money; now, any money; funds. [Slang, U.S.]

**spondyl, spondyle** (spon'dil), *n.* [Formerly also *spondil*, *spondal*, *spondle*; < F. *spondyle*, < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, less correct form of σφόνδυλος, a joint of the spine, a vertebra, joint, round stone, etc.] 1. A joint, or joining of two pieces.

> Great Sir, the circles of the divine providence turn themselves upon the affairs of the world so that every *spondyl* of the wheels may mark out those virtues which we are then to exercise. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, Ded.

2. A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

> A kind of rack
> Runs down along the *spondils* of his back.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

**spondylalgia** (spon-di-lal'ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spine; rachialgia.

**spondylarthritis** (spon"di-lär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + NL. *arthritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the vertebral articulations.

**spondylexarthrosis** (spon-di-leks-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἐξάρθρωσις, dislocation, < ἐξ, out, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] Dislocation of the vertebræ.

**Spondylidæ**¹ (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1826), < *Spondylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine bivalves, related to the *Limidæ* and to the scallops, typified by the genus *Spondylus*; the thorn-oysters. The valves are dissimilar, the right one being the larger, and attached at the beak, the left generally flat or concave; the ligament is internal. About 70 species are known, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas. The extinct species are numerous. Formerly also *Spondylea*. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**Spondylidæ**² (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spondylis* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Spondylis*, having deeply impressed sensitive surfaces of the antennæ, and the tarsi not dilated. The family was erected by Le Conte and Horn to receive all the aberrant *Cerambycidæ* of Lacordaire, probably representing in the modern fauna remnants of the undifferentiated types of a former geologic age. The genera and species are few. Also *Spondylii*.

**Spondylis** (spon'di-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, typical of the family *Spondylidæ*.

**spondylitis** (spon-di-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + *-itis*.] Arthritis of a vertebra.—**Spondylitis deformans**, arthritis deformans involving the vertebræ.

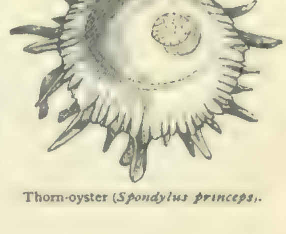
**spondylolisthesis** (spon-di-lol-is-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ὀλίσθησις, a slipping, < ὀλισθάνειν, slip, < ὄλισθος, slipperiness.] A displacement forward of the last lumbar vertebra on the sacrum.

**spondylolisthetic** (spon-di-lol-is-thet'ik), *a.* [< *spondylolisthesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with spondylolisthesis.

**spondylopathia** (spon"di-lọ-path'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + πάθος, suffering.] Disease of the vertebræ.

**spondylous** (spon'di-lus), *a.* [< *spondyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a spondyl; like a vertebra; vertebral.

**Spondylus** (spon'di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] 1. A genus of bivalves, representing the family *Spondylidæ*, formerly referred to the *Ostræidæ* or *Pectinidæ*. They are remarkable for the character of their spines and the richness of their coloring. Some are known as *thorn-oysters*, *spring-oysters*, and *water-clams*.



Thorn-oyster (*Spondylus princeps*).

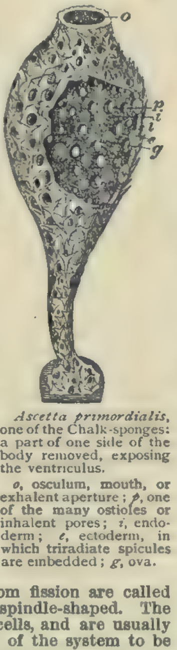
2. [*l. c.*] An oyster of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A vertebra.

**sponet**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*¹.

**spong** (spong), *n.* [Prob. a form of *spang*, a clasp, brooch (taken as a point, a gore?): see *spang*¹.] A projection of land; an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom.
> *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 2. (*Trench.*)

**sponge** (spunj), *n.* [Formerly also *spunge*; < ME. *sponge*, *spunge*, *spounge* (= D. *spongie*, *spons*), < OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge* = Pr. *esponja*, *esponga* = Sp. Pg. *esponja* = It. *spogna*, *spugna* = AS. *sponge* = Gael. Ir. *spone*, < L. *spongia*, < Gr. *σπογγιά*, also *σπόγγος* (Attic *σφόγγος*), a sponge, any spongy substance, = L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus; perhaps akin to Gr. σομφός, spongy, porous, and to Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a sponge, fungus, = Icel. *svöppr*, a sponge, and so to Goth. *swamms*, a sponge, = OHG. *swam*, *swamp*, MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp*, LG. *swamm*, *swamp*, a sponge, fungus: see *swamp*, and cf. *spunk* and *fungus*.] 1. A fixed aquatic organism of a low order, various in form and texture, composed of an aggregate of amœbiform bodies disposed about a common cavity provided with one or more inhalent and exhalent orifices (ostioles and oscules), through which water pours in and out. The proper sponge-substance is traversed by a water-vascular system or set of irrigating canals, and in nearly all cases is supported and strengthened by a skeleton in the form of horny fibers, or silicious or calcareous spicules. The streaming of the water is kept up by the vibration of cilia in the water-vascular system—that is, by the lashing of flagella borne upon the individual sponge-cells. These so much resemble flagellate infusorians that some naturalists regard sponges as compound infusorians, and consequently as protozoans. Those cells which have definite form are spindle-shaped, or flask-shaped, and provided with flagella, round the base of which there may be a little rim or collar, as in those infusorians known as collar-bearing monads, or *Choanoflagellata*. Sponges propagate by budding or gemmation, a process involving cell-fission or ordinary division of cells. They also reproduce sexually by ova and spermatozoa. Sponge-germs resulting from fission are called *gemmules*. The spermatozoa are spindle-shaped. The ova are like ordinary amœbiform cells, and are usually shed into the canals and pass out of the system to be developed; in some species they develop in the substance of the parent. The embryo forms a hollow ball with a ciliated cavity, and then acquires inhalent and exhalent pores. The living tissue proper of sponges is disposed in three layers or sets of cells, as in all higher animals. These are an ectoderm, cuticle, or out-layer; an endoderm, innermost layer, or in-layer; and a mesoderm, middle layer, or mid-layer, which may be quite thick. It is from the mid-layer that the reproductive elements, and all the many forms of skeletal elements, are derived. Special sense-organs have been described in some sponges. (See cut under *synocil*.) Sponges as a class or phylum of animals have many technical names—as *Acnidophora*, because they have no cnidæ or stinging-organs (compare *Cnidaria*); *Amorphozoa*, from their shapelessness, or rather their many shapes; *Parazoa*, from their position with respect to both *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*; *Porifera*, *Poriferata*, *Porozoa*, and *Polystomata*, from their many pores or openings (see cut under *Porifera*); *Spongiæ*, *Spongiaria*, *Spongida*, *Spongiozoa*, etc. They are divided into various primary groups, the most tangible of which are two—the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, and the fibrous and flinty sponges, or *Silicispongiæ*. But the leading authorities differ irreconcilably in the arrangement and nomenclature of the many orders, families, and genera they respectively adopt; and the opinion has been expressed that the sponges are not susceptible of satisfactory treatment by the ordinary methods of zoölogical classification. See also cuts under *ciliate*, *Spongilla*, *monadiform*, *Euplectella*, and *Hyalonemidæ*.



*Ascetta primordialis*, one of the Chalk-sponges: a part of one side of the body removed, exposing the ventriculus.

*o*, osculum, mouth, or exhalent aperture; *p*, one of the many ostioles or inhalent pores; *i*, endoderm; *e*, ectoderm, in which triradiate spicules are embedded; *g*, ova.

2. The fibrous framework of a colony of sponge-animalcules, from which the animalcules themselves have been washed out, and from which the gritty or sandy parts of the colony, if there were any, have been taken away. See *skeleton*, 1 (*b*). The framework of sponges is of different characters in the several orders. The slime-sponges have none, or scarcely any. In the ordinary fibrous sponges the skeleton is a quantity of interlacing fibers and layers, forming an intricate network. This is further strengthened in the chalky and glassy sponges by hard spicules, either separately embedded in the general skeletal substance, called *ceratode*, or solidified in a kind of latticework. (See *Calcispongiæ*, *Silicispongiæ*.) The chalk-needles or calcareous spicules are either straight or oftener rayed in three-armed or four-armed crosses. The sand-needles or silicious spicules present an extraordinary and beautiful variety. Among them are many starry figures and wheel-like forms, resembling snow-crystals; others are still more curious, in the forms of crosses, anchors, grapnels, shirt-studs, bodkins, etc. The six-rayed star is the characteristic shape in the glass-sponges. (See *Hexactinellida*.) Sponge-spicules are named in an elaborate special vocabulary. (See *sponge-spicule*.) The glass-sponges have some commercial value from their beauty as objects of curiosity; but a few of the fibrous sponges are the only others out of many hundreds of species, both fossil and recent, of any economic importance. Sponges, when wetted, swell to a much greater size, and become very flexible; they are therefore used as vehicles and absorbents of water and other liquids, in wiping or cleansing surfaces, erasing marks, as from a slate, etc. See *bath-sponge*, *Euspongia*, and *Hippospongia*.

> The *Spounge*, and the Reed, of the whiche the Jewes zaven oure Lord Eyselle and Galle, in the Cros.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

3. Any sponge-like substance. (*a*) In *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven. (*b*) A metal when obtained in a finely divided condition, the particles having little coherence, and the mass more or less of a spongy texture. Thus, a "metallic sponge" of iron is obtained by the reduction of brown hematite ore by cementation with charcoal in the so-called "Chenot process" for the manufacture of steel. Spongy iron is also prepared on a large scale by the reduction of various ores, and in this form is used for purifying water. Platinum-sponge may be prepared by gently heating the double chlorid of platinum and ammonium. Platinum-black is a black powder not differing much in its properties from platinum-sponge, except that it is less dense; it may be made to take on the spongy character by repeated ignition in a mixture of air and a combustible gas: both are used as oxidizing agents.

4. A tool for cleaning a cannon after its discharge. The sponge used for smooth-bore guns consists of a cylinder of wood covered with sheepskin or some similar woolly fabric, and fitting the bore of the gun rather closely; this is secured to a long handle, or, for field-guns, to the reverse end of the rammer. For modern rifled guns and breech-loaders, sponges of different forms and materials have been introduced. A common form is a cylinder to which bristles are fixed, forming a cylindrical brush, the rounded end being also covered with the bristles. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

5. Figuratively, one who or that which absorbs without discrimination, and as readily gives up, when subjected to pressure, that which has been absorbed.—6. One who persistently lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependent; a hanger-on for the sake of maintenance; a parasite.

> Better a penurious Kingdom then where excessive wealth flowes into the gracelesse and injurious hands of common *sponges* to the impoverishing of good and loyall men.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. In the *manège*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe answering to the heel.—8. The coral, or mass of eggs, under the abdomen of a crab. [Chesapeake Bay.]—**Bahama sponge**, one of three species or varieties of bath-sponges procured from the Bahamas.—**Burnt sponge**, sponge that has been burnt, used in the treatment of goiter and scrofulous swellings.—**Calcareous sponge**, a chalk-sponge.—**Crumb-of-bread sponge.** See *Halichondria*.—**Dog-head sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia agaricina punctata*.—**Fibrous sponge**, any horny sponge.—**Glove-sponge**, a finger-sponge; a reef-sponge.—**Hardhead sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, the hardhead, *Spongia dura*.—**Holy sponge**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a piece of compressed sponge which the deacon uses in the office of prothesis to gather together the portions in the disk under the holy bread, and with which he wipes the disk after communion.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.—**Horny sponge**, a fibrous or fibrosilicious sponge; a sponge of the group *Ceratosa*, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or glass-sponge.—**Pyrotechnical sponge.** Same as *amadou*.—**Red sponge**, *Microciona prolifera*, the red beard of the oyster of the northern United States.—**Reef-sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*, growing on the Florida reefs and in the West Indies.—**Sheepswool sponge.** See *sheepswool*.—**Sponge tent.** See *tent*.—**Toilet-sponge**, a bath-sponge of fine quality; a Turkish sponge.—**To set a sponge**, in *baking*, to leaven a small mass of dough, to be used in leavening a larger quantity.—**To throw up the sponge**, in *pugilism*, to toss up the sponge used to freshen a fighter, in acknowledgment of his defeat; hence, in general, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; submit; give up the contest or struggle. [Slang.]—**Turkey cup-sponge**, *Spongia adriatica*.—**Vegetable sponge.** See *sponge-gourd*.—**Velvet sponge**, a fine soft sponge of the West Indies and Florida, *Spongia equina*, var. *meandriformis*.—**Vitreous sponge**, a glass-sponge.—**Waxed sponge.** Same as *sponge tent*.—**Yellow sponge, zimocca sponge.** See *bath-sponge*. (See also *boring-sponge*, *cup-sponge*, *finger-sponge*, *flint-sponge*, *glass-sponge*, *grass-sponge*, *horse-sponge*, *wool-sponge*.)

**sponge** (spunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sponged*, ppr. *sponging*. [Formerly also *spunge*; = D. *sponsen* = F. *éponger* = Sp. *esponjar*, sponge, < LL. *spongiare*, wipe off with a sponge; cf. Gr. *σπογγίζειν*, sponge; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge: as, to *sponge* the body; to *sponge* a slate or a cannon.

> Brush thou, and *spunge* thy cloaths to,
> That thou that day shalt weare.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; efface; remove with a sponge; destroy all traces of: with *out*, *off*, etc.

> Every little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged out*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Specifically—3. To dampen, as in cloth-manufacturing.—4. To absorb; use a sponge, or act like a sponge, in absorbing: generally with *up*: as, to *sponge up* water that has been spilled.

> They *spunged up* my money while it lasted, borrowed my coals and never paid for them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

5. To gain by sycophantic or mean arts.

> Here wont the dean, when he 's to seek,
> To *sponge* a breakfast once a week,
> *Swift*, Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill.

> "What else have you been *spunging*?" said Maria. . . . "*Spunging*, my dear! It is nothing but four of those beautiful pheasants' eggs, which Mrs. Whitaker would quite force upon me." *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, x.

6. To drain; harass by extortion; squeeze; plunder.

> How came such multitudes of our own nation . . . to be *spunged* of their plate and money?
> *South*, Sermons, I. xii.

7. In *baking*, to set a sponge for: as, to *sponge* bread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather sponges where they grow; dive or dredge for sponges.

> There were a few small open boats engaged in *sponging* from Apalachicola, which were not entered upon the custom-house books. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 824.

2. To live meanly at the expense of others; obtain money or other aid in a mean way: with *on*.

> She was perpetually plaguing and *spunging on* me.
> *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, April 24, 1736.

**sponge-animalcule** (spunj'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A sponge-cell. See cut under *monadiform*.

**sponge-bar** (spunj'bär), *n.* A sand-bar or rock bottom on which sponges grow. [Florida.]

**sponge-cake** (spunj'kāk'), *n.* A very light sweet cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, flavored with lemon: so called from its light, spongy substance.

**sponge-crab** (spunj'krab), *n.* A crab with which a sponge is habitually cancrisocial, as a member of the genus *Dromia*. See cut under *Dromia*.

**sponge-cucumber** (spunj'kū″kum-bėr), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

**sponge-diver** (spunj'dī″vėr), *n.* One who dives for sponges; a sponge-fisher.

**sponge-farming** (spunj'fär″ming), *n.* The industry of breeding and rearing sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

**sponge-fisher** (spunj'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes for sponges, or is engaged in the sponge-fishery.

**sponge-fishery** (spunj'fish″ėr-i), *n.* The process or occupation of fishing for sponges.

**sponge-glass** (spunj'glås), *n.* 1. A bucket with a glass bottom, used in searching for sponges. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 179.—2. The flint-sponge, *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found on the coast of Japan.

**sponge-gourd** (spunj'gōrd), *n.* The washing- or towel-gourd, *Luffa cylindrica* (*L. Ægyptiaca*), also *L. acutangula*. The netted fiber from the interior of the fruit is used for washing and other purposes, hence called *vegetable sponge* or *dish-rag*. See *Luffa* and *strainer-vine*.

**sponge-hook** (spunj'hu̇k), *n.* See *hook*.

**spongelet** (spunj'let), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-let*.] 1. A little sponge. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *spongiole*.

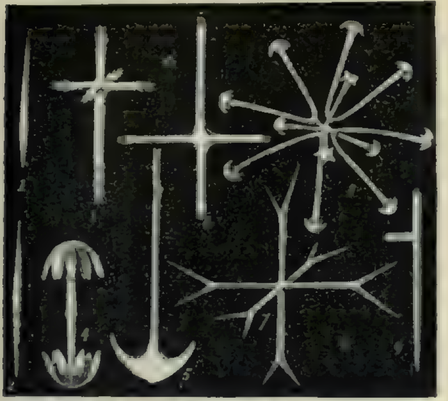
**sponge-moth** (spunj'môth), *n.* The gipsy-moth. [Eng. and (recently) U. S.]

**spongeous** (spun'jus), *a.* [< *sponge* + *-ous*. Cf. *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

**sponger** (spun'jėr), *n.* [Formerly also *spunger*; < *sponge* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who uses a sponge.—2. A person or vessel engaged in fishing for sponges. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 823.—3. In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine in which cloth is dampened previous to ironing. It has a perforated adjustable cylinder, which is filled with steam, and about which the cloth is rolled.—4. A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on for maintenance; a sponge.

> Trencher-flies and *spungers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**sponge-spicule** (spunj'spik″ūl), *n.* One of the calcareous or silicious spicules peculiar to sponges. They generally appear in more or less modified geometrical figures, with definite axes represented by a non-skeletal rod or axial canal, around which the lime or silica is deposited in concentric layers. There may be one such axis or several. Sponge-spicules are either calcareous or silicious; according to their position and relations, they are either supporting-spicules or skeleton-spicules (megascleres), or flesh-spicules or tension-spicules (microscleres). Schulze has classified them, according to position, more elaborately into *spicula autodermalia*, *autogastralia*, *basalia*, etc. They are also grouped primarily according to their axes, next according to their rays, and finally according to their many individual figures. Thus, both calcareous and silicious spicules are *monaxon*, *diaxon*, *triaxon*, or *tetraxon*. Some silicious spicules are anaxon or polyact, giving stellate figures, either regular, as the *oxyaster*, *euaster*, and *sterraster*, or irregular, as the *spiraster*, *spirula*, and *corona*. These anaxon spicules are always flesh-spicules or microscleres. The monaxon spicules are either megascleres or microscleres; of the former are the *strongylus* or *strongylon*, *oxystrongylus*, *oxyus* or *oxyon*, *tylotus*, and *tylostylus*; of the latter are the *toxius* or *toxon*, *toxodragma*, *sigma*, *sigmadragma*, *isochela*, *anisochela*, *diancistra*, *trichodragma*, etc. Of triaxon silicious forms are the *oxyhexact*, *oxypentact*, *oxytetract*, *oxydiact*; the *hexaster*, *oxyhexaster*, *discohexaster*, *graphiohexaster*, *floricome*, and *plumicome*; the *pinula*, *scopula*, *amphidisk*, *uncinate*, and *clavula*. The tetraxon spicules are divided into *monactinal*, *diactinal*, *triactinal*, and *tetractinal*. The above names and classes (excepting those from Schulze) are substantially according to Lendenfeld. Sollas, the monographer of the sponges in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," uses a similar set of terms and many others. Among the terms employed by these investigators may be noted *acerella*, *amphiaster*, *amphiastrella*, *amphitetrad*, *amphitriæne*, *anatriæne*, *anthaster*, *arculus*, *aster*, *calthrops*, *candelabrum*, *chela*, *chiaster*, *cladome*, *cladus*, *cymba*, *desma*, *diancistron*, *dichotriæne*, *echinella*, *ectaster*, *endaster*, *hexaster*, *meniscoid*, *microrhabd*, *microstrongylon*, *microxeon*, *orthotriæne*, *pentact*, *polyact*, *polyaxon*, *protriæne*, *pterocymba*, *pycnaster*, *rhabd* or *rhabdus*, *sanidaster*, *sigmaspire*, *sigmella*, *spheraster*, *spherula*, *spinispirula*, *spirastrella*, *stellate* (*n.*), *stylus*, *tetract*, *triact*, *triæne*, *trichite*, *trichotriæne*, *triona*, *tylon*, etc. Sponge-spicules are occasionally absent, as in gelatinous sponges. They are small or few in horny sponges, such as are used for the bath. In the glass-sponges they make magnificent structures, like spun glass, of elegant figures, and constitute most of the bulk of the sponge. See also cuts under *Haliphysema*, *Euplectella*, *Hyalonemidæ*, and *sponge*.



Various Spicules from Glass-sponges (*Hexactinellida*).
1, oxydiact; 2, echinate oxydiact; 3, echinate hexact; 4, amphidisk; 5, ancora; 6, tetract; 7, oxyhexact; 8, discohexaster; 9, triact.

**sponge-tongs** (spunj′tongz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Tongs used for taking sponges.

**sponge-tree** (spunj′trē), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Acacia Farnesiana*, widely diffused through the tropics, and found in the United States along the Gulf of Mexico. It has slender zigzag branches, bipinnate leaves, stipular spines, and bright-yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, much used by perfumers. It is often planted for ornament.

**spongewood** (spunj′wůd), *n.* 1. The hat-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, or its pith. See *hat-plant* and *Æschynomene*.—2. A plant with spongy bark, *Gastonia cutispongia*, of the *Araliaceæ*, the only species of its genus. It is an erect shrub with pinnate leaves and a panicle a foot long consisting of crowded branches with the flowers umbeled at the ends.

**Spongiæ** (spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Sponges; the mesodermalian class of *Cœlentera*, having a branching canal-system (the organs of which are developed from cells of the mesoglœa, or primary mesoderm), simple epithelia, endodermal collar-cells, and no cnidoblasts or movable appendages. The class is divided by Lendenfeld into two subclasses: the *Calcarea*, with one order, *Calcispongiæ*; and the *Silicea*, with three orders, *Hexactinellida*, *Chondrospongiæ*, and *Cornacuspongiæ*, with many suborders, tribes, etc., and about fifty living families, besides several fossil ones. The class dates back to the Silurian. See *sponge*.

**spongian** (spon′ji-an), *n.* [< *Spongiæ* + *-an*.] A member of the *Spongiæ*; any sponge.

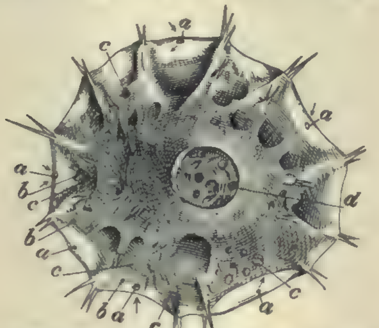
**spongicell** (spon′ji-sel), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *cella*, a cell.] A sponge-cell.

**spongicolous** (spon-jik′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting sponges.

**Spongidæ, Spongiidæ** (spon′ji-dē, spon-jī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongiæ* + *-idæ*.] 1. Sponges; the *Spongiæ*.—2. A family of horny or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Spongia*, to which various limits have been assigned. In the most restricted sense the family is represented by such forms as the bath-sponges, and now called *Euspongidæ*.

**spongiform** (spon′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form or structure of a sponge; poriferous, as a member of the *Spongiæ*; of or pertaining to the *Spongiæ*. Hence—2. Sponge-like; spongy; soft, elastic, and porous, like an ordinary bath-sponge: noting various objects or substances not sponges.—**Spongiform quartz**, floatstone.

**Spongilla** (spon-jil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), dim. of *Spongiæ*, the sponges: see *sponge*.] The only genus of fresh-water sponges, belonging to the group *Fibrospongiæ*. The type-species is *S. fluvialis*, which grows on the banks of rivers and ponds, on submerged timber and other supports, forming thick greenish incrustations. It represents a highly specialized and somewhat aberrant family, *Spongillidæ*. See also cuts under *ciliate* and *Porifera*.



A Small Fresh-water Sponge, *Spongilla fluvialis*, with one exhalent aperture, seen from above.
*a* and *b*, ostioles, or inhalent apertures; *c*, ciliated chambers; *d*, osculum, or exhalent aperture. (Arrows indicate the direction of the current of water.)

**Spongillidæ** (spon-jil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongilla* + *-idæ*.] The only family of sponges which are not marine, characterized by their gemmules, and typified by the genus *Spongilla*.

**spongilline** (spon′ji-lin), *a.* [< *Spongilla* + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to the *Spongillidæ*, or having their characters.

**spongin** (spun′jin), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-in*².] The proper horny or fibrous substance of sponges; ceratose or ceratode. Also *spongiolin*.

**sponginblast** (spun′jin-blȧst), *n.* [< *spongin* + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] One of the cells of sponges from which spongin is produced; the formative blastema in which spongin arises. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420. Also *spongoblast*.

**sponginblastic** (spun-jin-blas′tik), *a.* [< *sponginblast* + *-ic*.] Producing spongin, as a sponginblast; formative or germinating, as spongin.

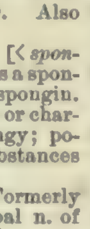
**sponginess** (spun′ji-nes), *n.* The state or character of being soft and porous, or spongy; porosity: said of various objects and substances not sponges.

**sponging-house** (spun′jing-hous), *n.* [Formerly also *spunging-house*; < *sponging*, verbal n. of *sponge*, *v.*, 6, + *house*¹.] A victualing-house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt. Sponging-houses were usually the private dwellings of bailiffs, and were so named from the extortionate charges made upon prisoners for their accommodation therein.

> A bailiff by mistake seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a *spunging-house*.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

**Spongiocarpeæ** (spon″ji-ọ̄-kär′pẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπογγιά*, a sponge, + *καρπός*, a fruit, + *-eæ*.] An order of florideous algæ, founded upon a single species, *Polyides rotundus*. The fronds are blackish-red, cylindrical, cartilaginous, from 3 to 6 inches long, and attached by a disk, with an undivided stipe, which becomes repeatedly dichotomous above. The cystocarps are in external flesh-colored wart-like protuberances, which are borne on the upper parts of the frond. It grows on stones in deep water.

**spongiole** (spon′ji-ōl), *n.* [= F. *spongiole*, < L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] In *bot.*, a former name of the spongy tissue of a root-tip, from its supposed property of sucking up moisture like a sponge. Also called *spongelet*.



*sp*, Spongiole (magnified).

**spongiolin** (spon′ji-ọ̄-lin), *n.* [< *spongiole* + *-in*².] Same as *spongin*. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

**spongiolite** (spon′ji-ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge (see *sponge*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil sponge-spicule; one of the minute silicious elements of a sponge in a fossil state.

**spongiolitic** (spon″ji-ọ̄-lit′ik), *a.* [< *spongiolite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a spongiolite; containing spongiolites, or characterized by their presence: as, *spongiolitic* flint.

**spongiopiline** (spon″ji-ọ̄-pī′lin), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πῖλος*, felt, + *-ine*².] A substitute for cataplasms. It is a thick cloth into which sponge is incorporated in the weaving, in a manner analogous to that of pile-weaving, to form a uniform pile, and coated on the opposite side with rubber.

**spongioplasm** (spon′ji-ọ̄-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The substance, resembling neuroglia, which supports the so-called "primitive tubules" or subdivisions of nerve-fiber containing hyaloplasm. *Nansen*, 1886.

> The primitive tubes are the meshes in a supporting substance designated as "*spongioplasm*," a substance described as similar to the neuroglia which forms the sheath of the nerve tube or fibre. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

**spongioplasmic** (spon″ji-ọ̄-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *spongioplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, spongioplasm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

**spongiose** (spon′ji-ōs), *a.* [< L. *spongiosus*: see *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

**spongious** (spon′ji-us), *a.* [< F. *spongieux* = Sp. Pg. *esponjoso* = It. *spugnoso*, < L. *spongiosus*, *spongeosus*, porous, < *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Spongy.

**spongiozoön** (spon″ji-ọ̄-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *spongiozoa* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *σπογγίον*, a sponge, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A sponge. Also *spongozoön*.

**spongite** (spon′jīt), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, sponge, + *-ite*².] A fossil sponge.

**spongitic** (spon-jit′ik), *a.* [< *spongite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a fossil sponge; containing or characterized by the fossil remains of sponges.

**spongoblast** (spong′gọ̄-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *sponginblast*.

**Spongodieæ** (spong-gọ̄-dī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπογγώδης*, *σπογγοειδής*, sponge-like, spongy (see *spongoid*), + *-eæ*.] An order of siphonocladaceous algæ, typified by the genus *Codium*. They form spongy spherical or cylindrical floating masses, consisting of branched tubes.

**spongoid** (spong′goid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπογγοειδής*, *σπογγώδης* (also *σφογγοειδής*, *σφογγώδης*), sponge-like, < *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *εἶδος*, form.] Spongiform, in any sense; spongy.

**spongological** (spong-gọ̄-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spongolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spongology, or the science of sponges.

**spongologist** (spong-gol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *spongolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of sponges.

**spongology** (spong-gol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of sponges; the study of the *Spongiæ*, and the body of knowledge thence obtained.

**spongomeral** (spong′gọ̄-mēr-ạl), *a.* [< *spongomere* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spongomere; choanosomal, as that part of a sponge which is characterized by flagellated chambers.

**spongomere** (spong′gọ̄-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *μέρος*, a part.] The upper, choanosomal part of a sponge, characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers: distinguished from *hypomere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

**spongozoön** (spong-gọ̄-zō′on), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *spongiozoön*. *Hyatt*.

**spongy** (spun′ji), *a.* [Formerly also *spungy*; < *sponge* + *-y*¹.] 1. Of the nature or character of a sponge; spongiform or spongoid.—2. Resembling a sponge in certain particulars; soft or elastic and porous; of open, loose, compressible texture, like a bath-sponge; punky, pithy, or soft-grained, as wood; boggy or soggy, as soil; absorbent; imbibitive. See cuts under *cellular* and *cystolith*.

> That sad breath his *spongy* lungs bestow'd.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 326.

> Here pits of crag, with *spongy*, plashy base,
> To some enrich th' uncultivated space.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 9.

3†. As it were soaked with drink; drunken. [Rare.]

> What not put upon
> His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt
> Of our great quell? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 71.

4†. Moist; wet; rainy.

> Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
> Which *spongy* April at thy hest betrims,
> To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 65.

**Spongy bones**, cancellated bones; specifically, the sphenoturbinals.—**Spongy cartilage**. Same as *elastic carti-*

*lage* (which see, under *elastic*).—**Spongy platinum,** platinum-sponge. See *sponge, n.*, 3.

**spongy-pubescent** (spun″ji-pū-bes′ẹnt), *a.* In *entom.*, having a very compact pubescence, resembling the surface of a sponge.

**spongy-villous** (spun″ji-vil′us), *a.* In *bot.*, so thickly covered with fine soft hairs as to be spongy or to resemble a sponge.

**sponk**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spunk.*

**sponnen**†, **sponne**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of the preterit plural and past participle of *spin.*

**sponsal** (spon′sal), *a.* [< L. *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal or espousal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse.*] Relating to marriage or to a spouse. *Bailey*, 1731.

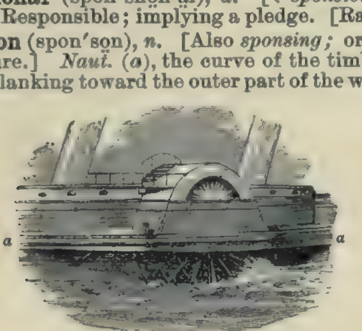
**sponsible** (spon′si-bl), *a.* [An aphetic form of *responsible.*] 1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.—2. Respectable; creditable; becoming one's station.

**sponsing** (spon′sing), *n.* Same as *sponson.*

**sponsion** (spon′shọn), *n.* [< L. *sponsio(n-)*, a solemn promise or engagement, security, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, engage oneself, promise solemnly: see *sponsor.*] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.—2. In *international law*, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

**sponsional** (spon′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *sponsion* + *-al.*] Responsible; implying a pledge. [Rare.]

**sponson** (spon′sọn), *n.* [Also *sponsing;* origin obscure.] *Naut.* (*a*), the curve of the timbers and planking toward the outer part of the wing, before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer; also, the framework itself. (*b*) In a warship, a similar projecting structure, in which a gun is placed: designed to enable the gun to be trained forward and aft.—**Sponson-beams,** the projecting beams which contribute to form sponsons.



*a, a*, Sponson.

**sponsor** (spon′sọr), *n.* [< L. *sponsor*, a surety, LL. a sponsor in baptism, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise; cf. Gr. *σπονδαί* (pl. of *σπονδή*), a truce, < *σπένδειν*, pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty: see *spondee.* From L. *spondere* are also ult. *despond, respond, correspond, spouse, espousal*, etc.] 1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; specifically, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or godmother. The custom of having sponsors in baptism is as old as the second century. See *godfather.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

**sponsorial** (spon-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *sponsor* + *-i-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

**sponsorship** (spon′sọr-ship), *n.* [< *sponsor* + *-ship.*] The state of being a sponsor.

**spontaneity** (spon-tạ-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *spontanéité* = Sp. *espontaneidad* = Pg. *espontaneidade* = It. *spontaneità*, < ML. **spontaneita(t-)s*, < LL. *spontaneus*, spontaneous: see *spontaneous.*] 1. Spontaneous character or quality; that character of any action of any subject by virtue of which it takes place without being caused by anything distinguishable from the subject itself. *Spontaneity* does not imply the absence of a purpose or external end, but the absence of an external incitement or external efficient cause.

2. In *biol.*, the fact of apparently automatic change in structure, or activity in function, of animals and plants, whereby new characters may be acquired, or certain actions performed, under no influence of external conditions or stimulus; animal or vegetable automatism. (*a*) The inherent tendency of an individual organism to vary in structure without reference to its conditions of environment, as when a plant or animal sports; spontaneous variability. Some of the most valuable strains of domestic animals and cultivated plants have arisen thus spontaneously. (*b*) The tendency to purposeless activity of the muscular system of animals, whereby they execute movements independent of external stimulus. Such actions, though voluntary, lack recognizable motive, and appear to depend upon the tension of a vigorous nervous system refreshed by repose. Such spontaneity is notable in the great activity of children and the gambols of young animals.—**Spontaneity of certain cognitive faculties,** in the philosophy of Kant, the self-activity of those faculties which are not determined to act by anything in the sense-impressions on which they act. But the conception is not made very clear by Kant.

**spontaneous** (spon-tā′nẹ-us), *a.* [= F. *spontané* = Sp. Pg. *espontaneo* = It. *spontaneo*, < LL. *spontaneus*, willing, < L. **spon(t-)s*, will, only in gen. *spontis* and abl. *sponte*, of one's own will, of one's own accord.] 1. Proceeding from a conscious or unconscious internal impulse; occurring or done without the intervention of external causes; in a restricted sense, springing from one's own desire or volition, apart from any external suggestion or incitement. Of late the employment of *spontaneous* in the sense of 'irreflective' or 'not controlled by a definite purpose' is creeping in from the French; but this is an objectionable use of the term.

> The *spontaneous* grace with which these homely duties seemed to bloom out of her character.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

> Now my speculation is that advantageous permanent changes are always produced by the *spontaneous* action of the organism, and not by the direct action of the environment. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 101.

> A man whose nature leads him to a *spontaneous* fulfilment of the Divine will cannot be conceived better.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 277.

2. Growing naturally, without previous human care.

> *Spontaneous* flowers take the place of the finished parterre. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

3. Growing as native; indigenous. [Rare.]

> Whence they had their Indian corn I can give no account; for I don't believe that it was *spontaneous* in those parts. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 20.

4. In *biol.*, instinctive or automatic, as some actions of animals which depend upon no external stimulus and are performed without apparent motive or purpose; uninfluenced by external conditions, as a change in structural character. Compare *spontaneity*, 2. Spontaneous actions may be either voluntary, in a usual sense, as the gambols of puppies or kittens, or involuntary and quite uncontrollable by the will. Of the latter class, some are abnormal, as spontaneous (in distinction from *induced*) somnambulism, and these are also called *idiopathic.*—**Center of spontaneous rotation.** See *rotation.*—**Spontaneous axis,** an axis of rotation of a body under instantaneous forces, in case there is no translation in the first instant.—**Spontaneous cause,** a cause that is moved to causing by the end or the object.—**Spontaneous combustion.** See *combustion.*—**Spontaneous dislocation.** See *dislocation*, 2 (*a*).—**Spontaneous energy,** free energy, unrepressed and unforced.—**Spontaneous evolution,** in *obstet.*, the spontaneous expulsion of the fetus in a case of shoulder presentation, the body being delivered before the head.—**Spontaneous generation.** See *generation* and *abiogenesis.*—**Spontaneous suggestion,** suggestion by the action of the laws of association, without the intervention of the will.=**Syn. 1.** *Willing*, etc. (see *voluntary*), instinctive, unbidden.

**spontaneously** (spon-tā′nẹ-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; with spontaneity.

**spontaneousness** (spon-tā′nẹ-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

**spontoon** (spon-tön′), *n.* [Formerly also *esponton;* = G. *sponton*, < F. *sponton, esponton*, F. dial. *éponton* = Sp. *esponton* = Pg. *espontão*, < It. *spontone, spuntone*, a sharp point, a bill, javelin, pike, spontoon; cf. *spuntare*, shoot forth, break off the point, blunt; *puntone*, a point, < *punto*, a prick, a point: see *point*$^{1}$.] A kind of halberd or partizan formerly serving as the distinguishing arm for certain officers of the British infantry. Compare *half-pike.* Also called *demi-pike.*

**spook** (spök), *n.* [Also *spuke;* < D. *spook*, MD. *spoocke* = MLG. *spōk, spūk*, LG. *spook* = G. *spuch* (obs. except in dial. use), also *spuk* (after LG.) = Sw. *spöke* (cf. D. *spooksel*, MD. *spoocksel*, Dan. *spögelse*), a spook, ghost. There is nothing to show any connection with Ir. *puca*, elf, sprite, = W. *pwca, pwci:* see *puck, pug*$^{1}$.] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [Now colloq.]

> Woden, who, first losing his identity in the Wild Huntsman, sinks by degrees into the mere *spook* of a Suabian baron, sinfully fond of field-sports.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

**spook** (spök), *v. i.* [= D. *spoken* = MLG. *spoken* = G. *spuken, spucken* = Sw. *spöka* = Dan. *spöge;* from the noun.] To play the spook. [Rare.]

> Yet still the New World *spooked* it in his veins,
> A ghost he could not lay with all his pains.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**spookish** (spö′kish), *a.* [< *spook* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] 1. Like a spook or ghost; ghostly.—2. Given over to spooks; congenial to ghosts; haunted: as, a *spookish* house.—3. Affected by a sense or fear of ghosts; suggestive of the presence or agency of spooks: as, a *spookish* circumstance; a *spookish* sensation. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**spooky** (spö′ki), *a.* [< *spook* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Same as *spookish*, in any sense. [Colloq.]

**spool** (spöl), *n.* [< ME. *spole* (not in AS.), < MD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*, a spool, quill, = MLG. *spōle*, LG. *spole* = OHG. *spuolo, spuolā*, MHG. *spuole*, G. *spule*, a spool, bobbin, = Icel. *spōla* = Sw. Dan. *spole*, a spool (cf. It. *spola, spuola*, bobbin, OF. *epolet*, spindle, < Teut.); perhaps akin to Icel. *spölr*, a rail, a bar: see *spale.*] 1. A small cylinder of wood or other material (with a projecting disk at each end), upon which thread or yarn is wound; a reel.—2. The revolving metal shaft of an anglers' reel, upon which the fishing-line is wound. See cut under *reel.*

**spool** (spöl), *v. t.* [< *spool, n.*] To wind on a spool.

**spool-cotton** (spöl′kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools.

**spooler** (spö′lėr), *n.* [< *spool* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who winds, or a machine used in winding, thread or yarn on spools. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 122.

**spool-holder** (spöl′hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A stand for one or more spools of sewing-thread, on which the spools are mounted on pins, so as to turn freely as the thread is unwound. Also *spool-stand.*—2. In *warping*, a creel on which spools are placed on skewers.

**spooling-machine** (spö′ling-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

**spooling-wheel** (spö′ling-hwēl), *n.* Same as *spole*, 2. *Halliwell.*

**spool-stand** (spöl′stand), *n.* Same as *spool-holder*, 1.

**spoom**† (spöm), *v.* [Supposed to be a var. of *spume*, q. v. Cf. *spoon*$^{2}$.] **I.** *intrans. Naut.*, to sail steadily and rapidly, as before the wind.

> We'll spare her our main-top sail;
> She shall not look us long, we are no starters.
> Down with the fore-sail too! we'll *spoom* before her.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to scud, as before the wind.

> *Spoom* her before the wind, you'll lose all else!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

**spooming** (spö′ming), *p. a.* Rushing before the wind: in the quotation perhaps used erroneously in the sense of 'foaming,' 'surging,' 'roaring.'

> O Moon! far *spooming* Ocean bows to thee.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

**spoon**$^{1}$ (spön), *n.* [< ME. *spoon, spone, spon, span*, < AS. *spōn*, a splinter of wood, chip, = OFries. *spōn, span* = D. *spaen, spaan* = MLG. *spōn*, LG. *spoon* = MHG. *spān*, G. *span*, a thin piece of wood, shaving, chip, = Icel. *spānn, spōnn* = Sw. *spån* = Dan. *spaan*, a chip; root uncertain. Cf. *span-new, spick-and-span-new.*] 1†. A thin piece of wood; a splinter; a chip.

> A fyre of *sponys*, and lowe of gromis
> Full soun woll be att a nende [an end].
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 41.

2. A utensil consisting of a bowl or concave part and a handle, used for conveying liquids or liquid food to the mouth. Spoons were originally of wood, later of horn or metal. They are now made usually of silver, gold, iron, or mixed metal, of wood, horn, shell, or other materials, in various sizes and shapes, and for a great variety of purposes. Compare *dessert-spoon, egg-spoon, table-spoon*, etc.

> He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 62.

3. Something wholly or in part like a spoon (def. 2) or the bowl of a spoon in shape. Specifically—(*a*) The blade of an oar when broad and slightly curved, or an oar with such a curved blade. (*b*) A bright spoon-shaped piece of metal or other substance, swiveled above hooks, used as a lure or decoy in fishing. It revolves as it is drawn through the water. (*c*) A piece cut from the horn of an ox or bison, in the shape of an elongated bowl of a spoon, six to eight inches in length. It is used in gold-washing, and for testing the value of any kind of detrital material or pulverized ore. (*d*) A club the striking-surface of which is somewhat hollowed, used in the game of golf. (*e*) The spoonbill or paddle-fish. (*f*) In *ornith.*, the spatulate dilatation at the end of the bill of a spoon-billed bird. (*g*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a weighted gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-frame. One of these is held in position by the tension of each sliver, and in case the sliver breaks or the can becomes empty, and the tension is thus relieved, it falls, and, actuating a belt-shifter, causes the driving-belt to slip from the fast pulley to the loose pulley, thus stopping the machine. (*h*) In *archery*, same as *petticoat*, 5.—**Apostle's spoon.** See *apostle-spoon.*—**Bag and spoon.** See *bag*$^{1}$.—**Deflagrating-spoon,** a small spoon of metal, upon which a substance which is to be deflagrated is subjected to the action of heat.—**Eucharistic spoon.** Same as *labis.*—**Maidenhead spoon.** See *maidenhead.*—**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*$^{1}$.—**Wooden spoon.** (*a*) At Cambridge University, the student whose name stands last in the Mathematical Tripos. (*b*) At Yale, formerly, the student who took the last appointment at the Junior Exhibition; later, the most popular student in a class.

**spoon**¹ (spön), *v.* [< *spoon*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take up or out with a spoon or ladle; remove with a spoon; empty or clean out with a spoon: often with *up*: as, to *spoon up* a liquid.

> Ours, . . .
> An age of scum, *spooned* off the richer past.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

**2.** To lie close to, the face of one to the back of the other, as the bowl of one spoon within that of another. Compare *spoon-fashion*. [Colloq.]

> "Now *spoon* me." Sterling stretched himself out on the warm flag-stone, and the boy nestled up against him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 49.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** In *croquet*, to use the mallet as a spoon; push or shove the ball along with the mallet instead of striking it smartly as is required by the strict rules of the game.

> Belabour thy neighbour, and *spoon* through thy hoops.
> *F. Locker*, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

**2.** To fish with spoon-bait.—**3.** To lie spoon-fashion. Compare I., 2. [Colloq.]

> Two persons in each bunk, the sleepers *spooning* together, packed like sardines. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIV. 781.

**spoon**² (spön), *v. i.* [A var. or corruption of *spoom*.] Same as *spoom*.

> Such a storme did arise, they were forced to let slip Cable and Anchor, and put to Sea, *spooning* before the wind. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

**spoon**³ (spön), *n.* [Usually assumed to be a particular use of *spoon*¹; but rather a back-formation from *spoony*, orig. in allusion to the use of a spoon in feeding an infant.] **1.** A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a spoony; a silly lover. [Colloq.]

> A man that's fond precociously of stirring
> Must be a *spoon*. *Hood*, Morning Meditations.

> What a good-natured *spoon* that Dodd is!
> *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, Prol.

**2.** A fit of silliness; especially, a fit of silly love. [Colloq.]—**To be spoons on,** to be sillily in love with. [Slang.]

> I ought to remember, for I *was spoons on* you myself for a week or two. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 749.

**spoon**³ (spön), *v. i.* [< *spoon*³, *n.*] To be a spoon or spoony; be sillily in love. [Colloq.]

**spoonage**† (spö'nāj), *n.* [< *spoon*¹ + *-age*.] Spoon-meat. *Warner*, Albion's England, ii. 10.

**spoon-bait** (spön'bāt), *n.* A trolling-spoon; a revolving metallic lure for the capture of certain kinds of fish, used in trolling; a spinner or propeller.

**spoonbeak** (spön'bēk), *n.* Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

**spoonbill** (spön'bil), *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A large grallatorial bird of either of the genera *Platalea* and *Aiaia*: so called from the broad, flat, spatulate dilatation of the end of the bill, likened to a spoon. See cuts under *Platalea* and *aiaia*. (*b*) The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. See cut under *shoveler*². (*c*) The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*. See cut under *scaup*. [East Lothian.] (*d*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*; the broadbill: more fully called *spoon-billed butterball*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Massachusetts and New York.]—**2.** In *ichth.*, the spoon-billed cat, or paddle-fish, *Polyodon spatula*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*.—**Roseate spoonbill.** See *aiaia*.

**spoon-billed** (spön'bild), *a.* **1.** In *ornith.*, having a spoon-like or spatulate bill, dilated at the end. See *spoonbill*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, duck-billed; shovel-nosed; having a long spatulate snout, as a sturgeon. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.—**Spoon-billed butterball.** Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*d*).—**Spoon-billed cat.** Same as *paddle-fish*.—**Spoon-billed duck, teal,** or **widgeon,** the shoveler.—**Spoon-billed heron,** a spoonbill.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper,** *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, a sandpiper with the bill dilated into a spoon at the end. In other respects this curious little bird is almost identical in form with the stints, or least sandpipers, of the genus *Actodromas*; it is also of about the same size, and its plumage is similar. See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

**spoon-bit** (spön'bit), *n.* A shell-bit in which the piercing-end is drawn to a radial point: same as *dowel-bit*.

**spoon-chisel** (spön'chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*². *E. H. Knight*.

**spoon-drift** (spön'drift), *n.* [< *spoon*² + *drift*.] *Naut.*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water or fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea; scud. Sometimes called *spindrift*.

**spooney**, *a.* and *n.* See *spoony*.

**spoon-fashion** (spön'fash″on), *adv.* Like spoons close together; with the face of one to the back of the other and with the knees bent: as, to lie *spoon-fashion*. *The Century*, XXXV. 771. [Colloq.]

**spoonflower** (spön'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Peltandra alba*, of the arum family, having considerable resemblance to a calla-lily. It is found sparingly in the United States southward near the Atlantic coast. More fully written *arrow-leafed spoonflower*. [Local, U. S.]

**spoonful** (spön'fůl), *n.* [< *spoon*¹ + *-ful*.] As much as a spoon contains.

**spoon-gouge** (spön'gouj), *n.* In *carp.*, a gouge with a crooked end, used for hollowing out deep furrows or cuttings in wood.

**spoon-hook** (spön'hůk), *n.* A fish-hook with a spoon attached; an anglers' spoon.

**spoonily** (spö'ni-li), *adv.* In a silly or spoony manner.

**spooniness** (spö'ni-nes), *n.* Spoony character or state; silliness; especially, silly fondness. *E. H. Yates*, Land at Last, I. 107.

**spoon-meat** (spön'mēt), *n.* Food that is or has to be taken with a spoon; liquid food; figuratively, food for babes or weaklings.

> *Cour.* Will you go with me? We'll mend our dinner here?
> *Dro. S.* Master, if you do, expect *spoon-meat*; or bespeak a long spoon. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 61.

**spoon-net** (spön'net), *n.* A landing-net used by anglers.

**spoon-saw** (spön'så), *n.* A spoon-shaped instrument with a serrated edge, used in gynecological operations.

**spoon-shaped** (spön'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a spoon; spatulate; cochleariform.

**spoontail** (spön'tāl), *n.* A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Lepidurus*.

**spoon-victuals** (spön'vit'lz), *n. pl.* Same as *spoon-meat*. [Colloq.]

**spoonwood** (spön'wůd), *n.* The mountain-laurel or calico-bush, *Kalmia latifolia*, of the eastern United States. It is commonly a shrub, but in the Alleghanies southward becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high. Its wood is hard and heavy, and is used for tool-handles, in turnery, and for fuel. The leaves are considered poisonous, and have a slight medicinal repute. See cut under *Kalmia*.

**spoonworm** (spön'wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; especially, a sipunculoid worm. See *Gephyrea*, and cuts under *Sipunculus*.—**Neptune's spoonworm.** See *Neptune*.

**spoonwort**† (spön'wėrt), *n.* [< *spoon*¹ + *wort*¹.] The scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

**spoony** (spö'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spooney*; cf. *spoon*³.] **I.** *a.* Soft; silly; weak-minded; specifically, weakly or foolishly fond; sentimental.

> Not actually in love, . . . but only *spoony*.
> *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, lx.

> His grandson was not to his taste; amiable, no doubt, but *spoony*. *Disraeli*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *spoonies* (-niz). A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle; a ninny; a simpleton; especially, a sillily fond sentimental fellow. Also *spoon*. [Slang.]

> In short, I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other *spoonie*.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

> What the deuce can she find in that *spooney* of a Pitt Crawley? . . . The fellow has not pluck enough to say Bo to a goose. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

**spoor** (spör), *n.* [< D. *spoor* = MLG. *spor* = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, track, = AS. *spor*, a track, trace, footprint. Cf. *speer*¹, *spur*.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, especially such as are pursued as game; slot; hence, scent: used originally by travelers in South Africa.

**spoor** (spör), *v.* [< *spoor*, *n.* Cf. *speer*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* To follow a spoor or trail.

> After searching and *spooring* about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit.
> *The Field*, Feb. 17, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**II.** *trans.* To track by the spoor.

> The three bulls, according to the natives, have been *spoored* into the dense patch of bush above the kloof.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 192.

**spoorer** (spör'ėr), *n.* One who follows or tracks game by the spoor or scent.

> Ventvogel . . . was one of the most perfect *spoorers* I ever had to do with.
> *H. R. Haggard*, King Solomon's Mines, iii.

**spoorn**†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] The name of a fiend or hobgoblin whose nature does not appear to be determinable.

> Urchins, Elves, Hags, Satyrs, . . . Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Tritons, . . . the *Spoorn*, the Mare, the Man-in-the-oak. *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

> Most antiquarians will be at fault concerning the *spoorne*, Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Boneless, and some others.
> *Scott*, Letters on Demonology, note.

> The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bulbeggars, witches, . . . the *spoorn*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

**sporaceous** (spọ-rā'shius), *a.* [< *spore* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to spores; contributing to spores.

**Sporades** (spor'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σποράδες*, sc. *νῆσοι*, 'the scattered islands,' a group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, pl. of *σποράς*, scattered: see *sporadic*.] **1.** A group of scattered islands in the Greek Archipelago.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *anc. astron.*, stars which were not included in any constellation.

**sporadial** (spọ-rā'di-al̤), *a.* [< Gr. *σποράς* (*σποραδ-*), scattered (see *sporadic*), + *-i-al*.] Scattered; sporadic. [Rare.]

**sporadic** (spọ-rad'ik), *a.* [= F. *sporadique* = Sp. *esporádico* = Pg. *esporadico* = It. *sporadico*, < NL. *sporadicus*, < Gr. *σποραδικός*, scattered, < *σποράς*, scattered, < *σπείρειν*, scatter: see *spore*².] Separate; single; scattered; occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind; widely or irregularly scattered; of exceptional occurrence (in a given locality); straggling.

> If there was discontent, it was in the individual, and not in the air; *sporadic*, not epidemic.
> *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

**Sporadic cholera.** See *cholera*, 2.—**Sporadic dysentery,** dysentery occurring in scattered cases, which have no apparent common origin.

**sporadical** (spọ-rad'i-kal̤), *a.* [< *sporadic* + *-al*.] Same as *sporadic*. *Arbuthnot*.

**sporadically** (spọ-rad'i-kal̤-i), *adv.* In a sporadic manner; separately; singly; dispersedly.

**sporadicalness** (spọ-rad'i-kal̤-nes), *n.* The quality of being sporadic.

> Rare even to *sporadicalness*.
> *W. D. Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 287.

**sporal** (spō'ral̤), *a.* [< *spore*² + *-al*.] Relating to or resembling spores.

**sporange** (spọ-ranj'), *n.* [< *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium*.

**sporangia**, *n.* Plural of *sporangium*.

**sporangial** (spọ-ran'ji-al̤), *a.* [< *sporangium* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or relating to the sporangium: as, the *sporangial* layer.—**2.** Containing spores; having the character of a sporangium; pertaining to sporangia.

**sporangidium**† (spō-ran-jid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The columella in mosses. (*b*) A sporangium.

**sporangiferous** (spō-ran-jif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing sporangia.

**sporangiform** (spọ-ran'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a sporangium.

**sporangioid** (spọ-ran'ji-oid), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + Gr. *εἶδος*, appearance.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of a sporangium.

**sporangiole** (spọ-ran'ji-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiolum*.

**sporangiolum** (spō-ran-jī'ọ-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiola* (-lä̤). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, a small sporangium produced in certain genera of *Mucorini* in addition to the large sporangium. The spores are similar in both. The term has also been used as a synonym for *ascus*.

**sporangiophore** (spọ-ran'ji-ọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiophorum*, < *sporangium* + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, the axis or receptacle which bears the sporangia; a sporophore bearing sporangia. See *sporophore*.

**sporangiophorum** (spọ-ran-ji-of'ọ-rum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiophora* (-rä̤). [NL.: see *sporangiophore*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiophore*.

**sporangiospore** (spọ-ran'ji-ọ-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπορά*, *σπόρος*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *σπορά*, *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Myxomycetes*. See *Myxomycetes*.

**sporangium** (spọ-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangia* (-ä̤). [NL., < *spora*, a spore, + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] **1.** In *bot.*, a spore-case; the case or sac in cryptogamous plants in which the spores, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, are produced endogenously. The sporangium receives different names, in accordance with the kind of spores produced: as, *macrosporangium*, *microsporangium*, *oosporangium*, *zoösporangium*, etc. In mosses *sporangium* is usually the same as *capsule*, but by some authors it is restricted to the spore-case or sac lining the cavity of the capsule. See *spore-*[illegible]

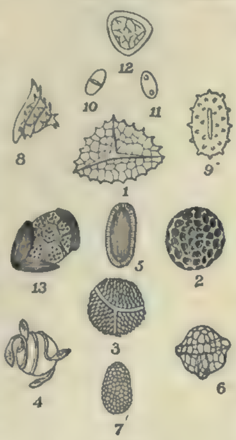
**2.** In *zoöl.*, the spore-capsule or spore-receptacle of the *Mycetozoa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 334.

Also *sporange*.

**sporation** (spọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *spore*² + *-ation*.] In *biol.*, a mode of generation which consists in the interior division of the body into a mass of spores or germs, which are freed upon the rupture of the body-wall; also, spore-formation. Usually called *sporulation*.

**spore**¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spur*.

**spore**² (spōr), *n.* [= F. *spore*, < NL. *spora*, a spore, < Gr. *σπορά*, a sowing, seed-time, seed sown, seed, produce, offspring; cf. *σπόρος*, a sowing, seed-time, seed, produce; < *σπείρειν*, sow, scatter; cf. *sperm*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, a single cell which becomes free and is capable of developing directly into a new morphologically and physiologically independent individual. The name is given to all the reproductive bodies of cryptogamous plants, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, from which they further differ by having no embryo. In the majority of cases a spore consists of a nucleated mass of protoplasm, inclosing starch or oil as reserve nutritive material, surrounded by a cell-wall. In those cases in which the spore is capable of germination immediately on the completion of its development, the cell-wall is a single delicate membrane consisting of cellulose; but in those cases in which the spore must pass through a period of quiescence before germination, the wall is thick and may consist of two layers, an inner, the *endospore*, which is delicate and consists of cellulose, and an outer, the *exospore*, which is thick and rigid, frequently dark-colored, and beset externally with spines or bosses, and which consists of cutin. In certain plants, as some algæ and fungi, spores are produced which are for a time destitute of any cell-wall. They are further peculiar in that they are motile, on which account they are called *zoöspores*. In the various divisions of cryptogams the spores are produced in many different ways and under various conditions. See *æcidiospore, ascospore, bispore, carpospore, chlamydospore, clinospore, macrospore, microspore, oospore, protospore, pseudospore, pycnidiospore, stylospore, teleutospore, tetraspore, uredospore, zoöspore, zygospore*, etc.



Spores.

1. Of *Lycopodium clavatum*. 2. Of *Selaginella marginata*, germinating. 3. Of *Isoëtes lacustris*. 4. Of *Equisetum arvense*. 5. Of *Marsilea quadrifolia*. 6. Of *Salvinia natans*. 7. Of *Marattia fraxinifolia*. 8. Of *Anemia* sp. 9. Of *Polypodium aureum*. 10. Of *Parmelia ciliaris*. 11. Of *Parmelia parietina*. 12. Of *Ceramium purpureum*. 13. Of *Coleochæte pulvinata*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the seed or germ of an organism, of minute size, and not of the morphological value of a cell, such as one of the microscopic bodies into which the substance of many protozoans is resolved in the process of reproduction by sporation; a sporule; a gemmule, as of a sponge.—3. In *biol.*, an organic body of extremely minute size, and not subject to ordinary classification; a sporozoid or zoöspore; a living germ, as a seed of certain diseases.—4. Figuratively, a germ; a seed; a source of being.

> The *spores* of a great many ideas are floating about in the atmosphere. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 46.

**Cellular spore, compound spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.—**Cystocarpic spore**, a carpospore.—**Helicoid, secondary**, etc., **spores.** See the adjectives.—**Multilocular, plurilocular**, or **septate spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.

**spore-capsule** (spōr'kap″sūl), *n.* A sporangium; a spore-case.

**spore-case** (spōr'kās), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the sporangium, or immediate covering of the spores, of cryptogams.—2. In *zoöl.*, a spore-capsule.

**spore-cell** (spōr'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a spore, or a cell which gives rise to a spore.

**spore-formation** (spōr'fôr-mā″shọn), *n.* In *biol.*, the origination of spores; the vital process whereby spores are produced. (*a*) A kind of multiple fission or interior subdivision of many unicellular organisms, by which they become converted into a mass of spores or sporules. See *spore*², and cut under *Protomyxa*. (*b*) The formation of reproductive spores, as of bacilli. See *spore*², 3.

**spore-group** (spōr'gröp), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

**spore-plasm** (spōr'plazm), *n.* In *bot.*, the protoplasm of a sporangium that is devoted to the formation of spores.

**sporer**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurrier*.

**spore-sac** (spōr'sak), *n.* In *bot.*, in mosses, the sac lining the cavity of the sporangium, which contains the spores.

**sporge**†. A Middle English form of *spurge*¹ and *spurge*².

**sporid** (spor'id), *n.* [< NL. *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, a sporidium.

**sporidesm** (spor'i-dezm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *δέσμη*, a bundle.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body which becomes free like a spore, and in which each cell is an independent spore with the power of germination. Also called *spore-group, semen-multiplex, compound spore, multilocular spore, cellular spore, plurilocular spore, septate spore*, etc. *De Bary.*

**sporidia**, *n.* Plural of *sporidium*.

**sporidiferous** (spō-ri-dif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing sporidia. Also *sporidiiferous*.

**sporidiole** (spọ-rid'i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporidiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporidiolum*.

**sporidiolum** (spō-ri-dī'ọ-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporidiola* (-la̤). [NL., dim. of *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, one of the minute globose bodies produced upon slender pedicles by germinating spores in certain fungi. They are regarded by Tulasne as spermatia.

**sporidium** (spọ-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporidia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *σπορά, σπόρος*, seed (see *spore*²), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name restricted by some to the reproductive organs or so-called spores which are borne upon and detached from a promycelium; by others also given to the spores produced in asci or ascospores. (*b*) A spore. See *promycelium*.

**sporier**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spurrier*.

**sporiferous** (spọ-rif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing or producing spores.

**sporification** (spō″ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *-ficatio*, < *-ficare*: see *-fy*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the process of bearing spores; production of spores; spore-formation.

**sporiparity** (spō-ri-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *sporiparous* + *-ity*.] Reproduction by means of spores; the character of being sporiparous. See *sporation, sporulation*.

**sporiparous** (spọ-rip'a̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *parere*, produce.] Reproducing by means of spores or sporular encystment, as an infusorian; sporogenous. *W. S. Kent.*

**sporling** (spôr'ling), *n.* A variant of *sparling*¹.

**sporne**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *spurn*.

**sporoblast** (spō'rọ-blȧst), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] 1. In *bot.*, Körber's term for *merispore*.—2. The germ or rudiment of a spore.

**Sporobolus** (spọ-rob'ọ-lus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called with ref. to the seed, which is loose and readily scattered; < Gr. *σπορά, σπόρος*, seed, + *βάλλειν*, cast forth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Sporoboleæ*. It is characterized by a diffuse or cylindrical and spike-like panicle, generally containing very numerous and small one-flowered spikelets, each with three awnless glumes, the flowering glume equal to the others or shorter, and the grain free and often readily deciduous from the glumes and palet. In typical species the pericarp, unlike that of most grasses, is a utricle; other species having the usual caryopsis are sometimes separated as a genus *Vilfa* (Beauvois, 1812). There are about 80 species, widely scattered through temperate and warmer regions, numerous in America, but with only one species, *S. pungens*, in Europe. They are commonly perennials, slender or sometimes coarse, the leaves flat or rolled, the panicle various, sometimes inclosed in the leaf-sheaths, the spikelets sometimes minute. They are known in general as *dropseed-grass*, some as *rush-grass* (which see).

**sporocarp** (spō'rọ-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body developed as the product of a sexual act, serving essentially for the formation of spores, and ceasing to exist after having once, with comparative rapidity, formed a number of spores. The fructification developed from an archicarp or procarp in *Fungi* and *Rhodophyceæ* is a sporocarp; such, also, is the sporogonium in *Muscineæ*. The term is also used for the capsule-like structure formed by the indusium inclosing the sporangia in the heterosporous *Filicineæ*. *Goebel.* See cuts under *annulus, Marsilea, mildew*, and *moss*.

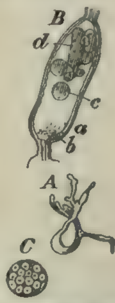
**Sporocarpeæ** (spō-rọ-kär'pẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *sporocarp* + *-eæ*, from the nature of the fruit.] A group proposed by late systematists to include certain well-marked classes of fungi, such as the *Ascomycetes* and *Uredineæ*. They are characterized by the production of sporocarps. See cut under *ascus*.

**sporocarpium** (spō-rọ-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sporocarpia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a sporocarp.

**Sporochnaceæ** (spō-rok-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Sporochnus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-colored seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, taking its name from the genus *Sporochnus*. The fronds are cylindrical or tubular, branching, and composed within of elongated cuboidal cells, which become smaller and roundish at the surface; the fructification is in external scattered sori. The order contains 4 or 5 genera and about 25 species.

**Sporochnus** (spọ-rok'nus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *χνόος, χνοῦς*, down, bloom.] A genus of olive-colored inarticulate seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, giving name to the order *Sporochnaceæ*. According to Agardh there are 6 species, widely separated in distribution.

**sporocyst** (spō'rọ-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *κύστις*, a bag or pouch: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The cyst, sac, or capsule which is developed in the process of sporular encystment; any unicellular organism which becomes encysted and proceeds to sporulation. (*b*) A cyst or sac containing spores or germs, such as is developed in the larval state of certain flukes, or trematoid worms, as *Bucephalus*; this state of such worms; a redia containing cercariæ. See *redia*, and cuts under *cercaria, germarium*, and *Trematoda*.



*A*, Ramified Sporocyst of *Bucephalus*; *B*, part of same, more magnified: *a*, outer, *b*, inner coat; *c*, *d*, germ-masses; *C*, one of these, more magnified still.

**sporocystic** (spō-rọ-sis'tik), *a.* [< *sporocyst* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Containing spores, as a cyst. (*b*) Contained in a cyst, as spores; encysted. (*c*) Embryonic and asexual, as a stage of a trematoid worm; of or pertaining to a sporocyst.

**sporocyte** (spō'rō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow.] In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spore. *Goebel.*

**sporoderm** (spō'rọ-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the covering or coating of a spore. Compare *exospore*.

**sporoduct** (spō'rọ-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ducere*, carry: see *duct*.] A duct or passage in which spores are lodged, or through which they pass.

**sporogen** (spō'rọ-jen), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, a plant producing spores instead of seed.

**sporogenesis** (spō-rọ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] 1. The origination of spores; spore-formation. —2. Reproduction by means of spores. Also *sporogony*.

**sporogenous** (spọ-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Reproducing or reproduced by means of spores; sporiparous; bearing or producing spores.—**Sporogenous layer**, in hymenomycetous fungi, same as *hymenium*.—**Sporogenous tissue**, in *bot.*, the tissue from which the spores are developed.

**sporogone** (spō'rọ-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *sporogonium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporogonium*.

**sporogonium** (spō-rọ-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sporogonia* (-ä). [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *γονή*, generation.] In *bot.*, the sporocarp in the *Muscineæ*. It is the capsule or "moss-fruit," with its various appendages, being the whole product of the sexual act, and remaining attached to, but not in organic connection with, the plant bearing the sexual organs. See *Musci*, and cut under *moss*.

**sporogony** (spọ-rog'ọ-ni), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γονία*, < *-γόνος*, producing: see *-gony*.] Same as *sporogenesis*, 2.

**sporoid** (spō'roid), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a spore; sporular.

**sporologist** (spọ-rol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< **sporolog-y* (< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak) + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a botanist, especially a lichenologist, who gives prominence to the spore as a basis of classification.

**sporont** (spō'ront), *n.* [< Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens* and *be*¹.] A gregarine not provided with an epimerite, or proboscidiform organ which attaches the parasite to its host: distinguished from *cephalont*.

**sporophore** (spō'rọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A placenta. (*b*) The branch or part of the thallus which bears spores or spore mother-cells. The various forms are further distinguished as *gonidiophore, sporangiophore, ascophore*, etc. (*c*) In *Archegoniateæ*, a sporophyte. Also called *encarpium*.—**Compound sporophore**, a sporophore formed by the cohesion of the ramifications of separate hyphal branches.—**Filamentous sporophore.** Same as *simple sporophore*.—**Simple sporophore**, a sporophore consisting of a single hypha, or branch of a hypha.

**sporophoric** (spō-rọ-for'ik), *a.* [< *sporophore* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sporophore.

**sporophorous** (spọ-rof'ọ-rus), *a.* [As *sporophore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Spore-bearing. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the sporophore.

**sporophyas** (spọ-rof'i-as), *n.* [NL. (A. Braun), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύειν*, produce.] Same as *sporophydium*.

**sporophydium** (spō-rō-fid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporophydia* (-ä̤). [NL. (T. F. Allen, 1888), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύειν*, produce, + *-ίδιον*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, a term applied to the whole fruit, including the spore proper, its basal cell, and the enveloping cells. It is the same, or nearly the same, as the *antheridium* of Sachs and Goebel, the *sporophyas* of Braun, the "enveloped *oogonium*" of Čelakowsky, and the *sporangium* of authors in general. See *spermocarp*.

**sporophyl, sporophyll** (spō'rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *sporophyllum*, < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, the leaf or leaf-like organ which bears the spores, or receptacles containing the spores, in many of the vascular cryptogams. It is usually more or less modified and unlike the normal leaves, as in the spikes of *Lycopodium*, *Selaginella*, *Ophioglossum*, etc. See cuts under these words, also under *Osmunda*, *polypody*, and *sorus*.

**sporophyte** (spō'rọ-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, the segment or stage of the life-cycle of the higher cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*) in which the non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne. It is a stage in what has been called the alternation of generations, and is the fern-plant, club-moss plant, etc., of popular language. It bears the spores in countless numbers. By some authors the word *sporophore* is used for *sporophyte*. Compare *oöphyte* and *oöphore*. See *Musci*.

**sporophytic** (spō-rọ-fit'ik), *a.* [< *sporophyte* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of a sporophyte.

**sporosac** (spō'rọ-sak), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *saccus*, sack: see *sack*$^2$.] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a degenerate medusiform person; one of the simple generative buds or gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554. —2. In *Vermes*, a sporocyst or redia. See *sporocyst* (*b*).

**sporostegium** (spō-rọ-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporostegia* (-ä̤). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *στέγειν*, cover, roof.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, the characteristic spirally twisted or furrowed shell of the oöspore. It is thick and hard, usually black or brown in color, and consists of five cells which arise from the base of the spore. It is the so-called *Chara-fruit*.

**sporous** (spō'rus), *a.* [< *spore*$^2$ + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a spore.

**Sporozoa** (spō-rọ-zō'ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. Mouthless parasitic corticate protozoans, a class of *Protozoa*, synonymous with *Gregarinida*, but more comprehensive, including many organisms not ordinarily classed with the gregarines. They are parasitic, and occur in almost all animals. Most are very minute, but some attain the largest size by far known among protozoans. The *Sporozoa* have been divided into four subclasses, *Gregarinidea*, *Coccidiidea*, *Myxosporidia*, and *Sarcocystidia*. Also called *Cytozoa*.
2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *sporozoön*.

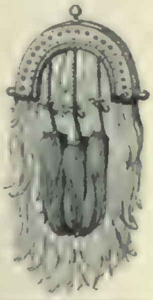
**sporozoan** (spō-rọ-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Sporozoa*; pertaining to the *Sporozoa*.
II. *n.* A member of the *Sporozoa*.

**sporozoic** (spō-rọ-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-ic.*] Same as *sporozoan*.

**sporozooid** (spō-rọ-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόρος*, seed, + *zooid.*] In *biol.*, a zoöspore.

**sporozoön** (spō-rọ-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sporozoa* (-ä̤). [NL.: see *Sporozoa.*] An individual of the *Sporozoa*; a sporozoan.

**sporran** (spor'an), *n.* [< Gael. *sporan* = Ir. *sparan*, a purse, pouch.] In Highland costume, the purse hanging down from the belt in front of the kilt. It is commonly of fur. In its present form, as a large and showy adjunct to the dress, it is not very old. See also cut under *purse*.



Sporran of the modern form.

**sport** (spōrt), *v.* [< ME. *sporten*; by apheresis from *disport.*] I. *trans.* 1. To amuse; divert; entertain; make merry: commonly with a reflexive object.

> Ffor to *sport hym* a space, & speike with tho kynges.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7909.

> I shall *sport myself* with their passions above measure.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2†. To represent by any kind of play.

> Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 9.

3. To display sportively or with ostentation; show off; show; exhibit.

> By-and-by, Captain Brown *sported* a bit of literature.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

> A man . . . must *sport* an opinion when he really had none to give.
> *J. H. Newman.*

4. To spend in display. [Australia.]

> I took him for a flash overseer *sporting* his salary, and I was as thick as you like with him.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

5. To cause to sport, or vary from the normal type. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 258.—**To sport off**†, to utter sportively; throw off with easy and playful copiousness.

> He thus *sports off* a dozen epigrams. *Addison.*

**To sport one's oak.** See *oak.*—**To sport one's door.** Same as *to sport one's oak.*

> Stop that, till I see whether the *door is sported.*
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To divert one's self; play; frolic; take part in games or other pastimes; specifically, to practise field-sports.

> If you come to another mans house
> To *sport* and to playe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

> If all the year were playing holidays,
> To *sport* would be as tedious as to work.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 229.

2. To jest; speak or act jestingly; trifle.

> He was carefull lest his tongue should any way digresse from truth, euen when he most *sported.*
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 294.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, to become a sport; produce a sport; vary from normal structure in a singular spontaneous manner, as an animal or a plant. See *sport*, *n.*, 8.

**sport** (spōrt), *n.* [< ME. *sport*, *spoort*, *sporte*; by apheresis from *disport.*] 1. Amusement; enjoyment; entertainment; diversion; fun.

> Whan they had take hyr *sporte* in halle,
> The kyng to counselle gan hyr calle.
> *Ipomydon* (Weber's Metr. Romances, II. 303), l. 601.

> For 'tis the *sport* to have the enginer
> Hoist with his own petar.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 206.

2. A mode of amusement; a playful act or proceeding; a pastime; a merrymaking; a play, game, or other form of diversion.

> What man that I wrastele with, . . .
> I ȝeve him suche a trepett, he xal evyr more ly stille, ffor deth kan no *sporte.*
> *Coventry Plays* (ed. Halliwell), p. 185.

> Devote old age
> To *sports* which only childhood could excuse.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 638.

Specifically—(*a*) A dramatic or spectacular performance.

> The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort,
> Who Pyramus presented, in their *sport*
> Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 14.

> At the beginning of the 16th century the May *sports* in vogue were, besides a contest of archery, four pageants, —the Kingham, or election of a Lord and Lady of the May, otherwise called Summer King and Queen, the Morris Dance, the Hobby Horse, and the "Robin Hood."
> *Child's Ballads*, V., Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Any out-of-door pastime, such as hunting, fishing, racing, or the various forms of athletic contests.

> Horse and chariots let us have,
> And to our *sport*. Madam, now shall ye see
> Our Roman hunting. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 2. 19.

3. Jest, as opposed to earnest; mere pleasantry.

> In a merry *sport*
> . . . let the forfeit
> Be nominated for an equal pound
> Of your fair flesh. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 146.

> Earnest wed with *sport.* *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Epil.

4†. Amorous dallying; wantonness. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 230.—5. A plaything; a toy.

> Commit not thy prophetick mind
> To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
> Lest they disperse in air our empty fate.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 117.

6. A subject of amusement, mirth, or derision; especially, a mock; a laughing-stock.

> Of slouth, there is no man ashamed, but we take it as for a laughynge matter and a *sporte.*
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 102.

> They made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 Esd. i. 51.

7. Play; idle jingle.

> An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon the stage even in the comedy of our days would meet with small applause.
> *W. Broome*, Notes on Pope's Odyssey, ix. 432.

8. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant, or any part of one, that varies suddenly or singularly from the normal type of structure, and is usually of transient character, or not perpetuated. A sport is generally an individual variation of apparently spontaneous origin. The difference from the normal type is usually slight, but may be quite marked; in either case its tendency is to disappear with the individual in which it arises, though some sports repeat themselves, or may be preserved by careful selection. If perpetuated, it becomes a strain, breed, or variety. Sports are observed chiefly among domesticated animals and cultivated plants. Many of the beautiful or curious hothouse-flowers are mere sports, that are produced by high cultivation, crossing, or accident, and some valued breeds of domestic animals have arisen in like manner. Monstrous characters are sometimes acquired, but mere monstrosities or malformations are not usually called *sports.* Compare *spontaneity*, 2 (*a*), and *freak of nature* (under *freak*$^2$).
9. A sporting man; one who is interested in open-air sports; hence, in a bad sense, a betting man; a gambler; a blackleg. [Colloq.]

> "The *sports*," by which is meant those who like fast living. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 228.

**In sport**, in jest; in play; jesting.—**To make sport of** or (formerly) **at**, to laugh at; mock at; deride.

> It were not good
> She knew his love, lest she *make sport at* it.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 58.

=**Syn.** 1. Recreation, hilarity, merriment, mirth, jollity, gamboling.—2. Frolic, prank.

**sportability** (spōr-tạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *sportable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Frolicsomeness; playfulness. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 82. [Rare.]

**sportable** (spōr'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-able.*] Mirthful; playful; frolicsome. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 6. [Rare.]

**sportal**† (spōr'tạl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports: as, "*sportal* arms," *Dryden.* [Rare.]

**sportance**† (spōr'tạns), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ance.*] Sporting; merrymaking. *Peele*, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

**sporter** (spōr'tėr), *n.* [< *sport* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which sports, in any sense of the verb. *Goldsmith.*

**sportful** (spōrt'fůl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ful.*] 1. Frolicsome; playful; mirthful; merry.

> Down he alights among the *sportful* herd.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 396.

2†. Amorous; wanton.

> Let Kate be chaste and Dian *sportful.*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 263.

3. Tending to or causing mirth; amusing; gay; also, designed for amusement only; jesting; not serious.

> Though 't be a *sportful* combat,
> Yet in the trial much opinion dwells.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 335.

**sportfully** (spōrt'fůl-i), *adv.* In a sportful manner; playfully; sportively; in jest. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**sportfulness** (spōrt'fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being sportful. *Donne*, Letters, To Sir Henry Goodyere, xxvii.

**sporting** (spōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sport*, *v.*] 1. A sport; a game; specifically, participation in horse-racing, sports of the field, etc.; sports collectively, with all the interests involved in them.

> When that these pleasant *sportings* quite were done,
> The marquess a messenger sent
> For his young daughter and his pretty smiling son.
> *Patient Grissel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 211).

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, spontaneous origination of new and singular characters; the appearance of a sport, or the assumption of that character by an individual animal or plant. See *sport*, *v. i.*, 3, and *n.*, 8.

**sporting** (spōr'ting), *p. a.* 1. Engaging or concerned in sport or diversion; specifically, interested in or practising field-sports: as, a *sporting* man. See *sport*, *n.*, 9.

> The most famous *sporting* man of his time was Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorsetshire, "The Father of the Turf," who was keeper of her Majesty's running horses at Newmarket.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, assuming the character of a sport. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 413.—**Sporting rifle.** See *rifle*$^2$.

**sporting-book** (spōr'ting-bůk), *n.* A book in which bets, etc., are recorded.

**sporting-house** (spōr'ting-hous), *n.* A house frequented by sportsmen, betting men, gamblers, and the like.

**sportingly** (spōr'ting-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner; sportively; in jest. *Hammond*, Works, I. 193.

**sportive** (spōr'tiv), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ive.*] 1. Inclined toward sport; fond of sport or amusement; frolicsome; playful.

> Is it I
> That drive thee from the *sportive* court?
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 109.

2. Connected with amusement or sports; characterized by sport, mirth, or pleasantry.

> I am not in a *sportive* humour now.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 58.

> As from the *sportive* Field she goes,
> His down-cast Eye reveals his inward Woes.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

3†. Amorous; wanton.

> Why should others' false adulterate eyes
> Give salutation to my *sportive* blood?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxi.

4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, tending to vary from the normal type. See *sport, n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 407.=**Syn. 1.** Jocose, jocular, facetious, gamesome, prankish.

**sportively** (spōr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a sportive or playful manner. *Drayton*, Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

**sportiveness** (spōr'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness; mirth; gaiety; frolicsomeness: as, the *sportiveness* of one's humor. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

**sportless** (spōrt'les), *a.* [< *sport* + *-less.*] Without sport or mirth; joyless. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

**sportling** (spōrt'ling), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ling*$^1$.] 1. A light or playful sport; a frolic.

> The shepherd's boys with hundred *sportlings* light
> Gave wings unto the time's too speedy haste.
> *Britain's Ida*, i. 1. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson.*)

2. A playful little creature.

> When again the lambkins play,
> Pretty *sportlings!* full of May.
> *A. Philips*, Ode to Miss Carteret.

[Rare in both uses.]

**sportsman** (spōrts'man), *n.*; pl. *sportsmen* (-men). [< *sport's*, poss. of *sport*, + *man.*] 1. A man who sports; specifically, a man who practises field-sports, especially hunting or fishing, usually for pleasure and in a legitimate manner.

> The pointer ranges, and the *sportsman* beats
> In russet jacket;—lynx-like is his aim;
> Full grows his bag. *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 75.

2. One who bets or is otherwise interested in field-sports, especially racing; a sporting man.

> It was pleasant to be called a gentleman *sportsman*—also to have a chance of drawing a favourite horse.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

**sportsmanlike** (spōrts'man-līk), *a.* Having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; also, characteristic of or befitting a sportsman; hence, legitimate from the point of view of a sportsman.

**sportsmanly** (spōrts'man-li), *a.* [< *sportsman* + *-ly*$^1$.] Same as *sportsmanlike.*

**sportsmanship** (spōrts'man-ship), *n.* [< *sportsman* + *-ship.*] The practice or art of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

**sportswoman** (sports'wům"an), *n.*; pl. *sportswomen* (-wim"en). A woman who engages in or is interested in field-sports. [Rare.]

**sportulary**† (spōr'tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *sportule* + *-ary.*] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

**sportule**† (spōr'tūl), *n.* [< L. *sportula*, a little basket, esp. one in which food or money was given to a great man's clients, a present, dim. of *sporta*, a plaited basket.] An alms; a dole; a gift or contribution.

> The bishops who consecrated the ground had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**sporular** (spor'ọ̈-lär), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-ar*$^3$.] Having the character of a sporule; pertaining to a sporule; sporoid; sporuloid; also, swarming like a mass of spores.

**sporulate** (spor'ọ̈-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sporulated*, ppr. *sporulating.* [< *sporule* + *-ate*$^2$.] I. *intrans.* To form spores.

II. *trans.* To convert into spores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 854.

**sporulation** (spor-ọ̈-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *sporulate* + *-ion.*] Formation of or conversion into spores or sporules; sporation.

**sporule** (spor'öl), *n.* [< NL. *sporula*, dim. of *spora*, spore: see *spore*$^2$.] A spore; sometimes, a small spore.

**sporuliferous** (spor-ọ̈-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *bot.*, bearing sporules.

**sporuloid** (spor'ọ̈-loid), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-oid.*] Resembling a sporule; sporular.

**sposh** (sposh), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *splosh* for *splash*, like *sputter* for *splutter.* The resemblance to *slosh*, *slush*, is merely accidental.] Slush, or something resembling it; splosh. [Local, U. S.]

**sposhy** (sposh'i), *a.* [< *sposh* + *-y*$^1$.] Soft and watery; sploshy. [Local, U. S.]

> There 's a sight o' difference between good upland fruit and the *sposhy* apples that grows in wet ground.
> *S. O. Jewett*, A Country Doctor, p. 22.

**spot** (spot), *n.* [< ME. *spot*, *spotte* = OFlem. *spotte*, a spot; cf. D. *spat*, a speck (see *spat*$^1$), Dan. *spætte*, a spot; these forms are appar. connected with Icel. *spotti*, *spottr*, Sw. *spott*, spittle, and so with E. *spit*$^2$; but ME. *spot* may be in part a var. of *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot: see *splot.* The D. *spot* = OHG. MHG. *spot*, G. *spott* = Icel. Sw. *spott*, Dan. *spot*, mockery, derision, is not related.] 1. A stain made by foreign matter; a blot; a speck.

> Thi best cote, Haukyn,
> Hath many moles and *spottes*, it moste ben ywasshe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 315.

> Out, damned *spot!* out, I say! *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 39.

2. A blemish; a flaw; a fault; especially, a stain upon moral purity.

> Alsuo is the *spot* of lecherie more uouler and more perilous ine clerkes and ine prelas thanne ine leawede uolke.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

> Sublimely mild, a spirit without *spot.*
> *Shelley*, Adonais, st. 45.

3. A bit of surface differing in some way from the rest, as in color, material, or finish; a dot; a small mark. Specifically—(*a*†) A patch; a beauty-spot.

> I was sorry to see my Lady Castlemaine; for the mourning forcing all the ladies to go in black, with their hair plain and without *spots*, I find her to be a much more ordinary woman than ever I durst have thought she was.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 21, 1666.

(*b*) A pustule or other eruptive mark, as in a rash. (*c*) One of the pips on a playing-card; hence, in composition with a numeral, the card having pips to the number expressed: as, to play a ten-*spot.* (*d*) One of two marked points on a billiard-table, on which balls are placed, or from which they are to be played. (*e*) A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See *sun-spot.* (*f*) In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of rounded or indeterminate form, but not very long for its width, and thus not forming a streak or stripe; a blotch; a macula: usually said of markings larger than those called *dots* or *points.* An eyed spot forms an ocellus (which see).

4. A small extent of space; a particular locality; a place; a site.—5. A piece; a bit; hence, something very minute; a particle; an atom.

> This earth, a *spot*, a grain,
> An atom, with the firmament compared.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 17.

6. A breed of domestic pigeons having a spot on the head above the beak.—7. (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus* (*obliquus*), also called *goody*, *lafayette*, *oldwife*, and *pig-fish.* See cut under *lafayette.* (*b*) The southern redfish or drum, *Sciænops ocellatus.* See cut under *redfish.* —8. A small fishing-ground.—**Acoustic spot.** See *macula acustica*, under *macula.*—**Black-spot.** See *black.* —**Blind spot.** See *blind*$^1$.—**Compound ocellated spot.** See *compound*$^1$.—**Confluent, discal, distinct, ermine spots.** See the qualifying words.—**Crescent spot,** in *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Melitæa* and some related forms, having crescentic white spots on the edges of the wings.—**Embryonal spot.** Same as *germinal spot.*—**Eyed spot,** an ocellus.—**Geminate, germinal, obliterate spot.** See the adjectives.—**On the spot.** (*a*) Without change of place; before moving; at once; immediately.

> Treasury Department, Jan. 29, 1861. . . . If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him *on the spot.* *John A. Dix* (Memoirs, by Morgan Dix, I. 370).

(*b*) At the precise place and time; at the place and time at which something specified occurred: as, a picture of a skirmish made *on the spot.*—**Orbicular spot.** See *orbicular*, *n.*—**Receptive, reniform, sagittate spot.** See the adjectives.—**Sieve-like spot.** See *macula cribrosa*, under *macula.*—**Solar spots.** See *sun-spot.*—**Sömmering's spot,** the macula lutea, or yellow spot of the eye.—**Spot of Wagner.** See *nucleolus*, 1.—**To knock spots out of.** See *knock.*—**Yellow spot of the eye.** See *macula lutea*, under *macula.*

**spot** (spot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spotted*, ppr. *spotting.* [< ME. *spotten* (= OFlem. *spotten*); < *spot*, *n.* Cf. *spat*$^2$, *spatter.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make a spot on; blot; stain; discolor or defile in a spot or spots.

> He that meddleth with pitch is like to be *spotted* with it. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> With rust his armor bright was *spotted* o'er.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 84.

2. To mar the perfection or moral purity of; blemish; tarnish; sully.

> *Spotted* with the stain of unlawful or indirect procurement. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

3. To mark or cover with spots; mark in spots; dot.

> A handkerchief
> *Spotted* with strawberries.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 435.

> The surface of the water was *spotted* with rings where the trout were rising. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 75.

Specifically—4†. To put a patch or patches on (the face) by way of ornament.

> Faces *spotted* after the Whiggish manner.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; especially, to note as of suspicious or doubtful character. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

> At length he became *spotted.* The police got to know him, and he was apprehended, tried, and convicted.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 484.

6. To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; come upon; find out. [Slang.]

> The Widow Leech . . . rang three times with long intervals,—but all in vain: the inside Widow having *spotted* the outside one through the blinds.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi.

7. In *horse-racing*, to indicate, give a hint as to, or name: as, to *spot* the winner of a future race.—8. To place upon a spot; specifically, in *billiards*, to place (a ball) on one of the spots or marks on the table.—**To spot timber,** to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a spot; cause a stain, discoloration, or shadow.—2. To be subject to spots; be easily spotted: as, a fabric that *spots* when exposed to damp.

**spot-ball** (spot'bâl), *n.* In *billiards:* (*a*) The ball which belongs on the spot. (*b*) That one of the two white balls which is distinguished by a black spot; the "black" ball.

**spot-lens** (spot'lenz), *n.* In *microscopy*, a plano-convex lens used in the place of an ordinary condenser. It has a central stop on the plane side toward the object, and since the rays which pass through the annular portion converge too strongly to enter the objective, the transparent or translucent object under examination appears to be self-luminous surrounded by a dark background.

**spotless** (spot'les), *a.* [< ME. *spotles*, < *spot* + *-less.*] 1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.

> Of *spotlez* perlez tha[y] beren the creste.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 855.

> This palliament of white and *spotless* hue.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

2. Free from blemish, fault, or reproach; immaculate; pure.

> My true service . . .
> May so approve my *spotless* loyalty.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. Guiltless; innocent: followed by *of.* [Rare.]

> You fight for her, as *spotless of* these mischiefs
> As Heaven is of our sins, or truth of errors.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** Unspotted, blameless, unblemished, irreproachable, untainted, untarnished.

**spotlessly** (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner; without spot, stain, or blemish.

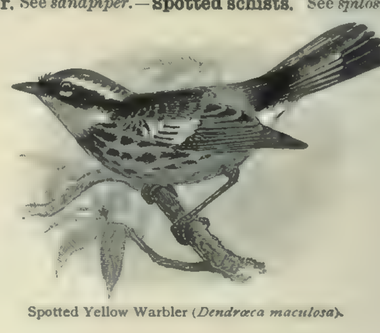
**spotlessness** (spot'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish. *Donne*, Devotions.

**spotneck** (spot'nek), *n.* The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus.* [Local, New Eng.]

**spotrump** (spot'rump), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica.* Also *whiterump.* *G. Trumbull.* [Massachusetts.]

**spot-stitch** (spot'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch by means of which raised rounded figures are produced at equal intervals, forming a kind of pattern.

**spotted** (spot'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *spotted*; < *spot* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Marked with a spot or spots; dotted or sprinkled with spots: as, the *spotted* leopard.—2. Distributed in separate places or spots: said of a mineral vein when the ore which it carries is very irregularly distributed through the workings.—**Black and spotted heathcock**†, the Canada grouse.—**Dusky and spotted duck.** See *duck*$^2$. **Spotted adder.** See *Oligodontidæ.*—**Spotted alder,** the wych-hazel.—**Spotted axis.** See *axis*$^2$, 1.—**Spotted cat,** any one of the larger felines which is spotted (not striped as the tiger, nor plain as the lion). See cuts under *chetah*, *jaguar*, *leopard*, *ocelot*, *ounce*, *panther*, and *serval.*—**Spotted comfrey.** See *Pulmonaria*$^1$.—**Spotted cowbane, eyebright, fever.** See the nouns.—**Spotted deer.** Same as *axis*$^2$, 1.—**Spotted grouse,** the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge. See cut under *Canace.*—**Spotted gum.** See *gum*$^2$, 3.—**Spotted hemlock.** Same as *hemlock*, 1.—**Spotted Iceland falcon.** See *Iceland falcon*, under *falcon.*—**Spotted kidney,** the condition of the kidney in chronic parenchymatous nephritis.—**Spotted knotweed, mackerel, medic.** See the nouns.—**Spotted lace,** an openwork material, generally made of cotton, somewhat resembling a lace réseau with small spots at equal intervals.—**Spotted metal.** See *organ-metal*, under *metal.*—**Spotted net.** Same as *spotted lace.*—**Spotted rail, skitty, water-hen.** See *rail*$^4$.—**Spotted sandpiper.** See *sandpiper.*—**Spotted schists.** See *spilosite.*—



Spotted Yellow Warbler (*Dendrœca maculosa*).

**Spotted seal**, a leopard-seal.—**Spotted shrike, spurge, tortoise, wintergreen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Spotted tringa.** Same as *spotted sandpiper.*—**Spotted yellow warbler**, the magnolia warbler, *Dendrœca maculosa*, the male of which is much spotted. The adult male is rich-yellow below, with white crissum, heavily streaked with black; the rump is bright-yellow, the back nearly black, the crown clear ash; there is a white circumocular and postocular stripe, and the wing- and tail-feathers are marked with conspicuous white spots. This bird is 5 inches long and 7½ in extent of wings; it inhabits eastern North America, abounds in woodland, breeds from New England northward, builds a small neat nest in low conifers, and lays 4 or 5 white eggs spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *black-and-yellow warbler.* See cut on preceding page.

**spotted-bass** (spot′ed-bȧs), *n.* Same as *drum*$^1$, 11 (*c*).

**spottedness** (spot′ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

**spotted-tree** (spot′ed-trē), *n.* A small Australian tree, *Flindersia Strzeleckiana* (*F. maculosa*), remarkably spotted from the falling off of the outer bark in patches.

**spotter** (spot′ėr), *n.* [< *spot* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which spots; specifically, one who is employed to shadow suspicious or suspected persons; a detective. [Slang.]

A conductor . . . had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the *spotter* was fined ten dollars by a magistrate. *The American*, VI. 333.

**spottiness** (spot′i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spotty.

**spotting** (spot′ing), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *necrosis*, 2.

**spotty** (spot′i), *a.* [< ME. *spotty, spotti*; < *spot* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Full of spots; marked with spots; spotted.

Thou ne sselt nagt maky none sacrefice to God of oxe, ne of ssep, thet by [be] *spotty.*
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

To descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her *spotty* globe.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 291.

2. Occurring in spots or irregularly: as, hops are said to run *spotty* when the crops are unequal. *Halliwell.*—3. Patchy; lacking harmony of parts; without unity.

**spounge**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sponge.*

**spousage**† (spou′zā̤j), *n.* [< *spouse* + *-age.*] Espousal; marriage.

The manne shall geue vnto the womanne a ring, and other tokens of *spousage.*
*Marriage Service*, Prayer-Book of Edward VI., 1549.

**spousal** (spou′za̤l), *a.* and *n.* [In E. first as a noun, < ME. *spousail, spousaile, spousaille, sposail, espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, < L. *sponsalia*, betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse, espousal.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to marriage or espousal; nuptial; bridal; connubial.

Now the Rabbi, receiving a Ring of pure gold, . . . puts it on the brides finger, and with a loud voice pronounceth the *spousall* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

The well-wrought, lovely *spousal* ring.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

II. *n.* Marriage; nuptials; espousal: often used in the plural.

Boweth your nekke under that blisful yok
Of soveraynetee, nought of servyse,
Which that men clepeth *spousail* or wedlok.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

By our *spousals* and marriage begun, . . .
Rue on this realm, whose ruin is at hand.
*Surrey*, Æneid, iv. 407.

**spouse** (spouz), *n.* [< ME. *spouse, spowse, spuse, spus* = Icel. *spūsa. pūsa, pūsi*, < OF. *espos, spous*, F. *époux*, m., OF. *espouse, espuse*, F. *épouse*, f., = Sp. Pg. *esposo*, m., *esposa*, f., = It. *sposo*, m., *sposa*, f., < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride (cf. *sponsus*, a betrothal), prop. masc. and fem. pp. of *spondere*, promise: see *sponsor.*] A married person, husband or wife; either one of a married pair.

The soule is widewe thet haueth vorloren hire *spus*, thet is . . . Crist. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 10.

For her the *spouse* prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 219.

**spouse**† (spouz), *v. t.* [< ME. *spousen, spowsen, spusen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = Pg. *esposar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse: see *spouse, n.*, and cf. *espouse, v.*] 1. To take for a husband or a wife; wed; espouse.

Ye ryde as coy and stille as doth a mayde
Were newe *spoused*, sitting at the bord.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 3.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, *spoused*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton*, P. L., v. 216.

2. To give in marriage.

Kyng William of Scotland did his douhter *spouse*
To the erle of Boloyn. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 210.

**spouse-breach**† (spouz′brēch), *n.* [< ME. *spousbreche, spousebriche, spusbruche*; < *spouse* + *breach.*] Adultery.

But oonis he saued a weddid wijf
In *spousebriche* that hadde doon mys.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

**spousehede**†, *n.* See *spousehood.*

**spousehood**† (spouz′hůd), *n.* [< ME. *spoushod*, also *spousehede*; < *spouse* + *-hood.*] The state of wedlock; matrimony.

The eldore of the tuo in *spoushod* he nome.
*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 367.

**spouseless** (spouz′les), *a.* [< *spouse* + *-less.*] Without a spouse; unmarried or widowed.

The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

**spousess**† (spou′zes), *n.* [< ME. *spowsesse*; < *spouse* + *-ess.*] A bride or wife; a married woman.

At whiche marriage was no persones present but the spowse, the *spowsesse*, the duches of Bedforde her moder, yͤ preest, two gentylwomen, and a yong man to helpe the preest synge. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1664.

**spousing**† (spou′zing), *n.* [< ME. *spowsynge, spusing*; verbal n. of *spouse, v.*] The act of marrying; wedding; espousal; marriage.

Loke to thi dougtren that noon of hem be lorn; . . .
And geue hem to *spowsynge* as soone as thei been ablee.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

**spout** (spout), *v.* [< ME. *spouten, spowten* = MD. *spuyten*, D. *spuiten*, spout, = Sw. *sputa*, a dial. var. of *spruta*, squirt, spout, sprout, etc.: see *sprout.* A similar loss of *r* occurs in *speak.* Cf. *sputter.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To issue with force, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; spurt: as, blood *spouts* from an artery.

Like a raving torrent, struggling amongst the broken rocks and lesse free passages, at length he *spouts* down from a wonderfull height into the valley below.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 73.

2. To discharge a fluid in a jet or continuous stream; send out liquid as from a spout or nozle; specifically, to blow, as a whale.

With youre mouthe ye vse nowther to squyrt nor *spout.*
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

When the larger Cetacea come up to breathe, the expired vapor suddenly condenses into a cloud; and, if expiration commences before the spiracle is actually at the surface, a certain quantity of spray may be driven up along with the violent current of the expelled air. This gives rise to the appearance termed the *spouting* of Whales, which does not arise, as it is commonly said to do, from the straining off of the sea-water swallowed with the food, and its expulsion by the nostrils. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 348.

3. To speak volubly and oratorically; talk or recite in a declamatory manner, especially in public; speechify. [Colloq.]

For anything of the acting, *spouting*, reciting kind I think he has always a decided taste.
*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiii.

II. *trans.* 1. To pour out in a jet and with some force; throw out as through a spout or pipe: as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

A conduite cold into it bringe aboute,
Make pipes water warme inwarde to *spouts.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

Your statue *spouting* blood in many pipes.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 85.

2. To cause to spurt or gush out.

From the dry stones he can water *spout.*
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 6.

3. To utter volubly or grandiloquently.

Pray, *spout* some French, son.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 4.

4. To pawn; pledge. See *spout, n.*, 2. [Slang.]

The dons are going to *spout* the college plate.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. i.

5. To furnish or provide with a spout, in any sense: as, to *spout* a roof; to *spout* a tea-kettle.

**spout** (spout), *n.* [< ME. *spoute, spowte* = MD. *spuyte*, D. *spuit* = Sw. *spruta*, a spout: see *spout, v.*, and cf. *sprout, n.*] 1. A pipe, tube, or trough through which a liquid is poured, and which serves to guide its flow. Similar tubes, etc., are used for finely divided solids, as grain. The spout of a small vessel, as a pitcher, may be a mere fold or doubling of the rim, or may be a piece put on the outside, a notch having been cut in the rim to allow the liquid to pass, or may be a closed tube, as in a tea-pot or aftaba. See cut under *mill.*

She dreamt to-night she saw my statua,
Which, like a fountain with an hundred *spouts*,
Did run pure blood. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 77.

The walls surmounting their roofes, wrought thorow with potsheards to catch and strike down the refreshing winds; having *spowts* of the same.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 116.

2. A lift or shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, vulgarly, the shop itself.

Pawnbrokers, . . . before *spouts* were adopted, used a hook to lift the articles offered in pawn.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 56.

3. A continuous stream of fluid matter issuing, actually or seemingly, from a pipe or nozle; a jet or column, as of water.

Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers *spouts* of water from leaden escollop basins.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

Specifically—(*a*) A waterspout.

They say furthermore that in certeyne places of the sea they sawe certeyne stremes of water, which they caule *spoutes*, faulynge owt of the ayer into the sea.
*R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 386.

(*b*) The column of spray or vapor emitted from the spout-hole of a whale during the act of expiration, resembling the escape of steam from a valve.

4. The spout-hole of a whale.—5. A short underground passage connecting a main road with an air-head: a term used in the thick coal-workings of South Staffordshire, England.—**Up the spout**, in pawn. See def. 2. [Slang.]

His pockets, no doubt,
Being turn'd inside out,
That his mouchoir and gloves may be put *up the spout.*
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

**spouter** (spou′tėr), *n.* [< *spout, v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which spouts. (*a*) Something that sends forth a jet or stream of fluid matter.

The flowing-wells of the Baku district, in the energy with which they throw out the oil and the quantity so projected, far exceed even our largest American *spouters.*
*Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIII. 77.

(*b*) One who speaks grandiloquently or oratorically; a mere declaimer; a speechifier. [Colloq.]

The quoters imitate parrots or professed *spouters*, in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxxii.

2. An experienced whaleman. [Nautical slang.]

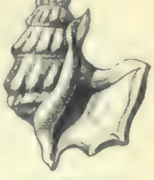
The *spouter*, as the sailors call a whaleman, had sent up his main top-gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 36.

**spout-fish** (spout′fish), *n.* A bivalve mollusk which squirts water through its siphons, as the common clam, razor-shell, and many others.

**spout-hole** (spout′hōl), *n.* 1. An orifice for the discharge of a liquid.—2. The spiracle or blowhole of a whale or other cetacean. The number of spout-holes differs in different species, the sperm-whales and porpoises having one, and the right whales, bowheads, finbacks, sulphur-bottoms, etc., two. The nostrils of the walrus are also sometimes called spout-holes.

**spoutless** (spout′les), *a.* [< *spout* + *-less.*] Having no spout, as a pitcher. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 776.

**spout-shell** (spout′shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Aporrhaidæ*, as *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the pelican's-foot. See also cut under *Aporrhais.*



Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*).

**spowrge**†. A Middle English form of *spurge*$^1$, *spurge*$^2$.

**spp.** An abbreviation of *species* (plural).

**S. P. Q. R.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the senate and the people of Rome.

**sprach**, *v.* and *n.* See *spraich.*

**sprachle**, *v. i.* See *sprackle.*

**sprack** (sprak), *a.* [Also dial. *sprag*; < ME. *sprac*, < Icel. *sprækr*, also *sparkr*, sprightly, = Norw. *spræk* = Sw. dial. *spräk, spräg, spräker*, cheerful, talkative, noisy. Cf. *spark*$^2$, *spry.*] Sprightly; lively; brisk; alert. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

*Mrs. Page.* He is a better scholar than I thought he was.
*Evans.* He is a good *sprag* memory.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1. 84.

If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Veolan like an hypochondriac person, . . . you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity. *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

**sprackle** (sprak′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprackled*, ppr. *sprackling.* [Also *sprachle, spraickle, sprauchle*; prob. < Icel. *spraukla, sprökla*, mod. *sprikla*, sprawl; freq. of a verb represented by Sw. *sparka* = Dan. *sparke*, kick. Cf. *sprangle* and *sprawl*$^1$.] To clamber; get on with difficulty. [Scotch.]

Sae far I *sprachled* up the brae,
I dinner'd wi' a Lord.
*Burns*, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

**sprackly**†, *a.* [ME. *sprakliche*, < Icel. *sprækligr*, sprightly, < *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack* and *-ly*$^1$.] Same as *sprack.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 10.

**spradde†, spradt†.** Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *spread*.

**sprag**$^1$ (sprag), *n.* [< Dan. dial. *sprag* = Sw. dial. *spragg, sprague*, a spray, sprig: see *spray*$^1$.] 1. A billet of wood. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically —2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A short billet of wood used instead of a brake to lock the wheels of a car. (*b*) A short wooden prop used to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting; a punch-prop. [Eng.]

**sprag**$^1$ (sprag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spragged*, ppr. *spragging*. [< *sprag*$^1$, *n.*] To prop by a sprag; also, to stop, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprag**$^2$ (sprag), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *sprag*$^1$ in sense of 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one'; cf. *sprat*$^2$, *sprot*$^2$, a small fish, similarly derived from *sprot*$^1$, a sprout.] 1. A young salmon of the first year; a smolt.—2. A half-grown cod. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**sprag**$^3$ (sprag), *a.* A dialectal form of *sprack*.

**sprag-road** (sprag′rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a mine-road having such a steep grade that sprags are needed to control the descent of the car. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

**spraich** (sprāċh), *v.i.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* prob. < Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage* = Icel. *spraka*, make a noise, crackle, burst: see *spark*$^1$.] To cry; shriek. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**spraich** (sprāċh), *n.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* < *spraich, v.*] 1. A cry; a shriek.

> Anone thay herd sere vocis lamentabill,
> Grete walyng, quhimpering, and *sprachis* miserabill.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 178.

2. A pack; a multitude: as, a *spraich* of bairns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

**spraickle** (sprā′kl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle.* [Scotch.]

**spraid** (sprād), *a.* [Also *sprayed;* a reduced form of *spreathed.*] Chapped with cold. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> It was much worse than Jamaica ginger grated into a poor *sprayed* finger. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**sprain** (sprān), *v. t.* [< OF. *espreindre*, press, wring, < L. *exprimere*, press out, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, press: see *press*$^1$, and cf. *express.*] 1†. To press; push.

> Hee *sprainde* in a sprite [sprit, pole] & spradde it aboute.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1097.

2. To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

> The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
> Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain.*
> *Gay*, Trivia, i. 38.

**sprain** (sprān), *n.* [< *sprain, v.*] 1. A violent straining or wrenching of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a sprain is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part.
2. The injury caused by spraining; a sprained joint.

**spraint** (sprānt), *n.* [< ME. **sprayntе*, prob. < OF. *espreinte*, a pressing out, straining, F. *épreinte*, < *espreindre*, press out: see *sprain.*] The dung of the otter. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

**sprainting** (sprān′ting), *n.* [< ME. *sprayntyng;* < *spraint* + *-ing*$^1$.] Same as *spraint.*

**spraith** (sprāth), *n.* Same as *spreagh.*

**sprale** (sprāl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sprawl*$^1$.

**sprall†**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sprawl*$^1$.

**sprang** (sprang). A preterit of *spring.*

**sprangle** (sprang′gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprangled*, ppr. *sprangling.* [Appar. a nasalized var. of *sprackle.*] To sprawl; straggle. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

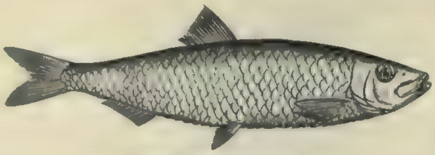
> Over its fence *sprangles* a squash vine in ungainly joy.
> *Cornhill Mag.*, May, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

> When on the back-stretch his legs seemed to *sprangle* out on all sides at once.
> *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

**sprangle** (sprang′gl), *n.* [< *sprangle, v.*] The act or attitude of sprangling. *J. Spalding*, Divine Theory (1808). [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**sprat**$^1$ (sprat), *n.* [Sc. also *spreat, sprett, sprit, sprot*, the joint-leafed rush; another form and use of *sprot*$^1$, a stump, chip, broken branch: see *sprot*$^1$, and cf. *sprat*$^2$, *n.*] 1. A name of various species of rushes, as *Juncus articulatus*, etc. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. *pl.* Small wood. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sprat**$^2$ (sprat), *n.* [A dial. var., now the reg. form, of *sprot*$^2$, q. v.] 1. A small clupeoid fish of European waters, *Clupea* (*Harengula*) *sprattus.* At one time the sprat was thought to be the young of the herring, pilchard, or shad; but it can be easily distinguished from the young of any of these fishes by the sharply notched edge of the abdomen. Young sprats, an inch or two long, are the fishes of which whitebait mainly or largely consists at some seasons. The sprat is known in Scotland by the name of *garvie* or *garvie-herring.*



Sprat (*Clupea sprattus*).

> 'Sfoot, ye all talk
> Like a company of *sprat*-fed mechanics.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

2. A name of other fishes. (*a*) A young herring. (*b*) The sand-eel or -lance. See cut under *Ammodytidæ.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A kind of anchovy, *Stolephorus compressus*, about six inches long, of a very pale or translucent olivaceous color, with a silvery lateral band, found on the coasts of California and Mexico. It closely resembles *S. delicatissimus* of the same coasts, but is larger and has a longer anal fin. (*d*) Same as *alfiona.*—**Fresh-water sprat**, the bleak. *I. Walton.* [Local, Eng.]—**London sprat**, the true sprat: so distinguished from the sand-eel or -lance.

**sprat**$^2$ (sprat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spratted*, ppr. *spratting.* [< *sprat*$^2$, *n.*] To fish for sprats.

> They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *spratting. Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sprat**$^3$ (sprat), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *sprat*$^2$.] A small coin. [Slang.]

> Several Lascars were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings. *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1857.

**sprat-barley** (sprat′bär″li), *n.* See *barley*$^1$.

**sprat-borer** (sprat′bōr″ėr), *n.* A loon, as the red-throated diver, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis:* from its fondness for sprats.

**sprat-day** (sprat′dā), *n.* The ninth day of November: so called in London as being the first day of the sprat-selling season. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 69.

**sprat-loon** (sprat′lön), *n.* Same as *sprat-borer.*

**sprat-mew** (sprat′mū), *n.* A sea-gull which catches sprats; the kittiwake.

**spratter** (sprat′ėr), *n.* [< *sprat*$^2$, *v.*, + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who fishes for sprats.—2. The guillemot. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprattle** (sprat′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprattled*, ppr. *sprattling.* [Also *sprottle;* < Sw. *sprattla*, sprawl, = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder, toss the legs; cf. D. *spartelen*, flutter, leap, wrestle, sparkle. Cf. *sprackle, sprawl*$^1$.] To scramble. *Burns*, To a Louse. [Scotch.]

**sprattle** (sprat′l), *n.* [< *sprattle, v.*] A scramble; a struggle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xii. [Scotch.]

**sprauchle** (sprâ′ċhl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle.*

**spraul†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *sprawl*$^1$.

**sprawl**$^1$ (sprâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sprall;* < ME. *sprawlen, spraulen, sprawelen, spraullen, sprallen*, < AS. *spreáwlian* (a rare and doubtful word, cited by Zupitza ("Studium der neueren Sprachen," July, 1886) from a gloss); perhaps akin to Icel. *spraukla, sprökla*, sprawl; cf. Sw. dial. *spralla, sprala* = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder: see *sprackle* and *sprattle.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To toss the limbs about; work the arms and legs convulsively; in general, to struggle convulsively.

> He drow it [a fish] in to the drie place, and it bigan to *spraule* bifor hise feet. *Wyclif*, Tobit vi. 4.

> He *spraulleth* lyke a yonge padocke. I *spraule* with my legges, struggell, je me debats. *Palsgrave*, p. 729.

> *Sprawl'st* thou? take that, to end thy agony. [Stabs him.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 39.

> Grim in convulsive agonies he *sprawls.*
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xxii. 23.

2. To work one's way awkwardly along with the aid of all the limbs; crawl or scramble.

> I haue seene it, saith Cambrensis, experimented, that a toad, being incompassed with a thong, . . . reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head; wherevpon he began to *sprall* to the other side.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, ii. (Holinshed's Chron.).

3. To be spread out in an ungraceful posture; be stretched out carelessly and awkwardly.

> On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
> Where *sprawl* the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,
> Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 146.

4. To have an irregular, spreading form or outline; straggle: said of handwriting, vines, etc.

> The arches which spring from the huge pillars, though wide, are not *sprawling.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 21.

5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

II. *trans.* To spread out ungracefully.

> The leafless butternut, whereon the whippoorwill used to sing, and the yellow warbler make its nest, *sprawls* its naked arms, and moans pitifully in the blast.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**sprawl**$^1$ (sprâl), *n.* [< *sprawl*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act of sprawling.—2. A sprawling posture; an awkward recumbent attitude: as, to be stretched out in a careless *sprawl.*—3. Motion; activity. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**sprawl**$^2$ (sprâl), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *sprag* or dial. E. *spray*$^1$: see *sprag*$^1$, *spray*$^1$.] A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sprawler** (sprâ′lėr), *n.* [< *sprawl*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which sprawls. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of certain moths or their larvæ. (1) The European noctuid moth *Asteroscopus sphinx:* so called from the sprawling of the larva. The rannoch sprawler is *A. nubeculosus.* (2) A noctuid moth, *Demas coryli.* (*b*) The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

Sprawler (*b*) (Larva of *Corydalus cornutus*), two thirds natural size.

**spray**$^1$ (sprā), *n.* [< ME. *spray, spraye*, < Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. *sprag*, a sprig, a spray: see *sprag*$^1$, a doublet of *spray*$^1$, and cf. *sprig.* Cf. Lith. *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift, *sprogti*, split, sprout, bud; Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, asparagus, perhaps orig. 'sprout.'] 1. A branch of a tree with its branchlets, especially when slender and graceful; also, twigs, or such branches collectively; a stem of flowers or leaves; a sprig.

> He knelyde down appon his knee
> Vndir nethe that grenwode *spraye.*
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

> O nightingale, that on yon bloomy *spray*
> Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, i.

2†. An orchard; a grove.

> Abute the orchard is a wal;
> The ethelikeste ston is cristal;
> Ho so wonede a moneth in that *spray*
> Nolde him neure longen away.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

3. A binding-stick for thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. Any ornament, pattern, or design in the form of a branch or sprig: as, a *spray* of diamonds; an embroidered *spray.*

**spray**$^2$ (sprā), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; the alleged **sprēgan*, in AS. **geond-sprēgan*, pour out, is appar. an error for *sprengan*, cause to spring: see *spreng, spring.* The Icel. *spræna*, jet, spurt out, Norw. *spræn*, a jet of water, are not related. Cf. D. *spreijen* (Sewel), for *spreiden*, = LG. *spreen, spreien*, for *spreden*, = E. *spread:* see *spread.*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; water or other liquid broken up into small particles and driven (as by an atomizer) along by a current of air or other gas.

> Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray.* *Arbuthnot.*

**Carbolic spray**, carbolic acid and water in various proportions, as used with an atomizer in the treatment of the mucous membrane of the throat, in surgical operations, and the like.

**spray**$^2$ (sprā), *v.* [Cf. *spray*$^2$, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To throw in the form of spray; let fall as spray; scatter in minute drops or particles.

> The niched snow-bed *sprays* down
> Its powdery fall. *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, ii.

2. To sprinkle with fine drops; dampen by means of spray, as of perfume, or of some adhesive liquid used to preserve drawings and the like.

II. *intrans.* To discharge or scatter a liquid in the form of spray: as, the instrument will either spout or *spray.*

**spray-board** (sprā′bōrd), *n.* A strip on the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

**spray-drain** (sprā′drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain formed by burying in the earth brush, or the spray of trees, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much used in grass-lands.

**sprayed**, *a.* See *spraid.*

**sprayer** (sprā′ėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges spray; specifically, one of a large class of machines for applying liquid insecticides or fungicides to plants, consisting of a pneumatic or hydraulic force-pump and a suitable reservoir and discharge-nozle or spray-tip.

**sprayey**$^1$ (sprā′i), *a.* [< *spray*$^1$ + *-ey.*] Forming or resembling sprays, as of a tree or plant; branching.

Heaths of many a gorgeous hue . . . and ferns that would have overtopped a tall horseman mingled their *sprayey* leaves with the wild myrtle and the arbutus.
*Lever*, Davenport Dunn, lviii.

**sprayey**$^2$ (sprā′i), *a.* [< *spray*$^2$ + *-ey.*] Consisting of liquid spray.

This view, sublime as it is, only whets your desire to stand below, and see the river, with its *sprayey* crest shining against the sky, make but one leap from heaven to hell.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 357.

**spraying-machine** (sprā′ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* Same as *sprayer*.

**spray-instrument** (sprā′in″strọ-mẹnt), *n.* In *med.*, an instrument for producing and diffusing spray, or for the application of liquids in the form of spray; an atomizer.

**spray-nozle** (sprā′noz″l), *n.* An attachment for the nozle of a hose which serves to project liquid insecticides and fungicides in the form of a fine spray.

**spreach, spreacherie, spreachery.** See *spreagh, spreaghery.*

**spread** (spred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, ppr. *spreading.* [< ME. *spreden* (pret. *spredde, spradde, spredd, spred*, pp. *spredd, spred, sprad, y-sprad*), < AS. *sprǣdan* = D. *spreiden, spreijen,* = MLG. *spreden, spreiden*, LG. *spreden, spreen, spreien* = OHG. *spreitan*, MHG. G. *spreiten* = Norw. *spreida*, dial. *spreie* = Dan. *sprede*, extend, spread; causal of the more orig. verb MHG. *sprīten, spriden* = Sw. *sprida*, spread; cf. Icel. *sprita*, sprawl. Not connected, as is often said, with *broad* (AS. *brǣdan*, make broad, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; disperse; rout.

Was neuer in alle his lyue ther fadere ore so glad
Als whan he sauh his sons tuo the paiens force to *sprad.*
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 18.

I have *spread* you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the Lord.
Zech. ii. 6.

**2.** To distribute over a surface as by strewing, sprinkling, smearing, plastering, or overlaying.

Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys, or spade,
Spynne, or *sprede* donge, or spille hym-self with sleuthe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 308.

He carved upon them carvings of cherubims and palm trees, . . . and *spread* gold upon the cherubims, and upon the palm trees.
1 Ki. vi. 32.

**3.** To flatten out; stretch or draw out into a sheet or layer.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish, and gold from Uphaz.
Jer. x. 9.

In other places similar igneous rocks are *spread* out in sheets which are intercalated between the sedimentary strata.
*E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 65.

**4.** To extend or stretch out to the full size; unfold; display by unfolding, stretching, expanding, or the like.

The saisnes com faste ridinge with baner *sprad*, and were moo than fifty thousande.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

A parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent.
Gen. xxxiii. 19.

Some species, as the meadow-lark, have a habit of *spreading* the tail at almost every chirp.
*Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 202.

**5.** To lay or set out; outspread; display, as something to be viewed in its full extent.

With orchard, and with gardeyne, or with mede,
Se that thyne hous with hem be umviroune,
The side in longe upon the south thou *sprede.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

To *spread* the earth before him, and commend . . .
Its various parts to his attentive note.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 640.

**6.** To reach out; extend.

Bot ȝit he sprange and sprente, and *spraddene* his armes.
And one the spere lenghe spekes, he spekes thire wordes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

One while he *spred* his armes him fro,
One while he *spred* them nye.
*Sir Cauline* (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and *spread*
Their branches hung with copious fruit.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 324.

**7.** To send out in all directions; scatter or shed abroad; disseminate; diffuse; propagate.

Great fear of my name 'mongst them was *spread.*
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 50.

The hungry sheep . . .
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion *spread.*
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 127.

And all the planets, in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And *spread* the truth from pole to pole.
*Addison*, Ode, Spectator, No. 465

On this blest age
Oh *spread* thy influence, but restrain thy rage.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 122.

**8.** To overspread; overlay the surface of.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold.
Isa. xl. 19.

Rich tapestry *spread* the streets.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 104.

Hence—**9.** To cover or equip in the proper manner; set; lay: as, to *spread* a table.

The boordes were *spred* in righte litle space,
The ladies sate eche as hem semed best.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

**10.** To set forth; recount at full length; hence, in recent use, to enter or record.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, . . . *spread* before him
How highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and dissolve these magick spells.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1147.

The resolutions, which the [Supreme] Court ordered *spread* on the minutes, expressed the profound loss which the members of the bar felt.
*New York Tribune*, Dec. 16, 1890.

**11.** To push apart: as, the weight of the train *spread* the rails.—**To spread one's self,** to take extraordinary and generally conspicuous pains; exert one's self to the utmost that something may appear well. [Slang, U. S.]

We dispatched Cullen to prepare a dinner. He had promised, to use his own expression, to *spread himself* in the preparation of this meal.
*Hammond*, Wild Northern Scenes, p. 266. (*Bartlett.*)

=**Syn. 7.** To scatter, circulate, publish.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To become scattered or distributed.

As soone as the saisnes were logged thei *spredde* a-brode in the contrey to forry, and euer brente and distroied as thei wente.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 272.

**2†.** To stretch one's self out, especially in a horizontal position.

Ther he mihte wel *sprǣde* on his feire hude [hide].
*Layamon*, l. 14203.

**3.** To be outspread; hence, to have great breadth; be broad.

The cedar . . .
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's *spreading* tree.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.

Plants which, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 354.

**4.** To become extended by growth or expansion; increase in extent; expand; grow.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself
Till by broad *spreading* it disperse to nought.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 135.

*Spread* upward till thy boughs discern
The front of Sumner-place.
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

The streams run yellow,
Burst the bridges, and *spread* into bays.
*R. W. Gilder*, Early Autumn.

**5.** To be extended by communication or propagation; become diffused; be shed abroad.

This speche sprang in that space & *spradde* alle aboute.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 365.

Lest his infection, being of catching nature,
*Spread* further.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 311.

His renown had *spread* even to the coffee-houses of London and the cloisters of Oxford.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**6.** To be pushed apart, as the rails of a car-track.—**7.** To set a table; lay the cloth or dishes for a meal.

Dromio, go bid the servants *spread* for dinner.
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 189.

**Spreading globe-flower**, a plant, *Trollius laxus*, growing in swamps in the northeastern United States: it little resembles the true globe-flower in appearance, its sepals being spreading, and of a greenish-yellow or nearly white color.

**spread** (spred), *n.* [< *spread*, *v.*] **1.** The act of spreading or extending; propagation; diffusion: as, the *spread* of knowledge.

No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 676.

**2.** The state, condition, quality, or capability of being outspread; expansion: as, the tail of the peacock has an imposing *spread*.—**3.** The amount of extension or expansion, especially in surface; expanse; breadth; compass.

These naked shoots . . .
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And more aspiring, and with ampler *spread*,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 145.

The capitals of the triforium of Laon have about the same *spread* as those of the choir of Paris.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 203.

Hence—**4.** See the quotation.

The *spread* of the wheels or axles . . . is the distance between the centres of two axles
*Forney*, Locomotive, p. 285.

**5.** A stretch; an expanse.

An elm with a *spread* of branches a hundred feet across.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 248.

**6.** Capacity for spreading or stretching.

Skins dressed by this process, . . . it is claimed, are made soft, pliable, and with elasticity or *spread.*
*C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 558.

**7.** That which is spread or set out, as on a table; a meal; a feast; especially, a meal, more or less elaborate, given to a select party. [Colloq.]

We had such a *spread* for breakfast as th' Queen hersel might ha' sitten down to.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ix.

After giving one *spread*,
With fiddling and masques, at the Saracen's Head.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 51.

**8.** A cloth used for a covering, as of a table or bed; a coverlet. [U. S.]—**9.** The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.—**10.** A saddle. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Cant.]—**11.** Among lapidaries, a stone which has a large surface in proportion to its thickness.—**12.** In *zoöl.*, the measure from tip to tip of the spread wings, as of a bat, a bird, or an insect; the expanse or extent.—**13.** In *math.*, a continuous manifold of points: thus, space is a three-way *spread*.—**Cone of spread.** See *cone.*

**spread** (spred), *p. a.* [< ME. *spred, sprad;* pp. of *spread*, *v.*] **1.** Extended in area; having a broad surface; broad.

Tho wurthen waxen so wide and *spred*,
Pride and giscinge [desire] of louerd-hed.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 831.

Of stature *spread* and straight, his armes and hands delectable to behold.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 302.

**2.** Shallower than the standard; having insufficient depth or thickness for the highest luster: said of a gem.

The other Spinel was also an octagon-shaped stone, of perfect color, very *spread*, and free from flaws.
*E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 158.

**Spread eagle.** (*a*) See *eagle.* (*b*) *Naut.*, a sailor or other person lashed in the rigging or elsewhere with arms and legs outspread: a form of punishment. (*c*) In *cookery*, a fowl split open down the back and broiled. *G. Macdonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiv. (*d*) In the language of the stock exchange, a straddle. [Colloq.]

*Spread Eagle* is where a broker buys a certain stock at seller's option, and sells the same at seller's option within a certain time, on the chance that both contracts may run the full time and he gain the difference.
*Biddle*, On Stock Brokers, p. 74.

**Spread harmony.** See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

**spread-eagle** (spred′ē″gl), *a.* [< *spread eagle:* see *spread* and *eagle.*] Having the form or characteristics of a spread eagle, or of the kind of display so called; hence, ostentatious; bombastic; boastful: as, a *spread-eagle* oration. See *spread eagle*, under *eagle.*

A kind of *spread-eagle* plot was hatched, with two heads growing out of the same body.
*Dryden*, Postscript to the History of the League, II. 469.

We Yankees are thought to be fond of the *spread-eagle* style.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 375.

**Spread-eagle orchid.** See *Oncidium.*

**spread-eagle** (spred′ē″gl), *v. t.* [< *spread eagle.*] To stretch out in the attitude of a spread eagle. [Rare.]

Decapitated carcases of cod — as well as haddock and ling, which are included under the name of stockfish — may be seen *spread-eagled* across transverse sticks to dry.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278.

**spread-eagleism** (spred′ē″gl-izm), *n.* [< *spread-eagle* + *-ism.*] Vainglorious spirit as shown in opinion, action, or speech; ostentation; bombast, especially in the display of patriotism or national vanity.

When we talk of *spread-eagleism*, we are generally thinking of the United States.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 330.

**spreader** (spred′ėr), *n.* [< *spread* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which spreads. (*a*) One who or that which expands, outspreads, or spreads abroad. See *spread*, *v. t.*

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may . . . yield . . . as useful and more sober fruit than the other.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 77.

(*b*) One who or that which extends, diffuses, disseminates, etc. See *spread*, *v. t.*

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news.
*Swift.*

**2.** In *flax-manuf.*, a machine for drawing and doubling flax from the heckles, and making it into slivers; a drawing-frame.—**3.** In *cotton-manuf.*, same as *lapper*$^2$, 2.—**4.** A device fitted to the nozle of a hose for causing the stream to spread into a thin fan of spray; a form of spray-nozle.—**5.** A bar, commonly of wood, used to hold two swingletrees apart, and thus form a substitute for a doubletree for a plow, stone-boat, cart, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blower and spreader.** See *blower*$^1$.

**spreading-adder** (spred′ing-ad″ėr), *n.* Same as *blowing-snake.*

**spreading-board** (spred′ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *setting-board.*

**spreading-frame** (spred′ing-frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for spreading slivers of flax and leading them to the drawing-rollers. *E. H. Knight.*

**spreading-furnace** (spred′ing-fėr″nạ̄s), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-furnace, in which the split cylinders of blown glass are flattened out. The hearth of this furnace is called the *spreading-plate*.

**spreadingly** (spred′ing-li), *adv.* In a spreading or extending manner.

> The best times were *spreadingly* infected.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**spreading-machine** (spred′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a batting and cleaning machine for forming loose cotton into a continuous band ready for the carder. Compare *scutcher*.

**spreading-oven** (spred′ing-uv″n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a spreading- or flattening-furnace.

**spreading-plate** (spred′ing-plāt), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flat plate or hearth on which a split cylinder of glass is laid to be opened into a flat sheet. See *flattening-furnace, spreading-furnace, cylinder-glass.*

**spreagh** (spreċh), *n.* [Also *spreach, spreich, spreath, spreith, spreth, spraith;* ‹ Ir. Gael. *spreidh*, cattle, = W. *praidd*, flock, herd, booty, prey.] Prey, especially in cattle; booty; plunder. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 64. [Scotch.]

**spreaghery, sprechery** (spreċh′ėr-i), *n.* [Also *spraygherie, spreagherie, spreachery, spreacherie, sprecherie;* ‹ *spreagh* + *-ery*.] 1. Cattle-lifting; plundering.—2. Prey, in cattle or other property; booty; plunder; movables of an inferior sort, especially such as are collected by depredation. [Scotch in both uses.]

**spreat**, *n.* Same as *sprat*$^1$. [Scotch.]

**spreath**, *n.* See *spreagh.* [Scotch.]

**sprechery**, *n.* See *spreaghery.* [Scotch.]

**spreckled** (sprek′ld), *a.* [‹ **spreckle* (‹ Icel. *sprekla* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *spräkla*, a spot, speck) + *-ed*$^2$. The E. may be in part a var. of *speckled*.] Speckled. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> "What like were your fishes, my jollie young man?"
> "Black backs and *spreckl'd* bellies."
> *Lord Donald* (Child's Ballads, II. 246).

**spred**†, **spredde**†. Obsolete forms of *spread*, preterit and past participle of *spread*.

**spree**$^1$ (sprē), *n.* [Perhaps ‹ Ir. *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; cf. *sprac*, a spark, life, motion, *spraic*, strength, vigor, sprightliness, = Gael. *spraic*, vigor, exertion. Cf. *sprack* and *spry*.] 1. A lively frolic; a prank.

> John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

2. A bout or season of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness.

> Periodic drinkers, with long intervals between *sprees*.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 518.

=**Syn. 2.** *Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*$^1$.

**spree**$^1$ (sprē), *v. i.* [‹ *spree*$^1$, *n.*] To go on a spree; carouse: often with an indefinite *it:* as, to *spree it* for a week.

> He . . . took to *spreein'* and liquor, and let down from a foreman to a hand. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

**spree**$^2$ (sprē), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *spry*. Connection with *spree*$^1$ is uncertain.] Spruce; gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spreettail** (sprēt′tāl), *n.* Same as *sprittail.*

**spreich**$^1$, *v.* and *n.* See *spraich.*

**spreich**$^2$, **spreith**, *n.* See *spreagh.*

**spreint**†. Preterit and past participle of *spreng.*

**Sprekelia** (sprẹ-kē′li-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1753), named after J. H. von *Sprekelsen* of Hamburg, from whom Linnæus obtained the plant, and who wrote on the yucca in 1729.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllideæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ.* It is characterized by a one-flowered scape with a single spathaceous bract, by a perianth without a tube and with an ascending posterior segment, and by versatile anthers, a corona of small scales between the filaments, and a three-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The only species, *S. formosissima*, is known in cultivation as the *jacobæa-lily* (which see).

**spreng**† (spreng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprent, spreint.* [An obs. verb, now merged, so far as existent, in its primary verb, *spring*, or represented by the dial. *springe*$^1$; ‹ ME. *sprengen* (pret. *sprente, spreynte*, pp. *spreynd, spreind, spreint, yspreynd*), ‹ AS. *sprengan*, cause to spring, sprinkle (= Icel. *sprengja* = Sw. *spränga*, cause to burst, = Dan. *sprænge*, sprinkle, burst, = OHG. MHG. G. *sprengen*, cause to burst), causal of *springan*, etc., spring, burst: see *spring;* cf. *besprenq*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or minute particles; strew about; diffuse.

> Gamelyn *sprengeth* holy water with an oken spire.
> *Tale of Gamelyn* (Lansdowne MS.), l. 503.

> A fewe fraknes in his face *yspreynd*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

2. To sprinkle; overspread with drops, particles, spots, or the like. [The past participle *sprent* is still in use as an archaism.]

> *Sprengeth* on [you] mid hali water. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.

> Otherwhere the snowy substaunce *sprent*
> With vermell. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 45.

> The cheek grown thin, the brown hair *sprent* with grey.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To leap; spring.

> To the chambyr dore he *sprente*,
> And claspid it with barres twoo.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 109. (*Halliwell.*)

> The blode *sprente* owtte and sprede as the horse spryngez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2062.

2. To rise; dawn.

**Sprengel pump.** See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.

**sprenkel**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *sprinkle*.

**sprent**$^1$†, *v. i.* [ME. *sprenten* = MHG. *sprenzen* = Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*), start, spring, spurt out, = Sw. *spritta* = Dan. *sprætte*, start, startle.] To leap; bound; dart.

> Sparkes of fire that obout sal *sprent*.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6814.

**sprent**$^2$. Preterit and past participle of *spreng*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

**sprett**†, **sprete**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sprit*$^1$.

**sprett** (spret), *n.* Same as *sprat*$^1$, 1. [Scotch.]

**sprew, sprue** (sprö), *n.* [Sc. also *sproo;* ‹ D. *spruw, sprouw*, the thrush.] A disease: same as *thrush*$^2$.

**spreynde**†, **spreynd**†. Old forms of the preterit and past participle of *spreng.*

**sprig**$^1$ (sprig), *n.* [‹ ME. *spryg, sprigge*, perhaps a var. of **sprikke*, ‹ MLG. *sprik*, LG. *sprikk*, stick, twig, = AS. **sprec* (in Somner, not authenticated) = Icel. *sprek*, a stick (*smāsprek*, small sticks); cf. Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. dial. *sprag*, a sprig, spray: see *spray*$^1$, *sprag*$^1$.] 1. A sprout; a shoot; a small branch; a spray, as of a tree or plant.

> So it became a vine, and brought forth branches, and shot forth *sprigs*. Ezek. xvii. 6.

> A faded silk, . . .
> With *sprigs* of summer laid between the folds.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. An offshoot from a human stock; a young person; a scion; a slip: often implying slight disparagement or contempt.

> A *sprig* of the nobility,
> That has a spirit equal to his fortunes.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 1.

3. An ornament or a design in the form of a spray; especially, such a design stamped, woven, or embroidered on a textile fabric.

> Ten Small Diamonds singly set in Silver, but made up together into a *Sprig* fastened by a Wire, which were lost from her Majesty's Robes.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 182.

4. A kind of spike.—5. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

> Men who work in wall or mud-work have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs*. *Halliwell.*

6. A small brad or nail without a head.—7. A small wedge-shaped piece, usually of tin-plate, used to hold the glass in a wooden sash until the putty can be applied and has time to harden.—8. In *lace-making*, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually pillow-made lace, which are fastened upon a net ground or réseau in all kinds of application-lace. They are generally in the form of flowers and leaves (whence the name).—9. The sprigtail or pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888.—10. *Naut.*, a small eye-bolt ragged at the point.—**Chantilly sprig pattern.** See *Chantilly porcelain* (*a*), under *porcelain*$^1$.

**sprig**$^1$ (sprig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprigged*, ppr. *sprigging*. [‹ *sprig*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To decorate with sprigs, as pottery or textile fabrics.

> A grey clay *sprigged* with white. *Dwight.*

> Friday, went to the Lower Rooms; wore my *sprigged* muslin robe with blue trimmings.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

2. To form into a sprig or sprigs.

> *Sprigg'd* rosemary the lads and lasses bore.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 135.

3. To drive sprigs into.

**sprig**$^2$ (sprig), *n.* [Cf. *sprug.*] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprig**$^3$† (sprig), *a.* [Cf. *sprack*.] Spruce; smart.

> For all he wears his beard so *sprig.*
> *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque. (*Davies.*)

**sprig-bolt** (sprig′bōlt), *n.* Same as *rag-bolt.*

**sprig-crystal** (sprig′kris″tạl), *n.* A crystal or cluster of prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering to the rock at one end, and tapering off to a sharp point at the other extremity.

> In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *crystal*.
> *Woodward.*

**spriggy** (sprig′i), *a.* [‹ *sprig*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Full of sprigs or small branches. *Bailey*, 1729.

**spright**$^1$†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete and erroneous spelling of *sprite*$^1$.

**spright**$^2$†, *n.* See *sprite*$^2$.

**sprightful**† (sprīt′fụl), *a.* [Prop. *spriteful;* ‹ *spright, sprite*$^1$, + *-ful*.] Full of spirit; sprightly; brisk; animated; gay.

> Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 177.

**sprightfully**† (sprīt′fụl-i), *adv.* In a sprightly or lively manner; with spirit.

> *Archid.* So, so, 'tis well: how do I look?
> *Mar.* Most *sprightfully*. *Massinger*, The Bondman, ii. 1.

**sprightfulness**† (sprīt′fụl-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritefulness;* ‹ *sprightful, spriteful*, + *-ness*.] Sprightliness; vigor; animation. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 6.

**sprightless**† (sprīt′les), *a.* [Prop. *spriteless;* ‹ *spright, sprite*$^1$, + *-less*.] Lacking spirit; spiritless.

> Nay, he is *spriteless*, sense or soul hath none.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 44.

**sprightliness** (sprīt′li-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spriteliness;* ‹ *sprightly, spritely*, + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

> To see such *sprightliness* the prey of sorrow I pitied her from my soul. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

=**Syn.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. See *animation.*

**sprightly** (sprīt′li), *a.* [Prop. *spritely*, but *sprightly* is the common spelling, the literal meaning and therefore the proper form of the word being lost from view; ‹ *spright*$^1$, *sprite*$^1$, + *-ly*$^1$.] 1†. Of or pertaining to a sprite or spirit; ghostly; spectral; incorporeal.

> As I slept, me thought
> Great Iupiter, vpon his Eagle back'd,
> Appear'd to me, with other *sprightly* shewes.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline (folio 1623), v. 5. 428.

2. Full of spirit or vigor; brisk; lively; vivacious; animated; spirited; gay.

> I am glad you are so *sprightly*. You fought bravely.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

> Let me tell you, that *sprightly* grace and insinuating manner of yours will do some mischief among the girls here. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See *animation.*

**sprightly**† (sprīt′li), *adv.* [Prop. *spritely;* ‹ *sprightly*, *a.*] In a sprightly manner; with vigor, liveliness, or gaiety. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 53.

**sprigtail** (sprig′tāl), *n.* 1. The pintail or sprig, a duck, *Dafila acuta*. See cut under *Dafila*.—2. The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus:* more fully *sprig-tailed grouse*. See cut under *Pediœcetes*.

**sprig-tailed** (sprig′tāld), *a.* Having a sprigged or sharp-pointed tail, as a bird; pin-tailed: as, the *sprig-tailed* duck, *Dafila acuta.*

**spring** (spring), *v.*; pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, pp. *sprung*, ppr. *springing*. [Also dial. *sprink;* ‹ ME. *springen, spryngen* (pret. *sprang, sprong*, pl. *sprungen, sprongen*, pp. *sprungen, sprongen, sprunge*), ‹ AS. *springan, sprincan* (pret. *sprang, spranc*, pl. *sprungon*, pp. *sprungen*), spring, = OS. *springan* = OFries. *springa* = D. *springen* = MLG. *springen* = OHG. *springan*, MHG. G. *springen*, spring, = Icel. *springa* = Sw. *springa* = Dan. *springe*, spring, run, burst, split, = Goth. **spriggan* (not recorded); cf. OF. *espringuier*, etc., spring, dance, = It. *springare*, kick about (‹ OHG.); prob. akin to Gr. *σπέρχεσθαι*, move rapidly, be in haste, *σπερχνός*, hasty. Cf. Lith. *sprugti*, spring away, escape. Hence *spring*, *n.*, and ult. *springal*$^1$, *springal*$^2$, the causal *spreng* (now mostly merged in *spring*), *sprinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap up; jump.

When Gonnore this saugh, she *spronge* for ioye.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 210.

They would often *spring*, and bound, and leap, with prodigious agility. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

**2.** To move with leaps; bound along; rush.

Than *spronge* forth Gawein and his companye a-monge the forreyours, that many were there slain and wounded.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 587.

The horses, *springing* from under the whip of the charioteer, soon bore us from the great entrance of the palace into the midst of the throng that crowded the streets.
*W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 58.

Specifically—**3.** To start up; rise suddenly, as a bird from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*.
*Otway*, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

**4.** To be impelled with speed or violence; shoot; fly; dart.

And sudden light
*Sprung* through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

The blood *sprang* to her face.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Out *sprang* his bright steel at that latest word.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 285.

**5.** To start, recoil, fly back, etc., as from a forced position; escape from constraint; give; relax; especially, to yield to natural elasticity or to the force of a spring. See *spring*, *n.*, 9.

Thor [Jacob] wrestelede an engel with,
Senwe [sinew] *sprungen* fro the lith [limb].
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1804.

No sooner are your . . . appliances withdrawn than the strange casket of a heart *springs* to again.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

**6.** To be shivered or shattered; split; crack.

Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spede hym fulle ȝerne,
Swappede owtte with a swerde, that swykede hym never.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1794.

East and Tom were chatting together in whispers by the light of the fire, and splicing a favourite old fives bat which had *sprung*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

**7.** To come into being; begin to grow; shoot up; come up; arise; specifically, of the day, to dawn: said of any kind of genesis or beginning, and often followed by *up*.

The derke was done & the day *sprange*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do, . . .
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 17.

In the night, when the Land winds came, they anchored, and lay still till about 10 or 11 a Clock the next day, at which time the Sea-breeze usually *sprang up* again, and enabled them to continue their Course.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 106.

Alone the sun arises, and alone
*Spring* the great streams.
*M. Arnold*, In Utrumque Paratus.

**8.** To take one's birth, rise, or origin (from or out of any one or any thing); be derived; proceed, as from a specified source, stock, or set of conditions.

This folc, *sprungen* of Israel,
Is vnder God timed wel.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4023.

My only love *sprung* from my only hate!
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 140.

**9†.** To come into view or notice; be spread by popular report; gain fame or prevalence.

Thus withinne a whyle his name is *spronge*
Bothe of his dedes and his goode tonge.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 579.

The word shal *springen* of him into Coloyne.
*Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

**10.** To rise above a given level; have a relatively great elevation; tower.

Up from their midst *springs* the village spire,
With the crest of its cock in the sun afire.
*Whittier*, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

Above this *springs* the roof, semicircular in general section, but somewhat stilted at the sides, so as to make its height greater than the semi-diameter.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

**11.** To warp, or become warped; bend or wind from a straight line or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.

The battens are more likely to *spring* fairly than when the curves are nearly straight. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 21.

**12.** To bend to the oars and make the boat leap or spring forward, as in an emergency: often in the form of an order: as, "*Spring* ahead hard, men!"—**Springing bow.** In *violin-playing*, a staccato passage, produced by dropping the bow on the strings so that it rebounds by its own elasticity, is said to be played with a *springing bow*. Also called *spiccato*, and, when the bow rebounds to a considerable distance, *saltato*. = **Syn.** *Leap*, *Jump*, etc. See *skip*1, *v. i.*

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to leap or dart; urge or launch at full speed.

So they spede at the spoures, they *sprangene* theire horses,
Hyres theme hakenayes hastyly there aftyre.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

I *spring* my thoughts into this immense field.
*J. Hervey*, Meditations, II. 129.

**2.** To start or rouse, as game; cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; flush: as, to *spring* a pheasant.

The men *sprange* the birdes out of the busshes, and the haukes sorynge ouer them bete them doune, so that the men mought easily take them.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 18.

Here 's the master fool, and a covey of coxcombs; one wise man, I think, would *spring* you all.
*Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

**3.** To bring out hastily or unexpectedly; produce suddenly; bring, show, contrive, etc., with unexpected promptness, or as a surprise.

I may perhaps *spring* a wife for you anon.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Surprised with fright,
She starts and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 153.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

It 's a feast at a poor country labourer's place when he *springs* sixpenn'orth of fresh herrings.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

**4.** To jump over; overleap.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them [women]!
Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill;
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.
*Thomson*, Autumn, l. 575.

**5†.** To cause to spring up or arise; bring forth; generate.

Two wellis there bethe, I telle thee,
That *sprynggythe* oyle, there men may see.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 142.

Their indulgence must not *spring* in me
A fond opinion that he cannot err.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

**6†.** To scatter as in sowing; strew about; shed here and there; sprinkle (a liquid).

Before theise Ydoles men sleen here Children many tymes, and *spryngen* the Blood upon the Ydoles; and so thei maken here Sacrifise. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

**7.** To sprinkle, as with fine drops, particles, or spots; especially, to moisten with drops of a liquid: as, to *spring* clothes. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With holi water thou schalt me *springe*,
And as the snowe I schal be whyt.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 253.

**8.** To shiver; split; crack: as, to *spring* a bat; the mast was *sprung*.

Our shippes [were] in very good plight, more then that the Mary Rose, by some mischance, either *sprang* or spent her fore-yarde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

**9.** To cause to burst or explode; discharge.

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison*, Spectator.

**10.** To shift out of place; relax; loosen.

The linch-pins of the wagon are probably lost, and the tire of the wheels *sprung*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 178.

Specifically—**11.** To relax the spring of; cause to act suddenly by means of a spring; touch off, as by a trigger: as, to *spring* a trap; to *spring* a rattle; also figuratively: as, to *spring* a plot or a joke.

He shall weave his snares,
And *spring* them on thy careless steps.
*Bryant*, Antiquity of Freedom.

**12.** To bend by force, as something stiff or strong.—**13.** To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place: usually with *in*: as, to *spring in* a slat or bar.—**14.** In *arch.*, to commence from an abutment or pier: as, to *spring* an arch.—**15.** *Naut.*, to haul by means of springs or cables: as, to *spring* the stern of a vessel around.—**16.** In *carp.*, to unite (the boards of a roof) with bevel-joints in order to keep out wet.—**To spring a butt** (*naut.*). See *butt*2.—**To spring a leak.** See *leak*.—**To spring her luff** (*naut.*). See *luff*2.

**spring** (spring), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *spring*, *springe*, a leap, *spreng*, *sprynge*, a spring (of water), a rod, a sprig, < AS. *spring*, *spryng*, a leap, a spring, fountain, ulcer, = OS. *spring* (in *ahospring* = AS. *ē-spryng*, a well, 'water-spring') = OFries. *spring* (in *spedelspring*) = MLG. *sprink* = OHG. *spring*, *sprung*, MHG. *sprinc*, *sprunc*, G. *spring*, a spring of water (cf. *sprung*, a leap), = Sw. Dan. *spring*, a leap, run, spring (cf. Sw. *språng*, a leap, bound, water-spring); from the verb: see *spring*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of springing or leaping. (*a*) A leaping or darting; a vault; a bound.

The Indian immediately started back, whilst the lion rose with a *spring*, and leaped towards him.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 56.

(*b*) A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity.

The bow well bent, and smart the *spring*.
*Cowper*, Human Frailty.

**2.** The act or time of springing or appearing; the first appearance; the beginning; birth; rise; origin: as, the *spring* of mankind; the *spring* of the year; the *spring* of the morning or of the day (see *dayspring*). [Archaic except as in def. 3 and its figurative use.]

Men, if we view them in their *spring*, are at the first without understanding or knowledge at all.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

This river taketh *spring* out of a certain lake eastward.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

So great odds there is between the *Spring* and Fall of Fortune. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

At morning *spring* and even-fall
Sweet voices in the still air singing.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

Specifically—**3.** The first of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season (see *season*); hence, figuratively, the first and freshest period of any time or condition.

Rough winter spent,
The pleasant *spring* straight draweth in ure.
*Surrey*, The Louer Comforteth Himself.

My hasting days fly on with full career,
But my late *spring* no bud or blossom shew'th.
*Milton*, Sonnets, ii.

**4.** That which springs or shoots up. (*a*†) A sprout; shoot; branch; sapling.

*Springis* and plantes, any spryg that growt out of any tree. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 168.

This canker that eats up Love's tender *spring*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 656.

(*b*) A young wood; any piece of woodland; a grove; a shrubbery. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets. *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. viii. § 23.

(*c*†) A rod; a switch.

For ho so spareth the *spring* spilleth hus children;
And so wrot the wise to wissen us alle.
*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 139.

**5†.** A youth; a springal.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *Spring*
A burning Teade about his head did move.
*Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 292.

Ca' me nae mair Sir Donald,
But ae *spring* Donald your son.
*Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

**6†.** Offspring; race.

Who on all the human *spring* conferred confusion.
*Chapman.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**7.** Water rising to the surface of the earth from below, and either flowing away in the form of a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake. Rivers are chiefly fed, both before and after being joined by their various affluents, by underground springs, and some pools of water large enough to be called ponds or even lakes are supplied in the same way. The conditions under which springs are formed are exceedingly variable, at once as regards the quantity of water, its temperature, the amount and nature of the gaseous and solid substances which it holds in solution, and the manner in which it is delivered at the surface; hence springs are variously designated in accordance with these peculiarities, the most familiar terms used for this purpose being *shallow*, *simple*, *common*, or *surface*; *hot*, *boiling*, *thermal*; *mineral*, *medicinal*; and *spouting*, or *geyser*, as this kind of spring is more generally called. Shallow or surface springs ordinarily furnish water which is pretty nearly pure, can be used for drinking, and does not differ much in temperature from the mean of the locality where they occur. They are due to the fact that the water falling on the surface in the form of rain, or furnished by melting snow, sinks to a certain depth (according as the soil and underlying rocks are more or less porous or permeable), where it is held in greater or less quantity according to the amount of rainfall and the thickness and relative position of the various permeable and impermeable formations with which it is brought in contact, but seeks under the influence of gravitation to escape, and makes its appearance at the surface when the topographical or geological conditions are favorable. Thus, a bed of gravel or sand resting on a mass of clay (the former being very permeable, the latter almost impermeable) will become saturated with water below a certain depth, the distance from the surface of the saturated sand or gravel, or the *line of saturation*, as it is called, varying with the climate and season. If, however, there be an adjacent ravine or valley which is cut deep enough to expose the line of junction of the permeable and impermeable formations, the water will escape along this line in greater or less quantity, giving rise to springs, which will vary in number and copiousness with the varying conditions which present themselves. The water of such springs, not having descended to any great depth, will not vary much in temperature from the mean of the locality. Very different are the conditions in the case of thermal or hot springs, which may have any temperature up to boiling, and of which the water may have been heated either by coming from great depths or by contact with volcanic rocks; hence thermal springs are phenomena very characteristic of volcanic and geologically disturbed or faulted regions, and those hot springs which are of the geyser type (see *geyser*) are most interesting from the scenic point of view. The medicinal properties and curative effects of various hot springs are of great practical importance; and many such springs, in Europe and the United States, are places much resorted to by invalids and pleasure-seekers. The variety of constituents, both solid and gaseous, held in solution by different hot springs is very great. From the medicinal point of view, springs are variously classified, and without regard to temperature, because the nature and quantity of the substances which the water contains are not by any means entirely dependent on temperature, although in general the hotter the water the larger the amount of foreign matter likely to be held in solution, while a high temperature is undoubtedly in many cases an important element in the therapeutic effect produced. A convenient classification of mineral waters, from the medicinal point of view, is into (*a*) indifferent, (*b*) earthy, (*c*) sulphurous, (*d*) saline, (*e*) alkaline, (*f*) purgative, (*g*) chalybeate. *Indifferent* waters are such as contain but a small amount of foreign matter—often so little, indeed, that they might well be classed as *potable*, but they are usually thermal. Their mode of therapeutic action is not well understood, and by some the imagination is thought to play an important part as a curative agency. Examples of well-known and much-visited springs of this class are Schlangenbad in Nassau; Gastein in Salzburg; Teplitz in Bohemia; Plombières in France; Lebanon, New York; Hot Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia; Clarendon Springs, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas, etc. *Earthy* waters contain a large amount of mineral matter in solution, calcium sulphate predominating in quantity. Examples: Leuk, Switzerland; Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France; Bath, England; Sweet Springs and Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. *Sulphurous* waters are weak solutions of alkaline sulphurets, the mineral constituents ranging from a few grains to a hundred or more in the gallon, and the sulphur from a trace to 4 parts in 10,000; some are cold, others hot. Examples: many of the most frequented springs of the Pyrenees, as Cauterets, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, Bagnères-de-Luchon; Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia; Harrogate, England; White Sulphur, West Virginia; and many others. *Saline* springs: these are very numerous, both hot and cold, common salt being the predominating ingredient; but besides this there are usually present salts of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, iodine, and bromine. Examples: Kissingen, Bavaria; Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Niederselters, in Germany; St. Catherines, Canada; Saratoga, New York. *Alkaline* waters: these contain salts of soda, potash, lime, and magnesia; also, more or less commonly, lithia, strontia, and traces of iodine, bromine, fluorin, and arsenic. Examples: Vichy in France; Bilin in Bohemia; Heilbrunn, Ems, in Germany. *Purgative* waters, containing especially the sulphate of magnesia, and also of soda, often in large quantity, as in the case of the Püllna water, which has 1,986 grains to the gallon, mostly sodium and magnesium sulphates. Examples: Sedlitz, Carlsbad, and Püllna, Bohemia; Cheltenham and Scarborough, England. *Chalybeate* waters, in which salts of iron are the essential ingredient. Examples: Schwalbach, Nassau; Spa, Belgium; Pyrmont, Germany.

8. Figuratively, any fount or source of supply.

> *Macb.* The *spring*, the head, the fountain of your blood
> Is stopp'd; the very source of it is stopp'd.
> *Macd.* Your royal father's murder'd.
>
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 103.

9. An elastic body, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, strips of steel suitably joined together, a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. Springs are used for various purposes—as for diminishing concussion, as in carriages; for motive power, as in clocks and watches; for communicating motion by sudden release from a state of tension, as a bow, the spring of a gun-lock, etc.; for measuring weight and other force, as in the spring-balance; as regulators to control the movement of wheel-works, etc.

> To the trunk again, and shut the *spring* of it.
>
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

10. In *entom.*, a special elastic organ by which an insect is enabled to spring into the air. (*a*) The springing-organ of species of the family *Poduridæ*. It consists of several bristle-like appendages at the end of the abdomen, which are united at their bases and bent under the body. In leaping, the end of the abdomen is first bent down and then suddenly extended, bringing the elastic bristles with great force against the ground. See cut under *springtail*. (*b*) The springing-organ of a skipjack beetle, or elater. It consists of a spine extending backward from the prosternum and received in a cavity of the mesosternum. When the insect is placed on its back, it extends the prothorax so as to bring the spine to the edge of the mesosternal cavity; then, suddenly relaxing the muscles, the spine descends violently into the cavity, and the force given by this sudden movement causes the base of the elytra to strike against the supporting surface with such power that the body is thrown into the air. See cut under *click-beetle*.

11. Any active or motive power, physical or mental; that by which action is produced or propagated; motive.

> Self-love, the *spring* of motion, acts the soul.
>
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 59.

12. Capacity for springing; elastic power; elasticity, either physical or mental.

> Heav'ns! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*

> Th' elastic *spring* of an unwearied foot,
> That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence.
>
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 135.

13. *Naut.*: (*a*) The start, as of a plank; an opening in a seam; a leak.

> Each petty hand
> Can steer a ship becalmed; but he that will
> Govern and carry her to her ends must know . . .
> Where her *springs* are, her leaks; and how to stop 'em.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

(*b*) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (*c*) A line made fast to the bow or quarter of a ship, in order to pull the head or stern in any required direction. (*d*) A rope extending from some part of a ship to another ship, or to a fixed object, to cant or move the ship by being hauled upon.—14. A quick and cheerful tune; a skip. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> We will meet him,
> And strike him such new *springs*, and such free welcomes,
> Shall make him scorn an empire.
>
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, v. 2.

> Last night I play'd . . .
> "O'er Bogie" was the *spring*.
>
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

15. In *falconry*, a collection of teal.

> A *spring* of teels. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

> Presently surprising a *spring* of teal.
>
> *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Atmospheric, bituminous, boiling, caballine spring.** See the adjectives.—**Backlash-spring.** See *backlash*.—**C spring.** See *C-spring*.—**Carbonated springs.** See *carbonate*$^2$.—**Compound spring,** a spring in which springs of different types are combined.—**Intermittent** or **intermitting spring.** See *intermittent*.—**Platform-spring,** a form of spring used for heavy vehicles, consisting of four semi-elliptical steel springs arranged as a sort of resilient skeleton platform.—**Pneumatic spring,** a device in which air is confined and made by its elasticity to perform the functions of a spring. It may be a simple air-bag or a cylinder with a close-fitting piston, etc. Also called *air-spring, air-cushion*.—**Spiral spring,** a coiled spring used chiefly where the pressure to be resisted is direct and in line with the axis of the spring. See cut under *oiler*.—**Spring of a beam** or **of a deck,** the curve of a beam or deck upward from a horizontal line.—**Spring of pork,** the lower part of the fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg without the shoulder.=**Syn.** 7. *Fountain*, etc. See *well*$^1$.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring or used in the spring of the year: as, *spring* fashions; *spring* wheat.—**Spring canker-worm.** See *canker-worm*.—**Spring cress,** an American bitter-cress, *Cardamine rhomboidea*, common in wet places, bearing white flowers in early spring.—**Spring crocus,** an early crocus, *Crocus vernus*, having blue, white, or party-colored flowers, perhaps the most common garden species.—**Spring fare,** the first fare of fish taken any year. Fishermen make about two fares of cod in a year, and the first or spring fare, which commences early in April, is of a superior quality. [New England.]—**Spring fever.** See *fever*$^1$.—**Spring grinder.** See *grinder*.—**Spring lobster.** See *lobster*, 2.—**Spring mackerel.** See *mackerel*$^1$.—**Spring safety-valve.** See *safety-valve*.—**Spring snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.

**springal**$^1$†, **springald**$^1$† (spring'al, -ald), *n.* [< ME. *springal, spryngal, spryngold, espringold* = MHG. *springal, springolf*, < OF. *espringale, espringalle* (AF. also *springalde*), also *espingalle, espinguale*, and also *espringole, espringarde, espingarde* (= Pr. *espingala* = Sp. Pg. *espingarda* = It. *spingarda*, ML. *spingarda*), a military engine, also a dance, < *espringuier, espringhier, espringier, espinguer, espinguier*, spring, dance (= It. *springare, spingare*, kick about), < OHG. *springan*, spring, jump: see *spring*.] A military engine, resembling the ballista, used in Europe in the middle ages.

> Eke withynne the castelle were
> *Spryngoldes*, gunnes, and bows, archers.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4191.

**springal**$^2$, **springald**$^2$ (spring'al, -ald), *n.* [Also *springel, springall, springold, springow*, < *spring* + *-ald*, equiv. to *-ard* (the word being then perhaps suggested by *springal*$^1$, *springald*$^1$), or else + *-al*, equiv. to *-el, -le*, AS. *-ol*, as in E. *brittle, newfangle*, etc. Cf. *spring*, *n.*, 5, *springer*, 1 (*b*).] A young person; a youth; especially, a young man. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> A *Springald*, adolescens.
>
> *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

> Ha, well done! excellent boy! dainty, fine *springal!*
>
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

**springard**† (spring'ärd), *n.* Same as *springal*$^1$.

**spring-back** (spring'bak), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a false back put on the sewed sections of a book, which springs upward when the book is opened flat, but returns to its proper position when the book is closed. The outer or true back does not change its outward curve, being kept stiff on library books by sheets of stiff paper, in large blank books by molded pasteboard or sheets of thin steel.

**spring-balance** (spring'bal″ans), *n.* See *balance*.

**spring-band** (spring'band), *n.* In a vehicle, a loop or strap used to unite the arms of an elliptic spring.

**spring-bar** (spring'bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar upon the ends of which the body is supported. It lies parallel with the axle, and rests upon the center of the elliptic spring.

**spring-beam** (spring'bēm), *n.* 1. A beam reaching across a wide space, without a central support.—2. In *ship-building*, a fore-and-aft timber uniting the outer ends of the paddle-box beams, and carrying the outboard shaft-bearing.—3. An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, jig-saw, or mortising-machine, to accelerate the fall, or afford return motion.—4. In a railroad-car, one of two heavy timbers resting on the springs of a six-wheel car-truck, and serving to support the bolster-bridges, which, through the bolster, support the car-body.—5. In *carp.*, the tie-beam of a truss.

**spring-beauty** (spring'bū″ti), *n.* 1. A common American wild flower of the genus *Claytonia*, especially *C. Virginica*, a low, succulent herb, sending up from a deep-set tuber in early spring a simple stem bearing a pair of narrow leaves and a loose gradually developing raceme of pretty flowers, which are white or rose-colored with deeper veins. See cut under *Claytonia*. The smaller *C. Caroliniana*, with spatulate or oval leaves, is more northern except in the mountains.—2. In *entom.*, a beautiful little butterfly of America, *Erora læta*, which appears in spring, and has the hind wings in the male brown bordered with blue, in the female mostly blue. *S. H. Scudder.* [Recent.]

**spring-bed** (spring'bed), *n.* 1. A mattress formed of spiral springs or a fabric woven of coiled spiral wire, set in a wooden frame.—2. In a cloth-shearing machine, a long elastic plate of steel fastened to the framing of the machine to press the fibers of the cloth within the range of the cutting edges.

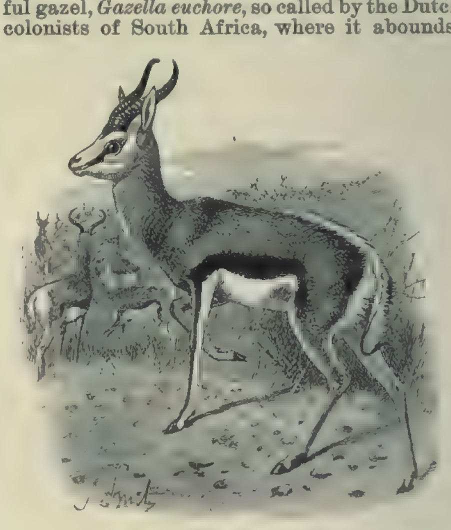
**spring-beetle** (spring'bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Elateridæ;* an elater; a click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*. Also *springing-beetle*. See *spring*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

**spring-bell** (spring'bel), *n.* A species of rush-lily, *Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*. See *rush-lily*.

**spring-block** (spring'blok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a common block or deadeye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral or india-rubber spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity.—2. In a vehicle, a piece of wood fixed on the axle as a support for the spring.—3. In a car-truck, a distance-piece placed above or below an elliptic spring.

**spring-board** (spring'bōrd), *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, etc.

**springbok** (spring'bok), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-bok* (= G. *spring-bock*), a wild goat, < *spring*, = E. *spring*, + *bok* = E. *buck*$^1$.] A beautiful gazel, *Gazella euchore*, so called by the Dutch colonists of South Africa, where it abounds, from its agility in springing upward when alarmed or as it scours the plain in escaping from its pursuers. It is of lithe and graceful form and handsome coloration, in which a rich tawny brown is varied with pure-white and black. Also *spring-boc, spring-buck, sprink-buck*, and *springer*.



Springbok (*Gazella euchore*).

**spring-box** (spring'boks), *n.* 1. The box which contains the mainspring of a watch or other mechanism; the barrel.—2. A box or some similar receptacle closed by a lid which opens or shuts by the elasticity of a spring or some similar device. See *palpal*.—3. In *upholstery*, the wooden frame within which the springs, as of a mattress or of the seat of a sofa, are contained.

**spring-buck** (spring'buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*. *Imp. Dict.*

**spring-carriage** (spring'kar″āj), *n.* A wheeled carriage mounted upon springs.

**spring-cart** (spring'kärt), *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.

**springe**$^1$ (sprinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*, causal of *springan*, spring: see *spring*, and cf. *spreng* (of which *springe* is the proper form (cf. *singe*, as related to *sing*), now only dialectal).] To sprinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**springe$^{2}$** (sprinj), *n.* [< ME. *springe*, < *springen*, spring: see *spring*, *v.* Cf. *springle*, and D. *spring-net*, a spring-net, OHG. *springa*, MHG. *sprinke*, a bird-snare.] A noose or snare for catching small game; a gin. It is usually secured to an elastic branch, or small sapling, which is bent over and secured by some sort of trigger which the movements of the animal will release, when it flies up and the noose catches the game.

> A woodcock to mine own *springe*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 317.

> I will teach thee a *springe*, Tony, to catch a pewit.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

**springe$^{2}$** (sprinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< *springe$^{2}$*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To catch in a springe.

> We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

**II.** *intrans.* To set springes; catch game by means of springes.

**springe$^{3}$** (sprinj), *a.* [< *spring*, *v.*] Active; nimble; brisk; agile. [Prov. Eng.]

> The squire 's pretty *springe*, considering his weight.
> *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

**springer** (spring′ėr), *n.* [< *spring* + *-er$^{1}$*.] 1. One who or that which springs, in any sense. (*a*) A growing plant, shrub, or tree; a sapling.

> The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths. *Evelyn*, Sylva, IV. iv. § 4.

(*b*) A youth; a lad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. (*b*) The lower voussoir or bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost. (*c*) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. (*d*) The rib of a groined roof or vault. See *cross-springer*.— 3. A dog of a class of spaniels resembling the cocker, used, in sporting, to spring or flush game. See *spaniel*.

> The *Springer* is smaller than the former (the Water Spaniel), of elegant form, gay aspect, and usually white with red spots, black nose and palate.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 376.

4. The springbok.— 5. A grampus.—**Springer antelope**, the springbok.

**Springfield gun, rifle.** See *gun$^{1}$*, *rifle$^{2}$*, also cut under *bullet*.

**spring-flood** (spring′flud), *n.* [< ME. *spring-flood* (= D. *spring-vloed* = G. *spring-fluth* = Sw. Dan. *spring-flod*); as *spring* + *flood*.] Same as *springtide*.

> Than shal she [the moon] been evene atte fulle alway,
> And *spryng-flood* laste bothe nyght and day.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 342.

**spring-fly** (spring′flī), *n.* A caddis-fly.

**spring-forelock** (spring′fōr″lok), *n.* A cotter-key having a spring in the entering end to prevent its accidental withdrawal. *E. H. Knight.*

**spring-garden†** (spring′gär″dn), *n.* A word of doubtful meaning, possibly a corrupt form; perhaps, according to Nares, a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

> *Sophocles* [bound]. Thy slave, proud Martius?
> . . . not a vein runs here
> From head to foot, but Sophocles would unseam, and
> Like a *spring garden* shoot his scornful blood
> Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

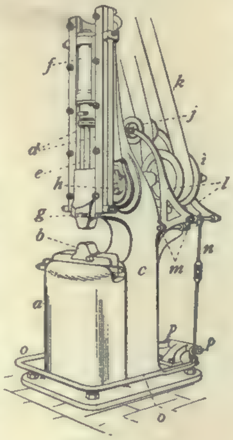
**spring-gun** (spring′gun), *n.* A gun which is discharged by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it, or against a wire connected with the trigger; also, a gun similarly set for large animals, as bears or wolves.

**spring-haas** (spring′häs), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-haas*, < *spring* (= E. *spring*) + *haas*, a hare, = E. *hare*: see *spring* and *hare$^{1}$*.] The Cape jumping-hare, *Pedetes caffer*, a kind of jerboa, of the family *Dipodidæ*. See cut under *Pedetes*.

**spring-halt** (spring′hâlt), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *string-halt*; < *spring* + *halt$^{1}$*.] An involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in the horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground and lowered again with unnatural force; also, the nervous disorder on which such movements depend, and the resulting gait.

> One would take it,
> That never saw 'em pace before, the spavin
> Or *springhalt* reign'd among 'em.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.

**spring-hammer** (spring′ham″ėr), *n.* A machine-hammer in which the blow is partly or wholly made by a spring to which tension has been imparted by mechanism during the lift of the hammer-head. In some hammers the spring is a volume of confined and compressed air. In the accompanying cut *a* is the anvil-block; *b*, anvil; *c*, frame; *d*, guides for hammer; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, cylinder; *g*, hammer; *h*, crank (driven by the pulley *i*) which lifts the hammer, at the same time compressing the air in the air-spring cylinder *f*; *j*, idler-pulley which tightens the driving-belt *k* when pressed against the belt by the action of the rock-lever *l*, the rod *n*, and the foot-lever or treadle *o*—the rock-lever *l* being pivoted to the frame at *m*, while the treadle is pivoted to it at *p*. Pressure upon the treadle by the foot tightens the belt, and the hammer is then raised. The treadle is then relieved from pressure, the belt is slackened on the pulley *i*, and the compressed air, acting on the piston, delivers the blow, the belt then slipping easily over the pulley *i*.



Spring-hammer.

**spring-hanger** (spring′hang″ėr), *n.* A U-shaped strap of iron serving to support the end of a semi-elliptical car-spring.

**spring-head** (spring′hed), *n.* 1. A fountain-head; a source.

> Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first *spring-head* from whence it descendeth.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

2. A clutch, button, or other connecting device at the end of an elliptic carriage-spring.

**spring-headed†** (spring′hed″ed), *a.* Having heads that spring afresh. [Rare.]

> *Spring-headed* Hydres, and sea-shouldring Whales.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

**spring-hook** (spring′hůk), *n.* 1. In locomotives, a hook fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame.—2. A latch or door-hook having a spring-catch for keeping it fast in the staple.— 3. A fish-hook set like a spring-trap, with a supplementary hook, which, on being released, fixes itself in the fish; a snap-hook. Also called *spear-hook*.

**spring-house** (spring′hous), *n.* A small building constructed over a spring or brook, where milk, fresh meat, etc., are placed in order to be kept cool in or near the running water. [U. S.]

> As I was a-settin' in the *spring-house*, this mornin', a-workin' my butter, I says to Dinah, "I'm goin' to carry a pot of this down to Miss Scudder."
> *H. B. Stowe*, Minister's Wooing, iv.

**springiness** (spring′i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being springy; elasticity.

> The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction.
> *Bentley.*

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

**springing** (spring′ing), *n.* [< ME. *springing*, *spryngynge*; verbal n. of *spring*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding; also, growth; increase.

> The Poo out of a welle smal
> Taketh his firste *springing* and his sors.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 49.

> Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it. . . . Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

2. In *arch.*, the point from which an arch springs or rises; also, a springer.

**springing** (spring′ing), *p. a.* Liable to arise; contingent: as, *springing* uses. See *use*.

**springing-beetle** (spring′ing-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *spring-beetle*.

**springing-course** (spring′ing-kōrs), *n.* See *course$^{1}$*.

**springing-hairs** (spring′ing-hãrz), *n. pl.* The locomotory cilia of some infusorians, as the *Halteriidæ*, by means of which these animalcules skip about.

**springing-line** (spring′ing-līn), *n.* The line from which an arch springs or rises; the line in which the springers rest on the imposts, and from which the rise or versed sine is calculated.

**springing-time†** (spring′ing-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *springing time*; < *springing* + *time*.] The time of the new growing of plants; spring-time; spring.

> [T]he furst age of man Iocond & light,
> The *springynge tyme* clepe "ver."
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

**springing-tool** (spring′ing-töl), *n.* In *iron-working*, same as *hanging-tool*.

**springing-wall** (spring′ing-wâl), *n.* In *building*, a buttress.

**spring-jack** (spring′jak), *n.* In *teleg.*, a device for inserting a loop in a line-circuit. It usually consists of a plug to be inserted between two spring-contacts, the ends of the loop being joined to metallic strips fixed to the opposite sides of the insulating plug. If the latter is entirely of insulating material, it becomes a *spring-jack cut-out*.

**spring-latch** (spring′lach), *n.* A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it. See cuts under *latch*.

**springle** (spring′l), *n.* [= D. G. *sprenkel*, a noose, snare, springe, = Sw. *spränkla*, a springle, = Dan. *sprinkel*, trellis; a dim. of *spring*, *springe*, in similar senses: see *spring*, *springe$^{2}$*.] 1. A springe.

> They [woodcocks] arriue first on the north coast, where almost euerie hedge serueth for a roade and euerie plashoote for *springles* to take them.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.

2. A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**springless** (spring′les), *a.* [< *spring* + *-less*.] Lacking springs or spring. (*a*) Having no springs, or natural fountains of water. (*b*) Lacking elastic springs: as, a *springless* wagon.

**springlet** (spring′let), *n.* [< *spring* + *-let*.] A little spring; a small stream.

> But yet from out the little hill
> Oozes the slender *springlet* still.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 37.

**spring-ligament** (spring′lig″a-ment), *n.* The inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot, connecting the os calcis or heel-bone with the scaphoid, supporting the head of the astragalus, and forming part of the articular cavity in which the latter is received.

**springlike** (spring′līk), *a.* Resembling spring; characteristic of spring; vernal: as, *springlike* weather; a *springlike* temperature.

> There the last blossoms *spring-like* pride unfold.
> *Savage*, Wanderer, v.

**spring-line** (spring′līn), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a line passing diagonally from one pontoon of a bridge to another.

**spring-lock** (spring′lok), *n.* A lock which fastens itself automatically by a spring when the door or lid to which it is attached is shut. Also called *latch-lock*.

**spring-mattress** (spring′mat″res), *n.* See *mattress* and *spring-bed*.

**spring-net** (spring′net), *n.* A bird-net which can be shut by means of a spring and trigger; a flap-net. A net of similar form is used for trapping rabbits.

**springold$^{1}$†**, *n.* Same as *springal$^{1}$*.

**springold$^{2}$†**, **springow†**, *n.* Same as *springal$^{2}$*.

**spring-oyster** (spring′ois″tėr), *n.* A thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**spring-padlock** (spring′pad″lok), *n.* A padlock which locks automatically by means of a spring when the hasp is pressed into its seat.

**spring-pawl** (spring′pâl), *n.* A pawl actuated by a spring.

**spring-plank** (spring′plangk), *n.* A transverse timber beneath a railway truck-bolster, forming a support for the bolster-springs. *E. H. Knight.*

**spring-pole** (spring′pōl), *n.* A pole fastened so that its elasticity can be used for some mechanical purpose.—**Spring-pole drilling**, a method of boring holes in rock for oil, water, or any other purpose, in which the rods and drill are suspended from a spring-pole, which by its elasticity lifts them up after every stroke. The down motion is effected by hand-power, or sometimes a stirrup is added to enable the driller to use his feet. Prospecting-holes of from two to three inches in diameter can be bored with this simple apparatus to the depth of one or two hundred feet, or even more.

**spring-punch** (spring′punch), *n.* A punch which has a spring to throw it back after it has been driven down by pressure. This is usually done only in quick-working punches which are driven by the blows of a hammer, or in hand-punches such as those used by shoemakers, railway conductors, etc.

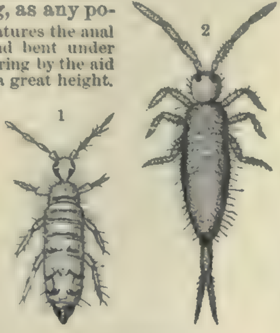
**spring-searcher** (spring′sėr″chėr), *n.* A tool having steel prongs projected by springs, used to detect defects in a cannon-bore.

**spring-shackle** (spring′shak″l), *n.* 1. A shackle closed by a spring.—2. A shackle connecting two springs, or connecting a spring to a rigid part: used in vehicles, etc.

**spring-stay** (spring′stā), *n.* *Naut.* See *stay$^{1}$*.

**spring-stud** (spring′stud), *n.* A rod passed through the axis of a coil-spring to hold the spring in place. The upper end works in a guide. See cut under *oiler*.

**springtail** (spring'tāl), *n.* 1. A collembolous thysanurous insect which leaps or skips about by means of abdominal hairs acting like a spring, as any poduran. In these creatures the anal bristles are united and bent under the body, forming a spring by the aid of which they leap to a great height. They are found in gardens, in hotbeds, on manure-heaps in winter, and on snow, and may also be seen on the surface of water in quiet pools. See *Collembola*, 2, *Podura*, and *Thysanura*. 2. A thysanurous insect of the suborder *Cinura*, oftener called *bristletail*. See *Cinura*, *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.—3. One of certain minute neuropterous insects of the panorpid genus *Boreus*, found in moss and on the surface of snow; a snow-fly. This insect springs, but not by means of anal appendages.



Springtails.

1, *Degeeria nivalis*; 2, a poduran; both greatly enlarged.

**spring-tailed** (spring'tāld), *a.* Springing by means of the tail, or having a spring on the tail, as a collembolous insect; thysanurous; podurous.

**spring-tide** (spring'tīd), *n.* [= D. *spring-tij*, spring-tide, = G. *spring-zeit*, high tide, = Sw. Dan. *spring-tid*, spring-tide; as *spring*, *v.*, rise, + *tide*.] 1. The tide which occurs at or soon after the new and full moon, and rises higher than common tides, the ebb sinking correspondingly lower. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest, consequently the tides thus produced are the highest. See *tide*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any great flood or influx.

Yet are they doubly replenished by the first and latter *spring-tides* of devotion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 160.

**springtide** (spring'tīd), *n.* [< *spring*, *n.*, 3, + *tide*.] Springtime.

Sounds as of the *springtide* they, . . .
While the chill months long for May.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Love's Nocturn.

**springtime** (spring'tīm), *n.* Spring.

Primrose, first-born child of Ver,
Merry *spring-time's* harbinger.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

**spring-tool** (spring'töl), *n.* A light tongs closing by a spring, used by glass-blowers.

**spring-trap** (spring'trap), *n.* 1. A trap working by a spring, which may cause a door or bar to fall when the detent is released by the moving of the bait, or may throttle the victim, as in an ordinary form of mouse-trap, etc.—2. A form of steam-trap. *E. H. Knight.*

**spring-valve** (spring'valv), *n.* 1. A valve fitted with a spring, which holds it to its seat except when it is opened by extraneous force.—2. A safety-valve with which is connected a spring-balance, graduated to any required number of pounds, and acting as a check on the valve until the determined pressure is attained. See cut under *safety-valve*.

**spring-wagon** (spring'wag"on), *n.* A wagon the bed of which rests on springs.

**spring-water** (spring'wâ"tėr), *n.* Water issuing from a spring: in contradistinction to *river-water*, *rain-water*, etc.

Spare Diet, and *Spring-water* clear,
Physicians hold are good.
*Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim.

**spring-weir** (spring'wēr), *n.* A kind of weir arranged to drop to the bottom at low water, and allow the fish to pass over it with the incoming tide, while at high water it is lifted up. It is worked from the shore by means of capstans and ropes, so that it forms an impassable barrier to the fish, which are retained as the tide passes out, and are thus taken in large numbers. [Maine.]

**spring-worm** (spring'wėrm), *n.* A pin-worm, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*; a small threadworm. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

**springwort** (spring'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *sprynq-wurt*, *sprungwurt*; < *spring* + *wort*$^1$.] In European folk-lore, a plant to which various magical virtues were attributed, among them that of drawing down the lightning and dividing the storm: identified by Grimm with the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Dyer*, Folk-lore of Plants.

**springy** (spring'i), *a.* [< *spring* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light: as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy: as, *springy* land.

**sprink** (springk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *spring*; cf. *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle; splash. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**sprink** (springk), *n.* [< *sprink*, *v.*] 1†. A sprinkle; a drop, as of water. *Howell*, Arbor of Amitie (1568). (*Nares.*)—2. A crack or flaw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sprink-buck** (springk'buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*.

**sprinkle** (spring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprinkled*, ppr. *sprinkling*. [Early mod. E. *sprenkle*, *sprenkyll*, < ME. *sprenkelen*, *sprynklen*, *springgolen* (= MD. *sprinckelen*, *sprenckelen*, D. *sprenkelen* = G. *sprenkeln*), sprinkle; freq. of ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*, causal of *springan*, *sprincan*, spring: see *spreng* and *spring*. Cf. *sprink*.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or particles; let fall in minute quantities here and there; strew.

To *sprenkylle*; spergere, fundere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 356.

Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh. Ex. ix. 8.

2. To besprinkle; bespatter or bestrew; overspread with drops or particles, as of a powder, liquid, coloring matter, etc.

Valerianus . . . at last was flayed aliue, and *sprinkled* with Salt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

3. To cleanse with drops, as of water; wash; purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. Heb. x. 22.

4. To distribute here and there; diffuse.

Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
*Sprinkle* cool patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 124.

These and such other reflections are *sprinkled* up and down the writings of all ages. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 11.

5. To diversify by objects placed here and there over the surface; dot.

Spacious meads, with cattle *sprinkled* o'er.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 164.

II. *intrans.* 1. To issue in fine drops or particles; be sprinkled.

It will make the water *sprinkle* up in a fine dew. *Bacon.*

2†. To send out sparks; scintillate; sparkle.

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,
And sette this whele uppon her hede,
As eny hote yren yt was *sprynggolyng* rede.
*MS. Laud.* 416, f. 70. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To rain slightly: used impersonally: as, does it *sprinkle*?—4. To scatter a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest . . . shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. Lev. xiv. 16.

5†. To dart hither and thither.

The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt clere stremes *sprinkilland* for the hete,
With fynnys schinand broun as synopare.
*Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 400.

**sprinkle** (spring'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sprynkil*, *sprenkill*, *sprenkylle* (cf. MHG. G. *sprengel*); from the verb.] 1†. A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler; specifically, a brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspersorium.

And the litil *sprynkil* of ysop wetith in bloode, that is in the nethir threswold, and sprengith of it the ouerthreswold, and either post. *Wyclif*, Ex. xii. 22.

She alway smyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy-water-*sprinckle*, dipt in deowe.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 13.

2. A sprinkling, or falling in drops; specifically, a light rain.

He meets the first cold *sprinkle* of the world,
And shudders to the marrow.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 213.

3. That which is sprinkled about; hence, a scattering or slight amount; a sprinkling.—4. A light tinkling sound; a tinkle. [Rare.]

At Sorrento you hear nothing but the light surges of the sea, and the sweet *sprinkles* of the guitar.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

5. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.

**sprinkled** (spring'kld), *a.* [< *sprinkle* + *-ed*$^2$.] Marked by small spots; appearing as if sprinkled from a wet brush: specifically noting a kind of decoration of pottery, the edges of cheaply bound books, etc.

**sprinkler** (spring'klėr), *n.* [< *sprinkle* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which sprinkles. Especially—(*a*†) A spherical or barrel-shaped vase having a small spout. Such vases were grasped in the hand, and the liquid contents thrown out with a jerking motion. (*b*) A brush for sprinkling holy water. Compare *aspersorium*, 1. (*c*) A device for spraying water over plants, or over a lawn, etc.

2. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.—**Holy-water sprinkler.** See *holy*.

**sprinkling** (spring'kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sprinkles, in any sense of the word; aspersion.

Your uncleanly unctions, your crossings, creepings, censings, *sprinklings*. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately: as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow. Hence—3. A small amount scattered here and there, as if sprinkled.

We have a *sprinkling* of our gentry, here and there one, excellently well learned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

4. In *bookbinding*, the operation of scattering a shower of fine drops of color on the trimmed edges of the leaves to produce a mottled effect. It is done by striking a brush charged with color against a rod held above the edges of the book to be sprinkled.

**sprint** (sprint), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sprunt*; a later form of *sprent*$^1$, q. v. Cf. *spurt*$^2$, *spirt*$^2$.] To run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 520.

**sprint** (sprint), *n.* [< *sprint*, *v.*] A run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

**sprinter** (sprin'tėr), *n.* A contestant in a sprint-race; a short-distance runner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 61.

**sprinting** (sprin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprint*, *v.*] The act or the sport of running at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

**sprint-race** (sprint'rās), *n.* A short-distance foot-race.

**sprint-runner** (sprint'run"ėr), *n.* Same as *sprinter*. *The Century*, XL. 206.

**sprit**$^1$† (sprit), *v.* [< ME. *sprutten*, < AS. *spryttan*, *spryttan* (= LG. *sprutten* = G. *spritzen*, *sprützen*), sprout, a secondary form of *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*. Cf. *spirt*$^1$, *spurt*$^1$.] I. *intrans.* To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

The withi thet *sprutteth* ut. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 86.

II. *trans.* To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; eject; spurt. *Sir T. Browne.*

**sprit**$^1$ (sprit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spret*; < ME. *spret*, *sprete*, *spreot*, a pole, < AS. *spreót*, a pole, orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree (= D. *spriet*, > G. *spriet*, a sprit), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprit*$^1$, *v.*, and *sprout*. Cf. *bowsprit*.] 1†. A sprout; a shoot.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. A stick; a pole; especially, a boatman's pole.

Hastili hent eche man a *spret* or an ore.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2754.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A small pole, spar, or boom which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a becket, called the *snotter*, which encircles the mast at that place. See cuts under *snotter*$^2$ and *spritsail*. (*b*) The bowsprit.

**sprit**$^2$ (sprit), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *sprit*$^1$, a sprout. Cf. *sprot*$^1$, *sprat*$^1$.] 1. A rush: same as *sprat*$^1$, 1.—2. See the quotation.

The object of the rubbing [in the modern Irish process of bleaching linen], which is so essential for many qualities of goods, is to remove small specks of brownish matter called *sprits*, which may appear here and there throughout the piece. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 518.

**sprit**$^3$ (sprit), *v. i.* [A corruption of *split*, simulating *sprit*$^1$.] To split. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sprite**$^1$ (sprīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spright* (erroneously conformed to the spelling of *light*, *night*, etc.); < ME. *sprite*, *spryte*, *sprit*, *spreit*, < OF. *esprit*, *espirit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, *spirto*, spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*. Doublet of *spirit*.] 1†. The breath; the vital principle; the spirit.

I thus beheld the king of equal age
Yield up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly.
*Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

2. A disembodied soul; a ghost; a shade.

Thy haire vpon thy head doth stand vpright,
As if thou hadst been haunted with a *spright*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

3. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

Of these am I, who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name.
*Pope*, R. of the L., i. 106.

4†. The faculty of thought and feeling; the wit; the mind.

> When the frantick fitt inflamd his *spright*,
> His force was vaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

5†. Frame of mind; mood; humor; spirits: sometimes in the plural.

> With weary *sprite* he stretcht him up, and thus he told his plaint. *Surrey*, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

> Come, sisters, cheer we up his *sprites*.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 127.

**Holy Sprite**†. Same as *Holy Spirit* (which see, under *spirit*).

**sprite**$^{1}$† (sprīt), *v. t.* [< *sprite*$^{1}$, *n.*] To haunt, as a sprite.

> I am *sprited* with a fool. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 144.

**sprite**$^{2}$†, *n.* [Also *spright*; a var. form of *sprit*$^{1}$.] A short arrow intended to be fired from a musket.

> We had in use at one time for sea-fight short arrows, which they called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 704.

**sprite**$^{3}$ (sprīt), *n.* [A corruption of *spite*$^{2}$, prop. **spight*, a var. of *speight*: see *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *wood-spite*, *wood-spack*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprited**† (sprī'ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sprighted*; < *sprite*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Mentally gifted; quick-witted.

> A well *sprighted* man and wise, that by his wisdome wrought . . . well. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

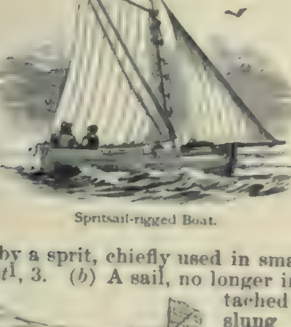
**spriteful**†, **spritefully**†, etc. See *sprightful*, etc.

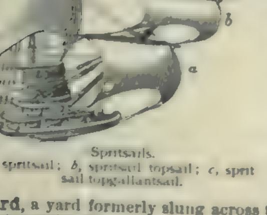
**spriteliness, spritely.** See *sprightliness*, etc.

**spriting**† (sprī'ting), *n.* Same as *spiriting*.

**spritishly** (sprī'tish-li), *adv.* [< **spritish* (< *sprite*$^{1}$ + *-ish*$^{1}$) + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In the manner of a sprite or an elf; hence, mischievously; impishly. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**spritsail** (sprit'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A sail extended by a sprit, chiefly used in small boats. See *sprit*$^{1}$, 3. (*b*) A sail, no longer in use, attached to a yard slung across the bowsprit of large vessels. It was often pierced with a large hole at each of its lower corners, to let out the water with which the belly of it was frequently filled when the ship pitched. Spritsail topsails and spritsail topgallantsails were also formerly used. — **Spritsail-yard**, a yard formerly slung across the bowsprit to support a spritsail.


Spritsail-rigged Boat.



Spritsails.
*a*, spritsail; *b*, spritsail topsail; *c*, sprit sail topgallantsail.

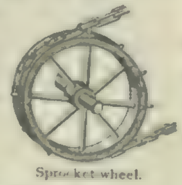
**sprittail** (sprit'tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *spreettail*. [Local, U. S.]

**sprittle** (sprit'l), *v. t.* Same as *spruttle*.

**spritty** (sprit'i), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *sprithy*; < *sprit*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Abounding in sprits or sprats (rushes). [Scotch.]

> His dead master . . . was lying in a little *sprithy* hollow *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIII. 319.

**sprocket** (sprok'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. One of a series of projections in a grooved recess round the lower part of a ship's capstan, by which the chain-cable is grasped while heaving up anchor.— 2. One of the projections on a sprocket-wheel which engage the chain.


Sprocket wheel.

**sprocket-wheel** (sprok'et-hwēl), *n.* [< *sprocket* + *wheel*.] In *mach.*, a wheel upon which are radial projections that engage the links of a chain passing over it.

**sprong**$^{1}$†. An old preterit of *spring*.

**sprong**$^{2}$ (sprông), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *prong*$^{2}$.] 1. A prong of a fork, etc.— 2. The stump of a tree or a tooth. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**sprong**$^{3}$ (sprông), *n.* [Cf. *sprug*, *sprig*$^{3}$.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sproo**, *n.* See *sprew*.

**sproot** (spröt), *n.* A dialectal form of *sprout*.

**sprot**$^{1}$† (sprot), *n.* [Also dial. *sprote*; < ME. *sprotte*, *sprote*, < AS. *sprota*, sprout, stick, nail (= MD. *sprot* (> Wall. *sprot*), a sprout, *sprote*, *sporte*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. *sprozo*, *sprozzo*, MHG. *sprozze*, a round of a ladder, G. *spross*, sprout, twig, = Icel. *sproti* = OSw. *sprotte*, sprout, twig, stick), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*, *v.* Cf. *sprout*, *n.*, *sprit*$^{1}$, *n.*, *sprit*$^{2}$.] 1. A splinter; a fragment.

> Speiris into *sprottes* spronge ouer hede.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5783.

> And thei breken here speres so rudely that the Tronchouns flen in *sprotes* and peces alle aboute the Halle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

2. A rush: same as *sprat*$^{1}$, 1.

**sprot**$^{2}$ (sprot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sprott*, *sprotte*; < ME. *sprot*, *sprott*, *sprote*, a sprat (glossed by L. *epimera*, *halecula*, OF. *esplene*), = MD. *sprot* = MLG. LG. *sprot* = Dan. *sprut*, a sprat; so called as being orig. considered the young of the herring; lit. 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one,' a particular use of the noun represented by *sprot*$^{1}$. Hence dial., and now reg., *sprat*: see *sprat*$^{2}$.] A fish: same as *sprat*$^{2}$. *Palsgrave*; *Day*.

**sprottle** (sprot'l), *v. i.* A provincial English form of *sprattle*.

**sprout** (sprout), *v.* [< ME. *sprouten*, *sprowten*, *spruten*, < AS. **sprūtan*, a var. of *spreótan* (pret. *spreát*, pp. *sproten*) = OFries. *spruta* = MD. *spruyten*, D. *spruiten* = MLG. *spruten*, LG. *spruten* = MHG. *spriezen*, G. *spriessen*, sprout; not found outside of Teut. Hence ult. (< AS. **sprūtan*, *spreótan*) E. *sprit*$^{1}$, *v.* (a secondary form of *sprout*), *sprit*$^{1}$, *n.*, *sprot*$^{1}$, *spurt*$^{1}$, *spirt*$^{1}$, *spirtle*, *spurtle*, etc., *spout*, *sputter*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To shoot forth, as a bud from a seed or stock; begin to grow; spring: said of a young vegetable growth, or, by extension, of animal growth.

> That leaf faded, but the young buds did *sprout* on; which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

> A mouth is formed, and tentacles *sprout* forth around it. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 517.

2. To put forth shoots; bear buds.

> The Night, to temper Daies exceeding drought,
> Moistens our Aire, and makes our Earth to *sprout*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> After a shower a meadow *sprouts* with the yellow buds of the dandelion. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

3. To spring up; grow upward.

> To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
> That it may grow and *sprout* as high as heaven.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 60.

> These Vines I have seene grow so high that they have *sprowted* cleane above the toppe of the tree.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

4. To spread into ramifications.

> Vitriol . . . is apt to *sprout* with moisture.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 604.

**Sprouting fungi.** See *fungus*.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce or afford by sprouting; grow: as, to *sprout* antlers; to *sprout* a mustache.

> Trees old and young, *sprouting* a shady boon
> For simple sheep. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. To remove sprouts from: as, to *sprout* potatoes. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**sprout** (sprout), *n.* [< ME. *sproute* = MD. *spruyte*, D. *spruite* = MLG. LG. *sprute*, a sprout: from the verb. Cf. *sprot*$^{1}$, *sprit*$^{1}$, *n.*] 1. A shoot of a plant. (*a*) The young shoot from a germinating seed, or from a rootstock, tuber, etc., or from the rooting tip of a stolon. (*b*) In a tree, a shoot, generally from an adventitious bud, as from the root (a sucker), the stump, or the trunk.

> Stumps of trees lying out of the ground will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 29.

> Her [a vine's] highest *sproot*
> Is quickly levelled with her fading root.
> *B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

Specifically — 2. *pl.* Young coleworts.— **A course of sprouts**, a thrashing with switches or rods; a switching; a birching; a castigation; hence, severe discipline. [Slang, U. S.]— **Brussels sprouts**, a subvariety of the Savoy cabbage, originating in Belgium, in which the stem, which grows some 4 feet high, produces along its whole length from the axils of the early deciduous leaves branches with miniature heads an inch or two thick. The main head is small and of little value, but the sprouts are highly esteemed. See cut in next column, and compare cut under *broccoli*.

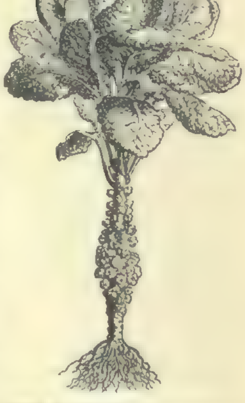
**sprout-cell** (sprout'sel), *n.* In fungi, a cell produced by sprouting.

**sprout-chain** (sprout'chān), *n.* In fungi, a chain of cells produced by sprouting.

**sprouted** (sprou'ted), *a.* Having sprouts; budded: as, *sprouted* potatoes.

> The wheat was generally *sprouted* throughout the country, and unfit for bread.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney [Smith, vii.

**sprout-gemma** (sprout'jem'ạ̈), *n.* In fungi, a gemma having the form of a septate confervoid filament, the segments of which are capable of sprouting. *De Bary*.


Brussels Sprouts (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *gemmifera*).

**sprout-germination** (sprout'jėr-mi-nā''shọn), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore in which a small process with a narrow base protrudes at one or more points on the surface of the spore, then assumes an elongated cylindrical form, and finally is detached as a sprout-cell. *De Bary*.

**sprouting** (sprou'ting), *n.* 1. In fungi, same as *pullulation*, 2.— 2. Same as *spitting*, 2.

**spruce**$^{1}$† (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *Spruce leather*, also *Pruce leather*, where *Spruce* or *Pruce* is an attributive use of the older E. name of Prussia; < ME. *Spruce*, a variant, with unorig. initial *S-*, of *Pruce*, *Prus*, *Pruys* (also in comp. *Pruslond*, *Pruyslond*), < OF. *Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), < ML. *Prussia* (G. *Preussen* = D. *Pruissen* = Sw. Dan. *Preussen*), Prussia: see *Prussian*. The name *Spruce*, Prussia, was not only used in the phrase *Spruce leather*, or *Pruce leather*, but also in connection with fashionable apparel ("apparreyled after the manner of Prussia or *Spruce*," Hall, Henry VIII., an. 1), and also allusively, somewhat like *Cockayne*, as a land of luxury ("He shall liue in the land of *Spruce*, milke and hony flowing into his mouth sleeping"—Chapman, "Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn"). Hence prob. the adj. *spruce*$^{2}$. Cf. *spruce*$^{2}$.] Prussian leather. Compare *Pruce*.

> *Spruce*, corium pumicatum.
> *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

**spruce**$^{2}$ (sprös), *a.* [Sc. also *sprush*; prob. an extended use of *spruce*$^{1}$, in allusion to fashionable apparel: see *spruce*$^{1}$. This adjective cannot be derived, as some attempt to derive it, from ME. *prous*, *preus*, < OF. *proz*, F. *preux*, brave, etc. (see *prow*$^{2}$), or from E. dial. *sprug*$^{1}$ or *sprack*.] 1. Smart in dress and appearance; affecting neatness or dapperness, especially in dress; trim; hence often, with a depreciatory force, dandified; smug.

> Now, my *spruce* companions, is all ready, and all things neat? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 116.

> Be not in so neat and *spruce* array
> As if thou mean'st to make it holiday.
> *Beaumont*, Remedy of Love.

> A *spruce* young spark of a Learned Clerk.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

2. Over-fastidious; excessively nice; finical.

> Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
> Three-piled hyperboles, *spruce* affectation.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 407.

> The niceties of a *spruce* understanding.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. iii.

=**Syn.** *Foppish*, etc. (see *finical*), smart, jaunty, nice, dandyish.

**spruce**$^{2}$ (sprös), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spruced*, ppr. *sprucing*. [< *spruce*$^{2}$, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make spruce; trim or dress so as to present a smart appearance: sometimes followed by *up*.

> Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus till she had *spruced up* her self first. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 335.

2. To brown, as the crust of bread, by heating the oven too much. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

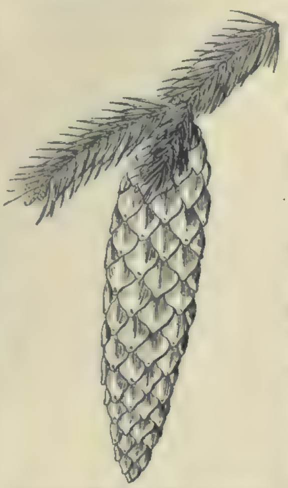
II. *intrans.* To become spruce; assume or affect an air of smartness in dress: often followed by *up*. [Chiefly colloq.]

> But two or three years after, all of a sudden, Dench. he seemed to kind o' *spruce up* and have a deal o' money to spend. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 193.

**spruce**$^{3}$ (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *spruce-fir*.] A coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*; a spruce-fir. The species are handsome evergreens of a conical habit, often of great economic worth. Some related trees are also called spruce. See specific names below.

For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia which we call *spruce* and Norway are the best. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xxii. § 2.

**Black spruce**, *Picea nigra*, a species of spruce growing 50 or 60 feet high, found through British America, the northern United States, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina. Its light soft wood is largely made into lumber, and is used in construction, in ship-building, for piles, etc. An essence of spruce is obtained from its branches, used in making spruce-beer.—**Blue spruce.** Same as *white spruce* (*c*).—**Double spruce**, the black spruce.—**Douglas spruce**, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii.* See *Pseudotsuga*, and *Oregon pine* (under *pine*$^{1}$).—**Essence of spruce**, a thick liquid with a bitterish acidulous astringent taste, obtained by boiling and evaporation from the young branches of the Norway spruce, the black spruce, and perhaps other species. It is used in making spruce-beer.—**Hemlock spruce.** See *hemlock-spruce.*—**Himalayan** or **Indian spruce**, *Picea Morinda*, of the temperate Himalayas and Afghanistan, a tree 150 feet high, affording a pale straight-grained timber, durable only under shelter.—**New Zealand spruce**, the imou-pine, or red pine, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, a beautiful tree with long weeping branches. From the young growth Captain Cook made an antiscorbutic spruce-beer. See *imou-pine.* — **Norway spruce**, *Picea excelsa*, a spruce of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia. It attains a height of 150 feet, forms extensive forests, endures severe cold, and on mountains reaches an elevation of 4,500 feet. Its tough and elastic wood is the white deal of Europe, excellent for building, furniture, masts, spars, etc. It is the source of Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*$^{2}$.—**Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock.—**Red spruce**, a stunted variety (*P. rubra*) of the black spruce, growing in swamps. — **Single spruce.** Same as *white spruce* (*a*).—**Spruce bud-louse**, an aphid of the subfamily *Chermesinæ*, *Adelges abieticolens*, which deforms the end-shoots of the spruce in the United States, producing large swellings sometimes mistaken for the natural cones. In Europe *A. coccineus* and *A. strobilobius* have the same habit. —**Spruce bud-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, as *Tortrix fumiferana*, which eats the end-buds of the spruce in northeastern parts of the United States, especially in Maine. Other spruce bud-worms are the reddish-yellow, *Steganoptycha ratzeburgiana;* the black-headed, *Teras variana;* and the red, *Gelechia obliquistrigella.*—**Spruce cone-worm**, the larva of a phycid moth, *Pinipestis reniculella*, which bores the fresh young cones of spruces in the United States.—**Spruce leaf-hopper**, an oblong shining-black leaf-hopper, *Athysanus abietis*, which punctures spruce-needles in May and June in the United States.—**Spruce plume-moth**, *Oxyptilus nigrociliatus.* Its larva feeds on spruce, and it is the only member of the *Pterophoridæ* known to infest any conifer.—**Spruce saw-fly**, a common saw-fly, *Lophyrus abietis*, whose pale-green larvæ defoliate spruce, fir, pine, and cedar in the United States, but especially spruce.—**Spruce timber-beetle**, *Xyloterus bivittatus*, the most injurious of several scolytids which attack the spruce in the United States. Others are *Xyloborus* (or *Xyleborus*) *cælatus*, *Crypturgus atomus*, *Pityophthorus materiarius*, and *Hylurgops pinifex.*—**Tideland spruce**, *Picea Sitchensis*, a spruce found from Alaska to California near the coast, best developed near the mouth of the Columbia river, where for 50 miles in each direction it forms a forest-belt 10 or 15 miles wide. It grows from 140 to 180 feet high, and furnishes an important light, soft, and straight-grained timber, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for construction, inside finish, cooperage, dunnage of vessels, etc. *Sargent.* —**White spruce**. (*a*) *Picea alba*, the most important timber-tree of subarctic America, extending into northern New England, and at its best in northern Montana. Its timber in commerce is not distinguished from that of the black spruce. Also *single spruce.* (*b*) *P. Engelmanni*, the most valuable timber-tree of the central Rocky Mountain region, where it forms extensive forests. Its wood is of a white or pale-yellow color, light and soft, in Colorado affording lumber, fuel, and charcoal. The bark is rich in tannin, which is locally utilized. (*c*) *P. pungens*, a rare and local mountain species of the western United States. Also called *blue spruce, Colorado blue spruce.* *Sargent.*


Branchlet, with Cone, of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).

**spruce**$^{4}$ (sprös), *n.* An abbreviation of *spruce-beer.* [Colloq.]

"Come, friend," said Hawk-eye, drawing out a keg from beneath a cover of leaves, . . . "try a little *spruce;* 'twill . . . quicken the life in your bosom."
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, vi.

**spruce-beer** (sprös′bēr), *n.* [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'beer of spruce' or spruce-fir (< *spruce*$^{3}$ + *beer*$^{1}$), or as if *Spruce beer*, i. e. 'beer of Spruce' or Prussia (< *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*$^{1}$), + *beer*$^{1}$)) of G. *sprossen-bier*, lit. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce-fir, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout (= E. *sprot*), + *bier* = E. *beer:* see *sprot*$^{1}$ and *beer*$^{1}$.] A beer made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the better, as being made with white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer is an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

**spruce-duff** (sprös′duf), *n.* Duff formed by spruce-trees. See *duff*, 3. [Local, U. S.]

The soil . . . consisted of from two to four feet of what is known among the woodsmen of northern New York as *spruce-duff*, which is composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

**spruce-fir** (sprös′fėr), *n.* [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'fir of Spruce' or Prussia, < *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia, + *fir*$^{1}$: see *spruce*$^{3}$, and the quot.) of the G. *sprossen-fichte*, the spruce-pine or -fir, whose sprouts furnish the beer called *spruce-beer*, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout, + *fichte*, pine, fir. Cf. *spruce-beer.*] Same as *spruce*$^{3}$: applied somewhat specifically to the Norway spruce.

**spruce-grouse** (sprös′grous), *n.* The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, and cut under *Canace.*

**spruce-gum** (sprös′gum), *n.* A resinous exudation from the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*, used as a masticatory.

**spruce-leather**† (sprös′leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Same as *spruce*$^{1}$.

**sprucely** (sprös′li), *adv.* In a spruce manner; smartly; trimly; smugly.

**spruceness** (sprös′nes), *n.* The state or character of being spruce; smartness of appearance or dress.

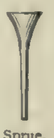
**spruce-ocher** (sprös′ō″kėr), *n.* [Appar. < *Spruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*$^{1}$), + *ocher.*] Brown or yellow ocher.

**spruce-partridge** (sprös′pär″trij), *n.* The spotted or Canada grouse, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis:* so called in New England, Canada, etc., in distinction from the ruffed grouse, there known as the *partridge*, and because the bird is highly characteristic of the coniferous woods. See cut under *Canace.*

**spruce-pine** (sprös′pīn), *n.* See *pine*$^{1}$.

**sprucify** (sprö′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprucified*, ppr. *sprucifying.* [< *spruce*$^{2}$ + *-i-fy.*] To make spruce or fine; smarten. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 37. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**sprue**$^{1}$ (sprö), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In casting metal, one of the passages leading from the "skimming-gate" to the mold; also, the metal which fills the sprue or sprue-gate after solidification: same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*). Also called *sprue-gate.*—2. A piece of metal or wood used by a molder in making the ingate through the sand. *E. H. Knight.*


Sprue, def. 2.

**sprue**$^{2}$, *n.* See *sprew.*

**sprue-hole** (sprö′hōl), *n.* In casting metal, the gate, ingate, or pouring-hole.

**sprug**$^{1}$ (sprug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprugged*, ppr. *sprugging.* [Cf. *sprag*$^{3}$, *sprack.*] I. *trans.* To make smart.

II. *intrans.* To dress neatly: generally with *up.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sprug**$^{2}$ (sprug), *n.* [Cf. *sprig*$^{2}$, *sprong*, and *spug*, a sparrow; origin uncertain.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**sprung** (sprung). 1. Preterit and past participle of *spring.*—2. Tipsy; drunk. [Colloq.]

Captain Tuck was borne dead drunk by his reeling troops to the Tavern. Ex-Corporal Whiston with his friends sallied from the store well *sprung.* *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

**sprunk**†, *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *sprunt*$^{2}$.] A concubine (*Child*); a sweetheart.

With fryars and monks, and their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey.
*The King's Disguise* (Child's Ballads, V. 378).

**sprunny** (sprun′i), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *sprunt*$^{2}$.] I. *a.* Neat; spruce. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.*; pl. *sprunnies* (-iz). A sweetheart. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Where, if good Satan lays her on like thee,
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunny* be.
*Collins*, Miscellanies (1762), p. 111.

**sprunt**$^{1}$ (sprunt), *v. i.* [A var. of *sprent:* see *sprent*$^{1}$, *sprint.*] 1. To spring up; germinate. —2. To spring forward or outward.

See; this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach!
*Somerville*, Hobbinol, iii. 393.

**To sprunt up**, to bristle up; show sudden resentment. [Colloq., U. S.]

**sprunt**$^{1}$ (sprunt), *n.* [< *sprunt*$^{1}$, *v.* Cf. *sprint.*] 1†. A leap; a spring; a convulsive struggle. —2. A steep ascent in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. Anything short and not easily bent, as a stiff curl.

"This *sprunt* its pertness sure will lose
When laid," said he, "to soak in ooze."
*Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

**sprunt**$^{2}$† (sprunt), *a.* [Cf. ME. *sprind*, < AS. *sprind*, agile; cf. also *sprunt*$^{1}$.] Active; vigorous; strong; lively; brisk. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**spruntly**† (sprunt′li), *adv.* 1. Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Neatly; gaily; bravely.

How do I look to-day? am I not drest
*Spruntly?* *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

**sprusado**†, *n.* [< *spruce*, with Spanish-seeming term. *-ado.*] A spruce fellow; a dandy.

The answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this Kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.
*Comm. on Chaucer*, p. 19 (Todd's Johnson), 1665.

**sprush** (sprush), *a.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *spruce*$^{2}$.

**spruttle** (sprut′l), *v. t.* [Also *sprittle;* freq. of *sprout:* see *sprout*, and cf. *spurtle.*] To spurt; sprinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

**spry** (sprī), *a.* [Also obs. or dial. *sprey;* < Sw. dial. *sprygg*, very active, skittish; akin to Sw. dial. *spräg*, *spräk*, spirited, mettlesome: see *sprack.*] Active, as in leaping or running; nimble; vigorous; lively. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The lady liked our Margaret very well. "She was so feat, and *spry*, and knowin', and good-natered," she said, "she could be made of some use to somebody."
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

**spt.** An abbreviation of *spiritus*, *spirit.*

**spud** (spud), *n.* [< ME. *spudde*, knife; perhaps < Dan. *spyd*, a spear: see *spit*$^{1}$. Prob. not connected with *spade*$^{1}$.] 1. A stout knife or dagger.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre . . . with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. A small spade, or a spade having a small blade, with a handle of any length; a small cutting-blade fixed in the axis of its handle, somewhat like a chisel with a very long handle, for cutting the roots of weeds without stooping.

Every day, when I walk in my own little literary garden-plot, I spy some [weeds], and should like to have a *spud*, and root them out. *Thackeray*, De Finibus.

3. A spade-shaped tool for recovering lost or broken tools in a tube-well. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A nail driven into the timbers of a drift or shaft, or fastened in some other way, so as to mark a surveying-station. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]—5. Any short and thick thing: usually in contempt. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of dough boiled in fat. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) A potato. [Provincial.] (*c*) A baby's hand. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] (*d*) A short, dwarfish person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spud** (spud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spudded*, ppr. *spudding.* [< *spud*, *n.*] 1. To remove by means of a spud: often with *up* or *out.*

At half-past one lunch on Cambridge cream-cheese; then a ride over hill and dale; then *spudding up* some weeds from the grass.
*E. Fitzgerald*, quoted in The Academy, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 63.

2. To drill (a hole) by spudding (which see, below).

A 12 inch hole is usually drilled or *spudded* down to the rock. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

**spudding** (spud′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spud*, *v.*] In *oil-well drilling*, a method of handling the rope and tools by which the first fifty or sixty feet of an oil-well are bored by the aid of the bull-wheel, the depth not being sufficient to allow of the use of the working-beam for that purpose.

**spuddle** (spud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spuddled*, ppr. *spuddling.* [Freq. of *spud.*] 1. To dig; grub.

Hee grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cavernes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

2. To move about; do any trifling matter with an air of business. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spuddy** (spud′i), *a.* [< *spud* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Short and fat.

They rest their *spuddy* hands on their knees, and shake all over like jelly when they laugh.
*W. W. Story*, Roba di Roma, xv.

**spue**, *v.* An old spelling of *spew:* retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

**spuilzie, spulzie** (spül′yē), *n.* [Better written *spulye, spulyie:* Sc. forms of *spoil.*] Spoil; booty; in *Scots law*, the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

**spuilzie, spulzie** (spül'yē), *v.* [Better written *spulye, spulyie.*] Same as *spoil.* [Scotch.]

> Are ye come to *spulzie* and plunder my ha?
> *Baron of Braikley* (Child's Ballads, VI. 192).

**spuke,** *n.* and *v.* Same as *spook.*

**spuller** (spul'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *spooler.*

**spulzie,** *n.* and *v.* See *spuilzie.*

**spume** (spūm), *n.* [< ME. *spume*, < OF. (and F.) *spume* = Sp. Pg. *espuma* = It. *spuma*, < L. *spuma*, foam. Cf. *foam;* cf. also *spoom.*] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

> Waters frozen in pans and open glasses after their dissolution do commonly leave a froth and *spume* upon them.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**spume** (spūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spumed*, ppr. *spuming.* [< *spume, n.*] 1. To froth; foam.

> At a blow hee lustelye swapping
> Thee wyne fresh *spuming* with a draught swild vp to the bottom.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 727.

2†. Same as *spoom.*

**Spumella** (spụ̄-mel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume.*] The typical genus of *Spumellidæ. S. guttula* and *S. vivipara* are two Ehrenbergian species, abundant in fresh and salt infusions.

**Spumellaria** (spū-me-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Spumella.*] An order of radiolarians. The central capsule is (usually permanently) spherical, more rarely discoid or polymorphous; the nucleus is usually divided only immediately before the formation of spores, into a number of small nuclei; the capsule-membrane is simple and pierced on all sides by innumerable fine pores; and the extracapsularium is a voluminous gelatinous sheath, without phæodium, and usually with zoöxanthella. The skeleton consists of silica, or of a silicate, originally usually forming a central reticulate sphere, later extremely polymorphous, more rarely rudimentary or entirely wanting. The order is divided into several families.

**spumellarian** (spū-me-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spumellaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Spumellaria.*

**Spumellidæ** (spụ̄-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spumella* + *-idæ.*] A family of trimastigate pantostomatous infusorians, typified by the genus *Spumella.* They have one long and two short flagella, and are adherent by a temporary pedicle.

**spumeous†** (spū'mẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *spumeus*, frothy, < *spuma*, foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; foamy; spumous; spumy. *Dr. H. More.*

**spumescence** (spụ̄-mes'ẹns), *n.* [< *spumescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Frothiness; the state of foaming or being foamy. *Imp. Dict.*

**spumescent** (spụ̄-mes'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *spumescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *spumescere*, grow frothy or foamy, < *spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume.*] Resembling froth or foam; foaming. *Imp. Dict.*

**spumid†** (spū'mid), *a.* [< LL. *spumidus*, frothy, foamy, < L. *spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; spumous. *Imp. Dict.*

**spumiferous** (spụ̄-mif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= Pg. *espumifero* = It. *spumifero*, < L. *spumifer*, frothing, foaming, < *spuma*, froth, foam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing foam. *Imp. Dict.*

**spuminess** (spū'mi-nes), *n.* [< *spumy* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being spumy. *Bailey.*

**spumous** (spū'mus), *a.* [= F. *spumeux* = Pr. *spumos* = Sp. Pg. *espumoso* = It. *spumoso*, < L. *spumosus*, full of froth or foam, < *spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume.*] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. *Arbuthnot.*

**spumy** (spū'mi), *a.* [< *spume* + *-y*1.] Foamy; covered with foam.

> The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide.
> *Brooke*, Constantia.

> Under the black cliff's *spumy* base.
> *Cotton* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

> The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

**spun** (spun). Preterit and past participle of *spin.*

**spunge†, spunger†,** etc. Obsolete spellings of *sponge*, etc.

**spunk** (spungk), *n.* [Formerly also *sponk;* < Ir. Gael. *spone*, sponge, spongy wood, touchwood, tinder, < L. *spongia*, a sponge, < Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος, a sponge: see *sponge.*] 1. Touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou. Also called *punk.*

> *Spunk*, or touch-wood prepared, might perhaps make it [powder] russet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. A very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer match. [Scotch.]

> Oh for a *spunk* o' Allan's glee!
> *Burns*, First Epistle to Lapraik.

> A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.

3. Mettle; spirit; pluck; obstinate resistance to yielding. [Colloq.]

> The Squire has got *spunk* in him.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

> Parsons is men, like the rest of us, and the doctor had got his *spunk* up. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 67.

**spunk** (spungk), *v. i.* [< *spunk, n.*] To kindle; show a flame or spark: used in phrases.—**To spunk out,** to come to light; be discovered. [Scotch.]

> But what if the thing *spunks out?*
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

**To spunk up,** to show spirit, energy, or obstinate endurance amid difficulties. [Colloq., U. S.]

**spunkie** (spung'ki), *n.* [< *spunk* + dim. *-ie.*] 1. A small fire; a spark.—2. The ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.—3. A person of a fiery or irritable temper. [Scotch in all uses.]

**spunky** (spung'ki), *a.* [< *spunk* + *-y*1.] 1. Showing a small fire or spark. [Scotch.]—2. Haunted: noting a place supposed to be haunted from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. [Scotch.]—3. Having spunk, fire, spirit, or obstinacy; spirited; unwilling to give up, or to acknowledge one's self beaten. [Colloq.]

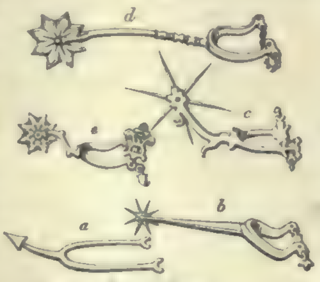
> Erskine, a *spunkie* Norland billie.
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

> There are grave dons, too, in more than one college, who think they are grown again as young and *spunky* as undergraduates.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., William Penn and Lord Peterborough.

**spun-out** (spun'out), *a.* Lengthened; unduly protracted.

> We can pardon a few awkward or tedious phrases, a few *spun-out* passages. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 645.

**spur** (spėr), *n.* [< ME. *spure, spore*, < AS. *spora*, a spur (*hand-spora*, 'hand-spur,' talon), = MD. *spore*, D. *spoor*, a spur, also a track, = MLG. *spore* = OHG. *sporo*, MHG. *spore, spor*, G. *sporn* = Icel. *spori* = Sw. *sporre* = Dan. *spore*, spur (cf. OF. *esporon, esperon*, F. *éperon* = Pr. *espero* = OSp. *esporon*, Sp. *espolon* = Pg. *esporão* = It. *sperone, sprone* (> E. obs. *speron*), also without the suffix, OSp. *espuera*, Sp. *espuela* = Pg. *espora*, a spur, < OHG. *sporo*, acc. *sporon*); orig. 'kicker,' from its use on the heel; from the root of *spurn, v.* Cf. *speer*1, *spoor, speron*, from the same ult. root.] 1. A pointed instrument worn on the heel by a horseman to goad the horse. The earliest medieval spurs were without rowels (see *prick-spur, goad-spur*); another form had a ball from which a short point projected, and was called the *ball-and-spike spur.* The rowel was first introduced in the thirteenth century, but was not common until the beginning of the fourteenth. The spurs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are sometimes of extraordinary length on account of the projection of the steel flanchers which kept the heel far from the horse's side. See *rowel-spur* (with cut), also cut under *prick-spur.*



Forms of Spurs.

*a*, knight's spur (12th or 13th century); *b*, brass spur (Henry IV.); *c*, long-spiked rowel-spur (Edward IV.); *d*, long necked brass spur (Henry VII.); *e*, steel spur (Henry VIII.).

> Wyth-oute *spores* other spere spakliche he loked.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 12.

> Mount thou my horse, and hide thy *spurs* in him,
> Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops,
> And here again. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 15.

2. Anything which goads, impels, or urges to action; incitement; instigation; incentive; stimulus: used in this sense in the phrase *on* or *upon the spur of the moment*—that is, on a momentary impulse; suddenly; hastily; impromptu.

> What need we any *spur* but our own cause
> To prick us to redress? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 123.

> If you were my counsel, you would not advise me to answer *upon the spur of the moment* to a charge which the basest of mankind seem ready to establish by perjury.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, lvi.

3. Some projecting thing more or less closely resembling a horseman's spur in form or position. (*a*) A root of a tree; a large lateral root.

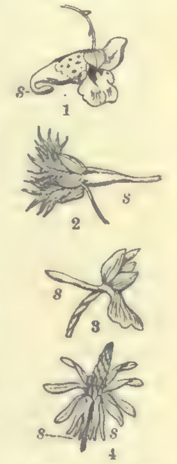
> By the *spurs* pluck'd up
> The pine and cedar. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 47.

> Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,
> A quarry of stout *spurs* and knotted fangs.
> *Cowper*, Yardley Oak, l. 117.

(*b*) *pl.* Short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A snag; a spine; specifically, in *herpet.*: (1) An anal spur. (2) A calcar of some frogs. (*d*) In *entom.*, a spine or stiff bristle on the leg. (*e*) In *ornith.*: (1) A horny modification of the integument of a bird's foot, forming an outgrowth of the nature of a claw, usually sharp-pointed and supported on a bony core, and used as a weapon of offense and defense; a calcar. Such a spur differs from a claw mainly in not ending a digit, but being an offset from the side of the metatarsus; it is also characteristic of though not confined to the male, and is therefore a secondary sexual character. It is familiar as occurring on the shank of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds, and is sometimes double or treble, as in *Pavo bicalcaratus* and in the genera *Galloperdix, Ithaginis*, and *Polyplectron.* See cuts under *calcarate, Galloperdix, Ithaginis, pea-fowl, Polyplectron, Rasores*, and *tarsometatarsus.* (2) A similar horny outgrowth on the pinion-bone of the wing in various birds, resembling a claw, but differing in being a lateral offset not terminating a digit. It occurs in certain geese, plovers, pigeons, and jacanas, and is double in the screamer. See cuts under *jacana, Palamedea*, and *spur-winged.* (*f*) In *sporting*, a gaff, or sharp piercing or cutting instrument fastened upon the natural spur of a game-cock in the pit. (*g*) In *mammal.*, the calcar of some bats. (*h*) In *phys. geog.*, a ridge or line of elevation subordinate to the main body or crest of a mountain-range; one of the lower divisions of a mountain-mass, when this, as is frequently the case, is divided by valleys or gorges. See *mountain-chain.*

> The ground-plan of the latter massif [Mont Blanc] is one long ridge, which, except at the two extremities, preserves a very uniform direction, and throws out a series of long *spurs* to the north-west.
> *Bonney*, The Alpine Regions, p. 25.

(*i*) A climbing-iron used in mounting telegraph-poles and the like. (*j*) In *carp.*, a brace connecting or strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or cross-beam. (*k*) In *arch.*, any offset from a wall, etc., as a buttress; specifically, the claw or griffe projecting from the torus at each of the angles of the base of early Pointed medieval columns. (*l*) In *bot.*, a calcar; a slender hollow projection from some part of a flower, as from the calyx of columbine and larkspur and the corolla of violets. It is usually nectariferous, being the nectary (nectarium) of Linnæus. The term is also rarely applied to a solid spur-like process. See also cuts under *nectary, columbine*, and *Delphinium.* (*m*) In *fort.*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins it to an anterior work; also, a tower or blockhouse placed in the outworks before the port. (*n*) In *ship-building:* (1) A shore or piece of timber extending from the bilgeways, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks. (2) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. (3) A heavy timber extended from a pier or wharf against the side of a ship to prevent the ship from striking against the pier. (*o*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a wing-dam, or projection built out from a river-bank to deflect the current. (*p*) On a casting, a fin, or projection of waste metal. (*q*) A small piece of refractory clay ware with one or more projecting points, used in a kiln to support or separate articles in a saggar during firing, and to prevent the pieces from adhering to the saggar and to each other. Also called *stilt. E. H. Knight.* (*r*) In an auger, a projecting point on the edge, which makes the circular cut, from which the chip is removed by the lip. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *auger.* (*s*) The prong on the arms of some forms of patent anchors, for the purpose of catching on the bottom and making the fluke bite or take hold more quickly. See cut under *anchor.* (*t*) In *printing*, a register-point. [Eng.] (*u*) In *anat.*, the angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dunglison.* (*v*) In *mining*, a branch of a vein; a feeder or dropper.—**Anal spurs.** See *anal.*—**Hot o' the spur.** See *hot*1.—**Order of the Golden Spur,** an old order of the papal court, of which the badge was a Maltese cross with rays between the arms, and having a small spur hanging from it. Having sunk into neglect, it was superseded in 1841 by the Order of St. Sylvester.—**Scotch spur,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a prick-spur without rowel.—**Spur-pepper.** See *Capsicum.*—**Spur system,** in *hort.*, a method of pruning grape-vines in which the ripened wood of the preceding season is cut back close to the old stem or arm, so as to leave spurs bearing one, two, or three buds, the spurs being so selected as to provide for shoots at equal distances. The growing shoots are trained to a position at right angles to the arm, whether this is horizontal or vertical, and are topped after the formation of one, two, or three bunches of grapes upon each.—**Spur valerian.** See *Centranthus.*—**To win one's spurs,** to gain a title to knighthood (because spurs were given as a reward for gallant or valiant action); hence, to establish a title to honorable recognition and reward.—**With spur and yard†,** with whip and spur—that is, at once.



*s*, Spur in the flowers of (1) *Impatiens fulva*, (2) *Tropæolum Moritzia-* and (3) *Orchis mascula*, *nus.*(4) *Myosurus mini-*

> Trusteth wel that I
> Wol be hire champyon *with spore and yerde*,
> I raughte noght though alle hire foos it herde.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1427.

**spur** (spėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spurred*, ppr. *spurring.* [< ME. *sporen, sperren, sporien, spurien* = OHG. *sporōn*, MHG. *sporen, sporn*, G. *spornen* = Sw. *sporra* = Dan. *spore*, spur; from the noun. Cf. AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian*, etc., track, follow out, E. *speer:* see *speer*1.] I. *trans.* 1. To prick or rasp with the point or rowel of a spur.

> He *sporyd* his hors, and theder toke the way.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 217

> He *spurred* the old horse, and he held him tight.
> *Kingsley*, The Knight's Leap.

2. Figuratively, to urge or incite.

> Remember yet, he was first wrong'd, and honour
> *Spurr'd* him to what he did.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

3. To hasten. [Rare.]

> Lovers break not hours,
> Unless it be to come before their time;
> So much they *spur* their expedition.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 1. 6.

4. (*a*) To fasten spurs to, as a horseman's boot, or a solleret. (*b*) To furnish with spurs, as a rider: as, booted and *spurred;* to furnish with a spur or gaff, as a game-cock.—5. To prop; support. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To prick one's horse with the spur; ride in haste.

> Now *spurs* the lated traveller apace
> To gain the timely inn.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3. 7.

2. Figuratively, to press forward.

> Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves.
> *Grew.*

**spur-blind**†, *a.* [Appar. a var. of *purblind*, simulating *spur*.] Purblind.

> Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see. *Lyly*, Sapho and Phaon, ii. 2.

**spur-bunting** (spėr′bun″ting), *n.* A spur-heeled bunting; a lark-bunting.

**spur-flower** (spėr′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Centranthus.*

**spur-fowl** (spėr′foul), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Galloperdix.* There are several Indian and Ceylonese species. See cut under *Galloperdix.*

**spur-gall** (spėr′gâl), *n.* A sore or callous and hairless place, as on the side of a horse, caused by use of the spur.

**spur-gall** (spėr′gâl), *v. t.* [< *spur-gall*, *n.*] To make a spur-gall on, as a horse.

> And yet I beare a burthen like an Asse,
> *Spur-gall'd* and tyr'd by iauncing Bullingbrooke.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II. (folio 1623), v. 5. 94.

**spur-gally** (spėr′gâ″li), *a.* [< *spur-gall* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Spur-galled; wretched; poor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

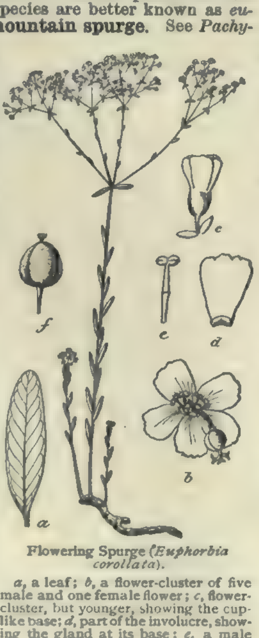
**spurge**$^{1}$† (spėrj), *v.* [< ME. *spurgen*, *spourgen*, *spowrgen*, < OF. *espurger*, *espourger* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = It. *spurgare*, < L. *expurgare*, purge, cleanse: see *expurgate*, and cf. *purge*.] I. *trans.* To purge; cleanse; rid.

> Of fyes men mow hem weyl *spourge.*
> *Rob. of Brunne*, Handlyng Synne, l. 10918.

II. *intrans.* To purge; froth; emit froth; especially, to work and cleanse itself, as ale.

> By reason that . . . the ale and byere haue palled, and were nought by cause such ale and biere hathe taken wynde in *spurgyng*. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 85.

**spurge**$^{2}$ (spėrj), *n.* [< ME. *sporgen*, *spowrge*, < OF. *spurge*, *espurge*, spurge, < OF. *espurger*, purge: see *spurge*$^{1}$.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia.* Several species have special names, chiefly used in books; a few related or similar plants also are called *spurges.* Exotic species are better known as *euphorbias.*—**Alleghany-mountain spurge.** See *Pachysandra.* — **Branched spurge**, a rubiaceous shrub, *Ernodea littoralis*, of the sea-shores of the West Indies and Florida, a prostrate smooth plant with four-angled branches, and yellowish flowers sessile in the upper axils.—**Caper-spurge**, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, a smooth glaucous herb native in southern Europe and western central Asia, cultivated in gardens, thence sometimes escaping. It is singular in the genus for its opposite leaves, and has a four-rayed, then forking, umbel. Its young fruit is sometimes substituted for capers, and its seeds contain an oil formerly used in medicine. Also *wild caper*, *mole-tree*, and *myrtle-spurge.* —**Cypress-spurge**, a common garden plant, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, with tufted stems and yellowish inflorescence, cultivated for its foliage, which consists of crowded linear leaves suggesting cypress. It is a native of Europe, running wild in the eastern United States.—**Flowering spurge**, a conspicuous species, *Euphorbia corollata*, of eastern North America, a rather slender plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an umbel of about five forks, the rays repeatedly forking into twos or threes. The involucre has five white appendages appearing like petals. The root has properties similar to those of the ipecac-spurge. Also (with other species) called *milk-weed.*—**Hyssop-spurge**, the purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*, a European maritime species spreading flat on the sand.—**Indian tree-spurge.** Same as *milk-hedge.*—**Ipecac-spurge, ipecacuanha-spurge**, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*, found in the United States from Connecticut to Florida, a plant with many low stems from a long perpendicular root. The root has an active emetic and purgative property, but in large doses tends to produce excessive nausea and purging, and is inferior to true ipecac.—**Irish spurge.** See *makinboy.*—**Leafy spurge**, *Euphorbia Esula*, an Old World species resembling the cypress-spurge, but larger, with commonly lanceolate leaves.—**Myrtle-spurge.** See *caper-spurge.* —**Petty spurge**, a low branching European species, *Euphorbia Peplus.*—**Purple spurge.** See *hyssop-spurge.*—**Sea-spurge**, or **seaside spurge**, *Euphorbia Paralias*, of European sea-sands.—**Slipper-spurge**, the slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus.*—**Spotted spurge**, a prostrate American species, *Euphorbia maculata*, with a dark spot on the leaf: also called *milk-purslane.* The large spotted spurge is *E. Preslii*, sometimes called *black spurge* or *purslane.* See *purslane.*—**Spurge hawk-moth**, a handsome sphinx, *Deilephila euphorbiæ*, whose larva feeds on the sea-spurge: an English collectors' name.—**Sun-spurge**, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, an erect annual 6 or 8 inches high, whose flowers follow the sun. Also called *cat's-milk*, *little-good* (Scotland), and *wartweed* or *wartwort* (Prov. Eng.).—**Wood-spurge**, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, of Europe and western Asia.

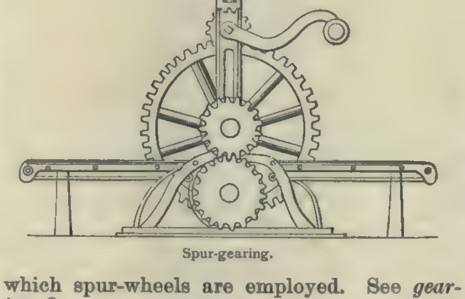


Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*).

*a*, a leaf; *b*, a flower-cluster of five male and one female flower; *c*, flower-cluster, but younger, showing the cup-like base; *d*, part of the involucre, showing the gland at its base; *e*, a male flower; *f*, the fruit, consisting of three carpels.

**spur-gear** (spėr′gēr), *n.* Same as *spur-gearing.*

**spur-gearing** (spėr′gēr″ing), *n.* Gearing in which spur-wheels are employed. See *gearing*, 2.



Spur-gearing.

**spurge-creeper** (spėrj′krē″pėr), *n.* A nettle-creeper: same as *nettle-bird.*

**spurge-flax** (spėrj′flaks), *n.* A shrub, *Daphne Gnidium*, a native of southern Europe: so called from its acrid property and fibrous bark.

**spurge-laurel** (spėrj′lâ″rel), *n.* A laurel-like shrub, *Daphne Laureola*, of southern and western Europe. It has an acrid property suggesting spurge; its fibrous bark is utilized for paper-making.

**spurge-nettle** (spėrj′net″l), *n.* A plant, *Jatropha urens.* See *Jatropha.*

**spurge-olive** (spėrj′ol″iv), *n.* The mezereon.

**spurgewort** (sperj′wėrt), *n.* [< late ME. *spurgewoort:* see *spurge*$^{2}$ and *wort*$^{1}$.] 1. Any plant of the order *Euphorbiaceæ. Lindley.*—2†. The fetid iris, *Iris fœtidissima.*

**spurging**† (spėr′jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spurge*$^{1}$, *v.*] Purging. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

**spur-hawk** (spėr′hâk), *n.* A dialectal form of *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk.* [Eng.]

**spur-heeled** (spėr′hēld), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a very long straightened hind claw; lark-heeled: specifically noting the coucals or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus.*

**spuriæ** (spū′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *pennæ*, feathers) of *spurius*, spurious: see *spurious.*] The packet of feathers growing on the bastard wing, winglet, or alula; the bastard quills, composing the alula. See cut under *alula.*

**spurious** (spū′ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *espurio* = It. *spurio*, < L. *spurius*, of illegitimate birth, hence in gen. not genuine, false; perhaps akin to Gr. *σπορά*, seed, offspring, < *σπείρειν*, sow: see *spore*$^{2}$.] 1. Not legitimate; bastard: as, *spurious* issue.

> Her *spurious* first-born. *Milton*, S. A., l. 391.

2. Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterated.

> *Spurious* gems our hopes entice,
> While we scorn the pearl of price.
> *Cowper*, Self-diffidence (trans.).

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) False; resembling a part or organ, but not having its function: as, *spurious* eyes or limbs. (*b*) Having the functions of an organ, but morphologically different from it: as, the *spurious* legs, or prolegs, of a caterpillar. (*c*) Aborted or changed so that the normal functions no longer exist: as, the *spurious* or aborted front legs of certain butterflies. (*d*) Erroneous; incorrectly established: as, a *spurious* genus or species. See *pseudogenus.*—4. In *bot.*, false; counterfeit; apparent only.—**Spurious Baltimore**, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*, formerly supposed to be a variety of the Baltimore oriole. Also called *bastard Baltimore.*—**Spurious claw**, in *entom.*, same as *empodium.*—**Spurious dissepiment**, in *bot.*, a partition in an ovary or pericarp not formed by parts of the carpels, but by an outgrowth commonly from the back of the carpel. See *dissepiment.*—**Spurious hermaphrodites.** See *hermaphrodite*, 1.—**Spurious ocellus**, a circular spot of color without any well-defined central spot or pupil.—**Spurious pareira.** See *pareira.*—**Spurious primary**, in *ornith.*, the first or outermost primary or remex of a bird's wing which has at least ten primaries and the first one very short, rudimentary, or functionless. Also called *spurious quill.*—**Spurious proposition, rainbow, stemma**, etc. See the nouns.—**Spurious sarsaparilla.** See *Hardenbergia.*—**Spurious vein**, in *entom.*, a faintly indicated vein or nervure of the wing, traceable only by a strong reflected light, particularly of certain hymenopters.—**Spurious wing**, in *ornith.*, the ala spuria, or bastard wing; the alula. See *spuriæ*, and cut under *alula.* [This use of *spurious* has no reference to the condition of a first primary so called. See above.]=**Syn. 2.** *Spurious*, *Supposititious*, and *Counterfeit* agree in expressing intent to deceive, except that *counterfeit* may be used with figurative lightness where no dishonorable purpose is implied. *Spurious*, not genuine, expresses strong disapprobation of the deception, successful or attempted. *Supposititious* applies only to that which is substituted for the genuine; it thus expresses a class under the *spurious:* a *supposititious* work of Athanasius is not one that is supposed to have been written by him, but one that is palmed off upon the public as being the genuine text of a work that he is known to have written; a *supposititious* child is a changeling; was the Tichborne claimant the genuine or a *supposititious* Sir Roger? *Counterfeit* applies also to a class under the *spurious*—namely, to that which is made in attempted imitation of something else: as, a *counterfeit* coin, bank-note, signature. Chatterton's manuscripts were *spurious*, but not *supposititious;* as they were not exact imitations of any particular manuscripts of early days, they would hardly be called *counterfeit.* See *factitious.*

**spuriously** (spū′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a spurious manner; counterfeitly; falsely.

**spuriousness** (spū′ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth: as, *spuriousness* of issue.—2. The state or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, false, or not genuine: as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

**spur-leather** (spėr′leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A strap by which a spur is secured to the foot.

> I could eat my very *spur-leathers* for anger!
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

**spur-legged** (spėr′leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having spurs or spines on the legs or feet. The *Leptidæ* are known as *spur-legged* flies.

**spurless** (spėr′les), *a.* [< *spur* + *-less.*] Without a spur, in any sense.

**spurling** (spėr′ling), *n.* A spelling of *sparling.*

**spurling-line** (spėr′ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line connected with the axis of a wheel by which a telltale or index is made to show the position of the helm. (*b*) A rope stretched across between the two forward shrouds, having thimbles spliced into it to serve as fair-leaders for the running rigging.

**spur-money**† (spėr′mun″i), *n.* Money exacted for wearing spurs in church. See the quotation.

> Our cathedrals (and above all St. Paul's) were, in Jonson's time, frequented by people of all descriptions, who, with a levity scarcely credible, walked up and down the aisles, and transacted business of every kind, during divine service. To expel them was not possible; such, however, was the noise occasioned by the incessant jingling of their spur-rowels, that it was found expedient to punish those who approached the body of the church, thus indecently equipped, by a small fine, under the name of *spur-money*, the exaction of which was committed to the beadles and singing-boys.
> *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, ii. 1.

**spurn**$^{1}$ (spėrn), *v.* [< ME. *spurnen*, *spornen*, < AS. *speornan* (**spornan*, *ge-speornan*, *ge-spornan*, **spurnan*, in Somner, not authenticated), also in comp. *æt-speornan*, *æt-spornan* (pret. *spearn*, pl. *spurnon*, pp. *spornen*) = OS. *spurnan* = OHG. *spurnan* = Icel. *sporna*, *spyrna*, also *sperna*, kick against, spurn with the feet, = L. *spernere*, despise; ult. connected with *spur*.] I. *trans.* 1. To kick against; kick; drive back or away with the foot.

> And Galashin with his fote *spurned* his body to grounde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

> Am I so round with you as you with me,
> That like a football you do *spurn* me thus?
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 83.

2†. To strike against.

> Aungils in hondis schullen beere thee,
> Lest thou *spurne* thi foot at a stoon.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

**3.** To reject with disdain; scorn to receive or consort with; treat with contempt.

> O how my soul would *spurn* this ball of clay,
> And loathe the dainties of earth's painful pleasure!
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 13.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To kick.

> I purpose not to *spurn* against the prick, nor labour to set up that which God pulleth down.
> *Bp. of Ely*, in J. Gairdner's Richard III., iv.

**2†.** To dash the foot against something; light on something unexpectedly; stumble.

> No wight on it *sporneth*
> That erst was nothynge, into nought it torneth.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 797.

> The maid . . . ran upstairs, but, *spurning* at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 8.

**3†.** To dash; rush.—**4.** To manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition; manifest contempt or disdain in resistance.

> It is very sure that they that be good will bear, and not *spurn* at the preachers.
> *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Thou art regardless both of good and shame,
> *Spurning* at virtue and a virtuous name.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

**spurn**$^1$ (spėrn), *n.* [< ME. *spurn*, *sporn*; < *spurn*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A blow with the foot; a kick.

> I'le tosse that heele a yard above his head
> That offers but a *spurne*.
> *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

**2†.** A stumble; a fall. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.—**3.** Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

> The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
> That patient merit of the unworthy takes.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 73.

**4.** In *mining*, one of the narrow pillars or connections left between the holings, and not cut away until just before the withdrawal of the sprags. [South Staffordshire coal-field, England.]

**spurn**$^2$ (spėrn), *n.* [A var. of *spur*, after *spurn*$^1$, *v.* Cf. G. *sporn*, spur, orig. an acc. form: see *spur*, *n.*] **1.** A spur. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A piece of wood having one end inserted in the ground, and the other nailed at an angle to a gate-post, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. [Prov. Eng.]

**spurn**$^2$† (spėrn), *v. t.* [< *spurn*$^2$, *n.* Cf. *spurn*$^1$, *v.*] To spur.

> The Faery quickly raught
> His poynant speare, and sharply gan to *spurne*
> His fomy steed. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 5.

**spurn**$^3$ (spėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoorn*, *spoorne*; origin obscure.] An evil spirit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**spurner** (spėr'nėr), *n.* [< *spurn*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who spurns or rejects.

**spurn-point†** (spėrn'point), *n.* [< *spurn*$^1$ + *point.*] An old game, of uncertain nature.

> He stakes heaven at *spurnpoint*, and trips cross and pile whether ever he shall see the face of God or no.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 743.

**spurnwater** (spėrn'wâ"tėr), *n.* [< *spurn*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *water.*] *Naut.*, a V-shaped barrier or breakwater, from 1 to 2 feet or more high, erected on sea-going vessels forward of the foremast, to shed water coming over the bows.

**spur-pruning** (spėr'prö"ning), *n.* A mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of the previous year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave spurs or short rods. Compare *spur-system*, under *spur*.

**spurred** (spėrd), *a.* [< *spur* + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Wearing spurs: as, a *spurred* horseman.—**2.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having unusually long claws: as, the *spurred* towhee, *Pipilo megalonyx*. *S. F. Baird.* [Rare.] (*b*) Having spurs; calcarate. See *spur*, *n.*, 3 (*e*) (1). (*c*) Spur-heeled. (*d*) Spur-winged.—**3.** In *mammal.*, *herpet.*, and *entom.*, having spurs of any kind; calcarate.—**4.** In *bot.*, producing or provided with a spur; calcarate.—**Spurred butterfly-pea.** See *pea*$^1$.—**Spurred chameleon**, *Chamæleon calcifer*.—**Spurred corolla.** See *corolla*.—**Spurred gentian.** See *gentian*.—**Spurred rye.** See *rye*$^1$ and *ergot*$^1$, 2.—**Spurred tree-frog** or **tree-toad**, *Polypedetes eques*, of Ceylon, having a calcar.

**spurrer** (spėr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who uses spurs.—**2.** Somebody or something that incites or urges on.

> I doubt you want a *spurrer*-on to exercise and to amusements. *Swift*, To Pope, July 16, 1728.

**spurrey**, *n.* See *spurry*$^2$.

**spurrier** (spėr'iėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sporyor*; < ME. *sporier*, *sporyer*, *sporer*; < *spur* + *-ier*$^1$.] One whose occupation is the making of spurs.

> Ods so, my *spurrier!* put them on, boy, quickly.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 1.

**spur-royal** (spėr'roi"al), *n.* [Also *spur-ryal*, *spur-rial*; < *spur* + *royal*. Cf. *ryal.*] An English gold coin issued by James I., and worth 15*s.* or 16*s.* 6*d.* (about $3.63 or $3.99). It was so named from the resemblance of the sun on its reverse to the rowel of a spur.

> She has nine *spur-royals*, and the servants say she hoards old gold.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful [Lady, i. 1.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Spur-royal of James I.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**spurry**$^1$† (spėr'i), *a.* [< *spur* + *-y*$^1$.] Radiating, like the points on a spur-rowel. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 367.

**spurry**$^2$ (spur'i), *n.* [Also *spurrey*; < OF. *spurrie*, < MD. *sporie*, *spurie*, *speurie*, *spurrie*, D. *spurrie*, spurry; cf. G. *spörgel*, *spergel* (> Sw. Dan. *spergel*), < ML. *spergula*, spurry; origin obscure.] A plant of the genus *Spergula*. The common species is *S. arvensis*, the corn-spurry, from whose seeds a lamp-oil has sometimes been extracted. Knotted spurry, more properly called *knotted pearlwort*, is *Sagina nodosa*. The lawn-spurry (or properly lawn-pearlwort) is *Sagina glabra*. The sand-spurry is of the genus *Spergularia*. See *Spergula*.

> *Spurrie* [F.], *spurry*, or frank; a Dutch herb and an excellent fodder for cattel. *Cotgrave.*

**spur-shell** (spėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Imperator* (formerly called *Calcar*): so named from its resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The term extends to some similar trochiform shells. See cut under *Imperator*.

**spur-shore** (spėr'shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *spur*, 3 (*m*) (1).

**spurt**$^1$, **spirt**$^1$ (spėrt), *v.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically more correct, and *spurt* appar. the more common spelling; a transposed form of *sprit*$^1$ (like *bird*$^1$, *bird*$^2$, transposed forms of *brid*, *bride*$^1$): see *sprit*$^1$. The word is prob. confused with *spurt*$^2$, *spirt*$^2$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To sprout; shoot.

> Shall a few sprays of us, . . .
> Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
> *Spirt* up so suddenly into the clouds,
> And overlook their grafters?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 8.

> Did you ever see a fellow so *spurted* up in a moment? He has got the right ear of the duke, the prince, princess, most of the lords, but all the ladies.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

**2.** To gush or issue out suddenly in a stream, as liquor from a cask; rush with sudden force from a confined place in a small jet or stream.

> Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
> *Spirts* in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 178.

> The Prince's blood *spirted* upon the scarf.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**II.** *trans.* To throw or force out in a jet or stream; squirt: as, to *spurt* water from the mouth; to *spurt* liquid from a tube.

> With toonge three forcked furth *spirts* fyre.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid (ed. Arber, p. 59), ii.

> Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behind.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

**spurt**$^1$, **spirt**$^1$ (spėrt), *n.* [< *spurt*$^1$, *spirt*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *sprout*, *sprit*$^1$, *sprot*$^1$, *n.*] **1†.** A shoot; a sprout; a bud.

> These nuts . . . have in the mids a little chit or *spirt*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xv. 22.

**2.** A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place; a jet.

> Water, dash'd from fishy stalls, shall stain
> His hapless coat with *spirts* of scaly rain.
> *Gay*, Trivia, iii. 106.

**3.** A brief and sudden outbreak.

> A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**4.** A school of shad. [Connecticut.]

**spurt**$^2$, **spirt**$^2$ (spėrt), *v. i.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically the more correct, and *spurt* the more common spelling; also rarely *spert*; a transposed form of **sprit* or **spret* (cf. E. dial. *sprut*, jerk), < Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*) (pret. *spratt*, for **sprant*), start, spring, also sprout, spout, = Sw. *spritta*, start, startle, = MHG. *sprenzen*, spout, crack; the orig. nasal appearing in *sprent*, ME. *sprenten*, bound, leap, and the noun *sprint*, dial. *sprunt*, a convulsive struggle, etc.: see *sprent*, *sprint*.] To make a short, sudden, and exceptional effort; put forth one's utmost energy for a short time, especially in racing.

> Cambridge *spurted* desperately in turn, . . . and so they went, fighting every inch of water. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

**spurt**$^2$, **spirt**$^2$ (spėrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the verb. Cf. *sprunt*$^1$, *sprint*.] **1.** A short, sudden, extraordinary effort for an emergency; a special exertion of one's self for a short distance or space of time, as in running, rowing, etc.: as, by a fine *spurt* he obtained the lead.

> The long, steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt*.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. vi.

> In the race of fame, there are a score capable of brilliant *spurts* for one who comes in winner after a steady pull with wind and muscle to spare.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 281.

**2†.** A short period; a brief interval of time.

> Heere for a *spirt* linger, no good opportunitye scaping.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 453.

> He lov'd you but for a *spurt* or so.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 6.

**spurtle**$^1$, **spirtle**$^1$ (spėr'tl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *spurt*$^1$, *spirt*$^1$; in origin a transposed form of *sprittle*, *spruttle*: see *spurt*$^1$, *spirt*$^1$, *sprit*$^1$, *spruttle*, etc.] To shoot in a scattering manner; spurt. [Rare.]

> The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 283.

**spurtle**$^2$, **spirtle**$^2$ (spėr'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *sprit*$^1$. Cf. *spurtle*$^1$, *spirtle*$^1$.] A stick used for stirring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> She left the *spurtle* sticking in the porridge.
> *Geo. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xlix.

**spurtle-blade** (spėr'tl-blād), *n.* A broadsword. [Scotch.]

> It's tauld he was a sodger bred, . . .
> But now he's quat the *spurtle blade*.
> *Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

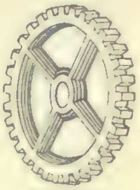
**spur-track** (spėr'trak), *n.* A short track leading from a line of railway, and connected with it at one end only.

**spur-tree** (spėr'trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or small tree, *Petitia Domingensis*. Also called *yellow fiddlewood*.

**spurway** (spėr'wā), *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [Prov. Eng.]

**spur-whang** (spėr'hwang), *n.* A spur-leather. *Scott*, Monastery. [Scotch.]

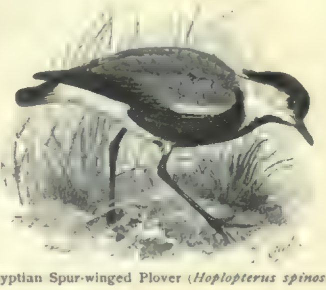
**spur-wheel** (spėr'hwēl), *n.* The common form of cog-wheel, in which the cogs are radial and peripheral, and made to engage corresponding cogs on another wheel. Compare cut under *pinion*. *E. H. Knight.*



Spur-wheel.

**spurwing** (spėr'wing), *n.* A spur-winged bird. Especially—(*a*) A jacana, or any bird of the family *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, of which the spur on the wing is a characteristic. See cut under *jacana*. (*b*) A spur-winged goose. See cut under *Plectropterus*. (*c*) A spur-winged plover. See *Chettusia* and *spur-winged*.

**spur-winged** (spėr'wingd), *a.* Having a horny spur on the pinion, as various birds. It is a weapon of offense and defense. It is sometimes double, as is well shown in the cut under *Palamedea*. See also cuts under *jacana* and *Plectropterus*.—**Spur-winged goose**, a species of *Plectropterus*, as *P. gambensis*.—**Spur-winged plovers**, those plovers or lapwings, of the family *Charadriidæ*, and of several different genera, in which a spur is developed on the wing (including some species of these genera in which such a spur fails to develop). Wing-spurs are more frequent in this than in any other family of birds (excepting the related *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*). None occur, however, in the true plovers (of the genera *Chara-*



Egyptian Spur-winged Plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*).

*drius, Ægialites, Eudromias, Squatarola*, etc.); they are commonest among those plovers which are related to the lapwing of Europe (*Vanellus cristatus*, which, however, has none), and which have a hind toe and often wattles on the face. The presence of spurs and wattles is often coincident. South American spur-winged plovers, with hind toe and no wattles, constitute the genus *Belonopterus;* they are two, the Cayenne and the Chilian lapwings, *B. cayennensis* and *B. chilensis;* both are crested. The type of the genus *Hoplopterus* is the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *H. spinosus*, with large spurs, a crest, no hind toe, and no wattles: it has when adult the whole crown, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and legs black, and the greater wing-coverts and some other parts white. It inhabits especially northern Africa, abounds in Egypt and Nubia, and extends into parts of Europe and Asia. It is among the birds supposed to have been a basis of the trochilus of the ancients (compare *crocodile-bird, sicsac*, and cut under *Pluvianus*). It is represented in South Africa by the black-backed spurred lapwing, *H. speciosus*, with large spurs and the top of the head white. The Indian spur-winged lapwing, *H. ventralis*, has a black cap, a black patch on the belly in white surroundings, and large spurs. Two South American forms, with spurs, but no wattles, crest, or hind toe, are the Peruvian bronze-winged lapwing, *H. resplendens*, and the little white-winged, *H. cayanus* (or *stolatus*, if the term *cayanus* be thought too near *cayennensis*); each of these has been made the basis of a different generic name. In the type of the genus, *Chettusia, C. gregaria* (see cut under *Chettusia*), and several related species, a hind toe is present, and neither spurs nor wattles are developed; but the name has been used to cover various species with wattles and spurs, more properly separated under the term *Lobivanellus*. In this group it is the rule that large wattles are associated with well-developed spurs, for in those species which have very small wattles the spurs are almost or quite obsolete. Variations in these respects, and in the presence or absence of the hind toe, have caused the erection of other genera. (See *Sarciophorus, Xiphidiopterus.*) Five of the best-marked species of *Lobivanellus* proper, with large spurs, large wattles, and a hind toe, are the following: *L. senegallus*, of the Ethiopian region north of the equator; *L. lateralis*, of South Africa; *L. cucullatus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc.; *L. personatus*, of northern Australia, New Guinea, and some other islands; and *L. lobatus*, of eastern Australia from Rockingham Bay to Tasmania (see cut under *wattled*).

**spurwort** (spėr′wėrt), *n.* [< *spur* + *wort*$^{1}$.] The field-madder, *Sherardia arvensis:* so called from its whorls of leaves, likened to the rowel of a spur.

**sput** (sput), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thimble or annular plate used to reinforce a hole in a boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

**sputa**, *n.* Plural of *sputum*.

**sputation**† (spụ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *sputation* = Pg. *esputação*, < L. *sputare*, pp. *sputatus*, spit, spit out, < *spuere*, spit: see *spew.*] The act of spitting; that which is spit. *Harvey.*

**sputative**† (spū′tạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sputare*, spit, spit out (see *sputation*), + *-ive.*] Pertaining to spitting; characterized by spitting. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 370.

**sputcheon** (spuch′ọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sword-scabbard, the inner part of the mouthpiece, which holds the lining in place. *E. H. Knight.*

**spute**† (spūt), *v. i.* [< ME. *spute, sputi*, by apheresis from *dispute.*] To dispute.

> Whatt! thay *sputen* & speken of so spitous fylthe.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 845.

**sputter** (sput′ėr), *v.* [Also in var. *splutter;* cf. LG. *spruttern, sputtern*, sprinkle, G. *sprudeln*, spout, squirt; freq. of the verb represented by *spout*. Cf. *spurtle*$^{1}$, *spirtle*$^{1}$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spit, or eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered bits; hence, to throw out moisture in small detached parts and with small explosions; emit small particles, as of grease, soot, etc., with some crackling or noise.

> They could neither of 'em speak for Rage; and so fell a *sputt'ring* at one another like two roasting Apples.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 8.

> Like the green wood,
> That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears.
> *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

**2.** To speak so rapidly and vehemently as to seem to spit out the words, as in excitement or anger.

> The soul, which to a reptile had been changed,
> Along the valley hissing takes to flight,
> And after him the other speaking *sputters*.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxv. 138.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To emit forcibly in small or scattered portions, as saliva, flame, etc.; spit out noisily.

> A poisoned tongue cannot forbear to *sputter* abroad his venom. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 73.

> Thus sourly wail'd he, *sputt'ring* dirt and gore;
> A burst of laughter echo'd through the shore.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 921.

**2.** To emit in small particles or amounts with slight explosions: as, the candle *sputters* smoke; a green stick *sputters* out steam.—**3.** To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; jabber.

> In the midst of caresses . . . to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

**sputter** (sput′ėr), *n.* [< *sputter*, *v.*] **1.** The act of sputtering.—**2.** That which is thrown off or ejected in sputtering.

> She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellows up wind and *sputter* into her horse-nostrils.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. vii. (*Davies.*)

**3.** The noise made by a person who or a thing which sputters; hence, bustle; ado; excited talk; squabble.

> What a deal of Pother and *Sputter* here is, between my Mistress and Mr. Myrtle, from mere Punctilio!
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

**sputterer** (sput′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sputters.

**sputum** (spū′tum), *n.*; pl. *sputa* (-tä). [NL., < L. *sputum*, that which is spit out, spittle, < *spuere*, pp. *sputus*, spit: see *spew.*] **1.** Spittle; a salival discharge from the mouth.—**2.** In *pathol.*, that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs: used also in the plural, in designation of the individual masses.—**Æruginous sputa**, very green expectoration.—**Globular sputa**, nummular sputa.—**Rusty sputa**, sputa tinged with blood, and characteristic of some stages of pneumonia.—**Sputum coctum**, purulent, loose sputum, forming itself into masses, as of the later stages of bronchitis.—**Sputum crudum**, scant, tenacious, mucous sputum, as of the early stage of bronchitis.

**spy** (spī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spied*, ppr. *spying*. [< ME. *spyen, spien*, by apheresis from *espyen, espien*, < OF. *espier* = It. *spiare* = MD. *spien*, < OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen* = Icel. *speja, spæja*, watch, observe, spy, = L. *specere*, look, = Gr. σκέπτεσθαι, look, = Skt. √ *spaç*, √ *paç*, see. From the Teut. root are also ult. *espy, spial, espial, spion, espionage*, etc.; from the L. root ult. E. *species, spectacle*, etc.; from the Gr., *skeptic, scope*$^{3}$, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discover at a distance, or from a position of concealment; gain sight of; see; espy.

> As they forward went,
> They *spyde* a knight fayre pricking on the playne.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 44.

**2.** To discover by close search or examination; gain a knowledge of by artifice.

> Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the Church of England. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

> His master's eye
> Peers not about, some secret fault to *spy*.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 40.

**3.** To explore; view, inspect, or examine secretly, as a country: usually with *out*.

> Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. Num. xxi. 32.

**4**†. To ask; inquire; question.

> Theȝ folke had farly of my fare,
> And what I was full faste thei *spied*.
> They askid yf I a prophete ware.
> *York Plays*, p. 173.

> Thenne watz *spyed* & spured [speered] vpon spare wyse.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 901.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To search narrowly; scrutinize; pry.

> It is my nature's plague
> To *spy* into abuses. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 147.

**2.** To play the spy; exercise surveillance.

> This evening I will *spy* upon the bishop, and give you an account to-morrow morning of his disposition.
> *Donne*, Letters, lxxvii.

**spy** (spī), *n.*; pl. *spies*. [< ME. *spy, spie*, short for *espie, aspye, espye* (= MD. *spie*), < OF. *espie*, a spy; from the verb: see *spy*, *v.* Cf. *spion.*] **1.** A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, etc., of others; one who secretly watches what is going on.

> This sour informer, this bate-breeding *spy*.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

> He told me that he had so good *spies* that he hath had the keys taken out of De Witt's pocket when he was a-bed, and his closet opened, and papers brought to him, and left in his hands for an hour, and carried back and laid in the place again, and keys put into De Witt's pocket again. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 72.

**2.** A secret emissary who goes into an enemy's camp or territory to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is liable to capital punishment.

> On the morowe erly Gawein sente a *spie* for to se what the saisnes diden that thei hadde lefte at the brigge of dione. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 290.

> Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a *spy* lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a *spy*, condemned as a *spy*, and shall be executed as a *spy*.
> *Gen. Israel Putnam*, To Sir Henry Clinton, Aug. 7, 1777.

**3**†. The pilot of a vessel.—**4**†. An advanced guard; a forerunner. [Rare.]

> Since knowledge is but sorrow's *spy*,
> It is not safe to know.
> *Sir W. Davenant*, The Just Italian, v. 1 (song).

[In the following passage, *spy* is supposed by some to mean that which precedes and announces the time for the assassination of Banquo, by others the very eye, the exact moment.

> I will advise you where to plant yourselves;
> Acquaint you with the perfect *spy* o' the time,
> The moment on 't; for 't must be done to-night.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 130.]

**5**†. A glance; look; peep. [Rare.]

> Each others equall puissaunce envies,
> And through their iron sides with cruell *spies*
> Does seeke to perce. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

**6**†. An eye.

> With her two crafty *spyes*
> She secretly would search each daintie lim.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 36.

> If these be true *spies* which I wear in my head, here's a goodly sight. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 259.

=**Syn. 2.** *Emissary, Spy* (see *emissary*), scout.

**spyal**†, *n.* See *spial*.

**spyboat** (spī′bōt), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. [Rare.]

> Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.
> *Arbuthnot.*

**spycraft** (spī′kråft), *n.* The art or practices of a spy; the act or practice of spying. [Rare.]

> All attempts to plot against the Government were rendered impracticable by a system of vigilance, jealousy, *spycraft*, sudden arrest, and summary punishment.
> *Brougham.*

**spy-glass** (spī′glås), *n.* A small hand-telescope.

**spy-hole** (spī′hōl), *n.* A hole for spying; a peephole.

**spyism** (spī′izm), *n.* [< *spy* + *-ism.*] The act or business of spying; the system of employing spies. *Imp. Dict.*

**spy-money** (spī′mun″i), *n.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

**Spyridia** (spī-rid′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. σπυρίς (σπυριδ-), a basket.] A genus of florideous algæ, giving name to the order *Spyridiaceæ* (which see for characters). The species are few in number and mostly tropical. There are, however, two forms on the New England coast.

**Spyridiaceæ** (spī-rid-i-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spyridia* + *-aceæ.*] A monotypic order (or suborder) of florideous algæ. The fronds are filiform, monosiphonous, and formed of longer branching filaments from which are given off short simple branches. The antheridia are borne on the secondary branches; the tetraspores are tripartite, and borne at the nodes of the secondary branches; the cystocarps are subterminal on the branches.

**Spy Wednesday**†. The Wednesday immediately preceding Easter: so called in allusion to the preparations made by Judas Iscariot on that day to betray Christ.

**sq.** An abbreviation of *square:* as, *sq. ft.* (that is, square foot or feet); *sq. m.* (square mile or miles).

**squa**†, *n.* An old spelling of *squaw*.

**squab**$^{1}$ (skwob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [Also in some senses *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvapp*, a word imitative of a splash (Icel. *skvampa*, paddle in water), Norw. *sqvapa*, tremble, shake, = G. *schwapp*, a slap, E. *swap*, strike (see *swap, swab, squabble*); akin to Norw. *kveppa*, shake, slip, shudder, and to E. *quap*$^{1}$, *quop*$^{1}$, *quab*$^{1}$.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall plump; strike heavily; flap; flop.

> They watched the street, and beheld ladies in . . . short cloaks with hoods *squabbing* behind (known as cardinals). *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

**II.** *trans.* To squeeze; knock; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squab**$^{1}$ (skwob), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *squab*$^{1}$, *v.*] So as to strike with a crash; with a heavy fall; plump. [Colloq.]

> The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

**squab**$^{2}$ (skwob), *a.* and *n.* [Also *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabb*, loose or fat flesh, *sqvabba*, a fat woman, *sqvabbig*, flabby; connected with the verb *squab*$^{1}$. Cf. *quab*$^{3}$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fat; short and stout; plump; bulky.

> A little *squab* French page who speaks no English.
> *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 3.

**2.** Short; curt; abrupt. [Rare.]

> We have returned a *squab* answer retorting the infraction of treaties.
> *Walpole*, To Mann, July 25, 1756. (*Davies.*)

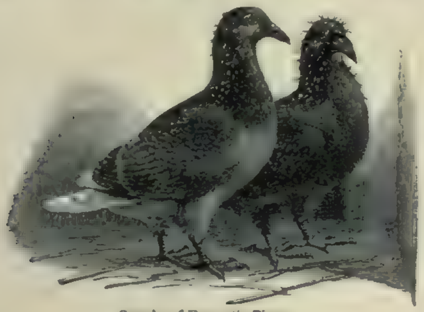
**3.** Unfledged, newly hatched, or not yet having attained the full growth, as a dove or a pigeon.

> Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
> When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
> *W. King*, The Old Cheese.

Hence—**4.** Shy, as from extreme youth; coy.

Your demure ladies that are so *squob* in company are devils in a corner.
*N. Lee*, Princess of Cleve, iii. 1. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**II.** *n.* 1. A young animal in its earliest period; a young beast or bird before the hair or feathers appear. (*a*) Specifically, a young unfledged pigeon or dove. A young pigeon is properly a *squab* as long as it sits in the nest; as soon as it can utter its querulous cries for food it becomes a *squealer* or *squeaker*, and so continues as long as it is fed by the parents, which is generally until it is fully fledged; but it continues to be called *squab* as marketable for its flesh. (*b*) Figuratively, a young and inexperienced person.


Squabs of Domestic Pigeon.

*Brit.* I warrant you, is he a trim youth?
*Mon.* We must make him one, Jacke; 'tis such a *squab* as thou never sawest; such a lumpe, we may make what we will of him.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

2. A short, fat, flabby person: also used figuratively.

Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 218.

We shall then see how the prudes of this world owed all their fine figure only to their being a little straiter laced, and that they were naturally as arrant *squabs* as those that went more loose.
*Pope*, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

3. (*a*) A thickly stuffed cushion, especially one for a piece of furniture, as an upholstered chair or sofa, to which it may or may not be attached. Hence—(*b*) A sofa in which there is no part of the frame visible, and which is stuffed and caught through with strong thread at regular intervals, but so as to be very soft.

Bessie herself lay on a *squab*, or short sofa, placed under the window. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xiii.

(*c*) An ottoman.

I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow-chair, when the author of duodecimo has, out of a just deference to his superior quality, seated himself upon a *squab*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 529.

**squab**$^2$ (skwob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [< *squab*$^2$, *n.*] To stuff thickly and catch through with thread at regular intervals, as a cushion. A button or soft tuft is usually placed in the depressions to hide the stitches. Furniture upholstered in this manner is said to be *squabbed*.

**squabash** (skwa-bash′), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary formation, or an extension of *squab*$^1$.] To crush; squash; quash: also used as a noun. [Slang.]

His [Gifford's] satire of the Baviad and Mæviad *squabashed*, at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugged the world long enough.
*Scott*, Diary, Jan. 17, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

**squabbish** (skwob′ish), *a.* [< *squab*$^2$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Thick; fat; heavy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body.
*Harvey.*

**squabble** (skwob′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbled*, ppr. *squabbling*. [< Sw. dial. **skvabbla*, dispute (*skvabbel*, a dispute), freq. of *skvappa*, chide, lit. make a splashing, < *skvapp*, a splash: see *swab*, *swap*.] **I.** *intrans.* To engage in a noisy quarrel or row; wrangle; quarrel and fight noisily; brawl; scuffle.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? swear? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 279.

We should *squabble* like Brother and Sister.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

=**Syn.** To jangle. See *quarrel*$^1$, *n.*

**II.** *trans.* In *printing*, to disarrange and mix (lines of composed types) when they are standing on their feet.

The letters do not range well, giving an irregular or *squabbled* appearance to the line. *Science*, VIII. 254.

**squabble** (skwob′l), *n.* [< Sw. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute; from the verb.] A wrangle; a dispute; a brawl; a scuffle; a noisy quarrel.

Pragmatic fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle was the source of many a fraternal *squabble*.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

=**Syn.** *Brawl*, *Wrangle*, etc. See *quarrel*$^1$.

**squabbler** (skwob′lėr), *n.* [< *squabble* + *-er*$^1$.] One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler; a noisy disputant.

**squabby** (skwob′i), *a.* [< *squab*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] Thick; resembling a squab; squat.

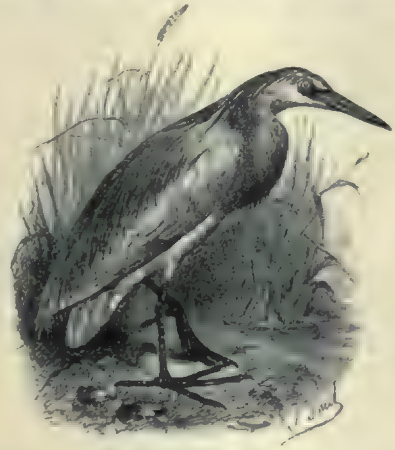
A French woman is a perfect architect in dress; . . . she never tricks out a *squabby* Doric shape with Corinthian finery. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

**squab-chick** (skwob′chik), *n.* A chick, or young chicken, not fully feathered; a fledgling. [Prov. Eng.]

**squab-pie** (skwob′pī), *n.* 1. A pie made of squabs; pigeon-pie.—2. A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple and an onion or two. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cornwall *squab-pye*, and Devon white-pot brings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings!
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 165.

**squacco** (skwak′ō), *n.* [A native name, prob. imitative (cf. *quack*$^1$, *quail*$^3$).] A small rail-like heron of Europe, Asia, and Africa, *Ardea* or *Ardeola comata*, *ralloides*, *castanea*, or *squaiotta*, of a white color, much varied with chestnut or russet-brown and black. The head is crested, with six long black and white plumes; the bill is cobalt-blue, tipped with black; the lores are emerald-green; the feet flesh-colored, with yellow soles and black claws; and the irides pale-yellow. The squacco nests in heronries, usually on a tree, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs. It is rare in Europe north of the Mediterranean basin, but common in most parts of Africa, and extends into a small part of Asia.


Squacco (*Ardeola comata*).

**squad**$^1$ (skwod), *n.* [(OF. vernacular *esquarre*, *esquare*, > ME. *square*) < OF. *esquadre*, *escadre*, F. *escadre* = Sp. *escuadra* = Pg. *esquadra*, < It. *squadra*, a squad, squadron, square: see *square*$^1$, and cf. *squadron*.] 1. *Milit.*, any small number of men assembled, as for drill, inspection, or duty.—2. Any small party or group of persons: as, a *squad* of navvies; a set of people in general: usually somewhat contemptuous.—**Awkward squad**, a body of recruits not yet competent, by their knowledge of drill and the manual of arms, to take their place in the regimental line.

**squad**$^1$ (skwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squadded*, ppr. *squadding*. [< *squad*$^1$, *n.*] To draw up in a squad.

*Squad* your men, and form up on the road.
*Lever*, Charles O'Malley, lxxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**squad**$^2$ (skwod), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a dial. var. of *shode*, ult. < AS. *sceádan*, *scādan*, separate: see *shode*.] 1. Soft, slimy mud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining*, loose ore of tin mixed with earth. [Cornish.]

**squaddy** (skwod′i), *a.* [A var. of *squatty*.] Squabby. [Old Eng. and U. S.]

A fatte *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.
*Greene*, News both from Heaven and Hell (1593). (*Nares.*)

I had hardly got seated when in came a great, stout, fat, *squaddy* woman.
*Major Downing*, May-Day. (*Bartlett.*)

**squadron** (skwod′ron), *n.* [= D. *escadron* = Dan. *eskadron*, < OF. *esquadron*, F. *escadron* = Sp. *escuadron* = Pg. *esquadrão* (= G. *schwadrone* = Sw. *sqvadron*), < It. *squadrone*, a squadron, aug. of *squadra*, a squad, a square: see *squad*$^1$, *square*$^1$.] 1†. A square.

Sixe dayes iourney from Bezeneger is the place where they get Diamants; . . . it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and . . . they sell the earth within the wall for so much a *squadron*, and the limits are set how deepe or how low they shall digge. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

2. A body of soldiers drawn up in a square, or in regular array, as for battle; specifically, in modern armies, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry. This corresponds more or less closely to a company in the infantry, and consists of two troops, each commanded by a captain. The actual strength of a squadron varies from 120 to 200 men.

The Ordovices, to welcome the new General, had hew'n in peeces a whole *Squadron* of Horse.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular service or station, and under the command of a flag-officer.—4. Generally, any ranked and orderly body or group.—5. In early New England records (1636), one of four divisions of town land, probably in the first instance a square. The records show that *squadron* was used later in other senses: (*a*) A division of a town for highway care.

Agreed upon by the selectmen for the . . . calling out of their men to work, that is within their several *squadrons*.
*Town Records*, Groton, Mass., 1671.

(*b*) A school district.

Voted and chose a committee of seven men to apportion the school in six societies or *squadrons*, . . . taking the northwesterly corner for one *squadron*.
*Town Records*, Marlborough, Mass., 1749.

Sometimes spelled *squadrant*.

**squadron** (skwod′ron), *v. t.* [< *squadron*, *n.*] 1. To form into squadrons, as a body of soldiers. Hence—2. To form in order; array.

They gladly hither haste, and by a quire
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carols sung.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 367.

**squail, squale** (skwāl), *n.* [Also *scale*; perhaps a dial. var. of *skail*, in pl. *skails*, formerly *skayles*, a var. of *kail*$^2$: see *kail*$^2$ and *skayles*.] 1. A disk or counter used in the game of squails.

Urge, towards the table's centre,
With unerring hand, the *squail*.
*C. S. Calverley*, There Stands a City.

2. *pl.* A game in which disks or counters are driven by snapping them from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center.—3. *pl.* Ninepins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squail, squale** (skwāl), *v.* [< *squail*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To throw a stick, loaded stick, disk, flat stone, or other object at a mark: often applied to the throwing of sticks at cocks or geese on Shrove Tuesday, a sport formerly popular in England. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* To aim at, throw at, or pelt with sticks or other missiles.

"*Squailing* a goose before his door, and tossing dogs and cats on Shrove Tuesday" (Mr. Hunt's "Bristol"). The allusion is to the republican mayor of the city in 1651.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 169.

**squail-board** (skwāl′bōrd), *n.* The round board upon which the game of squails is played.

**squailer** (skwā′lėr), *n.* A kind of throwing-stick, an improvement on that used formerly in squailing cocks or geese.

Armed with *squailers*, an ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of pliant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot.
*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 30, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**squaimous**†, *a.* See *squeamous*.

**squain**†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *swain*.

**squalder** (skwol′dėr), *n.* A kind of jelly-fish. See the quotation.

I have oftentimes mett with two other entities which seeme to bee of a congenerous substance with the aforenamed gellies, both of them to bee found in the salt water. One is flat and round, as broad as a mans palme, or broader, and as thick as the hand, cleare and transparent, convex on one side and somewhat like the gibbous part of the human liver, on the other side concave with a contrivance like a knott in the very middle thereof, but plainly with circular fibers about the verge or edge of it (where it is growne thin) which suffer manifest constriction and dilatation, which doe promote its natation, which is also perceptible, and by which you may discerne it to advance towards the shore, or recede from it. About us they are generally called *squalders*, but are indeed evidently fishes, although not described in any Ichthyology I have yet mett with. *Dr. R. Robinson*, To Sir T. Browne, Dec. 12, 1659 (in [Sir T. Browne's Works, I. 423).

**squale**, *n.* and *v.* See *squail*.

**Squali** (skwā′lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1835), pl. of L. *squalus*, a shark: see *Squalus*.] In *ichth.*, a section of elasmobranchiate fishes, or selachians, having the gill-slits lateral and plural, five, six, or seven in number; the sharks proper, as distinguished from the *Raiæ* (rays or skates, with ventral gill-slits) and from the *Holocephali* (chimeras, with gill-slits a single pair). The name has been used for groups of various extent; it is now generally restricted to the plagiostomous fishes with lateral branchial apertures and the pectoral fins regularly curved backward from the base of insertion. The *Squali* are divided into about 12 families and many genera, the nomenclature of which is by no means fixed. See *Selachii* and *shark*$^1$, and cuts under *selachian* and *dogfish*.

**squalid** (skwol′id), *a.* [< L. *squalidus*, foul, filthy, < *squalere*, be stiff, rough, or dry (with anything), esp. be stiff or rough from negligence or want of care, be foul; cf. Gr. *σκέλλειν*, be dry (see *skelet, skeleton*).] 1. Foul; filthy; extremely dirty: as, a *squalid* beggar; a *squalid* house.

> Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 539.

2†. Rough; shaggy. [Rare.]

**Squalidæ** (skwal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Squalus*, to which various limits have been assigned. By Bonaparte the name was used for all true sharks. By some other writers it has been used instead of *Acanthiidæ*. See *dogfish* and *picked*1.

**squalidity** (skwo-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *squaliditа(t-)s*, roughness, filth, < L. *squalidus*, rough, filthy: see *squalid*.] The state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

**squalidly** (skwol'id-li), *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**squalidness** (skwol'id-nes), *n.* Squalidity. *Bailey.*

**squaliform** (skwā'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squalus*, a shark, + *forma*, form.] Of, or having the characters of, the *Squali;* resembling a shark.

**Squalius** (skwā'li-us), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < L. *squalus*, a shark. The European dace was at one time called, for no obvious reason, *Squalus minor*.] A genus of small cyprinoid fishes, many of which are known as *dace*. The type is the European dace, *Cyprinus leuciscus* of the Linnean system, now called *Squalius leuciscus* or *Leuciscus vulgaris*. Numerous American species fall in this genus, and are loosely known as *minnows, shiners, chubs, mullets*, etc. See cut under *dace*.

**squall**1 (skwâl), *n.* [< Sw. *sqval*, a rush of water (*sqval-regn*, a violent shower of rain, a squall) (= Norw. *skval*, a gushing, rippling, rinse-water; cf. Dan. *skyl*, also *skyl-regn*, a violent shower of rain), < *sqvala*, dial. *skvala*, *skvåla*, gush out, = Norw. *skvala*, gush out, splash, ripple; also in secondary forms, Norw. *skvelja*, gush, splash; Norw. *skola*, wash, gush, = Icel. *skola*, wash; Icel. *skyla* = Norw. *skylja* = Dan. *skylle*, wash. The word is generally assumed to be connected with *squall*2.] A sudden and violent gust of wind, or a succession of such gusts, usually accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *q*.

> A lowering *squall* obscures the southern sky.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii. 145.

> No gladlier does the stranded wreck
> See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting *squall*
> The boat that bears the hope of life approach.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**Arched squall**, a remarkable squall occurring near the equator, in which a mass of black clouds collects and rapidly rises, forming a vast arch, or ring-shaped bed of cloud. The ring of cloud enlarges, and above it masses of cloud rise higher and higher until they reach the zenith. Then usually, though not invariably, a violent thunder-storm breaks forth, with vivid zigzag lightning, deafening peals of thunder, and torrents of rain, lasting, perhaps, for half an hour. The phenomenon varies in its details in different seas, but occurs most frequently and on the grandest scale in the southern part of the China Sea, the Gulf of Siam, the Sulu Sea, and particularly in the Straits of Malacca.—**Black squall**, a squall attended with a specially dark cloud.—**Bull's-eye squall**, a white squall of great violence on the west coast of Africa.—**Heavy squall**, a squall in which the wind blows with much force.—**Line-squall**, a squall accompanying the passage of the trough of a V-shaped barometric depression: so named because the squalls form a line coincident with the axis of the trough, which sweeps across the country, broadside on, with the progressive motion of the depression.—**Thick squall**, a squall in which the rain or snow obscures the view.—**To look out for squalls**, to be on one's guard; be on the watch against trouble or danger. [Colloq.]—**White squall**, a whirlwind of small radius arising suddenly in fair weather without the usual formation of clouds. The only indication of its development is the boiling of the sea beneath the current of ascending air around which the rapid gyrations take place, together with a patch of white cloud, generally formed above it at the level of condensation. These are also the conditions of a waterspout, which may or may not be completely formed, according to the energy of the whirl and the amount of vapor in the atmosphere. White squalls are infrequent, and rarely occur outside of the tropics; in general they are dangerous only to sailing vessels and small craft. =Syn. *Gale*, etc. See *wind*2.

**squall**1 (skwâl), *v. i.* [< *squall*1, *n.*] To blow a squall: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *squalled* terribly. [Colloq.]

> And the quarter-deck tarpauling
> Was shivered in the *squalling*.
> *Thackeray*, The White Squall.

**squall**2 (skwâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *squawl;* < Icel. *skvala*, scream, = Sw. dial. *skvala*, *skvåla*, cry out, chatter, = Dan. (freq.) *skvaldre*, clamor; cf. Icel. *skella* (pret. *skall*), resound, = G. *schallen*, resound (see *scold*); cf. Sc. *squalloch*, *skelloch*, cry shrilly, Gael. *sgal*, howl. Cf. *squeal*1, and see *squall*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; scream or cry violently, as a frightened woman or a child in anger or distress: used in contempt or dislike.

> You can laugh, and *squall*, and romp in full security.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

> "Send that *squalling* little brat about his business, and do what I bid ye, sir," says the Doctor.
> *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

**II.** *trans.* To utter in a discordant, screaming tone.

> And pray, what are your Town Diversions? To hear a parcel of Italian Eunuchs, like so many Cats, *squawll* out somewhat you don't understand.
> *Tunbridge Walks*, in Ashton's Queen Anne, I. 328.

**squall**2 (skwâl), *n.* [< *squall*2, *v.*] A harsh cry; a loud and discordant scream; a sound intermediate in character between a squawk and a squeal.

> There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
> The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Spenser, The Alley.

**squall**3 (skwâl), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *squall*2.] A baby; pet; minx; girl: used vaguely, in endearment or reproach.

> A pretty, beautiful, juicy *squall*.
> *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, i. 2.

> The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love,
> Ducke, lambe, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
> *Taylor's Workes* (1630).

**squaller** (skwâ'lėr), *n.* [< *squall*2 + *-er*1.] One who squalls; one who shrieks or cries aloud.

**squally**1 (skwâ'li), *a.* [< *squall*1 + *-y*1.] 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind: as, *squally* weather.—2. Threatening; ominous: as, things began to look *squally*. [Colloq.]

**squally**2 (skwâ'li), *a.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *scally*.] 1. Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout: said of a field of turnips or corn. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Badly woven; showing knots in the thread or irregularities in the weaving: said of a textile fabric.

**squaloid** (skwā'loid), *a.* [< NL. *Squalus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Like a shark of the genus *Squalus;* selachian or plagiostomous, as a true shark; of or pertaining to the *Squalidæ;* squaliform.

**squalor** (skwol'or or skwā'lôr), *n.* [< L. *squalor*, roughness, filth, < *squalere*, be stiff or rough, as with dirt: see *squalid*.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

> Nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger. *Burton.*

**Squalor carceris**, in *Scots law*, the strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt, or disclose funds he may have concealed.

**Squalus** (skwā'lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *squalus*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus founded by Linnæus, including all the sharks and shark-like selachians known to him (15 species in 1766). See *Acanthias*, and cut under *dogfish*.

**squam** (skwom), *n.* [< *Annisquam*, a fishing-hamlet in Massachusetts.] An oilskin hat worn originally by fishermen and deep-water sailors; a cheap yellow sou'wester. [U. S.]

**squama** (skwā'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *squamæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *bot.*, a scale of any sort, usually the homologue of a leaf.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A scale, as of the epidermis. (*b*) A thin, expansive, scale-like part of a bone: as, the *squama* of the temporal bone (the squamosal); the *squama* of the occipital bone (the supra-occipital).—3. In *ornith.*, a scale-like feather, as one of those upon a penguin's wing or the throat of a humming-bird. See cut under *Squamipennes*.—4. In *entom.*, an elytrum.—**Squama frontalis**, the vertical part of the frontal bone.—**Squama occipitis**, the thin expanded part of the occipital bone; the supra-occipital.—**Squama temporalis**, the thin shell-like part, or the squamous portion, of the temporal bone.

**squamaceous** (skwạ-mā'shius), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *-aceous*.] Same as *squamous* or *squamose*.

**Squamata** (skwạ-mā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *squamatus*, scaly: see *squamate*.] 1. In *herpet.*, the scaly reptiles. (*a*) An order of *Reptilia*, established by Oppel in 1811. It was composed of the saurians or lizards (including crocodiles) and snakes or ophidians, divided accordingly into *Saurii* and *Ophidii*. Its contents were the modern orders *Crocodilia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, with, however, one foreign element (*Amphisbæna*). (*b*) In Merrem's system of classification (1820), same as Oppel's *Squamata* exclusive of the crocodiles, or *Loricata* of Merrem. It formed the third order of *Pholidota* or scaly reptiles, divided into *Gradientia*, *Repentia*, *Serpentia*, *Incedentia*, and *Predentia*. Also called *Lepidosauria*, and formerly *Saurophidia*.

2. In *mammal.*, scaly mammals; a group of the *Entomophaga* or insectivorous edentates, containing the single family *Manididæ*, the scaly ant-eaters, or pangolins, in which the body is squamated, being covered with horny overlapping scales. The group is now usually ranked as a suborder.

**squamate** (skwā'māt), *a.* [< LL. *squamatus*, scaly, < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, scaly; covered with scales or squamæ; squamose or squamigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Squamata*, in any sense.—2. In *anat.*, scale-like; forming or formed like a scale; squamous or squamiform: as, a *squamate* bone; *squamate* scales of cuticle.—3. In *bot.*, same as *squamose*.

**squamated** (skwā'mā-ted), *a.* [< *squamate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *squamate*.

**squamation** (skwạ-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *squamate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the state or character of being squamate, squamose, or scaly; the collection or formation of scales or squamæ of an animal: as, the *squamation* of a lizard, snake, or pangolin. Compare *desquamation*.

**squam-duck** (skwom'duk), *n.* See *duck*2.

**squame** (skwām), *n.* [< ME. *squame*, < L. *squama*, a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.), a scale (of metal), scale-armor, a cataract in the eye, hull of millet, etc., LL. fig. roughness; prob. akin to *squalere*, be stiff or rough: see *squalid*.] 1†. A thin layer; a scale.

> Orpiment, brent bones, yren *squames*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 206.

2. In *zoöl.*, a scale or squama. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 172.

**squamella** (skwạ-mel'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *squamellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *squamula*, 2.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of zygotrochous rotifers, of the family *Euchlanidæ*.

**squamellate** (skwạ-mel'āt), *a.* [< NL. **squamellatus*, < *squamella*, q. v.] Same as *squamulate*.

**squamelliferous** (skwam-e-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *squamella*, a little scale, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, furnished with or bearing squamellæ.

**Squamifera** (skwạ-mif'ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < F. *Squammifères* (De Blainville, 1816), < L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Squamous or scaly reptiles; *Reptilia* proper, as distinguished from *Nudipellifera* or *Amphibia:* also called *Ornithoides*.

**squamiferous** (skwạ-mif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Provided with squamæ or scales; squamate; squamigerous.—2. In *bot.*, bearing scales: as, a *squamiferous* catkin.

**squamiflorous** (skwā'mi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having flowers like scales; also, having scales bearing flowers, as in the *Coniferæ*.

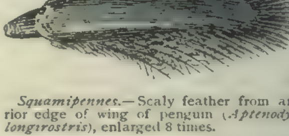
**squamiform** (skwā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape, character, or appearance of a scale; squamate in form or structure; scale-like.

**squamigerous** (skwạ-mij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *squamiger*, scale-bearing, < *squama*, a scale, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Provided with squamæ; squamose; squamiferous.

**squamipen** (skwā'mi-pen), *n.* Any fish of the group *Squamipennes* or *Squamipinnes*.

**squamipennate** (skwā-mi-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing: see *pennate*.] Having scaly feathers, as a penguin.

**Squamipennes** (skwā-mi-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing, fin: see *pen*2.] 1. In *ichth.*, same as *Squamipinnes*.— 2. In *ornith.*, the penguins, or *Sphenisci:* so called from the scale-like character of the plumage. [Rare.]



*Squamipennes.*—Scaly feather from anterior edge of wing of penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), enlarged 8 times.

**Squamipinnes** (skwā-mi-pin'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, spelled *Squammipennes*): see *Squamipennes*.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the sixth family of acanthopterygian fishes: so called because the soft and frequently the spinous parts of their dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales, which render it difficult to distinguish them from the body. The body is generally much compressed; the intestines are long, and the cæca numerous. The group included the families *Chætodontidæ*, *Ephippiidæ*, *Zanclidæ*, *Scatopha-*

*gidæ*, *Platacidæ*, *Psettidæ*, *Pimelepteridæ*, *Bramidæ*, *Pempheridididæ*, and *Toxotidæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, nearly the same as (*a*), but without the *Zanclidæ*, *Platacidæ*, *Psettidæ*, *Bramidæ*, *Pempherididæ*, and typical *Pimelepteridæ*.

**squamoid** (skwā'moid), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] 1. Resembling a squama; squamiform; scale-like.—2. Squamous; scaly; squamate.

**squamomandibular** (skwā"mō-man-dib'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mandibular*.] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone: as, the *squamomandibular* articulation, characteristic of mammals. In human anatomy this joint is commonly called *temporomaxillary*.

**squamomastoid** (skwā-mō-mas'toid), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mastoid*.] Of or pertaining to the squamous and mastoid elements of the temporal bone: as, a *squamomastoid* ankylosis.

**squamoparietal** (skwā"mō-pạ-rī'e-tạl), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *parietal*.] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and parietal bones: as, the *squamoparietal* suture, shortly called *squamous*.

**squamopetrosal** (skwā"mō-pe-trō'sạl), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *petrosal*.] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and petrosal elements of the temporal bone: as, *squamopetrosal* ankylosis.

**squamosal** (skwā-mō'sạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamose* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Scale-like or squamous: noting only the squamosal. See II.

**II.** *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the squamous division of the temporal bone; the thin, expansive, scale-like element of the compound temporal bone; a membrane-bone, morphologically distinct from other parts of the temporal, filling a gap in the cranial walls, articulating in man and mammals with the lower jaw, in birds and reptiles with the suspensorium (quadrate bone) of the lower jaw, effecting squamous suture with various cranial bones, and forming by its zygomatic process in mammals a part of the zygoma, or jugal bar. It is remarkably expansive in man. See cuts under *Acipenser*, *acrodont*, *Balænidæ*, *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *Cyclodus*, *Felidæ*, *Gallinæ*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ophidia*, *Physeter*, *Pythonidæ*, *Rana*, and *skull*.

**squamose** (skwā'mōs), *a.* [< L. *squamosus*, full of scales, covered with scales, < *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *bot.*, scaly; furnished with small appressed scales or squamæ; also, scale-like. Also *squamate*, *squamous*.—2. In *zoöl.*, squamous; squamiferous or squamigerous; covered with scales; scaly; specifically, in *entom.*, covered with minute scales, as the wings of lepidopterous insects; lepidopterous; squamulate.

**squamosphenoidal** (skwā"mō-sfē-noi'dạl), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *sphenoidal*.] Pertaining to the squamous part of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone: as, the *squamosphenoidal* suture. Also *squamosphenoid*.

**squamotemporal** (skwā-mō-tem'pọ-rạl), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *temporal*$^2$.] Squamosal, as a part of the temporal bone. *Owen.*

**squamotympanic** (skwā"mō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamosal and tympanic bones: as, a *squamotympanic* ankylosis.

**squamous** (skwā'mus), *a.* [< L. *squamosus*, covered with scales: see *squamose*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Covered with scales; scaly; squamate; squamose; squamiferous or squamigerous. (*b*) Scale-like; squamoid; squamiform; specifically, of a bone, same as *squamosal*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *squamose*.—**Squamous bone**, the squamosal.—**Squamous bulb**, in *bot.*, a bulb in which the outer scales are distinct, fleshy, and imbricated; a scaly bulb. See *bulb*.—**Squamous cells**, flattened, dry, thin cells, as seen in the superficial layers of the epidermis.—**Squamous epithelium**, epithelium composed of thin scale-like cells, either in a single layer (*tessellated epithelium*) or in several layers (*stratified scaly epithelium*). See *epithelium*.—**Squamous portion of the temporal bone**, the squamosal: opposed to *petrous* and *mastoid* portions of the same compound bone.—**Squamous suture**, in *anat.*, a fixed articulation or synarthrosis, in which the thin beveled edge of a squamous bone overlaps another; specifically, the squamoparietal suture and squamosphenoidal suture, those by which the squamosal articulates with the parietal and alisphenoidal bones respectively. See cut under *parietal*.

**squamozygomatic** (skwā-mō-zī-gọ-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamo(us)* + *zygomatic*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, noting the squamous and zygomatic parts of the temporal bone: as, a *squamozygomatic* center of ossification.

**II.** *n.* A squamozygomatic bone: the squamosal together with its zygomatic process.

**squamula** (skwam'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *squamulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. A little scale. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of the flattened scale-like hairs or processes which in many cases clothe the lower surfaces of the tarsal joints. (*b*) The tegula or scale covering the base of the anterior wing of a hymenopterous insect.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A scale of secondary order or reduced size. (*b*) Same as *lodicule*. Also *squamella*.

Also *squamule*.

**squamulate** (skwam'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **squamulatus*, < L. *squamula*, a little scale: see *squamule*.] Having little scales; covered with squamules; minutely scaly or squamose. Also *squamellate*, *squamulose*.

**squamule** (skwam'ūl), *n.* [< L. *squamula*, a little scale, dim. of *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *squamula*.

**squamuliform** (skwam'ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squamula*, a little scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a squamule.

**squamulose** (skwam'ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **squamulosus*, < L. *squamula*, a little scale: see *squamule*.] Same as *squamulate*.

**squander** (skwon'dėr), *v.* [Not found in early use; perhaps a dial. form, a variant, with the common dial. change of initial *sw-* to *squ-*, of **swander*, which is perhaps a nasalized form of **swadder*, orig. scatter as water (?) (cf. MD. *swadderen*, dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra*, gush out, as water), itself a variant of E. dial. *swatter*, Sc. *squatter*, throw (water) about, scatter, squander, < Sw. dial. *squättra*, squander; freq. of E. dial. *swat*, var. *squat*, throw down forcibly; cf. Icel. *skvetta* = Sw. *sqvätta*, throw out, squirt, = Dan. *skvatte*, squirt, splash, squander: see *squat*$^2$, *squatter*, *swat*$^2$, *swatter*. The word may owe its nasalization to AS. *swindan* (pret. *swand*), vanish, waste, OHG. *swantian*, G. *ver-schwenden*, squander, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse. [Archaic.]

> Other ventures he hath, *squandered* abroad.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 22.

> They drive and *squander* the huge Belgian fleet.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 67.

> The fallen timber obstructed the streams, the rivers were *squandered* in the reedy morasses.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 223.

2. To spend lavishly, profusely, or prodigally; dissipate; use without economy or judgment; lavish: as, to *squander* one's money or an estate.

> How much time is *squandred* away in Vanity and Folly?
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.

> Is he not a gay, dissipated rake, who has *squandered* his patrimony? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To disperse; wander aimlessly; go at random. [Archaic.]

> The wise man's folly is anatomized
> Even by the *squandering* glances of the fool.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 57.

2. To waste one's substance; go to wasteful expense; spend recklessly.

> He was grown needy by *squandering* upon his vices.
> *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

**squander** (skwon'dėr), *n.* [< *squander*, *v.*] The act of squandering. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**squanderer** (skwon'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *squander* + *-er*$^1$.] One who squanders; one who spends his money prodigally; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

> I say he is an unthrift, a *Squanderer*, and must not expect supplyes from me. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

**squanderingly** (skwon'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a squandering manner; by squandering; prodigally; lavishly. *Imp. Dict.*

**squan-fish** (skwon'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychochilus lucius*. See *pike*$^2$, *n.*, 2 (*a*).

**squanter-squash**† (skwon'tėr-skwosh), *n.* Same as *squash*$^2$. See the quotation.

> Yet the clypeaus are sometimes called cymnels (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them very much resemble. Squash, or *squanter-squash*, is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

**squap** (skwop), *v.* [A dial. var. of *swap*.] To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

**squap** (skwop), *n.* [< *squap*, *v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

**squarable** (skwãr'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *square*$^1$ + *-able*.] In *math.*, capable of being squared. *Hutton's Recreations*, p. 169.

**square**$^1$ (skwãr), *n.* [Formerly also (esp. in def. 5) *squire*, *squier*; < ME. *square*, *squar*, *sqware*, *sware*, a square, *squire*, *squyre*, *squyyre*, *squyȝer*, a carpenters' square, < OF. *esquare*, *esquarre*, *escairre*, *esquierre*, *esquire*, a square, squareness, F. *équerre* = Sp. *escuadra*, a square, squad, squadron, = Pg. *esquadra*, a squadron, *esquadria*, a square, a rule, *esquadro*, a right angle drawn on a board, = It. *squadra*, a square, also a squad or squadron of men (orig. a square); variant forms, with initial *s* due to the verb (see *square*$^1$, *v.*), of OF. *quarre* = Sp. *cuadra* = Pg. It. *quadra*, a square, < L. *quadra*, a square, fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square, four-cornered, < *quatuor*, four, = E. *four*: see *four*, *quadra*$^1$, *quadrate*, *squad*$^1$, *squadron*. Cf. *square*$^1$, *a.*] 1. In *geom.*, a four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles.

> I have a parlour
> Of a great *square*, and height as you desire it.
> *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

> The hard-grained Muses of the cube and *square*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

2. A figure or object which nearly approaches this shape; a square piece or part, or a square surface: as, a *square* of glass.

> A third court, to make a *square* with the front, but not to be built, nor yet enclosed with a naked wall.
> *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

> He bolted his food down his capacious throat in *squares* of 3 inches. *Scott.*

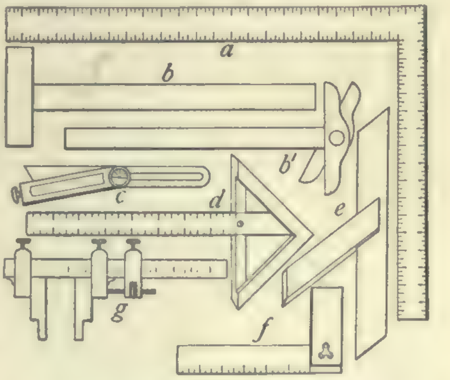
> The casement slowly grows a glimmering *square*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv. (song).

Specifically—(*a*) In *printing*, a certain number of lines forming a part of a column nearly square: used chiefly in reckoning the prices of newspaper advertisements. (*b*) A square piece of linen, cloth, or silk, usually decorated with embroidery, fringe, or lace: as, a table-*square*.

3. A quadrilateral area, rectangular or nearly so, with buildings, or sites for buildings, on every side; also, an open space formed by the intersection of streets; hence, such an area planted with trees, shrubs, or grass, and open to the public for recreation or diversion; a public park among buildings; a common; a green: as, Union *Square* in New York; Lafayette *Square* in Washington; Trafalgar *Square* in London.

> The statue of Alexander the Seventh stands in the large *square* of the town.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 401).

4. An area bounded by four streets; a block: as, the house is four or five *squares* further up-town.—5. An instrument used by artificers, draftsmen, and others for trying or describing right angles. It consists of two rules or branches fastened perpendicularly at one end of their extremities so as to form a right angle. Sometimes one of the branches is pivoted, so as to admit of measuring other than right angles. When one rule is joined to the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a *T-square*.



Squares.

*a*, carpenters' square (of iron or steel); *b*, *b'*, draftsmen's T-squares of wood, *b'* having a head adjustable at any angle; *c*, bevel-square, the blade of which can be set either square or at any angle; *d*, center square; *e*, miter-square; *f*, carpenters' try-square; *g*, square with adjustable heads and with vernier scale for measuring diameters, also called vernier calipers.

> Thou shalt me fynde as just as is a *squyre*.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 388.

> Of all kyne craftes ich contreuede here tooles,
> Of carpentrie, of kerueres, and contreuede the compas,
> And cast out by *squire* both lyne and leuell.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 127.

> A poet does not work by *square* or line,
> As smiths and joiners perfect a design.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 789.

Hence—6. A true measure, standard, or pattern.

> This cause I'll argue,
> And be a peace between ye, if 't so please you,
> And by the *square* of honour to the utmost.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

> Religion being, in the pretence of their Law, the *square* of all their (otherwise ciuill) actions.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 183.

7. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the number or quantity derived from another (of which it is said to be the *square*) by multiplying that other by itself: thus, 64 is the *square* of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; $x^2$ or $x \times x$ is the *square* of $x$.

Light diminishes in intensity as we recede from the source of light If the luminous source be a point, the intensity diminishes as the *square* of the distance increases. . . . This is the meaning of the law of inverse *squares* as applied to light. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 15.

8. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; hence, integrity of conduct; honest dealing. See phrases *on the square* (*c*), *out of square*, etc.

Read not my blemishes in the world's report:
I have not kept my *square;* but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3. 6.

9. A body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form. The formation used in the sixteenth century and afterward was a nearly solid body of pikemen, to which the harquebusiers, crossbowmen, etc., formed an accessory, as by being posted on the flanks, etc. In Shakspere's time troops drawn up in battle array were primarily in squares. At the present time the square is a hollow formation, composed of four fronts, each from two to five ranks deep, having the officers, colors, etc., in the center. This formation is used to repel cavalry, or to resist any superior force which outflanks or surrounds the body of troops. See *hollow square*, below.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 40.

Dash'd on every rocky *square*,
Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.
*Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

10. A name given to various squared projections or shanks to which other parts of machines may be fitted.—11†. Level; equality: generally with *the*. See *on the square* (*b*), below.—12. In *astrol.*, quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. See *aspect*, 7.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 659.

13†. Opposition; enmity; quarrel. See *square*$^1$, *v. i.*, 2.—14. A part of a woman's dress. (*a*) The yoke of a chemise or gown: so called because often cut square or angular. [Still in provincial use.]

The sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* on't [a smock]. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 212.

(*b*) A square opening in the upper part of the front of a bodice, or other garment covering the throat and neck. It is usually filled in with another material, except for evening dress.

A round Sable Tippet, about 2 yards long, the Sable pretty deep and dark, with a piece of black Silk in the *Square* of the neck.
Advt. quoted in *Ashton's* Reign of Queen Anne, I. 173.

S A T E D
A T O N E
T O A S T
E N S U E
D E T E R

Square.

15. A puzzle or device consisting of a series of words so selected that when arranged in a square they may be read alike across and downward. Also called *word-square*.—16. In *bookbinding*, the parts of the cover of a bound book that project beyond the edge of the leaves.—17. The square end of the arbor designed to receive the winding-key of a watch, or the similar part by which the hands of the watch are set.—18. In *flooring*, *roofing*, and other branches of mechanical art, an area 10 feet square; 100 square feet.—19. In *her.*, a bearing representing a carpenters' square. (See def. 5.) It is represented with or without the scale.—20. In *organ-building*, a thin piece of wood, in or nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, pivoted at the right or largest angle and connected with trackers at the other angles. It serves to change the direction of the tracker-action from vertical to horizontal, or vice versa.—**A deep square**, a long projection.—**A small square**, a narrow projection.—**At square†**, in opposition; at enmity.

Marry, she knew you and I were *at square;*
At least we fell to blowes.
*Promos and Cassandra*, ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

She falling *at square* with hir husband.
*Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., iv. 8.

**By the square**, exactly; accurately.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half *by the squier*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 348.

Why, you can tell us *by the squire*, neighbour,
Whence he is call'd a constable.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

**Cyclical square.** See *cyclical*.—**Face of a square.** See *face*$^1$.—**Geometrical square.** Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Gunners' square.** Same as *quadrant*, 5.—**Hollow square,** a body of infantry drawn up in square with a space in the middle to receive baggage, colors, drums, etc. When orders or proclamations are to be read to troops, it is usual to form a hollow square, with the files facing inward. See def. 9.—**Incuse square.** See *incuse*.—**In square†,** square.

Then did a sharped spyre of Diamond bright,
Ten feete each way *in square*, appeare to mee.
*Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 30.

**Magic square.** See *magic*.—**Method of least squares,** the method used by astronomers, geodesists, and others of deducing the most probable or best result of their observations, in cases in which the arithmetical mean of a number of observations of the same quantity is the most probable or best value of that quantity. The adoption of the mean value of a number of observations may be considered as the simplest application of the method of least squares. When the observed values depend upon several unknown quantities, the rule which results from the principle of the arithmetical mean is to adopt such values for the unknown quantities as to make the sum of the squares of the residual errors of the observations the least possible. When there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled, as for example, in geodesy, that the sum of the angles of each triangle must equal two right angles plus the spherical excess, the rules become still more complicated. There are also rules for calculating probable errors, etc.—**Nasik squares.** See the quotation.

Squares that have many more summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals have been investigated by the Rev. A. H. Frost (Cambridge Math. Jour., 1857), and called *Nasik squares* from the town in India where he resided; and he has extended the method to cubes (called Nasik cubes), various sections of which have the same singular properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 215.

**Naval square,** a rectilinear figure painted on a ship's deck in some convenient place, for the purpose of aiding in taking the bearings of other ships of a squadron or of objects on shore.—**Normal square,** the mathematical instrument called a square, for determining right angles.—**On** or **upon the square.** (*a*) At right angles; straight: as, to cut cloth *on the square*, as opposed to *bias*. Hence, figuratively—(*b*) On an equality; on equal terms.

They [the Presbyterians] chose rather to be lorded over once more by a tyrant . . . than endure their brethren and friends to be *upon the square* with them.
*Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, x.

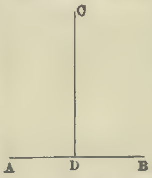
We live not *on the square* with such as these;
Such are our betters who can better please.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 179.

(*c*) Honest; just; fairly; honestly.

Keep *upon the square*, for God sees you; therefore do your duty. *Penn*, To his Wife and Children.

"Was the marriage all right, then?" "Oh, all *on the square*—civil marriage, church—everything."
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxi.

**Optical square,** an instrument used in surveying for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index- and horizon-glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line AB, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection, then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to AB.—**Out of square.** (*a*) Not drawn or cut to right angles. (*b*) Out of order; out of the way; irregular; incorrect or incorrectly.



Herodotus, in his Melpomene, scorneth them that make Europe and Asia equall, affirmynge that Europe . . . passeth them in latitude, wherin he speaketh not greatly *owt of square*. *R. Eden*, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 346).

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more *out of square*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

**Reducing squares,** a method of copying designs or drawings on a different scale. The original is divided into squares by lines drawn at right angles to one another. The surface on which the copy is to be made is divided into the same number of squares, smaller or larger, according to the scale desired, and the lines of the design are drawn on the squares of the copy in the same relative positions that they occupy in the original. Instead of marking the original design with lines, a frame in which crossed threads or wires are set may be laid over it; or such a frame may be used in a similar way in drawing a landscape or any other subject from the original.—**Rising-square,** a square having a tongue and two arms at right angles to it, used in molding the floor-timbers in wooden ships. The tongue is in width equal to the siding size of the keel; and the seat and throat of the floor-timbers are squared across it, the risings of the floor at the head being squared across the arms. The timber-mold applied to the seating on the tongue and rising on the arm gives the shape of one side of the floor-timber; the mold reversed gives the other.—**Solid square** (*milit.*), a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—**Square of an anchor,** the upper part of the shank.—**Square of sense†.** See the quotation.

I professe
My selfe an enemy to all other ioyes,
Which the most precious *square of sense* professes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your deere Highnesse loue.
*Shak.*, Lear (folio 1673), i. 1. 76.

[This phrase has been variously interpreted by commentators: Warburton refers it to the four nobler senses—sight, hearing, taste, and smell; Johnson makes it mean 'compass or comprehension of sense'; R. G. White, 'the entire domain of sensation'; Schmidt, 'the choicest symmetry of reason, the most normal and intelligent mode of thinking.']—**To break no squares†,** to make no difference. See the next phrase.—**To break** or **breed squares†, to break the square†,** to throw things out of due or just relation and harmony; make a difference.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*). See *reduce*.—**To see how the squares go,** to see how the game proceeds, or how matters are going on.

At length they, having an oppertunitie, resolved to send M$^r$. Winslow, with what beaver they had ready, into England, to *see how y$^e$ squars wente*.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 268.

One frog looked about him to *see how squares went* with their new king. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**square**$^1$ (skwãr), *a.* [< ME. *square*, *sqware*, *sware*, orig. two syllables, < OF. *esquarre*, *escarre* (equiv. to *quarré*, *carré*, F. *carré*), < ML. **exquadratus* (equiv. to *quadratus*), squared, square, pp. of **exquadrare*, make square: see *square*$^1$, *v.*, and cf. *square*$^1$, *n.*, and *quadrate*, *quarry*$^1$.] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrate; rectangular and equilateral: as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.

Thurgh a wyndow thikke, of many a barre
Of iren greet, and *square* as any sparre.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 218.

A massy slab, in fashion *square* or round.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 21.

2. Forming a right angle; having some part rectangular: as, a table with *square* corners.

*Square* tools for turning brass are ground in the same manner as triangular tools.
*O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 29.

3. Cut off at right angles, as any body or figure with parallel sides: as, a *square* apse or transept; a *square* (square-headed) window.

The east ends in this architecture [early Pointed in England] are usually *square*.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 158.

4. Having a shape broad as compared with the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines: as, a man of *square* frame.

Brode shulders aboue, big of his armys,
A harde brest hade the buerne, & his back *sware*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3967.

My queen's *square* brows [forehead];
Her stature to an inch. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1. 109.

Sir Bors it was, . . .
A *square*-set man. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

5. Accurately adjusted as by a square; true; just; fitting; proper.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 190.

Should he retain a thought not *square* of her,
This will correct all. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 3.

Hence—6. Equitable; just; fair; unimpeachable.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are revenges.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 36.

Telling truth is a quality as prejudicial to a man that would thrive in the world as *square* play to a cheat.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

7. Even; leaving no balance: as, to make the accounts *square;* to be *square* with the world.

There will be enough to pay all our debts and put us all *square*. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iii. 2.

If a man 's got a bit of property, a stake in the country, he'll want to keep things *square*. Where Jack isn't safe, Tom 's in danger. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

8. Absolute; positive; unequivocal: as, a *square* refusal; a *square* contradiction; a *square* issue.—9. Leaving nothing; thorough-going; hearty.

Vn ferial beuveur. A *square* drinker, . . . one that will take his liquor soundly. *Cotgrave* (1611).

By Heaven, *square* eaters!
More meat, I say!—Upon my conscience,
The poor rogues have not eat this month.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Hence—10. Solid; substantial; satisfying. [Colloq.]

And I've no idea, this minute,
When next a *square* meal I can raise.
*New York Clipper*, Song of the Tramp. (*Bartlett.*)

11. *Naut.*, noting a vessel's yards when they are horizontal and athwartships, or at right angles to the keel.—**All square,** all arranged; all right. *Dickens.*—**A square man†.** (*a*) A consistent, steadfast man. See *brick*$^3$, etym.

The Prince of Philosophers [Aristotle], in his first booke of the Ethicks, termeth a constant minded man, euen egal and direct on all sides, and not easily ouerthrowne by euery litl[e] aduersitie, hominem quadratum, *a square man*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 113.

(*b*) A man who is fair-dealing, straightforward, and trustworthy.

Then they fill
Lordships; steal women's hearts; with them and theirs
The world runs round; yet there are *square men* still.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

**Fair and square.** See *fair*$^1$.—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*$^2$, 1.—**Square B,** in *music*. See *B quadratum*, under *B*.—**Square capitals.** See *capital*$^1$.—**Square coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Square dance.** See *dance*, 1.—**Square dice,** dice honestly made; dice that are not loaded. *Halliwell.*—**Square fathom, file, foot, joint, knot, lobe, measure.** See the nouns.—**Square map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Square muscle,** a quadrate muscle (which see, under *quadrate*).—**Square number,** a number which is the square of some integer number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, etc.—**Square octahedron, parsley, rig, roof.** See the nouns.—**Square piano.** See *pianoforte* (*e*).—**Square root,** in *arith.* and *alg.* See *root*$^1$, 2 (*g*).—**Square sail.** See *sail*$^1$, 1, and *squaresail*.—**Square stern.** See *stern*$^2$.—**Square to,** at right angles to.

The plane of cant being *square to* the half-breadth plane. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 54.

**Three-square, five-square,** having three or five equal sides, etc.: an old and unwarrantable use of *square*.

**square**$^1$ (skwãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squared*, ppr. *squaring*. [< ME. *squaren*, *sqwaren*, < OF. *esquarrer* (also *esquarer*, *escarrer*, *esquarrir*, *esquarir*, *escarrir*), F. *équarrir* = Pr. *esquayrar*, *escairar*, *scayrar* = Sp. *escuadrar* = Pg. *esquadrar* = It. *squadrare*, < ML. **exquadrare*, square, < L. *ex-*, out, + *quadrare*, make square, < *quadra*, a square, < *quadrus*, square, four-cornered: see *quadrate*, and cf. *square*$^1$, *a.*, *square*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles: as, to *square* a block; specifically (*milit.*), to form into a square.

*Squared* in full legion (such command we had).
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 232.

**2.** To shape by reducing accurately to right angles and straight lines.

As if the carpenter before he began to *square* his timber would make his squire crooked. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Having with his shears *squared*, i. e. cut off at right angles, the rough outer edge of two adjoining sides of each board. *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.

**3.** To reduce to any given measure or standard; mold; adjust; regulate; accommodate; fit.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* the general sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 132.

Why needs Sordello *square* his course
By any known example? *Browning*, Sordello.

**4.** In *astrol.*, to hold a quartile position in relation to.

Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, *squaring* the ascendant, and in zodiacal square to the Moon. *Zadkiel*, Gram. of Astrol., p. 394.

**5.** To balance; counterbalance; make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; settle: as, to *square* accounts.

I hope, I say, both being put together may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry in some tolerable proportion. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. xv.

They *square* up their bills with the importers either with the articles themselves or with the money they receive for them, and lay in their new stock of goods. *The Century*, XL. 317.

**6.** To make angular; bring to an angular position.

With that I . . . planted myself side by side with Mr. Drummle, my shoulders *squared* and my back to the fire. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xliii.

He again *squared* his elbows over his writing. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Inland Voyage, Epil.

**7.** In *math.*, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself.—**8.** To form into a polygon: a loose use of the word.

Summe ben 6 *squared*, summe 4 *squared*, and summe 3, as nature schapethe hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

**9.** To make "square" or "all right"; "fix"—that is, to make a corrupt bargain with; bribe; suborn: as, to *square* a subordinate before attempting a fraud. [Slang.]

The horses he had "nobbled," the jockeys "*squared*," the owners "hocussed." *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xi.

How D—— was *squared*, and what he got for his not very valuable complicity in these transactions, does not appear. *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 609.

**10.** To find the equivalent of in square measure; also, to describe a square equivalent to. —**To square out**†, to arrange; lay out.

Mason,
Advance your Pickaxe, whilst the Carpenter *squares out*
Our new work. *Brome*, The Queens Exchange, v.

**To square the circle.** See *problem of the quadrature*, under *quadrature*.—**To square the course** (*naut.*), to lay out the course.—**To square the deadeyes** (*naut.*), to get the deadeyes in the same horizontal line.—**To square the ratlines** (*naut.*), to get the ratlines horizontal and parallel to one another.—**To square the yards** (*naut.*), to lay the yards at right angles with the vessel's keel by means of the braces, at the same time bringing them to a horizontal position by means of the lifts.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To accord; agree; fit: as, his opinions do not *square* with mine.

He [the Duke] could never *square* well with his Eminency the Cardinal. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 46.

There is no church whose every part so *squares* unto my conscience. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 5.

No works shall find acceptance in that day . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan.
*Cowper*, Charity, l. 559.

**2**†. To quarrel; wrangle; take opposing sides.

And when he gave me the bishopric of Winchester, he said he had often *squared* with me, but he loved me never the worse. *State Trials*, Gardiner, 5 Edw. VI., an. 1551.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 100.

**3.** To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar: usually with a qualifying adverb: as, to *square up*; to *square off*. [Colloq.]

"Wanted to fight the Frenchman;" . . . and he laughed, and he *squared* with his fists. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxviii.

Here Zack came in with the gloves on, *squaring* on the most approved prize-fighter principles as he advanced. *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, i. 12.

**4.** To strut; swagger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As if some curious Florentine had trickte them up to *square* it up and downe the streets before his mistresse. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

**To square away**, to square the yards for the purpose of keeping the ship before the wind.

**square**$^1$ (skwãr), *adv.* [< *square*$^1$, *a.*] Squarely; at right angles; without deviation or deflection: as, to hit a person *square* on the head.

He who can sit *squarest* on a three-legged stool, he it is who has the wealth and glory. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 50.

**Fair and square.** See *fair*$^1$.

**square**$^2$ (skwãr), *n.* A dialectal form of *squire*$^1$.

**square-built** (skwãr'bilt), *a.* Having a shape broad as compared with the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines: as, a *square-built* man or ship.

A short, *square-built* old fellow, with thick bushy hair. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

**square-cap**† (skwãr'kap), *n.* A London apprentice: so called from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,
If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.
*Cleaveland*, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

**square-cut** (skwãr'kut), *a.* Cut with square cuffs, collar, and (broad) skirts: noting a style of coat in fashion in the eighteenth century.

He was loosely dressed in a purple, *square-cut* coat, which had seen service. *Froude*, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, ii.

**square-flipper** (skwãr'flip″ėr), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*.

**square-framed** (skwãr'frāmd), *a.* In *joinery*, having all the angles of its stiles, rails, and mountings square without being molded: applied to framing.

**squarehead** (skwãr'hed), *n.* Originally, a free emigrant; now, a German or a Scandinavian. [Slang, Australia.]

**square-headed** (skwãr'hed″ed), *a.* Cut off at right angles above, as an opening or a figure with upright parallel sides; especially, noting a window or a door so formed, as distinguished from one that is round-headed or arched, or otherwise formed.

The outer range, which is wonderfully perfect, while the inner arrangements are fearfully ruined, consists, on the side towards the town, of two rows of arches, with a third story with *square-headed* openings above them. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 117.

**square-leg** (skwãr'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands some distance to the batsman's left, nearly opposite the wicket, to stop balls that may be hit square across the field.

**squarely** (skwãr'li), *adv.* **1.** In a square form: as, *squarely* built.—**2.** In a square manner. (*a*) Honestly; fairly: as, to deal *squarely*. (*b*) Directly; roundly; positively; absolutely: as, to join issue *squarely*. (*c*†) Equally; evenly; justly.
**3.** In *zoöl.*, rectangularly or perpendicularly to a part or margin: as, *squarely* truncate; *squarely* deflexed.

**squareman** (skwãr'man), *n.*; pl. *squaremen* (-men). A workman who uses the square; a carpenter. [Scotch.]

The *squareman* follow'd i' the raw,
And syne the weavers.
*Mayne*, Siller Gun, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

**squareness** (skwãr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being square, in any sense.

**squarer** (skwãr'ėr), *n.* [< *square*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who squares: as, a *squarer* of the circle.—**2**†. One who quarrels; a contentious, irascible fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 82.

**3.** One who spars; a boxer. [Colloq.]

**square-rigged** (skwãr'rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, having the principal sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle, and not by gaffs, booms, or lateen yards. Thus, a ship, a bark, and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. See cut under *ship*.

**squaresail** (skwãr'sāl), *n.* A sail horizontally extended on a yard slung to the mast by the middle, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely; specifically, a square sail occasionally carried on the mast of a sloop, or the foremast of a schooner-rigged vessel, bent to a yard called the *squaresail-yard*.

**square-set** (skwãr'set), *a.* Same as *square-built*.

**square-shouldered** (skwãr'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having high and broad shoulders, not sloping, and well braced back, so as to be straight across the back: the opposite of *round-shouldered*.

**square-spot** (skwãr'spot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Square-spotted, as a moth: as, the *square-spot* dart; the *square-spot* rustic: a British collectors' use.

**II.** *n.* A square-spotted moth, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consonaria*.

**square-spotted** (skwãr'spot″ed), *a.* Having square spots: used specifically by British collectors to note various moths. Also *square-spot*.

**square-stern** (skwãr'stėrn), *n.* A boat with a square stern; a Huron.

The boats from Kenosha to Sheboygan are called *square-stern*. *J. W. Milner.*

**square-sterned** (skwãr'stėrnd), *a.* Having a square stern: noting small boats or vessels.

**square-toed** (skwãr'tōd), *a.* **1.** Having the toes square.

His clerical black gaiters, his somewhat short, strapless trowsers, and his *square-toed* shoes. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

**2.** Formal; precise; finical; punctilious; prim. [Rare.]

Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foozles, and uttered them ourselves when in the *square-toed* state? *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, xi.

**square-toes** (skwãr'tōz), *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage.

I have heard of an old *square-toes* of sixty who learned, by study and intense application, very satisfactorily to dance. *Thackeray*, Philip, xv.

**squaring** (skwãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *square*$^1$, *v.*] The act of making square.

**squaring-boards** (skwãr'ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Thick planks of seasoned wood truly squared, used by bookbinders for cutting boards for single book-covers, or for the square cutting of paper with rough edges.

**squaring-plow** (skwãr'ing-plou), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a hand-tool used to trim the edges of books.

**squaring-shears** (skwãr'ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for cutting and tracing sheets of tin-plate. It has an adjustable table with a scale and gage.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a pivoted knife for trimming the edges of piles of paper or book-sheets.

**squarrose** (skwar'ōs), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*, given in Festus as an adj. applied to persons whose skin scales off from uncleanliness; prob. an error for *squamosus*, scaly, scurfy: see *squamose*.] **1.** In *bot.*, rough with spreading processes; thickly set with divergent or recurved, commonly rigid, bracts or leaves, as the involucres of various *Compositæ* and the stems of some mosses; of leaves, bracts, etc., so disposed as to form a squarrose surface. Also *squarrous*. —**2.** In *entom.*, laciniate and prominent: noting a margin with many long thin projections divided by deep incisions, the fringe-like edge so formed being elevated.

**squarrous** (skwar'us), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*: see *squarrose*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *squarrose*, 1.—**2.** In *entom.*, irregularly covered with scales, which stand up from the surface at various angles, resembling scurf.

**squarrulose** (skwar'ǫ̈-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *squarrose*.] In *bot.*, somewhat squarrose; finely squarrose.

**squarson** (skwär'sn), *n.* [< *squ*(*ire*) + (*p*)*arson*.] One who is at the same time a landed proprietor and a beneficed clergyman. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

The death has lately occurred of Rev. W. H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex. . . . Mr. Hoare, it is said, was the original of the well-known expression, invented by Bishop Wilberforce, *Squarson*, by which he meant a landed proprietor in holy orders. *Living Church*, Aug. 25, 1888.

He held the sacrosanct position of a *squarson*, being at once Squire and Parson of the parish of Little Wentley. *A. Lang*, Mark of Cain, ix.

**squarsonage** (skwär'sọn-āj), *n.* [< *squarson* + *-age*.] The residence of one who is at once squire and parson. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

She left the gray old *squarsonage* and went to London. *A. Lang*, Mark of Cain, ix.

**squash**$^1$ (skwosh), *v.* [An altered form, conformed to the related *quash*, of what would prop. be **squatch*, < ME. *squacchen*, *squachen*, *swacchen*, < OF. *esquachier*, *escachier*, *escacier*, *esquacher*, *escacher*, F. *écacher*, crush; cf. Sp. *acachar*, *agachar* = Pg. *agachar*, *acaçapar*, refl., squat, cower; < L. *ex-*, out (or in Sp. Pg. *a-*, <

L. *ad-*, to), + *coactare* (ML. **coactiare*), constrain, force, freq. of *cogere* (pp. *coactus*), constrain, force: see *cogent*. Cf. *quash*$^1$, and see *squat*$^1$, *quat*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* To crush; smash; beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. [Colloq.]

> One of the reapers, approaching, . . . made me apprehend that with the next step I should be *squashed* to death under his foot. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To splash; make a splashing sound. [Prov. or colloq.]

> Wet through and through; with her feet squelching and *squashing* in her shoes whenever she moved.
> *Dickens*, Hard Times, xi.

**squash**$^1$ (skwosh), *n.* [< *squash*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; especially, an unripe pea-pod.

> Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 166.

**2.** Something that has been crushed into a soft mass.

> It seemed churlish to pass him by without a sign, especially as he took off his *squash* of a hat to me.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 80.

**3.** A sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

> My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

**Lemon squash.** See *lemon-squash*.

**squash**$^2$ (skwosh), *n.* [An abbr. of *squanter-squash*, *squonter-squash*, < Amer. Ind. *askutasquash*; *asquash*, pl. of *asq*, raw, green.] The fruit of an annual plant of the gourd kind, belonging to one of several species of the genus *Cucurbita;* also, the plant itself. The very numerous and divergent varieties of the cultivated squash are reduced by good authority to three species — *C. maxima*, the great or winter squash; *C. Pepo*, including the pumpkin and also a large part of the ordinary squashes; and *C. moschata*, the musky, China, or Barbary squash. The last has a club-shaped, pear-shaped, or long cylindrical fruit with a glaucous-whitish surface. The other squashes may for practical purposes be divided into summer and winter kinds. Among the latter is the *C. maxima*, of which the fruit is spheroidal in form and often of great size, sometimes weighing 240 pounds. A variety of this is the crowned or turban squash, whose fruit has a circular projection at the top, the mark of the adherent calyx-tube. Other winter squashes are of moderate size, and commonly either narrowed toward the base into a neck which in the "crooknecks" is curved to one side, or egg-shaped and pointed at the ends, as in the (Boston) marrow, long a standard in America, or the still better Hubbard squash. The winter squash can be preserved through the season. The summer squash has a very short vine, hence sometimes called *bush-squash.* Its fruit is smaller, and is either a crookneck or depressed in form, somewhat hemispherical with a scalloped border (see *simlin*); it is colored yellow, white, green, or green and white. Squashes are more grown in America than elsewhere, but also, especially the winter squashes, in continental Europe, and generally in temperate and tropical climates. In Great Britain the only ordinary squash is the vegetable marrow (see *marrow*$^1$), or succade gourd. The summer squash is eaten before maturity, prepared by boiling. The winter squash is boiled or roasted; in France and the East it is largely used in soups and ragouts, in America often made into pies. It is also used as food for animals.

> *Askútasquash*, their Vine-apple, Which the English, from them. call *Squashes*.
> *Roger Williams*, Key to Lang. of America (ed. 1643), xvi. [(Rhode Isl. Soc. Coll.).

> *Squashes*, but more truly *squontersquashes;* a kind of mellon, or rather gourd.
> *Josselyn*, N. E. Rarities (1672), Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 193.

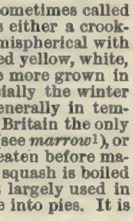
**squash**$^3$ (skwosh), *n.* [Abbr. of *musquash* (like *coon* from *racoon*, or *possum* from *opossum*).] The musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

> The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrance itself when compared to that of the *squash* and the skink. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1822), III. 94.

**squash-beetle** (skwosh'bē″tl), *n.* The striped cucumber-beetle, *Diabrotica vittata*, or a similar species, which feeds upon the squash and related plants. See *Diabrotica*.

**squash-borer** (skwosh'bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of an ægerian or sesiid moth, *Trochilium cucurbitæ*, which bores the stems of squashes in the United States.

**squash-bug** (skwosh'bug), *n.* An ill-smelling heteropterous insect, *Anasa tristis*, of the family *Coreidæ*, found commonly on the squash and other cucurbitaceous plants in North America. There are one or two annual generations, and the bug hibernates as an adult. Throughout its life it feeds upon the leaves of these plants, and is a noted pest.



Squash-bug (*Anasa tristis*), natural size.

**squasher** (skwosh'ėr), *n.* [< *squash*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which squashes. [Colloq.]

**squash-gourd** (skwosh'gōrd), *n.* Same as *squash*$^2$.

**squashiness** (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being squashy, soft, or miry. [Colloq.]

> Give a trifle of strength and austerity to the *squashiness* of our friend's poetry.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

**squash-melon** (skwosh'mel″o̤n), *n.* Same as *squash*$^2$.

**squash-vine** (skwosh'vīn), *n.* The squash. See *squash*$^2$.

**squashy** (skwosh'i), *a.* [< *squash*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy; mushy; watery. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xxi. [Colloq.]

**squat**$^1$ (skwot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squatted* or *squat*, ppr. *squatting*. [< ME. *squatten*, *sqwatten*, < OF. *esquatir*, press down, lay flat, crush, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*) + *quatir*, *quattir*, press down, = It. *quattare*, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force: see *quat*$^1$, and cf. *squash*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay flat; flatten; crush; bruise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The foundementis of hillis ben togidir smyten and *squat*.
> *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xxii. 8.

> And you take me so near the net again,
> I'll give you leave to *squat* me.
> *Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, i. 3.

**2.** To compress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To make quiet. Compare *squatting-pill.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. To quash; annul.

> King Edward the second [said] . . . that although lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiued in peace.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**5.** To put or set on the buttocks; cause to cower or crouch close to the ground: used reflexively.

> He . . . then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him.
> *Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, the Water-Carrier.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To sit close to the ground; crouch; cower: said of animals; sit down upon the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed: said of a human being: as, to *squat* down on one's hams.

> The harè now, after having *squatted* two or three times, and been put up again as often, came still nearer.
> *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

**2.** To settle on land, especially public or new lands, without any title or right: as, to *squat* upon a piece of common. See *squatter*$^1$.

> The losel Yankees of Connecticut, those swapping, bargaining, *squatting* enemies of the Manhattoes, made a daring inroad into this neighborhood, and founded a colony called Westchester. *Irving*, Wolfert's Roost, i.

**3.** To settle by the stern, as a boat. *Qualtrough.*

**squat**$^1$ (skwot), *a.* [Pp. of *squat*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Flattened; hence, short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

> A *squat* figure, a harsh, parrot-like voice, and a systematically high head-dress.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

**2.** Sitting close to the ground; crouched; cowering; sitting on the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed.

> Him there they found,
> *Squat* like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 800.

**squat**$^1$ (skwot), *n.* [< *squat*$^1$, *v.*; in defs. 3 and 4, < *squat*$^1$, *a.*] **1**†. A bruise caused by a fall.

> Bruises, *squats*, and falls. *Herbert.* (*Johnson.*)

> Neer or at the salt-worke there growes a plant they call squatmore, and hath wonderfull vertue for a *squatt;* it hath a roote like a little carrat; I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist.
> *Aubrey's MS. Wilts*, p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

> In our Western language *squat* is a bruise.
> *Aubrey's Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS., p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** The posture of one who or that which squats.

> One [hare] runneth so fast you will neuer catch hir, the other is so at the *squat* you can neuer finde hir.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 421.

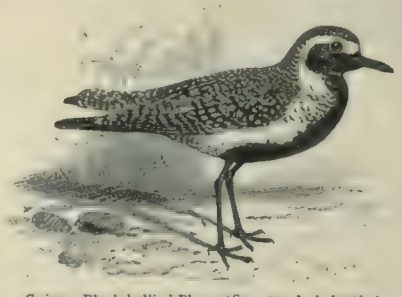
> And every child hates Shylock, though his soul
> Still sits at *squat*, and peeps not from its hole.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 56.

**3.** A short, stout person. [Colloq.]—**4.** A small mass or bunch of ore in a vein. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**squat**$^2$ (skwot), *v.* [< Dan. *sqvatte*, splash, spurt: see *squander*, *swat*$^2$, *swatter*.] To splash. [Prov. Eng.]

**squat**$^3$ (skwot), *n.* [< NL. *Squatina*.] The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

**Squatarola** (skwā̤-tar'ō̤-lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < It. dial. (Venetian) *squatarola*, the Swiss plover.] A genus of true plovers which have four toes. The only species is *S. helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*, the common Swiss, gray, black-bellied, or bullhead plover, found in most parts of the world, and having fifty or more technical names. It is much like the golden plover (see *plover*) in plumage, in changes of plumage with season, and in habits; but it is larger and stouter, and may be distinguished at a glance by the small though evident hind toe, no trace of which appears in any species of *Charadrius* proper.



Swiss or Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola helvetica*), in full plumage.

**squatarole, squaterole** (skwat'a̤-rōl, -e̤-rōl), *n.* [< *Squatarola*.] The gray or Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

**Squatina** (skwat'i-nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806, after Aldrovandi), < L. *squatina*, a skate, dim. < *squatus*, a skate, an angel-fish.] The only genus of *Squatinidæ*, represented in most seas. *S. angelus* is the angel-shark, angel-fish, monkfish, or squat. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *pterygium*.

**Squatinidæ** (skwā̤-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squatina* + *-idæ*.] A family of somewhat ray-like anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Squatina*. These fishes inhabit most seas, and are of singular aspect, having a broad flat body with very large horizontal pectoral fins separated from the body by a narrowed part, two small dorsals, large ventrals, a small caudal, and no anal. The body is depressed, the mouth is anterior, and the teeth are conical. The family is also called *Rhinidæ*, and the suborder *Rhinæ* is represented by this family alone.

**squatinoid** (skwat'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Squatina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Squatinidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A shark of the family *Squatinidæ*.

**squatmore**†, *n.* [Appar. < *squat*$^1$, *n.*, a bruise, + *more*$^2$, a plant.] The horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum* (*G. luteum*). See the second quotation under *squat*$^1$, *n.*, 1. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squat-snipe** (skwot'snīp), *n.* Same as *krieker*.

**squat-tag** (skwot'tag), *n.* A game of tag in which a player cannot be touched or tagged while squatting.

**squattage** (skwot'āj), *n.* [< *squat*$^1$ + *-age*.] Land leased from the government for a term of years. [Australia.]

**squatter**$^1$ (skwot'ėr), *n.* [< *squat*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which squats.—**2.** One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [U. S.]

> The place where we made fast was a wooding station, owned by what is called a *Squatter*, a person who, without any title to the land, or leave asked or granted, squats himself down and declares himself the lord and master of the soil for the time being. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 297.

Hence—**3.** One who or that which assumes domiciliary rights without a title.

> The country people disliked the strangers, suspected the traders, detested the heretics, and abhorred the sacrilegious *squatters* in the site of pristine piety and charity.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

**4.** One who obtains from the government a right of pasturage on moderate terms; also, any stock-owner. [Australia.]

> *Squatters*, men who rent vast tracts of land from Government for the depasturing of their flocks, at an almost nominal sum, subject to a tax of so much a head on their sheep and cattle. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

**5.** In *ornith.*, same as *krieker*.—**Squatter sovereignty.** See *popular sovereignty*, under *popular*.

**squatter**$^2$ (skwot'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *swatter*, freq. of *swat:* see *swat*$^2$, and cf. *squander*, *squat*$^2$.] To plunge into or through water. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

> Amang the springs,
> Awa' ye *squatter'd*, like a drake,
> On whistling wings.
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

> A little callow gosling *squattering* out of bounds.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxv.

**squatting-pill** (skwot'ing-pil), *n.* An opiate pill; a pill adapted to squat or quiet a patient. [Prov. Eng.]

**squattle** (skwot'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *squat*$^1$.]. To settle down; squat. [Scotch.]

> Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle;*
> There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle.
> *Burns*, To a Louse.

**squattocracy** (skwot-ok′ra̤-si), *n.* [For **squatterocracy*, < *squatter*$^{1}$ + *-ocracy* as in *aristocracy*, etc.] The squatters of Australia collectively; the rich squatters who are interested in pastoral property. [Slang, Australia.]

The bloated *squattocracy* represents Australian Conservatism. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head-Station, p. 35.

**squatty** (skwot′i), *a.* [< *squat*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Squat; short and thick; dumpy; low-set.

A few yards away stood another short, *squatty* hemlock, and I said my bees ought to be there. *J. Burroughs*, Pepacton, iii.

**squaw** (skwâ), *n.* [Formerly also *squa*; < Mass. Ind. *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squáws*, Cree *iskwew*; Delaware *ochqueu*, *khqueu*, a woman, squaw, in comp. female.] A female American Indian; an American Indian woman.

**squaw-berry** (skwâ′ber″i), *n.* Same as *squaw-huckleberry*.

**squaw-duck** (skwâ′duk), *n.* See *duck*$^{2}$.

**squaw-huckleberry** (skwâ′huk″l-ber-i), *n.* The deerberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*, a neat low bush of the eastern United States, with scarcely edible fruit, but with pretty racemed flowers having white recurved corolla and projecting yellow stamens.

**squawk** (skwâk), *v. i.* [A var. of *squeak*, perhaps affected by *squall*$^{2}$.] To cry with a loud harsh voice; make a loud outcry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened.

> Your peacock perch, pet post,
> To strut and spread the tail and *squawk* upon.
> *Browning.*

**squawk** (skwâk), *n.* [< *squawk*, *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh squeak or squall.

Gerard gave a little *squawk*, and put his fingers in his ears. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi. (*Davies.*)

2. The American night-heron: same as *quawk*.

**squawk-duck** (skwâk′duk), *n.* The bimaculated duck. See *bimaculate*. [Prov. Eng.]

**squawker** (skwâ′kėr), *n.* [< *squawk* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which squawks. Specifically—(*a*) A duck-call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* (*b*) A toy consisting of a rubber bag tied to one end of a tube which contains a tongue-piece or reed.

**squawking-thrush** (skwâ′king-thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

**squawl**†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *squall*$^{2}$.

**squaw-man** (skwâ′man), *n.* A white man who has married a squaw, and has become more or less identified with the Indians and their mode of life: so called in contempt. [Western U. S.]

Nowadays those who live among and intermarry with the Indians are looked down upon by the other frontiersmen, who contemptuously term them *squaw-men*. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 832.

**squaw-mint** (skwâ′mint), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [Rare.]

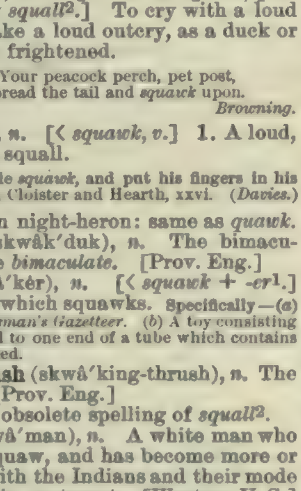
**squawroot** (skwâ′röt), *n.* 1. A leafless fleshy plant, *Conopholis Americana*, of the *Orobanchaceæ*, found in the eastern United States. It grows from 3 to 6 inches high, with the thickness of a man's thumb, and is covered with fleshy scales having the flowers in their axils, at length becoming hard. It is more or less root-parasitic, and occurs in clusters among fallen leaves in oak-woods. Also *cancer-root*.

2. Rarely, the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

**squaw-vine** (skwâ′vīn), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*. [Rare.]

**squaw-weed** (skwâ′wēd), *n.* Same as *golden ragwort* (which see, under *ragwort*).

**squeak** (skwēk), *v.* [E. dial. also *sweak*: < Sw. *sqväka*, croak, = Norw. *skvaka*, cackle, = Icel. *skvakka*, sound like water shaken in a bottle; an imitative word, parallel to similar forms without initial *s*—namely, Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *qvakka*, croak, quack, = Icel. *kvaka*, twitter, chatter, etc.: see *quack*$^{1}$. Cf. *squawk*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a short, sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a rat; make a sharp noise, as a pipe or fife, a wheel or hinge that needs oiling, or the sole of a boot.



Squawroot (*Conopholis Americana*), parasitic on the root of oak.

> The sheeted dead
> Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 116.

> Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek
> As naturally as pigs *squeak*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 52.

2. To break silence or secrecy; speak out; turn informer; "squeal"; peach. [Slang.]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

"She was at the Kaim of Derncleugh, at Vanbeest Brown's last wake, as they call it." . . . "That 's another breaker ahead, Captain! Will she not *squeak*, think ye?" *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxiv.

3. To shirk an obligation, as the payment of a debt. [Slang.]

II. *trans.* To utter with a squeak, or in a squeaking tone.

> And that, for any thing in Nature,
> Pigs might *squeak* Love-Odes, Dogs bark Satyr.
> *Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

**squeak** (skwēk), *n.* [< *squeak*, *v.*] A short, sharp, shrill cry, such as that uttered by pigs or mice, or made by a wheel or the hinge of a door when dry.

> With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 732.

There chanced to be a coquette in the consort, . . . with a great many skittish notes [and] affected *squeaks*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 157.

**A squeak**, or **a narrow squeak**, an escape by the merest chance. [Colloq. or slang.]—**Bubble and squeak.** See *bubble*$^{1}$.

**squeaker** (skwē′kėr), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who or that which squeaks.

Mimical *squeakers* and bellowers.
*Echard*, On Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 137. (*Latham.*)

2. A young bird, as a pigeon, partridge, or quail; a chirper; a peeper; a squealer.

Mr. Campbell succeeded in bagging 220 grouse by evening; every *squeaker* was, however, counted. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 535.

3. An Australian crow-shrike of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. cuneicauda* (oftener called *anaphonensis*, after Temminck, 1824, a specific name antedated by the one given by Vieillot in 1816), mostly of a grayish color, 19 inches long: so called from its cries.—4. One who confesses, or turns informer. [Slang.]

**squeakily** (skwē′ki-li), *adv.* [< *squeaky* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] With a thin, squeaky voice: as, to sing *squeakily*.

**squeakingly** (skwē′king-li), *adv.* In a squeaking manner; with a squeaky voice; squeakily.

**squeaklet** (skwēk′let), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-let*.] A little squeak. [Affected.]

Vehement shrew-mouse *squeaklets*. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 49. (*Davies.*)

**squeaky** (skwē′ki), *a.* [< *squeak* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Squeaking; inclined to squeak.

**squeal**$^{1}$ (skwēl), *v. i.* [< ME. *squelen*, < Sw. dial. *sqväla* = Norw. *skvella*, squall, squeal; a var. of *squall*$^{2}$, < Icel. *skvala*, squall: see *squall*$^{2}$.] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, or a succession of such cries, as expressive of pain, fear, anger, impatience, eagerness, or the like.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* chit. *Steele.*

This child began to *squeal* about his mother, having been petted hitherto and wont to get all he wanted by raising his voice but a little. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. To turn informer; peach; "squeak." [Slang.]

The first step of a prosecuting attorney, in attacking a criminal conspiracy, is to spread abroad the rumor that this, that, or the other confederate is about to *squeal*; he knows that it will be but a few days before one or more of the rogues will hurry to his office to anticipate the traitors by turning State's evidence. *The Century*, XXXV. 649.

**squeal**$^{1}$ (skwēl), *n.* [< *squeal*$^{1}$, *v.*] A shrill, sharp cry, more or less prolonged.

> His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
> His eldritch *squeal* and gestures.
> *Burns*, Holy Fair.

**squeal**$^{2}$ (skwēl), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Infirm; weak. [Prov. Eng.]

> That he was weak, and ould, and *squeal*,
> And zeldom made a hearty meal.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Works (ed. 1794), I. 286. (*Halliwell.*)

**squealer** (skwē′lėr), *n.* [< *squeal*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who or that which squeals.—2. One of several birds. (*a*) A young pigeon; a squab; a squeaker. See cut under *squab*.

When ready to leave the nest and face the world for itself, it [a young pigeon] is a *squealer*, or, in market parlance, a squab. *The Century*, XXXII. 100.

(*b*) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *jack-squealer*, *screecher*. (*c*) The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. *F. C. Browne.* [Plymouth, Mass.] (*d*) The harlequin duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine.]

**squeam**† (skwēm), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *squeamish*.] To be squeamish. [Rare.]

> This threat is to the fools that *squeam*
> At every thing of good esteem.
> *C. Smart*, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 145.

**squeamish** (skwē′mish), *a.* [Also dial. *sweamish*, *swaimish*; early mod. E. *squeimish*, *squemish*; a later form (with suffix *-ish*$^{1}$ substituted for orig. *-ous*) of *squeamous*: see *squeamous*. The sense 'apt to be nauseated' may be due in part to association with *qualmish*.] 1. Easily disgusted or nauseated; hence, fastidious; scrupulous; particular; nice to excess in questions of propriety or taste; finical: as, a *squeamish* stomach; *squeamish* notions.

Let none other meaner person despise learning, nor . . . be any whit *squeimish* to let it be publisht vnder their names. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 17.

The modern civilized man is *squeamish* about pain to a degree which would have seemed effeminate or worse to his great-grandfather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 633.

2. Qualmish; slightly nauseated; sickish: as, a *squeamish* feeling.

The wind grew high, and we, being among the sands, lay at anchor; I began to be dizzy and *squeamish*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 43.

=**Syn.** 1. *Dainty*, *Fastidious*, etc. (see *nice*), overnice, strait-laced.

**squeamishly** (skwē′mish-li), *adv.* In a squeamish or fastidious manner; with too much niceness or daintiness.

**squeamishness** (skwē′mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being squeamish; excessive niceness or daintiness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

**squeamous**† (skwē′mus), *a.* [E. dial. also *swaimous*; early mod. E. *squemous*, *skoymose*, < ME. *squaimous*, *squaymous*, *squaymose*, *skeymous*, *skoymus*, *sweymous*, disdainful, fastidious, < *sweme*, *sweem*, E. dial. *sweam*, dizziness, an attack of sickness: see *sweam*. The word has now taken the form *squeamish*. The dial. change of *sw-* to *squ-* (which in ME. further changes to *sk-*) occurs in many words: cf. *squander*.] Same as *squeamish*.

> Thou wert not *skoymus* of the maidens wombe.
> *Te Deum* (14th century), quoted in N. and Q., 4th ser., III. 181.

> But soth to say he was somdel *squaimous*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.

> Thow art not *skoymose* thy fantasy for to tell.
> *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

**squean**$^{1}$†, *v. i.* [A var. of *squin*.] To squint.

**squean**$^{2}$ (skwēn), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *squeal*$^{1}$.] To fret, as the hog. *Halliwell*; *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squeasiness**† (skwē′zi-nes), *n.* Queasiness; qualmishness; nausea.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 614.

**squeasy**† (skwē′zi), *a.* [Also *squeezy*; formerly *squeazy*; a var. of *queasy* (with intensive *s-*, as in *splash* for *plash*$^{1}$, *squench* for *quench*): see *queasy*.] Queasy; qualmish; squeamish; scrupulous.

His own nice and *squeasy* stomach, still weary of his last meal, puts him into a study whether he should eat of his best dish or nothing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 425.

The women are few here, *squeezy* and formal, and little skilled in amusing themselves or other people. *Gray*, Letters, I. 202.

**squeege** (skwēj), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *squeeze*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 530.

**squeegee** (skwē′jē), *n.* [A form of *squilgee*, simulating *squeege* for *squeeze*.] 1. *Naut.*, same as *squilgee*.—2. In *photog.*, a stout strip of soft rubber set longitudinally in a wooden back which serves as a handle, and beyond which the rubber projects. It is used for expressing moisture from paper prints, for bringing a film into close contact with a glass or mount, etc., and is also made in the form of a roller of soft rubber, much resembling a printers' inking-roller.

**squeegee** (skwē′jē), *v. t.* [< *squeegee*, *n.*] To treat with a squeegee or squilgee.

A glacé finish may easily be obtained by *squeegeeing* the washed print on a polished plate of hard rubber. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 53.

**squeezability** (skwē-za̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *squeezable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being squeezable. *Imp. Dict.*

**squeezable** (skwē′za̤-bl), *a.* [< *squeeze* + *-able*.] 1. Capable or admitting of being squeezed; compressible.—2. Figuratively, capable of being constrained or coerced: as, a *squeezable* government. [Colloq.]

You are too versatile and too *squeezable*; . . . you take impressions too readily. *Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, i. 9. (*Davies.*)

The peace-of-mind-at-any-price disposition of that [Gladstone] Cabinet had rendered it *squeezable* to any extent. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 280.

**squeeze** (skwēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squeezed*, ppr. *squeezing*. [Early mod. E. also *squize*, *squise*, E. dial. also *squizzen* (also perversely *squeege*); with intensive *s-*, < ME. *queisen*, squeeze, < AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan, cwīsan* (in comp. *tō-cwȳsan, tō-cwēsan*), crush; cf. Sw. *qväsa*, squeeze, bruise; D. *kwetsen* = MHG. *quetzen*, G. *quetschen*, G. dial. *quetzen*, crush, squash, bruise; MLG. *quattern, quettern*, squash, bruise; Goth. *kwistjan*, destroy; Lith. *gaiszti*, destroy.] I. *trans.* 1. To press forcibly; subject to strong pressure; exert pressure upon: as, to *squeeze* a sponge; hence, to bruise or crush by the application of pressure: as, to *squeeze* one's fingers in a vise; apply force or pressure to for the purpose of extracting something: as, to *squeeze* a lemon.

> O Phylax, spare
> My *squeezed* Soul, least from herself she start.
> Loose, loose the Buckle! if the time be come
> That I must die, at least afford me room.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 206.

The people submit quietly when their governor *squeezes* their purses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 151.

The ingredients for punch were all in readiness; but no one would *squeeze* the oranges till he came.
*Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

2. To press in sympathy or affection, or as a silent indication of interest or emotion: as, to *squeeze* one's hand.

He is said to be the first that made love by *squeezing* the hand. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

With my left hand I took her right — did she *squeeze* it? I think she did.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

3. To produce or procure by the application of pressure; express; extract: usually with *out:* as, to *squeeze* consent from an official.

*Qveise out* the jus. *Reliq. Antiq.*, I. 302.

When day appeared, . . . I began againe to *squise out* the matter [from a wound], & to annoint it with a litle salue which I had.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 146.

He [Canute] *squees'd out* of the English, though now his subjects, not his Enemies, 72, some say 82, thousand pound. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

They can *squeeze* Bourdeaux *out* of a sloe, and draw Champagne from an apple. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

4. To thrust forcibly; force: with *into*, or other similar adjunct: as, to *squeeze* a gown *into* a box.

He [Webster] has not the condensing power of Shakespeare, who *squeezed* meaning *into* a phrase with an hydraulic press. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 318.

Schneider had provided himself at the Greenland ports with the entire costume of the Eskimo belle, and, being a small man, was able to *squeeze* himself *into* the garments.
*A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 176.

5. To harass or oppress by exactions or the like.

The little officers oppress the people; the great officers *squeeze* them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

The whole convict system is a money-making affair; . . . they all just naturally *squeeze* the convict.
*The Century*, XL. 221.

6. To obtain a facsimile impression of on paper, by means of water and rubbing or beating. See *squeeze*, *n.*, 3.

But the overhang of the rock makes it extremely difficult to *squeeze* satisfactorily. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 455.

**Squeezed-in vessel,** a vessel of pottery or glass whose form indicates that it has been pressed in on opposite sides, as if nipped by the fingers. It is a common form in Roman glass bottles; and many Japanese flasks of stoneware also have this shape.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press; press, push, or force one's way through or into some tight, narrow, or crowded place; pass by pressing or pushing.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but, when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To pass (through a body) under the application of pressure.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water, and sodered up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.
*Newton*, Opticks, ii. 3, prop. 8.

**squeeze** (skwēz), *n.* [< *squeeze*, *v.*] 1. Pressure, or an application of pressure; a hug or embrace; a friendly, sympathetic, or loving grasp: as, a *squeeze* of the hand.

Had a very affectionate *squeeze* by the hand, and a fine compliment in a corner. *Gray*, Letters, I. 239.

The Squire shook him heartily by the hand, and congratulated him on his safe arrival at Headlong Hall. The doctor returned the *squeeze*, and assured him that the congratulation was by no means misapplied.
*Peacock*, Headlong Hall, iii.

2. Crush; crowding.

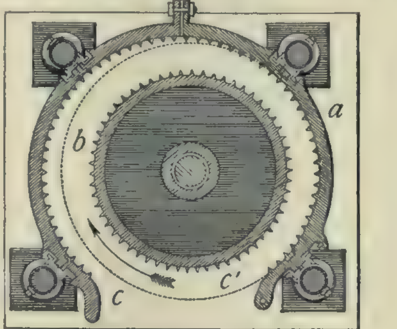
The pair of MacWhirters journeyed from Tours, . . . and, after four-and-twenty hours of *squeeze* in the diligence, presented themselves at nightfall at Madame Smolensk's. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

3. A cast or an impression, as of an inscription or a coin, produced by forcing some plastic material into the hollows or depressions of the surface; especially, such a facsimile or impression made by applying sheets of wet unsized paper to the object to be copied, and thoroughly passing over the sheets with light blows of a stiff brush, so as to force the paper into every inequality. The paper, upon drying, hardens, yielding a perfect and durable negative, or reversed copy, of the original. This method is employed by archæologists for securing faithful transcripts of ancient inscriptions.

It is to him that we owe the copies and *squeezes* of the Nabathean inscriptions. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 302.

Armed, therefore, with a stock of photographic plates, and with the far more essential stock of paper for making moulds or *squeezes* from the stone, I began work on the temples of Thebes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 297.

**squeezer** (skwē'zėr), *n.* [< *squeeze* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which squeezes. Specifically — (*a*) In *iron-working*, a machine employed in getting the puddled ball into shape, or shingling it, without hammering. (See *puddling.*) Squeezers are of two kinds, reciprocating and rotary. The essential feature of the reciprocating form is that a movable arm or lever works against a corresponding fixed jaw, the former representing the hammer, the latter the anvil, of the old method of shingling with the hammer. In the rotary squeezer the puddled ball is brought into shape by being passed between a cast-iron cylinder and a cylindrical casing, the former being placed eccentrically within the latter so that the distance between their surfaces gradually diminishes in the direction of the rotation. The ball, being introduced at the widest part of the opening, is carried forward and finally delivered at the narrower end, reduced in size and ready for rolling. (*b*) In *sheet-metal working*, a crimping-machine for forcing the tops and covers of tin cans over the cylinders which form the sides of the cans. (*c*) A lemon-squeezer.



Rotary Squeezer.

*a*, ridged eccentric casing; *b*, ridged roller. The ball of metal enters at *c*, in the direction shown by the arrow, and emerges at *c'*.

2. *pl.* A kind of playing-cards in which the face-value of each card is shown in the upper left-hand corner, and can readily be seen by squeezing the cards slightly apart, without displaying the hand.—**Alligator squeezer.** Same as *crocodile squeezer.*—**Crocodile squeezer**, a peculiar form of squeezer, having a long projecting upper jaw armed with teeth. It is used in the manufacture of iron.

**squeezing** (skwē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squeeze*, *v.*] 1. The act of pressing; compression.—2. That which is forced out by or as by pressure; hence, oppressive exaction.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 607.

**squeezing-box** (skwē'zing-boks), *n.* In *ceram.*, a cylinder of metal, through an opening in the bottom of which plastic clay is forced in a continuous ribbon of any desired section, to form lugs, handles, etc.

**squeezy**†, *a.* See *squeasy*.

**squelch** (skwelch), *n.* [Formerly also *squelsh*; prob. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of E. dial. *quelch*, a blow, bang.] A crushing blow; a heavy fall. [Colloq.]

> But Ralpho, who had now begun
> T' adventure resurrection
> From heavy *squelch*, and had got up.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 933.

**squelch** (skwelch), *v.* [See *squelch*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To crush down; stamp on as if squeezing out something liquid; put an end to. [Colloq.]

> 'Sfoot, this Fat Bishop hath so overlaid me,
> So *squelch'd* and squeezed me.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Here, all about the fields, is the wild carrot. You cut off its head, just before it seeds, and you think you have *squelched* it; but this is just what Nature . . . wanted you to do. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 688.

2. To disconcert; discomfit; put down. [Colloq.]

Luke glanced shamefaced at the nosegay in his buttonhole, and was *squelched*.
*J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 120.

II. *intrans.* To be crushed. [Colloq.]

**squele**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *squeal*.

**squeler**†, **squelery**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *sculler*$^2$, *scullery*.

**squench** (skwench), *v. t.* [A var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of *quench.*] To quench. *Beau. and Fl.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

**squerel**†, **squerrel**†, **squerril**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *squirrel*.

**squeteague** (skwe-tēg'), *n.* [Also *squetee, squitee, squit;* of Amer. Ind. origin.] A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis* (formerly *Otolithus regalis*), also called *weakfish, sea-salmon*, and *sea-trout* in common with some other members of the same genus. It is silvery, darker above, with many irregular, small, dark blotches tending to form oblique undulating bars. It is common from Cape Cod southward, and is a valued food-fish. A more distinctly marked fish of this kind is *C. maculatus*, the spotted squeteague, weakfish, or sea-trout, of more southerly distribution. See *Cynoscion*, and cut under *weakfish*.

**squib** (skwib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squibbed*, ppr. *squibbing*. [A var. of **squip*, < ME. *squippen*, a var. of *swip* (ME. *swippen*), move swiftly, sweep, dash: see *swip, swipe.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To move swiftly and irregularly.

A battered unmarried beau, who *squibs* about from place to place. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

2. [< *squib*, *n.*, 3.] To make a slight, sharp report, like that of an exploding squib.—3. [< *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To resort to the use of squibs, or petty lampoons.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw (in or out) suddenly; explode.

> Thou wouldst neuer *squib* out any new Salt-petre
> Iestes against honest Tucca.
> *Dekker*, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 235).

He [Mr. Brian Twyne] *squibs* in this parenthesis.
*Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge University, i. § 52.

2. [< *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To attack in squibs; lampoon.

**squib** (skwib), *n.* [< *squib*, *v.*] 1. A ball or tube filled with gunpowder, sent or fired swiftly through the air or along the ground, exploding somewhat like a rocket.

> Like a *Squib* it falls,
> Or fire-wingd shaft, or sulph'ry Powder Balls.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> Nor nimble *squib* is seen to make afeard
> The gentlewomen.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

> So *squibs* and crackers fly into the air,
> Then, only breaking with a noise, they vanish
> In stench and smoke. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

2. A reed, rush, quill, or roll of paper filled with a priming of gunpowder; a tube of some kind used to set off a charge of gunpowder, as at the bottom of a drill-hole. Also called *mote*, *train*, and *match.*—3. A fire-cracker, especially one broken in the middle so that when it is fired the charge explodes without a loud report.—4. A petty lampoon; a short satirical writing or sketch holding up a person or thing to ridicule.

Allowing that . . . [the play] succeeds, there are a hundred *squibs* flying all abroad to prove that it should not have succeeded. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, x.

5†. One who writes lampoons or squibs; a petty satirist; a paltry, trifling fellow.

The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 88.

6. A kind of cheap taffy, made of treacle.

And there we had a shop, too, for lollipops and *squibs*.
*Hood*, Lines by a Schoolboy.

**squibbish** (skwib'ish), *a.* [< *squib* + *-ish*$^1$.] Flashy; light. *T. Mace*, Music's Monument. (*Davies.*)

**squid** (skwid), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of cuttlefish or calamary; a dibranchiate cephalopod with ten arms, especially of the family *Loliginidæ* or *Teuthididæ*. The name is most frequently given to the small, slender calamaries, a few inches long and with a caudal fin, which are much used as bait, but is extended (with or without a qualifying term) to many other species of different genera and families, some of which, as the giant squids, are the largest of cephalopods. See cuts under *Architeuthis, calamary, Desmoteuthis, Loliginidæ, Sepiola*, and *Spirula*, and compare those under *Dibranchiata, cuttlefish*, and *Sepia*.

2. An artificial bait or lure of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling or trolling for fish, often simply a fish-hook on the shank of which a mass of lead is melted in cylindrical or tapering form to imitate a squid (def. 1).—**False squids**, the *Loligopsidæ*.—**Flying squids**, the *Ommastrephidæ*.—**Giant squids**, the very large cephalopods of the genus *Architeuthis*, as *A. harveyi* of the Atlantic coast of North America, among those called *devil-fish*. See cut under *Architeuthis*.—**Long-armed squids**, the *Chiroteuthididæ*.—**Long-finned squids**, species of *Loliginidæ*. See cut under *Loliginidæ*.—**Short-finned squids**, species of *Ommastrephes*, as *O. illecebrosus*, common in New England seas and northward, and a principal source of bait.

**squid** (skwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squidded*, ppr. *squidding*. [< *squid*, *n.*] To fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

**squidding** (skwid′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squid*, *v.*] The act, art, or practice of fishing with a squid.

**squid-fork** (skwid′fôrk), *n.* An instrument used by fishermen in baiting with a squid.

**squid-hound** (skwid′hound), *n.* The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. See cut under *bass*.

**squid-jig** (skwid′jig), *n.* A squid-jigger.

**squid-jigger** (skwid′jig″ėr), *n.* A device for catching squids, consisting of a number of hooks soldered together by the shanks so that the points radiate in all directions. It is dragged or jerked through the water.

**squid-jigging** (skwid′jig″ing), *n.* The act of jigging for squids; the use of a squid-jigger; squidding.

**squid-thrower** (skwid′thrō″ėr), *n.* A device, on the principle of the catapult, used in trolling to cast a fishing-line seaward. *E. H. Knight.*

**squier**¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squire*¹.

**squier**²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *square*¹.

**squierie**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squiry*.

**squiggle** (skwig′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squiggled*, ppr. *squiggling*. [Appar. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of **quiggle*, E. dial. *queegle*, a var. of *wiggle*: see *wiggle*.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To move about like an eel; squirm; wriggle. [Colloq., U. S.]

**squiler**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sculler*².

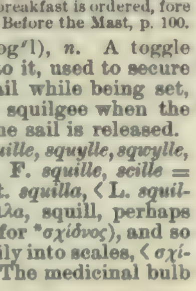
**squilgee** (skwil′jē), *n.* [Also *squillagee*, *squillgee*, also *squeegee*, *squegee* (see *squeegee*); origin obscure; perhaps connected with *swill*, *swile*, wash, rinse; but the term. is not explained.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) An implement somewhat resembling a wooden hoe, with an edge of india-rubber or thick leather, used to scrape the water from wet decks. (*b*) A small swab. (*c*) A becket and toggle used to confine a studdingsail while setting it.—2. One of several implements constructed like the nautical implement above defined (1 (*a*)), used for washing glass, in photographic work, etc. See *squeegee*, 2.

**squilgee** (skwil′jē), *v. t.* [< *squilgee*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to scrape (the wet decks of a ship) with a squilgee.

The washing, swabbing, *squilgeeing*, etc., lasts, or is made to last, until eight o'clock, when breakfast is ordered, fore and aft. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 100.

**squilgee-toggle** (skwil′jē-tog″l), *n.* A toggle with a small line fastened to it, used to secure a strap round a studdingsail while being set, so that by pulling out the squilgee when the sail is hoisted far enough the sail is released.

**squill**¹ (skwil), *n.* [< ME. *squille*, *squylle*, *sqwylle*, *squyle*, < OF. *squille*, *scille*, F. *squille*, *scille* = Sp. *esquila* = Pg. *scilla* = It. *squilla*, < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, squill, = Gr. *σκίλλα*, squill, perhaps for **σκίδλα* (as equiv. *σχῖνος* for **σχίδνος*), and so called from its splitting easily into scales, < *σχίζειν*, split: see *schism*.] 1. The medicinal bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, or the plant itself; the officinal squill. See *Urginea*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Scilla* (which see). *S. nutans* is commonly called *bluebell*, or *wild hyacinth*. The spring squill, *S. verna*, and the autumn squill, *S. autumnalis*, are small European wild flowers of no great merit in cultivation. The star-flowered squill, *S. amœna*, is a distinct early species, the flowers indigo-blue with large yellowish-green ovary, less attractive than the species following. The early squill, *S. bifolia*, produces rich masses of dark-blue flowers very early in the spring. The Spanish squill, *S. Hispanica* (*S. campanulata*), is a fine species of early summer, with a strong pyramidal raceme of large pendent usually light-blue flowers: also called *Spanish bluebell*. The Italian squill, *S. Italica*, has pale-blue flowers with intensely blue stamens. The pyramidal or Peruvian squill, *S. Peruviana*, not from Peru, but from the Mediterranean region, has pale-blue flowers with white stamens, the flowers very numerous in a regular pyramid. The Siberian squill, *S. Sibirica* (*S. amœnula*), not from Siberia, but from southern Russia, is a very choice small early-flowering species, the blossom of a peculiar porcelain-blue. These are all hardy except the pyramidal squill.—**Chinese squill**, a species of *Scilla*, *S. Chinensis*, once classed as *Barnardia*.—**Compound syrup of squill.** See *syrup*.—**Oxymel of squill.** See *oxymel*.—**Pancratic squill**, a variety of the officinal squill said to be milder in its action.—**Roman squill**, the Roman hyacinth, *Hyacinthus Romanus*, once classed as *Scilla*, also as *Belleralia*.—**Wild squill**, the American wild hyacinth, or eastern camass, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*.



Squill (*Urginea Scilla*).

**squill**² (skwil), *n.* [< L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a small fish of the lobster kind, a prawn, shrimp, so called from a supposed resemblance to the bulb or plant of the same name: see *squill*¹.] 1. A stomatopodous crustacean of the genus *Squilla* or family *Squillidæ*; a mantis-shrimp or squill-fish. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2†. An insect so called from its resemblance to the preceding; a mantis. Also called *squill-insect*.

**Squilla** (skwil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a prawn: see *squill*².] 1. The representative genus of *Squillidæ*, containing such crustaceans as *S. mantis*, the common mantis-shrimp or locust-shrimp. The southern squill of the United States is *Coronis glabriuscula*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*², 1.—3†. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*², 2.

The *Squilla*, an insect, differs but little from the fish Squilla. *Moufet*, Theater of Insects, II. xxxvii.

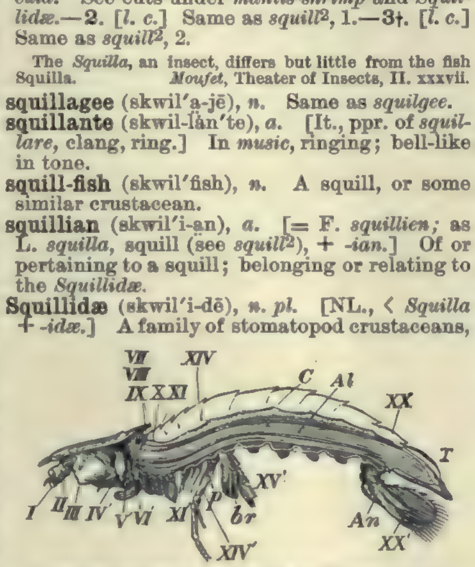
**squillagee** (skwil′a-jē), *n.* Same as *squilgee*.

**squillante** (skwil-lån′te), *a.* [It., ppr. of *squillare*, clang, ring.] In *music*, ringing; bell-like in tone.

**squill-fish** (skwil′fish), *n.* A squill, or some similar crustacean.

**squillian** (skwil′i-an), *a.* [= F. *squillien*; as L. *squilla*, squill (see *squill*²), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a squill; belonging or relating to the *Squillidæ*.

**Squillidæ** (skwil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of stomatopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Squilla*, to which the *Stomatopoda* are sometimes restricted; the mantis-shrimps or gastrurans. The pseudogenus *Alima* and at least two other spurious genera were named from larval forms of this family. Other good genera than the type are *Coronis* and *Gonodactylus*. Also called *Squilloidea*.



Locust-shrimp (*Squilla scabricauda*), in longitudinal vertical section.

I–XX, the somites; I′–XX′, their appendages, of most of which the bases only are seen. *Al*, alimentary canal; *C*, heart; *An*, anus; *T*, telson; *br*, branchiæ; *p*, penis.

**squill-insect**† (skwil′in″sekt), *n.* Same as *squill*², 2. *N. Grew.*

**squillitic** (skwi-lit′ik), *a.* [< L. *squilliticus*, *scilliticus*, < Gr. *σκιλλιτικός*, pertaining to the squill: see *squill*².] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in *squilliticke* vinegre. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 3.

**squimble-squamble**†, *adv.* Same as *skimble-scamble*. *Cotgrave.*

**squin**† (skwin), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *squean*, *skeen*, *sken*, also *squinny*, formerly *squiny*; cf. *squint*.] To squint.

As doctors in their deepest doubts
Stroke up their foreheads hie;
Or men amazde their sorrow flouts
By *squeaning* with the eye.
*Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy* (1609). (*Nares.*)

**squinance**† (skwin′ạns), *n.* Same as *squinancy*, 1.

**squinancy**† (skwin′ạn-si), *n.* [Also contr. *squincy*, *squinsy*; < ME. *squinacie*, *sqwinacie*, < OF. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*, quinsy: see *quinsy*.] 1. Quinsy.

Diseases that be verie perillous: . . . to wit, the Pleuresie, *Squinancie*, inflammation, sharpe Feuer, or Apoplexie. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 285.

2. The quinsywort.

**squinancy-berry**† (skwin′ạn-si-ber″i), *n.* Same as *quinsy-berry*.

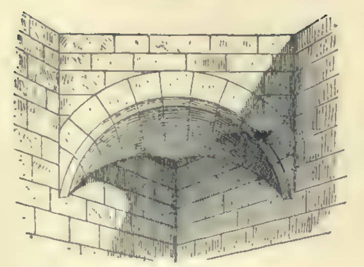
**squinancy-wort**† (skwin′ạn-si-wėrt), *n.* Same as *quinsywort*.

**squince**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *squynce*; var. of *squincy*, etc.] Same as *squinancy*.

Diseases and sickenesses, as *squynces*.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

**squinch**¹ (skwinch), *n.* [A var. of *sconce*².] In *arch.*, a small arch, or a series of arches, corbeled out, thrown across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. In Western architecture it is frequent as performing the function of the Eastern pendentive. The application of the term may be due to the resemblance of this structure to a corner cupboard, which was also called squinch or sconce. See cut in next column.

**squinch**² (skwinch), *n.* A dialectal variant of *quince*.



Squinch.

**squincy**†, *n.* [A contraction of *squinancy*: see *squinancy*, *quinsy*.] Quinsy.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
And choke with a hempen *squincy*?
*Randolph*, Jealous Lovers, iii. 14.

**squin-eye**†, *n.* A squinting eye.

**squink** (skwingk), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *wink*: see *squint* and *wink*.] To wink. [Prov. Eng.]

**squinny** (skwin′i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *squiny*: see *squin*.] To squint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 140.

**squint** (skwint), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME., except as in *asquint*, askew; appar. an extension of the obs. or dial. *squin*, *squean*, *sken*, prob. connected with D. *schuinen*, slant, slope, *schuin*, slant, sloping; perhaps associated with E. dial. *squink*, wink, partly a var. of *wink*, partly < Sw. *svinka*, shrink, flinch, nasalized form of *svika*, balk, flinch, fail; cf. Dan. *svigte*, bend, fail, forsake; AS. *swican*, escape, avoid. The history of the word is meager, and the forms appar. related are more or less involved.] I. *a.* 1. Looking different ways; characterized by non-coincidence of the optic axes; affected with strabismus: said of eyes.

Some things that are not heard
He mutters to himselfe, and his *squint* eye
Casts towards the Moone, as should his wits there lye.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

2. That looks or is directed obliquely; looking askance; indirect; oblique; sinister.

The pleasure I shall live in, and the freedom,
Without the *squint* eye of the law upon me,
Or prating liberty of tongues that envy!
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

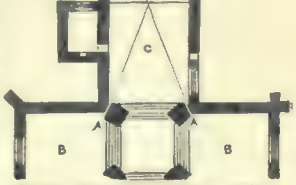
I incline to hope, rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 413.

**Squint quoin**, in *arch.*, an external oblique angle.

II. *n.* 1. An affection of the eyes, consisting in non-coincidence of the optic axes; a squint eye; strabismus (which see).

He's blue eyes, and not to be called a *squint*, though a little cast he's certainly got. *Hood*, The Lost Heir.

2. An oblique or furtive look; a furtive glance; hence (colloquially), a leaning, an inclination: as, he had a decided *squint* toward democracy.—3. In *arch.*, an oblique opening through the walls of some old churches, usually having for its object to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar. The usual situation for a squint is on one or both sides of the chancel arch; but they are also found in other positions, though always directed toward an altar. Generally they are not above a yard high, and 2 feet wide, but sometimes they form narrow arches 10 or 12 feet in height, as at Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire. The name *hagioscope* is sometimes applied to them.—**Braid's squint**, the turning of the eyes simultaneously upward and inward, as if trying to look at the middle of one's own forehead, as a means of producing a hypnotic state.



Squints, Minster-Lovel Church, Oxfordshire, England.

A A, squints; B B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

**squint** (skwint), *v.* [< *squint*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To look askew, or with the eyes differently directed; look askance.

He gets a crick in his neck oft-times with *squinting* up at windowes and Belconies. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To be affected with strabismus.—3. To run or be directed obliquely; have an indirect reference or bearing.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

Not meaning . . .
His pleasure or his good alone,
But *squinting* partly at my own.
*Cowper*, To Rev. W. Bull, June 22, 1782.

II. *trans.* 1. To render squint or oblique; affect with strabismus.

Let him but use
An unsway'd eye, not *squinted* with affections.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 226).

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 122.

2. To turn, cast, or direct obliquely.

Perkin . . . raised his Siege, and marched to Taunton; beginning already to *squint* one eye upon the crowne and another upon the sanctuary.
*Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 183.

**squinter** (skwin'tėr), *n.* [‹ *squint* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who squints; a cross- or squint-eyed person.

I pass over certain difficulties about double images, drawn from the perceptions of a few *squinters*.
*W. James*, Mind, XII. 523, note.

**squint-eyed** (skwint'īd), *a.* 1. Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 103. —2. Oblique; indirect; sinister; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which, seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
*Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

3. Looking obliquely or by side-glances: as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

The hypocrite . . . looks *squint-eyed*, aiming at two things at once: the satisfying his own lusts, and that the world may not be aware of it.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 494.

**squintifego**† (skwin-ti-fē'gō), *a.* [‹ *squint* + *-ifego*, an arbitrary termination.] Squinting.

The timbrel, and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis, awe thee.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 271.

**squinting** (skwin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squint*, *v.*] The act or habit of looking asquint; strabismus.

**squintingly** (skwin'ting-li), *adv.* With squint look; by side-glances.

**squint-minded** (skwint'mīn″ded), *a.* Deceitful; crooked-minded. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 34. [Rare.]

**squiny**†, *v. i.* See *squinny*.

**squir** (skwėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *squirr;* a var. of **quir* for *whirr:* see *whirr*.] To throw with a jerk. [Prov. Eng.]

I saw him *squir* away his watch a considerable way into the Thames. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 77.

Boys *squir* pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated ducks and drakes.
*Halliwell.*

**squiralty** (skwīr'al-ti), *n.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + *-alty*, after the analogy of *loyalty*.] Same as *squirearchy*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. xviii. [Rare.]

**squirarchy**, *n.* See *squirearchy*.

**squire**$^{1}$ (skwīr), *n.* [Also dial. *square;* early mod. E. also *squier;* ‹ ME. *squier*, *squyer*, *sqwier*, *scwier*, *swyere*, by apheresis from *esquire:* see *esquire*$^{1}$.] 1. An esquire; an attendant on a knight.

Than tolde Grisandolus how he dide laugh before the abbey and in the chapell, for the *squyer* that hadde smyten his maister, and the dyuerse wordes that he hadde spoken.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

The rest are princes, barons, lords, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8. 94.

2. A gentleman who attends upon a lady; an escort; a beau; a gallant.

And eke himselfe had craftily devisd
To be her *Squire*, and do her service well aguisd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 21.

3. A person not noble nor a knight, but who has received a grant of arms.—4. In England, a landed proprietor who is also justice of the peace: a term nearly equivalent to *lord of the manor*, as meaning the holder of most of the land in any neighborhood.—5. In the United States, in country districts and towns, a justice of the peace, a local judge, or other local dignitary: chiefly used as a title.—**Broom-squire.** See the quotation.

"*Broom-squires?*" "So we call in Berkshire squatters on the moor who live by tying heath into brooms."
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

**Squire of dames**, a man very attentive to women and much in their company.

Marry, there I'm call'd
The *Squire of Dames*, or Servant of the Sex.
*Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

**Squire of the body**, a personal attendant, originally on a knight, but later on a courtezan; a pimp.—**Squire of the pad**†, a footpad; a highwayman.

Sometimes they are *Squires of the Pad*, and now and then borrow a little Money upon the King's High Way, to recruit their losses at the Gaming House.
*Tom Brown*, Works (ed. 1705).

**squire**$^{1}$ (skwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squired*, ppr. *squiring*. [‹ ME. **squiren*, *squeren;* ‹ *squire*$^{1}$, *n.*] 1. To attend and wait upon, as a squire his lord.—2. To attend, as a gentleman a lady; wait upon or attend upon in the manner of a squire; escort.

For he *squiereth* me bothe up and doun,
Yet hastow caught a fals suspecioun.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 305.

To *squire* women about for other folks is as ungrateful an employment as to tell money for other folks.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 3.

**squire**$^{2}$†, *n.* An old form of *square*$^{1}$.

**squireage** (skwīr'āj), *n.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + *-age*.] The untitled landed gentry; the squires of a country taken collectively. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 46. [Rare.]

**squirearch** (skwīr'ärk), *n.* [‹ *squirearch-y*.] A member of the squirearchy.

Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchs*. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, ii. 11.

**squirearchal** (skwīr'är-kal), *a.* [‹ *squirearch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy. *Imp. Dict.*

**squirearchical** (skwīr'är-ki-kal), *a.* [‹ *squirearch-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of squirearchy or a squirearch. *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 10.

**squirearchy** (skwīr'är-ki), *n.* [Also *squirarchy;* ‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + Gr. *ἀρχία*, rule (after analogy of *monarchy*, etc.).] 1. In England, government by the squires, or "country gentlemen"—that is, the large landed proprietors, most of whom are justices of the peace, and who, before the Reform Bill of 1832, and to a certain extent after it, had great influence in the House of Commons. Hence—2. The squires themselves collectively.

**squireen** (skwīr-ēn'), *n.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + dim. *-een*, common in Ir. words.] In Ireland, a small landed proprietor: usually contemptuous.

*Squireens* are persons who, with good long leases or valuable farms, possess incomes of from three to eight hundred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a commission of the peace, sometimes before they can spell (as her ladyship said), and almost always before they know anything of law or justice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, vii.

**squirehood** (skwīr'hůd), *n.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + *-hood*.] The state of being a squire; the rank or position of a squire. *Swift*, Letter to the King at Arms.

**squirel**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *squirrel*.

**squirelet** (skwīr'let), *n.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + *-let*.] A petty squire; a squireling. *Carlyle*, Misc., iii. 56. (*Davies.*)

**squireling** (skwīr'ling), *n.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + *-ling*$^{1}$.] A petty squire; a squirelet.

But to-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 2.

**squirely** (skwīr'li), *a.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + *-ly*$^{1}$.] Befitting or characteristic of a squire.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.
*Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

How could that oligarchy [the Southern States of the United States], with its *squirely* tastes, its free wasteful outdoor life, its love of landed property, and its contempt for manual labour, become a trading community?
*The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

**squireship** (skwīr'ship), *n.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + *-ship*.] Same as *squirehood*. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

**squiress** (skwīr'es), *n.* [‹ *squire*$^{1}$ + *-ess*.] The wife of a squire. *Bulwer*, Pelham, vii. (*Davies.*) [Colloq., Eng.]

**squirm** (skwėrm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *squir*, throw with a jerk, influenced by association with *swarm* and *worm:* see *squir*.] 1. To wriggle or writhe, as an eel or a worm; hence, to writhe mentally.

You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible *squirming* and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells under it.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

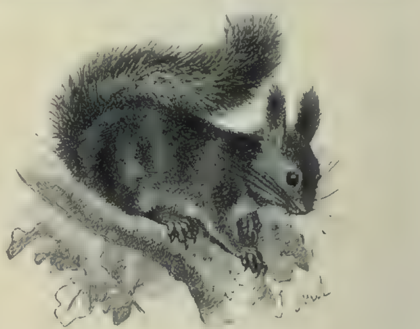
They [worms in the pupa state] only *squirm* a little in a feeble way now and then, and grow stiffer, till they can't *squirm* at all, and then they're mummies, and that's the end of it till the butterflies are born.
*Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

2. To climb by wriggling; "shin": as, to *squirm* up a tree.

**squirm** (skwėrm), *n.* [‹ *squirm*, *v.*] 1. A wriggling motion, like that of a worm or an eel.—2. *Naut.*, a twist in a rope.

**squirr**, *v.* See *squir*.

**squirrel** (skwur'el or skwir'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *squirril*, *squerrel*, *squirel*, *squiril;* ‹ ME. *squirel*, *squyrelle*, *scurel*, *swerelle*, *swyrelle*, ‹ OF. *esquirel*, *escurel*, *escuirel*, *escureul*, *escureuil*, *escurieu*, F. *écureuil* = Pr. *escurol* = Sp. Pg. *esquilo* (cf. It. *scojattolo*, *scojatto*), ‹ ML. *sciuriolus*, *sciurellus* (also, after Rom., *scuriolus*, *scurellius*, *escurellus*, corruptly *sirogrillus*, *cirogrillus*, *experiolus*, *asperiolus*, etc.), dim. of L. *sciurus*, ‹ Gr. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel, lit. 'shadow-tailed,' ‹ *σκιά*, shadow, + *οὐρά*, tail. For the sense, cf. E. dial. *skug*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade': see *skug*.] 1. A rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ* and genus *Sciurus*, originally and specifically *Sciurus vulgaris* of Europe. Squirrels have pointed ears and a long bushy tail; they are of active arboreal habits, and are able to sit up on their hind quarters and use the fore paws like hands. *S. vulgaris*, called in England *skug*, is a squirrel 8 or 10 inches long (the tail being nearly as much more), with an elegant reddish-brown coat, white below, and the ears tufted or penciled. It lives in trees, is very agile and graceful in its movements, feeds on all kinds of small hard fruits, nests in a hole, hibernates to some extent in the colder latitudes, and brings forth usually three or four young. It is readily tamed, and makes an interesting pet. The North American squirrel nearest to this one is the chickaree, or red squirrel, *S. hudsonius*. (See cut under *chickaree*.) The common gray squirrel of the United States is *S. carolinensis*. (See cut under *Sciurus*.) Fox- or cat-squirrels are several large red, gray, or black species of North America. (See cut under *fox-squirrel*.) North America (including Mexico and Central America) is very rich in squirrels; southern Asia and Africa are less rich, while South America and Europe have each but a single species of *Sciurus* proper. In the extension of the name *squirrel* to other genera of the family, the species of *Tamias*, *Spermophilus*, and *Cynomys* are distinguished as *ground-squirrels* or *prairie-squirrels*, and some of them are also called *marmot-squirrels* (see cuts under *chipmunk*, *Spermophilus*, *owl*, and *prairie-dog*); those of *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys* are *flying-squirrels* (see cuts under *flying-squirrel* and *Sciuropterus*). The scale-tailed squirrels of Africa belong to a different family, *Anomaluridæ*. (See cut under *Anomaluridæ*.) Certain Australian marsupials, as phalangers or petaurists, which resemble squirrels, are improperly so called. (See cut under *Acrobates*.) Some *Sciuridæ* have other vernacular names, as *skug*, *assapan*, *taguan*, *jelerang*, *hackee*, *chickaree*, *gopher*, *sisel*, *suslik*, *prairie-dog*, *wishtonwish*, etc.; but *squirrel*, without a qualifying term, is practically confined to the genus *Sciurus*, all the many members of which resemble one another too closely to be mistaken. See the technical names, and cut under *Xerus*.



European Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small card-covered rollers used with the large roller of a carding-machine. Also called *urchin*.—**Barking squirrel**, the prairie-dog: an early name of this animal as brought to notice by Lewis and Clarke in 1814.—**Burrowing squirrel**, Lewis and Clarke's name (1814) of a prairie-dog, or some related prairie-squirrel.—**Chipping-squirrel**, the chipmunk.—**Federation squirrel**, the thirteen-lined spermophile, or striped gopher: so called in allusion to the thirteen stripes of the flag of the original States of the American Union. *S. L. Mitchill*, 1821. See cut under *Spermophilus*.—**Hunt the squirrel.** See *hunt*. (See also *flying-squirrel*, *prairie-squirrel*, *sugar-squirrel*.)

**squirrel-bot** (skwur'el-bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Cuterebra emasculator*, whose larvæ infest the genital and axillary regions of various squirrels and gophers in the United States, particularly the scrotum and testicles of the male of *Tamias striatus*, the striped chipmunk.

**squirrel-corn** (skwur'el-kôrn), *n.* A pretty spring wild flower, *Dielytra* (*Dicentra*) *Canadensis*, of eastern North America. It has elegant dissected leaves, graceful racemes of a few cream-colored heart-shaped blossoms, and separate yellow tubers which resemble kernels of Indian corn. See *Dicentra*. Less commonly called *turkey-corn*.

**squirrel-cup** (skwur'el-kup), *n.* The hepatica or liverleaf.

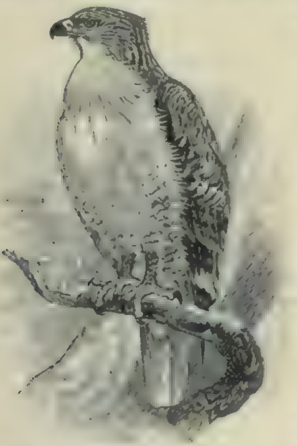
**squirrel-fish** (skwur'el-fish), *n.* 1. Any fish of the family *Holocentridæ*, and especially of the genus *Holocentrus*. The numerous species are remarkable for the development of sharp spines almost everywhere on the surface of the body. The name refers to the noise they make when taken out of the water, which suggests the bark of a squirrel. *H. pentacanthus* of the West Indies, occasional on the United States coast, is chiefly of a bright-red color, with streaks shining lengthwise; its bright tints and quick movements make it one of the most conspicuous denizens of rocky tide-pools. See cut under *Holocentridæ*.

2. The serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, distinguished by the segregation of the serræ at the angle of the preoperculum into two groups. It is common in the West Indies, and also along the southern United States coast to North Carolina.—3. A local name of the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*.

**squirrel-grass** (skwur′el-grȧs), *n.* Same as *squirreltail*.

**squirrel-hake** (skwur′el-hāk), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Phycis chuss*; the white hake. See *chuss*, *hake*$^2$, 2, and cut under *Phycis*.

**squirrel-hawk** (skwur′el-hâk), *n.* The ferruginous rough-legged hawk, *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, the largest and handsomest bird of its genus, found in California and most other parts of western North America from British America southward: so called because it preys extensively upon ground-squirrels and related rodents. It is 23 inches long and 55 in extent; when adult the under parts are nearly white, with rich chestnut flags barred with black; the tail is mostly white, clouded with silver-gray, and tinged with bay; and the dark upper parts are much varied with brownish red.

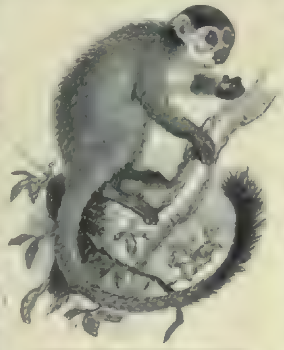


Squirrel-hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*).

**squirrel-lemur** (skwur′el-lē″mėr), *n.* A lemur of the subfamily *Galagininæ*, and especially of the genus *Galago*. See cut under *Galago*.

**squirrel-lock** (skwur′el-lok), *n.* Squirrel-fur from the under sides of the body. In gray squirrels it is pale-yellow, and it is used for lining winter garments.

**squirrel-monkey** (skwur′el-mung″ki), *n.* One of many kinds of small South American monkeys with a long, bushy, and non-prehensile tail: so called from their general aspect. (*a*) Any member of the family *Hapalidæ* or *Mididæ*; a marmoset. See cut under *Hapale*. (*b*) Especially, a saimiri or titi of the genus *Chrysothrix*, as the death's-head, *C. sciureus*. See *saimiri*, and compare *saguin*.



Squirrel-monkey (*Chrysothrix sciureus*).

**squirrel-mouse** (skwur′el-mous), *n.* Same as *dormouse*.

**squirrel-petaurist** (skwur′el-pe-tâ″rist), *n.* A squirrel-phalanger.

**squirrel-phalanger** (skwur′el-fạ̄-lan″jėr), *n.* An Australian flying-phalanger, or petaurist, as *Petaurus* (*Belideus*) *sciureus*, a marsupial mammal resembling a squirrel in some respects.

**squirrel-shrew** (skwur′el-shrö), *n.* A small insectivorous mammal of the family *Tupaiidæ*, as a banxring or a pentail. See cuts under *Tupaia* and *Ptilocercus*.

**squirreltail** (skwur′el-tāl), *n.* One of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*. (*a*) In Great Britain, *H. maritimum*, and sometimes *H. murinum*, the wall-barley, and *H. secalinum* (*H. pratense*), the meadow-barley. (*b*) In the United States, chiefly *H. jubatum*, but in California also *H. murinum*, there naturalized and, as elsewhere, a pest, infesting wool, also the throats, etc., of animals, with its long barbed awns.

**squirt** (skwėrt), *v.* [E. dial. also *swirt*; perhaps < LG. *swirtjen*, squirt. The equiv. verb *squitter* can hardly be connected.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To eject with suddenness and force in a jet or rapid stream from a narrow orifice: as, to *squirt* water in one's face.

> The hard-featured miscreant . . . coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek and *squirted* the juice into the fire-grate.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.

2. To spatter or bespatter.

> They know I dare
> To spurn or baffle them, or *squirt* their eyes
> With ink. *B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To issue suddenly in a thin jet or jet-like stream, as from a syringe, or a narrow orifice suddenly opened; spurt.

> The oars seemed to lash the water savagely, like a connected row of swords, and the spray *squirted* at each vicious stroke." *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

2†. To prate; blab. [Old slang.]—**Squirting cucumber.** See *Ecballium*.

**squirt** (skwėrt), *n.* [< *squirt*, *v.*] **1.** An instrument with which a liquid may be ejected in a strong jet-like stream; a syringe.

> His weapons are a pin to scratch and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*

2. A small jet: as, a *squirt* of water.—3. A system of motion of a fluid, where the motion is everywhere irrotational, and where there is no expansion except at isolated points.—4. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. [Low.]—5. A small, insignificant, but self-assertive fellow; an upstart; a cad. [Colloq.]—6. A hasty start or spurt. [Colloq.]

> How different from the rash jerks and hare-brain'd *squirts* thou art wont, Tristram, to transact it with in other humours—dropping thy pen, spurting thy ink about thy table and thy books. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 28.

7. A sea-squirt; an ascidian or tunicary.

**squirter** (skwėr′tėr), *n.* [< *squirt* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which squirts. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-Table, v.

**squirt-gun** (skwėrt′gun), *n.* A kind of squirter or syringe used as a toy by boys.

**squiry** (skwīr′i), *n.* [< ME. *squierie*, < OF. *esquirie*, *escuierie*, *escuyerie*, *escuerie*, *escurie*, < *escuier*, a squire: see *squire*$^1$.] **1†.** A number of squires or attendants collectively. *Rob. of Brunne*, Chronicles.—**2.** The whole body of landed gentry.

**squit** (skwit), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

**squitch** (skwich), *n.* A variant of *quitch*$^2$.

**squitee** (skwi-tē′), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

**squob.** See *squab*$^1$, *squab*$^2$.

**squorge†**, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A shoot.

> The *squorges* [tr. L. *flagilla* for *flagella*] hie and graffes from the folde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

**squuncke†**, *n.* An early spelling of *skunk*. *W. Wood*, 1634.

**squynce†**, *n.* See *squince*.

**sqw-.** A Middle English fashion of writing *squ-*.

**Sr.** A contraction of *senior*: as, John Smith, *Sr.*

**Sr.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *strontium*.

**sradha, shraddha** (sräd′hạ̈, shräd′hạ̈), *n.* [Skt. *çrāddha*, < *çraddhā*, faith.] A Hindu funeral ceremony in honor of a deceased ancestor, at which food is offered, and gifts are made to Brahmans.

**ss.** A Middle English form of *sh*.

**ss-.** A Middle English fashion of writing initial *s-*.

**SS.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *saints*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *scilicet* (common in legal documents).

**S. S.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Sunday-school*; (*b*) of *steamship*, also of *screw steamship*.

**S. S. E.** An abbreviation of *south-southeast*.

**ssh.** A common Middle English form of *sch*, now *sh*.

**S. S. W.** An abbreviation of *south-southwest*.

**st.** An abbreviation: (*a*) [*cap.*] of *saint*; (*b*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *street*; (*c*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *strait*; (*d*) of *stanza*; (*e*) of *stet*; (*f*) of *statute*.

**'st**, *interj.* Same as *hist*$^1$.

**-st**$^1$. See *-est*$^1$.

**-st**$^2$. See *-est*$^2$.

**stab** (stab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabbed*, ppr. *stabbing*. [< ME. **stabben* (found in the noun); perhaps < Ir. Gael. *stob*, thrust, push, stab, fix a stake in the ground, < *stob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub; cf. *staff*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To puncture, pierce, or wound with or as with a pointed weapon, especially with a knife or dagger.

> I fear I wrong the honourable men
> Whose daggers have *stabb'd* Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 157.

> He was not to be torn in pieces by a mob, or *stabbed* in the back by an assassin. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To thrust or plunge, as a pointed weapon. [Rare.]

> If we should recount
> Our baleful news, . . .
> *Stab* poniards in our flesh till all were told,
> The words would add more anguish than the wounds.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 98.

3. Figuratively, to pierce or penetrate; inflict keen or severe pain upon; injure secretly, as by slander or malicious falsehoods: as, to *stab* one in the back (that is, to slander one behind his back).

> Her silence *stabbed* his conscience through and through.
> *Lowell*, A Legend of Brittany, ii. 24.

4. In *masonry*, to pick (a brick wall) so as to make it rough, and thereby afford a hold for plaster.—**To stab arms†.** See *arm*$^1$.—**To stab out**, to cut a continuous incision in with a sharp edge like that of a chisel, by making one cut in line with and in continuation of another, the first guiding the second, and so on.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To aim a blow with a dagger or other pointed weapon, either literally or figuratively: as, to *stab* at a person.

> None shall dare
> With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 509.

2. To wound; be extremely cutting.

> She speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 255.

**stab** (stab), *n.* [< *stab*, *v.*] **1.** A thrust or blow with the point of a weapon, especially a dagger.

> Hee neuer reuengeth with lesse than the *stab*.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 25.

> To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*.
> *Rowe*, Ambitious Step-Mother, ii. 2.

2. A wound made with a sharp-pointed weapon.

> His gash'd *stabs* look'd like a breach in nature
> For ruin's wasteful entrance.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 119.

3. A wound given in the dark; a treacherous injury.

> This sudden *stab* of rancour I misdoubt.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 89.

**Stabat Mater** (stā′bat mā′tėr). [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater*, 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing': L. *stabat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of *stare*, stand (see *stand*); *mater* = Gr. μήτηρ = E. *mother*: see *mother*.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis (Jacopone da Todi). It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and was probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurotheotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the Feasts of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in September. **2.** A musical setting of this sequence. Famous examples have been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

**stabber** (stab′ėr), *n.* [< *stab* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who stabs; one who murders by stabbing.

> A lurking, waylaying coward, and a *stabber* in the dark.
> *Dennis* (?), True Çharacter of Mr. Pope (1716).

2. A pricker. (*a*) *Naut.*, a three-cornered awl used by sailmakers to make holes in canvas. (*b*) A leather-workers' pegging-awl. (*c*) An awl used in needlework to make holes for eyelets.

**stabbing** (stab′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stab*, *v.*] In *bookbinding*, the making of perforations in the inner margins of pamphlets for the insertion of binding-thread or wire. Also called, in England, *holing*.

**stabbingly** (stab′ing-li), *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do an act of secret malice.

**stabbing-machine** (stab′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a machine for perforating the inner margins of gathered pamphlets by means of stout steel needles operated by a treadle.

**stabbing-press** (stab′ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, same as *stabbing-machine*.

**stabely†**, *adv.* An old spelling of *stably*.

**stabilify** (stạ̄-bil′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilified*, ppr. *stabilifying*. [< L. *stabilis*, steadfast, steady (see *stable*$^2$), + *facere*, make.] To render stable, fixed, or firm; establish. [Rare.]

> Render solid and *stabilify* mankind.
> *Browning.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**stabiliment†** (stạ̄-bil′i-mẹnt), *n.* [< L. *stabilimentum*, a stay, support, < *stabilire*, make firm, fix: see *stable*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** Stablishment; establishment. [Rare.]

> If the apostolate, in the first *stabiliment*, was this eminency of power, then it must be so.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 32.

2. Support; prop. [Rare.]

> They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade.
> *Derham.*

**stabilisation, stabilise.** See *stabilization*, *stabilize*.

**stabilitate** (stạ̄-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *stabilita(t-)s*, steadfastness, firmness (see *stability*), + *-ate*$^2$.] To make stable; establish.

> The soul about it self circumgyrates
> Her various forms, and what she most doth love
> She oft before her self *stabilitates*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 43.

The work reserved for him who shall come to *stabilitate* our empire in the East, if ever he comes at all.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 180.

**stability** (stā-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [In ME. *stabilte, stablete;* < OF. *stablete*, F. *stabilité* = Sp. *estabilidad* = Pg. *estabilidade* = It. *stabilità*, < L. *stabilita(t-)s*, firmness, steadfastness, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*$^{2}$.] **1.** The state or property of being stable or firm; strength to stand and resist overthrow or change; stableness; firmness: as, the *stability* of a building, of a government, or of a system.

Take myn herte in-to thi ward,
And sette thou me in *stabilte!*
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What I see in England, in America, in Switzerland, is *stability*, the power to make changes, when change is needed, without pulling the whole political fabric down on the heads of the reformers.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 396.

**2.** Steadiness or firmness, as of purpose or resolution; fixity of character; steadfastness: the opposite of *fickleness* and *inconstancy*.

The natural generation and process of all things receiveth order of proceeding from the settled *stability* of divine understanding. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

**3.** Fixedness, as opposed to *fluidity*.

Fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

**4.** Continuance in the same state; permanence; specifically, an additional or fourth vow of continuance in the same profession, and residence for life in the same monastery, imposed upon monks by the Benedictine rule.—**5.** That character of equilibrium, or of a body in equilibrium, in virtue of which, if the position is disturbed, it tends to be restored. The term is especially used in this sense with reference to ships and floating bodies, in which the distance of the center of gravity below the metacenter is the measure of the stability. This may be considered as the difference between the distance of the center of flotation from the metacenter, called the *stability of figure*, and the distance of the center of gravity from the metacenter, called the *stability of load*. The stability under sail is also considered.—**Moment of stability.** See *moment.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Immobility, permanence. See *stable*$^{2}$.

**stabilization** (stab″il-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *stabilize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering stable; stablishment. Also spelled *stabilisation.*

The transformation of "stable" matter into "unstable" that takes place during the assimilation of food is necessary, because, during the activity of the organism, forces are constantly becoming "fixed," and with this "fixation of force" goes "the *stabilisation* of matter."
*Mind*, XII. 602.

**stabilize** (stab′il-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilized*, ppr. *stabilizing*. [< L. *stabilis*, firm (see *stable*$^{2}$), + *-ize.*] To render stable. Also spelled *stabilise.*

A written literature, the habit of recording and reading, the prevalence of actual instruction, work yet more powerfully in the same direction; and when such forces have reached the degree of strength which they show in our modern enlightened communities, they fairly dominate the history of speech. The language is *stabilized*, especially as regards all those alterations which proceed from inaccuracy. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

**stabilte**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability.*

**stable**$^{1}$ (stā′bl), *n.* [< ME. *stable, stabul*, < OF. *estable*, F. *étable* = Pr. *estable* = Sp. *establo* = Pg. *estabulo* = It. *stabbio*, a stable, stall, < L. *stabulum*, a standing-place, abode, habitation, usually in the particular senses, an inclosure for animals, as for cows (a stall), sheep (a fold), birds (an aviary), bees (a beehive), etc., also poet. a flock, herd, also a public house, tavern; < *stare*, stand: see *stand.* Cf. *stall*$^{1}$. The word exists also in *constable.*] **1.** A building or an inclosure in which horses, cattle, and other domestic animals are lodged, and which is furnished with stalls, troughs, racks, and bins to contain their food and necessary equipments; in a restricted sense, such a building for horses and cows only; in a still narrower and now the most usual sense, such a building for horses only.

And undre theise Stages ben *Stables* wel y vowted for the Emperours Hors. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

The chambres and the *stables* weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 29.

If your husband have *stables* enough, you'll see he shall lack no barns. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 48.

**2.** In *racing slang*, the horses belonging to a particular racing stable.—**Augean stable.** See *Augean.*

**stable**$^{1}$ (stā′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabled*, ppr. *stabling*. [< ME. *stablen*, < OF. *establer*, < L. *stabulare*, lodge, house, stable, in pass. be lodged, stable, kennel, roost, < *stabulum*, an abode, stable: see *stable*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put or keep in a stable, as horses.

Elizer was besy to serue sir Gawein and *stable* Gringalet, and helped him to vn-arme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

Here, *stable* me these steeds, and see them well bedded.
*Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

**II.** *intrans.* To dwell or lodge in or as in a stable, as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd
And *stabled.* *Milton*, P. L., xi. 752.

**stable**$^{2}$ (stā′bl), *a.* [< ME. *stable*, < OF. *stable*, *estable*, F. *stable* = Sp. *estable* = Pg. *estavel* = It. *stabile*, < L. *stabilis*, firm, steadfast, < *stare*, stand: see *stand.*] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed, settled, or established; that cannot be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steadfast: as, a *stable* structure; a *stable* government.

But the gode Cristene men that ben *stable* in the Feythe entren welle withouten perile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

That all States should be *stable* in proportion as they are just, and in proportion as they administer justly, is what might be asserted. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 162.

**2.** Fixed; steady; constant; permanent.

Withe *stable* Eye loke vpone theym rihte.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have a *stable* Home-Employment proffered me by my Lord Scroop, Lord President of the North.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 26.

**3.** Fixed or firm in resolution or purpose; not wavering, fickle, or easily diverted: as, a man of *stable* character; also formerly, in a bad sense, obstinate; pertinacious.

*Stable* and abydyng yn malyce, pervicax, pertinax.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

**Stable equilibrium, flotation,** etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Durable, Permanent*, etc. See *lasting.*

**stable**$^{2}$† (stā′bl), *v.* [< ME. *stablen, stabelen, stabullen*, < OF. *establir*, F. *établir* = OSp. *establir* = It. *stabilire*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast, establish, confirm, cause to rest, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*$^{2}$, *a.* Cf. *stablish, establish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make stable; establish; ordain.

Be hit ordeynyd and *stablyd* by the M. and Wardens.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

This book bore this title, Articles devised by the King's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people. *Strype*, Abp. Cranmer, i. 12.

**2.** To make steady, firm, or sure; support.

When thou ministers at the heghe autere,
With bothe hondes thou serue tho prest in fere,
The ton to *stabulle* the tother
Lest thou fayle, my dere brother.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

**3**†. To fix or hold fast, as in mire; mire; stall.

When they the peril that do not forecast
In the stiff mud are quickly *stabled* fast.
*Drayton*, Moon-Calf.

**II.** *intrans.* To stand firm; be confirmed.

Of alegeaunce now lerneth a lesson other tweyne,
Wher-by it standith and *stablithe* moste.
*Richard the Redeless*, i. 10.

**stable-boy** (stā′bl-boi), *n.* A boy who is employed about a stable.

**stable-call** (stā′bl-kâl), *n.* A trumpet-signal in the cavalry and light artillery services, to assemble the troop or battery for the purpose of watering and grooming the horses; hence, the assembling of a troop for this purpose.

Will you go down to *stable-call* and pick out a mount?
*The Century*, XXXVII. 900.

**stable-fly** (stā′bl-flī), *n.* **1.** The biting house-fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America. It much resembles the common house-fly, *Musca domestica*, but bites severely and is often very troublesome. As it enters houses before storms, it has given rise to the expression "flies bite before a storm." **2.** Another fly, *Cyrtoneura stabulans*, common to Europe and North America.

**stablely**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *stably.*

**stable-man** (stā′bl-man), *n.* A man who attends in a stable; an ostler; a groom.

**stableness** (stā′bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stablenesse, stabilnes, stabulnesse;* < *stable*$^{2}$ + *-ness.*] The state, character, or property of being stable, in any sense of the word.

**stabler** (stā′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *stabler, stabyller*, < OF. *stablier* = Sp. *establero*, a stable-boy, < L. *stabularius*, a stable-boy, also a host, a taverner, landlord, prop. adj., pertaining to a stable or to a public house, < *stabulum*, a stable, a public house: see *stable*$^{1}$.] A person who stables horses, or furnishes accommodations and food for them.

There came a man to the *stabler* (so they call the people at Edinburgh that take in horses to keep), and wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England. *Defoe*, Col. Jack, p. 240. (*Davies.*)

**stable-room** (stā′bl-röm), *n.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

**stable-stand** (stā′bl-stand), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, the position of a man who is found at his place in the forest with a crossbow bent, or with a long-bow, ready to let fly at a deer, or standing near a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

**stablete**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability.*

**stabling** (stā′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stable*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** The act of putting horses or other beasts into a stable.—**2.** Stable accommodation; shelter for horses and other beasts; stables.

Her terrour once on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves.
*Thomson*, Liberty, iii. 372.

The villas look dreary and lonesome, . . . with their high garden walls, their long, low piles of *stabling*, and the passée indecency of their nymphs and fauns.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

**stablish** (stab′lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *stablischen, stablisshen, stablissen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast: see *stable*$^{2}$, *v.* Cf. *establish.*] To make stable or firm; establish; set up; ordain. [Archaic.]

Devyne thowht . . . *stablyssyth* many manere gyses to thinges that ben to done. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

To stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1. 10.

Let a man *stablish* himself in those courses he approves.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 238.

**stablishment** (stab′lish-mẹnt), *n.* [< *stablish* + *-ment.* Cf. *establishment.*] Establishment.

For stint of strife and *stablishment* of rest.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

**stably** (stā′bli), *adv.* [< ME. *stabely, stablely;* < *stable*$^{2}$ + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; securely.

God disponith in his purvyaunce syngulerly and *stablely* the thinges that ben to done.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

Thay saide a sterne, with lemys bright,
Owte of the Eest shulde *stabely* stande.
*York Plays*, p. 126.

**stabulation**† (stab-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *stabulatio(n-)*, a place where cattle are housed, < *stabulari*, pp. *stabulatus*, stable, lodge: see *stable*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** The act of stabling beasts.—**2.** A place or room for stabling beasts.

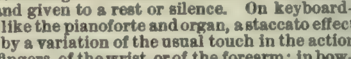
**stabwort**† (stab′wėrt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella:* so called as being considered good for wounds.

**stabylle**†. A Middle English form of *stable*$^{1}$, *stable*$^{2}$.

**stacca** (stak′ạ̈), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to three Winchester bushels.

**staccatissimo** (stȧk-kȧ-tis′i-mọ̄), *a.* [It., superl. of *staccato*, detached: see *staccato.*] In *music*, very staccato.

**staccato** (stȧk-kä′tọ̄), *a.* [< It. *staccato*, pp. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, separate, detach: see *detach.*] In *music*, detached; disconnected; abrupt; separated from one another by slight pauses: used both of single tones in a melody and of chords: opposed to *legato.* Three grades of staccato are sometimes recognized—the slightest being marked by dots over or under the notes with a sweeping curve (*a*), the next by dots without the curve (*b*), and the greatest by pointed strokes instead of dots (*c*). In each case something is subtracted from the duration of each note, and given to a rest or silence. On keyboard-instruments like the pianoforte and organ, a staccato effect is produced by a variation of the usual touch in the action either of the fingers, of the wrist, or of the forearm; in bow-instruments like the violin, by an abrupt detached motion of the bow, or by a springing bow; in wind-instruments, by stopping the mouthpiece with the tongue (sometimes called *tonguing*); and in the voice, either by a detached action of the breath or by a closing of the glottis. The word is also used sometimes to note an abrupt emphatic style of speaking or writing.—**Staccato mark,** in *musical notation*, a dot or pointed stroke added over or under a note to indicate a staccato rendering.—**Staccato touch,** in playing the pianoforte or organ, a touch designed to produce a clear and musical staccato effect.



**stacher** (stȧch′ėr), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *stacker*$^{1}$.

**Stachydeæ** (stā-kid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1836), < *Stachys* (assumed stem *Stachyd-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ.* It is characterized by a five- or ten-nerved or -veined calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect, concave, and commonly galeate or arched, the lower lip three-cleft and spreading, four perfect ascending or included stamens, with the forward pair longer, and a four-parted ovary forming in fruit four dry nutlets fixed by a small basal or slightly oblique scar. It includes 36 genera (of which *Stachys* is the type), classed in the subtribes *Scutellarieæ*, *Melitteæ*, *Marrubieæ*, and *Lamieæ*; other important genera are *Physostegia*, *Brunella* (*Prunella*), *Phlomis*, *Sideritis*, *Ballota*, *Galeopsis*, *Lamium*, *Leonurus*, and *Moluccella*. See cut under *self-heal*.

**Stachys** (stā'kis), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *stachys*, < Gr. *στάχυς*, a plant, woundwort, *Stachys arvensis*, so called from the spiked flowers; a particular use of *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike, in gen. a plant.] A genus of plants, of the order *Labiatæ*, type of the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with the five calyx-teeth equal or the posterior larger, the corolla-tube somewhat cylindrical and either included in or exserted from the calyx, the upper lip usually entire and arched, the anther-cells usually diverging, and the ovary forming nutlets which are obtuse or rounded at the top. Over 200 species have been described, of which about 170 are now thought to be distinct. They are widely dispersed through the temperate zones, occur within the tropics on mountains, and extend in a few cases into frigid and subalpine regions. They are lacking in Australia and New Zealand, and nearly so in Chili and in South Africa. Sixteen species occur in the United States; 5 are eastern, of which *S. aspera* is the most common, and *S. palustris* the most widely diffused. Several species, especially *S. sylvatica* of Europe, are known as *hedge-nettle*, and several others as *woundwort*, particularly *S. Germanica*. For *S. Betonica* see *betony*, and for *S. palustris* see *clown-heal*. Several species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, as *S. lanata*, a woolly-leafed plant much used for edgings. *S. affinis* (*S. tuberifera*), an esculent recently introduced from Japan, cultivated in France under the name of *crosnes*, produces numerous small white tubers which may be eaten boiled or fried or prepared as a preserve. The tubers are said to decay rapidly if exposed to the air, and are kept in the ground or packed in sand; their taste is compared to that of the sweet potato, followed by a peculiar piquant flavor.

**Stachytarpheta** (stak″i-tär-fē'tä̤), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1804), so called from the thick flower-spikes; prob. an error for **Stachytarpheia*, < Gr. *σταχυς*, a spike, + *ταρφειός*, thick, dense, < *τρέφειν*, thicken.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*. It is characterized by sessile spiked flowers with a narrow five-ribbed five-nerved calyx, a corolla with five spreading lobes, two perfect stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and a two-celled ovary ripening into two hard dry oblong or linear one-seeded nutlets. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, with one species, *S. Indica*, also dispersed through tropical Africa and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs bearing opposite or alternate toothed and commonly rugose leaves. The flowers are white, blue, purple, or scarlet, solitary in the axils of bracts, and sessile or half-immersed in the axis of the more or less densely crowded terminal spikes. The species are sometimes called *bastard* or *false vervain*. *S. Jamaicensis* (now identified with *S. Indica*) is the *gervao* (which see), from its use sometimes called *Brazilian tea*. This and other species, as *S. mutabilis*, a handsome ever-blooming shrub, are occasionally cultivated under glass.

**stack**$^{1}$ (stak), *n.* [< ME. *stack*, *stacke*, *stakke*, *stak*, *stac*, < Icel. *stakkr*, a stack of hay (cf. *stakka*, a stump), = Sw. *stack* = Dan. *stak*, a stack, pile of hay; allied to *stake*$^{1}$, and ult. from the root of *stick*$^{1}$. Hence *staggard*$^{2}$.] 1. A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, pease, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

The whole prairie was covered with yellow wheat *stacks*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 531.

2. A pile of sticks, billets, poles, or cordwood; formerly, also, a pyre, or burial pile.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine . . . laid there. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

3. A pile or group of other objects in orderly position. (*a*) In *printing*, a flat pile of paper, printed or unprinted, in a press-room or bindery. (*b*) *Milit.*, the pyramidal group formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets when stacked. (*c*) In *paper-making*, four or more calendering-rolls in position. (*d*) In libraries, a set of book-shelves one above the other, whether placed against a wall or standing in the middle of a room.

4. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—5. A single chimney or passage-way for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel: also called *smoke-stack*. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *puddling-furnace*.—6. A high detached rock; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea. The use of the word *stack* with this meaning is very common on the coast of Scotland and the adjacent islands (especially the Orkneys), and is almost exclusively limited to that region.

Here [in Shetland] also, near 200 yards from the shore, stands the *Stack* of Snalda, a grand perpendicular column of rock, at least sixty, but more probably eighty, feet high, on the summit of which the eagle has annually nested from time immemorial. *Shirreff*, Shetland, p. 5.

7. A customary unit of volume for fire-wood and coal, generally 4 cubic yards (108 cubic feet). The three-quarter stack in parts of Derbyshire is said to be 105 or 106 cubic feet.—8. *pl.* A large quantity; "lots": as, *stacks* of money. [Slang.] = **Syn.** 1. *Shock*, etc. See *sheaf*$^{1}$.

**stack**$^{1}$ (stak), *v. t.* [< ME. *stakken* (= Sw. *stacka* = Dan. *stakke*), stack; from the noun.] 1. To pile or build in the form of a stack; make into a regularly formed pile: as, to *stack* grain.

Your hay is well brought in, and better *stacked* than usual. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 19, 1725.

2. To make up (cards) in a designed manner, so as to secure an unfair advantage; pack.—**To stack arms**, to stand together muskets or rifles with fixed bayonets in definite numbers, as four or six together, so that they form a tent-shaped group.

**stack**$^{2}$ (stak). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *stick*$^{1}$ (and *stick*$^{2}$).

**stackage** (stak'ạj), *n.* [< *stack*$^{1}$ + *-age*.] 1. Grain, hay, etc., put up in stacks. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—2. A tax on things stacked. *Imp. Dict.*

**stack-borer** (stak'bōr″ėr), *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay is in danger of damage from heating.

**stacken-cloud**† (stak'n-kloud), *n.* A cumulus cloud.

The rapid formation and disappearance of small cumuli is a process constantly going on in particular kinds of weather. These little *stacken-clouds* seem to form out of the atmosphere, and to be resolved again as rapidly into it. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena, p. 58.

**stacker**$^{1}$ (stak'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *stakker*, *stacker*; < ME. *stakeren*, also *stakelen*, < Icel. *stakra*, push, stagger, freq. of *staka*, push, punt; cf. *stjaka*, punt, push with a stake (*stjaki*, a punt-pole), = Dan. *stage* = Sw. *staka*, push, punt with a stake, = MD. *staken*, *stacken*, set stakes, dam up with stakes, give up work, = E. *stake*$^{1}$: see *stake*$^{1}$, *v.* Doublet of *stagger*.] 1. To stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

She rist her up, and *stakereth* heer and ther.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2687.

2†. To stammer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

**stacker**$^{2}$ (stak'ėr), *n.* [< *stack*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] An attachment to a threshing-machine for raising and delivering the straw from the machine, either upon a wagon or upon a stack. It consists of an endless-belt elevator running in a trough that can be placed at any angle, the whole being mounted on wheels, and connected by belting with the thresher, or with the engine or other motor. Also called *straw-* or *hay-elevator*, and *stacking-machine*. Another form of stacker consists of a portable derrick used with a hay-fork, and commonly called a *stacking-derrick*.

**stacket** (stak'et), *n.* [< G. *stacket*, a palisade, stockade; appar. connected with *stack*$^{1}$.] A stockade. *Scott.*

**stack-funnel** (stak'fun″el), *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the center of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain. See *stack-stand*.

**stack-guard** (stak'gärd), *n.* A covering for a haystack or rick, whether for the top or the exposed side. Sometimes it is suspended from posts temporarily set up.

**Stackhousia** (stak-hou'si-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after John *Stackhouse*, an English botanist (died 1819).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Stackhousieæ*. It consists of about 20 species, all Australian except 2, which are natives, one of New Zealand, the other of the Philippine Islands. They are small herbs with a perennial herbaceous or woody rootstock, producing unbranched or slightly divided flower-bearing stems and alternate linear or spatulate leaves, which are entire and slightly fleshy or coriaceous. The flowers are white or yellow, borne in spikes terminating the branches, or in clusters along the main stem. Each flower consists of a small three-bracted calyx, an elongated often gamopetalous corolla with five included stamens, a thin disk, and a free ovary with from two to five styles or style-branches.

**Stackhousieæ** (stak-hou-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < *Stackhousia* + *-eæ*.] An order of plants, of the polypetalous series *Discifloræ* and cohort *Celastrales*. It is characterized by a hemispherical calyx-tube, having five imbricated lobes, five erect imbricated and often united petals, and as many alternate stamens. From the related orders *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ* it is especially distinguished by its lobed ovary, which is sessile, roundish, and from two- to five-celled, and ripens from two to five indehiscent globose or angled one-seeded carpels, which are smooth, reticulated, or broadly winged. It consists of the genus *Stackhousia* and the monotypic Australian genus *Macgregoria*. Also *Stackhousiaceæ*.

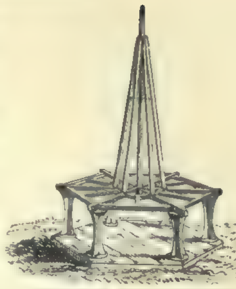
**stacking-band** (stak'ing-band), *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw on a stack.

**stacking-belt** (stak'ing-belt), *n.* Same as *stacking-band*.

**stacking-stage** (stak'ing-stāj), *n.* A scaffold or stage used in building stacks.

**stack-room** (stak'röm), *n.* In libraries, a room devoted to stacks of book-shelves; a book-room.

**stack-stand** (stak'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard, on which to build a stack. Its object is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin. Such stands are more common in European countries than in the United States.


Stack-stand with Stack-funnel.

**stack-yard** (stak'yärd), *n.* [< *stack*$^{1}$ + *yard*$^{2}$. Cf. *staggard*$^{2}$.] A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

**stacte** (stak'tē), *n.* [< L. *stacte*, *stacta*, < Gr. *στακτή*, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, fem. of *στακτός*, dropping, oozing out, < *στάζειν*, drop, let fall drop by drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described—one, the fresh gum of the myrrh-tree, *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other, the resin of the storax, *Styrax officinalis*, mixed with wax and fat.

Take unto thee sweet spices, *stacte*, and onycha, and galbanum. Ex. xxx. 34.

**stactometer** (stak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *staktometer*; < Gr. *στακτός*, dropping, oozing out (see *stacte*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A glass tube having a bulb in the middle, and tapering to a fine orifice at one end, used for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids. Also called *stalagmometer*.

**stad**†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *stead*.

**stadda** (stad'ä̤), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A double-bladed hand-saw, used for cutting comb-teeth. Also called *steady*.

**staddle** (stad'l), *n.* [Also *stadle*, and more orig. *stathel*, Sc. *staithle*, contr. *stail*, *stale*, < ME. *stathel*, < AS. *stathol*, *stathul*, *stathel*, a foundation, base, seat, site, position, firmament (= OS. *stadal* = OFries. *stathul* = MLG. *stadel* = OHG. *stadal*, MHG. G. *stadel*, a stall, shed, = Icel. *stöd-hull* = Norw. *stödul*, *stodul*, contr. *sto'ul*, *staul*, *stöil*, *stul*, usually *stöl*, a milking-shed); with formative *-thol* (*-dle*) (akin to L. *stabulum*, a stable, stall, with formative *-bulum*), from the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*, and cf. *stead*. See *stalworth*.] 1†. A prop or support; a staff; a crutch.

His weake steps governing
And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

2. The frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a stack-stand.

Oak looked under the *staddles* and found a fork.
*T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. A young or small tree left uncut when others are cut down.

It is commonlie seene that those yoong *staddles* which we leaue standing at one & twentie yeeres fall are vsuallie at the next sale cut downe without any danger of the statute, and serue for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.
*W. Harrison*, Descrip. of England, ii. 22. (*Holinshed.*)

At the edge of the woods a rude structure had been hastily thrown up, of *staddles* interlaced with boughs.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. In *agri.*, one of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

**staddle** (stad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staddled*, ppr. *staddling*. [Also *stadle*; < *staddle*, *n.*] 1. To leave the staddles in, as a wood when it is cut.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin,
Then see it well *stadled*, without and within.
*Tusser*, April's Husbandry.

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

**staddle-roof** (stad'l-röf), *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

**stade**$^{1}$ (stād), *n.* Same as *stathe*.

**stade**$^{2}$ (stād), *n.* [In ME. *stadie*, q. v.; = F. *stade* = Sp. *estadio* = Pg. *estadio* = It. *stadio*, < L. *stadium*, a furlong: see *stadium*.] A furlong; a stadium.

The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*.
*Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 71. (*Latham.*)

**stadholder** (stad'hōl″dėr), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholder* (= F. *stathouder*); a partial accommodation of MD. *stadhouder*, a deputy, legate, vicar, substitute, lieutenant, esp. a viceroy, a governor of a province, esp. in Holland, in later use (D. *stadhouder* = G. *statthalter*), a governor, a chief magistrate, lit. 'stead-holder,' lieutenant, "locum-tenens" (Kilian); < MD. *stad*, *stede*, D. *stede*, *stee* (= OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt*, place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, place), + *houder* = G. *halter* = E. *holder*: see *stead* and *holder*. In another view, reflected in the false spelling *stadtholder*, the first element is supposed to be D. *stad* = G. *stadt*, a town, city (a particular use of the preceding); but this is an error, due to the fact that D. *stad*, in its lit. sense 'place,' is now obsolete; moreover, a stadholder is not the 'keeper of a city.'] Formerly, in the Netherlands, (*a*) the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province; (*b*) the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

**stadholderate** (stad'hōl″dėr-āt), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholderate* (= F. *stathoudérat*); < *stadholder* + -*ate*$^3$.] The office of a stadholder. *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

**stadholdership** (stad'hōl″dėr-ship), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholdership*; < *stadholder* + -*ship*.] Same as *stadholderate*.

**stadia** (stā'di-ạ̈), *n.* [< ML. *stadia*, a station, a fem. form, orig. pl. of the neut. *stadium*, a stage, station, stadium: see *stadium*.] **1.** A station temporarily occupied in surveying.—**2.** An instrument for measuring distances by means of the angle subtended by an object of known dimensions. The instrument commonly so called, intended for rough military work in action, consists of a small glass plate with figures of horsemen and foot-soldiers as they appear at marked distances, or with two lines nearly horizontal but converging, crossed by vertical lines marked with the distances at which a man appears of the height between the first lines.

**3.** In *civil* and *topographical engin.*, the method or the instruments by which what are called *stadia measurements* are made. This use is almost exclusively limited to the United States, where this method of measuring distances is extensively employed. Stadia measurements are based on the geometrical principle that the lengths of parallel lines subtending an angle are proportioned to their distances from the apex of that angle. The essential appliances for this kind of work are a pair of fine horizontal wires (which are usually of platinum, but which may be spider-webs, or even lines ruled or photographed on the glass), in addition to the ordinary horizontal and vertical wires in the diaphragm of a telescope, and a staff or graduated rod (the stadia rod)—these giving the means of measuring with considerable precision the angle subtended by the whole or any part of a vertical staff, and thus furnishing the data for determining the distance of the rod from the point of sight. This may be accomplished by making the subtending angle variable (that is, by making the wires movable) and the space on the staff fixed in length, or by having the angle constant (that is, the wires fixed in position) and reading off a varying length on the staff; the latter is the method now most generally used. The wires may be applied to the telescope of any suitable instrument, as a theodolite or transit-theodolite; but the method is specially well adapted for use in plane-tabling, the wires being inserted in the telescope of the alidade. This arrangement has been extensively used in the United States, and has given excellent results. The intervals between the wires are frequently arranged so that at a distance of 100 feet a space of one foot shall be intercepted on the rod; but there are also instruments made in which the number of wires is increased, the method of reading varying accordingly.

**stadie**†, *n.* [ME., < L. *stadium*, a race-course, a furlong: see *stade*$^2$, *stadium*.] A race-course; a stadium.

> Yif a man renneth in the *stadie* or in the forlonge for the corone, than lieth the mede in the corone for whiche he renneth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 3.

**stadiometer** (stā-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στάδιον (see *stadium*) + μέτρον, measure.] A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station. The distances as read on the telemeter can also be laid down. The stadiometer differs from the plane-table in that the alidade cannot be moved relatively to the sheet.

**stadium** (stā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stadia* (-ạ̈). [< L. *stadium*, < Gr. στάδιον, a fixed standard of length, specifically 600 Greek feet (see def. 1), a furlong (nearly), hence a race-course of this length, lit. 'that which stands fast,' < ἱστάναι (√ στα), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stade*$^2$, *stadie*.] **1.** A Greek itinerary unit, originally the distance between successive stations of the shouters and runners employed to estimate distances. The stadium of Eratosthenes seems to have been short of 520 English feet; but the stadium at the race-course at Athens has been found to be between 603 and 610 English feet. The Roman stadium was about the same length, being one eighth of a Roman mile.

Hence—**2.** A Greek course for foot-races, disposed on a level, with sloping banks or tiers of seats for spectators rising along its two sides and at one end, which was typically of semicircular plan. The course proper was exactly a stadium in length. The most celebrated stadia were those of Olympia and Athens. The latter has been, in great part, restored.

**3.** A stage; period; in *med.*, a stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

> Mohammed was now free once more; but he no longer thought of carrying on his polemic against the Meccans or of seeking to influence them at all. In his relations to them three *stadia* can be distinguished, although it is easier to determine their character than their chronology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 550.

**stadle**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *staddle*.

**Stadmannia** (stad-man'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1823), named after *Stadmann*, a German botanical traveler.] A genus of trees, of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Nephelieæ*. It is distinguished from the nearly related genus *Nephelium* (which see) by the absence of petals and by a somewhat spherical calyx with five broad obtuse teeth, by warty branches, and by small velvety plum-like berries. The only species, *S. Sideroxylon*, is a native of Mauritius and Bourbon. It has alternate abruptly pinnate leaves with from three to six pairs of oblong obtuse leaflets, oblique at the base, each leaflet narrow, entire, smooth, and finely reticulated. The small pedicelled flowers form axillary branching panicles, with conspicuous long-exserted erect stamens. It is known as *Bourbon ironwood*. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

**stadtholder, stadtholderate** (stat'hōl″dėr, -āt), etc. Erroneous spellings of *stadholder*, etc.

**staff**$^1$ (ståf), *n.*; pl. *staves*, *staffs* (stāvz, ståfs). [< ME. *staff*, *staffe*, *staf* (gen. *staves*, dat. *stave*, pl. *staves*), < AS. *stæf*, in a very early form *staeb*, pl. *stafas*, a stick, staff, twig, letter (see etym. of *book*), = OS. *staf* = OFries. *stef* = D. *staf* = MLG. LG. *staf* = OHG. MHG. *stap* (*stab*-), G. *stab*, a staff, = Icel. *stafr*, a staff, post, stick, stave of a cask, a letter, = Sw. *staf*, a staff, = Dan. *stav*, a staff, stick (also *stab*, a staff (body of assistants), an astragal (of a cannon), < G.), = Goth. *stafs* (*stab*-), element, rudiment (not recorded in the orig. senses 'letter' and 'stick'); = OBulg. *stapŭ*, *shtapŭ* = OServ. *stĭpĭ*, Serv. *stap*, *shtap* = Hung. *istáp*, a staff, = Lith. *stebas*, a staff, *stábas*, *stóbras*, a pillar; cf. Gael. *stob*, a stake, stump; prob. related to OHG. *stabēn*, be stiff, from an extended form of the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*. Not connected with L. *stipes*, a stock, post, which is cognate with E. *stiff*. Hence *stave*, q. v.] **1.** A stick or pole. Specifically—(*a*) A stick used as a walking-stick, especially one five or six feet long used as a support in walking or climbing.

> In his hand a *staf*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 495.

> He [the pilgrim] had a long *staffe* in his hand with a nobbe in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims *staffes*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

(*b*) A stick used as a weapon, as that used at quarter-staff; a club; a cudgel.

> A god to-hande *staffe* therowt he hent,
> Befor Roben he lepe.
> *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

> The wars are doubtful;
> And on our horsemen's *staves* Death looks as grimly
> As on your keen-edg'd swords.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

(*c*) A stick used as an ensign of authority; a baton or scepter. Compare *baton*, *club*$^1$, *mace*$^1$.

> The Earl of Worcester
> Hath broke his *staff*, resign'd his stewardship.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

(*d*) A post fixed in the ground; a stake.

> The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged *staff*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

(*e*) A pole on which to hoist and display a flag: as, a flag-*staff*; an ensign-*staff*; a jack-*staff*.

> The flag of Norway and the cross of St. George floated from separate *staffs* on the lawn. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 295.

(*f*†) The pole of a vehicle; a carriage-pole.

> His newe lady holdeth him so narowe
> Up by the brydel, at the *staves* ende,
> That every word he dred it as an arowe.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.

(*g*) The long handle of certain weapons, as a spear, a halberd, or a poleax.

> There stuck no plume in any English crest
> That is removed by a *staff* of France.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 318.

> Their *staves* upon their rests they lay.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

(*h*) A straight-edge for testing or truing a line or surface: as, the proof-*staff* used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill. (*i*) In *surv.*, a graduated stick, used in leveling. See *cross-staff*, *Jacob's-staff*, and cut under *leveling-staff*. (*j*) One of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, the fore-*staff*, back-*staff*, cross-*staff*. See these words. (*k*) In *ship-building*, a measuring and spacing rule. (*l*) The stilt of a plow.
**2.** In *surg.*, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorget through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—**3.** In *arch.*, same as *rudenture*.—**4.** Something which upholds or supports; a support; a prop.

> He is a *stafe* of stedfastnes bothe erly & latte
> To chastes siche kaytifes as don ayenst the lawe.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

> The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 70.

> Bread is the *staff* of life. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

**5**†. A round of a ladder. *Latham*.—**6.** A body of assistants or executive officers. (*a*) *Milit.*, a body of officers who are not in command of troops, but who act as the assistants of an officer in high command, sometimes including that officer himself. Thus, the *regimental staff* consists of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, or the officers corresponding to these ranks; the *brigade staff* and *division staff* are composed of aides-de-camp, commissaries, quartermasters, and the like; and the staff of a general commanding an army-corps, or an army composed of several army-corps, includes these last-named officers and also a chief of staff, a chief of artillery, a chief engineer, and the like. The *general staff* is a body of officers forming the central office of the army of a nation, and it acts, in a sense, as the personal staff of the commander-in-chief, or of the king or other chief ruler. In the United States navy, staff-officers are the non-combatants, comprising the medical corps, the pay-corps, the steam-engineering corps, and chaplains, of those who go to sea, as well as civil engineers, naval constructors, and professors of mathematics. (*b*) A body of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs, or a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the execution of any undertaking: as, the editorial and reporting *staff* of a newspaper; the *staff* of the Geological Survey; a hospital *staff*.

> The Archbishop [Becket] had amongst his chaplains a *staff* of professors on a small scale.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 143.

**7**†. A letter of the alphabet. See etymology of *book*.

> The firrste *staff* iss nemmnedd I. *Ormulum*, l. 4312.

**8**†. A line; a verse; also, a stanza.

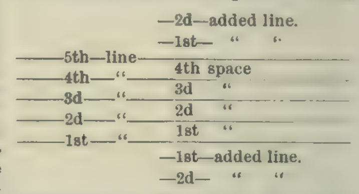
> Nerehande *stafe* by *staf*, by gret diligence,
> Sauyng that I most metre apply to;
> The wourdes meue, and sett here & ther.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6555.

> If we consider well the forme of this Poeticall *staffe*, we shall finde it to be a certaine number of verses allowed to go altogether and ioyne without any intermission, and doe or should finish vp all the sentences of the same with a full period. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

> I can sing but one *staff* of the ditty neither.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

> Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden*.

**9.** In *musical notation*, a set of five horizontal lines on which notes are placed so as to indicate the pitch of intended tones. Both the lines and the spaces between them are significant, and are called *degrees*: they are numbered from below upward. When the nine degrees of the staff are not sufficient for the notation of a melody or chord, it is extended by means of *added* or *leger lines* above or below. In general, the successive degrees of the staff are understood to correspond to the successive degrees of the scale or to the successive white keys of the keyboard, irrespective of the fact that the intervals thus indicated are not equal to each other. An absolute pitch for the staff-degrees is indicated by a clef placed at the beginning. (See *clef*.) Gregorian music is customarily written on a staff of four lines, and the only clef used is the C clef. The staff with its appropriate notation is a development from the early medieval neumes, which were originally dots, dashes, or compound marks, whose relative position or shape indicated the relative pitch of successive tones. To make this notation more precise a horizontal line was drawn across the page to mark the pitch of some given tone, as C or F, and the neumes were arranged above or below this line. Later, a second line was added, and then others, only the lines being at first regarded as significant. What was called the *great* or *grand staff* was such a staff of eleven lines. In harmonic or concerted music, two or more staffs are used together, and are connected by a brace. See *brace*$^1$, 5, and *score*$^1$, 9. Also *stave*, especially in Great Britain.



**10.** In *her.*, same as *fissure*, 5.—**Bishop's staff.** See *crozier*, 1.—**Cantoral staff, cantor's staff,** the official staff of a cantor or precentor: it is primarily the baton with which he beats time, but is often large, and elaborately ornamented, becoming a mere badge of office. Also called *baton*.—**David's staff,** a kind of quadrant formerly used in navigation.—**Episcopal staff,** in *her.*, the representation of a bishop's or pastoral staff, usually entwined with a banderole which is secured to the shaft below the head. See cut under *banderole*.—**Foliiferous staff.** See *foliiferous*.—**Jeddart staff,** a form of battle-ax used by mounted men-at-arms: so named from the town of Jedburgh, in Scotland, the arms of which bear such a weapon. Also called *Jedwood ax*. *Fairholt*.—**Marshal's staff.** See *marshal*.—**Northern staff,** a quarter-staff.—**Palmer's staff,** in *her.*, same as *bourdon*$^1$, 3.—**Papal staff,** in *her.*, a staff topped with the papal cross of three cross-bars.—**Pastoral staff,** a staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority by or before bishops, archbishops, abbots, and abbesses. In the Western Church it is usually headed with a volute, suggesting a shepherd's crook, and in the Greek Church it generally has a ⊤-shaped head, often curved upward and inward at the ends; in the Roman Catholic and some other churches it bears a cross in the case of an archbishop, and a double cross in the case of a patriarch. See *cambuca*, *crozier*, *pateressa*, *sudarium*.—**Pilgrim's staff.** See *pilgrim*.—**Red staff,** in *milling*, a straight-edge used to test the dress of a millstone. It is so called because it is rubbed with red chalk or ocher, by means of which inequalities on the surface of the stone are detected.—**Ring-and-staff investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Short staff,** the cudgel used in ordinary cudgel-play, similar to the modern single-stick as distinguished from quarter-staff.—**Staff raguly,** in *her.*, either a pallet couped raguly, or the representation of a trunk of a tree with short projections on the opposite sides, as of limbs sawed off.—

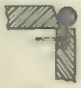
**To argue from the staff to the corner**†, to raise some other question than that under discussion. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 94. (*Davies.*) —**To break a staff.** Same as *to break a lance* (which see, under *break*).—**To go to sticks and staves.** See *stick*³.—**To have the better** or **worse end of the staff,** to be getting the best or worst of a matter.

> And so now ours seem to *have the better end of the staff.*
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 94.

**To set down** (or **up**) **one's staff**†, to stop and rest, as a traveler at an inn; abide for a time. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 185. (*Davies.*) See *crook, crozier, crutch*¹.

**staff**² (ståf), *n.* Plaster of Paris mixed, in water, with some cement, glycerin, and dextrine: used as a building material. It was first employed at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and was extensively used in the construction of the buildings of the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

**staff-angle** (ståf′ang″gl), *n.* In *plastering*, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to protect them from injury.



Staff-bead.

**staff-bead** (ståf′bēd), *n.* In *arch.*, an angle-bead.

**staff-captain** (ståf′kap″tạn), *n.* The senior grade in the navigating branch of the British navy.

**staff-commander** (ståf′kọ-mån″dėr), *n.* The second grade in the navigating branch of the British navy. See *master*¹, 1 (*b*).

**staff-degree** (ståf′dẹ-grē″), *n.* In *musical notation*, a degree of a staff, whether line or space.

**staff-duty** (ståf′dū″ti), *n.* The occupation or employment of an officer who serves on a staff, especially of one who, not originally a staff-officer, has been detached from his regiment, and attached to a staff.

**staffed** (ståft), *a.* [< *staff* + *-ed*².] **1.** In *her.*, surrounded or combined with staffs: as, an annulet *staffed*, a ring from which staffs or scepters radiate.—**2.** Provided with a staff or body of officers; officered. [Recent.]

> A powerful church of the new type, *staffed* by friends and pupils of Pusey, rose in the centre of R——.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

**staffelite** (staf′e-līt), *n.* [< *Staffel* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A somewhat altered apatite, occurring in botryoidal reniform shapes of a green color, incrusting the phosphorite found at Staffel, near the Lahn, in Prussia.

**staff-herding** (ståf′hėr″ding), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the grazing of cattle in charge of a herdsman. This was restrained or forbidden as more injurious to the herds of deer than if there were no herdsman to drive away the deer, and the cattle had to find their own feeding-ground.

**staff-hole** (ståf′hōl), *n.* In *metal.*, a small hole in a puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff. *Weale.*

**staffier**† (staf′iėr), *n.* [= D. *staffier*, an attendant, < OF. *estaffier*, a lackey, footboy that runs by the stirrup, etc., < It. *staffiere, staffiero*, a lackey, footboy, < *staffa*, a stirrup (ML. *staffa*) (> dim. *stafetta*, a little stirrup, a courier, > Sp. Pg. *estafeta* = F. *estafette*, > D. *estafette* = G. *staffette* = Sw. *stafett* = Dan. *stafet*, a courier), < OHG. *stapfo, staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe*, a footstep (also a stirrup?), < OHG. MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *stapfen*, step, tread, = E. *step*: see *step*, and cf. OBulg. *stopa*, a spur. The notion reflected on the def. as given in most dictionaries, that *staffier* means a 'staff-bearer,' and is connected with *staff*, is erroneous.] A footman; an attendant.

> Before the dame, and round about,
> March'd whifflers and *staffiers* on foot,
> With lackies, grooms, valets, and pages,
> In fit and proper equipages.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

**staffish**† (ståf′ish), *a.* [In Sc. corruptly *staffage*; < *staff* + *-ish*¹.] Like a staff; rigid; hence, intractable. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 111.

**staff-man** (ståf′man), *n.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

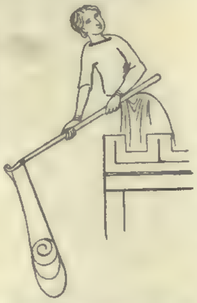
**staff-notation** (ståf′nọ-tā″shọn), *n.* In *musical notation*, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff: opposed, for example, to the *tonic sol-fa notation*, in which no staff is used.

**staff-officer** (ståf′of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer forming part of the staff of a regiment, brigade, army, or the like; in the United States navy, an officer not exercising military command.

**staff-sergeant** (ståf′sär″jent), *n.* A non-commissioned officer having no position in the ranks of a company, but attached to the staff of a regiment. In the United States service the staff-sergeants are the sergeant-major, ordnance-sergeant, hospital steward, quartermaster-sergeant, and commissary-sergeant.

**staff-sling**† (ståf′sling), *n.* [ME. *staffeslynge, stafslinge*; < *staff* + *sling*¹.] A weapon consisting of a sling combined with a short staff. The staff was held with both hands and whirled around. The weapon seems to have thrown larger missiles than the ordinary sling and with greater force. Distinguished from *cord-sling*. Also called *fustibale, fustibalus.*

> This geaunt at him stones caste
> Out of a fel *staf-slinge.*
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 118.



Staff-sling, about the 10th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

**staff-stone** (ståf′stōn), *n.* Same as *baculite.*

**staff-striker**† (ståf′strī″kėr), *n.* A sturdy beggar; a tramp.

> Many became *staf-strikers*, . . . and wandered in parties of two, three, and four from village to village. *R. Eden*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

**staff-surgeon** (ståf′sėr″jọn), *n.* A senior grade of surgeons in the British navy.

**staff-tree** (ståf′trē), *n.* A vine or tree of the genus *Celastrus.* The best-known species is the American *C. scandens*, a twiner with ornamental fruit, otherwise named *climbing bittersweet, waxwork, staff-vine*, and *fevertwig* (see the last, and cut under *bittersweet*). The seeds of the East Indian *C. paniculata* have long been in repute among Hindu physicians for their stimulating and acrid properties, and are applied externally or internally for the relief of rheumatism, etc. They yield an expressed oil, also an empyreumatic, known as *oleum nigrum.*

**staff-vine** (ståf′vīn), *n.* See *staff-tree.*

**stag** (stag), *n.* [E. dial. also *steg*, Sc. also *staig*; early mod. E. *stagg, stagge*; < ME. *steg, stagge*, < Icel. *steggr, steggi*, a male animal (a male fox, cat, a gander, drake, etc.), lit. 'mounter,' < *stīga* = AS. *stīgan*, mount: see *sty*¹. Hence *staggard*¹, *staggon.*] **1.** The male of various animals, especially of the deer tribe. Specifically—(*a*) The male red-deer or a deer of other large species of the genus *Cervus* in a restricted sense; a hart, of which the female is a hind; and particularly the adult hart, at least five years old, with antlers fully developed (compare *staggard*¹, and see cuts under *antler*); in heraldry, a horned deer with branched antlers. The stag of Europe is *Cervus elaphus*, now found wild in Great Britain only in the Highlands of Scotland. It is a magnificent animal, standing 4 feet high at the shoulder, with the antlers 3 feet long, having sometimes ten points and palmated at the crown: sometimes known as a *stag of ten.* The hind is hornless and smaller. The corresponding animal in North America is the wapiti, there called *elk* (*Cervus canadensis*), larger than the European stag, with much-branched antlers sometimes upward of 4 feet long, not palmated at the end. (See cut under *wapiti.*) There are several Asiatic stags, among them the rusine deer (see *Rusa*¹, *sambur*). (*b*) A bull castrated when half grown or full-grown; a bull-stag; a bull-segg. (*c*) A male fox; a dog fox. (*d*) A young horse; a colt (sometimes a filly). (*e*) A gander. (*f*) A drake. (*g*) A pit or exhibition game-cock less than one year old; the cockerel of the game-fowl. (*h*) A turkey-cock. (*i*) The wren. [Local, Eng.] (*j*) A stag-beetle. [In most of these uses prov. Eng.]
**2.** In *com. slang*: (*a*) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. (*b*) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this he forbears to pay the deposit, and the allotment is forfeited.—**3.** A romping girl; a hoyden. [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. The color of the stag; a red dirty-brown color.

> Come, my Cub, doe not scorne mee because I go in *Stag*, in Buffe; heer 's veluet too; thou seest I am worth thus much in bare veluet.
> *Dekker*, Satiromastix, I. 220 (ed. Pearson).

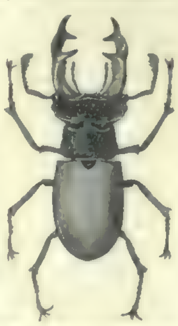
**Royal stag**, a stag that has antlers terminating in twelve or more points.

**stag** (stag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stagged*, ppr. *stagging.* [< *stag*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *com. slang*, to act as a stag on the stock exchange. See *stag*, *n.*, 2.
**II.** *trans.* To follow warily, as a deer-stalker does a deer; dog; watch. [Slang.]

> So you've been *stagging* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you?
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v. (*Davies.*)

**stagart**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *staggard*¹.

**stag-beetle** (stag′bē″tl), *n.* A lamellicorn coleopterous insect of the genus *Lucanus* or restricted family *Lucanidæ* (which see), the males of which have branched mandibles resembling the antlers of a stag. *L. cervus* is the common stag-beetle of Europe, and *L. elaphus* is the stag-beetle of the United States. The former is one of the largest of British beetles, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the male, and by the rather long elbowed antennæ, which end in a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. It is common in some localities in the neighborhood of London, and is often 2 inches long, of a black color. Other species are numerous in various parts of the world. See also cut under *Platycerus.*



Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), one half natural size.

**stag-bush** (stag′bůsh), *n.* The black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium.*

**stag-dance** (stag′dåns), *n.* A dance performed by men only. [Colloq., U. S.]

**stage** (stāj), *n.* [< ME. *stage*, < OF. *estage, estaige, estauge, astage*, etc., a story, floor, stage, a dwelling-house, F. *étage*, story, stage, floor, loft, = Pr. *estatge*, a stage, = It. *staggio*, a stake, prop. banisters (ML. reflex *stagium, estagium*), < ML. **staticum*, lit. 'a place of standing,' or (as in It. *staggio*) 'that which stands,' < L. *stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *state, stand.* Cf. *étagère.* In the sense of 'the distance between two points,' the word was prob. confused with OF. *estage*, < L. *stadium*, < Gr. *στάδιον*, a measure of distance: see *stadium, stade*², *stadie.*] **1**†. A floor or story of a house.

> The Erle ascended into this tour quickly,
> As sone as he myght to hiest *stage* came.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4925.

> Litul John stode at a window in the mornynge,
> And lokid forth at a *stage.*
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 8).

**2**†. A house; building.

> Ther buth seriauns in the *stage*
> That serueth the maidenes of parage.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

**3.** In *arch.*, the portion between a projection and the retreat next above it in a medieval buttress; also, one of the horizontal divisions of a window separated by transoms.—**4.** A floor or platform elevated above the ground or common surface, for the exhibition of a play or spectacle, for public speakers or performers, or for convenience of view, use, or access: as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public.

> Give order that these bodies
> High on a *stage* be placed to the view.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 389.

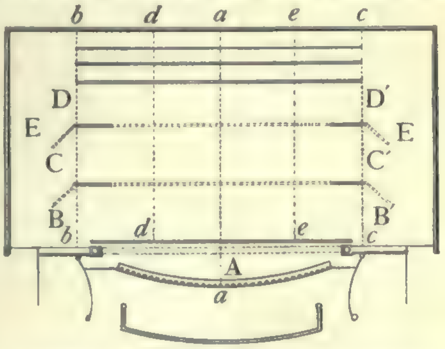
Specifically—(*a*) A floor elevated for the convenience of performing mechanical work and the like; a scaffold; a staging: as, seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing. (*b*) In *printing*, a low platform on which stacks of paper are piled. (*c*) A shelf or horizontal compartment, as one of the steps of a court-cupboard.

> The number of *stages* in the buffet or sideboard indicates the rank of the owner.
> *S. K. Handbook*, Corporation and College Plate.

(*d*) The platform on which an object is placed to be viewed through a microscope. (*e*) A wooden structure on a beach to assist in landing; a landing-place at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and falls with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of the water.

> Getting yᵉ starte of yᵉ ships that came to the plantation, they tooke away their *stage*, & other necessary provisions that they had made for fishing at Cap-Anne yᵉ year before.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 196.

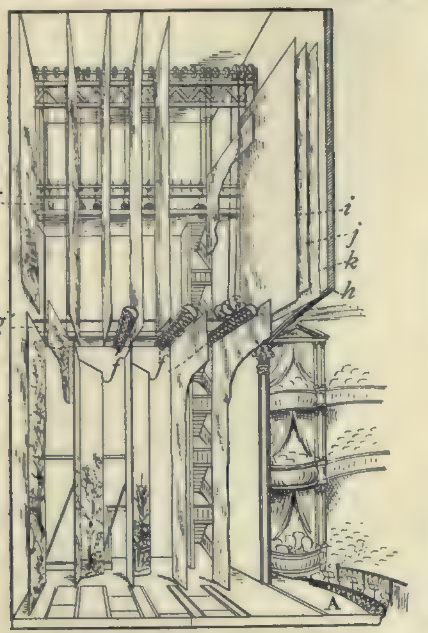
(*f*) A raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theater on which the actors perform. In modern theaters the stage includes not only the part which can be seen from the auditorium, but also the spaces on each side, behind the proscenium-arch, which are used for shifting the wings or side-scenes, and are themselves called the *wings.* The part extending back from the orchestra to the proscenium-arch is called the *proscenium.* That side of the stage which is on the extreme left of the spectator is called the *prompt-side*, because in theaters which have no prompt-box the prompter stands there. The corresponding position to the spectator's right is called the *opposite-prompt-side* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-side*). Half-way between the center and the prompt-side is the *prompt-center*, the corresponding position to the



Floor-plan of Stage.

A, proscenium; B, C, D, first, second, and third prompt-entrances respectively; B′, C′, D′, first, second, and third opposite prompt-entrances respectively; E, wings; *a a*, center; *b b*, prompt side; *c c*, o.-p.-side; *d d*, prompt-center; *e e*, o.-p.-center.

right being called the *opposite-prompt-center* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-center*). The stage is thus divided laterally into five parts, called in order the *prompt-side*, the *prompt-center*, the *center*, the *o.-p.-center*, and the *o.-p.-side*, and these designations extend through the whole depth of the stage, as well as up into the flies: thus the five ropes by which a drop-scene is raised or lowered are known as the *prompt-side rope*, *prompt-center rope*, *center-rope*, etc. As regards depth, the stage is divided into *entrances* varying in number according to the number of the wings or side-scenes. That between the proscenium and the first wing is called on one side the *first prompt-entrance*, and on the other the *first o.-p.-entrance*. From the first wing to the next is the *second prompt-* or *second o.-p.-entrance*, and so on. Everything above the stage from the top of the proscenium-arch upward is called the *flies*, and includes the borders, border-lights, all needed ropes, pulleys, and cleats, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes are worked. The ancient Greek theater in its original form, as developed in the fifth century B. C., had no raised stage, the actors appearing in the orchestra amid the chorus.



Section of Stage, as seen from Prompt-side.
A, proscenium; *f, f*, border-lights; *g, g'*, fly-galleries; *h*, proscenium-arch; *i, j*, curtains; *k*, asbestos fire-proof curtain.

> All the world 's a *stage*,
> And all the men and women merely players.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 139.

> *Mirth.* Pray you help us to some stools here.
> *Pro.* Where, on the *stage*, ladies?
> *Mirth.* Yes, on the *stage*; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, Ind.

Hence—**5.** With the definite article, the theater; the drama as acted or exhibited, or the profession of representing dramatic compositions: as, to take to *the stage*; to regard *the stage* as a school of elocution.

> There were also Poets that wrote onely for *the stage*, I meane playes and interludes, to recreate the people with matters of disporte.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

> Lo! where *the stage*, *the* poor degraded *stage*,
> Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.
> *Sprague*, Curiosity.

**6.** A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field for action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

> When we are born, we cry that we are come
> To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 187.

**7.** A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

> I have this morning good news from Gibson; three letters from three several *stages*, that he was safe last night as far as Royston, at between nine and ten at night.
> *Pepys*, Diary, June 14, 1667.

Hence—**8.** The distance between two places of rest on a road: in some countries a regular unit.

> 'Tis strange a man cannot ride a *stage*
> Or two, to breathe himself, without a warrant.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

> Our whole *Stage* this day was about five hours, our Course a little Southerly of the West.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

**9.** A single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state: as, *stages* of growth in an animal or a plant; the *stages* of a disease; in *biol.*, a state or condition of being, as one of several successive steps in a course of development: as, the larval, pupal, and imaginal *stages* of an insect; several *stages* of an embryo.

> A blysful lyf thou says I lede,
> Thou woldez knaw ther-of the *stage*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 410.

> These three be the true *stages* of knowledge.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

> Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics, and in all *stages* from infancy to manhood.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> They were in widely different *stages* of civilization.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**10.** [Abbr. of *stage-coach*.] Same as *stage-coach*; also [U. S.], an omnibus.

> A parcel sent you by the *stage*.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 305.

> I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift.*

**Law of the three stages.** See *three*.—**Lyric stage.** See *lyric*.—**Mechanical stage.** See *microscope*, 1.—**To go on the stage.** See *go*.—**To run the stage.** See *run*$^1$.

**stage** (stāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staged*, ppr. *staging*. [< *stage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To represent in a play or on the stage; exhibit on the stage.

> I love the people,
> But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 69.

> *Frippery.* Some poet must assist us.
> *Goldstone.* Poet?
> You'll take the direct line to have us *stag'd*.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 8.

> An you *stage* me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**2.** To place or put on the stage; mount, as a play.

> The manager who, in *staging* a play, suggests judicious modifications, is in the position of a critic, nothing more.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 819.

**II.** *intrans.* To travel by stage-coach: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

> He seasons pleasure with profit; he *stages* (if I may say so) into politicks, and rides post into business.
> *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 546. (*Davies.*)

**stage-box** (stāj'boks), *n.* A proscenium-box.

**stage-carriage** (stāj'kar″āj), *n.* A stage-coach.

> In 1866 Gladstone was able to reduce the mileage for all *stage-carriages* to one farthing.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 56.

**stage-coach** (stāj'kōch), *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days between two places, for the conveyance of passengers. Also *stage*.

**stage-craft** (stāj'kráft), *n.* **1.** The art of dramatic composition.

> The fact that their author so willingly leaned upon the plot of a predecessor indicates his weak point—the lack of that *stage-craft* which seems to be still one of the rarest gifts of Englishmen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xliv.

**2.** Knowledge and skill in putting a play on the stage.

**stage-direction** (stāj'di-rek″shọn), *n.* A written or printed instruction as to action, etc., which accompanies the text of a play.

**stage-door** (stāj'dōr), *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theater; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater.

**stage-effect** (stāj'e-fekt″), *n.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.

**stage-fever** (stāj'fē″vėr), *n.* A strong desire to go on the stage, or to be an actor or actress. [Colloq.]

> He was intended for the Church, but he caught *stage-fever*, ran away from school at the age of 17, and joined the theater at Dublin.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 21.

**stage-forceps** (stāj'fôr″seps), *n.* A clamp for holding an object on the stage of a compound microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

**stage-fright** (stāj'frīt), *n.* Nervousness experienced on facing an audience, especially for the first time.

**stage-hand** (stāj'hand), *n.* A man employed to move scenery, etc.

**stage-house** (stāj'hous), *n.* A house, as an inn, at which a coach stops regularly for passengers or to change horses.

**stagely**† (stāj'li), *a.* [< *stage* + *-ly*$^1$.] Pertaining to the stage; befitting the theater; theatrical. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 168.

**stageman**† (stāj'man), *n.* An actor. *T. Brabine*, 1589 (prefixed to Greene's "Menaphon"). (*Davies.*)

**stage-manager** (stāj'man″āj-ėr), *n.* In theaters, one who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the curtain.

**stage-micrometer** (stāj'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* In *microscopy*, a micrometer attached to the stage, and used to measure the size of an object under examination.

**stage-plate** (stāj'plāt), *n.* A glass plate with a narrow ledge along one edge, used on the stage of a microscope to hold an object when the microscope is inclined, and sometimes as the bottom plate of a growing-slide. *E. H. Knight.*

**stage-play** (stāj'plā), *n.* Originally, a dramatic performance; hence, a play or drama adapted for representation on the stage, as distinguished from a reading- or closet-play.

> If the devil, or his instruments, should then tell him [a dying man] of a cup of sack, of merry company, of a *stage-play*, or a morris-dance, do you think he would then be so taken with the motion? *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 3.

**stage-player** (stāj'plā″ėr), *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

> Among slaves who exercised polite arts none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

**stager** (stā'jėr), *n.* [< *stage* + *-er*$^1$.] **1**†. A player.

> Dare quit, upon your oaths,
> The *stagers* and the stage-wrights too (your peers).
> *B. Jonson*, Just Indignation of the Author.

**2.** One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience: usually with *old*.

> Here let me, as an *old stager* upon the theatre of the world, suggest one consideration to you.
> *Chesterfield*, To his Son, Dec. 20, O. S. 1748.

**3.** A horse used for drawing a stage-coach.

**stage-right** (stāj'rīt), *n.* The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic composition in respect to its performance; the exclusive right to perform or authorize the performance of a particular drama. Compare *copyright*.

**stagerite**†, *n.* [< *stager* + *-ite*$^2$; with a pun on *Stagirite*.] A stage-player. [Humorous.]

> Thou hast forgot how thou amblest . . . by a play-wagon, in the high way, and took'st mad Jeronimoes part, to get seruice among the Mimickes; and when the *Stagerites* banish't thee into the Isle of Dogs, thou turn'dst Ban-dog. *Dekker*, Satiromastix, I. 229 (ed. Pearson).

**stagery**† (stā'jėr-i), *n.* [< *stage* + *-ery*.] Exhibition on the stage.

> Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *Stagery*, or Scene-worke. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

**stage-setter** (stāj'set″ėr), *n.* One who attends to the proper setting of a play on the stage.

> M. Sardou is a born *stage-setter*, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of figurants, and magnificence.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 544.

**stage-struck** (stāj'struk), *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

> "You are a precious fool, Jack Bunce," said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the *stagestruck* pirate. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.

**stag-evil** (stag'ē″vl), *n.* Tetanus or lockjaw of the horse.

**stage-wagon** (stāj'wag″ọn), *n.* **1.** A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—**2**†. A stage-coach.

**stage-wait** (stāj'wāt), *n.* A delay in a theatrical performance, due to dilatoriness of an actor or carpenter, or to any like cause. [Colloq.]

**stage-whisper** (stāj'hwis″pėr), *n.* A loud whisper used in by-play by an actor in a theater; an aside; hence, a whisper meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed.

**stagewright** (stāj'rīt), *n.* A dramatic author; a playwright. See the quotation under *stager*, 1. [Rare.]

**stagey, stageyness.** See *stagy*, *staginess*, 1.

**staggard**$^1$, **staggart** (stag'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *stagart*; < *stag* + *-ard*, *-art*.] A stag in his fourth year, and therefore not quite full grown.

**staggard**$^2$ (stag'ärd), *n.* Same as *staggarth*.

**staggarth** (stag'ärth), *n.* [Also *staggard*; a reduction of **stack-garth*, < *stack* + *garth*$^1$. Cf. equiv. dial. *haggarth*, *haggard*, 'hay-garth'.] An inclosure within which stacks of hay and grain are kept. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 358. [Prov. Eng.]

**stagger** (stag'ėr), *v.* [A var. of *stacker*, after MD. *staggeren*, stagger as a drunken man (appar. a var. of **stackeren* = Icel. *stakra*, stagger): see *stacker*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk or stand unsteadily; reel; totter.

> A violent exertion, which made the King *stagger* backward into the hall. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, x.

My sight *staggers;* the walls shake; he must be — do angels ever come hither?
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton, and a Dominican.

2. To hesitate; begin to doubt or waver in purpose; falter; become less confident or determined; waver; vacillate.

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. Rom. iv. 20.

It was long since resolved on,
Nor must I *stagger* now in 't.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

The enterprise of the . . . newspapers stops at no expense, *staggers* at no difficulties.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 687.

=**Syn.** 1. *Totter*, etc. See *reel*2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to reel, totter, falter, or be unsteady; shake.

I have seen enough to *stagger* my obedience.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, iii. 1.

Strikes and lock-outs occur, which *stagger* the prosperity, not of the business merely, but of the state.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 515.

2. To cause to hesitate, waver, or doubt; fill with doubts or misgivings; make less steady, determined, or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 212.

'Tis not to die, sir,
But to die unreveng'd, that *staggers* me.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. To arrange in a zigzag order; specifically, in *wheel-making*, to set (the spokes) in the hub alternately inside and outside (or more or less to one side of) a line drawn round the hub. The mortise-holes in such a hub are said to be *dodging*. A wheel made in this manner is called a *staggered wheel*. The objects sought in this system of construction are increased strength and stiffness in the wheel.

**stagger** (stag'ėr), *n.* [< *stagger*, *v.*] 1. A sudden tottering motion, swing, or reel of the body as if one were about to fall, as through tripping, giddiness, or intoxication.

Their trepidations are more shaking than cold ague-fits; their *staggers* worse than a drunkard's.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 127.

The individual . . . advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a *stagger*.
*G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler. (*Latham.*)

2. *pl.* One of various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domesticated animals, especially horses and cattle: more fully called *blind staggers*. A kind of staggers (see also *gid*1 and *sturdy*2) affecting sheep is specifically the disease resulting from a larval brain-worm. (See *cœnure* and *Tænia.*) Other forms are due to disturbance of the circulation in the brain, and others again to digestive derangements. See *stomach-staggers*.

How now! my galloway nag the *staggers*, ha!
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

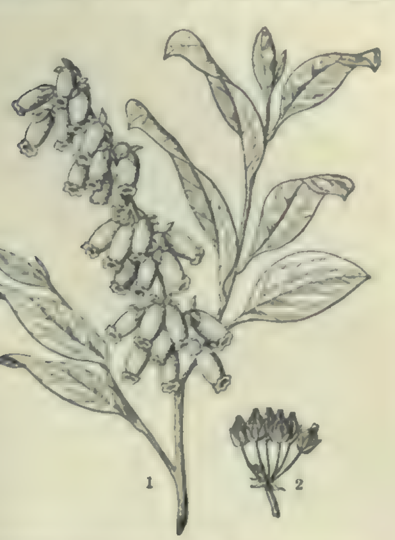
Hence — 3. *pl.* A feeling of giddiness, reeling, or unsteadiness; a sensation which causes reeling.

*Johp.* And a kind of whimsie —
*Mere.* Here in my head, that puts me to the *staggers*.
*B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

4. *pl.* Perplexities; doubts; bewilderment; confusion.

I will throw thee from my care for ever,
Into the *staggers* and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 170.

**Blind staggers.** See def. 2, above. — **Grass-staggers**, the loco-disease in horses. See *loco*, 2, and *loco-weed*.



Stagger-bush (*Andromeda Mariana*). 1, flowering branch; 2, the fruits.

**stagger-bush** (stag'ėr-bůsh), *n.* The shrub *Andromeda* (*Pieris*) *Mariana* of the middle and southern United States, whose leaves have been supposed to give the staggers to animals. Its fascicles of waxy pure-white or pinkish urn-shaped flowers are very beautiful, the habit of the bush less so. See cut in preceding column.

**staggerer** (stag'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stagger* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which staggers. — 2. A statement or argument that staggers; a poser; whatever causes one to stagger, falter, hesitate, or doubt. [Colloq.]

This was a *staggerer* for Dive's literary "gent," and it took him nearly six weeks to get over it and frame a reply.
*Athenæum*, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 560.

**stagger-grass** (stag'ėr-gràs), *n.* The atamasco-lily, *Zephyranthes Atamasco:* so called as supposed to cause staggers in horses.

**staggeringly** (stag'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a staggering or reeling manner; with hesitation or doubt. *Imp. Dict.*

**staggerwort** (stag'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *staverwort:* so called as supposed to cure the staggers, or, as Prior thinks, from its application to newly castrated bulls, called *stags*.

**staggon**† (stag'on), *n.* [Also *stagon* (ML. *staggon*); < *stag* + *-on*, a suffix of F. origin.] A staggard. *Holinshed.*

Called in the fourth [year] a *stagon*.
*Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 4.

**stag-headed** (stag'hed"ed), *a.* Having the upper branches dead: said of a tree.

They were made of particular parts of the growth of certain very old oaks, which had grown for ages, and had at length become *stag-headed* and half-dead.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 787.

**stag-horn** (stag'hôrn), *n.* 1. A common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Also *stag's-horn*.

Or with that plant which in our dale
We call *stag-horn*, or fox's tail.
*Wordsworth*, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

2. A madrepore coral, *Madrepora cervicornis* and related species, used for ornament. See cut under *Madrepore*. — **Stag-horn fern**, a fern of the genus *Platycerium*, but especially *P. alcicorne:* so called from the fact that the fertile fronds are dichotomously forked like a stag's horn. The genus is small but widely diffused. The name is also sometimes applied to certain species of *Ophioglossum*. — **Stag-horn moss.** Same as *stag-horn*, 1. — **Stag-horn sumac.** See *sumac*.

**stag-horned** (stag'hôrnd), *a.* Having long serrate antennæ, as the longicorn beetle *Acanthophorus serraticornis*.

**staghound** (stag'hound), *n.* A hunting-dog able to overtake and cope with a stag. (*a*) The Scotch deerhound or wolf-dog, of great speed, strength, and courage, standing 28 inches or more, with a shaggy or wiry coat, usually some shade of gray. They hunt chiefly by sight, and are used in stalking the red deer, for running down the game. (*b*) A large kind of fox-hound, about 25 inches high, trained to hunt deer by scent.

**staginess** (stā'ji-nes), *n.* [< *stagy* + *-ness*.] 1. Stagy or exaggerated character or style; conventional theatricality. Also *stageyness*. — 2. A certain stage or state of an animal; by implication, that stage when the animal is out of condition, as when a fur-bearing animal is shedding. [Colloq.]

Those signs of shedding and *staginess* so marked in the seal. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 488.

**staging** (stā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stage*, *v.*] 1. A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as in building; scaffolding. — 2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches, or the act of traveling in them.

**stagion**†, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *staging*, simulating *station* (ME. *stacion*, < OF. *stacion*, *estaçon*, *estachon*, *estagon*, etc.): see *station*.] Stage; a staging; a pier.

In these tydes there must be lost no iot of time, for, if you arriue not at the *stagions* before the tyde be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 234.

**Stagirite** (staj'i-rīt), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *Stagyrite*; = F. *Stagyrite* = Sp. Pg. *Estagirita* = It. *Stagirita*, < L. *Stagirites*, *Stagerites*, < Gr. Σταγειρίτης, an inhabitant or a native of Stagira (applied esp. to Aristotle), < Στάγειρα, Στάγειρος (L. *Stagīra*), a city of Macedonia.] A native or an inhabitant of Stagira, a city of Macedonia (Chalcidice), situated on the Strymonic Gulf; specifically, Aristotle, the "prince of philosophers" (384–322 B. C.), who was born there, and is frequently referred to as "the Stagirite."

The mighty *Stagyrite* first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deep explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 645.

**stagnancy** (stag'nan-si), *n.* [< *stagnan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation, as a fluid; stagnation.

There is nowhere stillness and *stagnancy*.
*The Century*, XXVII. 174.

2. Pl. *stagnancies* (-siz). Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood.
*Cotton*, Wonders of the Peaks (1681), p. 55.

**stagnant** (stag'nant), *a.* [< F. *stagnant* = It. *stagnante*, < L. *stagnan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *stagnare*, form a pool of standing water, cause to stand: see *stagnate*.] 1. Standing; motionless, as the water of a pool or lake; without current or motion, ebb or flow: as, *stagnant* water; *stagnant* pools.

Where the water is stopped in a *stagnant* pond
Danced over by the midge.
*Browning*, By the Fireside.

2. Inert; inactive; sluggish; torpid; dull; not brisk: as, business is *stagnant*.

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

**stagnantly** (stag'nant-li), *adv.* In a stagnant or still, motionless, inactive manner.

**stagnate** (stag'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stagnated*, ppr. *stagnating*. [< L. *stagnatus*, pp. of *stagnare* (> It. *stagnare* = F. *stagner*), form a pool of standing water, stagnate, be overflowed, < *stagnum*, a pool, swamp. Cf. *stank*1.] 1. To cease to run or flow; be or become motionless; have no current.

I am fifty winters old;
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold.
*Cotton*, Anacreontic.

In this flat country, large rivers, that scarce had declivity enough to run, crept slowly along, through meadows of fat black earth, *stagnating* in many places as they went.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 372.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; become dull, inactive, or inert: as, business *stagnates*.

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope. *Scott.*

**stagnate**† (stag'nāt), *a.* [< L. *stagnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Stagnant.

To drain the *stagnate* fen.
*Somerville*, The Chase, iii. 440.

**stagnation** (stag-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stagnation*; as *stagnate* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being stagnant; the cessation of flow or circulation in a fluid; the state of being without flow, or of being motionless.

Th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impress'd
A cold *stagnation* on th' intestine tide.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 139.

In . . . [suffocation] life is extinguished by *stagnation* of non-arterialized blood in the capillaries of the lungs, and by the changes that result from the failure of the function of the pulmonic system.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 396.

2. Lack or absence of briskness or activity; inertness; dullness.

The decay of my faculties is a *stagnation* of my life.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 260.

**stagnicolous** (stag-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *stagnum*, a pool, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps or fens; paludicole, as a bird.

**stagon**†, *n.* See *staggon*.

**stag-party** (stag'pär"ti), *n.* A party or entertainment to which men only are invited. [Slang, U. S.]

**stag's-horn** (stagz'hôrn), *n.* Same as *stag-horn*, 1.

**stag-tick** (stag'tik), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect, *Leptoptena cervi*, of the family *Hippoboscidæ*, which infests the stag and other animals, and resembles a tick in being usually wingless.

**stag-worm** (stag'wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of several bot-flies which infest the stag. There are 12 species, 6 of which (all of the genus *Hypoderma*) inhabit the subcutaneous tissue of the back and loins; the others (belonging to the genera *Cephenomyia* and *Pharyngomyia*) infest the nose and throat.

**stagy** (stā'ji), *a.* [Also *stagey*; < *stage* + *-y*1.] Savoring of the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner: in a depreciatory sense.

Mr. Lewes . . . is keenly alive to everything *stagey* in physiognomy and gesture.
*George Eliot*, in Cross's Life, II. xiii.

The general tone of his thought and expression never rose above the ceremonious, *stagy*, and theatrical character of the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 97.

**Stagyrite**, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *Stagirite*.

**Stahlian** (stä'lian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stahl* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to G. E. Stahl, a German chemist (1660–1734), or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A believer in or supporter of Stahlianism or animism.

**Stahlianism** (stä'lian-izm), *n.* [< *Stahlian* + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

**Stahlism** (stä'lizm), *n.* [< *Stahl* (see *Stahlian*) + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

**stahlspiel** (stäl'spēl), *n.* [G., < *stahl*, steel, + *spiel*, play.] Same as *lyre*$^{1}$, 1 (*c*).

**staid** (stād). A mode of spelling the preterit and past participle of *stay*$^{2}$.

**staid** (stād), *a.* [Formerly also *stayed;* an adj. use of *staid, pp.*] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful: as, a *staid* elderly person.

> Put thyself
> Into a haviour of less fear, ere wildness
> Vanquish my *staider* senses.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 10.

> The tall fair person, and the still *staid* mien.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 143.

**staidly** (stād'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *stayedly.*] In a staid manner; calmly; soberly.

> 'Tis well you have manners.
> That curt'sy again, and hold your countenance *staidly.*
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

**staidness** (stād'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *stayedness;* < *staid* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being staid; sobriety; gravity; sedateness; steadiness: as, *staidness* and sobriety of age.

> The love of things ancient doth argue *stayedness*, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.

> Brought up among Quakers, although not one herself, she admired and respected the *staidness* and outward peacefulness common among the young women of that sect.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

**staig** (stāg), *n.* [A var. of *stag.*] A young horse; a stallion. [Scotch.]

**stail** (stāl), *n.* A spelling of *stale*$^{2}$.

**stain** (stān), *v.* [< ME. *steinen, steynen* (> Icel. *steina*), by apheresis from *disteinen, disteignen, disteynen, desteinen*, E. *distain:* see *distain.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discolor, as by the application of some foreign matter; make foul; spot: as, to *stain* the hand with dye, or with tobacco-juice; to *stain* the clothes.

> An image like thyself, all *stain'd* with gore.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 664.

**2.** To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; tarnish; bring reproach on; corrupt; deprave: as, to *stain* the character; *stained* with guilt.

> Never believe, though in my nature reign'd
> All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood,
> That it could so preposterously be *stain'd*,
> To leave for nothing all my sum of good.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cix.

**3†.** To deface; disfigure; impair, as shape, beauty, or excellence.

> But he 's something *stain'd*
> With grief that's beauty's canker, thou mightst call him
> A goodly person. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 414.

> We were all a little *stained* last night, sprinkled with a cup or two. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

**4.** To color by a process other than painting or coating or covering the surface. (*a*) To color (as glass) by something which combines chemically with the substance to be colored. (*b*) To color by the use of a thin liquid which penetrates the material, as in dyeing cloth or staining wood. (*c*) In *microscopy*, to impregnate with a substance whose chemical reaction on the tissue so treated gives it a particular color. The great value of staining for this purpose results from the fact that some tissues are stainable by a certain reagent to which others respond but feebly or not at all, so that some points, as the nucleus of cells, etc., may be more distinctly seen by the contrast in color. Many different preparations are used for the purpose in different cases.

**5.** To print colors upon (especially upon paper-hangings). [Eng.]—**6†.** To darken; dim; obscure.

> Clouds and eclipses *stain* both moon and sun.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxv.

Hence—**7†.** To eclipse; excel.

> O voyce that doth the thrush in shrilness *stain.*
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> Her beauty shin'd most bright,
> Far *staining* every other brave and comely dame
> That did appear in sight.
> *Patient Grissel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

**Stained cloth.** Same as *painted cloth* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Stained glass.** See *glass.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To cause a stain or discoloration.

> As the berry breaks before it *staineth.*
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 460.

**2.** To take stains; become stained, soiled, or sullied; grow dim; be obscured.

> The only soil of his fair virtue's gloss,
> If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil,
> Is a sharp wit match'd with too blunt a will.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 48.

**stain** (stān), *n.* [< *stain, v.*] **1.** A spot; a discoloration, especially a discoloration produced by contact with foreign matter by external causes or influences: as, mildew-*stains.*

> You do remember
> This *stain* [a mole] upon her?
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 139.

> Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.*
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 145.

**2.** A blot; a blemish; a cause of reproach or disgrace: as, a *stain* on one's character.

> Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> I say you are the man who denounced to my uncle this miserable *stain* upon the birth of my betrothed.
> *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Fair to See, xxii.

**3.** In *entom.*, a well-defined spot of color which appears to be semi-transparent, so that it merely modifies the ground-color: it may be produced by very fine dots, as on a butterfly's wing.—**4.** Taint; tarnish; evil or corrupting effect: as, the *stain* of sin.—**5†.** Slight trace; tinge; tincture.

> You have some *stain* of soldier in you; let me ask you a question. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 122.

**6.** Coloring matter; a liquid used to color wood, ivory, etc., by absorption.

> The ivory is invariably again placed in cold water that has been boiled, before it is transferred to the *stain.*
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 234.

**Diffuse stains**, those dyes which stain all parts of the tissue more or less uniformly.—**Nuclear stains**, those stains which act upon the nuclei, and which stain not at all or feebly the protoplasm of the cells.—**Oyster-shell stains**, in *photog.* See *oyster-shell.*

**stainable** (stā'na-bl), *a.* [< *stain* + *-able.*] Capable of being stained, as objects for the microscope. See *stain, v.*, 4 (*c*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 833.

**stainchel** (stān'chel), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*$^{1}$.

**stainer** (stā'nėr), *n.* [< *stain* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which stains, blots, or tarnishes.—**2.** One who stains or colors; especially, in the trades, a workman whose employment is staining wood, etc. See *paper-stainer.*—**3.** A tincture or coloring matter used in staining.

**stainless** (stān'les), *a.* [< *stain* + *-less.*] Free from spot or stain, whether physical or moral; unblemished; immaculate; untarnished: literally or figuratively.

**stainlessly** (stān'les-li), *adv.* In a stainless manner; with freedom from stain.

**stair** (stãr), *n.* [< ME. *staire, stayre, stayer, steir, steire, steyre, steyer*, < AS. *stǣger*, a step, stair (= MD. *steygher, steegher, stegher*, D. *steiger*, a stair, step, quay, pier, scaffold), < *stīgan* = D. *stijgen*, etc., mount, climb: see *sty*$^{1}$, *v.*, and cf. *stile*$^{1}$, *sty*$^{1}$, *n.*, from the same verb.] **1†.** A step; a degree.

> He [Mars] passeth but oo *steyre* in dayes two.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 129.

> Forthy she standeth on the highest *stayre*
> Of th' honorable stage of womanhead.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 54.

**2.** One of a series of steps to mount by: as, a flight of *stairs.*

> The qween bar furst the cros afturward,
> To fecche folk from helleward,
> On holy *stayers* to steyen vpward
> And regne with God vr lorde.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

> The *stairs*, as he treads on them, kiss his feet.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 330.

**3.** A flight or succession of flights of steps, arranged one behind and above the other in such a way as to afford passage from a lower to a higher level, or vice versa: as, a winding *stair;* the back *stair:* often used in the plural in the same sense.

> Romynge outward, fast it gonne biholde,
> Downward a *steyre*, into an herber grene.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1705.

**Below stairs**, in the basement or lower part of a house.—**Close-string stairs**, a dog-legged stairs without an open newel, and with the steps housed into the strings.—**Down stairs**, in the lower part of a house.—**Flight of stairs**, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—**Geometrical stairs.** See *geometric.*—**Pair of stairs**, a set or flight of steps or stairs. See *pair*$^{1}$, 5.—**Up stairs**, in the upper part of a house.

**stairbeak** (stãr'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Xenops*, having the upper mandible straight and the gonys ascending to the tip. See cut under *Xenops.*

**staircase** (stãr'kās), *n.* [< *stair* + *case*$^{2}$.] The part of a building which contains the stairs: also often used for *stairs* or *flight of stairs.* Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are technically called *fliers* or *direct fliers.*

> Though the figure of the house without be very extraordinary good, yet the *stayre-case* is exceeding poor.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 267.

**Corkscrew staircase** or **stair**, a winding staircase having a solid newel.

> From her warm bed, and up the *corkscrew stair*,
> With hand and rope we haled the groaning sow.
> *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

**staircase-shell** (stãr'kās-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Solarium;* any member of the *Solariidæ.* See cut under *Solarium.*

**stair-foot** (stãr'fu̇t), *n.* The bottom of a stair. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 123.

**stair-head** (stãr'hed), *n.* The top of a stair.

> I lodge with another sweep which is better off nor I am, and pay him 2*s.* 9*d.* a week for a little *stair-head* place with a bed in it.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 428.

**stair-rod** (stãr'rod), *n.* A rod or a strip of thin metal, sometimes folded and corrugated to give it stiffness, used to hold a stair-carpet in place. It is secured across the width of the step by rings or staples into which it is slipped, and in other ways; by extension, something not a rod answering the same purpose.

**stairway** (stãr'wā), *n.* A staircase. *Moore.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**stair-wire** (stãr'wīr), *n.* A slender stair-rod of metal.

> The banisters were beeswaxed, and the very *stair-wires* made your eyes wink, they were so glittering.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i. 1.

**stairy†** (stãr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stayry;* < *stair* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Stair-like. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (*Davies.*)

**staith, staithman.** See *stathe, statheman.*

**staithwort** (stāth'wėrt), *n.* Same as *colewort.*

**staiver,** *v. i.* See *staver.*

**stak†.** An obsolete preterit of *stick*$^{1}$, *stick*$^{2}$.

**stake**$^{1}$ (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *stake*, < AS. *staca*, a stake, a pin, = OFries. *stake* = MD. *stake, staecke, staeck*, D. *staak*, a stake, post, = MLG. *stake*, a stake, post, pillory, prison, LG. *stake*, > G. *staken*, a stake, = Icel. *stjaki*, a stake, pole, candlestick, = Sw. *stake*, a stake, a candlestick, = Dan. *stage*, a stake (Scand. forms appar. < LG.); cf. OHG. *stachulla, stacchulla*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a sting; from the root of *stick* (AS. **stecan*, pret. **stæc*): see *stick*$^{1}$, *v.*, and cf. *stick*$^{3}$, *n.*, *stack.* Cf. OF. *estake, estaque, estacke, estacque, stake*, also *estache, estaiche, stache*, etc., a stake, prop, bar, etc., = Sp. Pg. *estaca*, a stake, = It. *stacca*, a hook, < Teut.] **1.** A stick of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared to be set in the ground, as part of a fence, as a boundary-mark, as a post to tether an animal to, or as a support for something, as a hedge, a vine, a tent, or a fishing-net.

> Here hefd and here kyng haldyng with no partie,
> Bote stande as a *stake* that styketh in a muyre
> By-twyne two londes for a trewe marke.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 384.

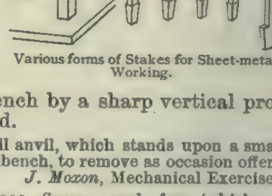
> Sharp *stakes* pluck'd out of hedges
> They pitched in the ground.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 117.

> Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
> Among the *stakes* on Dee.
> *Kingsley*, The Sands of Dee.

Specifically—**2.** The post to which a person condemned to death by burning is bound: as, condemned to the *stake;* burned at the *stake;* also, a post to which a bear to be baited is tied.

> Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
> And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
> That tyrannous heart can think?
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 129.

**3.** In *leather-manuf.*, a post on which a skin is stretched for currying or graining. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A vertical bar fixed in a socket or in staples on the edge of the bed of a platform railway-car or of a vehicle, to secure the load from rolling off, or, when a loose substance, as gravel, etc., is carried, to hold in place boards which retain the load.—**5.** A small anvil used for working in thin metal, as by tinsmiths: it appears to be so called because stuck into the bench by a sharp vertical prop pointed at the end.



Various forms of Stakes for Sheet-metal Working.

> The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers.
> *J. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

**Stake-and-rider fence.** Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

**stake**$^{1}$ (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking.* [< ME. *staken* = MD. MLG. *staken* (= OF. *estachier* = Sp. *estacar*), stake; from the noun.] **1.** To fasten to a stake; tether; also, to impale.

> *Stake* him to the ground, like a man that had hang'd himself. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

'Twas pitty that such a delicate inventive witt should be *staked* in an obscure corner.
*Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

His mind was so airy and volatile he could not have kept his chamber, if he must needs be there, *staked* down purely to the drudgery of the law.
*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 15. (*Davies.*)

2. To support with stakes; provide with supporting stakes or poles: as, to *stake* vines.—3. To defend, barricade, or bar with stakes or piles.

Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
That none with victual should the town relieve.
*Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt, st. 89.

4. To divide or lay off and mark with stakes or posts: with *out* or *off*: as, to *stake off* a site for a school-house; to *stake out* oyster-beds.

The modest Northerners who have got hold of it [Florida], and *staked* it all *out* into city lots, seem to want to keep it all to themselves.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 49.

When, therefore, M. Naville disbanded his men at the close of the fourth week, he had not only found a large number of very precious monuments in a surprisingly short space of time, but he left the ground chronologically *staked out*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 333.

5. To stretch, scrape, and smooth (skins) by friction against the blunt edge of a semicircular knife fixed to the top of a short beam or post set upright.

The [calf-]skins . . . are *staked* by drawing them to and fro over a blunt knife fixed on the top of a post.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 367.

**stake$^{2}$** (stāk), *n.* [= MD. *staeck*, a stake for which one plays; a particular use of *stake*, a stake, pole, appar. as 'that which is fixed or put up': see *stake*$^{1}$, *stick*$^{3}$.] 1. That which is placed at hazard as a wager; the sum of money or other valuable consideration which is deposited as a pledge or wager to be lost or won according to the issue of a contest or contingency.

'Tis time short Pleasures now to take,
Of little Life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *Stake*.
*Cowley*, Anacreontics, v.

Whose game was empires, and whose *stakes* were thrones.
*Byron*, Age of Bronze, iii.

2. The prize in a contest of strength, skill, speed, or the like.

From the king's hand must Douglas take
A silver dart, the archer's *stake*.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 22.

3. An interest; something to gain or lose.

Both had the air of men pretending to aristocracy—an old world air of respectability and *stake* in the country, and Church-and-Stateism. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

4. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager; the state of being at hazard or in peril: preceded by *at*: as, his honor is *at stake*.

Now begins the Game of Faction to be play'd, wherein the whole State of Queen Elizabeth lies *at stake*.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 329.

I have more than Life *at Stake* on your Fidelity.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

5. The see or jurisdiction of a Mormon bishop. [A forced use.]

Inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her *stakes* which are organized, that teach them not, . . . the sin be upon the heads of the parents.
*Doctrine and Covenants*, lxviii. 25.

**Maiden stakes.** See *maiden*.—**The Oaks stakes.** See *oak*.

**stake$^{2}$** (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking*. [< *stake*$^{2}$, *n.*] To wager; put at hazard or risk upon a future contingency; venture.

'Tis against all Rule of Play that I should lose to one who has not wherewithal to *stake*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Like an inspired and desperate alchemist,
*Staking* his very life on some dark hope.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

**stake$^{3}$†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *stack*.

**stake$^{4}$** (stāk), *n.* The ling. [Prov. Eng.]

**stake-boat** (stāk'bōt), *n.* A moored boat used to mark the end of a course or a turning-point in a regatta or boat-race.

Each boat to go fairly round the *stake-boats* or mark-buoys without touching the same.
*Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 141.

**stake-driver** (stāk'drī″vėr), *n.* The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*: so called from its cry, which is likened to driving a stake into the ground with a mallet. Also *pile-driver*, *pump-thunder*, *thunder-pumper*, etc.

**stake-head** (stāk'hed), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of several cross-bars set on stakes, used in a rope-walk to support the cords while twisting.

**stake-holder** (stāk'hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. One who holds the stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.—2. In *law*, one holding a fund which two or more claim adversely to each other.

**stake-hook** (stāk'hůk), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a hook, loop, or clevis on the side of the bed, to receive an upright stake.

**stake-iron** (stāk'ī″ėrn), *n.* The metallic strap or armature of a railway- or wagon-stake.

**stake-net** (stāk'net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net, consisting of netting vertically hung on stakes driven into the ground, usually with special contrivances for entrapping or securing the fish. See *gill-net*, and cut under *pound-net*.

**stake-netter** (stāk'net″ėr), *n.* One who uses a stake-net or pound; a pounder.

**stake-pocket** (stāk'pok″et), *n.* A socket of cast-iron fixed to the side of the bed of a flat or platform-car to receive the end of a stake.

**stake-puller** (stāk'půl″ėr), *n.* A machine, consisting of a hinged lever with a gripping device, for pulling stakes or posts from the ground; a post-puller.

**staker$^{1}$†**, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *stacker*$^{1}$.

**staker$^{2}$** (stā'kėr), *n.* [< *stake*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who stakes money, or makes a wager or bet.

**stake-rest** (stāk'rest), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a device for supporting a stake when turned down horizontally.

**stakke†**, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *stack*.

**stakker†**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *stacker*$^{1}$.

**staktometer**, *n.* See *stactometer*.

**stal†.** An obsolete preterit of *steal*$^{1}$.

**stalactic** (stā̦-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σταλακτικός, dropping, dripping, < σταλακτός, verbal adj. of σταλάσσειν, σταλάζειν, σταλᾶν, drop, drip, let fall drop by drop, appar. extended forms of στάζειν, drop, let fall by drops.] Pertaining to or resembling stalactite or a stalactite; stalactitic.

**stalactical** (stā̦-lak'ti-kal̦), *a.* [< *stalactic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactic*.

This sparry, *stalactical* substance.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 1.

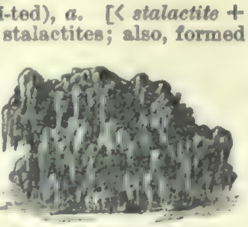
**stalactiform** (stā̦-lak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *staiact*(*ite*) + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

**stalactite** (stā̦-lak'tīt), *n.* [= F. *stalactite*, < NL. *stalactites*, < Gr. σταλακτός, dropping, oozing out in drops: see *stalactic*.] 1. A deposit of carbonate of lime, usually resembling in form a huge icicle, which hangs from the roof of a cave or subterranean rock-opening, where it has been slowly formed by deposition from calcareous water trickling downward through cracks or openings in the rocks above. Water containing carbonic acid in solution, which it has gained in filtering through the overlying soil, has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime, which it deposits again upon evaporation; stalactites are hence common in regions of limestone rocks. They are sometimes white, and nearly transparent, showing the broad cleavage-surfaces of the calcite, as those of the cave near Matanzas in Cuba; but commonly they have a granular structure with concentric bands of pale-yellow to brown colors. In some caverns the stalactites are very numerous and large, and of great beauty in their endless variety of form, especially in connection with the stalagmites, the corresponding depositions accumulated beneath the stalactites upon the floor of the caverns. The caves of Adelsberg in Carniola and of Luray in Virginia are among the most celebrated for the beauty of their stalactites.

The grotto is perfectly dry, and there are no petrifications or *stalactites* in it.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 41.

2. A similar form of some other mineral species, such as are occasionally observed, for example, of chalcedony, limonite, etc., but only sparingly and on a small scale.—3. A like form of lava sometimes observed in connection with volcanic outflows. Lava stalactites have been noted hanging from the roofs of lava caverns in the crater of Kilauea in Hawaii; and slender forms of a nearly uniform diameter of one fourth of an inch, and from a few inches to 20 or 30 inches in length, ornament the roofs of caverns in the lava stream which descended from Mauna Loa in the same island in 1881. Stalagmites of lava rise from the lava floor beneath.

**stalactited** (stā̦-lak'tī-ted), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Covered with stalactites; also, formed in more or less semblance of stalactites.—**Stalactited work.** See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.


Stalactitic Structure of Limonite.

**stalactitic** (stal-ak-tit'ik), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ic*.] Containing stalactites; having the form of stalactites: as, in mineralogy, the *stalactitic* structure of limonite, chalcedony, and other species.

**stalactitical** (stal-ak-tit'i-kal̦), *a.* [< *stalactitic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactitic*.

**stalactitiform** (stā̦-lak'tī-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stalactites* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *stalactiform*.

**stalagmite** (stā̦-lag'mīt), *n.* [< F. *stalagmite*, < Gr. σταλαγμός, dropping or dripping, στάλαγμα, that which drops, < σταλάζειν, drop, let fall drop by drop: see *stalactic*.] Carbonate of lime deposited on the floor of a cavern. See *stalactite*.

**stalagmitic** (stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *stalagmite* + *-ic*.] Composed of stalagmite, or having its character.

**stalagmitical** (stal-ag-mit'i-kal̦), *a.* [< *stalagmitic* + *-al*.] Stalagmitic in character or formation.

**stalagmitically** (stal-ag-mit'i-kal̦-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

**stalagmometer** (stal-ag-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σταλαγμός, a dropping or dripping (see *stalagmite*), + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *stactometer*.

**stalder†** (stâl'dėr), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *stallr*, a stall, pedestal, shelf, = Dan. *stald*, a stall: see *stall*$^{1}$.] A wooden frame to set casks on.

**stale$^{1}$** (stāl), *n.* [Sc. also *staill*, *steill*, *stall*; < ME. *stale*, theft, a trap, < AS. *stalu*, theft (in comp. *stæl-*, as in *stæl-hrān*, a decoy reindeer, *stælgæst*, a thievish guest, *stælhere*, a predatory army) (= D. **stal*, in *dief-stal*, theft, = G. **stahl*, in *dieb-stahl*, theft), < *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*$^{1}$. Cf. *stalk*$^{1}$.] 1†. Theft; stealing; pilfering.

Ine these heste is uorbode roberie, thiefthe, *ståle* and gauel, and bargayn wyth othren.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2†. Stealth; stealthy movement. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 249.—3†. Concealment; ambush.

He stode in a *stale* to lie in waite for the relefe that myght come from Caleis. *Hall*, Chron., Hen. IV., an. 12.

4†. A trap, gin, or snare.

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unwares.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 4.

5†. An allurement; a bait; a decoy; a stool-pigeon: as, a *stale* for a foist or pickpocket.

Her ivory front, her pretty chin,
Were *stales* that drew me on to sin.
*Greene*, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

Why, thou wert but the bait to fish with, not
The prey; the *stale* to catch another bird with.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

They [the Bishops] suffer'd themselvs to be the common *stales* to countenance with their prostituted Gravities every Politick Fetch that was then on foot.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

6. An object of deception, scorn, derision, merriment, ridicule, or the like; a dupe; a laughing-stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You have another mistresse, go to her,
I wil not be her *stale*.
*The Shepheards Holyday*, sig. G. i. (*Halliwell.*)

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 58.

A subject fit
To be the *stale* of laughter!
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

**stale$^{2}$** (stāl), *n.* [Also *stail*; also, with a pron. now different, *steal*, rarely *steel*, early mod. E. *stele*; < ME. *stale*, *stele*, < AS. *stæl*, *stel*, stalk, stem, = MD. *stele*, *steel*, *stael*, D. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle, = MLG. *stel*, *stēl*, a stalk, handle, LG. *stale*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, broomstick, stalk; cf. L. *stilus*, a stake, pale, pointed instrument, stalk, stem, etc. (see *style*$^{2}$); Gr. στελεόν, στειλειόν, a handle or helve of an ax, σταλίς, στήλη, an upright or standing slab (see *stele*$^{3}$); akin to στέλλειν, set, place, and ult. to *stall*$^{1}$ and *still*$^{1}$, from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Hence *stalk*$^{1}$.] 1†. A stalk; stem.

Weede hem wel, so wol thai wex(en) fele.
But forto hede hem greet trede downe the *stele*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

The stalke or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.
*B. Gouge's Heresbachius*, fol. 28.

2. The stem of an arrow.

A shaft [in archery] hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the feathers, and the head.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 117.

3. A handle; especially, a long handle, as that of a rake, ladle, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

A ladel bygge with a long *stele*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 279.

"Thereof," quod Absolon, "be as be may," . . .
And caughte the kultour by the colde *stele*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 599.

4†. A round or rung of a ladder; a step.

This ilke laddre (that may to hevene leste) is charite,
The *stales* gode theawis.
Quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 196.

Wymmen vnwytté that wale ne couthe
That on hande fro that other, for alle this hyȝe worlde,
Bitwene the *stele* and the stayre disserne noȝt cunen.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 513.

**stale**$^{3}$ (stāl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stale*, stale (applied to ale and beer); < OF. *estale* (Kilian), < MD. *stel*, old, ancient, applied to old and purified beer and to old urine (*stel bier*, *stele pisse*, Kilian; later written as compound, *stel-bier*, *stel-pisse*, Hexham); origin uncertain; perhaps lit. 'still,' same as MD. *stel*, var. of *stil*, still (cf. *still wine*, etc.): see *still*$^{1}$. According to Skeat, who associates the adj. with *stale*, urine, "*stale* is that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, etc."; he also suggests that *stale* in one sense may be 'too long exposed to sale,' < OF. *estaler*, display wares on stalls, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*$^{1}$. This explanation, however, fails to satisfy the conditions.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Old (and therefore strong): said of malt liquors, which in this condition were more in demand.

And notemuge to putte in ale,
Whether it be moyste or *stale*.
*Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 53.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*, in a browne bowle.
*The King and Miller of Mansfield* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Two barrels of ale, both stout and *stale*,
To pledge that health was spent.
*The Kings Disguise* (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

**2.** Old and lifeless; the worse for age or for keeping; partially spoiled. (*a*) Insipid, flat, or sour; having lost its sparkle or life, especially from exposure to air: as, *stale* beer, etc. (*b*) Dry and crumbling; musty: as, *stale* bread.

That *stale* old mouse-eaten dry cheese.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 11.

**3.** Old and trite; lacking in novelty or freshness; hackneyed: as, *stale* news; a *stale* jest.

Fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never *stale* in thrifty mind.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 55.

Your cold hypocrisy 's a *stale* device.
*Addison*, Cato, i. 3.

**4.** In *athletics*, overtrained; injured by overtraining: noting the person or his condition. =**Syn.** 3. Time-worn, threadbare.

**II.** *n.* **1**†. That which has become flat and tasteless, or spoiled by use or exposure, as stale beer. Hence—**2**†. A prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 67.

**3.** A stalemate.

Doe you not foresee, into what importable head-tearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed, when the Parliament shall give you a mate, though but a *Stale?*
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 61.

**stale**$^{3}$ (stāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [ME. *stalen*; < *stale*$^{3}$, *a.*] To render stale, flat, or insipid; deprive of freshness, attraction, or interest; make common or cheap.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 240.

I'll go tell all the argument of his play afore-hand, and so *stale* his invention. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Not content
To *stale* himself in all societies,
He makes my house here common as a mart.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

An imperial abdication was an event which had not, in the sixteenth century, been *staled* by custom.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 96.

**stale**$^{4}$ (stāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [Appar. < D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, urinate (said of horses and cattle); appar. a neuter use, lit. 'stand in stall,' parallel with the trans. use, D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, put into a stall; from the noun, D. *stal* = G. *stall* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald*, stall: see *stall*$^{1}$, *n.* The form is appar. irreg. (for **stall*), and is perhaps due to confusion with *stale*$^{3}$, *a.*, as applied to urine.] To make water; urinate: said of horses and cattle.

In that Moschee or Temple at Theke Thioi is a fountaine of water, which they say sprang vp of the *staling* of Chederles horse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 311.

**stale**$^{4}$ (stāl), *n.* [See *stale*$^{4}$, *v.*] Urine of horses and cattle.

**stale**$^{5}$†. An old preterit of *steal*$^{1}$.

**stalely** (stāl'li), *adv.* [< *stale*$^{3}$ + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a stale, commonplace, or hackneyed manner; so as to seem flat or tedious.

Come, I will not sue *stalely* to be your servant,
But, a new term, will you be my refuge?
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

**stalemate** (stāl'māt), *n.* [Prob. < *stale*$^{3}$ (but the first element is doubtful) + *mate*$^{3}$.] In *chess*, a position in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece: in such a case the game is drawn; figuratively, any position in which no action can be taken.

It would be disgraceful indeed if a great country like Russia should have run herself into such a *stale-mate* position. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 444.

**stalemate** (stāl'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stalemated*, ppr. *stalemating*. [< *stalemate*, *n.*] **1.** In *chess*, to subject to a stalemate: usually said of one's self, not of one's adversary: as, white is *stalemated*. Hence—**2.** To bring to a standstill; nonplus.

I had regularly *stalemated* him.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Fred, . . . "I like neither Bulstrode nor speculation." He spoke rather sulkily, feeling himself *stalemated*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xii.

**staleness** (stāl'nes), *n.* The state of being stale, in any sense.

**stalk**$^{1}$ (stâk), *v.* [< ME. *stalken*, < AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, walk warily, = Dan. *stalke*, stalk: (*a*) lit. walk stealthily, steal along; with formative *-k*, from the root of *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*$^{1}$, and cf. *stale*$^{1}$, *n.* (*b*) In another view the AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, is connected with *stealc*, high, and means 'walk high,' i. e. on tiptoe, being referred ult. to the same source as *stalk*$^{2}$, and perhaps *stilt*. For the form *stalk* as related to *stale*$^{1}$ (and *steal*$^{1}$), cf. *talk* as related to *tale* (and *tell*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk cautiously or stealthily; steal along; creep.

In the night ful theefly gan he *stalke*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1781.

The shadows of familiar things about him *stalked* like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 3.

**2.** To steal up to game under cover of something else; hunt game by approaching stealthily and warily behind a cover.

The king [James] alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse. And when some asked his Majesty what he meant, I must *stalk* (said he), for yonder town is shy and flies me.
*Bacon*, Apophthegms, published by Dr. Tenison in the [Baconiana, xi.

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My stale, with whom I *stalk*.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

**3.** To walk with slow, dignified strides; pace in a lofty, imposing manner.

Here *stalks* me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three handfuls [palms] higher than his foretop.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

**II.** *trans.* In *sporting*, to pursue stealthily, or behind a cover; follow warily for the purpose of killing, as game.

When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence *stalking* it.
*Livingstone.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

There came three men outside the hedge, . . . not walking carelessly, but following down the hedge-trough, as if to *stalk* some enemy.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

**stalk**$^{1}$ (stâk), *n.* [< *stalk*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** The pursuit of game by stealthy approach or under cover.

I took up the trail of a large bull elk, and, though after a while I lost the track, in the end I ran across the animal itself, and after a short *stalk* got a shot at the noble-looking fellow. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

**2.** A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Twice before, and jump at this dead hour,
With martial *stalk* hath he gone by our watch.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 66.

But Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfettered in majestic numbers walks.
*Addison*, The Greatest English Poets, l. 56.

**stalk**$^{2}$ (stâk), *n.* [< ME. *stalke*; prob. a var. (due to association with the related *stale*$^{2}$?) of **stelk*, < Icel. *stilkr* = Sw. *stjelk* = Dan. *stilk*, a stalk (cf. Gr. *στέλεχος*, the stem of a tree); with formative *-k*, from the simple form appearing in AS. *stæl*, *stel*, a handle, stale: see *stale*$^{2}$.] **1.** The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises directly from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit: as, a *stalk* of wheat or hemp.

I had sometimes the curiosity to consider beans and peas pulled up out of the ground by the *stalks*, in order to an inquiry into their germination. *Boyle*, Works, III. 310.

Some naked *Stalk*, not quite decay'd,
To yield a fresh and friendly Bud essay'd.
*Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

**2.** The pedicel of a flower or the peduncle of a flower-cluster (flower-stalk), the petiole of a leaf (leafstalk), the stipe of an ovary, etc., or any similar supporting organ; in mosses, a seta. —**3**†. A straw.

He kan wel in myn eye seen a *stalke*,
But in his owene he kan nat seen a balke.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 65.

**4.** In *arch.*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes or helices spring. Compare *caulis* and *cauliculus*. —**5**†. One of the upright side-pieces of a ladder, in which the rounds or steps are placed.

His owene hande made laddres thre
To clymben by the ronges and the *stalkes*
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

**6.** The shaft or handle of anything, especially when slender, likened to the stalk of a plant; the stem: as, the *stalk* of a wine-glass; the *stalk* of a tobacco-pipe.—**7.** In *zoöl.*, some part or organ like a stalk; a stem; a stipe. (*a*) A pedicel or peduncle; a footstalk; a supporting part: as, the *stalk* of some barnacles. (*b*) An eyestalk, as of various crustaceans and mollusks; an ophthalmite or ommatophore. (*c*) The petiole of the abdomen of many insects, especially hymenopters, as wasps and ants. (*d*) The stem, shaft, or rachis of a feather. (*e*) The stem of a fixed crinoid and of various other animals of plant-like habit, as rooted zoöphytes.

**8.** A tall chimney, as of a furnace, factory, or laboratory.

Twisted *stalks* of chimneys of heavy stonework.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

**9.** In *founding*, an iron rod armed with spikes, used to form the nucleus of a core. *E. H. Knight.*—**Optic stalk.** See *optic*.

**stalk-borer** (stâk'bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of *Gortyna nitela*, a noctuid moth of North America, which is noted as a pest to potato, corn, tomato, and a number of other plants. The larvæ bore into the stalks, killing them, and when full-grown leave the plant and pupate below ground.

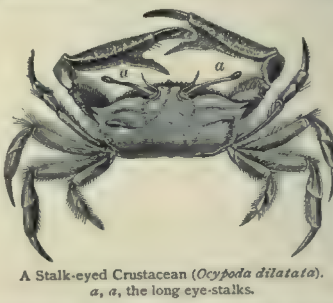
**stalk-cutter** (stâk'kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-power machine for cutting off old corn-stalks in the field preparatory to plowing. It consists of a series of revolving cylindrical cutters mounted in a suitable frame on wheels, and operated by means of gearing from the axles.

**stalked** (stâkt), *a.* [< *stalk*$^{2}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a stalk or stem: as, a *stalked* barnacle or crinoid.

Innumerable crabs make a sound almost like the murmuring of water. Some are very large, with prodigious *stalked* eyes, and claws white as ivory.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 628.

**stalker** (stâ'kėr), *n.* [< *stalk*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who stalks: as, a deer-*stalker*.—**2.** A kind of fishing-net.—**3.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Gradatores*.

**stalk-eyed** (stâk'īd), *a.* Having stalked eyes; podophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to *sessile-eyed*. See also cuts under *Podophthalmia*, *Gelasimus*, *Megalops*, and *schizopod-stage*.



A Stalk-eyed Crustacean (*Ocypoda dilatata*).
*a*, *a*, the long eye-stalks.

They all have their eyes set upon movable stalks, are termed the Podophthalmia, or *stalk-eyed* Crustacea.
*Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 279.

**stalking** (stâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stalk*$^{1}$, *v.*] In *sporting*, the act or method of approaching game quietly and warily or under cover, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, etc., as in deer-stalking.

**stalking-horse** (stâ'king-hôrs), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a horse-like figure, behind which a fowler conceals himself on approaching game.

The *stalking-horse*, originally, was a horse trained for the purpose and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

Hence—**2.** Anything put forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretense.

Flattery is
The *stalking-horse* of policy.
*Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 3.

France suffered all the evils which exist when a despotic ruler is but the *stalking-horse* behind which stands the irresponsible power. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

**stalkless** (stâk'les), *a.* [< *stalk*$^{2}$ + *-less*.] Having no stalk.

**stalklet** (stâk'let), *n.* [< *stalk*$^{2}$ + *-let*.] A diminutive stalk; especially, in *bot.*, a secondary stalk; a pedicel or petiolule.

**stalkoes** (stâ'kōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcaire*, a lusty, robust fellow, a bully, also a fowler.] See the quotation.

> Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of *stalkoes*, or walking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have nothing to do, and no fortune to support them, but who style themselves esquire.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Rosanna, iii. (*Davies.*)

**stalky** (stâ'ki), *a.* [< *stalk*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] Formed like a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

> At the top [it] bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

**stall**$^1$ (stâl), *n.* [< ME. *stal, stall, stalle, stale, steal*, < AS. *steal* (*steall-*), *stæl*, a station, stall, = OFries. *stal*, MD. D. MLG. *stal* = OHG. MHG. *stal* (*stall-*), G. *stall* = Icel. *stallr* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald* (cf. It. *stallo, stalla* = OSp. *estalo* = OF. *estal*, F. *étal*, a stall, *étau*, a vice, = Pr. *estal*, < ML. *stallum*, a stall, < Teut.), a place, stall; akin to *stool, stale*$^1$, etc., and to Gr. *στέλλειν*, place, set, ult. from the root of *stand*, L. *stare*, Gr. *ἱστάναι*, Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*. Hence *stall*$^1$, *v.*, and ult. *stale*$^4$, *stallion*, etc., as well as *stell*: see these words.] **1†.** A standing-place; station; position; place; room.

> Gaheries . . . threwe down and slowgh and kepte at *stall* [kept his ground] a longe while, but in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a litill, ffor than the saisnes be-gonne to recover londe vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

> Robyne Hode is euer bond to him,
> Bothe in strete and *stalle* [that is, both outdoors and in].
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

**2.** A standing-place for horses or cattle; a stable or cattle-shed; also, a division of a stable, cow-house, or cattle-shed, for the accommodation of one horse or ox; the stand or place in a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed: as, the stable contains eight *stalls*.

> But hye God som tyme senden can
> His grace into a litel oxes *stall*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 251.

> At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 223.

> They bind their horses to the *stall*,
> For forage, food, and firing call,
> And various clamour fills the hall.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 2.

**3.** A booth, either in the open air or in a building, in which merchandise is exposed for sale, or in which some business or occupation is carried on: as, a butcher's *stall*.

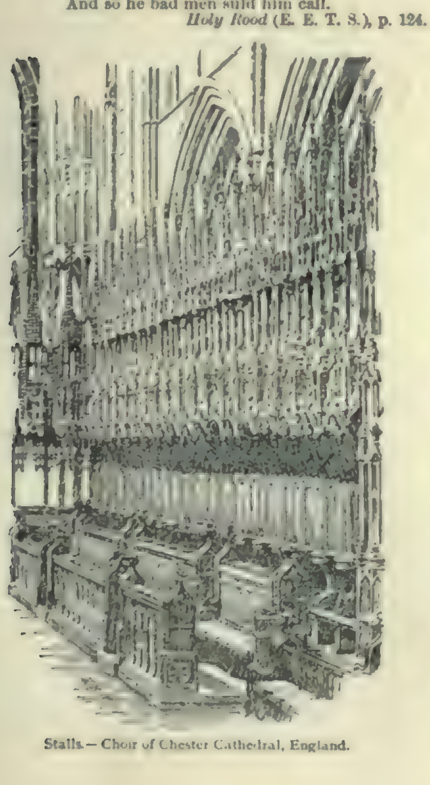
> "Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist, and with a rop smot hem,
> And ouer-turnede in the temple here tables and here *stalles*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 157.

**4.** A bench or table on which things are exposed for sale: as, a book-*stall*.

> They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.
> *Glanville.*

**5†.** A seat or throne; a bench.

> Thar als a god he sat in *stall*,
> And so he bad men suld him call.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.



Stalls.— Choir of Chester Cathedral, England.

**6.** One of a range of fixed seats inclosed either wholly or in part at the back and sides, in the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church, and often surmounted by a richly sculptured canopy (see cut in preceding column): mostly appropriated for the clergy: as, a canon's *stall*; a dean's *stall*; hence, the position or dignity of canon.

> New figures sat in the oaken *stalls*,
> New voices chanted in the choir.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend.

> The choir is fitted up with a range of splendid cinquecento *stalls*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 129.

**7.** In a theater, originally, a seat separated from others by arms or rails; now, usually, one of the seats in the front division of the parquet (sometimes called *orchestra stalls*); but the application of the term is variable. [Eng.]

> The price of seats has enormously gone up. Where there were two rows of *stalls* at the same price as the dress circle — namely, four shillings — there are now a dozen at the price of half a guinea.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 126.

**8.** In *metal.*, a chamber or compartment in which ores are roasted. See *roast-stall.*—**9.** A working-place in a coal-mine, varying in size and shape according to the system adopted. Also called *chamber, room, breast*, etc.—**Post and stall, pillar and stall.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Prebendal stall.** See *prebendal*.

**stall**$^1$ (stâl), *v.* [< ME. *stallen*, < AS. *steallian*, place, set, = Sw. *stalla*, put into a stall, = Dan. *stalle*, stall-feed, fatten, = MHG. G. *stallen*, stable, stall; from the noun. Cf. *stell*. Hence *forestall, install, installation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; set; fix; install.

> Among foles of riȝt he may be *stallyd*.
> *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

> *Stall* this in your bosom. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 131.

**2.** To place in an office with the customary formalities; induct into office; install.

> And see another, as I see thee now,
> Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 206.

> But in his State yer he [Josua] be *stall'd* (almost),
> Set in the midst of God's beloved Hoast,
> He thus dilates.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

**3.** To put into or keep in a stall or stable: as, to *stall* a horse.

> Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ix. 526.

**4.** To set fast in the mire; cause to stick in the mud; mire: as, to *stall* horses or a carriage.

> Yet many times in many wordes haue been so *stall'd* and stabled as such sticking made me blushinglie confesse my ignorance. *Florio*, Ital. Dict., Epis. Ded., p. [5].

> To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do like him in Æsop, that when his cart was *stalled*, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help, Hercules.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 222.

> Mathematics he [the general artist] moderately studieth, to his great contentment. — Using it as ballast for his soul; yet to fix it, not to *stall* it.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, II. vii. 6.

**5.** To corner; bring to bay; secure.

> When as thine eye hath chose the dame,
> And *stall'd* the deer that thou shouldst strike.
> *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 300.

**6†.** To forestall.

> We are not pleased in this sad accident,
> That thus hath *stalled* and abused our mercy,
> Intended to preserve thee. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

**7†.** To fatten; fatten with stall-feeding.

> It is tyme to *stall* your oxyn that you entend to sel after Ester. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

> Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a *stalled* ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

**8†.** To postpone the payment of; forbear to claim payment for a time; allow to be paid by instalments.

> That he might not be stuck on ground, he petition'd that his Majesty would *stall* his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it, by a thousand pounds a year.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 128. (*Davies.*)

**To be stalled to the rogue†**, to be formally received into the order of rogues; be installed or initiated as a rogue.

> This done, the Grand Signior called for a Gage of Bowse, which belike signified a quart of drinke, for presently, a pot of Ale being put into his hand, hee made the yong Squire kneele downe, and powring the full pot on his pate, vttered these wordes: I doe *stall thee to the Rogue* by vertue of this soueraigne English liquor, so that henceforth it shall be lawfull for thee to Cant — that is to say, to be a Vagabond and Beg. *Dekker*, Belman of London (1608).

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To come to a stand; take up a position.

> And ther thei *stalleden* and foughten the ton vpon the tother till thei were bothe wery for travaile.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

**2†.** To live as in a stall; dwell; inhabit.

> We could not *stall* together
> In the whole world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 39.

**3.** To stick or be set fast in the mire.—**4.** To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*—**5.** To be tired of eating, as cattle. *Imp. Dict.*

**stall**$^2$ (stâl), *n.* [A var. of *stale*$^1$, a decoy, etc., appar. confused with *stall*$^1$.] **1†.** An ambush.

> The great Prince Bias, . . . when he happened to fall into the *stall* of his enimies, and his souldiours beganne to crie What shall we doe? he made aunswere: that you make reporte to those that are aliue that I die fighting, and I will say there to the dead that you scapte flying.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

**2†.** A stale; a stalking-horse; cover; mark; pretext.

> This tyranny
> Is strange, to take mine ears up by commission
> (Whether I will or no), and make them *stalls*
> To his lewd solecisms and worded trash.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**3.** A stool-pigeon; a thief's (especially a pickpocket's) assistant, whose rôle it is to divert the attention of the victim while the thief operates, to conceal the crime, assist the escape of the thief, make off with the booty, or perform similar offices. He is called *fore-stall* or *back-stall* according to his position before or behind the victim.

**stallage** (stâ'lāj), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *stallenge*, < ME. *stallage* (?) (ML. *stallagium, estallagium*), < OF. *estallage, estalage*, < *estal*, stall: see *stall*$^1$, *n.*, and *-age*. Cf. *stallinger*.] **1.** The right of erecting stalls at fairs; rent paid for a stall.

> The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, pontage, and *stallage*, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 26.

**2†.** Laystall; dung; compost.

**stallandt, stallant†**, *n.* Early modern English forms of *stallion*.

**stallanger†**, *n.* Same as *stallinger*.

**stallation†** (stạ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **stallatio(n-)*, < *stallare*, install, < *stallum*, place, stall: see *stall*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *installation*.] Installation.

> As for dilapidacion, I vnderstond the house [Abbey of Hulme] was endetted at the tyme of his *stallacion* in grete somes of mony.
> *Duke of Suffolk*, To Cardinal Wolsey, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 201.

**stall-board** (stâl'bōrd), *n.* One of a series of floors upon which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

**staller** (stâ'lėr), *n.* [< OF. *estallier, estalier, estaillier*, one who keeps a stall, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*$^1$.] **1.** A hostler; a master of the horse.

> The King's dish-thegn, his bower-thegn, his horse-thegn or *staller*, all became great dignitaries of the Kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 60.

**2†.** A standard-bearer.

> Tovy, a man of great wealth and authority, as being the king's *staller* (that is, standard-bearer), first founded this town. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, i. § 5.

**stall-fed** (stâl'fed), *a.* Fattened, as oxen, by feeding in a stable or on dry fodder.

> You shall have *stall-fed* doctors, crammed divines.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

**stall-feed** (stâl'fēd), *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder.

> If you were for the fair, you should be *stall-fed*, and want no weal.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

**stalling** (stâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stall*$^1$, *v.*] Stabling.

> Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
> And *stalling* for the horses. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**stallinger** (stâ'lin-jėr), *n.* [Formerly also *stallanger* (ML. *stallangiarius*); with intrusive *n*, < *stallage* + *-er*$^1$. Cf. *passenger, messenger, wharfinger*, etc.] One who keeps a stall. [Local, Eng. or Scotch.]

> Vacancies among the *Stallingers* are filled up in like manner from the inhabitants of the town.
> *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 1734.

**stalling-ken†** (stâ'ling-ken), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Dekker.* [Old slang.]

> A *Stawling-ken* that is knowne of purpose to be trusty, yea and that in the night too, least they be notified and suspected to be scandalizing of the profession.
> *Rowlands*, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.

**stallion** (stal'yọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stalion*, **stallon, stalland, stallant, stalant, stalon*; < ME. *stalyone, stalon, stalun*, < OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon* = It. *stallone* (ML. reflex *stalonus*), a stallion, in ML. also called *equus ad stallum*, 'a horse at stall,' so called because kept in a stall, < *stallum*, a stall, stable: see *stall*$^1$.] The male of the horse; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

**stallman** (stâl'man), *n.*; pl. *stallmen* (-men). [< *stall*$^1$ + *man.*] A man who keeps a stall, as for the sale of meat, books, or other commodities.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 35. (*Latham.*)

**stallon**†, *n.* [< ME. *stalon*, < OF. *estalon*, *estallon*, *estelon*, *estolon*, a stick, post, staddle, stander, appar. < L. *stolo(n-)*, a shoot, twig, branch, scion, sucker.] A slip; a cutting; a scion. *Holinshed.*

In *stalons* forth thei sette
Her seede, and best for hem is solute lande.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

**stall-plate** (stâl'plāt), *n.* A plate of gilded copper upon which are engraved the arms of a Knight of the Garter (see *garter-plate*), or of a Knight or Esquire (Companion) of the Bath. The stall-plates of the Knights of the Bath are fixed in the upper row of stalls in the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and those of the Esquires of the Bath in the lower row.

**stall-reader** (stâl'rē"dėr), *n.* One who reads books at the stall where they are sold.

Cries the *stall-reader*, "Bless us! what a word on
A title page is this!" *Milton*, Sonnets, vi.

**stalon**$^1$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stallion*.

**stalon**$^2$†, *n.* An old spelling of *stallon*.

**stalwart** (stâl'wart), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. a Sc. form of *stalworth*, with assimilation of the vowel of the second element to that of the first, and an alteration, perhaps orig. dialectal, of the orig. final sequence *-rth* to *-rt* (as, conversely, orig. *-rt* changes to *-rth* in *swarth*, *swarthy*): see *stalworth.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Stout; strong: applied to inanimate objects. [Scotch.]—**2.** Hard; severe. [Scotch.]—**3.** Stormy; tempestuous. [Scotch.]—**4.** Stout; sturdy; strong; bold; brave. See *stalworth.* [Scotch; now also the form regularly used in Eng. and U. S.]

It's neer be said, my *stalwart* feres,
We kill'd him whan a sleiping.
*Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

Of the European sailors, by far the most reliable were five *stalwart* A. B.s. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 627.

**5.** Sturdy and steadfast in partizanship: in *U. S. politics* [*cap.*], noting various sections of the Republican party. See the phrase.

The epithet *Stalwart* as applied to a class of politicians was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1877 to designate those Republicans who were unwilling to give up hostility and distrust of the South as a political motive. In the present contest at Albany it has by a curious transformation been appropriated by the followers of Mr. Conkling to distinguish politicians faithful to his Machine.
*The Nation*, June 16, 1881.

**Stalwart Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, a decided or thorough-going member of the Republican party; specifically, a member of that wing of the Republican party in the State of New York which in 1880 advocated the renomination of Grant as President for a third term and in 1881 supported Roscoe Conkling in his opposition to the administration of Garfield, and antagonized the "Half-Breeds" in 1881 and following years.=**Syn. 4.** *Stout*, *Sturdy*, etc. (see *robust*), sinewy, brawny, muscular, strapping, powerful, valorous, resolute.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A strong or sturdy person.

His opinion is not favourable, Emin's *stalwarts*, whose praises had been so loudly trumpeted in Europe, proving to be for the most part brutal ruffians and abject cravens in the presence of danger. *The Academy*, Jan. 3, 1891.

**2.** A stout and steadfast partizan; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Stalwart Republican.* See above.

**stalwarth**†, *a.* Same as *stalworth*, *stalwart.*

**stalwartism** (stâl'wart-izm), *n.* [< *stalwart* + *-ism.*] In *U. S. politics*, the principles or policy of the Stalwarts; partizan devotion. *The Nation*, Nov. 27, 1879, p. 355.

**stalwartly** (stâl'wart-li), *adv.* [< *stalwart* + *-ly*$^2$. Cf. *stalworthly.*] In a stalwart manner; stoutly; bravely.

**stalwartness** (stâl'wart-nes), *n.* Stalwart character or quality; sturdiness; stoutness; strength. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 57.

**stalworth** (stâl'wėrth), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stalwoorth*, *stalworthe*; < ME. *stalworth*, *stalword*, *stalworthe*, *stalwurthe*, *staleworthe*, *stalewurthe*, *stelewurthe*, *stealewurthe*, also *stalworthy*, *stawurthy* (see *stalworthy*), < AS. *stælwyrthe*, found only once, in pl. *stælwyrthe*, in the sense 'good' or 'serviceable,' applied to ships; a compound peculiar to AS.: (*a*) prob. a contraction of **statholwyrthe*, lit. 'steadfast,' 'well-based,' 'firm-set,' etc., hence 'stout,' < *stathol*, *stathel*, foundation, base, seat, site, position, E. *staddle*, Sc. also contracted *stale*, *stail* (cf. AS. *stǣlan*, contracted from *statholian*, found, establish), + *wyrthe*, *weorth*, *wurth*, good, excellent, worth: see *staddle* and *worth*$^2$. Cf. the equiv. *statholfæst*, steadfast, firm, stable (< *stathol*, foundation, + *fæst*, firm, fast), and *stedefæst*, E. *steadfast* (the AS. *weorth* and *fæst* as the second element of adj. compounds being used rather as adj. formatives than as independent words). Such contraction is not common in AS., and the form *stælwyrthe* has generally been otherwise explained: (*b*) < *stalu* (in comp. *stæl-*), stealing, theft, + *weorth*, *wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stale*$^1$ and *worth*$^2$), but the sense 'worthy of theft,' 'worth stealing,' hence 'worth taking for use' ("captu dignæ," Gibson), cannot apply to men, and the sense 'good at stealing,' suggested by some, even if it were etymologically admissible, could not apply to ships. (*c*) In another view, lit. 'worthy of place,' i. e. fit for its place or use, serviceable, < AS. *steal*, *steall*, also sometimes, esp. in comp., *stæl*, a place, stall, + *weorth*, *wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stall*$^1$ and *worth*$^2$). The full form *stall-* occurs in ME. *stallworthely*, a var. of *stalworthly*, and in the mod. surname *Stallworthy*. In any view, the ME. forms *staleworth*, *stalewurthe*, *stelewurthe*, *stealewurthe*, with medial *e*, must be regarded as irregular. In fact the orig. meaning of the compound appears to have been lost, and the ME. variations must be due to simulation of one or other of the words above considered. Hence, by further variation, *stalwarth*, and now *stalwart*, which is no longer regarded as a compound.] **1**†. Steadfast; firm-based.

That *stalworthe* sted [Constantinople] so strong was founded,
Philip hoped that holde with his help to wynne.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1230.

Steken the ȝates stonharde with *stalworth* barrez.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

**2.** Stout; strong; sturdy: used of things and men or animals, in a merely physical sense. [Archaic.]

A hoge hathel for the nonez & of hyghe elde; . . .
Sturne stif on the stryththe on *stalworth* schonkez [shanks].
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 847.

And his strengthe schal be maad *stalworthe* [et roborabitur fortitudo ejus, Vulg.]. *Wyclif*, Dan. viii. 24.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 27. (*Nares.*)

**3.** Stout; sturdy; brave; bold: noting men, with reference to strength and courage. [Archaic.]

A man that es yhung and light,
Be he never swa *stalworth* and wyght.
*Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 689.

Well by his visage you might know
He was a *stalworth* knight, and keen.
*Scott*, Marmion, i. 5.

**stalworthhead**†, *n.* [ME. *stalworthhede*; < *stalworth* + *-head.*] Same as *stalworthness*.

**stalworthly**†, *adv.* [< ME. *stalworthly*, *stallworthly*, *stalwurthly*; < *stalworth* + *-ly*$^2$.] Stoutly; sturdily; strongly.

Scho strenyde me so *stallworthely* [var. *stalleworthely*, Halliwell] that I had no mouthe to speke, ne no hande to styrre. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I rede we ryde to Newe Castell,
So styll and *stalwurthlye*.
*Battle of Otterbourne* (Percy's Reliques, I. i. 2).

**stalworthness**† (stâl'wėrth-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stalworthnes*; < *stalworth* + *-ness.*] Sturdiness; stalwartness.

The sexte vertue es strengthe or *stalworthness* noghte onely of body but of herte, and wille evynly to suffre the wele and the waa, welthe or wandrethe, whethire so betyde.
*MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 217. (*Halliwell*, s. v. *wandrethe.*)

**stalworthy**†, *a.* [< ME. *stalworthy*, *stawurthy*: see *stalworth.*] Same as *stalworth*.

**stalwurthe**†, **stalwurthly**†. See *stalworth*, *stalworthly*.

**stam**$^1$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stem*$^1$.

**stam**$^2$ (stam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stammed*, ppr. *stamming*. [Cf. *stem*$^3$.] To amaze; confound. [Prov. Eng.]

**stam**$^2$ (stam), *n.* [< *stam*$^2$, *v.*] Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*
Was theevish, barb'rous, love-sicke, angrie minde.
*Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus* (1638). (*Nares.*)

**stamber** (stam'bėr), *v.* A dialectal form of *stammer*.

**stambha** (stam'bạ̈), *n.* [Skt., a prop, post, column, < √ *stambh*, make firm, prop: see *stamp.*] Same as *lat*$^6$.

One or two *stambhas* stood in front of or beside each gateway of every great tope, and one or two in front of each chaitya hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 55.

**stamel**†, *n.* Same as *stammel*.

**stamen** (stā'men), *n.*; pl. *stamens* (stā'menz) (only, in the fourth sense) or (in the other three senses) *stamina* (stam'i-nạ̈). [< L. *stamen*, the warp in the (upright) loom, a thread hanging from the distaff, in gen. a thread, string, fiber, a stamen of a flower (cf. MGr. *στῆμα*, a stamen, Gr. *στήμων*, the warp in the loom, a thread as spun); < *stare* = Gr. *ἱστασθαι* (*στῆναι*), stand: see *stand.* Cf. *stamen*$^2$, *stamin.*] **1.** The warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting; a thread of the warp; a thread.—**2.** *pl.* The supports or mainstays of a body; the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity: as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are *stamina* which constitute their strength.

Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds.
*Waterland*, Works, IV. 309.

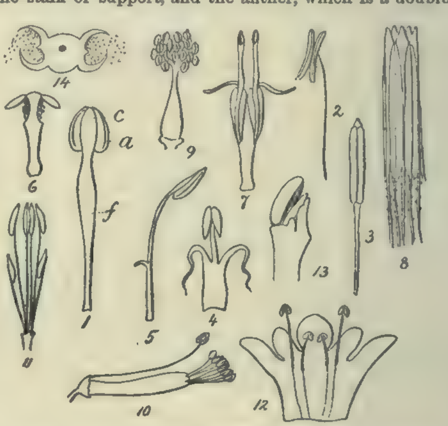
Hence—**3.** [Pl. *stamina*, now sometimes used as sing.] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; lasting strength or vigor.

I indeed think her *stamina* could not last much longer; when I saw her she could take no nourishment.
*Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.

Old English half pint bumpers, my dear—Zounds, sir! they try a fellow's *stamina* at once.
*Macklin*, Man of the World, iii. 1.

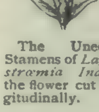
She had run through all the *stamina* of constitution nature had allotted her, and died of old-age, in youth.
*Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, Feb. 2, 1816.

**4.** In *bot.*, the male or fertilizing organ of flowering plants. It is situated immediately within the inner circle of floral envelops, or petals when they are present, and consists of two parts, the filament, which is the stalk or support, and the anther, which is a double sac or body of two cells placed side by side and filled with a powdery substance, the pollen. This pollen, when mature, is discharged from the anther through various openings or pores. Theoretically the stamen is the homologue of a leaf, in which the two cells of the anther represent the infolded halves of the blade, while the connective represents the midrib and the filament the petiole of the leaf. The pollen represents the parenchyma of the leaf. The stamens of a flower are collectively called the *andrœcium*. When both stamens and pistils are present in the same flower it is said to be hermaphrodite or perfect; when only stamens are present the flower is said to be staminate or male. The number of stamens varies in different plants from one to one hundred or more, but is generally constant for the same species, and forms an important element in the system of classification. The classes in the Linnean sexual system were based upon the number and position of the stamens; and in the natural system they are still an important factor. In regard to their insertion, stamens may be hypogynous, epigynous, or perigynous, or the flower may be gynandrous (see these words). See also cuts under *anther*, *anthophore*, *diadelphous*, *epigynous*, *extrorse*, *introrse*, and many plant-names.—**Barren stamen.** Same as *sterile stamen.*—**Included stamens.** See *include.*—**Stamina of reason,** first truths.—**Sterile stamen,** in *bot.*, an organ or body which belongs to the series of stamens, or andrœcium, but which does not produce pollen; an imperfect stamen, as that produced by certain plants of the family *Scrophularineæ*; a staminodium.



Stamens.

1. Of *Isopyrum biternatum* (*a*, the anther; *c*, the connective; *f*, the filament). 2. Of *Oryza sativa.* 3. Of *Liriodendron Tulipifera.* 4. Of *Allium Porrum.* 5. Of *Rosmarinus officinalis.* 6. Of *Berberis Canadensis.* 7. Of *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* 8. Syngenesious stamens of *Carduus crispus.* 9. Monadelphous stamens of *Napæa dioica.* 10. Diadelphous stamens of *Genista tinctoria.* 11. Tetradynamous stamens of *Erysimum cheiranthoides.* 12. Didynamous stamens of *Thymus Serpyllum.* 13. Stamen in gynandrous flower of *Epipactis palustris.* 14. Transverse section of the anther of *Isopyrum*, showing the dehiscence and the pollen-grains.



The Unequal Stamens of *Lagerstrœmia Indica*, the flower cut longitudinally.

**stamened** (stā'mend), *a.* [< *stamen* + *-ed*$^2$.] Furnished with stamens.

**stamin**$^1$†, **stamine**† (stam'in), *n.* [< ME. *stamin*, *stamyn*, < OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*, < ML. *stamina*, *staminea*, *stamineum* (also *stamina*, after OF.), a woolen cloth, bolting-cloth, < L. *stamineus*, consisting of threads, < *stamen*, a thread, fiber (> OF. *estame* = It. *stame*, yarn, worsted): see *stamen*. Hence, by irreg. variation, *stammel*, *tamin*, *tamine*, *taminy*, *tammy*, *tamis.*] A woolen cloth, or linsey-woolsey. It is mentioned as a cloth for common wear; but its cost was not so low as to indicate the coarsest kind of cloth. In the quotation apparently a tapestry.

> She had ywoven in a *stamin* [var. *stames*] large
> How she was broght from Athenes in a barge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2360.

**stamin$^2$†**, *n.* [ME. *stamyne*, appar. a var. of *stem*$^1$, < AS. *stemn* = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, a post, post of the prow or stem; cf. It. *stamine*, the upright ribs or pieces of timber of the inside of a ship; perhaps < L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), the warp of a loom, etc. (see *stamen*, *stamin*$^1$), otherwise < G. *stamm*, etc., stem: see *stem*$^1$.] The stem of a vessel. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

**stamina**, *n.* Latin plural of *stamen*, sometimes used as a singular (see *stamen*, 3).

**staminal** (stam'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a stamen, + *-al.*] Same as *stamineous*.

**staminate** (stam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *staminatus*, consisting of threads (NL. furnished with stamens), < *stamen*, a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished with or producing stamens. (*b*) Producing stamens, but no pistils: said of certain flowers.

**staminate** (stam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staminated*, ppr. *staminating*. [< L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), fiber (see *stamen*), + *-ate*$^2$.] To endue with stamina.

**stamine†**, *n.* See *stamin*$^1$.

**stamineal** (stạ-min'ẹ-al), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads (see *stamineous*), + *-al.*] Same as *stamineous*.

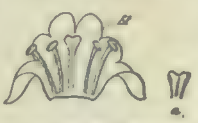
**stamineous** (stạ-min'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads, thready, < *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] Consisting of, bearing, or pertaining to a stamen or stamens.

**staminidium†** (stam-i-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *staminidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον*.] The antheridium, an organ in cryptogamic plants corresponding to a stamen.

**staminiferous** (stam-i-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Bearing or having stamens. A *staminiferous flower* is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous nectary* is one that has stamens growing on it.

**staminigerous** (stam-i-nij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *staminiferous*.

**staminode** (stam'i-nōd), *n.* [< NL. *staminodium*.] Same as *staminodium*.



The Flower of *Scrophularia nodosa*, laid open to show the staminodium (*St*). *a*, the staminodium.

**staminodium** (stam-i-nō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A sterile or abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen. Also called *parastemon*.

**staminody** (stam'i-nō-di), *n.* [< NL. **staminodia*, < L. *stamen*, a thread, stamen, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a condition, frequent in flowers, in which various organs are metamorphosed into stamens. Bracts, sepals, petals, and pistils may be thus transformed. Compare *sepalody*, *petalody*, *pistilody*. See *metamorphosis*, 4.

**stamm** (stam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the game of solo, a pool of sixteen chips. *The American Hoyle.*

**stammel$^1$†** (stam'el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stamel*, *stamell*; a var. of *stamin*$^1$.] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of woolen cloth, of a red color: red linsey-woolsey: probably same as *stamin*$^1$.

> In sommer vse to were a scarlet petycote made of *stamell* or lynse wolse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

> Now in satin,
> To-morrow next in *stammel*.
> *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Hence—2. The color of stammel: a red inferior in brilliancy to scarlet.

> Karsies of all orient colours, specially of *stamell*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 440.

> The Violet's purple, the sweet Rose's *stammell*,
> The Lillie's snowe, and Pansey's various ammell.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to stammel or its hue; red; made of stammel.

> But the wench in the *stammel* waistcoat is stopping too, Adam . . . they are going to dance! Frieze-jacket wants to dance with *stammel*-waistcoat, but she is coy and recusant. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

**stammel$^2$** (stam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large, clumsy horse. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stammer** (stam'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. also *stamber*; < ME. *stameren* = D. *stameren*, *stamelen* = OHG. *stammalōn*, *stamalōn*, MHG. *stameln*, *stammeln*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, stammer; a freq. verb, associated with AS. *stamer*, *stamor*, *stamur*, *stomer* = OHG. *stamal*, *stammal*, adj., stammering, and equiv. to the simple verb, Icel. Sw. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, stammer, from the adj. appearing in OHG. *stam*, G. *stumm*, mute, = Icel. *stamr* = Goth. *stamms*, stammering; perhaps connected with *stem*$^3$, obstruct, etc.: see *stem*$^3$, and cf. *stam*$^2$. Cf. also *stumble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hesitate or falter in speaking; hence, to speak with involuntary breaks and pauses.

> His hew shal falewen,
> & his tonge shal *stameren*, other famelen.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 224.

> The Psythian grape we dry: Lagean juice
> Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 133.

> The new strong wine of love,
> That made my tongue so *stammer* and trip.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

2. To stumble or stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Stamerynge* in goyng, idem quod stakerynge, waverynge.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 472.

=**Syn.** 1. *Falter*, *Stammer*, *Stutter*. He who *falters* weakens or breaks more or less completely in utterance; the act is occasional, not habitual, and for reasons that are primarily moral, belong to the occasion, and may be various. He who *stammers* has great difficulty in uttering anything; the act may be occasional or habitual; the cause is confusion, shyness, timidity, or actual fear; the result is broken and inarticulate sounds that seem to stick in the mouth, and sometimes complete suppression of voice. He who *stutters* makes sounds that are not what he desires to make; the act is almost always habitual, especially in its worst forms; the cause is often excitement; the result is a quick repetition of some one sound that is initial in a word that the person desires to utter, as c-c-c-c-catch.—**Stammering bladder**, a bladder whose muscles act irregularly and spasmodically, causing painful urination. *Paget.*

**II.** *trans.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; especially, to utter with involuntary breaks or catches: frequently with *out*.

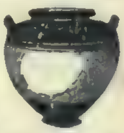
> His pale lips faintly *stammered out* a "No."
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxiii.

**stammer** (stam'ėr), *n.* [< *stammer*, *v.*] Defective utterance; a stutter: as, to be troubled with a *stammer*. See *stammering*.

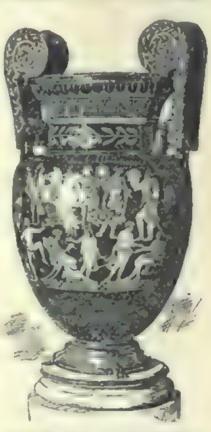
**stammerer** (stam'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stammer* + *-er*$^1$.] One who stammers or stutters in speaking.

**stammering** (stam'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *stamerynge*; verbal n. of *stammer*, *v.*] Hesitating speech; imperfect articulation; stuttering.

**stammeringly** (stam'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With stammering; with stops or hesitation in speaking.


Typical form of Stamnos.

**stamnos** (stam'nos), *n.*; pl. *stamnoi* (-noi). [< Gr. *στάμνος* (see def.), < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large water- or wine-vase closely resembling the hydria, but generally with a shorter neck, and provided merely with the two small handles on the sides of the paunch, the larger handle behind being absent. Sometimes called *olla*.—**Apulian stamnos**, in *Gr. archæol.*, a type of stamnos of peculiar shape, having the handles on the shoulders prolonged upward in large volutes, and the cover often surmounted by a vase of the same shape. It is called *Apulian* from the province or region where most examples are found. Often called, less correctly, *Apulian crater*.


Apulian Stamnos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

**stamp** (stamp), *v.* [Also dial. *stomp*; < ME. *stampen*, a var. (due to LG. or Scand. influence) of **stempen*, < AS. *stempan* = MD. *stempen*, *stampen*, D. *stampen* = MLG. *stampen* = OHG. *stamfōn*, MHG. *stampfen*, G. *stampfen* = Icel. *stappa* (for **stampa*) = Sw. *stampa* = Dan. *stampe* (cf. It. *stampare* = Sp. Pg. *estampar* = OF. *estamper*, F. *étamper*, < Teut.), stamp, = Gr. *στέμβειν*, stamp, shake, agitate, misuse (akin to *στείβειν*, stamp on, tread, *στέμφυλον*, olives or grapes from which the oil or juice has been pressed), = Skt. √*stambh*, make firm or steady, prop.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To crush or bruise with or as with a pestle; pound or bray as in a mortar; pound; bruise; crush: as, to *stamp* ores in a stamping-mill.

> Thise cokes, how they *stampe* and streyne and grynde!
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 76.

> They put the water into large jarres of stone, stirring it about with a few *stampt* Almonds.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

2. To strike or beat with a forcible downward thrust of the foot.

> Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 49.

> He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 446.

3. To cause to strike the ground with a sudden or impetuous downward thrust.

> Red Battle *stamps* his foot, and nations feel the shock.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 38.

4. To impress a design or distinctive mark or figure upon; mark with an impression or design: as, to *stamp* plate with arms; to *stamp* letters; to *stamp* butter.

> The Romanes were wont heretofore to *stampe* their coynes of gold and silver in this city.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

> Egmont dined at the Regent's table, . . . in a camlet doublet, with hanging sleeves, and buttons *stamped* with the bundle of arrows. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 403.

Hence—5. To certify and give validity or currency to by marking with some mark or impression; coin; mint.

> We pay . . . for it with *stamped* coin, not stabbing steel.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 747.

6. Figuratively, to brand or stigmatize as being of a specined character; declare to be.

> Dares *stamp* nothing false where he finds nothing sure.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

7. To imprint; impress; fix deeply: as, to *stamp* one's name on a book; an event *stamped* on one's memory.

> If ever I an Hope admit
> Without thy Image *stampt* on it.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, The Soul.

> God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being. *Locke.*

8. To characterize; mark.

> They [Macaulay's articles] are characterized by many of the qualities of heart and mind which *stamp* the productions of an Edinburgh reviewer.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

9. To affix a stamp (as a postage- or receipt-stamp) to: as, to *stamp* a letter or a newspaper.—10. To cut, or cut into various forms, with a stamp: in this sense often with *out*: as, to *stamp out* circles and diamonds from a sheet of metal.—**Stamped envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Stamped in the blind.** See *blind*$^1$.—**Stamped velvet**, velvet or velveteen upon which a pattern has been impressed by hot irons which leave a surface more or less lowered from the pile according to the amount of pressure applied, etc. In some cases the surface of the impressed pattern is brought to a smooth gloss. This material is used chiefly for upholstery.—**Stamped ware.** Same as *sigillated ware* (which see, under *sigillated*). *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. xiii.—**Stamped work**, metal-work decorated by means of dies and punches.—**To stamp out**, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; eradicate by resorting to vigorous measures; suppress entirely; exterminate: as, to *stamp out* disease which has broken out among cattle by killing the whole herd; to *stamp out* an insurrection.

**II.** *intrans.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

> A ramping fool, to brag and *stamp* and swear.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 122.

**stamp** (stamp), *n.* [OHG. *stamph*, *stampf*, MHG. *stampf*, a stamping-instrument, a stamp (> F. *estampe* = It. *stampa*, a stamp); in dim. form, MLG. LG. *stempel* = OHG. *stemphil*, MHG. *stempfel*, G. (after LG.) *stempel* = Sw. *stämpel* = Dan. *stempel*, a stamp; from the verb.] 1. An instrument for crushing, bruising, or pounding; specifically, in *metal.*, that part of the machinery of a stamp-mill which rises and falls, and which delivers the blow by which the ore is reduced to the necessary fineness for being further treated for the separation of the valuable portion; by extension, the mill itself. The stamp consists of head and stem, the latter having upon it the tappet by which, through the agency of the cam or wiper which projects from an axis turned by steam- or water-power, it is raised.

> There are 340 *stamps* in operation at Butte, and the amount of ore treated every day amounts to 500 tons.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 596.

2. An instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an engraved block, die, or the like, by which a mark may be made or delivered by pressure; specifically, a plate upon which is cut the design for the sides or back of a book.—3. A hand-tool for cutting blanks from paper, leather, etc., in various patterns, according to the shape of the cutting-edges. It operates by pressure or a direct blow, or is laid on the material and struck with a hammer. Hand-stamps are used for canceling, bating, embossing, eyeleting, and similar work.

**4.** A forcible or impetuous downward thrust or blow: as, he emphasized his order with a *stamp* of the foot.—**5.** An impression or mark made with a stamp; an impressed or embossed mark or pattern; particularly, an impressed mark used to certify something, or give validity or currency to it: as, the *stamp* on a coin; the *stamp* on a certified check.

What boots it to be coin'd
With Heav'n's own *stamp?*
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 12.

That sacred name [the king's] gives ornament and grace;
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass.
*Dryden*, Prol. at Opening of the New House, l. 33.

The rank is but the guinea's *stamp*. *Burns*, For a' that.

Specifically—(*a*) An official mark set upon a thing chargeable with duty or tax showing that the duty or tax is paid. (*b*) The impression of a public mark or seal required by the British government for revenue purposes to be made by its officers upon the paper or parchment on which deeds, legal instruments, bills of exchange, receipts, checks, insurance policies, etc., are written, the fee for the stamp or stamped paper varying with the nature of the instrument or the amount involved. (See *stamp-duty*.) For receipts, foreign bills of exchange, and agreements, adhesive stamps may be used, but in general the stamp must be embossed or impressed. (*c*) A small piece of paper having a certain figure or design impressed upon it, sold by the government to be attached to goods, papers, letters, documents, etc., subject to duty, or to some charge as for postage, in order to show that such duty or charge has been paid: as, postage-*stamps*; receipt-*stamps*; internal-revenue *stamps*.

**6.** *pl.* Stamp-duties: as, the receiver of *stamps* and taxes. See *stamp-duty*.—**7.** *pl.* Money: so called in allusion to the use of postage-stamps and small paper notes ("shinplasters") as money. [Slang, U. S.]—**8**†. That which is marked; a thing stamped; a medal.

Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 153.

**9**†. A coin, especially one of small value.

*Ric.* Oh, cruel, merciless woman,
To talk of law, and know I have no money.
*Val.* I will consume myself to the last *stamp*,
Before thou gett'st me.
*Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, ii. 1.

**10**†. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving; a plate or cliché.

He that will not onely reade, but in manner see, the most of these exploits of the Hollanders, with other rarities of the Indies, may resort to Theodoricke and Israel de Bry, who haue in liuely *stampes* expressed these Nauigations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

When I was at Venice, they were putting out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty or magnificence.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 388).

**11.** Sanction; value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**12.** Distinguishing mark; imprint; sign; indication; evidence.

If ever there was a work which carried with it the *stamp* of originality in all its parts, it is that of John Bunyan's!
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 70.

**13.** Make; cast; form; character; sort; kind; brand.

Those he hath . . . predestinated to be of our *stamp* or character, which is the image of his own Son, in whom, for that cause, they are said to be chosen.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

He had wantonly involved himself in a number of small book-debts of this *stamp*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

**14.** In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for softening hides by pounding them in a vat. *E. H. Knight.*—**15.** Same as *nobblin*.

In the production of "charcoal plates" (for tinplate making), the first rough forged slabs are cut into pieces termed *stamps*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 319.

**16.** *pl.* Legs. [Old slang.]—**Atmospheric stamp.** See *atmospheric*.—**Ball stamp**, a peculiar form of stamp (so named from the inventor) in use at the mines on Lake Superior. It is a direct-action stamp, the stem of the stamp being the continuation of the piston-rod of the steam-engine which is the motive power.—**Leavitt stamp**, an improved form of Ball stamp, used chiefly in the Lake Superior mines. One head is capable of crushing 250 tons of ore in 24 hours. This stamp works like the Nasmyth hammer, the force of gravity being aided by steam-pressure.—**Stamp Act**, an act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; in *American colonial history*, an act, also known as *Grenville's Stamp Act*, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps and stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.: it also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. The act was to go into effect November 1st, 1765, but it aroused intense opposition, led by the assemblies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and other colonies. A "Stamp Act Congress," with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in October, 1765, and a petition against this and other repressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of the leading causes in effecting the revolution.—**To put to stamp**†, to put to press; begin printing. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

**stampage** (stam'pạj), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-age*.] An impression; a squeeze.

No copy [of the rock inscription] was obtained until October, 1838, when the traveller Masson most carefully and perseveringly made a calico *stampage* and an eye-copy.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 118.

**stamp-album** (stamp'al″bum), *n.* A blank book or album used by collectors for the classification and display of postage- and revenue-stamps.

**stamp-battery** (stamp'bat″ėr-i), *n.* A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. *E. H. Knight.*

**stamp-block** (stamp'blok), *n.* A hollow wooden block in which mealies are pounded before being cooked. [South Africa.]

**stamp-collecting** (stamp'ko̤-lek″ting), *n.* The act or practice of collecting postage- or revenue-stamps. See *philately*.

**stamp-collector** (stamp'ko̤-lek″to̤r), *n.* **1.** A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.—**2.** One who collects postage- or revenue-stamps as articles of interest or curiosity; a philatelist.

**stamp-distributer** (stamp'dis-trib″ụ-tėr), *n.* An official who issues or distributes government stamps.

**stamp-duty** (stamp'dū″ti), *n.* A tax or duty imposed on the sheets of parchment or paper on which specified kinds of legal instruments are written. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances and deeds, are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law. Stamp-duties were first levied in England in the reign of William and Mary.

**stampede** (stam-pēd'), *n.* [Formerly also *stampedo*; < Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede, a particular use of Sp. *estampida*, *estampido* (= Pg. *estampido*), a crack, crash, loud report; connected with *estampar*, stamp: see *stamp*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden scattering of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, any sudden flight or general movement, as of an army, in consequence of a panic.

With every herd this *stampede* occurs; and, watching the proceedings, I hold that a drover ought to have rather more patience than Job.
*Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 131.

**2.** Any sudden unconcerted movement of a number of persons actuated by a common impulse: as, a *stampede* in a political convention for a candidate who seems likely to win. Stampedes in American politics have been common since the Democratic convention of 1844.

At the first ring of the bell a general *stampede* took place; some twenty hungry souls rushed to the dining-room. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 63.

**stampede** (stam-pēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stampeded*, ppr. *stampeding*. [< *stampede*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become generally panic-stricken; take suddenly to flight, as if under the influence of a panic; scamper off in fright: said of herds or droves.—**2.** To move together, or take the same line of conduct, under the influence of any sudden and common impulse. See *stampede*, *n.*, 2.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to break and run as if panic-stricken; disperse or drive off suddenly through panic or terror.

Those most trying times when . . . the cattle are *stampeded* by a thunder-storm at night.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 7.

**2.** To cause to move or act in a mass through some sudden common impulse: as, to *stampede* a political convention for a candidate.

**stampedo**† (stam-pē'dō), *n.* Same as *stampede*.

A sudden *stampedo* or rush of horses. *Irving.*

**stamper** (stam'pėr), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stamps: as, a *stamper* in the post-office.—**2.** An instrument for stamping; a stamp.—**3.** *pl.* The feet; also, shoes. [Old slang.]

Strike up, Piper, a merry, merry dance,
That we on our *stampers* may foot it and prance.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

**4.** A stamping-machine. (*a*) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics, consisting of a tub revolving horizontally, and a series of wooden stamps or pestles operated by suitable machinery. (*b*) In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a machine used in small mills, consisting of ten or twelve stamps of hard wood, arranged in a row, each stamp having a bronze shoe. The material to be pulverized is placed in cavities in a block of solid oak. (*c*) In *porcelain-manuf.*, a mill for pulverizing calcined flints preparatory to treatment in the grinding-vat.

**5.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Calcatores*.

**stamp-hammer** (stamp'ham″ėr), *n.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or, as is more commonly the case, by steam- or water-pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. *Percy.*

**stamp-head** (stamp'hed), *n.* In a stamp, the rectangular or cylindrical mass of iron at the end of the stamp-stem, which by its weight gives force to the blow. To the lower end of the stamp-head is attached the shoe, a thinner piece of chilled iron or steel, which can easily be replaced, when too much worn for service, without the necessity of replacing the whole stamp-head.

**stamping** (stam'ping), *n.* [< ME. *stampynge*; verbal n. of *stamp*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pounding, beating, or impressing as with a stamp.—**2.** Something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

Groups of U-shaped soft iron *stampings*.
*Electrical Rev.*, XXII. 174.

**3.** Same as *blocking*, 1 (*a*).

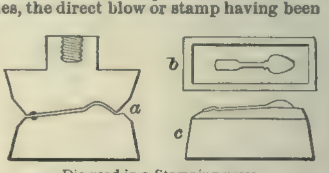
**stamping-ground** (stam'ping-ground), *n.* A place of habitual resort; a customary haunt. [Slang, U. S.]

It's with them fellows as it is with wild animals. You can just keep clear of them if you want, stay far out of their *stamping-ground*, hold yourself aloof all the time.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 176.

**stamping-machine** (stam'ping-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming articles of hard materials, as metal, whether for the first rough shaping, or for decorative finishing.

**stamping-mill** (stam'ping-mil), *n.* Same as *stamp-mill*, 1.

**stamping-press** (stam'ping-pres), *n.* **1.** In *sheet-metal work*, a power-machine for making hollow ware, as pans, bowls, kitchen-utensils, etc. Machines of this class are a development of the earlier stamping-machines, the direct blow or stamp having been replaced in many instances by a continuous pressure. The essential features of the machine are two dies brought one over the other by a direct blow or by pressure. Where a continuous pressure is used by the employment of a screw, cam, toggle-joint, or eccentric, forcing one die slowly upon the other, the sheet of metal is pressed and stretched into shape. The dies are often compound—one part cutting out the blank from the sheet and another part compressing it gradually into shape—or so arranged that one part takes the blank, and holds it firmly by the edges, while a central part stretches it to the required shape. In some forms of these machines a series of dies are used successively, the blanks being pressed in part, then annealed and re-pressed until the final shape is secured. Also called *stamping-machine*.

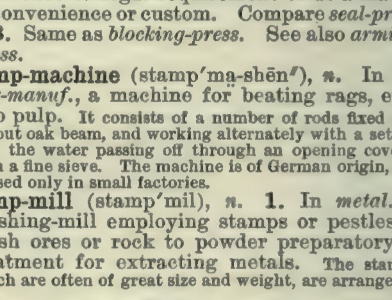


Die used in a Stamping-press.
*a*, vertical section of die for forming a spoon; *b*, plan of upper die; *c*, side view of lower die.

**2.** A small hand-press or seal-press used by public officials and others for impressing stamps upon or affixing them to documents, either in obedience to legal requirement or as a matter of convenience or custom. Compare *seal-press*.—**3.** Same as *blocking-press*. See also *arming-press*.

**stamp-machine** (stamp'ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for beating rags, etc., into pulp. It consists of a number of rods fixed into a stout oak beam, and working alternately with a set below, the water passing off through an opening covered with a fine sieve. The machine is of German origin, and is used only in small factories.

**stamp-mill** (stamp'mil), *n.* **1.** In *metal.*, a crushing-mill employing stamps or pestles to crush ores or rock to powder preparatory to treatment for extracting metals. The stamps, which are often of great size and weight, are arranged in a row, and are usually raised by means of wipers and cams on a revolving shaft turned by steam- or water-power. The cams release the stamps in turn, and they fall on the ore placed in chambers below, the sides of these chambers being perforated to allow the escape of the crushed mate-



Stamp-mill.
*a*, undershot water-wheel; *b*, shaft; *c*, cams; *d*, wipers; *e*, lifters of pine, beach, or oak, with chilled cast-iron stamps; *f*, kofers (otherwise called mortars or battery-boxes) which receive the "stuff" or broken ore and retain it until reduced to the required degree of fineness. The ore is fed to the stamps from an inclined platform at the rear of the kofers.

rial as soon as reduced to the required fineness, while a stream of water sweeps the slimes away as they are produced. Such a row of stamps is also called a *stamp-battery*. In another form of stamp-mill the stamp is placed at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-cylinder, on the principle of the steam-hammer. Also called *stamping-mill*.

2. An oil-mill employing a pestle or pestles to crush seeds and fruits.

**stamp-note** (stamp′nōt), *n.* In *com.*, a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds.*

**stamp-office** (stamp′of″is), *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties and taxes are received.

**stance** (stans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *staunce;* < OF. *stance*, *estance*, a station, situation, condition, also a stanchion, = Pr. *estansa*, station, condition, = Sp. Pg. *estancia*, a dwelling, = It. *stanza*, a station, stanza, etc., < ML. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. a standing, < L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stanza*.] 1. A station; a site; an area for building; a position; a stand. [Scotch.]

> He fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former *stance*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 35. (*Davies.*)

> The boy answered his invitation with the utmost confidence, and danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step. *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

2†. Space; gap; distance.

> Since I can do no better, I will set such a *staunce* between him and Pasiphalo that all this town shall not make them friends.
> *Gascoigne*, tr. of Ariosto's Supposes, ii. 3.

3†. A stave or stanza.

> The other voices sung to other music the third *stance*.
> *Chapman*, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

**stance†** (stans), *v. t.* [< *stance*, *n.*] To station; place.

> He ne'er advanc'd from the place he was *stanc'd*.
> *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

**stanch$^1$, staunch$^1$** (stȧnch, stänch), *v.* [< ME. *stanchen*, *staunchen*, *stawnchen*, *stonchen*, < OF. *estancher*, *estanchier*, *stanchier*, etc., cause to cease flowing, stop, stanch, F. *étancher*, stanch, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estancar* = It. *stancare* (ML. *stancare*), stanch, < L. *stagnare*, stagnate, cause to cease flowing, make stagnant, ML. also stanch (blood), L. *stagnare*, cease flowing, become stagnant, < *stagnum*, a pool, standing water: see *stagnant*, *stagnate*. Cf. *stank*$^1$, *staunch*$^2$, *stanchion*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to cease flowing; check the flow of.

> I will *staunche* his floudes, and the great waters shal be restrayned. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxxi.

> Over each wound the balm he drew,
> And with cobweb lint he *stanched* the blood.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, p. 34.

2. To stop a flow from; dry, as a wound, by the application of a styptic.

> Then came the hermit out and bare him in,
> There *stanch'd* his wound.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To quench; allay; assuage. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Al weere it that a riche coveytos man hadde a ryver fletynge al of gold, yit sholde it never *staunchen* his coveytise. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 3.

> Let my tears *stanch* the earth's dry appetite.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 14.

> I *stanch* with ice my burning breast,
> With silence balm my whirling brain.
> *M. Arnold*, Saint Brandan.

4†. To free; relieve: with *of*.

> Yf two brether be at debate,
> Loke nother thou forther in hor hate,
> But helpe to *staunche* hom *of* malice.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stop flowing; be stanched. [Rare.]

> Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. Luke viii. 44.

2†. To stop; cease.

> And the wynde *stoncheds* and blew no more,
> And the meyst trunde into a bryȝt cloude.
> *Chron. Vilodun.*, p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

**stanch$^1$†, staunch$^1$†** (stȧnch, stänch), *n.* [< *stanch*$^1$, *staunch*$^1$, *v.*] That which stanches; that which quenches or allays.

> O frendship, flour of flowers, O liuely sprite of lyfe,
> O sacred bond of blissful peace, the stalworth *stanch* of strife.
> *Poems of Vncertaine Auctors*, On Frendship. (*Richardson.*)

**stanch$^2$** (stȧnch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *stank*$^1$; < OF. *estanche*, a pool, fish-pond, etc.: see *stank*$^1$.] A flood-gate in a river for accumulating a head of water to float boats over shallows; a weir. See *stank*$^1$. *E. H. Knight.*

> Formerly rivers used to be penned in by a series of *stanches* near shoal places, which held up the water, and, when several boats were collected in the pool above a *stanch*, it was suddenly opened, and the sudden rush of water floated the boats over the shallows below.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 573.

**stanch$^3$, staunch$^2$** (stȧnch, stänch), *a.* [< ME. *staunche*, < OF. *estanc*, fem. *estanche*, *estenc*, *estenk*, *estain*, dried, dry, exhausted, wearied, tired, vanquished, F. *étanche*, stanch, water-tight, = Pr. *estanc*, still, unchangeable, = Sp. *estanco* = Pg. *estanque*, stanch, water-tight, = It. *stanco*, tired; from the verb shown under *stanch*$^1$, *staunch*$^1$. Cf. *stank*$^2$, the same word.] 1. Dry; free from water; water-tight; sound: said of a vessel.

> Now, good son, thyne ypocras is made parfite & welle;
> y wold than ye put it in *staunche* & a clene vesselle.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

> If I knew
> What hoop should hold us *stanch*, from edge to edge
> O' the world I would pursue it.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 117.

> Our provisions held out well, our ship was *stanch*, and our crew all in good health. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

2. Strong; firm.

> You will lose their love. This is to be kept very *staunch* and carefully to be watched. *Locke*, Education, § 107.

3. Sound and trustworthy; true: applied to hounds with reference to their keeping the scent.

> If some *staunch* hound, with his authentic voice,
> Avow the recent trail, the justling tribe
> Attend his call. *Somerville*, The Chase, ii. 125.

4. Sound or firm in principle; loyal; hearty; trustworthy.

> Standing absurdities, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, are that there is a calves-head club; . . . and that all who talk against Popery are Presbyterians in their hearts. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 7.

> You are *staunch* indeed in learning's cause.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 492.

=**Syn.** 4. Stout, steadfast, resolute, stable, unwavering.

**stanchel$^1$** (stan′chel), *n.* [Formerly also *stanchell*, *stanchil*, Sc. *stainchel*, *stenchil*, etc.; cf. *stanchion*.] Same as *stanchion*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat *stanchells* of wood, joyned so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.
> *Davies*, Ancient Rites (ed. 1672), p. 118. (*Halliwell.*)

**stanchel$^2$** (stan′chel), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

**stancher, stauncher** (stȧn′chėr, stän′chėr), *n.* [< *stanch*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which stanches; specifically, a styptic.

**stanchion** (stan′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stancheon*, *stanchon*, *staunchon;* < OF. *estançon*, *estanson*, F. *étançon*, a prop, staff, dim. of OF. *estance*, a stanchion, prop, support, lit. a station: see *stance*. Cf. *stanchel*$^1$.] A post, pillar, or beam used for a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof; a prop. Specifically — (*a*) One of the upright iron bars passing through the eyes of the saddle-bars and forming part of the armature steadying the lead lights of a large window-bay.

> He did him to the wire-window,
> As fast as he could gang;
> Says, "Wae to the hands put in the *stancheons*,
> For out we'll never win."
> *Fire of Frendraught* (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

(*b*) One of the upright bars in a stall for cattle. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an upright post or beam of different forms, used to support the deck, the rails, the nettings, awnings, etc. (*d*) *pl.* In *milit. engin.*, one of the upright side-pieces of a gallery-frame.

**stanchion** (stȧn′shọn), *v. t.* [< *stanchion*, *n.*] To fasten to or by a stanchion.

> The cows tied, or *stanchioned*, as in their winter feeding.
> *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 380.

**stanchion-gun** (stan′shọn-gun), *n.* A pivot-gun; a boat-gun for wild-duck shooting.

**stanchless, staunchless** (stȧnch′les, stänch′les), *a.* [< *stanch*$^1$ + *-less*.] Incapable of being stanched or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

> There grows
> In my most ill-composed affection . . .
> A *stanchless* avarice. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 78.

> And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 791. (*Nares.*)

**stanchly, staunchly** (stȧnch′li, stänch′li), *adv.* In a stanch manner; soundly; firmly.

**stanchness, staunchness** (stȧnch′nes, stänch′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stanch, in any sense. *Boyle*, Works, III. 184.

**stanck†.** See *stank*$^1$, *stank*$^2$.

**stand** (stand), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stood*, ppr. *standing*. [< ME. *standen*, *stonden* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *standeth*, *stondeth*, contr. *stant*, *stont*, pret. *stood*, *stod*, pp. *stonden*, *standen*), < AS. *standan*, *stondan* (pret. *stōd* (for **stond*), pp. *standen*, *stonden*) = OS. *standan* = OFries. *stonda* = OHG. *stantan*, MHG. *standen* (rare) = Icel. *standa* = Sw. *stanna*, *stadna* = Goth. *standan* (pret. *stōth*, pp. *stōthans* for **standans*), stand; a secondary or extended form, Teut. √ *stand* (perhaps orig. based on the orig. ppr., OHG. *stānt-er*, *stēnt-er*, etc., = L. *stan(t-)s*, standing), parallel with a simpler form, namely, OS. *stān* = OFries. *stān* = MD. *staen*, D. *staan* = MLG. *stān*, LG. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān* (also with altered vowel (prob. due to association with the contrasted verb OHG. *gēn*, G. *gehen*, go), OHG. MHG. (and OS.) *stēn*, G. *stehen*) = Sw. *stå* = Dan. *staae*, stand (whence E. dial. *staw*, stand), Teut. √ *stai* (not found in AS., Icel., or Goth., and not found at all in pret. and pp., which are supplied by the pret. and pp. of *standan*, √ *stand*), orig. √ *stā* = L. *stare* (redupl. perf. *steti*, pp. *status*) = Gr. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, set up, mid. and pass. *ἵστασθαι*, stand, 2d aor. *στῆναι*, stand, = OBulg. *stati* = Serv. *stati* = Russ. *statĭ*, etc., also OBulg. *stoyati* = Serv. *stayati* = Bohem. *státi* = Russ. *stoyatĭ*, etc. (Slavic √ *sta* and √ *sti*, with numerous derivatives), = Skt. √ *sthā*, stand. By reason of the fundamental nature of the notion 'stand' and its innumerable phases, and of the phonetic stability of the syllable *sta*, this root has produced an immense number of derivatives, which are in E. chiefly from the L. source — namely, from the E., *stand*, *n.*, *perstand*, etc., *understand*, *withstand*, etc.; from Scand., *staw*$^1$; from the L. (from inf. *stare*), *stable*$^1$ (with *constable*, etc.), *stable*$^2$, *stablish*, *establish*, *stage*, *stamen*, *stamin* (*tamin*, etc.), *stay*$^2$ (*staid*, etc.), *cost*$^2$, *rest*$^2$, *contrast*, *obstacle*, *obstetric*, etc.; (from the pp. *status*) *state*, *estate*, *status*, *station*, *statist*, *statue*, *statute*, *armistice*, *interstice*, *solstice*, etc.; *constitute*, *substitute*, etc., *superstition;* (from the ppr. *stan(t-)s*) *stance*, *stanchion*, *stanza*, *circumstance*, *constant*, *distant*, *extant*, *substantive*, etc.; (from *sistere*, causal of *stare*) *sist*, *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *subsist*, etc.; while from various derivatives or extensions of the L. √ *sta* are ult. E. *stagnate*, *stanch*, *stank*$^1$, *tank*, *stank*$^2$, *stolid*, *sterile*, *destine*, *obstinate*, etc.; from the Gr., *stasis*, *static*, *apostate*, *ecstasy*, *metastasis*, *system*, *epistle*, *apostle*, etc. To the same ult. √ *sta*, Teut. or other, may be referred, with more or less plausibility, many E. words having a root or base appar. extended from *sta*, namely (< √ *stap* or *staf*), *staff*, *stave*, *stem*$^1$, *stem*$^2$, *step*, *stope*, *stoop*$^3$, *stamp*, *stub*, *stump*, *stiff*, *stifle;* (< √ *stal*) *stall*$^1$, *stale*$^2$, *steal*$^2$, *stalk*$^2$, *stell*, *still*$^1$, *stilt*, *stool*, *stout*, etc.; (< √ *stam*) *stammer*, *stumble*, *stem*$^3$; (< √ *stad*) *stead*, *stud*$^1$, *steed*, *stithy*, *stathe*, etc.; and see also *standard*, *stare*$^1$, *steer*$^1$, *steer*$^2$, *stud*$^2$, *steel*, *stow*, *store*$^3$, *story*$^2$, etc. The list, however, is elastic, and may be indefinitely increased or diminished. See the words mentioned. The L. verb has also passed into Sp. Pg. as the substantive verb *estar*, be.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be upright; be set upright; take or maintain an upright position. (*a*) To place one's self or hold one's self in an upright position on the feet with the legs straight, as distinguished from sitting, lying, or kneeling: said of men or beasts.

> And thanne commandethe the same Philosophre azen *Stondethe* up. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 235.

> *Stands* he, or sits he?
> Or does he walk? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 19.

> Ida, . . . rising slowly from me, *stood*
> Erect and silent. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

(*b*) To be set on end; be or become erect or upright.

> Fro the erthe up til heuene bem,
> A leddre *stonden*, and thor-on
> Angeles dun-cumen and up-gon.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1607.

> Comb down his hair; look, look! it *stands* upright.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 15.

> To the south of the church *stand* up two great pillars.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 66.

2. To stop moving; come to or be at a standstill; halt; alight; more generally, to cease action of any kind; be or become motionless, inactive, or idle; be or become stagnant.

> Foulis fayre and bright, . . .
> With fedrys fayre to frast ther flight fro stede to stede
> where thai will *stande*. *York Plays*, p. 12.

> Deepe was the wey, for whiche the carte *stood*.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 261.

> I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, . . . who Time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 329.

*Stand!*
If thou advance an inch, thou art dead.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, ii. 2.

**3.** Specifically, in *hunting*, to point: said of dogs. See *pointer*, *setter*$^1$.

To point, set, or *stand* (which are different names for the same act). *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 234.

**4.** To rest as on a support; be upheld or sustained, literally or figuratively; depend: followed by *on*, *upon*, or rarely *by*.

This Ymage *stont upon* a Pylere of Marble at Costantynoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

This reply *standeth* all *by* conjectures. *Whitgift.*

They *stood upon* their own bottom, without their main dependance on the royal nod. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

No friendship will abide the test,
That *stands on* sordid interest,
Or mean self-love erected.
*Cowper*, Friendship.

**5.** To be placed; be situated; lie.

"Now," quod Seigramor, "telle vs what wey *stondeth* Camelot." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

In this King's [William I.] sixteenth Year, his Brother Duke Robert, being sent against the Scots, builded a Fort, where at this Day *standeth* New-Castle upon Tyne. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

A nest of houses and trees at the mountain's foot, *standing* so invitingly as to make the traveller wish for a longer sojourn. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 191.

**6.** To continue in place; maintain one's position or ground; hold one's own; avoid falling, failing, or retreating.

The Saisnes were so many that they myght not be perced lightly thourgh, but *stode* stiffly a-gein the Crysten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to *stand*. Eph. vi. 13.

Who, not content that former worth *stand* fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last.
*Wordsworth*, The Happy Warrior.

**7.** To continue in being; resist change, decay, or destruction; endure; last.

He tolde vs also that the clerkes ne knew not the cause why that youre tour may not *stonde;* but he shall telle yow apertly. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

His living temples, built by faith to *stand*.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 527.

I reach into the dark,
Feel what I cannot see, and still faith *stands*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 209.

It [most of the black Indian ink] blots when a damp brush is passed over it; or, as draughtsmen say, "it does not *stand*." *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

**8.** To continue in force; remain valid; hold good.

The resumpsion, men truste, shall forthe, and my Lordes of Yorkes first power of protectorship *stande*. *Paston Letters*, I. 378.

My covenant shall *stand* fast with him. Ps. lxxxix. 28.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 184.

**9.** To take a particular attitude with respect to others or to some general question; adopt a certain course, as of adherence, support, opposition, or resistance; take sides; specifically, to make a stand.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,
He *standyth* wyth the ryght.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

I'll *stand* to-day for thee and me and Troy.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 36.

Godwin Earl of Kent, and the West-Saxons with him, *stood* for Hardecnute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Instructed by events, after the quarrel began, the Americans took higher ground, and *stood* for political independence. *Emerson*, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

**10.** To become a candidate for office or dignity: usually with *for*.

How many *stand for* consulships? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 2.

The Town of Richmond in Richmondshire hath made choice of me for their Burgess, tho' Master Christopher Wandesford, and other powerful Men, and more deserving than I, *stood for* it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 3.

It had just been suggested to him at the Reform Club that he should *stand for* the Irish borough of Loughshane. . . . What! he *stand for* Parliament, twenty-four years old! *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, i.

**11.** To continue in a specified state, frame of mind, train of thought, course of action or argument, etc.; keep on; persevere; persist.

But this so plain to be lawful by God's word, and examples of holy men, that I need not to *stand* in it. *Ridley*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 63.

One that *stands* in no opinion because it is his owne, but suspects it, rather, because it is his owne, and is confuted, and thankes you. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

Never lie before a king, or a great person; nor *stand* in a lie when thou art accused; but modestly be ashamed of it, ask pardon, and make amends. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. § 5.

**12.** To be pertinacious or obstinate; be insistent or punctilious; hence, to be overexacting: generally followed by *on* or *upon*, rarely by *in* or *with*. Compare *to stand upon* (*e*).

*Stand* not *in* an evil thing. Eccles. viii. 3.

Well, I will not *stand with* thee; give me the money. *Marlowe*, Faustus, iv. 5.

**13.** To hold back; scruple; hesitate; demur.

To have his will, he *stood* not to doe things never so much below him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iii.

An I had asked him to oblige me in a thing, though it had been to cost his hanging, he wadna hae *studs* twice about it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

**14.** To be placed relatively to other things; have a particular place as regards class, order, rank, or relations.

Amongst Liquids endued with this Quality of relaxing, warm Water *stands* first. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v. prop. 4, § 9.

Amphioxus *stands* alone among vertebrated animals in having a cæcal diverticulum of the intestine for a liver. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 79.

Faith and scepticism *stand* to each other much in the relation of poetry and criticism. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 263.

**15.** To be at a certain degree, as in a scale of measurement or valuation: as, the mercury (or the thermometer) *stands* at 80°.

In 1791 the corn law was changed by Pitt. When the price of wheat *stood* at 54s. the quarter, or above that price, wheat might be imported at a duty of 6d. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

**16.** To have a specified height when standing.

He . . . *stood* four feet six inches and three-quarters in his socks. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 1.

**17.** To be in a particular position of affairs; be in a particular state or condition: often in the sense of *be*, as a mere copula or auxiliary verb: as, to *stand* prepared; to *stand* in awe of a person; to *stand* one's friend.

Alas, Fadyr, how *standis* this case,
That ye bene in this peynes stronge?
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

In pity I *stand* bound to counsel him.
*Massinger*, Bashful Lover, i. 1.

He *stood* in good terms with the state of France, and also with the company. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 130.

I do not know how the laws *stand* in this particular. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

Wonder not that the great duke [Buckingham] bore him out, and all *stood* mum. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 96.

**18.** To occupy the place of another; be a representative, equivalent, or symbol: followed by *for*.

I speak this to you in the name of Rome,
*For* whom you *stand*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what idea the term defined *stands for*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iii. 10.

The ideal truth *stands for* the real truth, but expresses it in its own ideal forms. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 56.

**19†.** To consist; be comprised or inherent: with *in*.

No man's life *standeth in* the abundance of the things which he possesseth. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Faith *standeth* not *in* disputing. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

**20.** To be consistent; be in accordance; agree: followed by *with*, except in the phrases *to stand to reason* and *to stand together*.

It cannot *stand with* God's mercy that so many should be damned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 634.

The great Turke hearing Musitians so long a tuning, he thought it *stood* not *with* his state to wait for what would follow. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

How an evasive indirect reply will *stand with* your reputation . . . is worth your consideration. *Junius*, Letters, No. 68.

**21.** With an implication of motion (from or to a certain point) contained in an accompanying adverb or preposition, to step, move, advance, retire, come or go, in a manner specified: noting actual motion, or rest after motion: as, to *stand back*; to *stand aside*; to *stand off*; to *stand out*.

The place also liked . . . me wondrously well, it being a point of land *standing into* a cornfield. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 386).

As things stood, he was glad to have his money repayed him and *stand out*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

So he was bid *stand by*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 158.

Our nearest friends begin to *stand aloof*, as if they were half-ashamed to own us. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

*Stand off*, approach not, but thy purpose tell. *Pope*, Iliad, x. 93.

The flowerage
That *stood from out* a stiff brocade.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Trieste *stands forth* as a rival of Venice. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 71.

**22.** Specifically (*naut.*), to hold a course at sea; sail; steer: said of a ship or its crew: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction.

No sooner were they entered into that resolution but they descried a saile *standing in* for the shore. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 125.

We did not *stand over* towards Sumatra, but coasted along nearest the Malacca shore. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 171.

They tacked about, and *stood* that way so far that they were fain to *stand off* again for fear of the shore. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 266.

The ship . . . filled away again, and *stood out*, being bound up the coast to San Francisco. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 68.

**23†.** To put up with something; forbear.

But *stonde* he moste unto his owene harm,
For when he spak he was anon bore doun
With hende Nicolas and Alisoun.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 644.

**Covenant to stand seized to uses.** See *covenant*.—**To stand abeigh.** See *abeigh*.—**To stand bluff†.** See *bluff*$^1$.—**To stand by.** (*a*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To side with; aid; uphold; sustain.

I would *stand by* him against her and all the world. *Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

Well said, Jack, and I'll *stand by* you, my boy. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; maintain: as, to *stand by* an agreement or a promise.

Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol *stonde* therby,
Upon my lyf, the queene wol seye as I.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 159.

If Tom did make a mistake of that sort, he espoused it, and *stood by* it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

(3) *Naut.*, to take hold or be ready to take hold of, or to act in regard to: as, to *stand by* a halyard; to *stand by* the anchor. (*b*) [*By*, adv.] To make ready; stand in a position of readiness to seize upon something; be ready to perform some act when a subsequent command or signal is given: used principally in the imperative, as a word of command. Originally a nautical term, it has come to be used quite commonly in its original sense.—**To stand for, from, in, off,** or **over** (*naut.*). See def. 22.—**To stand forth†,** to persist.

To *stonde forth* in such duresse
Is cruelte and wikkidnesse.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3547.

**To stand from under,** to beware of objects falling from aloft.—**To stand good.** See *good*.—**To stand high,** in *printing*, to exceed the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand in.** (*a*) To cost: followed by a personal object in the dative: sometimes used without *in*: as, it *stood* me [*in*] five dollars.

As every bushel of wheat-meal *stood* us *in* fourteen shillings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 55.

His wife is more zealous, and therefore more costly, and he bates her in tyres what she *stands* him in Religion. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Church Papist.

(*b*) To be associated; make terms: as, to *stand in* with the politicians; the police *stand in* with them for the profits. [Slang, U. S.]—**To stand in hand,** to be on hand; be ready for use or service; be of advantage: usually with an indirect personal object: as, it will *stand* us *in hand* to be cautious.

Well, my Lady, I *stand in hand* to side with you always. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

**To stand in one's own light.** See *light*$^1$.—**To stand in stead,** to be serviceable; serve one's turn: with an indirect personal object.

My legs and arms *stood me in* more *stead* than either my gentle kin or my book-lear. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

**To stand in the gap.** See *gap*.—**To stand in the gate.** See *gate*$^1$.—**To stand low,** in *printing*, to fall short of the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand mute.** See *mute*$^1$.—**To stand off.** (*a*) See def. 21. (*b*) To stand out; show.

The truth of it *stands off* as gross
As black and white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 103.

Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture, ii.

**To stand off and on,** to sail away from the shore and then toward it, repeatedly, so as to keep a certain point in sight.—**To stand on.** (*a*) See *to stand upon*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to continue on the same course or tack.—**To stand on compliment, on scruple,** etc. See the nouns.—**To stand out.** (*a*) To hold out, especially in a struggle; persist in opposition or resistance; refuse to yield.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 71.

Of their own Accord the Princes of the Countrey came in, and submitted themselves unto him, only Rodorick King of Connaught *stood out*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

(*b*) To project, or seem to project; be prominent or in relief; show conspicuously. See def. 21.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. Ps. lxxiii. 7.

In the history of their [the princes'] dynasty the name of the city chiefly *stands out* as the chosen place for the execution of princes whom it was convenient to put out of the way. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 111.

The heavy, irregular arches of the bridge, and the tall, square mass of the tower, *stand out* against the red sky, and are reflected in the rapid water.
*C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 11.

**To stand sam for one.** See *sam*2.—**To stand to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] To fall to; work.

I will *stand to* and feed,
Although my last. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 49.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To stand by; sustain; help.

Give them leave to fly that will not stay;
And call them pillars that will *stand to* us.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 51.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; uphold.

*Stand* strongly *to* your vow, and do not faint.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

(3) To await and submit to; take the chance or risk of; abide.

Troilus will *stand to* the proof.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 142.

[They] fled into the woods, and there rather desired to end their daies then *stand to* their trials and the euent of Iustice. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 122.

(4) To take to; have recourse to; keep to; apply one's self to resolutely.

Their sentinell caled, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & *stood to* their armes.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 84.

But Mr. Sampson *stood to* his guns, notwithstanding, and fired away, now upon the enemy, and now upon the dust which he had raised. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi.

**To stand to a child**, to be sponsor for a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] **To stand together**, to be consistent; agree.—**To stand to it.** (*a*) To stand one's ground; hold one's own, as in a struggle; hold out.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, and protected, whether they *stood to it* or ran away.
*Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 145.

I do not think . . . that my brother *stood to it* so lustily as he makes his brags for.
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

(*b*) To persist, as in an opinion; maintain.

Now I'll *stand to it*, the pancakes were naught.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 69.

**To stand to reason**, to be reasonable.

This *stands to reason* indeed.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

**To stand under**, to bear the weight or burden of: as, I *stand under* heavy obligations.—**To stand up for**, to defend the cause of; contend for; support; uphold.

He meant to *stand up for* every change that the economical condition of the country required.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, viii.

Ye see I *stood up for* ye, Mr. Avery, but I thought 't would n't do no harm to kind o' let ye know what folks is sayin'. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 483.

**To stand upon** or **on.** (*a*) To rely upon; trust to.

We *stand upon* the same defence that St. Paul did; we appeal to Scripture, and the best and purest Antiquity.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

So, *standing* only *on* his good Behaviour,
He's very civil, and entreats your Favour.
*Congreve*, Old Batchelor, Prol.

(*b*) To be dependent or contingent upon; hinge upon.

Your fortune *stood upon* the casket there.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 203.

(*c*) To concern; affect; involve.

Consider how it *stands upon* my credit.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 68.

I pray God move your heart to be very careful, for it *stands upon* their lives.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 56.

(*d*) To dwell on; linger over, as a subject of thought.

Since the Authors of most of our Sciences were the Romans, and before them the Greekes, let vs a little *stand vppon* their authorities. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

The third point . . . deserveth to be a little *stood upon*, and not to be lightly passed over.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

(*e*) To insist upon; make much of; hence, to pride one's self upon; presume upon.

This widow is the strangest thing, the stateliest,
And *stands* so much *upon* her excellencies!
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

Nor *stand* so much *on* your gentility.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

*Stand* not *upon* the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 119.

I must say that of you Women of Quality, if there is but Money enough, you *stand* not *upon* Birth or Reputation in either Sex. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Basset-Table, ii.

(*f* †) To be incumbent upon: in the form *to stand one upon.*

It *stands me* much *upon*,
To stop all hopes whose growth may damage me.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 59.

Does it not *stand them upon* to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God?
*Locke.*

**To stand upon one's pantables**†, **to stand upon points, etc.** See *pantable*, *point*1, etc.—**To stand upon one's rest**†. See *to set up one's rest* (*a*), under *set*1.—**To stand up to**, to make a stand against; confront or face boldly.

He *stood up to* the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four rounds.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

**To stand up with.** (*a*) To take one's place with (a partner) for a dance; hence, to dance with. [Colloq.]

If you want to dance, Fanny, I will *stand up with* you.
*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xii.

(*b*) To act as groomsman or bridesmaid to: as, I *stood up with* him at his wedding. [Colloq.]—**To stand with.** See def. 20.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to stand; specifically, to set upright.

"And as concerning the nests and the drawers," said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly *standing* the stick aside against the wall, "why, it would be a real pleasure to me."
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

**2**†. To abide by; keep to; be true to.

These men, *stondynge* the charge and the bonde which thei haue takene, wille leve vtterly the besynes of the world, . . . and hooly yeve hem to contemplatife liffe.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

**3.** To undergo; endure; bear; more loosely, to endure without succumbing or complaining; tolerate; put up with; be resigned to; be equal to.

I am sorry you are so poor, so weak a gentleman,
Able to *stand* no fortune.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I should never be able to *stand* Noll's jokes; so I'd have him think, Lord forgive me! that we are a very happy couple. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The business of their dramatic characters will not *stand* the moral test. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

She did not mind death, but she could not *stand* pinching.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 271.

**4.** To await and submit to; abide: as, to *stand* trial.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate.
*Addison*, Cato, ii. 2.

**5**†. To withstand; resist; oppose; confront.

Valiant Talbot above human thought
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance;
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst *stand* him.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 123.

Not for Fame, but Virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 343.

The rebels, who fled from him after their victory, and durst not attack him when so much exposed to them at his passage of the Spey, now *stood* him, they seven thousand, he ten. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 19.

**6.** To be important or advantageous to; be incumbent upon; behoove.

He knew that it depended solely on his own wit whether or no he could throw the joke back upon the lady. He knew that it *stood* him to do so if he possibly could.
*Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xlvi.

**7.** To be at the expense of; pay for: as, to *stand* treat. [Colloq.]

Asked whether he would *stand* a bottle of champagne for the company, he consented.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, liii.

**To stand a watch** (*naut.*), to perform the duties of a starboard or port watch for a specified time.—**To stand buff**†. See *buff*3.—**To stand fire**, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.—**To stand off**, to keep off; hold at a distance: as, to *stand off* a creditor or a dun.—**To stand one's ground.** See *ground*1.—**To stand out.** (*a*) To endure or suffer to the end.

Jesus fled from the persecution; as he did not *stand* it *out*, so he did not stand out against it.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

(*b*) To persist; insist; maintain; contend.

It were only yesterday at e'en she were *standing out* that he liked her better than you.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

**To stand pad.** See *pad*1.—**To stand shot.** See *shot*2.

**stand** (stand), *n.* [< ME. *stand* = D. *stand* = MLG. *stant*, *stānt* = MHG. *stant* (*stand*-), G. *stand* = Dan. (> Icel.) *stand*, standing, stand, station, etc.; also, in some mechanical senses, E. dial. *stond*, *stound*, < ME. *stonde*, < AS. *stand* = MD. *stande* = MLG. LG. *stande*, a tub, = OHG. *stante*, MHG. G. *stande*, a tub, *stand*, a stand, jack, support, etc. (the Gael. *stanna*, a tub, vat, is from E.); all from the verb.] **1.** The act of standing. (*a*) A coming to a stop; a cessation from progress, motion, or activity; a halt; a rest; stoppage.

He stalks up and down like a peacock—a stride and a *stand*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

Lead, if thou think'st we are right.
Why dost thou make
These often *stands*? thou said'st thou knew'st the way.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

(*b*) The act of taking a decided attitude, as in aid or resistance; a determined effort for or against something; specifically, *milit.*, a halt for the purpose of checking the advance of an enemy.

Breathe you, my friends; well fought; we are come off
Like Romans, neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 2.

All we have to ask is whether a man's a Tory, and will make a *stand* for the good of the country?
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vii.

**2.** A state of rest or inaction; a standstill; hence, a state of hesitation, embarrassment, or perplexity.

The sight of him put me to a *stand* in my mind whether I should go on or stop.
*T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 256.

Here, then, poor Rip was brought to a *stand*.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

**3.** The place where a person or an object stands; a position, site, or station; a post or place.

At every halfe houre one from the Corps du guard doth hollow, shaking his lips with his finger betweene them; vnto whom every Sentinell doth answer round from his *stand*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 148.

The knight then asked me if I had seen Prince Eugene, and made me promise to get him a *stand* in some convenient place where he might have a full sight of that extraordinary man. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 269.

Amid that area wide they took their *stand*.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 27.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "*stand*" or "lie," or at most shifting from one *stand* in a pool to another.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 359, note.

Specifically—(*a*) The place where a witness stands to testify in court. (*b*) A rostrum; a pulpit.

Sometimes, indeed, very unseemly scenes take place, when several deputies [in the French Chamber], all equally eager to mount the coveted *stand*, reach its narrow steps at the same moment and contest the privilege of precedence. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*c*) A stall in a stable. *Halliwell.*

**4.** Comparative position; standing, as in a scale of measurement; rank.

Nay, father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 90.

**5.** A table, set of shelves, or the like, upon which articles may be placed for safety or exhibition; also, a platform on which persons may place themselves. Specifically—(*a*) A small light table, such as is moved easily from place to place.

A *stand* between them supported a second candle.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

(*b*) A stall for the sale of goods; any erection or station where business is carried on: as, a fruit-*stand*; a news-*stand*; a carriage-*stand*.

The Chief of Police [of Racine, Wisconsin], acting under instructions from the Mayor, has notified the proprietors of every cigar-store, soda-fountain, ice-cream *stand*, and confectionery shop to close on Sunday.
*New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

(*c*) A rack, as for umbrellas and canes. (*d*) In museums, the support for a mounted specimen of natural history; especially, a perch for mounted birds, consisting of an upright and cross-bar of turned wood, usually painted or varnished. Stands are also made in many ways, in imitation of natural objects upon which birds perch or rest. Stands for mammals are usually flat boards of suitable size, rectangular or oval, and with turned border. (*e*) In a microscope, the frame or support which holds the essential parts of the instrument as well as the object under examination. It includes the tube with the coarse and fine adjustments, the stage and its accessories, the mirror, etc. See *microscope.* (*f*) In *printing*, same as *composing-stand.* (*g*) A platform or other structure, usually raised, as for spectators at an open-air gathering, or for a band or other group of performers: as, the grand *stand* on a race-course.

A large wooden shed, called "The *Stand*," without floor or weather-boarding, capable of covering, say, four thousand persons, stood near the centre [of a camp-meeting ground]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 902.

The *stand*-buildings for the accommodation of the patrons of the course are four or five in number, and are three stories high. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

**6.** A standing growth, as of grass, wheat, Indian corn, etc.

By the middle of April there should be a good *stand* of the young sprouts [of sugar-cane].
*The Century*, XXXV. 111.

**7.** (*a*) A tree growing from its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock of either the same or another kind of tree. (*b*) A young tree, usually one reserved when other trees are cut. See *standel.*—**8.** Ductility; lack of elasticity.

Leather may have the quality known as *Stand*—that is to say, may be strongly stretched in either length or breadth without springing back.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 372.

**9.** In *com.*, a weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.—**10**†. A company; a troop.

A *stand* of six hundred pikes, consisting of knights and gentlemen as had been officers in the armies of his late Majesty. *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

**11.** A complete set or suit; an outfit. See *stand of arms*, below.

Proclamation was made . . . to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a *stand* of gray cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes.
*Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 289. (*Jamieson.*)

A *stand* o' claes was nae great matter to an Osbaldistone (be praised for 't!). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

**12.** A tub, vat, or cask, or the quantity it contains. A stand of ale is said in the seventeenth century to correspond with a hogshead of beer.

First dip me in a *stand* o' milk,
  And then in a *stand* o' water.
*The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Here, Will Perkins, take my purse, fetch me
A *stand* of ale, and set in the market-place,
That all may drink that are athirst this day.
*Greene*, George-a-Greene (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 200).

**Band-stand**, a balcony or raised platform in a hall or park for the accommodation of a band or company of musicians.—**Brazier-stand**, a stand, usually consisting of a ring mounted on three feet, to support a brazier.—**Conducting-stand**, a rack or frame of wood or metal for holding a score for the conductor of a chorus or an orchestra.—**Grand stand**, in any place of public resort, the principal stand from which spectators view races, games, or any other spectacle.

We . . . will follow Mr. Egremont to the *grand stand*, where ladies now sit in their private boxes much as they sat some eighteen hundred years ago to smile on the dying gladiator in the amphitheatres.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. iv.

**Stand of ammunition.** See *ammunition*.—**Stand of armor, stand of arms**, a suit of armor and weapons taken together, or, in modern times, the arms and accoutrements sufficient for one man. See *arm*$^{2}$, *n*.—**Stand of colors**, a single color or flag. *Wilhelm*.—**To be at a stand**, to be brought to a standstill; be checked and prevented from motion or action.—**To get a stand.** See the quotation.

Occasionally these panic fits . . . make them [buffalo] run together and stand still in a stupid, frightened manner. . . . When they are made to act thus it is called in hunters' parlance *getting a stand* on them; and often thirty or forty have been killed in one such stand, the hunter hardly shifting his position the whole time.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 274.

**To make a stand.** (*a*) To come to a stop; stand still.

When I beheld this hill, and how it hangs over the way, I suddenly *made a stand*, lest it should fall on my head.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

(*b*) To take a position for defense or resistance; stop and fight.—**To put to a stand**, to stop; arrest by obstacles or difficulties: as, he was *put to a stand* for want of men and money.

**standage**† (stan´dāj), *n*. [< *stand* + *-age*.] 1†. A stall.

Such strawe is to bee given to the draughte oxen and cattell at the *standaxe* [read *standage*] or the barnedores.
*Archæologia*, XIII. 383.

2. In *mining*, a place underground for water to stand or accumulate in; a lodge or sump.

**standard**$^{1}$ (stan´därd), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *standerd*; < ME. *standard*, *standerd*, *stondard*, < late AS. *standard* (= MD. *standaerd*, D. *standaard* = MLG. *stanthart*, LG. *standare* = MHG. *standert*, *stanthart*, G. *standarte* (perhaps < It.) = Sw. *standar* = Dan. *standart*), < OF. *estandart*, *estendard*, an ensign, standard, a point of rallying, F. *étendard*, an ensign, standard, flag, = Pr. *estandard*, *estandart* = Sp. *estandarte* = It. *stendardo*, an ensign, standard (cf. OF. *estandal*, *estandeille*, *standale* = It. *stendale*, an ensign); ML. *standardum*, an ensign, standard (cf. *standardus*, a stronghold, a receptacle of water): (*a*) either < OHG. *stantan* (MHG. *standen*), stand, = E. *stand*, etc., + *-art*, or (*b*) < ML. **stendere* (It. *stendere* = OF. *estendre*, etc.), < L. *extendere*, spread out, extend: see *extend*. The connection with *stand* is certain in the other uses: see *standard*$^{2}$, *standard*$^{3}$.] 1. *Milit.*, a distinctive flag; an ensign. Specifically—(*a*) The principal ensign of an army, of a military organization such as a legion, or of a military chieftain of high rank. In this sense it may be either a flag or a solid object carried on a pole, as the Roman eagle, or the dragon shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, or a combination of a flag with such an object. (*b*) A large flag, long in the fly in proportion to its hoist, carried before princes and nobles of high rank, especially when in military command or on occasions of ceremony. A standard of Edward III. was shaped like a long pennon, swallow-tailed, and bearing the royal arms at the hoist, the rest of the pennon being covered with fleurs-de-lis and lions semé. A standard of the Earl of Warwick, carried during the Wars of the Roses, had a cross of St. George, with the rest of the flag covered with small copies of the badge of the Nevilles, a bear and ragged staff. At the present time the word is used loosely. The so-called royal standard of Great Britain, though a standard in function, is properly a banner in form. The flags of the British cavalry regiments are called *standards*, to distinguish them from the *colors* of the infantry regiments. In the United States army a silk standard goes to every mounted regiment; it bears the national arms on a blue ground, with the number and name of the regiment underneath the eagle. See cut under *labarum*.

2. In *bot.*, same as *banner*, 5.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *vexillum*. (*b*) A feather suggesting a standard by its shape or position. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.—4†. A standard-bearer; an ensign or ancient. [Rare.]

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 18.

**To slope the standard.** See *slope*.

**standard**$^{2}$ (stan´därd), *n*. and *a*. [< ME. **standard*, < OF. *estandart*, *estendard*, also (AF.) *estander*, ML. (AL.) *standardum*, standard of weight and measure; appar. a particular use in England of OF. *estandart*, etc., an ensign, standard, as 'that to which one turns,' or, as in *standard*$^{3}$, 'that which is set up': see *standard*$^{1}$, *standard*$^{3}$.] I. *n*. 1. A weight, measure, or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined; especially, an original standard or prototype, one the weight or measure of which is the definition of a unit of weight or measure, so that all standards of the same denomination are copies of it. The only original standard of the United States is a troy pound. See *pound*, *yard*, *meter*.

It is . . . necessary to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material *standard*, by forming a comparison with which all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

2. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The standard of gold coins in Great Britain is at present 22 carats—that is, 22 parts of fine gold and 2 of alloy; and the sovereign should weigh 123.274 grains troy. The standard of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy, making together 1 pound troy; and the shilling should weigh 87.273 grains. The gold and silver coins in current use in the United States are all of the fineness 900 parts of the precious metal in 1,000, the gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains, and the silver dollar 412.5 grains.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*.
*Locke*, Considerations concerning Raising [the Value of Money.

3. That which is set up as a unit of reference; a form, type, example, instance, or combination of conditions accepted as correct and perfect, and hence as a basis of comparison; a criterion established by custom, public opinion, or general consent; a model.

Let the judgment of the judicious be the *standard* of thy merit. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 8.

Let the French and Italians value themselves on their regularity; strength and elevation are our *standard*.
*Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

The degree of differentiation and specialization of the parts in all organic beings, when arrived at maturity, is the best *standard* as yet suggested of their degree of perfection or highness. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 313.

[The respiratory act] ranging, during the successive periods of life, from 44 respirations per minute in the infant soon after birth, to the average *standard* of 18 respiratory acts in the adult aged from thirty to sixty years.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 126.

Measuring other persons' actions by the *standards* our own thoughts and feelings furnish often causes misconstruction. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 114.

4. A grade; a rank; specifically, in British elementary schools, one of the grades or degrees of attainment according to which the pupils are classified. The amount of the parliamentary grant to a school depends on the number of children who pass the examination conducted by government inspectors—the rate per pupil differing in the different standards.

Every boy in the seventh and sixth *standards* would have held out his hand, as they had been well drilled on that subject. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 51.

**Average standard**, in *copper-mining*. See *average*$^{2}$.—**Double standard**, a monetary standard based upon both gold and silver as the materials of the circulating medium, as distinguished from a *single standard* based upon either gold or silver.—**Dutch standard**, a set of samples of sugar put up in bottles bearing the official seal and label of the Dutch government (whence the name), and recognized as the standard of the commercial world in fixing the quality of sugars. The set comprises 16 different grades, numbered, according to the different colors of the samples, from 5 (the darkest color) to 20 (the most refined) inclusive. The quality of the sugar to be tested is determined by comparison with the samples or the standard, and the sugar is named accordingly as No. 10, 18, etc., Dutch standard.—**Gold standard**, a monetary standard based upon gold as the material of the unit of value.—**Metallic standard**, a gold or silver standard.—**Multiple standard**, a monetary standard representing a considerable number of important articles in frequent use, the fluctuations in their value neutralizing one another and thus causing a substantial uniformity of value among them.—**Mural standard**, any standard set up on a wall, as, for instance, a standard of measurement for convenience in testing rules, tapes, measuring-chains, etc.—**Photometric standard.** See *photometric*.—**Silver standard**, a monetary standard based upon silver as the material of the monetary unit.—**Single standard.** See *double standard*.—**Tabular standard.** Same as *multiple standard*.

II. *a*. Serving as a standard or authority; regarded as a type or model; hence, of the highest order; of great worth or excellence.

In comely Rank call ev'ry Merit forth;
Imprint on every Act its *Standard* Worth.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

The proved discovery of the forgery of Ingulf's History of Crowland Abbey was a fact that necessitated the revision of every *standard* book on early English History.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

**Latimer-Clark standard cell.** See *cell*, 8.—**Standard arrow**, an arrow used in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably the heavier arrow conformed to certain regulations: it is distinguished from the *flight-arrow*.—**Standard battery**, a battery in which the electromotive force is perfectly constant, so that it can be used as a standard.—**Standard compass.** See *compass*.—**Standard pitch.** See *pitch*$^{1}$, 3.—**Standard solution**, a standardized solution (which see, under *solution*).—**Standard star**, a star whose position and proper motion is particularly well known, and on that account is recommended for use in determining the positions of other stars, instrumental constants, time, latitude, and the like.—**Standard time**, the reckoning of time according to the local mean time on the nearest or other conventionally adopted meridian just an even number of hours from the Greenwich Royal Observatory. See *time*.

**standard**$^{2}$ (stan´därd), *v. t.* [< *standard*$^{2}$, *n*.] To bring into conformity with a standard; regulate according to a standard.

To *standard* gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal.
*Bithell*, Counting-House Dict. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**standard**$^{3}$ (stan´därd), *n*. and *a*. [Early mod. E. also *standerd*, *standert*; < ME. **standard* (?), < MD. *standaerd*, a post, pillar, column, mill-post, trophy (cf. OF. *estandart*, a kind of torch, < D.); a var., conformed to *standaerd*, an ensign, etc., of *stander*, a post, mill-post, etc.: see *stander*. The E. *standard*$^{3}$ is thus a var. of *stander*, with various senses, mostly modern. It has been more or less confused with *standard*$^{1}$ and *standard*$^{2}$.] I. *n*. 1. An upright; a small post or pillar; an upright stem constituting the support or the main part of a utensil. Specifically—(*a*) The upright support or stem of a lamp or candlestick; hence, also, a candlestick; especially, a candelabrum resting on the floor in a church.

*Doppione*, a great torch of waxe, which we call a *standard*, or a quarrier. *Florio* (ed. 1611).

Beneath a quaint iron *standard* containing an oil-lamp he saw the Abbé again. *J. H. Shorthouse*, Countess Eve, iv.

(*b*) In *carp.*, any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, or the frame of a door. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed on the deck instead of beneath it. (*d*) That part of a plow to which the mold-board is attached. (*e*) In a vehicle: (1) A support for the hammer-cloth, or a support for the footman's board. See cut under *coach*. (2) An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the body laterally. *E. H. Knight*.

2. In *hort.*: (*a*) A tree or shrub which stands alone, without being attached to any wall or support, as distinguished from an *espalier* or a *cordon*.

The espaliers and the *standards* all
  Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
*Tennyson*, The Blackbird.

(*b*) A shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem, or trained to a single stem in tree form.

*Standards* of little bushes pricked upon their top, . . . the *standards* to be roses, juniper, holly, berberries.
*Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. A stand or frame; a horse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard*-chestes delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.
*Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 215. (*Halliwell*.)

The *Standard*, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the *Standard* a vice with a chime.
*Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII.*, in Arber's [Eng. Garner, II. 49.

5. A standing cup; a large drinking-cup.

Frolic, my lords; let all the *standards* walk;
Ply it, till every man hath ta'en his load.
*Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6†. The chief dish at a meal.

For a *standard*, vensoun rost, kyd, favne, or cony.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

7†. A suit; a set. Compare *stand*, *n*., 11.

The lady had commanded a *standard* of her own best apparel to be brought down. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

8†. One who stands or continues in a place; one who is in permanent residence, membership, or service.

The ficklenesse and fugitivenesse of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

**Gas-standard**, a gas-fixture standing erect and of considerable size, as one which stands on the floor, common in the lighting of churches, public halls, etc.

II. *a*. Standing; upright; specifically, in *hort.*, standing alone; not trained upon a wall or other support: as, *standard* roses.

Rich gardens, studded with *standard* fruit-trees, . . . clothe the glacis to its topmost edge.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

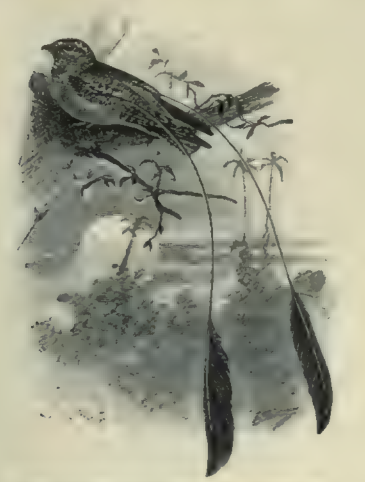
**Standard lamp.** See *lamp*$^{1}$.

**standard-bearer** (stan´därd-bãr″ėr), *n*. 1. An officer or soldier of an army, company, or troop who bears a standard: used loosely and rhetorically: as, the *standard-bearer* of a political party.

King James, notwithstanding, maintained a Fight still with great Resolution, till Sir Adam Forman his *Standard-bearer* was beaten down. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.

2. An African caprimulgine bird of either of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*; a pennant-winged goatsucker. *M. longipennis* has

one flight-feather of each wing extraordinarily prolonged as a bare shaft bearing a racket at the end. *C. vexillarius* has a less lengthened lance-linear feather, chiefly white, and in other respects resembles the common night-hawk of the United States. Also called *four-wings.*



Standard-bearer (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*).

**standard-bred** (stan′därd-bred), *a.* Bred up to some standard of excellence agreed upon by some association.

**standard-grass** (stan′därd-gràs), *n.* Same as *stander-grass.*

**standardization** (stan″där-di-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-ation.*] The act of standardizing, or the state of being standardized. Also spelled *standardisation.*

**standardize** (stan′där-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *standardized*, ppr. *standardizing.* [< *standard*² + *-ize.*] To conform to or compare with a standard; regulate by a standard; constitute or recognize as a standard; specifically, in *chemical analysis*, to determine accurately in order to use what is so determined as a standard of comparison: said of the strength of a solution, or the quantity of a certain reagent contained in a given volume of it. Also spelled *standardise.*

> They [electrical measuring-instruments] will be useful for *standardizing* the ordinary forms of voltmeter and ammeter. *Science*, XI. 237.

**standardizer** (stan′där-dī-zėr), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which standardizes. Also spelled *standardiser.*

> The absolute values of the polarization . . . should of course have been identical, but according to the *standardizer* they were always markedly different. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVII. 86.

**standard-knee** (stan′därd-nē), *n.* Same as *standard*³, 1 (*c*).

**standardwing** (stan′därd-wing), *n.* Wallace's bird of paradise. See cut under *Semioptera.*

**stand-by** (stand′bī), *n.* One who or that which stands by one. (*a*) A supporter or adherent. (*b*) That upon which one relies, especially, a ready, timely resource.

> The Texan cowboys become very expert in the use of the revolver, their invariable *standby.* *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 840.

(*c*) A nautical signal to be in readiness. See *stand by* (*b*), under *stand.*

**standel**† (stan′del), *n.* [< *stand* + *-el*; equiv. to *stander.*] A tree reserved for growth as timber; specifically, in *law*, a young oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

**standelwort**† (stan′del-wėrt), *n.* [< *standel*, equiv. to *stander*, + *wort*¹. Cf. equiv. MD. *standelkruyd.*] Same as *stander-grass.*

**stander** (stan′dėr), *n.* [= MD. *stander*, a post, mill-post, axletree, D. *stander*, an axletree, = OHG. *stanter*, MHG. *stander*, *stender*, G. *ständer*, a tub; as *stand* + *-er*¹. Cf. *standard*³ and *standel.*] 1. One who or that which stands. (*a*) One who keeps an upright position, resting on the feet.

> They fall, as being slippery *standers.* *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

(*b*) One who or that which remains in a specified place, situation, state, condition, etc.; specifically, a tree left for growth when other trees are felled. Compare *standel.*

> They [the Dutch] are the longest *standers* here by many years: for the English are but newly removed hither from Hean, where they resided altogether before. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 49.

(*c*) A supporter; an adherent. [Rare.]

> Our young proficients . . . do far outgo the old *standers* and professors of the sect. *Berkeley*, Alciphron, ii. § 7.

(*d*) A sentinel; a picket. [Thieves' slang.]

> And so was faine to liue among the wicked, sometimes a *stander* for the padder. *Rowlands*, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

2. *pl.* In the *early church*, the highest class of penitents: a mistranslation of *consistentes* (*συνιστάμενοι*), properly 'bystanders.'

> *Standers*, who might remain throughout the entire rite, but were not suffered to communicate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 486.

**stander-by** (stan′dėr-bī′), *n.* One who is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

> When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers-by* to curtail his oaths. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 12.

**stander-grass** (stan′dėr-gràs), *n.* The *Orchis mascula* and various plants of this and allied genera. See *cullion*, 2. Also *standard-grass*, *standelwort*, *standerwort.*

**standerwort** (stan′dėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *stander-grass.*

**stand-far-off**† (stand′fär-ôf′), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-further-off.*

> In my childhood there was one [kind of cloth] called *Stand-far-off* (the embleme of Hypocrisy), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norwich, II. 488. (*Davies.*)

**stand-further** (stand′fėr″ᴛʜėr), *n.* A quarrel; a dissension. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stand-further-off**† (stand′fėr″ᴛʜėr-ôf′), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-far-off.*

> Certaine sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, *stand-further-off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortall memory of the famous Odcombian traveller. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**stand-gall** (stand′gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel.*

**standing** (stan′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who stands, in any sense.

> I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing.* Ps. lxix. 2.

> He cursed him in sitting, in *standing*, in lying. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

2. The time at, in, or during which one stands. (*a*†) The point in time at which anything comes to a stand; specifically, of the sun, the solstice.

> Brasik is sowe atte *stondyng* of the Sonne. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

(*b*) The interval during which one keeps, or is supposed to keep, an upright or standing position. Compare *sitting, n.*

> They [Perch] may be, at one *standing*, all catched one after another. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

Hence—(*c*) Duration; continuance; practice.

> One of the commendadors of Alcantara, a gentleman of long *standing.* *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

> I know less geography than a schoolboy of six weeks' *standing.* *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

3. A standing-place; a position or post; a stand.

> You, sirrah, get a *standing* for your mistress,
> The best in all the city.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, i. 3.

4. Relative position; degree; rank; consideration; social, professional, or commercial reputation; specifically, high rank: as, a member in full *standing* (of a church, society, club, or other organization); a committee composed of men of good *standing.*

> Of all the causes which contribute to form the character of a people, those by which power, influence, and *standing* in the government are most certainly and readily obtained are by far the most powerful. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 50.

**standing** (stan′ding), *p. a.* 1. Having an erect position; upright; perpendicular; hence, rising or raised; high.

> Look how you see a field of *standing* corn, . . .
> Rising in waves, how it doth come and go
> Forward and backward. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

> Wear *standing* collars, were they made of tin!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Urania.

2. Involving the attitude or position of one who stands; performed while standing: as, a *standing* jump.

> Wide was spread
> That war and various; sometimes on firm ground
> A *standing* fight; then, soaring on main wing,
> Tormented all the air. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 243.

3. Remaining at rest; motionless; inactive; specifically, of water, stagnant.

> And thoughe so be it is called a see, in very dede it is but a *stondynge* water. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

> The Garigliano had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire, or rather *standing* pool. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

4. Permanent; lasting; fixed; not transient, transitory, or occasional: as, a *standing* rule; a *standing* order.

> A *standing* evidence of the care that was had in those times to prevent the growth of errours. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 155.

> Yes, yes, I think being a *standing* jest for all one's acquaintance a very happy situation. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

5. In *printing*, remaining for further use: noting composed types, printed or unprinted, which are reserved from distribution.—**Standing army.** See *army*².—**Standing bed**†, **standing bedstead**†, the large or high bedstead, as distinguished from the trundle-bed which rolled in and out under it.

> There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his *standing-bed* and truckle-bed. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 7.

**Standing bevel** or **beveling.** See *bevel*, 1.—**Standing block.** See *block*¹, 11.—**Standing bowl.** Same as *standing cup.*

> Here, say we drink this *standing-bowl* of wine to him. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 3. 65.

**Standing bowsprit, committee, cup, galley, matter.** See the nouns.—**Standing nut**, a cup made of a nutshell mounted in silver or the like: examples remain dating from the sixteenth century or earlier, made most commonly of cocoanut-shells.—**Standing orders.** (*a*) The permanent orders made by a legislative or deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which its business shall be conducted. (*b*) In a military organization, those orders which are always in force.—**Standing panel.** See *panel.*—**Standing part** of a tackle, the part of the rope made fast to the strap of a block or any fixed point.—**Standing piece**†. Same as *standing cup.* *MS. Arundel*, 249, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)—**Standing rigging** (*naut.*). See *rigging*².—**Standing salt-cellar, shield**, etc. See the nouns.—**Standing stone**, in *archæol.*, a translation of the French *pierre levée*, a menhir. *E. B. Tylor.*—**Standing table**, a permanent table, fixed in its place, or of such size and solidity that it cannot easily be moved, as the table for meals in the old English hall.

**standing-cypress** (stan′ding-sī″pres), *n.* A common biennial garden-flower, *Gilia coronopifolia* (*Ipomopsis elegans*), native in the southern United States. In its tubular scarlet flowers and finely dissected leaves it resembles the cypress-vine; but it is of an erect wand-like habit.

**standing-ground** (stan′ding-ground), *n.* Place or ground on which to stand; especially, that on which one rests, in a figurative sense; a basis of operations or of argument; a fundamental principle. *W. Wilson*, The State, § 204.

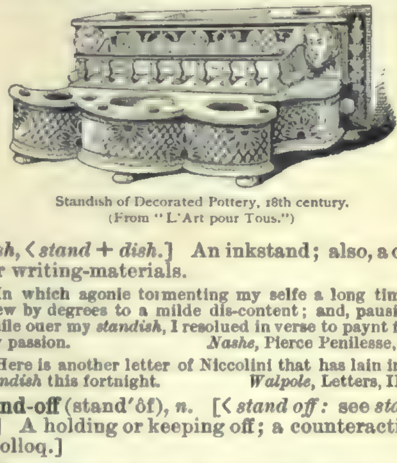
**standing-press** (stan′ding-pres), *n.* See *press*¹.

**standing-room** (stan′ding-röm), *n.* Space sufficient only for standing, as in a theater where all the seats have been taken.

**standing-stool** (stan′ding-stöl), *n.* A small frame or machine moving on wheels, used to support a child when learning to walk.

> The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole
> Can wag without a truckling *standing-stoole.*
> *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

**standish** (stan′dish), *n.* [A reduction of **standdish*, < *stand* + *dish.*] An inkstand; also, a case for writing-materials.



Standish of Decorated Pottery, 18th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

> In which agonie tormenting my selfe a long time, I grew by degrees to a milde dis-content; and, pausing a while ouer my *standish*, I resolued in verse to paynt forth my passion. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

> Here is another letter of Niccolini that has lain in my *standish* this fortnight. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 75.

**stand-off** (stand′ôf), *n.* [< *stand off*: see *stand*, *v.*] A holding or keeping off; a counteraction. [Colloq.]

> The preferences of other clients, perhaps equal in number and value, who are fighting with Fabian tactics, make a complete *stand-off.* *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 672.

**stand-off** (stand′ôf), *a.* [< *stand off*: see *stand*, *v.*] Holding others off; distant; reserved. [Colloq.]

> You always talk . . . as if there were no one but Catherine. People generally like the other two much better. Catherine is so *stand-off.* *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, i. 2.

**stand-offish** (stand′ôf″ish), *a.* [< *stand off* + *-ish.*] Same as *stand-off.* [Colloq.]

> If the "landed gentry" were *stand-offish*, and . . . did not put themselves out of the way to cultivate Miss Shaldon's acquaintance, that young lady was all the more grateful for their reserve. *F. W. Robinson*, Her Face was her Fortune, v.

**stand-offishness** (stand′ôf″ish-nes), *n.* The character of being repellent; the disposition or tendency to hold others at a distance. [Colloq.]

I told him I did not like this pride and *stand-offishness* between man and man, and added that if a duke were to speak to me I should try to treat him civilly.
*D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xxxii.

**stand-pipe** (stand'pīp), *n.* 1. A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means in order to obtain a head-pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance.—2. A small pipe inserted into an opening in a water-main.—3. An upright gas-pipe connecting the retort and the hydraulic main.—4. In a steam-engine, a boiler supply-pipe elevated enough to cause water to flow into the boiler in spite of the pressure of steam.—5. A pipe on the eduction-pipe of a steam-pump to absorb the concussions due to the pulsation and irregularities caused by the necessary use of bends and changes in the direction of pipes.—6. An upright pipe, open at the top, used in connection with a hot-water heating system to allow room for the expansion of the water when heated; an expansion-pipe.—7. A portable pipe used to afford a high head of water at fires. One section of a pipe is secured to trunnions, while other sections are kept in a rack, and attached when required. When the hose is coupled, the long pipe is raised by means of a wheel, and the lower end is connected with the water-supply. Another more recent form is a derrick, elevated by two cylinders and pistons analogous in construction to these parts in a steam-engine; but the pistons are moved by the pressure of carbonic acid gas, generated, immediately as wanted, from the reaction of sulphuric acid upon a solution of sodium bicarbonate in a suitable generator. The pipe is elevated above the derrick by a wire rope, pulleys, and a hand-winch. A movable butt or nozle, which can be inclined to any desired angle up or down, or turned in any direction horizontally, is controlled by a man on the lower platform of the derrick, and a copious stream can thus be poured into or upon the top of a tall building. Also called *water-tower.*

**standpoint** (stand'point), *n.* [Tr. G. *standpunkt;* as *stand* + *point*$^{1}$: a word objected to by purists.] The point at which one stands; especially, the position from which one's observations are taken and one's opinions formed or delivered; the point of view; the mental situation.

The attraction of different speakers from Sunday to Sunday stimulates thought, each treating his theme from his own *standpoint.* *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 91.

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own *standpoint* with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 196.

**stand-rest** (stand'rest), *n.* A stool, bracket, or the like serving to support a person in an almost upright position, as the miserere in medieval stalls: applied especially to a contrivance like a high stool, but with the top or seat sloping instead of horizontal.

**standstill** (stand'stil), *n.* and *a.* [< *stand still:* see *stand*, *v.*, and *still*$^{1}$, *a.*] **I.** *n.* A halt; a pause; a stop, especially in consequence of obstruction, exhaustion, or perplexity.

In consequence of this fancy the whole business was at a *stand-still.* *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 29, 1823.

**II.** *a.* Deficient in progress or advancement; unprogressive: as, a *standstill* policy.

**stand-up** (stand'up), *a.* 1. Standing; erect; upright; high.

He was a tall youth now; . . . he wore his tail-coat and his *stand-up* collars, and watched the down on his lip with eager impatience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

2. Specifically, in *pugilism*, noting a fair boxing-match, where the combatants stand manfully to each other, without false falls: as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

His face marked with strong manly furrows, records of hard thinking and square *stand-up* fights with life.
*O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast Table, i.

**stane** (stān), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *stone.*

**stane-raw** (stān'râ), *n.* [Also *staniraw*, *steinraw*, *staney-rag*, rock-liverwort, appar. < *stane*, stone, + *raw* (origin obscure).] A foliaceous lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, used in the Scotch Highlands for dyeing brown; black crottles. [Orkney.]

**stang**$^{1}$ (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange* (prob. in part < Scand.), < AS. *stæng*, *steng*, *stengc*, a pole, rod, bar, stick, stake, = MD. *stanghe*, D. *stang* = MLG. *stange* = OHG. *stanga*, MHG. *stange*, G. *stange*, a pole, = Icel. *stöng* (*stang-*) = Sw. *stång* = Dan. *stang*, a pole, stang (cf. It. *stanga*, a bar, spar, < G.); < *stingan* (pret. *stang*), pierce, sting: see *sting*$^{1}$. Cf. *stang*$^{2}$.] 1. A wooden bar; a pole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

He halchez al hole the haluez to-geder,
& sythen on a stif *stange* stoutly hem henges.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

"Ye strake ower hard, Steenie—I doubt ye foundered the chield." "Ne'er a bit," said Steenie, laughing; "he has braw broad shouthers, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the *stang.*" *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

2†. The bar of a door. *Florio.*—3. A rod, pole, or perch used in the measurement of land. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2. [Prov. Eng.]—**Riding the stang**, in Scotland and the north of England, a mode of punishing brutal or unfaithful (or, sometimes, henpecked) husbands, or other offenders, by carrying them mounted on a stang through the town, with an accompaniment of jeers and rough music. The culprits have sometimes suffered by proxy, or, latterly, only in effigy.

**stang**$^{1}$ (stang), *v. t.* [< *stang*$^{1}$, *n.*] To cause to ride on a stang.

This Word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge, to *stang* Scholars in Christmass Time being to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff or Pole, for missing of Chapel.
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 410.

**stang**$^{2}$ (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange*, a sting; < *sting* (pret. *stang*), sting: see *sting*$^{1}$.] 1. A sting. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Quen the stanged muzt se
The nedder on the tree ther hange,
Thai ware al warisht of their *stange.*
*Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 117.

My curse upon thy venom'd *stang*,
That shoots my tortured gums alang.
*Burns*, Address to the Toothache.

2. The weever, a fish. Also *stangster.* [Prov.]

**stang**$^{2}$ (stang), *v.* [< Icel. *stanga*, sting, goad, < *stöng*, a pole, stake: see *stang*$^{2}$, *n.*, and cf. *stang*$^{1}$.] **I.** *trans.* To sting.

The nedderes that ware fel
*Stanged* the folk of israel.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To throb with pain; sting. *Halliwell.*—2. To cause a sharp, sudden pain; inflict a sting.

But for how lang the flee may *stang*,
Let inclination law that.
*Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

**stang**$^{3}$. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sting*$^{1}$.

**stang**$^{4}$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stank*$^{1}$.

**Stangeria** (stan-jē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (T. Moore, 1853), named after Dr. *Stanger* of Natal, one of the first to collect specimens of the plant.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ* and tribe *Zamieæ*, made by some a tribe *Stangerieæ.* It is characterized by a strobile with scales imbricated in alternating series, a thick naked napiform caudex, and leaf-segments with a strong midrib and numerous unbranched or forking nerves. There are one or two species, natives of Natal. They are singular plants with the smooth irregular trunk only about a foot high or nearly subterranean, from which rise a few coarse long-stalked pinnate fern-like leaves, inflexed in the bud, the leaflets straight in the bud, linear-lanceolate, scalloped, spiny-toothed or cleft, and traversed by parallel forking veins. The fruit, a thick downy strobile or cone, is borne on a stalk surrounded by circular concave woolly bracts overlapping in two or three ranks. The male plants bear cylindrical cones with numerous stamens on the under side of their compound scales. *S. paradoxa*, in allusion to its thick, round caudex, is called *Hottentot's-head;* small articles, as necklaces and snuff-boxes, are sometimes made from its seeds.

**stanhope** (stan'hōp), *n.* [So called after a Mr. *Stanhope*, for whom it was orig. contrived.] A light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

When the carriages met again, he stood up in his *stanhope*, . . . ready to doff his hat.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xix.

**Stanhopea** (stan-hō'pē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Frost, 1829), named after Philip Henry, Earl *Stanhope*, president of the London Medico-botanical Society.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Stanhopieæ.* It is characterized by a loose raceme of a few large flowers with spreading and nearly equal sepals, a thick fleshy lip which is commonly wavy or twisted, a straight erect or incurved column usually prolonged and two-winged above, and pollinia with flattened stalks and scale-shaped glands. The peculiar lip is highly polymorphous and complex, bearing lateral lobes which are often thickened into a solid mass forming a spherical, oblong, or saccate hypochilium, a middle lobe or epichilium which is itself often three-lobed and attached by a distinct joint, and sometimes at its base other appendages, lobes or horns—the metachilium. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. They are epiphytes with very short stems bearing many sheaths and a single large plicate leaf. The stem soon thickens into a fleshy pseudobulb, from the base of which the flower-stem proceeds. The flowers are very remarkable for their structure, size, and rich colorings, usually brown-spotted, yellow, or purple; for their great fragrance, whence the recently introduced perfume called *stanhopea;* and for their growth downward, not upward as in ordinary plants—a habit first discovered by the accidental breaking of a flower-pot in which the blossoms had buried themselves in the earth. They are now cultivated under glass in hard-wood baskets with interstices through which the flowers protrude.

**Stanhope lens, press.** See *lens*, *press*$^{1}$.

**stanhoscope** (stan'hō-skōp), *n.* [< *Stanho(pe lens)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of simple magnifying-glass, a modification of the Stanhope lens, in which the surface away from the eye is plane instead of convex.

**staniel** (stan'yel), *n.* [Also *stanyel*, *stannyel*, also (with the consonant *i* or *y* following *n* assimilated to *n*) *stannel*, formerly *stannell*, or assibilated to *ch*, *stanchel*, *stanchil;* < ME. *staniel*, *stanyel*, earlier **stanȝelle*, < AS. *stāngella*, *stāngilla*, a kestrel (erroneously used to gloss L. *pellicanus*) (= G. *steingall*, a staniel), < *stān*, stone, rock, + **gella*, **gilla*, < *gellan*, *gillan*, *giellan*, yell, scream, a secondary form related to *galan*, sing: see *stone* and *yell*, *gale*$^{1}$. The word is thus nearly similar in its second element to *nightingale*$^{1}$. The E. form *stone-gall* is partly from the AS. with the long vowel retained, and partly (as to the 2d element) due to the G. form; the form *standgall*, with the same terminal syllable, simulates *stand*, and the form *standgale* (as if equiv. to *windhover*) is a simulated form, as if < *stand* + *gale*$^{1}$.] The kestrel or windhover, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius.* See cut under *Tinnunculus.*

*Fab.* What a dish o' poison has she dressed him!
*Sir To.* And with what wing the *staniel* checks at it!
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 124.

**stanielry** (stan'yel-ri), *n.* [< *staniel* + *-ry.*] The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry. *Lady Alimony*, sig. I. 4. (*Nares.*)

**stank**$^{1}$ (stangk), *n.* [E. dial. also assibilated *stanch* (see *stanch*$^{2}$); < ME. *stank*, *stanc*, *staunke*, *stang*, < OF. *estang*, F. *étang* (Walloon *estank*, *stanke*) = Pr. *estanc* = Sp. *estanque* = Pg. *tanque* (ML. *stanca*), a dam to hem in water, < L. *stagnum*, a pool of stagnant water: see *stagnate*, *stagnant.* Cf. *stanch*$^{1}$; also cf. *tank.*] 1. A body of standing water; a pool; a pond. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And alle be it that men clepen it a See, zit is it nouther See ne Arm of the See; for it is but a *Stank* of fresche Watir, that is in lengthe 100 Furlonges.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 115.

Seint John seith that avowtiers shullen been in helle in a *stank* brennynge of fyr and of brymston.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. A tank; a ditch. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**stank**$^{1}$ (stangk), *v. t.* [< *stank*$^{1}$, *n.*, or perhaps an unassibilated form of the related verb *stanch*$^{1}$, q. v.] To dam up. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 154. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**stank**$^{2}$† (stangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stanck*, *stanke;* < OF. *estanc*, tired, = Pr. *estanc*, still, immovable, = It. *stanco*, tired; cf. Sp. *estanco*, = Pg. *estanque*, water-tight, stanch: see *stanch*$^{3}$, *staunch*$^{2}$, a doublet of *stank*$^{2}$.] Exhausted; weary. *Florio; Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**stank**$^{3}$† (stangk). Old preterit of *stink.*

**stank-hen** (stangk'hen), *n.* [< *stank*$^{1}$ + *hen*$^{1}$.] The moor-hen or gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus.* [Scotch.]

**stankie** (stang'ki), *n.* Same as *stank-hen.* [Scotch.]

**stannaburrow** (stan'a-bur"ō), *n.* [Prop. *stannerburrow*, < *stanner* + *burrow*$^{2}$, 1, 2.] See the quotation (the etymology there suggested is erroneous).

Leaving the stream a little to the right, we shall notice several small heaps of stones placed at intervals along the slope. These little mounds, which are met with in various parts of Dartmoor, are called by the moor-men *stannaburrows*, which name is probably derived from the same root as the word stannary, and they were probably tin bounds set up by the miners.
*W. Crossing*, Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, p. 69, quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 45.

**stannary** (stan'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *stannery;* < ML. *stannaria*, a tin-mine, < L. *stannum*, tin: see *stannum.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to tin, tin-mines, or the working of tin: as, "*stannary* courts," *Blackstone*, Com., III. vi.—**Stannary court**, a court instituted at a very early period in English history for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the tin-mines and tin-miners of Cornwall.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *stannaries* (-riz). A region or district in which tin is mined: the English form of the Latin *stannaria* (or *stammaria*, as written in a charter of the third year of King John, 1201). The miners themselves were called *stannatores* or (rarely) *stammatores.*

For they wrongfully claim all the County of Devon to be their *Stannary.*
*Petition to Parliament.* 1 Ed. III., MS. in Rec. Office, [quoted in De La Beche's Geol. Rep. on Cornwall.

If by public laws the mint were ordained to be onely supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!
*Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 17.

**stannate** (stan'āt), *n.* [< *stann(ic)* + *-ate*$^{1}$.] A salt of stannic acid.

**stannel** (stan'el), *n.* See *staniel.*

**stanner** (stan'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small stone; in the plural, gravel. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**stannery**$^1$, *a.* and *n.* See *stannary.*

**stannery**$^2$ (stan'ėr-i), *a.* [ME. *stann*[*e*]*ry;* < *stanner* + *-y*$^1$.] Gravelly; stony. *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**stannic** (stan'ik), *a.* [= F. *stannique;* < L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tin; procured from tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a quadrivalent atom: as, *stannic* acid, $SnO(OH)_2$, a hydrate obtained from stannous oxid, which unites with bases to form salts called *stannates.*

**stanniferous** (sta-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Containing or affording tin.

**stannine** (stan'in), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ine*$^2$.] A brittle steel-gray or iron-black ore of tin, of a metallic luster, consisting of the sulphids of tin, copper, and iron, and generally zinc, found in Cornwall; tin pyrites. Also called, from its color, *bell-metal ore.*

**stannite** (stan'īt), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ite*$^2$.] Same as *stannine.*

**stannotype** (stan'ō-tīp), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + Gr. τύπος, type.] In *photog.,* a picture taken on a tin plate; a tin-type or ferrotype. *Imp. Dict.*

**stannous** (stan'us), *a.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a bivalent atom: as, *stannous* oxid, or protoxid of tin ($SnO$).

**stannum** (stan'um), *n.* [L. *stannum, stagnum,* tin, also an alloy of silver and lead (> It. *stagno* = Sp. *estaño* = Pg. *estanho* = Pr. *estanh* = F. *étain, tain,* tin); perhaps the same as L. *stagnum,* pool, applied to a mass of fluid metal: see *stank*$^1$, *stagnate.* Cf. Bret. *stean* = Corn. *stean* = W. *ystaen* = Gael. *staoin* = Manx *stainny,* tin (< L. ?): see *tin.*] Tin.

**stannyel,** *n.* See *staniel.*

**stant**$^1$†. A contracted form of *standeth,* third person singular present indicative of *stand.*

**stant**$^2$ (stant), *n.* Same as *stent*$^3$.

**stantion**† (stan'shọn), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *stanchion.*] Same as *stemson.*

**stanza** (stan'zạ̈), *n.* [Formerly also *stanzo, stanze* (= Sp. *estancia* = G. *stanze* = F. *stance*), in def. 2; < It. *stanza,* OIt. *stantia,* prop. an abode, lodging, chamber, dwelling, stance, also a stanza (so called from the stop or pause at the end of it), < ML. *stantia,* an abode: see *stance.*] 1. Pl. *stanze* (-ze). In *arch.,* an apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber: as, the *stanze* of Raphael in the Vatican.—2. In *versification,* a series of lines arranged in a fixed order of sequence as regards their length, metrical form, or rimes, and constituting a typical group, or one of a number of similar groups, composing a poem or part of a poem. *Stanza* is often used interchangeably with *strophe*—strophe, however, being used preferably of ancient or quantitative, and stanza of modern or accentual and rimed poetry. In the latter the stanza often consists of lines identical in form throughout, the arrangement of rimes alone defining the group of lines. Such a stanza is not properly a strophe. A couplet is not regarded as a stanza, and a triplet is rarely so designated. Compare *verse.* Abbreviated *st.*

> Horace . . . confines himself strictly to one sort of verse, or *stanza,* in every Ode. *Dryden,* Misc., Pref.

**stanzaed** (stan'zạd), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ed*$^2$.] Having stanzas; consisting of stanzas. as, a two-*stanzaed* poem.

**stanzaic** (stan-zā'ik), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza. *E. C. Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 381.

**stanzic** (stan'zik), *a.* [< *stanz-a* + *-ic.*] Same as *stanzaic.* *E. Wadham,* Eng. Versification, p. 92.

**stanzo**† (stan'zō), *n.* An obsolete form of *stanza.* *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5. 18.

**stape**†, *a.* See *stapen.*

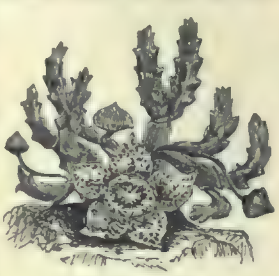
**stapedial** (stạ-pē'di-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *stapedius* + *-al.*] 1. Stirrup-shaped: as, the *stapedial* bone of the ear.—2. Pertaining to the stapes or its representative, whatever its form.—**Stapedial ligament,** the annular ligament of the stapes, connecting the foot or base of the stirrup with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Stapedial muscle,** the stapedius.—**Stapedial nerve,** a tympanic branch of the facial which innervates the stapedial muscle.

**Stapedifera** (stap-ẹ-dif'e-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), neut. pl. of *stapedifer:* see *stapediferous.*] Those animals which have a stapes, as mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians; all vertebrates above fishes.

**stapediferous** (stap-ẹ-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stapedifer,* < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Having a stapes; of or pertaining to the *Stapedifera.*

**stapedius** (stạ-pē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *stapedii* (-ī). [NL., < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup: see *stapes.*] The stapedial muscle; a muscle of the tympanum actuating the stapes of some animals. In man the stapedius arises from a cavity hollowed out in the pyramid of the petrosal bone; its tendon passes out of a little hole in the apex of the pyramid, and is inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its action draws the head of the stapes backward, and also causes the stapes to rotate a little on a vertical axis drawn through its own center. The name is correlated with *incudius* and *malledius.* See cut under *hyoid.*

**Stapelia** (stạ-pē'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after J. B. van *Stapel,* a Dutch physician and botanist (died 1636).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ,* type of the tribe *Stapelieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a wheel-shaped or reflexed corolla without appendages between the five valvate lobes, and with the tube short and broadly bell-shaped or almost wanting, and by a double corona, the outer of five horizontally spreading lobes alternate with the anthers, the inner of five scales produced into erect or arching horns. There are over 70 species, natives of South Africa. Their short fleshy leafless stems are produced into four prominent angles, which are coarsely toothed, sometimes bearing transient rudiments of leaves at the apex of the new growths. Numerous dark tubercles give the stems a grotesque appearance. Some are cultivated under glass for their beautiful and varied flowers, which are commonly very large, some reaching 12 inches (*S. gigantea* sometimes 14 inches) in diameter, of singular structure and often exquisitely marbled or dotted. In other species they are dingy or unattractive, usually coarse, thick, fleshy, and short-lived, and in most species exhale transiently a fetid odor as of carrion, attracting flies, which deposit their eggs upon them in large quantities. Their colors are largely the livid-purple and lurid-reddish, yellow, and brownish hues which are associated with disagreeable odors also in *Rafflesia, Aristolochia, Amorphophallus,* and others of the largest flowers. They are sometimes called *carrion-flowers;* *S. bufonia* is known, from its blotches, as *toad-flower;* and *S. Asterias,* from its spreading narrow-parted corolla, as *starfish-flower.*

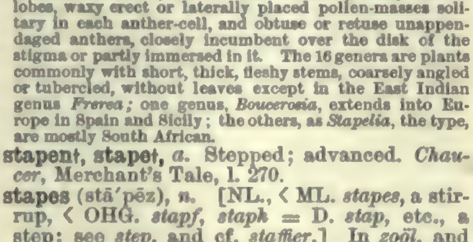


*Stapelia variegata.*

**Stapelieæ** (stap-ẹ-lī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Stapelia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ.* It is characterized by valvate and commonly fleshy corolla-lobes, waxy erect or laterally placed pollen-masses solitary in each anther-cell, and obtuse or retuse unappendaged anthers, closely incumbent over the disk of the stigma or partly immersed in it. The 16 genera are plants commonly with short, thick, fleshy stems, coarsely angled or tubercled, without leaves except in the East Indian genus *Frerea;* one genus, *Boucerosia,* extends into Europe in Spain and Sicily; the others, as *Stapelia,* the type, are mostly South African.

**stapent**†, **stapet**†, *a.* Stepped; advanced. *Chaucer,* Merchant's Tale, l. 270.

**stapes** (stā'pēz), *n.* [NL., < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup, < OHG. *stapf, staph* = D. *stap,* etc., a step: see *step,* and cf. *staffier.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the inmost one of the three auditory ossicles of man and other mammals, situated in the tympanum, or middle ear. The stapes is connected on the one hand with the incus, and on the other with the fenestra ovalis, and is moved by a small muscle called the *stapedius.* The name is derived from the close resemblance in shape of the human stapes to a stirrup.



Stapes, three times natural size.

1. Of Man (the surface of its foot separately shown). 2. Of Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). 3. Of Chick (its foot separately shown, and cartilaginous parts in dotted outline): *m.st,* mediostapedial part, forming with *st* the stapes proper (columella); *e.st,* extrastapedial part; *i.st,* infrastapedial part; *s.st,* suprastapedial part.

In man the bone presents a *head,* with a little fossa for movable articulation with the orbicular incudal bone; a *neck* or constricted part; two branches, *legs* or crura; and an oval base or *foot.* This bone is morphologically one of the proximal elements of the hyoidean arch. The corresponding element in birds and reptiles is very differently shaped, and is sometimes called *stapes,* oftener *columella.* It is rod-like or columellar, with an expanded base fitting the fenestra ovalis, the other end usually showing a cross-bar. Parts of such a stapes are distinguished as *mediostapedial,* the main shaft; *extrastapedial,* the part beyond the cross-bar; *infrastapedial,* the lower arm of the cross-bar; and *suprastapedial,* the upper arm of the cross-bar—the last being supposed to represent the incus of mammals. Some of these parts may be wanting, or only represented by a ligament, or coalesced with a part of the mandibular arch. The stapes or columella furnishes the primitive actual or virtual connection of the hyoidean arch with the periotic capsule. See *stapedial, columella,* 3 (*b*), and cuts under *hyoid, Pythonidæ,* and *tympanic.*—**Annular ligament of the stapes.** See *ligament* and *stapedial.*

**Staphisagria** (staf-i-sag'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tragus, 1546), < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria,* etc.; prop. two words, *staphis agria,* < Gr. as if *σταφὶς ἀγρία: σταφίς, a dried grape, a raisin, also (in L. *staphis*) the plant stavesacre; ἀγρία, fem. of ἄγριος, wild, < ἀγρός, a field, the country. The E. form of the name is *stavesacre,* q. v.] A former genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ.* It is now classed as a section of the genus *Delphinium,* and as such distinguished by a short spur, from three to five ovaries forming bladdery few-seeded capsules, and biennial habit. See *Delphinium* and *stavesacre,* also *ointment of stavesacre* (under *ointment*).

**staphisagric** (staf-i-sag'rik), *a.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Staphisagria.* *Encyc. Dict.*

**staphisagrine** (staf-i-sag'rin), *n.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ine*$^2$.] A poisonous amorphous alkaloid, soluble in ether and in water, obtained from *Delphinium Staphisagria,* or stavesacre.

**staphyle** (staf'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, also the uvula when swollen.] The uvula.

**Staphylea** (staf-i-lē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), abridged from *Staphylodendron* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *staphylodendron,* a shrub thought to have been *S. pinnata;* prob. so named from its clustered fruit, < Gr. σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, + δένδρον, a tree.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Staphyleaceæ.* It is characterized by an ovary which is two- or three-parted to the base, contains numerous biseriate ovules, and ripens into an inflated and bladdery membranous capsule, discharging its few seeds at the apex of the two or three lobes. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, the Himalayas, Japan, and North America. They are shrubs with numerous roundish branches, bearing opposite stipulate leaves, each composed of from three to five leaflets, which are involute in the bud and are furnished with stipels. The white flowers, with five erect petals, hang from nodding panicles or racemes. The large and peculiar fruit is the source of the common name *bladder-nut.* (See cut under *nectary.*) *S. pinnata,* also called *bag-nut,* common in hedgerows and thickets in Europe, bears hard smooth nuts sometimes used for rosaries.

**Staphyleaceæ** (staf″i-lẹ-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Staphylea* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Sapindales,* long classed as a suborder of the *Sapindaceæ,* from which it is distinguished by its regular bisexual flowers with the five stamens inserted outside of the base of the disk, by albuminous and sometimes arillate seeds with a straight embryo, and by opposite simple or compound leaves. It includes 16 species, of 4 genera, of which *Staphylea* is the type; of the others, *Turpinia* includes a number of small trees and shrubs with roundish berry-like fruit, mostly of tropical Asia and America, and *Euscaphis* a few Japanese shrubs bearing coriaceous follicles. See cut under *bladder-nut.*

**staphyline** (staf'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. σταφύλινος, of or pertaining to a bunch of grapes, < σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, also the uvula.] 1. Having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.—2. Pertaining to the uvula or to the entire palate.—**Staphyline glands,** palatine glands.

**staphylinid** (staf-i-lin'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rove-beetle, as a member of the *Staphylinidæ.*

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Staphylinidæ;* staphylinine.

**Staphylinidæ** (staf-i-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Staphylinus* + *-idæ.*] A large and important family of brachelytrous clavicorn beetles, commonly called *rove-beetles.* They resemble the *Pselaphidæ* in having short elytra, but differ in having the abdomen flexible and consisting of eight ventral segments. The antennæ are generally eleven-jointed, the labial palpi three-jointed, and the maxillary four-jointed. The short truncate elytra usually leave most of the abdomen exposed, and this, when the beetles are disturbed, is turned up over the back, as if the insects were about to sting. A familiar example is the *Ocypus olens,* known as the *cocktail* and *devil's coach-horse.* (See *Goërius,* and cut under *devil.*) Some species discharge an odorous fluid from the tip of the abdomen. The larvæ resemble the adults, and are found under bark, in fungi, decaying plants, and the excrement of animals, in ants' nests, hornets' nests, and the nests of certain birds. It is one of the largest and most wide-spread of the families of *Coleoptera.* About 1,000 species are known in America north of Mexico, and about 5,000 in the whole world. Also *Staphilinides, Staphylini, Staphyliniæ, Staphylinida, Staphylinii, Staphylinites.* See cuts under *Homalium* and *rove-beetle.*

**staphyliniform** (staf-i-lin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Staphylinus,* q. v., + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling a rove-beetle; related to the *Staphylinidæ.*

**staphylinine** (staf-i-lin'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Staphylinidæ.*

**Staphylinus** (staf-i-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σταφυλῖνος*, a kind of insect, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] The typical genus of the family *Staphylinidæ*, formerly corresponding to that family in a broad sense. Used with various limitations, it is now made type of the restricted family, and characterized by having the maxillary palpi with the fourth joint equal to or longer than the third, the marginal lines of the thorax united near the apex, the ligula emarginate, the middle coxæ slightly separate, and the abdomen narrowed at the tip. The species are numerous, and among them are the largest forms in the family. Twenty-one are known in America north of Mexico, and about 100 in the whole world.

**staphylion** (stạ̄-fil'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλιον*, dim. of *σταφυλή*, the uvula: see *staphyle.*] The median point of the posterior nasal spine. *Török.*

**staphylitis** (staf-i-lī'tis), *n.* [< *staphyle*, the uvula, + *-itis.*] Uvulitis.

**staphyloma** (staf-i-lō'mä̤), *n.*; pl. *staphylomata* (-mạ-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλωμα*, a defect in the eye, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] A name given to certain local bulgings of the eyeball. —**Staphyloma corneæ**, a protrusion involving more or less of the corneæ, such as may result from preceding ulceration. Also called *anterior staphyloma.*—**Staphyloma corneæ pellucidum**, conical cornea. Also called *staphyloma pellucidum.*—**Staphyloma posticum**, posterior staphyloma; sclerochoroiditis in the back part of the eye, resulting in a thinning of the coats and consequent bulging and progressive myopia.

**staphylomatic** (staf″i-lọ̄-mat'ik), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Characterized or affected by staphyloma.

**staphylomatous** (staf-i-lom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of staphyloma.

**staphyloplasty** (staf'i-lọ̄-plas″ti), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring the soft palate when it is defective.

**staphylorrhaphy** (staf-i-lor'ạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for cleft palate, consisting in uniting the mucous membrane across the cleft. Also called *cionorrhaphia, palatorrhaphy.*

**staphylotome** (staf'i-lọ̄-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλοτόμον*, a knife for excising the uvula, < *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife for operating upon the uvula or the palate.

**staphylotomy** (staf-i-lot'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. **σταφυλοτομία*, the excision of the uvula, < *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut: see *-tomy.*] In *surg.*, amputation of the uvula.

**staple**$^1$ (stā'pl), *n.* [< ME. *stapel, stapil, stapylle, stapul*, < AS. *stapel, stapol, stapul*, a prop, post (= OS. *stapal* = OFries. *stapul, stapel* = MD. *stapel*, D. *stapel*, a prop, foot-rest, a seat, pile, heap, = MLG. LG. *stapel* (> G. *stapel*), a pile, staple, stocks, = OHG. *staffal, staphal*, MHG. *staffel, stapfel*, G. *staffel*, a step, = Sw. *stapel*, a pile, heap, stocks, = Dan. *stabel*, a pile, stack, stocks (on which a ship is built), hinge), < *stapan*, step: see *step.* Cf. *staple*$^2$.] **1**†. A post; a prop; a support.

> Under ech *stapel* of his bed,
> That he niste, four thai hid.
>
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 201. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** A loop of metal, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, or bolt.

> Massy *staples*,
> And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts.
>
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., l. 17.

**3.** In *founding*, a piece of nail-iron with a flat disk riveted to the head, and pointed below, used in a mold to hold a core in position. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** Of a lock, same as *box*$^2$, 13.—**5.** In musical instruments of the oboe class, the metallic tube to which the reeds are fastened, and through which the tone is conveyed from them into the wooden body of the instrument.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft within a mine. [North. Eng.]—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp.* —**Staple of a press**, the frame or uprights of a hand printing-press. *C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

**staple**$^1$ (stā'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling.* [< *staple*$^1$, *n.*] To support, attach, or fix by means of a staple or staples. *Elect. Rev.*, XVI. 5.

**staple**$^2$ (stā'pl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *staple*; < OF. *estaple, estape*, F. *étape* (ML. *stapula*), a market, store, store-house, = G. *stapel* (Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*, in comp.), < MD. *stapel* = MLG. LG. *stapel*, a market, emporium, appar. a particular use of *stapel*, a pile, heap: see *staple*$^1$.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities are chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or the public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

> The first ordination of a *Staple*, or of one onely setled Mart-towne for the vttering of English woolls & woollen fells, instituted by the sayd K. Edward.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Hence—**2.** A general market or exchange.

> *Tho.* O sir, a *Staple* of News! or the New *Staple*, which you please.
> *P. Jun.* What's that?
> *Fash.* An office, sir, a brave young office set up. . . .
> *P. Jun.* For what?
> *Tho.* To enter all the News, sir, of the time.
> *Fash.* And vent it as occasion serves.
>
> *B. Jonson*, *Staple* of News, i. 1.

**3.** A commercial monopoly formed by a combination of merchants acting under the sanction of the royal privilege of fairs and markets. *Foreign staple* was the system of trade carried on by this monopoly on the continent; *home staple* was the business organized by it in leading towns in England.

> Their ayme in this edict is, if possible, to draw for the loue of currents the *staple* of diuers merchandise to that citty. *Sir Thomas Roe*, Negotiations (London, 1740).

**4.** The principal commodity grown or manufactured in a locality, either for exportation or home consumption—that is, originally, the merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart.

> The prices of bread-stuffs and provisions, the *staples* of the North, and of cotton and tobacco, the *staples* of the South, were high, not only absolutely, but relatively.
>
> *Taussig*, Tariff History, p. 19.

**5.** The principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the chief item.

> He has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

> Politics, theology, history, education, public improvements, personal matters, are conversational *staples*.
>
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 466.

**6.** The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.—**7.** The fiber of any material used for spinning, used in a general sense and as expressive of the character of the material: as, wool of short *staple*; cotton of long *staple*, etc.—**Corrector of the staple**†. See *corrector.*—**Merchant of the staple**†. See *merchant.* —**Ordinance of Staple.** Same as *Statute of Staple.*—**Staple of land**, the particular nature and quality of land.—**Statute of Staple**, or **Ordinance of Staple**, an English statute of 1353 (27 Edw. III., st. 2), recognizing the ancient custom of staple, and confirming the rights and privileges of merchants under it.—**Statute staple.** See *statute.*

**II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities: as, a *staple* town.

> Flanders is *Staple*, as men tell mee,
> To all nations of Christianitie.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 189.

**2.** Mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce: as, a *staple* trade.—**3.** According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold.

> Will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no.
>
> *Swift.*

**4.** Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market: as, *staple* commodities.

**staple**$^2$ (stā'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling.* [< *staple*$^2$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To erect a staple; form a monopoly of production and sale; establish a mart for such purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437. [Rare.]

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish or provide with a staple or staples.

> Fleeces *stapled* with such wool
> As Lemnster cannot yield more finer stuff.
>
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

**2.** To sort or classify according to the length of the fiber: as, to *staple* wool.

**staple-house** (stā'pl-hous), *n.* [MD. *stapelhuys*; as *staple*$^2$ + *house*$^1$.] A warehouse where commodities chargeable with export duties were stored. See *staple*$^2$, *n.*, 1.

> In their large *staple-house* on the Thames . . . were stored the collections of raw produce—wool, tin, and hides the chief of them—which England sent away to foreign countries. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 2.

**staple-punch** (stā'pl-punch), *n.* A bifurcated punch used for pricking holes in blind-slats and rods for the reception of staples.

**stapler** (stā'plėr), *n.* [< *staple*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1**†. A merchant of the staple; a monopolist. See *staple*$^2$, 3.

> You merchants were wont to be merchant *staplers*.
>
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 3.

**2.** One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

> Mr. Glegg retired from active business as a wool-*stapler*.
>
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

**staple-right** (stā'pl-rīt), *n.* A right, possessed by municipalities of the Netherlands, and thence introduced into the New Netherlands (New York), of compelling passing vessels either to stop and offer their merchandise for sale first of all in the market-place of the town, or to pay a duty.

**star**$^1$ (stär), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *starre, sterre, storre, steorre* (pl. *starres, sterres, steores, sterren, steorren*), < AS. *steorra* = OS. *sterro* = OFries. *stera* = MD. *sterre, starre*, D. *ster, star* = MLG. *sterre* = OHG. *sterro*, MHG. *sterre*, a star; with formative *-ra* (perhaps orig. *-na, -r-na* being assimilated to *-r-ra*, the word being then orig. ult. identical with the next). (*b*) E. dial. *starn, stern*, < ME. *stern, sterne* (perhaps < Scand.) = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne, stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno*, MHG. *sterne* (also OHG. MHG. *stern*), G. *stern*, < Icel. *stjarna* = Sw. *stjerna* = Dan. *stjerne* = Goth. *stairno*, a star; with a formative *-na, -no* (seen also in the orig. forms of *sun* and *moon*), from a base **ster*; cf. L. *stella* (for **sterula*) (> It. *stella* = Sp. Pg. *estrella* = OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*), star, = Gr. *ἀστήρ* (*ἀστερ-*), a star, *ἄστρον* (> L. *astrum*), usually in pl. *ἄστρα*, the stars (with prothetic *a-*), = Corn. Bret. *steren* = W. *seren* (for **steren*) = Skt. *tārā* (for **stārā*), a star, *star*, pl., the stars, = Zend *star*, star; root unknown. If, as has been often conjectured, *star* has a connection with √ *star*, strew, it must be rather as 'strown' or 'sprinkled' over the sky than as 'sprinkler' of light.] **1.** Any celestial body which appears as a luminous point. In ordinary modern language *star* is frequently limited to mean a fixed star (see below). In astrology the stars, especially the planets, are supposed to exercise an influence upon human destinies.

> Hise eyen twynkled in his heed aryght,
> As doon the *sterres* in the frosty nyght.
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.

> There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the *stars*. Luke xxi. 25.

> The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our *stars*,
> But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
>
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 140.

> You are, thanks to your *stars*, in mighty credit.
>
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

Hence—**2.** Destiny. [Rare.]

> I was not born unto riches, neither is it, I think, my *star* to be wealthy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

**3.** Anything which resembles a star.

> His charger trampling many a prickly *star*
> Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
>
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Specifically—(*a*) A star-shaped figure made of silver, gold, or both, sometimes set with jewels, worn usually upon the breast as one of the insignia of a higher class of an honorary order. See *insignia*, and cuts under *bath, garter*, and *Order of St. Michael* (under *order*).

> While peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
> And garters, *stars*, and coronets appear.
>
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 85.

(*b*) The asterisk (*). See *asterisk.* (*c*) In *pyrotechny*, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a colored flame, and presents the appearance of a star. (*d*) A group of cracks or flaws radiating from a center.

> Three times slipping from the outer edge,
> I bump'd the ice into three several *stars*.
>
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

(*e*) A spot of white or light color on the forehead of an animal.

> Onward, caballito mio,
> With the white *star* in thy forehead!
>
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, iii. 6.

(*f*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A star-animal; a starfish, or other echinoderm of obviously radiate figure, as a brittle-star, feather-star, lily-star, sand-star, or sun-star. See the compounds. (2) A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster. (*g*) In a copperplate or lithographic printing-press, the radial spokes on the roller, which serve as handles. *E. H. Knight.*

**4.** Figuratively, a person of brilliant or attractive qualities; one who shines preëminently; specifically, the chief and preëminent actor or actress of a dramatic or operatic company.

> Sole *star* of all that place and time,
> I saw him—in his golden prime,
> The Good Haroun Alraschid.
>
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

> If I were now to receive a message from the planet Mars offering me a *star* engagement, I could not be more astonished than I was on that day. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

**5.** In *her.*, same as *estoile.*—**6.** In *fort.*, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Also called *star-fort.*—**7.** An additional life bought by a player in the game of pool. [Eng.]

> Only one *star* is allowed in a pool; and when there are only two players left in, no *star* can be purchased.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677.

**Aberration of a star.** See *aberration*, 5.—**Apparent place of a star.** See *apparent.*—**Binary star.** See *multiple star.*—**Blazing star.** See *blazing-star* and *Aletris.*—**Circumpolar star.** See *circumpolar.*—**Complement of a star.** See *complement.*—**Diurnal accelera-**

**tion of the fixed stars.** See *acceleration.*—**Double star.** See *multiple star.*—**Equestrian star.** See *Hippeastrum.*—**Evening star.** See *evening.*—**Falling star.** See *falling-star.*—**Fixed star,** a self-luminous body at so vast a distance from the earth as to appear a point of light, almost motionless except for the diurnal revolution of the heavens. To the naked eye the brighter stars appear to have radiating lines of light; but these are due to imperfections of vision, and are different for different observers. All the fixed stars twinkle (see *twinkling*). In a good telescope on a fine night a star shows a minute round disk surrounded by concentric rings; but these phenomena are mere effects of diffraction, and no instrument yet constructed can enable the eye to detect a fixed star's real breadth. The stars differ in brilliancy, and in this respect are said to have different magnitudes (see *magnitude*, 5). These in many cases are changeable (see *variable star*). The number of stars in the whole heavens brighter than a given magnitude *m* may be approximately calculated by the formula $(3.3)^{1.05+m}$. The stars are very irregularly distributed in the heavens, being greatly concentrated toward the Milky Way. This is particularly true of first-magnitude stars, and again of faint telescopic stars. There are many clusters of stars, among which the Pleiades, the Hyades, Præsepe, Coma Berenices, and the cluster in the sword-handle of Perseus are visible to the naked eye. Other stars are associated in systems of two, three, or more. (See *multiple star.*) To most eyes the stars appear yellow, but some are relatively pale, others chromatic yellow, and still others ruddy. There are many ruddy stars in the part of the Galaxy near Lyra. L. M. Rutherfurd of New York first showed that in reference to their spectral lines the fixed stars fall under several distinct types. Type I, according to the usual nomenclature, embraces spectra showing strong hydrogen-lines, all others being very faint. These belong without exception to pale stars, such as Sirius, Vega, Procyon, Altair, Spica, Fomalhaut, Regulus, Castor. Type II embraces spectra showing many strong metallic lines, like the sun. Almost all such stars are chrome, as Arcturus, Capella, Aldebaran, Pollux; but a few are pale, as Deneb and Elwaid, and a few ruddy. Type III consists of banded spectra, the bands shading away toward the red. These stars are all ruddy, and probably all variable. They embrace Betelgeuze, Antares, Mira Ceti, Sheat, Menkar, Pishpai, Rasalgethi. Type IV consists of spectra having three broad bands shaded away toward the blue end. These all belong to very ruddy stars, of which none are bright, and none seem to be variable. Type V consists of spectra showing bright lines. Such stars are few; their magnitudes and colors are variable. Upon careful comparison of the spectra of stars with those of the chemical elements they contain, it is found that the lines are shifted a little along the spectrum toward one end or the other, according as the star is receding from or approaching the earth. The apparent places of the fixed stars are affected in recognized ways by diurnal motion, precession, nutation, aberration, and refraction. In addition, each star has a very slow motion of its own, called its *proper motion.* There are very few cases in which this is so great as to have carried the star over the breadth of the moon's disk since the beginning of the Christian era. Many stars in one neighborhood of the heavens show, in many cases, like proper motions—a phenomenon first remarked by R. A. Proctor, and termed by him *star-drift.* But the average proper motion of the stars is away from a radiant under the left hand of Hercules, showing that the solar system has a relative motion toward that point. This is sufficient to carry a sixth-magnitude star 4."4 in a century. The parallax (that is to say, the amount by which the angle at the earth between the star and the sun falls short of 90° when the angle at the sun between the star and the earth is equal to 90°) has been measured only for a few stars, and these few have been selected with a view of finding the largest parallaxes. That of α Centauri, which is the largest, is nearly a second of arc. It is so difficult to measure parallax otherwise than relatively, and to free its absolute amount from variations of latitude, diurnal nutation, refraction, etc., that very little can be said to be known of the smaller parallaxes. It appears, however, that small stars have nearly as great parallaxes as bright ones where the proper motions are not large. The various methods of ascertaining the distances of the stars depend upon three independent principles. The first method is from the parallax, by means of which the distance of the star is calculated by trigonometry. The second method depends on the ascertaining of the speed at which the star is really moving by the shifting of the spectral lines, and then observing its angular motion. In the case of a double star, its motion in the line of sight at elongation can be measured with the spectroscope; and from this, its orbit being known, its rate of motion at conjunction can be deduced. The third method supposes the ratio of the amount of light emitted by the star to that emitted by the sun to be known in some way, whereupon the ratio of apparent light will show the relative distances. All these methods show that even the nearest stars are hundreds of thousands of times as remote as the sun. In order to reach more exact results it may be necessary to combine two methods so as to determine and eliminate the constant of space, or the amount by which the sum of the angles of a triangle of unit area differs from two right angles. For the present, no decisive result has been reached. The distances of stars having been ascertained, the weights of double stars may be deduced from their elongations and periods. These weights seem to be of the same order of magnitude as that of the sun, not enormously greater or smaller.—**French stars,** three asterisks arranged in this form ⁂, used as a mark of division between different articles in print.—**Gloaming, golden, informed, lunar, Medicean star.** See the adjectives.—**Lone Star State,** the State of Texas.—**Meridian altitude of a star.** See *altitude.*—**Morning star,** a planet, as Jupiter or Venus, when it rises after midnight. Compare *evening star.*—**Multiple star,** a group of two to six fixed stars within a circle of 15" radius; in a few cases, however, stars distant a minute or more from one another are considered to form a double star. Thus, ε and 5 Lyræ, distant from one another upward of 3', and separable by the naked eye, each of these consisting of two components distant about 3¼" from one another, with some other stars between them, are sometimes called collectively a *multiple star.* The multiple stars are distinguished as *double* [tr. of Gr. ἀστὴρ διπλοῦς], *triple, quadruple, quintuple,* and *sextuple.* Many of the double stars are merely the one in range of the other, without having any physical connection, and these are called *optical doubles.* The components of other double stars revolve the one round the other, apparently under the influence of gravitation, forming systems known as *binary stars.* The orbits of about forty of these are known. Thus, the two stars of α Centauri, distant from one another by 17."5, revolve in about 80 years. In many cases the two components of a double star have complementary colors.—**Nebulous star.** See *nebula.*—**North star,** the north polar star. See *pole-star*, 1.—**Order of the Star of India** (in the full style *The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British Possessions in India, founded in 1861. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light-blue with white stripes near the edge.—**Periodic star,** a variable star of class II, IV, or V.—**Polar star.** Same as *pole-star*, 1.—**Shooting star,** a meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky. See *aërolite, meteor*, 2, and *meteoric.*—**Standard stars.** See *standard*².—**Star coral, cucumber, cut, route.** See *coral, cucumber,* etc.—**Star-jelly,** a name for certain gelatinous algæ, as *Nostoc commune:* so called originally in the belief that they are the remains of fallen stars.—**Star of Bethlehem.** (*a*) A pilgrim's sign having the form of a star, sometimes like a heraldic mullet with six straight rays, sometimes like an estoile with wavy rays. (*b*) See *star-of-Bethlehem.*—**Stars and bars,** the flag adopted by the Confederate States of America, consisting of two broad bars of red separated by one of white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal in number to the Confederate States.—**Stars and stripes,** the flag of the United States, consisting of thirteen stripes, equal to the number of the original States, alternately red and white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal to the whole number of States.—**Star service.** See *star route,* under *route.*—**Stone mountain star,** a name proposed by Meehan for the composite plant *Gymnolomia Porteri*, found only on Stone Mountain in Georgia.—**The seven stars†.** See *seven.*—**The watery star†,** the moon, as governing the tides. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 1.—**To bless one's stars.** See *bless*¹.—**To see stars,** to have a sensation as of flashes of light, produced by a sudden jarring of the head, as by a direct blow.—**Variable star,** a fixed star whose brightness goes through changes. These stars are of five classes. Class I comprises the "new" or temporary stars, about a dozen in number, which have suddenly appeared very bright, in several cases far outshining Sirius, and after a few months have faded almost entirely away. All these stars have appeared upon the borders of the following semicircle of the Milky Way. They show bright lines in their spectra, indicating incandescent hydrogen. Such was the star which appeared 133 B. C. in Scorpio, and led Hipparchus to the study of astronomy, thus inaugurating sound physical science; others appeared in 1572, 1604, and 1866. Class II embraces stars which go through a cycle of changes, more or less regular, in from four to eighteen months, most of them being at least a hundred times as bright at their maxima as at their minima. These stars are for the most part ruddy. Class III embraces irregularly variable stars, without any definite periods, and commonly undergoing very moderate changes. Class IV embraces stars which in a few days, or a month at most, go through changes of one or two magnitudes, sometimes with two maxima and two minima. Class V embraces stars which remain of constant brightness for some time, and then almost suddenly, at regular intervals, are nearly extinguished, afterward as quickly regaining their former brilliancy.

**star**¹ (stär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starred*, ppr. *starring.* [< *star*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** (*a*) To set with stars, literally or figuratively.

> Budding, blown, or odour-faded blooms,
> Which *star* the winds with points of coloured light.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

> Fresh green turf, *starred* with dandelions.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 231.

Hence—(*b*) To set with small bright bodies, as gems, spangles, or the like. (*c*) To set with figures of stars forming a sowing or sprinkle. —**2.** To transform into a star or stars; set in a constellation. [Rare.]

> Or that *starr'd* Ethiop queen that strove
> To set her beauty's praise above
> The Sea-Nymphs, and their powers offended.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 19.

**3.** To affix a star or asterisk to (a written or printed word) for a distinctive purpose, especially, in a list, to distinguish the name of a deceased person. [Colloq.]—**4.** To crack so as to produce a group of radiating lines.—**To star a glaze,** to cut out a pane of glass. *Tufts*, Glossary, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent; shine above others; specifically (*theat.*), to appear as a star actor.

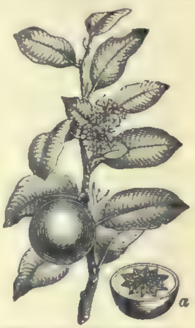
> Doggett . . . had been playing for a week [1699] at the above [Lincoln's Inn Fields] theatre for the sum of £30. This is the first instance I know of the *starring* system.
> *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 186.

**2.** In the game of pool, to buy an additional life or lives. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677. [Eng.]—**To star it** (*theat.*), to appear as a star, especially in a provincial tour.

**star**² (stär), *n.* [Also *starr;* Heb. (Chal.) *shetar*, *shtar*, a writing, deed, or contract, < *shātar*, cut in, grave, write.] An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See *star-chamber.* Also spelled *starr.*

**star-animal** (stär'an″i-mal), *n.* A radiate, especially a starfish.

**star-anise** (stär'an″is), *n.* **1.** The aromatic fruit of a Chinese shrub or small tree long supposed to be the *Illicium anisatum* of Linnæus, but recently determined to be a distinct species, *I. verum* (named by J. D. Hooker). The fruit is a stellate capsule of commonly eight carpels, each of which contains a single brown shining seed. The seeds contain four per cent. of a volatile oil with the odor and flavor of aniseed, or rather of fennel. Star-anise is used in China as a condiment and spice, and in continental Europe to flavor liquors. Also *Chinese anise.* **2.** The tree which yields star-anise.—**Star-anise oil,** the aromatic essential oil of star-anise seed. The commercial anise-oil is chiefly obtained from the star-anise.



Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*).
*a*, the fruit, transverse section.

**star-apple** (stär'ap″l), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian *Chrysophyllum Cainito*, or the tree which produces it. The fruit is edible and pleasant, of the size of an apple, a berry in structure, having ten or eight cells, which, when cut across before maturity, give the figure of a star. Also called *cainito.*

**starbeam** (stär'bēm), *n.* A ray of light emitted by a star. *Watts*, Two Happy Rivals. [Rare.]

**star-bearer** (stär'bãr″ėr), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite*, 3 (*a*).

**star-blasting** (stär'blȧs″ting), *n.* The pernicious influence of the stars. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 60.

**starblind** (stär'blīnd), *a.* [< ME. **starblind*, < AS. *stærblind* (= OFries. *starblind, stareblind, starublind* = MD. D. *sterblind* = MLG. *starblint* = OHG. *starablint*, MHG. *starblint*, G. *starblind* = Icel. **starblindr* (in *starblinda*, blindness) = Sw. *starrblind* = Dan. *starblind, stærblind*), < *stær* (= MD. *ster* = MLG. *star* = OHG. *stara*, MHG. *stare, star*, G. *staar* = Sw. *starr* = Dan. *stær*), cataract of the eyes, + *blind*, blind: see *stare*¹ and *blind.*] Seeing obscurely, as from cataract; purblind; blinking.

**starboard** (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *starboord, steereboord;* < ME. *sterebourde, stereburde,* < AS. *steórbord* (= MD. *stierboord, stuyrboord*, D. *stuurboord* = MHG. *stiurbort*, G. *steuerbord* = Icel. *stjōrnborthi* = Sw. Dan. *styrbord*), < *steór*, a rudder, paddle, + *bord*, side: see *steer*¹, *n.*, and *board*, *n.* Hence (< Teut.) OF. *estribord, stribord*, F. *tribord* = Sp. *estribord, estribor* = Pg. *estibordo* = It. *stribordo*, starboard.] **I.** *n. Naut.*, that side of a vessel which is on the right when one faces the bow: opposed to *port* (*larboard*). See *port*⁴.

> He tooke his voyage directly North along the coast, hauing vpon his *steereboord* alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leereboord the maine Ocean. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

**II.** *a. Naut.*, pertaining to the right-hand side, or being or lying on the right side, of a vessel.

**starboard** (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *v. t.* [< *starboard*, *n.*] To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel: as, to *starboard* the helm (when it is desired to have the vessel's head go to port).

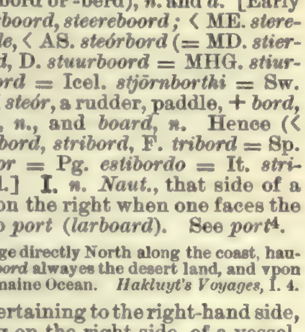
**starboard** (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *adv.* [< *starboard*, *a.*] Toward the right-hand or starboard side. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

**starbowlines†** (stär'bō″linz), *n. pl. Naut.*, the men of the starboard watch.

**starbright** (stär'brīt), *a.* Brilliant; bright as a star. *Emerson*, The Day's Ration.

**star-bush** (stär'bůsh), *n.* A middle-sized South African evergreen, *Grewia occidentalis.*

**star-buzzard** (stär'buz″ärd), *n.* An American buteonine hawk of the genus *Asturina*, having a system of coloration similar to that of the goshawks or star-hawks, but the form and proportions of the buzzards. The star-buzzards are a small group of handsome hawks peculiar to America. The gray star-buzzard, *Asturina plagiata*, is found in the United States.



Gray Star-buzzard (*Asturina plagiata*).

**star-capsicum** (stär'kap″si-kum), *n.* See *Solanum.*

**star-catalogue** (stär'kat″a̤-log), *n.* An extended list of fixed stars, as complete as possible within specified limits of magnitude, place, etc., with their places and magnitudes.

**starch**1 (stärch), *a.* [< ME. **starche*, *sterch*, assibilated form of *stark*, *sterk*, strong, stiff: see *stark*1.] **1†.** Strong; hard; tough.

> Nis non so strong, ne *sterch*, ne kene,
> That mai ago deathes wither blench.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.*, A. ix. f. 243. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** Rigid; hence, precise.

> When tall Susannah, maiden *starch*, stalk'd in.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 85.

**starch**2 (stärch), *n.* [< ME. *starche* (= MHG. *sterke*, G. *stärke*), starch; so called from its use in stiffening; < *starch*1, *a.*, stiff: see *starch*1, *a.*] **1.** A proximate principle of plants, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple of that formula. It is a white opaque glistening powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water, alcohol, or ether. Aqueous solutions containing free iodine impart to starch an intense and very characteristic blue color. It is not crystalline, but occurs naturally in fine granules, which are always made up of fine concentric layers. Whether the grains contain a small quantity of another chemical body, allied to but not identical with starch, called *starch cellulose* or *farinose*, is a disputed question. When heated with water to 60°–70° C., starch swells up and forms a paste or jelly. When heated in the dry state to 150°–200° C., it is converted into dextrine, a soluble gum-like body much used as a cheap substitute for gum arabic. Heated with dilute mineral acids, or digested with saliva, pancreatic juice, diastase, or certain other enzyms, starch dissolves, and is resolved into a number of products, which are chiefly dextrine, maltose, and dextrose—the last two being fermentable sugars. The malting of barley by brewers effects this change in the starch of the grain, and so prepares it for vinous fermentation. Starch is widely distributed, being formed in all vegetable cells containing chlorophyl-grains under the action of sunlight, and deposited in all parts of the plant which serve as a reserve store of plant-food. Hence grains and seeds contain an abundance of it, also numerous tubers and rhizomes, as the potato and the arrowroot, and the stem and pith of many plants, as the sago-plant. The chief commercial sources of supply are wheat, corn, and potatoes. From these it is manufactured on an extensive scale, being used in the arts, for laundry purposes, sizing, finishing calicos, thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, and for other purposes. Starch forms the greatest part of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat-flour.

Cells of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) filled with starch-granules; *a*, *a*, granules. (All greatly magnified.)

**2.** A preparation of commercial starch with boiling (or less frequently cold) water, used in the laundry or factory for stiffening linen or cotton fabrics before ironing. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the starch used for ruffs, cuffs, etc., was frequently colored, yellow being at one time extremely fashionable. Blue starch was affected by the Puritans.

> A certaine kinde of liquide matter which they call *starch*, wherein the devill hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which, when they be dry, will then stand stiffe and inflexible about their necks. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

**3.** A stiff, formal manner; starchedness. [Colloq.]

> This professor is to give the society their stiffening, and infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch* which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 305.

> The free-born Westerner thinks the blamed Yankee puts on a yard too much style—the Boys don't approve of style—and suavely proposes to take the *starch* out of him.
> *Great American Language*, Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 375.

**Animal starch.** Same as *glycogen*, 1.—**Glycerite of starch,** one part of starch and nine of glycerin, triturated into a smooth mixture.—**Poland starch,** blue starch.—**Starch bandage,** a bandage stiffened, after application, with starch.—**Starch bath,** a hot-water bath containing starch, used in eczema.

**starch**2 (stärch), *v. t.* [< *starch*2, *n.*] To stiffen with starch.

> She made her wash, she made her *starch*.
> *Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 296).

**star-chamber** (stär'chām″bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *starre-chamber* (poetically *chamber of starres* (Skelton), late AF. *chambre des estoylles*), < late ME. *sterre-chambre* (Rolls of Parliament, 1450–1460, cited by Oliphant, in "New English," I. 293), also *sterred chamber*, i. e. 'starred chamber' (ML. *camera stellata*); so called because the roof was orig. ornamented with stars, or for some other reason not now definitely known (see the quot. from Minsheu); < *star*1 + *chamber*. The statement, made doubtfully by Blackstone and more confidently by other writers (as by J. R. Green, "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 115), that the chamber was so called because it was made the depository of Jewish bonds called *stars* or *starrs* (< Heb. *shetar*) rests on no ME. evidence, and is inconsistent with the ME. and ML. forms of the name; it is appar. due to the tendency of some writers to reject etymologies that are obvious, on the unacknowledged ground that being obvious they must be "popular" and therefore erroneous.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, constituted in view of offenses and controversies most frequent at the royal court or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely taking jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors also, and administering justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then consisting of the Privy Council. A statute of 3 Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 31 Henry VIII., c. 8, a statute declared that the king's proclamation should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges "in the Sterr Chamber at Westm. or elsewhere." In 1640 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I., c. 10, reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the erection and continuance of that court [of Star Chamber] do now cease." As early as the reign of Edward III. a hall in the palace at Westminster, known as the "Chambre des Estoyer" (or "Etoilles"), was occupied by the king's council; and about the reign of Henry VII. appear records of "the Lords sitting in the Star Chamber," or "the Council in the Star Chamber," from which time it seems to have been regarded as the court of the Star Chamber. There is a difference of opinion whether the tribunal sitting under the act of 3 Henry VII. should be deemed the same court or not.

> *Starre-chamber*, Camera stellata, is a Chamber at the one end of Westminster Hall, so called, as Sir Thomas Smith coniectureth, lib. 2. cap. 4, either because it is so full of windowes, or because at the first all the roofe thereof was decked with Images of guilded starres. The latter reason is the likelier, because Anno 25. H[en]. 8. cap. I. it is written the *sterred chamber*. Now it hath the signe of a Starre ouer the doore, as you one way enter therein.
> *Minsheu* (1617).

**2.** Any tribunal or committee which proceeds by secret, arbitrary, or unfair methods: also used attributively: as, *star-chamber* proceedings; *star-chamber* methods.

**starch-cellulose** (stärch'sel″ụ̄-lōs), *n.* See *cellulose*2.

**starch-corn†** (stärch'kôrn), *n.* Spelt.

**starched** (stärcht or stär'ched), *p. a.* [< *starch*2 + *-ed*2.] **1.** Stiffened with starch.—**2†.** Stiffened, as with fright; stiff.

> Some with black terrors his faint conscience baited,
> That wide he star'd, and *starched* hair did stand.
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, vii.

**3.** Stiff; precise; formal.

> Look with a good *starched* face, and ruffle your brow like a new boot. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

**starchedly** (stär'ched-li), *adv.* Stiffly; as if starched. *Stormonth.*

**starchedness** (stär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, p. 105.

**starcher** (stär'chėr), *n.* [< *starch*2 + *-er*1.] One who starches, or whose occupation it is to starch: as, a clear-*starcher*. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange.

**starch-gum** (stärch'gum), *n.* Same as *dextrine.*

**starch-hyacinth** (stärch'hī″a̤-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

**starchiness** (stär'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being starchy, or of abounding in starch.

**starchly** (stärch'li), *adv.* [< *starch*1 + *-ly*2.] In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner; formally.

> I might . . . talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at. *Swift*, To Rev. Dr. Tisdall, April 20, 1704.

**starchness** (stärch'nes), *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness. *Imp. Dict.*

**starchroot** (stärch'röt), *n.* See *starchwort.*

**starch-star** (stärch'stär), *n.* In *Characeæ*, a bulblet produced by certain species of *Chara* for propagative purposes: it is an underground node.

**starch-sugar** (stärch'shůg″a̤r), *n.* Same as *dextrose.*

**starchwoman†** (stärch'wům″a̤n), *n.* A woman who sold starch for the stiffening of the great ruffs worn in the sixteenth century. The starchwoman was a favorite go-between in intrigues. See the quotation.

> The honest plain-dealing jewel her husband sent out a boy to call her (not bawd by her right name, but *starch-woman*); into the shop she came, making a low counterfeit curtsey, of whom the mistress demanded if the starch were pure gear, and would be stiff in her ruff.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

**starchwort†** (stärch'wėrt), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*, whose root yields a starch once used for fine laundry purposes, later prepared as a delicate food under the name of *English* or *Portland arrowroot*. This was chiefly produced in the Isle of Portland, where the plant is called *starchroot*. See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum.*

**starchy**1 (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*1 + *-y*1.] Stiff; precise; formal in manner.

> Nothing like these *starchy* doctors for vanity! . . . He cared much less for her portrait than his own.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

**starchy**2 (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*2 + *-y*1.] Consisting of starch; resembling starch.

**star-clerk†** (stär'klėrk), *n.* One learned in the stars; an astronomer. [Rare.]

> If, at the least, *Star-Clarks* be credit worth.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

**star-cluster** (stär'klus″tėr), *n.* A compressed group of six or more fixed stars; but most of the collections so called contain a hundred stars or more.

**star-conner†** (stär'kon″ėr), *n.* [< *star*1 + *conner*1.] A star-gazer. *Gascoigne*, Fruites of Warre.

**starcraft** (stär'kråft), *n.* Astrology. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, i.; *O. Cockayne*, Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England [title]. [Rare.]

**star-cross†** (stär'krôs), *a.* Same as *star-crossed.* *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

**star-crossed** (stär'krôst), *a.* Born under a malignant star; ill-fated. *Shak.*, R. and J., Prol., l. 6.

**star-diamond** (stär'dī″a̤-mo̤nd), *n.* A diamond that exhibits asterism.

**star-drift** (stär'drift), *n.* A common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same part of the heavens. See *fixed star*, under *star*1.

**star-dust** (stär'dust), *n.* Same as *cosmic dust* (which see, under *cosmic*).

> Mud gathers on the floor of these abysses [of the ocean] . . . so slowly that the very *star-dust* which falls from outer space forms an appreciable part of it.
> *A. Geikie*, Geological Sketches, xiii.

**stare**1 (stãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stared*, ppr. *staring*. [< ME. *staren*, < AS. *starian* = OHG. *starēn*, MHG. *staren*, G. *starren*, stare, = Icel. *stara*, stare (cf. G. *stieren* = Icel. *stira* = Sw. *stirra* = Dan. *stirre*, stare); connected with *starblind*, and perhaps with D. *staar* = G. *starr*, fixed, rigid (cf. G. *stier*, *storr*, stiff, fixed); cf. Gr. στερεός, fixed, solid, Skt. *sthira*, fixed, firm.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To gaze steadily with the eyes wide open; fasten an earnest and continued look on some object; gaze, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, etc.

> This monk bigan upon this wyf to *stare*.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 124.

> Look not big, nor stamp, nor *stare*, nor fret.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

> To blink and *stare*,
> Like wild things of the wood about a fire.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

**2.** To stand out stiffly, as hair; be prominent; be stiff; stand on end; bristle.

> And her faire locks up *stared* stiffe on end.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

> The winter has commenced; . . . even the coats of the hard-worked omnibus horses *stare*, as the jockeys say.
> *The New Mirror*, II. 255 (1843).

**3†.** To shine; glitter; be brilliant.

> A [as?] stremande sternez quen strothe men slepe
> *Staren* in welkyn in wynter nyȝt.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 115.

> Thei ben y-sewed with whiȝt silk, . . .
> Y-stongen with stiches that *stareth* as siluer.
> *Piers Plowman's Creed* (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

> Her fyrie eyes with furious sparkes did *stare*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 39.

**4.** To be unduly conspicuous or prominent, as by excess of color or by ugliness. Compare *staring*, 3.

> The homeliness of the sentiment *stares* through the fantastic encumbrance of its fine language, like a clown in one of the new uniforms! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gaze, Gape, Stare, Gloat.* *Gaze* is the only one of these words that may be used in an elevated sense. *Gaze* represents a fixed and prolonged look, with the mind absorbed in that which is looked at. To *gape* is in this connection to look with open mouth, and hence with the bumpkin's idle curiosity, listlessness, or ignorant wonder: one may *gape* at a single thing, or only *gape* about. *Stare* expresses the intent look of surprise, of mental weakness, or of insolence; it implies fixedness, whether momentary or continued. *Gloat* has now almost lost the meaning of looking with the natural eye, and has gone over into the meaning of mental attention; in either sense it means looking with ardor or even rapture, often the delight of possession, as when the miser *gloats* over his wealth.

**II.** *trans.* To affect or influence in some specified way by staring; look earnestly or fixedly at; hence, to look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

I will *stare* him out of his wits.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 291.

**To stare one in the face**, figuratively, to be before one's eyes, or undeniably evident to one.

They *stare you* still *in the face*.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**stare**$^1$ (stãr), *n.* [< *stare*$^1$, *v.*] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open, usually suggesting amazement, vacancy, or insolence.

**stare**$^2$ (stãr), *n.* [< (*a*) ME. *stare*, *ster*, < AS. *stær* = OHG. *stara*, MHG. *star*, G. *star*, *staar*, *stahr* = Icel. *starri*, *stari* = Sw. *stare* = Dan. *stær*; (*b*) also AS. *stearn* = G. dial. *starn*, *staren*, *storn* = L. *sturnus* (> It. *storno*, *storo*), dim. *sturnellus* (> OF. *estournel*, F. *étourneau*), *sturninus* (> Sp. *estornino* = Pg. *estorninho*), starling; cf. Gr. *ψάρ*, NGr. *ψαρόνι*, *ψαρόνιον*, starling.] A starling.

The *stare* [var. *starling*] that the counsel can bewrye.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowles, l. 348.

And, as a falcon frays
A flock of *stares* or caddesses, such fear brought his assays
Amongst the Trojans and their friends.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 541.

**Cape stare, cockscomb-stare, silk stare.** See *Cape starling*, etc., under *starling*$^1$.—**Ceylonese stare.** See *Trachycomus*.

**stare**$^3$ (stãr), *a.* [Cf. D. *staar* = G. *starr*, stiff: see *stare*$^1$.] Stiff; weary. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stare**$^4$ (stãr), *n.* [Formerly also *starr*; origin obscure.] The marram or matweed, *Ammophila arundinacea*: same as *halm*, 3; also applied to species of *Carex*. [Prov. Eng.]

**stareblind**†, *a.* See *starblind*.

**staree** (stãr-ē′), *n.* [< *stare*$^1$ + *-ee*$^1$.] One who is stared at. [Rare.]

I as starer, and she as *staree*.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, iii. (*Davies.*)

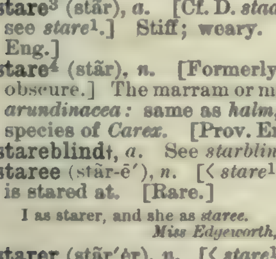
**starer** (stãr′ėr), *n.* [< *stare*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who stares or gazes. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 256.

**starf**†. An obsolete preterit of *starve*.

**star-facet** (stär′fas″et), *n.* One of the small triangular facets, eight in number, surrounding the table on a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant*.

**starfinch** (stär′finch), *n.* The redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura*. See first cut under *redstart*.

**starfish** (stär′fish), *n.* 1. An echinoderm with five or more arms radiating from a central disk: applied to all the members of the *Asteroidea* and *Ophiuroidea* (see these words). These belong to the phylum *Echinodermata*, which contains also the sea-urchins, holothurians, crinoids, etc., though these are not usually called starfishes. In some of the asteroids or starfishes proper the disk is enlarged so as to take in nearly or quite the whole length of the rays, so that the resulting figure is a pentagon, or even a circle; but in such cases the stellate structure is evident on examination. Such are known as *cushion-stars*. In the ophiurians the reverse extreme occurs, the body being reduced to a small circular central disk, with extremely long slender rays, which in some, as the euryaleans, are branched into several thousand ramifications. (See cut under *basket-fish*.) The commonest type of starfish has five rays; whence such are popularly known as *five-fingered jack* or *five-fingers*. (See cuts under *Asterias* and *Echinaster*.) Those with more than five rays are often called *sun-starfish* or *sun-stars*. (See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster*.) The skin of starfishes is tough and leathery, and usually indurated with calcareous plates, tubercles, spines, etc. It is so brittle that starfishes readily break to pieces, sometimes shivering like glass into many fragments. This fragility is at an extreme in the ophiurians, sometimes, on this account, called *brittle-stars*. (See cut under *Astrophyton*.) Lost arms are readily replaced by a new growth, if the body of the starfish is not broken. On the under side of the animal's rays may be observed rows of small holes; these are the ambulacra, through which protrude many small soft, fleshy processes — the pedicels, tube-feet, or ambulacral feet — by means of which the creatures crawl about. The ambulacra converge to a central point on the under side, where is the oral opening or mouth. The animals are extremely voracious, and do great damage to oyster-beds. They abound in all seas at various depths, and some of them are familiar objects on every sea-coast. Some of the free crinoids of stellate figure are included under the name *starfishes*, though they are usually called *lily-stars* or *feather-stars*. Encrinites are fossil starfishes of this kind. (See cuts under *Comatulidæ* and *encrinite*.) Very different as are the appearances superficially presented by a starfish, a sea-urchin, a holothurian, and a crinoid, their fundamental unity of structure may be easily shown. If, for instance, a common five-fingered jack should have its arms bent up over its back till they came to a center opposite the mouth, and then soldered together in that position by plates filling the spaces between the arms, it would make the globular or oblate spheroid figure of a sea-urchin. If a starfish should turn over on its back, and have a stem grow from the center, and then have its arms come together like the petals of a lily, it would represent a crinoid. If, again, the starfish should have its arms reduced to mere rudiments, or to tentacular appendages of an elongated leathery body, it would represent a holothurian, sea-slug, or trepang. These are the principal types of echinoderms — in fact less unlike one another than are the several stages they undergo in development, for which see *Asteroidea*, *Bipinnaria*, *Brachiolaria*, *echinopædium*, and *pluteus*.


Brittle Starfish (*Luidia clathrata*).

2. The butter-fish or dollar-fish.—3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a five-pointed star, the rays surrounded by short waving flames or the like, and having a small circle in the center.—**Brittle starfish**, a brittle-star; any ophiurian.—**Cushion starfish**, a cushion-star, as *Ctenodiscus crispatus*.—**Serpent-starfish.** Same as *serpent-star*.—**Starfish-flower.** See *Stapelia*.

**star-flower** (stär′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant with bright stellate flowers. (*a*) Species of *Trientalis*, especially *T. Americana*, the chickweed-wintergreen. (*b*) Species of the liliaceous genus *Brodiæa*, formerly classed as *Triteleia*, of which *B. uniflora*, a delicately colored free-blooming early flower from Brazil, is the spring star-flower. (*c*) Species of *Sternbergia*. (*d*) Any one of a few other plants.

**star-fort** (stär′fōrt), *n.* Same as *star*$^1$, 6.

**star-fruit** (stär′fröt), *n.* A smooth tufted water-plant, *Damasonium stellatum*, of southern Europe and eastern Asia: so called from the long-pointed radiating carpels. Another name is *thrumwort*.

**star-gage** (stär′gāj), *n.* See under *gage*$^2$.

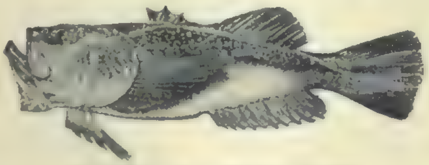
**star-gaze** (stär′gāz), *v. i.* To gaze at the stars; especially, to make astronomical or astrological observations: used chiefly in the present participle.

Struck dead with ladies' eyes! — I could *star-gaze*
For ever thus. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

**star-gazer** (stär′gā″zėr), *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars; especially, an astrologer, or, humorously, an astronomer.

Let now the astrologers, the *stargazers*, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlvii. 13.

2. A book-name of fishes of the family *Uranoscopidæ*: so called from the vertical eyes. The name originally designated *Uranoscopus europæus*. *Astroscopus guttatus* is a common star-gazer of the United States.


Naked Star-gazer (*Astroscopus guttatus*).

**star-gazing** (stär′gā″zing), *a.* Given to the observation and study of the stars.

**star-gazing** (stär′gā″zing), *n.* Attentive observation and study of the stars; astrology or astronomy. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

**star-gooseberry** (stär′gös″ber-i), *n.* The fruit of a moderate-sized tree, *Phyllanthus* (*Cicca*) *distichus*, native in Java and Madagascar, and cultivated throughout India. It is a globose drupe, three- to five-lobed, acid, and eaten raw, cooked, or pickled.

**star-grass** (stär′gràs), *n.* A name of various grass-like plants with starry flowers, or other radiate feature. Such are species of *Aletris*, *Hypoxis*, and *Rhynchospora*; also *Callitriche*, more often *water-starwort*, so called from its stellate tufts of leaves. See the genus names, and cut under *Hypoxis*.

**star-hawk**† (stär′hâk), *n.* A goshawk; a hawk of the genus *Astur*: so called from the stellate markings of the adult birds. See *goshawk*, and cut under *Astur*.

**star-head** (stär′hed), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, section *Asterocephalus*.

**star-hyacinth** (stär′hī″a̤-sinth), *n.* A species of squill, *Scilla amœna*, a very early garden-flower with indigo-blue petals and a conspicuous yellowish-green ovary.

**starier**†, *n.* [ME., appar. for *starrier, irreg. < *starre*, *sterre*, a star.] An astronomer.

Without any maner of nicite of *starieres* imaginacion.
*Testament of Love*, iii.

**starik** (star′ik), *n.* [< Russ. *starikŭ*, the fulmar, lit. 'an old man': so called from its gray head.] An auklet or murrelet; one of several small birds of the family *Alcidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific. The name was originally applied to the ancient auk or murrelet, *Synthliborhamphus antiquus*, and thence extended to various related auklets of the genus *Simorhynchus* and others, as the crested starik, *S. cristatellus*. See cuts under *auklet* and *Synthliborhamphus*.

**staring** (stãr′ing), *p. a.* 1. Standing out prominently and fixedly, or fixed and wide open, as eyes; gazing fixedly or intently; fixed.

He cast on me a *staring* loke, with colour pale as death.
*Surrey*, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

How gaunt the Creature is — how lean
And sharp his *staring* bones!
*Wordsworth*, Peter Bell.

2. Bristling, as hair; standing stiffly or on end; harsh or rough, as pelage.—3. Striking the eye too strongly; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy: as, *staring* colors.

*Starynge* or schynyng as gaye thyngys. Rutilans.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 472.

The *staring* red was exchanged for a tone of colouring every way pleasing to the eye.
*B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 282.

**staringly** (stãr′ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look. *Imp. Dict.*

**stark**$^1$ (stärk), *a.* [< ME. *stark*, *starc*, *sterk*, *sterc*, *stearc*, < AS. *stearc*, strong, stiff, = OS. *stark* = OFries. *sterk*, *sterik* = D. *sterk* = MLG. *stark*, *sterk*, LG. *sterk* = OHG. *starc*, *starch*, MHG. *starc*, G. *stark* = Icel. *sterkr* = Sw. *stark* = Dan. *stærk*, strong, orig. stiff, rigid; cf. OHG. *storchanēn*, become rigid, Icel. *storkna* = Dan. *störkne*, coagulate, Goth. *ga-staurknan*, dry up; Lith. *stregti*, become rigid. Hence *starch*$^1$, *starch*$^2$.] 1. Stiff; rigid, as in death.

For fyre doth aryfie and doth drye vp a mannes blode, and doth make *sterke* the synewes and ioyntes of man.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 42.

2. Stubborn; stiff; severe.

She that helmed was in *starke* stoures.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 380.

He is only debonair to those
That follow where he leads, but *stark* as death
To those that cross him. *Tennyson*, Harold, ii. 2.

3. Stout; stalwart; strong; powerful.

Me caryinge in his clawes *starke*
As lightly as I were a larke.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 545.

*Stark* beer, boy, stout and strong beer!
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

King James shall mark
If age has tamed these sinews *stark*.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 20.

4†. Great; long.

Kay smote Sonygrenx so that he fill from his horse that he lay a *starke* while with-oute sterynge of hande or foote.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 214.

5. Entire; perfect; utter; downright; sheer; pure; mere.

Consider, first, the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

What e're they may vnto the world professe —
All their best wisdome is *starke* foolishnesse.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Ha! ha! ha! a silly wise rogue would make one laugh more than a *stark* fool. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

**stark**$^1$ (stärk), *adv.* [< ME. *stark*, used appar. first in *stark ded*, lit. 'stiff dead,' 'dead and stiff'; being *stark*$^1$, *a.*, taken in a quasi-adverbial sense, and extended later to a few other adjectives describing a person's condition (rarely in other uses): as, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, etc.] Wholly; entirely; absolutely: used with a few particular adjectives, as *stark dead*, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, *stark naked*, rarely with other adjectives.

With the same cours he smote a-nother that he fill *stark deed*, and plonged in depe a-monge hem.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 514.

In the euening it grew *starke* calme.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 134.

I drank *stark drunk*, and, waking, found myself
Cloath'd in this farmer's suit, as in the morning.
*Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, v. 9.

He was 86 years of age, *stark blind*, deafe, and memory lost, after having ben a person of admirable parts and learning. *Evelyn*, Diary, May, 1704.

I'll never forgive you if you don't come back *stark mad* with rapture and impatience — if you don't, egad, I'll marry the girl myself. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 1.

The captain had not a guess of whither we were blown; he was *stark* ignorant of his trade.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

**stark**$^1$ (stärk), *v. t.* [< *stark*$^1$, *a.*] To make stark, stiff, or rigid, as in death. *Sir H. Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

**stark**$^2$ (stärk), *a.* [Abbr. of *stark-naked*.] Naked; bare.

There is a court dress to be instituted (to thin the drawing-rooms), stiff-bodied gowns and bare shoulders. What dreadful discoveries will be made both on fat and lean! I recommend to you the idea of Mrs. C. when half-*stark*.
*Walpole*, Letters (1762), II. 346. (*Davies.*)

> The apple and pear were still unclothed and *stark*.
> *H. W. Preston*, Year in Eden, i.

**starken** (stär′kn), *v. t.* [< *stark*$^1$ + *-en*$^1$.] To make unbending or inflexible; stiffen; make obstinate. *Sir H. Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, iv. 4.

**Starkey's soap.** See *soap*.

**starkly** (stärk′li), *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly; rigidly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 70.

**stark-naked** (stärk′nā′ked), *a.* See *stark*$^1$, *adv.*, and *start-naked*.

**starkness** (stärk′nes), *n.* Stiffness; rigidity; strength; grossness.

> How should wee have yeelded to his heavenly call, had we beene taken, as they were, in the *starknes* of our ignorance? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**starless** (stär′les), *a.* [< *star*$^1$ + *-less*.] Having no stars visible, or no starlight: as, a *starless* night.

**starlet** (stär′let), *n.* [< *star*$^1$ + *-let*.] **1.** A small star.

> Nebulæ may be comparatively near, though the *starlets* of which they are made up appear extremely minute.
> *H. Spencer.*

**2.** A kind of small starfish.

**starlight** (stär′līt), *n.* and *a.* [< *star*$^1$ + *light*$^1$.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The light proceeding from the stars.

> Nor walk by moon
> Or glittering *starlight* without thee is sweet.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 656.

Hence—**2.** A faint or feeble light.

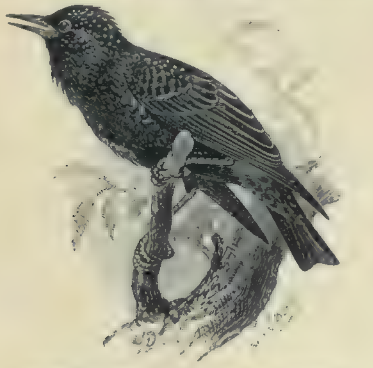
> Scripture only, and not any *star-light* of man's reason.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

**II.** *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

> A *starlight* evening, and a morning fair.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 548.

**starlike** (stär′līk), *a.* [< *star*$^1$ + *like*$^2$.] **1.** Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star: as, *starlike* flowers.—**2.** Bright; lustrous; shining; luminous: as, *starlike* eyes.

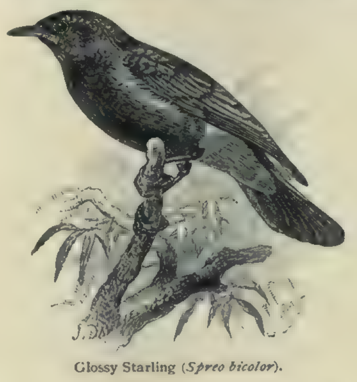
**starling**$^1$ (stär′ling), *n.* [< ME. *starling, sterling, sterlynge*; < *stare* (< AS. *stær*), a stare, starling (see *stare*$^2$), + *-ling*$^1$.] **1.** An oscine passerine bird, of the family *Sturnidæ* and genus *Sturnus*, as *S. vulgaris* of Europe. The common starling or stare is one of the best-known of British birds. It is 8½ inches long when adult; black, of metallic luster, iridescing dark-green on some parts, and steel-blue, purplish, or violet on others, and variegated nearly throughout with pale-buff or whitish tips of the feathers. The wings and tail are duller-black, the exposed parts of the feathers frosted or silvered, with velvety-black and buff edgings. The bill is yellowish, and the feet are reddish. Immature, winter, and female birds are less lustrous, and more variegated with the ochery- or tawny-brown, and have the bill dark-colored. Starlings live much about buildings, and nest in holes of walls, crannies of rock, openings in hollow trees, etc. They are sociable and gregarious, sometimes going in large flocks. They are often caged, readily tamed, and may be taught to whistle tunes, and even to articulate words. The name *starling* is extended to all birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, and some others of the sturnoid series; also, erroneously, to the American birds of the family *Icteridæ*, sometimes known collectively as *American starlings*. The last belong to a different series, having only nine primaries, etc. The bird with which the name is specially connected in this sense is *Agelæus phœniceus*, the common marsh-blackbird, often called *red-winged starling*. The name of *meadow-starling* is often applied to *Sturnella magna*. See also cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *meadow-lark*.



Common European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

> Looking up, I saw . . . a *starling* hung in a little cage. "I can't get out—I can't get out," said the *starling*.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey (The Passport).

**2.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons which in color resemble the starling.—**3.** Same as *rock-trout*, 2.—**American starlings.** See def. 1.—**Black starling**, a melanistic variety of the common starling.—**Cape starling** or **stare** (Latham, 1783), the black and white Indian starling of Edwards (1751), the contra from Bengal of Albin (1740), *Sturnopastor contra*: so called as erroneously described from the Cape of Good Hope (as l'étourneau du Cap de Bonne Espérance of Brisson, 1760), but found chiefly in India. It is 9 inches long; the ground-color of the plumage is black, much glossed with greenish and bronze tints and varied with white; the bill and a bare space above the eyes are orange.—**Chinese starling** (Edwards, 1743), the so-called crested grackle (Latham, 1783), *Acridotheres cristatellus* of central and southern China, and also the Philippine island Luzon (where it is supposed to have been introduced). It is 10½ inches long; the bill is yellow with rose-colored base; the feet and eyes are orange; the plumage is glossy-black with various sheen, and also varied with white; and the head is crested.—**Cockscomb-starling** or **-stare** (Latham, 1783), a remarkable African and Arabian starling, *Dilophus carunculatus*, having in the adult male the head mostly bare, with two erect caruncles or combs on the crown, and a pendent wattle on each side of the face; the plumage is chiefly isabelline gray, with black wings and tail, the former varied with white.—**Glossy starlings**, various birds, chiefly African, forming a subfamily *Lamprotornithinæ* (or *Juidinæ*) of the family *Sturnidæ*, as of the genera *Lamprotornis, Lamprocolius, Spreo* (or *Notauges*). Of the last-named there are several species, as *S. bicolor* of South Africa and *S. pulchra* of West Africa. They are mainly of extremely iridescent plumage.—**Meadow-starling.** See def. 1.—**Red-winged starling.** See def. 1.—**Rose** or **rose-colored starling**, a bird of the genus *Pastor*, as *P. roseus*, which used to be called *rose* or *carnation ouzel, rose-colored thrush*, etc. See cut under *pastor*.—**Silk starling** (Brown, 1776), or **stare** (Latham, 1783), the Chinese *Poliopsar sericeus*, 8 inches long, the bill bright-red tipped with white, the feet orange, the eyes black, the plumage ashy-gray varied with black, white, green, brown, purplish, etc.—**Talking starling**, one of several different sturnoid birds of India, etc.; a religious grackle; a mina. See *mina*$^2$, *Acridotheres*, and cut under *Eulabes*.



Glossy Starling (*Spreo bicolor*).

**starling**$^2$ (stär′ling), *n.* [Also *sterling*; cf. Sw. Dan. *stör*, a pole, stake, prop; Sw. *störa*, prop up with sticks or poles, = Dan. *stære*, put corn on poles to dry.] **1.** In *hydraul. engin.*, an inclosure like a coffer-dam, formed of piles driven closely together, before any work or structure as a protection against the wash of the waves. A supplementary structure of the same kind placed before a starling to resist ice is called a *fore-starling*. See cut under *ice-apron*.

**2.** One of the piles used in forming such a breakwater.

**starling**$^3$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sterling*$^2$.

**starlit** (stär′lit), *a.* [< *star*$^1$ + *lit*.] Lighted by stars: as, a *starlit* night.

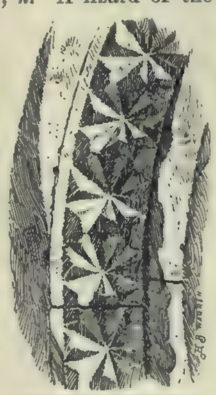
**star-lizard** (stär′liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Stellio*; a stellion. See cut under *Stellio*.

**star-map** (stär′map), *n.* A projection of part or all of the heavens, showing the fixed stars as they appear from the earth.

**star-molding** (stär′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a Norman molding ornamented with rayed or pointed figures representing stars.

**starmonger**† (stär′mung″gėr), *n.* An astrologer: used contemptuously. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

**star-mouthed** (stär′moutht), *a.* Having a stellate or radiate arrangement of mouth-parts.—**Star-mouthed worms**, the *Strongylidæ*.



Star-molding, Romanesque.—Aunay (Charente), France.

**starn**$^1$ (stärn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also dial. *stern*; < ME. *stern, sterne* = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne, stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno, stern*, MHG. *sterne*, G. *stern* = Goth. *stairnō*, a star: see *star*$^1$.] A star. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Thar es na corrupcion, but cler ayre
> And the planettes and *sternes* shonand.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 995.

> A royall *sterne* . . . rose or day
> Before vs on the firmament.
> *York Plays*, p. 127.

**starn**$^2$ (stärn), *n.* [< ME. **stern*, < AS. *stearn*, *stærn*, a stare, starling: see *stare*$^2$.] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

**starn**$^3$ (stärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *stern*$^2$.

**Starna** (stär′nä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < It. *starna*, a kind of partridge.] Same as *Perdix*.

**starnel** (stär′nel), *n.* [Also *starnill*; < *starn*$^2$ + dim. *-el*.] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

**star-netting** (stär′net″ing), *n.* A kind of netting used for the filling or background of a design: it produces a pattern of four-pointed stars connected by their points.

**Starnœnadinæ** (stär-nē-na-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1884), < *Starnœnas* (*-ad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Starnœnas*, grading toward gallinaceous birds in structure, habits, and general appearance; the quail-doves. The feet are large and stout, with short and not completely insistent hallux; the tarsi are long, entirely naked, and reticulated with hexagonal scales. There are cæca, but no oil-gland nor ambiens, the reverse of the case of *Zenaidinæ*, the group of ground-doves with which the genus *Starnœnas* has usually been associated.

**Starnœnas** (stär-nē′nas), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Starna* + Gr. *οἰνάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἰνη*, the vine, *οἶνος*, wine.] A genus of West Indian and Floridian quail-doves, typical of the subfamily *Starnœnadinæ*. The bill is short and stout; the frontal feathers project in a point on the culmen; the wings are short, broad, rounded, and vaulted, with reduced first primary; and the tail is short, broad, and nearly even. The only species is *S. cyanocephalus*, the blue-headed quail-dove, of olivaceous and purplish-red or chocolate shades, the throat black bordered with white, the crown rich-blue, and a white mark along the side of the head, meeting its fellow on the chin. It is about 11 inches long.

**starnose** (stär′nōz), *n.* The star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata*.

**star-nosed** (stär′nōzd), *a.* Having a circlet of fleshy processes radiating from the end of the snout in the form of a star, as some moles: specifically noting *Condylura cristata*. See cut under *Condylura*. Also *button-nosed*.

**star-of-Bethlehem** (stär′ov-beth′lē-em), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, particularly *O. umbellatum*: so called from its starlike flowers, which are pure-white within. This species is native from France and the Netherlands to the Caucasus; it is common in gardens and often runs wild, in some parts of America too freely. In Palestine its bulbs are cooked and eaten, and they are thought by some to have been the "dove's dung" of 2 Kings vi. 25. Some other species are desirable hardy garden-bulbs, as *O. nutans* and *O. Narbonense* (*O. pyramidale*), the latter 3 feet high with a pyramidal cluster. *O. caudatum*, with long leaves drying like tails at the end, and with watery-looking bulbs, is a species from the Cape of Good Hope, sometimes called *onion-lily*, remarkably tenacious of life except in cold. It has a flower-scape 2 or 3 feet high, and continues blooming a long time.

**2.** One of a few plants of other genera, as *Stellaria Holostea* and *Hypericum calycinum*. [Prov. Eng.] See also *Hypoxis* and *Gagea*. [In the name of all these plants there is reference to the star of Mat. ii., which guided the wise men to Bethlehem.]

**star-of-Jerusalem**† (stär′ov-jē-rö′sa-lem), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Prior ascribes the name to the salsify, *T. porrifolius*. See cut under *salsify*.

**star-of-night** (stär′ov-nīt′), *n.* A large-flowered tree, *Clusia rosea*, of tropical America. See *Clusia*. [West Indies.]

**star-of-the-earth** (stär′ov-thē-ėrth′), *n.* See *Plantago*.

**starost** (star′ost), *n.* [< Pol. *starosta* (= Russ. *starosta*, a bailiff, steward), lit. elder, senior, < *stary*, old, = Russ. *staro-*, old.] **1.** In Poland, a nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a *starosty*.—**2.** In Russia, the head man of a mir or commune.

**starosty** (star′os-ti), *n.*; pl. *starosties* (-tiz). [< Pol. *starostwo* (= Russ. *starostvo*), < *starosta*, a starost: see *starost*.] In Poland, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

**star-pagoda** (stär′pa-gō″dä), *n.* A variety of the pagoda, an Indian gold coin, so called from its being marked with a star.

**star-pepper** (stär′pep″ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

**star-pile** (stär′pīl), *n.* A thermopile whose elements are arranged in the form of a star.

**star-pine** (stär′pīn), *n.* Same as *cluster-pine* (which see, under *pine*$^1$).

**star-proof** (stär′pröf), *a.* Impervious to the light of the stars. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 89.

**starr**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stare*$^4$.

**star-read**† (stär′rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *star-rede*; < *star*$^1$ + *read*$^1$, *n.*] Knowledge of the stars; astronomy. [Rare.]

> Ægyptian wisards old,
> Which in *Star-read* were wont have best insight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V., Prol.

**starred** (stärd), *p. a.* [< ME. *sterred, stirrede* (also *sterned* = D. *gestarnd, gesternd* = OHG. *gestirnōt*, MHG. *gestirnet*), starred; as *star*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Studded, decorated, or adorned with stars.—2. Influenced by the stars: usually in composition: as, ill-*starred*.

> My third comfort,
> *Starr'd* most unluckily, is . . .
> Haled out to murder. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 100.

3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point: as, a *starred* pane of glass; a *starred* mirror.—4. Marked or distinguished with a star or asterisk.—**Starred corals**, the *Caryophyllidæ*.

**star-reed** (stär'rēd), *n.* [Tr. Sp. *bejuco de la estrella*.] A plant, *Aristolochia fragrantissima*, highly esteemed in Peru as a remedy against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fevers, etc. *Lindley*.

**starrify**† (stär'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *star*$^1$ + *-i-fy*.] To mark with a star. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

**starriness** (stär'i-nes), *n.* The state of being starry.

**star-rowel** (stär'rou"el), *n.* See *rowel*.

**star-ruby** (stär'rö"bi), *n.* A ruby exhibiting asterism, like the more common star-sapphire or asteria.

**starry** (stär'i), *a.* [< ME. *sterry, sterri*; < *star*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

> But see! where Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
> Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky!
> *Pope*, Winter, l. 70.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; stellary: as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

> The *starry* influences. *Scott.*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars: as, *starry* eyes.—4. Stellate or stelliform; radiate; having parts radiately arranged.—5. Pertaining to or in some way associated with the stars.

> The *starry* Galileo, with his woes.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

> Were 't not much trouble to your *starry* employments,
> I a poor mortal would entreat your furtherance
> In a terrestrial business. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 5.

**Starry campion**, a species of catch-fly, *Silene stellata*, found in the eastern United States. It has a slender stem 3 feet high, leaves partly in whorls (whence the name), and a loose panicle of white flowers with a bell-shaped calyx and fringed petals.—**Starry hummer**, a humming-bird of the genus *Stellula*, as *S. calliope*.—**Starry puff-ball.** Same as *earth-star*.—**Starry ray.** See *ray*$^2$.

**star-sapphire** (stär'saf"īr), *n.* Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria*.

**star-saxifrage** (stär'sak"si-frāj), *n.* A small saxifrage, *Saxifraga stellaris*, found northward in both hemispheres, having white starry flowers.

**star-scaled** (stär'skāld), *a.* Having stellate scales, as a fish: as, the *star-scaled* dolphins, fishes of the family *Astrodermidæ*.

**star-shake** (stär'shāk), *n.* See *shake*, *n.*, 7.

**star-shell** (stär'shell'), *n.* A thin metal case or shell loaded with luminous stars, fired from a gun or a specially constructed apparatus, and designed to burst in the air like a rocket: used in time of war to illuminate the enemy's position.

**starshine** (stär'shīn), *n.* The shine or light of stars: starlight. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

**star-shoot, star-shot** (stär'shöt, stär'shot), *n.* A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly supposed to be the extinquished residuum of a shooting-star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, being the common nostoc.

> I have seen a good quantity of that jelly that is sometimes found on the ground, and by the vulgar called a *star shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle*, Works, I. 244.

**star-slough** (stär'sluf), *n.* Same as *star-shoot*.

**star-spangled** (stär'spang"gld), *a.* Spotted or spangled with stars: as, the *star-spangled* banner, the national flag of the United States.

> Thou, friendly Night,
> That wide o'er Heaven's *star-spangled* plain
> Holdest thy awful reign.
> *Potter*, tr. of Æschylus (ed. 1779), II. 333. (*Jodrell.*)

> The *star spangled* banner, O long may it wave
> O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
> *F. S. Key*, The Star-Spangled Banner.

**star-spotted** (stär'spot"ed), *a.* Spotted or studded with stars.

**star-stone** (stär'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria*.—2. A cut and polished piece of the trunk of a petrified tree-fern. See *Psaronius*.

**start**$^1$ (stärt), *v.* [E. dial. also *stert, sturt*; < ME. *starten, sterten, stirten, styrten* (pret. *sterte, stirte, sturte, storte, stert*, later *start*, pp. *stert, stirt, y-stert*), prob. < AS. **styrtan* (not found) = MD. D. *storten* = MLG. *storten* = OHG. *sturzan*, MHG. G. *stürzen*, fall, start, = Sw. *störta* (Sw. dial. *stjärta*, run wildly about) = Dan. *styrte*, cast down, ruin, fall dead; root unknown. The explanation given by Skeat, that the word meant orig. 'turn tail,' or 'show the tail,' hence turn over suddenly, < AS. *steort*, etc., a tail (see *start*$^2$), is untenable. Hence *startle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk or twitch, as from a shock of surprise, fear, pain, or the like; give sudden involuntary expression to or indication of surprise, pain, fright, or any sudden emotion, by a quick convulsive movement of the body: as, he *started* at the sight.

> The sesoun priketh every gentil herte,
> And maketh him out of his slepe to *sterte*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 186.

> He is now grown wondrous sad, weeps often too,
> Talks of his brother to himself, *starts* strangely.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 2.

> With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
> . . . but if he *start*,
> It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 90.

2. To make a sudden or unexpected change of place or position; rise abruptly or quickly; spring; leap, dart, or rush with sudden quickness: as, to *start* aside, backward, forward, out, or up; to *start* from one's seat.

> Up *stirte* the pardoner and that anon.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 163.

> Make thy two eyes, like stars, *start* from their spheres.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

> The Captain *started* up suddenly, his Hair standing at an End. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

3. To set out; begin or enter upon action, course, career, or pursuit, as a journey or a race.

> At once they *start*, advancing in a line.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, v. 183.

> All being ready, we *started* in a caique very early in the morning. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 294.

4†. To run; escape; get away.

> Ac thre thynges ther beoth that doth a man to *sterte*
> Out of his owene hous as holy writ sheweth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 297.

> When I have them,
> I'll place those guards upon them, that they *start* not.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 6.

5. To lose hold; give way; swerve aside; be dislocated or moved from an intended position or direction; spring: as, the ship's timbers *started*.

> The best bow may *start*,
> And the hand vary.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

6. To fall off or out; loosen and come away, as the baleen of a dead whale through decomposition, or hair from a soured pelt.—**To start after**, to set out in pursuit of.—**To start against**, to become engaged in opposition to; oppose.—**To start in**, to begin. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To start out.** (*a*) To set forth, as on a journey or enterprise. (*b*) To begin; set out: as, he *started out* to be a lawyer.—**To start up.** (*a*) To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; come suddenly into notice or importance.

> The mind very often sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea, . . . though sometimes too they *start up* in our minds of their own accord.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 7.

(*b*) To begin operation or business: as, the factory will *start up* to-morrow. [Colloq.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To rouse suddenly into action, motion, or flight, as a beast from its lair, a hare or rabbit from its form, or a bird from its nest; cause to come suddenly into view, action, play, flight, or the like: as, to *start* game; to *start* the detectives.

> Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 147.

> She had aimed . . . at Philip, but had *started* quite other game. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 168.

2. To originate; begin; set in motion; set going; give the first or a new impulse to: as, to *start* a fire; to *start* a newspaper, a school, or a new business; to *start* a controversy.

> One of our society of the Trumpet . . . *started* last night a notion which I thought had reason in it.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

> Kindly conversation could not be sustained between us, because whatever topic I *started* immediately received from her a turn at once coarse and trite, perverse and imbecile. *Charlotte Bronte*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

> In 1798, Canning and his friends *started*, as a weekly paper, the "Anti-Jacobin," which had a brilliant career of eight months. *H. Morley*, English Writers, etc., I. 110.

3. To cause to set out, or to provide the means or take the steps necessary to enable (one) to set out or embark, as on an errand, a journey, enterprise, career, etc.: as, to *start* one's son in business; to *start* a party on an expedition.—4. To loosen, or cause to loosen or lose hold; cause to move from its place: as, to *start* a plank; to *start* a tooth; to *start* an anchor.—5. To set flowing, as liquor from a cask; pour out: as, to *start* wine into another cask.—6. To alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

> You boggle shrewdly, every feather *starts* you.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 232.

> The queen, being a little *started* hereat, said, "À moi femme et parler ainsi?" "To me a woman and say so?"
> *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 162.

**To start a butt.** See *butt*$^2$.—**To start a tack** or **a sheet**, to slack it off a little.—**To start a vessel from the stump**, to begin to build a vessel; build an entirely new vessel, as distinguished from repairing an old one; hence, to furnish or outfit a vessel completely.

**start**$^1$ (stärt), *n.* [< ME. *stert*; < *start*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A sudden involuntary spring, jerk, or twitch, such as may be caused by sudden surprise, fear, pain, or other emotion.

> The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 555.

> The exaggerated *start* it gives us to have an insect unexpectedly pass over our skin or a cat noiselessly come and sniffle about our hand. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 189.

2. A spring or recoil, as of an elastic body; spring; jerk.

> In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 179.

3. A sudden burst or gleam; a sally; a flash.

> To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul.
> *Addison*, Cato, i. 4.

> A certain gravity . . . much above the little gratification received from *starts* of humour and fancy.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

4. A sudden bound or stroke of action; a brief, impulsive, intermittent, or spasmodic effort or movement; spasm: as, to work by fits and *starts*.

> For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2. 22.

> All men have wandering impulses, fits and *starts* of generosity. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 236.

5. A sudden voluntary movement; a dash; a rush; a run.

> When I commend you, you hug me for that truth; when I speak your faults, you make a *start*, and fly the hearing.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

> "Shall I go for the police?" inquired Miss Jenny, with a nimble *start* toward the door.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 8.

6. A starting or setting out in some course, action, enterprise, or the like; beginning; outset; departure.

> You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
> Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 23.

> In the progress of social evolution new *starts* or variations occur. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 150.

7. Lead or advantage in starting or setting out, as in a race or contest; advantage in the beginning or first stage of something: as, to have the *start* in a competition for a prize.—8. Impulse, impetus, or first movement in some direction or course; send-off: as, to get a good *start* in life.

> How much I had to do to calm his rage!
> Now fear I this will give it *start* again.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 194.

> Who can but magnify the endeavours of Aristotle, and the noble *start* which learning had under him?
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

9. A part that has started; a loosened or broken part; a break or opening.

> There [under a ship's keel], instead of a *start*, as they call an opening in the copper, I found something sticking in the hull. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 586.

10†. Distance.

> Being a great *start* from Athens to England.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 223.

**At a start**†, at a bound; in an instant.

> *At a stert* he was betwix hem two.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 847.

**To get** or **have the start**, to be beforehand (with); gain the lead or advantage; get ahead: generally with *of*.

> It doth amaze me
> A man of such a feeble temper should
> So *get the start of* the majestic world
> And bear the palm alone. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 130.

**start**$^2$ (stärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stert*; < ME. *start, stert, stirt, steort*, < AS. *steort* = OFries. *stert, stirt* = MD. *steert*, D. *staart* = MLG. LG. *stert, steert, staart, steerd* = MHG. G. *sterz* = Icel. *stertr* = Sw. Dan. *stjert*, tail;

root unknown; some derive it from the root of *start*$^{1}$, in the sense 'project' or 'turn'; others compare Gr. *στόρθυγξ*, MGr. *στόρθη*, a point, tine, tag of hair, etc.] 1†. A tail; the tail of an animal: thus, red*start* is literally red*tail*.—**2.** Something resembling a tail; a handle: as, a plow-*start* (or plow-tail).—**3.** The sharp point of a young stag's horn. *E. Phillips* (under *broach*).—**4.** In *mining*, the beam or lever to which the horse is attached in a horse-whim or gin. [North. Eng.]—**5.** In an overshot water-wheel, one of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket. *E. H. Knight.*—**6**†. A stalk, as of an apple. *Palsgrave.*

**startail** (stär'tāl), *n.* A sailors' name for the tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon.*

They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers.
*J. G. Wood*, Illust. Nat. Hist., II. 756.

**starter** (stär'tėr), *n.* [< *start*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which starts. (*a*) One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly brings forward a question or an objection. (*b*) One who takes to flight or runs away; a runaway.

Nay, nay, you need not bolt and lock so fast;
She is no *starter*.
*Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 213).

(*c*) One who sets out on a journey, a pursuit, a race, or the like.

We are early *starters* in the dawn, even when we have the luck to have good beds to sleep in.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxv.

(*d*) One who or that which sets persons or things in motion, as a person who gives the signal for a race, or for the starting of a coach, car, boat, or other conveyance, or a lever or rod for setting an engine or a machine in motion.

There is one *starter*, . . . who, either by word or by pistol-report, starts each race. *The Century*, XL. 205.

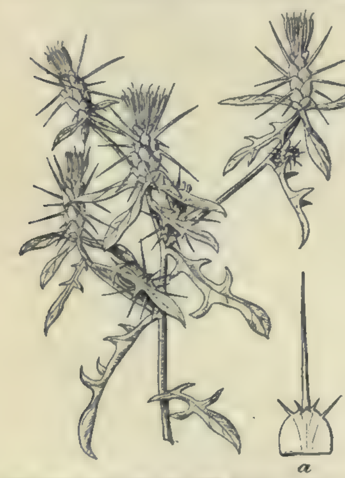
(*e*) A dog that starts game; a springer; a cocker.—**Bung starter.** See *bung-starter*.

**startful** (stärt'fụl), *a.* [< *start*$^{1}$ + *-ful*.] Apt to start; easily startled or frightened; skittish. [Rare.]

Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honour, *startful* virgin? tell.
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar), Ode to Affectation.

**startfulness** (stärt'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being startful, or easily startled. [Rare.]

**star-thistle** (stär'this″l), *n.* A low spreading weed, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, with small heads of purple flowers, the involucral bracts ending in stiff spines, the leaves also spiny: in one form called *mouse-thorn*. According to Prior the name (by him applied to *C. solstitialis*, a more erect plant with yellow flowers, sometimes named *yellow star-thistle*) arises from the resemblance of the spiny involucre to the weapon called a *morning-star*. Both of these plants are sparingly naturalized in the United States, the former on the eastern, the latter on the western coast. The name is extended to the genus, of which one species, *C. Cyanus*, is the bluebottle or corn-flower (the *Kornblume* of the Germans, with whom it has patriotic associations), another is the blessed thistle (see *thistle*), and others are called *centaury*, *knapweed*, and *sultan*. See these names and *Centaurea*.



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Star-thistle (*Centaurea Calcitrapa*).
*a*, one of the involucral scales.

**starthroat** (stär'thrōt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliomaster*, having the throat spangled with the scales of the gorget, like many other hummers.

**starting-bar** (stär'ting-bär), *n.* A hand-lever for moving the valves in starting a steam-engine.

**starting-bolt** (stär'ting-bōlt), *n.* A rod or bolt used to drive out another; a drift-bolt. *E. H. Knight.*

**starting-engine** (stär'ting-en″jin), *n.* A small low-pressure engine sometimes connected with a large marine engine, and used to start it. Sometimes called *starting steam-cylinder*.

**starting-hole**† (stär'ting-hōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sterting-hole*; < *starting* + *hole*$^{1}$.] A loophole; evasion; subterfuge; dodge; refuge.

Some, which seke for *sterting-holes* to mainteine their vices, will objecte. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

What trick, what device, what *starting-hole*, canst thou now find out to hide thee from this open and apparent shame? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 290.

**startingly** (stär'ting-li), *adv.* By fits and starts; impetuously; intemperately. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 79.

**starting-place** (stär'ting-plās), *n.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a place from which one starts or sets out.

Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting-place*.
*Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, i.

**starting-point** (stär'ting-point), *n.* The point from which any one or anything starts; point of departure.

**starting-post** (stär'ting-pōst), *n.* The point or line, marked out by a post or otherwise, from which competitors start in a race or contest.

**starting-valve** (stär'ting-valv), *n.* A small valve sometimes introduced for moving the main valves of a steam-engine in starting it.

**starting-wheel** (stär'ting-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which actuates the valves that start an engine.

**startish** (stär'tish), *a.* [< *start*$^{1}$ + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Apt to start; skittish; shy: said of horses. [Colloq.]

**startle** (stär'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *startled*, ppr. *startling*. [< ME. *startlen*, *stertlen*, *stertyllen*; freq. of *start*$^{1}$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To start; manifest fear, alarm, surprise, pain, or similar emotion by a sudden involuntary start.

At first she *startles*, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

She changed colour and *startled* at everything she heard.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 3.

**2.** To wince; shrink.

Physic, or mathematics, . . .
She will endure, and never *startle*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

**3.** To move suddenly, as if surprised or frightened.

*Stertling* from hir traunce,
I wil reuenge (quoth she).
*Gascoigne*, Complaint of Philomene.

If a dead leaf *startle* behind me,
I think 'tis your garment's hem.
*Lowell*, The Broken Tryst.

**4.** To take to flight, as in panic; stampede, as cattle.

And the heerd *starteled*, and ran hedlyng into the see.
*Tyndale*, Mark v. 13.

**5.** To take departure; depart; set out. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A gret *stertling* he mycht haiff seyne
Off schippys. *Barbour*, Bruce, iii. 170.

Or by Madrid he takes the route, . . .
Or down Italian vista *startles*.
*Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to start; excite by sudden surprise, alarm, apprehension, or other emotion; scare; shock.

I confess I have perused them all, and can discover nothing that may *startle* a discreet belief.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 21.

Like the inhabitants of a city who have been just *startled* by some strange and alarming news.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xl.

**2.** To rouse suddenly; cause to start, as from a place of concealment or from a state of repose or security.

Let me thy vigils keep
'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap
*Startles* the wild bee from the foxglove bell.
*Keats*, Sonnets, iv.

The garrison, *startled* from sleep, found the enemy already masters of the towers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

**startle** (stär'tl), *n.* [< *startle*, *v.*] A sudden movement or shock caused by surprise, alarm, or apprehension of danger; a start.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

**startler** (stärt'lėr), *n.* [< *startle* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which starts or is startled. [Rare.]

When, dazzled by the eastern glow,
Such *startler* cast his glance below,
And saw unmeasured depth around.
*Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 31.

**2.** That which startles: as, that was a *startler*. [Colloq.]

**startling** (stärt'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *startle*, *v.*] **1.** That startles or that excites sudden surprise, apprehension, fear, or like emotion; that rouses or suddenly and forcibly attracts attention: as, *startling* news; a *startling* discovery.

It was *startling* to hear all at once the sound of voices singing a solemn hymn.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 42.

**2**†. Easily startled or alarmed; skittish; shying.

Ther was also the lorde of the white tour, that was a noble knyght and an hardy, with vij hundred knyghtes vpon *startelinge* stedes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The Tyranny of Prelates under the name of Bishops have made our eares tender and *startling*.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**startlingly** (stärt'ling-li), *adv.* In a startling manner; surprisingly.

But who could this be, to whom mere human sympathy was so *startlingly* sweet? *Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 155.

**startlish** (stärt'lish), *a.* [< *startle* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Apt to start; skittish. [Colloq.]

**star-trap** (stär'trap), *n.* A trap-door on the stage of a theater for the disappearance of gymnastic characters. It consists of five or more pointed pieces which part when pressure is applied to the center.

**start-up**$^{1}$† (stärt'up), *a.* and *n.* [< *start up*: see *start*$^{1}$, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Upstart.

Two junior *start-up* societies. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

Whoever weds Isabella, it shall not be Father Falconara's *start-up* son. *Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, iv.

**II.** *n.* One who comes suddenly into notice; an upstart.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 69.

**startup**$^{2}$† (stärt'up), *n.* [Usually in pl. *startups*, also sometimes *startopes*; origin uncertain.] A half-boot or buskin, described in the sixteenth century as laced above the ankle.

*Guestres* [gaiters], *startups*; high shooes, or gamashes for countrey folks. *Cotgrave.*

Her neat fit *startups* of green Velvet bee,
Flourisht with silver; and beneath the knee,
Moon-like, indented; butt'ned down the side
With Orient Pearls as big as Filberd's pride.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

A stupid lout . . . in a grey jerkin, with his head bare, his hose about his heels, and huge *startups* upon his feet.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiv.

**starvation** (stär-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *starve* + *-ation*. The word is noted as one of the first (*flirtation* being another) to be formed directly from a native E. verb with the L. term. *-ation*. It was first used or brought into notice by Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (hence called "Starvation Dundas"), in a speech on American affairs, in 1775.] The state of starving or being starved; extreme suffering from cold or hunger; hence, deprivation of any element essential to nutrition or the proper discharge of the bodily functions: often used figuratively of mental or spiritual needs.

*Starvation* Dundas, whose pious policy suggested that the devil of rebellion could be expelled only by fasting.
*Walpole*, To Rev. W. Mason, April 25, 1781.

*Starvation* was an epithet applied to Mr. Dundas, the word being, for the first time, introduced into our language by him, in a speech, in 1775, in an American debate, and thenceforward became a nickname: . . . "I shall not wait for the advent of *starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment." *Mitford*, in Walpole's Letters (ed. Cunningham), VIII. 30, note.

Whether an animal be herbivorous or carnivorous, it begins to starve from the moment its vital food-stuffs consist of pure amyloids, or fats, or any mixture of them. It suffers from what may be called nitrogen *starvation*.
*Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 170.

**starve** (stärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starved*, ppr. *starving*. [Early mod. E. also *sterve*; < ME. *sterven*, *steorven* (pret. *starf*, *sterf*, pp. *starven*, *storven*, *i-storve*, *y-storve*), < AS. *steorfan* (pret. *stearf*, pl. *sturfon*, pp. *storfen*), die, = OS. *sterbhan* = OFries. *sterva* = D. *sterven* = MLG. *sterven*, LG. *starven*, *sterven* = OHG. *sterban*, MHG. G. *sterben*, die; not found in Goth. or Scand., except as in the derived Icel. *starf*, trouble, labor, toil, work, *starfa*, toil, work, *stjarfi*, epilepsy (= AS. *steorfa*, E. dial. *starf*, a plague), which indicate that the verb orig. meant 'labor, be in trouble'; cf. Gr. *οἱ καμόντες*, the dead, lit. 'those who have labored,' < *κάμνειν*, labor, toil.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To die; perish.

She *starf* for wo neigh whan she wente.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1419.

He *starf* in grete age disherited, as the story witnesseth.
*Merlin* (E. [illegible] S.), iii. 401.

Specifically—**2.** To perish from [illegible] nourishment; die of hunger; als[illegible] lack of food; pine with hunger; famish; suffer extreme poverty.

*Starves* in the midst of nature's bounty curst,
And in the loaden vineyard dies for thirst.
*Addison*, Letter from Italy.

**3.** To perish with cold; die from cold or exposure; suffer from cold. [Now chiefly Eng.]

*Starving* with cold as well as hunger.
*Irving.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**4.** To suffer for lack of anything that is needed or much desired; suffer mental or spiritual want; pine.

Though our soules doe *sterve*
For want of knowledge, we doe little care.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I . . . *starve* for a merry look. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 88.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to perish with hunger; afflict or distress with hunger; famish; hence, to kill, subdue, or bring to terms by withholding food or by the cutting off of supplies: as, to *starve* a garrison into surrender.

Whilst I have meat and drink, love cannot *starve* me.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

**2.** To cause to perish with cold; distress or affect severely with cold; benumb utterly; chill. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Alle the mete he sayes at on bare worde,
The potage fyrst with brede y-coruyn,
Couerys hom agayn lest they ben *storuyn*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

That kiss is comfortless
As frozen water to a *starved* snake.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 252.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 600.

What a sad fire we have got, and I dare say you are both *starved* with cold. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

**3.** To cause to perish through lack of any kind; deprive of life, vigor, or force through want; exhaust; stunt.

If the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but, where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, *starved*.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*

**Starved rat**, a pika, *Lagomys princeps.* See *cony*, 4, and cut under *Lagomys.* [Local, U. S.]

**starve-acre** (stärv'ā"kėr), *n.* [< *starve* + obj. *acre.*] One of the crowfoots, *Ranunculus arvensis*: so called as impoverishing the soil or indicating a poor one. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**starved** (stärvd), *p. a.* In *her.*, stripped of its leaves; without leaves or blossoms: noting a branch of a tree used as a bearing.

**starveling** (stärv'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *starvling*; < *starve* + *-ling*$^1$.] **I.** *n.* A starving or starved person; an animal or a plant that is made thin or lean and weak through want of nourishment.

Such a meagre troop, such thin-chapp'd *starvelings*,
Their barking stomachs hardly could refrain
From swallowing up the foe ere they had slain him.
*Randolph*, Jealous Lovers, iii. 4.

**II.** *a.* Starving (from hunger or cold); hungry; lean; pining with want.

Sending heards of souls *starvling* to Hell, while they feast and riot upon the labours of hireling Curats.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

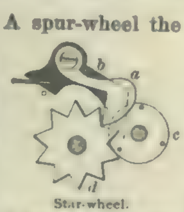
**starvent.** An obsolete past participle of *starve.* *Daniel* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 587).

**starver** (stär'vėr), *n.* One who starves or causes starvation. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

**starward** (stär'wärd), *adv.* [< *star*$^1$ + *-ward.*] To or toward the stars. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

**starward** (stär'wärd), *a.* [< *starward*, *adv.*] Pointing or reaching to the stars. *Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, etc., p. 92. (*Encyc. Dict.*) [Rare.]

**star-wheel** (stär'hwēl), *n.* A spur-wheel the teeth of which are V-shaped, with an angle of 60°. Such wheels are now little used, except (*a*) in the winding-mechanism of the cloth-beams in some kinds of looms where their teeth are engaged by clicks; (*b*) for some other special purposes, as in modifications of the Geneva movement, etc.; and (*c*) in clock-motions, the teeth of the star-wheel engaging with a pin on the hour-wheel, by which the star-wheel is intermittently turned along one tooth for every revolution of the hour-wheel: this movement is used in repeating-clocks, and also in registering-mechanism, adding-machines, etc. —**Star-wheel and jumper**, in *horol.*, an arrangement of a star wheel in relation with a pin on the minute wheel, by which the snail is caused to move in an intermittent manner, or by jumps.



Star-wheel.
*a*, drop; *b*, pawl; *c*, disk; *d*, star-wheel.

**star-worm** (stär'wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; any one of the *Gephyrea.*

**starwort** (stär'wėrt), *n.* [< *star*$^1$ + *wort*$^1$.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Stellaria*, the species of which have white starry flowers; chickweed. See cut under *Stellaria.*—**2.** Any species of the genus *Aster*, the name alluding to the stellate rays of the heads. Specifically, in England, *A. Tripolium*, the sea-starwort, a salt-marsh species. The Italian starwort is *A. Amellus*, of central and southern Europe. **3.** The genus *Callitriche*, more properly *water-starwort.* Also *star-grass.*—**Drooping starwort**, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium Carolinianum.*—**Mealy starwort**, the colic-root, *Aletris farinosa.* It is tonic, and in larger doses narcotic, emetic, and cathartic.—**Yellow starwort**, the elecampane.

**stasidion** (sta-sid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *stasidia* (-ạ̈). [< MGr. στασίδιον, a stall, dim. of στάσις, a standing-place.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a stall in a church, as of a patriarch, hegumen, or monk. Originally the stasidia seem to have been places for standing only (whence the name).

**stasimon** (stas'i-mon), *n.*; pl. *stasima* (-mạ̈). [< Gr. στάσιμον (see def.), < στάσις, a standing, station.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, any song of the chorus in a drama after the parodos. The parabasis of a comedy is not, however, called a stasimon. Some authorities limit the use of the term to tragedy. The name is derived not, as stated by scholiasts, from the chorus's standing still during a stasimon (which cannot have been the case), but from the fact that it was sung after they had taken their station in the orchestra.

**stasimorphy** (sta'si-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στάσις, standing, + μορφή, form.] Deviation of form arising from arrest of growth. *Cooke*, Manual.

**stasis** (stā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στάσις, a standing, a stoppage, < ἱστάναι, mid. and pass. ἵστασθαι, stand: see *stand.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, a stopping of the blood in some part of the circulation, as in a part of an inflamed area.—**2.** Pl. *staseis* or *stases.* In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the sections (regularly three) of a cathisma, or portion of the psalter. At the end of each stasis *Gloria Patri* and *Alleluia* are said. The name probably comes from the pause (στάσις) in the psalmody so made. A stasis usually contains two or three psalms. See *cathisma* (*a*).

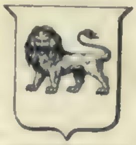
**stassfurtite** (stas'fėrt-īt), *n.* [< *Stassfurt* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] A massive variety of boracite, found at Stassfurt in Prussia. It resembles in appearance a fine-grained white marble.

**stat.** An abbreviation of *statute* or *statutes*: as, *Rev. Stat.* (Revised Statutes).

**statable** (stā'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *state* + *-able.*] Capable of being stated or expressed.

**statal** (stā'tạl), *a.* [< *state* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or considered in relation to a particular State; state, as distinguished from *national.* [Rare, U. S.]

**statant** (stā'tant), *a.* [< heraldic F. *statant*, equiv. to OF. *estant*, standing, < L. **stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand.*] In *her.*, standing still with all four feet on the ground.—**Statant affronté.** See *at gaze* (*b*), under *gaze.*



Lion statant gardant.

**statarian** (stạ-tā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady (*status*, standing), + *-an.*] Steady; well-disciplined. [Rare.]

A detachment of your *statarian* soldiers.
*A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

**statarianly** (stạ-tā'ri-ạn-li), *adv.* [< *statarian* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a statarian manner. [Rare.]

My *statarianly* disciplined battalion.
*A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

**statary** (stā'tạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady, < *stare*, stand.] Stated; fixed; settled. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**state** (stāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stat*, *staat*, state, condition, existence, also *estat*, < OF. *estat*, *esta*, F. *état* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato* = MD. *staet*, D. *staat* = MLG. *stāt* = G. *staat* = Sw. Dan. *stat*, state, the state, < L. *status* (*statu-*), manner of standing, attitude, position, carriage, manner, dress, apparel; also a position, place; situation, condition, circumstances, position in society, rank; condition of society, public order, public affairs, the commonwealth, the state, government, constitution, etc.; in ML. in numerous other uses; < *stare* (pp. *status*, used only as pp. of the transitive form *sistere*), stand: see *stand.* The noun is in part (def. 15) appar. from the verb. Doublet of *estate*, *status.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Mode or form of existence; position; posture; situation; condition: as, the *state* of one's health; the *state* of the roads; a *state* of uncertainty or of excitement; the present unsatisfactory *state* of affairs.

Nor shall he smile at thee in secret thought,
Nor laugh with his companions at thy *state*.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1066.

O see how fickle is their *state*
That doe on fates depend!
*The Legend of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 54).

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

The solitude of such a mind is its *state* of highest enjoyment. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

The present conscious *state*, when I say "I feel tired," is not the direct *state* of tire; when I say "I feel angry," it is not the direct *state* of anger.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 190.

**2.** Political or social position or status; station; standing in the world or the community; rank; condition; quality.

These Italian bookes are made English, to bryng mischief enough openly and boldly to all *states*, greate and meane, yong and old, euery where.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

A train which well beseem'd his *state*,
But all unarm'd, around him wait.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv. 7.

**3.** A class or order: same as *estate*, 9.

We hold that God's clergy are a *state* which hath been, and will be as long as there is a Church upon earth, necessary by the plain word of God himself.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

**4.** Style of living; mode of life; especially, the dignity and pomp befitting a person of high degree or large wealth.

Do you know, sir,
What *state* she carries? what great obedience
Waits at her beck continually?
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

**5.** Stateliness; dignity.

The Abbess, seeing strife was vain,
Assumed her wonted *state* again—
For much of *state* she had.
*Scott*, Marmion, v. 31.

**6†.** A person of high rank; a noble; a personage of distinction.

The twelve Peeres or *States* of the Kingdome of France. 1660. Hexham.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 120.

First you shall see the men in order set,
*States* and their Pawns.
*Middleton*, Game at Chess, Prol.

**7†.** A seat of dignity; a dais; a chair of state, usually on a raised platform, with or without a canopy; also, this canopy itself.

The *state* . . . was placed in the upper end of the hall.
*B. Jonson*, Mask of Blackness.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
[Offering Timoleon the *state*.
As to the supreme magistrate, Sicily tenders.
*Massinger*, Bondman, i. 3.

The Queene Consort sat under a *state* on a black footcloth, to entertain the circle.
*Evelyn*, Diary, March 5, 1685.

**8†.** The crisis, or culminating point, as of a disease; that point in the growth or course of a thing at which decline begins.

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination.
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

**9.** Continuance of existence; stability.

By a man of understanding and knowledge the *state* thereof [of a land] shall be prolonged. Prov. xxviii. 2.

**10†.** Estate; income; possession.

I judge them, first, to have their *states* confiscate.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 8.

**11.** The whole people of one body politic; the commonwealth: usually with the definite article; in a particular sense, a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth.

In Aleppo once,
Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian and traduced *the state*.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 354.

A *State* is a community of persons living within certain limits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the prevalence of justice by self-imposed law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 36.

**12.** The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with the ecclesiastical: as, the union of church and *state.*—**13.** One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent. In this sense the word *state* is used chiefly with reference to the several States (generally *cap.*) of the American Union, the United States of America. The relations between the individual states and the national or central government of Mexico, Brazil, and various other republics of the American continent are formed more or less closely on the model of the United States. Current designations or epithets of the States of the American Union are the following: Badger State, Wisconsin; Bay State, Massachusetts; Bayou State, Mississippi; Bear State, Arkansas, California, Kentucky; Big-bend State, Tennessee; Blue-hen State, Delaware; Blue-law State, Connecticut; Buckeye State, Ohio; Bullion State, Missouri; Centennial State, Colorado; Corn-cracker State, Kentucky; Cracker State, Georgia; Creole State, Louisiana; Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky; Diamond State, Delaware; Empire State, New York; Empire State of the South, Georgia; Excelsior State, New York; Freestone State, Connecticut; Garden State, Kansas; Golden State, California; Gopher State, Minnesota; Granite State, New Hampshire; Green Mountain State, Vermont; Gulf State, Florida; Hawkeye

State, Iowa; Hoosier State, Indiana; Keystone State, Pennsylvania; Lake State, Michigan; Land of Steady Habits, Connecticut; Little Rhody, Rhode Island; Lone-star State, Texas; Lumber State, Maine; Mother of Presidents, Virginia; Mother of States, Virginia; Mudcat State, Mississippi; New England of the West, Minnesota; Old Colony, Massachusetts; Old Dominion, Virginia; Old-line State, Maryland; Old North State, North Carolina; Palmetto State, South Carolina; Pan-handle State, West Virginia; Pelican State, Louisiana; Peninsula State, Florida; Pine-tree State, Maine; Prairie State, Illinois; Sage-hen State, Nevada; Silver State, Nevada; Squatter State, Kansas; Sucker State, Illinois; Turpentine State, North Carolina; Web-foot State, Oregon; Wolverine State, Michigan; Wooden Nutmeg State, Connecticut.

**14.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, jurats of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

**15†.** A statement; a document containing a statement, or showing the state or condition of something at a given time; an account (or the like) stated.—**16.** In *engraving*, an impression taken from an engraved plate in some particular stage of its progress, recognized by certain distinctive marks not seen on previous impressions or on any made subsequently unless coupled with fresh details. There may be seven, eight, or more states from one plate.—**17.** In *bot.*, a form or phase of a particular plant.

> Sticta linita . . . was recognized as occurring in the United States by Delise, . . . and Dr. Nylander (Syn., p. 353) speaks of a *state* from Arctic America.
>
> *Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 35.

**Border State**, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those slave States which bordered upon the free States. They were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.—**Cap of state**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head-dress worn in the middle ages by the lord mayor of London on his installation, like a short cone with a ring, as of fur, around the head.—**Chair of state.** See *chair.*—**Civil state.** See *civil.*—**Cloth of state.** See *cloth.*—**Commissioner for the State of**, etc. See *commissioner.*—**Confederate States of America, construct state, cotton States.** See the qualifying words.—**Council of State.** See *council.*—**Cretinoid state**, myxedema.—**Department of State.** See *department.*—**Doctrine of States' rights**, in *U. S. hist.*, the doctrine that to the separate States of the Union belong all rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the general government; the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. In this form the doctrine has always been and is still held as one of the distinctive principles of the Democratic party. Before the civil war the more radical believers in the doctrine of States' rights held that the separate States possessed all the powers and rights of sovereignty, and that the Union was only a federation from which each of the States had a right to secede.—**Ecclesiastical state†, free States.** See the adjectives.—**In a state of nature.** See *nature.*—**Intermediate, maritime state.** See the adjectives.—**Middle States.** See *middle.*—**Military state**, that branch of the government of a state or nation by which its military power is exercised, including all who by reason of their service therein are under military authority and regulation.—**Purse of state**, in *her.* See *purse.*—**Reason of state.** See *reason.*—**Slave State.** See *slave*$^2$.—**Southern States**, the States in the southern part of the United States, generally regarded as the same as the former slave States.—**Sovereign state.** See *sovereign.*—**State of facts**, in *law*, a technical term sometimes used of a written statement of facts in the nature of or a substitute for pleadings, or evidence, or both.—**State of progress.** See *progress.*—**State's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence.*—**States of the Church**, or **Papal States**, the former temporal dominions of the Pope. They were principally in central Italy, and extended from about Ravenna and Ancona on the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, including Rome. Their origin dates from a grant made by Pepin the Short in the middle of the eighth century. The territory was greatly reduced in 1860, and the remainder was annexed in 1870 to the kingdom of Italy (with a few small exceptions, including the Vatican and its dependencies).—**The States.** (*a*) The Netherlands. (*b*) The United States of America: as, he has sailed from Liverpool for *the States.* [Great Britain and her colonies.]—**To keep state**, to assume the pomp, dignity, and reserve of a person of high rank or degree; act or conduct one's self with pompous dignity; hence, to be difficult of access.

> Seated in thy silver chair,
> *State* in wonted manner *keep.*
>
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**To lie in state**, to be placed on view in some public place, surrounded with ceremonious pomp and solemnity: said of a dead person. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *situation.*

**II.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the community or body politic; public: as, *state* affairs; *state* policy; a *state* paper.

> To send the *state* prisoners on board of a man of war which lay off Leith. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., V. 31.

**2.** Used on or intended for occasions of great pomp or ceremony: as, a *state* carriage.—**3.** Of or pertaining to one of the commonwealths which make up a federal republic: opposed to *national:* as, *state* rights; a *state* prison; *state* legislatures.—**State banks.** See *bank*$^2$, 4.—**State carriage.** See *carriage.*—**State church.** See *established church*, under *church.*—**State criminal**, one who commits an offense against the state, as treason; a political offender.—**State domain, gallantry, law.** See the nouns.—**State lands**, lands granted to or owned by a state, for internal improvements, educational purposes, etc.—**State paper.** (*a*) A paper prepared under the direction of a state, and relating to its political interests or government. (*b*) A newspaper selected, by or pursuant to law, for the publication of official or legal notices.—**State prison.** (*a*) A jail for political offenders only. (*b*) A prison maintained by a State for the regular confinement of felons under sentence to imprisonment: distinguished from county and city jails, in which are confined misdemeanants, and felons awaiting trial, or awaiting execution of the death penalty, and from reformatories, etc. [U. S.]—**State prisoner, sword**, etc. See the nouns.

**state** (stāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stated*, ppr. *stating.* [< *state, n.*] **1.** To set; fix; settle; establish; stablish: as, to *state* a day: chiefly used in the past participle.

> And you be *stated* in a double hope.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

**2†.** To settle as a possession upon; bestow or settle upon.

> You boast to me
> Of a great revenue, a large substance,
> Wherein you would endow and *state* my daughter.
>
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, i. 1.

**3.** To express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross; represent fully in words; make known specifically; explain particularly; narrate; recite: as, to *state* an opinion; to *state* the particulars of a case.

> I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

**4.** In *law*, to aver or allege. Thus, *stating* a case to be within the purview of a statute is simply alleging that it is; while *showing* it to be so consists in a disclosure of the facts which bring it within the statute.—**Account stated.** See *account.*—**Case stated.** See *case agreed*, under *case*$^1$.—**To state it†**, to keep state. See *state, n.*

> Wolsey began to *state it* at York as high as ever.
>
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. ii. 4. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 3.** *Speak*, *Tell*, etc. (see *say*$^1$), specify, set forth.

**state†** (stāt), *a.* [Irreg. used for *stately.*] Stately. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**statecraft** (stāt'krȧft), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

**stated** (stā'ted), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular intervals; appointed or given regularly.

> It was his manner to use *stated* hours and places for exercises of devotion. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.
>
> The *stated* and unquestionable fee of his office.
>
> *Addison.*

**Stated clerk**, the principal clerk of Presbyterian church courts in the United States, usually associated in the superior courts with an official called a *permanent clerk.* The stated clerk of the General Assembly is the custodian of all the books, records, and papers of the court, and has charge of the printing and distribution of the minutes and other documents as ordered by the Assembly.

**statedly** (stā'ted-li), *adv.* At stated or settled times; regularly; at certain intervals; not occasionally. *Imp. Dict.*

**stateful†** (stāt'fu̇l), *a.* [< *state* + *-ful.*] Full of state; stately.

> A *statefull* silence in his presence.
>
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 5.

**statehood** (stāt'hu̇d), *n.* [< *state* + *-hood.*] The condition or status of a state.

**state-house** (stāt'hous), *n.* The public building in which the legislature of a State holds its sittings; the capitol of a State. [U. S.]

**stateless** (stāt'les), *a.* [< *state* + *-less.*] Without state or pomp.

**statelily** (stāt'li-li), *adv.* In a stately manner. *Sir H. Taylor*, Philip van Artevelde, I., v. 9. [Rare.]

**stateliness** (stāt'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

**stately** (stāt'li), *a.* [< ME. *statly*, *estatlich* = MD. *staetelick*, D. *statelijk* = MLG. *statelich*, *statlich* = Dan. *statelig*, stately; appar. confused in MLG., etc., with MHG. **statelich*, G. *stattlich*, stately, excellent, important, seeming; cf. the adv. OHG. *statelicho*, properly (< *stat*, opportunity, etc.; akin to E. *stead*, place: see *stead*), MHG. *stateliche*, *statlich*, properly, moderately, G. *stattlich*, magnificently, excellently, etc.; as *state* + *-ly*$^1$.] Grand, lofty, or majestic in proportions, bearing, manner, or the like; dignified; elevated: applied to persons or to things.

> These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.
>
> The veneration and respect it [the picture of the Duchess of Ormond] fills me with . . . will make those who come to visit me think I am grown on the sudden wonderful *stately* and reserved.
>
> *Swift*, To the Duchess of Ormond, Dec. 20, 1712.

=**Syn.** *August*, etc. (see *majestic*), imperial, princely, royal, palatial, pompous, ceremonious, formal.

**stately** (stāt'li), *adv.* [< *stately, a.*] In a stately manner.

> Ye that walk
> The earth, and *stately* tread, or lowly creep.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 201.

**statement** (stāt'me̤nt), *n.* [< *state* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.—**2.** That which is stated; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion; account; report: as, a verbal *statement*; a written *statement*; a bank *statement*; a doctrinal *statement.*—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus.*

**state-monger** (stāt'mung″gėr), *n.* One who is versed in politics, or dabbles in state affairs. *Imp. Dict.*

**stater**$^1$ (stā'tėr), *n.* [< *state* + *-er*$^1$.] One who states.

**stater**$^2$ (stā'tėr), *n.* [< L. *stater*, < Gr. *στατήρ*, a standard of weight or money, a Persian gold coin, also a silver (or sometimes gold) coin of certain Greek states, < *ἱστάναι*, mid. and pass. *ἵστασθαι*, stand.] A general name for the principal or standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece. The common signification is a gold coin equal in weight to two drachmæ of Attic standard, or about 132.6 grains, and in value to twenty drachmæ. There were also in various states staters of Euboic and Æginetan standards. The oldest staters, those of Lydia, said to have been first coined by Crœsus, were struck in the pale gold called *electrum.* At the period of Greek decline the silver tetradrachm was called *stater.* This coin is the "piece of money" (equivalent to a Jewish shekel) of Mat. xvii. 27. As a general term for a standard of weight, the name *stater* was given to the Attic mina and the Sicilian litra.

**state-room** (stāt'röm), *n.* **1.** A room or an apartment of state in a palace or great house.—**2.** In the United States navy, an officer's sleeping-apartment (called *cabin* in the British navy).—**3.** A small private sleeping-apartment, generally with accommodation for two persons, on a passenger-steamer. Compare *cabin*, 3.—**4.** A similar apartment in a sleeping-car. [U. S.]

**states-general** (stāts'jen'e̤-ra̤l), *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically [*cap.*], the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

**statesman** (stāts'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *statesmen* (-men). [= D. *staatsman* = G. *staatsmann* = Sw. *statsman* = Dan. *statsmand*; as *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *man.*] **1.** A man who is versed in the art of government, and exhibits conspicuous ability and sagacity in the direction and management of public affairs; a politician in the highest sense of the term.

> It is a weakness which attends high and low: the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*
>
> The Eastern politicians never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . *Statesmen* of a more judicious prescience look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things.
>
> *Burke*, Letter to a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

**2.** One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. [Prov. Eng.]

> The old *statesmen* or peasant proprietors of the valley had for the most part succumbed to various destructive influences, some social, some economical, added to a certain amount of corrosion from within.
>
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, I. ii.

=**Syn. 1.** See *politician.*

**statesmanlike** (stāts'ma̤n-līk), *a.* [< *statesman* + *like.*] Having the manner or the wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or befitting a statesman: as, a *statesmanlike* measure.

**statesmanly** (stāts'ma̤n-li), *a.* Relating to or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. *De Quincey.*

**statesmanship** (stāts'ma̤n-ship), *n.* [< *statesman* + *-ship.*] The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill, in the higher sense.

> The petty craft so often mistaken for *statesmanship* by minds grown narrow in habits of intrigue, jobbing, and official etiquette. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

**state-socialism** (stāt'sō'sha̤l-izm), *n.* A scheme of government which favors the enlargement of the functions of the state as the best way to introduce the reforms urged by socialists for the amelioration of the poorer classes, as the nationalization of land, state banks where credit shall be given to laboring men, etc.

**state-socialist** (stāt'sō'sha̤l-ist), *n.* A believer in the principles of state-socialism; one who favors the introduction of socialistic innovations through the agency of the state.

**stateswoman** (stāts'wu̇m″an), *n.*; pl. *stateswomen* (-wim″en). [< *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *woman.*] A woman who is versed in or meddles with public affairs, or who gives evidence of political shrewdness or ability. [Rare.]

> How she was in debt, and where she meant
> To raise fresh sums: she 's a great *stateswoman!*
> *B. Jonson.*

**stathe** (stāth), *n.* [Also *staith, staithe;* early mod. E. also *stayth, steyth;* < ME. *stathe* (AF. *stathe*), < AS. *stæth*, later *steth*, bank, shore, = Icel. *stödh*, a harbor, roadstead, port, landing; akin to AS. *stede*, stead: see *stead.*] A landing-place; a wharf. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

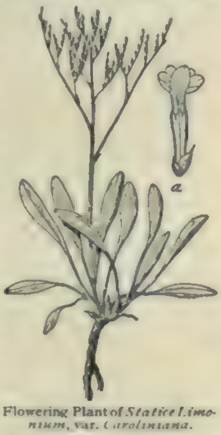
**stathmograph** (stath′mō̤-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *σταθμᾶν*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for indicating and registering the velocity of railroad-trains: a form of velocimeter. *E. H. Knight.*

**static** (stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, mid. and pass. *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stasis, stand.*] 1†. Pertaining to weight and the theory of weight.—2. Same as *statical.*—**Static ataxia**, inability to stand without falling or excessive swaying, especially with closed eyes, as in tabes.—**Static gangrene**, gangrene resulting from mechanical obstruction to the return of blood from a part.—**Static refraction.** See *refraction.*

**statical** (stat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *static* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium.—2. Acting by mere weight without producing motion: as, *statical* pressure.—**Statical electricity.** See *electricity.*—**Statical induction.** See *induction*, 6.—**Statical manometer.** See *manometer.*

**statically** (stat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

**Statice** (stat′i-sē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *στατική*, an astringent herb, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Plumbagineæ*, type of the tribe *Staticeæ*. It is characterized by its acaulescent or tufted herbaceous or somewhat shrubby habit, flat alternate leaves, inflorescence commonly cymose and composed of one-sided spikes, stamens but slightly united to the petals, and styles distinct to the angles of the ovary, with capitate, oblong, or linear stigmas. Over 120 species have been described, natives of the sea-shore and of desert sands, mostly of the Old World, and of the northern hemisphere, especially of the Mediterranean region. A smaller number occur in America, South Africa, tropical Asia, and Australia. They are usually perennials; a few are diminutive loosely branched shrubs. They are smooth or covered with scurf or dust. The leaves vary from linear to obovate, and from entire to pinnatifid or dissected; they form a rosette at the root, or are crowded or scattered upon the branches. The short-pedicelled corolla consists of five nearly or quite distinct petals with long claws, and is commonly surrounded by a funnel-shaped calyx which is ten-ribbed below, and scarious, plicate, and colored above, but usually of a different color from the corolla, which is often white with a purple or lavender calyx and purplish-brown pedicel. They are known in general as *sea-lavender*. The common European *S. Limonium* is also sometimes called *marsh-beet* from its purplish root; it is the *red behen* of the old apothecaries. Its American variety, *Caroliniana*, the marsh-rosemary of the coast from Newfoundland to Texas, is also known as *canker-root*, from the use as an astringent of its large bitter fleshy root, which also contains tannic acid (whence its name *ink-root*). The very large roots of *S. latifolia* are used for tanning in Russia and Spain, and those of *S. mucronata* as a nervine in Morocco under the name of *safrifa*. Other species also form valued remedies, as *S. Brasiliensis*, the guaycura of Brazil and southward. Many species are cultivated for their beauty, as *S. latifolia*, and *S. arborescens*, a shrub from the Canaries. In Afghanistan, where several species grow in desert regions, they form a source of fuel.



Flowering Plant of *Statice Limonium*, var. *Caroliniana*.
*a*, the flower with its bracts.

**Staticeæ** (stā̤-tis′ḙ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Statice* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Plumbagineæ*, distinguished from the other tribe (*Plumbageæ*) by flowers with a commonly spreading, scarious, and colored calyx-border, stamens united to the petals at the base or higher, and styles distinct to the middle or the base. It includes 5 genera, of which *Statice* is the type. They are commonly acaulescent plants, very largely maritime, and of the Mediterranean region.

**statics** (stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *static* (see *-ics*). Cf. F. *statique*, < Gr. *στατική*, the art of weighing, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of the relations of strains and stresses, or of the figures of bodies in equilibrium and of the magnitudes and directions of the pressures.—**Chemical, graphical, social statics.** See the adjectives.

**station** (stā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *stacion*, < OF. *station, stacion, estaçon, estacnon, estaisun*, etc., F. *station* = Sp. *estacion* = Pg. *estação* = It. *stazione* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *station*, < L. *statio(n-)*, a standing, place of standing, station, a post, abode, dwelling, position, office, etc., < *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.*] 1. A standing still; a state of rest or inactivity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Her motion and her *station* are as one.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3. 22.

> Man's life is a progress, and not a *station*.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Manner of standing; attitude; pose: rare except in the specific uses.

> An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
> A *station* like the herald Mercury,
> New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 58.

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, the steadiness (freedom from swaying) with which one stands. (*b*) The manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition game fowls: as, a duckwing game-cock of standard high *station*.

3. The spot or place where anything habitually stands or exists; particularly, the place to which a person is appointed and which he occupies for the performance of some duty; assigned post: as, a life-boat *station;* an observing-*station;* the *station* of a sentinel; the several *stations* of the officers and crew of a ship when the fire-signal is sounded.

> If that service ye now do want,
> What *station* will ye be?
> *Blancheflour and Jellyflorice* (Child's Ballads, IV. 297).

> One of our companions took his *station* as sentinel upon the tomb of the little mosque. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

4. The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police office. See *police station*, under *police.*—5. The place where the British officers of a district in India, or the officers of a garrison, reside; also, the aggregate of society in such a place: as, to ask the *station* to dinner. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

> The little bills done by the rich bunneahs, the small and great pecuniary relations between the *station* and the bazaar. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 194.

6. The condition or position of an animal or a plant in its habitat, or its relation to its environment: often used synonymously with *habitat* (but *habitat* is simply the place where an animal or plant lives, *station* the condition under which it lives there).

> The males and females of the same species of butterfly are known in several cases to inhabit different *stations*, the former commonly basking in the sunshine, the latter haunting gloomy forests.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 391.

7. In *surv.*: (*a*) The place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made. (*b*) A fixed uniform distance (usually the length of a chain of 100 feet, or 66 feet, or half the length of a twenty-meter chain) into which a line of survey is divided. The stations are consecutively numbered.—8. A stock-farm. [Australia.]—9. A regular stopping-place. (*a*) One of the stages or regular stopping-places at which pilgrims to Rome or other holy place were wont to stop and rest, as a church or the tomb of a martyr. (*b*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion, as a church, the tomb of a martyr, or some similar sacred spot. Hence—(*c*) The religious procession to and from or the service of devotion at these places. (*d*) One of the representations of the successive stages of Christ's passion which are often placed round the naves of churches, and by the sides of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation. (*e*) In the *early church*, the place appointed at church for each class of worshipers, more especially for each grade of penitents; hence, the status, condition, or class so indicated. (*f*) A place where railway-trains regularly stop for the taking on of passengers or freight; hence, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business; a depot.

10. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *early church*, an assembly of the faithful in the church, especially for the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The fast and service on Wednesday and Friday (except between Easter and Pentecost), in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. These are still maintained by the Greek Church, but the fast of Wednesday in the Western Church has been abrogated. (*c*) Among Roman Catholics, a church where indulgences are to be obtained on certain days.—11. Situation; position.

> The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest *station*, in a human figure.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 98.

12. Status; rank; standing; specifically, rank or standing in life; social state or position; condition of life; hence, high rank or standing.

> They in France of the best rank and *station*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 73.

> He never courted men in *station*.
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

> Content may dwell in all *stations*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

> Given as a tonic, but not worthy an officinal *station*.
> *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

13. In *mining*, an enlargement made in a shaft, level, or gangway to receive a pump, bob, tank, or machinery of any kind.—**False station**, in *surv.* See *false.*—**Life-saving station**, a station on a sea-coast furnished with life-boats and other apparatus for saving life from shipwreck.—**Military station**, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—**Naval station**, a safe and commodious shelter or harbor for the warlike or commercial ships of a nation, where there is a dockyard and everything requisite for the repair of ships.—**Outside station.** See *outside.*=**Syn.** 9 (*f*). See *depot.*

**station** (stā′sho̤n), *v. t.* [< *station, n.*] To assign a station or position to: as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* one's self at a door.

> Not less one glance he caught
> Thro' open doors of Ida *station'd* there
> Unshaken, clinging to her purpose.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**stational** (stā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *stationalis*, standing still, fixed, < *statio(n-)*, a standing still, a post: see *station.*] Of or pertaining to a station.

**stationariness** (stā′sho̤n-ā̤-ri-nes), *n.* Stationary character or quality; fixity: as, the *stationariness* of the barometer; the *stationariness* of rents. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

**stationary** (stā′shon-ā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stationnaire* = Sp. Pg. *estacionario* = It. *stazionario*, < L. *stationarius*, pertaining to a post or station, < *statio(n-)*, a post, station: see *station.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a particular station or place; remaining in a certain place; not movable, or not intended to be moved; not moving, or appearing not to move; technically, without velocity, whether this condition is only instantaneous, or whether the body spoken of remains motionless for an interval of time. A planet is said to be stationary at a turning-point of its motion, when its longitude is neither increasing nor diminishing. The sun is said to be stationary when it reaches one of the tropics and begins to turn toward the equinoctial.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; making no progress; without change; with neither increase nor decrease of symptoms, intensity, etc.: as, a *stationary* temperature.

> The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be *stationary*. *Macaulay*, Bacon.

**Stationary air**, the amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.—**Stationary contact, diseases, engine.** See the nouns.—**Stationary motion**, such a motion of a system that no particle continually departs further and further from its original position, nor does its velocity continually increase or diminish. *Clausius.*—**Stationary point**, on a curve, a point where the point generating the curve is stationary and turns back; a cusp; a binode whose two tangents coincide.—**Stationary tangent of a curve**, a tangent where the moving tangent generating the curve is stationary and turns back; an inflection.—**Stationary tangent plane of a surface**, a tangent plane which has stationary contact with the surface.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *stationaries* (-riz). 1. A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place or condition; specifically, one of a force of permanent or stationary troops.

> The *stationaries* are mine already. So are the soldiery all the way up the Nile. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xx.

> Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call eclipticks. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 16.

2. One who wishes to stay as or where he is; one who opposes or resists progress; an extreme conservatist.

> Divided between the party of movement and that of resistance—the progressives and the *stationaries*.
> *Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 129.

**station-bill** (stā′sho̤n-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company for all evolutions.

**station-calendar** (stā′sho̤n-kal″en-dä̤r), *n.* On a railroad, a station-indicator.

**stationer** (stā′sho̤n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *statyoner;* < ME. *stacyonere*, < ML. *stationarius*, *stacionarius*, a resident, resident canon, vender of books, < L. *statio(n-)*, a station, stall: see *station.*] 1†. A bookseller.

> Any scurrile pamphlet is welcome to our mercenary *stationers* in English.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 23.

> Anterior to the invention of printing, there flourished a craft or trade who were denominated *stationers;* they were scribes and limners, and dealers in manuscript copies, and in parchment and paper, and other literary wares.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 432.

2. One who sells the materials used in writing, as paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc.—**Stationers' Hall**, a building in London belonging to the gild called the "Company of Stationers," in which a book is kept for the registration of copyrights.—**Stationers' rule.** See *rule*$^1$.—**Walking, running,** or **flying stationer,** a hawker of ballads, chap-books, pamphlets, and other kinds of cheap popular literature. Compare *running patterer,* under *patterer.* *Tatler,* No. 4.

**stationery** (stā'shọn-ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *stationer* + -*y*$^3$ (see -*ery*).] **I.** *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers; the various materials employed in writing, such as paper, pens, pencils, and ink.—**Stationery office,** an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing-materials. It also contracts for the printing of reports, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *a.* Relating to writing, or consisting of writing-materials: as, *stationery* goods.

**station-house** (stā'shọn-hous), *n.* **1.** A police-station.—**2.** The building containing the office, waiting-rooms, etc., of a railway-station. *The Century,* XXXV. 89.

**station-indicator** (stā'shọn-in"di-kā-tọr), *n.* On a railway: (*a*) A bulletin-board at a station on which are exhibited the time of departure of trains and the stations at which they will stop. (*b*) A device in a car for exhibiting in succession the names of the stations where stops are to be made.

**station-master** (stā'shọn-màs"tėr), *n.* The official in charge of a station; specifically, the person in charge of a railway-station.

**station-meter** (stā'shọn-mē"tėr), *n.* A meter of large size used in gas-works to measure the flow of gas. Such meters are made with various attachments, as water-line, pressure, and overflow gages, register-clock, and telltale indicators of the rate of flow. *E. H. Knight.*

**station-pointer** (stā'shọn-poin"tėr), *n.* In *surv.,* an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured; a three-armed protractor.

**station-pole, station-staff** (stā'shọn-pōl, -stàf), *n.* In *surv.,* same as *leveling-staff,* 1.

**statism** (stā'tizm), *n.* [< *state* + -*ism.*] The art of government; hence, in a depreciative sense, policy. [Rare.]

> Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism.*
> *South,* Sermons, I. iv.

**statist** (stā'tist), *n.* [= G. *statist* = Sw. *statist,* a statesman, politician, = Sp. Pg. *estadista,* a statesman, politician, also a statistician, = It. *statista,* a statesman; as *state* (L. *status*) + -*ist.*] **1.** A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Next is your *statist's* face, a serious, solemn, and supercilious face, full of formal and square gravity.
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

**2.** A statistician.

> The keen *statist* reckons by tens and hundreds; the genial man is interested in every slipper that comes into the assembly. *Emerson,* Success.

**statistic** (stạ-tis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadístico* = Pg. *estadistico* = It. *statistico* (cf. G. *statistisch* = Sw. Dan. *statistisk*), lit. pertaining to a statist or to matters of the state; as *statist* + -*ic.* II. *n.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadística* = Pg. *estadistica* = It. *statistica,* statistics, = G. *statistik,* political science, statistics, = Sw. Dan. *statistik,* statistics; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Statistical.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Same as *statistics.*—**2.** A statistical statement.—**3†.** A statistician.

> Henley said you were the best *statistic* in Europe.
> *Southey,* 1804, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, [I. 508.

**statistical** (stạ-tis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *statistic* + -*al.*] Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of facts and calculations or such matters: as, *statistical* tables; *statistical* information.—**Primary statistical number,** the number of a class ascertained by direct counting.—**Statistical inference.** See *inference.*—**Statistical method,** a scientific method in which results are deduced from averages as data. Political economy, the kinetic theory of gases, and Darwinian evolutionism persue statistical methods, which are also now applied to psychology.—**Statistical proposition.** See *proposition.*—**Statistical ratio,** the number of one class of things which are found associated upon the average with each one of another class of things: thus, the number of children per family is a *statistical ratio;* so is the average duration of life.

**statistically** (stạ-tis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by the use of statistics; from a statistical point of view.

**statistician** (stat-is-tish'ạn), *n.* [= F. *statisticien;* as *statistic* + -*ian.*] One who is versed in or collects statistics.

**statistics** (stạ-tis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *statistic* (see -*ics*).] **1.** A systematic collection of numbers relating to the enumeration of great classes, or to ratios of quantities connected with such classes, and ascertained by direct enumeration. Thus, a table of the populations of the different States of the American Union is called a *table of statistics;* so is a table showing the percentages of farms in different parts of the country that are mortgaged, provided these percentages have been ascertained from direct sampling, and not calculated by dividing the number of mortgaged farms by the total number of farms.

> The word *statistics,* as the name of a peculiar science, was first engrafted into our language by Sir John Sinclair. It comprehends, according to the practice of the German writers, from whom it was adopted, all those topics of inquiry which interest the statesman.
> *Monthly Rev.,* 1796, App., p. 553 (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. [404).

**2.** The study of any subject, especially sociology, by means of extensive enumerations; the science of human society, so far as deduced from enumerations.—**Bureau of Statistics.** See *bureau.*—**Vital statistics,** a collection of statistical ratios relating to the average course of life, including the death-rates at different ages, liability to different diseases, etc.

**statistology** (stạ-tis-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *statist*(*ics*) + Gr. -*λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see -*ology.*] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

**stative** (stā'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *statif,* < L. *stativus,* standing still, < *stare,* stand: see *state.*] **1.** Pertaining to a fixed camp or military post or quarters.—**2.** In *Heb. gram.,* indicating a physical state, or mental, intransitive, or reflexive action: said of certain verbs.

**statize†** (stā'tīz), *v. i.* [< *state* + -*ize.* Cf. *statist.*] To meddle in state affairs. *Davies.*

> Secular . . . mysteries are for the knowledge of *statizing* Jesuits. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, II. 168.

**statlich†,** *a.* A Middle English form of *stately.*

**statoblast** (stat'ọ-blàst), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] One of the peculiar internal asexual buds developed in the body-cavity of the fresh-water or phylactolæmatous polyzoans, comparable to the gemmules of the fresh-water sponges, and serving for reproduction. These germs of new individuals to be reproduced agamogenetically by internal gemmation are formed in the funiculus or mesentery of the polyzoan; on the death of the parent organism, they are ruptured, and give exit to a young animal essentially like the parent. The fact that statoblasts contain no germinal vesicle, and never exhibit the phenomena of segmentation or yolk-cleavage, is conclusive against their being ova or eggs; and, moreover, an ovary producing ova occurs elsewhere in the same individual that produces statoblasts. Also called *winter bud.* See cut under *Plumatella.*

**statoblastic** (stat-ọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< *statoblast* + -*ic.*] **1.** Having the character or nature of a statoblast; of or pertaining to statoblasts: as, *statoblastic* capsules; *statoblastic* reproduction.—**2.** Giving rise to statoblasts; reproduced by means of statoblasts: as, a *statoblastic* polyzoan.

**statocracy** (stạ-tok'rạ-si), *n.* [< *state* + -*ocracy,* after *aristocracy,* etc.] Government or rule by the state alone, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical power.

**statoscope** (stat'ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of aneroid barometer for registering minute variations of atmospheric pressure. It consists of a sensitive metallic diaphragm exposed on the outside to the changes of atmospheric pressure, and connecting on the inside with a closed reservoir of air, of four or five liters capacity, protected from temperature-changes by non-conducting walls filled with felt and wool. Registration is effected by a long index-needle on the cylinder of a chronograph. At the beginning of observation the index is brought to zero of the scale by opening a stop-cock connecting the reservoir with the outside air, and the absolute pressure at the moment is observed with a mercurial barometer. The stop-cock is then closed, and the index-needle shows variations of pressure as small as .01 millimeter of mercury. The total limit of change that can be registered is about 5 millimeters; for pressures beyond this the instrument must be reset.

**statosphere** (stat'ọ-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σφαῖρα*, a globe.] The globose, chitinous, spiculiferous envelop of the protoplasm of the winter or resting stage of the fresh-water sponges. *J. A. Ryder.*

**statospore** (stat'ọ-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*$^2$.] In *bot.,* a motionless or resting spore; a hypnospore.

**statua†** (stat'ụ-ä), *n.* [< L. *statua,* an image, a statue: see *statue.*] A statue.

> Even at the base of Pompey's *statua,*
> Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell.
> *Shak.,* J. C., iii. 2. 192.

> Behold the *Statuas* which wise Vulcan plac'd
> Under the altar of Olympian Jove,
> And gave to them an artificial life.
> *Beaumont,* Masque of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

**statuary** (stat'ụ-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *statuaire* = Sp. Pg. *estatuario* = It. *statuario,* < L. *statuarius,* of or pertaining to statues (*statuaria,* sc. *ars,* the statuary art), < *statua,* a statue: see *statue.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a statue or statuary.

> What connoisseurs call *statuary* grace, by which is meant elegance unconnected with motion.
> *Goldsmith,* The Bee, No. 2.

**Statuary marble,** fine-grained white marble, especially sought for monuments, busts, etc.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *statuaries* (-riz). **1.** One who makes statues; a sculptor; specifically, one who makes statues in metal, a bronze-caster, or one who makes copies of statues designed by another artist.

> *Statuaries* could
> By the foot of Hercules set down punctually
> His whole dimensions.
> *Massinger,* Emperor of the East, ii. 1.

> Burst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works
> of the *statuary.* *Tennyson,* Experiments, Boädicea.

**2.** The art of carving or making statues or figures in the round representing persons, animals, etc.: a main branch of sculpture.

> The northern nations . . . were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of *statuary* or architecture or civility.
> *Sir W. Temple,* Ancient and Modern Learning.

**3.** Statues collectively.

**statue** (stat'ū), *n.* [< ME. *statue,* < OF. *statue,* F. *statue* = Sp. Pg. *estatua* = It. *statua,* < L. *statua,* an image set up, a statue, pillar, < *statuere,* set up: see *statute.*] **1.** A figure of a person or an animal, made of some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, or wood, or of any substance of solid appearance; a sculptured, cast, or molded figure, properly of some size (as distinguished from a *statuette* or *figurine*) and in the round (as distinguished from a *relief* or an *intaglio*).

> This proude king let make a *statue* of golde
> Sixty cubytes long. *Chaucer,* Monk's Tale, l. 169.

> Within the area of the foundation walls, and all round them, were lying heads and bodies of many *statues,* which had once stood within the temple on bases still in position in three parallel rows.
> *C. T. Newton,* Art and Archæol., p. 306.

**2†.** A picture.

> The rede *statue* of Mars with spere and targe
> So shyneth in his whyte baner large
> That alle the feeldes gliteren up and doun.
> *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 117.

> *Sir John.* Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
> Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
> Of their late suitors' *statues.*
> *Luke.* There they hang. *Massinger,* City Madam, v. 3.

**Equestrian statue,** a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.—**Plinth of a statue.** See *plinth.*

**statue** (stat'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *statued,* ppr. *statuing.* [< *statue, n.*] To place as a statue; form a statue of.

> The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth. *Feltham,* Resolves, i. 36.

**statued** (stat'ūd), *a.* [< *statue* + -*ed*$^2$.] Furnished with statues; having the form of a statue; consisting of a statue or of statues.

> Pacing in sable robes the *statued* hall.
> *Longfellow,* Wayside Inn, Falcon of Federigo.

> Sometimes he encountered an imperial column; sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light, and resonant with the fall of *statued* fountains.
> *Disraeli,* Lothair, lxix.

**statue-dress** (stat'ū-dres), *n.* *Theat.,* a dress for the body and legs, made in one piece, worn in representations of statuary.

**statuesque** (stat-ụ-esk'), *a.* [< *statue* + -*esque.*] Like a statue; having the formal dignity or beauty of a statue.

> The *statuesque* attitudes exhibited in the ballets at the opera-house. *De Quincey,* English Opium-Eater.

**statuesquely** (stat-ụ-esk'li), *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in the manner of a statue; as a statue. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 97.

**statuesqueness** (stat-ụ-esk'nes), *n.* Statuesque character or appearance. *The Academy,* No. 904, p. 141.

**statuette** (stat-ụ-et'), *n.* [F., dim. of *statue,* a statue: see *statue.*] A small statue; a statue or image in the round much smaller than nature; a figurine.

> Most of the figures do not much exceed life-size, and many were small *statuettes.*
> *C. T. Newton,* Art and Archæol., p. 307.

**statuize** (stat'ụ-īz), *v. t.* [< *statue* + -*ize.*] To commemorate by a statue. [Rare.]

> James II. did also *statueize* himself in copper.
> *Misson,* Travels in Eng., p. 309. (*Davies.*)

**statuminate†** (stạ-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *statuminatus,* pp. of *statuminare,* prop up, support,

< *statumen* (*-min-*), a prop, stay, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up, fix upright: see *statue*.] To prop; support.

> I will *statuminate* and under-prop thee.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

**stature** (stat̤′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *stature*, < OF. (and F.) *stature* = Sp. Pg. *estatura* = It. *statura*, < L. *statura*, height or size of the body, stature, size, growth, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statute*.] **1.** The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; sometimes, full height: generally used of the human body.

> The Lond of Pigmaus, where that the folk ben of lityllе *Stature* that ben but 3 Span long.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 211.

> Unto *stature* this damsel was grown.
> *Catskin's Garland* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

**2**†. A statue. [An erroneous use, due to confusion with *statue*.]

> And then before her [Diana's] *stature* straight he told
> Devoutly all his whole petition there.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 29.

> In the second house there is the *stature* of a man of siluer.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 236.

**statured** (stat̤′ūrd), *a.* [< *stature* + *-ed*².] **1**†. Of the height or stature of.

> Were thy dimension but a stride,
> Nay, wert thou *statur'd* but a span,
> She'll make thee Mimas. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

**2.** Of or arrived at full stature. *The Century*, XXXIII. 48. [Rare.]—**3**†. Conditioned; circumstanced.

> They [Tusser and Churchyard] being mark'd alike in their poeticall parts, living in the same time, and *statur'd* alike in their estates. *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, I. 519.

**status** (stā′tus), *n.* [< L. *status*, standing, position, attitude, state: see *state*.] **1.** Standing or position as regards rank or condition.—**2.** Position of affairs.—**3.** In *law*, the standing of a person before the law in the class of persons indicated by his or her legal qualities; the relation fixed by law in which a person stands toward others or the state. Different writers vary much in the extent of meaning implied, but in the best usage it includes liberty, citizenship, and marriage, infancy and majority and wardship or tutelage, and mental capacity or incapacity according to legal tests. It is rarely if ever used of any of those relations which are terminable by consent, such as partnership.—**Status quo**, the condition in which (the thing or things were at first or are now). Compare *in statu quo*.

**statutable** (stat̤′ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *statute* + *-able*.] **1.** Made, required, or imposed by statute; statutory: as, a *statutable* punishment.—**2.** Allowed by the rules; standard.

> I met with one the other day who was at least three inches above five foot, which you know is the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

**statutably** (stat̤′ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute; as required or provided by statute.

**statute** (stat̤′ūt), *n.* [< ME. *statut*, < OF. *statut*, *estatut*, *statu*, F. *statut* = Pr. *statut* = Sp. Pg. *estatuto* = It. *statuta*, *statuto* = D. *statuut* = G. Sw. Dan. *statut*, < LL. *statutum*, a statute, prop. neut. of L. *statutus*, pp. of *statuere*, set up, establish: see *stand*.] **1.** An ordinance or law; specifically, a law promulgated in writing by a legislative body; an enactment by a legislature; in the United States, an act of Congress or of a State or Territorial legislature passed and promulgated according to constitutional requirements; in Great Britain, an act of Parliament made by the Sovereign by and with the advice of the Lords and Commons. Some early statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, the consent of the Lords and Commons not being expressed. Statutes are either public or private (in the latter case affecting an individual or a company); but the term is usually restricted to public acts of a general and permanent character. Strictly speaking, an ordinance established by either house of the legislature, or by both, without the assent of the executive, as a resolution, or joint resolution, is not a statute. The word has sometimes, however, been interpreted to include municipal ordinances. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*³, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*.

> Ac whiles Hunger was her maister there wolde none of
> hem chyde,
> Ne stryue azeines his *statut* so sterneliche he loked.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 321.

> The *statutes* of the Lord are right. Ps. xix. 8.

> Girded with frumps and curtall gibes, by one who makes sentences by the *Statute*, as if all above three inches long were confiscat. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> What are called in England constitutional *statutes*, such as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland, are merely ordinary laws, which could be repealed by Parliament at any moment in exactly the same way as it can repeal a highway act or lower the duty on tobacco.
> *J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 237.

**2.** The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: as, the *statutes* of a university.—**3.** In *foreign and civil law*, any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. *Burrill*; *Worcester*.—**4.** A statute-fair. [Prov. Eng.]—**Bloody statute**, an occasional name of the Act of the Six Articles. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Declaratory statute.** See *declaratory*.—**Directory statute.** See *directory*.—**Enabling statute**, a statute which confers a power upon a person or body that did not previously possess it.—**Enlarging statute**, a statute which increases a power that already existed.—**Equity of a statute.** See *equity*.—**Estate by statute**, more fully **estate by statute merchant**, or **estate by statute staple**, in *Eng. law*, the estate or tenancy which a creditor acquired in the lands of his debtor by their seizure on judgments by confession in forms now obsolete. See *statute merchant* and *statute staple*, below.—**General statute**, a statute which relates directly to the government or the general public interest, or to all the people of the state or of a particular class, condition, or district therein. See *legislation*, also *public statute* and *local statute*.—**Local statute.** See *local legislation*, under *local*.—**Mandatory statute.** See *mandatory*.—**Penal statutes.** See *penal*.—**Private statutes.** (*a*) See *private acts*, under *private*. (*b*) Same as *special statute*.—**Public statutes.** See *public acts*, under *public*.—**Remedial statutes**, statutes the main object of which appears directly beneficent, by supplying some defect in the law or removing inconveniences, as distinguished from those the immediate aspect of which is to impose punishment or penalty, which are called *penal statutes*. Some statutes partake of both characters, for a statute which is penal as against an offender may be remedial as toward those whom it is intended to protect.—**Retroactive statute.** See *retroactive*.—**Special** or **private statute**, a statute which the courts will not notice unless pleaded and proved like any other fact; also, a particular or peculiar statute: as, there is a *special statute* regulating chattel mortgages on canal-boats.—**Statute against benevolences**, an English statute of 1483-4 (1 Rich. III., c. 2) abolishing the peculiar system of raising money by solicitation, called benevolences, and declaring that such exactions should not be taken for precedent.—**Statute cap.** See *cap*¹.—**Statute de Donis**, more fully **Statute de Donis Conditionalibus**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I., being the Statute of Westminster, ii. c. 1) intended to put an end to the common-law doctrine that under a gift to a man and the heirs of his body he acquired absolute title by having issue, even though none should survive. The act prescribed instead that the condition stated by the giver of reversion in failure of issue should be carried into effect. Also sometimes called *statute of entail*.—**Statute labor.** See *labor*¹.—**Statute lace**†. See *lace*.—**Statute law**, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law*. See *law*¹.—**Statute merchant**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. See *pocket-judgment*.

> A certaine blinde retayler, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing, and would let one for a need haue a thousand poundes vpon a *statute-merchant* of his soule. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

**Statute of bread and ale.** See *bread*¹.—**Statute of charitable uses**, an English statute of 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 4), sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*, for the protection of property devoted to charities. It authorized the lord chancellor to appoint commissioners to inquire into the management of such property, with power to correct abuses.—**Statute of Circumspecte Agatis**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.), in the form of a writ addressed to the judges: so named from its first two words. It directed that the king's prohibition should not lie in spiritual matters, and that the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts should be exercised in cases of demands by a parson for tithes, mortuaries, pensions, etc., notwithstanding such prohibition.—**Statute of false pretenses**, an English statute of 1757 (30 Geo. II., c. 24) which defines and punishes the crime of false pretenses.—**Statute of fraudulent conveyances**, sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*. (*a*) An English statute of 1571 (13 Eliz., c. 5), reënacted in nearly all of the United States, which declares all conveyances of property with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors to be void as against such creditors. (*b*) An English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 4) making void all conveyances of land made with intent to deceive purchasers.—**Statute of Gloucester**, an English statute of 1278 (6 Edw. I.), passed at Gloucester, and relating to local franchises and judicature, damages to real property, waste, trespass, etc.—**Statute of laborers**, an English statute of 1349 (23 Edw. III.) designed to compel workmen and servants to work for the wages commonly paid in the year 1346: enacted because the pestilence had seriously decreased the number of servants, and the survivors demanded exorbitant wages.—**Statute of Lincoln**, an English statute of 1315-16 (9 Edw. II., st. 2), so called because the Parliament sat at Lincoln. It prescribed the qualifications of sheriffs. Also known as the *statute of sheriffs*.—**Statute of Marlborough** (**Marleberge, Marlbridge**), an English statute of 1267 (52 Hen. III.), so called because made at Marlborough, containing twenty-nine chapters or sections relating principally to distress suits, landlord and tenant, courts, writs, etc. It is one of the earliest written laws, after the Great Charter, and is said to have been intended to defeat attempts to evade feudal dues on succession at death made by gifts inter vivos.—**Statute of merchants** (also known as the *statute of Acton Burnell*, from the place of its enactment). (*a*) An English statute or ordinance of 1283 (11 Edw. I.) for the collection of debts. (*b*) Another of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) for the same purpose.—**Statute of Merton.** Same as *provisions of Merton* (which see, under *provision*).—**Statute of military tenures.** See *military*.—**Statute of monopolies.** Same as *Monopoly Act* (which see, under *monopoly*).—**Statute of Northampton**, an English statute of 1328 (2 Edw. III.) relating to felonies, sheriffs, etc.—**Statute of Quia Emptores**, an English statute of 1289, 1290 (18 Edw. I.), which, because purchasers of land had evaded their feudal dues to the chief lord by claiming to hold under the seller as their lord, provided that upon all sales or feoffments of land in fee simple the feoffee should hold, not of his immediate feoffor, but of the next lord paramount of whom the feoffor himself held, and by the same services, thus putting an end to subinfeudation for several centuries.—**Statute of Rageman**, an English statute of 1276 (4 Edw. I.) requiring justices to "go throughout the land" to try suits for trespasses.—**Statute of Rutland, Ruddlan**, or **Rothlan**, an English royal ordinance of 1284 (12 Edw. I.), made at Rutland, which, among other things, forbade suits in the Exchequer except such as concerned the king and his officers, and referred to the keeping of the rolls, etc. Also called *provisions made in the Exchequer*.—**Statute of sheriffs.** Same as *statute of Lincoln*.—**Statute of Stamford**, an English statute of 1309 (3 Edw. II.) which confirmed an act of 28 Edw. I. abolishing the taking of goods, etc., by the king when on a journey except upon payment, and also abolished certain customs duties.—**Statute of Winchester** or **Winton**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) containing police regulations such as concern lesser crimes and the hue and cry, and prohibiting fairs and markets in churchyards.—**Statute of York**, an English statute of 1318 (12 Edw. II.) which relates to the administration of justice.—**Statutes of liveries**, English statutes, the first of which were in 1377 (1 Rich. II., c. 7), 1392-3 (16 Rich. II., c. 4), and 1396-7 (20 Rich. II., cc. 1 and 2), for the better preservation of the peace: so called because directed against the practice of giving distinctive liveries to retainers and partizans, whereby confederacies and hostile parties were engendered.—**Statutes of Westminster**, early English statutes, so called because made at Westminster. "The first" (1275), comprising fifty-one chapters, relates to freedom of elections, amercements, bail, extortion by officers, aid taken by lords, etc. "The second" (1285), including fifty chapters, relates to gifts, writs, pleas, court-proceedings, etc. Also known as *Statute de Donis* (which see, above). "The third" was the statute "Quia Emptores" (which see, above).—**Statute staple**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple or town constituting a grand mart, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

> There is not one gentleman amongst twenty but his land be engaged in twenty *statutes-staple*.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 3.

**The Great Statute**, an English code of customs law of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 4.) imposing duties which were termed the "old subsidy." (As to noted statutes on particular subjects, such as *statute of distributions*, *statute of enrolment*, *statute of fines*, *statute of frauds*, *statutes of jeofail*, *statute of Jewry*, *statute of limitations*, *statutes of mortmain*, *statute of murders*, *statute of non-claim*, *statute of præmunire*, *statute of provisors*, *statute of staple*, *statute of tillage*, *statute of uses*, *statute of wills*, see the word characterizing the statute.) = **Syn. 1.** *Enactment*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*¹.

**statute**† (stat̤′ūt), *v. t.* [< *statute*, *n.*] To ordain; enact; decree or establish.

> The king hath ordeined and *statuted* that all and singular strangers . . . shall apply and come to his Towne of Northberne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 186.

**statute-book** (stat̤′ūt-bůk), *n.* A register of statutes, laws, or legislative acts: a generic term commonly used to comprehend all the volumes in which the statute law of a state or nation is authoritatively promulgated.

**statute-fair** (stat̤′ūt-fãr), *n.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont. See *mop*³, 4.

**statute-roll** (stat̤′ūt-rōl), *n.* **1.** A statute as enrolled or engrossed.—**2.** A collection of statutes; a statute-book.

> His [Edward IV.'s] *statute-roll* contains no acts for securing or increasing public liberties.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 378.

**statutory** (stat̤′ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *statute* + *-ory*.] Enacted, required, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority: as, a *statutory* provision or remedy; *statutory* fines.

> The first duty of the Muse is to be delightful, and it is an injury done to all of us when we are put in the wrong by a kind of *statutory* affirmation on the part of the critics of something to which our judgment will not consent, and from which our taste revolts.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

> The reduction of the number of public-houses to a *statutory* minimum.
> *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

> On the first day of July, 1885, . . . the regular *statutory* duties were imposed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 429.

**Statutory foreclosure.** See *foreclosure*.—**Statutory guardian.** See *guardian*, 2.—**Statutory law.** Same as *statute law* (which see, under *statute*).

**statuvolence** (stā-tū′vō-lens), *n.* [< *statuvolen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] A peculiar state or condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will, independent of extraneous conditions; a kind of self-induced clairvoyance. It is brought about by self-mesmerization, and closely resembles that hypnotic or somnambulic condition which may be produced by the will of another in suitable subjects. *W. B. Fahnestock*. [Recent.]

**statuvolent** (stā-tū′vō-lent), *a.* [< L. *status*, a state or condition, + *volen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *velle*, will.] Inducing statuvolence; affected by statuvolence, or being in that state. [Rare.]

**statuvolic** (stat-ū-vol′ik), *a.* [< *statuvol*(*ent*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining in any way to statuvolence: as, the *statuvolic* state; a *statuvolic* process. [Rare.]

**statuvolism** (stạ-tū'vọ-lizm), *n.* [< *statuvol(ent)* + *-ism.*] Same as *statuvolence.* *F. W. Hayes.*

**staumrel** (stâm'rel), *a.* [Cf. *stammer.*] Stupid; half-witted; blundering. *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr. [Scotch.]

**staunch, stauncher,** etc. See *stanch*, etc.

**Staunton's opening.** In *chess-playing.* See *opening*, 9.

**stauracin** (stâ'rạ-sin), *n.* [< ML. *stauracinus*, < MGr. **σταυρακινόν*, neut. of **σταυρακινός*, pertaining to small crosses, < *σταυράκιον*, dim. of Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross.] A silken stuff figured with small crosses, in use at the Byzantine court, and as a material for ecclesiastical vestments elsewhere, in the early middle ages.

**stauraxonia** (stâ-rak-sō'ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *ἄξων*, an axis.] In *promorphology*, stauraxonial organic forms, as pyramids. *Stauraxonia homopola* are figures with equal poles, whose stereometric figure is a double pyramid (two pyramids base to base). *Stauraxonia heteropola* are single pyramids with dissimilar, usually anal and oral, poles. When these have regular bases, they are *stauraxonia homostaura*; when irregular, *stauraxonia heterostaura.*

**stauraxonial** (stâ-rak-sō'ni-ạl), *a.* [< *stauraxonia* + *-al.*] Having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles therewith, so that the stereometric figure is fundamentally a pyramid: correlated with *centraxonial.*

**stauri,** *n.* Plural of *staurus.*

**Stauria** (stâ'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, a stake.] The typical genus of *Stauriidæ*, having a compound astræiform corallum growing by calicular gemmation, four cruciate primitive septa, and no columella.

**staurian** (stâ'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Stauria* + *-an.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Stauria*; of or pertaining to the *Stauriidæ.*

**Stauriidæ** (stâ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stauria* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil rugose stone-corals, typified by the genus *Stauria.* The wall is well developed; the septa are complete, lamellar, and conspicuously tetramerous. The interseptal loculi are crossed by endothecal dissepiments, and there is a central tabulate area. The genera besides *Stauria* are *Holocystis, Polycœlia, Conosmilia*, and *Metriophyllum.* Usually *Stauridæ.*

**staurolite** (stâ'rọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminium and iron occurring in reddish- to yellowish-brown or brownish-black prismatic crystals. These crystals are often twins, in the form of a cross, whence it is called *cross-stone.* Also *staurotide, grenatite.*—**Staurolite-slate,** a mica-slate through which are scattered crystals of staurolite. Rocks of this character have been found in Scotland, the Pyrenees, and New England.

**staurolitic** (stâ-rọ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *staurolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of staurolite.

**Stauromedusæ** (stâ″rọ-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] In Haeckel's classification, a subfamily of *Scyphomedusæ*, having four pairs of adradial gonads or four simple interradial gonads in the subumbral wall, four large perradial gastral pouches, and no special sense-organs.

**stauromedusan** (stâ″rọ-mẹ-dū'sạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stauromedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stauromedusæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stauromedusæ.*

**Stauropus** (stâ'rọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1813), < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *πούς* = E. *foot.*] **1.** A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Notodontidæ*, having the thorax woolly, the fore wings rather broad and sinuate on the hind margins, hind wings rounded, tongue weak, and the abdomen slightly tufted above. The larvæ have fourteen legs, and are naked, with humps on the middle segments and two short anal projections; the legs on the third and fourth segments are exceedingly long. When at rest they raise the large head and enlarged anal segments, and it is from their extraordinary appearance that the only European species, *S. fagi*, derives its English name of *lobster-moth.* Its larva is of a brown color, and feeds on oak, birch, beech, and apple. The only other known species is Asiatic.
**2.** A genus of melandryid beetles, erected by Fairmaire and Germain in 1863 on a single South American species.

**stauroscope** (stâ'rọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument, invented by Von Kobell of Munich, for examining sections of crystals, and determining the position in them of the planes of light-vibration.

**stauroscopic** (stâ-rọ-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stauroscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or made by means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopic* examination. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 113.

**stauroscopically** (stâ-rọ-skop'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopically* determined systems of crystallization.

**staurotide** (stâ'rọ-tid), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *-t-* + *-ide*$^{2}$.] Same as *staurolite.*

**Staurotypidæ** (stâ-rọ-tip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Staurotypus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tropical American cryptodirous tortoises, represented by the genera *Staurotypus* and *Claudius.* They have nine plastral bones, the carapace with epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone with a short costiform process, and caudal vertebræ procœlous. Also *Staurotypina*, as a group of *Chelydridæ.*

**staurotypous** (stâ'rọ-tī-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *τύπος*, type.] In *mineral.*, having mackles or spots in the form of a cross.

**Staurotypus** (stâ-rot'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *τύπος*, type.] A genus of tortoises with a cruciform plastron, typical of the group *Staurotypina* or family *Staurotypidæ.*

**staurus** (stâ'rus), *n.*; pl. *stauri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a stake, pile, pale, cross.] A form of sexradiate sponge-spicule, resulting from the suppression of both the distal and the proximal ray. *Sollas.*

**stave** (stāv), *n.* [< ME. *stæf, staf, stave*, pl. *staves, steves*, < AS. *stæf*, pl. *stafas*, a staff: see *staff.* *Stave* is another form of *staff*, arising from the ME. oblique and plural forms. In the sense of 'stanza' the word is prob. due to the collateral form, Icel. *stef*, a stave, refrain.] **1.** A pole or piece of wood of some length; a staff. Specifically—(*a*) In *cooperage*, one of the thin, narrow pieces of wood, grooved for the bottom, the head, etc., which compose a barrel, cask, tub, or the like. (*b*) One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, a curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, etc. (*c*) A spar or round of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; the rung of a ladder; the spoke of a wheel; etc.
**2.** A stanza; a verse; a metrical division.

> Of eleuen and twelue I find none ordinary *staues* vsed in any vulgar language.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

> Chant me now some wicked *stave*,
> Till thy drooping courage rise.
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

**3.** Specifically, same as *staff*, 9.

**stave** (stāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staved* or *stove*, ppr. *staving.* [< *stave, n.*, or directly < *staff* (with the usual change of *f* when medial to *v*; cf. *strive*, < *strife, live*, < *life, wive*, < *wife*, etc.). The proper pret. and pp. is *staved*; *stove*, like *rove* for *reeved*, conforms to the supposed analogy of *drove*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break in a stave or staves of; knock a hole in; break; burst: as, the boat is *stove.*

> They burnt their wigwams, and all their matts, and some corn, and *staved* seven canoes, and departed.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 232.

**2.** To cause or suffer to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; pour out.

> And Mahomet the third . . . commanded, on paine of death, all such in Constantinople and Pera as had wine to bring it out and *staue* it, (except Embassadors onely,) so that the streets ranne therewith.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

**3.** To furnish with staves or rundles.—**4.** To make firm by compression; shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.—**To stave and tail,** a phrase current in bear-baiting, to *stave* being to check the bear with a staff, and to *tail* to hold back the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage.

> So lawyers . . .
> Do *stave and tail* with writs of error,
> Reverse of judgment, and demurrer.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 163.

**To stave it out,** to fight it out with staves; fight till a decisive result is attained. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 88.—**To stave off,** to beat or ward off with or as with a staff; keep back; delay; prevent the approach or occurrence of.

> Two dogs upon me?
> And the old bearward will not succour me,
> I'll *stave* 'em *off* myself.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

> It *staved off* the quarrelsome discussion as to whether she should or should not leave Miss Matty's service.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

**II.** *intrans.* To go or rush along recklessly or regardless of everything, as one in a rage; work energetically; drive. [Colloq.]

> He . . . went *staving* down the street as if afraid to look behind him. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 41.

**stave-jointer** (stāv'join″tėr), *n.* See *jointer*$^{1}$.

**staver**$^{1}$ (stā'vėr), *n.* [< *stave* + *-er*$^{1}$.] An active, energetic person. [New Eng.]

> Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a *staver*," "a pealer," "a roarer to work."
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 117.

**staver**$^{2}$ (stā'vėr), *v. i.* [Also *staiver*; < Dan. *stavre*, trudge, stumble.] To stagger; totter.

> He [Carlyle] slept badly from overwork, "gaeing *stavering* aboot the hoose at night," as the Scotch maid said.
> *Froude*, Carlyle (Life in London, I. iii.).

**stave-rime** (stāv'rīm), *n.* Alliteration; an alliterative word: used especially in treating of Anglo-Saxon and other ancient Germanic poetry. *The Academy*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

**stavers** (stā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [< *staver*$^{2}$.] The staggers, a disease of horses. See *stagger*, 2.

**staverwort** (stā'vėr-wėrt), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*: so called as being supposed to cure the stavers or staggers in horses. Also *staggerwort.*

**staves,** *n.* A plural of *staff* and the plural of *stave.*

**stavesacre** (stāvz'ā″kėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stavesaker*; < ME. *staphisagre*, < OF. *stavesaigre*, < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria, stafisagra*, etc., < Gr. as if **σταφὶς ἀγρία*, stavesacre: *σταφίς, ἀσταφίς*, dried grapes; *ἀγρία*, fem. of *ἄγριος*, wild. Cf. *Staphisagria.*] A species of larkspur, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, native in southern Europe and Asia Minor. It is an erect downy herb, a foot or two high, with bluish or purple flowers in terminal racemes. Its seeds contain a poisonous principle, delphinine, and are used in a powder or ointment against vermin on man and beast, also in tincture as an application for rheumatism. They were formerly employed as a purgative, but found too violent. See *delphinine*$^{2}$ and *lousewort*, 2.

**stave-tankard** (stāv'tang″kạ̈rd), *n.* A drinking-cup formed of staves of wood, hooped with either wood or metal, the bottom being generally wood also. One preserved in Exeter, England, is 5 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the bottom. It is formed of fourteen staves of boxwood, the fifteenth, of oak, forming the handle, and is bound with brass hoops. Also called *sapling-tankard.*

**stavewood** (stāv'wůd), *n.* [< *stave* + *wood*$^{1}$.] **1.** See *quassia*, 2.—**2.** A tall stout tree, *Sterculia fœtida*, of the East Indies, eastern Africa, and Australia. The wood is soft, and thought to be of little value.

**staving** (stā'ving), *n.* [< *stave* + *-ing*$^{1}$.] **1.** Staves collectively, as those which form the curb about a turbine water-wheel.—**2.** In *forging*, a method of shortening or compacting a heated bar by striking blows on its end.

**staw**$^{1}$ (stâ), *v.* [< Dan. *staa* = Sw. *stå* = D. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān*, stand, stay, = L. *stare* = Gr. *ἱστάναι* = Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*, where the relation of the orig. root *sta* to *stand* is explained.] **I.** *intrans.* To stand still; become stalled or mired, as a cart; be fixed or set. [North. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To put to a standstill.—**2.** To clog; glut; surfeit; disgust. *Burns*, To a Haggis. [Scotch.]

**staw**$^{2}$ (stâ). A preterit of *steal.* [Scotch.]

**staxis** (staks'is), *n.* [< Gr. *στάξις*, a dropping.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage.

**stay**$^{1}$ (stā), *n.* [< ME. **stay*, < AS. *stæg* = D. G. Icel. Dan. Sw. *stag*, a stay (in naut. sense); cf. OF. *estay*, F. *étai* = Sp. *estay* = Pg. *estay, estai* (pl. *estaes*), also *ostais*, a stay (< Teut.); origin uncertain; by some supposed to be named from being used to climb up by, being derived, in this view, like *stair, stile*$^{1}$, *stag*, etc., from the root of AS. *stīgan* (pret. *stāh*) = D. *stijgen* = G. *steigen*, etc., climb, ascend: see *sty*$^{1}$. The word has been confused with *stay*$^{2}$, a prop, etc.] **1.** *Naut.*, a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. Those stays which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays*, and those which lead down to the vessel's sides *back-stays.* See cut under *ship.*
**2.** A rope used for a similar purpose; a guy supporting the mast of a derrick, a telegraph-pole, or the like.—**3.** In a chain-cable, the transverse piece in a link.—**In stays,** or **hove in stays** (*naut.*), in the act of going about from one tack to the other.—**Martingale stays.** See *martingale.*—**Slack in stays.** See *slack*$^{1}$.—**Spring-stay,** a smaller stay parallel to and assisting the regular one.—**To heave in stays.** See *heave.*—**To miss stays.** See *miss*$^{1}$.—**To put a ship in stays,** to bring her head to the wind; heave her to.—**To ride down a stay.** See *ride.*—**Triatic stay** (*naut.*), an arrangement of pendants to hook stay-tackles to for hoisting out or in boats or other heavy weights. One pendant is lashed at the foremast- or foretopmast-head, and one at the mainmast- or maintopmast-head. These pendants have a span at their lower ends to keep them in place, and a large thimble is spliced into the lower end of each, into which the stay-tackles are hooked.

**stay**$^{1}$ (stā), *v.* [< *stay*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* *Naut.*: (*a*) To incline forward, aft, or to one side by means of stays: as, to *stay* a mast. (*b*) To tack; put on the other tack: as, to *stay* ship.

**II.** *intrans.* *Naut.*, to change tack; go about; be in stays, as a ship.

**stay$^2$** (stā), *n.* [< ME. *staye, < OF. *estaie, estaye*, f., F. *étai*, m., a prop, stay, < MD. *staeye*, later *staey*, a prop, stay, also a contracted form of *staede, stade*, a prop, stay, help, aid; cf. D. *stede, steé*, a place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, a place: see *stead*, and cf. *stathe*. The word *stay*$^1$ has been confused to some extent with *stay*$^2$. The noun is by some derived from the verb. In the later senses it is so derived: see *stay*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** A prop; a support.

There were *stays* on either side on the place of the seat [of Solomon's throne], and two lions stood beside the *stays*.
1 Ki. x. 19.

See we not plainly that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world?
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied. (*b*) In steam-engines: (1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam: as, a tube-*stay*; a water-space *stay*. (2) One of the sling-rods connecting a locomotive-boiler to its frame. (3) A rod, beneath the boiler, supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of a locomotive. (*c*) In *mining*, a piece of wood used to secure the pump to an engine-shaft. (*d*) In some hollow castings, a spindle which forms a support for the core. (*e*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, technically, a prop or support: as, the bony *stay* of the operculum of a mail-cheeked fish, or cottoid. This is an enlarged suborbital bone which crosses the cheek and articulates with the præoperculum in the mail-cheeked fishes. See *Cottoidea, Scleropariæ.*

**2.** *pl.* A kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, now worn chiefly by women and girls to support and give shape to the body, but formerly worn also by men. (*Hall*, Satires.) Stays were originally, as at present, made in two pieces laced together: hence the plural form. In composition the singular is always used: as, *stay*lace, *stay*maker. See *corset*, 3.

They could not ken her middle sae jimp, . . .
The *stays* o' gowd were so well laced.
*The Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 361).

**3†.** A fastening for a garment; hence, a hook; a clasp; anything to hang another thing on. *Cotgrave.*

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold cup and cover.
*Test. Vetust.*, p. 142, quoted in Halliwell.

**4.** That which holds or restrains; obstacle; check; hindrance; restraint.

The presence of the Governour is (as you say) a great *stay* and bridle unto them that are ill disposed.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**5.** A stop; a halt; a break or cessation of action, motion, or progression: as, the court granted a *stay*.

They make many *stayes* by the way.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

They were able to read good authors without any *stay*, if the book were not false.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Works adjourn'd have many *stays*.
Long demurs breed new delays.
*Southwell*, Loss in Delay.

**6†.** A standstill; a state of rest; entire cessation of motion or progress: used chiefly in the phrase *at a stay*.

In bashfulness the spirits do a little go and come — but with bold men upon a like occasion they stand *at a stay*.
*Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

**7.** A fixed state; fixedness; stability; permanence.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state? *Dryden.*

**8.** Continuance in a place; abode for an indefinite time; sojourn: as, you make a short *stay* in the city.

Your *stay* with him may not be long.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 256.

**9†.** A station or fixed anchorage for vessels. *Sir P. Sidney.* (*Imp. Dict.*) — **10.** State; fixed condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amonge the Utopians, where all thinges be sett in a good ordre, and the common wealthe in a good *staye*, it very seldom chaunceth that they cheuse a newe plotte to buyld an house vpon.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Man . . . cometh up and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one *stay* [in eodem *statu* (Sarum dirge)].
*Book of Common Prayer*, Burial of the Dead.

He alone continueth in one *stay*.
*Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

**11†.** Restraint of passion; prudence; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips*, Blenheim, l. 276.

**Axle-guard stays, queen-post stay**, etc. See the qualifying words. **Stay of proceedings**, in *law*, a suspension of proceedings, as till some direction is complied with or till some appeal is decided; sometimes, in England, an entire discontinuance or dismission of the action. =**Syn.** 1. See *staff*. — 5. *Pause*, etc. See *stop*$^1$.

**stay$^2$** (stā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stayed, staid*, ppr. *staying*. [< ME. *stayen, steyen (pp. *staid*), < OF. *estayer*, F. *étayer*, prop, stay, < *estaye*, a prop, stay: see *stay*$^2$, *n.* By some derived < OF. *esteir, ester, estre*, F. *être*, be, remain, continue; but this derivation is on both phonetic and historical grounds untenable. There is a connection felt between *stay* and *stand*; it is, however, very remote.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prop; support; sustain; hold up; steady.

And Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. Ex. xvii. 12.

A young head, not so well *stayed* as I would it were, . . . having many, many fancies begotten in it, if it had not been in some way delivered, would have grown a monster. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, Ded.

Let that *stay* and comfort thy heart.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 442.

**2.** To stop. (*a*) To detain; keep back; delay; hinder.

Your ships are *stay'd* at Venice.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 83.

If I could *stay* this letter an hour, I should send you something of Savoy. *Donne*, Letters, xlix.

This businesse *staide* me in London almost a weeke.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 14, 1671.

(*b*) To restrain; withhold; check; stop.

If I can hereby either prouoke the good or *staye* the ill, I shall thinke my writing herein well imployed.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

Why do you look so strangely, fearfully,
Or *stay* your deathful hand?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Its trench had *stayed* full many a rock,
Hurled by primeval earthquake shock.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 26.

(*c*) To put off; defer; postpone; delay; keep back: as, to *stay* judgment.

The cardinal did entreat his holiness
To *stay* the judgement o' the divorce.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 33.

We'll *stay*
The sentence till another day.
*Northern Lord and Cruel Jew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 282).

(*d*) To hold the attention of.

For the sound of some sillable *stayd* the eare a great while, and others slid away so quickly, as if they had not bene pronounced. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

**3.** To stand; undergo; abide; hold out during.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes.
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 218.

Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to *stay* the course.
*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**4.** To wait for; await.

Let me *stay* the growth of his beard, if thou delay me not the knowledge of his chin.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 221.

His Lord was gone to Amiens, where they would *stay* his coming. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 3.

There were a hundred and forty people, and most *stayed* supper. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 369.

**To stay the stomach**, to appease the cravings of hunger; quiet the appetite temporarily; stave off hunger or faintness: also used figuratively.

A piece of gingerbread, to be merry withal,
And *stay your stomach*, lest you faint with fasting.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To rest; depend; rely.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. Isa. xxx. 12.

I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 242.

**2.** To stop. (*a*) To come to a stand or stop.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 20.

*Stay*, you come on too fast; your pace is too impetuous.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

(*b*) To come to an end; cease.

An 't please your grace, here my commission *stays*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 76.

(*c*) To delay; linger; tarry; wait.

Fourscore pound: can you send for bail, sir? or what will you do? we cannot *stay*.
*Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 2.

(*d*) To make a stand; stand.

Give them leave to fly that will not *stay*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 50.

**3.** To hold out, as in a race or contest; last or persevere to the end. [Colloq.]

He won at Lincoln, . . . and would *stay* better than Pizarro. *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**4.** To remain; especially, to remain in a place for an indefinite time; abide; sojourn; dwell; reside.

I understand, by some Merchants to-day upon the Exchange, that the King of Denmark is at Gluckstadt, and *stays* there all this Summer. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 41.

They *staid* in the royal court,
And liv'd wi' mirth and glee.
*Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

**5.** To wait; rest in patience or in expectation.

If I receive money for your tobacco before Mr. Randall go, I will send you something else; otherwise you must be content to *stay* till I can.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 424.

For present deliverance, they do not much expect it; for they *stay* for their glory, and then they shall have it, when their Prince comes in his, and the glory of the angels.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

**6.** To wait as an attendant; give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with *on* or *upon*.

I have a servant comes with me along,
That *stays upon* me. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 47.

**To stay put**, to remain where placed; remain fixed. [Colloq.] =**Syn.** 4. To rest, lodge, delay.

**stay-at-home** (stā'at-hōm″), *n.* One who is not given to roaming, gadding about, or traveling; one who keeps at home, either through choice or of necessity: also used adjectively: as, a *stay-at-home* man.

"Cold!" said her father; "what do ye *stay-at-homes* know about cold, a should like to know."
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

**stay-bar** (stā'bär), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a horizontal iron bar extending in one piece from jamb to jamb through the mullions of a traceried window. See *saddle-bar*. — **2.** Same as *stay-rod*, 2.

Its sectional area should be three or four times that of a *stay bar*. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 66.

**stay-bolt** (stā'bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates to enable them to sustain each other against internal pressure.

**staybusk** (stā'busk), *n.* See *busk*$^4$, 2.

**stay-chain** (stā'chān), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the chains by which the ends of the doubletree are attached to the fore axle. They serve to limit the swing of the doubletree.

**staycord** (stā'kôrd), *n.* Same as *staylace*.

**stayed†, stayedly†, stayedness†.** Old spellings of *staid, staidly, staidness*.

**stay-end** (stā'end), *n.* In a carriage, one of the ends of a backstay, bolted or clipped either to the perch or to the hind axle. — **Stay-end tie**, in a vehicle, a rod forming a connection between the stay-end on the reach and that on the axle.

**stayer** (stā'ėr), *n.* [< *stay*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who supports or upholds; a supporter; a backer.

Thou, Jupiter, whom we do call the *Stayer*
Both of this city and this empire.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

**2.** One who or that which stops or restrains. — **3.** One who stays or remains: as, a *stayer* at home. — **4.** One who has sufficient endurance to hold out to the end; a person or an animal of staying qualities, as in racing or any kind of contest; one who does not readily give in through weakness or lack of perseverance. [Colloq.]

**stay-foot** (stā'fůt), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a device attached to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine to guide a seam-stay in some kinds of light work.

**stay-gage** (stā'gāj), *n.* In a sewing-machine, an adjustable device screwed to the cloth-plate to guide a strip over the goods in such a way as to cover and conceal a seam.

**stay-hole†** (stā'hōl), *n.* A hole in a staysail through which it is seized to the hanks of the stay.

**stay-hook** (stā'hůk), *n.* A small hook formerly worn on the front of the bodice to hang a watch upon. *Fairholt.*

**staylace** (stā'lās), *n.* [< *stay*$^2$ + *lace*.] A lace used to draw together the parts of a woman's stays in order to give them the form required.

**stayless** (stā'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stailesse*; < *stay*$^2$ + *-less*.] **1.** Without stop or delay; ceaseless. [Rare.]

They made me muse, to see how fast they striu'd,
With *stailesse* steppes, ech one his life to shield.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 187.

**2.** Unsupported by stays or corsets.

**stay-light** (stā'līt), *n.* Same as *riding-light*.

**staymaker** (stā'mā″kėr), *n.* [< *stay*$^2$ + *maker*.] A maker of stays or corsets.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*.
*J. Spence*, Crito.

**stay-pile** (stā'pīl), *n.* A pile connected or anchored by land-ties with the main piles in the face of piled work. See cut under *pilework*.

**stay-plow** (stā'plou), *n.* A European plant: same as *rest-harrow*.

**stay-rod** (stā'rod), *n.* **1.** In steam-engines: (*a*) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam. (*b*) Any rod in a boiler which supports plates by connecting parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions. (*c*) A tension-rod in a marine steam-engine. — **2.** A tie-rod in a building, etc., which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

**staysail** (stā′sāl or -sl), *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay. See *stay*$^1$, 1.

**stay-tackle** (stā′tak″l), *n.* A tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights, and formerly secured to the forestay or mainstay, but now generally attached to a pendant from the topmast-head.

**stay-wedge** (stā′wej), *n.* In locomotives, a wedge fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles to keep them in their proper position.

**S. T. D.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Sacred Theology.

**stead** (sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sted*; < ME. *sted, stid, stud, stede, stude*, < (*a*) AS. *stede* = OS. *stad* = OFries. *sted, stid, steth, steith* = MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stede, stee* = MHG. *stede* = OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt* = Icel. *stadha* = Sw. *stad* = Dan. *sted* = Goth. *staths*, place; (*b*) also, in a restricted sense and now partly differentiated spelling, MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stad* = MHG. *stat*, G. *stadt* = Sw. Dan. *stad* (< D. or G.?), a town, city (esp. common as the final element in names of towns); (*c*) cf. MD. *stade, staede*, fit time, opportunity, = OHG. *stata*, f., MHG. *state* (esp. in phrase, OHG. *zi statu*, MHG. *ze staten*, G. *zu statten*), fit place or time; (*d*) AS. *stæth* = Icel. *stödh*, port, harbor, etc. (see *stathe*)—all these forms, which have been more or less confused with one another, being derived from the root of *stand*, in its more orig. form (OHG. MHG. *stān, stēn*, G. *stehen*, etc.): see *stand, staw*. Cf. *bedstead, farmstead, homestead, roadstead*, etc., *instead*. Cf. L. *statio*(*n*-), a standing, station (see *station*), Gr. *στάσις*, a placing (see *stasis*), from the same ult. root. The phrase *in stead*, now written as one word, *instead*, except when a qualifying word intervenes, was in ME. *in stede, in stide, on stede*, or *in the stede*, etc. The mod. dial. pron. *instid*, often aphetically *stid*, rests on the ME. variant *stid, stide*.] 1†. A place; place in general.

I leue the saying and gyfe *stede* to hym.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Every kyndly thing that is
Hath a kyndly *sted* ther he
May best in hit conserved be.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 731.

Fly therefore, fly this fearefull *stead* anon.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 42.

The souldier may not move from watchfull *sted*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 41.

2. Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*: as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in* his *stead*. Hence *instead*.

And everyche of hem bringethe a Braunche of the Bayes or of Olyve, in here Bekes, *in stede* of Offryng.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 59.

I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child *in* her *stead*.
*Tennyson*, Lady Clare.

3†. Space of time; while; moment.

Rest a little *stead*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 40.

4. The frame on which a bed is laid: now rarely used except in the compound *bedstead*.

But in the gloomy court was rais'd a bed,
Stuff'd with black plumes, and on an ebon *stead*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 293.

5†. A steading.—6†. Position or situation of affairs; state; condition; plight.

She was my solas, my ioy in ech *stede*,
My plesaunce, my comfort, my delite to!
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2886.

He staggered to and fro in doubtfull *sted*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 23.

7. Assistance; service; use; benefit; advantage; avail: usually in the phrases *to stand in stead, to do stead* (to render service).

Here our dogs pottage *stood* vs *in* good *stead*, for we had nothing els. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

The Duke of Savoy felt that the time had at last arrived when an adroit diplomacy might *stand* him *in stead*.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 200.

A devil's advocate may indeed urge that his [Thiers's] egotism and almost gasconading temperament *stood* him *in stead* in the trying circumstances of his negotiations with the powers and with Prince Bismarck—but this is not really to his discredit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 305.

**Stead of**†, instead of. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 48.—**To do stead**, to do service; help. *Milton*, Comus, l. 611. [Rare.]—**To stand in stead**. See *stand*. [*Stead* occurs as the second element in many topographical names, as Hamp*stead*, Win*sted*.]

**stead** (sted), *v.* [< ME. *steden* (pp. *steded, stedd, sted, stad*) = Icel. *stedhja*, place (pp. *staddr*, placed in a specified position, circumstanced, etc.); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1†. To place; put; set.

Lorde God! that all goode has by-gonne,
And all may ende both goode and euyll,
That made for man both mone and sonne,
And *stedde* yone sterne to stande stone stille.
*York Plays*, p. 127.

2†. To place or put in a position of danger, difficulty, hardship, or the like; press; bestead.

The bargayne I made thare,
That rewes me nowe full sare.
So am I straytely *sted*. *York Plays*, p. 103.

O father, we are cruelly *sted* between God's laws and man's laws—What shall we do?—What can we do?
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

3†. With *up*: to replace; fill.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 260.

4. To avail; assist; benefit; serve; be of service, advantage, or use to.

We are . . . neither in skill nor ability of power greatly to *stead* you. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

In my dealing with my child, my Latin and Greek, my accomplishments and my money, *stead* me nothing; but as much soul as I have avails. *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

II.† *intrans.* To stop; stay.

I shalle not *sted*
Tille I have theym theder led.
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 6.

**steadable**† (sted′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *stead* + *-able*.] Serviceable.

I have succoured and supplied him with men, money, friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion wherein I could be *steadable* for the improvement of his good.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 28. (*Davies.*)

**steadfast, stedfast** (sted′fȧst), *a.* [< ME. *stedfast, stedefast, stidefast, stedevest, studevest*, < AS. *stedefæst* (= MD. *stedevast* = Icel. *stathfastr*), firm in its place (cf. Sw. *stadfästa* = Dan. *stadfæste*, confirm, ratify), < *stede*, place, stead, + *fæst*, fast.] 1. Firm; firmly fixed or established in place or position.

"Yes, yes," quod he, "this is the case,
Your Iee is euer *stedfast* in on place."
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2772.

Ye fleeting streams last long, outliving many a day;
But on more *stedfast* things Time makes the strongest prey. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 148.

2. Firm; unyielding; unwavering; constant; resolute.

Heavenly grace doth him uphold,
And *stedfast* truth acquite him out of all.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 1.

*Stedfast* in the faith. 1 Pet. v 9.

Through all his [Warren Hastings's] disasters and perils, his brethren stood by him with *steadfast* loyalty.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Steady; unwavering; concentered.

He loked fast on to hym in *stede fast* wise,
And thought alway his sonne that he shuld be.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 414.

The homely villain court'sies to her low;
And, blushing on her, with a *steadfast* eye
Receives the scroll without or yea or no.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1339.

=**Syn.** 2. Stanch, stable, unflinching.

**steadfastly, stedfastly** (sted′fȧst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stedfastly, stedefæstlice*; < *steadfast* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a steadfast manner. (*a*) Steadily; firmly; confidently; resolutely.

Hesiod maketh him [Orion] the sonne of Neptune and Euriale; to whom his father gaue that vertue, to walk as *stedfastly* vpon the sea as the land.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 177.

(*b*) Steadily; fixedly; intently.

Look on me *stedfastly*, and, whatsoe'er I say to you,
Move not, nor alter in your face.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

(*c*) Assuredly; certainly.

Your woful mooder wende *stedfastly*
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne
Hadde eten yow. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1038.

**steadfastness, stedfastness** (sted′fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stedfastnesse, stedefastnesse, stidefastnesse*; < *steadfast* + *-ness*.] 1. Firmness; strength.

Ryht softe as the marye [marrow] is, that is alwey hidd in the feete al withinne, and that is defendid fro withowte by the *stidefastnesse* of wode.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

2. Stability and firmness; fixedness in place or position.

Forward did the mighty waters press,
As though they loved the green earth's *steadfastness*.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

3. Stability of mind or purpose; resolution; constancy; faithfulness; endurance.

What coude a sturdy housbond more devyse
To preve hir wyfhod and hir *stedfastnesse*?
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 643.

**steadier** (sted′i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which steadies: as, he uses his cane for a *steadier*.

**steadily** (sted′i-li), *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly; fixedly; steadfastly; intently; without wavering or flinching; without intermission, deviation, or irregularity; uniformly.

**steadiness** (sted′i-nes), *n.* Steady character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Firmness in position; stability: as, the *steadiness* of a rock. (*b*) Freedom from tottering, swaying, or staggering motion: as, he walked with great *steadiness*; freedom from jolting, rolling, pitching, or other irregular motion: as, the *steadiness* of the great ocean steamers. (*c*) Freedom from irregularity of any kind; uniformity: as, prices increased with great *steadiness*. (*d*) Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution: as, *steadiness* in the pursuit of an object. (*e*) Fortitude; endurance; staying power.

**steading** (sted′ing), *n.* [< *stead* + *-ing*$^1$.] A farm-house and offices—that is, barns, stables, cattle-sheds, etc.; a farmstead; a homestead. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

**steady**$^1$ (sted′i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stedy, steddy*; < ME. *stede, stedi, stidiȝ*, < AS. *stæththig* (also **stædig*, **stedig*, Lye) (= Icel. *stöthugr* = Sw. Dan. *stadig*), steady, stable, < *stæth*, stead, bank: see *stathe*. Cf. MD. *stedigh* = OHG. *stati*, MHG. *stæte, stætec*(*g*), G. *stätig, stetig*, continual, < *statt*, etc., a place: see *stead*, to which *steady* is now referred.] I. *a.* 1. Firmly fixed in place or position; unmoved.

The knight gan fayrely couch his *steady* speare.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 16.

And how the dull Earth's prop-less massie Ball
Stands *steddy* still, iust in the midst of All.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

2. Firm or unfaltering in action; resolute: as, a *steady* stroke; a *steady* purpose.

All the Foot now dis-embark't, and got together in som order on firm ground, with a more *steddy* charge put the Britans to flight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

With *steady* step he held his way
O'er shadowy vale and gleaming height.
*Bryant*, Two Travellers.

In this sense much used elliptically in command, for 'keep' or 'hold *steady*': (*a*) *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to keep the ship straight on her course. (*b*) In *hunting*, an order to a dog to be wary and careful.

3. Free from irregularity or unevenness, or from tendency to irregular motion; regular; constant; undeviating; uniform: as, *steady* motion; a *steady* light; a *steady* course; a *steady* breeze; a *steady* gait.—4. Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to relinquish a purpose: as, to be *steady* in the pursuit of an object; *steady* conduct.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

To keep us *steady* in our conduct, he hath fortified us with natural laws and principles, which are preventive of many aberrations. *Kames*, Elem. of Crit., I. x.

Hence—5. Sober; industrious; persevering: as, a *steady* workman.—**Steady motion**, a motion of a fluid such that the velocity at each point remains constant in magnitude and direction.—**Steady pin.** See *pin*$^1$.

II. *n.* 1. In *mach.*, some device for steadying or holding a piece of work. Specifically, in *button-manuf.*, a hand-support for a button-blank, upon which, used in conjunction with another implement called a *grip*, the blank is held between the alined rotating spindles carrying cutters for shaping it into the required form. 2. In *stone-cutting*, a support for blocking up a stone to be dressed, cut, or broken.—3. Same as *stadda*.

**steady**$^1$ (sted′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steadied*, ppr. *steadying*. [< *steady*$^1$, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make steady; hold or keep from shaking, staggering, swaying, reeling, or falling; support; make or keep firm: as, to *steady* the hand.

Thus *steadied*, it [the house-martin] works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, xvi.

Hence—2. To make regular and persevering in character and conduct: as, trouble and disappointment had *steadied* him.

II. *intrans.* To become steady; regain or maintain an upright or stable position or condition; move steadily.

She *steadies* with upright keel!
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

**steady**$^2$ (sted′i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

Job saith, Stetit cor ejus sicut incus: His heart stood as a *steady*. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, I. 523. (*Davies.*)

**steady-going** (sted′i-gō″ing), *a.* Of steady habits; consistently uniform and regular in action; that steadily pursues a reasonable and consistent way: as, a *steady-going* fellow.

Sir George Burns appears to have been too *steadygoing* through the whole of his long life for it to be marked by any of the exciting incidents that make the charm of biography. *Athenæum*, No. 3287, p. 545.

**steady-rest** (sted′i-rest), *n.* Same as *back-rest*.

**steak** (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *steike, steyke*, < Icel. *steik*, a steak, = Sw. *stek* = Dan. *steg*, roast meat, < Icel. *steikja* (= Sw. *steka* = Dan. *stege*), roast on a spit (cf. *stikna*, be roasted or scorched), akin to *stika*, a stick: see *stick*$^1$, *stick*$^3$.] 1. A slice of flesh, as beef, pork, venison, or halibut, broiled or fried, or cut for broiling or frying.

*Steke* of flesshe — charbonnee. *Palsgrave*, p. 275.

Fair ladies, number five,
Who, in your merry freaks,
With little Tom contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*.
*Swift*, Five Ladies at Sot's Hole.

2†. A slash or panel in a garment.

Is that your lackey yonder, in the *steaks* of velvet?
*Middleton*, Phœnix, i. 5.

**Hamburg steak**, raw beef, chopped fine, seasoned with onions, etc., formed into a cake, and cooked in a close frying-pan. – **Porter-house steak.** See *porter-house.*— **Round steak**, a steak from the round.— **Rump steak.** See *rump-steak.* – **Tenderloin steak.** See *tenderloin.*

**steak-crusher** (stāk'krush"ėr), *n.* A kitchen utensil for pounding, rolling, or otherwise crushing a steak before cooking, to make it tender.

**steal**$^1$ (stēl), *v.*; pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* (formerly *stole*), ppr. *stealing.* [< ME. *stelen*, *steolen* (pret. *stal*, *stale*, *stel*, pp. *stolen*, *stoolen*, *stole*, *i-stolen*), < AS. *stelan* (pret. *stæl*, pl. *stǣlon*, pp. *stolen*) = OS. *stelan* = OFries. *stela* = D. *stelen* = MLG. LG. *stelen* = OHG. *stelan*, MHG. *steln*, G. *stehlen* = Icel. *stela* = Sw. *stjäla* = Dan. *stjæle* = Goth. *stilan*, steal. Connection with Gr. *στερίσκειν*, *στερεῖν*, deprive of, is doubtful. Hence ult. *stale*$^1$, *stealth*. For another word for 'steal,' with L. and Gr. connections, see *lift*$^3$.] I. *trans.* 1. To take feloniously; take and carry off clandestinely, and without right or leave; appropriate to one's own uses dishonestly, or without right, permission, or authority: as applied to persons, to kidnap; abduct: as, to *steal* some one's purse; to *steal* cattle; to *steal* a child.

Whan Grisandol saugh he was on slepe, she and hir felowes com as softely as thei myght, and *stale* awey his staffe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold? Gen. xliv. 8.

2. To remove, withdraw, or abstract secretly or stealthily.

And from beneath his Head, at dawning Day,
With softest Care have *stoln* my Arm away.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

3†. To smuggle, literally or figuratively.

Pray Walsh to *steal* you in, as I hope he will do.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 187.

All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca are *stollen* from thence as Contrabanda.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 223.

4. To take or assume without right.

Oh, that deceit should *steal* such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 27.

5. To obtain surreptitiously, or by stealth or surprise: as, to *steal* a kiss.

What sought these lovers then, by day, by night,
But *stolen* moments of disturb'd delight?
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 48.

6. To entice or win by insidious arts or secret means.

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love *stol'n* from mine eye!
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxi.

Thou hast discovered some enchantment old
Whose spells have *stolen* my spirit as I slept.
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

7. To perform, procure, or effect in a stealthy or underhand way; perform secretly; conceal the doing, performance, or accomplishment of.

And than lough Arthur, and seide to the kynge Ban that this mariage wolde he haue *stole* hadde no Merlin i-be.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

I went this evening to visit a friend, with a design to rally him upon a story I had heard of his intending to *steal* a marriage without the privity of us his intimate friends and acquaintance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 133.

8. To move furtively and slyly: as, she *stole* her hand into his.

The 'prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger, and the porter by *stealing* out his tongue.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

9. In *base-ball*, to secure, as a base or run, without an error by one's opponents or a base-hit by the batter; to run successfully to, as from one base to the next, in spite of the efforts of one's opponents: as, to *steal* second base: sometimes used intransitively with *to*: as, to *steal to* second base.—10. In *netting*, to take away (a mesh) by netting into two meshes of the preceding row at once. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359.— **To steal a by.** See *by*$^1$. – **To steal a march**, to march secretly; anticipate or forestall, or otherwise gain an advantage stealthily, or by address.— **To steal over**†, to smuggle.

In the Flushing and Low Country's troublesome disorders, some few (by *stealing over* of victuals and other things from this commonwealth) have made themselves privately rich. *Dr. J. Dee* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 69).

=**Syn.** 1. To filch, pilfer, purloin, embezzle. See *pillage*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise or be guilty of theft.

Thou shalt not *steal.* Ex. xx. 15.

2. To move stealthily or secretly; creep softly; pass, approach, or withdraw surreptitiously and unperceived; go or come furtively; slip or creep along insidiously, silently, or unperceived; make insinuating approach: as, to *steal* into the house at dusk; the fox *stole* away: sometimes used reflexively.

Age is so on me *stoolen* that y mote to god me ȝilde.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Fix'd of mind . . . to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He will *steal himself* into a man's favour, and for a week escape a great deal of discoveries.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6. 98.

But what has made Sir Peter *steal* off? I thought he had been with you. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Ever does natural beauty *steal* in like air, and envelop great actions. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 25.

**steal**$^1$ (stēl), *n.* [< *steal*$^1$, *v.*] An act or a case of theft: as, an official *steal*; specifically, in *base-ball*, a stolen or furtive run from one base to another: as, a *steal* to third base. See *steal*$^1$, *v. t.*, 9.

**steal**$^2$ (stēl), *n.* Same as *stale*$^2$.

**stealer** (stē'lėr), *n.* [< *steal*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who steals, in any sense; especially, a thief: as, a cattle-*stealer*.

The trangression is in the *stealer.*
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 233.

Specifically—2. In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post and butts against a notch or jog in another plank. Also called *stealing-strake.*

When the girth of the ship at the midship section is so much in excess of each or either of those at the extremities as to cause the plates to be very narrow if the same number were retained right fore and aft, it becomes necessary to introduce *stealers*—that is to say, to cause certain plates to stop somewhere between the extremities and midships, and thus reduce the number of strakes which end on the stem and stern post.
*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 138.

**stealing** (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steal*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act of one who steals; theft.

Men are apt to condemn whatever they hear called *stealing* as an ill action, disagreeing with the rule of right.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 16.

2. That which is stolen; stolen property: used chiefly in the plural: as, his *stealings* amounted to thousands of dollars.

**stealingly** (stē'ling-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stelendlich*; < *stealing*, ppr., + *-ly*$^2$.] By stealing; slyly; secretly. [Rare.]

**stealing-strake** (stē'ling-strāk), *n.* Same as *stealer*, 2.

**stealth** (stelth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stelth*; < ME. *stelthe*, *stalthe* (= Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*), stealth, with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *stēlan*, steal: see *steal*$^1$. Another form, from the Scand., is *stouth*. The older noun was *stale*$^1$. Cf. *health*, *heal*$^1$, *wealth*, *weal.*] 1†. The act of stealing; theft.

Yf that Licurgus should have made it death for the Lacedemonians to steale, they being a people which naturally delighted in *stealth*, . . . there should have bene few Lacedemonians then left. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. A thing stolen.

On his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stelths*, and pillage severall.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

3. A secret or clandestine method or proceeding; means secretly employed to gain an object; surreptitious way or manner: used in a good or a bad sense.

Yef it were oon that wolde assay hym-self in eny straunge turnement by *stelthe* vnknowen whan thei were disgised that thei wolde not be knowe till thei hadde renomee of grete prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, i. 136.

4†. A secret going; a stolen or clandestine visit.

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 310.

**stealthful**† (stelth'fu̇l), *a.* [< *stealth* + *-ful.*] Given to stealth; bent on stealing; stealthy. *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 369.

**stealthfully**† (stelth'fu̇l-i), *adv.* By stealing; stealthily.

**stealthfulness**† (stelth'fu̇l-nes), *n.* Stealthiness.

**stealthily** (stel'thi-li), *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

**stealthiness** (stel'thi-nes), *n.* Stealthy character or action.

**stealthy** (stel'thi), *a.* Acting by stealth; sly; secretive in act or manner; employing concealed methods: as, a *stealthy* foe; characterized by concealment; furtive: as, a *stealthy* proceeding; a *stealthy* movement.

Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 54.

Footfalls of *stealthy* men he seemed to hear.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

See where the *stealthy* panther left his tracks!
*O. W. Holmes*, A Family Record.

**steam** (stēm), *n.* [< ME. *steem*, *stem*, < AS. *steám*, vapor, smell, smoke, = Fries. *stoame* = D. *stoom*, steam; origin unknown.] 1. Vapor; a rising vapor; an exhalation.

Fough! what a *steam* of brimstone
Is here! *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

2. Water in a gaseous state; the gas or vapor of water, especially at temperatures above 100° C. It has a specific gravity of .625 as compared with air under the same pressure. It liquefies at 100° C. (212° F.), under a pressure of 14.7 pounds upon a square inch, or the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level. The temperature at which it liquefies diminishes with the pressure. Steam constantly rises from the surface of liquid water when not obstructed by impervious inclosures or covered by another gas already saturated with it. Its total latent heat of vaporization for 1 pound weight under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury (or 14.7 pounds to the square inch) is 965.7 British thermal units, or 536.5 calories for each kilogram. Its specific heat under constant pressure is .4805. (*Regnault.*) It is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen at temperatures between 1,000° and 2,000° C. (*Deville.*) In addition to the surface evaporation of water, the change from the liquid to the gaseous state takes place beneath the surface (the gas escaping with ebullition) whenever the temperature of the liquid is raised without a corresponding increase of pressure upon it. The temperature at which this occurs under any particular pressure is the *boiling-point* for that pressure. The boiling-point of water under the atmospheric pressure at the sea-level is 100° C. or 212° F. Saturated steam has the physical properties common to all gases whose temperatures are near those of their liquefying-points, or the boiling-points of their liquids. Saturated steam when isolated, and superheated at temperatures from 100° to 110° C., and under constant pressure, expands with a given increase of temperature about five times as much as air, and at 186° C. about twice as much as air; and it must be raised to a temperature much higher than this before it will expand uniformly like air. The large quantity of latent heat in steam, its great elasticity, and the ease with which it may be condensed have rendered its use in engines more practicable than that of any other gaseous medium for the generation and application of mechanical power.

3. Water in a visible vesicular condition produced by the condensation of vapor of water in air.—4. Figuratively, force; energy. [Colloq.] 5†. A flame or blaze; a ray of light.

*Steem*, or lowe of fyre. Flamma. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

**Absolute steam-pressure.** See *pressure.*—**Dead steam.** Same as *exhaust-steam.*—**Dry steam**, saturated steam without any admixture of mechanically suspended water.— **High-pressure steam, low-pressure steam.** See *pressure.*—**Live steam**, steam which has performed no work, or only part of its work, or which is or might be available for the performance of work in an engine.—**Saturated steam**, steam in contact with water at the same temperature. In this condition the steam is always at its condensing-point, which is also the boiling-point of the water with which it is in contact. In this it differs from superheated steam of equal tension, which has a temperature higher than its condensing-point at that tension, and higher than the boiling-point of water under the same pressure.— **Specific steam-volume**, in *thermodynamics*, the volume which a unit of weight of steam assumes under specific conditions of temperature and pressure.—**Steam fire-engine.** See *fire-engine*, 2.—**Steam jet-pump.** See *pump*$^1$. **Steam vacuum-pump.** See *vacuum-pump.*— **Superheated steam**, steam which at any stated pressure has a higher temperature, and for any particular weight of it a greater volume, than saturated steam (which see, above) at the same pressure. Also called *steam-gas.*—**Total heat of steam.** Same as *steam-heat*, 1.—**Wet steam**, steam holding water mechanically suspended, the water being in the form of spray or vesicles, or both.

**steam** (stēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *steem*; < ME. *stemen*, < AS. *stēman*, *stȳman* (= D. *stoomen*), steam, < *steam*, vapor, steam: see *steam*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To give out steam or vapor; exhale any kind of fume or vapor.

Ye mists, . . . that . . . rise
From hill or *steaming* lake.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 186.

2. To rise in a vaporous form; pass off in visible vapor.

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steeme.*
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 2.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam: as, the vessel *steamed* into port.

We *steamed* quietly on, past . . . the crowds of yachts at Ryde, and dropped anchor off Cowes.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

4†. To flame or blaze up.

> His eyen steepe and rollyng in his heede,
> That *stemede* as a forneys of a leede.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 202.

> *Stemyn*, or lowyn vp. Flammo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

> Two *stemynge* eyes. *Wyatt*, Satires, i. 53.

II. *trans.* 1. To exhale; evaporate. [Rare.]

> In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 27.

2. To treat with steam; expose to steam; apply steam to for any purpose: as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle; *steamed* bread.

**steamboat** (stēm′bōt), *n.* A vessel propelled by steam-power.

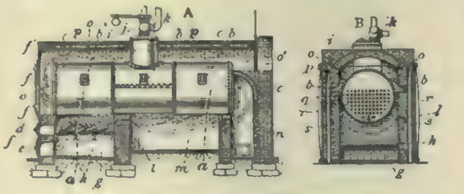
**steamboat-bug** (stēm′bōt-bug), *n.* A water-beetle of large size, or otherwise conspicuous. [Local, U. S.]

**steamboat-coal** (stēm′bōt-kōl), *n.* Coal broken small enough to pass between bars set from 6 to 8 inches apart, but too large to pass between bars less than 5 inches apart. This is the variation of size in different collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, where this size of coal is rarely prepared except to fill special orders, and where alone this term is in use.

**steamboating** (stēm′bō″ting), *n.* 1. The business of operating steamboats.—2. Undue hurrying and slighting of work. [Colloq.]—3. A method of cutting many boards for book-covers at one operation, instead of cutting them singly.

**steamboat-rolls** (stēm′bōt-rōlz), *n. pl.* The largest rolls used in breaking coal for the market. Also called *crushers* and *crusher-rolls*. See *steamboat-coal*. [Pennsylvania anthracite regions.]

**steam-boiler** (stēm′boi″lėr), *n.* A receptacle or vessel in which water is heated and boiled to generate steam; particularly, a receptacle or vessel in which the water is confined, or isolated from the external air, in order to generate steam under a pressure equal to or exceeding that of the atmosphere, for the conversion of its expansive force into work in a steam-motor or -engine, or for heating purposes. The kinds of steam-boilers in use are very numerous and may be variously classified. In some the parts are rigidly joined together by rivets, bolts, stays, tubes expanded into heads, etc.; in others the parts are easily detachable one from the other, as in what are known as *sectional boilers*. Another division may be made, with reference to the treatment of the contained water, which in one class of steam-boilers is heated principally in a single mass of considerable cubic capacity, and in another is distributed in small spaces connected with each other and with the steam-space, as in what are known as *sectional safety-boilers*. A third ground of classification is the mode of applying heat. (See *cylindrical steam-boiler*, *return-flue boiler*, *horizontal tubular boiler*, *fire-tube boiler*, etc., below.) Boilers are made of wrought-iron or steel plates and tubes, or of cast-iron, or partly of wrought-iron or steel and of cast-iron. Steel of moderate tensile strength has lately been much used for boilers in which high pressures are maintained; and the present tendency of engineering in power-boilers is toward the use of as high pressures as is compatible with good lubrication, or the use of steam at as high a temperature as can be employed without decomposition of lubricants. Sectional boilers are often made partly or wholly of cast-iron, the sections being bolted or screwed together; and cast-iron is also very largely employed for low-pressure boilers used for steam-heating.—**Circulating steam-boiler**, a compound boiler in which the connected parts are unequally heated, the water rising in the more intensely heated parts, and descending in the cooler parts, to insure a rapid circulation of the water constantly in one direction.—**Compound steam-boiler.** (*a*) A battery of two or more single steam-boilers having their steam- and water-spaces connected, and acting together to supply steam to a heating-apparatus or a steam-engine. (*b*) A single boiler, or a battery of boilers, combined with other apparatus, as a feed-water heater or a superheater, for facilitating the production or for the superheating of steam. (*c*) A sectional boiler.—**Cornish steam-boiler**, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton. See *return-flue steam-boiler*.—**Corrugated furnace steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the plates exposed to the direct radiation from the fire and to the hot gases in the furnace are corrugated to give increased strength and to present a more extended heating-surface to the fire.—**Cylindrical steam-boiler**, a boiler with an exterior cylindrical shell, having flanged heads of much thicker iron fastened to the shell by rivets.—**Fire-tube steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the heat of the furnace is partly or wholly applied to the interior of tubes which pass through the water-space of the boiler.—**Flue steam-boiler**, a general name for all steam-boilers with an internal flue or flues, whether vertical, horizontal, or of other construction.—**Horizontal flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal steam-boiler with one or more flues through its length. (Also called *return-flue boiler*.) If cylindrical also, it is a *horizontal cylindrical flue* or *return-flue boiler*.—**Horizontal steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the flues or tubes are in a horizontal position.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler**, a horizontal boiler with fire-tubes, through which the gases of combustion pass in a manner analogous to their passage through flues, for which the tubes are substitutes, presenting a greater extent of heating-surface than can be obtained in the same space by flues, and effectively tying the heads of the boiler together. A modern form of this boiler is shown in the cuts, which also show the method of setting it in brickwork. *a* is the shell; *b*, *b*, saddles for supporting the boiler in the masonry *c*; *d*, the furnace-door; *e*, ash-pit door; *f*, clean-out door in the boiler-front *f′*, by which the tubes are reached for cleaning; *g*, ash-pit; *h*, grate; *i*, steam-dome; *j*, safety-valve; *k*, steam-pipe; *l*, bridge-wall; *m*, combustion-chamber; *n*, back connection for passage of the gases of combustion into the rear ends of the tubes; *o*, flue in the masonry; *o′*, uptake; *p*, flanged head; *q*, tubes; *r*, side-bars which support the masonry; *s*, dead-air spaces in the masonwork in which the air acts as a heat-insulator. The course of the gases of combustion is indicated by arrows.—**Locomotive steam-boiler**, a tubular boiler which has a contained furnace and ash-pit, and in which the gases of combustion pass from the furnace directly into horizontal interior tubes (instead of passing first under the boiler, as in the horizontal cylindrical tubular boiler), and after passing through the tubes are conveyed directly into the smoke-box at the opposite end of the tubes. The name is derived from the use of such boilers on locomotive engines, but it is typical in its application to all boilers having the construction described, and used for generating steam for stationary or portable engines, as well as for locomotives.—**Marine steam-boiler**, a boiler specially designed and adapted for supplying steam to marine engines. Compactness, as little weight as is consistent with strength, effective steaming capacity, and economy in consumption of fuel are the prime requisites of marine boilers. They are usually tubular, and short in proportion to their width, and have water-legs at the sides and water-spaces below and at the backs of their furnaces—that is, their furnaces are entirely surrounded by water-spaces except at the openings for the doors. Marine boilers are now sometimes used with forced draft—that is, air is forced from the outside into the boiler- or fire-rooms (which are sometimes made air-tight) or immediately into the fires by powerful blowers.—**Return-flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal flue-boiler with one or more interior flues through which the gases of combustion are returned to the front end of the boiler after having passed to the rear from the furnace over the bridge-wall and under the bottom of the shell.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler.** See *rotary*.—**Sectional safety steam-boiler**, a sectional boiler in which the water is divided into numerous small masses connected with one another by passages large enough for free circulation from one to the other, but not large enough to permit so sudden a release of pressure, in case of rupture of one of the sections, as to cause an explosion.—**Tubular steam-boiler**, a boiler a prominent feature of which is a series of either fire- or water-tubes.—**Vertical steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the heating-surface of the tubes or flues is in a vertical position. When constructed with fire-tubes, it is called a *vertical tubular boiler*.



Horizontal Cylindrical Tubular Steam-boiler.
A, vertical longitudinal section; B, vertical cross-section.

**steam-box** (stēm′boks), *n.* A reservoir for steam above a boiler; a steam-chest.

**steam-brake** (stēm′brāk), *n.* A brake applied by the action of steam admitted to a steam-cylinder the piston of which is connected by rods to the levers which apply the brake-shoes.

**steam-car** (stēm′kär), *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power; a railway-car. [U. S.]

**steam-carriage** (stēm′kar″ạj), *n.* A road-carriage driven by steam-power.

**steam-case** (stēm′kās), *n.* Same as *steam-chest*.

**steam-chamber** (stēm′chām″bėr), *n.* 1. A box or chamber in which articles are placed to be steamed.—2. A steam-chest.—3. A steam-dome.—4. The steam-room or steam-space in a boiler or engine.

**steam-chest** (stēm′chest), *n.* 1. The chamber in which the slide-valve of a steam-engine works. See cuts under *passenger-engine*, *rock-drill*, and *slide-valve*.—2. In *calico-printing*, a metallic vessel or tank in which printed cloths are steamed to fix their colors.

**steam-chimney** (stēm′chim″ni), *n.* An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

**steam-cock** (stēm′kok), *n.* A faucet or valve in a steam-pipe.

**steam-coil** (stēm′koil), *n.* A coil of pipe, either made up flat with return bends or in spiral form, used to impart heat to a room or other inclosed space or to a liquid, or, by exposure of its exterior surface to air-currents or contact of cold water, to act as a condenser.

**steam-color** (stēm′kul″ọr), *n.* In *dyeing*, a color which is developed and fixed by the action of steam after the cloth is printed.

**steam-crane** (stēm′krān), *n.* A crane worked by steam, frequently carrying the steam-engine upon the same frame.

**steam-cutter** (stēm′kut″ėr), *n.* A ship's boat, smaller than a launch, propelled by steam.

**steam-cylinder** (stēm′sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder in which the piston of a steam-engine reciprocates.—**Starting steam-cylinder.** Same as *starting-engine*.

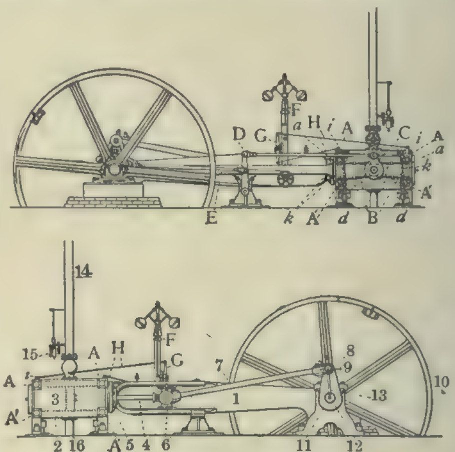
**steam-dome** (stēm′dōm), *n.* A chamber connected with the steam-space and projecting above the top of a steam-boiler. From it the steam passes to the cylinder of a steam-engine, or to steam-heating apparatus. See cut under *steam-boiler*.

**steam-dredger** (stēm′drej″ėr), *n.* A dredging-machine operated by steam.

**steam-engine** (stēm′en″jin), *n.* An engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of the two, is made available as a motive power. The invention of the steam-engine has been ascribed by the English to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the seventeenth century. By the French the invention has been ascribed to Papin, toward the close of the same century. Papin's plan contained the earliest suggestion of a vacuum under a piston by the agency of steam. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Beighton, and others. Still it was imperfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. Up to this time it was properly an atmospheric engine (see *atmospheric*), for the actual moving power was the pressure of the atmosphere, the steam only producing a vacuum under the piston. The steam-engine was brought to a high state of perfection by James Watt about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and generally speaking the least expensive of all prime movers for impelling machinery of every description. The steam-engine is properly a heat-engine, and the total work L is expressed theoretically by the equation

$$L = QG\,(T_1 - T)\,/\,AT_1,$$

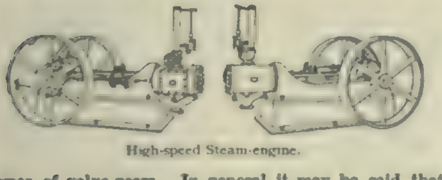
in which Q represents the total heat converted into work per unit of weight, G weight of steam, and A the thermal equivalent of a unit of work, while $T_1$ and T are respectively the higher and lower limits of temperature between which the steam is worked, $T_1$ being the absolute temperature at which the steam is inducted to the engine, and T the absolute temperature at which it is exhausted from it. Inspection of the equation shows that the work performed must vary directly as the factor $(T_1 - T)$ varies—that is, the greater the difference which can be maintained between the temperature of induction and that of eduction the greater is the amount of work performed by any given weight of steam. It is in accordance with this law that much higher steam-pressures are now adopted than were formerly employed. The factor $(T_1 - T)$ is commonly called the *temperature range* or *fall*. The varieties of steam-engines are extremely numerous. (For names of various types, with explanations of their characteristic features, see below.) The specific differences between steam-engines of the same type of construction consist chiefly in their valve-gear. (See *valve-gear*, *governor*, 6, *regulator*, *n.*, *slide-valve* (with cut), and *piston-valve*.) Of the total steam-power employed in modern industry on land, that supplied by steam-engines of the horizontal type far exceeds that furnished by steam-engines of all



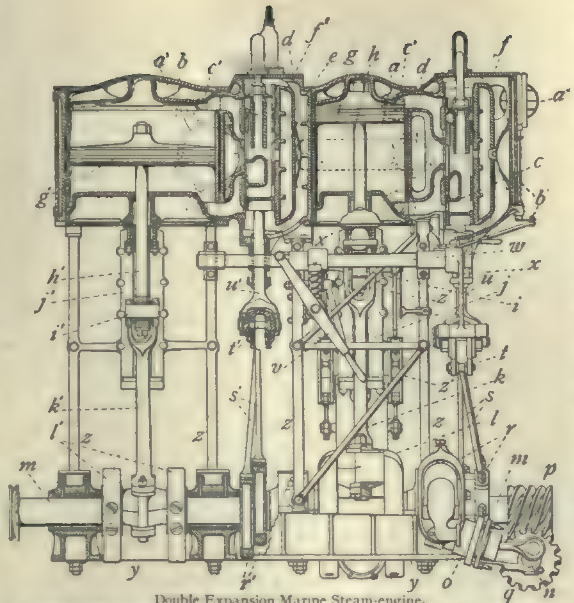
Steam-engine (Corliss Engine).
(The upper figure is a front view, the under a rear view.)

The steam-valve A and exhaust-valve A′ are independent of each other, and have cylindrical bearing-surfaces. An oscillatory motion is given to them by rods B, connecting with an oscillating disk C (wrist-plate) upon the side of the steam-cylinder, which is worked by an intermediate rock-lever D, driven by the eccentric-rod E, connected with an eccentric upon the main shaft. The motions of the exhaust-valves are positive, but those of the inlet-valve are varied by means of spring-catches *a*, which are adjustable to determine the points of opening and the range of motion of the valves, and are also controlled in their disengagement of the valve-stems by the governor F, rock-lever G, connecting-rods H, and rock-levers *i*, all connected together in such manner that an extremely small increase or decrease of speed in the rotation of the fly-wheel shaft causes the inlet-valves to be released and to close correspondingly earlier or later in the stroke. The closing is performed by exterior weights suspended from short levers on the valve-stems by the rods *k*, the motion of closing being controlled by dash-pots at *d*, only the covers of which are shown. The other parts of the engine, which are common to most reciprocating engines, are 1, the bed-plate; 2, cylinder; 3, piston; 4, piston-rod; 5, stuffing-box; 6, sliding-block or cross-head; 7, connecting-rod or pitman; 8, rod-end fitted to 9, the crank-wrist; 10, fly-wheel; 11, crank keyed to 12, the crank-shaft; 13, centrifugal lubricating tube; 14, steam-pipe; 15, lubricator; 16, exhaust-pipe.

other types put together. Vertical direct-acting engines of large size are little used, but small engines of this type are much employed. Steam-engines of the rotary type are scarcely used except for some kinds of steam hoisting-engines. Double, triple, and quadruple expansion steam-engines are now largely used in marine engineering. Many double expansion stationary engines are in use, and the economical value of the compound system has been demonstrated both theoretically and practically.—**Agricultural steam-engine**, a portable engine with a boiler, often specially adapted to burn light fuel, as chaff or straw, either by itself or in connection with wood or coal.—**Annular steam-engine**, a steam-engine having an annular piston working in an annular steam-cylinder, and having two diametrically placed piston-rods connected with the cross-head, the latter also being connected by rods to a guide-block working in the hollow cylinder forming the center of the annular steam-cylinder, this guide-block being connected with the crank by a pitman.—**Atmospheric steam-engine.** See *atmospheric engine*, under *atmospheric*.—**Beam steam-engine**, an engine in which a working-beam connects the connecting-rod with the crank-pitman, and transmits power from one to the other. See *beam-engine*.—**Compound steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders of unequal size, from the smaller of which the steam, after use, passes into the larger cylinder, and completes its work by expanding against the piston in the latter.—**Concentric steam-engine.** Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Condensing steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam is condensed, for the purpose of removing the back-pressure of the atmosphere from the exhaust, and also to economize fuel by saving heat otherwise wasted. See *condenser*, and cut under *pulsometer*.—**Cornish steam-engine**, a single-acting condensing steam pumping-engine, first used in the mines of Cornwall. It is also used as a pumping-engine for supplying water to cities. Steam-pressure is not used to raise the water, but to lift a long loaded pump-rod, whose weight in its descent is the power employed to force up the water. The motion is regulated by a kind of hydraulic regulator invented by Smeaton, and called a *cataract*.—**Direct-acting steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of the piston is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of levers, side-beams, or a working-beam.—**Disk steam-engine**, a form of rotary engine in which the steam-pistons act successively against a revolving disk set at an angle to the plane of rotation, thus imparting a gyratory motion to a central shaft upon which the disk is mounted, the end of this shaft being connected with a crank turning in the plane of rotation.—**Double-acting steam-engine**, the ordinary form of steam-engine, in which the steam acts upon both sides of the piston.—**Double-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam engine having two steam-cylinders acting in combination with each other. See *compound steam-engine*.—**Double expansion steam-engine.** (*a*) A double-cylinder steam-engine in which steam is used expansively. (*b*) A compound steam-engine.—**Double steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two cylinders in which the pistons make either simultaneous or alternate strokes and are connected with the same crank-shaft.—**Duplex steam-engine.** Same as *double steam-engine*.—**High-pressure steam-engine.** See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.—**High-speed steam-engine**, a somewhat indefinite name for a reciprocating engine working at a high speed as compared with the much slower speed of engines with the Corliss and other types of valve-gears. In general it may be said that engines of considerable power, making one hundred turns per minute and upward, are high-speed engines.—**Horizontal steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston works horizontally.—**Inclined-cylinder steam-engine**, a form of marine engine having cylinders inclined to the horizontal.—**Inverted-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the cross-head is placed below the cylinder. This construction is much used for marine engines and to some extent for stationary engines.—**Low-pressure steam-engine.** See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.—**Marine steam-engine**, a steam-engine specially designed for marine propulsion. The best modern types are condensing, short-stroke, double, triple, or quadruple expansion-engines of the inverted-cylinder type. Marine engines for steam-tugs are for the most part single and often non-condensing. See cut in next column.—**Non-condensing steam-engine**, an engine that exhausts its steam without condensation. See *non-condensing*.—**Oscillating steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose cylinder oscillates on trunnions and has its piston-rod directly connected with the crank. Double engines of this type have been considerably used for marine propulsion, and some are still employed.—**Overhead steam-engine.** See *overhead*.—**Quadruple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine which, taking its steam at high pressure, expands it in four different operations successively, and in four distinct and separate steam cylinders. The pistons of the cylinders are connected by piston-rods, cross-heads, and connecting-rods with cranks attached to a common shaft, to which rotary motion is imparted by the coacting pistons.—**Reciprocating steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of steam is applied to a reciprocating piston.—**Revolving-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine of which the cylinder is so mounted that it is caused to rotate by the reciprocation of the piston. Compare *rotary steam-engine*.—**Rotary steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder, or the cylinder upon the piston. The name is sometimes given to reciprocating engines which have a fly-wheel and crank shaft. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rotatory steam-engine.** Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Semi-portable steam-engine**, a steam-engine which is movable with its foundation-plate, as distinguished from an engine mounted on wheels, and from one resting on a fixed foundation.—**Triple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine that expands its steam in three successive stages and in three separate and distinct cylinders, one taking its steam from the boiler, and each of the others taking its steam from the exhaust of the cylinder working at the next higher pressure. This type of marine engine is found at the present time on many of the swiftest steamships, but may be in turn superseded by the quadruple expansion-engine.—**Vertical steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose piston reciprocates vertically.



High-speed Steam-engine.



Double Expansion Marine Steam-engine.

*a*, high-pressure cylinder; *b*, low-pressure cylinder; *c*, induction- and eduction-valve for *a* in position of exhaust from lower end and of induction to upper end of cylinder; *d*, passage for steam from *a* to *b*; *e*, induction- and eduction-valve for *b*; *f*, *f'*, balance plates for valves of *a* and *b*; *g*, *g'*, pistons; *h*, *h'*, piston rods; *i*, *i'*, cross-heads; *j*, *j'*, slipper-guides for cross-heads; *k*, *k'*, connecting-rods; *l*, *l'*, cranks; *m*, crank-shaft; *n*, shaft which drives feed-pump *o* and also bilge pump (not shown) on the opposite side; *p*, worm on main shaft gearing into worm-wheel *q* on the shaft *n*, and actuating pump plungers by crank and pitman connection; *r*, *r'*, eccentrics; *s*, *s'*, eccentric rods; *t*, *t'*, links connected by link-blocks with valve stems *u*, *u'*; *v*, crank-lever which turns a segmental worm-gear, keyed to the rock-shaft *w* carrying the rocker-arms *x*, *x'*, for reversing high pressure and low-pressure valves respectively; *y*, bed-plate; *z*, columns supporting the cylinders; *z'*, tie-rods for stiffening the columns; *a'*, exhaust from low-pressure cylinder to the condenser (not shown); *a''*, butterfly throttle-valve; *o'*, gear for operating throttle-valve; *c'*, relief-valves.

**steamer** (stē'mėr), *n.* [< *steam* + -*er*$^1$.] One who or that which steams, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) A steam-box. (*b*) A person employed in steaming oysters in shucking them for canning. (*c*) In *calico-printing*, one who steams printed cloth for fixing steam-colors. (*d*) One who steams wood for bending, etc. (*e*) A steam-generator or -boiler: as, the boiler is an excellent *steamer*. (*f*) Especially, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. (*g*) A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. (*h*) A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery. See *steam-chest*, 2. (1) In *paper-making*, a vessel in which old paper, fiber, etc., are treated in order to soften them. (2) An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding. (*i*) A locomotive for roads. See *road-steamer*.

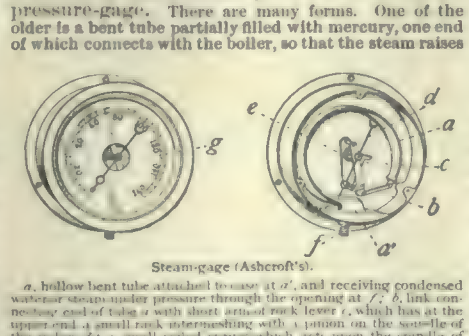
**steamer-cap** (stē'mėr-kap), *n.* Same as *fore-and-aft*, 2.

**steamer-duck** (stē'mėr-duk), *n.* A South American duck of the genus *Micropterus* (or *Tachyeres*); a race-horse. See *Micropterus*, 2. This duck becomes when adult incapable of flight, but swims very rapidly, with a movement which has suggested the action of a side-wheel steamboat (whence the name).

**steam-excavator** (stēm'eks"kạ-vā-tọr), *n.* Same as *navvy*$^2$, 3.

**steam-fountain** (stēm'foun"tạn), *n.* See *fountain*.

**steam-gage** (stēm'gāj), *n.* An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gage. There are many forms. One of the older is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which connects with the boiler, so that the steam raises the mercury according to the amount of pressure. A very common form of gage is that known as Bourdon's, which consists essentially of a flattened metal tube, closed at one end and bent circularly, into which the steam is admitted. As such a tube tends to straighten itself out by the force of the steam, the amount of pressure can easily be ascertained by an attached index-apparatus.—**Electric steam-gage**, an attachment to a steam-boiler for indicating at a distance the pressure of the steam. One form consists of a bent tube filled with mercury, which, as it rises under the pressure, closes a series of electrical circuits after the manner of a thermostat. Another form employs the expansion or movement of an ordinary steam-gage diaphragm as a circuit-closer. The closing of the circuit in each case serves to sound an alarm.



Steam-gage (Ashcroft's).

*a*, hollow bent tube attached to case at *a'*, and receiving condensed water or steam under pressure through the opening at *f*; *b*, link connecting end of tube *a* with short arm of rock lever *c*, which has at the upper end a small rack intermeshing with a pinion on the spindle of the index *d*; *e*, small coiled spring which acts upon the spindle of the index or pointer in a direction opposed to the action of the rack and pinion; *g*, dial, on which the figures indicate pressures (in pounds) above the atmospheric pressure.

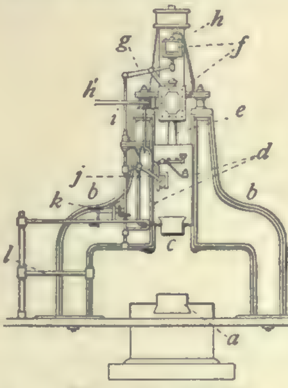
**steam-gas** (stēm'gas), *n.* Same as *superheated steam* (which see, under *steam*).

**steam-generator** (stēm'jen"ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* A steam-boiler.

**steam-governor** (stēm'guv"ėr-nọr), *n.* See *governor*, 6.

**steam-gun** (stēm'gun), *n.* A gun the projectile force of which is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through the shotted tube.

**steam-hammer** (stēm'ham"ėr), *n.* A forging-hammer operated by steam-power. It has assumed several forms, but now consists of a vertical and inverted steam-cylinder with piston and piston-rod (the rod passing through the lower cylinder-head and carrying at the end a mass of metal which forms the hammer), an anvil directly beneath the hammer and cylinder, a supporting framework, and suitable valves for the control of the steam. Steam is used to raise and may also be used to drive down the hammer. By means of the valve-system, steam is admitted below the piston to raise the hammer and to sustain it while the metal to be forged is placed on the anvil. To deliver a blow, the steam is exhausted below the piston, and the hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight. To augment the blow, live steam may be admitted above the piston to assist in driving it downward. To deliver a gentle blow, the exhaust-steam below the piston may be retained to act as a cushion. Blows can be delivered at any point of the stroke, quickly or slowly, lightly or with the full power of the combined weight of the hammer and force of steam-pressure; or the machine may be used as a vise or squeezer. All modern steam-hammers of the type described are modifications of the original Nasmyth steam-hammer illustrated in the cut. Steam-hammers of the largest class have been made with hammers weighing eighty tons. Another type of steam-hammer consists of two horizontal steam-cylinders placed in line, the hammers meeting over an anvil on which the forging rests.



Steam-hammer (Nasmyth's).

*a*, anvil; *b*, frame; *c*, hammer-head; *d*, guides; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, valve-chests containing valves that control induction of steam to and eduction from the cylinder *h*; *h'*, steam-pipe; *g*, rock lever (moved by the rod *i*) connected with the valve stems and moving the valves; *j*, tripping-mechanism by which the hammer is caused to descend from any part of the upstroke, the adjusting-gear *k* being manipulated by a workman standing on the platform *l*.

**steam-heat** (stēm'hēt), *n.* 1. In *thermodynamics*, the total heat required to produce steam at any tension from water at 0° C. or 32° F. It is the sum of the sensible heat and the latent heat expressed in thermal units.—2. Heat imparted by the condensation of steam in coils, pipes, or radiators.

**steam-hoist** (stēm'hoist), *n.* A lift or elevator operated by a steam-engine.

**steam-house** (stēm'hous), *n.* In oyster-canning, a house or room where oysters are steamed.

**steaminess** (stē'mi-nes), *n.* Steamy or vaporous character or quality; mistiness.

**steam-jacket** (stēm'jak"et), *n.* An inclosure adapted for receiving steam, and applying the heat of the steam to a kettle, tank, steam-cylinder, etc., surrounded by such inclosure.

**steam-jet** (stēm'jet), *n.* A blast of steam caused to issue from a nozle.

**steam-joint** (stēm'joint), *n.* A joint that is steam-tight.

**steam-kettle** (stēm'ket"l), *n.* A vessel heated by steam, and used for various purposes. The steam for heating is usually applied by induction to a steam-jacket surrounding the sides and inclosing the bottom of the kettle.

**steam-kitchen** (stēm'kich"en), *n.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

**steam-launch** (stēm'länch), *n.* See *launch.*

**steam-motor** (stēm'mō"to̤r), *n.* A steam-engine.

**steam-navigation** (stēm'nav-i-gā"sho̤n), *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

**steam-navvy** (stēm'nav"i), *n.* A digging-machine or excavator actuated by steam.

**steam-organ** (stēm'ôr"ga̤n), *n.* Same as *calliope,* 2.

**steam-oven** (stēm'uv"n), *n.* An oven heated by steam at high pressure.

**steam-packet** (stēm'pak"et), *n.* A packet propelled by steam. Compare *packet, n.,* 2.

**steam-pan** (stēm'pan), *n.* A vessel with a double bottom forming a steam-chamber. See *vacuum-pan.*

**steam-pipe** (stēm'pīp), *n.* Any pipe in which steam is conveyed. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe which leads from a boiler to an engine, pan, tank, etc., or from the boiler to a condenser or to the open air. (*b*) In a steam-heating or -drying apparatus or system, a name given to any one of the steam-supply pipes, in contradistinction to the corresponding return-pipe through which water of condensation is returned to the boiler.

**steam-plow** (stēm'plou), *n.* A gang-plow designed to be drawn by a wire rope, and operated by steam-power. Such a plow has usually eight shares arranged in a frame, four pointing in one direction and four in the other. The frame is balanced on a pair of wheels in the center, and forms an angle in the middle, so that when one half the plows are in use the others are raised above the ground. Steam-plows are used with either one or two engines. If with two engines, the plow is drawn forward and backward between them, each engine being advanced the width of the furrows after each passage of the plow. If one engine only is used, snatch-blocks and movable anchors are employed to hold the rope, the anchors being automatically advanced after each passage of the plow. Traction-engines also have been used to drag plows. See *anchor, porter*², and *plow.*

**steam-port** (stēm'pōrt), *n.* **1.** In a slide-valve steam-engine, the name given to each of two oblong passages from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, which afford passage to the steam to and from the cylinder, and act alternately as an induction-port and an eduction-port. See cut under *slide-valve.*—**2.** A passage for steam into or out of any inclosure.

**steam-power** (stēm'pou"ėr), *n.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any other result.

**steam-press** (stēm'pres), *n.* A press actuated by steam-power acting directly or intermediately; specifically, a printing-press worked by steam.

**steam-printing** (stēm'prin"ting), *n.* Printing done by machinery moved by steam, as opposed to printing by hand-labor on hand-presses.

**steam-propeller** (stēm'prọ-pel"ėr), *n.* Same as *screw propeller* (which see, under *screw*¹).

**steam-pump** (stēm'pump), *n.* See *pump*¹ and *vacuum-pump.*

**steam-radiator** (stēm'rā"di-ā-to̤r), *n.* A nest or collection of iron pipes in ranks or coils, through which steam is passed to heat a room, etc. See cuts under *radiator.*

**steam-ram** (stēm'ram), *n.* See *ram*², 2.

**steam-regulator** (stēm'reg"ụ-lā-to̤r), *n.* See *regulator,* 2.

**steam-room** (stēm'röm), *n.* In a steam-engine, etc., the space which is occupied by steam.

**steamship** (stēm'ship), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

**steam-space** (stēm'spās), *n.* A space occupied, or designed to be occupied, by steam only; particularly, in a steam-boiler, the space allowed above the water-line for holding a quantity of steam.

**steam-table** (stēm'tā"bl), *n.* **1.** A bench or table fitted with shallow steam-tight tanks: used in restaurants, etc., to keep cooked dishes warm.—**2.** A tabular arrangement of data relating to steam-pressures, temperatures, and quantities of heat.

**steam-tank** (stēm'tangk), *n.* A chamber or inclosed vessel in which materials of any kind are treated either by direct contact with steam or with steam-heat by means of pipes coiled in the tank or a steam-jacket. Such tanks are used in many industries, and are made in many forms, as for steaming wood, paper-stock, lard, etc. See *rendering-tank.*

**steam-tight** (stēm'tīt), *a.* Capable of resisting the passage of steam, as a joint in a steam-pipe.

**steam-toe** (stēm'tō), *n.* In a steam-engine, a projection on a lifting-rod, which is raised by it through the action of a cam, tappet, or wiper.

**steam-trap** (stēm'trap), *n.* A contrivance for permitting the passage of water of condensation out of pipes, radiators, steam-engine cylinders, etc., while preventing that of steam.

**steam-tug** (stēm'tug), *n.* A steamer used for towing ships, boats, rafts, fishing-nets, oyster-dredges, etc. Such vessels are furnished with engines very powerful in proportion to the size of their hulls, and usually carry only sufficient coal for short trips.—**Steam-tug heart-murmur,** the combination of an aortic regurgitant with an aortic obstructive murmur.

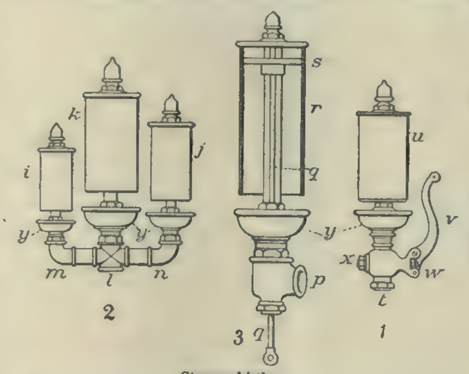
**steam-valve** (stēm'valv), *n.* A valve which controls the opening of a steam-pipe or steam-port.

**steam-vessel** (stēm'ves"el), *n.* Same as *steamship.*

**steam-wagon** (stēm'wag"o̤n), *n.* Same as *steam-carriage.*

**steam-wheel** (stēm'hwēl), *n.* A rotary steam-engine. See *steam-engine.*

**steam-whistle** (stēm'hwis"l), *n.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing hours of work, signaling, etc.



Steam-whistles.

Fig. 1 is the simplest form of steam-whistle, with adjustable lever *v*, which acts on the valve *x*, its motion being limited by a stop-pin at *w*. Steam passes through a pipe connected at *t* when the valve *x* is opened. The steam issues through openings in the base *y*, and, passing over the lower edge of the bell *u*, causes a powerful vibration producing the sound, the pitch of which depends upon the length of the bell. Fig. 2 is a chime-whistle consisting of three bells, *i, j, k*, tuned to emit the common chord or some inversion of it. It receives steam at *l*, and by branches *m, n*, together with *l*, distributes it to the several bases *y*. Fig. 3 is a piston-whistle. Its base *y* and bell *r* operate as described for the other whistles, the steam entering at *p*. The tone of the whistle is changed by moving up and down the piston *s* by means of the stem *q*.

**steam-winch** (stēm'winch), *n.* A form of winch or hoisting-apparatus in which rotatory motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly, or indirectly by means of bevel-gearing, the direct action giving most rapidity, the indirect most power.

**steam-worm** (stēm'wėrm), *n.* A spiral steam-coil. Such coils are used in tanks for heating liquids, as tan-liquor in tanneries, water in laundries, dye-works, etc., the liquid being placed in the tank enveloping the coil, while steam is passed through the latter. They are also used in some forms of calorimeter.

**steamy** (stē'mi), *a.* [< *steam* + *-y*¹.] Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; vaporous; misty.

> The bubbling and loud hissing urn
> Throws up a *steamy* column. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 39.

> I found an evening hour in the *steamy* heat of the Haram equal to half a dozen afternoons.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

**steam-yacht** (stēm'yot), *n.* A yacht propelled by steam, or by steam and sails.

**stean.** See *steen*¹, *steen*², *stone.*

**steaning,** *n.* See *steening.*

**steapsin** (stēp'sin), *n.* A ferment of the pancreatic secretion which to some extent resolves fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

**stearate** (stē'a̤-rāt), *n.* [< *stear*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalis are soaps.

**stearic** (stē̩-ar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. for **steatic*, < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite.*] Of or pertaining to suet or fat; obtained from stearin.—**Stearic acid,** $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, a monobasic acid, forming brilliant white scaly crystals. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax, and is used for making candles. Its compounds with the alkalis, earths, and metallic oxids are called *stearates.* Stearic acid exists in combination with glycerin as stearin, in beef- and mutton-fat, and in several vegetable fats, such as the butter of cacao. It is obtained from stearin by saponification and decomposition by an acid of the soap formed, and also from mutton-suet by a similar process.

**stearin** (stē'a̤-rin), *n.* [< *stear*(*ic*) + *-in*².] **1.** An ether or glyceride, $C_3H_5O_3(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, formed by the combination of stearic acid and glycerin. When crystallized it forms white pearly scales, soft to the touch but not greasy, and odorless and tasteless when pure. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. When treated with superheated steam it is separated into stearic acid and glycerin, and when boiled with alkalis is saponified—that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerin is separated. When melted it resembles wax. There are three stearins, which may all be regarded as derivatives of glycerin in which one, two, or three OH groups are replaced by the radical stearyl. Natural stearin is the tristearyl derivative of glycerin. It is the chief ingredient in suet, tallow, and the harder fats, and may be prepared by repeated solution in ether and crystallization. Candle-pitch, chandlers' gum, or residuary gum, used in the manufacture of roofing-cements, is a by-product of this manufacture. **2.** A popular name for stearic acid as used in making candles.—**Lard-stearin,** the residue left after the expression of the oil from lard.

**stearinery** (stē'a̤-rin-ėr-i), *n.* [< *stearin* + *-ery.*] The process of making stearin from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearin products.

**stearone** (stē'a-rōn), *n.* [< *stear*(*ic*) + *-one.*] A substance ($C_{35}H_{70}O$) obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. It is a volatile liquid, and seems to be stearic acid deprived of two equivalents of carbonic acid.

**stearoptene** (stē-a-rop'tēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στέαρ*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *πτηνός*, winged (volatile).] The solid crystalline substance separated from any volatile oil on long standing or at low temperatures. See *elæoptene.*

**stearyl** (stē'a̤-ril), *n.* [< *stear*(*ic*) + *-yl.*] The radical of stearic acid ($C_{18}H_{35}O$).

**steatin** (stē'a̤-tin), *n.* Same as *steatinum.*

**steatinum** (stē-a̤-tī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στεάτινον*, neut. of *στεάτινος*, of or pertaining to tallow or suet, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite.*] A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations similar to cerates, but containing considerable tallow.—**Steatinum iodoformi,** steatinum composed of mutton-tallow 18 parts, expressed oil of nutmeg 2 parts, powdered iodoform 1 part.

**steatite** (stē'a̤-tīt), *n.* [= F. *stéatite*, < L. *steatitis*, < Gr. *στεατίτης*, used only as equiv. to *στεάτινος*, *σταίτινος*, of dough made of flour of spelt, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), also *στεῖαρ*, also contr. *στῆρ* (with rare gen. *στῆρος*, also *σταιτ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet, also dough made of flour of spelt, prob. < *ἱστάναι* (√ *στα*), cause to stand, fix: see *stand.*] Soapstone: an impure massive variety of talc. Also called *potstone.*

**steatitic** (stē-a̤-tit'ik), *a.* [< *steatite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to steatite or soapstone; made of steatite.

**steatogenous** (stē-a̤-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Tending to produce steatosis (see *steatosis*, 2): as, *steatogenous* processes.

**steatoma** (stē-a̤-tō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *steatomata* (-ma̤-tạ̈). [< Gr. *στεάτωμα*, a kind of fatty tumor, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet.] A lipoma.

**steatomatous** (stē-a̤-tom'a̤-tus), *a.* [< *steatoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Of the nature of a steatoma.

**steatopyga** (stē"a̤-tọ-pī'gạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *πυγή*, the rump.] An accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, especially Hottentot women.

**steatopygous** (stē"a̤-tọ-pī'gus), *a.* [< NL. *steatopyga* + *-ous.*] Affected with or characterized by steatopyga; having enormously fat buttocks. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 60.

**steatopygy** (stē'a̤-tọ-pī-ji), *n.* [< *steatopyg-ous* + *-y*³.] The development of steatopyga, or the state of being steatopygous. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 17.

**Steatornis** (stē-a̤-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, 1817), < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The representative genus of *Steatornithidæ.* The only species is *S. caripensis*, the guacharo or oil-bird of South America, found from Venezuela to Peru, and also in Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits. The bird resembles and is usually classed with the goatsuckers. It is so fat that the natives prepare from it a kind of oil used for butter. See cut under *guacharo.*

**steatornithic** (stē"a̤-tôr-nith'ik), *a.* Having the characters of *Steatornis.*

**Steatornithidæ** (stē"a̤-tôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of picarian birds, represented by the genus *Steatornis.* It is related to the *Caprimulgidæ*, and is often associated with them, but differs in many important characters, and in some respects approaches the owls. The sternum has a single notch on each side behind. The palate is desmognathous, with united maxillopalatines and peculiarly shaped palatines. There are basipterygoid processes, and the rostrum of the skull is compressed. The second pectoral muscle is small, and the femoro-caudal is wanting. The syrinx is entirely bronchial, and hence paired. The oil-gland is very large. The plumage is not aftershafted, and the rectrices are ten. There is only one genus and one species. See cut under *guacharo.*

**steatornithine** (stē-a̤-tôr′ni-thin), *a.* [< *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*2.] Steatornithic; of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidæ.*

**steatorrhea, steatorrhœa** (stē″a̤-tọ̄-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, suet, tallow, + *ῥοια*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] **1.** Seborrhea.—**2.** The passage of fatty stools.

**steatosis** (stē-a̤-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *-osis.*] **1.** Fatty degeneration or infiltration.—**2.** Any disease of the sebaceous glands. Also called *steatopathia.*

**Steatozoōn** (stē″a̤-tọ-zō′on), *n.* Same as *Demodex.*

**sted**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stead.*

**stedfast, stedfastly,** etc. See *steadfast,* etc.

**steed** (stēd), *n.* [< ME. *stede,* < AS. *stēda,* a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse (cf. *gestēd-hors,* stud-horse; Icel. *stedda* for **stædda,* a mare; Sw. *sto,* a mare), < *stōd,* a stud: see *stud*1. Cf. *stot*1, *stote, stoat*1.] A horse: now chiefly poetical.

> The kyng aliȝte of his *stede.*
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> The fiend, . . . like a proud *steed* rein'd, went haughty on,
> Champing his iron curb. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 858.

**steedless** (stēd′les), *a.* [< *steed* + *-less.*] Having no steeds or horses. *Whittier,* The Norsemen.

**steedyokes**†, *n. pl.* Reins; thongs. [Rare.]

> Sorrowful Hector . . .
> Harryed in *steedyocks* as of earst.
> *Stanihurst,* Æneid, ii.

**steek** (stēk), *v.* [Also *steik;* obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *stick*1.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; stitch or sew with a needle.—**2.** To close or shut: as, to *steek* one's eyes. *Burns.* [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

> But doors were *steek'd,* and windows bar'd,
> And nane wad let him in.
> *Willie and May Margaret* (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

**II.** *intrans.* To close; shut.

> It es callede cloyster for it closys and *steskys,* and warely sall be lokked. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

**steek** (stēk), *n.* [Also *steik;* a dial. (Sc.) form of *stitch.*] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch. [Scotch.]

**steel**1 (stēl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *steel, stel, stiel, stil,* < AS. **stēle, stȳle,* earliest forms *stēli, stǣli* = MD. *stael,* D. *staal* = MLG. *stāl,* LG. *staal* = OHG. *stahal, stāl,* MHG. *stahel, stachel, stāl,* G. *stahl* = Icel. *stāl* = Sw. *stål* = Dan. *staal* = Goth. **stahla* = OPruss. *stakla,* steel; root unknown. The words *gold* and *silver* also have no L. or Gr. or other cognate terms outside of Teut. and Slavic.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A modified form of iron, not occurring in nature, but known and manufactured from very early times, and at the present time of the highest importance in its various applications to the wants of man. For certain purposes, and especially for the manufacture of tools and weapons, there is no metal or metallic alloy which could take the place of steel. The most essential features of steel as compared with iron are elasticity and hardness, and these qualities can be varied in amount to a very extraordinary degree, in the same piece of steel, by slight changes in the manipulation. Steel can be hardened so as to cut glass, by rapid cooling after being strongly heated, and it can be tempered, by reheating after hardening, so as permanently to take the precise degree of hardness best adapted to the use to which it is to be applied. (See *temper.*) Steel has been known from very early times, but where and how first manufactured is not known. That it has long been in use in India, and that it is still manufactured in that country by methods precisely similar to those in use long ago are well known facts. (See *wootz.*) It is thought by some to have been known to the pyramid-builders; but this has not yet been demonstrated, and the same is true of the ancient Semites. The words translated 'steel' in the authorized version of the Old Testament signify 'copper' or 'bronze,' and are usually rendered 'brass,' 'brazen.' That steel was clearly recognized as something distinct from iron by the author or authors of the Homeric poems cannot be proved. The earliest known and simplest method of reducing iron from its ore—the so-called "direct process"—is capable also of furnishing steel, although a sufficiently homogeneous product cannot be easily obtained by this method. This would explain how steel became known at an early period, and why it was so long before it became an article of general use, with well-established methods of manufacture. Steel is a form of iron in which the amount of carbon is intermediate between that in wrought- and that in cast-iron, and this carbon does not exist in the steel in the form of graphite, but is either combined with or dissolved in it; but the subject of the relation of carbon to iron is one of difficulty, and is now undergoing investigation at the hands of various skilled metallurgical chemists. Other ingredients besides carbon are also present in steel—namely, silicon, manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus. Of these the two first mentioned are probably never entirely wanting, and they are not especially undesirable or injurious, as is the case with the two others, of which only traces can be permitted in the best quality of steel. They are all, however, different from carbon, which latter is regarded as an essential element of steel, while the others may be looked upon as being more or less of the nature of impurities. The quality of steel varies with the amount of carbon present, and the effect of this latter element varies with the amount of impurity (silicon, etc.) present in the steel. The larger the amount of impurity, the larger is the quantity of carbon required to give to the iron the character of steel. In the case of the best bar-iron, a little over 0.3 per cent. of carbon is sufficient to give it a steely character; from 0.5 to 0.65 per cent. of carbon, according to the purity of the iron, gives a steel which can be hardened so as to strike fire with flint. Iron containing from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon gives steel which, after tempering, combines the maximum hardness with the maximum tenacity. One per cent. of carbon gives, on the whole, the most generally useful steel. With more than 1.5 per cent. of carbon the tenacity and weldability of the steel are diminished, although the hardness may be increased. With more than 1.74 per cent. of carbon the steel ceases to be weldable, and is with difficulty drawn out under the hammer; and from 1.8 to 2.0 per cent. is usually considered as the limit between steel and cast-iron, the steel with that amount breaking when hammered after softening by heat. Since steel is intermediate between wrought- and cast-iron in the amount of carbon which it contains, it is evident that it might be made either by carburizing the former or decarburizing the latter. The method of carburization, or *cementation* as it is generally called, is one of the oldest, perhaps the most ancient, as, although differing greatly in the details, in the essentials it is the same as the process by which the Indian wootz is manufactured. The cementation process was described in detail by Réaumur in a work published in 1722. By this method blister-steel is obtained, and this is further worked up into spring-, shear-, and double-shear steel by one or more processes of fagoting, welding, and hammering or rolling, the object of this being to give the metal greater homogeneity. A great addition to the value of this process was the invention by Huntsman, in 1740, of cast-steel, the product of the fusion in crucibles, under suitable manipulation, of blister-steel, which process is still in use as first arranged almost without change. By this method, when iron of a sufficiently high grade is used, the finest quality of steel is produced, and it is only steel manufactured in this way which can be used for the best tools, weapons, and cutting instruments of all kinds. The methods of producing steel by the decarburization of pig-iron are numerous and varied. The Styrian method of decarburization in the open-hearth finery, whereby a material called *raw steel* is produced, was once of very considerable importance, but is now little used. The method of decarburizing pig-iron by puddling, which is similar in principle to the ordinary puddling process used for converting pig- into wrought-iron, is also somewhat extensively employed, especially on the continent of Europe, the product being called *puddled steel,* this being drawn into bars, which are cut up and remelted, as is done with blister-steel in manufacturing cast-steel. There are various methods for producing steel by fusing pig-iron with iron ores, or with wrought-iron, or with both together. The Uchatius process belongs to this class of processes, but is of comparatively small importance; but the processes known as the "Siemens," the "Martin," and the "Siemens-Martin" are extensively employed. The steel made by any of these processes is generally called *open-hearth steel,* as the work of decarburizing the pig is done in the open-hearth regenerative furnace. The difference between these processes is simply that in the first-named the pig-iron is treated with certain iron ores without the addition of wrought-iron (scrap-iron); in the second the pig is melted with scrap-iron; and in the third both scrap and ore are used together: hence the names by which the first two of these modifications of what is essentially the same process are known—*pig-and-ore, pig-and-scrap*—the third, or the "Siemens-Martin," being the most commonly employed. By far the most important of all steel-producing processes, if only the amount of the metal produced is considered, is the "pneumatic" or "Bessemer" process, invented by Sir Henry Bessemer about 1856, which consists in blowing air through molten pig-iron in a "converter," or vessel of iron lined with a refractory material—the oxidation of the carbon and silicon which the pig contains, together with a small part of the iron itself, furnishing sufficient heat to keep the material in a fluid state while the operation of decarburization goes on. After complete decarburization of the iron, a certain amount of carbon is restored to the metal by the introduction of spiegeleisen or ferromanganese; this extremely important addition to the Bessemer process, without which it would hardly have been a success, was contributed by R. F. Mushet. The Bessemer process, as conducted in a converter lined with the ordinary silicious or "acid" material, is suited only for working iron which is practically free from phosphorus and sulphur, or such as is made from ore like that of Lake Superior, from which all, or nearly all, the Bessemer steel made in the United States is manufactured. By the so-called "basic" or "Thomas-Gilchrist" process, the converter having a basic (calcined dolomite) lining, iron containing a considerable amount of phosphorus is treated, and a fair quality of steel produced, the phosphorus passing into the slag during the operation, as is the case in puddling. The metal produced by the Bessemer process is generally called *Bessemer steel,* but some consider it more correct to call it *ingot-iron.* It can be produced of various grades by varying the amount of carbon which it contains, and is a material of the highest value for structural purposes—as being cheaper, and having more durability, than wrought-iron made by puddling—although of no value for the purposes for which the older higher-class steels are employed. Its principal use is for rails, and during the past few years from seventy to eighty per cent. of the Bessemer steel made in the United States has been used for that purpose.

> Gold, ne seolver, ne iren, ne *stel.* *Ancren Riwle,* p. 160.

> A single span of the Forth Bridge is nearly as long as two Eiffel Towers turned horizontally and tied together in the middle, and the whole forms a complicated steel structure weighing 15,000 tons, erected without the possibility of any intermediate support, the lace-like fabric of the bridge soaring as high as the top of St. Paul's. The *steel* of which the compression members of the structure are composed contains $\frac{23}{100}$ of carbon and $\frac{53}{100}$ of manganese. The parts subjected to extension do not contain more than $\frac{17}{100}$ of carbon. *W. C. Roberts-Austen,* Nature, XLI. 36.

**2.** Something made of steel. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting or piercing weapon; especially, a sword. Compare *cold steel,* below.

> Shall I Sir Pandarus of Troy become,
> And by my side wear *steel?*
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 3. 83.

(*b*) A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match. (*c*†) A mirror.

> We spake of armour,
> She straight replies, Send in your steel combs, with
> The *steel* you see your faces in.
> *Cartwright's Lady Errant* (1651). (*Nares.*)

(*d*) A cylindrical or slightly tapering rod of steel, sometimes having fine parallel longitudinal lines, used for sharpening carving-knives, etc. (*e*) A strip of steel used to stiffen a corset, or to expand a woman's skirt.—**Berard steel,** steel made by adding hydrogen gas to the air-blast in the Bessemer process, to remove arsenic, sulphur, and phosphorus.—**Bessemer steel,** steel made by the Bessemer process. See def. 1.—**Blistered steel.** Same as *blister-steel.*—**Carbon steel,** ordinary steel; not "special steel," but steel in which carbon is clearly the element which gives the iron those peculiar properties which justify its designation by the term *steel.*—**Chrome steel,** steel alloyed with a small amount of chromium. Various alloys called by the name of *chrome* or *chromium steel* have been introduced, but none have come into general use. They are said to be hard and malleable, and to possess great strength, but to oxidize on exposure more readily than ordinary steel.—**Cold-rolled steel,** steel to which, after it is rolled hot to approximately the required thickness, a very smooth surface and a very accurately gaged thickness are imparted by first chemically cleaning the surface and then rolling it cold between smooth surface rollers.—**Cold steel,** a cutting- and thrusting-weapon; a weapon or weapons for close quarters, as distinguished from firearms.—**Compressed steel,** steel which is made more dense, tenacious, and free from blow-holes by being condensed by pressure while in a fluid state. This pressure is produced in various ways, as by hydraulic machinery, by steam, by centrifugal force, by the use of liquefied carbonic acid, etc.—**Crinoline-steels.** See *crinoline.*—**Crucible steel.** Same as *cast-steel.*—**Damask steel.** See *damask.*—**Garb of steel.** See *garb*2.—**German steel,** steel from Germany. The phrase has now no definite meaning other than geographical. It formerly meant steel made in the finery from spathic ore.—**Homogeneous steel.** Same as *cast-steel.*—**Indian steel.** Same as *wootz.*—**Manganese steel,** a variety of special steel made by the addition of manganese, which element is present in various manganese steels which have been analyzed in quantity ranging from less than 1 per cent. to over 21 per cent. The qualities vary greatly with its composition.—**Mask of steel.** See *mask*3.—**Mild steel,** steel containing a small amount of carbon (Bessemer steel is frequently so designated); a metal which has some of the qualities of steel, but does not admit of being tempered, or only imperfectly so. See def. 1.—**Native steel,** the name sometimes given to small masses or buttons of steel, steely iron, or iron which has occasionally been formed by the ignition of coal-seams adjacent to deposits of iron ore.—**Nickel steel,** a variety of special steel recently introduced, and thought by some to surpass the best carbon steel in certain important respects. It has not yet been sufficiently tried to justify a decided statement as to its value. The high price of nickel, and the small likelihood of any considerable reduction in the price of this metal, would seem to bear heavily against the chances of the general introduction of an alloy of which it should form any considerable part.—**Run steel,** a trade-mark name (in England) of various small articles, such as bridle-bits and stirrups, made of cast-iron which has been to a certain extent rendered malleable by partial decarburization by cementation. The method is one which has been long known, but which has not come into extensive use till comparatively modern times. Also called *malleable cast-iron.*—**Silicon steel,** a variety of special steel which has been experimented with to some extent, but which has not yet become of importance.—**Special steel,** steel in which the element which gives the iron its peculiar qualities, or what distinguishes it from iron, is not carbon, but some other substance. The principal special steels are chrome, manganese, nickel, silicon, titanium, and tungsten steels, all of which have been much experimented with in recent years. While some authorities appear to maintain that the carbon in special steels is so overpowered by the special element used that its effects are entirely neutralized, others believe that some carbon is absolutely necessary that iron may become converted into what can properly be called steel.—**Styrian special steel,** steel from Styria; steel made by the Styrian process, which closely resembles the Styrian process of making malleable iron in the finery.—**Tungsten steel,** a variety of special steel, now largely employed in the manufacture of the harder grades of crucible steel. "Mushet's," "special," "imperial," and "crescent-hardened" are brands of tungsten steel now sold in the American markets. Steel may contain a much larger proportion of tungsten than it can of carbon without losing its power of being forged. In a table of thirteen analyses of tungsten steel given by H. M. Howe in his "Metallurgy of Steel" (1891), the tungsten ranges from 1.94 to 11.03 per cent.; the carbon, from 0.38 to 2.15; the manganese, from a trace to 2.66; the silicon, from .05 to .82. Tungsten steel is exceedingly hard and very brittle; it is used chiefly for the tools of lathes and planers designed for heavy work.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Made of steel: as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

> The average strength [of the Bessemer steel used in building the Forth Bridge] is one-half greater than that of the best wrought iron, and the ductility of the *steel* plates is fully three times that of corresponding iron plates. *Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker,* Nineteenth Century, July, 1889, p. 39.

**2.** Hard as steel; inflexible; unyielding.

> Prison my heart in thy *steel* bosom's ward.
> *Shak.,* Sonnets, cxxxiii.

**Smart as a steel trap.** See *smart*1.—**Steel bonnet,** a head-piece made of a Scotch bonnet lined with steel, as with a skeleton cap. Compare *secret,* 9.—**Steel bronze.**

See *bronze*, 1.—**Steel hat.** Same as *chapel-de-fer*.—**Steel rail.** See *rail*$^1$.—**Steel saddle**, the saddle of the man-at-arms in the middle ages, having the bow and sometimes the pommel guarded with steel.—**Steel toys**, among manufacturers, small articles, such as corkscrews, buckles, button-hooks, and boot-hooks, when made of polished steel.—**Steel trap.** See *trap*$^1$.

**steel$^1$** (stēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *stelen, stilen*, < AS. **stȳlan* (= D. *stalen* = MLG. *stalen, stelen* = G. *stählen* = Icel. *stæla*), make hard like steel; from the noun.] 1. To fit with steel, as by pointing, edging, overlaying, electroplating, or the like.

> Believe her not, her glass diffuses
> False portraitures; . . .
> Her crystal 's falsely *steel'd;* it scatters
> Deceitful beams; believe her not, she flatters.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

> Give me my *steeled* coat. I'll fight for France.
> Away with these disgraceful wailing robes!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 85.

2. To iron (clothes). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make hard as steel; render strong, rigid, inflexible, determined, etc.; make firm or stubborn.

> Thy resolution would *steel* a coward.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

> Ximenes's heart had been *steeled* by too stern a discipline to be moved by the fascinations of pleasure.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To cause to resemble steel in smoothness or polish.

> Lo! these waters, *steeled*
> By breezeless air to smoothest polish.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty, ii. 5.

**steel$^2$†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *steal*$^2$, *stale*$^2$.

**steel-blue** (stēl'blö), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of a lustrous dark-bluish color, resembling steel tempered blue.

II. *n.* A lustrous dark-bluish color; a darker shade than Berlin blue and less chromatic, but nearly of the same hue. See *blue*.

**steel-bow** (stēl'bou), *a.* [Origin and distinctive sense obscure.] See the phrase.—**Steel-bow goods**, in *Scots law*, corn, cattle, straw, and implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labor the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease.

**steelboy** (stēl'boi), *n.* [Prob. < *steel*$^1$ in the phrase "hearts of steel," used by the insurgents in a remonstrance entitled "Petition of the Hearts of Steel" (Record Office, London).] A member of a band of insurgents in Ulster, Ireland, who committed various agrarian and other outrages about 1772–4. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

**steel-clad** (stēl'klad), *a.* Clothed in armor of steel.

**steelen†**, *a.* [< ME. *stelen*, < AS. *stȳlen* (= D. *stalen, stelen*), < *stȳle*, **stēle*, steel: see *steel*$^1$ and *-en*$^2$.] Of steel; made of steel.

> The *stelene* brond. *Layamon*, l. 7634.

**steel-engraving** (stēl'en-grā"ving), *n.* 1. The art of engraving on steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink on paper and other substances.—2. The design engraved on the steel plate.—3. An impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

**steel-finch** (stēl'finch), *n.* A book-name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Hypochæra*.

**steelhead** (stēl'hed), *n.* 1. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* so called from the steel-blue of the head, or perhaps for the same reason that it is called *hardhead*, *hickory-head*, and *toughhead*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Maryland.]—2. The rainbow-trout, *Salmo irideus*. See cut under *rainbow-trout*. [Local, U. S.]

**steel-head†** (stēl'hed), *a.* Tipped with steel. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

**steelification** (stē"li-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The process of converting iron into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

**steelify** (stē'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steelified*, ppr. *steelifying*. [< *steel*$^1$ + *-i-fy*.] To convert into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

**steeliness** (stē'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being steely.

**steeling** (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steel*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge.—2. The process of depositing a film of iron on engraved copperplates. The plates are placed in a bath of sulphate of iron and ammonium chlorid, a plate of iron submerged in the solution being connected to the copper pole of the battery, and the engraved copperplate to the zinc pole. From such steeled plates from 5,000 to 15,000 impressions can be taken. The same method has been successfully applied to stereotype plates.

**steelmaster** (stēl'mȧs"tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 343.

**steel-mill** (stēl'mil), *n.* A contrivance for giving light, in use previous to the invention of the safety-lamp, in English coal-mines infested with fire-damp. It consisted of a disk of steel which was made to revolve rapidly, a flint being held against it, from which a shower of sparks was given off and a feeble light furnished. This method of obtaining light was for a time quite popular.

**steel-ore** (stēl'ōr), *n.* A name given to various iron ores, and especially to spathic iron (siderite), because that ore was supposed to be particularly well adapted for making steel. Much of the so-called German steel was in fact formerly made from that ore.

**steel-press** (stēl'pres), *n.* A special form of press designed for compressing molten steel to form sound and dense castings.

**steel-saw** (stēl'sâ), *n.* A disk of soft iron, revolving with great rapidity, used for cutting cold steel.

**steelware** (stēl'wãr), *n.* Articles, collectively, made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 642.

**steelwork** (stēl'wėrk), *n.* Steel articles or objects, or such parts of any work as are made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 191.

**steel-worker** (stēl'wėr"kėr), *n.* One who works in steel.

**steel-works** (stēl'wėrks), *n. pl.* or *sing.* A furnace or other establishment where iron is converted into steel. *The Engineer*, LXV. 38.

**steely** (stē'li), *a.* [< *steel*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Consisting of steel; made of steel.

> Full ill (we know, & every man may see)
> A *steely* helme & Cardnals cap agree.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

> A *steely* hammer crushes 'em to pieces.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

2. Resembling steel in some of its essential properties; hard; firm; stubborn.

> When hee can beat it [Truth] off with most *steely* prowesse, he thinkes himselfe the bravest man; when in truth it is nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 74.

> That *steely* heart [of Judas] yet relents not.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 27.

3. Resembling steel in color, metallic luster, or general appearance; having more or less imperfectly the qualities or composition of steel: as, *steely* iron.

> The beating of the *steely* sea.
> *W. Morris*, Earthly Paradise, Apology.

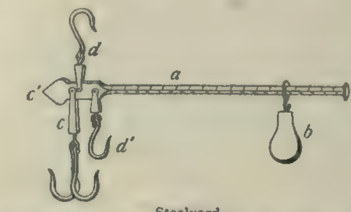
**Steely iron**, a mixture of iron and steel; imperfect steel. *Bloxam and Huntington*, Metals, p. 109.

**Steelyard$^1$** (stēl'yärd, colloq. stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Stilyard, Stilliard, Steeliard, Steleard, Styliard*, and as two words *Steel yard, Stele yarde* (also *Steel house, Stele house*); explained as orig. "the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants," as if < *steel*$^1$ + *yard*$^2$; but in fact an imperfect translation of the MD. *staelhof*, later *staalhof*, = MLG. *stalhof*, an office or hall where cloth was marked with a leaden seal as being properly dyed, < MD. *stael*, a specimen, sample, test of dyeing, D. *staal*, a sample, = MLG. *stale*, LG. *stal*, > G. dial. *stahl*, a sample, pattern (hence MD. *staelen* = MLG. *stalen*, mark cloth with a leaden seal as being properly dyed) (connected with MD. *staelen, stallen* = MLG. *stallen* (OF. *estaler, etaler*), expose for sale on a stall, display or show on a stall, < MD. *stal*, etc., a stall: see *stall*$^1$), + *hof*, yard, court: see *hove*$^1$. The notion that the MD. *staelhof* is a contraction of **stapelhof* (which, moreover, does not occur; cf. *stapelhuys*, E. *staple-house*) is untenable.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, 'Gildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic gild-rules, under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from many exactions and restrictions, and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.

> This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marchuntes of y$^e$ *styliarde* had not been & Dutche shippes restrined, & an abstinaūce of warre betwene Englande & Flaunders. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1528–9.

> From him come I, to entreat you . . . to meet him this afternoon at the Rhenish wine-house i' the *Stilliard*.
> *Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

**steelyard$^2$** (stēl'yärd or stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stilyard, stiliard, stilliard;* appar. lit. 'a rod of steel,' < *steel*$^1$ + *yard*$^1$; but prob. an altered form, due to popular etymology, of the equiv. early mod. E. *stelleere*, supposed to stand for *stiller* or **steller* (= G. *steller*, regulator): see *stiller*$^1$. The word seems to have been confused with *Steelyard*$^1$, and is generally explained, without evidence, as orig. the balance or weight used by the merchants of the Steelyard.] A kind of balance with two unequal arms, consisting of a lever in the form of a slender iron bar with one arm very short, the other divided by equidistant notches, having a small crosspiece as fulcrum, to which a bearing for suspension is attached, usually a hook at the short end, and a weight moving upon the long arm. It is very portable, without liability to become separated, and the process of weighing is very expeditious. It is much used for cheap commodities, but owing to its simple construction it is liable to be so made as to give false indications. Often used in the plural. Also called *Roman balance* or *beam*. Compare *Danish balance* (sometimes called *Danish steelyard*), under *balance*.



Steelyard.

*a*, rectangular bar, graduated both above and below; *b*, adjustable counterpoising weight; *c*, hook for supporting articles to be weighed (this can be turned easily over the end of the bar at *c'*); *d* and *d'*, hooks for support of the steelyard, according as one or other of the graduations is turned to the upper side for use in weighing.

> *Crochet*, a small hook. . . . A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine peize of lead, &c., playing, and at length setling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end.
> *Cotgrave.*

> A pair of *steelyards* and a wooden sword.
> *Halleck*, Fanny.

**steem†**, *n.* An old form of *steam*. *Prompt. Parv.*

**steen$^1$** (stēn), *v. t.* [Also *stean*, Sc. *stein;* < ME. *stenen*, cast stones, < AS. *stǣnan* (= OHG. *steinōn* = Goth. *stainjan*), stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone*, *n.* Cf. *stone*, *v.*, of which *steen*$^1$ is a doublet.] 1. To stone; pelt with stones.

> Te stones thet me [men] *stenede* him mide.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 122.

2. To fit with stones; mend, line, pave, etc., with stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

**steen$^1$** (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean;* a dial. var. of *stone*, due to the verb *steen*$^1$.] A stone. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

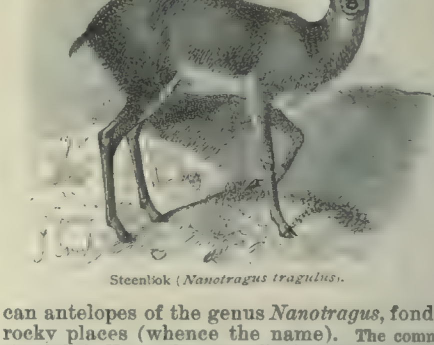
**steen$^2$** (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean, stein;* < ME. *steene, stene*, a stone jar, < AS. *stǣna* (= OHG. *steinna*), a stone crock (cf. *stǣnen*, of stone: see *stonen*), < *stān*, stone: see *stone*.] 1. A kind of jar or urn of baked clay or of stone, of the general type of the sepulchral urns of the Romans. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXXV. 105.

> Neuerthelatre ther weren not maad of the same monee the *stenys* [hydriæ, Vulgate] of the temple of the Lord.
> *Wyclif*, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] xii. 13.

> Upon an huge great Earth-pot *steane* he stood.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**steenbok** (stān'- or stēn'bok), *n.* [< D. *steenbok* = G. *steinbock*, the wild goat, < D. *steen*, = G. *stein* = E. *stone*, + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck:* see *stone* and *buck*$^1$.] One of several small African antelopes of the genus *Nanotragus*, fond of rocky places (whence the name). The common steenbok is *N. tragulus*, generally distributed in South Africa, about 3 feet long and 20 inches tall, with straight horns about 4 inches long in the male, none in the female,



Steenbok (*Nanotragus tragulus*).

large ears, and no false hoofs. It is of a general reddish-brown color, white below. The gray steenbok is *N. melanotis*. *N. oreotragus* is the klip-springer (which see, with cut). Also *steenbock*, *steinbock*. Compare *steinbock* and *stonebuck*.

**steening** (stē′ning), *n.* [Also *steaning;* verbal n. of *steen*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *arch.*, the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil. Also *steining*.

**steenkirk** (stēn′kėrk), *n.* [Also, less prop., *steinkirk;* so called in allusion to the battle fought in 1692 near *Steenkerke*, F. *Steinkerque* (lit. 'stone church'), a town in Belgium.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steenkirk, for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, large neckties, and powder; especially, a cravat of fine lace, loosely and negligently knotted, with long hanging ends, one of which was often passed through a buttonhole.

*Mrs. Calico.* I hope your Lordship is pleased with your *Steenkirk*.
*Lord F.* In love with it, stap my vitals! Bring your Bill; you shall be paid to-marrow. *Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, i. 3.

I had yielded up my cravat (a smart *Steinkirk*, by the way, and richly laced). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

Ladies also wore them [neckcloths], as in "The Careless Husband" Lady Easy takes her *Steinkirk* from her Neck and lays it gently over his Head.
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 148.

**steenstrupine** (stēn′strup-in), *n.* [Named after K. J. V. *Steenstrup*, a Danish naturalist.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms and rhombohedral crystals of a brown color in the sodalite syenite of Greenland. It is a silicate of the rare metals of the cerium group, also thorium, and other elements.

**steep**$^{1}$ (stēp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stepe*, *step*, *stēp*, *steap*, < AS. *steáp*, steep, high, = OFries. *stāp*, steep; cf. Icel. *steypthr*, steep, lofty; Norw. *stup*, a steep cliff; akin to *stoop:* see *stoop*$^{1}$, and cf. *steep*$^{2}$, *steeple*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an almost perpendicular slope; precipitous; sheer.

Two of these Ilands are *steepe* and vpright as any wall, that it is not possible to climbe them.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

Thus far our ascent was easy; but now it began to grow more *steep*, and difficult.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 119.

**2†.** Elevated; high; lofty.

To a room they came,
*Steep* and of state. *Chapman.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**3.** Excessive; difficult; forbidding: as, a *steep* undertaking; a *steep* price. [Colloq.]

Perhaps if we should meet Shakspeare we should not be conscious of any *steep* inferiority.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 302.

Neither priest nor squire was able to establish any *steep* difference in outward advantages between himself and the commons among whom he lived. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 164.

**4†.** Bright; glittering; fiery.

His eyen *steepe* and rollynge in his heede.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 201.

His Ene [eyes] leuenaund with light as a low fyn,
With stremys [gleams] full stithe in his *stepe* loke.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7724.

**II.** *n.* A steep or precipitous place; an abrupt ascent or descent; a precipice.

Suddenly a splendor like the morn
Pervaded all the beetling gloomy *steeps*.
*Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

Yet up the radiant *steeps* that I survey
Death never climbed. *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

**steep**$^{2}$ (stēp), *v.* [< ME. *stepen*, < Icel. *steypa*, cast down, overturn, pour out, cast (metals), refl. tumble down, = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *stöbe*, cast (metals), steep (corn); causal of Icel. *stūpa* = Sw. *stupa*, fall, stoop: see *stoop*$^{1}$, and cf. *steep*$^{1}$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tilt (a barrel). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To soak in a liquid; macerate: as, to *steep* barley; to *steep* herbs.

A day afore her [almonds'] setting, hem to *stepe*
In meeth is goode.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

The Gordons good, in English blood
They *steep'd* their hose and shoon.
*Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

The prudent Sibyl had before prepared
A sop in honey *steeped* to charm the guard.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 567.

**3.** To bathe with a liquid; wet; moisten.

Then she with liquors strong his eies did *steepe*,
That nothing should him hastily awake.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

His coursers, *steep'd* in sweat and stain'd with gore,
The Greeks' preserver, great Machaon, bore.
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 728.

**4.** To imbue or impregnate as with a specified influence; cause to become permeated or pervaded (with): followed by *in*.

Is this a time to *steep*
Thy brains *in* wasteful slumbers?
*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 7.

Thou art so *steep'd in* misery,
Surely 'twere better not to be.
*Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

The habitual criminal, *steeped in* vice and used to ignominy, cares very little for disgrace, and accepts punishment as an incident in his career.
*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVII. 594.

**II.** *intrans.* To be bathed in a liquid; soak.

And now the midnight draught of sleep,
Where wine and spices richly *steep*,
In massive bowl of silver deep,
The page presents on knee.
*Scott*, Marmion, i. 30.

**steep**$^{2}$ (stēp), *n.* [< *steep*$^{2}$, *v.*] **1.** The process of steeping; the state of being steeped, soaked, or permeated: used chiefly in the phrase *in steep*.

Strait to each house she hasted, and sweet sleepe
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid *in steepe*
Their drowsie temples that each brow did nod.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 578.

Whilst the barley is *in steep* it is gauged by the excise officers, to prevent fraud. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 267.

**2.** That in which anything is steeped; specifically, a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are soaked to quicken germination.

When taken from the white bath, the skins, after washing in water, are allowed to ferment in a bran *steep* for some time in order to extract a considerable portion of the alum and salt. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 665.

**3.** Rennet: so called from being steeped before it is used. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rot's steep**, in bleaching cotton goods, the process of thoroughly saturating the cloth. The name is due to the former practice of allowing the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated to ferment and putrefy. Also called *wetting-out steep*.

**steep-down** (stēp′doun), *a.* Having a sheer descent; precipitous.

Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire!
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 280.

You see Him till into the *steep-down* West
He throws his course. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 14.

**steepen** (stē′pn), *v. i.* [< *steep*$^{1}$ + *-en*$^{1}$.] To become steep.

As the way *steepened*, . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path.
*Hugh Miller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**steeper** (stē′pėr), *n.* [< *steep*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped; specifically, a vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped to macerate it before it is soaked in the beating-vat.

**steepful†** (stēp′fůl), *a.* [< *steep*$^{1}$ + *-ful*.] Steep; precipitous.

Anon he stalks about a *steepfull* Rock,
Where som, to shun Death's (never shunned) stroak,
Had clambred vp.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

**steep-grass** (stēp′gräs), *n.* The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris:* so called because used like rennet. Also *steepweed*, *steepwort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**steepiness** (stē′pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being steepy or steep; steepness. [Rare.]

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

**steeple** (stē′pl), *n.* [< ME. *steple*, *stepel*, *stepylle*, *stepul*, < AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, a steeple, < *steáp*, steep, high: see *steep*$^{1}$.] **1.** A typically lofty structure attached to a church, town-house, or other public edifice, and generally intended to contain the bells of such edifice. *Steeple* is a general term applied to every secondary structure of this description, whether in the form of a simple tower, or, as is usual, of a tower surmounted by a spire.

Ydeletlisse is the grete wynd that thrauth doun the greate tours and the heȝe *steples* and the greate beches ine wodes thrauth to grounde.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

*Lod.* What does he ith middle looke like?
*Asto.* Troth, like a spire *steeple* in a Country Village ouerpeering so many thatcht houses.
*Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

At Paris all *steeples* are clangouring not for sermon.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 4.

**2.** A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*.

Some of the more popular of these strange varieties of head-gear have been distinguished as the "horned," the "mitre," the "*steeple*"—in France known as the "hennin"—and the "butterfly." *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

**3.** A pyramidal pile or stack of fish set to dry. Also called *pack*. See the quotation under *pack*$^{1}$, 10 (*b*).

**steeplebush** (stē′pl-bůsh), *n.* The hardhack; also, *Spiræa salicifolia*. See *Spiræa*.

**steeplechase** (stē′pl-chās), *n.* A horse-race across a tract of country in which ditches, hedges, and other obstacles must be jumped as they come in the way. The name is supposed to be originally due to any conspicuous object, such as a church-steeple, having been chosen as a goal, toward which those taking part in the race were allowed to take any course they chose. The limits of the steeplechase-course are now marked out by flags.

**steeplechaser** (stē′pl-chā″sėr), *n.* **1.** One who rides in steeplechases.—**2.** A horse running or trained to run in a steeplechase.

"If you do not like hunting, you are to affect to," says Mamma. "You must listen to Captain Breakneck's stories at dinner, laugh in the right places, and ask intelligent questions about his *steeplechasers*."
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 780.

**steeplechasing** (stē′pl-chā″sing), *n.* [< *steeplechase* + *-ing*.] The act or sport of riding in a steeplechase.

**steeple-crown†** (stē′pl-kroun), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

And on their heads old *steeple-crowns*.
*Hudibras Redivivus* (1706). (*Nares.*)

**steeple-crowned** (stē′pl-kround), *a.* Having a high peaked crown resembling a steeple: noting various articles of head-gear.

The women wearing the old country *steeple-crowned* hat and simply made gowns.
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 138.

**steepled** (stē′pld), *a.* [< *steeple* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1.** Furnished or adorned with a steeple or steeples.

As we neared the provincial city [Worcester], we saw the *steepled* mass of the cathedral, long and high, rise far into the cloud-freckled blue. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

**2.** Having the form of a steeple; peaked; towering.

*Steepled* hattes.
*Wright*, Passions of the Mind (ed. 1621), p. 330. (*Halliwell.*)

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore. *Fairfax.*

**steeple-engine** (stē′pl-en″jin), *n.* **1.** A form of marine steam-engine used on side-wheel boats, in which the working-beam is the highest part, and the connecting-rod is above the crank-shaft.—**2.** A direct-acting engine in which the crank-shaft is located between the cylinder and the sliding-block or cross-head, the piston-rod is connected with the latter by two branches or limbs which straddle the crank-shaft and crank, and the connecting-rod or pitman plays between the limbs of the piston-rod. It is used for steam-pumps and donkey-engines, being very compact in form.

**steeple-fair†**, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption, simulating *steeple* (as if 'a church-fair' or 'kermess'), of **staple-fair*, < *staple*$^{2}$, market, + *fair*$^{2}$.] A common fair or mart.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare,
Give their attendance at each *steeple faire;*
Being once hir'd he'l not displease his lord.
*Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**steeple-hat** (stē′pl-hat), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

An old doublet and a *steeple hat*. *Browning*, Strafford.

**steeple-house†** (stē′pl-hous), *n.* A church edifice: so called by the early members of the Society of Friends, who maintained that the word *church* applies properly only to the body of believers.

The reason why I would not go into their *steeple-house* was because I was to bear my testimony against it, and to bring all off from such places to the Spirit of God, that they might know their bodies to be the temples of the Holy Ghost. *George Fox*, Journal (Phila.), p. 167.

There are *steeple-houses* on every hand,
And pulpits that bless and ban;
And the Lord will not grudge the single church
That is set apart for man.
*Whittier*, The Old South.

**steeple-hunting** (stē′pl-hun″ting), *n.* Same as *steeplechasing*. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v.

**steeple-jack** (stē′pl-jak), *n.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

A *steeple-jack* of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident. *St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**steepletop** (stē′pl-top), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balæna mysticetus*): so called from the spout-holes terminating in a sort of cone: a whalers' name. *C. M. Scammon.*

**steeplewise** (stē′pl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

Thin his haire,
Besides, disordered and vnkembd, his crowne
Picked, made *steeple-wise;* . . . bald he was beside.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 120).

**steeply** (stēp′li), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity: as, a height rising *steeply*.

At this point it [the highway] *steeply* overtops the fields on one side. *Howells*, Indian Summer, xx.

**steepness** (stēp′nes), *n.* The state of being steep, in any sense; precipitousness: as, the *steepness* of a hill or a roof.

**steep-to** (stēp′tö), *a.* Abruptly steep: noting a bold shore having navigable water close in to land. [Colloq.]

The pans [pan-ice] rise over all the low lying parts of the Islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores, and rasping those that are *steep-to*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

**steep-tub** (stēp′tub), *n.* A tub in which salt beef and salt pork are soaked before cooking.

**steep-up** (stēp′up), *a.* Ascending steeply.

Her stand she takes upon a *steep-up* hill.
*Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 121.

**steep-water** (stēp′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water used as a steep, or suitable for steeping; specifically, a steep for flax.

The most celebrated *steep-water* in the world is the river Lys, which rises in the north of France, and flows through the west of Belgium. *Ure*, Dict., II. 409.

**steepweed, steepwort** (stēp′wēd, -wėrt), *n.* Same as *steep-grass*.

**steepy** (stē′pi), *a.* [< *steep*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Steep; precipitous.

Ever to rear his tumbling stone upright
Upon the *steepy* mountain's lofty height.
*Marston*, Satires, v. 78.

**steer**$^1$ (stēr), *v.* [< ME. *steeren*, *steren*, *stiren*, *sturen*, *steoren*, < AS. *steóran*, *stiéran*, *stȳran* = OFries. *stiura*, *stiora* = MD. *stuyren*, *stueren*, *stieren*, D. *sturen*, *stieren* = MLG. *sturen*, LG. *stieren* = OHG. *stiuran*, *stiurran*, MHG. *stiuren*, *stiuwern*, direct, control, support, G. *steuern*, control, steer, pilot, = Icel. *stȳra* = Dan. *styre* = Sw. *styra*, steer; cf. Goth. *stiurjan*, establish, confirm; partly from the noun, AS. *steór*, etc., a rudder (see *steer*$^1$, *n.*), but in part, as more particularly appears in the Goth., prob. an orig. verb, 'establish' (hence 'direct,' 'steer'), connected with OHG. *stiuri*, strong, large; cf. Goth. *usstiuriba*, unbridled, Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, etc. The ME. forms are partly confused with the ME. forms of *stir*.] I. *trans.* 1. To guide by the movements of a rudder or helm; direct and govern, as a ship on her course.

The two brether were abidyng bothe in a shippe
That was *stird* with the storme streght out of warde;
Rut on a Rocke, rof all to peces.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3709.

You yourself shall *steer* the happy helm.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 103.

No merchant wittingly
Has *steered* his keel unto this luckless sea.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 399.

2. To pursue in a specified direction; direct: as, to *steer* one's way or course.

Then with expanded wings he *steers* his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 225.

3. To guide; manage; control; govern.

Fyr so wood, it mighte nat be *stered*,
In al the noble tour of Ilioun.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 935.

I have a soul
Is full of grateful duty, nor will suffer me
Further dispute your precept; you have power
To *steer* me as you please.
*Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

4†. To plan; contrive.

Trewely, myn owene lady deere,
Tho sleighte, yit that I have herd yow *steere*,
Ful shapely ben to faylen alle yfeere.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1451.

5. To lead; conduct; draw: as, a bunko-man *steers* his victim to a bunko-joint. See *bunko-steerer*.—**Steering balloon.** See *balloon*$^1$.—**Steering committee**, a small body of men, generally members of a legislative body, engaged in directing the course of legislation. [Slang, U. S.]—**To steer a trick at the wheel**, to take one's turn in steering a vessel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To direct and govern a vessel in its course.

Jason . . . the bote tok,
*Stird* ouer the streame streght to the lond.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

Some of their men were starued, the rest all so weake that onely one could lie along vpon the Helm and *sterre*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 745.

2. To direct one's course at sea; sail in a specified direction: as, the ship *steers* southward; he *steered* for Liverpool.

The Ottomites, . . .
*Steering* . . . towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there injointed them with an after fleet.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 34.

3. To answer the helm: as, the vessel *steers* with ease.—4. Figuratively, to take or pursue a course or way; hence, to direct one's conduct; conduct one's self.

Well-born, and wealthy, wanting no support,
You *steer* betwixt the country and the court.
*Dryden*, To his kinsman, John Dryden, l. 128.

He relieved her of her burden, and *steered* along the street by her side, carrying her baked mutton and potatoes safely home. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

**To steer clear of**, to keep away from; avoid.

It requires great skill, and a particular felicity, to *steer clear of* Scylla and Charybdis.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

**To steer roomer.** See *room*$^1$, *adv.*—**To steer small**, to steer with little movement of the helm, and consequently with but slight deviation of the ship's head from the assigned course.—**To steer with a small helm**, to keep the course accurately, with but slight shifting of the helm in either direction.

**steer**$^1$ (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steere*, *stere*, *ster*, *steor*, < AS. *steór* = MD. *stuer*, *stier*, D. *stuur* = MLG. *stur*, *sture*, LG. *stūr* = OHG. *stiura*, f., MHG. *stiure*, *stiuwer*, G. *steuer*, n., = Icel. *stȳri* = Sw. Dan. *styr*, a rudder, a steering-oar, prob. orig. a pole (applied to a steering-oar); cf. Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, = Gr. *σταυρός*, a pole, stake, cross (see *staurus*): see *steer*$^1$, *v.*, and cf. *steer*$^2$. Hence ult. *stern*$^2$.] 1†. A rudder; a helm.

With a wawe [wave] brosten was his *stere*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2416.

2†. A helmsman; a pilot.

He that is lord of fortune be thy *stere*.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 350.

3†. A guide; a director; a governor; a ruler.

My lady dere,
Syn God hath wroght me for I shal yow serve,
As thus I mene ye wol yet be my *stere*
To do me lyve, if that yow list, or sterve.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1291.

Commodity is the *steer* of all their actions.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 198.

4†. Guidance; direction; government; control.

For whanne I my lady here,
My wit with that hath loste his *stere*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

**To give one a steer**, to give one a useful hint; give one a point or tip. [Slang, U. S.]

**steer**$^2$ (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steer*, *ster*, *steor*, < AS. *steór* = D. *stier* = OLG. *stier*, MLG. *stēr* = OHG. *stior*, MHG. G. *stier* = Icel. *stjörr* = Goth. *stiur*, a bull, steer; also without initial *s*, Icel. *thjörr* = Sw. *tjur* = Dan. *tyr*, a steer; cf. L. *taurus* (> It. Sp. *toro* = Pg. *touro* = F. dim. *taureau*), < Gr. *ταῦρος* = OBulg. *turŭ* = Bohem. Pol. *tur* = Russ. *turŭ* = W. *tarw* = Ir. Gael. *tarbh*, a bull, steer; prob. akin to OHG. *stūri*, *stiuri*, strong, Skt. *sthūrin*, a pack-horse, *sthūla*, great, large, powerful, *sthūra*, a man, *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, Gr. *σταυρός*, a pole, stake, etc. (see *staurus*). Cf. *steer*$^1$, ult. from the same root; cf. also *stirk*, and *Taurus*.] A young male of the ox kind; a bullock, especially one which has been castrated and is raised for beef. In the United States the term is extended to male beef-cattle of any age.

Juvencus is a yonge oxe whan he is no lenger a calf, and he is then callyd a *steere* whan he begynneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in eringe the erth.
*Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed*, p. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

Laocoön . . .
With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer*.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 268.

**steer**$^2$ (stēr), *v. t.* [< *steer*$^2$, *n.*] To make a steer of; castrate (a young bull or bull-calf). [Rare.]

The male calves are *steered* and converted to beef.
*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 18, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**steer**$^3$ (stēr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stir*$^1$.

What 's a' the *steer*, kimmer?
What 's a' the *steer*?
Charlie he is landed,
An, haith, he'll soon be here.
*Jacobite song.*

**steerable** (stēr′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *steer*$^1$ + *-able*.] Capable of being steered: as, a *steerable* balloon.

**steerage** (stēr′ā̤j), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steeridge*, *stirrage*; < *steer*$^1$ + *-age*.] 1. The act, practice, or method of steering; guidance; direction; control; specifically, the direction or control of a ship in her course.

By reason of the euil *stirrage* of the other ship, we had almost boorded each other. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 110.

But He that hath the *steerage* of my course
Direct my sail! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 112.

2. That by which a course is steered or directed. [Rare.]

Inscribed to Phœbus, here he hung on high
The *steerage* [remigium] of his wings.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 24.

3. *Naut.*, the effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which the ship is affected by the helm: as, she was going nine knots, with easy *steerage*.—4. A course steered; a path or way; a course of conduct, or a way of life.

He bore his *steerage* true in every part,
Led by the compass of a noble heart.
*Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, iv. 2.

Let our Governors beware in time, lest . . . they shipwrack themselves, as others have don before them, in the cours wherin God was dirrecting the *Steerage* to a Free Commonwealth. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

5. A rudder; a helm; apparatus for steering; hence, a place of government or control.

This day the William was hald a ground, because she was somewhat leake, and to mend her *steerage*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 446.

While they who at the *steerage* stood
And reap'd the profit sought his blood.
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

6†. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses; the stern.

I was much surprized, and ran into the *steeridge* to look on the compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

7. In passenger-ships, the part of the ship allotted to the passengers who travel at the cheapest rate, hence called *steerage passengers*: generally, except in the newest type of passenger-steamers, not in the stern, as might be supposed, but in the bow; in a man-of-war, the part of the berth-deck just forward of the wardroom: it is generally divided into two apartments, one on each side, called the *starboard* and *port steerages*, which are assigned to midshipmen, clerks, and others.

It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I took my passage in the *steerage*.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvii.

**Steerage country** (*naut.*). See *country*.

**steerageway** (stēr′ā̤j-wā), *n.* *Naut.*, that degree of forward movement or headway of a ship which renders her subject to the helm.

**steerer** (stēr′ėr), *n.* [< *steer*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which steers; a steersman.

And I will be the *steerer* o 't,
To row you o'er the sea.
*Young Bekie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 13).

2. In a tricycle, the rod and small wheel by which the machine is turned about and guided: called *front steerer* or *back steerer* according to its place on the machine.—3. In bunko swindling, one who steers or leads his victim to the rendezvous; a bunko-steerer. [Slang.]—**Boat-steerer**, in *whaling*, the second man in rank in a boat's crew, whose duty it is to act as bow-oarsman while going on to the whale, to harpoon or bomb the whale if he is so instructed by the officer, and to steer the boat after the whale has been struck, having shifted ends with the officer. The duties of the boat-steerer, or harpooner or slewer as he is also called, are the most important intrusted to the crew.

**steering-compass** (stēr′ing-kum″pa̤s), *n.* See *compass*.

**steering-gear** (stēr′ing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the machinery by which the rudder is managed. In large ships steam-power has come into very general use for this purpose—a wheel, turned by the helmsman in the same manner as when steering by hand, by its action admitting steam to the engines which move the helm.

**steering-sail** (stēr′ing-sāl), *n.* Same as *studdingsail*.

**steering-wheel** (stēr′ing-hwēl), *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is shifted and the ship steered.

**steerless**† (stēr′les), *a.* [< ME. *stereles*, < AS. *steórleás*, having no rudder, < *steór*, a rudder, + *-leás*, E. *-less*; < *steer*$^1$, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no rudder.

Al *stereless* withinne a boot am I.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 416.

Like to the *steerless* boat that swerves with every wind.
*Surrey*, Eccl. iii.

**steerling** (stēr′ling), *n.* [< *steer*$^2$ + *-ling*$^1$.] A young steer.

To get thy *steerling*, once again
I'le play such another strain.
*Herrick*, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

**steerman**† (stēr′ma̤n), *n.* [< ME. *sterman*, *steorman*, < AS. *steórman* (= D. *stuurman* = MLG. *sturman*, *stureman* = MHG. *stiurman*, G. *steuermann*, steersman, = Icel. *stȳrimathr*, *stjörnarmathr* = Sw. *styrman* = Dan. *styrmand*, a mate), < *steór*, rudder, + *man*, man: see *steer*$^1$ and *man*.] Same as *steersman*.

Their Star the Bible; *Steer-man* th' Holy-Ghost.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

**steersman** (stērz′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *steersmen* (-men). [< ME. *steresman*, < AS. *steóresman*, steersman, < *steóres*, gen. of *steór*, a rudder, + *man*, man.] One who steers. (*a*) The steerer of a boat; a helmsman; a pilot.

How the tempest al began,
And how he lost his *steresman*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 436.

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden*.

(*b*†) A governor; a ruler.

> Ile of the .v. *steres-men*
> Vnder hem welden in stere tgen [ten].
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3417.

**steersmanship** (stērz'ma̤n-ship), *n.* [< *steersman* + *-ship.*] The office or art of a steersman; skill in steering.

> They praised my *steersmanship.*
> *J. Burroughs*, Pepacton, p. 19.

**steersmate** (stērz'māt), *n.* [< *steer's*, poss. of *steer*$^{1}$, + *mate*$^{1}$.] A mate or assistant in steering. [Rare.]

> What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
> Imbark'd with such a *steers-mate* at the helm?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1045.

**steer-staff**†, *n.* [ME. *steerstaf;* < *steer*$^{1}$ + *staff.*] Same as *steer-tree.* *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 34.

**steer-tree**† (stēr'trē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steretre, stertree, stertre;* < ME. *steretre;* < *steer*$^{1}$ + *tree.*] 1. A rudder.

> Wife, tent the *stere-tre*, and I shalle assay
> The depnes of the see that we bere, if I may.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The handle of a plow. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 361, note.

**steery** (stēr'i), *n.* [< *steer*$^{3}$ + *-y*$^{3}$.] A stir; a bustle; a tumult. [Scotch.]

> "Where's the younger womankind?" said the Antiquary. "Indeed, brother, amang a' the *steery*, Maria wadna be guided by me—she set away to the Halket-craig-head."
> *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

**steeve**$^{1}$ (stēv), *a.* [Sc., also *stieve, stive*, a var. of *stiff*, prob. due to Dan. *stiv*, stiff: see *stiff.*] Stiff; firm; unbending or unyielding.

> A filly buirdly, *steeve*, an' swank,
> An' set weel down a shapely shank
> As e'er tread yird.
> *Burns*, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

**steeve**$^{1}$ (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving.* [Also *stieve;* a var. of *stive*$^{1}$, *v.* Cf. *steeve*$^{1}$, *a.*] To stiffen: as, to be *steeved* with cold. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**steeve**$^{2}$ (stēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving.* [Appar. orig. 'be stiff' (a steeving bowsprit "being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable"): see *steeve*$^{2}$. Cf. Dan. *stiver*, a prop, stay, *stivebjælke*, a beam to prop with.] **I.** *intrans. Naut.*, to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit.

> The bowsprit is said to *steeve* more or less, as the outer end is raised or drooped. *Totten*, Naval Dict., p. 417.

**II.** *trans. Naut.*, to give a certain angle of elevation to: as, to *steeve* a bowsprit.

**steeve**$^{2}$ (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*$^{2}$, *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

**steeve**$^{3}$ (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving.* [Also *steve;* a var. of *stive*$^{2}$, < OF. *estiver*, stuff, cram (OF. *estive*, the loading of a ship): see *stive*$^{2}$.] 1. To stuff; cram; pack firmly and tightly. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. *Naut.*, to stow, as cargo in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or a jack-screw. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 306.

**steeve**$^{3}$ (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*$^{3}$, *v.*] A long derrick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc., p. 777.

**steevely** (stēv'li), *adv.* [< *steeve*$^{1}$ + *-ly*$^{2}$.] Firmly; stoutly. *Jamieson.* Also *stievely.* [Scotch.]

**steeving**$^{1}$ (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*$^{2}$, *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon; a steeve.

**steeving**$^{2}$ (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*$^{3}$, *v.*] The operation of stowing certain kinds of cargo, as cotton, wool, or hides, in a vessel's hold with a steeve or a jack-screw. See *steeve*$^{3}$, *v. t.*, 2.

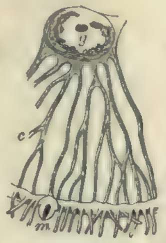
**steg** (steg), *n.* Same as *stag* (in various senses). [Prov. Eng.]

**steganographist**† (steg-a̤-nog'ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *steganograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who practises the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey*, 1727.

**steganography**† (steg-a̤-nog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *steganographie*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered (< στέγειν, cover), + γράφειν, write, mark.] The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 498.

> The Art of Stenographie, . . . whereunto is annexed a very easie Direction for *Steganographie*, or Secret Writing, printed at London in 1602 for Cuthbert Burbie.
> *Title*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXI. 836, note.

**Steganophthalmata** (steg″a̤-nof-thal'ma̤-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *steganophthalmatus:* see *steganophthalmatous.*] The covered-eyed acalephs, a division containing those jellyfishes whose sensory tentaculicysts are covered with flaps or lappets proceeding from the margin of the disk: contrasted with *Gymnophthalmata.* This division contains some of the commonest jellyfishes, as *Aurelia aurita;* it corresponds to *Discophora* in a usual sense, more exactly to *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, or *Scyphomedusæ.* Also called *Steganophthalmia.* See also cut under *Aurelia.*



Under view of a segment of the disk of *Aurelia aurita:* *m*, a lithocyst with its protective hood, a usual character of *Steganophthalmata;* *c*, the arrangement of the radiating canals; *g*, the aperture of a genital chamber, with plaited genital membrane.

**steganophthalmate** (steg″a̤-nof-thal'māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *_steganophthalmatus_, < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] **I.** *a.* Covered-eyed or hidden-eyed, as a hydromedusan; not gymnophthalmate. Also *steganophthalmatous, steganophthalmic, steganophthalmous.*

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Steganophthalmata.*

**steganophthalmatous** (steg″a̤-nof-thal'ma̤-tus), *a.* [< NL. *_steganophthalmatus:_ see *steganophthalmate.*] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

**Steganophthalmia** (steg″a̤-nof-thal'mi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *Steganophthalmata.*

**steganophthalmic** (steg″a̤-nof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *steganophthalm-ate* + *-ic.*] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

**steganophthalmous** (steg″a̤-nof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

**steganopod** (steg'a̤-nọ̄-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *steganopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. στεγανόπους (-ποδ-), web-footed, < στεγανός, covered, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, having all four toes webbed; totipalmate.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Steganopodes.*

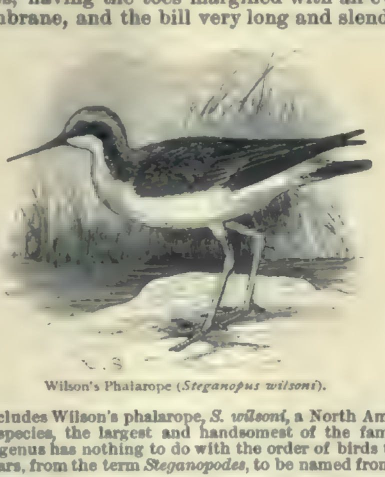
**Steganopoda**† (steg-a̤-nop'ọ̄-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod.*] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*, or web-footed birds collectively.

**steganopodan** (steg-a̤-nop'ọ̄-da̤n), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, totipalmate; steganopod.

**Steganopodes** (steg-a̤-nop'ọ̄-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod.*] An order of natatorial birds, consisting of those which have all four toes webbed and a more or less developed gular pouch; the *Totipalmatæ.* It is now usually divided into six families, *Sulidæ*, *Pelecanidæ*, *Phalacrocoracidæ*, *Plotidæ*, *Tachypetidæ*, and *Phaethontidæ*, respectively represented by the gannets, pelicans, cormorants, darters, frigates, and tropic-birds. *Dysporomorphæ*, *Pinnipedes*, and *Piscatores* are synonyms. See cuts under *anhinga*, *cormorant*, *frigate bird*, *gannet*, *pelican*, *Phaethon*, *rough-billed*, and *totipalmate.*

**steganopodous** (steg-a̤-nop'ọ̄-dus), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *steganopod.*

**Steganopus** (ste-gan'ọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818): see *steganopod.*] A genus of phalaropes, having the toes margined with an even membrane, and the bill very long and slender.



Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus wilsoni*).

It includes Wilson's phalarope, *S. wilsoni*, a North American species, the largest and handsomest of the family. This genus has nothing to do with the order of birds that appears, from the term *Steganopodes*, to be named from it.

**Stegocarpi** (steg-ō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *stegocarpous.*] A division of bryaceous mosses in which the capsule opens in the upper part by a deciduous lid or operculum. It embraces the larger part of the true mosses.

**stegocarpous** (steg-ọ̄-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *_stegocarpus_, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the *Stegocarpi;* having an operculate capsule.

**Stegocephala** (steg-ọ̄-sef'a̤-lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *_stegocephalus:_ see *stegocephalous.*] Same as *Labyrinthodontia.* Also *Stegocephali.*

**stegocephalian** (steg″ọ̄-se-fā'li-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegocephala* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Stegocephalous.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stegocephala.*

**stegocephalous** (steg-ọ̄-sef'a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *_stegocephalus_, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + κεφαλή, the head.] Having the head mailed, loricate, or cataphract, as a labyrinthodont; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Stegocephala.*

**Stegodon** (steg'ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1857), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] 1. A genus of fossil elephants of the Tertiaries of India, intermediate in their dental characters between the existing elephants and the mastodons. They are, however, most nearly related to the former, belonging to the same subfamily, *Elephantinæ.* *S. insignis* is an example.

2. [*l. c.*] An elephant of this genus.

**stegognathous** (ste-gog'na̤-thus), *a.* [< Gr. στέγειν, cover, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of imbricated plates: noting the *Bulimulidæ.*

**Stegoptera**† (ste-gop'te̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *_stegopterus:_ see *stegopterous.*] An order of neuropterous insects; the roof-winged insects. It included the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, the *Rhaphidiidæ* or snake-flies, the *Mantispidæ* or mantis-flies, the *Myrmeleontidæ* or ant-lions, the *Hemerobiidæ* or lacewings, the *Sialidæ* or May-flies, and the *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies. The order is now broken up.

**stegopterous** (ste-gop'te̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *_stegopterus_, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather.*] In *entom.*, roof-winged; holding the wings deflexed when at rest; of or pertaining to the *Stegoptera.*

**Stegosauria** (steg-ọ̄-sâ'ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] An order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families *Stegosauridæ* and *Scelidosauridæ.*

**stegosaurian** (steg-ọ̄-sâ'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegosauria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stegosauria*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A dinosaur of the order *Stegosauria.*

**Stegosauridæ** (steg-ọ̄-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stegosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of herbivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Stegosaurus*, with biconcave vertebræ, ischia retrorse and meeting in mid-line, the astragalus coalesced with the tibia, and the metatarsals short. They were Jurassic reptiles of great size.

**Stegosaurus** (steg-ọ̄-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1877), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Stegosauridæ.* It contained species some 30 feet long, mailed with enormous bucklers and spines.—2. [*l. c.*] A dinosaur of this genus.

**steik**, *v. t.* See *steek.*

**steill**†, *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *stale*$^{1}$.

**stein**$^{1}$†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *steen*$^{1}$, *steen*$^{2}$.

**stein**$^{2}$ (stīn), *n.* [G. *stein*, stone.] An earthenware mug, especially one designed to hold beer.

**Steinberger** (stīn'bėr-gėr), *n.* A white wine grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden in Prussia. The vineyard belongs to the Prussian national domain. Steinberger ranks in estimation second only to the Johannisberger, and in some years is considered better by connoisseurs.

**steinbock** (stīn'bok), *n.* [G.: see *steenbok.*] 1. The ibex.—2. Same as *steenbok.*

**Steinerian** (stī-nē'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [Named by Cremona from *Steiner* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the discoveries of the German geometer Jacob Steiner (1796–1863).—**Steinerian polygon.** See *polygon.*

**II.** *n.* In *math.*, the locus of points whose first polars with respect to a given curve have double points.

**Steiner's surface.** See *surface.*

**steing**, *n.* Same as *sting*$^{2}$.

**steinheilite** (stīn'hī-līt), *n.* A variety of iolite.

**steining** (stī'ning), *n.* Same as *steening*, 2.

**Steinitz gambit.** See *gambit.*

**steinkirk** (stīn'kėrk), *n.* See *steenkirk.*

**steinmannite** (stīn'ma̤n-īt), *n.* [Named after *Steinmann*, a German mineralogist.] A variety of galena containing some arsenic and antimony. It commonly occurs in octahedral crystals.

**steirk**, *n.* See *stirk.*

**steive**, *v.* A variant of *stive*$^{2}$.

**steke**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *stick*$^{1}$.

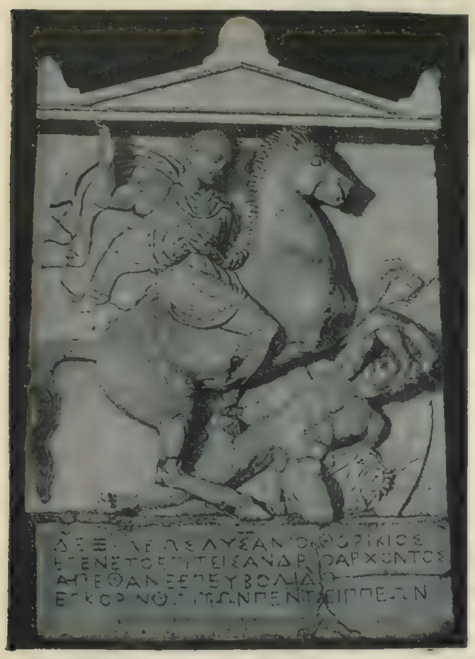
**stel**†. An obsolete form of *steel*$^{1}$, *steal*$^{2}$, *stale*$^{2}$, etc.

**stela** (stē'lä̤), *n.* Same as *stele*$^{3}$.

**stele**$^{1}$†. An old spelling of *steal*$^{1}$, *steal*$^{2}$.

**stele**$^{2}$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stale*$^{2}$.

**stele**³ (stē′lē, sometimes stēl), *n.*; pl. *stelæ* or *stelai.* [= F. *stèle*, < L. *stela*, < Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab or pillar, < *ἱστάναι*, stand, set: see *stand* and *stool.*] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An upright slab or pillar, often crowned with a rich anthemion, and sometimes bearing more or less elaborate sculpture or a painted scene, commonly used among the ancient Greeks as a gravestone. (*b*) A similar slab or pillar serving as a milestone, to bear an inscription in some public place, or for a like purpose.


Sculptured Stele.—Monument of the Knight Dexileos (who fell before Corinth 394 B. C.), on the Sacred Way, Athens.

**stelechite** (stel′e-kīt), *n.* [= F. *stéléchite*, < Gr. *στέλεχος*, the crown of the root of a tree, stump, block, log, the trunk, + *-ite*².] A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite. Also, erroneously, *stelochite*.

**Stelgidopteryx** (stel-ji-dop′te̤-riks), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *στελγίς* (*στελγιδ-*), a scraper, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, having the outer web of the first primary serrate by conversion of the barbs into a series of recurved hooks; the rough-winged swallows. *S. serripennis* is the common rough-winged swallow of the United States, of plain brownish coloration, greatly resembling the bank-swallow. Several others inhabit Central and South America. See cut under *rough-winged*.

**stell** (stel), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellen*, < AS. *stellan* (= MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *stellen*), set up, place, fix, < *steall* (= MD. D. *stal* = MLG. *stal*, LG. *stall* = OHG. MHG. *stal*, G. *stall*), a place, stall: see *stall*¹.] To set; place; fix. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *stell'd*
> Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiv.

**stell** (stel), *n.* [A var. of *stall*¹, after *stell*, *v.*] 1†. A place; a station.

> The said *stell* of Plessis.
> *Danet's Comines*, sig. V 5. (*Nares.*)

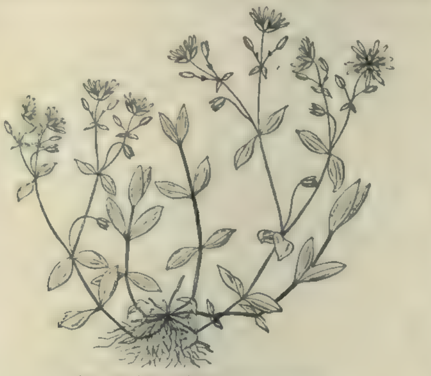
2. A stall; a fold for cattle. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**stella** (stel′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *stellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *stella*, a star: see *star*¹.] A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster; a stellate.

**stellar** (stel′ạ̈r), *a.* [= F. *stellaire* = Sp. *estrellar* = It. *stellare*, < LL. *stellaris*, pertaining to a star, starry, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stella.*] Of or pertaining to stars; astral: as, *stellar* worlds; *stellar* space; *stellar* regions.

> These soft fires
> Not only enlighten, but . . . shed down
> Their *stellar* virtue on all kinds that grow.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 671.

**Stellaria** (ste-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), name transferred, on account of the star-like blossoms, from a *Corispermum* so named by Dillenius (1719); < L. *stella*, a star.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by the absence of stipules, by flowers usually with five deeply two-cleft petals and three styles, and by a one-celled globose or oblong capsule which commonly splits into three two-cleft or completely parted valves. There are about 85 species, scattered throughout the world; in the tropics they occur only on mountains. Seven species occur in England and about 20 in North America, of which 7 are natives of the northeastern United States. They are commonly diffuse herbs, with weak, smooth, or hairy stems, loosely ascending or growing in matted tufts. Their flowers are usually white, and form terminal panicled cymes, sometimes mixed with leaves. Several species are known as *chickweed*, and several others as *starwort* or *stitchwort*, especially *S. Holostea* (see *stitchwort*), a common English species, bearing such local names as *allbone, breakbones, shirt-buttons, snap-jack. S. longifolia*, the long-leafed stitchwort, frequent in the Northern Atlantic States, forms delicate tangled masses of light green overtopped by numerous small white flowers. *S. pubera*, the great chickweed or starwort, the most showy Atlantic species, forms conspicuous dark-green tufts along shaded banks in earliest spring, from Pennsylvania southward. See also cut under *ovary*.


Great Chickweed (*Stellaria pubera*).

**stellary** (stel′a̤-ri), *a.* Same as *stellar*.

**stellate** (stel′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, set or cover with stars, < *stella*, star: see *stella.*] I. *a.* Star-like in form; star-shaped; arranged in the form of a conventional star; radiating from a common center like the rays or points of a star: as, *stellate* leaves; the *stellate* groups of natrolite crystals.—**Stellate bristle** or **hair**, a bristle or hair which branches at the end in a star-shaped manner. See cut under *hair*, 4.—**Stellate fracture**, a fracture, occurring usually in a flat bone, in which several fissures radiate from the central point of injury.—**Stellate leaves**, leaves, more than two in number, surrounding the stem in a whorl, or radiating like the spokes of a wheel or the points of a star. Also called *verticillate leaves*. See cut under *pipsissewa*.—**Stellate ligament**, a costovertebral ligament; the anterior costocentral ligament uniting the head of a rib with the body of a vertebra: so called from the radiated figure in man.—**Stellate spicule**, an aster; a stellate.—**Stellate veins**, very minute venous radicles situated just under the capsule of the kidney, arranged in a radiating or stellate manner.

II. *n.* A stellate microsclere, or flesh-spicule in the form of a star. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**stellated** (stel′ā-ted), *a.* [< *stellate* + *-ed*².] Same as *stellate*.—**Stellated polygon, polyhedron,** etc. See the nouns.

**stellately** (stel′āt-li), *adv.* Radiately; like a star; in a stellate manner.

**stellate-pilose** (stel′āt-pī″lōs), *a.* In *bot.*, pilose with stellate hairs.

**stellation**† (ste-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *stellatio*(*n-*) (?), < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate.*] 1. The act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

> The skaly Scorpion 's fixt amongst the rest, . . .
> The cause of it's *stellation* to enquire,
> And why so beautify'd with heauenly fire,
> Comes next in course.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 138.

2. Same as *constellation*.

> Stars, and *stellations* of the heavens.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 4.

**stellature** (stel′ạ̄-tụ̄r), *n.* [< ML. **stellatura*, irreg. taken as equiv. to *stellionatus*: see *stellionate.*] Same as *stellionate*.

> Extortion and cozenage is proverbially called crimen stellionatus, the sin of *stellature*.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

**stelled**† (steld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *stell*: see *stell*, and cf. *stalled*, pp. of *stall.*] Fixed.

> The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
> In hell-black night endured, would have buoy'd up,
> And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 61.

[Some commentators define the word as 'stellated,' 'starry.']

**stelleer**†, **stelleere**†, *n.* [See *steelyard*².] Same as *steelyard*². *Cotgrave.*

**Stelleria** (ste-lē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after G. W. *Steller*: see *stellerine.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks, the type of which is Steller's eider, *S. dispar*, usually called *Polysticta stelleri*. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

**Stellerida** (ste-ler′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Stellarida*, < *stellaris*, starry, + *-ida.*] A class or other large group of echinoderms of obviously radiate figure; the starfishes and brittle-stars: synonymous with *Asteroidea*, 2.

**stelleridan** (ste-ler′i-da̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stellerida* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stellerida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stellerida*, as a starfish or brittle-star.

**stelleridean** (stel-e̤-rid′ē̤-a̤n), *n.* Same as *stelleridan*.

**stellerine** (stel′e̤-rin), *n.* [Named after G. W. *Steller*, the traveler (1709–45).] The arctic or Steller's sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

**Steller's eider.** See *Polysticta*, 1, and *Stelleria*.

**Steller's jay.** A jay of northwestern North America, *Cyanocitta stelleri*, crested like the common blue jay, but chiefly of a blackish color, shading into dull blue on some parts.

**Steller's sea-cow.** See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

**Steller's sea-lion.** The northern sea-lion. See *Eumetopias* (with cut).

**stellet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stylet*, 1. *Dalyell*, Frag. of Scottish History.

**stelliferous** (ste-lif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *stellifer*, starry, < *stella*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Having or abounding with stars.

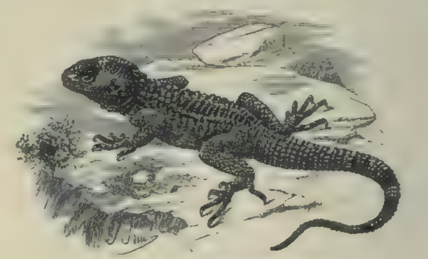
**stelliform** (stel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stella*, a star, + *forma*, form.] Star-like in shape; stellate in form; asteroid; radiated.

**stellify**† (stel′i-fī), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellifyen*, < OF. *stellifier*, < ML. *stellificare*, place among the stars, convert into a constellation, < L. *stella*, a star, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To turn into or cause to resemble a star; convert into a constellation; make glorious; glorify.

> No wonder is thogh Jove her *stellifye*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 525.

> Some thinke this floud to be Nilus, which is also Gyon; and therefore *stellified*, because it directeth his course from the Meridian. It consisteth of many stars, and lieth iust beneath the star called Canopus, or Ptolomæa.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 176.

**Stellio** (stel′i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *stellio*(*n-*), a lizard: see *stellion.*] 1. A genus of agamoid lizards, giving name to the *Stellionidæ*. They have acrodont dentition, naked tympanum, no pores, and the scales of the tail disposed in whorls or verticils. There are several species, ranging from countries bordering the Mediterranean to India. The common stellion or star-lizard, the hardim of the Arabs, *S. vulgaris*, is abundant in ruins. *S. tuberculatus* is an Indian species.


Common Stellion (*Stellio vulgaris*).

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

**stellion** (stel′yo̤n), *n.* [< L. *stellio*, a newt, a lizard marked with star-like spots, also a crafty, knavish person (cf. *stellionate*), < *stella*, a star: see *stella.*] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Stellio* or family *Stellionidæ*; a star-lizard.

> When the *stellion* hath cast his skin, he greedily devours it again. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

**stellionate** (stel′yo̤n-āt), *n.* [< LL. *stellionatus*, cozenage, trickery, < L. *stellio*(*n-*), a crafty, knavish person, lit. a newt, lizard: see *stellion.*] In *Scots* and *civil law*, a word used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law.

**Stellionidæ** (stel-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stellio*(*n-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of Old World acrodont agamoid lizards, named from the genus *Stellio*, properly merged in *Agamidæ*; the stellions or star-lizards. See cut under *Stellio*.

**stellular** (stel′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star, dim. of *stella*, a star: see *stella.*] Finely or numerously stellated, as if spangled with little stars; stelliferous, as the surface of a coral; shaped like a little star; resembling little stars; small and stelliform in figure or appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 370.

**stellulate** (stel′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star (see *stellular*), + *-ate*¹.] Resembling little stars or a little star; stellular.

**Stellwag's symptom.** See *symptom*.

**Stelmatopoda** (stel-ma̤-top′ọ̄-dạ̈), *n. pl.* A division of *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*, corresponding to the *Gymnolæmata*: contrasted with *Lophopoda*.

**stelochite** (stel′ọ̄-kīt), *n.* See *stelechite.*

**stelography** (stẹ̄-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *στηλογραφία*, an inscription on a stele or upright slab, < Gr. *στήλη*, a stele (see *stele*$^3$), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The practice of writing or inscribing on steles or pillars.

Jacob's pillar . . . thus engraved . . . gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography.*
*Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, p. 323.

**stem**$^1$ (stem), *n.* [< ME. *stem, stam,* < AS. *stemn, stefn, stæfn,* also *stofn* (> E. dial. *stovin*), stem, trunk (of a tree), = D. *stam*, stem, trunk, stock (of a tree or family), = MLG. *stam, stamme,* stem, stock, = OHG. MHG. *stam* (*stamm-*), G. *stamm*, stem (of a tree), trunk, tree, stock, race, = Icel. *stofn, stomn,* stem, trunk of a tree, = Sw. *stam* = Dan. *stamme* (in comp. *stam-*), stem, trunk, stock (of a tree), stock, race, family (also with some variation of form in a particular sense, 'the prow of a vessel': see *stem*$^2$); = OIr. *tamon*, Ir. *tamhān* (for **stamon*), stem, trunk; cf. Gr. *στάμνος*, an earthen jar; with formative *-mn-*, < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand*. Not related to *staff*, except remotely.] 1. The body of a tree, shrub, or plant; the firm part which supports the branches; the stock; the stalk; technically, the ascending axis, which ordinarily grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis. The stem is composed of fibrous, spiral, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways; it typically assumes a cylindrical form and a perpendicular position, and bears upon it the remaining aërial parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure, there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of three of the great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided — namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. Stems are herbaceous or woody, solid or hollow, jointed or unjointed, branched or simple. Sometimes they are so weak as to be procumbent, although more generally firm and erect; sometimes weak stems are upheld by twining or by other methods of climbing. In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. There are also stems, such as the rhizome and tuber, which, being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots. See cuts under *baobab, esparto, internode, pipsissewa, snakeroot, rhizome,* and *tuber.*

2. The stalk which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem. See cuts under *pedicel, peduncle,* and *petiole.*

Two lovely berries moulded on one *stem.*
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 211.

For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender *stem.*
*Burns*, To a Mountain Daisy.

3. The stock of a family; a race; ancestry.

Ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 82.

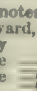
4. A branch of a family; an offshoot.

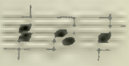
Richard Plantagenet, . . .
Sweet *stem* from York's great stock.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 41.

5. Anything resembling the stem of a plant. Specifically — (*a*) The handle of a tool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) That part of a vase, cup, or goblet which unites the body to the foot or base, in examples where the body is not immediately set upon the latter.

Wine-glasses or goblets are classified by the nature of their *stems*, or by the nature of their feet.
*H. J. Powell*, Glass-Making, p. 61.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, the thick stroke or body-mark of a roman or italic letter. See cut under *type.* (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged. (*e*) The projecting rod of a reciprocating valve, serving to guide it in its action. See cut under *slide-valve.* (*f*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any slender, especially axial, part like the stem of a plant; a stalk, stipe, rachis, footstalk, etc. (*g*) In *ornith.*, the whole shaft of a feather. (*h*) In *entom.*, the base of a clavate antenna, including all the joints except the enlarged outer ones: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera.*

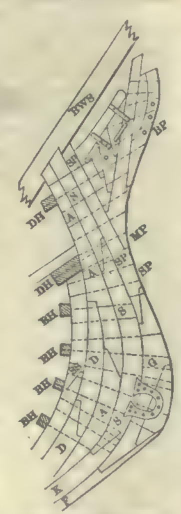
6. In *musical notation*, a vertical line added to the head of certain kinds of notes. Of the kinds of note now in use, all but two, the breve and the semibreve, have stems. It may be directed either upward or downward, thus, . When two voice-parts are written on the same staff, the stems of the notes belonging to the upper part are often directed upward, and those of the lower part downward, particularly when the parts cross, or both use the same note (see figure). The latter note is said to have a *double stem.* See *note*$^1$, 13. Also called *tail.*



7. In *philol.*, a derivative from a root, having itself inflected forms, whether of declension or of conjugation, made from it; the unchanged part in a series of inflectional forms, from which the forms are viewed as made by additions; base; crude form. **Aërial stem**, the above-ground axis of a plant, as opposed to the rootstock or other subterranean form of the stem.— **Ancipital, compound, erect, herbaceous, pituitary, secondary,** etc., **stem.** See the adjectives.

**stem**$^1$ (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming.* [< *stem*$^1$, *n.*] To remove the stem of; separate from the stem: as, to *stem* tobacco.

**stem**$^2$ (stem), *n.* [< ME. **stem, stam,* < AS. **stemn, stefn,* **stæfn,* also *stefna, stæfna,* the prow of a ship (*steórstefn,* the poop, lit. 'steer-stem'), = OS. *stamn* = D. *steven* = MLG. LG. *steven*, prow of a ship (> G. *steven*, stem (*vorder-steven*, 'fore stem,' prow, *hintersteven*, 'hind stem,' stern-post)), = Icel. *stafn, stamn,* also *stefni, stemni,* stem of a ship (prow or stern), = Dan. *stevn, stavn* = Sw. *stäf*, prow (*fram-stam*, 'fore stem,' prow, *bakstam*, 'back stem,' stem); a particular use, with variations of form, of AS. *stemn, stefn,* E. *stem*$^1$, etc., stem, trunk, post: see *stem*$^1$. The naut. use in E. is prob. in part of Scand. origin.] 1. A curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are united at the foremost end. The lower end of it is scarfed or riveted to the keel, and the bowsprit, when present, rests on its upper end. In wooden ships it is frequently called the *main stem*, to distinguish it from the false stem, or cutwater. The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale showing the perpendicular height from the keel, for indicating the draft of water forward. See also cut under *forecastle.*



Stem and allied parts.

S, stem; K, keel; A, apron; D, deadwood; SS, stemson; DH, deck-hooks; BH, breast-hooks; SP, stem-piece, or independent piece; MP, main piece, or lace-piece; BP, bobstay-piece; BWS, bowsprit; G, gripe; F, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

Pretious jewells fecht from far
By Italian marchants that with Russian *stemes*
Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine.
*The Taming of the Shrew*, p. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The forward part of a vessel; the bow.

Turnynge therfore the *stemmes* of his shyppes towarde the Easte, he affyrmed that he had founde the Ilande of Ophir. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 66).

**False stem**, a stem fitted closely to the forward side of the main stem, generally sharp, and introduced for the purpose of decreasing a vessel's resistance and increasing her speed; a cutwater.— **From stem to stern**, from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

They skip
*From stem to stern*; the boatswain whistles.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1. 64.

**stem**$^2$ (stem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming.* [< *stem*$^2$, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To dash against with the stem (of a vessel).

They stood off again, and, returning with a good gale, they *stemmed* her upon the quarter, and almost overset her. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 226.

2†. To keep (a vessel) on its course; steer.

He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately *stems* the ship.
*Cornelius Nepos in English* (1723), Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make headway against by sailing or swimming, as a tide or current; hence, in general, to make headway against (opposition of any kind).

The breathless Muse awhile her wearied wings shall ease,
To get her strength to *stem* the rough Sabrinian seas.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 434.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make headway (as a ship); especially, to make progress in opposition to some obstruction, as a current of water or the wind.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Æthiopian to the Cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly toward the pole.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 642.

2. To head; advance head on.

At first we could scarce lie S. W., but, being got a degree to the Southward of the Line, the Wind veer'd most Easterly, and then we *stemmed* S. W. by S.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

**stem**$^3$ (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming.* [< ME. *stemmen*; < Icel. *stemma* = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme*, stem, = OHG. MHG. *stemmen, stemen,* G. *stemmen, stämmen,* stop, stem, dam; < √ *stam* in *stam*$^2$, *stammer*, etc.: see *stammer.* Not connected with *stem*$^1$ or *stem*$^2$.] 1. To stop; check; dam up, as a stream.

And loke ȝe *stemme* no stepe [step], bot strechez on faste,
Til ȝe reche to areset [stopping-place], rest ȝe neuer.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 905.

The best way is, ever, not to attempt to *stem* a torrent, but to divert it.
*A. Hamilton*, To Washington (Works, I. 345).

He who *stems* a stream with sand.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 28.

He sat down to his milk-porridge, which it was his old frugal habit to *stem* his morning hunger with.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

2. To tamp; make tight, as a joint, with a lute or cement.

**stem**$^4$†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *steam.*

**stemapod** (stem′a-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆμα*, filament (see *stamen*$^1$), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] One of the caudal filaments of the caterpillars of certain moths, as *Cerura* and *Heterocampa*, whose last pair of legs are thus modified into deterrent or repugnatorial organs. *A. S. Packard.*

**stem-character** (stem′kar″ak-tėr), *n.* In *gram.*, same as *characteristic letter* (which see, under *characteristic*).

**stem-clasping** (stem′klȧs″ping), *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

**stem-climber** (stem′klī″mėr), *n.* In *bot.*, see *climber*$^1$, 2.

**steme**†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *steam.*

**stem-eelworm** (stem′ēl″wėrm), *n.* A minute nematoid, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes stem-sickness in certain plants. See *Tylenchus.*

**stem-end** (stem′end), *n.* That part or point in a fruit which is attached to the stem: opposed to the blossom-end, which frequently bears the remains of the calyx, as in a pear or an apple. The stem-end is usually inferior to the blossom-end in sweetness and flavor.

**stem-head** (stem′hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, the top of the stem, or continuation of the forward extreme of the keel.

**stem-knee** (stem′nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knee uniting the stem with the keel.

**stem-leaf** (stem′lēf), *n.* A leaf growing from the stem; a cauline leaf.

**stemless** (stem′les), *a.* [< *stem*$^1$ + *-less.*] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acaulescent.— **Stemless lady's-slipper, thistle, violet.** See the nouns.

**stemlet** (stem′let), *n.* [< *stem*$^1$ + *-let.*] A little stem or stalk; a young stem.

Gives insertion to two multiarticulate *stemlets.*
*English Cyc., Nat. Hist. Division* (1855), III. 87.

**stemma** (stem′ä), *n.*; pl. *stemmata* (-a-tä). [< L. *stemma*, < Gr. *στέμμα*, a wreath, garland, < *στέφειν*, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown.] 1. A family tree, or pedigree; specifically, such a pedigree made more or less decorative with heraldic or other ornaments; also, pedigree in general; order of descent; family: as, a man of the *stemma* of the Cecils.— 2. The simple as distinguished from the compound eye of an invertebrate; an ocellus: always sessile and immovable.— 3. One of the facets or corneules of a compound eye.— 4. In *entom.*, the tubercle from which an antenna arises.— **Spurious stemma**, a small flat space, covered with semi-transparent membrane, above the bases of the antennæ of certain *Orthoptera*: it has been supposed to represent a stemma, or simple eye, in a rudimentary form.

**Stemmatopteris** (stem-a-top′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέμμα*(*τ-*), a wreath, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil plants, established by Corda, under which various stems or trunks of tree-ferns have been grouped, but little being known in regard to them, except the form of the scars or impressions marking the points of attachment of the petioles. Lesquereux describes remains of this kind under the names of *Stemmatopteris, Caulopteris, Megaphyton,* and *Psaronius*; but, as he remarks, they could all have been described without inconvenience under the name of *Caulopteris.* These fossil remains are common in the coal-measures. See *Caulopteris.*

**stemmatous** (stem′a-tus), *a.* [< *stemma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to a stemma, or having its character; ocellar.

**stemmed** (stemd), *a.* [< *stem*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Furnished with or bearing a stem: used chiefly in composition: as, a straight-*stemmed* plant.

**stemmer** (stem′ėr), *n.* [< *stem*$^3$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. Same as *blasting-needle.* [Eng.]— 2. An implement used in making joints tight by means of cement.

**stemmery** (stem′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *stemmeries* (-iz). [< *stem*$^1$ + *-ery.*] A factory where tobacco is stripped from the stem. *New York Herald*, July 17, 1884. [Local, U. S.]

**stemming** (stem′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stem*$^3$, *v.*] 1. The operation of tamping.— 2. The material used in tamping. [Eng. in both uses.]

**Stemodia** (stẹ̄-mō′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), shortened from *Stemodiacra* (P. Browne, 1756), so called from the two-forked stamens; < Gr. *στήμων*, taken for 'stamen' (see *stamen*$^1$),

+ *δίς*, *δι-*, two-, + *ἄκρον*, a point, tip.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*, type of a subtribe *Stemodieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five nearly equal calyx-lobes, and four perfect didynamous stamens included within the corolla-tube, and by a capsule splitting partly or completely into four valves, the two placentæ separating or remaining united in a column. There are about 30 species, mostly tropical, occurring in all continents except Europe. They are glandular-hairy or downy herbs, sometimes shrubby and often aromatic. They bear opposite or whorled leaves and solitary or spiked and crowded, usually bluish flowers, sometimes with bracted pedicels. *S. maritima* is known in Jamaica as *bastard* or *seaside germander*, and *S. durantifolia* as *goatweed*; the latter, a low clammy plant with purplish spiked flowers, extends also from southern Arizona to Brazil.

**Stemona** (stē´mọ̄-nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the peculiar stamens; < Gr. *στήμων*, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Stemonaceæ*. It is distinguished by erect ovules and seeds, and stamens with very short filaments more or less united into a ring, having linear erect anthers with a thickened connective, continued above into an erect appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of India, Malaysia, and tropical Australia. They are smooth, lofty-climbing twiners, growing from a fusiform tuberous root, and bearing shining alternate leaves which are cordate, ovate, or narrower, with three or more nerves and numerous cross-veinlets. The flowers form racemes, or are few or solitary in the axils; the perianth-segments are rather large, distinct, and erect, marked by many nerves. Formerly called *Roxburghia*.

**Stemonaceæ** (stē-mọ̄-nā´sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Durand, 1888), < *Stemona* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronarieæ*, by many formerly called *Roxburghiaceæ*. It is characterized by regular bisexual flowers with a four-parted perianth of two rows, with four stamens and a one-celled ovary which contains two or more ovules and ripens into a two-valved capsule. It includes 8 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Stichoneuron* and *Stemona* (the type) are largely Indian; the other genus, *Croomia*, includes one species in Japan, and another, *C. pauciflora*, in Florida and adjacent States.

**Stemonitaceæ** (stē″mọ̄-ni-tā´sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stemonitis* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, belonging, according to the classification of Rostafinski, to the order *Amaurochæteæ*, which has a single sporangium or æthalium, without the peculiar deposits of lime carbonate that characterize the fructification of other orders, and the spores, capillitium, and columella usually uniformly black, or rarely brownish-violet.

**Stemonitis** (stē-mọ̄-nī´tis), *n.* [NL. (Gleditsch), < Gr. *στήμων*, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Stemonitaceæ*.

**stem-pessary** (stem´pes″ạ̈-ri), *n.* A pessary with a rod or stem which is passed into the cervix uteri.

**stem-piece** (stem´pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece between the stem and the chocks, also called *independent piece*. See cut under *stem*$^2$.

**stemple** (stem´pl), *n.* [Cf. D. *stempel* = MHG. *stempfel*, G. *stempel* (< D.), a mark, stamp: see *stamp*.] In *mining*, a small timber used to support the ground by being laid across the stulls, or in other ways: in some mining districts of England nearly the same as *lacing* or *lagging*.

**stem-sickness** (stem´sik″nes), *n.* A disease of clover in England. It is caused by a nematoid worm, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, known as the *stem-eelworm*, and brings about first a stunted condition and finally the death of the plant.

**stemson** (stem´sọ̈n), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *stanchion*, confused with *stem*$^2$. Cf. *keelson*, *sternson*.] In *ship-building*, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

**stem-stitch** (stem´stich), *n.* In *pillow-lace making*, a stitch by which a thick braid-like stripe is produced: used for the stems of flowers and sprigs, tendrils, etc.

**stem-winder** (stem´wīn″dėr), *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of a contrivance connected with the stem, and not by a key.

**sten**, *v.* and *n.* See *stend*.

**stench**$^1$ (stench), *n.* [< ME. *stench*, *stunch*, < AS. *stenc* (= OHG. *stanc*, *stanch*, MHG. *stanc*, *stenke*, G. *stank* = Sw. Dan. *stank*), a smell, odor (pleasant or unpleasant), < *stincan*, smell: see *stink*, *v.*, and cf. *stink*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *stækja*, a stench.] An ill smell; an offensive odor.

> In our way to Tivoli I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the *stench* that arises from its waters some time before I saw them.
>
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 482.

=**Syn.** *Stink*, etc. See *smell*.

**stench**$^1$† (stench), *v. t.* [< *stench*$^1$, *n.*] To cause to emit a stench; cause to stink.

> Dead bards *stench* every coast.
>
> *Young*, Resignation, i. 24.

**stench**$^2$† (stench), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *stanch*$^1$. *Harvey.*

**stenchful**† (stench´fụl), *a.* [< *stench*$^1$ + *-ful*.] Full of bad odors. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 56.

**stenchil** (sten´chil), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*$^1$ for *stanchion*.

**stench-pipe** (stench´pīp), *n.* In *plumbing*, an extension of a soil-pipe through and above the roof of a house, to allow foul gases to escape.

**stench-trap** (stench´trap), *n.* In a drain, a depression or hollow in which water lies, introduced to prevent the reflex passage of foul air or gas.

**stenchy** (sten´chi), *a.* [< *stench*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Having a stench or offensive smell. *Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

**stencil**$^1$ (sten´sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stenciled*, *stencilled*, ppr. *stenciling*, *stencilling*. [Origin uncertain: (*a*) According to Skeat, prob. < OF. *estinceller* (for **escinteller*), cover with stars, powder (used in heraldry), lit. 'sparkle,' F. *étinceler*, sparkle, < L. *scintillare*, sparkle: see *scintillate*. Cf. *tinsel*. (*b*) In another view, orig. as a noun, identical with *stencil*$^2$, a dial. var. of *stanchel*$^1$, var. of *stanchion*, ult. < OF. *estance*, a support: see *stance* and *stanchion*.] To mark out or paint by means of a stencil.

**stencil**$^1$ (sten´sil), *n.* [See *stencil*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A thin plate or sheet of any substance in which a figure, letter, or pattern is formed by cutting through the plate. If the plate thus cut is placed upon a surface and rubbed with color or ink, the pattern or figure will be marked on the underlying substance. For many purposes, the letters, etc., are cut through completely; for transferring a pattern, as in embroidery, the lines of the pattern are often indicated by small holes. In wall-decoration, etc., both these plans are employed. Different stencils are often used in the same design, each for a different color.

**2.** The coloring matter used in marking with a stencil-plate. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.—**3.** In *ceram.*, a preparation laid upon the biscuit to keep the oil used in transfer-printing or enameling from adhering to the surface; hence, the pattern traced by this preparation, reserving a panel or medallion of the unaltered color of the biscuit.

**stencil**$^2$ (sten´sil), *n.* [A var. of *stanchel*$^1$.] A door-post; a stanchion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stenciler, stenciller** (sten´sil-ėr), *n.* [< *stencil*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who works with a stencil, especially a decorative painter who applies patterns with a stencil.

**stencil-pen** (sten´sil-pen), *n.* A pricking-machine for perforating paper to form a stencil. It consists of a hollow stylus carrying a needle having a reciprocating motion. See *electric pen*, under *pen*$^2$.

**stencil-plate** (sten´sil-plāt), *n.* A stencil.

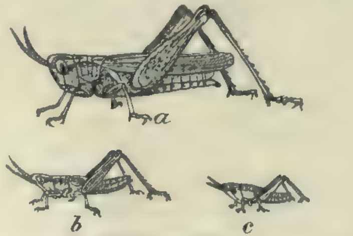
**stend** (stend), *v. i.* [< OF. *estendre*, F. *étendre* = It. *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, stretch forth, extend: see *extend*.] **1.** To extend. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To walk with long steps.—**3.** To leap; bound; rear; spring. Also *sten*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**stend** (stend), *n.* [< *stend*, *v.*] A leap; a spring; a long step or stride. Also *sten*. *Burns*, Tam Glen. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**Stenelytra** (stē̤-nel´i-trạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stenelytrus*: see *stenelytrous*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the third family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, divided into 5 tribes, corresponding to the old genera *Helops*, *Cistela*, *Dircæa*, *Œdemera*, and *Mycterus*.

**stenelytrous** (stē̤-nel´i-trus), *a.* [< NL. **stenelytros*, < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait, + *ἔλυτρον*, a cover: see *elytrum*.] Having narrow elytra; of or pertaining to the *Stenelytra*.

**Stenobothrus** (sten-ọ̄-both´rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1853), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait, + *βόθρος*, a hole.] A notable genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Acridiidæ*, containing such species as *S. maculipennis*. This is a common grasshopper in most parts of the United States, and resembles the hateful grasshopper or Rocky Mountain locust (*Melanoplus spretus*) so closely that it has often been mistaken for the latter.



*Stenobothrus maculipennis.*
*a*, mature insect; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

**stenocardia** (sten-ọ̄-kär´di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρδία*, the heart.] Angina pectoris.

**Stenocarpus** (sten-ọ̄-kär´pus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the usually narrow fruit; < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Embothrieæ*. It is characterized by umbellate flowers, and numerous ovules downwardly imbricated and ripening into seeds which are winged below. There are 14 species, 11 of which are natives of New Caledonia and 3 of Australia. They are trees with alternate or scattered leaves, which are entire or deeply divided into a few pinnate segments, and mostly yellow or red flowers with a somewhat irregular perianth-tube and a nearly globular recurved and at length divided border, disposed in terminal or axillary umbels which are solitary or clustered in a short raceme or a compound umbel, and are followed by coriaceous stalked follicles. *S. sinuatus* is known in Queensland as *tulip-tree* and *fire-tree*. *S. salignus*, native of the same regions, is known as *beefwood*, *silky oak*, and *meleyn*.

**stenocephalous** (sten-ọ̄-sef´a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Narrow-headed.

**stenochromy** (sten´ọ̄-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The art of printing several colors at one impression. This is accomplished by various methods: (1) by dividing the ink-fountain of a printing-press into compartments, one for each color, and allowing the rollers to blend the inks on the distributing-table; (2) by cutting or trimming the rollers of a printing-press in such a way that only the desired parts may take and distribute ink—a different color for each roller or set of rollers; (3) by lithographic methods.

**stenocoronine** (sten″ọ̄-kọ̄-rō´nin), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κορώνη*, a crow, also a crown.] Having narrow-crowned molars: noting the hippopotamine type of dentition, as distinguished from the eurycoronine or dinotherian. *Falconer.*

**stenoderm** (sten´ọ̄-dėrm), *n.* [< *Stenoderma*.] A bat of the genus *Stenoderma*; a stenodermine.—**Spectacled stenoderm**, *Stenoderma perspicillatum*, a tropical American bat marked about the eyes as if wearing spectacles. Also called *spectacled vampire*.

**Stenoderma** (sten-ọ̄-dėr´mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *δέρμα*, skin, hide.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Phyllostomatinæ*, having a short, broad, obtuse muzzle, short but distinct nose-leaf, no tail, and the interfemoral membrane concave behind. *S. achradophilum* of the West Indies is so called from its fondness for the berries of *Achras sapota*, the naseberry.

**Stenodermata** (sten-ọ̄-dėr´mạ̈-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Stenoderma*.] A section of phyllostomine bats, of which the genera *Stenoderma*, *Artibeus*, and *Centurio* are leading forms. It includes about 20 species, of 9 genera, of Neotropical bats. See cut under *Centurio*.

**stenodermatous** (sten-ọ̄-dėr´mạ̈-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Stenodermata*, or having their characters; resembling a stenoderm.

**stenodermine** (sten-ọ̄-dėr´min), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stenoderma* + *-ine*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* Having a contracted wing-membrane, as a bat; of or pertaining to the *Stenodermata*.

**II.** *n.* A stenodermine bat; a stenoderm.

**Stenodus** (sten´ọ̄-dus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, related both to *Salmo* and to *Coregonus*, having an elongate body, projecting lower jaw, and weak teeth. The inconnu, or Mackenzie river salmon, is *S. mackenzii*, attaining a weight of 20 pounds or more, esteemed as a food-fish. See cut under *inconnu*.

**stenograph** (sten´ọ̄-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A character used in stenography; a writing, especially any note or memorandum, in shorthand.

> I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs*. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

**2.** A stenographic machine; a form of type-writer in which signs and marks of various kinds—dots, dashes, etc.—are used in place of ordinary letters. A number of different machines have been made, essentially type-writers operated by means of a keyboard.

**stenograph** (sten´ọ̄-gråf), *v. i.* [< *stenograph*, *n.*] To write or represent by stenography. *Ill. London News.* [Rare.]

**stenographer** (stē̤-nog´rạ̈-fėr), *n.* [< *stenograph(y)* + *-er*$^1$.] One who writes shorthand.

**stenographic** (sten-ọ̄-graf´ik), *a.* [= F. *sténographique*; as *stenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stenography; shorthand.—**Stenographic machine.** Same as *stenograph*, 2.

**stenographical** (sten-ọ̄-graf´i-kạ̈l), *a.* [< *stenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stenographic*.

**stenographically** (sten-ọ̄-graf'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In shorthand; by means of stenography.

**stenographist** (stẹ̄-nog'ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *stenograph-y* + *-ist.*] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

**stenography** (stẹ̄-nog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *sténographie*, < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, close, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of writing by means of brief signs which represent single sounds, groups of sounds, whole words, or groups of words; shorthand; brachygraphy: a generic term embracing all systems of shorthand, or brief writing.

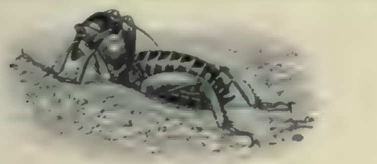
> The cradle age
> Did throng the Seates, the Boxes, and the Stage
> So much that some by *Stenography* drew
> The plot: put it in print.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 191).

> Sure 'tis *Stenographie*, everie Character a word, and here and there one for a whole sentence.
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

**Stenonian duct.** See *Stenson's duct.*

**stenopaic, stenopæic** (sten-ọ̄-pā'ik, -pē'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *ὀπή*, an opening, + *-ic.*] Having a small or narrow opening.—**Stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit in an opaque lamina, placed before an eye to test the degree of its astigmatism by determining the difference of its refraction in different meridians.—**Stenopaic spectacles**, spectacles having an oval metal plate with a small central aperture.

**Stenopelmatus** (sten-ọ̄-pel'ma̤-tus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot.] A curious genus of *Locustidæ*, containing forms known in the western United States as *sand-crickets.* They are fierce-looking insects with large head and jaws, and live under stones or in burrows in the sand. They are carnivorous, and in New Mexico are commonly but erroneously reputed to be poisonous. Several species are known in the western United States, of which *S. fasciatus* is the commonest. The genus is also represented in Mexico, South America, and Australia.



Sand-cricket (*Stenopelmatus fasciatus*), about half natural size.

**stenopetalous** (sten-ọ̄-pet'a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having narrow petals; narrow-petaled.

**stenophyllous** (sten-ọ̄-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *στενόφυλλος*, narrow-leaved, < *στενός*, narrow, close, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having narrow leaves.

**Stenopsis** (stẹ̄-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (John Cassin, 1851), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *ὄψις*, look, appearance.] A genus of South American setirostral goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, containing numerous species, as *S. cayennensis.*

**Stenorhynchinæ** (sten"ọ̄-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stenorhynchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or seals, typified by the genus *Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*); the sterrincks. These seals exclusively inhabit southern seas, for *Monachus*, sometimes considered stenorhynchine, does not belong here. The only genera besides the type are *Lobodon*, *Leptonychotes* (or *Leptonyx* of Gray, not of Swainson), and *Ommatophoca.* As explained under *sea-leopard*, the current name is untenable. See cut under *sea-leopard.*

**stenorhynchine** (sten-ọ̄-ring'kin), *a.* [< *Stenorhynchus* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Stenorhynchinæ.*

**stenorhynchous** (sten-ọ̄-ring'kus), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] In *ornith.*, narrow-billed; having a compressed beak.

**Stenorhynchus** (sten-ọ̄-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of crabs, containing the British spider-crab, *S. phalangium*: same as *Macropodia. Latreille*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of seals. See *Stenorhynchinæ. F. Cuvier*, 1826. (*c*) A name of other genera, of birds, reptiles, and insects respectively.

**Steno's duct.** See *Stenson's duct.*

**stenosed** (stẹ̄-nōst'), *a.* [< *stenosis* + *-ed*².] Characterized by stenosis; morbidly narrowed.

**stenosis** (stẹ̄-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στένωσις*, a straitening, < *στενοῦν*, make narrow, straiten, < *στενός*, narrow, strait, close.] The pathological narrowing of a passage.

**Stenostomata** (sten-ọ̄-stō'ma̤-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth.] A suborder of ctenophorans, containing the saccate, lobate, and teniate comb-jellies, collectively contrasted with the *Eurystomata* (which see). Most of the comb-bearers belong to this division.

**stenostomatous** (sten-ọ̄-stom'a̤-tus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth.] Having a small, narrow, or contracted mouth; not eurystomatous. Also *stenostomous.*

**Stenotaphrum** (sten-ọ̄-taf'rum), *n.* [NL. (Trinius, 1820), so called in allusion to the alternate notches of the rachis, in which the flowers are embedded; < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *τάφρος*, a ditch or trench.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with only three glumes or with a fourth smaller one, the spikelets acute, borne in small fascicles sessile or half-immersed in excavations along a flattened or angled rachis. There are 3 or 4 species, very widely dispersed along sea-shores of tropical regions, and most frequent on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. They are creeping grasses sending up short ascending and often compressed branches with spreading, flat, or convolute leaves, and a terminal spike of flowers. *S. Americanum*, locally known as *buffalo-grass*, is valued as a means of covering shifting sands with a firm turf, and has proved useful as a fodder-plant, especially on Ascension Island. See *St. Augustine grass* (under *saint*¹), and cut under *petiole.*

**stenotelegraphy** (sten"ọ̄-tẹ̄-leg'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + E. *telegraphy.*] A rapid telegraphic transmission of words and sentences by a system of shorthand.

**stenoterous** (stẹ̄-not'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *στενώτερος*, compar. of *στενός*, narrow, strait, close.] Becoming more and more contracted from the center to the circumference, relatively to the radii represented.—**Stenoterous map-projection.** See *projection.*

**stenotic** (stẹ̄-not'ik), *a.* [< *stenosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of stenosis.

**Stenotomus** (stẹ̄-not'ọ̄-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *τόμος*, a cut, slice.] A genus of sparoid fishes, or a section of *Diplodus*, having the incisor teeth very narrow and entire. The type is *S. argyriops*, the common scup, scuppaug, or porgy. See cut under *scup.*

**stenotype** (sten'ọ̄-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *τύπος*, type.] An ordinary type-letter—capital, lower-case, or italic—used to denote a shorthand character or outline. *J. E. Munson*, Dict. of Phonography, Int.

**stenotypic** (sten-ọ̄-tip'ik), *a.* [< *stenotype* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stenotypy; printed according to the rules of stenotypy.

**stenotypy** (sten'ọ̄-tī-pi), *n.* [< *stenotype* + *-y*³.] A method of representing or describing shorthand characters and outlines by ordinary type-letters. It is used for illustrating phonographic text-books and literature, and also as a system of shorthand for typewriters. Capital letters are used to represent stems; small or lower-case letters stand for adjuncts; and an inverted period shows where a vowel-sound or -sign comes in.

**Stenson's duct.** 1. The duct of the parotid gland (see *parotid*): so named from Nil Stenson, or Nicolaus Stenonianus, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also *Stenonian duct, Steno's duct.*—2. See *ducts* or *canals of Stenson*, under *duct.*

**stent**¹ (stent), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stint.*

**stent**² (stent), *v. t.* [A var. of *stend*, ult. of *extend*, after the noun *stent*².] 1. To stretch.—2. To straiten.—3. To confine. [Scotch in all senses.]

**stent**² (stent), *n.* [A var. of *stend*, in def. 2 of *extent*: see *stend, n.*, *stent*², *v.*, and *extent.*] 1. A stretcher; a stenter (which see).—2. Extent; limit; in some English mining districts, the limits of a pitch or bargain.

**stent**³ (stent), *n.* [Sc. also *stant*; < ME. *stente*, *estent*, taxation, valuation, < ML. *extenta*, valuation: see *extent.*] In *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; a taxation; a tax.

**stent**³ (stent), *v. t.* [< *stent*³, *n.*] In *Scots law*, to assess; tax at a certain rate.

**stent**⁴† (stent), *n.* [ME. *stent*, stopping-place. Cf. Dan. *stente*, a stile; ult. < *stand, v.*] A stopping-place.

**stent**⁵ (stent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, same as *attle*¹. [Rare, Eng.]

**stenter** (sten'tėr), *n.* [< *stent*² + *-er*¹.] A machine or apparatus for stretching or stentering muslins and other thin fabrics. Also called *stenter-hook.*

**stenter** (sten'tėr), *v. t.* [< *stenter, n.*] To operate upon (thin cotton fabrics, as book-muslins, etc.) in a manner to impart to them a so-called elastic finish. This work as originally performed by hand was executed by holding the fabric edgewise by the selvages, and pulling it backward and forward while it was subjected to the action of heated air. The various modern machines and frames now employed are designed to produce the same effect upon the goods by an analogous movement and treatment in a current of heated air.

**stenting** (sten'ting), *n.* Same as *stenton.*

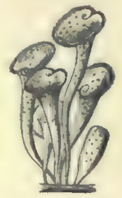
**stent-master** (stent'mȧs"tėr), *n.* A person appointed to allocate the stent or tax on the persons liable. [Scotch.]

**stenton** (sten'to̤n), *n.* A short heading at right angles to a cross-cut. [North of England coal-fields.]

**stentor** (sten'to̤r), *n.* [< L. *Stentor*, < Gr. *Στέντωρ*, a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty other men together.] 1. A person having a very powerful voice.

> Brutish noises
> (For gain, lust, honour, in litigious prose),
> Are bellow'd out, and cracke the barbarous voices
> Of Turkish *stentors.*
> *Chapman*, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 222.

2. In *mammal.*: (*a*) The ursine howler, *Mycetes ursinus*, a platyrrhine monkey of South America; an alouate; any species of *Mycetes.* See cut under *howler.* (*b*) [*cap.*] The genus of howlers: same as *Mycetes*¹. *Geoffroy*, 1812.—3. In *Protozoa*: (*a*) A trumpet-animalcule, or so-called funnel-like polyp. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Stentoridæ*, of elongate, trumpet-like, or infundibuliform figure, with rounded peristome. They are of large size, often brilliant color, social habits, and wide distribution, among the longest- and best-known of infusorians. They were formerly mistaken for or classed with polyps. *S. polymorphus* is a leading species; *S. niger* is another. See also cut under *Infusoria.*



*Stentor polymorphus*, twenty times natural size.

**stentorian** (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-an.* Cf. LL. *Stentoreus*, Stentorian.] 1. Resembling the voice of Stentor (see *stentor*, etymology); extremely loud or powerful in sound.

> They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 326.

> He had a *stentorian* voice, and thundered it out.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

2. Able to utter a very loud sound: as, *stentorian* lungs.

**Stentoridæ** (sten-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stentor* + *-idæ.*] The trumpet-animalcules or funnel-like infusorians, a family of heterotrichous *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Stentor.*

**stentorin** (sten'tọ̄-rin), *n.* [< *Stentor* + *-in*².] The blue pigment or coloring matter of infusorians of the genus *Stentor. E. R. Lankester*, 1873.

**stentorine** (sten'tọ̄-rin), *a.* [< *Stentor* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Stentoridæ.*

**stentorious**† (sten-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-ous.* Cf. L. *Stentoreus*, < Gr. *Στεντόρειος*, pertaining to Stentor, < *Στέντωρ*, Stentor.] Stentorian. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 61.

**stentorophonic** (sten"tọ̄-rọ̄-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στεντορόφωνος*, loud-voiced like Stentor, < *Στέντωρ*, Stentor (see *stentor*), + *φωνή*, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 252.

**stent-roll** (stent'rōl), *n.* The cess-roll. [Scotch.]

**Stenus** (stē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait.] A large and cosmopolitan genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the old family *Stenidæ*, which is now included in the *Staphylinidæ.* More than 200 species are known, all of small size and active habits, found usually on the banks of streams or ponds.

**step** (step), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stepped* or *stept*, ppr. *stepping.* [< (*a*) ME. *steppen*, *stappen*, < AS. *steppan*, *stæppan* = OFries. *steppa* = MD. *steppen*, *stippen*, *stappen*, D. *stappen* = MLG. *stappen* = OHG. *stephan*, *stephen*, *steffen*, *stepfen*, MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *staphen*, *staffen*, *stapfen*, go, step; secondary forms (in part from the noun) of (*b*) ME. *stapen*, < AS. **stapan* (not found in the inf., for which appears the form *steppan* or *stæppan*, above, which has the same pret. *stōp*, pp. *stapen*) = OS. *stapan* = OFries. *stapa* = MLG. *stapen*, go, advance; Teut. √ *stap*, appearing nasalized in *stamp*, q. v.; cf. Russ. *stopa*, footstep, sole of the foot; Skt. √ *stambh*, prop, make firm; ult. < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move the legs and feet as in walking; advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet: as, to *step* forward; to *step* backward; to *step* up or down.

> Alayn, for Goddes banes,
> *Steps* on thy feet; com out, man, al at anes.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 154.

> He pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground they *step* on.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 306.

> 'Tis done—he *steps* into the welcome chaise.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 391.

2. To go; walk; march; especially, to go a short distance: as, to *step* to a neighbor's house.

> He myghte nother *stappe* ne stonde tyl he a staf hadde.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 403.

> Pray you, let 's *step* in, and see a friend of mine.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 6.

> O, if you please, miss, would you *step* and speak to Mr. Jarndyce? *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlv.

**3.** To advance as if by chance or suddenly; come (in).

> By whose death he 's *stepp'd*
> Into a great estate. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 232.

> The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist.
> *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

**4.** To walk slowly, gravely, or with dignity.

> The meteor of a splendid season, she . . .
> *Stept* thro' the stately minuet of those days.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**5.** To go in imagination; advance or recede mentally: as, to *step* back to the England of Elizabeth.

> They are *stepping* almost three thousand years backward into the remotest antiquity. *Pope*, Iliad, Pref.

**To step aside.** (*a*) To walk to a little distance; retire for the occasion. (*b*) To deviate from the right path; err.

> To *step aside* is human. *Burns*, To the Unco Guid.

**To step awry.** See *awry*.—**To step out**, to increase the length of the step and the rapidity of motion.

> Jack or Donald marches away, . . . *stepping out* briskly to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me."
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxx.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To set; plant, as in stepping: as, *step* your foot on this thwart; he has never *stepped* foot in the city. [Familiar.]—**2.** To measure by stepping: as, to *step* off the distance.—**3.** To perform by stepping, as a dance: as, he *stepped* a stately galliard.—**4.** To place or set (two or more cutting-tools) in a tool-post or -rest in such manner that they simultaneously make successive cuts each respectively deeper than the preceding one, so that these cuts present the appearance of a series of ledges or steps.—**5.** *Naut.*, to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step, as in readiness for setting sail.

**step** (step), *n.* [< ME. *steppe*, < AS. *stæpe*, a step, footstep, = MD. *stappe*, *steppe*, *stap*, *step*, D. *stap* = OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe* (> It. *staffa*, a stirrup, > ult. E. *staffier*), a footstep, footprint; from the verb.] **1.** A pace; a completed movement made in raising the foot and setting it down again, as in walking, running, or dancing.

> I'll . . . turn two mincing *steps*
> Into a manly stride. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

> An inadvertent *step* may crush the snail.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 564.

Hence—**2.** In the plural, walk; passage; course or direction in which one goes by walking.

> Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
> In this deep forest. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 276.

> But not by thee my *steps* shall be,
> For ever and for ever.
> *Tennyson*, A Farewell.

**3.** A support for the foot in ascending or descending: as, *steps* cut in a glacier; a structure or an appliance used to facilitate mounting from one level to another, whether alone or as one of a series: as, a stone *step* (a block of stone having a horizontal surface for the foot); a *step* of a staircase (one of the gradients composed of the tread and riser taken together); the *step* of a ladder (one of the rungs or rounds, or one of the treads or foot-pieces in a step-ladder).

> The breadth of every single *step* or stair [should] be never less than one foot. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 36.

> An hundred winding *steps* convey
> That conclave to the upper day.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 33.

> On the *step* of the altar, in front of the railing, were kneeling a band of the Fratres Penitentiæ.
> *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A step-ladder. Also called *pair of steps* and *set of steps*. (*b*) A foot-piece for entering or alighting from a vehicle.

**4.** The space passed over or measured by one movement of the foot, as in walking; the distance between the feet in walking when both feet are on the ground; a half-pace.

> If you move a *step*
> Beyond this ground you tread on, you are lost.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

> The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot.*

**5.** An inconsiderable space; a short distance; a distance easily walked.

> 'Tis but a *step*, sir, just at the street's end.
> *Cowper*, To Joseph Hill, Esq.

> It is but a *step* from here to the Wells, and we can walk there. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxv.

**6.** Gradation; degree.

> The Turkes . . . studie their prophane Diuinitie and Law, and haue among them nine seuerall *steps* or degrees vnto the highest dignitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 313.

**7.** Degree in progress or advance; particularly, a forward move; gain or advantage; promotion; rise; a grade, as of rank.

> Every age makes a *step* unto the end of all things.
> *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

> To earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

> "General Tufto . . . and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera." "Where you got your *step*," said George [punning]. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

> The Silver Bill of 1890 . . . was declared to be a long *step* toward the goal of free coinage of silver.
> *New York Times*, Jan. 15, 1891.

**8.** Print or impression of the foot; footprint; footstep; track.

> And zit apperen the *Steppes* of the Asses feet, in 3 places of the Degrees, that ben of fulle harde Ston.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

> He seigh the *steppes* brode of a leoun.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 829.

**9.** Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step; foot; footfall: as, to hear a *step* at the door.

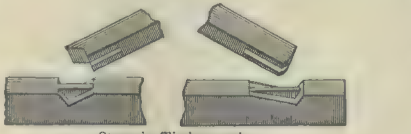
> A foot more light, a *step* more true,
> Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 18.

**10.** A proceeding, or one of a series of proceedings; measure; action: as, a rash *step*; to take prompt *steps* to prevent something.

> It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
> No unchaste action, or dishonour'd *step*,
> That hath deprived me of your grace and favour.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 231.

> Beware of desp'rate *steps*. The darkest day,
> Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.
> *Cowper*, The Needless Alarm.

**11.** *Naut.*, a socket of wood or metal, or, in large ships, a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of a mast.—**12.** In *carp.*, any piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.—**13.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block. (*b*) A socket or bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft.—**14.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *degree*, whether of the scale or of the staff. (*b*) The interval between two successive degrees of the scale, degrees of the staff, or keys of the keyboard. In the scale, a whole step is a major second, or tone, and a half-step a minor second, or semitone; and the same nomenclature is transferred to the staff and the keyboard. The successive steps between the normal tones of a scale, whether whole or half, are collectively called *diatonic*; while intervals involving other tones are called *chromatic*.—**Out of step**, not keeping step.—**Pair of steps, set of steps**, a step-ladder, especially one for indoor use.—**Step by step.** (*a*) By gradual and regular process. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 9. (*b*) With equal pace; at the same rate of progress. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 78.—**To break step.** See *break*.—**To keep step**, to walk or march in unison; put the right and left foot forward alternately at the same moment with the corresponding foot of another person: often followed by *with*.—**To keep step to**, to walk, march, or dance in time to: as, to *keep step to* the music.—**To take a step**, or **to take steps**, to make a movement in a certain direction, either actually or as beginning any business; take initiatory measures; institute proceedings.



Steps in Timber-work.

**step-** (step). [< ME. *step-*, < AS. *steóp-*, as in *steóp-bearn*, stepchild (-bairn), *steóp-cild*, stepchild, *steóp-fæder*, stepfather, *steóp-mōdor*, stepmother, etc., = OFries. *stiap-*, *stiep-* = D. *stief-* = MLG. *stēf-*, LG. *steef-* = OHG. *stiuf-*, *stiof-*, MHG. G. *stief-* = Icel. *stjūp-* = Sw. *stjuf-*, *styf-* = Dan. *stif-*, *stiv-*, *sted-*: prob. lit. 'orphaned,' as in AS. *steópcild*, *steópbearn*, stepchild, *steópsunu*, stepson, etc., which are prob. the oldest compounds, the correlative compounds, *steópfæder*, stepfather, etc., being formed later, when the prefix *steóp-* was taken appar. in some such sense as 'subsequent,' 'nominal,' or 'in law'; < **steópan*, found only as in comp., and in the secondary weak form, in comp. **ā-stȳpan*, **āstēpan*, in pp. pl. *āsteápte*, *āstēpte*, orphaned, = OHG. *stiufan*, *ar-stiufan*, *bi-stiufan*, deprive of parents, orphan.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *son*, *daughter*, *brother*, *sister*, *child*, etc., to indicate that the person spoken of is a connection only by the marriage of a parent.

**step-back** (step'bak), *a.* [Irreg. < *step-* + *back*$^1$.] Noting the relationship a deceased person bears to his widow's child by a second marriage. [Rare.]

> Richard is Henry's *step-back* father.
> *The Nation*, Aug. 23, 1888, p. 153.

**stepbairn** (step'bãrn), *n.* [< ME. *steopbern*, < AS. *steópbearn* (= Icel. *stjūpbarn* = Sw. *styfbarn* = Dan. *stifbarn*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *bearn*, child: see *step-* and *barn*$^2$, *bairn*.] A stepchild. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**step-bit** (step'bit), *n.* A notched key-bit.

**step-box** (step'boks), *n.* A box or casing to inclose the base of an upright spindle or shaft-step, to retain the shaft in place and furnish a bearing, and to hold the lubricant.

**stepbrother** (step'bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepbrother*, *stepbroder*, < AS. **steópbrōthor* (= D. *stiefbroeder* = MHG. *stiefbruoder*, G. *stiefbruder* = Sw. *styfbroder* = Dan. *stifbroder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *brōthor*, brother: see *step-* and *brother*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former marriage.

**stepchild** (step'chīld), *n.* [< ME. *stepchild*, < AS. *steópcild* (= OFries. *steifkind* = D. *stiefkind* = OHG. *stiufchint*, MHG. *stiefkint*, G. *stiefkind*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *cild*, child: see *step-* and *child*.] The child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

**step-country** (step'kun″tri), *n.* A country that rears or receives and protects one born in another country. The speaker in the following quotation is an Italian brought up in Sweden:

> Farewell, my father — farewell, my *step-country*.
> *Disraeli*, Contarini Fleming, ii. 4.

**step-cover** (step'kuv″ėr), *n.* On a vehicle, a lid or protecting cover over a step. It is usually so fitted that the opening of the door moves the cover to one side and uncovers the step, or causes it, by a hinge or other device, to turn back out of the way.

**step-cut** (step'kut), *n.* Same as *trap-cut* (which see, under *cut*).

**stepdame** (step'dām), *n.* [Formerly also *stepdam*; < *step-* + *dame*.] A stepmother.

> Phryxus . . . with his sister Helle fled from their cruell *stepdam* Ino. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

**step-dance** (step'dåns), *n.* A dance marked by originality, variety, or difficulty in the steps; a dance in which the steps are more important than the figure, as a hornpipe or a clog-dance: usually a pas seul.

> Orth'ris began rowlin' his eyes an' crackin' his fingers an' dancin' a *step-dance* for to impress the Headman.
> *Rudyard Kipling*, The Taking of Lungtungpen.

**stepdaughter** (step'dâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepdoughter*, *stepdoghter*, *stepdouzter*, *stepdowter*, < AS. *steópdohtor* (= D. *stiefdochter* = MLG. *stēfdochter* = MHG. *stiuftochter*, G. *stieftochter* = Icel. *stjūpdōttir* = Sw. *styfdotter* = Dan. *stifdatter*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *dohtor*, daughter: see *step-* and *daughter*.] A daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

> After hir com the *stepdoughter* of Cleodalis, that hight also Gonnore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

**stepe**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *steep*$^1$.

**stepfather** (step'fä″ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepfader*, *stepfadyr*, corruptly *stifadre*, < AS. *steópfæder* (= OFries. *stiapfeder*, *stiepfader* = D. *stiefvader* = MLG. *stēfvadere* = OHG. *stiuffater*, *stioffater*, MHG. G. *stiefvater* = Icel. *stjūpfadir* = Sw. *styffader* = Dan. *stiffader*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *fæder*, father: see *step-* and *father*.] A man who is the husband of one's mother, but is not one's father.

> I schel the telle altogadre,
> Beten Ichaue me *stifadre*.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, l. 464.

> "He was delighted at his mother's marriage." "Odd, for he knew already what a *stepfather* was."
> *Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, xvii.

**step-fault** (step'fâlt), *n.* One of a series of small, nearly parallel faults by which strata have been dislocated so as to occupy a position resembling a series of steps or stairs.

**step-gage** (step'gāj), *n.* A gage, arranged in the form of steps, for testing and correcting fixed caliper-gages, etc. See cut under *gage*$^2$.

**step-grate** (step'grāt), *n.* See *grate*$^2$.

**stephane** (stef'a-nē), *n.* [< Gr. στεφάνη, the brim of a helmet, a stephane (see def.), crown. Cf. στέφανος, a wreath, garland, crown: see *stephanos*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a head-dress or ornament consisting of a band or coronet typically high in the middle, over the brow, and diminishing toward either side of the head. It is characteristic of the goddess Hera, though often represented as worn by other goddesses, as well as by mortals, and is frequently ornamented with an anthemion, as in the example figured on the following page.

**stephanial** (ste-fā'ni-al), *a.* [< *stephanion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the stephanion: as, a *stephanial* point.

**stephanic** (ste-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown: see *stephanos*.] Same as *stephanial*.

Hera Ludovisi, wearing Stephane.

The arch of the top of the cranium is markedly flat, giving the *stephanic* region a somewhat angular appearance.
*H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 262.

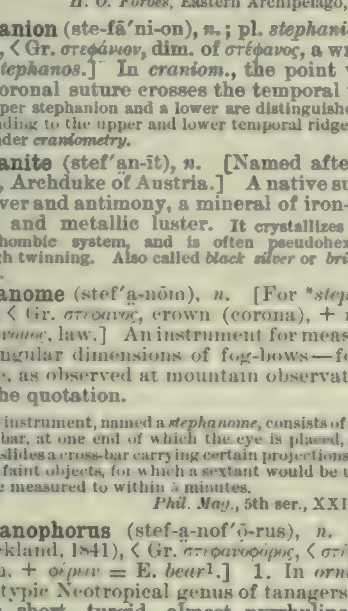
**stephanion** (ste-fā'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *stephania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στεφάνιον*, dim. of *στέφανος*, a wreath: see *stephanos.*] In *craniom.*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. An upper stephanion and a lower are distinguished, corresponding to the upper and lower temporal ridges. See cut under *craniometry.*

**stephanite** (stef'an-īt), *n.* [Named after *Stephan*, Archduke of Austria.] A native sulphid of silver and antimony, a mineral of iron-black color and metallic luster. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is often pseudohexagonal through twinning. Also called *black silver* or *brittle silver ore.*

**stephanome** (stef'a-nōm), *n.* [For **stephanonome*, < Gr. *στέφανος*, crown (corona), + *νέμειν*, take, *νόμος*, law.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fog-bows—for example, as observed at mountain observatories. See the quotation.

This instrument, named a *stephanome*, consists of a graduated bar, at one end of which the eye is placed, and in which slides a cross-bar carrying certain projections. With its aid faint objects, for which a sextant would be useless, may be measured to within 5 minutes.
*Phil. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX. 454.

**Stephanophorus** (stef-a-nof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *στεφανοφόρος*, < *στέφανος*, crown, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^1$.] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic Neotropical genus of tanagers, having a short, turgid, almost pyrrhuline bill. *S. leucocephalus* is bluish-black, with the lesser wing-coverts blue, the vertical crest crimson, the hindhead silky-white, the forehead, lores, and chin black. The length is seven inches. The bird is confined to southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern parts of the Argentine Republic.



*Stephanophorus leucocephalus.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1873.

**stephanos** (stef'a-nos), *n.*; pl. *stephanoi* (-noi). [< Gr. *στέφανος*, a wreath, crown, < *στέφειν*, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown. Cf. *stemma.*] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A wreath awarded as a prize to the victor in a public contest, or as a token of honor, especially in recognition of some public service. Such wreaths were sometimes of natural leaves, as of the olive, laurel, oak, parsley, or pine, and sometimes of leaves of metal, as gold, and their award was a very usual distinction among the Greeks. In this sense very commonly expressed by the translators as 'crown,' as in the famous oration "On the Crown" of Demosthenes. (*b*) A head-ornament or crown akin to the stephane, from which it differs in that it preserves the same height all round, instead of diminishing toward the sides. See cut in preceding column.

Stephanos (*b*).
Head of Hera on Silver Stater of Elis; 5th century B. C.

**Stephanotis** (stef-a-nō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), so called in allusion to the corona of five flattish petaloid bodies or auricles; < Gr. *στέφανος*, a crown, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants, of the tribe *Marsdenieæ*, distinguished from *Marsdenia* by its large white salver-shaped or funnelform corolla. There are about 14 species, of which 5 are natives of Madagascar, 5 of the Malay archipelago and southern China, 3 of Cuba, and 1 of Peru. They are smooth shrubby twiners, often high-climbing, bearing opposite deep-green fleshy or coriaceous leaves, and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers in umbelliform cymes between the petioles. The cylindrical corolla-tube is dilated at the base and often again at the throat, and spreads into five overlapping oblique lobes. The fruit consists of two thick horizontal follicles, with numerous comose seeds. *S. floribunda* is a favorite evergreen greenhouse climber, commonly known by its generic name *stephanotis*, also as *waxflower*, and sometimes, from its native country, as *Madagascar jasmine* or *chaplet-flower*.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**step-ladder** (step'lad"ėr), *n.* A ladder having flat steps, or treads, in place of rungs, and usually provided with an adjustable supporting frame.

**stepmother** (step'muᴛʜ"ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepmoder*, *stepmodyr*, < AS. *steópmōdor* (= OFries. *stiepmoder* = D. *stiefmoeder* = MLG. *stēfmoder* = OHG. *stiufmuoter*, MHG. *stiefmuoter*, G. *stiefmutter* = Icel. *stjūpmōdhir* = Sw. *styfmoder* = Dan. *stifmoder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *mōdor*, mother.] 1. A woman who is the wife of one's father, but is not one's mother.

> No, be assured you shall not find me, daughter,
> After the slander of most *stepmothers*,
> Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

2. A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. The pansy. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stepmother's blessing**, a hangnail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stepmotherly** (step'muᴛʜ"ėr-li), *a.* [< *stepmother* + *-ly*$^1$.] Pertaining to or befitting a stepmother; hence, figuratively, harsh or neglectful: in allusion to the behavior popularly attributed to stepmothers.

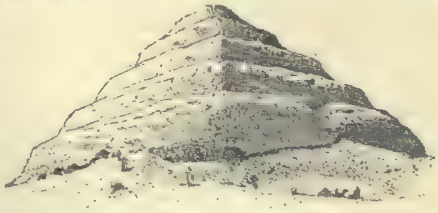
**step-parent** (step'pãr"ent), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

**steppe** (step), *n.* [= F. D. G. Dan. *steppe* = Sw. *stepp*, < Russ. *stepĭ*, a waste, heath, steppe.] A more or less level tract devoid of trees: a name given to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia, of which the most characteristic feature is the absence of forests. The word *steppe* was introduced into the scientific literature of western Europe by Humboldt, in whose "Ansichten der Natur"—a work widely circulated, and translated into all the most important European languages—there is a chapter entitled "Steppen und Wüsten" (*Steppes* and Deserts). The steppe region in Europe begins on the borders of Holland, and extends through northern Germany—where such lands are called *Heiden* (heaths)—into Russia in Europe, and beyond the Ural Mountains almost to the Pacific Ocean, for a distance of about 4,500 miles. Although the steppes are in general characterized by the lack of an arboreal and the presence of a grassy vegetation, and by a pretty uniformly level surface, there are many breaks in this botanical and topographical monotony, in the form of forests extending along the streams, large patches of dense and sometimes tall shrubbery, lakes (both fresh and saline), rolling hills, ridges, barren sands, and patches covered with saline efflorescence. The general character of the region is pastoral, and the population (especially of the Asiatic steppes) nomadic; but all this has been to a considerable extent interfered with by the spread of Russian civilization and the domination of Russian authority. The Russian and Siberian steppes pass southward into the deserts of central Asia, and northward into the tundra region of the extreme north. Humboldt, in the work named above, occasionally uses the term *steppe* in describing the pampas and llanos of South America, and the plains, prairies, and barrens of the northern division of the New World, and his example has been followed to a certain extent by other physical geographers writing in regard to America; but the word *steppe* is nowhere in popular use except as to places where Russian is the dominating language.

Some of the Asiatic *Steppes* are grassy plains; others are covered with succulent, evergreen, articulated soda-plants: many glisten from a distance with flakes of exuded salt which cover the clayey soil, not unlike in appearance to fresh fallen snow.
*Humboldt*, Aspects of Nature (trans.).

**Steppe murrain**, rinderpest.

**stepped** (stept), *a.* [< *step* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Formed in or forming a step or a series of steps.—2. Supported, as a vertical shaft, by a step, step-like bearing, or shoe.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley.*—**Stepped gable, gage, gearing.** See the nouns.—**Stepped pyramid**, a form of pyramid of which the faces, instead of continuing in one slope from base to apex, are formed in a more or less even series of enormous steps. Some of the oldest of the Egyptian pyramids present this form.



Stepped Pyramid, Sakkarah, Egypt.

**stepper** (step'ėr), *n.* [< *step* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which steps (with a certain gait or carriage expressed or implied); specifically, a fast horse: often in composition: as, a high-*stepper*; that horse is a good *stepper*.

The mare's a *stepper*, and Phil King knows how to handle the ribbons. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 377.

**stepping** (step'ing), *n.* 1. Collectively, the steps of a joint in which the parts at their junction form a series of reëntrant angles, thus resembling a flight of steps, as in the fitting of the doors to the front frames of safes.—2. Collectively, a series of step-like bearings, as the bearings for the spindles of a spinning-frame or spooling-machine, or of a ball-winding machine.

**stepping-point** (step'ing-point), *n.* Same as *bearding*, 1.

**stepping-stone** (step'ing-stōn), *n.* 1. A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place designed to save the feet in walking.—2. A horse-block. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

**stepsister** (step'sis"tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepsystyr* (= D. *stiefzuster* = MHG. G. *stiefschwester* = Sw. *styfsyster* = Dan. *stifsoster*); < *step-* + *sister.*] One's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former marriage.

**stepson** (step'sun), *n.* [< ME. *stepsone*, *stepsune*, < AS. *steópsunu* (= D. *stiefzoon* = MLG. *stēfsone* = OHG. *stiufsun*, MHG. *stiefsun*, G. *stiefsohn* = Icel. *stjūpson* = Sw. *styfson* = Dan. *stifsön*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *sunu*, son.] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

**step-stone** (step'stōn), *n.* Same as *stepping-stone.* [Rare.]

**step-vein** (step'vān), *n.* In *mining*, a vein filling a fissure, consisting alternately of flats, or horizontal, and steeply inclined or vertical parts, resembling in form a flight of steps.

**-ster.** [< ME. *-ster*, *-stre*, *-estre*, *-estere*, < AS. *-estre*, used fem. of *-ere*, as in *webbestre*, a female weaver (E. *webster*), *fithelstre*, a female fiddler, *wītegestre*, a female prophet, etc.; = D. *-ster*, as in *spinster*, a female spinner (= E. *spinster*), etc., = LL. *-ster*, as in *poetaster* (see *-aster*, *poetaster*, *criticaster*, etc.), also in *oleaster*; < Indo-Eur. *-as-* + *-tar.*] A termination denoting occupation, as in *maltster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, *songster*, etc. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-ere* or *-er*. In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess*, with which it was later often combined, as in *seamstress*, *sempstress*, *songstress*, or, if it survived, was used chiefly as masculine, and took on new meanings of contempt or depreciation, as in *trickster*, *gamester*, *punster*, etc., or indicated simple agency or existence, as in *deemster*, *doomster*, *huckster*, *tapster*, *teamster*, *upholster*, *roadster*, *youngster*, etc. Some of the older nouns with this suffix survive as surnames, as *Baxter*, *Webster*, *Sangster*, *Dempster*, etc.

**ster.** An abbreviation of *sterling*$^2$.

**steracle†**, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *sterracle*, *sterakel*; < ME. *steracle*; origin obscure.] A strange thing, sight, or performance; a prank.

> Whan thou art sett upon the pynnacle,
> Thou xalt ther pleyn a qweynt *steracle*,
> Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,
> Thysself ffrom hurte thou save.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 208. (*Halliwell.*)

**stercobilin** (stėr'kō-bil-in), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung, + *bilis*, bile, + *-in*$^2$.] The brown coloring matter of the feces.

**stercoraceous** (stėr-kō-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-aceous.*] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, or in any way resembling dung, ordure, or feces; excrementitious; fecal.—2. In *entom.*, frequenting or feeding on dung, as many beetles, flies, etc.—**Stercoraceous vomiting**, in *pathol.*, vomiting of fecal matter.

**stercoræmia**, *n.* See *stercoremia.*

**stercoral** (stėr′kọ-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to feces; stercoraceous.

**II.**† *n.* Dung; excrement.

**Stercoranism** (stėr′kọ-ran-izm), *n.* [< *Stercoran-ist* + *-ism.*] In *eccles. hist.*, the doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists. Also *Stercorianism*, *Stercorarianism*.

**Stercoranist** (stėr′kọ-ran-ist), *n.* [= F. *stercoraniste*, < ML. *Stercoranistæ*, < L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] A name applied by opponents to various persons in the church who were said to hold a grossly materialistic conception of the Lord's Supper. They were alleged to believe that the Lord's body was, like other food consumed, digested and evacuated. The word was first used by Cardinal Humbert in 1054. Also *Stercorianist*, *Stercorarian.*

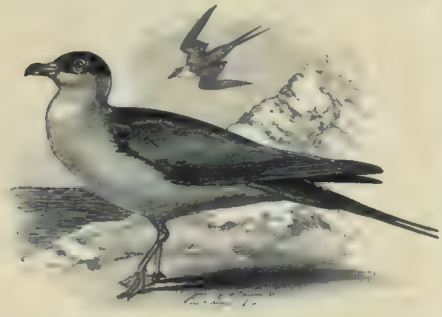
**stercorareous** (stėr-kọ-rā′rẹ-us), *a.* Same as *stercoraceous.*

**Stercorarian** (stėr-kọ-rā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (< *stercus* (*-or-*), dung), + *-an.*] Same as *Stercoranist.*

**Stercorarianism** (stėr-kọ-rā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Stercorarian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Stercoranism.*

**Stercorariinæ** (stėr-kọ-rā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stercorarius* + *-inæ.*] The dung-hunters, a subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Stercorarius:* same as *Lestridinæ.* See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius.*

**Stercorarius** (stėr-kọ-rā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung: see *stercorary.*] The dung-hunters, skuas, or jägers, a genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Stercorariinæ.* Also called *Lestris.* The name is used (*a*) for all the species of the subfamily; (*b*) for the larger species, as *S. skua*, the smaller being called *Lestris* (see cut under *skua*); (*c*) for the smaller species, *S. pomatorhinus*, *S. parasiticus*, and others, the larger being called *Buphagus* or *Megalestris.*


Parasitic Jäger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

**stercorary** (stėr′kọ-rạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (ML. neut. **stercorarium*, a place for dung), < *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to dung or manure; consisting of dung. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 17.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *stercoraries* (-riz). A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

**stercorate** (stėr′kọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stercorated*, ppr. *stercorating.* [< L. *stercoratus*, pp. of *stercorare*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] To manure or dung. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

**stercorate**† (stėr′kọ-rāt), *n.* [< *stercorate*, *v.*] Dung; excrement. *Imp. Dict.*

**stercoration**† (stėr-kọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *stercoratio*(*n-*), a dunging or manuring, < *stercorare*, pp. *stercoratus*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] The act of manuring with dung. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

**stercoremia, stercoræmia** (stėr-kọ-rē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *stercoræmia*, < L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Contamination of the blood from retained feces.

**Stercorianism, Stercorianist** (stėr-kō′ri-an-izm, -ist). Same as *Stercoranism*, *Stercoranist.*

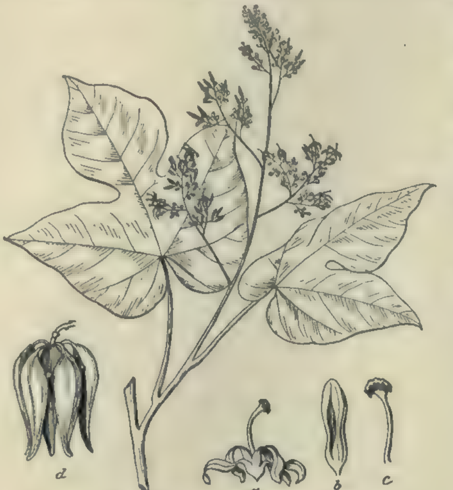
**stercoricolous** (stėr-kọ-rik′ọ-lus), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting excrement; dwelling in dung. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 842.

**Stercorist** (stėr′kọ-rist), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-ist.*] A Stercoranist.

**stercorite** (stėr′kọ-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and sodium, found in guano on the island Ichaboe, off the west coast of Africa.

**stercory**† (stėr′kọ-ri), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] Excrement; dung. *Mir. for Mags.*, III. 246.

**Sterculia** (stėr-kū′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the fetid flowers or fruit of certain species; < L. *Sterculius*, a deity so named, < *stercus* (*stercor-*), excrement.] **1.** A genus of plants, type of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and of the tribe *Sterculieæ.* It is characterized by a stamen-column usually with fifteen anthers crowded without regular order, a five-celled ovary with two or more ovules in each cell, and a fruit of distinct spreading dehiscent carpels. There are about 85 species, natives of warm climates, especially of tropical Asia. They are most commonly large trees, with simple feather-veined leaves, and unisexual flowers in drooping panicles, with a colored bell-shaped calyx, and a fruit of five radiating woody follicles opening on the upper edge; but none of these characters is universal. Their inner bark is composed of a tough fiber which is not affected by moisture, and is in many species a valuable material for cordage, mats, bags, paper, or tow for upholstering. Their seeds are filled with an oil which may be used for lamps, and are slightly acrid but often edible. They are mucilaginous, and often exude an abundance of gum resembling gum tragacanth, swelling into a jelly in cold water without dissolving. *S. urens*, and perhaps other species, furnish a share of the Indian tragacanth, or kuteera gum; *S. Tragacantha* of western Africa yields the African or Senegal tragacanth. *S. acerifolia* of New South Wales, a large tree sometimes 80 feet high and 8 feet in girth, with large lobed leaves and racemes of showy red flowers, is known as *flame-tree*, and also as *lacebark* from its beautiful lace-like inner bark, which becomes 2 inches thick and is valued for many uses. *S. diversifolia*, the Victorian bottle-tree, or currijong, is a stout tree with coarser fiber: for the similar *S. rupestris*, see *bottle-tree*, and for *S. villosa*, see *oadal.* *S. lurida*, the sycamore of New South Wales, also yields a fiber, there made into fancy articles. *S. quadrifida*, the calool of eastern and northern Australia, produces clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits, each with ten or eleven black seeds resembling filberts in taste, and eaten as a substitute for them. *S. Carthaginensis* (*S. Chicha*), the chicha or panama, yields seeds eaten as nuts in Brazil and northward; it is a handsome tree with yellowish purple-spotted flowers. *S. fœtida* (see *stavewood*) is the source of some native remedies in Java. *S. alata* has been called *Buddha's cocoanut; S. platanifolia* of Japan and China, *sultan's parasol.* See *mahoe* and *cassoumba.*



Flowering Branch of *Sterculia platanifolia.*
*a*, a male flower; *b*, the same before anthesis; *c*, the stamens; *d*, the fruit.

**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

**Sterculiaceæ** (stėr-kū-li-ā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Sterculia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Malvales*, intermediate between the two orders *Malvaceæ* and *Tiliaceæ*, resembling the former in its variety of habit and foliage and its frequently monadelphous stamens, and the latter in its two-celled anthers. It includes about 730 species, belonging to 49 genera, classed in 8 tribes, natives mostly of the tropics, or occurring further to the south in Africa and Australia.

**sterculiaceous** (stėr-kū-li-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plant-order *Sterculiaceæ.*

**sterculiad** (stėr-kū′li-ad), *n.* A plant of the order *Sterculiaceæ.* *Lindley.*

**Sterculieæ** (stėr-kụ̄-lī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Sterculia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Sterculiaceæ.* It is characterized by unisexual or polygamous flowers without petals, commonly with a colored calyx, and five to fifteen anthers adnate at the summit of a long or short column of united filaments, and either crowded or arranged in a definite series or a ring. It includes 8 genera, of which *Sterculia* is the type. They are natives mostly of tropical Asia and Africa, extending into Australia and Java. See *Sterculia.*

**stere**¹†. A Middle English form of *steer*¹, *steer*², *stir*¹, *stoor*².

**stere**² (stãr), *n.* [= F. *stère*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, cubic; prob. < √ *sta* as in *ἱστάναι*, stand.] A cubic meter: the French unit for solid measure, equal to 35.31 cubic feet. The word *stere* is but little used, except with reference to cordwood, *cubic meter* being the expression in universal use for the solid unit.

**Sterelmintha**† (ster-el-min′thạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *στερεός*, stiff, hard, solid, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm.] The parenchymatous endoparasitic worms, having no intestinal canal. They formed one of two main divisions, the other being *Cœlelmintha*, into which the *Entozoa* were divided by Owen in 1843, corresponding to the parenchymatous intestinal worms or *vers intestinaux parenchymataux* of Cuvier. They are such as the cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapes and flukes.

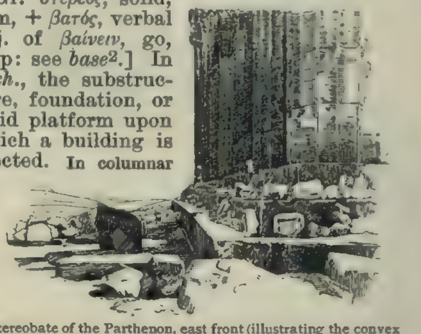
**sterelminthic** (ster-el-min′thik), *a.* [< *Sterelmintha* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sterelmintha.*

**sterelminthous** (stẹr-el-min′thus), *a.* Same as *sterelminthic.*

**stereo-** (ster′ẹ-ō, also, especially in trade use, stē′rẹ-ọ). An element of Greek origin, meaning 'solid.'

**stereo** (ster′ẹ-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *stereotype.*] Same as *stereotype:* as, a *stereo* plate; *stereo* apparatus.

**stereobate** (ster′ē-ọ-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stéréobate*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, firm, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, step: see *base*².] In *arch.*, the substructure, foundation, or solid platform upon which a building is erected. In columnar buildings it includes the *stylobate*, which is the uppermost step or platform of the foundation upon which the columns stand.


Stereobate of the Parthenon, east front (illustrating the convex curvature of the best Greek Doric temple-foundations).

**stereobatic** (ster″ẹ-ọ-bat′ik), *a.* [< *stereobate* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a stereobate; of the character of a stereobate. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 408.

**stereoblastula** (ster″ē-ọ-blas′tụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *stereoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A solid blastula; a blastula in which there is no cavity. *J. A. Ryder.*

**stereochrome** (ster′ẹ-ọ-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A stereochromic picture. See *stereochromy.*

**stereochromic** (ster″ẹ-ọ-krō′mik), *a.* [< *stereochrom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.—**Stereochromic process**, the method of painting by stereochromy.

**stereochromy** (ster′ẹ-ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A method of painting in which water-glass serves as the connecting medium between the color and its substratum.

**stereo-clumps** (ster′ẹ-ọ-klumps), *n. pl.* [< *stereo* + *clump.*] Sectional blocks of type-metal or wood, usually three fourths of an inch high, made of different sizes so that they can be combined to fit and uphold any size of stereotype plate. When clamps are added, they keep the plate secure in the process of printing. [Eng.]

**stereo-electric** (ster′ẹ-ō-ẹ-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + E. *electric.*] Noting the electric current which ensues when two solids, especially two metals, as bismuth and antimony, are brought together at different temperatures.

**stereogastrula** (ster′ē-ọ-gas′trọ̈-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *stereogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A solid gastrula; a form of gastrula in which no cleavage-cavity is developed. *J. A. Ryder.*

**Stereognathus** (ster-ẹ-og′nạ-thus), *n.* [NL. (Charlesworth, 1854), < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of fossil mammals of problematical character from the Lower Oölite of Oxfordshire, England, later identified with *Microlestes.* The original fossil was named *S. oöliticus.*

**stereogram** (ster′ẹ-ọ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write: see *gram*².] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or a pair of pictures mounted together for the stereoscope; a stereoscopic picture.

**stereograph** (ster′ẹ-ọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *stereogram.*

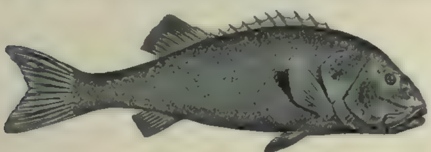
**stereographic** (ster″ẹ-ọ-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréographique*; as *stereograph-y* + *-ic.*] Showing the whole of a sphere on the whole of an infinite plane, while preserving the angles.—**Stereographic map-projection.** See *projection.*

**stereographical** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereographic* + *-al.*] Same as *stereographic.*

**stereographically** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stereographic manner; by delineation on a plane.

**stereography** (ster-ẹ̄-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéréographie*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

**Stereolepis** (ster-ẹ̄-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Ayres, 1859), < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] 1. A genus of serranoid fishes of enormous size in comparison with related forms. *S. gigas*, the jew-fish or black sea-bass of the Californian coast, reaches a length of 5 feet. It is brownish- or greenish-black with large black blotches, most evident in the young.



Jew-fish (*Stereolepis gigas*).

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

**stereome** (ster′ẹ̄-ōm), *n.* [< Gr. *στερέωμα*, a solid body, < *στερεός*, solid.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Schwendener for those elements which impart strength to a fibrovascular bundle. Compare *mestome.*

**stereometer** (ster-ẹ̄-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the solid capacity of a vessel.—2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, etc.

**stereometric** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-met′rik), *a.* [< *stereometr-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.—**Stereometric function.** See *function.*

**stereometrical** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stereometric* + *-al.*] Same as *stereometric.*

**stereometrically** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-met′ri-kal-i), *a.* By or with reference to stereometry.

**stereometry** (ster-ẹ̄-om′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *stéréométrie*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, cubic, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The art of measuring volumes.—2. The metrical geometry of solids.—3. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, etc.

**stereo-mold** (ster′ẹ̄-ō-mōld), *n.* [< *stereo* + *mold*$^3$.] A mold used in stereotyping.

**stereomonoscope** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-mon′ọ̄-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *μόνος*, single, alone, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument with two lenses for exhibiting on a screen of ground glass a single picture so as to give it all the effect of solidity.

**stereoneural** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-nū′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Having the nervous center, if any, solid.

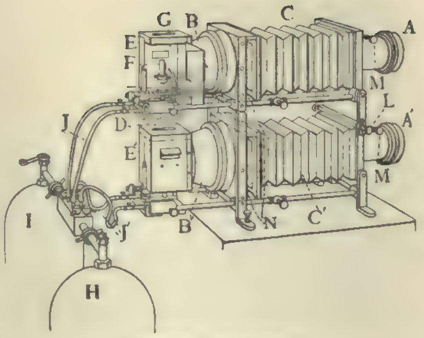
**stereoplasm** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *stereoplasma*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *πλάσμα*, anything molded or formed: see *plasm.*] 1. In corals, a delicate endothecal structure occupying different positions in the corallite, often forming vertical processes in the interseptal loculi or encircling septa, or acting as true endotheca. This substance, which connects septa (environing their free edges in some paleozoic corals), stretches across interseptal loculi irregularly, and sometimes fills up the lower part of the inside of the corallum, constituting a solid mass there. It is to be distinguished from the true endotheca.

2. In *bot.*, same as *stereoplasma.*

**stereoplasma** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-plas′mạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *stereoplasm.*] 1. Same as *stereoplasm*, 1. *Lindström.*—2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli for the solid part of protoplasm. Compare *hygroplasma.*

**stereoplasmic** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *stereoplasm* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or formed by stereoplasm; consisting of that substance.

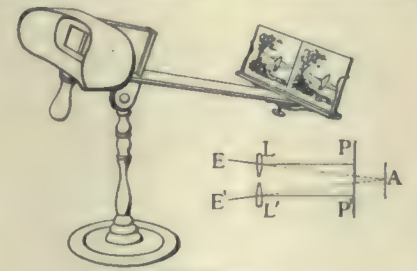
**stereopticon** (ster-ẹ̄-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to seeing or sight: see *optic.*] An improved form of magic lantern, consisting essentially of two complete lanterns matched and connected. The object of the reduplication is to permit the pictures shown to pass from one to the next by a sort of dissolving effect which is secured by alternate use of the two lenses, and at the same time to avoid the delay or the unpleasant sliding of the pictures across the field in view of the audience, but imperfectly avoidable when the simple magic lantern is used. The two lanterns may be either superposed or placed side by side. Some forms of stereopticon are made with three lanterns.



Double-tier Stereopticon.

A, A′, tubes containing objectives; B, B′, covers for condensers; C, C′, collapsible-bellows fronts of the lanterns, which are mounted one above the other and hinged together at the rear standards (as shown at D) to provide for the elevation or depression necessary to bring the views on the screen into exact superposition; E, E′, lime-light boxes, one of the lime-cylinders F and oxyhydrogen jets G being shown in the upper box, a part of which is removed; H, oxygen-holder; I, hydrogen-holder; J, J′, flexible tubes for separately conveying these gases to the burners and mixing them only as they are needed to supply light; L, set-screw for elevation or depression; M, milled heads of shaft operating gear for extending or shortening the lens-tubes A, A′ in adjustment of the focus; N, openings for insertion of slides, with inclined bottoms for insuring exact position.

**stereoscope** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscope*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision, and serving to produce from two nearly similar pictures of an object the effect of a single picture with the appearance of relief and solidity belonging to ordinary vision. It depends upon the fact that in ordinary vision, while the respective images of an object formed upon the retinas of the two eyes differ slightly because of the divergence of the rays from each point of the object, yet the effect upon the brain is that of a single object seen in perspective relief which the monocular image lacks. The slide of the stereoscope shows two pictures side by side taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only; thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain which unite into one, exhibiting the objects represented under a high degree of relief. A reflecting form of stereoscope was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Subsequently Sir David Brewster invented the lenticular or refracting stereoscope, based on the refractive properties of semi-double-convex lenses. This is the one now in general use. There are many forms of it, one of which is shown in the figure. The action is illustrated by the diagram beneath. The light-rays from corresponding points of the two pictures P and P′ are refracted in passing through the lenses L, L′, and their directions changed so that they now seem to the eyes E, E′ to diverge from a common point A beyond the plane of the card. By special effort a skilled observer can combine stereoscopic pictures into one without the use of the instrument, each eye being directed to one picture only and (to produce the normal stereoscopic effect) the one on its own side; the process may be facilitated by interposing a card screen between the pictures so that, for example, the left picture is entirely cut off from the right eye, etc. If the eyes are crossed so that the right eye sees the left picture and the left eye the right only, and the images combined by special effort, the usual stereoscopic effect is reversed—a convex surface becomes concave, etc. A similar pseudoscopic result is obtained with the ordinary stereoscope if the positions of the two pictures are exchanged.



Stereoscope.

**stereoscopic** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-skop′ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréoscopique*; as *stereoscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope; having the form in relief, or proper perspective, as of an object seen in the stereoscope: as, *stereoscopic* pictures; *stereoscopic* views.—**Stereoscopic camera, diagrams, projection.** See the nouns.

**stereoscopical** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *stereoscopic.*

**stereoscopically** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By or as by a stereoscope.

**stereoscopist** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stereoscope* + *-ist.*] One versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

**stereoscopy** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscopie*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The use or construction of stereoscopes.

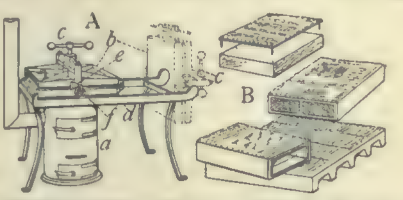
**stereotomic** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-tom′ik), *a.* [< *stereotom-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

**stereotomical** (ster″ẹ̄-ọ̄-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereotomic* + *-al.*] Same as *stereotomic.*

**stereotomy** (ster-ẹ̄-ot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotomie*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

**stereotrope** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *τροπή*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but with its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natural relief.

**stereotype** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *stéréotype*, < Gr. *στερεός*, fixed, + *τύπος*, impression, type: see *type.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The duplicate, in one piece of type-metal, of the face of a collection of types composed for printing. Three processes are used. (*a*) The plaster process, in which a mold taken from the composed types in fluid plaster of Paris is baked until dry, and is then submerged in melted type-metal. The cast taken in this mold, when cooled, is shaved to proper thickness, making the stereotype plate. (*b*) The clay process, in which the mold, taken by a press on a prepared surface of stiff clay, is baked until dry, and filled by pouring into it fluid metal. (*c*) The papier-maché process, in which the mold is made by covering the type with a preparation of paper-pulp and clay, which is beaten into the interstices of the type-surface by a stiff brush. This mold when baked by steam-heat is put in a casting-box, which is filled with melted metal. This is the rudest but quickest process. Stereotypes for daily newspapers are usually made in fifteen minutes. For newspaper-work the plates for rotary presses are molded and cast with a curved surface that fits them to the impression-cylinder. The practice of stereotyping is now confined to newspapers and the cheaper forms of printed work. Plates of books, woodcuts, and the finer forms of printing are now made by the electrotype process. (See *electrotype.*) Stereotype plates were first made, but imperfectly, by William Ged, at Edinburgh, in 1725. The plaster process, which was the first to become popular, was invented by Wildon and Lord Stanhope in 1810. 2. Loosely, an electrotype.—3. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types; the process of producing printed work by means of such plates.



A, Stereotype Founding Apparatus. B, Stereotype Plates from the Mold. *a*, furnace by which the water-jacketed mold *b* is uniformly heated. The mold is supported on the frame *d* and on the rollers *f*; the parts of the mold are held together by a clamping-screw *c*; the water is supplied to the water-jacket through the funnel *e*. In pouring the metal, the mold is placed in position shown in dotted outline.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotype, or stereotyping, or stereotype printing: as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* plates.

**stereotype** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stereotyped*, ppr. *stereotyping.* [< *stereotype*, *n.*] 1. To cast a stereotype plate from: as, to *stereotype* a page or a form.—2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates: as, to *stereotype* the New Testament.—3. To fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

> If men cannot yet entirely obey the law, . . . it does not follow that we ought therefore to *stereotype* their incompetency, by specifying how much is possible to them and how much is not. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 506.

**stereotype-block** (ster′ẹ̄-ō-tīp-blok), *n.* A block of iron or of hard wood, bound with brass, about three fourths of an inch high, on which a stereotype plate is fixed for use.

**stereotyped** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-tīpt), *p. a.* 1. Made or printed from stereotype plates.—2. Formed in an unchangeable manner; fixed; set: as, *stereotyped* opinions.

> The entablatures show considerable progress, but the capitals were so *stereotyped* that it is evident, if any Greek or Roman artists had designed capitals in Gandhara during the period just alluded to, we could predicate exactly what they would have been.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 178.

**stereotype-metal** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-tīp-met″al), *n.* An alloy for stereotype plates; type-metal.

**stereotyper** (ster′ẹ̄-ọ̄-tī-pėr), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-er*$^1$.] One who stereotypes, or who makes stereotype plates.

**stereotypery** (ster′ẹ-ọ-tī′pėr-i), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ery.*] 1. The art or work of making stereotype plates.—2. Pl. *stereotyperies* (-iz). A place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

**stereotypic** (ster″ē-ọ-tip′ik), *a.* [< *stereotype* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

**stereotyping** (ster′ẹ-ọ-tī-ping), *n.* The art, act, or process of making stereotypes.—**Paper process of stereotyping.** See *paper.*

**stereotypist** (ster′ē-ọ-tī-pist), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ist.*] One who makes stereotype plates; a stereotyper.

**stereotypographer** (ster″ẹ-ọ-tī-pog′rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *stereotypograph-y* + *-er*$^1$.] A stereotype-printer.

**stereotypography** (ster″ē-ọ-tī-pog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, fixed, + E. *typography.*] The art or practice of printing from stereotype. *Imp. Dict.*

**stereotypy** (ster′ẹ-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotypie*; as *stereotype* + *-y*$^3$.] The art or business of making stereotype plates.

**sterhydraulic** (stėr-hī-drâ′lik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + E. *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or having an action resembling that of a sterhydraulic press. See the phrase.—**Sterhydraulic press**, a peculiar form of hydraulic press in which pressure is generated in a hydraulic cylinder by the displacement of a part of the contained liquid through the entrance into its mass of a rod working through a stuffing-box, a screw working in a packed nut, or in some cases a rope wound upon a barrel in the inclosure and pulled into it through a packed hole, the shaft of the winding-barrel or -drum also extending through a stuffing-box in the side of the cylinder, and fitted on the exterior with a winch or a driving-wheel. Of these forms that using a screw is the simplest and best.

**sterigma** (stẹ-rig′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *sterigmata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *στήριγμα*, a prop, support, < *στερίξειν*, prop.] In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some kind: a term of varying application. (*a*) Same as *basidium.* (*b*) The stalk-like branch of a basidium which bears a spore. (*c*) The footstalk of a spore, especially of a spore of minute size. (*d*) The cell from which a spermatium is cut off. (*e*†) A ridge or foliaceous appendage proceeding down the stem below the attachment of a decurrent leaf.

**sterigmatic** (ster-ig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sterigma*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or of the nature of a sterigma.

**steril**†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sterile.*

**sterile** (ster′il), *a.* [Formerly also *steril*; < F. *stérile* = Sp. Pg. *esteril* = It. *sterile*, < L. *sterilis*, unfruitful, barren; cf. Gr. *στερεός*, stiff, hard, solid, *στέριφος*, hard, unfruitful, barren.] 1. Unfruitful; unproductive; not fertile.

> Indeed it goes so heavily with my disposition that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a *sterile* promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 310.

> It is certaine that in *sterile* years corne sowne will growe to an other kinde. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 525.

2. Barren; not reproducing its kind.

> She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

3. In *bot.*, of a flower, producing only stamens—that is, staminate or male (compare *neutral*); of a stamen, having no anther, or a functionless one; of an anther, without pollen; of an ovary, without perfect seeds; of a seed, without an embryo; of a frond, without sori. See cuts under *Onoclea, Ophioglossum, sassafras*, and *smoke-tree.*—4. Free from living germs.

> I at first suspected that the biologically *sterile* tube might not be chemically clean. *Medical News*, XLIX. 400.

5. Leading to no results; fruitless; profitless; useless.

> I will endeavour that the favour conferred on me rest not *sterile.* *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 431.

6. Lacking richness of thought or expression; bald; bare: as, a *sterile* style; *sterile* verse.—**Sterile wood** a shrub or small tree, *Coprosma fœtidissima* of the *Rubiaceæ*, found in New Zealand. It is extremely fetid when drying, though inodorous when alive and growing.

**sterilisation, sterilise,** etc. See *sterilization*, etc.

**sterility** (ste-ril′ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *stérilité* = Sp. *esterilidad* = Pg. *esterilidade* = It. *sterilità*, < L. *sterilita*(*t-*)*s*, unfruitfulness, barrenness, < *sterilis*, barren, sterile: see *sterile.*] The state or character of being sterile. (*a*) Lack of fertility; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness, as of land, labor, etc.

> For the Soil of Spain, the Fruitfulness of their Vallies recompences the *Sterility* of their Hills.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

(*b*) Lack of fecundity; barrenness: said of animals or plants.

> Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
> To make this creature fruitful!
> Into her womb convey *sterility!*
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 300.

(*c*) Fruitlessness; profitlessness.

> The trueness of this formula is only equalled by its *sterility* for psychological purposes.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 551.

(*d*) Deficiency in ideas, sentiments, or expression; lack of richness or luxuriance, as in literary style; poverty; baldness; meagerness.

> He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope*, Essay on Homer.

**sterilization** (ster″il-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-ation.*] The act or operation of making sterile; specifically, the process of freeing from living germs. Also spelled *sterilisation.*

> *Sterilization* of cow's milk must and will be a most valuable preventive of summer diarrhœa.
> *Medical News*, LIII. 12.

**sterilize** (ster′il-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sterilized*, ppr. *sterilizing.* [= F. *stériliser* = Sp. Pg. *esterilizar*; as *sterile* + *-ize.*] To render sterile or unproductive in any way; specifically, in *bacteriology*, to render free from living germs, as by heating or otherwise. Also spelled *sterilise.*

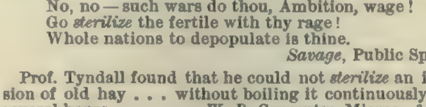
> No, no—such wars do thou, Ambition, wage!
> Go *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage!
> Whole nations to depopulate is thine.
> *Savage*, Public Spirit.

> Prof. Tyndall found that he could not *sterilize* an infusion of old hay . . . without boiling it continuously for several hours. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 309.

**sterilizer** (ster′il-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which sterilizes; especially, any apparatus for rendering substances free from living germs, as by means of heat. Also spelled *steriliser.*

**sterk**†. An old spelling of *stark*$^1$, *stirk.*

**sterlet** (stėr′let), *n.* [< F. *sterlet* = Dan. *sterlet* = Sw. *sterlett*, < G. *sterlet*, < Russ. *sterlyadĭ*, a sterlet.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus.* It is of small size and slender form, with a long sharp snout and fringed barbels, and from sixty to seventy lateral shields. It rarely reaches a length of two feet, and is generally not more than a foot long. It inhabits the Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Caspian Sea, and the rivers of Asiatic Russia, as well as certain rivers of Siberia. It is highly esteemed for its flavor, and its roe makes a superior caviar. Compare also cuts under *Acipenser.*



Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*).

**Sterletus** (stėr′le-tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < F. *sterlet*, < Russ. *sterlyadĭ*, sterlet: see *sterlet.*] A genus of sturgeons, the type of which is the sterlet, having the spines of the dorsal shield posterior, no stellate plates, and the lip emarginate.

**sterling**$^1$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *starling*$^1$.

**sterling**$^2$ (stėr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sterling, sterlinge, sterlynge, starling*, the coin so called; cf. D. *sterling* = Sw. Dan. *sterling*, sterling (as in mod. E. use), = Icel. *sterlingr*, a sterling (the English coin so called), = MHG. *sterlinc, stærlinc* (*-ling*), a coin so called, G. *sterling* (as in mod. E. use); = OF. *esterlin*, a sterling (the English coin so called), *sterlin, esterlin, estellin, estelin*, a weight of twenty-eight grains (of gold), the twentieth part of an ounce, = Sp. Pg. *esterlino*, in *libra esterlina*, a pound sterling, = It. *sterlino*, in *lira sterlina*, a pound sterling, also as a noun, *sterlino*, sterling coin, standard rate (of coin); ML. *sterlingus, sterlingum, sterlinus, stellinus, stelligus, sterlingeus, sterilingus, esterlingus, estrilingus*, a sterling (the English coin so called), also a weight of twenty-eight grains, the twentieth part of an ounce; all < E., unless, as Kluge asserts, the E. itself (and so in part the OF. and ML.) is < MHG. *sterlinc, stærlinc* (*-ling*), which is then < *sterl-* or *ster-*, origin unknown, + *-ing*$^3$ or *-ling*$^1$ as in *shilling, farthing* (AS. *feórthing, feórthling*), *penny* (AS. *pening*, etc.). In this view the word must have been introduced into ME. use by the Hanse merchants in London, who, according to the story, first stamped the coin in England. The accepted statement is that these merchants were called *Easterlings* as coming from "the east parts of Germany" (Camden), and that the coin received its name from them; but the similarity appears to be accidental, and the statement, besides other deficiencies, fails to explain the MHG. name, which could not have meant 'Easterling.' It seems more probable that the MHG. word is, like the rest, derived from the ME. word, which must then be due, in spite of unexplained difficulties, to *Easterling*, or else is derived, as asserted in a statement quoted by Minsheu from Linwood, from the figure of a starling (ME. *sterling*) at one time engraved on one quarter of the coin so called: see *starling*$^1$. Historical evidence of the truth of this assertion is as yet lacking.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A silver coin struck by English (and Scottish) kings from the time of Richard I. (1190).

> Faste comen out of halle
> And shoken nobles and *sterlinges.*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1315.

> The oldest pieces [of the coinage of Scotland] are silver pennies or *sterlings*, resembling the contemporary English money, of the beginning of the 12th century.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 656.

2. English money. [Rare.]

> And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

**II.** *a.* 1. Of fixed or standard national value; conforming to the national standard of value: said of English money, and, by extension, of the precious metals: as, a pound *sterling*; a shilling *sterling.* Abbreviated *ster.*, *stg.*

> In the Canon Law mention is made of 5 shillings *sterling*, and a merke *sterling*, cap. 3. de Arbitris, & c. constitut. 12. de procurator. *Minsheu*, 1617.

> When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called esterling or *sterling* metal. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

> I lost between seven and eight thousand pounds *sterling* of your English money. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, v.

2. Of acknowledged worth or influence; authoritative.

> If my word be *sterling* yet in England,
> Let it command a mirror hither straight,
> That it may show me what a face I have.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 264.

3. Genuine; true; pure; hence, of great value or excellence.

> His *sterling* worth, which words cannot express,
> Lives with his friends, their pride and their distress.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 27.

> I might recall other evidence of the *sterling* and unusual qualities of his public virtue.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 321.

**sterling**$^3$ (stėr′ling), *n.* See *starling*$^2$.

**Sterling's formula.** See *formula.*

**stern**$^1$ (stėrn), *a.* [< ME. *stern, sterin, sterne, sturne*, < AS. *styrne*, severe, austere, stern (also in comp. *styrn-mōd*, stern-minded); akin to OHG. *stornēn*, be astonished, *sturni*, stupor; perhaps related to OHG. *storrēn*, MHG. *storren*, stand out, project, = Goth. **staurran*, in comp. *and-staurran*, murmur against, also to D. *stuursch*, stern, = Sw. *stursk*, refractory, and to Icel. *stūra*, gloom, despair, *stūra*, mope, fret.] 1. Severe in disposition or conduct; austere; harsh; rigorous; hard.

> No Man was more gentle where there was Submission; where Opposition, no Man more *stern.*
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 132.

> And *sterner* hearts alone may feel
> The wound that time can never heal.
> *Byron*, The Giaour.

2. Characterized by severity or rigor; especially, resulting from or expressive of harshness: as, a *stern* reply; a *stern* glance; a *stern* rebuke.

> He herd thair strakes, that war ful *sterin.*
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 3219. (*Halliwell.*)

> If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
> Thou shouldst have said, "Good porter, turn the key."
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 63.

> Gods and men
> Fear'd her *stern* frown. *Milton*, Comus, l. 446.

3. Grim or forbidding in aspect; gloomy; repelling.

> In passing through these *stern* and lofty mountains, their path was often along the bottom of a baranco, or deep rocky valley. *Irving*, Granada, p. 88.

4. Rough; violent; tumultuous; fierce.

> The werre wox in that won wonderly *stern.*
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 337.

> Those *stern* waves, which like huge mountains roll.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 435.

5. Rigid; stringent; strict.

> Subjected to *stern* discipline by the rigid enforcement of uniform motives. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 8.

6†. Stout; strong; heavy.

> The hamur bothe *sterne* and gret
> That drof the nayles thorow hond and fete.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

> Of bak & of brest al were his bodi *sturne.*
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 143.

7. Firm; unyielding; inflexible; hard.

> When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept:
> Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 97.

**The sterner sex.** See *sex*$^1$.=**Syn. 1.** *Severe, Harsh, Strict*, etc. See *austere.*—**1** and **2.** Unrelenting, uncompromising, inflexible.

**stern**² stėrn, *n.* [< ME. *sterne, steerne, steorne* (not found in AS., where only *steór*, a rudder, appears: see *steer*¹, *n.*) = OFries. *stiorne, stiarne*, a rudder, = Icel. *stjörn*, a steering, steerage, rudder; with formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *steór*, E. *steer*, etc., a rudder: see *steer*¹, *n.* and *v.*] 1†. The rudder or helm of a vessel.

> ȝif he ne rise the rather and rauhte to the *steorne*,
> The wynt wolde with the water the bot ouer-throwe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), ix. 30.

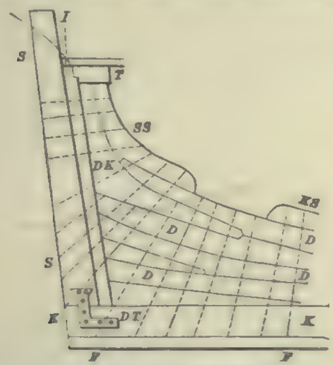
> But to preserve the people and the land,
> Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.
> *Norton and Sackville*, Ferrex and Porrex, v. 2.

2†. Hence, figuratively, any instrument of management or direction; a guiding agent or agency; also, a post of direction or control.

> The father held the *sterne* of his whole obedience.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

> Not a few of them [the eunuchs] have come to sit at the *stern* of State. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 55.

3. The hinder part of a ship or boat, where the rudder is placed; the part furthest removed from the stem or prow. See also cut under *poop*.



Lower part of Ship's Stern.

*S*, stern-post; *KS*, keelson; *K*, keel; *DT*, dovetail-plates; *I*, inner stern-post; *D*, deadwood; *DK*, deadwood knee; *SS*, sternson; *T*, deck-transom; *F*, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

> So, when the first bold vessel dared the seas,
> High on the *stern* the Thracian raised his strain.
> *Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 39.

4. The hinder parts, backside, buttocks, or rump; the tail of an animal.

> He [the dragon] . . . gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
> And him so strongly stroke that to the ground him feld.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

> We don't want to deceive ourselves about them, or fancy them cherubs without *sterns*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, [p. xxiii.

**By the stern.** See *by*¹.—**False stern,** an addition made to the stern of a vessel for strength or protection.—**From stem to stern.** See *stem*².—**Square stern,** a stern less rounded or elliptical than is usual.—**Stern foremost,** backside foremost; with the stern advanced.—**Stern on,** the position of a vessel when her stern is presented toward the observer.—**To make a stern board.** See *board*.—**To moor head and stern.** See *moor*².

**stern**² (stėrn), *v.* [< *stern*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To steer; guide.

> Hulke tower . . . is a notable marke for pilots, in directing them which waie to *sterne* their ships, and to eschew the danger of the craggie rocks.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (*Holinshed.*)

2. To back (a boat) with the oars; back water; row backward.—**Stern all! stern hard!** orders to back water given by the officer of a boat to the crew. Also simply *stern!*

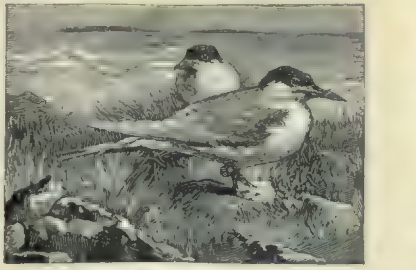
**II.** *intrans.* To draw back; back water: said of a boat or its crew.

> Meantime Mr. Norton, the mate, having struck the fast whale, he and the second mate *sterned* off to wait for the whale to get quiet. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 273.

**stern**³ (stėrn), *n.* Same as *starn*¹.

**stern**⁴ (stėrn), *n.* [A var. of *tern*: see *tern*, and cf. *Sterna*.] A tern.

**Sterna** (stėr'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), appar. based on E. *tern*.] A Linnean genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, and containing all the terns or sea-swallows, or variously restricted. It is now commonly confined to species of moderate and large size, white with usually a pearly-blue mantle and black cap, and having a long deeply-forked tail, whose outer feathers are more or less narrowly linear for much of their length. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world, as *S. hirundo*, the common tern of Europe and America; *S. arctica*, the arctic tern of the northern hemisphere; *S. paradisea* or *dougalli*, the roseate tern (see cut under *roseate*), very widely distributed; and *S. forsteri* and *S. trudeaui* of America. Among the large species, representing a subgenus *Thalasseus*, are *S. tschegrava* or *caspia*, the Caspian tern of Asia, Europe, and America; *S. maxima*, the royal tern (smaller than the last, in spite of its name) of America; *S. elegans*, the ducal tern of America. (See cut under *Thalasseus*.) A group of small species, such as *S. minuta* of Europe and *S. antillarum* of America, are called *least terns*, and all have a white frontal crescent in the black cap: these represent a subgenus *Sternula*. (See cut under *Sternula*.) Some middle-sized terns with dark upper parts, widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate regions, are the subgenus *Haliplana*, as the common sooty and bridled terns, *S. fuliginosa* and *S. anæsthetica*. (See cut under *sooty*.) Gull-billed terns form a section *Gelochelidon* (see cut there). The wholly white terns, the black terns, and the noddies belong to other genera. See *Sterninæ* and *tern*.



Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

**sternadiform** (stėr'nạ-di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *ad*, to, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, characterized by a tendency to expansion or extension of the thoracic or sternal region, as exemplified in the John-dory and the *Serranidæ*. *Gill.*

**sternage** (stėr'nāj), *n.* [< *stern*² + *-age*.] Steerage; direction; course, as of a ship or fleet.

> Follow, follow:
> Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
> And leave your England, as dead midnight still.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. Prol., l. 18.

**sternal** (stėr'nal), *a.* [= F. *sternal*, < NL. *sternalis*, < *sternum*, the breast-bone: see *sternum*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sternum, especially the breast-bone of vertebrates: as, the *sternal* end of the clavicle; the *sternal* keel of a bird's breast-bone; *sternal* articulation; a *sternal* segment.—2. In *Invertebrata*, of or pertaining to a sternite; sternitic.—3. Ventral; hemal; on the ventral surface or aspect, where the sternum is situated; on the same side with the sternum; in man, anterior; in other animals, inferior: opposed to *dorsal*, *tergal*, or *neural*.—**Sternal band,** in *embryol.*, of insects, a longitudinal thickening of the ovum, which gives rise to the sternal region of the body.—**Sternal canal,** in *Crustacea*, a median passage between each pair of endosternites, arched over by the meeting of the mesophragmal apophyses of the apodemes of opposite sides. The sternal canal conveys the chain of nervous ganglia and the sternal artery. See cut under *Astacidæ*.—**Sternal glands,** a chain of six to ten small lymphatic glands, situated along the course of the internal mammary blood-vessels.—**Sternal line,** the vertical line on the front of the chest lying over the edge of the sternum.—**Sternal region,** the region of the front of the chest lying between the sternal lines. It is divided into a *superior* and an *inferior sternal region* by a line passing through the uppermost points of the junctions of the third costal cartilages with the sternum.—**Sternal rib.** (*a*) A true or fixed rib; one that joins the sternum by its hemapophysis, or costal cartilage, as distinguished from a false rib. See cut under *endoskeleton*. (*b*) The hemapophysis of a rib, as distinguished from the pleurapophysis; that part of a bony jointed rib answering to the costal cartilage of a mammalian rib, reaching from the end of the pleurapophysis to the sternum or toward it, as distinguished from a vertebral rib, which is the pleurapophysis alone. See cuts under *epipleura* and *interclavicle*.

**sternalgia** (stėr-nal'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] 1. Pain about the sternum or breast-bone.—2. Specifically, angina pectoris. See *angina*.

**sternalgic** (stėr-nal'jik), *a.* [< *sternalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with sternalgia; especially, affected with angina pectoris.

**sternalis** (stėr-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternales* (-lēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *sternal*.] A sternal or presternal muscle; specifically, the rectus sternalis of various animals, more expressly called *sternalis brutorum* and *rectus thoracicus superficialis*. It is not infrequently present in man.

**Sternaspida** (stėr-nas'pi-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Sternaspis* (*-aspid-*) + *-ida*.] An order of gephyreans, represented by the genus *Sternaspis*: distinguished from an order *Echiurina*, both being referred to a subclass *Echiuromorpha* of the class *Gephyrea*. Compare *Echiuroidea*.

**Sternbergia** (stėrn-bėr'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Waldstein and Kitaibel, 1805), named after Count Kaspar Maria von *Sternberg*, 1761–1838, author of various botanical and paleontological works.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ*. It is characterized by a commonly solitary funnel-shaped perianth without a corona and with somewhat spreading lobes, and by a fleshy nearly indehiscent fruit with roundish and often strophiolate seeds. About 12 species have been described, now by some reduced to 5, all native of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They produce a short flower-stalk from a coated bulb, with leaves at the same time or earlier. *S. lutea* and several other dwarf species with handsome yellow flowers are cultivated under the name of *star-flower*. *S. lutea* is also known as *winter daffodil*, and *S. Ætnensis* as *Mount Etna lily*; these are often sold under the name of *amaryllis*.

**sternbergite** (stėrn'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after Count K. M. von *Sternberg*: see *Sternbergia*.] An ore of silver, a sulphid of silver and iron, having a pinchbeck-brown color and metallic luster. It occurs foliated, the laminæ being soft and flexible. It leaves a mark on paper like that of graphite.

**stern-board** (stėrn'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a backward motion of a vessel. See *to make a stern board*, under *board*.

**stern-cap** (stėrn'kap), *n.* An iron cap to protect the stern of a boat.

**stern-chase** (stėrn'chās), *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other: as, a *stern-chase* is a long chase.

**stern-chaser** (stėrn'chā"sėr), *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit.

**Sterneæ** (stėr'nẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of *Sterninæ*, containing all the sea-swallows with forked tails and emarginate webs, as distinguished from the *Anoëæ* or noddies; the typical terns. *Coues*, 1862.

**sterneber** (stėr'nẹ-bėr), *n.* [< NL. *sternebra*, < *sternum* + (*vert*)*ebra*.] One of the pieces of which the breast-bone of a vertebrate usually consists; a bony segment of the sternum; a sternite, or sternebral element. The sternum is a serially segmented bone, made up of pieces, primitively separate bones, corresponding to pairs of ribs, every one of which is a sterneber. Thus, in man the manubrium sterni and the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage are each a sterneber; and the gladiolus, the middle part of the breast-bone, is composed of four other sternebers.

**sternebral** (stėr'nẹ-bral), *a.* [< *sterneber* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the breast-bone; of or pertaining to a sterneber.

**sterned**¹ (stėrnd), *a.* [< *stern*² + *-ed*².] Having a stern (of a specified character). *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

**sterned**²† (stėrnd), *a.* [ME., < *stern*³ + *-ed*².] Starred; starry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience.

**sterner**† (stėr'nėr), *n.* [< *stern*² + *-er*¹.] A steersman; a guide or director. [Rare.]

> He that is "regens sidera," the *sterner* of the stars.
> *Dr. Clarke*, Sermons (1637), p. 15. (*Latham.*)

**stern-fast** (stėrn'fȧst), *n.* A rope or chain used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel to a wharf or quay.

**stern-frame** (stėrn'frām), *n.* The several pieces of timber or iron which form the stern of a ship—the stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces.

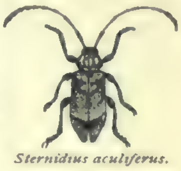
**sternfully**† (stėrn'fůl-i), *adv.* [< **sternful* (irreg. < *stern* + *-ful*) + *-ly*².] Sternly. *Stanihurst*, Conceites. [Rare.]

**stern-gallery** (stėrn'gal"ẹ-ri), *n.* *Naut.* See *gallery*, 9.

**stern-hook** (stėrn'hůk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved timber built into the stern of a ship to support the stern-frame.

**Sternidæ** (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-idæ*.] The *Sterninæ* rated as a family apart from *Laridæ*.

**Sternidius** (stėr-nid'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1873).] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, equivalent to *Liopus* (*Leiopus* of Serville, 1835). *S. aculiferus* is a common North American species now placed in *Leptostylus*. Its larva burrows under the bark of various trees.



*Sternidius aculiferus.*

**sterniform** (stėr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form or appearance of a thoracic sternum.—**Sterniform process** or **horn,** an anterior projection of the first ventral segment of the abdomen, between the bases of the posterior legs: it is more commonly called the *intercoxal process*.

**Sterninæ** (stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Sterna*, containing all the terns or sea-swallows. It differs from *Larinæ* in the average smaller size, slenderer form, relatively longer wings and tail, the forking of the tail, the small feet, and the slender sharp bill. The bill is paragnathous (not epignathous as is usual in *Larinæ*), with continuous horny covering, usually long and slender, very sharp, with straight commissure or nearly so, gently curved culmen, long gonys, and slight symphyseal eminence. The wings are extremely long, narrow, and pointed, with the first primary much the longest, and the secondaries all short. The tail is usually long, and forked or forficate, with attenuated outer feathers. The feet are small, and scarcely ambulatorial. There are 60 or more species, of all parts of the world. They are divided into two groups, the *Sterneæ* or terns proper, including nearly all of the *Sterninæ*, and the noddies or *Anoëæ*. Most of the species fall into the single genus *Sterna*. Other genera are *Hydrochelidon*, *Phaethusa*, *Procelsterna*, *Gygis*, *Inca*, and *Anous*. See *Sterna*, and cuts there noted.

**sternine** (stėr′nin), *a.* [< NL. *sterninus*, < *Sterna*, tern.] Resembling or related to a tern; of or pertaining to the *Sterninæ*.

**sternite** (stėr′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breastbone, + *-ite*$^2$.] 1. In *Arthropoda*, as an insect or a crustacean, one of the median ventral sclerites of the crust or body-wall; the median ventral piece of any segment, somite, or metamere, whether a distinct piece or only that undistinguished ventral part or region which lies between the insertions of any pair of legs or other appendages. The sternites are primitively and typically all alike, but may be variously modified in different regions of the body, or coalesced with one another or with other pieces of the exoskeleton, or suppressed. See cut under *cephalothorax*. 2. In *entom.*, specifically, the under or ventral sclerite of an abdominal segment. [Rare.]—3. One of the pieces of the sternum or breastbone of a vertebrate; a sterneber. [Rare.]—**Antennary sternite.** Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

**sternitic** (stėr-nit′ik), *a.* [< *sternite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a sternite; sternal, as a sclerite of an arthropod.

**stern-knee** (stėrn′nē), *n.* The continuation of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. Also called *sternson* and *sternson-knee*.

**stern-light**†, *n.* [< *stern*$^3$ + *light*$^1$.] Starlight.

> It was mirk mirk night, and there was nae *stern light.*
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

**sternly** (stėrn′li), *adv.* [< ME. *sternelich*, *sterneliche*, *sturneliche*, < AS. *styrnlīce*, < *styrne*, stern: see *stern*$^1$ and *-ly*$^2$.] In a stern manner; with severity, harshness, austerity, or rigor.

**sternmost** (stėrn′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *stern*$^2$ + *-most.*] Furthest in the rear; furthest astern: as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

**sternness** (stern′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sternnesse*, *steernnesse*; < *stern* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being stern.

> With *steernnesse* ȝe comaundide to hem, and with power.
> *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxxiv. 4.

=**Syn.** See *stern*$^1$, *a.*

**sternochondroscapularis** (stėr-nō-kon-drō-skap-ụ̄-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *sternochondroscapulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *scapularis*, q. v.] A muscle of some mammals, not infrequent in man, arising from the first costal cartilage and the sternum, and inserted into the superior border of the scapula. Also called *chondroscapularis*, *scapulocostalis minor*, *costoscapularis*, *subclavius posticus*.

**sternoclavicular** (stėr″nō-kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *sternoclavicularis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + NL. *clavicula*: see *clavicular*.] Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle. Also *sternoclidal*, and sometimes *clidosternal*.—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Sternoclavicular ligament**, a band of ligamentous fibers uniting the sternum and the clavicle: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

**sternoclavicularis** (stėr″nō-kla-vik-ụ̄-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoclavicular*.] One of two anomalous muscles in man, anterior and posterior, extending over the sternoclavicular articulation.

**sternoclidal** (stėr-nō-klī′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), key (clavicle), + *-al.*] Same as *sternoclavicular*.

**sternoclidomastoid** (stėr-nō-klī-dō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoclidomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *clidomastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process. The sternoclidomastoid muscle arises from the summit of the sternum and the inner section of the clavicle, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is also called *sternomastoid*, *mastoideus colli*, and *nutator capitis*. See cut under *muscle*$^1$.

**II.** *n.* The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

**sternoclidomastoideus** (stėr″nō-klī″dō-mas-toi′dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *sternoclidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternoclidomastoid*.] The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

**sternocoracoid** (stėr-nō-kor′ạ-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternocoracoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *coracoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid: as, the *sternocoracoid* articulation of birds and reptiles; a *sternocoracoid* muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternocoracoideus.

**sternocoracoideus** (stėr-nō-kor-ạ-koi′dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *sternocoracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternocoracoid*.] The sternocoracoid muscle of various animals, arising from the sternum and inserted in the coracoid. It is represented in man by the pectoralis minor.

**sternocostal** (stėr-nō-kos′tal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocostalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] Of or pertaining to the sternum and the ribs or costal cartilages; costosternal.

**sternocostalis** (stėr″nō-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *sternocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternocostal*.] A thin median fan-shaped muscle within the thorax, behind the costal cartilages and breastbone, arising from the lower part of the sternum. Also called *transversus thoracis*, and usually *triangularis sterni*.

**sternocoxal** (stėr-nō-kok′sal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocoxalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxal*.] Of or pertaining to the sternites and coxæ of an arthropod.

**sternofacial** (stėr-nō-fā′shạl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternofacialis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *facies*, face: see *facial*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the face: as, a *sternofacial* muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternofacialis.

**sternofacialis** (stėr-nō-fā-shi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *sternofaciales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternofacial*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, arising over the fore part of the sternum and passing to the side of the lower jaw and integument of the face: it assists the action of the orbicularis panniculi.

**sternoglossal** (stėr-nō-glos′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoglossalis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue: as, a *sternoglossal* muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternoglossus.

**sternoglossus** (stėr-nọ-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *sternoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] 1. A long retractor muscle of the tongue, as of the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, attached behind to the sternum, and antagonizing the action of the protractor muscles, the genioglossus and stylohyoideus.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

**sternohyoid** (stėr-nō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternohyoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *hyoides*: see *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone.—**Sternohyoid muscle**, a ribbon-like muscle arising from the manubrium sterni and inner extremity of the clavicle, and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi, and its action draws down or back the hyoid bone and larynx. See cut under *muscle*$^1$.

**II.** *n.* The sternohyoid muscle.

**sternohyoidean** (stėr″nō-hī-oi′dẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *sternohyoid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *sternohyoid*.

**sternohyoideus** (stėr″nō-hī-oi′dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *sternohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternohyoid*.] The sternohyoid.

**sternomastoid** (stėr-nō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *mastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Sternomastoid artery.** (*a*) A superficial descending branch of the superior thyroid artery, which is distributed to the sternomastoid, platysma, and the muscles attached to the thyroid cartilage. (*b*) A small muscular branch of the occipital artery which supplies the sternoclidomastoid.—**Sternomastoid muscle.** (*a*) That portion of the sternoclidomastoid which arises from the sternum. (*b*) The entire sternoclidomastoid, without distinction.

**II.** *n.* The sternomastoid muscle.

**sternomastoideus** (stėr″nō-mas-toi′dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *sternomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternomastoid*.] The sternomastoid muscle.

**sternomaxillaris** (stėr-nō-mak-si-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *sternomaxillares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternomaxillary*.] The sternomaxillary muscle.

**sternomaxillary** (stėr-nō-mak′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< NL. *sternomaxillaris*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the sternum and the mandible: applied to the sternomastoid muscle when, as in the horse, its anterior end is fixed to the mandible.

**sternon** (stėr′non), *n.* [NL.: see *sternum*.] Same as *sternum*. *Wiseman*, Surgery. [Rare.]

**sternopagus** (stėr-nop′ạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *sternopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πάγος*, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the sternum.

**Sternoptychidæ** (stėr-nop-tik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Sternoptyx*. (*a*) In Günther's system it includes the typical *Sternoptychidæ* and other families. (*b*) In Gill's system, a family of iniomous fishes with a compressed ventradiform body, carinated contour, deeply and obliquely cleft or subvertical mouth whose upper margin is constituted by the supramaxillaries as well as intermaxillaries, branchiostegal arch near and parallel with lower jaw, scapular arch with an inferior projection, and one or more of the neural spines abnormally developed and projecting above the back in advance of the dorsal fin. There are 3 genera and about 7 species, small deep-sea fishes of remarkable appearance and organization, representing 2 subfamilies, *Sternoptychinæ* and *Argyropelecinæ*. Also *Sternoptyges*, *Sternottidi*, and *Sternoptygoidei*.

**sternoptychoid** (stėr-nop′ti-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sternoptychidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Sternoptychidæ*.

**Sternoptyx** (stėr-nop′tiks), *n.* [NL. (Hermann, 1781), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πτύξ*, a fold.] A genus of fishes, so named from the transverse folds on the pectoral or sternal region, typical of the *Sternoptychidæ*.

**sternorhabdite** (stėr-nọ-rab′dīt), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the lowermost or sternal pair of rhabdites.

**sternoscapular** (stėr-nō-skap′ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoscapularis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapular*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the scapula: as, a *sternoscapular* muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternoscapularis.

**sternoscapularis** (stėr-nọ-skap-ụ̄-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoscapular*.] A muscle of many animals, connecting the sternum and the scapula, and forming with the serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulæ a sling in which the fore part of the body is supported upon the anterior extremities.

**Sternothæridæ** (stėr-nọ-thē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternothærus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Sternothærus*, to which different limits have been assigned. As generally understood, they have eleven plastral bones, mesoplastrals being distinct, and the skull has no bony temporal roof. The species are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

**Sternothærus** (stėr-nọ-thē′rus), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1825), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *θαιρός*, the hinge of a door or gate.] A genus of tortoises, having a hinged plastron (whence the name).

**sternothere** (stėr′nọ-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Sternothærus*, q. v.] An African turtle of the genus *Sternothærus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

**sternothyroid** (stėr-nō-thī′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternothyroideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *thyroideus*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.—**Sternothyroid muscle**, a small muscle beneath the sternohyoid on either side, arising from the manubrium sterni, and inserted into the oblique line on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi.

**II.** *n.* The sternothyroid muscle.

**sternothyroideus** (stėr″nō-thī-roi′dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *sternothyroidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternothyroid*.] The sternothyroid muscle.

**sternotracheal** (stėr-nō-trā′kẹ̄-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternotrachealis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *trachea*: see *tracheal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the trachea; connecting the breast-bone and the windpipe, as a muscle.

**II.** *n.* The sternotrachealis.

**sternotrachealis** (stėr-nō-trā-kẹ̄-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *sternotracheales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternotracheal*.] A muscle which in birds passes from the sternum to the trachea or windpipe; one of a pair, or one pair of two pairs, of long slender muscular slips attaching the trachea to the sternum or the clavicle, or both.

**sternotribe** (stėr′nọ-trīb), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the breast, as of an insect: noting those zygomorphous flowers, especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged as to strike the visiting insect on the breast. Compare *nototribe*, *pleurotribe*.

**Sternoxi** (stėr-nok′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a section of *Serricornes*, containing two tribes, the buprestids and elaterids, having the prosternum produced in front and pointed behind: distinguished among the serricorn beetles from *Malacodermi* and *Xylotrogi*. It corresponds to the modern families *Buprestidæ* and *Elateridæ* in a broad sense. See cuts under *Agrilus*, *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, *Pyrophorus*, and *wireworm*. Also *Sternoxia*.

**sternoxian** (stėr-nok′si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-an.*] Same as *sternoxine*.

**sternoxine** (stėr-nok′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-ine*1.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Sternoxi*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sternoxi*.

**stern-port** (stėrn′pōrt), *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

**stern-post** (stėrn′pōst), *n.* The principal piece of timber or iron in a vessel's stern-frame. Its lower end is tenoned into or riveted to the keel, and to it the rudder is hung and the transoms are bolted. See cuts under *rudder* and *stern*2.—**Stern-post knee**, a large knee which unites the stern-post and the keel. See cut under *stern*2.

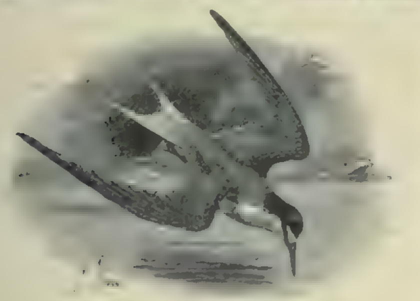
**stern-sheets** (stėrn′shēts), *n. pl.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts on which the rowers sit.

**sternsman**† (stėrnz′man), *n.* [< *stern's*, poss. of *stern*2, + *man*.] A steersman; a pilot.

> Off from the sterne the *sternesman* diuing fell,
> And from his sinews flew his soule to hell.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 582.

**sternson** (stėrn′son), *n.* [Appar. < *stern*2 + *-son* as in *keelson*.] Same as *stern-knee*.

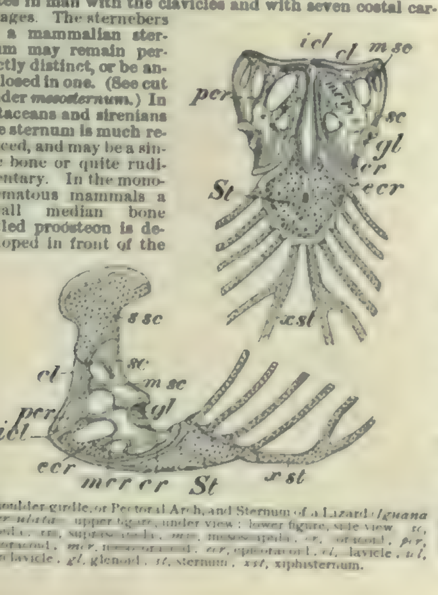
**Sternula** (stėr′nū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < *Sterna* + dim. *-ula*.] The least terns, a genus of *Sterninæ* containing species of the smallest size, with moderately forked tail, a white frontal crescent in the black cap, and the bill yellow tipped with black: of cosmopolitan distribution. *S. minuta* inhabits Europe, Asia, etc.; *S. balænarum* is South African; *S. nereis*, *S. placens*, and *S. melanauchen* are Asiatic, East Indian, Australian, and Polynesian; *S. superciliaris* is South American. The common bird of the United States and middle America is *S. antillarum*, which is very abundant along the Atlantic coast. It is 9 inches long and 20 in extent of wings, white with pearly-blue mantle over all the upper parts, a black cap, and the usual white lunule.



American Least Tern *Sternula antillarum*).

**sternule** (stėr′nūl), *n.* A sea-swallow of the genus *Sternula*.

**sternum** (stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *sterna* (-nä) or *sternums* (-numz). [NL., also *sternon*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone.] 1. The breast-bone of man and many other vertebrates; a bone or longitudinal series of bones in the middle line of the ventral aspect of the body, chiefly in its thoracic section, completing the thoracic wall by articulation with more or fewer ribs, or elements of the scapular arch, or both: theoretically, in Owen's system, the hemal spines of a series of vertebræ. (*a*) In man and most mammals the sternum consists of an anterior piece, the "handle," manubrium, or presternum; of several (in man four) segments or sternebers constituting the body of the sternum, gladiolus, or mesosternum; and of a terminal piece, the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, or xiphisternum. It articulates in man with the clavicles and with seven costal cartilages. The sternebers of a mammalian sternum may remain perfectly distinct, or be ankylosed in one. (See cut under *mesosternum*.) In cetaceans and sirenians the sternum is much reduced, and may be a single bone or quite rudimentary. In the monotrematous mammals a small median bone called proösteon is developed in front of the præsternum. The parts called episternum, omosternum, interclavicle, in the mammals just mentioned, or in various reptiles, or in batrachians, belong rather to the shoulder-girdle. There is no sternum in some reptiles, as serpents. See cuts under *Catarrhina*, *Elephantinæ*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, and *skeleton*. (*b*) In birds the sternum is a large single bone without trace of its original composition of several parts, highly specialized in form and function, in relation to the muscular apparatus of the wings, articulating with several ribs, with the coracoids, and sometimes ankylosed with the clavicle; it appears under two principal modifications, known as the *carinate* and *ratite*. (See these words.) The carinate sternum normally develops from five ossific centers, having consequently as many separate pieces in early life. The single median ossification, which includes the keel, is the lophosteon; the anterior lateral pieces, a pair, are the pleurostea, which become the costal or costiferous processes; the posterior pair are the metostea. In some birds are additional pieces, a pair of coracostea and a urosteon. The ratite sternum has no median ossification, or lophosteon. The passerine sternum normally develops a prominent forked manubrium. In a few birds, as cranes and swans, the sternum is hollowed out to receive convolutions of the windpipe. See cuts under *carinate*, *Dinornis*, and *epipleura*. (*c*) In *Chelonia*, the plastron of a turtle, consisting of several bones, normally nine, one median, and four lateral in pairs. These bones have no homology with the sternum of other vertebrates. See cuts under *carapace*, *plastron*, and *Chelonia*. 2. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, a median sternal or ventral sclerite of any somite of the cephalothorax, thorax, or abdomen; a sternite: the opposite of a *tergite* or *notum*. In such cases, *sternum* and *sternite* are used interchangeably, *sternum* being seldom used of the series of sternites as a whole. (See cut under *cephalothorax*.) In insects the three thoracic sterna are specified as *prosternum*, *mesosternum*, and *metasternum*. In *Diptera*, *sternum* generally means the mesosternum, as the other thoracic rings do not show a sternal piece. In *Coleoptera*, *sternum* is sometimes extended to include the episterna and epimera, or whole lower surface of a thoracic segment. See *episternum*, 3.—**Antennary sternum.** See *antennary*.—**Cephalic sternum**, in *arachnology*, the lower part of the head or gula; the central plate on the lower part of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs.—**Sternum collare**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the prothorax.—**Sternum pectorale**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the metathorax.



Shoulder-girdle, or Pectoral Arch, and Sternum of a Lizard (*Iguana tuberculata*): upper figure, under view; lower figure, side view. *sc*, scapula; *ssc*, suprascapula; *msc*, mesoscapula; *cr*, coracoid; *pcr*, precoracoid; *mcr*, mesocoracoid; *ecr*, epicoracoid; *cl*, clavicle; *icl*, interclavicle; *gl*, glenoid; *st*, sternum; *xst*, xiphisternum.

**sternutation** (stėr-nụ-tā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *sternutatio*(*n*-), a sneezing, < L. *sternutare*, freq. of *sternuere*, sneeze.] The act of sneezing. *De Quincey*, Opium Eater, p. 135.

**sternutative** (stėr-nū′tạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sternutare*, sneeze, + *-ive*.] Same as *sternutatory*. *Bailey*, 1731.

**sternutativeness** (stėr-nū′tạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sternutative. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sternutatory** (stėr-nū′tạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sternutatoire*, < L. *sternutare*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] I. *a.* Causing or tending to cause sneezing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 476.

II. *n.*; pl. *sternutatories* (-riz). Anything which causes sneezing, as snuff; an errhine.

**sternutory** (stėr′nū-tọ-ri), *n.* An erroneous form of *sternutatory*. *Dunglison*.

**sternward, sternwards** (stėrn′wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *stern*2 + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the stern.

**sternway** (stėrn′wā), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.—**To fetch sternway.** See *fetch*1.

**stern-wheeler** (stėrn′hwē″lėr), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by one wheel, similar to a side-wheel, mounted astern: used for navigating shallow or narrow waters.

**Steropus** (ster′ọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), appar. < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, containing about 100 species, widely distributed throughout Europe, northern Africa, Asia, Australia, and both Americas.

**sterquilinous**† (stėr-kwi-lī′nus), *a.* [< L. *sterquilinium*, *sterculinium*, *sterquilinium*, *sterquilinum*, a dunghill or dung-pit, < *stercus*, dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

**sterraster** (ste-ras′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στερρός*, var. of *στερεός*, solid, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A form of sponge-spicule characteristic of the family *Geodinidæ*. It is of the polyaxon type, having many rays coalesced for the greater part of their lengths, but ending in separate hooklets.

**Sterrastrosa** (ster-as-trō′sạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sterraster*.] In Sollas's classification, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges, in which sterrasters are present, usually in addition to simple asters, as in the families *Geodinidæ* and *Placospongidæ*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Euastrosa*.

**sterrastrose** (ste-ras′trōs), *a.* [< NL. *sterrastrosus*, < *sterraster*, q. v.] Provided with sterrasters, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sterrastrosa*: distinguished from *spirastrose*.

**sterre**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *star*1.

**sterrinck** (ster′ingk), *n.* A seal of the genus *Stenorhynchus* (*Ogmorhinus*) or of the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ*: as, the saw-toothed or crab-eating *sterrinck*, *Lobodon carcinophagus*.

**sterro-metal** (ster′ō-met″ạl), *n.* An alloy of about three parts of copper with two of zinc, to which a small amount of iron and tin is added. This alloy is not in general use, but is said to be superior to gun-metal in tenacity, while at the same time less expensive. It has been used in Austria for the pumps of hydraulic presses.

**stert**1 (stėrt), *v.* A dialectal spelling of *start*1.

**stert**2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *start*2.

**sterte**†. [Inf. *sterte*(*n*), pret. *sterte*, pp. *stert*.] An obsolete preterit of *start*1.

**stertor** (stėr′tọr), *n.* [< NL. *stertor*, < L. *stertere*, snore.] A heavy snoring sound which accompanies inspiration in certain diseases. Compare *stertorous*.

**stertorious** (stėr-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-i-ous*.] Same as *stertorous*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

**stertoriousness** (stėr-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *stertorousness*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

**stertorous** (stėr′tọ-rus), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by a deep snoring sound, such as characterizes the laborious breathing which frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy.

**stertorously** (stėr′tọ-rus-li), *adv.* In a stertorous manner.

**stertorousness** (stėr′tọ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being stertorous.

**sterve**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *starve*.

**Stesichorean** (ste-sik-ọ-rē′ạn), *a.* [< LL. *Stesichorēus*, *Stesichorīus*, < Gr. Στησιχόρειος, Stesichorean, < Στησίχορος, Stesichorus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Stesichorus (Tisias) of Himera (about 632–550 B. C.), inventor of epodic composition; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, noting (*a*) a trochaic trimeter of the form – ⌣ – – | – ⌣ – – | – ⌣ – –; (*b*) an encomiologic verse; (*c*) a line consisting of two dactylic tetrapodies, the last foot a spondee.

**stet** (stet). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] Let it (that is, the original) stand: a proof-reader's order to cancel an alteration previously made by him. It is indicated by putting a line of dots under what is crossed out, and writing "stet" in the margin. Abbreviated *st.*

**stet** (stet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stetted*, ppr. *stetting*. To mark with the word "stet"; direct or cause to remain, after deletion, as printed; forbear to delete. [Colloq.]

**stetch** (stech), *n.* A ridge between two furrows, as in plowed land. [Prov. Eng.]

**stetch** (stech), *v. t.* [< *stetch*, *n.*] To form into ridges with a plow: followed by *up*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**stethiæum** (steth-i-ē′um), *n.*; pl. *stethiæa* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *στηθιαῖος*, of the breast, < *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *ornith.*, the entire anterior half of a bird: opposed to *uræum*. [Rare.]

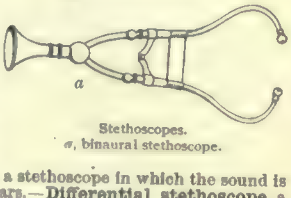
**stethidium** (stē-thid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stethidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., dim. of Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, the thorax. *Illiger*.

**stethograph** (steth′ọ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also called *pneumograph*.

**stethographic** (steth-ọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *stethograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or obtained by means of, the stethograph. *Nature*, XLII. 581.

**stethometer** (stẹ-thom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, is shown by an index on a dial-plate.

**stethoscope** (steth′ọ-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéthoscope*, < Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in auscultation to convey the sounds from the chest or other part of the patient to the ear of the observer.—**Binaural stethoscope**, a stethoscope in which the sound is conducted to both ears.—**Differential stethoscope**, a double stethoscope having elastic tubular branches and bells which can be applied to different parts of the thorax so as to compare the indications at various points.



Stethoscopes.
*a*, binaural stethoscope.

**stethoscope** (steth′ọ-skōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stethoscoped*, ppr. *stethoscoping*. [< *stethoscope*, *n.*] To examine by means of a stethoscope. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1267.

**stethoscopic** (steth-ǫ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *stethoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stethoscopy or the stethoscope; obtained by means of the stethoscope.

**stethoscopical** (steth-ǫ-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *stethoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *stethoscopic.*

**stethoscopically** (steth-ǫ-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stethoscopic manner; by means of the stethoscope.

**stethoscopist** (steth′ǫ-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stethoscop-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the use of the stethoscope.

**stethoscopy** (steth′ǫ-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** The examination of the chest.—**2.** Auscultation with a stethoscope.

**stet processus** (stet prǫ-ses′us). [Law L.: L. *stet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand; *processus*, process.] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) The termination of a suit at law, upon consent of the parties, by an order of court having the effect of staying permanently all further proceedings. (*b*) The phrase entered on the record as expressing that order.

**steve,** *v. t.* See *steeve*$^{3}$.

**stevedore** (stē′ve-dōr), *n.* [< Sp. *estivador*, a wool-packer, hence a stower of wool for exportation, and gen. one who stows a cargo (cf. Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva* = OF. *estive*, stowage, ballast), < *estivar* = Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, press close, stow (a cargo), < L. *stipare*, press together: see *stive*$^{2}$.] One whose occupation is the stowage of goods, packages, etc., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

**steven** (stev′en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steaven;* < ME. *steven, stevene, stevyn, stevyne, stefne, stemne,* < AS. *stefn, stemn* = OS. *stemna, stemnia* = OFries. *stemma* = MD. *stemme*, D. *stem* = MLG. *stempne, stemme*, LG. *stemme* = OHG. *stimna, stimma*, MHG. G. *stimme*, voice, = Icel. *stefna, stemna*, direction, summons, = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme* = Goth. *stibna*, voice; root and connections unknown. Cf. Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] **1†.** Voice; the voice.

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knew he it was his *steven.*
*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.* (*Halliwell.*)

**2†.** Speech; speaking; crying out.

Manne, stynte of thy *steuen* and be stille.
*York Plays*, p. 365.

**3†.** That which is uttered; a speech or cry; prayer.

To thee, lady, y make my moone; I praie thee heere my *steuen.* *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

**4†.** Word; bidding; command; direction.

Thre semely sonnes and a worthy wiffe
I haue euer at my *steven* to stande.
*York Plays*, p. 45.

**5.** One's word or promise; an agreement; an appointment; hence, anything fixed by appointment.

Stephen kept his *steaven*, and to the time he gave
Came to demand what penance he should have.
*Ellis*, Spec. of Anc. Poetry, III. 121. (*Nares.*)

**At unset steven†**, at a time or place not previously specified; without definite appointment.

It is ful fair a man to bere hym evene,
For al day meeteth men *at unset stevene.*
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

**To set a steven**, to make an agreement; fix an appointed time. [Prov. Eng.]

Hit fil, on a tyde,
That by her bothe assent was *set a steven.*
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 52.

**steven** (stev′en), *v.* [< ME. *stevenen*, < AS. *stefnian*, call, summon (= Icel. *stefna, stemna*, cite, summon), < *stefn, stemn*, voice: see *steven, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To speak; utter; tell of; name.

In Rome Y shalle ȝou *steuene*
And [an] honyred kyrkes fowrty and seuen.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 113.

**2†.** To call; summon; command; appoint.

Lord God! I loue the lastandly,
And highly, botht with harte and hande,
That me, thy poure prophett Hely,
Haue *steuened* me in this stede to stande.
*York Plays*, p. 187.

**3.** To bespeak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.†** *intrans.* To talk; call out; shout; make a noise.

Ye rebaldis that regnys in this rowte,
ȝe stynte of youre *steuenyng* so stowte.
*York Plays*, p. 307.

**stevened†**, *a.* [< late ME. *stevynyd, stevend, stevynd*, also and appar. orig. *steyned, steynyd, stened*, lit. 'stained,' pp. of *steynen, steinen*, stain: see *stain.*] Party-colored. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 363.

Item, a *stevynyd* clothe, a crucifix, . . . xxd.
*Paston Letters*, III. 408.

**Stevia** (stē′vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), named after *Esteve*, a Spanish scientist.] **1.** A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ* and subtribe *Agerateæ.* It is characterized by crowded corymbose or loosely panicled heads with five or six nearly equal involucral bracts, five flowers, appendaged anthers, and a variable pappus of several scales or awns or of both mingled in the same head. Over one hundred species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico, and especially numerous westward; absent in tropical Brazil and nearly so in Guiana. They are herbs or shrubs, often somewhat rigid, or rarely diffuse. Their leaves are usually opposite, three-nerved, and serrate, sometimes entire or three-parted. The flowers are white or purplish, forming slender heads. Several species are cultivated as border-plants in Europe. In the United States *S. compacta* and *S. serrata*, bearing a profusion of small white fragrant flowers, the latter flowering later, are grown under glass in great quantities for cutting and for winter use in houses. *S. serrata* and five other species extend within the United States into Arizona or Texas.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**stew**$^{1}$ (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stuw, stw*, etc., pl. *stewes, stues, stuwes, stywes, stives, stuyves*, < OF. *estuve, estouve*, a heated room, hothouse, bath-room, F. *étuve*, a vapor-bath, stove, = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, stove, hothouse, < OHG. *stubā, stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room or chamber in general, = MLG. *stove* = MD. *stove* = AS. *stofa*, a hot-house, bath-room: see *stove*$^{1}$, the same word in a more orig. form. In defs. 8 and 9 the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A heated room, especially such a room for bathing purposes; a hothouse; a stove.

It fresethe more strongly in tho Contrees than on this half; and therfore hathe every man *Stewes* in his Hous, and in tho *Stewes* thei eten and don here Occupatiouns, alle that thei may. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.

Whan he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drynke, by the force whereof he was poysoned.
*Fabyan*, Chron., cxxv.

It [a small artificially warmed room] is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapor baths. In this case the *stew* or stove is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict., p. 987.

**2.** Specifically, a hatters' drying-room. *Halliwell.*—**3†.** A room; a chamber; a closet.

Troylus, that stood and myghte it se
Thorghout a litel wyndowe in a *stewe*,
Ther he bishet, sen mydnyght, was on mewe.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 601.

**4.** A brothel; a bagnio: often used in the plural, sometimes with the force of a singular noun.

Sleuthe . . . wedded on Wanhope, a wenche of the *stewes.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 159.

Wommen of the *styves.* *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 34.

Shall we every decency confound?
Through taverns, *stews*, and bagnios take our round?
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 120.

**5†.** A lock hospital. See *hospital.*

In the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called *stews*, where prostitutes were confined and received the benefits of surgical assistance.
*S. Cooper*, Practice of Surgery (6th ed.), p. 332.
[(*Encyc. Dict.*)

**6†.** A prostitute: sometimes in the plural form with a singular meaning.

And shall Cassandra now be termed, in common speeche, a *stewes?* *G. Whetstone*, Promos and Cass., I., iv. 3.

It was so plotted betwixt her husband and Bristoll that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him.
*Sir A. Weldon*, Court of K. James, p. 146.

**7†.** A close vessel in which something is cooked or stewed; a stew-pot or stew-pan.

I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the *stew.*
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 321.

**8.** Food cooked by stewing; especially, meat or fish prepared by slow cooking in a liquid.

The contents of the kettle—a *stew* of meat and potatoes— . . . had been taken off the fire and turned out into a yellow platter.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

**9.** A state of agitation or ferment; mental disturbance; worry; fuss. [Colloq.]

And he, though naturally bold and stout,
In short, was in a most tremendous *stew.*
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 104.

**Box-stew**, an oyster-stew made of box-oysters—that is, of large select oysters.—**Irish stew**, a dish made of mutton, onions, and potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables, stewed in water mixed with flour, and seasoned with salt and pepper.

**stew**$^{1}$ (stū), *v.* [< ME. **stewen, stuen, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver* (**estuwer*), bathe, stew, F. *étuver*, stew, = Sp. *estufar, estofar, estobar* = Pg. *estufar* = It. *stufare*, stew (cf. D. MLG. LG. *stoven* (> G. *stoven*) = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stew); from the noun: see *stew*$^{1}$, *n.* Cf. *stive*$^{3}$, a doublet of *stew*$^{1}$.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bathe, as in a liquid or a vapor-bath.

*Stuwyn* or bathyn, or *stuyn* in a stw. Balneo.
*Prompt. Parv.*

**2†.** Figuratively, to steep.

The Stockes were fitter for him; the most corrupted fellow about the Suburbs, his conscience is *stewd* in Bribes.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, v. 13.

**3.** To cook (food) by simmering or slowly boiling; prepare by cooking in a liquid kept at the simmering-point: as, to *stew* meat or fruit; to *stew* oysters.

*Stuwyn* or *stuyn* mete. Stupho. *Prompt. Parv.*

*Stew'd* shrimps and Afric cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite.
*Francis*, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

**Stewed Quaker.** See *Quaker.*

**II.** *intrans.* To be cooked by slowly simmering.—**To stew in one's own grease.** See *grease.*

**stew**$^{2}$ (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stiewe, stive* = MLG. *stouwe, stouw, stou, stow*, a dam, weir, fish-pond; connected with *stouwen*, dam, hem in, = G. *stauen*, dam, = MD. *stouwen*, heap up, collect. Cf. *stow*$^{1}$.] **1.** A pond, usually artificial, used for domestic purposes; especially, a pool or tank in which fish are kept until needed for the table; a vivarium; a stew-pond.

Many a breem and many a luce in *stuwe.*
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 350.

At the Priory, a low and moist situation, there were ponds and *stews* for their fish.
*Gilbert White*, Antiq. of Selborne, Letter xxvi.

We find vivarium sometimes rendered as "vivary" and at other times as "*stew.*" *Athenæum*, No. 3234, p. 524.

**2.** A breeding-place for tame pheasants. *Encyc. Dict.*—**3.** An artificial bed of oysters: used of the old Roman and also of the modern methods of fattening.

**stew**$^{3}$ (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stew* (Sc. pl. *stovys*), mist; cf. Dan. *stöv*, dust, D. *stof*, dust (*stofregen*, drizzling rain), G. *staub*, dust.] Dust; a cloud of dust, smoke, or vapor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**stew**$^{4}$†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *stow*$^{1}$.

**steward** (stū′ärd), *n.* [< ME. *steward, stewarde, stewerd, stewerde, stuward, stuard* (also *stewart, stuart*, as in the surname *Stewart, Stuart;* AF. *estuard*), earlier *stiward, styward*, < AS. *stīgweard*, later *stīweard* (> Icel. *stīvardhr*), a steward, < *stīgu, stīgo*, a sty, pen for cattle, + *weard*, a ward: see *sty*$^{2}$ and *ward.* Cf. AS. *stīgwita, stīwita*, a steward, < *stīgu, stīgo*, a sty, + *wita*, an officer, adviser.] **1.** One who has charge of the household or estate of another; a majordomo; especially, a person employed in a court, household, or important domestic establishment of any kind to superintend financial affairs, as by keeping accounts, collecting rents or other revenue, or disbursing money for household expenses.

This lessoun loke thow noȝt for-ȝete:
The *stuard*, countroller, and tresurere,
Sittand at de deshe, thou haylse in fere.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 299

The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and governement,
As Guardian and *Steward* of the rest.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 37.

Protector, *steward*, substitute
Or lowly factor for another's gain.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 133.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the *steward* scrawl'd.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

**2.** An officer or retainer appointed to perform duties similar to those mentioned above; especially, a person appointed to provide and distribute food and all the requisites of the table; a purveyor. (*a*) In some British colleges, one who has charge of the commons. (*b*) One of a ship's company whose duty it is to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In passenger-ships he has charge of the table, servants, staterooms, etc., and is called distinctively *chief steward*, the title *steward* being also extended to his male helpers—those who wait at table and attend to the staterooms. In a man-of-war the paymaster's steward is now styled *paymaster's yeoman* (see *yeoman*); the *cabin-steward, wardroom steward, steerage-steward*, and *warrant-officers' steward* are petty officers charged with providing for their several messes and keeping the apartments in order.

**3.** Figuratively, a manager; especially, one who controls expenditure; a disburser.

A man is but a *steward* of his owne goods; wherof God one day will demaund an account.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

And what not rare? Luxury being the *steward*, and the treasure unexhaustible. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

**4.** Formerly, in the English gilds, one of the officers in charge of the finances of the society; also, a corresponding functionary in municipal affairs. The title is still given in English towns to magistrates varying in functions, authority, rank, etc. In this latter case it is usually qualified by some limiting word: as, the city *steward* of York; the land *steward* of

Norwich; the town *steward* of Northampton; the lord high *steward* of Gloucester.

> That the *stewards* of euery crafte that ben contributory shullen be called to the accompte to knowe the charge.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

5. In the *early church*, same as *econome* or *œconomus*.—6. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; specifically, in the Methodist Church, an officer having charge of the finances and certain other material interests of the church.—**Hospital steward.** See *hospital*.—**Lord high steward of England,** one of the former great officers of state: his chief functions were at an early date assumed by the justiciar. This office was the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the close of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high steward is now created only for particular occasions—namely, a coronation or the trial of a peer—the office to cease when the business requiring it is ended. In the former case the lord high steward is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, etc.; in the latter, to preside in the House of Lords.—**Lord steward of the household,** in England, one of the chief officers of the royal household. He is the head of the court called the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts and their payment, the purveyance of provisions, etc.; but his duties are practically performed by a permanent official called the master of the household. The lord steward is a peer and a member of the ministry.—**Steward, or high steward of Scotland,** an ancient officer of the crown of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.—**Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.** See *Chiltern Hundreds*, under *hundred*.

**steward** (stū'ärd), *v. t.* [< *steward*, *n.*] To manage as a steward.

> Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the estate? *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 85.

**stewardess** (stū'är-des), *n.* [< *steward* + *-ess*.] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon women in passenger-vessels, etc.

> My new attendant . . . told me she had formerly been the *stewardess* of a passenger vessel at the same time that her husband was steward.
> *Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, vi.

**stewardly** (stū'ärd-li), *adv.* With or as with the care of a steward; prudently; providently. [Rare.]

> It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.
> *Tooker*, Fabrick of the Church (1604), p. 48. (*Latham.*)

**stewardly** (stū'ärd-li), *a.* Managing; careful; provident. *Halliwell.*

**stewardry** (stū'ärd-ri), *n.* [Also *stewartry*, q. v.; < *steward* + *-ry*.] Stewardship.

**stewardship** (stū'ärd-ship), *n.* [< ME. *stiwardshepe*; < *steward* + *-ship*.] The office or functions of a steward.

> He hym gaue, withynne a litill space,
> Of all his lande the *Stiwar[d]shepe* to holde,
> And full power to rewle it as he wold.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1056.

> Give an account of thy *stewardship*, for thou mayest be no longer steward. Luke xvi. 2.

**stewart†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *steward*.

**stewartry** (stū'ärt-ri), *n.* [Sc. var. of *stewardry*.] 1†. Same as *stewardry*.

> As an human *stewartry*, or trust,
> Of which account is to be giv'n, and just.
> *Byrom*, Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. In Scotland, a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, very similar to that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the stewartry of Kirkcudbright (often called distinctively "The Stewartry"), and that of Orkney and Shetland, make counties by themselves.

**stewed†** (stūd), *a.* [< *stew*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Lodged in or belonging to the stews.

> O Aristippus, thou art a greate medler with this woman, beyng a *stewed* strumpette.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus. (*Davies.*)

**stewerd†**, *n.* An old spelling of *steward*.

**stewish†** (stū'ish), *a.* [< *stew*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Pertaining to or befitting the stews.

> Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. ix. 9.

**stew-pan** (stū'pan), *n.* A utensil in which anything is stewed.

**stew-pond** (stū'pond), *n.* Same as *stew*$^2$.

> There is a dovecote, some delightful *stew-ponds*, and a very pretty canal.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

**stew-pot** (stū'pot), *n.* 1. A pot with a cover for making stews, soups, etc.—2. A covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal. [Prov. Eng.]

**stey†, steye†**, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sty*$^1$.

**steyere†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *stair*.

**stg.** An abbreviation of *sterling*.

**sthenia** (sthe-nī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σθένος, strength.] In *pathol.*, strength; excessive force: opposed to *asthenia* or debility.

**sthenic** (sthen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. σθένος, strength, might, + *-ic*.] 1. Strong; robust; characterized by power of organization or energy of function, as a part or organ of an animal. See *megasthenic*, *microsthenic*.—2. In *pathol.*, attended with a morbid increase of vital (especially cardiac) action. *Sthenic diseases* are opposed to diseases of debility, or *asthenic diseases*.—3. Exciting; inspiring: said of feeling. [A use introduced by Kant.]

**sthenochire** (sthen'ō-kīr), *n.* [< Gr. σθένος, strength, + χείρ, hand.] An apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for piano-forte- or organ-playing.

**stiacciato** (stià-chä'tō), *a.* [It., crushed, flattened (cf. *stiacciato*, n., a cake), pp. of *stiacciare*, crush, press.] In *decorative art*, in very low relief, as if a bas-relief had been pressed flatter.

**stian†**, *n.* A variant of *styan* for *sty*$^3$.

**stib** (stib), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird: a gunners' name. See cut under *dunlin*. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Massachusetts.]

**stibble** (stib'l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stubble*.

**stibbler** (stib'lėr), *n.* [< *stibble* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who goes from ridge to ridge on the harvest-field, and cuts and gathers the handfuls left by the reapers. *Jamieson.* Hence—2. One who has no settled charge, but goes from place to place: often applied humorously to a clerical probationer. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi. [Scotch in both senses.]

**stibborne†**, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *stubborn*.

**stibial** (stib'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-al*.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

**stibialism** (stib'i-al-izm), *n.* [< *stibial* + *-ism*.] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dunglison.*

**stibiated** (stib'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ate*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Impregnated with antimony.

**stibic** (stib'ik), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ic*.] Same as *antimonic*.

**stibiconite** (stib'i-kon-īt), *n.* A hydrous oxid of antimony, of a pale-yellow color, sometimes massive and compact, and also in powder as an incrustation. Also *stiblite*.

**stibious** (stib'i-us), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ous*.] Same as *antimonious*.

**stibium** (stib'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stibium*, also *stibi*, *stimmi*, < Gr. στίβι, στίμμι, a sulphuret of antimony. Cf. *antimony*.] Antimony.

**stiblite** (stib'līt), *n.* Same as *stibiconite*.

**stibnite** (stib'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-n-* (?) + *-ite*$^2$.] Native antimony trisulphid ($Sb_2S_3$), a mineral usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals, sometimes of great size, often acicular, and also massive. See cut under *acicular*. The color is lead-gray. Stibnite is sometimes blackish and dull externally, and with an iridescent tarnish, but when fresh it has a very brilliant metallic luster, especially on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is very soft, yielding to the pressure of the nail. This ore is the source of most of the antimony of commerce. Also called *antimonite* and *antimony-glance*.

**stibogram** (stib'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. στίβος, a footstep, + γράμμα, a writing.] A graphic record of footprints.

**stiborn†, stibourn†**, *a.* Middle English forms of *stubborn*.

**stich** (stik), *n.* [< Gr. στίχος, a row, order, line, < στείχειν, go in line or order: see *sty*$^1$. The word occurs in *acrostic*$^1$ (for *acrostich*), *distich*, etc.] 1. A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—2. A line in the Scriptures.—3. A row or rank, as of trees.

**sticharion** (sti-kā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sticharia* (-ä). [< LGr. στιχάριον.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the alb of the Western Church. Like the alb, it is a long robe with close sleeves, and formerly was of white linen. At the present day, however, it is often of silk or other rich material, and may be purple in color. It is worn by subdeacons, deacons, priests, and bishops.

**stichel** (stich'el), *n.* [Also *stichall*, *stetchil*; origin obscure.] A term of reproach, applied especially by parents to children. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn.
> *Lady Alimony*, I. 4 b.

**sticher** (stich'ėr), *v. i.* [Assibilated freq. of *stick*$^1$.] To catch eels in a particular way. See quotation under *sticherer*.

> "*Stichering*," a Hampshire method [of catching eels], is perhaps one of the most amusing.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 259.

**sticherer** (stich'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *sticher* + *-er*$^1$.] One who stichers.

> In the wide, deep drains used for irrigation eels abound, and the object of the *sticherer* is to thrust the sickle under the eel's body, and, with a sudden hoist, to land him on the bank, from which he is transferred to the bag.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 259.

**sticheron** (sti-kē'ron), *n.*; pl. *stichera* (-rä). [< MGr. στιχηρόν (sc. τροπάριον), neut. of στιχηρός, pertaining to a versicle, < Gr. στίχος, a verse, versicle.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion, or one of several troparia, following the psalms and intermingled with stichoi. See *stichos*.

**stichic** (stik'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στιχικός, of lines or verses, < στίχος, a row, line: see *stich*.] Pertaining to a verse or line; consisting of verses or lines; linear; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, composed of lines of the same metrical form throughout: opposed to *systematic*.

> The *stichic* portions of the cantica of Terence are divided into strophes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

**stichid** (stik'id), *n.* [< *stichidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *stichidium*.

**stichidium** (sti-kid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stichidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στίχος, a row, line, + dim. -ίδιον.] In *bot.*, a peculiarly modified branch of the thallus in some algæ, which serves as a receptacle for the tetraspores. See cut under *Algæ*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 165.

**stichomancy** (stik'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. στίχος, a row, line, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

**stichometric** (stik-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *stichometr-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *stichometrical*. *J. R. Harris*, Jour. of Philol., No. 15, p. 310.

**stichometrical** (stik-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *stichometric* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by measurement by stichs or lines; stating the number of lines.

> Quite lately Mommsen has published . . . a previously unknown *stichometrical* catalogue of the books of the Bible, and also of the writings of Cyprian.
> *Salmon*, Int. to the New Testament, p. 559, note.

**stichometry** (sti-kom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. στίχος, a row, line, verse, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] In *paleog.*, measurement of manuscripts by lines of fixed or average length; also, an edition or a list containing or stating such measurement.

> It ["The Assumption of Moses"] is included in the *stichometry* of Nicephorus, who assigns it the same length . . . as the Apocalypse of St. John.
> *Salmon*, Int. to the New Testament, p. 526.

**stichomythia** (stik-ō-mith'i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. στιχομυθία, dialogue in alternate lines, < στιχομυθεῖν, answer one another line by line: see *stich* and *myth*.] In *anc. Gr. drama* and *bucolic poetry*, dialogue in alternate lines, or pairs or groups of lines; also, arrangement of lines in this manner. Usually in such dialogue one speaker opposes or corrects the other, often with partial repetition or imitation of his words. Also *stichomythy*.

> The speeches of this play are of inordinate length, though *stichomythia* in the Greek antithetical manner is also introduced. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 118.

**stichos** (stik'os), *n.*; pl. *stichoi* (-oi). [< Gr. στίχος, a row, line, verse.] 1. In *paleog.*, a line of average length assumed in measuring the length of a manuscript. See *epos*, 3, and *stichometry*.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a verse or versicle, as in the psalter or the odes; especially, a verse or part of a verse from a psalm, used as a versicle.

**stichwort†**, *n.* See *stitchwort*.

**stick**$^1$ (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck*, ppr. *sticking*. [A verb confused in form and meanings with *stick*$^2$, *stick*$^1$ being more prop. *steek* (as in dial. uses) or **steak* (after the analogy of *break*, *speak*, etc.); E. dial. *steek*, Sc. *steik*, etc.; < ME. *stiken*, prop. *steken* (pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *i-steken*, *y-steke*, *stiken*, *stoken*; also, by conformity with *stick*$^2$, pret. *stiked*, *stikede*, pp. *stiked*), < AS. **stecan* (pret. **stæc*, pp. **stecen*), pierce, stab, = OS. *stekan* (pret. *stak*) = OFries. *steka* = MD. D. *steken* = MLG. LG. *steken* = OHG. *stechan*, *stehhan*, MHG. G. *stechen* (pret. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*), pierce; not found in Scand. or Goth. (the Goth. form would be **stikan*; cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, stigma, *stiks*, a point, a moment of time); Teut. √ *stik* = L. √ *stig* (in *instigare*, prick, instigate, **stinguere* (in comp. *distinguere*, distinguish, *exstinguere*, extinguish), *stimulus*, a prick, goad, *stilus*, a point, style, etc.) = Gr. √ στιγ (in στίζειν, prick, στίγμα, a prick, mark, spot) = Skt. √ *tij* for **stij*, be sharp. From this root are ult. E. *stick*$^2$, *stick*$^3$, *stitch*, *steak*, *sting*, etc., and, through OF., *ticket*, *etiquette* (from a collateral Teut. root, *stake*$^1$, *stock*$^1$, *stang*$^1$, *stoke*$^2$, *stoker*, etc.); from the L. root are ult. E. *style*$^1$, *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *distinct*, *extinct*, *instinct*, *stimulate*, *stimulus*, *instigate*, *prestige*, etc. The verb *stick*$^1$, pierce, has been confused, partly in ME. and completely in mod. E., with its derivative *stick*$^2$. The reg. mod. pret. of *stick*$^1$ would be **stack* or **stake* (as in ME.), but the pret. has yielded to the influence of the pp., and, becoming **stoke*, appears in mod. E. with shortened vowel *stuck*, as also in the pp. (cf. *break*, pret. *brake*, now *broke*, pp. *broken*; *speak*, pret. *spake*, now *spoke*, pp. *spoken*—verbs phonetically parallel to *stick*$^1$).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce or puncture with a pointed instrument, as a dagger, sword, or pin; pierce; stab.

> The sowdan and the Cristen everichone
> Ben al tohewe [hewed] and *stiked* at the bord.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

> He drew his shining blade,
> Thinking to *stick* her where she stood.
> *Clerk Colvill; or, The Mermaid* (Child's Ballads, I. 194).

> A villain fitter to *stick* swine
> Than ride abroad redressing women's wrong.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**2.** To push, thrust, or drive the point or end of, as into something which one seeks to pierce, or into a socket or other receptacle; place and fix by thrusting into something.

> A broche golde and asure,
> In whiche a ruby set was lik an herte,
> Cryseyde hym gaf, and *stak* it on his sherte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1372.

> The Israelites . . . neither prayed to him, neither kissed his bones, nor offered, nor *sticked* up candles before him.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 128.

> I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
> In his anointed flesh *stick* boarish fangs.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 58.

**3.** To thrust; cause to penetrate or enter in any way; loosely, to thrust or put (something) where it will remain, without any idea of penetration.

> Byndez byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
> *Stik* hym stifly in stokez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 157.

> A lean old gentleman . . . *stuck* his head out of the window. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

> Behind the said ear was *stuck* a fresh rose.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ii.

**4.** To insert in something punctured: as, to *stick* card-teeth; hence, to set with something pointed or with what is stuck in: as, to *stick* a cushion full of pins.

> Tho chambur dore *stekes* tho vssher thenne
> With preket [candles] and tortes [torches] that conne brenne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

> *Biron.* A lemon.
> *Long.* *Stuck* with cloves. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 654.

**5.** To thrust or fix upon something pointed: as, to *stick* a potato on a fork.

> Their heads were *stuck* upon spears.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**6.** In *carp.*, to run or strike (a molding) with a molding-plane.—**7**†. To close; shut; shut up. See *steek*.

> When the kyng had consayuit Cassandra noise,
> He comaundet hir be caght, & closit full hard:
> In a stithe house of ston *stake* hir vp fast.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7191.

**Stick a pin there,** make a note of that; take heed of that. [Colloq.]—**To stick off**†, to set off; adorn. Compare the phrase and quotation under II.

> The humble variety whereof [of the Torch-bearers' habits] *stucke off* the more amplie the maskers high beauties, shining in the habits of themselues.
> *Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple.

**To stick out,** to cause to project; protrude.—**To stick pigs,** to hunt wild hogs with the spear, the hunter being mounted, especially in British India. [Colloq.]

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be fastened or fixed by or as by piercing or by insertion; remain where thrust in: as, the arrow *sticks* in the target.

> Therein *stiked* a lily flour. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 196.

> Lucretia's glove, wherein her needle *sticks*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 317.

**2.** To be thrust; extend or protrude in any direction.

> She espied his cloven foot,
> From his gay robes *sticking* thro'.
> *The Dæmon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

**To stick off**†, to appear to advantage; show off; make a display.

> I'll be your foil, Laertes; in mine ignorance
> Your skill shall, like a star i' the darkest night,
> *Stick* fiery *off* indeed. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 268.

**To stick out,** to project; be prominent.

> One hair a little here *sticks out*, forsooth.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

**To stick up,** to stand up; be erect. [Colloq.]—**To stick up for,** to espouse or maintain the cause of; speak or act in defense of; defend: as, to *stick up for* an absent friend; to *stick up for* the truth or one's rights. [Colloq.]

> Heard him abuse you to Ringwood. Ringwood *stuck up for* you and for your poor governor—spoke up like a man—like a man who *sticks up for* a fellow who is down.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xl.

**To stick up to.** Same as *to stand up to* (which see, under *stand*). [Colloq.]

> No matter how excellent may be the original disposition of the head boy, if there is no one who dare *stick up to* him, he soon becomes intolerable.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LV. 173.

**stick**$^1$ (stik), *n.* [< *stick*$^1$, *v.*] A thrust with a pointed instrument which pierces, or is intended to pierce.

**stick**$^2$ (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck* (formerly *sticked*), ppr. *sticking*. [< ME. *sticken*, *stikken*, *stykken*, *stiken*, *styken*, *steken*, *stikien*, *stykien*, *stekien* (pret. *stikede*, etc.; also, by conformity with *stick*$^1$, pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *stoken*), be fastened, adhere, also fasten, < AS. *stician* (pret. *sticode*) (= MLG. *steken*), pierce, stab, intr. cleave, adhere, stick; a weak form, parallel with an unrecorded form to be assumed as the cognate of the LG., etc., weak verb, namely AS. **steccan* = MD. *stecken* = MLG. LG. *stecken* = OHG. *stecchen*, MHG. G. *stecken* (pret. *steckte*; also, by conformity with *stechen*, pret. *stack*), stick, set, stick fast, remain, = Sw. *sticka* = Dan. *stikke*, stab, sting (these appar. due in part to the LG. forms cognate with *stick*$^1$); not found in Goth., where the form would be **stakjan*, standing for **staikjan* = AS. as if **stǣcan*, etc., a secondary form from the root **stik*, or else directly from the root **stak*, a collateral form of the root **stik*: see *stick*$^1$, and cf. *stick*$^3$. The forms and senses of the primitive and derivative verbs become confused, and cannot now be wholly separated; in most dictionaries the two verbs are completely merged. Under *stick*$^2$ are put all uses of the verb so spelled not clearly belonging originally to *stick*$^1$ or *stick*$^3$. The proper pret. of *stick*$^2$ is *sticked*; this has been superseded by *stuck*, or dial. *stack* (ME. *stak*), which prop. belongs only to *stick*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce; stab. See *stick*$^1$.—**2.** To fasten or attach by causing to adhere: as, to *stick* a postage-stamp on a letter.

> Twenty ballads *stuck* about the wall.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 65.

> You should be on the look-out when Debarry's side have *stuck* up fresh bills, and go and paste yours over them.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxviii.

**3.** To cause to come to a stand; puzzle; pose. [Slang.]—**4.** To impose upon; cheat; chouse. [Slang.]

> The pawnbrokers have been so often *stuck* . . . with inferior instruments that it is difficult to pledge even a really good violin.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 18.

> The second purchaser found a customer willing to give ten francs for it, but the latter's family so ridiculed him for having been *stuck* on the canvas that he put it away out of sight in his garret. *The American*, XIII. 14.

**5.** To beat, as at a game of cards: with *for* before the penalty or stake: as, to *stick* one *for* the drinks at poker. [Slang.]—**To be stuck on,** to be greatly taken with; be enamored of. [Slang, U. S.]—**To be stuck up,** to be proud or conceited. [Colloq.]—**To stick one's self up,** to exalt or display one's self; assert one's self. [Colloq.]—**To stick up,** to plunder; waylay and rob: as, to *stick up* a mail-coach; to *stick up* a bank. [Bush-rangers' slang, Australia.]

> Having attacked, or, in Australian phrase, *stuck up* the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates.
> *Leisure Hour*, March, 1885, p. 192. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To cleave as by attraction or adhesion; adhere closely or tenaciously.

> She nadde on but a streit olde sak,
> And many a cloute on it ther *stak*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 458.

> The gray hairs yet *stack* to the heft.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

> And on thy ribs the limpet *sticks*.
> *Tennyson*, The Sailor-Boy.

**2.** To remain where placed; hold fast; adhere; cling; abide.

> A born devil, on whose nature
> Nurture can never *stick*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 189.

> Now began an ill name to *stick* upon the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> But finding that they [doubts] still *stuck* with his followers, he took the last and best way of satisfying them.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ii.

> "We may teach you to ride by-and-by, I see; I thought not to see you *stick* on so long—" "I should have *stuck* on much longer, sir, if her sides had not been wet."
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xi.

**3.** To hold or cling in friendship and affection.

> There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother.
> Prov. xviii. 24.

> Like true, inseparable, faithful loves,
> *Sticking* together in calamity.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 67.

**4.** To be hindered from proceeding or advancing; be restrained from moving onward or from acting; be arrested in a course, career, or progress; be checked or arrested; stop.

> And ȝit in my synne y stonde and *sticke*,
> Yuel custum ys ful hard to blynne.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 197.

> I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
> *Stuck* in my throat. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 33.

> We *stuck* upon a sand bank so fast that it was after sunset before we could get off.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 93.

**5.** To be embarrassed or puzzled; be brought to a standstill, as by being unable to interpret or remember the words one is attempting to read or recite.

> They will *stick* a long time at a part of a demonstration, not for want of will and application, but really for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas.
> *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 6.

> Some of the young chaps *stick* in their parts. They get the stage-fever and knocking in the knees.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 142.

**6.** To scruple; hesitate: with *at*.

> I . . . desired his opinion of it, and in particular touching the paucity of Auditors, whereat I formerly *sticked*, as you may remember.
> *Thomas Adams*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 148.

> To serve him I should, I think, *stick* at nothing.
> *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 141.

**To stick at it,** to persevere. [Colloq.]—**To stick by.** (*a*) To adhere closely to; be constant or faithful to.

> For, of so many thousands that were vnder mine empire, you only haue folowed and *sticked by* me.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

(*b*) To remain with; abide in the memory or possession of: as, ill-gotten gains never *stick by* a man.

> Nothing *stickes* faster *by* vs, as appeares,
> Then that which we learne in our tender yeares.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

**To stick in one's gizzard.** See *gizzard*.—**To stick in** or **to one's fingers,** to remain unlawfully in one's hands.

> He was—if half Leicester's accusations are to be believed—a most infamous peculator. One-third of the money sent by the Queen for the soldiers *stuck in his fingers*. *Motley*, Hist. United Netherlands, II. 87.

**To stick out,** to refuse to comply or come to terms; hold out or hold back: as, to *stick out* for a better price.—**To stick to,** to abide firmly and faithfully by; hold fast to: as, to *stick to* a resolution.

**stick**$^2$ (stik), *n.* [< *stick*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** An adhesion, as by attraction or viscosity.

> A magnetic *stick* between the wheels and the rails, which largely augments the amount of traction.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 194.

**2.** Hesitation; demur; a stop; a standstill.

> When he came to the Hill Difficulty, he made no *stick* at that, nor did he much fear the lions.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, Sixth Stage.

**3.** A strike among workmen. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stick**$^3$ (stik), *n.* [< ME. *sticke*, *stikke*, < AS. *sticca*, a stick, peg, nail, = MD. *stick*, *steck*, MLG. *sticke*, LG. *stikke* = OHG. *sticcho*, *steccho*, *stecho* (> It. *stecco*, thorn, *stecca*, staff, F. *étiquette*, ticket, etc.), MHG. *stecke*, *steche*, G. *stecken*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stika*, stick (for fuel), a stick (yard-measure): so called as having orig. a sharp point; from the root of *stick*$^1$ (AS. **stecan*, etc.): see *stick*$^1$, *stick*$^2$, and cf. *stake*, *steak*, *stitch*, *stickle*$^1$, *etiquette*, *ticket*, etc.; also *stock*$^1$, etc.] **1.** A piece of wood, generally rather long and slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; also, a piece of wood chopped or cut for burning or other use: often used figuratively.

> Of all townes, castels, fortes, bridges, and habitations, they left not any *stick* standing.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> Wither'd *sticks* to gather, which might serve
> Against a winter's day. *Milton*, P. R., i. 316.

> Come, hostess, lay a few more *sticks* on the fire. And now, sing when you will.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 174.

**2.** A cudgel; a rod; a wand; especially, a walking-stick or cane.

> Al-though thow stryke me with thi staffe, with *stikke* or with ȝerde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 14.

> Your old friend Mr. Burchell, walking . . . with the great *stick* for which we used so much to ridicule him!
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

> *Stick* is a large genus, running up from switch to cudgel, from rod to bludgeon. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

**3.** Anything in the form of a stick, or somewhat long and slender: as, a *stick* of candy; a *stick* of sealing-wax; one of the *sticks* of a fan, whether of wood, metal, or other material.

> A painted Landskip Fann, cutt, gilded *Sticks*.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 176.

**4.** Specifically—(*a*) The wand or baton with which a musical conductor directs a chorus or orchestra. (*b*) The wooden rod or back of a bow for playing on a musical instrument of the viol class. (*c*) The wooden rod or wand, with a rounded or padded head, with which a drum or similar musical instrument is beaten and sounded; a drumstick.—**5.** In *printing:* (*a*) A composing-stick. (*b*) A piece of furniture used to lock up a form in a chase or galley. It is called, according to the place it occupies, *head-stick, foot-stick, side-stick,* or *gutter-stick.*—**6.** The rod which is carried by the head of a rocket, and serves to direct its flight.

> And the final event to himself [Mr. Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the *stick*.
> *T. Paine*, Letter to the Addressers.

**7.** A timber-tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** *Naut.*, a mast: as, the gale was enough to blow the *sticks* out of her. [Humorous.]—**9.** That which is strung on a stick; a string: as, a *stick* of herring.—**10.** The number of twenty-five eels, or the tenth part of a bind, according to the old statute *de ponderibus.* Also called *strike.*—**11.** A stick-insect. See *stick-bug* and *walking-stick.*—**12.** A person who is stiff and awkward in bearing; hence, a stupid, incapable, or incompetent person. [Colloq.]

> I was surprised to see Sir Henry such a *stick*. Luckily the strength of the piece did not depend upon him.
> *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiii.

> About the poorest *stick* for a legislator ever elected.
> *New York Tribune*, Sept. 4, 1855.

**As cross as two sticks.** See *cross*$^{1}$.—**Devil on two sticks.** See *devil*.—**In a cleft stick.** See *cleft*$^{2}$.—**Long stick.** In measuring British muslins, *long stick* is the yard-measure of 36 inches and a thumb, equivalent to 37 inches. It is used to measure goods for the home market. Goods for the foreign market are measured by *short stick*, in which the yard consists of 35 inches and a thumb, or about 36 inches.—**Middle stick,** a measure containing 35½ inches and a thumb to the yard, or about 36½ inches.—**Stick and stone,** the whole; everything: as, to leave neither *stick* nor *stone* standing. Compare *stock and block*, under *stock*$^{1}$.

> And this it was she swore, never to marry
> But such a one whose mighty arm could carry . . .
> Her bodily away through *stick and stone.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

**To beat all to sticks,** to outdo completely. [Colloq., Eng.]

> Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
> They were *beat all to sticks* by the lovely Odille.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 239.

**To cut one's stick.** See *cut.*—**To go to sticks and staves,** to go to pieces; fall into ruin: in allusion to a tub with broken hoops.

> She married a Highland drover or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they *went* all *to sticks and staves.*
> *Miss Ferrier*, Inheritance, I. 95. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn. 2.** See *staff.*

**stick**$^{3}$ (stik), *v. t.* [< *stick*$^{3}$, *n.*] **1.** To furnish or set with sticks, as for climbing upon: said of peas.

> But I . . . must . . . go *stick* some rows of peas which are already flourishing in our new garden.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, First Forty Years, xxiv.

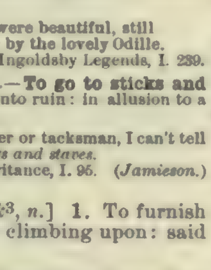
> I was *sticking* peas in my own garden.
> *Jean Ingelow*, Fated to be Free, vi.

**2.** In *printing*, to arrange in a composing-stick; compose: as, to *stick* type.

**stickadore**†, **stickadove**† (stik'a-dōr, -duv), *n.* [Also *stickadoue, sticadoue, stickado, steckado, sticados;* < F. *stechados* (Cotgrave), for corrupt forms of NL. *stœchados, flos stœchados,* flower of *Stœchas: stœchados,* gen. of *Stœchas,* q. v.] A species of lavender, *Lavandula Stœchas,* used officinally. See *lavender*$^{2}$.

**stick-bait** (stik'bāt), *n.* Insects or worms found sticking to the under surface of stones, and used as bait. [North Carolina.]

**stick-bug** (stik'bug), *n.* **1.** Any orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ:* particularly applied to *Diapheromera femorata,* the commonest insect of this kind in the United States, where it is also called *wood-horse, stick-insect, twig-bug, twig-insect, walking-twig, walking-stick, prairie-alligator, specter,* and *devil's horse.* See cut under *Phasma.* [Local, U. S.]—**2.** A predaceous reduvioid bug of the United States, *Emesa longipes,* with a long slender brown body and long spider-like legs, the front pair of which are raptorial; the spider-bug. When lodged on a twig, it swings its body back and forth like some of the daddy-long-legs. This insect resembles some of the *Phasmidæ,* which receive the same name, but belongs to a different order.



Stick-bug (*Emesa longipes*).

**stick-culture** (stik'kul″tụ̈r), *n.* A bacterial culture made by thrusting a platinum needle (sterilized and then dipped into a growth of the microbe or other material to be examined) into the culture-medium, as a tube of gelatin.

**sticked**†. An obsolete past participle of *stick*$^{2}$.

**sticker**$^{1}$ (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which sticks or stabs; especially, one who kills swine or other animals by sticking or stabbing.

> Master Bardell the pig-butcher, and his foreman, or, as he was more commonly called, Sam the *Sticker*.
> *Hood*, Sketches on the Road, The Sudden Death.

**2.** An anglers' gaff. [Slang.]—**3.** A sharp remark or an embarrassing question, intended or adapted to silence or pose a person. *Thackeray.*

**sticker**$^{2}$ (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*$^{2}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who adheres, clings, or sticks to anything.

> Although culture makes us fond *stickers* to no machinery, not even our own. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, Pref.

**2.** One who sticks, or causes to adhere, as by pasting.

> The bill-*sticker*, whose large flat basket, stuffed with placards, leaned near him against the settle.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxviii.

**3.** Same as *paster*, 2.—**4.** An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer and does not meet with a ready sale. [U. S.]—**5.** In *organ-building*, a wooden rod serving to transmit motion between the ends of two reciprocating levers. Stickers are usually held in place by pins in their ends, which work freely in holes or slots in the lever-ends. See cut under *organ.*

**6.** *pl.* The arms of a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction the arms are thus named when they act by compression, and are called *trackers* when they act by tension. The axis is termed a *roller.*

**stickful** (stik'fụl), *n.* [< *stick*$^{3}$ + *-ful.*] In *printing*, as much composed type as can be contained in a composing-stick.

**stick-handle** (stik'han″dl), *n.* The handle of a walking-stick. See *cane*$^{1}$.

**stick-helmet** (stik'hel″met), *n.* A mask with additional guards for the forehead and head, used in cudgel-play.

**stickiness** (stik'i-nes), *n.* The property of being sticky, adhesive, or tenacious; viscousness; glutinousness.

**sticking**$^{1}$ (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*$^{1}$, *v.*] The act of stabbing or piercing. (*a*) The act of thrusting a knife or spear into the neck or body of a beast. Hence—(*b*) *pl.* The part of a beast's neck where it is stabbed by the butcher; a coarse and cheap cut of beef or pork.

> The meat is bought in "pieces," of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase—the *stickings*—at about 3*d*. the pound.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 196.

(*c*) Stitching; needlework. [Scotch, in the form *steeking.*]

> The cloth of it was satin fine,
> And the *steeking* silken wark.
> *The Jolly Goshawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

**sticking**$^{2}$ (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*$^{2}$, *v.*] **1.** The act of coming to a stop. Compare *sticking-place.*

> All *stickings* and hesitations seem stupid and stony.
> *Donne*, Letters, iv.

Specifically—**2.** *pl.* The last of a cow's milk; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

**sticking-place** (stik'ing-plās), *n.* The point where anything sticks, stays, or stops; a place of stay.

> Which flower out of my hand shall never passe,
> But in my heart shall have a *sticking-place.*
> *Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions* (1578), quoted in [Furness's Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth.

> But screw your courage to the *sticking-place,*
> And we'll not fail. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 60.

**sticking-plaster** (stik'ing-plȧs″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *resin plaster* (which see, under *plaster*).—**2.** Court-plaster.

> In the reign of Charles I., . . . suns, moons, stars, and even coaches and four were cut of *sticking plaister*, and stuck on the face.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 169.

**sticking-point** (stik'ing-point), *n.* Same as *sticking-place.*

> One sight of thee would nerve me to the *sticking-point.*
> *Disraeli*, Alroy, i. 2.

**stick-insect** (stik'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1. See *walking-stick.*

**stick-in-the-mud** (stik'in-thē-mud'), *n.* An old fogy; a slow or insignificant person. [Colloq.]

> This rusty-colored one [a pin] is that respectable old *stick-in-the-mud*, Nicias.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. x.

**stickit** (stik'it), *p. a.* [Sc. form of *sticked*, pp. of *stick*$^{2}$ (and *stick*$^{1}$).] Stuck. [Scotch.]—**Stickit minister,** in Scotland, a student of theology who fails to obtain license, or a licentiate who fails to obtain a pastoral charge.

> He became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse—. . . shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there—and was ever after designated as a *stickit minister.* *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

**stick-lac** (stik'lak), *n.* See *lac*$^{2}$, 1.

**stickle**$^{1}$ (stik'l), *n.* [< ME. **stikel*, **stykyl* (in comp.), < AS. *sticel* (also, with diff. formative, *sticels*), a prickle, sting, = MD. *stekel*, later *stickel*, D. *stekel* = LG. *stikkel* (in comp.), also *stikke* = OHG. *stichil*, MHG. *stichel*, G. dial. *stickel*, a prickle, sting, = Icel. *stikill*, the pointed end of a horn, = Norw. *stikel*, a prickle (cf. MD. *staekel*, OHG. *stachulla, stacchulla, stachilla, stachila*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a thorn, prickle, sting); akin to *sticca*, etc., a (pointed) stick (see *stick*$^{2}$), < **stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*$^{1}$.] A sharp point; a prickle; a spine. [Obsolete, except in *stickle*back, *stickle*-haired, *stickly*, and the local name Pike o' *Stickle*, one of the two Pikes of Langdale in England.]

**stickle**$^{2}$ (stik'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stikle;* < ME. *stikel*, < AS. *sticol, sticel*, steep, high, inaccessible, < **stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*$^{1}$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Steep; high; inaccessible.—**2.** High, as the water of a river; swollen; sweeping; rapid.

> When they came thither, the riuer of the Shenin, which inuironeth and runneth round about the citie, they found the same to be so deepe and *stikle* that they could not passe ouer the same. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conq. of Ireland, [p. 37 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**II.** *n.* **1.** A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence.

> Patient anglers standing all the day
> Neare to some shallow *stickle* or deepe bay.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

**2.** A current below a waterfall.

> The water runs down with a strong, sharp *stickle*, and then has a sudden elbow in it, where the small brook trickles in. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

[Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**stickle**$^{3}$ (stik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stickled*, ppr. *stickling.* [A mod. var. of *stightle*, which also appears (with a reg. change of the orig. guttural *gh* to *f*) as *stiffle:* see *stightle.* In defs. II., 2, 3, the sense has been influenced by association with *stick*$^{2}$.] **I.**† *trans.* To interpose in and put a stop to; mediate between; pacify.

> They ran unto him, and pulling him back, then too feeble for them, by force *stickled* that unnatural fray.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**II.** *intrans.* **1**†. To interpose between combatants and separate them; mediate; arbitrate.

> There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled.*
> *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary (Hazlitt's Dodsley, XII. 275).

**2.** To take part with one side or the other; uphold one party to a dispute.

> Fortune (as she 's wont) turn'd fickle,
> And for the foe began to *stickle.*
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 516.

> You, Bellmour, are bound in Gratitude to *stickle* for him; you with Pleasure reap that Fruit which he takes pains to sow. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

**3.** To contest or contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; insist upon some trifle.

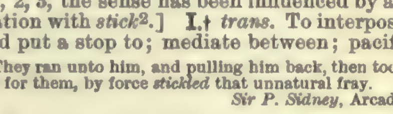
> I hear no news about your bishops, farther than that the lord lieutenant *stickles* to have them of Ireland.
> *Swift*, Letter, May 13, 1727.

**4.** To hesitate.

> Some . . . *stickle* not to aver that you are cater-cousin with Beelzebub himself.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 122.

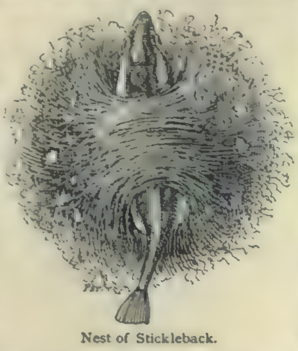
**5.** To play fast and loose; waver from one side to the other; trim.

**stickleback** (stik'l-bak), *n.* [Also corruptly *sticklebag*, and metamorphosed *tittlebat;* < ME. **stikelbak, stykylbak;* < *stickle*$^{1}$ + *back*$^{1}$. Cf. *thornback*, and see *stickling.*] Any fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ:* so called from the sharp spines of the back. They are small fishes, a few inches long, of 5 genera, *Gasterosteus, Pygosteus, Eucalia, Apeltes,* and *Spinachia*, but very pugnacious and rapacious, being especially destructive to the spawn and fry of many larger fishes. They inhabit fresh waters and sea-arms of northern Europe, Asia, and North America



Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

to the number of nearly 20 species. The common two- or three-spined stickleback, banstickle, burnstickle, or tittlebat, is G. *aculeatus*, 4 inches long. Another is the nine- or ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. The fifteen-spined stickleback, or sea-stickleback, is *Spinachia vulgaris*, of the northerly coasts of Europe, a marine species, from 5 to 7 inches long, of very slender elongate form, with a tubular snout. They are among the most characteristic fishes of the northern hemisphere in the colder regions. Except in the breeding-season, they live in shoals, and are sometimes numerous enough to become of commercial value for their oil or for manure. They are noted for the construction of elaborate nests which the male builds for the eggs, in which several females often or generally deposit their burden. The eggs are comparatively few, and while being hatched are assiduously guarded by the male. The local or popular synonyms of the sticklebacks are numerous, among them *prickleback, sprickleback, stickling*, and *sharpling*.



Nest of Stickleback.

**sticklebag** (stik'l-bag), *n.* A corruption of *stickleback*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

**stickle-haired**† (stik'l-hãrd), *a.* Having a rough or shaggy coat; rough-haired.

Those [dogs] that serve for that purpose are *stickle haired*, and not unlike the Irish grayhounds.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 60.

**stickler** (stik'lėr), *n.* [An altered form of *stiteler*, **stightler*, after *stickle* for *stightle*: see *stickle*$^{3}$, *stightle*.] 1†. An attendant on or a judge of a contest, as a duel; a second; hence, an arbitrator; a peacemaker.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler*-like, the armies separates.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 8. 18.

*Buriasso*, a *stickler* or iudge of any combatants, such a one as brings into the listes such as shall fight a combat, or run at tilt. *Florio*, 1598.

Hee is a great *stickler* in the tumults of double Iugges, and venters his head by his Place, which is broke many times to keep whole the peace.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

2. An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence: as, a *stickler* for ceremony; an advocate; a partizan.

He was one of the delegates (together with Dr. Dale, &c.) for the Tryall of Mary Queen of Scots, and was a great *stickler* for the saving of her life.
*Aubrey*, Lives (William Aubrey).

**stickling** (stik'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *styckelyng*; < ME. *stikeling, stykelynge, stekelyng*; < *stickle*$^{1}$ + *-ing*$^{3}$. Cf. *stickleback*.] A fish: same as *stickleback*.

**stickly** (stik'li), *a.* [< *stickle*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Prickly; rough. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stick-play** (stik'plā), *n.* Same as *cudgel-play* or *single-stick*.

**stick-pot** (stik'pot), *n.* A lath-pot for taking lobsters: the common form of lobster-trap, semicylindrical or rectangular in shape, and constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood.

Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "*stick-pots*," and "lath-coops." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 666.

**stickseed** (stik'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinospermum*, of the borage family. The genus consists of rather slender rough weeds whose seeds bear on the margin from one to three rows of barbed prickles, by which they adhere to clothing, etc. *E. Virginicum*, the beggar's-lice, is a leading American species.

**sticktail** (stik'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

**sticktight** (stik'tīt), *n.* A composite weed, *Bidens frondosa*, whose flat achenia bear two barbed awns; also, one of the seeds. The name is doubtless applied to other plants with adhesive seeds. Compare *beggar's-ticks, beggar's-lice*.

**sticky**$^{1}$ (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Having the property of adhering to a surface; inclining to stick; adhesive; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.—2. Humid; producing stickiness; muggy: as, a disagreeable, *sticky* day. [Colloq.]

**sticky**$^{2}$ (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*$^{3}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Like a stick; stiff.

But herbs draw a weak juyce, and have a soft stalk; and therefore those amongst them which last longest are herbs of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 583.

**Sticta** (stik'tä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1774), < Gr. *στικτός*, spotted, dappled, punctuated, verbal adj. < *στίζειν*, mark with a pointed instrument, prick: see *stigma*.] A large, mostly tropical, genus of parmeliaceous lichens, of the family *Peltigerei*. The thallus is frondose-foliaceous, variously lobed, but for the most part wide-lobed, and coriaceous or cartilaginous in texture. The apothecia are scutelliform, submarginal, elevated, and blackened; the spores are fusiform and acicular, two- to four-celled, usually colorless. There are about 20 North American species. Some of the exotic species, as *S. argyracea*, are rich in coloring matter. See *crottles*$^{2}$, *hazel-crottles, lungwort*, 3, *oak-lungs, rag*$^{1}$, 3, and cut under *apothecium*.

**sticteine** (stik'tẹ̄-in), *a.* [Irreg. < *Sticta* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the genus *Sticta*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, I. 83.

**stictiform** (stik'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sticta* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or characters of the genus *Sticta*.

**stid**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stead*.

**stiddy**$^{1}$ (stid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

James Yorke, a blacksmith of Lincoln, . . . is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a study.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 295.

**stiddy**$^{2}$, *a.* A dialectal form of *steady*$^{1}$.

**stie**†. See *sty*$^{1}$, *sty*$^{2}$, *sty*$^{3}$.

**Stiebel's canal.** See *canal*$^{1}$.

**stieve, stievely.** See *steeve*$^{1}$, *steevely*.

**stife**$^{1}$ (stīf), *a.* A dialectal variant of *stiff*.

**stife**$^{2}$ (stīf), *n.* [Cf. *stifle, stive*$^{2}$.] Suffocating vapor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

A large open-mouthed chimney or stack, about 45 feet high (one for each set), which serves to carry off the smoke from the fires, the fumes from the metal, and the *stife* from the grease.
*W. H. Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, lxv. 517.

**stiff** (stif), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *stife, stive* (with diphthong after orig. long vowel); < ME. *stif, styf, steef, stef*, < AS. *stif* or *stīf* = OFries. *stef*, North Fries. *stif, styf, stīf* (Siebs) = MD. *stief, stijf*, D. *stijf* = MLG. *stif* or *stīf*, LG. *stief* = MHG. *stīf* (appar. < MLG.), G. *steif* = Dan. *stiv* = Sw. *styf* = Norw. *stiv* (Icel. **stīfr* (Webster), not found, *stȳfr* (Haldorsen), prob., like the other Scand. forms, of LG. origin); Teut. √ *stif, stīf*; akin to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stipti*, be stiff, L. *stīpes*, a stem (see *stipe*). Cf. *stifle*$^{1}$.] I. *a.* 1. Rigid; not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid: as, *stiff* paper; a cravat *stiff* with starch.

A *stif* spere. *King Alisaunder*, l. 2745.

Oh God, my heart! she is cold, cold, and *stiff* too,
*Stiff* as a stake; she's dead!
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Hark! that rustle of a dress,
*Stiff* with lavish costliness!
*Lowell*, The Ghost-Seer.

2. Not fluid; thick and tenacious; neither soft nor hard: as, a *stiff* batter; *stiff* clay.

I grow *stiff*, as cooling metals do.
*Dryden*, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

3. Drawn tight; tense: as, a *stiff* cord.

Then the two men which did hold the end of the line, still standing there, began to draw, & drew til they had drawn the ends of the line *stiffe*, & together.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Keep a *stiff* rein, and move but gently on;
The coursers of themselves will run too fast.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4. Not easily bent; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working smoothly or easily.

As he [Rip Van Winkle] rose to walk, he found himself *stiff* in the joints. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

The plugs were *stiff*, and water could not be got.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, v.

5. Not natural and easy in movement; not flowing or graceful; cramped; constrained: as, a *stiff* style of writing or speaking.

And his address, if not quite French in ease,
Not English *stiff*, but frank, and form'd to please.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 671.

Our hard, *stiff* lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.
*Whittier*, Among the Hills.

6. Rigidly ceremonious; formal in manner; constrained; affected; unbending; starched: as, a *stiff* deportment.

This kind of good manners was perhaps carried to an excess, so as to make conversation too *stiff*, formal, and precise. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

7. Strong and steady in motion: as, a *stiff* breeze.

And, like a field of standing corn that's mov'd
With a *stiff* gale, their heads bow all one way.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

8. Strong; lusty; stanch, both physically and mentally. [Now provincial only.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on *stiff* pennons, tower
The mild aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

Somtyme I was an archere good,
A *styffe* and eke a stronge,
I was commytted the best archere
That was in mery Englonde.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

9. Strong: said of an alcoholic drink, or mixed drink of which spirit forms a part.

But, tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with *stiffer*.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

10. Firm in resistance or persistence; obstinate; stubborn; pertinacious.

A grene hors gret & thikke,
A stede ful *stif* to strayne [guide].
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 173.

Ther the batayle was *stiffest* and of more strengthe.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The boy remained *stiff* in his denial, and seemed not affected with the apprehension of death.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 58.

11. Hard to receive or accept; hard to bear.

Labienus—
This is *stiff* news—hath with his Parthian force
Extended Asia from Euphrates.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 104.

12. Hard to master or overcome; very difficult: as, a *stiff* examination in mathematics.

We now left the carriages, and began a *stiff* climb to the top of the hill. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 447.

13. *Naut.*, bearing a press of canvas or of wind without careening much; tending to keep upright: as, a *stiff* vessel; a *stiff* keel: opposed to *crank*.

It continued a growing storm all the day, and towards night so much wind as we bore no more sail but so much as should keep the ship *stiff*.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 17.

14. High; steep: as, a *stiff* price. [Slang.]—15. Unyielding; firm: said of prices, markets, etc.: as, the wheat-market is *stiff*. [Commercial slang.]—16. Rigid as in death; dead. [Slang.]—**A stiff neck.** See *neck*.—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip*. =**Syn. 1.** Unbending, unyielding.—**6.** Prim, punctilious.—**10.** Inflexible, uncompromising.

II. *n.* 1. A dead body; a corpse. [Slang.]

They piled the *stiffs* outside the door—
They made, I reckon, a cord or more.
*John Hay*, Mystery of Gilgal.

2. In *hatting*, a stiffener.—3. Negotiable paper. [Commercial slang.]—4. Forged paper. [Thieves' slang.]—**To do a bit of stiff**, to accept or discount a bill. [Slang.]

How are the Three per Cents, you little beggar? I wish you'd *do* me *a bit of stiff*; and just tell your father, if I may overdraw my account, I'll vote with him.
*Thackeray*, Newcomes, vi.

**stiff** (stif), *v. i.* [< ME. *stiffen, styffen*, a later form of *stiven*, early ME. **stifien*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian*, be stiff, < *stif, stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*, *a.*, and cf. *stive*$^{1}$, the older form of the verb.] To become or grow stiff. (*a*) To become upright or strong.

As sone as they [chicks] *styffe* and that they steppe kunne,
Than cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 54.

(*b*) To become obstinate or stubborn.

But Dido affrighted *stift* also in her obstinat onset.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv

**stiff-borne** (stif'bōrn), *a.* Carried on with unyielding constancy or perseverance.

The *stiff-borne* action. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 177.

**stiffen** (stif'n), *v.* [= Sw. *styfna* = Dan. *stivne*; as *stiff* + *-en*$^{1}$.] I. *intrans.* To become stiff. (*a*) To become less flexible or pliant; become rigid.

With chatt'ring teeth he stands, and *stiff'ning* hair,
And looks a bloodless image of despair!
*Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 364.

In this neighbourhood I have frequently heard it said that if a corpse does not *stiffen* within a reasonable time it is a sign of another death in the family.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 114.

(*b*) To become less soft or fluid; grow thicker or harder; become inspissated: as, jellies *stiffen* as they cool.

The tender soil then *stiff'ning* by degrees. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To become steady and strong: as, a *stiffening* breeze.
(*d*) To become unyielding; grow rigid, obstinate, or formal.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly *stiffening* spoke:
"The girl and boy, Sir, know their differences!"
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

(*e*) To become higher in price; become firmer or more unyielding: as, the market *stiffens*. [Commercial slang.]

II. *trans.* To make stiff. (*a*) To make less pliant or flexible.

From his saddle heavily down-leapt,
*Stiffened*, as one who not for long has slept.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 259.

(*b*) To make rigid, constrained, formal, or habitual.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon, . . .
Whom Education *stiffens* into state.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 125.

(*c*) To make more thick or viscous: inspissate: as, to *stiffen* paste. (*d*) To make stubborn or obstinate.

> The man . . . who is settled and *stiffened* in vice.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**stiffener** (stif'nėr), *n.* [< *stiffen* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which stiffens. (*a*) Formerly used specifically for a piece of stiff material worn inside a stock or neckcloth, and also for a similar device worn in leg-of-mutton sleeves. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, a thick paper or thin millboard used by bookbinders as an inner lining to book-covers to give them the needed stiffness.

**stiffening** (stif'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stiffen*, *v.*] 1. Something that is used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch.—2. Something inserted to make a garment, or part of a garment, stiff and capable of keeping its shape. See *buckram*, *crinoline*.

**stiffening-machine** (stif'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *hat-making*, an apparatus for applying the heated composition used to harden and stiffen the felt of hats. It consists of a vat filled with melted shellac, and a pair of rollers for removing the superfluous stiffening material after the hat has been dipped in the vat.

**stiffening-order** (stif'ning-ôr″dėr), *n.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged, to prevent the vessel from getting too light. *Imp. Dict.*

**stiff-hearted** (stif'här'ted), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

> They are impudent children and *stiffhearted*.
> Ezek. ii. 4.

**stiffle**$^{1}$ (stif'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *stightle*, *stickle*$^{3}$.

**stiffle**$^{2}$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stifle*$^{2}$.

**stiffler** (stif'lėr), *n.* [Also *stifler*; < late ME. *styffeler*, a var. of **stightler*, whence also *stickler*: see *stickler*, *stickle*, *stiffle*, *stightle*.] 1†. Same as *stickler*.

> The king intendeth, in eschewing all inconvenients, to be as big as they both, and to be a *styffeler* atween them.
> *Paston Letters*, III. 98, quoted in J. Gairdner's Richard [III. i.

> The drift was, as I judged, for Dethick to continue such *stifflers* in the College of his pupils, to win him in time by hook or crook the master's room.
> *Abp. Parker*, p. 252. (*Davies.*)

2. A busybody. *Halliwell* (spelled *stifler*). [Prov. Eng.]

**stiffly** (stif'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stifliche*, *styfly*, *stifli* (= MD. *stijflick*); < *stiff* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a stiff manner, in any sense of the word *stiff*.

> And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
> But bear me *stiffly* up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 95.

> Pistorius and others *stiffly* maintain the use of charms, words, characters, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

**stiff-neck** (stif'nek), *n.* Cervical myalgia; sometimes. true torticollis.

**stiff-necked** (stif'nekt or -nek″ed), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious: as, a *stiff-necked* people.

**stiff-neckedness** (stif'nekt-nes or -nek″ed-nes), *n.* The property or character of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

**stiffness** (stif'nes), *n.* [< ME. *styfnesse*, *styfnes*; < *stiff* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being stiff, in any sense.

**stifftail** (stif'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

**stiff-tailed** (stif'tāld), *a.* Having rigid rectrices or tail-feathers denuded to the base; erismaturine: specifically noting ducks of the genus *Erismatura*.

**stifle**$^{1}$ (stī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stifled*, ppr. *stifling*. [Early mod. E. also *stifil*; < Icel. *stifla* = Norw. *stivla*, dam up, choke, stop, perhaps (like Norw. *stivra*, stiffen) freq. of Norw. *stiva* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive* = ME. *stiven*, stiffen: see *stive*$^{1}$, *stiff*, *v.* The word was prob. confused with E. *stive*$^{2}$, < OF. *estiver*, pack tight, stive: see *steve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To choke up; dam up; close.

> Make fast the chamber door, *stifle* the keyhole and the crannies. *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth and nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; smother.

> Sure, if I had not pinch'd you 'till you wak'd, you had *stifled* me with Kisses. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 8.

> I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift*, Account of Partridge's Death.

3. To stop the passage of; arrest the free action of; extinguish; deaden; quench: as, to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* sound.

> They [colored bodies] stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays, which they do not reflect or transmit.
> *Newton*, Opticks, I. ii. x.

> She whisper'd, with a *stifled* moan.
> *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

4. To suppress; keep from active manifestation; keep from public notice; conceal; repress; destroy: as, to *stifle* inquiry; to *stifle* a report; to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* convictions.

> A record surreptitiously or erroneously made up, to *stifle* or pervert the truth. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxv.

=**Syn.** 2. *Suffocate*, *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.—4. To hush, muffle, muzzle, gag.

**II.** *intrans.* To suffocate; perish by asphyxia.

> You shall *stifle* in your own report,
> And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 158.

**stifle**$^{2}$ (stī'fl), *n.* [Formerly also *stiffle*; appar. < *stiff*, dial. *stife*: see *stiff*.] 1. The stifle-joint.

> If the horse bee but hurt in the *stiffle* with some stripe or straine.
> *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Disease or other affection of the stifle-bone or stifle-joint, as dislocation or fracture of the patella.

**stifle-bone** (stī'fl-bōn), *n.* The patella of the horse; the kneepan, kneecap, or bone of the stifle-joint.

**stifled** (stī'fld), *a.* [Formerly also *stiffled*; < *stifle*$^{2}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Affected with stifle. See *stifle*$^{2}$, 2.

> The horse is said to be *stiffled* when the stiffling bone is removed from the place.
> *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

**stifle-joint** (stī'fl-joint), *n.* The stifle or knee-joint of the horse; the joint of the hind leg between the hip and the hock, whose convexity points forward, which is close to the belly, and which corresponds to the human knee. See cut under *Equidæ*.

**stifler** (stī'flėr), *n.* [< *stifle*$^{1}$, *v.*, + *-er*$^{2}$.] *Milit.* See *camouflet*.

**stifle-shoe** (stī'fl-shö), *n.* A form of horseshoe exposing a curved surface to the ground: used in treating a stifled horse. It is fixed on the sound foot, with the effect of forcing the animal to throw its weight on the weak joint, and thus strengthen it by exercise.

**stifling** (stī'fling), *p. a.* Close; oppressive; suffocating: as, a *stifling* atmosphere.

> E'en in the *stifling* bosom of the town.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 753.

**stifling-bone**†, *n.* Same as *stifle-bone*.

**stight**†, *v.* [ME. *stigten*, < AS. *stihtan*, *stihtian* (for **stiftan*), order, rule, govern, = MD. D. *stichten*, found, build, impose a law, = OHG. MHG. G. *stiften* = Icel. *stipta*, *stifta*, *stigta* = Sw. *stifta*, *stikta* = Dan. *stifte*, found, institute; cf. Icel. *stētt*, foundation, pavement, stepping-stone, foot-piece. Hence *stightle*.] To found; establish; set.

> The ston that theron was *stiȝt* was of so stif vertu
> That neuer man vpon mold miȝt it him on haue.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4425.

**stightle**†, *v.* [< ME. *stightlen*, *styghtlen*, *stightelen*, *stiȝtlen*, *styȝtlen*, order, arrange, direct, freq. of *stighten*, AS. *stihtan*, order, rule, govern: see *stight*. Hence mod. E. *stickle*$^{3}$, *stiffle*$^{2}$, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To order; arrange; dispose of; take order concerning; govern; direct.

> That other was his stiward that *stiȝtled* al his meyne.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1199.

**II.** *intrans.* To make arrangements; treat; direct; mediate; stickle.

> When thay com to the courte keppte wern thay fayre,
> *Styȝtled* with the stewarde, stad in the halle.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 90.

**stigma**$^{1}$ (stig'mä), *n.*; E. pl. *stigmas* (stig'mäz), used chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 6; L. pl. *stigmata* (stig'ma-tä), used more or less in all the senses. [= F. *stigmate* = Sp. Pg. *estigma* = It. *stimate*, *stigma* = G. *stigma*, < NL. *stigma*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. *στίγμα*, pl. *στίγματα*, a mark, esp. of a pointed instrument, a spot, brand, < *στίζειν*, mark (with a point), prick, brand: see *stick*$^{1}$.] 1. A mark made with a red-hot iron, formerly in many countries upon criminals as a badge of infamy; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

> The Devil, however, does not imprint any *stigma* upon his new vassal, as in the later stories of witch-compacts.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 95.

2. Any mark of infamy, slur, or disgrace which attaches to a person on account of evil conduct.

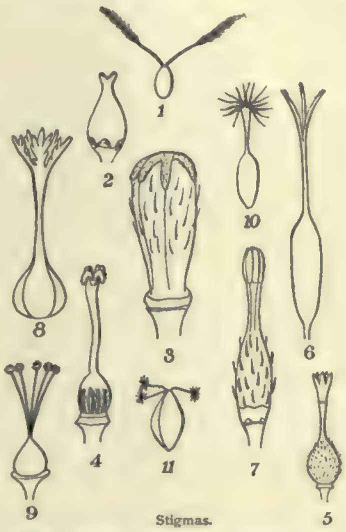
> Happy is it for him that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, Pref.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a mark; a marked point or place: variously applied to marks of color, as a spot, and to many different pores or small holes. Specifically—(*a*) A birth-mark; a nævus. (*b*) The point or place on the surface of an ovary where a mature Graafian follicle ruptures. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the place where the calyx or ovisac of the ovary ruptures to discharge an ovum into the oviduct. See *calyx*, 3 (*b*). (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) The exterior orifice of a trachea; a spiracle. See cuts under *pulmonary*, *flesh-fly*, *sheep-bot*, and *Acarida*. (2) A chitinous spot or mark on the anterior margin of the fore wings of many insects, formed by a special enlargement of a vein; a pterostigma. (*e*) In *Protozoa*, a spot of pigment; the so-called eye of an infusorian. (*f*) In *Annelida*, one of the pores or openings of the segmental organs. (*g*) In *Hydrozoa*, the pore by which a pneumatocyst opens to the exterior. See cut under *Hydrozoa*. (*h*) In *Pharyngopneusta*, as an ascidian, one of the ciliated openings by which the cavity of the pharynx is placed in communication with that of the atrial canal. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *Tunicata*.

4. A place or point on the skin which bleeds periodically or at irregular intervals during some mental states. The spontaneous appearance of stigmata was formerly regarded superstitiously.—5. *pl.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

> In the life of St. Francis of Assisi we have the first example of the alleged miraculous infliction of *stigmata*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 549.

6. In *bot.*, a modified part of the style or, when that is wanting, of the surface of the ovary, which in impregnation receives the pollen. In the latter case the stigma is said to be *sessile*, as in the poppy and the tulip. When the style is present, the stigma may be *terminal*, occupying its summit, as in the plum and cherry, or *lateral*, running down its face in one or two lines, as in *Ranunculus*. Its form and appearance are very various. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, according to the number of styles or style-branches. The stigma is composed of delicate cellular tissue; its surface is destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. See *pistil* (with cut) and *pollen-tube*.



Stigmas.

1. Of *Cynodon Dactylon*. 2. Of *Vitis Labrusca*. 3. Of *Papaver Argemone*. 4. Of *Gordonia pubescens*. 5. Of *Tilia Americana*. 6. Of *Silene Pennsylvanica*. 7. Of *Tribulus cistoides*. 8. Of *Dionæa muscipula*. 9. Of *Linum Virginianum*. 10. Of *Parietaria officinalis*. 11. Of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

**stigma**$^{2}$ (stig'mä), *n.* [Gr. *στίγμα*, the ligature ϛ, an altered form, to bring in στ, of *σίγμα* or *σῖγμα*, the letter σ, ς, sigma: see *sigma*. The ligature was also called *στῖ*.] In *Gr. gram.* and *paleog.*, a ligature (ϛ) still sometimes used for στ (*st*), and also used as a numeral (6).

**stigma-disk** (stig'mä-disk), *n.* In *bot.*, a disk forming the seat of a stigma, sometimes produced by the fusion of two or more style-apices, as in *Asclepias*.

**stigmal** (stig'mal), *a.* [< *stigma*$^{1}$ + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic. Specifically applied in entomology to a vein of the wings of some insects, whose modification makes a stigma (pterostigma).

**Stigmaria** (stig-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *stigma*, a mark (see *stigma*$^{1}$), + *-aria*.] A former genus of fossil plants, very abundant in many regions in the coal-measures, and especially in the under-clay, or clayey material (often mixed with more or less sand) by which most seams of coal are underlain; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. These plants are cylindrical root-like bodies, usually starting from a center in four main branches, and afterward bifurcating irregularly, and extending sometimes to great distances. The bodies are covered with small round depressions or scars arranged in lozenge-shaped patterns, and each the point of attachment of a ribbon-shaped filament or rootlet. In some cases the stigmarias have been found attached to trunks of *Sigillaria*, in such a position as would naturally be occupied by the roots with reference to the stem of the plant or tree; hence they have been admitted by most paleobotanists to be in fact the roots of the widely distributed coal-plant called *Sigillaria*. Some who maintain this, however, admit that the relation of the stigmarias to the plant itself was peculiar; while others believe that they were floating stems, able under favorable conditions to play the part of roots. This opinion has for its support the fact that thick beds of under-clay are frequently found almost entirely made up of remains of stigmarias, while not even a fragment of *Sigillaria* can be found in the vicinity.

**Stigmarian** (stig-mā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-an.*] Relating to, containing, or consisting of *Stigmaria*. *Geol. Mag.*, No. 267, p. 407.

**stigmarioid** (stig-mā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Stigmaria*.

**stigmata**, *n.* Latin plural of *stigma*$^1$.

**stigmatal** (stig′mạ-tạl), *a.* [< *stigmata* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to, near, or containing the stigmata or breathing-pores; stigmatic: as, the *stigmatal* line of a caterpillar.

**stigmatic** (stig-mat′ik, formerly also stig′mạ-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *stigmaticus*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark, brand: see *stigma*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a stigma, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(*a*) Having the character of a brand; ignominious.

> Print in my face
> The most *stigmaticke* title of a villaine.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 110).

(*b*) Marked with or as with a stigma or brand; repulsive; abhorrent.

> So the world is become ill-favoured and shrewd-pated, as politic in brain as it is *stigmatic* in limbs.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 19.

(*c*) In *nat. hist.*, belonging to or having the character of a stigma; stigmal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 374. (*d*) In *bot.*, receptive of pollen: said of parts of the style which have the function without the form of a stigma, as the "silk" of maize. (*e*) Bearing the stigmata; stigmatized. See *stigma*$^1$, 5.—**Stigmatic cells**, in *bot.*, same as *lid-cells*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A person who is marked with stigmata, in the ecclesiastical or the pathological sense; a stigmatist.—**2.** A criminal who has been branded; one who bears upon his person the marks of infamy or punishment; a notorious profligate.

> Convaide him to a justice, where one swore
> He had been branded *stigmatic* before.
> *Philomythie* (1616). (*Nares.*)

**3.** One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

> But like a foul, mis-shapen *stigmatic*,
> Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 136.

**stigmatical** (stig-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *stigmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *stigmatic*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 22.

**stigmatically** (stig-mat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* With stigmata; with a mark of infamy or deformity.

> If you spye any man that has a looke,
> *Stigmatically* drawne, like to a furies,
> (Able to fright) to such I'le give large pay.
> *Dekker*, Wonder of a Kingdom, iii. 1.

**stigmatiferous** (stig-ma-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stigma*(*t-*), a stigma, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *bot.*, stigma-bearing.

**stigmatiform** (stig′mạ-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stigma*(*t-*), stigma, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure or appearance of a stigma, spiracle, or breathing-pore; spiraculiform.

**stigmatisation, stigmatise**, etc. See *stigmatization*, etc.

**stigmatist** (stig′mạ-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *στίγμα*(*τ-*), a mark, a brand (see *stigma*$^1$), + *-ist.*] One on whom the stigmata, or marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

**stigmatization** (stig″ma-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *stigmatize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of stigmatizing, or the condition of being stigmatized; specifically, the supposed miraculous impression of the marks of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain persons.—**2.** The act, process, or result of producing, as by hypnotic suggestion, on the surface of the body points or lines which bleed. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatisation*.

**stigmatize** (stig′mạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stigmatized*, ppr. *stigmatizing*. [< F. *stigmatiser* = Sp. *estigmatizare* = Pg. *estigmatisar* = It. *stimatizzare*, < ML. *stigmatizare*, < Gr. *στιγματίζειν*, mark, brand, < *στίγμα*(*τ-*), a mark, brand: see *stigma*$^1$.] **1.** To mark with a stigma or brand.

> They had more need some of them . . . to have their cheeks *stigmatised* with a hot iron.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 474.

**2.** To set a mark of disgrace on; disgrace with some mark or term of reproach or infamy.

> It was thought proper to restrain it [comedy] within bounds by a law enacting that no person should be *stigmatized* under his real name.
> *Goldsmith*, Essay, Origin of Poetry.

**3.** To produce red points, sometimes bleeding, in or on: as, a person or the skin *stigmatized* by hypnotic suggestion. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatise*.

**stigmatized** (stig′mạ-tīzd), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with a stigma; branded; specifically, marked with the stigmata of the passion.—**2.** Resembling stigmata: as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles.

Also spelled *stigmatised*.

**stigmatose** (stig′mạ-tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stigmatosus*, < *stigma*$^1$, a stigma: see *stigma*$^1$.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *stigmatic*.—**2.** Affected with stigmata; stigmatized.

**stigme** (stig′mē), *n.* [< Gr. *στιγμή*, a prick, point.] **1.** In *Gr. paleog.*, a dot used as a punctuation-mark; especially, a dot placed at the top of the line, like the later Greek colon, and having the value of a period.—**2.** In *Gr. pros.*, a dot placed over a time or syllable to mark the ictus.

**Stigmonema** (stig-mọ-nē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of cyanophycous algæ, giving name to the family *Stigmonemeæ*.

**Stigmonemeæ** (stig-mọ-nē′mẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stigmonema* + *-eæ.*] A family of cyanophycous algæ, embraced, according to late systematists, in the order *Scytonemaceæ*.

**Stigmus** (stig′mus), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark: see *stigma*$^1$.] In *entom.*, a genus of fossorial wasps, of the family *Pemphredonidæ*, having a large stigma to the fore wing and a petiolate abdomen. *S. troglodytes* of Europe makes its cells in the hollow straws of thatched roofs, and provisions them with masses of immature *Thripes*.

**stilar**, *a.* See *stylar*.

**Stilbeæ** (stil′bẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-eæ.*] A division of hyphomycetous fungi, characterized by the cohering of the spore-bearing hyphæ into a dense and slender stipe.

**stilbite** (stil′bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-ite*$^2$.] **1.** A common zeolitic mineral, usually occurring in radiated or sheaf-like tufts of crystals having a pearly luster on the surface of cleavage. It varies in color from white to brown or red. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. Also called *desmine*. See cut under *tufted*.

**2.** The mineral heulandite.

**stile**$^1$ (stīl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *style*; < ME. *stile, style, stizele*, < AS. *stigel* (= OHG. *stigila, stiagil*, MHG. *stiegel, stigele*, a step, G. dial. *stegel*, a step), a stile, < *stīgan* (pp. *stigen*), climb, ascend. Cf. *sty*$^1$, *n.*, and *stair.*] **1.** A series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence or wall.

> Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
> And merrily hent the *stile*-a.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 133.

**2.** In *carp.*, a vertical part of a piece of framing, into which the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons. See cut of panel-door, under *door*.

**stile**$^2$†, *n.* A former and more correct spelling of *style*$^1$.

**stile**$^3$†, *n.* A former spelling of *style*$^2$.

**stilet**$^1$† (sti-let′), *n.* A former and more correct form of *stiletto*. *Scott*, Monastery.

**stilet**$^2$ (stī′let), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a small style; a stylet.

**stilette**† (sti-let′), *n.* Same as *stylet*.

**stiletto** (sti-let′ō), *n.* [< It. *stiletto*, a dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, < L. *stilus*, a stake, a pointed instrument: see *stile*$^2$, *style*$^2$, and cf. *stylet.*] **1.** A dagger having a blade slender and narrow, and thick in proportion to its width—that is, triangular, square, etc., in section, instead of flat.—**2.** A small sharp-pointed implement used for making eyelet-holes and for similar purposes. Stilettos are of ivory, bone, metal, and other materials.—**3**†. A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form.

> The *stiletto* beard,
> O, it makes me afeard,
> It is so sharp beneath.
> *Acad. of Compl.* (*Nares.*)

> The very quack of fashion, the very he that
> Wears a *stiletto* on his chin? *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

**stiletto** (sti-let′ō), *v. t.* [< *stiletto*, *n.*] To strike or wound with a stiletto; hence, in general, to stab.

> Henry IV. . . . [was] likewise *stilettoed* by a rascal votary. *Bacon*, Charge against W. Talbot, p. 202.

**still**$^1$ (stil), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stil, stille, styll, stylle*; < ME. *stille, stylle*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stilli* = OFries. *stille* = MD. *stille, stil*, D. *stil* = MLG. *stille*, LG. *still* = OHG. *stilli*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still* = Icel. *stilltr* = Dan. *stille* = Sw. *stilla*, quiet, still; with adj. formative, from the root (*stel*) of AS. *steall*, etc., a place, stall: see *stall*$^1$, *stell.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Remaining in place; remaining at rest; motionless; quiet: as, to stand, sit, or lie *still*.

> Foot & hond thou kepe fulle *stylle*
> Fro clawyng or tryppyng, hit ys skylle.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

**2.** Calm; tranquil; peaceful; undisturbed or unruffled: as, *still* waters run deep; a *still* night.

> In the calmest and most *stillest* night.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 28.

> A Poet in *still* musings bound.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 11.

**3.** Silent; quiet; calm; noiseless; hushed.

> A man that sayth little shall perceiue by the speeche of another;
> Be thou *stil* and see, the more shalt thou perceyue in another. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

> The trumpet's silver sound is *still*,
> The warder silent on the hill!
> *Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

**4.** Soft; low; subdued: as, a *still* small voice.

> The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
> The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs breathe
> *Still* musick, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
> Their dancing shade. *Carew*, Poems, p. 70. (*Latham.*)

**5.** Not sparkling or effervescing: said of wine, mineral water, and other beverages: contrasted with *sparkling*; by extension, having but little effervescence. Thus, *still* champagne is not the non-effervescent natural wine, but champagne which is only moderately sparkling.

**6**†. Continual; constant.

> But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
> And by *still* practice learn to know thy meaning.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2. 45.

**Still alarm**, an alarm of fire given by a person calling at a station, and not by the regular system of fire-signals.—**Still days.** See *day*$^1$.—**Still hunt.** See *hunt*.—**Still life**, inanimate objects, such as furniture, fruits, or dead animals, represented by the painter's art.

> The same dull sights in the same landscape mixt,
> Scenes of *still life*, and points for ever fixed,
> A tedious pleasure on the mind bestow.
> *Addison*, Epil. to British Enchanters.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Calm; silence; freedom from noise.

> He [Henry VIII.] had never any . . . jealousy with the King his father which might give any occasion of altering court or counsel upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VIII.

**2.** A still alarm. [Colloq.]

> Many alarms were what the firemen called *stills*, where a single engine went out to fight the fire.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), II. xxv. 6.

**still**$^1$ (stil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stille, stylle*; < ME. *stillen*, < AS. *stillan* = OS. *stillian, stillōn* = MD. D. *stillen* = MLG. LG. *stillen* = OHG. *stillan, stillēn*, MHG. G. *stillen* = Icel. Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, make or become still; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make still; cause to be at rest; render calm, quiet, unruffled, or undisturbed; check or restrain; make peaceful or tranquil; quiet.

> Lord, *still* the seas, and shield my ship from harm.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

**2.** To calm; appease; quiet or allay, as commotion, tumult, agitation, or excitement.

> A turn or two I'll walk,
> To *still* my beating mind.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 163.

**3.** To silence; quiet.

> With his name the mothers *still* their babes.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 17.

> O *still* my bairn, nourice;
> O *still* him wi' the pap!
> *Lamkin* (Child's Ballads, III. 97).

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To lull, pacify, tranquilize, smooth.—**3.** To hush.

**II.** *intrans.* To become calm or tranquil; grow quiet; be still. [Rare.]

> Heruppon the people peacyd, and *stilled* unto the tyme the shire was doon. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

**still**$^1$ (stil), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *stil, stille, styll, stylle*; < ME. *stille*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stillo* = D. *stil* = OHG. *stillo*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still* = Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, quietly; from the adj.] **1**†. Quietly; silently; softly; peacefully.

> Thei criede mercy with good wille,
> Somme lowde & somme *stille*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

**2.** Constantly; continually; habitually; always; ever.

> Thou *still* hast been the father of good news.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 42.

> What a set face the gentlewoman has, as she were *still* going to a sacrifice! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

O first of friends! (Pelides thus reply'd)
*Still* at my heart, and ever at my side!
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 743.

**3.** Now as in the past; till now; to this time; now as then or as before; yet: as, he is *still* here.

At after noone, with an easy wynde, and salyd *styll* in alto pelago, leuynge Grece on ye lefte hande and Barbary on the ryght hande. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

Poor Wat, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear,
To hearken if his foes pursue him *still*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 699.

Apart she lived, and *still* she lies alone.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 113.

**4.** In an increased or increasing degree; beyond this (or that); even yet; in excess: used with comparatives or to form a comparative: as, *still* greater things were expected; *still* more numerous.

What rich service!
What mines of treasure! richer *still!*
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iii. 4.

The matter of his treatise is extraordinary; the manner more extraordinary *still*.
*Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

**5.** For all that; all the same; nevertheless; notwithstanding this (or that).

Though thou repent, yet I have *still* the loss.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxiv.

The Bey, with all his good sense and understanding, was *still* a Mamaluke, and had the principles of a slave.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 30.

**Loud and** (or **or**) **still**†. See *loud*.—**Still and anon**†, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

And, like the watchful minutes of the hour,
*Still and anon* cheer'd up the heavy time.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 47.

**still**$^2$ (stil), *v.* [< ME. **stillen*, *styllen*, in part an abbr. of *distil*, in part < L. *stillare*, drop, fall in drops, also let or cause to fall in drops, < *stilla*, a drop; cf. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle. Cf. *distil*, *instil*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To drop; fall in drops. See *distil*.

From her faire eyes wiping the deawy wet
Which softly *stild*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 35.

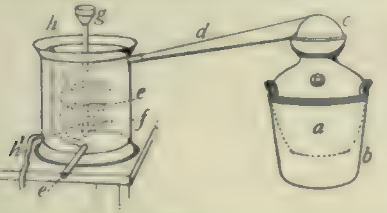
**II.** *trans.* **1**†. To drop, or cause to fall in drops.

Her father Myrrha sought,
And loved, but loved not as a daughter ought.
Now from a tree she *stills* her odorous tears,
Which yet the name of her who sheds them bears.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

**2.** To expel, as spirit from liquor, by heat and condense in a refrigerator; distil. See *distil*.

In Burgos, Anno 21., Doctor Sotto cured me of a certeine wandering feuer, made me eat so much Apium, take so much Barley water, & drink so much *stilled* Endiue.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 275.

**still**$^2$ (stil), *n.* [< *still*$^2$, *v.* The older noun was *stillatory*.] **1.** An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms, according to the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel in which the substance to be distilled is heated, and one in which the vapor is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is for the distillation of spirituous liquors. See *distillation*, and cut under *petroleum-still*.



Still.

*a*, alembic; *b*, hot-water jacket; *c*, head; *d*, rostrum or beak; *e e*, worm; *f*, refrigerator; *g*, funnel-tube for supplying cold water to the refrigerator; *h*, *h'*, tubes for conveying away the warm upper stratum of water, which is heated by the condensation of vapor in the worm.

**2.** A house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.—**3.** In *bleaching*, a rectangular vessel made of slabs of freestone or flagstone with rabbeted and stemmed joints held together by long bolts, and provided with a steam-chamber below, and with a manhole for introducing the materials for making chlorid of manganese solution, called *still-liquor*.

**stillage** (stil'āj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A stout support, in the nature of a stool, for keeping something from coming in contact with the floor of a shop, factory, bleachery, etc. Specifically — (*a*) In *bleaching*, a stout low stool or bench to keep textiles or yarns from the floor, and to permit the moisture to drain out of them. (*b*) In the packing of cloths and other goods for shipment, etc., a stool or bench for supporting the goods taken out of a stock to be packed. Some stillages are made so that they can be tilted, and allow articles placed on them to slide off into packing-boxes, etc.

**stillatitious** (stil-ạ-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *stillaticius*, dropping, dripping, < *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, drop, trickle: see *still*$^2$, *v.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**stillatory** (stil'ạ-tọ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *stillatories* (-riz). [< ME. *stillatorie*, a distilling-vessel (cf. OF. F. *stillatoire*, a.), < ML. *stillatorium*, neut. of **stillatorius*, adj., < L. *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, fall in drops: see *still*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** A still; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

His forheed dropped as a *stillatorie*
Were ful of plantayne and of paritorie.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 27.

In *stillatories* where the vapour is turned back upon itself by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 27.

**2.** A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed; a still-room.

Marius, Armanus, as you are noble friends,
Go to the privy garden, and in the walk
Next to the *stillatory* stay for me.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

**still-birth** (stil'bėrth), *n.* The birth of a lifeless thing; also, a still-born child.

**still-born** (stil'bôrn), *a.* Dead at birth; born lifeless: as, a *still-born* child.

**still-burn** (stil'bėrn), *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation: as, to *still-burn* brandy.

**stiller**$^1$ (stil'ėr), *n.* [< *still*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which stills or quiets.—**2.** A wooden disk laid on the liquid in a full pail to prevent splashing. [Prov. Eng.]

**stiller**$^2$ (stil'ėr), *n.* A distiller. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 830.

**still-fish** (stil'fish), *v. i.* [< *still*$^1$ + *fish*$^1$, after *still-hunt*.] To fish from a boat at anchor.

**still-fisher** (stil'fish"ėr), *n.* An angler engaged in still-fishing.

**still-fishing** (stil'fish"ing), *n.* Fishing from a boat at anchor, or from the bank of a stream.

**still-house** (stil'hous), *n.* A distillery, or that part of it which contains the still.

**still-hunt** (stil'hunt), *v.* [< *still hunt*: see under *hunt*.] **I.** *trans.* To hunt stealthily; stalk; lie in ambush for.

The only way to get one [a grizzly] is to put on moccasins and *still-hunt* it in its own haunts.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 327.

The best time to *still-hunt* deer is just before sunset, when they come down from the hills to drink.
*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 81.

**II.** *intrans.* To hunt without making a noise; pursue game stealthily or under cover.

The best way to kill white-tail is to *still-hunt* carefully through their haunts at dusk.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 118.

An inferior sort of *still-hunting*, as practised, for instance, on Norwegian islands for the large red-deer.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 394.

**still-hunter** (stil'hun"tėr), *n.* One who pursues game stealthily and without noise; one who hunts from ambush or under cover; a stalker. *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 430.

**Stilliard**$^1$†, *n.* See *Steelyard*$^1$.

**stilliard**$^2$†, *n.* An old spelling of *steelyard*$^2$.

**stillicide** (stil'i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *stillicide*, < L. *stillicidium*, *stilicidium*, a falling of drops, dripping, falling rain, < *stilla*, a drop (see *still*$^2$), + *cadere*, fall.] **1**†. A continual falling or succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, . . . if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 24.

**2.** In *Rom. law:* (*a*) The right to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or roof. (*b*) The right to refuse to allow the rain from another's roof to drop on one's own land or roof.

**stillicidious** (stil-i-sid'i-us), *a.* [< *stillicide* + *-i-ous*.] Falling in drops. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**stillicidium** (stil-i-sid'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *stillicide*.] A morbid dropping or trickling.—**Stillicidium lacrymarum**, the trickling of tears down over the lower lids from obstruction of the lacrymal passages.—**Stillicidium urinæ**, a discharge of urine in drops.

**stilliform** (stil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stilla*, a drop, + *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

**stilling** (stil'ing), *n.* [Also *stillion;* appar. a variant of E. dial. *stelling*, a shed for cattle (= LG. *stelling* = G. *stellung*, a stand, scaffold; cf. Icel. *stilling*, management), < *stell* + *-ing*.] **1.** A stand for casks.—**2.** In a brewery, a stand on which the rounds or cleansing-vats are placed in a trough, which serves to carry off the overflowing yeast.—**3.** A stand on which pottery is placed in the drying-kiln preparatory to firing.

**Stillingia** (sti-lin'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist who published botanical papers in 1759.] **1.** A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers in terminal bracted spikes, each bract bearing two glands—the male flowers having a small calyx with two or three broad shallow lobes, and two or rarely three free exserted stamens, and the female flowers bearing an ovary of two or three cells, which terminate in undivided styles united at the base, and ripen into two-valved carpels which on falling leave the receptacle armed with three hard spreading horns. There are about 13 species, natives of North and South America, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are mostly smooth shrubs, usually with alternate short-petioled leaves and a few small female flowers solitary under the lower bracts of the dense sterile spike, which bears usually three male flowers under each of the short and broad upper bracts. One species, *S. sylvatica*, occurs from Virginia southward, for which see *queen's-delight* and *silver-leaf*.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus, especially the officinal *S. sylvatica*.

**stillion** (stil'yọn), *n.* Same as *stilling*. *G Scamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 92.

**stillitory**†, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *stillatory*.

**still-life**, *n.* See *still life*, under *still*$^1$.

**still-liquor** (stil'lik"ọr), *n.* Bleaching-liquor prepared by the reaction of hydrochloric acid upon manganese binoxid in large stone chambers called *stills* (whence the name). It is a solution of manganese chlorid.

**stillness** (stil'nes), *n.* [< ME. *stilnesse*, < AS. *stilnes*, *stillnes* (= OFries. *stilnese*, *stilnisse* = MLG. *stilnisse* = OHG. *stilnissi*, *stilnessi*, MHG. *stilnisse*, *stilnesse*), < *stille*, still: see *still*$^1$ and *-ness*.] The state or character of being still. (*a*) Rest; motionlessness; calmness: as, the *stillness* of the air or of the sea. (*b*) Noiselessness; quiet; silence: as, the *stillness* of the night. (*c*) Freedom from agitation or excitement: as, the *stillness* of the passions. (*d*) Habitual silence; taciturnity.

**still-peering**† (stil'pēr"ing), *a.* Appearing still.

O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim; move the *still-peering* air,
That sings with piercing.
*Shak*, All's Well, iii. 2. 113.

[A doubtful word, by some read *still-piercing*.]

**still-room** (stil'röm), *n.* **1.** An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.—**2.** A room connected with the kitchen, where coffee, tea, and the like are made, and the finer articles supplied to the table are made, stored, and prepared for use. [Eng.]

**still-stand** (stil'stand), *n.* A standstill; a halt; a stop. [Rare.]

The tide swell'd up unto his height,
That makes a *still-stand*, running neither way.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 64.

**still-watcher** (stil'woch"ėr), *n.* In *distilling*, a reservoir in which the density of the liquid given over is tested by a hydrometer in order to follow the progress of the distillation.

**stilly** (stil'i), *a.* [< ME. *stillich*, < AS. *stillīc* (= MLG. *stillich*, *stillik*); as *still*$^1$ + *-ly*$^1$.] Still; quiet.

Oft in the *stilly* night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.
*Moore*, Irish Melodies.

**stilly** (stil'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stilliche*, < AS. *stillīce* (= MD. *stillick*, also *stillekens* = MLG. *stilliken*, *stilken*); as *still*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] **1.** Silently; without uproar.

And he a-roos as *stilliche* as he myght.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

The hum of either army *stilly* sounds.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 5.

**2.** Calmly; quietly; without agitation.

He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
*Dr. H. More*, Cupid's Conflict, st. 47.

**stilogonidium** (stī"lọ̄-gọ̄-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stilogonidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium cut off or separated from the end of a sterigma.

**stilp** (stilp), *v. i.* [With variation of vowel, < *stulp*, a prop: see *stulp*.] **1.** To stalk; take long, high steps in walking.—**2.** To go on stilts or crutches. [Scotch.]

**stilpers** (stil'pėrz), *n. pl.* [< *stilp* + *-er*$^1$.] Stilts; crutches. [Scotch.]

**stilpnomelane** (stilp-nom'e-lān), *n.* [< Gr. *στιλπνός*, glittering (< *στίλβειν*, glitter, glisten), + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, dark.] A black, greenish-black, or bronze-colored mineral occurring in foliated plates or thin scales sometimes forming a velvety coating (the variety chalcodite), also in fibrous forms. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron.

**stilpnosiderite** (stilp-nō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *στιλπνός*, glittering, + E. *siderite*.] Same as *limonite*.

**stilt** (stilt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stylte*; < ME. *stilte*, *stylte*, < Sw. *stylta*, a prop, stilt, = Dan. *stylte* (cf. Norw. *styltra*), a stilt, = D. *stelt*, a stilt, wooden leg, = MLG. LG. *stelte* = OHG. *stelza*, MHG. G. *stelze*, a prop, crutch; perhaps akin to *stale*$^2$, *stalk*$^2$.] **1**†. A prop used in walking; a crutch.

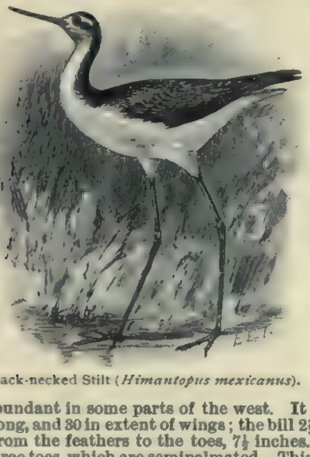
> Verely she was heled, and left her *styltes* thore,
> And on her fete went home resonably well.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

> I have laughed a-good to see the cripples
> Go limping home to Christendom on *stilts*.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, ii. 3. 215.

**2.** One of two props or poles, each having a step or stirrup at some distance from the lower end, by means of which one may walk with the feet raised from the ground, and with a longer stride: used for crossing sandy or marshy places, streams, etc., and by children for amusement. Stilts were sometimes merely props fastened under the feet, as if very high-heeled shoes. Those used by children are slender poles about 6 feet long, with steps or stirrups 12 inches or more from one end; the longer end of the pole can be held by the hand or passed behind the arm. In a modified form the upper end of the pole is much shorter, and is fitted with a cross-handle which can be grasped by the hand, or is strapped to the leg below the knee. Stilts are used by the shepherds of the marshy Landes in southwestern France.

> The doubtful fords and passages to try
> With *stilts* and lope-staves.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 43.

**3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, one of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** The handle of a plow. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xv.—**5.** In *ceram.*, a support, generally of iron, used to hold a piece of pottery in the kiln, to allow the fire free access to the bottom of the piece. Also called *cockspur* and *spur* (which see).—**6.** [Abbr. of *stilt-bird*.] In *ornith.*, any bird of the genus *Himantopus*: so called from the extremely long, slender legs. The bill is likewise very slender, straight, and sharp. The body is slender, the neck long, the wings are long and pointed, and the tail is short. The stilts are wading-birds living in marshes. They are white below, with most of the upper parts glossy-black, the bill is black, and the legs are of some bright tint. They are very generally distributed over the world, nest on the ground, and lay four dark-colored, heavily spotted eggs. Their food consists of small soft animals found in the mud and water, which they explore with their probe-like bills. The common stilt of the Old World is *H. candidus* or *melanopterus*; that of the United States is *H. mexicanus*, a rare bird in the eastern regions of the country, but abundant in some parts of the west. It is about 15 inches long, and 30 in extent of wings; the bill 2⅜ inches; the legs, from the feathers to the toes, 7½ inches. There are only three toes, which are semipalmated. This species is locally called *longshanks* and *lawyer*. The South American stilt is *H. nigricollis*; the Australian, *H. leucocephalus*. A related bird of Australia to which the name extends is *Cladorhynchus pectoralis*, having the toes webbed like those of the avoset.—**Stilt prolegs**, in *entom.*, the prolegs of a caterpillar when they are unusually long, so that the body over them is much raised above the surface on which the insect walks.


Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).

**stilt** (stilt), *v. t.* [< *stilt*, *n.*] To raise above the ordinary or normal position or surface, as if by the use of stilts.

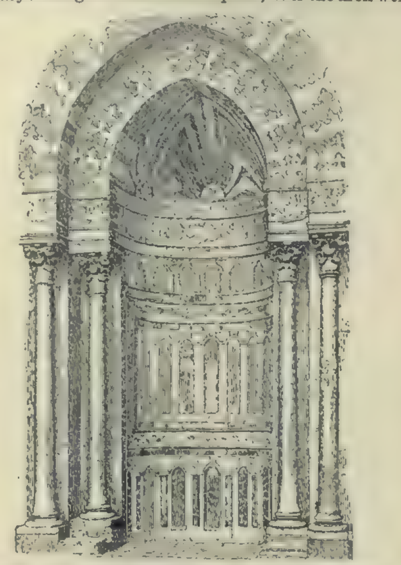
> The fluted columns [of San Moisé] are *stilted* upon pedestals, and their lines are broken by the bands which encircle them like broad barrel-hoops.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xviii.

**stilt-bird** (stilt′bėrd), *n.* **1.** The stilt or stilt-plover.—**2**†. *pl.* Wading birds collectively; the grallatorial birds, constituting the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*. Also called *stilt-walkers*.

**stilted** (stil′ted), *p. a.* Elevated, as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; formal; stiff and bombastic: said especially of language: as, a *stilted* mode of expression; a *stilted* style.

> His earliest verses have a *stilted*, academic flavor.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 39.

**Stilted arch**, an arch which does not spring immediately from the apparent or feigned imposts, as from the capitals of the supporting pillars, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on these false imposts, as if the arch were raised on stilts. Such arches occur frequently in all medieval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when spans of different widths are used in the same range. Compare *arch*$^1$.


Stilted Arch.—Mihrab in the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo.

**stiltedness** (stil′ted-nes), *n.* Stilted character; pompous stiffness. *Athenæum*, No. 3195, p. 94.

**stiltify** (stil′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stiltified*, ppr. *stiltifying*. [< *stilt* + *-i-fy*.] To raise as on stilts; elevate or prop up, as with stilts. [Rare.]

> Skinny dwarfs ye are, cushioned and *stiltified* into great fat giants. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxv.

**Stilton cheese.** See *cheese*$^1$.

**stilt-petrel** (stilt′pet″rel), *n.* A stormy petrel of the genus *Fregetta*: so called from the length of the legs. *F. grallaria* is an example.

**stilt-plover** (stilt′pluv″ėr), *n.* The stilt or stilt-bird: so called because it has only three toes on each foot, like a plover.

**stilt-sandpiper** (stilt′sand″pī-pėr), *n.* A long-legged sandpiper of America, *Micropalama himantopus*. The adult in summer is blackish above, with each feather edged and tipped with white, or tawny and bay; the under parts are mixed reddish, whitish, and black in streaks on the throat, elsewhere in bars; the ear-coverts are chestnut, the upper tail-coverts white with dusky bars, and the bill and feet greenish-black. The length is 8¾ inches, the extent 16½. The young and the adults in winter are quite different, being ashy-gray above, with little or no trace of the reddish and black; a line over the eye and the whole under parts are white; and the jugulum and sides are suffused with ashy, and streaked with dusky. The bird inhabits North America, breeding in high latitudes, and migrating in the fall to Central and South America. See cut under *Micropalama*.

**stilt-walker** (stilt′wâ″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks on stilts. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 943. —**2.** A grallatorial bird; a stilt-bird.

**stilty** (stil′ti), *a.* [< *stilt* + *-y*$^1$.] Inflated; pompous; stilted. *Quarterly Rev.*

**stilus**, *n.* See *stylus*.

**Stilwell act.** See *act*.

**stime** (stīm), *n.* [Also *styme*; < ME. *stime*; a var. of *steem*, *stem*, a ray of light (see *steam*). It is otherwise explained as perhaps a var., due to some interference, of *shim*, < AS. *scima*, a light, brightness, a gleam of light (see *shim*$^1$, *shime*).] A ray of light; a glimmer; a glimpse: not now used except in negative expressions. [Now only Scotch.]

> Ne he iwis might se a *stime*.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 19652. (*Stratmann.*)

> Wherewith he blinded them so close
> A *stime* they could not see.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

**stimulant** (stim′ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stimulant* = Sp. Pg. *estimulante* = It. *stimolante*, < L. *stimulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stimulare*, prick, urge, stimulate: see *stimulate*.] **I.** *a.* Stimulating; serving to stimulate, incite, or provoke; specifically, in *physiol.*, temporarily quickening some functional or trophic process.—**Stimulant balsam**, a mixture of oil of turpentine 8 parts and flour mustard 1 part.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or incites; a stimulus; a spur.

> The *stimulant* used to attract at first must be not only continued, but heightened to keep up the attraction.
> *Mrs. H. More*, Cœlebs, xxv.

**2.** In *physiol.*, an agent which temporarily quickens some functional or trophic process. It may act directly on the tissue concerned, or may excite the nerves which effect the process or paralyze the nerves which inhibit it. Stimulants comprise certain medicinal substances, as ammonia, alcohol, ethylic ether, as well as physical conditions, such as warmth, cold, light, or electricity, esthetic effects, as music and other products of art, and emotions of various kinds, as joy, hope, etc. Stimulants have been divided into *general* and *topical*, according as they affect directly or indirectly the whole system or only a particular part.—**Diffusible stimulants**, those stimulants, as ether or ammonia, which have a speedy and quickly transient effect.

**stimulate** (stim′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stimulated*, ppr. *stimulating*. [< L. *stimulatus*, pp. of *stimulare* (> It. *stimolare* = Sp. Pg. *estimular* = F. *stimuler*), prick, urge, stimulate, < *stimulus*, a goad: see *stimulus*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prick; goad; excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some effective motive or by persuasion; spur on; incite.

> The general must *stimulate* the mind of his soldiers to the perception that they are men, and the enemy is no more. *Emerson*, Courage.

> Mystery in nature *stimulates* inquiry; why should it not do so in religion? *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 149.

**2.** In *physiol.*, to quicken temporarily some functional or trophic process in.—**3.** Specifically, to affect by the use of intoxicating drinks.

> We were all slightly *stimulated* [with arrack] before a move was made toward the dinner table.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

**Stimulating bath**, a bath containing aromatic astringent or tonic ingredients.=**Syn. 1.** To encourage, impel, urge, instigate, provoke, whet, foment, kindle, stir up.

**II.** *intrans.* To act as a stimulus.

> Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,
> I drag the cumbrous waggon's load.
> *Gay*, To a Poor Man, l. 87.

**stimulation** (stim-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *stimulation* = Sp. *estimulacion* = Pg. *estimulação* = It. *stimolazione*, < L. *stimulatio(n-)*, a pricking, incitement, < *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate: see *stimulate*.] **1.** The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated; urging; encouragement; incitement; increased or quickened action or activity.

> The providential *stimulations* and excitations of the conscience. *Bp. Ward*, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674. (*Latham.*)

> A certain length of *stimulation* seems demanded by the inertia of the nerve-substance.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 648.

**2.** In *med.*, the act or method of stimulating; the condition of being stimulated; the effect of the use of stimulants.

> The latent morbid predisposition [to delirium tremens] engendered in the nervous system by prolonged and abnormal *stimulation* is evoked or brought into activity by the depressing influence of the shock [of a corporeal injury].
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 153.

=**Syn. 1.** See *stimulate*.

**stimulative** (stim′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stimolativo*; as *stimulate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of stimulating; tending to stimulate.

**II.** *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant or incentive.

> Then there are so many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine in this affair, besides love!
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 225. (*Davies.*)

**stimulator** (stim′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *stimulateur* = It. *stimolatore*, < LL. *stimulator*, an instigator, < L. *stimulare*, prick, goad: see *stimulate*.] One who or that which stimulates.

**stimulatress** (stim′ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *stimulatrice* = It. *stimolatrice*, < L. *stimulatrix*, fem. of (LL.) *stimulator*: see *stimulator*.] A woman who stimulates or animates.

**stimulose** (stim′ū-lōs), *a.* [< F. *stimuleux* = It. *stimoloso*, < L. *stimulosus*, abounding with prickles, < *stimulus*, a prick, goad, prickle: see *stimulus*.] In *bot.*, covered with stings or stimuli.

**stimulus** (stim′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *stimuli* (-lī). [= F. *stimulus*, *stimule* = Sp. *estímulo* = Pg. *estimulo* = It. *stimolo*, *stimulo*, < L. *stimulus*, a goad, a pointed stake, fig. a sting, pang, an incitement, spur, stimulus, < √ *stig-*, also in *instigare*, set on, incite, urge, = Gr. *στίζειν*, pierce, prick, = AS. **stecan*, pierce: see *stick*$^1$.] **1.** Literally, a goad.—**2.** In *bot.*, a sting: as, the nettle is furnished with *stimuli*.—**3.** The point at the end of a crozier, pastoral staff, precentor's staff, or the like. In the staves of ecclesiastical authority the stimulus or point is regarded as the emblem of judgment or punishment.

**4.** Something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement or incentive.

We went to dine last Thursday with Mr. ——, a neighboring clergyman, a haunch of venison being the *stimulus* to the invitation. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

The infinitely complex organizations of commerce have grown up under the *stimulus* of certain desires existing in each of us. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 28.

5. In *physiol.*, something which evokes some functional or trophic reaction in the tissues on which it acts.

Light does not act as a *stimulus* to the nervous substance, either fibres or cells, unless it have an intensity which is nearly deadly to that substance.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 179.

**Absolute stimulus difference,** in *psychophysics*, the actual difference in strength between two stimuli.—**Relative stimulus difference,** in *psychophysics*, the ratio of the difference between two stimuli to their mean.—**Stimulus receptivity,** in *psychophysics*, the power of appreciating stimuli, measured by the least intensity of stimulus giving the greatest conscious effect.—**Stimulus scope,** in *psychophysics*, the difference between the measure of stimulus receptivity and the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus susceptibility,** in *psychophysics*, the power of perceiving a stimulus, so that the greater the stimulus susceptibility the lower the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus threshold,** in *psychophysics*, the minimum amount of stimulus required to produce a conscious effect.

**stimy** (sti′mi), *n.* In *golf*, the position of a ball when it is directly between the hole for which an adversary is playing and his ball.

**stimy** (sti′mi), *v. t.* In *golf*, to hinder by a stimy.

**stinch**†, *v. t.* [A var. of *stanch*$^{1}$.] To stanch.

First, the blood must bee *stinched*, and howe was that done? *Breton*, Miseries of Mauillia, p. 39. (*Davies.*)

**stine** (stīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *styan*.

**sting**$^{1}$ (sting), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stung* (pret. formerly *stang*), ppr. *stinging.* [< ME. *stingen* (pret. *stang, stong, stonge*, pp. *stungen, stongen, y-stongen, y-stonge*), < AS. *stingan* (pret. *stang*, pp. *stungen*) = Icel. *stinga* = Sw. *stinga* = Dan. *stinge;* cf. Goth. *us-stiggan*, push, push out, = L. **stinguere*, quench: see *stick*$^{1}$, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pierce; prick; puncture.

Thei ben y-sewed with whiȝt silk, . . .
Y-*stongen* with stiches.
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

**2**†. To impale.

He *stingeth* him upon his speres orde.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 645.

**3.** To prick severely; give acute pain to by piercing with a sharp point; especially, to pierce and wound with any sharp-pointed weapon supplied with acrid or poisonous fluid, as a fang or sting, with which certain animals and plants are furnished; bite; urticate: as, to be *stung* by a bee, a scorpion, or a nettle, or by a serpent or a sea-nettle.

I often have been *stung* too with curst bees.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

**4.** To pain acutely, as if with a sting; goad: as, a conscience *stung* with remorse.

Unhappy Psyche, *stung* by these reproaches,
Profoundly feels the wound dive in her heart.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 14.

**5.** To stimulate; goad.

She was trying to task herself up to her duty. At last she *stung* herself into its performance by a suspicion.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxviii.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a sting; be capable of wounding with a sting; use the sting: literally or figuratively: as, hornets *sting;* epigrams often *sting;* a *stinging* blow.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and *stingeth* like an adder. Prov. xxiii. 32.

**2.** To give pain or smart; be sharply painful; smart: as, the wound *stung* for an hour.

Under the dust, beneath the grass,
Deep in dim death, where no thought *stings*.
*A. C. Swinburne*, Félise.

**sting**$^{1}$ (sting), *n.* [= Icel. *stingi*, a pin, a stitch in the side, = Sw. *sting*, a sting (in sense 4), = Dan. *sting*, stitch; from the verb.] **1.** A sharp-pointed organ of certain insects and other animals, capable of inflicting by puncture a painful wound.

I bring no tales nor flatteries; in my tongue, sir,
I carry no fork'd *stings*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

In *zoöl.*, specifically—(*a*) The modified ovipositor of the females of certain insects, as bees, wasps, hornets, and many other *Hymenoptera*; an aculeus; a terebra. This weapon is generally so constructed as to inflict a poisoned as well as punctured wound, which may become inflamed and very painful or even dangerous; an irritating fluid is injected through the tubular sting when the thrust is given. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (*b*) The mouth-parts of various insects which are formed for piercing and sucking, as in the mosquito and other gnats or midges, gadflies, fleas, bedbugs, etc. In these cases the wound is often poisoned. See cuts under *gnat* and *mosquito*. (*c*) A stinging hair or spine of the larvæ of various moths, or such organs collectively. See cuts under *hag-moth, saddleback*, and *stinging*. (*d*) The falces of spiders, with which these creatures bite—in some cases, as of the katipo or malmignatte, inflicting a very serious or even fatal wound. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*. (*e*) The curved or claw-like telson of the tail of a scorpion, inflicting a serious poisoned wound. See cuts under *scorpion* and *Scorpionida*. (*f*) One of the feet or claws of centipeds, which, in the case of some of the larger kinds, of tropical countries, inflict painful and dangerous wounds. (*g*) The poison-fang or venom-tooth of a nocuous serpent; also, in popular misapprehension, the harmless soft forked tongue of any serpent. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *snake*. (*h*) A fin-spine of some fishes, capable of wounding. In a few cases such spines are connected with a venom-gland whence poison is injected; in others, as the tail-spines of sting-rays, the large bony sting, several inches long and sometimes jagged, is smeared with a substance which may cause a wound to fester. See cuts under *stone-cat, sting-ray*. (*i*) An urticating organ, or such organs collectively, of the jellyfishes, sea-nettles, or other cœlenterates. See cut under *nematocyst*.

**2.** In *bot.*, a sort of sharp-pointed hollow hair, seated upon or connected with a gland which secretes an acrid or poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin, produces a stinging pain. For plants armed with such stings, see *cowhage, nettle*$^{1}$ (with cut), *nettle-tree*, 2, and *tread-softly*.—**3.** The fine taper of a dog's tail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—**4.** The operation or effect of a sting; the act of stinging; the usually poisoned punctured wound made by a sting; also, the pain or smart of such a wound.

Their softest touch as smart as lizards' *stings!*
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 325.

**5.** Anything, or that in anything, which gives acute pain, or constitutes the principal pain; also, anything which goads to action: as, the *sting* of hunger; the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

The *sting* of death is sin. 1 Cor. xv. 56.

Slander,
Whose *sting* is sharper than the sword's.
*Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 86.

A bitter jest leaves a *sting* behind it.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 77.

**6.** Mental pain inflicted, as by a biting or cutting remark or sarcasm; hence, the point of an epigram.

There is nothing harder to forgive than the *sting* of an epigram. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

**7.** A stimulus, irritation, or incitement; a nettling or goading; an impulse.

The wanton *stings* and motions of the sense.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 59.

**Exserted sting.** See *exserted*.

**sting**$^{2}$ (sting), *n.* [Also *steing;* a var. of *stang*$^{1}$.] **1**†. A pole.—**2**†. A pike; a spear.—**3.** An instrument for thatching.—**4.** The mast of a vessel. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**sting-and-ling** (sting′and-ling′), *adv.* [Lit. pole and line; < *sting*$^{2}$ + *and* + *ling*, Sc. var. of *line*$^{2}$.] Entirely; completely; with everything; hence, by force. [Scotch.]

Unless he had been brought there *sting and ling*.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xliv.

**stingaree** (sting′ga-rē), *n.* [A corrupt form of *sting-ray*.] See *sting-ray*.

**sting-bull** (sting′bul), *n.* The greater weever, or sting-fish, *Trachinus draco*. See *Trachinus* and *weever*. Also called *otter-fish*.

**stinger** (sting′ėr), *n.* [< *sting*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

That malice
Wears no dead flesh about it, 'tis a *stinger*.
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, iii. 2.

(*a*) An animal or a plant that stings.

The Mutilla being a well-armed insect, and a severe *stinger*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 212.

(*b*) The sting of an insect. (*c*) A biting or cutting remark. [Colloq.] (*d*) A smart, telling blow. [Colloq.]

Rooke, . . . rushing at him incautiously, received a *stinger* that staggered him and nearly closed his right eye.
*C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

**sting-fish** (sting′fish), *n.* **1.** Same as *sting-bull*. See cut under *Trachinus*.—**2.** The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

**stingily** (stin′ji-li), *adv.* In a stingy manner; with mean niggardliness; in a niggardly manner.

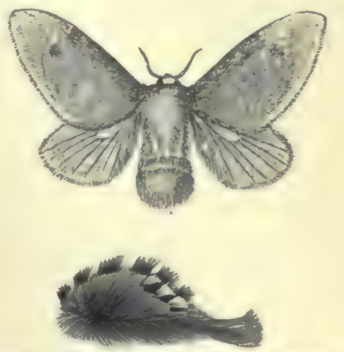
**stinginess** (stin′ji-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness; miserliness.

**stinging** (sting′ing), *p. a.* **1.** That uses a sting; furnished with a sting or stinging organs of any sort; urticating: as, a *stinging* insect or sea-nettle.—**2.** In *bot.*, noting a plant furnished with stinging hairs. See *sting*$^{1}$, 2.—**3.** That pierces or wounds as with a sting; that causes acute pain, irritation, or the like; keen; sharp; pungent; telling: as, a *stinging* tongue; a *stinging* rebuke or remark.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,
Against the *stinging* blast.
*Longfellow*, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The *stinging* lash of wit.
*O. W. Holmes*, Opening of Fifth Ave. Theatre, N. Y., 1873.

**Stinging ant,** an ant of the family *Myrmicidæ*.—**Stinging bug,** the blood-sucking cone-nose, *Conorhinus sanguisugus*, a common bug of the family *Reduviidæ*, which sucks the blood of man and domestic animals, and inflicts a painful wound. See cut under *Conorhinus*.—**Stinging caterpillar,** the larva of any one of certain bombycid moths in the United States, as *Saturnia maia, Hyperchiria io, Empretia stimulea, Phobetron pithecium, Limacodes scapha*, and *Lagoa opercularis*, which are provided with stinging spines.—**Stinging hair.** See *hair*$^{1}$ and *stinging spine*.—**Stinging nettle.** See *nettle*$^{1}$, 1.—**Stinging spine,** in *entom.*, one of the modified bristles of any stinging caterpillar, which are sharp and have an urticating effect. See cuts under *hag-moth* and *saddleback*.—**Stinging tree.** Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.



Stinging Caterpillar, or Slug-caterpillar, and Moth of *Lagoa opercularis*, both natural size.

**stinging-bush** (sting′ing-bụsh), *n.* Same as *tread-softly*.

**stinging-cell** (sting′ing-sel), *n.* The thread-cell or lasso-cell with which any cœlenterate, as a sea-nettle, urticates. See *nematophore*, and cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*.

**stingingly** (sting′ing-li), *adv.* With stinging effect.

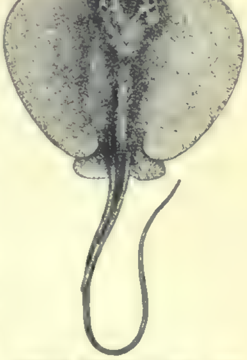
**stingless** (sting′les), *a.* [< *sting*$^{1}$ + *-less*.] Having no sting, as an insect. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 35.—**Stingless nettle,** the richweed or clearweed, *Pilea pumila*. See *clearweed*.

**sting-moth** (sting′môth), *n.* The Australian *Doratifera vulnerans*, whose larva is capable of inflicting a stinging wound.

**stingo** (sting′gō), *n.* [With a simulated It. or Sp. or L. termination, < *sting*$^{1}$: in allusion to its sharp taste.] Strong malt liquor. [Colloq.]

Come, let 's in and drink a cup of *stingo*.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 6.

**sting-ray** (sting′rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *stingaree, stingoree;* < *sting*$^{1}$ + *ray*$^{2}$.] A batoid fish of the family *Trygonidæ*, as *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*) *pastinaca*, having a long, smooth, flexible, lash-like tail armed near the base with a bony spine several inches long, sharp at the point, and serrated along the sides. It is capable of inflicting a severe and very painful wound, which appears to be poisoned by the slime with which the sting is covered. There are many species of sting-rays, in some of which there are two or three spines bundled together. The British species above named is locally known as *fire-flare* or *fiery-flare*. The commonest sting-ray of the North Atlantic coast of the United States is *T. centrura*, locally known as *clam-cracker*, and corruptly called *stingaree*. *T. sabina* is a similar southern species. The name extends to any ray with a tail-spine. See *Myliobatidæ* (*a*).



Southern Sting-ray (*Trygon sabina*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

**stingtail** (sting′tāl), *n.* A sting-ray.

**sting-winkle** (sting′wing″kl), *n.* The hedgehog-murex, *Murex erinaceus* or *europæus:* so called by fishermen because it bores holes in other shell-fish, as if stinging them.

**stingy**$^{1}$ (sting′i), *a.* [< *sting*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Stinging; piercing, as the wind; sharp, as a criticism. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

**stingy**$^{2}$ (stin′ji), *a.* [A dialectal (assibilated) form and deflected use of *stingy*$^{1}$.] **1.** Ill-tempered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Meanly avaricious; extremely close-fisted and covetous; niggardly: as, a *stingy* fellow.

The griping and *stingy* humour of the covetous.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

**3.** Scanty; not full or plentiful.

When your teams
Drag home the *stingy* harvest.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

=**Syn.** 2. *Parsimonious, Miserly*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, ungenerous, saving, chary.

**stink** (stingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stunk* (pret. formerly *stank*), ppr. *stinking*. [< ME. *stinken*, *stynken* (pret. *stank*, *stonk*, pp. *stonken*), < AS. *stincan* (pret. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*), smell, have an odor, rise as vapor, = MD. D. *stinken* = MLG. LG. *stinken* = OHG. *stinchan*, smell, have an odor, MHG. G. *stinken* = Sw. *stinka* = Dan. *stinke*, have a bad smell, stink; cf. Gr. *τάγγος*, rancid. Perhaps connected with Icel. *stökkva*, spring, leap, sprinkle, but not with Goth. *stiggkwan*, smite, thrust, strike; cf. L. *tangere*, touch (see *tact*, *tangent*). Hence ult. *stench*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* To emit a strong offensive smell; send out a disgusting odor: hence, to be in bad odor; have a bad reputation; be regarded with disfavor.

And therwithal he *stank* so horribel.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 627.

Fall Fate upon us,
Our memories shall never *stink* behind us.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

**Stinking badger**, the stinkard or teledu.—**Stinking bunt.** Same as *stinking smut*.—**Stinking camomile.** Same as *mayweed*.—**Stinking cedar**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Torreya*: so named from the strong peculiar odor of the wood and foliage, especially when bruised or burnt. Most properly so called is *T. taxifolia*, an extremely local tree of western Florida, an evergreen of moderate size, with bright-yellow (or in old trees reddish) wood susceptible of a fine polish, very durable in contact with the soil, and, where found, largely used for fence-posts. Also called *savin*. See cut under *Torreya*. The similar *T. Californica* is the California nutmeg (see *nutmeg*). *T. grandis* of China, called *kaya*, affords a good timber. *T. nucifera*, a smaller Japanese species, yields a wood valued by coopers and turners, and a food-oil is expressed from its nuts. Also *stinking yew*.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert*.—**Stinking goosefoot.** Same as *notchweed*.—**Stinking hellebore, hoarhound.** See the nouns.—**Stinking mayweed**, the common mayweed.—**Stinking nightshade.** Same as *henbane*.—**Stinking nutmeg**, the California nutmeg, one of the stinking cedars. See *nutmeg*.—**Stinking smut.** See *smut*, 3.—**Stinking vervain**, the guinea-hen weed. See *Petiveria*.—**Stinking yew.** Same as *stinking cedar*.

**II.** *trans.* To annoy with an offensive smell; affect in any way by an offensive odor. *Imp. Dict.*

**stink** (stingk), *n.* [< ME. *stinke*, *stynk*, *stynke*; from the verb. Cf. *stench*$^1$.] **1.** A strong offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

And fro him comethe out Smoke and *Stynk* and Fuyr, and so moche Abhomynacioun that unethe no man may there endure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

In Köln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches —
I counted two and seventy stenches,
All well-defined and several *stinks*!
*Coleridge*, Cologne.

**2†.** Hell, regarded as a region of sulphurous smells (or of infamy ?).

So have I doon in erthe, allas the while!
That certes, but if thou my socour be,
To *stynk* eterne he wol my gost exile.
*Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 56.

**3.** A disagreeable exposure. [Slang.]

The newspapers of the district where he was then located had raised before the eye and mind of the public what the "patterers" of his class [genteel beggars] proverbially call a *stink*—that is, had opened the eyes of the unwary to the movements of "Chelsea George."
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 250.

**Fire stink**, in *coal-mining*, a smell indicating the spontaneous combustion of the coal or goaf somewhere in the mine.=**Syn.** 1. *Stench*, etc. See *smell*.

**stink-alive** (stingk'a-līv″), *n.* The bib or pout, *Gadus luscus*: so called because it speedily putrefies after death. *J. G. Wood.*

**stinkard** (sting'kärd), *n.* [< *stink* + *-ard*.] **1†.** One who stinks; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

Your *stinkard* has the self-same liberty to be there in his tobacco-fumes which your sweet courtier hath.
*Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 133.

That foolish knave, that hose and doublet *stinkard*.
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

**2.** The stinking badger of Java, *Mydaus meliceps*; the teledu. See cut under *teledu*.—**3.** In *ichth.*, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*.

**stinkardly†** (sting'kärd-li), *a.* [< *stinkard* + *-ly*$^1$.] Stinking; mean.

You notorious *stinkardly* bearward.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

**stink-ball** (stingk'bâl), *n.* A preparation of pitch, resin, niter, gunpowder, colophony, asafetida, and other offensive and suffocating ingredients, placed in earthen jars, formerly used for throwing upon an enemy's decks at close quarters, and still in use among Eastern pirates.

**stink-bird** (stingk'bėrd), *n.* The hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*.

**stink-bug** (stingk'bug), *n.* Any one of several malodorous bugs, particularly the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*, of the *Coreidæ*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

**stinker** (sting'kėr), *n.* [< *stink* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which stinks; a stinkard; a stinkpot.

The air may be purified . . . by burning of stink-pots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

**2.** One of several large petrels, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, which acquire an offensive odor from feeding on blubber or carrion.

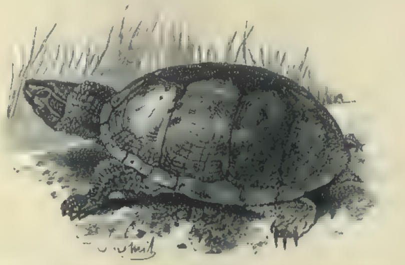
**stinkhorn** (stingk'hôrn), *n.* [< *stink* + *horn*.] In *bot.*, a common name for certain ill-smelling fungi of the genus *Phallus*. The most common species is *P. impudicus*. See *Phallus*, 3.

**stinkingly** (sting'king-li), *adv.* In a stinking manner; disgustingly; with an offensive smell.

**stinking-weed** (sting'king-wēd), *n.* **1.** A species of *Cassia*, *C. occidentalis*, found distributed throughout the tropics: so called from its fetid leaves. Also *stinking-wood*.—**2.** The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [Local, Scotland.]

**stinking-wood** (sting'king-wůd), *n.* **1.** Same as *stinking-weed*, 1.—**2.** A leguminous shrub, *Anagyris fœtida*, of southern Europe.

**stinkpot** (stingk'pot), *n.* **1.** A pot or jar of stinking materials; a chamber-pot. *Smollett.*—**2†.** A receptacle containing a disinfectant. See the quotation under *stinker*.—**3.** A stinkball.—**4.** The musk-turtle, *Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*, a stinking kind of turtle common in some parts of the United States. It is a common inhabitant of the eastern and central streams of the country, and is very troublesome to fishermen by swallowing their bait. It is useful as a scavenger.



Stinkpot (*Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*).

**stink-rat** (stingk'rat), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4. [Local, U. S.]

**stink-shad** (stingk'shad), *n.* Same as *mud-shad*.

**stinkstone** (stingk'stōn), *n.* A variety of limestone which gives off a fetid odor when quarried or struck by a hammer. This odor comes from the escape of sulphureted hydrogen, and in most cases it seems to be caused by the decomposition of embedded organic matter. In some quarries in the Carboniferous limestone of Ireland the smell has been found so overpowering that the men were sickened by it, and had to leave off work for a time. (*Jukes.*) Also called *fetid limestone*, and *swinestone*.

**stink-trap** (stingk'trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

**stink-turtle** (stingk'tėr″tl), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4.

**stinkweed** (stingk'wēd), *n.* **1.** An ill-smelling cruciferous plant, *Diplotaxis muralis*, of southern Europe. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The jimsonweed.

**stinkwood** (stingk'wůd), *n.* One of several trees with fetid wood. (*a*) In South Africa, *Ocotea bullata* (see *Ocotea*) and *Celtis Kraussiana*, the latter a tree 20 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with a tough yellowish-white wood used for planks, cooperage, etc. (*b*) In Tasmania, a shrub or tree, *Zieria Smithii*, also found in Australia, and sometimes called *sand-fly bush*. (*c*) In the Mascarene Islands, *Fœtidia Mauritiana* of the *Myrtaceæ*, a tree from 20 to 40 feet high, whose wood is used for foundations, not being attacked by white ants.

**stint** (stint), *v.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent*; < ME. *stinten*, *stynten*, *stenten*, < AS. *styntan*, make dull, blunt, orig. make short (also in comp. *forstyntan*, *ge-stentan*, warn, restrain) (= Icel. *stytta* (for **stynta*), shorten, = Sw. dial. *stynta*, shorten, = Norw. *stytta*, *stutta*, shorten, tuck up the clothes), < *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short: see *stunt*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to cease; put an end to; stay; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sey, "al forgeven," and *stynt* is al this fare [disturbance].
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1107.

Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 83.

*Stint* thy babbling tongue!
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

The thin jackals waiting for the feast
*Stinted* their hungry howls as he passed by.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

**2†.** To bring to a stand; stay; put a stop to.

The kynges were *stynted* at the entre of the forest by a river, and ther assembled alle her peple that thei myght haue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

**3.** To forbear; cease.

Art thou a seruing man? then serue againe,
And *stint* to steale as common souldiours do.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to ride,
Until thou come to fair Tweedside.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 22.

**4.** To limit; restrain; restrict; hence, to limit or confine to a scanty allowance: as, to *stint* one's self in food; to *stint* service or help.

[He] trauels halfe a day without any refreshment then water, whereof wisely and temperately he *stinted* himselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

Was the infinite One to be confined to this narrow space? Could His love be *stinted* to the few to whom He had especially revealed His Will? *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 61.

**5.** To assign a definite task to; prescribe a specified amount of labor for: as, to *stint* a pupil or a servant. See *stint*, *n.*, 2.—**6.** To cover or serve (a mare) successfully; get with foal. See the quotation under *stinted*, 2.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To cease; desist; stay; stop; hold.

Of this cry they wolde nevere *stenten*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 45.

He *styntid* not, nor neuer wold he sese,
And with his swerd where that his stroke glynt,
Owt of ther sadill full redely they went.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2420.

And swears she'll never *stint*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 42.

**2.** To be saving or careful in expenditure.

It's in things for show they cut short; while for such as me, it's in things for life we've to *stint*.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxxvii.

**stint** (stint), *n.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent*; < *stint*, *v.*] **1.** Limit; bound; limitation; restriction; restraint: as, common without *stint* (that is, without limitation or restriction as to the extent of the pasturage, the number of cattle to be pastured, or the period of the year).

If the summe which the debter oweth be above the *stint*, he shall not be released. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.

I know not how, Diuine Prouidence seemeth to haue set those Scythian *stints* to the Persian proceedings.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 352.

By rallying round the throne the whole strength of the Royalists and High-Churchmen, and by using without *stint* all the resources of corruption, he [Danby] flattered himself that he could manage the Parliament.
*Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

**2.** Fixed amount or quantity; allowance; prescribed or allotted task or performance: as, a certain *stint* of work.

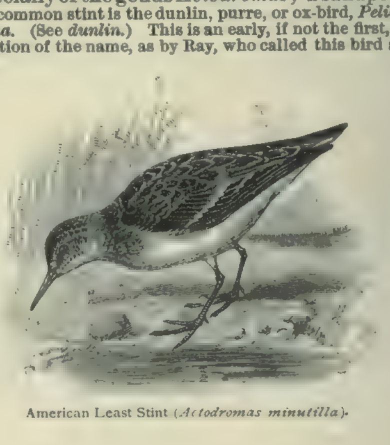
Put me to a certain *stint*, sir; allow me but a red herring a-day. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In the divided or social state, these functions are parcelled out to individuals, each of whom aims to do his *stint* of the joint work. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 72.

Margaret had a new *stint* at quilling.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

If you are sick or weak, and can't finish your *stent*, you are given twenty blows with the cat.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 36.

**3.** One of several small species of sandpiper, especially of the genus *Actodromas*; a sandpeep. The common stint is the dunlin, purre, or ox-bird, *Pelidna alpina*. (See *dunlin*.) This is an early, if not the first, application of the name, as by Ray, who called this bird also



American Least Stint (*Actodromas minutilla*).

*oxeye* and *least snipe*. The little stint is *Actodromas minuta*; the least stint is *A. minutilla*, which abounds in North America, and is also known as *Wilson's sandpiper*. Temminck's stint is *A. temmincki*; the red-necked, *A. ruficollis*. There are several others of the same genus. The broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*, is a kind of stint, and the spoon-billed, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, is another. Extension of the name to the sanderling and to phalaropes is unusual.

**stintance**† (stin'tans), *n.* [< *stint* + *-ance*.] Stint; limit; restriction: restraint. *London Prodigal*, p. 7. (*Halliwell.*) [Rare.]

**stinted** (stin'ted), *p. a.* 1. Limited; scanty; scrimped.

> Oh! trifle not with wants you cannot feel,
> Nor mock the misery of a *stinted* meal.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 9.

2. In foal. See *stint, v. t.*, 6. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> *Stinted*, 'in foal.' The word was printed, in this sense, in a catalogue of live-stock for sale at Nashville a year or two ago [1886]. Halliwell and Wright give it as an adjective, meaning in foal, used in the West of England.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 44.

**stintedness** (stin'ted-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being stinted.

**stinter** (stin'tėr). *n.* [< *stint* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which stints, checks, or puts a stop to: as, a *stinter* of strife.

> Let us now see whether a set form, or this extemporary way, be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.
> *South*, Sermons, II. iii.

**stintingly** (stin'ting-li), *adv.* Restrictedly; restrainedly; grudgingly. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, viii.

**stintless** (stint'les), *a.* [< *stint* + *-less*.] 1†. Ceaseless.

> His life was nothing els but *stintlesse* passion.
> *Rowland*, Betraying of Christ (1598). (*Halliwell.*)

2. Without stint; unstinted; generous.

> He gets glimpses of the same *stintless* hospitality.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 201.

**stinty** (stin'ti), *a.* [< *stint* + *-y*¹.] Restricted; grudging; illiberal. [Rare.]

> Those endowments which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers made to win for themselves and kindred such ghostly aids in another world were neither few nor *stinty*.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 327.

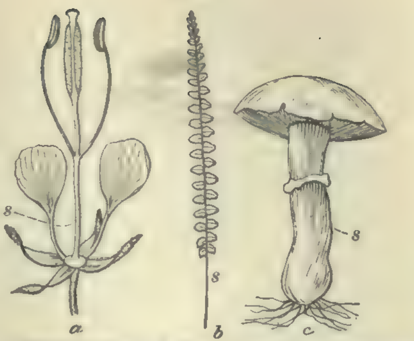
**stiony**, *n.* See *styany*.

**Stipa** (stī'pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named from the flaxen appearance of the feathery awns of *S. pennata*; < L. *stipa*, *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow: see *stupa*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Stipeæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered panicled spikelets, with their pedicels not continued beyond the flower, which contains three or perhaps sometimes only two lodicules and a narrow acuminate flowering glume indurated closely around the grain and prolonged, usually by a joint, into a long and commonly conspicuously twisted or bent awn. There are nearly 100 species, widely dispersed through both tropical and temperate regions. They are tufted grasses, usually tall, with convolute leaves and a slender, sparingly branched panicle of rather long scattered spikelets, with awns sometimes extremely attenuated. A general name of the species is *feather-grass*, applying particularly to the highly ornamental *S. pennata* of Europe. The only common species of the eastern United States is *S. avenacea*, the black oat-grass; westward the species are numerous—several, known as *bunch-*, *beard-*, or *feather-grass*, being somewhat valuable wild forage-plants of the mountains and great plains. Among these are *S. comata* (*silk-grass*) and *S. spartea* (*porcupine-grass*), the latter remarkable for its hygrometric awns, which are coiled when dry, but uncoil under moisture and, when resisted, tend to push the seed into the ground. *S. viridula*, var. *robusta*, of Mexico, New Mexico, etc., is reported to have a narcotic effect upon horses, and is called *sleepy-grass*. *S. aristiglumis* of Australia is a valuable fodder-plant, of remarkably rapid growth; *S. micrantha* of Queensland borrows the name of *bamboo*. *S. tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, on account of their large membranous spikelets and two-cleft flowering glume, are sometimes separated as a genus, *Macrochloa* (Kunth, 1835). See *esparto*, *alfa*, and *atocha-grass*.

**stipate** (stī'pāt), *a.* [< L. *stipatus*, pp. of *stipare*, crowd, press together. Cf. *constipate*.] In *bot.*, crowded.

**stipe**¹ (stīp), *n.* [A dial. var. of *steep*¹. Cf. *Stiper Stone group*.] A steep ascent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stipe**² (stīp), *n.* [< F. *stipe*, a stipe, = Sp. *estipite*, a door-post, = It. *stipite*, a stock, trunk, post, door-post, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, post, poet. a tree, a branch of a tree; perhaps cognate with E. *stiff*.] 1. In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some sort, the word being variously employed. (*a*) In flowering plants, the stalk formed by the receptacle or some part of it, or by a carpel. To distinguish further this kind of stipe, various other terms are employed, as *thecaphore*, *gynophore*, *gonophore*, *anthophore*, *gynobase*, and *carpophore*. See cut under *Arachis*. (*b*) The stalk or petiole of a frond, especially of a fern or seaweed. See cut under *seaweed*. (*c*) In fungi, especially of the genus *Agaricus*, the stalk or stem which supports the pileus or cap. (*d*) The caudex of a tree-fern. Also *stipes*. See cut in next column.



*a*, Longitudinal section of the flower of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, showing the calyx, two of the petals, two of the stamens, and the stipitate ovary. *b*, Frond of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. *c*, *Agaricus campestris*. (*s*, Stipe in *a*, *b*, and *c*.)

2. In *anat.*, a stem: applied to two branches, anterior and posterior, of the zygal or paroccipital fissure of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*—3. In *zoöl.*, a stipes.

**stipel** (stī'pel), *n.* [< NL. **stipella*, for **stipitella*, dim. of L. *stipes*, a post: see *stipe*².] In *bot.*, a secondary stipule situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf. Unlike stipules, there is only a single one to each leaflet, with the exception of the terminal leaflet, which has a pair.

**stipellate** (stī'pel-āt), *a.* [< NL. **stipellatus*, < **stipella*, a stipel: see *stipel*.] In *bot.*, bearing or having stipels.

**stipend** (stī'pend), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *estipendio* = It. *stipendio*, < L. *stipendium*, a tax, impost, tribute; in military use, pay, salary; contr. for **stipipendium*, < *stips*, a gift, donation, alms (given in small coin), + *pendere*, weigh out: see *pendent*.] A fixed periodical allowance or payment; settled or fixed pay; salary; pay; specifically, in Scotland, the salary paid to a clergyman; the income of an ecclesiastical living.

> Americus Vesputius, . . . vnder the *stipends* of the Portugales, hadde sayled towarde the south pole many degrees beyond the Equinoctiall.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 184).

> 'Twas a wonder with how small a *stipend* from his father Tom Tusher contrived to make a good figure.
> *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

=**Syn.** *Pay*, etc. See *salary*¹.

**stipend** (stī'pend), *v. t.* [< F. *stipendier* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiar* = It. *stipendiare*, pay, hire, < L. *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, pay: see *stipend*, *n.*] To pay by settled stipend or wages; put upon or provide with a stipend. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, xlvii. (*Latham.*) [Rare.]

**stipendiarian** (stī-pen-di-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *stipendiary* + *-an*.] Acting from mercenary considerations; hired; stipendiary. *Imp. Dict.*

**stipendiary** (stī-pen'di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *stipendiaire* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiario* = It. *stipendiario*, < L. *stipendiarius*, pertaining to tribute, contribution, or pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, pay: see *stipend*.] I. *a.* Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; paid.—**Stipendiary curate.** See *curate*¹.—**Stipendiary estate**, in *law*, a feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.—**Stipendiary magistrate**, in Great Britain, a police justice sitting in large cities and towns, under appointment by the Home Secretary on behalf of the crown.

II. *n.*; pl. *stipendiaries* (-riz). 1. One who performs services for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.—2. A stipendiary magistrate. See under I.—3. In *law*, a feudatory owing services to his lord.

**stipendiate**† (stī-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *stipendiatus*, pp. of *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, salary: see *stipend*, *v.*] To endow with a stipend or salary.

> Besides yᵉ exercise of the horse, armes, dauncing, &c., all the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by professors *stipendiated* by the greate Cardinal.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1644.

**Stiper Stone group.** [< *Stiper Stones* (see def.).] In *geol.*, a subgroup, the equivalent of the Arenig series in Carnarvonshire: so called from the name *Stiper Stones* given to a prominent ridge of quartzose rocks rising above the moorland in Shropshire, and extending for about ten miles in length. The Arenig or Stiper Stone group, according to Murchison's original classification (1833–4), formed the base of the Silurian system. It is now considered to be the base of Lapworth's Ordovician, of the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, and of the Middle Cambrian of other English geologists.

**stipes** (stī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*².] 1. In *bot.*, same as *stipe*².—2. In *zoöl.*, a stalk or stem, as an eye-stalk or a footstalk; a stipe. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, the footstalk of the maxilla of an insect, the outer or main division of that organ; the second joint of the maxilla, borne upon the cardo, and through the palpifer and subgalea bearing the palpus, galea, and lacinia, when these organs exist. Also called *shaft*. See cuts under *galea* and *Insecta*. (*b*) In *Myriapoda*: (1) The proximal or median one of two pieces of which the protomala, or so-called mandible, consists, the other being the *cardo*. See *protomala*, and figure under *epilabrum*. (2) One of two sets, an inner and an outer, of broad plates into which the deutomala, or second pair of mouth-appendages, of a myriapod is divided. See *deutomala*. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, pp. 198, 200.

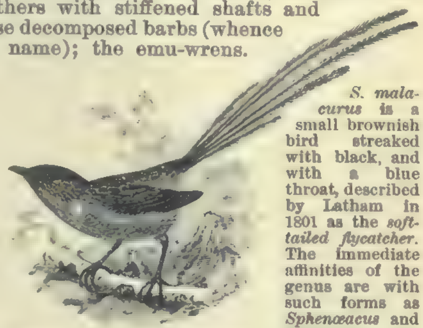
**stipiform** (stī'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or appearance of a stipe or stipes. See *stipe*², *stipes*.

**stipitate** (stip'i-tāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipitatus*, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*².] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having or supported by a stipe or stipes; elevated on a stipe.

**stipitiform** (stip'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk (see *stipe*²), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a stipe or stipes; stipiform; stalk-like.

**stipiture** (stip'i-tūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Stipiturus*; an emu-wren.

**Stipiturus** (stip-i-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] An Australian genus of warbler-like birds, assigned to the *Malurinæ* or placed elsewhere, having the tail curiously formed of ten feathers with stiffened shafts and loose decomposed barbs (whence the name); the emu-wrens.



Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malacurus*).

*S. malacurus* is a small brownish bird streaked with black, and with a blue throat, described by Latham in 1801 as the *soft-tailed flycatcher*. The immediate affinities of the genus are with such forms as *Sphenœacus* and *Sphenura* (see these words), and the true position of all these forms seems to be among or near the reed- or grass-warblers, especially such as have but ten tail-feathers. See *warbler*.

**stipple** (stip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stippled*, ppr. *stippling*. [< D. *stippelen*, speckle, dot over (cf. *stippel*, a speckle, dim. of *stip*, a point), freq. of *stippen* (> G. *stippen*), prick, dot, speckle, < *stip*, MD. *stip*, *stup*, a point, dot.] To produce gradation in color or shade in (any material) by means of dots or small spots. See *stippling*.

> The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

**stipple** (stip'l), *n.* [< *stipple*, *v.*] 1. In the *fine arts*, same as *stippling*.—2. In *decorative art*, an intermediate tone or color, or combination of tones, used to make gradual the passage from one color to another in a design.—**Stipple-engraving process**, the process of making an engraved plate by stippling. The first step is to lay an etching-ground on a copperplate; the next, after the subject has been transferred as in etching, is to dot in the outline; after which the darker parts are marked with dots, which are laid in larger and more closely in the deeper shades. The plate is then bitten in, the ground is removed, and the lighter parts are laid in with dry-point or the stipple-graver.

**stippled** (stip'ld), *p. a.* Spotted; shaded or modeled by means of minute dots applied with the point of the brush or in a similar way.

**stipple-graver** (stip'l-grā"vėr), *n.* An engravers' tool of which the point is bent downward so as to facilitate the making of small dots or indentations in the surface of a copperplate.

**stippler** (stip'lėr), *n.* [< *stipple* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who stipples.—2. A brush or tool used for stippling: as, a *stippler* made of hog's hair.

**stippling** (stip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stipple*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, dotted work of any kind, whether executed with the brush-point, the pencil, or the stipple-graver.

**stiptic**†, *a.* and *n.* See *styptic*.

**stipula** (stip'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *stipulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *ornith.*, same as *stipule*.

**stipulaceous** (stip-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< *stipula* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *stipular*.

**stipular** (stip'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ar*³.] In *bot.*, of, belonging to, or standing in the place of stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: as, *stipular* glands.—**Stipular buds**, buds which are enveloped by the stipules, as in the tulip-tree.

**stipulary** (stip′ụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ary.*] In *bot.*, relating to stipules; stipular.

**stipulate$^1$** (stip′ụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stipulated*, ppr. *stipulating.* [< L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulare* (> It. *stipulare* = Sp. Pg. *estipular* = F. *stipuler*), exact, bargain for; origin doubtful: by some referred to OL. **stipulus*, firm; by others to L. *stipula*, a straw.] To arrange or settle definitely, or by special mention and agreement, or as a special condition: as, it is *stipulated* that A shall pay 5 per cent.

Henry the Fourth and the king my master had *stipulated* with each other that, whensoever any one of them died, the survivor should take care of the other's child.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

Those Articles which were *stipulated* in their Favour.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 20.

It is *stipulated* also that every man shall be bound to obey his own lord "convenienter," or so far as is fitting and right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 782.

**Stipulated damages.** (*a*) In a general sense, a sum named in a contract or obligation as the damages to be paid in case of non-performance. (*b*) As commonly used in law, damages liquidated by a stipulation—that is, a sum fixed by a contract or obligation in such manner as to be the sum payable in case of breach, without any further question as to the amount of the actual damages.

**stipulate$^2$** (stip′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipulatus*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stipule: see *stipule.*] In *bot.*, having stipules: as, a *stipulate* stalk or leaf.

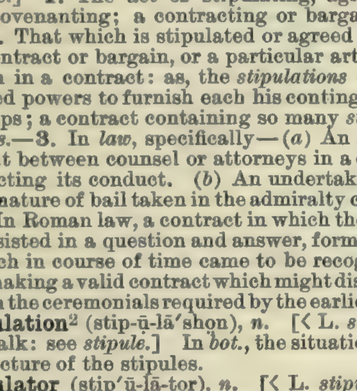
**Stipulateæ** (stip-ụ̄-lā′tẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. von Sachs), < **stipulatus*, stalked (see *stipulate$^2$*), + *-eæ.*] Sachs's name for the eusporangiate ferns, a division which embraces the *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The name is now abandoned, as it is known that there are no stipules in the *Ophioglossaceæ*, and that they are sometimes wanting in the *Marattiaceæ*.

**stipulation$^1$** (stip-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *stipulation* = Sp. *estipulacion* = Pg. *estipulação* = It. *stipulazione*, < L. *stipulatio(n-)*, a promise, bargain, covenant, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, covenant, stipulate: see *stipulate.*] 1. The act of stipulating, agreeing, or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. —2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon; a contract or bargain, or a particular article or item in a contract: as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops; a contract containing so many *stipulations.*—3. In *law*, specifically—(*a*) An agreement between counsel or attorneys in a cause, affecting its conduct. (*b*) An undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts. (*c*) In Roman law, a contract in which the form consisted in a question and answer, formalities which in course of time came to be recognized as making a valid contract which might dispense with the ceremonials required by the earlier law.

**stipulation$^2$** (stip-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule.*] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

**stipulator** (stip′ụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *stipulator*, one who stipulates, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate: see *stipulate.*] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants; in *Rom. law*, one to whom a stipulation or promise was given in the form of contract known as *stipulatio.* See *stipulation$^1$*, 3 (*c*).

**stipule** (stip′ūl), *n.* [= F. *stipule* = It. *stipula*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stem, blade, dim. of *stipes*, stock, trunk: see *stipe$^2$.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of a pair of lateral appendages found at the base of the petiole of many leaves. Stipules are normally flat organs, leaf-like in appearance and use, or colorless and scale-like, and without function—sometimes, however, as in the magnolia, fig, and beech, serving as bud-scales and falling when the leaves expand. Stipules may be free from the petiole, or adnate by one edge, then passing by grades into mere wing-like expansions of its base; they may be free from one another, or variously united, sometimes so as to clasp the stem, sometimes between it and the leafstalk (then intrapetiolar), sometimes sheathing the stem, as in *Polygonum*, then forming ocreæ (see *ocrea*). The adjacent members of two opposite pairs may become connate around the stem, as in many *Rubiaceæ*. Stipules are sometimes reduced to mere bristles, or take the form of spines, as in the common locust; in *Smilax* they appear to be converted into tendrils. They are often wholly wanting, but where present they generally characterize whole families, as they do the *Malvaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Rosaceæ*. (*b*) In the *Characeæ*, one of certain unicellular tubes, of greater or less length, on the inner and outer sides of the so-called leaf. (*c*) Same as *paraphyllum* (*b*).—2. In *ornith.*, a newly sprouted feather; a pin-feather. Also *stipula.*



Stipules (*St*).
1. Of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* 2. Of *Rosa canina.* 3. Of *Pisum arvense.* 4. Of *Lathyrus Aphaca.* 5. Of *Smilax bona-nox.*

**stipuled** (stip′ūld), *a.* [< *stipule* + *-ed$^2$.*] In *bot.*, furnished with stipules, or lateral leafy appendages.

**stipuliform** (stip′ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stipule.

**stir$^1$** (stėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stirred*, ppr. *stirring.* [Also dial. *steer* (and *stoor*); early mod. E. also *stirr, stirre, stire, stere;* < ME. *stiren, steren, sturen, styren,* < AS. *styrian*, move, stir, = North Fries. *stiaren* = MD. *stooren*, D. *storen*, disturb, vex, = MLG. *stōren*, disturb, hinder, = OHG. *stōren, stōrren*, scatter, destroy, disturb, MHG. *stœren*, G. *stören*, disturb, interrupt, hinder, = Sw. *störa*, disturb; cf. Icel. *styrr*, a stir, Dan. *for-styrre*, disturb; not connected with L. *sternere*, scatter, or E. *strew:* see *strew.* Cf. *stoor$^2$.* Hence ult. *storm* and *sturgeon.* The ME. forms are in some uses confused with similar forms of *steer$^1$*, 'direct,' 'guide.'] I. *trans.* 1. To move; change the position or situation of: as, to *stir* hand or foot.

Stonde he neuere so styfliche thorgh *sterynge* of the bote
He bendeth and boweth the body is vnstable.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 36.

He pulls you not a hair, nor pares a nail,
Nor *stirs* a foot, without due figuring
The horoscope. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

2. To set in motion; agitate; disturb.

There is everemore gret Wynd in that Fosse, that *sterethe* everemore the Gravelle, and makethe it trouble.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 32.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd.*
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 311.

Airs that gently *stir*
The vernal leaves. *Wordsworth*, Ruth.

3. To move briskly; bestir.

Now *stureth* hym self Arthour,
Thenkyng on hys labour,
And gaderyth to hym strenghth aboute,
Hys kynges & Erles on a rowte.
*Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 295.

Come, you must *stir* your Stumps, you must Dance.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

4. To cause the particles or parts of to change place in relation to each other by agitating with the hand or an implement: as, to *stir* the fire with a poker; to *stir* one's coffee with a spoon.

He *stireth* the coles.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

Mr. ——, one of the fellowes (in Mr. Fr. Potter's time), was wont to say that Dr. Kettle's braine was like a hasty-pudding, where there was memorie, judgement, and phancy all *stirred* together. *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

5†. To brandish; flourish.

Now hatz Arthure his axe, & the halme grypez,
& sturnely *sturez* hit aboute, that stryke wyth hit thoȝt.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

6. To bring into notice or discussion; agitate; debate; moot.

*Stir* not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. To rouse, as from sleep or inaction; awaken.

Nay, then, 'tis time to *stir* him from his trance.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 182.

Thy dear heart is *stirred*
From out its wonted quiet.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 344.

8. To move; excite; rouse.

His steed was bloody red, and fomed yre,
When with the maistring spur he did him roughly *stire.*
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The music must be shrill and all confus'd
That *stirs* my blood.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

9. To incite; instigate; set on.

Feendis threten faste to take me,
And *steren* helle houndis to bite me.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

With him along is come the mother-queen,
An Ate, *stirring* him to blood and strife.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 63.

**To stir coals†.** See *coal.*—**To stir up.** (*a*) To instigate; incite: as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

To these undertakings these great Lords of the World have been *stirred up* rather by the desire of Fame . . . than by the affection of bearing rule.
*Raleigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the rampageousest Methodis' as can be, an' I make no doubt it was him as *stirred up* th' young woman to preach last night.
*George Eliot*, Adam Bede, v.

(*b*) To excite; provoke; foment; bring about: as, to *stir up* a mutiny; to *stir up* contention.

They gan with fowle reproch
To *stirre up* strife, and troublous contecke broch.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 64.

To be more just, religious, wise, or magnanimous then the common sort *stirrs up* in a Tyrant both feare and envy. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xv.

(*c*) To rouse to action; stimulate; quicken: as, to *stir up* the mind.

[They] are also perpetually *stirred up* to fresh industry and new discoveries. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The man who *stirs up* a reposing community . . . can scarcely be destitute of some moral qualities which extort even from enemies a reluctant admiration.
*Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass from rest or inaction to motion or action; move; budge: as, they dare not *stir;* to *stir* abroad.

"Master," said he, "be rul'd by me,
From the Green-wood we'll not *stir.*"
*Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 384).

No disaffected or rebellious person can *stir* without being presently known; and this renders the King very safe in his Government. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

During the time I remained in the convent, the superior thought it proper I should not *stir* out.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 4.

2. To be in motion; be in a state of activity; be on the move or go; be active: as, to be continually *stirring.*

If ye will nedys know at short and longe,
It is evyn a womans tounge,
For that is ever *sterynge.*
*Interlude of the Four Elements.* (*Halliwell*, under *short.*)

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there 's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 1. 27.

She will brook
No tarrying; where she comes the winds must *stir.*
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, i. 32.

3. To be in circulation; be current; be on foot.

No ill luck *stirring* but what lights on my shoulders.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 99.

Ther dyed such multituds weekly of yᵉ plague, as all trade was dead, and little money *stirring.*
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

There is no News at all *stirring* here now.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 18.

4. To use an instrument or the hand for making a disturbing or agitating motion, as in a liquid.

The more you *stir* in it the more it stinks. *Bulwer.*

5. To be roused; be excited; disturb or agitate one's self.

You show too much of that
For which the people *stir.* *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 53.

**stir$^1$** (stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirre;* < *stir$^1$, v.*] 1†. Movement; action.

The sounding of our wordes [is] not alwayes egall; for some aske longer, some shorter time to be vttered in, & so, by the Philosophers definition, *stirre* is the true measure of time. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

2. A state of motion, activity, briskness, bustle, or the like; the confusion and tumult of many persons in action.

Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir?*
*Sir J. Denham*, Prudence, l. 112.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the cheery expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. You could see at once that there was the *stir* of a large family within it.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

It is well to turn aside from the fretful *stir* of the present. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

3. Commotion; excitement; tumult: as, his appearance on the scene created quite a *stir.*

Men may thinke it strange there should be such a *stirre* for a little corne; but had it beene gold, with more ease wee might haue got it; and had it wanted, the whole Colony had starued.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 219.

When Portsey, weighing well the ill to her might grow,
In that their mighty *stirs* might be her overthrow.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 448.

An Impost was leuied of the subiects, to satisfie the pay due to the souldiours for the Persian warre, which raised these *stirres.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

4. Motion; impulse; emotion; feeling.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the fits and *stirs* of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 12.

5. A poke; a jog.

"Eh, Arthur?" said Tom, giving him a *stir* with his foot. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

6. A house of correction; a lockup; a prison. [Thieves' slang.]

> I was in Brummagem, and was seven days in the new *stir*, and nearly broke my neck.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

**stir**$^2$ (stir), *n.* [A corruption of *sir.*] Sir. [Scottish vulgarism.]

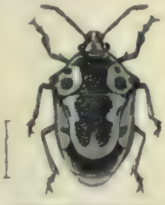
> I'm seeking for service, *stir.* *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

**stirabout** (stėr'a-bout″), *n.* [< *stir*$^1$ + *about.*] 1. Oatmeal or other porridge.

> The fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which are included frumetary, water-gruel, milk-porridge, rice-milk, flumary, *stir-about*, and the like.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

2. Oatmeal and dripping or bacon-fat mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Stiretrus** (stī-rē'trus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < Gr. στεῖρος, barren, + ἦτρον, the abdomen.] A notable genus of true bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, comprising about 25 species peculiar to America, most of them tropical. One species, *S. anchorago*, is found in the southern United States, and is a common enemy of the chinch-bug, Colorado potato-beetle, and cotton-worm.



*Stiretrus anchorago.* (Hair-line shows natural size.)

**stiriated** (stir'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< **stiriate* (< L. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle; cf. *still*$^2$) + *-ed*$^2$.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

**stirious**† (stir'i-us), *a.* [< L. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle, + *-ous.*] Consisting of or resembling icicles.

> Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**stirk** (stėrk), *n.* [Also *sterk*, *sturk*; < ME. *stirk*, *styrk*, *sterk*, *stirke*, *styrke*, < AS. *stirc*, a young cow, heifer, *styrc*, *styric*, a young steer, = MD. *stierick* = MLG. *sterke*, > G. *stärke*, *starke*, a young cow, heifer, G. dial. *sterk*, a young steer; usually explained as derived, with dim. suffix *-ic*, < AS. *steór*, etc., a steer; but prob. connected, as orig. 'a young cow that has not yet calved,' with OHG. *stero*, MHG. *ster*, a ram, Goth. *staira*, barren, L. *sterilis*, barren, Gr. στεῖρος, στέριφος, barren, Skt. *starī*, barren, sterile: see *sterile.*] An animal of the ox or cow kind from one to two years old. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**stirless** (stėr'les), *a.* [< *stir*$^1$ + *-less.*] Still; motionless; inactive; very quiet. [Rare.]

> She kept her hollow, *stirless* eyes on his. There was an absence of movement about her almost oppressive. She seemed not even to breathe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 228.

**stirn** (stėrn). *n.* Same as *stern*$^5$.

**stirop**†, *n.* An old spelling of *stirrup.*

**stirp**† (stėrp), *n.* [< ME. *stirpe*, < L. *stirps*, a stock, root, race.] Stock; race; family.

> So is she spronge of noble *stirp* and high.
> *Court of Love*, l. 16.

> Democracies . . . are commonly more quiet, and less subject to sedition, than where there are *stirps* of nobles.
> *Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

**stirpicultural** (stėr-pi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to stirpiculture. *The Sanitarian*, XXIV. 514.

**stirpiculture** (stėr'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *stirps*, a stock, race, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding of special stocks or strains.

> Sentimental objections in the way of the higher *stirpiculture.* *The Nation*, Aug. 10, 1876, p. 92.

**stirps** (stėrps), *n.*; pl. *stirpes* (stėr'pēz). [L.: see *stirp.*] 1. Race; lineage; family; in *law*, the person from whom a family is descended. See *per stirpes*, under *per.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of uncertain rank and no fixed position, by MacLeay made intermediate between a family and a tribe; a superfamily. Compare *group*$^1$, *section*, *cohort*, and *phalanx.*—3. In *bot.*, a race or permanent variety.

**stirrage**$^1$† (stėr'āj), *n.* [< *stir*$^1$ + *-age.*] The act of stirring; agitation; commotion; stir.

> Every small *stirrage* waketh them.
> *Granger*, On Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

**stirrage**$^2$†, *n.* Same as *steerage.*

**stirrer** (stėr'ėr), *n.* [< *stir*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who stirs; especially, one who is active or bustling.

> Come on, . . . give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer.*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 3.

> *Bris.* Good day to you.
> *Cam.* You are an early *stirrer.*
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. One who stirs or agitates anything, as a liquid, with the hand or an implement for stirring.—3. An implement or a machine used for stirring a liquid or the like.

> The liquid being taken out on a pointed glass rod or *stirrer.* *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 207.

4. One who incites or instigates; an instigator: often with *up*: as, a *stirrer up* of contention.

> We must give, I say,
> Unto the motives, and the *stirrers up*
> Of humours in the blood.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 1.

> *Stirrers* of sedition, without any zeal for freedom.
> *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

**stirring** (stėr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *steringe*, *styrynge*, *steriinge*; verbal n. of *stir*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Movement; motion; activity; effort; the act of moving or setting in motion.

> Eche abouten other goynge,
> Causeth of othres *steringe.*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 800.

> The emotions voiced in his song are *stirrings* of the spirit rather than thrills of the senses.
> *The Atlantic*, LXV., p. 4 of adv'ts.

2†. Temptation.

> ȝif any *sterynge* on me stele,
> Out of the clos of thi clennesse
> Wysse me, lord, in wo & wele,
> And kepe me fram vnkyndnesse.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

3. In *agri.*, the second tilth or fallow. *Florio*, p. 273. (*Halliwell.*)—4†. Riot; commotion.

> I'll lie about Charing-cross, for, if there be any *stirrings*, there we shall have 'em.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

**stirring** (stėr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stir*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Being in active motion; characterized by stir or activity; active; bustling; lively; vivacious; brisk: as, a *stirring* life; *stirring* times.

> Such a merry, nimble, *stirring* spirit.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 16.

> Those who appear the most *stirring* in the scene may possibly not be the real movers. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

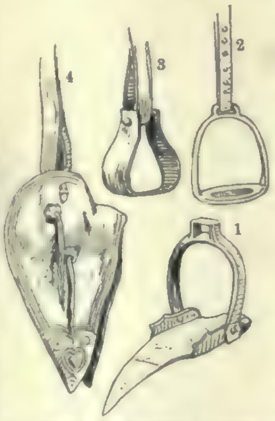
2. Animating; rousing; awakening; stimulating; exciting; inspiriting: as, a *stirring* oration; a *stirring* march.

> Often the ring of his verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with *stirring* lyrical effect.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

3†. Fickle.

> A stythe man of his stature, *stirond* of wille,
> Menyt hym to mony thinges, & of mynde gode.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3833.

**stirrup** (stir'- or stėr'up), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirrop*, *stirop*, *sterope*; < ME. *stirop*, *styrop*, *styrope*, *sterepe*, < AS. *stīrāp*, *stigrāp*, *stigerāp* (= MD. *stegerep*, *steeghreep*, also *stegelreep* = OHG. *stegareif*, MHG. G. *stegreif* = Icel. *stigreip*), lit. 'mounting-rope,' < *stigan*, mount, + *rāp*, rope: see *sty*$^1$ and *rope*$^1$.' Cf. D. *stijg-beugel* = G. *steig-bügel* = Sw. *stig-bygel* = Dan. *stig-böjle*, a stirrup, lit. a ring or loop for mounting (see *bail*$^1$).] 1. A support for the foot of a person mounted on a horse, usually a metal loop with the bottom part flat and corrugated or finished with points to give a hold to the sole of the boot and to aid in mounting. The metal loop is suspended from the saddle by a strap or thong, which in modern saddles is adjustable in length. The stirrup of Arab or other Eastern horsemen has a very broad rest for the foot; this projects sometimes beyond the heel, and the sharp edge of it serves instead of a spur. The stirrups of some modern military saddles have a strong front piece of leather or other material which prevents the foot from passing too far into the loop and protects the front of the leg. See also cut under *saddle.*



1, Stirrup for poulaine; 2, modern stirrup; 3, Mexican wooden stirrup; 4, Mexican wooden stirrup with taps.

> Our hoste upon his *stiropes* stood anon.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 1.

> I'll hold your *stirrup* when you do alight,
> And without grudging wait till you return.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a rope with an eye at its end, through which a foot-rope is rove, and by which it is supported. The ends of stirrups are securely fastened to the yard, and they steady the men when reefing or furling sails.

3. In *mach.*, any piece resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle, as the iron loop by which a mill-saw hangs from the muley-head or in the sash.—4. In *carp.*, etc., an iron loop-strap or other device for securing a rafter-post or -strut to a tie, or for supporting a beam, etc.—5. A hold for the foot at the end of the stock of a large crossbow, to keep it firm while the bow is bent and the string drawn to the notch. See cut under *arbalister.*—6. In *anat.*, the stapes or stirrup-bone.

**stirrup-bar** (stir'up-bär), *n.* The spring-bar or other device on a riding-saddle to which the upper end of the stirrup-strap is fastened.

**stirrup-bone** (stir'up-bōn), *n.* The stapes of a mammal: so called from its shape.

**stirrup-cup** (stir'up-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor presented to a rider when mounted and about to take his departure; a parting-cup.

**stirrup-hose** (stir'up-hōz), *n. pl.* Heavy stockings worn over the other garments for the legs by men traveling on horseback in the seventeenth century, and probably earlier. They are described as made very large at the top, and secured by points to the girdle or the bag-breeches.

**stirrup-iron** (stir'up-ī″ėrn), *n.* The stirrup proper—that is, the metal loop in which the foot is placed, as distinguished from the leather strap which suspends it.

**stirrup-lantern** (stir'up-lan″tėrn), *n.* A small lantern with an iron frame fastened below the stirrup to light the road at night and also to warm the rider's feet: a contrivance used in the fifteenth century and later.

**stirrup-leather** (stir'up-leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* The leather strap by which a stirrup hangs from the saddle.

**stirrup-muscle** (stir'up-mus″l), *n.* The stapedius.

**stirrup-oil** (stir'up-oil), *n.* A sound beating; a drubbing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stirrup-piece** (stir'up-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, *mach.*, etc., anything which performs the office of a stirrup, in hanging from a fixed point of support and supporting anything else which lies in its loop or hollow.

**stirte**†, **stirt**†. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *start*$^1$.

**stitch** (stich), *n.* [< ME. *stiche*, *styche*, < AS. *stice*, a pricking sensation (also in comp. *in-stice*, an inward stitch, *fǣr-stice*, a sudden stitch or twinge, *stic-ādl*, *stic-wærc*, stitch in the side), not found in lit. sense 'pricking,' 'piercing,' = OFries. *steke*, *stek* = OHG. *stih*, MHG. G. *stich*, a pricking, prick, sting, stab, stitch, = Goth. *stiks*, a point of time; from the verb, AS. **stecan*, etc., prick, sting, stick: see *stick*$^1$, *stick*$^2$.] 1. An acute sudden pain like that produced by the thrust of a needle; a sharp spasmodic pain, especially in the intercostal muscles: as, a *stitch* in the side. Such pains in the side may be myalgic, neuralgic, pleuritic, or due to muscular cramp.

> 'Twas but a *stitch* into my side,
> And sair it troubles me.
> *The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 117).

> Corporal sickness is a perpetual monitor to the conscience, every pang a reproof, and every *stitch* reads a lesson of mortality. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 441.

2†. A contortion; a grimace; a twist of the face.

> If you talk,
> Or pull your face into a *stitch* again,
> As I love truth, I shall be very angry.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

3. In *sewing:* (*a*) One movement of a threaded needle, passing in and out of the fabric, and uniting two parts by the thread, which is drawn tight after each insertion. (*b*) The part of the thread left in the fabric by this movement.—4. In *knitting*, *netting*, *crochet*, *embroidery*, *lace-making*, etc.: (*a*) One whole movement of the implement or implements used, as knitting-needles, bobbins, hook, etc. (*b*) The result of this movement, shown in the work itself.—5. The kind or style of work produced by stitching: as, buttonhole-*stitch*; cross-*stitch*; pillow-lace *stitch*; by extension, a kind or style of work with the loom. For stitches in lace, see *point*$^1$. See also *whip-stitch.*—6†. Distance passed over at one time; stretch; distance; way.

> How far have ye come to-day? So they said, From the house of Gaius our friend. I promise you, said he, you have gone a good *stitch*; you may well be aweary; sit down. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 314.

7. In *agri.*, a space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a furrow or ridge.

> And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there,
> And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 495.

8. A bit of clothing; a rag: as, he had not a dry *stitch* on. [Colloq.]—9. In *bookbind-*

*ing*, a connection of leaves or pieces of paper, through perforations an inch or so apart, with thread or wire. A *single stitch* is made with two perforations only, the thread being tied near the entering place of the stitching-needle. A *double stitch* has three and sometimes four perforations, the thread being reversed in and out on the upper and under side at each perforation. A *saddle-back stitch* has its perforations in the center of the creased folded double leaves. A *side-stitch* has perforations through the sides of the leaves, about one eighth of an inch from the back fold. A *French stitch* has two perforations only in each section of the pamphlet, the second perforation of the first section ending where the first perforation of the second section begins, in which diagonal line the stitching-needle is put through each succeeding section, and is then reversed and locked at the end. A *machine-stitch* is a succession of ordinary locked stitches made by the sewing-machine. A *wire stitch* has short staples of turned wire, which are forced through the leaves and clamped by one operation of the wire-stitching machine. See *kettle-stitch*.—**Blind stitch.** See *blind*$^1$.—**Damask stitch.** See *damask*.—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch*.—**False stitch**, in *pillow-lace making*, same as *false pinhole* (which see, under *pinhole*).—**Fancy, Flemish, German, glovers', gobelin, herring-bone, honeycomb, idiot, Irish, overcast stitch.** See the qualifying words.—**Outline-stitch.** See *outline*.—**Plaited stitch.** See *plaited*.—**Raised stitch.** See *raise*$^1$.—**Royal stitch.** See *royal*.—**Russian stitch.** A kind of ribbed stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Short stitch**, a kind of needlework used in embroidery of the simplest kind, where the ground is partly covered by single stitches of a thread usually of different color, the ground not so covered generally forming the pattern.—**Slanting stitch.** See *slant*.—**To go through stitch with**†, to prosecute to the end; complete.

> And in regard of the main point, that they should never be able to *go through stitch with* that war.
>
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua, i. 47.

(See also *backstitch, chain-stitch, crewel-stitch, cross-stitch, feather-stitch, hemstitch, lock-stitch, rope-stitch, spider-stitch, stem-stitch, streak-stitch*, etc.)

**stitch** (stich), *v.* [< ME. *sticchen* (pret. *stizte, stizt*), prick, stitch, = MD. *sticken*, D. *stikken* = OHG. *sticchan*, MHG. G. *sticken*, embroider, stitch; from the noun. Cf. *stick*$^1$, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite by stitches; sew.—**2.** To ornament with stitches.—**3.** In *agri.*, to form into ridges.—**To stitch up.** (*a*) To form or put together by sewing.

> She has, out of Impatience to see herself in her Weeds, order'd her Mantua-Woman to *stitch up* any thing immediately.
>
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

(*b*) To mend or unite with a needle and thread: as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery.

**II.** *intrans.* To sew; make stitches.

> *Stitch! stitch! stitch!*
> In poverty, hunger, and dirt.
>
> *Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

**stitchel** (stich'el), *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [Local.] *Imp. Dict.*

**stitcher** (stich'ėr), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-er*$^1$.] One who stitches; also, a tool or machine used in stitching.

> All alike are rich and richer,
> King with crown, and cross-legged *stitcher*,
> When the grave hides all.
>
> *R. W. Gilder*, Drinking Song.

**stitchery** (stich'ėr-i), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-ery*.] Needlework; in modern times, the labor or drudgery of sewing.

> Come, lay aside your *stitchery*; I must have you play the idle huswife with me this afternoon.
>
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 75.

**stitchfallen** (stich'fâ″ln), *a.* [< *stitch* + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*$^1$.] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Rare.]

> A *stitch-fal'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw.
>
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 309.

**stitching** (stich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stitch*, *v.*] Stitches collectively; especially, ornamental stitches designed to show on the surface of the work.—**Middle stitching** (*naut.*). Same as *monk's seam*, 1.

**stitching-horse** (stich'ing-hôrs), *n.* A harness-makers' clamp or work-holder mounted on a wooden frame or horse. The jaw of the clamp is kept in position by means of a foot-lever. See cut under *sewing-clamp*.

**stitch-wheel** (stich'hwēl), *n.* In *harness-making*, a small notched wheel mounted in a handle, used to mark the places for the stitches in hand-sewed work; a pricking-wheel.

**stitch-work** (stich'wėrk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 415.

**stitchwort** (stich'wėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stichwort*; < ME. *stichwurt*, < AS. *sticwyrt*, < *stice*, stitch, + *wyrt*, plant: see *stitch* and *wort*$^1$.] One of several plants of the chickweed or starwort genus, *Stellaria*. The proper stitchwort is *S. Holostea*, the greater stitchwort, locally called *allbone, break-bones, shirt-buttons, snap-jack*, etc., a pretty Old World species with an erect slender stem and starry white flowers. The name alludes to its reputed virtue for the cure of stitch in the side, or, according to one old work, to its use for curing the sting of venomous reptiles (Prior). *S. graminea* is in England the lesser stitchwort. In the United States *S. longifolia*, a plant of similar habit, is named *long-leaved stitchwort*. The name is sometimes extended, in books, to the whole genus.

**stith**$^1$† (stith), *a.* [Also *stithe*; < ME. *stith, stithe*, < AS. *stith* = OFries. *stith*, strong, hard, harsh; cf. Icel. *stirdhr*, stiff, rigid, harsh, severe.] Strong; hard.

> Telamocus he toke, his tru sone,
> Stake hym in a *stith* house, & stuerne men to kepe,
> Wallit full wele, with water aboute.
>
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13844.

**stith**$^2$† (stith), *n.* [< ME. *stith, stithe*, < Icel. *stethi* = Sw. *städ*, an anvil: so called from its firmness; cf. Icel. *stathr*, a fixed place, AS. *stede*, a place, stead: see *stead*. Doublet of *stithy*.] An anvil; a stithy.

> The smyth
> That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1168.

**stithly**† (stith'li), *adv.* [ME., < AS. *stithlīce*, strongly, < *stith*, strong: see *stith*$^1$ and *-ly*$^2$.] Strongly; stiffly; greatly; sore.

> *Stithly* with stonys [they] steynyt hir to dethe.
>
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12157.

**stithy** (stith'i), *n.*; pl. *stithies* (-iz). [Also dial. *stiddy, steddy, steady*; an extension of *stith*$^2$ (prob. due to confusion with *smithy* as related to *smith*): see *stith*$^2$.] **1.** An anvil.

> "Let me sleep on that hard point," said Varney; "I cannot else perfect the device I have on the *stithy*."
>
> *Scott*, Kenilworth.

**2.** A smithy; a smith's shop; a forge.

> And my imaginations are as foul
> As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2: 89.

**stithy** (stith'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stithied*, ppr. *stithying*. [< *stithy*, *n.*] To forge on an anvil.

> The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm.
>
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 255.

**stithy-man**† (stith'i-man), *n.* A smith.

> The subtle *stithy-man* that lived whilere.
>
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. i. 44. (*Davies.*)

**stive**$^1$ (stīv), *a.* Same as *steeve*$^1$ for *stiff*.

**stive**$^1$† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian*, also in comp. *āstifian* or *ā-stīfian* (= OFries. *stiva, steva* = MD. D. *stijven* = G. *steifen* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive*), grow stiff, < *stif* or *stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become stiff; stiffen.

**II.** *trans.* To stiffen.

> The hote sunne hade so hard the hides *stiued*.
>
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3033.

**stive**$^2$ (stīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stived*, ppr. *stiving*. [< OF. *estiver* = Sp. Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, < L. *stipare*, compress, crowd together. Cf. *steeve*$^3$, *steve*.] To stuff; cram; stow; crowd. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> You would think it strange that so small a shell should contain such a quantity, but admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships.
>
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

> "Things are a good deal *stived* up," answered the Deacon. "People's minds are sour, and I don't know, Molly, what we can do."
>
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

**stive**$^3$† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, a var. of *stuven, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver*, stew, bathe: see *stew*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* To stew, as meat.

**II.** *intrans.* To stew, as in a close atmosphere; be stifled. [Provincial.]

> I shall go out in a boat. . . . One can get rid of a few hours every day in that way, instead of *stiving* in a damnable hotel.
>
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, liv.

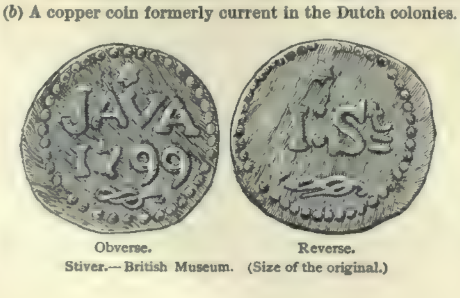
**stive**$^3$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stew*.

**stive**$^4$ (stīv), *n.* [Also dial. *stew*; appar. < MD. *stuyve*, dust, = G. *staub* = Dan. *stöv*, dust.] Dust; the dust floating in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds*.

**stiver**$^1$ (stī'vėr), *n.* [= Sw. *styfver* = Dan. *styver*, < MD. *stuyver*, D. *stuiver* = G. *stuber*, a stiver; origin unknown.] **1.** A small coin formerly current in Holland and in the Dutch colonies: in Dutch called *stuiver*. (*a*) A small silver coin formerly current in Holland, the twentieth part of the Dutch gulden.

> Set him free,
> And you shall have your money to a *stiver*,
> And present payment. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

(*b*) A copper coin formerly current in the Dutch colonies.



Obverse. Reverse.

Stiver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hence—**2.** Any very small coin, or coin of little value.

> Entre nous, mon cher, I care not a *stiver* for popularity.
>
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, ix. 8.

> "There 's fourteen foot and over," says the driver,
> "Worth twenty dollars, ef it 's worth a *stiver*."
>
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**stiver**$^2$† (stī'vėr), *n.* [< *stive*$^3$ + *-er*$^1$.] An inhabitant of the stews; a harlot. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

**stiward**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*.

**Stizostedion** (stī-zọ-stē'di-on), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), also *Stizostedium, Stizotethidium*, and prop. **Stizostethium*, < Gr. *στίζειν*, prick, + *στηθίον*, dim. of *στῆθος*, breast.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pike-perches, including two marked species of Europe and North America. They are of large size, are carnivorous, and inhabit fresh waters. *S. vitreum* is the wall-eyed, goggle-eyed, glass-eyed, yellow, or blue pike, dory, or jack-salmon, and *S. canadense* the gray pike, sand-pike, sauger, or hornfish. See cut under *pike-perch*.

**stoa** (stō'ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *στοά*, sometimes *στοιά*, a porch, colonnade.] In *Gr. arch.*, a portico, usually a detached portico, often of considerable extent, generally near a public place to afford opportunity for walking or conversation under shelter. The Greek stoa was often richly adorned with sculpture and painting. Many examples had two stories.—**The Stoa.** Same as *the Porch*. See *porch*, *Stoic*.

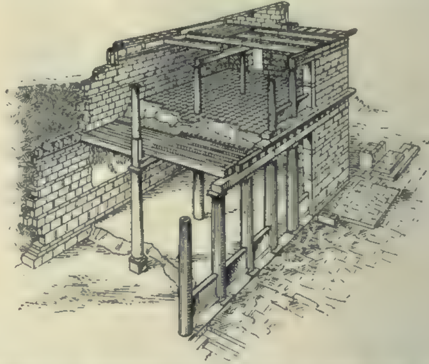
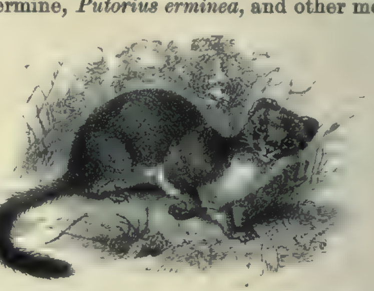


Diagram of the construction of a Greek Stoa, as excavated and restored by the Archæological Institute of America, at Assos, 1882.

**stoat** (stōt), *n.* [Also *stote*; a var. of *stot*$^1$.] The ermine, *Putorius erminea*, and other members of that genus when not specified by distinctive names. See *ermine*$^1$, *weasel*, *mink*, *fitchew*, *polecat*, *ferret*$^1$. *Stoat* more particularly designates the animal in ordinary summer pelage, when it is dull mahogany-brown above, and pale sulphur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped as in winter.



Stoat or Ermine (*Putorius erminea*), in summer pelage.

**stob** (stob), *n.* [A var. of *stub*.] **1.** A small post.—**2.** A thorn; spine. *Halliwell*.—**3.** A long steel wedge used for bringing down coal after holing. *Gresley*. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**stoble**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stubble*.

**stocah**† (stō'kạ̈), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stokaghe*; < Ir. Gael. *stocach*, an idler in the kitchen.] An attendant; a hanger-on: an old Irish term.

> The strength of all that nation is the Kearne, Galloglasse, *Stokaghe*, Horsemen, and Horseboyes.
>
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**stoccade**† (sto-kād'), *n.* [Also *stockado, stoccado*, and *stoccata*, after Sp. or It.; < OF. *estoccade*, *estocade* = Sp. Pg. *estocada*, a thrust, pass, < It. *stoccata*, a thrust with a weapon, < **stoccare*, < *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword, < G. *stock*, a stick, staff, stock, = MD. *stock*, a stock-rapier, etc.: see *stock*$^1$. Cf. *stockade*.] **1.** A thrust with a sword, one of the movements taught by the early fencing-masters, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

> Your punto, your reverso, your *stoccata*, your imbrocata your passada, your montanto.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5

**2.** See *stockade*.

**stoccade**†, *v. t.* See *stockade.*

**stoccado**†, **stoccata**†, *n.* Same as *stoccade.*

**stocco** (stok'ō), *n.* [It.: see *stock*$^{1}$, *stoccade.*] A long straight sword for thrusting, similar to the tuck. See *tuck*$^{2}$ and *estoc.*

**stochastic**† (stọ̄-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *στοχαστικός*, able to hit or to guess, conjecturing, < *στοχάζεσθαι*, aim at, endeavor after, < *στόχος*, aim, shot, guess.] Conjectural; given to or partaking of conjecture.

Though he [Sir T. Browne] were no prophet, . . . yet in that faculty which comes nearest to it he excelled, i. e. the *Stochastick*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well publick as private.
*Whitefoot*, quoted in Sir T. Browne's Works, I. xlvii.

**stock**$^{1}$ (stok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stocke, stokke, stok, stoke, stoc* (pl. *stokkes*, the stocks), < AS. *stoc, stocc* (*stocc-*), a post, trunk, stock, = OFries. *stok* = MD. *stock*, D. *stok* = MLG. *stok*, LG. *stock* = OHG. *stoc, stoch*, MHG. *stoc* (> It. *stocco*, a rapier), G. *stock* = Icel. *stokkr* = Dan. *stok* = Sw. *stock* (not recorded in Goth.), a post, stock (hence, from Teut., OF. *estoc*, a stock, trunk of a tree, race, etc., = It. *stocco*, a stock, trunk of a tree, rapier, etc.: see *stocco, stoccade, stock*$^{2}$, *tuck*$^{2}$, etc.); generally supposed to be connected with the similar words, of similar sense, *stick*$^{3}$, *stake*$^{1}$, and so with *stack;* but the phonetic connection is not clear. Assuming the sense 'stick' or 'club' to be original, a connection may be surmised with Skt. √ *tuj* (orig. *stug?), thrust. The senses of this noun are numerous and complicated; the ME. senses are in part due to the OF. *estoc.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A wooden post; a stake; a stump.

The Cros of oure Lord was made of 4 manere of Trees, . . . and the *Stock*, that stode within the Erthe, . . . was of Cedre.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Ley this ronde plate upon an evene grond or on an evene ston or on an evene *stok* fix in the gronde.
*Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 38.

They all went downward, fleetly and gaily downward, and only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a *stock* upon the wayside.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

**2.** A wooden block; a block; a log; hence, something lifeless and senseless.

He swore hire yis, by *stokkes* and by stones,
And by the goddes that in hevene dwelle.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 589.

There was an exe, and a *stoke*, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde hym ley down his hedde, and he should be fair ferd wyth, and dye on a swerd.
*Paston Letters*, I. 125.

More than dead *stocks* would startle at such beauty.
*Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

And those made thee forsake thy God,
And worship *stocks* and stones.
*Wanton Wife of Bath* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 155).

**3.** A person who is as dull and senseless as a block or a log.

Let 's be no stoics nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 31.

Such a *stock* of a child, such a statue! Why, he has no kind of feeling either of body or mind.
*Brooke*, Fool of Quality, iii.

What a phlegmatic sot it is! Why, sirrah, you 'r an anchorite!—a vile insensible *stock*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, iii. 1.

**4.** A dull object or recipient of action or notice, as of wonder, scorn, or laughter; a butt: generally the second element in a compound: as, a gazing-*stock;* a laughing-*stock.*

Howsoever we are all accounted dull, and common jesting *stocks* for your gallants, there are some of us do not deserve it.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Thou art the *stock* of men, and I admire thee.
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I know, and may presume her such,
As, out of humour, will return no love;
And therefore might indifferently be made
The courting-*stock* for all to practise on.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

**5.** The stalk, stem, or trunk of a tree or other plant; the main body, or fixed and firm part.

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground.
Job xiv. 8.

There, in the *stocks* of trees, white faies do dwell.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

You know him—old, but full
Of force and choler, and firm upon his feet,
And like an oaken *stock* in winter woods.
*Tennyson*, Golden Year.

**6.** A stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support; also, a stem, tree, or plant that furnishes slips or cuttings.

You see, sweet maid, we marry
A gentler scion to the wildest *stock*.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 93.

The scion ever over-ruleth the *stock*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., Int. to § 477.

Hence—**7.** The original progenitor of a family or race; the person from whom any given line of descent or inheritance is derived. See *stock of descent*, below.

This firste *stok* was ful of rightwisnesse,
Trewe of his word, sobre, pitous, and free.
*Chaucer*, Gentilnesse, l. 8.

Brave soldier, yield, thou *stock* of arms and honour.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 5.

**8.** Direct line of descent; race; lineage; family: as, children of the *stock* of Abraham.

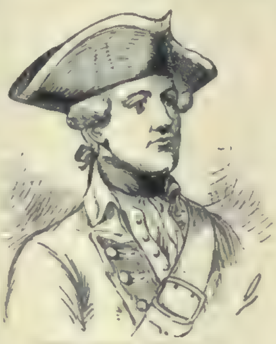
What things are these! I shall marry into a fine *stock!*
*Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 2.

In his actions and sentiments he belied not the *stock* to which he pretended.
*Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

They sprang from different *stocks*. They spoke different languages.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**9.** The principal supporting or holding part; the part in which other parts are inserted, or to which they are attached in order to furnish a firm support or hold. Specifically—(*a*) The wooden support to which the barrel and lock of a rifle or like fire-arm are attached, or upon which the bow of the crossbow is mounted. See cuts under *gun* and *gun-carriage*. (*b*) The handle by which a boring-bit is held and turned; a bit-stock; a brace. See cut under *brace*. (*c*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the cutting iron is fitted. See cuts under *plane, rounding-plane*, and *router*. (*d*) The support of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself. (*e*) The crosspiece of an anchor, perpendicular to the shank, formerly of wood, when the shank was passed through a hole cut in the stock, or the latter was made in two parts joggled to receive the shank: now usually of iron, in which case the stock slips through a hole made in the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (*f*) An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies. (*g*) That part of a plow to which the handles, irons, etc., are attached. (*h*) A beater, as used in a fulling-mill, in the manufacture of chamois-leather, etc. (*i*) An arm of a bevel-gage or of a square. (*j*) The wooden frame in which the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel are supported.

**10.** A stiff band of horsehair, leather, or the like, covered with black satin, cambric, or similar material, and made to imitate and replace the cravat or neckband: formerly worn by men generally, and, in some forms, still in military use. It was sometimes fastened behind with a buckle, which was often an ornamental object.



Military Stock, 18th century.

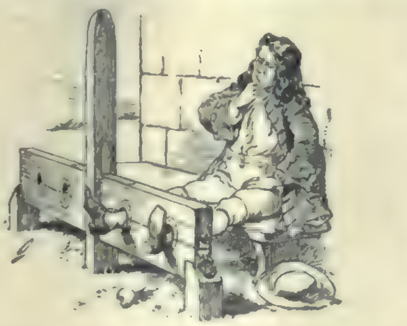
A shining *stock* of black leather supporting his chin.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

He wore a magnificent *stock*, with a liberal kind of knot in the front; in this he stuck a great pin.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 98.

**11.** The front part, especially the front side-piece, of a bed. [Scotch.]

I winna lie in your bed,
Either at *stock* or wa'.
*Capt. Wedderburn's Courtship* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 12).

**12.** *pl.* An apparatus for the confinement of vagrants and petty offenders, formerly in use in different parts of Europe, and retained until recently in country villages in England. It consisted of two heavy timbers, one of which could be raised, and when lowered was held in place by a padlock or the like; notches in these timbers, forming round holes when the upper timber was shut down in place, held firmly the legs of those upon whom this punishment was inflicted; in some cases a second row of openings could be used to retain the hands, and even the neck, also. Compare *pillory*.



Stocks.

This yere was ordeyned in euery warde [of London] a peyr *stockis*.
*Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxvi.

Mars got drunk in the town, and broke his landlord's head, for which he sat in the *stocks* the whole evening.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 4.

**13.** The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, generally, *on the stocks*, in course of construction or preparation.—**14**†. That part of the tally which the creditor took away as evidence of the king's debt, the part retained in the Exchequer being called the *counterstock*. See *tally*.

It was the custom when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *Stock*. The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock, and which answered the same purpose as was served in after-times by the counterfoil.
*Bithell*, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

**15.** In *finance:* (*a*) The money represented by this tally; money lent to a government, or a fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individual holders who receive a fixed rate of interest. In modern usage, especially in Great Britain, the name is applied to a capital of which payment cannot be claimed, but on which interest is paid in perpetuity at a given rate; hence, *to buy stock* is simply to buy the right to this interest on a certain amount of this capital debt—a right which may be sold again. The various kinds of stocks are called the *public funds*. See *fund*$^{1}$, *n.*, 2.

I have known a Captain rise to a Colonel in two days by the fall of *stocks*.
*Steele*, quoted in Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

The term *Stock* was originally applied to the material sign and proof of money lent. But as the thing signified was of greater importance to both parties than the sign, it was at length transferred to the money itself, or rather to the right to claim it. In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the government, and eventually to any public body whatever.
*Bithell*, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

(*b*) The share capital of a corporation or commercial company; the fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, divided into shares of equal amount, and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; in the plural, shares: as, bank *stock;* railway *stock; stocks* and bonds.—**16.** The property which a merchant, a tradesman, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more particularly, the goods which a merchant or a commercial house keeps on hand for the supply of customers.

Who trades without a *stock* has naught to fear. *Cibber.*

"We must renew our *stock*, Cousin Hepzibah!" cried the little saleswoman. "The gingerbread figures are all gone, and so are those Dutch wooden milkmaids, and most of our other playthings."
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

**17.** Fund; sum of money.

Mr. Iohn Whitson being Maior, with his brethren the Aldermen, and most of the Merchants of the Citie of Bristow, raised a *stocke* of 1000*l.* to furnish out two Barkes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

It 's proverbial He gave them an alms-penny, for which reason Judas carried the bag that had a common *stock* in it for the poor.
*Barnard*, Heylin, § 104.

The money is raised out of the interest of a *stock* formerly made up by the nobility and gentry.
*Butcher*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 103.

**18.** Hoard or accumulation; store; supply; fund which may be drawn upon as occasion demands: as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions; a *stock* of information.

Though all my *stock* of tears were spent already
Upon Pisano's loss.
*Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

He set up as a Surgeon upon his bare natural *stock* of knowledge, and his experience in Kibes. But then he had a very great *stock* of confidence withal, to help out the other.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 388.

A great *stock* of parliamentary knowledge.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**19**†. Share; portion.

Whilst we, like younger Brothers, get at best
But a small *stock*, and must work out the rest.
*Cowley*, To Lord Falkland.

Therefore nothing would satisfie him [a young prodigal] unless he were intrusted with the *Stock* which was intended for him, that he might shew the difference between his Father's Conduct and his own.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

**20**†. Ground; reason; evidence; proof.

He pities our infirmities, and strikes off much of the account upon that *stock*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914

**21.** The part of a pack of cards which in certain games is not dealt out, but left on the table, to be drawn from as occasion requires.

Nay, then, I must buy the *stock;* send me good carding!
I hope the prince's hand be not in this sport.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

**22.** In *agri.:* (*a*) The horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals raised or kept on a farm or ranch: distinctively known as *live stock:* as, a farmer's land and *stock*. The term is extended to any animals, as fish or oysters, artificially propagated.

Brandy was produced, pipes lighted, and conversation returned to the grand staple Australian subject—*stock*.
*A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 141.

(*b*) The implements of husbandry stored for use. Also called *dead stock*.—**23.** The raw material from which anything is made; stuff; material: as, paper-*stock* (rags, fiber, wood-pulp, etc.); soap-*stock*.

In its natural state, fat of animals is always associated with cellular tissue and other foreign matters, which must be separated before it can be used as candle *stock*.
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 350.

**24.** The liquor or broth prepared by boiling meat, with or without vegetables, etc., so as to extract the nutritious properties, and used as a foundation for different kinds of soup. Also called *soup-stock*.—**25.** A good kind of red and gray brick, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings.—**26.** A name of several cruciferous garden-flowers. (*a*) One of several species of *Matthiola*, or sometimes the species in general: originally *stock-gillyflower*. (*b*) By extension, the somewhat similar *Malcolmia maritima*, the Mahon stock, a low diffuse annual, in England called *Virginia* or *virgin stock*, though from the shores of the Mediterranean. The name has been applied also to the genus *Heliophila*.

**27**†. A covering for the leg; a stocking. Compare *nether-stocks*.

A linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 67.

**28.** In *her.*, the stump of a tree used as a bearing: represented as cut square on top and eradicated—that is, torn up by the roots—with at least the main roots indicated.—**29.** (*a*) The pillar or post on which the holy-water vessel was fixed. *E. Peacock.* Hence—(*b*) A holy-water vessel, or aspersorium.

Item. oone hollywater *stocke* of glasse with a bayle.
*Inventory* 34, Henry VIII.

**30.** The proceeds of the sale of the catch of a fishing-trip; the net value of a cargo of fish. [New Eng.]—**31.** *pl.* A frame in which a horse or other animal can be secured or slung for shoeing or for a veterinary operation.—**32.** In *mining*, sometimes used as the equivalent of the German *stock* (plural *stöcke*), especially in translating from that language. A "stock" is a mass of ore of irregular form, but usually thick in proportion to its other dimensions, and not having the characters of a true vein, but belonging more properly to the class of segregated veins or masses. Some "stöcke" resemble very nearly the "carbonas" of the Cornish miner; others are akin to the "flats" of the north of England.

**33.** In early forms of feudalism, commendation. See *to accept stock*, below.—**34.** In *zoöl.*, a compound, colonial, or aggregate organism; an aggregate of persons forming one organic whole, which may grow by budding or cast off parts to start a new set of persons: as, a polyp-*stock*. A polypidom, a polyzoary, a chain of salps or doliolids, etc., are examples. Haeckel extends *stock* in this sense to the broader biological conception which includes those plants that propagate by buds or shoots. See *tectology*.—**Dead stock.** See def. 22.—**Drop of stock.** See *drop*.—**Fancy stocks.** See *fancy*.—**Holy-water stock**, a vessel for holy water; a holy-water stoup. See *water*.—**Live stock.** See def. 22.—**Lock, stock, and barrel.** See *lock*$^1$.—**Long of stock.** See *long*$^1$.—**Net stock.** See *net*$^2$.—**On** or **upon the stocks.** See def. 13.—**Preference** or **preferred stock.** See *preference*.—**Rolling stock.** See *rolling-stock*.—**Stock-and-bill tackle.** Same as *stock-tackle*.—**Stock and block**†, everything; both capital and interest.

Before I came home I lost all, *stock and block*.
*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 236.

**Stock and die**, a screw-cutting die in its holder.—**Stock certificate.** (*a*) In the *law of corporations*, a certificate issued by a corporation or joint-stock company to a shareholder, as evidence of his title to a specified number of shares of the capital stock. (*b*) In *Eng. finance*, a certificate issued by or on behalf of the government, pursuant to the National Debt Act, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 71, to a holder of consols or of some other public indebtedness or annuities, as evidence of his title to such stock, with coupons annexed, entitling the bearer of the coupon to the corresponding dividend. A stock certificate is evidence of title to the stock, as distinguished from the stock itself, which is considered as an intangible right.—**Stock company.** (*a*) A commercial or other company or corporation whose capital is divided into shares, which are held or owned by individuals, generally with limited liability, as distinguished from a *partnership*: as, a *stock* company for the manufacture of window-glass. (*b*) A company of actors and actresses employed more or less permanently under the same management, and usually connected with a central or home theater.—**Stock dividend.** See *dividend*.—**Stock indicator.** See *indicator*.—**Stock in trade**, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; hence, a person's mental equipment or resources considered as qualifying him for a special service or business.—**Stock of descent**, in the *law of inheritances*, the person with whose ownership any given succession of inheritance is considered as commencing. At common law, in order to determine who was entitled to succeed as heir, the inquiry was for the heir of the person last actually seized. This rule has been superseded by modern legislation.—**To accept stock**, in early feudal customs, the act of a lord in receiving another person as his vassal.—**To give stock**, the act of a person in becoming the vassal of a lord.—**To have on the stocks**, to have in hand; be at work upon.—**To take stock.** (*a*) Same as *to accept stock*. (*b*) In *com.*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate of; set a value upon; investigate for the purpose of forming an opinion; loosely, to notice.

In *taking stock of* his familiarly worn . . . nautical clothes, piece by piece, she *took stock of* a formidable knife in a sheath at his waist, . . . and *of* a whistle hanging round his neck, and *of* a short jagged knotted club.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

**To take stock in.** (*a*) To take a share or shares in; take or have an interest in. Hence—(*b*) To repose confidence in; believe in: as, to *take* little *stock in* one's stories. [Colloq.]

Captain Polly gives the right hand of fellowship to two boys *in* whom nobody else is willing to *take stock*, and her faith in them saves them.
*Harper's Mag.*, Oct., 1889, Literary Notes.

**To water stocks.** See *water, v. t.*

**II.** *a.* Kept in stock; ready for service at all times; habitually produced or used; standing; as, a *stock* play; a *stock* anecdote; a *stock* sermon.

The old *stock*-oaths, I am confident, do not amount to above forty-five, or fifty at most.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

The master of the house, who was burning to tell one of his seven *stock* stories. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

**stock**$^1$ (stok), *v.* [< ME. *stocken, stokken* = MD. MHG. *stocken*, G. *stöcken*, put in the stocks; from the noun: see *stock*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a stock, handle, or the like: as, to *stock* a gun or an anchor.

They can mend and new *stock* their pieces, as well, almost, as an Englishman.
*Gov. Bradford*, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 456.

**2.** To fasten, bolt, or bar, as a door or window. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Oftyn tymes the dure is *stokked*, and we parsons & vicars cannot get brede, wyne, nor water.
*Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (1519), p. 268. (*E. Peacock.*)

**3.** To put in the stocks as a punishment; hence, to confine; imprison.

Rather deye I wolde and determine,
As thynketh me now, *stokked* in prisone,
In wrechednesse, in filthe and in vermyne.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 380.

They suffered great hardships for this their love and good-will, being often *stocked*, stoned, beaten, whipped, and imprisoned. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

**4.** To lay up in store; accumulate for future use: as, to *stock* goods. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xviii.—**5.** To provide or supply with stock. (*a*) To supply with a stock of goods; store with commodities; store with anything: as, to *stock* a warehouse.

Our Author, to divert his Friends to Day,
*Stocks* with Variety of Fools his Play.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, Prol.

The bazaars were crowded with people, and *stocked* with all manner of eastern delicacies.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 419.

(*b*) To supply with cattle, sheep, etc., or, in some uses, to supply with domestic animals, implements, etc.: as, to *stock* a farm.

He has bought the great farm, . . .
And *stock'd* it like an emperor.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

(*c*) To furnish with a permanent growth, especially with grass: as, to *stock* a pasture.

**6.** To suffer to retain milk for many hours, as cows before selling.—**7**†. To dig up; root out; extirpate by grubbing: sometimes with *up*.

This tyme is to be *stocked* every tree
Away with herbes brode, eke root and bough.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**8.** Same as *stack*$^1$, 2.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To branch out into shoots immediately above ground; tiller: applied to grasses, grain, or flowers.

About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many oatfields, and, though they were *stocked* a little, the crop is yet far too thin. *The Scotsman.*

**2.** To send out sprouts, as from a stem which has been cut over: said of a tree or plant.—**3.** To make a certain profit on stock. See *stock*$^1$, *n.*, 30. [New Eng.]

**stock**$^2$† (stok), *n.* [< OF. *estoc* = It. *stocco*, a rapier: see *stock*$^1$, and cf. *estoc, tuck*$^2$.] **1.** Same as *estoc*; also, a thrusting-sword used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, superseding the cut-and-thrust sword of earlier times.—**2.** Same as *stoccade*, 1.

**stock**$^2$† (stok), *v. t.* [< *stock*$^2$, *n.*] To hit with a rapier or stock.

Oh, the brave age is gone! in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point
Three times together.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 4.

**stock-account** (stok'a̤-kount″), *n.* In *com.*, an account in a ledger showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount of what has been disposed of.

**stockade** (sto-kād'), *n.* [Formerly also *stockado, stoccade*; < *stock*$^2$ + *-ade*$^1$, in imitation of *stoccade*, < F. *estocade*, a thrust in fencing (and of *palisade*?): see *stoccade*.] **1.** In *fort.*, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground timber, piles, or trunks of trees, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended. In Oriental warfare such stockades are often of formidable strength and great extent, as the stockades of Rangoon.

**2.** An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.—**3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a row of piles serving as a breakwater, or to protect an embankment.

**stockade** (sto-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stockaded*, ppr. *stockading*. [Formerly also *stockado, stoccade*; < *stockade*, *n.*] To encompass or fortify with posts or piles fixed in the ground.

On the back of the Hill, the Land being naturally low, there is a very large Moat cut from the Sea to the River, which makes the whole an Island; and that back part is *stockadoed* round with great Trees, set up an end.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 160.

**stockado**† (sto-kā'dō), *n.* **1.** Same as *stoccade*.

Robrus, who, addict to nimble fence,
Still greets me with *stockado's* violence.
*Marston*, Satires, i. 132.

**2.** Same as *stockade*.

*Stockadoes*, Palizadoes, stop their waters.
*Heywood*, Four Prentises (Works, ed. 1874, II. 242).

**stockado**†, *v. t.* See *stockade*.

**stock-beer** (stok'bēr), *n.* Lager-beer. See *beer*$^1$. [Rare.]

**stock-blind** (stok'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a stock or block; stone-blind.

True lovers are blind, *stockblind*.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

**stock-board** (stok'bōrd), *n.* **1.** In *brickmaking*, a board over which the mold is passed, and which forms the bottom of the mold in molding.—**2.** In *organ-building*, the upper board of a wind-chest.

**stock-book** (stok'bu̇k), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which a detailed account is kept of the stock of goods on hand.

**stock-bow** (stok'bō), *n.* A crossbow of any kind; a bow mounted on a stock.

**stock-breeder** (stok'brē″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the breeding of live stock; a stock-farmer; a stock-raiser.

**stock-broker** (stok'brō″kėr), *n.* [< *stock*$^1$ + *broker*.] A broker who, for a commission, attends to the purchase and sale of stocks or shares, and of government and other securities, in behalf and for the account of clients. On the London stock-exchange brokers cannot deal directly with brokers, but must treat with a class of operators called *jobbers*. See *jobber*$^2$, 4.

**stock-broking** (stok'brō″king), *n.* The business of a stock-broker.

**stock-brush** (stok'brush), *n.* A brush in which the tufts are arranged on a flat wooden stock with a handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 403.

**stock-buckle** (stok'buk″l), *n.* A buckle used to fasten the stock (see *stock*$^1$, *n.*, 10), usually at the back of the neck. These buckles were frequently of gold, and sometimes jeweled.

**stock-car** (stok'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car used to transport live stock, as horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep; a cattle-car. It is usually a long covered car, with sides and ends formed with slats for ventilation, and is sometimes fitted with conveniences for feeding and watering the stock.

**stock-dove** (stok'duv), *n.* [< ME. *stok-douve, stokke-dowe* = MD. *stock-duyve*; as *stock*$^1$ + *dove*$^1$: so called, according to some writers, because it was at one time believed to be the stock of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon; according to others, from its breeding in the stocks of trees.] The wild pigeon of Europe, *Columba œnas*. It is closely related to the rock-dove, *C. livia*, with which it has often been confounded, but is smaller and darker-colored, without white on the neck or wings. Also rarely called *hole-dove*. Compare *rock-dove, ring-dove*.

**stock-duck** (stok'duk), *n.* The common mallard, *Anas boscas*.

**stock-eikle** (stok'ī″kl), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. [Worcestershire, Eng.]

**stocker** (stok'ėr), *n.* [< *stock*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** A workman who makes or fits gun-stocks.

The *stocker* upon receiving the stock first roughs it into shape, or, as it is called, trims it out, with a mallet, chisel, and draw-knife. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 249.

**2.** One who is employed in the felling and grubbing up of trees. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stockers' saw**, a small saw designed especially for the use of the gun-stocker or armorer.

**stock-exchange** (stok′eks-chānj″), *n.* 1. A building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.—2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, manufactures, banks, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

**stock-farm** (stok′färm), *n.* A farm devoted to stock-breeding.

**stock-farmer** (stok′fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who is chiefly engaged in the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock. Also called *store-farmer.*

**stock-father†** (stok′fä″ᴛʜėr), *n.* A progenitor.

**stock-feeder** (stok′fē″dėr), *n.* 1. One who is chiefly engaged in the feeding or fattening of live stock; a stock-farmer.—2. An attachment to a manger for the automatic supply of a certain quantity of feed to stock at fixed intervals.

**stock-fish**$^1$ (stok′fish), *n.* [< ME. *stokefysche, stokfysche* = D. MLG. *stokvisch* = MHG. *stocvisch*, G. *stockfisch* = Sw. *stockfisk* = Dan. *stokfisk; as stock*$^1$, *n.*, + *fish*$^1$. The exact sense in which *stock* is here used is uncertain; various views are reflected in the quotations.] Certain gadoid fish which are cured by splitting and drying hard without salt, as cod, ling, hake, haddock, torsk, or cusk. Codfish are thus hard-dried in the air without salt most extensively in Norway and Greenland, but the art has not been acquired in the United States.

> From hense [Norway] is brought into all Europe a fysshe of the kindes of them whiche we caule haddockes or hakes, indurate and dryed with coulde, and beaten with clubbes or stockes, by reason whereof the Germayns caule them *stockefysshe.*
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 303).

> Cogan says of *stockfish*, "Concerning which fish I will say no more than Erasmus hath written in his Colloquio. There is a kind of fishe which is called in English *Stockfish*: it nourisheth no more than a stock." . . . *Stockfish* whilst it is unbeaten is called Buckhorne, because it is so tough; when it is beaten upon the stock, it is termed *stockfish.* Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155, note.

**stock-fish**$^2$ (stok′fish), *n.* [< *stock*$^1$, *n.*, 22, + *fish*$^1$.] In *fish-culture*, fish adapted or used for stocking rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.

**stock-gang** (stok′gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a group or gang of saws arranged in a frame and used for reducing a log or balk to boards, etc., at one passage through the machine. A saw used in such a stock-gang is called a *stock-saw.*

**stock-gillyflower** (stok′jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Matthiola*, chiefly *M. incana:* so called as having a woody stem, to distinguish it from the clove-gillyflower or carnation.

**stock-hawk** (stok′hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* See cut under *duck-hawk.* [Shetland.]

**stock-holder** (stok′hōl″dėr), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or who holds some of the shares of a bank or other company.

**stock-horse** (stok′hôrs), *n.* A horse used on an Australian station in driving, mustering, cutting out, and similar work.

> He was an aged *stockhorse*, which I had bought very cheap, as being a secure animal to begin with.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, l.

**stockily** (stok′i-li), *adv.* In a stocky manner; short and stout: as, a *stockily* built person.

**stock-indicator** (stok′in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* See *indicator.*

**stockinet** (stok-i-net′), *n.* [Adapted from *stockinget*, < *stocking* + *-et.*] An elastic knitted textile fabric, of which undergarments, etc., are made. Also spelled *stockinget* or *stockingette*, and also called *jersey, jersey cloth*, and *elastic cloth.*

**stocking** (stok′ing), *n.* [< *stock*$^1$ + dim. *-ing.*] 1. A close-fitting covering for the foot and lower leg. Stockings were originally made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now usually knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk.

> Their legges were adorn'd with close long white silke *stockings*, curiously embroidered with golde to the Middlelegge.
> *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

2. Something like or suggesting such a covering. (*a*) The lower part of the leg of a quadruped when of a different color from the rest: as, a horse or cow with white *stockings.* See cut under *gayal.* (*b*) A covering of feathers on the shank of some birds, a legging or leg-muff. Compare *blue stocking*, 2, and see cuts under *Eriocnemis, Spathura*, and *pouter.*—**Elastic stocking**, a stocking of elastic webbing, used for giving uniform pressure to a limb, as in the treatment of varicose veins.—**In one's stockings** or **stocking-feet**, without shoes or slippers: used in statements of stature-measurements: as, he stands six feet *in his stockings* (that is, with his shoes off).—**Lisle-thread stocking.** See *thread.*—**Silk stockings.** See *silk.*—**To sew up one's stocking.** See *sew*$^1$.

**stocking** (stok′ing), *v. t.* [< *stocking, n.*] To dress in stockings; cover as with stockings. *Dryden.*

**stockinger** (stok′ing-ėr), *n.* [< *stocking* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who knits or weaves stockings.

> The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills to the Leicester *stockinger*, to the imbecile Manchester spinner.
> *Emerson*, English Traits, x.

2. One who deals in stockings and other small articles of apparel.

**stockinget** (stok-ing-et′), *n.* Same as *stockinet.*

**stocking-frame** (stok′ing-frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine; also, a general term for the knitting-machine.

**stocking-loom** (stok′ing-löm), *n.* A stocking-frame.

**stocking-machine** (stok′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

**stocking-maker** (stok′ing-mā″kėr), *n.* A bottle-tit, *Acredula caudata*, or *A. rosea:* translating a French name, *débassaire*, referring to the long woven nest, likened to a stocking. *C. Swainson.*

**stocking-yarn** (stok′ing-yärn), *n.* Loosely spun thread, made especially for stockings.

**stockish** (stok′ish), *a.* [< *stock*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 81. [Rare.]

**stockishness** (stok′ish-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being stockish; stupidity; lack of sense or feeling. [Rare.]

> Friend,
> I've seen you with St. John—O *stockishness!*
> Wear such a ruff, and never call to mind
> St. John's head in a charger?
> *Browning*, Strafford, iii. 3.

**stock-jobber** (stok′job″ėr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is the purchase and sale of stocks or shares.

> Publick Knaves and *Stock-Jobbers* pass for Wits at her end of the Town, as common Cheats and Gamesters do at yours. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

**stock-jobbery** (stok′job″ėr-i), *n.* The practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares.

**stock-jobbing** (stok′job″ing), *n.* The business of dealing in stocks or shares; the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, etc., as carried on by jobbers who operate on their own account.

**stockless** (stok′les), *a.* Without a stock: as, *stockless* anchors; *stockless* guns.

**stock-list** (stok′list), *n.* A list, published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the prices current, the actual transactions, etc.

**stockman** (stok′man), *n.*; pl. *stockmen* (-men). 1. A man who has charge of the stock in an establishment of any kind.—2. A stock-farmer or rancher.—3. A man employed by a stock-farmer as a herdsman or the like. [U. S. and Australia.]

**stock-market** (stok′mär″ket), *n.* 1. A market where stocks are bought and sold; a stock-exchange.—2. The purchase and sale of stocks or shares: as, the *stock-market* was dull.—3. A cattle-market.

**stock-morel** (stok′mor″el), *n.* A fungus, *Morchella esculenta.* See *morel*$^2$, *Morchella.*

**stock-owl** (stok′oul), *n.* The great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo ignavus.*

**stock-pot** (stok′pot), *n.* A pot in which soup-stock is prepared and kept ready for use.

**stock-printer** (stok′prin″tėr), *n.* An instrument for automatically printing stock quotations transmitted by telegraph; a stock-indicator.

**stock-pump** (stok′pump), *n.* A pump which, by means of levers, is operated by the weight of an animal as it walks on the platform of the pump, seeking water.

**stock-punished** (stok′pun″isht), *a.* Punished by being confined in the stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 140.

**stock-purse** (stok′pėrs), *n.* A fund used for the common purposes of any association or gathering of persons.

**stock-raiser** (stok′rā″zėr), *n.* One who raises cattle and horses; a stock-farmer.

**stock-ranch** (stok′rånch), *n.* A stock-farm. [Western U. S.]

**stock-range** (stok′rānj), *n.* A tract or extent of country over which live stock (especially cattle) range. [Western U. S.]

**stock-rider** (stok′rī″dėr), *n.* A man employed as a herdsman on an unfenced station in Australia.

> Now and afterwards I found out that he was a native of the colony, a very great *stock-rider*, and was principal overseer to Mr. Charles Morton.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

**stock-room** (stok′röm), *n.* A room in which is kept a reserved stock of materials or goods ready for use or sale.

**stocks** (stoks), *n. pl.* See *stock*$^1$, 12.

**stock-saddle** (stok′sad″l), *n.* A saddle used in the western United States, an improvement of the old Spanish and Mexican saddle. Its peculiarity is its heavy tree and iron horn, made to withstand a strong strain from a rope or reata.

> For a long spell of such work a *stock-saddle* is far less tiring than the ordinary Eastern or English one, and in every way superior to it.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 863.

**stock-station** (stok′stā″shọn), *n.* A ranch or stock-farm. [Australia.]

**stock-still** (stok′stil′), *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

> If he begins a digression, from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands *stock-still.*
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 22.

**stock-stone** (stok′stōn), *n.* A scouring-stone used in the stretching and smoothing of leather before currying.

**stock-tackle** (stok′tak″l), *n.* A tackle used in handling an anchor and rousing it up to secure it for sea: usually called a *stock-and-bill tackle.*

**stock-taking** (stok′tā″king), *n.* See *to take stock*, under *stock*$^1$.

**stock-train** (stok′trān), *n.* A train of cars carrying cattle; a cattle-train. [U. S.]

**stock-whaup** (stok′hwâp), *n.* The curlew, *Numenius arquata:* the whaup.

**stockwork** (stok′wėrk), *n.* [< *stock*$^1$ + *work;* tr. G. *stockwerk.*] In *mining*, that kind of ore-deposit in which the ore is pretty generally or uniformly distributed through a large mass of rock, so that the excavations are not limited to a certain narrow zone, as they are in the case of an ordinary fissure-vein. This mode of occurrence is almost exclusively limited to, and very characteristic of, stanniferous deposits, and the word is used especially in describing those of the Erzgebirge. Also called *stockwerk* (the German name).

> The name of interlaced masses, or *stockworks*, is given to masses of igneous rock penetrated by a great number of little veins of metallic ores which cross in various ways.
> *Callon*, Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and Galloway), i. 47.

> The *stockwerk* consists of a series of small veins, interlacing with each other and ramifying through a certain portion of the rock.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Met. Wealth of the U. S., p. 39.

**stocky** (stok′i), *a.* [< *stock*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *stogy.*] 1. Short and stout; stumpy; stock-like.

> They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection: as, such a one "the tall," such a one "the *stocky*," such a one "the gruff." *Addison*, Spectator, No. 433.

2. In *zoöl.*, of stout or thick-set form; stout-bodied.—3. In *bot.*, having a strong, stout stem, not spindling.

> *Stocky* plants, vigorous, and growing rapidly, are better than simply early plants. *Science*, XIV. 364.

4. Headstrong; stubborn. [Prov. Eng.]

**stock-yard** (stok′yärd), *n.* An inclosure connected with a railroad, or a slaughter-house, or a market, etc., for the distribution, sorting, sale, or temporary keeping of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses. Such yards are often of great size, and are arranged with pens, sheds, stables, conveniences for feeding, etc.

**stodgy** (stoj′i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *stogy*, ult. of *stocky.*] 1. Heavy; lumpy; distended. [Colloq., Eng.]

> "Maggie," said Tom, . . . "you don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . . "No," said Maggie. "How *stodgy* they look, Tom! Is it marls or cobnuts?"
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. Crammed together roughly; lumpy; crude and indigestible. [Colloq., Eng.]

> The book has too much the character of a *stodgy* summary of facts. *Saturday Rev.*

3. Wet; miry. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stœchiology, stœchiometrical**, etc. Same as *stoicheiology*, etc.

**stog** (stog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stogged*, ppr. *stogging.* [< *stog, n.*; ult. a var. of *stock*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *stodge, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plunge a stick down through (the soil), in order to ascertain its depth; probe (a pool or marsh) with a pole. [Scotch.]—2. To plunge and fix in mire; stall in mud; mire. [Colloq., Eng.]

> It was among the ways of good Queen Bess,
> Who ruled as well as mortal ever can, sir,
> When she was *stogg'd*, and the country in a mess,
> She was wont to send for a Devon man, sir.
> *West Country song*, quoted in Kingsley's Westward Ho, x.

**II.** *intrans.* To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**stogy** (stō'gi), *a.* and *n.* [< *stog* + *-y*$^{1}$. Cf. *stodgy, stocky.*] **I.** *a.* Rough; coarse; heavy: as, *stogy* shoes; a *stogy* cigar.

> One of his legs, ending in a *stogy* boot, was braced out in front of him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 88.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *stogies* (-giz). **1.** A rough, heavy shoe.—**2.** A long, coarse cigar.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

**stoic** (stō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stoick*; = F. *stoique* = Sp. *estóico* = Pg. *estoico* = It. *stoico*, < L. *stoicus*, < Gr. *στωικός*, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called Στοὰ Ποικίλη, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] **I.** *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Stoics, or to their teaching: as, a *Stoic* philosopher; the *Stoic* doctrine; hence, manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain (compare *stoical*).

**II.** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; matter and force are the two ultimate principles; matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; he is not indulgent, but just toward himself and others; he alone is free; he is king and lord, and is inferior in inner worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself.

> Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the *Stoicks* encountered him. Acts xvii. 18.

Hence—**2.** A person not easily excited; one who appears or professes to be indifferent to pleasure or pain: one who exhibits calm fortitude.

> Flint-hearted *Stoics*, you, whose marble eyes
> Contemn a wrinkle, and whose souls despise
> To follow nature's too affected fashion.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 4.

**School of the Stoics,** the Porch. See *porch.*

**stoical** (stō'i-kal), *a.* [< *stoic* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Stoics; hence, manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain; exhibiting or proceeding from calm fortitude: as, *stoical* indifference.

> It is a common imputation to Seneca that, though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 170.

**Stoical ethics.** See *Stoic*, *n.*, 1.

**stoically** (stō'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics, or of a stoic; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain; with calm fortitude.

**stoicalness** (stō'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude.

**stoicheiology** (stoi-kī-ol'ǭ-ji), *n.* [Also *stoichiology*, and more prop. *stœchiology*; < Gr. *στοιχεῖον*, a small post, also a first principle (dim. of *στοῖχος*, a row, rank, < *στείχειν*, go in line or order: see *stich*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A division of a science which treats of the nature of the different kinds of objects that science deals with, but not of the manner in which they are associated with one another; the doctrine of elements.

> The conditions of mere thinking are given in certain elementary requisites; and that part of logic which analyzes and considers these may be called its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements. . . . Logical *stoicheiology*, or the doctrine conversant about the elementary requisites of mere thought. . . . In its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements, logic considers the conditions of possible thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iv., xxiv.

**stoicheiometrical** (stoi″kī-ǭ-met'ri-kal), *a.* [Also *stœchiometrical*; < *stoicheiometr-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to stoicheiometry.

**stoicheiometry** (stoi-kī-om'e-tri), *n.* [Also *stœchiometry*; < Gr. *στοιχεῖον*, a first principle, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*$^{1}$.] The science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

**Stoician**†, *n.* [ME. *stoicien*; as *Stoic* + *-ian.*] A Stoic. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

**stoicism** (stǭ'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *stoïcisme*; as *stoic* + *-ism.*] **1.** [*cap.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; also, the conduct recommended by the Stoics.—**2.** A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; the bearing of pain without betraying feeling; calm fortitude.

> He [Nuncomar] had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and contortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron *stoicism* of the prisoner. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** 2. *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy.*

**stoicity**† (stǭ-is'i-ti), *n.* [< *stoic* + *-ity.*] Stoicalness; stoical indifference. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

**stoit** (stoit), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stot*$^{2}$.] **1.** To walk in a staggering way; totter; stumble on any object. [Scotch.]—**2.** To leap from the water, as certain fish. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stoiter** (stoi'tėr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stotter.*] Same as *stoit.*

**stoke**$^{1}$†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *stoken*, < OF. *estoquer* (= It. **stoccare*), stab, thrust, < *estoc*, a rapier, stock: see *stock*$^{2}$, *stoccade.*] To pierce; stick; thrust.

> Ne short swerd for to *stoke* with point bytynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1688.

**stoke**$^{2}$ (stōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stoked*, ppr. *stoking.* [< *stoker*, taken as an E. noun, < **stoke* + *-er*$^{1}$, but appar. < D. *stoker*, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, incite, instigate, < MD. *stock*, D. *stok*, a stick, stock, rapier: see *stock*$^{1}$. Cf. *stoke*$^{1}$.] **I.** *trans.* To poke, stir up, and maintain the fire in (a furnace, especially one used with a boiler for the generation of steam for an engine); supply with fuel; trim and maintain combustion in.

> Much skill is needed to *stoke* the furnace of a steam-boiler successfully; and one stoker will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether. *Brande and Cox*, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

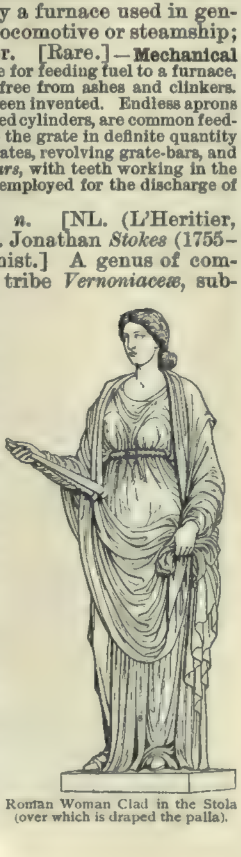
**Cold stoking,** in *glass-manuf.*, the process of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the tough fluid consistency necessary for blowing.

**II.** *intrans.* To attend to and supply a furnace with fuel; act as a stoker or fireman.

**stoke-hole** (stōk'hōl), *n.* The compartment of a steamer in which the furnace-fires are worked: in the United States called *fire-room.*

**stoker** (stō'kėr), *n.* [< D. *stoker*, one who kindles or sets on fire, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, stir a fire, < *stok*, a stock, stick (hence a poker for a fire): see *stock*$^{1}$, and cf. *stoke*$^{2}$.] **1.** One who attends to and maintains suitable combustion in a furnace, especially a furnace used in generating steam, as on a locomotive or steamship; a fireman.—**2.** A poker. [Rare.]—**Mechanical stoker,** an automatic device for feeding fuel to a furnace, and for keeping the grate free from ashes and clinkers. Many such machines have been invented. Endless aprons or chains, or revolving toothed cylinders, are common feeders, distributing the coal to the grate in definite quantity as needed, while shaking grates, revolving grate-bars, and special bars called *picker-bars*, with teeth working in the air-spaces of the grate, are employed for the discharge of ashes and cinders.

**Stokesia** (stō-kē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (L'Heritier, 1788), named after Dr. Jonathan *Stokes* (1755–1831), a British botanist.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, subtribe *Euvernonieæ*, and series *Stilpnopappeæ*. It is characterized by large stalked heads of blue flowers, with smooth three- or four-angled achenes and a pappus of four or five long bristles. The corollas, unlike the tubular type otherwise prevalent in the tribe, are flattened above the middle and somewhat ligulate, and toward the outside of the head, by their increased size and deeply five-parted border, they suggest the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*. The only species, *S. cyanea*, is a native of the southern United States near the Gulf of Mexico, a rare plant of wet pine-barrens. It is an erect shrub, clad above with loose wool and alternate clasping leaves, and bearing petioled leaves below, which are entire or spiny-fringed. The handsome blue flowers form large terminal heads which are purplish in the bud, resemble those of the China aster, and are grown in large quantities for the London market, under the name of *Stokes's aster.*



Roman Woman Clad in the Stola (over which is draped the palla).

**stola** (stō'lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *stolæ* (-lē). [L.: see *stole*$^{2}$.] An ample outer tunic or dress worn by Roman women over the under-tunic or chemise: it fell as low as the ankles or feet, and was gathered in around the waist by a girdle. It was a characteristic garment of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men, and divorced women and courtezans were not permitted to wear it. See cut in preceding column.

**stole**$^{1}$ (stōl). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *steal*$^{1}$.

**stole**$^{2}$ (stōl), *n.* [< ME. *stole, stoole*, < OF. *estole*, F. *étole* = Sp. Pg. *estola* = It. *stola*, < L. *stola*, a stola, robe, stole, < Gr. *στολή*, a long robe; orig., in a gen. sense, dress, equipment, sacerdotal vestment or vestments; < *στέλλειν*, set, array, despatch: see *stell.*] **1.** A stola, or any garment of similar nature.

> Forsoth the fadir seyde to his seruauntis, Soone brynge ʒe forth the first *stoole*, and clothe ʒe him. *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 22.

> Behind, four priests, in sable *stole*,
> Sung requiem for the warrior's soul.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 30.

**2.** In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches, an ecclesiastical vestment, consisting of a narrow strip of silk or other material, worn over the shoulders (by deacons over one shoulder) and hanging down in front to the knees or below them. It is widened and fringed at the ends, and usually has a cross embroidered on it at the middle and at each extremity. Stoles are worn of different colors, according to the ecclesiastical season. When celebrating the eucharist a priest wears his stole crossed upon the breast and secured by the girdle, at other times simply pendent from the shoulders. A bishop, on account of his pectoral cross, wears it pendent even when celebrating. A deacon wears it over the left shoulder and tied on the right side. In the Greek Church the stole has been worn since early times in two different forms, the deacon's (*orarion*) and the priest's (*epitrachelion*). Originally the stole was of linen, and probably was a napkin or cloth indicative of ministering at the altar and at agapæ. The pall or omophorion is of entirely distinct origin. See *orarium.*

> Forth comth the preest with *stole* aboute his nekke,
> And bad hire be lyke to Sarra and Rebekke
> In wysdom and in trouthe of mariage.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 459.

**3.** A chorister's surplice or cotta: an occasional erroneous use.

> Six little Singing-boys—dear little souls—
> In nice clean faces, and nice white *stoles.*
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 210.

**4.** In *her.*, usually, a bearing representing a scarf with straight and parallel sides, fringed at each end.—**Groom of the stole,** the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of an English king.—**Order of the Golden Stole,** a Venetian order, the badge of which was a stole of cloth of gold worn over the robes. It disappeared with the independence of the republic of Venice.—**Stole-fee,** a fee paid to a priest for religious or ecclesiastical service, as for marriages, christenings, and funerals.

**stole**$^{3}$ (stōl), *n.* Same as *stolon.*

**stole**$^{4}$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stool.*

**stoled** (stōld), *a.* [< *stole*$^{2}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Wearing a stole. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph After Death.

**stolen** (stō'ln), *p. a.* [Pp. of *steal*$^{1}$.] Obtained or acquired by stealth or theft: as, *stolen* goods.

> *Stolen* waters are sweet. Prov. ix. 17.

**Stolephoridæ** (stol-e-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stolephorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stolephorus*; the anchovies. The body is oblong or elongate; the snout is produced forward; the mouth is very large and inferior; the maxillaries are very narrow, and project backward; the dorsal fin is submedian and short; the anal fin is rather long; the pectorals are normal; and the ventrals are abdominal, but further advanced than usual, and of moderate size. There is no lateral line, but along the sides is generally developed a broad silvery band, to which the typical genus owes its name. The species are mostly of small size, rarely exceeding 6 inches, and often less. About 70 are known, some inhabiting almost all tropical and temperate seas. *Engraulididæ* is a synonym.

**stolephoroid** (stǭ-lef'ǭ-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Stolephorus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Stolephoridæ.*

**II.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stolephoridæ.*

**Stolephorus** (stǭ-lef'ǭ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. *στολή*, a stole, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^{1}$.] A genus of fishes, related to the herrings, but with a produced snout, and a broad silvery band which has been compared to the white stole or band worn by priests, typical of the family *Stolephoridæ* (or *Engraulididæ*). The common anchovy is *S. encrasicholus.* There are several others, as *S. browni*, from Cape Cod to Brazil, abounding southward; *S. ringens*, from Vancouver Island to Peru, a large anchovy; *S. delicatissimus* and *S. compressus*, of the Californian and Mexican coasts, the latter locally known as *sprat* (see *sprat*$^{2}$.

2 (*c*)). This genus has been oftener called *Engraulis*. See cut under *anchovy*.

**stolid** (stol′id), *a.* [= Sp. *estólido* = Pg. *estolido* = It. *stolido*, < L. *stolidus*, unmovable, slow, dull, stupid; prob. akin to Gr. *στερεός*.] Heavy; dull; stupid; not easily moved; lacking in or destitute of susceptibility; denoting dullness or impassiveness: as, a *stolid* person; a *stolid* appearance.

> But the *stolid* calm of the Indian alone
> Remains where the trace of emotion has been.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

=**Syn.** Doltish, wooden.

**stolidity** (stọ̄-lid′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *stolidità*, < LL. *stolidita(t-)s*, dullness, stupidity, < L. *stolidus*, dull, stupid: see *stolid*.] The state or character of being stolid; dullness; stupidity.

> These certainly are the fools in the text, indocile, intractible fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

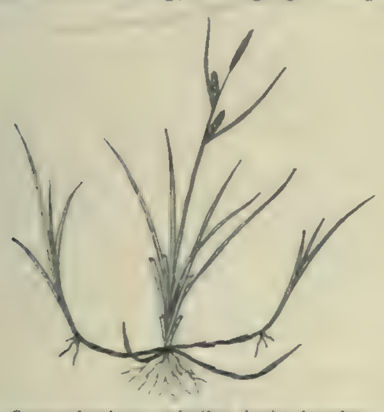
=**Syn.** See *stolid*.

**stolidly** (stol′id-li), *adv.* In a stolid manner: as, to gaze *stolidly* at one. *Bailey*.

**stolidness** (stol′id-nes), *n.* Stolidity.

**stolo** (stō′lō), *n.*; pl. *stolones* (stọ̄-lō′nēz). [L.: see *stolon*.] In *zoöl.*, a stolon.—**Stolo prolifer**, the proliferating stolon of some animals, as certain ascidians; a germ-stock. See *stolon*, 2 (*e*).

**stolon** (stō′lon), *n.* [NL., < L. *stolo(n-)*, a shoot, branch, sucker.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, a reclined or prostrate branch which strikes root at the tip, developing a new plant.



*Carex vulgaris*, var. *stolonifera*, showing the stolons.

A very slender naked stolon with a bud at the end constitutes a *runner*, as of the strawberry. See also cut under *Solidago*. (*b*) In mosses, a shoot running along or under the ground, and eventually rising into the air and producing fully leafed shoots. *Goebel*.—2. In *zoöl.*, some proliferated part or structure, likened to the stolon of a plant, connecting different parts or persons of a compound or complex organism, and usually giving rise to new zooids by the process of budding. See cuts under *Campanularia* and *Willsia*. (*a*) A process of protoplasm between the different compartments of a multilocular foraminifer. (*b*) The procumbent, adherent, or creeping basal section of the stock of some social infusorians. (*c*) One of the prolongations of the cœnosarc of some actinozoans. (*d*) The second stage of the embryo of some hydrozoans. (*e*) The germ-stock or prolongation of the tunic of some compound ascidians, as a salp; a stolo prolifer. See cuts under *Salpa* and *cyathozooid*.

Also *stole*.

**stolonate** (stō′lọn-āt), *a.* [< *stolon* + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, giving rise to or provided with a stolon or stolons; originating in a stolon; stoloniferous.

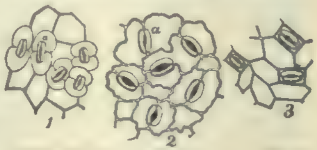
**stoloniferous** (stō-lọ̄-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stolo(n-)*, a shoot, sucker, + *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Producing or bearing stolons; proliferating, as an ascidian or a hydroid; stolonate.

**stolzite** (stol′zīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz in Bohemia.] Native lead tungstate, a mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a green, brown, or red color, and resinous or subadamantine luster. Sometimes called *scheelitine*.

**stoma** (stō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *stomata* (-ma-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (*στοματ-*), pl. *στόματα*, the mouth, a mouth, opening, entrance or outlet, a chasm, cleft, etc., the face, front, fore part, etc.; = Zend *staman*, mouth. Cf. *stomach*, from the same source.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a mouth or ingestive opening; an oral orifice; an ostium or ostiole: chiefly used of small or simple apertures, as a cytostome; hence, also, a small opening of any kind through which something may pass in or out; a pore. Specifically—(*a*) An opening of a lymphatic vessel; a lymphatic pore or orifice, as an interstice between the cells of a serous membrane. (*b*) The outer opening of a trachea or air-tube of an insect; a spiracle or breathing-hole. (*c*) A branchial pore of an ascidian or acranial vertebrate.

Longitudinal Section of a Stoma taken from the leaf of *Uvularia perfoliata*. (Magnified.)

2. In *bot.*, a minute orifice or slit in the epidermis of leaves, etc., which opens directly into air-cavities or intercellular spaces that pervade the interior, and through which free ingress and egress of air take place; a breathing-pore. The apparatus of the stoma consists usually of a pair of cells (there are several in the *Equisetaceæ*, *Hepaticeæ*, etc.), called *guard-cells* or *guardian-cells*, between the opposed concave sides of which lies the slit or opening, which extends through the whole height of the epidermis and permits free communication between the intercellular spaces and the external air. According to Van Tieghem, the stomata are always open in sunlight and closed in darkness. These cells are strongly thickened on the upper and under walls of their opposed faces, while elsewhere their walls are relatively thin. The opening and closing of a stoma depend upon the difference in thickness of the parts of the walls. When the turgescence of the guard-cells increases, they curve more strongly, and consequently the cleft widens; but with decreased turgescence the cleft becomes narrower. See also cut under *Iris*.



1. *Strobilanthes Sabinianus*. 2. *Codiæum variegatum*. 3. *Limnocharis Plumieri*. *a*, Stomata. (Magnified.)

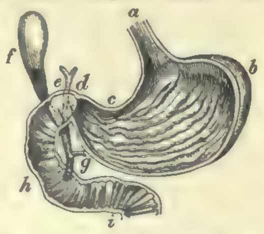
3. In Swedenborg's philosophy, a cubical figure with hollowed surfaces, being the figure of the interstices of spheres arranged in what Swedenborg calls the fixed quadrilateral pyramidal position, supposed to be that natural to the spherical particles of water.

**stomacace** (stọ̄-mak′ạ̈-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *stomacace*, < Gr. *στομακάκη*, a disease of the mouth, scurvy of the gums, < *στόμα*, mouth, + *κάκη*, badness, < *κακός*, bad.] Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.

**stomach** (stum′ạk), *n.* [Now conformed terminally to the L. spelling, but pron. according to its ME. origin; early mod. E. *stomack*, *stomacke*, *stomak*, *stomake*; < ME. *stomak*, *stomake*, *stomoke*, < OF. *estomac*, *estomach*, F. *estomac* = Pr. *estomach* = Sp. *estómago* = Pg. *estomago* = It. *stomaco*, the stomach, < L. *stomachus*, the throat, gullet, also the stomach, fig. taste, liking, also distaste, dislike, irritation, chagrin, < Gr. *στόμαχος*, the throat, gullet, the orifice of the stomach, hence also the stomach, lit. (as shown also in other uses, the neck of the bladder or of the uterus, etc.) a mouth or opening, < *στόμα*, mouth, opening: see *stoma*.] 1†. The throat; the gullet; the mouth.

> Spiteful tongues in cankered *stomachs* placed.
> *Raleigh*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A more or less sac-like part of the body where food is digested. In the lowest animals any part of the sarcode or protoplasmic substance of the body is capable of digesting food, and forms during the process a temporary stomach, as in an amœba. In many infusorial animalcules special vacuoles containing food are formed. These are inconstant both in number and in position, whence Ehrenberg's name, *Polygastrica*, for these organisms. In the highest protozoans, which have a definite oral or ingestive area, there is likewise a more or less fixed digestive tract, constituting a stomach. A few of the metazoans have no true digestion, and consequently no stomach; such are the parenchymatous or anenterous worms, which imbibe or soak in nutriment already elaborated in the tissues of the host of which they are parasites. But the vast majority of animals above the protozoans have an intestinal digestive tract the whole or a part of which may properly be called a stomach. In most of these, again, a definite stomach exists as a specialized, usually dilated, part of the alimentary canal, in which food is subjected to a certain degree of digestion subsequent to mastication and insalivation and prior to further digestive changes which go on in the intestine. Among vertebrates more than one section of the alimentary canal is called a stomach, and many vertebrates have more than one. Thus, in birds there are a true glandular stomach, the *proventriculus*, in which the esophagus ends, and a muscular or grinding stomach, the gizzard or *gigerium*. In mammals the stomach always extends from the end of the gullet to the beginning of the gut. It is of extremely variable size and shape. Kinds of mammalian stomachs sometimes distinguished are the simple, as in man, the carnivores, etc.; the complex or plurilocular stomach, as in various marsupials, rodents, some monkeys, etc.; and the compound or pluripartite. The last is confined to the ruminants. (See *Ruminantia*.) In man the stomach is the most dilated and most distensible part of the alimentary canal. It occupies parts of the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions of the abdomen, immediately within the abdominal walls, below the diaphragm and partly under the liver, to the right of the spleen, and above the transverse colon. In form it is irregularly conoidal, and curved upon itself. When moderately distended, it is about 12 inches long and 4 wide; it weighs 3 or 4 ounces. But the size, shape, and hence the anatomical relations, vary greatly in different individuals and in different states of distention. It begins where the gullet ends, at the esophageal or cardiac orifice, and ends at the pyloric orifice, where the duodenum begins. From the cardiac orifice the stomach bulges to the left in a great cul-de-sac, the fundus cardiacus, or cardiac end, in contact with the spleen, and from this greatest caliber the organ lessens in diameter with a sweep to the right. The lesser curvature or short border of the stomach, between the cardiac and pyloric orifices, is uppermost, and is connected with the liver by the lesser or gastrohepatic omentum. The greater curvature or long border of the stomach is opposite the other, between the same two points, and gives attachment to the great or gastrocolic omentum. These two curvatures separate the anterior and posterior surfaces. The stomach is held in place by folds of peritoneum, the gastrocolic, gastrohepatic, gastrosplenic, and gastrophrenic omenta, the last of which gives it most fixity. The arteries of the stomach are the gastric (a branch from the celiac axis), the pyloric and right gastro-epiploic branches of the hepatic, the left gastro-epiploic, and short branches from the splenic artery. The veins end in the splenic, superior mesenteric, and portal veins. The numerous lymphatics consist of a deep set and a superficial set. The nerves are the terminal branches of both pneumogastrics and many branches from the sympathetic system. The coats of the stomach are four—serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The serous layer is the peritoneum, which covers the whole organ on both its surfaces, and is reflected away from it along each of its curvatures. The muscular coat includes three sets of fibers—longitudinal, circular, and oblique, the last chiefly limited to the cardia. The submucous coat is simply the connective tissue between the muscular layer and the mucous membrane lining the stomach. This mucous membrane is the so-called "coat" of the stomach. It is thick, pinkish, reddish, or brownish, with a soft velvety surface, thrown into longitudinal folds or rugæ when the organ is contracted. Studding the surface of the mucous membrane are numberless depressions or alveoli of polygonal tending to hexagonal form, $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter; these are the enlarged mouths of the tubular gastric glands, which secrete the gastric juice by the action of which gastric digestion is effected. Two kinds of these follicles are distinguished by their microscopic structure—the pyloric and the cardiac. The former are found chiefly at and near the pyloric end, the latter most typical at the cardiac, and there are intermediate forms in intermediate regions. The epithelium lining the mucous membrane and its alveoli is of the kind called *columnar*. Besides the four coats above described, a fifth, a layer of involuntary muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the submucous layer, is distinguished as the *muscularis mucosæ*. The digestive activity of the stomach is intermittent, and depends upon the stimulus which the presence of food occasions. The muscular arrangement is such that food is continually rolled about, so that every part of the mass is submitted to the action of the gastric juice. In the stomach the proteids are converted into albumins and peptones by the pepsin, milk is curdled by the rennet-ferment, the gelatiniferous tissues are dissolved, and other less important changes are effected. See also cuts under *alimentary*, *Asteroidea*, *Appendicularia*, *Dibranchiata*, *Doliolidæ*, *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Plumatella*, *pluteus*, *Protula*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Ruminantia*, *Salpa*, *Tragulus*, and *Tunicata*.



Human Stomach and Beginning of Intestine, laid open to show rugæ.

*a*, esophagus or gullet; *b*, cardiac (left) dilatation of stomach; *c*, lesser curvature of stomach, opposite which is the (unlettered) greater curvature; *d*, pylorus, at right extremity of stomach; *e*, biliary or hepatic duct; *f*, gall bladder, whose duct, the cystic duct, forms with the hepatic duct the ductus communis choledochus, or common bile-duct; *g*, pancreatic duct, opening into the last; *h*, *i*, duodenum, or beginning of the small intestine.

3. The digestive person or alimentary zooid of a compound polyp. See *gasterozooid*.—4. In most insects of the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and some *Hymenoptera*, a bladder-like expansion of the esophagus, which can be dilated at the will of the insect; the sucking-stomach, by means of which the nectar of flowers or other liquid is sucked up, as water is drawn into a syringe. In mandibulate insects the ingluvies or crop takes the place of the sucking-stomach, and nearly all insects have two true stomachs, called *proventriculus* and *ventriculus*.

5. Appetite; desire or relish for food: as, to have a good *stomach* for one's meals.

> The body is ay so redy and penyble
> To wake, that my *stomak* is destroyed.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 139.

> Pray, seat you, lords; we'll bear you company,
> But with small *stomach* to taste any food.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

> I'll make as bold with your meat; for the trot has got me a good *stomach*. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

> In some countries, where men and women have good travelling *stomachs*, they begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth, but if capon come short of filling their bellies, to their porridge again, 'tis their only course.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

Hence—6. Relish; taste; inclination; liking: as, to have no *stomach* for controversy.

> He also hathe tolde me moche off hys *stomake* and tendre faver that he owythe to yow. *Paston Letters*, III. 160.

> Finding that the citizens had apparently no *stomach* for the fight, he removed his trophies, and took his departure.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 66.

7. Disposition. (*a*) Spirit; temper; heart.

Though I bee not worthie to receive any favor at the handes of your maistership, yet is your excellente herte and noble *stomake* worthie to shewe favour.
*Udall*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

This was no small Magnanimity in the King, that he was able to pull down the high *Stomachs* of the Prelates in that time. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 50.

(*b*†) Compassion; pity.

Nere myn extorcioun I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swiche japes wol I nat be shryven,
*Stomak* ne conscience ne knowe I noon.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 143.

(*c*) Courage; spirit.

For in them, as men of stowter *stomackes*, bolder spirites, and manlyer courages then handycraftes men and plowemen be, doth consiste the whole powre, strength, and puissaunce of oure army, when we muste fight in battayle.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, p. 39.

(*d*†) Pride; haughtiness; conceit.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

(*e*†) Spleen; anger; choler; resentment; sullenness.

From that time King Richard, mooued in *stomacke* against King Philip, neuer shewed any gentle countenance of peace & amitie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 23.

Many learned men haue written, with moch diuersitie for the matter, and therfore with great contrarietie and some *stomacke* amongest them selues.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

Which might teach these times not suddenly to condemn all things that are sharply spoken, or vehemently written, as proceeding out of *stomach*, virulence, and ill nature. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

**Circulating stomach**, one of the temporary food-vacuoles of an infusorian or other protozoan, which moves about with a kind of cyclosis. See *Polygastrica*.—**Frigidity of the stomach**, a state of gastric debility formerly considered to depend on sexual excesses.—**Fullness of the stomach**, a feeling of weight or distention in the epigastric region.—**Glandular stomach.** See *proventriculus*.—**Hypogenesis of the stomach**, unnatural smallness of the stomach, seen in some children.—**Masticatory stomach.** See *masticatory*.—**Muscular stomach.** See *muscular* and *gizzard*.—**Pit of the stomach**, the depression just below the sternum: same as *epigastrium*, 1. Also called *infrasternal fossa*, *scrobiculus cordis*, and *anticardium*.—**Proud stomach**, a haughty disposition. Compare def. 7.

Truths whilk are as unwelcome to a *proud stomach* as wet clover to a cow's. *Scott*, Pirate, xviii.

**Rugæ of the stomach**, folds of the mucous membrane, present when the organ is contracted, and extending for the most part in a longitudinal direction. See cut in def. 2.—**Sour stomach**, that condition of the stomach which causes acid eructations.—**Sucking-stomach.** See def. 4.—**To stay the stomach.** See *stay*2.

**stomach** (stum'a̤k), *v.* [= OF. *estomaquer* = Sp. Pg. *estomagar* = It. *stomacare*, disgust, refl. feel disgust, < L. *stomachari*, feel disgust, be angry, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike, stomach: see *stomach*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To encourage; hearten.

When he had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost to shoot forth his word without fear, he went forward with them by his grace, conquering in them the prince of this world. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 313.

2†. To hate; resent; remember or regard with anger or resentment.

If that any *stomach* this my deed,
Alphonsus can revenge thy wrong with speed.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

A plague on them all for me! . . . O, I do *stomach* them hugely. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. To put up with; bear without open resentment or opposition: as, to *stomach* an affront.

"The priests talk," said he, "of absolution in such terms that laymen can not *stomach* it."
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 76.

4. To turn the stomach of; disgust. [Rare.]

It is not because the restaurants are very dirty—if you wipe your plate and glass carefully before using them, they need not *stomach* you. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become angry.

What one among them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction? *Hooker.*

**stomachal** (stum'a̤k-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomacal* = Sp. Pg. *estomacal* = It. *stomacale*, < NL. **stomachalis*, < L. *stomachus*, stomach: see *stomach*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric: as, *stomachal* tubes.

The body-wall, which encloses the *stomachal* cavity.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

2. Relating to the stomach, or to a region of the body which contains the stomach; gastric; epigastric; abdominal; ventral: as, the *stomachal* part of a crab's carapace.—3. Remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive; cordial; stomachic.—**Stomachal teeth**, sharp, horny processes of the lining of the proventriculus, and sometimes of other parts of the alimentary canal, found in many insects and crustaceans, and serving for the comminution of food.

II. *n.* A stomachic.

**stomach-animals**† (stum'a̤k-an″i-ma̤lz), *n. pl.* The *Infusoria*. See *Polygastrica*. *Oken.*

**stomach-brush** (stum'a̤k-brush), *n.* A brush designed to be introduced into the stomach, by way of the esophagus, to stimulate secretion.

**stomach-cough** (stum'a̤k-kôf), *n.* A form of reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach or small intestine.

**stomacher** (stum'a̤k-ėr), *n.* [< *stomach*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] 1. One who stomachs, in any sense of the word.—2†. A stomachic; an appetizer.

In Sir Kenelm Digby's "Choice and Experimentel Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery" (London, 1675) I find a preparation of herbs for external application with this heading: "To strengthen the stomach use the following *stomacher*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 173.

3. A part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front and usually projecting down into the skirt or lapping over it—the name being given to the whole front piece covering the pit of the stomach and the breast. In some fashions the stomacher was richly embroidered, and ornamented with jewels, as in Europe in the sixteenth century.

Less fashionable ladies, between 1615 and 1625, discarded the tight and pointed *stomacher* and farthingale, and wore, over an easy jerkin and ample petticoat, a loose gown open in front, made high to meet the ruff.
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 473.

4. A plaque or brooch, usually large, the name being derived from that part of the dress upon which the brooch was worn. *J. B. Atkinson*, Art Jour. (1867), p. 203.

**stomachful**† (stum'a̤k-fu̇l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stomackfull*; < *stomach* + *-ful*.] Full of stomach or wilfulness; proud; spirited; wilful; perverse; stubborn; sturdy.

From all those Tartars he hath had an Army of an hundred and twenty thousand excellent, swift, *stomackfull* Tartarian horse. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 39.

Nay, if I had but any body to stand by me, I am as *stomachful* as another. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

**stomachfully**† (stum'a̤k-fu̇l-i), *adv.* In a stomachful, or perverse or wilful, manner; stubbornly; perversely. *Bp. Hall*, The Golden Calf.

**stomachfulness**† (stum'a̤k-fu̇l-nes), *n.* Stubbornness; perverseness; wilfulness.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness—avail but little.
*Granger*, On Eccles. (1621), p. 248.

**stomach-grief** (stum'a̤k-grēf), *n.* Anger.

*Stomacke grief* is when we wil take the matter as hot as a toste. We neede no examples for this matter, hot men have to many. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric.

**stomachic** (stọ-mak'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomachique* = Sp. *estomático* = Pg. *estomachico* = It. *stomachico*, < L. *stomachicus*, < Gr. *στομαχικός*, pertaining to the stomach, < *στόμαχος*, the stomach: see *stomach*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach. (*a*) Stomachal; gastric: as, *stomachic* vessels or nerves. (*b*) Specifically, sharpening the appetite, and stimulating gastric digestion. See *stomachal*, 3.

He [Boswell] was . . . gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character. *Carlyle*, Boswell's Johnson.

**Stomachic balsam**, a mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils, as those of wormwood, cloves, mace, peppermint, orange-peel, and amber, made up in different proportions.—**Stomachic calculus**, a concretion, usually containing hair, found in the stomach, particularly of lower animals. See *bezoar*.—**Stomachic fever**, gastric fever. See *fever*1.

II. *n.* A medicine which sharpens the appetite, and is supposed to stimulate digestion, as the bitter tonics; a stomachal.

**stomachical** (stọ-mak'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *stomachic* + *-al*.] Same as *stomachic*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 18.

**stomaching**† (stum'a̤k-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stomach*, *v.*] Resentment. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 9.

**stomachless** (stum'a̤k-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stomacklesse*; < *stomach* + *-less*.] Lacking stomach; having no appetite. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, ii. § 6.

**stomachous**† (stum'a̤k-us), *a.* [< L. *stomachosus*, angry, choleric, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike: see *stomach*.] Resentful; sullen; obstinate.

Young blood is hot; youth hasty; ingenuity open; abuse impatient; choler *stomachous*.
*G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**stomach-piece** (stum'a̤k-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, same as *apron*, 3.

**stomach-plaster** (stum'a̤k-plȧs″tėr), *n.* See *plaster*.

**stomach-pump** (stum'a̤k-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice for the purpose of emptying the stomach or of introducing liquids into it. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage. When the object is to empty the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When, on the contrary, the object is to force a liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed. It is now not much used, the stomach being emptied, when necessary, by the stomach-tube working as a siphon.

**stomach-qualmed** (stum'a̤k-kwämd), *a.* Same as *stomach-sick*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 193.

**stomach-sick** (stum'a̤k-sik), *a.* Nauseated; qualmish; hence, having an aversion.

Receiuing some hurt in his stomack by drinking those cold waters, he proued *stomach-sick* to his expedition also.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 289.

**stomach-staggers** (stum'a̤k-stag″ėrz), *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. The animal so affected dozes in the stable, resting his head in the manger; on awaking, or being aroused, he falls to eating, and continues to eat voraciously, death from apoplexy or repletion often resulting.

**stomach-sweetbread** (stum'a̤k-swēt″bred), *n.* The pancreas of the calf, as used for food: distinguished from the *throat-sweetbread*, or thymus gland of the same animal.

**stomach-timber** (stum'a̤k-tim″bėr), *n.* Same as *belly-timber*. [Slang.]

As Prior tells, a clever poet, . . .
The main strength of ev'ry member
Depends upon the *stomach timber*.
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, xxxiii.

**stomach-tooth** (stum'a̤k-töth), *n.* A lower canine milk-tooth of infants: so called because there is often gastric disturbance at the time of its appearance.

**stomach-tube** (stum'a̤k-tūb), *n.* A long flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach, through the gullet, as for washing out the stomach.

**stomach-worm** (stum'a̤k-wėrm), *n.* A common intestinal roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, sometimes found in the human stomach.

**stomachy** (stum'a̤k-i), *a.* [< *stomach* + *-y*1.] Proud; haughty; irascible; easily offended. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stomack**†, **stomak**†, **stomake**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *stomach*.

**stomapod** (stō'ma̤-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *stomatopod*.

**Stomapoda** (stọ-map'ọ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Same as *Stomatopoda*. *Latreille*, 1817.

**stomapodiform** (stō-ma̤-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Stomapoda* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or shaped like a stomatopod, especially of the genus *Squilla*. Applied in entomology to certain elongate, somewhat flattened larvæ which have the abdomen wider than the thorax, long antennæ, and six legs, the anterior pair being large and raptorial. In aquatic species the body is furnished with lateral false gills. The larvæ of *Ephemera* are examples of this form.

**stomapodous** (stọ-map'ọ-dus), *a.* [< *stomapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

**stomata**, *n.* Plural of *stoma*.

**stomatal** (stō'ma̤-ta̤l), *a.* [< NL. *stoma*(*t-*) + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, relating or belonging to stomata.

**stomate** (stō'māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **stomatus* for **stomatatus*, < *stoma* (*stomat-*), a stoma: see *stoma*.] I. *a.* Having a stoma or stomata; stomatous.

II. *n.* A stoma.

**stomatia**, *n.* Plural of *stomatium*.

**stomatic** (stọ-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stomatico*, < Gr. *στοματικός*, of or pertaining to the mouth, < *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth: see *stoma*.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata; oral.

II. *n.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

**stomatiferous** (stō-ma̤-tif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stoma*(*t-*) + L. *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Bearing or provided with stomata; stomatophorous.

**stomatitis** (stō-ma̤-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the interior of the mouth, including the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, tongue, cheeks, and palate.—**Aphthous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, consisting in the formation of small superficial ulcers. Also called *aphthæ*, *canker sore mouth*, *follicular* or *vesicular stomatitis*.—**Catarrhal stomatitis**, a simple local or general inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity. Also called *oral catarrh*, *erythema of the mouth*, and *erythematous*, *simple*, and *superficial stomatitis*.—**Gangrenous stomatitis.** See *noma*.—**Mercurial stomatitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with ulceration, caused by mercurial poisoning.—**Parasitic stomatitis**, inflammation of the mouth due to or complicated with the growth on the mucous membrane of *Oïdium albicans*. Also called *thrush*, *pseudomembranous stomatitis*.

—**Ulcerous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, usually unilateral, resulting in the formation of multiple ulcers. Also called *fetid stomatitis, phlegmonous stomatitis*, and *putrid sore mouth*.

**stomatium** (stọ-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *stomatia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *stoma*: see *stoma*.] A stoma.

**Stomatoda** (stō-mạ-tō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στομα(τ-)*, mouth, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dujardin's name for the ciliate infusorians, regarded by him as the only animalcules with distinct stomata, or oral apertures: distinguished from *Astomata*, or the supposed mouthless flagellate infusorians.

**stomatodæum** (stō"mạ-tọ-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomatodæa* (-ä). [NL.: see *stomodæum*.] Same as *stomodæum*. [Rare.]

The *stomatodæum*: a sac-like involution of the epidermis abutting against the mesenteron, spacious, and well marked on account of its dense pigmentation.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 171.

**stomatode** (stō'mạ-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or cytostome, as an infusorian; stomatophorous; of or pertaining to the *Stomatoda*.

As regards the classification of the Protozoa, a rough and useful division is into mouth-bearing or "*stomatode*" Protozoa, in which there is a distinct mouth, and mouthless or "astomatous" Protozoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

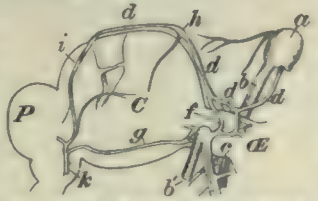
**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stomatoda*.

**stomatodendron** (stō"ma-tō-den'dron), *n.*; pl. *stomatodendra* (-drä). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] One of the dendritic branches of the *Rhizostomidæ*, ending in minute polypites. *Encyc. Dict.*

**stomatodynia** (stō"mạ-tọ-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the mouth.

**stomatogastric** (stō"mạ-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *στομα(τ-)*, mouth, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach: applied to the set or system of visceral nerves which ramify upon the alimentary canal of many invertebrates. See figure and description.

The Crayfish possesses a remarkably well-developed system of visceral or *stomatogastric* nerves.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 286.



Stomatogastric and other Visceral Nerves of Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

*Œ*, esophagus, around which is the esophageal ring; *C*, cardiac, *P*, pyloric parts of stomach; *a*, cerebroganglion; *b*, commissural nerve of left side, in place; *b'*, commissural nerve of right side, cut away and turned down (these longitudinal commissures being completed in the esophageal ring by *c*, postesophageal transverse commissures); *d, d, d*, azygous nerve, with *h*, a ganglion; *i*, lateral branch, uniting with *g*, a posterolateral nerve; *e, f*, anterolateral and mediolateral nerves; *k*, hepatic nerve.

**stomatological** (stō'mạ-tọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *stomatolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to stomatology.

**stomatologist** (stō-mạ-tol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *stomatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in stomatology.

**stomatology** (stō-mạ-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.

**stomatomorphous** (stō"mạ-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *μορφή*, form.] In *bot.*, mouth-shaped.

**stomatonecrosis** (stō"mạ-tọ-nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *νέκρωσις*, deadness: see *necrosis*.] Gangrenous stomatitis. See *stomatitis* and *noma*.

**Stomatophora** (stō-mạ-tof'ọ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatophorus*: see *stomatophorous*.] Protozoa which are provided with a mouth or its equivalent: a higher series of protozoans: same as *Infusoria*, 2: opposed to *Lipostomata*.

**stomatophorous** (stō-mạ-tof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stomatophorus*, < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Having a mouth or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Stomatophora*; not lipostomatous.

**stomatoplastic** (stō"mạ-tọ-plas'tik), *a.* [< *stomatoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stomatoplasty.

**stomatoplasty** (stō'mạ-tọ-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the mouth.

**stomatopod** (stō'mạ-tọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *stomatopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having some of the legs close by the mouth, as a mantis-shrimp; of or pertaining to the *Stomatopoda*. Also *stomatopodous, stomapodous*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Stomatopoda*, in any sense.

Also *stomapod*.

**Stomatopoda** (stō-mạ-top'ọ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatopus* (*-pod-*): see *stomatopod*.] An order of malacostracous podophthalmic crustaceans, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*†) As constituted by Latreille in 1817, in the form *Stomapoda*, the second order of *Crustacea*, the so-called sea-mantes, or gastrurans, divided into two families, *Unipeltata* and *Bipeltata*, of which only the former are properly stomatopodous, the other being the so-called glass-crabs (*Phyllosoma*), or larval forms of other crustaceans. Hence—(*b*†) An artificial order of the higher crustaceans, under which are included not only the *Squillidæ* or *Stomatopoda* proper, but also the *Mysidæ* or opossum-shrimps, and related forms, the *Luciferidæ*, etc. (*c*) Restricted by Huxley to the family *Squillidæ*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.

Squilla, Gonodactylus, and Coronis appear to me to differ so widely and in such important structural peculiarities, not only from the Podophthalmia proper, but from all other Crustacea, as to require arrangement in a separate group, for which the title of *Stomatopoda* may well be retained. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 317.

**stomatopodous** (stō-mạ-top'ọ-dus), *a.* [< *stomatopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

**Stomatopora** (stō-mạ-top'ọ-rä), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1835), < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *πόρος*, pore: see *pore*².] Same as *Aulopora*.

**stomatoporoid** (stō-mạ-top'ọ-roid), *a.* [< *Stomatopora* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a coral of the genus *Stomatopora*. *Geological Jour.*, XLV. iii. 566.

**Stomatopterophora** (stō-mạ-top-tẹ-rof'ọ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *πτερόν*, feather, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the fourth class of mollusks, divided into two orders, *Pterobranchia* and *Dactyliobranchia*; the *Pteropoda* or pteropods.

**stomatorrhagia** (stō"mạ-tọ-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the mouth.

**stomatoscope** (stō'mạ-tọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Any instrument for keeping the mouth open so as to permit the parts within to be inspected. *Dunglison.*

**stomatotheca** (stō"mạ-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *stomatothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *θήκη*, box, chest.] In *entom.*, the mouth-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the mouth.

**stomatous** (stō'mạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *-ous*.] Provided with stomata; stomatophorous; stomate.

**Stomias** (stō'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Stomiatidæ*, having a long compressed body with delicate deciduous scales, a row of phosphorescent or luminous spots along each side, and a rayed dorsal opposite the anal fin: so called from the large and deep mouth, armed with a formidable array of teeth. *S. ferox* is found from Greenland to Cape Cod. Specimens are taken at various depths from 450 to 1,800 fathoms.

**Stomiatidæ** (stō-mi-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomias* (see *stomiatoid*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Stomias*. They are deep-sea Atlantic fishes, of 5 or 6 species and 3 genera, divided into 2 subfamilies, according to the presence or absence of an adipose fin.

**stomiatoid** (stō'mi-ạ-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stomias* (assumed stem *Stomiat-*).] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Stomias*; of or pertaining to the *Stomiatidæ*.

**II.** *n.* Any fish of the family *Stomiatidæ*.

**stomodæal** (stō-mọ-dē'ạl), *a.* Same as *stomodeal*.

**stomodæum** (stō-mọ-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ὁδαῖος*, by the way, < *ὁδός*, way.] An anterior part of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole enteric tube as is formed at the oral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *proctodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the aboral end, both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin.

**stomodeal** (stō-mọ-dē'ạl), *a.* [< *stomodæum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a stomodæum. Also spelled *stomodæal*.

**Stomoxyidæ** (stō-mok-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomoxys* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Stomoxys*, often merged in the *Muscidæ*. It contains such genera as *Stomoxys*, *Hæmatobia*, and *Glossina*, and includes some well-known biting flies, as the horn-fly, stable-fly, and tsetse-fly. Also *Stomoxidæ* (Meigen, 1824) and *Stomoxidea* (Westwood, 1840), and, as a subfamily of *Muscidæ*, *Stomoxyinæ* or *Stomoxinæ*.

**Stomoxys** (stọ-mok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A notable genus of biting flies, typical of the family *Stomoxyidæ*, or merged with the *Muscidæ*. They are gray, of medium size, and resemble the common house-fly in appearance. The mouth-parts are developed into a horny proboscis. *S. calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America, is a familiar example. See *stable-fly*, 1.

**stomp**¹ (stomp), *n.* A dialectal form of *stamp*; specifically, in *coal-mining*, one of the plugs of wood driven into the roof of the level, to which are fastened the "lines" serving to direct the miner in his proper course; they may also be used as bench-marks. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**stomp**²†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stump*.

**stompers** (stom'pėrz), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *stampers*. See *stamper*, 3.

**stonage**† (stō'nāj), *n.* [< *stone* + *-age*.] A collection or heap of stones. *Halliwell*.

Would not everybody say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal? *Leslie.* (*Nares.*)

**stond** (stond), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stand*.

**stondent**†. An obsolete past participle of *stand*.

**stone** (stōn), *n.* and *a.* [Also E. dial. *stean*, *steen*, Sc. *stane*, *stain*; < ME. *stoon*, *ston*, *stan*, < AS. *stān* = OS. *stēn* = OFries. *stēn* = D. *steen* = MLG. *stēn*, LG. *steen* = OHG. MHG. G. *stein* = Icel. *steinn* = Sw. Dan. *sten* = Goth. *stains*, a stone; prob. akin to OBulg. *stiena* = Russ. *stiena*, a wall, and to Gr. *στία*, *στῖον*, a stone. Hence *steen*¹, *steen*².] **I.** *n.* **1.** A piece of rock of small or moderate size. The name *rock* is given to the aggregation of mineral matter of which the earth's crust is made up. A small piece or fragment of this rock is generally called a *stone*, and to this a qualifying term is frequently added: as, cobble-*stone* or gravel-*stone*. See *rock*¹.

> Lo, heere be *stoonys* hard y-wrouȝte,
> Make hereof breed.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

> Are there no *stones* in heaven
> But what serve for the thunder?
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 234.

He is not a man, but a block, a very *stone*.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

**2.** The hard material of which rock consists: in contradistinction to *metal*, *wood*, etc.

> Al hem to-dryven ase *ston* doth the glas.
> *Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

> He made a harp of her breast-bone, . . .
> Whose sounds would melt a heart of *stone*.
> *The Cruel Sister* (Child's Ballads, II. 236).

> That we might see our own work out, and watch
> The sandy footprint harden into *stone*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

**3.** A piece of rock of a determined size, shape, or quality, or used for a defined purpose: as, a grind*stone*; a hearth*stone*; an altar-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*†) A gun-flint.

About seauen of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordinance, with *stone* and powder.
*Holinshed*, Chron., III. 947.

(*b*) A gravestone; a monument or memorial tablet.

> You shall shine more bright in these contents
> Than unswept *stone* besmear'd with sluttish time.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

(*c*) A millstone. (*d*) In *printing*, an imposing-stone. (*e*) In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-stone.

**4.** A precious stone; a gem. See *precious*.

> Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
> Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 27.

**5.** A small, hard, rounded object resembling a stone or pebble: as, a hail-*stone*; a gall-*stone*; an ear-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*) A calculous concretion in the kidney or urinary bladder or gall-bladder, etc.; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. (*b*) A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.] (*c*) The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp, as in the peach, cherry, or plum. See *drupe* and *endocarp* (with cuts). (*d*†) A hard, compact mass; a lump or nugget.

Marvellous great *stones* of yron.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 498.

**6**†. The glass of a mirror; a mirror of crystal.

> Lend me a looking-glass;
> If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
> Why, then she lives. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 262.

**7.** A common measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries. The English imperial standard stone is 14 pounds avoirdupois, and is commonly used in England in giving the weight of a man, but other values are in common use, varying with the article weighed: thus, the stone of butchers' meat or fish is 8 pounds, of cheese 16 pounds, of glass 5 pounds, of alum 13¼ pounds, of hemp usually 32 pounds, though a statute of George II. made it 16 pounds, and one of Henry VIII. 20 pounds; of lead 12 pounds, though the statute *de ponderibus* makes it 15 pounds of 25 "shillings" each, equal to 14½ pounds avoirdupois. There were in the early part of the nineteenth century many local stones in use in England, but in the United States this unit is unknown. The stone of 14 pounds is not recognized in the statute *de ponderibus*, and first appears as a weight for wool. The old arithmetics call 14 pounds half a quarter, and either do not mention the stone, or define it as 8 pounds. The only legal stone in Great Britain now is that of 14 pounds.

> And sende ye me word how mech more yn value yn a *stoon* shall I syle my wolle. *Paston Letters*, I. 155.

> He was not a ghost, my visitor, but solid flesh and bone;
> He wore a Palo Alto hat, his weight was twenty *stone*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Nux Postcœnatica.

**Alençon stone**, pure rock-crystal cut in rose or brilliant form.— **Amazonian** or **Amazon stone.** See *Amazonian*$^2$.— **Arkansas stone**, a fine-grain whetstone found in Arkansas, and used to sharpen surgical and dental instruments.— **Armenian stone.** See *Armenian.*— **Artificial stone**, a material prepared for decorative and building purposes by consolidating sand with the aid of some chemical. The best-known and most extensively used artificial stone is Ransome's, which is made by mixing sand with silicate of soda in a pug-mill, so as to form a plastic substance, which is then rolled or pressed into any desired form. The articles as thus prepared are then immersed in a solution of calcium chlorid, when double decomposition takes place, a calcium silicate being formed which firmly cements the particles of sand together, while the sodium chlorid, the other product of the decomposition, is afterward removed by washing. This material has been somewhat extensively used in England and elsewhere. Other processes akin to this, but in which different chemicals were used, have also been patented in the United States, but the materials thus produced have not met with any extensive sale. Beton or concrete has also been employed as a building material, to take the place of stone or brick, especially the "béton-Coignet," which is extensively used in and near Paris and elsewhere. Beton and concrete, which are mixtures of sand, gravel, stone chippings, fragments of brick, etc., with common or hydraulic mortar or cement, are also frequently, but not correctly, designated *artificial stone.*— **Ayr stone**, a stone used for polishing marble and surfacing metals. The harder varieties are used as whetstones. Also called *water of Ayr*, *Scotch stone*, and *smoke-stone.*— **Bath stone**, a rock used extensively for building purposes in England, and especially near Bath (whence its name). It is a limestone, having an oölitic structure, and belonging to the Inferior Oölite, which lies directly upon the Lias, the lowest division of the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. Also called *Bath oölite.*— **Beer stone**, a hard sandy chalk stratum of small thickness, occurring westward of Seaton in Devonshire, England. It forms a part of the Lower Chalk, and contains *Inoceramus mytiloides.* This series of beds, not having a thickness of more than 10 feet, is only of local importance, but it has been quarried as a building-stone for many hundred years, and parts of Exeter Cathedral are built of it.— **Bologna stone**, or **Bolognian stone**, a variety of barite, or barium sulphate, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent in the dark after being heated to ignition, powdered, and exposed to the sun's light for some time.— **Bristol stone**, rock-crystal, or Bristol diamond, small round crystals of quartz, found in the Clifton limestone, near the city of Bristol in England.— **Caen stone**, the French equivalent of the English Bath oölite. It is a cream-colored building-stone, of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England.— **Cambay stones.** See *carnelian.*— **Centurial stones.** See *centurial.*— **Ceylon stone**, a dark-green, brown, or black spinel from Ceylon, also called *ceylonite:* the name is also given to other minerals or gems from Ceylon.— **Channel-stone.** See *channel*$^1$.— **Charnwood Forest stone**, an oilstone found only in Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, England. It is one of the best substitutes for the Turkey oilstone, and is much used to give a fine edge to knives and other tools.— **Cornish stone.** Same as *china-stone*, 2.

> *Cornish stone* is used for almost all English wares, both in the body and the glaze. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1560.

**Crab's stones.** Same as *crab's eyes* (which see, under *crab*$^1$). See also *crabstone.*— **Crape stone**, a trade-name for onyx of which the surface is cut in imitation of crape and colored a lusterless black. A similar article is made from artificial silicious compounds cast in molds.— **Cut stone**, hewn stone, or work in hewn stone; ashler.— **Deaf as a stone.** See *deaf.*— **Dimension stone**, ashler.— **Drafted stone**, ashler stone having a chisel-draft around the face, the part inside the draft being left rough.— **Heraclean stone.** See *Heraclean.*— **Hewn stone**, blocks of stone with faces dressed to shape by the hammer.— **Holy stone**, a stone used in magical rites, whether as a magic mirror or show-stone, or as a sort of amulet.— **Infernal, ledger, lithographic, Lydian stone.** See the adjectives.— **Maltese stone**, a limestone of a delicate brown cream-color, very compact, and almost as soft as chalk. The natives of the island of Malta turn and carve it into various ornamental objects.— **Memorial, meteoric, Moabite stone.** See the adjectives.— **Mocha stone** [formerly also *Moco stone;* also *Mocha-pebble;* so called from *Mocha* in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful], a variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborization, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxids, as of manganese and iron; moss-agate.— **Philosopher's stone.** See *elixir*, 1.— **Portland stone**, in England, a rock belonging to the Portlandian series: so named from the Isle of Portland, where it is typically developed. The Portlandian is a part of the Jurassic series, and lies between the Purbeckian, the highest member of that series, and the Kimmeridgian. The Portland group, or Portlandian, consists of two divisions, the Portland stone and the Portland sand; the former has several subdivisions, to which local names are attached, such as *curf*, *base-bee*, and *whit-bee.* The Portland stone, which is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, is an important building-stone in England, and was extensively used by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, in important public buildings, especially in St. Paul's Cathedral.— **Precious stone.** See *precious.*— **Protean stone.** See *Protean.*— **Quarry-faced stone**, cut stone of which the face is left rough as it comes from the quarry, as distinguished from *tooled, hammer-faced, pitch-faced stone*, etc. — **Rocking stone.** See *rock*$^2$.— **Rosetta stone**, a stele or tablet of black basalt, found in 1799 near Rosetta, a town of Egypt, on the delta of the Nile, by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers. This stone bears a trilingual inscription, a decree of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphic and demotic. The inscription was deciphered chiefly by Champollion, and afforded the key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The monument is now in the British Museum.— **Rough-pointed stone.** See *rough*$^1$.— **Rubbed stone**, stonework of which the surface is cut straight with the stone-saw, and afterward smoothed by rubbing with grit or sandstone.— **Samian stone.** See *Samian.*— **Saracen's** or **Sarsen's stone.** See *Saracen.*— **Scotch stone.** Same as *Ayr stone.*— **Shipman's stone**†. See *shipman.*— **Sonorous stone.** See *sonorous.*— **Standing stone.** See *standing.*— **Stick and stone.** See *stick*$^3$.— **Stone cancer.** Same as *scirrhous cancer* (which see, under *scirrhous*).— **Stone of the second class.** See *elixir*, 1.— **Stones of sulphur.** See *sulphur.*— **To leave no stone unturned**, to do everything that can be done; use all practicable means to effect an object; spare no exertions.

> New crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
> To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 133.

**To mark with a white stone**, to mark as particularly fortunate, favored, or esteemed. The phrase arose from the custom among the Romans of marking their lucky days on the calendar with a white stone (as a piece of chalk), while unlucky days were marked with charcoal. *Brewer.* =**Syn.** 1 and 2. See *rock*$^1$.

II. *a.* 1. Made of stone: as, a *stone* house; a *stone* wall.

> The lion on your old *stone* gates
> Is not more cold to you than I.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. Made of stoneware: as, a *stone* jar; a *stone* mug.

> Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul!)
> Had two *stone* bottles found,
> To hold the liquor that she loved,
> And keep it safe and sound.
> *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

**Stone age.** See *archæological ages*, under *age.*— **Stone ax**, an ax-head or hatchet-head made of hard stone. Such axes are found, belonging to prehistoric epochs, and have also been in use down to the present time among savage tribes in different parts of the world. Compare *stone-ax.*— **Stone brick.** See *brick*$^2$.— **Stone jug.** See *jug*$^1$, 2.— **Stone ocher.** See *ocher.*

**stone** (stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoned*, ppr. *stoning.* [< ME. *stonen, stanen* (in earlier use *stenen*, whence mod. E. dial. *steen*$^1$), < AS. *stǣnan* = OHG. *steinōn*, MHG. *steinen* = Sw. *stena* = Dan. *stene* = Goth. *stainjan* (cf. D. *steenigen* = G. *steinigen*), pelt with stones, stone; from the noun.] 1. To throw stones at; pelt with stones.

> With stones men shulde hir stryke and *stone* hir to deth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 77.

> Francis himself was *stoned* to death.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. To make like stone; harden. [Rare.]

> O perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 63.

3. To free from stones, as fruit.

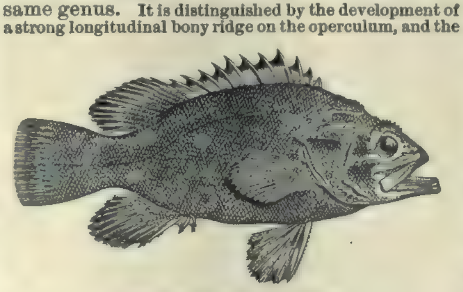
> She picked from Polly's very hand the raisins which the good woman was *stoning* for the most awfully sacred election cake. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 270.

4. To provide or fit with stones, as by lining, walling, or facing: as, to *stone* a well or a road. —5. In *leather-manuf.*, to work (the leather) with a stock-stone to reduce it to uniform thickness, stretch it, and make it smooth-grained.

**stone-ax** (stōn'aks), *n.* [< ME. **stonax*, < AS. *stānæx*, < *stān*, stone, + *æx*, ax.] An ax or a hammer with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in hewing stone.

**stone-basil** (stōn'baz″il), *n.* Same as *basil-weed.*

**stone-bass** (stōn'bås), *n.* A fish of the family *Serranidæ*, *Polyprion cernium*, or another of the same genus. It is distinguished by the development of a strong longitudinal bony ridge on the operculum, and the serration of the spines of the anal and ventral fins. It inhabits moderately deep water in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic. (Also called *wreck-fish* and *cernier.*) The corresponding stone-bass of Pacific waters is a very similar though distinct species, *P. oxygenius* (originally *oxygeneios*). See *Polyprion.*



Stone-bass (*Polyprion cernium*).

**stone-bird** (stōn'bėrd), *n.* 1. The vinous grosbeak, or moro.—2. The stone-snipe, or greater yellowlegs. See cut under *yellowlegs.*

**stone-biter** (stōn'bī″tėr), *n.* The common wolffish. See cut under *Anarrhichas.*

**stone-blind** (stōn'blīnd'), *a.* [= Icel. *steinblindr* = Sw. Dan. *sten-blind;* as *stone* + *blind.*] Blind as a stone; wholly blind, either literally or figuratively.

> I thought I saw everything, and was *stone-blind* all the while. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xviii.

**stone-blue** (stōn'blū), *n.* A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

**stone-boat** (stōn'bōt), *n.* A drag or sled without runners, used for moving stones; also, a wagon-platform hung below the axles, used for the same purpose. [U. S.]

**stonebock** (stōn'bok), *n.* Same as *steenbok.*

**stone-boilers** (stōn'boi″lėrz), *n. pl.* A tribe or race of men who practise stone-boiling.

> The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as *stone-boilers.*
> *E. B. Tylor*, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

**stone-boiling** (stōn'boi″ling), *n.* The act or process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it.

> The art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling.*
> *E. B. Tylor*, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

**stone-borer** (stōn'bōr″ėr), *n.* A mollusk that bores stones; a lithodomous, lithophagous, or saxicavous bivalve. See cuts under *accessory*, *date-shell*, *Glycymeris*, and *piddock.*

**stone-bow** (stōn'bō), *n.* [< ME. *stonbowe;* < *stone* + *bow*$^2$.] A weapon somewhat resembling a crossbow, for shooting stones; a catapult; also, a sort of toy.

> O, for a *stone-bow*, to hit him in the eye!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 51.

> Item, six *stone bowes* that shoot lead pellets.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 363.

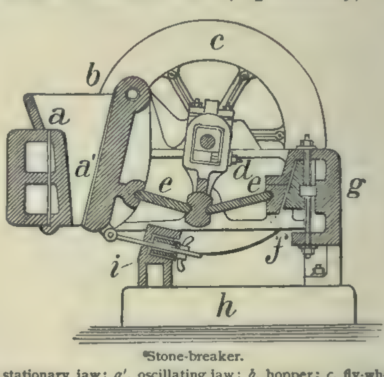
> Children will shortly take him for a wall,
> And set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 1.

**stone-bramble** (stōn'bram″bl), *n.* Same as *roebuck-berry.*

**stone-brash** (stōn'brash), *n.* In *agri.*, a subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

**stonebreak** (stōn'brāk), *n.* The meadow-saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata:* so called from the virtue, according to the doctrine of signatures, of its pebble-like bulbs against calculus. The name is also a general equivalent of saxifrage.

**stone-breaker** (stōn'brā″kėr), *n.* One who or that which breaks stones; specifically, a machine for pounding or crushing stone; an ore-mill; a stone-crusher.



Stone-breaker.

*a*, stationary jaw; *a'*, oscillating jaw; *b*, hopper; *c*, fly-wheel; *d*, short pitman connecting crank-wrist with toggles; *e*, *e*, toggles; *f*, frame, strengthened at *g*, where the thrust of the toggles is received; *h*, base of machine; *i*, rubber spring which withdraws the lower end of the jaw *a'*.

**stone-bruise** (stōn'bröz), *n.* A bruise caused by a stone; especially, a painful and persistent bruise on the sole of the foot, commonly in the middle of the ball of the foot, due to walking barefooted; also, a bruise produced on the hand, as by ball-playing. [Local, U. S.]

**stonebuck** (stōn'buk), *n.* [< ME. **stonbukke*, < AS. *stānbucca*, the ibex, < *stān*, stone, rock, + *bucca*, buck. In mod. use, tr. D. *steenbok*, G. *steinbock:* see *steenbok.*] The steenbok.

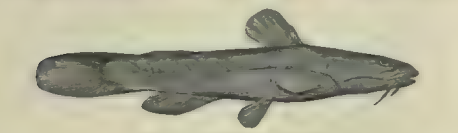
**stone-butter** (stōn'but″ėr), *n.* A sort of alum.

**stone-canal** (stōn'ka-nal″), *n.* In echinoderms, the duct leading from the madreporic plate to the circular canal: so called because it ordinarily has calcareous substances in its walls. Also *sand-canal.* *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 220.

**stone-cast** (stōn'kåst), *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand; a stone's cast; a stone's throw.

> About a *stone-cast* from the wall
> A sluice with blacken'd waters slept.
> *Tennyson*, Mariana.

**stonecat** (stōn′kat), *n.* A catfish of the genus *Noturus*, as *N. flavus*, common in many parts of the United States. *N. flavus* is one of the largest, sometimes exceeding a foot in length. *N. insignis* is another, nearly as large, found in the Middle and Southern States. There are several more, a few inches long, all of fresh waters of the same country.

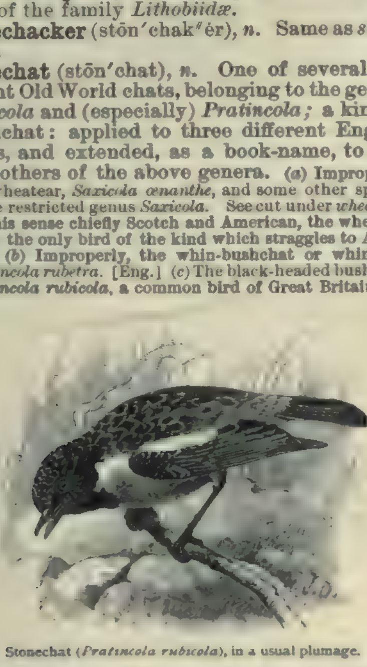


Stonecat (*Noturus flavus*).

**stone-centiped** (stōn′sen″ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Lithobiidæ*.

**stonechacker** (stōn′chak″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat.*

**stonechat** (stōn′chat), *n.* One of several different Old World chats, belonging to the genera *Saxicola* and (especially) *Pratincola;* a kind of bushchat: applied to three different English birds, and extended, as a book-name, to several others of the above genera. (*a*) Improperly, the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*, and some other species of the restricted genus *Saxicola*. See cut under *wheatear.* [In this sense chiefly Scotch and American, the wheatear being the only bird of the kind which straggles to America.] (*b*) Improperly, the whin-bushchat or whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra.* [Eng.] (*c*) The black-headed bushchat, *Pratincola rubicola*, a common bird of Great Britain and other parts of Europe. The true stonechat is about 5 inches long, the wing 2½, the tail scarcely 2. The male in full plumage has the head and most of the back black, the feathers of the back mostly edged with sandy brown; the upper tail-coverts white, varied with black and brown; the wings and tail blackish-brown, the former with a large white area on the coverts and inner secondaries; the sides of the neck and breast white; the rest of the under parts rufous-brown; the bill and feet black; and the eyes brown. It nests on the ground, and lays four to six bluish-green eggs clouded and spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *chickstone, stonechacker, stonechatter, stoneclink, stonesmich, stonesmitch*, or *stonesmickle*, and *stonesmith*



Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*), in a usual plumage.

> The *Stonechat* closely resembles the Whinchat, . . . a circumstance which has caused much confusion; . . . for in almost all parts of England the Whinchat, by far the commonest species, popularly does duty for the *Stonechat*, and in many parts of Scotland the Wheatear is universally known by that name. *Seebohm*, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 317.

**stonechatter** (stōn′chat″ėr). *n.* Same as *stonechat.*

**stone-climber** (stōn′klī″mėr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler.* [Local, U. S.]

**stoneclink** (stōn′klingk), *n.* Same as *stonechat.*

**stone-clover** (stōn′klō″vėr), *n.* The rabbit-foot or hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*, a low slender branching species with very silky heads, thence also called *puss-clover*. It is an Old World plant naturalized in America.

**stone-coal** (stōn′kōl), *n.* [= G. *steinkohle;* as *stone* + *coal*.] Mineral coal, or coal dug from the earth, as distinguished from charcoal: generally applied in England to any particularly hard variety of coal, and especially to that called in the United States *anthracite*. See *coal*.

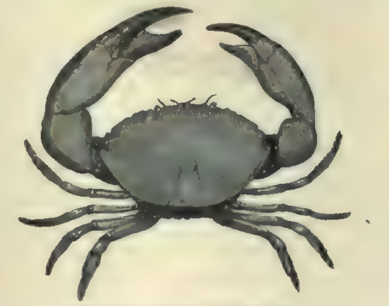
**stone-cold** (stōn′kōld′), *a.* Cold as a stone. *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iv. 4.

**stone-color** (stōn′kul″o̤r), *n.* The color of stone; a grayish color.

**stone-colored** (stōn′kul″o̤rd), *a.* Of the usual color of a large mass of stone, a cold bluish gray.

**stone-coral** (stōn′kor″a̤l), *n.* Massive coral, as distinguished from branching coral, or tree-coral; hard, sclerodermatous or lithocoralline coral, as distinguished from sclerobasic coral. Most corals are of this character, and are hexacoralline (not, however, the red coral of commerce, which is related to the sea-fans and other octocorallines).

**stonecrab** (stōn′krab), *n.* 1. Any crab of the family *Homolidæ.*—2. A European crab, *Lithodes maia.*—3. A large, stout, edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Menippe mercenaria.*—4. The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler.* [Local, U. S.]



Stonecrab (*Menippe mercenaria*).

**stone-crawfish** (stōn′krâ″fish), *n.* A crawfish of Europe, specified as *Astacus torrentium*, in distinction from the common crawfish of that country, *A. fluviatilis.*

**stone-cray** (stōn′krā), *n.* A distemper in hawks. *Imp. Dict.*

**stone-cricket** (stōn′krik″et), *n.* One of the wingless forms of the orthopterous family *Locustidæ*, living under or among stones and in dark places, and popularly confounded with true crickets (which belong to the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ* or *Achetidæ*). There are many species, of various parts of the world, some simply called *crickets*, and others *cave-crickets*. The commonest American stone-crickets belong to the genus *Ceuthophilus*, as *C. maculatus*, etc. See *cave-cricket*, and cut under *Hadenœcus*.

**stonecrop** (stōn′krop), *n.* [< ME. *stoncrop*, < AS. *stāncrop*, stonecrop, < *stān*, stone, + *crop*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers: see *stone* and *crop*.] The wall-pepper, *Sedum acre:* so called as frequently growing upon walls and rocks. It is native throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and somewhat employed in ornamental gardening; in America called *moss, mossy stonecrop*, etc., from its creeping and matting stems beset with small sessile leaves. The flowers are bright-yellow in small terminal cymes. The name is also extended to other species of similar habit, especially *S. ternatum*, and not seldom to the whole genus.—**Ditch-stonecrop**, a plant of the genus *Penthorum*, chiefly the American *P. sedoides*, a weed-like plant with yellowish-green flowers, common in ditches and wet places.—**Great stonecrop**, an old designation of the kidneywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, also of *Sedum album.*—**Mossy stonecrop.** See def.

**stone-crush** (stōn′krush), *n.* A sore on the foot caused by a bruise from a stone. [Local.]

**stone-crusher** (stōn′krush″ėr), *n.* A mill or machine for crushing or grinding stone or ores for use on roads, etc.; an ore-crusher; an ore-mill; a stone-breaker (which see).

**stone-curlew** (stōn′kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The stone-plover or thick-knee, *Œdicnemus crepitans.* See cut under *Œdicnemus.*—2. The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.*—3. In the southern United States, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata:* a misnomer. *Audubon.*

**stone-cutter** (stōn′kut″ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—2. A machine for shaping or facing stones.

**stone-cutting** (stōn′kut″ing), *n.* The business of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, etc.

**stoned** (stōnd), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ed*².] Having or containing stones, in any sense.

> Of *stoned* fruits I have met with three good sorts: viz., Cherries, plums, and persimmons.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

> The way
> Sharpe *ston'd* and thorny, where he pass'd of late.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3

**stone-dead** (stōn′ded′), *a.* [< ME. *standeed*, *standed* (= Sw. Dan. *stendöd*); < *stone* + *dead*.] Dead as a stone; lifeless.

> The Geant was by Gaffray don bore,
> So discomfite, *standede*, and all cold.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3121.

> He cannot be so stupid, or *stone-dead*.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

**stone-deaf** (stōn′def′), *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

**stone-devil** (stōn′dev″l), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Virginia.]

**stone-dresser** (stōn′dres″ėr), *n.* 1. One who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. *Simmonds.*—2. One of a variety of power-machines for dressing, polishing, and finishing marbles, slates, and other building-stones.

**stone-dumb** (stōn′dum′), *a.* Perfectly dumb. *The Century*, XXXV. 622. [Rare.]

**stone-eater** (stōn′ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *stone-borer*.

**stone-engraving** (stōn′en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving on stone. See *lithography, etching, gem-engraving.*

**stone-falcon** (stōn′fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*, and cut under *merlin*.

**stone-fern** (stōn′fėrn), *n.* A European fern, *Asplenium Ceterach:* so called from its habit of growing on rocks and stone walls.

**stone-fish** (stōn′fish), *n.* The shanny. *Parnell.* [Local, Scotch.]

**stone-fly** (stōn′flī), *n.* A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidæ:* so called because the larval forms abound under the stones of streams. (See cut under *Perla*.) *P. bicaudata*, whose larva is much used by anglers, is an example.

**stone-fruit** (stōn′fröt), *n.* [= D. *steenvrucht* = G. *steinfrucht* = Sw. *stenfrukt* = Dan. *stenfrugt;* as *stone* + *fruit*.] In *bot.*, a drupe; a fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp, as the peach, cherry, and plum. See *drupe*.

> Bring with you the kernels of peares and apples, and the stones of such *stonefruits* as you shall find there.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 439.

**stonegale** (stōn′gāl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

**stone-gall**¹ (stōn′gâl), *n.* [< *stone* + *gall*³.] A roundish mass of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone.

**stone-gall**² (stōn′gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

**stone-gatherer** (stōn′gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* A horse-machine for picking up loose stones from the ground. It consists of a receiving-box with a toothed wheel and a traveling apron, or a fork with curved teeth, and a lever for emptying it into the box when loaded.

**stone-gray** (stōn′grā), *n.* A dark somewhat brownish-gray color.

**stone-grig** (stōn′grig), *n.* The pride or mud-lamprey, *Ammocœtes branchialis*.

**stone-hammer** (stōn′ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones.

**stone-hard** (stōn′härd), *a.* 1. Hard as a stone; unfeeling. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 227.—2†. Firm; fast.

> Steken the ȝates *ston-harde* wyth stalworth barrez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

**stone-harmonicon** (stōn′här-mon″i-kon), *n.* Same as *lapideon* and *rock-harmonicon*.

**stone-hatch** (stōn′hach), *n.* The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula:* so called from nesting on shingle. See cut under *Ægialites*. *Yarrell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stone-hawk** (stōn′hâk), *n.* Same as *stone-falcon*.

**stone-head** (stōn′hed), *n.* The bed-rock; the solid rock underlying the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

**stone-hearted** (stōn′här″ted), *a.* Same as *stony-hearted*.

> Weepe, ye *stone-hearted* men! Oh, read and pittie!
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

**stone-hore**† (stōn′hōr), *n.* The common stonecrop, *Sedum acre;* also, *S. reflexum*. *Britten and Holland*.

**stone-horse** (stōn′hôrs), *n.* A stallion. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> My grandfathers great *stone-hors*, flinging up his head, and jerking out his left legge.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

**stone-leek** (stōn′lēk), *n.* Same as *cibol*, 2.

**stone-lichen** (stōn′lī″ken), *n.* A lichen growing upon stones or rocks, as species of *Parmelia, Umbilicaria*, etc. See *lichen*.

**stone-lily** (stōn′lil″i), *n.* A fossil crinoid; a crinite or encrinite, of a form suggesting a lily on its stem. Also called *lily-encrinite*. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

**stone-liverwort**† (stōn′liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The plant *Marchantia polymorpha*.

**stone-lobster** (stōn′lob″stėr), *n.* See *lobster*. [Local, U. S.]

**stone-lugger** (stōn′lug″ėr), *n.* 1. A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Catostomus* or *Hypentelium nigricans;* the hog-sucker or hog-molly. Also called *stone-roller* and *stone-toter*.—2. A cyprinoid fish of the United States, *Campostoma anomalum*, or some other member of that genus. It is 6 or 8 inches long; in the males in spring some of the parts become fiery-red, and the head and often the whole body is studded with large rounded tubercles. It is herbivorous, and abounds in deep still places in streams from New York to Mexico. Also *stone-roller*. See cut under *Campostoma*.

**stoneman** (stōn′man), *n.* [< *stone* + dial. *man*, a heap of stones, < W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. *dol-*

*men.*] A pile of rocks roughly laid together, usually on a prominent mountain-peak or -ridge, and intended to serve either as a landmark or as a record of a visit; a cairn.

**stone-marten** (stōn'mär″ten), *n.* Same as *beech-marten.*

**stone-mason** (stōn'mā″sn), *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them; a builder in stone.

**stone-merchant** (stōn'mėr″chant), *n.* A dealer in stones, especially building- or paving-stones.

**stone-mill** (stōn'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for breaking or crushing stone; a stone-breaker; an ore-crusher. See cut under *stone-breaker.* —2. A stone-dresser. See *stone-dresser*, 2.

**stone-mint** (stōn'mint), *n.* The American dittany. See *Cunila.*

**stone-mortar** (stōn'môr″tär), *n.* A form of mortar used for throwing projectiles of irregular and varying form, such as stones.

**stonen** (stō'nen), *a.* [< ME. *stonen*, also *stenen*, < AS. *stǣnen*, of stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone* and *-en*$^{2}$.] Consisting or made of stone. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> He forsothe areride a *stonen* signe of worship.
>
> *Wyclif*, Gen. xxxv. 14.

**stone-oak** (stōn'ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Javensis*, found in Java and other islands: so named from its thick osseous nut, which is peculiar among acorns in being ridged, with the cupule fitting into the furrows.

**stone-oil** (stōn'oil), *n.* Rock-oil or petroleum.

**stone-owl** (stōn'oul), *n.* The Acadian or saw-whet owl, *Nyctala acadica*, which sometimes hides in quarries or piles of rock. See cut under *Nyctala.* [Pennsylvania.]

**stone-parsley** (stōn'pärs″li), *n.* The plant *Sison Amomum;* also, *Seseli Libanotis* and other species of the genus *Seseli.* See *Seseli.*

**stonepecker** (stōn'pek″ėr), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* See cut under *turnstone.* [Local, Great Britain.] —2. The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*, a bird of similar resorts and habits. [Shetland Islands.]

**stone-pine** (stōn'pīn), *n.* See *pine*$^{1}$, also *oil-tree*, 5, and *pignon*, 1.

**stone-pit** (stōn'pit), *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

**stone-pitch** (stōn'pich), *n.* Hard inspissated pitch.

**stone-plover** (stōn'pluv″ėr), *n.* 1. The stone-curlew, thick-kneed plover, or thick-knee, a charadriomorphic or plover-like wading bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ, Œdicnemus crepitans*, a common bird of Europe. See cut under *Œdicnemus.*—2. Hence, one of various limicoline birds of the plover and snipe families. (*a*) The Swiss, gray, or bullhead plover, *Squatarola helvetica.* See cut under *Squatarola.* (*b*) The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*, or the dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus;* a stone-runner. See cuts under *Ægialites* and *dotterel.* (*c*) A shore-plover of the genus *Esacus*, as *E. recurvirostris.* (*d*) The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* See cut under *Limosa.* (*e*) The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.*

**stone-pock** (stōn'pok), *n.* A hard pimple which suppurates; acne.

**stone-priest†** (stōn'prēst), *n.* A lascivious priest. *Grim the Collier.* (*Davies.*)

**stoner** (stō'nėr), *n.* [< *stone* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which stones, in any sense of that word.

**stone-rag** (stōn'rag), *n.* A lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis.*

**stone-raw** (stōn'râ), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-rag.* —2. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* [Armagh, Ireland.]

**stonern†** (stō'nėrn), *a.* [Var. of *stonen.*] Consisting or made of stone. [Scotch.]

> The West Port is of *stonern* work, and mair decorated with architecture and the policy of bigging.
>
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

**stone-roller** (stōn'rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger.*

**stone-root** (stōn'röt), *n.* See *horse-balm* and *heal-all.*

**stone-rue** (stōn'rö), *n.* The fern *Asplenium Ruta-muraria.* [Eng.]

**stone-runner** (stōn'run″ėr), *n.* Same as *stone-plover*, 2 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

**stone-saw** (stōn'sâ), *n.* A tool or a sawing-machine for cutting marble, millstones, and building-stones into slabs, disks, columns, and blocks, either from the live rock in the quarry or in a stone-yard. The most simple form of machine is a flat blade of iron strained tight in a saw-frame, and reciprocated by means of suitable mechanism. The cutting is done by particles of sand continually supplied to the saw by means of a stream of water. Stone-saws of this type are usually arranged in gangs, the frame supporting a number of saws, and being suspended by chains over the block to be cut, the spaces between the blades regulating the thickness of the slabs. Circular saws have also been used to cut thin slabs of stone into narrow pieces by the agency of wet sand. An improvement on this method is the use of circular saws armed with black diamonds or carbon-points. The saw is placed in a frame resembling an iron-planer, the saw-arbor having a vertical motion; and the block of stone, dogged to a traversing table, is fed to the saw as the cut is made. Diamond stone-cutting machines have also been made in the form of reciprocating saws. In one new stone-sawing machine, called a *channeling-machine*, used to cut out large blocks and columns in a quarry, a circular saw having carbon-points is employed, the power being applied by means of gearing to the edge of the saw instead of at the arbor. Another form of quarrying stone-saw consists of an endless band of twisted wire rope passing in a horizontal direction over large pulleys, like a band-saw, and employing wet sand as the cutting-material.

**stone's-cast** (stōnz'kȧst), *n.* Same as *stone-cast.*

**stoneseed** (stōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, particularly the gromwell, *L. officinale* and *L. arvense.* The name, as also that of the genus, refers to the hardness of the seeds.

**Stonesfield slate.** See *slate*$^{2}$.

**stone-shot** (stōn'shot), *n.* The distance a stone can be thrown, either from a cannon or from a sling.

> He show'd a tent
> A *stone-shot* off.
>
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**stone-shower** (stōn'shou″ėr), *n.* A fall of aërolites; a meteoric shower.

**stonesmickle** (stōn'smik″l), *n.* Same as *stonechat* (*c*). Also *stonesmich, stonesmitch, stonesmith.*

**stone-snipe** (stōn'snīp), *n.* 1. The greater telltale, greater yellowshanks, or long-legged tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus*, a common North American bird of the family *Scolopacidæ.* The length is from 13 to 14 inches, the extent 24; the bill is 2 or more inches long, the tarsus 2½. The legs are chrome-yellow; the bill is greenish-black. The upper parts are dusky, speckled with whitish; the under parts are white, streaked on the jugulum, marked on the sides, flanks, and axillars with dusky bars and arrow-heads. The tail is barred with blackish and white. The stone-snipe inhabits North America at large, breeding in high latitudes, and is chiefly seen in the United States during the migrations and in winter. It is a noisy and restless denizen of marshes, bays, and estuaries. See cut under *yellowlegs.*
2. Same as *stone-plover*, 1. *Encyc. Dict.*

**stone-sponge** (stōn'spunj), *n.* A lithistidan sponge: so called from the hardness. See *Lithistida.*

**stone-squarer** (stōn'skwãr″ėr), *n.* 'One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter.

> And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stonesquarers* [the Gebalites, R. V.].
>
> 1 Ki. v. 18.

**stone-still** (stōn'stil'), *a.* [< ME. *ston-stille;* < *stone* + *still*$^{1}$.] Still as a stone; absolutely motionless, silent, etc. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

**stone-sturgeon** (stōn'stėr″jon), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon.*

**stone-sucker** (stōn'suk″ėr), *n.* The lamprey; a petromyzont. [Local, Eng.]

**stone-thrush** (stōn'thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

**stone-toter** (stōn'tō″tėr), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-lugger*, 1. Also *toter.*—2. A cyprinoid fish, *Exoglossum maxillingua:* a cut-lips. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

**stone-walling** (stōn'wâ″ling), *n.* 1. The process of walling with stone; hence, walls built of stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. x. 388.—2. Parliamentary obstruction by talking against time, raising technical objections, etc. [Australia.]

> He is great at *stone-walling* tactics, and can talk against time by the hour.
>
> *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head Station, p. 35.

**stoneware** (stōn'wãr), *n.* Potters' ware made from clay of very silicious nature, or a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed (in various proportions for various wares) with the clay. The mixture is then dried in a kiln until it is sufficiently solid to be kneaded, and is then beaten and tempered before being molded into shape. When fired it is not porous, like common pottery, but vitrified through its whole substance in consequence of the great amount of silex contained in the prepared clay. Vessels of stoneware are generally glazed by means of common salt. The salt, being thrown into the furnace, is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids. The old German stoneware had often a vitreous glaze. See *grès de Flandres*, under *grès*, and *Cologne ware*, under *ware*$^{2}$.

**stoneweed** (stōn'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *stoneseed.*—2. The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stonework** (stōn'wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of stone; masons' work of stone.—**Broken-range stonework.** See *range, n.*—**Crandalled stonework.** See *crandall.*—**Random, range,** etc., **stonework.** See the qualifying words.

**stone-works** (stōn'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A stone-cutting establishment.—2. An establishment for the making of stoneware. *Jewitt.*

**stonewort** (stōn'wėrt), *n.* [< *stone* + *wort*$^{1}$.] 1. A plant of the genus *Chara:* so called from the calcareous deposits which frequently occur on the stems.—2. Sometimes, the stone-parsley, *Sison Amomum.*

**stone-yard** (stōn'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure in which stone-cutters are employed.

**stong** (stong), *n.* [A var. of *stang*$^{1}$.] An instrument with which eels are commonly taken. *Richardson.* [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

**stonify†** (stō'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stonified*, ppr. *stonifying.* [< *stone* + *-i-fy.*] To make stony; petrify. [Rare.]

> Wilkes of stone, a shell-fish *stonified.*
>
> *Holland's Camden*, p. 365, margin. (*Davies.*)

**stonily** (stō'ni-li), *adv.* In a stony manner; stiffly; harshly; frigidly.

**stoniness** (stō'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being stony: as, the *stoniness* of ground or of fruit; *stoniness* of heart.

**stonish$^{1}$†** (stō'nish), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Stony. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

**stonish$^{2}$†** (ston'ish), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *astonish.* Cf. *stony*$^{2}$.] Same as *astonish. Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 825.

**stonishment†** (ston'ish-ment), *n.* Same as *astonishment. Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 19.

**stont†.** A Middle English form of *stant, stent*, contraction of *standeth*, present indicative third person singular of *stand.*

**stony$^{1}$** (stō'ni), *a.* [< ME. *stony, stany*, < AS. *stǣnig* (= OHG. MHG. *steinag*, G. *steinig* = Sw. *stenig*), stony, < *stān*, stone: see *stone.* Cf. AS. *staniht* = G. *steinicht* = Dan. *stenet*, stony.] 1. Containing stones; abounding in stone.—2. Made of stone; consisting of stone; rocky.

> And some fell on *stony* [the rocky, R. V.] ground, where it had not much earth; and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth. Mark iv. 5.

> With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls;
> For *stony* limits cannot hold love out.
>
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 67.

3. Hard like stone, but not made of stone; stone-like.

> The cocoa-nut with its *stony* shell.
>
> *Whittier*, The Palm-Tree.

Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, very hard, like a stone; hard as a rock. (*a*) Sclerodermic or madreporarian, as corals. (*b*) Lithistidan, as sponges. (*c*) Especially thick and hard, as some opercula of shells. See *sea-bean*, 3. (*d*) Petrous or petrosal, as bone. (*e*) Otolithic, as concretions in the ear. See *ear-bone, ear-stone, otolith.* (*f*) Turned to stone; petrified, as a fossil.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of stone: as, a *stony* quality or consistency.

> Chattering *stony* names
> Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.
>
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. Rigid; fixed; hard, especially in a moral sense; hardened; obdurate.

> Thou knowest that all these things do little or nothing move my mind—my heart, O Lord, is so *stony.*
>
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 257.

6. Painfully hard and cold; chilling; frigid; freezing.

> The *stony* feare
> Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 46.

> Out of my *stony* griefs
> Bethel I'll raise.
>
> *Sarah F. Adams*, Nearer, my God, to Thee.

> He . . .
> Gorgonised me from head to foot
> With a *stony* British stare.
>
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

**Stony cataract**, a cataract with great hardening of the lens.

**stony$^{2}$†**, *v.* [< ME. *stonyen, stonien;* cf. *astony, stun*$^{1}$, *stound*$^{3}$, and *aston.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stun.

> He was *stonyed* of the stroke that he myght not stonde on his feet ne meve no membre that he hadde.
>
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 265.

2. To astonish; confound.

> Sothely thise wordes when I here thaym or redis tham *stonyes* me. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

**II.** *intrans.* To be or become stunned or astounded.

> By land and sea, so well he him acquitte,
> To speake of him I *stony* in my witte.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

**stony-hearted** (stō'ni-här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; obdurate. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 28.

**stood** (stůd). Preterit and past participle of *stand.*

**stook** (stůk), *n.* [Also dial. *stouk;* prob. < MLG. *stūke*, LG. *stuke*, a heap or bundle, as of flax or turf, = G. *stauche*, a bundle, as of flax; cf. MD. *styck*, a chest, hamper.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

But *stooks* are cowpet wi' the blast.
*Burns*, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

*Stook*, twelve sheaves of corn stuck upright, their upper ends inclining towards each other like a high pitched roof. *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [Notes, p. 79.

**stook** (stůk), *v.* [< *stook*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Still shearing, and clearing,
The tither *stooked* raw [row].
*Burns*, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

**II.** *intrans.* To set up grain in stooks.

Those that binde and *stooke* are likewise to have 8*d.* a day, for bindinge and *stookinge* of winter corne is a man's labor. *Best's Farming Book* (1641), p. 43. (*E. Peacock.*)

**stooker** (stůk'ėr), *n.* [< *stook* + *-er*$^1$.] One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field. *J. Wilson.*

**stool** (stöl), *n.* [< ME. *stool*, *stole*, *stol*, < AS. *stōl* = OS. *stōl* = OFries. *stōl* = D. *stoel* = MLG. *stōl*, LG. *stol* = OHG. *stuol*, *stual*, *stōl*, MHG. *stuol*, G. *stuhl* = Icel. *stōll* = Sw. Dan. *stol* = Goth. *stōls*, a seat, chair; cf. OBulg. *stolŭ* = Russ. *stolŭ* = Lith. *stalas*, a table, = Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab (see *stele*$^3$); from the root of *stall*, *stell*, ult. from the root of *stand:* see *stall*$^1$, *stell*, *stand.*] **1.** A seat or chair; now, in particular, a seat, whether high or low, consisting of a piece of wood mounted usually on three or four legs, and without a back, intended for one person; also, any support of like construction used as a rest for the feet, or for the knees when kneeling.

I may nouȝte stonde ne stoupe ne with-oute a *stole* knele.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 394.

By sitting on the stage, you may . . . have a good *stool* for sixpence. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 141.

Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd *stool?*
*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**2†.** The seat of a bishop; a see.

This bispryche [Salisbury] wes hwylen two bispriche; theo other *stol* wes at Remmesbury, . . . the other at Schireburne. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 145.

**3.** Same as *ducking-stool*.

I'll speed me to the pond, where the high *stool*
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That *stool*, the dread of every scolding quean,
Yet sure, a lover should not die so mean.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 107.

**4.** The seat used in easing the bowels; hence, a fecal evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—**5†.** A frame for tapestry-work.

This woful lady lerned had in youthe
So that she werken and enbrouden couthe,
And weven in hir *stole* the radevore
As hit of women hath be woned yore.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2352.

**6.** The root or stump of a timber-tree, or of a bush, cane, grass, etc., which throws up shoots; also, the cluster of shoots thus produced.

What is become of the remains of these ancient vineyards, as vines shoot strongly from the *stoul*, and are not easily eradicated? *Archæologia*, III. 91. (*Davies.*)

The male prisoners, who were besom-makers, had been seen cutting sticks in Sweethope Dene . . . a few days before, and these sticks, having been compared with some *stools* in that secluded wood from which cuttings had been made, were found to correspond.
*North-Country Lore and Legend*, II. 254.

**7.** The mother plant from which young plants are propagated by the process of layering. *Lindley.*—**8.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A small channel in the side of a vessel for the deadeyes of the backstays. (*b*†) An ornamental block placed over the stem to support a poop-lantern.—**9.** A movable pole or perch to which a pigeon is fastened as a lure or decoy for wild birds. See the extract under *stool-pigeon*, 1. Hence—**10.** A stool-pigeon; also, a decoy-duck.

The decoys, or *stools*, as they are called, are always set to windward of the blind. . . . The *stools* should be set in a crescent-shaped circle [about fifty of them] with the heads of the decoys pointing to the wind. *Shore Birds*, p. 44.

**11.** Material spread on the bottom for oyster-spat to cling to; set, either natural or artificial. See *cultch*.—**Back-stool**, a kind of low easy-chair.—**Folding stool.** See *fold*$^1$.—**Office stool**, a high stool made for use by persons writing at a high desk, such as are used by bookkeepers and clerks. **Stool of a window**, or **window-stool**, in *arch.*, the flat piece on which the sash shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.—**Stool of repentance**, in Scotland, an elevated seat in a church on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke as a punishment for fornication or adultery. Compare *cutty-stool*.

What! d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yer synods, and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mail, and yer *stool o' repentance?* *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

**To fall between two stools**, to lose, or be disappointed in, both of two things between which one is hesitating.

No one would have thought that . . . Lily was aware . . . that she was like *to fall* to the ground *between two stools*—having two lovers, neither of whom could serve her turn. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

(See also *camp-stool*, *footstool*, *night-stool*, *piano-stool.*)

**stool** (stöl), *v.* [< *stool*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To throw up shoots from the root, as a grass or a grain-plant; form a stool. See *stool*, *n.*, 6.

I worked very hard in the copse of young ash with my bill-hook and a shearing knife, cutting out the saplings where they *stooled* too close together.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

**2.** To decoy duck or other fowl by means of stools. [U. S.]

For wet *stooling*, the wooden ones [decoys] are preferable, as the tin ones soon rust and become worthless.
*Shore Birds*, p. 45.

**3.** To be decoyed; respond to a decoy. [U. S.]

They [widgeons] *stool* well to any shoal-water duck decoys, and answer their call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 206.

**4.** To evacuate the bowels.

**II.** *trans.* To plow; cultivate. [Prov. Eng.] —**To stool turfs**, to set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stool-ball** (stöl'bâl), *n.* An outdoor game of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, generally played by women alone, but sometimes in company with men. See second quotation.

*Daugh.* Will you go with me?
*Wooer.* What shall we do there, wench?
*Daugh.* Why, play at *stool-ball.*
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

*Stool-Ball.* This game, so often mentioned in old writers, is still played in almost every village in Sussex, and is for ladies and girls exactly what cricket is to men. Two pieces of board 18 inches by 12 are fixed to two sticks from 3 to 4 feet high, according to the age of the players. These sticks are stuck in the ground sloping a little backwards, and from 10 to 15 yards apart. The players take sides, generally eight to ten each. . . . The bowler pitches the ball at the board, which in fact is the wicket. If he hits it the player is out. The same is the case if the ball is caught; and the running out, stumping, &c., are exactly like cricket. *N. and Q.*, 3d ser., XI. 457.

**stool-end** (stöl'end), *n.* In *mining*, a part of rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

**stool-pigeon** (stöl'pij"on), *n.* **1.** A pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy.

The *Stool-Pigeon*, also, as familiar to English ears as to ours, exists here—and even in the Eastern States—still in both its primary signification and its figurative extension. In the former it means the pigeon, with its eyes stitched up, fastened on a stool, which can be moved up and down by the hidden fowler, an action which causes the bird to flutter anxiously. This attracts the passing flocks of wild pigeons, which alight and are caught by a net, which may be sprung over them.
*De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 210.

Hence—**2.** A person employed as a decoy: as, a *stool-pigeon* for a gambling-house: such a fellow is generally a "rook" who pretends to be a "pigeon." See *pigeon*, 2, and *rook*$^1$, 3.

**stoom** (stöm), *n.* and *v.* Same as *stum*.

**stoop**$^1$ (stöp), *v.* [Formerly and still dial. *stoup;* < ME. *stoupen*, *stowpen*, *stupen*, < AS. *stūpian* = MD. *stuypen* = Icel. *stūpa* (very rare), stoop, = Norw. *stupa*, fall, drop, = Sw. *stupa*, dial. *stjupa*, fall, drop, tr. lower, incline, tilt; akin to *steep*$^1$: see *steep*$^1$, and cf. *steep*$^2$. The reg. mod. form from AS. *stūpian* is *stoup* (pron. stoup), as in dialectal use. The retention of or reversion to the orig. AS. vowel-sound ö occurs also in *room* (< AS. *rūm*) (and in *wound* (as pron. wönd), < AS. *wund*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; bow; incline; especially, of persons, to lower the body by bending forward and downward.

He hit on his helme with a heuy sword,
That greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to *stoupe.*
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7256.

The grass *stoops* not, she treads on it so light.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1028.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst!
*Stoops* like a camel!
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

**2.** To be bent or inclined from the perpendicular; specifically, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward from the upright line of the rest of the body.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will *stoop;* a black beard will turn white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 168.

Tall trees *stooping* or soaring in the most picturesque variety. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

**3.** To come down; descend.

The cloud may *stoop* from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape.
*Tennyson*, Princess, vi. (song).

**4.** Specifically, to swoop upon prey or quarry, as a hawk; pounce.

As I am a gentleman,
I'll meet next cocking, and bring a haggard with me
That *stoops* as free as lightning.
*Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iii. 5.

Here stands my dove; *stoop* at her if you dare.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.

**5.** To condescend; deign: especially expressing a lowering of the moral self, and generally followed by an infinitive or the preposition *to*.

Is Religion a beggarly and contemptible thing, that it doth not become the greatness of your minds to *stoop* to take any notice of it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

Frederic, indeed, *stooped* for a time even to use the language of adulation. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

**6.** To yield; submit; succumb.

Thus hath the Field and the Church *stouped* to Mahomet.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 242.

I will make thee *stoop*, thou abject.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To bend downward; bow.

Myself . . .
Have *stoop'd* my neck under your injuries.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1. 19.

She *stooped* her by the runnel's side.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 30.

**2.** To incline; tilt: as, to *stoop* a cask. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To bring or take down; lower, as a flag or a sail.

Nor, with that Consul join'd, Vespasian could prevail
In thirty several fights, nor make them *stoop* their sail.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 212.

**4.** To put down; abase; submit; subject.

I will *stoop* and humble my intents
To your well-practised wise directions.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 120.

**5.** To cast down; prostrate; overthrow; overcome.

You have found my spirit; try it now, and teach me
To *stoop* whole kingdoms.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

**6†.** To swoop or pounce down upon.

The hawk that first *stooped* my pheasant is killed by the spaniel that first sprang all of our side.
*Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, v. 1.

**7.** To steep; macerate. [Prov. Eng.]

**stoop**$^1$ (stöp), *n.* [< *stoop*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** The act of stooping or bending down; hence, a habitual bend of the back or shoulders: as, to walk with a *stoop*.

Now observe the *stoops*,
The bendings, and the falls.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 1.

His clumsy figure, which a great *stoop* in his shoulders, and a ludicrous habit he had of thrusting his head forward, by no means redeemed.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

**2.** The darting down of a bird on its prey; a swoop; a pounce.

Once a kite, hovering over the garden, made a *stoop* at me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

Hence—**3†.** That which stoops or swoops; a hawk. [Rare.]

You glorious martyrs, you illustrious *stoops*,
That once were cloister'd in your fleshly coops.
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 10.

**4.** A descent from superiority, dignity, or power; a condescension, concession, or submission: as, a politic *stoop*.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
*Dryden.*

**To give the stoop†**, to stoop; submit; yield.

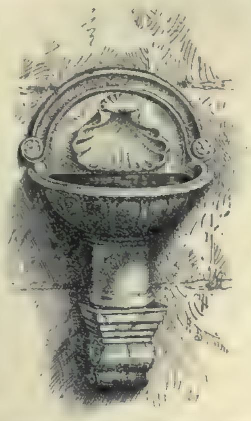
O that a king should *give the stoop* to such as these.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 186. (*Davies.*)

**stoop**$^2$, **stoup**$^2$ (stöp, stoup), *n.* [< ME. *stop*, *stope*, appar. a var. (due to confusion with the related ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa:* see *stop*$^2$) of **stepe*, **steap*, < AS. *steáp*, a cup, = MD. *stoop*, a cup, vessel, D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts, = MLG. *stōp*, a cup, vessel, also a measure, LG. *stoop*, a measure, = OHG. *stouf*, *stouph*, MHG. *stouf*, G. *stauf*, a cup, = Icel. *staup*, a cup, = Sw. *stop* (< D. or LG.), a measure of about three pints; also in dim. form, MHG. *stubechīn*, G. *stübchen*, a gallon, measure; prob. ult. identical with Icel. *staup*, a lump (orig. meaning something cast), hence a vessel of metal, etc., from the verb represented by Icel. *steypa* = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *stöbe*, cast (metals), pour out (liquids), E. *steep:* see *steep*$^2$. The spelling *stoup* is partly Sc., and in the Sc. pron. stoup is prob. of Icel. origin.] **1.** A drinking-vessel; a beaker; a flagon; a tankard; a pitcher.

Fetch me a *stoupe* of liquor.
*Shak.* (folio 1623), Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

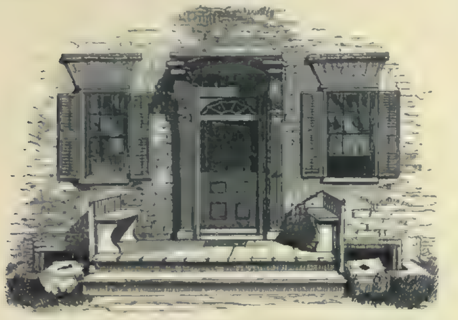
Hence—2. Liquor for drinking, especially wine, considered as the contents of a stoop: as, he tossed off his *stoop*.

> He took his rouse with *stoups* of Rhenish wine.
> *Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, [iii. 4.


Holy-water Stoop.—Church of San Miniato, Florence.

3. A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche or against the wall or a pillar at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches: also used in private houses. In the Greek Church it is called a *colymbion* or *hagiasmateron*. In this sense usually written *stoup*. Sometimes also called by the French name *bénitier*, and formerly *holy-water stock*, *holy-water stone*.

**stoop$^{3}$** (stöp), *n.* [Derived from D. usage in New York; < D. *stoep*, a stoop (*een hooge stoep*, a high stoop), MD. *stoepe*, a stoop, a bench at the door, = OS. *stōpo* = OHG. *stuofa*, MHG. *stuofe*, G. *stufe*, a step, guide; a doublet of *stope*, lit. a step, and from the root of *step* (AS. *stapan*, *steppan*, pret. *stōp*): see *step*.] An uncovered platform before the entrance of a house, raised, and approached by means of steps. Sometimes incorrectly used for *porch* or *veranda*. [U. S.; originally New York.]


Stoop.—Van Rensselaer House, at Greenbush, New York.

> Nearly all the houses [in Albany] were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch *stoops* with seats at its door. *J. F. Cooper*, Satanstoe, xi.

> They found him [Stuyvesant], according to custom, smoking his afternoon pipe on the *stoop*, or bench at the porch of his house. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

**stoop$^{4}$** (stöp), *n.* [Also *stoup*; a var. of *stulp*.] 1†. The stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump.

> It may be known, hard by an ancient *stoop*,
> Where grew an oak in elder days, decay'd.
> *Tancred and Gismunda*, iv. 2.

2. A post or pillar; specifically, an upright post used to mark distance, etc., on a racecourse.

> *Stoulpe*, before a doore, souche. *Palsgrave.*

> Carts or waines are debarred and letted [by coaches]: the milk-maid's ware is often spilt in the dirt, . . . being crowded and shrowded up against stalls and *stoopes*.
> *John Taylor*, Works, ii. 242. (*Bartlett.*)

> And 'twere well to have a flag at the ending *stoup* of each heat to be let down as soon as the first horse is past the *stoup*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

3. An upright support; a prop or column; specifically, in *coal-mining*, a pillar of coal left to support the roof.—4. Figuratively, a sustainer; a patron.

> Dalhousie, of an auld descent,
> My chief, my *stoup*, and ornament.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 367. (*Jamieson.*)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

**Stoop and room**, a method of mining coal in use in Scotland, differing but little from the pillar and breast method. See *pillar*.—**Stoop and roop.** [Also *stoup and roup*; a riming formula, of which the literal or original meaning is not obvious; explained by Jamieson as for *stump and rump*.] The whole of everything; every jot: often used adverbially.

> "But the stocking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot; "we're utterly ruined. . . . We are ruined *stoop and roop*."
> *Scott*, Black Dwarf, x.

**Stoop and thirl.** Same as *stoop and room*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264.

**stooped** (stö′ped or stöpt), *a.* [< *stoop*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a stoop in posture or carriage; round-shouldered; bent.

> The college witticism that "——— and ———" (another highly esteemed university dignitary) "are the *stoopedest* men in New Haven." *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 557.

**stooper** (stö′pėr), *n.* [< *stoop*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which stoops.

**stooping** (stö′ping), *p. a.* 1. Leaning; bending forward and downward; hence, bent; bowed: as, *stooping* shoulders; a *stooping* figure.—2†. Yielding; submissive.

> A *stooping* kind of disposition, clean opposite to contempt. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

3. In *her.*, swooping or flying downward as if about to strike its prey: noting a hawk used as a bearing. Also spelled *stouping*.

**stoopingly** (stö′ping-li), *adv.* In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 260.

**stoop-shouldered** (stöp′shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having a habitual stoop in the shoulders and back.

**stoor$^{1}$** (stör), *a.* [Also *stour*; early mod. E. also *stoore*; Sc. *stour*, *stoure*, *sture*, < ME. *stoor*, *store*, *stor*, < AS. *stōr* = OFries. *stōr* = Icel. *stōrr* = Dan. Sw. *stor*, great, large.] 1. Great; large; strong; mighty.

> He was *store* man of strenght, stoutest in armes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3743.

> On a grene hille he sawe a tre,
> The savoure of hit was stronge & *store*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 101.

2. Stiff; hard; harsh.

> *Stoure*, rude as course clothe is, gros. *Palsgrave.*

> Now, to look on the feathers of all manner of birds, you shall see some so low, weak, and short, some so coarse, *stoore*, and hard, and the ribs so brickle, thin, and narrow, that it can neither be drawn, pared, nor yet will set on.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

3. Austere; harsh; severe; violent; turbulent: said of persons or their words or actions.

> O stronge lady *stoore*, what dost thow?
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1123.

> Thenne ho gef hym god-day, & wyth a glent laȝed,
> & as ho stod, ho stonyed hym wyth ful *stor* wordez.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1291.

> *Stowre* of conversacyon, estourdy. *Palsgrave.*

4. Harsh; deep-toned. *Halliwell.*

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

**stoor$^{2}$** (stör), *v.* [Also *stour*; < ME. *storen*, < AS. as if **stōrian*, a var. of *stȳrian* = MLG. *stōren*, etc., move, stir: see *stir*$^{1}$ and *steer*$^{3}$, doublets of *stoor*$^{2}$.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move; stir. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Loke ye *store* not of that stedd,
> Whedur y be quyck or dedd.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 191. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To move actively; keep stirring. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To stir up, as liquor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Hence—2. To pour; especially, to pour leisurely out of any vessel held high. [Scotch.]—3. To sprinkle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**stoor$^{2}$** (stör), *n.* [Also *stour*; < *stoor*$^{2}$, *v.* Cf. *stir*$^{1}$, *n.* In some senses confused in the spelling *stour* with *stour*$^{3}$.] 1. Stir; bustle; agitation; contention. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> An infinite cockneydom of *stoor* and din.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, i. 161.

2. Dust in motion; hence, also, dust at rest. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Our ancient crown 's fa'n in the dust—
> De'il blin' them wi' the *stoure* o't.
> *Burns*, Awa', Whigs, Awa'.

3. A gush of water. *Jamieson*; *Halliwell* (under *stour*, *stowre*). [Scotch.]—4. Spray. [Scotch.]—5. A sufficient quantity of yeast for brewing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stoor$^{3}$**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *store*$^{3}$.

**stoorey** (stö′ri), *n.* [Cf. *stoor*$^{2}$, *n.*, 5.] A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. [Prov. Eng.]

**stoorness**† (stör′nes), *n.* [Also *stourness*; < ME. *stowrnes*, *stowrenes*; < *stoor*$^{1}$ + *-ness*.] Strength; power.

> And Troiell, the tru knight, trayturly he slogh,
> Noght thurgh *stowrenes* of strokes, ne with strenght one.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10345.

**stoory** (stö′ri), *a.* [Also *stoury*, *stowry*; < *stoor*$^{2}$, *n.*, 2, + *-y*$^{1}$.] Dusty. [Scotch.]

> An aye she took the tither souk,
> To drouk the *stowrie* tow.
> *Burns*, I Bought my Wife a Stane of Lint.

**stooth** (stöth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stothe*; prob. < Icel. *stoth* = Sw. *stod*, a post; cf. AS. *studu*, > ME. *stode*, E. *stud*, a post, etc.: see *stud*$^{1}$.] A stud; a post; a batten. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> For settinge in ij. *stothes* and mendyng the wall of the receiver's chalmer over the stare.
> *Howden Roll* (1552), in Fabric Rolls of York Minster, [p. 355. (*E. Peacock.*)

**stooth** (stöth), *v. t.* [< *stooth*, *n.*] To lath and plaster. *Halliwell*; *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**stoothing** (stö′thing), *n.* [< *stooth* + *-ing*$^{1}$, or a var. of *studding*, accom. to *stooth*.] Studding; battening.

**stop$^{1}$** (stop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stopped*, ppr. *stopping*. [< ME. *stoppen*, *stoppien*, < AS. *stoppian* (in comp. *for-stoppian*), stop up, = OS. *stuppōn* = MD. D. *stoppen* = MLG. LG. *stoppen*, stuff, cram, = OHG. *stoffōn*, *stoppōn*, MHG. G. *stopfen*, *stoppen* = Icel. Sw. *stoppa* = Dan. *stoppe*, stop. (*a*) According to the usual view, = OF. *estouper*, F. *étouper* = OSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, stop up with tow, < LL. *stupare*, *stuppare*, stop up with tow, cram, stop, < L. *stupa*, *stuppa* = Gr. *στύπη*, *στύππη*, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow: see *stupa*, *stupe*$^{1}$. (*b*) But this explanation, which suits phonetically, is on grounds of meaning somewhat doubtful; it does not appear from the early instances of the verb that the sense 'stop with tow,' 'stuff,' is the original. The similarity with the L. and Rom. forms may be accidental, and the Teut. verb may be different (though mingled with the other), and connected with OHG. *stophōn*, MHG. *stupfen*, *stüpfen*, pierce, and so ult. with E. *stump*. Cf. *stuff*, *v.*, derived, through the F., from the same Teut. source.] I. *trans.* 1. To close up, as a hole, passage, or cavity, by filling, stuffing, plugging, or otherwise obstructing; block up; choke: as, to *stop* a vent or a channel.

> Ther is an eddre thet is y-hote ine latin aspis, thet is of zuiche kende thet hi *stoppeth* thet on eare mid erthe, and thet other mid hare tayle, thet hi ne yhere thane charmere.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

> Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
> Might *stop* a hole to keep the wind away.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 237.

> Mountains of ice, that *stop* the imagined way,
> Beyond Petsora eastward, to the rich
> Cathaian coast. *Milton*, P. L., x. 291.

2. To make close or tight; close with or as with a compressible substance, or a lid or stopper: as, to *stop* a bottle with a cork; hence, to stanch.

> The eldest and wysest at Geball were they that mended and *stopped* thy shippes. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxvii. 9.

> Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge,
> To *stop* his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 258.

> Children yet
> Unborn will *stop* their ears when thou art nam'd.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

> This place [a Maronite convent] is famous for excellent wine, which they preserve, as they do in all these parts, in large earthen jars, close *stopped* down with clay.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 103.

3. To shut up; inclose; confine.

> Forthi yf combes ronke of hony weep,
> Three dayes *stopped* up atte home hem [bees] keep.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

> Whatever spirit . . . leaves the fair at large
> Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
> Be *stopp'd* in vials, or transfix'd with pins.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 126.

4. To hinder from progress or procedure; cause to cease moving, going, acting, working, or the like; impede; check; head off; arrest: as, to *stop* a car; to *stop* a ball; to *stop* a clock; to *stop* a thief.

> "How dare you *stop* my errand?" he says;
> "My orders you must obey."
> *Child Noryce* (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

> Did they exert themselves to help onward the great movement of the human race, or to *stop* it?
> *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. To hold back, as from a specified course, purpose, end, or the like; restrain; hinder: followed by *from* (obsolete or dialectal *of*).

> No man shall *stop* me *of* this boasting. 2 Cor. xi. 10.

> Thus does he poison, kill, and slay, . . .
> Yet *stops* me o' my lawfu' prey.
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

6. To prevent the continuance of; suppress; extinguish; bring to an end: as, to *stop* a leak.

> Thei putten here hondes upon his mouthe, and *stoppen* his Brethe, and so thei sleen him.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 201.

> If there be any love to my deservings
> Borne by her virtuous self, I cannot *stop* it.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

7. To check or arrest by anticipation.

> The grief . . . that *stops* his answer.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1664.

> Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should . . . *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?
> *South.* (*Johnson.*)

8. To keep back; withhold.

> Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages, about the sack he lost the other day at Hinckley fair?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

> Nor *stops*, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 63.

**9.** To cease from; discontinue; bring to a stop.

> When the crickets *stopped* their cry,
> When the owls forbore a term,
> You heard music; that was I.
> *Browning*, Serenade at the Villa.

**10.** In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, to press (a string) with the finger so as to shorten its vibrating length, and thus raise the pitch of the tone produced from it. (*b*) Of the wind group generally, to close (a finger-hole in the tube) so as to change the nodes of the vibrating column of air, and thus alter the pitch of the tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, to insert the hand into (the bell) so as to shorten the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus to raise the pitch of the tone.—**11.** *Naut.*, to make fast with a small line: as, to *stop* a line to a harpoon-staff.—**12.** To put the stops, or marks of punctuation, in; point, as a written composition; punctuate.

> If his sentences were properly *stopped*.
> *Landor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**13.** In *masonry*, *plastering*, etc., to point or dress over (an imperfect or damaged place in a wall) by covering it with cement or plaster.—**14.** In *hort.*, same as *top*.

> After the end of July it is not advisable to continue the topping — technically *stopping* — of the young shoots.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 254.

**15.** To ward off; parry. [Pugilistic slang.]—**A stopping oyster**†. See *oyster*.—**Stopping the glass.** See *glass*.—**To stop a gap.** See *gap*.—**To stop a line.** See *line*$^{2}$.—**To stop down a lens**, in *photog.*, etc., to reduce the amount of light admitted through a lens by using stops or diaphragms. See *stop*$^{1}$, *n.*, 12.—**To stop off.** (*a*) In *founding*, to fill in (a part of a mold) with sand to prevent metal from running into that part when the casting is made. The form of the casting can frequently be thus changed without the expense of altering a pattern or making a new pattern. (*b*) In galvanoplastic operations, to apply a varnish to (parts of a plate or object), to prevent the deposit of metal upon the varnished parts during immersion in the gilding or electroplating solution.—**To stop one's mouth**, to silence one; especially, to silence one by a sop or bribe.

> Let repentance *stop your mouth*;
> Learn to redeem your fault.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

> If you would have her silent, *stop her mouth* with that ring. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

**To stop out.** (*a*) In the *arts*, to protect (a surface, etc.) from chemical or other action by covering with a coating: as, in photography, to cover with paint, paper, etc., as parts of a negative which are not to be printed; in electrotyping, to cover with wax, as parts of the black-leaded mold, to prevent the deposit of copper on those parts; in etching, to cover with a varnish or other resisting composition, as parts of a plate which are not to be bitten by the acid. (*b*) *Theat.*, to cover (some of the teeth) with black wax, so as to make them invisible. =**Syn.** 1 and **4.** To interrupt, block, blockade, barricade, intercept, end.—**9.** To suspend, intermit.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To check one's self; leave off; desist; stay; halt; come to a stand or stop, as in walking, speaking, or any other action or procedure.

> Why *stops* my lord? shall I not hear my task?
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 52.

> Terence . . . always judiciously *stops* short before he comes to the downright pathetic.
> *Goldsmith*, Sentimental Comedy.

> No rattling wheels *stop* short before these gates.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 144.

**2.** To discontinue; come to an end; cease to be: as, the noise *stopped*; an annuity *stops*.—**3.** To make a halt or a stay of longer or shorter duration; tarry; remain.

> We . . . went about half a mile to the east of Tortura, not designing to *stop* there.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 60.

> Mr. Brontë and old Tabby went to bed. . . . But Charlotte . . . *stopped* up . . . till her weak eyes failed to read or to sew. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë, II. 121.

> "I would rather *stop* abed," said I; "what have I to do with fighting?" *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxiv.

> I've been up country some weeks, *stopping* with my mother. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 17.

**4.** To intercept, ward off, or parry a blow. [Pugilistic slang.]

> Don't *stop* with your head too frequently.
> *A. L. Gordon*, In Utrumque Paratus.

**To stop off** or **over**, to make a brief or incidental stay at some point in the course of a journey; lie off or over: also used as a noun or an adjective: as, a *stop-over* check; the ticket allows a *stop-off* in Chicago. [Colloq.]—**To stop out**, to stay out all night, as in the streets, or away from one's proper lodging-place.

> Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, only says, "Poor boy, let him go." But it's only when we've done nothink but *stop out* that he says that.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

**stop**$^{1}$ (stop), *n.* [< *stop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of stopping, in any sense. (*a*) A filling or closing up.

> A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop!*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 288.

(*b*) An impeding or hindering; obstruction; stoppage.

> What 's he? One sent,
> I feare, from my dead mother, to make *stop*
> Of our intended voyage. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 7.

(*c*) A pause; a stand; a halt.

> When he took leave now, he made a hundred *stops*,
> Desir'd an hour, but half an hour, a minute.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 1.

> Mrs. Crummles advancing with that stage walk which consists of a stride and a *stop* alternately.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxv.

(*d*) Termination; ending.

> How kingdoms sprung, and how they made their *stop*,
> I well observed. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 49.

(*e*) A stay; a tarrying.

> Coming to the Corner above Bethlehem Gate, [we] made a *stop* there, in order to expect the return of our Messenger. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

**2**†. A state of hesitation or uncertainty; a standstill.

> At which sudden question, Martius was a little at a *stop*.
> *Bacon*, Holy War.

**3.** That which stops or hinders; especially, an obstacle or impediment; specifically, a weir.

> He that is used to go forward, and findeth a *stop*, falleth out of his own favour. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

> What they called *stops* . . . were in effect wears or kidels.
> *Sir J. Hawkins*, in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 274, note.

**4.** In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, a pressure on a string so as to shorten its vibrating length, and raise the pitch of its tone. (*b*) Of wind-instruments, the closing of a finger-hole in the tube so as to alter the pitch of its tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the inserting of the hand into the bell so as to raise the pitch of the tone.—**5.** Any lever or similar device for thus stopping a string or finger-hole.

> His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string and now governed by *stops*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 62.

> In every instrument are all tunes to him that has the skill to find out the *stops*. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

**6.** In an organ, a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, and giving tones of the same quality. A *complete stop* has at least one pipe for each digital of the keyboard to which it belongs; if a stop has less, it is called a *partial stop*; if more, it is called a *compound stop* or *mixture-stop*. The number of pipes constituting a stop varies according to the compass of the keyboard to which it belongs, the usual number being now sixty-one for manual keyboards, and either twenty-seven or thirty for pedal keyboards, while mixture-stops have between twice and five times as many. Stops are variously classified, as follows: (*a*) As to general quality of tone, the principal qualities recognized being the *organ*-tone (as in the open diapason, the octave, the fifteenth, etc.), the *flute*-tone (as in the bourdon, the stopped diapason, the melodia, the flute, etc.), the *string*-tone (as in the viol da gamba, the violina, the dulciana, etc.), and the *reed*-tone (as in the oboe, the clarinet, the trumpet, etc.). The first three groups are also called *flue-stops*, and the last *reed-stops*, from the construction of their pipes (see *pipe*$^{1}$, 2). (*b*) As to the pitch of the tones relative to the digitals used, the two classes being *foundation-* and *mutation-stops*, of which the former give tones exactly corresponding to the normal pitch of the digitals, while the latter give tones distant from that pitch by some fixed interval, like one, two, or three octaves, or even a twelfth. Foundation-stops are usually called *eight-feet stops*, because the length of an open pipe sounding the second C below middle C is approximately eight feet; while for an analogous reason mutation-stops sounding an octave below the normal pitch of the digitals are called *sixteen-feet stops*; those sounding the octave above, *four-feet stops*; those sounding the second octave above, *two-feet stops*, etc. The specific names of stops are not only numerous, but often vary without sufficient reason. Some names have a merely technical significance, as *diapason*, *principal*, etc.; some indicate the instrument which they are intended to imitate, as *flute*, *trumpet*, *violoncello*, etc.; while others mark the extent of the mutation produced, as *octave*, *twelfth*, *quint*, etc. Each partial organ has its own stops, which can be sounded only by means of the digitals of its own keyboard. The pipes of a stop are usually arranged in a transverse row on the wind-chest, the order of disposition, or *plantation*, varying somewhat. Under them, and between the upper and middle boards of the chest, is a movable strip of wood called a *slider*, which (together with both these boards) is perforated with holes corresponding to the plantation of the pipes. The position of the slider is controlled through a system of levers by a handle near the keyboard called a *register*, *stop-knob*, or *stop*. When this handle is pulled out or drawn, the holes of the slider are coincident with those of the two boards, so that the air can pass freely from the pallets into the pipes; when the handle is pushed in, the holes of the slider are not coincident with those of the two boards, and communication between the pallets and the pipes is cut off. In the one case the stop is said to be "on," in the other "off." When the slider controlling the use of the upper pipes of a stop is separated from that controlling the lower, the stop is called *divided*. Since the handles controlling the use of the pipes or stops proper are made of the same general shape as those controlling various mechanical appliances, like couplers, the former are also called *sounding* or *speaking stops*, in distinction from the latter, or *mechanical stops*. Stops whose quality or power of tone is decidedly individual, so as to fit them for the performance of solo melodies, are called *solo stops*. See *organ*, *reed-organ*, *pipe*, etc.

> The pathetic *stop* of Petrarch's poetical organ was one he could pull out at pleasure.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

**7.** Same as *stop-knob*.—**8.** *pl.* In the harpsichord, handles controlling levers by which the position of the jacks could be varied so as to alter the force or quality of the tones produced.—**9.** A mark to indicate a stop or pause in reading; a mark of punctuation.

> I can write fast and fair,
> Most true orthography, and observe my *stops*.
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

> Who walked so slowly, talked in such a hurry,
> And with such wild contempt for *stops* and Lindley Murray!
> *C. S. Calverley*, Isabel.

**10.** In *joinery*, one of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.—**11.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A projection at the head of a lower mast, supporting the trestletrees. (*b*) A bit of small line used to lash or fasten anything temporarily: as, hammock-*stops*, awning-*stops*.—**12.** In *optics*, a perforated diaphragm inserted between the two combinations of a double lens, or placed in front of a single lens, to intercept the extreme rays that disturb the perfection of the image. The practical effect of the stop is to increase the depth of the focus and sharpness of definition, but to diminish the illumination in the exact ratio of the diameter of the stop to that of the lens, and hence, in photography, to increase correspondingly the necessary time of exposure.

> Microscopes, in which, whatever be the size of the lens itself, the greater portion of its surface is rendered inoperative by a *stop*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 10.

**13.** In *bookbinding*, a small circular finishing-tool used by bookbinders to stop a line or fillet at its intersection with another line.—**14.** In *lace-manuf.* (in the application of the Jacquard attachment described under *loom*, 2, to a lace-frame), a point at which the different sets of warp-threads are concentrated or brought to a sort of focus, and which in the design of a pattern is taken as a basis for measurement in determining the distances the respective threads in the set must be moved to form the desired pattern. The movements of the mechanism are adjusted in accordance with these measurements.—**15.** In *phonetics*, an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a mute; a check.—**16.** The concavity of the profile of a dog's face, specially marked in the bulldog and pug.—**17.** In *fencing*, the action whereby a fencer, instead of parrying a blow and then thrusting, allows a careless opponent to run on his sword-point. He may hasten the stop by extending the sword-arm. (See *stop-thrust*.) The stop is discouraged in fencing as a game, since much use of it shortens the passages, and destroys combinations of feints, disengagements, coupés, etc.—**Double stop.** See *single stop*.—**Full stop.** (*a*) A period. (*b*) In *lute-playing*: (1) A chord followed by a pause. (2) A chord in producing which all the strings are stopped by the fingers.—**Geneva stop.** See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.—**Half-stop**, in an organ, a stop which contains half, or about half, the full number of stops.—**Harmonic stop.** See *harmonic*.—**Incomplete** or **imperfect stop.** See *incomplete*.—**Open stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are open at the upper end.—**Pedal stop.** See *pedal*.—**Service stop**, in *railroading*, a stop made by a railway-train, in the regular way and at stations designated by the regulation schedule, as distinguished from an *emergency stop*.—**Single stop**, in *ship-building*, the scoring down of the carlines between the beams, by which means a carline is prevented from sinking any lower than its intended position. The double stop is generally used for deeper carlines than the single stop.—**To hunt upon the stop**†, to hunt with or like a stop-hound — that is, slowly and with frequent pauses; hence, to be lukewarm.

> If any [Christian] step a little forward, do not the rest *hunt upon the stop?* *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 91.

**To put a stop to**, to cause to stop, temporarily or permanently; break off; end. =**Syn.** 1. *Stop*, *Cessation*, *Stay*, *Suspension*, *Intermission*, *Pause*, *Rest*. These words may denote the failure or interruption of forward motion or of activity. *Stop* is an energetic word, but the most general: it is opposed to *going forward* or *going on*; *cessation* may be temporary or final, and is opposed to *continuance*; a *stay* is a *stop* viewed as a lingering or delay: as, a short *stay* in the place; or, as a legal term, simply a *stop*: as, a *stay* of proceedings; *suspension* is a complete but presumably temporary *stop*: as, a *suspension* of work or pay; *intermission* is a strictly temporary *stop*; *pause* is a brief *stop*, in full expectation of going on; *rest* is a *stop* for refreshment from weariness.

**stop**$^{2}$ (stop), *n.* [< ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa*, a bucket or pail: see *stoop*$^{2}$.] A bucket; a pail; a small well-bucket; a milk-pail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stop**$^{3}$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoop*$^{2}$.

**stop-cock** (stop′kok), *n.* A faucet with a valve of some form, operated by a handle: used to open or close a pipe or passage for water, gas, etc. Such cocks are sometimes made self-closing, to prevent waste.

**stop-collar** (stop′kol″ä̤r), *n.* In *mach.*, an adjustable collar which can be placed and held by a set-screw on a shaft or rod as a stop or gage to limit the motion of a movable part sliding on the rod or shaft, as a fitting on the main shaft on which the carriage of a typewriter slides, and adjustments in many other machines.

**stop-cylinder** (stop′sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *printing.* See *cylinder-press* and *printing-machine.*

**stop-drill** (stop′dril), *n.* A form of drill made with a solid shoulder, or admitting of the attachment of a collar by a side-screw, to limit the depth of penetration of the tool.

**stope**$^1$ (stōp), *n.* [< ME. **stope* = MD. *stoepe*, etc., a step; or a var. of *stape, stap*, a step (cf. *stopen, stope, stapen*, pp. of *steppen*): see *step*, and cf. *stoop*$^3$.] An excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. These are, to a certain extent, permanent constructions, being carefully supported by the necessary timbering and left open for passage, while the stopes are only supported so far as may be necessary for the safety of the mine, and are more or less completely filled up with the attle or refuse rock left behind after the ore has been picked out and sent to the surface.

**stope**$^1$ (stōp), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *stoped*, ppr. *stoping.* [< *stope*$^1$, *n.*] In *mining*, to remove the contents of a vein. The stoping is done after a vein or lode has been laid open by means of the necessary shafts and drifts. See *stoping.*

**stope**$^2$† (stōp), *n.* An obsolete form of *stoop*$^2$.

**stope**$^3$†, **stopen**†. Middle English forms of *stapen*, past participle of *step.*

**stop-finger** (stop′fing″gėr), *n.* Same as *faller-wire*, 2.

**stop-gap** (stop′gap), *n.* and *a.* [< *stop*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *gap.*] **I.** *n.* That which fills a gap or hiatus, or, figuratively, that which serves as an expedient in an emergency.

> I declare off; you shall not make a *stop-gap* of me.
> *Foote*, The Cozeners, i. 1.

> A good deal of conversation which is . . . introduced as a *stop-gap.* *Proc. Eng. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII. 450.

**II.** *a.* Filling a gap or pause, as in the course of talk.

> The "well's" and "ah's," "don't-you-know's," and other *stop-gap* interjections.
> *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 312.

**stop-gate** (stop′gāt), *n.* A gate used to divide a canal into sections, so that in case of a break in an embankment in one section the water can be shut off from flowing into it from other sections.

**stop-hound** (stop′hound), *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly, stopping at the huntsman's signal. *Davies* (under *stop*).

> Sir Roger, being at present too old for fox-hunting, to keep himself in action, has disposed of his beagles and got a pack of *stop-hounds.* *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

**stoping** (stō′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stope*$^1$, *v.*] In *mining*, the act of excavating mineral ground to remove the ore after this has been rendered accessible by the necessary preliminary excavations—namely, sinking one or more shafts or winzes and running drifts.—**Overhand stoping**, a method of working out the contents of a vein by advancing from below upward, the miner being thus always helped by gravity. It is the method most commonly employed. That part of the material thrown down which is worth saving is raised to the surface, and the refuse rock (attle or deads) resting on the stulls remains in the excavation, helping to support the walls of the mine, and giving the miner a place on which to stand.—**Underhand stoping**, excavating the ore by working from above downward. In underhand stoping everything loosened by blasting has to be lifted up to be got out of the way. The advantage of this method is that in case the ore is very valuable, less of it need be lost by its getting so mixed with the attle that it cannot be picked out.

**stop-knob** (stop′nob), *n.* In *organ-building*, the handle by which the player controls the position of the slider belonging to a particular stop. or set of pipes. When the knob is drawn out, the pipes are ready to be sounded by the keys. The name of the stop is commonly written on the knob. Also called *register* and *stop.* See cut under *reed-organ.*

**stopless** (stop′les), *a.* [< *stop*$^1$ + *-less.*] Not to be stopped or checked. [Rare.]

> Making a civil and staid senate rude
> And *stopless* as a running multitude.
> *Sir W. Davenant*, On King Charles the Second's Return.

**stop-motion** (stop′mō″shon), *n.* In *mech.*, a device for automatically arresting the motion of an engine or a machine, when from any cause it is necessary to stop suddenly to prevent injury to the machine or material. Stop-motion mechanisms are applied to looms, spinning-, roving-, and drawing-machines, winding-machines, elevators, knitting-machines, and engines. They are divided into two classes: those operated by some mechanical means, as a weighted arm resting on the thread of a loom, where the breakage of the thread causes the arm to fall; and those actuated by electricity, in which the fall of an arm closes a circuit, and by means of a magnet sets in motion some mechanical device for arresting the motion. In most machines the usual method is the shifting of the belt that moves the machine. In engines the stoppage and fall of the governor closes the steam-valve. Electrical stop-motion appliances, not self-acting, are sometimes used; in case of a break-down the use of a push-button releases a weight that by suitable mechanism shuts off steam from the engine.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in a power-loom, a stop-motion in which a grid on the batten acts in connection with a fork, which when the weft-thread breaks causes a lever to drop and stops the loom.

**stop-net** (stop′net), *n.* An addition to the main net in seine-fishing. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

**stop-order** (stop′ôr″dėr), *n.* In *stock-broking*, an order given by a person to his broker to sell or buy a specified stock when the price reaches a specified figure.

**stop-over** (stop′ō″vėr), *n.* and *a.* See *to stop off* or *over*, under *stop*$^1$, *v. i.*

**stoppage** (stop′āj), *n.* [< *stop*$^1$ + *-age.*] **1.** The act of stopping, in any sense, or the state of being stopped; especially, a stopping of motion or procedure.

> His majesty, . . . finding unexpected *stoppage*, tells you he now looks for a present proceed in his affairs.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 344.

**2.** A deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, etc.—**Stoppage in transit** or **in transitu**, in *law*, the act of a seller of goods who has sent them on their way to the buyer, in reclaiming them before they have come into the actual possession or control of the buyer, and terminating or suspending performance of the sale: a right allowed in case of discovering the buyer to be insolvent.

**stoppe**†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stoppa*, a vessel: see *stoop*$^2$.] A pail or bucket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 477; *Halliwell.*

**stopped** (stopt), *p. a.* **1.** In playing musical instruments, noting the effect produced by stopping in any of the senses described under *stop*$^1$, *v. t.*, 10.—**2.** In an organ, having the upper end plugged: said of a pipe: opposed to *open.* The tone produced by a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length.—**Stopped diapason**, in *organ-building.* See *diapason* (*e*).—**Stopped note.** See *note*$^1$.

**stoppel**$^1$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stopple.*

**stoppel**$^2$†, *n.* Same as *estoppel.*

> Abatements, *stoppels*, inhibitions.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 87.

**stopper** (stop′ėr), *n.* [< *stop*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which stops or plugs. (*a*) One who fills up holes or openings.

> The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers [margin: *stoppers* of chinks].
> Ezek. xxvii. 9.

(*b*) That which closes or fills up (an opening, etc.), as a plug, a bung, or a cork; especially, such an article for the mouth of a fruit-jar, decanter, or vial, when made of the same material as the vessel itself, and having no special name, as *cork, bung*, etc.; a stopple; specifically, a device for closing bottles for aërated water. See cut under *siphon-bottle.* (*c*) A convenient utensil made of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, formerly used to compress or pack some loose or flocculent substance into small compass.

> I sold little bone "tobacco-*stoppers*"—they're seldom asked for now; *stoppers* is quite out of fashion.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 490.

(*d*) One who or that which brings to a stop or stand; specifically, one of the players in tennis, foot-ball, and other games, who stops the balls. *Halliwell.* (*e*) *Naut.*, a piece of rope secured at one end to a bolt or the like, used to check the motion of another rope or of a cable. Stoppers for cables are of various construction, such as an iron clamp with a lever or screw, a claw of iron with a rope attached, etc. (*f*) In an organ, a wooden plug inserted in the tops of certain kinds of pipes, as in those of the stopped diapason, flute, bourdon, etc., whence they are called *stopped pipes.* Such pipes are tuned by means of the stopper. (*g*) In a vehicle, a bar of wood with iron points pivoted to the body, and allowed to trail on the ground behind to serve as a stop or brake in ascending steep grades. Such a device is used, for instance, on ice-carts plying on hilly streets, where stoppages are frequent.

**2.** The upper pad or principal callosity of the sole of a dog's foot.

> The leg, or bones below the knee [of the greyhound], should be of good size, the *stopper* (or upper pad) well united to it, and firm in texture.
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 45.

**3.** A small tree of one of four species of the genus *Eugenia* occurring in Florida. Of the species *E. buxifolia* is the gurgeon or Spanish stopper, *E. monticola* is the white stopper, and *E. procera* is the red stopper. The last is somewhat abundant, and has a very heavy, hard, strong, and close-grained wood of a light yellowish-brown color, likely to be valuable for cabinet-making and coarse engraving. The remaining species so called is *E. longipes*, a rare tree bearing a small red fruit with the flavor of cranberries. All except the last are found also in the West Indies. *Sargent.*—**Cat-head stopper.** See *cat-head.*—**Spanish stopper.** See def. 3. (See also *fighting-stopper.*)

**stopper** (stop′ėr), *v. t.* [< *stopper*, *n.*] **1.** To close or secure with a stopple: as, *stoppered* bottles.—**2.** To fit with a stopple or stopples.

> The mouth of the vessel to be *stoppered* is ground by an iron cone fixed to a lathe.
> *H. J. Powell*, Glass-making, p. 73.

**3.** *Naut.*, to secure with a stopper or stoppers.—**To stopper a cable**, to put stoppers on a cable to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

**stopper-bolt** (stop′ėr-bōlt), *n.* *Naut.*, a large ring-bolt driven into the deck before the main hatch, etc., for securing the stoppers.

**stopper-hole** (stop′ėr-hōl), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, a hole in the door of the furnace through which the metal is stirred. See cut under *puddling-furnace.*

**stopper-knot** (stop′ėr-not), *n.* A knot in the end of a rope-stopper made by double-walling the strands.

**stopping** (stop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stop*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which stops, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) The process of filling cracks or fissures, as in an oil-painting, with a composition preparatory to restoring; also, the material used in the process.

> The *stopping*, as this mixture [of size and whiting] is called, is pressed into the cracks by means of a palette-knife. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 127.

(*b*) In *etching.* See *to stop out* (*a*), under *stop*$^1$, *v. t.* (*c*) The act or process of altering the pitch of the tones of a musical instrument in any of the ways described under *stop*$^1$, *v. t.*, 10.

**2.** Something that stops. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, any solid wall or brattice built across a passage in a mine, to shut out the air from the goaves, or to limit it to certain passages, or to keep the gas confined, or for any other purpose. (*b*) In *dental surg.*, material for filling cavities in teeth. (*c*) In *farriery*, a ball or pad for stuffing the space in a horse's foot within the inner edge of the shoe.—**Double stopping**, in *viol-playing*, the act or process of producing tones simultaneously from two stopped strings.

**stopping-brush** (stop′ing-brush), *n.* **1.** In *hat-making*, a brush used to sprinkle boiling water upon the napping and the hat-body to assist in uniting them.—**2.** In *etching*, a camel's-hair brush used in stopping out parts of etched plates.

**stopping-coat** (stop′ing-kōt), *n.* The covering of resistant material applied to any part of an object about to be exposed to the action of an acid or other agent, in order to protect that part from such action.

**stopping-knife** (stop′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used in stopping, as a glaziers' putty-knife.

**stop-plank** (stop′plangk), *n.* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing wales of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

**stop-plate** (stop′plāt), *n.* An end-bearing for the axle in a railroad journal-box, designed to resist end-play of the axle.

**stopple**$^1$ (stop′l), *n.* [< ME. *stoppel, stoppell, stopell*; < *stop* + *-el*, now *-le*, a noun-formative indicating the instrument (as also in *whittle, swingle*, etc.).] **1.** That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper: as, a glass *stopple*; a cork *stopple.*

> Item, j. litill botell, with j. cheyne and j. *stopell*, weiyng xxxviij. unces. *Paston Letters*, I. 472.

> Who knows, when he openeth the *stopple*, what may be in the bottle? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

**2.** A plug sometimes inserted in certain finger-holes of a flute or flageolet to accommodate its scale to some unusual series.

**stopple**$^1$ (stop′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoppled*, ppr. *stoppling.* [< *stopple*$^1$, *n.*] To stop or close with a stopple.

> His hours of study clos'd at last,
> And finish'd his concise repast,
> *Stoppled* his cruise, replac'd his book
> Within its customary nook.
> *Cowper*, Moralizer Corrected.

**stopple**$^2$ (stop′l), *n.* [< ME. *stopyll, stouple*; a more orig. form of *stubble*: see *stubble.*] Stubble. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothyng souple,
> He smot of ys heved as lyȝtlyche as yt were a lute *stouple.*
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 223.

**stop-ridge** (stop′rij), *n.* A band slightly elevated upon the surface of a blade or a similar part of an implement, intended to stop and hold it in the proper place, as in the handle. In stone celts the presence of such a stop-ridge marks a certain class or category.

**stop-rod** (stop′rod), *n.* In *weaving*, the rod which extends longitudinally under the batten of a loom, forming a part of the stop-motion, and which raises a catch that, if not raised, engages mechanism which immediately stops the loom. Every time the shuttle enters the shuttle-box fairly it acts upon a stop-finger to cause the stop-rod to lift the catch; but, if the shuttle is stopped in its course through the shed, the catch is not raised, the loom is stopped, and the warp, which would otherwise be broken by the impact of the reed against the shuttle while in the shed, is thus saved.

**stop-ship**† (stop'ship), *n.* [< *stop*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *ship*; a translation of the Gr. *ἐχενηίς*, the remora: see *Echeneis*, and cf. *mora*, *remora*.] The fish remora.

> O *Stop-ship*, . . . tell vs where thou doo'st thine Anchors hide;
> Whence thou resistest Sayls, Owers, Wind, and Tide.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

**stop-thrust** (stop'thrust), *n.* In *fencing*, a slight thrust at one's opponent, instead of a parry, made after he has begun to lunge forward in an attack. The stop-thrust goes over by delicate gradations into the time-thrust, but is not considered by fencers a fine blow like the time-thrust.

**stop-valve** (stop'valv), *n.* 1. In *hydraul.*, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passageway through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture.

2. In steam-engines, a valve fitted to the steam-pipes, where they leave the several boilers, in such a way that any boiler may be shut off from the others and from the engines.

**stop-watch** (stop'woch), *n.* A watch which records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant, so as to mark the exact time at which some event occurs: chiefly used in timing races.

> He suspended his voice in the epilogue a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths by a *stop-watch*, my lord, each time. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

**stop-water** (stop'wâ'tėr), *n.* [< *stop*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *water*.] 1. *Naut.*, a drag.—2. A plug of soft wood driven tightly into a hole at the joint of a scarf, the expansion of which, when immersed, prevents water from working up through the scarf and behind the bottom planking. In building iron ships a piece of canvas covered with red lead is used to make water-tight joints where calking is difficult.

**stop-wheel** (stop'hwēl), *n.* See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.

**stop-work** (stop'wėrk), *n.* A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical box, etc., to prevent overwinding.

**stor**$^1$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*$^1$.

**stor**$^2$†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stōr*, incense, storax (= W. *ystor*, resin, rosin), < L. *storax*, storax: see *storax*.] Incense.

> Thet *Stor* signefied Gode werkes, for ase se smech of the *store* wanne hit is i-do into the uereé and goth upward to the heuene and to Gode warde Swo amuntel si gode biddinge to gode of tho herte of tho gode cristenemanne. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 28.

**storable** (stōr'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *store*$^3$ + *-able*.] Capable of being stored. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 262.

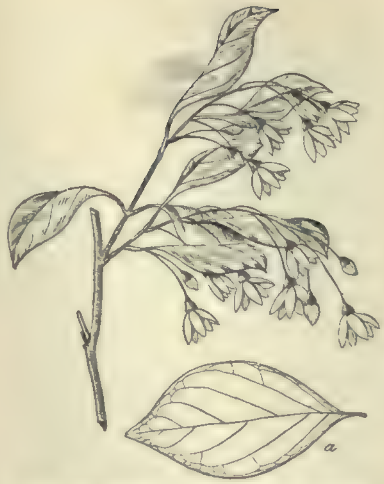
**storage** (stōr'ā̤j), *n.* [< *store*$^3$ + *-age*.] 1. The act of storing, in any sense; specifically, the keeping of goods in a store, warehouse, or other place of deposit.—2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a storehouse.—**Cold storage**, storage in refrigerating chambers or other places artificially cooled, as for the preservation of articles liable to be damaged by heat.—**Storage battery.** See *battery*.—**Storage magazine.** Same as *magazine*, 1 (*a*).—**Storage warehouse.** See *warehouse*.

**storage-bellows** (stōr'ā̤j-bel″ōz), *n.* See *organ*$^1$, 6.

**storax** (stō'raks), *n.* [= F. *storax*, *styrax*, < L. *storax*, *styrax*, < Gr. *στύραξ*, a sweet-smelling resin so called, also a tree producing it.] 1. A solid resin resembling benzoin, with the fragrance of vanilla, formerly obtained from a small tree, *Styrax officinalis*, of Asia Minor and Syria. It was in use from ancient times down to the close of the last century, but has disappeared from the market, the trees having been mostly reduced to bushes by excessive lopping.

> This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth transpire
> More sweet than *storax* from the hallowed fire.
> *Herrick*, Apparition of his Mistresse.

2. The tree yielding storax, or some other tree or shrub of the same genus. Among the American species, *Styrax Californica* is a handsome Californian shrub. See cut in next column.—**Liquid storax**, a balsam known from ancient times with the true storax, obtained by boiling and pressing from the inner bark of the Oriental sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar orientalis*, itself also called *liquidambar*. It is a semi-fluid adhesive substance with the properties of a stimulant expectorant, but now scarcely used in Western practice except as a constituent in the compound tincture of benzoin (resembling friars' balsam: see *benzoin*), and as an application for itch. It has long been used in making incense and fumigating preparations, and also enters into perfumery. Its chief markets are China and India. A similar balsam is obtained, chiefly in Burma, from *Altingia excelsa*, known (together with the last) in East Indian commerce as *rose-maloes*, *rasamala*, etc. In Formosa and southern China a dry terebinthinous resin of the same character is derived from *Liquidambar Formosana* (a species recently identified). An American liquidambar, or liquid storax, or a substitute for it, is procured as natural exudation or by incision from the bark of the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, in the hotter parts of its habitat. It is better known in Europe than in the United States, where it is perhaps most used for making chewing-gum.



Branch with Flowers of Storax (*Styrax Californica*).
*a*, a leaf, showing nervation.

> *Storax liquida* [cometh] from Rhodes.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 277.

**Storax ointment.** See *ointment*.

**storax-tree** (stō'raks-trē), *n.* Same as *storax*, 2.

**store**$^1$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*$^1$.

**store**$^2$†, *v.* A Middle English form of *stoor*$^2$.

**store**$^3$ (stōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stored*, ppr. *storing*. [< ME. *storen*, also *astoren*, *astorien*, < OF. *estorer*, *esturer*, *estaurer*, make, build, establish, provide, furnish, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, repair, make, ML. also provide, store, < *in*, in, to, + **staurare*, set up, place (found also in *restaurare*, restore), < **staurus*, fixed, = Gr. *σταυρός*, n., an upright pole, a stake, cross, = Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, = AS. *steór*, a rudder, etc.; from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *restore*, *instauration*, etc. Hence *store*$^3$, *n.*, *storage*, *story*$^2$, etc.] 1. To provide; furnish; supply; equip; outfit.

> No Cytee of the World is so wel *stored* of Schippes as is that. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

> Her Mind with thousand Virtues *stor'd*.
> *Prior*, Ode to the King after the Queen's Death, st. 35.

> I believe for Greek & Latin there come very few lads so well *stored* to the University.
> *William Lloyd*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

2. To stock with provisions; provision; replenish.

> Alle thine castles ich habbe wel *istored*.
> *Layamon*, l. 13412.

> Backe to the yle of Alango, where some of vs went a londe . . . to *store* vs of newe vytaylles.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation or safe-keeping; warehouse.

> Now was *stored*
> In the sweet-smelling granaries all the hoard
> Of golden corn.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

4. To lay up in reserve; accumulate; hoard: often with *up*.

> According to Sir W. Thomson a single Faure cell of the spiral form, weighing 165 lbs., can *store* 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 125.

5†. To restore.

> Keppit the fro combraunse & fro cold deth,
> *Storet* thee to strenght & thi stythe londes,
> And dawly hir distitur of hir fader.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 726.

**store**$^3$ (stōr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stor*, *store*, *stoor* (cf. W. *ystór* = Gael. *stor*, < E.), < OF. *estore*, *estoire*, *estorie*, provisions, store, a fleet, navy, army, < ML. *staurum* (also, after OF., *storium*), same as *instaurum*, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore, ML. also provide, furnish, store: see *store*$^3$, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. That which is provided or furnished for use as needed; a stock accumulated as for future use; a supply; a hoard; specifically, in the plural, articles, particularly of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies, as of food, ammunition, arms, or clothing: as, military or naval *stores*; the winter *stores* of a family.

> He . . . kepte hir to his usage and his *store*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2337.

> 500 pounds of hard bread, sleeping-bags, and assorted subsistence *stores* were landed from the floe.
> *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 77.

Hence—2. A great quantity; a large number; abundance; plenty: used with, or archaically without, the indefinite article.

> That olde man of pleasing wordes had *store*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 35.

> With *store* of ladies, whose bright eyes
> Rain influence, and judge the prize.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 121.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, or goods of any kind, are kept for future use or distribution; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine.

> Sulphurous and nitrous foam, . . .
> Concocted and adjusted, they reduced
> To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 515.

Hence—4. A place where goods are kept for sale by either wholesale or retail; a shop: as, a book-*store*; a dry-goods *store*. See note under *shop*$^1$, 2. [U. S. and British colonies.]

> *Stores*, as the shops are called.
> *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 8.

**Bill of stores.** See *bill*$^3$.—**Bonded store.** See *bonded*.—**Coöperative store.** See *coöperative*.—**Fancy store.** See *fancy*.—**General-order store**, a customs warehouse in which goods are stored temporarily, as unclaimed, or arriving in advance of invoice or transportation papers, or through other like cause of detention. Such goods are obtainable only on a general order.—**General store**, a store or shop where goods of all ordinary kinds are kept for sale; especially, such a store in a country village or at cross-roads.—**In store**, laid up; on hand; ready to be produced: as, we know not what the future has *in store* for us.

> I have an hour's talk *in store* for you.
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 121.

**Marine, ordnance, public stores.** See the qualifying words.—**Sea-stores**, provisions and supplies on shipboard for use at sea. Compare *ship-stores*.—**Ship-stores**, provisions and supplies for use on board ships at sea or in port: such supplies are sealed, as non-dutiable, by the customs officers.—**Small stores**, in a man-of-war, a general term embracing tinware, tobacco, soap, razors, brushes, thread, needles, etc., issued and charged to the men by the paymaster.—**Subsistence stores.** See *subsistence*.—**To set store by.** See *set*$^1$, *v. t.*, 18.—**To tell no store of**†, to make no account of; set no store by.

> I ne *telle of* laxatyves *no store*,
> For they ben venymous, I woot it weel;
> I hem diffye, I love hem never a deel.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 334.

II. *a.* 1†. Hoarded; laid up: as, *store* linen; *store* fruit.

> Of this treasure . . . the gold was accumulate, and *store* treasure; . . . but the silver is still growing.
> *Bacon*, Holy War.

2. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies. Compare *store-city*.—3. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a shop or store: as, *store* clothes; *store* teeth (humorously used for *false teeth*). This word in rural or frontier use is commonly opposed to *home-made*, and implies preference: as, stylish *store* curtains; in town use it is usually opposed to *made to order*, and implies disparagement: as, clumsy *store* boots. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Store casemate.** Same as *barrack casemate* (which see, under *barrack*).—**Store cattle**, lean cattle bought for fattening by squatters who find that they have more grass than the natural increase of their herd requires. [Australia.]

> Oh, we are not fit for anything but *store cattle*: we are all blady grass. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head Station, p. 74.

**Store pay**, payment for country produce, labor, etc., by goods from a store, in lieu of cash; barter. [Rural, U. S.]

> See, a girl has just arrived with a pot of butter to trade off for *store pay*. She wants in exchange a yard of calico, a quarter of tea, . . . and a bottle of rum.
> *Capt. Priest's Adventures*, p. 54. (*Bartlett.*)

**store**$^4$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stour*$^3$.

**store**$^5$ (stōr), *n.* [< F. *store*, a window-shade, spring-blind, roller-blind, < L. *storea*, a mat.] A window-shade: the French term used in English for such a shade when of decorative character, especially when of French manufacture.

**store-city** (stōr'sit″i), *n.* In the Old Testament, a city provided with stores of provisions for troops.

> He [Solomon] built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the *store cities*, which he built in Hamath.
> 2 Chron. viii. 4.

**store-farm** (stōr'färm), *n.* A stock-farm; a cattle-farm; a sheep-farm. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii. [Scotch.]

**store-farmer** (stōr'fär″mėr), *n.* Same as *stock-farmer*. [Scotch.]

**storehouse** (stōr'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which things are stored; a building for the storing of grain, food-stuffs, or goods of any kind, a magazine; a repository; a warehouse; a store.

> They ne'er cared for us yet; suffer us to famish, and their *store-houses* crammed with grain.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 83.

2†. A store; a plentiful supply.

> And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
> Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

**storekeeper** (stōr′kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One who has the care or charge of a store or stores. (*a*) A shopkeeper. [U. S.] (*b*) An officer in a dockyard in charge of stores and storehouses; the superintendent of a storehouse in a navy-yard. (*c*) *Milit.*, a commissioned officer in the United States army who has charge of the military stores at depots and arsenals. A *military storekeeper* is an officer of the quartermaster's department; an *ordnance storekeeper*, of the ordnance department; a *medical storekeeper*, of the medical department. These officers have the rank and pay of mounted captains in the army, but are not in the line of promotion.
2. Figuratively, an article in a stock of goods that remains so long on hand as to be unsalable. [Slang, U. S.]

**storekeeping** (stōr′kē″ping), *n.* The act of taking charge of stores or a store.

**storeman** (stōr′man), *n.*; pl. *storemen* (-men). 1. A man in charge of stores or supplies: as, the *storeman's* stock of bolts and screws.—2. A man employed in a storehouse for the work of storing goods.

> The question of wages of shifters and *store-men* has been referred to arbitration.
> *Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**store-master** (stōr′mȧs″tėr), *n.* The tenant of a store-farm. [Scotch.]

**storer** (stōr′ėr), *n.* [< *store*$^3$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who lays up or accumulates a store.

**Storeria** (stọ̄-rē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named after Dr. D. H. *Storer*, an American naturalist.] A genus of harmless colubriform serpents of North America, of the family *Colubridæ*. Two common species of the United States are *S. dekayi*, and *S. occipitomaculata*, the spotted-neck snake.

**store-room** (stōr′röm), *n.* A room set apart for stores or supplies, especially table and household supplies.

> Miss Jenkyns asked me if I would come and help her to tie up the preserves in the *store-room*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

**store-ship** (stōr′ship), *n.* A government vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison, or to store them in foreign ports.

**storey**, *n.* See *story*$^2$.

**storge** (stôr′gē), *n.* [< Gr. *στοργή*, natural love or affection, < *στέργειν*, love, as parents their children.] The strong instinctive affection of animals for their young; hence, the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents; parental or filial love. [Rare and technical.]

> In the *storge*, or natural affections of divers animals to their young ones, . . . there appears in the parent manifest tokens of solicitousness, skill, and in some cases courage too. *Boyle*, Christian Virtuoso, pt. II. aph. viii.

> The innocence of infancy . . . is the cause of the love called *storge*. *Swedenborg*, Conjugial Love (trans.), § 395.

**storial**† (stō′ri-ạl), *a.* [ME. *storial*, an aphetic form of *historial*.] 1. Historical.

> This is *storial* sooth, it is no fable.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 702.

2. Of the nature of a story.

> He shal fynde ynowe, grete and smale,
> Of *storial* thyng that toucheth gentillesse,
> And eek moralitee and hoolynesse.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 71.

**storiated** (stō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [Cf. *historiated*.] Decorated with elaborate ornamental and illustrative designs, as title-pages of books in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the ornamentation often covered the entire page.

> The mania for the acquisition of *storiated* title-pages has led to the cruel spoliation of thousands of rare old books.
> *London Art Jour.*, No. 51, p. 91.

**storied**$^1$ (stō′rid), *a.* [< *story*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Celebrated or recorded in story or history; associated with stories, tales, or legends.

> To-morrow hurry through the fields
> Of Flanders to the *storied* Rhine!
> *M. Arnold*, Calais Sands.

2. Adorned with scenes from a story, or from history, executed by means of sculpture, painting, weaving, needlework, or other art: as, *storied* tapestries.

> *Storied* windows, richly dight,
> Casting a dim religious light.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 159.

> Can *storied* urn, or animated bust,
> Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
> *Gray*, Elegy.

**storied**$^2$ (stō′rid), *a.* [Formerly also *storeyed*; < *story*$^2$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having stories or stages: as, a four-*storied* building.

**storier** (stō′ri-ėr), *n.* [< *story*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] A relater of stories; a story-teller; a historian.

> The honeyed rhythm of this melodious *storier*.
> *J. Rogers Rees*, Poetry of the Period (Bookworm, p. 65).

**storify**$^1$† (stō′ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *story*$^1$ + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make or tell stories about.

**storify**$^2$ (stō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *storified*, ppr. *storifying*. [< *story*$^2$ + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To range, as beehives over and under one another, in the form of stories. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 67. [Rare.]

**storiologist** (stō-ri-ol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *storiolog-y* + *-ist*.] A student or expounder of popular tales and legends; one who is versed in folk-lore. [Recent.]

> The resuscitation of the roe from its bones will recall to *storiologists* similar incidents in European and especially Scandinavian and Icelandic folk-lore.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 484, note.

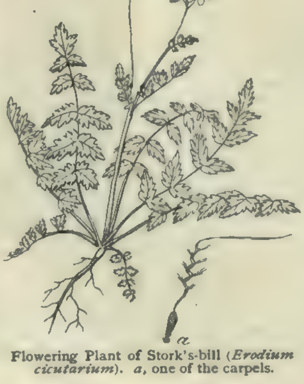
**storiology** (stō-ri-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< E. *story*$^1$ + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of folk-lore; the study of popular tales and legends. [Recent.]

> For Chaucer's direct source, it might be well worth while for students of comparative *storiology* who have leisure . . . to examine these and similar monkish collections of exempla [of the thirteenth century].
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 485.

**stork** (stôrk), *n.* [< ME. *stork*, < AS. *storc* = D. MLG. LG. *stork* = OHG. *storah*, MHG. G. *storch* (also OHG. *storc*, MHG. G. dial. *stork*) = Icel. *storkr* = Sw. Dan. *stork*, a stork; cf. OBulg. *strŭkŭ*, Bulg. *strŭk*, *shtrŭk* = Serv. *shtrk* = ORuss. *sterkŭ*, Russ. *sterkhŭ* = Lith. *starkus* = Lett. *stārks* = Hung. *eszterag* = Albanian *sterkjok*, a stork. The relation of the Teut. to the Slav. and other forms is undetermined. Cf. Gr. *τόργος*, a vulture, *τόργος ὑγρόφοιτις*, a swan.] A large altricial grallatorial bird, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and especially of the subfamily *Ciconiinæ* (which see for technical characters). The stork is related to the herons, spoonbills, and ibises, but not very closely to the cranes. There are several species, found in nearly all temperate and tropical regions. They are tall and stately birds, equaling the cranes and larger herons in stature, but are readily distinguished by many technical characters. Storks are wading birds, frequenting the vicinity of water; but some of them become semi-domesticated, and often nest on buildings. Their fidelity and amiability are traditional. They feed chiefly on reptiles (as snakes and lizards), amphibians (as frogs), fishes, mollusks, and worms, but also sometimes capture small quadrupeds and birds. The best-known species is the common white stork of Europe, *Ciconia alba*; when adult, it is pure-white with black-tipped wings and reddish bill and feet; it is about 3½ feet long, and stands 4 feet high. The black stork of the same country is *C. nigra*, a rarer species. Various birds of different countries, technically storks, are known by other names, as *adjutant*, *marabou*, *maguari*, *jabiru*, *shell-ibis*, and *wood-ibis*. See these words, and cuts under *adjutant-bird*, *Ciconiidæ*, *Grallæ*, *jabiru*, *openbill*, *Pelargomorphæ*, *simbil*, and *Tantalus*.—**Black-necked stork**, *Xenorhynchus australis*, of India and Australia, related to the American jabiru and African saddle-billed stork, the three being often placed in the genus *Mycteria*.—**Black stork.** See def.—**Episcopal stork**, *Dissoura episcopus*. See cut under *Pelargomorphæ*.—**Giant stork**, the adjutant-bird.—**Hair-crested stork**, *Leptoptilus* (*Cranopelargus*) *javanicus*, a small and quite distinct species of marabou, related to the adjutant, found in parts of India, Java, Sumatra, etc.—**Maguari stork**, *Euxenura maguari*. See *maguari*.—**Marabou stork.** See *marabou*, and cut under *adjutant-bird*.—**Pouched stork.** Same as *adjutant-bird*.—**Saddle-billed stork**, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*. See the generic name.—**White-bellied stork**, *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*. See cut under *simbil*.—**White stork.** See def.

**stork-billed** (stôrk′bild), *a.* Having a bill like a stork's, as a kingfisher of the genus *Pelargopsis*. See cut under *Pelargopsis*.

**stork's-bill** (stôrks′bil), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Erodium*, particularly the heron's-bill, *E. cicutarium* (also called *hemlock stork's-bill*), a low bushy herb with pinnate leaves, a mostly Old World plant, abundantly naturalized in many parts of the United States, perhaps indigenous in the west. See *alfilerilla*.—2. A plant of the related genus *Pelargonium*, which includes the geraniums, etc., of gardens.



Flowering Plant of Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). *a*, one of the carpels.

**storm** (stôrm), *n.* [< ME. *storm*, < AS. *storm*, storm, = OS. MD. D. MLG. LG. *storm* = OHG. MHG. G. *sturm* = Icel. *stormr* = Sw. Dan. *storm* (not in Goth.; cf. It. *stormo*, a fight, It. dial. *sturm* = Pr. *estorn* = OF. *estour*, *estor*, *estur* (> E. *stour*$^3$, a tumult, stir) = Ir. Gael. *stoirm* = Bret. *stourm*, a storm, all < Teut.); perhaps, with formative *-m*, from the root of *stir*$^1$ (√ *stur*, √ *stor*) or of L. *sternere*, strew: see *stir*$^1$, *strew*.] 1. A disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual direction or force, or by rain (often with lightning and thunder), snow, or hail, or by several of these phenomena in combination; a tempest: also used with reference to precipitation only, as in hail-*storm*, thunder-*storm*, snow-*storm*. A storm is usually associated with an area of low pressure, and its intensity or violence depends upon the steepness of the density-gradients which produce it. The terms *area of low pressure*, *cyclone*, *cyclonic storm*, and *storm* are often used interchangeably. In *area of low pressure* the primary reference is to the state of the barometer, in *cyclone* it is to the gyratory character of the atmospheric circulation, and in *storm* to the disturbance of the weather: but each term is extended to include the whole of the attendant phenomena.

> And there arose a great *storm* of wind. Mark iv. 37.

> Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
> That bide the pelting of this pitiless *storm*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 29.

2. Specifically—(*a*) Technically, in nautical use, a wind of force 11 on the Beaufort scale, being that in which a man-of-war could carry only storm-staysails.

> The wind suddenly shifted in a heavy rain squall from SSE. to W., and increased to a *storm*; at 12 noon the barometer read lowest, and the wind was blowing a *storm*.
> *Monthly Weather Review* (1887), p. 40.

(*b*) A fall of snow. (*c*) A prolonged frost. [Prov. Eng.] Hence, figuratively—3. A tempestuous flight or descent of objects fiercely hurled: as, a *storm* of missiles.

> No drizzling shower,
> But rattling *storm* of arrows barb'd with fire.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 546.

4. A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; a clamor.

> I will stir up in England some black *storm*
> Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven or hell.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 349.

5. A destructive or overwhelming calamity; extremity of adversity or disaster.

> Having passed many bitter brunts and blastes of vengeaunce, they dread no *stormes* of Fortune.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

> An old man, broken with the *storms* of state.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 21.

6. A vehement or passionate outbreak, as of some emotion, or of the expression of such emotion: as, a *storm* of indignation; a *storm* of applause; a *storm* of hisses.

> Mark'd you not how her sister
> Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 177.

> Her bosom shaken with a sudden *storm* of sighs.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

7. *Milit.*, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a dashing attempt by troops to capture a fortified place, as by scaling the walls or forcing the gates.

> How by *storm* the walls were won,
> Or how the victor sacked and burnt the town.
> *Dryden.*

**Cyclonic storm**, one that accompanies or is caused by a cyclone.—**Electric storm.** See *electric*.—**Eye of a storm**, the calm region at the center of a violent cyclonic storm, where the clouds clear away and blue sky appears—occurring mostly in the tropics, but also experienced more or less perfectly in higher latitudes. This phenomenon is due to the circumstance that the winds immediately bordering the central area blow circularly around it, leaving a region of calm. The centrifugal force of the wind intensifies the diminution of pressure, and develops a tendency toward a gently descending current from above, and a consequent clearing of the sky.—**High-area storm**, a storm associated with an area of high pressure.—**Low-area storm.** Same as *cyclonic storm*.—**Magnetic, revolving, etc., storm.** See the adjectives.—**Storm and stress** [a translation of the German *Sturm und Drang*, alluding to a drama by Klinger, "Sturm und Drang"], a name given to a period in German literary history (about 1770 to 1790) influenced by a group of younger writers whose works were characterized by passion and reaction from the old methods; hence, a proverbial phrase for unrest or agitation.—**To take by storm.** (*a*) *Milit.*, to carry by assault. See def. 7.

> The recollection of the victory of Roanoke imparted to the Federals that assurance which is a great element of success; they knew that a battery could be *taken by storm*.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 587.

(*b*) To captivate or carry away by surprising or delighting: as, the new singer has *taken* the town *by storm*.—**Wind-storm**, a storm with heavy wind, without precipitation.=**Syn. 1.** *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*$^2$.

**storm** (stôrm), *v.* [< ME. *stormen*, *sturmen*, < AS. *styrman* = D. MLG. LG. *stormen* = OHG. *sturman*, MHG. G. *stürmen* = Icel. *styrma* = Sw. *storma* = Dan. *storme*, storm; cf. It. *stormire*, make a noise, *stormeggiare*, ring the storm-bell, throng together; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blow with great force; also, to rain, hail, snow, or sleet, especially with violence: used impersonally: as, it *storms*.—**2.** To fume; scold; rage; be in a violent agitation or passion; raise a tempest.

The Dolphin then, discrying Land (at last),
*Stormes* with himselfe for hauing made such haste.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

When . . . I see a gentleman lose his money with serenity, I recognise in him all the great qualities of a philosopher. If he *storms* and invokes the gods, I lament that he is not placed at the head of a regiment.
*Steele*, Guardian, No. 174.

**3.** To move with violence; rush angrily or impetuously: as, he *stormed* about the room.

Bobby Wick *stormed* through the tents of his Company.
*R. Kipling*, Only a Subaltern.

**II.** *trans.* To attack and attempt to take possession of, as by scaling walls or forcing gates or breaches; assault: as, to *storm* a fortified town: often used figuratively.

With eager warmth they fight, ambitious all
Who first shall *storm* the breach, or mount the wall.
*Addison*, To the King.

**storm-area** (stôrm'ā"rẹ-ạ̈), *n.* The area covered by a storm; the region within the closed isobars surrounding a center of low pressure. In the United States this region is generally an oval whose length is, on the average, nearly twice its width. Its longest diameter may be turned in any azimuth, but is most frequently directed to a point between north and north 60° east. Over the ocean storm-areas are generally nearly circular.

**storm-beat, storm-beaten** (stôrm'bēt, -bē"tn), *a.* Beaten or damaged by storms.

**storm-belt** (stôrm'belt), *n.* A belt of maximum storm-frequency. On charts containing a large number of storm-tracks the paths are found to be mostly divided into several well-defined groups whose loci form natural storm-belts. In the United States three storm-belts are distinguished: (1) that of storms which appear in the northwest British provinces, advance eastward to the lake region, and thence down the St. Lawrence valley; (2) that of storms which originate in the southwest near the Gulf of Mexico, and move northeastward to the lakes; (3) that of the West India hurricanes, which first move westerly, and then northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Over Europe three storm-belts may be distinguished: one lying across the northern Mediterranean, one across the North Sea and the Baltic, and one northeast and southwest off the coast of Norway and the British Isles. Also called *storm-zone*.

**storm-bird** (stôrm'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A petrel; one of the birds of the family *Procellariidæ*, including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc., as well as those to which the name *petrel* is more commonly applied; specifically, the stormy petrel. See cut under *petrel*.—**2.** A bird that indicates or seems to foretell bad weather by its cries or other actions, as a storm-cock. Compare *rain-bird*.

**storm-bound** (stôrm'bound), *a.* Confined or delayed by storms; relating to hindrance by storms: as, we were *storm-bound* in port.

Weeks of *storm-bound* inactivity.
*Carlyle*, To John Carlyle, Feb. 11, 1830.

**storm-card** (stôrm'kärd), *n.* A transparent card containing lines to represent the wind-directions in all quarters of a cyclonic storm: devised by Reid as an aid to seamen in avoiding dangerous storms. When the card is drawn to suitable scale, and placed over the position of a vessel on a chart, so that the observed wind direction and the same wind-direction on the card are brought into coincidence, the bearing of the center of the card from the point of observation indicates the direction of the center of the storm. Knowing the direction of the storm-center, its probable path can be laid down with considerable precision, and the best course for the vessel may then be determined. It is now known that a storm-card cannot universally be used to discover the bearing of a storm-center, for the angle between the wind and the radius varies in different latitudes, and is different at different distances from the center. Also called *storm-circle*, *storm-compass*.

**storm-center** (stôrm'sen"tėr), *n.* The position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. In the typical case the wind throughout the storm-area blows spirally inward toward the storm-center, changing from a radial to an approximately circular path, and increasing in force as the center is approached. The center itself is an area of comparative calm, accompanied by a partial or complete clearing away of the clouds, and a mild temperature. (See *eye of a storm*, under *storm*.) Violent ocean storms frequently exemplify this typical description; but in land storms, which present irregularities of all kinds, these conditions are in general only partially realized.

**storm-circle** (stôrm'sėr"kl), *n.* Same as *storm-card*.

**storm-cloud** (stôrm'kloud), *n.* A cloud that brings or threatens storm.

**storm-cock** (stôrm'kok), *n.* **1.** The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; also, the mistlethrush, *T. viscivorus*.

Its song . . . it [the missel] begins . . . very early in the spring, often with the new year, in blowing showery weather, which makes the inhabitants of Hampshire call it the *storm-cock*. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), I. 302.

**2.** The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**storm-compass** (stôrm'kum"pạs), *n.* Same as *storm-card*.

**storm-cone** (stôrm'kōn), *n.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame 3 feet high and 3 feet wide at the base, used either alone or along with the drum as a storm-signal. See cut under *storm-signal*. [Eng.]

**storm-current** (stôrm'kur"ent), *n.* A surface sea-current produced by the force of the wind in a storm. Such a current frequently outruns its generating storm, and affords the first announcement thereof on a distant shore by increasing there the intensity of the usual current or by changing its set.

**storm-door** (stôrm'dōr), *n.* An outer or additional door for protection against inclement weather: in general used temporarily, for the winter only.

**storm-drum** (stôrm'drum), *n.* A cylinder of tarred canvas extended on a hoop 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. See *storm-signal*. [Eng.]

**stormer** (stôr'mėr), *n.* [< *storm* + *-er*1.] One who storms; specifically (*milit.*), a member of an assaulting party.

**storm-finch** (stôrm'finch), *n.* See *finch*1, and cut under *petrel*.

**storm-flag** (stôrm'flag), *n.* See *storm-signal*.

**stormful** (stôrm'fụl), *a.* [< *storm* + *-ful*.] Abounding with storms.

They know what spirit brews the *stormful* day.
*Collins*, Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

**stormfulness** (stôrm'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being stormful; stormy character or condition. *Coleridge*.

**storm-glass** (stôrm'glȧs), *n.* A hermetically sealed tube containing an alcoholic solution of camphor, together with crystals of nitrate of potash and ammonium chlorid: so named because an increase in the amount of the precipitate was supposed to indicate the approach of stormy weather. The changes in the amount of the precipitate are due solely to variations of temperature, and the instrument is simply a chemical thermoscope.

**storm-house** (stôrm'hous), *n.* A temporary shelter for men employed in constructing or guarding railroads, or other works in exposed situations.

**stormily** (stôr'mi-li), *adv.* In a stormy manner; tempestuously.

**storminess** (stôr'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being stormy, or of being agitated or visited by violent winds; tempestuousness; impetuousness; violence.

**storming-party** (stôr'ming-pär"ti), *n.* *Milit.*, the party to whom is assigned the duty of making the first assault in storming an enemy's works.

**storm-kite** (stôrm'kīt), *n.* A device, on the principle of a kite, for carrying a rope from a ship to the shore in a storm.

**stormless** (stôrm'les), *a.* [< *storm* + *-less*.] Free from storms; without storm.

Our waking thoughts
Suffer a *stormless* shipwreck in the pools
Of sullen slumber. *Tennyson*, Harold, v. 1.

**storm-pane** (stôrm'pān), *n.* An extra square of glass fitted in a frame provided with clamps, used to fit over a window in an exposed building, as a lighthouse, in case of breakage.

**storm-path** (stôrm'pȧth), *n.* Same as *storm-track*.

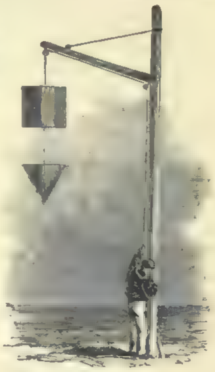
**storm-pavement** (stôrm'pāv"mẹnt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a sloping stone pavement lining the sea-face of a pier or breakwater. *E. H. Knight.*

**storm-petrel** (stôrm'pet"rel), *n.* A small blackish petrel, belonging to the genus *Procellaria* as now restricted, or to one of a few closely related genera, as *Oceanites*, *Cymochorea*, and *Halocyptena*. The three best-known storm-petrels are *Procellaria pelagica*, *Cymochorea leucorrhoa*, and *Oceanites oceanicus*. All are also called *Mother Carey's chickens*. See cut under *petrel*. The form *stormy petrel* is also common.

**storm-proof** (stôrm'pröf), *a.* Proof against storms or stress of weather.

**storm-sail** (stôrm'sāl), *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than the corresponding sail in ordinary use, set in squally or heavy weather.

**storm-signal** (stôrm'sig"nal), *n.* A signal displayed on sea-coasts and lake-shores for indicating the expected prevalence of high winds or storms. For this purpose flags and lanterns are used in the United States, and a cone and drum in Great Britain. In the practice of the United States Weather Bureau, a red flag with black center is displayed by day when a violent storm is expected, and an additional pennant indicates the quadrant of the probable wind-direction, as follows: red pennant above flag, northeasterly winds; red pennant below flag, southeasterly winds; white pennant above flag, northwesterly winds; white pennant below flag, southwesterly winds. By night, a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light indicates westerly winds. In the British system the inverted cone indicates a south gale, the upright cone a north gale, while the addition of the drum indicates that the winds are expected to be of marked violence. See *weather-signal*.



English Storm-signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south.

**storm-stay** (stôrm'stā), *n.* A stay on which a storm-sail is set.

**storm-stayed** (stôrm'stād), *a.* Prevented from proceeding on, or interrupted in the course of, a journey or voyage by storms or stress of weather.

**storm-stone** (stôrm'stōn), *n.* Same as *thunderbolt*.

**storm-tossed** (stôrm'tost), *a.* Tossed about by storm or tempest: as, a *storm-tossed* bark; hence, agitated by conflicting passions or emotions: as, his *storm-tossed* spirit is at rest.

**storm-track** (stôrm'trak), *n.* The path traversed by the center of a cyclonic storm. North of the parallel of 30° storm-tracks almost invariably pursue an easterly course, having generally a northerly inclination. Within the tropics storm-tracks almost invariably tend westerly, generally with an inclination toward the pole; they have rarely, if ever, been traced nearer to the equator than 6°. Continuous storm-tracks are sometimes traced across North America, the Atlantic ocean, and Europe; but in general less than 12 per cent. of the storms leaving America reach the European coast.

**storm-wind** (stôrm'wind), *n.* The wind or blast of a storm or tempest; a hurricane; also, a wind that brings a storm.

Then comes, with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The *storm-wind* from Labrador,
The wind Euroclydon,
The *storm-wind*!
*Longfellow*, Midnight Mass.

**storm-window** (stôrm'win"dō), *n.* **1.** An outer window to protect the inner from inclemency of the weather.—**2.** A window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

**stormy** (stôr'mi), *a.* [< ME. *stormi*, < AS. *stormig* (= D. Sw. *stormig* = MHG. *sturmic*, G. *stürmig*), < *storm*, storm: see *storm*.] **1.** Characterized by storm or tempest, or by high winds; tempestuous; boisterous: as, a *stormy* season.

No cloudy show of *stormy* blustering weather
Doth yet in his fair welkin once appear.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 115.

His trumpet has often been heard by the neighbors, of a *stormy* night, mingling with the howling of the blast.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 448.

**2.** Characterized by violent disturbances or contentions; agitated; turbulent.

For love is yet the moste *stormy* lyf,
Right of hymself, that ever was begonne.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 778.

His [Warren Hastings's] administration, so eventful and *stormy*, closed in almost perfect quiet.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**3.** Violent; passionate; easily roused to anger or strife.

The lives of all your loving complices
Lean on your health; the which, if you give o'er
To *stormy* passion, must perforce decay.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 165.

The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain.
*Scott.*

**4.** Associated with storms, as seen in them or supposed to presage them: specifically, in ornithology, noting certain petrels.—**Stormy petrel.** Same as *storm-petrel*. =**Syn. 1.** Windy, gusty, squally, blustering. See *wind*2.

**storm-zone** (stôrm'zōn), *n.* Same as *storm-belt*.

The regions between 40° and 70° latitude are the great *storm zones* of the world.
*R. Hinman*, Eclectic Physical Geography, p. 94.

**stornello** (stôr-nel'lō), *n.*; pl. *stornelli* (-li). [It.] A form of Italian folk-song, usually improvised and either sentimental or satirical.

The Tuscan and Umbrian *stornello* is much shorter [than the rispetto], consisting, indeed, of a hemistich naming some natural object which suggests the motive of the little poem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

**Storthing** (stōr′ting), *n.* [< Dan. Norw. *storthing* (= Icel. *stōrthing*), great or high court, parliament, < *stor* (= Sw. *stor* = Icel. *stōrr* = AS. *stōr*, > E. *stoor*), great, + *thing* = Sw. *ting* = Icel. *thing*, assembly, meeting, = AS. *thing*: see *thing*$^2$.] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 114 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (Lagthing) and a lower house (Odelsthing). The former is composed of one fourth, and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelsthing*.

**storven**†. Preterit plural and past participle of Middle English *sterven*, die. See *starve*.

**story**$^1$ (stō′ri), *n.*; pl. *stories* (-riz). [< ME. *storie*, *storye* (cf. It. *storia*, < LL. *storia*), an aphetic form of *istorie*, *historie*, history: see *history*.] 1. A connected account or narration, oral or written, of events of the past; history.

The prime vertue of *Story* is verity. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

She was well versed in the Greek and Roman *story*, and was not unskilled in that of France and England. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

There 's themes enough in Caledonian *story*
Would show the tragic muse in a' her glory.
*Burns*, Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit.

2. An account of an event or incident; a relation; a recital: as, *stories* of bravery.

A lered man, to lere the [teach thee]
. . . of gode Friday the *storye*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 447.

And tell sad *stories* of the death of kings;
How some have been deposed, some slain in war.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 156.

To make short of a long *story*, . . . I have been bred up from childhood with great expectations. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

3. In *lit.*, a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse; a tale, written in a more or less imaginative style, of that which has happened or is supposed to have happened; specifically, a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel; a short romance; a folk-tale.

Call up him that left half-told
The *story* of Cambuscan bold,
Of Camball and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 110.

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 174.

4. The facts or events in a given case considered in their sequence, whether related or not; the experience or career of an individual: as, the *story* of a foundling; his is a sad *story*.

Weep with me, all you that read
This little *story*.
*B. Jonson*, Epitaph on Salathiel Pavy.

There was not a grave in the church-yard but had its *story*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

5. An anecdote: as, a speech abounding in good *stories*.

I will go yet further, and affirm that the success of a *story* very often depends upon the make of the body, and formation of the features, of him who relates it. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

Sometimes I recorded a *story*, a jest, or a pun for consideration. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 666.

6. A report; an account; a statement; anything told: often used slightingly: as, according to his *story*, he did wonders.

*Fal.* You confess, then, you picked my pocket?
*Prince.* It appears so by the *story*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 191.

All for a slanderous *story*, that cost me many a tear.
*Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

7. A falsehood; a lie; a fib. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

I wrote the lines; . . . owned them; he told *stories*. (Signed) Thomas Ingoldsby. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 116, note.

8. The plot or intrigue of a novel or drama: as, many persons read a novel, or are interested in a play, only for the *story*.

It is thought clever to write a novel with no *story* at all, or at least with a very dull one. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on Romance.

9†. A scene from history, legend, or romance, depicted by means of painting, sculpture, needlework, or other art of design.

The walles also of all the body of the Chirche, from the pyllers to the Rooff, be poyntyd with *storys* from the begynnyng of the world. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

To erect greate Chapells, . . . to paint faire *stories*, and to make rich ornaments. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 341.

There 's his chamber, . . . 'tis painted about with the *story* of the Prodigal, fresh and new. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 8.

**Blind story**, a pointless tale.—**To be in a** or **one story**†, **to be in the same story**†, to agree in testimony; give the same account.

So I find they *are* all *in a story*.
*Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Relation*, *Narration*, etc. (see *account*); record, chronicle, annals.—**2.** *Anecdote*, *Story*. See *anecdote*.—**3.** Tale, fiction, fable, tradition, legend.—**4.** Memoir, life, biography.

**story**$^1$ (stō′ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *storied*, ppr. *storying*. [< *story*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *history*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tell or describe in historical relation; make the subject of a narrative, tale, or legend; relate.

Pigmies (those diminutive people, or sort of apes or satyrs, so much resembling the little men *storied* under that name). *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 261.

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly Muse,
*Storied* of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 516.

2. To ornament with sculptured or painted scenes from history or legend. Compare *storied*$^2$.

**II.** *intrans.* To relate; narrate.

Cupid, if *storying* Legends tell aright,
Once framed a rich Elixir of Delight.
*Coleridge*, Composition of a Kiss.

**story**$^2$ (stō′ri), *n.* [Sometimes *storey*, early mod. E. *storie*, *stourie*; < ME. *story*, prob. < OF. **estoree*, a building, a thing built, < *estoree*, fem. pp. of *estorer*, build, < L. *instaurare*, erect, build, etc.: see *store*$^3$, *v.*] 1†. A building; an edifice.

Hii [they] bygonne her heye tounes strengthy [strengthen] vaste aboute,
Her castles & *storys*, that hii myȝhte be ynne in doute [danger]. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 181.

2. A stage or floor of a building; hence, a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same level or floor. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another: as, a *story* of nine, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation.

They founde the kyng in his pallaice sittynge vppon a floure or *stourie* made of the leaues of date trees wrought after a curious diuise lyke a certeyne kynde of mattes.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 257).

Upon the ground *storey* a fair gallery, open, upon pillars; and upon the third *storey* likewise an open gallery upon pillars, to take the prospect and freshness of the garden. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

**Attic story.** See *attic*$^2$, 1.—**Mezzanine story.** Same as *entresol*.—**The upper story**, the brain; the wits. [Familiar and ludicrous.]

He 's a good sort o' man, for all he 's not overburthen'd i' *th' upper storey*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, i.

**story-book** (stō′ri-bůk), *n.* A book containing one or more stories or tales; a printed collection of short tales.

If you want to make presents of *story-books* to children, his [Richter's] are the best you can now get.
*Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, App.

**story-post** (stō′ri-pōst), *n.* In *building*, an upright post supporting a beam on which rests a floor or a wall, as when the whole front of a ground floor is glazed.

**story-rod** (stō′ri-rod), *n.* A wooden strip used in setting up a staircase. It is equal in height to the staircase, and is divided according to the number of stairs.

**story-teller** (stō′ri-tel″ėr), *n.* 1. One who tells stories, true or fictitious, whether orally or in writing. Specifically—(*a*) One whose calling is the recitation of tales in public: as, the *story-tellers* of Arabia.

"Master," said he [Achmet], "I know many stories, such as the *story-tellers* relate in the coffee-houses of Cairo."
*B. Taylor*, Journey to Central Africa, xix.

(*b*) One given to relating anecdotes: as, a good *story-teller* at a dinner-table.

Good company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

(*c*) One who tells falsehoods; a fibber. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

Becky gave her brother-in-law a bottle of white wine, some that Rawdon had brought with him from France, . . . the little *story-teller* said. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliv.

**story-telling** (stō′ri-tel″ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of relating stories, true or fictitious.

*Story-telling* . . . is not perfect without proper gesticulations of the body, which naturally attend such merry emotions of the mind. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The telling of fibs; lying. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

**story-writer** (stō′ri-rī″tėr), *n.* 1. A writer of stories.

The *story-writer's* and play-writer's danger is that they will get their characters mixed, and make A say what B ought to have said. *O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 664.

2†. A historian; a chronicler.

Rathumus the *storywriter*, and Semellius the scribe, . . . and the judges. 1 Esd. ii. 17.

**stosh** (stosh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Fish-offal; gurry; especially, a thick paste made by grinding slivers in a bait-mill, and used as toll-bait; chum; pomace.

**stot**$^1$ (stot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stotte*; < ME. *stot*, *stott*, *stotte*, a horse, a bullock; cf. Icel. *stūtr*, a bull, the butt-end of a horn, a stumpy thing, = Sw. *stut*, a bullock, also a blow, bang, dial. a young ox, a young man, = Norw. *stut*, a bullock, also an ox-horn, = Dan. *stud*, a bullock; prob. lit. 'pusher,' from the root of D. *stooten* = G. *stossen*, push, thrust, strike, = Icel. *stauta*, strike, beat, stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike, push, thrust, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *stoat*, *stote*$^1$.] 1†. A horse; a stallion.

This reve sat upon a ful good *stot*,
That was al pomely grey and highte Scot.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 615.

2. A young ox; a steer.

And Grace gaue Pieres of his goodnesse foure *stottis*,
Al that his oxen eryed they to harwe after.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 262.

To procure restitution in integrum of every stirk and *stot* that the chief . . . and his clan had stolen since the days of Malcolm Canmore. *Scott*, Waverley, xv.

The woman would work—ay, and get up at any hour; and the strength of a *stot* she had.
*W. Black*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 889.

3. A weasel; a stoat. See cut under *stoat*.

Lamb, wolf, fox, leopard, minx, *stot*, miniver.
*Middleton*, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

[The name was formerly applied in contempt to a human being.

"Nay, olde *stot*, that is not myn entente,"
Quod this somonour, "for to repente me."
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 332.]

**stot**$^2$ (stot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stotted*, ppr. *stotting*. [Formerly *stote*; < ME. *stoten*; = D. *stooten*, push, etc.: see *stot*$^1$, and cf. *stotter*, *stut*, *stutter*$^1$.] 1. To stumble; walk irregularly; bounce in walking. Compare *stoit*. [Prov. Eng.]

They *stotted* along side by side.
*Miss Ferrier*, Inheritance, ii. 367.

2. To rebound, as a ball. [Prov. Eng.]

**stotay**†, *v. i.* [ME. *stotayen*, *stotaien*, < OF. *estoteier*, *estotier*, *estoutoier*, etc., be thrown into disorder, tr. throw into disorder, maltreat (< *estout*, *estot*, etc., rash, bold, stout: see *stout*$^1$), but in sense confused with *stoten*, stumble: see *stot*$^2$.] To stumble; stagger.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe faylez,
Lokes upe to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges!
Downne he sweys fulle swythe, and in a swoune fallys!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4272.

**stote**$^1$, *n.* See *stoat*.

**stote**$^2$†, *v.* See *stot*$^2$ and *stut*$^1$.

**stoter**†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *stotter*.

**stoteye**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estotie*, *estoutie*, *estutie*, boldness, rashness, < *estout*, *estot*, bold, stout: see *stout*$^1$.] Cunning; stratagem.

Hade he had his ost he wold [haue] a-saide there
To haue with *stoteye* & strengthe stoutli hire wonne.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4985.

**stotter** (stot′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *stoteren*; freq. of *stot*$^2$. Cf. *stutter*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* To affect with staggers.

He'd tell what bullock's fate was tragick
So right, some thought he dealt in magick;
And as well knew, by wisdom outward,
What ox must fall, or sheep be *stotered*.
*D'Urfey*, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

**stouk**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stook*.

**stound**$^1$† (stound), *n.* [< ME. *stounde*, *stund*, *stunt*, *stunde*, < AS. *stund*, a time, space of time, season, = OS. *stunda* = OFries. *stunde*, *stonde* = MD. *stonde*, a time, while, moment, D. *stond*, a moment, = MLG. *stunde*, *stunt*, LG. *stunde* = OHG. *stuntá*, *stunt*, MHG. *stunde*, a time, while, hour, G. *stunde*, an hour, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *stund*, a time, while, hour, moment; perhaps orig. 'a point of resting or standing,' and akin to *stand*.] A time; a short time; a while; a moment; an instant.

Now lat us stynte of Troylus a *stounde*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1086.

Soe death is heer & yonder in one *stound*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

**Upon a stound**, in a moment.

**stound**$^2$ (stound), *v. i.* [Also *stoun*; = Icel. *stynja* = Dan. *stönne* = D. *stenen* = LG. *stenen*, *stönen*, > G. *stöhnen*, groan. Cf. *stound*$^2$, *n.*] 1. To ache; smart. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To long;

pine: as, the cows *stound* for grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stound$^{2}$**†, *n.* [ME.: see *stound$^{2}$*, *v.*] Sorrow; grief; longing.

To putte awey the *stoundes* stronge,
Which in me lasten alle to longe.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2639.

**stound$^{3}$** (stound), *v. t.* [A var. of *stun$^{1}$*, as *astound* of *astun*, *aston*: see *stun$^{1}$*, *stony$^{2}$*, *aston*, *astun*, etc.] **1.** To stun as with strokes; beat heavily: as, to *stound* the ears with the strokes of a bell. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To astound; amaze.

Your wrath, weak boy? Tremble at mine unless
Retraction follow close upon the heels
Of that late *stounding* insult.
*Keats*, Otho the Great, iv. 2. 95.

**stound$^{3}$** (stound), *n.* [< *stound$^{3}$*, *v.*] **1.** A stunning blow or stroke; the force of a blow.

Like to a mazed steare,
That yet of mortall stroke the *stound* doth beare.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 37.

**2.** Astonishment; amazement; bewilderment.

Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Prol., l. 23.

**stound$^{4}$**† (stound). An obsolete past participle of *stun$^{1}$*. *Spenser.*

**stound$^{5}$** (stound), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stond*, *stand*: see *stand*, *n.*] A vessel to contain small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

**stoundmeal**† (stound′mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *stoundmele*, *stoundemele*, < AS. *stundmǣlum*, at times, < *stund*, time, space of time (see *stound$^{1}$*), + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a time: see *meal$^{2}$*, and cf. *dropmeal*, *flockmeal*, *piecemeal*, *thousandmeal*, etc.] At times; at intervals; from moment to moment: also used adjectively.

The lyf of love is fulle contrarie,
Which *stoundemele* can ofte varie.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2304.

This wynde that moore and moore
Thus *stoundemele* encresseth in my face.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 674.

**stoup.** See *stoop$^{1}$*, *stoop$^{2}$*, *stoop$^{4}$*.

**stour$^{1}$**, *a.* See *stoor$^{1}$*.

**stour$^{2}$**, *v.* and *n.* See *stoor$^{2}$*.

**stour$^{3}$** (stour or stör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stowre*, Sc. also *sture*; < ME. *stour*, *store*, *stor*, *stur*, < OF. *estor*, *estour* (also rarely *estorme*, also *estormie*, *estourmie*, *esturmie*), a tumult, conflict, assault, shock, battle, = Pr. *estor* = It. *stormo*, dial. *sturm*, tumult, noise, bustle, throng, troop, band, < OHG. *sturm*, storm, battle, = E. *storm*: see *storm*. For the loss of the final *m* in OF., cf. OF. *tour*, turn, *jour*, day, etc., with loss of final *n* (see *turn*, *tour$^{2}$*).] **1.** Tumult; conflict; a warlike encounter; shock of arms; battle.

Men sen al day and reden ek in storyes
That after sharpe *stoures* ben oft victories.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1066.

His horsemen they raid sturdily,
And stude about him in the *stoure*.
*Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

**2**†. A fit; a paroxysm.

Which suddein fitt, and halfe extatick *stoure*,
When the two fearefull wemen saw, they grew
Greatly confused in behaveoure.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 50.

**3**†. Encounter; time or place of meeting.

Maidens blush when they kiss men;
So did Phillis at that *stowre*;
Her face was like the rose flower.
*Greene*, The Shepherd's Ode (trans.).

**stour$^{4}$** (stour), *n.* [Also *stower*; < ME. *stoure*, *stourre*, < Icel. *staurr*, a stake, pale; perhaps akin to Gr. *σταυρός*, a stake, cross: see *steer$^{1}$* and *staurus*.] **1.** A stake.

And if he wille no te do soo, I salle late hym witt that ȝe salle sende a grete powere to his citee, and bryne it up stikke and *stourre*.
*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 41. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** A round of a ladder.—**3.** A stave in the side of a wagon. *Halliwell.*—**4.** A long pole by which barges are propelled against the stream. Also called *poy*. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**Stourbridge clay.** A refractory clay from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, England, occurring in the coal-measures, extensively worked for the manufacture of fire-brick and crucibles.

**stoured** (stourd), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stowered*; < *stour$^{4}$* + *-ed$^{2}$*.] Staked. [Prov. Eng.]

Standyng together at a comon wateryng place ther called Hedgedyke, lately *stowrred* for catall to drynke at.
*Archæologia*, XXIII. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

**stourness**†, **stoury.** Same as *stoorness*, *stoory*.

**stout$^{1}$** (stout), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stout*, *stowte*, sometimes *stought*; < OF. *stout*, *estout*, *estolt*, *estot*, *estut*, F. dial. *stout*, proud, = Pr. *estout*, stout, bold, valiant, rash, impetuous, violent, < MD. *stolt*, D. *stout*, stout, bold, rash, also stupid (influenced by It. *stolto*, silly, < L. *stultus*: see *stultify*), = AS. *stolt* = OFries. *stult* = MLG. LG. *stolt* = OHG. MHG. G. *stolz*, proud (MHG. also foolish, due to the influence of the It. word), = Icel. *stoltr* = Sw. Dan. *stolt*, proud; perhaps akin to *stilt*. Hence ult. (< OF.) ME. *stotay*, *stoteye*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bold; valiant; brave; daring.

So sterne he was & *stoute* & swiche st[r]okes lent;
Was non so stif stelen wede that with-stod his wepen.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3535.

Verily Christian did here play the man, and showed himself as *stout* as Hercules could, had he been here.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 286.

Have you a *stout* heart? Nerves fit for sliding panels and tapestry? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xx.

**2**†. Proud; haughty.

I was hiȝ of herte and *stoute*,
And in my clothing wondre gay.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

As *stout* and proud as he were lord of all.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 187.

**3.** Firm; resolute; persistent; stubborn.

He was a great Becketist—viz, a *stout* opposer of Regal Power over Spiritual Persons.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Wilts, II. 467.

Shakespeare was Article XL. of *stout* old Doctor Portman's creed. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ix.

**4.** Hardy; vigorous; lusty; sturdy.

The people of this part of Candia are *stout* men, and drive a great coasting trade round the island in small boats, by carrying wood, corn, and other merchandizes.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

Seven braw fellows, *stout* and able
To serve their king and country weel.
*Burns*, Dedication to G. Hamilton.

**5.** Firm; sound; stanch; strong.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way.
*Dryden*, Æneid, i. 170.

**6.** Solid; substantial.

With blithe air of open fellowship,
Brought from the cupboard wine and *stouter* cheer.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

**7.** Bulky in figure; thick-set; corpulent.

Mrs. Reed was rather a *stout* woman; but . . . she ran nimbly up the stair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

=**Syn.** **1.** Valorous, manful, gallant.—**4** and **5.** *Stalwart*, *Sturdy*, etc. See *robust*.

**II.** *n.* Strong ale or beer of any sort; hence, since the introduction of porter, porter of extra strength: as, Dublin *stout*.

The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of *stout*.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

**stout$^{1}$** (stout), *v.* [< ME. *stouten*; < *stout$^{1}$*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be bold or defiant.

Lewed man, thou shalt cursyng doute,
And to thy prest thou shalt nat *stoute*.
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 72. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** To persist; endure: with an impersonal *it*. [Prov. Eng.]

We *stouted it* out and lived.
*Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 385.

**II.**† *trans.* To dare; defy; resist.

For no man ful comunly
Besecheth a wyfe of foly,
But there the wyfe ys aboute
The gode man for to *stoute*.
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

**stout$^{2}$** (stout), *n.* [Also *stut*; < ME. *stout*, *stut*, < AS. *stūt*, a gnat.] **1.** A gnat.—**2.** A gadfly. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]—**3**†. A firefly or miller.

*Pirausta*, a fire-flye; . . . some call it a candle-flie, a *stout*, a miller-fowle, or bishop. *Florio.*

**stout-dart** (stout′därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ravida*.

**stouten** (stout′n), *v. t.* [< *stout$^{1}$* + *-en$^{1}$*.] To make stout; strengthen. [Rare.]

The pronounced realist is a useful fellow-creature, but so also the pronounced idealist—*stouten* his work though you well may with a tincture of modern reality.
*R. W. Gilder*, New Princeton Rev., IV. 12.

**stouth** (stouth), *n.* [< ME. *stouth*, stealth, < Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*, stealth: see *stealth*.] Theft; stealth; also, a clandestine transaction. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Sum rownys till his fallow thaym betwene,
Hys mery *stouth* and pastyme lait ȝistrene.
*Gavin Douglas*, Æneid, xii., Prol., l. 212.

**stouth-and-routh** (stouth′and-routh′), *n.* [A Sc. riming formula, in which one of the words appears to be wrenched, as usual, from its lit. meaning: prob. orig. as if 'plunder and plenty,' i. e. much property acquired and inherited: *stouth*, theft, stealth (cf. *stouthrief*, robbery with violence, also provision, furniture); *routh*, plenty: see *routh$^{3}$*.] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

It 's easy for your honour and the like o' you gentle folks to say sae, that hae *stouth-and-routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by the fireside. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

**stout-hearted** (stout′här″ted), *a.* Having a stout or brave heart; also, obstinate.

The *stouthearted* are spoiled; they have slept their sleep.
Ps. lxxvi. 5.

**stout-heartedness** (stout′här″ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being stout-hearted; courage; especially, moral courage.

If any one wants to see what German *stout-heartedness*, rectitude, and hard work could do for Syria, he had better go and live for a while in the German colony at Haifa.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 366.

**stouthrief** (stouth′rēf), *n.* [Also corruptly *stouthrie*; < *stouth* + *reaf*, Sc. *rief*, *reif*, robbery: see *reaf*.] In *Scots law*, theft accompanied by violence; robbery; burglary. The term is usually applied in cases in which robbery is committed within a dwelling-house.

**stoutly** (stout′li), *adv.* [< ME. *stoutly*; < *stout* + *-ly$^{2}$*.] In a stout or sturdy manner; with boldness, stanchness, or resolution.

**stoutness** (stout′nes), *n.* [< ME. *stoutnes*; < *stout* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being stout, in any sense.

**stove$^{1}$** (stōv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stoove*, rarely *stouph*; not found in ME. and rare in AS. (see below); < MD. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, also (with dim. *stofken*) a foot-stove used by women, later D. *stoof*, a stove, furnace, = MLG. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, in gen. a room, LG. *stove*, usually *stave*, a bath-room, in gen. a room, = OHG. *stubā*, *stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room (cf. OF. *estuve*, F. *étuve* = Pr. *estuba* = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, a bath-room, hothouse, < OHG.), = AS. *stofa*, a bath-room (glossing L. *balneum*), = Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bath-room with a stove, = Sw. *stuga* = Dan. *stue*, a room; cf. OBulg. *istŭba*, *izba*, a tent, Bulg. a hut, cellar, = Sloven. *izba*, *jezba*, a room, = Serv. *izba*, a room, = Bohem. *izba*, *jizba* = Pol. *izba*, a bath-room, = Russ. *istŭba*, *izba*, a hut, dial. kitchen, = Albanian *isbe*, a cellar, = Rum. *izbe*, a stove, = Turk. *izbe*, a cellar, = OPruss. *stubo* = Lith. *stuba* = Lett. *istaba* = Finn. *tupa* = Hung. *szoba*, a bath-room; all prob. < OHG. or G. The orig. sense appears to have been 'a heated room.' The application of the name to a means of heating is comparatively recent. From the Teut., through OF., are derived E. *stew$^{1}$* and *stive$^{3}$*, which are thus doublets of *stove$^{1}$*.] **1.** A room, chamber, or house artificially warmed. [Obsolete except in the specific uses (*a*), (*b*), below.]

When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanchthon he found him in his *stove*, with one hand dandling his child in the swaddling clouts and the other holding a book and reading it. *Fuller.*

When you have taken Care of your Horse, you come whole into the *Stove*, Boots, Baggage, Dirt and all, for that is a common Room for all Comers.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 288.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a glazed and artificially heated building for the culture of tender plants: the same as a greenhouse or hothouse, except that the stove maintains a higher temperature—not lower than 60° F. See *greenhouse*, *hothouse*, and *dry-stove*. [Eng.] (*b*) A drying-chamber, as for plants, extracts, conserves, etc.; also, a highly heated drying-room, used in various manufactures.

They are sumtimes inforced to rype and dry them [grain] in theyr *stooues* and hottes houses.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 292).

**2**†. A place for taking either liquid or vapor baths; a bath-house or bath-room.

In that village there was a *Stoue*, into which the captaine went in the morning, requesting M. Garrard to go also to the same to wash himselfe.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 423.

There are in Fes a hundred bath-*stoues* well built, with foure Hals in each, and certaine Galleries without, in which they put off their clothes.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

**3.** A closed or partly closed vessel or receiver in which fuel is burned, the radiated heat being utilized for warming a room or for cooking. Stoves are made of cast-iron and sheet-iron, and also of earthenware in the form of tiles cemented together, of plaster held together by a frame of wire, or the like, and of masonry solidly put together. The stoves of tiles, masonry, etc., radiate less heat than iron stoves, but when heated remain hot for a long time. Stoves are divided into the two main classes of cooking-stoves and warming-stoves, and are also classified according to the fuel used, as wood-stoves, gas-stoves, etc. There are many varieties, named according to their use, as the car-stove, camp-stove, foot-stove, tinmen's stove, etc., or according to some attachment, as a water-back stove. Warming-stoves range from the open fireplace or Franklin stove to magazine and base-burning fireplaces and heaters for warming more than one room, which are more properly furnaces. The word was first used in English in this sense as applied to foot-stoves. See *foot-stove*, *oil-stove*, *gas-stove*.

> The sempstress speeds to Change with red-tipt nose;
> The Belgian *stove* beneath her footstool glows.
> *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 338.

4. In *ceram.*, a pottery-kiln.—5. In a furnace, the oven in which the blast is heated.—6. In *bookbinding*, an apparatus with which the finisher heats his tools, formerly made to burn charcoal, but latterly gas.—**Air-tight stove.** See *air-tight*.—**Bark-stove.** Same as *bark-bed*.—**Base-burning stove.** See *base-burning*.—**Camp-stove,** a small sheet-iron stove, light and portable, used for both cooking and heating, as in a tent.—**Cooking-stove,** a stove arranged especially for cooking, having ovens, and often a water-back, exposed to the heat of the fire, and pot-holes above the fire.—**Franklin stove,** a form of open stove invented by Benjamin Franklin in the early part of his life, and called by him "the Pennsylvania fireplace." The name is now given (*a*) to any open stove with or without doors that open widely, and with andirons or a grate similar to those of an ordinary fireplace; (*b*) to a kind of fireplace with back and sides of ironwork and some arrangement for heating the air in chambers which communicate with the room.—**Norwegian stove,** a chamber the walls of which are made as perfect non-conductors of heat as possible, used for cooking by enabling a pot or saucepan full of boiling water, placed in it, to retain its heat for a great length of time, thus stewing the meat, etc., which it may contain. The same chamber may be used as a refrigerator, as it keeps ice unmelted for a long time.—**Rotary stove.** See *rotary oven*, under *oven*.

**stove**$^1$ (stōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoved*, ppr. *stoving*. [< *stove*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *stew*$^1$, *v.*, *stive*$^3$, *v.*] 1. To heat in a stove or heated room; expose to moderate heat in a vessel. Specifically—(*a*) To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat: as, to *stove* orange-trees.

> For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; . . . lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To heat in or as in a stove: as, to *stove* feathers; to *stove* printed fabrics (to fix the color); to *stove* ropes (to make them pliable); to *stove* timber.

> Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good discourse touching *stoveing*, and making of cables.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 210.

> And in 1726, when the ship was surveyed by the Master Shipwrights of Portsmouth and Deptford, with the view to her being rebuilt, it was found that the *stoved* planks were fresher and tougher, and appeared to have fewer defects, than those which had been charred, many of the latter being found rotten. *Fincham*, Ship-building, iii. 32.

(*c*) In *vinegar-manuf.*, to expose (malt-wash, etc.) in casks to artificial heat in a close room, in order to induce acetous fermentation. (*d*) In *ceram.*, to expose to a low heat. See *pottery*, *porcelain*, and *kiln*. (*e*) To cook in a close vessel; stew. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

> The supper was simple enough. There were oatcakes and cheese on the table, a large dish of *stoved* potatoes steaming and savory, and a jug of milk.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Joyce, v.

2†. To shut up, as in a stove; inclose; confine.

> A naked or *stov'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air, must needs be noxious and pernicious.
> *Evelyn*, Advertisement to Quintenye. (*Richardson.*)

> Fighting cocks . . . must then be *stoved*, which meant putting them in deep baskets filled with straw, covering them with straw, and shutting down the lids.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

**stove**$^2$ (stōv). Preterit and past participle of *stave*.

**stove-coal** (stōv'kōl), *n.* Coal of either of two sizes: (*a*) large stove, or No. 3, which passes through a 2¼- to 2-inch mesh, and over a 1⅞- to 1½-inch mesh, and (*b*) small stove, known as No. 4, which passes through a 1⅞- to 1⅝-inch mesh, and over a 1⅛- to 1-inch mesh. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

**stove-drum** (stōv'drum), *n.* A chamber over a stove in which the heated gases are received before being discharged into the chimney, in order that their heat may be utilized.

**stove-glass** (stōv'glȧs), *n.* See *glass*.

**stove-hearth** (stōv'härth), *n.* The horizontal shelf or ledge which in some stoves lies outside and in front of the grate containing the fuel. [New Eng.]

**stove-house** (stōv'hous), *n.* Same as *stove*$^1$, 1. (*a*) Same as *stove*$^1$, 1 (*a*). (*b*) In the preparation of furs, a house or chamber in which the skins are dried.

> The *stove-house* is full of iron racks upon which are placed iron rods, which receive the skins.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

**stove-jack** (stōv'jak), *n.* Same as *smoke-jack*, 2.

**stovepipe** (stōv'pīp), *n.* 1. A metal pipe for conducting smoke, gases, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue.—2. Same as *stovepipe hat*. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Stovepipe hat.** Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*$^1$). [Colloq., U. S.]

> He bore himself like an ancient prophet, and would have looked like one only for his black face and a rusty *stove-pipe hat*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 391.

**stovepiping** (stōv'pī″ping), *n.* [< *stovepipe* + *-ing*.] Tubing for a stovepipe.

> A piece of *stove-piping* about 18 in. long.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 102.

**stove-plant** (stōv'plant), *n.* A plant cultivated in a stove. See *stove*$^1$, 1 (*a*).

**stove-plate** (stōv'plāt), *n.* 1. One of the plates or lids serving to cover the apertures in the top of a cooking-stove; a griddle.—2. Same as *stove-hearth*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii. [Pennsylvania.]

**stove-polish** (stōv'pol″ish), *n.* See *polish*$^1$.

**stover**$^1$ (stō'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *stover*, < OF. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessaries, < *estover*, *estoveir*, *estovoir*, *estuvoir*, *estevoir*, *astovoir*, *istovoir*, *entovoir*, *stovoir*, used impers., it is necessary; origin unknown.] Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Where live nibbling sheep,
> And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 63.

**stover**$^2$† (stō'vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To bristle up; stiffen. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Beard, be confin'd to neatness, that no hair
> May *stover* up to prick my mistress' lip.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

**stove-truck** (stōv'truk), *n.* 1. In a cannon-foundry, a truck on which ordnance is moved.—2. A truck for moving heavy stoves. It is run under the stove, when, by means of a lever, its platform is raised, and lifts the stove. The lever serves as a handle for guiding the truck. *E. H. Knight.*

**stow**$^1$ (stō), *v. t.* [< ME. *stowen*, *stawen*, *stewen*, < AS. *stowigan*, stow, = MD. *stouwen*, *stuwen*, D. *stuwen* = MLG. *stouwen*, *stowen*, LG. *stauen*, bring to a stand, hinder, = OHG. *stowan*, *stouwan*, *stuwan*, *stūan*, *stūen*, *stuowan*, MHG. *stouwen*, G. *stauen*, bring to a halt, hem in, stow, pack, = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stow, pack (< LG. ?); lit. 'place,' 'put in place,' < *stow*, a place, = OFries. *sto*, a place, = Icel. **stō*, in *eld-stō*, a fireplace, = Lith. *stowa*, a place where one stands; prob. from the root of *stand* (√ *sta*): see *stand*, *staw*. But the continental forms (to which is due *stow*$^2$) may not be connected with the AS. verb, which is rare. Cf. *bestow*. See also *stew*$^2$.] 1. To put in a suitable or convenient place or position; put in a place aside or out of the way; lay up; put up; pack; especially, to pack in a convenient form: as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* sheaves.

> He radde religion here ruele to holde,
> "Leste the kyng and hus consail ȝoure comunes a-peyre,
> And be stywardes of ȝoure stedes til ȝe be *stewed* betere."
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 146.

> Foul thief, where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 62.

> We pointed to the white rolls of *stowed* hammocks in the nettings.
> *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 219.

2. To accumulate or compactly arrange anything in; fill by packing closely: as, to *stow* a box or the hold of a ship.

> The tythe o' what ye waste at cartes
> Wad *stow'd* his pantry!
> *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

3. To contain; hold.

> Shall thy black bark those guilty spirits *stow*
> That kill themselves for love?
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

> There was an English ship then in the roads, whereof one Mr. Mariot was master; he entertained as many as his ship could *stow*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 293.

4. To furl or roll up, as a sail.—5. In *mining*, to fill up (vacant spaces) with stowing. A mine is worked by the method of stowing when all the valuable substance—ore, or coal, or whatever it may be—is taken out, and the vacant space packed full of deads or refuse, either that furnished by the workings themselves, or stuff brought from the surface, or both together.

6†. To bestow; give; grant.

> If thou dost flow
> In thy frank guiftes, & thy golde freely *stow*,
> The principall will make thy pennance ebbe.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

7†. To intrust; commit; give in charge.

> *Stowyne* or waryne, or besettyne, as men done moneye or chaffer. Commuto. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

**To stow down.** (*a*) To put in the hold of a vessel; stow away; specifically, to run (oil) into the casks of a whaler. (*b*) To furnish as the stowdown: as, the whale *stowed down* 75 barrels of oil.

**stow**$^2$ (stō), *v.* [ME. *stowen*: see *stow*$^1$.] I. *trans.* 1†. To resist; hinder; stop.

> ȝiff any man *stow* me this nyth,
> I xal hym ȝeve a dedly wownde.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 217. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To put out of sight or hearing; be silent about. [Slang.]

> Now if you'll *stow* all that gammon and speak common-sense for three minutes, I'll tell you my mind right away.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xx.

II.† *intrans.* To make resistance; resist.

> Thay stekede stedys in stoure with stelene wapynes,
> And alle *stowede* wyth strenghe that stode theme agaynes!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1489.

**stow**$^3$ (stou), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *stuve*, *stuf*, a remnant, *stuf*, blunt, stumpy.] To cut off; crop; lop. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> If ever any body should affront his kinsman, . . . he would *stow* his lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

**stow**$^4$ (stō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stove*$^1$.] In *tin-plate manuf.*, the structure which contains the furnace and the series of five pots. [Prov. Eng.]

**stow**$^4$ (stō), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *stove*$^1$.] To dry in an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

**stowage** (stō'āj), *n.* [< *stow*$^1$ + *-age*.] 1. The act or operation of stowing.

> Coasting vessels, in the frequent hurry and bustle attendant upon taking in or discharging cargo, are the most liable to mishap from the want of a proper attention to *stowage*. *Poe*, Narrative of A. Gordon Pym, vi.

2. The state of being stowed; also, a place in which something is or may be stowed; room for stowing.

> I am something curious, being strange,
> To have them [jewels, etc.] in safe *stowage*.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 192.

> They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient *stowage* for their wither'd daughters.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures.
> *Addison.* (*Johnson.*)

3. Money paid for stowing goods.—4. That which is stowed.

> We ha' ne'er better luck
> When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

**stowaway** (stō'ạ-wā″), *n.* [< *stow*$^1$ + *away*.] One who, in order to secure a free passage, conceals himself aboard an outward-bound vessel, with the hope of remaining undiscovered until too late to be sent ashore.

**stowdown** (stō'doun), *n.* The act of stowing down, also that which is stowed down, in the hold of a vessel.

**stower**$^1$ (stō'ėr), *n.* [< *stow*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who stows; specifically, a workman who assists in stowing away the cargo in the hold of a vessel.

**stower**$^2$, **stowered**†. See *stour*$^4$, *stoured*.

**stowing** (stō'ing), *n.* In *mining*, rubbish, or material of any kind, taken from near at hand, or brought from the surface, and used to fill up places from which ore, coal, or other valuable substance has been removed.

**stowlins** (stō'linz), *adv.* [Contracted from **stolenlings*, < *stolen* + *-ling*$^2$.] Stealthily.

> Rab, *stowlins*, prie'd her bonnie mou' . . .
> Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

**stown** (stoun). A Scotch past participle of *steal*.

> My mither she fell sick, and the cow was *stown* awa.
> *Auld Robin Gray.*

**stowre**†. Same as *stoor*$^1$, *stoor*$^2$.

**stow-wood** (stō'wu̇d), *n.* *Naut.*, billets of wood used for steadying casks in a vessel's hold.

**S. T. P.** An abbreviation of *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Professor of Sacred Theology.

**stra**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *straw*$^1$.

**strabism** (strā'bizm), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus*.] Same as *strabismus*.

**strabismal** (strạ-biz'mạl), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-al*.] Same as *strabismic*.

**strabismic** (strạ-biz'mik), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, affected by, or involving strabismus; squinting; distorted.

**strabismical** (strạ-biz'mi-kạl), *a.* [< *strabismic* + *-al*.] Same as *strabismic*. *Science*, XIII. 364.

**strabismometer** (strab-is-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus*, q. v., + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabometer.

**strabismus** (strạ-bis'mus), *n.* [= F. *strabisme*, < NL. *strabismus*, < Gr. *στραβισμός*, a squinting, < *στραβός*, crooked, distorted, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn about.] Squint; a failure of one of the visual axes to pass through the fixation-point (the point which is looked at). The eye whose visual axis passes through the fixation-point is called the *working eye*, the other the *squinting eye*.—**Absolute strabismus,** strabismus occurring for all distances of the fixation-point.—**Concomitant strabismus,** strabismus which remains about the same in amount for all positions of the fixation-point.—**Convergent strabismus,** strabismus in which the visual axes cross between the fixation-point and the eyes. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *homonymous*.—**Divergent strabismus,** divergent squint, in which the visual axes diverge, or at least cross beyond the fixation-point. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *crossed.*—**Latent strabismus**, strabismus existing only when one eye is occluded.—**Manifest strabismus**, strabismus occurring when both eyes are open.—**Monolateral strabismus**, strabismus in which it is always the visual axis of the same eye which fails to pass through the fixation-point.—**Relative strabismus**, strabismus occurring for some and not for other distances of the fixation-point.—**Strabismus deorsum vergens**, downward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes lower than the fixation-point.—**Strabismus sursum vergens**, upward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes higher than the fixation-point.

**strabometer** (strạ̄-bom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στραβός*, crooked, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabismometer.

**strabotomy** (strạ̄-bot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *στραβός*, crooked, distorted (< *στρέφειν*, twist, turn about), + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the attachment of a muscle or muscles to the eyeball.

**strachy**†, *n.* A word of doubtful form and meaning, occurring only in the following passage, where in the earlier editions it is italicized as a title or proper name.

> There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 45.

**stracken**†. An obsolete past participle of *strike*. *Chaucer*.

**stract** (strakt), *a.* [Aphetic form of *distract.*] Distracted. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe. *Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares.*)

**strad** (strad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *Halliwell.*

**straddle** (strad′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *straddled*, ppr. *straddling*. [A var. of *stridle*, *striddle*, freq. of *stride*: see *striddle*, *stride.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To stand or walk with the legs wide apart; sit or stand astride.

> At length (as Fortune serude) I lighted vppon an old, *straddling* usurer. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 11.

> Then Apollyon *straddled* quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said, I am void of fear in this matter.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

**2.** To include or favor two apparently opposite or different things; occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to something: as, to *straddle* on the tariff question. [Colloq.]

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; stand or sit astride of: as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.—**2.** To occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to; appear to favor both sides of: as, to *straddle* a political question. [Colloq.]

> The platform [of the Ohio Democrats] contains the well-known plank *straddling* the tariff question, which has appeared in previous Democratic platforms of that and other States. *The Nation*, July 3, 1884, p. 4.

**3.** To double (the blind) in poker.

**straddle** (strad′l), *n.* [< *straddle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—**2.** The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles.—**3.** In speculative dealings on 'change, a "privilege" or speculative contract covering both a "put" and a "call"—that is, giving the holder the right at his option (1) of calling, within a specified number of days, for a certain stock or commodity at a price named in the contract, or (2) of delivering to the person to whom the consideration had been paid a certain stock or commodity upon terms similarly stated. See *call*$^1$, *n.*, 15, *privilege*, *n.*, 5, and *put*$^1$, *n.*, 5. Also called *spread eagle.* [Slang.]—**4.** In the game of poker, a doubling of the blind by one of the players.—**5.** An attempt to take an equivocal or non-committal position: as, a *straddle* in a party platform. [Colloq.]—**6.** In *mining*, one of the vertical timbers by which the different sets are supported at a fixed distance from each other in the shaft; a vertical post used in various ways in timbering a mine, as in supporting the framework of a shaft at a hanging-on place.

**straddle** (strad′l), *adv.* [Short for *astraddle.*] Astride; with straddled legs: as, to ride *straddle*.

**straddle-bug** (strad′l-bug), *n.* A sort of tumble-bug; a scarabæid beetle with long legs, of the genus *Canthon*, as *C. lævis.* See cut under *tumble-bug.* [U. S.]

> Out in the woods for a good time. Cloth spread on the green-sward, crickets and *straddle-bugs* hopping and crawling over sandwiches and everything else.
> *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 12, advt.

**straddle-legged** (strad′l-legd), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object. *W. H. Russell.*

**straddle-pipe** (strad′l-pīp), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main. *E. H. Knight.*

**straddle-plow** (strad′l-plou), *n.* A plow with two triangular parallel shares set a short distance apart, used to cover a row of corn, etc., by running it so that the line of seed comes between the shares. *E. H. Knight.*

**stradiot**† (strad′i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *stradiot*, *estradiot*: see *estradiot.*] Same as *estradiot.*

**strae** (strā), *n.* A Scotch form of *straw*$^1$.

**strage**†, *n.* [< L. *strages*, slaughter.] Slaughter; destruction.

> He presaged the great *strage* and messacre which after hapned in Sicilia. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 230.

**straggle** (strag′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straggled*, ppr. *straggling*. [Formerly also *stragle*; a var. of **strackle*, freq. of *strake* (perhaps due in part to the influence of *draggle*, but cf. *stagger* for *stacker*$^1$): see *strake*$^1$. *Straggle* is not connected with *stray.*] **1.** To roam or wander away, or become separated, as from one's companions or the direct course or way; stray.

> In the plain beyond us, for we durst not *straggle* from the shore, we beheld where once stood Ilium by him [Ilus] founded. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 16.

> I found my self four or five Mile to the West of the Place where I *stragled* from my Companions.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

**2.** To roam or wander at random, or without any certain direction or object; ramble.

> Master George How, one of the Councell, *stragling* abroad, was slaine by the Salvages.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 100.

**3.** To escape or stretch out ramblingly or beyond proper limits; spread widely apart; shoot too far in growth.

> Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

> How these tall
> Naked geraniums *straggle!*
> *Browning*, Pippa Passes, i.

**4.** To be dispersed; be apart from any main body; stand alone; be isolated; occur at intervals or apart from one another; occur here and there: as, the houses *straggle* all over the district.

**straggler** (strag′lėr), *n.* [< *straggle* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who straggles or strays away, as from his fellows or from the direct or proper course; one who lags behind or becomes separated in any way from his companions, as from a body of troops on the march.

> This maner of speech is termed the figure of digression by the Latines, following the Greeke originall; we also call him the *straggler*, by allusion to the souldier that marches out of his array. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

> The first *stragglers* of a battalion of rocks, guarding a sort of pass, beyond which the beck rushed down a waterfall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

**2.** Specifically, in *ornith.*, a stray, or strayed bird, out of its usual range, or off its regular migration. The stragglers are the casual or accidental visitants in any avifauna. In the nature of the case they are never numerous as regards individuals; but the list of what are technically called *stragglers* in any region or locality usually becomes, in the course of time, a long one, so far as species are concerned. Thus, in the avifauna of the District of Columbia, the stragglers are about as many species as the regular visitants of either summer or winter, or the permanent residents of the year round, though fewer than the spring and autumn migrants.

**3.** One who roams or wanders about at random, or without settled direction or object; a wanderer; a vagabond; especially, a wandering, shiftless fellow; a tramp.

> Let 's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 327.

> Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers* and other servants.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Butler).

**4.** Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far; an exuberant growth.

> Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife,
> And crop luxuriant *stragglers*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 508.

**5.** Something that stands apart from others; a solitary or isolated individual.

> I in a manner alone of that tyme left a standing *straggler*, peradventur, though my frute be very smaul, yet, bicause the grownd from whens it sprong was so good, I may yet be thought somwhat fitt for seede, whan all yow the rest ar taken up for better store.
> *Ascham*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 14.

**straggle-tooth** (strag′l-töth), *n.* An irregular or misshapen tooth; a snaggle-tooth; a snag.

**straggling** (strag′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *straggle*, *v.*] A mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones.

**stragglingly** (strag′ling-li), *adv.* In a straggling manner; one here and one there, or one now and one again: as, to come in *stragglingly*.

**straggling-money** (strag′ling-mun″i), *n.* In the British navy: (*a*) Money given to those who apprehend deserters or others who have straggled or overstayed their leave of absence. (*b*) Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

**straggly** (strag′li), *a.* [< *straggle* + *-y*$^1$.] Straggling; lone and spread out irregularly: as, a *straggly* scrawl; a *straggly* village. [Colloq.]

**stragular** (strag′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the stragulum or mantle; pallial.

**stragulum** (strag′ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *stragula* (-lạ̈). [< L. *stragulum*, a cover, coverlet: see *strail.*] In *ornith.*, the mantle; the pallium; the back and folded wings taken together, in any way distinguished from other parts, as by color on a gull or tern. [Rare.]

**strahlite** (strä′līt), *n.* [< G. *strahl*, a ray, beam, arrow (see *strale*), + *-ite*$^2$.] Same as *actinolite.*

**straight**$^1$ (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *streight*, *straught*, Sc. *straught*, *straucht*, and, with the omission of the silent guttural, *strait* (prob. by confusion with the diff. word *strait*$^1$, narrow, strict, which was also, on the other hand, formerly spelled *straight*); < ME. *streight*, *streght*, *streigt*, rarely *streit*, straight, lit. 'stretched,' < AS. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, stretch: see *stretch*. Cf. ME. *strek*, *strik*, < AS. *strec*, *stræc*, *streac* = MLG. LG. *strak* = OHG. *strach*, MHG. *strac*, G. *strack*, extended, stretched, straight, = Dan. (obs.) *strag*, straight, erect, tight; from the same ult. root. Cf. the equiv. *right*, lit. 'stretched.'] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Stretched; drawn out.

> Sithe thi fleisch, lord, was furst perceyued
> And, for oure sake, laid *streigt* in stalle.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

> Pirrus with his *streite* swerd.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 537.

**2.** Without bend or deviation, like a string tightly stretched; not crooked or curved; right; in *geom.*, lying, as a line, evenly between its points. This is Euclid's definition. The principal characteristic of a straight line is that it is completely determined, if unlimited, by any two points taken upon it, or, if limited, by its two extremities. The idea of measurement does not enter into the idea of a straight line, and it is unnecessary to introduce that idea into the definition, as is done when it is said (after Legendre) to be the shortest distance between two points.

> He that knoweth what is *straight* doth even thereby discern what is crooked, because the absence of straightness in bodies capable thereof is crookedness.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

> There is no moe such Cæsars; other of them may have crook'd noses, but to owe such *straight* arms, none.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 38.

> Be pleased to let thy Holy Spirit lead me in the *straight* paths of sanctity, without deflections to either hand.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

**3.** Without interruption or break; direct.

> Forth-with declarid to hys peple all,
> And to thys cite his peple gan cal,
> Wher-vnto thai had an euyn *streight* way.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1308.

> With *straight* air—that is, with the pressure from the main reservoir, or the air-pump, going directly to the brake cylinder—the engineer can apply the brakes to all the wheels of his train simultaneously.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 333.

**4.** Direct; authoritative; sure; reliable: as, a *straight* tip. [Slang.]—**5.** Upright; marked by adherence to truth and fairness; fair; honorable: as, a man *straight* in all his dealings. [Colloq.]—**6.** Proceeding or acting with directness; keeping true to the course. [Colloq.]

> He shows himself to be a man of wide reading, a pretty *straight* thinker, and a lively and independent critic.
> *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1888, p. 459.

**7.** Free from disorder or irregularity; in order: as, his accounts are not quite *straight*.

> Finally, being belted, curled, and set *straight*, he descended upon the drawing-room.
> *Thackeray*, Pendennis, vii.

> He told her that she needn't mind the place being not quite *straight*, he had only come up for a few hours—he should be busy in the studio.
> *H. James, Jr.*, The Century, XXXVI. 218.

**8.** Unqualified; unreserved; out-and-out: as, a *straight* Democrat (that is, one who supports the entire platform and policy of his party).—**9.** Unmixed; undiluted; neat. [Slang.]

> Dissipating their rare and precious cash on "whisky *straight*" in the ever-recurring bar-rooms.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 76.

**10.** East and west; along an east and west line: used of the position of the body in Christian burial.

*First Clo.* Is she to be buried in Christian burial that wilfully seeks her own salvation?
*Sec. Clo.* I tell thee she is; and therefore make her grave *straight;* the crowner hath sat on her, and finds it Christian burial.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 4.

**11.** In *poker*, consisting of a sequence; forming a straight: as, a *straight* hand; a *straight* flush.—**A straight face**, an unsmiling face; a sober, unamused expression: as, he could with difficulty keep *a straight face.* [Colloq.]—**Long straight**†. See *long*$^1$.—**Straight accents**, the long marks over the vowels, as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ.—**Straight angle.** See *angle*$^3$, 1.—**Straight arch**, in *arch.*, a form of arch spanning an aperture in which the intrados is represented by straight lines which meet in a point at the top and comprise two sides of a triangle.—**Straight ends and walls**, a system of working coal, somewhat similar to "board and pillar." [North Wales.]—**Straight flush.** See *flush*$^9$.—**Straight intestine, bowel,** or **gut**, the rectum. See cuts under *alimentary, intestine,* and *peritoneum.*—**Straight sheer.** See *sheer*$^3$, 1.—**Straight sinus, ticket, tubule,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** The condition of being straight, or free from curvature or crookedness of any kind: as, to be out of the *straight.* [Colloq.]—**2.** A straight part or direction: as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.—**3.** In *poker*, a sequence of cards, generally five in number, or a hand containing such a sequence.

**straight**$^1$ (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streight, streyght, streyghte,* etc.; < *straight*$^1$, *a.*] **1.** In a straight line; without swerving or deviating from the direct course; directly.

*Streight* aforn hym a fair feld gan behold.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4661.

Floating *straight,* obedient to the stream.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 87.

**2.** At once; immediately; directly; straightway.

And went *streyghte* into the Hospytall, and refresshed vs with mete and drynke, and rested vs there an houre or .ij. bycause of our watche the nyght byfore.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 28.

Shew him an enemy, his pain 's forgot *straight.*
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

**straight**$^1$ (strāt), *v. t.* [< *straight*$^1$, *a.*] To make straight; straighten. [Rare.]

The old gypsy, in the mean time, set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and *straighting* the arms by its side.
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

**straight**$^2$†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *strait*$^1$.

**straightaway** (strāt′a̤-wā″), *a.* Straight forward, without turn or curve: as, a *straightaway* course in a yacht- or horse-race.

At the Ascot, where I was last Thursday, the course is a *straightaway* one.
*T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

**straight-billed** (strāt′bild), *a.* Having the bill straight, as a bird; rectirostral.

**straight-cut** (strāt′kut), *a.* Cut in a straight manner: applied to fine grades of cut smoking tobacco. The leaves are flattened out, packed compactly, and cut lengthwise, long fibers being thus obtained that present a beautiful silky appearance.

**straight-edge** (strāt′ej), *n.* A bar having one edge, at least, as straight as possible, to be used as a fiducial line in drawing and testing straight lines. Such instruments when of the greatest accuracy are somewhat costly. Common straight-edges for ruling ordinary lines, testing the surface of millstones, brickwork and stonework, etc., are made of wood, and range from a slip of wood one foot long to planks cut in the form of a truss and ten or more feet in length. See cut under *plumb-rule.*

**straighten**$^1$ (strā′tn), *v.* [< *straight*$^1$ + *-en*$^1$.] I. *trans.* To make straight, in any sense; specifically, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* unless it be bent as far on the clean contrary side.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

**To straighten the sheer.** See *sheer*$^3$.

II. *intrans.* To become straight; assume a straight form.

**straighten**$^2$, *v. t.* See *straiten.*

**straightener** (strāt′nėr), *n.* [< *straighten*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which straightens.

**straightening-block** (strāt′ning-blok), *n.* An anvil used in straightening buckled saws. *E. H. Knight.*

**straightening-machine** (strāt′ning-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-work*, any machine for removing a twist, bend, buckle, or kink from rails, rods, plates, straps, tubes, or wire.

**straightforth**† (strāt′fōrth′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streight foorth;* < *straight*$^1$ + *forth*$^1$.] Directly; straightway.

She smote the ground, the which *streight foorth* did yield
A fruitfull Olyve tree.
*Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 325.

**straightforward** (strāt′fôr′wärd), *adv.* [Also *straightforwards*, formerly also *straitforward;* < *straight*$^1$ + *forward*$^1$.] Directly forward; right ahead.

Look not on this side or that side, or behind you as Lot's wife did, but *straightforwards* on the end.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

**straightforward** (strāt′fôr′wärd), *a.* [< *straightforward, adv.*] **1.** Direct; leading directly forward or onward.

Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the *straightforward* pathway had been lost.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, i. 3.

**2.** Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness; honest; frank; open; without deviation or prevarication: as, a *straightforward* course; a *straightforward* person, character, or answer.

In prose he wrote as he conversed and as he preached, using the plain *straightforward* language of common life.
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 40.

**straightforwardly** (strāt′fôr′wärd-li), *adv.* In a straightforward manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3258, p. 451.

**straightforwardness** (strāt′fôr′wärd-nes), *n.* Straightforward character or conduct; undeviating rectitude: as, a man of remarkable *straightforwardness.*

**straight-hearted**, *a.* See *strait-hearted.*

**straight-horn** (strāt′hôrn), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Orthoceratidæ*, some of which were 12 or 15 feet long; an orthoceratite. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**straight-joint** (strāt′joint), *a.* Noting a floor the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continuous line throughout the length.

**straightly**$^1$ (strāt′li), *adv.* [< *straight*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] In a straight line; not crookedly; directly: as, to run *straightly* on. *Imp. Dict.*

**straightly**$^2$†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *straitly.*

**straightness** (strāt′nes), *n.* The property or state of being straight.

**straight-out** (strāt′out), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Out-and-out; straight: as, *straight-out* Republicans.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics*, one who votes a straight or strictly party ticket; a thorough partizan.

Other *Straight-outs*, as they call themselves, . . . cannot take Grant and the Republicans.
*The Nation*, Aug. 22, 1872, p. 113

**straight-pight**† (strāt′pīt), *a.* [< *straight*$^1$ + *pight.*] Straight-fixed; erect.

*Straight-pight* Minerva.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.

**straight-ribbed** (strāt′ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lateral ribs straight, as leaves of *Castanea*, palms, etc.

**straightway** (strāt′wā), *adv.* [< ME. *streight-wey;* < *straight*$^1$ + *way*$^1$.] Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay.

Thei hilde her *streight-wey* toward north wales to a Citee that longed to the kynge Tradily-uaunte.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 558.

And *straightway* the damsel arose and walked.
Mark v. 42.

**straightways**† (strāt′wāz), *adv.* [< *straightway* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Straightway.

None of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would *straightways* balance it.
*Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

**straight-winged** (strāt′wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having straight wings; orthopterous.

**straik**$^1$, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *strake*$^2$.

**straik**$^2$, *v. t.* A Scotch form of *stroke*$^2$.

**strail**†, *n.* [< ME. *strayle*, < AS. *streagl*, **strægel*, contr. *strǣl*, a bed-cover, carpet, rug, = OF. *stragule*, a mantle, coverlet, < L. *stragulum*, a spread, covering, coverlet, blanket, carpet, rug, also *stragula*, a covering, blanket; neut. and fem. respectively of *stragulus*, serving for spreading or covering, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, strew: see *stratum.*] A covering; a coverlet. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

**strain**$^1$ (strān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *strayne;* < ME. *straynen, streinen, streynen, straynyen,* < OF. *streindre, estraindre, straindre,* F. *étreindre* = Pr. *estrenher, estreigner* = It. *strignere, stregnere, stringere,* < L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight; akin to Gr. στραγγός, twisted, στραγγίζειν, press out, Lith. *stregti*, become stiff, freeze, AS. *streccan*, stretch, etc.: see *stretch, straight*$^1$. From L. *stringere* are also ult. E. *constrain, distrain, restrain, stringent, strait*$^1$, *strict*, etc.] I. *trans.* **1**†. To draw out; stretch; extend, especially with effort or care.

And if thi vynes footes IV ascende,
Thenne armes IV is goode forth forto *streyne.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

All their actions, voyces, and gestures, both in charging and retiring, were so *strained* to the height of their qualitie and nature that the strangenesse thereof made it seeme very delightfull.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 136.

**2**†. To draw tight; tighten; make taut.

To the pyller, lorde, also,
With a rope men bownd the too,
Hard drawe and *streynyd* faste.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Sir Mungo, who watched his victim with the delighted yet wary eye of an experienced angler, became now aware that, if he *strained* the line on him too tightly, there was every risk of his breaking hold.
*Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xv.

**3**†. To confine; restrain; imprison.

There the steede in stoode *strayned* in bondes.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1157.

**4.** To stretch to the utmost tension; put to the stretch; exert: as, to *strain* every nerve to accomplish something.

He sweats,
*Strains* his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 94.

**5.** To stretch beyond measure; push beyond the proper extent or limit; carry too far.

He *strained* the Constitution, but he conquered the Lords.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 593.

**6.** To impair, weaken, or injure by stretching or overtasking; harm by subjection to too great stress or exertion; hence, to sprain.

Hold, sir, hold, pray use this whistle for me,
I dare not *straine* my selfe to winde it I,
The Doctors tell me it will spend my spirits.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
*Strain* their necks with looking back.
*Swift.*

**7.** To force; constrain.

Whether that Goddes worthy forwetyng
*Streyneth* me nedely for to don a thing.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 422.

The quality of mercy is not *strain'd.*
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 184.

His mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd.*
*Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

**8.** To urge; press.

Note if your lady *strain* his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 250.

**9.** To press; squeeze; hence, to hug; embrace.

He that nyght in armes wold hire *streyne*
Harder than ever Paris did Eleyne.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 509.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 407.

**10.** To press through a filter or colander; separate extraneous or coarser matters from (a liquid) by causing it to pass through a filter or colander; purify from extraneous matter by filtration; filter: as, to *strain* milk.—**11.** To separate or remove by the use of a filter or colander: with *out.* See phrase under *v. i.*, below.

Ye blind guides, which *strain out* the gnat, and swallow the camel.
Mat. xxiii. 24 [R. V.].

**12**†. To force out by straining.

I at each sad strain will *strain* a tear.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1131.

**13.** To deform, as a solid body or structure.—**To strain a point.** See *point*$^1$.—**To strain courtesy**, to use ceremony; stand too much upon form or ceremony; insist on the precedence of others; hang back through excess of courtesy or civility.

My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may *strain courtesy.*
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 55.

*Strain* not *courtesies* with a noble enemy.
*Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

=**Syn.** 10. *Bolt, Screen,* etc. See *sift.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exert one's self; make violent efforts; strive.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 143.

What
Has made thy life so vile that thou shouldst *strain*
To forfeit it to me?
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 105.

**2.** To urge; press.

Nay, Sir, indeed the fault is yours most extreamlie now.
Pray, sir, forbear to *strain* beyond a womans patience.
*Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 3.

**3.** To stretch strugglingly; stretch with effort.

This parlor looked out on the dark courtyard, in which there grew two or three poplars, *straining* upward to the light.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

No sound, no sight as far as eye could *strain.*
*Browning*, Childe Roland.

**4.** To undergo distortions under force, as a ship in a high sea.

A ship is said to *strain* if in launching, or when working in a heavy sea, the different parts of it experience relative motions.
*Sir W. Thomson*, in Phil. Trans., CXLVI. 481.

The ship ran
*Straining*, heeled o'er, through seas all changed and wan.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 10.

5. To drip; ooze; filter; drain; flow; issue: as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

> Then, in the Deserts dry and barren sand,
> From flinty Rocks doth plentious Rivers *strain.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 18.

**To strain at**, to strive after; endeavor to reach or obtain.

> I do not *strain at* the position.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 112.

**To strain at a gnat**, a typographical error found in the authorized version (Mat. xxiii. 24) for *strain out a gnat*, the phrase found in Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other versions. See def. 11, above, and quotation there.

**strain**$^1$ (strān), *n.* [‹ *strain*$^1$, *v.* In some uses (def. 7), cf. *strain*$^2$.] 1†. Stretch; extent; pitch.

> If it did infect my blood with joy,
> Or swell my thoughts to any *strain* of pride.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

> May our Minerva
> Answer your hopes, unto their largest *strain!*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Stretching or deforming force or pressure; violence. [This use of the word, while permissible in literature, is incorrect in mechanics. The strain is not the force, but the deformation produced by the force.]

> A difference of taste in jokes is a great *strain* on the affections. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xv.

3. Tense or constrained state or condition; tension; great effort.

> A dismal wedding! every ear at *strain*
> Some sign of things that were to be to gain.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

> Whether any poet . . . has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain* and less ostentation. *Landor.*

4. In *mech.*, a definite change in the shape or size of a solid body setting up an elastic resistance, or stress, or exceeding the limit of elasticity. The deformation of a fluid is not commonly called a *strain*. The word, which had previously been ill-defined, was made a scientific and precise term in this sense by Rankine in 1850. Thomson and Tait, in their "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," extend the term to deformations of liquid masses, and even of groups of points; and Tait subsequently extends it to any geometrical figure, so that it becomes a synonym of *deformation.*

> Fresnel made the very striking discovery that glass and other simply refracting bodies are rendered doubly refracting when in a state of *strain*. To this Brewster added the observation that the requisite *strain* might be produced by unequal heating instead of by mechanical stress.
> *Tait*, Light, § 292.

> In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces.
> *Rankine*, Axes of Elasticity (1855).

> A *strain* is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid. . . . If a stone, a beam, or a mass of metal in a building, or in a piece of framework, becomes condensed or dilated in any direction, or bent, or twisted, or distorted in any way, it is said to experience a *strain*.
> *W. Thomson*, Mathematical Theory of Elasticity (1856).

5. A stretching of the muscles or tendons, giving rise to subsequent pain and stiffness; sprain; wrench; twist.—6. A permanent deformation or injury of a solid structure.—7. Stretch; flight or burst, as of imagination, eloquence, or song. Specifically—(*a*) A poem; a song; a lay.

> All unworthy of thy nobler *strain.*
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i., Int.

(*b*) Tune; melody.

> I was all ear,
> And took in *strains* that might create a soul
> Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

> In sweet Italian *Strains* our Shepherds sing.
> *Congreve*, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

(*c*) In a stricter sense, in *music*, a section of a piece which is more or less complete in itself. In written music the strains are often marked by double bars.

> An Cynthia had but seen me dance a *strain*, or do but one trick, I had been kept in court.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*d*) Tone; key; style or manner of speech or conduct.

> The third [sort] is of such as take too high a *strain* at the first. *Bacon*, Youth and Age (ed. 1887).

> That sermon is in a *strain* which I believe has not been heard in this kingdom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

(*e*) Mood; disposition.

> Henry . . . said, "I am come, young ladies, in a very moralizing *strain*, to observe that our pleasures in this world are always to be paid for."
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xxvi.

**Axes of a homogeneous strain**, three straight lines of particles perpendicular to one another both before and after the strain.—**Composition of strains.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*.—**Homogeneous** or **uniform strain**, a strain which leaves every straight line of particles straight, and every pair of parallel lines parallel.—**Longitudinal strain.** See *longitudinal*.—**Normal plane of a homogeneous strain**, one of three planes each containing two of the three axes. There is generally only one such system of planes through each point of the body.—**Orthogonal strain.** (*a*) Relatively to a stress, a strain which neither does nor uses work by virtue of that stress. (*b*) Relatively to another strain, a strain orthogonal to a stress perfectly concurrent to the other strain.—**Principal strain.** Same as *principal strain-type* (which see, under *strain-type*).—**Pure strain**, a homogeneous strain which does not rotate any axis of the strain.—**Simple strain**, any one of a number of strains conceived as independent components of other strains which they are employed to define. The phrase *simple strain* has no definite meaning, but *simple longitudinal strain, simple tangential strain, simple shearing strain*, etc., mean such strains existing not as components merely, but as resultants. Thus, if a bar is elongated without any transverse contraction or expansion, there is a *simple longitudinal strain* in the direction of the elongation. A *simple tangential strain* is a homogeneous strain in which all the particles are displaced parallel to one plane.—**Strain-ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.—**To heave a strain.** See *heave*.—**Type of a strain.** See *type*.

**strain**$^2$ (strān), *n.* [An altered form, due appar. to confusion with *strain*$^1$, 7, of what would be reg. *streen*; ‹ ME. *streen, strene, stren*, earlier *streon, istreon*, race, stock, generation, ‹ AS. *gestreón, gestrión*, gain, wealth (= OS. *gistriuni*, = OHG. *gistriuni*, gain, property, wealth, business); appar. confused in ME. with the related noun, ME. *strend, strynd, strund*, ‹ AS. *strȳnd*, race, stock; ‹ *streónan, strȳnan* = OHG. *striunan*, beget, *gestreónan*, get, acquire.] 1. Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line as regards breeding; breed; a race or breed; a variety, especially an artificial variety, of a domestic animal. *Strain* indicates the least recognizable variation from a given stock, or the ultimate modification to which an animal has been subjected. But since such variation usually proceeds by insensible degrees, the significance of *strain* grades into that of *breed, race*, or *variety*.

> Bountee comth al of God, nat of the *streen*
> Of which they been engendred and ybore.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 101.

> O, if thou wert the noblest of thy *strain*,
> Young man, thou couldst not die more honourable.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 59.

> The ears of a cat vary in shape, and certain *strains*, in England, inherit a pencil-like tuft of hairs, above a quarter of an inch in length, on the tips of their ears.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

2. Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency; character.

> Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain.*
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 40.

> And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and *strain* of the book of the Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

3. Sort; kind; style.

> Let man learn a prudence of a higher *strain.*
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Trace; streak.

> With all his merit there was a *strain* of weakness in his character. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 6.

5. The shoot of a tree. *Halliwell* (under *strene*). [Prov. Eng.]—6†. The track of a deer.

> When they haue shot a Deere by land, they follow him like bloud-hounds by the bloud, and *straine*, and oftentimes so take them. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

**strain**$^3$† (strān), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *distrain*.] To distrain.

> When my lord refused to pay the two shillings, Mr. Knightly charged the constable to *strain* two shillings' worth of goods. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 56.

**strainable** (strā′na-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *streinable, streynable*; ‹ *strain*$^1$ + *-able*.] 1†. Constraining; compelling; violent.

> This yere the Duke of Burgon, . . . with his xii. M. men, was dryuen in to Englond, with a ferse *streynable* wynde, in ther selynge towarde Spayn.
> *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. xliii.

2. Capable of being strained.

**strainably**† (strā′na-bli), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streinablie*; ‹ *strainable* + *-ly*$^2$.] Violently; fiercely.

> The wind . . . droue the flame so *streinablie* amongest the tents and cabins of the Saxons, that the fire . . . increased the feare amongst the soulddiors wonderfullie.
> *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, p. 95.

**strained**$^1$ (strānd), *p. a.* [‹ *strain*$^1$ + *-ed*$^1$.] Forced; carried beyond proper limits: as, a *strained* interpretation of a law.

**strained**$^2$ (strānd), *a.* [‹ *strain*$^2$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Of this or that strain or breed, as an animal.

**strainer** (strā′nėr), *n.* [‹ ME. *streynour, strenyoure*; ‹ *strain*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who or that which strains.—2. A stretcher or tightener: as, a *strainer* for wire fences.—3. Any utensil for separating small solid particles from the liquid that contains them, either to preserve the solid objects or to clarify the liquid, or for both purposes.

> Item, j. dressyng knyfe, j. fyre schowle, ij. treys, j. *streynour.* *Paston Letters*, I. 490.

4. In *carriage-building*: (*a*) A reinforcing strip or button at the back of a panel. (*b*) Canvas glued to the back of a panel to prevent warping or cracking. Also called *stretcher*.—**Strainer of Hippocrates.** Same as *Hippocrates's sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*$^1$).

**strainer-vine** (strā′nėr-vīn), *n.* The sponge-gourd, *Luffa acutangula*, and other species: so called from the use of the fibrous network contained in its fruit for straining palm-wine.

**straining** (strā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strain*$^1$, *v.*] In *saddlery*, leather, canvas, or other fabric drawn over a saddle to form a base for the seating. It is put on the saddle with a tool called a *straining-fork*, the fabric having first been stretched on a machine called a *straining-reel*. Also called *straining-leather*.—**Cross-straining**, canvas or webbing drawn transversely over the first straining.

**straining-beam** (strā′ning-bēm), *n.* In a queen-post roof, a horizontal beam uniting the tops of the two queen-posts, and acting as a tie-rod to resist the thrust of the roof; a straining-piece. If a similar beam is placed on the main tie-rod, between the bases of the posts, it is called a *straining-sill*.

**straining-leather** (strā′ning-leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, same as *straining*.

**straining-piece** (strā′ning-pēs), *n.* Same as *straining-beam*.

**straining-sill** (strā′ning-sil), *n.* See *straining-beam*.

**strain-normal** (strān′nôr″mạl), *n.* A normal of a homogeneous strain.

**strain-sheet** (strān′shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, a skeleton drawing of a truss or other part of a bridge, with the calculated or computed greatest strain to which it will be subjected annotated at the side of each member. In making the actual working-drawings, the respective members are drawn to a size sufficient to sustain the stresses so marked on the sheet multiplied by a certain predetermined "factor of safety." Also called *stress-sheet*.

**straint**† (strānt), *n.* [‹ OF. *estrainte, estreinte*, fem. of *estraint*, F. *étreint*, pp. of OF. *estraindre*, F. *étreindre*, strain: see *strain*$^1$, *v.*, and cf. *restraint, constraint*.] A violent stretching or tension; a strain; pressure; constraint.

> Uppon his iron coller griped fast,
> That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

**strain-type** (strān′tīp), *n.* The type of a strain.—**Principal strain-type**, one of six strain-types such that, when the homogeneous elastic solid to which they belong is homogeneously strained in any way, the potential energy of the elasticity is expressed by the sum of the products of the squares of the components of the strain expressed in terms of these strain-types, each multiplied by a determinate coefficient.

**strait**$^1$ (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straight, streight, streit*, etc.; ‹ ME. *strait, strayt, straite, strayte, streit, streyt, streite*, also sometimes *straight*, ‹ OF. *estreit, estrait* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict (as a noun, a narrow passage of water), = Pr. *estreit* = Sp. *estrecho* = Pg. *estreito* = It. *stretto*, narrow, strict, ‹ L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*$^1$, *stringent*. Cf. *strict*, which is a doublet of *strait*, the one being directly from the L., the other through OF. and ME. The word *strait*$^1$, formerly also spelled *straight*, has been more or less confused with the diff. word *straight*$^1$, which was sometimes spelled *strait*.] I. *a.* 1. Narrow; having little breadth or width.

> Egypt is a long Contree; but it is *streyt*, that is to seye narow; for thei may not enlargen it toward the Desert, for defaute of Watre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 45.

> *Strait* is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Mat. vii. 14.

> Britons seen, all flying
> Through a *strait* lane. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3. 7.

2. Confined; restricted; limited in space or accommodation; close.

> Ther was swich congregacioun
> Of peple, and eek so *streit* of herbergage,
> That they ne founde as much as o cotage
> In which they bothe myghte ylogged be.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 169.

> And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us. 2 Ki. vi. 1.

3†. Of time, short; scant.

> If thi nede be greet & thi tyme *streite*,
> Than go thi silf therto & worche an houswijfes brayde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

4†. Tight.

> You rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your *strait* strossers. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

> He [man] might see that a *strait* glove will come more easily on with use.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 295.

> I denounce against all *strait* Lacing, squeezing for a Shape. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

5†. Close. (*a*) Near; intimate; familiar.

> He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Strict; careful.

Much *strait* watching of master bailiffs is about us, that there be no privy conference amongst us.
*Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 94.

(*c*) Close-fisted; stingy; avaricious.

I do not ask you much;
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*
And so ingrateful, you deny me that.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 42.

6. Strict: rigorous; exacting.

It was old and som del *streit*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 174.

After the most *straitest* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee.
Acts xxvi. 5.

Whom I believe to be most *strait* in virtue.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 9.

Led a *streight* life in continencie and austerity, and was therefore admired as a Prophet, and resorted to out of all parts.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 379.

Bound them by so *strait* vows.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

7†. Sore; great; difficult; distressing.

At a *strayte* neede they can wele stanche bloode.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

8†. Hard-pressed; straitened; hampered.

Mother, I kindly thank you for your Orange pills you sent me. If you are not too *straight* of money, send me some such thing by the woman, and a pound or two of Almonds and Raisons.
*Strype*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*.
*Secker*, Sermons, II. xi.

II. *n.* 1. A narrow pass or passage.

Thei rode forth the softe pas straite and clos till they come to the *straite* be-twene the wode and the river, as the kynge loot hadde hem taught.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 160.

The barbarous people lay in waite for him in his way, in the *straight* of Thermopyles.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 394.

Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 154.

2. Specifically, a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water: often used in the plural: as, the *Strait* or *Straits* of Gibraltar; the *Straits* of Magellan; the *Straits* of Dover. Abbreviated *St.*—3. A strip of land between two bodies of water; an isthmus.

A broken chancel with a broken cross,
That stood on a dark *strait* of barren land:
On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
Lay a great water. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4†. A narrow alley in London.

Look into any angle of the town, the *Streights*, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle-ale and tobacco?
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 6.

Cant names then given to the places frequented by bullies, knights of the post, and fencing masters. . . . These *Streights* consisted of a nest of obscure courts, alleys, and avenues, running between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half-Moon, and Chandos Street.
*Gifford's* Note at "Bermudas" in the above passage.

5. A tight or narrow place; difficulty; distress; need; case of necessity: often in the plural.

Finding himself out of *straits*, he will revert to his customs.
*Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The *straits* and needs of Catiline being such
As he must fight with one of the two armies.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

Take me; I'll serve you better in a *strait*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, i.

6†. *pl.* Cloth of single width, as opposed to broad cloth: a term in use in the sixteenth century and later.—**Between the Straits**, through and beyond the Straits of Gibraltar: used by American sailors with reference to a voyage to Mediterranean ports: as, he has made two voyages *between the Straits*.—**Perineal strait.** See *perineal*.—**Straits of the pelvis**, in *obstet.*, the openings of the pelvic canal, distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior straits*. See *pelvis*.—**Straits oil.** See *oil*.

**strait**$^1$† (strāt), *v. t.* [Also *straight*; ‹ *strait*$^1$, *a.*] 1. To make strait or narrow; narrow; straiten; contract.

He [Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell. . . . Yet afterward he changed his mind againe, and *straighted* the battell [formation] of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 477.

2. To stretch; draw tight; tighten.

This weighty Scott sall *strait* a rope,
And hanged he shall be.
*Lang Johnny Moir* (Child's Ballads, IV. 273).

3. To press hard; put to difficulties; distress; puzzle; perplex.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 365.

**strait**$^1$† (strāt), *adv.* [‹ ME. *streite*, *streyte*; ‹ *strait*$^1$, *a.*] Narrowly; tightly; closely; strictly; rigorously; strenuously; hard.

Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed
Ful *streite* yteyd.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 457.

Worceter sayd at Castre it schuld be nessessary for ȝow to have good witnesse, as he saythe it schuld go *streythe* with ȝow wytheowt ȝowr witnesse were rythe sofycyent.
*Paston Letters*, I. 516.

**strait**$^2$†, *a.* and *adv.* An old spelling of *straight*$^1$.

**straiten** (strā'tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *straighten*; ‹ *strait*$^1$ + *-en*$^1$.] 1. To make strait or narrow; narrow; contract; diminish.

Let not young beginners in religion . . . *straiten* their liberty by vows of long continuance.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

2. To confine; hem in.

Feed high henceforth, man, and no more be *straiten'd*
Within the limits of an empty patience.
*Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

3. To draw tight; tighten.

My horses here detain,
Fix'd to the chariot by the *straiten'd* rein.
*Pope*, Iliad, v. 325.

4. To hamper; inconvenience; restrict.

An other time having *straightned* [var. *straighted*] his enemies with scarcity of victuals.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 495.

Newtown men, being *straitened* for ground, sent some to Merimack to find a fit place to transplant themselves.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

The shackles of an old love *straiten'd* him.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. To press hard, as with want or difficulties of any kind; distress; afflict with pecuniary difficulties: as, to be *straitened* in money matters.

So *straitened* was he at times by these warlike expenses that when his daughter married Boabdil, her bridal dress and jewels had to be borrowed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

**straitforward**†, *adv.* An old spelling of *straightforward*.

**strait-handed**† (strāt'han"ded), *a.* Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted.

In the distribution of our time God seems to be *strait-handed*, and gives it to us, not as nature gives us rivers, enough to drown us, but drop by drop.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

**strait-handedness**† (strāt'han"ded-nes), *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious as the cause of separation is more just. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 3.

**strait-hearted** (strāt'här'ted), *a.* Narrow; selfish; stingy. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

**strait-jacket** (strāt'jak"et), *n.* Same as *strait-waistcoat*.

**strait-laced** (strāt'lāst), *a.* 1. Made close and tight by lacing, as stays or a bodice.—2. Wearing tightly laced stays, bodice, etc.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*.
*Locke*, Education, § 11.

Hence—3. Strict in manners or morals; rigid in opinion.

And doubt'st thou me? suspect you I will tell
The hidden mysteries of your Paphian cell
To the *strait-lac'd* Diana?
*Randolph*, Complaint against Cupid.

Why are you so *strait-lac'd*, sir knight, to cast a lady off so coy? *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

One so *strait-laced*
In her temper, her taste, and her morals and waist.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 118.

**straitly** (strāt'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *straightly*; ‹ ME. *straitly*, *streytly*, *straitliche*, *streitliche*; ‹ *strait*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] In a strait manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely.

If men look *straitly* to it, they will find that, unless their lives are domestic, those of the women will not be.
*Margaret Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 36.

(*b*) Tightly; tight.

Other bynde it *straitly* with sum bonnde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

"Spare me not," he said to Christie; for even that ruffian hesitated to draw the cord *straitly*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

(*c*) Strictly; rigorously.

*Streytly* for-bede ȝe that no wyfe [woman] be at ȝoure mete. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

His majesty hath *straitly* given in charge
That no man shall have private conference,
Of what degree soever, with his brother.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 85.

(*d*) Closely; intimately. (*e*) Hardly; grievously; sorely.

I hear how that you are something *straitly* handled for reading books, speaking with good men, yea, praying to God, as you would do.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 203.

**straitness** (strāt'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *straightness*; ‹ ME. *streitnes*, *streytnesse*; ‹ *strait*$^1$ + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being strait. (*a*) Narrowness; smallness; confined or restricted character.

For the *streitnes* of thin astrelabie, than is every smal devysioun in a signe departed by two degrees & two.
*Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

By reason of the *straitness* of all the places.
2 Mac. xii. 21.

(*b*) Strictness; rigor.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 269.

(*c*) Distress; difficulty; pressure from narrowness of circumstances or necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty; want; scarcity.

But he seyd ther shal no thyng hurt hym but youre *streytnesse* of mony to hym. *Paston Letters*, II. 38.

I received your loving letter, but *straightness* of time forbids me. *Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 191.

He was never employed in public affairs, . . . the *straitness* of his circumstances keeping him close to his trade.
*Everett*, Orations, II. 13.

**strait-waistcoat** (strāt'wāst"kōt), *n.* A garment for the body made of canvas or similar strong textile material, and so shaped as to lace up behind and fit closely. It has sleeves much longer than the arms, and usually sewed up at the ends, so that the hands cannot be used to do injury. The sleeves can also be tied together so as to restrain the wearer. It is used for the control or discipline of dangerous maniacs and other violent persons. Also called *strait-jacket*.

**strake**$^1$ (strāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straked*, ppr. *straking*. [‹ ME. *straken*; a collateral form of *streken*, *striken*, a secondary form of *strīken*, ‹ AS. *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass swiftly over: see *streak*$^1$, *strike*, and *stroke*$^1$. Hence ult. *straggle*.] To move; go; proceed. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And with that worde right anoon
They gan to *strake* forth.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1311.

**strake**$^2$ (strāk), *n.* [Sc. also *straik*; ‹ ME. *strake*; in part a var. of *streke*, mod. E. *streak*$^2$, and in part of *strok*, mod. E. *stroke*: see *strake*$^1$, *streak*$^2$, *stroke*$^1$.] 1†. A streak; a stripe.

Summe lowe places therof by the water syde looke like redde cliffes with white *strakes* like wayes a cable length a piece.
*R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 381).

2†. A strip; a narrow tract.

This Morrea is a plentyous countrey, and almoste inuyrounde with the see, excepte one *strake* of a .vj. myle brode, whiche yeueth entre into Grecia, that ye Turke hathe.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

3†. A reef in a sail.

Ffor ne han thei striked a *strake* and sterid hem the better,
And abated a bonet or the blast come,
They had be throwe ouere the borde backewarde ichonne.
*Richard the Redeless*, iv. 80.

4. A rut in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A crack in a floor. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A breadth of plank or planking; specifically, a continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side, reaching from stem to stern. Also *streak* and *shutter-in*. See cut under *clincher-built*.—7. The iron band used to bind the fellies of a wheel; the hoop or tire of a wheel.—8. A piece of board or metal used for scraping off the skimpings in hand-jigging or tozing.—9. Same as *lye*$^3$.—10. A bushel: more commonly *strike* (which see). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Come, Ruose, Ruose! I sold fifty *strake* o' barley to-day in half this time. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, iii. 1.

11. In *hunting*, a particular signal with a horn.

As bookes report, of sir Tristram came all the good termes of venery and of hunting, and the sises and measures of blowing of an horne. And of him wee had . . . all the blasts that long to all manner of games. First to the uncoupeling, to the seeking, to the rechace, to the flight, to the death, and to *strak*, and many other blasts and termes. *Sir T. Mallory*, Morte d'Arthur, II. cxxxvii.

**Binding-strake.** See *binding*.

**strake**$^3$† (strāk). An obsolete preterit of *strike*.

**strake**$^4$ (strāk), *v. t.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stroke*$^2$.

**strale**† (strāl), *n.* See *streal*.

**stram** (stram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strammed*, ppr. *stramming*. [Cf. Dan. *stramme* = Sw. *stramma*, be too tight, tighten, stretch, straiten, ‹ Dan. *stram* = Sw. *stram* = G. *stramm*, tight, stiff, stretched; cf. D. *straf*, G. *straff*, severe, strict, stern.] I. *intrans.* 1. To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spread out the limbs; walk with long ungraceful strides. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To dash down violently; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stram** (stram), *n.* A hard, long walk. [Colloq.]

I hed sech a *stram* this mornin'.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 568.

**stramage**†, *n.* [ME., ‹ OF. **stramage* (ML. *stramagium*), scattered straw, ‹ L. *stramen*, straw, litter, ‹ *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, scatter, strew: see *stratum*. Cf. *stramineous*, *strammel*.] Straw; litter. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 478, 480.

**stramash** (stra-mash'), *v. t.* [Developed from *stramazoun*, pronounced later something like **stramashin*, and so taken for **stramashing*, the verbal n. of a supposed verb **stramash*. Otherwise a made verb, on the basis of *stramazoun;* cf. *squabash*, a word of similar type.] To strike, beat, or bang; break; destroy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

**stramash** (stra-mash′), *n.* [See *stramash, v.*] A tumult; fray; fight; struggle; row; disturbance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Seaforth profited by the confusion to take the delinquent who had caused this *stramash* by the arm.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

**stramazone†, stramazoun†,** *n.* [< OF. *estramaçon*, a cut with a sword, a downright blow, bang, < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, a blow in fencing, < *stramazzo*, a knock-down blow.] In *old fencing*, a cut delivered from the wrist with the extreme edge of the sword near the point. *Egerton Castle*, Schools and Masters of Fence.

I, being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, through the shirt, and yet missed the skin.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

**stramineous** (strā̤-min′ē̤-us), *a.* [< L. *stramineus*, made of straw, < *stramen*, straw, litter: see *stramage*.] 1. Consisting of straw; strawy. —2. Like straw; light.

His sole study is for words . . . to set out a *stramineous* subject. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 223.

3. Straw-colored; pale-yellowish.

**strammel** (stram′el), *n.* [< OF. *estramier*, straw, < *estraim*, *estrain*, *stran* = It. *strame*, straw, litter, < L. *stramen*, straw: see *stramage*.] Straw; litter. [Cant.]

Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn.
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

**stramonium** (strā̤-mō′ni-um), *n.* [F. *stramonium* = Sp. Pg. *estramonio* = It. *stramonia*, < NL. *stramonium* (*stramonium spinosum*), *stramonia*, *strammonia*, stramonium; origin obscure.] 1. The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium:* so called particularly as a drug-plant. It is a stout ill-scented poisonous weed with green stem and pure-white flowers, widely diffused, in America often called *Jamestown weed* or *jimson-weed*. *D. Tatula*, a similar, but commonly taller, species with purple stem and pale-violet corolla (purple stramonium), has the same properties. It is found in the Atlantic United States.
2. An officinal drug consisting of the seeds or leaves of stramonium, the seeds being more powerful. Its properties are the same as those of belladonna. See *belladonna* and *Datura*.—**Stramonium ointment**. See *ointment*.—**Stramonium plaster**. See *plaster*.

**stramony** (stram′ō̤-ni), *n.* [< NL. *stramonium*.] Stramonium.

**strand$^1$** (strand), *n.* [< ME. *strand*, *strond*, < AS. *strand* = MD. *strande*, D. *strand* = late MHG. *strant*, G. *strand* = Icel. *strönd* (*strand*-) = Sw. Dan. *strand*, border, edge, coast, shore, strand; root unknown.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or (in former use) of a lake or river; shore; beach.

He fond bi the *stronde*,
Arived on his londe,
Schipes fiftene.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 35.

The *strand*
Of precious India no such Treasure shows.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 24.

2. A small brook or rivulet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A passage for water; a gutter. *B. Jonson*, Epig. of Inigo Jones. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch (Scotch also *strawn*).]—**Strand mole-rat**, the Cape mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*. See *mole-rat*, and cut under *Bathyergus*.

**strand$^1$** (strand), *v.* [= D. MLG. G. *stranden* = Icel. Sw. *stranda* = Dan. *strande;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To drive or run aground on the sea-shore: as, the ship was *stranded* in the fog: often used figuratively.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To drift or be driven on shore; run aground, as a ship.

*Stranding* on an isle at morn. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. To be checked or stopped; come to a standstill.

**strand$^2$** (strand), *n.* [With excrescent *d*, for **stran* (Sc. *strawn*), < D. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread, = OHG. *streno*, MHG. *strene*, *stren*, G. *strähne*, a skein, hank; root unknown.] 1. A number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of which a rope is twisted; hence, one of a number of flexible things, as grasses, strips of bark, or hair, twisted or woven together. Three or more strands twisted together form a rope. See cut under *crown*, *v. t.*, 9.

Wampum beads and birchen *strands*
Dropping from her careless hands.
*Whittier*, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. A single thread; a filament; a fiber.

The continuous communication of the gray matter of the spinal cord with the motor and sensory *strands*.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 97.

3. A string. [Scotch, in the form *strawn*.]—**Mycelial strand**. Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

**strand$^2$** (strand), *v. t.* [< *strand$^2$*, *n.*] 1. To break one or more of the strands of (a rope).—2. In *rope-making*, to form by the union or twisting of strands.—**Stranded wire**, a wire rope. [Eng.]

**strand-bird** (strand′bėrd), *n.* Any limicoline wading bird which is found on the strand or beach, as a beach-bird, sanderling, sandpiper, sand-snipe, bay-snipe. See the distinctive names, and *shore-bird*, *bay-birds*.

**stranding-machine** (stran′ding-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for twisting strands into ropes.

**strand-mycele, strand-mycelium** (strand′mī-sēl , -mī-sē″li-um), *n.* Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

**strand-plover** (strand′pluv″ėr), *n.* The Swiss, gray, bull-head, or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See cut under *Squatarola*.

**strand-rat** (strand′rat), *n.* The strand mole-rat (which see, under *strand$^1$*).

**strand-wolf** (strand′wůlf), *n.* The brown hyena, *Hyæna villosa*, found in South Africa.

**strang** (strang), *a.* A dialectal form of *strong$^1$*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

**strange** (strānj), *a.* [Early mod. E. *straunge;* < ME. *strange*, *straunge*, *estrange*, < OF. *estrange*, *estrenge*, *estraigne*, *estreigne*, etc., F. *étrange* = It. *strano*, strange, foreign, < L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, < *extra*, without, on the outside: see *extraneous*, *extra-*.] 1. Foreign; alien; of or belonging to some other country. [Archaic.]

I have been an alien in a *strange* land. Ex. xviii. 3.

She hadde passed many a *straunge* strem.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 464.

Also asmuche as may be, eschew *straunge* words.
*Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, etc., ed. (Arber).

One of the *strange* queen's lords.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; alien; belonging to others, or to some other place or neighborhood; not lawfully belonging to one; intrusive.

The mouth of *strange* women is a deep pit.
Prov. xxii. 14.

*Strange* fowl light upon neighbouring ponds.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 97.

Call me not
Mother; for if I brought thee forth, it was
As foolish hens at times hatch vipers, by
Sitting upon *strange* eggs.
*Byron*, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; unknown; new: as, the custom was *strange* to them.

To knowe the verrey degree of any maner sterre *straunge* or unstraunge after his longitude, thow he be indeterminat in their astrelabie. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 17.

Our *strange* garments cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 145.

Then a soldier,
Full of *strange* oaths, . . .
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 150.

Sat 'neath *strange* trees, on new flowers growing there,
Of scent unlike to those we knew of old.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 44.

4. Outlandish; queer; odd.

This power that some of them have is disguised gear and *strange* fashions. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

They were enforced for feare of quarell & blame to disguise their players with *strange* apparell, and by colouring their faces and carying hatts & capps of diuerse fashions to make them selues lesse knowen.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

5. Unusual; singular; wonderful; surprising; remarkable; of a kind to excite curiosity; not easily explained or explainable: as, a *strange* story, if true; a *strange* hallucination.

This is above *strange*,
That you should be so reckless!
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

Losing, by a *strange* after-game of Folly, all the battels we have won. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

You will see an odd country, and sights that will seem *strange* to you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

6. Like a stranger; reserved; distant; estranged; not familiar.

And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them, and spake roughly unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

Litle and litle he [Cæsar] withdrewe from men his accustomed gentilnesse, becomyng more . . . *strange* in countenance than euer before.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 5.

Let us be very *strange* and well bred.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

7. Unacquainted; inexperienced; unversed.

I know thee well;
But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and *strange*.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 56.

8†. Unfavorable; averse to one's suit.

Thow that his lady evere more be *straunge*,
Yit lat hym serve hire til that he be ded.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 584.

**A strange fish**. See *a cool fish*, under *fish$^1$*.—**Strange sail** (*naut.*), an unknown vessel.—**To make a thing strange†**, to make it a matter of difficulty, or of surprise or astonishment.

*Straunge* he *made it* of hir mariage;
His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye
Into some worthy blood of auncetry.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 60.

She *makes it strange;* but she would be best pleased
To be so anger'd with another letter.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 102.

**To make strange†**, to seem to be surprised or shocked; look astonished; express astonishment.

Lyford denied, and *made strange* of sundry things laid to his charge.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 116.

= **Syn.** 4. *Singular*, *Odd*, etc. See *eccentric*.—5. *Surprising*, *Curious*, etc. See *wonderful*.

**strange†** (strānj), *v.* [< ME. *straungen;* < *strange*, *a.*; in part by apheresis from *estrange*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To alienate; estrange.

And these preseidents consedred wolde discorage any man to a bide but a litel amonges hem that so *straunged* hem self from me and mistrusted me.
*Paston Letters*, I. 508.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To wonder; be astonished.

Whereat I should *strange* more, but that I find . . .
*Fuller*, Holy War, p. 169. (*Latham.*)

2. To be estranged or alienated.

**strange** (strānj), *adv.* [< *strange*, *a.*] Strangely.

She will speak most bitterly and *strange*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 36.

**strangeful†** (strānj′fůl), *a.* [< *strange* + *-ful*.] Strange; wonderful. [Rare.]

O Frantick France! why dost not Thou make vse
Of *strangefull* Signes, whereby the Heav'ns induce
Thee to repentance?
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

**strangely** (strānj′li), *adv.* In a strange manner, in any sense of the word *strange*.

**strangeness** (strānj′nes), *n.* The state or character of being strange, in any sense of that word.

**stranger** (strān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *stranger*, *straunger*, *estraunger*, < OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= It. *straniere*), a stranger, foreigner, < *estrange*, strange: see *strange*.] 1. One who comes from another country or region; a foreigner.

There shall no *stranger* eat of the holy thing.
Lev. xxii. 10.

And there ben nouther Thefes ne Robboures in that Contree; and every man worschipethe other; but no man there dothe no reverence to no *Straungeres*, but zif thei ben grete Princes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 15.

2. A person with whom one is not acquainted; one whose name and character are unknown.

I do desire we may be better *strangers*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 275.

"As I hope to be sav'd," the *stranger* said,
"One foot I will not flee."
*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 406).

The name of envy is a *stranger* here.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 2.

3. One who is ignorant (of) or unacquainted (with): with *to*.

I am no *stranger to* such easy calms
As sit in tender bosoms.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 4.

I . . .
Unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For *strangers to* my nature.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 125.

They say she 's quite a *stranger to* all his gallantries.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

4. One not belonging to the house; a guest; a visitor.

A messinger passed forth tho by,
Wher Gaffray with gret toth was in his manere
At ioyous disport ryght full merily
At Lusignen Castell with *strangers* many.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6017.

Fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 316.

5. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.—6. Something popularly supposed or humorously said to betoken the approach of a stranger or guest, as guttering in a candle or a tea-stalk in a cup of tea.—7. Specifically, in *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Hadena peregrina:* an English collectors' name.—**Strangers' Court.** See *court.*—**Strangers' fever.** See *fever*$^1$.

**stranger**† (strān'jėr), *v. t.* [< *stranger, n.*] To estrange; alienate.

> Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 207.

**strangle** (strang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strangled*, ppr. *strangling.* [< ME. *strangelen*, < OF. *estrangler*, F. *étrangler* = Sp. Pg. *estrangular* = It. *strangolare, strangulare*, < L. *strangulare*, < Gr. *στραγγαλᾶν, στραγγαλίζειν*, strangle, < *στραγγάλη*, a halter, cf. *στραγγός*, twisted, < **στράγγειν*, draw tight, squeeze; cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*$^1$, *stringent.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To choke by compression of the windpipe; kill by choking; throttle.

> And yet I'll have it done; this child shall *strangle* thee.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

**2.** To suppress; keep from emergence or appearance; stifle.

> *Strangle* such thoughts as these with any thing
> That you behold the while. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 47.

**3**†. To suffocate by drowning. *Defoe.*=**Syn. 1.** *Choke, Stifle*, etc. See *smother.*

**II.** *intrans.* To be choked or strangled.

**strangle** (strang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *strangle;* < *strangle, v.*] **1**†. Strangulation. *Chaucer.*—**2.** *pl.* An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages, especially the nasal cavity, of the horse, ass, and mule, associated with suppuration of the submaxillary and other lymphatic glands. The disease usually attacks young animals. Enfeebled health, exposure, and neglect are predisposing causes. It may appear as an epizoötic in large stables. The mortality is from 2 to 3 per cent. The disease begins with fever and a serous discharge from the nose, which later becomes viscid. At the same time a swelling appears under the jaws, indicating inflammation and suppuration of the submaxillary glands. The disease ordinarily lasts several weeks. Complications may, however, appear. The throat and neighboring lymphatics may become involved and the infection extend to various parts of the system, giving rise to pyemia. Specific bacteria (*streptococci*) have been found in the suppurating glands.

**strangleable** (strang'gl-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *strangle* + *-able.*] Capable of being strangled. [Rare.]

> I own, I am glad that the capital strangler should in his turn be *strangleable*, and now and then strangled.
> *Chesterfield.*

**strangler** (strang'glėr), *n.* [< OF. *estrangleur*, F. *étrangleur* = It. *strangolatore*, < ML. *strangulator*, < L. *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] One who or that which strangles or destroys.

> The band that seems to tie their friendship together will be the very *strangler* of their amity.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6. 130.

**strangle-tare** (strang'gl-tãr), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanche:* so named from its parasitism upon tares or other plants; also, species of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*, as tares which strangle other plants by their climbing; also, the twining parasite *Cuscuta Europæa*, European dodder. See cuts under *Cuscuta* and *Orobanche.* [Old or prov. Eng.]

**strangleweed** (strang'gl-wēd), *n.* The dodder, *Cuscuta*, and, in books, the broom-rape, *Orobanche.* Compare *strangle-tare.* *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Old or prov. Eng.]

**stranguary**†, *n.* Same as *strangury.* *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

**strangulate** (strang'gū̦-lāt), *a.* [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] Same as *strangulated.*

**strangulate** (strang'gū̦-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strangulated*, ppr. *strangulating.* [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] To strangle; in *pathol.*, to compress so as to suppress the function of a part, as a loop of intestine, a vessel, or a nerve. See *strangulated.*

> Creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they *strangulate* and kill.
> *Southey*, Doctor, Interchapter vii. (*Davies.*)

> A strong double ligature was passed through this part of the cheek, with the intention of *strangulating* the projection [a tubercle or tumor] at its base.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 47.

**strangulated** (strang'gū̦-lā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** In *pathol.*, compressed so as to suppress the function of a part: as, a hernia is said to be *strangulated* when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and cause dangerous symptoms.—**2.** In *bot.*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.—**3.** In *entom.*, constricted; much narrowed: especially noting the thorax or abdomen when constricted in one or more places, as in many ants.—**Strangulated hernia.** See def. 1 and *hernia.*

**strangulation** (strang-gū̦-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *strangulation* = Sp. *estrangulacion* = Pg. *estrangulação* = It. *strangolazione*, < L. *strangulatio(n-)*, a choking, a suffocating, < *strangulare*, pp. *strangulatus*, choke, suffocate: see *strangle.*] **1.** The act or state of strangling; a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe, constriction being applied directly to the neck, either around it or in the fore part, or from within the esophagus, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and, if the constriction is prolonged, destroy life.—**2.** In *pathol.*, the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in strangulated hernia.—**3.** Excessive or abnormal constriction of any kind.

> At the point where the *strangulation* takes place the glacier lies in a kind of basin, of which the lower lip presents proofs of the most intense erosion.
> *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, vi.

**strangurious** (strang-gū'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *strangurіosus*, affected with strangury, < L. *stranguria*, strangury: see *strangury.*] Affected with strangury; of the nature of strangury; noting the pain of strangury.

**strangury** (strang'gū̦-ri), *n.* [< F. *strangurie* = OSp. *estrangurria*, Sp. *estangurria* = Pg. *estranguria* = It. *stranguria*, < L. *stranguria*, < Gr. *στραγγουρία*, retention of urine, < *στράγξ* (*στραγγ-*), a drop, that which is squeezed out (< **στράγγειν*, draw or bind tight, squeeze: see *strangle*), + *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine.] **1.** Scanty micturition with painful sense of spasm.

> He, growing ancient, became sick of the stone, or *strangury*, whereof, after his suffering of much dolorous pain, he fell asleep in the Lord.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

**2.** In *hort.*, a disease in plants produced by tight ligatures.

**strap** (strap), *n.* [Also, more orig., *strop*, dial. *strope* (the form *strop* being also in reg. E. use in some senses); < ME. *stropp, strope*, < AS. *stropp* = MD. *strop, stroop*, D. *strop* = MLG. *strop* = MHG. *strupfe, strüpfe*, G. *struppe, strüppe, strippe* = Sw. *stropp* = Dan. *strop*, a strap, = OF. *estrope*, F. *étrope* = Sp. Pg. *estrovo*, an oar-thong, < L. *stroppus, struppus*, a thong, strap, fillet, akin to Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, < *στρέφειν*, twist: see *strophe.* Doublet of *strop*$^1$.] **1.** A narrow strip of leather or other flexible material, generally used for some mechanical purpose, as to surround and hold together, or to retain in place. In ordinary use straps are most frequently of leather, and are often used with one or more buckles, or a buckle and slide, allowing of a more or less close adjustment of the strap. See cut under *shot-pouch.* Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*: (1) A piece of rope with the ends spliced together, used for attaching a tackle to anything or for slinging any weight to be lifted. (2) A ring of rope or band of iron put round a block or deadeye, suspending it or holding it in place. Sometimes spelled *strop.* (*b*) A razor-strop. See *razor-strop* and *strop*$^1$. (*c*) An ornament like a strap; a shoulder-strap. See *shoulder-strap*, 2.

**2.** A long and narrow piece of thin iron or other metal used to hold different parts together, as of a frame or the sides of a box; a leaf of a hinge; in *carp.*, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed.—**3.** In *bot.*, the ligule in florets of *Compositæ* (see *ligule*); also, in some grasses, the leaf exclusive of its sheath.—**4.** A string. [Scotch.]

> They winna string the like o' him up as they do the puir whig bodies that they catch in the muirs, like *straps* o' onions.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

**5.** Credit; originally, credit for drink. [Slang.]—**6.** In a vehicle: (*a*) A plate on the upper side of the tongue and resting upon the double-tree, to aid in holding the wagon-hammer. (*b*) A clip, such as that which holds a spring to the spring-bar or to the axle. (*c*) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A strap-oyster.

**strap** (strap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strapped*, ppr. *strapping.* [< *strap, n.*] **1.** To fasten or bind with a strap: especially in the sense of compressing and holding very closely: often with *up* or *down.*

> He carries white thread gloves, sports a cane, has his trousers tightly *strapped.*
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

**2.** To beat or chastise with a strap. [Colloq.]—**3.** To sharpen with a strap; strop, as a razor.

> "I shouldn't wonder if we had a snow-storm before it's over, Molly," said Pluck, *strapping* his knife on the edge of the kit.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**4.** To hang. [Scotch.]

> Weel I wot it's a crime, baith by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been *strapped* for it [murder].
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

**To be** or **become strapped**, to lose one's money; be bankrupt or out of money. [Slang.]—**To strap a deadeye**, to fasten a strap of rope or iron round a block, deadeye, or bull's-eye.

**strap-bolt** (strap'bōlt), *n.* Same as *lug-bolt.*

**strap-game** (strap'gām), *n.* A swindling trick otherwise known as *prick the garter, prick at the loop*, and *fast and loose* (which see, under *fast*$^1$, *a.*).

**strap-head** (strap'hed), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box formed at the end of a connecting-rod.

**strap-hinge** (strap'hinj), *n.* See *hinge.*

**strap-joint** (strap'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a connection formed by a strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman. *E. H. Knight.*

**strap-laid** (strap'lād), *a.* Noting a flat rope made by placing two or more strands of hawser-laid rope side by side, piercing them laterally, and binding them together by twine inserted through the pierced holes.

**strap-mounts** (strap'mounts), *n. pl.* The buckles, chapes, slides, etc., with which leather straps are fitted.

**strap-oil** (strap'oil), *n.* A beating. [Humorous.]

**strap-oyster** (strap'ois"tėr), *n.* A long slender oyster which grows upright in mud. Also called *stuck-up, stick-up, coon-heel, shanghai, razor-blade, rabbitear*, etc. [New Jersey.]

**strappado** (stra-pā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *strapado;* < OF. *strapade*, F. *estrapade* = Sp. *estrapada* = It. *strappata*, < *strappare*, pull.] A punishment or torture which consisted in raising the victim to a certain height by a rope and letting him fall suddenly, the rope being secured to his person in such a way that the jerk in falling would inflict violent pain. For example, the hands being tied together, the rope would be secured to the wrists; the punishment was more severe when the arms had previously been brought behind the back.

> We presently determined rather to seeke our liberties then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the country, for it was told vs we should haue y$^e$ *strapado.*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 253.

> They vse also the *Strappado*, hoising them vp and downe by the armes with a cord. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

**strappado** (stra-pā'dō), *v. t.* [< *strappado, n.*] To torture by the strappado.

> Oh, to redeeme my honour,
> I would haue this hand cut off, these my brests sear'd,
> Be rack'd, *strappado'd*, put to any torment.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 141).

**strapper** (strap'ėr), *n.* [< *strap* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who has to do with straps; specifically, one who has charge of the harnessing of horses.

> Men who, though nothing but *strappers*, call themselves grooms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 195.

**2.** Anything bulky; a large, tall person. [Colloq.]

> A *strapper*—a real *strapper*, Jane; big, brown, and buxom; with hair just such as the ladies of Carthage must have had. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

**strapping**$^1$ (strap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strap, v.*] **1.** The act of fastening with a strap.—**2.** A beating; a whipping. [Colloq.]—**3.** Material for straps, or straps in general.

> Securing the loose flaps of the lip with pieces of *strapping.* *Lancet*, 1890, I. 183.

**strapping**$^2$ (strap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *strap, v.*, used, like *thumping, whacking, whopping, bouncing*, and other participial adjectives expressing violent action, to denote something of impressively large size.] Tall; lusty; robust. [Colloq.]

> Then that t'other great *strapping* Lady—I can't hit off her Name. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

**strapping-plate** (strap'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, one of the wrought-iron plates by which the spears of a pump-rod are bolted together. Also called *spear-plate.*

**strapple**† (strap'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *strap, v.*] To bind with a strap; strap; entangle.

> His ruin startled th' other steeds, the gears crack'd, and the reins
> *Strappled* his fellows. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 438.

**strap-rail** (strap'rāl"), *n.* A flat rail laid upon a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

**strap-shaped** (strap'shāpt), *a.* Ligulate; shaped like a strap: used especially of the rays of the tubulifiorous and the corollas of the liguliflorous *Compositæ.*

**strap-skein** (strap'skān), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a flat strip of iron let into the wood of an axle-arm to protect it from wear.

**strap-work** (strap'wėrk), *n.* Architectural ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band represented as folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another.

**strap-worm** (strap′wėrm), *n.* A cestoid worm of the family *Ligulidæ*.

**strapwort** (strap′wėrt), *n.* A sea-coast plant of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, *Corrigiola littoralis*, of the *Illecebraceæ*. It is an herb with numerous slender trailing stems, suggesting the name, and small white flowers in little heads or cymes, the sepals petal-like on the margin.

**Strasburg finch, pâté, ware,** etc. See *finch*1, etc.

**strass** (stras), *n.* [So called from the name of the German inventor, Josef *Strasser*.] 1. Same as *paste*1, 3.—2. The refuse of silk left in making up skeins. *E. H. Knight.*

**strata**, *n.* Plural of *stratum*.

**stratagem** (strat′a̤-jem), *n.* [Formerly also *strategem*; early mod. E. *stratageme*; < OF. *stratageme*, F. *stratagème* = Sp. *estratagema* = Pg. *estratagema*, *stratagema* = It. *stratagemma* (in Rom. erroneously spelled with *a* in the second orig. syllable), < L. *strategema*, < Gr. *στρατήγημα*, the act of a general, a piece of generalship, < *στρατηγεῖν*, be a general, command an army, < *στρατηγός*, a general, the leader or commander of an army: see *strategy*.] 1. An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

> The man that hath no music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 85.

> He [Henry V.] never fought Battel, nor won Town, wherein he prevailed not as much by *Stratagem* as by Force. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 179.

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

> Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with *stratagems*, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. *Jer. Taylor.*

> It is an honest *stratagem* to take advantage of ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Artifice, Manœuver, Trick*, etc. See *artifice*.—2. Deception, plot, trap, device, snare, dodge, contrivance.

**stratagematic** (strat″a̤-je-mat′ik), *a.* [< OF. *stratagematique*, < NL. **strategematicus*, < Gr. *στρατήγημα(τ-)*, a stratagem: see *stratagem*.] Using stratagem; skilled in strategy. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 35. [Rare.]

**stratagematically** (strat″a̤-je-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* By stratagem or artifice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**stratagemic** (strat-a̤-jem′ik), *a.* [< *stratagem* + *-ic*.] Containing or characterized by stratagem or artifice. [Rare.]

**stratagemical** (strat-a̤-jem′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *stratagemic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratagemic*. *Cotgrave*; *Swift* (?), Tripos, iii.

**stratarithmetry** (strat-a-rith′me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *ἀριθμός*, a number (see *arithmetic*), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] *Milit.*, the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure. *Imp. Dict.*

**strategetic** (strat-ẹ-jet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στρατηγητικός*, pertaining to the command of an army, < *στρατηγεῖν*, be a general, command an army: see *stratagem*.] Same as *strategic*.

**strategetical** (strat-ẹ-jet′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *strategetic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategical*.

**strategetically** (strat-ẹ-jet′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a strategetical manner.

**strategetics** (strat-ẹ-jet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategetic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

**strategi**, *n.* Plural of *strategus*, 1.

**strategic** (stra-tej′ik), *a.* [= F. *stratégique*, < LL. **strategicus* (in neut. pl. *strategica*, the deeds of a general), < Gr. *στρατηγικός*, of or pertaining to a general, < *στρατηγός*, a general: see *stratagem*, and cf. *strategy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of strategy; demanded by, used in, or characterized by strategy: as, *strategic* movements.—**Strategic battle.** See *battle*1, 1.

**strategical** (stra-tej′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *strategic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategic*.

**strategically** (stra-tej′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a strategic manner; as regards strategy.

**strategics** (stra-tej′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

**strategist** (strat′ẹ-jist), *n.* [= F. *stratégiste*; as *strateg-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

> He [Milton] was a *strategist* rather than a drill-sergeant in verse, capable, beyond any other English poet, of putting great masses through the most complicated evolutions without clash or confusion, but he was not curious that every foot should be at the same angle. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 286.

**strategus** (stra-tē′gus), *n.* [< L. *strategus*, < Gr. *στρατηγός*, the commander of an army, a general: see *strategy*.] 1. Pl. *strategi* (-jī). A military commander in ancient Greece: as, Diæus was *strategus* of the Achean League.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hope, 1837).] In *entom.*, a genus of large American scarabæid beetles, whose males usually have three prothoracic horns. They are mainly tropical and subtropical, but *S. antæus* extends north to Massachusetts.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

**strategy** (strat′ẹ-ji), *n.* [< OF. *strategie*, F. *stratégie* = Sp. *estrategia* = It. *strategia*, strategy (cf. L. *strategia*, a government, province), < Gr. *στρατηγία*, the office or dignity of a commander, generalship, a pretorship, government, province, < *στρατηγός*, the leader or commander of an army, a general, a governor, pretor, consul, < *στρατός*, an army, host, soldiery (prop. an encamped army, lit. 'scattered, spread' (= L. *stratus*, scattered, spread), < *στορεννύναι* = L. *sternere* (pp. *stratus*), scatter, spread, strew: see *stratum*), + *ἄγειν*, lead (see *agent*).] 1. The science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations and of directing great military movements; the art of moving troops so as to be enabled either to dispense with a battle or to deliver one with the greatest advantage and with the most decisive results; generalship. In strategy three things demand especial consideration: (1) the *base of operations*, or line from which an army commences its advance upon an enemy; (2) the *objective*, or *objective point*, the point which it aims to possess, or the object which it strives to attain; (3) the *line of operations*, or that line which an army must pass over to attain its objective point. When an army assumes a strictly defensive attitude, the base of operations becomes the *line of defense*, and in a retrograde movement the line of operations becomes the *line of retreat*. *Strategical points* are the points of operations of an army—namely, points whose occupation secures an undoubted advantage to the army holding them for offensive and defensive purposes, and points which it is the chief object of an army to attain. The *theater of operations* comprises the territory to be invaded or defended by an army. It includes the *base of operations*, the *objective point*, the *front of operations*, the *lines of operation*, the *lines of communication* which connect the several lines of operations, *obstacles*, natural or artificial, *lines of retreat*, and places of refuge. The *front of operations* is the length of the line in advance of the base of operations covered or occupied by an army.

2. The use of artifice, finesse, or stratagem for the carrying out of any project.

**strath** (strath), *n.* [< Gael. *srath* = Ir. *srath*, *sratha* = W. *ystrad*, a valley; perhaps connected with *street*, ult. < L. *strata*: see *street*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it and giving it its distinctive appellation: as, *Strath*spey (the valley of the Spey), *Strath*earn (the valley of the Earn), and *Strath*more (the great valley).

**strathspey** (strath-spā′), *n.* [So called from *Strathspey* in Scotland.] 1. A Scotch dance, invented early in the eighteenth century, resembling the reel, but slower, and marked by numerous sudden jerks.

> While youths and maids the light *strathspey*
> So nimbly danced, with Highland glee!
> *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, moderately rapid, and abounding in the rhythmic or metric figure called the *Scotch snap* or *catch* (which see, under *Scotch*1), or its converse.

**straticulate** (stra̤-tik′ụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **straticulatus*, < **straticulum*, dim. of *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] Arranged in thin layers, as a banded agate.

**stratification** (strat″i-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *stratification* = Sp. *estratificacion* = It. *stratificazione*; as *stratify* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified; formation or arrangement in layers.

> It was formerly the practice in England, as it still is on the Continent, to tan by the process of *stratification*, for which purpose a bed of bark is made upon the bottom of the pit; upon this is laid the hide, then bark, then a hide, and so on until the pit is full. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV 385.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, deposition in beds or strata; the mode of occurrence of those rocks which have been laid down or spread over the surface by water. The most important indication and result of stratification is that the rock separates more or less easily along the planes separating the beds or strata. Each stratification-plane marks a change in the character of the deposit, or a shorter or longer period during which deposition was suspended. Often one stratum is succeeded by another of quite different character, showing a change in the existing conditions. Sometimes, however, a rock is distinctly stratified, but each stratum separates easily into much thinner layers, closely resembling one another in petrographic character: this is generally called *lamination*. In some cases the apparent stratification seems to be of the nature of an imperfect cleavage, there having been a certain amount of rearrangement of the particles of the rock parallel to the planes of deposition. See cuts under *Artesian* and *erosion*.

3. In *physiol.*, the thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive thin layers of formed material; also, the arrangement of the layers so deposited.

> It is now known that *stratification* is due to a subsequent change in the amount of water of organization present in particular parts of the [cell-]wall. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 33.

4. In *elect.*, the appearance presented by an electric discharge, or a series of rapid discharges, in a rarefied gas, light and dark bands or striæ being produced.

**stratified** (strat′i-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata: as, *stratified* rocks. See cut under *erosion*.—**Stratified cartilage**, ordinary white fibrocartilage.—**Stratified epithelium.** See *epithelium*.—**Stratified thallus**, in lichens, a thallus in which the gonidia, or algal cells, are disposed in one or more layers, thus producing stratification. See *heteromerous*, (*c*) (2).

**stratiform** (strat′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *forma*, form.] Forming or formed into a layer or lamella; embedded as a stratum or layer; stratified: specifically used in the anatomy of a form of cartilage.—**Stratiform cartilage** or **fibrocartilage**, a layer of cartilage embedded in a groove of bone along which the tendon of a muscle plays: referring not to a special kind of cartilage, but to the particular form in which it is arranged. The cartilage lining the bicipital groove of the humerus, on which the tendon of the long head of the biceps glides, is an example.

**stratify** (strat′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stratified*, ppr. *stratifying*. [= F. *stratifier* = It. *stratificare*, < NL. *stratum*, a layer, + L. *facere*, make, do.] To form into a layer or layers, as substances in the earth; lay or arrange in strata.

**stratigrapher** (stra̤-tig′ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-er*1.] One who devotes himself to the study of stratigraphical geology. *Nature*, XLIII. 142.

**stratigraphic** (strat-i-graf′ik), *a.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ic*.] Having to do with the order of succession, mode of occurrence, and general geological character of the series of stratified rocks of which the earth's crust is largely composed.

**stratigraphical** (strat-i-graf′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *stratigraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratigraphic*.

**stratigraphically** (strat-i-graf′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a stratigraphic manner; as regards stratigraphy, or the disposition of strata.

**stratigraphist** (stra̤-tig′ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies stratigraphy; a stratigrapher. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 506.

**stratigraphy** (stra̤-tig′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *geol.*, order and position of the stratified groups; all that part of geological science which is not specially theoretical or paleontological; general descriptive geology.

**Stratiomyia** (strat″i-ọ-mī′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), orig. *Stratiomys* (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Stratiomya* (Schiner, 1868), *Stratyomis* (Schelling, 1803), *Stratyomys* (J. E. Gray, 1832); irreg. < Gr. *στρατιώτης*, a soldier, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] The typical genus of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. They are medium-sized or rather large flies of dark color with light spots or stripes. The larvæ live in mud or damp sand, and the flies are found upon umbelliferous and other flowers growing near water. About 40 species are known in North America, and about 20 in Europe. They are sometimes called *chameleon-flies*, from the name of one species, *S. chamæleon*.

**Stratiomyidæ** (strat″i-ọ-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819, as *Stratiomydæ*), < *Stratiomyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of true flies, belonging to the brachycerous *Diptera* and to the section *Notacantha*. It is a large and wide-spread family; about 200 species occur in North America. They vary much in size and color, and have a large hemispherical head, flattened or convex abdomen, and tibiæ usually without spurs. They are mostly flower-flies, and are often found upon vegetation in damp places.

**Stratioteæ** (strat-i-ō′tẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Stratiotes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ* and series *Glycydræ*. It is characterized by a very short stem bearing crowded sessile submerged leaves and usually also long-petioled floating leaves, by peduncled spathes, and by one-celled ovaries spuriously six-celled by intrusion of the lobed placentæ. It includes five genera, of which *Stratiotes* is the type. (See also *Hydrocharis*.) The others are mostly tropical plants of fresh water, with ovate-oblong or broadly cordate floating leaves and ribbed or winged spathes.

**Stratiotes** (strat-i-ō′tēz), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1 (Linnæus, 1737) so called from the sword-like leaves), < Gr. *στρατιώτης*, sc. *ποτάμιος*, an Egyptian water-plant, by some said to have been the water-lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes*; lit. 'river-soldier,' < *στρατιώτης*, a soldier, < *στρατιά*, an army, < *στρατός*, an army: see *strategy*. Cf. *stradiot*, *estradiot*.] 1. A genus of water-plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, type of the tribe *Stratioteæ*. It is without floating leaves, unlike the rest of its tribe, and is characterized by spathes of two leaves which in the male inclose the base of a long pedicel bearing two or more flowers with from 11 to 15 stamens each. The female flowers are solitary and short-pedicelled, with numerous linear staminodes, 6 slender two-cleft styles, and a beaked ovary becoming in fruit ovoid and acuminate, externally fleshy, and exserted from its spathe on a recurved pedicel. The only species, *S. aloides*, the water-soldier, is a native of Europe and Siberia, and resembles a small aloe. It is a perennial submerged aquatic, with somewhat fleshy crowded sword-shaped leaves, which are acute, sessile, and sharply serrate. The flowers are borne above the surface of the water; each perianth consists of three calyx-like segments and three much larger wavy crisped white petals. Old names are *knightswort*, *crab's-claw*, and *water-sengreen*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of South American carabid beetles. *Putzeys*, 1846.

**strato-cirrus** (strā-tō-sir′us), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cirrus*.] A cloud very like cirro-stratus, but more compact in structure, and formed at a lower altitude. *Abercromby.*

**stratocracy** (strạ-tok′ra̤-si), *n.* [< Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A military government; government by force of arms.

> Enough exists to show that the form of polity [according to Plato's system] would be a martial aristocracy, a qualified *stratocracy*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

**strato-cumulus** (strā-tō-kū′mụ-lus), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cumulus*.] A stratum of low cloud consisting of separate irregular masses; a cloud of the layer type, but not sufficiently uniform to be pure stratus. Also called *cumulo-stratus*.

**stratographic** (strat-ọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *stratograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stratography.

**stratographical** (strat-ọ-graf′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *stratographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratographic*.

**stratographically** (strat-ọ-graf′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a stratographic manner.

**stratography** (strạ-tog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of armies or what belongs to an army.

> A great commander by land and by sea, he [Raleigh] was critical in all the arts of *stratography*, and delights to illustrate them on every occasion. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 273.

**Stratonic** (strạ-ton′ik), *a.* Same as *Stratonical*.

**Stratonical** (strạ-ton′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *Strato* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to Strato or Straton of Lampsacus, called "the physicist," the third head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy, over which he presided from 288 to 270 B. C. He was a thorough materialist, and held that every particle of matter has a plastic and seminal power, and that the world is formed by natural development.—**Stratonical atheism**†, a form of evolutionism which replaces the absolute chance of the Epicureans by a sort of life which is regarded as an intrinsic attribute of matter.

> There is, indeed, another form of *atheism*, . . . we for distinction sake shall call *Stratonical*, such as, being too modest and shamefaced to fetch all things from the fortuitous motion of atoms, would therefore allow to the several parts of matter a certain kind of natural (though not animal) perception, such as is devoid of reflexive consciousness, together with a plastic power whereby they may be able artificially and methodically to form and frame themselves to the best advantage of their respective capabilities—something like to Aristotle's Nature, but that it hath no dependence at all upon any higher mind or deity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, ii. § 3.

**stratopeite** (strạ-tō′pẹ-īt), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer; second element uncertain.] A hydrous silicate of manganese, of uncertain composition, derived from the alteration of rhodonite.

**stratose** (strā′tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stratosus*, < *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] In *bot.*, stratified; arranged in more or less clearly defined layers. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 51.

**stratotic** (strạ-tot′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-t-ic*; or erroneously for **stratiotic*, < Gr. *στρατιωτικός*, of or pertaining to a soldier, < *στρατιώτης*, a soldier: see *Stratiotes*.] Warlike; military. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**stratum** (strā′tum), *n.*; pl. *strata* (-tä̤). [NL., < L. *stratum*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, quilt, blanket, a pillow, bolster, a bed, also pavement, prop. neut. of *stratus* (= Gr. *στρατός*, an army), pp. of *sternere*, = Gr. *στορεννύναι*, spread, extend. Cf. *strew*.] A layer of material, formed either naturally or artificially. Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, same as *bed*. See *bed*1, 6 (*c*), and *stratification*, also cut under *Artesian*. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a layer of tissue, as a membrane, etc.; a lamina or lamella; especially, one of several similar or superposed layers specified by a qualifying word: used with either English or Latin context.—**Gonidial stratum.** See *gonidial*.—**Rise of strata**, in *geol.* See *dip*, *n.*, 4 (*a*).—**Secondary strata**, in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata.—**Stratum bacillosum.** Same as *rod-and-cone layer of the retina* (which see, under *retina*).—**Stratum cinereum**, a layer of gray matter in the nates, lying just beneath the stratum zonale, with few and small ganglion-cells.—**Stratum corneum**, the outer layer of the epidermis, above the stratum granulosum. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum cylindrorum.** Same as *stratum bacillosum*.—**Stratum gelatinosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of fusiform or pyramidal gray nerve-cells in a fine mesh of white nerve-fiber.—**Stratum glomerulosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of nodulated masses containing small nuclear cells, among which is a convoluted olfactory nerve-fiber.—**Stratum granulosum**, the thin stratum next above the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, consisting of cells rendered granular by minute globules of ceratohyalin. It is wanting over the lips and under the nails, and gives the white color to the skin. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum lacunosum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, next above the stratum radiatum, characterized by the open reticulated nature of the neuroglia.—**Stratum lucidum**, the lowest layer of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum opticum**, the layer in the upper quadrigeminal body which lies below the stratum cinereum, composed of longitudinal white fibers interspersed with ganglion-cells.—**Stratum radiatum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, striated at right angles to its surfaces by the processes of the large pyramidal cells which lie along its inner border.—**Stratum spinosum**, the lowest layer of the epidermis, next to the corium, formed of prickle-cells, and limited above by the stratum granulosum. Also called *rete mucosum*, *rete Malpighii* or *Malpighi*, and *stratum Malpighii* or *Malpighi*. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum zonale**, a superficial stratum of white nerve-fibers.

**stratus** (strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *stratus*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, extend: see *stratum*.] A continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, generally of uniform thickness. It is essentially a fine-weather cloud, and is characteristic of areas of high pressure. In the evening and morning of fine days it frequently appears as a low foggy canopy overspreading the whole or a part of the sky, and disappears as the heat of the day increases. All low detached clouds which look like lifted fog and are not consolidated into definite form are stratus. It is the lowest of the clouds. Abbreviated *s.* See cut under *cloud*.

> All cloud which lies as a thin flat sheet must either be pure *stratus* or contain the word *strato* in combination. *Abercromby*, Weather, p. 71.

**straucht, straught**1 (strâcht), *a.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *straight*1.

**straught**2† (strât), *a.* [By apheresis from *distraught*. Cf. *stract*.] Distraught.

> So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he goeth, etc. *R. Scot*, Witchcraft, L 8 b. (*Nares.*)

**straughte**†, **straught**3†. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *stretch*.

**stravagant**†, *a.* [= It. *stravagante*; an aphetic form of *extravagant*.] Extravagant; profuse.

**stravaig** (stra-vāg′), *v. i.* [Also *stravaige*; prop. **stravague*, < OF. *estravaguer* = OIt. *stravagare*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander out or beyond: see *extravagant*. Cf. *stravagant*.] To stroll; wander; go about idly. [Scotch and Irish.]

> What did ye come here for? To go prancing down to the shore and back from the shore—and *stravayging* about the place? *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

**stravaiger** (stra-vā′gėr), *n.* [< *stravaig* + *-er*1.] One who wanders about idly; a stroller; a wanderer. [Scotch and Irish.]

**straw**1 (strâ), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *strae*; < ME. *straw*, *strau*, *stra*, *stre*, *stree*, < AS. **streáw*, **streá*, **streów* (found independently only in the form *strēwu* (appar. pl.), in two glosses, otherwise only in comp. *streáwberie*, etc.: see *strawberry*) = OS. *strō* = OFries. *strē* = MD. *stroo*, *stroy*, D. *stroo* = MLG. *strō*, LG. *stro* = OHG. *strō*, MHG. *strou*, *strō* (*straw-*, *strouw-*, *strōw-*), G. *stroh* = Icel. *strā* = Sw. *strå* = Dan. *straa*, straw; appar. 'that which is scattered about' (if so, it must have been orig. applied to the broken stalks of grain after threshing, the simple sense 'stalk' being then later), from the root of *strew* (dial. *straw*): see *strew*, *straw*2; cf. L. *stramen*, straw, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, strew (see *strand*3, *stramage*, *strammel*, *stratum*).] **I.** *n.* **1.** The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and pease, cut or broken off (and usually dry); also, a piece of such a stem.

> When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws*.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

**2.** Such stalks collectively, especially after drying and threshing: as, a load of *straw*. In this sense a collective without plural.

> Ne how the fyr was couched first with *stree*,
> And thanne with drye stokkes cloven a three.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2075.

**3.** Figuratively, anything proverbially worthless; the least possible thing.

> For thy sword and thy bow I care not a *straw*,
> Nor all thine arrows to boot.
> *Robin Hood and the Tanner* (Child's Ballads, V. 225).
>
> Love, like despair, catches at *straws*.
> *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

**4.** [In allusion to the proverb, "A *straw* shows which way the wind blows."] A slight fact, taken as an instance in proof of a tendency.—**5.** A clay pipe, especially a long one. [Colloq.]—**6.** Same as *straw-needle*.—**7.** In *entom.*, a stick-insect; a walking-stick.—**Dunstable straw**, wheat-straw used for bonnet-plaits. The middle part of the straw above the last joint is selected. It is cut into lengths of about 10 inches, which are then split by a machine into slips of the requisite width. *Whole Dunstable* signifies a plait that is formed of seven entire straws, while a *patent Dunstable* consists of fourteen split straws. *Simmonds.*—**Face of straw**, a sham; a mere effigy.

> Off drops the Vizor, and a *Face of Straw* appears.
> *Roger North*, Examen, III. viii. § 6.

**In the straw**, lying-in, as a mother; in childbed.

> Our English plain Proverb de Puerperis, "they are *in the straw*," shows Feather-Beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 263. (*Davies.*)

**Jack of straw.** Same as *jackstraw*, 1.—**Leghorn straw.** See *leghorn*.—**Man of straw.** See *man*.—**Pad in the straw**†. See *pad*2.—**To break a straw**†, to quarrel. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 68.—**To draw straws**, to give indications of sleepiness.

> *Lady Answ.* I'm sure 'tis time for honest folks to be a-bed.
> *Miss.* Indeed my eyes *draw straws*.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

**To lay a straw**†, to pause and make a note. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 141.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Made or composed of straw: as, a *straw* hat.—**2.** Sham; fictitious; useless: as, a *straw* bid. Compare *straw bail*, under *bail*2, 5.—**Straw bond.** See *bond*1.—**Straw bonnet**, a bonnet made of woven or plaited straw. See *straw hat*, *Dunstable straw* (above), and *leghorn*.—**Straw hat**, a hat made of straw either woven together in one piece or, as is more common, plaited into a narrow braid which is wound spirally, the separate turns being sewed together where the edges touch. Hats for men and bonnets for women are included under the general term.—**Straw mosaic, rope**, etc. See the nouns.—**Straw vote**, a vote taken without previous notice, in a casual gathering or otherwise. See I., 4.

**straw**1 (strâ), *v. t.* [< *straw*1, *n.*] To furnish or bind with straw; apply straw to.—**Strawed seal**, a seal containing a straw, a blade of grass, or a rush, or several of these, embedded in the wax, often around it as a border, or tied in fastening the seal to the document. Such additions to the ordinary seal were often made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but whether the purpose was to strengthen or protect the wax or to preserve a fragment of the clod delivered in making livery of seizin seems to be matter of conjecture.

**straw**2 (strâ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strew*. Ex. xxxii. 20.

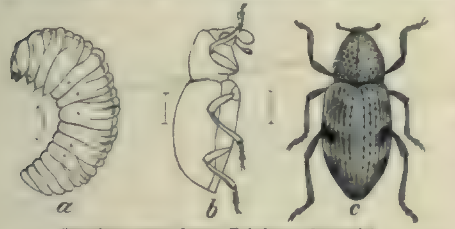
> She *strawed* the roses on the ground,
> Threw her mantle on the brier.
> *Lord John* (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

**strawberry** (strâ′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *strawberries* (-iz). [< ME. *strawbery*, *strauberi*, *strabery*, *straberi*, *strebery*, *streberi*, *strebere*, also (in comp.) *strawbyry*, *strobery*, < AS. *streáwberie*, *streáwberige*, also contracted *streáberie*, *streáberige*, *streáberge*, also *streówberge*, *streuberie*, late AS. *strǣberie* (in comp.), strawberry (also called *eorthberie*, G. *erdbeere*, 'earth-berry'), < **streáw*, straw, + *berie*, berry: see *straw*1 and *berry*1. The first element, lit. 'straw,' is very rare in AS. use, and its exact application here is uncertain. It may be taken in the sense of 'a long stem,' referring to the runners of the plant, or it may allude to an old habit of stringing the berries on a straw. The word is often erroneously explained as a corruption of a supposed **strayberry*, or even as referring to the common use of straw or hay about the plants to keep the earth from soiling the berries. No corresponding name appears in the other languages. Cf. *strawberry-wise*.] The fruit of any of the species of the genus *Fragaria*, or the plant itself. The plants are stemless, propagating by slender runners (whence they are often called *strawberry-vines*), with trifoliate leaves, and scapes a few inches high, bearing mostly white-petaled flowers in small cymes, followed by the "berry," which consists of an enlarged fleshy receptacle, colored scarlet or other shade of red, bearing the achenes on its exterior. About six natural species are recognized, though these are so variable as to make it possible that they all belong to one multiform species. *F. vesca* is common throughout the northern Old World and northward in North America. It includes the alpine strawberry, hautboy, and wood-strawberry (see below), was probably the first cultivated, and is the source of many artificial varieties, including the perpetuals. The Virginian or scarlet strawberry, *F. Virginiana*, is common eastward in North America, and in the more robust variety *Illinoensis* extends perhaps to Oregon. The achenes, which in *F. vesca* are superficial, are in this species sunk in pits. It was the source of the famous Hovey's seedling, produced near Boston about 1840, and later of Wilson's Albany (or simply Wilson's), whose production marked an epoch in American strawberry-culture. In Chili and along the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Alaska grows the Chili strawberry, *F. Chilensis*, a low stout densely hairy plant with thick leaves and large flowers, which has been the source of valuable hybrids in France and England. The Indian strawberry, *F. Indica*, peculiar in its yellow petals and tasteless fruit, is only of ornamental value. The strawberry was not cultivated by the ancients; its culture in Europe began probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is now grown in great quantities in Europe and North America for its delicious subacid fruit, which is used fresh for dessert, and also canned or made into jam, and affords a syrup for flavoring drinks, ices, creams, etc. The varieties, which are mainly or wholly from the first three species above named, are numerous and constantly changing. See cuts under *flagellum* and *Fragaria*.

> The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 60.

> Dr. Boteler said, of *strawberries*, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. Bohn), p. 158.

**Alpine strawberry**, a European form of *Fragaria vesca*, sometimes distinguished as *F. collina*.—**Ananas strawberry.** Same as *pine-strawberry*.—**Barren strawberry**, in England, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, resembling the strawberry in its trifoliate leaves and white flowers; in America, *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, having the leaves three-parted, but the flowers yellow. Neither has fleshy fruit.—**Bog-strawberry**, the marsh-fivefinger, *Potentilla palustris*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Carolina strawberry**, a misnomer of the pine-strawberry, once thought to have come from Carolina.—**Chili strawberry.** See def. and *pine-strawberry*.—**Crushed strawberry**, a crimson-red color of considerably reduced luminosity and somewhat reduced chroma. A color disk of 38 parts pure red, 7 parts artificial ultramarine, 48 parts velvet-black, and 7 parts white shows a crushed strawberry.—**Hautboy strawberry.** See *hautboy*, 2.—**Pine-strawberry**, a variety of the Chili strawberry (see def. above), so called from its pineapple flavor. Also *Ananas strawberry*. See *Carolina strawberry*. [Eng.]—**Scarlet strawberry**, specifically, the Virginian strawberry. [Eng.]—**Strawberry-crown borer**, a curculionid beetle, *Tyloderma fragariæ*, which lays its eggs at the crown of the strawberry-plant in the United States, and whose larva often seriously damages the crop.—**Strawberry false-worm.** See *strawberry saw-fly* (below), and *strawberry-worm*.—**Strawberry leaf-roller**, a tortricid moth, *Phoxopteris fragariæ*, the larva of which rolls the leaves of the strawberry-plant in the United States; also, one of several other moths whose larvæ have this habit. See cut under *leaf-roller*.—**Strawberry-leaves**, a dukedom: from the eight strawberry-leaves on a ducal coronet.—**Strawberry root-borer**, a moth, *Anarsia lineatella*, whose larva burrows in the roots of this plant, and often does great damage.—**Strawberry run.** See *run*$^{1}$.—**Strawberry saw-fly**, a small black saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, whose larva is a strawberry-worm. See cut under *Emphytus*. **Strawberry spinach.** Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Strawberry tongue**, in *med.*, a red papillated tongue, as seen in scarlatina.—**Wild strawberry**, any native strawberry; also, sometimes, species of *Potentilla*, from their resemblance to the true strawberry.—**Wood-strawberry**, the typical form of *Fragaria vesca*. [Eng.]



Strawberry-crown borer (*Tyloderma fragariæ*).
*a*, larva, full grown: *b*, adult beetle, from side; *c*, same, from above. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

**strawberry-bass** (strâ'ber-i-bás), *n.* Same as *grass-bass*.

**strawberry-blite** (strâ'ber-i-blīt), *n.* A species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium* (*Blitum*) *capitatum*, also *C.* (*B.*) *virgatum*, whose flower-heads ripen into a bright-red juicy compound fruit. They are Old World plants found in gardens, and the fruit, though insipid, is said to have been formerly used in cookery. Also called *strawberry spinach*.

**strawberry-borer** (strâ'ber-i-bōr″ėr), *n.* One of several different insects whose larvæ mine, bore, or burrow in the crown, leaf, or root of the strawberry. See the specific phrase-names under *strawberry*.

**strawberry-bush** (strâ'ber-i-bůsh), *n.* A low upright or straggling American shrub, *Euonymus Americana*: so named from its crimson and scarlet fruit.

**strawberry-clover** (strâ'ber-i-klō″vėr), *n.* A species of clover, *Trifolium fragiferum*, of Europe and temperate Asia. It resembles the common white clover, *T. repens*, but has the fruiting heads involucrate, and very dense from the inflation of the calyxes, which are also somewhat colored, thus suggesting the name.

**strawberry-comb** (strâ'ber-i-kōm), *n.* See *comb*$^{1}$, 3.

**strawberry-crab** (strâ'ber-i-krab), *n.* A small maioid or spider-crab of European waters, *Eurynome aspera*: so called from the reddish tubercles with which the carapace is studded.

**strawberry-finch** (strâ'ber-i-finch), *n.* Same as *amadavat*.

**strawberry-geranium** (strâ'ber-i-jẹ̄-rā″ni-um), *n.* See *geranium* and *saxifrage*.

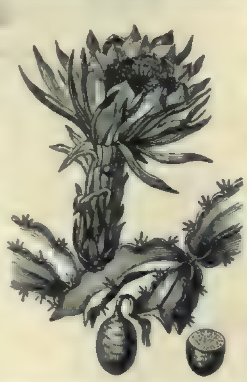
**strawberry-mark** (strâ'ber-i-märk), *n.* A kind of birth-mark; a vascular nævus, of reddish color and soft consistency, like a strawberry.

**strawberry-moth** (strâ'ber-i-môth), *n.* Any moth whose larva injures the strawberry. (*a*) A strawberry root borer. (*b*) A strawberry leaf-roller. (*c*) One of three geometrids, *Petrophora truncata*, *Nematocampa filamentaria*, and *Angerone crocataria*, whose larvæ feed on the foliage. (*d*) The smeared dagger, *Acronycta oblinita*.

**strawberry-pear** (strâ'ber-i-pãr), *n.* The fruit of a cactaceous plant, *Cereus triangularis*, of the West Indies, etc., or the plant itself. This plant has three-angled branches which climb by rooting. The fruit is subacid, pleasant, and cooling, and is said to be the best-flavored afforded by any plant of the order.

**strawberry-perch** (strâ'ber-i-pėrch), *n.* The grass-bass.

**strawberry-plant** (strâ'ber-i-plant), *n.* 1. See *strawberry*.—2. Same as *strawberry-shrub*.



Strawberry-pear (*Cereus triangularis*).

**strawberry-roan** (strâ'ber-i-rōn), *a.* See *roan*$^{1}$.

**strawberry-shrub** (strâ'ber-i-shrub), *n.* The sweet shrub, *Calycanthus floridus* and other species. See *Calycanthus*.

**strawberry-tomato** (strâ'ber-i-tọ̄-mä″tō), *n.* The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The berry, inclosed within an inflated calyx, resembles a cherry or a very small tomato in appearance. Also called *husk-tomato*.

**strawberry-tree** (strâ'ber-i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *strawbery-tre*; < *strawberry* + *tree*.] 1†. The strawberry-plant. See the quotation under *strawberry-wise*.—2. A handsome evergreen shrub or bushy tree, *Arbutus Unedo*, native in southern Europe. The scarlet granulated fruit at a distance resembles a strawberry, but is dry and lacking in flavor, though sometimes eaten. In Spain a sugar and a spirit are extracted from it. The flowers appear in autumn, when also the fruit, which ripens only the second season, is present. The name is extended to the other species of the genus. See cut under *Arbutus*, 3.

**strawberry-vine** (strâ'ber-i-vīn), *n.* See *strawberry*.

**strawberry-wise**†, *n.* [< ME. *strawbery wyse*, *strawbyry vyse*, *strobery wyse*, *streberiwise*, < AS. *streawberie-wise*, *stredberie-wise*, later *stræberiewise*, strawberry-plant, < *stredwberie*, strawberry, + *wise*, here appar. a particular use of *wise*, way, manner, wise: see *strawberry* and *wise*$^{2}$.] The strawberry-plant.

> *Strawbery wyse* (strawberytre, K. *strawbe[ry] wyse*, H. *strawbyry vyse*, S). Fragus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

**strawberry-worm** (strâ'ber-i-wėrm), *n.* The worm, grub, or caterpillar of any insect which injures the strawberry; especially, the larva of the strawberry saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, more fully called *strawberry false-worm*. See cut under *Emphytus*. [U. S.]

**strawboard** (strâ'bōrd), *n.* A thick and coarse hard-rolled fabric of yellow paper or cardboard made of straw: largely used by makers of cheap paper boxes.

**straw-buff** (strâ'buf), *n.* Straw-color of very low chroma, as in Manila paper.

**straw-built** (strâ'bilt), *a.* Built or constructed of straw. *Milton*, P. L., i. 773.

**straw-cat** (strâ'kat), *n.* The pampas-cat.

**straw-coat** (strâ'kōt), *n.* Same as *paillasse*, 2.

**straw-color** (strâ'kul″ọr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Straw-colored; stramineous.

> Your *straw-colour* beard. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 95.

**II.** *n.* An extremely luminous, very cool yellow color, of somewhat reduced chroma, recalling the color of yellow straw, but cooler in hue. There is a wide range of chroma in colors called by this name.

**straw-colored** (strâ'kul″ọrd), *a.* Pale light-yellow, like dry straw; corn-colored; stramineous: as, the *straw-colored* bat, *Natalus albiventer*.

**straw-cotton** (strâ'kot″n), *n.* A cotton thread made for the manufacture of hats and other articles of straw.

**straw-cutter** (strâ'kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, any machine for cutting straw and hay into short pieces suitable for feed for cattle.

**straw-drain** (strâ'drān), *n.* A drain filled with straw.

**straw-embroidery** (strâ'em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Fancy work done upon net, usually black silk net, by means of yellow straw, which forms the flowers and principal parts of the pattern, and silk of the same color.

**strawen**† (strâ'en), *a.* [< *straw*$^{1}$ + *-en*$^{1}$.] Made of straw. *Stow.*

**straw-fiddle** (strâ'fid″l), *n.* A variety of xylophone in which the wooden bars are laid on rolls of straw. Also *gigelira* and *sticcado*.

**straw-fork**† (strâ'fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork.

> Flail, *strawfork*, and rake, with a fan that is strong.
> *Tusser*, September's Husbandry.

**straw-house** (strâ'hous), *n.* A house for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

**strawing** (strâ'ing), *n.* The occupation of selling straws in the street and giving with them something which is forbidden to be sold, as indecent papers, political songs, and the like. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229. [Cant.]

**straw-necked** (strâ'nekt), *a.* Having husky or straw-like feathers on the neck: as, the *straw-necked* ibis, *Carphibis spinicollis*.

**straw-needle** (strâ'nē″dl), *n.* A long thin needle used for sewing together straw braid, as in the manufacture of hats. Also called *straw*.

**straw-ride** (strâ'rīd), *n.* A pleasure-ride in the country, taken in a long wagon or sleigh filled with straw, upon which the party sit. [Colloq., U. S.]

**strawsmall** (strâ'smâl), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called from the straw used in constructing its nest. [Eng.]

**strawsmear** (strâ'smēr), *n.* 1. Same as *strawsmall*.—2. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*.—3. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**straw-stem** (strâ'stem), *n.* 1. In *glass-making*, the stem of a wine-glass pulled out of the substance of the bowl. Hence—2. A wine-glass having a stem of the above character.

> A party of young men . . . let fall that superb cut-glass Claret, and shivered it, with a dozen of the delicately-engraved *straw-stems* that stood upon the waiter.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, ii.

**straw-stone** (strâ'stōn), *n.* Same as *carpholite*.

**straw-underwing** (strâ'un″dėr-wing), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Cerigo cytherea*, having straw-colored underwings, with a broad, smoky marginal band.

**straw-wine** (strâ'wīn), *n.* Wine made from grapes which have been dried or partly dried by exposure to the sun: so called from the bed of straw upon which they have been laid. Such wine is generally sweet and rich.

> We may presume that oseye was a luscious-sweet, or *straw-wine*, similar to that which is still made in that province [Alsace]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 206, note.

**straw-worm** (strâ'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a trichopterous neuropterous insect; a caddis-worm: so called from the bits of straw of which it builds its case. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

**strawy** (strâ'i), *a.* [< *straw*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Pertaining to, made of, or like straw; consisting of straw; resembling straw.

> There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
> Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 24.

**straw-yard** (strâ'yärd), *n.* See the quotation.

> They [trampers] come back to London to avail themselves of the shelter of the night asylums or refuges for the destitute (usually called *straw-yards* by the poor).
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 138.

**straw-yellow** (strâ'yel″ō), *n.* A chromatic variety of straw-color, or a yellow verging upon straw-color.

**stray**$^{1}$ (strā), *v.* [< ME. *strayen*, *straien*, < OF. *estraier*, *estrayer*, *estraer*, *estraer*, wander about, stray (said of an animal, esp. of a horse, going about without its master), also of a person, wander, ramble, prob. lit. 'go about the streets or highways' (= It. *stradare*, put on the way, show the way) (cf. *estraier*, *estrayer*, wandering about, straying, stray, = Pr. *estradier*, one who wanders about the streets, < ML. as if **stratarius*; cf. also It. *stradiotto*, a wanderer, traveler, gadder, a particular use of *stradiotto*, a soldier, freebooter (see *stradiot*, *estradiot*), associated with *strada*, street), < *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, also (after Pr.) *estrade*, a street, road, highway, = Pr. *estrada* = It. *strada*, a street, road, highway, < L. *strata*, a street, road: see *estre*$^{2}$ and *street*. According to some etymologists the OF. *estraier* is prob. = Pr. *estraguar*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander, < L. *extra*, without, + *vagari*, wander: see *extravagant*, *extravagate*. Cf. *astray*, *estray*, *v.*, doublets of *stray*$^{1}$.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To wander, as from a direct course; deviate or go out of the way or from the proper limits; go astray.

> A sheep doth very often *stray*,
> An if the shepherd be a while away.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 74.

2. To wander from the path of truth, duty, or rectitude; turn from the accustomed or prescribed course; deviate.

We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

Tom Tusher never permitted his mind to *stray* out of the prescribed University path.
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

3. To move about without or as without settled purpose or direction.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays*.
*Sir J. Denham*, Cooper's Hill, l. 160.

The Cardinal de Cabasolle *strayed* with Petrarch about his valley in many a wandering discourse.
*I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 147.

=**Syn.** 1. To straggle.—1 and 3. *Wander*, *Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

**II.** *trans.* To cause to stray; mislead; seduce. [Rare.]

Hath not else his eye
*Stray'd* his affection in unlawful love?
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 51.

**stray**¹ (strā), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straye*, *straie*; by apheresis from *estray*, *n.*, as well as *astray*, orig. pp., ‹ F. *estraié*, *estrayé*, strayed, astray, pp. of *estraier*, *estrayer*, stray: see *stray*¹, *v.* Cf. *estray*, *n.* In defs. II., 3 and 4, directly from the verb.] **I.** *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; straggling; incidental.

*Stray* beest, that goethe a-stray. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

That little apothecary who sold a *stray* customer a pennyworth of salts. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii.

**II.** *n.* 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

Impounded as a *stray*
The King of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 160.

Hence—2. A person or persons astray; a straggler; a truant.

Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd *stray*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 120.

There is also a school for *strays* and truants.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 545.

3. The act of wandering. [Rare.]

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 212.

4. A pasturage for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

The eight hundred acres, more or less, in six different *strays* without the walls, belonging to the four ancient wards, and on which freemen have exclusive right to depasture their cattle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 843.

**On the stray**†, **upon stray**†, deserting; straggling; scattering; wandering.

Lokis well to the listis, that no lede passe!
If any stert *vpon stray*, strike hym to dethe!
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6258.

**Right of stray**, the right of pasturing cattle on commons. *Halliwell.*

**stray**²† (strā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **strayve*, *streave*; ‹ ME. *strayve*, *streyve*, appar. for **strayre*, *streyre*, ‹ OF. *estraiere*, *estrayere*, *estraihere*, *estrahiere*, *estrahere*, f., *estraier*, *estrayer*, m. (ML. reflex *estraieria*, *estraeria*), usually in pl. *estraieres*, etc., goods left by an alien or bastard intestate, and escheated to the king as unowned or 'stray,' ‹ *estraier*, *estrayer*, adj., straying, stray. The word was confused with the related noun *stray*¹, prop. a straying animal, and as a more technical term suffered some variation in use.] Property left behind by an alien at his death, and escheated to the king in default of heirs.

Somme seruen the kynge, . . . chalengynge hus dettes,
Of wardes and of wardemotes, waynes and *straynes*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), i. 92.

**strayed** (strād), *p. a.* Wandering; astray: as, *strayed* cattle; a *strayed* reveler.

**strayer** (strā'ėr), *n.* [‹ *stray*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which strays; a wanderer.

**stray-line** (strā'līn), *n.* 1. In *whaling*, that part of the towline which is in the water when fast to a whale.—2. The unmarked part of a log-line, next to the chip, which is allowed to run off before beginning to count, in order to clear the chip from eddies at the stern. The limit of the stray-line is indicated by a rag called the *stray-mark*.

**strayling** (strā'ling), *n.* [‹ *stray*¹ + *-ling*¹.] A little waif or stray. [Rare.]

Hardy Asiatic *straylings*, whose seeds have followed the grains. *Grant Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 182.

**stre**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*¹.

**streak**¹ (strēk), *v. i.* [‹ ME. *streken*, a var. of *strīken*, a secondary form of *strīken* (pret. pl. and pp. *striken*), go: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strake*¹, *v.* Cf. *sneak*, ult. ‹ AS. *snīcan*. As used in the United States, this verb is commonly associated with *streak*², *n.*] To run swiftly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

O'er hill and dale with fury she did dreel;
A' roads to her were good and bad alike,
Nane o' 't she wyl'd, but forward on did *streek*.
*Ross*, Helenore, p. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

They jest *streaked* it out through the buttery-door!
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 172.

**streak**² (strēk), *n.* [‹ ME. *streke*, *strike*, ‹ AS. *strica*, a line, stroke (= MD. *streke*, D. *streek* = MLG. *streke*, LG. *streek* = OHG. MHG. G. *strich*, a stroke, line, G. *streich*, a stroke, blow, etc., = Icel. *stryk*, *strykr*, a streak, stroke, = Sw. *streck* = Dan. *streg*, a streak, line, = Goth. *striks*, a stroke of a pen), ‹ *strīcan* (pp. *stricen*), go: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*, *strake*². The L. *strĭga*, a swath, furrow, is of diff. origin.] 1. A line, band, or stripe of somewhat irregular shape.

While the fantastic Tulip strives to break
In two-fold Beauty, and a parted *Streak*.
*Prior*, Solomon, i.

In dazzling *streaks* the vivid lightnings play.
*Cowper*, Heroism, l. 18.

2. In *mineral.*, the line or mark of fine powder produced when a mineral is scratched, or when it is rubbed upon a hard, rough surface, as that of unglazed porcelain. The color of the streak is often an important character, particularly in the case of minerals having a metallic luster. For example, certain massive forms of the iron ores hematite and magnetite resemble each other closely, but are readily distinguished by the fact that the former has a red and the latter a black streak.

3. In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of considerable length for its width, and generally less firm and regular than a stripe. See *streaked*, *streaky*, and compare *stripe*, 1.—4. Figuratively, a trait; a vein; a turn of character or disposition; a whim.

Some *Streaks* too of Divinity ran,
Partly of Monk, and partly Puritan.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Wisdom.

Mrs. Britton had been churning, and the butter "took a contrary *streak*," as she expressed it, and refused to come. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xviii.

5. *Naut.*, same as *strake*², 6.—6†. A rung of a ladder.

You are not a little beholden to the poor dear soul that's dead, for putting a *streak* in your ladder, when you was on the last step of it. *Cumberland*, Natural Son, iii.

7. A short piece of iron, six of which form the wheel-tire of a wooden artillery-carriage.—**Germinal streak, primitive streak.** Same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Streak of luck**, fortunate chance; run of luck. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Streak of the spear.** See *spear*¹, 6.—**To go like a streak** (sc. of lightning), to go very rapidly; rush. [Colloq., U. S.]

**streak**² (strēk), *v. t.* [‹ *streak*², *n.*] To put a streak upon or in; break up the surface of by one or more streaks.

Eche a strete was *striked* & strawed with floures.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

The last faint gleams of the sun's low beams
Had *streak'd* the gray with red.
*Scott*, The Gray Brother.

**streak**³ (strēk), *v.* [Also *streek*, *streik*; an unassibilated form of *stretch*: see *stretch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stretch; extend. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

As the lion lies before his den,
Guarding his whelps, and *streaks* his careless limbs.
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. To lay out, as a dead body. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The *streikit* corpse, till still midnight,
They waked, but naething hear.
*Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

**II.** *intrans.* To stretch out; shoot, as a rocket or a shooting-star.

Fore-god, my lord, haue you beheld the like [a blazing star]?
Look how it *streaks!* what do you think of it?
*Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 292).

**streaked** (strēkt or strē'ked), *a.* 1. Striped; striate; having streaks or stripes; especially, having lengthwise streaks, as distinguished from crosswise bands, bars, or fasciæ.—2. Confused; ashamed; agitated; alarmed. [Low, U. S.]

But wen it comes to bein' killed — I tell ye I felt *streaked*
The fust time 't ever I found out wy baggonets wuz peaked.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

**Streaked falcon.** See *falcon.*—**Streaked gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lineata.*—**Streaked sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper.*

**streakfield** (strēk'fēld), *n.* The scuttler, or six-striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*: so called from the swiftness with which it scuttles or streaks across fields.

**streakiness** (strē'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being streaked or streaky.

**streaking** (strē'king), *n.* [‹ *streak*² + *-ing.*] A streak; a stripe.

She . . . striped its pure, celestial white
With *streakings* of the morning light.
*J. R. Drake*, The American Flag.

**streak-stitch** (strēk'stich), *n.* A stitch in needle-made lace by means of which an open line is left in the mat or toilé.

**streaky** (strē'ki), *a.* [‹ *streak*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Having streaks; marked with streaks; streaked. It differs from *striped* in that the lines are not accurately parallel, nor straight and uniform.

When *streaky* sunset faded softly into dusk.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, xiv.

Hence—2. Uneven in quality; variable in character or excellence: as, his poetry is decidedly *streaky*. [Colloq.]

**streal** (strēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strale*; ‹ ME. **strel*, *stral*, ‹ AS. *strǣl*, an arrow, missile, = OS. *strāla* = MD. *straele*, D. *straal* = MLG. *strale* = OHG. *strāla*, MHG. *strāle* (› It. *strale*), G. *strahl*, an arrow, beam of light, = Icel. *strjāl*, an arrow, = Sw. *stråle* = Dan. *straale*, a beam of light, jet of water, flash of lightning, = OBulg. *striela* = Russ. *striela*, an arrow; cf. Russ. *strielitz*, an archer (see *strelitz*).] 1. An arrow. *Wright* (spelled *streale*). [Prov. Eng.]—2†. The pupil of the eye.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.
*Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 278. (*Nares.*)

**stream** (strēm), *n.* [‹ ME. *streem*, *strem*, ‹ AS. *stream* = OS. *strōm* = OFries. *stram* = D. *stroom* = MLG. *strom* = OHG. *stroum*, *strōm*, MHG. *stroum*, *strūm*, *strām*, G. *strom* = Icel. *straumr* = Sw. Dan. *ström* (Goth. not recorded), a stream; with initial *str-* for orig. *sr-*, akin to OIr. *sruth*, Ir. *sroth*, a stream, *sruaim*, a stream, Russ. *struia*, Lith. *srowe*, a stream, Gr. *ῥύσις*, a flowing, *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing, a stream, river, etc. (see *rheum*¹), *ῥυθμός*, a flowing, rhythm (see *rhythm*); ‹ √ *sru* = Gr. *ῥέειν* (for **σρεϝειν*), = Skt. √ *sru*, flow.] 1. A course of running water; a river, rivulet, or brook.

He stod bi the flodes *strem*.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2096.

He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. Ps. lxxviii. 16.

As *streams* their channels deeper wear.
*Burns*, To Mary in Heaven.

2. A steady current in a river or in the sea; especially, the middle or most rapid part of a current or tide: as, to row against the *stream*; the Gulf *Stream*.

My boat sails freely, both with wind and *stream*.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 65.

Row, brothers, row! the *stream* runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past!
*Moore*, Canadian Boat-Song.

3. A flow; a flowing; that which flows in or out, as a liquid or a fluid, air or light.

Bright was the day, and blew the firmament:
Phebus hath of gold hise *stremes* doun ysent
To gladen every flour with his warmness.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 976.

Forth gusht a *stream* of gore blood thick.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 39.

A wandering *stream* of wind,
Breathed from the west, has caught the expanded sail.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

4. Anything issuing from a source and moving or flowing continuously: as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand; a *stream* of people.

With never an end to the *stream* of passing feet.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 1.

5. A continued course or current; the course or current of affairs or events; current; drift.

Such was the *stream* of those times that all men gave place unto it, which we cannot but impute partly to their own oversight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

For science, God is simply the *stream* of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being.
*M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

6. A rift: so called by English anglers. *Norris.*—**Gulf Stream.** See *gulf.*—**Stream-function of the motion of an incompressible fluid in two dimensions**, such a function that the total instantaneous flow across any curve, referred to the unit of time, is equal to the difference of the values of the stream-function at the extremities of the curve.—**Stream of thought**, the train of ideas which pass successively into present consciousness, regarded as analogous to a current flowing past a point upon the bank.—**The stream**, the Gulf Stream. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Stream*, *Current*, *Eddy*. All rivers and brooks are *streams*, and have *currents*. An *eddy* is a counter-*current*, a *current* contrary to the main direction.

**stream** (strēm), *v.* [‹ ME. *stremen* = D. *stroomen* = G. *strömen* = Icel. *streyma* = Sw. *strömma* = Dan. *strömme*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or run in a continuous current; flow continuously. See *streaming*, *n.*, 2.

Within those banks, where rivers now
*Stream*, and perpetual draw their humid train.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 306.

> On all sides round
> *Streams* the black blood. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii. 581.

2. To move or proceed continuously and uniformly, or in unbroken succession.

> And to imperial Love, that god most high,
> Do my sighs *stream*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 82.

> *Streaming* files of wild ducks began to make their appearance high in the air. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

3. To pour out a stream; also, to throw off a stream from the surface: as, *streaming* eyes; a *streaming* umbrella.

> Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes wou'd raise
> Historic marbles, to record his praise.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 305.

> Blasts that blow the poplar white,
> And lash with storm the *streaming* pane.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxii.

4. To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak.

> I looked up just in time to see a superb shooting star *stream* across the heavens. *Nature*, XXX. 455.

5. To stretch out in a line; hang or float at full length: as, *streaming* hair.

> Standards and gonfalons 'twixt van and rear
> *Stream* in the air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 590.

> Ribands *streaming* gay. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 541.

II. *trans.* 1. To discharge in a stream; cause to flow; pour out.

> Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
> Weeping as fast as they *stream* forth thy blood.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 201.

> Calanus told Onesicritus of a golden world, where meale was as plentifull as dust, and fountaines *streamed* milke, hony, wine, and oyle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

2. To cause to float out; wave.

> Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought, . . .
> *Streaming* the ensign of the Christian cross
> Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 94.

3†. To stripe or ray. See *streaming*, *a.* [Rare.]

> The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

4. (*a*) In *mining*, to wash, as the superficial detritus, especially that accumulated in the beds of rivers, for the purpose of separating any valuable ore which it may contain. See *placer*$^{2}$. The term *stream*, long in use in Cornwall, exclusively with reference to tin ores, seems hardly to have come into general use in any mining regions except those in which the ore of tin is mined. (*b*) In *dyeing*, to wash in running water, as silk, before putting in the dye. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 40.—**To stream a buoy.** See *buoy*.

**stream-anchor** (strēm′ang″kǫr), *n.* *Naut.*, an anchor of a size intermediate between the bower-anchor and the kedge. It is used for warping and like purposes. In the United States navy stream-anchors weigh from 400 to 1,500 pounds, and are about one fourth the weight of bower-anchors.

**stream-cable** (strēm′kā″bl), *n.* The cable or hawser of the stream-anchor.

**stream-clock** (strēm′klok), *n.* [Tr. G. *stromuhr.*] A physiological instrument for determining the velocity of blood in a vessel.

**stream-current** (strēm′kur″ẹnt), *n.* See the quotation, and also *drift-current*.

> A current whose onward movement is sustained by the vis a tergo of a drift current is called a *stream-current*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 19.

**streamer** (strē′mėr), *n.* [ME. *stremer*, *stremere*; < *stream* + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. That which streams out, or hangs or floats at full length: applied to anything long and narrow, as a ribbon.

> All twinkling with the dewdrops' sheen,
> The brier-rose fell in *streamers* green.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 11.

(*a*) A long narrow flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind: same as *pennant*, 1 (*a*).

> His brave fleet
> With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 6.

(*b*) A stream or column of light shooting upward or outward, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

> He knew, by the *streamers* that shot so bright,
> That spirits were riding the northern light.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 8.

(*c*) A long flowing strip of ribbon, or feather, or something similar, used in decoration, especially in dress.

> A most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a *streamer* of plumage on one side.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xx.

(*d*) A long-exserted feather which streams away from the rest of the plumage of some birds; a pennant or standard. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.

2. In *mining*, a person who washes for stream-tin. See *streaming*.—3. The geometrid moth *Anticlea derivata*: an English collectors' name.

**streamful** (strēm′fu̇l), *a.* [< *stream* + *-ful.*] Full of streams or currents.

> Like a ship despoiled of her sails,
> Shov'd by the wind against the *streamful* tide.
> *Drayton*, Legend of Pierce Gaveston, st. 105.

**stream-gold** (strēm′gōld), *n.* See the quotation.

> The gold of alluvial districts, called *stream-gold* or placer-gold, occurs, as well as alluvial tin, among the debris of the more ancient rocks. *Ure*, Dict., III. 298.

**stream-ice** (strēm′īs), *n.* Pieces of drift or bay ice forming a ridge and following the line of current.

> At 4 A. M. a seemingly close pack was seen to the eastward, but later it developed into *stream-ice* of small extent.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 67.

**streaminess** (strē′mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being streamy.

> I give the case of a star-group which is certainly not the most remarkable for *streaminess*.
> *R. A. Proctor*, Universe of Stars (2d ed., 1878), p. 22.

**streaming** (strē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stream*, *v.*] 1. In *tin-mining*, the washing of tin ore from the detritus with which it is associated. The now almost entirely exhausted deposits of detrital tin ore in Cornwall and Devon were called *streams*, because they occur chiefly in or near the bottoms of the valleys and adjacent to the present streams, or in the manner of deposits formed by streams, analogous to the channels of the Californian and the gutters of the Australian miners; the miners were themselves called *streamers*; the localities where streaming was carried on, *stream-works*; and the ore obtained, *stream-tin*.

2. In *biol.*, the peculiar flowing motion of the particles of protoplasm in an amœba or other rhizopod, by which the form of the animalcule changes or pseudopods are protruded; also, the similar circulation or rotation of the protoplasm of some plant-cells. See *protoplasm*, and *rotation of protoplasm* (under *rotation*).

**streaming** (strē′ming), *p. a.* In *her.*, issuing, as rays of light: as, rays *streaming* from the dexter chief.

**streamless** (strēm′les), *a.* [< *stream* + *-less.*] Not traversed by streams; unwatered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 758.

**streamlet** (strēm′let), *n.* [< *stream* + *-let.*] A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

> Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets* play'd,
> And hurled every where their waters sheen.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 3.

**stream-line** (strēm′līn), *n.* See *line*$^{2}$, and *line of flow* (under *flow*$^{1}$).—**Stream-line surface.** See *surface*.

**streamling** (strēm′ling), *n.* [< *stream* + *-ling*$^{1}$.] Same as *streamlet*.

> A thousand *Streamlings* that n'er saw the Sun,
> With tribute silver to his service run.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

**stream-tin** (strēm′tin), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore, or oxid of tin, obtained in streaming (which see).

**stream-wheel** (strēm′hwēl), *n.* An undershot wheel, or current-wheel.

**stream-works** (strēm′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *mining*, a locality where the detrital deposits are washed in order to procure the valuable metal or ore which they may contain; alluvial washings, or surface mining. The words *stream-works* and *stream* (*v. t.*) are rarely, if ever, used except with reference to the separation of tin ore from detrital deposits.

**streamwort** (strēm′wėrt), *n.* A plant of Lindley's order *Haloragaceæ*. [Rare.]

**streamy** (strē′mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stremy*; < *stream* + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Abounding in streams. (*a*) Full of running water or of springs.

> Arcadia
> (However *streamy*), now adust and dry,
> Deny'd the Goddess Water.
> *Prior*, First Hymn of Callimachus.

(*b*) Full of or emitting streaming rays of light.

> In *streamy* sparkles, kindling all the skies,
> From pole to pole the trail of glory flies.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 321.

2. Having the form of a beam or stream of light.

**streat†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *street*.

**Streatfield's operation.** See *operation*.

**strebery†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *strawberry*.

**Strebla** (streb′lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Wiedemann, 1824), < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted, crooked, < στρέφειν, twist.] A peculiar genus of pupiparous dipterous insects, of the family *Nycteribiidæ*, including certain so-called bat-lice or bat-ticks. *S. vespertilionis* is a common bat-parasite occurring in South America and the West Indies.

**streblosis** (streb-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] The angle through which it is necessary to rotate an element of a figure to bring it into coincidence with the corresponding element of a given conformable figure.

**Streblus** (streb′lus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called in allusion to its branches, which form a dense mass of rigid straggling twigs; < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Moreæ*, type of the subtribe *Strebleæ*. It is characterized by usually diœcious flowers, the male in clustered two-bracted heads, the female solitary on the peduncle, the perianth consisting of four widely overlapping segments which closely invest the one-celled ovary. As in most of the subtribe, its cotyledons are very unequal, and the larger, which is very fleshy, incloses the smaller. The only species, *S. asper* (*Trophis aspera*), is the tonkhoi or paper-tree of the Siamese, who prepare several kinds of paper from its bark, including a heavy and a thin white paper, and a black paper for use like a slate, much employed in the native law-courts. It is a small tree, reaching about thirty feet in height, bearing dark-green oval coriaceous two-ranked leaves, and occurring from China and Manila to the Andaman Islands.

**strecche†**, *v.* An old spelling of *stretch*.

**stree†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*$^{1}$.

**streel** (strēl), *v. i.* [Cf. *streal.*] To trail; stream.

> A yellow satin train that *streeled* after her like the tail of a comet. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx.

**streen†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *strain*$^{2}$.

**streep†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *strip*$^{1}$.

**street** (strēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *streat*, *streate*; < ME. *streete*, *strete*, *stret*, *strate*, < AS. *strǣt* = OS. *strata* = OFries. *strete* = MD. *straete*, D. *straat* = MLG. *strāte*, LG. *strate* = OHG. *strāza*, MHG. *strāze*, G. *strasse* = Icel. *stræti* = Sw. *stråt* = Dan. *stræde* (= It. *strada* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *estrada* = OF. *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, F. *étrée* = W. *ystrad*, *ystrid* = OIr. *srāth* = Ir. Gael. *sraid* = NGr. στράτα), < LL. *strata*, a street, road, highway, orig. *via strata*, a paved way, < L. *strata*, fem. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, strew, scatter, spread, cover, pave: see *stratum*. *Street* is one of the very few words regarded as received in England from the Roman invaders, others being *chester* (*Chester*), *port*, *wall*, and *-coln* in *Lincoln*. Cf. *stray*$^{1}$, *stray*$^{2}$.] 1†. A paved road; a highway.

> This grand-child, great as he [Mulmutius], those four proud *Streets* begun
> That each way cross this Isle, and bounds did them allow. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 74.

> There were at that time [fifth year after the Conquest] in England four great roads, . . . of which two ran lengthways through the island, and two crossed it, . . . Watlinge-*strete*, Fosse, Hikenilde-*strete*, and Erming-*strete*.
> *Guest*, Origines Celticæ, II. 218.

2. A public way or road, whether paved or unpaved, in a village, town, or city, ordinarily including a sidewalk or sidewalks and a roadway, and having houses or town lots on one or both sides; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley: as, a fashionable *street*; a *street* of shops. Abbreviated *St.*, *st.* Compare *road*, 3. Strictly, the word excludes the houses, which are *on* the street; but in a very common use it includes the land and houses, which are then *in* the street: as, a house *in* High Street. In *law*, *street* sometimes includes as much of the surface, and as much of the space above and of the soil or depth beneath, as may be needed for the ordinary works which the local authorities may decide to execute on or in a street, including sidewalks.

> Up Fish *Street!* down Saint Magnus' Corner!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

3. The way for vehicles, between the curbs, as distinguished from the sidewalks: as, to walk in the *street*.—4. Hence, a path or passageway inclosed between continuous lines of objects; a track; a lane.

> It seemed to bee, as it were, a continued *street* of shippes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

> I was ushered through an actual *street* of servitors.
> *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, iii. 8.

5†. A path; a way.

> Than makest thou his pees with his sovereyn,
> And bringest him out of the croked *streete*.
> *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 70.

> While I ran by the most secret *streets*,
> Eschewing still the common haunted track.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii. 975.

6. The inhabitants of a street collectively. [Colloq.]

> All the whole *street* will hate us, and the world
> Point me out cruel. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

**Grub Street.** See *Grub-street*.—**Lombard Street.** See *Lombard*$^{2}$, 1.—**Queer Street.** See *queer*$^{1}$.—**Street Arab.** See *Arab*, 2.—**Street broker.** See *broker*.—**The street,** a street (as Wall Street in New York) or locality where merchants or stock-brokers congregate for business; the commercial exchange: as, it is rumored on *the street*.

> Common places whyther marchauntes resort as to *the* burse or *streate*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 186).

**To have the key of the street.** See *key*$^{1}$.—**To spin street-yarn.** See *spin*. =**Syn.** 2. *Road*, etc. See *way*.

**streetage** (strē′tāj), *n.* [< *street* + *-age.*] A charge made for the use of a street. [Rare.]

**street-car** (strēt′kär), *n.* A passenger-car for local or city travel, drawn on the surface of the public streets by horses, by a locomotive engine, or by an endless cable, or propelled by electricity. [U. S.]

The *street-cars* rattled in the foreground, changing horses and absorbing and emitting passengers.
*H. James, Jr.*, The Bostonians, xxxiv.

**street-door** (strēt′dōr), *n.* The door of a house or other building which opens upon a street.

When you step but a few doors off . . . to see a brother-footman going to be hanged, leave the *street door* open.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

**streeted** (strē′ted), *a.* Provided with streets.

There are few Places this Side the Alps better built, and so well *streeted* as this [Antwerp].
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 12.

**street-locomotive** (strēt′lō″kọ-mō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive.*

**street-orderly** (strēt′ôr″dėr-li), *n.* A person employed to keep the streets clean by the prompt removal of rubbish, dung, or dirt of any kind by means of a hand-brush and bag.

By the *street-orderly* method of scavaging, the thoroughfares are continually being cleansed, and so never allowed to become dirty; whereas, by the ordinary method, they are not cleansed until they are dirty.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 257.

**street-railroad** (strēt′rāl″rōd), *n.* A railroad constructed upon the surface of a public street in towns and cities; a tramway. Cars on such railroads are variously propelled, and the railroads take specific names from the system of propulsion, as *cable-railroad, horse-railroad, electric railroad.* [U. S.]

**street-sweeper** (strēt′swē″pėr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specifically, a machine provided with brushes and scrapers for removing dust, mud, etc., from the streets.

**street-walker** (strēt′wâ″kėr), *n.* 1. One who walks the streets; a pedestrian.

All *street-walkers* and shop-keepers bear an equal share in its hourly vexation [the nuisance of beggars].
*Swift*, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

2. A common prostitute who walks the streets at night.

**streetward$^1$** (strēt′wârd), *n.* [< *street* + *ward.*] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

**streetward$^2$** (strēt′wärd), *adv.* and *a.* [< *street* + *-ward.*] Next the street; looking out on the street. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**streetway** (strēt′wā), *n.* [< *street* + *way.*] The open space of a street; the roadway.

**streight$^1$**†. An old spelling of *straight$^1$.*

**streight$^2$**†, **streighten**†. Old spellings of *strait$^1$, straiten. Drayton.*

**streik**†, *v.* See *streak$^3$.*

**streine**†, **streinable**†. Old spellings of *strain$^1$, strainable. Holinshed.*

**streit**†, **streite**†, *a.* Old spellings of *strait$^1$.*

**streke**†. A Middle English form of *streak$^1$, streak$^2$*, and *strike.*

**strelitz** (strel′its), *n.* [< G. *strelitze,* < Russ. *strieletsŭ*, an archer, shooter, < *strielyatĭ*, shoot, *striela*, an arrow; prob. < OHG. *strāla*, G. *strahl* = AS. *strǣl*, arrow: see *streal.*] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

**Strelitzia** (strẹ̄-lit′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. of England, and descended from the German house of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz.*] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Musaceæ*, distinguished by its flowers with three free sepals and three very dissimilar and peculiar petals, of which the outer is short, broad, and concave or hooded, the two lateral long, narrow, more or less united, and continued into a long petaloid appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of South Africa. They are singular plants, producing an erect or subterranean woody rootstock, and large leaves which resemble those of a small banana-tree, or are reduced mainly or completely to tall erect cylindrical petioles. The large handsome flowers are borne few together far exserted from a spathe, which consists of one or two large boat-shaped bracts on a terminal or axillary scape. *S. Reginæ*, known as *queen-plant, bird's-tongue flower*, or *bird-of-paradise flower*, produces large brilliant flowers, highly prized for the oddity of their shape and coloring, showing the unusual combination of orange and blue. *S. augusta*, a larger species with small white flowers and purple bracts, has a palm-like stem reaching 20 feet in height, and is cultivated under the name *grand strelitzia. S. juncea* and other species are also cultivated under glass. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**streme**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *stream.*

**stren**†, **strene**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *strain$^2$.*

**strenger**†, **strengest**†, *a.* Earlier comparative and superlative of *strong$^1$.*

**strengite** (streng′īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Streng*, of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in reddish orthorhombic crystals: it is isomorphous with scorodite.

**strength** (strength), *n.* [< ME. *strengthe, strencthe, strenkyth,* also *strenthe, streinthe,* < AS. *strengthu* (= OHG. *strengida*), strength, < *strang*, strong: see *strong$^1$.* Cf. *length,* < *long.*] 1. The property of being strong; force; power. Specifically—(*a*) In animals, that attribute of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. See *horse-power.*

Vlixes also, with angarely mony
Of tulkis [knights] of Traci, tor men of *strenkyth.*
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6894.

The external indications of *strength* are the abundance and firmness of the muscular fibres.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 9.

[Used in plural with same sense as singular.

Alle his [Samson's] *strengthes* in his heres were.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 68.]

(*b*) In inanimate things, the property by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding: as, the *strength* of a bone; the *strength* of a beam; the *strength* of a wall; the *strength* of a rope.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 2.

The citty is of no greate *strength*, having a trifling wall about it. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence—2. Power or vigor of any kind; ability; capacity for work or effective action, whether physical, intellectual, or moral: as, *strength* of grasp or stroke; *strength* of mind, memory, or judgment; *strength* of feeling (that is, not intensity but effectiveness of emotion).

If, rather than to marry County Paris,
Thou hast the *strength* of will to slay thyself.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 72.

The belief
He has of his own great and catholic *strengths*
In arguing and discourse.
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

In the world of morals, as in the world of physics, *strength* is nearly allied to hardness.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 354.

3. One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment of force or strength; that on which confidence or reliance is firmly set; stay; support; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*. Ps. xlvi. 1.

Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton*, P. L., x. 921.

Hitherto, Davenant observes, in taxing the people we had gone chiefly on land and trade, which is about one-third of the *strength* of England.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 56.

4. Force; violence; vehemence; intensity.

Zee schulle undrestonde, that the Soudan is Lord of 5 Kyngdomes, that he hathe conquered and apropred to him be *Strengthe.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

And al men speken of hunting,
How they wolde slee the hert with *strengthe.*
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 351.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, . . .
You would abate the *strength* of your displeasure.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 198.

5. Degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the power to produce sensible effects on other bodies; potency: said of liquors and the like: as, the *strength* of an acid; the *strength* of wine or spirits; the *strength* of a potion or a poison.—6. Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any collective body, as of an army or a fleet: as, a play adapted to the whole *strength* of the company; the full *strength* of a regiment.

Demand of him of what *strength* they are a-foot.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 181.

Half a dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good *strength* of water-spaniels.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To T. Pennant, xxii.

7. Available force or backing, as of a candidate: as, his *strength* is greatest in the cities. [Political cant.]—8. Force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity: as, the *strength* of a current of air or water; the *strength* of a charge of cavalry.—9. A stronghold.

Syne they hae left him, hail and feir,
Within his *strength* of stane.
*Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

"No to say it's our best dwelling," he added, turning to Bucklaw, "but just a *strength* for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until." *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, vii.

10. In colors, the relative property possessed by a pigment of imparting a color to and modifying the shade of any other pigment to which it is added. Thus, one pound of lampblack added to 100 pounds of white lead produces a dark-gray shade, but one pound of ivory-black added in the same way would have little effect on the white.

11. In the *fine arts*, boldness of conception or treatment.

Carracci's *strength*, Correggio's softer line.
*Pope*, Epistle to Jervas, l. 37.

12. In *soap-making.* See the quotation.

A peculiar phenomenon may be remarked in the cooling [of a little of the soap placed on a glass plate], which affords a good criterion of the quality of the soap. When there is formed around the little patch an opaque zone, a fraction of an inch broad, this is supposed to indicate complete saponification, and is called the *strength;* when it is absent, the soap is said to want its *strength.* When this zone soon vanishes after being distinctly seen, the soap is said to have *false strength.* *Ure*, Dict., III. 852.

**On the strength** (*milit.* and *naval*), on the muster-rolls. [Colloq.]

The colonel had put the widow woman *on the strength;* she was no longer an unrecognized waif, but had her regimental position.
*Arch. Forbes*, in Eng. Illust. Mag., VI. 525.

**On** or **upon the strength of,** in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of: as, to do something *on the strength of* another's promise.

My father set out *upon the strength of* these two following axioms. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

**Proof strength.** See *proof, a.*—**Strength of a current,** in *elect.*, the quantity of electricity which passes in a unit of time; the measure of electrical energy. See *Ohm's law*, under *law$^1$.*—**Strength of materials.** See *material.*—**Strength of pole.** See *pole$^2$.*—**Strength of the source.** See the quotation.

The time rate of supply of liquid through the source is called the *strength of the source.*
*Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, vi.

**To measure strength.** See *measure.* =**Syn. 1.** *Force*, etc. See *power$^1$.*

**strength**† (strength), *v. t.* [< ME. *strengthen, strenthen;* < *strength, n.*] To strengthen.

Take this for a general reule, that every counseil that is affermed or *strengthed* so strongly that it may not be chaunged for no condicioun that may bitide—I say that thilke counseil is wikked.
*Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus (Harleian MS.).

The helpe of Gods grace in that tribulation to *strength* him.
*Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 16.

His armes and leggys [were] well lengthed and *strengthed.*
*Fabyan*, Chron., clvi.

**strengthen** (streng′thn), *v.* [< *strength* + *-en$^1$.*] I. *trans.* To make strong or stronger; add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; confirm; establish: as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* a claim; to *strengthen* authority.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him.
Deut. iii. 28.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 58.

For the more *strenthening* the Acts of this Parliament, the King purchased the Pope's Bulls, containing grievous Censures and Curses to them that should break them.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 149.

**Strengthening plaster.** See *plaster.* =**Syn.** To invigorate, fortify, brace, nerve, steel, corroborate, support, heighten.

II. *intrans.* To grow strong or stronger.

The young disease, that must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 136.

**strengthener** (strength′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *strengthner;* < *strengthen* + *-er$^1$.*] One who or that which makes strong or stronger; one who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Whose plays are *strengtheners* of virtue.
*Mary Lamb*, Tales from Shakspere, Pref.

**strengthful** (strength′fụl), *a.* [< *strength* + *-ful.*] Abounding in strength; strong. *Marston.*

**strengthfulness** (strength′fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful or strong; fullness of strength.

**strengthing** (streng′thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strength, v.*] A strengthening. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

**strengthless** (strength′les), *a.* [< *strength* + *-less.*] Destitute of strength, in any sense of the word. *Shak.*; *Boyle.*

**strengthner**† (strength′nėr), *n.* Same as *strengthener.*

**strengthy** (streng′thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *strenthie;* < *strength* + *-y$^1$.* Cf. *lengthy.*] Having strength; strong.

The simple and *strenthie* defence of ane iust caus.
*J. Tyrie*, Refutation, Pref. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

**strenkle** (streng′kl), *v. t.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *strinkle.*

**strenkle** (streng′kl), *n.* [< ME. *strenkyll;* < *strenkle, v.* Cf. *sprinkle, n.*] A sprinkler. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

*Strenkyll* to cast holy water, vimpilon.
*Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

**strenth**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strength.*

**strenuity**† (stre-nū′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *strenuita(t-)s*, nimbleness, friskness, < *strenuus*, quick, active, vigorous: see *strenuous.*] Strenuousness.

> About in the see
> No Prince was of better *strenuitee*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 206.

**strenuosity** (stren-ụ̄-os′ị-ti), *n.* [< *strenuous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being strenuous; strenuousness.—2. A strained effect, or a straining for effect, as in a literary composition.

> *Strenuosity* in style is not quite the same thing as strength. *The Academy*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 73.

**strenuous** (stren′ụ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *strenuus*, quick, active, brisk, vigorous; cf. Gr. *στερεός*, firm, hard, *στρηνής*, strong.] 1. Strong; vigorous; active; pushing.

> Him whose *strenuous* tongue
> Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine.
> *Keats*, Melancholy.

2. Eagerly pressing or urgent; energetic; zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

> To *strenuous* minds there is an inquietude in overquietness. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

> This scheme encountered *strenuous* opposition in the council. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Necessitating vigor or energy; accompanied by labor or exertion.

> What more oft, in nations grown corrupt, . . .
> Than to love bondage more than liberty,
> Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 271.

> Worldlings revelling in the fields
> Of *strenuous* idleness. *Wordsworth*, Memory.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Energetic, resolute.

**strenuously** (stren′ụ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a strenuous manner; with eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

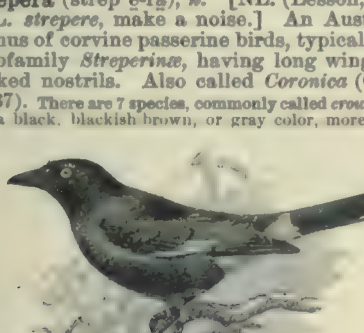
**strenuousness** (stren′ụ̄-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

**strepet**, *v.* An old spelling of *strip*¹.

**strepent** (strep′ent), *a.* [< L. *strepen(t-)s*, ppr. of *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur.] Noisy; loud. [Rare.]

> Peace to the *strepent* horn!
> *Shenstone*, Rural Elegance.

**Strepera** (strep′ẹ-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *strepere*, make a noise.] An Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Streperinæ*, having long wings and naked nostrils. Also called *Coronica* (Gould, 1837). There are 7 species, commonly called *crow-shrikes*, of a black, blackish-brown, or gray color, more or less varied with white or rufous. The type is *Corvus graculinus* of White, the noisy roller of Latham, *Coracias* or *Gracula* or *Barita strepera* of various authors, now *Strepera graculina*. It is glossy-black, with the base of the tail and an alar speculum white, the iris yellow. The length is 18½ inches. *S. crissalis, arguta, intermedia, cuneicauda* (or *anaphonensis*: see *squeaker*), *melanoptera*, and *fuliginosa* are the other species.



Crow-shrike (*Strepera graculina*).

**streperine** (strep′ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *Strepera* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to birds of the genus *Strepera*.

**streperous** (strep′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, + *-ous*. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; loud; boisterous. [Rare.]

> In a *streperous* eruption it [the bay or laurel] riseth against fire. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**strephotome** (stref′ọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *στρέφω*, twist, turn, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A corkscrew-like needle used in an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

**Strepitores** (strep-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **strepitor*, < L. *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] A group of insessorial birds, established by Blyth in 1849 for those Cuvierian *Passerinæ* which are non-passerine, and primarily divided into *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli*. See these words.

**strepitoso** (strep-i-tō′sō), *adv.* [It., < *strepito*, noise, < L. *strepitus*, noise: see *strepitous*.] In *music*, in an impetuous, boisterous, noisy manner.

**strepitous** (strep′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *strepitus*, noise, < *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] Noisy.

**strepsicere** (strep′si-sēr), *n.* [< *strepsiceros*.] An antelope with twisted horns; a strepsiceros.

**strepsiceros** (strep-sis′ẹ-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *strepsiceros*, < Gr. **στρεψίκερως*, an animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans *addax*.] 1†. Some antelope with twisted horns, as the koodoo; originally, perhaps, the addax.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827).] A genus of antelopes with twisted or spiral horns. The only species now left in the genus is *S. kudu*, the koodoo. See cut under *koodoo*.

**Strepsilas** (strep′si-las), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *στρέψις*, a turning round, < *στρέφειν* (aor. *στρέψαι*), twist, turn, + *λᾶς*, *λᾶας*, a stone.] The typical genus of a subfamily *Strepsilainæ*; the turnstones. The bill is short, constricted at the base, tapering to a sharp point, with ascending gonys longer than the mandibular rami, short and broad nasal fossæ, and short shallow grooves in the under mandible. The legs are short and stout, with the tarsus scutellate in front and reticulate on the sides and back, and four toes, cleft to the base. There are 2 species—*S. interpres*, the common turnstone, and *S. melanocephalus* of the North Pacific, the black-headed turnstone, perhaps only a variety of the other. The genus was also called *Cinclus*, *Arenaria*, and *Morinella*. See cuts under *Pressirostres* and *turnstone*.

**strepsipter** (strep-sip′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera*.] A member of the *Strepsiptera*.

**Strepsiptera** (strep-sip′tẹ-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **strepsipterus*: see *strepsipterous*.] 1. An order of insects, named by Kirby in 1833 from the twisted wings, synonymous with *Rhipiptera* of Latreille, and corresponding to the family *Stylopidæ*. The fore wings are mere twisted filaments or pseudelytra; the hind wings are expansive and fan-shaped; the females are wingless. The strepsipters are parasitic on hymenopterous insects, especially bees and wasps. They are now regarded as anomalous *Coleoptera* degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Stylops*. 2†. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a family of neuropterous insects, forming with *Phryganida* the suborder *Trichoptera*.

**strepsipteral** (strep-sip′tẹ-ral), *a.* [< *strepsipter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsipterous*.

**strepsipteran** (strep-sip′tẹ-ran), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A strepsipter.

II. *a.* Same as *strepsipterous*.

**strepsipterous** (strep-sip′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **strepsipterus*, < Gr. *στρέφειν* (aor. *στρέψαι*), twist, turn, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] Having twisted front wings, as a stylops; of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera*; rhipipterous. Also *strepsipteran*, *strepsipteral*. See cut under *Stylops*.

**strepsirrhinal, strepsirhinal** (strep-si-rī′nal), *a.* [< *strepsirrhine* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsirrhine*.

**strepsirrhine, strepsirhine** (strep′si-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **strepsirrhinus*, < Gr. *στρέφειν* (aor. *στρέψαι*), turn, twist, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] I. *a.* Having twisted or curved nostrils, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini*; neither catarrhine nor platyrrhine, as a primate. Also *strepsorhine*.

II. *n.* Any lemur or prosimian; a member of the *Strepsirrhini*.

**Strepsirrhini, Strepsirhini** (strep-si-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy): see *strepsirrhine*.] The lemuroid mammals, or lemurs: so called from the twisted nostrils, in distinction from *Catarrhini* and *Platyrrhini*. In these animals the nostrils are at the corners of the snout, and somewhat comma-shaped, as is usual in mammals, instead of having the more human character of those of the higher *Primates*. The term is exactly synonymous with *Prosimiæ* or *Lemuroidea*, excepting that in early usages of all three of these names of lemurs the so-called flying-lemurs (*Galeopithecidæ*) were wrongly included, these being insectivorous and not primatial mammals, now always excluded from the strepsirrhines. Also *Strepsirhina*, *Strepsirrhina*, and *Strepsorhina*.

**Streptanthus** (strep-tan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1825), so called from the greatly twisted claws of the petals; < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted (< *στρέφειν*, twist, turn), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Arabideæ*, distinguished from the type-genus *Arabis* by a calyx commonly of large size, longer and sometimes connate stamens, and petals usually borne on a twisted claw. There are about 16 species, natives of North America, and chiefly of the western United States. They are smooth annuals or perennials, with entire or lyrate leaves and commonly bractless flowers, which are purple or sometimes white or yellow, and in some species pendulous. *S. obtusifolius*, a pink-flowered species, has been called *Arkansas cabbage*.

**streptobacteria** (strep″tō-bak-tē′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted, + NL. *bacterium*.] A supposed bacterium, consisting of a chain of short rod-formed bacteria linked together. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

**Streptocarpus** (strep-tō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1828), so called from the spirally twisted fruit; < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gesneraceæ*, tribe *Cyrtandreæ*, and subtribe *Didymocarpeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an elongated corolla-tube which is much enlarged above, and contains two perfect stamens and a linear ovary imperfectly four-celled by the protrusion of lobed placentæ densely covered on their margins with ovules, and becoming a spirally twisted capsule which is linear and terete and splits into valves coherent at the base and apex. There are about 19 species, natives of South Africa and of Madagascar. They are woolly or downy herbs, chiefly with spreading radical leaves or with a single leaf (a persistent cotyledon), sometimes with a stem bearing opposite leaves. The handsome flowers are mostly pale purple or blue; they form a many-flowered cyme, or are borne few or singly upon their peduncle. *S. Dunnii*, a remarkable species from the Transvaal mountains, is cultivated for its peculiar solitary grayish-green leaf, prostrate on the ground and over 3 feet long, with thick fleshy veins and clothed beneath with close reddish down, and for its bright-red tubular decurved flowers, of which there are sometimes over one hundred on a scape at once. Several other species are in cultivation under glass, especially *S. Watsoni*, a hybrid with several large leaves and rich crimson flowers, and *S. Rexii*, with blue flowers. They are known as *Cape primrose*.

**streptococchemia, streptococchæmia** (strep″tọ-ko-kē′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *streptococci* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence of streptococci in the blood.

**streptococci** (strep-tọ-kok′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A chain of micrococci linked together, occurring in some specific diseases. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

**Streptoneura** (strep-tọ-nū′rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptoneurus*: see *streptoneurous*.] A branch of anisopleurous *Gastropoda*, in which the long loop of visceral nerves embracing the intestine is caught and twisted into a figure-of-8 by the torsion which the animal undergoes in its development. The *Streptoneura* are divided into two orders, *Zygobranchia* and *Azygobranchia*. They include all the anisopleural gastropods except the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. The nearest synonym is *Prosobranchiata*.

**streptoneural** (strep-tọ-nū′ral), *a.* [< *streptoneurous* + *-al*.] Same as *streptoneurous*.

**streptoneurous** (strep-tọ-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. **streptoneurus*, < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Having twisted (visceral) nerves; specifically, pertaining to the *Streptoneura*, or having their characters.

**Streptopus** (strep′tọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called from the abruptly bent flower-stalk; < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by nodding solitary or twin axillary flowers, divided into six more or less spreading segments, with a filiform or columnar style which is three-cleft at the apex. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, North America, and temperate parts of Asia. They are rather delicate plants, from a short and densely fiber-bearing or a creeping rootstock, with a simple or sparingly branched stem, bearing numerous ovate or lanceolate alternate sessile or clasping leaves. The small rose-colored or whitish flowers hang upon slender recurved or reflexed peduncles, followed by small roundish berries with numerous pale oblong or curving striate seeds. They are known by the name *twisted-stalk*, translating the genus name. *S. amplexifolius* is found in Europe, and, together with *S. roseus*, in northern North America, and southward in the mountains.

**streptospondylian** (strep″tọ-spon-dil′i-ạn), *a.* Same as *streptospondylous*.

**streptospondylous** (strep-tọ-spon′di-lus), *a.* [< NL. **streptospondylus*, < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted + *σπόνδυλος*, *σφόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] Having the character of the vertebral articulations reversed, or supposed to be so, as in the genus *Streptospondylus*.

**Streptospondylus** (strep-tọ-spon′di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Meyer): see *streptospondylous*.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, founded on remains represented by vertebræ of the Wealden and Oölitic formations. It was originally placed among the opisthocœlian *Crocodilia*, subsequently among the amphicœlian. The genus agrees with such forms as *Teleosaurus*, which have the external nares terminal, and is placed by Huxley in the family *Teleosauridæ*.

**streptostylic** (strep-tọ-stī′lik), *a.* [< NL. *streptostylicus*, < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] Having the quadrate bone freely articulated with the skull, as in ophidian and saurian reptiles; not monimostylic; of or pertaining to the *Streptostylica*.

**Streptostylica** (strep-tọ-stil′i-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptostylicus*: see *streptostylic*.] Streptostylic reptiles, a prime division of ordinary reptiles (as snakes and lizards), having an articulated quadrate bone and a pair of extracloacal copulatory organs: opposed to *Monimostylica*. They were divided into *Ophi-*

*dia* and *Sauria* (including *Amphisbæna*). *Stannius*, 1856.

**Streptothrix** (strep′tọ̄-thriks), *n.* [NL. (F. Cohn), < Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted, + *θρίξ*, the hair.] A genus standing probably intermediate between the bacteria and the fungi proper. It comprises very minute, colorless, branching filaments, growing in interlacing masses like the mycelium of fungi. *S. foersteri* was found by Cohn in the concretions of the lacrymal canals of the eye.

**stress**$^1$ (stres), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrecier, estressier, estrechier, estroyssier*, etc., straiten, contract, < ML. as if **strictiare*, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw together, compress: see *stringent, strain*$^1$, *strict*. Cf. *distress*.] **1.** To straiten; constrain; press; urge; hamper. [Rare.]

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help.
*Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning, p. 155. (*Latham.*)

**2.** In *mech.*, to subject to a stress.

The theory of elastic solids . . . shows that when a solid is *stressed* the state of stress is completely determined when the amount and direction of the three principal stresses are known. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 832.

**3.** To lay the stress, emphasis, or accent on; emphasize.

If he had eased his heart in *stressing* the first syllable, it was only temporary relief.
*G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xviii.

**stress**$^1$ (stres), *n.* [< *stress*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence.

By *stress* of weather driven,
At last they landed. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 503.

**2.** In *mech.*, an elastic force, whether in equilibrium with an external force or not; the force called into play by a strain. This word was introduced into mechanics by Rankine in 1855. In the following year Sir William Thomson used the word as synonymous with *pressure*, or an external force balanced by elastic forces. The terminology has been further confused by the use of Rankine's word *strain*, by Thomson and others, as a synonym for *deformation*. The words *stress* and *strain* are needed in the senses originally given to them by Rankine; while they both have familiar equivalents to which they have been wrested. At present, some writers use them in one way and some in the other.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces; and the word *stress* will be used to denote the force, or combination of forces, which such a molecule exerts in tending to recover its free condition, and which, for a state of equilibrium, is equal and opposite to the combination of external forces applied to it.
*Rankine*, Axes of Elasticity, § 2.

A *stress* is an equilibrating application of force to a body. . . . It will be seen that I have deviated slightly from Mr. Rankine's definition of the word *stress*, as I have applied it to the direct action experienced by a body from the matter around it, and not, as proposed by him, to the elastic reaction of the body equal and opposite to that action. *Thomson*, Phil. Trans., CLXVI. 487.

**3.** Stretch; strain; effort.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, xxviii.

**4.** Weight; importance; special force or significance; emphasis.

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, . . . and how earnestly he recommended it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends.
*Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

So rare the sweep, so nice the art,
That lays no *stress* on any part.
*Lowell*, Appledore.

**5.** The relative loudness with which certain syllables or parts of syllables are pronounced; emphasis in utterance; accent; ictus. In elocution, *initial, opening*, or *radical stress* is stress or emphasis at the beginning; *medial* or *median stress* is that in the middle; and *close, final*, or *vanishing stress* is stress at the end of a vowel-sound. The union of initial and final is *compound stress*, that of all three stresses is *thorough stress*. —**Anticlastic stress.** See *anticlastic*.—**Axis of a stress**, one of three mutually perpendicular lines meeting at any point of a body in which a given stress tends to produce only elongation or contraction, without any tangential action.—**Center of stress.** See *center*$^1$.—**Close stress.** See def. 5.—**Composition of stresses.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Compound stress.** See def. 5.—**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*.—**Final stress.** See def. 5.—**Homogeneous stress**, in *mech.*, a stress which affects alike all similar and similarly turned portions of matter within the boundary within which the stress is said to be homogeneous. —**Initial stress.** See def. 5.—**Lateral stress.** See *lateral*.—**Medial, median stress.** See def. 5.—**Normal stress**, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the normals to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three extensive or compressive stresses along three rectangular axes.—**Orthogonal stress.** (*a*) Relatively to a homogeneous strain, a stress which neither increases nor diminishes the work of producing that strain. (*b*) Relatively to another stress, a stress orthogonal to a strain perfectly concurrent with the other stress.—**Perfectly concurrent stress.** (*a*) Relatively to another stress, a stress equal to that other multiplied by a real number. (*b*) Relatively to an infinitesimal homogeneous strain, a stress such that, if the strain be so compounded with a rotation as to produce a pure strain, the motions of the particles upon the surface of a sphere relatively to its center represent in magnitude and direction the components of the stress.—**Principal tension of a stress**, a component of the stress along one of its axes.—**Radical stress.** See def. 5.—**Shearing stress**, a stress tending to produce a shear.—**Storm and stress.** See *storm*.—**Synclastic stress**, a stress upon a plate tending to give it a positive curvature.—**Tangential stress**, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the tangents to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three shearing stresses having orthogonal axes.—**The principal axes of stress.** See *axis*$^1$.—**Thorough stress.** See def. 5.—**Type of a stress.** See *type*.—**Vanishing stress**, an increasing loudness toward the end of a vowel-sound, producing the effect of a jerk. See def. 5.=**Syn. 5.** *Accent*, etc. See *emphasis*.

**stress**$^2$ (stres), *n.* [< *stress*$^1$, *v.* In part an aphetic form of *distress*, q. v.] **1.** Distress; difficulty; extremity; pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And help the pure that ar in *stres*
Opprest and hereit mercyles.
*Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 469.

The agony and *stress*
Of pitying love. *Whittier*, The Two Rabbis.

**2.** In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining; distress. (*b*) A former mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

**stress-diagram** (stres′dī″a̤-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

**stressless** (stres′les), *a.* [< *stress*$^1$ + *-less*.] Without stress; specifically, unaccented. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 788.

**stress-sheet** (stres′shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, same as *strain-sheet*.

**stretch** (strech), *v.* [< ME. *strecchen* (also unassibilated *streken*, whence mod. E. dial. *streek, streak*, var. *strake*) (pret. *straughte, straght, strahte, streahte, *streighte, streizte, streihte, strehte*, pp. *straught, strauzt, streight, streizt, streiht*), < AS. *streccan* (pret. *strehte*, pp. *streht*) = OFries. *strekka* = D. *strekken* = MLG. *strecken* = OHG. *strecchen*, MHG. G. *strecken* = Sw. *sträcka* = Dan. *strække*, draw out, stretch; connected with the adj. AS. *stræc, strec*, strong, violent (lit. stretched ?), = MHG. *strac* (*strack-*), G. *strack*, straight; √ *strak*, perhaps orig. √ **srak*, a var. of √ *rak* in *retch*$^2$, *reck, reach*$^1$; otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight (see *stringent, strain*$^1$, *strait*$^1$), and to Gr. *στραγγός*, twisted tight. Hence *straight*$^1$, orig. pp. of *stretch*. Connection with *string, strong*$^1$, etc., is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To draw (out); pull (out).

But stert vp stithly, *straght* out a swerde.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1240.

**2.** To draw out to full length; extend; expand; spread: as, to *stretch* one's self; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's legs; hence, sometimes, to tighten; make tense or taut.

Redli, of ȝour riȝt arm that ouer rome *streyt*,
I se wel the signifiaunce.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2957.

I have *stretched* my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 43.

**3.** To extend, or cause to reach or extend, lengthwise, or between specified points: as, to *stretch* a rope from one point to another.

My wings shall be
*Stretch'd* out no further then from thee to thee.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 12.

Phœnicia is *stretched* by some . . . euen to Ægypt, all alongst that Sea-coast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

A clothes-line with some clothes on it . . . is *stretched* between the trunks of some stunted willows.
*Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

**4.** To draw out or extend in any direction by the application of force; draw out by tensile stress: as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* a rubber band beyond its strength.

My business and that of my wife is to *stretch* new boots for millionaires. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 623.

**5.** To distend or expand forcibly or violently; strain by the exercise of force; subject to stress, literally or figuratively.

Come, *stretch* thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 10.

They that *stretch* his Infallibility further do they know not what. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

**6.** To extend or strain too far; impair by straining; do violence to; exaggerate: as, to *stretch* the truth.—**7**†. To exert; strain.

Till my veins
And sinews crack, I'll *stretch* my utmost strength.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

*Stretching* their best abilities to expresse their loues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 182.

**8.** To reach or hold out; put forth; extend.

He drough oute a letter that was wrapped in a cloth of silke, and *straught* it to the kynge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

*Stretch* thine hand unto the poor. Ecclus. vii. 32.

**9.** To cause to lie or fall extended at full length: as, to *stretch* an opponent on the ground by a blow.—**10.** To hang. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was *stretched*.
*R. Burrowes*, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

**To stretch a point.** Same as *to strain a point* (which see, under *point*$^1$).

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To extend; reach; be continuous over a distance; be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; spread.

Twenty fadme of brede the armes *straughte*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2058.

The town *stretcheth* along the bottome of the haven, backt on the West with a rocky mountain.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 10.

**2.** To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances; attain greater length: literally or figuratively.

The inner membrane, . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

The terms . . . must be very elastic if they would *stretch* widely enough to include all the poems.
*O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

**3.** To go beyond the truth; exaggerate. [Colloq.]

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch!*
*Government of the Tongue.*

**4.** *Naut.*, to sail by the wind under all sail.—**5.** To make violent efforts in running.—**Stretching convulsions**, tetanic convulsions which, acting through the extensor muscles, straighten the limbs.—**Stretch out!** an order to a boat's crew to pull hard.

**stretch** (strech), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*] **1.** A stretching or straining, especially a stretching or straining beyond measure: as, a *stretch* of authority.

A great and suddain *stretch* or contortion.
*Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 287.

It is only by a *stretch* of language that we can be said to desire that which is inconceivable.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 229.

**2.** A state of tension; strain: as, to be on the *stretch*.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**3.** Reach; extent; scope.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 482.

This is the utmost *stretch* that Nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.
*Granville*, Unnatural Flights in Poetry.

It strains my faculties to their highest *stretch*.
*Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

**4.** A long tract; an extended or continued surface or area, relatively narrow; a reach; distance; sweep: as, a long *stretch* of country road; a great *stretch* of grassy land; a *stretch* of moorland.

The grass, here and there, is for great *stretches* as smooth and level as a carpet.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 147.

**5.** One of the two straight sides of a race-course, as distinguished from the bend or curve at each end. The *home-stretch* is that part of the course which the contestant goes over after passing the last curve just before completing the race.
**6.** *Naut.*, the reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack.—**7.** In *weaving*: (*a*) The plot of ground on which a weaver stretches his warp. (*b*) The length of spun-yarn between the spindles and roller-beam, which is wound upon the spindles each time the carriage is run toward the roller-beam. Also called *draw*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, i. 760.—**8.** A single continued effort; one uninterrupted sitting, diet, shift, turn, or the like: as, to work ten hours at a *stretch*.

She could not entertain the child long on a *stretch*.
*Bulwer*, Night and Morning, ii. 8.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch* to attend the county fair. *The Century*, XXVIII. 555.

**9.** A year's imprisonment or punishment. [Thieves' slang.]—**10.** Course; direction: as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.—**11.** Stride; bound, as of a running animal. *Gay.*

**stretcher** (strech′ėr), *n.* [< *stretch* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which stretches or expands. Specifically—(*a*) A tool for stretching the fingers of leather gloves, that they may be put on more easily. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, same as *shoe-stretcher*. (*c*) A frame, composed of four pieces of wood, upon which painters' canvas is drawn tight. By driving small wedges in at the angles the tension is increased. (*d*) One of the rods in an umbrella attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube sliding upon the handle. (*e*) In a vehicle, a jointed rod which when extended expands the carriage-bows, and thus spreads the hood or cover. (*f*) A short piece of wood placed in the clue of a hammock to extend it.

2. In *masonry*, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall, as distinguished from a *header*, which is laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall, so that its small head or end is seen in the external face of the wall. See cut under *inbond*.—3. One of the cylindrical rails between the legs of a chair; a round. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *cabinet-making*, a low shelf serving as a brace or stay to the legs of a table, and roomy enough to hold a vase, a basket of flowers, or other ornament.—5. In *carp.*, a tie-timber in a frame.—6. *Naut.*, a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; also, a cross-piece placed between a boat's sides to keep them apart when the boat is hoisted up and griped.—7. A light, simple litter, without inclosure or top, upon which a dead body or a wounded person can be carried: so called because generally composed of canvas stretched on a frame, or because the body is stretched out upon it. Such frames, covered with canvas, are often used as beds, as in camping.—8. A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out preparatory to coffining.—9. In *angling*: (*a*) The leader at the extreme end of the line. (*b*) The tail-fly; the fly that is fastened to the cast called the stretcher; a stretcher-fly. See *tail-fly* (under *fly*$^2$) and *whip*.—10. A statement which overstretches the truth; a lie. [Colloq.]—11. In *carriage-building*, same as *strainer*, 4.

**stretcher-bond** (strech'ėr-bond), *n.* A method of building in which bricks or stones are laid lengthwise in contiguous courses, the joints of one coming at half length of the bricks or stones in the other. See cuts under *bond*.

**stretcher-fly** (strech'ėr-flī), *n.* The fly on the stretcher of a casting-line, at the extreme end.

**stretcher-mule** (strech'ėr-mūl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a mule which stretches and twists fine rovings, advancing them a stage toward finishing. *E. H. Knight.*

**stretch-halter** (strech'hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*, + obj. *halter*$^1$.] One who ought to be hanged; a scoundrel. Also *crack-rope*, *wag-halter*, etc.

> 'Sfoot, look here, look here, I know this is the shop, by that same *stretch-halter*.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874), I. 283.

**stretching-frame** (strech'ing-frām), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for stretching rovings previous to spinning them into yarn.—2. A frame on which starched fabrics are stretched to dry. It is sometimes arranged so that the direction of the tension can be changed in order to give the fabric a soft and elastic finish.

**stretching-iron** (strech'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*: (*a*) A curriers' tool for stretching curried leather, smoothing the surface, removing rough places, and raising the bloom. It consists of a flat piece of metal or stone set in a handle. (*b*) Same as *softening-iron*.

**stretching-machine** (strech'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any machine by which some material is stretched; specifically, a machine in which cotton goods and other textile fabrics are stretched, to lay all their warp- and woof-yarns truly parallel.

**stretching-piece** (strech'ing-pēs), *n.* See *strut*$^2$.

**stretchy** (strech'i), *a.* [< *stretch* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Liable to stretch unduly.

> A workman with a true eye can often counteract *stretchy* stock. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

2. Inclined to stretch one's self: a consequence of fatigue or sleepiness. [Colloq. in both uses.]

> But in the night the pup would get *stretchy* and brace his feet against the old man's back and shove, grunting complacently the while. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxvii.

**stretta** (stret'tä), *n.*; pl. *strette* (-te). [It., fem. of *stretto*, drawn tight: see *strait*$^1$, *strict*.] Same as *stretto*.

**stretto** (stret'tō), *n.*; pl. *stretti* (-ti). [It., < L. *strictus*, drawn tight: see *strait*$^1$, *strict*.] In *music*: (*a*) In a fugue, that division in which the entrances of the answer are almost immediately after those of the subject, so that the two overlap, producing a rapidly cumulative effect. The stretto properly follows the "working out." When a stretto is constructed in strict canon, it is sometimes called a *stretto maestrale* or *magistrale*. (*b*) In dramatic music, a quickening of the tempo at the end of a movement for the sake of climax.

**strew** (strö or strō), *v.*; pret. *strewed*, pp. *strewed* or *strewn*, ppr. *strewing*. [Also archaically *strow*, formerly or dial. also *straw*; < ME. *strewen*, *strawen*, *streowen*, < AS. *streáwian*, also *streówian*, **strewian* (Somner) = OS. *strewian*, *strowian* = OFries. *strewa* = D. *strooijen* = OHG. *strewen*, MHG. *ströuwen*, *strouwen*, G. *streuen* = Icel. *strā* = Sw. Dan. *strö* = Goth. *straujan* (pret. *strawida*), > It. *sdrajare*, stretch, strew; cf. OBulg. *streti*, strew, < L. *sternere* (pret. *stravi*, pp. *stratus*), scatter (see *stratum*), = Gr. *στορεννύναι*, *στρωννύναι*, strew, scatter, = Skt. √ *star*, scatter. The relation of the Teut. to the variant L. and Gr. roots is not wholly clear. Hence ult. *straw*$^1$, *n.* The three pronunciations strö, strō, strâ are due to the instability of the AS. vowel or diphthong before *w*, and its wavering in ME.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; spread loosely: said of dry, loose, separable things: as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on the floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

> I bad hem *strowe* floures on my bed.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women (1st version), l. 101.

> And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and *strawed* [spread, R. V.] them in the way. Mat. xxi. 8.

2. To cover in spots and patches here and there, as if by sprinkling or casting loosely about.

> And [they] made soche martire that all the feilde was *strowed* full of deed men and horse.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 294.

> Forerun fair Love, *strewing* her way with flowers.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 380.

3. To spread abroad; give currency to.

> She may *strew*
> Dangerous conjectures in ill-breeding minds.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 14.

**strewing** (strö'ing or strō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strew*, *v.*] Anything strewed, or suitable to be strewed (for some special purpose).

> The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night
> Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 285.

**strewment** (strö'ment or strō'ment), *n.* [< *strew* + *-ment*.] The act of strewing, or something strewn.—**Maiden strewments**†. See *maiden*.

**strewn** (strōn or strōn). A past participle of *strew*.

**streyte**†. A Middle English spelling of *strait*$^1$.

**stria** (strī'ä), *n.*; pl. *striæ* (-ē). [= F. *strie*, < L. *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow.] 1. In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a stripe or streak; a line, or linear marking, whether of elevation or depression—as a ridge or a furrow—or of texture or color. See cuts under *brain*, *muscle*$^1$, and *Diatomaceæ*.—2. In *arch.*, a fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.—3. In *pathol.*, a linear hemorrhagic macula.—4. An imperfection in the form of a streak or band, whether a discoloration or an irregularity of structure, especially in glass.—5. *pl.* In *elect.*, the peculiar stratifications of the light observed in vacuum-tubes (Geissler tubes) upon the passage of an electrical discharge.—**Confluent, dilated, distinct striæ.** See the adjectives.—**Dislocated stria.** See *dislocate*.—**Glacial striæ**, nearly parallel lines, varying in depth and coarseness, engraved on rock-surfaces by the passage of ice in which fragments of rock are embedded. See *glaciation*, 3.—**Obliterate, scutellar, etc., striæ.** See the adjectives.—**Striæ acusticæ**, transverse white lines, more or less apparent, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, arising close to the middle line, and curving outward over the restiform bodies to the nucleus accessorius of the auditory nerve. Also called *lineæ transversæ*, *striæ medullares*.—**Striæ musculares**, the transverse striæ or stripes of striped muscular fiber. See cut under *muscle*$^1$.—**Stria lateralis**, a lateral stria on the surface of the corpus callosum, running lengthwise on either side of the striæ longitudinales.—**Stria longitudinalis, stria Lancisi.** Same as *nerve of Lancisi* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Stria medullaris thalami**, a band of white fibers running backward along the junction of the median and superior surfaces of the thalamus to end in the habenular ganglion.

**strial** (strī'al), *a.* [< *stria* + *-al*.] Of the nature of striæ; marked by striæ. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXI. 135. [Rare.]

**striate** (strī'āt), *a.* [= F. *strié*, < L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare*, furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow: see *stria*.] 1. Striped or streaked; marked with striæ; scored with fine lines; striped, as muscle; striated.—2. Having a thread-like form.

> Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages but only in this direction. *Ray.*

**striate** (strī'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striated*, ppr. *striating*. [< L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare* (> F. *strier*), furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel: see *stria*.] To mark with striæ; cause striation in; score; stripe. *Nature*, XXX. 23.—**Striated fiber, striated muscular fiber, striated muscle**, the striped fiber characteristic of the voluntary muscles, though also found in a few other red muscles which are involuntary, as those of the heart. See *muscle*$^1$.—**Striated ipecacuanha.** See *ipecacuanha*.—**Striated sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper*.

**striately** (strī'āt-li), *adv.* In a striate manner; with striæ.

**striate-plicate** (strī'āt-plī″kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate by reason of minute folds.

**striate-punctate** (strī'āt-pungk″tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having rows of punctures set in regular lines very close together, sometimes elongated or running into one another.

**striate-sulcate** (strī'āt-sul″kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate with minute furrows.

**striation** (strī-ā'shon), *n.* [< *striate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being striated; a striate condition or appearance; striature; also, one of a set of striæ; a stria.—2. In *geol.*, grooves, flutings, and scratches made on the surfaces of rocks by the passage over them of bodies of ice: a result frequently observed along the sides of existing glaciers, and in regions which were formerly occupied by ice.—3. In *mineral.*, fine parallel lines on a crystalline face, commonly due to the oscillatory combination of two crystalline forms.

**striatopunctate** (strī-ā″tō-pungk'tāt), *a.* Same as *striate-punctate*.

**striatum** (strī-ā'tum), *n.*; pl. *striata* (-tä). [L. *striatum* (sc. *corpus*), neut. of *striatus*, streaked: see *striate*.] The great ganglion of the fore-brain: more fully called *corpus striatum*.

**striature** (strī'a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *striatura*, condition of being furrowed or channeled, < *striare*, pp. *striatus*, furrow, channel: see *striate*.] Disposition of striæ; mode of striation; striation; also, a stria.

**strich**†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *strix* (*strig-*), a screech-owl.] A screech-owl.

> The ruefull *strich*, still waiting on the bere.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

**strick** (strik), *n.* [A var. of *strike*. Cf. *strickle*.] 1. A flat piece of wood for leveling grain in a measure; a strickle.

> A stritchill; a *stricke*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling pinne (with us it is flat), wherewith measures are made even. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

2†. A bushel measure.

> One cheesepress, one coffer, one *strick*, and one fourme [form]. *Worcestershire Wills of 16th and 17th Cents.*, [quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 369.

3. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, heckled and sorted, or ready to be heckled.

> The heckler stakes a handful or *strick* of rough flax.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 665.

**stricken** (strik'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *strike*, *v.*] 1. Struck; smitten: as, the *stricken* deer.—2. Advanced; far gone.

> I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter talkynge with a certayne Straunger, a man well *stricken* in age.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), p. 29.

**Stricken hour**, a whole hour, marked as completed by the striking of the clock.

> He persevered for a *stricken hour* in such a torrent of unnecessary tattle. *Scott.*

**strickle** (strik'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strikle*, and assibilated *stritchel*, *stritchell*, *stritchill*, *strichell*; < ME. *strikile*, *strykylle* (= MD. *strijckel*, *streekel*, *strekel*), a strickle; dim. of *strick*.] 1. A straight-edge used to sweep grain off level with the top of a measure when measuring grain.—2. A wooden swingle for dressing flax.—3. In *carp.* and *masonry*, a pattern or template.—4. In *founding*: (*a*) A straight-edge used to remove superfluous sand to a level with the top of a flask after ramming the sand into it. Compare *loam-board*. (*b*) A template or pattern used in sweeping patterns in sand or loam.—5. In *cutlery*, a straight-edge fed with emery, and employed to grind the edges of knives arranged spirally on a cylinder. *E. H. Knight.*

**strickler** (strik'lėr), *n.* [Also *strikler*; < *strickle* + *-er*$^1$.] A strickle or strike. *Randle Holme*, Acad. of Armory, p. 337. (*Nares.*) [Local, Eng.]

**strict** (strikt), *a.* [= F. *strict* (OF. *streit*, etc.), < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight, bind, contract: see *stringent*, *strain*$^1$. Cf. *strait*$^1$, the older form of the same word.] 1. Drawn tight; tight; close: as, a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot.*

> The lustful god, with speedy pace,
> Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 976.

2. Tense; stiff: as, a *strict* or lax fiber.—3. Narrow; restricted; confined; strait. [Obsolete or archaic.]

*Strict* passage [the ear] through which sighs are brought,
And whispers for the heart, their slave.
*Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, i.

4. Close; intimate.

There never was a more *strict* friendship than between those Gentlemen.
*Steele*, in A. Dobson's Selections from Steele, Int., p. xl.

5. Absolute; unbroken: as, *strict* silence.—6. Exact; accurate; careful; rigorously nice: as, words taken in their *strictest* sense; a *strict* command.

I wish I had not look'd
With such *strict* eyes into her follies.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

And fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 363.

7. Exacting; rigorous; severe; rigid: as, *strict* in keeping the Sabbath; a *strict* disciplinarian.

Within these ten days take a monastery,
A most *strict* house.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

Not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 528.

*Strict* statutes and most biting laws.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 19.

8. Restricted; taken strictly, narrowly, or exclusively: as, a *strict* generic or specific diagnosis.—9. In *zoöl.*, constricted; narrow or close; straitened; not loose or diffuse: as, the *strict* stem of some corals.—10. In *bot.*, close or narrow and upright: opposed to *lax:* said of a stem or an inflorescence.—11. In *music*, regular; exactly according to rule; without liberties: as. a *strict* canon or fugue.—**A strict hand.** See *hand.*—**Strict constructionist, counterpoint, cross-examination.** See the nouns.—**Strict creditor's bill.** See *creditor's action*, under *creditor.*—**Strict foreclosure, fugue, sense,** etc. See the nouns.—**Strict imitation.** See *imitation*, 3.—**Strict settlement,** in *law*, a device in English conveyancing by which the title to landed estates is preserved in the family by conveying it in such manner that the father holds an estate for life and the eldest son a contingent or expectant estate in remainder, with interests also in other members of the family, so that usually only by the concurrence of father and son, and often of trustees also, can complete alienation be made.=**Syn. 6.** Close, scrupulous, critical.—7. *Severe, Rigorous*, etc. See *austere.*

**striction** (strik'shon), *n.* [< L. *strictio*(*n-*), a drawing or pressing together, < *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.*] A drawing or pressing together.—**Line of striction of a ruled surface,** the locus of points on the generators of a ruled surface where each is nearest to the next consecutive generator.

**strictland**†, *n.* [< *strict* + *land:* prob. suggested by *island.*] An isthmus. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

**strictly** (strikt'li), *adv.* In a strict manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely; carefully: as, the matter is to be *strictly* investigated. (*b*) Exactly; with nice or rigorous accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *strictly* speaking, all men are not equal.

Horace hath but more *strictly* spoke our thoughts.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

(*c*) Positively; definitely; stringently.

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*d*) Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence; with close adherence to rule.

I wish those of my blood that do offend
Should be more *strictly* punish'd than my foes.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

(*e*) Exclusively; out-and-out; thoroughly.

Cornwall . . . was a *strictly* British land, with a British nomenclature, and a British speech which lingered on into the last century. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

**strictness** (strikt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strict, in any sense.

**stricture** (strik'tūr), *n.* [= F. *stricture* = It. *strettura*, < L. *strictura*, a contraction, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.* Cf. *straiture.*] 1†. A drawing tight; contraction; compression; binding.

Christ . . . came to knit the bonds of government faster by the *stricture* of more religious ties.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, as the esophagus, intestine, urethra, or vagina.—3†. Strictness.

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 12.

4. Sharp criticism; critical remark; censure.

I leave it [autobiography] wholly, both as to the matter and stile, to your emendations. . . . By your blots and *strictures* it may receive a beauty which of itself it had not. *J. Cotton*, in Aubrey's Letters and Lives, I. 20.

5†. Mark; trace; evidence; sign.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures, of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 46.

**Cock's, Syme's,** and **Wheelhouse's operations for stricture.** See *operation.*—**Resilient, spasmodic,** etc., **stricture.** See the adjectives. (See also *bridle stricture.*)

**strictured** (strik'tūrd), *a.* [< *stricture* + *-ed*$^2$.] Affected with stricture: as, a *strictured* duct.

**strid.** A preterit (obsolete) and past participle of *stride.*

**striddle** (strid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *striddled*, ppr. *striddling.* [Freq. of *stride.* Cf. *straddle.*] To straddle. [Prov. Eng.]

**stride** (strīd), *v.*; pret. *strode* (formerly also *strid*), pp. *stridden* or *strid*, ppr. *striding.* [< ME. *striden* (pret. *strode, strood, strade*), < AS. *strīdan* (pret. *strād*, pp. *striden*), stride, = MD. *striden*, D. *strijden* = MLG. *striden* (pret. *streed*), stride, strive, = OHG. *strītan*, MHG. *strīten*, G. *streiten* = Dan. *stride*, strive, contend; also in weak form, OS. *strīthian* = OFries. *strīda* = Icel. *strīdha* = Sw. *strida*, strive; orig. appar. contend, hence, in a particular use, go hastily, take long steps. Hence the comp. *bestride* and freq. *striddle*, also *straddle, bestraddle;* and, through OF., *strive* and *strife.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To walk with long steps; step.

There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
Durst abate on tho buernes, ne to bonke *stride;*
Ne afforse hym with fight to ferke out of ship.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5687.

Hell trembled as he *strode.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 676.

2. To stand with the feet far apart; straddle.

Because th' acute, and the rect-Angles too,
*Stride* not so wide as obtuse Angles doo.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The arches, *striding* o'er the new-born stream.
*Burns*, Verses Written in Kenmore Inn.

**Striding level,** a spirit-level the frame of which carries at its two extremities inverted Y's below, so that it may be placed upon two concentric cylinders and straddle any small intervening projections. The striding level is a necessary adjunct of the transit-instrument when this is used for determining time, and is used in many leveling-instruments.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To pass over at a step: as, to *stride* a ditch.

Another, like an Embrian's sturdy Spouse,
*Strides* all the Space her Petticoat allows.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. To sit astride on; bestride; straddle; ride upon.

And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
*Striding* the blast. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 22.

**stride** (strīd), *n.* [< *stride, v.*] 1. A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous; a wide stretch of the legs in walking.

Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long *strides* upon us. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, Ded.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride.*
*Pope*, Imit. of Earl of Dorset.

A lofty bridge, stepping from cliff to cliff with a single *stride.* *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

2. The space measured or the ground covered by a long step, or between putting down one foot and raising the other.

Betwixt them both was but a little *stride*,
That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 24.

**strident** (strī'dent), *a.* [= F. *strident* = Sp. Pg. *estridente* = It. *stridente*, < L. *striden*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

"Brava! brava!" old Steyne's *strident* voice was heard roaring over all the rest. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, li.

**stridently** (strī'dent-li), *adv.* Creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

**stridor** (strī'dor), *n.* [L., < *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak: see *strident.*] A harsh, creaking noise.—**Stridor dentium,** grinding of the teeth: a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

**stridulant** (strid'ū-lant), *a.* [< NL. as if **stridulan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of **stridulare:* see *stridulate.*] Strident or stridulous, as an insect; capable of stridulating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Stridulantia.*

**Stridulantia** (strid-ū-lan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835): see *stridulant.*] A group of hemipterous insects, including various forms which have the faculty of stridulating; specifically, the cicadas. See *Cicadidæ.*

**stridulate** (strid'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stridulated*, ppr. *stridulating.* [< NL. as if **stridulatus*, pp. of **stridulare*, < L. *stridulus*, giving a shrill sound, creaking: see *stridulous.*] To make a stridulous noise, as an insect; effect stridulation, as the cicada; grate, scrape, or creak with the organs of stridulation; shrill; chirr.

**stridulating-organ** (strid'ū-lā-ting-ôr"gan), *n* In *entom.*, a finely wrinkled or file-like surface or plate, frequently having a pearly luster, by friction of which against another surface brought into contact with it a creaking sound is produced. These organs are variously situated on the wings, elytra, legs, abdomen, thorax, and even the head.

**stridulation** (strid-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-ion.*] The act, process, or function of stridulating; the power of so doing, or the thin, harsh, creaking noise thus produced; a shrilling. Stridulation is effected by rubbing together hard or rough parts of the body, often specially modified in various ways for that purpose, being thus not vocalization or phonation. It is highly characteristic of many homopterous insects, as the cicadas; of many orthopterous insects, as various locusts or grasshoppers; and of some coleopterous insects, or beetles. It rarely occurs in lepidopterous insects, but has been observed in some butterflies and moths, and also in a few spiders, as of the genus *Theridion.* Those homopterous insects in which it is specially marked are named *Stridulantia.*

**stridulator** (strid'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-or*$^1$.] An insect which stridulates, shrills, or chirrs; that which is stridulatory.

**stridulatory** (strid'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *stridulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to stridulators or stridulation; stridulant or stridulous; shrill or shrilling; chirring.

**stridulous** (strid'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *stridulus*, creaking, rattling, hissing, < *stridere*, creak: see *strident.*] Making a small harsh sound; having a thin, squeaky sound; squeaky; creaking.

To make them [the old men] garrulous, as grasshoppers are *stridulous.* *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentary.

**Stridulous angina.** Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

**strie**†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *strew.*

**strife** (strīf), *n.* [< ME. *strif*, < OF. *estrif*, < Icel. *strīth*, strife, contention, pain, grief, = Sw. Dan. *strid*, combat, contention, = OS. OFries. *strid* = D. *strijd* = OHG. MHG. *strīt*, G. *streit*, strife, = OL. *stlis* (gen. *stlit-*), L. *lis* (*lit-*), strife, litigation (see *litigate*); from the verb, Icel. *strīdha*, strive, contend, etc.: see *stride.* Cf. *strive.*] 1. A striving or effort to do one's best; earnest attempt or endeavor.

With *strife* to please you, day exceeding day.
*Shak.*, All's Well, Epil.

2. Emulative contention or rivalry; active struggle for superiority; emulation.

Weep with equal *strife*
Who should weep most. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1791.

Thus gods contended (noble *strife*,
Worthy the heavenly mind!)
Who most should do to soften anxious life.
*Congreve*, To the Earl of Godolphin.

3. Antagonistic contention; contention characterized by anger or enmity; discord; conflict; quarrel: as, *strife* of the elements.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly *stryfe* a space.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife.*
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 183.

**To take strife**†, to enter into conflict.

For which he *took* with Rome and Cesar *stryf.*
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 595.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Strife, Contention.* These words agree in being very general, in having a good sense possible, and in seeming elevated or poetical when applied to the organized quarrels of war or to anything more than oral disputes. *Strife* is the stronger. *Contention* often indicates the more continued and methodical effort, and hence is more often the word for rivalry in effort to possess something. Such a rivalry, when definite in form and limited in time, is a *contest:* as, the *contests* of the Greek games. A *contention* that is forcible, violent, exhausting, or attended with real or figurative convulsions or contortions, is a *struggle.* See *battle*$^1$, *encounter.*

**strifeful** (strīf'fůl), *a.* [< *strife* + *-ful.*] Full of strife; contentious; discordant.

But *stryfull* mind and diverse qualitee
Drew them in partes, and each made others foe.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 13.

**strig** (strig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. *Ure*, Dict., I. 302.—2. The tang of a sword-blade. See *tang.*

**strig** (strig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strigged*, ppr *strigging.* [< *strig, n.*] To remove the footstalk from: as, to *strig* currants.

**striga** (strī'gä), *n.*; pl. *strigæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.*] 1. In *bot.*, a sharp-pointed appressed bristle or hair-like scale, constituting a species of pubescence in plants.—2. In *zoöl.*, a streak or stripe; a stria.—3. In *arch.*, a flute of a column.

**strigate** (strī'gāt), *a.* [< NL. **strigatus*, < L. *striga*, a furrow: see *striga.*] In *entom.*, same as *strigose.*

**Striges** (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), an owl.] The owls, or *Strigidæ* in a broad sense, as a suborder of *Raptores;* the nocturnal birds of prey. The physiognomy is peculiar by reason of the lateral expansion, lengthwise contraction, and diploic thickening of the skull, which is often asymmetrical. The eyes look forward, not laterally as in other birds, and are set in a peculiar disk of radiated feathers more or less completely formed, the feathers of the front being antrorse and adpressed, hiding the base of the bill. This is the facial disk, of which some radiating feathers of peculiar shape and texture constitute a ruff. The eyes are very large, with a peculiarly shaped eyeball, the cornea being protuberant, and with the sclerotic presenting a figure somewhat like a short acorn in its cup; the iris is capable of great movement, dilating and contracting the pupil more than is usual in birds. The ear-parts are very large, often unlike on opposite sides of the head, and provided with a movable external flap, the operculum, sometimes of great extent. The tufts of feathers, or so-called "ears," of many owls are the corniplumes or plumicorns. The bill is peculiar in that the nostrils open at the edge of the cere rather than in its substance, and the tomia are never toothed. There are four toes, of which the outer is versatile and shorter than the inner, with three of its joints together shorter than the fourth joint. The claws are all long, sharp, and curved, and the middle one is sometimes pectinate. The feathers lack aftershafts, and the plumage is peculiarly soft and blended, conferring a noiseless flight. The birds have no ambiens muscle, one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles, a nude oil-gland, long clubbed cæca, short intestines, moderately muscular gizzard, capacious gullet without special crop, a peculiar structure of the tarsometatarsi and shoulder-joint, a manubriated and double-notched or entire sternum, basipterygoid processes, and spongy maxillopalatines and lacrymals. The suborder is divided into two families, *Strigidæ* and *Aluconidæ*. *Nycharpages* is a synonym. See cuts under *barn-owl, braccate, Bubo*$^{2}$, *hawk-owl, Otus, Nyctala, owl*$^{1}$, *snow-owl*, and *Strix*.

**Strigidæ** (strij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strix* (*Strig-*) + *-idæ*.] The owls as a family of strigine or nocturnal birds of prey of the order *Raptores:* used in three senses. (*a*) Same as *Striges*, including all owls. (*b*) Same as *Aluconidæ*, including only the barn-owls. (*c*) Including all owls excepting the *Aluconidæ*. In this sense the distinctive characters are the furculum not ankylosed to the double-notched or fenestrate sternum, the middle claw not pectinate, and the facial disk incomplete or not triangular.

**strigil** (strij′il), *n.* [< L. *strigilis* (= Gr. *στλεγγίς*), a scraper, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract, touch, graze, stroke: see *strict*.] **1.** An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath and in the gymnasium; a flesh-scraper. See cut under *Lysippan*.—**2†.** A flesh-brush, or a glove of hair-cloth, rough toweling, or other article used for stimulating the skin by rubbing.

You are treated after the eastern manner, washing with hot and cold water, with oyles, and being rubbed w$^{th}$ a kind of *strigil* of seal's-skin, put on the operator's hand like a glove. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

**strigilate** (strij′i-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **strigilatus*, < *strigilis*, q. v.] In *entom.*, noting the front leg of a bee when it is furnished with a strigilis.

**strigilis** (strij′i-lis), *n.*; pl. *strigiles* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *strigilis*, a scraper: see *strigil*.] An organ on the first tarsal joint of a bee's fore leg, used to curry or clean the antennæ; a curry-comb: so called on account of the fringe of stiff hairs. At the end of the tibia is a movable spur, and on this spur an expanded membrane, the velum, which can be brought into contact with the strigilis, forming a circular orifice. The bee lays the antenna in the hollow of the strigilis, presses the velum of the spur upon it, and draws the antenna through the aperture thus formed.

**strigilose** (strij′i-lōs), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *strigillose;* dim. of *strigose*.] In *bot.*, minutely strigose.

**strigine** (strij′in), *a.* [< L. *strix* (*strig-*) + *-ine*$^{2}$.] Owl-like; related to or resembling an owl. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Striges*, or *Strigidæ* in a broad sense. (*b*) In a narrow sense, belonging to the *Strigidæ* (*c*); distinguished from *alucine*.

**strigment†** (strig′ment), *n.* [< L. *strigmentum*, that which is scraped off, a scraping, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract, graze, stroke: see *strigil*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off.

Brassavolus and many other, beside the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

**Strigopidæ** (stri-gop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1849), < *Strigops* + *-idæ*.] The *Strigopinæ* regarded as a family apart from *Psittacidæ*.

**Strigopinæ** (strig-o-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strigops* + *-inæ*.] The owl-parrots; a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, or the only subfamily of *Strigopidæ*, represented by the genus *Strigops*. Also *Stringopinæ*. *O. Finsch*.

**Strigops** (strī′gops), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1845); also *Strigopsis:* also *Stringops* and *Stringopsis* (Van der Hoeven, 1856); < *Strix* (*Strig-*), a screech-owl, + Gr. *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, or made type of a family *Strigopidæ*, containing the kakapo, or nocturnal flightless parrot of New Zealand, *S. habroptilus;* the owl-parrots: so called from the owlish physiognomy. The sternal keel and the furculum are defective, and the birds have not the power of flight. See cut under *owl-parrot*.

**strigose** (strī′gōs), *a.* [< NL. *strigosus*, < *striga*, q. v.] **1.** In *bot.*, rough with strigæ; beset with sharp-pointed and appressed straight and stiff hairs or bristles: as, a *strigose* leaf or stem.—**2.** In *entom.*, streaked, or finely fluted; having fine, close parallel ridges or points, like the surface of a file. Also *strigate*.

**strigous** (strī′gus), *a.* [< NL. *strigosus:* see *strigose*.] Same as *strigose*.

**strike** (strīk), *v.*; pret. *struck*, pp. *struck, stricken* (obs. or dial. *strucken*), ppr. *striking*. [< ME. *striken, stryken* (pret. *strok, stroke, strake*, pp. *striken, stricken*), < AS. *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*, pp. *stricen*), go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly, = OFries. *strīka* = D. *strijken* = MLG. *strīken*, LG. *striken* = OHG. *strīhhan* (strong), *streichōn* (weak), MHG. *strīchen, streichen*, G. *streichen*, smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; cf. Icel. *strjūka, strykja* = Sw. *stryka* = Dan. *stryge*, stroke, rub, wipe, Goth. *striks*, a stroke, tittle, akin to L. *stringere*, draw tight, graze, stroke, etc. (see *stringent, strain*$^{1}$, *strict*). Cf. *streak*$^{1}$, *streak*$^{2}$, *strake*$^{1}$, *strake*$^{2}$, *stroke*, etc. The senses of *strike* are much involved, the orig. sense 'go,' 'go along,' being commonly lost from view, or retained only as associated with the sense 'hit.'] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go; proceed; advance; in modern use, especially, to go or move suddenly, or with a sudden turn.

A mous that moche good couthe, as me thouȝte,
*Stroke* forth sternly, and stode biforn hem alle.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 183.

To avoyd them, we *struck* out of the way, and crossed the pregnant champian to the foot of the mountaines. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

By God's mercy they recovered themselves, and, having the flood with them, *struck* into the harbour. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Whether the poet followed the romancer or the chronicler in his conception of a dramatic character, he at the first step *struck* into that undeviating track of our humanity amid the accidents of its position. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 239.

A dispatch from Newfoundland says that the caplin have *struck* in. This means that the cod, the most famous of all commercial fish, has arrived on the banks. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 352.

**2†.** To flow; glide; run.

Ase strem that *striketh* stille.
*Morris and Skeat's Specimens Early Eng.*, ii. 48.

**3.** To pass with sudden quickness and effect; dart; pierce.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. Prov. vii. 23.

How the bright and blissful Reformation (by Divine Power) *strook* through the black and settled Night of Ignorance and Anti-christian Tyranny. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**4.** To come suddenly or unexpectedly.

We had *struck* upon a well-beaten track on entering the hills. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

**5.** To run or extend in any particular direction, especially with reference to the points of the compass: a word used chiefly by geologists in speaking of the strata, or of stratified masses, but also by miners in indicating the position of the lode or vein. The latter, however, generally use *run* in preference to *strike*.—**6.** To lower a sail, a flag, or colors in token of respect; hence, to surrender, as to a superior or an enemy; yield.

The enemy still came on with greater fury, and hoped by his number of men to carry the prize; till at last the Englishman, finding himself sink apace, and ready to perish, *struck*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns. *Swift*.

**7.** To touch; glance; graze; impinge by appulse.

Let us consider the red and white colours in porphyry: hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. 19.

**8.** To run aground or ashore; run upon a bank, rock, or other obstacle; strand: as, the ship *struck* at midnight.—**9.** To inflict a blow, stroke, or thrust; attack: as, to *strike* in the dark.

We have drawn our swords of God's word, and *stricken* at the roots of all evil to have them cut down. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 249.

He *strake* at him, and missed him, d'ye mark?
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

A Surprize in War is like an Apoplexy in the Body, which *strikes* without giving Warning for Defence. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 70.

By their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought.
*Dryden*, Astræa Redux, l. 32.

**10.** To hit; beat; tap: as, the hammer *strikes* on the bell of a clock.

They plunge their Oars all at one instant into the Water, keeping exact time with each other: and that they may the better do this, there is one that *strikes* on a small Gong, or a wooden Instrument, before every stroke of the Oar. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

**11.** To sound by percussion, with or as with blows; be struck: as, the clock *strikes*.

One whose Tongue is strung vp like a Clocke till the time, and then *strikes*, and sayes much when hee talkes little. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

A deep sound *strikes* like a rising knell!
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

**12.** To use one's weapons; deal blows; fight: as, to *strike* for one's country.

God's arm *strike* with us! 'tis a fearful odds.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 5.

Is not he the same God still? Is his hand shortned that he cannot *strike*, or doth his heart fail that he dare not punish? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

**13.** To press a claim or demand by coercive or threatening action of some kind; in common usage, to quit work along with others, in order to compel an employer to accede to some demand, as for increase of pay, or to protest against something, as a reduction of wages: as, to *strike* for higher pay or shorter hours of work.—**14.** To steal, as by pocket-picking. [Slang.]—**15†.** To give the last plowing before the seed is sown. *Davies*.

To harrow the ridges ere ever ye *strike*
Is one piece of husbandry Suffolk doth like.
*Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 9.

**16.** To take root, as a slip of a plant.

The young tops *strike* freely if they are taken off about three inches long, and inserted singly in some sandy soil in small pots. *The Field*, March 12, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**17.** To fasten to stones, shells, etc., as young oysters; become fixed or set.—**18†.** To move with friction; grate; creak.

The closet door *striked* as it uses to do, both at her coming in and going out. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 83.

**19.** In the United States army, to perform menial services for an officer; act as an officer's servant: generally said of an enlisted man detailed for that duty.—**20.** To become saturated with salt, as fish in the process of pickling or curing.—**21.** To run; change or fade, as colors of goods in washing or cleaning. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 321.—**To be struck** or **stricken in years**, to be far along in years; to be of an advanced age.

And they had no child, . . . and they both were well *stricken in years*. Luke i. 7.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck in years*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 92.

**To strike amain.** See *amain*$^{1}$.—**To strike at**, to make or aim a blow at; attempt to strike; attack: as, to *strike at* one's rival.—**To strike back.** (*a*) To return blow for blow. (*b*) To refuse to lead, as fish when, instead of following close along the leader and passing into the bowl of the weir, they retreat from the net, and with a sweep double the whole weir.—**To strike for**, to start suddenly for; make for: as, he *struck for* home. [Colloq.]—**To strike home**, to give a decisive and effective blow or thrust.

Who may, in the ambush of my name, *strike home*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 41.

**To strike in.** (*a*) To make a vigorous move, effort, or advance.

If he be mad, I will not be foolish, but *strike in* for a share. *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

He advises me to *strike in* for some preferment, now I have friends. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxx.

(*b*) To put in one's word suddenly; interpose; interrupt.

I proposed the embassy to Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea *struck in*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 18, 1660.

(*c*) To begin; set about.

It [the water of the Dead Sea] bore me up in such a manner that when I *struck in* swimming, my legs were above the water, and I found it difficult to recover my feet. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

(*d*) To fall in; conform; join or unite.

I always feared y$^{e}$ event of y$^{e}$ Amsterdamers *striking in* with us.
*Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

He *struck in* very zealously with the Presbyterians, went to their meetings, and was very liberal in his abuses, not only of the Archbishop, but of the whole order. *E. Gibson*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 227.

(*e*) To arrive; come in; make for the shore: said of fish.

Those who have been on the Newfoundland coast when the caplin *strikes in* will not forget the excitement that ensued. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 352.

**To strike into.** (*a*) To enter upon, as by some sudden act or motion; break into: as, to *strike into* a run.

It *struck* on a sudden *into* such reputation that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue*.

(*b*) To turn into quickly or abruptly; betake one's self to in haste.

It began raining, and I *struck into* Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and dined. *Swift*.

**To strike out.** (*a*) In *boxing*, to deliver a blow from the shoulder. (*b*) To direct one's course, as in swimming: as, to *strike out* for the shore. (*c*) To make a sudden move or excursion: as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.

I concluded to move on and *strike out* to the south and southwest into Missouri. *The Century*, XLI. 107.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, to be put out because of failure to strike the ball after a certain number of trials: said of the batter.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing.

If the Musicke overcome not my melancholly, I shall quarrel; and if they sodainly do not *strike up*, I shall presently strike thee downe.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness, i. 1.

He got a little excited, as you may have seen a canary sometimes when another *strikes up*.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

(*b*) To make acquaintance; become associated: with *with*. [Colloq.]

He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he *struck up with* sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 491. (*Davies*, under *Alsatian*.)

**II.** *trans.* **1†.** To pass the hand over lightly; stroke: as, to *strike* the beard or hair.

I *stryke* ones heed, as we do a chyldes whan he dothe well. Je applanie. . . . My father sayeth I am a good sonne; he dyd *stryke* my heed by cause I had conned my lesson without the booke. *Palsgrave.*

Also euen when he [Sir T. More] shuld lay doune his head on the blocke, he, hauyng a great gray beard, *striked* out his beard, and sayd to the hangman, I pray you let me lay my beard ouer the blocke least ye should cut it.
*Hall*, Chron. (ed. 1809), p. 818.

**2†.** To pass lightly as in stroking.

I thought, He will surely . . . *strike* his hand over the place and recover the leper. 2 Ki. v. 11.

**3.** To make level or even, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by drawing a strickle or straight-edge along the top, or, in the case of potatoes, by seeking to make the projections equal to the depressions: as, to *strike* a bushel of wheat; a *struck* or *striked* as distinguished from a heaped measure.

Four *straiked* measures or firlots contains in just proportion four heaped firlots.
*Report Scotch Commissioners*, 1618.

All grain to be measured *stricked*, without heaps, and without pressing or shaking down.
*Act Irish Parliament*, 1695.

**4†.** To balance the accounts in.

And the said journall, with two other bookes, to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the accomptants, and other particular clerkes, may take out the solutions entred into said bookes, whereby they may *strike* their lydgers, and soe to bring in their accompts incontinently upon the same.
*Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 229. (*Halliwell.*)

**5.** To lower or dip; let, take, or haul down: as, to *strike* the topmasts; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender or salute; to *strike* or lower anything below decks.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, [they] *strake* sail, and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

Now, *strike* your sailes, yee jolly Mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet rode.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 42.

The Maltese commanding ours to *strike* their flag for the great masters of Malta, and ours bidding them strike for the King of England.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 409.

**6.** To take down or apart; pack up and remove; fold: as, to *strike* a tent; to *strike* a scene on the stage of a theater.

The king, who now found himself without an enemy in these parts, *struck* his tents, and returned to Gaza in Dawaro. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

Yes, on the first bad weather you'll give orders to *strike* your tents. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

**7.** To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice in sugar-making.—**8†.** To dab; rub; smear; anoint.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side posts. Ex. xii. 7.

The mother said nothing to this, but gave nurse a certain ointment, with directions that she should *strike* the child's eyes with it.
*Keightley's Fairy Mythology* (Bohn's Ant. Lib.), p. 302.

**9.** To efface with a stroke of a pen; erase; remove from a record as being rejected, erroneous, or obsolete: with *away*, *out*, *off*, etc.: as, to *strike out* an item in an account.

Madam, the wonted mercy of the king,
That overtakes your faults, has met with this,
And *struck* it *out*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

That thou didst love her, *strikes* some scores *away*
From the great compt. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 56.

Vernon is *struck off* the list of admirals.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 18.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was *struck out* of the Council Book.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**10.** To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; hit upon; light upon; find; discover: as, to *strike* oil; to *strike* ore; to *strike* the right path. [Chiefly colloq.]

One meets (on paper only) with the "eighteen-carat desperado," who has "*struck* it rich" on the Pikes or in the ranches. *Cornhill Mag.*, N. S., No. 64, p. 369.

We resumed our march the following day, but soon *struck* snow that materially impeded our progress.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 400.

"I didn't *strike* the stairs at first," whispered the butcher, "and I went too far along that upper hall; but when I came against a door that was partly open I knew I was wrong, and turned back."
*F. R. Stockton*, Merry Chanter, xii.

**11.** To enter the mind of, as an idea; occur to.

It appeared never to have *struck* traveller or tourist that there was anything in Albania except snipes.
*R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 204.

It *struck* me that . . . it might be worth while to study him. *D. Christie Murray*, Weaker Vessel, iv.

**12.** To impress strongly: as, the spectacle *struck* him as a solemn one.

It [the temple of Baalbec] *strikes* the Mind with an Air of Greatness beyond any thing that I ever saw before, and is an eminent proof of the Magnificence of the ancient Architecture. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 137.

I have been *struck*, also, with the superiority of many of the old sepulchral inscriptions.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 215.

**13.** To appear to: as, how does it *strike* you?

Now, Mrs. Dangle, didn't you say it *struck* you in the same light? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

When earth breaks up and Heaven expands,
How will the change *strike* me and you,
In the house not made with hands?
*Browning*, By the Fireside.

**14.** To fall into; assume: as, to *strike* an attitude.

No sooner had the horses *struck* a canter than Gibbie's jack-boots . . . began to play alternately against the horse's flanks. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iii.

**15.** To give a blow to; smite; hit; collide with; impinge upon. See *to strike down, off, out*, etc., below.

The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands. Mark xiv. 65.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer; while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 36.

The laird *strak* her on the mouth,
Till she spat out o' blude.
*Laird of Wariestoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 110).

**16.** To attack; assail; set upon.

That was the lawe of Iewes,
That what woman were in auoutrie taken, were she riche or pore,
With stones men shulde hir *stryke*, and stone hir to deth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 77.

The red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome!
*Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Death *struck* them in those Shapes again,
As once he did when they were Men.
*Prior*, Turtle and Sparrow.

**17.** To assail or overcome, as with some occult influence, agency, or power; smite; shock; blast.

I will go study mischief,
And put a look on, arm'd with all my cunnings,
Shall meet him like a basilisk, and *strike* him.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

About Maidstone in Kent, a certain Monster was found *strucken* with the Lightning, which Monster had a Head like an Ass. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

Even brave men have been *struck* with this involuntary trembling upon going into battle for the first time, the series of sensations commencing with the boom of the yet distant cannon.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 109.

**18.** To knock; dash: as, to *strike* one's foot against a stone.

He *struck* his hand upon his breast,
And kiss'd the fatal knife. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1842.

**19.** To deal or inflict: with *blow*, *stroke*, or a similar word as object.

Hadst thou foxship
To banish him that *struck* more *blows* for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 19.

Not riot, but valour, not fancy, but policy, must *strike* the *stroke*. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the *blow*.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

**20.** To produce by blows or strokes: as, to *strike* fire; to *strike* a light.

War is a Fire *struck* in the Devil's tinder-box.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.

**21.** To cause to ignite by friction: as, to *strike* a match.—**22.** To tap; broach; draw liquor from: as, to *strike* a cask.

*Strike* the vessels, ho!
Here is to Cæsar! *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 103.

**23†.** To take forcibly or fraudulently; steal: as, to *strike* money. [Slang.]

Now we haue well bousd, let vs *strike* some chete. Now we haue well dronke, let vs steale some thing.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, App.

**24.** To bring suddenly and completely into some specified state, by or as by a swift, sharp blow or stroke: as, to *strike* one dumb.

S. Paule was himselfe sore against Christ, til Christ gaue him a great fal, and threw him to the ground, and *strake* him starke blind.
*Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Oh, hard news! it frets all my blood,
And *strikes* me stiffe with horrour and amazement.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 398).

In view of the amazed town and camp,
He *strake* him dead, and brought Peralta off.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

**25.** To pierce; stab.

Yet when the tother answered him that there was in euery mans mouth spoke of him much shame, it so *strake* him to y$^{e}$ heart that w' in fewe daies after he withered & consumed away. *Sir T. More*, Rich. III. (Works, p. 61 f).

For I hit him not in vaine as Artagerses did, but full in the forehead hard by the eye, and *strake* him through and through his head againe, and so overthrew him, of which blow he died. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 792.

**26.** To produce with sudden force; effect suddenly and forcibly; cause to enter.

It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Should *strike* such terror to his enemies.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 24.

Bring out the lady: she can quell this mutiny,
And with her powerful looks *strike* awe into them.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 52.

**27.** To stamp with a stroke; impress; hence, to mint; coin: as, to *strike* coin at the mint.

The princes who *struck* these medals, says Eugenius, seem to have designed them rather as an ostentation of their wealth than of their virtues.
*Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

Here they are, thirty good Harry groats as ever were *struck* in bluff old Hal's time. *Scott*, Abbot, vii.

**28.** To cause to enter or penetrate; thrust: as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
*Strike* in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 16.

**29.** To cause to sound; announce by sound: as, the clock *strikes* twelve; hence, to begin to beat or play upon, as a drum or other instrument; begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with *up*.

*Strike up* the drums. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 179.

*Strike* the Lyre upon an untry'd String.
*Congreve*, Taking of Namure.

When the college clock *struck* two, Hogg would rise, in spite of Shelley's entreaty or remonstrance, and retire for the night. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 67.

**30.** To make; effect; conclude; ratify: as, to *strike* a bargain. [Compare the Latin *fœdus ferire*, to strike a treaty; also the phrase *to strike hands*.]

The rest *strike* truce, and let loue seale firm leagues twixt
Greece and Troy. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 98.

A bargain was *struck*; a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

Be admonished, by what you already see, not to *strike* leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

**31.** To cease, stop, quit, or knock off as a coercive measure: as, to *strike* work.

I never heard of authors *striking* work, as the mechanics call it, until their masters the booksellers should increase their pay. *Scott*, in Lockhart's Life, xi.

Don't yo think I can keep three people . . . on sixteen shillings a week? Dun yo think it 's for mysel' I'm *striking* work at this time? *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xvii

**32.** To make a sudden and pressing demand upon; especially, to make such a demand successfully: as, to *strike* a friend for fifty dollars. [Colloq.]—**33†.** To match, as the stock and counterstock of a tally (see *tally*); hence, to unite; join.

I'll find a portion for her, if you *strike*
Affectionate hearts, and joy to call you nephew.
*Shirley*, The Brothers, i. 1.

**34†.** To fight; fight out.

They fight near to Auxerre the most bloody battle that ever was *struk* in France.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. xx.

We, that should check
And quench the raging fire in others' bloods,
We *strike* the battle to destruction?
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

**35.** To draw (lines) on a surface or on the face of a piece of stuff, as by snapping or twanging a chalked string stretched tightly along it.—**36.** In *carp.*, to form (a molding) with a molding-plane.—**37.** To harpoon or bomb (a whale).—**38.** In *angling*, to hook (a fish when it rises to the fly but fails to hook itself). It is accomplished by a quick dexterous turn or twist of the wrist.—**39.** To put (fish) in a strike-barrel.—**40.** In *electroplating*, to produce the beginning of a deposit of metal upon, as on a plate or other article of metal placed in the electroplating solution. The work is said to be *struck* as soon as a uniform film of deposited metal distinctly appears upon its surface.—**41.** In *color-making* and *dyeing*, to affect (a coloring matter) so as to obtain the desired precipitation of color in the vat or on the fabric by the addition of the proper color-producing chemical. See *color-striker*.

> A simpler method of dyeing by means of bichromates is also given, . . . by which the logwood is *struck* of an intense black and fixed.
> *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86.

**42.** In *electric lighting*, to produce (the arc) by parting the carbons.—**A struck battle**†, a hard-fought battle.

> Ten *struck battles*
> I suck'd these honour'd scars from, and all Roman.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

**Strike me luck, strike me lucky,** a familiar expression used in making a bargain, derived from the old custom of striking hands together in ratification of the bargain, the buyer leaving in the hand of the seller an earnest-penny.

> But if that 's all you stand upon,
> Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 540.

**Striking the fiars.** See *fiar*, 2.—**Striking-up press.** See *press*$^1$.—**Struck jury.** See *jury*. **To strike a balance,** to compare the summations on both sides of an account, in order to ascertain the amount due by either party to the other.—**To strike a center** or **centering,** in *arch.* See *centering*$^2$.—**To strike a docket.** See *docket*. **To strike a lead.** (*a*) In *mining*, to light on a lode or vein of metal. (*b*) To enter on any undertaking that proves successful.—**To strike all of a heap.** See *heap*.—**To strike an answer** (or other pleading), to strike it out as improper or insufficient. [Local, U. S.]—**To strike down.** (*a*) To prostrate by a blow; fell. (*b*) In fisheries, to head up and stow away barrels of, as fish.—**To strike fire.** See *fire*.—**To strike from,** to remove with or as with a blow or stroke: as, to *strike* a name *from* a list.

> Among the Arabians they that were taken in adultery had their heads *stricken from* their bodies.
> *Homilies*, Serm. against Adultery, p. 120.

**To strike hands.** See *hand*. **To strike off.** (*a*) See def. 9. (*b*) (1) To cancel; deduct: as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt. (2) To separate or remove by a blow or stroke: as, to *strike off* what is superfluous or injurious.

> Ffrom thense we entred in to the gardeyn, and visited the place wher our savyor was takyn and where Seynt Petir *Stroke of* Malcus eere.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

(3) To print: as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.—**To strike oil.** See *oil*.—**To strike out.** (*a*) To produce by collision, as by blows or strokes: as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

> My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 75.

(*b*) See def. 9. (*c*) To plan quickly or for an emergency; devise; invent; contrive: as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance. (*d*) In *base-ball*, to put out, as the pitcher does the batter when the latter is unable in a certain number of trials to hit the ball: as, he *struck out* three men in succession.—**To strike root, sail, soundings, tally.** See the nouns.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing: as, to *strike up* a tune.

> *Strike up* our drums, to find this danger out.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 179.

(*b*†) To send up; give out.

> Let the court not be paved, for that *striketh up* a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.
> *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

(*c*) To enter upon by mutual agreement; begin to cultivate: as, to *strike up* an acquaintance with somebody.

> She [Mme. de Souza] charmed and delighted me, and we *struck up* an intimacy without further delay.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, IV. 174.

**strike** (strīk), *n.* [< ME. *strike, stric, strek, streck* (= LG. *striek*); < *strike*, *v.*] **1.** A wooden implement with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top; a strickle.

> Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, *strike* ready [at] hand.
> *Tusser*, Husbandly Furniture, st. i.

**2.** A piece of wood used in the manufacture of pottery, in brickmaking, etc., to remove superfluous clay from a mold.—**3.** A puddlers' stirrer; a rabble.—**4**†. A stanchion in a gate, palisade, railing, or the like.

> Stowe says "there were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, invironed with *strikes* of iron, in the choir." See preface to the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London."
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 39.

**5.** In *metal-working*, a hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.—**6.** The direction or run of a bed or member of a stratified formation, especially with reference to the points of the compass. See *bearing*, 12, and cut under *dip*.

> The Devonian sandstones . . . are exposed in rugged cliffs slightly oblique to their line of *strike*, along a coast-line of ten miles in length, to the head of the bay [Gaspé].
> *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 106.

**7.** An English dry measure, consisting regularly of two bushels. It was never in other than local use, and varied in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels.

> He selleth all the malt or corn for the best, when there be but two *strikes* of the best in his sack.
> *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

> *Jailer.* What dowry has she?
> *Daugh.* Some two hundred bottles,
> And twenty *strike* of oats; but he'll ne'er have her.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

> How many *strike* of pease would feed a hog fat against Christide? *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

**8.** A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, either ready for heckling or after heckling; a strick.

> This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex,
> But smoothe it heng as doth a *strike* of flex.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 676.

**9.** In *sugar-making* and *-refining*, the quantity of syrup emptied at one time into the coolers; also, the quantity of sugar boiled or crystallized at one time: as, to boil a *strike;* to run off a *strike*.

> The *strike* is now done, air is admitted to the pan, and the contents are run off into the "mixer."
> *The Century*, XXXV. 114.

**10.** In *base-ball:* (*a*) An unsuccessful attempt of the batter to hit the ball. (*b*) A ball so pitched as to pass over the home-plate, and considered by the umpire as one that the batter should have tried to strike.—**11.** In *American bowling*, a play by which one of the contestants knocks down all the pins with one bowl, entitling him to add to his score as many points as the number of the pins knocked down with the first two balls of his next play. Also called *ten-strike*. Compare *spare*$^1$, *n.*, 2.—**12.** A concerted or general quitting of work by a body of men or women for the purpose of coercing their employer in some way, as when higher wages or shorter hours are demanded, or a reduction of wages is resisted; a general refusal to work as a coercive measure. Compare *lockout*.

> Accounts at that time [1362] of *strikes* in the building-trade are particularly numerous.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

> There have been times and incidents when the *strike* was the only court of appeals for the workingman, and the evil lay in the abuse of them and not in the use of them. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 292.

**13.** Any unscrupulous attempt to extort money or to obtain other personal advantage by initiating an attack with the intention of being bought off, as by introducing a bill into a legislature, hostile to some moneyed interest, with the hope of being paid to let the matter drop. [Political slang, U. S.]—**14.** Full measure; especially, in *brewing*, full measure of malt: thus, ale of the first *strike* is that which has its full allowance of malt and is strong.

> Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike*. *Scott.*

**15.** In *coining*, the whole amount struck at one time.—**16.** In *type-founding*, an imperfect matrix for type; the deeply sunken impression of the engraved character on a punch in a short and narrow bar of copper: so called because the punch is struck a hard blow with a hammer. Also known as *unjustified matrix*, or *drive*. See *type-founding*.

> When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or *strike*. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 699.

**17.** A metal piece which is inserted in a door-jamb, and against which the latch strikes as the door closes. It is beveled to permit the easy closing and self-latching of the door. Also called *striker-plate*.

**18.** Same as *stick*$^3$, 10.—**19.** In *soap-making:* (*a*) The general crystalline appearance of hard soaps, which is characteristic of soaps which retain the normal amount of water, and in which the saponification and separation have been complete. (*b*) The proper and characteristic marbling of well-made mottled soaps.—**By the strike,** by measure not heaped up, but having what was above the level of the measure scraped off with a strike.—**Strike of day,** the dawn or break of day.

> If I was to speak till *strike o' day*.
> *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 4.

**strike-a-light** (strīk'a̤-līt″), *n.* A piece of flint trimmed into the shape of a gun-flint, but somewhat larger, used with pyrites or steel for procuring fire from the sparks. Such implements have been frequently found among prehistoric relics. They have been used from remote ages, and are still manufactured and sold for that purpose.

> Another *strike-a-light* which I lately bought in a stall at Trèves is about 2 inches long by 1½ broad, and is made from a flat flake, trimmed to a nearly square edge at the butt-end, and to a very flat arc at the point.
> *Evans*, Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain, p. 283.

**strike-block** (strīk'blok), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

**strike-fault** (strīk'fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault running in the same general direction as the strike of the strata where it occurs.

**strike-or-silent** (strīk'ọr-sī″lẹnt), *n.* In *horol.*, a piece which sets the striking-mechanism of a clock in or out of action. *E. H. Knight.*

**strike-pan** (strīk'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, same as *teache* or *teache-pan*.

**strike-pay** (strīk'pā), *n.* An allowance paid by a trades-union to men on strike.

> In one memorable case, at least, a great employer . . . himself gave *strike pay* to his own men, when, under a sense of social duty, they left his works empty.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 722.

**strike-plate** (strīk'plāt), *n.* The keeper for a beveled latch-bolt, against which it strikes so as to snap shut automatically. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**striker** (strī'kėr), *n.* [< *strike* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who strikes, in any sense of the verb *strike*. Specifically—(*a*†) A robber.

> I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff six-penny *strikers*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

(*b*) A workman who with others quits work in order to coerce their employer to accede to their demands.

> The method employed by the *Strikers* in this country, during the past ten years, and more especially in their recent strikes, is most unreasonable, violent, as well as disastrous in its results. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 602.

(*c*) One who seeks to effect a strike, in sense 13. [Political slang, U. S.]

> If he can elect such a ticket even in Virginia alone, he will take the field after election as a *striker*, and will offer his electoral votes to whichever candidate will give the highest terms. *The Nation*, Sept. 6, 1883, p. 200.

(*d*) In the United States army, a soldier detailed to act as an officer's servant. See *strike*, *v. i.*, 19. (*e*†) A wencher. *Massinger.* (*f*†) A harpooner.

> Where-ever we come to an anchor, we always send out our *strikers*, and put our hooks and lines overboard to try for fish. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 118.

(*g*) In the hardware districts of England, a workman who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger. (*h*) An assistant or inferior shipwright. (*i*) A man employed to strike off the superfluous quantity of grain, salt, etc., from the top of a measure.

**2.** That which strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A species of tilt-hammer operated directly from the engine. (*b*) A hardened mold upon which a softened steel block is struck to receive a concave impression. (*c*) The hammer of a gun, the stroke of which fires the piece. (*d*) An automatic apparatus which regulates the descent, at the proper time and place, of the ruling-pens of a paper-ruling machine. (*e*) The lever which puts a machine into motion. [Eng.]

**3.** In *ornith.*, a tern or sea-swallow. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** In the *menhaden-fishery:* (*a*) The man who manages the striker-boat. A vessel usually has two striker-boats, with one man in each: these row close to the school of fish, observe its course, signal the purse-crew to set the seine, and drive the fish in the desired direction with pebbles which they carry in the boats. (*b*) A green hand who works at low wages while learning the business, but is one of the crew of a vessel.

**striker-arm** (strī'kėr-ärm), *n.* A seat-arm. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**striker-boat** (strī'kėr-bōt), *n.* In the menhaden-fishery, the striker's boat. See *striker*, 4 (*a*).

**striker-out** (strī'kėr-out'), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, the player who receives, and if possible returns, the ball when first served.

> It now becomes the duty of the adversary, called the *striker-out*, to return the ball by striking it with his racket in such a manner that it shall pass back over the net to the service side. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 179.

**striker-plate** (strī'kėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *strike*, 17.

**striking** (strī'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strike*, *v.*] **1.** The removal of the center upon which an arch has been built. See *striking-plate*.—**2.** The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.

**striking** (strī'king), *p. a.* Standing out prominently and conspicuously, so as strongly to impress the eye or the mind; prominent; notable; impressive; remarkable; surprising: as, a *striking* resemblance; a *striking* remark.

> The most *striking* characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader. *Macaulay*, Milton.

**striking-beam** (strī'king-bēm), *n.* A cylindrical horse on which hides, when removed from the tanning-liquor, are placed. While drying they are struck or scraped from time to time.

**strikingly** (strī'king-li), *adv.* In a striking manner; in such a manner as to surprise or impress; forcibly; impressively.

> The force of many *strikingly* poetic passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.
> *T. Warton*, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

**strikingness** (strī'king-nes), *n.* Striking character or quality.

**striking-plate** (strī′king-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, in a centering used in erecting an arch of masonry, a device for lowering or setting free the centering under the arch when completed. It consists of a compound wedge secured by keys. When the keys are driven out, the wedge slips backward, and causes the centering to fall.

**striking-solution** (strī′king-sọ̄-lū″shon), *n.* A weak solution of silver cyanide, with a large proportion of free potassium cyanide, in which metals to be silver-plated are immersed for a few seconds to effect an instantaneous deposit of silver on the metal in order to insure a perfect coating in the silver-bath proper.

**striklet†, striklert†.** Old spellings of *strickle*, *strickler*.

**string** (string), *n.* [< ME. *string*, *streng*, *strynge*, < AS. *strenge* = MD. *strenghe*, *stringhe*, D. *streng*, *strenge*, *strenk* (*streng-*), *strank* (*strang-*) = LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang*, MHG. *stranc*, *strange*, G. *strang* = Icel. *strengr* = Dan. *streng* = Sw. *sträng*, a string, line, cord; perhaps < AS. *strang*, etc., strong (see *strong*); otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, draw tight, Gr. *στραγγάλη*, a halter, *στραγγός*, hard-twisted: see *strain*$^1$, *stringent*, *strangle*.] 1. A slender cord; a thick thread; a line; a twine; a narrow band, thong, or ribbon; also, anything which ties.

> I'll knit it up in silken *strings*,
> With twenty odd-conceited true-love knots.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 45.

> Queen Mary came tripping down the stair,
> Wi' the gold *strings* in her hair.
> *Mary Hamilton* (Child's Ballads, III. 123).

> Vouchsafe to be an azure knight,
> When on thy breast and sides Herculean
> He fix'd the star and *string* cerulean.
> *Swift*, Poetry.

> Mrs. General Likens had her bonnet-*strings* untied; she took it off her head as she got out of the buggy.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 80.

2. A strip, as of leather, by which the covers of a book are held together.

> Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the *strings* and the titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. The line or cord of a bow.

> The best bow that the yeman browthe
> Roben set on a *stryng*.
> *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

4. In musical instruments, a tightly stretched cord or wire by the vibration of which tones are produced. The materials most used are gut, as in instruments of the lute and viol families, and brass or steel, as in the mandolin, the zither, and the pianoforte, though silk is also used. Silk strings are usually, and metal strings sometimes, wound with light silver wire to increase their weight; and such strings are often called *silver strings*. The pitch of the tone produced depends on the density, tension, and vibrating length of the string. The vibration is produced either by plucking or twanging with the finger, by a plectrum, or by a jack, as in the lute and harp families generally, and in the harpsichord; by the friction of a bow, as in the viol family; by a stream of air, as in the æolian harp; or by the blow of a hammer, as in the dulcimer and the pianoforte. The strings are named either by the letters of the tones to which they are tuned, or by numbers. The smallest string of several representatives of the lute and viol families is often called the *chanterelle*, because commonly used for the principal melody or cantus. The tuning of strings is effected usually by means of tuning-pins or -pegs, which in lutes and viols are placed in the head of the instrument, but in harps, zithers, and pianofortes in one side or rim of the frame. Not only has each instrument had a varying number of strings in different countries and at different periods, but the accordatura, or system of pitches, to which they are tuned has also varied. The vibrating length of the strings in instruments of the lute and viol families may be diminished, and the pitch of their tones raised, by pressing them with the fingers of the left hand against the fingerboard. The exact places for such shortening or "stopping" are sometimes marked by frets, as in the guitar and also in the zither. The modern harp is provided with a mechanism for raising the pitch of certain sets of strings one or two semitones by means of pedals.

> Of instrumentes of *stringes* in acord
> Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 197.

> Ye'll take a lock o' my yellow hair, . . .
> Ye'll make a *string* to your fiddle there.
> *The Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

> There 's not a *string* attuned to mirth
> But has its chord in Melancholy.
> *Hood*, Melancholy.

5. *pl.* Stringed instruments, especially the stringed instruments of a band or orchestra taken collectively—that is, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses—in distinction from the *wind* and the *percussives*.

> Praise him upon the *strings* and pipe.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cl. 4.

6. Something resembling a string. (*a*) A tendril, or vegetable fiber; particularly, the tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants: as, the *strings* of beans.

> Duck-weed . . . putteth forth a little *string* into the water, far from the bottom.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 567.

(*b*) In *mining*, a thin seam or branch of a lode; a small vein; a fissure filled with mineral or metalliferous matter, but wanting in regularity and permanence. (*c*) A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

> Heart with *strings* of steel,
> Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 70.

7. A cord or thread on which anything is filed; a file; also, a set of things strung on a string or file: as, a *string* of beads; hence, any series of persons or things connected or following in succession; a series or succession of persons, animals, or things extending in a line.

> Sir Harry hath what they call a *string* of stories, which he tells every Christmas.
> *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

> No king or commonwealth either can be pleased to see a *string* of precious coast towns in the hands of a foreign power.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 291.

8. A drove or company of horses or steers; a stud. [Colloq.]

> Going into the corral, and standing near the center, each of us picks out some one of his own *string* from among the animals that are trotting and running in a compact mass round the circle.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 656.

9. In *billiards*: (*a*) A number of wooden buttons strung on a wire to keep the score or tally of the game. There is a string for each player or side, one white with every fifth button black, the other the converse of this, for convenience in counting the buttons to be moved along the wire for each run made by either player or side. (*b*) The score, tally, or number of points scored by either player or side at any stage of a game: as, he made a poor *string* at first, but won. (*c*) A stroke made by each player from the head of the table to the opposite cushion and back, to determine, by means of the resultant positions of the balls, who shall open the game.—10. In *arch.*, a string-course.—11. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper-deck ports.—12. In *printing*, a piece-compositor's aggregate of the proofs of types set by him, pasted on a long strip of paper. The amount of work done is determined by the measurement of this string.—13. The stringy albumen of an egg. See *chalaza*.—14. A hoax, or discredited story. [Printers' slang, Eng.]—**A string of cash.** See *cash*$^3$, 1.—**Bass string.** See *bass*$^3$.—**Close string.** See *close*$^2$.—**Cut and mitered string**, in *stair-building*, an outer string cut to miter with the end of the riser.—**False string**, in a musical instrument, an imperfect string, giving an uncertain or untrue sound.—**Instrument of ten strings**, in the Bible, a variety of nebel or psaltery.—**Italian string.** See *Italian*.—**Open string**, in musical instruments of the stringed group, a string that is not stopped or shortened by the finger or a mechanical stop, but is allowed to vibrate throughout its full length.—**Order of the Yellow String.** See *order*.—**Plaited string work.** See *plaited*.—**Roman string.** See *Roman*.—**Rough string.** See *rough-string*.—**Silver string.** See def. 4.—**Soprano string.** Same as *chanterelle*, 1.—**Sympathetic string.** See *sympathetic*.—**The whip with six strings.** See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—**To harp on one string.** See *harp*.—**To have two strings to one's bow.** See *bow*$^2$.

**string** (string), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strung*, ppr. *stringing*. [< *string*, *n.* As with *ring*$^2$, the strong forms of the principal parts conform to the supposed analogy of *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with strings.

> Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poets' sinews.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 78.

2. To put in tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

> Here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*
> That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
> *Addison*, Letter from Italy.

3. To make tense; impart vigor to; tone. See *high-strung*.

> Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
> *Dryden*, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 89.

> Sylvia was too highly *strung* for banter.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

4. To fasten, suspend, or hang with a string: as, to *string* a parcel; to *string* up a dog.—5. To thread or file on a string: as, to *string* beads.—6. To prepare for use, as a bow, by bending it sufficiently to slip the bowstring into its notches, so that the string is tightly strained.—7. To extend in a string, series, or line.

> Ships were *strung* for miles along the lower levee [of New Orleans], and steamboats above, all discharging or receiving cargo.
> *W. T. Sherman*, Memoirs, vi.

8. To deprive of strings; strip the strings from: as, to *string* beans.—9†. To carve (lampreys). *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stretch out into a string or strings when pulled; become stringy.

> Let it [varnish] boil until it *strings* freely between the fingers.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 64.

2. To walk or move along in a string or disconnected line; straggle: as, they came *stringing* along. [Colloq.]—3. In *billiards*, to hit one's ball so that it will go the length of the table and back, to determine who shall open the game.

**string-alphabet** (string′al″fa-bet), *n.* An alphabet in which the letters are denoted by knots of various forms and combinations made in a string: used by the blind.

**string-band** (string′band), *n.* A band composed of stringed instruments, or the stringed instruments of such a band taken by themselves.

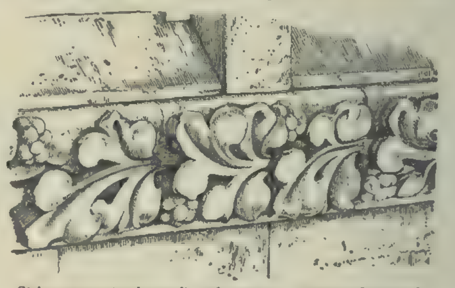
**string-bark** (string′bärk), *n.* Stringy-bark.

**string-bean** (string′bēn), *n.* A bean of which the green pods are used for food, prepared before cooking by stripping off the fibrous thread along their back. Varieties of the common kidney-bean, or French bean, are so treated.

**string-block** (string′blok), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wooden block into which are driven the studs for holding the loops of the ends of the strings furthest from the tuning-pins.

**string-board** (string′bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board that supports any important part of a framework or structure; especially, a board which sustains the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase. Also called *string-piece* or *stringer*.

**string-course** (string′kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a narrow molding or a projecting course continued horizontally along the face of a building, frequently under windows. It is sometimes merely a flat band, more often molded, and sometimes richly carved.



String-course (sculptured), 13th century. (From triforium of Amiens Cathedral, France.)

**stringed** (stringd), *a.* [< *string* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Having strings; furnished with strings: as, a *stringed* instrument.—2. Produced by strings or stringed instruments.

> Divinely-warbled voice
> Answering the *stringed* noise.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 97.

3. Fastened with a string or strings; tied.

> Bob took up the small *stringed* packet of books.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

4. In *her.*, furnished with a string of any sort, as a cord or ribbon.

**stringency** (strin′jen-si), *n.* [< *stringen*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Stringent character or condition. (*a*) Tightness; straitness: as, a *stringency* in the money-market. (*b*) Strictness; closeness; rigor: as, the *stringency* of the regulations was increased.

> As the known exactness of the uniformity became greater, the *stringency* of the inference increased.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 156.

**stringendo** (strin-jen′dō). [It., ppr. of *stringere*, < L. *stringere*, draw tight, compress: see *stringent*.] In *music*, pressing or accelerating the tempo: usually with a crescendo. Also *incalzando*.

**stringent** (strin′jent), *a.* [< L. *stringen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *stringere*, draw tight, compress, contract, touch, graze, stroke, etc.: see *strain*$^1$, *strict*, and cf. *strike*.] 1†. Tightening or binding; drawing tight. *Thomson.*—2. Straitened; tight; constrained; hampered by scarcity or lack of available funds: as, a *stringent* money-market.—3. Strict; close; rigorous; rigid; exacting; urgent: as, to make *stringent* regulations.

**stringently** (strin′jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; with stringency; tightly; rigorously; strictly. *Bailey.*

**stringentness** (strin′jent-nes), *n.* Stringency.

**stringer** (string′ėr), *n.* [< *string* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who strings. (*a*) One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow. *Nares.* (*b*) The workman who fits a piano with strings. (*c*) One who arranges on a string: as, a bead- or pearl-*stringer*.

2. A device for attaching piano-strings to a ridge cast specially for that purpose on the plate, instead of winding them around tuning wrest-pins inserted in the wrest-pin plank. It is a small hooked steel bar with a screw-threaded shank that is passed through the ridge and then secured by a nut. The wire string is first passed through a hole in the hooked end of the stringer, and then looped once around the hook.

In tuning, the string is tightened by turning the nut on the shank of the stringer.

3. In *railway engin.*, a longitudinal timber on which a rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.—4. In *ship-building*, an inside strake of plank or of plates, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams; a shelf. See cut under *beam*, 2 (*g*).—5. In *carp.*: (*a*) A horizontal timber connecting two posts in a framework. (*b*) Same as *string-board.*—6. A tie in a truss or a truss-bridge.—7†. A fornicator; a wencher.

> A whoreson tyrant! hath been an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant him!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

8. A small stick or switch used to string fish on by the gills.

**string-gage** (string′gāj), *n.* A gage, like a wire-gage, for measuring the size of a string for a musical instrument.

**string-halt** (string′hâlt), *n.* A corruption of *spring-halt.*

**stringiness** (string′i-nes), *n.* Stringy character or condition; fibrousness. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 360.

**stringing** (string′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *string*, *v.*] 1. In *silk-manuf.*, same as *glossing.*—2. *pl.* Straight or curved inlaid lines in buhl-work.

**stringless** (string′les), *a.* [< *string* + *-less.*] Without strings.

> His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 149.

**stringman†** (string′man), *n.* A musician who plays upon a stringed instrument.

> Some use trumpetts, some shalmes, some small pipes, some are *stringemen.*
> *MSS. Hard.* No. 610, in Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 32.

**string-minstrel** (string′min″strel), *n.* A minstrel who accompanies himself on a stringed instrument. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

**Stringopidæ** (string-gop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Strigopidæ.*

**Stringopinæ** (string-gọ-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Strigopinæ.*

**Stringops, Stringopsis** (string′gops, string-gop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρίγξ* (*στριγγ-*) (> L. *strix, strig-*), a screech-owl (< *στρίζειν*, cry, squeak), + *ὤψ*, face, eye.] Same as *Strigops.*

**string-orchestra** (string′ôr″kes-trạ̈), *n.* A string-band.

**string-organ** (string′ôr″gạn), *n.* A musical instrument with a keyboard, characterized by a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds, which are severally connected by rods with a corresponding set of wires or strings in such a way that the vibrations of the reeds are communicated to the appropriate strings. The tones thus secured are sweet and pure, combining some of the advantages of both the harmonium and the pianoforte.

**string-pea** (string′pē), *n.* See *pea*$^1$, 1.

**string-piece** (string′pēs), *n.* A name of various parts in constructions of wood. (*a*) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. (*b*) Same as *string-board.* (*c*) A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor. (*d*) In a frame, a horizontal connecting-piece. (*e*) A heavy horizontal piece of squared timber carried along the edge of the front of a wharf or of cribwork, to hold the timbers in place, and strengthen the whole.

**string-plate** (string′plāt), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the metal plate which carries the string-block. It was originally made separate, but is now combined in a single casting with the entire frame.

**stringwood** (string′wụd), *n.* A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Acalypha rubra*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. It was a handsome tree, named from its pendent spikes of reddish male flowers.

**stringy** (string′i), *a.* [< *string* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous: as, a *stringy* root.

> Power by a thousand tough and *stringy* roots
> Fixed to the people's pious nursery-faith.
> *Coleridge*, tr. of Schiller's Piccolomini, iv. 4.

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

> They hoard up glue, whose clinging drops,
> Like pitch or bird lime, hang in *stringy* ropes.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. Sinewy; wiry. [Colloq.]

> A *stringy* little man of about fifty.
> *Jerrold*, Men of Character, Job Pippins, iii.

4. Marked by thread-like flaws on the surface: as, *stringy* glass; *stringy* marble. *Marble-worker*, § 8.

**stringy-bark** (string′i-bärk), *n.* 1. One of a class of Australasian gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) distinguished by a tenacious fibrous bark. The common stringy bark is *E. obliqua*, abounding in Tasmania and southern Australia, in Victoria from its gregarious habit called *messmate-tree* (which see). A common stringy-bark of Victoria and New South Wales is *E. macrorrhyncha*, a smaller tree, the wood of which is used for various purposes. Other stringy barks are *E. capitellata*, *E. eugenioides*, *E. tetrodonta*, *E. microcorys* (mostly known as *tallow-wood*), *E. piperita* (white stringy-bark), and *E. amygdalina*; the last two are also called *peppermint-tree.* See cut under *Eucalyptus.* Also called *string-bark.*

> Split *string-bark* timber is the usual material for fences in Australia, when procurable. *A. L. Gordon.*

2. In Australia, a post and rail fence.

**strinkle** (string′kl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strinkled*, ppr. *strinkling.* [< ME. *strinklen*, *strenklen*, *strenkelen*, freq. of *strenken*, sprinkle; origin uncertain. The resemblance to *sprinkle* is appar. accidental; but the word may be a var. of *sprinkle*, perhaps due to initial conformation with *strew.*] To strew or sprinkle sparingly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**strinkling** (string′kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who strinkles.—2. That which is strinkled; a small quantity.

> Men whose brains were seasoned with some *strinklings* at least of madness and phrensy.
> *Dr. H. More*, On Godliness, xiv. § 11. (*Trench.*)

**striolate** (strī′ọ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **striolatus*, < **striola*, dim. of L. *stria*, a furrow: see *stria.*] In *bot.*, minutely striate.

**striolet** (strī′ọ-let), *n.* [< NL. **striola* (dim. of L. *stria*) + *-et.*] In *entom.*, a short stria or impressed line. *Kirby.*

**strip**$^1$ (strip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stripped* or *stript*, ppr. *stripping.* [(*a*) < ME. *stripen*, *streepen*, *strepen*, *strupen* (pret. *strepte*, *strupte*, pp. *strept*, *i-struped*), < AS. **strȳpan*, **strēpan*, in comp. *be-strȳpan*, rob, plunder, = MD. *stroopen*, rob, plunder, skin, strip, also bind, strain, etc., D. *stroopen* = MLG. *strōpen*, plunder, strip, = OHG. *stroufen*, MHG. *stroufen*, G. *streifen*, strip, skin, flay; (*b*) cf. D. *strippen*, strip (leaves), whip, = LG. *strepen*, strip (leaves), etc., = MHG. *striefen*, skin, flay. The two sets of forms (to either of which the ME. *stripen*, *strepen* could be referred) are more or less confused with each other, and with the forms of *strip*$^2$, *stripe*; but they appear to be orig. distinct. The two senses 'rob' or 'plunder' and 'skin' are not necessarily connected, though *rob* and *reave* supply a partial analogy.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To rob; plunder; despoil; deprive; divest; bereave: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *strip* a man *of* his possessions; to *strip* a tree *of* its fruit.

> Wherefore labour they to *strip* their adversaries *of* such furniture as doth not help? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

> If such tricks . . . *strip* you out *of* your lieutenantry.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 173.

> Like Thieves, when they have plundered and *stript* a man, leave him. *Wycherley*, Ep. Ded. to Plain Dealer.

2. To deprive of covering; remove the skin or outer covering of; skin; peel: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *strip* a beast *of* its skin; to *strip* a tree *of* its bark.

> The forward, backward falx, the mare, the turn, the trip,
> When *stript* into their shirts, each other they invade
> Within a spacious ring. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 244.

> A simple view of the object, as it stands *stripped of* every relation, in all the nakedness and solitude of metaphysical abstraction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To uncover; unsheathe.

> On, or *strip* your sword stark naked.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 274.

4. To unrig: as, to *strip* a ship.—5. To tear off the thread of: said of a screw or bolt: as, the screw was *stripped.*—6. To pull or tear off, as a covering or some adhering substance: as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back: sometimes emphasized with *off.*

> And he *stripped off* his clothes also. 1 Sam. xix. 24.

> She *stripp'd* it from her arm.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 101.

7. To milk dry; press all the milk out of: as, to *strip* a cow.—8. In *fish-culture*, to press or squeeze the ripe roe or milt out of (fishes). After the fishes are stripped the spawn of opposite sexes is mixed together; and after this artificial fecundation the eggs are hatched by artificial methods.

9. In *agri.*, to pare off the surface of in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface. *Imp. Dict.*—10†. To separate; put away: with *from.*

> His . . . unkindness,
> That *stripp'd* her *from* his benediction.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 45.

11. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to separate (the wings of the tobacco-leaf) from the stems. *E. H. Knight.*—12. In *carding*, to clean (the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats) from short fibers. *E. H. Knight.*—13. In *file-making*, to cross-file and draw-file (a file-blank) in order to bring it to accurate form and to clean the surface preliminary to grinding and cutting.—14. In *mining*, to remove the overlying soil or detrital material from (any bed or mineral deposit which it is desired to open and work).—15. In *gun-making*, to turn (the exterior of a gun-barrel) in a lathe in such manner that its longitudinal axis shall coincide with the axis of the bore.—16†. To run past or beyond; outrun; outstrip. See *outstrip.*

> Alate we ran the deer, and through the lawnds
> *Stripp'd* with our nags the lofty frolic bucks.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

=**Syn.** 2. To denude, lay bare.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To take off the covering or clothes; uncover; undress.—2. To lose the thread, as a screw, or have the screw stripped off, as a screw-bolt.—3. To issue from a rifled gun without assuming the spiral turn: said of a projectile. *Farrow.*—4. To come off, as an outer covering (as bark); separate from an underlying surface.—5. To be stripped of milt or spawn. Compare I., 8.

**strip**$^2$ (strip), *n.* [Another form of *stripe*: see *stripe.* *Strip* is to *stripe* as *bit* to *bite*, *smit* to *smite.* It is commonly referred to *strip*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long: as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of territory.—2. An ornamental appendage to women's dress, formerly worn: it is spoken of as worn on the neck and breast.

> When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
> And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 51.

> A stomacher upon her breast so bare,
> For *strips* and gorget were not then the weare.
> *Dr. Smith*, Penelope and Ulysses, 1. 1658.

3. A stripling; a slip. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlvi.—4. In *joinery*, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.—5. In *mining*, one of a series of troughs forming a labyrinth, or some similar arrangement, through which the ore flows as it comes from the stamps, and in which the particles are deposited in the order of their equivalence.

**strip**$^3$ (strip), *n.* [Sc. also *strype*, *streape*, dim. *strypie*; perhaps another use of *strip*$^2$. Cf. *strippet.*] 1. A rill. [Scotch.]—2. Destruction of fences, buildings, timber, etc.; waste. [U. S.]

**strip-armor** (strip′är″mọr), *n.* Armor, especially for the legs, used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and showing broad raised strips alternating with sunken bands.

**stripe** (strīp), *n.* [< ME. *stripe* (*strīpe*, prob. also *strĭpe*, > E. *strip*$^2$), < MD. *strijpe*, *strepe*, D. *streep* = MLG. *stripe*, LG. *stripe*, a stripe or strip, = MHG. G. *streif* = Dan. *stribe* (< D.), a stripe, strip; cf. *strip*$^1$, *strip*$^2$.] 1. A streak of a different color from that of the ground; a long narrow division of something of a different color from the ground: as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. Compare *streak*$^2$, *stria*, *striga.*—2. A narrow piece attached to something of a different color or texture: as, the red *stripe* on the leg of a soldier's trousers.—3. Generally, a strip or narrow piece.

> The whole ground that is sown, to the sandy ascent of the mountains, is but a narrow *stripe* of three quarters of a mile broad. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 75.

4. A long narrow discolored mark made on flesh by the stroke of a lash or rod; a wale; hence, a stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

> Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed.
> Deut. xxv. 3.

5†. A blow; a stroke.

> Euery one gyue but one suer *stripe*, & suerly ye iorney is oura. *Hall*, Chron., Rich. III., an. 3.

> But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*
> Her lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 27.

6. Distinctive color; particular kind or character; hence, distinguishing characteristic: as, a politician of the Republican *stripe.*

> I shall go on; and first in differing *stripe*
> The flood-god's speech thus tune an oaten pipe.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

> Various poems are of a democratic, liberal *stripe*, inspired by the struggle then commencing over Europe.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 256.

**Bengal stripe**, a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes; gingham.—**Cirrus stripe**, a long thin stripe of cirrus cloud, generally occurring in parallel rows which, by the effect of perspective, usually appear to be convergent. The motion of these stripes is usually either broadside forward, or oblique to their length.

> *Cirrus-stripes* lie in regions of maximum pressure most often nearly perpendicular to the isobar.
> *Abercromby*, Weather, p. 92.

**Dobie's stripe.** Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Spanish stripes.** See *Spanish*.—**Stars and stripes.** See *star*$^{1}$.—**To come to hand stripes**†, to come to close quarters; fight hand to hand. *Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

**stripe** (strīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striped*, ppr. *striping*. [< *stripe*, *n*.] 1. To make stripes upon; form with lines of different colors; variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; lash. [Rare.]—3†. To thrust.

> He has *striped* his bright brown brand
> Out through Clerk Saunders' fair bodye.
> *Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

**Droved and striped.** See *drove*$^{3}$.

**striped** (strī'ped or strīpt), *a.* 1. Having stripes. See *streaked*. *Striped* and *streaked* are synonymous, but differ slightly as *stripe* and *streak* do, the former implying greater firmness, evenness, and regularity of the markings indicated: as, a *striped* zebra; *streaked* soap.—**Striped-barked maple, striped dogwood.** Same as *striped maple*.—**Striped dormouse, function, jasper.** See the nouns.—**Striped grass.** Same as *ribbon-grass*.—**Striped maple, mullet, perch, snake, spinebelly,** etc. See the nouns.—**Striped muscle,** striated muscle. See *muscular tissue* (with cut), under *muscular*.—**Striped squirrel,** the chipmunk.

**striped-bass** (strī'ped-bȧs), *n.* *Roccus lineatus*, the bass or rockfish. See cuts under *bass* and *gill*. [U. S.]

**stripetail** (strīp'tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eupherusa*, of which there are several species.

**strip-leaf** (strip'lēf), *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing.

**strip-lights** (strip'līts), *n. pl.* In a theater, rows of lights fastened behind wings.

**stripling** (strip'ling), *n.* [Appar. < *strip*$^{2}$ + *-ling*$^{1}$.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

> And the king said, Enquire thou whose son the *stripling* is. 1 Sam. xvii. 56.

> And now a *stripling* cherub he appears.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 636.

**stripper** (strip'ėr), *n.* [< *strip*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who strips, or an implement or machine used for stripping. Specifically—(*a*) In *wool-carding*: (1) A small card-roll the function of which is to remove or strip the fiber from another roll in a carding-machine. The fiber thus stripped off is delivered to some other carding-roll or worker. In some carding-machines a stripper is used to take the wool from the licker-in and deliver it to the breast-cylinder. (2) An automatic device for lifting the top cards or flats employed in some kinds of wool-carding machines. Also called *angle-stripper*. (*b*) A machine for smoothing down old and worn-out files to make them ready for recutting; a file-stripper. (*c*) An implement used on osier-farms for stripping off willow-bark. One form is an annular scraper through which the willows or switches are drawn after starting the bark sufficiently to allow the wood to pass through the scraper and be grasped by a pair of nippers. The bark thus stripped off is used for medicinal purposes, and the peeled switches are used for baskets and other willow wares.

**strippet**† (strip'et), *n.* [< *strip*$^{3}$ + *-et*.] A small brook; a rivulet. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Scotland, x.

**stripping** (strip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strip*$^{1}$, *v*.] 1. That which is removed by stripping.

> Light *strippings* from the fan-trees.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus, iv.

2. *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, procured by a downward stripping action of the thumb and forefinger.—3. In *fish-culture*, the operation of pressing ripe spawn or milt out of the live fish.—4. In *quarrying* and *mining*, the act of removing the superficial detritus, soil, etc., preparatory to opening a mine or quarry, or to lay bare the surface for examination; also, the material thus removed.

**stripping-knife** (strip'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for separating the blades of sorghum from the stalks to prepare them for grinding. *E. H. Knight.*

**stripping-plate** (strip'ing-plāt), *n.* A fixed plate attached to the frame of a roller, to scrape or strip off any adhering material, as in paint-grinding mills, clay-crushers, and in some rolling-mills for metals which adhere to rollers.

**stripulose** (strip'ụ̄-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, covered with coarse, decumbent hairs, as the elytra of certain beetles.

**stripy** (strī'pi), *a.* Stripe-like; occurring in stripes; marked by streaks or stripes.

**Strisores** (strī-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; origin obscure.] An artificial order or suborder of birds, including a number of picarian families. It was divided by Cabanis into *Macrochires* (the humming-birds, swifts, and goatsuckers) and *Amphibolæ* (the colies, touracous, and hoactzins). [Not in use.]

**stritchel** (strich'el), *n.* An assibilated form of *strickle*.

**strive** (strīv), *v. i.*; pret. *strove*, pp. *striven* (formerly also *strived*, Rom. xv. 20), ppr. *striving*. [< ME. *striven*, *stryven*, *strifen* (orig. a weak verb, pret. *strived*, afterward conformed to the analogy of strong verbs like *drive*, pret. *drove*, with pret. *strof*, *strove*, pp. *striven*), < OF. *estriver* = Pr. *estribar*, strive, prob. < OHG. **strīban*, in deriv. weak verb, MHG. G. *streben* = D. *streven* = MLG. *streven*, LG. *strewen* = Sw. *sträfva* = Dan. *stræbe*, strive; cf. Icel. *strīdha* = Sw. *strīda*, strive: see *stride*, and cf. *strife*.] 1. To make strenuous effort; endeavor earnestly; labor hard; do one's endeavor; try earnestly and persistently: followed by an infinitive: as, he *strove* hard to win the prize; to *strive* to excel; to *strive* to pay one's way.

> *Strive* to enter in at the strait gate. Luke xiii. 24.

> I'll *strive* . . . to take a nap.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 104.

> When there is perfect sincerity—when each man is true to himself—when everyone *strives* to realize what he thinks the highest rectitude—then must all things prosper.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 518.

2. To contend; struggle; battle; fight: followed by *with*, *against*, or *for*: as, to *strive against* fate; to *strive for* the truth.

> First *with* thi bettir be waar for to *stryue*,
> Aȝens thi felaw noo quarel thou contryue.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

> While Iesvs *stroue with* Sathans strong Temptations.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

> *Against* the Deity 'tis hard to *strive*.
> *Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

> *Striving with* love and hate, *with* life and death,
> *With* hope that lies, and fear that threateneth.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

3. To vie; contend for preëminence: with *with*.

> *With* the rose colour *stroof* hire hewe.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 180.

> Nor that sweet grove
> Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
> Castalian spring, might *with* this Paradise
> Of Eden *strive*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 275.

4. To quarrel or contend with one another; be at variance one with another, or come to be so; be in contention, dispute, or altercation.

> Do as adversaries do in law,
> *Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 279.

5. To oppose by contrariety of qualities: with *with*.

> Now private pity *strove with* publick hate,
> Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
> *Sir J. Denham*, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial
> [and Death.

=**Syn.** 1. *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); seek, aim, toil.—2. To compete, contest.—4. To dispute, wrangle.

**strive** (strīv), *n.* [< *strive*, *v*.] A striving; an effort; a strife. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

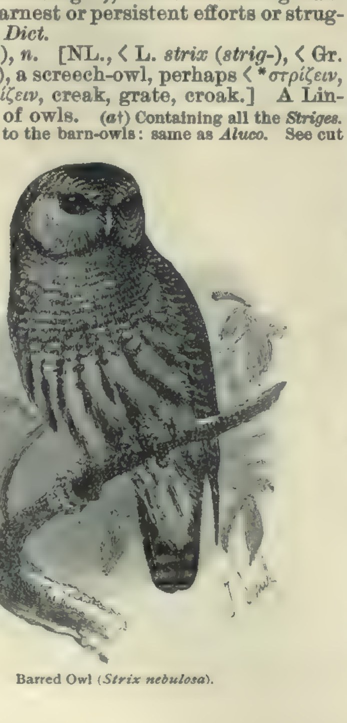
**striver** (strī'vėr), *n.* [< *strive* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind. *Glanville.*

**striving** (strī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strive*, *v*.] Strenuous or earnest effort; struggle; endeavor.

> Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a *striving* good enough to be called a failure. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

**strivingly** (strī'ving-li), *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest or persistent efforts or struggles. *Imp. Dict.*

**Strix** (striks), *n.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), < Gr. *στρίξ* (*στριγ-*), a screech-owl, perhaps < **στρίζειν*, equiv. to *τρίζειν*, creak, grate, croak.] A Linnean genus of owls. (*a*†) Containing all the *Striges*. (*b*) Restricted to the barn-owls: same as *Aluco*. See cut under *barn-owl*. (*c*) Restricted to the wood-owls, like *Strix stridula*, having the facial disk complete, circular, and no plumicorns. In this sense it is now commonly employed. The common barred owl of the United States is *Strix nebulosa*. See cut in preceding column.



Barred Owl (*Strix nebulosa*).

**stroak**†, **stroaking**†. Obsolete spellings of *stroke*$^{1}$, *stroking*.

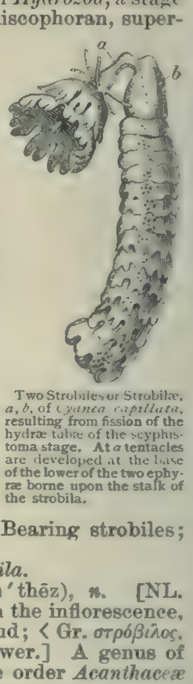
**stroam**† (strōm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *stream* (as *soam*$^{2}$ for *seam*$^{2}$), perhaps associated with *roam*: see *stream*.] 1†. To wander about idly and vacantly.—2. To walk with long strides. [Prov. Eng.]

> He, ejaculating blessings upon his parents, and calling for just vengeance upon himself, *stroamed* up and down the room. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 10. (*Davies*.)

**strob** (strob), *n.* [< Gr. *στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling round, < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist. Cf. *strobile*, *strophe*.] The angular velocity of one radian per second.

**strobic** (strob'ik), *a.* [< *strob* + *-ic*.] Appearing to spin.—**Strobic circles,** a number of circles drawn concentrically which appear to spin round when they are moved about.

**strobila** (strọ-bī'lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *strobilæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *στροβίλη*, a plug of lint like a pine-cone, cf. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, etc.: see *strobile*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of a discophoran, supervening upon the scyphistoma or hydra-tuba stage by the development of ephyræ, and before these become detached from one another and from the stalk upon which they grow. See *ephyra*, 1, and *scyphistoma*. (*b*) In *Vermes*, a segmented tapeworm; the chain of zooids formed by a scolex and the proglottides which have successively budded from it. (*c*†) [*cap.*] [NL.] A supposed genus of acalephs, based on the strobiliform stage of certain hydrozoans. *Sars*, 1835. (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Sodoffsky*, 1837.



Two Strobiles or Strobilæ, *a*, *b*, of *Cyanea capillata*, resulting from fission of the hydræ tubæ of the scyphistoma stage. At *a* tentacles are developed at the base of the lower of the two ephyræ borne upon the stalk of the strobila.

**strobilaceous** (strob-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< *strobile* + *-aceous*.] 1. Resembling a strobile; strobiliform.—2. Bearing strobiles; strobiliferous.

**strobilæ**, *n.* Plural of *strobila*.

**Strobilanthes** (strob-i-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), so called from the inflorescence, usually cone-like when in bud; < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ* and tribe *Ruellieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with acute linear calyx-lobes, a somewhat equally five-lobed corolla with a short or long and slender tube, stamens four and perfect or two perfect and two rudimentary, and two or perhaps rarely three ovules in each of the two ovary-cells. There are about 180 species, natives mostly of India, scantily represented in China, Japan, and Malaysia, with one species in tropical Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, commonly erect, bearing opposite entire or toothed leaves, which are in a few species very unequal in the same pair. Their usually rather large and handsome flowers are often blue or purple, and form dense or interrupted spikes which are terminal or crowded in the axils, and are sometimes replaced by a panicle or cyme. The fruit is an oblong or linear capsule slightly contracted at the base. Several species are cultivated for ornament, sometimes under the name *cone-head*. *S. flaccidifolius* yields the room, or maigyee dye, of India, etc. See *room*$^{2}$, and cut under *stoma*, 2.

**strobilate** (strob'i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *strobilated*, ppr. *strobilating*. [< *strobile* + *-ate*$^{2}$.] To form or develop strobiles; be or become a strobile; effect strobilation.

**strobilation** (strob-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *strobilate* + *-ion*.] 1. Formation or production of strobiles; metameric division of a scyphistoma or hydra tuba into medusæ.—2. Gemmation of the successive links or joints of a tapeworm; also, the transverse fission of various worms.

**strobile** (strob'il), *n.* [= F. *strobile* = G. *strobel*, a pine-cone, < LL. *strobilus*, a pine-cone, < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, a top, sea-snail, whirlpool, twist or turn, etc., < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist, spin.] 1. In *bot.*, a cone (which see, and cuts under *Lepidostrobus* and *pericarp*). Also *strobilus*.

> With reference to fructification, the form of Lycopodites Milleri renders it certain that it must have borne *strobiles* at the ends of its branchlets, or some substitute for these, and not naked spore-cases like those of Psilophyton.
> *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 101.

2. In *zoöl.*, a strobila. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1587.

**strobiliferous** (strob-i-lif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*, 2) + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *zoöl.*, bearing a strobile or chain of zooids: as, the *strobiliferous* stage of an acaleph or a worm.

**strobiliform** (strǫ-bil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*) + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a strobile.

**strobiline** (strob'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *στροβίλινος*, of or like a pine-cone, < *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone: see *strobila.*] Of or pertaining to a strobile or strobiles; strobiliform; strobilaceous.

**strobilite**† (strob'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *-ite*$^2$.] A fossil pine-cone, or something supposed to be the fruit of a coniferous tree.

**strobilization** (strob'i-li-zā'shǫn), *n.* [< *strobile* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Same as *strobilation.*

The second mode of reproduction [of *Scyphistoma*], the process of *strobilization*, begins later.
*Claus*, Zool. (trans.), p. 256.

**strobiloid** (strob'i-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *εἶδος*, form.] Like a strobile; strobiliform: as, *strobiloid* gemmation; *strobiloid* buds. *Encyc. Brit.*

**strobilophagous** (strob-i-lof'a̤-gus), *a.* [< NL. *Strobilophaga* (Vieillot, 1816), a genus of birds (the same as *Pinicola*, q. v.), < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon pine-cones, as a bird.

**Strobilosaura** (strǫ-bī-lǫ-sâ'rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *σαύρα*, a lizard.] A former superfamily of *Lacertilia*, having a fleshy inextensile tongue, eyelids, developed limbs, and acrodont or pleurodont dentition. It included the families *Agamidæ* and *Iguanidæ*. Also *Strobilosauria*.

**strobilosauran** (strǫ-bī-lǫ-sâ'ra̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strobilosaura* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Strobilosaura;* agamoid or iguanoid.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Strobilosaura*.

Also *strobilosaurian.*

**strobilure** (strob'i-lūr), *n.* [< NL. *Strobilurus.*] A lizard of the genus *Strobilurus*.

**Strobilurus** (strob-i-lū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann), < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, having the tail ringed with spinose scales (whence the name). *S. torquatus* is the Brazilian strobilure.

**strobilus** (strǫ-bī'lus), *n.* Same as *strobile*, 1.

**stroboscope** (strob'ǫ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling round (< *στρέφειν*, turn, twist: see *strobile*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration, by illuminating it at frequent intervals (for example, by electric sparks or by a beam of light made intermittent by passing through a moving perforated plate), or again by viewing it through the openings of a revolving disk: also used as a toy. The phenakistoscope and zoëtrope represent one form of stroboscope.

**stroboscopic** (strob-ǫ-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stroboscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the stroboscope, to observations made with it, or to the physical principle involved in its use. *Nature*, XXXIX. 451.

**strocal**†, **strocklet**†, **stroclet**†, *n.* See *strokle.*

**strode** (strōd). Preterit of *stride.*

**strof**†. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strive.*

**strogle**†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *struggle.*

**stroi**†, *v. t.* See *stroy.*

**stroil** (stroil), *n.* [Also *stroyl;* origin obscure.] The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens:* applied especially to the white and worm-like roots. See cut under *quitch-grass. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**strokal**†, *n.* See *strokle.*

**stroke**$^1$ (strōk), *n.* [Formerly also *stroak;* < ME. *strook, strok, strak*, < AS. *strāc* (= MHG. G. *streich*, a stroke), < *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass along, etc.: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strike*, *n.*, *strake*$^2$, *streak*$^2$, *n.*] **1.** A sweeping movement of a sustained object; the moving of something held or supported through a limited course; in *mech.*, one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line: as, the *strokes* of an oar; a *stroke* of a pen in writing; the *strokes* of a file, a saw, a piston-rod, or a pump-handle; the length of *stroke* of a pendulum.

A few *strokes* of his muscular arms, and he is reached by the launch and swings himself up into her bows.
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 834.

In a *stroke* or two the canoes were away out in the middle of the Scheldt. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 11.

**2.** In *rowing*, specifically—(*a*) The manner or style of moving the oars or making strokes; the handling of the oars: as, to set the *stroke* for the race; the *stroke* was very rapid or exhausting. (*b*) The guiding-stroke: as, to pull *stroke* in a race. (*c*) The rower who sets the stroke; the stroke-oar or strokesman.—**3.** A line or mark impressed by or as if by a sweeping movement; hence, a part of an impression of any kind appearing as if so made: as, the hair-*strokes*, curved *strokes*, or up-and-down *strokes* of a letter; fine or coarse *strokes* in an engraving. See cut under *type.*

Carracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free *stroke*, and Titian's warmth divine.
*Pope*, To Mr. Jervas, l. 38.

**4.** A throb; a pulsation; a beat.

For twenty *strokes* of the blood, without a word,
Linger'd that other, staring after him.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**5.** In musical instruments with a keyboard, the range of motion of a key.—**6.** A striking of one body or mass upon another; a sudden impact of an object moved or hurled through space; a blow or concussion, especially one administered or effected by design or in some definite manner: as, a *stroke* of the fist or of a sword; the *strokes* of a hammer; the *stroke* of a bat, a cue, or a mallet against a ball (in various games).

He smote a-boute hym grete *strokes* bothe on the lefte syde and on the right side. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

How now! what noise? That spirit 's possess'd with haste
That wounds the unresisting postern with these *strokes.*
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 92.

**7.** A sudden or special effect produced upon an object as if by a striking movement; a result or consequence of the action of some rapidly working or efficient agency or cause: as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of paralysis (for which the word *stroke* is often used absolutely, both colloquially and by physicians); the *stroke* of fate or of death: used in the Bible especially of a divine chastisement or judgment.

Remove thy *stroke* away from me. Ps. xxxix. 10.

When I did speak of some distressful *stroke*
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 157.

She'll make you shrink, as I did, with a *stroke*
But of her eye, Tigranes.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**8.** A sound of striking; a resonant concussion; a giving out of sounds by striking: as, the *strokes* of a bell or a hammer; the clock is on (that is, on the point of giving out) the *stroke* of twelve.

His hour 's upon the *stroke.*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

**9.** An effective movement, action, or expression; an energetic touch, effort, or exertion; a piece or course of activity: as, a good *stroke* of business; he will not do a *stroke* of work; a bold *stroke* for liberty.

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when they are managed artfully, are those which most delight the reader.
*Dryden*, State of Innocence, Pref.

I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing *stroke* to your fine chapel.
*Dr. Plot*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 74.

Christianity [is] the greatest and happiest *stroke* ever yet made for human perfection.
*M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, iv.

**10.** A trait; a feature; a characteristic.

In its main *strokes*, it accords with the Aristotelean philosophy. *Parker*, Platonic Philosophy, 2d ed., p. 42.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single *stroke* in his character. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

**11.** A feat; a thing successfully done; a coup.

To wake the soul by tender *strokes* of art.
*Addison*, Cato, Prol.

But the advance in double column against the combined fleets was a *stroke* of genius as affairs stood.
*The Academy*, June 28, 1890, p. 437.

**12**†. Capacity for doing anything; effective ability; skill in action or manipulation.

Neither can any man be entertained as a Soldier that has not a greater *stroke* than ordinary at eating.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 71.

**13**†. Moving or controlling power; influence; sway; ascendancy; standing; importance.

They . . . which otherwise have any *stroke* in the disposition of such preferments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

In this new state of government, Appius was the man that bare the greatest *stroke;* he ruled the rost and swaied all the rest. *Holland*, tr. of Livy (ed. 1600), p. 109.

**A stroke above**, a degree above; of somewhat higher grade or quality than. [Colloq.]

She was *a stroke above* the other girls. *Dickens.*

**Indoor stroke.** See *outdoor*, 3.—**Split stroke.** See *split.*—**Stroke of the glottis.** See *glottis.*—**To keep stroke**, in *rowing*, to move the oars in unison.

**stroke**$^1$ (strōk), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [< *stroke*$^1$, *n.*] To act as stroke or strokesman to; handle the stroke-oar for or of. [Recent.]

The Yale crew have lost their stroke. . . . He *stroked* the university crew to victory in six races.
*Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII. 571.

**stroke**$^2$ (strōk), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *strake*, *straik;* < ME. *stroken*, *straken*, < AS. *strācian* (= D. *strijken* = OHG. *streichōn*, MHG. G. *streichen*, also freq. *streicheln*), stroke, causal form of *strīcan*, etc., go, strike: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*$^1$. Cf. Sw. *stryka*, Dan. *stryge*, Icel. *strjūka*, stroke (see *stroll*).] **1.** To pass the hands or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub, or rub down, with a gentle movement in a single direction: an action often performed for soothing or caressing a person or an animal, also for smoothing or polishing an object, etc., and sometimes as a curative process.

She *straiked* my head, and she kembed my hair.
*Alison Gross* (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

And then another pause; and then,
*Stroking* his beard, he said again.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Second Interlude.

**2.** Hence, figuratively, to soothe; flatter; pacify; encourage. [Now prov. Eng.]

Such smooth soft language as each line
Might *stroake* an angry god, or stay
Jove's thunder. *Carew*, To my Rival.

**3.** To affect in some way by a rubbing action.

What a slovenly little villian art thou!
Why dost thou not *stroke* up thy hair?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 5.

The ancient Chinese were very proud of the Hair of their Heads, letting it grow very long, and *stroking* it back with their Hands curiously. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 407.

**4.** In *masonry*, to work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.—**To stroke the wrong way** (of the hair, expressed or implied), to go against the grain of; ruffle or annoy, as by opposition: from the irritating effect on an animal, especially a cat, of rubbing up the fur by stroking it in the direction opposite to the way it lies.

**stroke**$^2$ (strōk), *n.* [< *stroke*$^2$, *v.*] An act of stroking; a stroking caress.

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke.*
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 108.

**stroke**$^3$†. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strike.*

**stroke-gear** (strōk'gēr), *n.* In machine-tools having a reciprocating cutter, that part of the gearing by which the forward and backward strokes of the tool-slide are effected—the return stroke being usually made with much greater velocity than the cutting stroke.

**stroke-hole** (strōk'hōl), *n.* In *golf*, a hole at which, in handicapping, a stroke is given.

**stroke-oar** (strōk'ōr), *n.* **1.** The aftermost oar in a rowboat, to the strokes of which those of the other oars must be conformed.—**2.** The oarsman who handles the stroke-oar; the strokesman.

**stroke-oarsman** (strōk'ōrz'ma̤n), *n.* One who handles the stroke-oar. In a whale-boat the stroke-oarsman is usually the lightest man of the crew. Also called *after-oarsman.*

**stroker** (strō'kėr), *n.* [< *stroke*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who strokes; formerly, one who practised stroking as a method of cure.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker.*
*Warburton*, Works, X. xxvii.

**2**†. A soothing flatterer; a fawning sycophant. [Rare.]

What you please, Dame Polish,
My lady's *stroker.*
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

**3.** In *printing*, a form of wood or bone paper-folder with which the layer-on or feeder strokes or brings forward separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Stroker in**, in *printing*, the workman who strokes or combs separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]

**strokesman** (strōks'ma̤n), *n.;* pl. *strokesmen* (-men). [< *stroke's*, poss. of *stroke*, + *man.*] A stroke-oar or stroke.

**stroking** (strō'king), *n.* [Formerly also *stroaking;* verbal n. of *stroke*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** The act of passing the hand over a surface.—**2.** *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, pressed out by gentle stroking; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *stroakings.*
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xl. (*Davies.*)

**stroklet**†, *n.* [Also *strocle, strockle, strokal, strocal*; appar. a var., simulating *stroke*, of *strickle*.] A glassmakers' shovel with recurved edges, for handling sand and other materials. *Blount*, Glossographia, p. 615.

**stroll** (strōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *strowl, stroule, stroyle*; appar. contracted from a ME. form **strouklen*, < MD. *struyckelen*, D. *struikelen*, stumble, = MHG. *strūcheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble, G. dial. (Swiss) *strolchen*, rove, freq. of OHG. *strūhhōn*, MHG. *strūchen*, stumble; = Icel. *strjūka*, stroke, rub, brush, flog, etc., go off, stray, = Dan. *stryge* = Sw. *stryka*, stroke, stroll, ramble; cf. Sw. *stryker*, dial. *strykel*, a stroller. Akin to *struggle*, q. v., but prob. not to *straggle*, which, with *strake*$^1$, etc., belongs to AS. *strīcan*, ME. *striken*, go, proceed, wander, = G. *streichen*, go (> *streicher*, a stroller), etc.: see *strike, strake*$^1$, *straggle*, etc., *struggle*.] 1. To saunter from point to point on foot; walk leisurely as inclination directs; ramble, especially for some particular purpose or aim.

> An elderly dame dwells in my neighborhood, . . . in whose odorous herb garden I love to *stroll* sometimes, gathering simples. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 149.

> There was something soothing, something pleasant, in thus *strolling* along the path by the flowing river.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

2. To rove from place to place; go about deviously as chance or opportunity offers; roam; wander; tramp: used especially of persons who lead a roaming life in search of occupation or subsistence.

> In 1703, "3 *strowling* Gipsies are ordered down to Huntington to be Tryed for Robbing two Women."
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 222.

> He turned *strolling* player; but his force and figure were ill suited to the boards. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

3. To turn in different directions; veer or glance about; rove, as the eyes. [Rare.]

> The am'rous Eyes thus always go
> A-*stroling* for their Friends below.
> *Prior*, Alma, ii.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Saunter, Wander*, etc. See *ramble, v.*

**stroll** (strōl), *n.* [< *stroll, v.*] 1. A wandering along or about; a leisurely walk; a saunter.

> Bright days, when a *stroll* is my afternoon wont,
> And I meet all the people I do know or don't.
> *F. Locker*, Piccadilly.

2†. A stroller.

> We'll entertain no mountebanking *stroll*,
> No piper, fiddler, tumbler through small hoops,
> No ape-carrier, baboon-bearer.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

3. A narrow strip of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stroller** (strō'lėr), *n.* [< *stroll* + *-er*$^1$.] One who strolls; a wanderer; a straggler; a vagabond; especially, an itinerant performer.

> When *stroulers* durst presume to pick your purse.
> *Dryden*, Fifth Prol. to Univ. of Oxford.

> He had been stolen away when he was a child by a gipsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those *strollers* up and down several parts of Europe.
> *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

> We allow no *strollers* or vagrants here.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

**strom**$^1$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stream*.

**strom**$^2$ (strom), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An instrument to keep the malt in the vat. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

**stroma** (strō'mä̤), *n.*; pl. *stromata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [NL., < L. *stroma*, < Gr. *στρῶμα* (*στρωματ-*), a covering, a coverlet, < *στρωννύναι, στορεννύναι*, spread, spread out, strew: see *strew, stratum*.] 1. In *anat.*: The sustentacular tissue or substance of a part or organ, usually of connective tissue.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In fungi, a variously shaped more or less continuous layer of cellular tissue, in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are immersed. Sometimes called *receptacle*. See cut under *ergot*. (*b*) In vegetable physiology, the solid matter remaining after all the fluid has been expressed from protoplasm. *Goodale*.—**Cancer stroma**, the interlacing connective-tissue framework containing the alveoli of cancer-cells.—**Intertubular stroma**, the connective-tissue framework which supports the tubules of the kidney, and which contains the blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc.—**Stroma fibrin**, fibrin formed from the stroma of the blood-corpuscles.—**Stroma of red blood-corpuscles**, that part of those corpuscles which remains after the hemoglobin is removed.—**Stroma of the ovary**, the connective tissue of the ovary. Formerly the ova were supposed to originate in this stroma. They are, however, derived from the investing cell-layer or germ-epithelium of the ovary, from which multitudinous cells, some of them to become ova, penetrate the stroma.

**Stromateidæ** (strō-ma̤-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromateus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stromateus*, related to the scombroids and carangoids. They have large dentigerous or sacciform gill-rakers on the last branchial arch, extending into the esophagus; a single long dorsal fin with a few spines in front; and the ventrals, when present, generally under the pectorals, but in the typical forms more or less reduced, or absent. They are small fishes of most warm seas, of about 6 genera and 25 species, divided into *Stromateinæ* and *Centrolophinæ*. Also *Stromateina*, as a division of *Scombridæ*.

**stromateine** (strọ-mat'ẹ-in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-ine*$^1$.] I. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stromateidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Stromateidæ*.

**stromateoid** (strọ-mat'ẹ-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-oid*.] Same as *stromateine*.

**Stromateoides** (strō″ma̤-tẹ-oi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1857), < *Stromateus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of stromateoid fishes, with restricted branchial apertures. *S. sinensis* is the white and *S. cinereus* the gray pomfret. See cut under *pomfret*.

**Stromateus** (strọ-mat'ẹ-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *στρωματεύς*, a coverlet, a bag for bedclothes (in pl. patchwork), a kind of fish, < *στρῶμα* (*στρωματ-*), a coverlet or spread (in allusion to the color of the typical species, supposed to resemble that of a spread or carpet): see *stroma*.] The typical genus of the family *Stromateidæ*, in which the ventral fins are lost in the adult, the caudal peduncle is not keeled, and the gill-membranes are free from the isthmus. There are a number of species, of tropical to warm temperate seas. One of the best-known is *S. triacanthus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States, variously called *butter-fish, harvest-fish*, and *dollar-fish*. (See cut under *butter-fish*.) A very similar species is *S. alepidotus*; another is *S. simillimus* of the Californian coast, highly esteemed as a food-fish, known in the markets of San Francisco as the *pompano*. See *pompano*, 2.

**stromatic**$^1$ (strọ-mat'ik), *a.* [< *stroma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *bot.*, of the nature of a stroma; resembling a stroma; stromatous.

**stromatic**$^2$ (strọ-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *Στρώματα*, a false reading for *Στρωματεῖς*, i. e. 'patchwork,' 'miscellany,' the title of a work by Clement of Alexandria; pl. of *στρωματεύς*, a coverlet: see *Stromateus*.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. [Rare.]

**stromatiform** (strō'ma̤-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stroma*(*t-*), q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stroma.

**Stromatopora** (strō-ma̤-top'ọ-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. *στρῶμα*(*τ-*), a covering, + *πόρος*, pore.] 1. The typical genus of *Stromatoporidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

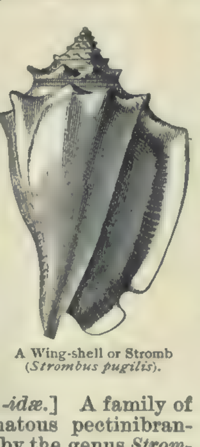
**Stromatoporidæ** (strō″ma̤-tọ-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromatopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydrocoralline corals, typified by the genus *Stromatopora*. They are all of Paleozoic age. Also *Stromatoporoidea*.

**stromatoporoid** (strō-ma̤-top'ọ-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromatopora* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Stromatoporidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stromatoporidæ*.

**stromatous** (strō'ma̤-tus), *a.* [< *stroma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to stroma.—2. In *bot.*, bearing or producing a stroma.

**stromb** (strom), *n.* [< NL. *Strombus*.] A conch of the family *Strombidæ*, and especially of the genus *Strombus*; a wing-shell; a fountain-shell. The best-known stromb is *S. gigas*, whose delicate pink shell is used for cameo-cutting, and also ground up in the manufacture of some fine kinds of porcelain, for which purposes it is said that 300,000 were imported into England in one year from the Bahamas. Another well-known species is *S. pugilis*, so called from the red, as if bloody, mouth. See also cut under *wing-shell*.



A Wing-shell or Stromb (*Strombus pugilis*).

**Strombidæ** (strom'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strombus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Strombus*; the strombs or wing-shells. The animal has an elongate annulated muzzle. The eyes are highly developed, at the ends of thick elongated peduncles, from which the inner sides of the tentacles, when present, originate. The foot is compressed, rather small, and adapted for leaping. The shell is mostly obconic, with a rather short conic spire and an elongate and narrow aperture; a horny claw-like operculum, serrated along the outer margin, is generally developed. Numerous species live in tropical seas, and some of them attain a large size. The largest is *Strombus gigas*, the giant conch of the West Indies, much used for cameos, and also as an ornament, especially around fountains, whence it is known as the *fountain-shell*. The family is divided into *Strombinæ* and *Seraphyinæ*. See cuts under *Rostellaria, scorpion-shell*, and *stromb*.

**Strombidium** (strom-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Claparède and Lachmann, 1859), < *Strombus* + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Halteriidæ*. These interesting animalcules inhabit both salt and fresh water, and, though there are no springing-hairs, they are noted for such activity and energy of movement that their examination is difficult. They are free-swimming, of globose or turbinate form, with eccentric terminal oral aperture associated with a spiral wreath of erect cirri; the endoplast and contractile vacuole are conspicuous. Numerous species are described.

**strombiform** (strom'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *strombus* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a wing-shell; having the form of a stromb; belonging or related to the *Strombidæ*.

**strombine** (strom'bin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strombus* + *-ine*$^1$.] I. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Strombidæ*; stromboid.

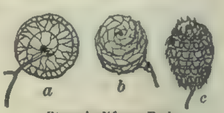
II. *n.* A stromboid; a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ*.

**strombite** (strom'bīt), *n.* [< *stromb* + *-ite*$^2$.] A fossil stromb, or some similar shell.

**stromboid** (strom'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stromb* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a stromb; pertaining or related to the *Strombidæ*; strombiform.

II. *n.* A strombine or stromb.

**strombuliform** (strom'bụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **strombulus*, dim. of **strombus*, a top (see *Strombus*), + L. *forma*, form.] 1. In *geol.*, formed like a top.—2. In *bot.*, twisted or coiled into the form of a screw or helix, as the legumes of the screw-bean, some species of *Medicago*, etc.



Strombuliform Pods.
*a.* Of *Medicago orbiculata*. *b.* Of *Medicago apiculata*. *c.* Of *Medicago ciliaris*.

**Strombus** (strom'bus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *strombus*, a kind of spiral snail, < Gr. *στρόμβος*, a top, a pine-cone, a snail, anything twisted or whorled, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn: see *strobile*.] The typical genus of *Strombidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such species as the West Indian giant stromb, *S. gigas*; the wing-shells, fountain-shells, or strombs. They are active, predatory, and carnivorous marine shells, much used for ornamental purposes. Also called *Gallus*. See cut at *stromb*.

**stromeyerine** (strō'mī-ėr-in), *n.* [As *stromeyer*(*ite*) + *-ine*$^2$.] Same as *stromeyerite*.

**stromeyerite** (strō'mī-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Fr. *Stromeyer*, a German chemist and mineralogist (died 1835).] A sulphid of silver and copper occurring in crystals near chalcocite in form, also massive. It has a dark steel-gray color and metallic luster.

**strommell**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strammel*.

**strond**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strand*$^1$.

**strong**$^1$ (strông), *a.* [Sc. *strang*; < ME. *strong, stronge, strang* (compar. *strenger, strengere*), < AS. *strang, strong* (compar. *strengra, stræengra*), strong, mighty, = OS. *strang* = MD. *strenge, strengh*, D. *streng* = MLG. LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang, strangi, strengi*, MHG. *strenge*, G. *streng*, hard, rigid, severe, strict, = Icel. *strangr* = Sw. *sträng* = Dan. *streng*, strong; connections uncertain; perhaps related to *string*. Cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight (see *stringent, strain*$^1$, *strict*); Gr. *στραγγός*, tightly twisted, *στραγγάλη*, a halter, etc. (see *strangle*). No connection with *stark*$^1$. Hence *strength, strengthen*, etc.] 1. Possessing, exerting, or imparting force or energy, physical or moral, in a general sense; powerful; forcible; effective; capable; able to do or to suffer.

> Ther-fore worschip god, bothe olde and ȝong,
> To be in body and soule yliche *stronge*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

> What can be *strong* enough to resist those charms which neither innocency, nor wisdom, nor power are sufficient security against? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

> Know how sublime a thing it is
> To suffer and be *strong*.
> *Longfellow*, Light of Stars.

> When a man is able to rise above himself, only then he becomes truly *strong*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 368.

2. Having vital force or capability; able to act effectively; endued with physical vigor; used absolutely, physically powerful; robust; muscular: as, a *strong* body; a *strong* hand or arm.

> And he was a moche knyght, and a *stronge* oute of mesure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

> Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the *strong* came forth sweetness. Judges xiv. 14.

> Of two persons who have had, the one the education of a gentleman, the other that of a common sailor, the first may be the *stronger*, at the same time that the other is the hardier. *Bentham*, Introd. to Principles of Morals, vi. 9.

3. Having means for exerting or resisting force; provided with adequate instrumentalities; pow-

erful in resources or in constituent parts: as, a *strong* king or kingdom; a *strong* army; a *strong* corporation or mercantile house.

When the kynge Brangore was come to Eastrangore, his *stronge* place, . . . he dide it stuffe with knyghtes and vitaile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

He grewe *stronge*, and in shorte space got to himselfe a greate name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

At last, nigh tir'd, a castle *strong* we fand,
The utmost border of my native land.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 55.

**4.** Having or consisting of a large number, absolutely or relatively; numerically forcible or well provided: usually implying also some special element of strength in some or all of the units composing the number: as, a *strong* detachment of troops; a *strong* political party.

Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede,
For she was *strong* of freendes.
*Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 135.

**5.** Of specified numerical force; having so many constituent members: applied to armies, and sometimes to other bodies of men, or to animals.

First demand of him how many horse the duke is *strong*.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 149.

The rebels at Drumclog were eight or nine thousand *strong*. *Swift*, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

**6.** Exerting or capable of characteristic force; powerful in the kind or mode of action implied; specifically, forceful or efficient: as, a *strong* painter or actor; a *strong* voice; *strong* eyes.

His mother was a witch, and one so *strong*
That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs.
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 269.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some *strong* swimmer in his agony.
*Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 53.

**7.** Vigorous in exercise or operation; acting in a firm or determined manner; not feeble or vacillating: used of the mind or any of its faculties: as, a *strong*-minded person; a *strong* intellect, memory, judgment, etc.

Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxv.

**8.** Possessing moral or mental force; firm in character, knowledge, conviction, influence, or the like; not easily turned, resisted, or refuted: as, a *strong* candidate; a *strong* reasoner.

Pray that ye may be *strong* in honesty,
As in the use of arms.
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, iv. 3.

They were very diligent, plain, and serious; *strong* in Scripture, and bold in profession.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

He wants to show the party that he too can be a "*Strong* Man" on a pinch. *The Nation*, XXX. 1.

**9.** Marked by force or vigor of performance; done, executed, produced, or uttered energetically; effected by earnest action or effort; strenuous; stressful; urgent.

Anthony wered with *strong* besinesse
The Erle of Faborugh.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

When he had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears. Heb. v. 7.

The ears of the people they have therefore filled with *strong* clamour. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

**10.** Marked by force of action or movement; vigorously impelled or sent forth; impetuous; violent; vehement: as, a *strong* wind; *strong* tides; *strong* breathing.

If, Collatine, thine honour lay in me,
From me by *strong* assault it is bereft.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 835.

When they came to the great river, they were carried over by one Ludham, . . . the stream being very *strong*.
*Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 170, note.

**11.** Firm in substance or texture; capable of resisting physical force; not weak; not easily broken, rent, or destroyed: said of material things.

His bones are as *strong* pieces of brass. Job xl. 18.

The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
Make not the blade less *strong*.
*Whittier*, My Psalm.

**12.** Solid.

Ye . . . are become such as have need of milk, and not of *strong* meat [solid food, R. V.]. Heb. v. 12.

**13.** Firmly fixed or constituted; having inherent force or validity; hard to affect or overcome; sound; stable; settled: as, a *strong* constitution or organization (of body, mind, government, etc.); *strong* arguments, reasons, or evidence; to take a *strong* hold, or get a *strong* advantage; a *strong* project.

In the fear of the Lord is *strong* confidence.
Prov. xiv. 26.

Ye *strong* foundations of the earth. Micah vi. 2.

**14.** Vigorous or extreme in kind; specifically, distinct or exceptional; bold; striking; effective; forceful; conspicuous: as, *strong* invectives; a *strong* attraction.

And Merlyn, that full of *stronge* arte was, yede hem aboute, and cleped the kynge as they weren sette, and shewed hym the voyde place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

On our ground of grief
Rise by day in *strong* relief
The prophecies of better things.
*Whittier*, Astræa at the Capitol.

**15.** Intense or thorough in quality; having a high degree of the proper specific character; not mild, weak, dull, insipid, or ineffective: as, *strong* drink; *strong* tea; a *strong* infusion; *strong* lights and shadows; a *strong* color.

So is it fulle of Dragounes, of Serpentes, and of other venymous Bestes that no man dar not passe, but zif it be *strong* Wyntre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 266.

This is *strong* physic, signior,
And never will agree with my weak body.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iii. 2.

By mixing such powders we are not to expect *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper.
*Newton*, Opticks, I. ii. 5.

**16.** Intense or intensified in degree; existing in great amount or force; forcibly impressive to feeling or sensation: used of either active or passive qualities: as, *strong* love or devotion; a *strong* flavor or scent.

Is it possible . . . you should fall into so *strong* a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 28.

Nor was her heart so small
That one *strong* passion should engross it all.
*Crabbe*, Works, IV. 83.

**17.** Forcibly offensive in quality; repellent to sense or sensation; ill-tasting or ill-smelling; rank; rancid; tainted.

They say poor suitors have *strong* breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 61.

**18.** In *com.*, specifically, firm; favorable to gain; steadily good or advancing; active; profitable: as, a *strong* market; *strong* prices; to do a *strong* business.—**19.** In *gram.*, inflected—(*a*) as a verb, by a change of the radical vowel instead of by regular syllabic addition: opposed to *weak*: thus, *find* (*found*), *speak* (*spake* or *spoke*, *spoken*), *strike* (*struck*, *stricken*), and *swim* (*swam*, *swum*) are *strong* verbs; (*b*) as a noun or an adjective, with fuller retention of older case-distinctions: thus, German *Buch* is called of *strong* declension, and *Held* of *weak*. *Strong* and *weak* are purely fanciful terms, introduced by J. Grimm; they belong properly to Germanic words alone, but are occasionally applied to similar phenomena in other languages also.

**20.** In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.—**Strong arm** or **hand**, figuratively, great power or force; forcible or violent means; overpowering vigor; the force of arms: as, to overcome opposition with a *strong arm*; "a *strong hand*," Ex. vi. 1.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand*. *Raleigh.*

**Strong box**, a strongly made case or chest for the preservation of money and other things of great value in small compass.—**Strong double refraction**, in *optics*. See *refraction*, 1.—**Strong drink, election, place.** See the nouns.—**Strong faints.** See *faint*, 2.—**Strong room**, a fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep valuables.—**Strong water.** (*a*) Distilled spirit of any sort: generally in the plural: as, a draught of *strong waters*.

In the time of our fast, two of our landmen pierced a rundlet of *strong water*, and stole some of it.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 4.

(*b*) Aqua fortis, or some other strong biting acid.

Metals themselves do receive in readily *strong-waters*; and *strong-waters* do readily pierce into metals and stones; and . . . [some] *strong-waters* will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 800.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sturdy*, *Stout*, etc. (see *robust*); hardy, sinewy.—**3.** Potent.—**11.** Tenacious, tough.—**13.** Impregnable.—**14.** Vivid.—**15.** Pungent, sharp.

**strong$^{1}$** (strông), *adv.* [< ME. *strong*, *stronge*; < *strong$^{1}$*, *a.*] Strongly; very; exceedingly. [Obsolete except in the slang phrase below.]

I will to-morowe go to an Abbey, and feyne me *stronge* sike. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

**To go** or **come it strong**, to do a thing with energy and perseverance. [Slang.]

**strong$^{2}$†.** An obsolete past participle of *string*. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 16.

**strong-back** (strông'bak), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood or iron over the windlass, to trice the chain up to when the windlass is to be used for any purpose. (*b*) A spar across boat-davits, to which the boat is secured at sea.

**strongbark** (strông'bärk), *n.* A tree or shrub of the boraginaceous genus *Bourreria*, which belongs to the West Indies and tropical America. One species, *B. Havanensis*, which extends into Florida, is a small tree or shrub with a hard, fine, and beautiful wood of a brown color streaked with orange; the larger trees, however, are hollow and defective.

**strong-barred†** (strông'bärd), *a.* Strongly barred; tightly fastened. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 370.

**strong-based†** (strông'bāst), *a.* Strongly or firmly based. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 46.

**strong-besieged†** (strông'bẹ-sējd″), *a.* Strongly besieged. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1429.

**strong-bonded†** (strông'bon″ded), *a.* Strongly bound or secured; made strongly binding. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 279. [Rare.]

**strong-fixed†** (strông'fikst), *a.* Strongly fixed; firmly established. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 102.

**stronghand†** (strông'hand'), *n.* Violence; force; power: a contraction of the phrase *by the strong hand*. See *strong arm* or *hand*, under *strong*.

**stronghold** (strông'hōld), *n.* A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place or position of security: often used figuratively, and formerly as two words.

David took the *strong hold* of Zion. 2 Sam. v. 7.

**strong-knit** (strông'nit), *a.* Strongly or well knit; firmly joined or compacted.

For strokes received, and many blows repaid,
Have robb'd my *strong-knit* sinews of their strength.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 4.

**strongle** (strong'gl), *n.* A strongyle. *T. S. Cobbold.*

**strongly** (strông'li), *adv.* [< ME. *strongly*, *strongely*, *strongliche*, *strangliche*; < AS. *stranglīce*, strong, < *stranglīc*, strong, < *strang*, strong: see *strong$^{1}$* and *-ly$^{2}$*.] In a strong manner, in any sense of the word *strong*.

That Cyter [Cassay] is *strongliche* enhabyted with peple, in so moche that in on House men maken 10 Housholdes.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Fly, fly; delay
Doth oft the *strongliest* founded Plots betray.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 44.

**strongman's-weed** (strông'mạnz-wēd), *n.* See *Petiveria*.

**strong-minded** (strông'mīn″ded), *a.* 1. Having a strong or vigorous mind.—2. Not in accordance with the female character or manners; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming the privileges and opportunities of men.

**strong-mindedness** (strông'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being strong-minded, especially as used of women.

**strong-tempered†** (strông'tem″pėrd), *a.* Made strong by tempering; strongly tempered. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 111.

**strongylate** (stron'ji-lāt), *a.* [< *strongyle* + *-ate$^{1}$*.] Having the character of a strongyle, as a sponge-spicule; simply spicular, with blunt ends. *Sollas.*

**strongyle** (stron'jil), *n.* [< NL. *strongylus* (see *Strongylus*), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical, < *στράγγειν, draw tight: see *strangle*.] 1. A spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, with each end rounded off; a strongylate sponge-spicule. It is simply a rhabdus whose two ends are blunt instead of sharp. A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other becomes a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

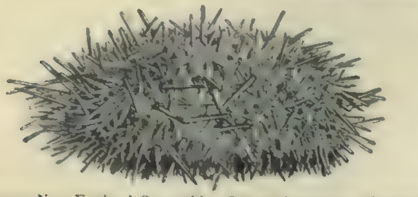
2. In *Vermes*, a nematoid or threadworm of the genus *Strongylus* in a broad sense; a strongylid. There are many species. See *Strongylidæ*.

**Strongylia** (stron-jil'i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical: see *strongyle*.] A suborder of chilognath myriapods, with manducatory mouth, and sexual organs opening in the anterior part of the body. It includes the families *Polyxenidæ*, *Polydesmidæ*, *Iulidæ*, and *Lysiopetalidæ*. *H. C. Wood*, 1865.

**strongylid** (stron'ji-lid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *strongyloid*.

**Strongylidæ** (stron-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strongylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of endoparasitic nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Strongylus*, and containing about 10 other genera. They are formidable parasites, sometimes attaining a length of 3 feet, though usually much smaller than this. They are cylindrical, and more or less elongated and filiform; the mouth is oval, circular, or triangular, and armed or unarmed; and the tail of the male is furnished with a bursa or pouch, or a pair of membranous lobes, and usually a pair of protruding spicules. The female is commonly larger than the male. *Strongylus bronchialis* is the lung-strongle of man: the female is an inch long, the male half that size. *S. armatus* infests the horse; *S. micrurus* and *S. contortus* are found in ruminants, as cattle and sheep. *Eustrongylus gigas* is the giant strongyle of the kidney, the largest known endoparasite of this kind, the male being about a foot long, the female a yard or more. *Strongylus quadridentatus* or *Sclerostoma duodenale* infests the human intestine, and a similar strongyle, *Syngamus trachealis*, causes the gapes in poultry, occurring in great numbers in the air-passages.

**Strongylocentrotus** (stron″ji-lọ̄-sen-trō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Brandt), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical, + *κεντρωτός*, < *κέντρον*, point, center: see *center*$^{1}$.] A genus of regular sea-urchins, of the family *Echinidæ*. One of the commonest and best-known sea-urchins of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *S. drobachiensis.*


Common New England Sea-urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*).

**strongyloid** (stron′ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *strongyle* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Like a strongyle; related to the genus *Strongylus;* belonging to the *Strongylidæ.*

II. *n.* A strongyle, or some similar nematoid.

**strongyloxea** (stron-ji-lok′sẹ̄-ä), *n.*; pl. *strongyloxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other; a strongyloxeate sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**strongyloxeate** (stron-ji-lok′sẹ̄-āt), *a.* [As *strongyloxea* + *-ate*$^{1}$.] Blunt at one end and sharp at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

**Strongylus** (stron′ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, spherical, < **στράγγειν*, draw tight, squeeze: see *strangle.*] 1. The typical genus of the family *Strongylidæ.* *Müller*, 1780.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *strongyli* (-lī).] In sponges, a strongyle.

**strontia** (stron′shi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Klaproth), < *strontium*, q. v.] The monoxid of strontium, SrO, an alkaline earth which when pure is an infusible grayish-white powder having an acrid burning taste. It is soluble in water with evolution of heat, slaking into a hydrate, $Sr(OH)_2$, which is quite soluble and deposits from its solution crystals of the hydrate containing eight molecules of water of crystallization. The hydrate has a strong alkaline reaction, and is more caustic than lime, but less so than the alkalis. Strontia does not occur native, but is prepared by igniting the carbonate, the mineral strontianite.

**strontian** (stron′shi-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *strontium* + *-an.*] I. *n.* Native strontium carbonate; strontianite; hence, also, strontia, and sometimes strontium. [Indefinite and rare.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing strontia or strontium.—**Strontian yellow**, a color formed by adding potassium chromate to a solution of a strontium salt.

**strontianiferous** (stron″shi-ạ-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *strontian* + *-i-ferous.*] Containing strontian. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 238.

**strontianite** (stron′shi-ạn-īt), *n.* [< *strontian* + *-ite*$^{2}$.] Native strontium carbonate, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and rarely in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of aragonite in form. It varies in color from white to yellow and pale green. It was first discovered in the lead-mines of Strontian, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

**strontic** (stron′tik), *a.* [< *strontia* + *-ic.*] Same as *strontitic.*

**strontites** (stron-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *stronti(um)* + *-ites.*] Same as *strontia:* so named by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontium.

**strontitic** (stron-tit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *strontites* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from strontia or strontium.

**strontium** (stron′shi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland.] Chemical symbol, Sr; atomic weight, 87.68; specific gravity, 2.54. A dark-yellow metal, less lustrous than barium, malleable, and fusible at a red heat. When heated in air, it burns with a bright flame to the oxid. It decomposes water at ordinary temperatures, evolving hydrogen, and uniting with the oxygen of the water to form the oxid strontia. It does not occur native. The chief strontium minerals are the carbonate (strontianite) and the sulphate (celestine). Strontium also occurs as a silicate in the mineral brewsterite. It has been detected in the waters of various mineral springs, as well as in sea-water, and in the ashes of some marine plants. Salts of strontium are chiefly used in pyrotechny, imparting an intense red color to flames.

**strook**† (strůk). An old preterit of *strike.* *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 498.

**stroot** (strůt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strut*$^{1}$.

**strop** (strop), *n.* [The older and more correct form of *strap;* < ME. *strop*, *strope*, < AS. *stropp* (= D. *strop*, etc.), < L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, a strap: see *strap.*] 1. Same as *strap.* Specifically—2. A strap or strip of leather, thick canvas, or other flexible material, suitably prepared for smoothing the edge of a razor drawn over it while it is attached by one end and held in the hand by the other; hence also, by extension, a two-sided or four-sided piece of wood, with a handle and a casing, having strips of leather of differing surfaces affixed to two sides, and the two other sides, when (as more commonly) present, covered with coarser and finer emery or other abrasive powder for use in honing a razor.—3. *Naut.*, same as *strap*, 1 (*a*).—4. In *rope-making*, a rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

**strop** (strop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stropped*, ppr. *stropping.* [< *strop*, *n.*] To sharpen on or as if on a strop or strap.

> Scarce are the gray-haired sires who *strop* their razors on the family Bible, and doze in the chimney-corner.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 2.

**strope** (strōp), *n.* A dialectal form of *strap.*

**strophanthin** (strọ̄-fan′thin), *n.* [< *Strophanthus* + *-in*$^{2}$.] An active poisonous principle, said to be neither an alkaloid nor a glucoside, found in the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus.*

**Strophanthus** (strọ̄-fan′thus), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1801), so called from the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla; < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord (< *στρέφειν*, turn, twist), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Nerieæ.* It is characterized by a glandular calyx; a funnel-shaped corolla with five tailed lobes and an ample throat, bearing about ten scales within, and including the long taper-pointed anthers; and an ovary of two distinct carpels, ripening into divergent follicles with seeds tailed at one end and extended at the other into a long plumose beak. There are about 20 species, natives of Asia and tropical Africa, with one, *S. Capensis*, in South Africa. They are small trees or shrubs or often climbers, either smooth or hairy, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and terminal cymes of handsome flowers which are either white, yellowish, orange, red, or purple. The seeds of several species or varieties in Africa yield arrow-poison: in western Africa *S. hispidus* affords the inée poison (see *poison of Pahonias*, under *poison*), in eastern Africa *S. Kombe* the kombe poison, and some species between Zanzibar and Somali-land the wanika poison. But *S. Kombe* is suspected to be a variety of *S. hispidus*, and the third species is probably the same. Since 1878 these seeds have excited great medical interest as a medium for the treatment of heart-disease, but their investigation is not complete. (See *strophanthin.*) Several species are cultivated under the name *twisted-flower.*

**strophe** (strō′fē), *n.* [< NL. *strophe*, < L. *stropha*, < Gr. *στροφή*, a turning round, a recurring metrical system, the movement of a chorus while turning in one direction in the dance, the accompanying rhythmical (musical and metrical) composition, < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem; also, a stanza in modern poetry. In a narrower sense—(*b*) The former of two metrically corresponding systems, as distinguished from the latter or *antistrophe.* (*c*) The fourth part of the parabasis and first part of the epirrhematic syzygy. It is hymnic in character, as opposed to the scoptic tone of the epirrhema.—2. In *bot.*, one of the spirals formed in the development of leaves. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Asclepiadean strophe.** See *Asclepiadean.*

**strophic** (strof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στροφικός*, of or pertaining to a strophe, < *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe.*] Of or pertaining to a strophe or strophes; constituting strophes; consisting of strophes: as, *strophic* composition; *strophic* poems.

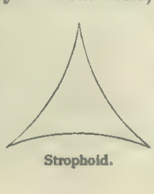
**strophical** (strof′i-kạl), *a.* [< *strophic* + *-al.*] Same as *strophic.* *Äthenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

**strophiolate** (strof′i-ọ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *strophiole* + *-ate*$^{1}$.] In *bot.*, bearing or furnished with a strophiole or something that resembles it.

**strophiolated** (strof′i-ọ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< *strophiolate* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Same as *strophiolate.*

**strophiole** (strof′i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *strophiolum*, a small wreath or chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, < Gr. *στρόφιον*, a band, a breast-band, dim. of *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a braid, a cord, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn.] In *bot.*, an appendage produced from the hilum of certain seeds, of the same origin as a true aril, but less developed. Sometimes used interchangeably with *caruncle*, from which it clearly differs.

**strophoid** (strof′oid), *n.* [< F. *strophoïde*, < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord.] 1. A nodal plane cubic curve which is the locus of a focus of a conic whose directrix and two tangents are given.—2. A curve which is the locus of intersections of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities. See also *substrophoid.*—**Right strophoid**, a strophoid symmetrical with respect to the line through the two centers of rotation.


Strophoid.

**Strophostyles** (strof-ọ̄-stī′lēz), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), so called from the incurved style; < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Phaseolus*, in which it was formerly included, by capitate flowers with the keel and included style and stamens incurved but not spirally coiled, and followed by a commonly terete and straight pod with its scurfy or smooth seeds quadrate or oblong, not reniform. About 17 species have been described, but some of them insufficiently, natives largely of North America, including Mexico and the West Indies, also occurring in Peru, India, and China. They are tangled vines with prostrate or climbing stems, usually retrorsely hairy, bearing pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and usually long-stalked purplish clusters of a few sessile flowers. Two species, known as *wild bean*, both called *Phaseolus helvolus* by various authors, extend along the Atlantic coast northward to Long Island or further, of which *S. peduncularis* (*Phaseolus umbellatus*) is a slender twiner of sandy fields, and *S. angulosa* (*P. diversifolius*) a commonly trailing plant extending west to Minnesota, and to Missouri, where on river-bottoms a high-climbing variety sometimes reaches 30 feet. Another species, *S. pauciflorus*, occurs in the southern and western United States. See *Phaseolus.*

**strophulus** (strof′ụ̄-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of **strophus*, < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord: see *strophiole.*] A papular eruption upon the skin, peculiar to infants, exhibiting a variety of forms, known popularly as *red-gum*, *white-gum*, *tooth-rash*, etc.

**strossers**† (stros′ėrz), *n.* [A var. of *trossers*, which is a variant of *trousers:* see *trousers.*] Same as *trossers.*

> You rode like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *strossers.* *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

> Sets his son a-horseback in cloth-of-gold breeches, while he himself goes to the devil a-foot in a pair of old *strossers!*
> *Middleton*, No Wit Like a Woman's, ii. 1.

**stroud**$^{1}$ (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] A senseless or silly song. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**stroud**$^{2}$ (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] 1. Same as *strouding.*—2. A blanket made of strouding.

> Be pleased to give to the son of the Piankasha king these two *strowds* to clothe him.
> *Journal of Capt. Treat* (1752), p. 52. (*Bartlett.*)

**strouding** (strou′ding), *n.* [< *stroud*$^{1}$ + *-ing*$^{1}$.] Coarse warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used in trading with North American Indians.

> Hazelnuts enough to barter at the nearest store for a few yards of blue *strouding* such as the Indians use.
> *The Century*, XXXIII. 33.

**stroup** (stroup), *n.* [Also *stroop;* < ME. *stroupe*, *strowpe*, < Sw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, = Norw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, an orifice, = Dan. *strube*, the throat, gullet; cf. Icel. *strjūpi*, the trunk of the human body with the head cut off.] 1. The trachea or windpipe. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

> He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe.*
> *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 190. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A spout (of a tea-kettle, etc.). [Scotch.]

**strout**, *v.* An obsolete or provincial variant of *strut*$^{1}$. *Bacon.*

**strove** (strōv). Preterit of *strive.*

**strow** (strō), *v. t.*; pret. *strowed*, pp. *strowed* or *strown*, ppr. *strowing.* An archaic form of *strew.*

**strow**†, *a.* [Cf. *strow*, *strew.*] Loose; scattered. [Rare and dubious.]

> Nay, where the grass,
> Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
> Would generate more fatal maladies.
> *Lady Alimony*, D 4 b. (*Nares.*)

**strowd**$^{1}$ (stroud), *n.* See *stroud*$^{1}$.

**strowd**$^{2}$, *n.* See *stroud*$^{2}$.

**strowl**†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *stroll.*

**strown** (strōn). A past participle of *strow.*

**strowpe**†, *n.* See *stroup.*

**stroy**†, *v. t.* [ME. *stroyen*, by apheresis from *destroyen:* see *destroy.*] To destroy. *Middleton.*

**stroy**†, *n.* [ME., < *stroy*, *v.*] Destruction.

**stroyall**† (stroi′âl), *n.* [< *stroy*, *v.*, + obj. *all.*] One who destroys or wastes recklessly; a waster.

> A giddy brain master, and *stroyall* his knave,
> Brings ruling to ruin, and thrift to her grave.
> *Tusser*, Good Husbandly Lessons.

**stroyer**† (stroi′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stroyere*, by apheresis from *destroyer.*] A destroyer.

> The drake, *stroyere* of his owene kynde.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 360.

**stroyl**†, *n.* See *stroil.*

**strub** (strub), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strubbed*, ppr. *strubbing*. [A dial. var. of **strup*, var. of *strip*.] To rob, or practise robbery; strip of something: as, to *strub* a bird's nest. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Robert Coad . . . was convicted of "being a night-walker, and pilfering and *strubbing* in the night-time."
*A. H. A. Hamilton*, Quarter Sessions, p. 220.

**struck** (struk). Preterit and past participle of *strike*.

**strucken** (struk'n). An old or dialectal past participle of *strike*.

**structural** (struk'tū-ral), *a.* [< *structure* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to structure; constructional.

The *structural* differences which separate Man from the Gorilla and Chimpanzee.
*Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 123.

**2.** Concerned with structure or construction; constructive. [Rare.]

Chaucer . . . had a *structural* faculty which distinguishes him from all other English poets, his contemporaries.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 254.

**3.** In *biol.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to structure; morphological: as, *structural* characters; *structural* peculiarities. (*b*) Possessing or characterized by structure; structured; organized.

**Structural botany.** See *botany* (*a*).—**Structural disease**, a disease involving visible (gross or microscopic) changes in the tissues affected. Also called *organic* and contrasted with *functional disease*.—**Structural geology**, that branch of geology which has to do with the position and arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth, from the point of view of their composition, mode of aggregation, and relations of position, as determined by physical conditions, without special reference to paleontological characters. Nearly the same as *stratigraphical geology*, or *stratigraphy*. Also called *geotectonic geology*.

**structuralization** (struk"tū-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *structuralize* + *-ation*.] A making or keeping structural; the act of bringing into or maintaining in structural form or relation. Also spelled *structuralisation*. [Rare.]

There is the materialisation of motives as the basis of future function, the *structuralisation* of simple function as the step of an advance to a higher function.
*Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 30.

**structurally** (struk'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a structural manner; with regard to structure.

**structure** (struk'tūr), *n.* [< F. *structure* = Sp. Pg. *estructura* = It. *struttura*, < L. *structura*, a fitting together, adjustment, building, erection, a building, edifice, structure, < *struere*, pp. *structus*, pile up, arrange, assemble, build. Cf. *construct*, *instruct*, *destroy*, etc.] **1.** The act of building or constructing; a building up; edification. [Obsolete or rare.]

This doon, the sydes make up with *structure*,
And footes VIII it hold in latitude.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent.
*J. Dryden, Jr.*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv. 116.

**2.** That which is built or constructed; an edifice or a building of any kind; in the widest sense, any production or piece of work artificially built up, or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner; any construction.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 3.

The vaulted polygonal chapter-house is a *structure* peculiar to England.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 168.

**3.** An organic form; the combination of parts in any natural production; an organization of parts or elements.

A *structure* which has been developed through long-continued selection. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 131.

There can be no knowledge of function without a knowledge of some *structure* as performing function.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 265.

**4.** Mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents; form; make: used of both natural and artificial productions.

Thy House, whose stately *Structure* so much cost.
*Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 3.

The antistrophic *structure* [of Æschylus's odes] being perhaps a concession to fashion.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 174.

Specifically — (*a*) In *biol.*, manner or mode of organization; construction and arrangement of tissues, parts, or organs as components of a whole organism; structural or organic morphology; organization: as, animal or vegetable *structure*; the *structure* of an animal or a plant; the *structure* of the brain, of a coral, etc.

Though *structure* up to a certain point [in the animal organism] is requisite for growth, *structure* beyond that point impedes growth. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 64.

(*b*) In *geol.*, various characteristic features, considered collectively, of rocks and of rock-forming minerals, which features differ much in their nature and origin. Stratification, jointing, cleavage, and foliation are among the principal structural peculiarities of rock-masses, which are chiefly to be studied in the field. Some geologists would limit the term *structure* to petrographic phenomena of this kind, which have been designated as *macroscopic rock-structures*. The minuter structural details of rocks and their components are in part included under the name *structure*, and in part under that of *texture*. Thus, a rock may have a crystalline, granular, spherulitic, perlitic, etc., structure, or a flinty, earthy, glassy, etc., texture. But the usages of geologists differ in the employment of terms of this kind, and there can be no precise limit drawn separating textures from structures. In general, however, the structural peculiarities of a rock are those which specially interest the geologist; the textural belong more properly to the mineralogist. Microstructures, or those details of structure belonging to the constituents of rocks which are in general not to be satisfactorily studied without the aid of the microscope, are peculiarly the field of observation of the lithologist. For macrostructures, see *breccia*, *cleat*$^3$, *cleavage*, 3, *concretionary*, *fragmentary*, *foliation*, 6, *joint*, 2, *schist*, *slate*$^2$ and *slaty*, and *stratification*; for microstructures and textures, see *amygdaloidal*, *cryptocrystalline*, *crystalline*, *felsophyre*, *globulite*, *granitoid*, *granophyre* and *granophyric*, *holocrystalline*, *massive*, 5, *microcrystalline*, *microlith* and *microlithic*, *ocellar*, *pegmatitic*, *perlitic*, *porphyritic*, *scoriaceous*, *spherulitic*, *trachytic*, *vesicular*, *vitreous*, and *vitrophyre*.

Viewed broadly, there are two leading types of *structure* among rocks—crystalline or massive, and fragmental.
*A. Geikie*, in Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

**Banded, columnar, concentric, epidermal, fibrous, fluidal structure.** See the adjectives.—**Centric structure.** See *ocellar structure*, under *ocellar*.—**Flow-and-plunge structure.** See *flow*$^1$.—**Fluxion-structure.** Same as *fluidal structure*.—**Globulitic structure**, a structure characterized by the predominance of those minute drop-like bodies called by Vogelsang globulites, which are the earliest and simplest forms of the devitrification process in a glassy component of a rock.—**Granitoid structure**, the structure of granite; a holocrystalline structure.—**Tabular structure.** See *tabular*.

**structure** (struk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *structured*, ppr. *structuring*. [< *structure*, *n.*] To form into a structure; organize the parts or elements of in structural form. [Rare.]

What degree of likeness can we find between a man and a mountain? . . . the one has little internal structure, and that irregular, the other is elaborately *structured* internally in a definite way.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 186.

**structureless** (struk'tūr-les), *a.* [< *structure* + *-less*.] Without structure; devoid of distinct parts; unorganized; unformed; hence, lacking arrangement; informal; specifically, in *biol.*, having no distinction of parts or organs; not histologically differentiated; not forming or formed into a tissue; homogeneous; amorphous.

**structurely** (struk'tūr-li), *adv.* [< *structure* + *-ly*$^2$.] In structure or formation; by construction. [Rare.]

These aggregates of the lowest order, each formed of physiological units united into a group that is *structurely* single. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 181.

**structurist** (struk'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *structure* + *-ist*.] One who makes structures; a builder. [Rare.]

**struggle** (strug'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *struggled*, ppr. *struggling*. [Early mod. E. also *stroggell*, *strogell*; < ME. *struglen*, *stroglen*, *strogelen*; perhaps a weakened form of **strokelen*, which may be a var. of **stroukelen*, the supposed ME. orig. of E. *stroll*, < MD. *struyckelen*, D. *struikelen* = LG. *strükeln* = MHG. *strücheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble: see *stroll*.] To put forth violent effort, as in an emergency or as a result of intense excitation; act or strive strenuously against some antagonistic force or influence; be engaged in an earnest effort or conflict; labor or contend urgently, as for some object: used chiefly of persons, but also, figuratively, of things.

Everie Merchant, viewing their limbs and wounds, caused other slaves to *struggle* with them, to trie their strength.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 29.

How nature and his honour *struggle* in him!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

A brave man *struggling* in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state!
*Addison*, Cato, Prol.

So saying, he took the boy, that cried aloud
And *struggled* hard. *Tennyson*, Dora.

The light *struggled* in through windows of oiled paper, but they read the word of God by it.
*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

So on and on I *struggled*, thro' the thick bushes and over logs. *Grace Greenwood*, Recollections of Childhood, p. 28.

=**Syn.** *Strive*, etc. (see *attempt*); toil.

**struggle** (strug'l), *n.* [< *struggle*, *v.*] A violent effort; a strenuous or straining exertion; a strenuous endeavor to accomplish, avoid, or escape something; a contest with some opposing force: as, a *struggle* to get free; the *struggle* of death; a *struggle* with poverty.

With great hurry and *struggle* [he] endeavoured to clap the cover on again. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

The long and fierce *struggle* between the Crown and the Barons had terminated. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn.** *Endeavor*, *Effort*, *Exertion*, *Pains*, *Labor*, *Struggle*. See *strife*. The above are in the order of strength.

**struggler** (strug'lėr), *n.* [< *struggle* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which struggles; one who strives or contends with violent effort.

**struldbrug** (struld'brug), *n.* [A made name.] In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" ("Voyage to Laputa"), one of a small class of immortals or deathless persons in "Luggnagg," born with an indicative sign in the forehead, who after fourscore live on at public expense in the imbecility of extreme age.

**strull** (strul), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. E. dial. *stroil*, strength, agility; cf. *strut*$^2$, a brace.] A bar so placed as to resist weight. *Loudon*.

**strum** (strum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strummed*, ppr. *strumming*. [Prob. a var. of *thrum* with intensive prefix *s* (as in *splash*, *plash*, etc.): see *thrum*, *drum*.] **I.** *intrans.* To play unskilfully, or in a vulgar, noisy manner, on a stringed musical instrument of the lute or harp kind, as a guitar, banjo, or zither, or (by extension) on a pianoforte; thrum.

"Ah, there is Fred beginning to *strum*! I must go and hinder him from jarring all your nerves," said Rosamond. . . . Fred, having opened the piano, . . . was parenthetically performing "Cherry Ripe!" with one hand.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To play upon carelessly or unskilfully, as a stringed instrument; produce by rough manipulation of musical chords.—**2.** To produce a specified effect upon by strumming on a musical instrument.

To be stuck down to an old spinet to *strum* my father to sleep. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

**strum** (strum), *n.* [< *strum*, *v.*] A strumming; a careless or discordant performance on a stringed instrument.

We heard the occasional *strum* of a guitar.
*The Century*, XXXIX. 487.

**struma** (strö'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *strumæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, < *struere*, pile up, build: see *structure*.] **1.** In *pathol.*: (*a*) Scrofula. (*b*) Goiter.—**2.** In *bot.*, a cushion-like swelling or dilatation of or on an organ, as that at the extremity of the petiole of many leaves, or at one side of the base of the capsule in many mosses.

**strumatic** (strọ̈-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *strumaticus*, pertaining to struma, < L. *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] Same as *strumose*.

**strumiferous** (strọ̈-mif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *struma*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *bot.*, bearing strumæ; strumose.

**strumiform** (strö'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *struma* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a struma.

**strummer** (strum'ėr), *n.* [< *strum* + *-er*$^1$.] One who strums; a careless or unskilful player on a stringed instrument. *W. Black*, House-boat, vi.

**strumose, strumous** (strö'mōs, -mus), *a.* [= OF. *strumeus*, *estrumeux*, < L. *strumosus*, characterized by the presence of struma, or of strumæ, < *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] **1.** Scrofulous; of, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with struma.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearing strumæ.

**strumousness** (strö'mus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strumose or strumous.

**strumpet** (strum'pet), *n.* [< ME. *strumpet*, *strompet*, *strumpett*; origin unknown; perhaps orig. **stropete* or **strupete*, < OF. **strupete*, vernacularly **strupee*, < L. *stuprata*, fem. pp. of *stuprare*, debauch; cf. OF. *strupe*, *stupre*, debauchery, concubinage, < L. *stuprum*, debauchery, > *stuprare* (> It. *strupare*, *stuprare* = Sp. *estrupar* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), debauch; cf. Gr. *στυφελίζειν*, maltreat (see *stuprum*, *stuprate*). Cf. Ir. Gael. *striopach*, strumpet. The E. dial. *strum*, strumpet, is prob. an abbr. of *strumpet*.] A prostitute; a harlot; a bold, lascivious woman: also used adjectively.

Shamelesse *strumpets*, whose vncurbèd swing
Many poore soules vnto confusion bring.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 16.

**strumpet** (strum'pet), *v. t.* [< *strumpet*, *n.*] **1.** To make a strumpet of; bring to the condition of a strumpet. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 146. [Rare.]—**2.** To call or treat as a strumpet; give an ill name to; slander scurrilously.

With his untrue reports *strumpet* your fame.
*Massinger*.

**strumstrum**† (strum'strum), *n.* [Imitative reduplication of *strum*. Cf. *tom-tom*.] A rude musical instrument with strings. See the quotation.

> The *Strumstrum* is made somewhat like a Cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large Goad cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

**strumulose** (strö'mụ̄-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *strumose.*] In *bot.*, furnished with a small struma.

**strung** (strung). Preterit and past participle of *string.*

**strunt**$^1$ (strunt), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *strut.*] To walk sturdily; walk with state; strut. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

**strunt**$^2$ (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bird's tail; also, the tail of any animal. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

**strunt**$^3$ (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Spirituous liquor, or a drink partly consisting of such liquor.

> Syne wi' a social glass o' *strunt*
> They parted aff careerin'.
> *Burns*, Halloween.

2. A sullen fit; a pet. *Ramsay.*

[Scotch in both uses.]

**strut**$^1$ (strut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *strout*, *stroot;* < ME. *strouten*, *strowten*, *struten*, < Dan. *strutte*, strut, = Sw. *strutta*, walk with a jolting step, = MHG. G. *strotzen*, swell, strut; cf. MHG. *strūz*, G. *strauss*, a fight, contention, MHG. *striuzen*, contend, struggle. See *strut*$^2$, *n.*, and cf. *strunt*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To swell; protuberate; bulge or spread out.

> Crul was his heer and as the gold it shoon,
> And *strouted* as a fanne, large and brode.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

> The mizens *strooted* with the gale.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 464.

> The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To stand or walk stiffly with the tail erect and spread, as the peacock, the turkey, and various other birds. It is characteristic of the male in the breeding-season. See *showing-off*, 2, and cuts under *peafowl* and *turkey.*

3. To walk with a pompous gait and erect head, as from pride or affected dignity.

> Does he not hold up his head, . . . and *strut* in his gait?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4. 31.

> Meanly to sneak out of difficulties into which they had proudly *strutted.* *Burke*, American Taxation.

**II.**† *trans.* 1. To cause to swell; enlarge; give more importance to.

> I will make a brief list of the particulars themselves in an historical truth noways *strouted* nor made greater by language. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

2. To protrude; cause to bulge.

> Or else [the lands] lifting vp themselues in Hills, knitting their furrowed browes, and *strouting* out their goggle eyes to watch their treasure, which they keep imprisoned in their stonie walls. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 829.

**strut**$^1$ (strut), *n.* [< ME. *strut*, *strout*, *strot:* see *strut*$^1$, *v.*] 1. A proud step or walk, with the head erect; affected dignity in walking.

> Stynst of thy *strot* & fyne to flyte,
> & sech hys blythe ful sweste & swythe.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 353.

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. Dispute; contention; strife. *Havelok*, l. 1039.

**strut**$^1$†, *p. a.* [Contr. pp. of *strut*$^1$, *v.*] Swelling out; protuberant; bulging.

> He beginneth now to return with his belly *strut* and full.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 218. (*Trench.*)

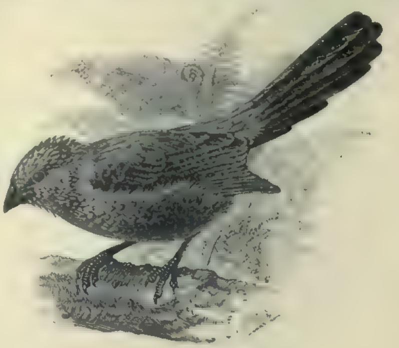
**strut**$^2$ (strut), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *strūtr*, a hood jutting out like a horn, = Norw. *strut*, a spout, nozle, = Sw. *strut*, a paper cornet; cf. LG. *strutt*, stiff, rigid; from the root of *strut*$^1$: see *strut*$^1$, *v.*] A brace or support for the reception of direct thrust, pressure, or weight in construction; any piece of wood or iron, or other member of a structure, designed to support a part or parts by pressure in the direction of its length. Struts may be either upright, diagonal, or horizontal. The struts of a roof extend obliquely from a rafter to a king-post or queen-post. Diagonal struts are also used between joists, in gates, etc. Also called *stretching-piece.* See cuts under *roof*, *queen-post*, and *floor.*

**strut**$^2$ (strut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting.* [< *strut*$^2$, *n.*] To brace or support by a strut or struts, in construction of any kind; hold in place or strengthen by an upright, diagonal, or transverse support.

**strut-beam**† (strut'bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

**struthian** (strö'thi-ạn), *a.* [< *Struthio* + *-an.*] Same as *struthious.*

**Struthidea** (strọ̈-thid'ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *στρουθός*, a small bird, a sparrow, + *εἶδος*, form.] An Australian genus of jay-like birds, belonging to the family *Corvidæ*, having the wings short, the tail moderately long and graduated, the nostrils exposed, and the bill stout and conical. The only species is *S. cinerea*, 12½ inches long, gray with black bill, feet, and tail, and white eyes. Also called *Brachystoma* and *Brachyprorus.*



*Struthidea cinerea.*

**struthiiform** (strö'thi-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *struthioniform.*

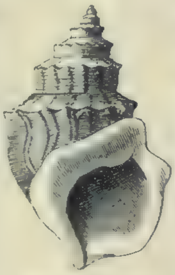
**Struthio** (strö'thi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *struthio*, < Gr. *στρουθίων*, the ostrich, < *στρουθός*, a sparrow, *ὁ μέγας στρουθός*, 'the big sparrow,' the ostrich: see *ostrich.*] The only genus of *Struthionidæ*, having but two toes, and so many other important structural characters that in some systems it is made the sole representative of an order *Struthiones.* *S. camelus*, the African ostrich, is the only established species; there are nominally two others, *S. australis* of South Africa, and *S. molybdophanes* of Somali-land. The genus formerly included some other struthious birds, as the American ostriches, now called *Rhea.* See cut under *ostrich.*

**Struthiocamelus** (strö″thi-ọ-ka-mē'lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *struthiocamelus*, for **struthocamelus*, < Gr. *στρουθοκάμηλος*, the ostrich, < *στρουθός*, sparrow, + *κάμηλος*, camel: see *camel.*] Same as *Struthio.*

**struthioid** (strö'thi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *στρουθίων*, the ostrich, + *εἶδος*, form.] Ostrich-like; struthious to any extent; especially, struthious in the narrowest sense.

**Struthiolaria** (strö″thi-ọ-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Struthiolariidæ:* so called because the lip of the shell has been compared to the foot of an ostrich.

**Struthiolariidæ** (strö″thi-ọ-lạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthiolaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Struthiolaria.* The animal has slender tentacles with eyes at their external bases, an oval foot, and a characteristic dentition (the central tooth being squarish, the lateral wide, five marginal teeth falciform, and the supplementary ones very narrow). The shell is bucciniform with oval subcanaliculate aperture. The living species are confined to the southern Pacific.



*Struthiolaria straminea.*

**struthiolarioid** (strö″thi-ọ-lā'ri-oid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Struthiolariidæ.*

**Struthiones** (strö-thi-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Struthio*, q. v.] 1. The ostriches in a broad sense; the struthious or ratite birds. See *Ratitæ*, and cuts under *cassowary*, *Dromæus*, *emu*, *ostrich*, and *Rhea.*—2. An ordinal group restricted to the genus *Struthio.* *A. Newton.*

**Struthionidæ** (strö-thi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] The ostrich family, variously restricted. (*a*†) Containing the genera *Struthio*, *Rhea*, *Casuarius*, and *Dromæus*, and divided into *Struthioninæ* and *Casuariinæ:* same as *Struthiones*, 1. (*b*) Containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea.* Same as *Struthioninæ* (*a*). (*c*) Containing only the genus *Struthio*, or the two-toed African ostriches alone. The differences between these ostriches and all other birds is about as great as those usually held to characterize orders in ornithology. The digits are only two, the hallux and inner digit being aborted, leaving the third and fourth digits with the usual ratio of phalanges (4, 5), and there are corresponding modifications of the lower end of the metatarsus. The leg-bones are greatly elongated, and there is a pubic symphysis. The fore limb is reduced, with the antebrachium not half so long as the humerus; and the manus has three digits, two of which bear claws. The wings are useless for flight. There are thirty-five precaudal vertebræ, and the bodies of the sacral vertebræ ankylose with the fore ends of the pubes and ischia. The sternum is doubly notched on each side behind. There are important cranial and especially palatal characters. The plumage is not aftershafted.

**struthioniform** (strö-thi-on'i-fôrm), *a.* [Also irreg. *struthiiform;* < NL. *struthioniformis*, < L. *struthio(n-)*, an ostrich, + *forma*, form.] Resembling an ostrich in the sense of being dromæognathous, as a tinamou; of or pertaining to the *Struthioniformes.*

**Struthioniformes** (strö-thi-on-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *struthioniformis:* see *struthioniform.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the South American tinamous, or *Crypturi*, and coextensive with the *Dromæognathæ* of Huxley: so called from their resemblance in some respects (notably palatal structure) to struthious birds.

**Struthioninæ** (strö″thi-ọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The ostriches, variously restricted. (*a*) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*a*), containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea*, or the African and American ostriches, thus contrasted with *Casuariinæ*, the cassowaries and emus. (*b*) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*b*): contrasted with *Rheinæ.* (*c*) The only subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*c*), conterminous therewith.

**struthionine** (strö'thi-ọ-nin), *a.* [< NL. *struthioninus*, < L. *struthio(n-)*, an ostrich: see *Struthio.*] Resembling or related to an ostrich more or less closely; in a narrow sense, of or pertaining to the *Struthioninæ;* in a wide sense, struthious; ratite.

**struthious** (strö'thi-us), *a.* [< NL. *Struthio* + *-ous.*] Ostrich-like; resembling or related to the ostriches; struthiiform; ratite.

**strutter** (strut'ėr), *n.* [< *strut*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who struts; a pompous fellow. *Imp. Dict.*

**strutting** (strut'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strut*$^2$, *v.*] In *carp.*, diagonal braces between joists, to prevent side deflection.

**strutting-beam**† (strut'ing-bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

**struttingly** (strut'ing-li), *adv.* In a strutting manner; with a proud step; boastingly.

**strutting-piece** (strut'ing-pēs), *n.* Same as *bridging.*

**struvite** (strö'vīt), *n.* [Named after *Struve*, a Russian statesman.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, often occurring in connection with guano-deposits. It is found in orthorhombic crystals, often hemimorphic, and has a white or pale-yellow color and vitreous luster.

**struy**†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *stroy.*

**stry** (strī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stried*, ppr. *strying.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stroy.*

**strychnia** (strik'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Strychnos*, q. v.] Same as *strychnine.*

**strychnic** (strik'nik), *a.* [< NL. *strychnia* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including strychnine: as, *strychnic* acid.

**strychnina** (strik-nī'nạ̈), *n.* A form of *strychnia.*

**strychnine, strychnin** (strik'nin), *n.* [< NL. *Strychnos* + *-ine*$^2$, *-in*$^2$.] A vegetable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$), the sole active principle of *Strychnos Tieuté*, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *S. Ignatii*, *S. Nux-vomica*, *S. colubrina*, etc. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *S. Nux-vomica.* It is colorless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is little soluble, requiring 7,000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce tetanic spasms, but are used in medicine especially in conditions of exhaustion and certain forms of paralysis. See cut under *nux vomica.*—**Hall's solution of strychnine.** See *solution.*

**strychninism** (strik'ni-nizm), *n.* [< *strychnine* + *-ism.*] The condition produced by an excessive dose of strychnine.

**strychnism** (strik'nizm), *n.* [< *strychnia* + *-ism.*] The hyperexcitable state of the spinal cord produced by strychnine.

**strychnized** (strik'nīzd), *a.* Brought under the influence of strychnine.

**Strychnos** (strik'nos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *strychnos*, < Gr. *στρύχνος* or *τρύχνος*, a plant of the nightshade kind.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceæ* and tribe *Euloganieæ*, type of the subtribe *Strychneæ.* It is characterized by flowers with valvate corolla-lobes, and a usually two-celled ovary which becomes in fruit an indehiscent berry, commonly globose and pulpy with a hardened rind. About 65 species have been described, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, often vines climbing high by stiff hooked and recurved tendrils, in a few species armed with straight spines. They have opposite membranous or coriaceous three- to five-nerved leaves, and small or rather long salver-shaped flowers in terminal or axillary cymes, usually white and densely aggregated. Many species yield powerful poisons, sometimes of great medicinal value. For species yielding strychnine, see *strychnine*; for *S. Nux-vomica*, see also *nux vomica*, *brucine*, and *Angostura bark* (under *bark*$^2$); for *S. Tieute*, *chettik*; for *S. colubrina*, *snakewood*; for *S. Ignatii*, *St. Ignatius' beans*, under *bean*$^1$. For *S. toxifera*, see *curari*; for *S. Pseudo-quina*, *copalche*, 2; for *S. potatorum* (also called *water-filter nut*), see *clearing-nut*. The root of West African species is used in ordeals. Although the seeds are usually poisonous, the fruit of several species, as in India of *S. potatorum*, in Java of *S. Tieute*, and in Egypt and Senegal of *S. innocua*, contains a pulp which is an article of food. *S. psilosperma*, the Queensland strychnine-tree, is an evergreen shrubby climber, sometimes cultivated.

**strynet**†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *strain*$^1$.

**stuard**†, **stuart**†, *n.* Old spellings of *steward*.

**Stuartia** (stū̦-är′ti-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after John *Stuart*, Marquis of Bute, a patron of botany.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ternstrœmiaceæ* and tribe *Gordonieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, and an ovary which contains two ascending ovules in each of its five cells, and ripens into a loculicidal and somewhat woody capsule with lenticular seeds, little albumen, and a straight embryo with a slender inferior radicle. There are 6 species, natives of North America and Japan. They are shrubs with membranous deciduous leaves, and short-peduncled flowers solitary in the axils, often large and showy, each usually of five imbricated petals, and numerous stamens with versatile anthers. Two handsome white-flowered species, from the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky, and southward, are sometimes cultivated under the name of *stuartia*—*S. Virginica* with a single style, and *S. pentagyna* with five styles and larger leaves. *S. Pseudo-Camellia*, from Japan, is also in cultivation in ornamental grounds.

2. [*l. c.*] A shrub of this genus.

**stub** (stub), *n.* [< ME. *stub*, *stubbe*, < AS. *styb* = D. *stobbe* = LG. *stubbe* = Icel. *stubbi*, *stobbi*, also *stubbr* = Norw. *stubbe*, *stubb* = Sw. *stubbe*, *stubb* = Dan. *stub*, a stump, stub. Cf. Gael. *stob*, a stake, stub, Lith. *stebas*, an upright pillar, mast, L. *stipes*, a post, Gr. *στύπος*, a stump, Skt. *stambha*, a post, √ *stambh*, make firm, set fast. Cf. *stump* and *stubble*.] 1. The end of a fallen tree, shrub, or plant remaining in the ground; a stump; now, especially, a short stump or projecting root of inconspicuous size.

Here stands a drie *stub* of some tree, a cubite from the ground. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 305.

2. A projection like a stump; a piece or part of something sticking out: as, a dog with only a *stub* of a tail: the *stub* of a broken tooth.

The horn [of the buffalo] at three months is about 1 inch in length, and is a mere little black *stub*.
*W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report (1887), ii. 397.

3. A short remaining piece of something; a terminal remnant: as, the *stub* of a pencil or of a cigar; a *stub* of candle.—4. A worn horseshoe-nail; a stub-nail; specifically, in the plural, nails, or bits of iron of the quality of old horseshoe-nails, used as material for gun-barrels or other articles requiring great toughness.

Every blacksmith's shop rung with the rhythmical clang of busy hammers, beating out old iron, such as horse-shoes, nails, or *stubs*, into the great harpoons.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

5. Something truncated, resembling a small stump, or constituting a terminal remnant. (*a*) A blunt-pointed pen; a stub pen. (*b*) A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement with it. (*c*) A short file adapted to working in and around depressions that cannot be reached by an ordinary file. (*d*) The unsawed butt-end of a plank. See *stub-shot*, 1.

6. The inner end of one of the duplicate numbered blanks in a check-book or the like, which is left in the book with a memorandum corresponding to the check or other blank which is filled out and detached; counterfoil.—7†. Figuratively, a block: a blockhead.

Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*.
*Milton*, Education.

**Stub damascus.** See *damascus*.

**stub** (stub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stubbed*, ppr. *stubbing*. [= Sw. *stubba* = Dan. *stubbe*, cut short, dock, curtail; from the noun.] 1. To grub up by the roots; pull or raise the stub of; pull or raise as a stub: as, to *stub* a tree: to *stub* up roots.

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubbed, died a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it.
*Swift*, Baucis and Philemon.

2. To clear of stubs; grub up stubs or roots from, as land.

Nobbut a bit on it 's left, an' I meän'd to 'a *stubb'd* it at fall. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer (Old Style).

A large fenced-in field, well *stubbed*, on which the manure from the cattle is spread.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 424.

3. To make a stub of; cut to a stub; give a truncated or stubbed appearance to; truncate: as, to *stub* off a post or a quill pen.—4. To ruin by extravagance. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To strike against something projecting from a surface: stump: as, to *stub* one's foot. [U. S.]

**stubbed** (stub′ed or stubd), *a.* [< *stub* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Resembling a stub; short and blunt; truncated.

Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribands, and fine posies.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Oberon.

2. Rough with roots and stumps; stubby.

Then came a bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood.
*Browning*, Childe Roland.

3. Blunt or rugged in character; not delicate or sensitive; hardy.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that fret and gall those delicate people. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 105.

**stubbedness** (stub′ed-nes), *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

**stubbiness** (stub′i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being stubby.—2. Same as *stubbedness*.

**stubble** (stub′l), *n.* [Also dial. *stopple*; < ME. *stubble*, *stubbel*, *stubbyl*, *stobil*, *stobul*, *stouple*, < OF. *stuble*, *estuble*, *estoble*, *estouble*, *estoule*, *estoulle*, *esteule*, F. *étouble*, *éteule* = Pr. *estobla* = It. *stoppia* = MD. D. *stoppel* = LG. *stoppele*, *stoppel* = OHG. *stupfila*, MHG. *stupfel*, G. *stoppel*, stubble; all appar. < L. *stipula*, dim. of *stipes*, a stalk, etc.: see *stipule*. The word has been confused in ML., etc., with L. *stuppa*, *stupa*, *stipa*, tow, and in E. with *stub*.] 1. The lower ends of grain-stalks, collectively, left standing in the ground when the crop is cut; the covering of a harvested field of grain.

They turned in their *stubble* to sow another croppe of wheate in the same place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

2. Something resembling or analogous to stubble, especially a short rough beard, or the short hair on a cropped head. See *stubbly*.

**stubbled** (stub′ld), *a.* [< *stubble* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbly.

A crow was strutting o'er the *stubbled* plain,
Just as a lark, descending, clos'd his strain.
*Gay*, To the Right Hon. Paul Methuen.

2†. Stubbed.

**stubble-field** (stub′l-fēld), *n.* A field covered with stubble; a piece of ground from which grain has been cut.

**stubble-goose** (stub′l-gös), *n.* [< ME. *stubbel-goos*; < *stubble* + *goose*.] 1. The graylag goose, *Anser cinereus*. Also called *harvest-goose*.

Of many a pilgrym hastow Crystes curs,
For of thy percely yet they fare the wors
That they han eten with thy *stubbel goos*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 27.

2. See the quotation, and compare *green-goose*.

So *stubble-geese* at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit; next May produces green.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 77.

**stubble-land** (stub′l-land), *n.* Land covered with stubble; a stubble-field. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 35.

**stubble-plow** (stub′l-plou), *n.* A plow especially adapted for turning up stubbly ground.

**stubble-rake** (stub′l-rāk), *n.* A rake for gleaning a reaped field.

**stubble-turner** (stub′l-tėr″nėr), *n.* A wing attachment to a plow to turn down stubble, etc., in advance of the plowshare.

**stubbly** (stub′li), *a.* [< *stubble* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbled.

He . . . rubbed his *stubbly* chin with a sort of bewildered thoughtfulness. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 357.

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff.

A young man of aggressive manners, whose *stubbly* black hair stood out from his head. *The Century*, XXXVII. 600.

**stub-book** (stub′bu̇k), *n.* A book containing only stubs, and serving as a record of the checks or other papers detached from them.

The filed *stub-books* of stamps, now occupying a very large and rapidly increasing space in the files rooms.
*Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 700.

**stubborn** (stub′o̤rn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stubburne*, *stoburne*; < ME. *stoburn*, *stoburne*, *styburne*, *stiburn*, *stiborn*, *stibourne*; prob. orig. **stybor*, **stibor* (the final *n* being due to misdividing of the derived noun *stybornesse* taken as **stybornnesse* (E. *stubbornness*), or a mere addition as in *bittern*$^1$, *slattern*), appar. < AS. *styb*, a stump, stub, + adj. formative *-or* as in AS. *bitor*, E. *bitter*, etc.] 1†. Sturdy; stout; strong.

I was yong and ful of ragerye,
*Stibourne* and strong and joly as a pye.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 456.

2. Fixed or set in opinion or purpose; obstinately determined; inflexibly resolute; not to be moved by persuasion; unyielding.

The queen is obstinate,
*Stubborn* to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by 't.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 122.

Some of them, for their *stubborn* refusing the Grace he had offered them, were adjudged to Death, and the rest fined. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 172.

3. Persistently obdurate; obtuse to reason or right; obstinately perverse. [This sense depends upon the connection, and is not always clearly distinguishable from the preceding, since what is justifiable or natural persistence from one point of view may be sheer perversity from another.]

And he that holdithe a quarel agayn right,
Holdyng his purpos *stiburn* ageyn reason.
*Lydgate*, Order of Fools.

They ceased not from their own doings, nor from their *stubborn* way. Judges ii. 19.

Sirrah, thou art said to have a *stubborn* soul,
That apprehends no further than this world.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 485.

From the necessity of bowing down the *stubborn* neck of their pride and ambition to the yoke of moderation and virtue. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

4. Persistently pursued or practised; obstinately maintained; not readily abandoned or relinquished.

*Stubborn* attention, and more than common application.
*Locke*.

Proud as he is, that iron heart retains
Its *stubborn* purpose, and his friends disdains.
*Pope*, Iliad, ix. 742.

Stout were their hearts, and *stubborn* was their strife.
*Scott*, The Poacher.

5. Difficult of treatment or management; hard to deal with or handle; not easily manipulated; refractory; tough; unyielding; stiff.

Facts are *stubborn* things. *Proverbial saying*.

In hissing flames huge silver bars are roll'd,
And *stubborn* brass, and tin, and solid gold.
*Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 546.

While round them *stubborn* thorns and furze increase,
And creeping briars. *Dyer*, Fleece, i. 107.

Not Hope herself, with all her flattering art,
Can cure this *stubborn* sickness of the heart.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 140.

*Stubborn* marble is that which, on account of its excessive hardness, is very difficult to work, and is apt to fly off in splinters. *Marble-Worker*, § 35.

6†. Harsh; rough; rude; coarse in texture or quality.

Like strict men of order,
They do correct their bodies with a bench
Or a poor *stubborn* table.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

Their Cloth [made from bark] . . . is *stubborn* when new, wears out soon. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 315.

If Hector's Spouse was clad in *stubborn* Stuff,
A Soldier's Wife became it well enough.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Refractory*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*); wilful, headstrong, unruly, inflexible, obdurate, ungovernable, indocile, mulish.

**stubborn** (stub′o̤rn), *v. t.* [< *stubborn*, *a.*] To make stubborn; render stiff, unyielding, enduring, or the like. [Rare.]

Slaty ridge
*Stubborn'd* with iron. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

**stubbornly** (stub′o̤rn-li), *adv.* In a stubborn manner; inflexibly; obstinately.

**stubbornness** (stub′o̤rn-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stubbernesse*; < ME. *styburnesse*, *stibornesse*, etc.: see *stubborn*.] The state or character of being inflexible or stubborn; obstinate persistence, obduracy, or refractoriness.

**stubborn-shafted** (stub′o̤rn-shȧf″ted), *a.* Having a stiff or unyielding shaft or trunk. [Rare.]

Before a gloom of *stubborn-shafted* oaks,
Three . . . horsemen waiting.
*Tennyson*, Geraint

**stubby** (stub′i), *a.* [< *stub* + *-y*$^1$.] 1. Abounding with stubs.—2. Short, thick, and stiff; stubbed: as, *stubby* bristles; *stubby* fingers.

**stub-damask** (stub′dam″ask), *n.* A kind of damaskeened iron made of stubs, used for shotgun barrels. See *stub-twist*.

*Stub damask* is made from the same materials as stub twist, but the rods after the first drawing are subjected to a high degree of torsion, and two or three of them are then welded laterally to form the ribbon.
*Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 356.

**stub-end** (stub′end′), *n.* In *mach.*, the enlarged rectangular end or prism of a pitman or connecting-rod, over which the strap of a strap-joint passes, forming with the end of the prism a rectangular inclosure which holds the brasses or boxes fitted to a crank-wrist or to a cross-head pin. Compare *strap-joint*.

The keyway is the butt or *stub end* of the rod.
*Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 403.

**stub-feather** (stub′feтн″ėr), *n.* One of the short feathers left on a fowl after it has been plucked; a pin-feather. *Halliwell*.

**stub-iron** (stub′ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron formed from stubs, used principally for making fine gun-barrels.

**stub-mortise** (stub'môr″tis), *n.* A mortise which does not pass through the entire thickness of the timber in which it is made.

**stub-nail** (stub'nāl), *n.* An old or worn horseshoe-nail: any short and thick nail; a stub.

**stub-pen** (stub'pen), *n.* A pen having a blunt or truncated nib, usually short and broad.

**stub-short** (stub'shôrt), *n.* Same as *stub-shot*, 1.

**stub-shot** (stub'shot), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the butt or unsawed part at the end of a plank, separated from the log. Also called *stub-short.* —2. In *turning*, the unworked part on a piece turned in a lathe, where it is secured to the center. It is removed when the work is finished.

**stub-tenon** (stub'ten″on), *n.* In *carp.*, a short tenon, as at the end of an upright. *E. H. Knight.*

**stub-twist** (stub'twist), *n.* A material for fine shot-gun barrels, as those of fowling-pieces, wrought from stubs, and brought into form by twisting or coiling round a mandrel or by welding; also, a gun-barrel made of this material.

**stubwort** (stub'wėrt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella:* so called from its growing about stubs or stumps. [Prov. Eng.]

**stucco** (stuk'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *stuck*, < F. *stuc* = Sp. *estuco* = Pg. *estuque* = D. *stuc* = G. Sw. *stuck* = Dan. *stuk;* < It. *stucco*, stucco, < OHG. *stucchi*, MHG. *stücke*, G. *stück*, a piece, a patch, = D. *stuk* = OS. *stukki* = AS. *stycce* = Icel. *stykki*, a piece; connected with *stock*¹.] 1. Plaster or cement, of varying degrees of fineness, used as a coating for walls, either internally or externally, and for the production of ornamental effects and figures. Stucco for decorative purposes, as the cornices and moldings of rooms and the enrichment of ceilings, usually consists of slaked lime, chalk, and pulverized white marble, tempered in water, or of calcined gypsum or plaster of Paris mixed with glue, and sometimes also gelatin or gum arabic, in a hot solution. The stucco employed for external purposes is of a coarser kind, and variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of *cements.* Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to those of the finest marble. The stucco used for the third coat of three-coat plaster consists of fine lime and sand. In a species called *bastard stucco* a small quantity of hair is used. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is troweled.

2. Work made of stucco. The ornamenting of cornices, etc., with garlands, festoons, fruits, and figures in stucco was carried to great elaboration by the ancient Romans, and by the Italians under Raphael's guidance in the sixteenth century.

**stucco** (stuk'ō), *v. t.* [< *stucco, n.*] To apply stucco to; cover with stucco or fine plaster.

**stuccoer** (stuk'ǭ-ėr), *n.* [< *stucco* + *-er*¹.] One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, etc.; one who works or deals in stucco.

**stucco-work** (stuk'ō-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work composed of stucco.

**stuck**¹ (stuk). Preterit and past participle of *stick*¹ and *stick*².

**stuck**²† (stuk), *n.* [A var. of *stock*². Cf. *tuck*².] A thrust.

**stuck**³ (stuk), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *stook.*

**stuck**⁴† (stuk), *n.* [< F. *stuc*, < It. *stucco*, stucco: see *stucco.*] Stucco. *Imp. Dict.*

**stuck-in**† (stuk'in), *n.* The stoccade.

> I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck in* with such a mortal motion that it is inevitable. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 303.

**stuckle** (stuk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *stuck*³, *stook.*] A number of sheaves set together in a field; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

**stuckling** (stuk'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thin apple pasty; a fritter. [Prov. Eng.]

**stuck-up** (stuk'up'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Offensively proud or conceited; puffed up; consequential. [Colloq.]

> He [the true gentleman] is never *stuck-up*, nor looks down upon others because they have not titles, honors, or social position equal to his own.
> *W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 144.

**II.** *n.* Same as *strap-oyster.* *E. Ingersoll.*

**stud**¹ (stud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *studde;* < ME. *stode*, < AS. *studu, stuthu*, a post, = Icel. *stodh* = Sw. *stöd*, a post, = Dan. *stöd*, stub, stump, = MHG. G. *stütze*, a prop, support; cf. Skt. *sthūna*, a post. Cf. *stooth*, a doublet of *stud*¹. Hence ult. *studdle.*] 1. A post; an upright prop or support; specifically, one of the small beams or scantlings in a building, of the height of a single story, which, with the laths nailed upon them, form the walls of the different rooms. See cut under *siding.*

> It is a gross mistake in architecture to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

2†. The stem, trunk, or stock of a tree or shrub.

> Seest not thilke same Hawthorne *studde*,
> How bragly it beginnes to budde,
> And utter his tender head?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

3. A transverse piece of cast-iron inserted in each link of a chain cable to prop the sides apart and strengthen it. See cut under *chain.* —4. A nail, boss, knob, or protuberance affixed to a surface, especially as an ornament.

> Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
> And *studs* of pearl. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 120.

> The armour of the legs consists of a chausson of chain-mail, and chausses lacing behind, which appear to be formed of *studs* rivetted on cloth or leather.
> *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. p. xvii.

5. A piece in the form of a boss or knob for use as a button or fastener, or in some other way. A stud for a bolt is a rounded nut to be screwed on to the projecting end. A stud for lacing is a button set in an eyelet-hole and having an ear round which the lace is passed. A shirt-stud is an ornamental button commonly with a tang or a spire by which it can be inserted in and removed from an eyelet-hole or small buttonhole in the front of the shirt.

> The grate which (shut) the day out-barres,
> Those golden *studdes* which naile the starres.
> *Dekker*, Londons Tempe (Works, IV. 122).

> The *stud* itself, called the anvil, is connected to the sending battery, and the other pole of this battery is to earth. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 269.

> The mantle, which falls over the back of the figure and is not gathered up at the arms, is secured by a cordon attached to two lozenge-shaped *studs.* *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

**Shirt-stud abscess**, an abscess with a superficial and a deep cavity, connected by a short sinus.

**stud**¹ (stud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *studded*, ppr. *studding.* [< *stud*¹, *n.* Cf. Icel. *stydja*, prop, steady.] 1. To furnish with or support by studs, or upright props.

> Is it a wholesome place to live in, with its black shingles, and the green moss that shows how damp they are? its dark, low-*studded* rooms? *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

2. To set with or as with studs.

> Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
> Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 44.

3. To set with protuberant objects of any kind; scatter over with separate things rising above the surface: as, a bay *studded* with islands.

> A fine lawn sloped away from it, *studded* with clumps of trees. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

4. To lie scattered over the surface of; be spread prominently about in.

> The turf around our pavilion fairly blazes with the splendor of the yellow daisies and crimson poppies that *stud* it. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

**Studded armor**, armor composed of leather, cloth in several thicknesses, or the like, through which are driven metal rivets with large heads, forming studs or bosses.

**stud**² (stud), *n.* [< ME. *stood, stod*, < AS. *stōd*, a stud, = OHG. *stuot, stuat, stuota*, a stud, MHG. *stuot, stūt*, a stud, a breeding mare, G. *stute*, a breeding mare (*gestüt*, a stud), = Icel. *stōdh* = Dan. *stod*, a stud, = Sw. *sto*, a mare. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. Cf. *steed.*] 1. A number of horses kept for any purpose, especially for breeding or sporting.

> He keeps the *stud* (which is to be diminished) because he thinks he ought to support the turf.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

2. The place where a stud is kept, especially for breeding; a stud-farm.

> In the *studs* of persons of quality in Ireland, where care is taken, . . . we see horses bred of excellent shape.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.

3. A stallion, especially one kept for service in breeding; a stud-horse. [Colloq.]—4. Dogs kept for breeding; a kennel. [U. S.]—**In the stud**, kept for breeding, as a horse or dog.

**stud**³†, **stude**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *stead.*

**stud-bolt** (stud'bolt), *n.* A bolt with a thread at each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end and have a stud or nut screwed on it at the other.

**stud-book** (stud'bůk), *n.* The genealogical register of a stud, especially of horses; a book giving the pedigree of noted or thoroughbred animals, especially horses.

**studdery**† (stud'ėr-i), *n.* [< *stud*² + *-ery.*] A place for keeping a stud of horses. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**studding** (stud'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stud*¹, *v.*] In *carp.*, studs or joists collectively, or material for studs or joists.

**studdingsail** (stud'ing-sāl; pron. by sailors stun'sl), *n.* [< *studding*, verbal n. of *stud*¹, support, + *sail;* or else altered from **steadying-sail.*] A sail set beyond the leeches of some of the principal squaresails during a fair wind, very seldom used. Lower studdingsails, either square or three-cornered, are set outside of the leeches of the foresail. Topmast- and topgallant-studdingsails are set outside of the topsail and topgallantsail. They are spread at the head by small yards and at the foot by booms which slide out from the yardarms. Also called *steering-sail.* See cuts under *ringtail*² and *ship.*—**Studdingsail-booms**, long poles which slide out and in through boom-irons on the yards. See cut under *ship.*

**studdle** (stud'l), *n.* [< ME. *studdyll, studdul, stodul, stedulle*, < Icel. *studhill*, a prop, stay, upright, stud, dim. of *stodh* (= AS. *studu*, etc.), a prop: see *stud*¹.] 1†. A prop or bar about a loom. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.—2. One of the vertical timbers which support the setts in the timbering of a mining-shaft.

**stude**†, *n.* See *stud*³.

**student** (stū'dent), *n.* [= F. *étudiant* = Pr. *estudian* = Sp. *estudiante* = Pg. *estudante* = It. *studiante, studiente, studente* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *student*, a student, < L. *studen(t-)s*, ppr. of *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, apply one's self, study; perhaps (with alteration of *sp-* to *st-*) = Gr. *σπεύδειν*, be eager, hasten. Hence also *study, studious*, etc.] 1. A studious person; one who practises studying or investigation; one given to the study of books or the acquisition of knowledge: as, a *student* of science or of nature.

> Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good *student* from his book, and it is wonderful.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 38.

2. A person who is engaged in a course of study, either general or special; one who studies, especially with a view to education of a higher kind; an advanced scholar or pupil: as, an academical or college *student;* a *student* of theology, law, medicine, or art.

> A greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a *student* in England than elsewhere.
> *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

**Student** or **students' lamp.** See *lamp*¹.

**student-parsnip** (stū'dent-pärs″nip), *n.* See *parsnip.*

**studentry** (stū'dent-ri), *n.* [< *student* + *-ry.*] Students collectively; a body of students. *Kingsley*, Hypatia. [Rare.]

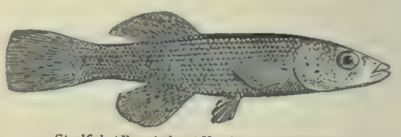
**studentship** (stū'dent-ship), *n.* [< *student* + *-ship.*] 1. The state of being a student. [Rare.] —2. An endowment or foundation for a student; a provision for the maintenance of a person in a course of study.

> She [George Eliot] . . . founded to his memory the "George Henry Lewes *studentship.*"
> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XIII. 221.

**studerite** (stö'dėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Bernhard *Studer*, a Swiss geologist (1794–1887).] A mineral from the canton of Valais in Switzerland, closely related to tetrahedrite.

**stud-farm** (stud'färm), *n.* A tract of land devoted to the breeding and rearing of horses.

**studfish** (stud'fish), *n.* A kind of killifish, *Fundulus* (*Xenisma*) *catenatus*, 6 or 7 inches long, locally abundant in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the cyprinodonts. A related species is the spotted studfish, *F.* (*X.*) *stellifer*, of the Alabama river. These represent a section of the genus with the dorsal fin beginning nearly above the anal.



Studfish (*Fundulus* (*Xenisma*) *catenatus*).

**stud-flower** (stud'flou″ėr), *n.* A name proposed by Meehan for the plant *Helonias bullata*, translating the specific name.

**stud-groom** (stud'gröm), *n.* A groom (generally the head groom) of a stud. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 782.

**stud-horse** (stud'hôrs), *n.* [< ME. **stodhors*, < AS. *stōdhors* (= Icel. *stōdhhross*), < *stōd*, stud, + *hors*, horse.] A horse kept in the stud for breeding purposes; a stallion.

**studied** (stud'id), *p. a.* 1. Informed or qualified by study; instructed; versed; learned.

> The natural man, . . . be he never so great a philosopher, never so well seen in the law, never so sore *studied* in the Scripture, . . . yet he cannot understand the things of the Spirit of God.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 6.

2. Studiously contrived or thought out; premeditated; deliberate: as, a *studied* insult.

> The flattering senate
> Decrees him divine honours, and to cross it
> Were death with *studied* torments.
> *Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

**studiedly** (stud'id-li), *adv.* In a studied manner; with study or deliberation; deliberately. *Life of Mede*, prefixed to his Works, p. 39. (*Latham.*)

**studier** (stud'i-ėr), *n.* [< *study*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who studies; an examiner or investigator. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, ix.

**studio** (stū'di-ō), *n.* [< It. *studio*, a study: see *study.*] A room especially arranged for painting, drawing, photographing, or other art-work. It is usually fitted with windows for securing a pure skylight, or light free from cross-reflections, and is so placed, when possible, as to receive light from the north side.

**studious** (stū'di-us), *a.* [= F. *studieux* = Sp. Pg. *estudioso* = It. *studioso*, < L. *studiosus*, eager, assiduous, < *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study: see *study*$^1$.] 1. Given to study or learning; inclined to learn or investigate; seeking knowledge from books, inquiry, meditation, or by other means: as, a *studious* pupil or investigator; a *studious* reasoner.

> Let the *studious* of these things search them in their proper Authors. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

2. Exercising study or careful consideration; attentively mindful or considerate; thoughtful; heedful; intent; assiduous.

> I am *studious* to keep the ancient terms.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 157.

> One at least *studious* of deserving well
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Manifesting study or deliberation; planned; studied.

> But yet be wary in thy *studious* care.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 97.

4. Devoted to or used for the purposes of study; serving as a place of study or contemplation. [Rare.]

> Some to the wars, to try their fortune there; . . .
> Some to the *studious* universities.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 3. 10.

> But let my due feet never fail
> To walk the *studious* cloisters pale.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 156.

=**Syn.** 1. *Studious, Scholarly. Studious* represents a fact in conduct; *scholarly*, a fact in taste or predilection, or a similar result: as, he was very *studious*, but not really of *scholarly* instincts, nor likely ever to produce a *scholarly* treatise.

**studiously** (stū'di-us-li), *adv.* In a studious manner; with reference to study or learning; as a student; in a studied manner; with studious consideration or care; studiedly; heedfully; deliberately: as, to be *studiously* inclined; to investigate a subject *studiously*.

**studiousness** (stū'di-us-nes), *n.* The character of being studious, diligence in study; addictedness to books or investigation.

**Studite** (stū'dīt), *n.* [< LGr. Στουδίτης, < Στουδιός, Studius, a Roman who built a monastery (thence known as the *Studium*) for the order.] A member of the order of Acœmeti. The most famous of the order was St. Theodore the Studite (died 826), confessor against the Iconoclasts and hymnographer.

**studwork** (stud'wėrk), *n.* [< *stud*$^1$ + *work.*] 1. Brickwork interspaced with studs; construction with alternating bricks and studs.—2. That which is made or held by means of studs, especially in armor; brigandine-work, jazerant-work, or other process for producing garments of fence by means of ordinary textile fabrics or leather set with studs. See cut under *brigandine*.

**study**$^1$ (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *studie*; < ME. *study, stody, studye, studie*, < OF. *estudie, estude*, F. *étude* = Sp. *estudio* = Pg. *estudo* = It. *studio*, < L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, exertion, study, < *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, study: see *student.*] 1. Eagerness; earnestness; zeal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> They do thereby [by the burning of the books] better declare the *study* of their godliness.
> *Calvin*, on Acts xix. 19, p. 189 (Calvin Trans. Soc.).

2. Zealous endeavor; studied effort, aim, or purpose; deliberate contrivance or intention.

> Men's *study* is set rather to take gifts, and to get of other men's goods, than to give any of their own.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> It is my *study*
> To seem despiteful and ungentle to you.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 85.

> As touching your Graces diligence and singulier good *studie* and means for the eyde of thEmperors affayres.
> *R. Sampson*, To Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 354).

> This is a cruelty beyond man's *study*.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iv. 6.

3. The mental effort of understanding, appreciating, and assimilating anything, especially a book; the earnest and protracted examination of a question, by reflection, collection and scrutiny of evidence, and otherwise; the pursuit of learning.

> In continuall *studie* and contemplation.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

> When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call intension or *study*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

4. An exercise in learning or the pursuit of knowledge; an act or course of intellectual acquisition, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles: as, the actor's *study* was very rapid; also, an effort to gain an understanding of something; a particular course of learning, inquiry, or investigation: as, to pursue the *study* of physics or of a language; to make a *study* of trade, of a case at law, or of a man's life or character.

> The chiefe citie is Hamsa, sometime called Tarsus, famous for the *studies* of learning, herein (saith Strabo) surmounting both Athens and Alexandria.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 334.

> His [Calvin's] bringing up was in the *study* of the civil law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

5. That which is studied or to be studied; a branch of learning; a subject of acquired or desired knowledge; a matter for investigation or meditation.

> *Studies* serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.
> *Bacon*, Studies (ed. 1887).

> The proper *study* of mankind is man.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 2.

> 'Twas, in truth, a *study*,
> To mark his spirit, alternating between
> A decent and professional gravity
> And an irreverent mirthfulness.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

> Personally I think that Shakespeare is almost the easiest *study*; perhaps because of my being accustomed as a boy to see Shakespeare's plays.
> *Lester Wallack*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 720.

6. A state of mental inquiry or cogitation; debate or counsel with one's self; deep meditation; a muse; a quandary.

> Pandarus, that in a *stodye* stod,
> Er he was war, she tok hym by the hood.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1180.

> I haf gret *stody* til I haf tydings fro ȝow.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 78.

> The king of Castile, herewith a little confused, and in a *studie*, said, That can I doe with my honour.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 224.

7. *Theat.*, one who studies or learns; a studier; specifically, a memorizer of a part for the theater; an actor as a memorizer.

> I've got a part of twelve lengths here which I must be up in to-morrow night, and I haven't had time to look at it yet. I'm a confounded quick *study*, that's one comfort.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

8. In *music*, a composition, usually instrumental, having something of the instructive and gymnastic purpose of an exercise combined with a certain amount of artistic value; an étude. An elaborate work of this class, combining great technical difficulty with decided artistic interest, is often called a *concert study*.

9. Something done as an exercise in learning, or in special study or observation; specifically, in *art*, a sketch or performance executed as an educational exercise, as a memorandum or record of observations or effects, or as a guide for a finished production: as, the story is a *study* of morbid passion; a *study* of a head for a painting.—10. A room in a dwelling-house or other building set apart for private study, reading, writing, or any similar occupation; by extension, the private room or office of the master of a house, however it may be used.

> Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius.
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 7.

> There is a gold wand,
> Stands in King Cornwalls *study* windowe.
> *Ballad of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 242).

**Academy study.** See *academy*.—**Brown study.** See *brown*. =**Syn.** 3. Research, inquiry, investigation.—6. Reflection.

**study**$^1$ (stud'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *studied*, ppr. *studying*. [< ME. *studyen, stodyen*, < OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier* = Sp. *estudiar* = Pg. *estudar* = It. *studiare*, < ML. *studiare*, study, < L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study: see *study*$^1$, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the mind in learning; apply one's self to the acquisition of knowledge; acquire knowledge and mental training, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles.

> So much, dear liege, I have already sworn:
> That is, to live and *study* here three years.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 35.

2. To exercise the mind in considering or contriving; deliberate upon or about something; ponder.

> Al this maketh me on meteles to *studie*,
> And how the preest preuede no pardon to Do-wel.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 317.

> I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable.
> *Swift.*

3. To muse; meditate; cogitate; reflect; revolve thoughts or ideas: used absolutely. [Archaic or colloq.]

> Which made the butchers of Nottingham
> To *study* as they did stand,
> Saying, "Surely he is some prodigal."
> *Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 35).

> Brer Fox, he come up, en dar lay Brer Rabbit, periently cole en stiff. Brer Fox he look at Brer Rabbit, en he sorter *study*. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xv.

4. To endeavor studiously or thoughtfully; use studied or careful efforts; be diligent or zealous; plan; contrive: as, to *study* for peace or for the general good.

> With that he departed from his moder and yede into a chamber, and be-gan to *stodye* howe he myght spede to go to the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 178.

> *Study* [give diligence, R. V.] to shew thyself approved unto God. 2 Tim. ii. 15.

5. To prosecute a regular course of study, as that prescribed to prepare one for the exercise of a profession: as, to *study* for the bar, or for the church or ministry.—**To study up**, to make a special study; bring up or refresh one's knowledge by study. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To seek to learn by memorizing the facts, principles, or words of; apply the mind to learning; store in the memory, either generally or verbatim: as, to *study* a book, a language, history, etc.; to *study* a part in a play or a piece for recitation.

> *Kath.* Where did you *study* all this goodly speech?
> *Pet.* It is extempore, from my mother-wit.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 264.

2. To seek to ascertain or to learn the particulars of, as by observation or inquiry; make a study of; inquire into; investigate: as, to *study* a man's character or the customs of society; to *study* the geology of a region, or a case of disease.

> I'll . . . entertain some score or two of tailors,
> To *study* fashions to adorn my body.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 258.

3. To consider in detail; deliberate upon; think out: as, to *study* the best way of doing something; to *study* a discourse or a compliment.

> I will still *study* some revenge past this.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To regard attentively or discriminatingly; consider as to requirements, character, quality, use, effect, or the like; pay distinguishing attention to: as, to *study* one's own interests; to *study* the effect of one's actions; to *study* a person; to *study* a drapery or a model in art.—5. To look at musingly, as in a brown study.

> He was *studying* the toe of his foot, visible through a rift in his well-worn brogan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 85.

6. To apply the mind to learning (a specific science or branch of science), especially with the object of preparing for the exercise of a profession: as, the one is *studying* medicine, the other theology.—7†. To subject to study; carry through a course of learning; educate; instruct.

> The State of Avignion, . . . being visited with such of the French Preachers as had been *studied* at Geneva, the people generally became inclined unto Calvin's doctrines.
> *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 54. (*Davies.*)

**To study out.** (*a*) To find out by study or consideration; get at the bottom of; unravel: as, to *study out* a person's meaning; he has *studied out* the mystery. (*b*) To think out deliberately; arrange definitely in the mind; determine the details of: as, I have *studied out* a plan; to *study out* a set of rules.—**To study up.** (*a*) To learn by special study or investigation; get up a knowledge of, as for a particular purpose or occasion: as, to *study up* a law-case, or a subject for an examination; to *study up* routes of travel. (*b*) To seek or get a knowledge of by observation or consideration; observe or reflect upon critically; make up one's mind about: as, to *study up* a person or a man's character; to *study up* arguments or reasons. =**Syn.** 2. To scrutinize, search into.—3. To reflect upon, meditate, ponder.—4. To contemplate.

**study**$^2$ (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). Another spelling of *stiddy*$^1$, a variant of *stithy*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**stufa** (stö'fä), *n.*; It. pl. *stufe* (-fe), E. *stufas* (-fäz). [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

> In many volcanic regions jets of steam, called by the Italians *stufas*, issue from fissures at a temperature high above the boiling-point.
> *Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (11th ed.), i. 391.

**stuff** (stuf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *stuffe*; < ME. *stuf, stuff, stuffe* (= D. LG. Dan. *stof* = G. Sw. *stoff*; ML. *estoffa*), < OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe* = Sp. Pg. *estofa*, quilted stuff, = It. *stoffa*, < L. *stuppa* (ML. prob. also Germanized **stupfa*, *stuffa*), earlier *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, hards, tow: see *stupe*$^1$. Cf. *stop*. The sense of the L. word is better preserved in the verb *stuff*, cram: see *stuff*, *stop*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Substance or material in some definite state, form, or situation; any particular kind, mass, or aggregation of matter or things; material in some distinct or limited sense, whether raw, or wrought or to be wrought into form.

> Of suche a *stuffe* as easy is to fynde
> Is best to bilde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

> The wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter, . . . worketh according to the *stuff*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 44.

> The breccia, too, is quite comparable to moraine *stuff*.
> *J. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 4.

> The stiff upstanding of fine young *stuff*, hazel, ash, and so on, tapering straight as a fishing-rod, and knobbing out on either side with scarcely controllable bulges.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps, the Carrier, xxiv.

**2.** Incorporeal or psychical substance of some special kind; that which arises from or constitutes mind, character, or quality; any immaterial effluence, influence, principle, or essence. See *mind-stuff*.

> Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
> To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 2.

> As soon as my soul enters into heaven, I shall be able to say to the angels, I am of the same *stuff* as you, spirit and spirit. *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

> Do not squander time; for that is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin*, Way to Wealth, § 1.

> The spirit of Ximenes was of too stern a *stuff* to be so easily extinguished by the breath of royal displeasure.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

**3.** Goods; possessions in a general sense; baggage: now chiefly in the phrase *household stuff*.

> Assemblit were sone the same in the fight,
> And restorit full stithly the *stuff* of the Grekes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5775.

> I will not stay to-night for all the town;
> Therefore away, to get our *stuff* aboard.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 162.

> I have good *household stuff*, though I say it, both brass and pewter, linens and woollens. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

**4.** Something made up, or prepared or designed, for some specific use. (*a*) Woven material; a textile fabric of any kind; specifically, a woolen fabric.

> At my little mercer's in Lumbard Street, . . . and there cheapened some *stuffs* to hang my room.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 434.

(*b*) A preparation of any kind to be swallowed, as food, drink, or medicine.

> I . . . did compound for her
> A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would cease
> The present power of life.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 255.

(*c*) Ready money; cash; means in general. [Colloq.]

> But has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? is she rich, hey?
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

(*d*) A preparation or composition for use in some industrial process or operation. Among the many things technically known as *stuff* in this sense are (1) ground paper-stock ready for use, the material before the final preparation being called *half-stock*; (2) the composition of tallow with various oils, wax, etc. (also called *dubbing*), used in a hot state by curriers to fill the pores of leather; (3) the similar composition of turpentine, tallow, etc., with which the masts, sides, and other parts of wooden ships are smeared for preservation; (4) the mixture of alum and salt used by bakers for whitening bread. For others, see phrases below.

**5.** Unwrought matter; raw material to be worked over, or to be used in making or producing something: as, bread*stuffs* (see *bread-stuff*); food*stuff*; rough *stuff* (for carpenters' use); the vein-*stuff* of mines.

> The *stuff*, i. e., the mixed ore, veinstone, and country rock, having been cleansed, it is now possible to make a separation by hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 463.

**6.** Refuse or useless material; that which is to be rejected or cast aside; in *mining*, attle or rubbish. Hence—**7.** Intellectual trash or rubbish; foolish or irrational expression; fustian; twaddle: often in the exclamatory phrase *stuff and nonsense!*

> A Deal of such *Stuff* they sung to the deaf Ocean.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 278.

**8†.** Supply or amount of something; stock; provision; quantity; extent; vigor.

> That they leve resonable *stuff* [of fuel] upon the bak fro spryng to spryng, to serue the pouere people of penyworthes and halfpeny worthez in the neep sesons.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

> I have but easy *stuffe* of money withinne me, for so meche as the seison of the yer is not yet growen.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 61.

**Clear stuff**, in *carp.*, boards free from imperfections such as knots, wind-shakes, and ring-hearts.—**Coarse stuff**, in *building*, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat and floating of plastering.—**Fine, free, inch stuff.** See the qualifying words.—**Gaged stuff.** Same as *gage-stuff*.—**Quarter stuff**, in *carp.* See *quarter-stuff*.—**Red stuff**, a watchmakers' name for crocus, or oxid-of-iron powder.—**Small stuff** (*naut.*). See *small*.—**The real stuff.** See *real*¹.—**Touching-stuff**, in *aquatint engraving*, a composition of the ashes of cork, ivory-black, and gall with treacle, made into a ball, and used with water for touching up the dark parts of the plate.—**White stuff**, a gilders' composition, formed of size and whiting, used in forming a surface over wood that is to be gilded.

**II.** *a.* Made of stuff, especially of light woolen fabric.—**Stuff gown**, a gown made of stuff, as distinguished from one of finer material, as silk; especially, in legal phraseology, the gown of a junior barrister; hence, in England, a junior barrister, or one under the rank of queen's counsel.

> There she sat, . . . in her brown *stuff gown*, her check apron, white handkerchief, and cap.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvi.

**Stuff hat**, a hat made in imitation of beaver, the fur of various animals being applied to a foundation which is rendered water-proof by the application of varnish.

**stuff** (stuf), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stuffe*; < ME. *stuffen*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fill with any kind of stuff or loose material; cram full; load to excess; crowd with something: as, to *stuff* the ears with cotton.

> If you will go, I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 146.

**2.** Specifically, to fill with stuffing or packing; cram the cavity of with material suitable for the special use or occasion: as, to *stuff* a cushion or a bedtick; to *stuff* a turkey or a leg of veal for roasting.—**3.** To cause to appear stuffed; puff or swell out; distend. [Rare.]

> Lest the gods for sin
> Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 273.

**4.** To fill the prepared skin of (an animal), for the purpose of restoring and preserving its natural form and appearance: the process includes wiring and mounting. See *taxidermy* and *stuffing*, *n.*, 3.

> A few *stuffed* animals (as the Rector was fond of natural history) added to the impressive character of the apartment. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

**5.** Figuratively, to fill, cram, or crowd with something of an immaterial nature: as, to *stuff* a poem with mawkish sentiment.

> Well *stuffed* with all maner of goodnesse.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6378.

> You have a learnèd head, *stuff* it with libraries.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

**6.** To use as stuffing or filling; dispose of by crowding, cramming, or packing.

> Put them [roses] into . . . a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 365.

> A woman was busy making a clearance of such articles as she could *stuff* away in corners and behind chairs.
> *Chambers's Jour.*, LV. 42.

**7.** To constitute a filling for; be crowded into; occupy so as to fill completely.

> With inward arms the dire machine they load,
> And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 26.

**8.** To apply stuff to; treat with stuff, in some technical sense. See *stuff*, *n.*, 4 (*d*) (2).

> Ordinarily the hand process of *stuffing* leather is accomplished after rolling the sides into bundles with the grain side in, and softening them by treating or beating.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 409.

**9†.** To stock or supply; provide with a quota or outfit; furnish; replenish.

> He *stuffed* alle castelle
> Wyth armyre & vytelle.
> *Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 549.

> Stithe shippes & stoure *stuffet* with vitell,
> All full vpon flote with fyne pepull in.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2748.

> The same nyght I cam to Placiencia or Plesaunce; ther I *stuffed* me wt wyne and bred and other caseles as me thowght necessary for me at that tyme.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

**10.** To deceive with humorous intent; gull. [Colloq.]—**To stuff a ballot-box**, to thrust into a ballot-box surreptitiously fraudulent ballots, or any ballots which have not actually been cast by legal voters. [U. S.]—**To stuff out**, to fill, round, or puff out; swell to the full; distend; expand.

> *Stuffs out* his vacant garments with his form.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 97.

**II.** *intrans.* To eat greedily; play the glutton.

> He longed to lay him down upon the shelly bed, and *stuff*;
> He had often eaten oysters, but had never had enough.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Etiquette.

**stuff-chest** (stuf′chest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a vat in which the pulp is mixed preparatory to molding.

**stuffed** (stuft), *p. a.* **1.** Filled with or as with stuffing.—**2.** Having the nose obstructed, as during a cold.

> I am *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 64.

**3.** In *bot.*, filled with a cottony web or spongy mass which is distinct from the walls: said of stems of fungi.

**stuff-engine** (stuf′en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a pulp-grinder.

**stuffer** (stuf′ėr), *n.* [< *stuff* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who stuffs, or does anything called stuffing: as, a bird-*stuffer*; a ballot-box *stuffer*.—**2.** That which stuffs; specifically, a machine or an instrument for performing any stuffing operation: as, a sausage-*stuffer*; a *stuffer* for horse-collars.

> They [tomatoes] fall into the hopper, and are fed by the *stuffer*, a cylinder worked by a treadle, into the can.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 445.

**stuff-gownsman** (stuf′gounz″man), *n.* A junior barrister; a stuff gown. See *stuff*, *a.*

**stuffiness** (stuf′i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being stuffy, close, or musty: as, the *stuffiness* of a room.—**2.** The condition of being stuffed, or stuffed up, as by a cold. [Rare.]

> As soon as one [cold] has departed with the usual final stage of *stuffiness*, another presents itself.
> *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. xii.

**stuffing** (stuf′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stuff*, *v.*] **1.** The material used for filling a cushion, a mattress, a horse-collar, the skin of a bird or other animal, etc.

> Your titles are not writ on posts,
> Or hollow statues which the best men are,
> Without Promethean *stuffings* reached from heaven!
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**2.** In *cookery*, seasoned or flavored material, such as bread-crumbs, chestnuts, mashed potatoes, or oysters, used for filling the body of a fowl, or the hollow from which a bone has been taken in a joint of meat, before cooking, to keep the whole in shape, and to impart flavor.

> Ridley, a little of the *stuffing*. It'll make your hair curl.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

> Geese and ducks to be freighted hereafter with savoury *stuffing*. *Lemon*, Wait for the End, I. 14.

**3.** The art or operation of filling and mounting the skin of an animal; taxidermy. Two main methods of stuffing are distinguished as *soft* and *hard*. In the former the skin is wired, or otherwise fixed on an internal framework, and cotton or tow is introduced, bit by bit, till the desired form is secured. In the latter a solid mass of tow, shaped like the animal, is introduced within the skin, which is then molded upon this artificial body. Hard stuffing is usually practised upon birds.

**4.** A filling of indifferent or superfluous material for the sake of extension, as in a book; padding.

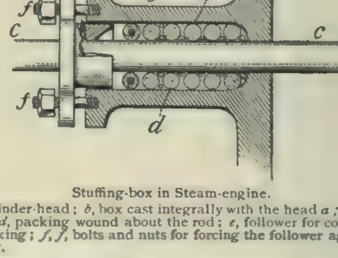
> If these topics be insufficient habitually to supply what compositors call the requisite *stuffing*, . . . recourse is to be had to reviews.
> *W. Taylor*, in Robberds's Memoir, I. 425. (*Davies.*)

**5.** A mixture of fish-oil and tallow rubbed into leather to soften it and render it supple and water-proof. *E. H. Knight.*

> The leather to receive grease or *stuffing* is usually placed in a rotating drum or wheel. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 410.

**6.** The wooden wedges or folds of paper used to wedge the plates of a comb-cutter's saw into the two grooves in the stock.—**Rough stuffing**, a composition of yellow ocher, white lead, varnish, and japan, used as a groundwork in painting carriages.

**stuffing-box** (stuf′ing-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a contrivance for securing a steam-, air-, or water-tight joint when it is required to pass a movable rod out of a vessel or into it. It consists of a close box cast round the hole through which the rod passes, in which is laid, around the rod and in contact with it, a quantity of hemp or india-rubber packing. This packing is lubricated with oily matter, and a ring is then placed on the top of it and pressed down by screws, so as to squeeze the packing into every crevice. The stuffing-box is used in steam-engines, in pumps, on the shaft of a screw steamer where it passes through the stern, etc. Also called *packing-box*.—**Lantern stuffing-box**, a long stuffing-box with tightening-bolts, used in some marine engines. *E. H. Knight.*



Stuffing-box in Steam-engine.

*a*, cylinder-head; *b*, box cast integrally with the head *a*; *c*, piston-rod; *d*, *d*, packing wound about the rod; *e*, follower for compressing the packing; *f*, *f*, bolts and nuts for forcing the follower against the packing.

**stuffing-brush** (stuf′ing-brush), *n.* A stiff brush for rubbing stuffing into leather.

**stuffing-machine** (stuf′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *tanning* and *currying*, a machine for working stuffing into leather.

**stuffing-wheel** (stuf′ing-hwēl), *n.* In *tanning*, a stuffing-machine in which leather is worked with stuffing in a revolving hollow drum, the heat being variously applied by a steam-jacket, an internal steam-coil, or (now rarely) by direct admission of steam into the drum.

**stuffy** (stuf'i), *a.* [< *stuff* + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Close, as if from being stuffed and unaired; musty from closeness; oppressive to the head or lungs.

> The huts let in the frost in winter and the heat in summer, and were at once *stuffy* and draughty.
> *Mrs. J. H. Ewing*, Short Life, ii.

2. Stuffed out; fat: said of a person. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Affected as if by stuffing; muffled: said of the voice or speech.

> Why, this was Mrs. Vangilt herself; her own *stuffy* voice, interspersed with the familiar coughs and gasps.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 548.

4. Made of good stuff; stout; resolute; mettlesome. [Scotch.]—5. Angry; sulky; obstinate. [Colloq., U. S.]

**stuggy** (stug'i), *a.* [A dial. var. of *stogy*, *stocky*.] Stocky; thick-set; stout. [Devonshire, Eng.]

> We are of a thickset breed. . . . Like enough, we could meet them, man for man, . . . and show them what a cross-buttock means, because we are so *stuggy*.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v.

**stuke**†, *n.* An old spelling of *stuck*$^{4}$.

**stull**$^{1}$ (stul), *n.* [Prob. < G. *stolle*, < MHG. *stolle*, OHG. *stollo*, a support, prop, post. Cf. *stool*, *stulm*.] In *mining*, a heavy timber secured in an excavation, and especially in the stopes. On the stulls rests the lagging, and they together form the support for the attle, or deads, which is left in the mine partly to keep the excavation from falling together and partly to avoid the expense of raising worthless rock.

**stull**$^{2}$ (stul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A luncheon; also, a large piece of bread, cheese, or other eatable. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**stulp**† (stulp), *n.* [E. dial. also *stolp*, *stoup*, *stoop*$^{4}$; early mod. E. *stoulpe*; < ME. *stulpe*, *stolpe*, < Icel. *stōlpi* = Sw. Dan. *stolpe* = MD. *stolpe*, a post, pillar. Cf. *stull*$^{1}$.] A short stout post of wood or stone set in the ground for any purpose.

> But III foote high on *stulpes* must ther be
> A floor for hem.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

**stultification** (stul"ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *stultificare*, turn into foolishness (see *stultify*), + *-ation*.] The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified. *Imp. Dict.*

**stultifier** (stul'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *stultify* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which stultifies.

**stultify** (stul'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stultified*, ppr. *stultifying*. [< LL. *stultificare*, turn into foolishness, < L. *stultus*, foolish, silly, + *facere*, make.] 1. To make or cause to appear foolish; reduce to foolishness or absurdity: used of persons or things.

> We stick at technical difficulties. I think there never was a people so choked and *stultified* by forms.
> *Emerson*, Affairs in Kansas.

> Mythologists . . . contrived . . . to *stultify* the mythology they professed to explain.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 252.

2. To look upon as a fool; regard as foolish. [Rare.]

> The modern sciolist *stultifies* all understandings but his own, and that which he regards as his own.
> *Hazlitt.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**To stultify one's self.** (*a*) To deny, directly or by implication, what one has already asserted; expose one's self to the charge of self-contradiction. (*b*) In *law*, to allege one's own insanity.

**stultiloquence** (stul-til'ọ-kwens), *n.* [< L. *stultiloquentia*, foolish talk, babbling, < *stultiloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly: see *stultiloquent*.] Foolish or stupid talk; senseless babble. *Bailey*, 1731.

**stultiloquent** (stul-til'ọ-kwent), *a.* [< L. **stultiloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly, < *stultus*, foolish, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, talk, speak.] Given to stultiloquence, or foolish talk. *Imp. Dict.*

**stultiloquently** (stul-til'ọ-kwent-li), *adv.* In a stultiloquent manner; with foolish talk.

**stultiloquy** (stul-til'ọ-kwi), *n.* [< L. *stultiloquium*, foolish talking, < *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly: see *stultiloquent*.] Foolish talk; silly babbling. [Rare.]

> What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit is indeed to all wise persons a mere *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

**stulty**†, *a.* [< L. *stultus*, foolish.] Foolish; stupid.

> Shall fire ben blamed for it brend a foole naturally by his own *stulty* wit in stering?
> *Testament of Love*, ii. (*Richardson.*)

**stum** (stum), *n.* [Also dial. *stoom*; < D. *stom*, unfermented wine, must, < *stom*, mute, quiet, = OS. *stum* = MLG. *stum*, LG. *stumm* = OHG. MHG. *stum*, G. *stumm* = Sw. Dan. *stum*, dumb, mute; akin to *stem*$^{3}$, *v.*, *stammer*. Cf. F. *vin muet*, 'mute wine.'] Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice. Specifically—(*a*) Must which has not yet begun to ferment. (*b*) Must the fermentation of which has been checked by some ingredient mixed with it.

> Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
> Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle.
> *B. Jonson*, Leges Convivales, v.

**stum** (stum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stummed*, ppr. *stumming*. [Also *stoom*; < D. *stommen*; from the noun: see *stum*, *n.*] 1. To prevent from fermenting; operate upon (wine) in a manner to prevent after-fermentation in casks. A common method is, before filling them, to burn sulphur in the casks with the bung-holes stopped. The sulphur is coated upon a linen rag, lighted, and then dropped in through the bung-hole, which is thereupon immediately closed. The wood of the cask is thus saturated with sulphur dioxid, which destroys all the germs of fermentation contained in it, and when the wine is put in a minute portion of the sulphur dioxid is dissolved in the liquor. Sodium sulphite added to wine in small quantity produces a similar result. Salicylic acid in minute quantity also prevents after-fermentation. A few drops of oil of mustard or a little mustard-seed dropped into wine will also stum it.

> When you with High-Dutch Heeren dine,
> Expect false Latin and *stum'd* Wine.
> *Prior*, Upon a Passage in Scaligeriana.

> We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits.
> *Sir J. Floyer.*

2. To fume with sulphur or brimstone, as a cask. [Prov. Eng.]

**stumble** (stum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stumbled*, ppr. *stumbling*. [< ME. *stumblen*, *stomblen*, *stumlen*, *stummelen*, *stomelen*, *stomelin* = MD. *stomelen*, D. *stommelen*, stumble, = OHG. *stumbalōn*, bustle, = Sw. dial. *stambla*, *stammla*, *stomla* = Norw. *stumbla*, stumble, falter; a var. of *stummer*, q. v., and ult. of *stammer*. Cf. *stump*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To slip or trip in moving on the feet; make a false step; strike the foot, or miss footing, so as to stagger or fall.

> He made the kynge Rion for to *stomble*, that was sory for his brasen malle that he hadde so loste.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

> If my horse had happened to *stumble*, he had fallen downe with me.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

> *Stumbling* at every obstacle . . . left in the path, he at last . . . attained a terrace extending in front of the Place of Fairladies.
> *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xv.

2. To move or act unsteadily or in a staggering manner; trip in doing or saying anything; make false steps or blunders, as from confusion or inattention: as, to *stumble* through a performance.

> Fray Inocencio, who was terribly frightened at speaking to so great a personage, grew pale and *stumbled* in his speech.
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 351.

3. To take a false step or be staggered mentally or morally; trip, as against a stumbling-block; find an occasion of offense; be offended or tempted.

> He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 John ii. 10.

> This Article of God's sending his Son into the World, which they seem most to *stumble* at.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

4. To come accidentally or unexpectedly; chance; happen; light: with *on* or *upon*.

> Chance sometimes, in experimenting, maketh us to *stumble upon* somewhat which is new.
> *Bacon*, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

> On what evil day
> Has he then *stumbled*?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 415.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to stumble; cause to trip; stagger; trip up.

> False and dazzling fires to *stumble* men.
> *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. To puzzle; perplex; embarrass; nonplus; confound. [Archaic.]

> One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis.
> *Locke.*

> We do not wonder he [President Edwards] was *stumbled* with this difficulty, for it is simply fatal to his theory.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 616.

**stumble** (stum'bl), *n.* [< *stumble*, *v.*] 1. The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running.

> He would have tripped at the upward step. . . . Then he apologized for his little *stumble*.
> *Trollope*, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

2. A blunder; a failure; a false step.

> One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**stumbler** (stum'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *stumlere*, *stomelare*; < *stumble* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who stumbles, in any sense. *G. Herbert*, Church Porch.

**stumbling-block** (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Any cause of stumbling or failing; that which presents itself as a difficulty in one's way; a hindrance or obstruction, physically or morally; an offense or temptation.

> We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 Cor. i. 23.

> Indeed this [coasting trade-wind] was the great *stumbling Block* that we met with in running from the Gallapagos Islands for the Island Cocos.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

**stumblingly** (stum'bling-li), *adv.* In a stumbling or blundering manner.

> I . . . marvel . . . that wee in this cleare age make so *stumblingly* after him [Chaucer].
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 62.

**stumbling-stone** (stum'bling-stōn), *n.* Same as *stumbling-block*.

> This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

**stumbly** (stum'bli), *a.* [< *stumble* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Liable to stumble; given to stumbling. [Rare.]

> The miserable horses of the peasants are awfully slow and very *stumbly*.
> *The Century*, XL. 570.

**stummel** (stum'el), *n.* The short part of a tobacco-pipe, consisting of the pipe-bowl and a short section of the stem or a socket for the attachment of a stem or mouthpiece. *Heyl*, U. S. Import Duties (1889), iii. 95.

**stummer** (stum'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *stomeren* = Icel. Norw. *stumra* = Dan. *stumre*, stumble; cf. *stumble* and *stammer*.] To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

**stump** (stump), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stompe*; < ME. *stumpe*, *stompe* = MD. *stompe*, D. *stomp* = OHG. *stumph*, MHG. G. *stumpf* = Icel. *stumpr* = Dan. Sw. *stump*, a stump, = Lith. *stambras*, a stump; Skt. *stambha*, a post, stem. Cf. *stub*.] I. *n.* 1. The truncated lower end of a tree or large shrub; the part of a vegetable trunk or stem of some size left rooted in the ground when the main part falls or is cut down; after eradication, the stub with the attached roots; used absolutely, the stub of a tree: as, the *stump* of an oak; cabbage-*stumps*; to clear a field of *stumps*.

> Their courtly figures, seated on the *stump*
> Of an old yew, their favorite resting-place.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

> They disposed themselves variously on *stumps* and boulders, and sat expectant. *Bret Harte*, Tennessee's Partner.

2. A truncated part of anything extended in length; that part which remains after the main or more important part has been removed; a stub: as, the *stump* of a limb; the *stump* of a tooth; a cigar-*stump*.

> The *stumpe* of Dagon, whose head and hands were cut off by his fall.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 30.

> A Gauntlet of hot Oil was clapped upon the *stump* [of an amputated arm], to stanch the Blood.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 18.

3. *pl.* Legs: as, to stir one's *stumps*. [Colloq.]

> How should we bustle forward? give some counsel
> How to bestir our *stumps* in these cross ways.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

4. A post. [Prov. Eng.]—5. One of the three posts constituting a wicket in the game of cricket. They are called respectively the *leg-stump* (next to which the batsman stands), *middle stump*, and *off-stump*. Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily driven into the ground; the height at which they stand when fixed is 27 inches, and the width of the three, including the space between them, 8 inches. The top of each stump is grooved, and in the grooves the two small pieces of wood called *bails*, each 4 inches long, are laid from stump to stump.

6. A rubbing instrument used for toning the lights and shades of crayon- or charcoal-drawings, and sometimes for softening or broadening the lines of pencil-drawings and for applying solid tints with powdered colors. It is a short thick roll of paper or soft leather, or a bar of india-rubber, pointed at both ends.—7. In a lock, a projection on which a dog, fence, or tumbler rests. Sometimes it is introduced to prevent the improper retraction of the bolt, and sometimes to guide a moving part.—8. A place or an occasion of popular political oratory; a political rostrum or platform; hence, partizan public speaking; popular advocacy of a cause: as, to take the *stump*, or go on the *stump*, for a candidate. This meaning of the word arose from the frequent early use in the United States of a tree-stump as a rostrum in open-air political meetings. It does not necessarily convey a derogatory implication.

> Superficial politicians on the *stump* still talk of the Gladstonian policy of 1886 as if it existed in 1889.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 748.

9. In *coal-mining*, a small pillar of coal left between the gangway or airway and the breasts to protect these passages; any small pillar. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*—10. A blunted sound; a

sound which seems to be suddenly cut off or stopped; a thud. [Rare.]

> Far up the valley the distant *stump* of a musket-shot reaches our ears. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 399.

**11.** A challenge or defiance to do something considered impracticable, very difficult, or very daring—that is, something to stump the person attempting it. [Colloq., U. S.]

> The reason for this little freak was a *stump* on the part of some musicians, because . . . it was not supposed he could handle a baton. He did it.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 4.

**12.** In *entom.*, a very short vein or nervure of the wing, arising from another vein, and suddenly ending without emitting branches.—**13.** Of worms, a foot-stump. See *parapodium*, 1.—**To start a vessel from the stump.** See *start*$^1$.—**Up a stump**, stumped; nonplussed; "up a tree."

**II.** *a.* **1.** Stumped; stumpy; truncated; like a stump or stub: as, a dog with a *stump* tail.

> A heavie *stompe* leg of wood to go withall.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

**2.** Of or pertaining to the stump in the political sense: as, a *stump* speech or speaker; *stump* eloquence.

> The florid eloquence of his [Lincoln's] *stump* speeches.
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 575.

**Stump tracery**, in *arch.*, a name for a late German variety of interpenetrating medieval Pointed tracery, in which the molded bar is represented as contorted and passing through itself at intervals, and cut off short so as to form a stump after every such interpenetration.

**stump** (stump), *v.* [Also *stomp*; < *stump*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To truncate; lop; reduce to a stump.

> Around the *stumped* top soft mosse did grow.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 59.

**2.** To strike unexpectedly and sharply, as the foot or toes, against something fixed; stub: as, to *stump* one's toe against a stone. [Colloq.]—**3.** To bring to a halt by obstacle or impediment; block the course of; stall; foil: of American origin, from the obstruction to vehicles offered by stumps left in a cleared tract without a road. [Colloq.]

> Be inventive. Cultivate the creative side of your brain. Don't be *stumped*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 337.

> Uncle Sam himself confesses that he can do everything but enjoy himself. That, he admits, *stumps* him.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 977.

Hence—**4.** To challenge or dare to do something difficult, dangerous, or adventurous. [Colloq., U. S.]

> In some games . . . younger children are commanded, or older ones *stumped* or dared, to do dangerous things, like walking a picket fence or a high roof.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, III. 66.

**5.** To make stump speeches in or to; canvass or address with stump oratory: as, to *stump* a county or a constituency. [Colloq.]—**6.** In *cricket*: (*a*) To knock down a stump or the stumps of.

> A herd of boys with clamour bowl'd,
> And *stump'd* the wicket. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

(*b*) To put (a batsman) out by knocking down his wicket with the ball when, in an attempt to hit the ball, he has gone off the ground allotted to him: sometimes with *out*: as, he was *stumped*, or *stumped out*. Hence—**7.** To defeat; impoverish; ruin.

> Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped*? *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, xiv.

> [He] had shrunk his "weak means," and was *stump'd* and "hard up." *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 47.

**8.** To pay on the spot; plank down; hand over: generally with *up*. [Slang.]

> My trusty old crony,
> Do *stump up* three thousand once more as a loan.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 48.

> How much is the captain going to *stump up*?
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Christowell, I. xxiii.

**9.** In *art*, to use a stump upon; tone or modify by the application of a stump: as, to *stump* a crayon- or charcoal-drawing.—**10.** In *hat-making*, to stretch out (a felted wool hat) after the operation of washing, and prior to drying.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily, as if on stumps or wooden legs.

> He rose from his seat, *stumped* across the room.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

> The guard picks him off the coach-top and sets him on his legs, and they *stump* off into the bar.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

**2.** To make stump speeches; conduct electioneering by public speaking; make harangues from the stump. See *stump*, *n.*, 8. [Colloq.]

> There will be a severe contest between the Conservatives, who are *stumping* vigorously, and Mr. —— and the Republicans. *The Nation*, VI. 242.

**To stump it.** (*a*) To take to flight; run off. [Slang.]

> *Stump it*, my cove; that 's a Bow-street runner.
> *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, ii. 2.

(*b*) To travel about making stump speeches. [Colloq.]

**stumpage** (stum'pāj), *n.* [< *stump* + *-age*.] **1.** Standing timber; timber-trees collectively, as in a particular tract of forest, with reference to their value for cutting or stumping, independently of that of the land. [U. S.]

> No forest lands are to be sold, but the *stumpage* on them may be disposed of in the discretion of the commissioner of forests. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 98.

**2.** A tax levied in some of the United States on the amount and value of timber cut for commercial purposes.

**stumper** (stum'pėr), *n.* [< *stump* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which stumps, in any sense.

> "How many legs has a caterpillar got?" I need hardly add that the question was a *stumper* to the good bishop.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 117.

**stump-extractor** (stump'eks-trak″tor), *n.* **1.** A tool or appliance for removing the stumps of trees in clearing woodland. They range from a simple hand-lever and cant-hook to frames and tripods or strong four-wheel carriages bearing a screw, toggle-joint, tackle, or windlass operated by hand- or horse-power. Also called *stump-puller*.

**2.** A dental instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth.

**stumpiness** (stum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being stumpy.

**stump-joint** (stump'joint), *n.* A form of joint in which the ends or stumps of the parts joined rest against each other when in line, and permit movement in but one direction, as the joint of the common carpenters' rule. See cut under *rule-joint*.

**stump-puller** (stump'pu̇l″ėr), *n.* Same as *stump-extractor*, 1.

**stump-tailed** (stump'tāld), *a.* Having a short stumpy tail; bobtailed; curtal.

**stump-tree** (stump'trē), *n.* The Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*: so called from its lack of small branches. See cut under *Gymnocladus*. *Fallows*.

**stumpy** (stum'pi), *a.* [< *stump* + *-y*$^1$. Cf. *stubby*.] **1.** Abounding with stumps of trees.

> We were shaving *stumpy* shores, like that at the foot of Madrid bend.
> *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 134.

**2.** Having the character or appearance of a stump; short and thick; stubby; stocky.

> A pair of *stumpy* bow-legs supported his squat, unwieldy figure. *Poe*, King Pest.

> A thick-set, *stumpy* old copy of Richard Baxter's "Holy Commonwealth." *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 15.

**stumpy** (stum'pi), *n.* [< *stump*, *v. t.*, 8.] Ready money; cash. [Slang.]

> Down with the *stumpy*; a tizzy for a pot of half-and-half. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, ii. (*Davies.*)

**stun**$^1$ (stun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stunned*, ppr. *stunning*. [< ME. *stonien*, *stownien*, < AS. *stunian*, make a din; cf. Icel. *stynja*, Sw. *stöna*, Dan. *stönne*, D. *stenen* (> G. *stöhnen*), groan (Icel. *stynr*, etc., a groan); AS. pret. *ā-sten* for **ā-stæn*, implying an orig. strong verb **stenan*; OBulg. *stenja*, Russ. *stenatĭ*, Lith. *steneti*, Gr. *στένειν*, groan; Skt. √ *stan*, sound, thunder. Hence the dial. or obs. var. *stound*$^3$; also in comp. *astun*, *astound*, *astony*, *astonish*, etc., with variations due in part to confusion with other words: see the words cited.] **1.** To strike the ears of rudely, as it were by blows of sound; shock the hearing or the sense of; stupefy or bewilder by distracting noise.

> We were *stunned* with these confused noises.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 254.

> Tho' Shouts of Thunder loud afflict the Air.
> *Stun* the Birds now releas'd, and shake the Iv'ry Chair.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

**2.** To strike with stupor physically, as by a blow or violence of any kind; deprive of consciousness or strength.

> So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

> The giddy ship betwixt the winds and tides,
> Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
> *Stunn'd* with the different blows.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 341.

**3.** To benumb; stupefy; deaden.

> That she [the cramp-fish] not onely stayes them in the Deep,
> But *stuns* their sense, and luls them fast a-sleep.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> The assailants, . . . *stunned* by the furious, unexpected, and multiplied nature of the resistance offered, could hardly stand to their arms. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

> The little weak infant soul, which had just awakened in her, had been crushed and *stunned* in its very birth-hour. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxviii.

**4.** To strike with astonishment; astound; amaze.

> At the sight, therefore, of this River the Pilgrims were much *stunned*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

> The multitude, unacquainted with the best models, are captivated by whatever *stuns* and dazzles them.
> *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

**stun**$^1$ (stun), *n.* [< *stun*$^1$, *v.* Cf. *stound*$^2$.] A stroke; a shock; a stupefying blow, whether physical or mental; a stunning effect.

> With such a *stun*
> Came the amazement that, absorb'd in it,
> He saw not fiercer wonders. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

> The electrical *stun* is a *stun* too quickly applied to be painful. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 200.

**stun**$^2$ (stun), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *marble-working*, one of the deep marks made by coarse particles of sand getting between the saw-blade and the side of the kerf. *O. Byrne*.

**stund**†, *n.* See *stound*$^1$.

**stung** (stung). Preterit and past participle of *sting*$^1$.

**stunk** (stungk). Preterit and past participle of *stink*.

**stunner** (stun'ėr), *n.* [< *stun*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which stuns, or excites astonishment; a person, an action, or a thing that astounds or amazes. [Colloq.]

> I am busy working a cap for you, dear aunty, . . . and I think when finished [it] will be quite a *stunner*.
> *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, iv.

**stunning** (stun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stun*$^1$, *v.*] The act or condition expressed by the verb *stun*; stupefaction.

> They [symptoms of pathological collapse] appear in succession, and run from a condition of *stunning* or partial torpor into a state of general insensibility.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 98.

**stunning** (stun'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stun*$^1$, *v.*] Very striking; astonishing, especially by fine quality or appearance; of a most admirable or wonderful kind. [Colloq.]

> He heard another say that he would tell them of a *stunning* workhouse for a good supper and breakfast.
> *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 294.

> What a *stunning* tap, Tom! You are a wunner for bottling the swipes. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

**stunningly** (stun'ing-li), *adv.* In a stunning manner; so as to produce a stunning effect. [Chiefly colloq.]

> Gale, . . . visible by the tossing boughs, *stunningly* audible. *The Century*, XXVII. 36.

**stunsail** (stun'sl), *n.* A nautical contraction of *studdingsail*.

**stunt** (stunt), *a.* [< ME. *stunt*, < AS. *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* (for **stuntr*) = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short, stunted.] **1**†. Dull; obtuse; stupid; foolish. *Ormulum*, l. 3714.—**2.** Fierce; angry. [Prov. Eng.]

**stunt** (stunt), *v. t.* [< ME. *stunten*; < *stunt*, *a.* Cf. *stint*, a var. of *stunt*, *v.*; cf. also *stut*$^2$.] **1.** To make a fool of. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To check; cramp; hinder; stint: used of growth or progress.

> Oligarchy, wherever it has existed, has always *stunted* the growth of genius. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

**3.** To check the growth or development of; hinder the increase or progress of; cramp; dwarf: as, to *stunt* a child by hard usage.

> The hardy sect grew up and flourished in spite of everything that seemed likely to *stunt* it.
> *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

**stunt** (stunt), *n.* [< *stunt*, *v.*] **1.** An animal which has been prevented from attaining its proper growth; a stunted creature; specifically, a whale of two years, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.—**2.** A check in growth; a partial or complete arrest of development or progress.

> Are not our educations commonly like a pile of books laid over a plant in a pot? The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and *stunt* out of it.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 137.

**stunted** (stun'ted), *p. a.* Checked in growth; undeveloped; dwarfed.

> Where *stunted* birches hid the rill.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 1.

> There is a seed of the future in each of us, which we can unfold if we please, or leave to be forever only a *stunted*, half-grown stalk. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 40.

> I lived for years a *stunted* sunless life.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**stuntedness** (stun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being stunted.

**stuntiness**† (stun'ti-nes), *n.* Same as *stuntedness*. *Cheyne*, Philos. Conjectures. [Rare.]

**stuntness** (stunt'nes), *n.* [Prop. *stuntedness*.] Stunted brevity; shortness. [Rare.]

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in German. In all things we incline to curtness and *stuntness*. *J. Earle.*

**stupa**$^1$ (stū′pä̤), *n.*; pl. *stupæ* (-pē). [L.: see *stupe*$^1$.] 1. Same as *stupe*$^1$.—2. In *bot.*, tufted or matted filamentous matter like tow.

**stupa**$^2$ (stö′pä̤), *n.* [< Skt. *stūpa* (> Hind. *top*, > E. *tope*: see *tope*), a mount, mound, accumulation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, one of a class of dome-like edifices erected in honor of some event, or as a monument to mark a sacred spot. The sense is sometimes extended to include the dagoba, or shrine containing a relic of Buddha (see *dagoba*). Also called *tope*. See *Buddhist architecture* (*b*), under *Buddhist*.

**stupe**$^1$ (stūp), *n.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, < Gr. *στύππη*, the coarse part of flax, tow. Cf. *stuff*, *stop*.] 1. A pledget of tow, flannel, or similar material, used as a dressing in treating a wound.

The several *stupes* and dressings being skilfully applied, the children were ordered to their respective beds. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, iii.

2. Flannel or other cloth wrung out of hot water and applied as a fomentation. It may be sprinkled with some active substance, as turpentine.

Turpentine *stupes* applied over the chest. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 100.

**stupe**$^1$ (stūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuped*, ppr. *stuping*. [< *stupe*$^1$, *n.*] To apply a stupe to; foment. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**stupe**$^2$ (stūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *stupid*.] A stupid person. [Colloq.]

Was ever such a poor *stupe*! *Bickerstaff*, Love in a Village, ii. 2.

**stupefacient** (stū-pẹ̄-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stupefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *stupefacere*, make stupid or senseless: see *stupefy*.] **I.** *a.* Having a stupefying power.

**II.** *n.* A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

**stupefaction** (stū-pẹ̄-fak′shọn), *n.* [= F. *stupéfaction* = Sp. *estupefaccion* = Pg. *estupefacção* = It. *stupefazione*, < L. *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] 1. The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied.—2. A stolid or senseless state; torpor; insensibility; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

*Stupefaction* is not resignation; and it is *stupefaction* to remain in ignorance. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

**stupefactive** (stū-pẹ̄-fak′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *stupefactif*, F. *stupéfactif* = Sp. Pg. *estupefactivo* = It. *stupefattivo*, < ML. *stupefactivus*, serving to stupefy, < L. *stupefactus*, pp. of *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] **I.** *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or the understanding; stupefacient.

**II.** *n.* That which stupefies; specifically, a medicine that produces stupor; a stupefacient. [Rare.]

The operation of opium and *stupefactives* upon the spirits of living creatures. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 74.

**stupefiedness** (stū′pẹ̄-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being stupefied; stupefaction; insensibility.

We know that insensibility of pain may as well proceed from the deadness and *stupifiedness* of the part as from a perfect and unmolested health. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 6.

**stupefier** (stū′pẹ̄-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *stupefy* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which stupefies, or makes insensible or stupid.

**stupefy** (stū′pẹ̄-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stupefied*, ppr. *stupefying*. [Formerly also *stupify*; = F. *stupéfier* (< L. as if **stupeficare*), equiv. to It. *stupefare*, < L. *stupefacere*, make senseless, deaden, benumb, stupefy, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make stupid or torpid; blunt the faculties of; deprive of sensibility by any means; make dull or dead to external influences: as, to be *stupefied* by a blow on the head, by strong drink, or by grief.

The dead-numbing night-shade,
The *stupefying* hemlock, adder's tongue,
And martagan. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

His anxiety *stupefied* instead of quickening his senses. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

2†. To deprive of mobility: said of a substance or material.

This *stupifieth* the quicksilver that it runneth no more. *Bacon*, Physiol. Remains, Compounding of Metals.

**II.** *intrans.* To become stupid or torpid; lose interest or sensibility; grow dull. [Rare.]

I which live in the country without *stupifying* am not in darkness, but in shadow. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

**stupend**† (stū-pend′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *estupendo* = It. *stupendo*, < L. *stupendus*, astonishing: see *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

The Romans had their public baths very sumptuous and *stupend*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 285.

**stupendious**† (stū̇-pen′di-us), *a.* [An erroneous form for *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

There was not one Almighty to begin
The great *stupendious* Worke.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

**stupendiously**† (stū̇-pen′di-us-li), *adv.* Stupendously. *Sandys*, Paraph. upon Lamentations.

**stupendly**† (stū̇-pend′li), *adv.* Stupendously; amazingly.

The Britons are so *stupendly* superstitious in their ceremonies that they go beyond those Persians. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

**stupendous** (stū̇-pen′dus), *a.* [< L. *stupendus*, amazing, astonishing, fut. part. pass. of *stupere*, be stunned or astonished: see *stupid*.] Causing stupor or astonishment; astounding; amazing; specifically, astonishing from greatness in extent or degree; of wonderful magnitude; immense; prodigious: as, a *stupendous* work of nature or art; a *stupendous* blunder.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 267.

Like reptiles in a corner of some *stupendous* palace, we peep from our holes. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxii.

How *stupendous* a mystery is the incarnation and sufferings of the Son of God! *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 209.

**stupendously** (stū̇-pen′dus-li), *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

**stupendousness** (stū̇-pen′dus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being stupendous. *Bailey*, 1727.

**stupent** (stū′pẹnt), *a.* [< L. *stupen(t-)s*, ppr. of *stupere*, be struck senseless, be stunned or astonished.] Struck with stupor; stunned; dumfounded; aghast. [Rare.]

We will say mournfully, in the presence of Heaven and Earth, that we stand speechless, *stupent*, and know not what to say! *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**stupeous** (stū′pẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow: see *stupe*$^1$.] In *entom.*, covered with long, loose scales, like tow, as the palpi of some lepidopterous insects; stupose.

**stupid** (stū′pid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stupide* = Sp. *estúpido* = Pg. *estupido* = It. *stupido*, < L. *stupidus*, struck senseless, amazed, confounded, stupid, stolid, < *stupere*, be amazed or confounded, be struck senseless: see *stupent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In a state of stupor; having the faculties deadened or dulled; stupefied, either permanently or temporarily; benumbed.

Is he not *stupid*
With age and altering rheums?
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 409.

One cannot weep, his fears congeal his grief;
But, *stupid*, with dry eyes expects his fate.
*Dryden*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 179.

2. Lacking ordinary activity of mind; dull in ideas or expression; slow-witted; obtuse; crass.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

A *stupid* preacher of unrighteousness, who would constantly make them yawn. *Whipple*, Memoir of Starr King.

3. Characterized by mental dullness or inanity; witless; senseless; foolish; inane: as, a *stupid* joke; a *stupid* book; *stupid* fears.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

=**Syn.** 1. Heavy, dull, drowsy, lethargic, comatose, torpid.—2. Muddy-brained, muddled.—3. *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); flat, tame, humdrum, pointless, prosaic. See list under *foolish*.

**II.** *n.* A stupid or humdrum person; a blockhead; a dunce. [Colloq.]

Tom . . . inconsiderately laughed when her houses [of cards] fell, and told her she was "a *stupid*." *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

**stupiditarian** (stū̇-pid-i-tā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *stupidity* + *-arian*.] A person characterized by stupidity; one who thinks or acts stupidly; a dullard. [Rare.]

How often do history and the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed *stupiditarian* in official station, veiling the sheerest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage! *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 143.

**stupidity** (stū̇-pid′ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *stupidité* = It. *stupidità*, < L. *stupidita(t-)s*, senselessness, dullness, < *stupidus*, senseless, stupid: see *stupid*.] 1. A state of stupor or stupefaction; torpidity of feeling or of mind. [Rare.]

A *stupidity*
Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear.
*Chapman.*

2. The character or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; inanity; crass ignorance.

The mind ought not to be reduced to *stupidity*, but to retain pleasure. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A consideration of the fat *stupidity* and gross ignorance concerning what imports men most to know. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

For getting a fine flourishing growth of *stupidity* there is nothing like pouring out on a mind a good amount of subjects in which it feels no interest. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

=**Syn.** See *stupid*.

**stupidly** (stū′pid-li), *adv.* In a stupid manner or degree; so as to be or appear stupid, dazed, or foolish; with stupidity: as, *stupidly* drunk; to be *stupidly* cautious; to speak *stupidly*.

**stupidness** (stū′pid-nes), *n.* The quality of being stupid; stupidity. [Rare.]

**stupifiedness**†, **stupify**†, etc. Erroneous spellings of *stupefiedness*, etc.

**stupor** (stū′pọr), *n.* [= F. *stupeur* = Sp. Pg. *estupor* = It. *stupore*, < L. *stupor*, insensibility, numbness, dullness, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, be amazed or confounded: see *stupent*, *stupid*.] 1. Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadenee or dazed; torpidity of feeling.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to dissipate the dreamy *stupor* which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

The injured person is . . . in a condition between *stupor* and insensibility, with other signs of general prostration. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 414.

2. Intellectual insensibility; dullness of perception or understanding; mental or moral numbness.

Our Church stands haltered, dumb, like a dumb ox; lowing only for provender (of tithes); content if it can have that; or, with dumb *stupor*, expecting its further doom. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 3.

**Anergic stupor.** Same as *stuporous insanity* (which see, under *stuporous*).

**stuporous** (stū′pọr-us), *a.* [< *stupor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by stupor; having stupor as a conspicuous symptom. [Recent.]—**Stuporous insanity**, a psychoneurosis, usually of young adults, characterized by extreme apathy and dementia, ensuing usually on conditions of exhaustion from shock or otherwise, and generally issuing in recovery after a few weeks or months. Also called *acute dementia*, *primary dementia*, *primary curable dementia*, and *anergic stupor*.

*Stuporous insanity* being a recoverable form, dementia would more properly include cases of traumatism resembling it. ♦*Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 458.

**stupose** (stū′pōs), *a.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow (see *stupe*$^1$), + *-ose*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing tufts or mats of long hairs; composed of matted filaments like tow. Compare *stupeous*.

**stuprate** (stū′prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuprated*, ppr. *stuprating*. [< L. *stupratus*, pp. of *stuprare* (> It. *stuprare* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), defile, debauch, < *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] To debauch; ravish.

**stupration** (stū̇-prā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **stupratio(n-)*, < *stuprare*, defile, debauch: see *stuprate*.] Violation of chastity by force; rape.

**stuprum** (stū′prum), *n.* [NL., < L. *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] 1. Stupration.—2. In *civil law*, any union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

**stupulose** (stū′pụ̄-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *stupose*.] In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, decumbent hairs; finely stupose.

**sturdied** (stėr′did), *a.* [< *sturdy*$^2$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Affected with the disease called sturdy.

I caught every *sturdied* sheep that I could lay my hands upon. *Hogg*, The Shepherd's Guide, p. 58.

**sturdily** (stėr′di-li), *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; lustily.

His refusal was too long and *sturdily* maintained to be reconciled with affectation or insincerity. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

**sturdiness** (stėr′di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sturdinesse*, *sturdynesse*; < *sturdy*$^1$ + *-ness*.] The state or property of being sturdy. (*a*) Obstinacy; contumacy. (*b*) Stoutness; lustiness; vigor.

**sturdy**$^1$ (stėr′di), *a.* [< ME. *sturdy*, *sturdi*, *stordy*, *stordi*, *stowrdi*, < OF. *estordi*, *estourdi*, stunned, amazed, stupefied, rash, heedless, careless, pp. of *estordir*, *estourdir*, F. *étourdir* = OSp. *estordecir*, *estordecer* = It. *stordire*, stun, amaze, stupefy; origin uncertain; perhaps < LL. as if **extorpidire*, benumb, render senseless or torpid, < L. *ex-*, out, + *torpidus*, dull: see *torpid*.] 1. Obdurately set or determined; doggedly obstinate; stubborn; sulky: used of persons. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Y was ful *sturdy*, & thou ful myelde;
Ihesu, lord, y knowe weel it.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Come, gentlemen, leave pitying and moaning of her,
And praising of her virtues and her whimwhams;
It makes her proud and *sturdy*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.

2. Having great force or endurance; strong in attack or resistance; vigorous; hardy; stout; lusty; robust: as, a *sturdy* opponent; *sturdy* pioneers; *sturdy* legs; a *sturdy* tree.

> So trete a *stordy* wyne that it shal smyle,
> And of a rough drinker be clere and best.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

> Some beat them coates of brasse, or *sturdy* breastplate hard they driue,
> And some their gauntlets gilde, or bootes with siluer nesh contriue.
> *Phaer*, Æneid, vii.

> But they so belabour'd him, being *sturdy* men at arms, that they made him make a retreat.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

> How bow'd the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke!
> *Gray*, Elegy, l. 28.

> Three young *sturdy* children, brown as berries.
> *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xv.

3. Firmly fixed or settled; resolute; unyielding; hard to overcome: used of things.

> The King declareth him the cas
> With sterne loke and *stordy* chere.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

> Nothing, as it seemeth, more preuailing or fit to redresse and edifie the cruell and *sturdie* courage of man then it [music]. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

> There are, as in philosophy, so in divinity, *sturdy* doubts.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 19.

> A nation proud of its *sturdy* justice and plain good sense. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**Sturdy beggar**, in *old Eng. law*, an able-bodied beggar; one who lives by begging while capable of earning his livelihood.

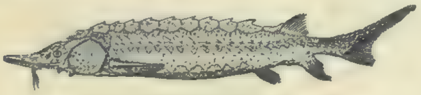
> Those that were Vagabonds and *sturdy Beggars* they were to carry to Bridewel.
> *Strype*, Order of City of London, 1569 (quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 104).

= **Syn. 2.** *Stout, Stalwart*, etc. (see *robust*), brawny, sinewy, muscular, firm.

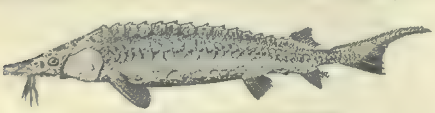
**sturdy**$^{2}$ (stėr′di), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *stuird, stuirdean*, vertigo, a disease of sheep (< E.); < OF. *estordie*, giddiness, < *estordi*, stunned, stupefied: see *sturdy*$^{1}$.] A disease of sheep caused by the presence in the brain of the cœnurus, or cystic larval form of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. The cysts vary in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. The disease is marked by lack or loss of coördination in muscular action, evinced in a disposition to stagger, move sidewise, or sit on the rump, and also by stupor. Sturdy generally attacks sheep under two years old, and is rarely cured, since puncturing or trephining gives but temporary relief. Also called *gid* and *staggers*.

**sture**, *n.* A Scotch form of *stour*$^{3}$.

**sturgeon** (stėr′jọn), *n.* [< ME. *sturjoun, sturgiun*, < AF. *sturjoun*, OF. *esturgeon*, later *estourgeon*, F. *esturgeon* = Sp. *esturion* = Pg. *esturiāo* = It. *storione*, < ML. *sturio(n-)*, *sturgio(n-)*, < OHG. *sturjo, sturo*, MHG. *sture, stur, stür*, G. *stör* = D. *steur* = Sw. Dan. *stör* = Icel. *styrja* = AS. *styria, stiriga*, a sturgeon; prob. lit. 'a stirrer' (so called, it has been conjectured, because it stirs up mud by floundering at the bottom of the water), < OHG. *stōren*, MHG. *stœren*, G. *stören*, etc., stir: see *stir*$^{1}$.] A chondroganoid fish of the order *Chondrostei* and family *Acipenseridæ* (see the technical names). There are 2 leading genera, *Acipenser* and *Scaphirhynchops*, or ordinary and shovel-nosed sturgeons. Of the latter there are 4 species, confined to the fresh waters of the United States and some parts of Asia, as *S. platyrhynchus* of the former country, 5 feet long. (See cut under *shovelhead.*) The common sturgeon of the Atlantic, anadromous in Europe and North America, is *A. sturio*. Another, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, is the short-nosed sturgeon, *A. brevirostris*. The small or Ruthenian sturgeon, or sterlet, of some European waters is *A. ruthenus*. (See *sterlet*, with cut.) The great white sturgeon, beluga, or huso of Pontocaspian waters, is *A. huso;* this is the largest known, 12 or 15 feet or more in length, weighing 1,000 pounds or more, and an important source of isinglass and of caviar. The white sturgeon of the Columbia and Sacramento rivers is *A. transmontanus*, an important food-fish, of from 300 to 600 pounds weight. The green sturgeon of the same waters is *A. medirostris*, supposed to be unfit for food. An isolated and very distinct species, land-locked in fresh waters of the United States, is *A. rubicundus*, variously known as the *red, black, stone-, rock-, lake-*, and *Ohio sturgeon;* it reaches a length of 6 feet, and a weight of from 50 to 100 pounds. Nearly all the sturgeons are the objects of important fisheries, for their flesh, for various uses of their bony plated skins, and as sources of isinglass and caviar. Sturgeons rank with whales as regal or royal fishes (see *regal*). See also cut under *Acipenser*. — **Russian sturgeon**, the beluga. — **Spoon-billed sturgeons**, the *Polyodontidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish, Psephurus*, and *Spatularia*.



Common Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).



Lake-sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*).

**Sturiones** (stū-ri-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. *sturio*, sturgeon: see *sturgeon*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first order of chondropterygious fishes: same as *Chondrostei*, 2. See cuts under *paddle-fish, Psephurus, Spatularia, sterlet*, and *sturgeon*.—2. Same as *Acipenseridæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

**sturionian** (stū-ri-ō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sturion-es* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the sturgeons, or having their characters; acipenserine.

II. *n.* A sturgeon; an acipenserid.

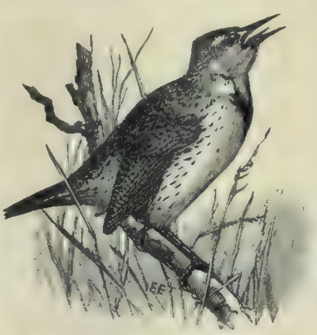
**sturionidian** (stū″ri-ọ-nid′i-ạn), *n.* [< *Sturion-es* + *-id-* + *-ian*.] A fish of the order *Chondrostei;* a sturgeon-like fish. *Sir J. Richardson*.

**sturionine** (stū′ri-ọ-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sturion-es* + *-ine*$^{1}$.] Same as *sturionian*.

**sturk**, *n.* See *stirk*.

**Sturmian** (stėr′mi-ạn), *a.* [< *Sturm* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55).—**Sturmian function**, one of the series of remainders obtained in the process of finding the greatest measure of an integral function and its derivative, provided the sign of each is changed as we proceed.

**Sturnella** (stėr-nel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Sturnus* + dim. *-ella*.] A remarkable genus of *Icteridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, containing the American meadow-starlings or so-called field-larks. The bill is of peculiar shape, longer than the head, with straight outlines, abruptly angulated commissure, and flattened culmen extending on the forehead. The feet are large and strong, reaching beyond the tail when outstretched, eminently fitted for terrestrial locomotion. The wings are short and rounded, and the tail is very short, with stiffish narrow acute feathers. The coronal feathers are bristle-tipped; and the plumage is much variegated, the under parts being yellow with a black horseshoe on the breast. There is one species with several geographical races, or several species, inhabiting Mexico, Central America, and most parts of North America and the West Indies. *S. magna* is the common meadow-lark of the eastern United States, and *S. neglecta* is characteristic of the western prairies. The genus formerly included those related South American birds in which the yellow is replaced by red, now called *Trupialis* or *Pezites*. Also called *Pedopsaris*. See also cut under *meadow-lark*.



Western Field-lark (*Sturnella neglecta*).

**Sturnellinæ** (stėr-ne-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, represented by the genera *Sturnella* and *Trupialis*. *Coues*, 1884.

**sturnelline** (stėr′ne-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sturnella* or the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*.

**Sturnia** (stėr′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1847), < L. *sturnus*, starling: see *Sturnus*.] A genus of Oriental starlings. The species, of which there are few, range from eastern Siberia and Japan through China to Burma, the Philippines, Moluccas, etc. The type is *S. sinensis*, the kink of early French ornithologists (kink oriole of Latham, 1783), with many New Latin synonyms; its plumage is much varied with glossy blackish, greenish, and purplish, and different shades of gray, buff, isabel, and salmon-color; the bill is blue and the eyes are white; the length is about 8 inches. This bird is chiefly Chinese, but is wide-ranging. *S. sturnina* (the dominican thrush of Latham, with a host of synonyms) extends from Siberia and northern China through the Malay peninsula, etc. A third species is *S. violacea*, with fifteen or more different Latin names and a few English ones; this is especially Japanese, but migrates in winter to the Philippines, the Moluccas, Borneo, and Celebes.

**Sturnidæ** (stėr′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Sturnus;* the Old World starlings. They have ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious; the wings are lengthened or moderate; the frontal antiæ extend into the nasal fossæ; there are no rictal vibrissæ; and the bill is attypically conic-acute, with blunt, rounded, or flattened culmen, ascending gonys, and angulated commissure. The plumage is mostly of metallic or iridescent hues, sometimes splendidly lustrous or beautifully variegated, or both. The family is a large one, widely diffused in the Old World, excepting in Australia, and entirely absent from America. Both its limits and its subdivisions vary with different writers. See cuts under *Buphaga, Eulabes, Pastor, starling*$^{1}$, and *Temenuchus*.

**sturniform** (stėr′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sturnus*, a starling, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or technical characters of the starlings; sturnoid; of or pertaining to the *Sturniformes*.

**Sturniformes** (stėr-ni-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sturniform*.] A superfamily of sturnoid passerine birds, composed of 4 families; the sturnoid *Passeres*.

**Sturninæ** (stėr-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sturnidæ*, containing the typical starlings, represented by the genus *Sturnus* and related forms. In some systems the *Sturninæ* correspond to the *Sturnidæ* divested of certain genera referred to other families, as *Buphagidæ* and *Paradiseidæ*, and are represented in this sense by about 28 genera and 126 species; in others the term is used in a much more restricted sense. See cut under *starling*.

**sturnoid** (stėr′noid), *a.* [< *Sturnus* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Sturnidæ*.—**Sturnoid Passeres**, one of four groups or series in which A. R. Wallace (Ibis, 1874, pp. 406–416) distributed the normal oscine passerine birds, the others being the typical or *turdoid*, the *tanagroid*, and the *formicarioid Passeres*. They are otherwise called *Sturniformes*, and include the starling group, a characteristic feature of which is the possession of ten primaries, of which the first is spurious. See cuts under *starling*$^{1}$, *Pastor, Scissirostrum, Eulabes, Temenuchus*, and *Buphaga*.

**Sturnopastor** (stėr-nọ-pas′tọr), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1843, as *Sternopastor*), < *Sturnus* + *Pastor*, q. v.] A genus of starlings with bare circumorbital spaces and comparatively rounded wings. There are several species, as *S. contra* of India, *S. superciliaris* of Burma, *S. jalla* and *S. melanoptera* of Java.

**Sturnus** (stėr′nus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sturnus*, a starling: see *stare*$^{2}$ and *starn*$^{2}$.] The representative genus of *Sturninæ*, formerly employed with latitude, now closely restricted to such forms as the common stare or starling, *S. vulgaris*. The plumage is metallic and iridescent, with distinctly outlined individual feathers. The feet are short and typically oscine. The tail is about half as long as the wings, emarginate, with twelve rectrices. The wings are pointed by the second and third primaries, the first being spurious and very small. The bill is not bristled; feathers fill the interramal space, and extend into the nasal fossæ; there is a nasal scale, and the tomial edges of the bill are dilated; the commissure is angulated, and the culmen and gonys are both nearly straight; the culmen extends on the forehead, parting well-marked antiæ. See cut under *starling*.

**sturt**$^{1}$ (stėrt), *v.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *stert*$^{1}$, *start*$^{1}$.] I. *trans.* To vex; trouble. *Burns*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To start from fright; be afraid. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

**sturt**$^{2}$ (stėrt), *n.* [Also dial. transposed *strut;* < *sturt*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. Trouble; disturbance; vexation; wrath; heat of temper. [Scotch.]

> Scotland has cause to mak great *sturt*
> For laiming of the Laird of Mow.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 137).

2. In *Eng. mining*, an extraordinary profit made by a tributer by taking at a high tribute a "pitch" which happens to cut an unexpectedly large body of ore, so that his profit is correspondingly great. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**sturtion** (stėr′shọn), *n.* A corruption of *nasturtium*. See *nasturtium*, 2.

**Sturt's desert-pea.** See *pea*$^{1}$.

**stut**$^{1}$ (stut), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *stutte*, < ME. *stoten*, stutter; = D. *stooten*, stutter, = OHG. *stōzan*, MHG. *stōzen*, G. *stossen*, push, strike against, = Icel. *stauta*, beat, strike, also stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike against, = Goth. *stautan*, strike: see *stot*$^{2}$. Hence *stutter*$^{1}$.] 1. To stutter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> To *stut* or stammer is a foule crime.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

> Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
> And *stuttes* when he is vehemently mov'd.
> *Marston*, What you Will, i. 1.

2. To stagger.

> *Stut*, to stagger in speaking or going.
> *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

**stut**$^{2}$†, *v.* [< ME. *stutten, stitten*, < Icel. *stytta*, make short, < *stuttr*, short: see *stunt, a.*, and cf. *stunt, v., stent, v.*] I. *trans.* To cut short; cause to cease. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 72, note f.

II. *intrans.* To cease; stop. *Seinte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

**stut**$^{3}$ (stut), *n.* A variant of *stout*$^{2}$.

**stutter**$^{1}$ (stut′ėr), *v.* [< ME. **stoteren* = D. *stotteren* = MLG. *stoteren*, LG. *stötern, stöttern* (> G. *stottern*) = Sw. dial. *stutra*, stutter; freq. of *stut*.] I. *intrans.* To speak with a marked stammer; utter words with frequent breaks and repetitions of parts, either habitually or under special excitement.

> The *stuttering* declamation of the isolated Hibernian.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

= **Syn.** *Falter*, etc. See *stammer*.

II. *trans.* To utter with breaks and repetitions of parts of words; say disjointedly.

> Red and angry, scarce
> Able to *stutter* out his wrath in words.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 22.

**stutter**$^1$ (stut'ėr), *n.* [< *stutter*$^1$, *v.*] A marked stammer; broken and hesitating utterance of words.

**stutter**$^2$† (stut'ėr), *n.* [< *stut* + *-er*$^1$.] One who stuts or stutters; a stutterer.

> Many *stutters* (we find) are choleric men.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 386.

**stutterer** (stut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stutter*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who stutters; a stammerer.

> His words were never many, as being so extreme a *stutterer* that he would sometimes hold his tongue out of his mouth a good while before he could speak so much as one word. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

**stuttering** (stut'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stutter*$^1$, *v.*] A hesitation in speaking, in which there is a spasmodic and uncontrollable reiteration of the same syllable. See *stammering.*

**stutteringly** (stut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a stuttering manner; with stammering.

**stuwe**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stew*$^1$, *stew*$^2$.

**sty**$^1$† (stī), *v. i.* [< ME. *stien, styen, steyen, stighen, stiȝen*, < AS. *stīgan* = OS. *stīgan* = OFries. *stiga* = D. *stijgen* = MLG. LG. *stigen* = OHG. *stīgan*, MHG. *stigen*, G. *steigen* = Icel. *stīga* = Sw. *stiga* = Dan. *stige* = Goth. *steigan*, rise, ascend, mount; in comp. AS. *āstīgan*, rise, move up, or, with an appropriate adverb, move down, descend; = Gr. *στείχειν*, go, walk, march, go in line (see *stich*), = L. √ *stigh* in *vestigium*, footprint, vestige (see *vestige*), = OBulg. *stignanti*, haste, Skt. √ *stigh*, mount. From this root are ult. E. *sty*$^1$, *n.*, *sty*$^2$, *sty*$^3$, *stile*$^1$, *stair*.] 1. To go upward; mount; ascend; soar.

> Tak thanne this drawht, and whan thou art wel refreshed and refect, thow shal be moore stydefast to *stye* into heyere questyouns. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

> That was Ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
> And every linck thereof a step of dignity.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 46.

2. To mount (upon a horse).

> *Stiden* vpon stithe horse stird to the Cité,
> And wenton in wightly tho worthy hom seluon.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4948.

3. To aspire.

> 'T had been in vaine;
> Shee onely *sties* to such as haue no braine.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 122).

**sty**$^1$ (stī), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *sty, stye, stie, stiȝ, stih*, < AS. *stīg* = MD. *stijghe* = OHG. *stīg, stīc*, MHG. *stīc*, G. *steig* = Icel. *stīgr, stigr* = Sw. *stig* = Dan. *sti*, a path, footway; (*b*) < ME. *sty, stie*, a step, ladder, = OHG. *stīga*, MHG. *stīge*, a path, step, ladder; also MD. *steghe, steegh*, D. *steeg*, a path, lane, = MLG. *stege*, a path, ascent, also a step, = OHG. *stiega*, MHG. *stiege*, a rise, ascent, step, stair, staircase, = Icel. *stigi, stegi* = Dan. *stige*, a step, ladder; (*c*) cf. OHG. *steg*, MHG. *stec*, G. *steg*, a path, bridge (the forms, of three or four orig. diff. types, being more or less confused with one another, and wavering between the long and short vowel); related to *sty*$^2$, *stile*$^1$, *stair*, etc., all ult. from the verb *sty*$^1$.] 1†. An ascent; an ascending lane or path; any narrow pathway or course.

> Themperour on his stif stede a *sty* forth thanne takes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 212.

> The scheref made to seke [caused to search] Notyngham,
> Bothe be strete and *stye*.
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

2†. A step upward; a stair.

> And *sties* also are ordande thore [there],
> With stalworthe steeles as mystir wore [need were],
> Bothe some schorte and some lang.
> *York Plays*, p. 340.

3. A ladder. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sty**$^2$ (stī), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stīz). [Early mod. E. also *stye, stie*; < ME. *stie, stye*, < AS. *stigu, stigo*, a pen for cattle, = MD. *stijghe* = OHG. *stīga*, MHG. *stige*, a pen for small cattle, a sow's litter, G. *steige, steig*, pen, chicken-coop (*schweinesteige*, swine-sty), = Icel. *stīa* = OSw. *stiga*, *stia*, Sw. *stia*, dial. *sti, steg* = Dan. *sti*, pen for swine, goats, sheep, etc.; from the root of *sty*$^1$, AS. *stīgan*, rise, orig. go: see *sty*$^1$. The connection of thought is not clear; cf. Gr. *στοῖχος*, a row, file of soldiers, also a row of poles with hunting-nets into which game was driven (i. e., a pen).] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine; a pigsty.

> Her [their] cotes make beforne
> Under sum porche, and parte hem so betwene
> That every *stye* a moder [sow with litter] wol sustene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Hence — 2. A filthy hovel or place; any place of mean living or bestial debauchery.

> To roll with pleasure in a sensual *stye*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 77.

> The painted booth and sordid *sties* of vice and luxury.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**sty**$^2$ (stī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stied*, ppr. *stying*. [< *sty*$^2$, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To occupy a sty or hovel; live in a sty.

> What miry wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves, and constantly trough and *sty* with!
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxx.

II. *trans.* To lodge in a sty or hovel; pen up.

> Here you *sty* me
> In this hard rock. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 343.

**sty**$^3$ (stī), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stīz). [In three distinct forms: (*a*) *Sty*, also *stye*, and formerly *stie*, a reduction of the earlier *styen, styan* (see (*b*)), or directly parallel with MD. *stiighe*, LG. *stige, stieg*, Norw. *stigje, stig, sti*, a sty (cf. *stigköyna*, a sty, < *stig* + *köyna*, a pustule). (*b*) *Styen, styan*, early mod. E. also *stian*, < ME. **styand*, **styend*, < AS. *stīgend*, a sty, lit. 'riser,' < *stīgende*, ppr. of *stīgan*, rise: see *sty*$^1$, *v.* (*c*) *Styany, stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie, styony, styonie*, < ME. *styanye*, a sty, supposed to stand for **styand ye*, lit. 'rising eye': *styand*, ppr. of *styen*, rise; *ye*, eye: see *sty*$^1$, *v.*, and *eye*$^1$, *n.* But there is no evidence of the ME. **styand ye*, nor of the alleged AS. **stīgend eáge* assumed by Skeat; a sty is not a 'rising eye' at all, and the AS. phrase, if used, would be **stīgende eáge*, as an AS. ppr. invariably retains its final *e* except when used as a noun.] A circumscribed inflammatory swelling of the edge of the eyelid, like a small boil; hordeolum. Also spelled *stye.*

> There is a *sty* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
> Which will go near to blind the constellation.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 4.

**styan** (stī'a̤n), *n.* [Also *styen*, early mod. E. *stian*, etc.: see *sty*$^3$ (*b*).] Same as *sty*$^3$. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> A soveraigne liniment for the *stian* or any other hard swellings in the eyelids. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.

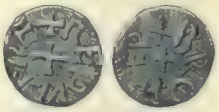
> I knew that a *styan* . . . upon the eyelid could be easily reduced. *De Quincey*, Autob. Sketches, ii.

**styany**†, *n.* [Also *stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie*, *styony*, etc.: see *sty*$^3$ (*c*).] Same as *sty*$^3$.

> *Styanye* (or a perle) yn the eye, egilopa.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 475.

> *Styony*, disease growyng within the eyeliddes, sycosis.
> *Huloet.*

**styca** (stī'ka̤, AS. pron. stük'ä), *n.* [AS. *styca.*] A small copper coin of the Anglo-Saxon period, current in the kingdom of Northumbria in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, and weighing about eighteen or nineteen grains.


Obverse. Reverse.
Styca of Redwulf, King of Northumbria, A. D. 844.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

**stye**$^1$†, *n.* An old spelling of *sty*$^1$, *sty*$^2$.

**stye**$^2$ (stī), *n.* Same as *sty*$^3$.

**Stygia** (stij'i-a̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *Stygius*, < Gr. *Στύγιος*, pertaining to the Styx: see *Styx.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) In *Lepidoptera*, a genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Psychidæ*. (*b*) In *Diptera*, a genus of tanystomine flies, of the family *Bombyliidæ*, not having the antennæ wide apart at the base. Also called *Lomatia* and *Stygides*. *Meigen.*

**Stygial** (stij'i-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *Stygius* (see *Stygian*) + *-al.*] Same as *Stygian*. [Rare.]

**Stygian** (stij'i-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Stygius*, < Gr. *Στύγιος*, pertaining to the Styx, < *Στύξ* (*Στυγ-*), a river of the lower world, also applied to a fatally cold fountain, a piercing chill, hatred, < *στυγεῖν*, hate, abhor.] 1. Pertaining to the Styx, a river, according to the ancient myth, flowing around the lower world, the waters of which were used as a symbol in the most binding oaths of the gods.

> From what Part of the World came you? For here was a melancholy Report that you had taken a Voyage to the *Stygian* Shades.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

Hence — 2. Infernal; hellish: as, *Stygian* vapors; a *Stygian* pool.

> At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
> Bent their aspect. *Milton*, P. L., x. 453.

**Stygogenes** (stī-goj'e-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864), < Gr. *Στύξ* (*Στυγ-*), a river of the lower world, + *-γενής*, produced.] In *ichth.*, a genus of catfishes, of the family *Argiidæ*, found in the Andean waters: so named from the popular notion that the typical species lives in subterranean waters of active volcanoes. Also called *Cyclopium*.

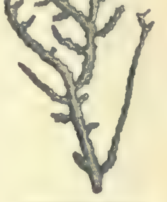
**stylagalmaic** (stī'la̤-gal-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἄγαλμα*, a statue: see *agalma.*] In *arch.*, noting a caryatid, or a figure performing the office of a column: as, *stylagalmaic* images. See cut under *caryatid*.

**stylamblys** (stī-lam'blis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dulled.] A small blunt process of the inner branch of a pleopod of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

**stylar** (stī'lär), *a.* [Also *stilar*; < *style*$^1$ + *-ar*$^3$.] Of or pertaining to a style; having the character of or resembling a style for writing.

**Stylaria** (stī-lā'ri-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *-aria.*] A genus of annelids: same as *Naïs*, 1.

**Stylaster** (stī-las'tėr), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. The typical genus of *Stylasteridæ*. It was formerly considered actinozoan, and placed in the family *Oculinidæ*; it is now known to be hydrozoan, and closely related to *Millepora*. 2. [*l. c.*] Any polyp of the family *Stylasteridæ*. The numerous species are delicate calcareous corals, usually pink, and most nearly related to the millepores.


*Stylaster duchassaingi.*

**Stylasteridæ** (stī-las-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stylaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of the order *Hydrocorallinæ*, or coralligenous hydromedusans, typified by the genus *Stylaster*, related to the *Milleporidæ*, and with the millepores forming the order. *Stylasteridæ* differ from *Milleporidæ* in having a calcified axial style at the base of an ampulla or dilated section of each gasterozooid, and in the more complicated cyclosystems the massive hydrosome contains tubes which possess pseudosepta formed by the regular position of the tentacular zooids; the alimentary zooids have from four to twelve tentacles. The stylasters abound in tropical seas, where they contribute to the formation of coral reefs.

**stylate**$^1$ (stī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stylatus*, prop. **stilatus*, < L. *stilus*, a stake, point, style: see *style*$^1$.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a style or stylet; styliferous. (*b*) Pen-like or peg-like; styloid; styliform.

**stylate**$^2$ (stī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stylatus*, < *stylus*, a style (of a flower), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*$^2$.] In *bot.*, having a persistent style. *Lindley.*

**style**$^1$ (stīl), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stile*; also in def. 1, as L., *stylus*, prop. *stilus*; < OF. *style, stile*, F. *style* = Sp. Pg. *estilo* = It. *stilo*, < L. *stĭlus*, in ML. also, improp., *stylus*, a stake, pale, a pointed instrument used about plants, the stem or stalk of a plant, and esp. for scribing on a waxen tablet, hence writing, manner of writing, mode of expression in writing or speech, style; perhaps earlier with long vowel, *stīlus*, for orig. **stiglus*, < √ *stig* in *stinguere* = Gr. *στίζειν*, pierce, stick, puncture (see *stick*$^1$, *stigma*); otherwise akin to OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, etc., AS. *stæl, stel*, E. *stale, steal*, a handle: see *stale*$^2$. The word is prop. written *stile*; the spelling *style* is in simulation of the Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, which is not connected (see *style*$^2$).] 1. An iron instrument, in the form of a bodkin tapering to a point at one end, used, in one of the methods of writing practised in ancient and medieval times, for scratching the letters into a waxed tablet, the other end being blunt for rubbing out writing and smoothing the tablet; figuratively, any writing-instrument.

> But this my *style* no living man shall touch,
> If first I be not forced by base reproach;
> But like a sheathed sword it shall defend
> My innocent life. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> Some wrought in Silks, some writ in tender Barks;
> Some the sharp *Stile* in waxen Tables marks.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

2. Something similar in form to the instrument above described, or in some respect suggestive of it. (*a*) A pointed or needle-like tool, implement, or attachment, as the marking-point in the telegraph or phonograph, a graver, or an etching-needle. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a small, slender, pointed process or part; a styloid or styliform part or organ; a stylet; of sponge-spicules, a stylus. Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Same as *stylet*, 3. (2) The bristle or seta of the antenna of a dipter; a stylus. See cuts under *Gordius* and *Rhynchocœla*.

3. Mode of expression in writing or speaking; characteristic diction; a particular method of expressing thought by selection or collocation of words, distinct in some respect from other methods, as determined by nationality, period, literary form, individuality, etc.; in an absolute sense, appropriate or suitable diction; conformity to an approved literary standard: as, the *style* of Shakspere or of Dickens; antiquated or modern *style*; didactic, poetic, or forensic

*style;* a pedantic *style;* a nervous *style;* a cynical *style.*

> *Stile* is a constant & continuall phrase or tenour of speaking and writing, extending to the whole tale or processe of the poeme or historie, and not properly to any peece or member of a tale.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

> Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *style.* *Swift.*

> Jeffreys spoke against the motion in the coarse and savage *style* of which he was a master.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

> If thought is the gold, *style* is the stamp which makes it current, and says under what king it was issued.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 277.

4. Distinctive manner of external presentation; particular mode or form (within more or less variable limits) of construction or execution in any art or employment; the specific or characteristic formation or arrangement of anything. In this sense the applications of the word *style* are coextensive with the whole range of productive activity. Styles in the arts are designated according to subject, treatment, origin, school, period, etc.: as, in painting, the landscape, genre, or historical *style;* the *style* of Titian or of Rubens; the Preraphaelite or the Impressionist *style;* in architecture, the Greek, medieval, and Renaissance *styles*, the Pointed or the Perpendicular *style;* the Louis-Quatorze or the Eastlake *style* of furniture; the Florentine *style* of wood-carving; carpets and rugs in the Persian *style; styles* in dress.

> I don't know in what *style* I should dress such a figure and countenance, to make anything of them.
> *Cooper*, Lionel Lincoln, iii.

> It [a bed-chamber] is fitted up in the *style* of Louis XVI.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

> Monteverde, Claudio (1568–1643), the inventor of the "free *style*" of musical composition, was born at Cremona in 1568. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 785.

5. Particular mode of action or manifestation; physical or mental procedure; manner; way: as, *styles* of rowing, riding, or walking; *styles* of acting, singing, or bowing.—6. Mode, as of living or of appearing; distinctive or characteristic manner or fashion, with reference to appearance, bearing, social relations, etc.; in absolute use, an approved or prevalent mode; superior manner; noticeable elegance; the fashion: as, to live in *style; style* of deportment or of dress.

> There are some very homely women who have a *style* that amounts to something like beauty.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 68.

> That otherwise impalpable quality which women call *style.* *Howells*, Indian Summer, ii.

7. Hence, in general, fine appearance; dashing character; spirited appearance: as, a horse that shows *style.*—8. Mode of designation or address; a qualifying appellation or title; an epithet distinctive of rank, office, character, or quality.

> With one voice, sir,
> The citizens salute you with the *style*
> Of King of Naples.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 4.

> Give unto God his due, his reverend *style.*
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

9. In *chron.*, a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. See *calendar.* Style is *Old* or *New.* The Old Style (abbreviated *O. S.*) is the reckoning of time according to the Julian calendar, the numbering of the years being that of the Christian era. In this reckoning the years have 365 days, except those whose numbers are divisible by 4, which have 366 days. The extra day is inserted in February, and is considered to be that following the 23d of that month. For ecclesiastical reasons, the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., by adding 10 days to the date after October 4th, 1582, and thereafter making no years whose numbers end with two ciphers leap-years except those whose significant figures are divisible by 4. The year in New Style always begins with January 1st, but in Old Style there was some diversity of practice. The Gregorian year accords closely with the tropical year; but otherwise its advantages are merely ecclesiastical and theoretical. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times by almost all civilized nations except Russia and other countries where the Greek Church is predominant, which still adhere to the Old Style. In England the Gregorian or New Style (abbreviated *N. S.*) was adopted by act of Parliament in 1751, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly, 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. The difference between the Old and New Styles is now 12 days. —**Attic style.** See *Attic*$^1$. —**Concertante, Corinthian, crystalline, cushion, discharge style.** See the qualifying words.—**Early English style,** a modern factitious style of furniture and decoration, in which some elements of the decoration of the middle ages were used mingled with others. It was characterized by a free use of black and gold, and by designs in color in hard flat patterns of one color relieved upon another.—**Florid style of medieval architecture.** See *florid.*—**Garancin style.** Same as *madder style.*—**Geometric style.** See *geometric.* —**Jesuit style,** in *arch.* See *baroque*, 2.—**Juridical styles,** in *Scots law*, the particular forms of expression and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.—**Lacrymal style,** a short wire worn in a lacrymal duct in treatment of obstruction of this duct.—**Lapidary, madder, monodic, occipital style.** See the qualifying words.—**Palestrina style,** in *music*, the style of church music. Compare *a cappella.*—**Perpendicular style.** See *perpendicular.*—**Queen Anne style.** See *queen*$^1$.—**Rainbow, Renaissance, resist, etc., style.** See the qualifying words.—**Style of a court,** the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. =**Syn.** 3. *Diction, Phraseology*, etc. (See *diction.*) *Invention, Style, Amplification*, in rhetoric. See *invention.*—8. *Appellation*, etc. See *name*$^1$.

**style**$^1$ (stīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *styled*, ppr. *styling.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stile;* < *style*$^1$, *n.*] 1†. To record with or as with a style; give literary form to; write.

> Poesy is nothing else but Feigned History, which may be *styled* as well in prose as in verse.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. To give or accord the style or designation of; entitle; denominate; call.

> He is also *stiled* the God of the rural inhabitants.
> *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

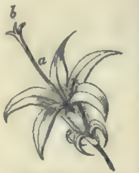
> Upon this Title the Kings of England were *styled* Kings of Jerusalem a long time after. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

> Declared the Deceased
> Had *styled* him "a Beast."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 64.

**style**$^2$ (stīl), *n.* [Formerly also *stile* (in sense 1); < NL. *stylus*, a style of a plant, < ML. *stylus*, also improp. *stilus*, a pillar, < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, column, also a post, pale; not connected with L. *stilus*, improp. written *stylus*, a stake, pale, a pointed instrument, etc., with which the word has been associated, so that the E. *style*$^1$ and *style*$^2$ are now commonly confused.] 1. A pillar; a column. See *style*$^1$.—2. The pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, which marks the time by its shadow, or any fixed pointer serving a similar purpose. See cut under *sun-dial.*

> Then turne the globe vntyll the *style* that sheweth the houre be coomme to the houre in the whiche yowe sowght the vnknowen place of the moone.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Gemma Phrysius (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 389).

3. In *bot.*, a narrowed extension of the ovary, which, when present, supports the stigma. It is usually slender, and in that case of varying length, often elongated, as in honeysuckle, fuchsia, and in an extreme case Indian corn (forming its "silk"); sometimes it is thick and short, as in squash, grape-vine, etc.; sometimes wholly wanting, leaving the stigma sessile. Morphologically it is the attenuated tip of the carpel, hence equaling the carpels in number, except when, as in many compound pistils, the styles are consolidated. It is said to be simple when undivided, even if formed by the union of several. When cleft or slit it is bifid, trifid, etc.; when more deeply separated it is bipartite, tripartite, etc. According to the conformation of the carpel, the style may be terminal, rising from its summit, as is typically the case, or lateral, as in strawberry and cinquefoil, or basal, as in comfrey and salvia—the carpel being in these last cases more or less bent over. In position it may be erect, ascending, declinate, recurved, etc.; in form it may be filiform, subulate, trigonal, claviform, petaloid, etc. In relation to the corolla or calyx it may be included or exserted. A style may be persistent, but is commonly caducous, falling soon after fecundation. The function of the style is to present the stigma in a position advantageously to receive the pollen, and to form a medium for its communication to the ovules; accordingly, it has the structure of a tube filled or lined with a conductive tissue of the same nature as that which composes the stigma. See *pistil, ovary, pollen-tube*, and *stigma.*



*Campanula sp.*
*a*, style; *b*, stigma.

**style**$^3$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stile*$^1$.

**style-branch** (stīl′brȧnch), *n.* In *bot.*, a branch or division of the style. In the *Compositæ* the character of the style-branch is of important systematic value.

**style-curve** (stīl′kėrv), *n.* A curve constructed to exhibit the peculiarities of style or composition of an author. It may be drawn so that the abscissæ represent the number of letters in a word, while the corresponding ordinates show the relative frequency of the occurrence of such words, or other characteristics may be selected. Experiments seem to prove that, when a sufficiently extensive analysis is made in this manner, every writer will be found to be represented by a curve peculiar to himself. *Science*, XIII. 92.

**stylet** (stī′let), *n.* [< OF. *stylet*, < It. *stiletto*, a pointed instrument, dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a pointed instrument: see *style*$^1$, and cf. *stiletto.*] 1. A slender pointed instrument; a stiletto.

> "Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its hard ray like a steel *stylet.*
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xli.

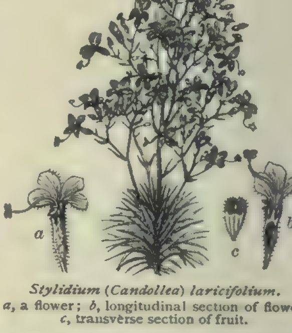
2. In *surg.*, the perforator of a trocar; the stiffening wire or rod in a flexible catheter; sometimes, a probe. Also *stilette.*—3. In *zoöl.*, a little style; also, a style; specifically, in *entom.*, one of the second of the three pairs of rhabdites or appendages of the abdominal sternites entering into the formation of the ovipositor. See cut under *Arctisca.*

**styletiform** (stī′let-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *stylet* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a stylet; styloid.

**stylewort** (stīl′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Candollea*, formerly *Stylidium;* more broadly (Lindley), a plant of the order *Candolleaceæ*, formerly *Stylideæ* (*Stylidiaceæ*).

**Stylidieæ** (stī-li-dī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1811), < *Stylidium* + *-eæ.*] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Campanales*, now known as *Candolleaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers usually with an irregular calyx and corolla each with five lobes, two stamens united into a column with the style, and a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The order is closely related in habit to the *Lobeliaceæ*, which, however, are readily distinguished by the free style. It contains about 105 species, belonging to 5 genera, of which *Stylidium* is the type, mostly Australian herbs, a few in tropical Asia, New Zealand, and antarctic America. They are herbs or rarely somewhat shrubby plants with radical scattered or seemingly whorled leaves, which are entire and usually narrow or small. Their flowers form terminal racemes or panicles, usually primarily centripetal in development and secondarily centrifugal. Also *Stylidiaceæ.*

**Stylidium** (stī-lid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1807), so named from the stamen-column; < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, column, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, now known as *Candollea* (Labillardière, 1805), type of the order formerly called *Stylidieæ*, and now known as *Candolleaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with the fifth lobe of the irregular corolla very different from the others, forming a small or narrow curving lip, and by the long recurved or replicate and usually elastic stamen-column. The 87 species are all Australian but 3, which are natives of Asia, principally of India. Many species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *stylewort*, for their rose-colored flowers: see also *hairtrigger-flower.* The name *Stylidium* (Loureiro, 1790), no longer used for *Candollea*, is at present applied instead to a small tropical genus of cornaceous trees and shrubs, formerly *Marlea* (Roxburgh, 1819), sometimes cultivated under glass for its yellow flowers.



*Stylidium* (*Candollea*) *laricifolium.*
*a*, a flower; *b*, longitudinal section of flower; *c*, transverse section of fruit.

**styliferous**$^1$ (stī-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*$^1$), + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having a style or styloid process; stylate.

**styliferous**$^2$ (stī-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylus*, a style (see *style*$^2$), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *bot.*, style-bearing; bearing one or more styles.

**styliform** (stī′li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, + *forma*, form, shape: see *form.*] Having the shape of a style; resembling a pen, pin, or peg; styloid.

**styline** (stī′lin), *a.* [< *style*$^2$ + *-ine*$^1$.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the style.

**styliscus**† (stī-lis′kus), *n.*; pl. *stylisci* (-ī). [NL. (Lindley), < Gr. *στυλίσκος*, dim. of *στῦλος*, a pillar, a shaft: see *style*$^2$.] In *bot.*, the channel which passes from the stigma of a plant through the style into the ovary.

**stylish** (stī′lish), *a.* [< *style*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Having style in aspect or quality; conformable or conforming to approved style or taste; strikingly elegant; fashionable; showy: as, *stylish* dress or manners; a *stylish* woman; a *stylish* house.

**stylishly** (stī′lish-li), *adv.* In a stylish manner; fashionably; showily.

**stylishness** (stī′lish-nes), *n.* The state or property of being stylish, fashionable, or showy; showiness: as, *stylishness* of dress or of an equipage. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, viii.

**stylist** (stī′list), *n.* [< *style*$^1$ + *-ist.*] A writer or speaker distinguished for excellence or individuality of style; one who cultivates, or is a master or critic of, literary style.

> Exquisite style, without the frigidity and the over-correctness which the more deliberate *stylists* frequently display. *G. Saintsbury*, Hist. Elizabethan Literature, x.

**stylistic** (stī-lis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylist* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to style.

> Nor has accuracy been sacrificed to *stylistic* requirements. *Athenæum*, No. 3044, p. 292.

II. *n.* 1. The art of forming a good style in writing. Also used in the plural.—2. A treatise on style. [Rare.]

**stylistically** (stī-lis′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a stylistic relation; with respect to style. *Classical Rev.*, III. 87.

**stylite** (stī′līt), *n.* [< LGr. *στυλίτης*, of or pertaining to a pillar, a pillar-saint, < *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*$^2$.] In *eccles. hist.*, one of a class of solitary ascetics who passed the greater part of their lives unsheltered on the top of high columns or pillars. This mode of mortification was practised among the monks of the East from the fifth to the eleventh century. The most celebrated was St. Simeon the Stylite, who lived in the fifth century. Also called *pillar-saint*.

**stylobate** (stī′lọ̄-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stylobate*, < Gr. *στυλοβάτης*, the base of a pillar, < *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *βαίνειν*, go, advance.] In *arch.*, a continuous basement upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground or a floor; particularly, the uppermost step of the stereobate of a columnar building, upon which rests an entire range of columns. It is distinguished from a *pedestal*, which, when it occurs in this use, supports only a single column. See cuts under *base* and *stereobate*.

**stylocerite** (stī-los′e̱-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*$^1$), + Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*$^2$.] A style or spine on the outer side of the first joint of the antennule of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

**styloglossal** (stī-lō-glos′al), *a.* and *n.* [< *styloglossus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the tongue.

**II.** *n.* The styloglossus.

**styloglossus** (stī-lō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *styloglossi* (-ī). [NL., < E. *stylo(id)* + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A slender muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the side of the tongue.

**stylogonidium** (stī″lọ̄-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stylogonidia* (-ạ̈). [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*$^1$), + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium formed by abstriction on the ends of special filaments. *Phillips*, Brit. Discomycetes.

**stylograph** (stī′lọ̄-gráf), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*$^1$), + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A stylographic pen. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 68.

**stylographic** (stī-lọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [As *stylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stylography or a stylograph; characterized by or adapted to the use of a style: as, *stylographic* cards; a *stylographic* pencil; *stylographic* ink.—**Stylographic pen.** See *pen*$^2$.

**stylographical** (stī-lọ̄-graf′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *stylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stylographic*.

**stylographically** (stī-lọ̄-graf′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a stylographic manner; by means of a style for writing or engraving.

**stylography** (stī-log′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*$^1$), + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of tracing or the act of writing with a style; specifically, a method of drawing and engraving with a style on cards or tablets.

**stylohyal** (stī-lō-hī′al), *n.* [< *stylo(id)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the bones of the hyoidean arch, near the proximal extremity of that arch, being or representing an infrastapedial element. In some vertebrates below mammals it is a part or division of the columellar stapes; in mammals it is the first bone of the hyoidean arch outside of the ear; in man it is normally ankylosed with the temporal bone, constituting the styloid process of that bone, and is connected only by a ligament (the stylohyoid ligament: see *epihyal*) with the lesser cornu of the hyoid. See *stylohyoid*, and cuts under *Petromyzon*, *skull*, and *hyoid*.

**stylohyoid** (stī-lō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylo(id)* + *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stylohyal, or styloid process of the temporal bone, and the hyoid bone.—**Stylohyoid ligament.** See *epihyal* and *ligament*, and cut under *skull*.—**Stylohyoid muscle**, a slender muscle extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the hyoid bone; the stylohyoideus. See II.—**Stylohyoid nerve**, that branch of the facial nerve which goes to the stylohyoid muscle.

**II.** *n.* The stylohyoid muscle. See cuts under *skull* and *muscle*$^1$.

**stylohyoidean** (stī″lō-hī-oi′dē̱-an), *a.* [< *stylohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *stylohyoid*.

**stylohyoideus** (stī″lō-hī-oi′dē̱-us), *n.*; pl. *stylohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *stylohyoid*.] The stylohyoid muscle. See *stylohyoid*, *n.*

**styloid** (stī′loid), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*$^1$), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; like or likened to a style; styliform or stylate: an anatomical term applied to several processes of bone, generally slenderer than those called *spines* or *spinous processes*.—**Styloid cornua**, the epihyals; the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone: so called because of their attachment to the stylohyoid ligament.—**Styloid process.** See *process* and cuts under *skull* and *forearm*.

**stylolite** (stī′lọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*$^2$), + *λίθος*, stone.] A peculiar form of jointed or columnar structure occasionally seen in beds of limestone, uniting the adjoining surfaces of two layers of the rock, and usually from half an inch to 3 or 4 inches in length. Stylolites were at first considered to be fossil corals, and called *lignilites*, and later *epsomites*, it being supposed that they had been formed by the crystallization of sulphate of magnesia. *Stylolite* is the name now most generally adopted for them, and it is believed that they are due to pressure of the superincumbent rock, which the stylolite has been able to resist to a certain extent because protected by a shell, or some other organic body, which would not admit of the sinking of the material immediately under it as rapidly as did the adjacent rock under the compression of the overlying material, the part thus protected forming a columnar individual mass with slightly striated surface.

**stylomastoid** (stī-lō-mas′toid), *a.* [< *stylo(id)* + *mastoid*.] In *anat.*, common to the styloid process and the mastoid division of the temporal bone.—**Stylomastoid artery**, a branch of the posterior auricular artery, which enters the stylomastoid foramen to supply parts of the inner ear.—**Stylomastoid foramen.** See *foramen*, and cuts under *Felidæ* and *skull*.—**Stylomastoid vein**, a small vein emptying into the posterior auricular vein.

**stylomaxillary** (stī-lō-mak′si-lā̤-ri), *a.* [< *stylo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the inframaxillary, or lower jaw-bone.—**Stylomaxillary ligament**, a thin band of ligamentous fibers passing from near the tip of the styloid process to the angle and posterior border of the ramus of the mandible.

**stylometer** (stī-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, pillar, column, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring columns.

**Stylommatophora** (stī-lom-a̤-tof′ọ̄-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stylommatophorus*: see *stylommatophorous*.] A suborder or other prime division of pulmonate gastropods, having the eyes borne on the ends of the tentacles: opposed to *Basommatophora*. It includes the terrestrial pulmonates, as land-snails and slugs. *Geophila* and *Nephropneusta* are synonyms.

**stylommatophorous** (stī-lom-a̤-tof′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylommatophorus*, < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ὄμμα(τ-)*, an eye, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^1$.] Having eyes at the top of a style, horn, or tentacle, as a snail; of or pertaining to the *Stylommatophora*.

**stylommatous** (stī-lom′a̤-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ὄμμα(τ-)*, an eye.] Same as *stylommatophorous*.

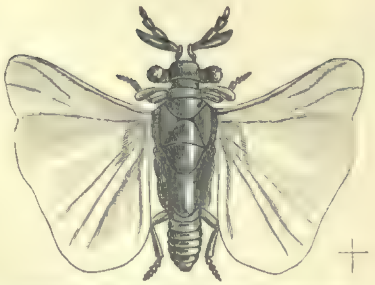
**stylopharyngeal** (stī-lō-fā̤-rin′jẹ̄-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylopharyngeus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the pharynx.

**II.** *n.* The stylopharyngeus.

**stylopharyngeus** (stī″lō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *stylopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style, + Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φάρυγγ-*), the throat.] A long slender muscle, spreading out below, arising from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone, and inserted partly into the constrictor muscles of the pharynx, and partly into the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated by the glossopharyngeus.

**Stylophorum** (stī-lof′ọ̄-rum), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), so called from the conspicuous style; < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*$^2$), + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^1$.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Papaveraceæ* and tribe *Papavereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two sepals, four petals, and a distinct style which bears from two to four erect lobes, and is persistent with the placentæ after the fall of the valves and scrobiculate seeds from the ovoid, oblong, or linear, and commonly stalked capsule. There are 4 or 5 species, 2 in North America, the others in the Himalayas, Manchuria, and Japan. They are herbs with a perennial rootstock and a yellow juice, bearing a few lobed or dissected tender stem-leaves, and usually others which are pinnatifid and radical. The yellow or red flowers are borne on long peduncles which are nodding in the bud. *S. diphyllum* is the celandine poppy or yellow poppy of the central United States, formerly classed under *Meconopsis*. Its light-green leaves resemble those of the celandine, and, like it, contain a yellow juice.

**Stylopidæ** (stī-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1813), < *Stylops* + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of insects, formerly considered as forming a distinct order, *Strepsiptera* or *Rhipiptera*, but now ranked as a family of heteromerous beetles, typified by the anomalous genus *Stylops*. In the males, which are capable of flight, the mouth-parts are atrophied, except the mandibles and one pair of palpi; the prothorax and mesothorax are very short; the elytra are reduced to simple club-shaped appendages (pseudelytra), while the hind wings are well developed, the metathorax being remarkably large and long, and the abdomen small. The females are wingless and worm-like, with a flattened triangular head, and live in the abdomen of certain bees and wasps, though the members of some exotic genera parasitize ants and some homopterous and orthopterous insects. They are viviparous, giving birth to hundreds of minute young, of very primitive form, with bulbous feet, slender hairy body ending in two long styles, and intestine ending as a closed sac. *Stylops* and *Xenus* are the only genera represented in North America. *S. childreni* lives in certain bees, and *X. pecki* in a common wasp (*Polistes metricus*). See cut under *Stylops*.



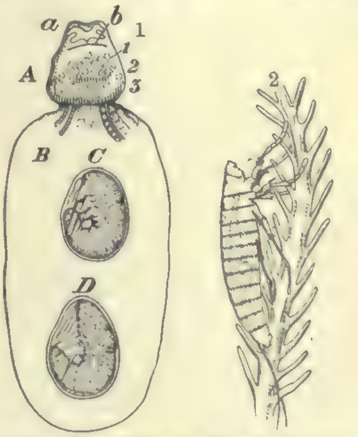
*Stylopidæ.*—*Stylops aterrima*, adult winged male.
(Cross shows natural size.)

**stylopized** (stī′lọ̄-pīzd), *a.* [< *stylops* + *-ize* + *-ed*$^2$.] Penetrated by a stylops; serving as the host of the parasitic stylops.

**stylopod** (stī′lọ̄-pod), *n.* [< NL. *stylopodium*, < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*$^2$), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylopodium*.

**stylopodium** (stī-lọ̄-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *stylopodia* (-ạ̈). [NL.: see *stylopod*.] In *bot.*, one of the double fleshy disks from which the styles in the *Umbelliferæ* arise.

**Stylops** (stī′lops), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1802), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*$^2$), + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] 1. A genus of insects, type of the order *Rhipiptera* or *Strepsiptera*, and now of the coleopterous family *Stylopidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus; a rhipipter or strepsipter.



1. *Stylops aterrima*, adult female, with two nearly hatched eggs *C*, *D*, in *B*, the abdomen; *A*, ventral surface of thorax of three segments 1, 2, 3; *a*, mandibles; *b*, mouth. 2. *Stylops aterrima*, newly born larva, on a hair of a bee (*Andrena trimerana*). (All highly magnified.)

**Stylosanthes** (stī-lọ̄-san′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so called from the stalk-like calyx-tube; irreg. < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*$^2$), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, type of the subtribe *Stylosantheæ*. It is characterized by pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and an oblong or globose and usually densely flowered spike, a long stalk-like calyx-tube, and stamens united into a closed tube with their anthers alternately oblong and basifixed and shorter and versatile. There are about 21 species, of which 4 are natives of Africa or Asia, 1 is North American, and the others are South American and mainly Brazilian. They are commonly viscous herbs with yellow flowers in dense terminal spikes or heads, rarely scattered or axillary. *S. elatior* of the United States, the pencil-flower of southern pine-barrens, extends north to Long Island and Indiana. *S. procumbens* is known in the West Indies as *trefoil*.

**stylospore** (stī′lọ̄-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*$^2$), + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a stalked spore, developed by abstriction from the top of a slender thread or sterigma, and produced either in a special receptacle, as a pycnidium, or uninclosed as in the *Coniomycetes*. See *pycnidium*, *macrostylospore*. Also called *pycnidiospore*, *pycnogonidium*, *pycnospore*.

**stylosporous** (stī-los′pọ̄-rus), *a.* [< *stylospore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a stylospore; resembling a stylospore.

**stylostegium** (stī-lọ̄-stē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *stylostegia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*$^2$), + *στέγος*, cover.] In *bot.*, the peculiar orbicular corona which covers the style in *Stapelia* and similar asclepiads.

**stylostemon**† (stī-lō-stē′mọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *στήμων*, taken as 'stamen' (see *stamen*$^1$).] In *bot.*, an epigynous stamen.

**stylotypite** (stī′lọ̄-tī-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar (see *style*$^2$), + *τύπος*, impression, + *-ite*$^2$.] A sulphid of antimony, copper, iron, and silver, from Copiapo, Chili: it is closely related to bournonite.

**stylus** (stī'lus), *n.*; pl. *styli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument: see *style*$^{1}$.] **1.** A sponge-spicule of the monaxon uniradiate type, sharp at one end and not at the other. It is regarded as an oxea one of whose rays is suppressed.—**2.** In *entom.*, a style or stylet.

**styme**, *n.* See *stime.*

**stymie** (stī'mi), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps connected with *styme*, *stime*, a glimpse, a transitory glance.] In *golf-playing*, a position in which a player has to putt for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of his approach.

**Stymphalian** (stim-fā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Stymphalius*, < Gr. Στυμφάλιος, < Στύμφαλος, Stymphalus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Stymphalus (the ancient name of a small deep valley, a lake, a river, and a town in Arcadia, Greece).—**Stymphalian birds**, in *Gr. fable*, a flock of noisome, voracious, and destructive birds, with brazen or iron claws, wings, and beaks, which infested Stymphalus. The killing or expulsion of these birds was the sixth labor of Hercules.

> A sort of dangerous fowl [critics], who have a perverse inclination to plunder the best branches of the tree of knowledge, like those *Stymphalian birds* that eat up the fruit.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iii.

**styptic** (stip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stiptic*, *stiptik*; < ME. *stiptik*, < OF. (and F.) *styptique* = Sp. *estíptico* = Pg. *estitico* = It. *stitico*, < L. *stypticus*, < Gr. στυπτικός, astringent, < στύφειν, contract, draw together, be astringent.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Astringent; constrictive; binding.

> Take hede that slippery meats be not fyrste eaten, nor that *stiptik* nor restraining meates be taken at the begynning, as quynces, peares, and medlars.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, fol. 45.

**2.** Having the quality of checking hemorrhage or bleeding; stanching.

> Then in his hands a bitter root he bruis'd;
> The wound he wash'd, the *styptic* juice infus'd.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 983.

**Styptic collodion**, a compound of collodion 100 parts, carbolic acid 10 parts, pure tannin 5 parts, and benzoic acid 3 parts. Also called *styptic colloid.*—**Styptic powder.** See *powder.*

**II.** *n.* **1†.** An astringent; something causing constriction or constraint.

> Mankind is infinitely beholden to this noble *styptick*, that could produce such wonderful effects so suddenly.
> *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

**2.** A substance employed to check a flow of blood by application to the bleeding orifice or surface.

> This wyne alle medycyne is take unto
> Ther *stiptik* stont [stop] ejectyng bloode, and wo
> Of wombe or of stomak this wol declyne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

**Cotton-wool styptic**, cotton-wool soaked in tincture of perchlorid of iron.

**styptical** (stip'ti-kal), *a.* [< *styptic* + *-al.*] Same as *styptic.*

**styptic-bur** (stip'tik-bėr), *n.* See *Priva.*

**stypticite** (stip'ti-sīt), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-ite*$^{2}$.] Same as *fibroferrite.*

**stypticity** (stip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-i-ty.*] The property of being styptic; astringency.

> Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids.
> *Sir J. Floyer.*

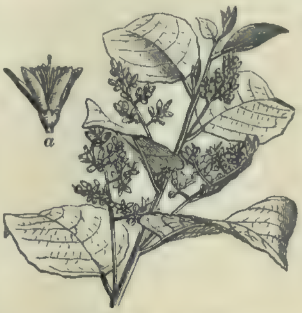
**styptic-weed** (stip'tik-wēd), *n.* The western cassia, *Cassia occidentalis*, a tall herb of tropical America and the southern United States. Its seeds, from their use, are called *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they do not contain caffein; its root is said to be diuretic; and its leaves are used as a dressing for slight wounds (whence the name). Also *stinking-weed*, *stinking-wood.*

**Styracaceæ** (stī-rā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Styrax* (*-ac-*) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Styraceæ.*

**Styraceæ** (stī-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1808), for *Styracaceæ*; < *Styrax* + *-aceæ.*] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ebenales.* It is characterized by flowers which usually have ten or more stamens attached to a five-lobed corolla, and an ovary which is inferior, half inferior, or fixed by a broad base, and contains a solitary ovule or few in each cell. The embryo, with its doubtful radicle, also differs from that of the allied orders, the *Sapotaceæ* and *Ebenaceæ*, in which it is respectively inferior and superior. The order includes about 235 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which one is *Halesia* of North America and Asia, 4 are small South American genera, and the others belong to the large genus *Symplocos* or to the type *Styrax*, natives of warm regions, but wanting in Africa. They are smooth, hairy, or scurfy trees or shrubs, with alternate entire or serrate membranous or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. Their flowers are usually white and racemed, rarely reddish, and sometimes cymose or fascicled. See *Halesia*, *Styrax*, and *storax.*

**styracin, styracine** (stir'a-sin), *n.* [< NL. *Styrax* (*-ac-*) + *-in*$^{2}$, *-ine*$^{2}$.] An ester ($C_{18}H_{16}O_2$) of cinnamic acid, which is the chief constituent of storax. It forms odorless and tasteless crystals, which have the properties of a resin.

**Styrax** (stī'raks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named because producing a gum; < L. *styrax*, *storax*, < Gr. στύραξ, the gum storax, also the tree producing it: see *storax.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the order *Styraceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five partly united or separate petals, ten stamens in one row with linear or rarely oblong anthers, and a three-celled or afterward one-celled ovary with the ovules usually few and erect or pendulous. The fruit is seated upon the calyx and is globose or oblong, dry or drupaceous, indehiscent or three-valved, and nearly filled by the usually solitary seed. There are over 60 species, widely scattered through warm regions of Asia and America, a few also natives of temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe, but none found in Africa or Australia. They are shrubs or trees, usually scurfy or covered with stellate hairs, and bearing entire or slightly serrate leaves, and usually white flowers in pendulous racemes. Several species are cultivated for ornament; *S. Japonica*, recently introduced into gardens, is known from its feathery white blossoms as *snowflake-flower.* Others yield valuable gums, especially *S. Benzoin* (see *benzoin*) and *S. officinalis* (see *storax*). *S. punctata*, a Central American tree, yields a gum which is used as frankincense, and is obtained on removing the external wood from trees which have been cut for several years. *S. grandifolia*, *S. Americana*, and *S. pulverulenta*, known as *American storax*, occur in the United States from Virginia southward, with one species in Texas and one in California.



*Styrax Benzoin.* *a*, a flower.

**Styrian** (stir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Styria* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Styria, a crownland and duchy of the Austrian empire, lying south of Upper and Lower Austria, and west of Hungary.

**II.** *n.* One of the people of Styria.

**styrol** (stī'rol), *n.* [< L. *styr*(*ax*) + *-ol.*] A colorless strongly refractive liquid ($C_8H_8$), with an odor like that of benzin, obtained by heating styracin with calcium hydrate. Also called *cinnamene.*

**styrolene** (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [< *styrol* + *-ene.*] Same as *styrol.*

**styrone** (stī'rōn), *n.* [< *styr*(*ax*) + *-one.*] Cinnamyl alcohol ($C_9H_{10}O$), a crystalline solid with a fragrant odor, obtained by treating styracin with caustic potash. It is slightly soluble in water, and volatile at high temperatures.

**stythe**$^{1}$**†**, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *sty*$^{2}$.] A sty.

> O out of my *stythe* I [a maiden transformed to a beast]
>   winna rise . . .
> Till Kempion, the Kingis son,
>   Cum to the crag, and thrice kiss me.
> *Kempion* (Child's Ballads, I. 140).

> And, at last, into the very swine's *stythe*,
>   The Queen brought forth a son.
> *Fause Foodrage* (Child's Ballads, III. 43).

**stythe**$^{2}$ (stīth), *n.* [More prop. *stithe*; cf. E. dial. *stithe*, stifling; prob. a var. of *stive*, after *stithe*, *stith*, strong: see *stith.*] Choke-damp; after-damp; black-damp; the mixture of gases left after an explosion of fire-damp, and consisting chiefly of carbonic-acid gas; also, more rarely, this gas accumulated in perceptible quantity in any part of a coal-mine, whether arising from respiration of men or animals, from the use of gunpowder, or from the burning of lamps or candles. [Lancashire, Eng., coal-field.]

> Shallow and badly ventilated mines produce *stythe.*
> *Gresley.*

**styward†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward.*

**Styx** (stiks), *n.* [< L. *Styx*, < Gr. Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the infernal regions, lit. 'the Hateful,' < στυγεῖν, hate, abominate.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a river of the lower world.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ. Staudinger*, 1876.

**Suabian**, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Swabian.*

**suability** (sū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suable* + *-i-ty.*] Liability to be sued; the state of being suable, or subject by law to civil process.

**suable** (sū'a-bl), *a.* [< *sue*$^{1}$ + *-able.*] Capable of being or liable to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

**suade†** (swād), *v. t.* [< OF. *suader* = Sp. *suadir* = It. *suadere*, < L. *suadere*, advise, urge, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *dissuade*, *persuade.*] To persuade.

**suadible†** (swā'di-bl), *a.* [< *suade* + *-ible.*] Same as *suasible.*

**Suæda** (sū-ē'dä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, 1775), from an Ar. name.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and series *Spirolobeæ*, type of the tribe *Suædeæ.* It is characterized by fleshy linear leaves, and flowers with a five-lobed persistent perianth from which the inclosed utricle is nearly or quite free. There are about 45 species, natives of seashores and salt deserts. They are erect or prostrate herbs or shrubs, green or glaucous, and either simple or diffusely branched. Their leaves are usually terete and entire, and their flowers small and nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. linearis* is a small sea-coast plant of the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Florida; 6 or 7 other species occur westward. *S. fruticosa*, known as *sea-rosemary*, *shrubby goosefoot*, or *white glasswort*, an erect branching evergreen common in the Mediterranean region, is one of the plants formerly burned to produce barilla. For *S. maritima*, also called *sea-goosefoot*, see *sea-blite*, under *blite*$^{2}$.

**Suædeæ** (sū-ē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin, 1852), < *Suæda* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and suborder *Chenopodieæ.* It is characterized by an unjointed stem with mostly linear, terete, or ovate leaves, and by its fruit, a utricle included in the unchanged or appendaged perianth, the seed-coat crustaceous or finally membranous, and the embryo spiral. It includes five genera, four monotypic and occurring in saline regions in Persia and central Asia; for the other, the type, see *Suæda.*

**suage†, swage†** (swāj), *v.* [< ME. *swagen*; by apheresis from *assuage.*] **I.** *trans.* To make quiet; soothe; assuage.

> Ffayne were tho freikes and the folke all,
> And swiftly thai swere, *swagit* there herttes,
> To be lell to the lord all his lyf tyme.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S), l. 13643.

> Nor wanting power to mitigate and '*suage*
> With solemn touches troubled thoughts.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 556.

**II.** *intrans.* To become quiet; abate.

> These yoies seuyn
> Shalle neuer *swage* nor sesse
> But euermore endure and encresse.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 146.

> Soone after mydnyght the grete tempest byganne to *swage* and wex lasse.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

**suant**$^{1}$ (sū'ant), *a.* [Also *suent*, formerly *sewant*, *sewent*; < OF. *suant*, ppr. of *suivre*, etc., follow: see *sue*, *sequent.*] **1.** Following; sequent; pursuant. *Halliwell* (under *suent*).—**2.** Smooth; even.

> The Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with éclat annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were *suent.*
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 37.

[Prov. Eng. and New Eng. in both senses.]

**suant**$^{2}$ (sū'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *sewant*; origin uncertain.] The plaice. *Halliwell* (under *sewant*). [Prov. Eng.]

> Behold some others rangèd all along
> To take the *sewant*, yea, the flounder sweet.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

> The shad that in the springtime cometh in;
> The *suant* swift, that is not set by least.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

**suantly** (sū'ant-li), *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. Also *suently.* [Prov. New Eng.]

**suarrow** (sö-ar'ō), *n.* A variant of *souari.*

**suasible** (swā'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *suasible* = It. *suasibile*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion.* Cf. *suadible.*] Same as *persuasible. Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**suasion** (swā'zhon), *n.* [< ME. *suacyon*, < OF. *suasion* = It. *suasione*, < L. *suasio*(*n-*), an advising, a counseling, exhortation, < *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, counsel, urge, persuade (cf. LL. *suadus*, persuasive, L. *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion), < *suavis*, orig. **suadvis*, pleasant, sweet: see *suave*, *sweet.*] The act or effort of persuading; the use of persuasive means or efforts: now chiefly in the phrase *moral suasion.*

> The *suacyon* of swetenesse rethoryen.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

> Thei had, by the subtill *suasion* of the deuill, broken the thirde commaundement in tasting the forboden fruyte.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 157.

> She did not dare to come down the path to shake her, and *moral suasion* at the distance of sixty or seventy feet is very ineffective. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 184.

**suasive** (swā'siv), *a.* [< OF. *suasif* = Sp. It. *suasivo*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion.*] Having power to persuade; persuasive. [Archaic and poetical.]

> Its [justice's] command over them was but *suasive* and political.
> *South*, Sermons, I. ii.

**suasively** (swā'siv-li), *adv.* So as to persuade.

> Let a true tale . . . be *suasively* told them.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 2.

**suasory**† (swā'sọ̄-ri), *a.* [= OF. *suasoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *suasorio*, < L. *suasorius*, of or pertaining to advice or persuasion, < *suasor*, one who advises or persuades, < *suadere*, advise, persuade: see *suade*, *suasion*.] Tending to persuade; persuasive.

> A *Suasory* or Enticing Temptation.
> *Bp. Hopkins*, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, Works, I. 140.

**suave** (swāv or swäv), *a.* [< F. *suave* = Sp. Pg. *suave* = It. *soave*, < L. *suavis*, orig. **suadvis* = Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, agreeable, = AS. *swēte*, E. *sweet*: see *sweet*. Cf. *suade*, *suasion*, etc.] Soothingly agreeable; pleasant; mollifying; bland: used of persons or things: as, a *suave* diplomatist; *suave* politeness.

> Mr. Hall, . . . to whom the husky oat-cake was, from custom, *suave* as manna, seemed in his best spirits.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvi.

> What gentle, *suave*, courteous tones!
> *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

**suavely** (swāv'- or swäv'li), *adv.* In a suave or soothing manner; blandly: as, to speak *suavely*.

**suavify**† (swav'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *suavis*, sweet, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make affable. *Imp. Dict.*

**suaviloquent**† (swạ-vil'ọ̄-kwent), *a.* [< LL. *suaviloquen(t-)s*, speaking sweetly, < L. *suavis*, sweet, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking suavely or blandly; using soothing or agreeable speech. *Bailey*, 1727.

**suaviloquy**† (swạ-vil'ọ̄-kwi), *n.* [< LL. *suaviloquium*, sweet speaking, < L. *suaviloquus*, speaking sweetly, < *suavis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] Sweetness of speech. Compare *suaviloquent*.

**suavity** (swav'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *suavité* = Sp. *suavidad* = Pg. *suavidade* = It. *suavità*, *soavità*, < L. *suavita(t-)s*, sweetness, pleasantness, < *suavis*, sweet, pleasant: see *suave*.] **1.** Pleasant or soothing quality or manner; agreeableness; blandness: as, *suavity* of manner or address.

> Our own people . . . greatly lack *suavity*, and show a comparative inattention to minor civilities.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

> The worst that can be said of it [Perugino's style] is that its *suavity* inclines to mawkishness, and that its quietism borders upon sleepiness.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 75.

Hence—**2.** Pl. *suavities* (-tiz). That which is suave, bland, or soothing.

> The elegances and *suavities* of life die out one by one as we sink through the social scale.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

**3**†. Sweetness to the senses; a mild or agreeable quality. *Johnson.*

> She [Rachel] desired them [the mandrakes] for rarity, pulchritude, or *suavity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

=**Syn. 1.** Urbanity, amenity, civility, courtesy.

**sub-.** [ME. *sub-* = OF. *sub-*, *sou-*, F. *sub-*, *sou-* = Pr. *sub-* = Sp. Pg. It. *sub-*, < L. *sub*, prep. with abl., under, before, near; of time, toward, up to, just after; in comp., under (of place), secretly (of action); the *b* remains in comp. unchanged, except before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, where it is usually, and before *m* and *r*, where it is often assimilated (*suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*); also in another form *subs*, in comp. *sus-*, as in *suscipere*, undertake, *sustinere*, sustain, etc., reduced to *su-* before a radical *s*, as in *suspicere*, look under, *suspirare*, suspire; prob. = Gr. ὑπό, under (see *hypo-*), with initial *s-* as in *super-* = Gr. ὑπέρ (see *super-*, *hyper-*): see *up* and *over*. Cf. *subter-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'under, below, beneath,' or 'from under.' (*a*) It occurs in its literal sense in many words, verbs, adjectives, and nouns, taken from the Latin, as in *subjacent*, underlying, *subscribe*, underwrite, *subside*, sit down, *submerge*, plunge down, etc., the literal sense being in many cases not felt in English, as in *subject*, *subjoin*, *subtract*, etc. (*b*) It also expresses an inferior or subordinate part or degree, as in *subdivide*, especially with adjectives, where it is equivalent to the English *-ish*¹, meaning 'somewhat, rather,' as in *subacid*, sourish, *subdulcid*, sweetish, etc., being in these greatly extended in modern use, as an accepted English formative, applicable not only to adjectives of Latin origin, especially in scientific use, as in *subalate*, *subcordate*, *subdivine*, etc., but to words of other origin, as *subhornblendic*. (*c*) It is also freely used with nouns denoting an agent or a division, to denote an inferior or subordinate agent or division, as in *subdeacon*, *subprior*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*, etc., not only with Latin but with nouns of other origin, as in *subreader*, *submarshal*, *subfreshman*, etc., where it is equivalent to *under-* or *deputy*, and is usually written with a hyphen. (*d*) In many cases, especially where it has been assimilated, as in *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*, the force of the prefix is not felt in English, and the word is to English apprehension a primitive, as in *succor*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *support*, *summon*, *surrender*, etc. In technical use *sub-* denotes—(*e*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (1) Inferiority in kind, quality, character, degree, extent, and the like. It is prefixed almost at will to adjectives admitting of comparison and in its various applications may be rendered by 'less than, not quite, not exactly, somewhat, nearly, hardly, almost,' etc.; it often has the diminishing or depreciating force of the suffix *-ish*¹; it is sometimes prefixed, like *about*, merely to avoid committal to more precise or exact statement, but in a few cases implies unlikeness amounting to oppositeness and so to negation of some character or attribute, with the meaning nearly of *quasi* or *pseudo-*. A particular case indicates taxonomic inferiority, or subordination in classificatory grade, of any group from *subkingdom* to *subvariety*: it is the sense (*c*) above noted, and the same as the botanical sense (2) below. (2) Inferiority in place or position; lowness of relative location. This sense is more definite, and the meaning of 'lower than' may usually be rendered by 'under, underneath, beneath, below,' sometimes by 'on the under side of.' This *sub-* is synonymous with *infra-* or *infero-*, and with *hypo-*, and is the opposite of *supra-* or *super-*, *hyper-*, and sometimes *epi-*. (*f*) In *bot.*, (1) with adjectives, literal position beneath, as in *subcortical*, *subhymenial*, *subepidermal*, *subpetiolar*, etc., (2) with classificatory terms, a systematic grade next lower than that of the stem-word, as in *suborder*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*; (3) with adjectives and adverbs, an inferior degree or extent, 'somewhat, to some extent, imperfectly,' as in *subangulose*, *subascending*, *subcaudate*, *subconnate*, etc. (*g*) In *chem.*, the fact that the member of the compound with which it is connected is in relative minimum: thus, *sub*acetate of lead is a compound of lead and acetic acid which is capable of combining with more acetic acid radicals, but not with more lead. [As *sub-* in most of the uses noted above is now established as an English formative, it is to be treated, like *under-* in similar cases, as applicable in modern use in any instance where it may be wanted; and of the modern compounds so formed only the principal ones are entered below, usually without further etymological note. Many of the adjectives have two meanings, the mode of formation differing accordingly: thus, *subabdominal*, 'situated under the abdomen,' is formed < L. *sub*, under, + *abdomen* (*abdomin-*), abdomen, + *-al*; while *subabdominal*, 'not quite abdominal,' is < *sub-* + *abdominal*. For the full etymology of these words, when not given below, see *sub-* and the other member of the compound. The less familiar compounds with *sub-* are often written with a hyphen; it is here uniformly omitted.]

**sub** (sub), *n.* [Contr. of *subaltern* or *subordinate*.] A subaltern; a subordinate. [Colloq.]

> "Ah, when we were *subs* together in camp in 1803, what a lively fellow Charley Baynes was!" his comrade, Colonel Bunch, would say. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

**suba**, *n.* See *subah*.

**subabdominal** (sub-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [= F. *subabdominal*; as *sub-* + *abdominal*.] **1.** Situated below or beneath the abdomen: as, the *subabdominal* appendages of a crustacean.—**2.** Not quite abdominal in position, as the ventral fins of a fish.

**subacetate** (sub-as'e-tāt), *n.* A basic acetate—that is, one in which there are one or more equivalents of the basic radical which may combine with the acid anhydrid to form a normal acetate: as, *subacetate* of lead; *subacetate* of copper (verdigris).

**subacid** (sub-as'id), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *subácido* = It. *subacido*, < L. *subacidus*, somewhat sour, < *sub*, under, + *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moderately acid or sour: as, a *subacid* juice. *Arbuthnot.*—**2.** Hence, noting words or a temperament verging on acidity or somewhat biting.

> A little *subacid* kind of drollish impatience in his nature.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 26.

**II.** *n.* A substance moderately acid.

**subacidity** (sub-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being subacid; also, that which is slightly acid or acrid.

> A theologic *subacidity*. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 411.

**subacidulous** (sub-a-sid'ụ̄-lus), *a.* Moderately acidulous.

> Tasting a thimbleful of rich Canary, honeyed Cyprus, or *subacidulous* Hock. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 291.

**subacrid** (sub-ak'rid), *a.* Moderately acrid, sharp, or pungent. *Sir J. Floyer.*

**subacromial** (sub-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *acromion*: see *acromial*.] Situated below the acromion: as, a *subacromial* bursa.

**subact**† (sub-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subactus*, pp. of *subigere*, bring under, subdue, < *sub*, under, + *agere*, lead, bring: see *act*.] To reduce; subdue; subject. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 375.

**subact**† (sub-akt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *subactus*, pp.: see the verb.] Reduced; subdued.

> In Novemb'r and Marche her braunches sette
> In dounged lande *subact*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

**subaction**† (sub-ak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *subactio(n-)*, a working through or up, preparation: see *subact*.] **1.** The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced; reduction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.—**2.** A substance reduced.

**subacuminate** (sub-ạ-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* Somewhat acuminate.

**subacute** (sub-ạ-kūt'), *a.* Noting a condition just below that of acuteness, in any sense.

**subacutely** (sub-ạ-kūt'li), *adv.* In a subacute manner.

**subaërial** (sub-ā-ē'ri-al), *a.* In *geol.*, formed, produced, or deposited in the open air, and not beneath the sea, or under water, or below the surface; not submarine or subterranean: thus, *subaërial* denudation or erosion. See *æolian*¹, 2.

**subagency** (sub-ā'jẹn-si), *n.* A delegated agency.

**subagent** (sub-ā'jẹnt), *n.* In *law*, the agent of an agent.

**subah** (sö'bä), *n.* [Also *suba*, *soubah*; < Pers. Hind. *sūbah*, a province.] **1.** A division or province of the Mogul empire. *Yule and Burnell.*—**2.** An abbreviation of *subahdar*.

**subahdar** (sö-bä-där'), *n.* [Also *soubahdar*, *soubadar*; < Pers. Hind. *sūbahdār*, < *sūbah*, a province, + *-dār*, holding, keeping.] **1.** Originally, a lord of a subah or province; hence, a local commandant or chief officer.—**2.** The chief native officer of a company of sepoys. *Yule and Burnell.*

**subaid** (sub-ād'), *v. t.* To give secret or private aid to. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

**subalmoner** (sub-al'mọn-ėr), *n.* A subordinate almoner. *Wood.*

**subalpine** (sub-al'pin), *a.* [= F. *subalpin* = Pg. *subalpino*, < L. *subalpinus*, lying near the Alps, < *sub*, under, + *Alpinus*, Alpine: see *alpine*.] **1.** Living or growing on mountains at an elevation next below the height called *alpine*.—**2.** Lower Alpine: applied to that part or zone of the Alps which lies between the so-called "highland" zone and the "Alpine" zone proper. It extends between the elevations of 4,000 and 5,500 feet approximately, and is especially characterized by the presence of coniferous trees, chiefly firs, which cover a large part of its surface. Large timber-trees rarely reach much above its upper border. Below the subalpine zone is the highland or mountain zone, the region of deciduous trees, and above it the Alpine, which, as this term is generally used, embraces the region extending between the upper limit of trees and the first appearance of permanent snow. Still higher up is the glacial region, comprehending all that part of the Alps which rises above the limit of perpetual snow. The terms *alpine* and *subalpine* are sometimes applied to other mountain-chains than the Alps, with signification more or less vaguely accordant with their application to that chain.

**subaltern** (sub'al-tėrn or su-bâl'tėrn, the former always in the logical sense), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *subalterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *subalterno*, < ML. *subalternus*, subaltern, < L. *sub*, under, + *alternus*, one after the other, alternate: see *altern*.] **I.** *a.* Having an inferior or subordinate position; subordinate; specifically (*milit.*), holding the rank of a junior officer usually below the rank of captain.

> To this system of religion were tagged several *subaltern* doctrines. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

**Subaltern genus, opposition, proposition**, etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.* A subaltern officer; a subordinate.

**subalternant** (sub-al-tėr'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *subalternante*; as *subaltern* + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* In *logic*, universal, as opposed to *particular*.

**II.** *n.* A universal.

**subalternate** (sub-al-tėr'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *subaltern* + *-ate*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Successive; succeeding by turns. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Canon Tooker.*

**II.** *n.* In *logic*, a particular, as opposed to a *universal*.

**subalternating** (sub-al-tėr'nā-ting), *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive. *Imp. Dict.*

**subalternation** (sub-al-tėr-nā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *subalternação*; as *subalternate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state of inferiority or subjection; the state of being subalternate; succession by turns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.—**2.** In *logic*, an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it: as, every griffin breathes fire; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians do not admit the validity of this inference.

**subanal** (sub-ā'nạl), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Situated under the anus: specifically noting a plate or other formation in echinoderms. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 644.

**subancestral** (sub-an-ses'tral), *a.* Of collateral ancestry or derivation; not in the direct line of descent. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XI. 588.

**subanconeal** (sub-ang-kō'nẹ-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*: see *anconeal*.] Situated underneath the anconeus.

**subanconeus** (sub-ang-kọ-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *subanconei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*, q. v.] A small muscle of the back of the elbow, arising from the humerus just above the olecranon fossa, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the elbow-joint. It resembles the subcrureus of the knee.

**subandean** (sub-an'dẹ-an), *a.* [< *sub-* + *Andes*: see *Andean*.] In *zoögeog.*, subjacent with reference to certain parts of the Andes, and nowhere attaining an altitude so great as that of the highest Andean mountains: specifying a certain faunal area. (See below.)—**Subandean subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, one of four subregions into which the continent of South America (with the islands appertaining thereto) has been divided by A. Newton. It includes a not well defined northerly section of the continent, with the islands of Tobago, Trinidad, and the Galapagos, and takes in all the South American countries that do not belong to the Amazonian, Brazilian, or Patagonian subregion. The Subandean subregion includes what has also been called the Columbian (or Colombian), but is more extensive. It is recognized upon ornithological grounds, and said to possess 72 peculiar genera of birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 744.

**subangled** (sub-ang′gld), *a.* Same as *subangular.*—**Subangled wave.** See *wave.*

**subangular** (sub-ang′gụ̄-lär), *a.* Slightly angular; bluntly angulated. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 278.

**subangulate, subangulated** (sub-ang′gụ̄-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Somewhat angled or sharp.

**subantichrist** (sub-an′ti-krīst), *n.* A person or power partially antagonistic to Christ; a lesser antichrist. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6. [Rare.]

**subapennine** (sub-ap′e-nīn), *a.* [= F. *subapennin*, < L. *sub*, under, + *Apenninus*, Apennine: see *Apennine.*] Being at the base or foot of the Apennines.—**Subapennine series**, in *geol.*, a series of rocks of Pliocene age, developed in Italy on the flanks of the Apennines, and also in Sicily. In the Ligurian region the Pliocene has been divided into Messinian and Astian; in Sicily, into Astian, Plaisancian, and Zanclean. In the last region these rocks rise to an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea-level, and are replete with well-preserved forms of organic life now living in the Mediterranean.

**subapical** (sub-ap′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *apex*, point: see *apical.*] Situated below the apex.

**subaponeurotic** (sub-ap″ọ-nụ̄-rot′ik), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *aponeurosis:* see *aponeurotic.*] Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

**subapostolic** (sub-ap-ọs-tol′ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the period succeeding that of the apostles: as, *subapostolic* literature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

**subappressed** (sub-a-prest′), *a.* In *entom.*, partly appressed: as, *subappressed* hairs.

**subaquatic** (sub-a̤-kwat′ik), *a.* **1.** Not entirely aquatic, as a wading bird.—**2.** [= F. *subaquatique.*] Situated or formed in or below the surface of the water; subaqueous.

**subaqueous** (sub-ā′kwẹ̄-us), *a.* [= It. *subaqueo;* as L. *sub*, under, + E. *aqueous.*] Situated, formed, or living under water; subaquatic.

**subarachnoid** (sub-a-rak′noid), *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the arachnoid—that is, between that membrane and the pia mater: as, the *subarachnoid* space.—**2**†. Subdural.—**Subarachnoid fluid**, the cerebrospinal fluid.—**Subarachnoid space**, the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater.

**subarachnoidal, subarachnoidean** (sub-ar-ak-noi′da̤l, -dẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* Same as *subarachnoid. H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 653.

**subarborescent** (sub-är-bọ-res′e̤nt), *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

**subarctic** (sub-ärk′tik), *a.* Nearly arctic; existing or occurring a little south of the arctic circle: as, a *subarctic* region or fauna; *subarctic* animals or plants; a *subarctic* climate.

**subarcuate** (sub-är′kụ̄-āt), *a.* Somewhat bent or bowed; slightly arcuated.

**subarcuated** (sub-är′kụ̄-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *subarcuate.*

**subareolar** (sub-a-rē′ọ-lä̤r), *a.* Situated beneath the mammary areola.—**Subareolar abscess**, a furuncular subcutaneous abscess of the areola of the nipple.

**subarmor** (sub′är″mo̤r), *n.* A piece of armor worn beneath the visible outer defense. *J. Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, II. 132.

**subarrhation** (sub-a-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. **subarratio(n-)*, < *subarrare*, betroth, < L. *sub*, under, + *arrha*, earnest-money, a pledge: see *arrha.*] The ancient custom or rite of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other objects, upon the woman. Also *subarration.*

> The prayer which follows . . . takes the place of a long form of blessing which followed the *subarrhation* in the ancient office.
>
> *Blunt*, Annotated Book of Common Prayer, p. 455.

**subastragalar** (sub-as-trag′a̤-lä̤r), *a.* Situated beneath the astragalus.—**Subastragalar amputation**, amputation of most of the foot, leaving only the astragalus.

**subastragaloid** (sub-as-trag′a̤-loid), *a.* Situated beneath or below the astragalus.

**subastral** (sub-as′tra̤l), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *astrum*, a star: see *astral.*] Situated beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

**subaud** (sub-âd′), *v. t.* [< L. *subaudire*, supply a word omitted, hear a little, < *sub*, under, + *audire*, hear: see *audient.*] To supply mentally, as a word or an ellipsis. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**subaudition** (sub-â-dish′o̤n), *n.* [< L. *subauditio(n-)*, the supplying of a word omitted, < *subaudire*, supply a word omitted: see *subaud.*] The act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning. *Horne Tooke.*

**subaural** (sub-â′ra̤l), *a.* Situated beneath or below the ear.

**subaxillar** (sub-ak′si-lä̤r), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subaxillary.*

**subaxillary** (sub-ak′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated beneath the axilla or armpit. (*b*) Specifically, in *ornith.*, same as *axillary:* as, "*subaxillary* feathers," *Pennant.*—**2.** In *bot.*, placed under an axil, or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.—**Subaxillary region.** See *region.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *subaxillaries* (-riz). In *ornith.*, same as *axillar* or *axillary.*

**subbass** (sub′bās), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal stop resembling either the open or the stopped diapason, and of 16- or 32-feet tone. Also called *subbourdon.*

**subblush** (sub-blush′), *v. i.* To blush slightly. [Rare.]

> Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing* as she did it.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

**subbourdon** (sub-bör′do̤n), *n.* Same as *subbass.*

**subbrachial** (sub-brā′ki-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subbrachiate.*

**subbrachiate** (sub-brā′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated under the pectorals, as the ventral fins; having the ventrals under the pectorals, as a fish.

**II.** *n.* A subbrachiate fish. See *Subbrachiati.*

**Subbrachiati** (sub-brak-i-ā′tī), *n. pl.* An order of malacopterygian fishes, containing those which are subbrachiate: contrasted with *Apodes* and *Abdominales.* See under *Malacopterygii.*

**subbrachycephalic** (sub-brak″i-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* Nearly but not quite brachycephalic; somewhat short-headed; having a cephalic index of 80.01 to 83.33 (Broca). *Nature*, XLI. 357.

**subbranch** (sub′brånch), *n.* **1.** A subdivision of a branch, in any sense of that word. *W. S. Jevons*, Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, p. 258.—**2.** Specifically, in zoölogical classification, a prime division of a branch or phylum; a subphylum.

**subbranchial** (sub-brang′ki-a̤l), *a.* Situated under the gills.

**subbreed** (sub′brēd), *n.* A recognizable strain or marked subdivision of a breed; an incipient artificial race or stock. *Darwin.*

**subbrigadier** (sub′brig-a̤-dēr″), *n.* An officer in the Horse Guards who ranks as cornet. [Eng.]

**subcalcareous** (sub-kal-kā′rẹ̄-us), *a.* Somewhat calcareous.

**subcalcarine** (sub-kal′ka̤-rin), *a.* Situated below the calcar, as of a bird, or below the calcarine fissure of the brain.

**subcaliber** (sub-kal′i-bėr), *a.* Of less caliber: said of a projectile as compared with the bore of the gun. See *subcaliber projectile*, under *projectile.*

**subcantor** (sub-kan′to̤r), *n.* In *music*, same as *succentor*, 1.

**subcapsular** (sub-kap′sụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* Situated under a capsule; being in the cavity of a capsule. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 787.—**Subcapsular epithelium**, an epithelioid lining of the inside of the capsule of a spinal ganglion.

**Subcarboniferous** (sub-kär-bo̤-nif′e̤-rus), *n.* and *a.* In *geol.*, a name given by some geologists to the mountain-limestone division of the Carboniferous series, or that part of the series which lies beneath the millstone-grit. See *carboniferous.*

**subcartilaginous** (sub-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* **1.** Situated below or beneath cartilage; lying under the costal cartilages; hypochondrial.—**2.** Partly or incompletely cartilaginous.

**subcaudal** (sub-kâ′da̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated under the tail; placed on the under side of the tail: as, *subcaudal* chevron-bones; the *subcaudal* scutes, or urosteges, of a snake.—**2.** Not quite caudal or terminal; situated near the tail or tail-end; subterminal.—**Subcaudal pouch**, a pocket or recess beneath the root of the tail of the badger, above the anus, into which empty the secretions of certain subcaudal glands distinct from the ordinary anal or perineal glands of other *Mustelidæ.*

**II.** *n.* That which is subcaudal; specifically, in *herpet.*, a urostege; one of the special scutes upon the under side of the tail of a serpent.

**subcaudate** (sub-kâ′dāt), *a.* **1.** In *entom.*, having an imperfect tail-like process: as, butterflies with *subcaudate* wings.—**2.** In *bot.* See *sub-* (*f*) 3.

**subcelestial** (sub-sẹ̄-les′tia̤l), *a.* Being beneath the heavens.

> The superlunary but *subcelestial* world.
>
> *Harvey*, Irenæus, p. xcvii.

**subcellar** (sub′sel″ä̤r), *n.* A cellar beneath another cellar.

**subcentral** (sub-sen′tra̤l), *a.* **1.** Being under the center.—**2.** Nearly central; a little eccentric.

**subcentrally** (sub-sen′tra̤l-i), *adv.* **1.** Under the center.—**2.** Nearly centrally.

**subcerebral** (sub-ser′ẹ̄-bra̤l), *a.* Below the cerebrum; specifically, below the supposed seat of consciousness, or not dependent on volition: said of involuntary or reflex action in which the spinal cord, but not the brain, is concerned.

**subchanter** (sub′chån″tėr), *n.* In *music*, same as *subcantor*, *succentor*, 1.

**subchela** (sub-kē′lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *subchelæ* (-lē). The hooked end of an appendage which bends down upon the joint to which it is articulated, but has no other movable claw to oppose it and thus make a nipper or chela.

**subchelate** (sub-kē′lāt), *a.* Of the nature of or provided with a subchela. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 327.

**subcheliform** (sub-kē′li-fôrm), *a.* Subchelate. *Eng. Cyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 87.

**subchlorid, subchloride** (sub′klō″rid), *n.* A compound of chlorin with an element two atoms of which form a bivalent radical: as, *subchlorid* of copper ($Cu_2Cl_2$); *subchlorid* of mercury ($Hg_2Cl_2$, calomel).

**subchondral** (sub-kon′dra̤l), *a.* Lying underneath cartilage; subcartilaginous: as, *subchondral* osseous tissue.

**subchordal** (sub-kôr′da̤l), *a.* Situated beneath the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate. Compare *parachordal.*

**subchoroid** (sub-kō′roid), *a.* Same as *subchoroidal.*

**subchoroidal** (sub-kọ-roi′da̤l), *a.* Situated beneath the choroid tunic of the eye.—**Subchoroidal dropsy**, morbid accumulation of fluid between the adherent choroid sclerotic and the retina.

**subcinctorium** (sub-singk-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *subcinctoria* (-ạ̈). See *succinctorium.*

**subclass** (sub′klås), *n.* A prime subdivision of a class; in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a division or group of a grade between the class and the order; a superorder.

**subclavate** (sub-klā′vāt), *a.* Somewhat clavate; slightly enlarged toward the end.—**Subclavate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the outer joints are somewhat larger than the basal ones, but without forming a distinct club.

**subclavian** (sub-klā′vi-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, and cf. *clavicle.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying or extending under, beneath, or below the clavicle or collar-bone; subclavicular.—**2.** Pertaining to the subclavian artery or vein: as, the *subclavian* triangle or groove.—**Subclavian artery**, the principal artery of the root of the neck, arising on the right side from the innominate artery and on the left from the arch of the aorta, and ending in the axillary artery; the beginning or main trunk of the arterial system of the fore limb. See cuts under *lung* and *embryo.*—**Subclavian groove.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the surface of the first rib, denoting the situation of a subclavian vessel. There are two of them, separated by a tubercle, respectively in front of and behind the insertion of the anterior scalene muscle—the former for the subclavian vein, the latter for the subclavian artery. (*b*) A groove on the under side of the clavicle, for the insertion of the subclavius.—**Subclavian muscle**, the subclavius.—**Subclavian nerve**, the motor nerve of the subclavius muscle, arising from the fifth cervical nerve at its junction with the sixth.—**Subclavian triangle.** See *triangle.*—**Subclavian vein**, the continuation of the axillary vein from the lower border of the first rib to the sternoclavicular articulation, where the vessel ends by joining the internal jugular to form the innominate vein. See cut under *lung.*

**II.** *n.* A subclavian artery, vein, nerve, or muscle.

**subclavicular** (sub-klạ̄-vik′ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* Situated below the clavicle; infraclavicular; subclavian.—**Subclavicular aneurism**, an aneurism of the axillary artery situated too high to be ligated below the clavicle.—**Subclavicular fossa**, the surface depression below the outer end of the clavicle.—**Subclavicular region.** Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

**subclavius** (sub-klā′vi-us), *n.*; pl. *subclavii* (-ī). [NL.: see *subclavian.*] A muscle passing from the first rib to the under surface of the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Subclavius posticus.** Same as *sternochondroscapularis.*

**Subcoccinella** (sub-kok-si-nel′ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *Coccinella.*] A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids based by Huber (1841) upon the widespread *S. 24-punctata.* Also called *Lasia.*

**subcollateral** (sub-ko̤-lat′e̤-ral), *a.* Situated below the collateral fissure of the brain.

**subcommission** (sub′ko̤-mish″o̤n), *n.* An undercommission; a division of a commission.

**subcommissioner** (sub′ko̤-mish″o̤n-ėr), *n.* A subordinate commissioner.

**subcommittee** (sub′ko̤-mit″ē̤), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

**subconcave** (sub-kon′kāv), *a.* Slightly concave.

**subconcealed**† (sub-ko̤n-sēld′), *a.* Hidden underneath. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 430. (*Davies.*)

**subconchoidal** (sub-kong-koi′da̤l), *a.* Imperfectly conchoidal; having an imperfectly conchoidal fracture.

**subconical** (sub-kon′i-ka̤l), *a.* Somewhat or not quite conical; conoïdal.

**subconjunctival** (sub-kon-jungk-tī′va̤l), *a.* Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

**subconnate** (sub-kon′āt), *a.* In *entom.*, partially connate; divided by an indistinct or partial suture.

**subconscious** (sub-kon′shus), *a.* 1. Partially or feebly conscious; of or pertaining to subconsciousness.—2. Being or occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

**subconsciously** (sub-kon′shus-li), *adv.* In a subconscious manner; with faint consciousness; without consciousness.

**subconsciousness** (sub-kon′shus-nes), *n.* 1. A form or state of consciousness in which there is little strength or distinctness of perception or mental action in general.—2. Mental processes conceived as taking place without consciousness.

> The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications, as it has been unfortunately termed — the hypothesis of *subconsciousness*, as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

**subconstellation** (sub′kon-ste-lā″shōn), *n.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

**subcontiguous** (sub-ko̤n-tig′ṳ̄-us), *a.* Almost touching; very slightly separated: as, *subcontiguous* coxæ.

**subcontinuous** (sub-ko̤n-tin′ṳ̄-us), *a.* Almost continuous: noting a line or mark which has but slight breaks or interruptions.

**subcontract** (sub′kon″trakt), *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

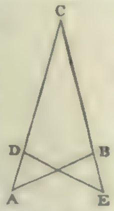
**subcontract** (sub-ko̤n-trakt′), *v. i.* To make a contract under a previous contract. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 498.

**subcontracted** (sub-ko̤n-trak′ted), *a.* 1. Contracted under a former contract; betrothed for the second time. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 86.—2. In *entom.*, slightly narrowed: noting wing-cells.

**subcontractor** (sub′ko̤n-trak″to̤r), *n.* One who takes a part or the whole of a contract from the principal contractor.

**subcontrariety** (sub′kon-tra̤-rī″e̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *subcontrarieties* (-tiz). In *logic*, the relation between a particular affirmative and a particular negative proposition in the same terms; also, the inference from one to the other.

**subcontrary** (sub-kon′trā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. (*a*) In *geom.*, it denotes the relative position of two similar triangles of which one of the pairs of homologous angles coincide while the including sides are interchanged. Thus, in the cut the triangles ACB, ECD are *subcontrary.* (*b*) In *logic* the term is applied (1) to the particular affirmative proposition and the particular negative proposition, with relation to the universal affirmative proposition and the universal negative proposition above them which have the same subject and predicate: thus, "some man is mortal" and "some man is not mortal" are *subcontrary* propositions, with relation to "every man is mortal" and "no man is mortal," which are contraries; (2) to the relation between two attributes which coexist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.—**Subcontrary section**, one of the circular sections of a quadric cone in its relation to another circular section not parallel to it.



**II.** *n.*; pl. *subcontraries* (-riz). In *logic*, a subcontrary proposition.

**subconvex** (sub-kon′veks), *a.* Somewhat rounded or convex.

**subcoracoid** (sub-kor′a̤-koid), *a.* Situated or occurring below the coracoid process.

**subcordate** (sub-kôr′dāt), *a.* Nearly heart-shaped.

**subcordiform** (sub-kôr′di-fôrm), *a.* Same as *subcordate.*

**subcorneous** (sub-kôr′nē-us), *a.* 1. Somewhat horny; partly or partially converted into horn. —2. Placed beneath a layer of corneous structure; situated under or within a horn, nail, claw, or the like: as, the *subcorneous* frontal processes of a ruminant.

**subcortical** (sub-kôr′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Situated beneath the cortex. (*a*) Situated beneath the cerebral cortex. (*b*) Situated beneath the cortex of a sponge. (*c*) Situated or living beneath the cortex or bark of a tree.

**subcosta** (sub-kos′tä̤), *n.*; pl. *subcostæ* (-tē). The subcostal vein or nervure of the wing of some insects; the first vein behind the costa. See cut under *costal.*

**subcostal** (sub-kos′ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated below a rib; extending from one rib to a succeeding one; infracostal: specifically noting the muscles called *subcostales.* (*b*) Lying along the under side or edge of a rib: as, a *subcostal* groove for an artery. (*c*) Placed under or within the ribs or costal cartilages collectively; hypochondrial; subcartilaginous.—2. In *entom.*, situated near, but not at or on, the costa: specifically noting the subcostal.—**Subcostal angle**, the angle which the costal border of one side forms with that of the other at the lower end of the sternum.—**Subcostal cells**, in *entom.*, cells between the costal and subcostal veins: they are generally numbered from the base outward.—**Subcostal vein** or **nervure**, in *entom.*, a strong longitudinal vein behind the costal vein and more or less parallel to the costal edge: in the *Lepidoptera* it forms the anterior edge of the large dorsal cell, and exteriorly it is divided into a number of branches, called *subcostal veinlets* or *nervules*, and numbered from before backward. Sometimes called *postcostal vein* or *nervure.* See cut under *costal.*

**II.** *n.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A subcostal or infracostal muscle. See *subcostalis.* (*b*) A subcostal artery, vein, or nerve, running along the groove in the lower border of a rib; an intercostal.—2. In *entom.*, a subcostal vein or nervure; the subcosta.

**subcostalis** (sub-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *subcostales* (-lēz). In *anat.*, a subcostal or infracostal muscle: any one of several muscles which extend from the lower border or inner surface of a rib to the first, second, or third succeeding rib.

**subcranial** (sub-krā′ni-a̤l), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skull, in general.—2. Situated below the cranial axis or cranium proper—that is, in man, in front of the brain-case: as, the *subcranial* visceral arches of the embryo.

**subcrenate** (sub-krē′nāt), *a.* Obscurely or irregularly scalloped.

**subcrepitant** (sub-krep′i-ta̤nt), *a.* Approaching in character the crepitant râle. See *râle.* *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 8.

**subcrepitation** (sub-krep-i-tā′sho̤n), *n.* The noise of subcrepitant râles.

**subcrescentic** (sub-kre-sen′tik), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly crescentic.

**subcruræus** (sub-krọ̈-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *subcruræi* (-ī). A small muscle arising from the fore part of the femur, beneath the cruræus, and inserted into the synovial pouch of the knee. Also called *subcruralis*, *subfemoralis*, and *articularis genu.*

**subcrureal** (sub-krö′rē̤-a̤l), *a.* Lying under or beneath the cruræus, as a muscle: specifying the subcruræus.

**subcrystalline** (sub-kris′ta̤-lin), *a.* Imperfectly crystalline.

**subcultrate** (sub-kul′trāt), *a.* Somewhat cultriform; like a colter in being curved along one edge and straight along the other. Also *subcultrated.*

**subculture** (sub-kul′ṭṳ̄r), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a culture derived from a previous culture.

**subcutaneous** (sub-kṳ̄-tā′nē̤-us), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skin, in general; subdermal; lying in the true skin or cutis, under the cuticle; subcuticular; placed or performed under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* injection.—2. Fitted for use under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* syringe; a *subcutaneous* saw.—3. Living under the skin; burrowing in the skin: as, a *subcutaneous* parasitic insect.—**Subcutaneous feeding**, a mode of artificial feeding by means of large hypodermic injections of nutrient substances.—**Subcutaneous fracture**, simple fracture.—**Subcutaneous method**, the mode or manner of performing surgical operations, as tenotomy, osteotomy, etc., with the smallest possible opening through the skin.

**subcutaneously** (sub-kṳ̄-tā′nē̤-us-li), *adv.* In a subcutaneous manner, in any sense; hypodermically.

**subcuticular** (sub-kṳ̄-tik′ṳ̄-lä̤r), *a.* Situated under the cuticle or scarf-skin; subepidermic; cutaneous; dermal.

**subcutis** (sub′kū″tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *cutis*, skin.] The deeper part of the cutis, corium, or true skin, sometimes distinguished from the rest. *Haeckel.*

**subcylindric, subcylindrical** (sub-si-lin′drik, -dri-ka̤l), *a.* Nearly or somewhat cylindrical.

**subdatary** (sub′dā″ta̤-ri), *n.* The head of the officials under the datary or prodatary. See *datary*1.

**subdeacon** (sub′dē″kn), *n.* [< ME. *suddekene, sudekene* = OF. *sodekene*, also *soudiacre* = Sp. *subdiácono* = Pg. *subdiacono* = It. *suddiacono*, < LL. *subdiaconus*, < L. *sub*, under, + LL. *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon.*] A member of the ecclesiastical order next below that of deacon. Subdeacons are first mentioned in the third century. They assisted the deacons, and kept order at the doors of the church. In the Western Church the duty of the subdeacon is to prepare the holy vessels and the bread, wine, and water for the eucharist, to pour the water into the chalice, and, since the seventh or eighth century, to read the epistle—a duty previously, as still in the East, assigned to the reader. In the Greek Church the subdeacon prepares the holy vessels, and guards the gates of the bema during liturgy. In the Greek Church the subdiaconate has always been one of the minor orders. In the Western Church it became one of the major or holy orders in the twelfth century. The bishop, priest, or other cleric who acts as second or subordinate assistant at the eucharist is called the *subdeacon*, and the term is used in this sense in the Anglican Church also, although that church has no longer an order of subdeacons. See *epistler.*

**subdeaconry** (sub′dē″kn-ri), *n.* [< *subdeacon* + *-ry.*] Same as *subdeaconship.*

**subdeaconship** (sub′dē″kn-ship), *n.* The order or office of subdeacon; the subdiaconate.

**subdean** (sub′dēn), *n.* [< ME. *suddene, sodene*, also *southdene*, < OF. **soudeien, sousdoyen*, < ML. *subdecanus*, subdean, < L. *sub*, under, + *decanus*, dean: see *dean*2.] A vice-dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

> Secutours and *sodenes.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 277.

**subdeanery** (sub′dē″nėr-i), *n.* [< *subdean* + *-ery.*] The office or rank of subdean.

**subdecanal** (sub-dek′a̤-nal), *a.* [< ML. *subdecanus*, subdean, + *-al.*] Relating to a subdean or his office.

**subdecimal** (sub-des′i-ma̤l), *a.* Derived by division by a multiple of ten.

**subdecuple** (sub-dek′ṳ̄-pl), *a.* Containing one part of ten (*Johnson*); having the ratio 1:10.

**subdelegate** (sub′del″ē̤-gāt), *n.* A subordinate delegate.

**subdelegate** (sub-del′ē̤-gāt), *v. t.* To appoint to act as subdelegate or under another.

**subdelirium** (sub-dē̤-lir′i-um), *n.* Mild delirium with lucid intervals.

**subdeltoidal** (sub-del-toi′da̤l), *a.* Approaching in shape the Greek letter Δ. Also *subdeltoid.*

**subdentate** (sub-den′tāt), *a.* 1. Imperfectly dentate; having indistinct teeth; denticulate. —2. Of cetaceans, having teeth in the lower jaw only: the opposite of *superdentate.* *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

**subdentated** (sub-den′tā-ted), *a.* Same as *subdentate*, 1.

**subdented** (sub-den′ted), *a.* Indented beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

**subdepressed** (sub-dē̤-prest′), *a.* Somewhat depressed or flattened.

**subderisorious**† (sub-der-i-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *derisorius*, serving for laughter, ridiculous: see *derisory.*] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. *Dr. H. More.*

**subderivative** (sub-dē̤-riv′a̤-tiv), *n.* A word following another in immediate grammatical derivation, or a word derived from a derivative and not directly from the root. [Rare.]

**subdermal** (sub-dėr′ma̤l), *a.* Beneath the skin; hypodermal; subcutaneous.

**subdeterminant** (sub-dē̤-tėr′mi-na̤nt), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant from a symmetrically taken part of a matrix.

**subdiaconate** (sub-dī-ak′ō̤-nāt), *n.* [< ML. **subdiaconatus*, < LL. *subdiaconus*, subdeacon: see *subdeacon.*] The office or order of subdeacon.

**subdial** (sub′di-a̤l), *a.* [= OF. *subdial*, < L. *subdialis, subdivalis*, that is in the open air, < *sub*, under, + *divum*, the sky, the open air, akin to *dies*, day, Skt. *dyu*, the sky: see *deity*, *dial.*] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

> The Athenian Heliastick or *Subdial* Court was rural, and for the most part kept in the open aire. *N. Bacon*, iv. 15.

**subdialect** (sub′dī″a̤-lekt), *n.* An inferior dialect; a subordinate or less important or prominent dialect.

**subdiapente**† (sub-dī-a̤-pen′tē), *n.* In *medieval music*, an interval of a fifth below a given tone.

**subdiatessaron**† (sub-dī-ạ-tes′ạ-ron), *n.* In *medieval music*, an interval of a fourth below a given tone.

**subdichotomy** (sub-dī-kot′ọ-mi), *n.* A subordinate or inferior dichotomy, or division into pairs; a subdivision. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 53.

**subdistinction** (sub′dis-tingk″shọn), *n.* A subordinate distinction. *Sir M. Hale.*

**subdistrict** (sub′dis″trikt), *n.* A part or division of a district.

**subdititious** (sub-di-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *subdititius*, *subditicius*, substituted, supposititious, < *subdere*, put or set under, < *sub*, under, + **dare*, put.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**subdiversify** (sub-di-vėr′si-fī), *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]

**subdivide** (sub-di-vīd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subdivided*, ppr. *subdividing*. [= Sp. Pg. *subdividir* = It. *subdividere*, < LL. *subdividere*, subdivide, < L. *sub*, under, + *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] **I.** *trans.* To redivide after a first division.

> The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others.
> *Dryden.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To separate into subdivisions.

> Amongst some men a sect is sufficiently thought to be reproved if it *subdivides* and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, VI. 125.

**2.** To become separated. [Rare.]

> When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, then soon after Antonius and Octavius brake and *subdivided*.
> *Bacon*, Faction (ed. 1887).

**subdivisible** (sub-di-viz′i-bl), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

**subdivision** (sub-di-vizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *subdivision* = Sp. *subdivision* = Pg. *subdivisão*, < LL. *subdivisio(n-)*, < *subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] **1.** The act of redividing, or separating into smaller parts.

> When any of the parts of an idea are yet farther divided in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 8.

**2.** A minor division; a part of a part; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a minor division of a group; a subsection: as, *subdivisions* of a genus.

> In the Decimal Table the *subdivisions* of the Cubit, viz. the Span, Palm, and Digit, are deduced . . . from the shorter Cubit. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 73.

**subdivisional** (sub-di-vizh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *subdivision* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to subdivision or a subdivision: as, a *subdivisional* name. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 62.

**subdivisive** (sub-di-vī′siv), *a.* [< LL. *subdivisivus*, < *subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] Arising from subdivision.

> When a whole is divided into parts, these parts may, either all or some, be themselves still connected multiplicities; and, if these are again divided, there results a subdivision the several parts of which are called the *subdivisive* members. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, Lect. xxv.

**subdolichocephalic** (sub-dol″i-kọ-sef′ạ-lik or -se-fal′ik), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a cephalic index ranging between 75.01 and 77.77 in Broca's classification.

**subdolous**† (sub′dọ-lus), *a.* [< LL. *subdolosus*, < L. *subdolus*, somewhat crafty or deceitful, < *sub*, under, + *dolus*, artifice, guile: see *dole*$^3$.] Somewhat crafty; sly; cunning; artful; deceitful. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

**subdolously**† (sub′dọ-lus-li), *adv.* In a subdolous manner; slyly; artfully. *Evelyn*, To Pepys, Dec. 5, 1681.

**subdolousness**† (sub′dọ-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being subdolous. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 382.

**subdominant** (sub-dom′i-nạnt), *n.* In *music*, the tone next below the dominant in a scale; the fourth, as D in the scale of A: also used adjectively. See diagram under *circle*.

**subdorsal** (sub-dôr′sạl), *a.* In *entom.*, situated on the side of the upper or dorsal surface of the body: as, *subdorsal* striæ.

**subdouble** (sub-dub′l), *a.* Being in the ratio of 1 to 2.

**subduable** (sub-dū′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *subdue* + *-able*.] Capable of being subdued; conquerable. *Imp. Dict.*

**subdual** (sub-dū′ạl), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-al*.] The act of subduing. *Warburton*, Works (ed. Hurd), VII. 329.

**subduce** (sub-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subduced*, ppr. *subducing*. [< L. *subducere*, pp. *subductus*, draw from under, lift up, haul up, take away, < *sub*, under, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *subduct*, *subdue*.] **1.** To withdraw; take away; draw or lift up.

> It shall be expedient for such as intend to exercise prayer . . . to *subduce* and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people.
> *Becon*, Early Works, p. 180.

**2.** To subtract arithmetically.

> If, out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should . . . *subduce* ten, . . . the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that subduction. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

**subduct** (sub-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *subductus*, pp. of *subducere*, draw from under, take away: see *subduce*.] Same as *subduce*, 1.

> He . . . established himself upon the rug, . . . *subducting* his coat-tails one under each arm.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 32.

**subduction** (sub-duk′shọn), *n.* [< L. *subductio(n-)*, a hauling ashore (of a ship), a taking away, < *subducere*, pp. *subductus*, haul up, take away: see *subduce*.] **1.** The act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing. *Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 66.—**2.** Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

**subdue** (sub-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subdued*, ppr. *subduing*. [< ME. *subduen*, earlier *soduen*, *sodewen*, *sudewen*, < OF. *souduire*, lead away, seduce, prob, also subdue, < L. *subducere*, draw from under, lift up, take away, remove: see *subduce*, *subduct*.] **1.** To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; reduce under dominion.

> John of Gaunt,
> Which did *subdue* the greatest part of Spain.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 82.

> Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Addison's Cato, l. 40.

**2.** To overpower by superior force; gain the victory over; bring under; vanquish; crush.

> Tugg'd for life, and was by strength *subdued*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 173.

> Lay hold upon him; if he do resist,
> *Subdue* him at his peril. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 81.

> Think of thy woman's nature, *subdued* in hopeless thrall.
> *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

**3.** To prevail over by some mild or softening influence; influence by association; assimilate; overcome, as by kindness, persuasion, entreaty, or other mild means; gain complete sway over; melt.

> My nature is *subdued*
> To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.

> If aught
> Therein enjoy'd were worthy to *subdue*
> The soul of man. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 584.

> Claspt hands and that petitionary grace
> Of sweet seventeen *subdued* me ere she spoke.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

**4.** To bring down; reduce.

> Nothing could have *subdued* nature
> To such a lowness but his unkind daughters.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 72.

**5.** To tone down; soften; make less striking or harsh, as in sound, illumination, or color: in this sense generally in the past participle: as, *subdued* colors; a *subdued* light.

> The voices of the disputants fell, and the conversation was carried on thenceforth in a more *subdued* tone.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

**6.** To improve by cultivation; make mellow; break, as land.

> In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or *subdued*, to use the local phrase, the consumers will become more numerous, and their means more extensive.
> *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 86.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Vanquish*, *Subjugate*, etc. (see *conquer*), crush, quell.—3. To soften.

**subdue**† (sub-dū′), *n.* [ME., < *subdue*, *v.*] Subjugation; conquest. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

**subduement** (sub-dū′mẹnt), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-ment*.] Subdual; conquest. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 187.

**subduer** (sub-dū′ėr), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror; a tamer.

**subdulcid**† (sub-dul′sid), *a.* [< L. *subdulcis*, sweetish (< *sub*, under, + *dulcis*, sweet), + *-id*$^1$.] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. *Evelyn*, Acetaria (ed. 1706), p. 154. [Rare.]

**subduple** (sub′dụ-pl), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *duplus*, double.] Having the ratio of 1 to 2.—**Subduple ratio**, in *math.* See *duple*.

**subduplicate** (sub-dū′pli-kạt), *a.* In *math.*, expressed by the square root: as, the *subduplicate* ratio of two quantities—that is, the ratio of their square roots. Thus, the subduplicate ratio of *a* to *b* is the ratio of $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, or it is the ratio whose duplicate is that of *a* to *b*.

**subdural** (sub-dū′rạl), *a.* Situated beneath the dura mater, between the dura mater and the arachnoid.—**Subdural space**, the interval between the dura mater and the arachnoid, formerly called the *cavity of the arachnoid*, when the latter membrane was supposed to be reflected continuously from the outer surface of the pia mater to the inner surface of the dura mater.

**subectodermal** (sub-ek-tọ-dėr′mạl), *a.* Situated underneath the ectoderm. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 381.

**subedit** (sub-ed′it), *v. t.* To edit under the supervision of another. *Thackeray*, Philip, xlii.

**subeditor** (sub′ed″i-tọr), *n.* An assistant or subordinate editor; one who subedits.

**subeditorial** (sub-ed-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subeditor. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 653.

**subeditorship** (sub′ed″i-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *subeditor* + *-ship*.] The office or charge of a subeditor. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxx.

**subelaphine** (sub-el′ạ-fin), *a.* Resembling the red-deer, *Cervus elaphus*, as in the structure of the antlers, but having the brow-tine simple, not reduplicated, as in the genera *Dama* and *Pseudaxis*: correlated with *elaphine*.

**subelliptic** (sub-e-lip′tik), *a.* Somewhat elongate-ovate; between ovate and elliptic or oblong and elliptic.

**subelliptical** (sub-e-lip′ti-kạl), *n.* Same as *subelliptic*.

**subemarginate** (sub-ē-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* Slightly emarginate.

**subendocardial** (sub-en-dọ-kär′di-ạl), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endocardium.—**Subendocardial tissue**, the substance of the heart immediately underneath the endocardium.

**subendothelial** (sub-en-dọ-thē′li-ạl), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endothelium.

**subentitle** (sub-en-tī′tl), *v. t.* To give a subordinate title to. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 7.

**subepidermal** (sub-ep-i-dėr′mạl), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epidermis, in any sense.

**subepithelial** (sub-ep-i-thē′li-ạl), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epithelium.—**Subepithelial endothelium**, Deboves's name for an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucous membrane and the epithelium of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine.—**Subepithelial plexus.** See *plexus*.

**subequal** (sub-ē′kwạl), *a.* **1.** Nearly equal.—**2.** Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest.

**subequilateral** (sub-ē-kwi-lat′ẹ-rạl), *a.* Nearly equilateral, as a bivalve shell.

**subequivalve** (sub-ē′kwi-valv), *a.* Nearly equivalve, as a bivalve shell.

**suber** (sū′bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] In *bot.*, same as *cork*$^1$, 3.

**suberate** (sū′bẹ-rāt), *n.* [< *suber-ic* + *-ate*$^1$.] A salt ($C_8H_{12}M_2O_4$) of suberic acid.

**suberect** (sub-ē-rekt′), *a.* Nearly erect.

**subereous** (sụ-bē′rẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *subereus*, of cork, pertaining to the cork-oak, < *suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] Corky; suberose; in *entom.*, specifying a soft elastic substance, somewhat like cork, found in the mature galls of some cynipidous insects.

**suberic** (sū-ber′ik), *a.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cork; subereous.—**Suberic acid**, $C_8H_{14}O_4$, a dibasic acid which forms small granular crystals very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether; it fuses at about 300° F., and sublimes in acicular crystals. It is prepared by treating rasped cork with nitric acid. It is also produced when nitric acid acts on stearic, margaric, or oleic acid, and other fatty bodies.

**suberiferous** (sū-bẹ-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *suber(in)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing suberin.

**suberification** (sū-bẹ-rif-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *suber*, cork, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make.] In *bot.*, same as *suberization*.

**suberin, suberine** (sū′bẹ-rin), *n.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-in*$^2$, *-ine*$^2$.] The cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed. It is allied to cellulose. See *cork*$^1$, 2.

**suberization** (sū″bẹ-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *suberize* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, the transformation of a membrane or cell-wall into suberin or cork.

**suberize** (sū′bẹ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suberized*, ppr. *suberizing*. [< L. *suber*, cork, + *-ize*.] In *bot.*, to render corky, as a cell-wall.

**suberoded** (sub-ẹ-rō′ded), *a.* Same as *suberose*$^1$.

**suberose**$^1$ (sub-ẹ̄-rōs′), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off or away, consume: see *erode*.] In *bot.*, slightly erose; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed on the margin.

**suberose**$^2$, **suberous** (sū′bẹ-rōs, -rus), *a.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Same as *subereous*, *suberic*.

**subesophageal, subœsophageal** (sub-ē-sọ-faj′-ẹ-a̤l), *a.* Situated below or beneath the esophagus or gullet; in *Arthropoda*, specifying certain nervous ganglia which lie underneath (ventrad of) the esophagus. Also *infra-esophageal.*— **Subesophageal ganglion.** See *ganglion.*

**subfactor** (sub′fak″tọr), *n.* An under factor or agent. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

**subfactorial** (sub-fak-tō′ri-a̤l), *n.* One of a series of numbers calculated as follows. Starting with 1, multiply it by 1 and subtract 1, getting 0, which is called *subfactorial one*; multiply this by 2 and add 1, getting 1, which is called *subfactorial two*; multiply this by 3 and subtract 1, getting 2, which is called *subfactorial three*; multiply this by 4 and add 1, getting 9, which is called *subfactorial four.* This is carried on indefinitely.

**subfalcial** (sub-fal′si-a̤l), *a.* Running along the under edge of the falx cerebri: as, "a *subfalcial* sinus," *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 121.

**subfalciform** (sub-fal′si-fôrm), *a.* Somewhat falciform. *Günther.*

**subfamily** (sub′fam″i-li), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the first subdivision of a family, containing several genera or only one genus. A subfamily may be introduced formally between the genus and the family when there is no other subdivision. Then the only subfamily of a family is conterminous with the higher group. Subfamilies are now regularly indicated by the termination *-inæ*: as, family *Felidæ*, subfamily *Felinæ.* That subfamily which takes the name of the family with a different termination is usually regarded as the typical subdivision of the family.

**subfascial** (sub-fash′i-a̤l), *a.* Situated below any fascia.

**subfebrile** (sub-fē′bril), *a.* Somewhat but not decidedly febrile.

**subfemoralis** (sub-fem-ọ-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *subfemorales* (-lēz). Same as *subcruræus.*

**subfeu** (sub-fū′), *v. t.* [< *sub-* + *feu*, after ML. *subfeodare*: see *sub-* and *feud*², *feoff.*] To make subinfeudation of: said of a vassal who vests lands held by him as such in a subvassal.

> It was . . . impossible to *subfeu* the burgh lands.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 63.

**subfeudation** (sub-fụ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **subfeodatio(n-)*, < *subfeodare*, subfeu: see *subfeu.*] Same as *subinfeudation.*

> It seems most probable that this practice, which is called *sub-feudation* or sub-infeudation, began while the feud was only for life. *Brougham.*

**subfeudatory** (sub-fū′dạ-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *subfeudatories* (-riz). [< *sub-* + *feudatory.* Cf. ML. *subfeodatarius.*] An inferior tenant who held a feud from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

**subflavor** (sub′flā″vọr), *n.* A subordinate flavor; a secondary flavor.

**subflavous** (sub-flā′vus), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous.*] Yellowish. **Subflavous ligament,** a short ligament of yellow elastic tissue interposed between the laminæ of the vertebræ.

**subflora** (sub′flō rä̤), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *flora.*] A more local flora included in a territorially broader one.

**subfluvial** (sub-flö′vi-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *fluvius*, stream: see *fluvial.*] Situated under a river or stream.

> The *sub-fluvial* avenue [Thames tunnel].
> *Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, p. 285.

**subfoliar** (sub-fō′li-är), *a.* [< *subfolium* + *-ar*³.] Having the character of a subfolium. *B. G. Wilder.*

**subfolium** (sub′fō″li-um), *n.*; pl. *subfolia* (-ä̤). A small or secondary folium, as of the cerebellum. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 127.

**subform** (sub′fôrm), *n.* A secondary form. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 195.

**subfornical** (sub-fôr′ni-ka̤l), *a.* Situated beneath the fornix of the brain.

**subfossil** (sub-fos′il), *a.* Partly fossilized; imperfectly petrified.

**subfossilized** (sub-fos′il-īzd), *a.* Same as *subfossil.*

**subfossorial** (sub-fo-sō′ri-a̤l), *a.* In *entom.*, adapted in some measure for digging: said of the legs when they approach the fossorial type.

**subfrontal** (sub-fron′ta̤l), *a.* Situated under the front, face, or fore end: subterminal in front.— **Subfrontal area,** of *Limulus*, a smooth flattened space on the ventral surface of the cephalic shield anteriorly. See *Limulus* (with cut).— **Subfrontal fold,** of trilobites, an inferior inflection of the limb or marginal area of the cephalic shield.

**subfulcrum** (sub′ful′krum), *n.*; pl. *subfulcra* (-krä̤). In *entom.*, a rarely differentiated labial sclerite between the mentum and the palpiger (the latter in some systems being called the *fulcrum*). It occurs in certain carabid and scarabæid larvæ.

**subfumigation** (sub-fū-mi-gā′shọn), *n.* Same as *suffumigation.*

**subfusc**, *a.* See *subfusk.*

**subfuscous** (sub-fus′kus), *a.* [< L. *subfuscus*: see *subfusk.*] Same as *subfusk.*

**subfusiform** (sub-fū′si-fôrm), *a.* More or less nearly fusiform or spindle-shaped.

**subfusk, subfusc** (sub-fusk′), *a.* [< L. *subfuscus, suffuscus*, somewhat brown: see *sub-* and *fuscous.*] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny; lacking in color.

> O'er whose quiescent walls
> Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
> Curtains *subfusk.* *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

> The University statute requiring the wearing only of black or *subfusc* clothing. *Dickens*, Dict. of Oxford, p. 66.

**subgalea** (sub-gā′lẹ-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *subgaleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *galea.*] One of the sclerites of the typical maxilla of insects. It usually articulates with the stipes and bears the galea. In many beetles it is united with the lacinia. See cut under *galea.*

**subganoid** (sub-gan′oid), *a.* Having a somewhat ganoid character: as, a *subganoid* scale.

**subgelatinous** (sub-je-lat′i-nus), *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous.

**subgenera**, *n.* Plural of *subgenus.*

**subgeneric** (sub-jẹ-ner′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the rank, grade, or value of a subgenus.

**subgenerical** (sub-jẹ-ner′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *subgeneric.*

**subgenerically** (sub-jẹ-ner′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* So as to be subgeneric; as a subgenus.

**subgeniculate** (sub-jẹ-nik′ụ-lāt), *a.* Imperfectly geniculate or elbowed.

**subgenital** (sub-jen′i-ta̤l), *a.* Situated beneath the genitalia: specifically noting certain pits or pouches of jellyfishes, as the rhizostomous or monostomous discomedusans.

**subgenus** (sub′jē″nus), *n.*; pl. *subgenera* (-jen″-ẹ-rä̤). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *genus*, kind: see *genus.*] A subordinate genus; a section or subdivision of a genus higher than a species. Since there is no fixed definition of a genus, there can be none of a subgenus; and thousands of groups in zoölogy formerly regarded as subgenera, or disregarded entirely, are now named and held to be genera. Though there is theoretically or technically a difference, it is ignored in practice; since a name, whether given as that of a genus or of a subgenus, is a generic name. The case is somewhat different in practice from that of the names of families and subfamilies, whose difference in termination preserves a formal distinction, and from that of the names of all supergeneric groups, because none of these enter into the technical binomial designation of a given animal or plant. Thus, the name *Lynx* may have been given to a subdivision of the genus *Felis*, and be thus a subgeneric name; but a cat of this kind, as the bay lynx, would be known by the alternative names *Felis rufus* and *Lynx rufus*, according to the difference of expert opinion in the case; or, as a compromise, the subgeneric term would be formally introduced in parentheses between the generic and the specific name, as *Felis (Lynx) rufus.* In botany a subgenus is a section of a genus so strongly marked as to have plausible claims to be itself an independent genus.

**subget†**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *subject.*

**subglabrous** (sub-glā′brus), *a.* In *entom.*, almost devoid of hairs or other like covering.

**subglacial** (sub-glā′shia̤l), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath or under a glacier: as, a *subglacial* stream.

**subglenoid** (sub-glē′noid), *a.* Lying or occurring immediately below the glenoid fossa.

**subglobose** (sub-glō′bōs), *a.* Nearly globose; subspherical; spheroidal.

**subglobular** (sub-glob′ụ-lä̤r), *a.* Nearly globular.

**subglobulose** (sub-glob′ụ-lōs), *a.* Somewhat globulose.

**subglossal** (sub-glos′a̤l), *a.* Same as *hypoglossal* or *sublingual.*

**subglottic** (sub-glot′ik), *a.* Situated under the glottis, or beneath the true vocal cords of the larynx.

**subglumaceous** (sub-glọ̈-mā′shius), *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

**subgrade** (sub′grād), *n.* A grade of the second rank in zoölogical classification; a prime division of a grade: used like *subclass, suborder*, etc. See *grade*¹, 3.

**Subgrallatores** (sub-gral-ā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *Grallatores*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the genera *Thinocorus, Attagis*, and *Chionis.* [Not in use.]

**subgrallatorial** (sub-gral-ạ-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* Imperfectly grallatorial; exhibiting imperfectly the characters of the grallatorial birds.

**subgranular** (sub-gran′ụ-lä̤r), *a.* Somewhat granular.

**subgroup** (sub′gröp), *n.* 1. Any subordinate group in classification; a subdivision of a group; especially, a division the name of which begins with *sub-*, as *subfamily* or *subgenus.*— 2. A mathematical group forming part of another group.

**subgular** (sub-gū′lä̤r), *a.* Situated under the throat, or on the under side of the throat; subjugular.

**subhastation** (sub-has-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *subhastation* = Sp. *subastacion* = It. *subastazione*, < LL. *subhastatio(n-)*, a sale by public auction, < *subhastare*, pp. *subhastatus*, sell at public auction, lit. 'bring under the spear' (in allusion to the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place), < L. *sub*, under, + *hasta*, a spear, a lance.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a sale by auction. *Bp. Burnet*, Letters from Switzerland, p. 9.

**subhead** (sub′hed), *n.* A subordinate head or title; a subdivision of a heading. See *head*, 13.

**subheading** (sub′hed″ing), *n.* Same as *subhead.*

**subhepatic** (sub-hẹ-pat′ik), *a.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of doubtful or disputed hepatic character, as a glandular tissue of some invertebrates, which resembles that of the liver. (*b*) Lying under the liver, on the ventral side of hepatic lobules; sublobular, as ramifications of the portal vein in the liver. (*c*) Situated beneath the hepatic region: specifically applied to an anterolateral division of the ventral surface of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans. See *Brachyura* (with cut).

**subhexagonal** (sub-hek-sag′ọ-na̤l), *a.* Six-sided, but not forming a regular hexagon.

**Sub-Himalayan** (sub-him-ä′lạ-ya̤n), *a.* Related to or forming the whole or a part of the Sub-Himalayas, the designation adopted by the Geological Survey of India for a fringe or belt of hills extending along the southern edge of the Himalayan chain almost uninterruptedly for a distance of 1,500 miles, and composed of Tertiary rocks.

> By abrupt difference of elevation and by contour, the *Sub-Himalayan* hills are everywhere easily distinguishable from the much higher mountains to the north of them. *Geol. of India*, ii. 521.

**Sub-Himalayan system,** in *geol.*, the name adopted by the Geological Survey of India for the system of rocks forming the Sub-Himalayan division of the Himalayas. It is divided into two series—the Siwalik (subdivided into three subgroups, the Upper, Middle, and Lower or Náhan) and the Sirmúr (also with three subgroups, the Upper or Kasauli, the Middle or Dagshai, and the Lower or Subáthu). See *Siwalik.*

**subhuman** (sub-hū′ma̤n), *a.* Under or beneath the human; next below the human.

> Pretended superhuman birth and origin, . . . lives and characters more decidedly *subhuman* than those of common men. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 230.

**subhumeral** (sub-hū′mẹ-ra̤l), *a.* Situated below the humerus.

**subhumerate†** (sub-hū′mẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder, + *-ate*².] To take or bear on one's shoulders. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 82.

**subhyaloid** (sub-hī′a-loid), *a.* Situated beneath (on the attached side of) the hyaloid membrane of the eyeball.

**subhymenial** (sub-hī-mē′ni-a̤l), *a.* In *bot.*, lying under or just below the hymenium.— **Subhymenial layer,** a stratum of hyphal tissue under the hymenium in some fungi; the hypothecium, and sometimes another layer still further below. See cuts under *apothecium* and *ascus.*

**subhyoid** (sub-hī′oid), *a.* 1. Situated below the hyoid bone, as of man.— 2. Coming next in order after the hyoid arch from before backward; specifically, noting the fourth visceral arch of the vertebrate embryo, or first branchial arch proper.

**subhyoidean** (sub-hī-oi′dẹ-a̤n), *a.* Same as *subhyoid.*

**subicteric** (sub-ik-ter′ik), *a.* Somewhat but not distinctly icteric.

**subiculum** (sụ-bik′ụ-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *subex* (*subic-*), in pl. *subices*, a layer, < *subicere*, throw under: see *subject.*] 1. The uncus.— 2. In *bot.*, the modified tissue of the host penetrated by the mycelium of a parasite. *Burrill.*

**subiliac** (sub-il′i-ak), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the subilium.— 2. Situated below the ilium.

**subilium** (sub′il″i-um), *n.*; pl. *subilia* (-ä̤). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *ilium*, q. v.] An inferior section of the ilium, supposed to correspond to the subscapula.

**subimaginal** (sub-i-maj′i-nạl), *a.* [< *subimago* (*-imagin-*) + *-al.*] Having the character of a subimago; not quite perfect or imaginal, as an insect: pseudimaginal.

**subimaginary** (sub-i-maj′i-nā̤-ri), *a.* Imaginary in a reduced sense.—**Subimaginary transformation,** a linear transformation defined by equations between two sets of variables, which equations are imaginary, but the transformation being such that a real linear function may in that way be transformed into a real function.

**subimago** (sub′i-mā″gō), *n.*; pl. *subimagos* or *subimagines* (sub′i-mā″gōz or -maj″i-nēz). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *imago*, image: see *imago.*] An imperfect or incompleted winged stage in certain pseudoneuropterous and neuropterous insects, succeeding the pupa, and preceding the imago. Also called *pseudimago.* The insect in this stage is active, and resembles the imago, but has to shed another skin. This stage occurs as a rule in the *Ephemeridæ* of the *Pseudoneuroptera*, and Riley has recorded it in *Chrysopa* of the *Neuroptera.*

**subimpressed** (sub-im-prest′), *a.* In *entom.*, slightly impressed; having indistinct impressions.

**subincomplete** (sub-in-kọm-plēt′), *a.* In *entom.*, noting that metamorphosis of an insect in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago, the pupa having rudimentary wings, as in the grasshoppers.

**subincusation**† (sub-in-kṳ̄-zā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *incusatio*(*n-*), accusation, < *incusare*, accuse, bring a complaint against, < *in*, on, against, + *causa*, a cause, suit: see *cause.* Cf. *accuse.*] An implied charge or accusation.

> But all this cannot deliver thee [Mary] from the just blame of this bold *subincusation:* Lord, dost thou not care? *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Mary and Martha.

**subindicate** (sub-in′di-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate secondarily; indicate in a less degree.

**subindication** (sub-in-di-kā′shọn), *n.* The act of indicating secondarily; a slight indication. *Barrow.*

**subindicative** (sub-in-dik′ạ-tiv), *a.* Partially or secondarily indicative. *Lamb*, Some of the Old Actors.

**subindividual**† (sub-in-di-vid′ṳ̄-ạl), *n.* A division of that which is individual.

> An individual cannot branch itself into *subindividuals.*
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

**subinduce**† (sub-in-dūs′), *v. t.* To insinuate; suggest; offer or bring into consideration imperfectly or indirectly. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches in Parliament, p. 114.

**subinfer**† (sub-in-fėr′), *v. t.* To infer or deduce from an inference already made. *Bp. Hall*, Resol. for Religion.

**subinfeudation** (sub-in-fṳ̄-dā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *subinfeudation*, < L. *sub*, under, + ML. *infeudatio*(*n-*), infeudation: see *infeudation.*] 1. The process, in feudal tenure, where the stipendiary or feudatory, considering himself as substantially the owner, began to imitate the example of his sovereign by carving out portions of the benefice or feud, to be held of himself by some other person, on terms and conditions similar to those of the original grant: a continued chain of successive dependencies was thus established, connecting each stipendiary, or *vassal* as he was termed, with his immediate superior or lord. *H. Stephen.* See *Statute of Quia Emptores*, under *statute.*

> The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. viii.

2. The fief or tenancy thus established.

> These smaller fiefs were called *subinfeudations*, and were, in fact, mere miniatures of the larger fiefs.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 137.

Also *subfeudation.*

**subinfeudatory** (sub-in-fū′dā̤-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subinfeudatories* (-riz). One who holds by subinfeudation.

> At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Eincourt, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his *subinfeudatory* Paganus.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 298.

**subinflammation** (sub-in-flạ-mā′shọn), *n.* Incipient or undeveloped inflammation.

**subinflammatory** (sub-in-flam′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a slight and indistinct degree of inflammation.

**subingression**† (sub-in-gresh′ọn), *n.* The penetration by one body of the substance of another body.

> An eminent naturalist hath taught that, when the air is sucked out of a body, the violence wherewith it is wont to rush into it again proceeds mainly from this, that the pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out, which, to make itself room, forceth the neighboring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts.
> *Boyle*, New Experiments Touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. iii.

**subinspector** (sub′in-spek″tọr), *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector.

**subinspectorship** (sub′in-spek″tọr-ship), *n.* [< *subinspector* + *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a subinspector.

**subintestinal** (sub-in-tes′ti-nạl), *a.* Situated beneath the intestine.

**subintroduce**† (sub-in-trọ-dūs′), *v. t.* To introduce in a subordinate or secondary manner.

> Although presbyters join not in the consecration of a bishop, yet of a presbyter they do; but this is only by a positive *subintroduced* constitution, first made in a provincial of Africa. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 198.

**subinvariant** (sub-in-vā′ri-ạnt), *n.* Any rational integral function, $\phi$, of the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, . . ., which satisfies the partial differential equation $(aD_b + 2bD_c + 3cD_d + \cdot \cdot \cdot)\,\phi = 0$.

**subinvoluted** (sub-in′vọ-lū-ted), *a.* Exhibiting incomplete involution. *Medical News*, L. 394.

**subinvolution** (sub-in-vọ-lū′shọn), *n.* Incomplete involution. *Barnes*, Diseases of Women, xxxviii.

**subitaneous**† (sub-i-tā′nẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *subitaneus*, sudden, < *subitus*, sudden, unexpected: see *sudden.*] Sudden; hasty.

**subitaneousness**† (sub-i-tā′nẹ-us-nes), *n.* Suddenness; hastiness.

**subitany**† (sub′i-tā̤-ni), *a.* [< L. *subitaneus*, sudden: see *subitaneous.*] Sudden; hasty.

**subito** (sö′bi-tọ), *adv.* [It., < L. *subito*, suddenly, abl. sing. neut. of *subitus*, sudden: see *subitaneous, sudden.*] In *music*, suddenly; quickly: as, *volti subito* (V. S.), turn (the leaf) quickly.

**subj.** An abbreviation of *subjunctive.*

**subjacency** (sub-jā′sẹn-si), *n.* [< *subjacen*(*t*) + *-cy.*] The state of being subjacent.

**subjacent** (sub-jā′sẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjacent* = Pg. *subjacente*, < L. *subjacen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *subjacere*, lie under or near or adjoin anything, < *sub*, under, + *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent.* Cf. *adjacent.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying under or below: in *geol.*, applied to rocks, beds, or strata, considered with reference to their position beneath other overlying formations.—2. Being in a lower situation, though not necessarily directly beneath.

> Betweene some breaches of the clouds we could see landskips and villages of the *subjacent* country.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

3. In *alg.*, following below the line of the main characters: as, a *subjacent* letter, as the *n* in $m_n$.

**II.** *n.* In *logic*, the converting proposition or consequent of a conversion.

**subject** (sub′jekt), *a.* and *n.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *subget, sugget, suget, soget*, < OF. *suget, soget, sougiet, sujet, suject*, later *subject*, F. *sujet* = Sp. *sujeto, subjecto* = Pg. *sujeito* = It. *suggetto, soggetto*, subject, as a noun (= G. *subjekt*), a subject (person or thing), < L. *subjectus*, lying under or near, adjacent, also subject, exposed, as a noun, *subjectus*, m., a subject, an inferior, *subjectum*, neut., the subject of a proposition, prop. pp. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, pp. *subjectus*, throw, lay, place, or bind under, subject, < *sub*, under, + *jacĕre*, throw: see *jet*$^1$. Cf. *subjacent.* Cf. *abject, object, project.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Placed or situated under or beneath.

> Long he them bore above the *subject* plaine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 19.

2. Being under the power or dominion of another.

> For there nys God in heven or helle, iwis,
> But he hath been right *soget* unto Love.
> *Court of Love*, l. 93.

> Though in name an independent kingdom, she [Scotland] was during more than a century really treated, in many respects, as a *subject* province.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Exposed; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; prone: with *to:* as, a country *subject to* extreme heat or cold; a person *subject to* attacks of fever.

> Most *subject* is the fattest soil *to* weeds.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 54.

> My Lord, you are a great Prince, and all Eyes are upon your Actions; this makes you more *subject to* Envy.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 18.

> A little knowledge is *subject to* make men headstrong, insolent, and untractable.
> *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 429.

Hence—4. Exposed or liable, as to what may confirm or modify: with *to:* as, *subject to* your approval; *subject to* correction.—5. Submissive; obedient. Tit. iii. 1.

> No man was ever bidd be *subject* to the Church of Corinth, Rome, or Asia, but to the Church without addition, as it held faithfull to the rules of Scripture.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

> Unless Love held them *subject* to the Will
> That gave them being, they would cease to be.
> *Bryant*, Order of Nature.

=**Syn.** 2. Subordinate, subservient, inferior.—3. *Apt, Likely*, etc. See *apt.*

**II.** *n.* 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, or controlling influence of another; specifically, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government.

> And he leet make an Ymage in the lyknesse of his Fadre, and constreyned alle his *Subgettes* for to worschipe it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

> Tell his majesty
> I am a *subject*, and I do confess
> I serve a gracious prince.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

2. A person or thing regarded as the recipient of certain treatment; one who or that which is exposed or liable to something specified.

> Alack, alack, that heaven should practise stratagems
> Upon so soft a *subject* as myself!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 212.

> There is not a fairer *subject* for contempt and ridicule than a knave become the dupe of his own art.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

> The town bear [of Congleton] having died, it was ordered that certain monies . . . should be placed at the disposal of the bearward, to enable him to provide a new *subject.*
> *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 2652.

Specifically—(*a*) A dead body used for dissection. (*b*) One who is peculiarly sensitive to psychological experimentation; a sensitive.

> The monotonous ticking of a watch held to the ear will throw the nervous system of a sensitive *subject* into an abnormal state. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 251.

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

> I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 238.

> Hear her, ye noble Romans! 'tis a woman;
> A *subject* not for swords, but pity.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 8.

4. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is thought, spoken, or treated of: as, a *subject* of discussion or negotiation; a *subject* for a sermon or a song; the *subject* of a story.

> The matter or *subiect* of Poesie . . . to myne intent is what soeuer wittie and delicate conceit of man meet or worthy to be put in written verse, for any necessary vse of the present time, or good instruction of the posteritie.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

> O, sure I am, the wits of former days
> To *subjects* worse have given admiring praise.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lix.

> This *subject* for heroic song
> Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

> But this, no more the *subject* of debate,
> Is past, forgotten, and resign'd to fate.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xix. 67.

5. In *gram.*, that of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb, without or with modifiers; the member or part of a sentence signifying that of which predication is made. A subject may be *simple* or *compound;* it may be a noun, or anything used with the value of a noun, whether word or phrase or clause: thus, *that he has gone* is true. A *logical subject* is one having the character of a subject according to the true meaning of the sentence; a *grammatical subject* is one having that character formally only: thus, in *it is good to be here, it* is the grammatical and *to be here* is the logical subject.

6. In *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. Thus, in the proposition "Plato was a philosopher," *Plato* is the logical subject, *philosopher* being its predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject. Also, in the proposition "No man living on earth can be completely happy," *man living on earth* is the subject, and *completely happy* is the predicate, or that which is denied of the subject.

7. In *metaph.*: (*a*) A real thing to which given characters relate and in which they are said to inhere.

> That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their *subject*, or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, viii.

(*b*) In Kantian and modern philosophy, the self or ego to which in all thought all mental representations are attributed (according to Kant); also, a real (hypothetical) thing in which mental phenomena are supposed to inhere. The word is commonly used by those psychologists who teach that the immediate consciousness of self (the subject) is an aspect or inseparable accompaniment of an immediate perception of an external object. The doctrine is that perception involves a sense of action and reaction (self and not-self). To this is often joined another proposition, that there is no mode of consciousness in which the opposition of subject and object does not appear. [Expressions very close to this meaning are to be found in pre-Kantian writers (see *Leibnitz*, Remarques sur le livre de M. King, § 20), but the word is in such passages used relatively, as in def. 6.]

In the first syllogism of transcendental psychology reason imposes upon us an apparent knowledge only, by representing the constant logical *subject* of thought as the knowledge of the real *subject* in which that knowledge inheres. Of that *subject*, however, we have not, and cannot have, the slightest knowledge, because consciousness is that which alone changes representations into thoughts, and in which, therefore, as the transcendental *subject*, all our perceptions must be found. Beside this logical meaning of the I, we have no knowledge of the *subject* in itself which forms the substratum and foundation of it and of all our thoughts.
*Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Muller (Centenary ed.), II. 305.

The particular modes in which I now feel, desire, and think arise out of the modes in which I have previously done so; but the common characteristic of all these has been that in them a *subject* was conscious of itself as its own object, and thus self-determined.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 102.

The *subject* can be conscious of itself only in relation to an object which it at once excludes and determines.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 348, note.

**8.** In *music:* (*a*) In general, the theme or melodic phrase on which a work or movement is based, consisting of few or many tones variously combined and treated; a motive. When two or more principal subjects are used, they are often known as *first*, *second*, etc. (*b*) In contrapuntal works, the theme given out at the beginning, to which (in fugue and canon) the *answer* responds, and with which the *counter-subject* is combined which is taken as the basis for thematic development, for imitation, etc. In a fugue, the subject is also called *antecedent*, *dux*, *proposta*, etc.; in a canon, *guida;* and in freer contrapuntal music, *cantus firmus* or *canto fermo*.
**9.** In the *fine arts*, the plan or general view chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; the scheme or idea of a work of art: as, a historical *subject;* a genre *subject;* a marine *subject;* a pastoral *subject.*—**10.** In *decorative art*, a pictorial representation of human figures or animals; a picture representing action and incident.

Vases painted with *subjects* after Watteau.
*Soc. Arts Report*, Exhib. 1867.

**Diminished subject.** See *diminished.*—**First subject.** See *first*1. **Intervening subject.** See *intervene.*—**Inversion of subjects.** See *inversion.*—**Mixed subjects of property.** See *mixed*1.—**Subject of inhesion,** a thing in which characters inhere.—**Subject of predication,** the subject of a proposition.—**Subject of relation,** that one of the correlates to which the others are referred as secondary; the relate.—**To be in a subject,** to be related to any thing somewhat as a predicate is related to its subject; to exist by virtue of that subject of which the attribute which is in the subject does not form a part. =**Syn. 4.** *Subject, Theme, Topic, Point, Thesis.* The first three of these words are often popularly used as exactly synonymous. Daniel Webster puts within a few lines of each other the two following sentences: [If an American Thucydides should arise,] "may his *theme* not be a Peloponnesian war," and [American history] "will furnish no *topic* for a Gibbon." Yet, strictly in rhetoric, and more often in general use, *subject* is the broad word for anything written or spoken about, while *theme* is the word for the exact and generally narrower statement of the *subject*. A *topic* is a still narrower *subject;* there may be several interesting *topics* suggested under a single *subject*. A *point* is by its primary meaning the smallest possible subdivision under a *subject*. *Thesis* is a technical word for a subject which takes the form of an exact proposition or assertion which is to be proved: as, Luther fastened his ninety-five *theses* to the church-door. The paper in which the proof of a *thesis* is attempted is also called a *thesis*. A student's composition is often called a *theme*. The meaning of the other words is not extended to the written or spoken discourse. See *proposition*.

**subject** (sub-jekt′), *v.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *sugetten*, < OF. **sujeter* = Sp. *subjectar*, *subjetar*, *sujetar* = Pg. *sujeitar* = It. *suggettare*, *soggettare*, subject, < ML. *subjectare*, subject, freq. of L. *subjicere*, *subicere*, throw under: see *subject*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put, lay, or spread under; make subjacent.

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie.
*Pope*, To Addison, l. 33.

The lands that lie
*Subjected* to the Heliconian ridge.
*Tennyson*, Tiresias.

**2.** To expose; make liable or obnoxious: with *to:* as, credulity *subjects* one *to* impositions.

*Subject* himself *to* anarchy within,
Or lawless passions in him, which he serves.
*Milton*, P. R., ii. 471.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person *to* all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

**3.** To submit; make accountable, subservient, or the like; cause to undergo; expose, as in chemical or other operations: with *to:* as, to *subject* clay *to* a white heat.

*Subjected to* his service angel-wings.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 155.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation *to* the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

Church discipline [in Germany] was *subjected to* State approval; and a power of expelling rebellious clergy from the country was established.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 559.

No gas is "atomic" in the chemist's sense, except when *subjected to* the action of electricity, or, in the case of hydrogen, *to* a high temperature.
*J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 144.

**4.** To bring under power, dominion, or sway; subdue; subordinate.

High Ioue permits the sunne to cast his beames,
And the moyst cloudes to drop downe plenteous streames,
Alike vpon the just & reprobate;
Yet are not both *subjected* by one fate?
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Neither God nor the Lawes have *subjected* us to his will, nor sett his reason to be our Sovran above Law.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

**II.**† *intrans.* To be or become subject.

When men freely *subject* to any lust as a new master.
*T. Brooks*, Works, II. 242.

**subjectable** (sub-jek′ta-bl), *a.* [< *subject* + *-able.*] To be subjected or submitted. [Rare.]

It was propounded to these fathers confessors as a thing not *subjectable* to their penitential judicature.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 106.

**subjectdom** (sub′jekt-dum), *n.* [< *subject* + *-dom.*] The state or condition of being a subject.

No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of *subjectdom*, therefore is available.,
*Greenwell*, British Barrows, p. 608. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**subjection** (sub-jek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *subjectioun*, *subjeccion*, *subjeccioun*, < OF. (and F.) *subjection* = Sp. *sujecion* = Pg. *sujeição*, *sogeição* = It. *suggezione*, *soggezione*, < L. *subjectio(n-)*, a placing under, substitution, reducing to obedience, subjection, < *subjicere*, *subicere*, throw under, subject: see *subject*, *v.*] **1.** The act of subjecting or subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

The prophesie seith that the grete dragon shall come fro Rome that wolde distroie the reame of the grete Breteyne and put it in his *subieccion*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

King Arthur . . . sailed with his fleet into Island, and brought it and the people thereof vnder his *subiection*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 1.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who they were that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight.
*Sir M. Hale.*

**2.** The state of being in the power or under the control or domination of another; service.

Thei that marchen upon zou schulle ben undre zoure *Subieccioun*, as zee han ben undre hires.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 225.

Both in *subjection* now
To sensual appetite. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1128.

A lofty mind,
By philosophic discipline prepared
For calm *subjection* to acknowledged law.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

**3.** In *logic*, the act of attaching a subject to a predicate: corresponding to *predication*.

**subjective** (sub-jek′tiv), *a.* [= F. *subjectif* = Sp. *subjectivo* = G. *subjektiv*, < L. *subjectivus*, of or pertaining to a subject, < *subjectum*, a subject: see *subject*, *n.*] **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a subject, as opposed to an object. In the older writers *subjective* is nearly synonymous with *real*, and still more closely so with the common modern meaning of *objective*. By Kant, following some of his earlier contemporaries, the word was restricted to the subject of thought, or the ego. See *objective*.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*. Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and *subjective* when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. § 8.

The words *subjective* and objective are getting into general use now.
*E. Fitzgerald*, Letter, Mar. 21, 1841 (in Lit. Remains, I. 71).

The uncivilized or semi-civilized man is wholly unable to think of the maniac's visions as *subjective* illusions.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 124.

All knowledge on its *subjective* side is belief.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 434.

**2.** In *literature* and *art*, noting a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist: as, the *subjective* school of painting; also, relating to such individuality. The writings of Shelley and Byron are essentially *subjective*, while the novels of Scott are objective.

They [the Iliad and Odyssey] are so purely objective that they seem projected, as it were, into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a *subjective* trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation. *W. D. Geddes.*

I am disposed to consider the Sonnets from the Portuguese as . . . a portion of the finest *subjective* poetry in our literature. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 137.

**3.** Relating to a subject in a political sense; submissive; obedient. [A rare and irregular use.]

What eye can look, through clear love's spectacle,
On virtue's majesty that shines in beauty,
But, as to nature's divin'st miracle,
Performs not to it all *subjective* duty?
*Sir J. Davies*, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. D. 2. (*Latham.*)

Which sadly when they saw
How those had sped before, with most *subjective* awe
Submit them to his sword. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi. 376.

**Subjective certainty.** See *certainty.*—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Subjective doubt, end, ens.** See the nouns.—**Subjective idealism.** Same as *Fichtean idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).—**Subjective method, power, reason,** etc. See the nouns.—**Subjective part.** See *extension*, 5.—**Subjective perspective,** a method of representation which looks right, though it is geometrically false. This method is, in fact, usually practised by painters who greatly exaggerate certain effects of perspective, as if the picture were intended to be seen from a point of view much nearer than that usually chosen by the spectator, and are then obliged to modify certain consequences of this exaggeration.—**Subjective sensation,** a sensation which is not caused by an object outside of the body.—**Subjective symptoms,** in *pathol.*, symptoms, as sensations, appreciable by the patient, but not discernible by another observer.

**subjectively** (sub-jek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.

I do not see how we can successfully guard against the danger of considering as both objectively and *subjectively* evident things which, in fact, are only *subjectively* evident. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 58.

**subjectiveness** (sub-jek′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being subjective; subjectivity.

**subjectivism** (sub-jek′tiv-izm), *n.* [< *subjective* + *-ism.*] **1.** The doctrine that we can immediately know only what is present to consciousness. Those who adhere to this opinion either regard it as axiomatical, or fortify it by arguments analogous to those by which Zeno sought to prove that a particle can have only position; and not velocity, at any instant—arguments which appear, upon logical analysis, to beg the question. Those who oppose the opinion maintain that it would lead to the absurd corollary that there can be no cognition whatever, not even of a problematical or interrogatory kind, concerning anything but the immediate present.

The philosophical principle of *subjectivism*.
*Ueberweg*, Hist. Philosophy (trans. by Morris), I.

**2.** The doctrine, sometimes termed *relativism*, that "man is the measure of things"—that is, that the truth is nothing but each man's settled opinion, there being no objective criterion of truth at all. This is an opinion held by some English philosophers, as well as by Protagoras in antiquity. It is a modification of subjectivism in sense 1, above.
**3.** Same as *subjectivity*, 3.

**subjectivist** (sub-jek′tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *subjective* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* In *metaph.*, one who holds the doctrine or doctrines of subjectivism.

**II.** *a.* Same as *subjectivistic.*—**Subjectivist logic.** See *logic*.

**subjectivistic** (sub-jek-ti-vis′tik), *a.* [< *subjectivist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by subjectivism.

**subjectivistically** (sub-jek-ti-vis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* With subjectivistic reasoning; from the point of view of subjectivism.

**subjectivity** (sub-jek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *subjectivité* = G. *subjektivität*, < NL. *subjectivita(t-)s*, < L. *subjectivus*, subjective: see *subjective.*] **1.** The absence of objective reality; illusiveness; the character of arising within the mind, as, for example, the sensation of a color does.

We must, in the first place, remember that analysis and *subjectivity* on the one hand, and synthesis and objectivity on the other hand, go together in Kant's mind.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 413.

Belief in the *subjectivity* of time, space, and other forms of thought inevitably involves Agnosticism.
*J. Martineau*, Mind, XIII. 596.

**2.** The private, arbitrary, and limited element of self; that which is peculiar to an individual mind: as, the *subjectivity* of Byron or Shelley.

There are two ways of looking at *subjectivity*. We may understand by it, in the first place, only the natural and finite *subjectivity*, with its contingent and arbitrary content of particular interests and inclinations. . . . In this sense of *subjectivity*, we cannot help admiring the tranquil resignation of the ancients to destiny, and feeling that it is a much higher and worthier mood than that of the moderns, who obstinately pursue their subjective aims, and when they find themselves constrained to give up the hope of reaching them, console themselves with the prospect of a reward in some shape or other. But the term *subjectivity* is not to be confined merely to the bad and finite kind of it which is contradistinguished from the fact. In its truth *subjectivity* is immanent in the fact, and as a *subjectivity* thus infinite is the very truth of the fact. . . . Christianity, we know, teaches that God wishes all men to be saved. That teaching declares that *subjectivity* has an infinite value.
*Hegel*, Henning's notes of his lectures, tr. in Wallace's [Logic of Hegel, § 147.

It is surely *subjectivity* and interiority which are the notions latest acquired by the human mind.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, II. 43.

**subjectivize** (sub-jek'ti-vīz), *v.* [< *subjective* + *-ize.*] To render subjective; to bring into the perceptive mind.

**subjectless** (sub'jekt-les), *a.* [< *subject* + *-less.*] Having no subject or subjects.

The subject without the king can do nothing; the *subjectless* king can do something. *Carlyle.*

**subject-matter** (sub'jekt-mat″ėr), *n.* The subject or matter presented for consideration in some written or oral statement or discussion.

It [a catalogue] is disposed according to the *Subject Matter* of the Books, as the Bibles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 107.

**subjectness** (sub'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

**subject-notion** (sub'jekt-nō″shọn), *n.* A concept or notion the subject of a judgment.

**subject-object** (sub'jekt-ob″jekt), *n.* The immediate object of cognition, or the thought itself, as distinguished from the *object-object*, or unknown real object. [In Kantian terminology, the *Gegenstand*, as distinguished from the *Objekt.*]

**subjectship** (sub'jekt-ship), *n.* [< *subject* + *-ship.*] The state of being subject or a subject. [Rare.]

The *subjectship*, being the very relation in which the creature stands to the Creator as his lawgiver, ruler, and judge. *Candlish*, The Fatherhood of God, I. 54.

**subjecture** (sub-jek'ṭūr), *n.* [< *subject* + *-ure.*] The state of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

**subjee** (sub'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sabzī*, the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp-plant, also greenness, greens, < *sabza*, greenness, verdure, the hemp-plant.] The larger leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp without the stalks. See *bhang*.

**subjicibility** (sub-jis-i-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< ML. *subjicibilita(t-)s*, < *subjicibilis*: see *subjicible.*] Capability of being a subject of predication.

**subjicible** (sub-jis'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *subjicibilis*, subjicible, < L. *subjicere*, *subicere*, place under, subject: see *subject.*] 1. Capable of being subjected. [Rare.]

He [Jesus] was not a person *subjicible* to a command; it was enough that he understood the inclinations and designs of his Father's mercies. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 56.

2. Capable of being made the subject of something else as predicate.

**subjoin** (sub-join'), *v. t.* [< OF. *subjoindre*, < L. *subjungere*, add, annex, yoke, < *sub*, under, + *jungere*, join, yoke: see *join.*] To add at the end of, especially of something said or written; annex; append: as, to *subjoin* an argument or an illustration.

I shall *subjoin*, as a Corollary to the foregoing Remark, an admirable Observation out of Aristotle. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 273.

=**Syn.** To affix, attach.

**subjoinder** (sub-join'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *subjoindre*, subjoin, inf. used as a noun: see *subjoin.*] A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder. [Rare.]

"I will never stand to be hissed," was the *subjoinder* of young Confidence. *Lamb*, Ellistoniana.

**subjoint** (sub'joint), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a subsidiary or secondary joint; one of the subdivisions, often very numerous, of the regular joints of an insect's or a crustacean's legs, antennæ, etc. Thus, the fore legs of a pedipalp arachnidan, or the antennæ of a lobster, have numerous subjoints in the long, slender, lash-like part of the organ beyond the short and stout joints that are identified by name. See *Phrynidæ*. Also called *subsegment*.

**sub judice** (sub jö'di-sē). [L.: *sub*, under; *judice*, abl. sing. of *judex*, judge: see *judge.*] Before the judge; under judicial consideration; not yet decided.

The relations of the people and the crown were then [reign of James I.] brought to issue, and, under shifting names, continued *sub judice* from that time to 1688. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

**subjugable** (sub'jọ̈-ga̤-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **subjugabilis*, < *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] That may be subjugated; capable of being subdued or conquered.

An abundance of good, readily *subjugable* land awaiting the settler. *Science*, VII. 232.

**subjugal** (sub-jö'ga̤l), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + E. *jugal.*] Situated below the jugal, malar, or zygomatic bone.

**subjugate** (sub'jọ̈-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subjugated*, ppr. *subjugating*. [< L. *subjugatus*, pp. of *subjugare* (> It. *subjugare* = Sp. *subjugar*, *sojuzgar* = Pg. *subjugar* = F. *subjuguer*), bring under the yoke, subjugate, < *sub*, under, + *jugum*, yoke: see *yoke.*] 1. To bring under the yoke; subdue; conquer; compel to submit to the dominion or control of another; vanquish.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

In a few months he [Cromwell] *subjugated* Ireland as Ireland had never been *subjugated* during the five centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To make subservient; take or hold captive; bring under bondage, as the senses.

Mans sence captiv'de, his reason *subiugate*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

I understood that unto such a torment
The carnal malefactors were condemned
Who reason *subjugate* to appetite.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 39.

=**Syn.** 1. *Vanquish*, *Subdue*, etc. See *conquer*.

**subjugation** (sub-jọ̈-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *subjugation*, < ML. *subjugatio(n-)*, < L. *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated; subjection.

Her policy was military because her objects were power, ascendency, and *subjugation*. *D. Webster*, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The *subjugation* of virgin soil, as we had occasion to notice, is a serious work. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 348.

**subjugator** (sub'jọ̈-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *sojuzgador* = Pg. *subjugador*, < LL. *subjugator*, one who subjugates, a conqueror, < *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] One who subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror. *Coleridge.*

**subjunction** (sub-jungk'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **subjunctio(n-)*, < *subjungere*, add, subjoin: see *subjoin.*] The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined; also, something subjoined.

**subjunctive** (sub-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjonctif* = Sp. *subjuntivo* = Pg. *subjunctivo* = It. *subjuntivo*, < L. *subjunctivus*, serving to join, connecting, in gram., sc. *modus*, the subjunctive mode, < *subjungere*, pp. *subjunctus*, add, join, subjoin: see *subjoin.*] I. *a.* 1†. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers at that time. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 87. (*Latham.*)

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb by which is expressed condition, hypothesis, or contingency, and which is generally used in a clause subjoined or subordinate to another clause or verb, and preceded by one of certain conjunctions, especially (in English) *if* or *though:* as in the sentence "*if* that *be* the case, then I am wrong." The subjunctive mode was an original part of the inflection of Indo-European verbs, and is preserved in most of the existing languages of the family: but *be* and *were* are the only remaining forms in English in which it is conspicuously distinguished from the indicative. Abbreviated *subj.*

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the subjunctive mode.

The *subjunctive* is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

**subkingdom** (sub'king″dum), *n.* 1. A prime subdivision of the animal kingdom; a superclass corresponding to the "branches" or "embranchements" of French zoölogists, as Cuvier, who recognized the four subkingdoms of the vertebrates, mollusks, articulates, and radiates. Such main groups are now more commonly called *phyla*. Eight such groups now very generally recognized, in fact if not in name, are *Protozoa*, *Cœlentera*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Molluscoidea*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata*. Some authors degrade *Vermes* from this rank, or otherwise dispose of it as a subkingdom; some elevate the *Tunicata* to this rank; and the *Molluscoidea* are not recognized by all as a subkingdom.

The prolific animals of the fifth day's creation belonged to the three Cuvierian *subkingdoms* of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca, and to the classes of Fish and Reptiles among the Vertebrata. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 213.

2. In *bot.*, a primary division of the vegetable kingdom; the highest class below the kingdom itself. The ordinary division is into two such subkingdoms, the *Phanerogamia* and the *Cryptogamia;* but late systematists incline to recognize four: *Spermophyta* (corresponding to the *Phanerogamia*), *Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta* (corresponding to *Cryptogamia*).

**sublacunose** (sub-la̤-kū'nōs), *a.* Somewhat lacunose.

Convergent to a *sublacunose* centre. *Encyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 580.

**sublanate** (sub-lā̤'nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, somewhat lanate or woolly.

**sublanceolate** (sub-lan'sẹ-ọ-lāt), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, approaching the lanceolate form; somewhat tapering and pointed.

**sublapsarian** (sub-lap-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-arian.*] I. *a.* Relating to the sublapsarians or to their tenets.

According to the *sublapsarian* doctrine. *Hammond.*

II. *n.* One who believes in sublapsarianism. Compare *supralapsarian*.

**sublapsarianism** (sub-lap-sā'ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *sublapsarian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the decrees of election and reprobation are subsequent to the fall, or that men are elected to grace or reprobated to death while in a state of sin and ruin.

**sublapsary** (sub-lap'sa̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sublapsarian*.

**sublate** (sub-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublated*, ppr. *sublating*. [< L. *sublatus*, used as pp. of *tollere*, raise, take up, < *sub*, under, from under, + *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre*, bear.] 1. To take or carry away; remove. [Rare.]

The aucthores of yᵉ mischiefe [were] *sublated* & plucked away. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 1.

2. In *logic*, to deny: opposed to *posit*.

Where . . . the propositional lines are of uniform breadth, it is hereby shewn that all such opposition is *sublated*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, II. 471.

3. In *Hegelian logic*, to cancel by a subsequent movement.

The process of the external world left to itself in its externality can only be to go into itself, or to *sublate* or remove its own externality. *Craik*, Hegel, p. 198.

**sublation** (sub-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sublatio(n-)*, a raising, removal, < *sublatus*, raised, taken away: see *sublate.*] 1. The act of taking or carrying away. [Rare.]

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 188.

2. Cancellation by a subsequent logical movement, in Hegelian philosophy.

**sublative** (sub'lạ-tiv), *a.* [< *sublate* + *-ive.*] Tending to take away or deprive.

**sublease** (sub'lēs), *n.* In *law*, an under-lease; a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee or tenant. For some purposes, a sublease for the entire remaining term of the sublessor is deemed an assignment rather than a sublease.

**sublease** (sub-lēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subleased*, ppr. *subleasing*. To underlease.

He leased his house, . . . and *subleased* part of it. *New York Evening Post*, March 8, 1886.

**sublessee** (sub'le-sē″), *n.* The receiver or holder of a sublease.

**sublessor** (sub-les'ọr), *n.* The grantor of a sublease.

**sublet** (sub-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublet*, ppr. *subletting*. To underlet; let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee or tenant.

He's let and *sublet*, and every man has to make something out of him [the convict] each time. *The Century*, XL. 221.

**sublevaminous**† (sub-lẹ-vam'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *sublevamen* (*-min-*), a lifting, supporting, < L. *sublevare*, lift, support: see *sublevate.*] Supporting; upholding.

His up-holding and *sublevaminous* Providence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

**sublevate** (sub'lẹ-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublevated*, ppr. *sublevating*. [< L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. *sublevar*), lift up from beneath, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light.] To raise; elevate; excite. Formerly also *sollevate*.

**sublevation** (sub-lẹ-vā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *sublevacion* = Pg. *sublevação* = It. *sollevazione*, < L. *sublevatio(n-)*, a lightening, < *sublevare*, pp. *sublevatus*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sublevate.*] 1. The act of lifting or raising; elevation.—2. A rising or insurrection.

Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people. *Sir W. Temple*, Works (ed. 1731), II. 566.

**sublicense** (sub-lī'sẹns), *v. t.* To underlicense; license to another person under the provisions of a license already held by the person so licensing.

**sublieutenant** (sub'lụ-ten″a̤nt), *n.* In the British navy, a grade immediately below that of lieutenant. Formerly called *mate*.

**subligation** (sub-li-gā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *subligatio(n-)*, a binding below, < L. *subligare*, pp. *subligatus*, bind below, < *sub*, under, + *ligare*, tie, bind: see *ligation.*] The act of binding underneath. [Rare.]

**sublimable** (sub-lī'ma̤-bl), *a.* [< *sublime* + *-able.*] Capable of being sublimated. See *sublimation*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 57.

**sublimableness** (sub-lī'ma̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sublimable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 573.

**sublimary** (sub'li-mạ-ri), *a.* [< *sublime* + *-ary.*] Elevated. [Rare.]

First to the master of the feast
This health is consecrated,
Thence to each *sublimary* guest
Whose soul doth desire
This nectar to raise and inspire.
*A. Brome*, The Painter's Entertainment.

**sublimate** (sub′li-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublimated*, ppr. *sublimating*. [< L. *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift up on high, raise: see *sublime*, *v.*] 1. To bring (a solid substance, such as camphor or sulphur) by heat into the state of vapor, which on cooling returns again to the solid state. See *sublimation*.—2. To extract by or as by sublimation.

It will be a harder alchymy then Lullius ever knew to *sublimat* any good use out of such an invention.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 13.

You that have put so fair for the philosopher's stone that you have endeavoured to *sublimate* it out of poor men's bones ground to powder by your oppressions.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 380.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of earthly dross; elevate; refine; purify; idealize.

And when [the Sultan is] in state, there is not in the world to be seen a greater spectacle of humane glory, and of *sublimated* manhood. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 59.

I can conceive nothing more *sublimating* than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.
*Poe*, Tales, I. 97.

The atmosphere was light, odor, music; and each and all *sublimated* beyond anything the sober senses are capable of receiving. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 139.

**sublimate** (sub′li-māt as adj., -māt as noun), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift on high: see *sublimate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as camphor, sulphur, etc.; hence, elevated; purified.

Offering her selfe more *sublimate* and pure, in the sacred name and rites of Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 366.

**II.** *n.* 1. Anything produced by sublimation or refining.—2. In *mineral.*, the deposit formed, as in a glass tube or on a surface of charcoal, when a mineral containing a volatile ingredient is heated before the blowpipe.—**Blue sublimate**, a preparation of mercury in combination with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.—**Corrosive sublimate.** See *corrosive*.

**sublimation** (sub-li-mā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *sublymacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *sublimation* = Sp. *sublimacion* = Pg. *sublimação* = It. *sublimazione*, < LL. *sublimatio(n-)*, a lifting up, a deliverance, < L. *sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*, *sublime*, *v.*] 1. In *chem.*, the act or process of sublimating; a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapor, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Sublimation effects for solids to some extent what distillation effects for liquids. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed matters with which they are associated. Sublimation is usually conducted in one vessel, the product being deposited in the upper part of the vessel in a solid state, and often in the crystalline form, while the impurity remains in the lower part. The vapors of some substances which undergo the process of sublimation condense in the form of a fine powder called *flowers*; such are the flowers of sulphur, flowers of benzoin, etc. Other sublimates are obtained in a solid and compact form, as camphor, ammonium chlorid, and all the sublimates of mercury.

The quint essencia therof is naturaly incorruptible, the which ȝe schal drawe out by *sublymacioun*.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

2. The act of heightening, refining, purifying, or freeing (something) from baser qualities: as, the *sublimation* of the affections.—3. That which has been highly refined or purified; hence, the highest product of anything.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

His verse was the *sublimation* of his rarest mood.
*Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 178.

**Sublimation theory**, in *geol.* and *mining*, the theory according to which ore deposits were formed and vein-fissures filled by the volatilization of metalliferous matter from beneath, or from the ignited interior of the earth.

**sublimatory** (sub′li-mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sublymatorie* = F. *sublimatoire*, < LL. *sublimator*, a lifter, < L. *sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to sublimate; used in sublimation.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sublimatories* (-riz). A vessel for sublimation.

Violes, croslets, and *sublymatories*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 240.

**sublime** (sub-līm′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sublime* = Sp. Pg. It. *sublime*, < L. *sublimis*, uplifted, high, lofty, sublime: origin unknown.] **I.** *a.* 1†. High in place; uplifted; elevated; exalted; lofty.

Liue to thy selfe, pursue not after Fame;
Thunders at the *sublimest* buildings aime.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 532.

*Sublime* on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 748.

2. High in excellence; elevated by nature; exalted above men in general by lofty or noble traits; eminent: said of persons.

The age was fruitful in great men, but amongst them all, if we except the *sublime* Julian leader, none, as regards splendour of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero. *De Quincey*, Cicero.

Here dwells no perfect man *sublime*,
Nor woman winged before her time.
*Whittier*, Last Walk in Autumn.

3. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; calculated to awaken awe, veneration, exalted or heroic feeling, and the like; lofty; grand; noble: noting a natural object or scenery, an action or conduct, a discourse, a work of man's hands, a spectacle, etc.: as, *sublime* scenery; *sublime* heroism.

Easy in Words thy Style, in Sense *sublime*.
*Prior*, To Dr. Sherlock.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.
*Longfellow*, Light of Stars.

The forms of elevated masses that are most *sublime* are the lofty and precipitous, as implying the most intense effort of supporting might.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 238.

Dinah, covered with her long white dress, her pale face full of subdued emotion, almost like a lovely corpse into which the soul has returned charged with *sublimer* secrets and a *sublimer* love. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xv.

4. Of lofty mien; elevated in manner, expression, or appearance.

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 300.

For the proud Souldan, with presumpteous cheare
And countenance *sublime* and insolent,
Sought onely slaughter and avengement.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 30.

5. In *anat.*, superficial; not deep-seated: opposed to *profound*: as, the *sublime* flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).—**Sublime geometry**, the theory of higher curves.—**Sublime Porte.** See *Porte*.=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Grand*, *Lofty*, *Sublime*, majestic, stately. *Grand* founds its meanings on the idea of great size, *lofty* and *sublime* on that of height. Natural objects may be *sublime* without physical height, if vastness and great impressiveness are present. In the moral field the *sublime* is that which is so high above ordinary human achievements as to give the impression of astonishment blended with awe, as the leap of Curtius into the chasm, or the death of the martyr Stephen. In moral things the *grand* suggests both vastness and elevation. *Lofty* may imply pride, but in this connection it notes only a lower degree of the *sublime*, *sublime* being the strongest word in the language for ideas of its class.

**II.** *n.* That which is sublime: commonly with the definite article. (*a*) In *lit.*, that which is most elevated, stately, or imposing in style.

*The sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison.*

The origin of *the sublime* is one of the most curious and interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy the attention of a critic. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

(*b*) The grand, impressive, and awe-inspiring in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful: occasionally with the indefinite article, to express a particular character of sublimity.

There is *a sublime* in nature, as in the ocean or the thunder—in moral action, as in deeds of daring and self-denial—and in art, as in statuary and painting, by which what is sublime in nature and in moral character is represented and idealized. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

(*c*) That which has been elevated and sublimated to its extreme limit; a noble and exalted ideal.

Your upward gaze at me now is *the* very *sublime* of faith, truth, and devotion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxv.

Are you—poor, sick, old ere your time—
Nearer one whit your own *sublime*
Than we who never have turned a rhyme?
*Browning*, The Last Ride Together.

**sublime** (sub-līm′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sublimed*, ppr. *subliming*. [< ME. *sublimen*, < OF. *sublimer* = Sp. Pg. *sublimar* = It. *sublimare*, < L. *sublimare*, raise on high, in ML. also sublimate, < *sublimis*, raised on high, sublime: see *sublime*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise on high.

Thou dear vine, . . .
Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head (not help'd) itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.
*Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

One mind has climbed
Step after step, by just ascent *sublimed*.
*Browning*, Sordello.

2. To sublimate.

Th' austere and ponderous juices they *sublime*
Make them ascend the porous soil and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.
*Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, ii. 234.

*Sub.* How do you *sublime* him?
*Face.* With the Calce of Egg-shells.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 5.

3. To elevate; refine; purify; etherealize.

*Sublimed* thee, and exalted thee, and fixed thee
In the third region, called our state of grace?
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

I am *sublimed*! gross earth,
Support me not! I walk on air!
*Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 3.

Our Dross but weighs us down into Despair,
While their *sublimed* spirits daunce i' th' Ayr.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, *sublimes*, and adorns oratory or elocution.
*Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be affected by sublimation; be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as camphor or sulphur.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone.
*Newton*, Opticks, iii., query 31.

Different bodies *sublime* at different temperatures, according to their various degrees of volatility.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 203.

2. To become exalted as by sublimation.

This new faith *subliming* into knowledge.
*E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 172.

**Sublimed sulphur.** Same as *flowers of sulphur*. See *sulphur*.

**sublimely** (sub-līm′li), *adv.* In a sublime manner; with exalted conceptions; loftily.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer warms with all his ancient heat.
*Parnell*, To Pope.

**sublimeness** (sub-līm′nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being sublime; loftiness of sentiment or style; sublimity.

**sublimer** (sub-lī′mėr), *n.* [< *sublime*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who or that which sublimes; specifically, an apparatus for performing the operation of sublimation. Sublimers are of various forms and materials, according to their special requirements, but each consists essentially of an inclosure of metal, earthenware, or glass, to which heat may be applied, and a condenser or collector for the sublimed substance.

**sublimette** (sub-li-met′), *n.* [< F. *sublime*, high (see *sublime*), + dim. *-ette*.] A variety of music-box.

**sublimification**† (sub-lim″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sublimis*, sublime, + *facere*, do, make (see *-fy*), + *-ation*.] The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime.

**subliminal** (sub-lim′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.] Below the threshold of sensation. In the following quotation a similar threshold of consciousness is supposed.

As attention moves away from a presentation its intensity diminishes, and when the presentation is below the threshold of consciousness its intensity is then *subliminal*, whatever that of the physical stimulus may be.
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

**sublimitation** (sub-lim-i-tā′shon), *n.* A subordinate or secondary limitation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

**sublimity** (sub-lim′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sublimities* (-tiz). [< F. *sublimité* = Sp. *sublimidad* = Pg. *sublimidade* = It. *sublimità*, < L. *sublimita(t-)s*, loftiness, elevation, < *sublimis*, raised on high, sublime: see *sublime*.] 1. The state of being sublime; that character or quality of anything which marks it as sublime; grandeur. Especially—(*a*) Loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur: as, the *sublimity* of an action.

The *sublimity* of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians. *Buckminster.*

(*b*) Loftiness of conception; exaltation of sentiment or style.

Milton's chief talent, and, indeed, his distinguishing excellence, lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

(*c*) Grandeur; vastness; majesty, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art: as, the *sublimity* of a scene or of a building.

It seems manifest that the most perfect realization of structural beauty and *sublimity* possible to music is attained by instrumental composition.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 217.

There is also the sensation of great magnitude, corresponding to the voluminous in sound, and lying at the foundation of what we term *sublimity*.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 217.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

The particle of those *sublimities*
Which have relapsed to chaos.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

3. The highest degree of its highest quality of which anything is capable; climax; acme.

The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Extensive, intensive**, etc., **sublimity.** See the adjectives.=**Syn.** 1. See *sublime*.

**sublinear** (sub-lin′ẹ̄-ạ̈r), *a.* Nearly linear.

Suture *sublinear* above and slightly channeled below.
*Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 1017.

**sublingua** (sub-ling′gwạ̈), *n.*; pl. *sublinguæ* (-gwē). [NL. (cf. LL. *sublinguium*, the epiglottis), < L. *sub*, under, + *lingua*, the tongue.] A process of the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth developed between the tip of the tongue and the symphysis of the lower jaw of some animals, as lemurs: it may acquire considerable size, and become denticulated or pectinated.

> In many Prosimii and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrrhine apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double; this is the so-called *sublingua*.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 553.

**sublingual** (sub-ling'gwa̤l), *a.* [= F. *sublingual*; as *sub-* + *lingual*.] 1. Situated under the tongue, or on the under side of the tongue; hypoglossal: specifying various structures. Also *subglossal*.—2. Of or pertaining to the sublingua.—**Sublingual artery**, a branch of bifurcation of the lingual artery, arising with the ranine opposite the margin of the hyoglossus muscle, and running on the geniohyoglossus to the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual calculus**, a salivary calculus of the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual cyst**. Same as *ranula*.—**Sublingual fossa**, a shallow cavity on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone above the mylohyoid ridge, and near the symphysis menti, partly lodging the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual gland**, the smallest salivary gland, lying on the floor of the mouth, discharging by a series of ducts (eight to twenty—the ducts of Rivini) either freely into the mouth or into the duct of Wharton. The longest duct, running along Wharton's duct, and opening with or very near it, is called the *duct of Bartholin*. See cut under *salivary*.—**Sublingual process**, the sublingua.

**sublition**† (sub-lish'o̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **sublitio*(*n*-), < *sublinere*, pp. *sublitus*, anoint beneath, lay on as a ground-color, prime, < *sub*, under, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] In *painting*, the act or art of laying the ground-color under the perfect color.

**sublittoral** (sub-lit'ọ-ra̤l), *a.* In *zoöl.*, of littoral habits to some extent; living near the seashore; especially, living at a somewhat lower horizon under water than that of the littoral zone.

**sublobular** (sub-lob'ụ̄-lär), *a.* Situated beneath a lobule. Compare *interlobular* and *intralobular*.

> The intralobular vein . . . opens into the *sublobular* vein, and thence into the hepatic vein.
> *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 597.

**Sublobular veins**, branches of the hepatic vein on which the hepatic lobules lie and into which the intralobular veins discharge.

**sublunar** (sub-lū'nä̤r), *a.* [= F. *sublunaire* = Sp. Pg. *sublunar* = It. *sullunare*, < L. *sub*, under, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Situated beneath or nearer than the moon.

> This vast *sublunar* vault. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 777.

> The city's moonlit spires and myriad lamps
> Like stars in a *sublunar* sky did glow.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 1.

**sublunary** (sub'lụ̄-nạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [See *sublunar*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated beneath the moon.

> Each *sublunarie* bodie is composde
> Of the fower elementes, which are proposde
> By Nature to that end.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Hence—2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly; worldly: as, *sublunary* affairs.

> All things which are *sublunary* are subject to change.
> *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

> Am I not now dying a victim to the horror and the mystery of the wildest of all *sublunary* visions?
> *Poe*, Tales, I. 418.

II.† *n.* Any worldly thing.

> That these *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness plac'd in only Hope, it is a conviction undeniable; that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

**sublunate** (sub-lū'nāt), *a.* Approaching the form of a crescent; subcrescentic: as, a *sublunate* mark.

**subluxate** (sub-luk'sāt), *v. t.* To dislocate partially.

**subluxation** (sub-luk-sā'sho̤n), *n.* Partial dislocation.

**submammary** (sub-mam'a̤-ri), *a.* Situated beneath or below the mammary gland; inframammary; also, more deeply seated than this gland.—**Submammary abscess**, an abscess between the mammary gland and the chest-wall.—**Submammary region**. Same as *inframammary region* (which see, under *inframammary*).

**submargin** (sub'mär″jin), *n.* In *entom.*, a space parallel to a margin and but slightly separated from it.

**submarginal** (sub-mär'ji-na̤l), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, situated near the margin.—**Submarginal cells**, in *entom.*, a series of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect lying behind the stigma and marginal cell.—**Submarginal vein** or **nervure**, in hymenopterous insects, one of the transverse nervures separating the submarginal cells. In the *Chalcididæ* it is a short subcostal vein running from the base of the wing and bending upward to the costal margin, where it takes the name of *marginal vein*.

**submarginate** (sub-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, bordered with a mark which is slightly separated from the edge.

**submargined** (sub-mär'jind), *a.* Same as *submarginate*.

**submarine** (sub-ma̤-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sousmarin* = Sp. Pg. *submarino*; as *sub-* + *marine*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or living under or in the sea, either at the bottom or below the surface; below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* plants; a *submarine* telegraph.—2. Occurring or carried on below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* explorations; designed for use under the sea: as, *submarine* armor.—**Submarine armor**. See *armor*.—**Submarine boat**, a boat which is so fitted that it can be propelled when entirely submerged, and carries a sufficient amount of compressed air to admit of remaining below the surface for several hours. The chief object sought is the carrying and operating of torpedoes.—**Submarine cable**. See *cable*.—**Submarine denudation**, denudation which takes place beneath the level of the sea. Some geologists, however, do not clearly distinguish between marine and submarine denudation. In the former, all denudation under or at the edge of the sea is properly included; in the latter, only that which takes place beneath the sea-level.—**Submarine forest**. See *forest*.—**Submarine gun**, a gun adapted for the discharge of projectiles below the surface of the water.—**Submarine lamp, mine**, etc. See the nouns.—**Submarine volcano**, a volcano begun beneath the sea, but usually developed by the continued action of the eruptive forces so as to rise above the sea-level, and sometimes to a very considerable height. Some islands thus begun by submarine volcanic agencies have disappeared after a time; others have been permanent. The Mediterranean, the vicinity of the Azores, and the coast of Iceland are localities where submarine volcanic action has been exhibited on a grand scale.

II. *n.* A submarine plant.

**submaster** (sub'mås″tėr), *n.* [< OF. *soubmaistre*, F. *sousmaître*, < ML. *submagister*, a submaster, < L. *sub*, under, + *magister*, master: see *master*1.] A subordinate or deputy master: as, the *submaster* of a school.

**submaxilla** (sub-mak-sil'ä̤), *n.*; pl. *submaxillæ* (-ē). The under jaw or mandible; especially, the submaxillary bone, or bone of the under jaw.

**submaxillary** (sub-mak'si-lạ̄-ri), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.*; pl. *submaxillaries* (-riz). The inferior maxillary bone; the under jaw-bone, inframaxillary, or mandible.

II. *a.* 1. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the under jaw or inferior maxilla; forming the basis of the lower jaw, as a bone or bones; mandibular. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland: as, *submaxillary* secretion or saliva.—2. Situated under the jaws: as, the *submaxillary* triangle.—**Submaxillary artery**, one of several large branches of the facial artery which supply the submaxillary gland and neighboring parts.—**Submaxillary duct**, the duct of Wharton.—**Submaxillary fossa**. See *fossa*1.—**Submaxillary ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated beneath the lower jaw, on either side, discharging beneath the tongue by Wharton's duct: it is innervated from the chorda tympani and sympathetic nerves. See cut under *salivary*.—**Submaxillary nerve**, the inframaxillary nerve.—**Submaxillary region**. Same as *suprahyoid region* (which see, under *suprahyoid*).—**Submaxillary triangle**. See *triangle*.—**Submaxillary vein**, a tributary of the facial vein draining the submaxillary gland.

**submaximal** (sub-mak'si-ma̤l), *a.* Nearly but not quite maximal.

> *Submaximal* nerve-irritations.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 235.

**submedial** (sub-mē'di-a̤l), *a.* Same as *submedian*.

**submedian** (sub-mē'di-a̤n), *a.* Situated near but not at the middle; specifically, in *conch.*, admedian; lying next the middle line on each side, as certain teeth of the radula. Also *submedial*.—**Submedian cell**, in *entom.*, same as *internomedian cell* (which see, under *internomedian*).

**submediant** (sub-mē'di-a̤nt), *n.* In *music*, the tone of a scale midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; the sixth, as B in the scale of D. Also called *superdominant*.

**submembranous** (sub-mem'brạ̄-nus), *a.* Somewhat membranous; a little leathery or coriaceous.

**submeningeal** (sub-mẹ̄-nin'jẹ̄-a̤l), *a.* Situated beneath the meninges.

**submental** (sub-men'ta̤l), *a.* [< *submentum* + *-al*.] 1. Situated beneath the chin, or under the edge of the lower jaw. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the submentum.—**Submental artery**, the largest of the cervical branches of the facial artery, given off in the region of the submaxillary gland, and distributed to the muscles of the jaw.—**Submental vein**, that one of the tributary veins of the facial vein which accompanies the submental artery.

**submentum** (sub-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *submenta* (-tä̤). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] In *entom.*, the proximal one of two basal median parts or pieces of the labium, the other being the mentum; the proximal one of the two basal parts of the second maxilla. See cuts under *mouth-part*, *palpus*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*.

**submerge** (sub-mėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submerged*, ppr. *submerging*. [< OF. *submerger* *soubmerger*, F. *submerger* = Pr. *submerger*, *submergir*, *somergir* = Sp. *sumergir* = Pg. *submergir* = It. *sommergere*, < L. *submergere*, *summergere*, plunge under, sink, overwhelm, < *sub*, under, + *mergere*, dip, sink, plunge: see *merge*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put under water; plunge.—2. To cover or overflow with water; inundate; drown.

> So half my Egypt were *submerged*, and made
> A cistern for scaled snakes!
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 94.

**Submerged bog, submerged forest**, a bog or forest sunk below its original position, so that it has become covered by water. Thus, at Clonea, near Dungarvan, in Ireland, there are remains of an ancient pine forest, miles in length, now usually covered with many fathoms of water.—**Submerged pump**. See *pump*1.

II. *intrans.* To sink under water; be buried or covered, as by a fluid; sink out of sight.

> There is . . . a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying the King to Rouen; plot after plot emerging and *submerging*, like ignes fatui in foul weather, which lead nowhither. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 4.

**submergence** (sub-mėr'je̤ns), *n.* [< *submerge* + *-ence*.] The act of submerging, or plunging under water; the state of being submerged; submersion; hence, a sinking out of sight.

**submerse** (sub-mėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *submersus*, *summersus*, pp. of *submergere*, *summergere*, submerge: see *submerge*.] To put under water; submerge. [Rare.]

**submerse** (sub-mėrs'), *a.* [< L. *submersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *submersed*.

**submersed** (sub-mėrst'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. Also *demersed* and *submerged*.

**submersible** (sub-mėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *submerse* + *-ible*.] That may be submersed. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 59.

**submersion** (sub-mėr'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *submersion* = Sp. *sumersion* = Pg. *submersão* = It. *sommersione*, < LL. *submersio*(*n*-), *summersio*(*n*-), a sinking, submerging, < L. *submergere*, *summergere*, submerge: see *submerge*.] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged.

**submetallic** (sub-me-tal'ik), *a.* Imperfectly or partially metallic: as, the *submetallic* luster of wolfram.

**submiliary** (sub-mil'i-ạ̄-ri), *a.* Slightly smaller than miliary. *Lancet*, 1891, I.

**subminimal** (sub-min'i-ma̤l), *a.* Less than minimal.

**subminister**† (sub-min'is-tėr), *v.* [< OF. *subministrer* = Sp. *suministrar* = Pg. *subministrar*, < L. *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, afford, supply, < *sub*, under, + *ministrare*, attend, provide, furnish, < *minister*, an attendant: see *minister*.] I. *trans.* To supply; afford; administer. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 154.

II. *intrans.* To subserve; be useful; be subservient. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**subministrant**† (sub-min'is-tra̤nt), *a.* [< L. *subministran*(*t*-)*s*, *sumministran*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister*.] Subservient; subordinate. *Bacon.*

**subministrate**† (sub-min'is-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *subministratus*, *sumministratus*, pp. of *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister*.] Same as *subminister*. *Harvey.*

**subministration**† (sub-min-is-trā'sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *subministration* = Sp. *suministracion* = Pg. *subministração*, < L. *subministratio*(*n*-), *sumministratio*(*n*-), a giving, supplying: see *subministrate*.] The act of subministering, or furnishing or supplying. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 529.

**submiss** (sub-mis'), *a.* [= OF. *submis*, *soubmis*, *soumis*, *soumi*, F. *soumis* = Sp. *sumiso* = Pg. *submisso* = It. *sommesso*, < L. *submissus*, *summissus*, pp. of *submittere*, *summittere*, put under, lower, reduce: see *submit*.] 1. Humble; submissive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Nearer his presence—Adam, though not awed,
> Yet with *submiss* approach and reverence meek,
> As to a superiour nature bowing low.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 359.

> A simple, *submiss*, humble style.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int.

2†. Low; soft; gentle.

> Thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak
> In *submiss* voice, that Isaac might not hear
> His bitter grief.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

> These are crying sins, and have shrill voices in heaven; neither are they *submiss* and whispering on the earth.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 213.

**submission** (sub-mish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *submission, soubmission, soumission*, F. *soumission* = Sp. *sumision* = Pg. *submissão* = It. *summissione*, < L. *submissio(n-)*, *summissio(n-)*, a letting down, lowering, sinking, < *submittere*, *summittere*, pp. *submissus*, *summissus*, put under, let down, lower, reduce: see *submit*.] **1.** The act of submitting, in any sense of that word; especially, the act of yielding; entire surrender to the control or government of another.

> *Submission*, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
> We English warriors wot not what it means.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 54.

> 'Tis known we are up, and marching. No *submission*,
> No promise of base peace, can cure our maladies.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

**2.** The state of being submissive; humility; yielding of opinion; acquiescence.

> In all *submission* and humility
> York doth present himself unto your highness.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 58.

**3.** Compliance with the commands or laws of a superior; obedience.

> This Passage was a little pleasing to the King, to think that he had a Judge of such Courage, and a Son of such *Submission*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 163.

> God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;
> Who ever more approves, and more accepts
> (Best pleased with humble and filial *submission*).
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 511.

**4.** In *law*, an agreement to submit a disputed point to arbitration.—**Submission of the clergy**, the agreement made by the clergy of the Church of England in convocation in 1532, and embodied in the act of Parliament of 1534 known as the *Act of Submission*, not to promulgate new canons without the royal assent. =**Syn.** 4. *Compliance*, etc. See *obedience*.

**submissive** (sub-mis'iv), *a.* [< *submiss* + *-ive*.] **1.** Inclined or ready to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient; humble.

> His heart relented
> Towards her, his life so late, and sole delight,
> Now at his feet *submissive* in distress.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 942.

**2.** Testifying or showing submission: of things.

> Ile bring him on *submissive* knees.
> *Brome*, Antipodes, iii. 2.

> He, in delight
> Both of her beauty and *submissive* charms,
> Smiled with superiour love. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 498.

> The sever'd Bars
> *Submissive* clink again their brazen Portals.
> *Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

=**Syn. 1.** Compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, tractable, docile; resigned, uncomplaining, unrepining, patient, long-suffering.

**submissively** (sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

**submissiveness** (sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being submissive, in any sense of the word. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

**submissly**† (sub-mis'li), *adv.* Humbly; with submission. Ecclus. xxix. 5.

**submissness**† (sub-mis'nes), *n.* Submissiveness; humbleness; obedience. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 140.

**submit** (sub-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submitted*, ppr. *submitting*. [< ME. *submitten*, < OF. *soubmettre*, *soumettre*, F. *soumettre* = Pr. *sobmetre*, *sotzmetre* = Sp. *someter* = Pg. *submetter* = It. *sommettere*, < L. *submittere*, *summittere*, put or place under, let down, lower, reduce, put down, quell, < *sub* + *mittere*, send.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To put or place under or down.

> This said, the bristled throat
> Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut;
> Which straight into the hoary sea Taithybius cast, to feed
> The sea-born nation. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 258.

**2**†. To let down; cause to sink; lower.

> Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while.
> *Dryden*, To Lord Chancellor Clarendon, l. 139.

**3.** To yield; surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; subject: often used reflexively.

> Yf ougt be mys in word, sillable, or dede,
> I *submitte me* to correccioun withoute ony debate.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

> Wives, *submit yourselves* unto your own husbands.
> Eph. v. 22.

> She sets her forward countenance
> And leaps into the future chance,
> *Submitting* all things to desire.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxiv.

**4.** To refer to the discretion or judgment of another; refer: as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

> I *submit* for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 316.

**5.** To propose; declare as one's opinion.

> Morris *submitted* that congress should apply to the states for the power of incorporating a bank.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 32.

**6**†. To moderate; restrain; soften.

> What opyn confession of felonye hadde ever juges so accordaunt in cruelte . . . that eyther erroure of mannes wit or elles condicioun of fortune . . . ne *submittede* some of hem? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To yield one's self, physically or morally, to any power or authority; give up resistance; surrender.

> Courage never to *submit* or yield.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 108.

> The Mahometans . . . with one consent *submitted* to the tribute imposed upon them.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 116.

**2.** To be subject; acquiesce in the authority of another; yield without opposition.

> To thy husband's will
> Thine shall *submit*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 196.

> Justice is grave and decorous, and in its punishments rather seems to *submit* to a necessity than to make a choice. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> No statesman ever enjoyed success with so exquisite a relish, or *submitted* to defeat with so genuine and unforced a cheerfulness. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

**3.** To maintain; declare: usually in formally respectful expression of a decided opinion: as, "That, I *submit*, sir, is not the case." [Colloq.] =**Syn. 1** and **2.** To succumb, comply, bow.

**submittal** (sub-mit'ạl), *n.* [< *submit* + *-al*.] The act or process of submitting. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 262. [Rare.]

**submitter** (sub-mit'ėr), *n.* [< *submit* + *-er*¹.] One who submits. *Whitlock*, Manners of the English, p. 118.

**submonish**† (sub-mon'ish), *v. t.* [With term. as in *monish*, *admonish*, < L. *submonere*, *summonere*, remind privately, < *sub*, under, + *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, advise: see *monish*.] To suggest; reprove gently; advise. *Granger*.

**submonition**† (sub-mọ-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *submonitio(n-)*, < L. *submonere*, *summonere*, remind privately: see *submonish*.] Suggestion; gentle reproof. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes, p. 29.

**submontagne** (sub-mon-tān'), *a.* Same as *submontane*. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 191.

**submontane** (sub-mon'tān), *a.* Situated at or near the base of a mountain or mountain-range; belonging to the foot-hills of a range. See *foothill*.

> Foremost among the wines of Hungary is the sweet Tokay, grown in the *submontane* district around the town of Tokay. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

**submucosa** (sub-mụ-kō'sạ̈), *n.*; pl. *submucosæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *mucosus*, mucous.] The layer of areolar tissue underlying a mucous membrane; submucous tissue.

**submucous** (sub-mū'kus), *a.* **1.** Consisting in part of mucus, as a secretion; also, of a character between mucous membrane and ordinary skin, as the red part of the lips.—**2.** Lying beneath mucous membrane. See *submucosa*.—**Submucous coat.** Same as *submucosa*.—**Submucous cystitis**, cystitis affecting the submucosa of the urinary bladder.—**Submucous râles**, rales produced in medium-sized bronchial tubes of an indistinctly mucous character.

**submucronate** (sub-mū'krọ-nāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, imperfectly mucronate; having an imperfect mucro.

**submultiple** (sub-mul'ti-pl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A number which divides another without a remainder, or is an aliquot part of it: thus, 7 is a *submultiple* of 56.

**II.** *a.* Noting a number or quantity which is exactly contained in another number or quantity an exact number of times: as, a *submultiple* number.—**Submultiple ratio.** See *ratio*.

**submundane** (sub-mun'dān), *a.* Existing under the world; underground; subterranean.

**submuscular** (sub-mus'kụ-lạ̈r), *a.* Situated beneath a muscle.

**subnarcotic** (sub-när-kot'ik), *a.* Moderately narcotic.

**subnasal** (sub-nā'zạl), *a.* Situated at the bottom of or under the nose; specifically, situated at the base of the anterior nasal spine.—**Subnasal point**, in *craniom.*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares, or the root of the anterior nasal spine. See cut under *craniometry*.

**subnascent** (sub-nas'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *subnascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subnasci*, grow up under or out of, follow after, < *sub*, under, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Growing underneath.

> Of noxious influence to the *subnascent* plants of other kinds. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xii. § 1.

**subnatural** (sub-nat'ụ̄-rạl), *a.* Below nature; infranatural; hypophysical.

**Subnecromorphotica** (sub-nek"rọ-môr-fot'i-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < L. *sub*, under, + Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of neuropterous insects (in a broad sense), including those which have quiescent incomplete pupæ, which, however, acquire the power of locomotion before they assume the perfect state. It corresponds closely with the modern restricted order *Neuroptera* (as distinguished from the *Pseudoneuroptera*).

**subnect**† (sub-nekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subnectere*, tie under, bind on beneath, < *sub*, under, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, fasten. Cf. *annect*, *connect*: see also *subnex*.] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

**subnervian** (sub-nėr'vi-an), *a.* Same as *subneural*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 679.

**subneural** (sub-nū'rạl), *a.* Situated beneath a main neural axis or nervous cord: in annelids, specifying that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohemal system which runs beneath the ganglionic cord, as in the earthworm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 185.

**subnex**† (sub-neks'), *v. t.* [< L. *subnexus*, pp. of *subnectere*, tie under: see *subnect*.] To subjoin; add. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 873.

**subnitrate** (sub-nī'trāt), *n.* A basic nitrate, capable of saturating more nitric acid, thus forming a normal nitrate.

**subniveal** (sub-nī'vẹ-ạl), *a.* Same as *subnivean*.

**subnivean** (sub-nī'vẹ-ạn), *a.* Situated or carried on under the snow. [Rare.]

> At a spot where the whiffling winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow], he commenced his *subnivean* work.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**Subnobiles** (sub-nob'i-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *nobilis*, noble.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of the order *Proceres*, established to distinguish the *Apterygidæ* or kiwis from other ratite or struthious birds.

**subnodal** (sub-nō'dạl), *a.* In *entom.*, situated behind the nodus, a point near the center of the costal margin, in the wings of certain dragonflies, where the nervures appear to be knotted.

**subnormal** (sub-nôr'mạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Less than normal; abnormal by defect or deficiency.—**2.** In *math.*, cut off by the normal.

**II.** *n.* That part of the axis of abscissas of a curve which is intercepted between the normal and the ordinate.—**Polar subnormal**, the line drawn from the origin of polar coördinates perpendicular to the radius vector to meet the normal.

**subnormality** (sub-nôr-mal'ị-ti), *n.* [< *subnormal* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being subnormal. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 105.

**subnotation** (sub-nọ-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *subnotatio(n-)*, a signing underneath, a subscription, < *subnotare*, pp. *subnotatus*, note or write underneath, subscribe, < *sub*, under, + *notare*, note, mark: see *note*¹.] Same as *rescript*, 1.

**subnubilar** (sub-nū'bi-lär), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *nubila*, clouds (see *subnuvolar*), + *-ar*³.] Situated under the clouds. [Rare.]

> The every-day observation of the most unlettered man who treads the fields and is wet with the mists and rains must convince him that there is no *sub-nubilar* solid sphere.
> *Dawson*, Origin of the World, p. 63.

**subnude** (sub-nūd'), *a.* In *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

**subnuvolar** (sub-nū'vọ-lär), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + It. *nuvola*, a cloud, < L. *nubila*, clouds, neut. pl. of *nubilus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*. Cf. L. *subnubilus*, somewhat cloudy, < *sub*, under, + *nubilus*, cloudy.] Somewhat cloudy; partially covered or obscured by clouds. [Rare.]

> *Subnuvolar* lights of evening. *Lord Houghton*.

**subobscure** (sub-ọb-skūr'), *a.* [< L. *subobscurus*, somewhat obscure, < *sub*, under, + *obscurus*, obscure: see *obscure*.] Somewhat obscure.

**subobscurely** (sub-ọb-skūr'li), *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 218.

**subobtuse** (sub-ọb-tūs'), *a.* Somewhat obtuse.

**suboccipital** (sub-ok-sip'i-tạl), *a.* **1.** Situated under the hindhead, or below (back of) the occipital bone, as a nerve.—**2.** Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, as a gyre or a fissure.—**Suboccipital nerve**, the first cervical nerve.—**Suboccipital triangle.** See *triangle*.

**suboceanic** (sub-ō-shẹ-an'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the ocean. *Nature*, XL. 658.

**subocellate** (sub-os'el-āt), *a.* Indistinctly ocellate; somewhat resembling an ocellus; in *entom.*, noting spots on the wings of butterflies, etc., surrounded by a ring of another color, but destitute of a central spot or pupil. Also called *blind* or *epupillate* spots.

**suboctave** (sub'ok"tāv), *n.* **1.** An eighth part.

> Our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.
> *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

2. In *music*, the octave below a given tone.—**Suboctave coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which adds digitals an octave below those struck, either on the same keyboard or on another.

**suboctuple** (sub-ok′tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio 1:8. *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, vii.

**subocular** (sub-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *subocularis*, that is beneath the eye, < *sub*, under, + *ocularis*, pertaining to the eye, < *oculus*, eye.] Situated under the eye; suborbital; suboptic.—**Subocular antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ inserted below the eyes, as in most *Homoptera*.

**subœsophageal**, *a.* See *subesophageal*.

**subopercle** (sub′ō-pėr″kl), *n.* The suboperculum, or suboperculum, of a fish.

**subopercular** (sub-ō-pėr′kū-lär), *a.* [< *suboperculum* + *-ar*³.] Composing a lower part of the operculum or gill-flap of a fish; pertaining to a suboperculum in any sense, or having its character. See cut under *opercular*.

**suboperculum** (sub-ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *subopercula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *operculum*, a lid, cover.] 1. In *ichth.*, the subopercular bone, an inferior one of four opercular bones usually entering into the composition of the gill-cover, of which it forms a part of the lower margin. See cuts under *opercular* and *teleost*.—2. In *anat. of the brain*, a part of an orbital gyre which to some extent covers the insula or island of Reil in front, and is situated under the præoperculum.

**suboptic** (sub-op′tik), *a.* Same as *suborbital*: as, the *suboptic* foramen.

**suboral** (sub-ō′ral), *a.* Placed under the mouth or oral orifice.

> Other specimens with the characteristic dorsal surface have no *suboral* avicularium. *Geol. Jour.*, LXVII. 6.

**suborbicular** (sub-ôr-bik′ū-lär), *a.* Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

**suborbiculate** (sub-ôr-bik′ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *suborbicular*.

**suborbital** (sub-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated below the orbit of the eye or on the floor of that orbit; infra-orbital; subocular. Also *suboptic*, *suborbitar*.—**Suborbital cartilage.** See II.—**Suborbital foramen**, the infra-orbital foramen (which see, under *foramen*).—**Suborbital fossa.** Same as *canine fossa*.

II. *n.* A special formation of parts below, along the lower border of, or on the floor of the orbit of the eye. (*a*) A branch of the second division of the fifth nerve, which in various animals, as man, runs under the orbit and escapes upon the cheek through the suborbital foramen. (*b*) One of a chain of bones or cartilages which in many of the lower vertebrates borders the brim of the orbit below, and corresponds to a like series which may form the supra-orbital margin. The great development of one of these suborbitals is a prominent feature of the mail-cheeked or cottoid fishes. See *Scleroparïæ*, and cut under *teleost*.

**subordain** (sub-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* To ordain to an inferior position. [Rare.]

> For she is finite in her acts and powre,
> But so is not that Powre omnipotent
> That Nature *subordain'd* chiefe Governor
> Of fading creatures while they do endure.
> *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 24. (*Davies.*)

**suborder** (sub′ôr″dėr), *n.* 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a subdivision of an order; a group subordinate to an order; a superfamily. See *family*, 6, and *order*, *n.*, 5.—2. In *arch.*, a subordinate or secondary order; an order introduced for decoration, or chiefly so, as distinguished from a main order of the structure.

> In the triforium of the choir [of the cathedral of Senlis] the shafts which carry the *sub-orders* of the arches are comparatively slender monoliths.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 202.

**subordinacy** (sub-ôr′di-nā-si), *n.* [< *subordina(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being subordinate, or subject to control; subordination. [Rare.]

> He forms a Whole, coherent and proportioned in itself, with due Subjection and *Subordinacy* of constituent Parts.
> *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, i. § 3.

**subordinal** (sub-ôr′di-nal), *a.* [< NL. *subordo* (*-ordin-*), suborder (< L. *sub*, under, + *ordo*, order), + *-al*.] Of the classificatory rank or taxonomic value of a suborder; subordinate to an order, as a group or division of animals; of or pertaining to a suborder.

**subordinance**† (sub-ôr′di-nans), *n.* [< *subordin(ate)* + *-ance*.] Same as *subordinacy*.

**subordinancy**† (sub-ôr′di-nan-si), *n.* [As *subordinance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Subordinacy.—2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.

> The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often. *Sir W. Temple.*

**subordinary** (sub-ôr′di-nā-ri), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing of simple figure, often appearing, but not considered so common or so important as one of the ordinaries. See *ordinary*, 9. Those bearings which are called *ordinaries* by some writers and not by others are called *subordinaries* by these latter: such are the pile, the inescutcheon, the bend sinister, the canton or quarter, the border, the orle, and the point.

**subordinate** (sub-ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subordinated*, ppr. *subordinating*. [< ML. *subordinatus*, pp. of *subordinare* (> It. *subordinare* = Sp. Pg. *subordinar* = F. *subordonner*), place in a lower order, make subject, < L. *sub*, under, + *ordinare*, order, arrange: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; make or consider as of less value or importance: as, to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

> So plans he,
> Always *subordinating* (note the point!)
> Revenge, the manlier sin, to interest,
> The meaner. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 186.

> All that is merely circumstantial shall be *subordinated* to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. To make auxiliary or subservient to something else; put under control or authority; make subject.

> The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will.
> *South*, Sermons, VII. 1.

> The branch societies were *subordinated* to the central one. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxv.

> There is no known vertebrate in which the whole of the germ-product is not *subordinated* to a single axis.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 50.

**Subordinating conjunction.** See *conjunction*, 3.

**subordinate** (sub-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subordonné* = Sp. Pg. *subordinado* = It. *subordinato*, < ML. *subordinatus*, place in a lower order: see *subordinate*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. In a lower order or class; occupying a lower position in a descending scale; secondary.

> Life is the function of the animal's body considered as one whole, just as the *subordinate* functions are those of the body's several sets of organs.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 188.

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, rank, importance, etc.

> It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding.
> *South.*

> The great . . . are naturally averse to a power raised over them, and whose weight must ever lean heaviest on the *subordinate* orders. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

**Subordinate cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Subordinate clause.** (*a*) In *gram.*, same as *dependent clause*. (See under *clause*, 3.) Such a clause has the value of either a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in some other clause to which it is subordinated, being introduced either by a relative pronoun or an adverb, or by a subordinating conjunction. (*b*) In *law*, a clause in a statute which, from its position or the nature of its substance, or especially by reason of grammatical relation as above indicated, must be deemed controlled or restrained in its meaning if it conflicts with another clause in the same statute.—**Subordinate end.** See *end*.=**Syn.** Subservient, minor.

II. *n.* One inferior in power, order, rank, dignity, office, etc.; one who stands in order or rank below another; often, one below and under the orders of another; in *gram.*, a word or clause dependent on another.

> His next *subordinate*,
> Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 671.

**subordinately** (sub-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower order, class, rank, or dignity; as of inferior importance.

**subordinateness** (sub-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being subordinate or inferior.

**subordination** (sub-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *subordination* = Sp. *subordinacion* = Pg. *subordinação* = It. *subordinazione*, < ML. **subordinatio(n-)*, < *subordinare*, subordinate: see *subordinate*.] 1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position, or in proper degrees of rank; also, the state of being subordinate or inferior; inferiority of rank or dignity.

> There being no Religion that tends so much to the peace of mens minds and the preservation of civil Societies as this [the Christian religion] doth; yet all this it doth by way of *subordination* to the great end of it, which is the promoting mens eternal happiness.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

> In his narrative a due *subordination* is observed: some transactions are prominent; others retire.
> *Macaulay*, History.

2†. Degree of lesser rank.

> Persons who, in their several *subordinations*, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

3. The state of being under control of government; subjection to rule; habit of obedience to orders.

> Never, never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that *subordination* of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> They were without *subordination*, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

**subordinationism** (sub-ôr-di-nā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *subordination* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior to God the Father as regards (*a*) order only, or (*b*) as regards essence. The former doctrine is considered orthodox, the latter is that of the Arians and others.

> Justin . . . did not hold a strict *subordinationism*.
> *Liddon*, Divinity of Our Lord, p. 430.

**subordinative** (sub-ôr′di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *subordinate* + *-ive*.] Tending to subordinate; causing, implying, or expressing subordination or dependence.

**suborn** (sub-ôrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *suborner* = Sp. Pg. *subornar* = It. *subornare*, < L. *subornare*, furnish, equip, fit out, incite secretly, < *sub*, under, + *ornare*, fit out, provide, ornament.] 1†. To furnish; equip; adorn; ornament.

> Evill thinges, being decked and *suborned* with the gay attyre of goodly woordes, may easely deceave.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To furnish or procure unlawfully; procure by indirect means.

> So men oppressed, when weary of their breath,
> Throw off the burden, and *suborn* their death.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1039.

3. To bribe or unlawfully procure to some act of wickedness—specifically, in *law*, to giving false testimony; induce, as a witness, to perjury.

> He had put to death two of the kynges which were the chiefe autours of this newe reuolte, and had *suborned* Guarionexius and the other kynges to attempte the same.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 84).

> By heaven, fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st;
> Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
> In hateful practice. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 106.

> It was he indeed
> *Suborned* us to the calumny.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> A faithless clerk, who had been *suborned* . . . to betray their consultations, was promptly punished.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 148.

> To bribe a trustee, as such, is in fact neither more nor less than to *suborn* him to be guilty of a breach or an abuse of trust. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, [xvi. 27, note 3.

**subornation** (sub-ôr-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *subornation* = Sp. *subornacion* = Pg. *subornação* = It. *subornazione*, < ML. *subornatio(n-)*, < L. *subornare*, pp. *subornatus*, furnish, suborn: see *suborn*.] 1. The act of procuring wrongfully.—2. The act of procuring one by persuasion, bribery, etc., to do a criminal or bad action; specifically, in *law*, the crime of procuring perjured testimony; procuring a witness to commit the crime of perjury: more specifically called *subornation of perjury*.

> The *subornation* of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

> Foul *subornation* is predominant.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 145.

**suborner** (sub-ôr′nėr), *n.* [< *suborn* + *-er*¹.] One who suborns; one who procures another to do a bad action, especially to take a false oath. *Bacon*, Charge at Session for the Verge.

**subostracal** (sub-os′trā-kal), *a.* Situated under the shell: noting a dorsal cartilage of some cephalopods.

> A thin plate-like *sub-ostracal* or (so-called) dorsal cartilage, the anterior end of which rests on and fits into the concave nuchal cartilage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

**Subostracea** (sub-os-trā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *Ostracea*.] A group of lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, so named from their relationship to the oyster family, including such forms as the thorn-oysters (*Spondylidæ*), etc. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**subostracean** (sub-os-trā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Subostracea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subostracea*.

**suboval** (sub-ō′val), *a.* Nearly or somewhat oval.

**subovarian** (sub-ō-vā′ri-an), *a.* Situated below the ovary: specifying certain plates of cystic crinoids.

**subovate** (sub-ō′vāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat ovate.

**subovoid** (sub-ō′void), *a.* Somewhat or nearly ovoid.

**suboxid**, **suboxide** (sub-ok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* An oxid which contains less oxygen than the protoxid. [Now rare.]

**subpallial** (sub-pal′i-ạl), *a.* Situated under the mantle or beneath the pallium of a mollusk: as, the *subpallial* space or chamber.

**subpalmate** (sub-pal′māt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat palmate.

**subpanation** (sub-pạ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *subpanatio(n-)*, < **subpanare*, < L. *sub*, under, + *panis*, bread: see *pain*². Cf. *impanation*.] In the theological controversies of the Reformation, a designation of the view that Christ is under the form of bread and wine in a localized or materialistic sense. See *consubstantiation*, *impanation*.

**subparallel** (sub-par′ạ-lel), *a.* Nearly or not quite parallel.

**subparietal** (sub-pạ-rī′e-tạl), *a.* Situated beneath or below the parietal bone or lobe.—**Subparietal sulcus**, a small inconstant sulcus extending back from the callosomarginal sulcus at its angle.

**subpectinate** (sub-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly pectinate, as antennæ which exhibit a form between serrate and pectinate.

**subpeduncular** (sub-pē-dung′kụ-lặr), *a.* Situated below a peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Subpeduncular lobe** of the cerebellum. Same as *flocculus*, 2.

**subpedunculate** (sub-pẹ-dung′kụ-lāt), *a.* Having a very short stem or peduncle; scarcely pedunculate; subpetiolate. See cut under *Polistes*.

**subpellucid** (sub-pe-lū′sid), *a.* Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid or clear.

**subpena, subpenal**†. See *subpœna*, *subpœnal*.

**Subpentamera** (sub-pen-tam′e-rặ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cryptopentamera* or *Pseudotetramera*.

**subpentamerous** (sub-pen-tam′ẹ-rus), *a.* Same as *cryptopentamerous* or *pseudotetramerous*.

**subpentangular** (sub-pen-tang′gụ-lặr), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly pentagonal; having five sides of different lengths, or five rounded-off angles.

**subpericardial** (sub-per-i-kär′di-ạl), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the pericardium.

**subpericranial** (sub-per-i-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* Situated or occurring under the pericranium.

**subperiosteal** (sub-per-i-os′tẹ-ạl), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the periosteum.—**Subperiosteal amputation**, an amputation in which the periosteum is dissected up from the bone before the bone is cut, so that the cut end of the bone may be covered by the flaps of periosteum.—**Subperiosteal blastema**, the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. *Kolliker*.

**subperiosteally** (sub-per-i-os′tẹ-ạl-i), *adv.* In a subperiosteal manner.

**subperitoneal** (sub-per″i-tọ-nē′ạl), *a.* Situated beneath the peritoneum—that is, on its outer or attached surface.—**Subperitoneal abscess**, an abscess situated between the abdominal wall and the parietal peritoneum.—**Subperitoneal fascia**, the layer of areolar and fatty tissue attaching the peritoneum to the surfaces it covers.

**subpermanent** (sub-pėr′mạ-nent), *a.* Somewhat permanent; remaining for a time, but with gradual loss of intensity: as, the *subpermanent* magnetism of iron.

> It was impossible in many cases to avoid imparting *subpermanent* torsion. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 42.

**subperpendicular** (sub-pėr-pẹn-dik′ụ-lặr), *n.* A subnormal.

**subpetiolar** (sub-pet′i-ō-lặr), *a.* In *bot.*, situated under or within the base of the petiole, as the leaf-buds of the plane-tree (*Platanus*).

**subpetiolate** (sub-pet′i-ō-lāt), *a.* **1.** In *bot.*, having a very short petiole.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, somewhat petiolate, as an insect's abdomen; subpedunculate. See cut under *Polistes*.

**subpharyngeal** (sub-fạ-rin′jẹ-ạl), *a.* Situated beneath or below the pharynx, as a nervous ganglion or commissure.

**subphratry** (sub′frā″tri), *n.* A subdivision of a phratry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 474.

**subphrenic** (sub-fren′ik), *a.* Lying beneath the diaphragm.—**Subphrenic abscess**, an abscess between the diaphragm and the liver.

**subphylar** (sub-fī′lặr), *a.* Subordinate to a phylum in taxonomic rank; of the classificatory value of a subphylum.

**subphylum** (sub′fī″lum), *n.*; pl. *subphyla* (-lặ). A prime division or main branch of a phylum; a group of a grade next below that of a phylum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 810.

**subpial** (sub-pī′ạl), *a.* Situated beneath the pia mater.

**subpilose** (sub-pī′lōs), *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.*, thinly pilose or hairy.

**subplantigrade** (sub-plan′ti-grād), *a.* Not quite plantigrade; walking with the heel a little raised.

**subpleural** (sub-plö′rạl), *a.* Situated beneath the outer or attached side of the pleura.—**Subpleural emphysema**, that form of interstitial emphysema in which air is found in the subpleural connective tissue.

**subplexal** (sub-plek′sạl), *a.* Lying under a plexus of the brain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 145.

**subplinth** (sub′plinth), *n.* In *arch.*, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

**subpœna, subpena** (sub-pē′nặ or su-pē′nặ), *n.* [So called from the initial words of the writ in its original form, L. *sub pœna*, 'under penalty': *sub*, under; *pœnā*, abl. of *pœna*, pain, penalty: see *pain*².] In *law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the person on whom it is served, under a penalty. Specifically—(*a*) The process by which bills in equity are enforced; a writ, issued by chancery in the name of the sovereign or of the people, commanding the person complained of to appear and answer the matter alleged against him, and abide by the order or decree of the court, under penalty of a fine, etc. Hence—(*b*) In *old Eng. law*, a suit in equity. (*c*) A writ by which the attendance of witnesses is required: used now in all courts. If the writ requires the witness to bring writings, books, or the like with him, it is called a *subpœna duces tecum*.

**subpœna, subpena** (sub- or su-pē′nặ), *v. t.* [< *subpœna*, *subpena*, *n.*] To serve with a writ of subpœna; command the attendance of in court by a legal writ: as, to *subpœna* a witness.

> My friend, who has a natural aversion to London, would never have come up, had he not been *subpœnaed* to it, as he told me, in order to give his testimony for one of the rebels. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 44.

**subpœnal**†, **subpenal**† (sub- or su-pē′nạl), *a.* [< *subpœna* + *-al*.] Subject to penalty.

> These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not precarious, but *subpenall*.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 483. (*Davies*.)

**subpolar** (sub-pō′lặr), *a.* **1.** Under or below the poles of the earth in latitude; adjacent to the poles.—**2.** Beneath the pole of the heavens, as a star at its lowest culmination.

> By a *subpolar* altitude of the sun, the latitude of 80° 02′ N. was obtained (August 14th, 1872).
> *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 408.

**subpolygonal** (sub-pọ-lig′ọ-nạl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat polygonal.

**subporphyritic** (sub-pôr-fi-rit′ik), *a.* Having in an imperfect degree the character of porphyry.

**subprefect** (sub′prē″fekt), *n.* [= F. *sous-préfet*; as *sub-* + *prefect*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; specifically, in France, an official charged with the administration of an arrondissement under the immediate authority of the prefect of the department.

**subprefecture** (sub′prē″fek-tụr), *n.* A part or division of a prefecture; also, the office or authority of a subprefect.

**subprehensile** (sub-prẹ-hen′sil), *a.* Somewhat prehensile, as a monkey's tail; imperfectly or partially fitted for prehension.

**subpreputial** (sub-prẹ-pū′shạl), *a.* Placed between the prepuce and the glans penis.—**Subpreputial calculus**, a calculus consisting of calcified smegma between the prepuce and the glans penis.

**subprimary** (sub-prī′mạ-ri), *a.* Under the primary: as, a *subprimary* school.

**subprincipal** (sub′prin″si-pạl), *n.* **1.** An under-principal.—**2.** In *carp.*, an auxiliary rafter, or principal brace.—**3.** In *organ-building*, a subbass of the open diapason class.

**subprior** (sub′prī″or), *n.* [< ML. *subprior*, < *sub*, under, + *prior*, prior.] *Eccles.*, the vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

**subprostatic** (sub-pros-tat′ik), *a.* Situated under the prostate gland. Rarely, also, *hypoprostatic*.

**subprovince** (sub′prov″ins), *n.* A prime division of a province; in *zoögeog.*, a division subordinate to a subregion.

**subpubescent** (sub-pụ-bes′ẹnt), *a.* In *entom.* and *bot.*, slightly or somewhat pubescent.

**subpubic** (sub-pū′bik), *a.* Situated beneath the pubes of man, or in the corresponding position in other animals.—**Subpubic arch**, the arch or angle formed by the junction of the ascending rami of the pubes, broadly arched in the female, more angular and contracted in the male.—**Subpubic hernia**, obturator hernia. See *obturator*.—**Subpubic ligament**, a thick triangular fibrous arch lying along the lower margin of the pubic bones and binding them together.

**subpulmonary** (sub-pul′mọ-nā-ri), *a.* Situated under (in man) or ventrad of the lungs.

**subpurchaser** (sub′pėr″chạ-sėr), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

**subpyramidal** (sub-pi-ram′i-dal), *a.* Approximately pyramidal. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 51.—**Subpyramidal fossa**, a depression in the inner wall of the middle ear, below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda.

**subquadrangular** (sub-kwod-rang′gụ-lặr), *a.* Approaching an oblong form; in form between quadrangular and oval.

**subquadrate** (sub-kwod′rāt), *a.* Nearly but not quite square; squarish. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 238.

**subquadruple** (sub-kwod′rọ-pl), *a.* Containing one part of four; having the ratio 1:4.

**subquintuple** (sub-kwin′tụ-pl), *a.* Containing one part of five; having the ratio 1:5.

**subradular** (sub-rad′ū-lặr), *a.* Situated beneath the radula: specifying a membrane forming part of the odontophore of gastropods.

**subramose, subramous** (sub-rā′mōs, -mus), *a.* **1.** In *bot.*, slightly ramose; having few branches.—**2.** In *entom.*, noting antennæ whose joints are furnished with short branches.

**subrational** (sub-rash′ọn-ạl), *a.* Almost rational.—**Subrational function.** If $X$ is a rational function of $x$, and $Y$ a rational function of $y$, then the equation $X = Y$ constitutes $y$ as a subrational function of $x$.

**subreader** (sub′rē″dėr), *n.* An under-reader in the inns of court. [Eng.]

**subrectangular** (sub-rek-tang′gụ-lặr), *a.* Approaching a right angle in form; a little obtuse or acute.

**subrector** (sub′rek″tọr), *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

**subregion** (sub′rē″jọn), *n.* A subdivision of a region; in *zoögeog.*, a faunal area subordinate in extent to one called a region.—**Guinean, Mediterranean, Mongolian, Mozambican subregion.** See the adjectives.—**New Zealand subregion**, a division of the great Australian region, probably more isolated, both in time and in space, than any other faunal area of the globe. It consists of the three large islands of New Zealand, with numerous satellites. The fauna is remarkable in the almost entire absence of indigenous mammals, and the presence of many peculiar avian and reptilian types, some of which, like the moas, are recently extinct, and others of which seem doomed to extinction in the near future.—**Papuan, Polynesian, Siberian,** etc., **subregion.** See the adjectives.

**subregional** (sub-rē′jọn-ạl), *a.* [< *subregion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a subregion: as, *subregional* divisions; *subregional* distribution of animals or plants.

**subreniform** (sub-ren′i-fôrm), *a.* Shaped somewhat like the human kidney.

**subrent** (sub-rent′), *v. t.* To sublease.

**subreption** (sub-rep′shọn), *n.* [= F. *subreption* = Sp. *subrepcion* = Pg. *subrepção*, < L. *subreptio(n-)*, *surreptio(n-)*, a stealing, a purloining, < *subripere*, *surripere*, pp. *subreptus*, *surreptus*, take away secretly, steal, < *sub*, under, + *rapere*, take away, snatch: see *rapt*.] **1.** The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

> Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred businesse. *Bp. Hall*, A Modest Offer.

**2.** In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by concealing the truth. Compare *obreption*, 2.

**subreptitious**† (sub-rep-tish′us), *a.* Same as *surreptitious*.

**subreptitiously**† (sub-rep-tish′us-li), *adv.* Same as *surreptitiously*.

**subreptive** (sub-rep′tiv), *a.* [< L. *subreptivus*, *surreptivus*, false, fraudulent, < *subreptus*, *surreptus*, pp. of *subripere*, *surripere*, take away secretly, steal: see *subreption*.] Surreptitious.

> Many conceptions arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed to inference after inference by a secret logic, without any clear consciousness either of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them. These conceptions—of which there are no small number—may be called *subreptive*.
> *Kant*, tr. in E. Caird's Philos. of Kant, p. 151.

**subresin** (sub′rez″in), *n.* That part of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming pseudo-crystals.

**subretinal** (sub-ret′i-nạl), *a.* Lying beneath the retina.

**subretractile** (sub-rẹ-trak′til), *a.* Somewhat retractile: noting the legs of an insect which can be folded against the body, but do not fit into grooves of the lower surface.

**subrhomboidal** (sub-rom-boi′dal), *a.* Somewhat rhomboidal or diamond-shaped.

**subrigid** (sub-rij′id), *a.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

**subriguous**† (sub-rig′ụ-us), *a.* [< L. *subriguus*, *surriguus*, watered, < *sub*, under, + *riguus*, that waters or irrigates, < *rigare*, wet, moisten.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered. *Blount*, Glossographia.

**subrogate** (sub′rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subrogated*, ppr. *subrogating*. [< L. *subrogatus*, *surrogatus*, pp. of *subrogare*, *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put in another's place, substitute: see *surrogate.*] To put in the place of another; substitute. See *surrogate.* *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

**subrogation** (sub-rọ̄-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *subrogation* = Sp. *subrogacion* = Pg. *subrogação* = It. *surrogazione*, < ML. *subrogatio*(*n*-), substitution, < L. *subrogare*, *surrogare*, substitute: see *subrogate.*] 1. In *law*, the act or operation of law in vesting a person who has satisfied, or is ready to satisfy, a claim which ought to be borne by another with the right to hold and enforce the claim against such other for his own indemnification.

> *Subrogation* is "purely an equitable principle, disregarding forms, and aiming to do exact justice by placing one who has been compelled to pay the debt of another as near as possible in the position of him to whom the payment was made." *Barton.*

2. In a general sense, succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

**sub rosa** (sub rō′zạ̈). [L.: *sub*, under; *rosā*, abl. of *rosa*, a rose.] Under the rose; privately. The rose is the emblem of silence.

**subsacral** (sub-sā′kral), *a.* Situated below (ventrad of) the sacrum; placed in relation with the venter or concavity of the sacrum; presacral (in man): as, *subsacral* foramina; *subsacral* divisions of nerves.

**subsaline** (sub-sạ̄-līn′ or -sā′līn), *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

**subsalt** (sub′sâlt), *n.* In *chem.*, a basic salt; a salt in which two or more equivalents of the base, or molecules of the metallic oxid, are combined with one of the acids radical, as mercurous subacetate, $Hg_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, or cuprous chlorid, $Cu_2Cl_2$.

**subsannation**† (sub-sa-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *subsannare*, pp. *subsannatus*, mock, < L. *sub*, under, + *sannare*, mock, < *sanna*, < Gr. σάννας, a mocking grimace.] Derision; scorn; mockery; dishonor.

> Idolatry is as absolute a *subsannation* and vilification of God as malice could invent.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. v. § 11.

**subsaturated** (sub-sat̤′ụ̄-rā-ted), *a.* Not completely saturated.

**subsaturation** (sub-sat̤-ụ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* The condition of being subsaturated.

**subscapular** (sub-skap′ụ̄-lär), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Occupying the under surface of the scapula; of or pertaining to that side of the shoulder-blade which presents to the ribs. (*b*) Running under or below the scapula, as a vessel or nerve.—**Subscapular aponeurosis**, the subscapular fascia.—**Subscapular artery.** (*a*) The largest branch of the axillary artery, passing along the lower border of the scapula. (*b*) A small branch of the suprascapular artery.—**Subscapular fascia.** See *fascia.*—**Subscapular fossa.** See *fossa*¹.—**Subscapular muscle**, the subscapularis.—**Subscapular nerve**, one of three branches of the brachial plexus: (*a*) the *upper* supplies the subscapular muscle; (*b*) the *lower* supplies the teres major muscle; (*c*) the *long* or *middle* supplies the latissimus dorsi, running in the course of the subscapular artery.—**Subscapular region.** See *region.*—**Subscapular vein**, a lateral tributary of the axillary vein.

**II.** *n.* A subscapular vessel or nerve, and especially the subscapular muscle. See *subscapularis.*

**subscapularis** (sub-skap-ụ̄-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *subscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: cf. *subscapular.*] A muscle arising from the venter of the scapula, and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**Subscapularis minor**, an anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in eight subjects, having its origin on the axillary border of the scapula and its insertion above that of the teres major. Also called *subscapulohumeralis*, *infraspinatus secundus.*

**subscapulary** (sub-skap′ụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* Same as *subscapular.*

**subsclerotic** (sub-sklẹ̄-rot′ik), *a.* Beneath the sclerotic.—**Subsclerotic dropsy**, a morbid collection of fluid between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye.

**subscribable** (sub-skrī′ba-bl), *a.* [< *subscribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being subscribed. *Coleridge.*

**subscribe** (sub-skrīb′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subscribed*, ppr. *subscribing.* [= F. *souscrire* = Sp. *subscribir* = Pg. *subscrever* = It. *soscrivere*, < L. *subscribere*, write under, write below, sign one's name, < *sub*, under, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To write beneath: said of what is so written or of the handwriting.

> *Ador.* You'll *subscribe*
> Your hand to this?
> *Camil.* And justify 't with my life.
> *Massinger*, Guardian, iii. 3.

> I saw in the Court of the . . . Senate house a goodly statue, . . . with an honourable Elogium *subscribed* underneath the same. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

Hence—2. To sign with one's own hand.

> Let your Friend to you *subscribe* a Female Name.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

By extension—3. To give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to, by writing one's name beneath: as, to *subscribe* a covenant or contract. In law *subscribe* implies a written or printed signature at the end of a document. See *sign*, 2.

> The Commons would . . . have freed the Clergy from *subscribing* those of the Thirty-nine Articles which related to discipline and Church government.
> *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 16.

4. To attest by writing one's name beneath.

> At last, after many Debatings and Demurs, the Archbishop yields to this also, and *subscribes* the Ordinance, and sets his Hand unto it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

> This message was *subscribed* by all my chief tenants.
> *Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

5. To promise to give or pay, by writing one's name under a written or printed agreement: as, each *subscribed* $10.—6†. To resign; transfer by signing to another.

> The king gone to-night? *subscribed* his power?
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 24.

7†. To write down or characterize as.

> Claudio undergoes my challenge; and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will *subscribe* him a coward.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 59.

> He who would take Orders must *subscribe* [himself] slave, and take an oath withall, which, unlesse he took with a conscience that would retch, he must either strait perjure, or split his faith.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To promise a certain sum verbally, or by signing an agreement; specifically, to undertake to pay a definite amount, in a manner or on conditions agreed upon, for a special purpose: as, to *subscribe* for a newspaper or for a book (which may be delivered in instalments); to *subscribe* to a series of entertainments; to *subscribe* for railway stock; also, to contribute money to any enterprise, benevolent object, etc. In law the word implies that the agreement is made in writing.

> This prints my letters, that expects a bribe,
> And others roar aloud, "*Subscribe, subscribe!*"
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 114.

> "Yes, I paid it, every farthing," replied Squeers, who seemed to know the man he had to deal with too well to suppose that any blinking of the question would induce him to *subscribe* towards the expenses.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxiv.

> Mrs. H., who, being no great reader, contented herself with *subscribing* to the Book-Club.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 12.

2. To give consent; assent as if by signing one's name.

> We will all *subscribe* to thy advice.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 130.

> So spake, so wish'd, much-humbled Eve; but fate
> *Subscribed* not. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 182.

> The foundations of religion are already established, and the principles of salvation *subscribed* unto by all.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

> The conclusion of the poem is more particular than I would choose publicly to *subscribe* to.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 37.

3†. To yield; submit.

> For Hector in his blaze of wrath *subscribes*
> To tender objects. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 105.

**Subscribing witness.** See *witness.*

**subscriber** (sub-skrī′bėr), *n.* [< *subscribe* + *-er*¹.] One who subscribes, in any sense of that word.—**The subscriber**, the one writing or speaking. [Colloq.]

**subscript** (sub′skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *souscrit* = Sp. *suscrito* = It. *soscritto*, < L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*, write underneath or below: see *subscribe.*] **I.** *a.* Written beneath: as, the Greek iota (ι) *subscript*, so written since the twelfth century in the improper diphthongs ᾳ (āι), ῃ (ηι), ῳ (ωι): opposed to *adscript* (as in 'Αι, 'Ηι, 'Ωι). This ι had become mute by about 200 B. C., and was sometimes written (adscript), sometimes omitted.

**II.** *n.* Something written beneath. [Rare.]

> Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them nor recommended them for Scripture.
> *Bentley*, Free-Thinking, § 37.

**subscription** (sub-skrip′shọn), *n.* [= F. *souscription* = Sp. *suscripcion* = Pg. *subscripção* = It. *soscrizione*, < L. *subscriptio*(*n*-), anything written underneath, a signature, < *subscribere*, pp. *subscriptus*, write under, subscribe: see *subscript.*] 1. The act of subscribing, in any sense of that word.—2. That which is subscribed. (*a*) Anything underwritten.

> The cross we had seen in the *subscription.*
> *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

(*b*) The signature attached to a paper. In law *subscription* implies written signature at the end of a document. See *signature*, 3, *sign*, *v.*, 2. (*c*) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature.

> The more yᵉ light of yᵉ gospell grew, yᵉ more yᵉʸ urged their *subscriptions* to these corruptions.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 5.

(*d*) A sum subscribed; the amount of sums subscribed: as, an individual *subscription*, or the whole *subscription*, to a fund.

3. A formal agreement to make a payment or payments. See *subscribe*, *v. i.*, 1.

> Where an advance has been made or an expense or liability incurred by others in consequence of a *subscription*, before notice given of a withdrawal, the *subscription* becomes obligatory, provided the advances were authorized by a reasonable dependence on the *subscription.*
> *Anderson*, Dict. of Law, p. 986.

4†. Submission; obedience.

> I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
> You owe me no *subscription.* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 18.

[The word *subscription* is also used attributively, especially as noting what is done by means of the subscribing of money or by money subscribed.

> The singers were all English; and here we have the commencement of the *subscription* opera.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 29.]

**subscriptive** (sub-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< *subscript* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to a subscription or signature.

> I made the messenger wait while I transcribed it. I have endeavoured to imitate the *subscriptive* part.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 78. (*Davies.*)

**subscripture** (sub′skrip″tụ̄r), *n.* A subordinate or lesser scripture. *Sir W. Jones*, Dissertations Relating to Histories, etc., of Asia, p. 401. [Rare.]

**subsecive** (sub′sẹ̄-siv), *a.* [< L. *subsecivus*, more prop. *subsicivus*, transposed *subcisivus*, *succisivus*, that is cut off and left remaining (in surveying lands), hence, left over, remaining (*horæ subsicivæ*, *tempora subsiciva*, odd hours, spare time), < *subsecare*, cut away, < *sub*, under, + *secare*, cut: see *secant.*] Remaining; extra; spare. [Rare.]

> Surely at last those "*subsecive* hours" were at hand in which he might bring to a fruitful outcome the great labour of two-and-thirty years, his never-to-be-written "History of Portugal." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 836.

**subsection** (sub′sek″shọn), *n.* 1. A part or division of a section: as, a *subsection* of a learned society; also, the act of subdividing a section.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a division of a genus of less extent than a section, yet above and including one or more species.

**subsecute**† (sub′sẹ̄-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *subsecutus*, pp. of *subsequi*, follow close after: see *subsequent.*] To follow so as to overtake; follow closely. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

**subsecutive** (sub-sek′ụ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *subsecute* + *-ive.*] Following in a train or succession. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**subsegment** (sub′seg″mẹnt), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *subjoint.*

**subsellium** (sub-sel′i-um), *n.*; pl. *subsellia* (-ạ̈). [< L. *subsellium*, bench, seat, < *sub*, under, + *sella*, a seat, a chair: see *sell*².] Same as *miserere*, 2.

**subsemifusa**† (sub-sem-i-fū′sạ̈), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a thirty-second note.

**subsemitone**† (sub′sem″i-tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, same as *leading note* (which see, under *leading*), or *subtonic.*

**subsensation** (sub′sen-sā″shọn), *n.* A moderate or lesser sensation; a sensation under or beside the obvious one. [Rare.]

> As we followed the fortunes of the king, we should all the while have been haunted by a *subsensation* of how, in Rossetti's weird phrase, his death was "growing up from his birth." *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

**subsensible** (sub-sen′si-bl), *a.* Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach or grasp. Compare *supersensible.*

> Through scientific insight we are enabled to enter and explain that *subsensible* world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots. *Tyndall.*

**subseptuple** (sub-sep′tụ̄-pl), *a.* Containing one of seven parts; having the ratio 1:7.

**subsequence** (sub′sẹ̄-kwẹns), *n.* [< *subsequen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The state or act of being subsequent or following.

> By which faculty [reminiscence] we are . . . able to take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.
> *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 3. (*Richardson.*)

**subsequency** (sub′sẹ̄-kwẹn-si), *n.* [As *subsequence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *subsequence.*

> Why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun?
> *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

**subsequent** (sub'sẹ-kwẹnt), *a.* [< L. *subsequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsequi*, follow close after, < *sub*, under, after, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Following in time; happening or existing at any later time, indefinitely: as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster. *Swift.*

His [Leochares's] bronze group of the eagle carrying up Ganymede was a bold invention, and as such was duly appreciated, if we may judge from *subsequent* repetitions of the motive. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 323.

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding: as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

3. Following as a consequence: as, a *subsequent* illness after exposure.

On any physical hypothesis of the formation of the universe . . . there ought to have been diffused light first, and the aggregation of this about the central luminary as a *subsequent* process. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 64.

**Condition subsequent.** See *condition*, 8 (*a*).

**subsequently** (sub'sẹ-kwẹnt-li), *adv.* In a subsequent manner; at a later time.

**subserous** (sub-sē'rus), *a.* 1. Somewhat serous or watery, as a secretion.—2. Situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane.—**Subserous cystitis**, cystitis affecting chiefly the subserous tissue of the urinary bladder.—**Subserous tissue**, the areolar connective tissue situated beneath a serous membrane.

**subserrate** (sub-ser'āt), *a.* Somewhat or slightly serrate; serrulate.

**subserve** (sub-sėrv'), *v.* [< L. *subservire*, serve, < *sub*, under, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To serve in subordination; be subservient, useful, or instrumental to; promote: scarcely to be distinguished now from *serve*.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. To avail: used reflexively. [Rare.]

I not merely *subserve myself* of them, but I employ them. *Coleridge*, Literary Remains, I. 373. (*Hall.*)

II. *intrans.* To serve in an inferior capacity; be subservient or subordinate.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command!
*Milton*, S. A. l. 57.

**subservience** (sub-sėr'vi-ẹns), *n.* [< *subservien(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *subserviency*.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**subserviency** (sub-sėr'vi-ẹn-si), *n.* [As *subservience* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state or character of being subservient, in any sense.

A seventh property, therefore, to be wished for in a mode of punishment is that of *subserviency* to reformation, or reforming tendency. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 15.

2. Specifically, obsequiousness; truckling.

There was a freedom in their *subserviency*, a nobleness in their very degradation. *Macaulay*, Milton.

**subservient** (sub-sėr'vi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *subservien(t-)s*, ppr. of *subservire*, subserve: see *subserve*.] 1. Useful as an instrument or means to promote an end or purpose; serviceable; being of service.

There is a most accurate, learned, & critical Dictionary, . . . explaining . . . not onely the termes of architecture, but of all those other arts that waite upon & are *subservient* to her. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Place (Bookseller).

All things are made *subservient* to man. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The state . . . is not a partnership in things *subservient* only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Acting as a subordinate instrument; fitted or disposed to serve in an inferior capacity; subordinate; hence, of persons and conduct, truckling; obsequious.

The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and *subservient*, ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxi.

Members of Congress are but agents, . . . as much *subservient*, as much dependent, as willingly obedient, as any other . . . agents and servants. *D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

**subserviently** (sub-sėr'vi-ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a subservient manner; with subserviency.

**subsesquialterate** (sub-ses-kwi-al'tėr-āt), *a.* Having the ratio 2:3.

**subsesquitertial** (sub-ses-kwi-tėr'shal), *a.* Having the ratio 3:4.

**subsessile** (sub-ses'il), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, not quite sessile; having a very short footstalk.—2. In *zoöl.*, not quite sessile, as an insect's abdomen; subpetiolate. See cut under *Polistes*.

**subsextuple** (sub-seks'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part in six; having the ratio 1:6.

**subside** (sub-sīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subsided*, ppr. *subsiding*. [< L. *subsidere*, sit down, sink down, settle, remain, lie in wait, < *sub*, under, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*, *sit*.] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees from a state of motion or agitation.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to subsidence merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity *subsided* at the same time. *Woodward.*

2. To cease from action, especially violent action or agitation; fall into a state of quiet; be calmed; become tranquil; abate: as, the storm *subsided*; passion *subsides*.

In every page of Paterculus we read the swell and agitation of waters *subsiding* from a deluge. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

By degrees Rip's awe and apprehension *subsided*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

Old fears *subside*, old hatreds melt.
*Whittier*, Channing.

3. To fall to a lower level; tend downward; sink; fall; contract after dilatation.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of Air, and to *subside* at the Expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot*, Alimenta, ii.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair; . . .
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*.
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 74.

The coast both south and north of Callao has *subsided*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 272.

4. To stop talking; be quiet; be less conspicuous: as, you had better *subside*. [Colloq.] =**Syn.** 2. *Abate, Subside, Intermit* (see *abate*); retire, lull.

**subsidence** (sub-sī'dẹns or sub'si-dẹns), *n.* [< *subside* + *-ence*.] The act or process of subsiding, in any sense of the verb *subside*.

With poetry it was rather better. He delighted in the swell and *subsidence* of the rhythm, and the happily-recurring rhyme. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

In certain large areas where *subsidence* has probably been long in progress, the growth of the corals has been sufficient to keep the reefs up to the surface. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 104.

=**Syn.** Ebb, decrease, diminution, abatement.

**subsidency**† (sub-sī'dẹn-si or sub'si-dẹn-si), *n.* [< *subside* + *-ency*.] Subsidence. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

**subsidiarily** (sub-sid'i-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 147.

**subsidiary** (sub-sid'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subsidiaire* = Sp. Pg. *subsidiario* = It. *sussidiario*, < L. *subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, < *subsidium*, a reserve, help, relief: see *subsidy*.] I. *a.* 1. Held ready to furnish assistance; held as a reserve.

There is no error more frequent in war than, after brisk preparations, to halt for *subsidiary* forces. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

2. Lending assistance; aiding; assistant; furnishing help; ancillary.

We must so far satisfy ourselves with the word of God as that we despise not those other *subsidiary* helps which God in his church hath afforded us. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

No ritual is too much, provided it is *subsidiary* to the inner work of worship; and all ritual is too much unless it ministers to that purpose. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 222.

3. Furnishing supplementary supplies: as, a *subsidiary* stream.—4. Relating or pertaining to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies: as, a *subsidiary* treaty.—**Subsidiary note.** Same as *accessory note* (which see, under *note*[1]).—**Subsidiary quantity** or **symbol**, in *math.*, a quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The phrase is particularly applied to angles in trigonometrical investigations.—**Subsidiary troops**, troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

II. *n.*; pl. *subsidiaries* (-riz). 1. One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary; an assistant. *Hammond.*—2. In *music*, a subordinate theme or subject, especially in an episode of an extended work.

**subsidize** (sub'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsidized*, ppr. *subsidizing*. [< *subsid-y* + *-ize*.] To furnish with a subsidy; purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; hence, in recent use, to secure the coöperation of by bribing; buy over. Also spelled *subsidise*.

He obtained a small supply of men from his Italian allies, and *subsidized* a corps of eight thousand Swiss, the strength of his infantry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Pietro could never save a dollar? Straight
He must be *subsidized* at our expense.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 155.

**subsidy** (sub'si-di), *n.*; pl. *subsidies* (-diz). [= F. *subside* = Pr. *subsidi* = Sp. Pg. *subsidio* = It. *sussidio*, help, aid, subsidy, < L. *subsidium*, troops stationed in reserve, auxiliary forces, help in battle, in gen. help, aid, relief, < *subsidere*, sit down, settle, remain, lie in wait: see *subside*.] An aid in money; pecuniary aid.

Out of small earnings [he] managed to transmit no small comforts and *subsidies* to old parents living somewhere in Munster. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Especially—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, an aid or tax formerly granted by Parliament to the crown for the urgent occasions of the realm, and levied on every subject of ability according to the value of his lands or goods; a tax levied on a particular occasion.

That made us pay . . . one shilling to the pound, the last *subsidy*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 25.

Tunnage and poundage was granted for a year, and a new and complicated form of *subsidy* was voted. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 334.

(*b*) A sum paid, often according to treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

The continental allies of England were eager for her *subsidies*, and lukewarm as regarded operations against the common enemy. *Sir E. Creasy*, Hist. Eng., I. xiii. (*Latham.*)

(*c*) Any direct pecuniary aid furnished by the state to private industrial undertakings, or to eleemosynary institutions. Such aid includes bounties on exports, those paid to the owners of ships for running them, and donations of land or money to railroad, manufacturing, theatrical, and other enterprises.

A postal *subsidy* . . . is simply a payment made for the conveyance, under certain specified conditions as to time and speed, of postal matter. *H. Fawcett*, Free Trade and Protection (ed. 1881), p. 29.

It seems clear, therefore, that *subsidies* as a means of restoring American shipping cannot be made the policy of the United States. *D. A. Wells*, Our Merchant Marine, p. 141.

=**Syn.** *Subsidy, Subvention.* In the original and essential meaning of a government grant in aid of a commercial enterprise, these terms are substantially equivalent; but two circumstances lead to some difference in common usage. (*a*) Such grants being rarely, if ever, made in England or the United States except in aid of the mercantile marine, the establishment of lines of transportation, or the like, *subsidy* is used more commonly than *subvention* in reference to such enterprises, while, such grants being frequent in France in aid of the drama and the press, etc., the word *subvention* is used more commonly than *subsidy* in application to enterprises connected with literature and the arts. (*b*) Writers who oppose all such uses of public funds commonly prefer to characterize them as *subsidies*, while those who approve of them commonly prefer the term *subvention*.

**subsign**† (sub-sīn'), *v. t.* [< L. *subsignare*, pp. *subsignatus*, write beneath, subscribe, sign, < *sub*, under, + *signare*, set a mark upon, sign: see *sign*.] 1. To sign; sign under; write beneath; subscribe.

A letter of the Sophie, . . . *subsigned* with the hands both of the Sophy & his Secretarie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 394.

2. To assign by signature to another.

His [Philip III.'s] rents and custome [were] *subsigned*, for the most parte, for money borrowed. *Sir C. Cornwallis*, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, [IV. 280.

**subsignation** (sub-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *subsignatio(n-)*, a signature, < *subsignare*, sign: see *subsign*.] The act of writing the name or its equivalent under something for attestation; the name so written. [Obsolete or rare.]

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary. *Sheldon*, Miracles of Antichrist (1616), p. 300. (*Latham.*)

For a good while after the Conquest the usage of *subsignation* with crosses was sometimes retained. *Madox*, Formulare Anglicanum (ed. 1702), p. xxvii.

**subsimious** (sub-sim'i-us), *a.* Nearly simious or monkey-like: as, "a *subsimious* absurdity," *Swinburne*. [Rare.]

**subsist** (sub-sist'), *v.* [< F. *subsister* = Sp. Pg. *subsistir* = It. *sussistere*, *sossistere*, < L. *subsistere*, take a stand or position, stand still, stop, stay, remain, continue, < *sub*, under, + *sistere*, cause to stand, place: see *sist*. Cf. *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To remain; continue; abide; retain the existing state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 359.

It is a pity the same fashion don't *subsist* now. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 62.

2. To have continued existence; exist.

Can the body
*Subsist*, the soul departed? 'tis as easy
As I to live without you.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 4.

Those ideas which Plato sometimes contends to be substances, and to *subsist* alone by themselves. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 499.

These enthusiasts do not scruple to avow their opinion that a state can *subsist* without any religion better than with one. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To be maintained; be supported; live.

Had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity.
*J. Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

II. *trans.* 1†. To keep in existence.

The old town [of Selivree] is thinly inhabited; the present city, which is a poor place, is to the west of it, and is chiefly *subsisted* by being a great thorough fare.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 139.

2. To feed; maintain; support with provisions.

I will raise one thousand men, *subsist* them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston. *Washington*, quoted in Adams's Works, II. 360.

**subsistence** (sub-sis'tẹns), *n.* [= F. *subsistance* = Sp. Pg. *subsistencia* = It. *sussistenza*, < LL. *subsistentia*, substance, reality, ML. also stability, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, subsist: see *subsistent.*] 1. Real being; actual existence.

Their difference from the Pharisees was about the future reward, which being denied, they by consequence of that error fell into the rest, to deny the Resurrection, the *subsistence* spirituall, &c. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 144.

2†. Continuance; continued existence.

This Liberty of the Subject concerns himself and the *subsistence* of his own regal power in the first place.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

*Subsistence* is perpetual existence.
*Swedenborg*, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 19.

3. That which exists or has real being.—4. The act or process of furnishing support to animal life, or that which is furnished; means of support; support; livelihood.

In China they speak of a Tree called Maguais, which affords not only good Drink, being pierced, but all Things else that belong to the *subsistence* of Man.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Those of the Hottentots that live by the Dutch Town have their greatest *subsistance* from the Dutch, for there is one or more of them belonging to every house.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 540.

5. The state of being subsistent; inherence in something else: as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.—**Subsistence department**, a military staff department in the United States army, which has charge of the purchase or procurement of all provisions for the supply of the army. Its chief officer is the commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general.—**Subsistence diet**, the lowest amount of food on which life can be supported in health.—**Subsistence stores** (*milit.*), the food-supplies procured and issued for the support of an army. The phrase also covers the grain, hay, straw, or other forage supplied for the sustenance and bedding of animals intended for slaughter in order to provide an army with fresh meat. =**Syn. 4.** *Sustenance*, etc. See *living*.

**subsistency** (sub-sis'tẹn-si), *n.* [As *subsistence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *subsistence.*

A great part of antiquity contented their hopes of *subsistency* with a transmigration of their souls.
*Sir T. Browne.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

**subsistent** (sub-sis'tẹnt), *a.* [= F. *subsistant* = Sp. Pg. *subsistente* = It. *sussistente*, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, subsist: see *subsist.*] 1. Continuing to exist; having existence; subsisting.

Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

**subsistential** (sub-sis-ten'shạl), *a.* Pertaining to subsistence; especially, in *theol.*, pertaining to the divine subsistence or essence.

Having spoken of the effects of the attributes of God's essence as such, we must next speak of the effects of his three great attributes which some call *subsistential*—that is, his omnipotency, understanding, and will.
*Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 7.

**subsister** (sub-sis'tėr), *n.* [< *subsist* + *-er*$^1$.] One who subsists; specifically, one who is supported by others; a poor prisoner.

Like a *subsister* in a gown of rugge rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke. *Kind-Hart's Dreame* (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

**subsizar** (sub'sī″zär), *n.* An under-sizar; a student of lower standing than a sizar. Also spelled *subsizer.*

Friar Bacon's *subsizer* is the greatest blockhead in all Oxford. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

How lackeys and *subsizers* press
And scramble for degrees.
*Bp. Corbet*, Ans. to A Certain Poem.

**subsoil** (sub'soil), *n.* The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil, and which is less finely disintegrated and contains less organic matter than that. When, as is often the case, it is densely compacted, it becomes what is frequently called *hard-pan*. In agriculture a great deal depends on the character of the subsoil, more especially as to whether it does or does not permit water to pass through it.

*Subsoil* is the broken-up part of the rocks immediately under the soil. Its character of course is determined by that of the rock out of which it is formed by subaerial disintegration. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 237.

**Subsoil-plow.** See *plow*.

**subsoil** (sub'soil), *v. t.* [< *subsoil*, *n.*] In *agri.*, to employ the subsoil-plow upon; plow up so as to cut into the subsoil.

The farmer drains, irrigates, or *subsoils* portions of it.
*J. S. Mill.*

**subsoiler** (sub'soi-lėr), *n.* [< *subsoil* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which subsoils; an implement or part of an implement used in subsoiling. *The Engineer*, LXX. 472.

**subsolar** (sub-sō'lär), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *sol*, the sun: see *solar*$^1$.] Being under the sun; terrestrial; specifically, being between the tropics. *Fitzroy*, Weather Book, p. 71.

**subsolary**† (sub'sọ-lạ-ri), *a.* Same as *subsolar.*

The causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.
*A. Brome*, Paraphrase on Eccles., i.

**subsolid** (sub-sol'id), *n.* A solid incompletely inclosed.

**subspatulate** (sub-spat'ụ-lāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat spatulate.

**subspecies** (sub'spē″shēz), *n.*; pl. *subspecies.* [< NL. *subspecies*, < L. *sub*, under, + *species*, species.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a variety of a species; a climatic or geographical race recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinguished; a conspecies. The nearest synonym is *race*. (See *race*$^3$, *n.*, 5 (*a*) (*b*).) *Subspecies* is a stronger and stricter word than *variety*, though nearly synonymous with the latter in its biological sense; it means decidedly more than *strain*, *sport*, or *breed* in like senses. The interpretation of subspecies and their actual handling in zoölogical and botanical taxonomy have been much mooted. Such forms are commonly regarded as nascent or incipient species (see *species*, 5) which have acquired subspecific characters under varying conditions of environment, and whose specific invalidity is determinable by the fact of their intergradation. See *intergrade*, *v. i.*

**subspecific** (sub-spẹ-sif'ik), *a.* Of the nature of a subspecies; not quite specific; conspecific.

**subspecifically** (sub-spẹ-sif'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As a subspecies. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 819.

**subsphenoidal** (sub-sfẹ-noi'dạl), *a.* Situated beneath or on the under side of the sphenoid.

**subsphere** (sub'sfēr), *n.* A solid imperfectly or approximately spherical.

**subspherical** (sub-sfer'i-kạl), *a.* Imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching that of a sphere.

**subspherically** (sub-sfer'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the form of a subsphere. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 150.

**subspinous** (sub-spī'nus), *a.* 1. Somewhat spinous or prickly; like a spine to some extent: as, *subspinous* hairs in the pelage of a mammal.—2. Situated under (ventrad of) the spinal column; hypaxial with reference to the backbone; subvertebral.—3. Situated or occurring below, beneath, or on the under side of a spine, as (1) of a vertebra, or (2) of the scapula; infraspinous: as, a *subspinous* muscle (the infraspinatus).—**Subspinous dislocation of the humerus**, a dislocation in which the head of the humerus rests beneath the spine of the scapula.—**Subspinous fossa**, the fossa below the spine of the scapula; the infraspinous fossa.

**subspiral** (sub-spī'rạl), *a.* Somewhat spiral; especially, in *conch.*, noting the opercula of some shells which are faintly or indistinctly marked on one side with a spiral line, or this line itself. See cut under *operculum*.

**subsplenial** (sub-splē'ni-ạl), *a.* Situated under the splenium of the corpus callosum: noting certain cerebral gyres.

**subst.** An abbreviation of (*a*) *substantive* and (*b*) *substitute*.

**substage** (sub'stāj), *n.* An attachment to the compound microscope, placed beneath the ordinary stage, and used to support the achromatic condenser, the polarizing prism, etc. It is usually arranged with a rack-and-pinion movement, centering screws, etc., by which the position may be adjusted; and in the *swinging substage* there is an arc-shaped arm upon which the support holding the condenser can be moved, so as to give very oblique illumination when desired.

**substalagmite** (sub-stạ-lag'mīt), *n.* A name used by Nelson for the compact deposit of carbonate of lime, without crystalline structure, filling crevices in the soft calcareous sandstone of Bermuda. Similar deposits when crystalline are called by him *stalagmite*. *Trans. Geol. Soc. London*, 1849, V. 106.

**substalagmitic** (sub-stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *substalagmite* + *-ic.*] Relating to or consisting of substalagmite. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. vii. 162.

**substance** (sub'stạns), *n.* [< ME. *substance*, *substaunce*, < OF. *substance*, *substaunce*, F. *substance* = Sp. *substancia*, *sustancia* = Pg. *substancia* = It. *sustanza*, *sustanzia*, < L. *substantia*, being, essence, material, < *substan(t-)s*, ppr. of *substare*, stand under or among, be present, hold out, < *sub*, under, + *stare*, stand: see *stand.*] 1. That which exists by itself, and in which accidents inhere; that which receives modifications, and is not itself a mode; that which corresponds, in the reality of things, to the subject in logic. Aristotle and Kant agree in making the conception of *substance* essentially the same as that of a subject of predication. But it is difficult to find a property by which substances may be recognized; for the above definition seems to afford none. Many philosophers hold that whatever is perdurable is substance. This, however, would include mechanical energy. Indeed, since every physical law can be stated in the form of an equation, and since that equation must have a constant term, it follows that every absolute uniformity of nature must consist in the perdurability of some quantity. Aristotle makes substances proper, called *first substances*, to be things individual; but this comports with few philosophical systems. Thus, in the medieval development of Aristotelianism, scientific propositions were regarded as universal statements concerning natures, so that the true subjects, or substances, were universal. Moreover, to make individuality the criterion of substance would seem to make space, as the source of individuality, the only first substance. At any rate, under that view, spatial positions would be substances in a preëminent sense. Others, remarking that the parts of space are not distinct in themselves, apart from their relations to material things, make self-existence, or the being distinct from all other things, not by virtue of modifications or characters, but by the thing's own nature, or arbitrary extrusion of itself, to be the chief mark of a substance, which would thus be most simply defined as an independent entity. *Substance* and *essence* are nearly synonymous, except that the latter cannot appropriately be used to designate an individual and lifeless thing.

They add . . . that as he [Christ] coupled the *substance* of his flesh and the *substance* of bread together, so we together should receive both.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Since the *substance* of your perfect self
Is else devoted, I am but a shadow;
And to your shadow will I make true love.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 124.

A *substance* is a being subsisting of itself and subject to accidents. To subsist by itself is nothing else than not to be in anything as in a subject; and it agrees to all *substances*, even to God, but to be subject to accidents only to finite; for God is not subject to accidents. *Substance* is either first or second. The first is a singular *substance*, or that which is not said of a subject, as Alexander, Bucephalus. The second is that which is said of a subject, as man, horse. For man is said of Alexander and Philip, and horse of Bucephalus and Cyllarus.
*Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 4.

I confess there is another idea which would be of general use for mankind to have, as it is of general talk as if they had it; and that is the idea of *substance*, which we neither have, nor can have, by sensation or reflection. If nature took care to provide us any ideas, we might well expect they should be such as by our own faculties we cannot procure to ourselves: but we see on the contrary that since by those ways whereby our ideas are brought into our minds this is not, we have no such clear idea at all. and therefore signify nothing by the word *substance* but only an uncertain supposition of we know not what, i. e., of some thing whereof we have no particular distinct positive idea, which we take to be the substratum, or support, of those ideas we do know. . . . Had the poor Indian philosopher (who imagined that the earth also wanted something to bear it up) but thought of this word *substance*, he needed not to have been at the trouble to find an elephant to support it, and a tortoise to support his elephant: the word *substance* would have done it effectually. And he that inquired might have taken it for as good an answer from an Indian philosopher, that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports the earth, as we take it for a sufficient answer and good doctrine from our European philosophers that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports accidents. So that of *substance* we have no idea of what it is, but only a confused obscure one of what it does.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, i. 4, § 18, and ii. 13, § 19.

*Substance*, if we leave out the sensuous condition of permanence, would mean nothing but a something that may be conceived as a subject, without being the predicate of anything else.
*Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, II. 130.

2. The real or essential part; the essence.

And wel I woot the *substance* is in me,
If any thing shal wel reported be.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 37.

Miserable bigots, . . . who hate sects and parties different from their own more than they love the *substance* of religion. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

At the close of the [seventeenth] century, . . . the sovereign retained the shadow of that authority of which the Tudors had held the *substance*.
*Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

All the forms are fugitive,
But the *substances* survive.
*Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.

3. In *theol.*, the divine being or essence, common to the three persons of the Trinity.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . being of one *substance* with the Father. *Nicene Creed.*

**4†.** The character of being a substance, in sense 1; substantiality.

Thou ground of our *substaunce*.
Continue on us thy pitous eyen clere.
*Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 87.

**5.** The meaning expressed by any speech or writing, or the purport of any action, as contradistinguished from the mode of expression or performance.

Now hane I here rehersid in *substaunce*
xv kynges, as shortly as I myght.
With ther powre and all ther hoole puysaunce.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1968.

Unto your grace do I in chief address
The *substance* of my speech.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 32.

It seems swearing of Fealty was with the Scots but a Ceremony without *Substance*, as good as nothing.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 97.

**6.** Substantiation; that which establishes or gives firm support.

Faith is the *substance* (margin, ground or confidence) [assurance (margin, giving substance to), R. V.] of things hoped for. Heb. xi. 1.

**7.** Any particular kind of corporeal matter; stuff; material; part; body; specifically, a chemical species.

Sir, there she stands.
If aught within that little seeming *substance*
. . . may fitly like your grace,
She 's there, and she is yours. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 201.

All of one nature, of one *substance* bred.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 11.

Books are as meats and viands are, some of good, some of evil *substance*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

It [chemistry] tells us that everything which exists here is really made up of one or more of only sixty-three different things; that the whole of the animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, the mineral kingdom, is made up of only sixty-three different *substances*.
*J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 166.

**8.** Wealth; means; good estate: as, a man of *substance*.

His *substance* also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels. Job i. 3.

I did not think there had been a merchant
Liv'd in Italy of half your *substance*.
*Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

**9†.** Importance.

And for as much as hit is don me to understande that there is a greet straungenesse betwix my right trusty frend John Radcliff and you, withoute any matier or cause of *substance*, as I am lerned.
*Paston Letters*, III. 426.

**10†.** The main part; the majority.

Finally, what wight that it withseyde,
It was for noght — it moste ben, and sholde.
For *substaunce* of the parlement it wolde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 217.

**Colloid substance.** See *colloid*. — **Cortical substance of the kidney**, the outer part of the kidney-substance, which contains the glomeruli. — **Cortical substance of the teeth**, the cementum of the teeth. — **First substance**, an individual thing. — **Intervertebral substance.** See *intervertebral*. — **Nervous substance.** See *nervous*. — **Second substance**, a natural class. See *second*¹. — **Substance of Rolando.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*. = **Syn. 2.** Pith, gist, soul.

**substance†** (sub'stans), *v. t.* [< *substance*, *n.*] To furnish with substance or property; enrich. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iv.

**substanceless** (sub'stans-les), *a.* [< *substance* + *-less*.] Having no substance; unsubstantial. *Coleridge*, Human Life.

**substant** (sub'stant), *a.* [< L. *substan(t-)s*, ppr. of *substare*, be present, hold out: see *substance*.] Constituting substance. [Rare.]

Its [a glacier's] *substant* ice curls freely, molds, and breaks itself like water. *The Century*, XXVII. 146.

**substantia** (sub-stan'shiä), *n.* [L.: see *substance*.] Substance: used chiefly in a few anatomical phrases. — **Substantia cinerea gelatinosa.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*. — **Substantia eburnea, ossea, vitrea.** See *tooth*. — **Substantia ferruginea**, a group of pigmented ganglion-cells on either side of the middle line (just below the surface of the floor) of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. Seen from the surface, it is the locus cæruleus. — **Substantia gelatinosa centralis**, the neuroglia which backs the layer of columnar epithelial cells lining the central canal of the spinal cord. — **Substantia gelatinosa posterior** or **Rolandi**, a part of the caput of the posterior cornu of gray matter of the spinal cord, near the tip of that cornu, having a peculiar semitransparent appearance. Also called *formatio gelatinosa Rolandi*. — **Substantia nigra**, a region, marked by dark pigmented cells, separating the crusta from the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. Also called *substantia nigra Soemmeringii*, *stratum nigrum*, *stratum intermedium*, and *locus niger*. — **Substantia reticularis.** Same as *reticular formation* (which see, under *reticular*). — **Substantia spongiosa**, that part of the gray matter of the spinal cord which is not substantia gelatinosa centralis or posterior.

**substantial** (sub-stan'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *substancial*, < OF. *substanciel*, F. *substantiel* = Sp. Pg. *substancial* = It. *sustanziale*, < L. *substantialis*, of or pertaining to the substance, essential, < *substantia*, substance, material: see *substance*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of substance; being a substance; real; actually existing; true; actual; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive.

If this Atheist would have his chance or fortune to be a real and *substantial* agent, as the vulgar seem to have commonly apprehended, . . . he is . . . more stupid and more supinely ignorant than those vulgar.
*Bentley*, Eight Boyle Lectures, v.

All this is but a dream,
Too flattering-sweet to be *substantial*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 141.

The sun appears to be flat as a plate of silver . . . : the moon appears to be as big as the sun, and the rainbow appears to be a large *substantial* arch in the sky: all which are in reality gross falsehoods. *Watts*, Logic, Int.

**2.** Having essential value; genuine; sound; sterling.

The matter of the point controverted is great, but it is driven to an over-great subtility and obscurity, so that it becometh a thing rather ingenious than *substantial*.
*Bacon*, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

This he looks upon to be sound learning and *substantial* criticism. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 158.

**3.** Having firm or good material; strong; stout; solid: as, *substantial* cloth.

Most ponderous and *substantial* things.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 290.

There are, by the direction of the Lawgiver, certain good and *substantial* steps placed even through the very midst of this slough [of Despond].
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

**4.** Possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy; well-to-do.

She has, 'mongst others, two *substantial* suitors.
*Middleton*, The Widow, i. 2.

Pray take all the care you can to inquire into the value, and set it at the best rate to *substantial* people.
*Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

**5.** Real or true in the main or for the most part: as, *substantial* success.

*Substantial* agreement between all as to the points discussed. *The Century*, XXXIX. 563.

**6.** Of considerable amount: as, a *substantial* gift; *substantial* profit. — **7†.** Capable of being substantiated or proved.

It is *substantiall*;
For, that disguize being on him which I wore,
It will be thought I, which he calls the Pandar,
Did kil the Duke and fled away in his apparell,
Leaning him so disguiz'd to auoid swift pursuite.
*C. Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

**8.** Vital; important.

Christes church can neuer erre in any *substanciall* point that God would haue vs bounden to beleue.
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 163.

**9.** In *law*, pertaining to or involving the merits or essential right, in contradistinction to questions of form or manner. Thus, a *substantial* performance of a contract is one which fulfils reasonably well all the material and essential stipulations, though it may be deficient in respect of punctuality or departure from minor details of manner for which moderate deductions from the price would compensate. So, in litigation, the right of trial by jury is a *substantial* right, but the order in which evidence shall be adduced is not.

**10.** Pertaining to the substance or tissue of any part or organ.

Transition from *substantial* to membranous parietes.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 120.

**Substantial being, division, form, mode**, etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which has a real existence; that which has substance. — **2.** That which has real practical value.

A large and well filled basket . . . contained *substantials* and delicacies . . . especially helpful.
*New York Evangelist*, Dec. 2, 1886.

**3.** An essential part.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal.
*Aylife*, Parergon.

**substantialia** (sub-stan-shi-ā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *substantialis*: see *substantial*.] In *Scots law*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

**substantialism** (sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* The doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities, or real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

**substantialist** (sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the doctrine of substantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and non-ego, are divided into realists or *substantialists* and into nihilists or non-substantialists. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xvi.

**substantiality** (sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *substantialité* = It. *sustanzialità*, < L. *substantialita(t-)s*, the quality of being substantial or essential, < *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] **1.** The character of being substantial, in any sense; the having of the function of a substance in upholding accidents.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*.
*Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in *substantiality* . . . the huts or hovels of men.
*Lindsay*, Mind in the Lower Animals, I. 113. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

We understand his lordship very well; he means a particular providence and a future state, the moral attributes of the Deity and the *substantiality* of the soul.
*Warburton*, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

**2.** Substance; essence.

I shall know whether all souls came from Adam's own *substantiality*, and whether there be more substance in all than in that one. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**substantialize** (sub-stan'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantialized*, ppr. *substantializing*. [< *substantial* + *-ize*.] To render substantial; give reality to.

I liked well to see that strange life, which even the stout, dead-in-earnest little Bohemian musicians, piping in the centre of the Piazza, could not altogether *substantialize*.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, iv.

**substantially** (sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence; truly; really; effectually.

In him all his Father shone
*Substantially* express'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 140.

Be *substantially* great in thyself, and more than thou appearest unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

**2.** In a substantial manner; strongly; solidly.

To know . . . what good laws are wanting, and how to frame them *substantially*, that good Men may enjoy the freedome which they merit. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Pleasing myself in my own house and manner of living more than ever I did, by seeing how much better and more *substantially* I live than others do. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 421.

**3.** In substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part: as, the two arguments are *substantially* the same.

A king with a life revenue and an unchecked power of exacting money from the rich is *substantially* an absolute sovereign. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

**substantialness** (sub-stan'shal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being substantial, in any sense.

**substantiate** (sub-stan'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantiated*, ppr. *substantiating*. [< ML. *substantiatus*, pp. of *substantiare* (> It. *sustanziare*, *sostanziare* = Sp. Pg. *substanciar*), < L. *substantia*, substance: see *substance*.] **1.** To make to exist; make real or actual.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**2.** To establish by proof or competent evidence; verify; make good: as, to *substantiate* a charge or an allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration.

Observation is in turn wanted to direct and *substantiate* the course of experiment. *Coleridge.*

**3.** To present as having substance; body forth.

Every man feels for himself, and knows how he is affected by particular qualities in the persons he admires, the impressions of which are too minute and delicate to be *substantiated* in language. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 129.

As many thoughts in succession *substantiate* themselves, we shall by and by stand in a new world of our own creation. *Emerson*, Friendship.

**substantiation** (sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *substantiate* + *-ion*.] The act of substantiating or giving substance to anything; the act of proving; evidence; proof.

This *substantiation* of shadows.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 382.

The fact as claimed will find lasting *substantiation*.
*The American*, VIII. 379.

**substantival** (sub-stan-tī'val or sub'stan-ti-val), *a.* [< LL. *substantivalis*, substantival: see *substantive*.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of a substantive.

There remain several *substantival* and verbal formations for which a satisfactory explanation was not reached.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 450.

**2.** Independent or self-dependent.

The real is individual, self-existent, *substantival*.
*Mind*, IX. 128.

**substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *substantif* = Sp. Pg. *substantivo* = It. *sustantivo*, < LL. *substantivus*, self-existent, substantive (*substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb), ML. also having substance, substantial, < L. *substantia*, substance, reality: see *substance*. II. *n.* = F. *substantif* = Sp. Pg. *substantivo* = It. *sustantivo* = D. *substantief* = G. Sw. Dan. *substantiv*, < NL. *substantivum*, sc. *nomen*, a substantive name, a noun substantive (a noun), i. e. the name of a thing, as distinguished from

L. *adjectivum*, sc. *nomen*, an adjective name, a noun adjective (an adjective), the name of an attribute.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Betokening or expressing existence: as, the *substantive* verb.—**2.** Depending on itself; independent; self-dependent; hence, individual.

> He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.
> *Bacon.*

> Many . . . thought it a pity that so *substantive* and rare a creature should . . . be only known . . . as a wife and mother. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, Finale.

**3.** Substantial; solid; enduring; firm; permanent; real.

> The trait which is truly most worthy of note in the polities of Homeric Greece is . . . the *substantive* weight and influence which belonged to speech as an instrument of government.
> *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer (ed. 1858), III. 102.

> As to . . . the *substantive* value of historical training, opinions will still differ.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 35.

> All this shows that he [Racine] had already acquired some repute as a promising novice in letters, though he had as yet done nothing *substantive*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 204.

**4.** Independent; not to be inferred from something else, but itself explicitly and formally expressed.

> She [Elizabeth] then, by a *substantive* enactment, declaring her governorship of the Church.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 891.

> The decisions of the chair . . . could be brought before the House only by way of a *substantive* motion, liable to amendment and after due notice.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 265.

**5.** In *gram.*, of the nature of a noun, usable as subject or object of a verb and in other noun constructions: as, a *substantive* word; a *substantive* pronoun; a *substantive* clause.—**Substantive colors**, colors which, in the process of dyeing, become fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, in distinction from *adjective colors*, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.—**Substantive law.** See *law*¹.—**Substantive verb**, the verb *to be*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a noun; a part of speech that can be used as subject or as object of a verb, be governed by a preposition, or the like. The term *noun*, in older usage, included both the "noun substantive" and the "noun adjective": it is now much more common to call the two respectively the substantive, or the noun simply, and the adjective. See *noun*. Abbreviated *s.*, *subst.*

**2**†. An independent thing or person.

> Every thing is a total or *substantive* in itself.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

> K. John, being a *Substantive* of himself, hath a Device in his Head to make his Subjects as willing to give him Money as he was to have it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 70.

**substantive** (sub′sta̤n-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantived*, ppr. *substantiving*. [< *substantive*, *n.*] To convert into or use as a substantive. [Rare.]

> Wherefore we see that the word δαιμόνιον, as to its grammatical form, is not a diminutive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantiv'd*, as well as το θεῖον is.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 264.

**substantively** (sub′sta̤n-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially: as, a thing may be apparently one thing and *substantively* another.—**2.** In *gram.*, as a substantive or noun: as, an adjective or a pronoun used *substantively*.

**substantiveness** (sub′sta̤n-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being substantive. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. § 1. [Rare.]

**substantivize** (sub′sta̤n-ti-vīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantivized*, ppr. *substantivizing*. [< *substantive* + *-ize*.] To make a substantive of; use as a substantive.

> Perhaps we have here the forerunners of the *substantivized* être, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir, etc.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 104.

**substation** (sub′stā″sho̤n), *n.* A subordinate station: as, a police *substation*.

**substernal** (sub-stėr′na̤l), *a.* Situated beneath the sternum; lying under the breast-bone.

**substile**†, *n.* See *substyle*.

**substitute** (sub′sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substituted*, ppr. *substituting*. [< L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere* (> It. *sustituire* = Sp. *sustituir* = Pg. *substituir* = F. *substituer*), place under or next to, put instead of, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *statuere*, set up, station, cause to stand: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] **1.** To put in the place of another; put in exchange.

> For real wit he is obliged to *substitute* vivacity.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

**2**†. To appoint; invest with delegated authority.

> But who is *substituted* 'gainst the French
> I have no certain notice.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 84.

> Their request being effected, he *substituted* Mr. Scrivener his deare friend in the Presidency.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

**Substituted service.** See *service*¹.

**substitute** (sub′sti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *substitut* = Pr. *sustituit* = Sp. Pg. *substituto* = It. *sustituito* (= D. *substituut* = G. Sw. Dan. *substitut*, n.), < L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Put in the place or performing the functions of another; substituted.

> It may well happen that this pope may be deposed, & another *substitute* in his rome.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1427.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A person put in the place of another; one acting for or in the room of another; *theat.*, an understudy; specifically (*milit.*), one who for a consideration serves in an army or navy in the place of a conscript; also, a thing serving the purpose of another.

> That controlled self-consciousness of manner which is the expensive *substitute* for simplicity.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xliii.

**2.** In *calico-printing*, a solution of phosphate of soda and phosphate of lime with a little glue or other form of gelatin, used as a substitute for cow-dung.—**Substitutes in an entail**, in *law*, those heirs who are called to the succession on the failure of others.=**Syn. 1.** Proxy, alternate.

**substitution** (sub-sti-tū′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *substitution* = Sp. *sustitucion* = Pg. *substituição* = It. *sustituzione*, < L. *substitutio*(*n-*), a putting in place of another, substitution, < *substituere*, pp. *substitutus*, substitute: see *substitute*.] **1.** The act of substituting, or putting (one person or thing) in the place of another; also, the state or fact of being substituted.

> We can perceive, from the records of the Hellenic and Latin city communities, that there, and probably over a great part of the world, the *substitution* of common territory for common race as the basis of national reunion was slow. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 75.

**2.** The office of a substitute; delegated authority. [Rare.]

> He did believe
> He was indeed the duke; out o' the *substitution*,
> And executing the outward face of royalty,
> With all prerogative. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 103.

**3.** In *gram.*, the use of one word for another; syllepsis.—**4.** In *Rom. law*, the effect of appointing a person to be heir, in case the heir first nominated would not or could not be heir. This was called *vulgar substitution*. *Pupilary substitution* existed where, after instituting his child as heir, the testator directed that, if after the child should have become heir it should die before attaining puberty, another be substituted in its place. This was originally allowed only for children under age in the power of the testator, but was afterward extended to children who for any reason could not make a valid will.

**5.** In *French law*, a disposition of property whereby the person receiving it, who is called the *institute* (le grévé), is charged either at his death or at some other time to deliver it over to another person called the *substitute* (l'appelé).—**6.** In *chem.*, the replacing of one or more elements or radicals in a compound by other elements or radicals. Thus, by bringing water and potassium together, potassium (K) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in water ($H_2O$), yielding KOH, or caustic potash. By further action the other hydrogen atom may be replaced, yielding potassium oxid ($K_2O$). Substitution is the principal method employed in examining the chemical structure of organic bodies. Also called *metalepsy*.

> No generalization has, perhaps, so extensively contributed to the progress made by organic chemistry during the last fifteen years as the doctrine of *substitution*.
> *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 210.

**7.** In *alg.*: (*a*) The act of replacing a quantity by another equal to it; also, in the language of some algebraists, the replacement of a set of variables by another set connected with the first by a system of equations equal in number to the number of variables in each set. See *transformation* (which is the better term). (*b*) The operation of changing the order of a finite number of objects, generally letters, that are in a row, the change following a rule according to which the object in each place is carried to some definite place in the row, this operation being regarded as itself a subject of algebraical operations. For example, supposing we were to start with the row *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, a substitution might consist in carrying us to the row *b*, *c*, *a*, *e*, *d*. Denoting this substitution by S, the repetition of it, which would be denoted by $S^2$, would carry us to *c*, *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*. If T denote the substitution of *e*, *d*, *c*, *b*, *a* for *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, then TS would convert the last row into *d*, *e*, *a*, *c*, *b*, while ST would convert it into *d*, *c*, *e*, *a*, *b*. One way of denoting a substitution to which the terminology of the theory refers is to write a row upon which the substitution could operate, with the resulting row above it. These two rows are called the *terms of the substitution*, the upper one the *numerator*, the lower the *denominator of the substitution*. The objects constituting the rows are called the *letters of the substitution*.—**Associate substitution**, one of two substitutions interchangeable with the same substitution.—**Bifid substitution.** See *bifid*.—**Circular factors of a substitution**, circular substitutions whose product constitutes the substitution spoken of, it being understood that no two of these affect the positions of the same letters.—**Circular substitution**, a substitution whose successive powers carry the letters which it displaces round in one cycle.—**Cremona substitution**, a substitution of a Cremona transformation, especially of a quadratic transformation.—**Derivant substitution**, a substitution whose inverse multiplied by another substitution, and then this product by the derivant substitution itself, makes a substitution the derivate of that other substitution.—**Derivate of a substitution**, the product of three substitutions, of which the middle one is the substitution spoken of, while the other two are inverse substitutions.—**Determinant of a linear substitution.** See *determinant*.—**Doctrine of substitution**, in *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, as a substitute for the sinner.—**Elementary substitution**, a substitution into which only the elements 0, +1, −1 enter.—**Identical substitution**, a substitution which leaves the order of all the letters unchanged.—**Imprimitive substitution**, a substitution not primitive.—**Index of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the quotient of the number of permutations of the letters by the order of the system.—**Interchangeable substitutions**, two substitutions which give the same product in whichever order they are multiplied—that is, whichever is taken first in forming the product.—**Inverse substitutions**, two substitutions whose product is an identical substitution.—**Isomorphous substitution group**, one of two groups of substitutions such that every substitution of the one corresponds to a single substitution of the other, and every product of two substitutions to a product of analogous substitutions.—**Linear substitution.** (*a*) A circular substitution between a variable, a linear function of it, and the successive iterations of that function. (*b*) A linear transformation.—**Order of a substitution**, that power of a substitution which is an identical substitution.—**Order of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the number of substitutions belonging to the system.—**Orthogonal substitution.** See *orthogonal*.—**Permutable substitutions**, interchangeable substitutions.—**Power of a substitution**, the operation which consists in the repetition of the substitution spoken of as many times as the exponent of the power indicates.—**Primitive substitution**, a substitution whose order is a prime number or a power of a prime number.—**Product of two substitutions**, the result of performing two substitutions successively upon one row.—**Rational substitution**, a circular substitution between successive iterations of a rational function, such as $x_{m+1} = (ax_m + b) / (cx_m + d)$.—**Reduced substitution**, a substitution represented by an integral algebraic function having 1 for the coefficient of the highest power of the variable, and 0 for the coefficient of the next highest power and for the absolute term.—**Regular substitution**, a substitution whose circular factors are all of the same order.—**Service by substitution.** See *substituted service*, under *service*¹.—**Similar substitutions**, two substitutions which have the same number of circular factors and the same number of letters in the cycles.—**Substitution product**, a chemical compound prepared by substituting an element or radical for some member of a complex molecule without altering the rest of the molecule.—**System of conjugate substitutions**, a group of substitutions—that is to say, such a collection of substitutions that every product of substitutions belonging to it is itself a substitution of the same collection.—**Term of a substitution**, one of the two permutations whose relation constitutes the substitution.

**substitutional** (sub-sti-tū′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *substitution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying, or capable of supplying, the place of another. *Imp. Dict.*

**substitutionally** (sub-sti-tū′sho̤n-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution. *Eclec. Rev.*

**substitutionary** (sub-sti-tū′sho̤n-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *substitution* + *-ary*.] Relating to or making substitution; substitutional.

> The mediation of Christ in what may . . . be called his *substitutionary* relation to men. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 52.

**substitutive** (sub′sti-tụ̄-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *substitutivus*, conditional, < L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making substitution; capable of being substituted. *Bp. Wilkins.*

**substract** (sub-strakt′), *v. t.* An erroneous form of *subtract*, common in vulgar use. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 469.

**substraction** (sub-strak′sho̤n), *n.* An erroneous form of *subtraction*.

**substractor**† (sub-strak′to̤r), *n.* An erroneous form of **subtractor*, *subtracter*: used in the quotation in the sense of 'detractor.'

> By this hand they are scoundrels and *substractors*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 37.

**substrate** (sub′strāt), *n.* [< NL. *substratum*.] A substratum.

> Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter—not, however, in matter as a formless *substrate*, but in determinate matter (materia signata), which is explained to mean matter quantitatively determined in certain respects.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 428

**substrate**† (sub′strāt), *v. t.* [< L. *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, strew or spread under, < *sub*, under, + *sternere*, spread, extend, scatter: see *stratum*.] To strew or lay under anything.

The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand. *Boyle*, Works, II. 222.

**substrator** (sub-strā'to̤r), *n.* [< L. *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, spread under: see *substrate*.] Same as *kneeler*, 2.

The mourners or weepers, the hearers, the *substrators*, and the co-standers. *Bingham*, Antiquities, XVIII. i. 1.

**substratum** (sub-strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *substrata* (-tä). [NL., < L. *substratum*, neut. of *substratus*, spread under: see *substrate*, and cf. *stratum*.] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a stratum lying under another; in *agri.*, the subsoil; hence, anything which underlies or supports: as, a *substratum* of truth.

In the living body we observe a number of activities of its material *substratum*, by which the series of phenomena spoken of as life are conditioned. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 13.

2. In *metaph.*, substance, or matter, as that in which qualities inhere.

We accustom ourselves to suppose some *substratum* wherein they [simple ideas] do subsist, and from whence they do result; which therefore we call substance. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii., note A.

**substriate** (sub-strī'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having indistinct or imperfect striæ.

**substruct** (sub-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *substructus*, pp. of *substruere*, build beneath, underbuild, < *sub*, under, + *struere*, pile up, erect, build: see *structure*.] To place beneath as a foundation; build beneath something else. [Rare.]

**substruction** (sub-struk'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *substruction* = Pg. *substrucção*, < L. *substructio(n-)*, an underbuilding, a foundation, < *substruere*, build beneath: see *substruct*.] An underbuilding; a mass of building below another; a foundation.

It is a magnificent, strong building, with a *substruction* very remarkable. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1644.

**substructural** (sub'struk"ṭṳ̄-ra̤l), *a.* [< *substructure* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a substructure.

**substructure** (sub'struk"ṭṳ̄r), *n.* [< *substruct* + *-ure*; cf. *structure*.] A substruction; any under-structure; a foundation.

**substylar** (sub'stī-lä̤r), *a.* [< *substyle* + *-ar*³.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the substyle.

**substyle** (sub'stīl), *n.* In *dialing*, the line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

**subsultive**† (sub-sul'tiv), *a.* [< L. *subsultus*, pp. of *subsilire*, leap up, < *sub*, under, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*. Cf. L. *subsultim*, with leaps or jumps.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; making short bounds; spasmodic.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot. . . . This sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. *Bp. Berkeley*, Works (ed. 1784), I. 81.

**subsultorily**† (sub-sul'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

**subsultory**† (sub-sul'tọ-ri), *a.* [As *subsult-ive* + *-ory*.] Same as *subsultive*. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

**subsultus** (sub-sul'tus), *n.*; pl. *subsultus*. [NL., < L. *subsilire*, pp. *subsultus*, leap up: see *subsultive*.] A twitching, jerky, or convulsive movement.—**Subsultus clonus.** Same as *subsultus tendinum*.—**Subsultus tendinum**, a twitching of the tendons, observed in many cases of low fevers, etc.: it is a grave symptom.

**subsume** (sub-sūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsumed*, ppr. *subsuming*. [< NL. **subsumere*, < L. *sub*, under, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*.] In *logic*, to state (a case) under a general rule; instance (an object or objects) as belonging to a class under consideration. Especially, when the major proposition of a syllogism is first stated, the minor proposition is said to be *subsumed* under it. Modern writers often use the word in the sense of stating that the object of the verb belongs under a class, even though that class be not already mentioned.

St. Paul, who cannot name that word "sinners" but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis "of whom I am the chief." *Hammond*, Works, IV. viii.

Its business [that of the understanding] is to judge or *subsume* different conceptions or perceptions under more general conceptions that connect them together. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 292.

**subsumption** (sub-sump'sho̤n), *n.* [< NL. *subsumptio(n-)*, < **subsumere*, pp. **subsumptus*, subsume: see *subsume*.] 1. The act of subsuming; the act of mentioning as an instance of a rule or an example of a class; the act of including under something more general (and, in the strict use of the word, something already considered), as a particular under a universal, or a species under a genus.

The first act of consciousness was a *subsumption* of that of which we were conscious under this notion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. That which is subsumed; the minor premise of a syllogism, when stated after the major premise.

Thus, if one were to say, "No man is wise in all things," and another to respond, "But you are a man," this proposition is a *subsumption* under the former. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

**Subsumption of the libel**, in *Scots law*, a narrative of the alleged criminal act, which must specify the manner, place, and time of the crime libeled, the person injured, etc.

**subsumptive** (sub-sump'tiv), *a.* [< *subsumpt-ion* + *-ive*.] Of or relating to a subsumption; of the nature of a subsumption.

**subsurface** (sub'sėr"fās), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being or occurring below the surface.

**II.** *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in a space of five dimensions.

**subsynovial** (sub-si-nō'vi-a̤l), *a.* Situated or occurring within a synovial membrane.—**Subsynovial cysts**, cysts caused by distention of the synovial follicles which open into joints, due to obstruction of their ducts.

**subtack** (sub'tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, an underlease; a lease, as of a farm or a tenement, granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder.

**subtangent** (sub'tan"je̤nt), *n.* In *analytical geom.*, the part of the axis of abscissas of a curve cut off between the tangent and the ordinate.—**Polar subtangent**, that part of the line through the origin of polar coördinates perpendicular to the radius vector which is cut off between the tangent and the radius vector.

**subtartarean**† (sub-tär-tā'rẹ-a̤n), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus.

The sable *subtartarean* pow'rs. *Pope*, Iliad, xiv. 314.

**subtectacle**† (sub-tek'ta̤-kl), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *tectus*, pp. of *tegere*, cover (see *tect*, *thatch*), + *-acle*.] A tabernacle; a covering.

This is true Faith's intire *subtectacle*. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 20. (*Davies.*)

**subtectal** (sub-tek'ta̤l), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *tectum*, roof, < *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*, *thatch*.] In *ichth.*, a bone of the skull, generally underlying the roof of the cranium behind the orbit, and variously homologized with the orbitosphenoid and with the alisphenoid of higher vertebrates: also used attributively.

**subtegulaneous** (sub-teg-ụ̄-lā'nẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *subtegulaneus*, under the roof, indoor, < *sub*, under, + *tegula*, a tile, a tiled roof: see *tile*.] Under the eaves or roof; within doors. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**subtegumental** (sub-teg-ụ̄-men'tal), *a.* Situated beneath the integument; subcutaneous.

**subtemperate** (sub-tem'pėr-ạ̄t), *a.* Colder than the average climate of the temperate zone: noting the temperature and also other physical conditions of parts of the north temperate zone toward the arctic circle.

**subtemporal** (sub-tem'pọ̄-ral), *a.* Situated beneath a temporal gyrus of the brain.

**subtenancy** (sub'ten'a̤n-si), *n.* An under-tenancy; the holding of a subtenant.

**subtenant** (sub'ten'a̤nt), *n.* A tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

**subtend** (sub-tend'), *v. t.* [< Sp. Pg. *subtender* = It. *suttendere*, < L. *subtendere*, stretch underneath, < *sub*, under, + *tendere*, stretch.] 1. To extend under or be opposite to: a geometrical term: as, the side of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle.

In our sweeping arc from Æschylus to the present time, fifty years *subtend* scarcely any space. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 9.

2. In *bot.*, to embrace in its axil, as a leaf, bract, etc.: as, in many *Compositæ* the florets are *subtended* by bracts called chaff.

**subtense** (sub-tens'), *n.* [< L. *subtensus*, *subtentus*, pp. of *subtendere*, stretch across: see *subtend*.] In *geom.*, a line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc; a line opposite to an angle spoken of.

**subtentacular** (sub-ten-tak'ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* Situated beneath the tentacles or tentacular canal of a crinoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 502.

**subtepid** (sub-tep'id), *a.* Slightly tepid; moderately warm.

**subter-.** [L. *subter*, also *supter*, adv. and prep., below, beneath, in comp. also secretly; with compar. suffix, < *sub*, under, below: see *sub-*.] A prefix in English words, meaning 'under,' 'below,' 'less than': opposed to *super-*.

**subterbrutish** (sub"tėr-brö'tish), *a.* So brutish as to be lower than a brute. [Rare.]

O *subter-brutish!* vile! most vile! *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

**subterete** (sub-tẹ̄-rēt'), *a.* Somewhat terete.

**subterfluent** (sub-tėr'flọ̈-e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *subterfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subterfluere*, flow beneath, < *subter*, beneath, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running under or beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

**subterfluous** (sub-tėr'flọ̈-us), *a.* [< L. as if **subterfluus*, < *subterfluere*, flow beneath: see *subterfluent*.] Same as *subterfluent*.

**subterfuge** (sub'tėr-fūj), *n.* [< F. *subterfuge* = Sp. Pg. *subterfugio* = It. *sutterfugio*, < LL. *subterfugium*, a subterfuge, < L. *subterfugere*, flee by stealth, escape, avoid, < *subter*, secretly, + *fugire*, flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift; an evasion; artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument.

By forgery, by *subterfuge* of law. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 670.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

=**Syn.** *Shift*, etc. (see *evasion*), excuse, trick, quirk, shuffle, pretense, pretext, mask, blind.

**subterminal** (sub-tėr'mi-na̤l), *a.* Nearly terminal; situated near but not at the end. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 186.

**subternatural** (sub-tėr-naṭ'ụ̈-ra̤l), *a.* Below what is natural; less than natural; subnatural.

If we assume health as the mean representing the normal poise of all the mental faculties, we must be content to call hypochondria *subternatural*, because the tone of the instrument is lowered. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 87.

**subterposition** (sub"tėr-pọ̄-zish'o̤n), *n.* The state of lying or being situated under something else; specifically, in *geol.*, the order in which strata are situated one below another.

**subterrane** (sub'tẹ-rān), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *subterrain*, *soubterrain*, F. *souterrain* = Sp. *subterráneo* = Pg. *subterraneo* = It. *sotterraneo*, < L. *subterraneus*, underground, < *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrane*.] **I.** *a.* Underground; subterranean.

A *subterrane* tunnel. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 412.

**II.** *n.* A cave or room under ground. [Poetical and rare.]

**subterraneal**† (sub-tẹ-rā'nē-a̤l), *a.* [< *subterrane* + *-al*.] Same as *subterranean*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

**subterranean** (sub-tẹ-rā'nẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* [< *subterrane* + *-an*.] Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth or under ground.

His taste in cookery, formed in *subterranean* ordinaries and à la mode beefshops, was far from delicate. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson. (*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 721.)

**Subterranean forest**, a submarine, submerged, or buried forest. See *submarine forest* and *forest-bed group*, both under *forest*, and *submerged forest*, under *submerge*.

**subterraneity**† (sub"tẹ-rạ̄-nē'ị-ti), *n.* [< *subterrane* + *-ity*.] A place under ground. [Rare.]

We commonly consider *subterraneities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**subterraneous** (sub-tẹ-rā'nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *subterraneus*, underground: see *subterrane*.] Same as *subterranean*.

**subterraneously** (sub-tẹ-rā'nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a subterraneous manner; under the surface of the earth; hence, secretly; imperceptibly.

Preston, intent on carrying all his points, skilfully commenced with the smaller ones. He winded the duke circuitously—he worked at him *subterraneously*. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 368.

**subterrany**† (sub'tẹ-rạ̄-ni), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *subterraneus*, underground: see *subterrane*.] **I.** *a.* Subterranean.

They [metals] are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under earth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 603.

**II.** *n.* That which lies under ground.

We see that in *subterranies* there are, as the fathers of their tribes, brimstone and mercury. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 354.

**subterrene** (sub-te-rēn'), *a.* [< LL. *subterrenus*, underground, < L. *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrene*.] Subterranean.

For the earth is full of *subterrene* fires, which have evaporated stones, and raised most of these mountains. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 235.

**subterrestrial** (sub-te-res'trị-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground, > *terrestris*, of the earth: see *terrestrial*.] Subterranean.

The most reputable way of entring into this *subterrestrial* country is to come in at the fore-door. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 209. (*Davies.*)

**Subtetramera** (sub-te-tram'ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **subtetramerus*: see *subtetramerous*.]

A division of coleopterous insects, having the tarsi four-jointed with the third joint diminutive and concealed: synonymous with *Cryptotetramera* and *Pseudotrimera*.

**subtetramerous** (sub-te-tram′ẹ-rus), *a.* [‹ NL. **subtetramerus*, ‹ L. *sub*, under, + NL. *tetramerus*, four-parted: see *tetramerous*.] Four-jointed, as an insect's tarsus, but with the third joint very small and concealed under the second; of or pertaining to the *Subtetramera*; pseudotrimerous.

**subthoracic** (sub-thō-ras′ik), *a.* 1. Situated under or below the thorax.—2. Not quite thoracic in position: as, the *subthoracic* ventral fins of a fish.

**subtil**, *a.* An obsolete or archaic form of *subtile* or *subtle*.

**subtile** (sut′il or sub′til), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *subtil, subtyle;* an altered form, to suit the L., of the earlier *sotil, sutil*, etc.; = F. *subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, ‹ L. *subtīlis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate, perhaps ‹ *sub*, under, + *tela*, a web, fabric: see *tela, toil*$^2$.] 1. Tenuous; thin; extremely fine; rare; rarefied: as, *subtile* vapor; *subtile* odors or effluvia; a *subtile* powder; a *subtile* medium. Also *subtle*.

He forges the *subtile* and delicate air into wise and melodious words.
*Emerson*, Nature, p. 49.

2. Delicately constituted, made, or formed; delicately constructed; thin; slender; fine; delicate; refined; dainty. Also *subtle*.

The remenaunt was wel kevered to my pay,
Ryght with a *subtyl* covercheif of Valence,
Ther nas no thikkere clothe of defens.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 272.

Gadere that awey with a *sotil* spone or ellis a fethere.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

When he [the beare] resortethe to the hyllocke where the antes lye hid as in theyr fortresse, he putteth his toonge to one of the ryftes wherof we haue spoken, being as *subtyle* as the edge of a swoorde, and there with continuall lyckynge maketh the place moyst.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 222).

Venustas, in a silver robe, with a thin, *subtile* veil over her hair and it.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.

The more frequently and narrowly we look into them [works of nature], the more occasion we shall have to admire their fine and *subtile* texture, their beauty, and use, and excellent contrivance.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

The virtue acquires its *subtile* charm because considered as an outgrowth of the beautiful, beneficent, and bounteous nature in which it has its root.
*Whipple*, Starr King.

3†. Sharp; penetrating; piercing.

The Monasterie is moist and yᵉ soyle colde, the aire *subtile*, scarce of bread, euil wines, crude waters.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 45.

Pass we the slow Disease, and *subtil* Pain,
Which our weak Frame is destin'd to sustain.
*Prior*, Solomon, iii.

4. Same as *subtle*, 3.

The Develes ben so *subtyle* to make a thing to seme otherwise than it is, for to disceyve mankynde.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 288.

The seyd Walter by hese *sotill* and ungoodly enformacion caused the seyd Duke to be hevy lord to the seyd William.
*Paston Letters*, I. 16.

Now the serpent was more *subtil* than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made.
Gen. iii. 1.

The *subtile* persuasions of Ulisses.
*Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 25.

Wherevnto this *subtile* Savage . . . replyed.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 195.

A most *subtile* wench! how she hath baited him with a viol yonder for a song!
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

But yet I shall remember you of what I told you before, that he [the carp] is a very *subtile* fish, and hard to be caught.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 145.

5. Same as *subtle*, 4.

And [he] made that by *subtyll* conduytes water to be hydde, and to come downe in maner of Rayne.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

With *soutil* pencel depeynted was this storie,
In redoutynge of Mars and of his glorie.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1191.

6. Same as *subtle*, 5.

*Subtille* and sage was he manyfold,
All trouth and verite by hym was vnfold.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5989.

A *subtile* observer would perceive how truly he [Shelley] represents his own time.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 411.

7. Same as *subtle*, 7.

She . . . made her *subtil* werkmen make a shryne
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte tnat she coude espye.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 672.

**subtile†** (sut′il or sub′til), *v.* [‹ ME. *sotilen*, ‹ OF. *soutilier, subtilier*, ‹ ML. *subtiliare*, make thin, contrive cunningly, ‹ L. *subtilis*, thin, subtle: see *subtile*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To contrive or practise cunningly.

Alle thise sciences I my-self *sotiled* and ordeyned,
And founded hem formest folke to deceyue.
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 214.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scheme or plan cunningly.

Eche man *sotileth* a sleight synne forto hyde,
And coloureth it for a kunnynge and a clene lyuynge.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 454.

2. To tamper; meddle.

It is no science for sothe forto *sotyle* inne.
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 183.

**subtilely** (sut′il-li or sub′til-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *subtilly, subtilley;* ‹ *subtile* + *-ly*$^2$. Cf. *subtly*.] 1. In a subtile manner; thinly; finely.

A dram thereof [glass] *subtilley* powdered in butter or paste.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. Artfully; skilfully; subtly.

At night she stal awey ful prively
With her face ywimpled *subtilly*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 797.

Putte it into a uessel of glas clepid amphora, the which *sotely* seele.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

In avoydyng of the payement of the seid vij. c. marc, the seide Sir Robert Wyngfeld *sotylly* hath outlaywed the seide John Lyston in Notyngham shir, be the vertue of qwch outlagare all maner of chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng arn acruwyd on to the Kyng.
*Paston Letters*, I. 41.

A Sot, that has spent £2000 in Microscopes, to find out the Nature of Eals in Vinegar, Mites in a Cheese, and the blue of Plums, which he has *subtilly* found out to be living Creatures.
*Shadwell*, The Virtuoso, i. 1.

**subtileness** (sut′il-nes or sub′til-nes), *n.* [‹ *subtile* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtleness*.] The character or state of being subtile, in any sense.

**subtiliate†** (sub-til′i-āt), *v. t.* [‹ L. *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtile, + *-ate*$^2$.] To make subtile; make thin or rare; rarefy.

Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still.
*Boyle*, Works, III. 39.

**subtiliation†** (sub-til-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *subtiliate* + *-ion*.] The act of making thin, rare, or subtile.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.
*Boyle*, Works, III. 39.

**subtilisation, subtilise**, etc. See *subtilization*, etc.

**subtilism** (sut′i-lizm or sub′ti-lizm), *n.* [‹ *subtile* + *-ism*.] The quality of being subtile, discriminating, or shrewd.

The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 3.

**subtility** (su- or sub-til′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *sübtillity;* ‹ F. *subtilité* = Sp. *sutilidad* = Pg. *subtilidade* = It. *sottilità*, ‹ L. *subtilita(t-)s*, fineness, slenderness, acuteness, ‹ *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtile: see *subtile*.] 1. Subtileness or subtleness; the quality of being subtile or subtle. Also *subtlety*. [Rare.]

Without any of that speculative *subtility* or ambidexterity of argumentation.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

2. A fine-drawn distinction; a nicety. Also *subtlety*.

I being very inquisitiue to know of the *subtillities* of those countreyes [China and Tartary], and especially in matter of learning and of their vulgar Poesie.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.

Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the *subtilities* of logic.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 42.

**subtilization** (sut″i- or sub″ti-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *subtilisation* = Sp. *sutilizacion* = Pg. *subtilizaçäo;* as *subtilize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of making subtile, fine, or thin.—2. In *chem.*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.—3. Nicety in drawing distinctions, etc.

Also spelled *subtilisation*.

**subtilize** (sut′i-līz or sub′ti-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subtilized*, ppr. *subtilizing*. [= F. *subtiliser* = Sp. *sutilizar* = Pg. *subtilizar* = It. *sottilizzare;* as *subtile* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make thin or fine; make less gross or coarse; refine or etherealize, as matter; spin out finely, as an argument.

They spent their whole lives in agitating and *subtilizing* questions of faith.
*Warburton*, Works, IX. viii.

By long brooding over our recollections we *subtilize* them into something akin to imaginary stuff.
*Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

What has been said above, however, in regard to a possible *subtilized* theory applies a fortiori to the coarser theory of Absolute and Relative Time.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

II. *intrans.* To refine; elaborate or spin out, as in argument; make very nice distinctions; split hairs.

In doubtfull Cases he can *subtilize*,
And wyliest pleaders hearts anatomize.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

And Rask, one of the most eminent of modern philologists, has *subtilized* so far upon them [intonations] that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

Seneca, however, in one of his letters (ep. lxxv.), *subtilises* a good deal on this point [that the affections are of the nature of a disease].
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 198.

Also spelled *subtilise*.

**subtilizer** (sut′i- or sub′ti-lī-zėr), *n.* [‹ *subtilize* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which subtilizes; one who makes very nice distinctions; a hair-splitter.

A *subtilizer*, and inventor of unheard-of distinctions.
*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 118. (*Davies.*)

**subtilty** (sut′il-ti or sub′til-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilties* (-tiz). [A form of *subtlety*, partly conformed in mod. use to *subtility:* see *subtlety, subtility*.] 1. The state or character of being subtile; thinness; fineness; tenuity: as, the *subtilty* of air or light; the *subtilty* of a spider's web. Also *subtlety*.

Moderation must be observed, to prevent this fine light from burning, by its too great *subtilty* and dryness.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

2. The practice of making fine-drawn distinctions; extreme niceness or refinement of discrimination; intricacy; complexity. Also *subtlety*.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions.
*Locke*.

The *subtilty* of nature, in the moral as in the physical world, triumphs over the *subtilty* of syllogism.
*Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

*Subtilty* of motives, refinements of feeling, delicacies of susceptibility, were rarely appreciated [by the Romans].
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 236.

3. Same as *subtlety*, 4.

The Sarazines countrefeten it be *sotyltee* of Craft for to disceyven the Cristene Men, as I have seen fulle many a tyme.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.

Put thou thy mayster to no payne
By fraude nor fayned *subtiltie*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

But had of his owne perswaded her by his great *subtiltie*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

His *subtilty* hath chose this doubling line.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Indeed, man is naturally more prone to *subtilty* than open valor, owing to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 350.

He [Washington] had no *subtilty* of character, no cunning; he hated duplicity, lying, and liars.
*Theo. Parker*, Historic Americans, p. 130.

4. Same as *subtlety*, 5.

Loading him with trifling *subtilties*, which, at a proper age, he must be at some pains to forget.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 6.

It is only an elevated mind that, having mastered the *subtilties* of the law, is willing to reform them.
*Sumner*, Orations, I. 162.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

For eld, that in my spirit dulleth me,
Hath of endyting al the *soteltee* [var. *subtilitee*]
Wel ny bereft out of my remembraunce.
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 77.

6†. A delicacy; a carefully contrived dainty.

A bake mete . . . with a *sotelte:* an anteloppe . . . on a sele that saith with scriptour, "beith all gladd & mery that sitteth at this messe."
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7†. An intricate or curious device, symbol, or emblem.

But Grekes have an other *subtiltee:*
Of see quyete up taketh thai maryne
Water purest, oon yere thai lete it fyne,
Wherof thai sayen so maade is the nature
Of bitternesse or salt that it is sure.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

A *subtiltie*, a kyng settyng in a chayre with many lordes about hym, and certayne knyghtes with other people standyng at the bar.
*Leland*, Inthron. of Abp. Warham. (*Richardson.*)

**subtitle** (sub′tī″tl), *n.* 1. A secondary or subordinate title of a book, usually explanatory.

In this first volume of Mr. Van Campen's monograph (the Dutch in the Arctic Seas, Volume I.: A Dutch Arctic Expedition and Route; being a Survey of the North Polar Question, etc.) it is the *sub-title* rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 346.

2. The repetition of the leading words in the full title at the head of the first page of text.

Table and contents, xii, followed by *subtitle* to whist.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 143.

**subtle** (sut′l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *suttle;* ‹ ME. *sotil, sotyl, soutil, subtil, subtyl*, ‹ OF. *sotil, soutil, subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, ‹ L. *subtīlis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate: see *subtile*, a more mod. form of the same word. The *b* in *subtle* and its older forms *subtil*, etc., was silent, as in *debt, doubt*, etc., being, as in those words, inserted in simulation of the orig. L. form. The form *subtil*, used in the authorized version of the Bible, has been retained in the revised version.] 1. Same as *subtile*, 1.

See, the day begins to break,
And the light shoots like a streak
Of *subtle* fire.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

We'll rob the sea, and from the *subtle* air
Fetch her inhabitants to supply our fare.
*Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

2. Same as *subtile*, 2.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so applaud myself in my power, my wit, and my *subtle* contrivances?
*South*, Sermons, III. iii.

Besides functional truth, there is always a *subtle* and highly ornamental play of lines and surfaces in these fanciful creatures [grotesques in medieval sculpture].
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.

3. Sly; insinuating; artful; cunning; crafty; deceitful; treacherous: as, a *subtle* adversary; a *subtle* scheme. Also *subtile*.

Play thou the *subtle* spider; weave fine nets
To ensnare her very life.
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The Cuthi, saith he, were the *sutlest* beggars of all men in the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 495.

4. Cunningly devised; artfully contrived or handled; ingenious; clever: as, a *subtle* stratagem. Also *subtile*.

There is nowhere a more *subtle* machinery than that of the British Cabinet. . . . These things may be pretty safely asserted: that it is not a thing made to order, but a growth; and that no subject of equal importance has been so little studied. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 161.

5. Characterized by acuteness and penetration of mind; sagacious; discerning; discriminating; shrewd; quick-witted: as, a *subtle* understanding; *subtle* penetration or insight. Also *subtile*.

She is too *subtle* for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 79.

Scott . . . evinces no very *subtle* perception of the spiritual mysteries of the universe.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 321.

The brave impetuous heart yields everywhere
To the *subtle*, contriving head.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

The name of the *Subtle* Doctor, we are told, was the thirty-sixth on the list, and the entry recording his death ran as follows:—D. P. Fr. Joannes Scotus, sacræ theologiæ professor, Doctor Subtilis nominatus, quondam lector Coloniæ, qui obiit Anno 1308. vi. Idus Novembris.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 452.

6†. Made carefully level; smooth; even.

Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 20.

The *subtlest* bowling-ground in all Tartary.
*B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

7. Ingenious; skilful; clever; handy: as, a *subtle* operator. Also *subtile*. =**Syn.** 3. *Cunning, Artful, Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*¹), designing, acute, keen, Jesuitical.—5. *Sagacious, Sage, Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), deep, profound.

**subtleness** (sut'l-nes), *n.* [‹ *subtle* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtileness*.] The quality of being subtle, in any sense.

**subtlety** (sut'l-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtleties* (-tiz). [Cf. *subtilty*; ‹ ME. *sotilte, sotylte, sotelte, sutilte*, ‹ OF. *soutilete, soutillete*, later *subtilité* (› E. *subtility*), ‹ L. *subtilita(t-)s*, fineness, slenderness, acuteness: see *subtility*, and cf. *subtle, subtile*.] 1. Same as *subtilty*, 1.

Naught ties the soul, her *subtlety* is such.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, x.

2. Acuteness of intellect; delicacy of discrimination or penetration; intellectual activity; subtility.

Although it may seem that the ability to deceive is a mark of *subtlety* or power, yet the will testifies without doubt of malice and weakness.
*Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

United with much humour fine *subtlety* of apprehension. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 15.

3. Same as *subtilty*, 2.—4. Slyness; artifice; cunning; craft; stratagem; craftiness; artfulness; wiliness. Also *subtilty*.

For, in the wily snake
Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native *subtlety*
Proceeding. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 93.

5. That which is subtle or subtile. Also *subtilty*. (*a*) That which is fine-drawn or intricate.

My father delighted in *subtleties* of this kind, and listened with infinite attention.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

(*b*) That which is intellectually acute or nicely discriminating.

The delicate and infinite *subtleties* of change and growth discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest among poets. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 7.

(*c*) That which is of false appearance; a deception; an illusion. [Rare.]

Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties*.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxviii.

6†. Same as *subtilty*, 6.

At the end of the dinner they have certain *subtleties*, custards, sweet and delicate things.
*Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

**subtle-witted** (sut'l-wit"ed), *a.* Sharp-witted; crafty.

Shall we think the *subtle-witted* French,
Conjurers and sorcerers, . . . have contrived his end?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 25.

**subtly** (sut'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *suttly*; ‹ ME. *sotyly*; ‹ *subtle* + *-ly*². Cf. *subtilely*.] In a subtle manner; with subtlety. (*a*) Ingeniously; cleverly; delicately; nicely.

I know how *suttly* greatest Clarks
Presume to argue in their learned Works.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

In the nice bee what sense so *subtly* true
From poisonous herbs extract the healing dew?
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 219.

Substance and expression *subtly* interblended. *J. Caird.*

(*b*) Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest
How *subtly* to detain thee I devise.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 207.

(*c*) Deceitfully; delusively.

Thou proud dream,
That play'st so *subtly* with a king's repose.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 275.

**subtonic** (sub'ton"ik), *n.* In *music*, the next tone below the upper tonic of a scale; the leading-tone or seventh, as E in the scale of F. Also called *subsemitone*.

**subtorrid** (sub-tor'id), *a.* Subtropical.

**subtract** (sub-trakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, erroneously *substract* (so earlier *substraction* for *subtraction*), after the F. forms, and by confusion with *abstract, extract*; ‹ L. *subtractus*, pp. of *subtrahere* (› It. *sottrarre* = Sp. *subtraer, sustraer* = Pg. *subtrahir* = F. *soustraire* = G. *subtrahiren* = Sw. *subtrahera* = Dan. *subtrahere*), draw away from under, take away by stealth, carry off, ‹ *sub*, under, + *trahere*, draw, drag: see *tract*. Cf. *abstract, extract, protract, retract*, etc.] To withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

All material products consumed by any one, while he produces nothing, are so much *subtracted*, for the time, from the material products which society would otherwise have possessed. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., I. iii. § 4.

=**Syn.** *Subtract, Deduct*. See *deduct*.

**subtracter** (sub-trak'tėr), *n.* [‹ *subtract* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who subtracts.—2. A subtrahend.

**subtraction** (sub-trak'shon), *n.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, *substraction* (= D. *substraktie*), ‹ OF. *substraction, soustraction*, F. *soustraction* = Sp. *sustraccion* = Pg. *subtracção* = It. *sottrazione* = G. *subtraction* = Sw. Dan. *subtraktion*, ‹ L. *subtractio(n-)*, a drawing back, taking away, ‹ *subtrahere*, pp. *subtractus*, draw away, take away: see *subtract*.] 1. The act or operation of subtracting, or taking a part from a whole.

The colour of a coloured object, as seen by transmitted light, is produced by *subtraction* of the light absorbed from the light incident upon the object.
*A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 450.

2. Specifically, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the taking of one number or quantity from another; the operation of finding the difference between two numbers.

*Subtraction* diminisheth a grosse sum by withdrawing of other from it, so that *subtraction* or rebation is nothing else but an arte to withdraw and abate one sum from another, that the remainer may appeare. *Recorde*, Ground of Artes.

3. In *law*, a withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another withdraws it or neglects to perform it.—4. Detraction. [Rare.]

Of Shakspere he [Emerson] talked much, and always without a word of *subtraction*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

**subtractive** (sub-trak'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *subtractivo*; as *subtract* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to subtract; having power to subtract.—2. In *math.*, having the minus sign (−).

**subtrahend** (sub'trą-hend), *n.* [‹ NL. *subtrahendum*, neut. of L. *subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted, fut. pass. part. of *subtrahere*: see *subtract*.] In *math.*, the number to be taken from another (which is called the *minuend*) in the operation of subtraction.

**subtranslucent** (sub-trâns-lū'sent), *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

**subtransparent** (sub-trâns-pãr'ent), *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

**subtransverse** (sub-trâns-vėrs'), *a.* In *entom.*, somewhat broader than long: specifying coxæ which tend to depart from the globose to the transverse form.

**subtreasury** (sub-trez'ū-ri), *n.* A branch of the United States treasury, established for convenience of receipt of public moneys under the independent treasury system, and placed in charge of an assistant treasurer of the United States. There are nine subtreasuries, situated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

**subtriangular** (sub-trī-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Somewhat triangular; three-sided with uneven sides or with the angles rounded off. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 104.

**subtriangulate** (sub-trī-ang'gū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, subtriangular.

**subtribal** (sub'trī-bal), *a.* [‹ *subtribe* + *-al*.] Of the classificatory grade of or characterizing a subtribe.

**subtribe** (sub'trīb), *n.* A division of a tribe; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a section or division of a tribe: a classificatory group of no fixed grade. See *tribe*.

**subtriedral** (sub-trī-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *subtrihedral*. *Owen.*

**subtrifid** (sub-trī'fid), *a.* Slightly trifid.

**subtrigonal** (sub-trig'ō-nal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat trigonal. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX. 449.

**subtrigonate** (sub-trig'ō-nāt), *a.* Same as *subtrigonal*.

**subtrihedral** (sub-trī-hē'dral), *a.* Somewhat prismatic; somewhat like a three-sided pyramid: as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth. Also *subtriedral*.

**subtriple** (sub-trip'l), *a.* Containing a third or one of three parts: as, 3 is *subtriple* of 9; having the ratio 1 : 3.

**subtriplicate** (sub-trip'li-kāt), *a.* In the ratio of the cube roots: thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the *subtriplicate* ratio of *a* to *b*.

**subtrist** (sub-trist'), *a.* [‹ L. *subtristis*, somewhat sad, ‹ *sub*, under, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] Somewhat sad or saddened. [Rare.]

But hey! you look *subtrist* and melancholic.
*Scott*, Abbot, xxix.

**subtrochanteric** (sub-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* Situated below the trochanter.

**subtropic** (sub-trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *subtropical*.

II. *n.* A subtropical region.

There are but two counties [of Florida] in the *sub-tropics*—Dade and Monroe. Of these Dade has the most equable climate. *The Times* (Phila.), May 3, 1886.

**subtropical** (sub-trop'i-kal), *a.* Of a climate or other physical character between tropical and temperate; approaching the tropical or torrid zone in temperature: noting a region on the confines of either tropic, or its plants, animals, and other natural productions: as, *subtropical* America; a *subtropical* fauna or flora.

**subtrude** (sub-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subtruded*, ppr. *subtruding*. [‹ L. *sub*, under, + *trudere*, thrust, press on, drive. Cf. *intrude, extrude, protrude*, etc.] To insert or place under. [Rare.]

**subtutor** (sub'tū"tor), *n.* An under-tutor.

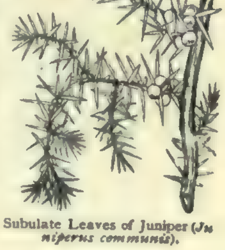
**subtympanitic** (sub-tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* Approaching tympanitic quality.

**subtype** (sub'tip), *n.* In *biol.*, a more special type included in a more general one.

**subtypical** (sub-tip'i-kal), *a.* Not quite typical, or true to the type; somewhat aberrant: noting a condition or relation between typical and aberrant. Compare *attypical, etypical*.

**subucula** (sū-buk'ū-lä), *n.* [L. *subucula*, a man's undergarment, a shirt, ‹ *sub*, under, + **uere*, used also in *exuere*, put off: see *exuviæ*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a man's under-tunic.—2. In the Anglo-Saxon Church, an inner tunic worn under the alb. It seems to have served the purpose of a cassock. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 460.

**Subularia** (sū-bū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the leaves; ‹ L. *subula*, an awl.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Camelineæ*. It is characterized by its growing immersed under water, and by its awl-shaped leaves, and its short ovate-globose turgid silicle, with about four seeds. The original species, *S. aquatica*, is a native of fresh-water lakes of Europe, Siberia, and North America, occurring within the United States in lakes of Maine and New Hampshire, and at Yellowstone lake and Mono Pass, California. A species in Abyssinia is also reported. See *awlwort*.



Subulate Leaves of Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).

**subulate** (sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [‹ NL. *subulatus*, ‹ L.

*subula*, an awl, < *suere*, sew: see *sew*$^{1}$.] Awl-shaped; subuliform; in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, etc., slender, more or less cylindrical, and tapering to a point. See *awl-shaped*, 2.

**subulated** (sū'bụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *subulate* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Same as *subulate*.

**subulicorn** (sū'bụ-li-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *subulicornis*, < L. *subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] I. *a.* Having subulate antennæ, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Subulicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subulicornia*.

**Subulicornia** (sū''bụ-li-kôr'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, in the form *Subulicornes*), < L. *subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of *Neuroptera* containing the *Odonata* of Fabricius, and the *Ephemeræ* or *Agnathi*, or the dragon-flies and May-flies.

**subuliform** (sū'bụ-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *subula*, an awl, + *forma*, form.] Subulate in form; awl-shaped.

**Subulipalpi**† (sū''bụ-li-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *subula*, an awl, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Grandipalpi* by the subulate form of the outer palp. It corresponds to the *Bembidiidæ*.

**subumbonal** (sub-um'bọ-nạl), *a.* Situated under the umbones of a bivalve shell.

**subumbral** (sub-um'brạl), *a.* In *Hydrozoa*, same as *subumbrellar*.

**subumbrella** (sub-um-brel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *subumbrellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *umbrella*.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan, as a jellyfish; the muscular layer beneath the umbrella or swimming-bell of a hydromedusan, continuous with the velum. If such an acaleph is likened to a woman's parasol, lined, then the lining is the subumbrella, the covering being the umbrella. Compare cut under *Discophora*.

**subumbrellar** (sub-um-brel'ạr), *a.* [< *subumbrella* + *-ar*$^{3}$.] Of, or having characters of, a subumbrella.

**subuncinate** (sub-un'si-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly uncinate or hooked.

**subundation**† (sub-un-dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *undare*, overflow: see *ound*, *inundation*.] A flood; a deluge. *Huloet.*

**subungual, subunguial** (sub-ung'gwạl, -gwi-ạl), *a.* Situated under the nail, claw, or hoof.

**Subungulata** (sub-ung-gū-lā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *subungulatus*: see *subungulate*.] 1. The *Ungulata polydactyla*, or polydactyl hoofed quadrupeds, including the existing *Hyracoidea* and *Proboscidea*, with the fossil *Amblypoda*, having a primitive or archetypical carpus, with the os magnum of the distal row of carpal bones articulating mainly with the lunare, or with the cuneiform, but not with the scaphoid. See *Ungulata*.—2†. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of rodents whose claws are somewhat hoof-like, as the paca, agouti, guinea-pig, and capibara. See *Caviidæ*.

**subungulate** (sub-ung'gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *subungulatus*, < L. *sub*, under, + LL. *ungulatus*, ungulate, < L. *ungula*, a hoof.] I. *a.* Hoofed, but with several digits, and thus not typically ungulate; having the characters of the *Subungulata*, 1. See *ungulate*, and compare *solidungulate*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subungulata*, 1, as the elephant or the hyrax.

**suburb** (sub'ėrb), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suburb*, *suburbe*, < OF. *suburbe*, usually in pl. *suburbes*, = Sp. Pg. *suburbio*, < L. *suburbium*, an outlying part of a city, a suburb, < *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] I. *n.* 1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part outside of the city boundaries but adjoining them: often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city: as, a garden situated in the *suburbs* of London. The form *suburbs* was formerly often used as a singular.

> "In the *suburbes* of a toun," quod he,
> "Lurking in hernes and in lanes blynde."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 104.

> From which Northward is the Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence for a good way shoots out a *Suburbs* to the North-east, . . . and each *Suburbs* has its particular Church.
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 213. (*Davies.*)

> A small part only spreads itself on to Bua, where it begins to climb the hills. . . . This outlying part, which contains two churches, may pass as a *suburb*, a Peraia.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 179.

2. The confines; the outskirts.

> The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 773.

> This life of mortal breath
> Is but a *suburb* of the life elysian,
> Whose portal we call Death.
> *Longfellow*, Resignation.

II.† *a.* Suburban; suited to the suburbs, or to the less well regulated parts of a city.

> Now, if I can but hold him up to his height, as it is happily begun, it will do well for a *suburb* humour; we may hap have a match with the city, and play him for forty pound. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

> A low humour, not tinctured with urbanity; fitted to the tastes of the inferior people who usually reside in the suburbs.
> *Whalley*, Note at "humour" in the above passage.

> Some great man sure that 's asham'd of his kindred; perhaps some *Suburbe* Justice, that sits o' the skirts o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

**suburban** (sub-ėr'bạn), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *suburbano*; < L. *suburbanus*, situated near the city (of Rome), < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city.

> The old ballad of King Christian
> Shouted from *suburban* taverns.
> *Longfellow*, To an Old Danish Song-book.

II. *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs of a city.

**suburbanism** (sub-ėr'bạn-izm), *n.* [< *suburban* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being suburban. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, II. xi.

**suburbed** (sub'ėrbd), *a.* [< *suburb* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a suburb. [Rare.]

> Bottreaux Castle, . . . *suburbed* with a poore market town. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 120.

**suburbial**† (sub-ėr'bi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *suburbium*, suburb (see *suburb*), + *-al*.] Same as *suburban*. *T. Warton*, Hen. IV., i. 2., note.

**suburbian**† (sub-ėr'bi-ạn), *a.* [< OF. *suburbien*, < ML. **suburbianus*, < L. *suburbium*, suburb: see *suburb*. Cf. *suburban*.] Same as *suburban*. *Dryden*, Mac Flecknoe, l. 83.

> Take me e're a shop *suburbian*
> That selles such ware.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

**suburbican**† (sub-ėr'bi-kạn), *a.* [For *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburban*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 27. (*Davies.*)

**suburbicarian** (sub-ėr-bi-kā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< LL. *suburbicarius*, situated near the city (of Rome), < L. *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*, *suburban*.] Being near the city: an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. The name *suburbicarian churches* is by some restricted to those that are within a hundred miles of Rome, or, as at a later period, the districts in central and southern Italy and the Italian islands, since this circuit was under the authority of the prefect of the city. Certain Roman Catholic scholars, however, consider it to have included and still to include all the churches of the Western Church.

> The Pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.
> *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

**suburbicary** (sub-ėr'bi-kạ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *suburbicarius*: see *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburbicarian*.

**subursine** (sub-ėr'sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Somewhat ursine; bear-like to some extent; representing the arctoid series of carnivores subtypically; procyoniform or racoon-like.

II. *n.* A subursine carnivore; one of several small animals of the arctoid or ursine series, as the racoon, the coati, and the panda.

**subvaginal** (sub-vaj'i-nạl), *a.* Placed within or on the inner side of a vaginal or sheathing membrane.

**subvarietal** (sub-vā-rī'e-tạl), *a.* Varying slightly; having the character of a subvariety.

**subvariety** (sub-vā-rī'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *subvarieties* (-tiz). A subordinate variety; the further and minor modification of a variety; a strain differing little from one more comprehensive, as among domestic animals or cultivated plants.

**subvene** (sub-vēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subvened*, ppr. *subvening*. [< F. *subvenir* = Sp. *subvenir*, relieve, supply, < L. *subvenire*, come to aid, relieve, succor, < *sub*, under, + *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *convene*, etc.] To come under, as a support or stay; arrive or happen, especially so as to prevent or obviate something.

> A future state must needs *subvene*, to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin.
> *Warburton*, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iv.

**subventaneous**† (sub-ven-tā'nẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *ventus*, wind, + *-aneous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by wind; windy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

**subvention** (sub-ven'shọn), *n.* [< F. *subvention* = Sp. *subvencion*, < LL. *subventio(n-)*, a rendering of aid, assistance, < L. *subvenire*, relieve, subvene: see *subvene*.] 1. The act of coming under.

> The *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground. *Stackhouse.*

2. The act of coming to the relief of some one; something granted in aid; support; subsidy. For specific use, see under *subsidy*.

> The largesses to the Roman people, and the *subventions* to the provinces in aid of sufferers from earthquakes.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 131.

=**Syn.** 2. *Subsidy, Subvention.* See *subsidy*.

**subvention** (sub-ven'shọn), *v. t.* [< *subvention*, *n.*] To give aid to; assist pecuniarily.

> The Revue Européenne (1859) was at first *subventioned*, like the Revue Contemporaine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 540.

**subventitious** (sub-ven-tish'us), *a.* [< *subvent-ion* + *-itious*.] Affording subvention or relief; aiding; supporting. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 33.

**subvermiform** (sub-vėr'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *vermis*, a worm, + *forma*, form.] Shaped somewhat like a worm.

**subverse**† (sub-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *subversus*, pp. of *subvertere*, subvert: see *subvert*.] To subvert. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

**subversed** (sub'vėrst), *a.* Same as *suversed*.

**subversion** (sub-vėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *subversion* = Sp. *subversion*, *suversion* = Pg. *subversão* = It. *suvversione*, < L. *subversio(n-)*, an overthrow, ruin, destruction, < *subvertere*, overturn, subvert: see *subvert*.] 1. The act of subverting or overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; entire overthrow; utter ruin; destruction.

> *Subversion* of thy harmless life.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 208.

> The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber.
> *Evelyn.*

> Nothing can be so gratifying and satisfactory to a rightly disposed mind as the *subversion* of imposture by the force of ridicule. *Landor*, Lucian and Timotheus.

2. The cause of overthrow or destruction.

> It may be truly affirm'd he [the Pope] was the *subversion* and fall of that Monarchy, which was the hoisting of him.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

=**Syn.** 1. Overturning, downfall, demolition. See *subvert*.

**subversionary** (sub-vėr'shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *subversion* + *-ary*.] Destructive; subversive.

**subversive** (sub-vėr'siv), *a.* [= F. *subversif* = Sp. *subversivo*, *suversivo* = Pg. *subversivo*; as *subverse* + *-ive*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin: with *of*.

> Utterly *subversive of* liberty.
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 25.

> From mere superstition may arise a systematized polytheism, which in every stage of growth or decay is *subversive of* all high religious aims.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 28.

**subvert** (sub-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *subvertir* = Sp. *subvertir* = Pg. *subverter* = It. *sovvertere*, *sovvertire*, < L. *subvertere*, overturn, upset, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, etc.] To overthrow; overturn; ruin utterly; destroy.

> Wo worth these gifts! they *subvert* justice every where.
> *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Those bookes tend not so moch to corrupt honest liuing as they do to *subuert* trewe Religion.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

> Razeth your cities and *subverts* your towns.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 65.

> The tempest of wind being south-west, which *subverted*, besides huge trees, many houses.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 17, 1662.

> This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge.
> *Locke.*

> In Rome the oligarchy was too powerful to be *subverted* by force. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=**Syn.** *Overthrow*, *Invert*, etc. See *overturn*.

**subvertebral** (sub-vėr'tẹ-brạl), *a.* Placed under a vertebra; lying under the vertebral or spinal column; subspinal or hypaxial.—**Subvertebral aorta**, the aorta; especially, one of the primitive aortæ, as distinguished from the definitive aorta. See *aorta*.—**Subvertebral chevron-bone** or **wedge-bone.** See *wedge-bone*, and cut under *chevron-bone*.

**subverted, subvertent** (sub-vėr'ted, -tẹnt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

**subverter** (sub-vėr'tėr), *n.* [< *subvert* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who subverts; an overthrower. *Waterland*, On Occasional Reflections, i., App.

**subvertible** (sub-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *subvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being subverted.

**subvertical** (sub-vėr'ti-kạl), *a.* Almost vertical or perpendicular.

**subverticillate** (sub-vėr'ti-sil-āt), *a.* Imperfectly verticillate; forming or disposed in an incomplete or irregular whorl or verticil.

**subvesicular** (sub-vẹ̄-sik′ụ̄-lär), *a.* Somewhat vesicular; imperfectly vesicular.

**subvirate** (sub′vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *viratus*, manly, < *vir*, man: see *virile*.] One having an imperfectly developed manhood. [Rare.]

Even these poor New England Brahmins of ours, *subvirates* of an organizable base as they often are, count as full men if their courage is big enough for the uniform which hangs so loosely about their slender figures.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 9.

**subvirile** (sub-vir′il), *a.* Deficient in virility. *Roger North*, Examen, III. vii. § 62.

**subvitreous** (sub-vit′rẹ̄-us), *a.* More or less imperfectly vitreous; vitreous in part.

**sub voce** (sub vō′sē). [L.: *sub*, under; *voce*, abl. of *vox*, voice, a word: see *voice*.] Under a word specified: a common dictionary reference. Abbreviated *s. v.*

**subway** (sub′wā), *n.* An underground way; an underground passage for traffic, or to contain gas- and water-mains, telegraph-wires, etc.

**subworker** (sub′wėr″kėr), *n.* A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

**subzonal** (sub-zō′nal), *a.* 1. Somewhat zonal or zonary, as the placenta of some mammals.— 2. Lying below a zone, belt, or girdle: noting a membrane between the zona radiata and the umbilical vesicle of a mammalian embryo.

**subzone** (sub′zōn), *n.* A subdivision of a zone. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 403.

**suc-**. See *sub-*.

**succade** (su-kād′), *n.* [Also *sucket* (as if < *suck*¹ + *-et*); appar. < L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, liquor, + *-ade*¹.] A sweetmeat; green fruits and citron, candied and preserved in syrup. *Defoe.*—**Succade gourd.** See *squash*².

**succatush**†, *n.* Same as *succotash*. *J. F. Cooper.*

**succedaneous** (suk-sẹ̄-dā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *succedaneus*, *succidaneus*, that follows after or fills the place of something, < *succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] Pertaining to or acting as a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.—**Succedaneous end**, an end sought in default of the principal end.

**succedaneum** (suk-sẹ̄-dā′nẹ̄-um), *n.*; pl. *succedanea* (-ạ̈). [NL., neut. of *succedaneus*: see *succedaneous*.] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is used for something else; a substitute.

I would have a gentleman know how to make these medicines himself, and afterwards prepare them with his own hands, it being the manner of apothecaries so frequently to put in the *succedanea* that no man is sure to find with them medicines made with the true drugs which ought to enter into the composition when it is exotic or rare. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

Prudence . . . is a happy *succedaneum* to genius.
*Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

**Caput succedaneum.** See *caput*.

**succedent**† (suk-sē′dent), *n.* [< ME. *succedent*, < L. *succeden(t-)s*, ppr. of *succedere*, follow after: see *succeed*.] 1. A follower; a succeeder.

So maketh to crafte nature a *succedent*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

2. That which follows or results.

Such is the mutability of the inconstant Vulgar, desirous of new things but never contented, despising the time being, extolling that of their forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the *succedent*.
*E. Fannant* (?), Hist. of Edw. II., p. 143.

3. In *astrol.*, a house about to succeed or follow the angular houses. The succedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. *Skeat.*

The lord of the assendent, sey they, . . . is fortunate whan he . . . is in a *succedent*, whereas he is in his dignite and conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes and wel resceived. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 4.

**succeed** (suk-sēd′), *v.* [< OF. *succeder*, F. *succéder* = Sp. *suceder* = Pg. *succeder* = It. *succidere*, *soccidere*, succeed, < L. *succedere*, go below, go under, go from under, mount, also go near, come near, approach, follow after, follow, succeed, go well, prosper, < *sub*, under, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To follow; come after; be subsequent or consequent to.

The curse of heaven and men *succeed* their evils!
*Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 104.

Those destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 4.

Hypocrisy in one age is generally *succeeded* by atheism in another. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

2. To take the place of; be heir or successor to.

Not Amurath an Amurath *succeeds*,
But Harry Harry. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 48.

3. To fall heir to; inherit. [Rare.]

Else let my brother die,
If not a feodary, but only he
Owe and *succeed* thy weakness.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 123.

4†. To prosper; give success to.

God was pleased so far to *succeed* their . . . endeavours that a stop was put to the fury of the fire.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To follow; be subsequent; come after; come next; come in the place of another or of that which has preceded.

Enjoy, till I return,
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 535.

The pure law
Of mild equality and peace *succeeds*
To faiths which long have held the world in awe.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, iv. 15.

The *succeeding* Legend has long been an established favourite with all of us. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

2. To become heir; take the place of one who has died; specifically, to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 39.

Rodolph *succeeded* in the See of Canterbury, but not till five Years after the Death of Anselm.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

3. To come down by order of succession; descend; devolve.

A ring the county wears
That downward hath *succeeded* in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7. 23.

4. To arrive at a happy issue; be successful in any endeavor; meet with success; obtain the object desired; accomplish what is attempted or intended.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*

The surest way not to fail is to determine to *succeed*.
*Sheridan.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

5. To terminate according to desire; turn out successfully; have the desired result: as, his plan *succeeded* admirably.—6†. To descend.

Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*?
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, v.

7†. To approach by following. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 8.=**Syn.** 1. *Follow, Succeed, Ensue.* See *follow*.—4 and 5. To prosper, flourish, thrive.

**succeedant** (suk-sē′dant), *a.* [< F. *succédant*, < L. *succeden(t-)s*, following: see *succedent*.] In *her.*, following; especially, following one another: noting several bearings of the same sort, especially beasts or birds.

**succeeder** (suk-sē′dėr), *n.* [< *succeed* + *-er*¹.] One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 5. 30.

**succeeding** (suk-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *succeed*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who succeeds.— 2†. Consequence; result.

*Laf.* Is it not a language I speak?
*Par.* A most harsh one, and not to be understood without bloody *succeeding*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 199.

**succent** (suk-sent′), *v. t.* [< L. *succentus*, pp. of *succinere*, *succanere*, sing to, accompany, agree, < *sub*, under, + *canere*, sing: see *chant*.] To sing the close or second part of. See the quotation. [Rare.]

One voice sang the first part of a verse (as we say, incepted it), and the rest of the congregation all together *succented* it—that is, sang the close of it.
*Dict. of Christ. Antiq.*, p. 1744.

**succentor** (suk-sen′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *succentor*, an accompanier in singing, a promoter, < L. *succinere*, *succanere*, sing to, accompany, agree: see *succent*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) One who sings a lower or bass part. (*b*) A precentor's deputy; a subchanter charged with the performance of the precentor's duties in his absence or under his direction. Also *subcantor*, *subchanter*.—2†. An inciter.

The prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

**succenturiate**†, *v. t.* [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp. of *succenturiare*, receive into a century, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *centuria*, a century: see *century*.] To fill up the number of (a band of soldiers). *Bailey*, 1731.

**succenturiate** (suk-sen-tū′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Secondary or subsidiary to; substituted for, or as it were taking the place of: applied in anatomy to the adrenals or suprarenal capsules, formerly called *renes succenturiati*.

**success** (suk-ses′), *n.* [= OF. *succes*, *succez*, F. *succès* = Sp. *suceso* = Pg. *successo* = It. *successo*, < L. *successus*, an advance, a succession, a happy issue, success, < *succedere*, pp. *successus*, follow, go well, succeed: see *succeed*.] 1†. Succession; order of sequence. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 394.

Then all the sonnes of these five brethren raynd
By dew *successe*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 45.

2. The termination of any affair, whether happy or (now rarely) unhappy; issue; result; consequence.

Go bid the priests do present sacrifice,
And bring me their opinions of *success*.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 5.

In Italy the Spaniard hath also had ill *successes* at Piombino and Porto-longone. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.

3. A favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; prosperous issue; often, specifically, the gaining of money, position, or other advantage.

Or teach with more *success* her son
The vices of the time to shun.
*Waller*, Epitaph on Sir George Speke.

The good humour of a man elated by *success* often displays itself towards enemies. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

They follow *success*, and not skill. Therefore, as soon as the *success* stops and the admirable man blunders, they quit him; . . . and they transfer the repute of judgment to the next prosperous person who has not yet blundered.
*Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

*Success* in its vulgar sense, the gaining of money and position. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

4. A successful undertaking or attempt; what is done with a favorable result: as, political or military *successes*.

Could any Soul have imagined that this Isle [Great Britain] would have produc'd such Monsters as to rejoice at the Turks good *Successes* against Christians?
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 62.

5. One who or that which succeeds, especially in a way that is public or notorious: as, the speech was a *success*; he is a social *success*. [Colloq.]

**successantly**†, *adv.* In succession. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4. 113.

**successary**†, *n.* [< *success* + *-ary*.] Succession. [Rare.]

The glory
Of my peculiar honours, not deriv'd
From *successary*, but purchas'd with my bloud.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

**successful** (suk-ses′fụl), *a.* [< *success* + *-ful*.] Having or resulting in success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment of what is wished or intended; often, specifically, having succeeded in obtaining riches, high position, or other objects of ambition; prosperous; fortunate.

And welcome, nephews, from *successful* wars.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 172.

But, besides the tempting profits of an author's night, which . . . could hardly average less than from three to four hundred pounds, there was nothing to make the town half so fond of a man . . . as a *successful* play.
*J. Forster*, Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, p. 377.

=**Syn.** *Prosperous*, etc. (see *fortunate*); effectual.

**successfully** (suk-ses′fụl-i), *adv.* In a successful manner; with a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

**successfulness** (suk-ses′fụl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

**succession** (suk-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< F. *succession* = Sp. *sucesion* = Pg. *successão* = It. *successione*, < L. *successio(n-)*, a following after, a coming into another's place, succession, success, < *succedere*, pp. *successus*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; also, a series of things following one another, either in time or in place.

Another idea . . . is . . . constantly offered us by what passes in our own minds; and that is the idea of *succession*. For if we look immediately into ourselves, and reflect on what is observable there, we shall find our ideas always . . . passing in train, one going and another coming without intermission.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. vii. 9.

The *succession* of his ideas was now rapid.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

The leaves of "evergreens" . . . are not cast off until the appearance of a new *succession*.
*W. B. Carpenter*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 418.

The *succession* of certain strong emotions passed through yesterday is easier to recall than the emotions themselves.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 105.

2. The act or right of succeeding to the place, proper dignity, functions, or rights of another; the act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, etc., held by another: as, he holds the property by the title of *succession*; also, a line of persons so succeeding.

Slander lives upon *succession*,
For ever housed where it gets possession.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 105.

Especially—(*a*) The act of succeeding under established custom or law to the dignity and rights of a sovereign; also, a line of sovereigns thus following one another.

King Richard being dead, the Right of *Succession* remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffery Plantagenet.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 68.

These 2 Kings they have at present are not any way related in their Descent or Families, nor could I learn how long their Government has continued in the present form; but it appears to have been for some *successions*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 67.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the *succession*.
*Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

Although their [the Beauforts'] legitimation by pope and parliament was complete, they were excluded from the *succession* by Henry IV. so far as he had power to do it.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 347.

(*b*) *Eccles.*, the act of succeeding to clerical office or receiving transmitted authority through ordination; a series of persons so succeeding. See *apostolic succession*, under *apostolic*.

We can justify that [mission] of our fathers by an uninterrupted *succession* from Christ himself: a *succession* which hath already continued longer than the Aaronical priesthood, and will, we doubt not, still continue till the church militant and time itself shall be no more.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xviii.

3. An order or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

Cassibelan, . . . for him
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 8.

4. In *biol.*, descent with modification in unbroken evolutionary series; the sequence of organic forms thus developed; the fact or the result of evolution or development along any line of descent or during any period of time.—5†. A person succeeding to rank, office, or the like. *Milton.*—6. In *music*, same as *progression* (of parts) or as *sequence*, 5.—7. In *psychol.*, suggestion; association. *Sir W. Hamilton.*—**Apostolic succession.** See *apostolic*.—**Arms of succession**, in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*d*).—**Conjunct succession.** Same as *conjunct motion* (which see, under *conjunct*).—**Law of succession**, the law regulating inheritance. (See *descent* and *distribution*.) In civil law succession is either *singular* or *universal*. It is the former when it passes one or more separate rights, the latter when all the rights as an aggregate are considered to pass.—**Lucrative succession.** See *lucrative*.—**Right of succession**, the right to succeed; the right to take by succession.—**Succession Act, Succession to the Crown Act.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under *limitation*.—**Succession bath**, a bath in which cold and hot water are alternately applied.—**Succession Duty Act**, an English statute of 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 51) which imposed a tax upon property transmitted by will or operation of law. A class of somewhat similar statutes is known as *collateral-inheritance tax laws*.—**Succession of crops**, in *agri.*, the rotation of crops. See *rotation*.—**Succession tax**, in *law*, a tax on property passing by succession; a tax on the devolution of property by inheritance or will. A collateral-inheritance tax is a succession tax on the devolution of property on others than direct descendants or progenitors. A legacy tax is a succession tax on devolution in some or all cases by will.—**Teeth of succession.** See *tooth*.—**Title by succession.** (*a*) Title acquired by inheritance, etc. (*b*) More specifically, the continuity of title in a corporation notwithstanding successive changes of membership.—**Wars of succession**, wars undertaken for the purpose of settling a disputed succession to a throne. The most notable are those of the Spanish Succession (1701–13), of the Austrian Succession (1741–8), and of the Bavarian Succession (1778–9).

**successional** (suk-sesh'o̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *succession* + *-al*.] Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive: as, "*successional* tooth," *Owen*, Anat. of Vertebrates, § 70.

**successionally** (suk-sesh'o̤n-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a successional manner; by way of succession.

**successionist** (suk-sesh'o̤n-ist), *n.* [< *succession* + *-ist*.] One who insists on the validity and necessity of a given succession of persons or events; especially, one who adheres to the doctrine of apostolic succession.

**successive** (suk-ses'iv), *a.* [= F. *successif* = Sp. *sucesivo* = Pg. It. *successivo*, < ML. *successivus*, successive, < L. *succedere*, pp. *successus*, succeed: see *succeed*, *success*.] 1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, either in time or in place, as a series of persons or things; consecutive.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

2†. Inherited by succession; having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; hereditary.

And countrymen, my loving followers,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 4.

This function is *successiue*, and by tradition they teach their eldest sonnes the mysterie of this iniquitie.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 752.

**Successive indorsements.** See *indorsement*, 3 (*a*).

**successively** (suk-ses'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In succession; in a series or uninterrupted order, one following another.

These wet and dry Seasons do as *successively* follow each other as Winter and Summer do with us.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

2. By order of succession and inheritance.

But as *successively* from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 135.

3†. Successfully; fully; completely; entirely. *Fairfax.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**successiveness** (suk-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being successive. *Bailey.*

**successless** (suk-ses'les), *a.* [< *success* + *-less*.] Without success.

*Successless* wars, and poverty behind.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 587.

**successlessly** (suk-ses'les-li), *adv.* In a successless manner; without success. *Imp. Dict.*

**successlessness** (suk-ses'les-nes), *n.* The state of being successless; want of success. *Imp. Dict.*

**successor** (suk-ses'o̤r), *n.* [< F. *successeur* = Sp. *sucesor* = Pg. *successor* = It. *successore*, < L. *successor*, a follower, one who succeeds, < *succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] One who or that which succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *predecessor*.

I here declare you rightful *successor*,
And heir immediate to my crown.
*Dryden*, Secret Love, v. 1.

The splendid literature of the classic period in Greece and Rome had no *successors*, but only the feeblest of imitators.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 329.

**Singular successor.** See *singular*.

**successorship** (suk-ses'o̤r-ship), *n.* [< *successor* + *-ship*.] The state or office of a successor; the position of being in the line of succession.

**successory** (suk-ses'ọ̄-ri), *a.* [< LL. *successorius*, of or belonging to succession, < *successor*, one who succeeds: see *successor*.] Of or pertaining to succession.

**succi**, *n.* Plural of *succus*.

**succiduous** (suk-sid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *succiduus*, sinking down, failing, < *succidere*, sink down, < *sub*, under, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*. Cf. *deciduous*.] Ready to fall; falling. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**succiferous** (suk-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *-i-* + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹: see *-ferous*.] Producing or conveying sap. *Imp. Dict.*

**succin** (suk'sin), *n.* [< L. *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber (usually called *electrum*).] Amber.

**succinate** (suk'si-nāt), *n.* [< *succin*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of succinic acid.

**succinated** (suk'si-nā-ted), *a.* [< *succin*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

**succinct** (suk-singkt'), *a.* [= F. *succinct* = Sp. *sucinto* = Pg. It. *succinto*, < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird below or from below, tuck up, < *sub*, under, + *cingere*, gird: see *cincture*.] 1. Drawn up, or held up, by or as by a girdle or band; passed through the girdle, as a loose garment the folds of which are so retained; hence, unimpeded. [Rare.]

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 643.

Over her broad brow in many a round, . . .
*Succinct*, as toil prescribes, the hair was wound
In lustrous coils, a natural diadem.
*Lowell*, Ode for Fourth of July, 1876, i. 1.

2. Compressed into a small compass, especially into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; short; brief; concise; terse: as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Hee [man] is stiled a little and *succinct* world within himselfe. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 83.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take away nothing without losse, and that losse to be manifest.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*,
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 235.

3. In *entom.*, girdled, as a lepidopterous pupa; having the character of those chrysalids which are supported by a silken thread around the middle. See cut *b* under *Papilionidæ*.=**Syn. 2.** *Condensed*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

**succinctly** (suk-singkt'li), *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely; tersely: as, the facts were *succinctly* stated.

**succinctness** (suk-singkt'nes), *n.* The state or character of being succinct; brevity; conciseness; terseness: as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

**succinctorium** (suk-singk-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *succinctoria* (-a̤). [LL., < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird: see *succinct*.] A vestment worn on solemn occasions by the Pope, similar in shape to a maniple, and hanging on his left side from a cincture or girdle (also called *succinctorium* or *subcingulum*) answering to the lower of the two girdles formerly worn by bishops with a similar pendent ornament, sometimes on both sides. It has been variously explained as originally a towel or cloth, and connected by some with the gremial or the Greek epigonation, or as a purse, at first a pair of purses. It has embroidered upon it an Agnus Dei bearing a banner. Also *subcinctorium*.

**succinctory** (suk-singk'tọ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *succinctories* (-riz). [< LL. *succinctorium*: see *succinctorium*.] Same as *succinctorium*.

**Succinea** (suk-sin'ẹ̄-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Drapiez), < L. *succineus*, *sucineus*, of amber, < *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber: see *succin*.] The typical genus of *Succineidæ;* the amber-snails. Also *Succinæa*, *Succinia*.

**Succineidæ** (suk-si-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Succinea* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Succinea*. The shell is more or less developed, spiral, thin, and transparent; the mantle is more or less included; the jaw is surmounted by an accessory quadrangular plate; and the teeth are differentiated into three kinds.

**succinic** (suk-sin'ik), *a.* [< *succin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.—**Succinic acid**, $C_4H_6O_4$, a dibasic acid crystallizing in white monoclinic tables having a faint acid taste and quite soluble in water. It is obtained by the dry distillation of amber, by the fermentation of calcium malate, and in small amount is a product of a variety of fermentations. It was formerly employed in medicine, under the name of *salt of amber*. Also called *acid of amber*.

**succinite** (suk'si-nīt), *n.* [< *succin* + *-ite*².] 1. An amber-colored variety of lime-garnet.—2. A name given to amber.

**succinous** (suk'si-nus), *a.* [< L. *succinus*, *sucinus*, of amber: see *succin*.] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

**succirubra-bark** (suk-si-rö'brä̤-bärk), *n.* [< NL. *succirubra*, specific name, fem. of **succiruber*, < L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *ruber*, red: see *red*.] The bark of *Cinchona succirubra;* red cinchona.

**succise** (suk-sīs'), *a.* In *bot.*, appearing as if cut or broken off at the lower end. *A. Gray.*

**succision**† (suk-sizh'o̤n), *n.* [< LL. *succisio*(*n-*), a cutting off or away, < L. *succidere*, pp. *succisus*, cut off, cut from below, < *sub*, under, + *cædere*, cut.] The act of cutting off or down.

In the *succision* of trees. *Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**succivorous** (suk-siv'ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as an insect.

**succlamation**† (suk-lạ̄-mā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *succlamatio*(*n-*), a crying out, < *succlamare*, cry out, exclaim after or in reply, < *sub*, under, after, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*.] A shouting after; a calling after, as to deter.

Why may we not also, by some such *succlamations* as these, call off young men to the better side?
*Plutarch's Morals* (trans.), iii. 412.

**succor, succour** (suk'o̤r), *v. t.* [< ME. *socouren*, *sokouren*, *soucouren*, *socoren*, *sucuren*, < OF. *sucurre*, *soscorre*, *soscorrer*, *soscorrir*, later *secourir*, F. *secourir* = Pr. *socorre*, *secorre*, *secorrer* = Sp. *socorrer* = Pg. *soccorrer* = It. *soccorrere*, < L. *succurrere*, *subcurrere*, run under, run to the aid of, aid, help, succor, < *sub*, under, + *currere*, run: see *current*.] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; assist and deliver from suffering.

And anon the Cristene men kneleden to the grounde, and made hire preyeres to God, to *sokoure* hem.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

He is able to *succour* them that are tempted. Heb. ii. 18.

Bethink thee, mayest thou not be born
To raise the crushed and *succor* the forlorn?
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

**succor, succour** (suk'o̤r), *n.* [< ME. *socour*, *socours*, *socurs*, *sucurs*, < OF. *sucurs*, *secours*, *souscors*, F. *secours* = Pr. *socors*, *secors* = Sp. *socorro* = Pg. *soccorro* = It. *soccorso*, < ML. *succursus*, help, succor, < L. *succurrere*, help, succor: see *succor*, *v.*] 1. Aid; help; assistance.

Thus, alas! withouten his *socours*,
Twenty tyme yswowned hath she thanne.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1341.

My noble father, . . .
Flying for *succour* to his servant.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 109.

She . . . knew them all, had studied their wants, had again and again felt in what way they might best be succored, could the means of *succor* only be found.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

2. The person or thing that brings relief; especially, troops serving as an aid or assistance.

Than com the *socours* on bothe sides, and ther be-gan the bataile a-bowte Gawein fell and longe lastinge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

The levied *succours* that should lend him aid.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 23.

Take up the bodies; mourn in heart, my friends;
You have lost two noble *succours*; follow me.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

**succorable, succourable** (suk'ọr-a̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *secourable*; as *succor* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being succored or relieved; admitting of succor.—2†. Affording succor or relief; helpful; helping.

The goodness of God, which is very *succourable*, serveth for feet and wings to his servants that are wrongfully traduced. *Cleaver*, The Book of Proverbs, p. 434. (*Latham.*)

**succorer, succourer** (suk'ọr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *socorour*; < *succor* + *-er*¹.] One who succors, or affords assistance or relief; a helper; a deliverer.

*Socorourris* of the said fraternite.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

She hath been a *succourer* of many, and of myself also.
Rom. xvi. 2.

**succoress†** (suk'ọr-es), *n.* [< *succor* + *-ess*.] A female helper.

Of trauayl of Troians, O Queene, thee *succeres* only.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, i.

**succorless, succourless** (suk'ọr-les), *a.* [< *succor* + *-less*.] Destitute of succor, help, or relief. *Drayton*, Queen Isabella to Rich. II.

**succory** (suk'ọ̄-ri), *n.* [A corruption of *cichory*, now *chicory*: see *chicory*.] The chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*. See *chicory*.—**Blue succory**, the blue cupidone. See *Catananche*.—**Gum succory**, an Old World composite plant, *Chondrilla juncea*, with straggling branches and small yellow heads, the leaves small except the radical. A narcotic gum is said to be obtained from it on the island of Lemnos. The plant is abundantly naturalized in Maryland and Virginia.—**Lamb's-succory**, a low stemless composite herb, *Arnoseris pusilla*, found in central and northern Europe. The scapes bear single small yellow heads.—**Poisonous succory**, *Hyoseris* (*Aposeris*) *fœtida*.—**Swine's-succory**, the hog-succory or the lamb's-succory. Also called *dwarf nipplewort*.—**Wild succory**, the common or wild chicory. (See also *hog-succory*.)

**succose** (suk'ōs), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *-ose*.] Full of juice.

**succotash** (suk'ọ-tash), *n.* [Also *succatash*, *suckatash*, *succatush*; < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett *msickquatash*).] A dish consisting of Indian corn (maize) and beans, variously prepared. The early settlers in New England and Virginia found it a favorite dish among the Indians. In winter it was and still is in some parts of New England prepared from hulled corn and dried beans, but it usually consists of green corn and beans, with or without a piece of salt pork or other meat.

According to him [Roger Williams, Key, pp. 208, 221], the Indian *msickquatash* was boiled corn whole.
*Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, IV. 188, note.

The wise Huron is welcome; . . . he is come to eat his *succatush* with his brothers of the lakes.
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxviii.

By and by, the old woman poured the contents of the pot into a wooden trough, and disclosed a smoking mess of the Indian dish denominated *succotash*—to wit, a soup of corn and beans, with a generous allowance of salt pork.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 157.

**succour, succourable**, etc. See *succor*, etc.

**succub** (suk'ub), *n.* [< F. *succube*, < L. *succuba*: see *succuba*.] Same as *succuba*.

**succuba** (suk'ụ̄-bä̤), *n.*; pl. *succubæ* (-bē). [< L. *succuba*, *subcuba*, m. and f., one who has sexual connection with another, a strumpet, < *succumbere* (cf. *succubare*), lie under: see *succumb*.] A female demon fabled to have sexual connection with men in their sleep.

We'll call him Cacodemon, with his black gib there, his *succuba*, his devil's seed, his spawn of Phlegethon, that, o' my conscience, was bred o' the spume of Cocytus.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

**succubate** (suk'ụ̄-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *succubated*, ppr. *succubating*. [< L. *succubatus*, pp. of *succubare*, lie under: see *succuba*.] To have carnal knowledge of (a man), as a succuba.

**succubine** (suk'ụ̄-bin), *a.* [< *succuba* + *-ine*¹.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a succuba.

Oh happy the slip from his *Succubine* grip
That saved the Lord Abbot.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 254.

**succubous** (suk'ụ̄-bus), *a.* [< L. *succumbere*, lie under (see *succuba*), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the anterior margin of one leaf passing beneath the posterior margin of that succeeding it: opposed to *incubous*: noting the foliage of certain of the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

**succubus** (suk'ụ̄-bus), *n.*; pl. *succubi* (-bī). [< ML. *succubus*, a masc. form of L. *succuba*, regarded as fem. only: see *succuba*. Cf. *incubus*.] A demon fabled to have sexual intercourse with human beings in their sleep.

So Men (they say), by Hell's Delusions led,
Have ta'en a *Succubus* to their Bed.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Not Fair.

The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed
That raised the spirit and *succubus*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 236.

**succula** (suk'ụ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *succulæ* (-lē). [Prop. *sucula*; L. *sucula*, a winch, windlass, capstan.] A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round, but no drum.

**succulence** (suk'ụ̄-lẹns), *n.* [< *succulen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The character of being succulent; juiciness: as, the *succulence* of a peach.

**succulency** (suk'ụ̄-lẹn-si), *n.* [As *succulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *succulence*.

**succulent** (suk'ū-lẹnt), *a.* [= F. *succulent* = Sp. *suculento* = Pg. *succulento* = It. *succulento*, L. *succulentus*, *suculentus*, full of juice, sappy, < *succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, < *sugere*, suck: see *suck*¹. Cf. *suck*².] 1. Full of juice; specifically, in *bot.*, juicy; thick and fleshy: noting plants that have the stems or leaves thick or fleshy and juicy, as in the houseleek and live-for-ever, the orders *Cactaceæ*, *Crassulaceæ*, etc.

As the leaves are not *succulent*, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed.
*Cook*, First Voyage, i. 18.

Hence—2. Figuratively, affording mental sustenance; not dry.

It occurred to her that when she had known about them [glimpses of Lingon heraldry] a good while they would cease to be *succulent* themes of converse or meditation, and Mrs. Transome, having known them all along, might have felt a vacuum in spite of them.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xl.

**succulently** (suk'ụ̄-lẹnt-li), *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

**succulous** (suk'ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *succul*(*ent*) + *-ous*.] Succulent. *Imp. Dict.*

**succumb** (su-kum'), *v. i.* [= F. *succomber* = Sp. *sucumbir* = Pg. *succumbir* = It. *succombere*, < L. *succumbere*, lie under, sink down, submit, yield, succumb, < *sub*, under, + *cubare*, lie down.] To sink or give way under pressure or superior force; be defeated; yield; submit; hence, to die.

He, too, had finally *succumbed*, had been led captive in Cæsar's triumph.
*Sir E. Creasy*, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, v.

In general, every evil to which we do not *succumb* is a benefactor. *Emerson*, Compensation.

**succumbent†** (su-kum'bẹnt), *a.* [< *succumben*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, yield: see *succumb*.] Yielding; submissive.

Queen Morphandra . . . useth to make nature herself not only *succumbent* and passive to her desires, but actually subservient and pliable to her transmutations and changes. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 2. (*Davies.*)

**succumbentes** (suk-um-ben'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, fall down: see *succumb*.] The class of penitents also known as *kneelers*.

The *succumbentes* were passing the silver gates on their way out. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 210.

**succursal** (su-kėr'sa̤l), *a.* [< F. *succursale*, an establishment that contributes to the success of another, a subsidiary branch, < ML. *succursus*, aid, help, succor: see *succor*.] Serving as a subsidiary church, or chapel of ease (which see, under *chapel*).

Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its *succursal* churches, its monasteries and convents.
*Milman*, Hist. Latin Christianity, VI. 564.

**succus** (suk'us), *n.*; pl. *succi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, moisture: see *suck*², *succulent*.] 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, juice; one of certain fluid secretions of the body specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *med.*, the extracted juice of different plants: as, *succus liquoritiæ*, Spanish licorice.—**Succus entericus**, intestinal juice, the secretion of the small glands of the intestinal walls. It seems to have more or less feeble amylolytic and proteolytic properties.—**Succus gastricus**, gastric juice.—**Succus pancreaticus**, pancreatic juice.

**succuss** (su-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *succussus*, pp. of *succutere*, fling up, shake up, < *sub*, under, + *quatire*, shake, disturb: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] To shake suddenly for any purpose, as to elicit a splashing sound in pneumothorax.

**succussation** (suk-u-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *succussare*, pp. *succussatus*, shake or jerk up and down, freq. < *succutere*, pp. *succussus*, fling up: see *succuss*.] 1. A trot or trotting. [Rare.]

Lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

2. A shaking; succussion.

By a more frequent and a more convulsive elevation and depression of the diaphragm, and the *succussations* of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter, to drive the gall and other bitter juices from the gall-bladder . . . down into their duodenums.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 22.

**succussion** (su-kush'ọn), *n.* [= F. *succussion*, < L. *succussio*(*n-*), a shaking, < *succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] 1. The act of shaking.—2. A shaking; a violent shock.

If the trunk is the principal seat of lesion, as . . . from violent *succussion*.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 111.

3. A method in physical diagnosis which consists in grasping the thorax between both hands and shaking it quickly to elicit sounds, and thus to detect the presence of liquid, etc., in the pleural sacs.—**Succussion sound**, a splashing sound developed by sudden movements of the body, as in pneumohydrothorax or pneumopyothorax.

**succussive** (su-kus'iv), *a.* [< L. *succussus*, a shaking, jolting, < *succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up-and-down movement.

**such** (such), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *soch*, *soche*; dial. *sich*, *sech*, Sc. *sic*, *sick*, *sik*, etc.; < ME. *such*, *suche*, *soche*, *siche*, also unassibilated *sik*, *sike*, contracted, with loss of *w*, from *swich*, *swech*, *swuch*, *swych*, *swyche*, itself contracted, with loss of *l*, from *swilch*, an assibilated form of *swilc*, *swilk*, *swylk*, < AS. *swylc*, *swilc*, *swelc* = OS. *sulik* = OFries. *sullik*, *sellech*, *selik*, *selk*, *salk*, *sulch*, *sek*, *suk* = MD. *solick*, *solck*, *sulck*, D. *zulk* = MLG. *solik*, *sollik*, *sollek*, *solk*, LG. *sölk*, *sulk*, *suk* = OHG. *sulīh*, *solīh*, *solh*, MHG. *sulich*, *solich*, *solch*, G. *solch* = Icel. *slīkr* (> ME. *slike*) = OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik* = Norw. *slik* = Dan. *slig* = Goth. *swaleiks*, such; < AS., etc., *swā*, so, + *-līc*, an adj. formative connected with *gelīc*, like, *līc*, form, body: see *so*¹ and *like*¹, *-ly*¹, and cf. *which*, Sc. *whilk* and *thilk*, of similar formation with *such*, and *each*, which contains the same terminal element.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of that kind; of the like kind or degree; like; similar. *Such* always implies from its sense a comparison with another thing, either unexpressed, as being involved in the context (as, we have never before seen *such* a sight (sc. as this is); we cannot approve *such* proceedings (sc. as these are); *such* men (sc. as he is) are dangerous), or expressed, *such* being then followed by *as* or *that* before the thing which is the subject of comparison (as, we have never had *such* a time *as* the present; give your children *such* precepts *as* tend to make them wiser and better; the play is not *such that* I can recommend it). *As* in such constructions often becomes by ellipsis the apparent subject of the verb of the second clause: as, *such* persons *as* are concerned in this matter. It is to be noted that, as with other pronominal adjectives, the indefinite article *a* or *an* never immediately precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, or *such* comes after the noun preceded by the article: as, *such a* man; *such an* honor; I never saw a man *such* as he.

Clerkus that knowen this sholde kenne lordes,
What Dauid seide of *suche* men *as* the sauter telleth.
*Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 92.

I am *soche* a fole *that* I love a-nother better than myself, and haue hir lerned so moche, where thourgh I am thus be-closed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 694.

For truly, *such as* the noblemen be, *such* will the people be. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

The variety of the curious objects which it exhibiteth to the spectator is *such that* a man shall much wrong it to speake a little of it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 216.

True fortitude glories not in the feats of war as they are *such*, but as they serve to end War soonest by a victorious Peace. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by strangers, whether they are *such as* come out of curiosity, or *such* who are obliged to attend the court of Rome on several occasions.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 420).

Trade brings men to look each other in the face, and gives the parties the knowledge that these enemies over sea or over the mountain are *such* men *as* we, who laugh and grieve, who love and fear as we do. *Emerson*, War.

When *such* is followed by an attributive adjective before the noun, it assumes a quasi-adverbial appearance, as if equivalent to *so*: as, *such* terrible deeds; *such* reckless men; *such* different views; but it is still properly adjective, as when with the indefinite article: as, *such a* terrible deed; *such a* reckless man.

*Such* terrible impression made the dream.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 63.

In Middle English *such* appears in another quasi-adverbial use, preceding a numeral, in the sense of 'as much,' or 'as many': as, *such seven*, 'seven such'—that is, 'seven times as many.'

This toun is ful of ladyes al aboute,
And to my doom, fayrer than *swiche* twelve
As ever she was, shal I fynden in some route.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 402.

The length is *suche* ten as the deepnesse.
*Pilgrimage of the Manhode*, p. 235. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

*Such* without the correlative clause with *as* is often used emphatically, noting a high degree or a very good or very bad kind, the correlative clause being either obvious, as, he did not expect to come to *such* honor (sc. as he attained), or quite lost from view, as, *such* a time! he is *such* a liar!

How have I lost a father! *such* a father!
*Such* a one, Decius! I am miserable
Beyond expression.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

2. The same as previously mentioned or specified; not other or different.

A fayr syȝt to Mannes ye
To see *such* a cheualrye.
*Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 300.

*Soche* was the a-vision that I saugh in my slepe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

In China they have a holy kind of Liquor made of *such* sort of Flowers for ratifying and binding of Bargains.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

In another garden to the east is *such* another mosque, called by the Mahometans Zalousa, who pretend also that some holy person is buried there.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 86.

For *such* is fate, nor canst thou turn its course
With all thy rage, with all thy rebel force.
*Pope*, Iliad, viii. 595.

*Such* was the transformation of the baronage of early England into the nobility of later times.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 299.

**3.** Of that class: especially in the phrase *as such*, 'in that particular character.'

Of onest merth sche cowde rith mosche,
Too daunce and synge and othre *suche*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In it he melted lead for bullets
To shoot at foes and sometimes pullets,
To whom he bore so fell a grutch,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any *such*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 358.

Witty men are apt to imagine they are agreeable *as such*.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

**4.** Some; certain: used to indicate or suggest a person or thing originally specified by a name or designation for which the speaker, for reasons of brevity, of convenience or reserve, or from forgetfulness, prefers to substitute, or must substitute, a general phrase: often repeated, *such or such*, or *such and such* (even with a single subject, but in this case implying repetition of action or selection of instances).

Newes then was brought unto the king
That there was *sicke* a won as hee.
*Johnie Armstrang* (Child's Ballads, VI. 251).

She complayneth of him that, not contented to take the wheate, the bacon, the butter, the oyle, the cheese, to giue vnto *such and such* out of y$^{e}$ doores, but also steleth from her, to giue vnto his minion, that which she spinneth at the rock. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.

I have appointed my servants to *such and such* a place.
1 Sam. xxi. 2.

When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

In the mean time, those [conditions in life] of husband, wife, parent, child, master, servant, citizen of *such or such* a city, natural-born subject of *such or such* a country, may answer the purpose of examples.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 11.

From the earliest times we hear of the king of *such and such* a province, the arch-king of all Ireland, the kings of Orkney and Man, even kings of Dublin.
*The Century*, XL. 295.

**As such.** See def. 3.—**Never such.** See *never*.—**Such like.** See *like*$^{2}$, *a*.

II. *pron.* **1.** Such a person or thing; more commonly with a plural reference, such persons or things: by ellipsis of the noun.

*Such* as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.
Ps. cvii. 10.

**2.** The same.

I bring you smiles of pity, not affection;
For *such* she sent.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

**Suchospondylia** (sū″kọ-spon-dil′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σοῦχος, the crocodile, + σπονδύλη, a vertebra: see *spondyl*.] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, characterized by having upon the anterior dorsal vertebræ long and divided transverse processes, the divisions of these with which the tubercles of the ribs articulate being longer than those with which the heads of the ribs articulate. The group contains the existing order *Crocodilia*, and the fossil orders *Dicynodontia*. *Ornithoscelida*, and *Pterosauria*, which are collectively thus distinguished on the one hand from *Herpetospondylia* and on the other from *Perospondylia*. See these words, and *Pleurospondylia*.

**suchospondylian** (sū″kọ-spon-dil′i-ạn), *a.* [< *Suchospondylia* + *-an*.] Having a crocodilian conformation of the vertebræ with regard to the articulation of the ribs, in consequence of the occurrence of long divided transprocesses of the vertebræ; pertaining to the *Suchospondylia*, or having their characters.

**suchospondylous** (sū-kọ-spon′di-lus), *a.* [As *Suchospondylia* + *-ous*.] Same as *suchospondylian*.

**suck**$^{1}$ (suk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *souke*; < ME. *souken, sowken, suken* (pret. *sec, soc, soek, sok*), < AS. *sūcan* (pret. *seác*, pp. *socen*), also *sūgan* = MD. *suyghen*, D. *zuigen* = MLG. *sūgen* = OHG. *sūgan*, MHG. *sūgen*, G. *saugen* = Icel. *sjūga*, *sūga* = Sw. *suga* = Dan. *suge*, suck (Goth. not recorded): Teut. root in two forms, √ *suk* and √ *sug*; = W. *sugno*, suck, = Gael. *sug*, suck, = OIr. *sugim*, Ir. *sughaim*, suck, = L. *sūgere* (pp. *suctus*) (LL. **suctiare*, > It. *succiare* = OF. *succer, sucer*), suck (cf. L. *sucus, succus*, juice: see *succulent, suction*); = Lett. *sugu*, suck, = OBulg. *sŭsati*, suck. Hence ult. *soak* (of which the ME. form *soken* was more or less confused with the ME. forms of *suck*), *suckle, suckling, honeysuckle*, etc.] I. *trans.* **1.** To draw into the mouth by action of the lips and tongue which produces a partial vacuum.

The milk thou *suck'dst* from her did turn to marble.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 144.

The Bee and the Spider *suck* Honey and Poison out of one Flower. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 4.

**2.** To draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from.

A certain woman . . . lifted up her voice, and said unto him, Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast *sucked*. Luke xi. 27.

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, I make account it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke*, Education, § 115.

Some [bees] watch the food, some in the meadows ply,
Taste every bud, and *suck* each blossom dry.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

**3.** To draw in or imbibe by any process; inhale; absorb: usually with *in, out, away*, etc.: as, to *suck in* air; a sponge *sucks in* water.

Wise Dara's province, year by year,
Like a great sponge, *sucked* wealth and plenty *up*.
*Lowell*, Dara.

**4.** To draw or drain.

Old ocean too *suck'd* through the porous globe.
*Thomson*, Autumn, l. 770.

**5.** To draw in, as a whirlpool; swallow up; ingulf.

As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn. *Dryden*.

Thus far no suspicion has been suffered to reach the disciple that he is now rapidly approaching to a torrent that will *suck* him into a new faith.
*De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

**6**†. To draw in or obtain by fraudulent devices; soak.

For ther is no theef withoute a lowke,
That helpeth hym to wasten, and to *sowke*
Of that he brybe kan or borwe may.
*Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 52.

**To suck in.** (*a*) To draw into the mouth; imbibe; absorb. (*b*) To cheat; deceive; take in. [Slang.]—**To suck the monkey.** See *monkey*.—**To suck up,** to draw into the mouth; draw up by any sucking action.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To draw fluid into the mouth; draw by producing a vacuum, as with a tube.

Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I.
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 88.

**2.** To draw milk from a teat: said of the young of a mammal.—**3.** To draw air when the water is low or the valve imperfect: said of a pump.

This pump never *sucks*; these screws are never loose.
*Emerson*, Farming.

**suck**$^{1}$ (suk), *n.* [< *suck*$^{1}$, *v.* Cf. *suck*$^{2}$, *n.*] **1.** Suction by the mouth or in any way; the act of sucking; a sucking force.

Powerful whirlpools, *sucks* and eddies.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 611.

**2.** Nourishment drawn from the breast.

They moreover drawe unto themselves, togither with theyr *sucke*, even the nature and disposition of theyr nurses. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 54.

**3.** A small draught. [Colloq.]

*Well.* No bouse? nor no tobacco?
*Tap.* Not a *suck*, sir;
Nor the remainder of a single can.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

**4.** Rum or liquor of some kind. *Tuft's Glossary*.—**5.** Same as *sucket*, 1.

**suck**$^{2}$† (suk), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *suc* = Sp. *suco* = Pg. *succo* = It. *succo, sugo*, < L. *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, moisture, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*$^{1}$, *v.*, and cf. *suck*$^{1}$, *n.*, with which *suck*$^{2}$ is confused.] Juice; succulence.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie [marrow] within my bones.
*Palace of Pleasure*, ii. S 5 b. (*Nares*.)

**suckatash**†, *n.* Same as *succotash*.

**sucken** (suk′n), *n.* [Also *suckin*; a var. of *soken*.] In *Scots law*, the district attached to a mill, or the whole lands astricted to a mill, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to the mill to be ground. See *thirlage*. *Jamieson*. [Lowland Scotch.]

**suckener** (suk′nėr), *n.* [< *sucken* + *-er*$^{1}$.] A tenant bound to bring his grain to a certain mill to be ground. See *sucken*.

**suckeny**†, *n.* [ME. *suckiny, sukkenye*, < OF. *souquenie, sosquenie, souskanie*, a surtout (> F. dim. *souquenille, chiquenille*), < ML. *soscania*, < MGr. σουκανία, a surtout; origin unknown.] A loose frock worn over their other clothes by carters, etc.

She hadde on a *sukkenye*,
That not of hempe ne heerdis was.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1233.

**sucker** (suk′ėr), *n.* [< *suck*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which sucks; a suckling.

The entry of doubts is as so many *suckers* or spunges to draw use of knowledge.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*) A sucking pig: a commercial term.

For *suckers* the demand was not very brisk.
*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(*b*) A new-born or very young whale. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a bird which sucks or is supposed to do so: only in composition. See *goatsucker, honey-sucker*. (*d*) In *ichth.*, one of numerous fishes which suck in some way or are supposed to do so, having a conformation of the protrusive lips which suggests a sucker, or a sucker-like organ on any part of the body by means of which the fish adheres to foreign objects. (1) Any North American cyprinoid of the family *Catostomidæ*, as a carp-sucker, chub-sucker, hog-sucker, etc. There are about 60 species, of some 12 or 14 genera, almost confined to the fresh waters of North America, though one or two are Asiatic; they are little esteemed for food, the flesh being insipid and full of small bones. Leading generic forms besides *Catostomus* are *Ictiobus* and *Bubalichthys*, the buffalo-fishes; *Carpiodes*, the carp-suckers, as *C. cyprinus*, the quillback or skimback; *Cycleptus*, as *C. elongatus*, the black-horse, or gourd-seed sucker; *Pantosteus*, the hard-headed suckers; *Erimyzon*, the chub-suckers, as *E. sucetta*, the sweet sucker; *Minytrema*, the spotted suckers; *Moxostoma*, some of whose many species are called *mullet, chub-mullet, jump-rocks, red-horse*, etc.; and *Quassilabia*, or harelipped suckers. (See the distinctive names, with various cuts.) The typical genus *Catostomus* is an extensive one, including some of the commonest species, as *C. commersoni*, the white or brook sucker, 18 inches long, widely distributed from Labrador to Montana and southward to Florida; its section *Hypentelium* contains *H. nigricans*, the hog-sucker, hog-molly, or stone-lugger, etc. (2) Any fish of the genus *Lepadogaster*. The Cornish sucker is *L. gouani*; the Connemara sucker, *L. candollei*; the bimaculated or network sucker, *L. bimaculatus*. See cut under *Lepadogaster*. [Eng.] (3) A snail-fish or sea-snail; one of several different members of the family *Liparididæ*, as the unctuous sucker, *Liparis vulgaris*. See cuts under *snail-fish*. (4) The lump-sucker or lump-fish. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (5) The sucking-fish or remora. See cut under *Echeneis*. (6) A cyclostomous fish, as the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*$^{1}$, 3. (7) A Californian food-fish, the sciænoid *Menticirrus undulatus*.

**2.** A suctorial part or organ; a formation of parts by means of which an animal sucks, imbibes, or adheres by atmospheric pressure, as if sucking; a sucking-tube or sucking-disk. (*a*) The fin of a fish formed into a suctorial disk, as that of the remora. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. (*b*) The mouth of a myzont or cyclostomous fish. (*c*) The haustellate or siphonal mouth-parts of an insect or siphonostomous crustacean; a sucking-tube, especially of a flea. See cut under *chrysalis*. (*d*) One of the cup-shaped sucking-disks or cupules on the lower surface of the expanded tarsi, found in certain aquatic beetles. They are either affixed directly to the joint, or the smaller ones are elevated on stems, and resemble wine-glasses in shape. (*e*) An adhesive pad of an insect's foot, as a fly's, by means of which it walks on walls and ceilings; a pulvillus. See cut under *house-fly*. (*f*) A sucking-disk or acetabulum of the arms of a cephalopod, as an octopus; one of the acetabuliferous arms of such an animal. See cut under *cuttle-fish*. (*g*) An adhesive or suctorial facet on the head or tail of various parasitic worms, as tapeworms or leeches; a bothrium. See cuts under *Bucephalus, leech*, and *cestoid*. (*h*) The disk-like suctorial mouth of a leech. (*i*) One of the ambulacral pedicels or tube-feet of echinoderms, as starfishes; a sucker-foot or sucker-tube.

**3.** The piston of a suction-pump.

Pretty store of oil must be poured into the cylinder, . . . that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it the more smoothly and freely. *Boyle*, Works, I. 6.

**4.** A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn.—**5.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A shoot rising from a subterranean creeping stem. Plants which emit suckers freely, as the raspberry and rose, are readily propagated by division. (*b*) A sprout from the root near or at a distance from the trunk, as in the pear and white poplar, or an adventitious shoot from the body or a branch of a tree.

Here, therefore, is our safest course, to make a retrenchment of all those excrescences of affections which like the wild and irregular *sucker*, draw away nourishment from the trunk. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

(*c*) Same as *haustorium*. Compare *propagulum* (*a*).—**6.** A small piece of leather to the center of which a string is attached, used by children as a toy. When rendered flexible by wetting and pressed firmly down on a smooth object, as a stone, the adhesion of the two surfaces, due to atmospheric pressure, is so firm that a stone of considerable weight may be lifted by the string.

**7.** A parasite; a sponger; in recent use, also, a stupid person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

This *sucker* thinks nane wise
But him that can to immense riches rise.
*Allan Ramsay*, The General Mistake.

A person readily deceived . . . the . . . *Suckers*, . . . who, despite . . . oft-repeated warnings, . . . swallowed the hook so clumsily baited with "Bohemian Oats."
*New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Jan. 11, 1887.

**8.** A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois. [U. S.]—**9.** Same as *sucket*, 1. [Scotch.]

**sucker** (suk′ėr), *v.* [‹ *sucker*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip off suckers or shoots from; deprive of suckers; specifically, to remove superfluous shoots from the root and at the axils of the leaves of (tobacco).

> How the Indians ordered their tobacco I am not certain, . . . but I am informed they used to let it all run to seed, only *succoring* the leaves to keep the sprouts from growing upon and starving them; and when it was ripe they pulled off the leaves, cured them in the sun, and laid them up for use. *Beverley*, Virginia, II. ¶ 20.

2. To provide with suckers: as, the *suckered* arms of a cuttlefish. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

**II.** *intrans.* To send out suckers or shoots.

> Its most marked characteristics, however, are its tendencies to *sucker* immoderately.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, March, 1880, p. 762.

**suckerel** (suk′ėr-el), *n.* [‹ *suck*¹ + *-erel*, on model of *pickerel*.] A catostomoid fish of the Mississippi valley, *Cycleptus elongatus;* the Missouri or gourd-seed sucker, or black-horse, a singular catostomoid of large size (1½ to 2½ feet long), and of very dark or blackish coloration. See cut under *Cycleptus*.

**sucker-fish** (suk′ėr-fish), *n.* The sucking-fish or remora. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 325.

**sucker-foot** (suk′ėr-fůt), *n.* **1.** One of the suctorial tube-feet, or sucker-tubes, of an echinoderm; an ambulacral pedicel capable of acting as a sucker.—**2.** In *entom.*, a proleg.

**sucker-mouthed** (suk′ėr-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like that of the catostomoid fishes called *suckers:* as, the *sucker-mouthed* buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*.

**sucker-rod** (suk′ėr-rod), *n.* A rod which connects the brake and the bucket of a pump. *E. H. Knight.*

**sucker-tube** (suk′ėr-tūb), *n.* One of the sucker-feet of an echinoderm.

**sucket** (suk′et), *n.* [Partly an accom. form of *succade*, partly ‹ *suck*¹ + *-et*. Cf. equiv. *suck*¹, 5, *sucker*, 9.] **1.** A dried sweetmeat or sugar-plum; hence, a delicacy of any kind.

> Windam, all rageinge, brake vppe Pinteados Caben, broke open his chestes, spoyled suche prouisyon of coulde stilled waters and *suckettes* as he hade prouided for his health, and lefte hym nothynge.
> *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 377).

> But, monsieur,
> Here are *suckets*, and sweet dishes.
> *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, v. 2.

2. A sucking rabbit. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

**suckfish** (suk′fish), *n.* **1.** The sucking-fish or remora.—**2.** A crustacean parasite of the sperm-whale: so called by whalemen. Lobtailing is said to be done by the whale to rid itself of these troublesome creatures. *C. M. Scammon.*

**suckin** (suk′in), *n.* See *sucken*.

**suck-in** (suk′in), *n.* [‹ *suck in:* see *suck*¹.] A take-in; a fraud. [Slang.]

**sucking** (suk′ing), *p. a.* [‹ ME. *souking;* ppr. of *suck*¹, *v.*] **1.** Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast; not yet weaned; very young.

> There were three *sucking* pigs serv'd up in a dish.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 1.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, very young and inexperienced; undergoing training; in the early stage of a career; in leading-strings; "vealy."

> My enemies are but *sucking* critics, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come.
> *Dryden*, All for Love, Pref.

> The very curates . . . she . . . looked upon as *sucking* saints. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

3†. Draining; exhausting.

> Accidia ys a *souking* sore.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 117.

**Sucking center**, a nervous center believed to exist in the medulla, with afferent fibers from the fifth and glossopharyngeal nerves—the efferent fibers being in the facial, hypoglossus, third division of the fifth, and branches of the cervical plexus, which supply the depressors of the lower jaw.—**Sucking dove**, a sucker or dupe; a simpleton; a cony; a gull.

**sucking-bottle** (suk′ing-bot″l), *n.* A nursing-bottle.

**sucking-disk** (suk′ing-disk), *n.* A sucker; a discoidal sucking-organ, as an acetabulum: applied to any flat or concave expansive surface which functions as a sucker.

**sucking-fish** (suk′ing-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Echeneididæ;* a remora.—**2.** The lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

**sucking-pump** (suk′ing-pump), *n.* Same as *suction-pump*.

**sucking-stomach** (suk′ing-stum″ak), *n.* The haustellate or suctorial stomach of various insects and some crustaceans, which sucks up the juices of plants on which they feed or of the host on which they are parasites.

**suckiny**†, *n.* Same as *suckeny*.

**suckle** (suk′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suckled*, ppr. *suckling*. [Freq. of *suck*¹. Cf. *suckling*.] **I.** *trans.* To give suck to; nurse at the breast.

> She was a wight, if ever such wight were, . . .
> To *suckle* fools and chronicle small beer.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 161.

**II.** *intrans.* To suck; nurse.

**suckle**† (suk′l), *n.* [‹ *suckle*, *v.*] A teat.

> Two paps, which are not only *suckles*, but stilts to creep a shoare upon. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 26.

**suckler** (suk′lėr), *n.* [‹ *suckle* + *-er*¹.] An animal which suckles its young; any mammal; also, a young one not yet weaned; a suckling.

> *Sucklers*, or even weaned calves.
> *The Field*, Jan. 16, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sucklers** (suk′lėrz), *n.* [Pl. of *suckler*.] The red clover, *Trifolium pratense;* also, the white clover, *T. repens:* so called because the flowers are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**suckling** (suk′ling), *n.* and *a.* [‹ ME. *sokling*, *sokeling*, *sokelynge* (= MD. *suygelinck*, *sooghelinck*, D. *zuigeling* = MHG. *sūgelinc*, G. *säugling*), a suckling, ‹ *soken*, *souken*, suck, + *-ling*¹. Cf. *suckle*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A suckler; a young animal not yet weaned.

> Babes and *sucklings*. Ps. viii. 2.

> The tend'rest Kid
> And fattest of my Flock, a *Suckling* yet,
> That ne'er had Nourishment but from the Teat.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

2. (*a*) The white clover, *Trifolium repens;* (*b*) the red clover, *T. pratense;* (*c*) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum:* so called because their flower-tubes are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Lamb's suckling**, the white clover, and the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—**Yellow suckling**, an agricultural name for the small yellow clover, *Trifolium minus*.

**II.** *a.* Sucking, as a young mammal; not yet weaned; hence, figuratively, young and inexperienced.

> O breast whereat some *suckling* sorrow clings.
> *Swinburne*, Laus Veneris.

**suckstone** (suk′stōn), *n.* [‹ *suck*¹, *v.*, + obj. *stone*.] The suckfish, *Echeneis remora*.

> A little fishe called a *suckstone*, that staieth a ship under saile, remora. *Withals*, Dict., 1608.

**sucre**¹†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sugar*.

**sucre**² (sö′kre), *n.* A silver coin of Ecuador, of the weight of 25 grams and the fineness of .900. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, pp. 230, 412, 413.

**sucrose** (sū′krōs), *n.* [‹ F. *sucre* (see *sugar*) + *-ose*.] A general name for the sugars identical in composition and in general properties with cane-sugar, having the formula $(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})n$: same as *saccharose*.

**suction** (suk′sho̤n), *n.* [‹ OF. *suction*, F. *succion* = Sp. *succion*, ‹ L. as if **suctio*(*n*-), ‹ *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*.] The process or condition of sucking; the removal of air or gas from any interior space producing a diminution of pressure which induces an inrush of gas or liquid to restore the equilibrium. If the process is maintained, a continuous current is produced. See *suction-pump* and *pump*¹. Also used attributively.—**Suction curette of Teale**, an instrument employed for the removal of a soft cataract from the eye.

**suction-anemometer** (suk′sho̤n-an-e-mom″e-tėr), *n.* An anemometer in which a diminution of pressure caused by the wind is used as a measure of its velocity. Two different forms have been proposed, corresponding to two distinct ways in which a moving fluid produces a diminution of pressure. This, the so-called *suction*, is produced in the one by the wind blowing through a horizontal tube having a contracted section, and in the other by the wind blowing across the mouth of a vertical tube.

**suction-box** (suk′sho̤n-boks), *n.* In *paper-making*, a chamber in which there is a partial vacuum, placed below the web of pulp to assist in removing the water from it.

**suction-chamber** (suk′sho̤n-chām″bėr), *n.* The barrel or chamber of a pump into which the liquid is delivered from the suction-pipe.

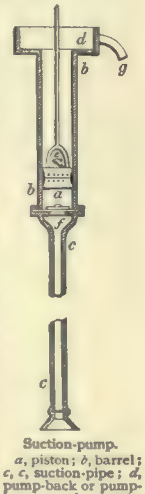
**suction-fan** (suk′sho̤n-fan), *n.* In *milling*, a fan for withdrawing by suction chaff and refuse from grain, or steam and hot air from meal as it comes from the burs. *E. H. Knight.*

**suction-pipe** (suk′sho̤n-pīp), *n.* **1.** The pipe leading from the bottom of a pump-barrel or -cylinder to the well, cistern, or reservoir from which the water or other liquid is to be drawn up. See *pump*¹.—**2.** An air-tight pipe running from beneath a water-wheel to the level of the tail-race. It is said to render the whole fall available. *E. H. Knight.*

**suction-plate** (suk′sho̤n-plāt), *n.* A form of dental plate for supporting an upper set of artificial teeth, held in position by atmospheric pressure induced by a vacuum between the plate and the roof of the mouth.

**suction-primer** (suk′sho̤n-prī″mėr), *n.* A small force-pump fitted to a steam-pump, and used to fill the pump and drive out the air before admitting steam to the main pump.

**suction-pump** (suk′sho̤n-pump), *n.* A pump having a barrel placed above the level of the water to be drawn, a suction-pipe extending from the barrel down into the water to be raised, an inlet-valve opening inward or toward the piston, and an outlet-valve in the piston. When the piston is raised, the air in the barrel below the piston expands, its tension is correspondingly diminished, and the pressure of the external air upon the surface of the liquid outside forces it up into the suction-tube. See *pump*¹.



Suction-pump.

*a*, piston; *b*, barrel; *c*, *c*, suction-pipe; *d*, pump-back or pump-box; *e*, valve in piston; *f*, valve which admits water into the barrel; *g*, spout, pump-dale, or dale.

**suction-valve** (suk′sho̤n-valv), *n.* **1.** In a suction-pump, the valve in the bottom of the barrel, below the piston.—**2.** In a steam-engine, a valve through which the rise of the plunger causes the water from the hot-well to flow into the feed-pump.

**Suctoria** (suk-tō′ri-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *suctorius:* see *suctorious*.] Suctorial animals: applied to various zoölogical groups in which the mouth is suctorial, haustellate, siphonostomous, or otherwise fitted for sucking. Specifically—(*a*†) In *ichth.*, the cyclostomous fishes, or myzonts; the lampreys and hags, having the mouth formed into a sucker; in Cuvier's system, the second family of *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, later called *Cyclostomata*, or *Cyclostomi*, and *Myzontes*, and now known as the class *Marsipobranchii*. Also *Suctorii*. See cut under *lamprey*. (*b*†) In *Vermes:* (1) The suctorial or discophorous annelids; the leeches: now called *Hirudinea*. See cut under *leech*. (2) A branch of the phylum *Platyhelmia*, composed of the three classes *Trematoidea*, *Cestoidea*, and *Hirudinea:* an artificial group contrasted with a branch *Ciliata*. *E. R. Lankester.* (*c*†) In *entom.*, the suctorial apterous insects: so called by De Geer; in Latreille's system, the fourth order of insects, also called by him *Siphonaptera*, and now known as *Aphaniptera;* the fleas. (*d*) In *Crustacea*, the *Rhizocephala* or *Centrogonida*. (*e*) In *Protozoa*, the suctorial, acinetiform, or tentaculiferous infusorians; in the classification of Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the third order of *Infusoria*, consisting of a family *Acinetina*, with 8 genera: called by Kent *Tentaculifera suctoria*. See *Tentaculifera*.

**suctorial** (suk-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [‹ *suctori-ous* + *-al*.] **1.** Adapted for sucking; functioning as a sucker or sucking-organ of any kind; sucking; haustellate: as, the *suctorial* mouth of a lamprey; the *suctorial* tongue (antlia) of a butterfly or moth; the *suctorial* proboscis of a flea; the *suctorial* disk of a sucking-fish, an octopod, a leech; the *suctorial* facets of a trematoid worm; the *suctorial* tentacles of an infusorian.—**2.** Capable of sucking; fitted for imbibing fluid or for adhering by means of suckers; provided with a sucking-organ, whether for imbibing or for adhering; of or pertaining to the *Suctoria*, in any sense: as, a *suctorial* bird, fish, worm, insect, crustacean, or animalcule.—**Suctorial fishes**, the cyclostomous fishes, or lampreys and hags: same as *Suctoria* (*a*). The lancelets have been called *fringed-mouthed suctorial fishes*.

**suctorian** (suk-tō′ri-a̤n), *n.* [‹ *suctori-ous* + *-an*.] A suctorial animal; a member of the *Suctoria*, in any sense; especially, a cyclostomous fish.

**suctorious** (suk-tō′ri-us), *a.* [‹ NL. *suctorius*, ‹ L. *suctorius*, ‹ *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*¹.] Same as *suctorial*.—**Suctorious mandibles**, in *entom.*, mandibles which are tubular, having an orifice through which liquid food passes to the mouth, as in the larvæ of certain aquatic beetles and in the young ant-lion.

**sud** (sud), *n.* [A var. of *sod*, or from the same ult. source: see *sod*, *seethe*. Cf. *suds*.] **1.** The drift-sand left in meadows by the overflowing of rivers. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A young scallop of the first year, from July to November.

**sud** (sud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sudded*, ppr. *sudding*. [‹ *sud*, *n.*] To cover with drift-sand by flood. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sudamina** (sṳ̄-dam′i-nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] In *pathol.*, vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude, appearing on the skin in various fevers.

In *sudamina alba* the epithelium is macerated and the vesicular contents milky; in *sudamina crystallina* the vesicles are clear; and in *sudamina rubra* they have a reddish base.

**sudaminal** (sụ-dam′i-na̤l), *a.* [< *sudamina* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sudamina.

**Sudanese** (sö-da-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sudan* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sudan, or Soudan, a region in Africa lying south of Sahara, and sometimes extended to include the valley of the middle Nile and the region eastward to the Red Sea.

**II.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Sudan.

Also *Soudanese.*

**sudarium** (sụ-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sudaria* (-a̤). [L.: see *sudary.*] A handkerchief.

The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric *sudarium*.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) The legendary sweat-cloth; the handkerchief of St. Veronica, according to tradition miraculously impressed with the mask of Christ; also, the napkin about Christ's head (John xx. 7). (*b*) In general, any miraculous portrait of Christ. See *vernicle.* (*c*) Same as *maniple*, 4. (*d*) The orarium or vexillum of a pastoral staff.

**sudary** (sū′da̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *sudaries* (-riz). [< ME. *sudarye*, < L. *sudarium*, a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief, < *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation.*] Same as *sudarium*.

He shewed me the clothe in ye whiche I wrapped his body and also the *sudarye* that I bounde his hede withall.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Here a monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth
With some undoubted relic — a *sudary*
Of the Virgin.
*Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

**sudation** (sụ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *sudatio(n-)*, a sweating, perspiration, < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat: see *sweat.*] A sweating.

**sudatorium** (sū-dạ-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sudatoria* (-a̤). [L., < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

**sudatory** (sū′dạ-tọ-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *sudatorius*, pertaining to or serving for sweating, < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *sudatories* (-riz). That which is sudorific; a sweat-bath; a sudatorium; a diaphoretic.

Neere to this cave are the natural stoves of St. Germain, of the nature of *sudatories*, in certaine chambers partition'd with stone for the sick to sweate in.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

**II.** *a.* 1. Sweating or perspiring.—2. Promoting or inducing perspiration; sudorific; diaphoretic.—**Sudatory fever**, sweating-sickness.

**sudd** (sud), *n.* [< Ar. *sudd*, *sodd*, a barrier, obstacle.] An impenetrable mass of floating water-plants interlaced with trunks of trees and decayed vegetable matter, forming floating islands in the White Nile.

It is in this part of the White Nile that, from time to time, forms the *sudd*, that vegetable barrier which completely closes the river to navigation.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 520.

**sudden** (sud′n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suddain*, *soudaine*, *sodeine*, < ME. *sodain*, *sodein*, *sodeyn*, *soden*, *sodene*, < OF. *sodain*, *sodeyne*, *sudain*, *soubdain*, *soudain*, F. *soudain* = Pr. *sobtan*, *subtan*, *subitan* = Sp. *subitáneo* = Pg. *subitaneo* = It. *subitaneo*, *subitano*, sudden, < L. *subitaneus*, ML. also *subitanius*, sudden, < *subitus*, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *subire*, come or go stealthily, < *sub*, under, + *ire*, go: see *iter*¹. Cf. *subitaneous.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Happening without notice, instantly and unexpectedly; immediate; instant.

To glad, ne to sory, but kepe thee euene bitwene
For los, or lucre, or ony case *sodene*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from *sudden* death, Good Lord, deliver us!
*Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then *sudden* destruction cometh upon them. 1 Thes. v. 3.

2. Found or hit upon unexpectedly.

Up sprung a *suddain* Grove, where every Tree
Impeopled was with Birds of softest throats.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 88.

A *sudden* road! a long and ample way.
*Pope*, Iliad, xv. 409.

A *sudden* little river crossed my path,
As unexpected as a serpent comes.
*Browning*, Childe Roland.

3. Hastily made, put in use, employed, prepared, etc.; quick; rapid.

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 32.

These pious flourishes and colours, examin'd thoroughly, are like the Apples of Asphaltis, appearing goodly to the *sudden* eye, but look well upon them, or at least but touch them, and they turne into Cinders.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

Nothing is more certain than that great poets are not *sudden* prodigies, but slow results.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 234.

4. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate.

The wordes of this *sodeyn* Diomede.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1024.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
*Sudden*, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 59.

How, child of wrath and anger! the loud lie?
For what, my *sudden* boy?
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

5. In *zoöl.*, abrupt; sharply defined from neighboring parts: as, a *sudden* antennal club; a *sudden* truncation.=**Syn.** 1. Unexpected, unanticipated, unlooked-for, abrupt.

**II.** *n.* That which is sudden; a surprise; an unexpected occurrence. [Obsolete except in the phrases below.]

I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at *suddains* and surprizals.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 84.

**All of (on) a sudden, at the sudden†, on a (the) sudden, of a sudden, of the sudden†**, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives; all at once and without notice; hastily; unexpectedly; suddenly.

Before we had gone far, we saw *all of a sudden* about fifty Arab horse coming towards us; immediately every one had his fire arms ready.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 145.

In the warre wee haue seene many Capteines loste for no other cause but for that, when they shoulde haue done a thing *at the soudaine*, they haue sit downe with great leysure to take counsell.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

How art thou lost! how *on a sudden* lost.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 900.

When you have a mind to leave your master and are too bashful to break the matter, for fear of offending him, the best way is to grow rude and saucy *of a sudden*.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Why may not I be a favourite *on the sudden?* I see nothing against it.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

*O' the sudden*, as good gifts are wont befall.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 158.

**On such a sudden†**, so suddenly.

Is it possible, *on such a sudden*, you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 27.

**Upon all suddens†**, for all unexpected occurrences; for all emergencies.

Be circumspect and carefull to haue your ships in readinesse, and in good order alwaies, and *vpon all suddens*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 454.

**sudden** (sud′n), *adv.* [< *sudden*, *a.*] Suddenly; unexpectedly.

**suddenly** (sud′n-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sodeynly*, *sodeynliche*; < *sudden* + *-ly*².] 1. In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation or premeditation; quickly; immediately.—2. In *zoöl.*, sharply; abruptly; squarely: as, a part *suddenly* truncate.

**suddenness** (sud′n-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sudden, in any sense; a coming or happening without previous notice.

**suddenty** (sud′n-ti), *n.* [< OF. *soudiainete*, F. *sudaineté*, < ML. **subitaneita(t-)s*, suddenness, < L. *subitaneus*, sudden: see *sudden.*] Suddenness. [Scotch.]—**On (of) a suddenty**, on a sudden; without premeditation.

My father's tongue was loosed *of a suddenty*.
*Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

**sudder** (sud′ėr), *a.* [< Hind. *sadr*, < Ar. *sadr*, chief.] Chief: in Bengal specifically noting several important departments of government: as, the *sudder* court or *sudder* adawlet; the *sudder* board (of revenue); the *sudder* station, or the chief station of a district, where the civil officials reside.

An Indian lawyer expresses this by saying that the three older High Courts were formed by the fusion of the Supreme and *Sudder* Courts, words which have the same meaning, but which indicate very different tribunals.
*Maine*, Village Communities, p. 36.

**sud-oil** (sud′oil), *n.* In *soap-making*, oil or fat recovered from soapy waters or suds. The addition to such waters of an acid in sufficient quantity to neutralize the alkali frees the oily matters, which then separate from the water and are so regained.

**sudor** (sū′dọr), *n.* [L., < *sudare*, sweat: see *sweat.*] Sweat or perspiration; the insensible vapor or sensible water which issues from the sudoriferous pores of the skin; diaphoresis.—**Sudor anglicus**, the English sweating-sickness.—**Sudor cruentus**, hemathidrosis.

**sudoral** (sū′dọ-ra̤l), *a.* [< *sudor* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sudor or sweat.

**sudoriferous** (sū-dọ-rif′e̤-rus), *a.* [= F. *sudorifère* = Sp. *sudorífero* = Pg. It. *sudorifero*, < L. *sudorifer*, sweat-producing, < *sudor* (*sudoris*), sweat, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing or producing sweat; sudoriparous.—**Sudoriferous gland.** Same as *sweat-gland*.

**sudorific** (sū-dọ-rif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sudorifique* = Sp. *sudorífico* = Pg. It. *sudorifico*, < L. *sudor*, sweat, + *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *a.* Causing, inducing, or promoting sweat; sudatory; diaphoretic.

A decoction of *sudorific* herbs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 706.

Did you ever . . . burst out into *sudorific* exudation like a cold thaw?
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 117.

**II.** *n.* Something which promotes sweating; a diaphoretic.

**sudoriparous** (sū-dọ-rip′a̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *sudor*, sweat, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] Secreting sweat; producing perspiration.—**Sudoriparous gland.** Same as *sweat-gland*.

**sudorous†** (sū′dọ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *sudorus*, sweaty, < L. *sudor*, sweat: see *sudor.*] Sweaty; sticky or clammy like sweat; consisting of or caused by sweat. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

**Sudra** (sö′dra̤), *n.* [Also *Soodra* (and *Sooder*); < Hind. *sudra*, < Skt. *çūdra.*] The lowest of the four principal castes into which Hindu society was anciently divided, composed of the non-Aryan aborigines of India, reduced to subjection or servitude by their Aryan conquerors.

The Brahmin still dodges the shadow of the *Soodra*, and the *Soodra* spits upon the footprint of the Pariah.
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 289.

**suds** (sudz), *n. pl.* [Prop. pl. of *sud*, var. of *sod*, lit. 'a bubbling or boiling': see *sud*, *sod*, *seethe.*] 1. Water impregnated with soap, forming a frothy mass; a lixivium of soap and water.

Alas! my miserable master, what *suds* art thou wash'd into!
*Marston*, The Fawne, iv. 1.

Why, thy best shirt is in t' *suds*, and no time for t' starch and iron it.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xvii.

2. The foam or spray churned up by a wounded whale; white water. [Slang.]

An officer of a boat never follows the wake of a right whale, for the moment the boat strikes the *suds* it is maintained that the whale is immediately made acquainted with the fact through some unknown agency.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 261.

**In the suds**, in turmoil or difficulty; in distress. [Colloq.]

Hist, hist, I will be rul'd;
I will, i' faith; I will go presently:
Will you forsake me now, and leave me *i' the suds?*
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

**sue**¹ (sū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sued*, ppr. *suing*. [Early mod. E. also *sew*; < ME. *suen*, *suwen*, *sewen*, *seuwen*, < OF. *suir*, *sewir*, *sevir*, also *sevre*, *sure*, *suivre*, F. *suivre* = Pr. *segre*, *seguir* = Sp. Pg. *seguir* = It. *seguire*, follow, < LL. **sequere*, follow, for L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, and cf. *ensue*, *pursue*, *suit*, *suite*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To follow; follow after; pursue; chase; follow in attendance; attend.

Maistre, I shal *sue* thee, whidir euer thou shalt go.
*Wyclif*, Mat. viii. 19.

For yit was ther no man that hadde him *sewed*.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 517.

I shal *suwe* thi wille. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 21.

2†. To follow up; follow out; continue.

But while I, *suing* this so good successe,
Laid siege to Orliaunce on the river's side.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 316. (*Nares.*)

He meanes no more to *sew*
His former quest, so full of toile and paine.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ix. 2.

3. To follow with entreaty; seek to persuade; entreat.

I *sywdde* hys Grace [Henry VIII.] to signe the Popis lettre. And he comaundydde me to brynge the same unto hym at evynsonge tyme.
*Richard Pace*, Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 277.

4. To seek after; try to win; seek the favor of; seek in marriage; woo.

I was belov'd of many a gentle Knight,
And *sude* and sought with all the service dew.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 20.

They would *sue* me, and woo me, and flatter me.
*Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

5. To seek justice or right from by legal process; institute process in law against; prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right: as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass. [Used sometimes of the object of the action instead of the defendant.]

The executors of bishops are *sued* if their mansion-house be suffered to go to decay. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is written, our men's goods and estates in Spain are confiscated, and our men *sued*, some to be imprisoned, others to be enjoined, on pain of death, to depart.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 69.

**To sue livery†, to sue out livery**, to take proceedings, on arriving at age, to recover lands which the king had held as guardian in chivalry during the plaintiff's minority; hence, metaphorically, to declare one's self of age.

I am denied to *sue* my *livery* here.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3. 129.

Our little Cupid hath *sued livery*,
And is no more in his minority.
*Donne*, Eclogue (1613).

It concern'd them first to *sue out* thir *Liverie* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

**To sue out**, to petition for and take out; apply for and obtain: as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery; to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

Thou art my husband, no divorce in heaven
Has been *su'd out* between us.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

And now he would go to London at once, and *sue out* his pardon.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To follow; come after, either as a consequence or in pursuit.

With Ercules and other mo of his aune men,
He *sues* furth on the soile to Chethes the kyng.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 821.

Wetith wel that we . . . haue grauntyd . . . to the citezens of the forsayd cite the fraunches that ben *suying* to haue to hem and to her eyers and successours for euer.
*Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 28.

The kynge dide do make this dragon in all the haste he myght, like to the dragon that *sewde* in the ayre.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

2. To make entreaty; entreat; petition; plead: usually with *for*.

And as men here devoutly wolde writen holy Seyntes Lyfes and here Myracles, and *sewen for* here Canonizaciouns, righte so don thei there, for hem that sleen hem self wilfully, and for love of here Ydole.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 176.

The Kings of Poland and Sweden have *sued* to be their Protector.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
*For* counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

Much less shall mercy *sue*
In vain that thou let innocence survive.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 108.

3. To pay court, or pay one's addresses as a suitor or lover; play the lover; woo, or be a wooer.

But, foolish boy, what bootes thy service bace
To her to whom the hevens doe serve and *sew?*
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 47.

*Well.* Has she no suitors? . . .
*All.* Such as *sue* and send,
And send and *sue* again, but to no purpose.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

4. To prosecute; make legal claim; seek for something in law: as, to *sue* for damages.

Their fast, on the 17 of the fourth Moneth, . . . and from thence to the ninth day of the moneth following, are holden vnluckie dayes, in which schoole masters may not beat their schollers, nor any man will *sue* at the law.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

5†. To issue; flow.

Being rough-cast with odious sores to cover
The deadly juice that from his brain doth *sue*.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 167.

**To sue, labor, and travel**, in *Eng. marine insurance*, to make due exertions and use necessary and proper means: used with reference to the preservation of insured property from loss or to its recovery. What is called the *suing and laboring clause* in a policy usually provides that "in any case of loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to the assured . . . to *sue, labour, and travel* for, in, and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of" what is insured.

These two words [*sue* and *labor*], the meaning of which is different, and not merely a redundant parallelism, take in the acts of the owner or assured, whether in asserting and following the rights of interests in danger, or working and expending money for the benefit of those interests. . . . In this clause two things are noticeable: that *suing* (which in this place is understood 'doing work,' and not simply 'suing at law'), *labouring*, and *travelling* are made lawful to certain persons acting in lieu of the insured, and that to such expenses of *suing*, etc., the underwriters agree to contribute their share.
*Hopkins*, Law of Gen. Av., pp. 386, 390.

**sue**$^2$†. An old spelling of *sew*$^1$, *sew*$^3$, 2.

**suède** (swād), *a.* and *n.* [F., 'Swede.'] Of undressed kid: said of gloves; also, undressed kid. [Trade use.]

**suent, suently.** See *suant*$^1$, *suantly*.

**suer** (sū'ėr), *n.* [< *sue*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1†. One who follows.—2. A suitor.

**suerte**†, *n.* An old spelling of *surety*.

**suet** (sū'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewet*; < ME. *suet*, *swete*, < OF. *seu*, *suis*, *suif*, F. *suif* = Pr. *seu*, *sef* = Sp. Pg. *sebo* = It. *sevo*, < L. *sebum*, *sevum*, tallow, suet, grease; prob. akin to *sapo*, soap: see *sebaceous*, *soap*.] The fatty tissue about the loins and kidneys of certain animals, as the ox, the sheep, the goat, and the hart, harder and less fusible than that from other parts of the same animals. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly used, and when melted out of its connective tissue forms tallow. Mutton suet is used as an ingredient in cerates, plasters, and ointments; beef suet, and also mutton suet, are used in cookery. The corresponding flaky fat of hogs furnishes leaf-lard.

**suety** (sū'et-i), *a.* [< *suet* + *-y*$^1$.] Consisting of suet or resembling it: as, a *suety* substance. *Imp. Dict.*

**suf-**. See *sub-*.

**suff**$^1$ (suf), *n.* See *sough*$^1$, *surf*$^1$.

**suff**$^2$ (suf), *n.* See *sough*$^2$.

**suffect** (su-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into, afford, furnish, be sufficient: see *suffice*.] To substitute. [Rare.]

The question was of *suffecting* Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius.
*Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 24.

**suffect** (su-fekt'), *a.* [< L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into: see *suffect*, *v.*] Substituted; put in place of another. [Rare.]

The date of the *suffect* consulship of Silius the younger is not known.
*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882, p. 569.

**suffer** (suf'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *suffren*, *soffren*, < OF. *souffrir*, *soffrir*, *sueffrir*, *sueffrer*, F. *souffrir* = Sp. *sufrir* = Pg. *soffrer* = It. *sofferire*, *soffrire*, < L. *sufferre*, carry or put under, hold up, bear, support, undergo, endure, suffer, < *sub*, under, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] I. *trans.* 1. To endure; support bravely or unflinchingly; sustain; bear up under.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To *soffren* hire [a wife's] pride and hire malencolie.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 252.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 147.

2. To be affected by; undergo; be acted on or influenced by; sustain; pass through.

Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth *suffer* a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 400.

When all that seems shall *suffer* shock.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxxi.

3. To feel or bear (what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing); submit to with distress or grief; undergo: as, to *suffer* acute bodily pain; to *suffer* grief of mind.

At the day of Doom 4 Aungeles, with 4 Trompes, schulle blowen and reysen alle men that hadden *suffred* Dethe sithe that the World was formed, from Dethe to Lyve.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.
Prov. xix. 19.

It is said all martyrdoms looked mean when they were *suffered*.
*Emerson*, Experience.

Each had *suffer'd* some exceeding wrong.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. To refrain from hindering; allow; permit; tolerate.

I prayed Pieres to pulle adown an apple, and he wolde,
And *suffre* me to assaye what sauoure it hadde.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 74.

*Suffer* the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.
Mark x. 14.

Heaven will not *suffer* honest men to perish.
*Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, ii. 4.

My Lord Sandwich . . . *suffers* his beard to grow on his upper lip more than usual.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 347.

They live only as pardoned men; and how pitiful is the condition of being only *suffered*.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

5†. To tolerate abstention from.

Master More . . . by no meanes would admit of any diuision, nor *suffer* his men from finishing their fortifications. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 130.

=**Syn.** 2. To feel, bear, experience, go through.—4. *Allow*, *Permit*, *Consent to*, etc. See *allow*$^1$.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To have endurance; bear evils bravely.

Now looke that atempree be thy brydel,
And for the beste ay *suffre* to the tide.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 954.

2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; bear what is distressing or inconvenient.

If I be false,
Send me to *suffer* in those punishments
You speak of; kill me!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Raw meat, unless in very small bits, and large pieces of albumen, &c., . . . injure the leaves, which seem to *suffer*, like animals, from a surfeit.
*Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 130.

3. To be injured; sustain loss or damage.

The kingdom's honour *suffers* in this cruelty.
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

Thus the English prosper every where, and the French *suffer*.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

4. To undergo punishment; especially, to be put to death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.
*Clarendon.*

5. To allow; permit.

Remayning as diuers languages and dialects will *suffer*, almost the same.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Still dost thou *suffer*, heaven! will no flame,
No heat of sin, make thy just wrath to boil!
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

6†. To wait; hold out.

Marganors hem seide, and badde hem *suffre* and a-bide while thei myght for to socour theire peple.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 165.

**sufferable** (suf'ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *suffrable*, < OF. **souffrable*, < *souffrir*, suffer: see *suffer* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being suffered, endured, tolerated, or permitted; allowable.

It shal be more *suffrable* to the loond of men of Sodom and of Gommor in the dai of iugement than to thilke citee.
*Wyclif*, Mat. x. 15.

Ye have a great loss;
But bear it patiently: yet, to say truth,
In justice 'tis not *sufferable*.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I believe it's very *sufferable*; the pain is not so exquisite but that you may bear it a little longer.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

2†. Capable of suffering or enduring with patience; tolerant; patient.

It is fair to have a wyf in pees:
One of us two moste bowen, doutelees;
And sith a man is more resonable
Than womman is, ye moste been *suffrable*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 442.

The people are thus inclined, religious, franke, amorous, ireful, *sufferable* of infinit paines.
*Stanihurst*, Ireland, viii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**sufferableness** (suf'ėr-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sufferable or endurable; tolerableness.

**sufferably** (suf'ėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* In a sufferable manner; tolerably. *Addison*, tr. of Claudian, in Anc. Medals, ii.

**sufferance** (suf'ėr-a̤ns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sufferaunce*; < ME. *suffrance*, *soverans*, < OF. *souffrance*, F. *souffrance* = Pr. *sufrensa*, *sufransa* = It. *sofferenza*, < L. *sufferentia*, endurance, toleration, < *sufferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] 1. The state of suffering; the bearing of pain or other evil; endurance; suffering; misery.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering *sufferance*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 167.

*Sufferance*
Of former trials hath too strongly arm'd me.
*Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

All praise be to my Maker given!
Long *sufferance* is one path to heaven.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 24.

2†. Damage; loss; injury.

A grievous wreck and *sufferance*
On most part of their fleet.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 23.

3. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patient endurance; patience.

Therfore hath this wise worthy knyght,
To lyve in ese, *suffrance* hire bihight.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 60.

Still have I borne it with a patient shrug,
For *sufferance* is the badge of all our tribe.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 111.

Sir, I have learn'd a prisoner's *sufferance*,
And will obey.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

4. Consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; allowance; permission; leave.

And, sers, syn he so is be *souerans* of goddis,
Vs may falle here by fortune a fulfaire gifte,
That shuld lelly be laght, as me leue thinke.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3154.

Either dispysest thou the riches of his goodnesse, pacyence, and long *sufferaunce?* *Bible of* 1551, Rom. ii. 4.

Whose freedom is by *suff'rance*, and at will
Of a superior, he is never free.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 363.

5. In *customs*, a permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.—**Bill of sufferance.** See *bill*$^3$.—**Estate by sufferance** or **at sufferance**, in *law*, the interest in land recognized by the law in a person who came into possession by lawful right but is keeping it after the title has ceased, without positive leave of the owner. Such person is called a *tenant at sufferance*.—**On sufferance**, by passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented; without being positively forbidden: often with a sense of blame or disparagement.—**Sufferance wharf**, a wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. Such wharves are appointed by the commissioners of the customs.

**sufferant**† (suf'ėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *suffraunt*, < OF. *souffrant*, F. *souffrant* = Sp. *sufriente* = It. *sofferente*, < L. *sufferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] I. *a.* Tolerant; enduring; patient.

Pure *suffraunt* was her wit.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1010.

And thou a god so *sufferant* and remisse.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson (1874), VI. 157).

II. *n.* One who is patient and enduring.

Forthi, sle with reson al this hete,
Men seyn the *suffraunt* overcomth, parde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1584.

**sufferer** (suf'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *suffer* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who suffers; a person who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or of mind; one sustaining evil of any kind.

Thro' Waters and thro' Flames I'll go,
*Suff'rer* and Solace of thy Woe.
*Prior*, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

2. One who permits or allows.

What care I though of weakness men tax me?
I'd rather *sufferer* than doer be.
*Donne*, To Ben Jonson.

**suffering** (suf'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *suffer*, *v.*] The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

In front of the pile is the *suffering* of St. Laurence painted a fresca on the wall. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

To each his *suff'rings;* all are men,
Condemn'd alike to groan.
*Gray*, Ode on Prospect of Eton College.

**Meeting for Sufferings**, in the Society of Friends, an organization, established in 1675, to investigate and relieve the sufferings of those who were distrained for tithes, etc. It acts for the Yearly Meeting ad interim. The name is still retained in England and Ireland, but in all the American yearly meetings except that of Philadelphia the body is now called the *Representative Meeting*.

Seventh Month 21st.—To Westminster meeting-house at twelve o'clock; about fifty Friends of the *Meeting for Sufferings* met, and afterwards proceeded to James's Palace to present the address to the Queen Victoria.
*William Allen*, Journal, 1837.

**suffete** (suf'ēt), *n.* [Also *sufet;* < L. *sufes*, *suffes* (*sufet-*, *suffet-*), a suffete; < Punic; cf. Heb. *shōphēt*, judge, ruler.] One of the chief officials of the executive department of the government in ancient Carthage.

The Roman Senate encroached on the consuls, though it was neither a legislature nor representative; the Carthaginian Councils encroached on the *Suffetes;* the Venetian Councils encroached on the Doge.
*J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 223.

**suffice** (su-fis'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sufficed*, ppr. *sufficing*. [Early mod. E. also *suffise;* < ME. *sufficen*, *suffisen*, < OF. *suffis-*, stem of ppr. of *suffire*, *souffire*, F. *suffire*, be sufficient, < L. *sufficere*, put under or into, substitute for, substitute, supply, intr. be sufficient, suffice, < *sub*, under, + *facere*, make, do.] I. *trans.* 1†. To be sufficient for.

The leed condite conteyneth this mesure:
XII C pounde of metal shal *suffise*
A thousand feet in lengthe of pipes sure.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

2. To satisfy; content; be equal to the wants or demands of.

Parentes . . . being *suffised* that their children can onely speke latine proprely, or make verses with out mater or sentence, they from thens forth do suffre them to liue in idelnes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more unto me of this matter. Deut. iii. 26.

By farre they'd rather eat
At their owne howses, wher their carnall sence
May be *suffic'd*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Then Jove ask'd Juno: "If at length she had *suffic'd* her spleen,
Achilles being won to arms?" *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 316.

3†. To afford in sufficient amount; supply adequately.

When they came ther the[y] sawe a faire cite,
As full a pepill as it cowde *suffice*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1150.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail.
*Dryden*, Iliad, i. 653.

II. *intrans.* To be enough or sufficient; be equal to the end proposed; be adequate.

What neded it thanne a newe lawe to bigynne,
Sith the fyrst *sufficeth* to sauacioun and to blisse?
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 31.

*Suffise* that I have done my dew in place.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 56.

My designs
Are not yet ripe; *suffice* it that ere long
I shall employ your loves.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

No matter for the sword, her word *sufficed*
To spike the coward through and through.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 312.

**sufficience**† (su-fish'ens), *n.* [= F. *suffisance* = Sp. *suficiencia* = Pg. *sufficiencia* = It. *sofficienzia*, < LL. *sufficientia*, sufficience, sufficiency, < L. *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisance*, the older form.] Same as *sufficiency*.

**sufficiency** (su-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *sufficience* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state or character of being sufficient; adequacy.

Some of ye cheefe of ye company, perceiveing ye mariners to feare ye *suffisiencie* of ye shipe, as appeared by their mutterings, they entred into serious consulltation with ye mr. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 75.

His *sufficiency* is such that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

We know the satisfactoriness of justice, the *sufficiency* of truth. *Emerson*, Success.

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; efficiency.

Hee [Sir Humphrey Gilbert] hath worthely beene constituted a coronell and generall in places requisite, and hath with *sufficiencie* discharged the same, both in this Realme and in forreigne Nations.
*Gascoigne*, in Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency*.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 224.

We shall find two differing kinds of *sufficiency* in managing of business. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

3. Adequate substance or means; enough; abundance; competence; especially, supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books.
*Thomson*, Spring, l. 1159.

He [Philip] had money in *sufficiency*, his own horses and equipage, and free quarters in his father's house.
*Thackeray*, Philip, v.

4. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

*Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance.
*Sir W. Temple.*

**sufficient** (su-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suffisant* = Sp. *suficiente* = Pg. *sufficiente* = It. *sofficiente*, < L. *sufficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisant*, the older form.] I. *a.* 1. Sufficing; equal to the end proposed; as much as is or may be necessary; adequate; enough.

I sawe it in at a back dore, and as it is sayd the same stable or vought is *sufficient* to receyue a M. horses.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

*Sufficient* unto the day is the evil thereof. Mat. vi. 34.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent; capable.

Also, ther schul be foure *suffisaunt* men for to kepe the catel wel and suffisauntly. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 Cor. ii. 16.

Pray you, let Cassio be received again. . . .
You'll never meet a more *sufficient* man.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 91.

Nay, they are esteemed the more learned, and *sufficient* for this, by the many.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

3†. Having a competence; well-to-do.

His [John Selden's] father . . . was a *sufficient* plebeian, and delighted much in music.
*Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 179.

He [George Fox] descended of honest and *sufficient* parents, who endeavoured to bring him up, as they did the rest of their children, in the way and worship of the nation.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content.

Thou art the most *sufficient* (I'll say for thee),
Not to believe a thing. *Beau. and Fl.*

**Sufficient condition, evidence, reason.** See the nouns. =**Syn.** 1. Ample, abundant, satisfactory, full.—1 and 2. *Competent*, *Enough*, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* That which is sufficient; enough; a sufficiency.

One man's *sufficient* is more available than ten thousands multitude. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 452. (*Davies.*)

**sufficiently** (su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* [< *sufficient* + *-ly*$^2$. Cf. *suffisantly*, the older form.] 1. To a sufficient degree; to a degree that answers the purpose or gives satisfaction; adequately.

He left them *sufficiently* provided, and conceived they would have been well governed.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 105.

2. To a considerable degree: as, he went away *sufficiently* discontented. [Colloq.]

**sufficingly** (su-fī'sing-li), *adv.* In a sufficing manner; so as to satisfy.

**sufficingness** (su-fī'sing-nes), *n.* The quality of sufficing. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 323.

**suffisance**† (suf'i-zans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suffisaunce;* < ME. *suffisaunce*, < OF. *suffisance*, *suffisaunce*, < LL. *sufficientia*, sufficience: see *sufficience*.] Sufficiency; satisfaction.

No man is wrecched but himself hit wene,
And he that hath himself hath *suffisaunce*.
*Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 26.

Be payed with litelle, content with *suffisance*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

**suffisant**†, *a.* [ME. *suffisant*, *suffisaunt*, < OF. *suffisant*, *suffisaunt*, < L. *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Sufficient; capable; able.

He was lyk a knyght,
And *suffisaunt* of persone and of might.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1067.

**suffisantly**†, *adv.* [ME. *suffisantly;* < *suffisant* + *-ly*$^2$.] Sufficiently. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Astrolabe.

**suffix** (su-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *suffixus*, *subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere*, *subfigere*, fasten below, fasten or fix on, < *sub*, under, below, + *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] To attach at the end: specifically used of adding or annexing a letter or syllable, a suffix.

**suffix** (suf'iks), *n.* [= F. *suffixe* = Sp. *sufijo* = Pg. *suffixo* = It. *soffisso* = G. *suffix*, < NL. *suffixum*, a suffix, neut. of L. *suffixus*, *subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere*, *subfigere*, fasten or fix on: see *suffix*, *v.* Cf. *affix*, *prefix*, *postfix*.] 1. In *gram.*, a letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word or to a verbal root or stem; a formative element, consisting of one or more letters, added to a primitive word to make a derivative; a postfix; a terminal formative, as the *-th* of *length*, the *-d* of *loved*, the *-ly* of *godly*, the *-ly* of *badly*, etc.—2. In *math.*, an index written after and under a letter, as $x_0$, $x_1$, $x_2$, $x_3$.

**suffixal** (suf'ik-sal), *a.* [< *suffix* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a suffix; of the nature of a suffix. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 272; *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 29.

**suffixion** (su-fik'shon), *n.* [< *suffix* + *-ion*.] The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

**sufflaminate**† (su-flam'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sufflaminatus*, pp. of *sufflaminare*, hold back by a clog, check, < *sufflāmen*, a clog, brake, shoe, drag-chain to check the motion of a wheel; perhaps for **sufflacmen*, < *sub*, under, + *flac-* in *flaccus*, **flācus*, hanging down; or for **suffragmen*, < *sub*, under, + *frag-* in *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break (cf. *brake* as related to *break*): see *suffrage*.] To retard the motion of, as a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving; stop; impede.

God could anywhere *sufflaminate* and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs.
*Barrow*, Sermon on the Gunpowder Plot.

**sufflate** (su-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sufflated*, ppr. *sufflating*. [< L. *sufflatus*, pp. of *sufflare*, *subflare* (> It. *soffiare* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = F. *souffler*), blow up from below, inflate, < *sub*, under, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*$^1$, *flatus*.] To blow up; inflate; also, to inspire. [Rare.]

An inflam'd zeal-burning mind
*Sufflated* by the Holy Wind.
*T. Ward*, England's Reformation, iii.

**sufflation** (su-flā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sufflatio(n-)*, a blowing or puffing up, < *sufflare*, blow up: see *sufflate*.] The act of blowing up or inflating. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sufflue** (su-flö'), *n.* In *her.*, a clarion.

**suffocate** (suf'ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffocated*, ppr. *suffocating*. [< L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare* (> It. *soffogare*, *soffocare* = Pg. *suffocar* = Sp. *sufocar* = F. *suffoquer*), choke, stifle, < *sub*, under, + *faux* (*fauc-*), the upper part of the throat, the pharynx: see *fauces*.] I. *trans.* 1. To kill by preventing the access of air to the blood through the lungs or analogous organs, as gills.

Either his [Judas's] grief *suffocated* him, or his guilt made him hang himself; for the words will signifie either.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

2. To impede respiration in; compress so as to prevent respiration.

And let not hemp his wind-pipe *suffocate*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6. 45.

3. To stifle; smother; extinguish: as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind that it not only was not *suffocated* beneath the weight of fuel, but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass with its own heat and radiance. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Stifle*, *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.

II. *intrans.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered: as, we are *suffocating* in this close room.

**suffocate**† (suf'ō-kāt), *a.* [< L. *suffocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Suffocated; choked.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choking. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 125.

**suffocating** (suf'ō-kā-ting), *p. a.* Choking; stifling.

The *suffocating* sense of woe. *Byron*, Prometheus.

**suffocatingly** (suf'ō-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a suffocating manner; so as to suffocate.

**suffocation** (suf-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *suffocation* = Sp. *sufocacion* = Pg. *suffocação* = It. *soffocazione*, < L. *suffocatio(n-)*, a choking, stifling, < *suffocare*, choke, stifle: see *suffocate*.] 1. The act of suffocating, choking, or stifling.

Death by asphyxia is a common mode of accomplishing homicide, as by *suffocation*, hanging, strangulation.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 780.

2. The condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.

It was a miracle to 'scape *suffocation*.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 119.

**suffocative** (suf'ō-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *suffocate* + *-ive*.] Tending or able to choke or stifle. *Arbuthnot*, Air.

**suffossion†** (su-fosh'ọn), *n.* [< L. *suffossio(n-)*, a digging under, an undermining, < *suffodire*, pp. *suffossus*, pierce underneath, bore through, < *sub*, under, + *fodire*, dig: see *fodient*, *fossil*.] A digging under; an undermining.

Those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains.
*Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

**suffragan** (suf'ra̤-ga̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *suffragan*, < OF. **suffragan*, var. of *suffragant*, in part prob. < ML. *suffraganeus*, *suffraganius*, assisting, applied esp. to a bishop, < L. *suffragari*, assist: see *suffragant*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting; assistant; of or pertaining to a suffragan: as, a *suffragan* bishop; a *suffragan* see. In ecclesiastical usage every bishop of a province is said to be *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop. See *suffragan bishop*, under *bishop*.

The election of archbishops had . . . been a continual subject of dispute between the *suffragan* bishops and the Augustine monks. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

**II.** *n.* **1.** An auxiliary bishop, especially one with no right of ordinary jurisdiction; in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a bishop who has been consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in a particular part of his diocese, like the ancient chorepiscopus (which see).

In the time of the Christians it was the seat of a *suffragan*: now hardly a village. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 157.

**2.** A title of every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop or metropolitan who is his superior. = **Syn.** *Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. See *coadjutor*.

**suffraganship** (suf'ra̤-ga̤n-ship), *n.* [< *suffragan* + *-ship*.] The position of suffragan.

**suffragant†** (suf'ra̤-ga̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suffragant* = Pr. *suffraguant* = It. *suffragante*, < L. *suffragan(t-)s*, ppr. of *suffragari*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffragate*, *suffrage*, *v.* Cf. *suffragan*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head everywhere, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.
*Florio*, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 175. (*Latham.*)

**II.** *n.* **1.** An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with another.

More friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women than enemies to their beauty.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 118.

**2.** A suffragan bishop; a suffragan. *Cotgrave.*

**suffragate†** (suf'ra̤-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *suffragatus*, pp. of *suffragari* (> It. *suffragare* = Pg. *suffragar* = Sp. *sufragar*), vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffrage*, *v.*] To act as suffragant, aid, or subsidiary; be assistant.

Our poets hither for adoption come,
As nations sued to be made free of Rome;
Not in the *suffragating* tribes to stand,
But in your utmost, last, provincial band.
*Dryden*, Prol. to University of Oxford (1681 ?), l. 31.

It cannot choose but *suffragate* to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered.
*Sir M. Hale*, Origin of Mankind, p. 291.

**suffragator†** (suf'ra̤-gā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *suffragator*, < *suffragari*, support by one's vote: see *suffragate*.] One who assists or favors.

The synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.
*Bp. of Chester to Abp. Ussher*, p. 67.

**suffrage** (suf'rāj), *n.* [< F. *suffrage* = Sp. *sufragio* = Pg. It. *suffragio*, < L. *suffragium*, a voting-tablet, a ballot, a vote, the right of voting, a decision, judgment, esp. a favorable decision, approbation; prob. connected with *suffrago*, hock-bone, also a shoot or spray, and orig., it is conjectured, a broken piece, as a potsherd, used in voting (cf. *ostracism*, a kind of voting so called from the use of shells or potsherds); < *suffringere* (pp. *suffractus*), break below, break up, < *sub*, under, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fraction*, *break*. Cf. *naufrage*, *saxifrage*.] **1.** A vote or voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person to occupy an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion on some doubtful question; consent; assent; approval.

There doe they give their *suffrages* and voyces for the election of the Magistrates. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 253.

We bow to beg your *suffrage* and kind ear.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, Prol.

I know, if it were put to the question of theirs and mine, the worse would find more *suffrages*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

**2.** The political right or act of voting; the exercise of the voting power in political affairs; especially, the right, under a representative government, of participating, directly or indirectly, in the choice of public officers and in the adoption or rejection of fundamental laws: usually with the definite article.

*The suffrage* was not yet regarded as a right incident to manhood, and could be extended only according to the judgment of those who were found in possession of it.
*Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 118.

**3.** Testimony; attestation; witness.

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine. *South.*

**4.** *Eccles.*, an intercessory prayer or petition.

The *suffrages* of all the saints. *Longfellow.*

In *liturgics*: (*a*) Short petitions, especially those in the litany, the lesser litany or preces at morning and evening prayer, etc.

And then shall be said the litany; save only that after this place: That, . . . etc., the proper *suffrage* shall be, etc. *Book of Common Prayer*, Consecr. of Bishops.

(*b*) The prayers of the people in response to and as distinguished from the versicles or prayers said in litanies by the clergyman.

**5†.** Aid; assistance; relief.

Charms for every disease, and sovereign *suffrages* for every sore. *W. Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 71).

**Female suffrage**, the political right of women to vote. It is granted by the Constitutions of the States of Wyoming and Utah; and several other States of the Union allow women to vote on certain local matters, as is also the case in Great Britain.— **Household suffrage.** See *household*.— **Manhood suffrage**, a popular phrase denoting suffrage granted to all male citizens who are of age, and are not physically or morally incapacitated for its exercise; universal suffrage.— **Universal suffrage**, a loose phrase, commonly meaning suffrage (of adult males) restricted only by non-citizenship, minority, criminal character, or bankruptcy; manhood suffrage.

**suffrage** (suf'rāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffraged*, ppr. *suffraging*. [< OF. **suffrager*, < L. *suffragari*, LL. also *suffragare*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, favor, assist, < *suffragium*, a vote: see *suffrage*, *n.* Cf. *suffragant*, *suffragan*.] To vote for; elect. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii. [Rare.]

**suffragines**, *n.* Plural of *suffrago*.

**suffraginous†** (su-fraj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *suffraginosus*, diseased in the hock, < *suffrago* (*-in-*), hock: see *suffrago*.] Of or pertaining to the suffrago, especially of the horse.

The hough or *suffraginous* flexure behinde.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

**suffragist** (suf'rā-jist), *n.* [< *suffrage* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who possesses or exercises the right of suffrage; a voter.— **2.** One holding certain opinions concerning the right of suffrage, as about its extension: as, a woman-*suffragist*.

One ardent *suffragist*, already referred to, reasoning by analogy from lower to higher, proves the worthlessness of man by the fact that the female spider devours her male consort. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXV. 312.

**suffrago** (su-frā'gō), *n.*; pl. *suffragines* (-fraj'i-nēz). [L.: see *suffrage*.] **1.** The hock, or so-called knee, of a horse's hind leg, whose convexity is backward, and which corresponds to the human heel; the tibiotarsal articulation. See cuts under *hock* and *Perissodactyla*.— **2.** In *ornith.*, the heel proper, sometimes called the knee; the mediotarsal articulation, whose convexity is backward, at the top of the shank, where the feathers of most birds stop.

**suffrutescent** (suf-rọ-tes'ẹnt), *a.* [< *sub-* + *frutescent*.] In *bot.*, only slightly or obscurely woody; a little woody at the base.

**suffrutex** (suf'rọ-teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *frutex*, a shrub, a bush: see *frutex*.] **1.** In *bot.*, an undershrub, or very small shrub; a low plant with decidedly woody stems, as the trailing arbutus, American wintergreen, etc.— **2.** A plant with a permanent woody base, but with a herbaceous annual growth above, as the garden-sage, thyme, etc. [Rare, Eng.]

**suffruticose** (su-frö'ti-kōs), *a.* [< *suffrutex* (*-ic-*) + *-ose*; or < *sub-* + *fruticose*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a suffrutex; small with woody stems, or having the stems woody at the base and herbaceous above; somewhat shrubby: noting a plant or a stem.

**suffruticous** (su-frö'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *suffruticose*.

**suffruticulose** (suf-rọ-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *sub-* + *fruticulose*.] In *bot.*, slightly fruticulose, as some lichens.

**suffulted** (su-ful'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, gradually changing to another color.— **Suffulted pupil**, the central spot of an ocellus when it is formed by two colors shading off into each other.

**suffumigate** (su-fū'mi-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffumigated*, ppr. *suffumigating*. [< L. *suffumigatus*, pp. of *suffumigare*, *subfumigare* (> It. *suffumigare*, *suffumicare*), smoke from below, < *sub*, under, + *fumigare*, smoke: see *fumigate*.] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.

**suffumigation** (su-fū-mi-gā'shọn), *n.* [Also *subfumigation*; < ME. *subfumygacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *suffumigation* = Sp. *sufumigacion* = Pg. *suffumigação* = It. *suffumicazione*, < LL. *suffumigatio(n-)*, *subfumigatio(n-)*, a smoking from below: see *suffumigate*.] **1.** The act of fumigating, literally from below; fumigation.

Take your meate in the hotte time of Summer in cold places, but in the Winter let there bee a bright fire, and take it in hotte places, your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with *suffumigations*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

**2.** The act of burning perfumes: one of the ceremonies in incantation.

Sorceresses
That usen exorsisaciouns
And eke *subfumygaciouns*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1264.

A simple *suffumigation*, . . . accompanied by availing ourselves of the suitable planetary hour.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxii.

**3.** A fume; especially, a preparation used in fumigating.

As the *suffumigations* of the oppressed stomach surge up and cause the headache.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 204.

Another piebald knave
Of the same brotherhood (he loved them ever)
Was actively preparing 'neath his nose
Such a *suffumigation* as, once fired,
Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.
*Browning*, Paracelsus.

**suffumige†** (su-fū'mij), *n.* [< ML. *suffumigium*, < L. *suffumigare*, smoke from below: see *suffumigate*.] A medicinal fume.

**suffuse** (su-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffused*, ppr. *suffusing*. [< L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, pour below or underneath, or upon, overspread, < *sub*, under, + *fundere*, pour out, spread out: see *fuse*¹.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; fill or cover, as with something fluid: as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

Hers was a face *suffused* with the fine essence of beauty.
*T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Alpine meadows soft-*suffused*
With rain.
*M. Arnold*, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

**suffusion** (su-fū'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *suffusion* = Sp. *sufusion* = Pg. *suffusão* = It. *suffusione*, < L. *suffusio(n-)*, a pouring out or over, a spreading: see *suffuse*.] **1.** The act or operation of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or a color; also, the state of being suffused or overspread.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray.*

**2.** That which is suffused or spread over, as an extravasation of blood.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 26.

**3.** In *entom.*, a peculiar variegation, observed especially in *Lepidoptera*, in which the colors appear to be blended or run together. It is most common in northern or alpine forms of species which are found with normal colors in warmer regions.

**suffusive** (su-fū'siv), *a.* [< *suffuse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to suffusion; overspreading. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

**sufi, sofi** (sö'fi, sō'fi), *n.* [Also *soofee*, *sophy*, etc.; = F. *sofi*, *soufi*; = Hind. *sufī*, < Ar. *sūfī*, a Moslem mystic; either lit. 'wise,' < Gr. σοφός, wise (see *sophist*); or, according to some, < *sūf*, wool, the sufis (dervishes, fakirs) being obliged to wear garments of wool, and not of silk.] A Mohammedan mystic who believes (1) that God alone exists, and that all visible and invisible beings are mere emanations from him; (2) that, as God is the real author of all acts of mankind, man is not a free agent, and there can be no real difference between good and evil; (3) that, as the soul existed before the body, and is confined within the latter as in a cage, death should be the chief object of desire, for only then does the soul return to the bosom of the divinity; and (4) that religions are matters of indifference, though some are more advantageous than others (as, for instance, Mohammedanism), and that sufism is the only true philosophy.

If Pharaoh's Title had befall'n to thee [Solomon],
If the Medes Myter bowed at thy knee,
Wert thou a *Sophy*; yet with Vertues luster
Thou oughtst (at least) thy Greatnes to illuster.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The principal occupation of the *Sūfī* whilst in the body is meditation on the . . . unity of God, the remembrance of God's names, . . . and the progressive advancement in the . . . journey of life, so as to attain unification with God. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam, p. 609.

**sufic** (sö'fik), *a.* [< *sufi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sufism.

There are frequent *Súfic* allegories, just as in the Makhzan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 522.

**sufism, sofism** (sö′fizm, sō′fizm), *n.* [Also *sufiism*; < *sufi* + *-ism*.] The mystical system of the sufis.

The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes, and in accordance with which the poems of Háfiz are allegorically interpreted, is called *Sufism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 368.

**sufistic** (sö̤-fis′tik), *a.* [Also *sufiistic*; < *sufi* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *sufic*.

The point of view indicated by the *Sufistic* system of philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 368.

**sug** (sug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An unidentified parasite of the trout, probably an epizoic crustacean. Also called *trout-louse*.

Many of them [trout] have sticking on them *Sugs*, or Trout-lice, which is a kind of Worm, in shape like a Clove, or Pin with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 91.

**sug-**. See *sub-*.

**Sugantia** (sṳ-gan′shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* A variant of *Sugentia*.

**sugar** (shu̇g′ạ̈r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suger*; < ME. *suger, sugor, sugre, sucre*, < OF. *sucre*, F. *sucre* = Pr. *sucre* = Sp. *azucar* = Pg. *assucar* (with Ar. article *al*) = It. *zucchero* = D. *suiker* = MLG. *sucker* = OHG. *zucura*, MHG. *zuker, zucker*, G. *zucker* = Icel. *sykr* = Sw. *socker* = Dan. *sukker* = OBulg. *sakarŭ* = Serv. *chakara, zakara, chukar* = Bohem. *cukr* = Little Russ. *cukor, cukur* = Russ. *sakharŭ* = Pol. *cukier* = Hung. *zukur* (Slavic, etc., partly after G.), < ML. *succarum, succarium, sucarium*, also *zuccarium, zuccara, zucara*, also *suctura*, etc., altered forms, in part appar. simulating L. *succus, sucus*, juice (see *suck*²), of *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, < Gr. *σάκχαρ, σάκχαρον*, < Ar. *sakkar, sokkar, sukkar*, with the article *as-sokkar*, < Pers. *shakar* = Hind. *shakkar*, < Prakrit *sakkara*, sugar, < Skt. *çarkarā*, candied sugar, orig. grit, gravel; cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard, L. *calculus*, a pebble (see *calculus*).] **1.** The general name of certain chemical compounds belonging to the group of carbohydrates. They are soluble in water, have a more or less sweet taste, and are directly or indirectly fermentable. According to their chemical nature they are divided into two classes, the *saccharoses* and *glucoses*. See *saccharose* and *glucose*. **2.** A sweet crystalline substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, and of the sugar-beet, but obtained also from a great variety of other plants, as maple, maize, sorghum, birch, and parsnip. The process of manufacturing cane-sugar generally begins with extracting the juice of the canes, either by passing them between the rollers of a rolling-mill (see *sugar-mill*), or by the use of raspers or "defibrators" reducing the canes to pulp and expressing the juice by subjecting the pulp to the action of powerful presses. Maceration of the canes in steam or water, as a preparation for extraction of the juice, is also practised to some extent. Another method, now coming extensively into use, is that of diffusion, in which the canes or beets are cut in small pieces, and the sugar is extracted by repeated washings with hot water. (Compare *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *osmose*.) The extraction of the juice by the crushing and expressing action of rollers in sugar-mills is, however, still more extensively practised than any other method. The juice is received in a shallow trough placed beneath the rollers, and defecated by adding to it while heated below the boiling-point either milk of lime, lime-water, bisulphite of lime, lime followed by sulphur dioxid, sulphur dioxid followed by lime, alkaline earths, sulphur compounds, or chlorine compounds, milk of lime being more generally used than any of the other substances named. (Compare *defecator*.) The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime-water is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum. When duly concentrated the syrup is run off into shallow wooden coolers, where it concretes; it is then put into hogsheads with holes in the bottom, through which the molasses drains off into cisterns below, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw sugar*, or *muscovado*. Sometimes the molasses is immediately separated from the sugar by centrifugal force. The raw sugar is further purified by solution in water and filtration, first through cotton bags, then through layers of animal charcoal, boiling down under diminished pressure, and crystallization. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump-sugar, loaf-sugar, refined sugar*, etc., according to the different degrees of purification and the form in which it is placed on the market. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root is carried on to a very considerable extent in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Russia, etc. The sugar is mostly extracted from the roots by diffusion, and the subsequent defecation and concentration are carried out in a manner entirely analogous to that described for these operations in the manufacture of cane-sugar. In the United States and in Canada great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple, *Acer saccharinum*. (See cut under *Acer*.) The Gulf States and the West Indies are the principal sources whence the supplies of cane-sugar are derived; the sugar used on the continent of Europe is chiefly obtained from the beet. Sugar was only vaguely known to the Greeks and Romans; it seems to have been introduced into Europe during the time of the crusades. The cane was grown about the middle of the twelfth century in Cyprus, whence, some time later, it was transplanted into Madeira, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century it was thence carried to the New World. For the chemical properties of pure cane-sugar, see *saccharose*, 3.

This Manna is clept Bred of Aungeles; and it is a white thing, that is fulle swete and righte delicyous, and more swete than Hony or *Sugre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 152.

When shall we have any good *sugar* come over? The wars in Barbary make *sugar* at such an excessive rate, you pay sweetly now, I warrant, sir, do you not? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

**3.** Something that resembles sugar in any of its properties.—**4.** Figuratively, sweet, honeyed, or soothing words; flattery employed to disguise something distasteful.—**Bastard, beet-root, black, centrifugal sugar.** See the qualifying words.—**Brown sugar**, common dark muscovado sugar.—**Coffee-crushed sugar**, a commercial name for crushed sugar in which the lumps are of convenient size for table use in sweetening coffee and tea.—**Confectioners' sugar**, a highly refined sugar pulverized to an impalpable powder, used by confectioners for various purposes.—**Crushed sugar**, a commercial name for loaf-sugar broken into irregular lumps.—**Cut sugar**, a commercial name for loaf-sugar cut into prismatic form, generally cubes.—**Diabetic sugar.** See *diabetic*.—**Ergot-sugar**, a sugar obtained from ergot. Its crystals are transparent rhombic prisms. It is soluble in both water and alcohol, and the solution is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermentation.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycocoll*.—**Granulated sugar.** (*a*) A sugar which, by stirring during the crystallization of the concentrated syrup, is formed into small disintegrated crystals or grains, instead of compacting into a crystalline cake or mass as in loaf-sugar. (*b*) The coarse grains or dust of refined sugar formed during the operations of crushing or cutting loaf-sugar, and separated from the lumps by screening.—**Inverted sugar.** Same as *invert-sugar*.—**Liquid sugar**, a name sometimes given to uncrystallizable glucose; this substance, however, is capable of solidifying into an amorphous mass.—**Malado sugar**, sugar conglomerated into a sticky mass, the crystalline form of the sugar being masked by the presence of a quantity of highly concentrated invert-sugar which cements the crystals together: distinguished from *muscovado sugar*, in which the sugar has a distinctly crystalline form—the small crystals, however, being more or less colored by invert-sugar and adhering impurities.—**Maple sugar.** See *maple*¹.—**Pulverized sugar**, a commercial name for refined sugar ground to a fineness intermediate between that of granulated sugar and confectioners' sugar.—**Rotatory power of sugar.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Starch-sugar.** Same as *dextrose*.—**Sugar of acorns**, quercite.—**Sugar of Barbary**†, the finest sugar, which was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established. (*Nares*.)

Ah sweet, honey, *Barbary sugar*, sweet master. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 3.

**Sugar of lead.** See *lead*².—**Sugar of milk**, lactose.

**sugar** (shu̇g′ạ̈r), *v.* [< ME. *sugren*, < OF. *sucrer*, sugar; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To season, cover, sprinkle, mix, or impregnate with sugar.—**2.** Figuratively, to cover as with sugar; sweeten; disguise so as to render acceptable what is otherwise distasteful.

We are oft to blame in this—
'Tis too much proved—that with devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 48.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To sweeten something, as tea, with sugar. [Rare.]

He *sugared*, and creamed, and drank, and spoke not. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxxvi. (*Davies*.)

**2.** To make (maple) sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]—**To sugar off**, in *maple-sugar manuf.*, to pour the syrup into molds to granulate, when sufficiently boiled down. The sugaring off is the last process, and is usually attended with some sort of frolic in the sugar-camp. [U. S. and Canada.]

**sugar-apple** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-ap″l), *n.* See *Rollinia*.

**sugar-baker**† (shu̇g′ạ̈r-bā″kėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

You know her mother was a Welsh milliner, and her father a *sugar-baker* at Bristol. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

**sugar-bean** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-bēn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* (see *bean*), cultivated particularly in Jamaica. The species is probably a native of tropical America, but is widely diffused in cultivation.

**sugar-beet** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-bēt), *n.* See *beet*¹.

**sugarberry** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *sugarberries* (-iz). Same as *hackberry*, 2.

**sugar-bird** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-bėrd), *n.* **1.** Any bird of the family *Cærebidæ*, as the Bahaman honey-creeper, *Certhiola bahamensis*: so called from its habit of sucking the sweets of flowers. See cut under *Cærebinæ*.—**2.** A honey-eater or honey-sucker; one of various tenuirostral birds of the Old World which suck the sweets of flowers. See *Nectariniidæ, Meliphagidæ*.—**3.** A translation of the Indian name of the American evening grosbeak or hawfinch, *Coccothraustes* or *Hesperiphona vespertina*, which is specially fond of maple sugar. [Local, U. S.]

**sugar-bush** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-bu̇sh), *n.* **1.** Same as *sugar-orchard*.—**2.** See *Protea*.

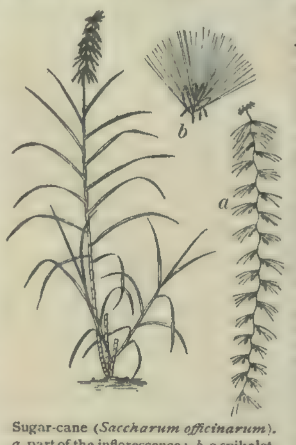
**sugar-camp** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-kamp), *n.* A place in or near a maple forest or orchard where the sap from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]

**sugar-candian**† (shu̇g′ạ̈r-kan′di-ạn), *n.* Sugar-candy.

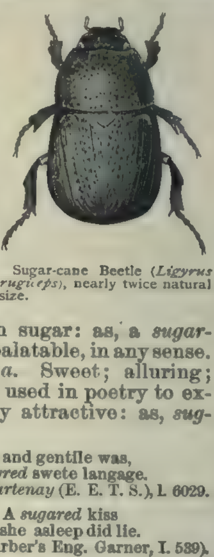
If nor a dram of treacle sovereign,
Or aqua-vitæ, or *sugar-candian*,
Nor kitchin cordials can it remedy,
Certes his time is come.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. iv. 30.

**sugar-candy** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-kan′di), *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized. Compare *candy*¹.

**sugar-cane** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-kān), *n.* A saccharine grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, the original source of manufactured sugar, and still the source of most of the supply. The sugar-cane is a stout perennial with the habit of Indian corn and sorghum, growing from 6 to 20 feet high; the leaves are broad and flat, 3 feet or more long; the joints of the stalk are about 3 inches long near the foot, becoming longer upwardly, at length producing a very long joint called the "arrow," which bears a large panicle. Sugar-cane is propagated almost wholly by cuttings, the power to perfect seed being nearly lost through cultivation. Seedlings, however, have recently been observed in Barbados. The first growth from the cuttings is called *plant-cane*. The succeeding years the root sends up ratoons, which form the crop for one, two, or sometimes more years, its value decreasing from exhaustion of the soil. The cane requires a rich moist soil, preferring the vicinity of the sea. The plant is not known in a wild state, but is supposed to have originated in southern Asia, perhaps in Cochin-China or Bengal. Its cultivation in those regions began very early, and now extends throughout the tropics, the stalk being chewed where not otherwise used. It is grown in the United States in several southern States, but only in Louisiana in sufficient amount for the export of sugar.—**African sugar-cane**, an African variety of the common sorghum, called *imphee*.—**Chinese sugar-cane.** Same as *sorghum*, 1.—**Sugar-cane beetle**, a scarabæid beetle, *Ligyrus rugiceps*, which damages sugar-cane in Louisiana by boring into the canes in the early spring and gnawing off the buds. It also damages sorghum and corn in the southern United States.—**Sugar-cane borer**, the larva of a crambid moth, *Chilo saccharalis*, which bores sugar-cane in the southern United States, the West Indies, and elsewhere.



Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).
*a*, part of the inflorescence; *b*, a spikelet.



Sugar-cane Beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*), nearly twice natural size.

**sugar-coated** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-kō″ted), *a.* Coated with sugar: as, a *sugar-coated* pill; hence, made palatable, in any sense.

**sugared** (shu̇g′ạ̈rd), *p. a.* Sweet; alluring; honeyed: formerly much used in poetry to express anything unusually attractive: as, *sugared* conceits.

This messinger connyng and gentile was,
Off hys mouth issued *sugred* swete langage.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6029.

A *sugared* kiss
In sport I suckt, while she asleep did lie.
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 539).

**sugar-grass** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-gràs), *n.* **1.** The common sorghum, particularly its Chinese variety.—**2.** The grass *Pollinia Cumingii*, var. *fulva*. [Australia.]

**sugar-gum** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-gum), *n.* An Australian gum-tree, *Eucalyptus corynocalyx*, which grows 120 feet high, and affords a durable timber, used for railroad-ties, posts, etc. The foliage is sweetish, and, unlike that of most eucalypts, attracts cattle and sheep.

**sugar-house** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-hous), *n.* A manufacturing establishment in which saccharine juices are extracted from cane, etc., and treated to make raw sugar. In some such establishments the process of refining is carried further; but they are more properly called *refineries*.—**Sugar-house molasses**, a very dark and concentrated low-grade molasses containing much caramel, formerly largely produced at sugar-houses (whence the name), but now, under improved methods of manufacture, much reduced in quantity, and little used except in the manufacture of some proprietary medicines and in some chemical industries.

**sugar-huckleberry** (shu̇g′ạ̈r-huk″l-ber-i), *n.* See *huckleberry*.

**sugariness** (shu̇g'ä̤r-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sugary or sweet.

> A . . . flavor, not wholly unpleasing, nor unwholesome, to palates cloyed with the *sugariness* of tamed and cultivated fruit. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

**sugaring** (shu̇g'ä̤r-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sugar*, *v.*] 1. The act of sweetening with sugar.—2. The sugar used for sweetening.—3. The process of making sugar.

**sugar-kettle** (shu̇g'ä̤r-ket″l), *n.* A kettle used for boiling down saccharine juice.

**sugarless** (shu̇g'ä̤r-les), *a.* [< *sugar* + *-less.*] Free from sugar.

**sugar-loaf** (shu̇g'ä̤r-lōf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sugorloff*, **sugrelof*; < *sugar* + *loaf.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A conical mass of refined sugar. Hence—2. A hat of a conical shape.

> I pray yow that ye woll vouchesaff to send me an other *sugor loff*, for my old is do; and also that ye well do make a gyrdill for your dowgter, for she hath nede therof. *Paston Letters*, I. 236.

3. A high conical hill: a common local name.

**II.** *a.* Having the form of a sugar-loaf; having a high conical form: as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.—**Sugar-loaf tool**, in *seal-engraving*, a tool with an end of soft iron shaped like a sugar-loaf, used to smooth the surfaces of shields.

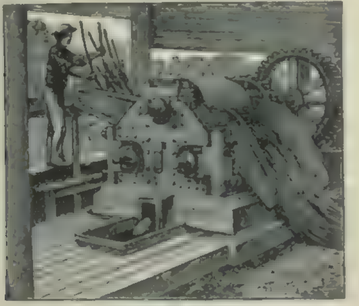
**sugar-louse** (shu̇g'ä̤r-lous), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-mite*.—2. A springtail, *Lepisma saccharina*. See cut under *silverfish*.

**sugar-maple** (shu̇g'ä̤r-mā″pl), *n.* See *maple*[1] and *Acer* (with cut).

**sugar-meat** (shu̇g'ä̤r-mēt), *n.* Same as *sweetmeat*.

> Then . . . came another "most sumptuous banquet of *sugar-meates* for the men-at-arms and the ladies," after which, it being now midnight, the Lord of Leicester bade the whole company good rest. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 17.

**sugar-mill** (shu̇g'ä̤r-mil), *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists usually of three parallel heavy rollers, placed horizontally one above and between the other two. The canes are made to pass between the rollers, by which means they are crushed, and the juice is expressed from them.



Sugar-mill at work.

**sugar-millet** (shu̇g'ä̤r-mil″et), *n.* The common sorghum.

**sugar-mite** (shu̇g'ä̤r-mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Tyroglyphidæ*, *Tyroglyphus* or *Glyciphagus sacchari*, or some other species of the restricted genus *Glyciphagus*, infesting sugar. These mites abound in some samples of unrefined sugar, and are supposed to cause grocers' itch. Also *sugar-louse*.

**sugar-mold** (shu̇g'ä̤r-mōld), *n.* A conical mold in which sugar-loaves are formed in the process of refining.

**sugar-nippers** (shu̇g'ä̤r-nip″ėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps. It is made like shears with a spring-back, but the blades are edged and are directly opposite each other. 2. Same as *sugar-tongs*.

**sugar-orchard** (shu̇g'ä̤r-ôr″chärd), *n.* A collection or small plantation of sugar-maples. Also called *sugar-bush*. [American.]

**sugar-packer** (shu̇g'ä̤r-pak″ėr), *n.* A machine for packing sugar into barrels.

**sugar-pan** (shu̇g'ä̤r-pan), *n.* An open or closed vessel for concentrating syrups of sugar. See also *vacuum-pan*.—**Sugar-pan lifter**, a form of crane especially designed for lifting sugar-pans from the furnaces.

**sugar-pea** (shu̇g'ä̤r-pē), *n.* See *pea*[1], 1.

**sugar-pine** (shu̇g'ä̤r-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

**sugar-plate**† (shu̇g'ä̤r-plāt), *n.* Sweetmeats. *Puttenham.*

**sugar-planter** (shu̇g'ä̤r-plan″tėr), *n.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

**sugar-plum** (shu̇g'ä̤r-plum), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar and various flavoring and coloring ingredients into a round shape, or into the shape of flattened balls or disks; a bonbon; hence, something particularly pleasing, as a bit of flattery.

> If the child must have grapes or *sugar-plums* when he has a mind to them. *Locke*, Education, § 36.

> "His Grace is very condescending," said Mrs. Glass, her zeal for inquiry slaked for the present by the dexterous administration of this *sugar plum*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

**sugar-press** (shu̇g'ä̤r-pres), *n.* A press for extracting the juice of sugar-cane or effecting the drainage of molasses from sugar.

> In the Ilande of Hispana or Hispaniola were erected 28 *suger presses*, to presse ye sugre which groweth plentifully in certaine canes or redes of the same countrey. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).

**sugar-refiner** (shu̇g'ä̤r-rẹ-fī″nėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

**sugar-refinery** (shu̇g'ä̤r-rẹ-fī″nėr-i), *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house in which sugar is not only made from the raw syrup, but is also refined.

**sugar-refining** (shu̇g'ä̤r-rẹ-fī'ning), *n.* The act or process of refining sugar.

**sugar-sop**† (shu̇g'ä̤r-sop), *n.* A sugar-plum.

> Dandle her upon my knee, and give her *sugar-sops*.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

> Half our gettings
> Must run in *sugar-sops* and nurses' wages now.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

**sugar-squirrel** (shu̇g'ä̤r-skwur″el), *n.* The sciurine petaurist, *Belideus sciureus*, or another member of the same genus. See *Belideus*. These little marsupials closely resemble true flying-squirrels (as of the genus *Sciuropterus*, figured under *flying-squirrel*), but are near relatives of the opossum-mice, figured under *Acrobates*.

**sugar-syrup** (shu̇g'ä̤r-sir″up), *n.* 1. The raw juice or sap of sugar-producing plants, roots, or trees.—2. In the manufacture and refining of sugar, a more or less concentrated solution of sugar.

**sugar-teat** (shu̇g'ä̤r-tēt), *n.* Sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, and moistened: given to an infant to quiet it.

**sugar-tongs** (shu̇g'ä̤r-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An implement having two arms, each furnished at the end with a flat or spoon-shaped plate or a cluster of claws, for use in lifting small lumps of sugar. It is usually made with a flexible back like that of shears for sheep. Also called *sugar-nippers*.

> Or would our thrum-capp'd ancestors find fault
> For want of *sugar-tongs*, or spoons for salt?
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 70.

**sugar-tree** (shu̇g'ä̤r-trē), *n.* 1. Any tree from which sugar-syrup or sugary sap can be obtained; particularly, the sugar-maple. See *maple*[1].—2. An Australian shrub or small tree, *Myoporum platycarpum*.

**sugar-vinegar** (shu̇g'ä̤r-vin″ẹ-gär), *n.* Vinegar made of the waste juice of sugar-cane.

**sugary**[1] (shu̇g'ä̤r-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sugrie*; < *sugar* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling sugar in appearance or properties; containing or composed of sugar; sweet; sometimes, excessively or offensively sweet.—2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things: as, *sugary* palates.—3. Sweet in a figurative sense; honeyed; alluring; sometimes, deceitful.

> And with the *sugrie* sweete thereof allure
> Chast Ladies eares to fantasies impure.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 820.

> Walsingham bewailed the implicit confidence which the Queen placed in the *sugary* words of Alexander [Duke of Parma]. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 329.

**sugary**[2] (shu̇g'ạ̈-ri), *n.*; pl. *sugaries* (-riz). [For **sugarery*, < *sugar* + *-ery.*] An establishment where sugar is made; a sugar-house. [Rare.]

> The primitive mode of arranging the *sugary*. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 272.

**sugent** (sū'jẹnt), *a.* [< L. *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*[1].] Sucking; imbibing; suctorial; fitted for or habitually sucking: as, a *sugent* process; a *sugent* animal.

**Sugentia** (sụ-jen'shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt): see *sugent*.] A suborder or an order of myriapods; the sugent or suctorial millepeds, having the opening of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body; the families *Polyzoniidæ* and *Siphonophoridæ*. Also *Siphonizantia*.

**sugescent** (sụ-jes'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *sugere*, suck, + *-escent.*] Fitted for sucking or imbibing; sugent; suctorial; haustellate. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

**suggest** (su-jest'), *v.* [< L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere* (> It. *suggerire* = Sp. *sugerir* = Pg. *suggerir* = F. *suggérer*), carry or bring under, furnish, supply, produce, excite, advise, suggest, < *sub*, under, + *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerent*. Cf. *congest*, *digest*, *ingest*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place before another's mind problematically; hint; intimate; insinuate; introduce to another's mind by the prompting of an indirect or mediate association.

> Nature her selfe *suggesteth* the figure in this or that forme: but arte aydeth the iudgement of his vse and application. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

> Fie, fie, Master Ford! are you not ashamed? What spirit, what devil *suggests* this imagination? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 230.

> Virgil . . . loves to *suggest* a truth indirectly, and, without giving us a full and open view of it, to let us see just so much as will naturally lead the imagination into all the parts that lie concealed. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

> Sunderland, therefore, with exquisite cunning, *suggested* to his master the propriety of asking the only proof of obedience which it was quite certain that Rochester never would give. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To act, as an idea, so as to call up (another idea) by virtue either of an association or of a natural connection between the ideas.

> The sight of part of a large building *suggests* the idea of the rest instantaneously. *Hartley*, Observations on Man, I. ii. 10.

> We all know that a certain kind of sound *suggests* immediately to the mind a coach passing in the street, and not only produces the imagination, but the belief, that a coach is passing. *Reid*, Inquiry into the Human Mind, II. vii.

3†. To seduce; tempt; tempt away (from).

> There's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master thou talkest of; serve him still. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 47.

> I, Dametas, chief governor of all the royal cattle, and also of Pamela, whom thy master most perniciously hath *suggested* out of my dominion, do defy thee in a mortal affray. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Intimate*, *Insinuate*, etc. See *hint*[1].—2. To indicate, prompt, advise, remind of.

**II.** *intrans.* To make suggestions; be tempting; present thoughts or motives with indirectness or with diffidence to the mind.

> O sweet *suggesting* Love, if thou hast sinn'd,
> Teach me, thy tempted subject, to excuse it.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5. 7.

> But ill for him who . . .
> . . . ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
> Or seeming-genial venial fault,
> Recurring and *suggesting* still! *Tennyson*, Will.

**suggestable** (su-jes'tạ̈-bl), *a.* [< *suggest* + *-able.*] Same as *suggestible*.

**suggestedness** (su-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suggested. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

**suggester** (su-jes'tėr), *n.* [< *suggest* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which suggests. Also *suggestor*.

> Some suborn'd *suggester* of these treasons.
> *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

**suggestibility** (su-jes-ti-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *suggestible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being suggested.—2. A conforming social impulse, leading a person to believe what is emphatically asserted and to do what is imperatively commanded; credenciveness and submissiveness; susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

> A republic needs independent citizens, quick in comprehension, but slow in judgment, and tenacious in that which they have recognized as right. Every honest thinker must endeavor to counteract the *suggestibility* of the masses by the proper education of our people. *Carus*, Soul of Man, V. 10.

> *Suggestibility.* The patient believes everything which his hypnotizer tells him, and does everything which the latter commands. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 602.

**suggestible** (su-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< *suggest* + *-ible.*] 1. Capable of being suggested.—2. Having great suggestibility; credencive and submissive.

> Professor Ricket tried on her some experiments of suggestion in the waking state, and found her somewhat *suggestible*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Dec., 1890, p. 441.

**suggestio falsi** (su-jes'ti-ō fal'sī). [L.: *suggestio*, a suggestion; *falsi*, gen. of *falsum*, falsehood, fraud: see *suggestion* and *false*, *n.*] An affirmative misrepresentation, whether by words, conduct, or artifice, as distinguished from a mere suppression of the truth; an indirect lie.

**suggestion** (su-jes'chọn), *n.* [< F. *suggestion* = Sp. *sugestion* = Pg. *suggestão* = It. *suggestione*, < L. *suggestio(n-)*, an addition, an intimation, < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, supply, suggest: see *suggest*.] 1. The act of placing before the mind problematically; also, the idea so produced; the insinuation of an idea by indirect association; hint; intimation; prompting; also, especially, an incitement to an animal, brutal, or diabolical act.

For all the rest,
They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 288.

He knew that by his preaching evident and certain good was done; but that there was any evil in his way of doing it, or likely to arise from it, was a thought which, if it had arisen in his own mind, he would immediately have ascribed to the *suggestion* of Satan.
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 48.

2. The action of an idea in bringing another idea to mind, either through the force of association or by virtue of the natural connection of the ideas.

The other part of the invention, which I term *suggestion*, doth assign and direct us to certain markes or places which may excite our mind to return and produce such knowledge as it hath formerly collected, to the end we may make use thereof.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Let it not be supposed that the terms suggest and *suggestion* are, in their psychological relation, of recent, or even modern, application; for, so applied, they are old—the oldest we possess. In this relative signification, *suggero*, the verb, ascends to Cicero; and *suggestio*, the noun, is a household expression of Tertullian and St. Augustine. Among the earlier modern philosophers, and in this precise application, they were, of course, familiar words—as is shewn, among five hundred others, by the writings of Hermolaus Barbarus, the elder Scaliger, Melanchthon, Simonius, Campanella, to say nothing of the Schoolmen, etc. They were no strangers to Hobbes and Locke; and so far is Berkeley from having first employed them in this relation, as Mr. Stewart seems to suppose, Berkeley only did not continue what he found established and in common use. *Hamilton*, Reid's Works, note D**.

[But the above is somewhat exaggerated. *Suggestion* was hardly in common use in this sense before Berkeley.]

It is by *suggestion*, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 185.

3. Specifically, in hypnotism, the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of the subject by any means, as by words or gestures, usually by emphatic declaration; also, the impulse of trust and submission which leads to the effectiveness of such incitement; also, the idea so suggested. *Verbal suggestion* is the usual method. Another is known as *suggestion by attitude*, as when, for instance, a person placed in the attitude of prayer is caused to pray.

*Suggestion* appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 514.

4†. Indirect or hidden action.

This cardinall [Wolsey] . . . by craftie *suggestion* gat into his hands innumerable treasure.
*Holinshed*, Chron., III. 922.

5. In *law*, information without oath. (*a*) An information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition. (*b*) A statement or representation of some matter of fact entered upon the record of a suit at the instance of a party thereto, made by attorney or counsel without further evidence, usually called *suggestion upon the record*: a mode of proceeding allowed in some cases as to undisputed facts incidentally involved, such as the death of one of several plaintiffs, where the survivors are entitled to continue the action.—**Negative suggestion**, that form of hypnotic suggestion which results in lessened or suppressed activity, as abrogation of will-power, anæsthesia of any kind, or inability to think, talk, act, etc.—**Post-hypnotic suggestion**, an impression made on a hypnotized person, persisting unrecognized for some time after the hypnotic condition is passed, and taking effect at the intended time.—**Principle of suggestion**, association of ideas. See *association*.—**Relative suggestion**, judgment.—**Spontaneous suggestion.** See *spontaneous*. =**Syn.** 1. *Intimation*, *Insinuation*, etc. See *hint*$^{1}$, *v. t.*

**suggestionism** (su-jes'cho̤n-izm), *n.* The doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons too trustful and submissive, and that the so-called hypnotic trance is merely a state in which these characters have been stimulated and distrust lulled.

**suggestionist** (su-jes'cho̤n-ist), *n.* A person who accepts the theory of suggestionism.

**suggestive** (su-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suggestif* = Pg. It. *suggestivo*; as *suggest* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing a suggestion or hint; suggesting what does not appear on the surface; also, full of suggestion; stimulating reflection.

He [Bacon] is, throughout, and especially in his Essays, one of the most *suggestive* authors that ever wrote.
*Whately*, Pref. to Bacon's Essays.

"The king [of Uganda] habitually bears a couple of spears": a duplication of weapons again *suggestive*, like the two swords, of a trophy [one presumably being taken from an enemy]. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 409.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hypnotic suggestion.

Hypnotic or *suggestive* therapeutics.
*Björnström*, Hypnotism, p. 91.

**II.** *n.* Something intended to suggest ideas to the mind.

**suggestively** (su-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion; so as to suggest, or stimulate reflection.

**suggestiveness** (su-jes'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suggestive. *New Princeton Rev.*, Nov., 1886, p. 364.

**suggestment** (su-jest'me̤nt), *n.* [< *suggest* + *-ment*.] Suggestion. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**suggestor** (su-jes'to̤r), *n.* Same as *suggester*.

**suggestress** (su-jes'tres), *n.* [< *suggester* + *-ess*.] A female who suggests. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**suggestum** (su-jes'tum), *n.*; pl. *suggesta* (-tä̤), as E. *suggestums* (-tumz). [L., < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, carry or bring under: see *suggest*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a platform, stage, or tribune; a raised seat; a dais.

The ancient *Suggestums*, as I have often observed on medals, as well as on Constantine's arch, were made of wood, like a little kind of stage, for the heads of the nails are sometimes represented that are supposed to have fastened the boards together. We often see on them the emperor, and two or three general officers, sometimes sitting and sometimes standing, as they made speeches or distributed a congiary to the soldiers or people.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 402).

**suggil**† (suj'il), *v. t.* [< OF. *sugiller*, < L. *suggillare*, also *sugillare*, beat black and blue, hence insult, revile.] 1. To beat black and blue.

Tho' we with blacks and blues are *suggilld*,
Or, as the vulgar say, are cudgelld.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 1039.

2. To defame; sully; blacken.

Openly impugned or secretly *suggilled*. *Strype.*

**suggillate**† (suj'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suggillatus*, pp. of *suggillare*, beat black and blue: see *suggil*.] Same as *suggil*, 1. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**suggillation**† (suj-i-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *sugillation* = Sp. *sugilacion* = Pg. *sugillação*, < L. *sugillatio(n-)*, *suggillatio(n-)*, a black-and-blue mark, a spot from a bruise, an affront: see *suggillate*.] A livid or black-and-blue mark; a blow; a bruise; ecchymosis: also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

**sugh**, *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *sough*$^{2}$.

**sugi** (sö'gē), *n.* [Jap.] A coniferous tree, *Cryptomeria Japonica*, the Japan cedar. It is the largest tree of Japan, growing 120 feet high, with a long straight stem; the wood is compact, very white, soft, and easily worked, much used in house-building. It is found also in northern China, and is locally planted as a timber-tree, but requires moist forest valleys for success.

**suicidal** (sū'i-sī-da̤l), *a.* [< *suicide* + *-al*.] Partaking or being of the nature of the crime of suicide; suggestive of suicide; leading to suicide: as, *suicidal* mania; hence, figuratively, destructive of one's aims or interests; self-destructive: as, a *suicidal* business policy.

I am in the Downs. It's this unbearably dull, *suicidal* room—and old Boguey down-stairs, I suppose.
*Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxii.

At the root of all *suicidal* tendencies lies an estimate of moral obligation and of the sacredness of human life entirely at variance with that introduced or sanctioned by the Gospel. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 180.

**suicidally** (sū'i-sī-da̤l-i), *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

**suicide**$^{1}$ (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *suicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *suicida*, < NL. **suicida*, < L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who commits suicide; at *common law*, one who, being of the years of discretion and of sound mind, destroys himself.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;
We make misfortune, *suicides* in woe.
*Young*, Love of Fame, v.

**suicide**$^{2}$ (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *suicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *suicidio*, < NL. **suicidium*, suicide, < L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cīdium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] 1. The act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide at common law, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. The word is by some writers used to include the act of one who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, occasions his own death, as where a man shoots at another and the gun bursts and kills himself. *H. Stephen.*

The argument which Plutarch and other writers derived from human dignity was that true courage is shown in the manful endurance of suffering, while *suicide*, being an act of flight, is an act of cowardice, and therefore unworthy of man. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 46.

2. Figuratively, destruction of one's own interests or aims.

In countries pretending to civilisation there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*. *V. Knox*, Works, V. 125.

**suicide**$^{2}$ (sū'i-sīd), *v. i.* [< *suicide*$^{2}$, *n.*] To be guilty of suicide. [Slang.]

The wills which had been made by persons who *suicided* while under accusation were valid.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 197.

**suicidism** (sū'i-sī-dizm), *n.* [< *suicide*$^{2}$ + *-ism*.] A disposition to suicide. *Imp. Dict.*

**suicism** (sū'i-sizm), *n.* [< L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-c-ism*: see *egoism*.] Selfishness; egotism; egoism: the opposite of *altruism*. [Rare.]

But his *suicisme* was so grosse that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it. *R. Whitlock*, Zootomia, p. 388. (*Nares.*)

**Suidæ** (sū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sus* + *-idæ*.] The swine; the suiform or suilline quadrupeds, a family of setiferous artiodactyl (or even-toed) non-ruminant ungulate mammals, typified by the genus *Sus*. The family formerly contained all the swine, and corresponded to the three modern families—the *Dicotylidæ* or peccaries, the *Phacochœridæ* or wart-hogs, and the *Suidæ* proper. In these last the palatomaxillary axis is scarcely deflected, or nearly parallel with the occipitosphenoid axis; the basisphenoid is normal, without sinuses; the orbits are directed outward and forward; the malar bones are elongated, and expanded downward; and the dentition is normal, with 44 teeth. The restricted family contains, besides the genus *Sus*, the Indian *Porcula*, the African *Potamochœrus* or river-hogs, and the Malayan *Babirussa*. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *peccary*, *Phacochœrus*, and *Potamochœrus*.

**suiform** (sū'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sus*, swine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of the *Suidæ*; related to the swine; of or pertaining to the *Suiformia*.

**Suiformia** (sū-i-fôr'mi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *suiform*.] The suiform setiferous animals, or swine proper, represented by the *Suidæ* and *Phacochœridæ*, as distinguished from the *Dicotyliformia* or *Dicotylidæ*. *Gill.*

**sui generis** (sū'ī jen'e̤-ris). [L.: *sui*, gen. of *suus*, his, her, its, their; *generis*, gen. of *genus*, kind: see *genus*.] Of his, her, its, or their own or peculiar kind; singular.

**sui juris** (sū'ī jö'ris). [L.: *sui*, gen. of *suus*, his, her, its, their; *juris*, gen. of *jus*, right, justice, duty: see *jus*$^{2}$.] 1. In *Rom. law*, the status of any one who was not subject to the patria potestas. *S. E. Baldwin.*—2. In modern legal usage, of full age and capacity, and legally capable of managing one's own affairs, as distinguished from infants, lunatics, and woman under common-law disqualifications of coverture.

**suillage**†, *n.* Same as *sullage*.

**suilline** (sū'i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suillus*, pertaining to swine, < *sus*, a hog, swine: see *Sus*.] **I.** *a.* Swinish; pig-like; suiform; pertaining to the swine: as, a *suilline* artiodactyl.

**II.** *n.* A swine.

**Suinæ** (sṳ-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Suidæ*, when the family name is used in a broad sense: same as *Suidæ* proper.

**suine** (sū'in), *n.* A preparation from beef-suet and lard; a mixture of oleomargarin with lard, refined cottonseed-oil, or other fatty substances, used as a substitute for butter.

**suing**$^{1}$ (sū'ing), *n.* [Also *sewing*; < ME. *sewynge*; verbal n. of *sue*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1†. Regular succession, order, or gradation; proportion.

Men may seo on an appul-treo, meny tyme and ofte,
Of o kynne apples aren nat yliche grete,
Ne of *sewynge* smale ne of o swetnesse swete.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 63.

2. The act or process of making or paying suit; wooing.—3. The act or process of prosecuting judicially; bringing suit.

**suing**$^{1}$† (sū'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *sewynge*; ppr. of *sue*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. Following; ensuing.

The nyght *sewynge*, this white Knyght cam to the 7 Lynages. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 225.

2. Conformable; in proportion.

I knew on her noon other lak
That al her limmes nere [were not] pure *sewing*.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 959.

**suing**$^{2}$†, *n.* Same as *sewing*$^{2}$.

The percolation, or *suing* of the verjuyce through the wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 79.

**suingly**† (sū'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sewyngly*; < *suing*$^{1}$, *p. a.*, + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In due order; afterward; later.

Now schalle I seye zou *sewyngly* of Contrees and Yles that ben bezonde the Contrees that I have spoken of.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 263.

**suint** (swint), *n.* [F.: see *sandiver*.] The natural grease of wool, consisting of insoluble soapy matter combined with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash, which may be extracted commercially from the wool-washings.

**suiriri** (swi-rē'ri), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tyrannine bird of the genus *Fluvicola*, as *F. icterophrys*; a watercap. See cut under *Fluvicola*.

**suist** (sū'ist), *n.* [< L. *sui*, of himself, herself, itself, + *-ist*.] One who selfishly seeks his own gratification; a self-seeker; an egotist. [Rare.]

In short, a *suist* and selfe-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not that would (like him) go thither alone. *R. Whitlock*, Zootomia, p. 383. (*Nares.*)

**suit** (sūt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute;* < ME. *sute, seute, suite, soyte,* < OF. *suite, suitte, suete, seute, siute,* a following, pursuit, chase, action, series, suit, = Sp. *seguida,* f., *seguido,* m., = Pg. *seguito, sequito,* m., = It. *seguita,* f., *seguito,* m., a following, suit, etc., < ML. *secuta, sequuta, *sequita,* a following, suit, etc., < L. *sequi,* pp. *secutus,* follow, pursue: see *sue*¹. Cf. *suite* (swēt), the same word, from mod. F.] 1†. A following; the act of pursuing, as game; pursuit.

Tho the *seute* sesed after the swete bestes.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2615.

2†. Series; succession; regular order.

There is a toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say it is observed in the Low Countries (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years the same kind and *sute* of years and weathers comes about again.
*Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887), p. 566.

3. The act of suing; a seeking for something by solicitation or petition; an address of entreaty; petition; prayer.

They made wonderful earnest and importunate *suit* unto me, that I would teach and instruct them in that tongue and learning [the Greek].
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Especially—(*a*) A petition made to a person of exalted station, as a prince or prelate.

And hauing a *suite* to the king, [he] met by chaunce with one Philino, a louer of wine and a merry companion in Court. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

That swift-wing'd advocate, that did commence
Our welcome *suits* before the King of kings.
*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

(*b*) Solicitation for a woman's hand in marriage; courtship; proposal of marriage.

Since many a wooer doth commence his *suit*
To her he thinks not worthy.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 52.

*Jer.* Oh, here comes Isaac! I hope he has prospered in his *suit*.
*Ferd.* Doubtless that agreeable figure of his must have helped his *suit* surprisingly. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

4. In *law*. (*a*) A proceeding in a court of justice for the enforcement or protection of a right or claim, or for the redress of a wrong; prosecution of a right or claim before any tribunal: as, a civil *suit;* a criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery. *Suit* is a very general term, more comprehensive than *action*, and includes both actions at law and bills in chancery. It usually includes special proceedings, such as mandamus.

Our lawyers, like Demosthenes, are mute,
And will not speak, though in a rightfull *sute*,
Vnlesse a golden kei vnlocke their tongue.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

In England the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice are . . . distinguished into three kinds: actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

(*b*) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.—5. In *feudal law*, a following or attendance. (*a*) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court. (*b*) Attendance for the purpose of performing service. (*c*) The offspring, retinue, chattels, and appurtenances of a villein.

6. A company of attendants or followers; train; retinue. Now commonly *suite*.

So come in sodanly a senatour of Rome,
Wyth sextene knyghtes in a *soyte* sewande hym one.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.

Had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fortie or fiftie in their *suit*, to the defence.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

7. A number of things composing a sequence or succession; a number of things of a like kind that follow in a series and are intended to be used together; a set or suite; specifically, one of the four sets or classes, known as spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds, into which playing-cards are divided.

Leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpe), where every coate and *sute* are sorted in their degree [they] are running to Ruffe. *Martins Months Minde* (1589), Epistle
[to the Reader. (*Nares.*)

I have chosen one from each of the different *suits*, namely, the King of Columbines, the Queen of Rabbits, the Knave of Pinks, and the Ace of Roses; which answered to the spades, the clubs, the diamonds, and the hearts of the moderns. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

The cards don't cheat, . . . and there is nothing so flattering in the world as a good *suite* of trumps.
*Thackeray*, Virginians, xxx.

8. A number of different objects intended to be used together, especially when made of similar materials and corresponding in general character and purpose: thus, a number of different garments designed to be worn together form a *suit* of clothes; a number of sails of different sizes and fitting different spars form a *suit* of sails.

Al his halles
I wold do peynte with pure golde,
And tapite hem ful many folde
Of oo *sute*. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 261.

Braue in our *sutes* of chaunge, seuen double folde.
*Udall*, Roister Doister, ii. 3.

Some four *suits* of peach-coloured satin.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 11.

From Ten to Twelve. In Conference with my Mantua Maker. Sorted a *Suit* of Ribbonds.
*Lady's Diary*, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen
[Anne, I. 91.

Three horses and three goodly *suits* of arms.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**Administration suit**, in *Eng. law*, an action of an equitable nature, to have administration of the estate of a decedent in case of alleged insolvency.—**A suit of hair, teeth,** or **whiskers**, a full complement; a full set of its kind. [Local and colloq., U. S.]

*Suit of hair*, for head of hair. *Chautauquan*, VIII. 430.

The face of this gentleman was strikingly marked by a *suit of* enormous black *whiskers* that flowed together and united under his chin. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**Discontinuance of a suit.** See *discontinuance*.—**Fresh suit, in** *law*. See *fresh*.—**Long suit**, in the game of whist, a suit of four cards or more.—**Next, petitory, skeleton suit.** See the adjectives.—**Out of suits**, no longer in service and attendance; no longer on friendly terms.

Wear this for me, one *out of suits* with fortune,
That could give more, but that her hand lacks means.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 258.

**Short suit**, in the game of whist, a suit of three cards or less.—**Suit and service**, in the feudal system, the attendance upon the court of the lord, and the homage and services rendered by the vassal, in consideration of his tenure and the protection afforded by the lord.

His [Lord Egmont's] scheme was to divide the Island into fifty baronies; each baron was to erect a castle with a moat and drawbridge in genuine mediæval fashion, he was to maintain a certain number of men-at-arms, and do *suit and service* to the Lord Paramount.
*W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iv.

**Suit at law.** See def. 4.

Dr. Warburton, in his notes on Shakspeare, observes that a court solicitation was called simply a suit, and a process a *suit at law*.
*J. Nott*, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

**Suit covenant**, in *Eng. feudal law*, a covenant to attend and serve at a lord's court; the covenant of the vassal to render suit to his lord's retinue.—**Suit for contribution.** See *contribution*.—**Suit of court**, in the feudal system, a tenant's obligation to render suit and service (which see, above).—**To follow suit.** See *follow*. =**Syn.** 3. *Request, Petition,* etc. See *prayer*¹.

**suit** (sūt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute;* < *suit, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To adapt; accommodate; fit; make suitable.

*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 19.

I must *suit* myself with another page.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. To be fitted or adapted to; be suitable or appropriate to; befit; answer the requirements of.

Such furniture as *suits*
The greatness of his person.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 99.

These institutions are neither designed for nor *suited* to a nation of ignorant paupers.
*Daniel Webster*, Speech, Buffalo, June, 1833.

Perhaps
She could not fix the glass to *suit* her eye.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

3. To be agreeable to; fall in with the views, wishes, or convenience of: as, a style of living to *suit* one's tastes.

Nor need they blush to buy Heads ready dress'd,
And chuse, at publick Shops, what *sutes* 'em best.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

None but members of their own party would *suit* the majority in Parliament as ministers.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 685.

4†. To dress, as with a suit of clothes; clothe.

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1. 23.

No matter; think'st thou that I'le vent my bagges
To *suite* in Sattin him that Jets in ragges?
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 19).

**To suit one's book.** See *book*. =**Syn.** 2. To comport with, tally with, correspond to, match, meet.—3. To please, gratify, content.

II. *intrans.* To correspond; agree; accord: generally followed by *with* or *to*.

They are good work-women, and can and will doe anything for profit that is to be done by the art of a woman, and which *sutes with* the fashion of these countreys.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 116.

The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden*.

And of his bondage hard and long . . .
It *suits* not *with* our tale to tell.
*Whittier*, The Exiles.

**suitability** (sū-ta̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *suitable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being suitable; suitableness.

The passages relating to fish in The Week . . . are remarkable for a vivid truth of impression and a happy *suitability* of language not frequently surpassed.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Thoreau, iii.

**suitable** (sū′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *suit* + *-able*.] Capable of suiting; conformable; fitting; appropriate; proper; becoming.

For his outward habit,
'Tis *suitable* to his present course of life.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

Give o'er,
And think of some course *suitable* to thy rank,
And prosper in it.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Nothing is more *sutable* to the Law of Nature than that Punishment be inflicted upon Tyrants.
*Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

=**Syn.** Fit, meet, appropriate, apt, pertinent, seemly, eligible, consonant, corresponding, congruous.

**suitableness** (sū′ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, in any sense.

**suitably** (sū′ta̤-bli), *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; appropriately.

**suit-broker**† (sūt′brō″kėr), *n.* One who made a trade of procuring favors for court petitioners. *Massinger*.

**suite** (sūt; in present use (defs. 2, 3, etc.), like mod. F., swēt), *n.* [In earlier use a form of *suit;* in recent use, < F. *suite,* a following, suit, suite: see *suit*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *suit* (in various senses).—2. A company of attendants or followers; retinue; train: as, the *suite* of an ambassador.

Not being allowed to take more than 2,000 followers in the king's *suite*, they nevertheless had evidently entertained a scheme of arming a greater number.
*J. Gairdner*, Richard III., ii.

3. A number of things taken collectively and constituting a sequence or following in a series; a set; a collection of things of like kind and intended to be used together: as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of furniture.

Through his red lips his laughter exposed a *suite* of fair white teeth. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

The careful examination of large *suites* of specimens revealed an unexpected amount of variability in species.
*Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

Two other courts, on whose sides are extended what may be called three complete *suites* of apartments, very similar to each other in arrangement, though varied in dimensions. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

4. A sequel. [Rare.]

I had always intended to write an account of the "Conquest of Mexico," as a *suite* to my "Columbus," but left Spain without making the requisite researches.
*Irving*, to Prescott, in Ticknor's Prescott, p. 158.

5. In *music*, a set or series of instrumental dances, either in the same or in related keys, usually preceded by a prelude, and variously grouped so as to secure variety and contrast. Suites were the earliest form of instrumental work in detached movements, and continued in favor from the beginning of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, though sometimes known by other names. They included a great variety of dances, notably the allemande, courant, saraband, and gigue, together with the gavotte, passepied, branle, and minuet. The early suite was not fully distinguishable from the early sonata, and the developed suite finally gave place to the modern sonata, though the true sonata form as a method of construction did not belong to the suite. Suites are properly for a single instrument, like the harpsichord or clavichord, but are sometimes written for an orchestra. The suite form has lately been revived. Among modern writers of orchestral music in suite form are Lachner, Raff, Bizet, Dvořák, and Moszkowski.

**suite**†, *v.* See *suit*.

**suiter**† (sū′tėr), *n.* Same as *suitor*.

**suithold** (sūt′hōld), *n.* [< *suit* + *hold*.] In *feudal law*, a tenure in consideration of certain services to the superior lord.

**suiting** (sū′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *suit, v.*] Cloth for making a suit of clothes: especially in the plural: as, fashionable *suitings*. [Trade cant.]

**suit-like**† (sūt′līk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sutelike;* < *suit* + *like*².] Suitable.

Then she put her into mans apparel, and gave her all things *sute-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 40.

**suitly**†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *sutely;* < ME. *sutely, sutly;* < *suit* + *-ly*².] So as to match.

Item, ij. stripis of the same trappuris *sutly*.
*Paston Letters*, I. 477.

**suitor** (sū′tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suiter, suter;* < ME. *sutere;* < *suit* + *-or*¹; ult. < L. *secutor*, a follower, ML. a prosecutor, suitor, < *sequi*, follow: see *suit*.] 1. In *law*, a party to a suit or litigation. The pronunciation sū′tọr is sometimes made shö′tọr, as if spelled *shooter* (whence the punning allusion in the quotation from Shakspere, below).

In following suites there is muche to be considered: what the *suter* is, to whome he maketh suite, and wherefore he maketh suite, and also in what time he sueth:

bycause to dispatche a thing out of time is to cut the pecocke by the knees.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 199.

*Boyet.* Who is the *suitor?* Who is the *suitor?* . . .
*Ros.* Why, she that bears the bow.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1. 109.

To save *suitors* the vexation and expense of haling their adversaries always before the courts in London.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 731.

2. One who sues, petitions, solicits, or entreats; a petitioner.

Here I would be a *suitor* to your majesty, for I come now rather to be a *suitor* and petitioner than a preacher.
*Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 34.

Humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue. *Hooker.*

This mans Serraglio, which is neither great in receit nor beauty, yet answerable to his small dependency and infrequency of *suters*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 48.

3. One who sues for the hand of a woman in marriage; a wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I am glad I have found a way to woo yet; I was afraid once
I never should have made a civil *suitor*.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

He passed again one whole year . . . under the wing and counsels of his mother, and then was forward to become a *suiter* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 209.

**suitor** (sū′tọr), *v. i.* [< *suitor*, *n.*] To play the suitor; woo; make love.

Counts a many, and Dukes a few,
A *suitoring* came to my father's Hall.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends.

**suitorcide** (sū′tọr-sīd), *a.* [< *suitor* + L. *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] Suitor-killing; fatal to suitors. [Rare and humorous.]

Not a murmur against any abuse was permitted; to say a word against the *suitorcide* delays of the Court of Chancery . . . was bitterly and steadily resented.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii.

**suitress** (sū′tres), *n.* [< *suitor* + *-ess.*] A female supplicant or suitor.

Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart
That could refuse a boon to such a *suit'ress*.
*Rowe*, Jane Shore, iii. 1.

**suit-shape** (sūt′shāp), *n.* A fashion; a model. [Rare.]

This fashion-monger, each morn 'fore he rise,
Contemplates *suit-shapes*, and, once from out his bed,
He hath them straight full lively portrayed.
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 164.

**suity**† (sū′ti), *a.* Suitable; fitting.

In loue, in care, in diligence and dutie,
Be thou her sonne, sith this to sonnes is *sutie*.
*Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 18. (*Davies.*)

**suivez** (swē-vā′). [F.: 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *suivre*, follow: see *sue*$^1$.] In *music*, a direction to an accompanist to adapt his tempo and style closely to those of the soloist.

**sujee** (sö′jē), *n.* [Also *soojee*, *soujee*; < Hind. *sūjī*.] Fine flour made from the heart of the wheat, used in India to make bread for English tables. *Yule and Burnell.*

**Sula** (sū′lạ), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Icel. *sūla*: see *solan*.] A genus of gannets, conterminous with the family *Sulidæ*, or restricted to the white gannets, or solan-geese—the brown gannets, or boobies, being called *Dysporus*. *S. bassana* is the leading species. See cut under *gannet*.

**sulcate**† (sul′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sulcare*, furrow through, plow, < *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulk*$^2$.] To plow; furrow. *Blount.*

**sulcate** (sul′kāt), *a.* [< L. *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare*: see *sulcate*, *v.*] Furrowed; grooved; having long narrowed depressions, shallow fissures, or open channels; channeled or fluted; cleft, as the hoof of a ruminant; fissured, as the surface of the brain.

Sulcate Stems.

1. Stem of *Equisetum hiemale*. 2. Stem of *Rubus villosus*.

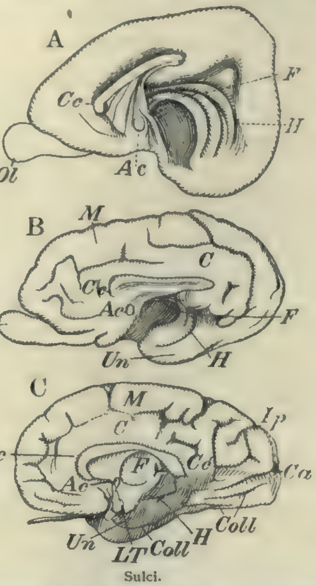
**sulcated** (sul′kā-ted), *a.* [< *sulcate* + *-ed*$^2$.] Same as *sulcate*.

**sulcation** (sul-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *sulcate* + *-ion*.] 1. A furrow, channel, or sulcus; also, a set of sulci collectively.—2. The state of being sulcated; also, the act, manner, or mode of grooving.

**sulci**, *n.* Plural of *sulcus*.

**sulciform** (sul′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sulcus*, a furrow, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a sulcus; like a furrow or groove.

**sulcus** (sul′kus), *n.*; pl. *sulci* (-sī). [NL., < L. *sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle: see *sulk*$^2$.] A furrow or groove; a more or less linear or narrow and shallow depression; specifically, in *anat.*, a fissure between two gyri or convolutions of the surface of the brain: used with English or Latin context. See phrases under *fissure*, and cuts under *brain*, *cerebral*, and *gyrus*.—**Auriculoventricular sulcus**, the transverse groove marking off the auricles from the ventricles of the heart.—**Calcarine sulcus.** See *calcarine*.—**Callosal sulcus**, the callosal fissure, between the callosal gyre, or gyrus fornicatus, and the corpus callosum.—**Callosomarginal sulcus.** See *callosomarginal* and *fissure*.—**Carotid sulcus**, the carotid groove on the sphenoid bone. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Central sulcus**, the fissure or sulcus of Rolando. See *fissure*.—**Collateral sulcus.** See *collateral*.—**Crucial** or **cruciate sulcus** (or **fissure**), a remarkably constant sulcus of the cerebrum of carnivores and some other mammals, described by Cuvier in 1805, and first named (in French, as *sillon crucial*) by Leuret in 1839. In the cat this sulcus begins on the median aspect of the hemisphere, reaches and indents the margin, and thence extends laterally for a distance equal to or greater than its mesal part. It has many variant forms of its name, as *carnivoral crucial sulcus*, *sulcus cruciatus*, *fissura cruciata*, *scissura cruciata*, etc., and different names (as *frontal fissure*, etc.) from varying views of its homology with any sulcus of the human brain. This question has been much discussed, but not conclusively settled. Two prevalent views are that the crucial sulcus is equivalent (1) to the callosomarginal sulcus of man, and (2) to the central or Rolandic sulcus of man. The question is of importance because some well-marked motor centers have been made out with reference to this sulcus in the lower animals.—**Fimbrial sulcus**, the sulcus choroideus; the shallow furrow on the optic thalamus corresponding to the margin of the fimbria.—**Frontal sulci**, the sulci which separate the frontal gyri: the *superior frontal sulcus* marks off the middle from the superior gyrus, and the *inferior frontal sulcus* divides the middle gyrus from the inferior.—**Gingivobuccal sulcus**, the space between the gums and the cheek.—**Gingivolingual sulcus**, the space between the tongue and the gums.—**Hippocampal sulcus.** See *hippocampal*.—**Intraparietal sulcus**, the sulcus dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule; the intraparietal fissure.—**Lateral, paracentral, parallel sulcus.** See the adjectives.—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus.—**Orbital sulcus**, one of several sulci of the frontal lobe of the brain, in relation with the orbit of the eye, and separating the orbital gyri (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Paramedian dorsal sulcus**, the groove on the dorsal surface of the oblongata and upper part of the spinal cord marking the division between the funiculus gracilis and the funiculus cuneatus.—**Parapyramidal sulcus**, a slight groove on the ventral surface of the oblongata, running from the median fissure upward and outward, bounding the pyramid laterally.—**Parieto-occipital sulcus.** See *parieto-occipital fissure*, under *parieto-occipital*.—**Peduncular sulcus**, the great transverse fissure of the cerebellum.—**Postcentral sulcus**, the shallow postrolandic sulcus separating the ascending parietal convolution from the superior parietal convolution.—**Posterior sulcus of Reil.** See *posterior*.—**Precentral sulcus.** See *precentral*.—**Splenial sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sulcus choroideus**, a shallow groove on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, running from the anterior tubercle backward and outward.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigeminorum longitudinalis**, the median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpora quadrigemina.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigeminorum transversus**, the transverse furrow separating the nates from the testes of the brain.—**Sulcus cruciatus.** See *crucial sulcus*.—**Sulcus habenæ**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for a furrow along the dorsomesal angle of the optic thalamus, just back of the habena.—**Sulcus intercruralis mesalis, sulcus intercruralis lateralis**, small grooves just behind the post perforatus of the brain of the cat. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 489.—**Sulcus internus olivæ**, the upward extension of the sulcus lateralis ventralis of the spinal cord, passing along the olivary body on the median side. *Obersteín.*—**Sulcus lateralis dorsalis**, the groove on the spinal cord, extending up into the oblongata, from which the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves emerge. Also called *posterolateral groove*.—**Sulcus limitans**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the usually obvious depression between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.—**Sulcus longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti vel sinus rhomboidalis**, the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Sulcus longitudinalis mesencephali**, the furrow on the external surface of the mesencephalon, between the crusta below and the superficial lemniscus and brachia of the corpora quadrigemina above.—**Sulcus occipitalis anterior**, a fissure extending the occipitoparietal fissure down over the convex surface of the cerebrum. The two fissures are continuous in certain apes, but not normally in man. Also called *sulcus occipitalis externus*.—**Sulcus occipitalis inferior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the second from the third occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis superior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the first from the second occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis transversus**, a transverse fissure seen on the upper and lateral surface of the occipital lobe, behind the parieto-occipital fissure.—**Sulcus oculomotorii**, a groove on the median side of the crus cerebri, from which the third nerve issues. It marks the boundary between the crusta and the tegmentum.—**Sulcus olfactorius**, the fissure on the orbital surface of the brain bounding the gyrus rectus on the outer side. Along it lies the tractus olfactorius.—**Sulcus orbitalis**, the triradiate or H-shaped sulcus on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe.—**Sulcus postolivaris**, the postolivary sulcus, a short furrow on the side of the oblongata just laterad of the olivary body.—**Sulcus spiralis**, the spiral groove along the border of the lamina spiralis, or spiral lamina, of the cochlea.—**Sulcus triradiatus**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the three-pointed depression which demarcates the corpora albicantia from each other and from the tuber cinereum.—**Supercallosal sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sylvian sulcus**, the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure*.—**Temporal sulci**, the fissures on the outer surface of the temporal lobe. The superior is also called the *parallel fissure*.—**Triradiate sulcus.** Same as *sulcus orbitalis*.—**Vertical sulcus**, the precentral sulcus.



Sulci.

Brains of Rabbit (A), Pig (B), and Chimpanzee (C), showing some of the principal median sulci and gyri of the mammalian brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *Cc*, corpus callosum; *Ac*, anterior commissure; *H*, hippocampal sulcus; *Un*, uncinate gyrus; *M*, marginal gyrus; *C*, callosal gyrus; *Ip*, internal perpendicular sulcus; *Ca*, calcarine sulcus; *Coll*, collateral sulcus; *F*, fornix; *LT*, lamina terminalis. (Compare other views of the same brains under *gyrus*.)

**sulfer**†, **sulfur**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sulphur*.

**Sulidæ** (sū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, represented by the genus *Sula*, of the order *Steganopodes*, related to the cormorants and pelicans; the gannets and boobies. They have the bill longer than the head, very stout at the base, tapering to the little decurved tip, cleft to beyond the eyes, with abortive nostrils in a nasal groove, and a small naked gular sac; long pointed wings; moderately long, stiff, wedge-shaped tail of twelve or fourteen feathers; stout serviceable feet beneath the center of equilibrium; and the general configuration somewhat like that of a goose. There are two carotids, a discoid oil-gland, small cæca, and large gall-bladder. The pneumaticity of the body is extreme, as in pelicans. See cut under *gannet*.

**Sulinæ** (sụ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-inæ*.] The *Sulidæ* as a subfamily of *Pelecanidæ*.

**sulk**$^1$† (sulk), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulke*; reduced from ME. **sulken*, **solken*, < AS. *solcen*, slothful, remiss (cf. equiv. *ā-solcen*, *be-solcen*), prop. pp. of **seolcan*, in comp. **ā-seolcan*, *ā-sealcan* (= OHG. *ar-selhan*), and *be-seolcan*, be slothful, grow languid; cf. Skt. √ *sarj*, send forth, let loose. Cf. *sulk*$^1$, *v.* and *n.*, *sulky*.] Languid; slow; dull; of goods, hard to sell.

Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a *sulke* commodity. *Heywood*, Challenge for Beauty, iii. 1.

**sulk**$^1$ (sulk), *v. i.* [< *sulk*$^1$, *a.*, in part a back-formation from *sulky*.] 1. To be sulky; indulge in a sullen or sulky mood; be morose or glum. [Colloq.]

Most people *sulk* in stage-coaches; I always talk. I have had some amusing journeys from this habit.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

He was *sulking* with Jane Tregunter, was trying to persuade himself he did not care for her.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiv.

Of course things are not always smooth between France and England; of course, occasionally, each side *sulks* against the other. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 466.

2. To keep still when hooked: said of a fish.

**sulk**$^1$ (sulk), *n.* [< *sulk*$^1$, *v.*] A state of sulkiness; sullen fit or mood: often in the plural: as, to be in a *sulk* or in the *sulks*; to have a fit of the *sulks*. [Colloq.]

I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his *sulks*, though he was by no means unfrequently in them. *Greville*, Memoirs, Dec. 8, 1831.

Rodbertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political *sulk* against the Hohenzollerns.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 383.

**sulk**$^2$† (sulk), *n.* [= OSp. *sulco*. Sp. Pg. *sulco* = It. *solco*, *solgo*, < L. *sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, groove, track, wrinkle; cf. Gr. ὁλκός, a furrow, track, < ἕλκειν, draw. Cf. *sullow*$^1$.] A furrow. [Rare.]

The surging *sulks* of the Sandiferous Seas.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619. (*Davies.*)

**sulk**$^2$† (sulk), *v. t.* [< *sulk*$^2$, *n.*] To furrow; plow. [Rare.]

Soom synck too bottoms, *sulcking* the surges asunder.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 117. (*Davies.*)

**sulkily** (sul'ki-li), *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

**sulkiness** (sul'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

**sulky** (sul'ki), *a.* [An extended form of *sulk*$^1$, *a.*, due in part to the noun *sulkiness*, now regarded as < *sulky* + *-ness*, but earlier *sulkeness*, < ME. **solkenesse*, < AS. *solcenes*, *solcennes*: see *sulk*$^1$, *a.*] **1.** Silently resentful; dogged; morose; sullen; moody; disposed to keep aloof from society, or to repel the friendly advances of others.

It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or *sulky*. *V. Knox*, Essays (1777), No. 123.

During the time he was in the house he seemed *sulky* or rather stupid. *Haslam*, Insanity, X.

Corydon, offended with Phyllis, becomes, as far as she is concerned, a mere drivelling idiot, and a *sulky* one into the bargain. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xviii.

The true zeal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the *sulky* and inattentive labour of a whole day. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

**2.** Stunted, or of backward growth: noting a condition of a plant, sometimes resulting from insect injury.

The condition called *sulky* as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates.
*E. Ernest Green*, in Ceylon Independent, 1889.

=**Syn.** 1. *Morose*, *Splenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); cross, spleenish, perverse, cross-grained, out of humor.

**sulky** (sul'ki), *n.*; pl. *sulkies* (-kiz). [So called because it obliges the rider to be alone; < *sulky*, *a.*] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person, drawn by one horse, commonly used for trials of speed between trotting-horses.

The country doctor . . .
Whose ancient *sulky* down the village lanes
Dragged, like a war-car, captive ills and pains.
*Whittier*, The Countess.

**sulky-cultivator, sulky-rake** (sul'ki-kul"ti-vā-tor, -rāk), *n.* A cultivator or a horse-rake having a seat for the driver. See cut under *rake*$^1$.

**sulky-harrow, sulky-scraper** (sul'ki-har"ō, -skrā"pėr), *n.* A harrow or scraper mounted on a wheeled carriage, and having a seat for the driver.

**sulky-plow** (sul'ki-plou), *n.* See *plow*.

**sull** (sul), *n.* A shorter form of *sullow*$^1$.

**sullage** (sul'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sulledge*, *sulliage*, *suillage*, < OF. **souillage*, **soillage*, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*$^3$. Cf. *sulliage*.] **1†.** That which defiles.

No tincture, *sullage*, or defilement. *South.*

**2†.** Drainage; sewage.

Naples is the pleasantest of Cities, if not the most beautyfull; the building all of free stone, the streets are broad and paved with brick, vaulted underneath for the conveyance of the *sulledge*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 202.

The streetes exceeding large, well paved, having many vaults and conveyances under them for the *sullage*, wch renders them very sweete and cleane.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

**3.** In *founding*, the scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and is held back when pouring to prevent porous and rough casting.—**4.** Silt and mud deposited by water.

April 3, 1712. A grant unto Israel Pownoll of his new invented engine or machine for taking up ballast, *sullage*, sand, etc., of very great use in cleansing rivers, harbours, etc.
*Ashton*, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 57.

**sullage-piece** (sul'āj-pēs), *n.* In *founding*, a deadhead. *E. H. Knight.*

**Sullan** (sul'an), *a.* [< L. *Sullanus*, < *Sulla*, improp. *Sylla*, Sulla (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.), a Roman general and dictator.

In 70 B. C. Pompeius, in conjunction with Crassus, repealed the *Sullan* constitution. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 634.

**sullen** (sul'en), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sollein*, *solein*, *soleyn*, *solain*, < OF. *solain* (= Pr. *solan*), solitary, lonely; as a noun, a pittance for one person; < ML. as if **solanus*, < L. *solus*, alone: see *sole*$^3$.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Being alone; solitary; lonely; hence, single; unmarried.

Lat ech of hem be *soleyn* al her lyve.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 607.

That ofte, whan I shulde play,
It maketh me drawe out of the way
In *solein* place by my selve,
As doth a laborer to delve.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

**2†.** Being but one; unique; hence, rare; remarkable.

Trewely she was to min ye
The *soleyn* fenix of Arabye.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 982.

Ye shall find this *solain* auenture
Full strang vnto sight of ech creature.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5431.

**3.** Remaining alone through ill humor; unsociable; silent and cross; sulky; morose; glum.

Still is he *sullen*, still he lours and frets.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 75.

Nor *sullen* discontent, nor anxious care,
E'en though brought thither, could inhabit there.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 99.

Two doughty champions, flaming Jacobite
And *sullen* Hanoverian. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

As *sullen* as a beast new-caged. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**4.** Gloomy; dismal; somber.

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth?
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 5.

Those [natural properties] of the Sea to bee saltish and unpleasant, and the colour *sullen* and greenish.
*Dekker*, London Triumphing (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 241).

Now began
Night with her *sullen* wings to double-shade
The desert. *Milton*, P. R., i. 500.

The dull morn a *sullen* aspect wears. *Crabbe.*

**5.** Sad; sorrowful; melancholy.

Our solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 88.

**6.** Slow-moving; sluggish; dull: as, a *sullen* pace.

When death's cold, *sullen* stream
Shall o'er me roll.
*Ray Palmer*, My Faith Looks up to Thee.

**7.** Malignant; unpropitious; foreboding ill; baleful.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.
*Dryden.*

She meets again
The savage murderer's *sullen* gaze.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

=**Syn.** 3. *Gloomy*, *Sullen*, *Sulky*, *Morose*, *Splenetic*. These words are arranged in the order of their intensity and of their degrees of activity toward others. *Gloomy* has the figurative suggestion of physical gloom or darkness: the *gloomy* man has little brightness in his mind, or he sees little light ahead. The *sullen* man is silent because he is sluggishly angry and somewhat bitter, and he repels friendly advances by silence and a lowering aspect rather than by words. The *sulky* person persists in being *sullen* beyond all reason and for mere whim: the young are often *sulky*. In the *morose* man there is an element of hate, and he meets advances with rudeness or cruel words: the young have rarely development of character enough to be *morose*. The *splenetic* man is *sulky* and peevish, with frequent outbursts of irritation venting itself upon persons or things. Any of these words may indicate either a temporary mood or a strong tendency of nature.

**II.** *n.* **1†.** A solitary person; a recluse.

He sit nother with seynt Iohan, with Symon, ne with Iude, . . .
Bote as a *soleyn* by hym-self. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 145.

**2.** *pl.* Sullen feelings; sulks; sullenness. [Colloq.]

Let them die that age and *sullens* have.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 139.

If she be not sick of the *sullens*, I see not
The least infirmity in her.
*Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iii. 4.

Being ourself but lately recovered — we whisper it in confidence, reader — out of a long and desperate fit of the *sullens*. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, xvi.

**3†.** A meal for one person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sullen†** (sul'en), *v. t.* [< *sullen*, *a.*] To make sullen, morose, or sulky.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all.
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 86.

**sullenly** (sul'en-li), *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; with moroseness.

**sullenness** (sul'en-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being sullen.

The form which her anger assumed was *sullenness*.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

**2†.** Silence; reserve.

Her very Coyness warms;
And with a grateful *Sullenness* she charms.
*Congreve*, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. See *sullen*.

**sullen-sick†** (sul'en-sik), *a.* Sick with sullenness.

On the denyall, Ahab falls *sullen-sick*.
*Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. vii. 7. (*Davies.*)

**sullery†** (sul'ẹ-ri), *n.* [< *sull* + *-ery*.] A plow-land.

**sullevate†** (sul'ẹ̄-vāt), *v. t.* [Also *sollevate*; < L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *solevar* = F. *soulever*), lift up from beneath, support, assist, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *elevate*.] To cause to rise in insurrection; excite, as to sedition.

I come to shew the Fruits of Connivance, or rather Encouragement, from the Magistrates in the City, upon other Occasions, to *sollevate* the Rabble.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 114.

**sulliage†** (sul'i-ạj), *n.* [A var. of *sullage*, as if < *sully* + *-age*.] Same as *sullage*.

Till we are in some degree refined from the dross and *sulliage* of our former lives' incursions.
*Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 243.

**sullow**$^1$ (sul'ō), *n.* [Also *sull*; < ME. *solow*, *suluh*, *solh*, < AS. *sulh*, rarely *sul* (gen. *sules*, dat. *syl*; in comp. *sulh-*, *sul-*), a plow. Cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulk*$^2$.] A plow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sullow**$^2$**†**, *v. t.* [A var. of *sully*.] To sully.

**sully** (sul'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sullied*, ppr. *sullying*. [Early mod. E. also *sullow*; < ME. *sulien*, < AS. *sylian*, sully, defile, bemire (= OS. *sulian* = MD. *soluwen* = OHG. *bi-sulian*, G. *sühlen*, sully, = Sw. *söla* = Dan. *söle* = Goth. *bi-sauljan*, bemire), < *sol* = OHG. *sol*, MHG. *sol*, *söl*, G. *suhle* = Dan. *söl*, mire. The form *sully* is prob. due in part to the OF. *sollier*, *souiller*, etc., soil, sully: see *soil*$^3$, with which *sully* is often confused.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To soil; stain; tarnish; defile.

Over it perpetually burneth a number of lamps, which have *sullyed* the roof like the inside of a chimney.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 130.

And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.
*Roscommon*, trans. of Horace's Sixth Ode (of bk. iii.).

One of the great charms of this temple [the great Vaishnava temple at Seringham], when I visited it, was its purity. Neither whitewash nor red nor yellow paint had then *sullied* it, and the time-stain on the warm-coloured granite was all that relieved its monotony.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 365.

**2.** Figuratively, to stain or tarnish morally.

The over-daring Talbot
Hath *sullied* all his gloss of former honour
By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 6.

A look and a word . . . seemed to flash upon me the conviction that the woman I loved was *sullied*.
*T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

**3.** To dim; darken.

Let there be no spots in these our feasts of charity; nothing that may *sully* the brightness and damp the cheerfulness of this day's solemnity.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xviii.

Weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, i.

**II.** *intrans.* To be or become soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding.
*Bacon.*

**sully** (sul'i), *n.*; pl. *sullies* (-iz). [< *sully*, *v.*] Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator.*

**sulphacid** (sulf'as"id), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *acid*.] An acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen; a sulpho-acid.

**sulphamate** (sul'fạ-māt), *n.* See *sulphamic*.

**sulphamic** (sul-fam'ik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *am*(*monium*) + *-ic*.] Having sulphur and ammonium as the characteristic constituents.—**Sulphamic acid**, an acid the ammonium salt of which is produced by the action of dry ammonia on dry sulphur trioxid. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one OH group is replaced by $\mathrm{NH_2}$; thus, $\mathrm{SO_2}\left\{\begin{matrix}\mathrm{OH}\\ \mathrm{NH_2}\end{matrix}\right.$. It is a monobasic acid, forming salts called *sulphamates*; of these ammonium sulphamate, $\mathrm{SO_2}\left\{\begin{matrix}\mathrm{ONH_4}\\ \mathrm{NH_2}\end{matrix}\right.$, is one of the best-known.

**sulphamide** (sul'fa-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *am*(*monia*) + *-ide*$^2$.] A compound which may be regarded as consisting of the group $\mathrm{SO_2}$ combined with two amido-groups, $\mathrm{NH_2}$.

**sulpharsin** (sul'fär-sin), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *arsinc*.] Cacodyl sulphid, $\mathrm{(CH_3)_2As_2S}$, a colorless liquid having an intensely disagreeable smell and being highly inflammable.

**sulphate** (sul'fāt), *n.* [= F. *sulfate* = Sp. Pg. *sulfato* = It. *solfato*, < NL. *sulphatum*, *sulfatum*; as *sulph*(*ur*) + *-ate*$^1$.] A salt of sulphuric acid. The acid is dibasic, forming two classes of salts—*neutral* sulphates, in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic radicals, and *acid* sulphates, in which only one of the hydrogen atoms is so replaced. Most sulphates are readily soluble in water, while a few, as calcium, strontium, and lead sulphates, are very sparingly soluble, and barium sulphate is insoluble in water and dilute acids. The sulphates are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. Gypsum and anhydrite are calcium sulphates. Epsom salts and Glauber salts, contained in all sea-waters, are magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate respectively. Barytes or heavy-spar, used on account of its high specific gravity (4.3 to 4.7) as an adulterant and makeweight, is barium sulphate. Anglesite, or lead sulphate, is an ore of lead. Many other sulphates occur in nature in smaller quantity. Of the sulphates artificially prepared may be mentioned sodium sulphate, or salt-cake (made from salt on an enormous scale as the first step in the manufacture of sodium carbonate), and ammonium sulphate (made extensively from gas liquor, and used for preparing other ammonia salts and as a fertilizer). Zinc sulphate, or white vitriol, is used in medicine as an astringent and a tonic, and in larger doses as an emetic. In overdoses it acts as an irritant poison. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is made on an enormous scale, and is used in preparing pigments (Scheele's green, Paris green, etc.), in calico-printing, in electrometallurgy, and in horticulture, particularly by vineyardists, as a fungicide. It is used in medicine, chiefly as a feeble escharotic for exuberant granulations, and as a local stimulant. Aluminium sulphate, called *concentrated alum* or *sulphate of alumina*, is used as a mordant and makeweight and for preparing alums. Ferrous sulphate, or green vitriol, is used as a mordant and for the manufacture of inks, Prussian blue, etc. The alkaloids morphine, atropin, quinine, etc., are generally administered in the form of sulphates.—**Carbyl sulphate.** Same as *ethionic anhydrid* (which see, under *ethionic*).—**Ethyl sulphate.** See *sulphuric ether*, under *sulphuric*.—**Precipitated sulphate of iron.** See *precipitate*.—**Sulphate of indigo.** See *indigo*.

**sulphate** (sul'fāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sulphated*, ppr. *sulphating*. [< *sulphate*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form a deposit of lead sulphate on, as a lead plate or plates of a secondary battery or a secondary cell.—**2.** To convert (red lead used as a coloring material, as on placards) into lead sulphate by means of dilute sulphuric acid.—**Sulphated oil.** See *castor-oil*.

**II.** *intrans.* To form a sulphate (especially a lead sulphate) deposit.

> The sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable *sulphating* in the cell. *Philos. Mag.*, XXX. 162.

**sulphatic** (sul-fat'ik), *a.* [< *sulphate* + *-ic.*] Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.

**sulphatite** (sul'fa̤-tīt), *n.* [< *sulphate* + *-ite*². ] A name sometimes given to native sulphuric acid, present in certain mineral waters.

**sulpher**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sulphur*.

**sulphid, sulphide** (sul'fid, -fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *-id*¹, *-ide*¹.] A combination of sulphur with another more electropositive element, or with a body which can take the place of such an element. Also *sulphuret, hydrosulphid, hydrosulphuret*.—**Allyl, golden, hydrogen,** etc., **sulphid.** See the qualifying words.

**sulphindigotic** (sul-fin-di-got'ik), *a.* Same as *sulphoindigotic*.

**sulphion** (sul'fi-on), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *-ion.*] A hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen: so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. *Graham.*

**sulphionide** (sul'fi-ọ-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *sulphion* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, resemblance: see *-ide*¹.] In the binary theory of salts, a compound of sulphion with a metal, or with a body representing a metal: as, *sulphionide* of sodium, otherwise called *sodium sulphate*. *Graham.*

**sulphite** (sul'fīt), *n.* [= F. *sulfite*; as *sulph*(*ur*) + *-ite*².] A salt of sulphurous acid. The sulphites are recognized by giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. A very close analogy exists between them and the carbonates. —**Sulphite pulp,** in *paper-manuf.*, pulp made from wood, straw, esparto, and other vegetable products, by the action of a solution of a sulphite of an alkaline earth, as lime, or of an alkali, as soda, that contains an excess of sulphurous acid.

**sulpho-acid** (sul'fō-as″id), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *acid.*] In *chem.*, an acid which contains the group $SO_2.OH$ united to carbon. Also called *sulphonic acid*. The term has also been used for a class of acids in which sulphur is substituted for oxygen, now called *thio-acids*: as, *thiosulphuric acid*, $H_2S_2O_3$, which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one oxygen atom has been replaced by sulphur.

**sulphocyanate** (sul-fọ-sī'a̤-nāt), *n.* [< *sulphocyan-ic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of sulphocyanic acid.

**sulphocyanic** (sul″fọ-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *sulphocyan*(*ogen*) + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen, or derived from sulphocyanogen.—**Sulphocyanic acid,** CNHS, an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep. It is a colorless liquid of a pure acid taste, and smells somewhat like vinegar. It colors the salts of peroxid of iron blood-red. It yields salts called *sulphocyanates*, or sometimes *sulphocyanides*. Also called *rhodanic acid*.

**sulphocyanide** (sul'fọ-sī-a-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *sulphocyan-ic* + *-ide*².] Same as *sulphocyanate*.

**sulphocyanogen** (sul″fọ-sī-an'ọ-jen), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *cyanogen.*] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, $(CN)_2S$, also called *sulphocyanic anhydrid*. It is obtained in the form of a deep-yellow amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, but soluble in strong sulphuric acid.

**sulphohalite** (sul'fọ-hā-līt), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring in transparent rhombic dodecahedrons of a pale greenish-yellow color. It consists of the sulphate and chlorid of sodium in the ratio of 3 to 2. It is found at Borax Lake, in the northwest corner of San Bernardino county, California.

**sulphohydrate** (sul-fō-hī'drāt), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ate*².] A compound consisting of any element or radical united with the radical SH, which contains one atom of sulphur and one of hydrogen: as, calcium *sulphohydrate*, $Ca(SH)_2$. Also *sulphydrate*.

**sulphoindigotic** (sul-fọ-in-di-got'ik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *indigo* + *-t-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and indigo. Also *sulphindigotic*.—**Sulphoindigotic acid,** $C_8H_5NO.SO_3$, an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. When 1 part of pure indigo is added to 8 parts of sulphuric acid, the addition of water causes the deposition of a purple powder called *sulphopurpuric acid*, while a blue solution is obtained. The blue solution contains two acids, sulphoindigotic acid and hyposulphoindigotic acid.

**sulphonal** (sul'fọ-nal), *n.* Diethyl sulphon-dimethyl-methane, $(CH_3)_2C.(C_2H_5SO_2)_2$, a hypnotic of considerable value.

**sulphonate** (sul'fọ-nāt), *n.* [< *sulphon-ic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of sulphonic acid.

**sulphonation** (sul-fọ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *sulphonate* + *-ion.*] The act of introducing into a compound, by substitution, the acid radical $SO_2OH$.

**sulphonic** (sul-fon'ik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *-on-ic.*] Containing the acid radical $SO_2OH$.—**Sulphonic acid.** Same as *sulpho-acid*.

**sulphopurpuric** (sul″fọ-pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *purpuric.*] Noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. See *sulphoindigotic acid*, under *sulphoindigotic*.

**sulpho-salt** (sul'fō-sâlt), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *salt*¹.] A salt of a sulpho-acid. Also *sulphur-salt, sulphosel*.

**sulphosel** (sul'fọ-sel), *n.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + F. *sel*, < L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*¹.] Same as *sulpho-salt*.

**sulphovinate** (sul-fọ-vī'nāt), *n.* [< *sulphovin-ic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of sulphovinic acid.

**sulphovinic** (sul-fọ-vin'ik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and alcohol, or spirit of wine.—**Sulphovinic acid,** $C_2H_5HSO_4$, ethyl hydrogen sulphate, or ethyl sulphuric acid, a colorless oily liquid with strong acid properties, prepared by the action of oil of vitriol on alcohol. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical ethyl $C_2H_5$. It is a monobasic acid, and forms a series of crystallizable salts.

**sulphur** (sul'fėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulpher, sulfer*; < ME. *sulphur, soulfre* = D. *solfer*, OF. *soulfre, souffre, soufre*, later also *sulphur*, F. *soufre* = Pr. *solfre, sulpre, solpre* = Cat. *sofre* = OSp. *çufre, açufre*, Sp. *azufre* = Pg. *xofre, enxofre*, also *sulfur*, = It. *solfo* = G. *sulfur*, < L. *sulfur*, also *sulphur, sulpur*, sulphur; cf. late Skt. *çulvāri* (according to a favorite fancy, lit. 'hostile to copper,' < *çulva*, copper, + *-ari*, enemy), sulphur (prob. a borrowed word). The AS. name was *swefel* = D. *zwavel* = OHG. *sweval, swebal*, MHG. *swevel, swebel*, G. *schwefel* = Sw. *swafvel* (< D.) = Goth. *swibls*, sulphur; prob. not akin to the L. name.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, S; atomic weight, 32.06. An elementary substance which occurs in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, with resinous luster, almost tasteless, and emitting when rubbed or warmed a peculiar characteristic odor. It is a non-conductor of electricity. Its specific gravity is 2.05. It is insoluble in water, nearly so in alcohol and in ether, but quite soluble in carbon disulphid, petroleum, benzin, etc. It burns in the air with a blue flame, and is oxidized to sulphur dioxid or sulphurous acid. It melts at 238° F., and boils at 824° F., giving off a dense red vapor. Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms, and also as an amorphous variety; these modifications are characterized by differences in specific gravity, in solubility in various liquids, and in many other respects. Between its melting-point and 280° F. it is most fluid, and when cast in wooden molds it forms the stick-sulphur or brimstone of commerce. Between 430° and 480° it becomes much less liquid, and can with difficulty be poured. If poured into water, it forms a ductile mass called *plastic sulphur*, which may be used for taking impressions of coins, etc. On standing it becomes hard and brittle. From 480° to its boiling-point it is liquid again. Sulphur occurs in great abundance and purity in the neighborhood of active and extinct volcanoes. As an article of commerce, most of it is brought from Sicily. It is also widely distributed in combination with other elements, chiefly in the form of sulphates and sulphids, and it is now extensively obtained from the native sulphids of iron and copper for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It also occurs sparingly in animal and vegetable tissues. Sulphur combines with oxygen, hydrogen, chlorin, etc., to form important compounds, of great use in the arts. It is used in the pure state extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder and matches, and for vulcanizing rubber. Refined sulphur, prepared by sublimation from the crude substance, is used in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent; it is also largely employed in skin-diseases, both internally and externally. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century casts or copies of antique gems were frequently made by pouring into a mold melted sulphur colored with metallic oxids.

**2**†. The supposed substance of lightning.

> To tear with thunder the wide cheeks o' the air,
> And yet to charge thy *sulphur* with a bolt
> That should but rive an oak. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 152.

**3.** In *zoöl.*, one of many different pieridine butterflies; a yellow pierian. These butterflies are of some shade of yellow, blanching to nearly white, or deepening to orange, and more or less marked with black. They represent several genera. *Colias philodice* of the United States is the clouded sulphur; *Callidryas eubule* is the cloudless sulphur. The former is one of the commonest of North American butterflies, often seen in flocks along roads, settling about mud-puddles and other moist spots. Its larva feeds upon clover. See cuts under *Colias*, *Pieris*, and *cabbage-butterfly*.—**Anisated sulphur balsam,** an electuary composed of oil of anise 5 parts, sulphur balsam 1 part.—**Barbados sulphur balsam,** a balsam composed of sulphur boiled with Barbados tar. —**Clouded, cloudless sulphur.** See def. 3.—**Crude sulphur,** the product of the distillation of native sulphur.—**Flowers of sulphur,** a yellow powder formed by condensing the vapor of sulphur.—**Liver of sulphur.** See *liver*².—**Milk of sulphur,** a white impalpable powder made by dissolving sulphur in a solution of milk of lime and adding muriatic acid. Hydrogen sulphid is set free, and sulphur is precipitated.—**Precipitated sulphur.** See *precipitate*.—**Roll-** or **stick-sulphur,** sulphur refined and cast in wooden molds.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.—**Soft sulphur,** an allotropic form of sulphur produced by heating ordinary sulphur to 390° F. and pouring it into water. It remains for some days soft and waxy, and then resumes a hard, brittle condition.—**Stones of sulphur**†, thunderbolts.

> The gods throw *stones of sulphur* on me, if
> That box I gave you was not thought by me
> A precious thing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 240.

**Sulphur balsam,** a balsam composed of 1 part of sulphur dissolved in 8 parts of olive- or linseed-oil.—**Sulphur-bath,** a bath to which a pound of the flowers of sulphur has been added: used in the treatment of skin-diseases, —**Sulphur group,** the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium: all have a strong attraction for oxygen.—**Sulphur ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Vegetable sulphur.** Same as *lycopode*.

**II.** *a.* Of the color of brimstone, or stick-sulphur; of a very greenish, excessively luminous, and highly chromatic yellow: used in zoölogy in many obvious compounds: as, *sulphur*-bellied; *sulphur*-crested. A color-disk of two thirds bright chrome-yellow and one third emerald-green gives a somewhat dull sulphur-yellow.

**sulphur** (sul'fėr), *v. t.* [< *sulphur*, *n.*] To apply sulphur to; also, to fume with sulphur; sulphurate.

> Immediately after or about the time they blossom, the vines are *sulphured*, to keep off the Oidium, which disease is still active in Portugal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 608.

**sulphurate** (sul'fụ̄-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sulfuratus, sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] **I.** *a.* Mingled with sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.

> A pale *sulphurate* colour.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 189.

**II.** *n.* A sulphid: as, *sulphurate* of antimony, $Sb_2S_3$.

**sulphurate** (sul'fụ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurated*, ppr. *sulphurating*. [< *sulphur* + *-ate*².] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; also, to subject to the action of sulphur.

**sulphuration** (sul-fụ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sulfuratio*(*n-*), *sulphuratio*(*n-*), a vein of sulphur, < *sulfuratus, sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur: see *sulphurate*.] **1.** The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley*, On Freethinking, § 50.—**2.** The act or process of impregnating, combining, or fumigating with sulphur; specifically, the subjection of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, and woolens, to the action of sulphur or its fumes for the purpose of bleaching; also, the state of being impregnated with sulphur. Also *sulphurization, sulphurisation*.

**sulphurator** (sul'fụ̄-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *sulphurate* + *-or*¹.] An apparatus for impregnating with sulphur or exposing to the action of the fumes of sulphur, especially for fumigating or bleaching by means of burning sulphur.

**sulphur-bottom** (sul'fėr-bot″um), *n.* The sulphur-bellied whale of the Pacific, a rorqual, *Balænoptera* (or *Sibbaldius*) *sulphurea*. Also *sulphur-whale*.

**sulphur-concrete** (sul'fėr-kon″krēt), *n.* A mixture of sulphur with pulverized stoneware and glass, melted and run into molds. At 230° F. it becomes exceedingly hard, remains solid in boiling water, and resists water and acids. It is used to cement stones, melting readily at about 248° F.

**sulphureity** (sul-fụ̄-rē'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *sulphure-ous* + *-ity.*] The state of being sulphureous. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1. [Rare.]

**sulphureous** (sul-fū'rẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *sulfureus, sulphureus*, of or like sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] **1.** Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

> He belches poison forth, poison of the pit,
> Brimstone, hellish and *sulphureous* poison.
> *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 5.

> The room was filled with a *sulphureous* smell.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 105.

**2.** In *bot.*, sulphur-colored; of a pale bright yellow.

**sulphureously** (sul-fū'rẹ-us-li), *adv.* In a sulphureous manner; especially, with the odor of sulphur, or with the stifling fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

> Aden is seated low, *sulphuriously* shaded by a high barren Mountaine, whose brazen front, scorching the miserable Towne, yeelds a perfect character of Turkish basenesse. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 31.

**sulphureousness** (sul-fū'rẹ-us-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sulphureous.

**sulphuret** (sul'fụ-ret), *n.* [< *sulphur* + *-et.*] Same as *sulphid.*

**sulphureted, sulphuretted** (sul'fụ-ret-ed), *a.* Having sulphur in combination. Also *sulphydric.* —**Sulphureted bath,** a bath, used in the treatment of scabies and eczema, consisting of 3 ounces of potassium, calcium, or sodium sulphid in 40 gallons of water.—**Sulphureted hydrogen.** See *hydrogen.*

**sulphuric** (sul-fū'rik), *a.* [= F. *sulfurique* = Sp. *sulfúrico* = Pg. *sulphurico* = It. *solforico,* < NL. *sulfuricus, sulphuricus;* as *sulphur* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sulphur.—**Sulphuric acid,** $H_2SO_4$, oil of vitriol, a dense oily colorless fluid, having, when strongly concentrated, a specific gravity of about 1.8. It is exceedingly acid and corrosive, decomposing all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat. It has a very great affinity for water, and unites with it in every proportion, evolving at the same time great heat; it attracts moisture strongly from the atmosphere, becoming rapidly weaker if exposed. When the concentrated acid is heated, sulphur trioxid is given off, and at about 640° F. it boils and distils unchanged. The sulphuric acid of commerce is never pure, but may contain lead sulphate dissolved from the lead chambers during the process of manufacture, arsenic, and other impurities. It was formerly procured by the distillation of dried iron sulphate, called *green vitriol,* whence the corrosive liquid which came over in the distillation, having an oily consistence, was called *oil of vitriol.* It is now prepared in the United States and most other countries by burning sulphur, or frequently iron pyrites, in closed furnaces, and leading the fumes, mixed with oxids of nitrogen, into large leaden chambers, into which jets of steam are continuously sent. The oxids of nitrogen are produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon niter contained in pots, which are placed between the sulphur-ovens and the chambers. The sulphur dioxid takes away part of the oxygen from the oxids of nitrogen, which are again oxidized by the air in the chambers. The sulphur trioxid produced unites with the steam to form sulphuric acid. The acid produced in the chamber, called *chamber-acid,* which has a specific gravity of about 1.5 and contains 64 per cent. of $H_2SO_4$, is concentrated in leaden vessels until it reaches a specific gravity of 1.71 and contains 78 per cent. of $H_2SO_4$, when it is run into glass or sometimes into platinum vessels, where the concentration is continued. By concentrating sulphuric acid as far as possible and then cooling sufficiently, crystals of the true acid $H_2SO_4$ are obtained. The ordinary acid is a hydrate containing varying amounts of water. A form of sulphuric acid known as *Nordhausen acid,* or *fuming sulphuric acid,* is prepared by heating iron protosulphate or green vitriol in closed vessels; it is a solution of variable quantities of sulphur trioxid in sulphuric acid, or it may be regarded as pyrosulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_7$. It is largely used in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. Sulphuric acid is a strong dibasic acid, and forms both acid and neutral salts. It is found uncombined in natural waters of certain volcanic districts. Its salts are universally distributed in nature, and are most extensively used in the arts. The free acid is more widely used than any other, and is the agent for releasing other acids from their salts and preparing them in a pure state. See *sulphate.*—**Sulphuric caustic,** strong sulphuric acid made into a paste with plaster of Paris, saffron, or lint. —**Sulphuric ether,** $(C_2H_5)_2O$, ethylic, vinic, or ordinary ether, a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant smell and pungent taste; specific gravity, 0.720. It is extremely volatile and highly inflammable; and its vapor, mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, forms a very dangerous explosive mixture. It dissolves in ten parts of water, and is miscible with alcohol and the fatty and volatile oils in all proportions. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The vapor of the ether when inhaled has at first an exhilarating intoxicating effect, which is soon followed by partial or complete insensibility. It is largely used as an anesthetic in surgical operations, either alone or mixed with chloroform. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid; hence the name *sulphuric ether,* although sulphuric acid does not enter into its composition. True sulphuric ether, also known as *ethyl sulphate,* $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, is an oily liquid, of burning taste and ethereal odor, resembling that of peppermint, of specific gravity 1.120, and may be distilled without decomposition under diminished pressure at a temperature of about 406° F.—**Sulphuric oxid,** or *sulphur trioxid,* $SO_3$, a white crystalline body produced by the oxidation of sulphurous oxid (which see, under *sulphurous*). When this oxid is thrown into water, it combines rapidly with it to form sulphuric acid.

**sulphurine** (sul'fụ-rin), *a.* [< *sulphur* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**sulphuring** (sul'fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sulphur, v.*] 1. The act or process of exposing to fumes of burning sulphur or of sulphuric acid.—2. The process of converting a part of the oxygen of the air in a wine-cask into sulphurous acid, by introducing, just before the wine is racked into the cask, a burning rag impregnated with sulphur. It serves to hinder acetous fermentation.—3. The act or process of applying flowers of sulphur, as to vines or roses to combat or prevent mildew.

**sulphurization, sulphurisation** (sul″fụ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *sulphurize* + *-ation.*] Same as *sulphuration,* 2.

> The higher the temperature employed, the lower is the degree of *sulphurisation* of the products. *W. H. Greenwood,* Steel and Iron, p. 50.

**sulphurize** (sul'fụ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurized,* ppr. *sulphurizing.* [< *sulphur* + *-ize.*] To sulphurate. Also spelled *sulphurise.*

> Large commercial packages, as bales of goods and the like, cannot efficiently be *sulphurized* without loosening their covers and spreading out the contents. *Workshop Receipts,* 2d ser., p. 205.

**sulphur-ore** (sul'fėr-ōr), *n.* The commercial name of iron pyrites, from the fact that sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

**sulphurous** (sul'fụ-rus), *a.* [< F. *sulfureux* = Pr. *solpros* = Sp. *sulfuroso,* < L. *sulfurosus, sulphurosus,* full of sulphur, < *sulfur,* sulphur: see *sulphur.*] Full of or impregnated with sulphur; containing sulphur; of or pertaining to sulphur; like sulphur; like the suffocating fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

> There 's hell, there 's darkness, there 's the *sulphurous* pit! *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6. 130.

> She has a *sulphurous* spirit, and will take
> Light at a spark. *B. Jonson,* Catiline, iii. 3.

> Wee once more sail'd under the Æquator, . . . the wind . . . veering into E. N. E., so that the Monzoon affronted us, . . . at which time many of your company died, imputing the cause of their Calentures, Fluxes, Aches, . . . and the like to the *sulphurous* heat there. *Sir T. Herbert,* Travels (ed. 1638), p. 30.

> And the *sulphurous* rifts of passion and woe
> Lie deep 'neath a silence pure & smooth.
> *Lowell,* Vision of Sir Launfal, i., Prel.

**Sulphurous oxid,** $SO_2$, a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen. It is transparent and colorless, of a disagreeable taste, a pungent and suffocating odor, is fatal to life, and very injurious to vegetation. By the aid of pressure and cold it may be reduced to the liquid state. It extinguishes flame, and is not itself inflammable. It has bleaching properties, so that the fumes of burning sulphur are often used to whiten straw, and silk and cotton goods. It is also used as an antiseptic. This gas is also called *sulphur dioxid;* when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid,* $H_2SO_3$. This acid readily takes up oxygen, passing into sulphuric acid; it is dibasic, forming salts called *sulphites.* Sulphurous-acid gas is called in the trade *vapor of burning brimstone.*

**sulphur-rain** (sul'fėr-rān), *n.* See *rain*1, 2 (*a*).

**sulphur-root** (sul'fėr-röt), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort.*

**sulphur-salt** (sul'fėr-sâlt), *n.* Same as *sulpho-salt.*

**sulphur-spring** (sul'fėr-spring), *n.* A spring containing sulphurous compounds, or impregnated with sulphurous gases. Such springs are common in regions of dying-out or dormant volcanism. See *spring.*

**sulphur-waters** (sul'fėr-wâ″tėrz), *n. pl.* Waters impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen.

**sulphurweed** (sul'fėr-wēd), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort.*

**sulphur-whale** (sul'fėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *sulphur-bottom.*

**sulphurwort** (sul'fėr-wėrt), *n.* An Old World umbelliferous herb, *Peucedanum officinale,* with large umbels of pale-yellow flowers. The root has a yellow resinous juice, and an odor comparable to that of sulphur. It contains peucedanin, and was formerly used in medicine; it is still somewhat used in veterinary practice. Also *sulphurweed* and *sulphur-root.*

**sulphury** (sul'fėr-i), *a.* [< *sulphur* + *-y*1.] 1. Sulphurous.

> *Sulphury* wrath
> Having once enter'd into royal breasts,
> Mark how it burns. *Lust's Dominion,* ii. 3.

> I . . . beheld a long sheet of blue water, its southern extremity vanishing in a hot, *sulphury* haze. *B. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 77.

2. In *entom.,* tinged with sulphur-yellow: as, *sulphury* white.

**sulphur-yellow** (sul'fėr-yel″ō), *n.* The yellow color of sulphur; a pale or light yellow. See *sulphur, a.*

**sulphuryl** (sul'fụ-ril), *n.* The bivalent radical $SO_2$.

**sulphydrate** (sulf'hī'drāt), *n.* Same as *sulphohydrate.* **Methyl sulphydrate.** Same as *methyl mercaptan* (which see, under *mercaptan*).

**sulphydric** (sulf'hī'drik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ic.*] Same as *sulphureted.*

**Sulpician, Sulpitian** (sul-pish'ian), *n.* [< F. *Sulpicien,* the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, where they were first organized; < L. *Sulpicius,* a Roman name.] One of a Roman Catholic order of priests established at Paris by the Abbé Olier, about 1645, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office.

**sultan** (sul'tan), *n.* [A later form, after the mod. F. or It. or the orig. Ar., of early mod. E. *soldan, soldane, souldan,* < ME. *soldan, soudan, sowdan, sowdon, sawdon,* < OF. *souldan, soudan, sultan,* F. *sultan* = Pr. *sultan* = Sp. *soldan, sultan* = Pg. *soldão, sultão* = It. *sultano* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sultan* = Russ. *sultanŭ,* < ML. *sultanus, soldanus* = MGr. *σουλτάνος, σολδάνος,* NGr. *σουλτάνος,* < Turk. *sultān* = Pers. Hind. *sultān,* < Ar. *sultān,* also written *soltān,* a prince, monarch, sultan, orig. dominion, = Chal. *sholtān,* dominion, < *sulta, solta,* dominion, power.] 1. A Mohammedan sovereign: as, the *Sultan* of Zanzibar or of Morocco; by way of eminence, the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of *Sultan of sultans;* in old use, any ruler.

> *Sowdanes* and Sarezenes owt of sere landes.
> *Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

> Thise marchants stode in grace
> Of him, that was the *sowdan* of Surrye.
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 79.

> Whiche lordes be all Mamolukes and vnder the *soldan.*
> *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 16.

> It has been mentioned that Turkey, in *Sultan* Abdul Medjid's reign, consented to the reunion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a single dominion, practically independent of the Porte. *Creasy,* Hist. Ottoman Turks, xxv.

2. In *ornith.,* a purple or hyacinthine gallinule, or porphyrio; a bird of either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Ionornis,* belonging to the rail family, *Rallidæ:* so called from their gorgeous coloration. The American sultan is *Ionornis martinica.* See the generic names, and *gallinule.* Also called *sultana.*—3. An ornamental variety of the domestic hen, of small size and pure-white plumage, and having the head heavily crested and bearded, beak white, legs blue, shanks feathered, and toes five.

> A small white-crested variety, profusely feathered on the legs, was received some twenty years since (1864) from Turkey; they are now known as *Sultans.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 645.

4. Either of two garden-flowers, *Centaurea moschata,* the sweet sultan, with purple or white flowers, and *C. suaveolens,* the yellow sultan: both often classed as *Amberboa.* They are desirable old annuals, both, especially the former, sweet-scented. They are also called respectively *purple* (or *white*) *sweet-sultan* and *yellow sweet-sultan.*—**Sultan coffee.** See *coffee.*—**Sultan's parasol.** See *Sterculia.*

**sultana** (sul-tä'nạ̈), *n.* [< It. *sultana* (= Sp. Pg. *sultana* = F. *sultane*), < ML. **sultana,* fem. of *sultanus,* sultan: see *sultan.*] 1. The mother, a wife, or a daughter of a sultan.—2. A mistress, especially of a king or prince.

> Lady Kitty Crocodile . . . was a favorite *sultana* of several crowned heads abroad, and lastly married a most noble and illustrious duke.
> *S. Foote,* quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of Foote, I. 121.

> While Charles flirted with his three *sultanas,* Hortensia's French page . . . warbled some amorous verses. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., iv.

3. A peculiar form of necklace worn by women in the second half of the eighteenth century.—4. An obsolete musical instrument of the viol class, having several wire strings, tuned in pairs, like the zither.—5. In *ornith.,* same as *sultan,* 2.—6. A variety of raisin. See *raisin,* 2.

**sultana-bird** (sul-tä'nạ̈-bėrd), *n.* Same as *sultan,* 2.

**sultanate** (sul'tạn-āt), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ate*3. Cf. Turk. *sultānāt,* sultanate.] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan.

> The dominions of the *Sultanate* of Zanzibar. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 440.

**sultaness** (sul'tạn-es), *n.* [Altered, after *sultan,* from earlier *soldaness,* < ME. *sowdanesse,* < OF. **soudanesse,* fem. of *soudan,* sultan: see *sultan* and *-ess.*] A sultana.

> This olde *sowdanesse,* this cursed crone,
> Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 334.

**sultan-flower** (sul'tạn-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *sultan,* 4.

**sultanic** (sul-tan'ik), *a.* [< *sultan* + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to a sultan; imperial.

**sultanry** (sul'tạn-ri), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ry.*] The dominions of a sultan; a sultanate.

> Neither should I make any great difficulty to affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamaluches. *Bacon,* Holy War.

**sultanship** (sul'tạn-ship), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ship.*] The office or state of a sultan.

**sultrily** (sul'tri-li), *adv.* In a sultry manner; oppressively. *Browning,* Serenade at the Villa.

**sultriness** (sul'tri-nes), *n.* The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

**sultry** (sul'tri), *a.* [Contr. of *sweltry,* q. v.] 1. Giving forth great or oppressive heat.

> Such as, born beneath the burning sky
> And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie.
> *Dryden,* Æneid, vii. 309.

2. Very hot and moist; heated, close, stagnant, and heavy: as, a *sultry* atmosphere; a *sultry* night.

> April passes and May steals by;
> June leads in the *sultry* July.
> *Bryant,* The Song Sparrow.

**3.** Associated with oppressive heat.

> What time the gray-fly winds her *sultry* horn.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 28.

> The reapers at their *sultry* toil.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**sum**¹ (sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. *summe, somme*, < ME. *summe, somme*, < OF. *somme*, F. *somme* = Sp. *suma* = Pg *summa* = It. *somma* = D. G. Sw. *summa* = Dan. *sum*, < L. *summa*, the highest part, the top, summit, the chief point, the main thing, the principal matter, the substance, completion, issue, perfection, the whole, the amount, sum, fem. (sc. *pars*) of *summus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, superior, higher, < *super*, over, above: see *super-*. Cf. *supreme*.] **1.** The highest point; the top; summit; completion; full amount; total; maximum.

> Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
> My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 522.

**2.** The whole; the principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance.

> And in this moone is eke castracion
> Of hyves ronke of hony fild, the *some*
> Wherof is this significacion.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

> That is the *sum* of all, Leonato.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 147.

> The *summe* of what I said was that a more free permission of writing at some times might be profitable.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**3.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the result of the process of addition: as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; the *sum* of $a$ and $b$ is $a + b$.

> They semble in sortes, *summes* fulle huge,
> Sowdanes and Sarezenes owt of sere landes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 606.

> You know how much the gross *sum* of deuce-ace amounts to. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 49.

> An Induction is not the mere *sum* of the Facts which are colligated. The Facts are not only brought together, but seen in a new point of view.
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, I. xxxix.

> Public events had produced an immense *sum* of misery to private citizens. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Hence—**4.** The whole number or quantity.

> The stretching of a span
> Buckles in his *sum* of age.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 140.

**5.** A quantity of money or currency; an indefinite amount of money.

> Than he fot hom of florens a full fuerse *soume*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12610.

> I did send to you
> For certain *sums* of gold, which you denied me.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 70.

**6.** An arithmetical problem to be solved, or an example of a rule to be worked out; also, such a problem worked out and the various steps shown.

> His most judicious remarks differ from the remarks of a really philosophical historian as a *sum* correctly cast up by a book-keeper from a general expression discovered by an algebraist. *Macaulay*, History.

**7.** In the calculus of finite differences, a function the result of operating upon another function with the sign of summation, and expressing the addition of all successive values of that function in which the variable differs from unit to unit from zero or other constant value to one less than the value indicated; also, a special value of such a function. Thus, the sum of $r^x$ is

$$\Sigma r^x = 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \cdots r^{x-1} = \frac{r^x - 1}{r - 1};$$

or, since the summation may commence at any other integral value of $x$, $\Sigma r^x = r^x/(r-1) + C$, where $C$ is an arbitrary constant or periodic function having for its period a submultiple of unity.—**Algebraic sum** See *algebraic*.—**A round sum, a good round sum**, a large amount of money.

> Bethinke thee, Gresham, threescore thousand pounds,
> *A good round sum:* let not the hope of gaine
> Draw thee to losse.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 252).

**Gaussian sum.** See *Gaussian*.—**Geometrical sum,** a sum of vectors; the vector whose origin is the origin of the first of the added vectors, and whose terminal is the terminal of the last of the added vectors when the terminal of each except the last is made the origin of the next.—**In sum,** in short; in brief.

> *In sum*, she appeares a saint of an extraordinary sort, in so religious a life as is seldom met with in villages now-a-daies. *Evelyn*, Diary, October 26, 1685.

**Logical sum,** the aggregate of a number of propositions, or that which is true if any one of the aggregants is true, and false only if all are false; also, the aggregate of terms, or that which includes all that any one of the aggregants includes, and excludes only what all exclude.—**Lump, penal,** etc., **sum.** See the qualifying words.—**Pyramidal sum,** the sum of a number of quantities, A, B, C, D, . . . having the form A + 3B + 6C + 10D + · · ·—**Triangular sum,** the sum of several quantities, A, B, C, D, . . . having the form A + 2B + 3C + 4D + · · ·

**sum**¹ (sum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *summed*, ppr. *summing*. [Early mod. E. also *summe*; < OF. *sommer* = Sp. *sumar* = Pg. *summar* = It. *sommare*, < ML. *summare*, sum up, charge, exact, < L. *summa*, sum: see *sum*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To combine into a total or sum; add together; ascertain the totality of: often followed by *up*.

> You cast the event of war, my noble lord,
> And *summ'd* the account of chance, before you said,
> "Let us make head." *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 167.

> The sands that are vpon the shore to *summe*,
> Or make the wither'd Floures grow fresh againe.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 559.

> *Sum up* at night what thou hast done by day;
> And in the morning, what thou hast to do.
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple, The Church Porch.

**2.** To bring or collect into a small compass; condense in a few words: usually with *up*: as, to *sum up* evidence; to *sum up* arguments.

> To *sum up* all the Rage of Fate
> In the two things I dread and hate—
> May'st thou be false, and I be great.
> *Prior*, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

> Since by its fruit a tree is judged,
> Show me thy fruit, the latest act of thine!
> For in the last is *summed* the first and all.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 178.

> Faith in God, faith in man, faith in work—this is the short formula in which we may *sum up* the teaching of the founders of New England, a creed ample enough for this life and the next.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

**3†.** In *falconry*, to have (the feathers) full grown and in full number.

> With prosperous wing full *summ'd*.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 14.

Hence—**4†.** To supply with full clothing.

> No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
> Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
> Anointed with gold lace.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

**5.** In the calculus of finite differences, to find the general expression for the aggregate of: said of the result of adding successive values of a given function in each of which the variable is increased over the last by unity. See *sum*, *n.*, 7.—**To sum up evidence,** to recapitulate to the jury the facts and circumstances which have been adduced in evidence in the case before the court, giving at the same time an exposition of the law where it appears necessary: said of the presiding judge on a jury trial, or of counsel arguing for his client at the close of the evidence. See *summing-up*, under *summing*.

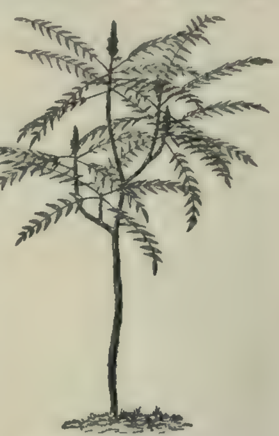
**II.** *intrans.* To make a recapitulation; offer a brief statement of the principal points or substance: usually with *up*.

> The young lawyer *sums up* in the end.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 316.

**sum²†**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *some*¹.

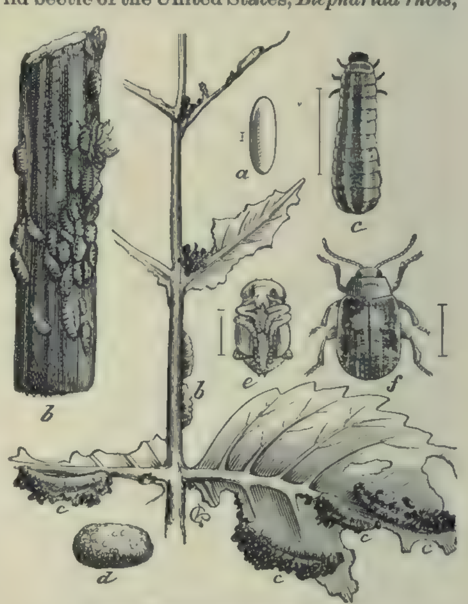
**-sum.** See *-some*.

**sumac, sumach** (ṣū'mak), *n.* [Formerly also *shumac, shumack, shumach*; earlier *sumak, sumake, sumaque*; = D. *smak* = G. *sumak, sumach* = Sw. *sumack* = Dan. *sumak*, < OF. *sumac, sumach*, F. *sumac, sommac* = Sp. *zumaque* = Pg. *sumagre* = It. *sommaco*, < Ar. *summāq*, sumac. Cf. F. *sommail*, < Ar. *samāgīl*, sumac.] **1.** One of numerous shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus*. See def. 2, and phrases below.—**2.** A product of the dried and ground leaves of certain shrubs or trees of the genus *Rhus* or of other genera, much used for tanning light-colored leathers and to some extent for dyeing. The leading source of this product is the tanners' or Sicilian sumac, *Rhus Coriaria*, of southern Europe, cultivated in Sicily and also in Tuscany. The Venetian sumac, smoke-tree, or wig-tree, *R. Cotinus*, is grown in Tyrol for the same purpose. (See *smoke-tree* and *scotino*.) In Spain various species supply a similar substance, and in Algeria the leaves of *R. pentaphylla*, five-leaved or Tezera sumac, are applied to the manufacture of morocco. In France a tree of another genus, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, myrtle-leaved sumac, furnishes a similar product. (See *Coriaria*.) In the United States, particularly in Virginia, the leaves of several wild sumacs are now gathered as tan-stock—namely, of the dwarf, the smooth, the stag-horn, and perhaps the Canadian sumac. These contain more tannin than the European, but, at least with careless gathering, they make an inferior leather.—**Canadian sumac,** a low straggling bush, *Rhus Canadensis* (*R. aromatica*), found from Canada southward. Its leaves when crushed are pleasantly scented; those of the western variety, *trilobata*, unpleasantly. Also called *fragrant sumac*.—**Chinese sumac.** See *Ailantus*.—**Coral-sumac,** the poisonwood, *Rhus Metopium*: so named from its scarlet berries. See *poisonwood*, 1.—**Curriers' sumac.** See *Coriaria*.—**Dwarf sumac,** *Rhus copallina*, of the eastern half of the United States, in the north a shrub, southward a small tree. It has dark shining leaves, with the common petiole winged between the leaflets. It yields tanning material (see def. 2), and its drupes are used like those of the smooth sumac. Also *black* or *mountain sumac*.—**Jamaica sumac.** Same as *coral-sumac*.—**Laurel sumac,** the Californian *Rhus laurina*, a large evergreen much-branched and very leafy shrub, exhaling an aromatic odor. This and *R. integrifolia*, forming dense smooth thickets along cliffs near the sea in the same region, and a few species elsewhere, have simple leaves.—**Poison sumac.** See *poison-sumac*.—**Scarlet sumac,** the smooth sumac, in allusion to its leaves in autumn.—**Sicilian sumac.** See def. 2.—**Smooth sumac,** a shrub, *Rhus glabra*, common in barren or rocky soil in the eastern half of the United States. The leaves are smooth, somewhat glaucous, whitened beneath. It bears a large panicle of small crimson drupes, which are pleasantly acid, and officinally recognized as astringent and refrigerant. A strong decoction or diluted fluid extract forms an effective gargle. Also *Pennsylvania*, *upland*, or *white sumac*.—**Stag-horn** or **stag's-horn sumac,** a shrub or small tree, *Rhus typhina*, of eastern North America. It is a picturesque species with irregular branches (suggesting the name), abundant long pinnate leaves, and in autumn pyramidal panicles of velvety crimson drupes. Its branchlets and leafstalks are densely velvety-hairy. Its wood is satiny, yellow streaked with green, occasionally used for inlaying. Its fruit is of a similar quality with that of *R. glabra*, both sometimes called *vinegar-tree*. Its bark and foliage are sometimes used for tanning and dyeing.—**Swamp-sumac.** Same as *poison-sumac*.—**Tanners'** or **tanning sumac,** specifically, *Rhus Coriaria*, a tree resembling the stag-horn sumac. The curriers' sumac is also so called.—**Varnish sumac,** the Japan lacquer- or varnish-tree. See *lacquer-tree*.—**Venetian, Venice,** or **Venus's sumac.** See def. 2.—**Virginian sumac,** a foreign name of the stag-horn sumac.—**West Indian sumac,** a small tree, *Brunellia comocladifolia* of the *Simarubaceæ*, resembling sumac.



Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*).

**sumac-beetle** (ṣū'mak-bē"tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of the United States, *Blepharida rhois*, which, both as larva and adult, feeds upon the foliage of sumac. The larva covers itself with its own excrement, like certain others of its family. More fully called *jumping sumac-beetle*.



Jumping Sumac-beetle (*Blepharida rhois*).

*a*, egg; *b*, egg-masses covered with excrement; *c*, larva; *d*, cocoon; *e*, pupa; *f*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *c* (separate figure), *e*, *f*; other figures natural size.)

**sumach,** *n.* See *sumac*.

**sumack†, sumak†.** Obsolete forms of *sumac*.

**sumage†,** *n.* See *summage*.

**sumatra** (sọ̈-mä'trạ̈), *n.* [So called from the island of *Sumatra*.] A sudden squall occurring in the narrow sea between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra.

**Sumatra camphor.** Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

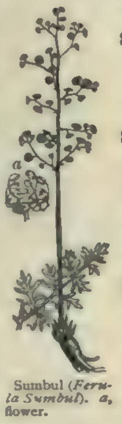
**Sumatran** (sọ̈-mä'tran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sumatra* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Sumatra, a large island of the Malay archipelago, lying west of Borneo and northwest of Java, or of or relating to its inhabitants.—**Sumatran broadbill,** *Corydon sumatranus*, a bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ*.—**Sumatran monkey,** *Semnopithecus melalophus*, of a yellowish-red color above, with blue face and black crest.—**Sumatran rhinoceros,** *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, a hairy species with two short horns.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sumatra.

**Sumatra orange.** See *Murraya*.

**Sumatra pepper.** See *pepper*.

**sumbul** (sum′bul), *n.* [= F. *sumbul*, < Ar. Pers. Hind. *sumbul*, spikenard.] An East Indian name of the spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*), the valerian, and the musk-root (*Ferula Sumbul*), more especially of their roots. The musk-root is the commercial sumbul. See cut under *spikenard*.



Sumbul (*Ferula Sumbul*). *a*, flower.

**sumbul-root** (sum′bul-röt), *n.* The root of *Ferula Sumbul.* See *sumbul.*

**sum-calculus** (sum′kal″kụ-lus), *n.* That part of the calculus of finite differences which treats of summation.

**Sumerian, Sumir, Sumirian** (sụ-mē′ri-a̤n, sū′mir, sụ-mir′i-a̤n), *n.* See *Accadian.*

**sumless** (sum′les), *a.* [< *sum*$^{1}$ + *-less.*] Not to be summed up or computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained; incalculable; inestimable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 165.

**summage**†, *n.* [Also *sumage;* < OF. *sommage*, a burden, drudgery, < *somme, some, saume, same*, a load, burden, pack: see *seam*$^{2}$. Cf. *summer*$^{2}$, *sumpter.*] A toll for carriage on horseback; also, a horse-load.

**summarily** (sum′a̤-ri-li), *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass, or in few words; in a short way or method; without delay; promptly; without hesitation or formality.

**summariness** (sum′a̤-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being summary.

**summarist** (sum′a̤-rist), *n.* [< *summar-y* + *-ist.*] One who summarizes; a writer or compiler of a summary.

**summarize** (sum′a̤-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *summarized*, ppr. *summarizing.* [< *summar-y* + *-ize.*] To make a summary or abstract of; reduce to or express in a summary; state or represent briefly. Also spelled *summarise.*

> The distinctive catch-words which *summarize* his doctrine. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 44.

**summary** (sum′a̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *sommaire* = Sp. *sumario* = Pg. *summario* = It. *sommario*, < L. **summarius*, of or pertaining to the sum or substance, < *summa*, the main thing, the substance, the whole: see *sum*$^{1}$. II. *n.* = F. *sommaire* = Sp. *sumario* = Pg. *summario* = It. *sommario*, < L. *summarium*, an epitome, abstract, summary, neut. of **summarius*, adj.: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Containing the sum or substance only; reduced to few words; short; brief; concise; compendious: as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections.—2. Rapidly performed; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method; without hesitation, delay, or formality.

> He cleared the table by the *summary* process of tilting everything upon it into the fireplace. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xiii.

> This, it must be confessed, is rather a *summary* mode of settling a question of constitutional right. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

**Summary conviction.** See *conviction.*—**Summary Jurisdiction Act.** See *jurisdiction.*—**Summary proceedings,** in *law.* See *proceeding.*=**Syn.** 1. *Succinct, Condensed*, etc. (see *concise*); synoptical, terse, pithy.—2. Prompt, rapid.

II. *n.*; pl. *summaries* (-riz). 1. An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.

> And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
> When time shall serve, to show in articles.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 73.

> There is one *summary*, or capital law, in which nature meets, subordinate to God. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

2. In *law*, a short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding. *Wharton.*=**Syn.** 1. *Compendium, Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment.*

**summation** (su-mā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *sommation*, < ML. *summatio(n-)*, admonition, lit. 'a summing up,' < *summare*, sum up: see *sum*$^{1}$.] Addition; specifically, the process of finding the sum of a series, or the limit toward which the sum of an infinite series converges; any combination of particular quantities in a total.

> Of this series no *summation* is possible to a finite intellect. *De Quincey.*

> We must therefore suppose that in these ideational tracts, as well as elsewhere, activity may be awakened, in any particular locality, by the *summation* therein of a number of tensions, each incapable alone of provoking an actual discharge. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 563.

**Summation of series,** in *math.* See *series.*—**Summation of stimuli,** the phenomenon of the production of mental effects by iterated stimuli which a single one would not produce.

**summational** (su-mā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *summation* + *-al.*] Produced or expressed by summation or addition: in contradistinction to somewhat similar results produced by other operations.—**Summational tone.** See *resultant tone*, under *resultant.*

**summative** (sum′a̤-tiv), *a.* [< *summat-ion* + *-ive.*] Additive; operating or acting by means of addition. [Rare.]

> Inhibition, however, is not the destruction, but the storing-up, of energy; and is attended not by the discharge, but by the increased tension, of relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly *summative.* *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 235.

**summer**$^{1}$ (sum′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer;* < ME. *somer, sumer*, < AS. *sumer, sumor* = OS. *sumar* = OFries. *somer, sumur* = MD. *somer*, D. *zomer* = MLG. *somer*, LG. *sommer* = OHG. *sumar*, MHG. *sumer*, G. *sommer* = Icel. *sumar* = Sw. *sommar* = Dan. *sommer* (Goth. not recorded), summer; akin to OIr. *sam*, Ir. *sam, samh*, summer, sun (OIr. *samrad, samradh*, summer), = OW. *ham*, W. *haf*, summer, = Armenian *am*, year (*amarn*, summer), = Skt. *samā*, year, = Zend *hama*, summer.] I. *n.* 1. The warmest season of the year: in the United States reckoned as the months June, July, and August; in Great Britain as May, June, and July. See *season.*

> In *Somer*, be alle the Contrees, fallen many Tempestes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 129.

2. A whole year as represented by the summer; a twelvemonth: as, a child of three *summers.*

> Five *summers* have I spent in furthest Greece.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 133.

**All-hallown summer**†. See *all-hallown.*—**Indian summer.** See *Indian.*—**Little summer of St. Luke,** or **St. Luke's summer,** a recurrence of mild weather lasting for ten days or a fortnight, usually beginning about the middle of October, the 18th of which month is St. Luke's day.—**St. Martin's summer,** a period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's day, November 11th; hence, prosperity after misfortune.

> Expect *Saint Martin's summer*, halcyon days,
> Since I have entered into these wars.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 131.

> But suppose easterly winds have largely predominated in autumn, and south-westerly winds begin to prevail in the end of November or beginning of December, the weather is likely to continue exceptionally mild, with frequent storms of wind and rain, till about Christmas. This period occurs nearly every year, and its beginning is popularly known as *St. Martin's summer.* *Buchan*, Handy Book of Meteorol. (2d ed.), p. 331.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to summer: as, *summer* heat; hence, sunny and warm.

> Thyne oilcellar sette on the *somer* syde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

> He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. Judges iii. 20.

**Summer bronchitis, summer catarrh.** Same as *hay-fever.*—**Summer cloud.** See *cloud*$^{1}$, 1 (*b*).—**Summer colts,** the quivering vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer. [Prov. Eng.]—**Summer complaint,** diarrhea occurring in the summer. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Summer cypress.** See *cypress*$^{1}$, 1 (*c*).—**Summer duck.** See *duck*$^{2}$.—**Summer fever,** hay-fever.—**Summer finch.** See *finch*$^{1}$ and *Peucæa.*—**Summer grape, haw, lightning, rape.** See *grape*$^{1}$, 2, *haw*$^{2}$, 3, etc.—**Summer redbird,** the rose tanager, *Piranga æstiva*, which breeds in the United States throughout its summer range. It is 7 inches long, and 12 in extent. The male is rich-red, of a rosy or vermilion tint, different from the scarlet of the black-winged tanager.—**Summer savory.** See *savory*$^{2}$.—**Summer snipe.** (*a*) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.* (*b*) The green sandpiper. (*c*) The dunlin or purre. [Eng. in all senses.]—**Summer snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.—**Summer squash.** See *squash*$^{2}$.—**Summer teal,** the pied widgeon, or garganey, *Querquedula circia.* [Eng.]—**Summer warbler.** Same as *summer yellowbird.*—**Summer wheat.** See *wheat.*—**Summer yellowbird,** the summer warbler, *Dendrœca æstiva*, one of the golden warblers abounding in the United States in summer. See *warbler.*

**summer**$^{1}$ (sum′ėr), *v.* [< *summer*$^{1}$, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To pass the summer or warm season.

> The fowls shall *summer* upon them [mountains], and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them. Isa. xviii. 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To keep or carry through the summer. [Rare.]

> Maids, well *summered* and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 335.

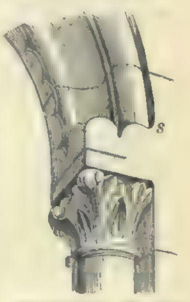
2. To feed during the summer, as cattle. [Scotch.]

**summer**$^{2}$ (sum′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer;* < ME. *somer*, < OF. *somier, sommier*, **sumier, sumer*, F. *sommier* = Pr. *saumier* = It. *somiere, somaro*, a pack-horse, also a beam, < ML. *sagmarius, sugmarius, samarius, saumarius, somarius, summarius*, a pack-horse, prop. adj., sc. *caballus*, < *sagma*, ML. also *sauma, salma*, a pack, burden, < Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle: see *seam*$^{2}$. Cf. G. *saumer, säumer*, a pack-horse; and see *sumpter*, from the same ult. source. For the use of *summer*, 'pack-horse,' in the sense 'beam' (as bearing weight), cf. E. *horse, easel*, in similar uses.] 1†. A pack-horse; a sumpter-horse.

> The two squires drof be-fore hem a *somer* with two cofers, and thei a-light a-noon vnder the pyne tre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 636.

> The monke hath fifty two men,
> And seven *somers* full stronge.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's [Ballads, V. 82).

2. In *building:* (*a*) A large timber or beam laid as a bearing-beam. See cuts under *beam*, 1. (*b*) A girder. (*c*) A brest-summer. (*d*) A large stone, the first that is laid upon a column or pilaster in the construction of an arch, or of several arches uniting upon one impost, as in the ribs of groined vaulting. (*e*) A stone laid upon a column to receive a haunch of a platband. (*f*) A lintel.



Summer of an Arch, 12th century. *s*, summer. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

**summer**$^{3}$ (sum′ėr), *n.* [< *sum*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who sums; one who casts up an account.

**summer-dried** (sum′ėr-drīd), *a.* Dried by the heat of the summer. [Rare.]

> Like a *summer-dried* fountain.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 16.

**summer-fallow** (sum′ėr-fal″ō), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Lying fallow during the summer.

II. *n.* Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently plowed, harrowed, and rolled, so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds.

**summer-fallow** (sum′ėr-fal″ō), *v. t.* [< *summer-fallow, a.*] To plow and let lie fallow; plow and work repeatedly in summer to prepare for wheat or other crop.

**summer-house** (sum′ėr-hous), *n.* 1. A structure in a park or garden, sometimes elaborate, but more often of the simplest character, generally little more than a roof supported on posts, and with the sides open or closed merely with a lattice for the support of vines, intended to provide a shady and cool place to sit in the open air, or for the enjoyment of a view, or the like. Compare *kiosk* and *pavilion.*

> In its centre was a grass-plat, surrounding a ruinous little structure, which showed just enough of its original design to indicate that it had once been a *summer-house.* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

> Eighteenth-century *summer-houses* seem to have been of two types—those that closed a vista in the garden at the end of a long walk, and those that were placed in the corner of the bowling-green or court. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 175.

2. A house for summer residence.

**summering**$^{1}$ (sum′ėr-ing), *n.* [< *summer*$^{1}$, *n.*, + *-ing*$^{1}$.] 1. A kind of early apple.—2†. Rural merrymaking at midsummer; a summer holiday. *Nares.*

**summering**$^{2}$ (sum′ėr-ing), *n.* [< *summer*$^{2}$ + *-ing*$^{1}$.] In *arch.*, in conic vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. *Gwilt.*

**summer-lay**†, *v. t.* [ME. *somer-layen;* < *summer*$^{1}$ + *lay*$^{1}$.] To sow in summer (?).

> Your fader had fro John Kendale the croppe of the seide x acres londe, sowen barly and peson, wherof v acres were weel *somer layde* to the seid barly. *Paston Letters*, III. 402.

**summer-like** (sum′ėr-līk), *a.* Resembling summer; summerly.

> Grapes might at once have turned purple under its *summerlike* exposure. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

**summerliness** (sum′ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being summerly, or of having a mild or summer-like temperature. *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 85. [Rare.]

**summerly** (sum′ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *somerlich*, < AS. *sumorlīc*, < *sumor*, summer: see *summer*$^{1}$ and *-ly*$^{1}$.] Like summer; characteristic of summer; warm and sunny.

> As *summerly* as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 164.

**summer-ripe** (sum′ėr-rīp), *a.* Quite or fully ripe. [Rare.]

> It is an injury, or, in his word, a curse upon corn, when it is *summer-ripe*, not to be cut down with the sickle. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 228. (*Davies.*)

**summer-room**† (sum′ėr-röm), *n.* A summer-house.

On the summit of this Hill his Lordship is building a *Summer-room.*
*Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, i. 335. (*Davies.*)

**summersault**, *n.* See *somersault.*

**summersaut**†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

**summer-seeming** (sum′ėr-sē″ming), *a.* Appearing like summer; full-blown; rank or luxuriant. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 86.

**summerset**, *n.* and *v.* See *somerset*¹.

**summer-shine** (sum′ėr-shīn), *n.* The summer color or dress of a bird or insect. [Rare.]

A gay insect in his *summer-shine.*
*Thomson*, Winter, l. 644.

**summer-stir** (sum′ėr-stėr), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. [Eng.]

**summer-stone** (sum′ėr-stōn), *n.* Same as *skew-corbel* (which see, under *skew*¹).

**summer-swelling** (sum′ėr-swel″ing), *a.* Growing up in summer.

Disdain to root the *summer-swelling* flower.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 162.

**summertide** (sum′ėr-tīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *somertide, sumertid; < summer*¹ + *tide*¹.] **I.** *n.* Summer-time.

Most cheffest time was of *somertide*
That ther hys wacche gan so to prouide.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5522.

Lulled by the fountain in the *summer tide.*
*Wordsworth*, Hart-Leap Well, ii.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to summer-time. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 124.

**summer-time** (sum′ėr-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *somer-time; < summer*¹ + *time.*] The summer season; summer.

In *Somer tyme* him liketh wel to glade;
That when Virgiles [Pleiads] downe gooth gynneth fade.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

The genial *summer-time.* *Longfellow.*

**summer-tree** (sum′ėr-trē), *n.* **1.** In *carp.*, a horizontal beam serving to support the ends of floor-joists, or resting on posts and supporting the wall of the stories above; a lintel. Also called *brest-summer.*—**2.** In *masonry*, the first stone laid over a column or beam. *E. H. Knight.*

**summerward, summerwards** (sum′ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *summer* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward summer. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 774. [Rare.]

**summery** (sum′ėr-i), *a.* [< *summer* + *-y*¹.] Of or pertaining to summer; like summer; summer-like.

Gave the room the *summery* tone.
*The Atlantic*, LX. 262.

**summing** (sum′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sum*¹, *v.*] The act of one who sums, in any sense of the verb *sum;* specifically, the act or process of working out an arithmetical problem.

Mr. Tulliver . . . observed, indeed, that there were no maps, and not enough *summing.* . . . It was a puzzling business, this schooling.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

**Summing up.** (*a*) A summary; a recapitulation; a compendious restatement.

Not a history, but exaggerative pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's *summing-up.* *The Century*, XXXI. 406.

(*b*) In *law:* (1) The address of the judge to the jury on a trial, after the close of the evidence and generally after arguments of counsel, usually recapitulating the essential points of the case and the evidence, and instructing them on the law. This is the English usage of the phrase, and corresponds to the *charge* or the American use of the word *instructions.* (2) The argument of counsel at the close of evidence on a trial either before a jury or before a judge or referee. This is the American usage of the phrase.

**summist** (sum′ist), *n.* [= Sp. *sumista*, < ML. *summista*, < L. *summa*, sum: see *sum*¹ and *-ist.*] One who forms an abridgment or summary; specifically, a medieval writer of a compendium (Latin *summa*), especially of theology, as St. Thomas Aquinas.

A book entitled "The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery," whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness than from all the *summists* and the summaries of all vices. *Bp. Bull*, Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.

Hugo [of St. Victor (1097–1141)], by the composition of his Summa Sententiarum, endeavoured to give a methodical or rational presentation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called *Summists.*
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 425.

**summit** (sum′it), *n.* [< F. *sommet*, dim. of OF. *som*, top of a hill, < L. *summum*, the highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest: see *sum*¹. The older word in E. is *summity.*] **1.** The highest point; the top; the apex.

Fix'd on the *summit* of the highest mount.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 18.

**2.** The highest point or degree; the utmost elevation; the maximum; the climax.

From the *summit* of power men no longer turn their eyes upward, but begin to look about them.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 233.

**3.** In *math.*: (*a*) A point of a polyhedron where three or more surfaces (generally planes) meet. (*b*) A point at which a penultimate curve cuts two coincident parts of the same degenerate curve. Thus, if a double line be a degenerate conic, there are two points on it at which it is intersected by a true conic differing infinitely little from it; and these are called *summits.* =**Syn. 1 and 2.** Apex, vertex, acme, pinnacle, zenith.

**summitless** (sum′it-les), *a.* [< *summit* + *-less.*] Having no summit. *Sir H. Taylor.*

**summit-level** (sum′it-lev″el), *n.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like is carried.

**summity**† (sum′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *summyte*, < OF. *sommite*, F. *sommité* = Sp. *sumidad* = Pg. *summidade* = It. *sommità*, < LL. *summita(t-)s*, height, top, < *summus:* see *sum*¹.] The highest point; the summit.

But see wel that the chief roote oon directe
Be hool translate unto his *summyte*
Withouten hurte and in no wise enfecte.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

On the North-east corner and *summity* of the hill are the ruines of huge arches sunk low in the earth.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 116.

To remove themselves and their effects down to the lower *summity.* *Swift*, Battle of the Books.

**summon** (sum′on), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sommon;* < ME. *somonen, somonyen, somenen, sompnen*, < OF. *somoner, sumoner, semoner*, also *semonre, semondre, somoundre*, F. *semondre* = Pr. *semondre, somondre, somonre*, summon, < L. *summonere, submonere*, remind privily, < *sub*, under, privily, + *monere*, remind, warn: see *monish, admonish.* The ME. forms were partly confused with ME. *somnen, somnien*, < AS. *samnian*, gather together: see *sam.* Hence ult. *summons, sumner*, etc.] **1.** To call, cite, or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, to attend in person to some public duty, or to assume a certain rank or dignity; especially, to command to appear in court: as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

Tho by-gan Grace to go with Peers the Plouhman,
And consailede hym and Conscience the comune to *someny.*
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 214.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls
These men of Angiers. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 198.

The parliament is regularly to be *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone*, Com., I. ii.

Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, 1574, heir general of Abergavenny. She was *summoned* to the barony of Le Despenser (Dispensarius), 1604, and her son was created Earl of Westmorland.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 391.

**2.** To call; send for; ask the presence or attendance of, literally or figuratively.

But the kynge leodogan ne cometh not, and all this chiualrie haue I yow *somowned*, and therfore I owe to haue guerdon. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 567.

To *summon* timely sleep, he doth not need
Aethyop's cold Rush, nor drowsie Poppy-seed.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Lord Lonsdale had *summoned* the peers to-day to address the King not to send the troops abroad in the present conjuncture. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 28.

**3.** To call on to do some specified act; warn; especially, to call upon to surrender: as, to *summon* a fort.

Coal-black clouds that shadow heaven's light
Do *summon* us to part and bid good night.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 534.

*Summon* the town. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4. 7.

The Bridge being thus gained, the Duke of Exeter was sent, and with him Windsor the Herald, to *summon* the Citizens to surrender the Town. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 173.

**4.** To arouse; excite into action or exertion; raise: with *up.*

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 7.

Do we remember how the great teacher of thanksgiving *summons up* every one of his faculties to assist him in it? *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

=**Syn. 1 and 2.** *Invite, Convoke*, etc. (see *call*¹), convene, assemble.

**summon**† (sum′on), *n.* [< *summon, v.* Cf. *summons.*] An invitation, request, or order.

Esther durst not come into the presence till the sceptre had given her admission; a *summon* of that emboldens her. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 250.

**summonance**†, *n.* [ME. *somonaunce*, < OF. **somonance*, < *somoner*, summon: see *summon.*] A summons.

I have, quod he, a *somonaunce* of a bille.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 288.

**summoner** (sum′on-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sumner;* < ME. *somonour, somenour, somnour, sompnour, somner*, < OF. **somonour, semoneor*, one who summons, < *somoner, semoner*, summon: see *summon.*] **1.** One who summons, or cites by authority; especially, one employed to warn persons to appear in court; also, formerly, an apparitor.

A *somonour* is a rennere up and doun
With mandementz for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townes ende.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 19.

*Marc.* My lady comes. What may that be?
*Clau.* A *sumner*,
That cites her to appear.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, ii. 2.

**2**†. In *early Eng. law*, a public prosecutor or complainant.

**summoning** (sum′on-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *summon, v.*] **1.** The act or process of calling or citing; a summons.

Reluctantly and slow, the maid
The unwelcome *summoning* obey'd.
*Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 21.

**2.** See the quotation.

According to the authors just named [Livy and Dionysius], the whole body of free Romans, burgesses and non-burgesses, was divided into a certain number of classes (i. e., *summonings*, probably from calare), numbered according to the amount of fortune possessed by each citizen. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 195.

**summons** (sum′onz), *n.*; pl. *summonses* (-ez). [< ME. *somons, somouns*, < OF. **somounse, semonse*, F. *semonce* (= Pr. *somonsa, somosta, semosta*), a summons, admonition, orig. fem. of *semons*, pp. of *somoner, semondre*, summon: see *summon, v.*] **1.** A call, especially by authority or the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation, request, or order to go to or appear at some place, or to do some other specified thing; a call with more or less earnestness or insistence.

Music, give them their *summons.*
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As when the Master's *summons* came.
*Whittier*, Lucy Hooper.

That same day *summonses* were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood, in anticipation of the king's coronation. *J. Gairdner*, Rich. III., ii.

Then flew in a dove,
And brought a *summons* from the sea.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ciii.

**2.** In *law*, a call by authority to appear in a court or before a judicial officer; also, the document by which such call is given; a citation to appear before a judge or magistrate. Specifically —(*a*) A writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to the action to be entered for him within a certain time after service, in default whereof the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution. (*b*) A notice of application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity. (*c*) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices, or before a master or referee in a civil case. (*d*) In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from the Court of Session in the sovereign's name, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing a warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms or sheriff-officers to cite the defender to appear in court.

**3.** *Milit.*, a call to surrender.—**Omnibus summons**, a name sometimes given in present English practice to an order or process of the court calling the parties in for directions of an interlocutory nature: an expedient intended to supersede or merge in one application to the court the various incidental motions which under the former practice might be made successively.—**Original summons**, in modern English practice, a summons by which proceedings are commenced without a writ. A proceeding so commenced is, however, sometimes deemed an action.—**Privileged summonses.** See *privilege.*

**summons** (sum′onz), *v. t.* [< *summons, n.*] To serve with a summons; summon. [Colloq.]

I did not *summons* Lord Lansdown.
*Swift*, to Mrs. Johnson, March 22, 1711-12. (Seager's [Supp. to Johnson.)

On behalf of "I'll *summons* you" it may be urged that it is not thereby intended to use the verb to summon, but the noun summons in its verb form, just as people also say, "I'll county court you."
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 471.

**summula** (sum′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *summulæ* (-lē). A small tractate giving a compend of a part of a science. The *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus constituted the common medieval text-book of logic. It was written about the middle of the thirteenth century by the doctor who afterward became Pope John XXI. It is noticeable for the number of mnemonic verses it contains, and for its original development of the *Parva Logicalia.*

**summulist** (sum′ū-list), *n.* A commentator of the *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus.

**summum bonum** (sum′um bō′num). [L.: *summum*, neut. of *summus*, highest (see *sum*¹); *bonum*, neut. of *bonus*, good: see *bonus.*] The chief or highest good.

**sumner**† (sum′nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *summoner.*

**Sumner's method.** In *nav.*, the method of finding a ship's position at sea by the projection of one or more lines of equal altitude on a Mercator's chart: so called from the navigator who first published it, in 1843.

**sumoom** (su-möm′), *n.* Same as *simoom.*

**sump** (sump), *n.* [< D. *somp* = MHG. G. *sumpf* (cf. OHG. *sunft*) = Dan. Sw. *sump*, a swamp: see *swamp*1.] 1. A puddle or pool of dirty water. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.—3. In *mining:* (*a*) The bottom of a shaft in which water is allowed to collect, in order that it may be pumped or otherwise raised to the surface or to the level of the adit. Also called in England, in some mining districts, a *lodge.* (*b*) A shaft connecting one level with another, but not reaching the surface; a winze. [North. Eng.]—4. A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion.

**sump-fuse** (sump′fūz), *n.* A fuse inclosed in a water-proof casing, for blasting under water, etc.

**sumph** (sumf), *n.* [Cf. D. *suf*, dull, doting, *suffen*, dote; Sw. *sofva* = Dan. *sove*, be sleepy, sleep (see *sweven*).] A dunce; a blockhead; a soft, dull fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> A *Sumph* . . . is a chiel to whom Natur has denied ony considerable share o' understaunin', without hae'n chose to mak him altogether an indisputable idiot.
> *Hogg*, in Noctes Ambrosianæ, Nov., 1831.

**sumphish** (sum′fish), *a.* [< *sumph* + *-ish*1.] Like a sumph; characteristic of a sumph; stupid. *Ramsay.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sumphishness** (sum′fish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sumphish. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Life of Charlotte Brontë, II. 131. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sumpit** (sum′pit), *n.* [Malay *sŭmpit.*] A small poisoned dart or arrow, thrown by means of a sumpitan.

**sumpitan** (sum′pi-tan), *n.* [Malay *sŭmpitān;* cf. *sumpit.*] The blow-gun of the Malays and the Dyaks of Borneo. Its effective range is necessarily very short, not exceeding fifty yards, and the arrow is so light that to render it efficient the head is always poisoned.

**sump-plank** (sump′plangk), *n.* One of the planks fixed as a temporary bottom or floor of a sump-shaft, covering the sump.

**sump-pump** (sump′pump), *n.* In *mining*, a pump placed in the sump of a mine, and raising water to the hogger pump, or directly to the hogger-pipe or discharge-pipe at the mouth of the shaft. See *hogger-pipe.*

**sump-shaft** (sump′shaft), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft at the bottom of which is the sump, or place from which the water is pumped.

**sump-shot** (sump′shot), *n.* A shot or blast fired near the center of a shaft which is being sunk, to make a cavity or temporary sump in which the water will collect.

**sumpsimus** (sump′si-mus), *n.* [L., first pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *sumere*, take: see *mumpsimus.*] A correct form replacing an erroneous one in familiar use; correctness regarded as pedantic. See *mumpsimus.*

> King Henry [VIII.], finding fault with the disagreement of Preachers, would often say: Some are too stiffe in their old Mumpsimus, and other too busie and curious in their new *Sumpsimus.* Happely borrowing these phrases from that which Master Pace his Secretary reporteth, in his book De Fructu Doctrinæ, of an old Priest in that age, which alwaies read, in his Portasse, Mumpsimus Domine, for *Sumpsimus;* whereof when he was admonished, he said that hee now had used Mumpsimus thirtie yeares, and would not leave his old Mumpsimus for their new *Sumpsimus.*
> *Camden*, Remains (ed. 1637), p. 273.

**sumpt**† (sumpt), *n.* [< L. *sumptus*, cost, expense, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, take, choose, select, apply, use, spend, < *sub*, under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption.* Cf. *assume*, *consume*, etc. Hence *sumptuary*, *sumptuous.*] Sumptuousness; cost; expense. *Patten*, Exped. to Scotland, 1548. (*Davies.*)

**sumpter** (sump′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *sumpter*, < OF. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver, < ML. **sagmatarius*, fuller form of *sagmarius*, a pack-horse driver, < *sagma* (*sagmat-*), a pack, burden: see *summer*2.] 1†. A pack-horse driver. *King Alisaunder*, l. 6023.—2. A pack-horse.

> It is great improvidence . . . for old men to heap up provisions, and load their *sumpters* still the more by how much their way is shorter.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 227.

3. By extension, a porter; a man that carries burdens. [Rare.]

> Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*
> To this detested groom. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 219.

4. A pack; a burden.

> And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Cupid's Revenge, v. 2.

**sumpter-cloth** (sump′tėr-klôth), *n.* A horse-cloth spread over the saddle.

> Men do now esteeme to paint their armes in their houses, to graue them in our seales, to place them in their portals, & to weaue them in their *sumpterclothes*, but none aduentureth to winne them in the field.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 69.

**sumpter-horse** (sump′tėr-hôrs), *n.* A pack-horse.

**sumpter-mule** (sump′tėr-mūl), *n.* A pack-mule.

**sumpter-pony** (sump′tėr-pō″ni), *n.* A pony used as a pack-horse.

> The *sumpter-pony*, which carried the slung water-proofs and what not. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

**sumpter-saddle**† (sump′tėr-sad″l), *n.* A pack-saddle. [Rare.]

**sumption** (sump′shon), *n.* [< L. *sumptio*(*n-*), *sumpsio*(*n-*), a taking, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take, take up: see *sumpt.*] 1. The act of taking or assuming.

> The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The major premise of a syllogism, or modus ponens (which see, under *modus*).

**sumptuary** (sump′tū-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *somptuaire*, < L. *sumptuarius*, relating to expense, < *sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt.*] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

> When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of finery, which all my *sumptuary* edicts could not restrain.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

**Sumptuary law.** See *law*1.

**sumptuosity** (sump-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *somptuosité*, < L. *sumptuosita*(*t-*)*s*, costliness, < *sumptuosus*, costly: see *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness.

> He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

**sumptuous** (sump′tū-us), *a.* [= F. *somptueux*, < L. *sumptuosus*, costly, expensive, < *sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt.*] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent: as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

> The *sumpteous* house declares the princes state,
> But vaine excesse bewrayes a princes faults.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

> It [St. John Baptist's Day] is celebrated with very pompous and *sumptuous* solemnity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

=**Syn.** Gorgeous, superb, rich, lordly, princely.

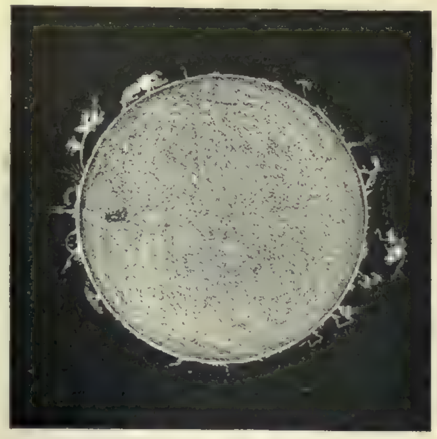
**sumptuously** (sump′tū-us-li), *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. *Gascoigne.*

**sumptuousness** (sump′tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendor; magnificence. *Bailey.*

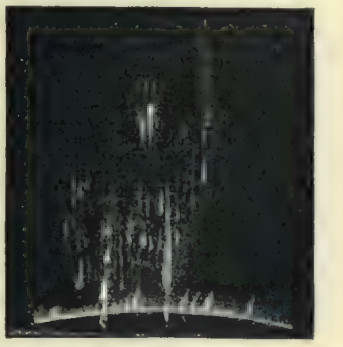
**sumpture**† (sump′tūr), *n.* [< ML. **sumptura*, *sumtura*, used in sense of 'wealth, property'; cf. L. *sumptus*, cost, expense, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, use, spend: see *sumpt.*] Sumptuousness; magnificence.

> Celebrating all
> Her train of servants, and collateral
> *Sumpture* of houses.
> *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 127.

**sun**1 (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne*, *sonne;* < ME. *sunne*, *sonne*, *sone*, < AS. *sunne*, f., = OS. *sunna*, *sunne*, *sunno* = OFries. *sunne*, *sonna* = MD. *sonne*, D. *zon* = MLG. LG. *sunne* = OHG. *sunno*, m., *sunnā*, f., MHG. *sunne*, m. and f., G. *sonne*, f., = Icel. *sunna*, f. (only in poetry), = Goth. *sunno*, m., *sunna*, f., the sun; with a formative *-na* (*-nōn-*), from the same root as AS. *sōl* = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. Dan. *sōl* = Goth. *sauil* = L. *sōl* (> It. *sole* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *sol;* cf. F. *soleil*, < L. **soliculus*, dim. of *sol*) = Lith. Lett. *saule* = Skt. *svar*, the sun, with formative *-l* or *-r;* both prob. < √ *su*, √ *saw*, be light.] 1. The central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, retained in their orbits by its attraction, and supplied with energy by its radiance. Its mean distance from the earth is a little less than 93 millions of miles, its horizontal parallax being 8.″80 ± 0.″02. Its mean apparent diameter is 32′ 04″; its real diameter 866,500 miles, 109½ times that of the earth. Its volume, or bulk, is therefore a little more than 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its mass — that is, the quantity of matter in it — is 330,000 times as great as that of the earth, and is about 900 times as great as the united masses of all the planets. The force of gravity at the sun's surface is nearly 28 times as great as at the earth's surface. The sun's mean density (mass ÷ volume) is only one fourth that of the earth, or less than one and a half times that of water. By means of the spots its rotation can be determined. It is found that the sun's equator is inclined 7¼° to the plane of the ecliptic, with its ascending node in (celestial) longitude 73° 40′. The period of rotation appears to vary systematically in different latitudes, being about 25 days at the equator, while in solar latitude 40° it is fully 27. Beyond 45° there are no spots by which the rate of rotation can be determined. The cause of this peculiar variation in the rate of the sun's surface motion is still unexplained, and presents one of the most important problems of solar research. The sun's visible surface is called the *photosphere*, and is made up of minute irregularly rounded "granules," intensely brilliant, and apparently floating in a darker medium. These are usually 400 or 500 miles in diameter, and so distributed in streaks and groups as to make the surface, seen with a low-power telescope, look much like rough drawing-paper. Near sun-spots, and sometimes elsewhere, the granules are often drawn out into long filaments. (See *sun-spot.*) In the neighborhood of the sun-spots, and to some extent upon all parts of the sun, faculæ (bright streaks which are due to an unusual crowding together and upheaval of the granules of the photosphere) are found. They are especially conspicuous near the edge of the disk. At the time of a total eclipse certain scarlet cloud-like objects are usually observed projecting beyond the edge of the moon. These are the prominences or protuberances, which in 1868 were proved by the spectroscope to consist mainly of hydrogen, always, however, mixed with at least one other unidentified gaseous element (provisionally named *helium*), and often interpenetrated with the vapors of magnesium, iron, and other metals. It was also immediately discovered by Janssen and Lockyer that these beautiful and vivacious objects can be observed at any time with the spectroscope, and that they are only extensions from an envelop of incandescent gases which overlies the photosphere like a sheet of scarlet flame, and is known as the *chromosphere.* Its thickness is very irregular, but averages about 5,000 miles. The prominences are often from 50,000 to 100,000 miles in height, and occasionally exceed 200,000; they are less permanent than the spots, and their changes and motions are correspondingly swift. They are not confined to limited zones of the sun's surface; those of the greatest brilliance and activity are, however, usually connected with spots, or with the faculæ which attend the spots. The corona — the most impressive feature of a total eclipse — is a great "glory" of irregular outline surrounding the sun, and composed of nebulous rays and streams which protrude from the solar surface, and extend sometimes to a distance of several millions of miles, especially in the plane of the sun's equator. The lower parts are intensely bright, but the other parts are faint and indefinite. Its real nature, as a true solar appendage and no mere optical or atmospheric phenomenon, has been abundantly demonstrated by both the spectroscope and the camera. Its visual spectrum is characterized by a vivid bright line in the green (the so-called 1474 line, first observed in 1869) and by the faintly visible lines of hydrogen. Since then many other lines have been brought out by photography in the violet and ultra-violet parts of the spectrum. This proves that the corona consists largely of some unidentified gaseous element (provisionally known as *coronium*), mingled to some extent with hydrogen and metallic vapors, and probably impregnated with meteoric dust. The fact that the corona is observable only during the few moments of a total solar eclipse makes its study slow and difficult. Huggins has attempted to overcome the difficulty by means of photography, and, though without an absolute success so far, the results are not wholly discouraging. The spectroscope enables us to determine the presence in the sun of certain well-known terrestrial elements in the state of vapor. The solar spectrum is marked by numerous dark lines (known as *Fraunhofer's lines*), and between 1850 and 1860 their explanation was worked out as depending upon the selective absorption due to the transmission of the light from the photosphere through the overlying atmosphere of cooler gases and vapors. Kirchhoff was the first (in 1859) to identify many of the



The Sun (after Winlock).



An Eruptive Prominence.

familiar elements whose vapors thus impress their signature upon the sunlight. According to the recent investigations of Rowland (not yet entirely completed), thirty-six of the chemical elements are already identified in the solar atmosphere, all of them metals, hydrogen excepted. Among them barium, calcium, carbon, chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, silicon, sodium, titanium, and vanadium are either specially conspicuous or theoretically important. The fact that some of the most abundant and important of the terrestrial elements fail to show themselves is, of course, striking, and probably significant. Chlorin, oxygen (probably), nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur are none of them apparent; it would, however, be illogical and unsafe to infer from their failure to manifest themselves that they are necessarily absent. A difference of opinion prevails as to the precise region of the solar atmosphere in which Fraunhofer's lines originate. Some hold that the absorption which produces them takes place almost entirely in a comparatively thin stratum known as the *reversing-layer*, just above the surface of the photosphere. Lockyer holds, on the other hand, that many of them originate at a high elevation, and even above the chromosphere. Photometric observations show that the brilliance of the solar surface far exceeds that of any artificial light: it is about 150 times as great as that of the lime-cylinder of the calcium-light, and from two to four times as great as that of the "crater" of the electric arc. It is to be noted that the brightness of the sun's disk falls off greatly near the edge, owing to the general absorption by the solar atmosphere. The solar constant is defined as the quantity of heat (in calories) received in a unit of time by an area of a square meter perpendicularly exposed to the sun's rays at the upper surface of the earth's atmosphere, when the earth is at its mean distance from the sun. This quantity can be determined, with some approach to accuracy (say within 10 or 15 per cent.), by observations with pyrheliometers and actinometers. The earliest determinations (by J. Herschel and Pouillet, in 1838) gave about 19 calories a minute; later and more elaborate observations give larger results. Langley's observations make it very probable that its value is not under 30. Assuming it, however, as 25, it appears that the amount of energy incident upon the earth's atmosphere in the sun's rays is nearly 2⅓ continuous horse-power per square meter when the sun is vertical; at the sea-level this is reduced about one third by the atmospheric absorption. The total amount of energy radiated by the sun's surface defies conception; it is fully 100,000 continuous horse-power or more than 1,100,000 calories a minute for every square meter, and according to Ericsson more than 400 times as great as that radiated by a surface of molten iron. It would melt in one minute a shell of ice 50 feet thick incasing the photosphere: to supply an equal amount by combustion would require the hourly burning of a layer of the best anthracite more than 20 feet thick — more than a ton for every square foot of surface. As to the temperature of the sun, our knowledge is comparatively vague. We have no means of determining with accuracy from our present laboratory data the temperature the photosphere must have in order to enable it to emit heat at the known rate. Various (and high) authorities set it all the way from about 2,500° C. to several millions of degrees. Experiments with burning-glasses, however, and observations upon the penetrating power of the solar rays, demonstrate that the temperature of the photosphere is certainly higher than that of any known terrestrial source, even the electric arc itself. The only theory yet proposed concerning the maintenance of the sun's heat which meets the case at all is that of Helmholtz, who finds the explanation in a slow contraction of the solar globe. A yearly shrinkage of about 250 feet (or 300 feet, if we accept Langley's value of the solar constant) in the sun's diameter would make good the whole annual expenditure of radiant energy, and maintain the temperature unchanged. If this is the true explanation, it follows, of course, that in time — probably in about eight or ten millions of years — the solar heat will begin to wane, and will at last be exhausted. It should be noted also that certain other causes — such, for instance, as the fall of meteors on the sun — contribute something to its heat-supply; but all of them combined will account for not more than a small percentage of the whole. The view now generally accepted of the constitution of the sun accords with this theory of the solar heat. The sun is believed to be, in the main, a mass of intensely heated gas and vapor, powerfully compressed by its own gravity. The central part is entirely gaseous, because its temperature, being from physical necessity higher than that of the inclosing photosphere, is far above the so-called "critical point" for every known element; no solidification, no liquefaction even, can therefore occur in the solar depths. But near the outer surface radiation to space is nearly free, the temperature is lowered to a point below the "critical point" of certain substances, and under the powerful pressure due to solar gravity condensation of the vapors begins, and thus a sheet of incandescent cloud is formed, which constitutes the photosphere. The chromosphere consists of the permanent gases and uncondensed vapors which overlie the cloud-sheet, while the corona still remains in great degree a mystery, as regards both the substances which compose it and the forces which produce and arrange its streamers. See also cut under *sun-spot*.

To fynde the degree in which the *sonne* is day by day after hir cours abowte. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 1.

I'll say this for him,
There fights no braver soldier under *sun*, gentlemen.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

To him that sitting on a hill
Sees the midsummer, midnight, Norway *sun*
Set into sunrise. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Without solar fire we could have no atmospheric vapour, without vapour no clouds, without clouds no snow, and without snow no glaciers. Curious then as the conclusion may be, the cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the *sun*. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 7.

2. The sunshine; a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall: as, to stand in the *sun* (that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall).—3. Anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honor, glory, or prosperity.

The *sun* of Rome is set! *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 63.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds: as, the fixed stars may be *suns* in their respective systems. —5. A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

Vile it were
For some three *suns* to store and hoard myself.
*Tennyson*, Ulysses.

6. The rising of the sun; sunrise; day.

Your vows are frosts,
Fast for a night and with the next *sun* gone.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

7. In *her.*, a bearing representing the sun, usually surrounded by rays. It is common to fill the disk with the features of a human face. When anything else is represented there, it is mentioned in the blazon: as, the *sun*, etc., charged in the center with an eye. See *sun in splendor*, below.

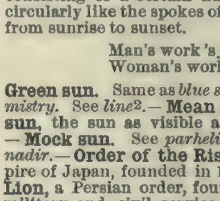
8. In *electric lighting*, a group of incandescent lamps arranged concentrically under a reflector at, near, or in the ceiling of a room or auditorium.

The interior of the copious reflectors contains a cluster of electrical lamps. In addition to these there are 12 *suns* in the ceiling. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 235.

**Against the sun.** See *against.*—**Blue sun,** a colored appearance of the sun resulting from a peculiar selective absorption of its rays by foreign substances in the atmosphere. The phenomenon has been observed especially after great volcanic eruptions, notably after the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, when large quantities of foreign matter were projected into the atmosphere. The precise nature of the particles or gases producing the absorption is not known.—**Collar of suns and roses,** a collar granted by the English sovereigns of the house of York as an honorary distinction in rivalry of the Lancaster collar of SS. It is a broad band decorated with, alternately, the white rose of York and the sun adopted by Edward IV. as his personal cognizance.—**Fixed sun,** a kind of pyrotechnics consisting of a certain number of jets of fire arranged circularly like the spokes of a wheel.—**From sun to sun,** from sunrise to sunset.

Man's work 's *from sun to sun*,
Woman's work 's never done. *Old rime.*

**Green sun.** Same as *blue sun.*—**Line of the sun,** in *palmistry*. See *line*2.—**Mean sun.** See *mean*3.—**Midnight sun,** the sun as visible at midnight in arctic regions. —**Mock sun.** See *parhelion.* **Nadir of the sun.** See *nadir.*—**Order of the Rising Sun,** an order of the empire of Japan, founded in 1875.—**Order of the Sun and Lion,** a Persian order, founded in 1808 by the shah, for military and civil service and for conferring honor on strangers, as ambassadors at the court of Persia. The badge is a species of star, of which the center is a medallion, upon which is represented the rising sun, and from which radiate six blades or bars with rounded points. The ribbon is red.—**Revolving sun,** a pyrotechnic device consisting of a wheel around the periphery of which are fixed rockets of various styles. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sun-and-planet wheels,** an ingenious contrivance adopted by Watt in the early history of the steam-engine, for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. See cut under *planet-wheel.*—**Sun before** or **after clock,** the amount by which, at certain times of the year, an accurately adjusted sun-dial is faster or slower than a correct mean solar clock.—**Sun in splendor,** or **in his splendor,** in *her.*, the sun surrounded by rays which are generally as long as the diameter of the disk or even longer, and alternately straight and waved.—**Sun lamp.** See *lamp*1.—**Sun of righteousness,** in *Scrip.*, one of the titles of Christ.—**The rising of the sun.** See *rising.*—**To have the sun in one's eyes,** to be intoxicated. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, ii. [Slang.]—**To shoot the sun.** See *shoot.*—**To take the sun** (*naut.*), to ascertain the latitude by observation of the sun.—**Under the sun,** in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression.


Sun in Splendor.

There is no new thing *under the sun*. Eccl. i. 9.

**With the sun,** in the direction of the apparent movement of the sun.

**sun**1 (sun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sunned*, ppr. *sunning*. [= D. *zonnen* = LG. *sunnen* = G. *sonnen*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sunshine; insolate: as, to *sun* cloth.

To *sun* thyself in open air.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 37.

Spring parts the clouds with softest airs,
That she may *sun* thee.
*Wordsworth*, To the Daisy.

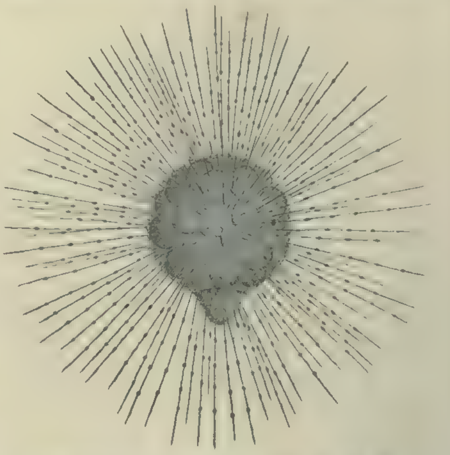
II. *intrans.* To become warm or dry in the sunshine.

The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet, old wives a-*sunning* sit.
*Nash*, Spring.

**sun**2, *n.* See *sunn.*

**sun-angel** (sun'ān″jel), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliangelus*.

**sun-animalcule** (sun'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A heliozoan, or radiant filose protozoan of the group *Heliozoa*, such as *Actinophrys sol*, to which the name originally applied. These little bodies are amœbiform, but of comparatively persistent spherical figure, from all parts of the surface of which radiate fine filamentous pseudopodia with little tendency to move, or change in form, except when the animalcule is feeding. The protoplasm is vacuolated, and nucleated with one or several nuclei; a kind of test or shell may be developed or not. Some are stalked forms. They mostly inhabit fresh water, and are very attractive microscopic objects. There are various generic forms besides *Actinophrys*, as *Actinosphærium* and *Clathrulina*. See these technical names, *Heliozoa*, and cut under *Clathrulina*.


Sun-animalcule (*Actinophrys sol*), magnified 250 times.

**sun-bath** (sun'bäth), *n.* Exposure of the naked body to the direct rays of the sun, especially as a therapeutic measure.

**sunbeam** (sun'bēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnebeam*; < ME. *sonnebeme*, < AS. *sunnebeám*, < *sunne*, sun, + *beám*, beam: see *sun*1 and *beam*.] A ray of the sun.

Ther vnder sate a creature
As bright as any *sonne beme.*
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

The gay motes that people the *sunbeams.*
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 8.

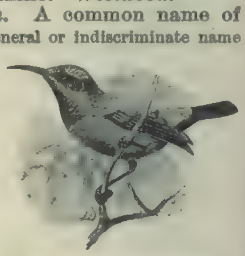
**sun-bear** (sun'bãr), *n.* 1. A bear of the genus *Helarctos*; the bruang, or Malay bear, *H. malayanus*, of small size and slender form, with a close black coat and a white mark on the throat. See cut under *bruang.*—2. The Tibetan bear, *Ursus thibetanus*. [A misnomer.]

**sun-beat, sun-beaten** (sun'bēt, sun'bē″tn), *a.* Smitten by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sun-beat* waters by so long a way.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 239.

**sun-beetle** (sun'bē″tl), *n.* One of several metallic beetles of the genera *Amara*, *Pœcilus*, etc.; any cetonian: so called from their running about in the sunshine. *Westwood.*

**sunbird** (sun'bėrd), *n.* A common name of various birds. (*a*) A general or indiscriminate name of cinnyrimorphic birds, of the genera *Nectarinia*, *Cinnyris*, *Dicæum*, and related forms, of more than one family. See also cut under *Dicæum.* (*b*) An exact book-name of the honey-suckers, nectar-birds, or *Nectariniidæ*, mostly of glittering metallic iridescence, as *Cinnyris superba*, of western Africa, a characteristic example. See cut under *Drepanis.* (*c*) The sun-bittern. (*d*) A sun-grebe. See cuts under *Heliornis* and *Podica.* (*e*) An unidentified bird, probably any bird associated with sun-worship or similar religious rites. See the quotation, and compare *wakon-bird*.


Sunbird (*Cinnyris superba*).

When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar, . . . the *sun-birds*, the Tonatzuli, were let fly sunwards as messengers. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 289.

**sun-bittern** (sun'bit″ėrn), *n.* A South American bird, *Eurypyga helias*: so called from the brilliant ocellated plumage. Also named *peacock-bittern*, for the same reason. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

**sun-blink** (sun'blingk), *n.* A flash or glimpse of sunshine. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

**sunbonnet** (sun'bon″et), *n.* A light bonnet projecting in front so as to protect the face, and having a flounce or cape to protect the neck.

The pale and washed-out female who glares with . . . stolidity from the recesses of her telescopic *sun-bonnet*.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 76.

**sunbow** (sun′bō), *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapor.

> The *sunbow's* rays still arch
> The torrent with the many hues of heaven.
> *Byron*, Manfred, ii. 2.

> The future is gladdened by no *sun-bow* of anticipation.
> *The Rover*, II. 68.

**sun-bright** (sun′brīt), *a.* Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness: as, a *sun-bright* shield.

> Now therefore would I have thee to my tutor . . .
> How and which way I may bestow myself
> To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 88.

> Wise Ali's *sunbright* sayings pass
> For proverbs in the market-place.
> *Emerson*, Saadi.

**sun-broad** (sun′brâd), *a.* Broad as the sun; like the sun in breadth; great. [Rare.]

> His *sunbroad* shield about his wrest he bond.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 21.

**sunburn** (sun′bėrn), *v.* [‹ *sun*$^1$ + *burn*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* To discolor or scorch by the sun; tan: said especially of the skin or complexion.

> Her delivery from *Sunburning* and Moonblasting.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**II.** *intrans.* To be discolored or tanned by the sun.

**sunburn, sunburning** (sun′bėrn, sun′bėr″ning), *n.* 1. A burning or scorching by the sun; especially, the tan occasioned by the exposure of the skin to the action of the sun's rays.—2. In *bot.*, same as *heliosis.*

**sunburned** (sun′bėrnd), *p. a.* 1. Same as *sunburnt.*—2. Dried by the heat of the sun: as, *sunburned* bricks.

**sun-burner** (sun′bėr″nėr), *n.* A combination of burners with powerful reflectors, used to light a place of public assembly, etc. It is often placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, so that the up-draft from the lights may serve to ventilate the room. Also *sun-light.*

**sunburnt** (sun′bėrnt), *p. a.* 1. Scorched by the sun's rays.

> They *sun-burnt* Afric keep
> Upon the lee-ward still.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 421.

2. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue: as, a *sunburnt* skin.

> A chaste and pleasing wife, . . .
> *Sun-burnt* and swarthy though she be.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace. Epode ii.

**sunburst** (sun′bėrst), *n.* A strong outburst of sunlight; a resplendent beaming of the sun through rifted clouds; hence, in *pyrotechny*, an imitation of such an effect.

> Strong *sun-bursts* between the clouds flashed across these pastoral pictures. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 428.

**sun-case** (sun′kās), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a slow-burning piece giving out an intense white light: used in set-pieces for revolving suns, etc.

**sun-clad** (sun′klad), *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. [Rare.]

> The *sun-clad* power of chastity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 782.

**sun-crack** (sun′krak), *n.* In *geol.*, a crack formed in a rock by exposure to the sun's heat at the time the rock was consolidating.

**sun-cress** (sun′kres), *n.* A South African herb, *Heliophila pectinata.*

**sun-dance** (sun′dâns), *n.* A barbarous religious ceremony practised in honor of the sun by certain tribes of the North American Indians, as the Sioux and Blackfeet. An essential feature is the self-torture of youths who are candidates for admission to the full standing of warriors; the candidates pass thongs through the flesh of their breasts, and strain against the thongs, which have been attached to a pole, until released by the tearing of the flesh. Dancing, charging at sunrise upon a "sun-pole," etc., are other features.

> Ordinarily each tribe or reservation has its own celebration of the *sun-dance.*
> *Schwatka*, The Century, XXXIX. 753.

**Sundanese** (sun-da̤-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Sunda* (see def.) + *-n-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Sunda Islands (including that chain of the East Indian archipelago which extends from the Malay peninsula to Papua), or the natives or inhabitants. See II.

**II.** *n.* One of a section of the Malay race inhabiting Malacca, the Sunda Islands, and the Philippines. *Imp. Dict.*

**Sundanesian** (sun-da̤-nē′sia̤n), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *Sundanese* + *-ian.*] Same as *Sundanese.*

**sundaree** (sun′da̤-rē), *n.* See *sundoree.*

**sundari** (sun′da̤-ri), *n.* [Also *soondree, soondrie;* ‹ Beng. *sundari*, Hind. *sundrī.*] A tree, *Heritiera Fomes* (*H. minor*), found on the coasts of Burma and Borneo, and very abundant in the delta of the Ganges, there, according to some, giving name to the wild tracts called the *Sundarbans.* It is a tree of moderate size, with a dark-colored hard, tough, and durable wood employed for piles, for boat-making, etc., and in Calcutta much used for fuel. The native name belongs also to the less useful *H. littoralis*, abundant on the tropical coasts of the Old World. Also *sundra-tree, sunder-tree.*

**sun-dart** (sun′därt), *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.* [Rare.]

**sun-dawn** (sun′dân), *n.* The light of the dawning sun; hence, the beginning; the dawn. [Rare.]

> Under that brake where *sundawn* feeds the stalks
> Of withered fern with gold. *Browning*, Sordello, ii.

**Sunday** (sun′dā̤), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Sonday;* ‹ ME. *sunday, sonday, sunnedey, sonenday, sunnenday, sunnendei, sonnendai,* ‹ AS. *sunnan dæg* = OS. *sunnūn dag* = OFries. *sunnandi, sunnandei, sonnendei* = MD. *sondag*, D. *zondag* = MLG. *sunnendach, sondach* = OHG. *sunnuntag*, MHG. *sunnentac, suntac*, G. *sonntag* = Icel. *sunnudagr* = Sw. Dan. *söndag* (the Scand. forms are borrowed, the Sw. Dan. simulating *sön*, son, i. e. 'the Son,' Christ), Sunday, lit. 'Sun's day' (tr. L. *dies solis*): AS. *sunnan*, gen. of *sunne*, sun; *dæg*, day: see *sun*$^1$ and *day*$^1$.] **I.** *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. See *Sabbath.* The name *Sunday*, or 'day of the Sun,' belongs to the first day of the week on astrological grounds, and has long been so used, from far beyond the Christian era, and far outside of Christian countries. (See *week.*) The ordinary name of the day in Christian Greek and Latin and in the Romanic languages is *the Lord's Day* (Greek *κυριακή*, Latin *dominica*, French *dimanche*, etc.), while the Germanic languages, including English, call it *Sunday.* In the calendar of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches the Sundays of the year form two series—one reckoned from Christmas, and one from Easter. The first series consists of four Sundays in Advent, one or two Sundays after Christmas, and the Sundays after Epiphany, from one to six in number, according to the date of Septuagesima. The second series consists of the remaining Sundays of the year—namely, Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, six Sundays in Lent, Easter Sunday, five Sundays after Easter, Sunday after Ascension, Pentecost or Whitsunday, and the Sundays after Pentecost (the first of which is Trinity Sunday), from twenty-three to twenty-eight in number, or the Sundays after Trinity (according to the usage of the Anglican Church), from twenty-two to twenty-seven in number, the last of these being always the Sunday next before Advent. On the Sundays after Pentecost or Trinity not provided with offices of their own are used the offices of the Sundays omitted after Epiphany. In the Greek Church the first Sunday of the ecclesiastical year is the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee, which is that next before Septuagesima. Then follow the Sundays of the Prodigal Son, of Apocreos, of Tyrophagus, the six Sundays of Lent, Easter, (called *Pascha* or *Bright Sunday*), the five Sundays after Easter (called *of St. Thomas* or *Antipascha, of the Ointment-bearers, of the Paralytic, of the Samaritan Woman* or *Mid-Pentecost, of the Blind Man*), the Sunday after Ascension (called *of the Three Hundred and Eighteen Fathers of Nicæa*), Pentecost, and All Saints' Sunday, answering to Trinity Sunday. The Sundays after Pentecost are numbered continuously till the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee is again reached. They are mostly named after the evangelist from whom the gospel for the day is taken. They are called *Sundays of St. Matthew* from Pentecost till the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th), when two Sundays are called *Sunday before* and *after the Exaltation* respectively. After this follow the *Sundays of St. Luke.* The Sundays corresponding to the third and fourth in Advent are the Sunday of the Holy Forefathers and the Sunday before Christmas, and the Sundays next preceding and succeeding the Epiphany are called *Sunday before* and *after the Lights.* Some Sundays of St. Matthew, if omitted before the Exaltation, are transferred to the time after the Epiphany. The seventeenth or last Sunday of St. Matthew is called the *Sunday of the Canaanitish Woman.*

> Father, and wife, and gentlemen, adieu;
> I will to Venice; *Sunday* comes apace:
> We will have rings and things and fine array;
> And kiss me, Kate, we will be married o' *Sunday.*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 324.

**Alb Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday.*—**Bragget Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday.*—**Cycle of Sundays.** Same as *solar cycle* (which see, under *cycle*$^1$).—**Fisherman's Sunday.** See *fisherman.*—**God's Sunday**†. See *God*$^1$.—**Great Sunday, Great and Holy Sunday,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, Easter Sunday.—**Green Sunday,** in the *Armenian Church*, the second Sunday after Easter.—**Hosanna Sunday.** See *hosanna.*—**Hospital Sunday.** See *hospital.*—**Jerusalem Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday.*—**Lost Sunday**†, Septuagesima Sunday, which, having no peculiar name, was so called. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 250.—**Low Sunday.** See *low*$^2$.—**Mid-Lent Sunday, Mid-Pentecost Sunday.** See *Lent*$^1$, *Pentecost.*—**Month of Sundays,** an indefinitely long period. [Colloq.]

> I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this *month of Sundays.*
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxvii. (*Davies.*)

**Mothering Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday.*—**New Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday.*—**Oculi Sunday.** See *oculus.*—**Orthodoxy, Passion, Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, Refreshment, Renewal, Rogation Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Refection Sunday, Rose Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday.*—**Sallow Sunday,** a Russian name for Palm Sunday.—**Second-first Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday.*—**Simnel, Show, Shrove Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Sunday best,** best clothes, as kept for use on Sundays and holidays. [Colloq. or humorous.]

> At eleven o'clock Mrs. Gibson was off, all in her *Sunday-best* (to use the servant's expression, which she herself would so have contemned).
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, xlv.

**Sunday of St. Thomas.** Same as *Low Sunday.*—**Sunday of the Golden Rose.** Same as *Lætare Sunday.* See *Lætare*, and *golden rose* (under *golden*). (See also *Palm Sunday, Reminiscere Sunday.*)

**II.** *a.* Occurring upon, or belonging or pertaining to, the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath.

> Old men and women, young men and maidens, all in their best *Sunday* "braws."
> *W. Black*, Daughter of Heth, iii.

**Sunday letter.** Same as *dominical letter* (which see, under *dominical*).—**Sunday saint,** one whose religion is confined to Sundays.—**Sunday salt,** a name given in salt-works to large crystals of salt: so called because such crystals form on the bottom of the pans in the boiling-house on Sunday, when work is stopped.

**Sundayism** (sun′dā̤-izm), *n.* [‹ *Sunday* + *-ism.*] Same as *Sabbatarianism.* [Rare.]

> There are ten contributions in the Catholic World for September, the characteristic ones being "*Sundayism* in England," etc. *The American*, VI. 316.

**Sunday-school** (sun′dā̤-sköl), *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday, more particularly the instruction of children and youth. The modern Sunday-school grew out of a movement in England at the close of the eighteenth century for the secular instruction of the poor on Sunday, but its character has been generally changed into an institution for religious instruction, especially in and about the Bible; it embraces all classes in the community, and often adults as well as youth and children. Abbreviated *S. S.* Also called *Sabbath-school.*

**sun-dazzling** (sun′daz″ling), *a.* Dazzling like the sun; brilliant. [Rare.]

> Your eyes *sun-dazzling* coruscancy.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (1630), p. 111. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sunder**$^1$† (sun′dėr), *adv.* [‹ ME. *sunder, sundir, sonder, sondir,* ‹ AS. *sundor*, adv., apart, asunder (used esp. in the phrase *on sundor*, with adj. inflection *on sundran, on sundrum,* › ME. *on sunder, on sundren, on sonder, in sonder, o sunder, a sonder,* › E. *asunder*), = OS. *sundor, sundar*, adv., apart (*on sundron*, asunder), = OFries. *sundar, sonder* = MD. *sonder*, D. *zonder*, prep., without, = MLG. *sunder, sonder*, adv. apart, conj. but, adj. separate, LG. *sondern*, conj., but, = OHG. *suntar*, MHG. *sunder*, adv. apart, conj. but, MHG. also prep., without, G. *sonder*, prep., without, *sondern*, conj., but, = Icel. *sundr* = Sw. Dan. *sönder* = Goth. *sundrō*, adv., apart, separately; = Gr. *ἄτερ* (orig. **σατερ*, **σντερ*), prep., without, apart, from; with compar. suffix *-der* (*-dra*) (as in *under, hither* (AS. *hider*), etc.), from a base *sun-, sn-*, not elsewhere found. L. *sine*, without, is not connected. Cf. *asunder.* Hence *sunder*$^1$, *v.*, *sundry*, *a.*] Apart; asunder: used only in the adverbial phrase *on sunder, in sunder*, now reduced to *asunder*, apart, in which, in the fuller form, *sunder* assumes the aspect of a noun.

> Oure menȝe he marres that he may,
> With his seggynges he settes tham *in sondre,*
> With synne. *York Plays*, p. 323.

> Gnawing with my teeth my bonds *in sunder,*
> I gain'd my freedom. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 249.

**sunder**$^1$ (sun′dėr), *v.* [Also *sinder* (Sc.); ‹ ME. *sundren,* ‹ AS. *sundrian, syndrian* (= OHG. *suntarōn*, MHG. *sundern*, G. *sondern* = Icel. *sundra* = Sw. *söndra* = Dan. *söndre*, put asunder), ‹ *sundor*, apart, asunder: see *sunder*$^1$, *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To part; separate; keep apart; divide; sever; disunite in any manner, as by natural conditions (as of location), opening, rending, cutting, breaking, etc.

> With an ugli noise noye for to here,
> Hit *sundrit* there sailes & there sad ropis;
> Cut of there cables were caget to gedur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

> The sea that *sunders* him from thence.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 138.

> Which Alpes are *sundred* by the space of many miles the one from the other. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 56.

> As he sat
> In hall at old Caerleon, the high doors
> Were softly *sunder'd*, and thro' these a youth . . .
> Past. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

=**Syn.** To disjoin, disconnect, sever, dissever, dissociate.

**II.** *intrans.* To part; be separated; quit each other; be severed.

> Even as a splitted bark, so *sunder* we.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 411.

**sunder**$^2$ (sun′dėr), *v. t.* [Var. of **sunner*, freq. of *sun*$^1$, *v.*] To expose to or dry in the sun, as hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sunderance** (sun′dėr-a̤ns), *n.* [‹ *sunder*$^1$, *v.*, + *-ance.*] The act or process of sundering; separation. [Rare.]

Any *sunderance* of sympathy with the Mother Country.
*The American*, VIII. 343.

**sunderling**†, *adv.* [ME. *sunderling* (= MD. *sonderlingh* = MLG. *sunderlinges*, *sunderlingen*, adv., *sunderlink*, adj.), < *sunder*$^1$, *adv.*, + *-ling*$^2$.] Separately.

To uch one *sunderling* he ȝaf a dole.
*Castell off Love*, p. 290.

**sunderment** (sun′dėr-ment), *n.* [< *sunder*$^1$ + *-ment.*] The state of being parted or separated; separation. [Rare.]

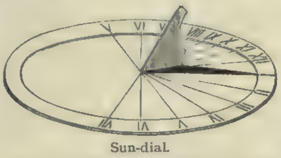
It was . . . apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment*. *Miss Burney*, Diary, VII. 318. (*Davies.*)

**sunder-tree** (sun′dėr-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

**sundew** (sun′dū), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Drosera*. The species are small bog-loving herbs with perennial root or rootstock, their leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting dewy drops. The European and North American plants have the leaves in radical tufts, and the flowers racemed on a simple scape which nods at the summit so that the flower of the day is always uppermost. The best-known of these is *D. rotundifolia*, the round-leaved sundew of both continents, having small white flowers. (See cut under *Drosera.*) *D. filiformis*, the thread-leaved sundew, is a beautiful plant of wet sands near the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its slender leaves are very long, and its flowers are purple, very numerous, half an inch wide. Also *dew-plant*.

2. Any plant of the order *Droseraceæ*. *Lindley*. — **Sundew family**, the *Droseraceæ*.

**sun-dial** (sun′dī″al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-diall*; < *sun*$^1$ + *dial.*] An instrument for indicating the time of day by means of the position of a shadow on a dial or diagram.. The shadow used is generally the edge of a gnomon, which edge must be parallel to the earth's axis, about which the sun revolves uniformly in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation. If a series of imaginary planes through the edge (one in the meridian and the others inclined to one another by successive multiples of 15°) be cut by the plane of the dial, the intersecting lines will be in the positions of the hour-lines of the dial. The shadow of any given point upon the gnomon-edge will fall at different positions on the hour-line according to the declination of the sun, and this circumstance may be used to make the dial show mean instead of apparent time. But this is inconvenient, and seldom used. Portable sun-dials used often to be made so that their indications depended exclusively on the altitude of the sun; such dials require adjustment for the time of the year. See *dial*. — **To rectify a sun-dial.** See *rectify*.



Sun-dial.
Face of horizontal dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

**sun-dog** (sun′dog), *n.* A mock sun, or parhelion.

**sundoree** (sun′dọ-rē), *n.* [Also *sundaree*, *sentoree*; Assamese.] A cyprinoid fish, *Semiplotus macclellandi*, of Assam. It has a long dorsal fin with twenty-seven or twenty-eight rays.

**sundown** (sun′doun), *n.* [< *sun*$^1$ + *down*$^2$.] 1. Sunset; sunsetting.

Sitting there birling . . . till *sun-down*, and then coming hame and crying for ale! *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

2. A hat with a wide brim intended to protect the eyes. [U. S.]

Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide-brimmed *sundowns* or old-time "pokes" as ever did those that have laughed beneath a "love of a bonnet" of a more de rigueur mode.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 769.

**sundowner** (sun′dou″nėr), *n.* A man who makes a practice of arriving at some station at sundown, receiving rations for that night, and the next morning, when he is expected to work out the value of the rations, vanishing or pretending to be ill. [Slang, Australia.]

The only people [in Australia] who let themselves afford to have no specific object in life are the *sundowners*, as they are colonially called — the loafers who saunter from station to station in the interior, secure of a nightly ration and a bunk.
*Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 74.

**sundra-tree** (sun′drạ̈-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

**sun-dried** (sun′drīd), *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.

**sundries** (sun′driz), *n. pl.* Various small things, or miscellaneous matters, too minute or numerous to be individually specified: a comprehensive term used for brevity, especially in accounts.

Mr. Giles, Brittles, and the tinker were recruiting themselves, after the fatigues and terrors of the night, with tea and *sundries*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxviii.

**sundrily**† (sun′dri-li), *adv.* [< ME. **sundrily*, *sundrely*; < *sundry* + *-ly*$^2$.] In sundry ways; variously.

Dyuers auctours of theyse namys of kynges, and contynuaunce of theyr reygnes, dyuersly and *sundrely* reporte and wryte. *Fabyan*, Chron., cxlvi.

**sundrops** (sun′drops), *n.* A hardy biennial or perennial plant, *Œnothera fruticosa*, of eastern North America, a shrubby herb from 1 to 3 feet high, often cultivated for its profuse bright-yellow flowers. Differently from the related evening primrose, its flowers open by day. See cut under *Œnothera*.

**sundry** (sun′dri), *a.* [Also dial. *sindry*; < ME. *sundry*, *sondry*, *sindry*, < AS. *syndrig*, separate (= OHG. *suntarīc*, MHG. *sunderig* = Sw. *söndrig*, broken, tattered), < *sundor*, apart, separately: see *sunder*$^1$, *adv.*] 1†. Separate; distinct; diverse.

It was neuer better with the congregacion of God then whan euery church allmost had y$^e$ Byble of a *sondrye* translacion. *Coverdale*, Prol. to Trans. of Bible.

There were put about our neckes lacis of *sondry* colours to declare our personages.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

2†. Individual; one for each.

At ilka tippit o' his horse mane
There hang a siller bell;
The wind was loud, the steed was proud,
And they gae a *sindry* knell.
*Young Waters* (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

3. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.

He was so neody, seith the bok in meny *sondry* places.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 42.

Wel nyne and twenty in a compainye,
Of *sondry* folk, by auenture i-falle.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 25.

Masking the business from the common eye
For *sundry* weighty reasons.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but that you have heard of those fiery Meteors and Thunderbolts that have fallen upon *sundry* of our Churches, and done hurt. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 43.

**All and sundry**, all, both collectively and individually: as, be it known to *all and sundry* whom it may concern. — **Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill**, one of the regular appropriation bills passed by the United States Congress, providing for various expenses in the civil service.

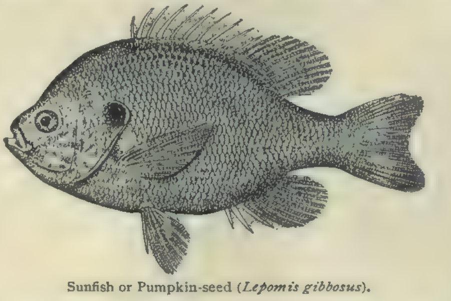
**sundry-man** (sun′dri-man), *n.* A dealer in sundries, or a variety of different articles.

**sun-fern** (sun′fėrn), *n.* The fern *Phegopteris polypodioides* (*Polypodium Phegopteris* of Linnæus). See *Phegopteris*.

**sun-fever** (sun′fē″vėr), *n.* 1. Same as *simple continued fever* (which see, under *fever*$^1$). — 2. Same as *dengue*.

**sun-figure** (sun′fig″ụr), *n.* One of the stellate or radiate figures observed in the protoplasm of germinating ovum-cells during karyokinesis. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 163.

**sunfish** (sun′fish), *n.* [< *sun*$^1$ + *fish*$^1$.] 1. A common name of various fishes. (*a*) Any fish of the genus *Mola*, *Orthagoriscus*, or *Cephalus*, notable when adult for their singularly rounded figure and great size. See *Molidæ*, and cut under *Mola*. (*b*) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*. See cut under *basking-shark*. (*c*) The opah or kingfish, *Lampris luna*. [Eng.] (*d*) The boarfish, *Capros aper*. [Local, Eng.] (*e*) One of the numerous small centrarchoid fishes of the United States, belonging to the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis* and some related genera, having a long and sometimes spotted but mostly black opercular flap. They are known by many local names, as *bream*, *pond-fish*, *pond-perch*, *pumpkin-seed*, *coppernose*, *tobacco-box*, *sun-perch*, and *sunny*. They are among the most abundant of the fresh-water fishes of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain region, and about 25 species are known. In the breeding-season they consort in pairs, and prepare a nest by clearing a rounded area, generally near the banks, and watch over the eggs until they are hatched.



Sunfish or Pumpkin-seed (*Lepomis gibbosus*).

2. A jellyfish, especially one of the larger kinds, a foot or so in diameter. See cut under *Cyanea*.

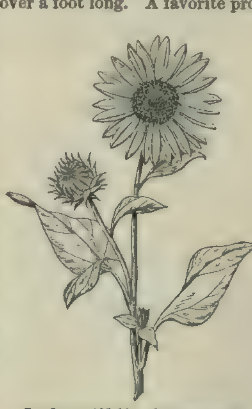
**sunfish** (sun′fish), *v. i.* [< *sunfish*, *n.*] To act like a sunfish, specifically as in the quotation.

Sometimes he [the bronco] is a "plunging" bucker, who runs forward all the time while bucking; or he may buck steadily in one place, or *sunfish* — that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 854.

**sunflower** (sun′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Helianthus*, so named from its showy golden radiate heads. The common or annual sunflower is *H. annuus*, a native of the western United States, much planted elsewhere for ornament, and for its oily seeds, which are valued as food for poultry and as a remedy for heaves in horses. (See also *sunflower-oil*, below.) It is naturally robust; but in cultivation it grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet; the disk of the head broadens from an inch or so to several inches, the leaves becoming more heart-shaped and often over a foot long. A favorite profusely flowering garden sunflower known as *H. multiflorus* is referred for origin to the same species. Other cultivated species are *H. orgyalis* of the great plains of Nebraska, etc., a smooth plant 10 feet high, with narrow graceful leaves, and *H. argophyllus* of Texas, with soft silky white foliage. *H. tuberosus* is the Jerusalem artichoke (which see, under *artichoke*). See *Helianthus*, and cut under *anthoclinium*.

2. The rock-rose or sun-rose. See *Helianthemum*. — 3†. The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, from its opening and closing with the ascent and descent of the sun. *Prior*. — 4. In *civil engin.*, a full-circle protractor arranged for vertical mounting on a tripod. It has two levels arranged at right angles with one another, adjusting devices, and an adjustable arm pivoted to the center of the protractor; the tripod mounting is effected by means of an open-ended tube to which the protractor is attached, the tube being passed vertically through the ball of the ball-and-socket joint of the tripod, and held therein by a set-screw. The instrument is used in measuring sectional areas of tunnels.

5. In writing-telegraphs and other electrical instruments and apparatus, a series of alternate conducting and insulating segmental pieces or tablets symmetrically arranged in circular form, each conducting piece being connected with a source of electricity and also with the ground. It is operated by a tracer (also having a ground connection) rotated over the series, and making a circuit in passing over any of the conducting segments and breaking it when passing over any of the insulating segments. — **Bastard or false sunflower.** See *Helenium*. — **Jungle-sunflower**, a shrubby South African composite, *Osteospermum moniliferum*, forming a bush 2 to 4 feet high, the rays bright-yellow, the achenia drupaceous and barely edible. A colonial name is *bush-tick berry*. — **Sunflower-oil, sunflower-seed oil**, a drying-oil expressed from the seeds of the common sunflower. — **Tickseed sunflower.** See *tickseed*.



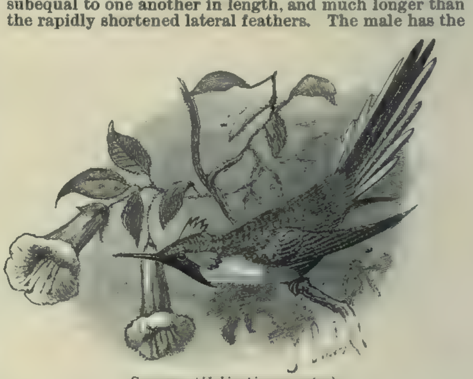
Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).

**sun-fruit** (sun′fröt), *n.* See *Heliocarpus*.

**sung** (sung). A preterit and the past participle of *sing*.

**sun-gate-down**†, *n.* [< ME. *sunne gate downe*; < *sun*$^1$ + *gate*$^2$ + *down*$^2$.] Sundown; sunset. *Palsgrave*.

**sun-gem** (sun′jem), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliactin* (Boie, 1831). The type and only species is *H. cornutus* of Brazil, remarkable for the brilliant tuft on each side of the crown, and the peculiar shape and coloration of the tail. The four median rectrices are subequal to one another in length, and much longer than the rapidly shortened lateral feathers. The male has the upper parts, belly, and flanks bronzy-green, the throat velvety-black, the rest of the under parts white, most of the tail-feathers white edged with olive-brown, the crown shining greenish-blue, the tufts fiery-crimson; the female is differently colored. The length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of which the tail is more than one half; the wing is 2 inches, the bill $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.



Sun gem (*Heliactin cornutus*).

**sun-glass** (sun′glȧs), *n.* A burning-glass.

**sun-glimpse** (sun′glimps), *n.* A glimpse of the sun; a moment's sunshine. *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 17.

**sun-glow** (sun′glō), *n.* 1. A diffused hazy corona of whitish or faintly colored light seen around the sun. It is an effect due to particles of foreign matter in the atmosphere. The most notable example of a sun-glow is that known as Bishop's ring, which appeared after the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883, and remained visible for several years thereafter.

2. The glow or warm light of the sun.

The few last *sunglows* which give the fruits their sweetness. *The Academy*, No. 900, p. 75.

**sun-god** (sun′god), *n.* The sun considered or personified as a deity. See *solar myth* (under *solar*$^1$), and cut under *radiate.*

> Although there can be little doubt that [the Egyptian] Ra was a *sun-god*, there can be as little that he is the Il or El of the Shemitic peoples, and that his worship represents that of the one God, the Creator.
> *Dawson*, Origin of the World, p. 413.

**sun-gold** (sun′gōld), *n.* Same as *heliochrysin.*

**sun-grebe** (sun′grēb), *n.* A sort of sunbird; a finfoot, whether of Africa or South America, having pinnatiped feet, like a grebe's, but not nearly related to the grebes. See cuts under *Podica* and *Heliornis.*

**sun-hat** (sun′hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat worn to protect the head from the sun, and often having some means of ventilation.

**sun-hemp,** *n.* See *sunn.*

**sunk**$^1$ (sungk). A preterit and the past participle of *sink.*—**Sunk fence.** See *fence.*

**sunk**$^2$ (sungk), *n.* [Also *sonk;* prob. ult. < AS. *song*, a table, couch, = Sw. *säng* = Dan. *seng*, a bed, couch.] **1.** A cushion of straw; a grassy seat.—**2.** A pack-saddle stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

**sunken** (sung′kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *sink*, *v.*] **1.** Sunk, in any sense.

> With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 165.

> The embers of the *sunken* sun. *Lowell*, To the Past.

**2.** Situated below the general surface; below the surface, as of the sea: as, a *sunken* rock.—**Sunken battery.** See *battery.*—**Sunken block,** in *geol.*, a mass of rock which occupies a position between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which is relatively lower than the masses on each side, having been either itself depressed by crust-movements, or made to appear as if such a depression had taken place by an uplift of both of the adjacent blocks.

**sunket** (sung′ket), *n.* [Also Sc. *suncate* (as if < *sun*$^1$ + *cate*); prob. a var. (conformed to *junket*, *juncate* ?) of *sucket*, *succade.*] A dainty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> There's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted *sunkets.* *Scott*, Guy Mannering, viii.

**sunkie** (sung′ki), *n.* [Dim. of *sunk*$^2$.] A low stool. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxii. [Scotch.]

**sunless** (sun′les), *a.* [< *sun*$^1$ + *-less.*] Destitute of the sun or of its direct rays; dark; shadowed.

> Down to a *sunless* sea. *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.

**sunlessness** (sun′les-nes), *n.* The state of being sunless; shade.

**sunlight** (sun′lit), *n.* **1.** The light of the sun.—**2.** Same as *sun-burner.* [In this sense usually written *sun-light.*]

**sunlighted** (sun′lī″ted), *a.* Lighted by the sun; sunlit. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, i., note.

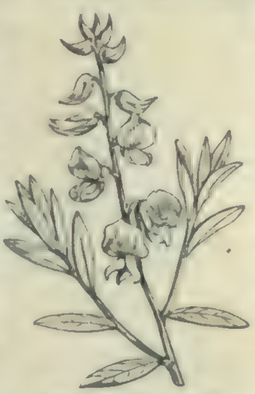
**sunlike** (sun′līk), *a.* Like the sun; resembling the sun in brilliancy. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 225.

**sunlit** (sun′lit), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

**sun-myth** (sun′mith), *n.* A solar myth. See under *solar*$^1$.

> St. George, the favorite mediæval bearer of the great *Sun-myth.*
> *E. B. Tylor*, Early Hist. Mankind (ed. 1870), p. 363.

**sunn** (sun), *n.* [More prop. *sun;* < Hind. Beng. *san*, < Skt. *sana.*] **1.** A valuable East Indian fiber resembling hemp, obtained from the inner bark of *Crotalaria juncea.* It is made chiefly into ropes and cables, in India also into cordage, nets, sacking, etc. Finely dressed it can be made into a very durable canvas. A similar fiber, said to be equal to the best St. Petersburg hemp, is the Jubbulpore hemp, derived from a variety of the same plant sometimes distinguished as a species, *C. tenuifolia.* Also called *sunn-hemp.* Native names are *taag* and *janapum.* **2.** The plant *Crotalaria juncea*, a stiff shrub from 5 to 8 or even 12 feet high, with slender wand-like rigid branches, yielding the sunn-hemp. Also *sun-plant.*



Sunn (*Crotalaria juncea*).

**Sunna, Sunnah** (sun′ä̤), *n.* [< Ar. *sunna*, *sunnat* (> Pers. Hind. *sunnat*), tradition, usage.] The traditionary part of the Moslem law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna call themselves *Sunnites*, in distinction from the various sects comprehended under the name of *Shiahs.* See *Shiah.* Also *Sonna.*

**sunnage**†, *n.* [< *sun*$^1$ + *-age.*] Sunning; sunniness. [Rare.]

> *Solaige* [F.], *sunnage* or sunniness. *Cotgrave.*

**Sunnee,** *n.* See *Sunni.*

**sunn-hemp,** *n.* Same as *sunn*, 1.

**Sunni, Sunnee** (sun′ē), *n.* [Also *Sunne*, *Soonee;* < Ar. *sunnī*, < *sunna*, tradition: see *Sunna.*] An orthodox Moslem; a Sunnite.

**sunniness** (sun′i-nes), *n.* The state of being sunny. *Landor*, Southey and Landor, ii.

**sunnish** (sun′ish), *a.* [< ME. *sonnish*, *sonnysh;* < *sun*$^1$ + *-ish*$^1$.] Of the color or brilliancy of the sun; golden and radiant.

> Hire ownded here that *sonnysh* was of hewe.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 735.

**Sunnite** (sun′īt), *n.* [Also *Sonnite;* = F. *sunnite;* < *Sunna* + *-ite*$^2$.] One of the so-called orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran. See *Sunna* and *Shiah.*

**sunnud** (sun′ud), *n.* [< Hind. *sanad*, < Ar. *sanād*, a warrant, voucher.] In India, a patent, charter, or written authority.

**sunny**$^1$ (sun′i), *a.* [= D. *zonnig* = G. *sonnig;* as *sun*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] **1.** Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light, luster, or splendor; radiant; bright.

> Her *sunny* locks
> Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 169.

**2.** Proceeding from the sun: as, *sunny* beams.—**3.** Exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up, brightened, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun: as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

> Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores.
> *Addison*, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

**4.** Figuratively, bright; cheerful; cheery: as, a *sunny* disposition.—**Sunny side,** the bright or hopeful aspect or part of anything.

**sunny**$^2$ (sun′i), *n.*; pl. *sunnies* (-iz). [Dim. of *sun*(*fish*).] A familiar name of the common sunfish, or pumpkin-seed, *Pomotis* (*Eupomotis*) *gibbosus*, and related species. See cut under *sunfish.*

**sunny-sweet** (sun′i-swēt), *a.* Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun. *Tennyson*, The Daisy. [Rare.]

**sunny-warm** (sun′i-wârm), *a.* Warmed with sunshine; sunny and warm. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art. [Rare.]

**sun-opal** (sun′ō″pal), *n.* Same as *fire-opal.*

**sun-perch** (sun′pėrch), *n.* Same as *sunfish*, 1 (*e*).

**sun-picture** (sun′pik″tūr), *n.* A picture made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

**sun-plane** (sun′plān), *n.* A coopers' hand-plane with a short curved stock, used for leveling the ends of the staves of barrels. *E. H. Knight.*

**sun-plant**$^1$ (sun′plant), *n.* [< *sun*$^1$ + *plant*$^1$.] See *Portulaca.*

**sun-plant**$^2$ (sun′plant), *n.* [< *sun*$^2$, *sunn*, + *plant*$^1$.] Same as *sunn.*

**sun-proof** (sun′prö̆f), *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1. [Rare.]

**sun-ray** (sun′rā), *n.* A ray of the sun; a sunbeam.

**sunrise** (sun′rīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnerise*, *sonneryse*, < late ME. *sunne ryse;* < *sun*$^1$ + *rise*$^1$. Cf. *sunrising*, *sunrist.*] **1.** The rise or first appearance of the upper limb of the sun above the horizon in the morning; also, the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; morning.

> *Sunne ryse*, or rysynge of the sunne (sunne ryst or rysing of the sunne . . .). Ortus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

**2.** The region or place where the sun rises; the east: as, to travel toward the *sunrise.*

**sunrising** (sun′rī″zing), *n.* [< ME. *sunnerysynge;* < *sun* + *rising.*] **1.** The rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon; sunrise.

> Bid him bring his power
> Before *sunrising.* *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 61.

**2.** The place or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

> Then ye shall return unto the land . . . which Moses . . . gave you on this side Jordan toward the *sunrising.*
> Josh. i. 15.

> The giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

**sunrist**†, *n.* [ME. *sunneryst;* < *sunne*, sun, + *rist*, *ryst*, < AS. **rist* (in *ǣrist:* see *arist*), rising, < *rīsan*, rise: see *rise*$^1$.] Sunrise. See the quotation under *sunrise*, 1.

**sun-rose** (sun′rōz), *n.* The rock-rose, *Helianthemum.*

**sun-scald** (sun′skâld), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

**sunset** (sun′set), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sonne sett;* < *sun*$^1$ + *set*$^1$. Cf. *sunsetting.* Cf. Icel. *sōl-setr*, sunset and sunrise.] **1.** The descent of the upper limb of the sun below the horizon in the evening; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening.

> The twilight of such day
> As after *sunset* fadeth in the west.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxiii.

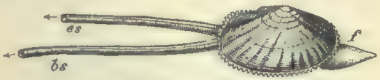
> The normal *sunset* consists chiefly of a series of bands of colour parallel to the horizon in the west—in the order, from below upwards, red, orange, yellow, green, blue—together with a purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow, called the "counter-glow." *Nature*, XXXIX. 346.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, the close or decline.

> 'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore.
> *Campbell*, Lochiel's Warning.

**3.** The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west. Compare *sunrising*, 2.

**sunset-shell** (sun′set-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Psammobia:* so called from the radiation of the color-marks of the shell, suggesting the rays of the setting sun. *P. vespertina*, whose specific designation reflects the English name, and *P. ferroensis* are good examples. The genus is one of several leading forms of the family *Tellinidæ* (sometimes giving name to a family *Psammobiidæ*). The shell is sinupalliate, and more or less truncate posteriorly; the animal has very long separate siphons and a stout foot. Also called *setting-sun* (which see).



Sunset-shell (*Psammobia vespertina*).
*f*, foot; *bs*, branchial siphon; *es*, anal siphon.

**sunsetting** (sun′set″ing), *n.* [< ME. *sonnesettynge;* < *sun*$^1$ + *setting.*] Sunset.

> *Sunne settynge.* . . . Occasus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

**sunshade** (sun′shād), *n.* [< *sun*$^1$ + *shade*$^1$. Cf. AS. *sunsceadu*, a shadow cast by the sun.] Something used as a protection from the rays of the sun. Specifically—(*a*) A parasol; in particular, a form, fashionable about 1850 and later, the handle of which was hinged so that the opened top could be held in a vertical position between the face and the sun.

> Forth . . . from the portal of the old house stepped Phœbe, putting up her small green *sunshade.*
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

(*b*) A hood or front-piece made of silk shirred upon whalebones, worn over the front of a bonnet as a protection from sun or wind. Such hoods were in fashion about 1850. Compare *ugly*, *n.*

> I . . . asked her . . . to buy me a railway wrapper, and a *sunshade*, commonly called an ugly.
> *Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, viii.

(*c*) A kind of awning projecting from the top of a shop-window. (*d*) A dark or colored glass used upon a sextant or telescope to diminish the intensity of the light in observing the sun. (*e*) A tube projecting beyond the objective of a telescope to cut off strong light. (*f*) A shade-hat. [Rare.]

**sunshine** (sun′shīn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **sunneschine*, *sunnesine* (cf. AS. *sunscin*, a mirror, speculum) = MD. *sonnenschijn*, D. *zonneschijn* = G. *sonnenschein* (cf. Icel. *sōlskin*, Sw. *solsken*, Dan. *solskin*); < *sun*$^1$ + *shine*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The light of the sun, or the space on which it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

> It malt at the *sunne-sine.*
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3337.

> Ne'er yet did I behold so glorious Weather
> As this *Sun-shine* and Rain together.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress Weeping.

**2.** Figuratively, the state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness; cheerfulness.

> That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
> And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 12.

> A sketch of my character, all written by that pen which had the power of turning every thing into *sunshine* and joy. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

**To be in the sunshine,** to have taken too much drink; be drunk. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i. (*Davies.*) [Slang.]

**II.** *a.* **1.** Sunny; sunshiny; hence, prosperous; untroubled.

> Send him many years of *sunshine* days!
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 221.

**2.** Of or pertaining to the sunshine; of a fair-weather sort. [Rare.]

> Summon thy *sunshine* bravery back,
> O wretched sprite!
> *Whittier*, My Soul and I.

**sunshine-recorder** (sun′shīn-rẹ̄-kôr″dėr), *n.* An instrument for registering the duration of sunshine. Two principal forms have come into use, one utilizing the heating effect, the other the actinic effect, of the sun's rays. The Campbell sunshine-recorder consists of a glass sphere which acts as a lens, with its focus on a curved strip of millboard. The sun's rays, focused by the sphere, burn a path on the millboard as the sun moves through the heavens. The length of the burnt line indicates the duration of sunshine, or, more strictly, the length of time that the sun shines with sufficient intensity to burn the millboard. The photographic sunshine-recorder consists of a dark chamber into which a ray of light is admitted through a pinhole. This ray falls on a strip of sensitized paper which is placed on the inside of a cylinder whose axis is perpendicular to the sun's rays. Under the diurnal motion of the sun, the ray travels across the paper, and leaves a sharp straight line of chemical action, while no other part of the paper is exposed to light. The axis of the cylinder has an adjustment for latitude. In the latest form of the apparatus two cylinders are used, one for the morning and the other for the afternoon trace.

**sunshining**† (sun′shī″ning), *a.* Sunshiny. [Rare.]

> As it fell out on a *sun-shining* day,
> When Phœbus was in his prime.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop* (Child's Ballads, V. 298).

**sunshiny** (sun′shī″ni), *a.* [< *sunshine* + *-y*1.] 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; having the sky unclouded in the daytime: as, *sunshiny* weather.

> We have had nothing but *sunshiny* days, and daily walks from eight to twenty miles a day. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

2. Bright like the sun.

> The fruitfull-headed beast, amazd
> At flashing beames of that *sunshiny* shield,
> Became stark blind, and all his sences dazd,
> That downe he tumbled. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 20.

3. Bright; cheerful; cheery.

> Perhaps his solitary and pleasant labour among fruits and flowers had taught him a more *sunshiny* creed than those whose work is among the tares of fallen humanity.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, An Old Scotch Gardener.

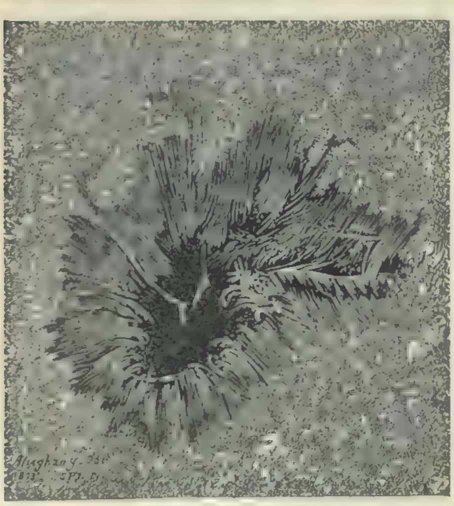
**sun-smitten** (sun′smit″n), *p. a.* Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

> I climb'd the roofs at break of day;
> *Sun-smitten* Alps before me lay.
> *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

**sun-snake** (sun′snāk), *n.* A figure resembling the letter S, or an S-curve, broken by a circle or other small figure in the middle: it is common as an ornament in the early art of northern Europe, and is supposed to have had a sacred signification.

**sun-southing** (sun′sou″ᴛʜing), *n.* The transit of the center of the sun over the meridian at apparent noon.

**sun-spot** (sun′spot), *n.* One of the dark patches, from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter, which are often visible upon the photosphere. The central part, or umbra, appears nearly black, though the darkness is really only relative to the intense surrounding brightness. With proper appliances the umbra itself is seen to contain still darker circular holes, and to be overlaid by films of transparent cloud. It is ordinarily surrounded by a nearly concentric penumbra composed of converging filaments. Often, however, the penumbra is unsymmetrical with respect to the umbra, and sometimes it is entirely wanting. The spots often appear in groups, and frequently a large one breaks up into smaller ones. They are continually changing in form and dimensions, and sometimes have a distinct drift upon the sun's surface. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be shallow cavities in the photosphere, depressed several hundred miles below the general level, and owe their darkness mainly to the absorption of light due to the cooler vapors which fill them. Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain, though it is more than probable that they are in some way connected with descending currents from the upper regions of the solar atmosphere. The spots are limited to the region within 45° of the sun's equator, and are most numerous in latitudes from 15° to 20°, being rather scarce on the equator itself. They exhibit a marked periodicity in number: at intervals of about eleven years they are abundant, while at intermediate times they almost vanish. The explanation of this periodicity is still unknown. Numerous attempts have been made to correlate it with various periodic phenomena upon the earth — with doubtful success, however, except that there is an unmistakable (though unexplained) connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the number and violence of our so-called magnetic storms and auroras.



Sun-spot of March 5th, 1873.

**sun-spurge** (sun′spėrj), *n.* See *spurge*2.

**sun-squall** (sun′skwâl), *n.* A sea-nettle or jellyfish. One of the common species so called by New England fishermen is *Aurelia flavidula.*

**sun-star** (sun′stär), *n.* A starfish of many rays, as the British *Crossaster papposus.* See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster.*

**sunstead** (sun′sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnestead, sunsted.*] A solstice. *Cotgrave.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The summer-*sunnestead* falleth out alwaies [in Italie] to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 28.

**sunstone** (sun′stōn), *n.* [< *sun*1 + *stone.*] A variety either of oligoclase or of orthoclase, or when green a microcline feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow colored reflections produced by included minute crystals of mica, göthite, or hematite. That which was originally brought from Aventura in Spain is a reddish-brown variety of quartz. Also called *aventurin, heliolite.* The name is also occasionally given to some kinds of cat's-eye.

**sun-stricken** (sun′strik″n), *p. a.* Stricken by the sun; affected by sunstroke.

> Enoch's comrade, careless of himself, . . . fell
> *Sun-stricken.* *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**sunstroke** (sun′strōk), *n.* Acute prostration from excessive heat of weather. Two forms may be distinguished — one of sudden collapse without pyrexia (heat-exhaustion), the other with very marked pyrexia (thermic fever: see *fever*1). The same effects may be produced by heat which is not of solar origin.

**sunstruck** (sun′struk), *a.* Overcome by the heat of the sun; affected with sunstroke.

**sunt** (sunt), *n.* [Ar. (?).] The wood of *Acacia Arabica*, of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is very durable if water-seasoned, and much used for wheels, well-curbs, implements, etc.

**sun-tree** (sun′trē), *n.* The Japanese tree-of-the-sun. See *Retinospora.*

**sun-trout** (sun′trout), *n.* The squeteague, a sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis.*

**sun-try** (sun′trī), *v. t.* To try out, as oil, or try out oil from, as fish, by means of the sun's heat. Sharks' livers are often *sun-tried.* [Nantucket.]

**sun-up** (sun′up), *n.* [< *sun*1 + *up.* Cf. *sundown.*] Sunrise. [Local, U. S.]

> Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground atwixt *sun-up* and sun-down.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iv.

> On dat day ole Brer Tarrypin, en his ole 'oman, en his th'ee chilluns, dey got up 'fo' *sun-up.*
> *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xviii.

**sun-wake** (sun′wāk), [illegible] The rays of the setting sun reflected on the water. According to sailors' tradition, a narrow wake is an indication of good weather on the following day, a broad wake a sign of bad weather.

**sunward, sunwards** (sun′wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *sun*1 + *ward.*] To or toward the sun. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

> Which, launched upon its *sunward* track,
> No voice on earth could summon back.
> *T. B. Read*, Wagoner of the Alleghanies, p. 17.

**sun-wheel** (sun′hwēl), *n.* A character of wheel-like form, supposed to symbolize the sun: it has many varieties, among others the wheel-cross, and exhibits four, five, or more arms or spokes radiating from a circle, every arm terminating in a crescent.

**sunwise** (sun′wīz), *adv.* [< *sun*1 + *-wise.*] In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the direction of the movement of the hands of a watch.

**sun-worship** (sun′wėr″ship), *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity, as the most glorious object in nature, or as the source of light and heat; heliolatry. See *fire-worship.*

> *Sun-worship* is by no means universal among the lower races of mankind, but manifests itself in the upper levels of savage religion in districts far and wide over the earth, often assuming the prominence which it keeps and developes in the faiths of the barbaric world.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 259.

**sun-worshiper** (sun′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of the sun; a fire-worshiper.

**sun-year** (sun′yēr), *n.* A solar year.

**sun-yellow** (sun′yel″ō), *n.* A coal-tar color: same as *maize*, 3.

**sup** (sup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supped*, ppr. *supping.* [Also dial. *soup* (pron. soup), *sope*; < ME. *soupen* (pret. *soop*), < AS. *sūpan* (pret. *seáp*, pp. *sopen*) = MD. *suypen*, D. *zuipen* = MLG. *sūpen*, LG. *supen* = OHG. *sūfan*, MHG. *sūfen*, G. *saufen* = Icel. *sūpa* = Sw. *supa*, sup; Teut. √ *sup*, sup, sip. Hence ult. *sup, n., sip, sop*, and, through F., *soup*2, *supper*: see *supper.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; take or drink by a little at a time; sip.

> Thare ete thay nougt but Flesche with outen Brede; and thay *soupe* the Brothe there of.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 129.

> *Sup* pheasant's eggs,
> And have our cockles boiled in silver shells.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

> There I'll *sup*
> Balm and nectar in my cup.
> *Crashaw*, Steps to the Temple, Ps. xxiii.

2. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.] — 3†. To treat with supper; give a supper to; furnish supper for.

> *Sup* them well, and look unto them all.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 28.

> Having caught more fish than will *sup* myself and my friend, I will bestow this upon you.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 78.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To eat the evening meal; take supper; in the Bible, to take the principal meal of the day (a late dinner).

> When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.
> Tobit viii. 1.

> Where *sups* he to-night? *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 89.

> The Sessions ended, I din'd, or rather *supp'd* (so late it was), with the Judges. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 18, 1679.

2. To take in liquid with the lips; sip.

> Whenne your potage to yow shalle be brouhte,
> Take yow sponys, and *soupe* by no way.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

> Nor, therefore, could we *supp* or swallow without it [the tongue]. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]

**sup** (sup), *n.* [< *sup, v.* Cf. *sop, n.*, and *sip, n.*] A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

> Shew 'em a crust of bread,
> They'll saint me presently; and skip like apes
> For a *sup* of wine. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

**supawn** (su-pân′), *n.* [Also *suppawn, sepawn, sepon* (also, in a D. spelling, *sepaen*); of Amer. Ind. origin, prob. connected with *pone*, formerly *paune*, Amer. Ind. *oppone*: see *pone*1.] A dish consisting of Indian meal boiled in water, usually eaten with milk: often called *mush.* [U. S.]

> Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush
> To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee Mush!
> On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic spawn
> Insult and eat thee by the name *Suppawn.*
> *J. Barlow*, Hasty Pudding, i.

> They ate their *supaen* and rolliches of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerche. *E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, i.

**supe** (sūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *super*, 1, for *supernumerary.*] 1. A supernumerary in a theater; a super. [Colloq.] — 2. A toady; especially, one who toadies the professors. [College slang, U. S.]

**supe** (sūp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *suped*, ppr. *suping.* [< *supe, n.*] To act the supe, in either sense.

**supellectile** (sū-pe-lek′til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *supellex* (*supellectil-*), household utensils.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to household furniture; hence, ornamental. [Rare.]

> The heart of the Jews is empty of faith, . . . and garnished with a few broken traditions and ceremonies: *supellectile* complements instead of substantial graces.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 37.

**II.** *n.* An article of household furniture; hence, an ornament. [Rare.]

> The heart, then, being so accepted a vessel, keep it at home; having but one so precious *supellectile* or moveable, part not with it upon any terms.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 259.

**super-.** [F. *super-, sur-* = Sp. Pg. *super-, sobre-* = It. *super-, sopra-*, < L. *super-*, prefix, < *super*, prep., over, above, beyond, = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*. In ML. and Rom. *super-* is more confused with the related *supra-*. In words of OF. origin it appears in E. as *sur-*, as in *surprise, surrender, surround*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'over, above, beyond': equivalent to *hyper-* of Greek origin, or *over-* of English origin. In use it has either (*a*) the meaning 'over' or 'above' in place or position, as in *superstruc-*

*ture*, etc., or (*b*) the meaning 'over, above, beyond' in manner, degree, measure, or the like, as in *superexcellent*, *superfine*, etc. It is a common English formative, especially in technical use. In chemistry it is used similarly to *per-*. In zoology and anatomy it is used like *hyper-*, sometimes like *epi-*, is the opposite of *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*, and is the same as *supra-*. The more recent and technical compounds of *super-* which follow are left without further etymology.

**super** (sū'pėr), *n.* [Abbr. of the words indicated in the definitions.] 1. A supernumerary; specifically, a supernumerary actor.

> My father was a man of extraordinary irritability, partly natural, partly induced by having to deal with such preternaturally stupid people as the lowest class of actors, the *supers*, are found to be.
> *Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. A superhive. See *bar super*, under *bar*1.—3. A superintendent. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**superable** (sū'pėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *superabilis*, that may be surmounted, < *superare*, go over, rise above, surmount, < *super*, over: see *super-*.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

> Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 126.

**superableness** (sū'pėr-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being superable or surmountable. *Bailey*.

**superably** (sū'pėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* So as to be superable.

**superabound** (sū″pėr-a̤-bound'), *v. i.* [= F. *surabonder* = Pr. *sobrondar* = Sp. *sobreabundar* = Pg. *sobreabundar*, *superabundar* = It. *soprabbondare*, < LL. *superabundare*, superabound, < L. *super*, above, + *abundare*, overflow, abound: see *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure; be very abundant or exuberant; be more than sufficient.

> In those cities where the gospel hath abounded, sin hath *superabounded*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 271.

> God has filled the world with beauty to overflowing—*superabounding* beauty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 183.

**superabundance** (sū″pėr-a̤-bun'da̤ns), *n.* [= F. *surabondance* = Pr. *sobrehabondansa* = Sp. *sobreabundancia* = It. *soprabbondanza*, < LL. *superabundantia*, superabundance, < L. *superabundan(t-)s*, superabundant: see *superabundant*.] The state of being superabundant, or more than enough; excessive abundance; excess.

> Many things are found to be monstrous & prodigious in Nature; the effects whereof diuers attribute . . . either to defect or *super-aboundance* in Nature.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 462.

**superabundant** (sū″pėr-a̤-bun'da̤nt), *a.* [= F. *surabondant* = Sp. *sobreabundante* = Pg. *sobreabundante*, *superabundante* = It. *soprabbondante*, < L. *superabundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *superabundare*, superabound: see *superabound*.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant.

> God gives not onely corne for need,
> But likewise *sup'rabundant* seed.
> *Herrick*, To God.

**superabundantly** (sū″pėr-a̤-bun'da̤nt-li), *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently; redundantly.

> Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

**superacidulated** (sū″pėr-a-sid'ụ-lā-ted), *a.* Acidulated to excess.

**superacromial** (sū″pėr-a-krō'mi-a̤l), *a.* Situated upon or above the acromion. Also *supra-acromial*.

**superadd** (sū-pėr-ad'), *v. t.* [< L. *superaddere*, add over and above, < *super*, over, + *addere*, add: see *add*.] To add over and above; join in addition.

> To the obligations of creation all the obligations of redemption and the new creation are *superadded*; and this threefold cord should not so easily be broken.
> *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 11.

> The *superadded* circumstance which would evolve the genius had not yet come; the universe had not yet beckoned. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

**superaddition** (sū″pėr-a-dish'o̤n), *n.* 1. The act of superadding, or the state of being superadded.

> It is quite evident that the higher forms of life are the result of continued *superaddition* of one result of growth-force on another.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 397.

2. That which is superadded.

> It was unlikely women should become virtuous by ornaments and *superadditions* of morality who did decline the laws and prescriptions of nature.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 38.

**superadvenient** (sū″pėr-ad-vē'nie̤nt), *a.* 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

> The soul of man may have matter of triumph when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [Rare.]

**superagency** (sū-pėr-ā'je̤n-si), *n.* A higher or superior agency.

**superaltar** (sū'pėr-âl-tä̤r), *n.* [< ML. *superaltare*, < L. *super*, over, + *altare*, altar.] A small slab of stone consecrated and laid upon or let into the top of an altar which has not been consecrated, or which has no stone mensa: often used as a portable altar. [The word is often incorrectly used of the altar-ledge or -ledges (*gradines*), also called the *retable*.]

**superambulacral** (sū-pėr-am-bụ-lā'kra̤l), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated above ambulacra. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

**superanal** (sū-pėr-ā'na̤l), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *supra-anal*.

**superangelic** (sū″pėr-an-jel'ik), *a.* More than angelic; superior in nature or rank to the angels; relating to or connected with a world or state of existence higher than that of the angels.

> I am not prepared to say that a *Superangelic* Being, continuing such, might not have entered into all our wants and feelings as truly as one of our race.
> *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 217.

**superangular** (sū-pėr-ang'gụ-lä̤r), *a.* Situated over or above the angular bone of the mandible: more frequently *surangular* (which see).

**superannate**† (sū-pėr-an'āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *superannatus*, pp. of *superannare* (> F. *suranner*), live beyond the year, hence (in F.) grow very old, < L. *super*, over, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] To live beyond the year.

> The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual seemeth to be partly caused by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannate*, if they stand warm.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 448.

**superannuate** (sū-pėr-an'ụ-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superannuated*, ppr. *superannuating*. [Altered, in apparent conformity with *annual*, from *superannate*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To impair or disqualify in any way by old age: used chiefly in the past participle: as, a *superannuated* magistrate.

> Some *superannuated* Virgin that hath lost her Lover.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 12.

> Were there any hopes to outlive vice, or a point to be *superannuated* from sin, it were worthy our knees to implore the days of Methuselah.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

> A *superannuated* beauty still unmarried.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

2. To set aside or displace as too old; specifically, to allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; give a retiring pension to; put on the retired list; pension off: as, to *superannuate* a seaman.

> History scientifically treated restores the ancient gift of prophecy, and with it may restore that ancient skill by which a new doctrine was furnished to each new period and the old doctrine could be *superannuated* without disrespect. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 224.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To last beyond the year.—2. To become impaired or disabled by length of years; live until weakened or useless.

**superannuate** (sū-pėr-an'ụ-āt), *a.* [Cf. *superannuate*, *v.*] Superannuated; impaired or disabled through old age; lasting until useless.

> Doubtless his church will be no hospital
> For *superannuate* forms and mumping shams.
> *Lowell*, Cathedral.

**superannuation** (sū-pėr-an-ụ-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *superannuate* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being superannuated; disqualification on account of old age; of persons, senility; decrepitude.

> Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation*. *Coleridge.*

> The world itself is in a state of *superannuation*, if there be such a word. *Cowper*, To Joseph Hill, Feb. 15, 1781.

2. The state of being superannuated, or removed from office, employment, or the like, and receiving an allowance on account of long service or of old age or infirmity; also, a pension or allowance granted on such account. Also used attributively: as, a *superannuation* list.

> In the first place *superannuation* is a guarantee of fidelity; in the second place, it encourages efficient officers; in the third place, it retains good men in the service.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 579.

3. The state of having lived beyond the normal period.

> The world is typified by the Wandering Jew. Its sorrow is a form of *superannuation*.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 201.

4. Antiquated character.

> A monk he seemed by . . . the *superannuation* of his knowledge. *De Quincey*, John Foster.

**superaqueous** (sū-pėr-ā'kwē̤-us), *a.* Situated or being above the water. [Rare.]

> There has been no evidence to show that the uprights supported a *superaqueous* platform.
> *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XV. 459.

**superarrogant**† (sū-pėr-ar'ọ-ga̤nt), *a.* Arrogant beyond measure.

> The Pope challengeth a faculty to cure spiritual impotencies, leprosies, and possessions. Alas! it is not in his power, though in his pride and *superarrogant* glory.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 42.

**superation** (sū-pe̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *supération*, < L. *superatio(n-)*, an overcoming, < *superare*, pp. *superatus*, go over.] 1. The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter.—2. The act or process of surmounting; an overcoming.

> This superb and artistic *superation* of the difficulties of dancing in that unfriendly foot-gear.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

**superb** (sụ-pėrb'), *a.* [= F. *superbe* = Sp. *soberbio* = Pg. *soberbo* = It. *superbo*, < L. *superbus*, proud, haughty, domineering, < *super*, over: see *super-*. Cf. Gr. ὑπέρβιος, overweening, outrageous, < ὑπέρ, over, + βία, strength, force.] 1†. Proud; haughty; arrogant. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. Grand; lofty; magnificent; august; stately; splendid.

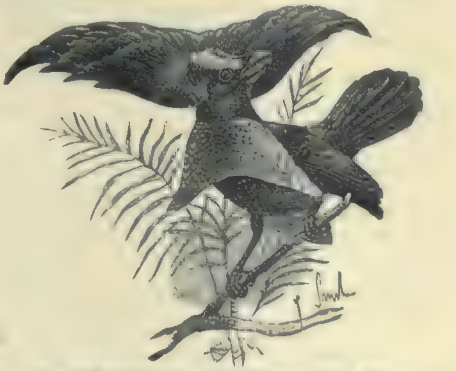
> Where noble Westmoreland, his country's friend,
> Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
> Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
> Arise, and all is Roman, like his heart.
> *C. Smart*, The Hop-Garden, ii.

> He [Thoreau] gives us now and then *superb* outlooks from some jutting crag. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 208.

3. Rich; elegant; sumptuous; showy: as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

> The last grave fop of the last age,
> In a *superb* and feather'd hearse.
> *Churchill*, The Ghost.

4. Very fine; first-rate: as, a *superb* exhibition. [Colloq.]—**Superb bird of paradise**, *Lophorhina superba*: so named by Latham, after *le superbe* of Brisson (1760).



Superb Bird of Paradise (*Lophorhina superba*), male.

It was placed in the genus *Paradisea*, till Vieillot founded for it the generic name under which it is now known, in the form *Lophorina* (1816). The superb is confined to New Guinea. The male is 9 inches long; the general color is velvety-black, burnished and spangled with various metallic iridescence; the mantle rises into a sort of shield, and the breastplate is of rich metallic green plumes mostly edged with copper. The female is brown of various shades, as chocolate and rufous and blackish, varied with white in some places, and has the under parts mostly pale-buff cross-barred with brown.—**Superb lily**, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa*, especially *G. superba*.—**Superb warbler**. See *Malurus*.=**Syn.** 2. *Magnificent*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*), noble, beautiful, exquisite.

**superbiate**†, *v. t.* [< *superb* + *-i-ate*.] To make haughty.

> By living under Pharaoh, how quickly Joseph learned the Courtship of an Oath! Italy builds a Villain; Spain *superbiates*; Germany makes a drunkard.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 69.

**superbious**†, *a.* [< ML. **superbiosus* (in adv. *superbiose*), < L. *superbia*, pride, < *superbus*, proud: see *superb*.] Proud; haughty.

> For that addition, in scorne and *superbious* contempt annexed by you unto our publique prayer.
> *Declaration of Popish Imposture* (1603). (*Nares.*)

**superbipartient** (sū″pėr-bī-pär'ti-e̤nt), *a.* [< LL. *superbipartien(t-)s*, < L. *super*, over, + *bis*, *bi-*, twice, + *partien(t-)s*, ppr. of *partire*, divide: see *part*.] Exceeding by two thirds—that is, in the ratio to another number of 5 to 3.—**Superbipartient double**, a number which is to another number as 8 to 3.

**superbiquintal** (sū″pėr-bī-kwin'ta̤l), *a.* Related to another number as 7 to 5; exceeding by two fifths.

**superbitertial** (sū′pėr-bī-tėr′sha̤l), *a.* Same as *superbipartient.*

**superbly** (sụ-pėrb′li), *adv.* In a superb manner. (*a*†) Haughtily; contemptuously: as, he snubbed him *superbly.* (*b*) Richly; elegantly; magnificently: as, a book *superbly* bound.

**superbness** (sụ-pėrb′nes), *n.* The state of being superb; magnificence. *Imp. Dict.*

**supercalendered** (sū-pėr-kal′en-dėrd), *a.* Noting paper of high polish that has received an unusual degree of rolling. Paper passed through the calendering-rolls attached to the Fourdrinier machine is known as *machine-calendered.* When passed again through a stack of six or more calendering-rolls, it is known as *supercalendered.*

**supercallosal** (sū″pėr-ka-lō′sa̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, lying above the corpus callosum: specifying a fissure or sulcus of the median aspect of the cerebrum, otherwise called the *callosomarginal* and *splenial* fissure or sulcus.

**II.** *n.* The supercallosal fissure or sulcus.

**supercanopy** (sū-pėr-kan′ọ-pi), *n.* In ornamental constructions and representations, such as the shrine or the engraved brass, an upper arch, gable, or the like covering in one or more subordinate niches, arches, etc.

**supercargo** (sū-pėr-kär′gō), *n.* [Accom. < Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*, a supercargo, < *sobre*, over, + *carga*, cargo: see *cargo.*] A person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

**supercargoship** (sū-pėr-kär′gō-ship), *n.* [< *supercargo* + *-ship.*] The position or business of supercargo.

> "I am averse," says this brother [of Washington Irving], in a letter dated Liverpool, March 9, 1809, "to any *supercargoship*, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates."
>
> *Pierre M. Irving*, Washington Irving, I. 107.

**supercelestial** (sū″pėr-sẹ-les′tia̤l), *a.* [< LL. *supercælestis*, that is above heaven, < L. *super*, above, + *cælum*, heaven: see *celestial.*] **1.** Situated above the firmament or vault of heaven, or above all the heavens. The doctrine of supercelestial regions belongs to Plato, who, in the "Phædrus" (trans. by Jowett), says: "Now of the heaven which is above the heavens [Greek ὑπερουράνιος] no earthly poet has ever sung or will sing worthily; but I must tell, for I am bound to speak truly when speaking of the truth. The colorless and shapeless and intangible essence and only reality dwells encircled by true knowledge in this home, visible to the mind alone, who is the lord of the soul."

> I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal.
>
> *Raleigh.*

**2.** More than celestial; having a nature higher than that of celestials; superangelic.

**superceremonious** (sū-pėr-ser-ẹ-mō′ni-us), *a.* Excessively ceremonious; too much given to ceremonies. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 625. (*Davies.*)

**supercharge** (sū-pėr-chärj′), *v. t.* **1.** To charge or fill to excess. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 499. —**2.** In *her.*, to place as a supercharge.

**supercharge** (sū′pėr-chärj), *n.* In *her.*, a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge: thus, three mullets charged upon a fesse or bend constitute a *supercharge.*

**superchery**† (sụ-pėr′chẹ-ri), *n.* [< OF. *supercherie*, F. *supercherie* = Sp. *superchería*, < It. *soperchieria*, oppression, injury, fraud, < *soperchio*, excessive, also excess, < L. *super*, above: see *super-.*] Deceit; cheating; fraud. *Bailey*, 1731.

**supercilia**, *n.* Plural of *supercilium.*

**superciliaris** (sū-pėr-sil-i-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *superciliares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *superciliary.*] The muscle of the brow which wrinkles the skin of the forehead vertically; the corrugator supercilii.

**superciliary** (sū-pėr-sil′i-ạ-ri), *a.* [< NL. *superciliaris*, < L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, hence haughtiness, < *super*, over, + √ *kal* as in Gr. καλύπτειν, hide, conceal, + *-ary.*] **1.** Situated over the eyelid—that is, over or above the eye, as the eyebrow; superorbital: as, the *superciliary* ridges. —**2.** Of or pertaining to the supercilia or eyebrows; contained in or connected with the superciliary region; superorbital. See cut under *Coluber.*—**3.** Marked by the supercilia; having a conspicuous streak over the eye: as, a *superciliary* bird. Also *supraciliary.*—**Superciliary arch**, the arched superorbital border or ridge.—**Superciliary muscle**, the superciliaris. Also called *corrugator supercilii.* See cut under *muscle*1.—**Superciliary ridge.** (*a*) A prominence over the eye gradually developed in man by the formation of the frontal sinuses, which causes this part of the bone to bulge out. It is absent in childhood, and varies much in different individuals. (*b*) The superorbital prominence of various animals, formed by the projection of the upper edge of the orbit itself, or of a separate superorbital ossicle.—**Superciliary shield**, in *ornith.*, a prominent plate or shelf projecting over the eye, as of many birds of prey.—**Superciliary woodpecker**, *Picus* (or *Colaptes* or *Zebrapicus* or *Centurus* or *Melanerpes*) *superciliaris* (or *superciliosus* or *subocularis* or *striatus*) of Cuba, 11 inches long, with the sides of the head conspicuously striped, and the nape and belly crimson.

**supercilious** (sū-pėr-sil′i-us), *a.* [< L. *superciliosus*, haughty, arrogant, < *supercilium*, pride, arrogance: see *supercilium.*] **1.** Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; overbearing.

> Age, which always brings one privilege, that of being insolent and *supercilious* without punishment.
>
> *Pitt*, Speech in Reply to Walpole.

**2.** Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; arrogant: as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior.

> The deadliest sin, I say, that same *supercilious* consciousness of no sin. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

=**Syn.** Disdainful, contemptuous, overweening, lordly, consequential. See *arrogance.*

**superciliously** (sū-pėr-sil′i-us-li), *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; with an air of contempt. *Milman.*

**superciliousness** (sū-pėr-sil′i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supercilious; haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

> That, in case they prove fit to be declined, they may appear to have been rejected, not by our *superciliousness* or laziness, but (after a fair trial) by our experience.
>
> *Boyle*, Works, III. 199.

=**Syn.** *Pride, Presumption*, etc. See *arrogance.*

**supercilium** (sū-pėr-sil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *supercilia* (-ạ). [< L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, fig. a nod, the will, hence pride, haughtiness, arrogance, < *super*, over, + *cilium*, eyelid: see *cilium.*] **1.** The eyebrow. (*a*) The superciliary region, ridge, or arch, including the hairs which grow upon it; the brow-ridge and associate structures. (*b*) The hairs of the eyebrow collectively; the eyebrow of ordinary language, a conspicuous feature of the countenance of most persons: commonly in the plural, meaning the right and left eyebrows together. See second cut under *eye*1.

**2.** In *anc. arch.*, the upper member of a cornice; also, the small fillet on either side of the scotia of the Ionic base.—**3.** In *entom.*, an arched line of color partly surrounding an ocellus.

**supercivilized** (sū-pėr-siv′i-līzd), *a.* Civilized to excess; over-civilized. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 340.

**superclass** (sū′pėr-klȧs), *n.* A group embracing two or more classes, or a single class contrasting with such a combination. Thus, birds and reptiles are classes constituting a superclass, *Sauropsida*, contrasting with *Mammalia*, as a superclass represented by the mammals only, and with *Ichthyopsida*, a superclass including the several classes of fish-like vertebrates. Compare *subphylum.*

**supercolumnar** (sū″pėr-kọ-lum′na̤r), *a.* Situated over a column or columns; of, pertaining to, or characterized by supercolumniation.

**supercolumniation** (sū″pėr-kọ-lum-ni-ā′sho̤n), *n.* In *arch.*, the placing of one order above another.

**supercomprehension** (sū-pėr-kom-prẹ-hen′sho̤n), *n.* Comprehension superior to what is common; superior comprehension.

> Molina said, for instance, that God saw the future possible acts of man through His *supercomprehension* of human nature.
>
> *Mind*, XII. 268.

**superconception** (sū″pėr-ko̤n-sep′sho̤n), *n.* Same as *superfetation.*

> As also in those *superconceptions* where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

**superconformity**† (sū″pėr-ko̤n-fôr′mi̤-ti), *n.* Excessive conformity, as to ceremonial usages; over-compliance.

> A pragmatick *super-conformity.*
>
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 113. (*Davies.*)

**superconscious** (sū-pėr-kon′shus), *a.* Unconscious; of too lofty a nature to be conscious.

**superconsequence** (sū-pėr-kon′sẹ-kwe̤ns), *n.* Remote consequence.

> For, not attaining the deuteroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

**supercrescence** (sū-pėr-kres′e̤ns), *n.* [< ML. *supercrescentia*, overgrowth, redundance, < *supercrescen(t-)s*, growing over: see *supercrescent.*] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6. [Rare.]

**supercrescent** (sū-pėr-kres′e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *supercrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *supercrescere*, grow up, grow over, excel, < *super*, above, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent.*] Growing on some other growing thing. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**supercretaceous** (sū″pėr-krẹ-tā′shius), *a.* Same as *supracretaceous.*

**supercritical** (sū-pėr-krit′i-kal), *a.* Excessively critical; hypercritical. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

**supercurious** (sū-pėr-kū′ri-us), *a.* Extremely or excessively curious or inquisitive. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, viii.

**supercurve** (sū′pėr-kėrv), *n.* A two-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

**superdentate** (sū-pėr-den′tāt), *a.* In cetaceans, having teeth only in the upper jaw: the opposite of *subdentate.* *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

**superdeterminate** (sū″pėr-dẹ-tėr′mi-nạt), *a.* Subject to more conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once.—**Superdeterminate relation.** See *relation.*

**superdominant** (sū-pėr-dom′i-na̤nt), *n.* In *music*, same as *submediant.*

**superembattled** (sū″pėr-em-bat′ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled, or cut into battlements, on the upper side only: as, a fesse *superembattled.* In this case the notches or crenelles are usually cut down one third of the width of the fesse.

**supereminence** (sū-pėr-em′i-ne̤ns), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *supereminencia*, < LL. *supereminentia*, < L. *supereminen(t-)s*: see *supereminent.*] The state of being supereminent; eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence: as, the *supereminence* of Demosthenes as an orator. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**supereminency**† (sū-pėr-em′i-ne̤n-si), *n.* [As *supereminence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *supereminence.*

**supereminent** (sū-pėr-em′i-ne̤nt), *a.* [= F. *suréminent* = Sp. Pg. It. *supereminente*, < L. *supereminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *supereminere*, rise above, overtop, < *super*, above, + *eminere*, stand out, project: see *eminent.*] **1.** Surpassingly eminent; very lofty; particularly elevated.

> Paria is the Region which possesseth the *supereminente* or hyghest parte thereof [of the earth] nereste vnto heauen.
>
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90).

> The lofty Hils, and *supereminent* Mountains.
>
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

**2.** Eminent in a superior or in the highest degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, and the like.

> His *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

**supereminently** (sū-pėr-em′i-ne̤nt-li), *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a supreme degree of excellence, ability, etc. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

**superendow** (sū″pėr-en-dou′), *v. t.* To endow in an extraordinary degree. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

**supererogant** (sū-pėr-er′ọ-ga̤nt), *a.* [< L. *supererogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supererogare*: see *supererogate.*] Supererogatory. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible. (*Latham.*)

**supererogate** (sū-pėr-er′ọ-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supererogated*, ppr. *supererogating.* [< LL. *supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogare*, pay out over and above, < L. *super*, above, + *erogare*, expend, pay out: see *erogate.*] To do more than duty requires; make up for some deficiency by extraordinary exertion.

> Good my lord,
> Let mine own creatures serve me; others will
> In this work *supererogate*, and I
> Shall think their diligence a mockery.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

**supererogation** (sū-pėr-er-ọ-gā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *surérogation* = Sp. *supererogacion* = Pg. *supererogação* = It. *supererogazione*, < LL. *supererogatio(n-)*, a payment in addition, < *supererogare*, pay in addition: see *supererogate.*] The act of one who supererogates; performance of more than duty requires.

> It would be a work of *supererogation* for us to say one word in favor of military statistics as a means of illustrating the condition of an army.
>
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 167.

**Works of supererogation**, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, works done beyond what God requires, and constituting a reserved store of merit from which the church may draw to dispense to those whose service is defective.

**supererogative** (sū″pėr-e-rog′a̤-tiv), *a.* [< *supererogate* + *-ive.*] Supererogatory. [Rare.]

> O new and never-heard-of *Supererogative* heighth of wisdome and charity in our Liturgie!
>
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**supererogatory** (sū″pėr-e-rog′a̤-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *surérogatoire* = Sp. *supererogatorio*, < ML. **supererogatorius*, < LL. *supererogare*, pay in addition; as *supererogate* + *-ory.*] Partaking of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; unnecessary; superfluous.

> The declamations of philosophy are generally rather exhausted on *supererogatory* duties than on such as are indispensably necessary. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

**superessential** (sū″pėr-e-sen′sha̤l), *a.* Supersubstantial; of a nature which transcends mere being and essence: applied to the One by the Platonic philosophers, especially Proclus.

**superethical** (sū-pėr-eth′i-ka̤l), *a.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.
*Bolingbroke*, Authority in Matters of Religion, § 6.

**superexalt** (sū″pėr-eg-zâlt′), *v. t.* [‹ L. *superexaltare*, exalt above others, ‹ *super*, above, + *exaltare*, exalt: see *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree.

She was *super-exalted* by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

**superexaltation** (sū-pėr-eks-âl-tā′sho̤n), *n.* Elevation above the common degree. *Holyday.*

**superexceed** (sū″pėr-ek-sēd′), *v. t.* [‹ LL. *superexcedere*, exceed, ‹ *super*, above, + *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] To exceed greatly; surpass in large measure. [Rare.]

This great Nature Naturant . . .
Which All things Holds, Fills All, doth All Embrace,
*Super-exceedes*, Sustaines; and in One place.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 78.

**superexcellence** (sū-pėr-ek′se̤-le̤ns), *n.* [‹ *superexcellen(t)* + *-ce*.] Superior excellence.

**superexcellent** (sū-pėr-ek′se̤-le̤nt), *a.* [‹ LL. *superexcellen(t-)s*, very excellent, ‹ *super*, above, + *excellen(t-)s*, excellent: see *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon or superior degree; very excellent.

One is Three, not in the confusion of Substance, but vnitie of Person; and this is the first and *super-excellent* Commixtion. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 310.

**superexcitation** (sū-pėr-ek-si-tā′sho̤n), *n.* Excessive excitation.

Disturbances of the sensibility produce *superexcitation* which is subsequently replaced by exhaustion.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 816.

**superexcrescence** (sū″pėr-eks-kres′ens), *n.* A superfluous outgrowth. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**superfamily** (sū′pėr-fam″i-li), *n.* In *biol.*, a group of families, or a group of a grade next above the family. Thus, the monkeys of the New World constitute a superfamily, *Cebidea* or *Platyrrhina*, contrasting with those of the Old World, *Simioidea* or *Catarrhina*. The superfamily formally intervenes between the family and the suborder; some authors are fond of this refinement, and the term is much used; but the difference between a suborder and a superfamily is not obvious.

**superfecundation** (sū-pėr-fek-un-dā′sho̤n), *n.* The fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition. This unquestionably occurs in woman.

**superfecundity** (sū″pėr-fē̤-kun′di̤-ti), *n.* Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

**superfetate** (sū-pėr-fē′tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *superfetated*, ppr. *superfetating*. [Formerly also *superfœtate*; ‹ L. *superfetatus*, pp. of *superfetare*, conceive anew when already pregnant, ‹ *super*, above, + *fetare*, bring forth, breed: see *fetus*.] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which . . . is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *N. Grew*, Museum.

**superfetation** (sū″pėr-fē̤-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [Formerly also *superfœtation*; = F. *superfétation* = Sp. *superfetacion* = Pg. *superfetação* = It. *superfetazione*, ‹ L. as if **superfetatio(n-)*, ‹ *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] **1.** A second conception some time after a prior one, by which two fetuses of different age exist together in the same female: often used figuratively. The possibility of superfetation in the human female has been the subject of much investigation, but the weight of evidence goes to show that it may occur not only with double uteri, but also in the earlier period of pregnancy, under rare conditions, with normal single uterus. Also called *superconception*.

Here is *superfetation*, child upon child, and, that which is more strange, twins at a latter conception.
*Donne*, Letters, lxv.

**2.** The fetus produced by superfetation; hence, any excrescent growth. [Rare.]

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character. *Coleridge.*

**superfete**† (sū-pėr-fēt′), *v.* [Also *superfœte*; ‹ OF. *superfeter*, *superfœter*, ‹ L. *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To superfetate.

It makes me pregnant and to *superfete*.
*Howell*, Poem to Charles I., 1641.

**II.** *trans.* To conceive after a former conception.

His Brain may very well raise and *superfœte* a second Thought. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

**superfibrination** (sū-pėr-fī-bri-nā′sho̤n), *n.* Excessive tendency to form fibrin, or excess of fibrin in the blood.

**superfice**† (sū′pėr-fis), *n.* [‹ ME. *superfice*, ‹ OF. *superfice*, surface: see *superficies*, *surface*.] Superficies; surface.

The zodiak in hevene is ymagened to be a *superfice* contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 21.

The turned in water . . . filling the dusty trenches and long emptyed cisterns, and a while after covering in many places the *superfices* of the land. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 76.

**superficial** (sū-pėr-fish′a̤l), *a.* [‹ ME. *superficial*, ‹ OF. *superficiel*, F. *superficiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *superficial* = It. *superficiale*, ‹ LL. *superficialis*, of or pertaining to the surface: see *superficies*.] **1.** Lying in or on, or pertaining to, the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface, literally or figuratively; being only on the surface; not reaching to the interior or essence; shallow: as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* resemblance.

Whenne the must boileth scome of the grape
That wol rise and be *superficialle*,
So take hem that nought oon of hem escape.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

The discovery of flint tools or celts in the *superficial* formations in many parts of the world.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 31.

**2.** Of persons or their mental states or acts, comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; not deep or profound; not thorough.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface of her worthy praise.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 10.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of these works. *Dryden.*

For how miserable will our Case be, if we have nothing but a *superficial* Faith, and a sort of Anniversary Devotion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

He [Temple] seems to have been . . . a lively, agreeable young man of fashion, not by any means deeply read, but versed in all the *superficial* accomplishments of a gentleman. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Even the most practised and earnest minds must needs be *superficial* in the greater part of their attainments.
*J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 52.

**3.** In *anat.*, not deep-seated or profound; lying on the surface of some part, or near but not on the surface of the whole body; subcutaneous; cutaneous: specifically said of various tissues and structures.—**Superficial content** or **contents.** See *content*2.—**Superficial deposits**, the most recent of the geological formations; unconsolidated detrital material lying on or near the surface, and generally unstratified, or only very rudely stratified. Most of what is called diluvium, drift, or alluvium might be called by geologists a superficial deposit, especially if spoken of with reference to much older formations lying beneath.—**Superficial fascia.** See *fascia*, 7 (*a*).—**Superficial reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Superficial stomatitis.** See *stomatitis*. =**Syn.** 1. External, exterior, outer.—**2.** Slight, smattering, shallow.

**superficialist** (sū-pėr-fish′a̤l-ist), *n.* [‹ *superficial* + *-ist*.] One who attends to anything superficially; one of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer. *Hervé*, Beauties of Paris, I. 68.

**superficiality** (sū-pėr-fish-i-al′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *superficialities* (-tiz). [= F. *superficialité* = Sp. *superficialidad* = Pg. *superficialidade* = It. *superficialità*, ‹ LL. **superficialita(t-)s*, superficialness, ‹ *superficialis*, superficial: see *superficial*. Cf. *superficialty*.] **1.** The character of being superficial, in any (literal or figurative) sense; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness.

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the color of things. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

**2.** That which is superficial or shallow, in any (literal or figurative) sense; a superficial person or thing.

Purchasing acquittal . . . by a still harder penalty, that of being a triviality, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, and partial or total quack. *Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

**superficialize** (sū-pėr-fish′a̤l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superficialized*, ppr. *superficializing*. [‹ *superficial* + *-ise*.] **I.** *trans.* To treat or regard in a superficial, shallow, or slight manner. [Rare.]

It is a characteristic weakness of the day to *superficialize* evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pandemonium.
*Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 188.

**II.** *intrans.* To be superficial or shallow; think, feel, or write superficially. [Rare.]

Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to *superficialize* in general history.
*The Galaxy*, March, 1871, p. 328.

**superficially** (sū-pėr-fish′a̤l-i), *adv.* In a superficial manner, in any sense of the word *superficial*. *Goldsmith.*

**superficialness** (sū-pėr-fish′a̤l-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superficial, in any sense. *Bailey.*

**superficialty**† (sū-pėr-fish′a̤l-ti), *n.* [‹ ME. *superficialtie*, ‹ OF. **superficialte*, ‹ LL. **superficialita(t-)s*, superficialness: see *superficiality*.] Superficies.

In als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other Confynyes of the *Superficialtie* of the Erthe bezonde.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

**superficiary** (sū-pėr-fish′i-ā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *superficiaire* = Pr. *superficiari* = Sp. It. *superficiario*, ‹ LL. *superficiarius*, situated on another man's land, ‹ L. *superficies*, surface: see *superficies*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies or surface; superficial.—**2.** In *law*, situated on another's land. *W. Smith.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *superficiaries* (-riz). In *law*, one to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

**superficies** (sū-pėr-fish′iēz), *n.* [= F. *superficie* = Pr. *superficia* = Sp. Pg. It. *superficie*, ‹ L. *superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface, superficies, ‹ *super*, above, + *facies*, form, figure, face: see *face*1.] **1.** A boundary between two bodies; a surface.

Here 's nothing but
A *superficies*; colours, and no substance.
*Massinger*, City Madam, v. 3.

The most part of . . . [the wells] would ebbe and flow as the Sea did, and be leuell or little higher then the *superficies* of the sea. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 112.

**2.** In *civil law*, the right which one person might have over a building or other thing in or upon the surface of the land of another person. Also used for such thing itself, if so united with the land as to form a part of it. =**Syn.** 1. *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

**superfine** (sū-pėr-fīn′), *a.* [‹ F. *superfin* = Sp. Pg. *superfino*; as *super-* + *fine*2.] **1.** Very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness: as, *superfine* cloth.—**2.** Excessively or faultily subtle; over-subtle; over-refined.—**Superfine file.** See *file*1.

**superfineness** (sū-pėr-fīn′nes), *n.* The character of being superfine.

**superfinical** (sū-pėr-fin′i-ka̤l), *a.* Excessively finical. See *superserviceable*.

A . . . *superfinical* rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2 (quartos).

**superflu**† (sū′pėr-flö), *a.* [ME., ‹ OF. *superflu*: see *superfluous*.] Superfluous.

A stene of wyne a poundes quantitee
Of hem receyve, alle leves *superflu*
Ikiste away, and thai that paled greu.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

**superfluence** (sū-pėr′flö̤-e̤ns), *n.* [‹ *superfluen(t)* + *-ce*.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [Rare.]

The *superfluence* of grace. *Hammond.*

**superfluent**† (sū-pėr′flö̤-e̤nt), *a.* [‹ ME. *superfluent*, ‹ L. *superfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superfluere*, overflow, run over, ‹ *super*, over, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1.** Floating on the surface.

After this tyme in handes clene uphent
Alle that wol swymme and be *superfluent*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

**2.** Abundant; in profusion; superfluous.

In November kytte of the bowes drie,
*Superfluent*, and thicke, eke utter trie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

**superfluitance**† (sū-pėr-flö′i-ta̤ns), *n.* [‹ *superfluitan(t)* + *-ce*.] The act or condition of floating above or on the surface; that which floats on the surface.

Out of the cream or *superfluitance* the finest dishes, saith he, are made. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

**superfluitant** (sū-pėr-flö′i-tant), *a.* [‹ *superfluit-y* + *-ant*.] Floating above or on the surface. [Rare.]

The vapor of the *superfluitant* atmosphere.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 389.

**superfluity** (sū-pėr-flö′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *superfluities* (-tiz). [‹ OF. *superfluite*, F. *superfluité* = Pr. *superfluitat* = Sp. *superfluidad* = Pg. *superfluidade* = It. *superfluità*, ‹ ML. *superfluita(t-)s*, that which is superfluous or unnecessary, ‹ L. *superfluus*, superfluous: see *superfluous*.] **1.** A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; redundancy.

I would have you to refresh, to cherish, and to help them with your *superfluity*. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

*Superfluity* of drink
Deceives the eye, & makes the heart misthink.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

**2.** That which is in excess of what is wanted; especially, something used for show or luxury rather than for comfort or from necessity; something that could easily be dispensed with.

It is yᵉ diuel that doth persuade us to many vices; it is the worlde that doth ingulfe us in greate troubles; it is the fleshe that craueth of us muche excesse and *superfluities*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 48.

To give a little of your *superfluities*, not so acceptable as the widow's gift, that gave all. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

**superfluous** (sụ-pėr′flö̦-us), *a.* [= F. *superflu* = Sp. *supérfluo* = Pg. It. *superfluo*, < L. *superfluus*, overflowing, unnecessary, superfluous, < *superfluere*, overflow, run over, superabound, < *super*, above, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1.** More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess of what is needed; excessive; redundant; needless: as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

*Superfluous* branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 63.

It is *superfluous* to argue a point so clear.
*Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

**2†.** Supplied with superfluities; having somewhat beyond necessaries.

Let the *superfluous* and lust-dieted man
. . . feel your power quickly.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1. 70.

**3†.** Doing more than what is called for; supererogatory.

I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 12.

**4†.** Excessive.

Purchased
At a *superfluous* rate.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 99.

**5.** In *music*, of intervals, augmented. =**Syn. 1.** Excessive, useless, needless.

**superfluously** (sụ-pėr′flö̦-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; with excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

**superfluousness** (sụ-pėr′flö̦-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superfluous.

**superflux** (sū′pėr-fluks), *n.* [< ML. *superfluxus*, an overflow, < L. *superfluere*, overflow: see *superfluent*.] That which is more than is wanted; a superabundance or superfluity. [Rare.]

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou mayst shake the *superflux* to them.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 35.

**superfœtate†, superfœtation†.** See *superfetate*, *superfetation*.

**superfoliation** (sū-pėr-fō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* Excess of foliation.

The disease of φυλλομανία, ἐμφυλλισμός, or *superfoliation*, . . . whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i. § 43.

**superfrontal** (sū-pėr-fron′tạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Superior or upper, as a fissure of the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying one of the anterior lateral fissures: distinguished from *subfrontal*.

**II.** *n.* *Eccles.*: (*a*†) A dossal. (*b*) The covering of the mensa, or top of the altar. It overhangs the upper part of the frontal. See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

**superfunction** (sū-pėr-fungk′shọn), *n.* Excessive activity, as of an organ of the body.

**superfunctional** (sū-pėr-fungk′shọn-ạl), *a.* Being in excess of the normal function.

**superfuse** (sū-pėr-fūz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superfused*, ppr. *superfusing*. [< L. *superfusus*, pp. of *superfundere*, pour over, < *super*, over, + *fundere*, pour out: see *fuse*¹.] **I.** *trans.* To pour over something else. [Rare.]

Dr. Slayer showed us an experiment of a wonderful nature, pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and *super-fusing* on it another.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 13, 1685. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To be poured or spread over something else. *The Century*, XXXVII. 225. [Rare.]

**superheat** (sū-pėr-hēt′), *v. t.* To heat to an extreme degree or to a very high temperature; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

**superheater** (sū-pėr-hē′tėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder. This end is frequently attained by making the steam travel through a number of small tubes several times across the uptake, or foot of the chimney, before it enters the steam-pipe.

**superheresy†** (sū-pėr-her′e-si), *n.* A heresy based on another. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 8. [Rare.]

**superhive** (sū′pėr-hīv), *n.* An upper compartment of a beehive, removable at pleasure.

**superhuman** (sū-pėr-hū′mạn), *a.* [= F. *surhumain* = Sp. Pg. *sobrehumano*; as *super-* + *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority.
*J. B. Mozley*, Augustinian Doct. of Predestination. [(*Latham.*)

The *superhuman* quality of Divine truth.
*W. G. T. Shedd*, Sermons, Spiritual Man, p. 418.

=**Syn.** *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural*.

**superhumanity** (sū″pėr-hū-man′ị-ti), *n.* [< *superhuman* + *-ity*.] The character of being superhuman. [Rare.]

I have dwelt thus on the transcendent pretensions of Jesus, because there is an argument here for his *superhumanity* which cannot be resisted.
*Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 291.

**superhumanly** (sū-pėr-hū′mạn-li), *adv.* In a superhuman manner. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 87.

**superhumeral** (sū-pėr-hū′mẹ-ral), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *superhumeral* = It. *superumerale*, < ML. *superhumerale*, < L. *super*, above, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] **1.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A Jewish ephod. (*b*) An amice. (*c*) An archiepiscopal pallium or pall. See *humeral*.—**2.** Something borne on the shoulders; a burden: probably with allusion to an ecclesiastical vestment.

A strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on His shoulders. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, I. 25.

**superhumerate** (sū-pėr-hū′mẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superhumerated*, ppr. *superhumerating*. [< L. *super*, over, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder. Cf. *superhumeral*.] To place, as a burden, on one's shoulders. [Rare.]

Nothing surer tyes a friend then freely to *superhumerate* the burthen which was his. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 82.

**superimaginary** (sū″pėr-i-maj′i-nạ̄-ri), *a.* Related to other imaginary transformations as an imaginary to a real root.

**superimpose** (sū″pėr-im-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superimposed*, ppr. *superimposing*. [< *super-* + *impose*, after L. *superimponere*, pp. *superimpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, + *imponere*, lay upon: see *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else: as, a stratum *superimposed* on another.

**superimposition** (sū-pėr-im-pọ̄-zish′ọn), *n.* The act of superimposing, or the state of being superimposed. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 359.

**superimpregnation** (sū-pėr-im-preg-nā′shọn), *n.* Superfetation; superfecundation.

**superincumbence** (sū″pėr-in-kum′bẹns), *n.* [< *superincumben(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or condition of lying upon something.

**superincumbency** (sū″pėr-in-kum′bẹn-si), *n.* Same as *superincumbence*.

**superincumbent** (sū″pėr-in-kum′bẹnt), *a.* [< L. *superincumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *superincumbere*, lay or cast oneself upon, < *super*, over, + *incumbere*, lie upon: see *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent that it forces the *superincumbent* strata, breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations.
*Woodward.*

It can scarce uplift
The weight of the *superincumbent* hour.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xxxii.

**superinduce** (sū″pėr-in-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superinduced*, ppr. *superinducing*. [< L. *superinducere*, draw over, bring upon, < *super*, over, + *inducere*, bring upon: see *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; develop or bring into existence in addition to something else.

The anointment of God *superinduceth* a brotherhood in kings and bishops. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Here are two imitations: first, the poet's of the sufferer; secondly, the actor's of both: poetry is *superinduced*.
*Landor*, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

**superinducement** (sū″pėr-in-dūs′mẹnt), *n.* The act of superinducing; also, that which is superinduced. *Bp. Wilkins*, Nat. Religion, i. 12.

**superinduction** (sū″pėr-in-duk′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *superinductio(n-)*, < *superinducere*, superinduce: see *superinduce*.] The act of superinducing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 6., Pref.

**superindue†** (sū″pėr-in-dū′), *v.* [< *super-* + *indue*².] To assume; put on.

A subtle body which the soul had before its terrene nativity and which continues with it after death will, at last, *superindue* or put on immortality.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, v. § iii.

**superinenarrable** (sū-pėr-in-ẹ̄-nar′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *super-* + *inenarrable*.] In the highest degree incapable of narration or description. [Rare.]

St. Augustine prays: "Holy Trinity, superadmirable Trinity, and *superinenarrable*, and superinscrutable."
*M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, ix.

**superinfinite** (sū-pėr-in′fi-nit), *a.* In *math.*, going through infinity into a new region. See *superinfinite quantity*, under *quantity*.

**superinspect** (sū″pėr-in-spekt′), *v. t.* [< LL. *superinspicere*, pp. *superinspectus*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *inspicere*, look upon, inspect: see *inspect*.] To oversee; superintend by inspection. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**superinstitution** (sū-pėr-in-sti-tū′shọn), *n.* In *eccles. law*, one institution upon another; the institution of one person into a benefice into which another is already instituted. This has sometimes taken place where two persons have claimed, by adverse titles, the right of making presentation to the benefice.

**superintend** (sū″pėr-in-tend′), *v.* [= Pg. *superintender*, < LL. *superintendere*, attend to, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *intendere*, intend, attend: see *intend*.] **I.** *trans.* To have charge and direction of, as of a school; direct the course and oversee the details of (some work, as the construction of a building, or movement, as of an army); regulate with authority; manage. See *supervise*.

The king will appoint a . . . council who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Of what importance it is, even to the formation of taste, that the manners should be severely *superintended*!
*Goldsmith*, Taste.

=**Syn.** To overlook, supervise, guide, regulate, control, conduct, administer.

**II.†** *intrans.* To oversee; have charge or oversight; exercise superintendence.

In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, Eilithuia or Lucina.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 229.

**superintendence** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dẹns), *n.* [< OF. *superintendance*, also *surintendance*, F. *surintendance* = Sp. Pg. *superintendencia*, < ML. *superintendentia*, < LL. *superintenden(t-)s*, overseeing: see *superintendent*.] The act of superintending; also, the right of superintending, or authority to superintend.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham.*

=**Syn.** Supervision, direction, control, guidance, charge, management.

**superintendency** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dẹn-si), *n.* [As *superintendence* (see *-cy*).] **1.** Same as *superintendence*.

Where the Theistical Belief is intire and perfect, there must be a stedy Opinion of the *Superintendency* of a Supreme Being. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. iii. § 3.

**2.** The office or the place of business of a superintendent.

*Superintendency* of Trade, Hong Kong, December 22, 1858. . . . Your excellency's most obedient humble servant.
*J. G. Bonham*, The Americans in Japan, App., p. 399.

**superintendent** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *superintendant*, also *surintendant*, F. *surintendant* = Sp. Pg. *superintendente*, < LL. *superintenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *superintendere*, attend to, oversee: see *superintend*.] **I.** *a.* Superintending.

The *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

A *superintendent* provincial organization.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 471.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One who superintends, or has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction: as, the *superintendent* of an almshouse; the *superintendent* of customs or finance; a *superintendent* of police. Hence—**2.** In certain Protestant churches, a clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, but not claiming episcopal authority; in the English Wesleyan Church, an officer who has charge of a circuit, and presides as chief pastor in all circuit courts.—**3.** The commanding officer of various military or naval institutions, as the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.—**4.** An officer who has charge of some specific service: as, the *superintendent* of the recruiting service. =**Syn. 1.** Inspector, overseer, supervisor, manager, director, curator.

**superintendentship** (sū″pėr-in-ten′dẹnt-ship), *n.* [< *superintendent* + *-ship*.] The office or work of a superintendent. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

**superintender** (sū′pėr-in-ten′dėr), *n.* [< *superintend* + *-er*¹.] One who superintends, or who exercises oversight; a superintendent.

We are thus led to see that our relation to the *Superintender* of our moral being, to the Depositary of the supreme

law of just and right, is a relation of incalculable consequence.
*Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**superinvolution** (sū-pėr-in-vọ-lū′shọn), *n.* Excessive involution.

**superior** (sụ-pē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *superiour*; < OF. *superieur*, F. *supérieur* = Sp. Pg. *superior* = It. *superiore*, a., < L. *superior*, higher, in ML. as a noun, one higher, a superior, compar. (cf. superl. *supremus*, *summus*, highest) of *superus*, that is above, < *super*, over, above: see *super-*, and cf. *supreme* and *sum*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** More elevated in place; higher; upper: as, the *superior* limb of the sun: opposed to *inferior*.

Now from the depth of hell they lift their sight,
And at a distance see *superior* light.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 138.

**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, upper in relative position or direction; uppermost with regard to something else: correlated with *anterior*, *inferior*, and *posterior*. The epithet was originally used in anatomical language to note the parts relatively so situated in man, and has caused much confusion in its extension to other animals, since that which is *superior* in man becomes *anterior* in most animals, and so on with the three correlated words. The tendency is now to replace these epithets with others not affected by the posture of the animal, as *cephalic*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, and *ventral*, with the corresponding adverbs ending in *-ad*.

The vague ambiguity of such terms as *superior*, inferior, anterior, posterior, etc., must have been felt and acknowledged by every person the least versant with anatomical description.
*Dr. John Barclay*, A New Anatomical [Nomenclature (1803).

**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Placed higher, as noting the relative position of the calyx and ovary: thus, the ovary is *superior* when the calyx is quite free from it, as normally; the calyx is *superior* when from being adnate to the ovary it appears to spring from its top. (*b*) Next the axis; belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. Also called *posterior*. (*c*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending: said of the radicle.—**4.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity: as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

The apostles in general, in their ordinary offices, . . . were *superior* to the seventy-two, the antecessors of the presbyterate.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 163.

**5.** Higher or greater in respect to some quality or property; possessed or manifested in a higher (or, absolutely, very high) degree: applied to persons and things, and to their qualities and properties; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, extent, or value of any quality; in *math.*, greater.

Honesty has no fence against *superior* cunning.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

His [Dryden's] claims on the gratitude of James were *superior* to those of any man of letters in the Kingdom.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The French were *superior* in the number and condition of their cavalry.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Nor do I know anything in ivory carving *superior* to the panels of the tomb [Maximilian's] itself.
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 70.

**6.** Being beyond the power or influence of something; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by something; above: used only predicatively or appositively: with *to*: as, a man *superior to* revenge. Sometimes used sarcastically, as of an assumed quality, without *to*: as, he smiled with a *superior* air.

Great Mother, let me once be able
To have a Garden, House, and Stable,
That I may read, and ride, and plant,
*Superior to* Desire, or Want.
*Prior*, Written at Paris, 1700.

**7.** In *logic*, less in comprehension; less determinate; having less depth, and consequently commonly wider.

Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus, animal.
*J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. vii. § 3.

**Superior conjunction**, in *astron.* See *conjunction*, 2.—**Superior Court.** See *court*.—**Superior figures** or **letters**, small figures or letters cast at the top of text-type, used as marks of reference to notes or for other purposes: for examples, see II., 4, below.—**Superior limit**, a value which some quantity cannot exceed.—**Superior planet**, a planet farther from the sun than the earth, especially Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.—**Superior slope**, in *fort.*, the slope from the crest of the parapet to the top of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle.—**Superior wings**, in *entom.*, the anterior wings, which overlie or fold over the posterior ones; the upper wings. =**Syn.** 5. Paramount, surpassing, predominant.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another, as in social station, rank, office, dignity, power, or ability.

Now we imagine ourselves so able every man to teach and direct all others that none of us can brook it to have *superiors*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

Specifically—**2.** The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.—**3.** In *Scots law*, one who or whose predecessor has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee, termed the *vassal*, shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called *feu-duty*) or perform certain services.—**4.** In *printing*, a small figure or letter standing above or near the top of the line, used as a mark of reference or for other purposes: thus, $x^2$, $a^n$; so *back*$^1$, *back*$^2$, and other homonyms as distinguished in this dictionary.—**To enter with a superior.** See *enter*.

**superioress** (sụ-pē′ri-ọr-es), *n.* [< *superior* + *-ess*.] A woman who holds the chief authority in an abbey, nunnery, or similar institution: more properly called *lady superior*. [Rare.]

**superiority** (sụ-pē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *superiorite*, F. *supériorité* = Sp. *superioridad* = Pg. *superioridade* = It. *superiorità*, < ML. *superiorita(t-)s*, < L. *superior*, superior: see *superior*.] **1.** The state or character of being superior, in any sense.

These two streets doe seem to contend for the *superiority*, but the first is the fairest.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 216.

"He read, Sir," rejoined Pott . . . with a smile of intellectual *superiority*, "he read for metaphysics under the letter M, and for China under the letter C; and combined his information [for Chinese metaphysics], Sir!"
*Dickens*, Pickwick, l.

**2.** In *Scots law*, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. (See *superior*, 3.) The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign. =**Syn.** 1. *Preference*, etc. (see *priority*); predominancy, ascendancy, advantage, preponderance, excellence, nobility.

**superiorly** (sụ-pē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* **1.** In a higher position; above; cephalad, of man; dorsad, of other animals.—**2.** In a superior manner.

**superiorness** (sụ-pē′ri-ọr-nes), *n.* Superiority. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 6. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**superius** (sụ-pē′ri-us), *n.* [ML., neut. of *superior*, higher: see *superior*.] In *medieval music*, the highest voice-part in part-writing, corresponding to the modern soprano or treble.

**superjacent** (sū-pėr-jā′sent), *a.* [< L. *superjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superjacere*, lie upon, < *super*, above, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*.] Lying above or upon; superincumbent: the opposite of *subjacent*. *Whewell.*

**superlation**† (sū-pėr-lā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *superlazione*, < L. *superlatio(n-)*, an exaggerating, < *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond: see *superlative*.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

*Superlation* and over-muchness amplifies.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**superlative** (sū-pėr′la-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *superlatif*, < OF. (and F.) *superlatif* = Pr. *superlatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *superlativo* = G. *superlativ*, < LL. *superlativus*, exaggerated, hyperbolic, superlative, < L. *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond, raise high, < *super*, above, + *ferre* = E. *bear*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Raised to or occupying the highest pitch, position, or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme: as, a man of *superlative* wisdom.

Ther nys no thyng in gree *superlatyf*,
As seith Senek, above an humble wyf.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

Here beauty is *superlative*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

**2.** In *gram.*, noting that form of an adjective or an adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner: as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is highest or of most eminence; the utmost degree.

Thus doing, you shall be most fayre, most ritch, most wise, most all; you shall dwell vpon *Superlatiues*.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

**2.** In *gram.*: (*a*) The superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs, which is formed in English by the termination *-est*, as mean*est*, high*est*, brav*est*; hence, also, the equivalent phrase made by the use of *most*, as *most* high, *most* brave; or even of *least*, as *least* amiable.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning everything in the *superlative*.
*Watts.*

(*b*) A word or phrase in the superlative degree: as, to make much use of *superlatives*.

I well know the peril which lies in *superlatives*—they were made for the use of very young persons.
*Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 334.

**superlatively** (sụ-pėr′la-tiv-li), *adv.* In a superlative manner or degree; in the highest or utmost degree. *Bacon.*

**superlativeness** (sụ-pėr′la-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superlative. *Bailey*, 1727.

**superline** (sū′pėr-līn), *n.* A two-dimensional linear continuum in five-dimensional space.

**superlinear** (sū-pėr-lin′ẹ-ạ̈r), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant.

**superlucrate**† (sū-pėr-lū′krāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *superlucratus*, pp. of *superlucrari*, gain in addition, < L. *super*, above, + *lucrari*, gain: see *lucre*, *v.*] To gain in addition; gain extraordinarily.

As hath been proved, the people of England do thrive, and . . . it is possible they might *superlucrate* twenty-five millions per annum.
*Petty*, Political Arithmetick, p. 107. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**superlucration**† (sū″pėr-lụ-krā′shọn), *n.* [< *superlucrate* + *-ion*.] Extraordinary gain; gain in addition.

**superlunar** (sū-pėr-lū′nạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *super*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world. *Pope.*

**superlunary** (sū-pėr-lū′na-ri), *a.* Same as *superlunar*.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warm. *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

**superlunatical** (sū″pėr-lụ-nat′i-kal), *a.* Lunatic in the extreme; insane to an extraordinary degree. [Rare.]

First Rabbi Busy, thou *superlunatical* hypocrite.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

**supermedial** (sū-pėr-mē′di-al), *a.* [< L. *super*, above, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*.] Lying or being above the middle.

**supermolecule** (sū-pėr-mol′e-kūl), *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

**supermundane** (sū-pėr-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *super*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] Being above the world; superior to the world or earthly things.

**supermundial**† (sū-pėr-mun′di-al), *a.* Supermundane. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 563.

**supern**†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *superne*; = Sp. Pg. It. *superno*, < L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper, < *super*, above: see *super*.] That is above; celestial; supernal. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms.

**supernacular** (sū-pėr-nak′ụ-lär), *a.* [< *supernacul(um)* + *-ar*$^3$.] Having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good: said of liquor.

Some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supernacular*.
*Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxi.

**supernaculum** (sū-pėr-nak′ụ-lum), *adv.* and *n.* [Prop. an adverbial phrase, NL. *super naculum*, 'on the nail': L. *super*, above, upon; NL. *naculum*, < G. *nagel*, nail: see *nail*.] **I.** *adv.* On the nail: used of drinking, with reference to the custom of turning the glass over the thumb to show that there was only a drop left small enough to rest on the nail: as, to drink *supernaculum*.

To drink *supernaculum* was an antient custom, not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to shew that he was no flincher.
*Brand*, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813), II. 238.

**II.** *n.* Wine good enough to be worth drinking to the bottom; good liquor; hence, anything very fine or enjoyable.

*Gab.* For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.
*Iden.* 'Tis here! the *supernaculum!* twenty years
Of age, if 'tis a day. *Byron*, Werner, i. 1.

And empty to each radiant comer
A *supernaculum* of summer. *Lowell*, Eurydice.

**supernal** (sụ-pėr′nal), *a.* [= It. *supernale*, < L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper: see *supern*. Cf. *infernal*.] **1.** Being in a higher or upper place; situated above; as, *supernal* regions.

Then downe she [Fortune] thrustes from their *supernall* seat
Princes & kings, & makes them begg their meat.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

**2.** Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* judge that stirs good thoughts.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 112.

> God
> . . . will send his winged messengers
> On errands of *supernal* grace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 573.

3. In *zoöl.*, superior in position; situated high up: as, the *supernal* nostrils of a bird.

**supernatant** (sū-pėr-nā'tạnt), *a.* [< L. *supernatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supernatare*, swim above, float, < *super*, above, + *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

> After the urinous spirit had precipitated the gold into a fine calx, the *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue, that betrayed the alloy of copper, that did not before appear. *Boyle*, Works, III. 421.

**supernatation** (sū''pėr-nạ-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. **supernatatio(n-)*, < *supernatare*, swim above, float: see *supernatant.*] The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon; Sir T. Browne.*

**supernatural** (sū-pėr-naṭ'ṳ-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *supernaturel*, also *surnaturel*, F. *surnaturel* = Sp. Pg. *sobrenatural* = It. *supernaturale*, < ML. *supernaturalis*, being above nature, divine, < L. *super*, above, + *natura*, nature: see *natural.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring, done, bestowed, etc., through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these.

> All these gyftes God gaue hym aboue hys naturales, and not for himself onely, but for him and al his posteritye. But all these *supernaturall* giftes he gaue him with the knot of thys condicion: that is to wytte, that, yf hee brake hys commaundement, then shuld he lese them al.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1286.

**2.** Of or pertaining to that which is above or beyond nature.

> Of all the numbers arithmeticall,
> The number three is heald for principall,
> As well in naturall philosophy
> As *supernaturall* theologie.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

**Supernatural perfection.** See *perfection.* =**Syn. 1.** *Supernatural, Miraculous, Preternatural, Superhuman, Unnatural, Extra-natural.* That which is *supernatural* is above nature; that which is *preternatural* or *extra-natural* is outside of nature; that which is *unnatural* is contrary to nature, but not necessarily impossible. *Supernatural* is freely applicable to persons: as, *supernatural* visitants; *preternatural* sometimes; *unnatural* only in another sense. *Supernatural* is applied to beings, properties, powers, acts, in the realms of being recognized as higher than man's. In the following extract *supernatural* is used in the sense ordinarily expressed by *extra-natural* or *miraculous.*

> That is *supernatural*, whatever it be, that is either not in the chain of natural cause and effect, or which acts on the chain of cause and effect, in nature, from without the chain. *H. Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 37.

The raising of the dead to life would be *miraculous*, because, if brought about by a law of nature, it would be by a law outside of and above any that are known to man, and perhaps overruling some law or laws of nature. *Preternatural* is used especially to note that which might have been a work of nature, but is not. That which is *superhuman* is above the nature or powers of man. *Superhuman* is often used by hyperbole to note that which is very remarkable in man: as, he exhibited *superhuman* strength; the other words may be similarly used in a lower sense.

**II.** *n.* That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; something transcending nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, etc.: with the definite article.

> If we pass from the Fathers into the middle ages, we find ourselves in an atmosphere that was dense and charged with *the supernatural*. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 157.

**supernaturalism** (sū-pėr-naṭ'ṳ-rạl-izm), *n.* [< *supernatural* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state or character of being supernatural.—**2.** Belief in the supernatural. Specifically—(*a*) The doctrine that there is a personal God who is superior to and supreme in nature, and directs and controls it: in this sense opposed to *naturalism.* (*b*) The doctrine that this power has controlled and directed the forces of nature in the miraculous events recorded in the Bible, and does continue to direct and control them, though not in a miraculous way, in special providences in answer to prayer: in this sense opposed to *rationalism.*

Also *supranaturalism.*

**supernaturalist** (sū-pėr-naṭ'ṳ-rạl-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *supernatural* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who believes in the supernatural; a believer in supernaturalism. Also called *supranaturalist.*

**II.** *a.* Same as *supernaturalistic.*

**supernaturalistic** (sū-pėr-naṭ''ṳ-rạ-lis'tik), *a.* [< *supernaturalist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supernaturalism.

> The purely external and *supernaturalistic* Socinian and Priestleian legacy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 726.

**supernaturality** (sū-pėr-naṭ-ṳ-ral'ị-ti), *n.* [< *supernatural* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being supernatural; supernaturalness. [Rare.]

**supernaturalize** (sū-pėr-naṭ'ṳ-rạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supernaturalized*, ppr. *supernaturalizing.* [< *supernatural* + *-ize.*] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a supernatural state; elevate into the region of the supernatural; render supernatural.

> She [Beatrice] early began to undergo that change into something rich and strange in the sea of his [Dante's] mind which so completely *supernaturalized* her at last.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 68.

**supernaturally** (sū-pėr-naṭ'ṳ-rạl-i), *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

**supernaturalness** (sū-pėr-naṭ'ṳ-rạl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supernatural.

**supernegative** (sū-pėr-neg'ạ-tiv), *a.* Containing a double negative.

**supernodical**† (sū-pėr-nod'i-kạl), *a.* [< *super* + *nod(dy)*¹ + *-ic-al.*] Excessive; supreme.

> O, *supernodical* foole: wel, Ile take your
> Two shillings, but Ile bar striking at legs.
> *Taming of a Shrew*, p. 185. (*Halliwell.*)

**supernormal** (sū-pėr-nôr'mạl), *a.* Above or beyond what is normal; unusual or extraordinary, but not abnormal. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 30. [Rare.]

**supernumerary** (sū-pėr-nū'mẹ-rạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *surnuméraire* = Sp. Pg. *supernumerario* = It. *soprannumerario*, < LL. *supernumerarius*, in excess, counted in over and above, < L. *super*, above, + *numerus*, number: see *number, numerary.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exceeding a number stated or prescribed: as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

> The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

**2.** Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

> The school hath curious questions: whether this was one of Adam's necessary and substantial parts, or a superfluous and *supernumerary* rib?
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 140.

**Supernumerary breast**, an additional mammary gland.—**Supernumerary kidney**, an additional mass of kidney-structure situated in the neighborhood of, but separate from, the true kidney.—**Supernumerary rainbow.** See *rainbow.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *supernumeraries* (-riz). A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person not formally a member of a regular body or staff of officials or employees, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of necessity.

> To-day there was an extra table spread for expected *supernumeraries*, and it was at this that Christian took his place with some of the younger farmers, who had almost a sense of dissipation in talking to a man of his questionable station and unknown experience.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

Specifically—(*a*) A military officer attached to a corps or arm of the service where no vacancy exists. Such an officer receives, in the United States army, the rank of brevet second lieutenant, or additional second lieutenant. (*b*) *Theat.*, one not belonging to the regular company, who appears on the stage, but has no lines to speak. Often colloquially abbreviated *super* and *supe.*

**supernumerous** (sū-pėr-nū'mẹ-rus), *a.* Overnumerous; superabundant. *Fuller*, Worthies, Northampton, ii. 182. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**supernutrition** (sū''pėr-nṳ-trish'ọn), *n.* Excessive nutrition; hypertrophy.

**superoccipital** (sū''pėr-ok-sip'i-tạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated at or near the upper part of the occipital; of or pertaining to the superoccipital: specifically noting one of the lateral occipital gyri of the brain.

**II.** *n.* The superior median element of the compound occipital bone. It is either a distinct bone, as in sundry lower vertebrates and early stages of higher ones, or is fused with other elements of the occipital bone. In man it forms the expanded upper and back part of the bone, and is developed in membrane. See cuts under *Balænidæ, craniofacial, Gallinæ, Felidæ, periotic, skull, Pythonidæ, teleost*, and *Trematosaurus.*

Also *supra-occipital.*

**super-octave** (sū'pėr-ok''tāv), *n.* In *music:* (*a*) An organ-stop two octaves above the principal. (*b*) A coupler in the organ, by means of which the performer, on striking any key on the manuals, sounds the note an octave above the one struck.

**superolateral** (sū''pẹ-rọ̄-lat'ẹ-rạl), *a.* Situated high up on the side (of something); lateral and above (something else).

**superomarginal** (sū''pẹ-rọ̄-mär'ji-nạl), *a.* Same as *supramarginal.*

**superomnivalent**† (sū''pėr-om-niv'ạ-lẹnt), *a.* Supremely powerful over all. [Rare.]

> God by powre *super-omnivalent.*
> *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

**superorder** (sū'pėr-ôr''dėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*, a classificatory group next above the order but below the class. It may be a combination of orders, or a single order contrasting with such a combination; it is not well distinguished from *subclass.*

**superordinal** (sū-pėr-ôr'di-nạl), *a.* Of the classificatory rank or value of a superorder; pertaining to a superorder: as, *superordinal* groups or distinctions.

**superordinary** (sū-pėr-ôr'di-nạ̄-ri), *a.* Better than the ordinary or common; excellent.

**superordinate** (sū-pėr-ôr'di-nạ̄t), *a.* Related as a universal proposition to a particular one in the same terms.

> One group is *superordinate* to another when it is regarded as the higher under which the other takes its place as lower. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 234.

**superordination** (sū-pėr-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *superordinatio(n-)*, < *superordinare*, appoint in addition, < L. *super*, above, + *ordinare*, ordain, appoint: see *ordain, ordinate.*] **1.** The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic of one to fill his office when it shall become vacant by his own death or otherwise.

> After the death of Augustine, Laurentius, a Roman, succeeded him; whom Augustine, in his lifetime, not only designed for, but "ordained in that place." . . . Such a *super-ordination* in such cases was canonical, it being a tradition that St. Peter in like manner consecrated Clement his successor in the Church of Rome.
> *Fuller*, Church Hist., II. ii. 27.

**2.** In *logic*, the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms.

**superorganic** (sū''pėr-ôr-gan'ik), *a.* **1.** Being above or beyond organization; not dependent upon organization: noting psychical or spiritual things considered apart from the organisms by or through which they are manifested: as, "the interdependence of organic and *superorganic* life," *G. H. Lewes.*—**2.** Social, with the implication that society is something like a physiological organism, but of a higher mode of coördination.

**superosculate** (sū-pėr-os'kṳ-lāt), *v. t.* To touch at more consecutive points than usually suffice to determine the locus of a given order. Thus, a conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to *superosculate* it.

**superoxygenation** (sū-pėr-ok''si-je-nā'shọn), *n.* Oxygenation, as of the blood, to an unusual or excessive degree.

**superparasite** (sū'pėr-par''ạ-sīt), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a parasite of a parasite. Also *hyperparasite.*

**superparasitic** (sū-pėr-par-ạ-sit'ik), *a.* [< *superparasite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to superparasitism; of the nature of a superparasite; hyperparasitic. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 647.

**superparasitism** (sū-pėr-par'ạ-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *superparasite* + *-ism.*] The infestation of parasites by other parasites; hyperparasitism.

**superparticular**† (sū''pėr-pär-tik'ṳ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< LL. *superparticularis* (sc. *numerus*), containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, < L. *super*, over, + *particula*, a part, particle: see *particular.*] In the ratio of a number to the next lower number. A superparticular multiple is a number one more than a multiple of another. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperparticular*, and in the latter a *superparticular* submultiple.

**superparticularity** (sū''pėr-pạ̈r-tik-ṳ-lar'ị-ti), *n.* The state of being superparticular.

**superpartient**† (sū-pėr-pär'ti-ẹnt), *a.* [< LL. *superpartien(t-)s*, containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides, < L. *super*, above, + *partire*, share, divide, distribute: see *part, v.*] In the ratio of a number to a number less by several units. If the latter number is less than a submultiple, the former is said to be a *superpartient* multiple. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperpartient*, and in the latter a *superpartient* submultiple.

**superphosphate** (sū'pėr-fos''fāt), *n.* **1.** A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.—**2.** A trade-name for various phosphates, such as bone, bone-black, and phosphorite, which have been treated with sulphuric acid to increase their solubility, and so render them more available in agriculture as fertilizers.

**superphysical** (sū-pėr-fiz'i-kạl), *a.* Superorganic; independent of or not explicable by physical laws of the organism; psychical; spiritual.

**superplant**† (sū'pėr-plant), *n.* A plant growing on another plant; a parasite; an epiphyte.

> We find no *super-plant* that is a formed plant but mistletoe. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 556.

**superplease**† (sū-pėr-plēz'), *v. t.* To please exceedingly. [Rare.]

> He is confident it shall *superplease* judicious spectators.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

**superplus**† (sū'pėr-plus), *n.* [< ML. *superplus*, excess, surplus, < L. *super*, above, + *plus*, more:

see *plus.* Cf. *surplus, overplus.*] Surplus; excess.

If this be the case, there must be a *superplus* of the other sex. *Goldsmith*, Female Warriors.

**superplusage†** (sū′pėr-plus″ạj), *n.* [< ML. *superplusagium*, < *superplus*, excess: see *superplus.* Cf. *surplusage.*] Excess; surplusage. *Fell*, Hammond, p. 3.

**superpolitic†** (sū-pėr-pol′i-tik), *a.* Over-politic.

God hath satisfied either the *superpolitick* or the simple sort of ministers with their own delusions. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 251. (*Davies.*)

To uphold the decrepit Papalty [the Jesuits] have invented this *superpolitick* Aphorisme, as one termes it, One Pope and one King. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**superponderate†** (sū-pėr-pon′dėr-āt), *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Bailey.*

**superposable** (sū-pėr-pō′zạ-bl), *a.* [< *superpose* + *-able.*] Capable of being superposed; not interfering with one another, or not rendering one another impossible, as two displacements or strains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 451.

**superpose** (sū-pėr-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superposed*, ppr. *superposing.* [< F. *superposer*, < *super-* + *poser*, put: see *pose*². Cf. Sp. *superponer*, *sobreponer* = Pg. *sobrepor* = It. *soprapporre*, < L. *superponere*, pp. *superpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, upon, + *ponere*, lay: see *ponent.*] **1.** To lay or place upon or over, as one kind of rock on another.

New social relations are *superposed* on the old. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 439.

**2.** In *bot.*, to place vertically over some other part: specifically used of arranging one whorl of organs opposite or over another instead of alternately.

**superposition** (sū″pėr-pọ-zish′o̤n), *n.* [= F. *superposition* = Sp. *superposicion* = Pg. *sobreposição* = It. *soprapposizione*, < LL. *superpositio(n-)*, < L. *superponere*, lay upon: see *superpose.*] **1.** The act of superposing; a placing above or upon; a lying or being situated above or upon something else.

Before leaving Hullabid, it may be well again to call attention to the order of *superposition* of the different animal friezes alluded to already, when speaking of the rock-cut monastery described by the Chinese Pilgrims. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 403.

**2.** In *bot.*, same as *anteposition*, 2.—**3.** Specifically, in *geol.*, noting the relations of stratified formations to one another from the point of view of the relative time of their deposition. That underlying beds are older than those which cover them is called the *law of superposition.* The apparent exceptions to this law are those instances in which stratified masses have been so disturbed and overturned since their deposition that older beds have been made to rest upon newer ones.

**4.** In *geom.*, the ideal operation of carrying one magnitude to the space occupied by another, and showing that they can be made to coincide throughout their whole extent. This is the method of Euclid, to which his axiom, that things which coincide are equal, refers; but the use of the word *superpose* in this sense appears to be due to Auguste Comte (French *superposer*).

**5.** In the *early church*, an addition to or extension of a fast; a fast longer than the ordinary fast. *Bingham*, Antiquities, xxi. 3.

**superpraise** (sū-pėr-prāz′), *v. t.* To praise to excess. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 153.

**superproportion** (sū″pėr-prọ-pōr′sho̤n), *n.* Excess of proportion. *Sir K. Digby.*

**superpurgation†** (sū″pėr-pėr-gā′sho̤n), *n.* More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**superquadripartient** (sū-pėr-kwod-ri-pär′tie̤nt), *a.* [LL. *superquadripartien(t-)s.*] Being in the ratio of 9 to 5.

**superquadriquintal** (sū-pėr-kwod-ri-kwin′ta̤l), *a.* Same as *superquadripartient.*

**superreflection†** (sū″pėr-rẹ-flek′sho̤n), *n.* The reflection of a reflected image; the echo of an echo.

The voice in that chappel createth speciem speciei, and maketh succeeding *super-reflections*; for it melteth by degrees, and every reflexion is weaker than the former. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

**superregal** (sū-pėr-rē′ga̤l), *a.* More than regal. *Waterland*, Works, III. 348.

**superreward†** (sū″pėr-rẹ-wârd′), *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon*, To King James.

**superroyal** (sū-pėr-roi′a̤l), *a.* Noting a size of paper. See *paper.*

**supersacral** (sū-pėr-sā′kra̤l), *a.* In *anat.*, situated on or over (dorsad of) the sacrum: as, the *supersacral* foramina, processes, or nerves.

**supersaliency†** (sū-pėr-sā′li-e̤n-si), *n.* [< *supersalien(t)* + *-cy.*] The act of leaping on anything. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1. [Rare.]

**supersalient†** (sū-pėr-sā′li-e̤nt), *a.* [= OF. *sursaillant* = Sp. Pg. *sobresaliente*, < L. *super*, on, + *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap.] Leaping upon. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**supersalt** (sū′pėr-sâlt), *n.* An acid salt; a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base: opposed to *subsalt.* *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 40.

**supersaturate** (sū-pėr-saṭ′ụ-rāt), *v. t.* To saturate to excess; add to beyond saturation.

A recently magnetised magnet will occasionally appear to be *supersaturated.* *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 85.

**supersaturation** (sū-pėr-saṭ-ū-rā′sho̤n), *n.* The operation of saturating to excess, or of adding to beyond saturation; the state of being supersaturated.

**superscapular** (sū-pėr-skap′ụ-lä̤r), *a.* Same as *suprascapular.*

**superscribe** (sū-pėr-skrīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superscribed*, ppr. *superscribing.* [= Sp. *sobrescribir* = It. *soprascrivere*, < L. *superscribere*, write over, write upon, superscribe, < *super*, over, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] **1.** To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; inscribe; put an inscription on.

An ancient monument, *superscribed.* *Addison.*

**2.** To write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of: as, to *superscribe* a letter.

Produces Mounsieur's letter, *superscribed* to her Majestie. *Aubrey*, Lives (Sylvanus Scory).

**superscript** (sū′pėr-skript), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *sobrescrito* = It. *soprascritto*, < L. *superscriptus*, pp. of *superscribere*, superscribe: see *superscribe.*] **I.** *a.* Written over or above the line: the opposite of *subscript.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 321.

**II.** *n.* The address of a letter; superscription. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 135.

**superscription** (sū-pėr-skrip′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *superscription* = It. *soprascrizione*, < L. *superscriptio(n-)*, a writing above, < *superscribere*, write over: see *superscribe.*] **1.** The act of superscribing.—**2.** That which is written or engraved on the outside of or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS. Mark xv. 26.

**supersecular†** (sū-pėr-sek′ū-lä̤r), *a.* Being above the world or secular things. *Bp. Hall.*

**supersede** (sū-pėr-sēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superseded*, ppr. *superseding.* [< OF. *superseder*, *superceder*, F. *superséder* (vernacularly OF. and F. *surseoir*), leave off, desist, delay, defer, < L. *supersedere*, sit upon or above, preside, also, in a deflected use, commonly with the abl., desist from, refrain from, forbear, omit, ML. also postpone, defer, < *super*, above, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*, *sit.* In OF. (*superceder*) and ML. (*supercedere*) the verb was confused with L. *cedere*, go: see *cede.* Hence ult. (< L. *supersedere*) E. *surcease*, confused with *cease.*] **1.** To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; set aside; render unnecessary; suspend; stay.

In this genuine acceptation of chance, here is nothing supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures, Sermon v.

It is a sad sight . . . to see these political schemers, with their clumsy mechanisms, trying to *supersede* the great laws of existence. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

**2.** To be placed in or take the room of; displace; supplant; replace: as, an officer *superseded* by another.

A black and savage atrocity of mind, which *supersedes* in them the common feelings of nature. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

One deep love doth *supersede*
All other. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxii.

**supersedeas** (sū-pėr-sē′dẹ-as), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: L. *supersedeas*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede.*] **1.** In *law*, a writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded.

A writ of *supersedeas* was issued to prevent the meeting of parliament, and the city was filled with the armed followers of the duke. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 360.

**2.** Hence, a stay; a stop.

To give a *supersedeas* to industry. *Hammond*, Works, I. 480.

**superseder** (sū-pėr-sē′dėr), *n.* One who or that which supersedes. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

**supersedere** (sū″pėr-se-dē′rē), *n.* [So called from this word in the contract or writ: L. *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) A private agreement among creditors, under a trust-deed and accession, that they will supersede or sist diligence for a certain period. (*b*) A judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

**supersedure** (sū-pėr-sē′dṳr), *n.* [< *supersede* + *-ure.*] The act of superseding; supersession: as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

To suppose it necessary to undertake his *supersedure* by stealth. *The Century*, XXIX. 632.

**superseminate†** (sū-pėr-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *superseminatus*, pp. of *superseminare* (> Sp. *sobresembrar* = Pg. *sobresemear*), sow over or upon, < L. *super*, over, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate.*] To scatter (seed) above seed already sown; also, to disseminate.

The church . . . was against . . . punishing difference in opinion, till the popes of Rome did *superseminate* and persuade the contrary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 382.

**superseminationt†** (sū-pėr-sem-i-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *superseminate* + *-ion.*] The sowing of seed over seed already sown.

They were no more than tares, . . . and . . . of another sowing (a *supersemination*, as the Vulgar reads it). *Heylin*, Reformation (Ded.). (*Davies.*)

**superseminator†** (sū-pėr-sem′i-nā-to̤r), *n.* [< LL. *superseminator*, < *superseminare*, sow over: see *superseminate.*] One who superseminates. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

**supersensible** (sū-pėr-sen′si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of external perception; supersensual: applied either to that which is physical but of such a nature as not to be perceptible by any normal sense, or to that which is spiritual and so not an object of any possible sense.

The scientific mind and the logical mind, when turned towards the *supersensible* world, are apt to find the same difficulty, only in a much greater degree, as they find in dealing with objects of imagination, or with pure emotions. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 113.

Atoms are *supersensible* beings. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 676.

**supersensibly** (sū-pėr-sen′si-bli), *adv.* In a supersensible manner. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 16.

**supersensitive** (sū-pėr-sen′si-tiv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive.

Her *supersensitive* ear detects the scratch of her mother's pen. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 300.

**supersensitiveness** (sū-pėr-sen′si-tiv-nes), *n.* Morbid sensibility; excessive sensitiveness; extreme susceptibility.

**supersensory** (sū-pėr-sen′sọ-ri), *a.* Supersensual. [Rare.]

This definite line embraced all that mass of actual or alleged instances in which the mind of one person has been impressed by that of another through *supersensory* channels, or at least in a way which could not be accounted for by the ordinary modes of communication through the senses. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 274.

**supersensual** (sū-pėr-sen′ṣụ-a̤l), *a.* Above or beyond the senses; of such a nature as not to be perceptible by sense, or not by sense with which man is endowed; specifically, spiritual. Also used substantively.

In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the *Supersensual.* *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii. 23.

Everything, the most *supersensual*, presented itself to his [Dante's] mind, not as an abstract idea, but as a visible type. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 89.

**supersensuous** (sū-pėr-sen′ṣụ-us), *a.* **1.** Supersensible; supersensual.

A faith less *supersensuous* and ideal . . . is a covert superstition. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 182.

**2.** Extremely sensuous; more than sensuous. *Imp. Dict.*

**superserviceable** (sū-pėr-sėr′vi-sa̤-bl), *a.* Overserviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired.

A . . . *superserviceable*, finical rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 19.

**supersesquialteral** (sū-pėr-ses-kwi-al′tėr-a̤l), *a.* Being in the ratio of 5 to 2.

**supersesquitertial** (sū-pėr-ses-kwi-tėr′sha̤l), *a.* Being in the ratio of 7 to 3.

**supersession** (sū-pėr-sesh′o̤n), *n.* [< ML. **supersessio(n-)*, < L. *supersedere*, pp. *supersessus*, forbear: see *supersede.*] The act of superseding, or setting aside; supersedure.

The tide of secret dissatisfaction which . . . has prepared the way for its [liberalism's] sudden collapse and *supersession.* *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, i.

**supersolar** (sū-pėr-sō′lä̤r), *a.* Situated above the sun. [Rare.]

Lit by the *supersolar* blaze. *Emerson*, Threnody.

**supersolid** (sū'pėr-sol″id), *n.* A magnitude of more than three dimensions.

**supersphenoidal** (sū'pėr-sfẹ-noi'dạl), *a.* Situated on or over (cephalad or dorsad of) the sphenoid bone: as, the *supersphenoidal* pituitary fossa or body.

**superspiritual** (sū-pėr-spir'i-tṳ-ạl), *a.* Excessively spiritual; over-spiritual.

**superspirituality** (sū-pėr-spir″i-tṳ-al'ị-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being superspiritual.

> This extreme, unreal *super-spirituality* is a relic of the old Zoroastrian doctrine of Dualism.
> *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 286.

**supersquamosal** (sū'pėr-skwạ-mō'sạl), *n.* A bone of the skull of ichthyosaurs, behind the postfrontal and postorbital. *Owen.*

**superstition** (sū-pėr-stish'ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *superstición, supersticyon*; < OF. (and F.) *superstition* = Sp. *superstición* = Pg. *superstição* = It. *superstizione*, superstition, < L. *superstitio(n-)*, excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition; connected with *superstes* (*superstit-*), standing by, being present (as a noun, a bystander, a witness), also standing over, as in triumph, also, in another use, surviving, remaining, < *superstare*, stand upon or over, also survive, < *super*, over, above, + *stare*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. As in the case of *religio(n-)*, *relligio(n-)*, religion (see *religion*), the exact original sense of *superstitio(n-)* is uncertain; it is supposed to have been a 'standing over something' in amazement or awe. The explanation (reflected, e. g., in the quot. from Lowell, below) that it means lit. 'a survival' (namely, of savage or barbarous beliefs generally outgrown) is modern, and is entirely foreign to Roman thought.] **1.** An ignorant or irrational fear of that which is unknown or mysterious; especially, such fear of some invisible existence or existences; specifically, religious belief or practice, or both, founded on irrational fear or credulity; excessive or unreasonable religious scruples produced by credulous fears.

> *First Sail.* Sir, your queen must overboard; the sea works high, the wind is loud, and will not lie till the ship be cleared of the dead.
> *Per.* That 's your *superstition.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 50.

> It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him; for the one is unbelief, the other is contumely; and certainly *superstition* is the reproach of the Deity. *Bacon, Superstition.*

> Where there is any religion, the devil will plant *superstition.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

> He [Canon Kingsley] defines *superstition* to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

> A *superstition*, as its name imports, is something that has been left to stand over, like unfinished business, from one session of the world's witenagemot to the next.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 92.

**2.** A religious belief or a system of religion regarded as based on ignorance and fear; especially, the worship of false gods, as induced by fear; pagan religious doctrines and practices.

> He destroyed all idolatry and clearly did extirpate all *superstition.* *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> Under their Druid-teachers, the heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle *superstitions* and wicked practices. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 294.

**3.** Hence, any false or unreasonable belief tenaciously held: as, popular *superstitions*.

> Of the political *superstitions*, . . . none is so universally diffused as the notion that majorities are omnipotent.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 232.

**4†.** Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.— **5†.** Idolatrous devotion.

> May I not kiss you now in *superstition?*
> For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** **1-3.** *Superstition, Credulity, Fanaticism, Bigotry.* *Credulity* is a general readiness to believe what one is told, without sufficient evidence. *Superstition* may be the result of *credulity* in regard to religious beliefs or duties or as to the supernatural. As compared with *fanaticism* it is a state of fears on the one side and rigorous observances on the other, both proceeding from an oppression of the mind by its beliefs, while *fanaticism* is too highly wrought in its excitement for fear or for attention to details of conduct. *Fanaticism* is a half-crazy substitution of fancies for reason, primarily in the field of religion, but secondarily in politics, etc. *Fanaticism* is demonstrative, being often ready to undertake, in obedience to its supposed duty or call by special revelation, tasks that are commonly considered wicked or treated as criminal. *Bigotry* is less a matter of action: subjectively it is a blind refusal to entertain the idea of correctness or excellence in religious opinions or practices other than one's own; objectively it is an attitude matching such a state of mind. *Credulity* is opposed to *skepticism*, *superstition* to *irreverence*, *fanaticism* to *indifference*, *bigotry* to *latitudinarianism.* See *enthusiastic.*

**superstitionist†** (sū-pėr-stish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *superstition* + *-ist.*] One who is superstitious; one who is bound by religious superstitions. *Dr. H. More.*

**superstitious** (sū-pėr-stish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *supersticious*; = F. *superstitieux* = Sp. Pg. *supersticioso* = It. *superstizioso*, < L. *superstitiosus*, full of superstition, superstitious, also soothsaying, prophetic, ML. also extraordinary, ambiguous, < *superstitio(n-)*, superstition: see *superstition.*] **1.** Believing superstitions, religious or other; addicted to superstition; especially, very scrupulous and rigid in religious observances through fear or credulity; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.

> Deuised by the religious persons of those dayes to abuse the *superstitious* people, and to encomber their busie braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

**2.** Pertaining to, partaking of, or proceeding from superstition: as, *superstitious* rites.

> They pretend not to adore the Cross, because 'tis *superstitious.* *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 106.

> The Easterns appear to have a *superstitious* dislike to rebuilding upon the site of a former town.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

**3†.** Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need, as from credulous fear.

> Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by
> Fond *supersticious* coyness thus prevent?
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 223.

**4†.** Idolatrously devoted.

> Have I with all my full affections
> Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obey'd him?
> Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 131.

**Superstitious uses.** See *use.*

**superstitiously** (sū-pėr-stish'us-li), *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with superstition.

**superstitiousness** (sū-pėr-stish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superstitious; superstition.

**superstrain†** (sū-pėr-strān'), *v. t.* To overstrain, or stretch unduly. [Rare.]

> In the straining of a string, the further it is strained the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 182.

**superstratum** (sū-pėr-strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *superstrata* (-tạ̈). [< L. *superstratum*, neut. of *superstratus*, pp. of *supersternere*, spread above, < *super*, above, + *sternere*, spread: see *stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

> The *superstratum* which will overlay us.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 37.

**superstruct** (sū-pėr-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *superstructus*, pp. of *superstruere*, build upon or over, < *super*, above, + *struere*, build: see *structure.*] To build or erect upon something. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 35.

**superstruction** (sū-pėr-struk'shọn), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of erecting or building upon something.—**2.** A superstructure.

> My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Sir J. Denham.*

**superstructive†** (sū-pėr-struk'tiv), *a.* [< *superstruct* + *-ive.*] Built or erected on something else.

> Nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross.
> *Hammond.*

**superstructor†** (sū-pėr-struk'tọr), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-or*$^1$.] One who builds on something else.

> Was Oates's narrative a foundation or a superstructure, or was he one of the *superstructors* or not?
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 193. (*Davies.*)

**superstructural** (sū-pėr-struk'tṳr-ạl), *a.* [< *superstructure* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a superstructure.

**superstructure** (sū'pėr-struk″tṳr), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-ure.*] **1.** Any structure built on something else; particularly, an edifice in relation to its foundation.

> I am not for adding to the beautiful edifice of nature, nor for raising any whimsical *superstructure* upon her plans.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 98.

**2.** Hence, anything erected on a foundation or basis.

> There is another kind of pedant, who, with all Tom Folio's impertinencies, hath greater *superstructures* and embellishments of Greek and Latin.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 158.

**3.** In *railway engin.*, the sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, in contradistinction to *road-bed.*

**supersubstantial** (sū″pėr-sub-stan'shạl), *a.* [< LL. *supersubstantialis*, sc. *panis*, an imperfect translation of Gr. ἐπιούσιος, sc. ἄρτος, bread 'sufficient for the day' or bread 'for the coming day' ("daily bread"), or bread 'necessary to support life' (Mat. vi. 11), < L. *super*, upon, + *substantia* (tr. Gr. οὐσία), being, substance: see *substance, substantial.*] **1.** More than substantial; beyond the domain of matter; being more than (material) substance: used with special reference to Mat. vi. 11, where the Greek ἐπιούσιος ('daily' in the authorized version) is in the Vulgate *supersubstantialis.*

> This is the daily bread, the heavenly *supersubstantial* bread, by which our souls are nourished to life eternal.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, v. § 4.

**2.** [Tr. Gr. ὑπερούσιος.] Superessential; transcending all natures, all ideas, and the distinction of existence and non-existence.

**supersubtilized** (sū-pėr-sut'il-īzd), *a.* Subtilized or refined to excess.

> Wire-drawn sentiment and *supersubtilized* conceit.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 245.

**supersubtle** (sū-pėr-sut'l), *a.* Over-subtle; cunning; crafty in an excessive degree. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 363.

**supersubtlety** (sū-pėr-sut'l-ti), *n.* Excessive subtlety; over-nicety of discrimination.

> The *supersubtleties* of interpretation to which our Teutonic cousins, who have taught us so much, are certainly somewhat prone. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

**supersurface** (sū'pėr-sėr″fạ̄s), *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

**supersus†** (sụ-pėr'sus), *n.* In *music*, an unusually high treble voice or voice-part.

**supertelluric** (sū″pėr-te-lū'rik), *a.* Situated above the earth and its atmosphere.

**supertemporal**$^1$ (sū-pėr-tem'pọ-ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Transcending time, or independent of time.

**II.** *n.* That which transcends or is independent of time.

> Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternals, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 625.

**supertemporal**$^2$ (sū-pėr-tem'pọ-rạl), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above or high up in the temporal region: specifically noting certain lateral cerebral gyri and sulci.

**superterrene** (sū″pėr-te-rēn'), *a.* [< LL. *superterrenus*, above the earth, < L. *super*, over, + *terra*, earth: see *terrene.*] Being above ground or above the earth; superterrestrial.

**superterrestrial** (sū″pėr-te-res'tri-ạl), *a.* Situated above the world; not of the earth, but superior to it; supermundane; superterrene. Also *supraterrestrial.*

**supertonic** (sū'pėr-ton-ik), *n.* In *music*, the tone in a scale next above the tonic or keynote; the second, as A in the scale of G.

**supertragical** (sū-pėr-traj'i-kạl), *a.* Tragical to excess.

**supertripartient** (sū″pėr-trī-pär'ti-ẹnt), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

**supertriquartal** (sū″pėr-trī-kwôr'tạl), *a.* Same as *supertripartient.*

**supertuberation** (sū-pėr-tū-bẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

**supertunic** (sū'pėr-tū-nik), *n.* Any garment worn immediately over a tunic: used loosely in the many cases where it is impossible to name more precisely garments so represented, as in ancient costume.

**supervacaneous†** (sū″pėr-vạ-kā'nẹ-us), *a.* [= Sp. *supervacáneo* = It. *supervacaneo*, < L. *supervacaneus*, above what is necessary, needless, superfluous, < *super*, above, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous.*] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

> I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 60.

**supervacaneously†** (sū″pėr-vạ-kā'nẹ-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; needlessly. *Imp. Dict.*

**supervacaneousness†** (sū″pėr-vạ-kā'nẹ-us-nes), *n.* Needlessness; superfluousness. *Bailey.*

**supervacuous†** (sū-pėr-vak'ụ-us), *a.* [< L. *supervacuus*, needless, superfluous, < *super*, over, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous.*] Being more than is necessary; supererogatory.

> The Pope having the key, he may dispense the *supervacuous* duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own.
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 285.

**supervene** (sū-pėr-vēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supervened*, ppr. *supervening.* [= F. *survenir* = Sp. *supervenir*, *sobrevenir* = Pg. *sobrevir* = It. *supervenire*, *sopravvenire*, < L. *supervenire*, come over or upon, overtake, < *super*, above, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] To come in as extraneous upon something; be added or joined; follow in close conjunction.

The dawning of the day is not materially turned into the greater light at noon; but a greater light *superveneth*.
*Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., To the Reader.

The tall candles sank into nothingness; their flames went out utterly; the blackness of darkness *supervened*.
*Poe*, Tales, I. 311.

**supervenient** (sū-pėr-vē′niẹnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *superveniente*, < L. *supervenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] Coming in upon something as additional or extraneous; superadvenient; added; additional; following in close conjunction.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice.
*Hammond.*

**supervention** (sū-pėr-ven′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *supervencion* = Pg. *supervenção*, < LL. *superventio(n-)*, a coming up, < L. *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] The act, state, or condition of supervening.

The grave symptoms . . . were undoubtedly caused by the *supervention* of blood poison, originating from the wound.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 142.

**supervisal** (sū-pėr-vī′zạl), *n.* [< *supervise* + *-al*.] The act of supervising; overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Gilders, carvers, upholsterers, and picture-cleaners are labouring at their several forges, and I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own *supervisal*.
*Walpole*, To George Montagu, July 1, 1763.

**supervise** (sū-pėr-vīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supervised*, ppr. *supervising*. [< ML. *supervisus*, pp. of *supervidere*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] **1.** To oversee; have charge of, with authority to direct or regulate: as, to *supervise* the erection of a house. The word often implies a more general care, with less attention to and direction of details, than *superintend*.

The small time I *supervised* the Glass-house, I got among those Venetians some Smatterings of the Italian Tongue.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 3.

**2†.** To look over so as to peruse; read; read over.

You find not the apostrophas, and so miss the accent; let me *supervise* the canzonet.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 124.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *superintend*.

**supervise†** (sū-pėr-vīz′), *n.* [< *supervise*, *v.*] Inspection.—**On the supervise**, at sight; on the first reading.

Importing Denmark's health and England's too,
With, ho! such bugs and goblins in my life
That, *on the supervise*, no leisure bated.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 23.

**supervision** (sū-pėr-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< ML. **supervisio(n-)*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, oversee: see *supervise*.] The act of supervising or overseeing; oversight; superintendence; direction: as, to have the *supervision* of a coal-mine; police *supervision*.=**Syn.** See list under *superintendence*.

**supervisor** (sū-pėr-vī′zọr), *n.* [< ME. *supervisor*, < ML. *supervisor*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, supervise: see *supervise*.] **1.** One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent: as, the *supervisor* of a coal-mine; a *supervisor* of the customs or of the excise.

I desire and pray you . . . make a substanciall bille in my name upon the said mater, . . . the said bille to be put up to the Kyng, whiche is chief *supervisor* of my said Lordis testament, and to the Lordes Spirituelle and Temporelle, as to the Comyns, of this present Parlement, so as the iij. astates may graunte and passe hem cleerly.
*Paston Letters*, I. 372.

Your English gaugers and *supervisors* that you have sent down benorth the Tweed have ta'en up the trade of thievery.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, iv.

The twelve *Supervisors* of Estates [at Ludlow] are elected in the same manner [by the thirty-seven, or common council at large]. . . . Their business is to attend to the letting and management of the corporation estates.
*Municip. Corp. Report* (1835), p. 2790.

**2†.** A spectator; a looker-on.

Would you, the *supervisor*, grossly gape on?
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 395.

**3†.** One who reads over, as for correction.

The author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

**4.** In some of the United States, an elected officer of a township or town having principal charge of its administrative business. The affairs of a township are managed in some States by a board of supervisors, in some by a single supervisor; in the latter case, the supervisor of the town is only one of a number of town officers, but his concurrent action with one or more of the others is often required, and the supervisors of all the townships in a county constitute together the county board, charged with the administrative business of the county.

Where there are several *supervisors* or trustees in the township, it is common to associate them together as a Board, and under such an arrangement they very closely resemble the New England board of selectmen in their administrative functions.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 1014.

**supervisorship** (sū-pėr-vī′zọr-ship), *n.* [< *supervisor* + *-ship*.] The office of a supervisor.

**supervisory** (sū-pėr-vī′zọ-ri), *a.* [< *supervise* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having supervision.

The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with *supervisory* powers in respect to treaties and appointments.
*Calhoun*, Works, I. 180.

**supervisual** (sū-pėr-viz′ụ̄-ạl), *a.* [< L. *super*, over, + *visus*, seeing, sight: see *visual*.] Exceeding the ordinary visual powers.

Such an abnormally acute *supervisual* perception is by no means impossible.
*The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 28.

**supervive†** (sū-pėr-vīv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *superviven*, < L. *supervivere*, live beyond, outlive, < *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *survive*.] To live beyond; outlive; survive. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems. [Rare.]

**supervolute** (sū′pėr-vọ-lūt), *a.* [< LL. *supervolutus*, pp. of *supervolvere*, roll over, < L. *super*, above, + *volvere*, roll, turn about.] In *bot.*, noting a form of estivation in which the plaits of a gamopetalous corolla successively overlap one another, as in the morning-glory, jimson-weed, etc.: same as *convolute* except that the latter refers to petals instead of plaits; also, of a leaf, same as *convolute*.

**supervolutive** (sū″pėr-vọ-lū′tiv), *a.* [< *supervolute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, noting an estivation in which the plaits of a corolla or a vernation in which the leaves are supervolute. [Rare.]

**supinate** (sū′pi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supinated*, ppr. *supinating*. [< L. *supinatus*, pp. of *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back, < *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, to bring (the hand) palm upward. In this position the radius and ulna are parallel. See *pronate*.

The hand was pronated, and could not be *supinated* beyond the midway position.
*Lancet*, 1890, I. 464.

**supination** (sū-pi-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *supination* = Sp. *supinacion* = It. *supinazione*, < LL. *supinatio(n-)*, < *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back: see *supinate*.] **1.** The act of lying or the state of being laid on the back, or face upward.—**2.** In *anat.* and *physiol.*: (*a*) A movement of the forearm and hand of man and some other animals which brings the palm of the hand uppermost and the radius and ulna parallel with each other, instead of crossing each other as in the opposite movement of pronation. (*b*) The position of the forearm and hand in which the ulna and radius lie parallel, not crossed, and the hand lies flat on its back, palm upward: the opposite of *pronation*. The act is accomplished and the position is assumed by means of the supinators, aided by the biceps.—**3.** In *fencing*, the position of the wrist when the palm of the hand is turned upward. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

**supinator** (sū′pi-nā-tọr), *n.*; pl. *supinatores* (sū″pi-nạ-tō′rēz) or *supinators* (sū′pi-nā-tọrz). [NL., < L. *supinare*, pp. *supinatus*, bend or lay backward: see *supinate*.] A muscle which supinates the forearm: opposed to *pronator*: as, the biceps is a powerful *supinator* of the forearm.—**Supinator brevis**, a muscle at the proximal end of the forearm. It arises from the ulna and lateral ligaments of the elbow, and is wrapped around the radius and inserted upon its outer side.—**Supinator longus**, a flexor and supinator muscle of the forearm, lying superficially along the radial side of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus, and is inserted into the styloid process of the radius. Also called *brachioradialis*. See cut under *muscle*$^{1}$.—**Supinator radii brevis.** Same as *supinator brevis*.—**Supinator radii longus.** Same as *supinator longus*.—**Supinator ridge of the humerus**, the ectocondylar ridge, a ridge running up from the outer condyle, giving attachment to the supinator longus and other muscles.

**supine**, *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *supino*, < L. *supinus*, turned or thrown backward, lying on the back, prostrate, also going backward, retrograde, going downward, sloping, inclined; figuratively, inactive, negligent, careless, indolent; neut. *supinum*, sc. *verbum*, applied in LL. to the verbal noun in *-tum*, *-tu* (the supine), and also to the verbal form in *-ndum* (the gerund), lit. 'the absolute verb'—that is, a verbal form without distinctions of voice, number, person, and tense—*supinum*, lit. 'inactive,' hence neutral, absolute, translating Gr. *θετικόν* as applied to the verbal form in *-τέον*, called *ἐπίρρημα θετικόν*, lit. 'the absolute adverb,' or verbal adjunct (*θετικόν*, neut. of *θετικός*, in gram. positive, absolute); < *sub*, under, beneath: see *sub-*.] **I.** *a.* (sụ-pīn′). **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.

That they buried their dead on their backs, or in a *supine* position, seems agreeable unto profound sleep and common posture of dying.
*Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Supperless to bed they must retire,
And couch *supine* their beauties, lily white.
*Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 6.

**2.** Leaning backward; inclined; sloping: said of localities.

If the vine
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 373.

**3.** Negligent; listless; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; careless.

The Spaniards were so *supine* and unexercis'd that they were afraid to fire a greate gun.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 20, 1674.

Long had our dull forefathers slept *supine*,
Nor felt the raptures of the tuneful Nine.
*Addison*, The Greatest English Poets.

Milton . . . stands out in marked and solitary individuality, apart from the great movement of the Civil War, apart from the *supine* acquiescence of the Restoration, a self-opinionated, unforgiving, and unforgetting man.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

**4.** In *bot.*, lying flat with the face upward, as sometimes a thallus or leaf.=**Syn. 1.** *Prone*, etc. See *prostrate*.—**3.** *Careless*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*), inert, sluggish, languid, dull, torpid.

**II.** *n.* (sū′pīn). A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun, similar to the English verbals in *-ing*, with two cases. One of these, usually called the *first supine*, ends in *um*, and is the accusative case. It always follows a verb of motion: as, *abiit deambulatum*, he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-walking. The other, called the *second supine*, ends in *u* of the ablative case, and is governed by substantives or adjectives: as, *facile dictu*, easy to be told (literally, easy in the telling).

**supine†** (sụ-pīn′), *adv.* [< *supine*, *a.*] Supinely.

So *supine* negligent are they, or perhaps so wise, as of passed evills to endeavour a forgetfulnesse.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 27.

**supinely** (sū-pīn′li), *adv.* In a supine manner. (*a*) With the face upward; on one's or its back.

And spreading plane-trees, where, *supinely* laid,
He now enjoys the cool, and quaffs beneath the shade.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Carelessly; indolently; listlessly; drowsily; in a heedless or thoughtless way.

In idle wishes fools *supinely* stay.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 201.

**supineness** (sụ-pīn′nes), *n.* The state or condition of being supine, in any sense.

**supinity†** (sụ-pin′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *supinita(t-)s*, a bending backward, a lying flat, < *supinus*: see *supine*.] Supineness.

A *supinity* or neglect of enquiry.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

**suppage†** (sup′āj), *n.* [< *sup* + *-age*; cf. *herbage*, *pottage*.] That which may be supped; seasoning (?).

For food they had bread, for *suppage*, salt, and for sauce, herbs.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

**suppalpation†** (sup-al-pā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *suppalpari*, caress, fondle a little, < *sub*, under, + *palpari*, touch, stroke: see *palpation*.] The act of enticing by caresses or soft words.

If plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities, will hoise thee, thou wilt mount.
*Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Ps. cvii. 34.

**supparasitation†** (su-par″ạ-sī-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *supparasite* + *-ation*.] The act of flattering merely to gain favor.

In time truth shall consume hatred; and at last a galling truth shall have more thanks than a smoothing *supparasitation*.
*Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain, Works, V. x.

**supparasite†** (su-par′ạ-sīt), *v. t.* [< L. *supparasitari*, flatter a little, < *sub*, under, + *parasitari*, play the parasite, < *parasitus*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] To flatter; cajole.

See how this subtile cunning sophister *supparasites* the people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popular.
*Dr. Clarke*, Sermons (1637), p. 245. (*Latham.*)

**suppawn**, *n.* See *supawn*.

**suppedaneous†** (sup-ẹ-dā′nẹ-us), *a.* [< LL. **suppedaneus* (in neut. *suppedaneum*, a footstool), < L. *sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot (> *pedaneus*, of the size of a foot): see *pedal*.] Being under the feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

**suppedaneum** (sup-ẹ-dā′nẹ-um), *n.* [LL.: see *suppedaneous*.] A projection or support under the feet of a person crucified: used with special reference to Christ or a crucifix. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 611.

**suppeditate†** (su-ped′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suppeditatus*, pp. of *suppeditare*, *subpeditare*, be fully supplied, be in store, trans. supply, furnish, perhaps for **suppetitare*, < *suppetere*, *subpetere*, be in store, be present, < *sub*, under, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*.] To supply; furnish.

> Whoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing [of] all must have an infinite power.
> *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

**suppeditation**† (su-ped-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *suppeditatio(n-)*, < *suppeditare*, supply: see *suppeditate*.] Supply; aid afforded.

> So great ministry and *suppeditation* to them both.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**supper** (sup′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *souper, soper, super*, < OF. *souper, soper, super*, F. *souper*, a supper, inf. used as a noun, < *soper*, F. *souper*, sup: see *sup*.] The evening meal; the last repast of the day; specifically, a meal taken after dinner, whether dinner is served comparatively early or in the evening; in the Bible, the principal meal of the day—a late dinner (the later Roman *cena*, Greek *δεῖπνον*).

> Anon vpon ther *soper* was redy,
> She seruyd hym, in like wyse as hym ought.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 141.

> I have drunk too much sack at *supper*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 15.

**Last Supper**, the last meal eaten by Christ with his disciples before his death, at which he instituted the Lord's Supper.

> Ffyrst in the sayd Cirche of Mownte Syon, in the self place wher the hyeh auter ys, ower blyssyd Savior Crist Jhu made hys *last soper* and mawdy wt his Discipulis.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

**Lord's Supper.** See *Lord*.—**Paschal supper**, the Passover supper. See *Passover*.

**supper** (sup′ėr), *v.* [< *supper*, *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To take supper; sup.

> This night we cut down all our corn, and many persons *suppered* here. *Mecke*, Diary, Aug. 27, 1691. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *trans.* To give supper to. [Rare.]

> Kester was *suppering* the horses, and in the clamp of their feet on the round stable pavement he did not hear her at first. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

**supper-board** (sup′ėr-bōrd), *n.* The table on which supper is spread.

> Turned to their cleanly *supper-board*.
> *Wordsworth*, Michael.

**suppering** (sup′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *supper*, *v.*] The act of taking supper; supper. [Rare.]

> The breakfasting-time, the preparations for dinner, . . . and the *supperings* will fill up a great part of the day in a very necessary manner.
> *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 62. (*Davies.*)

**supperless** (sup′ėr-les), *a.* [< *supper* + *-less*.] Wanting supper; being without supper.

> Swearing and *supperless* the hero sate.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 115.

**supper-time** (sup′ėr-tīm), *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 249.

**supplant** (su-plant′), *v. t.* [< ME. *supplanten*, < OF. (and F.) *supplanter* = Sp. *suplantar* = Pg. *supplantar* = It. *supplantare, soppiantare*, < L. *supplantare, subplantare*, trip up one's heels, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *planta*, sole of the foot: see *plant*².] **1**†. To trip up, as the heels.

> His legs entwining
> Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 513.

**2**†. To overthrow; cause the downfall of; destroy; uproot.

> I that have . . . scorn'd
> The cruel means you practised to *supplant* me
> *Massinger*, Renegado, iv. 2.

> Oh Christ, ouerthrowe the Tables of these Money-changers, and with some whip driue them, scourge them out of thy Temple, which *supplant* thy plantations, and hinder the gayning of Soules for gaine.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

**3**†. To remove; displace; drive or force away.

> I will *supplant* some of your teeth.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 56.

> This, in ten daies more, would haue *supplanted* vs all with death. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 3.

**4.** To displace and take the place of, especially (of persons) by scheming or strategy.

> He gave you welcome hither, and you practise
> Unworthily to *supplant* him.
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

> Observe but how their own Principles combat one another, and *supplant* each one his fellow.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> I lamented . . . that frugality was *supplanted* by intemperance, that order was succeeded by confusion.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Peter the Great and Alexis.

**supplantary**† (su-plan′ta̤-ri), *n.* The act of supplanting.

> Whiche is conceyvid of envye,
> And clepid is *subplantarye*.
> *Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

**supplantation** (sup-lan-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *supplantation* = Sp. *suplantacion* = Pg. *supplantação* = It. *supplantazione*, < LL. *supplantatio(n-)*, supplanting, hypocritical deceit, < L. *supplantare*, supplant: see *supplant*.] The act of supplanting.

> This general desire of aggrandizing themselves . . . betrays men to a thousand ridiculous and mischievous acts of *supplantation* and detraction.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 9.

**supplanter** (su-plan′tėr), *n.* [< *supplant* + *-er*¹.] One who supplants or displaces. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

**supple** (sup′l), *a.* [Also dial. *souple* (pron. soup′l and sö′pl); < ME. *souple*, < OF. *souple*, *soupple*, F. *souple*, pliant, flexible, easily bent, supple, = It. *supplice*, humble, suppliant, < L. *supplex, subplex* (*-plic-*), humble, suppliant; not found in the lit. sense 'bending under,' 'bending down'; < *sub*, under, + *plicare*, bend, fold: see *plicate, plait*. Cf. *supplicate*.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; easily bent: as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.

> I do beseech you
> That are of *suppler* joints, follow them swiftly.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 107.

> Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend
> The *supple* knee? *Milton*, P. L., v. 788.

**2.** Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

> A feloun firste though that he be,
> Aftir thou shalt hym *souple* se.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3376.

> If it [beating] . . . makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke*, Education, § 78.

**3.** Capable of adapting one's self to the wishes and opinions of others; bending to the humor of others; obsequious; fawning; also, characterized by such obsequiousness, as words and acts.

> Having been *supple* and courteous to the people.
> *Shak*, Cor., ii. 2. 29.

> Call me not dear,
> Nor think with *supple* words to smooth the grossness
> Of my abuses. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

> He [Cranmer] was merely a *supple*, timid, interested courtier in times of frequent and violent change.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**4**†. Tending to make pliant or pliable; soothing.

> But his defiance and his dare to warre
> We swallow with the *supple* oile of peace.
> *Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 96).

=**Syn. 1.** Lithe, limber, lissome.

**supple** (sup′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppled*, ppr. *suppling*. [< ME. *souplen*; < *supple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make supple; make pliant; render flexible: as, to *supple* leather.

> The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample !) hath now *suppled*, lithed, and stretched their throats. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 368.

> Black bull-hides,
> Seethed in fat and *suppled* in flame.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus.

**2.** To make compliant, submissive, humble, or yielding.

> He that pride hath hym withynne
> Ne may his herte in no wise
> Meken ne *souplen* to servyse.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2244.

> She 's hard of soul, but I must *supple* her.
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

> To set free, to *supple*, and to train the faculties in such wise as shall make them most effective for whatever task life may afterwards set them.
> *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

**3.** Specifically, to train (a saddle-horse) by making him yield with docility to the rein, bending his neck to left or right at the slightest pressure.—**4**†. To soothe.

> All the faith and religion that shall be there canoniz'd is not sufficient, without plain convincement and the charity of patient instruction, to *supple* the least bruise of conscience. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 55.

**II.** *intrans.* To become soft and pliant.

> Only his hands and feet, so large and callous,
> Require more time to *supple*.
> *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iii. 2.

**supple-chapped**† (sup′l-chopt), *a.* Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue.

> A *supple-chapped* flatterer. *Marston.*

**supple-jack** (sup′l-jak), *n.* **1.** A strong, pliant cane.

> Take, take my *supple-jack*,
> Play St. Bartholomew with many a back,
> Flay half the academic imps alive.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Lyric Odes for 1785, i.

**2.** One of various climbing shrubs with strong lithe stems, some of them furnishing walking-sticks. The name applies primarily to several West Indian and tropical American species, as *Paullinia curassavica, P. sphærocarpa, P. Barbadense, Serjania polyphylla* (see *basket-wood*) and some other species of *Serjania*, and to the allied *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*. In the southern United States *Berchemia volubilis*, a high twiner of the *Rhamnaceæ*, is so called. The native supple-jack of Australia consists of varieties of the woody climber *Clematis aristata*; that of New Zealand is *Rubus australis*, perhaps the largest known bramble, climbing over the loftiest trees, also called *New Zealand lawyer*.

**supplely**† (sup′l-li), *adv.* Pliantly; with suppleness. *Cotgrave.*

**supplement** (sup′lē̦-ment), *n.* [< OF. *supplement*, F. *supplément* = Sp. *suplemento* = Pg. It. *supplemento*, < L. *supplementum*, that with which anything is made full or whole, < *supplere*, make good, complete, supply: see *supply*.] **1.** An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete; particularly, an addition to a book or paper.

> No man seweth a pacche of rude or newe clothe to an old clothe, ellis he takith awey the newe *supplement* or pacche, and a more brekynge is maad.
> *Wyclif*, Mark ii. 21.

> God, which hath done this immediately, without so much as a sickness, will also immediately, without *supplement* of friends, infuse his Spirit of comfort where it is needed and deserved. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

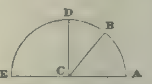
> These public affections, combined with manners, are required sometimes as *supplements*, sometimes as correctives, always as aids to law. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**2**†. Store; supply.

> If you be a poet, and come into the ordinary, . . . repeat by heart either some verses of your own or of any other man's; . . . it may chance save you the price of your ordinary, and beget you other *supplements*.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 118.

> They cover not their faces unless it be with painting, using all the *supplement* of a sophisticate beauty.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 62.

**3.** In *trigon.*, the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle. Hence, two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle, are the supplements of each other.—**Bill of revivor and supplement.** See *revivor*.—**Letters of supplement**, in *Scots law*, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session, where a party is to be sued before an inferior court, and does not reside within its jurisdiction. In virtue of these letters the party may be cited to appear before the inferior judge.—**Oath in supplement**, in *Scots law*, an oath allowed to be given by a party in his own favor, in order to turn the *semiplena probatio*, which consists in the testimony of but one witness, into the *plena probatio*, afforded by the testimony of two witnesses.=**Syn. 1.** *Appendix, Supplement.* An *appendix* contains additional matter, not essential to the completeness of the principal work, but related to it; a *supplement* contains additional material, completing or improving the principal work.



BCE is the supplement and BCD is the complement of the angle BCA.

**supplement** (sup′lē̦-ment), *v. t.* [= Sp. *suplementar* = Pg. *supplementar*; from the noun.] To fill up or supply by additions; add something to, as to a writing, etc.; make up deficiencies in.

> The parliamentary grants were each year *supplemented* by ecclesiastical grants made in the Convocations of the two provinces.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 358.

**supplemental** (sup-lē̦-men′ta̤l), *a.* [= Sp. *suplemental*; as *supplement* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional; added to supply what is wanted.—**Supplemental air.** See *air*¹.—**Supplemental answer, bill, or pleading,** one interposed after the ordinary answer, bill, or other pleading, in order to bring before the court facts which occurred since that was interposed, or facts which were omitted and not allowable subjects for amendment.—**Supplemental arcs,** in *trigon.*, arcs of a circle or other curve which subtend angles at the center amounting together to 180°.—**Supplemental chords,** two chords of a conic joining one point to the two extremities of a diameter.—**Supplemental cone, proceedings, triangle.** See the nouns.—**Supplemental cusp,** in *odontog.*, a cusp, such as may form the heel of a molar, lower than and additional to the main cusp or cusps of a tooth.—**Supplemental versed sine,** in *trigon.* See *sine*².

**supplementarily** (sup-lē̦-men′ta̤-ri-li), *adv.* In a supplementary manner.

**supplementary** (sup-lē̦-men′ta̤-ri), *a.* [= F. *supplémentaire* = Sp. *suplementario* = Pg. *supplementario*; as *supplement* + *-ary*.] **1.** Same as *supplemental*.—**2.** Especially, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, additional (to what is normal, ordinary, or usual); added, as something secondary, subsidiary, or useless; supernumerary; extra: as, a *supplementary* digit (a sixth finger or toe).—**Supplementary bladder,** a sacculated diverticulum of the wall of the urinary bladder.—**Supplementary curve,** an imaginary projection of a curve making an imaginary part real. Such projections are of aid in comprehending the theory of curves.—**Supplementary eye,** in *entom.*, an organ furnished with from 5 to 10 hemispherical lenses, apparently superimposed on the compound eye: a structure found in the *Aphididæ* or plant-lice. Also called *tubercle*.—**Supplementary proceedings.** See *proceeding*.—**Supplementary respiration, score,** etc. See the nouns.—**Supplementary spleen,** a small body similar to the spleen in structure and occasionally found in its neighborhood; a splenculus or lienculus.

**supplementation** (sup″lē-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *supplement* + *-ation*.] The act of supplementing, filling up, or adding to. *Kingsley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**supplementist** (sup′lē-men-tist), *n.* [< *supplement* + *-ist.*] One who supplements or adds. [Rare.]

Not merely a *supplementist*, but an original authority.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 135.

**suppleness** (sup′l-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being supple; pliableness; flexibility.

His [Daniel's] diction, if wanting in the more hardy evidences of muscle, has a *suppleness* and spring that give proof of training and endurance.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.

2. Readiness of compliance; the property of easily yielding; facility; capability of molding one's self to the wishes or opinions of others.

He . . . had become a by-word for the certainty with which he foresaw and the *suppleness* with which he evaded danger.
*Macaulay*, Temple.

=Syn. 1. See *supple*.

**supplete** (su-plēt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suppleted*, ppr. *suppleting.* [< L. *suppletus*, pp. of *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] To supplement. [Rare.]

This act [ordinal for the making of archbishops, bishops, etc.] was *suppleted*, the reign of uniformity was extended, by another, a truly lamentable decree.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

**suppletive** (sup′lẹ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *supplete* + *-ive.*] Supplying; suppletory. *Imp. Dict.*

**suppletory** (sup′lẹ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **suppletorius* (neut. *suppletorium*, a supplement), < L. *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] I. *a.* Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

Many men have certain forms of speech, certain interjections, certain *suppletory* phrases, which fall often upon their tongue, and which they repeat almost in every sentence.
*Donne*, Sermons, vi.

**Suppletory oath.** (*a*) The testimony of a party in support of the accuracy of charges in his own accounts, admitted in some cases at common law notwithstanding the general rule excluding the testimony of a party when offered in his own favor. (*b*) An oath in supplement. See *supplement*.

II. *n.*; pl. *suppletories* (-riz). That which supplies what is wanted; a supplement.

God hath in his infinite mercy provided for every condition rare *suppletories* of comfort and usefulness.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works, VI. 177.

Confirmation . . . is an excellent part of Christian discipline, by which children, coming to years of discretion, are examined and taught what they are enjoined now to perform of themselves; and . . . it is a *suppletory* to early Baptism, and a corroboration of its graces, rightly made use of.
*Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 343.

**supplial** (su-plī′a̤l), *n.* [< *supply* + *-al.*] 1. The act of supplying, or the thing supplied.

The *supplial* of our imaginary, and therefore endless wants.
*Warburton*, Works, IX. iv.

2. That which supplies the place of something else. [Rare.]

It contains the choicest sentiments of English wisdom, poetry, and eloquence; it may be deemed a *supplial* of many books.
*C. Richardson*, Dict., Pref., iii.

**suppliance**[1] (sup′li-a̤ns), *n.* [< *supplian(t)* + *-ce.*] The act of a suppliant; supplication.

When Greece, her knee in *suppliance* bent,
Should tremble.
*Halleck*, Marco Bozzaris.

**suppliance**[2]† (su-plī′ans), *n.* [Also *supplyance*; < *supply* + *-ance.*] 1. The act of supplying or bestowing.

Which euer, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance*
giuen.
*Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 321.

2. That which supplies a need or a desire; satisfaction; gratification.

A violet . . .
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 9.

**suppliant**[1] (sup′li-a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, entreat, beg, < L. *supplicare*: see *supplicate*.] I. *a.* 1. Supplicating; entreating; beseeching; humbly soliciting.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 201.

No *suppliant* crowds before the judge appear'd;
No court erected yet, nor cause was heard.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 120.

2. Expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace
With *suppliant* knee.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 112.

No more that meek and *suppliant* look in prayer,
Nor the pure faith (to give it force), are there.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 116.

II. *n.* A humble petitioner; one who asks or entreats in a supplicating manner.

Spare
This forfeit life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer.
*Dryden*, Æneid, x. 841.

By Turns put on the *Suppliant* and the Lord:
Threaten'd this Moment, and the next implor'd.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

**suppliant**[2]† (su-plī′a̤nt), *a.* [< *supply* + *-ant.*] Supplementary.

With those Legions
Which I haue spoke of, whereunto your leuie
Must be *suppliant*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 8 (folio 1623).

**suppliantly** (sup′li-a̤nt-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; as a suppliant.

*Suppliantly* to deprecate the impending wrath of God.
*Calvin*, On Jonah (trans.), p. 22.

**suppliantness** (sup′li-ant-nes), *n.* The quality of being suppliant. *Bailey.*

**supplicancy** (sup′li-kan-si), *n.* [< *supplican(t)* + *-cy.* Cf. *suppliance*[1].] Suppliance; the act of supplicating; supplication. *Imp. Dict.*

**supplicant** (sup′li-ka̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *supplican(t-)s*, ppr. of *supplicare*, beseech, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] I. *a.* Entreating; imploring; asking humbly.

[They] offered to this council their letters *supplicant*, confessing that they had sinned.
*Bp. Bull*, Corruptions of Church of Rome.

II. *n.* One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *supplicants*, it was not in the power of God to withstand them.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

All his determinations are delivered with a beautiful humility; and he pronounces his decisions with the air of one who is more frequently a *supplicant* than a judge.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

**supplicantly** (sup′li-ka̤nt-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner.

**supplicat** (sup′li-kat), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *supplicare*, beseech: see *supplicate*.] In English universities, a petition; particularly, a written application accompanied with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

**supplicate** (sup′li-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supplicated*, ppr. *supplicating.* [< L. *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare* (> It. *supplicare* = Sp. *suplicar* = Pg. *supplicar* = F. *supplier*), beseech, supplicate, < *supplex* (*supplic-*), kneeling down, humble: see *supple*.] I. *trans.* 1. To beg for; seek or invoke by earnest prayer: as, to *supplicate* a blessing.—2. To address or appeal to in prayer: as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be
*supplicated?*
*Tennyson*, Boadicea.

=Syn. 1. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1], and list under *solicit*.

II. *intrans.* To entreat humbly; beseech; implore; petition.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me
*supplicating?*
*Tennyson*, Boadicea.

**supplicatingly** (sup′li-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication or humble entreaty.

**supplication** (sup-li-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *supplication* = Sp. *suplicacion* = Pg. *supplicação* = It. *supplicazione*, < L. *supplicatio(n-)*: see *supplicate*.] 1. The act of supplicating or entreating; humble and earnest petition or prayer.

Now therefore bend thine ear
To *supplication*.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 31.

I cannot see one say his prayers but, instead of imitating him, I fall into a *supplication* for him.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Petition; earnest or humble request.

Are your *supplications* to his lordship? Let me see them.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 16.

I have attempted one by one the lords, . . .
With *supplication* prone and father's tears,
To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1459.

3. In ancient Rome, a solemnization, or ceremonial address to the gods, decreed either on occasions of victory or in times of public danger or distress.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions containing a request to God for some special benefit, as distinguished from invocations and prayers for deliverance from evil (deprecations and obsecrations). In its wider sense the word includes the intercessions; in a narrower sense it excludes these, and is applied by some especially to that part of the Anglican litany which begins with the Lord's Prayer.—**Supplications in the quill**, written supplications. [Other explanations are also given.]

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications in the quill*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Suit*, *Entreaty*, etc. See *prayer*[1].

**supplicator** (sup′li-kā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *supplicatore*, < L. *supplicator*, < *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] One who or that which supplicates; a suppliant. *Bp. Hall*, Episcopacy by Divine Right, Conclusion, § 1.

**supplicatory** (sup′li-kạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *supplicate* + *-ory.*] Containing supplication, or humble petition; submissive; humble. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, i. § 2.

**supplicavit** (sup-li-kā′vit), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: L. *supplicavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In *law*, a writ formerly issuing out of the King's (Queen's) Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against any one.

**supplichevole** (söp-pli-kā′vọ̄-le), *a.* [It., < *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In *music*, imploring; supplicating: also expressed, as a direction to the performer, by the adverb *supplichevolmente*.

**supplie**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *supplien*, < OF. *supplier*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] To supplicate.

Yyf thou wilt shynen with dignites, thou most bysechen and *supplien* hem that yiven tho dignitees.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 8.

**supplier** (su-plī′ėr), *n.* [< *supply* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which supplies.

**supply** (su-plī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supplied*, ppr. *supplying.* [Early mod. E. also *supploy*, *supploye*; < OF. *souploier*, *soupplir*, F. *suppléer* = Pr. *supplir*, *suplir* = Sp. *suplir* = Pg. *supprir* = It. *supplire*, < L. *supplere*, *subplere*, fill up, make full, complete, supply, < *sub*, under, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *supplete*, *supplement*.] 1. To furnish with what is wanted; afford or furnish a sufficiency for; make provision for; satisfy; provide: with *with* before that which is provided: as, to *supply* the poor *with* clothing.

Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 64.

They have water in such abundance at Damascus that all parts are *supplied with* it, and every house has either a fountain, a large basin of water, or at least a pipe or conduit.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

The day *supplieth* us *with* truths; the night *with* fictions and falsehoods.
*Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

An abundant stock of facile, new, and ever delicate expressions *supplied* the varied requirements of her intelligence.
*The Century*, XLI. 367.

2. To serve instead of; take the place of; repair, as a vacancy or loss; fill: especially applied to places that have become vacant; specifically, of a pulpit, to occupy temporarily.

In the world I fill up a place which may be better *supplied* when I have made it empty.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 205.

If the deputy governour (in regard of his age, being above 70) should not be fit for the voyage, then Mr. Bradstreet should *supply* his place.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 319.

The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 437.

Thus drying Coffee was deny'd;
But Chocolate that Loss *supply'd*.
*Prior*, Paulo Purganti.

Good-nature will always *supply* the absence of beauty, but beauty cannot long *supply* the absence of good-nature.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

3. To give; grant; afford; provide; furnish.

I wanted nothing Fortune could *supply*.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 26.

Nearer Care . . . *supplies*
Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes.
*Prior*, Celia to Damon.

Alike to the citizen and to the legislator home-experiences daily *supply* proofs that the conduct of human beings baulks calculation.
*H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 74.

The Roman law, which *supplies* the only sure route by which the mind can travel back without a check from civilisation to barbarism.
*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 238.

4. To replenish or strengthen as any deficiency occurs; reinforce.

Out of the frye of these rakehelle horse-boyes . . . are theyr kearne continually *supplyed* and mayntayned.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Being the very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have beene *supplyed* and maintained.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 23.

**supply** (su-plī′), *n.*; pl. *supplies* (-plīz). [< *supply*, *v.*] 1. The act of supplying what is wanted.—2. That which is supplied; means of provision or relief; sufficiency for use or need; a quantity of something supplied or on hand; a stock; a store.

That now at this time your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want.
2 Cor. viii. 14.

When this is spent,
Seek for *supply* from me.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

What is grace but an extraordinary *supply* of ability and strength to resist temptations, given us on purpose to make up the deficiency of our natural strength to do it?
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

The rivers [of Bengal] afford an inexhaustible *supply* of fish. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. In *polit. econ.*, the amount or quantity of any commodity that is on the market and is available for purchase. *Supply*, as the correlative of *demand*, involves two factors the possession of a commodity in quantity, and the offer of it for sale or exchange.

I would, therefore, define . . . *supply* as the desire for general purchasing power, seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services.
*Cairnes*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 2.

4. *pl.* Necessaries collected and held for distribution and use; stores: as, the army was cut off from its *supplies*.

Each [bee], provident of cold, in summer flies
Through fields and woods, to seek for new *supplies*.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. *pl.* A grant of money provided by a national legislature to meet the expenses of government. The right of voting supplies in Great Britain is vested in the House of Commons; but a grant from the Commons is not effectual in law without the ultimate assent of the House of Lords and of the sovereign.

6†. Additional troops; reinforcements; succors.

The great *supply*
That was expected by the Dauphin here
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Goodwin Sands.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 3. 9.

There we found the last *Supply* were all sicke, the rest some lame, some bruised.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

7. A person who temporarily takes the place of another; a substitute; specifically, a clergyman who officiates in a vacant charge, or in the temporary absence of the pastor.

*Supply* after *supply* filled his pulpit, but the people found them all unsatisfactory when they remembered his preaching. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

**Commissioners of supply.** See *commissioner*.—**Committee of Supply**, the British House of Commons in committee, charged with the duty of discussing in detail the estimates for the public service. Its deliberations and decisions form the basis of the Appropriation Bill.—**Demand and supply.** See *demand*, and def. 3.—**Glands of supply**, glands which furnish a secretion used in the body.—**Stated supply**, a clergyman engaged to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not regularly settled. [U. S.]—**Supply departments** (*milit.*), the departments that furnish all the supplies of an army. In the United States army these are (1) the ordnance department, to provide ordnance and ordnance stores; (2) the engineer corps, to furnish portable military bridges, pontoons, intrenching-tools, torpedoes, and torpedo-supplies; (3) the quartermaster's department, which furnishes clothing, fuel, forage, quarters, transportation, and camp and garrison equipage; (4) the subsistence department, which furnishes the provisions; and (5) the medical department, which provides medicines, medical and hospital stores, etc.

**supplyment**† (su-plī'mẹnt), *n.* [< *supply* + *-ment.*] Continuance of supply or relief.

I will never fail
Beginning nor *supplyment*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 182.

**supply-roller** (su-plī'rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, the inking-roller near the ink-trough which supplies ink to the other rollers.

**supply-train** (su-plī'trān), *n.* A train of wagons carrying provisions and warlike stores required for an army in the field.

**suppone**†, *v. t.* [= Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppôr* = It. *supponere*, < L. *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute, subjoin, < *sub*, under, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *suppose*.] To put under. *Cotgrave.*

**support** (su-pōrt'), *v.* [< ME. *supporten*, < OF. *supporter*, F. *supporter* = Sp. *suportar* = Pg. *supportar* = It. *supportare*, *sopportare*, < L. *supportare*, *subportare*, carry, bring, convey, < *sub*, under, + *portare*, bear or carry along, < √ *por*, go: see *port*³.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear; prop up; bear the weight of; uphold; sustain; keep from falling or sinking.

[The temple] hath in it an Ile made Arch-wise, *supported* with foure hundred Pillars.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 270.

When a mass is poised in the hand, certain muscles are strained to the degree required to *support* the mass plus the arm. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

We left the earth, at the end of the second creative æon, with a solid crust *supporting* a universal ocean.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 97.

2. To endure without being overcome; bear; undergo; also, to tolerate.

I a heavy interim shall *support*
By his dear absence. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 259.

These things his high spirit could not *support*.
*Evelyn*, Diary, July 25, 1673.

Whose fierce demeanour and whose insolence
The patience of a God could not *support*.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

3. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; keep from shrinking, sinking, failing, or fainting: as, to *support* the courage or spirits.

He who is quiet and equal in all his behaviour is *supported* in that deportment by what we may call true courage. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

The moral sense is always *supported* by the permanent interest of the parties.
*Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

4. *Theat.*: (*a*) To represent in acting on or as on the stage; keep up; act: as, to *support* the part assigned.

Psha! you know, mamma, I hate militia officers, . . . clowns in military masquerade, wearing the dress without *supporting* the character.
*Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

(*b*) To act with, accompany, or second a leading actor or actress.

As Ophelia, in New York and elsewhere, she *supported* the elder Booth. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 871.

5. In *music*, to perform an accompaniment or subordinate part to.—6. To keep up; carry on; maintain: as, to *support* a contest.

I would fain have persuaded her to defer any conversation which, in her present state, she might not be equal to *support*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 189.

7. To supply funds or means for: as, to *support* the expenses of government; maintain with the necessary means of living; furnish with a livelihood: as, to *support* a family.

And they have lived in that wood
Full many a year and day,
And were *supported* from time to time
By what he made of prey.
*Young Hastings the Groom* (Child's Ballads, I. 190).

8. To keep from failing or fainting by means of food; sustain: as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.

The culinary expedients with which three medical students might be *supported* for a whole week on a single loin of mutton by a brandered chop served up one day, a fried steak another. *Forster*, Goldsmith, I. iv.

9. To keep up in reputation; maintain: as, to *support* a good character; sustain; substantiate; verify: as, the testimony fails to *support* the charges.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfesaunce,
*Supports* his credite and his countenaunce.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 668.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts, . . .
And in the most exact regard *support*
The worships of their name. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 287.

10. To assist in general; help; second; further; forward: as, to *support* a friend, a party, or a policy; specifically, *milit.*, to aid by being in line and ready to take part with in attack or defense: as, the regiment *supported* a battery.

He [Walpole] knew that it would have been very bad policy in him to give the world to understand that more was to be got by thwarting his measures than by *supporting* them. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

11. To vindicate; defend successfully: as, to *support* a verdict or judgment.

That God is perfectly benevolent is a maxim of popular Christianity, and it may be *supported* by Biblical texts.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 13.

12. To accompany or attend as an honorary coadjutor or aid; act as the aid or attendant of: as, the chairman was *supported* by . . .—13. To speak in support or advocacy of, as a motion at a public meeting.—14. In *her.*, to accompany or be grouped with (an escutcheon) as one of the supporters. [Rare.]—**To support arms** (*milit.*), to carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder.=**Syn. 10.** To countenance, patronize, back, abet. See *support*, *n.*

**II.** *intrans.* To live; get a livelihood. [Local, U. S.]

We have plenty of property; he'll have that to *support* on in his preachin'.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 232.

**support** (su-pōrt'), *n.* [< ME. *support*; < *support*, *v.*] 1. The act or operation of supporting, upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling; sustaining power or effect.

Two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main *support*.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1634.

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; that on which another thing is placed or rests; a prop, pillar, base, or basis; a foundation of any kind.

We are so unremittingly subjected to that great power [gravity], and so much occupied in counteracting it, that the providing of sufficiency of *Support* on every needful occasion is our foremost solicitude.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 231.

It [the choir of the abbey-church of St. Remi, Rheims] is, however, in advance of Paris as regards attenuation of *supports* and general lightness of construction.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 96.

3. That which maintains life; subsistence; sustenance.

Yours be the produce of the soil;
O may it still reward your toil!
Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain!
*Shenstone*, Ode to Duchess of Somerset, l. 27.

4. One who or that which maintains a person or family; means of subsistence or livelihood: as, fishing is their *support*; he is the only *support* of his mother.

The *support* of this place [Cyzicus] is a great export of white wine, which is very good, and passes for Alonia wine at Constantinople, to which city they carry it.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 114.

5. The act of upholding, maintaining, assisting, forwarding, etc.; countenance; advocacy: as, to speak in *support* of a measure.

The pious sovereign of England, the orator said, looked to the most Christian king, the eldest son of the Church, for *support* against a heretical nation.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no crime or enormity in morals which may not find the *support* of human example, often on an extended scale. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 50.

6. The keeping up or sustaining of anything without suffering it to fail, decline, be exhausted, or come to an end: as, the *support* of life or strength; the *support* of credit.

I look upon him as one to whom I owe my Life, and the *Support* of it. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

There were none of those questions and contingencies with the future to be settled which wear away all other lives, and render them not worth having by the very process of providing for their *support*.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; relief; encouragement.

If I may have a *Support* accordingly, I intend by God's Graces (desiring your Consent and Blessing to go along) to apply myself to this Course. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

It is to us a comfort and *support*, pleasant to our spirits as the sweetest canes.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 339.

8. *Theat.*, an actor or actress who plays a subordinate or minor part with a star; also, the whole company collectively as supporting the principal actors.—9. *pl. Milit.*, the second line in a battle, either in the attack or in the defense.—10. In *music*, an accompaniment; also, a subordinate part.—**Points of support**, in *arch.* See *point*¹.—**Right of support**, in *law*: (*a*) The right of a person to have his soil or buildings supported by his neighbor's house or land. (*b*) The reasonable supply of the necessaries and comforts of life: as, intoxication of a husband injuring the wife's *rights of support*.—**Support of the labrum**, a small membranous or coriaceous piece just above the labrum in the *Cerambycidæ*. Many entomologists have regarded it as the epistoma, from which it appears to be distinct.=**Syn. 2.** Stay, strut, brace, shore.—3. *Maintenance*, etc. See *living*.—5. Encouragement, patronage, comfort.

**supportable** (su-pōr'ta̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *supportable* = Sp. *soportable* = Pg. *supportavel* = It. *sopportabile*; as *support* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being supported, upheld, sustained, maintained, or defended.—2. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; bearable; endurable: as, the pain is not *supportable*; patience renders injuries or insults *supportable*.

Of all the species of pedants which I have mentioned, the book pedant is much the most *supportable*.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 105.

The tyranny of an individual is far more *supportable* than the tyranny of a caste. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

**supportableness** (su-pōr'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being supportable. *Hammond.*

**supportably** (su-pōr'ta̤-bli), *adv.* In a supportable manner; so as to be supportable or endurable. *Imp. Dict.*

**supportal**† (su-pōr'ta̤l), *n.* [< ME. *supportayle*, < OF. **supportaile*, < *supporter*, support: see *support*.] Support.

And in mischief, whanne drede wolde us assayle,
Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure *supportayle*.
*Lydgate.* (*Halliwell.*)

No small hope that som nedefull *supportal* wold be for me (in due tyme) devysed.
*Dr. John Dee*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 34.

**supportance** (su-pōr'ta̤ns), *n.* [< *support* + *-ance*.] 1†. A support; upholding; maintenance.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 32.

Name and honour—
What are they? a mere sound without *supportance*.
*Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

The tribute Rome receives from Asia is
Her chief *supportance*.
*Massinger*, Believe as you List, ii. 2.

2. In *Scots law*, assistance enabling a person who is otherwise incapable to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.

**supportation**† (sup-ōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *supportatio*(*n-*), endurance, bearing, < *supportare*, support: see *support*.] Support; maintenance; aid; relief.

They wol yeve yow audience and lookynge to *supportacion* in thy presence, and scorn thee in thyn absence.
*Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

And for the noble lordship and *supportacion* shewid unto me at all tymes I beseche our Lord God guerdon yow.
*Paston Letters*, I. 323.

**supported** (su-pōr′ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind underneath. A chief or *supported* argent, for instance, signifies a chief of gold with the edge of what is assumed to be another chief of silver underneath it. It is an awkward blazoning, and is rare. See *surmounted*. Also *sustained*.

**supporter** (su-pōr′tėr), *n.* [< *support* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who supports or maintains. (*a*) One who upholds or helps to carry on; a furtherer; a defender; an advocate; a vindicator: as, *supporters* of religion, morality, and justice.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

The merchants . . . were averse to this embassy; but the Jesuits and Maillet were the avowed *supporters* of it, and they had with them the authority of the king.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 502.

(*b*) An adherent; a partizan: as, a *supporter* of a candidate or of a faction.

The *supporters* of the crown are placed too near it to be exempted from the storm which was breaking over it.
*Dryden*, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

(*c*) One who accompanies a leader on some public occasion. (*d*) A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

2. That which supports or upholds; that on which anything rests; a support; a prop.

A building set upon *supporters*. *Mortimer.*

Specifically — (*a*) In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head; also, same as *bibb*. (*b*) In *her.*, the representation of a living creature accompanying the escutcheon and either holding it up or standing beside it as if to keep or guard it. In modern times supporters are usually two for each escutcheon, and are more commonly in pairs, the two of each pair being either exactly alike or simply reversed; it often happens, however, that they are quite different, as the Indian and sailor supporting the shield of New York, or the lion and unicorn supporting the royal shield of Great Britain. In medieval decorative art there was often one supporter, as an angel, who actually held the shield, standing behind it.— **Anal supporter.** See *anal*.

**supportful**† (su-pōrt′fụl), *a.* [< *support* + *-ful*.] Abounding with support; affording support. [Rare.]

Vpon th' Eolian gods *supportfull* wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted from the shore.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 821.

**supporting** (su-pōr′ting), *p. a.* Capable of giving or permitting support: as, a *supporting* column of troops.

Up to this time my troops had been kept in *supporting* distances of each other, as far as the nature of the country would admit. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 501.

**supportive** (su-pōr′tiv), *a.* [< *support* + *-ive*.] Supporting; sustaining. [Rare.]

The collapse of *supportive* tissue beneath.
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 97.

**supportless** (su-pōrt′les), *a.* [< *support* + *-less*.] Having no support.

**supportment**† (su-pōrt′mẹnt), *n.* [< *support* + *-ment*.] Support; aid.

Prelaty . . . in her fleshy *supportments*.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii 3.

**supportress** (su-pōr′tres), *n.* [< *supporter* + *-ess*.] A female supporter. *Massinger.*

**supposable** (su-pō′za-bl), *a.* [= F. *supposable*; < *suppose* + *-able*.] Capable of being supposed; involving no absurdity, and not meaningless.

Any *supposable* influence of climate.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 65.

2. Sufficiently probable to be admitted problematically.

**supposably** (su-pō′zạ-bli), *adv.* In a supposable degree or way; as may be supposed or presumed.

Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are *supposably* near enough to be influenced alike.
*Science*, I. 49.

**supposal** (su-pō′zạl), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-al*.] The supposing of something to exist; supposition; notion; suggestion.

Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth, . . .
He [Fortinbras] hath not fail'd to pester us with message.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 18.

On *supposal* that you are under the bishop of Cork, I send you a letter enclosed to him.
*Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

**suppose** (su-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supposed*, ppr. *supposing*. [< ME. *supposen*, *soposen*, < OF. *supposer*, F. *supposer*, taking the place of **suppondre* = Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppôr* = It. *supponere*, *supporre*, < L. *supponere*, *subponere*, pp. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute, esp. substitute by fraud, subjoin, annex, also subject, LL. place as a pledge, hypothecate, in ML. suppose, < *sub*, under, + *ponere*, set, place, put: see *suppone* and *pose*$^2$.] I. *trans.* 1. To infer hypothetically; conceive a state of things, and dwell upon the idea (at least for a moment) with an inclination to believe it true, due to the agreement of its consequences with observed fact, but not free from doubt.

Let it not be *supposed* that principles and opinions always go together, any more than sons are always like their parents. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 184.

2. To make a hypothesis; formulate a proposition without reference to its being true or false, with a view of tracing out its consequences. To suppose in this sense is not to imagine merely, since it is an act of abstract thought, and many things can be supposed (as the imaginary points of the geometricians) which cannot be imagined; indeed, anything can be supposed to which we can attach a definite meaning—that is, which we can imagine in every feature to become a matter of practical interest—and which involves no contradiction. Moreover, to suppose is to set up a proposition in order to trace its consequences, while imagining involves no such ulterior purpose.

More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils,
Than yet can be imagined or *supposed*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 186.

Go, and with drawn Cutlashes stand at the Stair-foot, and keep all that ask for me from coming up; *suppose* you were guarding the Scuttle to the Powder-Room.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

When we have as great assurance that a thing is as we could possibly [have] *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

3. To assume as true without reflection; presume; opine; believe.

The kynge ansuerde all in laughinge, as that *soposed* well it was Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 623.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead.
2 Sam. xiii. 32.

4. To imply; involve as a further proposition or consequence; proceed from, as from a hypothesis.

The system of living contrived by me was unreasonable and unjust, because it *supposed* a perpetuity of youth, health, and vigour. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

This *supposeth* something without evident ground.
*Sir M. Hale.*

5†. To put, as one thing by fraud in the place of another. =**Syn.** 3. *Expect*, *Suppose* (see *expect*, *v. t.*), conclude, judge, apprehend.

II. *intrans.* To make or form a supposition; think; imagine.

To that contre I rede we take the waye,
ffor ther we may not fayle of good seruice,
As ye *suppose*, tell me what ye seye.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 627.

For these are not drunken, as ye *suppose*. Acts ii. 15.

**suppose** (su-pōz′), *n.* [< *suppose*, *v.*] Supposition; presumption; conjecture; opinion.

Nor, princes, is it matter new to us
That we come short of our *suppose* so far
That after seven years' siege yet Troy walls stand.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 11.

Those confounded Moussul merchants! Their *supposes* always come to pass.
*Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.

**supposed** (su-pōzd′), *p. a.* Regarded or received as true; imagined; believed.

Much was said about the *supposed* vacancy of the throne by the abdication of James. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

**Supposed bass**, in *music*. See *bass*$^3$.

**supposedly** (su-pō′zed-li), *adv.* As may be supposed; by supposition; presumably.

A triumphal arch, *supposedly* of the period of Marcus Aurelius. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 232.

**supposer** (su-pō′zėr), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-er*$^1$.] One who supposes.

**supposita** (su-poz′i-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *suppositum*: see *suppositum*, *supposite*.] In *logic*, same as *extension*, 5.

**suppositality**†, *n.* [< **suppositał* (< *supposite* + *-al*) + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

Hence there can be no difficulty in the meaning of the word *Suppositality*, which is the Abstract of the Suppositum. *John Serjeant*, Solid Philosophy (1679), p. 99, [quoted by F. Hall.

**suppositary**†, *a.* [< *supposite* + *-ary*.] Suppositional.

Whether (in any art or science whatsoever) a bare Hypothesis, or sole *suppositary* argument, may not be gratis, and with the same facility and authority be denyed as it is affirmed.
*John Gaule*, The Mag-astro-mancer, or the Magical Astro- [logical Diviner Posed and Puzzled (1652), p. 107, [quoted by F. Hall.

**suppositate**†, *v. t.* [< *supposite* + *-ate*$^2$.] To enter by substitution; enter. [Rare.]

Witnesse, for instance sake, those queries, whither God be materia prima, and whither Christs divinitie might not *suppositate* a fly.
*John Doughty*, A Discourse, etc. (1628), p. 12, quoted by [F. Hall.

**suppositative** (su-poz′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *suppositate* + *-ive*.] Suppositional; hypothetical. [Rare.]

**supposite**† (su-poz′it), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, pp. of *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*. The quotations credited to F. Hall as exemplifying this and the cognate words are taken from the "New York Nation," August 23d, 1888.] I. *a.* 1. Placed under or opposite.

The people through the whole world of Antipodes,
In outward feature, language, and religion,
Resemble those to whom they are *supposite*.
*Brome*, The Antipodes, i. 6.

2. Supposed; imagined.

What he brings of the *supposite* and imaginary causes of Paul, Barnabas, and Peter, proves . . .
*Robert Bailie*, The Disswasive . . . Vindicated (1655), [p. 21, quoted by F. Hall.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing supposed.

Passions, as Actions, are of Persons or *Supposites*.
*Richard Burthogge*, Causa Dei (1675), p. 55, quoted by [F. Hall.

2. The subject of a verb.

We inquyre of that we wald knaw: as, made God man without synne; and in this the *supposit* of the verb followes the verb. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

[Rare in all uses.]

**supposite** (su-poz′it), *v. t.* [< L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *supposite*, *a.*] To substitute.

According to Ockam, the external object—for all science was of singulars—was included in the name being *supposited* as its verbal equivalent.
*J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 365.

**supposition** (sup-ọ̄-zish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *supposition* = Sp. *suposicion* = Pg. *supposição* = It. *supposizione*, supposition, < L. *suppositio*(*n-*), *subpositio*(*n-*), a putting under, substitution, in ML. also supposition, < *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. The act and mental result of hypothetical inference; that act of mind by which a likelihood is admitted in a proposition on account of the truth of its consequences; a presumption.

We reasoned throughout our article on the *supposition* that the end of government was to produce the greatest happiness to mankind.
*Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. The act and mental result of formulating a proposition, without reference to its truth or falsity, for the sake of tracing out its consequences; a hypothesis.

Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take them and there lie,
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death that hath such means to die.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 50.

3. In *logic*, the way in which a name is to be understood in a given proposition, in reference to its standing for an object of this or that class. Thus, in the sentences "man is a biped," "man has turned rivers and cut through mountains," "man is a class name," the substantive name *man* has the same signification but different suppositions. The signification is said to be the same, because the variations of meaning are merely the regular variations to which names are generally subject; and these general modes of variation of meaning are called *suppositions*.

4†. Substitution.

I beleeve I am not blameable for making this *supposition* [of my sonne]. *Ariana* (1636), p. 203, quoted by F. Hall.

**Material, personal,** etc., **supposition.** See the adjectives.— **Rule of supposition.** See *rule*$^1$.

**suppositional** (sup-ọ̄-zish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-al*.] Based on supposition; supposed; hypothetical; conjectural.

Men and angels . . . have . . . a certain knowledge of them [future things]; but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional*. *South*, Sermons, IX. xi.

**suppositionally** (sup-ọ̄-zish′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* By way of supposition; hypothetically.

**suppositionary** (sup-ọ̄-zish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-ary*.] Supposed; hypothetical. [Rare.]

Consider yourself as yet more beloved by me for the manner in which you have reproved my *suppositionary* errors.
*Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 282.

**suppositionless** (sup-ọ̄-zish′ọn-les), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-less*.] Not subject to any special conditions; not having any peculiar general characters.— **Suppositionless function.** See *function*.

**suppositious**†, *a.* Same as *supposititious*.

**supposititious** (su-poz-i-tish′us), *a.* [= Sp. *supositicio* = Pg. *suppositicio* = It. *suppositizio*, < L. *suppositicius*, *supposititius*, *subpositicius*, *subposititius*, put in place of another, substituted, esp. by fraud, spurious, < *supponere*, *subponere*, pp. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. Put by artifice in the place of or assuming the character of another; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious.

> Queen Philippa, Wife of King Edward the Third, upon her Death-bed, by way of Confession, told Wickham that John of Gaunt was not the lawful Issue of King Edward, but a *supposititious* son. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 167.

> About P. Gelasius's time there was a world of *supposititious* writings vended and received by the heretics. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 403.

2. Hypothetical; supposed. [Rare.]

> The *supposititious* Unknowable, when exposed to the relentless alchemy of reason, vanishes into the merest vapors of abstraction, and "leaves not a rack behind." *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 35.

> Spirifer disjunctus, . . . highly prized on account of its *supposititious* medicinal virtues. *Nature*, XXX. 153.

=**Syn.** 1. *Counterfeit*, etc. See *spurious.*

**supposititiously** (su-poz-i-tish′us-li), *adv.* 1. In a supposititious manner; spuriously.—2. Hypothetically; by way of supposition. [Rare.]

> *Supposititiously* he derives it from the Lunæ Montes 15 degrees south. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 31.

**supposititiousness** (su-poz-i-tish′us-nes), *n.* The character of being supposititious. *Bailey.*

**suppositive** (su-poz′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose.*] I. *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.

> By a *suppositive* intimation and by an express prediction. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

**Suppositive notion**, an abstract or symbolical notion; a notion not intuitive.

II. *n.* A conditional or continuative conjunction, as *if*, *granted*, *provided.*

> The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence. *Harris*, Hermes, ii. 2.

**suppositively** (su-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* By or upon supposition.

> The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

**suppositor**† (su-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *suppositorium*, that which is put under: see *suppository.*] A suppository; hence, an aid.

> Now amorous, then scurvy, sometimes bawdy;
> The same man still, but evermore fantastical,
> As being the *suppositor* to laughter:
> It hath sav'd charge in physic. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

**suppository** (su-poz′i-tọ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *suppositories* (-riz). [= F. *suppositoire* = Sp. *supositorio* = Pg. It. *suppositorio*, < LL. *suppositorium*, a suppository, neut. of *suppositorius*, that is placed underneath, < L. *supponere*, pp. *suppositus*, put under: see *suppose.*] In *med.*: (*a*) A medicinal substance in the form of a cone or cylinder, introduced into the rectum, vagina, or uterus, there to remain and dissolve gradually in order to procure certain specific effects. (*b*) A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

**suppositum**†, *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose.* Cf. *supposita.*] That which is supposed; the thing denoted by a name in a given proposition. See the quotation under *suppositality.*

**supposure** (su-pō′zụ̄r), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-ure.*] Supposition; hypothesis. [Rare.]

> Thy other arguments are all
> *Supposures*, hypothetical.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 1322.

**suppress** (su-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. **suppressen* (in pp. *suppressed*), < L. *suppressus*, *subpressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, *subprimere* (> It. *supprimere* = F. *supprimer*) = Sp. *suprimir* = Pg. *supprimir*, press down or under, keep back, conceal, suppress, < *sub*, under, + *premere*, press: see *press*$^1$.] 1. To overpower; subdue; put down; quell; crush; stamp out.

> The ancients afford us two examples for *suppressing* the impertinent curiosity of mankind in diving into secrets. *Bacon*, Political Fables, i.

> Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker and the government stronger. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

> The Number of Monasteries *suppressed* were six hundred forty-five. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 286.

> I have never *suppressed* any man; never checked him for a moment in his course by any jealousy, or any policy. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.

> Conscience pleads her cause within the breast,
> Though long rebell'd against, not yet *suppress'd.*
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 16.

2. To restrain from utterance or vent; keep in; repress: as, to *suppress* a groan.

> Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 182.

> Resolv'd with one consent
> To give such act and utt'rance as they may
> To ecstasy too big to be *suppress'd.*
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 340.

3. To withhold from disclosure; conceal; refuse or forbear to reveal; withhold from publication; withdraw from circulation, or prohibit circulation of: as, to *suppress* evidence; to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* an article or a poem.

> In vain an author would a name *suppress;*
> From the least hint a reader learns to guess.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 162.

> What is told in the fullest and most accurate annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is *suppressed.* *Macaulay*, History.

> There was something unusually doughty in this refusal of Mr. Lloyd to obey the behests of the government, and to *suppress* his paper, rather than acknowledge himself in the wrong. *F. Martin*, Hist. Lloyd's, p. 76.

4. To hinder from passage or circulation; stop; stifle; smother.

> Down sunk the priest: the purple hand of death
> Clos'd his dim eye, and fate *supprest* his breath.
> *Pope*, Iliad, v. 109.

5. To stop by remedial means; check; restrain: as, to *suppress* a diarrhea or a hemorrhage.

**suppressed** (su-prest′), *a.* [< ME. **suppressed*, *supprissid;* < *suppress* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Restrained; repressed; concealed.

> A *suppressed* resolve will betray itself in the eyes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

2†. Oppressed.

> Goddis law biddith help the *supprissid*, jugith to the fadirles, defendith the wydow. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

3. In *her.*, debruised: as, a lion *suppressed* by a bend.

**suppressedly** (su-pres′ẹd-li), *adv.* In a suppressed or restrained manner.

> They both laugh low and *suppressedly.* *R. Broughton*, Second Thoughts, ii. 4.

**suppresser** (su-pres′ėr), *n.* [< *suppress* + *-er*$^1$.] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

**suppressible** (su-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *suppress* + *-ible.*] Capable of being suppressed, concealed, or restrained.

**suppression** (su-presh′ọn), *n.* [< F. *suppression* = Sp. *supresion* = Pg. *suppressão* = It. *suppressione*, < L. *suppressio(n-)*, *subpressio(n-)*, a pressing down, a keeping back, suppression, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, press down, suppress: see *suppress.*] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling, or the state of being suppressed, crushed, quelled, or the like: as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.

> A magnificent "Society for the *Suppression* of Vice." *Carlyle*, Werner.

2. The act of concealing or withholding from utterance, disclosure, revelation, or publication: as, the *suppression* of truth, of evidence, or of reports.

> Dr. Middleton . . . resorted to the most disingenuous shifts, to unpardonable distortions and *suppression* of facts. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

> The unknown amount of painful *suppression* that a cautious thinker, a careful writer, or an artist of fine taste has gone through represents a great physico-mental expenditure. *A. Bain*, in Stewart's Conserv. of Energy, p. 234.

3. The stoppage or obstruction or the morbid retention of discharges: as, the *suppression* of a diarrhea, of saliva, or of urine.—4. In *bot.*, the absence, as in flowers, of parts requisite to theoretical completeness; abortion.

**suppressionist** (su-presh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *suppression* + *-ist.*] One who supports or advocates suppression.

**suppressio veri** (su-presh′iō vē′rī). [L.: *suppressio*, suppression; *veri*, gen. of *verum*, the truth, neut. of *verus*, true: see *ware*$^1$.] Suppression of truth; in *law*, an undue concealment or non-disclosure of facts and circumstances which one party is under a legal or equitable obligation to communicate, and which the other party has a right—not merely in conscience, but juris et de jure—to know. *Minor.* Compare *suggestio falsi.*

**suppressive** (su-pres′iv), *a.* [< *suppress* + *-ive.*] Tending to suppress.

> Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources. *Seward*, Letters, ii.

**suppressor** (su-pres′ọr), *n.* [< L. *suppressor*, *subpressor*, a hider, concealer, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, suppress: see *suppress.*] One who suppresses, crushes, or quells; one who represses, checks, or stifles; one who conceals. *M. Thompson*, Story of Louisiana.

**suppurate** (sup′ụ̄-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppurated*, ppr. *suppurating.* [< L. *suppuratus*, *subpuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter: see *suppure.*] I. *intrans.* To produce pus: as, a wound *suppurates.*

II. *trans.* To produce (pus). [Rare.]

> This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot*, Diet.

**suppuration** (sup-ụ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *suppuration* = Sp. *supuracion* = Pg. *suppuração* = It. *suppurazione*, < L. *suppuratio(n-)*, *subpuratio(n-)*, a suppurating, < *suppurare*, *subpurare*, suppurate: see *suppurate.*] 1. Formation of pus.—2. The matter produced by suppuration; pus: as, the *suppuration* was abundant.

**suppurative** (sup′ụ̄-rạ̄-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suppuratif* = Sp. *supurativo* = Pg. It. *suppurativo;* as *suppurate* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* Producing pus.

> In different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hæmorrhagic, or *suppurative.* *Dr. P. M. Latham*, Lects. on Clin. Med.

II. *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

> If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

**suppure**†, *v. i.* [< OF. *suppurer* = Sp. *supurar* = It. *suppurare*, < L. *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter, < *sub*, under, + *pus* (*pur-*), pus: see *pus.*] To suppurate. *Cotgrave.*

**supputate**†, *v. t.* [< L. *supputatus*, *subputatus*, pp. of *supputare*, *subputare* (> It. *supputare* = Pg. *supputar* = Sp. *suputar* = F. *supputer*), count up, reckon: see *suppute.*] To reckon; compute: as, to *supputate* time or distance. *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I.

**supputation**† (sup-ụ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *supputation* = Sp. *suputacion* = Pg. *supputação* = It. *supputazione*, < L. *supputatio(n-)*, *subputatio(n-)*, a reckoning up, < *supputare*, *subputare*, reckon: see *suppute.*] A reckoning; account; computation.

> Expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles, after theyr *supputations.* *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 65).

> I speak of a long time; it is above forty quarantains, or forty times forty nights, according to the *supputation* of the Ancient Druids. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 1.

**suppute**† (su-pūt′), *v. t.* [< L. *supputare*, *subputare*, compute, reckon, also cut off, lop, trim, < *sub*, under, + *putare*, reckon, think, cleanse, trim: see *putation*, and cf. *compute*, *depute*, *impute*, *repute.*] To reckon; compute; impute.

> That, in a learn'd war, the foe they would invade,
> And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxix. 363.

**supra-.** [< L. *supra-*, prefix, rare in L., but rather common in ML., < *suprā*, adv., orig. *superā*, adv. and prep., on the upper side, above, beyond, before, more than, besides; orig. contr. abl. fem. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super* = Gr. ὑπέρ, above, over: see *super-.*] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'above,' 'beyond.' It is used in the same way as *super-*, with which in terms of anatomy, zoölogy, botany, etc., it is interchangeable, but is somewhat more technical. It is opposed to *infra-*, and to *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*. Recent technical words with *supra-* are in the following list left without further etymological note.

**supra-acromial** (sū″prạ̈-a-krō′mi-ạl), *a.* Same as *superacromial.*—**Supra-acromial artery**, a branch of the suprascapular artery, anastomosing with twigs of the acromiothoracic artery.—**Supra-acromial nerve.** See *supraclavicular nerve*, under *supraclavicular.*

**supra-acromiohumeralis** (sū″prạ̈-a-krō″mi-ō-hū-mẹ-rā′lis), *n.* The deltoid muscle.

**supra-anal** (sū-prạ̈-ā′nạl), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the tip of the abdomen, on the last abdominal segment seen from above. Also *superanal*, *suranal.*—**Supra-anal groove**, a transverse hollow on the last abdominal segment, just above the anal orifice, of many *Hymenoptera.*—**Supra-anal lamina.** Same as *preanal segment* (which see, under *preanal*).—**Supra-anal tubercle** or **plate**, a harder projecting part of the integument on the posterior extremity of a larva, especially of a caterpillar.

**supra-angular** (sū-prạ̈-ang′gụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Same as *surangular.*

**supra-auricular** (sū″prạ̈-â-rik′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Situated over the auricle or external ear.—**Supra-auricular point**, in *craniom.*, a point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. See cut under *craniometry.*

**supra-axillary** (sū-prạ̈-ak′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, inserted above instead of in the axil, as a peduncle. Compare *suprafoliaceous.*

**suprabranchial** (sū-prạ̈-brang′ki-ạl), *a.* Situated over or above the gills, as of a fish or mollusk.

**suprabuccal** (sū-prạ̈-buk′ạl), *a.* Situated over or above the buccal region, as of a mollusk.

**supracephalic** (sū″prạ̈-se-fal′ik or -sef′ạ-lik), *a.* Placed on (the top of) the head. *Science*, VII. 27. [Rare.]

**supraciliary** (sū-prạ̈-sil′i-ạ̄-ri), *a.* Same as *superciliary*, 3.

**supraclavicle** (sū-prạ̈-klav′i-kl), *n.* In *ichth.*, a superior bony element of the scapular arch of many fishes, which, like the elements called *interclavicle* and *postclavicle*, is variously homologized by different writers; the posterotemporal.

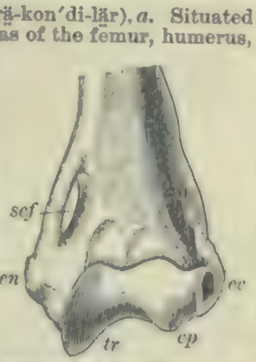
In bony Fishes, where the clavicles become enormous, and may not only be provided with a distinct inter-clavicle, but also each with a distinct portion above — the *supra-clavicle* — as in the Dory, . . . Sturgeon, and others, and besides this with a posterior element, a post-clavicle, as in the Dory, Perch, and Cod. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 162.

**supraclavicular** (sū″prạ̈-kla-vik′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* 1. In *anat.*, situated over, above, or upon the clavicle.—2. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the supraclavicle.—**Supraclavicular fossa**, the depression above the clavicle corresponding to the interval between the sternoclidomastoid and trapezius muscles.—**Supraclavicular nerves**, superficial descending branches of the cervical plexus, three or four in number, supplying the skin of the upper part of the breast and over the shoulder. The main branches are specified as *sternal*, *clavicular*, and *acromial*. Also respectively *suprasternal*, *supraclavicular*, and *supra-acromial nerves*.—**Supraclavicular point**, a point above the clavicle where electric stimulation will cause the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus to contract.—**Supraclavicular region**, the triangular region on the front of the base of the neck, bounded below by the upper border of the clavicle, within by the outer border of the sternoclidomastoid, and without by a line drawn from the inner end of the outer fourth of the clavicle to that point on the outer border of the sternoclidomastoid which is opposite the first ring of the trachea.

**supraclypeal** (sū-prạ̈-klip′ẹ̄-ạl), *a.* In *entom.*, situated above the clypeus; noting the supraclypeus.—**Supraclypeal piece**, the supraclypeus.

**supraclypeus** (sū-prạ̈-klip′ẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *supraclypei* (-ī). [NL.] In *entom.*, a subdivision of the clypeus of some insects, especially observable in *Hymenoptera*. See *clypeus*. Sometimes called *postnasus*.

**supracondylar** (sū-prạ̈-kon′di-lạ̈r), *a.* Situated above the condyles, as of the femur, humerus, occipital bone, or lower jaw-bone.—**Supracondylar eminence** or **protuberance**, either the ectocondyle or the entocondyle of the humerus. See *epicondyle* (with cut).—**Supracondylar foramen.** (*a*) The posterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone. It is small and inconstant in man, in whom it transmits a vein to the lateral sinus, but is a large vacuity of the occipital bone of some animals. (*b*) A well-marked and constant foramen in the inner condyloid ridge of the humerus of many mammals, through which pass the brachial artery and median nerve. It is occasionally found as an anomaly in man, or indicated by the supracondylar process (which see, under *process*). Also *supracondyloid* and *supratrochlear foramen*.—**Supracondylar lines of the femur.** See *line*2.—**Supracondylar process.** See *process*, and cut under *epicondyle*.—**Supracondylar ridges**, ridges on the shaft of the humerus which extend upward to a varying distance above the external and internal condyles.



Lower end, front view, of Left Humerus of Cat, somewhat enlarged.

*scf*, supracondylar or epitrochlear foramen; *en*, entocondyle or epitrochlea; *ec*, ectocondyle or epicondyle; *tr*, trochlea for ulna; *cp*, capitellum for radius.

**supracondyloid** (su-prạ̈-kon′di-loid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *supracondylar*.

II. *n.* The supracondylar process or foramen.

**supracoralline** (sū-prạ̈-kor′ạ-lin), *a.* Situated above coral.—**Supracoralline beds**, a series of grits and shales lying above the coral rag, and forming the uppermost division of the Coralline Oolite, a varied group lying between the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays as developed in various parts of England.

**supracostal** (sū-prạ̈-kos′tạl), *a.* Lying upon or above (cephalad of) the ribs: as, the *supracostal* muscles.

**supracretaceous** (sū″prạ̈-krẹ̄-tā′shius), *a.* In *geol.*, overlying the Cretaceous series, or more recent than that: noting rocks, including those of the Tertiary, Post-tertiary, and recent formations or groups. Also *supercretaceous*.

**supradecompound** (sū″prạ̈-dē-kom-pound′), *a.* More than decompound; thrice or indefinitely compound: applied in botany to leaves and fronds.

**supradorsal** (sū-prạ̈-dôr′sạl), *a.* Situated on the back (of any organism); placed dorsally or dorsal; dorsal. *Nature*, XL. 172.

**supra-entity**† (sū-prạ̈-en′tị-ti), *n.* [< L *supra*, above, + ML. *entita(t-)s*, entity: see *entity*.] A superessential being.

> God is not onely said to be
> An ens, but *supraentitie*.
> *Herrick*, Upon God.

**supra-esophageal** (sū-prạ̈-ē-sọ̄-faj′ẹ̄-ạl), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the gullet; lying over or upon the esophagus, as a nervous ganglion or commissure in an invertebrate. Also *suprapharyngeal*, *supra-œsophageal*, and rarely *supra-esophagal*, *supra-œsophagal*.

**suprafoliaceous** (sū-prạ̈-fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, inserted upon the stem above the axil of a leaf, as a peduncle or flower.

**suprafoliar** (sū-prạ̈-fō′li-ạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, growing upon a leaf. [Rare.]

**supraglottic** (sū-prạ̈-glot′ik), *a.* Situated above the true glottis, or relating to what is thus situated, referring to any part of the larynx above the true vocal cords.—**Supraglottic aphonia**, aphonia due to some affection of the parts above the glottis.

**suprahyoid** (sū-prạ̈-hī′oid), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the submental or hyomental group of muscles: opposed to *infrahyoid*.—**Suprahyoid aponeurosis**, a fold of cervical fascia extending between the bellies of the digastric muscle, and forming a loop which binds the tendon of that muscle down to the hyoid bone.—**Suprahyoid glands**, one or two lymphatic glands in the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, receiving lymphatics from the lower lip.—**Suprahyoid region**, that part of the front of the neck which lies above the hyoid bone. Also called *submaxillary*, *submental*, and *hyomental region*.

**supra-iliac** (sū-prạ̈-il′i-ak), *a.* Situated upon the upper (proximal or sacral) end of the ilium; of the character of, or pertaining to, a supra-ilium.

**supra-ilium** (sū-prạ̈-il′i-um), *n.* [NL.] A proximal (anterior or superior) epiphysis of the sacral end of the ilium of some animals.

**supra-intestinal** (sū″prạ̈-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* 1. Situated above the intestine: specifically noting, in certain annelids, as the earthworm, that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohemal system which lies along the dorsal aspect of the alimentary canal.—2. In *Mollusca*, situated above (dorsad of) the alimentary canal: as, a *supra-intestinal* ganglion. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 348.

**supralabial** (sū-prạ̈-lā′bi-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper lip; situated on or over the upper lip.—**Supralabial elevator**, the supralabialis.

**supralabialis** (sū-prạ̈-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *supralabiales* (-lēz). The proper levator muscle of the upper lip, usually called the *levator labii superioris*. See *levator*. *Coues*, 1887.

**supralapsarian** (sū″prạ̈-lap-sā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *supralapsary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to supralapsarianism.

*Supralapsarian* scheme. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

The *supralapsarian* scheme, which differs from the former [infralapsarian] in the order of the decrees, and, with a severer but terrible logic, includes the fall as a necessary negative condition for the manifestation of God's redeeming mercy on the elect, and his punitive justice on the reprobate, was held as a private opinion by some eminent Calvinists, . . . but it is not taught in any Confession. *P. Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 161.

II. *n.* One who believes in supralapsarianism.

**supralapsarianism** (sū″prạ̈-lap-sā′ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *supralapsarian* + *-ism*.] The theological doctrine that God selected from men to be created certain ones to be redeemed and receive eternal life, and certain others to be appointed to eternal death, and that thus, in the order of thought, election and reprobation preceded creation: so called because it supposes that men before the fall are the objects of election to eternal life and foreordination to eternal death.

**supralapsary**† (sū-prạ̈-lap′sạ-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *supra*, before, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-ary*.] Supralapsarian. *Imp. Dict.*

**supralateral** (su-prạ̈-lat′ẹ-rạl), *a.* In *entom.*, placed on the upper part of the side; superior on the lateral surface: as, a *supralateral* line: used principally in describing larvæ.

**supraloral** (sū-prạ̈-lō′rạl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Lying over the lores of a bird: as, a *supraloral* color-mark.

II. *n.* A supraloral mark or formation.

**supralunar** (sū-prạ̈-lū′nạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being beyond the moon; hence, very lofty; of very great height. *Imp. Dict.*

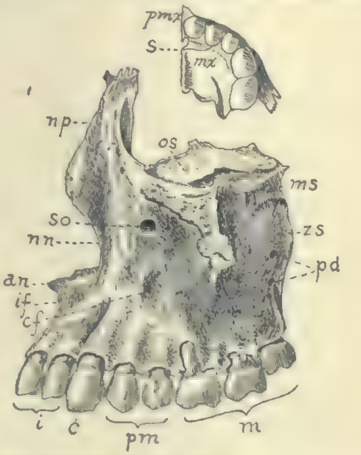
**supramammary** (su-prạ̈-mam′ạ-ri), *a.* Lying above the mammæ.—**Supramammary abscess**, an abscess in the subcutaneous tissue above the breast.—**Supramammary region.** Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

**supramarginal** (sū-prạ̈-mär′ji-nạl), *a.* Bordering the Sylvian fissure on the upper side: noting a convolution of the brain. Also *superomarginal*.—**Supramarginal convolution** or **gyrus**, one of the parietal gyri. See *gyrus* (with cut).

**supramaxilla** (sū″prạ̈-mak-sil′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *supramaxillæ* (-ē). [NL.] The supramaxillary.

**supramaxillary** (sū-prạ̈-mak′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper jaw, in part or as a whole; related to or connected with the superior maxillary bone.—**Supramaxillary nerve.** (*a*) The second or superior maxillary division of the fifth or trifacial nerve—a nerve of common sensation, chiefly distributed to the bones, teeth, and soft parts of the upper jaw. It leaves the cranial cavity by the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid. (*b*) One of several small motor branches of the facial nerve, distributed to muscles of the superior maxillary region.

II. *n.*; pl. *supramaxillaries* (-riz). The superior maxillary, or upper jaw-bone, forming a part, in man nearly the whole, of the bony framework of the upper jaw, and representing more or less of the expanse of the cheek: correlated with *inframaxillary*. The part which the supramaxillary takes in the formation of the upper jaw mostly depends upon the relative size of the premaxillary (intermaxillary) bone. In man the latter is very small, occupying only a little space at the anterior-inferior corner of the supramaxillary, and is observable only in infancy, as it speedily ankyloses with the supramaxillary. The supramaxillary is in inverse ratio extensive, and also expansive or inflated, being entirely hollowed out by the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore. It presents to the cheek an external or facial surface, with several elevations and depressions marking the attachments of muscles, and just below the eye the large infra-orbital foramen. The posterior or zygomatic surface shows the openings of the posterior dental canals, and a rough surface for articulation with the palate bone. The superior or orbital surface forms most of the floor of the orbit of the eye. The internal or nasal surface forms much of the outer wall of the nasal meatus, and shows the opening of the antrum. Besides these surfaces, the bone has several well-marked processes, as the nasal, running up to the frontal bone, the malar, articulating with the bone of that name, the alveolar, bearing teeth, and the palatal, roofing part of the mouth. The two supramaxillary bones when together show in front a somewhat heart-shaped opening, the anterior nares, at the middle of the base of which is the prominent nasal spine, a landmark in craniometry. Each articulates with nine bones (sometimes ten), and to each twelve muscles are attached. (See cuts under *skull*, *orbit*, and *palate*.) In other mammals the supramaxillary has various shapes, and is comparatively smaller; it may always be recognized as the bone which bears the upper molar, premolar, and canine teeth—all the upper teeth excepting the incisors. In birds the supramaxillary is very greatly reduced, and often not distinctly defined: the palatal part of it is represented by a well-developed maxillopalatine; but nearly the whole of the upper beak of a bird, beyond the feathers, has for its bony basis the highly developed premaxillary. In the lower vertebrates the superior maxillary is presented under the most diverse conditions of size and shape, and is generally identified with the second bone from the front of those constituting the upper maxillary arch.



Left Supramaxillary of Man, outer surface, about two thirds natural size.

*m*, three molars; *pm*, two premolars; *c*, canine; *i*, two incisors, rooted in alveolar border; *an*, anterior nasal spine; *nn*, nasal notch; *np*, nasal process; *os*, orbital surface; *ms*, rough surface for articulation with malar bone; *zs*, zygomatic surface; *pd*, two posterior dental canals; *so*, suborbital foramen; *if*, incisive fossa; *cf*, canine fossa. The small upper figure shows the palatal surface of the bone of the fetus—*mx*, the true supramaxillary, being still separated by a suture, *s*, from the premaxillary, *pmx*, which will bear two incisors.

**supramundane** (sū-prạ̈-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] In *neoplatonic philos.*, belonging to the ideal and above the sensible world; belonging to the spiritual world; supernatural: opposed to *immundane*.

We dream of a realm of authoritative Duty, in which the earth is but a province of a *supramundane* moral empire. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 62.

**supranasal** (sū-prạ̈-nā′zạl), *a.* Situated above the nose, or over the nasal bones.—**Supranasal point.** Same as *ophryon*.

**supranatural** (sū-prä̤-naţ'ṳ-ra̤l), *a.* Supernatural. *Science*, IX. 174.

**supranaturalism** (sū-prä̤-naţ'ṳ-ra̤l-izm), *n.* [< *supranatural* + *-ism*.] Same as *supernaturalism*.

**supranaturalist** (sū-prä̤-naţ'ṳ-ra̤l-ist), *a.* and *n.* Same as *supernaturalist*. *Schaff*, Encyc. Rel. Knowl., III. 1998; *G. Eliot*, tr. of Strauss's Life of Jesus, Int., § 11.

**supranaturalistic** (sū-prä̤-naţ"ṳ-ra̤-lis'tik), *a.* [< *supranaturalist* + *-ic*.] Supernaturalistic. *Encyc. Dict.*

**supraneural** (sū-prä̤-nū'ra̤l), *a.* Situated over the neural axis or canal; neural or dorsal with reference to such axis. *Geol. Mag.*, XLIV. 82.

**supra-obliquus** (sū"prä̤-ob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *supra-obliqui* (-kwī). The upper oblique or trochlear muscle of the eyeball, usually called the *obliquus superior*. *Coues*, 1887.

**supra-occipital** (sū'prä̤-ok-sip'i-ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* Same as *superoccipital*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 861.

**supra-œsophageal,** *a.* See *supra-esophageal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 191.

**supra-orbital** (sū-prä̤-ôr'bi-ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated over or upon the orbit of the eye; roofing over the eye-socket; superciliary.—**Supra-orbital arch**, the superciliary arch.—**Supra-orbital artery**, a branch of the ophthalmic artery which passes out of the orbit by the ophthalmic notch to supply the forehead.—**Supra-orbital bone**, a bone entering into the formation of the supra-orbital or superciliary arch. No such bone is found in man, and probably not in any mammal; but they frequently occur in the lower vertebrates, sometimes forming a chain of bones along the upper edge of the orbit. See cut under *Lepidosiren*.—**Supra-orbital canal**, the supra-orbital foramen extended into a canal.—**Supra-orbital foramen**, a foramen formed in some cases by the bridging over of the supra-orbital notch. It is situated at about the junction of the inner and middle thirds of the superior border of the orbit. It exists in few animals besides man, and is inconstant in him.—**Supra-orbital gyrus.** See cut under *gyrus*.—**Supra-orbital nerve**, the terminal branch of the frontal nerve, leaving the orbit by the supra-orbital notch or foramen, and distributed to the skin of the forehead and fore and upper parts of the scalp, furnishing sensory filaments to the muscles of this region.—**Supra-orbital neuralgia**, neuralgia of the supra-orbital branch of the frontal nerve, other branches of the first division of the trigeminus being more or less involved.—**Supra-orbital notch.** See *notch*.—**Supra-orbital point**, a tender point just above the supra-orbital notch or foramen, appearing in supra-orbital neuralgia.—**Supra-orbital vein**, a vein commencing on the forehead, and joining the frontal vein at the inner angle of the orbit to form the angular vein.

**II.** *n.* A supra-orbital artery or nerve.

**supra-orbitar, supra-orbitary** (sū-prä̤-ôr'bi-tä̤r, -tā̤-ri), *a.* Same as *supra-orbital*.

**suprapatellar** (sū-prä̤-pat'e-lä̤r), *a.* Situated above the patella.

**suprapedal** (sū-prä̤-ped'a̤l), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal*.] Situated above the foot or podium of a mollusk: specifically noting a gland or a ganglion.

**suprapharyngeal** (sū"prä̤-fā̤-rin'jē-a̤l), *a.* Same as *supra-esophageal*.

> There is but one buccal ganglion in the Dibranchiata, and behind it there is a large *supra-pharyngeal* ganglion.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 351.

**supraplex** (sū'prä̤-pleks), *n.* One of the plexuses of the brain of some animals, as dipnoans. *B. G. Wilder.* [Recent.]

**supraplexal** (sū-prä̤-plek'sa̤l), *a.* Pertaining to the supraplex.

**supraposition** (sū"prä̤-pọ-zish'o̤n), *n.* [< ML. *suprapositio*(*n-*), used in the sense of 'an extraordinary tax,' lit. a placing above, < L. *supra*, above, + *positio*(*n-*), a placing: see *position*.] The placing of one thing over another.

**supraprotest** (sū-prä̤-prō'test), *n.* In *law*, something over (that is, after) protest; an acceptance or a payment of a bill by a third person, made for the honor of the drawer, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment by the drawee.

**suprapubian** (sū-prä̤-pū'bi-a̤n), *a.* Same as *suprapubic*.

**suprapubic** (sū-prä̤-pū'bik), *a.* Situated above the pubis; prepubic.

**suprapubically** (sū-prä̤-pū'bi-ka̤l-i), *adv.* Above the pubis. *Lancet*, No. 3515, p. 87.

**suprapygal** (sū-prä̤-pī'ga̤l), *a.* [< L. *supra*, over, + *pyga*, the rump: see *pygal*.] Situated over the rump: specifically noting certain plates of the carapace of some turtles.

> There is, moreover, a full series of neural bones, of which the 8th articulates with the 1st *suprapygal*.
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 515.

**suprarectus** (sū-prä̤-rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *suprarecti* (-tī). The upper straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus superior, which rolls the eye upward. See cut under *eyeball*. *Coues*, 1887.

**suprarenal** (sū-prä̤-rē'na̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated upon or over the kidneys; specifically, adrenal.—**Accessory suprarenal bodies**, small bodies sometimes found in the ligamenta lata, corresponding in structure usually to the cortical substance of an adrenal.—**Suprarenal artery**, a branch of the abdominal aorta, supplying the suprarenal capsules.—**Suprarenal capsule or body.** See *capsule*.—**Suprarenal ganglion, gland, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Suprarenal melasma.** Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Suprarenal veins**, veins draining the adrenals, and emptying on the right side into the vena cava, and on the left into the left renal or phrenic vein.

**II.** *n.* A suprarenal capsule; an adrenal. Also *surrenal*.

**supraryglottideus** (sū-prä̤-rī-glo-tid'ẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *supraryglottidei* (-ī). [NL.] The superior aryteno-epiglottidean muscle of the larynx. *Coues*, 1887.

**suprascapula** (sū-prä̤-skap'ṳ-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *suprascapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *supra*, over, + *scapula*, the shoulder.] **1.** A bone developed in ordinary fishes in the shoulder-girdle, and immediately connected with the cranium. Also called *post-temporal*. See cut 1 under *teleost*.—**2.** A superior scapular element of some batrachians and reptiles. See cuts under *omosternum* and *sternum*.

**suprascapular** (sū-prä̤-skap'ṳ-lär), *a.* Situated above or on the upper part of the scapula; lying or running on the side of the scapula nearest the head; prescapular; proximal or superior with reference to the scapular arch; of or pertaining to the suprascapula. Also *superscapular*.—**Suprascapular artery**, one of three branches of the thyroid axis, running outward across the root of the neck, between the scalenus anticus and the sternoclidomastoid, beneath the posterior belly of the omohyoid, to the upper border of the scapula, where it passes by the suprascapular notch to the supraspinous fossa, and ramifies on the dorsum of the shoulder-blade.—**Suprascapular nerve**, a branch from the cord formed by the fifth and sixth cervicals of the brachial plexus, distributed to the shoulder-joint and the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. Also called *scapularis*.—**Suprascapular notch.** See *notch*, and cut under *shoulder-blade*.—**Suprascapular region.** See *region*.—**Suprascapular vein**, a certain tributary of the external jugular vein, entering it near its termination.

**suprasensible** (sū-prä̤-sen'si-bl), *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses; supersensuous. Also used substantively.

> By no possible exaltation of an organ of sense could the *supra-sensible* be reached.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 195.

**supraseptal** (sū-prä̤-sep'ta̤l), *a.* Situated above a septum: noting an upper cavity divided by a septum from a lower one. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 137.

**supraserratus** (sū"prä̤-se-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *supraserrati* (-tī). [NL.] The posterior superior serrate muscle of the back, usually called *serratus posticus superior*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**supraspinal** (sū-prä̤-spī'na̤l), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the spine or spinal column; dorsal; neural; epaxial.

**supraspinalis** (sū"prä̤-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *supraspinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *supraspinal*.] One of a series of small muscles which pass between and lie upon the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ.

**supraspinate** (sū-prä̤-spī'nāt), *a.* Same as *supraspinous*, 2.

**supraspinatus** (sū"prä̤-spī-nā'tus), *n.*; pl. *supraspinati* (-tī). [NL.] A muscle arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the uppermost facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus. It acts with the infraspinatus and teres minor in rotating the humerus, all three being antagonized by the subscapularis.

**supraspinous** (sū-prä̤-spī'nus), *a.* **1.** Situated upon or over the spinous process of a vertebra.—**2.** Superior with reference to the spine of the scapula; prescapular.—**Supraspinous aponeurosis**, the supraspinous fascia.—**Supraspinous artery** a branch of the transverse cervical artery which ramifies on the surface of the supraspinatus muscle.—**Supraspinous fascia, fossa**, etc. See the nouns, and cut under *shoulder-blade*.—**Supraspinous ligament**, bundles of longitudinal fibers which connect the tips of the spinous processes from the seventh cervical vertebra to the sacrum, forming a continuous cord. The extension of this ligament to the head in some animals is specialized as the *ligamentum nuchæ*. See cut under *ligamentum*.

**suprastapedial** (sū"prạ-stā̤-pē'di-a̤l), *a.* Situated above the stapes: noting a part of the stapes or columella of many vertebrates which lies above the mediostapedial part, or that representative of the same part which is the proximal extremity of the hyoidean arch. This is variously homologized in different cases. See cuts under *stapes* and *hyoid*.

**suprasternal** (sū-prä̤-stėr'na̤l), *a.* Situated above or in front of (cephalad of) the sternum; presternal.—**Suprasternal artery**, a branch of the supraclavicular artery which crosses the inner end of the clavicle, and is distributed to the integument of the chest.—**Suprasternal nerve.** See *supraclavicular nerves*, under *supraclavicular*.—**Suprasternal notch.** See *notch*.—**Suprasternal region**, the region on the front of the neck between the two supraclavicular regions.

**suprastigmatal** (sū-prä̤-stig'ma̤-ta̤l), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, a *suprastigmatal* line.

**supratemporal** (sū-prä̤-tem'pọ-ra̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Placed high up in the temporal region or fossa; superior, as one of the collection of bones called *temporal*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 139.

**II.** *n.* A wrong name of the true squamosal bone of some animals, as ichthyosaurs. *Owen.*

**supraterrestrial** (sū"prä̤-te-res'tri-al), *a.* Same as *superterrestrial*. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 42.

**suprathoracic** (sū"prä̤-thọ-ras'ik), *a.* **1.** Situated above (cephalad of) the thorax.—**2.** Situated in the upper part of the thorax, as an upper set of intercostal nerves. Compare *infrathoracic*.

**supratrochlear** (sū-prä̤-trok'lẹ̄-är), *a.* **1.** Situated over the inner angle of the orbit of the eye, where the tendon of the superior oblique muscle passes through its pulley or trochlea: as, the *supratrochlear* nerve.—**2.** Situated on the inner condyle of the humerus, above the trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates; epitrochlear; supracondylar: as, the *supratrochlear* notch. See cut under *supracondylar*.—**Supratrochlear nerve**, a small branch of the frontal nerve from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve, distributed to the corrugator supercilii and occipitofrontalis muscles and the integument of the forehead.

**supratympanic** (sū"prä̤-tim-pan'ik), *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated over or above the tympanum, or tympanic cavity, of the ear. (*b*) Superior in respect of the tympanic bone. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 208. [The two senses coincide or not in different cases.]—**Supratympanic bulla**, an inflated and hollowed formation of bone above the tympanic cavity of some mammals, apparently in the periotic or tympanoperiotic bone, and supplementary to the usual tympanic bulla. It attains great size in some rodents, as jerboas, chinchillas, and especially the kangaroo-rats of the genus *Dipodomys*, forming a large smooth rounded protuberance on the posterolateral aspect of the skull, between the squamosal, parietal, and occipital bones.

> The large *supratympanic* or mastoid *bulla* [of *Pedetes caffer*].
> *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 157.

**supravaginal** (sū-prä̤-vaj'i-na̤l), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal*.] **1.** Superior in respect of a sheath or sheathing membrane. (*a*) Lying on the outside of such a formation. (*b*) Forming an upper one of parts which unite in a sheath. **2.** Situated above the vagina.

**supravision**† (sū-prä̤-vizh'o̤n), *n.* [As if < ML. **supravisio*(*n-*), < *supravidere*, oversee, < *supra*, over, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *supervision*.] Supervision.

> That he secure the religion of his whole family by a severe *supravision* and animadversion.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 780.

**supravisor** (sū-prä̤-vī'zo̤r), *n.* [< ML. **supravisor*, < *supravidere*, oversee: see *supravision*. Cf. *supervisor*.] A supervisor; an overseer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 890.

**supremacy** (sṳ-prem'a̤-si), *n.* [< OF. *suprematie*, F. *suprématie* = Sp. *supremacia* = It. *supremazia*; as *supreme* + *-acy*.] The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; also, highest authority or power.

> Or seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
> When they [women] are bound to serve, love, and obey.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 163.

> Monarchy is made up of two parts, the Liberty of the subject and the *supremacie* of the King.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**Act of Supremacy.** (*a*) An English statute of 1534 (26 Hen. VIII., c. 1) which proclaimed that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the English Church. See *regal supremacy*, below. (*b*) An English statute of 1558–9 (1 Eliz., c. 1) vesting spiritual authority in the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.—**Oath of supremacy**, in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in that realm. It was by many statutes required to be taken, along with the oath of allegiance and of abjuration, by persons in order to qualify themselves for office, etc.; but a greatly modified and simpler form of oath has now superseded them.—**Papal supremacy**, according to the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme authority of the Pope as the vicar on earth of the Lord Jesus Christ over the universal church.—**Regal** or **royal supremacy**, in an established church, the authority and jurisdiction exercised by the crown as its supreme earthly head. This authority is not legislative, but judicial and executive only. Henry VIII. was first acknowledged supreme head of the English Church by convocation in 1531, but only with the qualification "so far as may be consistent with the law of Christ"; and this supremacy was confirmed by Parliament to him, his heirs and successors, kings of the realm, in 1534. The title of "supreme head" was altered by Elizabeth to "supreme governor." The meaning of this title is explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-nine Articles. = **Syn.** *Predominance*, etc. (see *priority*), sovereignty, domination, mastery.

**supreme** (sū-prēm′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *supream*; < OF. *supreme*, F. *suprême* = Sp. Pg. It. *supremo*, < L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super*, above, upon, over, beyond: see *super-*. Cf. *sum*$^1$, *summit*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Highest, especially in authority; holding the highest place in government or power.

> My soul aches
> To know, when two authorities are up,
> Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
> May enter 'twixt the gap of both.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 110.

> God is the Judge or the *supreme* Arbitrator of the affairs of the world; he pulleth down one and setteth up another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

> Night has its first, *supreme*, forsaken star.
> *Browning*, Strafford, ii. 1.

2. Highest; highest or most extreme, as to degree, import, etc.; greatest possible; utmost: as, *supreme* love or wisdom; a *supreme* hour; *supreme* baseness.

> No single virtue we could most commend,
> Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
> For she was all, in that *supreme* degree
> That, as no one prevailed, so all was she.
> *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 162.

> The blessing of *supreme* repose.
> *Bryant*, Summer Ramble.

3. Last. [Rare.]

> Virgins, come, and in a ring
> Her *supreamest* requiem sing.
> *Herrick*, Upon a Maide.

**Festival of the Supreme Being**, a celebration in honor of the Supreme Being, held in France, June 8th, 1794, by decree of the Convention, which declared that "the French people recognized the existence of the Supreme Being." This cult, through the influence of Robespierre, replaced the "Worship of Reason." See *Feast of Reason* (*b*), under *reason*$^1$.—**Supreme Court.** See *court*.—**Supreme Court of Judicature**, in England, a court constituted in 1875 by the union and consolidation of the following courts: the Courts of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, of Exchequer, of Admiralty, of Probate, and of Divorce and Matrimonial Cases—such supreme court consisting of two permanent divisions, called the *High Court of Justice* and the *Court of Appeal*.—**Supreme end**, the chief end; the last end in which the appetite or desire is satisfied.—**Supreme evil**, evil in which no good is mixed.—**Supreme genus**, in *logic*. Same as *highest genus* (which see, under *genus*).—**Supreme good**, summum bonum; a good in which there is no evil; something good in the highest possible degree; the perfectly good. The supreme natural good is often said to be the continual progress toward greater perfections, beatitude.—**Supreme pontiff.** See *pontiff*, 3.—**The Supreme Being**, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.—**Wronski's supreme law**, in *math.*, a theorem in regard to the general form of the remainder in the expression of a function by means of other functions. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. Greatest, first, leading, principal, chief, predominant, paramount, superlative. *Supreme* is much stronger than any of these.

**II.** *n.* 1. The highest point. [Rare.]

> 'Tis the *supreme* of power. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

> Love is the *supreme* of living things.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

2. The chief; the superior.

> Had your general joined
> In your addression, or known how to conquer,
> This day had proved him the *supreme* of Cæsar.
> *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

> The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood,
> *Supreme* of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

3. [*cap.*] With the definite article, the Supreme Being. See phrase above.

**supremely** (sū-prēm′li), *adv.* With supreme authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

**supremeness** (sū-prēm′nes), *n.* The character or state of being supreme.

> No event is so terribly well adapted to inspire the *supremeness* of bodily and of mental distress as is burial before death. *Poe*, Tales, I. 331.

**supremity** (sū-prem′i-ti), *a.* [= Sp. *supremidad*, < LL. *supremita(t-)s*, the quality of being supreme or final, the highest honor, the last of life, death, < L. *supremus*, highest: see *supreme*.] Supremeness; supremacy.

> Henry the Eighth, . . . without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose *Supremity* he had suppressed in his dominions), . . . wrote himself King [of Ireland].
> *Fuller*, General Worthies, vi.

> Nothing finer or nobler of their kind can well be imagined than such sonnets, . . . and others of like *supremity*. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 408.

**sur-.** [OF. *sur-*, *sour-*, F. *sur-*, < L. *super-*: see *super-*.] A form of the prefix *super-* found in words from the older French. It is little used as an English formative, except technically in certain scientific terms, where it is equivalent to *super-* or *supra-*: as, *sur*anal, *sur*angular, *sur*renal, etc.

**sura**$^1$ (sö′rä), *n.* [Also *surah*; = F. *sura*, *surate*, < Ar. *sūra*, a step, degree.] A chapter of the Koran.

**sura**$^2$ (sö′rä), *n.* [< Hind. *surā*, < Skt. *surā*, spirituous and especially distilled liquor, < √ *su*, express (juice). Cf. *soma*.] In India, the fermented sap or "milk" of several kinds of palm, as the palmyra, cocoa, and wild date; toddy.

**surabundantly** (sėr-a-bun′dant-li), *adv.* [< **surabundant* (< F. *surabondant*, superabundant: see *superabundant*) + *-ly*$^2$.] Superabundantly. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid, xvi. [Rare.]

**suraddition**† (sėr-a-dish′on), *n.* [< OF. **suraddition*, < L. *super*, over, + *additio(n-)*, addition.] Something added or appended, as to a name.

> He served with glory and admired success,
> So gain'd the *sur-addition* Leonatus.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 33.

**surah**$^1$, *n.* Same as *sura*$^1$.

**surah**$^2$ (sū′rä), *n.* [Also *surah silk*: supposed to be so called from Surat in India, a place noted for its silks.] A soft twilled silk material, usually of plain uniform color without pattern, used for women's garments, etc.

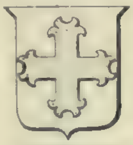
**sural** (sū′ral), *a.* [= F. *sural*, < NL. **suralis*, < L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg.—**Sural arteries**, the inferior muscular branches, usually two, of the popliteal artery, supplying the gastrocnemius and other calf-muscles. The superficial sural arteries are slender lateral and median branches on the surface of the gastrocnemius, which supply the integument of the parts. They arise from the popliteal or deep sural arteries.

**suranal** (sėr-ā′nal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *supra-anal*.

**II.** *n.* Specifically, in *entom.*, a plate at the end of the body of a caterpillar, the tergite of the tenth abdominal segment.

**surance**† (shör′ans), *n.* [By apheresis from *assurance*.] Assurance. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2. 46.

**sur-ancrée** (sėr-ang′krā), *a.* [F., < *sur-* + *ancré*, pp. of *ancrer*, anchor, < *ancre*, anchor: see *anchor*$^1$.] In *her.*, doubly anchored, or double-parted and anchored: noting a cross, or other ordinary, the ends of which are divided into two parts, each of which is anchored.



Cross Sur-ancrée.

**surangular** (sėr-ang′gū-lär), *a.* In *zoöl.*, noting one of the several bones of the compound mandible or lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., situated over the angular bone, near the angle or proximal end of the series. Also *supra-angular*. Also, as a noun, this bone itself. See cut under *Gallinæ*.

**surasophone** (su-ras′ō-fōn), *n.* A wind-instrument resembling the ophicleide. It is pitched in E flat.

**surat** (sö-rat′), *n.* [So called from *Surat* in India.] A cotton cloth made in the Bombay Presidency, but not necessarily from Surat cotton. The name is generally given to uncolored and unprinted cloth of no great fineness.—**Surat cotton**, a kind of cotton having a fiber of fine quality, and ranking high among the native cottons of India, grown in the Bombay Presidency.

**surbase**$^1$ (sėr-bās′), *v. t.* [< F. *surbaisser*, depress, surbase (pp. *surbaissé*, depressed, surbased; *voute surbaissée*, a depressed or elliptic arch), < *sur-*, over, + *baisser*, bring low, lower, depress, < *bas*, low: see *base*$^1$.] To depress; flatten.

**surbase**$^2$ (sėr′bās), *n.* [< *sur-* + *base*$^2$.] In *arch.*, the crowning molding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or molding above a base, as the moldings immediately above the base-board or wainscoting of a room. See cut under *dado*.

> Round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears
> The field day triumphs of two hundred years.
> *Langhorne*, The Country Justice, i.

**surbased**$^1$ (sėr-bāst′), *p. a.* [< *surbase*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Depressed; flattened.—**Surbased arch**, an arch whose rise is less than half the span.

**surbased**$^2$ (sėr′bāst), *a.* [< *surbase*$^2$ + *-ed*$^2$.] In *arch.*, having a surbase, or molding above the base.

**surbasement**$^1$ (sėr′bās-ment), *n.* [< F. *surbaissement*, < *surbaisser*, surbase: see *surbase*$^1$ and *-ment*.] The condition of being surbased: as, the *surbasement* of an arch.

**surbasement**$^2$ (sėr′bās-ment), *n.* [< *surbase*$^2$ + *-ment*.] Same as *surbase*$^2$.

**surbate**$^1$† (sėr-bāt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *surbaten*, < OF. *surbatre*, overthrow, < *sur-*, over, + *batre*, beat: see *bate*$^1$, *batter*$^1$.] To overthrow.

> And Agravain hadde so chaced and Gaheries xx Saisnes that thei *surbated* on Pignoras, that com with an hundred Saisnes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 531.

**surbate**$^2$† (sėr-bāt′), *v. t.* [Also *surbeat*; early mod. E. also *surbet*, *surbote*; prob. corrupted (simulating *surbate*$^1$) < F. *solbatu*, with the sole of the foot bruised (> *solbature*, a bruise on a horse's foot), < *sole*, sole (see *sole*$^1$), + *battu*, OF. *batu*, pp. of *battre*, beat: see *beat*$^1$, *bate*$^1$.] To make (the soles) sore by walking; bruise or batter by travel.

> Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
> And *surbeate* toes to tickle at the sight.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, V. ii. 20.

> I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already tho', and so crupper-crampt with our hard lodging, and so bumfidled with the straw, that . . . *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iii.

> The ground and air, smoake and fiery vapour, continu'd so intense that my haire was almost sing'd, and my feete unsufferably *surbated*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1666.

**surbed** (sėr-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surbedded*, ppr. *surbedding*. [< *sur-* + *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone—that is, in a position different from that which it had when in the quarry. *Imp. Dict.*

**surbet**†, **surbeat**†, *p. a.* See *surbate*$^2$.

**surburdened**† (sėr-bėr′dnd), *a.* [< *sur-* + *burdened*.] Overburdened.

> They [our arms] were not now able to remoove the importable load of the enemie [the Normans] from our *surburdened* shoulders.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Britaine, iv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**surceasance**† (sėr-sē′sans), *n.* [< *surcease* + *-ance*.] Surcease; cessation.

> To propound two things: 1. A *surceasance* of arms; 2. An imperial diet. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 497.

**surcease** (sėr-sēs′), *v.*; pret. *surceased*, ppr. *surceasing*. [Early mod. E. also *sursease*; < ME. *sursesen*; an altered form, simulating *sur-* + *cease*, of **sursisen*, < OF. *sursis*, *sursise* (ML. reflex *sursisa*, *supersisa*), pp. of *surseer*, *surseoir*, put off, delay (*sursis*, n., delay), < L. *supersedere*, put off, supersede: see *supersede*, *sursize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To cease; stop; be at an end; leave off; refrain finally. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> I canno more; but, as I can or mey, I shal be his servaunt and youres unto such tyme as ye woll comande me to *sursese* and leve of, yf it please hym.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 390.

> *Hor.* What shall I do, Trebatius? say.
> *Treb.* *Surcease.*
> *Hor.* And shall my muse admit no more increase?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**II.**† *trans.* To stop; put an end to; cause to cease.

> Time cannot rase, nor amity *surcease*
> Betwixt our realm and thine a long-liv'd peace.
> *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.

> If he prosecute his cause, he is consumed; if he *surcease* his suit, he loseth all.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 55.

**surcease** (sėr-sēs′), *n.* [See *surcease*, *v.* Cf. *sursize*.] Cessation; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> If the assassination
> Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
> With his *surcease* success. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 4.

> Not desire, but its *surcease*.
> *Longfellow*, Morituri Salutamus.

**surcharge** (sėr-chärj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcharged*, ppr. *surcharging*. [< OF. (and F.) *surcharger* (= Pr. Sp. *sobrecargar* = Pg. *sobrecarregar* = It. *sopraccaricare*), overload, surcharge, < *sur*, over, + *charger*, load: see *sur-* and *charge*.] 1. To overload, in any sense; overburden: as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

> With weakness of their weary arms,
> *Surcharg'd* with toil. *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

> The air, *surcharged* with moisture, flagg'd around.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 154.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To show an omission in; show that the accounting party ought to have charged himself with more than he has. See *surcharge and falsification*, under *surcharge*, *n.* (*b*) To overstock; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to put, or more than the herbage will sustain.—3. To overcharge; make an extra charge upon.

**surcharge** (sėr-chärj′), *n.* [= F. *surcharge* = Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*; from the verb.] 1. A charge or load above another charge; hence, an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

> A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a State, for it is a *surcharge* of expense.
> *Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. A charge or supply in excess of the amount requisite for immediate use, or for the work in hand, as of nervous force or of electricity.

> The suddenness and intensity of the shock seem to put a stop to the farther elaboration of the nervous power by the central ganglia, and, in proportion as the *surcharge* distributed among the nervous trunks and branches and other tissues becomes exhausted, the vitality is slowly annihilated. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 139.

3. In *law:* (*a*) An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable. (*b*) The showing of an omission in an account or something in respect of which the accounting party ought to have charged himself more than he has.—4. In *ceram.*, a painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground: as, a white flower in *surcharge* on a buff ground.—5. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.—6. Something, as a new valuation, officially printed on the face of a postage-stamp.—**Surcharge and falsification.** In taking accounts in equity, a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed; and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous.—**Surcharge of common, forest,** or **pasture,** the putting in by one who has a joint right in a common of more cattle than he has a right to put in.

**surcharged** (sėr-chärjd′), *p. a.* Overloaded; overburdened; charged in excess, in any way. **Surcharged mine** (*milit.*). Same as *overcharged mine* (which see, under *mine*2).

**surchargement** (sėr-chärj′mẹnt), *n.* [< *surcharge* + *-ment.*] Surplus; excess. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 27. [Rare.]

**surcharger** (sėr-chär′jėr), *n.* [< OF. *surcharger*, inf. as noun: see *surcharge.*] Surcharge of forest. See above.

**surcingle** (sėr′sing-gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle, sursengle;* < ME. *sursengle*, < OF. **sursengle, sursangle*, < L. *super*, over, + *cingulum*, a belt, girdle, < *cingere*, gird: see *cincture.*] 1. A girth for a horse; especially, a girth separate from the saddle and passing around the body of the horse, retaining in place a blanket, a sheet, or the like, by passing over it.

The paytrellys, *sursenglys*, and crowpers.
*Morte d'Arthur* (ed. Southey), vii. 16.

2. The girdle with which a garment, especially a cassock, is fastened. Compare *cincture.*

He drew the buckle of his *surcingle* a thought tighter.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 78.

3. Same as *cauda striati* (which see, under *cauda*).

**surcingle** (sėr′sing-gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcingled*, ppr. *surcingling.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle;* < *surcingle, n.*] 1. To gird or surround with a surcingle, as a horse.

With the gut-foundred goosdom wherewith they are now *surcingled* and debauched.
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 27.

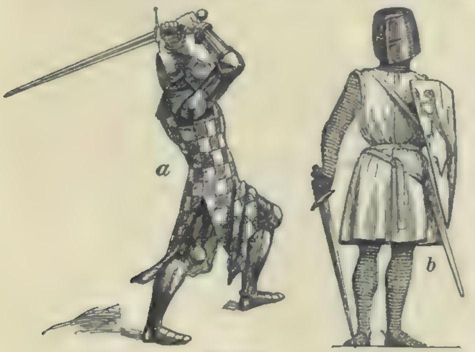
2. To secure by means of a surcingle, as a blanket or the saddle.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groome . . .
*Sursingled* to a galled hackney's hide?
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. vi. 22.

**surcle**† (sėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *surculus*, a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**surcoat** (sėr′kōt), *n.* [< ME. *surcote, surcott*, < OF. *surcote, surcot*, an outer garment, < *sur*, over, + *cote*, garment, coat: see *sur-* and *coat.*] An outer garment. Specifically—(*a*) The loose robe worn over the armor by heavily armed men from the thirteenth century until the abandonment of complete armor, but worn less generally after the complete suit of plate had been introduced. See also cut under *parement.*



Surcoats.
*a*, 15th century; *b*, late 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

A long *surcote* of pers upon he hadde.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 617.

His *surcoat* o'er his arms was cloth of Thrace,
Adorned with pearls, all orient, round, and great.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 67.

To London to our office, and now had I on the vest and *surcoat* or tunic, as 'twas call'd, after his Ma*ty* had brought the whole Court to it.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1666.

*Surcoats* seem to have originated with the crusaders, [partly] for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the cross.
*S. R. Meyrick*, Antient Armour, I. 100.

(*b*) A garment formerly worn by women in its most familiar form, a jacket reaching only to the hips, and often trimmed with fur, which formed an important part of costume in the fifteenth century.

I clothed hyr in grace and heuenly lyght,
This blody *surcote* she hath on me sett.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 153.

A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis,
In a *surcott* of sylke fulle selkouthely hewede.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

And Life's bright Brand in her [Health's] white hand doth
shine:
Th' Arabian birds rare plumage (platted fine)
Serues her for *Sur-coat.*
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

(*c*) In *her.*, a representation of the garment laid flat and forming with the sleeves a tau-cross. In this shape it is used as a bearing, and this indicates its old use for actual suspension above a tomb.

**surcrease**† (sėr′krēs), *n.* [= OF. *surcrez, surcroist*, F. *surcroît*, increase, excessive growth, < *surcroistre*, F. *surcroître*, increase excessively, grow out, < L. *super*, over, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent.* Cf. *increase.*] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great as forcéd them at last
To seek another soil. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 515.

**surcrew**†, *n.* [< OF. *surcreü*, pp. of *surcroistre*, increase: see *surcrease*, and cf. *accrue* (*accrewe*), *crew*1.] Additional collection; augmentation.

Returning with a *surcrew* of the splenetic vapours that are called Hypochondriacal.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 361.

**surcudant**†, *a.* See *surquidant.*

**surculate**† (sėr′kū̦-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *surculatus*, pp. of *surculare*, clear of shoots, prune, bind together with twigs, < *surculus*, a shoot, a sprout: see *surcle.*] To prune; trim. *Cockeram.*

**surculation**† (sėr-kū̦-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *surculate* + *-ion.*] The act of surculating or pruning.

When insition and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way, not at all by *surculation.* *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i. § 32.

**surculi**, *n.* Plural of *surculus.*

**surculigerous** (sėr-kū̦-lij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *surculus*, a sucker, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] In *bot.*, producing, or assuming the appearance of, a sucker.

**surculose, surculous** (sėr′kū̦-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **surculosus*, < L. *surculus*, a sucker: see *surcle.*] In *bot.*, producing suckers.

**surculus** (sėr′kū̦-lus), *n.*; pl. *surculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *surculus*, a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker: see *surcle.*] In *bot.*, a sucker; a shoot arising from an underground base: applied by Linnæus especially to the leafy upright stems of mosses.

**surcurrent** (sėr-kur′ẹnt), *a.* [< *sur-* + *current*1.] In *bot.*, noting a leafy expansion running up the stem: the opposite of *decurrent.*

**surd** (sėrd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sourd* = Pr. *sord, sort* = Pg. *surdo* = Sp. It. *sordo*, < L. *surdus*, deaf.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 6.

2†. That cannot be discriminated by the ear (?).

*Surd* modes of articulation. *Kenrick.*

3. In *math.*, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers: as, a *surd* expression, quantity, or number. See II., 1.—4. In *phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice; devoid of vocality; not sonant; toneless: specifically applied to the breathed or non-vocal consonants of the alphabet. See II., 2.

In the present state of the question, I regard it as probable that the primitive sounds under discussion were sonant rather than *surd.* *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 183.

5†. Meaningless; senseless.

The very ceremonies and figures of the old law were full of reason and signification, much more than the ceremonies of idolatry and magic, that are full of non-significants and *surd* characters.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**II.** *n.* 1. In *math.*, a quantity not expressible as the ratio of two whole numbers, as $\sqrt{2}$, or the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter. The name *surd* arises from a mistranslation into Latin of the Greek ἄλογος, which does not mean 'stupid' or 'unreasonable,' but 'inexpressible.'
2. In *phonetics*, a consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant; a non-vocal alphabetic utterance, as *p, f, s, t, k*, as opposed to *b, v, z, d, g*, which are sonants or vocals.—**Heterogeneous surds.** See *heterogeneous.*

**surd** (sėrd), *v. t.* [< *surd, a.*] To render dim or soft; mute.

A *surding* or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings [of a pianoforte] by contact of small pieces of buff leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 70.

**surdal**† (sėr′dạl), *a.* [< *surd* + *-al.*] Surd. *Imp. Dict.*

**surdeline** (sėr′dẹ-lēn), *n.* Same as *sourdeline.*

**surdesolid** (sėr-dẹ-sol′id), *a.* Of four dimensions, or of the fourth degree.

**surdiny**†, *n.* A corrupt form of *sardine*1.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher: a pilcher, signior; a *surdiny*, an olive, that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal after. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

**surdissociation** (sėr-di-sō-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *sur-* + *dissociation.*] A term used by Brester to describe the state supposed to exist in the case of certain variable stars when the combination of gaseous substances present does not take place, although the temperature is low enough, because they are so diluted with other matter.

The combining substances may be so diluted by other matter that the combination is impossible, just as a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen will not explode if admixed with more than 7½ volumes of air (Bunsen). This condition Dr. Brester describes as a state of *surdissociation.*
*Nature*, XXXIX. 492.

**surdity** (sėr′dị-ti), *n.* [< L. *surdita(t-)s*, deafness, < *surdus*, deaf, surd: see *surd.*] The quality of being surd, in any sense; deafness; nonvocality. *Thomas.*

**sure** (shör), *a.* [< ME. *sure, sur, suir, seur*, < OF. *seür, sour, segur*, F. *sûr* = Pr. *segur* = Sp. Pg. *seguro* = It. *sicuro*, < L. *securus*, free from care, quite, easy, safe, secure: see *secure*, of which *sure* is a doublet. Cf. *surety, security.*] 1. Confident; undoubting; having no fear of being deceived or disappointed.

"Madame," quod she, "I shall with goddes grace
ffull trewly kepe your councell be you *sure.*"
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 270.

Brother, be thow right *sure* that this is the same man that warned you of Aungys treson.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 48.

If I am studying a comic part, I want to feel the fun myself — then I feel *sure* of my audience.
*Lester Wallack*, Memories, iii.

2. Certain of one's facts, position, or the like; fully persuaded; positive.

Friar Laurence met them both; . . .
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she,
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 1. 40.

Fear loses its purpose when we are *sure* it cannot preserve us. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

Why, then, he shall have him for ten pounds, and I'm *sure* that's not dear. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. Certain to find or retain: with *of:* as, to be *sure of* success; to be *sure of* life or health.

Be not English gypsies, in whose company a man's not *sure of* the ears of his head, they so pilfer! no such angling. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

I never can requite thee but with love,
And that thou shalt be *sure of.*
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

4. Fit or worthy to be depended on; capable of producing a desired effect or of fulfilling requisite conditions; certain not to disappoint expectation; not liable to failure, loss, or change; unfailing; firm; stable; steady; secure; infallible.

Their armour or harness, which they wear, is *sure* and strong to receive strokes, and handsome for all movings and gestures of the body, insomuch that it is not unwieldy to swim in. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

Tho' K. John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province *sure* unto him; yet the Province of Anjou stood firm for Arthur. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 68.

The paths to trouble are many,
And never but one *sure* way
Leads out to the light beyond it.
*Whittier*, The Changeling.

"That's a *sure* card!" and "That's a stinger!" both sound like modern slang, but you will find the one in the old interlude of "Thersytes" (1537), and the other in Middleton. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Make thy sword *sure* inside thine hand, and smite.
*Swinburne*, Phædra.

5. Certain to be or happen; certain.

Precedents of Servitude are *sure* to live where Precedents of Liberty are commonly stillborn.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

Besides, 'tis all one whether she loves him now or not; for as soon as she's marry'd she'd be *sure* to hate him.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

Wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later the victory is *sure* to come.
*Lincoln*, quoted in the Century, XXXIV. 387.

6†. Undoubted; genuine; true.

Deffebus was doughty & derfe of his hond,
The thrid son of the sute, & his *sure* brother
Elenus, the eldist euyn after hym.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3906.

7. Out of danger; secure; safe.

Whan thei vndirstode this, thei toke leve of the quene Elein and departed fro thens all armed, for the contre that thei sholde passe thourgh was not *sure*, for men of werre that ran thourgh the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 125.

If . . . he come to church, take holy water, hear mass devoutly, and take altel [altar] holy-bread, he is *sure* enough, say the papists.
*Bradford*, Writings (Parker Soc.), II. 314.

Fear not; the forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we are *sure* enough.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

8†. Engaged to marry; betrothed.

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God. *Sir T. More*, Hist. Rich. III. (*Trench.*)

I am but newly *sure* yet to the widow,
And what a rend might this discredit make!
*Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, iii. 1.

**As sure as a gun.** See *gun*$^1$.—**Be sure.** (*a*) Be certain; do not fail; see to it: as, *be sure* to go. [Colloq.]

Carry back again this package, and *be sure* that you are
spry! *W. Carleton*, Little Black-eyed Rebel.

(*b*) See *to be sure*, below.—**Sure enough**, certainly; without doubt: often used expletively. [Colloq.]

*Sho nuff*, Brer Fox look over de bank, he did, en dar wuz n'er Fox lookin' at 'im outer de water.
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xiv.

**To be sure**, or **be sure**, without doubt; certainly: as, are you going? *To be sure* I am. [Colloq.]

*To be sure*, what you say is very reasonable.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

**To have a sure thing**, to have a certainty; be beyond the possibility of failure. [Slang.]—**To make sure.** (*a*) To make certain; secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Give diligence to *make* your calling and election *sure*.
2 Pet. i. 10.

(*b*†) To make fast by betrothal; betroth.

*Accordailles*, f. The betrothing, or *making sure* of a man and woman together. *Cotgrave.*

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well,
Her banes are asked here, but she weds in hell.
*J. Cotgrave*, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 177. (*Nares.*)

**To make sure of.** See *make*$^1$.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Certain, Positive*, etc. See *confident*.

**sure** (shör), *adv.* [< *sure, a.*] 1. Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely.

Nay, there's no rousing him; he is bewitch'd, *sure*.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

As *sure* as they were borne.
*Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, [V. 336).

Second-hand vice, *sure*, of all is the most nauseous.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 27.

2†. Firmly; securely.

Yo will gayne mykell greme er we ground haue:
And ay the *ser* that we sit our sore be the harder.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5627.

**sure**† (shör), *v. t.* [< ME. *suren*; < *sure, a.*, or by apheresis for *assure*.] To assure; make certain.

Than thei *sured* theire feithes be-twene hem two to holde these covenauntes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

For ever blinded of our clearest light;
For ever lamed of our *sured* might.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 443. (*Davies.*)

**suredly**† (shör'ed-li), *adv.* Assuredly; securely.

**sure-enough** (shör'ẹ-nuf'), *a.* [< *sure enough*, phrase under *sure, a.*] Genuine; real. [Colloq., U. S.]

It was at once agreed that he "wasn't the *sure-enough* bronco-buster he thought himself."
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

**sure-footed** (shör'fůt'ed), *a.* 1. Not liable to stumble, slide, or fall; having a firm, secure tread.

Our party sets out, behind two of the small but strong and *sure-footed* horses of the country, to get a glimpse of what, to two at least of their number, were the hitherto unknown lands of Paynimrie.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 262.

2. Figuratively, not apt to err; not liable to make a slip; trustworthy.

Thus that safe and *surefooted* interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his master's meaning.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 170.

**sure-footedly** (shör'fůt'ed-li), *adv.* In a sure-footed manner; without stumbling. *Huxley.*

**sure-footedness** (shör'fůt'ed-nes), *n.* The character of being sure-footed.

The *sure-footedness* of the rope-walker.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 449.

**surefully**† (shör'fůl-i), *adv.* [< *sure* + *-ful* + *-ly*$^2$.] Securely; safely; carefully. [Rare.]

To leve quietly and *surefully* to the plesure of God and according to his lawes.
*Laws of Hen. VII.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 67.

**surely** (shör'li), *adv.* [< ME. *suerly, seurly*; < *sure* + *-ly*$^2$.] 1. Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly: often used, like *doubtless*, in a manner implying doubt or question.

They were fully Accordid all in one
That Auferius *suerly* shuld be ther kyng.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1317.

In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die. Gen. ii. 17.

*Surely* I think you have charms.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 107.

"*Surely*," thought Rip, "I have not slept here all night."
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

2. Firmly; stably; safely; securely.

And that makethe hem flee before hem, because of the smelle; and than thei gadren it *seurly* ynow.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 169.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. Prov. x. 9.

**surement**† (shör'mẹnt), *n.* [ME., also *seurement*; < *sure* + *-ment*.] Surety; security for payment.

I yow relesse, madame, into your hond
Quyt every *surement* and every bond
That ye han maad to me as heerbiforn.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 806.

**sureness** (shör'nes), *n.* The state of being sure or certain; certainty. *Woodward.*

**surepel**†, *n.* A cover.

The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene
With a *surepel* of silke sewede fulle faire.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3318.

**suresby**† (shörz'bi), *n.* [Also *sureby*; < *sure* + *-s-by*; cf. *rudesby*.] One who may be surely depended on.

The Switzers doe weare it [the codpiece] as a significant symbole of the assured service they are to doe to the French King, . . . as old *suresbyes* to serve for all turns.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42, sig. E.

**suretiship**†, *n.* An old spelling of *suretyship*.

**surette** (sụ-ret'), *n.* [Prob. so called in ref. to the acid berries; < F. *suret*, dim. of *sur*, sour: see *sour*.] A moderate tree, *Byrsonima spicata*, of the *Malpighiaceæ*, found in the West Indies and South America. It has a dark-colored wood, strong and good, but not durable in contact with moisture, and an astringent bark which is exported to England for tanning purposes. The tree is also valued for shade in West Indian coffee-plantations, and it bears yellow acid berries which are edible.

**surety** (shör'ti), *n.*; pl. *sureties* (-tiz). [< ME. *suertee, seurte*, < OF. *seurte, surete*, F. *sûreté*, < L. *securita(t-)s*, freedom from care or from danger, safety, security; LL. security for a debt, etc.: see *security*, of which *surety* is a doublet, as *sure* is of *secure*.] 1. Certainty; indubitableness: especially in the phrase *of a surety*, certainly, indubitably.

Know *of a surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not their's. Gen. xv. 13.

2†. Security; safety.

Never yet thy grace no wight sente
So blisful cause as me my lyf to lede
In alle joy and *seurte* out of drede.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 833.

He hath great expenses, and many occasions to spend much for the defence and *surety* of his realms and subjects. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. That which makes sure, firm, or certain; foundation of stability; ground of security.

Myself and all the angelic host . . . our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton*, P. L., v. 538.

4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.

To this thei acorded, bothe the kynge and the lady and her frendes and the parentes of the Duke, and maden gode *suertees*, bothe on that oon part and the tother.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more; in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitaine is bound to us.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 135.

5. One who has made himself responsible for another; specifically, in *law*, one who has bound himself with or for another who remains primarily liable; one who has contracted with the creditor or claimant that he will be answerable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance or other obligation to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or his performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal's failure, can be compelled to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail. The essential elements of the relation are that the surety is liable to the demandant, either directly or in the contingency of non-performance by the principal, and that the principal is liable to indemnify the surety against loss or damage by reason of the engagement of the surety. See note under *guarantor*.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it.
Prov. xi. 15.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 3.

Such as love you
Stand *sureties* for your honesty and truth.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

Hence—6. A sponsor.

This child hath promised by you his *sureties* to renounce the devil and all his works.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Public Baptism of Infants.

**Surety of the peace**, a bond to the people or sovereign, taken by a justice, for keeping the peace.

**surety**† (shör'ti), *v. t.* [< *surety, n.*] To act as surety for; guarantee; be bail or security for.

The jeweller that owes the ring is sent for,
And he shall *surety* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 298.

**suretyship** (shör'ti-ship), *n.* [Formerly also *suretiship, suertiship*; < *surety* + *-ship*.] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, fault, or conduct of another.

The truth was that the man was bound in a perillous *suertishipp*, and could not be merrie.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 304.

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure. Prov. xi. 15.

By *suretyship* and borrowing they will willingly undo all their associates and allies.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

**surf**$^1$ (sėrf), *n.* [An altered form (scarcely found before the 18th century, and prob. simulating *surge*) of *suff*$^1$ (early mod. E. *suffe*, Sc. *souf*), a phonetic spelling of *sough*, orig. a rushing sound: see *sough*$^1$. The proposed derivation from OF. *surflot*, the rising of billow upon billow, is untenable. Cf. *surf*$^2$ for *sough*$^2$.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon banks or rocks.

My Raft was now strong enough; . . . my next care was . . . how to preserve what I laid upon it from the *Surf* of the Sea. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe (ed. 1719), i. (*Skeat.*)

As o'er the *surf* the bending main-mast hung,
Still on the rigging thirty seamen clung.
*Falconer*, The Shipwreck, iii. (1762).

It is right precious to behold
The first long *surf* of climbing light
Flood all the thirsty east with gold.
*Lowell*, Above and Below, ii.

=**Syn.** See *wave*$^1$.

**surf**$^2$ (sėrf), *n.* [An altered form of *suff*$^2$ for *sough*$^2$: see *sough*$^2$. Cf. *surf*$^1$ for *sough*$^1$.] The bottom or conduit of a drain. *Imp. Dict.*

**surface** (sėr'fās), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *surface*, < *sur-* + *face*, face; taking the place of **surfice*, < L. *superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface: see *superficies*.] I. *n.* 1. The bounding or limiting parts of a body; the parts of a body which are immediately adjacent to another body or to empty space (or the air); superficies; outside: distinguished as a *physical surface*.

The whole architecture of the house [in Pompeii] was coloured, but even this was not considered so important as the paintings which covered the flat *surfaces* of the walls. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 370.

2. The boundary between two solid spaces not adjacent to a third: distinguished as a *mathematical surface*. A surface is a geometrical locus defined by a single general and continuous condition. This condition reduces the points of the surface to a two-dimensional continuum, its enveloping planes to a two-dimensional continuum, and its enveloping straight lines to a three-dimensional continuum. A ruled surface appears to be enveloped by a one-dimensional series of lines; but when imaginary points are considered, this is seen not to be so. A true one-dimensional continuum of lines requires for its determination a threefold condition, and can contain but a finite number (or discrete infinity) of points and of planes. The number of points or planes of a surface which satisfy a twofold additional condition, as that the points shall lie upon a given line, or that the planes shall contain a given line, and the number of lines of the surface which satisfy a threefold additional condition, as that they shall belong to a given plane pencil, are either finite or only discrete infinity. In the former case the surface is said to be *algebraical*, in the latter *transcendental*. If the imaginary elements are taken into account, the numbers are constant whatever the special lines or pencils to which they refer may be. The number of points of an algebraical surface which lie upon a given straight line is called the *order* of the surface; the number of tangent planes which contain a given line is called the *class* of the surface; and the number of tangent lines which belong to a given plane pencil is called the *rank* of the surface.

3. Outward or external appearance; what appears on a slight view or without examination.

If we look below the *surface* of controversy, we shall commonly find more agreement and less disagreement than we had expected. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 4.

4. In *fort.*, that part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged and the angle of the nearest bastion.—**Adjunct surface**, a surface applicable to another with corresponding elements orthogonal. The two surfaces are associated minimal surfaces.—**Algebraic surface**, a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by an algebraic equation. If imaginary parts of the locus are included, it is characterized by having a finite order, class, and rank.—**Alysseid surface**, a surface generated by the rotation of the catenary about its base. It is the only surface of revolution for which the principal radii of curvature are everywhere equal and opposite.—**Anallagmatic, anti-**

**clastic, apsidal surface.** See the adjectives.—**Apolar surface,** a surface whose polar relatively to another surface (whose class is at least as high as the order of the former) is indeterminate. **Applicable surface,** a surface related to another surface in such a way that if they are brought in contact at any one point, and one is then rolled over the other so that a certain point P of the latter comes in contact with the other, then a variation of the path of the rolling will not in general cause a different point of the former surface to come into contact with the point P.—**Associated surface,** a surface so applicable to another that corresponding elements make a constant angle with one another. The two surfaces are minimal surfaces having their tangent planes at corresponding points parallel.—**Augmented surface.** See *augment.*—**Bonnet's surface,** a minimal surface spherically represented by two families of circles, its equations being

$$x = \lambda \cos a + \sin \lambda \cosh \mu\,;$$
$$y = -\mu + \cos a \cos \lambda \sinh \mu\,;$$
$$z = \sin a \cos \lambda \cosh \mu\,;$$

where λ and μ are the parameters of the lines of curvature, and *a* is constant. Its section by the planes of *XY* shows an infinite series of equal catenaries having their bases parallel to Y. These are lines of curvature, and their planes cut the surface under the constant angle *a.*—**Canal surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a developable without slipping.—**Central surface.** (*a*) A surface having a center. (*b*) A centrosurface.—**Class of a surface.** See def. 2.—**Closed surface.** See *close*¹.—**Complex surface,** a quartic surface having a nodal line and eight nodes. These lie on four planes through the nodal line, the section of the surface by each of these planes being a twofold line. The surface derives its name from the fact that all tangents to it through the nodal line belong to a complex of the second order.—**Conical surface.** See *conical.*—**Contact of surfaces.** See *contact.*—**Counterpedal, cubic, cyclifying, cylindric surface.** See the adjectives.—**Cyclic surface,** a surface generated by a circle varying in position and radius.—**Cyclide surface.** (*a*) A surface of the fourth order having the absolute circle as a nodal line. Sometimes distinguished as *Darboux's cyclide.* (*b*) A special case of the above, with four conical points. Generally distinguished as *Dupin's cyclide.*—**Cyclotomic surface,** a surface generated by a variable circle whose center is fixed, and which rotated round a fixed axis while constantly touching a fixed curve.—**Developable surface,** a surface that can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surfaces of the cylinder and cone. See *developable.*—**Diagonal surface,** a special surface of the third order.—**Dianodal, dorsal, equal, equipotential surface.** See the adjectives.—**Double surface,** a surface the locus of the middle of chords of a minimal curve or imaginary curve every tangent of which touches the absolute circle. It is a minimal surface.—**Doubly connected surface,** a ring-shaped surface, one on which it is possible to draw an oval so that a point may move from the outside to the inside without traversing the curve (more accurately speaking, the oval has no distinction of inside and outside); but after one such oval is drawn it is impossible to draw another not intersecting the first.—**Elassoidal surface,** a surface whose mean curvature is nothing: same as *minimal surface,* in the sense in which the latter is commonly used.—**Enneper's surface** [invented by A. *Enneper* in 1864], a surface of constant curvature, but not of revolution, of which one set of lines of curvature are plane or spherical.—**Equatorial surface,** a complex surface having its nodal line at infinity.—**Eroded surface.** See *erode.*—**Family of surfaces,** in *math.,* all the surfaces which are generated by a curve of a general kind moving in a general way.—**Flattened surface,** a surface consisting of a multiple plane with nodal curves and points.—**Focal surface,** a surface having the lines of a primitive congruence as bitangents. See *Malus's theorem,* under *theorem.*—**Fresnel's surface of elasticity.** See *elasticity.*—**Gauche surface.** See *gauche.*—**Generating surface.** See *generate.*—**Helicoidal surface,** a surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a curve. All cylindrical surfaces and surfaces of revolution are *helicoidal surfaces.*—**Henneberg's surface** [invented by L. *Henneberg* in 1875], a double elassoidal surface of the fifth class.—**Hessian surface** [named after Dr. Otto *Hesse:* see *Hessian*²], the locus of points whose polar quadrics relatively to a primitive surface are cones. It cuts the primitive surface in the parabolic curve of the latter.—**Hypercyclic surface,** a surface belonging to one of two systems which form a Weingartenian triplet of constant flexure with a system of pseudospherical surfaces.—**Hyperjacobian surface,** a surface whose equation is formed by equating to zero a functional determinant formed of three columns of the Jacobian matrix of three surfaces. See *hyperjacobian.*—**Inclined polar surface** of a given pole in reference to a given primitive surface and for a given angle, the locus of a point whose polar plane in reference to the given primitive circle is inclined by the given angle to the line from the variable point to the pole.—**Indicatrix surface,** a quadric surface whose equation is

$$\left(\frac{x\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{y\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} + \frac{z\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}\right)^2 \phi =$$

$$-\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}x)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}x}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}x}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}y}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}y)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}y}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}y} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}z}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}z}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}z)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}z} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}y}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}z}, & 0 \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}x)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}x}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}x} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}y}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}y)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}y} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}z}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}z}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}z)^2} \end{vmatrix},$$

where $\phi = 0$ is a primitive surface.—**Jacobian surface,** the locus of points whose polar planes with regard to four surfaces meet in a point. See *Jacobian*².—**Kummer's surface** [invented by E. F. *Kummer* in 1864], a quartic surface having sixteen nodes. Its equation is $\phi^2 = Kspqr$, where $K = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2abc - 1$, *a*, *b*, and *c* being constant, where *s*, *p*, *q*, *r* are independent linear functions of the coördinates, and where $\phi = s^2 + p^2 + q^2 + r^2 + 2a(sp + qr) + 2b(sq + pr) + 2c(sr + pq)$.—**Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*).—**Mean surface,** the locus of the point midway between the points of tangency of lines of an isotropic congruence which are simultaneously tangent to two mutually applicable surfaces.—**Minimal surface.** (*a*) A surface within which lies an area the least possible under given conditions. (*b*) An elassoidal surface (which see, above): an ordinary use, but not quite accurate.—**Molding surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a cylindrical surface. It is a species of canal surface.—**Monoidal surface,** a surface with a point having a degree of manifoldness one less than the order of the surface.—**Neutral surface,** a developable whose generators are the neutral axes of a beam.—**Normopolar surface,** the locus of the poles of a plane with reference to a given quadric surface—that plane containing three feet of normals from a variable point to that quadric.—**Octadic surface.** See *octadic.*—**Orange-skin surface.** See *orange*¹.—**Order of an algebraic surface.** See def. 2.—**Parallel surfaces.** See *parallel curves,* under *parallel.*—**Pencil of surfaces.** See *pencil*¹.—**Plane surface,** a surface in which if any two points are taken the straight line connecting them lies wholly in that surface.—**Polar, popliteal, prone, pseudospherical, quadric surface.** See the adjectives.—**Rank of a ruled surface,** the number of generators which cut any given line in the surface.—**Rank of a surface.** See *rank*².—**Ray surface,** a ruled surface generated by rays reflected or refracted at a skew curve.—**Reciprocal surface,** a surface every tangent plane of which is the polar of a point of a primitive surface relatively to an assumed quadric surface. Every point of the former surface is also the pole of a tangent plane of the latter.—**Rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve.** See *rectify.*—**Refracting surface.** See *refracting.*—**Respiratory surface.** See *respiratory.*—**Riemann's surface** [named from its inventor, the German mathematician G. F. B. *Riemann* (1826–66)], an imaginary surface to represent an *n*-valued function by *n* infinite planes crossing into one another along certain lines, each of these planes representing the whole spread of imaginary quantity, and one value of the function belonging to each point of each plane.—**Roman surface.** Same as *Steiner's surface* (*b*).—**Ruled surface.** See *rule*¹.—**Screw surface.** (*a*) A helicoidal surface. (*b*) A surface generated by the helicoidal motiou of a right line.—**Self-reciprocal** or **sibireciprocal surface,** a surface whose reciprocal has the same order and singularities as itself.—**Singly connected surface,** a surface on which it is impossible to pass from the inside to the outside of an oval or closed curve drawn on the surface without crossing the surface.—**Skew surface.** See *skew*¹.—**Spiral surface,** a surface generated by a curve the plane of which rotates uniformly an axis in that plane, while the plane, and the curve with it, undergo expansion in a constant ratio per unit of time away from a center in the axis of rotation.—**Steinerian surface,** the locus of the vertices of cones which are polars quadrics of points with reference to a given primitive surface.—**Steiner's surface.** (*a*) A Steinerian surface. (*b*) The surface often originally, and better, called the *Roman surface* [discovered by Jacob *Steiner* (1796–1863), undoubtedly the greatest of all geometricians], being a quartic surface of the third class, having three double lines. In its symmetrical form its appearance is thus described: Take a tetrahedron, and inscribe in each face a circle. There will be, of course, two circles touching at the mid-point of each edge of the tetrahedron; each circle will contain, on its circumference, at angular distances of 120°, three mid-points; and the lines joining these with the center of the tetrahedron, produced beyond the center, meet the opposite edges . . . joining the mid-points. . . . Now truncate the tetrahedron by planes parallel tc the faces, so as to reduce the altitudes, each to three fourths of the original value; and from the center of each new face round off symmetrically up to the adjacent three circles; and within each circle scoop down to the center of the tetrahedron, the bounding surface of the excavation passing through [that is, containing] the three right lines, and the sections by planes parallel to the face being in the neighborhood of the face nearly circular, but, as they approach the center, assuming a trigoidal form, and being close to the center an indefinitely small equilateral triangle. We have thus the surface, consisting of four lobes united only by the lines through the mid-points of opposite edges—these lines being consequently nodal lines, the mid-points being pinch-points of the surface, and the faces singular planes, each touching the surface along the inscribed circle. (*Cayley,* Proceedings London Math. Soc., V. 14.)—**Surface of aberration,** the ruled surface described in a year by the line of apparent direction of a star as affected by aberration.—**Surface of centers.** See *center*¹.—**Surface of discontinuity,** a vortex sheet within a fluid over which slipping takes place.—**Surface of equal head.** See *head.*—**Surface of revolution,** a surface which is generated by the revolution of a curve round an axis.—**Surface of translation.** (*a*) A cylindrical surface. (*b*) More generally, a surface generated by a curve the plane of which moves in any way so that every line in it remains parallel to itself.—**Synclastic surface,** a surface which at each point has both its principal centers of curvature on the same side.—**System of surfaces,** a continuum of surfaces of a given order between the coördinates of whose point-equations a number of homogeneous equations subsist.—**Tabular surface,** a surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its center on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve.—**Tasimetric surface,** a quadric surface such that when it is represented by the equation

$$\mathrm{A}x^2 + \mathrm{B}y^2 + \mathrm{C}z^2 + 2\mathrm{D}xy + 2\mathrm{E}xz + 2\mathrm{F}yz = 1,$$

the coefficients are proportional to the components of a stress.—**Thlipsimetric surface,** the same as a tasimetric surface, except that it represents a strain instead of a stress.—**Transcendental surface,** a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by a transcendental equation.—**Tubular surface,** the envelop of spheres of constant radius having their centers on a primitive curve.—**Undevelopable surface,** a surface that cannot be developed in the plane: opposed to *developable surface.*—**Vicinal surface,** a surface every point of which is infinitely near (but not equally near) another surface. =**Syn.** 1. *Superficies, Exterior,* etc. See *outside.*

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the surface; external; hence, superficial; specious; insincere: as, mere *surface* politeness or loyalty.

> We were friends in that smooth *surface* way
> We Russians have imported out of France.
> *T. B. Aldrich,* Pauline Pavlovna.

**Surface condensation, paper,** etc. See the nouns.—**Surface right.** See *mineral right,* under *right.*

**surface** (sėr'fā̤s), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surfaced,* ppr. *surfacing.* [< *surface, n.*] To put a surface (of a particular kind) on, or give a (certain) surface to; specifically, to give a fine or even surface to; make plain or smooth.

> From Great Falls to Helena, . . . [the track] had not been *surfaced* all the way.
> *C. D. Warner,* Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 566.

**Surfaced paper.** See *paper.*

**surface-car** (sėr'fā̤s-kär), *n.* A car moving on rails laid on the surface of the ground, as distinguished from one moving on an elevated or an underground railway. [U. S.]

> "Come, now!" or "Now we're off!" are good starting commands, and the Americanisms one hears upon the front platforms of New-York *surface cars* should be carefully avoided. *New York Tribune,* May 11, 1890.

**surface-chuck** (sėr'fā̤s-chuk), *n.* A face-plate chuck in a lathe, to which an ọbject is fixed fọr turning.

**surface-color** (sėr'fā̤s-kul″o̤r), *n.* A color or pigment used in surface-printing.

**surface-condenser** (sėr'fā̤s-ko̤n-den″sėr), *n.* 1. In *steam-engin.,* a condenser in which exhaust-steam is condensed by contact with surfaces of metal cooled by a flow of cold water on their sides opposite the condensing surfaces. Such condensers are of various forms, those principally used for marine service consisting of a large number of small brass tubes inserted at their opposite ends in the sides of steam-tight chambers, and inclosed in a compartment through which cold sea-water is constantly forced by the circulating pump. The exhaust-steam enters one of the chambers, and on its passage through the tubes to the other chamber is condensed. The condensed water is continuously pumped back into the boilers.

2. A metallic cone, or a series of pipes, heated by steam, over which a liquid is made to flow in a thin film to cause it to part with its water by evaporation. See *evaporating-cone.*

**surfaced** (sėr'fā̤st), *a.* [< *surface* + *-ed*².] 1. Having a surface of a specified kind, especially a fine surface; made smooth.

> A profound delight in the beauty of the universe and in that delicately *surfaced* nature of his [Spenser's] which was its mirror and counterpart.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 187.

2. Specifically, noting paper or cardboard that has received an additional thin coating or surface of filling to prepare it for a fine, sharp impression.

**surface-enamel** (sėr'fā̤s-e-nam″el), *n.* See *enamel,* 3.

**surface-fish** (sėr'fās-fish), *n.* See *fish*¹.

**surface-gage** (sėr'fā̤s-gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

**surface-geology** (sėr'fā̤s-jē̤-ol″ō-ji), *n.* That branch of geological science which has to do with the distribution of the superficial or detrital formations, including also glacial geology, and the study of those erosive agencies which have given the earth's surface its present form. [Little used.]

**surface-glaze** (sėr'fās-glāz), *n.* In *ceram.,* glaze which is thin and wholly transparent, and covers the body and the decoration thinly.

**surface-grub** (sėr'fās-grub), *n.* The larva of any one of many different noctuid moths; a cutworm. Also *surface-worm.*

**surface-integral** (sėr'fā̤s-in″tē̤-gra̤l), *n.* See *integral.*

**surface-joint** (sėr'fā̤s-joint), *n.* A joint which unites the margins of metallic sheets or plates. Such joints are generally formed by means of laps or flanges, soldered or riveted. *E. H. Knight.*

**surfaceman** (sėr'fā̤s-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *surfacemen* (-men). In *rail.,* a person engaged in keeping the permanent way in order. [Eng.]

**surface-mining** (sėr'fās-mī″ning), *n.* Shallow mining, or that carried on at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface; placer-mining, as generally denominated in California. Under this head A. J. Bowie ("Hydraulic Mining in California," p. 79) includes the methods of dry-washing, beach-mining, river- or bar-mining, ground-sluicing, and booming.

**surface-motion** (sėr'fā̤s-mō″sho̤n), *n.* Motion at the surface.

**surface-plane** (sėr′fās-plān), *n.* A power-machine for dressing lumber, finished stuff, etc. It consists of a traveling table in a frame to receive the material and feed it under a rotary cylindrical cutter. A form of the machine employing two or more revolving cutters is called a *surfacing-machine.* Also called *surface-planer.*

**surface-printing** (sėr′fās-prin″ting), *n.* 1. Printing from a raised surface, as from ordinary types and woodcuts: so called to distinguish it from copper- or steel-plate printing, in which the impression is made from lines incised or sunk below the surface.—2. In *calico-printing*, the process of printing from wooden rollers on which the design is cut in relief, or formed by inserting pieces of copperplate edgewise. The color is used thick, and is laid on a tightly drawn surface of woolen cloth, from which the cylinder takes it up as it revolves against the cloth surface.

**surfacer** (sėr′fā-sėr), *n.* [< *surface* + *-er*$^1$.] A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

**surface-rib** (sėr′fās-rib), *n.* See *rib*$^1$.

**surface-road** (sėr′fās-rōd), *n.* A railroad upon the surface of the ground, as distinguished from an elevated or an underground railroad.

**surface-roller** (sėr′fās-rō″lėr), *n.* The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

**surface-tension** (sėr′fās-ten″shon), *n.* The tension of the surface-film of a liquid due to cohesion. This serves to explain many of the phenomena of capillarity.

**surface-towing** (sėr′fās-tō″ing), *n.* The collecting of objects of natural history from the surface of the sea: distinguished from *dredging. Science*, V. 213. [Rare.]

**surface-velocity** (sėr′fās-vē-los″i-ti), *n.* Velocity at the surface.

**surface-water** (sėr′fās-wâ″tėr), *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground, and usually runs off into drains and sewers.

**surface-working** (sėr′fās-wėr″king), *n.* Same as *surface-mining.*

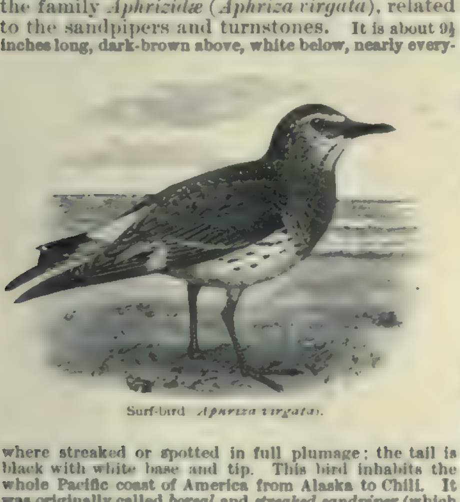
**surface-worm** (sėr′fās-wėrm), *n.* Same as *surface-grub.*

**surfacing-machine** (sėr′fā-sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A power-machine for finishing metal surfaces by grinding with emery-wheels. One form consists of a large emery-wheel mounted on a stand that supports a table above the wheel. The periphery of the wheel projects slightly through an opening in the table. The work is laid on the table and fed to the wheel over the opening. Another form of machine has an emery-wheel suspended in a swinging frame like a swing-saw. The work is placed under the frame, and the wheel is made to pass over it by swinging the frame. Sometimes called *surface-grinding machine.*
2. See *surface-plane.*

**surfacing-plane** (sėr′fā-sing-plān), *n.* A plane for working flat surfaces; a bench-plane.

**surfait**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surfeit.*

**surf-bird** (sėrf′bėrd), *n.* A plover-like bird of the family *Aphrizidæ* (*Aphriza virgata*), related to the sandpipers and turnstones. It is about 9½ inches long, dark-brown above, white below, nearly everywhere streaked or spotted in full plumage; the tail is black with white base and tip. This bird inhabits the whole Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chili. It was originally called *boreal* and *streaked sandpiper* (which see, under *sandpiper*), and lately named *plover-billed turnstone.*



Surf-bird (*Aphriza virgata*).

**surf-boat** (sėrf′bōt), *n.* A boat of a peculiarly strong and buoyant type, capable of passing safely through surf.

**surf-boatman** (sėrf′bōt″man), *n.* One who manages a surf-boat. *Scribner's Mag.*, Jan., 1880, p. 323.

**surf-clam** (sėrf′klam), *n.* The sea-clam, *Mactra* (or *Spisula*) *solidissima.* [Local, U. S.]

**surf-duck** (sėrf′duk), *n.* See *duck*$^2$, *surf-scoter*, and cuts under *Œdemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *scoter.*

**surfeit** (sėr′fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surfait*, *surfet*; < ME. *surfait*, *surfet*, *surfett*, < OF. *surfait*, *surfet*, *sorfet*, *sorfait* (= Pr. *sobrefait*), excess, surfeit, < *surfait*, *sorfait*, pp. of *surfaire*, *sorfaire*, F. *surfaire*, augment, exaggerate, exceed, < L. *super*, above, + *facere*, make: see *fact*, *feat.*] 1. Excess; specifically (and now usually), excess in eating and drinking; a gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded and the digestion deranged.

> Mowth and tongge avoydyng alle outrage,
> A-gayne the vice of fals detraccion,
> To do no *surfett* in word ne langage.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

> The sicknes that followeth our intemperate *surfait.*
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 15.

> This daughter that I tell you of is fall'n
> A little crop-sick with the dangerous *surfeit*
> She took of your affection.
> *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, v. 1.

> Contentious suits . . . ought to be spewed out as the *surfeit* of courts. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

> Thou tak'st a *surfeit* where thou should'st but taste.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 12.

> Your Loathing is not from a want of Appetite, then, but from a *Surfeit.* *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 7.

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking.

> Too much a *surfeit* breeds, and may our Child annoy;
> These fat and luscious meats do but our stomachs cloy.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 49.

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety; nausea.

> Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*, on the excellency of our own government. *Burke.*

=**Syn.** Repletion, plethora. See the verb.

**surfeit** (sėr′fit), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surfet*; < *surfeit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the digestive functions; overfeed so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; overload the stomach of.

> The *surfeited* grooms
> Do mock their charge with snores.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 5.

> He that fares well, and will not bless the founders,
> Is either *surfeited* or ill taught, lady.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 4.

2. To fill to satiety and disgust; cloy; nauseate: as, to *surfeit* one with eulogies.

> Nor more would watch, when sleep so *surfeited*
> Their leaden eye-lids. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 582.

=**Syn.** *Satiate*, etc. (see *satisfy*); glut, gorge.

**II.** *intrans.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

> They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 6.

> Within,
> The richer sort doe stand vp to the chin
> In delicates, & euen with excesse
> Are like to *surfet.*
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

**surfeiter** (sėr′fit-ėr), *n.* [< *surfeit* + *-er*$^1$.] One who surfeits or riots; a glutton; a reveler. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 33.

**surfeiting** (sėr′fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surfeit*, *v.*] Excess in eating and drinking; surfeit. Luke xxi. 34.

**surfeit-swelled** (sėr′fit-sweld), *a.* Swelled with a surfeit, or excessive eating and drinking or other over-indulgence. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 54. [Rare.]

**surfeit-water** (sėr′fit-wâ″tėr), *n.* A water reputed to cure surfeits.

> *Flo.* Did you give her aught?
> *Rich.* An easy *surfeit-water*, nothing else.
> You need not doubt her health.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 4.

> A little cold-stilled red poppywater, which is the true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abstinence, . . . often puts an end to several distempers in the beginning.
> *Locke*, Education, § 29.

**surfel**†, **surfeling**†. See *surphul*, *surphuling.*

**surfer** (sėr′fėr), *n.* [< *surf*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] The surf-scoter, a duck. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Local, Massachusetts.]

**surfet**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *surfeit.*

**surf-fish** (sėrf′fish), *n.* Any marine viviparous perch of the family *Embiotocidæ* (or *Holconotidæ*); an embiotocoid: so called on the Pacific coast of the United States, where many species of several genera abound in the surf. The *Amphistichus* (or *Holconotus*) *argenteus* and *Ditrema lateralis* and *D. jacksoni* are characteristic examples. See cuts under *alfiona*, *Ditremidæ*, and *sparada.*

**surflet**†, *v. t.* See *surphul.*

**surfman** (sėrf′man), *n.*; pl. *surfmen* (-men). A man experienced in handling boats amid surf; especially, one employed in the life-saving service.

> In addition to these men, there are crews of volunteer *surfmen.* *The American*, IX. 87.

**surfmanship** (sėrf′man-ship), *n.* The art or skill of a surfman; skill in managing a surf-boat. [Rare.]

> Until 1871 . . . *surfmanship* was not a standard of qualification. *The Century*, XIX. 334.

**surfrappé** (F. pron. sür-fra-pā′), *a.* [F., < *sur-*, over, + *frappé*, pp. of *frapper*, strike: see *frape.*] In *numis.*, restruck: noting a coin restruck, whether by the city or monarch that originally issued it, or by some other city or monarch, with new types and inscriptions, so as to obliterate wholly or partly the original designs on the coin.

**surf-scoter** (sėrf′skō″tėr), *n.* The surf-duck, *Œdemia* (or *Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*, a large sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, common in North America, chiefly coastwise, and casual in Europe. The length is from 18 to 21 inches, the extent 31 to 36. The male is black, without white on the wings, but with a frontal and a nuchal white area; the bill is variegated with whitish, pinkish, and orange, and has a large black blotch on each side at the base. The female is sooty-brown, silvery-gray below, with whitish loral and auricular areas on the sides of the head. The young male resembles the female. It abounds in the United States in winter, and breeds in high latitudes. The flesh is fishy, and scarcely eatable. See *scoter*, and cut under *Pelionetta.*

**surf-smelt** (sėrf′smelt), *n.* An argentinoid fish, *Hypomesus pretiosus*, about 12 inches long, of a light olivaceous color with silvery lateral line, abundant on the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, spawning in the surf. See *Argentinidæ* and *smelt.*

**surful**†, **surfuling**†. See *surphul*, etc.

**surfusion** (sėr-fū′zhon), *n.* A state of liquefaction when existing at a temperature below that of the normal melting-point (that is, freezing-point) for the given substance. Thus, under certain conditions, water may be cooled a number of degrees below the usual freezing-point, and still remain liquid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 230.

**surf-whiting** (sėrf′hwī″ting), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus littoralis*, of the coast of South Carolina, resembling the whiting (*M. alburnus*), but of a plain silvery color. See *whiting.*

**surf-worn** (sėrf′wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of the surf.

> *Surf-worn* sheets of rock. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

**surfy** (sėr′fi), *a.* [< *surf*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Consisting of or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming; marked by much surf.

> Scarce had they clear'd the *surfy* waves
> That foam around those frightful caves.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers.

> You shall be able to mark, on a clear, *surfy* day, the breakers running white on many sunken rocks.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

**surge** (sėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surged*, ppr. *surging.* [Early mod. E. also *sourge*; < late ME. *surgen*, < OF. *surgir*, rise, ride (as a ship) near the shore, draw near the shore, arrive, land, F. *surgir*, rise, spring up, arrive, land, earlier in more vernacular form, OF. *sordre*, *sourdre* (> E. obs. *sourd*), F. *sourdre*, = Pr. *sorger*, *sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdir* = It. *sorgere*, rise, < L. *surgere*, contr. of *surrigere*, *subrigere* (pp. *surrectus*, *subrectus*), tr. lift up, raise, erect, intr. rise, arise, get up, spring up, grow, etc., < *sub*, under, from under, + *regere*, stretch: see *regent.* Hence *surge*, *n.*, and (from the L. verb) *surgent*, ult. *source*, *sourd*, *souse*$^2$, and in comp. *insurge*, *insurgent*, *insurrection*, etc., *resurge*, *resurgent*, *resurrection*, etc. In def. 2 the verb depends partly on the noun.] 1†. To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves; especially, to ride near the shore; ride at anchor.

> The same Tewsdaye at nyghte late we *surged* in ye Rode, not fer from Curfoo, for ye calme wolde not suffre vs to come into the hauyn that nyghte.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 71.

> Since thou must goe to *surge* in the gastfull Seas, with a sorrowfull kisse I bid thee farewell. *Greene*, Pandosto.

2. To rise high and roll, as waves: literally or figuratively.

> The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

> As it drew to eventide,
> The foe still *surged* on every side.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 370.

> What *surging* vigor! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 330.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To slip back: as, the cable *surges.* (*b*) To let go a piece of rope suddenly; slack a rope up suddenly when it renders round a pin, a winch, windlass, or capstan.

> Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer [by the hawser]; it's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to *surge.* *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 70.

**surge** (sėrj), *n.* [< *surge*, *v.* The word has nothing to do, except that it comes from the same ult. source, with F. *surgeon*, OF. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, *sorgeon*, *sorjon*, a spring.] 1†. A spring; a fountain; a source of water.

All great ryuers are gurged and assemblede of diuers *surges* and springes of water.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. i.

2. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; also, such waves or swells collectively: literally or figuratively.

All the sea, disturbed with their traine,
Doth frie with fome above the *surges* hore.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 15.

Caverns and tunnels into which the *surge* is for ever booming. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

*Surge* leaping after *surge*, the fire roared onward red as blood. *Lowell*, Incident of Fire at Hamburg.

3. The act of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.—4. In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which a rope may surge.—5. Any change of barometric level which is not due to the passage of an area of low pressure or to diurnal variation. *Abercromby*.=**Syn.** 2. See *wave*$^1$.

**surgeful** (sėrj′fụl), *a.* [< *surge* + *-ful.*] Full of surges. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 212.

**surgeless** (sėrj′les), *a.* [< *surge* + *-less.*] Free from surges; smooth; calm. *Mir. for Mags.*

**surgent** (sėr′jẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *surgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *surgere, surrigere*, rise: see *surge*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Rising; swelling; surging.

When the *surgent* seas
Have ebb'd their fill, their waves do rise again.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, i.

**II.** *n.* [*cap.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Paleozoic system, according to the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers, but not generally adopted. It is the equivalent of the Clinton group of the New York Survey, a formation of great economical importance on account of the iron ores associated with it.

**surgeon** (sėr′jọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surgian*, < ME. *sourgeon, surgien, surgeyn, surgen* (= MD. *surgijn*), a contraction of *cirurgian, cirurgien*, < OF. *cirurgien, serurgien*, F. *chirurgien*, a chirurgeon: see *chirurgeon.*] 1. One who practises surgery; one who performs manual operations on a patient; a chirurgeon.

A *surgyne* of Salerne enserches his wondes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4312.

Some liked not this leche, and lettres thei sent,
ȝif any *surgien* were in the sege that softer couth plastre.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 308.

2. In Great Britain, one who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, but has not the degree of M. D.; a general practitioner. Formerly a surgeon dispensed drugs and attended out-patients, in distinction from a physician, who was restricted to consulting practice. See *physician*.

Tell me about this new young *surgeon*. . . . Mr. Brooke says he is . . . really well connected. One does not expect it in a practitioner of that kind.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

3. A medical officer in the army, or in a military hospital.—4. A surgeon-fish.—**Acting assistant surgeon**, a civilian physician employed at a fixed compensation at a military post where there is no medical officer.—**Assistant surgeon**, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the United States army or navy.—**Fleet surgeon.** See *fleet*$^2$.—**Passed assistant surgeon**, a medical officer who has passed the grade of assistant surgeon, and is waiting for a vacancy in the corps of surgeons before being promoted to that grade.—**Post surgeon**, a medical officer of the army of any grade, or an acting assistant surgeon, who has charge of the medical department of any post, garrison, or camp. The post surgeon is generally, but not always, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the army.—**Royal College of Surgeons of England**, an institution for the training, examination, and licensing of practitioners of medicine, dating its origin from the year 1460. The buildings of the college, which include a museum, library, and lecture-theater, are situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

**surgeon-apothecary** (sėr′jọn-ạ-poth′ẹ̄-kā-ri), *n.* In Great Britain, a medical practitioner who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Society of London. See also *general practitioner*, under *practitioner*.

One of the facts quickly rumored was that Lydgate did not dispense drugs. This was offensive both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the *surgeon-apothecaries* with whom he ranged himself; and only a little while before [before 1829] they might have counted on having the law on their side against a man who, without calling himself a London-made M. D., dared to ask for pay except as a charge on drugs. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlv.

**surgeon-aurist** (sėr′jọn-â′rist), *n.* An otologist.

**surgeoncy** (sėr′jọn-si), *n.* [< *surgeon* + *-cy.*] The office of surgeon, as in the army or navy.

**surgeon-dentist** (sėr′jọn-den′tist), *n.* A dental surgeon; a qualified dentist.

**surgeon-fish** (sėr′jọn-fish), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish of the family *Acanthuridæ* (or *Teuthididæ*), as *Acanthurus* (or *Teuthis*) *chirurgus:* so called from the lancet-shaped spine on each side of the base of the tail, and also named *sea-surgeon, doctor-fish, lancet-fish*, and *barber*. These fishes are found in most tropical waters, sometimes attaining a length of 18 inches. Many are adorned with bright and varied colors, and some of the larger ones are esteemed for food

**surgeon-general** (sėr′jọn-jen′ẹ-rạl), *n.* An officer of high rank in the army or navy service of a country. In the British army surgeon-generals rank with major-generals, and their grade is next to that of the director-general. In the United States army the grade corresponds to that of brigadier-general, and in the navy to that of commodore. In the United States Treasury Department the *supervising surgeon-general* is charged with the marine hospital service and the care of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.—**Surgeon-general of the Army**, a principal officer of the United States War Department, head of a bureau, who has charge of medical and surgical supplies and records, the supervision of army-surgeons, of military hospitals, and of the army medical museum and library.—**Surgeon-general of the Navy**, an officer of the United States Navy Department, head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

**surgeon-generalship** (sėr′jọn-jen′ẹ-rạl-ship), *n.* [< *surgeon-general* + *-ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon-general. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1886.

**surgeonry**† (sėr′jọn-ri), *n.* [< ME. *surgenrie;* as *surgeon* + *-ry.* Cf. *surgery, chirurgery.*] The practice of a surgeon; surgery; also, a surgery. *Imp. Dict.*

**surgeonship** (sėr′jọn-ship), *n.* [< *surgeon* + *-ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon. *Med. News*, LII. 704.

**surgery** (sėr′jėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *surgerie*, contr. of **cirurgerie*, < OF. *cirurgerie*, a rare form of *cirurgie, sirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, surgery, chirurgery: see *chirurgery*, and cf. *surgeon, chirurgeon.*] 1. The work of a surgeon; surgical care; therapy of a distinctly operative kind, such as cutting-operations, the reduction and putting up of fractures and dislocations, and similar manual forms of treatment. It is not, however, ordinarily used to denote the administration of baths, electricity, enemata, or massage.

Æsculapian *surgerie*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

2. Pl. *surgeries* (-iz). A place where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared; in Great Britain, the consulting-office and dispensary of a general practitioner.—**Antiseptic surgery**, surgery with antiseptic precautions.—**Clinical, plastic**, etc., **surgery.** See the adjectives.—**Conservative surgery**, the employment of surgical treatment with the aim of preserving and rendering serviceable a part, rather than removing it.—**Veterinary surgery.** See *farriery*, 1.

**surgian**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surgeon*.

**surgiant** (sėr′ji-ạnt), *a.* [< OF. **surgiant*, **surgeant*, < L. *surgen(t-)s*, rising: see *surgent.*] In *her.*, same as *rousant:* especially noting birds.

**surgical** (sėr′ji-kạl), *a.* [For *chirurgical*, as *surgery* for *chirurgery.*] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery: as, *surgical* instruments; a *surgical* operation.—**Surgical anatomy.** See *anatomy.*—**Surgical drainage**, the use of some form of drainage-tube or tent to remove fluids, as pus, from a wound or an abscess.—**Surgical kidney.** See *kidney.*—**Surgical pathology**, the pathology of conditions demanding surgical treatment.—**Surgical triangle.** See *triangle.*—**Surgical typhus fever**, pyemia.

**surgically** (sėr′ji-kạl-i), *adv.* In a surgical manner; by means of surgery.

**surgien**†, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon*.

**surging** (sėr′jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surge*, *v.*] 1. A rising of waves, or as if of waves.

*Surgings* of paler peaks and cusps and jagged ridges.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 222.

2. In *elect.*, the undulatory movement of an electric charge, the motion being wave-like in character.

**surgion**†, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon*.

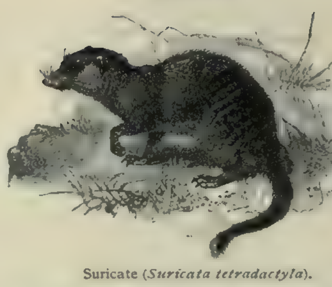
**surgy** (sėr′ji), *a.* [< *surge* + *-y*$^1$.] Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by surges.

Do public or domestic cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main?
*Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 424.

The *surgy* murmurs of the lonely sea.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**Suricata** (sū-ri-kā′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, before 1811): see *suricate.*] A genus of African *Viverridæ*, of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ;* the suricates or zenicks. They have thirty-six teeth, with three premolars above and below on each side, and four-toed hind feet. Also called *Rhyzæna* (Illiger, 1811).

**suricate** (sū′ri-kāt), *n.* [Also *suricat, surikate;* from a native S. African name.] An animal of the genus *Suricata*, *S. zenik* or *S. tetradactyla*, inhabiting South Africa, where it is known to the Dutch colonists as the *meerkat;* a zenick. It is yellowish-brown with dark bands across the back, the head whitish with black orbits and ears, the tail tipped with black. The fore claws are strong, enabling the animal to burrow well, and its habits are somewhat nocturnal. It is sometimes tamed, and is useful in destroying vermin.



Suricate (*Suricata tetradactyla*).

**suriga** (sö′ri-gạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian tree, *Ochrocarpus longifolius*. See *nagkussar*.

**Surinam bark.** [So called from *Surinam* in South America.] The bark of a cabbage-tree, *Andira retusa*. See *cabbage-tree*, 2.

**Surinam cherry.** A South American tree, *Malpighia glabra*, or its drupaceous fruit, which is aromatic and not generally liked.

**Surinam poison.** See *Tephrosia*.

**Surinam quassia.** See *quassia*, 2.

**Surinam tea.** See *tea*$^1$.

**Surinam tern.** See *tern*.

**Surinam toad.** See *toad*, and cut under *Pipa*.

**surintendant**† (sėr-in-ten′dạnt), *n.* [< F. *surintendant*, superintendent: see *superintendent.*] A superintendent. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

**surlily** (sėr′li-li), *adv.* In a surly manner; crabbedly; morosely. *Bailey*, 1731.

**surliness** (sėr′li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill-nature.

To prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes. *Milton.*

**surling**† (sėr′ling), *n.* [< *sur-*, as in *surly*, + *-ling*$^1$.] A sour or morose fellow.

And as for these sowre *surlings*, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard. *Camden*, Remains, p. 176.

**surloin**†, *n.* See *sirloin*.

**surly** (sėr′li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *serly, syrly*, for **sirly*, lit. 'like a sir or lord,' 'lordly,' 'domineering,' and in these forms appar. < *sir*$^1$, *n.*, + *-ly*$^1$; but this appears to be a popular etymology, the more orig. form being prob. *surly*, < ME. **surly*, < AS. **sūrlīc* (= G. *säuerlich*), sourish, sour (adv. **sūrlīce, sūrelīce* = MD. *suerlick* = G. *säuerlich*, sourly), < *sūr*, sour, + *-līc*, E. *-ly:* see *sour* and *-ly*$^1$.] 1. Sour in nature or disposition; morose; crabbed; churlish; ill-natured; cross and rude: as, a *surly* fellow; a *surly* dog.

It would have gall'd his *surly* nature.
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 203.

He turn'd about wi' *surly* look,
And said, "What 's that to thee?"
*The Fause Lover* (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

Some *surly* fellows followed us, and seemed by their countenance and gestures to threaten me.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 92.

It [Judea] would have lain in exile from the great human community, had not the circulation of commerce embraced it, and self-interest secured it a *surly* and contemptuous regard. *J. Martineau.*

2. Arrogant; haughty.

*Faire du grobis*, to be proud or *surly;* to take much state upon him. *Cotgrave.*

I will look gravely, Doll (do you see, boys?), like the foreman of a jury, and speak wisely, like a Latin school-master, and be *surly* and dogged and proud, like the keeper of a prison. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

3. Rough; dark; tempestuous; gloomy; dismal.

No longer mourn for me when I am dead
Than you shall hear the *surly* sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxi.

And softened into joy the *surly* storms.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 125.

These [Pilgrim Fathers] found no lotus growing upon the *surly* shore, the taste of which could make them forget their little native Ithaca.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

=**Syn.** 1. Cross, crusty, snappish, uncivil.

**surly-boots** (sėr′li-böts), *n.* A surly fellow. [Colloq.]

When *Surly-boots* yawn'd wide and spoke.
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 22. (*Davies.*)

**surma** (sör′mạ̈), *n.* [Also *soorma;* < Hind. Pers. *surma.*] Black sulphuret of antimony, used by Moslem and Hindu women for darkening the eyes. See *kohl*.

**surmark** (sėr′märk), *n.* [Also *sirmark;* appar. < *sur-* + *mark*$^1$.] In *ship-building:* (*a*) One of the stations of the rib-bands and harpings which are marked on the timbers. See *rib-band line*, under *rib-band*. (*b*) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib to give a hold to the rib-band by which, through the shores, it is supported on the slipway.

**sur-master** (sėr′mas″tėr), *n.* [Appar. < *sur-* + *master*$^1$, and so called as being above the other masters except the head-master; but perhaps an altered form of *submaster*, q. v.] The vice-master, or second master, of a school. In St. Paul's School, London, the order of the staff is head-master, *sur-master*, third master, etc. [Rare.]

**surmisal**† (sėr-mī′zal̤), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-al.*] Surmise.

While green years are upon my head, from this needless *surmisal* I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

**surmisant** (sėr-mī′zant), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-ant.*] One who surmises, in any sense; a surmiser. [Rare.]

He meant no reflection upon her ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them), be they who they would. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 179. (*Davies.*)

**surmise** (sėr-mīz′), *n.* [< OF. *surmise*, an accusation, fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, charge, accuse: see *surmit.*] 1. The thought that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence; speculation; conjecture.

Function
Is smother'd in *surmise*, and nothing is
But what is not. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 141.

Forced, too, to turn unwilling ear
To each *surmise* of hope or fear.
*Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 28.

2†. Thought; reflection.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep *surmise* of others' detriment.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1579.

=**Syn.** 1. See *surmise*, *v.*, and *inference*.

**surmise** (sėr-mīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surmised*, ppr. *surmising*. [< *surmise*, *n.*] 1†. To accuse; make a charge against; also, to bring forward as an accusation.

He *surmised* to the king . . . that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies beyond sea. *State Trials*, 3 Edw. III. (an. 1330).

And some gave out that Mortimer, to rise,
Had cut off Kent, that next was to succeed,
Whose treasons they avowed March to *surmise*,
As a mere colour to that lawless deed.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, vi. 26.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, to suggest; allege.—3. To infer or guess upon slight evidence; conjecture; suspect.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd* was true.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 451.

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 133.

A foot unknown
Is *surmised* on the garret-stairs.
*Browning*, Mesmerism.

=**Syn.** 3. *Imagine*, *Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*); fancy, apprehend, mistrust.

**surmiser** (sėr-mī′zėr), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-er*$^1$.] One who surmises. *Bp. Fell.*

**surmising** (sėr-mī′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surmise*, *v.*] The act of suspecting; surmise: as, evil *surmisings*. 1 Tim. vi. 4.

**surmit**† (sėr-mit′), *v. t.* [< ME. *surmitten*, < OF. *surmettre*, charge, accuse, < L. *supermittere*, put in or upon, add, < *super*, over, + *mittere*, send, put: see *missile.*] 1. To put forward; charge.

The pretens bargayn that John Paston yn hys lyffe *surmytted!* *Paston Letters*, ii. 323. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. To surmise.

That by the breeche of cloth were chalenged,
Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt
They were fantasticall, imagined;
Onely as in my dreame I dyd *surmit*.
*Thynne's Debate*, p. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

**surmount** (sėr-mount′), *v.* [< ME. *surmounten*, < OF. (and F.) *surmonter* (= It. *sormontare*), rise above, surmount, < *sur-*, above, + *monter*, mount: see *mount*$^2$.] I. *trans.* 1. To mount or rise above; overtop; excel; surpass. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For it [the daisy] *surmounteth* pleynly alle odoures,
And eek of riche beaute alle floures.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 123.

Soche oon that shall *surmounte* alle the knyghtes that shull be in his tyme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 438.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas . . . *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

The gentiles supposed those princis whiche in vertue and honour *surmounted* other men to be goddes.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

The revenues will suffice to the driving of the enemy out of these countries forever, and afterwards . . . far *surmount* the receipts at home.
*Cavendish*, in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 62.

2. To mount up on; pass over by mounting.

The latter, covered with blood from the plume to the spur, drove his steed furiously up the breach, which Louis *surmounted* with the stately pace of one who leads a procession. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

3. To place something over or upon.

The spacious fireplace opposite to me . . . was *surmounted* by a large old-fashioned mantelpiece.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 207.

In cold weather he was distinguished by a fur cap, *surmounted* with a flaunting fox's tail.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

4. To overcome; pass over, as difficulties or obstacles; get the better of.

The English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place. *Sir J. Hayward.*

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day *surmount* a fear. *Emerson*, Courage.

II.† *intrans.* To rise up; hence, to surpass; exceed.

Ful gret ioy of hert in hym gan *surmount*
Anon Raymounde called after Fromount.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2610.

The Richesse . . . *Surmownteth* in Venys a bove all places that ever I Sawe.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

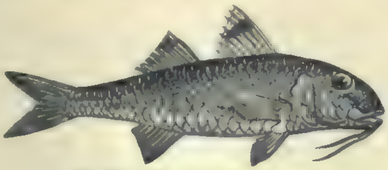
**surmountable** (sėr-moun′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *surmount* + *-able.*] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; conquerable; superable. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, III. iv. 4.

**surmountableness** (sėr-moun′ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being surmountable. *Imp. Dict.*

**surmounted** (sėr-moun′ted), *p. a.* 1. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—2. In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind placed upon it: as, a chief *surmounted* by another. This and *supported* in the same sense are charges difficult rightly to explain; the representation of them can only be by narrow fillets or fimbriations which stand for the lower charge, and it would be better to blazon a chief charged with a fillet, a chief fimbriated, or the like. Also *sommé*.—**Surmounted arch.** See *arch*$^1$.

**surmounter** (sėr-moun′tėr), *n.* [< *surmount* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which surmounts, in any sense.

**surmullet** (sėr-mul′et), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *surmulet*, "a sore mullet, or the great sea-barbel" (Cotgrave); cf. equiv. OF. *sors mules* (pl.), lit. red mullet (cf. *sur*, *saur*, reddish, *harenc saur*, a red herring); < *sor*, *saur*, red, sorrel, + *mullet*: see *mullet*$^1$.] A fish of the family *Mullidæ*; specifically, *Mullus surmuletus*, one of the choicest food-fishes of the Mediterranean (anciently the *mullus*, of gastronomic renown), red in color with three yellow longitudinal stripes. The red or plain surmullet of Europe is *M. barbatus*. See *mullet*$^1$.



Red Surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

**surn** (sėrn), *n.* [< NL. *Surnia.*] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a day-owl or hawk-owl. See cut under *hawk-owl*.

**surname** (sėr′nām), *n.* [Formerly also *sirname*; as *sur-* + *name*$^1$, after F. *surnom*, OF. *surnom*, *surnon* (> E. *surnoun*) = Sp. *sobrenombre* = Pg. *sobrenome* = It. *soprannome*, < ML. *supernomen*, a surname, < L. *super*, over, + *nomen*, name: see *name*$^1$, *nomen*.] An additional name, frequently descriptive, as in Harold *Harefoot*; specifically, a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and becoming a family name. See *to-name*. English surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus, William *Rufus*, or *red*; Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*; William *Turner*. Many surnames are formed by adding the word *son* to the name of the father; thus, from *Thomas* the son of *William* we have *Thomas Williamson*. Surnames as family names were unknown before the middle of the eleventh century, except in rare cases where a family "established a fund for the deliverance of the souls of certain ancestors (Christian names specified) from purgatory." (*Encyc. Brit.*, X. 144.) The use of surnames made slow progress, and was not entirely established till after the thirteenth century.

My *surname*, Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 74.

About this time, Henry Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel, died, in whom the *Sir-name* of a most Noble Family ended.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 358.

Their own Wives must master them by their *Sirnames*, because they are Ladies, and will not know them from other men. *Brome*, Northern Lass, i. 6.

**surname** (sėr′nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surnamed*, ppr. *surnaming*. [< *surname*, *n.*, after F. *surnommer*, OF. *surnomer* = Pg. *sobrenomear* = It. *soprannomare*, < LL. *supernominare*, name besides, < L. *super*, over, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate.*] To name or call by an additional name; give a surname to. See *name*$^1$.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. Mark iii. 16.

Here was borne and lived . . . Maximinian, who *surnamed* himselfe Herculeus. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 128.

Elidure the next Brother, *surnam'd* the Pious, was set up in his place. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

**surnamer** (sėr′nā-mėr), *n.* [< *surname* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which surnames.

And if this manner of naming of persons or things be not by way of misnaming as before, but by a convenient difference, and such as is true or esteemed and likely to be true, it is then called not metonimia, but antonomasia, or the *Surnamer*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 151.

**surnape**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **surnape*, < *sur-*, over, + *nape*, *nappe*, a cloth: see *nape*$^2$.] A second table-cloth laid over the larger cloth at one end, as before the master of the feast.

When the lorde hase eten, tho sewer schalle bryng
Tho *surnape* on his schulder bryng,
A narew towelle, a brode be-syde,
And of hys hondes he lettes hit slyde.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

**surnay** (sėr′nā), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *surnā*, *sarnā*, a pipe, hautboy.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

**Surnia** (sėr′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806).] A notable genus of *Strigidæ*, giving name to the *Surniinæ* or hawk-owls. The head is smooth, with no plumicorns and scarcely defined facial disk, in which the eyes are not centric; the wings fold far short of the end of the tail, which has twelve lanceolate graduated feathers. The feet are feathered to the claws. There is one species, *S. ulula* (*S. funerea*), the hawk-owl or day-owl, less nocturnal than most owls, and more like a hawk in aspect and habits. It is found in the northerly and arctic regions of both hemispheres. See cut under *hawk-owl*.

**Surniinæ** (sėr-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Surnia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Strigidæ*, named from the genus *Surnia*, of undefinable character.

**surnominal** (sėr-nom′i-nal̤), *a.* [< F. *surnom*, surname (see *surname*), after *nominal.*] Of or relating to surnames. *Imp. Dict.*

**surnoun**†, *n.* [< ME. *surnoon*, < OF. *surnom*, *surnon*, a surname: see *surname*, and cf. *noun.*] A surname.

Than seide Merlyn to Vter, "I will that thow haue *surnoon* of thi brother name; and for love of the dragon that appered in the ayre, make a dragon of goolde of the same semblaunce." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

**surpass** (sėr-pȧs′), *v. t.* [< F. *surpasser* (= It. *sorpassare*), pass beyond, < *sur-*, beyond, + *passer*, pass: see *pass.*] 1. To exceed; excel; go beyond in any way or respect.

Hir pleasant speech *surpassed* mine somuch
That vayne Delight to hir adrest his sute.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

She as far *surpasseth* Sycorax
As great'st does least.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 110.

His [Lincoln's] brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be *surpassed* by words on any recorded occasion.
*Emerson*, Lincoln.

2. To go beyond or past; exceed; overrun.

Nor let the sea
*Surpass* his bounds; nor rain to drown the world.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 894.

High o'er the wond'ring crowds the whirling circle flew.
Leonteus next a little space *surpast*;
And third, the strength of god-like Ajax cast.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 996.

=**Syn.** To outdo, outstrip, outrun, transcend, overtop, beat.

**surpassable** (sėr-pȧs′a-bl), *a.* [< *surpass* + *-able.*] Capable of being surpassed or exceeded. *Imp. Dict.*

**surpassing** (sėr-pȧs′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surpass*, *v.*] Excelling in an eminent degree; greatly exceeding others; superior; extreme.

With *surpassing* glory crown'd. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 32.

On the threshold stood a Lady of *surpassing* beauty.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 72.

**surpassingly** (sėr-pȧs′ing-li), *adv.* In a surpassing manner; extremely.

**surpassingness** (sėr-pȧs′ing-nes), *n.* The state of being surpassing.

**surphul**†, *v. t.* [Also *surphal*, *surful*, *surfel*, *surfell*, *surfle*; prob. a corruption of *sulphur*, *v.*] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic supposed to have been prepared from sulphur or mercury, called *surphuling water*.

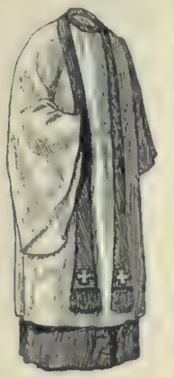
She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfle* her cheeks, . . . but she shall as often gaze on my picture.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

A muddy inside, though a *surphuled* face.
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, i. 57.

**surphuling**†, *n.* [< *surphul*, *v.*] A cosmetic.

And now from thence [Venice] what hither dost thou bring.
But *surphulings*, new paints, and poisoning?
*Marston*, Satires, ii. 144.

**surplice** (sėr′plis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surplis;* < ME. *surplise, surplyce, surplys,* < OF. *surplis, surpeliz, surpelis, surpellis,* F. *surplis* = Pr. *sobrepelitz* = Sp. *sobrepelliz* = Pg. *sobrepeliz* = It. *superpelliceo,* < ML. *superpelliceum,* a surplice, < L. *super,* over, + ML. **pelliceum, pellicia,* a garment of fur, a pelisse, < L. *pelliceus,* made of skins, < *pellis,* a skin: see *pelisse, pilch*¹.] A loose-fitting vestment of white linen, with broad and full sleeves, worn over the cassock by clergymen and choristers in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It is worn at almost all offices except when replaced by the alb. In England it is also worn on certain days known as *surplice-days* by the fellows and students at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The surplice was originally a variety of the alb, differing from it by the greater fullness of the sleeves. Early representations of the alb show, however, that it was often nearly as full in shape as the surplice. The name *surplice* (*superpelliceum*) first occurs in the eleventh century, and was derived from the practice of wearing this vestment over a pelisse, or dress of fur—a circumstance which also explains its great breadth and fullness. In its more ancient form the surplice reached the feet, and it retained till recently nearly its full length. At present, in the Anglican Church, it reaches to the knee or lower, while in the Roman Catholic Church it is usually much shorter than this and is ornamented with lace or is made of lace-like lawn or other material. The short or Italian surplice, especially as worn by choristers, is called a *cotta.* See *rochet*¹.



Anglican Surplice.

A man [the Canon] that clothed was in clothes blake,
And undernethe he wered a *surplys.*
*Chaucer,* Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 5.

Princes and Queens will not disdain to kiss a Capuchin's Sleeve, or the *Surplice* of a Priest. *Howell,* Letters, iv. 36.

**surpliced** (sėr′plist), *a.* [< *surplice, n.,* + *-ed*².] Wearing a surplice or surplices: as, a *surpliced* choir.

Commands and interdicts, uttered by a *surpliced* priest to minds prepared by chant and organ-peal.
*H. Spencer,* Study of Sociol., p. 365.

**surplice-fee** (sėr′plis-fē), *n.* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms, marriages, funerals, etc.

With tithes his barns replete he sees,
And chuckles o'er his *surplice fees;*
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews.
*T. Warton,* Progress of Discontent.

**surplus** (sėr′plus), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *surplus,* < OF. *surplus, sorplus,* F. *surplus,* < ML. *superplus,* excess, surplus, < L. *super,* over, + *plus,* more: see *plus.* Cf. *superplus, overplus.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which remains above what is used or needed; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; more than enough; overplus.

Of Pryamus was yeve at Grekes requeste
A tyme of trewe, and tho they gonnen trete
Here prisoneres to chaungen most and leste
And for the *surplus* yeve sommes grete.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 60.

It is a *surplus* of your grace, which never
My life may last to answer. *Shak.,* W. T., v. 3. 7.

**2.** In *law,* the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

**II.** *a.* Being above what is required; in excess: as, *surplus* labor; *surplus* population.

**surplusage** (sėr′plus-ạj), *n.* [< OF. **surplusage* (ML. *surplusagium*); as *surplus* + *-age.* Cf. *superplusage.*] **1.** Surplus; excess; redundancy.

Until men haue gotten necessarie to eate, yea until they haue obteyned also some *surplusage* also to giue.
*Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 82.

She bade me spare no cost,
And, as a *surplusage,* offer'd herself
To be at my devotion.
*Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, v. 3.

A *surplusage* given to one part is paid out of a reduction from another part of the same creature. If the head and neck are enlarged, the trunk and extremities are cut short.
*Emerson,* Compensation.

Poetry was the *surplusage* of Bryant's labors.
*Stedman,* Poets of America, p. 75.

**2.** In *law,* any allegation or statement in a pleading or proceeding not necessary to its adequacy. It implies that the superfluous matter is such that its omission would not impair the true meaning nor the right of the party, but that to attempt to give it effect would obscure the meaning or impair the right.

**surprisal** (sėr-prī′zạl), *n.* [< *surprise* + *-al.*] The act of surprising, or coming suddenly and unexpectedly, or the state of being surprised, or taken unawares; a surprise.

She had caused that late darkness, to free Lorel from *surprisal,* and his prey from being rescued from him.
*B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, Arg.

Sins which men are tempted to by sudden passions or *surprisal.* *Baxter,* Self-Denial, xx.

June is the pearl of our New England year.
Still a *surprisal,* though expected long.
*Lowell,* Under the Willows.

**surprise** (sėr-prīz′), *n.* [Formerly also *surprize;* < ME. *surprise,* < OF. *sorprise, surprise, surprinse,* F. *surprise,* a taking unawares, surprise, fem. of *sorpris, surpris, surprins,* F. *surpris,* pp. of *sorprendre, surprendre,* F. *surprendre* = Pr. *sorprendre* = Sp. *sorprender* = Pg. *surprender* = It. *sorprendere,* < ML. *superprendere,* take unawares, seize upon, < L. *super,* over, upon, + *prendere, prehendere,* take, seize: see *prehend, prize*¹.] **1.** The act of coming upon anything unawares, or of taking it suddenly and without warning or preparation: as, the fort was taken by *surprise.*

Æneas caried his Penates or houshold gods into Italy, after the *surprise* and combustion of Troy.
*Heywood,* Hierarchy of Angels, p. 81.

He [King John] won more of his Enemies by *Surprizes* than by Battels. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 75.

**2.** The state of being seized with astonishment; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; amazement.

We went on to the north, the Nile running through the rocks. The people knew I came to see the cataract, and stood still; I ask'd them when we should come to the cataract, and, to my great *surprise,* they told me that was the cataract. *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 122.

*Surprise* can only come from getting a sensation which differs from the one we expect.
*W. James,* Prin. of Psychol., II. 502.

**3.** Anything which causes the feeling of surprise, as an unexpected event or a novel and striking thought.

Her blue eyes upturned,
As if life were one long and sweet *surprise.*
*Browning,* Pippa Passes.

I have always contended, in addition, for the existence of states of neutral excitement, where we are mentally alive, and, it may be, to an intense degree. Perhaps the best example of these is the excitement of a *surprise.*
*A. Bain,* Emotions and Will, p. 563.

**4†.** A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents, or with contents of unexpected quality or variety.

A *surprise* is likewise a dish not so very common; which, promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety.
*W. King,* Art of Cookery, letter v.

**5.** Same as *back-scratcher,* 2.—**Surprise cadence,** in *music,* same as *interrupted* or *deceptive cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Surprise party,** a party of persons who assemble by mutual agreement, but without invitation, at the house of a common friend, bringing with them material for supper. [U. S.]

Now, then, for a *surprise-party!* A bag of flour, a barrel of potatoes, some strings of onions, a basket of apples, a big cake and many little cakes, a jug of lemonade, a purse stuffed with bills of the more modest denominations, may, perhaps, do well enough for the properties in one of these private theatrical exhibitions.
*O. W. Holmes,* Professor, iv.

=**Syn. 2.** See *surprise, v.,* and *surprising.*

**surprise** (sėr-prīz′), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *surprised,* ppr. *surprising.* [Formerly also *surprize;* < ME. *surprisen, supprisen;* < *surprise, n.*] **1.** To come upon unexpectedly; fall upon or assail suddenly and without warning; take or capture one who is off his guard, by an unexpected movement.

The kynge wente toward hym with swerde in honde drawen a softe pas gripinge his shelde, for he wende hym to haue *supprised.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

He is taken prisoner,
Either betray'd by falsehood of his guard,
Or by his foe *surprised* at unawares.
*Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.

Visited Sr Wm D'Oylie, *surprized* with a fit of apoplexie, and in extreame danger. *Evelyn,* Diary, April 10, 1666.

Two or three of the caravan went before to observe them [the Arabs], that they might not *surprise* us.
*Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 139.

**2†.** To seize suddenly; capture.

Is the traitor Cade *surprised?*
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 8.

**3.** To disconcert; confuse; confound.

The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so *surprised* my sense
That I was nothing. *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 1. 10.

We went to Dr. Mastricht's to inform him of what had passed; who, though of a kind disposition, and very friendly to us, yet seemed *surprized* with fear.
*Penn,* Travels in Holland, etc.

**4.** To strike with sudden astonishment, as by something unexpected or remarkable either in conduct or in speech, or by the appearance of something unusual: often used in a weakened sense.

Mr. Hallam reprobates, in language which has a little *surprised* us, the nineteen propositions into which the Parliament digested its scheme.
*Macaulay,* Hallam's Const. Hist.

I should not be *surprised* if they were cried next Sabbath. *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 6.

Whatever happens, the practical man is sure to be *surprised;* for, of all the ways in which things may turn out, the way in which he expects them to turn out is always the one which is the least likely of all.
*E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 450.

**5.** To lead or bring unawares; betray; lead (a person) to do or say something without previous intention: with *into:* as, to be *surprised into* making a confession or an explanation.

For if by chance he has been *surprised into* a short Nap at Sermon, upon recovering out of it he stands up and looks about him, and, if he sees any Body else nodding, either wakes them himself, or sends his Servant to them.
*Addison,* Spectator, No. 112.

It was not the new words he [Chaucer] introduced, but his way of using the old ones, that *surprised* them *into* grace, ease, and dignity in their own despite.
*Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 258.

**6†.** To hold possession of; hold.

Not with me,
That in my hands *surprise* the sovereignty.
*Webster.*

=**Syn. 4.** *Surprise, Astonish, Amaze, Astound,* startle. The italicized words are in the order of strength. They express the effect upon the mind of that which is unexpected and perhaps sudden. To *surprise* is, literally, to take unawares or suddenly, to affect with wonder: as, I am *surprised* to find you here. *Astonish* applies especially to that which is great or striking. *Amaze,* literally, to put into a maze, is used to express perturbation or bewilderment in one's surprise, and naturally therefore belongs to that which closely concerns one's self or is incomprehensible. To *astound* is to overwhelm with surprise, to make dumb, helpless, or unable to think. We are *surprised* at a thing because we did not expect it, *astonished* because of its remarkableness in some respect, *amazed* because we cannot understand how it came to pass, *astounded* so that we do not know what to think or do.

**surprise-cup** (sėr-prīz′kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel so arranged as to play some trick upon the drinker. (*a*) A cup that spills the liquid upon one suddenly, or allows it to disappear into a false bottom as the vessel is tipped. (*b*) A cup in which some object, as a small animal or a dwarf, starts into sight when liquid is poured in. (*c*) A glass goblet which, by means of double walls with liquid between them, presents the deceptive appearance of being two thirds full. Also called *conjuring-cup, puzzle-cup.*

**surprisedly** (sėr-prī′zed-li), *adv.* In the manner of one surprised; with surprise. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 649.

**surprisement** (sėr-prīz′mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *surprizement;* < *surprise* + *-ment.*] Surprisal. [Rare.]

Many skirmishes interpassed, with *surprizements* of castles. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 55.

**surpriser** (sėr-prī′zėr), *n.* [< *surprise* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which surprises.

**surprising** (sėr-prī′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surprise, v.*] Exciting surprise; extraordinary; astonishing; of a nature to call out wonder or admiration: as, *surprising* bravery; a *surprising* escape.

It is *surprising* to observe how simple and poor is the diet of the Egyptian peasantry, and yet how robust and healthy most of them are.
*E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 243.

=**Syn.** *Strange, Curious,* etc. See *wonderful.*

**surprisingly** (sėr-prī′zing-li), *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree; astonishingly.

**surprisingness** (sėr-prī′zing-nes), *n.* The character of being surprising. *Bailey.*

**surprize†,** *n.* and *v* An obsolete spelling of *surprise.*

**surquedour†, surquedous†,** etc. See *surquidour,* etc.

**surquidant†,** *a.* [Early mod. E. also *surcudant;* < ME. **surquidant,* < OF. *surcuidant, surquidant, sorcuidant,* presumptuous, arrogant, ppr. of *surcuider, surquider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening, < ML. as if **supercogitare,* < L. *super,* over, + *cogitare* (> OIt. *coitare* = Sp. Pg. *cuidar* = OF. *cuider, quider,* also *cuidier, quidier,* F. *cuider*), think: see *cogitate.*] Presumptuous; arrogant; proud.

Full of vaynglorious pompe and *surcudant* elacyon.
*Skelton,* A Replycacion.

**surquidour†,** *n.* [ME., also *surquedour, sourquidour, sorquidour,* < OF. **surcuidour,* **sorcuidour,* < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening: see *surquidant.*] A haughty, arrogant, or insolent person.

And sente forth *sourquidours,* hus seriauns of armes.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 341.

**surquidous†,** *a.* [ME., also *surquydous, surquedous,* < OF. **surcuidous,* **sorcuidous,* presuming, presumptuous, < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume: see *surquidant.*] Presumptuous; proud; arrogant. *Gower,* Conf. Amant., i.

**surquidry**†, *n.* [Also *surquedry;* < ME. *surquidrye, surquidrie, surquedry, sourquydrye, succudry,* < OF. *surcuiderie, surquiderie,* **sorcuiderie,* presumption, arrogance, < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening: see *surquidant.*] 1. Presumption; arrogance; overweening pride.

> What, is this Arthures hous, . . .
> That al the rous rennes of, thurȝ ryalmes so mony?
> Where is now your *sourquydrye,* & your conquestes,
> Your gryndel-layk, & your greme, & your grete wordes?
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

> How often falleth al the effect contraire
> Of *surquidrye* and foul presumpcioun.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, i. 213.

2. A proud, haughty, or arrogant act.

> Drunke with fuming *surquedries,*
> Contempt of Heaven, untam'd arrogance.
> *Marston,* Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

> He conceits a kind of immortality in his coffers; he denies himself no satiety, no *surquedry.*
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, II. 409.

**surquidy**†, *n.* Same as *surquidry.* *Scott,* Ivanhoe, xxvii.

**surra** (sur'ä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] A malarial disease of horses in India, characterized by the presence of monad-like bodies in the blood.

**surrebound** (sur-ẹ-bound'), *v. i.* [< *sur-* + *rebound.*] To rebound again and again; hence, to give back echoes. [Rare.]

> Thus these gods she made friends; th' other stood
> At weightie difference; both sides ranne together with
> a sound,
> That Earth resounded; and great heaven about did *surrebound.*
> *Chapman,* Iliad, xxi. 361.

**surrebut** (sur-ẹ̄-but'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surrebutted,* ppr. *surrebutting.* [< *sur-* + *rebut.*] In *law,* to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

**surrebuttal** (sur-ẹ̄-but'al), *n.* [< *surrebut* + *-al.*] In *law,* the plaintiff's evidence submitted to meet the defendant's rebuttal.

**surrebutter** (sur-ẹ̄-but'ėr), *n.* [< *surrebut* + *-er*$^{1}$.] The plaintiff's reply in common-law pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

> The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder, upon which the defendant may rebut, and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebutter.* *Blackstone,* Com., III. xx.

**surrection**† (su-rek'shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *surrexyon;* < L. *surrectiö(n-),* a rising, < *surgere,* pp. *surrectus,* rise: see *surge.* Cf. *insurrection.*] A rising; an insurrection.

> This yere [viii. of Hen. VIII.] in ye nyght before Mayday was ye *surrexyon* of vacabondes and prentysys among the yong men of handy craftes of the cyte rose agaynst strangers. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 1.

**surreined**† (su-rānd'), *a.* [< *sur-* + *rein* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Over-ridden; exhausted by riding too hard; worn out from excessive riding. [Rare.]

> A drench for *surreined* jades. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iii. 5. 19.

**surrejoin** (sur-ẹ̄-join'), *v. i.* [< *sur-* + *rejoin.*] In *law,* to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

**surrejoinder** (sur-ẹ̄-join'dėr), *n.* The answer of a plaintiff in common-law pleading to a defendant's rejoinder.

**surrenal** (su-rē'nạl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *suprarenal.* See *adrenal.*

**surrend**†, *v.* Same as *surrender.*

**surrender** (su-ren'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *surrendre;* < ME. **surrendren, surrenden,* < OF. *surrendre,* give up, < ML. (after Rom.) *superreddere,* give up, < L. *super,* over, + *reddere,* give back, render: see *render*$^{2}$.] I. *trans.* 1†. To give back; render again; restore.

> "I can noght," he said, "werke ne labour soo
> As tho mortall ded ther lif to *surrend.*"
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4986.

2†. To give; offer; render.

> And than great and noble men doth vse to here masse, & other men that can not do so, but muste applye theyr busynes, doth serue god with some prayers, *surrendrynge* thankes to hym for hys manyfolde goodnes, with askynge mercye for theyr offences. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

3. To yield to the power or possession of another; give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand: as, to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

> Many that had apostatized came without fear and *surrendered* themselves, trusting to the clemency of the prince. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 178.

> The court of Vienna was not in a mood to haggle about the precise terms of the Convention by which Venetia was to be finally *surrendered* to Italy.
> *E. Dicey,* Victor Emmanuel, p. 294.

4. To yield or resign in favor of another; cease to hold or claim; relinquish; resign: as, to *surrender* a privilege; to *surrender* an office.

> Ripe age bade him *surrender* late
> His life and long good fortune unto final fate.
> *Fairfax.*

> For a great city, perhaps a ruling city, to *surrender* the most cherished attribute of independence was no small sacrifice. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 268.

> Dante . . . believed that the second coming of the Lord was to take place on no more conspicuous stage than the soul of man; that his kingdom would be established in the *surrendered* will. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 119.

5. In *law,* to make surrender of. See *surrender, n.,* 3.—6. To yield or give up to any influence, passion, or power: with a reflexive pronoun: as, to *surrender one's self* to indolence.

> It is no disparagement to the art if those receive no great benefit from it who do not *surrender themselves* up to the methods it prescribes.
> *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. xiv.

II. *intrans.* To yield; give up one's self into the power of another: as, the enemy *surrendered* at the first summons.

> This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

**surrender** (su-ren'dėr), *n.* [< *surrender, v.*] 1. The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning the possession of something into the power of another; a yielding or giving up: as, the *surrender* of a city; the *surrender* of a claim.—2. In *insurance,* the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a part of the premiums paid. The amount payable on surrender of a policy, called *surrender value,* depends on the number of years elapsed from the commencement of the risk.

3. In *law:* (*a*) The yielding up of an estate for life, or for years, to him who has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder. A *surrender* is of a nature directly opposite to a *release;* for, as that operates by the greater estate's descending upon the less, a surrender is the falling of a less estate into a greater. (*Broom and Hadley.*) (See *estate.*) A *surrender in fact* or *by deed* is a surrender made by conveyance. A *surrender in law* is a surrender implied or resulting by operation of law from the conduct of the parties, such as the accepting of a new and inconsistent lease; it generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, etc. (*b*) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. (*c*) The delivering up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state; extradition. (*d*) In the former English bankruptcy acts, the due appearance before the commissioners of one whom they had declared a bankrupt, in order that he might conform to the law and submit to examination if necessary.—**Noxal surrender.** See *noxal.*—**Surrender of copyhold,** in *law,* the relinquishment of an estate by the tenant into the lord's hands, for such purpose as is expressed in such surrender. It is the mode of conveying copyhold.

**surrenderee** (su̥-ren-dėr-ē'), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-ee*$^{1}$.] In *law,* a person to whom surrendered land is granted; the cestui que use; one to whom a surrender is made. Also called, in English common law, *nominee.*

> As regards livery "by the rod," I have seen the steward of a manor use a common office ruler to pass the seisin into the body of the astonished *surrenderee.*
> *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., II. 259.

**surrenderer** (su-ren'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who surrenders.

**surrenderor** (su-ren'dėr-o̤r), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-or*$^{1}$.] In *law,* a tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; one who makes a surrender.

**surrendry**†, **surrendery**† (su-ren'dri, -dėr-i), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-y*$^{3}$.] A surrender.

> When they besiege a towne or fort, they offer much parle, and send many flattering messages to perswade a *surrendry.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 487.

> There could not be a better pawn for the *surrendry* of the Palatinate than the Infanta in the Prince's Arms.
> *Howell,* Letters, I. iii. 27.

> An entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God.
> *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**surrept**† (su-rept'), *v. t.* [< L. *surreptus, subreptus,* pp. of *surripere, subripere,* take away secretly, < *sub,* under, + *rapere,* seize: see *rapine.*] To take stealthily; steal.

> But this fonde newe founde ceremony was little regarded and lesse estemed of hym that onely studyed and watched howe to *surrept* and steale this turtle oute of her mewe and lodgynge. *Hall,* Henry VII., f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

**surreption**† (su-rep'shọn), *n.* [Also *subreption;* < OF. *surreption, subreption* = Sp. *subrepcion* = Pg. *subrepção,* < LL. *surreptio(n-),* a stealing, a purloining, < L. *surripere, subripere,* pp. *surreptus, subreptus,* take away secretly: see *surrept.*] 1. The act or process of getting in a stealthy or surreptitious manner, or by craft.

> Fame by *surreption* got
> May stead us for the time, but lasteth not.
> *B. Jonson,* Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. A coming unperceived; a stealthy entry or approach. [Rare.]

> I told you, frailties and imperfections, and also sins of sudden *surreption* . . . (so they were as suddenly taken and repented of), were reconcileable with a regenerate state. *Hammond,* Works, II. 23.

**surreptitious** (sur-ep-tish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *subreptitious;* = OF. *surreptice, subreptice* = Sp. *subrepticio, subreticio* = It. *surrettizio,* < L. *surrepticius, subrepticius, surreptitius, subreptitius,* stolen, clandestine, < *surripere, subripere,* take away secretly: see *surrept.*] 1. Done by stealth, or without legitimate authority; made or produced fraudulently; characterized by concealment or underhand dealing; clandestine.

> Who knows not how many *surreptitious* works are ingraff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers?
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

> The tongues of many of the guests had already been loosened by a *surreptitious* cup or two of wine or spirits.
> *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, i.

> But what were the feelings of Pope during these successive *surreptitious* editions?
> *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Authors, II. 91.

> The bridegroom can scarcely ever obtain even a *surreptitious* glance at the features of his bride until he finds her in his absolute possession.
> *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 198.

2. Acting in a crafty or stealthy way; guilty of appropriating secretly.

> To take or touch with *surreptitious*
> Or violent hand what there was left for vse.
> *Chapman,* Odyssey, xxi. 345.

> I have not been *surreptitious* of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark or asterism, as he has done.
> *Barnard,* Heylin, p. 12.

**surreptitiously** (sur-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an underhand way. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, Pref.

**surrey** (sur'i), *n.* A light phaëton, with or without a top, and hung on side-bars with end-springs and with cross-springs extending from side to side, designed to carry four persons.

**surrogate** (sur'ọ̄-gāt), *v.* [< L. *surrogatus,* pp. of *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put in another's place, substitute, < *sub,* under, + *rogare,* ask: see *rogation.* Cf. *subrogate.*] To put in the place of another; substitute. [Rare.]

> This earthly Adam failing in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his room, who is able to save to the utmost.
> *Dr. H. More,* Philosophical Writings, General Pref. 2.

**surrogate** (sur'ọ̄-gāt), *n.* [See *surrogate, v.*] 1. In a general sense, a substitute; a person appointed or deputed to act for another, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

> A helper, or a *surrogate,* in government.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 163.

> The majority of their educated men [in Germany] . . . are disposed to view religion either with von Hartmann as a mere *surrogate* to morality, or with Wundt as an excrescence of the moral consciousness.
> *New Princeton Rev.,* I. 148.

2. In the State of New York, a judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and the administration of estates.

> In England this probate jurisdiction was, from the first until a very recent date, a prerogative of the ecclesiastical courts, and in two of our states the probate courts retain the names of the officers who exercised this function in the place of the bishop: in Georgia the court is called the court of the "Ordinary," in New York the "*Surrogate's*" court. *W. Wilson,* State, § 958.

**surrogateship** (sur'ọ̄-gāt-ship), *n.* [< *surrogate* + *-ship.*] The office of surrogate.

**surrogation** (sur-ọ̄-gā'shọn), *n.* [Another form of *subrogation.*] Same as *subrogation.* [Rare.]

> I fear Samuel was too partial to nature in the *surrogation* of his sonnes; I doe not heare of God's allowance to this act.
> *Bp. Hall,* Contemplations, Saul and Samuel at Endor.

> The name was borrowed from the prophet David, in the prediction of the apostasy of Judas, and *surrogation* of St. Matthias. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

**surrogatum** (sur-ọ̄-gā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *surrogatus,* pp. of *surrogare,* substitute: see *surrogate.*] In *Scots law,* that which comes in place of something else.

**surround** (su-round'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surrownd;* < ME. *surounden,* overflow, < OF. *surounder, suronder,* < LL. *superundare,* overflow, < L. *super,* over, + *undare,* rise in waves, surge, LL. inundate, overflow, deluge, < *unda,* wave, water: see *ound.* The verb is thus prop. *sur-ound,* parallel with *ab-ound, red-ound;* in later use it has become confused with *round,* as if it meant 'go round,' and hence is usually explained as < *sur-* + *round*$^{1}$. The correct explanation is given by Minsheu (1617) and by Skeat (Supp.).] I. *trans.* 1†. To overflow; inundate. *Minsheu.*

> By thencrease of waters dyuers londes and tenementes in grete quantite ben *surounded* and destroyed.
> *Stat. of Hen. VII.* (1489), printed by Caxton, fol. c 7.
> [(*Skeat.*)

The sea . . . hath decayed, *surrounded*, and drowned up much hard grounds. *Act 7 James I.*, c. 20. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**2.** To encompass; environ; inclose on all sides, as a body of troops, surrounded by hostile forces, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a fortified place: as, to *surround* a city; to *surround* a detachment of the enemy.

Our men *surrounded* the swamp, being a mile about, and shot at the Indians.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 279.

**3.** To form an inclosure round; environ; encircle: as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

And an embroider'd zone *surrounds* her slender waist.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 48.

To Neptune, ruler of the seas profound,
Whose liquid arms the mighty globe *surround*.
*Pope*, Iliad, ix. 240.

On arriving [at the Pyramids] we were *surrounded* by a crowd of Arabs.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

**4.** To make the circuit of; circumnavigate.

I finde that my name-sake, Thomas Fuller, was pilot in the ship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish *surrounded* the world.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. xi. (Ded.). (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 3.** To fence in, coop up.

**II.**† *intrans.* To overflow.

Streams if stopt *surrownd*.
*Warner*, Albion's England, viii. 129.

**surround** (su-round′), *n.* [< *surround*, *v.*] **1.** A method of hunting some animals, such as buffaloes, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine or other place from which they cannot escape. [Western U. S.]

The plan of attack [in hunting buffalo], which in this country is familiarly called a *surround*, was explicitly agreed upon.
*W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 481.

**2.** A cordon of hunters formed for the purpose of capturing animals by surrounding and driving them. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

**surrounding** (su-roun′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surround*, *v.*] **1.** An encircling or encompassing; a circuit.—**2.** Something connected with or belonging to those things that usually surround or environ; an accompanying or environing circumstance or condition: generally in the plural: as, a dwelling and its *surroundings*; fashionable *surroundings*.

**surroundry** (su-roun′dri), *n.* [< *surround* + *-ry.*] An encompassing; a circuit. [Rare.]

All this Iland within the *surroundry* of the foure seas.
*Bp. Mountague*, Diatribe, p. 128. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Surroy**† (sur′oi), *n.* [< ME. *surroy*, < OF. *surroy*, *surroi*, < *sud*, south, + *roi*, king: see *south* and *roy*. Cf. *Norroy*.] In *her.*, the old title for the king-at-arms for southern England: opposed to *Norroy*, and now called *Clarencieux*.

**sur-royal** (sėr-roi′al), *n.* The crown-antler of a stag. See cut under *antler*.

**surs**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *source*.

**sursanure**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **sursanure* (?), < *sur-*, over, + *saner*, heal, < L. *sanare*, heal, < *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*1.] A wound that is healed only outwardly.

Wel ye knowe that of a *sursanure*
In surgerye is perilous the cure.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 385.

[Harleian text has *sore sanure.*]

**surseance**† (sėr′sē-ans), *n.* [< OF. *surseance*, F. *surséance*, suspension, delay, < *surseoir*, delay: see *surcease*.] Subsidence; quiet.

All preachers, especially such as be of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to inculcate and beat upon a peace, silence, and *surseance*.
*Bacon*, Works, VII. 60.

**sursize** (sėr-sīz′), *n.* [< OF. *sursise*, *sursis* (ML. *sursisa*, *supersisa*), lit. delay, surcease: see *surcease*.] In the middle ages, a penalty imposed upon the tenant for failure to pay the castle-guard rent on the appointed rent-day.

Annual rents, sometimes styled wardpenny and waytfee, but commonly castle-guard rents, payable on fixed days, under prodigious penalties called *sursizes*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, V. 198.

**sursolid** (sėr-sol′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *math.*, of the fifth degree.—**Sursolid problem.** See *problem*.

**II.** *n.* The fifth power of a quantity.

**surstyle**† (sėr′stīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surstyled*, ppr. *surstyling*. [< *sur-* + *style*1.] To surname.

Gildas, sirnamed the Wise, . . . was also otherwise *surstiled* Querulus, because the little we have of his writings is only "A Complaint."
*Fuller*, Worthies, Somerset, II. 286. (*Davies.*)

**surtax** (sėr′taks), *v. t.* [< F. *surtaxer*, overtax, < *sur-*, over, + *taxer*, tax: see *tax*.] To put a surtax, or extra tax, on.

**surtax** (sėr′taks), *n.* [= F. *surtaxe*, < *surtaxer*, overtax: see *surtax*, *v.*] A tax on something already taxed; additional tax on specific articles.

The free list is to be curtailed, and, as the 5 per cent. *sur-tax* on all import duties levied since July 1, 1886, for the emancipation fund was to be turned over to general revenue, the 60 per cent. additional taxes or *sur-taxes* are to be incorporated with the duty rate, so that the present 10 per cent. class will become 16 per cent., the 20 per cent. 32 per cent., the 30 per cent. 48 per cent., and the 40 per cent. 64 per cent. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 94.

**surtout** (sėr-töt′ or sėr-tö′), *n.* [< F. *surtout*, an overcoat, surtout, lit. 'over-all'; < *sur-*, over, + *tout*, all, < L. *totus*, all: see *total*.] **1.** A man's overcoat; especially, in recent usage, such a coat cut like a frock-coat with full skirts.

I learned that he was but just arrived in England, and that he came from some hot country: which was the reason, doubtless, his face was so sallow, and that he sat so near the hearth, and wore a *surtout* in the house.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

A gentleman in a blue *surtout* and silken berlins accompanied us from the hotel. *Forster*, Dickens, vi.

**2.** In *fort.*, the elevation of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire.—**Surtout de table.** (*a*) A set of vessels, porcelain or faience, used for the decoration of a dinner-table or supper-table. Sets of Crown Derby biscuit ware containing groups of rustic figures, etc., and of great beauty, have been made for this purpose. (*b*) A single large piece, such as an epergne, a vase holding cut flowers, a decorative cache-pot with a growing plant, or a large and decorative tazza or compotière, used to form the central ornament of a dinner-table.

**surtray**†, *v. t.* [ME., an error for **subtray*, < OF. *soubtraire*, *soubstraire*, draw away: see *subtract*.] To take away. [Rare.]

A skeppe of palme thenne after to *surtray* is.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

**surtrete**†, *v. t.* [ME., an error for **subtrete*, < OF. **soubtrait*, *soubstrait*, pp. of *soubtraire*, *soubstraire*, etc., subtract: see *surtray*, *subtract*.] To subtract.

*Surtrete* hem first, and after multiplie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

**surturbrand** (sėr′tėr-brand), *n.* [< Icel. *surtarbrandr*, jet, lit. 'Surt's brand,' < *Surtar*, gen. of *Surtr*, Surt, a fire-giant (< *svartr*, swart, black, = E. *swart*), + *brandr*, brand (= E. *brand*): see *swart* and *brand*, *n.*] The Icelandic name for lignite, which occurs in considerable quantity in various parts of the island, intercalated between beds of volcanic rocks and tuffs. The vegetation of which it is composed proves that the climate of Iceland has grown much colder than it was in Tertiary times.

**surucua** (sö-rö-kö′ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American trogon, *Trogon surucua*. Also written *surukua*.

**surucucu** (sö-rö-kö′kö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American bushmaster, a venomous serpent, *Lachesis mutus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

**surveance**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *surveyance*.

**surveillance** (sėr-vāl′yans), *n.* [< F. *surveillance*, oversight, < *surveillant*, overseeing: see *surveillant*.] Oversight; superintendence; supervision; watch; spying.

That sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old. *Scott*, Castle Dangerous, viii.

**surveillant** (sėr-vāl′yant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *surveillant*, ppr. of *surveiller*, oversee, watch, < *sur-*, over, + *veiller*, < L. *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant*.] **I.** *a.* Keeping watch over another or others; overseeing; observant; watchful. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *n.* One who keeps watch over another; a supervisor or overseer; also, a spy. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**survene**† (sėr-vēn′), *v. t.* [< F. *survenir*, come upon, < L. *supervenire*, come upon, overtake: see *supervene*.] To supervene upon; come as an addition to.

A suppuration that *survenes* lethargies. *Harvey.*

**survenue**† (sėr′ve-nū), *n.* [< OF. *survenue*, a coming in suddenly, < *survenir*, come in suddenly: see *survene*, and cf. *venue*.] The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly.

The Danes or Normans in their *survenue*. *N. Bacon.*

**survey** (sėr-vā′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *survay*; < ME. **surveyen*, < AF. **surveier*, *surveer*, *survoir*, < L. *supervidere*, overlook, oversee, < *super*, over, + *videre*, see: see *supervise*. Cf. *purvey*.] **1.** To overlook; view at large, as from a commanding position; take a comprehensive view of.

Now that we haue spoken of the first Authors of the principall and first Nations, let vs *suruey* the Lands and Inheritance which God gaue unto them.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
*Survey* our empire, and behold our home.
*Byron*, Corsair, i. 1.

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul *surveys*. *Addison*, Hymn.

I am monarch of all I *survey*.
*Cowper*, Verses supposed to be written by Alexander [Selkirk.

**2.** To oversee; view with a scrutinizing eye; examine; scrutinize.

I adventured not to approach near unto it to *survay* the particulars. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

With such altered looks, . . .
All pale, and speechless, he *surveyed* me round.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

**3.** To inspect or examine with reference to situation, condition, and value; inspect carefully: as, to *survey* a building to determine its value, etc.

I am come to *survey* the Tower this day.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 1.

**4.** To determine the boundaries, extent, position, etc., of, as of any part of the earth's surface by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; determine the form and dimensions of, as of tracts of ground, coasts, harbors, etc., so as to be able to delineate their several shapes and positions on paper. See *surveying*.

*Surveying* a place, according to my idea, is taking a geometrical plan of it, in which every place is to have its true situation. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

The commissioners were also impowered to *survey* the lands adjoining to the city of London, its suburbs, and within two miles circuit.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 118.

**5.** To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.—**6**†. To see; perceive; observe.

The Norweyan lord, *surveying* vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men
Began a fresh assault. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2. 31.

**survey** (sėr-vā′, now sometimes also sėr′vā), *n.* [< *survey*, *v.*] **1.** A general view; a comprehensive prospect.

Time, that takes *survey* of all the world,
Must have a stop. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 82.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies.
*Sir J. Denham*, Cooper's Hill, l. 25.

What I purpose to do . . . is . . . to attempt a sketch or *survey* of the different forms and phases which gambling has assumed at the present day in this country.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 841.

**2.** A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges; a *survey* of buildings intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire.

The Certyfycath of the *Suruey* of alle the late Collagys, Chauntryes, ffree chappelles, ffraternityes, brotherdes, and Guyldes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 503.

O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior *survey* of your good selves! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 44.

**3.** In *insurance*, a plan or description, or both, of the present existing state or condition of the thing insured, including commonly in applications for fire-insurance the present mode of use so far as material to the risk; more loosely, the description or representations, including interrogatories and answers, constituting the application drawn up or adopted by the agent of the insurer.—**4.** The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface, coast, harbor, tract of land, etc., and representing the same on paper; also, the measured plan, account, or exposition of such an operation. See *surveying*, and *ordnance survey* (under *ordnance*).

The *survey* is not that which is required in order to obtain a patent, but merely the measuring off of the claim by metes and bounds and courses and distances.
*Wade*, Mining Law, p. 46.

**5.** A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for a period covering three lives. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [U. S.]—**Coast and Geodetic Survey**, a survey of the coasts and rivers of the United States, carried out by an office of the Treasury Department, called by this name. The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is charged with this work, and with the publication of annual reports, tide-tables, sailing-directions, and maps and charts. On the other hand, the Director of the Geological and Mineralogical Survey is an officer of the Department of the Interior.—

**Court of regard** (or **survey**) **of dogs.** See *regard.*—**Medical survey,** in the navy, an examination by a medical officer, ordered in the case of a person disabled.—**Trigonometrical survey.** See *trigonometrical.* =**Syn.** 1 and 2. Review, examination, inspection, retrospect.

**surveyable** (sėr-vā′a̤-bl), *a.* Capable of being surveyed. *Carlyle.*

**surveyal**† (sėr-vā′a̤l), *n.* [< *survey* + *-al.*] Survey. *Barrow,* Works, III., Serm. 39.

**surveyance** (sėr-vā′a̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *surveiance, surveiaunce,* < OF. *surveiance,* F. *survéance,* oversight, < **surveier,* oversee: see *survey.*] Surveyorship; survey.

> Youre is the charge of al hir *surveiaunce,*
> Whil that they been under youre governaunce.
> *Chaucer,* Physician's Tale, l. 95.

> I give you the *surveyance* of my new-bought ground.
> *Middleton,* Solomon Paraphrased, To the Gentlemen-[Readers.

**surveying** (sėr-vā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *survey, v.*] The art or the process of determining the boundaries and area of a part of the earth's surface from actual measurement of lines and angles; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, etc., of any section of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan.

> *Surveying* is the art of determining the relative positions of prominent points and other objects on the surface of the ground, and making a graphical delineation of the included area. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 695.

**Land-surveying,** the determination of the area, shape, etc., of tracts of land.—**Marine** or **hydrographical surveying,** the determination of the forms of coasts and harbors, the positions and distances of objects on the shore, of islands, rocks, and shoals, the entrances of rivers, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, etc.—**Military surveying.** See *reconnaissance.*—**Plane surveying.** See *plane*$^{1}$.—**Topographical surveying,** the determination not only of the direction and lengths of the principal lines of a tract to be surveyed, but also of the undulations of the surface, the directions and locations of its watercourses, and all the accidents, whether natural or artificial, that distinguish it from the level plain.

**surveying-vessel** (sėr-vā′ing-ves″el), *n.* A vessel fitted for and engaged in the carrying on of a marine survey.

**surveyor** (sėr-vā′o̤r), *n.* [< ME. *surveior,* < AF. *surveour;* as *survey* + *-or*$^{1}$.] 1. One who surveys or views. [Rare.]

> The brightest of stars appear the most unsteady and tremulous in their light: not from any quality inherent in themselves, but from the vapors that float below, and from the imperfection of vision in the *surveyor.*
> *Landor,* Diogenes and Plato.

2. An overseer; a superintendent. [Rare.]

> Were 't not madness, then,
> To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold?
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 253.

3†. A household officer; a supervisor of the other servants. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.—4. One who views and examines something for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *surveyor* of roads and bridges; a *surveyor* of weights and measures.—5. One who measures land, or practises the art of surveying.

> What land soe're the worlds *surveyor,* the Sun,
> Can measure in a day, I dare call mine.
> *Dekker and Ford,* Sun's Darling, iii.

6. An officer of the British navy whose duty it is to supervise the building and repairing of ships for the navy.—**Marine surveyor.** See *marine.*—**Surveyor of the customs, surveyor of the port,** in *U. S. revenue laws,* an officer at many ports of entry who is subject in general to the direction of the collector of the port, if there be one, and whose duties are to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gagers; to report once a week to the collector absence from or neglect of duty of such officers; to visit or inspect vessels arriving and to make return in writing to the collector of all vessels arrived on the preceding day, specifying particulars of vessels; to put on board one or more inspectors immediately after arrival; to ascertain distilled spirits imported, and rate according to laws; to ascertain whether goods imported agree with permits for landing the same; to superintend lading for exportation; and to examine and from time to time, and particularly on the first Mondays in January and July in each year, try the weights, etc., and correct them according to the standards. At ports to which a surveyor only is appointed, it is his duty also to receive and record copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector, to record all permits granted by the collector, distinguishing gage, weight, measure, etc., of goods specified, and to take care that no goods be unladen without proper permit.—**Surveyors' chain.** See *chain,* 3.—**Surveyors' cross,** an instrument used by surveyors to establish perpendicular lines. It has four sights set at right angles on a brass cross which can be fastened to a tripod or single staff. When the adjustment of the instrument is such that one pair of sights coincides with a given or base line, a line perpendicular to this can be readily observed or traced by means of the other pair of sights.—**Surveyors' level.** See *level*$^{1}$.—**Surveyors' pole,** a pole usually marked off into foot spaces for convenience in measuring, these being painted in strongly contrasted colors, that it may be readily distinguished from surrounding objects at a distance. It is used in ranging lines.

**surveyor-general** (sėr-vā′o̤r-jen′e̤-ra̤l), *n.* 1. A principal surveyor: as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England.—2. [*cap.*] An officer of the Interior Department of the United States government, who, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, supervises the surveys of public lands.

**surveyorship** (sėr-vā′o̤r-ship), *n.* [< *surveyor* + *-ship.*] The office of surveyor.

**surview**† (sėr-vū′), *n.* [< *sur-* + *view.*] A survey; a looking on the surface only. *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**surview**† (sėr-vū′), *v. t.* [Cf. *surview, n.,* and *survey.*] To survey. *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., February.

**survise**† (sėr-vīz′), *v. t.* [Cf. *survey, supervise.*] To look over; supervise.

> It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye *survised.*
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

**survivability** (sėr-vī-va̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *survive* + *-ability.*] Capability of surviving.

> It must be held that these rules still determine the *survivability* of actions for tort, except where the law has been specially modified or changed by statute.
> 99 *N. Y. Reports,* 260.

**survival** (sėr-vī′va̤l), *n.* [< *survive* + *-al.*] 1. The act of surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person; in general, the fact of living or existing longer than the persons, things, or circumstances which have formed the original and natural environment: often specifically applied to the case of a rite, habit, belief, or the like remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away.

> The occurrence of this D. M. [*Diis Manibus,* inscribed on tombs by ancient Romans] in Christian epitaphs is an often-noticed case of religious *survival.*
> *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, II. 110.

> No small number of what the English stigmatize as Americanisms are cases of *survival* from former good usage. *Whitney,* Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

2. One who or that which thus survives, outlives, or outlasts.

> *Survivals* in Negro Funeral Ceremonies. Just before leaving, a woman, whom I judged to be the bereaved mother, laid upon the mound two or three infants' toys. Looking about among the large number of graves of children, I observed this practice to be very general.
> *The Academy,* Dec. 28, 1889, p. 442.

> Opinions belonging properly to lower intellectual levels, which have held their place into the higher by mere force of ancestral tradition; these are *survivals.*
> *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, II. 403.

3. In *biol.,* the fact of the continued existence of some forms of animal and vegetable life after the time when certain related forms have become extinct; also, the law or underlying principle of such continued existence, as by the process of natural selection: in either case more fully called *survival of the fittest,* and by implication noting the extinction of other organisms less fitted or unfit to survive the struggle for existence. *Survival* in this sense simply extends the ordinary application of the word from the individual organism to the species, genus, etc., and takes into account geological as well as historical times. See under *selection* and *species.*—**Survival of the fittest,** a phrase used by Herbert Spencer to indicate the process or result of natural selection (which see, under *selection*).

> Plants depend for their prosperity mainly on air and light. . . . Natural selection will favour the more upright-growing forms; individuals with structures that lift them above the rest are the fittest for the conditions; and by the continual *survival of the fittest* such structures must become established.
> *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 193.

**survivance** (sėr-vī′va̤ns), *n.* [< F. *survivance,* < *survivant,* ppr. of *survivre,* survive: see *survive.*] Survivorship. [Rare.]

> His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholder-ship.
> *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Times. (*Latham.*)

**survivancy** (sėr-vī′va̤n-si), *n.* [As *survivance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *survivance.* *Bp. Burnet.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**survive** (sėr-vīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *survived,* ppr. *surviving.* [< F. *survivre* = Pr. *sobreviure* = Sp. *sobrevivir* = Pg. *sobreviver* = It. *sopravvivere,* live longer than, < LL. *supervivere,* outlive, < L. *super,* over, + *vivere,* live: see *vivid.* Cf. *devive, revive.*] I. *trans.* To outlive; live or exist beyond the life or existence of; outlast beyond some specified point of time, or some given person, thing, event, or circumstance: as, to *survive* one's usefulness.

> If thou *survive* my well-contented day,
> When that churl Death my bones with dust shall cover.
> *Shak.,* Sonnets, xxxii.

> Laborious hinds,
> Who had *surviv'd* the father, serv'd the son.
> *Cowper,* Task, iii. 748.

> It is unfortunate that so few early Eubœan inscriptions have *survived* the accidents of time.
> *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, II. 131.

=**Syn.** *Outlive, Survive.* See *outlive.*

II. *intrans.* To remain alive or in existence; specifically, to remain alive after the death or cessation of some one or something.

> Yea, though I die, the scandal will *survive.*
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 204.

> Long as Time, in Sacred Verse *survive.*
> *Congreve,* Birth of the Muse.

> The race *survives* whilst the individual dies.
> *Emerson,* Hist. Discourse at Concord.

**survivency** (sėr-vī′ve̤n-si), *n.* [< LL. *superviven(t-)s,* ppr. of *supervivere,* outlive: see *survive* and *-cy.*] A surviving; survivorship. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**surviver** (sėr-vī′vėr), *n.* [< *survive* + *-er*$^{1}$.] Same as *survivor.*

**survivor** (sėr-vī′vo̤r), *n.* [< *survive* + *-or*$^{1}$.] 1. One who or that which survives after the death of another.

> Death is what man should wish. But, oh! what fate
> Shall on thy wife, thy sad *survivor,* wait! *Rowe.*

> He was seventy years old when he was left destitute, the *survivor* of those who should have survived him.
> *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law,* that one of two or more designated persons who lives the longest: usually of two joint tenants, or any two persons who have a joint interest.

**survivorship** (sėr-vī′vo̤r-ship), *n.* [< *survivor* + *-ship.*] 1. The state of surviving; survival.

> We [an ill-assorted couple] are now going into the country together, with only one hope for making this life agreeable, *survivorship.* *Steele,* Tatler, No. 53.

2. In *law,* the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants and successive deaths occur, the whole estate remains to the survivors and finally to the last survivor.
3. An expectative to a specified benefice; the right and privilege to be collated in the future to a specified benefice not vacant at the time of the grant.—**Chance of survivorship,** the chance, according to tables of mortality, that a person of one age has of outliving a person of a different age.

**Surya** (sör′yä), *n.* [< Skt. *sūrya,* the sun: see *sun*$^{1}$.] In *Hindu myth.,* the god of the sun.

**Sus**$^{1}$ (sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sus* = Gr. ὗς, a hog, pig: see *sow*$^{2}$, *swine.*] A Linnean genus of non-ruminant hoofed quadrupeds, containing all the swine known to him, now restricted to *Sus scrofa,* the wild boar, and closely related forms, and made type of the family *Suidæ.* See cut under *boar.*

**sus**$^{2}$, *n.* The Tibetan antelope, *Pantholops hodgsoni.* *E. P. Wright.*

**susannite** (sū-zan′īt), *n.* [< *Susanna* (see def.) + *-ite*$^{2}$.] A mineral having the composition of leadhillite, but supposed to crystallize in the rhombohedral system. It is found at the Susanna mine, Leadhills, Scotland.

**susceptibility** (su-sep-ti-bil′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *susceptibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *susceptibilité* = Sp. *susceptibilidad* = Pg. *susceptibilidade* = It. *suscettibilità,* < ML. *susceptibilita(t-)s,* ppr. of **susceptibilis,* susceptible: see *susceptible.*] 1. The state or character of being susceptible; the capability of receiving impressions or change, or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

> All deficiencies are supplied by the *susceptibility* of those to whom they [works of the imagination] are addressed. *Macaulay,* John Dryden.

> Every mind is in a peculiar state of *susceptibility* to certain impressions. *W. Wallace,* Epicureanism, p. 219.

2. Capacity for feeling or emotion of any kind; sensibility: often in the plural.

> So I thought then; I found afterwards that blunt *susceptibilities* are very consistent with strong propensities.
> *Charlotte Brontë,* Professor, x.

> It has become a common-place among us that the moral *susceptibilities* which we find in ourselves would not exist but for the action of law and authoritative custom on many generations of our ancestors.
> *T. H. Green,* Prolegomena to Ethics, § 205.

> Conscience includes not only a *susceptibility* to feeling of a certain kind, but a power or faculty of recognising the presence of certain qualities in actions (rightness, justness, &c.), or of judging an act to have a certain moral character. *J. Sully,* Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

3. Specifically, a special tendency to experience emotion; peculiar mental sensitiveness.

> His [Horn's] character seems full of *susceptibility;* perhaps too much so for its natural vigour. His novels, accordingly, . . . verge towards the sentimental.
> *Carlyle,* German Literature.

> In these fits of *susceptibility,* every glance seemed to him to be charged either with offensive pity or with ill-repressed disgust. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

**Magnetic susceptibility**, the coefficient of induced magnetization; a quantity, constant for a given substance, which, multiplied by the total force acting upon a particle of a magnetic body, gives the intensity of the magnetization.— **Stimulus susceptibility.** See *stimulus*.

**susceptible** (su-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *susceptible* = Sp. *susceptible* = Pg. *susceptivel* = It. *suscettibile*, < ML. **susceptibilis*, capable, susceptible, < L. *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up, take upon one, undertake, receive: see *suscipient*.] 1. Capable of receiving or admitting, or of being affected; capable of being, in some way, passively affected; capable (of); accessible (to): commonly with *of* before a state and *to* before an agency: as, *susceptible of* pain; *susceptible to* flattery: but *of* is sometimes used also in the latter case.

This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most *susceptible of* remedy.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Hill, who was a very amiable man, was infinitely too *susceptible of* criticism; and Pope, who seems to have had a personal regard for him, injured those nice feelings as little as possible. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 88.

It sheds on souls *susceptible of* light
The glorious dawn of an eternal day. *Young.*

It now appears that the negro race is, more than any other, *susceptible of* rapid civilization.
*Emerson*, Misc., West Indian Emancipation.

The end and object of all knowledge should be the guidance of human action to good results in all the varied kinds and degrees of goodness *of* which that action is *susceptible.* *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 257.

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible; sensitive.

He was as tenderly grateful for kindness as he was *susceptible* of slight and wrong.
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

The jealousy of a vain and *susceptible* child.
*Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iii. 4.

**susceptibleness** (su-sep′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility. *Bailey.*

**susceptibly** (su-sep′ti-bli), *adv.* In a susceptible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**susception** (su-sep′shọn), *n.* [< F. *susception* = Sp. *suscepcion* = It. *suscezione*, < L. *susceptio*(*n-*), an undertaking, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up, undertake: see *suscipient*.] The act of taking upon one's self, or undertaking.

The descent of God to the *susception* of human nature.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

**susceptive** (su-sep′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *susceptivo* = It. *suscettivo*, < NL. **susceptivus*, < L. *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, take up: see *suscipient*.] Capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible.

Thou wilt be more patient of wrong, quiet under affronts and injuries, *susceptive* of inconveniences.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214.

In his deep *susceptive* heart he [Goethe] felt a thousand times more keenly than anyone else could feel.
*The Academy*, April 20, 1889, p. 275.

**susceptiveness** (su-sep′tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being susceptive; susceptibility. *Imp. Dict.*

**susceptivity** (sus-ep-tiv′ị-ti), *n.* [< *susceptive* + *-ity*.] Capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural discerptibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications.
*Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v.

**susceptor** (su-sep′tọr), *n.* [< L. *susceptor*, an undertaker, a contractor, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*: see *suscipient*.] One who undertakes; a godfather; a sponsor. [Rare.]

The church uses to assign new relations to the catechumens, spiritual fathers, and *susceptors*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

**suscipiency** (su-sip′i-ẹn-si), *n.* [< *suscipien*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The quality of being suscipient; susceptibility; reception; admission. [Rare.]

The assumed chasm between pure intellect and pure sense, between power to conceive and mere *suscipiency* to perceive. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 88.

**suscipient** (su-sip′i-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suscipien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *suscipere*, take up, undertake, undergo, receive, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub*, under, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] I. *a.* Receiving; admitting. [Rare.]

It was an unmeasurable grace of providence and dispensation which God did exhibit to the wise men, . . . disposing the ministries of his grace sweetly, and by proportion to the capacities of the person *suscipient*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 48.

II. *n.* One who takes or admits; one who receives. [Rare.]

God gives the grace of the sacrament. But . . . he does not always give it at the instant in which the church gives the sacrament (as if there be a secret impediment in the *suscipient*). *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 126.

**suscitability**† (sus″i-tạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *suscitate* + *-ability*.] The state or quality of being readily roused, raised, or excited; excitability. *B. Jonson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**suscitate**† (sus′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suscitatus*, pp. of *suscitare* (> It. *suscitare* = Sp. Pg. *suscitar* = F. *susciter*), lift up, elevate, arouse, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, cause to move, arouse, excite: see *cite*. Cf. *resuscitate*.] To rouse; excite; call into life and action.

They which do eate or drinke, hauyng those wisdomes [wise sentences, etc.] euer in sighte, . . . may *sussitate* some disputation or reasonynge wherby some part of tyme shall be saued whiche els . . . wolde be idely consumed. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 3.

**suscitation**† (sus-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *suscitation* = Sp. *suscitacion* = Pg. *suscitação* = It. *suscitazione*, < LL. *suscitatio*(*n-*), an awakening, resuscitation, < L. *suscitare*, pp. *suscitatus*, arouse, excite: see *suscitate*.] The act of arousing or exciting.

The temple is supposed to be dissolved, and, being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

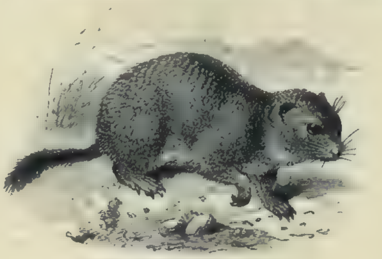
If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a *suscitation* of his fever, he might soon grow delirious.
*Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

**susi** (sö′si), *n.* [< Hind. *sūsī*.] A fine cotton fabric striped with silk or other material of a different color, the stripes running in the direction of the warp.

**suskin**† (sus′kin), *n.* [Prop. *seskin*; < OFlem. *sesken*, *sisken*, a coin so called, same as *sesken*, a die with six spots, < *ses*, six, + dim. *-ken*, E. *kin*.] A small silver, or base silver, coin of Flemish origin, current in England as a penny or a halfpenny in the fifteenth century.

*Suskins*, crocards, galley-pennies, and pollards were base coins, chiefly of the fifteenth century, whose value would depend upon that of the money they imitated, as well as upon the amount of the credulity of the persons upon whom they were palmed. Large quantities were manufactured in the Low Countries, and found their way here in bales of cloth. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 112.

**suslik** (sus′lik), *n.* [Also *souslik*; < Russ. *suslikŭ*.] A Eurasiatic spermophile, *Spermophilus citillus*; hence, some related species of that genus; a kind of ground-squirrel.



Suslik (*Spermophilus citillus*).

**suspect** (sus-pekt′), *v.* [< F. *suspecter* = Pr. Sp. *sospechar* = Pg. *suspeitar* = It. *sospettare*, < L. *suspectare*, look up at, watch, observe, suspect, mistrust, freq. of *suspicere*, pp. *suspectus*, look up at, suspect, mistrust, < *sub*, under, + *spicere*, look at: see *spectacle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To imagine to exist; have a vague or slight opinion of the existence of, often on weak or trivial evidence; mistrust; surmise.

My heart *suspects* more than mine eye can see.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 213.

They *suspected* themselues discouered, and to colour their guilt, the better to delude him, so contented his desire in trade, his Pinnace was neere fraught.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 78.

Any object not well-discerned in the dark fear and phantasy will *suspect* to be a ghost.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 258.

Let us at most *suspect*, not prove our Wrongs.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To imagine to be guilty, upon slight evidence or without proof.

I do *suspect* thee very grievously.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 134.

In the way of Trade, we still *suspect* the smoothest Dealers of the deepest Designs.
*Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 3.

3. To hold to be uncertain; doubt; mistrust; distrust.

Genebrard *suspects* the History of the Assyrian greatnesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

Ophechankanough will not come at vs, that causes vs *suspect* his former promises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

In politics it is held *suspected*, or to be employed with judgment. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vi.

4†. To look up to; respect; esteem. [A Latinism.]

Not *suspecting* the dignity of an ambassador, nor of his country. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 927. (*Trench.*)

**Suspected bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*3.

II. *intrans.* To imagine guilt, danger, or the like; be suspicious.

But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts; *suspects*, yet strongly loves!
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 170.

**suspect** (sus-pekt′), *a.* and *n.*1 [< ME. *suspect*, < OF. (and F.) *suspect* = OSp. *suspecto* = Pg. *suspeito* = It. *sospetto*, < L. *suspectus*, pp. of *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Suspected; suspicious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

*Suspect* his face, *suspect* his word also.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 485.

Be not curyous to wete or knowe what thin *suspect* women do. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Alle other *suspect* bokes, bothe in Englissh and in laten.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial.
*Glanville.*

II. *n.*1 1. A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offense, or the like.

Whose case in no sort I do fore-judg, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a *suspect*. *Wilson*, James I. (*Nares.*)

Political *suspects* awaiting trial are not the only persons therein confined, nor are the casemates of the Trubetskoi bastion the only cells in that vast state prison.
*G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 756.

2†. Something suspicious; something causing suspicion.

It is good . . . that the novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be held for a *suspect*.
*Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

**suspect**† (sus-pekt′), *n.*2 [< ME. *suspect*, < OF. *suspect*, < L. *suspectus*, a looking upward, regard, esteem, < *suspicere*, look up at, suspect: see *suspect*, *v.*] 1. Suspicion.

The peple anon hath *suspect* of this thyng.
*Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 263.

You war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of *suspect*
The unviolated honour of your wife.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 87.

2. A vague or slight opinion. [Rare.]

There is in man the *suspect* that in the transient course of things there is yet an intimation of that which is not transient. *Mulford*, Republic of God, p. 243.

**suspectable** (sus-pek′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *suspect* + *-able*.] Liable to be suspected. [Rare.]

It is an old remark that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with renders himself *suspectable*. *Quot. from Newspaper by Nares.*

**suspectant** (sus-pek′tant), *a.* [< L. *suspectan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *suspectare*, look up at: see *suspect*.] In *her.*, same as *spectant*.

**suspectedly** (sus-pek′ted-li), *adv.* In a suspected manner; so as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 93.

**suspectedness** (sus-pek′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suspected or doubted. *Imp. Dict.*

**suspecter** (sus-pek′tėr), *n.* [< *suspect* + *-er*1.] One who suspects.

A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

**suspectful**† (sus-pekt′fůl), *a.* [< *suspect*, *n.*2, + *-ful*.] 1. Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Saunders*, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares.*)

I will do much, sir, to preserve his life,
And your innocence; be not you *suspectful*.
*Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 2.

2. Exciting suspicion.

A diffident and *suspectfull* prohibition.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 34.

**suspectible** (sus-pek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *suspect* + *-ible*.] Liable to be suspected. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. lxxxi. [Rare.]

**suspection**† (sus-pek′shọn), *n.* [A var. of *suspicion*, assuming the form of L. *suspectio*(*n-*), a looking up to, < *suspicere*, pp. *suspectus*, look up to, suspect: see *suspect*.] Suspicion.

Yet hastow caught a fals *suspection*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 306.

[This is the reading of the sixteenth-century edition and in Tyrwhitt for the *suspecioun* (modern *suspicion*) of the manuscripts.]

That yowe maye bee . . . owte of all *suspection* that yowe shal not bee deceaued, make me the guyde of this viage. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 117).

**suspectiousness**† (sus-pek′shus-nes), *n.* Suspicion; suspiciousness.

Se you any *suspectiousness* in this mater? I pray you shewe me or I sende the money.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

**suspectless**† (sus-pekt′les), *a.* [< *suspect*, *n.*2, + *-less*.] 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 56.—2. Not suspected; not mistrusted.

This shape may prove *suspectlesse*, and the fittest
To cloud a godhead in.
*Heywood*, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 272).

**suspend** (sus-pend′), *v.* [< ME. *suspenden*, < OF. (and F.) *suspendre* = Pr. *suspendre* = Sp. Pg. *suspender* = It. *sospendere*, < L. *suspendere*, hang up, hang, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub*, under, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to hang; make to depend from anything; hang: as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, or keep from falling or sinking, as if by hanging: as, solid particles *suspended* in a liquid.

After III monethes do hem *suspende*,
And right goode licoure of hem wol descende.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

A musquito-curtain is *suspended* over the bed by means of four strings, which are attached to nails in the wall.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.

Milk of Magnesia is not a *suspended* Magnesia, but a pure Hydrated Oxide of Magnesium.
*Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII., p. 5 of adv'ts.

**2.** To make to depend (on).

God hath . . . *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition: that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

This election . . . involves all the questions of mere policy which are ever *suspended* on the choice of a president. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 334.

**3.** To cause to cease for a time; hinder from proceeding; interrupt; stay; delay: as, all business was *suspended.*

If it shall please you to *suspend* your indignation against my brother till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you shall run a certain course.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 86.

Nature her self attentive Silence kept,
And Motion seem'd *suspended* while she wept.
*Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

**4.** To hold undetermined; refrain from forming or concluding definitely: as, to *suspend* one's opinion.

We should not be too hasty in believing the tale, but rather *suspend* our judgments till we know the truth.
*Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

I endeavour to *suspend* my belief till I hear more certain accounts than any which have yet come to my knowledge. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

**5.** To debar, usually for a time, from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income: as, a student *suspended* for some breach of discipline (rarely, in this use, *suspended* from college).

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent.
*Bp. Sanderson.*

Compton, the bishop of London, received orders to *suspend* Sharp till the royal pleasure should be further known.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**6.** To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect: as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act; to *suspend* the rules of a deliberative assembly.—**7.** In *music*, to hold back or postpone the progression of (a voice-part) while the other parts proceed, usually producing a temporary discord. See *suspension*, 5.—**To suspend payment or payments**, to declare inability to meet financial engagements; fail. =**Syn. 3.** To intermit, stop, discontinue, arrest.

**II.** *intrans.* To cease from operation; desist from active employment; specifically, to stop payment, or be unable to meet one's engagements.

**suspended** (sus-pen′ded), *p. a.* **1.** Hung from something: as, a *suspended* ornament.—**2.** Interrupted; delayed; undecided.

Thus he leaves the senate
Divided and *suspended*, all uncertain.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

**3.** In *bot.*, hanging directly downward; hanging from the apex of a cell, as many seeds.—**4.** In *entom.*, attached in a pendent position by the posterior end, as the chrysalids of many butterflies. Also *adherent.* See *Suspensi*, 2.—**Suspended animation, cadence**, etc. See the nouns.—**Suspended note** or **tone.** See *suspension*, 5.—**Suspended organs**, in *entom.*, organs attached by means of ligatures, but not inserted in the supporting part, as the legs of a grasshopper.

**suspender** (sus-pen′dėr), *n.* [< *suspend* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which suspends or is suspended.

It was very necessary to devise a means of fastening the fibre rigidly to the *suspender* and to the vibrator.
*Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXX. 109.

(*a*) One of the two straps worn for holding up trousers, etc.; one of a pair of braces: generally in the plural.

Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of *suspenders*; it is impossible to keep them up.
*Sydney Smith*, Letters, 1841. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) A hanging basket or vase, as for flowers. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art in Great Britain, II. 1.

**2.** One of a series of tanning-pits. See the quotation.

In these pits (also called *suspenders*) the hides are suspended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved daily from one to another of a series of four or six, this stage usually occupying about a week.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.

**3†.** One who remains in a state of suspense; a waverer.

I may adde thereunto—Or the cantelousnes of *suspenders* and not forward concluders in these times.
*Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 5.

**suspensation** (sus-pen-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *suspense* + *-ation.*] A temporary cessation. *Imp. Dict.*

**suspense†** (sus-pens′), *v. t.* [< L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang, suspend: see *suspend.*] To suspend. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1836), p. 101. (*Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 226.)

**suspense†** (sus-pens′), *a.* [< OF. *suspens* = Sp. *suspenso*, < L. *suspensus*, pp.: see *suspense*, *v.*] **1.** Held or lifted up; suspended.

Whenne thai rooteth, raise hem with thi hande,
That thai *suspense* a partie so may stande.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

**2.** Held in doubt or expectation; also, expressing or proceeding from suspense or doubt.

All Minds are *suspense* with expectation of a new Assembly, and the Assembly for a good space taken up with the new setling of it self. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 418.

**suspense** (sus-pens′), *n.* [Formerly also *suspence*; < F. *suspense*, the act of suspending, < *suspens*, suspended: see *suspense*, *a.* and *v.*] **1.** The state of being suspended; specifically, the state of having the mind or thoughts suspended: especially, a state of uncertainty, usually with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision.

I find my thoughts almost in *suspense* betwixt yea and no. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Without Preface, or Pretence,
To hold thee longer in *Suspence.*
*Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

**2.** Cessation for a time; stop. [Rare.]

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 250.

**3.** Suspension; a holding in an undetermined state.

*Suspence* of iudgement and exercise of charitie.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 14.

**4.** In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.—**Suspense account**, in *bookkeeping*, an account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered, until their proper place in the books is determined.

**Suspensi** (sus-pen′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang: see *suspense*, *a.*] **1†.** In *ornith.*, the humming-birds or *Trochilidæ*: so called from their habit of hovering on the wing, as if suspended in the air, in front of flowers. *Illiger*, 1811.—**2.** In *entom.*, a division of butterflies, including those whose chrysalids are simply suspended, not succinct: contrasted with *Succincti.*

**suspensibility** (sus-pen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suspensible* + *-ity.*] The capacity of being suspensible, or sustainable from falling or sinking: as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water. *Imp. Dict.*

**suspensible** (sus-pen′si-bl), *a.* [< *suspense* + *-ible.*] Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking. *Imp. Dict.*

**suspension** (sus-pen′shọn), *n.* [< F. *suspension* = Sp. *suspension* = Pg. *suspensão* = It. *sospensione*, < L. *suspensio(n-)*, the act or state of hanging up, a vaulting, < *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, hang up: see *suspend.*] **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended; the act or state of hanging from a support; hence, the state of being held up or kept in any way from falling or sinking, as in a liquid.—**2.** The act of suspending, or delaying, interrupting, ceasing, or stopping for a time; the state of being delayed, interrupted, etc. (*a*) The act of stopping or ceasing: as, a *suspension* of pain.

He consented to enter into negotiations for a *suspension* of hostilities. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

(*b*) The act of refraining from decision, determination, sentence, execution, or the like: as, a *suspension* of judgment or opinion. (*c*) The act of causing the operation or effect of something to cease for a time: as, the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act.

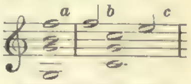
Practically, no bill escapes commitment—save, of course, bills introduced by committees, and a few which may now and then be crowded through under a *suspension* of the rules, granted by a two-thirds vote.
*W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*d*) The act of ceasing to pay debts or claims on account of financial inability; business failure: as, the *suspension* of a bank or commercial house. (*e*) Temporary deprivation of office, power, prerogative, or any other privilege: as, the *suspension* of an officer or of a clergyman. (*f*) In *law*: (1) The temporary stop of a man's right, as when a seigniory, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the seigniory, rent, etc., and of the land out of which they issue. (2) In *Scots law*, a process in the supreme civil or criminal court by which execution or diligence on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained on the point.

**3.** That which is suspended or hung up, or that which is held up, as in a liquid.

Certain very ferruginous clays under experiment, the later *suspensions* from which are amber-colored, change thus very decidedly and obviously from summer to winter in a vessel which is kept in the temperature of my study.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX. 3.

**4.** The act of keeping a person in suspense or doubt.—**5.** In *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of prolonging or sustaining a tone in one chord into a following chord, in which at first it is a dissonance, but into which it is immediately merged by a conjunct progression upward or downward. The sounding of the tone in the first chord is called the *preparation* of the suspension, its dissonant sounding in the second the *percussion*, and its final passage into consonance the *resolution.* Usually the term *suspension* is used only when the resolution is downward, *retardation* being the common term when the resolution is upward. (See *retardation*, 4 (*b*).) When two or more voice-parts undergo suspension at once, the suspension is called *double*, *triple*, etc. Suspension was the earliest method selected for introducing dissonances into regular composition. (See *preparation*, 9 (*b*).) Its success depends largely on the exact harmonic relations of the suspended tone to the chord in which it is dissonant, and on the way in which its dissonance is rhythmically emphasized. (*b*) The tone thus suspended.—**6.** In a vehicle, any method of supporting the body clear of the axles, as by springs, side-bars, or straps.—**Bifilar suspension.** See *bifilar.*—**Critical suspension of judgment.** See *critical.*—**Indagatory suspension of opinion†.** See *indagatory.*—**Pleas in suspension**, in *Scots law*, those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.—**Points of suspension**, in *mech.*, the points, as in the axis of a beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.—**Sist on a suspension.** See *sist.*—**Suspension and interdict**, in *Scots law*, a judicial remedy competent in the bill chamber of the Court of Session, when the object is to stop or interdict some act or to prevent some encroachment on property or possession, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding. The remedy is applied for by a note of suspension and interdict.—**Suspension-bridge.** See *bridge*1.—**Suspension hub.** See *hub.*—**Suspension of arms.** See the quotation.



Example of Suspension.
*a*, preparation; *b*, percussion; *c*, resolution.

If the cessation of hostilities is for a very short period, or at a particular place, or for a temporary purpose, such as for a parley, or a conference, or for removing the wounded and burying the dead after a battle, it is called a *suspension of arms.* *H. W. Halleck*, International Law, xxvii. § 3.

**Suspension-railway**, a railway in which the body of the carriage is suspended from an elevated track or tracks on which the wheels run. =**Syn. 2.** *Intermission*, etc. (see *stop*1, *n.*), interruption, withholding.—**2.** (*d*) *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure.*

**suspension-drill** (sus-pen′shọn-dril), *n.* A vertical drilling-machine carried by a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling or other support overhead: used in metal-work, as for boiler-plates. *E. H. Knight.*

**suspensive** (sus-pen′siv), *a.* [< F. *suspensif* = Sp. Pg. *suspensivo* = It. *sospensivo*, *suspensivo*, < ML. **suspensivus* (in deriv.), < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense.*] **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; causing interruption; uncertain; doubtful; deliberative.

These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judgment. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 189.

And in *suspensive* thoughts a while doth hover.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 97.

**2.** Having the power to suspend the operation of something.

In every way the better plan may be to recognise the fact that power, under a democracy, will centre in the popular assembly, and . . . by subjecting it to a *suspensive* veto. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 321.

We are not to be allowed even a *suspensive* veto.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Suspensive conditions**, conditions which make the commencement of a legal transaction or title dependent upon the happening or not happening of a future uncertain fact.

**suspensively** (sus-pen′siv-li), *adv.* In a suspensive manner.

We become aerial creatures, so to speak, resting *suspensively* on things above the world.
*H. Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 56.

**suspensor** (sus-pen′sọr), *n.* [= F. *suspenseur*, < ML. *suspensor*, < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense.*] One who or that which suspends. (*a*) In *surg.*, a suspensory bandage.

(*b*) In *bot.*, the filament or chain of cells at the extremity of which the developing embryo is situated. Also called *proembryo.* (*c*) In *anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the liver, a fold of peritoneum by means of which the liver is attached to, as if suspended from, the diaphragm. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, a suspensorium.

**suspensorial** (sus-pen-sō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *suspensori-um* + *-al.*] Serving to suspend; of the nature or having the function of a suspensor; specifically, of or pertaining to the suspensorium of the lower jaw: as, the hyomandibular or *suspensorial* cartilage. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 557.

**suspensorium** (sus-pen-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *suspensoria* (-ä̤). [NL., neut. of **suspensorius*, suspensory: see *suspensory.*] That which suspends; a suspensor or suspender. Specifically — (*a*) The bone or bones forming the means by which the lower jaw is indirectly articulated with the skull in vertebrates below mammals. It is morphologically the proximal bone or proximal element of the mandibular arch, and includes the representative of the malleus of *Mammalia.* In *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles) it is a single bone, the quadrate; in lower vertebrates it may consist of a series of bones, or be cartilaginous or ligamentous. (See cuts under *quadrate*, *Rana*, *Pythonidæ*, and *Crotalus.*) In fishes the hyomandibular bone is the principal suspensorium. (See cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost.*) (*b*) The suspensory ligament in the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchus*), a cord traversing the anenterous body-cavity, supporting the organs of generation in either sex. Also called *ligamentum suspensorium.* See cut under *Acanthocephala.*

**suspensorius** (sus-pen-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *suspensorii* (-ī). [NL.: see *suspensory.*] A suspensory muscle.—**Suspensorius duodeni**, a band of plain muscular fibers connecting the lower end of the duodenum with the connective tissue about the celiac axis.

**suspensory** (sus-pen′sọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suspensoir*, *suspensoire* = Sp. Pg. *suspensorio* = It. *sospensorio*, < NL. **suspensorius*, < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspense*, *suspend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, adapted or serving to suspend a part or organ; suspending; suspensorial: as, the cremaster is a *suspensory* muscle; the quadrate is a *suspensory* bone.—**2.** In *surg.*, forming a special kind of sling, in which an injured or diseased part is suspended: as, a *suspensory* bandage or belt for the scrotum in orchitis.—**3.** Suspending; causing interruption or delay; staying effect or operation: as, a *suspensory* proposal.—**Suspensory bandage**, in *surg.*, a bag attached to a strap or belt, used to support the scrotum.—**Suspensory ligament.** See *ligament.*—**Suspensory ligament of the axis**, ligamentous fibers which pass from the summit of the odontoid process to the margin of the foramen magnum. Also called *middle odontoid ligament.*—**Suspensory ligament of the incus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the incus.—**Suspensory ligament of the lens**, the annular ligament, a differentiated section of the hyaline membrane of the vitreous body, which passes from the ciliary processes to the capsule of the lens. Also called *zone* or *zonule of Zinn.*—**Suspensory ligament of the malleus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the head of the malleus.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *suspensories* (-riz). A suspensory muscle, ligament, bone, or bandage; a suspensorium.

**sus. per coll.** [An abbr. of L. *suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck: see *suspension*, *per*, *collar.*] Hanging by the neck.

**supercollate** (sus-pėr-kol′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supercollated*, ppr. *supercollating.* [< *sus. per coll.* + *-ate*$^2$.] To hang by the neck. [Ludicrous.]

> None of us Duvals have been *supercollated* to my knowledge. *Thackeray*, Denis Duval, i.

**suspicability**† (sus″pi-ka̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *suspicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being suspicable. *Dr. H. More.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**suspicable**† (sus′pi-ka̤-bl), *a.* [< LL. *suspicabilis*, conjectural, < L. *suspicari*, mistrust. suspect, < *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect.*$^7$ That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

> *Suspicable* principles and . . . extravagant objects.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 121.
> [(*Latham.*)

**suspiciency**† (sus-pish′e̤n-si), *n.* [< **suspicien(t)* (< L. *suspicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *suspicere*, suspect) + *-cy.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. [Rare.]

> The want of it [perfect obedience] should not deject us with a *suspiciency* of the want of grace.
> *Bp. Hopkins*, Sermons, xiv.

**suspicion** (sus-pish′o̤n), *n.* [< ME. *suspicion*, *suspecioun*, *susspecion*, < OF. *suspicion*, also *suspeçon*, *soupeson*, *souppechon*, *soupçon*, F. *suspicion*, *soupçon* (> E. *soupçon*) = OSp. *suspicion* = Pg. *suspeição* = It. *sospezione*, *sospizione*, < L. *suspicio(n-)*, *suspitio(n-)*, mistrust, distrust, suspicion, < *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect.*] **1.** The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil, danger, or the like, without sufficient proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, without proof or with but slight proof.

> Alle saf Gawein and Elizer, thei wolde not slepe, but were euer in *susspecion* of the saisnes that were so many in the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

> *Suspicion* always haunts the guilty mind;
> The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 11.

**2**†. Thought.

> Cordeilla, out of meer love, without the *suspicion* of expected reward, at the message only of her Father in distress, powrs forth true filial tears. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

**3.** Suggestion; hint; small quantity; slight degree. [Colloq.]

> He was engaged in brushing a *suspicion* of dust from his black gaiters. *Trollope*, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

> A mere spice or *suspicion* of austerity, which made it [the weather] all the more enjoyable.
> *Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, near Oxford.

=**Syn.** **1.** Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, doubt, fear, misgiving.

**suspicion** (sus-pish′o̤n), *v. t.* [< *suspicion*, *n.*] To regard with suspicion; suspect; mistrust; doubt. [Chiefly colloq.]

> The folks yereabouts didn't never like him 'cause he didn't preach enough about hell, and the weepin' and wailin' and gnashin' o' teeth. They somehow *suspicioned* he wasn't quite sound on hell.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

**suspicional** (sus-pish′o̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *suspicion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to suspicion; especially, characterized by morbid or insane suspicions: as, a *suspicional* delusion. [Recent.]

> She displayed the same emotional mobility and *suspicional* tendencies which characterized her gifted son.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, XI. 347.

**suspicious** (sus-pish′us), *a.* [< F. *suspicieux* = Sp. *sospechoso* = It. *sospizioso*, < L. *suspiciosus*, *suspitiosus*, full of suspicion, < *suspicio(n-)*, suspicion: see *suspicion.*] **1.** Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof; entertaining suspicion or distrust; distrustful; mistrustful.

> The Chinians are very *suspitious*, and doe not trust strangers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 263.

> Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

**2.** Indicating suspicion, mistrust, or fear.

> A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

**3.** Liable to cause suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; questionable: as, *suspicious* innovations; a person met under *suspicious* circumstances.

> And for that we shall not seeme that we speake at large, and doe recounte an historie verie *suspicious*, briefely we will touche who were they that bought this horse, and did possesse him.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 128.

> I spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 4.

> In fact, Uncle Bill was Aunt Lois's weak point, and the corners of her own mouth were observed to twitch in such a *suspicious* manner that the whole moral force of her admonition was destroyed. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 349.

=**Syn.** **1.** Jealous.—**3.** Doubtful, dubious.

**suspiciously** (sus-pish′us-li), *adv.* **1.** In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

> Methought I spied two fellows
> That through two streets together walk'd aloof,
> And wore their eyes *suspiciously* upon us.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

**2.** So as to excite suspicion.

> I should have thought the finished tense neither very common in the independent jussive nor *suspiciously* rare in the dependent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 161.

**suspiciousness** (sus-pish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suspicious, in any sense. *Fuller.*

**suspiral** (sus′pi-ra̤l), *n.* [< OF. *souspiral*, *souspirail*, F. *soupirail* = Pr. *sospiralh*, < ML. **suspiraculum*, a breathing-hole, a vent, < L. *suspirare*, breathe out: see *suspire.* Cf. *spiracle.*] **1.** A breathing-hole; a spiracle; a vent.

> No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sesperals*, or windvents pertaining to the conduit, under pain of imprisonment. *Calthrop's Reports* (1670). (*Nares.*)

> *Suspyral* of a cundyte, spiraculum, suspiraculum.
> *MS. Harl.* 221, f. 168. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare in both senses.]

**suspiration** (sus-pi-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *suspiratio(n-)*, a sighing, a deep breath, < *suspirare*, breathe out, sigh: see *suspire.*] The act of sighing, or fetching a long and deep breath; a deep respiration; a sigh.

> Windy *suspiration* of forced breath.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 79.

**suspire** (sus-pīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suspired*, ppr. *suspiring.* [< OF. *souspirer*, F. *soupirer* = Sp. Pg. *suspirar* = It. *sospirare*, < L. *suspirare*, breathe out, draw a deep breath, sigh, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*$^3$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fetch a long, deep breath; sigh.

> Earth turned in her sleep with pain,
> Sultrily *suspired* for proof.
> *Browning*, Serenade at the Villa.

**2**†. To breathe.

> For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
> To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
> There was not such a gracious creature born.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 80.

**II.**† *trans.* To sigh or long for.

> O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations, and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cryed, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity!
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 269.

**suspire**† (sus-pīr′), *n.* [= F. *soupir* = Pr. *sospir*, *sospire* = Sp. Pg. *suspiro* = It. *sospiro*, a sigh (cf. L. *suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma); from the verb.] A deep breath; a sigh.

> Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
> It doth not bid you laugh them to their graves.
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, v. 1.

**suspirious** (sus-pir′i-us), *a.* [< ML. *suspiriosus*, breathing hard, asthmatic, < L. *suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma: see *suspire*, *n.*] Sighing. [Rare.]

> That condition of breathing called *suspirious.*
> *Reynolds*, Epidemic Meningitis, I. 507.

**suss** (sus), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *soss*$^1$.

**sussapine**†, *n.* A kind of silk. *Fairholt.*

> I'll deck my Alvida
> In sendal, and in costly *sussapine.*
> *Greene*, Looking Glass for London and England.

**sussarara**, *n.* Same as *siserary.* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

**Sussex marble.** In *geol.*, a marble composed almost entirely of two or more species of *Paludina*, and forming thin beds intercalated in the so-called Wealden clay (see *Wealden*) in Kent and Sussex, England: it was formerly used to considerable extent, especially in ecclesiastical buildings, for slender shafts to support the triforia, as at Canterbury and Chichester.

> Both these varieties of *marble* [the Purbeck and *Sussex*] have now generally fallen into disuse, being inferior, both in richness of colouring and durability, to the more ancient and crystalline marbles of the British Isles.
> *Hull*, Building and Ornamental Stones, p. 119.

**Sussex pig.** See *pig*$^1$.

**sustain** (sus-tān′), *v.* [< ME. *susteinen*, *susteynen*, *sustenen*, *susteenen*, < OF. *sustener*, *sustenir*, *sostenir*, *soustenir*, F. *soutenir* = Pr. *sostener* = Sp. *sostener* = Pg. *soster* = It. *sostenere*, < L. *sustinere*, hold up, uphold, keep up, support, endure, sustain, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant.* Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, etc., and *sustinent*, *sustenance*, *sustentate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hold up; bear up; uphold; support.

> You take my house when you do take the prop
> That doth *sustain* my house.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 376.

> Foure very high marble pillars which *sustain* a very lofty vault. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 154.

**2.** To hold suspended; keep from falling or sinking: as, a rope *sustains* a weight; to *sustain* one in the water.—**3.** To keep from sinking in despondency; support.

> But longe thei myght not this endure; but than com Bretell, and hem *sustened*, and moche he hem comforted.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

> If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

**4.** To maintain; keep up; especially, to keep alive; support; subsist; nourish: as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army; food insufficient to *sustain* life.

> If you think gods but feigned, and virtue painted,
> Know we *sustain* an actual residence.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

> O sacred Simples that our life *sustain*,
> And, when it flies vs, call it back again!
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,
> *Sustains* and is the life of all that lives.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 222.

**5.** To support in any condition by aid; vindicate, comfort, assist, or relieve; favor.

> No man may serue tweyn lordis; for ethir he schal hate the toon, and loue the tother, ethir he shal *susteyne* the toon, and dispise the tothir. *Wyclif*, Mat. vi. 24.

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*, . . .
He dooms to death deserv'd.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 1121.

6. To endure without failing or yielding; bear up against; stand: as, able to *sustain* a shock.

But he *sustened* the bataile so that noon myght hym remeve more than it hadde ben a-dongon.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

The old man, lying downe with his face vpward, *sustained* the Sunne and showers terrible violence.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

Ill qualified to *sustain* a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

At last she raised her eyes, and *sustained* the gaze in which all his returning faith seemed concentrated.
*H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 176.

7. To suffer; have to submit to; bear; undergo.

You shall *sustain* moe new disgraces.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 5.

His subiects and marchants haue *sustained* sundry damages and ablations of their goods.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

They *sustained* much trouble in Germanie.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

8. To admit or support as correct or valid; hold as well founded: as, the court *sustained* the action or suit.—9. To support or maintain; establish by evidence; bear out; prove; confirm; make good; corroborate: as, such facts *sustain* the statement; the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the charge.—10. In *music*, of tones, to prolong or hold to full time-value; render in a legato or sostenuto manner. —**Sustaining pedal.** See *pedal*. =**Syn.** 1. To prop.—4. See *living*.—8 and 9. To sanction, approve, ratify, justify.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To sustain one's self; rest for support.

She . . . thus endureth, til that she was so mate
That she ne hath foot on which she may *sustene*.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 177.

2. To bear; endure; suffer. [Rare.]

Diogenes's opinion is to be accepted, who commended not them which abstained, but them which *sustained*.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**sustain**† (sus-tān'), *n.* [< *sustain*, *v.*] One who or that which upholds; a sustainer.

I lay and slept; I waked again;
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord. *Milton*, Ps. iii.

**sustainable** (sus-tā'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *sustain* + *-able*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained: as, the action is not *sustainable*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 463.

**sustained** (sus-tānd'), *p. a.* 1. Kept up or maintained uniformly, as at one pitch or level, especially a high pitch, or at the same degree, especially a high degree.

Never can a vehement and *sustained* spirit of fortitude be kindled in a people by a war of calculation.
*Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

Geniuses are commonly believed to excel other men in their power of *sustained* attention.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 423.

2. In *her.*, same as *supported*: see also *surmounted*.—**Sustained note** or **tone**, in *music*, a tone maintained for several beats or measures in a middle voice-part while the other parts progress. Compare *organ-point*.

**sustainer** (sus-tā'nėr), *n.* [< *sustain* + *-er*1.] One who or that which sustains. (*a*) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof.
*Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 170.
[(*Latham.*)

(*b*†) A sufferer.

But thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 524.

(*c*) In *entom.*, same as *sustentor*.

**sustainment** (sus-tān'mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *sustenement*, < OF. *soustenement*, < *soustener*, sustain: see *sustain* and *-ment*.] The act of sustaining; maintenance; support; also, one who or that which sustains or supports.

Whan Arthur hadde slain Magloras the kinge that was the *sustenement* of the saisnes, and the kynge looth hadde smyte of the hande of the kynge Syuarus, than fledde thei alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 591.

They betook them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was thir only *sustainment*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Raising hand and head
Thither where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn
For all hope, all *sustainment*, all reward.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, Invocation.

**sustenance** (sus'tẹ-nans), *n.* [< ME. *sustenance*, *sustinance*, < OF. *soustenance*, *sustenance*, F. *soutenance* = Pr. *sostenensa* = It. *sostenenza*, < LL. *sustinentia*, a sustaining, endurance, patience, < L. *sustinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sustinere*, sustain, endure: see *sustinent*, *sustain*.] 1. An upholding; the act of bearing. [Rare.]

The cheerful *sustenance* of the cross.
*Barrow*, Works (ed. 1831), VI. 80.

2. The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence: as, the *sustenance* of life.

So fro Hermeny chaced in-to Fraunce,
Full long the kyng ther gaf hym *sustinance*,
At Parys died as happned the cas.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5689.

There are unto one end sundry means: as, for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker*.

3. That which supports life; food; provisions; means of living.

Yet their backs need not envy their bellies; Bisket, Olaves, Garlick, and Onions being their principall *sustenance*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

No want was there of human *sustenance*,
Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn.** 2. *Subsistence*, etc. See *living*.

**sustentacle** (sus-ten'tạ-kl), *n.* [< L. *sustentaculum*, a prop, support, < *sustentare*, hold up, support: see *sustentate*.] 1†. A prop; support; foundation.

For first it will be a ground and seat for forms; and, being thus a *sustentacle* or foundation, be fitly represented by the term earth.
*Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, App.

2. Same as *sustentaculum*.

**sustentacular** (sus-ten-tak'ụ-lär), *a.* [< *sustentacul(um)* + *-ar*3.] Supporting; of the nature of a sustentaculum.—**Sustentacular fibers of the retina**, a peculiar kind of non-nervous tissue, arranged in columns, passing through the thickness of the retina from the inner to the outer limiting membrane, binding together and supporting the more delicate nervous structures of that membrane, and conferring consistency upon the whole structure. Also called *Müllerian fibers* or *radial fibers*.—**Sustentacular process of the calcaneum**, the sustentaculum tali (which see, under *sustentaculum*).—**Sustentacular tissue**, connective tissue; especially, the Mullerian fibers (see above).

**sustentaculum** (sus-ten-tak'ụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *sustentacula* (-lä̤). [NL.: see *sustentacle*.] A sustaining or supporting part or organ; specifically, a strong movable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders of the genus *Epeira*. *Blackwall*, 1839.—**Sustentaculum lienis**, the suspensory ligament of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum between that organ and the diaphragm.—**Sustentaculum tali**, the support of the talus or astragalus; the large sustentacular process of the calcaneum or heel-bone, upon which the astragalus or ankle-bone especially rests. See cuts under *foot* and *hock*.

**sustentate** (sus'ten-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sustentated*, ppr. *sustentating*. [< L. *sustentatus*, pp. of *sustentare*, hold up, support, freq. of *sustinere*, hold up, support, sustain: see *sustain*.] To sustain. [Rare.]

*Sustentated*, fortified, corroborated, and consoled.
*C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

**sustentation** (sus-ten-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *sustentacion*, < OF. *sustentation*, *sustentacion*, F. *sustentation* = Sp. *sustentacion* = Pg. *sustentação* = It. *sustentazione*, *sostentazione*, < L. *sustentatio(n-)*, delay, forbearance, sustenance, lit. 'a holding up,' < *sustentare*, pp. *sustentatus*, hold up, support: see *sustentate*.] 1. Support; preservation from falling or sinking.

These foure are the most notable pyllers or *sustentacions* that the earth hath in heauen.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books on America,
[ed. Arber, p. 349).

These steams, once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle*.

2. Maintenance; especially, support of life; sustenance.

Quat brothyr or systyr schal comyn into this fraternite, he schal payen, to the *sustentacion* of this gylde, v. s., quanne that he may resonabely.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Necessary prouision of victuals, and whatsoeuer els mans life for the *sustentation* thereof shall require.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 307.

It [the chameleon] is . . . a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frigidity, paucity of blood, and latitancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

**Sustentation fund**, a fund collected from various congregations, and employed in sustaining the clergy of a church; specifically, in the Free Church of Scotland, a fund out of which an equal dividend is paid to ministers in charge of congregations; this is generally supplemented by further contributions to the clergymen's stipends, paid either from the fund or by their congregations. In the Presbyterian churches in the United States contributions for sustentation are devoted to the supplementing of the incomes of pastors whose congregations are unable to afford them adequate support.

**sustentative** (sus-ten'tạ-tiv), *a.* [< *sustentate* + *-ive*.] Sustaining; maintaining; affording nourishment or subsistence.

Each cell, or that element of a tissue which proceeds from the modification of a cell, must needs retain its *sustentative* functions so long as it grows or maintains a condition of equilibrium. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 28.

**sustentator** (sus'ten-tā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *sustentator*, < L. *sustentare*, pp. *sustentatus*, hold up: see *sustentate*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sustaining part or structure; a sustentaculum or sustentor (see these words).—**Sustentator tunicæ mucosæ**, a thin stratum of longitudinal muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the internal sphincter of the anus. Also called *corrugator cutis ani*.

**sustention** (sus-ten'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **sustentio(n-)*, < *sustinere*, pp. *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain*.] The act of sustaining; sustainment. [Rare.]

A feeling capable of prolonged *sustention*.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 277.

**sustentor** (sus-ten'tọr), *n.* [< NL. *sustentor*, < L. *sustinere*, pp. *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *entom.*, a sustentator; specifically, of the chrysalis of a butterfly, one of two projections (homologous with the soles of the anal prolegs of the larva) which assume various forms, but are always directed forward so as easily to catch hold of the retaining membrane. Also *sustainer*.—**Sustentor ridge**, one of two ridges leading to the sustentors; it is homologous with the limb of the anal proleg.

**suster**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sister*.

**sustinance**†, *n.* An old spelling of *sustenance*.

**sustinent**† (sus'ti-nẹnt), *n.* [< L. *sustinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sustinere*, support, sustain: see *sustain*. Cf. *sustenance*.] Support.

And our right arme the Weedowe's *sustinent*.
*Davies*, Microcosmus, p. 70. (*Davies.*)

**sustren**†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *sister*.

**susu** (sö'sö), *n.* [Beng.] The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*. Also *soosoo*. See cut under *Platanista*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 743.

**susumber** (sū'sum-bėr), *n.* The macaw-bush. See *Solanum*.

**susurrant** (sụ-sur'ạnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurrante*, < L. *susurran(t-)s*, ppr. of *susurrare* (> It. *susurrare*, *sussurare* = Sp. Pg. *susurrar*), murmur, whisper, < *susurrus*, a murmuring, whispering: see *susurrus*.] Murmuring; sighing; whispering; susurrous.

The soft *susurrant* sigh, and gently murmuring kiss.
*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 146. (*Davies.*)

**susurration** (sū-su-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *susurration* = Sp. *susurracion* = It. *susurrazione*, < LL. *susurratio(n-)*, a whispering, < L. *susurrare*, murmur, whisper: see *susurrant*.] A whispering; a soft murmur.

They resembled those soft *susurrations* of the trees wherewith they conversed.
*Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 2. (*Latham.*)

Over all the dunes there is a constant *susurration*, a blattering and swarming of crustacea.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 736.

**susurringly** (sụ-sur'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a whisper; whisperingly. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

**susurrous** (sụ-sur'us), *a.* [< L. *susurrus*, murmuring, whispering, < *susurrus*, a murmuring, a whispering: see *susurrus*.] Whispering; full of sounds resembling whispers; rustling.

There were eyes peering through, and a gentle, *susurrous* whispering. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 247.

**susurrus** (sụ-sur'us), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurro*, < L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming, buzzing, whispering, an imitative reduplication of √ *sur* = Skt. *svar*, sound.] A soft murmuring or humming sound; a whisper; a murmur.

The chant of their vespers,
Mingling its notes with the soft *susurrus* and sighs of the
branches. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

**sute**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *suit*.

**sutely**†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *suitly*.

**suter**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *suitor*.

**Sutherlandia** (suᴛʜ-ėr-land'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after James *Sutherland*, a Scottish botanist (end of 17th century).] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Coluteæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an erect banner-petal, prominent and somewhat acute keel, longitudinally bearded style, and small terminal stigma, followed by a membranous inflated ovoid pod, with reniform seeds. The only species, *S. frutescens*, is a hoary South African shrub, with odd-pinnate leaves of numerous entire leaflets, and handsome scarlet flowers grouped in short axillary racemes. It is known in English gardens as *Cape bladder-senna*; its powdered roots and leaves are said to have been useful in diseases of the eye.

**Suthora** (sụ-thō'rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1838).] A genus of babbling thrushes, of the group *Crateropodes*, or family *Timeliidæ*. The bill has much greater depth than breadth opposite the nostrils, the rictal bristles are nearly obsolete, the nostrils are hidden by antrorse plumules, the wings and tail are of about the same length, and the culminal ridge is rounded and tapers to a point. About a dozen species inhabit the Himalayan regions, extending through the hills of Assam and Burma to those of China and Formosa; *S. nipalensis* is a characteristic example. The genus is also called *Temnorhis*.

**sutile** (sū′til), *a.* [< L. *sutilis*, sewed or bound together, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join together: see *sew*¹.] Done by stitching.

These [crowns and garlands] were made up after all ways of art, compactile, *sutile*, plectile. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, ii.

Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutile* pictures, which imitate tapestry. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 13.

**sutlet**†, *v.* See *suttle*².

**sutler** (sut′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sutteler*; < MD. *soeteler*, later *soetelaer*, *zoetelaer*, D. *zoetelaar* (= MLG. *sudeler*, *suteler*, *sutteler*), a peddler, victualer, esp. a military victualer, a sutler, also a scullion, < *soetelen*, later *zoetelen*, D. *zoetelen*, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, peddle, tr. soil, sully, = LG. *suddeln* = MHG. *sudeln*, sully: see *suttle*².] A person who follows an army for the purpose of selling provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

The very *sutlers* and horse boyes of the Campe will be able to rout and chase them without the staining of any Noble sword. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

**sutlership** (sut′lėr-ship), *n.* [< *sutler* + *-ship*.] The office or occupation of a sutler. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 178.

**sutlery** (sut′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sutleries* (-iz). [< MD. *soetelrije*, later *zoetelrye*, dirty work, drudgery, sordid business, < *soetelen*, do dirty work: see *sutler*, *suttle*².] 1. The occupation of a sutler; drudgery.

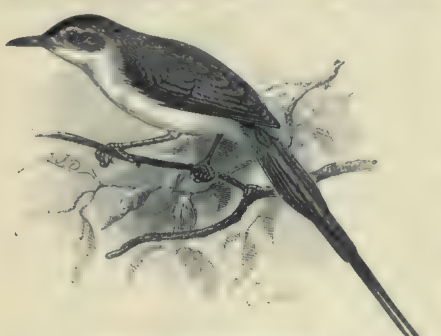
Has my *sutlery*, tapstry, laundrie, made mee be tane upp at the court? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv. 7.

2. A place where provisions, liquor, etc., are sold; a sutler's shop.

**sutling**†, *p. a.* An obsolete spelling of *suttling*.

**sutor** (sū′tor), *n.* [< L. *sutor*, a shoemaker, cobbler, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*¹. Cf. *souter*.] A cobbler.

**Sutoria** (sū-tō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nicholson, 1851), < L. *sutor*, a cobbler: see *sutor*.] A genus of tailor-birds, having twelve tail-feathers, of which the middle pair are long-exserted beyond the rest and the others are graduated. They inhabit India and Ceylon, the Burmese countries, the Malay peninsula, southern China, and Java, and were formerly included in the genus *Orthotomus*. *S. sutoria* or *longicauda* is the long-tailed tailor-bird or tailor-warbler, very extensively distributed in the range of the genus; *S. edela* is Javanese; and *S. maculicollis* inhabits the Malay peninsula. Compare the cut under *Orthotomus*, and see cut under *tailor-bird*.



Tailor-bird (*Sutoria longicauda*).

**sutorial** (sū-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *sutor*, a cobbler (see *sutor*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler; cobbling. [Rare.]

The intervals of his *sutorial* operations. *Daily Telegraph*, March 13, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Sutra** (sö′trä), *n.* [= F. *soutra*, < Skt. *sūtra*, lit. a thread, string, < √ *siv*, sew, cf. L. *suere* = E. *sew*¹: see *sew*¹.] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a body of rules or precepts. In Brahmanic use, applied especially to collections of three classes: (1) *çrāuta-sūtras*, directions concerning the more elaborate and important ceremonies; (2) *grihya-sūtras*, concerning minor or household rites and practices; (3) *dharma-sūtras*, concerning the conduct of life, the duties of the castes, etc. The first two are reckoned as part of the Veda. In Buddhist literature, applied to general expositions of doctrine, the sermons of Buddha, etc., constituting the second of the three principal divisions.

**sutt** (sut), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A species of sea-bird. *Whiteaves.* [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

**suttee** (su-tē′), *n.* [Also, better, *sati*; F. *suttie*, *suttee* (< E.), < Hind. *satī*, a faithful wife, esp. one who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband; hence also the burning itself; Skt. *satī*, fem. of *sant*, existing, true, virtuous, abbr. from **asant*, ppr. of √ *as*, be, exist: see *am*, *is*, *sooth*.] 1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile, either with the body of her husband, or separately if he died at a distance.—2. The voluntary self-immolation of Hindu widows on the funeral pile of their husbands according to a Brahmanical rite. The custom is not known or commanded in the most ancient sacred books of the Hindus, but is early spoken of as highly meritorious. The practice is now abolished in British India, and is all but extinct in the native states.

One of the first acts of the Dharmasabhâ was to petition Government against the abolition of *Suttee*—that is, in favour of the continuance of the burning of widows. *Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 25.

**sutteeism** (su-tē′izm), *n.* [< *suttee* + *-ism*.] The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

**suttle**¹†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *subtle*.

**suttle**²† (sut′l), *v. i.* [Also *sutle*; < MD. *soetelen*, D. *zoetelen*, peddle, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, tr. soil, sully, daub, = LG. *suddeln* = MHG. G. *sudeln* (Dan. *sudle* < G.), soil, sully; a freq. verb, akin to Sw. *sudda*, soil, daub, stain, G. *sudel*, a puddle, etc., from the root of MD. *sieden*, D. *zieden* = G. *sieden*, etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sod*¹, *sud*, *suds*. The sense of 'dirty work' seems to come from the notion of 'wet' involved in *sod*¹, *suds*, etc.] To peddle; act as sutler.

*Zoetelen*, to sullie, to *suttle* [var. *sutle*, ed. 1678] or to victuall. *Hexham*, Netherdutch and Eng. Dict. (1658).

**suttle**³ (sut′l), *a.* [Perhaps < It. *sotile*, *sottile*, fine, subtle: see *suttle*¹, now *subtle*.] Light; in the light weight previous to the additional goods delivered for tret. Since *tret* went out of use, very long ago, though continued in the arithmetic books, it has come to be wrongly stated to be a deduction, instead of an addition not to the number of pounds but to the amount of goods delivered; and *suttle* is sometimes erroneously called a noun.

At 16 pound the 100 *suttle*, what shall 895 pound *suttle* be worth, in giving 4 pound weight upon every 100 for treat. *Mellis*, Rules of Practice (before 1600), viii.

**suttling** (sut′ling), *p. a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

A *suttling* wench, with a bottle of brandy under her arm. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 260.

**Sutton's quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

**sutural** (sū′tụ̄-ral), *a.* [< *suture* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a suture: as, a *sutural* line; *sutural* articulation.—2. Situated in a suture; effecting suture: as, *sutural* ligament; *sutural* cartilage.—3. In *bot.*, taking place at, or otherwise relating to, a suture: as, the *sutural* dehiscence of a pericarp.—**Sutural bones**, the ossa triquetra, or Wormian bones, of the skull. See under *os*.—**Sutural cartilage**, the fibrocartilage which forms an edging to the flat bones of the skull.—**Sutural ligament**, a thin layer of fibrous tissue interposed between immovably articulated bones, as between the cranial bones.

**suturally** (sū′tụ̄-ral-i), *adv.* So as to be sutured; by means of a suture: as, bones *suturally* connected. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 511.

**suturate**† (sū′tụ̄-rāt), *v. t.* [< *suture* + *-ate*².] To suture. [Rare.]

Six several bones, . . . *suturated* among themselves. *J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 93.

**suturation** (sū-tụ̄-rā′shon), *n.* The formation of a suture; the state of being sutured.

**suture** (sū′tụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *suture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sutura*, < L. *sutura*, a seam, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join: see *sew*¹.] 1. The act of sewing; a sewing together, or joining along a line or seam; hence (rarely), the state of being connected; connectedness.

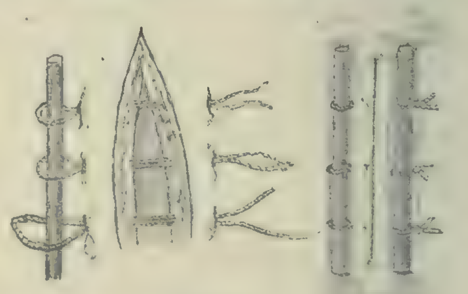
Alister was reading from an old manuscript volume of his brother's, which he had found in a chest. . . . It had abundance of faults, and in especial lacked *suture*. *George Macdonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xiii.

2. A line of joining, uniting, or closure as if by sewing, stitching, or knitting together; a seam; a raphe. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a linear synarthrosis or immovable articulation, especially of the bones of the skull. In man and other mammals all the cranial bones excepting the lower jaw are united by joints technically called sutures, and in all vertebrates which have bony skulls the sutures are numerous, uniting most of the bones. Sutures are classified or described in various ways: (1) by the mode of apposition of the united surfaces or edges of the bones, as the *squamous* suture, the *harmonic* suture, the *dentate*, the *limbate*, etc. (see *synarthrosis*); (2) by the shape or position of the suture, as the *coronal*, *sagittal*, *lambdoid* suture (many of these sutures appear in the cuts under *cranium* and *skull*, and in most of the other skulls figured in this dictionary); (3) by the names of the two bones which are sutured, as the *frontoparietal*, *occipitoparietal*, *sphenoparietal* suture. See phrases following. (*b*) In *entom.*, the line along which the elytra of opposite sides meet and sometimes are confluent. (*c*) In *conch.*, the line of junction of the successive whorls of a univalve shell, or the line of closure of the opposite valves of a bivalve shell. (*d*) In cephalopods, the outline of the septa of the tetrabranchiates, which resemble in some respects the dentate sutures of the cranial bones. These lines are variously traced in different cases; when they are folded the elevations or saliences are called *saddles*, and the intervening depressions or reëntrances are called *lobes*.

3. In *bot.*, the seam or line of junction between two edges, as between the component carpels of a pericarp, there commonly marking the line of dehiscence.—4. In *surg.*: (*a*) The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching or stitches, or in some equivalent manner. (*b*) One of the stitches or fastenings used to make such a union of the lips of a wound.

This was excised from the cartilage, and the lips of the cut partly approximated by two metallic *sutures*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 48.

**Basilar suture.** See *basilar*.—**Biparietal suture.** Same as *sagittal suture*.—**Buccal, claval, clypeal suture.** See the adjectives.—**Clypeofrontal suture.** Same as *clypeal suture*.—**Coronary** or **coronal suture.** See *coronary*.—**Dentate suture**, a suture effected by interlocking teeth without beveling of either bone, as the interparietal suture.—**Dorsal, epicranial, facial suture.** See the adjectives.—**Ethmofrontal suture, ethmosphenoid suture**, the articulations, respectively, of the ethmoid with the frontal and with the sphenoid bone.—**False suture**, suture by mere apposition of rough surfaces, as in the harmonic and squamous varieties: little used.—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the serrate suture between the right and left halves of the frontal bone. In adult man it is usually obliterated by confluence of the bones: when it persists, it continues the line of the sagittal suture down the middle of the forehead to the root of the nose. More accurately called *interfrontal suture*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *clypeal suture*.—**Frontoparietal suture**, the coronal suture.—**Frontosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the frontal and sphenoidal bones, chiefly the line of apposition of each orbital plate of the frontal with the corresponding orbitosphenoid.—**Genal suture.** See *genal*.—**Great suture.** Same as *genal suture*.—**Gular sutures.** Same as *buccal sutures*.—**Harmonic suture**, suture by means of flat rough surfaces apposed without beveling: a variety of false suture.—**Interfrontal suture**, the frontal suture.—**Intermaxillary suture**, the harmonic suture between the right and left superior maxillary bones, effected chiefly by their palatal plates and alveolar borders.—**Internasal suture**, the suture between the right and left nasal bones.—**Interparietal suture**, the sagittal suture.—**Lambdoid suture**, the occipitoparietal suture: so called because in man it presents the shape of the Greek capital letter lambda (Λ). It is noted for its irregular zigzag course and deep dentations, often including Wormian bones.—**Limbose suture**, a suture with beveled edges and toothed processes, as the coronal or frontoparietal of man.—**Mastoccipital suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the occipital.—**Mastoparietal suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the parietal: it is short and deeply dentated in man, and non-existent in most animals.—**Mental, metopic, nasal, neurocentral suture.** See the adjectives.—**Occipitoparietal suture**, the lambdoid suture.—**Palatine, parietomastoid, parieto-occipital suture.** See the adjectives.—**Parietosquamosal suture**, the suture between the parietal bone and the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Parietotemporal suture**, the suture between the parietal and temporal bones.—**Petroccipital suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal bone and the occipital: in man it is irregular and incomplete, interrupted by the posterior lacerate foramen.—**Petrosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; the suture between the petrosal and alisphenoid.—**Petrosquamous suture.** See *petrosquamous*.—**Prosternal sutures.** See *prosternal*.—**Quilled suture**, in *surg.*, a double interrupted suture drawn over a piece of bougie or quill at either end.—**Ramdohr's suture**, a form of suture used to unite a transversely divided intestine. The upper portion of gut is invaginated in the lower, and secured by a single point of suture, which also attaches the intestine to the abdominal wound.—**Sagittal, serrate, sphenofrontal suture.** See the adjectives.—**Sphenomalar suture**, the suture between the malar and any part of the sphenoid. It is a rare articulation, occasional in man.—**Sphenopalatine suture**, the suture of the palate bone with the sphenoid.—**Sphenoparietal suture**, the suture between the parietal and alisphenoid bones.—**Sphenopetrosal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Sphenotemporal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and temporal bones.—**Squamosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the squamosal and sphenoidal bones.—**Squamous suture.** See *squamous*.—**Temporal suture.** Same as *petrosquamous suture*.—**Transverse suture**, of man, the series of articulations of the frontal bone with the sphenoid, ethmoid, and several facial bones, extending entirely across the upper part of the face, nearly on a level with the roof of the orbits of the eyes. The bones thus sutured with the frontal are the ethmoid and sphenoid in mid-line, and the nasal, lacrymal, malar, and superior maxillary on each side.—**True suture**, suture by indented borders of bones, as in the dentate, serrate, and limbose sutures. Compare *false suture*, above.



Quilled Sutures.

**suture** (sū′tụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sutured*, ppr. *suturing*. [< *suture*, *n.*] To unite in a suture or with sutures; sew up, or sew together; connect as if united by a suture.

According to Fick, the present text of Iliad, which rests on an Attic recension dating shortly after 500, is *sutured* together out of the following pieces.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 233.

**suversed** (su-vėrst′), *a.* [< L. *su-* for *sub-* + *versus*, turned, + *-ed*$^2$. Cf. *subverse.*] Versed and belonging to the supplement: only in the phrase *suversed sine*, which is the versed sine of the supplement of the angle. Also *subversed.*

**suwarrow** (sụ-war′ō), *n.* A corruption of *saguaro.*

**suwarrow-nut** (sụ-war′ō-nut), *n.* Same as *butternut*, 2.

**suwe**†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *sue*$^1$.

**Suya** (sū′yä̤), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of warblers, having a strongly graduated tail of only ten feathers, a short thick-set bill, and very stout rictal vibrissæ. Five species inhabit the Himalayan regions from Sind to Tenasserim, and Sumatra, of which *S. criniger* is the best-known. The genus is also called *Decurus* and *Blanfordius*. Its affinities appear to be with *Sphenœacus*, *Sphenura*, and *Stipiturus*. See these words.

**suzerain** (sū′zẹ-rạ̄n), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *suzerain*, sovereign but not supreme; *seigneur suzerain*, a lord who holds a fief of which other fiefs are held, or who has exclusive jurisdiction (Roquefort); appar. formed, in imitation of *suverain*, *soverein*, etc., sovereign (with which Roquefort in fact identifies it), with term. *-er-ain* (as if < ML. **suseranus*, **surseranus*), < OF. *sus*, < L. *sursum*, above, for **suvorsum*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn (cf. *retrorse*, *introrse*): see *sub-* and *verse*, and cf. *subvert.*] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount. Also used attributively.

"My lord," she replied, still undismayed, "I am before my *Suzerain*, and, I trust, a just one."
*Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

This prince, whether led by border enmity, by loyalty to his *suzerain*, or by preference to one domestic tie over another, had joined the call of King Henry to an invasion.
*E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 91.

In 1459 the illegitimate pretender, James II., did homage to the Sultan of Egypt as *suzerain* of Cyprus.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 164.

Certain institutions of a primitive people, their corporations and village communities, will always be preserved by a *suzerain* state governing them, on account of the facilities which they afford to civil and fiscal administration.
*Maine*, Village Communities, p. 236.

**suzerainty** (sū′zẹ-rạ̄n-ti), *n.* [< OF. *suzerainete*, F. *suzeraineté*, the office or jurisdiction of a suzerain, < *suzerain*, suzerain: see *suzerain.*] The office or dignity of a suzerain; feudal supremacy; superior authority or command.

When Philip Augustus began his reign, his dominions were much less extensive than those of the English king, over whom his *suzerainty* was merely nominal.
*Brougham.*

No one would think of dignifying the heterogeneous mass of Arabs, Kopts, Kurds, Slavs, and Greeks who acknowledge the *suzerainty* of the Sultan with the name of a nation.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 85.

So its [the sovereign power's] character of nominal *suzerainty* is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 2.

**s. v.** An abbreviation of *sub voce*, under the word: used in referring to articles in glossaries and dictionaries.

**svanbergite** (svan′bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after L. F. *Svanberg*, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals of a yellow, red, or brown color. It consists of sulphate and phosphate of aluminium and calcium.

**swa**†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *so*$^1$.

**swab**$^1$ (swob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbed*, ppr. *swabbing*. [Also *swob*; appar. first in the noun *swabber*, < MD. **swabber*, < **swabben* = G. *schwappen*, splash, = Norw. *svabba*, *subba*, splash; otherwise in freq. form: Sw. *svabla* = Dan. *svabre*, swab, = D. *zwabberen*, drudge. Cf. *swabble* and *swap*$^1$.] To clean with water and a swab, especially the decks of ships.

So he pick'd up the lad, *swabbed* and dry-rubb'd and mopp'd him.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

After we had finished, *swabbed* down decks, and coiled up the rigging, I sat on the spars, waiting for . . . the signal for breakfast.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 8.

**swab**$^1$ (swob), *n.* [Also *swob*; < *swab*$^1$, *v.* Cf. Sw. *svab*, a swab, fire-brush; Norw. *svabb*, *svabba*, a careless person.] **1.** A utensil for cleaning. (*a*) A large mop used on shipboard for cleaning decks, etc. (*b*) A cleaner for the bore of a cannon. See *sponge*, 4.—**2.** The epaulet of a naval officer. [Colloq. and jocose.]—**3.** A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like fastened to a handle, for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment. Compare *probang.*—**4.** In *founding*, a small tapering tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of molds.—**5.** An awkward, clumsy fellow. [Naut. slang.]

He swore accordingly at the lieutenant, and called him . . . *swab* and lubbard.
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

**swab**$^2$†, *v.* Same as *swap*$^2$.

**swab**$^3$ (swob), *n.* Same as *swad*$^1$. [Prov. Eng.]

**swabber** (swob′ėr), *n.* [Also *swobber*; < MD. **swabber*, D. *zwabber*, a swabber, the drudge of a ship, = G. *schwabber*, a swabber; as *swab*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who uses a swab; hence, in contempt, a fellow fit only to use a swab.

Go and reform thyself; prithee, be sweeter;
And know my lady speaks with no such *swabbers*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

Jolly gentleman!
More fit to be a *swabber* to the Flemish
After a drunken surfeit.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

I am his *swabber*, his chamberlain, his footman, his clerk, his butler, his book-keeper, his brawl, his errand boy.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 42.

**2.** A bakers' implement for cleaning the oven. It consists of a bunch of netting on the end of a long pole, and is wetted for use.—**3.** *pl.* Certain cards at whist the holder of which appears formerly to have been entitled to a part of the stakes. According to Grose (Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 1785), they were the "ace of hearts, knave of clubs, ace and duce of trumps."

At the commencement of last century, according to Swift, it [whist] was a favourite pastime with clergymen, who played the game with *swabbers*; these were certain cards by which the holder was entitled to part of the stake, in the same manner that the claim is made for the aces at quadrille.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

**Whisk and swabbers**, an old form of whist.

I suppose . . . the society of half a dozen of clowns to play at *whisk and swabbers* would give her more pleasure than if Ariosto himself were to awake from the dead.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

Fielding . . . records that . . . the Count beguiled the tedium of his in-door existence by playing at *Whisk-and-Swabbers*, "the game then in the chief vogue."
*Cavendish*, Laws and Principles of Whist, p. 39.

**swabble**$^1$ (swob′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [< ME. *swablen* = G. *schwabbeln*, roll to and fro, as liquids; drink often; cf. *swab*$^1$.] To sway; wabble.

*Swablynge* or swaggynge. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

**swabble**$^1$ (swob′l), *n.* [< *swabble*$^1$, *v.*] A tall, thin person. [Scotch.]

**swabble**$^2$ (swob′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [A dial. form of *squabble.*] To squabble. *Halliwell.*

**Swabian** (swā′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Suabian*; < *Swabia*, *Suabia*, F. *Souabe*, G. *Schwaben*, < L. *Suevi*, *Suebi*, a people of northeastern Germany.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Swabia or the Swabians.—**Swabian emperors**, the German-Roman emperors who reigned from 1138 to 1254 (the Hohenstaufen line): so called because the founder was Duke of Swabia.

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Swabia, an early duchy of Germany, corresponding nearly to the greater part of modern Würtemberg and southwestern Bavaria. The Swabian dialect is one of the principal High German idioms.

**swab-pot** (swob′pot), *n.* In *founding*, an iron pot in which a founder keeps his swab in water. *E. H. Knight.*

**swab-stick** (swob′stik), *n.* See the quotation.

If the powder is loose, the miner carefully wipes down the sides of the hole with a wet *swab stick* (a wooden rod with the fibres frayed at one end).
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 445.

**swad**$^1$ (swod), *n.* [< late ME. *swad*, *swade*; cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, slice off, flake off: see *swath*. Cf. *swad*$^2$, *swab*$^3$.] A pod, as of beans or peas. Also *swab*. [Prov. Eng.]

**swad**$^2$ (swod), *n.* [A var. of *squat*: see *squat*$^1$.] **1**†. A short, fat person.

There was one busy fellow was their leader,
A blunt squat *swad*, but lower than yourself.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

**2.** A rude, coarse fellow; a clown; a country bumpkin.

Let country swains and silly *swads* be still.
*Greene*, Madrigal.

**3.** A soldier. See *swaddy*$^2$. [Slang.]

**swad**$^3$ (swod), *n.* [A dial. var. of *squad*$^2$.] **1.** A crowd; a squad. [Local, U. S.]—**2.** A lump, mass, or bunch. [Vulgar.] *Imp. Dict.*

**swad**$^4$ (swod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, sooty or worthless coal. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

**swadder**† (swod′ėr), *n.* One who hawks goods; a peddler. [Slang.]

These *Swadders* and Pedlars be not all evil, but of an indifferent behaviour. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 72.

**swaddle** (swod′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swadle*, *swadil*, *swadell*; < ME. **swadel*, *swathel*, *swethel*, *suethel*, < AS. *swethel*, *swethil*, a swaddling-band (= MD. *swadel*), < *swethian*, bind, swathe: see *swathe.*] A bandage or long strip of cloth used for wrapping a child, or for bandaging in any similar manner; a swaddling-band.

O sacred Place, which wert the Cradle
Of th' only Man-God, and his happy *Swadle.*
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

They . . . ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my *swaddles.*
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 90.

**swaddle** (swod′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaddled*, ppr. *swaddling*. [Formerly also *swathle*; < ME. *swathilen*, *swethlen*, *suedelen*; < *swaddle*, *n.*] **1.** To bind with long and narrow bandages, or as if with bandages; swathe: said especially of young children, who are still bandaged in this manner in many parts of Europe to prevent them from using their limbs freely, owing to a fancy that those who are left free in infancy become deformed.

Their feet to this end so straitly *swadled* in their infancie that they grow but little. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 446.

I got on my best straw-coloured stockings,
And *swaddled* them over to zave charges, I.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

**2**†. To beat; cudgel.

You are both, believe me,
Two arrant knaves; and, were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands
You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye
Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

**swaddleband** (swod′l-band), *n.* [< ME. *swethelband*; < *swaddle* + *band*$^1$.] Same as *swaddling-band*. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

**swaddlebill**† (swod′l-bil), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. *J. Lawson*, 1709; *T. Pennant*, 1785.

**swaddler** (swod′lėr), *n.* [< *swaddle* + *-er*$^1$.] A contemptuous name applied by Roman Catholics in Ireland to the early Methodists: said to have originated from a sermon preached on the infant Christ "wrapped in swaddling-clothes." [Slang.]

To revive Sir W. Petty's colony by importing northern Presbyterians and Cornish *Swaddlers.*
*The Academy*, May 11, 1889, p. 317.

**swaddling** (swod′ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swadling*; < ME. *swadiling*, *swatheling*; verbal n. of *swaddle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of wrapping in a swaddle.—**2.** Swaddling-clothes: also in plural.

There he in clothes is wrapp'd, in manger laid,
To whom too narrow *swadlings* are our spheres.
*Drummond*, Flowers of Sion.

**swaddling-band** (swod′ling-band), *n.* [< ME. *swadiling-band*, *swatheling-bonde*; < *swaddling* + *band*$^1$.] A band or bandage, as of linen, for swaddling a young child.

When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a *swaddlingband* for it. Job xxxviii. 9.

One [People] from their *swadling Bands*
Releas'd their Infant's Feet and Hands.
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

**swaddling-clothes** (swod′ling-klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-bands.

She brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in *swaddling clothes.* Luke ii. 7.

The duomo of Zara, if it were only stripped of its *swaddling clothes*, would be no contemptible specimen of its own style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 131.

**swaddling-clout** (swod′ling-klout), *n.* Same as *swaddling-band*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 401.

**swaddy**$^1$ (swod′i), *a.* [< *swad*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Full of swads or pods. *Cotgrave*, under *soussu*.

**swaddy**$^2$ (swod′i), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *swad*$^2$.] A soldier; especially, a soldier in the militia; originally, a discharged soldier. *Hotten.* [Colloq., Eng.]

**swade**†, *v.* See *suade*.

**swaff**$^1$† (swof), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *swough*$^1$ (cf. *suff*$^1$, var. of *sough*$^1$ for *swough*$^1$).] To roar (?); beat over, like waves (?).

Drench'd with the *swaffing* waves, and stew'd in sweat,
Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**swaff**$^2$†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *swath*$^1$.

**swag** (swag), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *swagge*; < Norw. *svaga*, sway: see *sway*, and cf. *swagger*$^1$.] **1**†. To sink down by its weight; lean; sag.

I'll lie in wait for every glance she gives,
And poise her words i' th' balance of suspect;
If she but *swag*, she 's gone.
*Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 1.

For now these pounds are (as I feel them *swag*)
Light at my heart, tho' heavy in the bag.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

**2.** To move as something heavy and pendent; sway. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and pendilatory *swagging*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 43.

> A timber dray . . . had passed not long ago, with a great trunk swinging and *swagging* on the road, and slurring the scallops of the horse track.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps, the Carrier, xxvi.

**swag** (swag), *n.* [< *swag*, *v.*] **1.** An unequal, hobbling motion. [Local.]—**2.** Same as *swale*$^1$, 2. [Local, U. S.]—**3.** A bundle; the package or roll containing the possessions of a swagman. [Australia.]

> Money or no money, are they not free as air, bar the weight of their *swags*?
> *Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 286.

**4.** A festoon. See the quotation.

> The various sizes of festoons, or, as they are sometimes denominated by the trade, *swags*. *Paper-hanger*, p. 100.

**5.** In *decorative art*, an irregular or informal cluster: as, a *swag* of flowers in the engraved decoration of a piece of plate.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, a subsidence of the roof, in consequence of the working away of the coal: same as *weighting*. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A large quantity; a lot; hence, plundered property; booty; boodle. [Slang.]

> 'Twas awful to hear, as she went along, . . .
> The dark allusion, or bolder brag,
> Of the dexterous dodge, and the lots of *swag*.
> *Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies.*)

**swag-bellied**† (swag′bel″id), *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

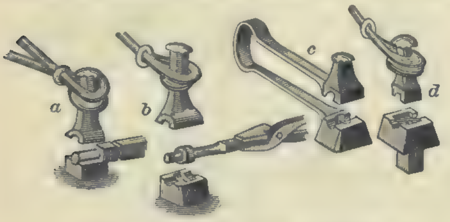
> Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander . . . are nothing to your English.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 80.

**swag-belly**† (swag′bel″i), *n.* A prominent or projecting belly; also, a swag-bellied person.

> Great overgrown dignitaries and rectors, with rubicund noses and gouty ancles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag-bellies*, the emblems of sloth and indigestion. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips,
> [Bath, May 17.

**swage**$^1$†, *v.* See *suage*.

**swage**$^2$ (swāj), *n.* [Said to be < F. *suage*, a tool, lit. 'sweating,' < *suer*, sweat, < L. *sudare* = E. *sweat*: see *sudation* and *sweat*.] **1.** A tool or die for imparting a given shape to metal when laid hot on an anvil, or in a stamping-press or drop-press, or between rolls. It assumes many shapes, as an indenting- or shaping-tool, or as a die for striking up sheet-metal, or in stamps and presses. Stamping-presses are sometimes called *swaging-machines*.

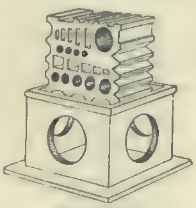


*a*, *b*, collar-swages; *c*, spring-swage; *d*, guide-swage.

**2.** A similar tool used for bending or twisting cold metal slightly, as for setting saws by bending one tooth at a time to the proper angle, or, in the making of vessels of tin-plate, for bending the metal slightly.

**swage**$^2$ (swāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaged*, ppr. *swaging*. [< *swage*$^2$, *n.*] To shape by means of a swage. Also *swedge*.

**swage-block** (swāj′blok), *n.* A heavy block of iron, perforated with holes of different sizes and shapes, and variously grooved on the sides: used for heading bolts, and swaging objects of larger size than can be worked on an anvil in the ordinary way. *E. H. Knight.*



Swage-block.

**swagger**$^1$ (swag′ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *swag*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To strut with a defiant or insolent air, or with an obtrusive affectation of superiority.

> Here comes *swaggering* along the pavement a military gentleman in a coat much befrogged.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

**2.** To boast or brag noisily; bluster; bully; hector.

> A rascal that *swaggered* with me [that is, tried to bully me] last night. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 131.

> It was something to *swagger* about when they were together after their second bottle of claret.
> *Disraeli.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**II.** *trans.* To influence by blustering or threats; bully.

> Can we not live in compasse of the Law,
> But must be *swaggered* out on't?
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 279).

> He would *swagger* the boldest man into a dread of his power. *Swift*, Account of Court and Empire of Japan.

**swagger**$^1$ (swag′ėr), *n.* [< *swagger*$^1$, *v.*] The act or manner of a swaggerer; an insolent strut; a piece of bluster; boastfulness, bravado, or insolence in manner.

> It requires but an impudent *swagger*, and you are taken upon your own representation.
> *Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.
> [(*Latham.*)

**swagger**$^1$ (swag′ėr), *a.* [< *swagger*$^1$, *v.*] Swell; all the rage. [Slang.]

> His [Prince Melissano's] gambling parties were so *swagger* that rich money-lenders who wanted to extend their social relations did not mind to what an extent they themselves or their sons lost money at them.
> *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Nov. 2, 1886.

**swagger**$^2$ (swag′ėr), *n.* [< *swag* + *-er*$^1$.] Same as *swagman*, 2.

> Under the name of the *swagger* or sundowner the tramp [in Australia], as he moves from station to station in remote districts in supposed search for work, is a recognized element of society. *The Century*, XLI. 694.

**swaggerer** (swag′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *swagger* + *-er*$^1$.] One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.

> Patience herself would startle at this letter,
> And play the *swaggerer*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 14.

**swaggering** (swag′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swagger*$^1$, *v.*] The act of strutting; blustering; bravado.

> I am very glad
> You are not gulled by all this *swaggering*.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus.

**swaggering** (swag′ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swagger*$^1$, *v.*] Strutting; blustering; boasting.

> Here's a *swaggering* fellow, sir, that speaks not like a man of God's making, swears he must speak with you, and will speak with you.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 1.

**swaggeringly** (swag′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; with bravado.

> "I do not care what she says!" replies Lily, *swaggeringly*. *R. Broughton*, Dr. Cupid, xi.

**swagging**† (swag′ing), *p. a.* Swaggy; pendulous.

> The belly [of the toad] is large and *swagging*.
> *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, xi.

**swaggy**† (swag′i), *a.* [< *swag* + *-y*$^1$.] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight; pendulous.

> His *swaggy* and prominent belly.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

**swaging-machine** (swā′jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping sheet-metal either by means of a blow or by pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

**swaging-mallet** (swā′jing-mal″et), *n.* A tool used in dental work to bring artificial plates to shape.

**swagman** (swag′man), *n.*; pl. *swagmen* (-men). [< *swag* + *man*.] **1.** A seller of low-priced trashy goods, trinkets, etc. [Slang.]

> It is the same with the women who work for the slop-shirt merchants, &c., or make cap-fronts, &c., on their own account, for the supply of the shopkeepers, or the wholesale *swag-men*, who sell low-priced millinery.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 93.

**2.** A man who travels in search of employment: so called because he carries his swag, or bundle of clothes, blanket, etc. Also *swagsman*, *swagger*. [Australia.]

> Rememberin' the needful, I gets up an' quietly slips
> To the porch to see a *swagsman*—with our bottle to his
> lips. *J. B. Stephens*, Drought and Doctrine.

**swag-shop** (swag′shop), *n.* A place where low-priced trashy goods are sold; formerly, a plunder-depot. *Hotten.* [Slang.]

**swaimish**, *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*.

**swain** (swān), *n.* [< ME. *swain*, *swayn*, *swein*, *sweyn*, < late AS. *swein*, < Icel. *sveinn*, a boy, lad, servant, = Sw. *sven* = Dan. *svend*, a swain, servant, = AS. *swān* = OS. *swēn* = LG. *sween* = OHG. *swein*, a herdsman, swain; perhaps ult. akin to *son*$^1$; but not, as has been supposed, directly related to *swine*. Hence, in comp., *boatswain*, contr. *boson*, and *coxswain*, contr. *coxon*.] **1**†. A young man or boy in service; a servant.

> Worschipe me here, & bicome my *swayn*,
> And y schal ȝeue thee al this.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> Hym boes serve hymselne that has na *swayn*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 107.

**2**†. A young man in attendance on a knight; a squire.

> Forth went knyght & *sueyn*, & fote men alle in fere.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 241.

> ȝondyr ys Gayere, an harde *swayn*,
> The emperowre sone of Almayn.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 28, f. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

**3.** A man dwelling in the country; a countryman employed in husbandry; a rustic.

> There is a Back-gate for the Beggars and the meaner Sort of *Swains* to come in at. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

> The *Swains* their Flocks and Herds had fed.
> *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

> Haply some hoary-headed *swain* may say,
> "Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn."
> *Gray*, Elegy.

Hence—**4.** A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally.

> Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel.
> *Pope*, Spring, l. 95.

**Swain moot.** See *moot*$^1$.

**swaining** (swā′ning), *n.* [< *swain* + *-ing*$^1$.] Love-making. [Slang, Eng.]

> His general manner had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swaining*.
> *Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, i. (*Davies.*)

**swainish** (swā′nish), *a.* [< *swain* + *-ish*$^1$.] Pertaining to or resembling a swain; rustic; boorish. [Rare.]

> Not to be sensible when good and faire in one person meet argues both a grosse and shallow judgement and withall an ungentle and *swainish* brest.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**swainishness** (swā′nish-nes), *n.* The state of being swainish. [Rare.]

> Others who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that *swainishness* is the only culture.
> *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims (ed. 1876), p. 87.

**swainling**† (swān′ling), *n.* [< *swain* + *-ling*$^1$.] A small or young swain.

> While we stand
> Hand in hand,
> Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting.
> *Witts Recreations* (1654). (*Nares.*)

**swainmote**† (swān′mōt), *n.* [Also *sweinmote*; < ME. **swainmote* (ML. *swanimotum*); < *swain* + *mote*$^3$, *moot*$^1$.] See *swain moot*, under *moot*$^1$.

**Swainsona** (swān′son-ä), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after Isaac *Swainson*, a cultivator of plants at Twickenham in England, about 1790.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Coluteæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a roundish spreading or reflexed banner-petal, a broad incurved keel which is obtuse or produced into a twisted beak, a curving style which is bearded lengthwise and inwardly or rarely on the back, and by an ovoid or oblong swollen pod which is coriaceous or membranous and often longitudinally two-celled by the intrusion of the seed-bearing suture. There are about 28 species, all natives of Australia or (one species) of New Zealand. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth or clothed with somewhat appressed hairs. They have odd-pinnate leaves of many entire leaflets, commonly with broad leaf-like stipules, and bluish, purplish, or red, rarely white or yellowish flowers in axillary racemes. Several species are cultivated under the name *Swainson pea*; especially two species with large pink or red flowers, *S. Greyana* with a white cottony calyx and *S. galegifolia* with the calyx smooth, both also known as *Darling-river pea*, or as *poison-pea*, being said to poison stock; the latter is also called *indigo-plant* and *horse-poison plant*.

**swaip** (swāp), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *sweep* or *swoop*.] To walk proudly; sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

**swaits**, *n.* Same as *swats*.

**swal**†. An obsolete strong preterit of *swell*.

**swale**$^1$ (swāl), *n.* [< ME. *swale*, shade; perhaps connected with *swale*$^2$ or with *sweal*$^1$.] **1.** A shade, or shady spot. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A low place; a slight depression in a region in general nearly level, especially one of the lower tracts of what is called in the western United States "rolling prairie." These depressions are usually moister than the adjacent higher land, and often have a ranker vegetation, due to the enrichment resulting from the washing down of the finer and richer part of the soil of the higher land about them.

**swale**$^2$ (swāl), *a.* [< Icel. *svalr* = Sw. Dan. *sval*, cool; cf. Icel. *sval*, a cool breeze, *svalar*, n. pl., a kind of balcony running along a wall, = Sw. Dan. *svale*, a gallery.] Bleak; windy. [Prov. Eng.]

**swale**$^3$ (swāl), *v.* [< ME. *swalen*; a secondary form of *swelen*: see *sweal*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* To melt and run down, as from heat; show the effects of great heat, whether by melting or by burning slowly.

**II.** *trans.* To burn, whether by singeing or by causing to melt or to run down; especially, to dress, as an animal killed for food, by singeing off the hair. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**swale**$^3$ (swāl), *n.* [< *swale*$^3$, *v.*] A gutter in a candle. [Prov. Eng.]

**swallow**$^1$ (swol′ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swalow*, *swolow*; < ME. *swolowen*, *swolwen*, *swolgen*, *swoleȝhen*, *swolhen*, orig. a strong verb, *swel-*

*wen*, *swelzen*, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *swealh*, pp. *swolgen*) (also deriv. *swolgettan*), swallow, = OS. (*far-*)*swelgan* = MD. *swelgen*, D. *zwelgen* = MLG. *swelgen* = OHG. *swelgan*, *swelahan*, MHG. *swelgen*, *swelhen*, G. *schwelgen* = Icel. *svelgja* (also deriv. *svolgra*) = Sw. *svälja* = Dan. *svælge* = Goth. **swilhan* (not recorded), swallow. Hence *swallow*¹, *n.*, and ult. the second element of *groundsel*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take into the stomach through the throat, as food or drink; receive through the organs of deglutition; take into the body through the mouth.

> To the Scribes and Pharisees woe was denounc'd by our Saviour for straining at a Gnatt and *swallowing* a Camel.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

> Occasionally, in trance, the patient, though insensible, *swallows* morsels put into his mouth.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 84.

**2.** Hence, in figurative use, to draw or take in, in any way; absorb; appropriate; exhaust; consume; engulf: usually followed by *up*.

> Faith, hope, and love be three sisters; they never can depart in this world, though in the world to come love shall *swallow up* the other two.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 95.

> The first thing is the tender compassion of God respecting us drowned and *swallowed up* in misery.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

> The earth opened her mouth and *swallowed* them *up*.
> Num. xvi. 32.

> The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time.
> *Locke.*

> In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now *swallow'd up* by Arab Sheiks, so that on the west side I could hear of none but Girge, Esne, and Manfalouth.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 162.

Specifically—**3.** To take into the mind readily or credulously; receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; receive implicitly; drink in: sometimes with *down*.

> I saw a smith stand . . .
> With open mouth *swallowing* a tailor's news.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 195.

> ' Here men are forced, at a venture, to be of the religion of the country, and must therefore *swallow down* opinions, as silly people do empiric pills, without knowing what they are made of. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 4.

**4.** To put up with; bear; take patiently: as, to *swallow* an affront.

> The mother (not able to *swallow* her shame and griefe) cast herselfe into the lake to bee swallowed of the water, but there, by a new Metamorphosis, was turned into a Fish, and hallowed for a Goddesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 92.

> Will not the proposal of so excellent a reward make us *swallow* some more than ordinary hardships that we might enjoy it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

**5.** To retract; recant.

> *Isab.* Did Angelo so leave her?
> *Duke.* Left her in her tears; . . . *swallowed* his vows whole, pretending in her discoveries of dishonour.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 235.

=**Syn.** 1-3. *Engross*, *Engulf*, etc. See *absorb*.

**II.** *intrans.* To perform the act of swallowing; accomplish deglutition.

**swallow**¹ (swol'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swalow*, *swolow*; < ME. *swalowe*, *swolwe*, *swelowe*, *sweloghe*, *swolouȝ*, *swoluȝ*, *swolȝ*, *swalgh* = LG. *swalg*, G. *schwalg* = Icel. *svelgr* = Sw. *svalg* = Dan. *svælg*, the gullet, a gulf, whirlpool; from the verb: see *swallow*¹, *v.* In the later senses the noun is from the mod. verb.] **1.** The cavity of the throat and gullet, or passage through which food and drink pass; the fauces, pharynx, and gullet or esophagus leading from the mouth to the stomach; especially, the organs of deglutition collectively.

> Swyftely swenged hym to swepe & his *swolȝ* opened.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 250.

> The *swallow* of my conscience
> Hath but a narrow passage.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

> No tale was too gross or monstrous for his capacious *swallow*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

**2.** A yawning gulf; an abyss; a whirlpool.

> This Eneas is come to paradys
> Out of the *swolow* of helle.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1104.

> The thirde he caste . . . in a *swalowe* of yᵉ see called Mare Adriaticum *Fabyan*, Chron., lxix.

**3.** A deep hollow in the ground; a pit.—**4.** The space in a block between the groove of the sheave and the shell, through which the rope reeves.—**5.** A funnel-shaped cavity occurring not uncommonly in limestone regions, and especially in the chalk districts of France and England. Also called *swallow-hole* or *sink-hole*. See *sink-hole*.—**6.** The act of swallowing.

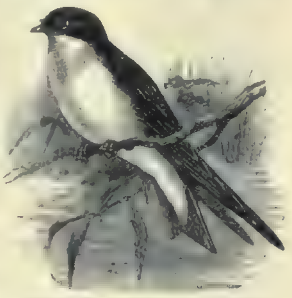
> Attend to the difference between a civilized *swallow* and a barbarous bolt. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Dec., 1834.

**7.** That which is swallowed; as much as is swallowed at once; a mouthful.

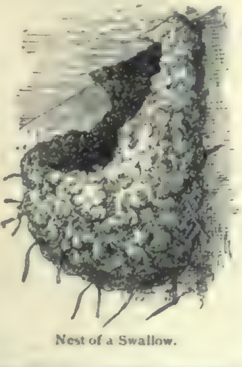
> A *swallow* or two of hot milk sometimes aids in coughing up tenacious mucus.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 4.

**8.** Taste; relish; liking; inclination: as, "I have no *swallow* for it." *Massinger.*—**9.** A swallower; a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; a puffer or swell-fish.

**swallow**² (swol'ō), *n.* [< ME. *swalowe*, *swalwe*, *swalu*, *swalo*, < AS. *swalewe* = MD. *swaluwe*, *swalcke*, D. *zwaluw* = MLG. *swale*, *swalike* = OHG. *swalawa*, MHG. *swalwe*, G. *schwalbe* = Icel. Sw. *svala* = Dan. *svale* = Goth. **swalwō* (not recorded), a swallow; orig. Teut. **swalgwon*, perhaps = Gr. *ἀλκυών* (written also *ἀλκυών*, and erroneously associated with *ἅλς*, sea), a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] **1.** A fissirostral oscine passerine bird with nine primaries; any member of the family *Hirundinidæ*, of which there are numerous genera and about 100 species, found in all parts of the world. The leading species of swallows are the barn-swallows of the genus *Hirundo*, with long deeply forked tail having the lateral feathers elongated and linear toward their ends, and with lustrous steel-blue plumage on the upper parts, and more or less rufous plumage below. The common bird of Europe is *H. rustica*; that of America is *H. erythrogastra*. They are called *barn-swallows* because they usually build their nests of straw and mud on the rafters of barns. The house-swallow or martin of Europe is *Chelidon urbica*, of a genus not represented in America. The purple martin of North America is a very large swallow, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea*, the male of which is entirely lustrous steel-blue; several similar species of the same genus inhabit other parts of America. The most widely diffused species of the family is the bank-swallow or sand-martin, *Clivicola* or *Cotile riparia*, common to both hemispheres, of a mouse-gray and white coloration, without luster, breeding in holes in banks. Cliff-swallows are several species of the genus *Petrochelidon*, found in various parts of the world. That of the United States is *P. lunifrons*, also called *republican swallow*, *mud-swallow*, and *eaves-swallow*. These build nests almost entirely of pellets of mud stuck together in masses on the sides of cliffs, under eaves, etc. Rough-winged swallows are several forms of the genera *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*, as *S. serripennis* of the United States, having the outer web of the first primary serrate with a series of recurved hooks. It is of dull-grayish coloration, resembling the bank-swallow. The white-bellied swallow of the United States is *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne bicolor*, of a lustrous greenish-black above and snowy-white below. A still more beautiful related species is the violet-green swallow of western North America, *Tachycineta thalassina*. The Bahaman swallow, *Callichelidon cyaneiviridis*, is a beautiful swallow resembling the violet-green, with sheeny upper parts and white under parts, belonging to the Bahamas and rarely found in Florida. Swallows are mainly insectivorous birds (though some of them eat berries also), and usually capture their prey on the wing with great address. Their wings are long, pointed, and narrow-bladed, giving great buoyancy, speed, and extension of flight. The feet are small and weak, and scarcely used for progression, but chiefly for perching and clinging. The song is a varied and voluble twittering, but the American martin has a strong, rich, musical note. Swallows are in most countries migratory; and those of Europe and America have long been noted, not only for the extent, but also for the regularity, of their migratory movements. Each species has its regular time of appearing in the spring, which may be predicted with much confidence; it is, however, to some extent dependent upon the weather, or the general advancement or retardation of the opening of the season. In the autumn swallows are often governed in leaving their summer resorts by the approach of storms or cold weather, and they are thus to some extent weather-prophets. Their modes of nesting are more variable than is usually the case among birds so intimately related in other habits and in structure; and swallows also show, to an extent unequaled by other birds, a readiness to modify their primitive nesting-habits in populous regions. Thus, the nidification of the seven species of swallows which are common in the United States shows four distinct categories: (1) holes in the ground, dug by the birds, slightly furnished with soft materials: bank-swallow, rough-winged swallow; (2) holes in trees or rocks, not made by the birds, fairly furnished with soft materials: white-bellied and violet-green swallows and purple martin; (3) holes or their equivalents, not made by the birds, but secured through human agency, and more or less furnished with soft materials by the birds: formerly no species, now six of the seven species (all excepting the bank-swallow); (4) nests elaborately constructed by the birds, plastered to natural or artificial surfaces, and loosely furnished with soft materials: the cliff-swallow and the barn-swallow, especially the former. The eggs of the swallows likewise differ more than is usual in the same family, some being pure-white, others profusely spotted. Among species in the United States, two, the barn-swallow and the cliff-swallow, lay spotted eggs; the other five, whole-colored eggs. This difference is interesting, taken in connection with the mode of breeding, since it is the general rule with birds that hole-breeders lay white eggs, and that nest-builders, especially those whose nests are elaborate and open, lay colored eggs. See also cuts under *bank-swallow*, *barn-swallow*, *eaves-swallow*, *hive-nest*, *Progne*, *rough-winged*, and *three-tailed*.



White bellied Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*).



Nest of a Swallow.

**2.** Some bird likened to or mistaken for a swallow. Thus, the swifts, *Cypselidæ*, belonging to a different order of birds, are commonly miscalled *swallows*, as the chimney-swallow of the United States, *Chætura pelagica*. (See cut under *Chætura*.) The so-called edible swallows' nests are built by swifts of the genus *Collocalia*. See *Collocalia* (with cut) and *swift*¹, *n.*, 4.

**3.** A breed of domestic pigeons with short legs, squat form, white body, colored wings, and shell-crest. Numerous color-varieties are noted. The birds sometimes called *fairies* are usually classed as swallows.—**4.** The stormy petrel. Also *sea-swallow*. [Prov. Eng.]

**swallowable** (swol'ō-a-bl), *a.* [< *swallow*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being swallowed; hence, capable of being believed; credible. [Rare.]

> The reader who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and *swallowable* form, may very naturally receive it in simple good faith.
> *Maitland*, Reformation, p. 315. (*Davies.*)

**swallow-chatterer**† (swol'ō-chat″ėr-ėr), *n.* A waxwing; a bird of the genus *Bombycilla*, or restricted genus *Ampelis*. See cut under *waxwing*. *Swainson.*

**swallow-day** (swol'ō-dā), *n.* The 15th of April. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swallower** (swol'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *swallow*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which swallows; specifically, a voracious fish, more fully called *black swallower*. See *Chiasmodon* (with cut).

> I have often considered these different people with very great attention, and always speak of them with the distinction of the Eaters and *Swallowers*.
> *Tatler*, No. 205. (*Latham.*)

**swallow-fish** (swol'ō-fish), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*; the red-tub.

**swallow-flycatcher** (swol'ō-flī″kach-ėr), *n.* Same as *swallow-shrike*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 38.

**swallow-hawk** (swol'ō-hâk), *n.* The swallow-tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus*, formerly *Nauclerus furcatus*: so called from its shape and mode of flight. See cut under *Elanoides*.

**swallow-hole** (swol'ō-hōl), *n.* Same as *swallow*¹, 5, and *sink-hole*.

> Sometimes a district of limestone is drilled with vertical cavities (*swallow-holes* or *sinks*).
> *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 271.

**swallowing** (swol'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *swolwyng*, etc.; verbal n. of *swallow*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of deglutition; the reception, as of food, into the stomach through the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.—**2**†. A yawning gulf; a whirlpool: same as *swallow*¹, 2.

**swallow-pear** (swol'ō-pãr), *n.* See *pear*¹.

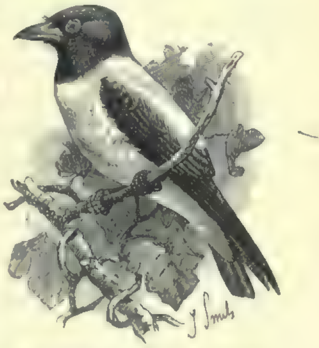
**swallow-pipe**† (swol'ō-pīp), *n.* The gullet. [Slang.]

> Each paunch with guttling was so swelled,
> Not one bit more could pass your *swallow-pipe*.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Works, p. 147. (*Davies.*)

**swallow-plover** (swol'ō-pluv″ėr), *n.* A grallatorial bird of the family *Glareolidæ*, related to the plovers, and having a forked tail like that of a swallow; a pratincole. See cut under *Glareola*.

**swallow-roller** (swol'ō-rō″lėr), *n.* A roller of the family *Coraciidæ* and genus *Eurystomus*. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

**swallow-shrike** (swol'ō-shrīk), *n.* Any bird of the family *Artamidæ*; a wood-swallow, as the Indian toddy-bird, *Artamus fuscus*, or the rare *A. insignis* of New Britain and New Ireland. The name may have been given



Swallow-shrike (*Artamus insignis*).

to certain fork-tailed drongo-shrikes (as that figured under *drongo*) when the two families *Dicruridæ* and *Artamidæ* were not separated, or were differently constituted; but in present use it applies only to the restricted *Artamidæ*. Also *swallow-flycatcher*.

**swallow's-nest** (swol'ōz-nest), *n.* In *anat.*, the nidus hirundinis (which see, under *nidus*).

**swallow-stone** (swol'ō-stōn), *n.* A stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young, and to be found in the stomachs of the latter. The myth is noticed by various writers, from Pliny or earlier to Longfellow.

**swallow-struck** (swol'ō-struk), *a.* Bewitched or injured by a swallow. Among many superstitions connected with swallows are those to the effect that if the bird flies under one's arm the limb is paralyzed, and if under a cow the milk becomes bloody. See *witch-chick*, and compare *shrew-struck*.

**swallowtail** (swol'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail; hence, a long and deeply forked or forficate tail, like that of the barn-swallow. — **2.** A swallow-tailed animal. (*a*) Any swallow-tailed butterfly of the restricted family *Papilionidæ*, the species of which have more or less lengthened processes of the hind wings, which together compose a swallowtail. See cut under *Papilio*. (*b*) A humming-bird of the genus *Eupetomena*, as *E. hirundo* or *E. macrura*, having a long, deeply forked tail. (*c*) The swallow-tailed kite. See cut under *Elanoides*.

**3.** Something resembling in form or suggesting the forked tail of a swallow. (*a*) A plant, a species of willow.

> The shining willow they call *swallow-tail*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) In *joinery*, same as *dovetail*. (*c*) In *fort.*, same as *bonnet à prêtre* (which see, under *bonnet*). (*d*) A swallow-tailed coat; a dress-coat. [Colloq.] (*e*) The points of a burgee. (*f*) A broad or barbed arrow-head.

> The English . . . sent off their volleys of *swallow-tails* before we could call on St. Andrew.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

**Tiger swallowtail**, the turnus, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow swallow-tailed butterfly, streaked with black, common in the United States. See cut under *turnus*.

**II.** *a.* Same as *swallow-tailed*.

> Here is one of the new police, with blue *swallow-tail* coat tightly buttoned, and white trousers.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

**swallow-tailed** (swol'ō-tāld), *a.* **1.** Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts: applied particularly to a coat.—**2.** In *joinery*, dovetailed.—**3.** Having a long, deeply forked tail, like the barn-swallow's.—**Swallow-tailed butterfly**, a swallowtail, as *Papilio machaon*, a large European species, expanding from 3½ to 4 inches, of a yellow color banded and spotted with black, and having a brick-red spot at the anal angle of the hind wings, which are prolonged into tails. See cuts under *Papilio* and *turnus*.—**Swallow-tailed duck**. See *duck*$^2$.—**Swallow-tailed flycatcher**, a bird of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Milvulus*; a scissortail. There are two species in the United States, *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus*. See cuts under *Milvulus* and *scissortail*.—**Swallow-tailed gull**, *Creagrus furcatus*, a very rare species of gull inhabiting the Galapagos Islands and the Peruvian coast. It is a large gull, the wing 16½ inches, white, with pearl-gray mantle, dark-colored primaries in most of their extent, and a sooty hood with white frontal spots, the bill blackish tipped with yellow, the feet red, and the tail deeply forked. It has been erroneously considered arctic, and also attributed to California.—**Swallow-tailed kingfisher**. See *kingfisher*.—**Swallow-tailed kite**. See *swallow-hawk*, and cut under *Elanoides*.—**Swallow-tailed moth**, *Urapteryx sambucaria*, a European moth of a pale-yellowish color, with olive markings, and a red spot at the base of the tail into which the hinder wings are prolonged.—**Swallow-tailed sheldrake**, the swallow-tailed duck. See cut under *Harelda*. *C. Swainson*, 1885. [Local, British.]

**swallow-wing** (swol'ō-wing), *n.* A South American fissirostral barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*. See cut under *Chelidoptera*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**swallow-woodpecker**† (swol'ō-wůd″pek-ėr), *n.* A woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes* in a broad sense. *Swainson*.

**swallowwort** (swol'ō-wėrt), *n.* [< D. *zwaluwwortel*, trans. of *Hirundinaria*, name in Brunfelsius, etc., of *Vincetoxicum*, on account of some resemblance of the pod or seeds to a flying swallow, G. *schwalbenwurz*, *schwalbenkraut*. Also, for def. 3, trans. of *Chelidonium*. See *celandine*.] **1.** The European herb *Cynanchum* (*Asclepias*) *Vincetoxicum*, or white swallowwort, the plant anciently called *asclepias*. Also called *vincetoxicum* (which see) and *tame-poison*.—**2.** Hence, as a book-name, any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, the milkweed: applied also to the soma-plant, as formerly classed in *Asclepias*, and to an umbellifer, *Elæoselinum* (*Thapsia*) *Asclepium*, perhaps from its external resemblance to an asclepiad.—**3.** The celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, once fancied to be used by swallows as a sight-restorer. Compare *swallow-stone*.

**swalowe**†, **swalwe**†. Middle English forms of *swallow*$^1$, *swallow*$^2$.

**swam** (swam or swom). Preterit of *swim*.

**swame**$^1$†, *n.* See *sweam*.

**swame**$^2$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *squame*.

> In whose bloodde bathed he should have been,
> His leprous *swames* to have weshed of clene.
> *Harding*, Chronicle, f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

**swamp**$^1$ (swomp), *n.* [Formerly also *swomp*; not found in early use; prob. a dial. var. or more orig. form of (*a*) *sump* = D. *somp* = MHG. G. *sumpf* (also OHG. *sumpft*) = Sw. Dan. *sump*, a swamp; related to (*b*) AS. *swam*, *swamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp* = OHG. *swam* (*swamb-*), MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = Icel. *svöppr* (for **svampr*) = Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a fungus, sponge, = Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; (*c*) cf. Goth. *swumsl*, a ditch; (*d*) cf. also E. dial. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; akin to Gr. *σομφός*, spongy, *σπόγγος*, sponge, L. *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus* and *sponge*. Not connected with *swim*$^1$.] **1.** A piece of wet, spongy land; low ground saturated with water; soft, wet ground which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

> The first three Days we marched thro' nothing but *Swamps*, having great Rains, with much Thunder and Lightning.
> *Wafer*, A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of [America (1699), p. 13.

> *Swamp* seems peculiarly an American word.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 211.

**2.** In *coal-mining*, a local depression in a coal-bed, in which water may collect. [Pennsylvania bituminous-coal districts.]—**3.** A shallow lake. [Australia.]—**Swamp fly-honeysuckle**, a shrub, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, of the northern United States and Canada.—**Swamp globe-flower**. Same as *spreading globe-flower* (which see, under *spread*, *v.*).—**Swamp pea-tree**. See *pea-tree*, 2.—**Swamp post-oak**. See *post-oak*.—**Swamp rose-mallow**. See *Hibiscus*.—**Swamp Spanish oak**. Same as *pin-oak*.—**Swamp tea-tree**. See *tea-tree*.—**Swamp white oak**. See *white oak*, under *oak*.=**Syn. 1.** *Morass*, etc. See *marsh*.

**swamp**$^1$ (swomp), *v.* [< *swamp*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp.

> Meat, which is abundant, is rarely properly cooked, and game, of which Sweden has a great variety, is injured by being *swamped* in sauces.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 201.

**2.** To plunge into inextricable difficulties; overwhelm; ruin; hence, to outbalance; exceed largely in numbers.

> Having *swamped* himself in following the ignis fatuus of a theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> Before the Love of Letters, overdone,
> Had *swampt* the sacred poets with themselves.
> *Tennyson*, Old Poets foster'd under friendlier skies.

> A circular tin bath-tub, concerning which the Mohammedan mind had *swamped* itself in vain conjecture.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 207.

> *Swamped* with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen. *The Portfolio*, April, 1888, p. 68.

**3.** *Naut.*, to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water; whelm.—**4.** To cut out (a road) into a forest. See *swamper*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [U. S.]

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to be plunged in inextricable difficulties.—**2.** To become filled with water and sink, as a boat; founder; hence, to be ruined; be wrecked.

**swamp**$^2$ (swomp), *a.* [Cf. *swank*$^1$.] Thin; slender; lean. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Our why is better tidded than this cow,
> Her ewr's but *swampe*; shee's nut for milk I trow.
> *A Yorkshire Dialogue* (1697), p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

**swamp-apple** (swomp'ap″l), *n.* Same as *honeysuckle-apple*.

**swamp-ash** (swomp'ash), *n.* Same as *hoop-ash*.

**swamp-beggarticks** (swomp'beg″ạr-tiks), *n.* A plant, *Bidens connata*, with adhesive seeds.

**swamp-blackberry** (swomp'blak″ber-i), *n.* A blackberry which grows in swamps. See *running swamp-blackberry*, under *running*.

**swamp-blackbird** (swomp'blak″bėrd), *n.* Same as *marsh-blackbird*.

**swamp-blueberry** (swomp'blö″ber-i), *n.* See *blueberry*.

**swamp-broom** (swomp'bröm), *n.* Same as *swamp-oak*, 2 (*a*).

**swamp-cabbage** (swomp'kab″ạj), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*. See *cabbage*$^1$.

**swamp-cottonwood** (swomp'kot″n-wůd), *n.* Same as *downy poplar* (which see, under *poplar*).

**swamp-crake** (swomp'krāk), *n.* An Australian crake, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, about 7 inches long, of a chocolate-brown and slate-gray color. *W. L. Buller*.

**swamp-cypress** (swomp'sī″pres), *n.* The bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*; also, a tree of the genus *Chamæcyparis*, sometimes called *ground-* or *marsh-cypress*.

**swamp-deer** (swomp'dēr), *n.* A rucervine deer of India, *Rucervus duvaucelli*, of a light-yellowish color, about 4 feet high, with long-beamed simply dichotomous antlers, inhabiting swampy places.

**swamp-dock** (swomp'dok), *n.* See *dock*$^1$, 1.

**swamp-dogwood** (swomp'dog″wůd), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

**swamp-elm** (swomp'elm), *n.* Same as *rock-elm*.

**swamper** (swomp'ėr), *n.* [< *swamp* + *-er*$^1$.] One engaged in breaking out roads for lumberers, or clearing away underbrush, especially in swamps; one who cuts trees in a swamp. [U. S.]

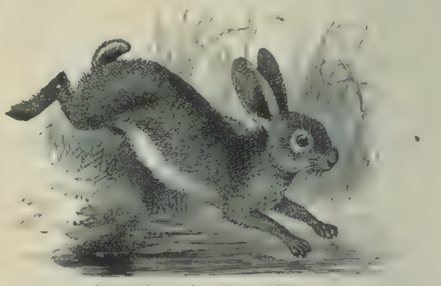
> But when the swamps are deep in water the *swamper* may paddle up to these trees whose narrowed waists are now within the swing of his ax, and standing up in his canoe, by a marvel of balancing skill, cut and cut until at length his watchful up-glancing eye sees the forest giant bow his head. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 550.

> After the trees are sawn off, as near the roots as possible, the trunks are cut into logs of various lengths—the shortest being, as a rule, sixteen feet long. The men called *swampers* then clear away the underbrush.
> *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 583.

**swamp-fever** (swomp'fē″vėr), *n.* A malarial fever (which see, under *fever*).

**swamp-gum** (swomp'gum), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*, of various species, including *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, a mountain form of which in Tasmania is called *cider-tree* (which see); *E. pauciflora*, white or drooping gum; *E. rostrata*, red-gum; *E. paniculata*, white ironbark; *E. amygdalina*, giant gum or peppermint-tree; etc. The last species embraces perhaps the loftiest trees on the globe, one specimen having measured 471 feet. Another at a height of 210 feet had still a diameter of 5 feet.

**swamp-hare** (swomp'hãr), *n.* A large, long-limbed hare or rabbit, *Lepus aquaticus*, inhabiting the fresh-water swamps and bayous of the southern United States, as in Mississippi and Louisiana, where it is locally known as the *water-rabbit*. It is one of the few species of this extensive genus which are to any extent aquatic in habits. It is quite distinct from the small marsh-hare, *L. palustris*, which is found in the salt-marshes of the Southern States as far north as North Carolina. The range of the swamp-hare extends in the cane-brakes of the Mississippi valley as far at least as Cairo in Illinois. It is one of the larger species, 18 or 20 inches long, the ears 3 inches, the hind foot 4. The tail is very short, and the skull is less than half as wide as it is long, with confluent postorbital processes. In color the swamp-hare resembles the common gray wood-rabbit.


Swamp-hare (*Lepus aquaticus*).

**swamp-hellebore** (swomp'hel″e-bōr), *n.* See *hellebore*, 2 and 3.

**swamp-hen** (swomp'hen), *n.* A marsh-hen. Specifically—(*a*) The swamp-crake. (*b*) The European purple gallinule. (*c*) A large blackish gallinule of Australia and New Zealand, *Porphyrio melanotus*, about 21 inches long. See cut under *Porphyrio*. *Walter L. Buller*.

**swamp-hickory** (swomp'hik″ọ-ri), *n.* Same as *bitternut*; also, same as *bitter pecan* (see *pecan*).

**swamp-honeysuckle** (swomp'hun″i-suk-l), *n.* The clammy azalea, *Rhododendron viscosum*, a shrub found in swamps in eastern North America. The flowers are white, showy, and fragrant; the corolla has a slender tube longer than the lobes of the border, and is very viscid.

**swamp-land** (swomp'land), *n.* Land covered with swamps.

> The so-called "*swamp lands*" forming a portion of the national domain have been freely bestowed on the various States in which they occur, and have been the source of endless fraud and deceit, since large areas of the most valuable agricultural land in the country have been claimed and held as "*swamp land.*"
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 212.

**swamp-laurel** (swomp'lâ″rel), *n.* The pale laurel, *Kalmia glauca*; also, the laurel magnolia, *Magnolia glauca*.

**swamp-lily** (swomp'lil″i), *n.* **1.** See *lily*, 1.—**2.** A plant of the genus *Zephyranthes*.

**swamp-locust** (swomp'lō″kust), *n.* Same as *water-locust*.

**swamp-loosestrife** (swomp'lös″strīf), *n.* See *Nesæa*.

**swamp-lover** (swomp'luv″ėr), *n.* Same as *stud-flower*.

**swamp-magnolia** (swomp'mag-nō″li-ä), *n.* The swamp-laurel *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.

**swamp-mahogany** (swomp'mạ-hog″ạ-ni), *n.* An Australian timber-tree of the species *Euca-*

*lyptus botryoides* and *E. robusta;* also, *Tristania suaveolens*, and perhaps species of *Angophora*.

**swamp-maple** (swomp′mā″pl), *n.* The red maple (see *maple*$^1$); also, *Negundo Californicum*, of the Coast Range in California.

**swamp-milkweed** (swomp′milk″wēd), *n.* See *milkweed*, 1.

**swamp-moss** (swomp′môs), *n.* A common name for moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.

**swamp-muck** (swomp′muk), *n.* See *muck*$^1$.

**swamp-oak** (swomp′ōk), *n.* 1. In America—(*a*) the swamp white oak (see *white oak*, under *oak*); (*b*) the swamp post-oak (see *post-oak*); (*c*) the swamp Spanish oak (see *pin-oak*).—2. In Australia—(*a*) a broom-like leguminous shrub or small tree, *Viminaria denudata* (also called *swamp-broom*); (*b*) a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, as *C. suberosa*, *C. equisetifolia*, or *C. paludosa*. (See *she-oak*.) These trees are of a handsome but funereal aspect.

> The train had stopped before a roadside station standing in a clearing against a background of shivering *swamp-oak* trees. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head Station.

**swamp-ore** (swomp′ōr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore* (which see, under *bog*$^1$).

**swamp-owl** (swomp′oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, or marsh-owl, *Brachyotus palustris;* also, sometimes, the barred owl, *Strix nebulosa*. [Local, U. S.]

**swamp-partridge** (swomp′pär″trij), *n.* The spruce-partridge, or Canada grouse. [Local, U. S.]

**swamp-pine** (swomp′pīn), *n.* Same as *slash-pine*.

**swamp-pink** (swomp′pingk), *n.* Same as *swamp-honeysuckle;* also extended to other azaleas.

**swamp-quail** (swomp′kwāl), *n.* See *Synœcus*, 1.

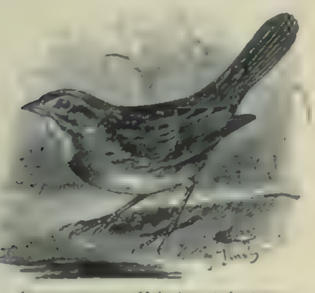
**swamp-robin** (swomp′rob″in), *n.* The towhee bunting, chewink, or marsh-robin. [Local, U. S.]

**swamp-rose** (swomp′rōz), *n.* See *rose*$^1$.

**swamp-sassafras** (swomp′sas″a̤-fras), *n.* See *Magnolia*.

**swamp-saxifrage** (swomp′sak″si-frāj), *n.* See *saxifrage*.

**swamp-sparrow** (swomp′spar″ō), *n.* A fringilline bird, *Melospiza palustris*, abundant in eastern North America, related to and much resembling the song-sparrow, inhabiting the shrubbery of swamps, marshes, and brakes (whence the name). It is 5¾ inches long, and 7¾ in extent, with the plumage streaked above with black, gray, and bright bay, below mostly ashy and little streaked, the throat whitish, the crown bright-chestnut, and the forehead black. This sparrow is a sweet songster; it nests in low bushes, and lays four or five speckled and clouded eggs. It is a migratory bird, breeding in New England and Canada, and wintering in the Southern States. More fully called by Coues *swamp song-sparrow*.



Swamp-sparrow (*Melospiza palustris*).

**swamp-sumac** (swomp′ṣū″mak), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

**swamp-thistle** (swomp′this″l), *n.* See *thistle*.

**swamp-warbler** (swomp′wâr″blėr), *n.* One of several small sylvicoline birds of the United States, inhabiting shrubbery and tangle in swampy places, as the prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, the worm-eating warbler, *Helmintherus vermivorus*, and some related species, formerly all referred to Audubon's genus *Helinaia* (or *Helonæa*), the type of which is Swainson's warbler, *H. swainsoni*. See cuts under *prothonotary* and *Helminthophaga*.

**swampweed** (swomp′wēd), *n.* A prostrate or creeping perennial herb, *Selliera radicans*, of the *Goodeniaceæ*, found in Australia: more fully called *Victorian swampweed*.

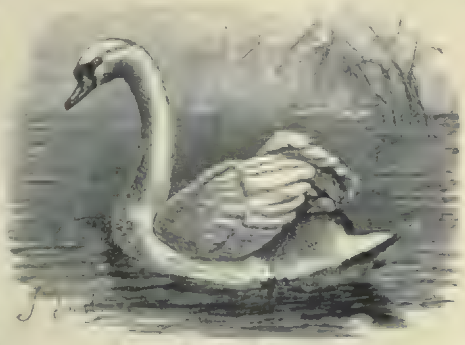
**swamp-willow** (swomp′wil″ō), *n.* Same as *pussy-willow*.

**swampwood** (swomp′wu̇d), *n.* The leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*.

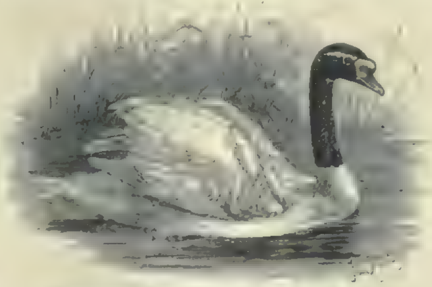
**swampy** (swom′pi), *a.* [< *swamp*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Pertaining to a swamp; consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy: as, *swampy* land.

> Susquehanna's *swampy* ground. *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 9.

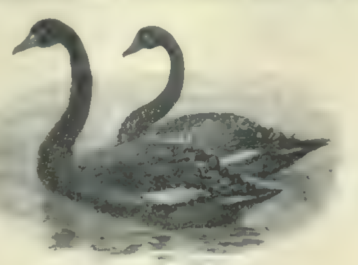
**swan**$^1$ (swon), *n.* [< ME. *swan*, *swon*, < AS. *swan* = MD. *swaen*, D. *zwaan* = MLG. *swan*, *swane* = OHG. *swan*, m., *swana*, f., MHG. *swan*, *swane*, G. *schwan* = Icel. *svanr* = Sw. *svan* = Dan. *svane* = Goth. **swans* (not recorded), a swan; perhaps allied to Skt. √ *svan*, L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*$^5$. Cf. AS. *hana* = G. *hahn*, etc., a cock, as related to L. *canere*, sing: see *hen*$^1$.] 1. A large lamellirostral palmiped bird, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*, with a long and flexible neck, naked lores, reticulate tarsi, and simple or slightly lobed hallux. The neck is usually held in a graceful curve while the bird is swimming; the inner flight-feathers are usually enlarged, and capable of being erected or set like sails to waft the bird over the water; and in most of the species the plumage of the adults is snow-white in both sexes. The young of the white species are usually grayish or brownish; they are called *cygnets*. Swans walk awkwardly on land, in consequence of the backward position of the legs, but their movements on the water are exceptionally graceful and stately. Hence they are very ornamental, and some of them have been kept from time immemorial in a state of domestication. Swans are chiefly herbivorous. The flesh is edible, and the plumage furnishes the valuable swan's-down. There are 8 or 10 species, found in most parts of the world, except Africa. The ordinary white swans fall into two groups—*Cygnus* proper, with a knob on the beak, and *Olor*, without a knob; the latter are also distinguished by the resonant quality of the voice, due to the convolutions of the windpipe in the cavity of the breast-bone. In Europe four kinds of swans are found: (1) the common "tame" or mute swan, usually seen in domestication, *C. gibbus* (by the rules of nomenclature also called *C. olor*), with a knob on the beak, wedge-shaped tail, and no tracheal convolutions; (2) the elk, hooper, whooper, or whistling-swan, *Olor cygnus* or *Cygnus* (*O.*) *musicus* or *ferus*, sometimes specified as the "wild" swan; (3) Bewick's swan, *C.* (*O.*) *bewicki;* (4) the Polish swan, *C.* (*O.*) *immutabilis*. Two kinds of swans are common in North America, both belonging, like the three named last, to *Olor:* these are the whistling-swan, *C.* (*O.*) *americanus* or *columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *C.* (*O.*) *buccinator;* the former has a small yellow spot on each side of the beak, and is smaller than the latter, of which the beak is entirely black. The black-necked swan of South America is *C.* (*Sthenelides*) *nigricollis* or *melanocoryphus*, with a frontal knob, and the body, wings, and tail pure-white. The black swan of Australia is *Chenopsis* (usually miscalled *Chenopis*) *atratus*, almost entirely black, with white on the wing (some feathers of which are curly), carmine and white bill, and red eyes; it is easily acclimatized, and is often seen in domestication. A gigantic fossil swan, or swan-like goose, from the bone-caves of Malta, is known as *Palæocygnus falconeri*. The popular notion that the swan sings just before dying has no foundation in fact.



European White Swan (*Cygnus olor*).



Black-necked Swan (*Sthenelides melanocoryphus*).



Black Swans (*Chenopsis atratus*).

> The jelous *swan* agens hire deth that syngeth.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 342.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a swan, usually with the wings raised as it carries them when swimming. It is therefore not necessary to say in the blazon "with wings indorsed." See below.—3. In *astron.* See *Cygnus*, 2.—**Black swan.** (*a*) Something very rare, or supposed to be non-existent; a rara avis: used like "white crow," and some other apparent contradictions in terms. [The phrase arose at a time when only white swans were known.]

> The abuse of such places [theaters] was so great that for any chaste liuer to haunt them was a *black swan*, and a white crowe. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

(*b*) See def. 1.—**Chained swan**, in *her.*, a swan represented with some kind of collar about its neck, to which a chain is secured, which may be either carried to a ring or staple, or passed in a curve over the bird's neck, between its wings, or the like. The swan ducally gorged and chained is the well-known badge of the Bohuns, adopted by the Lancastrian kings.—**Demi-swan**, in *her.*, a swan with only so much of the body showing as rises above the water when it is swimming, the wings either indorsed or expanded.—**Order of the Swan**, a Prussian order founded by the elector Frederick II., Margrave of Brandenburg, in 1440, renewed by Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, in 1843.—**Swan close**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a swan with the wings close to its side.—**Wild swan**, any feral swan; specifically, *Cygnus ferus* (*C. musicus*): so called in distinction from the "tame" or mute swan. See def. 1.

> A melody loud and sweet,
> That made the *wild-swan* pause in her cloud.
> *Tennyson*, The Poet's Song.

**swan**$^2$ (swon), *v. i.* [A euphemistic variation of *swear*$^1$; cf. *swow*, a similar evasion.] To swear: used in the phrase *I swan*, an expression of emphasis. Also *swon*. [Rural, New Eng.]

> Pines, ef you're blue, are the best friends I know,
> They mope an' sigh an' sheer your feelin's so;—
> They hesh the ground beneath so, tu, *I swan*,
> You half forgit you've gut a body on.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.

**I swan to man**, a more emphatic form of *I swan:* mitigated form of *I swear to God*.

> But they du preach, *I swan to man*, it's puf'kly indescrib'le! *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

**swan-animalcule** (swon′an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, or of the family *Tracheliidæ*, having a sort of neck, as *Trachelocerca olor* of the former group, and *Amphileptus cygnus* of the latter. See the family names.

**swan-down** (swon′doun), *n.* Same as *swan's-down*, 1.

**swan-flower** (swon′flou″ėr), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Cycnoches*, particularly *C. Loddigesii:* so called in allusion to the long arched column. The species named has flowers four inches across. Also *swanwort* and (translating the genus name) *swanneck*.

**swang**$^1$ (swang), *n.* [Also *swank:* see *swamp*$^1$.] A piece of low land or greensward liable to be covered with water; also, a swamp or bog. [Prov. Eng.]

**swang**$^2$†. Obsolete preterit of *swing*.

**swan-goose** (swon′gös), *n.* The China goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, a large, long-necked goose of somewhat swan-like aspect, often seen in domestication. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.

**swanherd** (swon′hėrd), *n.* [< *swan*$^1$ + *herd*$^2$.] One who tends swans.

> No person having swans could appoint a *swanherd* without the king's *swanherd's* license. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

**swan-hopping** (swon′hop″ing), *n.* A corruption of *swan-upping*.

> Then whitebait down and *swan-hopping* up the river.
> *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham*.)

**swanimote**†, *n.* See *swain moot*, under *moot*$^1$.

**swank**$^1$ (swangk), *a.* [Not found in ME.; in AS. only in the form *swancor*, *swoncor* = MHG. *swankel*, pliant, bending; in the simpler form, MHG. *swanc*, *swank*, G. *schwank*, pliant, = Icel. *svangr*, thin, slender, slim; cf. MD. *swanck*, swinging, vibration, *swancken*, bend, swing, vibrate; from the root of AS. *swingan*, *swincan*, etc., swing: see *swing*, *swink*. Cf. *swamp*$^2$.] 1. Thin; slender; pliant.—2. Agile.

> Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
> A filly buirdly, steeve, an' *swank*.
> *Burns*, Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

[Scotch in both senses.]

**swank**$^2$ (swangk), *n.* See *swang*$^1$.

**swanking** (swang′king), *a.* [< *swank*$^1$ + *-ing*$^2$.] Supple; active. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv. [Scotch.]

**swanky**$^1$ (swang′ki), *n.*; pl. *swankies* (-kiz). [Dim. of *swank*$^1$.] An active or clever young fellow. *Skinner*. [Scotch.]

**swanky**$^{2}$, **swankie** (swang′ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Any weak fermented drink; cheap beer. [Slang.]—2. A drink composed of water, molasses, and vinegar. [Fishermen's slang.]

**swan-maiden** (swon′mā″dn), *n.* One of the maidens who, in many Indo-European legends, were believed in the guise of swans to have supernatural power, traveling at will through air or water. Their power depended on the possession of a robe or shift of swan's feathers, or, according to other narratives, a ring or chain, on the loss of which the maidens became mortal. The swan-maidens or swan-wives are found in Teutonic mythology as the valkyrs or wish-maidens of Odin (Wuotan), riding through the air at the will of the god. The influence of this myth is also seen in the medieval conception of angels.

**swan-mark** (swon′märk), *n.* A mark indicating the ownership of a swan, generally cut on the beak in the operation known as swan-upping. Also called *cigninota.*

The *swan-mark*, called by Sir Edward Coke cigninota, was cut in the skin of the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

**swan-marking** (swon′mär″king), *n.* Same as *swan-upping.*

**swan-mussel** (swon′mus″l), *n.* A kind of pond-mussel, or fresh-water bivalve, *Anodonta cygneus.*

**swanneck** (swon′nek), *n.* 1. The end of a pipe, a faucet, or the like, curved in some resemblance to the neck of a swan when swimming. See *gooseneck.*—2. See *swan-flower.*

**swanner** (swon′ėr), *n.* [< *swan*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] A swan-keeper. *Municip. Corporation Reports*, p. 2465. [Local, Eng.]

**swannery** (swon′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *swanneries* (-iz). [< *swan*$^{1}$ + *-ery.*] A place where swans are bred and reared.

Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* attached to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

**swanny** (swon′i), *a.* [< *swan*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Swan-like.

Once more bent to my ardent lips the *swanny* glossiness of a neck late so stately. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 22. (*Davies.*)

**swanpan**, *n.* See *shwanpan.*

**Swan River daisy.** [< *Swan River* in Western Australia.] A pretty annual composite plant, *Brachycome iberidifolia*, of Western Australia. The heads are about an inch broad, and have bright-blue rays with paler center. It is cultivated in flower-gardens, and is well suited for massing.

**Swan River everlasting.** A composite plant, *Helipterum* (*Rhodanthe*) *Manglesii.* See *Rhodanthe.*

**swan's-down** (swonz′doun), *n.* 1. The down or under-plumage of a swan. It is made into a delicate trimming for garments, but it is principally used for powder-puffs. Also *swan-down.*

With his plumes and tufts of *swan's down.*
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xvi.

2. (*a*) A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth.

If a gold-laced waist-coat has an empty pouch, the plain *swan's-down* will be the brawer of the twa. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

Chilion, the chief musician, had on a pearl-colored coat, buff *swansdown* vest, white worsted breeches, and ribbed stockings. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

(*b*) A thick cotton cloth with a soft pile or nap on one side: more commonly called *Canton* or *cotton flannel.*

**Swansea porcelain.** See *porcelain*$^{1}$.

**swan-shot** (swon′shot), *n.* A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans. It is of about the same size as buckshot.

Large *swanshot*, as big as small pistol-bullets. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe (ed. Kingsley), p. 235.

**swanskin** (swon′skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.—2. A kind of fine twilled flannel; also, a kind of woolen blanketing used by letterpress printers and engravers.

**swan-song** (swon′sông), *n.* The fabled song of a dying swan; hence, a last poem or musical work, written just before the composer's death.

But the *swan-song* he sang shall for ever and ever abide
In the heart of the world, with the winds and the murmuring tide.
*R. W. Gilder*, The Celestial Passion, Mors Triumphalis.

**swan-upping** (swon′up″ing), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *swanhopping* (simulating *hopping*, as if in allusion to the struggling of the swans); < *swan*$^{1}$ + *upping.*] The custom or practice of marking the upper mandible of a swan, on behalf of the crown, of Oxford University, and of several London companies or gilds. The mark is made with a cutting-instrument, and the operation is still annually performed upon the swans of the river Thames. Also called *swan-marking.*

The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two nicks or notches, whence a double animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called the swan with two necks. A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. *Upping* the *swans* was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term swan-hopping is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. *Halliwell.*

**swanwort** (swon′wėrt), *n.* See *swan-flower.*

**swap**$^{1}$ (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping.* [Also *swop*; < ME. *swappen*; cf. G. *schwappen*, swap; a secondary form, prob. connected with AS. *swāpan*, swoop, etc.: see *sweep*, *swoop.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike; beat.

To haue with his swerd *swapped* of his hed.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3609.

His hed to the walle, his body to the grounde,
Ful ofte he *swapte*, hymselven to confounde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 245.

If any do but lift up his nose to smell after the truth, they *swap* him in the face with a fire-brand, to singe his smelling.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 73.

2. To chop: used with reference to cutting wheat in a peculiar way. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To strike; aim a blow.

He *swapt* at hym swyth with a sword fell;
Hit brake thurgh the basnet to the bare hed.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6921.

2. To move swiftly; rush.

Beofs to him *swapte.* *Layamon*, l. 26775.

3. To fall down.

**swap**$^{1}$ (swop), *n.* [< ME. *swap*, *swappe*; cf. G. *schwapp*, a blow; from the verb.] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

With *swappes* sore thei hem swong.
*Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

If 't be a thwack, I make account of that;
There 's no new-fashion'd *swap* that e'er came up yet,
But I've the first on 'em, I thank 'em for 't.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

2†. A swoop.

Me fleing at a *swappe* he hente.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 543.

3. A fall. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swap**$^{1}$ (swop), *adv.* [Also *swop*; an elliptical use of *swap*$^{1}$, *v.*] At a snatch; hastily; with hasty violence. [Prov. Eng.]

**swap**$^{2}$ (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping.* [Also *swop*, and formerly *swab* (see *swab*$^{2}$); a particular use of *swap*$^{1}$, appar. in allusion to 'striking' a bargain.] I. *trans.* To exchange; barter.

They *swapped* swords, and they twa swat,
And aye the blood ran down between.
*Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in *swapping* horses.
*E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

**To swap off**, to cheat; "sell." [Slang, U. S.]

Den Brer Fox know dat he been *swap off* mighty bad.
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, iv.

II. *intrans.* To barter; exchange.

Of course not! What you want to do is to *swap.* I seed that in your eyes the minit you rode up.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 186.

**swap**$^{2}$ (swop), *n.* [< *swap*$^{2}$, *v.*] An act of swapping; a barter; an exchange. [Colloq.]

For the pouther, I e'en changed it . . . for gin and brandy— . . . a gude *swap* too.
*Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

We'd better take maysures for shettin' up shop,
An' put off our stock by a vendoo or *swop.*
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

Not even the greasy cards can stand against the attractions of a *swap* of horses, and these join the group.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 187.

**swape** (swāp), *v. i.* and *t.* [An obs. or dial. form of *swoop* or *sweep.*] 1. To sweep.—2. To place aslant. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**swape** (swāp), *n.* [A var. of *sweep*; cf. *swape*, *v.*] 1. Same as *sweep*, 7.—2. A sconce or light-holder.—3. A pump-handle.—4. Same as *sweep*, 10. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**swape-well** (swāp′wel), *n.* A well from which water is raised by a well-sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a *swape-well* is, though most of them have now given way to the prosaic, but far more useful, pump. A *swape-well* is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 240.

**swapping** (swop′ing), *a.* [Orig. ppr. of *swap*$^{1}$, *v.*] Large; big; "whopping." [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Oh! by the blood of King Edward!
It was a *swapping*, *swapping* mallard!
*Old Song of All Souls, Oxford.*

Ay, marry, sir, here 's *swapping* sins indeed!
*Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

**sward** (swârd), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *sword*, *sord*, *soord*; < ME. *sward*, *sword*, *swart*, *swarth*, < AS. *sweard*, skin, rind, the skin of bacon, = OFries. *swarde* = MD. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, rind of bacon, = MLG. *swarde*, LG. *swaarde*, *sware* = OHG. **swarta*, MHG. *swarte*, *swart*, skin with hair or feathers, G. *schwarte*, skin, rind, bark, = Icel. *svördhr*, skin, sward (*grassvördhr*, 'grass-sward,' *jarthar-svördhr*, 'earth-sward'), = Dan. *svær* (in *fleskesvær*, 'flesh-sward,' *grönsvær*, 'greensward,' *jordsvær*, 'earth-sward') = Goth. **swardus* (not recorded).] 1†. A skin; a covering; especially, the hide of a beast, as of a hog.

*Swarde* or *sworde* of flesch. Coriana. *Prompt. Parv.*

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon-*soords* shall feast his family.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 36.

2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass it is called *greensward.*

The *sward* was trim as any garden lawn.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

**sward** (swârd), *v.* [< *sward*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To produce sward on; cover with sward. *Imp. Dict.*

This *swarded* circle into which the lime-walk brings us.
*Mrs. Browning*, Lady Geraldine's Courtship, st. 28.

The smooth,
*Swarded* alleys, the limes
Touch'd with yellow by hot
Summer. *M. Arnold*, Heine's Grave.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with sward.

The clays that are long in *swerding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

**sward-cutter** (swârd′kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A form of plow for turning over grass-lands.—2. A lawn-mower. *Imp. Dict.*

**swardy** (swâr′di), *a.* [< *sward* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Covered with sward or grass: as, *swardy* land.

**sware**$^{1}$ (swãr). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *swear*$^{1}$.

**sware**$^{2}$†, *v.* [< ME. *swaren*, < Icel. *svara* = Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer: see *swear*$^{1}$.] To answer.

He called to his chamberlayn, that cofly hym *swared*,
& bede hym bryng hym his bruny & his blonk sadel.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2011.

**sware**$^{3}$†, *a.* [< MLG. *swar*, lit. heavy: see *sweer.*] An old spelling of *sweer.*

**sware**$^{4}$†, *a.* A Middle English form of *square.*

**swarf**$^{1}$ (swärf), *v. i.* [< Sw. *svarfva* = Dan. *svarve*, turn, = E. *swerve*: see *swerve.*] To faint; swoon. [Scotch.]

And monie a huntit poor red coat
For fear amaist did *swarf*, man!
*Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

The poor vermin was likely at first to *swarf* for very hunger. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ix.

**swarf**$^{1}$ (swärf), *n.* [< *swarf*$^{1}$, *v.*] Stupor; a fainting-fit; a swoon. [Scotch.]

**swarf**$^{2}$ (swärf), *n.* [< ME. **swarf*, < AS. *geswearf*, *geswyrf*, filings, < *sweorfan* (pret. **swearf*, pp. *sworfen*) = Icel. *sverfa* (pret. *svarf*), file; cf. Sw. *svarfva*, Dan. *svarve*, turn in a lathe, = Goth. *bi-swairban*, wipe; cf. E. *swarve*, creep and scrape up a tree, climb, swerve: see *swerve*, and cf. *swarf*$^{1}$.] The grit mixed with particles of iron or steel worn away in grinding cutlery wet.

**swarf-money** (swärf′mun″i), *n.* In *feudal law*, money paid in lieu of the service of castleward. *Blount.*

**swarm**$^{1}$ (swârm), *n.* [< ME. *swarm*, < AS. *swearm* = MD. *swerm*, D. *zwerm* = OHG. *swaram*, MHG. *swarm*, G. *schwärm* = Icel. *svarmr* = Sw. *svärm* = Dan. *sværm*, a swarm; prob. orig. a swarm of bees, so called from their humming; akin to L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming (see *susurrus*), Gr. *σειρήν*, a siren (see *siren*), Lith. *surma*, a pipe, Russ. *sviriele*, a pipe, G. *schwirren*, whir, Sw. *svirra*, hum, Dan. *svirre*, whirl, etc., from the root seen in Skt. *svar*, sound: see *swear*$^{1}$.] 1. A large number or body of insects or other small creatures, particularly when moving in a confused mass.

Many great *swarmes* [of butterflies] . . . lay dead upon the high waies. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 87.

A *swarm* of flies in vintage time. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 15.

2. Especially, a cluster or great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; also, a like body of bees settled permanently in a hive.

Not runnynge on heapes as a *swarme* of bees.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 341.

3. In general, a great number or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion: often used of inanimate objects: as, a *swarm* of meteors.

They are not faithful towards God that burden wilfully his Church with such *swarms* of unworthy creatures.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

This *swarm* of fair advantages.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 55.

A night made hoary with the *swarm*
And whirl-dance of the blinding storm.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 3. Crowd, throng, cluster.

**swarm**$^{1}$ (swârm), *v.* [< ME. *swarmen*, *swermen*, < AS. *swirman* = MD. *swermen*, D. *zwermen* = MHG. *swärmen*, G. *schwärmen* = Sw. *svärma* = Dan. *sværme*, swarm; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move in a swarm or in large numbers, as insects and other small creatures; specifically, to collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees.

We were sometimes shivering on the top of a bleak mountain, and a little while after basking in a warm valley, covered with violets and almond-trees in blossom, the bees already *swarming* over them, though but in the month of February.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 415).

2. To appear or come together in a crowd or confused multitude; congregate or throng in multitudes; crowd together with confused movements.

All the people were *swarmed* forth into the streets.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

After the Tartars had sacked Bagdat in the yeare of the Hegeira 656. these Sectaries *swarmed* all ouer Asia and Africa. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 619.

O, what a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm!* *Milton*, P. R., i. 197.

3. To be crowded; be overrun; be thronged with a multitude; abound; be filled with a number or crowd of objects.

Every place *swarming* with souldiours.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The whole land
Is full of weeds, . . . and her wholesome herbs
*Swarming* with caterpillars.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 47.

Therefore, they do not only *swarm* with errors, but vices depending thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To crowd or throng. [Rare.]

The barbarians, maruellyng at the huge greatnesse and mouynge of owre shyppes, came *swarmyng* the bankes on bothe sydes the ryuer.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 188).

And cowled and barefoot beggars *swarmed* the way,
All in their convent weeds, of black, and white, and gray.
*Bryant*, The Ages.

2. To cause to breed in swarms.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
He flash'd his random speeches;
Ere days, that deal in ana, *swarm'd*
His literary leeches.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

**swarm**$^{2}$ (swârm), *v.* [< ME. *swarmen* (for *swarren* ?); appar. a var. of *swarve*, simulating *swarm*$^{1}$, and perhaps associated with *squirm.*] **I.** *intrans.* To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs; shin: often with *up.* [Colloq.]

He *swarmed up* into a tree,
Whyle eyther of them might other se.
*Syr Isenbras*, l. 351. (*Halliwell.*)

*Swarming up* the lightning-conductor of a great church to fix a flag at the top of the steeple.
*The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1142.

**II.** *trans.* To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling up. [Colloq.]

**swarm-cell** (swârm'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a naked motile protoplasmic body; a zoöspore.

**swarming** (swâr'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swarm*$^{1}$, *v*] 1. The act of moving in a swarm, as bees from a hive.—2. In *bot.*, a method of reproduction observed in some of the *Confervaceæ* and *Desmidiaceæ*, in which the granules constituting the green matter become detached from one another and move about in their cells; then the external membrane swells and bursts, and the granules issue forth into the water to become new plants.

**swarm-spore** (swârm'spōr), *n.* 1. A naked motile reproductive body produced asexually by certain *Fungi* and *Algæ*; a zoöspore. See *microcyst.*—2. The peculiar gemmule (see *gemmule*) of sponges; the so-called planula or ciliated sponge-embryo, regarded not as an embryonic body, but as a coherent aggregate of monadiform spores.

**swart** (swârt), *a.* [Also improp. *swarth*; < ME. *swart*, *swarte*, < AS. *sweart* = OS. OFries. *swart* = MD. *swart*, D. *zwart* = MLG. LG. *swart* = OHG. MHG. *swarz*, G. *schwarz* = Icel. *svartr* = Sw. *svart* = Dan. *sort* = Goth. *swarts*, black; akin to L. *sordere*, be dirty, *sordidus*, dirty, *sordes* (**svordes*), dirt (see *sordid*).] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin or complexion.

Men schalle then sone se
Att mydday hytt shalle *swarte* be.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

A nation straunge, with visage *swart.*
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 15.

Lame, foolish, crooked, *swart.* *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 46.

**swart**† (swârt), *v. t.* [< ME. *swarten*, < AS. *sweartian* = MD. *swerten*, D. *zwarten* = OHG. *swarzjan*, *swarzan*, make black, *swarzēn*, be or become black, MHG. *swerzen*, make black, *swarzen*, be or become black, G. *schwärzen*, make black, = Icel. *sverta*, *sorta* = Sw. *svärta* = Dan. *sværte*, make black; cf. Dan. *sortne*, become black; from the adj.] To make swart; blacken; tan.

The sun, whose fervour may *swart* a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

**swartback** (swârt'bak), *n.* The great black-backed gull, or coffin-carrier, *Larus marinus.* [Orkney.]

**swarth**$^{1}$ (swârth), *n.* [A var. of *sward.*] A sward.

Dance them down on their own green-*swarth.*
*B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

Grassy *swarth*, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 110.

**swarth**$^{2}$ (swârth), *n.* A corruption of *swath*$^{1}$.

An affectioned ass, that cons state without book and utters it by great *swarths.* *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 162.

Here stretch'd in ranks the level'd *swarths* are found,
Sheaves heap'd on sheaves here thicken up the ground.
*Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 639.

**swarth**$^{3}$ (swârth), *a.* A corrupt form of *swart.*

Your *swarth* Cimmerian
Doth make your honour of his body's hue,
Spotted, detested, and abominable.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 72.

He's *swarth* and meagre, of an eye as heavy
As if he had lost his mother.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

**swarth**$^{4}$ (swârth), *n.* [Perhaps < *swarth*$^{3}$, a form of *swart*, black; cf. *swart-rutter*, a black rider, German horseman, whose strange apparel may have originated the superstition: see *swart.*] An apparition of a person about to die; a wraith. [Prov. Eng.]

These apparitions are called Fetches or Wraiths, and in Cumberland *Swarths.* *Grose*, Pop. Superstitions, Ghosts.

**swarthily** (swâr'thi-li), *adv.* With a swarthy hue.

**swarthiness** (swâr'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being swarthy; tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

**swarthness** (swârth'nes), *n.* Same as *swarthiness.*

**swarthy** (swâr'thi), *a.* [A corrupt and now more common form of *swarty.*] Dark; tawny; swart.

Silvia . . .
Shows Julia but a *swarthy* Ethiope.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6. 26.

Hard coils of cordage, *swarthy* fishing-nets.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**swarthy**† (swâr'thi), *v. t.* [< *swarthy*, *a.*] To blacken; make swarthy or swart.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so. *Cowley.*

**swartiness** (swâr'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy; swarthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

**swartish** (swâr'tish), *a.* [< ME. *swartish*; < *swart* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

Blak, bloo, grenyssh, *swartish*, rede.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1647.

**swartness** (swârt'nes), *n.* Swarthiness. *Scott.*

**swart-rutter** (swârt'rut″ėr), *n.* [< MD. *swertruyter*, a black trooper, < *swert*, black, + *ruyter*, trooper, horseman: see *swart* and *rutter*$^{1}$.] A black trooper; one of a class of irregular troopers who infested the Low Countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They wore a black dress, carried black arms, blackened their faces, and called themselves *devils.*

**swart-star** (swârt'stär), *n.* The dog-star: so called because it appears in the heat of summer, which darkens or makes swart the complexion. [Rare.]

Shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* sparely looks.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 138.

**swart-visaged** (swârt'viz″ājd), *a.* Swarthy. [Rare.]

Bare-armed, *swart-visaged*, gaunt, and shaggy-browed.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

**swarty**† (swâr'ti), *a.* [< *swart* + *-y*$^{1}$. Now usually in the altered form *swarthy.*] An obsolete form of *swarthy.*

And proudly roll'st thy *swarty* chariot-wheels
Over the heaps of wounds and carcasses.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iii. 1.

**Swartzia** (swärt'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1789), named after Olaüs *Swartz* (born 1760, died about 1818), a Swedish botanist.] A genus of leguminous trees, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Swartzieæ.* It is characterized by a variously ruptured calyx, which is entire and roundish in the bud; a corolla usually consisting of a single broad corrugated banner-petal or sometimes wanting; numerous declined and curving stamens which are nearly or quite free; and a coriaceous or fleshy ovoid or elongated pod. There are nearly 60 species, natives of tropical America, except one which is African. The leaves are odd-pinnate or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet; the flowers are commonly borne in clustered or panicled racemes. They are mostly large forest-trees yielding a very hard and durable timber. *S. tomentosa*, the panococo or palo santo tree of Guiana, becomes 60 feet high and 3 feet thick. Its bark, called *panococo-bark*, is a powerful sudorific, and yields a red juice which hardens into a blackish resin. *S. grandiflora*, of the West Indies and southward, a small tree or shrub known as *naranjillo amarillo*, also yields a valuable and very heavy wood.

**Swartzieæ** (swart-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Swartzia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of leguminous plants, intermediate between the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and the *Papilionaceæ*, and formerly itself regarded as a distinct suborder. From the former it differs in its usually exterior upper petal and its inflexed instead of straight radicle. It is now classed with the *Papilionaceæ*, but differs from their usual character in its numerous and separate stamens, and corolla not at all papilionaceous but composed of five nearly equal petals, or of a single broad one, or wholly without petals. From the tribe *Sophoreæ*, its nearest ally, it is also distinguished by its calyx, which is closed and entire in the bud. It consists of 6 genera, of which *Swartzia* is the type, and includes about 70 species, mainly trees with pinnate leaves, natives of tropical Africa and South America, especially of Brazil. Five or six exceptional Brazilian species have usually only ten stamens, like the type of the order.

**swarve** (swârv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swarved*, ppr. *swarving.* [< ME. *swarven*, a var. of *swerven*, swerve: see *swerve.* Cf. *swarf.*] **I.** *intrans.* To swerve; incline to one side.

In the *swarvinge*, the stroke, that was grete, descended be-twene the shelde, and kutte asonder the gyge with all the honde that it fly in to the feilde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 216.

The sword, more merciful than he to himself, with the slipping of the pommel the point *swarved* and rased him but upon the side. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

The horse *swarved* round, and I fell aff at the tae side as the ball whistled by at the tither.
*Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

**II.** *trans.* To climb.

Then Gordon *swarved* the mainmast tree.
*Percy's Reliques.* (*Halliwell.*)

[Old Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

**swash**$^{1}$ (swosh), *v.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *svasska*, make a swashing noise, as when one walks with water in his shoes; cf. Sw. *svassa*, speak or write bombast, Norw. *svakka*, make a noise like water under the feet.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spill or splash water about; dash or flow noisily; splash.

The nightmared ocean murmurs and yearns,
Welters, and *swashes*, and tosses, and turns.
*Lowell*, Appledore, i.

2†. To fall violently or noisily.

They offered to kisse hir, and *swasht* downe vpon hir bed. *Holinshed*, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1381.

3. To bluster; make a great noise; make a show of valor; vapor; brag.

To fence, to *swash* with swords, to swagger. *Florio.*

**II.** *trans.* To dash about violently; strike violently.

**swash**$^{1}$ (swosh), *n.* [< *swash*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. A dashing or splashing of water; splash. *Coles.*—2. Liquid filth; wash; hogwash.

His stomacke abhorreth longyn after slibber, sause, and *swashe*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 65.

Swine . . . refuse partriges and other delicats, and doe greedily hunt after Acornes and other *swash.*
*Meres*, Wits Commonwealth (1634), ii. 50.

3. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. Also *swash channel*, *swashway.*

The Minnesota taking the middle or *swash channel.*
*The Century*, XXIX. 742.

4. A low coast-belt or tract of country covered with mangroves, and liable to be submerged or inundated at certain seasons. [Bahamas.]

The country described by the natives as either coppet, pine-yard, or *swash*. . . . Here the ground is soft, and in wet weather almost entirely under water; hence the peculiar appropriateness of the local term *swash*.
*The Auk*, Jan., 1891, pp. 64, 65.

5. A blustering noise; a vaporing. [Slang.] —6. A roaring blade; a swaggerer; a swasher.

With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*.
*Britannia Triumphans* (1637). (*Nares.*)

**swash**$^{2}$ (swosh), *a.* [Cf. *squash*$^{2}$.] Soft; watery, like fruit too ripe. Also *swashy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swash**$^{3}$† (swosh), *n.* In *arch.*, an oval figure formed by moldings which are placed obliquely to the axis of the work.

*Swash* [is] a figure whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.
*Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises. (*Latham.*)

**swash-bank** (swosh′bangk), *n.* The crowning part of a sea-embankment. *E. H. Knight.*

**swash-bucket** (swosh′buk″et), *n.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery; hence, a mean, slatternly woman. [Prov. Eng.]

**swash-buckler** (swosh′buk″lėr), *n.* [< *swash*$^{1}$, *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swaggering blade; a bravo; a bully or braggadocio.

A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called because endeavoring that side to swag or weigh down whereon he engageth. The same also with *swash-buckler*, from swashing, or making a noise on buckler.
*Fuller*, Worthies of England, III. 347.

Their men [Egyptians] are very Ruffians and *Swashbucklers*.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

**swasher** (swosh′ėr), *n.* [< *swash*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who swashes, or makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms; a braggart; a bully.

I have observed these three *swashers*; . . . three such antics do not amount to a man. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2. 30.

**swashing** (swosh′ing), *p. a.* 1. Having the character of a swasher; swaggering; slashing; dashing.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 122.

2. Having great force; crushing.

Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow.
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 70.

The Britans had a certain skill with their broad *swashing* Swords and short Bucklers, either to strike aside or to bear off the Darts of their Enemies.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**swash-letters** (swosh′let″ėrz), *n. pl.* Italic capital letters of the old style with flourished projections: first made by Claude Garamond of Paris, about 1540, to fill unsightly gaps attending the use of some plain inclined letters.

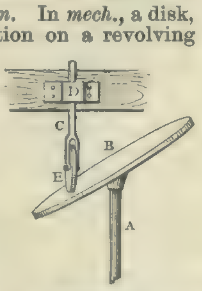
*A B D M N P Q R T V QU &*

Specimen of Swash-letters.

**swashly**† (swosh′li), *adv.* [< *swash*$^{1}$ + *-ly*$^{2}$.] In a swashing manner.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting *swashlye* they wrigled. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 221.

**swash-plate** (swosh′plāt), *n.* In *mech.*, a disk, fixed in an inclined position on a revolving axis, for the purpose of communicating a reciprocating motion to a bar in the direction of its length. The excursion of the bar varies with the inclination of the plate to the axis.



Swash-plate.

*A*, shaft; *B*, swash-plate; *C*, rod working in guide *D* and having friction-wheel *E* pivoted to its lower end. Rotation of *A* and *B* causes *C* to rise and descend alternately, the descent being effected by its own gravity or the action of a spring not shown.

**swashway** (swosh′wā), *n.* 1. A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *swash*$^{1}$, 3.

**swash-work** (swosh′wėrk), *n.* In *turnery*, cuttings inclined to the axis of the cylinder which is being worked.

**swashy** (swosh′i), *a.* [< *swash*$^{2}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Same as *swash*$^{2}$. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Swaggering. *Halliwell.*

**swastika** (swas′ti-kạ̈), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'of good fortune,' < *svasti* (< *sü*, well, + *asti*, being), welfare.] Same as *fylfot*. Compare *crux ansata* (under *crux*), and *gammadion*.

**swat**$^{1}$ (swot), *n.* and *v.* An old and dialectal form of *sweat*.

**swat**$^{1}$ (swot). An old and dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *sweat*.

**swat**$^{2}$ (swot), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *swap*$^{1}$.] To strike; hit. [Slang.]

**swat**$^{2}$ (swot), *n.* [< *swat*$^{2}$, *v.*] A blow. [Slang.]

**swatch** (swoch), *n.* [Cf. *swath* (?).] 1†. A swath.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby.
*Tusser*, August's Husbandry, st. 18.

2. A piece or strip, as of cloth, especially one cut off for a pattern or sample: now only in trade use.

Consider but those little *swatches*
Us'd by the fair sex, called patches.
*T. Ward*, England's Reformation, p. 16.

The weighed hank of yarn or *swatch* of cloth to be used in the experiment is then thoroughly wetted, and immersed in the liquid.
*Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 58.

**swatchway**, *n.* Same as *swash*$^{1}$, *n.*, 3. *Nature*, XLI. 539.

**swath**$^{1}$ (swâth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also and prop. *swathe* (a bundle of grass); < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a swath, a track, foot-track, trace, = MD. *swade*, D. *zwad*, *zwade* = MLG. *swat*, LG. *swad* = MHG. *swadem*, G. *schwad*, *schwaden*, a swath, prob. 'that which has been mown,' and related to East Fries. *swade*, *swae*, *swah* = MD. *swade* = MLG. LG. *swade*, a scythe, sickle, and to Icel. *svethja*, a large knife, *svath*, a slippery place, *svethja*, slide or glance off; cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, shred or slice off, flake off (see *swad*$^{1}$). Cf. *swathe*$^{2}$. The AS. form *swathu* requires a mod. E. *swathe*; the form *swath* is due to some interference, which is indicated also in the erroneous forms *swarth*$^{2}$ and *swatch*.] 1. A line or ridge of grass, or grain, or the like, cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine: often used figuratively.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 25.

The farmer swung the scythe or turned the hay,
And 'twixt the heavy *swaths* his children were at play.
*Bryant*, After a Tempest.

2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or cut of a mowing-machine; also, the path or passage so cut: as, a wide *swath*: often used figuratively.

Merry mowers, hale and strong,
Swept, scythe on scythe, their *swaths* along.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

At last they drew up before the station at Torresdale. It was quite deserted, and only a single light cut a *swath* in the darkness. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 161.

3†. A track; trace.

Cam him no fleres *swathe* ner [near].
*Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3786.

**To cut a wide swath**, to make ostentatious display; splurge; cut a swell. [Colloq. or slang.]

**swath**$^{2}$, *n.* Same as *swathe*$^{2}$.

**swathband**†, **swathbond**†, *n.* A swaddling-band.

Sypers, *swathbonds*, rybandes, and slevelaces.
*J. Heywood*, Four P's, in Dodsley's Old Plays, I. 64.

Wash'd sweetly over, swaddled with sincere
And spotless *swathbands*.
*Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo, l. 179.

**swathe**$^{1}$†, *n.* An old spelling of *swath*$^{1}$.

**swathe**$^{2}$ (swāᴛʜ), *n.* [Also *swath*; < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a bandage, band, fillet; perhaps the same as *swathu*, a swath (orig. a row? or a shred?): see *swathe*$^{1}$. Cf. *swathe*$^{2}$, *v.*] A bandage; a band of linen or other fabric; a swaddling-band; a winding, as of a bandage.

Which [the Moule and Bray] on her dainty breast, in many a silver *swathe*,
She bears. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 286.

Hast thou not seen (Apollo) the yong Brat
So late brought forth by lovely Maia? that
Looks in his *swathes* so beautifully faire?
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 210).

**swathe**$^{2}$ (swāᴛʜ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swathed*, ppr. *swathing*. [< ME. *swathen*, an altered form, reverting to the form of the noun, of *swethen*, < AS. **swethian*, in comp. *be-swethian*, swathe, inwrap (= Icel. *svatha*, swathe), < *swathu*, a bandage: see *swathe*$^{2}$, *n.* Hence freq. *swaddle*.] 1. To bind with a bandage or bandages; swaddle; bind; wrap.

And *swathe* a tender vyne in bondes softe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

His legs were *swathed* in flannel. *Macaulay*, Chatham.

2†. To make a bundle of; tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn.

*Swathed*, or made into sheaves. *Cotgrave.*

3. To bind about; inclose; confine. [Rare.]

Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean with a girdle of sand?
*Bp. Hopkins*, Exposition, p. 276. (*Latham.*)

**swathel**†, *v. t.* Same as *swaddle*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 104.

**swathel-binding**†, *n.* Linen used for swathing infants.

I swaddled him in a scurvy *swathel-binding*, . . . and with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot, in such sort that he was not able to wince.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 14.

**swather** (swâ′thėr), *n.* [< *swath*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] A device with curved arms extending diagonally backward, fixed to the end of the cutter-bar of a reaper or mower to lift up uncut stalks, and throw those that are cut in such a way as to mark a line of separation between the uncut and the cut.

**swathing** (swā′ᴛʜing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swathe*$^{2}$, *v.*] A band; a bandage.

When I was yet in baby *swathings*, a genius came to my cradle and bestowed on me some whimsical caresses.
*Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 630.

**swathling-clothes**† (swāᴛʜ′ling-klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 112.

**swathy** (swâ′thi), *a.* [Also *swathey*; < *swath*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Of or pertaining to a swath; consisting of or lying in swaths. [Rare.]

Forth hies the mower with his glittering scythe, . . .
And lays the grass in many a *swathey* line.
*J. Baillie*, A Summer's Day.

**swats** (swats), *n.* [Also *swaits*; said to be ult. < AS. *swātan*, beer.] Ale or beer. [Scotch.]

Reaming *swats* that drank divinely.
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**swatte.** Same as *swat*$^{2}$.

**swatter** (swat′ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *squatter*, E. dial. var. *swattle*; < D. *swaddren*, dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra*, squirt, Sw. *sqvattra*, squander; freq. of the verb appearing in Dan. *skvatte*, splash, spirt, squander, Sw. *sqvatta*; cf. Sw. dial. *skwatta*, squirt, = Icel. *skvetta*, squirt. Cf. *swat*$^{2}$, throw down violently, *swash*, a torrent of water. Cf. also *squander*.] To splutter; flounce; move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. *Sir D. Lyndsay.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sway** (swā), *v.* [(*a*) < ME. *sweyen*, *swezen*, *sweizen*; prob. < Icel. *sveigja*, bend aside, swing (a distaff); cf. *sveggja*, sway, swing, = Norw. *sveigja*, bend (cf. *sveg*, switch), = Dan. *sveie*, bend; causal of Icel. **svīga*, bend (> *svigna*, give way, *svigi*, a bending switch, *svig*, a bend), = Sw. dial. *sviga* (pret. *sveg*), bend. (*b*) Cf. Sw. *svaja* = Dan. *svaie*, jerk, = D. *zwaaijen*, sway, swing, brandish, = LG. *swajen*, waver in the wind. Cf. *swag*$^{1}$, a collateral form of *sway*, and see *swing*. The Sw. Dan. *svag*, weak, pliant, is appar. of LG. or G. origin, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach*, weak: a word of a different root (see *sick*$^{1}$).] I. *intrans.* 1. To bend to one side, as by excess of weight; hang in a heavy, unsteady manner; lean away from the perpendicular; swag: as, a wall that *sways* to the west; also, to bend or lean first to one side and then to the other; swing backward and forward.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

The branches
*Swayed* and sighed overhead in scarcely audible whispers.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

While her dark tresses *swayed*
In the hot breath of cannon!
*Whittier*, St. John.

2. To move or incline to one side, or to one side and then to the other, literally or figuratively; incline to one side, party, etc., or to one and then to the other; vacillate, as judgment or opinion.

This battle fares like to the morning's war; . . .
Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea, . . .
Now *sways* it that way. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 5.

But yet success *sways* with the breath of Heaven.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

3. To have weight or influence; bear rule; govern.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do, . . .
They never then had sprung as summer flies.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 14.

The example of sundry churches . . . doth *sway* much.
*Hooker.*

Donna Olympia *sways* most, and has the highest Ascendant over him. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 48.

4†. To advance steadily.

Let us *sway* on and face them in the field.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 24.

**To sway up** (*naut.*), to pull a rope so as to raise something; throw a strain on a mast-rope, to start the mast upward, so that the fid may be taken out before lowering the mast.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move backward and forward; wave or swing; hence, to wield with the hand.

Here, there, and every where about her *swayd*
Her wrathfull steele, that none mote it abyde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 66.

And your impartial undeceived Hand
*Sway* its own Sceptre.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 154.

And the wind of night is *swaying*
The trees with a heavy sigh.
*Bryant*, A Lifetime.

2. To cause to bend or move aside; bias, literally or figuratively; cause to lean or incline to one side; prejudice.

God forgive them that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me!
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 130.

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 635.

As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 1368.

The colonies were *swayed* by no local interest, no partial interest, no selfish interest.
*D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, [1825.

3. To rule; govern; influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; manage.

She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3. 17.

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.
*Dryden*.

*Swaying* the long-hair'd goats with silver'd rein.
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

4. *Naut.*, to hoist; raise: particularly said of yards and topmasts.—**To sway across**, to sway (a yard) to a horizontal position. =**Syn. 1.** To brandish.—**3.** *Guide, Direct* (see *guide*), control.

**sway** (swā), *n.* [< *sway*, *v.*] 1. Inclination; preponderance; movement toward one side or the other, or toward both alternately; swing.

Whan that the sturdy ok,
On which men hakketh ofte for the nones,
Receyved hath the happy fallyng strok,
The grete *sweigh* [var. *swough*] doth it to come al atones.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1383.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battel. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 234.

With huge two-handed *sway*
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down
Wide-wasting. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 251.

2. Weight; force, as of some heavy or powerful agent.

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes, . . .
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's *sway*,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey.
*Gray*, The Bard, ii.

3. Rule; control; government: probably in allusion to the sway of the scepter, or of the sword, embodying and illustrating government.

The whole *sway* is in the people's hands, who voluntarily appoint those magistrates by whose authority they may be governed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

Five chosen leaders the fierce bands obey,
Himself supreme in valour, as in *sway*.
*Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 209.

The *sway*
Of habit form'd in early day.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii., Int.

Horrible forms of worship, that, of old,
Held o'er the shuddering realms unquestioned *sway*.
*Bryant*, The Ages, xxv.

4. An instrument of rule or management. [Rare.]

The Sword is the surest *Sway* over all People, who ought to be cudgeled rather than cajoled to Obedience.
*Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

5. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work. =**Syn. 3.** *Influence, Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

**sway-backed** (swā'bakt), *a.* 1. Same as *swayed*.—2. Having the back naturally sagged or hollowed to an unusual degree, as a horse.

The Ts'aidam ponies are of a very poor breed, mostly *sway-backed*, and with such long hoofs that they are bad mountain animals. *The Century*, XLI. 357.

**sway-bar** (swā'bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar on the hinder end of the fore hounds, resting on the coupling-poles, and sliding on them when the wagon turns. Also called *slider*, *sweep-bar*. *E. H. Knight.*

**sway-bracing** (swā'brā''sing), *n.* The horizontal bracing of a bridge, to prevent lateral swaying. *Imp. Dict.*

**swayed** (swād), *p. a.* Strained and weakened in the back or loins: noting horses that have been injured by overwork.

*Swayed* in the back and shoulder-shotten.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

**swayful** (swā'fụl), *a.* [< *sway* + *-ful.*] Able to sway; swaying; powerful. [Rare.]

Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worshipp'd in the reedy bower.
*Fawkes*, tr. of the Idylls of Theocritus, The Distaff.

**sweak** (swēk), *v.* A dialectal form of *squeak*.

**sweal$^{1}$** (swēl), *v.* [Also dial. *swale*; < ME. *swelen*, < AS. *swelan* (pret. **swæl*, pp. **swolen*), burn, = MD. *swelen* = LG. *swelen*, > G. *schwelen*, burn slowly; cf. deriv. AS. *for-swǣlan*, burn up; OHG. *swilizzōn*, burn slowly; AS. *swōl*, heat; MD. **swoel*, *soel*, D. *zwoel*, *zoel* = LG. *swul*, > G. *schwül*, sultry; cf. also Lith. *swelu*, singe, scorch, etc. Cf. *swelter*, *sweltry*, *sultry*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To burn slowly.—2. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; waste away without feeding the flame.

II. *trans.* To singe; scorch; dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing.

**sweal$^{2}$**† (swēl), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *squeal$^{1}$*.

And ill-shap't Loon who his harsh notes doth *sweal*.
*S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 35.

**sweam**† (swēm), *n.* [Also dial. *sweem*, *swaim*, *swame*; < ME. *sweem*, *sweme*, *swem*, a dizziness, < Icel. *sveimr*, a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim*, a hovering about, a sudden sickness, a slight intoxication; akin to Icel. *swimi* = Dan. *svime* = AS. *swima*, a fainting-fit, a swoon: see *swim$^{2}$*. Hence ult. *sweamous*, *sweamish*, *squeamous*, *squeamish*.] 1. A swimming of the head; a fainting-fit; a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 482.—2. A sudden qualm of sickness.

By blindnesse blunt, a sottishe *sweame* hee feeles:
With ioyes bereapte, when death is hard at heeles.
*Mir. for Mags.* (ed. Haslewood), I. 307.

**sweamish** (swē'mish), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *squeamish*.

**sweamous**†, *a.* [ME. *sweymous*, *sweymowse*, etc.: see *squeamous*.] Same as *squeamous*.

**swear$^{1}$** (swãr), *v.*; pret. *swore*, archaically *sware*, pp. *sworn*, ppr. *swearing*. [< ME. *sweren*, *swerien* (pret. *swor*, *sware*, pl. *sweren*), < AS. *swerian* (pret. *swōr*, pp. *sworen*) = OS. *swerian* = OFries. *swera* = MD. *sweren*, D. *zweren* = MLG. *sweren*, LG. *swören* = OHG. *sweren*, *swerien*, MHG. *swern*, *sweren*, G. *schwören* = Icel. *sverja* = Sw. *svärja* = Dan. *sværge* = Goth. *swaran* (pret. *swōr*), swear; cf. Icel. *svar*, pl. *svör*, = Sw. Dan. *svar*, answer, Icel. Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer, AS. *andswaru*, answer, *andswarian*, *andswerian*, answer, etc. (see *answer*); prob. orig. declare, affirm, assert, hence answer; cf. Skt. *svara*, sound, voice, √*svar*, sound. To the same root is referred *swarm*. Hence, in comp., *forswear*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God or to some superhuman being in confirmation of what is affirmed; declare or affirm something in a solemn manner by some sacred being or object, as the Bible or the Koran.

Man, hytt was the fulle ryve
To *swere* be my wowndys fyve.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

By this pale queen of night I *swear*.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 100.

2. To promise something upon oath; vow; make a promise in a solemn manner.

Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *sware* unto him. Gen. xxv. 33.

3. To give evidence or make any statement on oath or with an oath; also, to declare solemnly, without an oath, as to the truth of something.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 133.

4. To use profane language; be profane; practise profaneness; use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; utter profane oaths; curse.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and *swear* but now and then,
. . . never trust me more. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 200.

The swearer continues to *swear*; tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to *swear* on.
*W. Gilpin*, Sermons, II. xxvii.

"But whom did he *swear* at?" was the enquiry made of the narrator [a Scottish Highlander], who replied, "Oh, he didna *sweer* at ony thing particular, but juist stude in ta middle of ta road and *swoor* at lairge."
*E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 10.

5. To be incongruous or inharmonious (with): followed by *at*: often said of colors. [Colloq.]

What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-à-brac may not be in the best taste, and may *swear at* the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 258.

**To swear by**, to treat as an infallible authority; place great confidence in. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid: . . . Mrs. Charles quite *swears by* her, I know.
*Jane Austen*, Persuasion, vi.

**To swear off, to swear out**†, to renounce solemnly: as, to *swear off* drinking.

I hear your grace hath *sworn out* house-keeping.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God, a divinity, or something held to be sacred for the truth of the declaration: as, to *swear* an oath.

I dare saye, and saufly *swere*,
The knyght is trewe and trust.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 80).

The Scots without refusal *swore* him Allegiance.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To promise in a solemn manner; vow.

Well, tell me now what lady is the same
To whom you *swore* a secret pilgrimage?
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 120.

Come join thy hands to mine,
And *swear* a firmness to what project I
Shall lay before thee.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

And Galahad *sware* the vow,
And good Sir Bors, our Lancelot's cousin, sware.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Let me put mine hand in thine and *swear*
To serve thee faithfully a changing year.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 294.

3. To put to an oath; cause to take an oath; bind by an oath: as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury.

I'll kiss thy foot; I'll *swear* myself thy subject.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 156.

Are we not all his subjects, all *sworn* to him?
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

He *swore* also certaine of the chiefe men of euery tribe to bee Bailiffes thereof.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 136.

My worthy colleague, Mr. James Buller, began to *swear* privy councilors in the name of "King George IV.—William, I mean," to the great diversion of the council.
*Greville*, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

4. To declare or charge upon oath: as, to *swear* treason against a man.—5. To appeal to by an oath; call to witness. [Rare.]

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 163.

6. To utter in a profane manner.

Being thus frighted, *swears* a prayer or two,
And sleeps again. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 87.

**To swear in**, to induct into office by administering an oath.

I was *sworn in* the day before yesterday, and kissed hands at a council at Carlton House yesterday morning as clerk of the council. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 22, 1821.

**To swear the peace against one**, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person may be required to give sureties of the peace. See *surety*.

You must let his Clerk, Jonathan Item, *Swear the Peace against you* to keep you from Duelling, or insure your life, which you may do for Eight per cent.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 198.

**swear$^{1}$** (swãr), *n.* [< *swear$^{1}$*, *v.*] An oath. [Colloq.]

**swear$^{2}$** (swãr), *a.* See *sweer*.

**swearer** (swãr'ėr), *n.* [< *swear$^{1}$* + *-er$^{1}$*.] One who swears, in any sense; one who utters or takes an oath.

She'll . . . make our *swearers* priests.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 13.

For it is the opinion of our most refined *swearers* that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person, and at one sitting.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

**swear-word** (swãr'wėrd), *n.* A profane word; an oath. [Colloq.]

There has been in the past an immense quantity of scolding, occasionally a *swear word*.
*Elect. Review* (Amer.), XII. i. 11.

**sweat** (swet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swet*; dial. *swat*; < ME. *swette*, *swete*, *swoot*, *swot*, *swote*, < AS. *swāt* = OS. *swēt* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *sweet*, D. *zweet* = MLG. *swēt*, LG. *sweet* = OHG. MHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss* = Icel. **sveit*, in secondary form *sveiti* (cf. also *sviti*) = Sw. *svett* = Dan. *sved* = Skt. *sveda*, sweat; cf. L. *sudor*, n., *sudare*, v., Gr. *ἱδρώς*, *ἶδος*, Lith. *swidrs*, sweat, Skt. √*svid*, sweat. From the L. root are ult. E. *sudation*, *sudatory*, *sudorific*, *exude*, *transude*, etc.] 1. Moisture exuded from the skin, an excretion containing from one to two per cent. of solids, consisting of sodium chlorid, formic, acetic, butyric, and other fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterin; sensible perspiration; especially, the excessive perspiration produced by exertion, toil, the operation of sudorific medicines, etc.

> As wittnesseth genesis,
> That seith, with swynke and with *swot* and swetynge face
> By-tulye and by-trauaile treuly oure lyf-lode.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 241.

> In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread.
> Gen. iii. 19.

> All drown'd in *sweat* the panting mother flies.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 159.

> I found the patient almost pulseless, pale, cold, and covered with clammy *sweat*.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 60.

2. The state of one who sweats or perspires; sweating; especially, such a state produced medicinally; diaphoresis.

> Indeed your worship should do well to advise him
> To cleanse his body, all the three highways;
> That is, by *sweat*, purge, and phlebotomy.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

> Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid,
> In balmy *sweat*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 255.

3. That which causes sweat; labor; toil; drudgery; also, a sudorific medicine.

> This painful labour of abridging . . . was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 Mac. ii. 26.

> Ease and leisure was given thee for thy retired thoughts, out of the *sweat* of other men.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

4. That which resembles sweat, as dew; also, moisture exuded from green plants piled in a heap: as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

> The Muse's friend (gray-eyde Aurora) yet
> Held all the meadows in a cooling *sweat*.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

5. A sweating process, as in tanning hides.—6†. Sweating-sickness.

> Certain this yere, and of late, have had the *Swet;* the oonly name and voyce wherof is soo terrible and fearful in his Highnes [Henry VIII.'s] eeres that he dare in noowise approch vnto the place where it is noysed to have been.
> *Stephen Gardener*, To Cardinal Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. [Letters, 3d ser., I. 346).

> Bradford, being at Cambridge, "prophesied truly" to the people there "before the *sweat* came, what would come if they repented not their carnal gospelling."
> *Biog. Notice of Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. xxiv.

> Thus, what with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-shrunk. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 84.

7. A short run of a horse in exercising him.—8. In the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., that stage in the burning in which the hydrated oxid of alumina in the clay parts with its water.—**Bloody sweat**, the exudation of sweat mixed with blood; hemathidrosis: a very rare affection.—**English sweat.** Same as *sweating-sickness.*—**Gipsy sweat.** See *Gipsy.*=**Syn. 1.** See *perspiration.*

**sweat** (swet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sweat* or *sweated*, ppr. *sweating.* [Also dial. *swat;* < ME. *sweten, sweete* (pret. *swette, swatte*), < AS. *swǣtan* = MD. *swetten*, D. *zweeten* = MLG. *sweten*, LG. *sweten*, sweat, = OHG. *sweizzan*, roast, MHG. *sweizen*, G. *schweissen*, hammer or weld red-hot metal together (cf. OHG. *swizzen*, MHG. *switzen*, G. *schwitzen*, sweat), = Icel. *sveita* = Sw. *svettas* = Dan. *svede*, sweat; cf. L. *sudare* (> It. *sudare* = Sp. *sudar* = Pg. *suar* = Pr. *suar*, *suzar* = F. *suer*), sweat, Gr. *ἰδροῦν*, Skt. √ *svid*, sweat: see *sweat, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin, or as if from the skin; perspire; especially, to perspire excessively.

> His hakeney, that was al pomely grys,
> So *swatte* that it wonder was to see.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

> And notwithstanding that these Winds [on the Coast of Coromandel] are so hot, yet the Inhabitants don't *sweat* while they last, for their Skins are hard and rough.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 47.

2. To exude moisture, as green plants piled in a heap; also, to gather moisture from the surrounding air by condensation: as, a new haymow *sweats;* the clay of newly made bricks *sweats;* a pitcher of ice-water *sweats.*

> A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will *sweat*—at least, that is what it is commonly called. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 228.

3. To exude as or in the manner of perspiration.

> In the same llande they gather pytche whiche *sweateth* owte of the rockes, beynge muche harder and sourer then the pitche of the tree.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 174).

4. To toil; labor; drudge.

> Utterly rejecting the pleasures of this present life as hurtful, they be all wholly set upon the desire of this life to come, by watching, waiting, and *sweating;* hoping shortly to obtain it.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

> If you do *sweat* to put a tyrant down,
> You sleep in peace the tyrant being slain.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 255.

> I could out-plead
> An advocate, and *sweat* as much as he
> Does for a double fee, ere you should suffer
> In an honest cause.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

> Henceforth, said God, the wretched Sons of Earth
> Shall *sweat* for Food in vain.
> *Cowley*, Tree of Knowledge, st. 4.

5. To labor under a burden as of punishment or extortion; suffer; pay a penalty. [Slang.]—6. To work for starvation wages; also, to carry on work on the sweating or underpaying system.

> I have many a time heard both husband and wife—one couple especially, who were *sweating* for a gorgeous clothes' emporium—say that they had not time to be clean.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 64.

**To sweat for it**, to suffer for an offense; pay the penalty for a wrong done. [Colloq.]

> Well, Jarvis, thou hadst wrongs, and, if I live,
> Some of the best shall *sweat for 't.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, or, figuratively, as if from the skin.

> The imagination, *sweated* by artificial fire, produces nought but vapid bloom. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

2. To emit, as from the pores; exude; shed.

> Fro thens a Stones cast toward the Southe is another Chapelle, where oure Lord *swette* droppes of Blood.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

> To make
> Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 196.

> For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

3. To saturate with sweat; spoil with sweat: as, to *sweat* one's collar.

> He dares tell 'em how many shirts he has *sweat* at tennis that week. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> I trust gentlewomen their diet sometimes a fortnight, lend gentlemen holland shirts, and they *sweat* 'em out at tennis, and no restitution.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

4. To extort money from; fleece; bleed; oppress by exactions; underpay, as shop-hands. [Slang or cant.]

> In 1880 the casuals struck against this system [of small contractors]. They declared that they were being *sweated;* that the hunger for work induced men to accept starvation rates. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 489.

5. To put in pledge; pawn. [Slang.]

> The night before Larry was stretched,
> The boys they all paid him a visit.
> A bit in their sacks too they fetched;
> They *sweated* their duds till they riz it.
> *R. Burrowes*, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

6. To dry or force moisture from, as the wood in charcoal-burning by covering over the heap closely.—7. In *leather-manuf.*, to loosen the hair from, as a hide, by subjecting it to putrefactive fermentation in a smoke-house.—8. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to render elastic, as the leaves, by subjecting them to a slight fermentation.—9. To join by applying heat after soldering.

> The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the commutator is made through large copper plugs, which are *sweated* in to secure perfect contact.
> *W. H. Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 112.

**Cold sweating**, in *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the hair and outer skin. It consists in soaking the hides in tanks from six to twelve days, in a flow of fresh cold water.—**To sweat coins**, more especially gold coins, to remove a part of the metal from the surface and edges by shaking the coins together in bags, so that particles of the metal are worn off, yet the diminution of the value is not readily perceived. *R. Cobden.*

> His each vile sixpence that the world hath cheated—
> And his the art that every guinea *sweated.*
> *Wolcot*, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

**sweat-band** (swet'band), *n.* The leather lining, usually enameled, of a hat or cap, inserted for protection against the sweat of the head and brow; a sweat-leather.

**sweat-box** (swet'boks), *n.* 1. A box in which hides are sweated in the process of tanning.—2†. A narrow cell for prisoners.

**sweat-canal** (swet'kạ-nal″), *n.* Same as *sweat-duct.*

**sweat-center** (swet'sen″tėr), *n.* A center situated in the medulla on either side of the middle line. It may be excited by eserine, nicotine, and picrotoxin.

**sweat-cloth** (swet'klôth), *n.* A cloth for wiping sweat from the face, as a towel or a handkerchief; a sudarium.

**sweat-duct** (swet'dukt), *n.* The excretory duct of a sweat-gland. See cut under *sweat-gland.*

**sweated** (swet'ed), *a.* 1. Made under the sweating system: as, a *sweated* coat.—2. Underpaid, as a shop-hand under the sweating system.

> It was a poor consolation to the *sweated* waistcoat-hand to be told that the Amalgamated Engineers had a quarter of a million in the bank.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 725.

> It is possible that several of the minor industries of the East End are absolutely dependent upon the fact that a low type of *sweated* and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages. *Contemporary Rev.*, LVI. 880.

**sweater** (swet'ėr), *n.* [< *sweat* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who sweats.—2. One who or that which causes to sweat. Specifically—(*a*) A sudorific. (*b*) A grinding employer, or a middleman between the employer and the workmen; one who sweats his work-people; especially, one who employs working tailors at the lowest wages. [Slang.]

> The greater part of the work, if not the whole, is let out to contractors or middle-men—*sweaters*, as their victims significantly call them—who, in their turn, let it out again, sometimes to the workmen, sometimes to fresh middle-men, so that, out of the price paid for labor on each article, not only the workmen, but the *sweater*, and perhaps the *sweater's sweater*, and a third, and a fourth, and a fifth, have to draw their profit.
> *C. Kingsley*, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (*Davies.*)

> A Royal Commission has been collecting evidence on the subject [of "sweating"], and has established the fact that the victims of the system are not employed in factories or ordinary workrooms, but in *sweaters*' dens.
> *New York Tribune*, June 11, 1888.

(*c*) One of a gang of street ruffians of the time of Queen Anne, who, forming a circle around an inoffensive wayfarer, pricked him with their swords, and compelled him to dance till he sweated.

> These *sweaters* . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 332.

(*d*) A woolen jacket or jersey, especially one worn by men in training for athletic contests or by acrobats after performing.

> Contestants with a proper regard for their health usually have thick coats (or *sweaters*) handy at the finish line, and are vigorously rubbed with crash towels immediately after a race. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 355.

3. One who sweats coin.

> No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business, so that the *sweater*, if he exists at all, has all the opportunities he can desire.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 115.

**sweat-fiber** (swet'fī″bėr), *n.* One of the nervous fibers which run to the sweat-glands and on stimulation cause a flow of sweat.

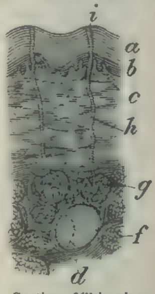
**sweatful** (swet'fụl), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-ful.*] 1. Covered with sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

> See here their antitype—a crude block raised
> By *sweatful* smelters on this wooded strand.
> *Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, p. 106. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Expressive of hard work; indicating laborious struggle.

> The bloated armaments under which all Europe is bending to the earth with *sweatful* groans.
> *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 403.

**sweat-gland** (swet'gland), *n.* One of those glands of the skin which secrete sweat. Such a gland consists of an epithelial tube, single or dividing into two (or in the larger glands, as in the axilla, into four or more) branches, and coiled up at its lower end in a loose irregular glomerulus. Also called *perspiratory*, *sudoriparous*, and *sudoriferous gland.* See also cut under *skin.*



Section of Skin, showing two Sweat-glands. *a*, epidermis; *b*, its deeper layer, or rete Malpighii; *c* to *d*, corium, dermis, or true skin; *f*, fat-cells; *g*, coiled end of a sweat-gland; *h*, its duct, opening on the surface at *i*.

**sweat-house** (swet'hous), *n.* 1. See the quotation.

> Each building [of a Pueblo town], if of any considerable size, is provided with one or more estufas, or subterranean chambers, where a fire is kept constantly burning, and where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. A similar usage existed among the Floridian tribes; in fact, the rudiments of it may be found among most tribes of the continent, where the *sweat-house*, in one form or another, is usually a conspicuous feature.
> *Francis Parkman*, in N. A Rev., [CXX. 46.

2. In *tanning*, a building in which the depilation of hides and skins is performed by sweating.

**sweatily** (swet'i-li), *adv.* In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.

**sweatiness** (swet'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

**sweating** (swet'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sweat*, *v.*] 1. The act of perspiring; profuse perspiration; also, the process of producing profuse perspiration by means of sudorifics, hot baths, etc.

> Why, sir, I thought it duty to informe you
> That you were better match a ruin'd bawd,
> One ten times cured by *sweating* and the tub.
> *Jasper Mayne*, City Match, v. 3.

> *Sweatings* in the night were frequent, and sometimes her sufferings ceased when these occurred.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, XI. 148.

2. Same as *sweating system* (which see, under *sweating, p. a.*).

The House of Lords Committee on *Sweating* . . . had made men think and given them matter for thought.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 730.

3. The process of producing exudation or oozing of moisture by application of heat either dry or moist.—4. Specifically, in *tanning*, a process of removing hair from hides by exposing them to moist air. There are various ways of carrying out the process. In one method the hides are hung in a pit, vault, or building, and exposed to air at a temperature of from 40° to 56° F., the air being kept cold, and saturated with moisture by the injection of a spray of cold spring-water. A ventilator in the roof permits of circulation of air, and an underground drain from the bottom of the pit permits outflow of water and inflow of cold air.

**sweating** (swet′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweat*, *v.*] 1. Perspiring freely or profusely.—2. Of or pertaining to the employment of persons, as to make clothes, at the lowest wages.—**Sweating system**, the practice, particularly in the tailoring trade, of employing men, women, and children to make up clothes in their own houses for scant pay. See *sweater*.

The *sweating system*, by which working people are furnished with employment in various trades at starvation wages, is attracting much attention in England.
*New York Tribune*, June 11, 1888.

**sweating-bath** (swet′ing-bàth), *n.* A bath for producing sensible sweat; a sudatory; a stove.

**sweating-cloth** (swet′ing-klôth), *n.* Same as *sweat-cloth*. *Nares.*

**sweating-fever** (swet′ing-fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *sweating-sickness*.

**sweating-house** (swet′ing-hous), *n.* 1. A house for sweating persons as a hygienic or curative process.

At the Hummum's in Covent Garden are the best accommodations for Persons of Quality to Sweat or Bath every day in the week, the Conveniences of all kinds far exceeding all other Bagnios or *Sweating-Houses* both for Rich and Poor.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 117.

2. In Spain, a long low hut in which sheep are closely packed the night before they are shorn, in order that the animal heat may soften the fleece and make it easier to cut.

**sweating-iron** (swet′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A kind of knife-like scraper to remove sweat from horses.

**sweating-pit** (swet′ing-pit), *n.* In *tanning*, a pit or inclosure wherein the depilation of hides is accomplished by the process called sweating.

**sweating-room** (swet′ing-röm), *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons, as in the Turkish bath.

As the theory had been advanced that a Turkish bath was an excellent preventive [of hydrophobia], he submitted to several hours in the *sweating room*.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 3.

2. In dairy business, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

**sweating-sickness** (swet′ing-sik″nes), *n.* Sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna: a febrile epidemic disease, in some places extremely fatal, which made its appearance in England in August, 1485, and at different periods until 1551, and spread extensively on the Continent. It was characterized by profuse sweating, and was frequently fatal in a few hours. It seems to have resembled somewhat the later epidemics of miliary fever. Also called *English sweat*, *sweating-fever*.

This Year, by reason of a *Sweating-sickness*, Michaelmas Term was adjourned. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

The king [Richard III.] was now seriously alarmed, and sent another summons to Lord Stanley requiring his own immediate presence; to which he replied by sending an excuse that he was ill of the *sweating sickness*.
*J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

**Malwa sweating-sickness**, a disease occurring in India, notably in the province of Malwa, which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. *Dunglison.*

**sweating-tub** (swet′ing-tub), *n.* A tub used for a hot bath, or sweating-bath.

These new Fanatics of not the preaching but the *sweating-tub*. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

**sweat-leather** (swet′leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* 1. A leather flap attached to a stirrup-leather to protect the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse.—2. A sweat-band.

**sweatless** (swet′les), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-less*.] Without sweat; hence, without labor.

Thou for whom Harvest all the yeer doth last,
That in poor Desarts rich aboundance heap'st,
That *sweat-less* eat'st, and without sowing reap'st.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe. (*Davies.*)

**sweat-lodge** (swet′loj), *n.* Same as *sweat-house*. *Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*, I. 141.

**sweat-shop** (swet′shop), *n.* A shop where work is done for a sweater. See *sweater*, 2 (*b*).

**sweat-stock** (swet′stock), *n.* In *tanning*, a collective term for skins or hides which have been unhaired by treatment in the sweating-pit.

**sweaty** (swet′i), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Moist or stained with sweat: as, a *sweaty* skin.

The rabblement . . . threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 247.

2. Consisting of sweat.

No humours gross, or frowzy steame,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streame.
*Swift*, Strephon and Chloe.

3. Causing sweat; laborious; toilsome.

This *sweaty* haste
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 77.

If he would needs put his foot to such a *sweaty* service, the odour of his Sock was like to be neither musk nor benjamin. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**sweddle** (swed′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sweddled*, ppr. *sweddling*. [Appar. a var. of *swaddle*, with sense due to *swell*.] To swell; puff out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Swede** (swēd), *n.* [Formerly also *Sweed*; = F. *Suède* = MD. *Swede*, D. *Zweed* = MHG. *Sweide*, *Swede*, G. *Schwede* = Goth. **Swētha* (pl. *Swethans*, in Jornandes); cf. L. *Sitones*, a people of northern Germany, near the Suiones; cf. Icel. *Svīar* = Sw. *Svear*, Swedes; Icel. *Svenskr*, *Svænskr* = Sw. Dan. *Svensk*, Swedish; Icel. *Svīarīki* = Sw. *Sverige* = Dan. *Sverrig* = AS. *Sweórīce*, *Swiórīce*, Sweden, lit. 'kingdom of the Swedes'; as *Sweón*, *Swión* (L. *Suiones*), the Swedes, + *rīce*, kingdom. The name *Sweden*, D. *Zweden*, G. *Schweden*, was orig. dat. pl. of *Swede*.] 1. A native of Sweden, a kingdom of Europe which occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Since 1814 it has been united with Norway under a common sovereign.—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A Swedish turnip.

Past rhododendron shrubberies, broad fields of golden stubble, sweet clover, and gray *swedes*, with Ogwen making music far below. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxi.

3†. A cannon consisting of a thin metal tube wound around with rope and covered with leather. Such cannon are said to have carried about a quarter of the load of an iron cannon. They were introduced by the Swedes, and used until the battle of Leipsic.

**Swedenborgian** (swē-dn-bôr′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Swedenborg*, the name of a Swedish family, changed from *Svedberg* when it was ennobled in 1719.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish scientific and religious author, or to Swedenborgianism.

II. *n.* A believer in the theology and religious doctrines of Swedenborg; a New Churchman. Swedenborg held Rev. xxi. 2, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven," to be a prediction of the establishment of a new dispensation, the initiation of which took place by the execution of the last judgment in the spiritual world in the year 1757, whereby man was restored to moral freedom by the restriction of evil infestations, the power of which had threatened its utter extinction. In proof of this belief, his followers point to the unparalleled spiritual and material progress of mankind since that date. They were first organized in London (where Swedenborg long resided) in 1788, under the name of the "Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem," usually abbreviated to New Church. Professed Swedenborgians, though widely scattered, have never been numerous; but Swedenborg himself appears not to have contemplated the formation of a separate church, trusting to the permeation of his doctrines through the existing churches. Swedenborgians believe that this process is going on, and that thus the new dispensation is making its way independently of their own organization or efforts, and even without the conscious knowledge of most of those affected by it. Swedenborg considered himself the divinely appointed herald and expounder of this dispensation, being prepared for the office by open intercourse during many years with spirits and angels (all originally human beings), and with God himself, who revealed to him the spiritual or symbolic sense of the Divine Word (which the world had not previously been in a state to receive or apprehend), setting forth spiritual and celestial truths in every part through the correspondence of all material things with the spiritual principles, good or evil, of which they are the outgrowth and manifestation. This doctrine of correspondences is the foundation of his system, which he elaborated with uniform consistency in many volumes, all first published in Latin. In this correspondence consists the plenary inspiration of the Word, which includes only the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Prophets and Psalms, the four Gospels, and the Apocalypse; the other books of the Bible are valuable for instruction, but lack this divine character.

**Swedenborgianism** (swē-dn-bôr′ji-an-izm), *n.* [< *Swedenborgian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

**swedge** (swej), *v. t.* Same as *swage*$^{2}$.

**Swedish** (swē′dish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Zweedsch* = G. *Schwedisch*; as *Swede* + *-ish*$^{1}$.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.—**Swedish beam-tree.** See *Pyrus*.—**Swedish coffee.** See *coffee*.—**Swedish feather.** (*a*) A weapon of the type of the partizan. (*b*) An iron-pointed stake: same as *palisade*, 2. Compare *swine's-feather*.

I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances "the *Swedish feathers*," whilk your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

**Swedish fir**, a commercial name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*$^{1}$.—**Swedish gloves**, gloves of undressed kid — that is, gloves made with the smooth side of the skin next the hand, and the rough or split surface outside. Commonly called by the French name, *gants de Suède*.—**Swedish juniper.** See *juniper*.—**Swedish leech**, the common medicinal leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*.—**Swedish turnip.** See *rutabaga*.—**Swedish work**, a kind of hand-weaving by which flat, narrow webbing is produced, which is a good substitute for braid, and can be done in various colors and patterns.

II. *n.* The language of the Swedes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Danish, and Icelandic.

**Sweed**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Swede*.

**sweeny** (swē′ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Wasting of the shoulder-muscles in the horse, resulting from disuse of the corresponding limb. This disuse may be due to a variety of injuries, ending in lameness. Also *swinney*.

The shrinkage . . . commonly called *sweeny* is due to some lameness of the foot or limb, which induces the horse to favor the shoulder and throw the muscles out of use. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 72.

**sweep** (swēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swept*, ppr. *sweeping*. [Early mod. E. also *swepe*; < ME. *swepen* (pret. *swepte*), < AS. **swǣpan* (pret. **swǣpte*), a secondary form of *swāpan* (pret. *sweóp*), sweep; = OFries. *swepa* = LG. *swepen*, sweep (with a broom), = OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen*, G. *schweifen*, intr. slip, sweep, ramble, etc., tr. sweep, turn, = Icel. *sveipa*, sweep, swoop; cf. *swape*, *swipe*, *swoop*. The forms and senses are much involved, and the verb is now usually treated as if meaning primarily 'sweep with a broom.'] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass along with a swift waving or surging movement: as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain; pass with overwhelming force or violence, especially over a surface: as, a *sweeping* flood.

A *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. Prov. xxviii. 3.

The sky blackened, and the storm *swept* down.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 246.

One day the poet's harp lay on the ground,
Though from it rose a strange and trembling sound,
What time the wind *swept* over with a moan.
*R. W. Gilder*, Poet and his Master, ii.

2. To pass with pomp, as if with trailing garments: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

She *sweeps it* through the court with troops of ladies.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 80.

Why do we not say, as to a divors't wife, those things which are yours take them all with you, and they shall *sweepe* after you? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. To move with a long reach; move with a prolonged sliding or trailing motion: as, a *sweeping* stroke.

The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies;
And, shooting through the darkness, gild the night
With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 504.

4. To pass systematically over a surface in search of something; especially, to move the line of vision in such a way as to search every part of a given angular area: a modification of the transitive use II., 5. Hence, in *astron.*, to search systematically any part of the heavens by moving the telescope, or, especially, by allowing it to remain motionless until the diurnal motion has carried a certain part of the heavens through the field, when the telescope is carried back to the west and set to the next adjacent zone. In *naval affairs*, to search for submarine mines by dragging the bottom with a sweep so constructed that the mines can be caught and destroyed.

5. To pass over a surface with a broom or besom; clean up: as, a servant engaged to *sweep* and scrub.—6. To swing or slat the flukes from side to side, as a whale when wounded or attacked. It is the characteristic method of defense. The fullest action of the flukes is called *sweeping* (or *slatting*) *from eye to eye*.—**To sweep for an anchor.** See *anchor*$^{1}$.

II. *trans.* 1. To move, drive, or carry forward or away by overwhelming force or violence; remove or gather up by a long brushing stroke: literally or figuratively: as, the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house.

Death 's a devouring gamester,
And *sweeps* up all. *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

You seem'd that wave about to break upon me,
And *sweep* me from my hold upon the world.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Friends, companions, and train
The avalanche *swept* from our side.
*M. Arnold*, Rugby Chapel.

To avoid being *swept* on the rocks, which were all afoam, we had to row direct eastward.
*H. M. Stanley*, Through the Dark Continent, July 24, 1876.

2. To carry with a long swinging or dragging movement; trail pompously.

Let frantic Talbot triumph for a while,
And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 6.

**3.** To strike with a long sweeping stroke; brush or traverse quickly with the fingers; pass with a brushing motion, as the fingers; hence, to produce, as musical sounds, by such a motion or stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre!
*Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

The wind began to *sweep*
A music out of sheet and shroud.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ciii.

If the fingers be repeatedly *swept* rapidly over something covered by numerous small prominences, as the papillated surface of an ordinary counterpane, a peculiar feeling of numbness in them results.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

**4.** To move over or along: as, the wind *swept* the surface of the sea.

As . . . choughs . . . madly *sweep* the sky.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 23.

Troy's proud dames, whose garments *sweep* the ground.
*Pope*, Iliad, vi. 563.

**5.** To direct the eye over in a comprehensive glance; view with the eye or an optical instrument in a rapid and general survey: as, to *sweep* the heavens with a telescope.

Here let us *sweep*
The boundless landscape.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 1408.

To see distinctly a wide field, as in looking at a landscape or a picture, we unconsciously and rapidly *sweep* the line of sight over every part, and then gather up the combined impression in the memory.
*Le Conte*, Sight, p. 74.

**6.** To brush over, as with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; make clean by brushing: as, to *sweep* a floor or a chimney.

What woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? Luke xv. 8.

The besom that must *sweep* the court clean of such filth.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 34.

**7.** To rid as by sweeping; clear.

But first seven ships from Rochester are sent,
The narrow seas of all the French to *sweep*.
*Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt, st. 46.

**8.** To draw or drag something over: as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor; to *sweep* (a harbor or a mine-field) for submarine mines.—**9.** To propel by means of sweeps or long oars.

Brigs of 386 tons have been *swept* at three knots or more.
*Admiral Smyth.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**10.** To have within range of fire; clear of enemies or a mob by a discharge of artillery or musketry, as a street or square.

Sections or full batteries of the Division artillery were posted to *sweep* the avenues of approach, and the fields on which these avenues opened. *The Century*, XXX. 315.

The French are now transporting heavy siege artillery to their new or remodeled works commanding the highways that lead to France, and so arranged as to be capable of *sweeping* them from two sides.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 129.

**To sweep away**, to scatter; disperse; get rid of.

A broom is hung at the mast-head of ships about to be sold, to indicate that they are to be *swept away*.
*Brewer*, Dict. Phrase and Fable (Broom).

**To sweep the board** or **the stakes.** See *board*.—**To sweep the deck** or **the decks.** See *deck*.

**sweep** (swēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepe*; = OHG. MHG. *sweif*, G. *schweif*, a ramble, = Icel. *sveipr*, a fold, swoop, twirl; from the verb.] **1.** The act of sweeping; the act of effecting something by means of a sweeping or clearing-out force; hence, wholesale change or removal.

Here has been a great *sweep* of employments, and we expect still more removals. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlix.

The hope that the few remaining hundreds of the aborigines might be captured in one *sweep*.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 758.

**2.** The reach or range of a continued motion or stroke: as, the long *sweep* of a scythe; direction or extent of any motion not rectilinear: as, the *sweep* of a compass; hence, range, in general; compass.

Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble *sweep* of all their privilege.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 475.

Feelings of calm power and boundless *sweep*.
*Bryant*, The Poet.

An incision was commenced on the mesial line . . . and carried backward and downward . . . in a semicircular *sweep*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 81.

Specifically—(*a*) The compass of anything flowing or blowing: as, the flood or the storm carried away everything within its *sweep*. (*b*) Reach; extent; prevalence, as of a disease: as, the *sweep* of an epidemic.

**3.** A turn, bend, or curve.

The St. Just miners . . . use a hammer . . . which is a long bloathead with a little *sweep*.
*Morgans*, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 65.

The cavalcade, following the *sweep* of the drive, quickly turned the angle of the house, and I lost sight of it.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a *sweep* of brown hair that fell across his forehead. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 353.

The stream twists down through the valley in long *sweeps*, leaving oval wooded bottoms, first on one side and then on the other. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

**4.** A circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive in front of a house.

Down the little carriage-drive past the pigeon-house elevated on a pole, . . . up the *sweep*, and so to the house-door. *E. Yates*, Broken to Harness, I. 311.

**5.** A rapid survey or inspection by moving the direction of vision in a systematic manner so as to search the whole of a given angular area; especially, in *astron.*, the act of sweeping (see *sweep*, *v. i.*, 4); hence, the immediate object of such a view; hence, again, the external object, the country, or section of the heavens viewed.

Beyond the farthest *sweep* of the telescope.
*Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 173.

By continuing my *sweeps* of the heavens my opinion of the arrangement of the stars and their magnitudes, and of some other particulars, has undergone a gradual change.
*A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 26.

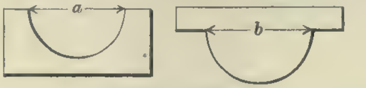
A magnificent *sweep* of mountain country was in sight.
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 93.

**6.** In *ship-building*, any arc of a circle used in the body-plan to describe the form of the timbers.—**7.** *Naut.*, a large oar, used in small vessels sometimes to assist the rudder in turning the vessel in a calm, but usually to propel the craft. Also *swape*.—**8.** A metal frame on which the tiller or rudder-yoke of a ship travels.—**9.** An engine formerly used in war for throwing stones into fortresses; a ballista. [Still used in heraldry.]—**10.** A device for drawing water from a well by means of a long pole resting on a tall upright as a fulcrum; also, one of various somewhat similar levers performing other functions, as the lever of a horse-power. Also *swipe*, *swape*.

A great poste and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pynne, so that the one ende havynge more poyse then the other causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere brewers in London dooe drawe up water; they call it a *sweepe*.
*Elyot.* (*Halliwell.*)

The well, its long *sweep* piercing the skies, its bucket swinging to and fro in the wind. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**11.** In *loam-molding*, a pattern shape consisting of a board of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be molded. The surface of the mold or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are made in pairs, one for "running up" the core and the other for forming the interior of the mold. They are consequently the reverse of each other, and the radii differ by a quantity equal to the thickness of the metal of the pipe to be cast. Thus, supposing the internal diameter of the pipe to be 24 inches, and the thickness of the metal 1 inch, the radius of each core and sweep (see *a*) will be 12 inches, and the radius of the mold-sweep (see *b*) 13 inches. Sweeps are employed for many other symmetrical forms besides cylinders.



Sweeps for Molding.

**12.** A form of light plow or cultivator used for working crops planted in rows, as cotton or maize; a cotton-sweep.—**13.** In *card-playing*: (*a*) In the game of casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board and so removing them all. (*b*) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.—**14.** Same as *sweepstakes*. [Colloq.]—**15.** *pl.* The sweepings of an establishment where precious metals are worked, as a goldsmith's or silversmith's shop, or a mint.

The silver wasted by the operative officers and sold in *sweeps* during the year was 44,413.20 standard ounces.
*Rep. Sec. Treasury*, 1886, p. 168.

Wastage and loss on sale of *sweeps*. [U. S. mints.]
*Rep. Sec. Treasury*, 1886, p. 252.

**16.** One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney-sweeper.

We positively deny that the *sweeps* have art or part in these proceedings. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xx.

It was in country places, however, that the stealing and kidnapping of children was the most frequent, and the threat of "the *sweeps* will get you" was often held out, to deter children from wandering.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 394.

**17.** See the quotation.

Four broad, curved pieces of iron, called *sweeps*, pressers, or pushers, which terms are synonymous, and their use is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 109.

**Sweep of a seine**, the reach or compass of a seine that is swept.—**To make a clean sweep**, to sweep away anything completely; remove entirely; clean out: often used in politics: as, to *make a clean sweep* of office-holders.

They burnt thirty-two houses in Springfield,—the minister's house and all, with all his library (and books was sca'ce in them days); but the Indians *made a clean sweep* on 't. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 163.

**sweepage** (swē'pāj), *n.* [< *sweep* + *-age*.] The crop of hay got in a meadow. [Prov. Eng.]

**sweep-bar** (swēp'bär), *n.* Same as *sway-bar*.

**sweeper** (swē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *swepare*; < *sweep* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which sweeps; a sweeping-machine.

Oxygen, the *sweeper* of the living organism, becomes the lord of the dead body.
*Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 35.

It was late in the day when the big *sweepers* with six teams of horses came down to clear the track.
*New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1891.

**2.** A tree growing on the margin of a stream, and overhanging the water at a sharp angle from the bank. It sometimes forms an excellent fishing-place.

**sweeping** (swē'ping), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepyng*; verbal n. of *sweep*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which sweeps, in any sense; also, the result of such act.

With a *sweeping* of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
*Tennyson*, A Character.

Within the flowery swarth he heard
The *sweeping* of the scythe.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

**2.** *pl.* Whatever is gathered together by or as by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

They shulde bee dryuen togyther on heapes by th[e]ympulsyon of the shyppes, euen as a beasome gathereth the *swepynges* of a house.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 157).

The *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber.
*Swift*, Meditation upon a Broomstick.

The population [of Armenia] was composed largely of the *sweepings* of Asia Minor, Christian tribes which had taken refuge in the mountains.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 159.

Specifically—(*a*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, the bits of metal thrown on the floor by sawing- and planing-machines. (*b*) In *printing*, the waste paper swept up from the floor of a press-room. (*c*) In *bookbinding*, the bits of gold-leaf gathered up by the cotton cloth that is used to remove the surplus gold of a gilded book.

**sweeping** (swē'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweep*, *v.*] **1.** Carrying everything before it; overwhelming: as, a *sweeping* majority.

Regardless of the *sweeping* whirlwind's sway.
*Gray*, The Bard, II. ii. 13.

**2.** Including or comprehending many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; comprehensive; all-including: as, a *sweeping* charge; a *sweeping* declaration.

One *sweeping* clause of ban and anathema.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

This has the manifest drawback of most generalizations: it is far too *sweeping*. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xi.

There is no doubt that the Roman commonwealth in its last days . . . needed the most *sweeping* of reforms.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 336.

**Sweeping resolution**, in *U. S. hist.*, a resolution passed by the Ohio legislature in 1810, declaring vacant the seats of all the State judges.

**sweeping-car** (swē'ping-kär), *n.* A car carrying mechanical rotary brooms for sweeping snow and dirt from a railroad-track.

**sweeping-day** (swē'ping-dā), *n.* The day on which sweeping is regularly done, as in a house.

Friday, the anniversary of the Assembly Ball, was general *sweeping-day* at Mrs. Dansken's.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 180.

**sweepingly** (swē'ping-li), *adv.* In a sweeping or comprehensive manner.

It seemed all so *sweepingly* intelligible.
*E. Montgomery*, Mind, IX. 372.

**sweepingness** (swē'ping-nes), *n.* The character of being sweeping or comprehensive: as, the *sweepingness* of a charge.

**sweep-net** (swēp'net), *n.* **1.** A large net admitting of making a wide compass in drawing it.—**2.** A net used by entomologists to take insects by drawing it over herbage with a sweeping motion. It generally consists of a bag of light strong cloth attached to an iron or brass ring set in a short handle.

**sweep-piece** (swēp'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved piece of timber fastened to the inner side of a port-sill to assist in training a gun.

**sweep-rake** (swēp'rāk), *n.* The rake that clears the table of a self-raking reaper. *E. H. Knight.*

**sweeps** (swēps), *n. pl.* The arms of a mill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sweep-saw** (swēp'sâ), *n.* A saw with a thin blade in a frame or bow, capable of cutting in a sweep or curve: a bow-saw or turning-saw.

**sweep-seine** (swēp'sān), *n.* A large seine for making a wide sweep in drawing.

**sweep-seining** (swēp'sā'ning), *n.* The act or process of sweeping a net, paid out from the stern of a boat, which describes a circle starting from and returning to the shore, one end of the rope being left on shore and the other brought in by the boat. The net is then hauled in by the men on shore.

**sweepstake** (swēp'stāk), *n.* [< *sweep, v.*, + obj. *stake*².] 1†. A game of cards, in which apparently a player could take all the tricks or win all the stakes.

> To play at *sweepstake*, and take all together.
> *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 439. (*Latham.*)

2. Same as *sweepstakes*.—**To make sweepstake**†, to make a clean sweep.

> If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they would, I trow, *make sweep-stake* at once with purgatory.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 292.

**sweepstake** (swēp'stāk), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *sweepstake, n.*] By winning and taking all the stakes at once; hence, by wholesale; indiscriminately.

**sweepstakes** (swēp'stāks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A gaming transaction, in which a number of persons contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions. Thus, in horse-racing each of the contributors has a horse assigned to him (usually by lot), and the person to whom the winning horse is assigned takes the whole stakes, or the stakes may be divided between two or three who draw the first two or three horses in the race.

> There was a general notion that a *sweepstakes* differed from a lottery in that the winner swept away the whole of the stakes (hence the name), whereas in a lottery the person who held the bank made a large profit. . . . This distinction existed in theory rather than in fact, and . . . the *sweepstakes* were declared illegal as lotteries by a decision of the courts in 1845.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 842.

2. A prize in a horse-race or other contest, made up of several stakes.—3†. Same as *sweepstake*, 1.—4. A race for all the stakes contributed, sometimes with money added.

> The Time Test Stakes is a *sweepstakes* for all ages at three-quarters of a mile, with $1,250 added.
> *New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

**sweep-washer** (swēp'wosh"ėr), *n.* In *gold-* and *silver-refining*, a person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., the small particles of gold or silver contained in them.

**sweep-washings** (swēp'wosh"ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse or sweepings of gold- and silver-working shops. *E. H. Knight.*

**sweepy** (swē'pi), *a.* [< *sweep* + *-y*¹.] 1. Bending or swaying; sweeping.

> They [the waters], . . .
> . . . rushing onwards with a *sweepy* sway,
> Bear flocks, and folds, and lab'ring hinds away.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 395.

> A *sweepy* garment, vast and white.
> *Browning*, Christmas Eve.

2. Protuberant; bulging; strutting.

> Behold their swelling dugs, the *sweepy* weight
> Of ewes that sink beneath their milky freight.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid.

3. Curving; having long bends or turns.

> And its fair river gleaming in the light,
> With all its *sweepy* windings. *J. Baillie.*

**sweer** (swēr), *a.* [Also *swear*, Sc. *sweir*; < ME. *swer, sware*, < AS. *swǣr, swār*, heavy, = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swār* = OHG. *swār, swāri*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer* = Icel. *svarr* = Sw. *svār* = Dan. *svær* = Goth. *swērs*, heavy, = Lith. *swarus*, heavy.] 1. Heavy.—2. Dull; indolent; lazy.—3. Reluctant; unwilling. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

**sweet** (swēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *swete, suete, swoote*, also *swote, soot, soote, sote*, < AS. *swēte* = ONorth. *swœte, swōte* = OS. *swōti, suoti* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *soet*, D. *zoet* = MLG. *sote, sute*, LG. *söte, söt* = OHG. *suozi, swuazi*, MHG. *süeze*, G. *süss* = Icel. *sætr* (*sœtr*) = Sw. *söt* = Dan. *söd* = Goth. **swōtus, suts* = L. *suāvis* (for **suadvis*) = Gr. ἡδύς = Skt. *svādu*, sweet; from a root seen in Gr. ἥδεσθαι, be pleased, ἡδονή, pleasure, ἁνδάνειν, please, Skt. √ *svad, svād*, be savory, make savory, take pleasure. From the L. adj. is the E. *suave*, with its derivatives, also *suade, dissuade, persuade*, etc., *suasion, suasive*; from the Gr., *hedonism, hedonist*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Pleasing to the taste; having a pleasant taste or flavor like that of sugar or honey; also, having a fresh, natural taste, as distinguished from a taste that is stale, sour, or rancid.

> Ther was brid and ale *suete*,
> For riche men ther ete.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1257.

> Thei [apples] ben righte *swete* and of gode Savour.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

> Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
> Crush'd the *sweet* poison of misused wine.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 47.

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; perfumed.

> Burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 49.

> The wind of May
> Is *sweet* with breath of orchards.
> *Bryant*, Among the Trees.

3. Pleasing to the ear; making agreeable music; musical; soft; melodious; harmonious: as, a *sweet* singer; a *sweet* song.

> And there a noyse alluring sleepe soft trembled,
> Of manie accords more *sweete* than Mermaids song.
> *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 162.

> *Sweet* instruments hung up in cases.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 102.

> *Sweet* was thy song, but *sweeter* now
> Thy carol on the leafless bough.
> *O. W. Holmes*, An Old-Year Song.

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; attractive; charming.

> Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 43.

> I went to see the palace and gardens of Chevereux, a *sweete* place. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1644.

> I forgot to tell you of a *sweet* house which Mr. Montagu carried me to see. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 349.

> The *sweetest* little inkstand and mother-of-pearl blotting-book, which Becky used when she composed her charming little pink notes. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lv.

5. Pleasing, agreeable, grateful, or soothing to the mind or emotional nature; exciting pleasant or agreeable feelings; charming; delightful; attractive; hence, dearly loved; precious.

> And [they] asketh leue and lycence at Londun to dwelle,
> To singe ther for simonye for seluer is *swete*.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 83.

> Aprille with hise shoures *soote*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

> Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades?
> Job xxxviii. 31.

> I have vowed to Jaquenetta to hold the plough for her *sweet* love three years. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 893.

> The merry month of June, the *sweetest* month in all the year. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

> But the high soul burns on to light men's feet
> Where death for noble ends makes dying *sweet*.
> *Lowell*, Memoriæ Positum.

6. Gracious; kind; amiable: as, *sweet* manners: formerly often used as a term of complimentary address: as, *sweet* sir.

> Young I know she was,
> Tender, and *sweet* in her obedience.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

> Give, if thou canst, an almes; if not, afford,
> Instead of that, a *sweet* and gentle word.
> *Herrick*, Almes.

7. Free from sour or otherwise excessive taste.

> Chymists oftentimes term the calces of metals and other bodies dulcified, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of taste, *sweet*, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness.
> *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, § II. Exp. 4.

8. Fresh; not salt or salted.

> Than the waters whereof [the Nile] there is none more *sweet*, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so concocted by the Sun.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

> The sails are drunk with showers, and drop with rain;
> *Sweet* waters mingle with the briny main.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 156.

9. Being in a sound or wholesome state; not sour or spoiled; not putrescent or putrid: as, *sweet* meat.

> At the fote of this mounte is the fountayne yt Helyseus helyd and made *suete* with puttynge in of salte and holy wordes in the name of Almyghty God.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

> I could heartily wish their Summer cleanliness was as great; it is certainly as necessary to keep so populous a City *sweet*. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

> This is the salt unto humanity,
> And keeps it *sweet*.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

10. In *archery*, of a bow, soft in flexure and recoil. See the last quotation under *sweetness*. —**A sweet tooth.** See *tooth*.—**Sweet acorn, almond, alyssum, amber, ash, balm.** See the nouns.—**Sweet balsam.** See *balsam-weed*.—**Sweet basil, birch, broomweed, buckeye, calabash, cassava, chervil, chestnut, cicely, cider.** See the nouns.—**Sweet calamus, sweet cane.** Same as *calamus*, 2.—**Sweet cistus,** the shrub *Cistus villosus*.—**Sweet clover.** See *Melilotus*. —**Sweet coltsfoot.** See *coltsfoot*. **Sweet corn,** a variety of maize of a sweet flavor, preferred for eating green.—**Sweet cumin, cypress, dock, fennel.** See the nouns. —**Sweet fucus.** Same as *sea-belt*.—**Sweet glove**†, a perfumed glove of any sort: a phrase often occurring in schedules, etc., of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

> *Gloves* as *sweet* as damask roses.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 222.

**Sweet goldenrod.** See *Solidago*.—**Sweet gum.** See *gum*², and compare *sweet-gum*. **Sweet herbs,** fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes, as thyme and sweet marjoram.—**Sweet horsemint, lemon, marjoram, maudlin.** See the nouns.—**Sweet locust.** Same as *honey-locust*.—**Sweet marten,** the pine-marten, *Mustela martes*: apparently so called in comparison with *foul marten*, the foulmart or polecat. [Eng.]—**Sweet mountain-fern.** See *Lastrea*.—**Sweet oleander.** See *oleander*.—**Sweet orange,** the common as opposed to the bitter or Seville orange.—**Sweet pea.** See *pea*¹.—**Sweet pepper-bush.** See *Clethra*.—**Sweet pine-sap.** See *Schweinitzia*.—**Sweet pishamin.** See *pishamin*.—**Sweet plum.** See *Owenia*.—**Sweet potato, precipitate, sack**†, **scabious, shrub.** See the nouns.—**Sweet sedge.** Same as *sweet-flag*.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.—**Sweet stuff,** candy; sweetmeats. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

> The *sweet-stuff* maker (I never heard them called confectioners) bought his "paper" of the stationers, or at the old book-shops.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 216.

**Sweet sultan.** See *sultan*, 4.—**Sweet tea.** See *Smilax*, 1.—**Sweet tincture of rhubarb.** See *tincture*.—**Sweet vernal-grass.** See *vernal grass*, under *vernal*.—**Sweet viburnum.** Same as *sheepberry*, 1.—**Sweet violet, woodruff.** See the nouns.—**To be sweet on** or **upon,** to be in love with; have an especial fondness for. [Colloq.]

> That Missis is *sweet* enough *upon* you, Master, to sell herself up, slap, to get you out of trouble.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 15.

=**Syn.** 1. Luscious, sugary, honeyed.—2. Redolent, balmy. —3. Dulcet.—5. Engaging, winning, lovely.—6. Lovable.

II. *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet; sweetness.

> Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish *sweet*, without any tartness.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

> It seems tolerably well established that *sweet* and sour are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 313.

> It is but for a moment, comparatively, that anything looks strange or startling: a truth that has the bitter and the *sweet* in it. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Something sweet to the taste: used chiefly in the plural.

> The fly that sips treacle is lost in the *sweets*.
> *Gay*, Beggars' Opera, ii. 2.

> From purple violets and the teile they bring
> Their gathered *sweets*, and rifle all the spring.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*a*) Confections; bonbons: as, he brought a box of *sweets* for the children. (*b*) Sweet dishes served at table, as puddings, tarts, creams, or jellies: as, a course of *sweets* preceded fruit and coffee. (*c*) Home-made fermented or unfermented liquors, as meads or metheglin.

3. That which is pleasant to the sense of smell; a perfume.

> Whence didst thou [violet] steal thy *sweet* that smells,
> If not from my love's breath? *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcix.

4. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind, heart, or desires: as, the *sweets* of domestic life; the *sweets* of office.

> *Sweets* grown common lose their dear delight.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cii.

> It was at Streatham that she tasted, in the highest perfection, the *sweets* of flattery, mingled with the *sweets* of friendship. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

5. One who is dear to another; a darling: a word of endearment.

> Wherefore frowns my *sweet*? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

**sweet**† (swēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *sweten*, < AS. *swētan* (= OHG. *suozan*), < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet, a.*] To make sweet; sweeten.

> She with face and voice
> So *sweets* my pains that my pains me rejoice.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 531).

> Heaven's tones
> Strike not such musick to immortall soules
> As your accordance *sweetes* my breast withall.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 3.

**sweet** (swēt), *adv.* [< ME. *sweete*; < *sweet, a.*] Sweetly; in a sweet manner; so as to be sweet.

> He kiste hire *sweete* and taketh his sawtrie.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 119.

**To roast sweet,** in *metal.*, to roast thoroughly.

**sweet-and-twenty** (swēt'and-twen'ti), *a.* Both attractive and young: a Shaksperian term of endearment.

> Then come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*,
> Youth 's a stuff will not endure.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 52.

**sweet-apple** (swēt'ap"l), *n.* 1. A sweet-flavored apple.—2. Same as *sweet-sop*.

**sweet-ball**†, *n.* A sweetmeat.

> This *sweet-Ball*,
> Take it to cheere your heart.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 130).

**sweet-bay** (swēt'bā), *n.* 1. The noble or victor's laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, which is also the common bay-tree, in southern Europe becoming a tree of 40 or 50 feet, in cooler regions grown as a shrub. It has lanceolate evergreen leaves with a pleasant scent and an aromatic taste, which are used for flavoring in cookery, form an ingredient in several ointments, and are placed between the layers of Smyrna figs. See *laurel*$^1$.

2. The swamp-laurel *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.—**Sweet-bay oil.** See *oil*.

**sweet-box** (swēt′boks), *n.* A small box or dish intended to hold sweets.

**sweetbread** (swēt′bred), *n.* 1. The pancreas of an animal, used for food; also, the thymus gland so used. Butchers distinguish the two, the former being the *stomach-sweetbread*, the latter the *neck-sweetbread* or *throat-sweetbread*.—2†. A bribe or douceur.

> I obtain'd that of the fellow . . . with a few *sweetbreads* that I gave him out of my purse.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 163. (*Davies.*)

3. A part of the lobster taken from the thorax for canning. [Maine.]

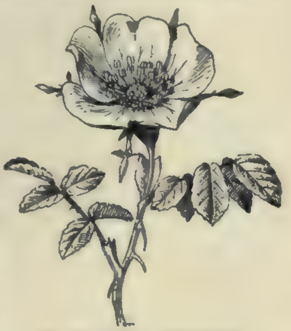
**sweet-breasted**† (swēt′bres″ted), *a.* Sweet-voiced: from *breast*, in the old sense of musical voice.

> *Sweet-breasted* as the nightingale or thrush.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iii. 1.

**sweet-breathed** (swēt′bretht), *a.* Fragrant; odorous; sweet-smelling.

> The *sweet-breathed* violet of the shade.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

**sweetbrier** (swēt′brī″ėr), *n.* The eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa*, a native of Europe and central Asia, introduced in the eastern United States. It is a tall-stemmed rose armed with strong and hooked, also slender and straight, prickles, the leaves and flowers small, the former aromatic-scented, especially in cultivation, from copious resiniferous glands beneath and on the margins. Also *sweetbriar*.


Sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

> Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of *sweetbriar* and honeysuckle.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

**Sweetbrier-sponge.** Same as *bedegar*.

**sweeten** (swē′tn), *v.* [< *sweet* + *-en*$^1$.] I. *intrans.* To become sweet, in any sense.

> Set a rundlet of verjuice over against the sun in summer, . . . to see whether it will ripen and *sweeten*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 898.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sweet to any of the senses.

> With fairest flowers . . .
> I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 220.

> *Sweeten* your tea, and watch your toast.
> *Swift*, Panegyric to the Dean.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind: as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.

> Distance sometimes endears Friendship, and Absence *sweeteneth* it. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 6.

3. To make mild or kind; soften.

> Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper. *W. Law.*

4. To make less painful or laborious; lighten.

> Thus Noah *sweetens* his Captivity,
> Beguiles the time, and charms his misery,
> Hoping in God alone.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

> And hope of future good, as we know, *sweetens* all suffering. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 390.

5. To increase the agreeable qualities of; also, to render less disagreeable or harsh: as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.

> Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy. (*Johnson.*)

6. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious or offensive matter; bring back to a state of purity or freshness; free from taint: as, to *sweeten* apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air; to *sweeten* water.

> The one might be employed in healing those blotches and tumours which break out in the body, while the other is *sweetening* the blood and rectifying the constitution.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 16.

7. To make mellow and fertile: as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.

**sweetener** (swēt′nėr), *n.* [< *sweeten* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which sweetens, in any sense.

> Powder of crab's eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are often prescribed as *sweetners* of any sharp humours.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

> Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the *sweetener* and ennobler of the street and the fireside.
> *Lowell*, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 357.

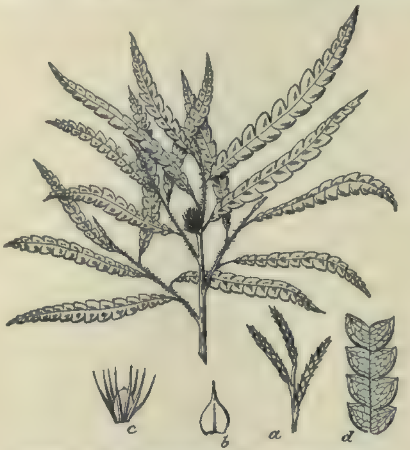
**sweetening** (swēt′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sweeten*, *v.*] That which sweetens; a substance, as sugar, used to sweeten something.—**Long sweetening**, molasses. [Local, U. S.]

> *Long sweetening* (molasses), he says, came to them from Virginia, and is still used in remote districts.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 34.

> An' pour the *longest sweetnin'* in.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

**Short sweetening**, sugar. [Local, U. S.]

**sweet-fern** (swēt′fėrn′), *n.* 1. A fragrant shrub, *Myrica* (*Comptonia*) *asplenifolia*. Its leaves, which are fern-like in aspect, contain 9 or 10 per cent. of tannin. See *Comptonia*.—2. The European sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*, which has leaves dissected like those of a fern. [Prov. Eng.]



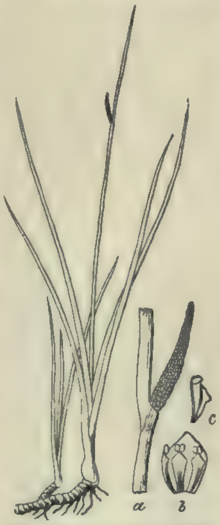
Branch with Fruit of Sweet-fern (*Myrica asplenifolia*).
*a*, male catkins; *b*, scale of male flower; *c*, the fruit, with the eight bristles; *d*, part of the leaf, showing the nervation.

**sweet-flag** (swēt′flag′), *n.* An araceous plant, *Acorus Calamus*, with sword-shaped leaves and two-edged leaf-like scapes, from one edge of which emerges a cylindrical spadix. It has a pungent and aromatic property, especially its thick creeping rootstock, which forms the officinal calamus aromaticus. This is now sparingly used as a stomachic, also in confectionery and in kinds of distilling and brewing. Also *calamus*, *sweet-rush*, *sweet sedge*.

**sweet-gale** (swēt′gāl), *n.* See *gale*$^3$.

**sweet-grass** (swēt′gràs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Glyceria*: so called doubtless from the fondness of cattle for *G. fluitans*. Locally applied also to the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*. [Great Britain.]

**sweet-gum** (swēt′gum), *n.* The American liquidambar, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, or its exuding balsam. See *Liquidambar*, and *liquid storax* (under *storax*).



Flowering Plant of Sweet-flag (*Acorus Calamus*).
*a*, the spadix; *b*, a flower; *c*, one of the anthers with the perianth-scale.

**sweetheart** (swēt′härt), *n.* [< ME. *sweteherte*; orig. two words, *swete herte*, 'sweet heart,' i. e. 'dear love': see *sweet* and *heart*.] A person beloved; a lover; more commonly, a girl beloved. [Colloq.]

> For thow hast lengthed my lif, & my langour schortet,
> Thurth the solas & the siȝt of the, my *swete hert!*
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1550.

> Mistress, . . . you must retire yourself
> Into some covert; take your *sweetheart's* hat,
> And pluck it o'er your brows.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 664.

**sweetheart** (swēt′härt), *v.* [< *sweetheart*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To act the part of a lover to; pay court to; gallant: as, to *sweetheart* a lady. [Colloq.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To perform the part of a lover: act the gallant; play the wooer: as, he is going a *sweethearting*. [Colloq.]

> I see he's for taking her to sit down, now they're at the end o' the dance; that looks like *sweet-hearting*, that does. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

**sweeties** (swē′tiz), *n. pl.* [Dim. of *sweets*.] Confections; candies; sweets. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

> *Sweeties* to bestow on lasses.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 547. (*Jamieson.*)

> Instead of finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packets which we pluck off the boughs, we find enclosed Mr. Carnifex's review of the quarter's meat.
> *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, x. (*Davies.*)

**sweeting** (swē′ting), *n.* [< ME. *sweting*, *swetyng*; < *sweet* + *-ing*$^3$.] 1. A sweet apple.

> *Swetyng*, an apple, pomme doulce. *Palsgrave.*

2. A term of endearment.

> "Nai sertes, *sweting*," he seide, "that schal i neuer."
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 916.

> Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 43.

**sweet-john** (swēt′jon), *n.* A flower of the narrow-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from other varieties called *sweet-william*.

> Armoires. . . . The flowers called *Sweet-Johns*, or Sweet-Williams, Tolmeyners, and London-tufts. *Cotgrave.*

**sweetkin**† (swēt′kin), *a.* [< *sweet* + dim. *-kin*. Cf. MD. *soetken*, a sweetheart.] Sweet; lovely.

> The consistorians, or setled standers of Yarmouth . . . gather about him, as flocking to hansell him [a Londoner] and strike him good luck, as the *sweetkin* madams did about valiant Sir Walter Manny.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

**sweetleaf** (swēt′lēf), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, found in deep woods or on the borders of cypress-swamps in the southern United States. Its leaves are sweet to the taste, greedily eaten by cattle and horses, and they yield, as does also the bark, a yellow dye. Also called *horse-sugar*.

**sweetlips** (swēt′lips), *n.* 1. One who has sweet lips: a term of endearment.—2†. An epicure; a glutton. *Halliwell.*—3. The ballanwrasse, *Labrus maculatus*. Also called *Servellan wrasse*. See cut under *Labrus*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**sweetly** (swēt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *sweteliche*, *suettly*, *swetlike*; < AS. *swētlīce*, < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ly*$^2$.] In a sweet manner, in any sense of the word *sweet*.

> Smelling so *sweetly*, all musk.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 67.

**sweetmeat** (swēt′mēt), *n.* [< ME. *swete mete*, < AS. *swēte mete*, usually in pl. *swete metas*, sweet meats: see *sweet* and *meat*$^1$.] 1. A sweet thing to eat; an article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; a bonbon: usually in the plural.—2. Fruit preserved with sugar, either moist or dry; a conserve; a preserve: usually in the plural.

> For the servants . . . thrust aside my chair, when they set the *sweetmeats* on the table.
> *Addison*, Guardian, No. 163.

> The little box contained only a few pieces of candied angelica, or some such lady-like *sweetmeat*.
> *Scott*, Chronicles of the Canongate, vi.

3. One of the common slipper-limpets of the United States, *Crepidula fornicata*. See *Crepidula*. [Local, U. S.]—4. A varnish for patent leather.

**sweet-mouthed**† (swēt′moutht), *a.* Fond of sweets; dainty.

> Plato checked and rebuked Aristippus, for that he was so *swete mouthed* and drouned in the voluptuousnes of high fare. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 49.

**sweet-nancy** (swēt′nan′si), *n.* The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

> In his button-hole was stuck a narcissus (a *sweet Nancy* is its pretty Lancashire name).
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, viii.

**sweetness** (swēt′nes), *n.* [< ME. *swetnesse*, *swotnesse*, < AS. *swētnes* (= OHG. *suoznassi*, *suaznissi*, *swuaznissa*), < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ness*.] The quality of being sweet, in any sense.

> Where the new-born brier
> Breathes forth the *sweetness* that her April yields.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 7.

> Be a princess
> In *sweetness* as in blood; give him his doom,
> Or raise him up to comfort.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

> We [the bees] have rather chose to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are *sweetness* and light.
> *Swift*, Battle of the Books.

> The charm of a yew bow is what archers call its *sweetness*—that is, its softness of flexure and recoil.
> *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 13.

**sweet-oil** (swēt′oil′), *n.* Olive-oil.

**sweet-pea** (swēt′pē′), *n.* See *sweet pea*, under *pea*$^1$.

**sweet-potato** (swēt′pọ̄-tā′tō), *n.* See *sweet potato*, under *potato*.

**sweet-reed** (swēt′rēd), *n.* Sorghum. [South Africa.]

**sweetroot** (swēt′röt), *n.* The licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

**sweet-rush** (swēt′rush), *n.* 1. See *rush*$^1$.—2. Same as *sweet-flag*.

**sweet-scented** (swēt′sen″ted), *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant.—**Sweet-scented cedar.** See *cedar*, 3.—**Sweet-scented crab,** the American crab, *Pyrus coronaria*, a small somewhat thorny tree with sweet and elegant rose-colored flowers and hard greenish-yellow fragrant fruit, sometimes made into preserves.—**Sweet-scented grass.** Same as *vernal grass* (which see, under *vernal*).—**Sweet-scented melon, shrub,** etc. See the nouns.—**Sweet-scented olive.** See *fragrant olive*, under *olive*.

**sweet-sop** (swēt′sop), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub, *Anona squamosa*, native in tropical America, cultivated and naturalized in hot climates elsewhere; also, its fruit, which consists of a thick rind with projecting scales, containing a sweet pulp. In India called *custard-apple*, a name properly belonging to *A. reticulata*. Also *sweet-apple*.

**sweet-sucker** (swēt′suk″ėr), *n.* The chub-sucker, *Erimyzon sucetta*.

**sweet-tangle** (swēt′tang″gl), *n.* Same as *kambou*.

**sweet-tempered** (swēt′tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a gentle or pleasant temper.

**sweet-water** (swēt′wâ″tėr), *n.* A white variety of the European grape, with notably sweet juice. It is among those varieties which are most grown in hothouses.

**sweetweed** (swēt′wēd), *n.* 1. See *West Indian tea*, under *tea*$^1$.—2. Same as *sweet broomweed*. See *broomweed* and *Scoparia*, 2.

**sweet-william** (swēt′wil′yạm), *n.* 1. The bunch-pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, a garden flower, hardy and of vigorous growth, bearing in close clusters a profusion of brightly and variously colored flowers, generally party-colored in zones. Compare *sweet-john*.

Some with *sweet-williams* red, some with bear's-foot, and the like low flowers, being withal sweet and sightly.
*Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon,
*Sweet-William* with its homely cottage-smell.
*M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

2. The Deptford pink, or sweet-william catchfly, *Dianthus Armeria*. See *pink*$^2$.—3. See *Lychnis*. [U. S.]—4. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Eng.]—**Barbados sweet-william.** See *Ipomæa*.—**Wild sweet-william.** See *Phlox*.

**sweet-willow** (swēt′wil″ō), *n.* The sweet-gale: so named from its willow-like habit and scented leaves.

**sweetwood** (swēt′wu̇d), *n.* A name of several chiefly laurineous trees and shrubs found in the West Indies and South America. The black sweetwood is *Ocotea (Strychnodaphne) floribunda*, a small tree or shrub of Jamaica; the loblolly-sweetwood or Rio Grande sweetwood, *Ocotea (Oreodaphne) Leucoxylon*, of the West Indies and South America (loblolly-sweetwood is also the local name of the West Indian *Sciadophyllum Jacquini*); the long-leafed, *Nectandra Antilliana*; the lowland, pepper, white, or yellow, *N. sanguinea*, a timber-tree 50 feet high, of the islands and continent; the mountain, *Acrodiclidium Jamaicense*, a small tree of mountain woods in Jamaica; the shrubby, the rutaceous genus *Amyris*; the timber-sweetwood, *Nectandra exaltata*, a tall tree with a hard yellow durable wood, found especially in Jamaica, also *N. Antilliana* and *Acrodiclidium Jamaicense*; the white, *N. sanguinea* and *N. Antilliana*. The sweetwood of the Bahamas is *Croton Eleuteria*, the source of cascarilla or sweetwood bark.—**Sweetwood bark.** Same as *cascarilla*.

**sweetwort** (swēt′wėrt), *n.* [< *sweet* + *wort*$^1$.] Any plant of a sweet taste.

**sweight**†, *n.* See *sway*.

**swein**†, **sweinmote**†, *n.* See *swain*, *swainmote*.

**sweir**, *a.* A Scotch spelling of *sweer*.

**swell** (swel), *v.*; pret. *swelled*, pp. *swelled* or *swollen*, ppr. *swelling*. *Swollen* is now more frequently used as an adjective. [< ME. *swellen* (pret. *swal*, pp. *swollen*), < AS. *swellan* (pret. *sweall*, pp. *swollen*) = OS. *swellan* = OFries. *swella* = MD. *swellen*, D. *zwellen* = MLG. *swellen*, LG. *swellen*, *swillen* = OHG. *swellan*, MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen* = Icel. *svella* = Sw. *svälla* = Goth. **swillan* (not recorded), swell; prob. akin to Gr. *σαλεύειν*, toss (cf. *σάλος*, *σάλη*, tossing motion, *σάλαξ*, a sieve, *σόλος*, a quoit; L. *salum*, the open, tossing sea).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow in bulk; bulge; dilate or expand; increase in size or extent by addition of any kind; grow in volume, intensity, or force: literally or figuratively, and used in a great variety of applications.

Hir thoughte it *swal* so soore aboute hire herte
That nedely som word hire moste asterte.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 111.

Thus doth this Globe *swell* out to our use, for which it enlargeth it selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 11.

Brooks, Lakes, and Floods, Rivers and foaming Torrents
Suddenly *swell*. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

If he [Constantine] had curb'd the growing Pride, Avarice, and Luxury of the Clergie, then every Page of his Story should have *swel'd* with his Faults.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

No, wretched Heart, *swell* 'till you break!
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Concealment.

The murmur gradually *swelled* into a fierce and terrible clamour. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Every burst of warlike melody that came *swelling* on the breeze was answered by a gush of sorrow.
*Irving*, Granada, p. 107.

When all the troubles of England were *swelling* to an outburst. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v.

2. To belly, as sails; bulge out, as a cask in the middle; protuberate.—3. To rise in altitude; rise above a given level.

Just beyond *swells* the green knoll on which stands the whitewashed church. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 450.

4. To be puffed up with some feeling; show outwardly elation or excitement; hence, to strut; look big: as, to *swell* with pride, anger, or rage.

The Apostle said that when he was sicke then was he most strong: and this he said because the sicke man doth neither *swel* by pride, . . . either overwatch him selfe with ambition.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

I . . . will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xii. 6.

Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 15.

There was the portly, florid man, who *swelled* in, patronizing the entire room.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

5. To rise and gather; well up.

Do but behold the tears that *swell* in me.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 37.

*Swelling* over the rim of moss-grown stones, the water stole away under the fence. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To increase the bulk, size, amount, or number of; cause to expand, dilate, or increase.

Gers hym swolow a swete, that *swellis* hym after.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13680.

The water *swells* a man; and what a thing should I have been when I had been *swelled!*
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 18.

And Int'rest guides the Helm, and Honour *swells* the Sail.
*Prior*, Celia to Damon.

What gentle Sorrow
*Swells* thy soft Bosom?
*Congreve*, Semele, ii. 3.

The debt of vengeance was *swollen* by all the usury which had been accumulating during many years.
*Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

2. To inflate; puff up; raise to arrogance.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

They are *swoln* full of pride, arrogancy, and self-conceit.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 185.

What other notions but these, or such like, could *swell* up Caligula to think himself a God?
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

3. To increase gradually the intensity, force, or volume of: as, to *swell* a tone. See *swell*, *n.*, 4.

**swell** (swel), *n.* [< *swell*, *v.*] 1. The act of swelling; augmentation in bulk; expansion; distention; increase in volume, intensity, number, force, etc.

It moderates the *Swell* of Joy that I am in to think of your Difficulties. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

The rich *swell* of a hymn, sung by sweet Swedish voices, floated to us over the fields as we drove up to the post-station. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 418.

2. An elevation above a level, especially a gradual and even rise: as, a *swell* of land.

Soft mossy lawns
Beneath these canopies extend their *swells*.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

Beside the crag the heath was very deep; when I lay down, my feet were buried in it; . . . a low, mossy *swell* was my pillow. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

3. A wave, especially when long and unbroken; collectively, the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm, often called *ground-swell*; billows; a surge: as, a heavy *swell*.

A fisherman stood on the beach in a statuesque attitude, his handsome bare legs bathed in the frothy *swells*.
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.

Up! where the airy citadel
O'erlooks the surging landscape's *swell*.
*Emerson*, Monadnoc.

4. In *music*: (*a*) A gradual increase and following decrease in loudness or force; a crescendo combined with a diminuendo. Compare *messa di voce*. (*b*) The sign $<$ or $>$, used to denote the above. (*c*) A mechanical contrivance in the harpsichord and in both the pipe-organ and the reed-organ by which the loudness of the tones may be varied by opening or shutting the lid or set of blinds of a closed box, case, or chamber within which are the sounding strings, pipes, or vibrators. Its most common modern form is that of Venetian blinds, which are controlled by a pedal or knee-lever. The swell was introduced into the organ from the harpsichord about 1712. (*d*) Same as *swell-box*, *swell-keyboard*, *swell-organ*, or *swell-pedal*. See also *organ*$^1$, 6.—5. In a cannon, an enlargement near the muzzle: it is not present in guns as now made.—6. In a gunstock, the enlarged and thickened part. *E. H. Knight.*—7. In *geol.*, an extensive area from whose central region the strata dip quaquaversally to a moderate amount, so as to give rise to a geologically and topographically peculiar type of structure.

This central spot is called the San Rafael *swell*, and it is full of interest and suggestion to the geologist. From its central point the strata dip away in all directions, the inclination, however, being always very small.
*C. E. Dutton*, Sec. Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 56.

8. In *coal-mining*, a channel washed out or in some way eroded in a coal-seam, and afterward filled up with clay or sand. Also called, in some English coal-fields, a *horse*, and in others a *want*; sometimes also a *horse-back*, and in the South Wales coal-field a *swine-back*.—9. A man of great claims to admiration; one of distinguished personality; hence, one who puts on such an appearance, or endeavors to appear important or distinguished; a dandy: as, a howling *swell* (a conspicuously great *swell*). [Colloq.]

The abbey may do very well
For a feudal "Nob," or poetical *Swell*.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 110.

Selina remark'd that a *swell* met at Rome
Is not always a *swell* when you meet him at home.
*F. Locker*, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

Presently, from the wood in front of us, emerged the head of the body of cavalry, a magnificent *swell*, as he was called, in yellow shawls, with a green turban, mounted on a white arab, leading them.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 271.

Bruce can't be half such a *swell* as one fancied. He's only taken a second. *Farrar*, Julian Home.

10. In a stop-motion of a loom, a curved lever in the shuttle-box, which raises a catch out of engagement with the stop or stop-finger whenever the shuttle fairly enters the shuttle-box, but which, when the shuttle fails to enter, permits such engagement, thus bringing into action mechanism that stops the loom. Compare *stop-motion*.—**Full swell,** the entire power of the swell-organ.=**Syn.** 3. See *wave*$^1$.

**II.** *a.* First-rate of its kind; hence, elegant; stylish. [Colloq.]

They narrate to him the advent and departure of the lady in the *swell* carriage, the mother of the young swell with the flower in his button-hole.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

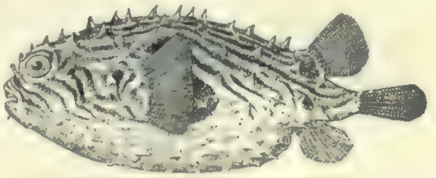
**swell-blind** (swel′blīnd), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the movable slats or blinds forming the front of the swell-box. These slats are now usually arranged vertically.

**swell-box** (swel′boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chamber in which the pipes of the swell-organ are placed, the front being made of movable blinds or slats, which can be opened or shut by means of a pedal. Some of the pipes of the great organ are occasionally included in the swell-box, and the entire choir-organ is sometimes inclosed in a swell-box of its own with a separate pedal. See cut under *organ*.

**swelldom** (swel′dum), *n.* [< *swell* + *-dom*.] Swells collectively; the fashionable world. [Colloq.]

This isn't the moment, when all *Swelldom* is at her feet, for me to come forward. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliii.

**swell-fish** (swel′fish), *n.* A plectognath fish, of any of the several genera *Tetrodon*, *Diodon*, and related forms, capable of inflating itself like a ball, or swelling up by swallowing air; the name is given to the globe-fish, bur-fish,



Swell-fish (*Chilomycterus geometricus*).
(From Report of United States Fish Commission.)

puffing-fish, porcupine-fish, rabbit-fish, tambor, puffer, etc. Numerous species are found in the seas of most parts of the world. Also *swell-toad*. See also cuts under *balloon-fish*, *Diodon*, and *Tetrodontidæ*.

**swelling** (swel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *swellinge*, *swellynge*; verbal n. of *swell*, *v.*] **1.** A tumor, or any morbid enlargement: as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

I saw men and women have exceeding great bunches or *swellings* in their throates. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 87.

Sometimes they are troubled with dropsies, *swellings*, aches, and such like diseases.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

**2.** A protuberance; a prominence.

The superficies of such [thin] plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*. *Newton*, Opticks, ii. 2.

**3.** A rising or inflation, as by passion or other powerful emotion: as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

Ther is inobedience, avauntyng, ypocrisye, despit, arragaunce, impudence, *swellyng* of hert, insolence, elacioun, impatience, and many another twigge that I can not tell ne declare. . . . *Swellyng* of hert is whan a man rejoysith him of harm that he hath don. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Down all the *swellings* of my troubled heart.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

**4.** The state of being puffed up; arrogance; pride.

I fear lest . . . there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, *swellings*, tumults.
2 Cor. xii. 20.

**5.** An overflow; an inundation.

Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the *swelling* of Jordan. Jer. xlix. 19.

**Blue swelling**, in *fish-culture*, same as *dropsy*, 3.—**Cloudy swelling.** See *cloudy*.—**Glassy swelling**, Weber's name for *amyloid infiltration*.—**Lactiferous swelling, lacteal swelling**, distention of the breast with milk, caused by obstruction of one or more lactiferous ducts.—**White swelling**, milk-leg; phlegmasia alba dolens. See *phlegmasia*.

**swelling** (swel'ing), *p. a.* Grand; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, *swelling* words.

'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,
How much I have disabled mine estate
By something showing a more *swelling* port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 124.

Let him follow the example of Peter and John, that without any ambitious *swelling* termes cured a lame man.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 722.

**swellish** (swel'ish), *a.* [< *swell* + *-ish*$^1$.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a swell or dandy; foppish; dandified; stylish. [Colloq.] *Imp. Dict.*

**swell-keyboard** (swel'kē"bōrd), *n.* The keyboard of the swell-organ. It is usually placed next above that of the great organ.

**swell-mob** (swel'mob'), *n.* A class of pickpockets who go about genteelly dressed in order to mix in crowds, etc., with less suspicion or chance of recognition. [Slang.]

Some of the *Swell Mob*, on the occasion of this Derby, . . . so far kiddied us as to . . . come into Epsom from the opposite direction; and go to work, right and left, on the course, while we were waiting for 'em at the Rail.
*Dickens*, Three Detective Anecdotes, ii.

**swell-mobsman** (swel'mobz'man), *n.* A member of the swell-mob; a genteelly clad pickpocket. Sometimes *mobsman*. [Slang.]

Others who went for play-actors, and a many who got on to be *swell-mobsmen*, and thieves, and housebreakers, and the like o' that ere.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 417.

**swell-organ** (swel'ôr"gan), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the partial organs, next in importance to the great organ. It is so named because its pipes are inclosed in a swell-box, so that the loudness of their tone can be varied at will. The stops of this organ are usually among the most delicate and individual in the whole instrument, since the finer gradations of tone, especially in solo effects, are produced by them.

**swell-pedal** (swel'ped"al), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal whereby the opening and shutting of the swell-blinds are controlled. It usually embodies the principle of a ratchet, which holds the blinds at one of two or three degrees of openness, or that of a balanced lever operated by the toe or heel of the player's foot. Other devices for controlling the blinds have also been tried.

**swell-rule** (swel'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a dash swelling usually into a diamond form in the center, and tapering toward the ends. See *dash*, 7 (*b*).

**swell-shark** (swel'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Scyllium ventricosum*.

**swell-toad** (swel'tōd), *n.* Same as *swell-fish*.

**swelly** (swel'i), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a thickening or swelling out of a coal-seam over a limited area. Also called *swally* and *swilley*. [North. Eng.]

**swelt**† (swelt). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *swell*.

**swelt**† (swelt), *v.* [< ME. *swelten* (pret. *swalt*, pl. *swulten*, also weak pret. *swelte*), < AS. *sweltan* (pret. *swealt*, pl. *swulton*, pp. *swolten*), die, faint, consume with heat, = OS. *sweltan* = MD. *swelten* = OHG. *swelzan*, MHG. *swelzen* = Icel. *svelta*, die, starve, also put to death, = Sw. *svälta* = Dan. *sulte* = Goth. *swiltan*, die. Hence the freq. *swelter*, whence *sweltry*, *sultry*, etc. The sense 'faint with heat' is prob. due in part to the influence of *sweal*$^1$, *swale*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become faint; faint; die.

Almost he *swelte* and swowned ther he stood.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 532.

Nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy, which did all into pitty melt.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 21.

**2.** To faint with heat; swelter.

No wonder is thogh that I *swelte* and swete.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 517.

He that . . .
Seeks in the Mines the baits of Auarice,
Or, *swelting* at the Furnace, fineth bright
Our soules dire sulphur.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Euer thirstie, and ready to *swelt* for drinke.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 65.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to die; kill; destroy. —**2.** To cause to faint; overpower, as with heat; swelter.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat? *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, lxxiv.

**swelter** (swel'tėr), *v.* [< ME. **swelteren*, *sweltren*, *swalteren*, freq. of *swelten*, die, faint: see *swelt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To faint with heat; be ready to perish with heat.

I behold the darken'd sun bereav'n
Of all his light, the battlements of Heav'n
*Swelt'ring* in flames. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

If the Suns excessive heat
Make our bodies *swelter*,
To an Osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter.
*Song*, in Walton's Complete Angler, xi.

**2.** To perspire freely; sweat.

They bathe their coursers' *sweltering* sides.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 18.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To oppress with heat.

One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days. *Bentley.*

**2**†. To cause to exude like sweat, by or as if by heat.

Toad, that under cold stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one
*Swelter'd* venom sleeping got.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 8.

[*Sweltered venom* is also explained as venom moistened with the animal's sweat.]

**3**†. To soak; steep.

And all the knights there dubbed the morning but before,
The evening sun beheld there *sweltered* in their gore.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion.

**sweltering** (swel'tėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Sweltry; sultry; suffocating with heat.

Hark how the direful hand of vengeance tears
The *swelt'ring* clouds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 9.

We journeyed on in a most *sweltering* atmosphere.
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 109.

**2.** Ready to perish with heat; faint with heat.

*Swalteryn* for hete, or febylnesse, or other cawsys, or swownyn. Exalo, sincopizo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

**swelth**†, *n.* [Appar. < *swell* + *-th*$^1$.] Swelling; bubbling (?).

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish growes,
With fowle blacke *swelth*, in thickned lumpes that lies.
*Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 31.

**sweltry** (swel'tri), *a.* [For **sweltery*, < *swelter* + *-y*$^1$. Hence, by contraction, the present form *sultry*, q. v.] **1**†. Suffocating with heat; sweltering; oppressive with heat; sultry. *E. Phillips.*—**2.** Oppressed with heat; sweltering.

Along the rough-hewn Bench
The *sweltry* man had stretch'd him.
*Coleridge*, Destiny of Nations.

**swelwe**†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *swallow*$^1$.

**swepe**†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sweep*.

**swept** (swept). Preterit and past participle of *sweep*.

**swerd**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sward*.

**Swertia** (swėr'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Emanuel *Sweert* (*Swert*, *Sweerts*), an herbalist, who published a "Florilegium" in 1612.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceæ* and tribe *Swertieæ*. It is characterized by a wheel-shaped corolla with five or more nectaries and four or five dextrorsely twisted lobes, a very short style, and a two-valved capsule with its sutures not intruded. There are about 55 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially of mountain regions. They are erect herbs, with or without branches; the annual species bear opposite, the perennial radical leaves; their flowers are blue or rarely yellow, borne in a crowded or loose panicle. *S. perennis* of Europe and northeastern Asia occurs also in the Rocky Mountains from Colorado and Utah to Alaska; the Tatars apply its leaves to wounds, and the Russians use an infusion of them as a medicinal drink. Many medicinal Indian species known as *chiretta* have been sometimes separated as a genus, *Ophelia*. See *chiretta* and *bitter-stem*.

**Swertieæ** (swėr-tī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), < *Swertia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary with ovules covering the whole inner surface more or less completely, or confined to a double row at the sutures, and by a usually short or obscure style ending in a stigma which commonly divides into two lobes crowning the valves of the capsule. It includes 9 genera, of which *Swertia* is the type, chiefly herbs of north temperate regions. The other North American genera are *Gentiana*, *Frasera*, *Halenia*, *Obolaria*, and *Bartonia*. See cuts under *gentian* and *Obolaria*.

**swerve** (swėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swerved*, ppr. *swerving*. [< ME. *swerven*, *swarven*, turn aside, etc., < AS. *sweorfan* (pret. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*), rub, file, polish, = OS. *swerban*, wipe, = OFries. *swerva*, creep, = MD. *swerven*, D. *zwerven* = LG. *swarven*, swerve, wander, riot, = OHG. *swerban*, MHG. *swerben* = Icel. *sverfa*, file, = Goth. **swairban*, in comp. *biswairban*, wipe; cf. Dan. *svarbe* = Sw. *svarfva*, turn in a lathe (< LG. ?). The development of senses appears to have been 'rub, wipe, polish, file, move to and fro, turn, turn aside, wander'; but two orig. diff. words may be concerned. Skeat assumes a connection with Dan. dial. *svirre*, move to and fro, swerve, turn aside, Dan. *svirre*, whirl round, *svire*, revel, = Sw. *svirra*, murmur, hum. Cf. *swarve*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn aside suddenly or quickly; turn suddenly aside from the direct course or aim: used of both physical and moral action.

And, but the swerde hadde *swarved*, he hadde ben deed for euer-more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

Rend not thy meate asunder,
For that *swarues* from curtesy.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

From this dignified attitude . . . she never *swerved* for a moment during the course of her long reign.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

Wheresoe'er my feet have *swerved*,
His chastening turned me back.
*Whittier*, My Psalm.

**2.** To wander; rove; stray; roam; ramble. [Obsolete or rare.]

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

**3**†. To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

(The tree was high)
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii.

Then up [the] mast tree *swarved* he.
*Sir Andrew Barton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 207).

**II.** *trans.* To turn aside; cause to change in course.

Those Scotish motions and pretentions . . . *swerved* them . . . from the former good constitution of the Church of England.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 460. (*Davies.*)

To that high mind, by sorrow *swerved*,
Gave sympathy his woes deserved.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 29.

**swerve** (swėrv), *n.* [< *swerve*, *v.*] A turning aside.

Presently there came along a wagon laden with timber; the horses were straining their grand muscles, and the driver, having cracked his whip, ran along anxiously to guide the leader's head, fearing a *swerve*.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, viii.

All this star-poised frame,
One *swerve* allowed, were with convulsion rackt.
*Lowell*, The Brakes.

**swet**† (swet). An old spelling of the noun *sweat*, and of the preterit and past participle of the verb *sweat*. [Rare.]

**swete**$^1$†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *sweat*.

**swete**$^2$†, *a.* and *v.* An old spelling of *sweet*.

**sweven**†, *n.* [< ME. *sweven*, *swevene*, *swefn*, < AS. *swefen*, sleep, dream, = OS. *swebhan* = Icel. *svefn* = Sw. *sömn* = Dan. *sövn* = L. *somnus* (**sopnus*), sleep, = Gr. *ὕπνος* = Lith. *sapnas* = Skt. *svapna*, sleep, < √ *svap*, sleep. Cf. *Somnus*, *somnolent*, etc., *sopor*, *soporific*, etc., *hypnotic*, etc.] A dream.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng it sweyued so merye.
Thanne gan I to meten a merueilouse *sweuene*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 11.

*Swevenes* engendren of replecciouns,
And ofte of fume and of complecciouns,
Whan humours ben to abundant in a wight.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 103.

**swevening**†, *n.* [ME.; as if verbal n. of *sweven*.] A dream.

> Many men sayen that in *swevenynges*
> Ther nis but fables and lesynges.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1.

**swich**$^1$†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *such*.

**swich**$^2$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *switch*.

**swidder** (swid′ėr). Same as *swither*$^1$, *swither*$^3$.

**Swietenia** (swē-tē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after Gerard van *Swieten* (1700–1772), an Austrian physician.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Swietenieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, a ten-toothed urn-shaped stamen-tube, annular disk, and numerous pendulous ovules, ripening into broadly winged seeds with fleshy albumen. There are 3 species, natives of Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles. The chief of these, *S. Mahagoni*, a large tree furnishing the mahogany of commerce, extends in a reduced form (50 feet high or under) to the Florida keys. It bears smooth abruptly pinnate leaves composed of obliquely ovate tapering opposite leaflets. The small flowers are borne in axillary and subterminal panicles, and are followed by five-celled septicidal capsules. See *mahogany*.

**Swietenieæ** (swē-te-nī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1831), < *Swietenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees or rarely shrubs, of the order *Meliaceæ*. It is characterized by stamens united into a tube, ovary-cells with numerous ovules, and septifragal capsules with their three to five valves usually separating from an axis with as many wings. The 5 genera are mostly tropical trees with pinnate leaves. See *Swietenia*, *Soymida*, and cut under *mahogany*.

**swift**$^1$ (swift), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *swift*, *swyft*, < AS. *swift*, swift, fleet; prob. for **swipt*, akin to Icel. *svipta*, pull quickly, *svipa*, swoop, flash, whip, *svipall*, shifty, *svipligr*, swift: see *swipe*, *swivel*, etc. Cf. *swift*$^2$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving with great speed, celerity, velocity, or rapidity; fleet; rapid; speedy.

> The same euynnynge ye wynde come well and fresshely in our way, wherwith we made right fast and *swyfte* spede.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

> The race is not to the *swift*, nor the battle to the strong.
> Eccl. ix. 11.

> The *swift* and glad return of day.
> *Bryant*, Lapse of Time.

**2.** Ready; prompt; quick.

> Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath.
> Jas. i. 19.

> Having so *swift* and excellent a wit.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 89.

**3.** Of short continuance; swiftly or rapidly passing.

> My days are *swifter* than a weaver's shuttle. Job vii. 6.

> Make *swift* the pangs
> Of my queen's travails!
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 13.

**Line** or **curve of swiftest descent.** Same as *brachistochrone*.—**Swift garter-snake.** See *snake*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The swifter part of a stream; the current. [Rare.]

> He [the barbel] is able to live in the strongest *swifts* of the water; and in summer they love the shallowest and sharpest streams.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 167.

**2.** An adjustable machine upon which a skein of yarn, silk, or other thread is put, in order that it may be wound off. It consists of a cylinder of separate strips, arranged on the principle of the lazy-tongs, so that its diameter can be increased or decreased at pleasure; the strips that form the cylinder are supported from a central shaft which revolves in a socket.

> Two horses were the stock to each [silk-]mill. Above-stairs the walls were lined on three sides with the reels, or, as the English manufacturers call them, *swifts*, which received the silk as it was devolved from certain bobbins.
> *Godwin*, Fleetwood (1805), xi.

> In the centre sits Brown Moll, with bristling and grizzly hair, with her inseparable pipe, winding yarn from a *swift*.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**3.** The main card-cylinder in a flax-carding machine.—**4.** A bird of the family *Cypselidæ*: so called from its rapidity of flight. The common swift of Europe is *Cypselus* (or *Micropus*) *apus*, with many local names, as *black swift*, *swallow*, or *martin*, *screech-martin*, *shrieker* or *shriek-owl*, *swing-devil*, *devil-bird*, etc. The Alpine swift of Europe is *Cypselus melba*, white below, and resembling the rock-swift. There are several United States species, of which the best-known is the chimney swift, *Chætura pelagica*, popularly called *chimney-swallow*, though it is in no sense a swallow. Rock-swifts belong to the genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* of western North America. Cloud-swifts constitute the genus *Nephœcetes*. Swifts of the genus *Collocalia* build the edible bird's-nests; they are small species, sometimes called *salanganes* and *swiftlets*. Palm-swifts are small species of the genus *Tachornis*, as *T. phœnicobia* of the West Indies. Spine-tailed swifts have the tail-feathers mucronate, as in the genus *Chætura*. See also *tree-swift*, and cuts under *Chætura*, *Collocalia*, *Cypselus*, and *Panyptila*.

**5.** A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are several color-varieties.—**6.** (*a*) The common newt or eft. [Eng.] (*b*) One of several small lizards which run with great swiftness, as the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.—**7.** A ghost-swift, ghost-moth, or goat-moth; one of the *Epialidæ*: so called from the rapid flight. The ghost-moth or -swift is *Epialus humuli*; the golden swift is *E. hectus*; the evening swift is *E. sylvinus*; the common swift is *E. lupulina*. All these are British species. See cut under *Cossus*.—**Northern swift.** (*a*) A large blackish cloud-swift of northwestern parts of the United States, *Nephœcetes niger* (or *borealis*). (*b*) A goat-moth, *Epialus vellida*.

**swift**$^1$ (swift), *adv.* [< *swift*$^1$, *a.*] In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly.

> Light boats sail *swift*, though greater hulks draw deep.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 277.

**swift**$^2$ (swift), *v. t.* [< Icel. *svipta*, reef (sails), pull quickly: see *swift*$^1$. Hence *swift*$^2$, *n.*, *swifter*.] To reef (a sail). [Scotch.]

**swift**$^2$ (swift), *n.* [< *swift*$^2$, *v.*] A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

**swift-boat** (swift′bōt), *n.* Same as *flyboat*, 3.

**swifter** (swif′tėr), *n.* [< *swift*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$. Cf. Icel. *sviptungr*, *sviptingr*, Sw. *svigt-linor*, Dan. *svöft*, reefing-ropes: see *swift*$^2$.] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The forward shroud of the lower rigging.

> The line is snatched in a block upon the *swifter*, and three or four men haul it in and coil it away.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 421.

(*b*) *pl.* Formerly, in English ships, the after pair of shrouds. (*c*) A small line joining the outer ends of capstan-bars to confine them to their sockets while the capstan is being turned. (*d*) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides in collision.—**2.** Tackling to fasten a load to a wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A strong short stick inserted loopwise into a rope or chain that goes round a load, acting as a lever to bind the load more tightly together. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

**swifter** (swif′tėr), *v. t.* [< *swifter*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to tighten by binding together, as the shrouds of the lower rigging.—**Swiftering-in line**, a rope used to girt in the shrouds before the ratlines are hitched on.—**To swifter a ship**, to haul a ship ashore or careen her.—**To swifter the capstan-bar.** See *capstan-bar*.

**swiftfoot** (swift′fu̇t), *a.* and *n.* [< *swift*$^1$ + *foot*.] **I.**† *a.* Swift of foot; nimble.

> Where now . . .
> The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot* hare?
> *Mir. for Mags.*, II. 669.

**II.** *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*; one of the coursers. See cut under *Cursorius*.

**swift-footed** (swift′fu̇t″ed), *a.* Fleet; swift in running.

> The *swift-footed* martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

**swift-handed** (swift′han″ded), *a.* Prompt in action; quick.

> A *swift-handed*, deep-hearted race of men. *Carlyle.*

> In this country, corruption or maladministration in judicial procedure would be followed by *swift-handed* retribution.
> *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 673.

**swift-heeled** (swift′hēld), *a.* Swift of foot.

> She takes delight
> The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise.
> *Congreve*, Ode to Lord Godolphin.

**swiftlet** (swift′let), *n.* [< *swift*$^1$ + *-let*.] A small kind of swift; a member of the genus *Collocalia*; a salangane. See cut under *Collocalia*.

**swiftly** (swift′li), *adv.* [< ME. *swiftliche*, *swiftlik*; < *swift*$^1$ + *-ly*$^2$.] In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; quickly.

> *Swiftly* seize the Joy that *swiftly* flies.
> *Congreve*, Ovid's Art of Love.

**swift-moth** (swift′môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*); a goat-moth; a swift. See *swift*$^1$, *n.*, 7, and cut under *Cossus*.

**swiftness** (swift′nes), *n.* [< ME. *swiftnesse*, *swyftnes*, *swiftnes*, < AS. *swiftnes*, < *swift*, swift: see *swift*$^1$.] The state or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; expedition.

> The other River is called the Rhodanus, much famoused by the ancient Latine Poets for the *swiftnesse* thereof.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 61.

> This King [Harold] for his *Swiftness* in Running was called Harefoot.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

=**Syn.** *Rapidity*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

**swift-shrike**† (swift′shrīk), *n.* [< *swift*$^1$, *n.*, 4, + *shrike*.] A bird of the genus *Ocypterus*; a kind of swallow-shrike or wood-swallow. *Swainson.*

**swift-winged** (swift′wingd), *a.* Rapid in flight.

> Nor staying longer than one *swift-wing'd* Night.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

**swifty**† (swif′ti), *a.* [< *swift*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Swift. *Googe*, Epitaph of M. Shelley. [Rare.]

**swig**$^1$ (swig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Perhaps ult., through dial. corruption, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *swealg*), swallow: see *swallow*$^1$. Cf. *bag*$^1$ as related to AS. *bælg*. In sense the word is associated with *swill*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drink by large draughts; drink off rapidly and greedily: as, to *swig* one's liquor. [Colloq.]

> There's a barrel of porter at Tammany Hall,
> And the bucktails are *swigging* it all the night long.
> *Halleck*, Fanny.

**2.** To suck, or suck at, eagerly, as when liquid will not come readily.

> The lambkins *swig* the teat,
> But find no moisture, and then idly bleat.
> *Creech*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. (*Richardson.*)

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To take a swig, or deep draught. [Colloq.]

> The jolly toper *swigged* lustily at his bottle.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

**2.** To leak out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swig**$^1$ (swig), *n.* [< *swig*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A large or deep draught. [Colloq.]

> But one *swig* more, sweet madam.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, iv. 1.

> Take a little lunch, . . . and a *swig* of whiskey and water.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 192.

**2.** Ale and toasted bread. *Latham.*

**swig**$^2$ (swig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Appar. a var. of *swag*.] **1.** Same as *swag* or *sway*. Specifically—**2.** To pull a rope fast at both ends upon, by throwing the weight on the bight of it.

> In hoisting sails after reefing, be careful (particularly if it be blowing fresh) not to *swig* them up too taut.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 454.

**3.** To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string so that they slough off. [Local, Eng.]—**To swig off**, to pull at right angles at a rope secured at both ends.

> What is called *swigging off*—that is, pulling at right angles to a rope—is, at first, a very great power; but it decreases as the rope is pulled out of the straight line.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 79.

**swig**$^2$ (swig), *n.* [< *swig*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** A pull on a rope fast at both ends.—**2.** *Naut.*, a tackle the falls of which are not parallel.

**swile** (swīl), *n.* [Prob. a dial. corruption of *seal*$^1$.] A seal. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* [Newfoundland.]

**swill**$^1$ (swil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swyll*; < ME. *swilien*, *swele*, *swilen*, < AS. *swilian*, wash; cf. Sw. *sqvala*, gush, Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, swill, rinse, wash (see *squall*$^1$).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rinse; drench; wash; bathe. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> I *swyll*, I rynce or clense any maner vessell.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 745.

> As fearfully as doth a galled rock
> O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
> *Swill'd* with the wild and wasteful ocean.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 14.

> Previous to every dip the work should be well rinsed in fresh boiling water, and at the conclusion it should be *swilled* in the same manner and dried in boxwood sawdust.
> *G. E. Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 164.

**2.** To drink greedily or to excess.

> The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
> *Swills* your warm blood like wash.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 2. 9.

> Let Friar John, in safety, still . . .
> Roast hissing crabs, or flagons *swill*.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 22.

**3.** To fill; swell with fullness.

> *Swell* me my bowl yet fuller. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

> I should be loth
> To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
> Of such late wassailers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 178.

> Till they can show there's something they love better than *swilling* themselves with ale, extension of the suffrage can never mean anything for them but extension of boozing.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To wash; rinse.

> Kezia, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid, . . . had begun to scrub and *swill*.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

**2.** To drink greedily; drink to excess.

> They which on this day doe drink & *swill*
> In such lewd fashion.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

> Ye eat, and *swill*, and sleep, and gormandize, and thrive, while we are wasting in mortification.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 5.

**swill**$^1$ (swil), *n.* [< *swill*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** Drink; liquor, as drunk to excess: so called in contempt.—**2.** Liquid food for animals; specifically, the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

> Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

**3**†. A keeler to wash in, standing on three feet. *Ray* (ed. 1674, p. 47). (*Halliwell.*)

**swill**$^2$ (swil), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *swill*$^1$, *n.*, 3.] **1.** A wicker basket of a round or globular form, with open top, in which red herrings and other fish and goods are carried to market for sale. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Baskets of a peculiar shape, called *swills*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 252.

Specifically—**2.** A basket of 100 herrings. [Prov. Eng.]

**swill**$^3$ (swil), *n.* [Cf. *swale*$^1$.] A shade. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swill-bowl**† (swil′bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swilbol, swielbolle;* < *swill*$^1$ + *bowl*$^1$.] A drunkard. [Slang.]

Lucius Cotta . . . was taken for the greatest *swielbolle* of wyne in the woorlde.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 367.

**swiller** (swil′ėr), *n.* [< *swill*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who swills. (*a*) One who washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *Halliwell.* (*b*) A glutton or drunkard.

**swilley**$^1$ (swil′i), *n.* [< *swill*$^1$, *v.*] An eddy or whirlpool. [Prov. Eng.]

**swilley**$^2$ (swil′i), *n.* [< *swell.*] Same as *swelly;* also, in the Yorkshire coal-fields, an area of coal separated from the main basin, forming a kind of detached coal-field, very subordinate in size to the main one.

**swilling** (swil′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swill*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act of drinking to excess.—2. *pl.* Same as *swill*$^1$, 2.

Now they follow the fiend, as the bear doth the train of honey, and the sow the *swillings*, till they be brought into the slaughter-house.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 79.

**swill-milk** (swil′milk), *n.* Milk produced by cows fed on swill, especially on slops from distilleries. [Local, U. S.]

Parties who produce *swill-milk* for sale in large cities find swill to be the cheapest food for the production of milk, and consequently use it to excess. *Science*, X. 72.

**swill-pot**† (swil′pot), *n.* A drunkard; a sot. [Slang.]

What doth that part of our army in the meantime which overthrows that unworthy *swill-pot* Grangousier?
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 33. (*Davies.*)

**swill-tub**† (swil′tub), *n.* A drunkard; a swill-pot. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 261. [Slang.]

**swim**$^1$ (swim), *v.*; pret. *swam* or *swum*, pp. *swum*, ppr. *swimming.* [< ME. *swimmen, swymmen* (pret. *swam*, pl. *swummen, swommen*), < AS. *swimman* (pret. *swam, swom*, pl. *swummon*, pp. *swummen*) = OS. *swimman* = MD. *swimmen, swemmen*, D. *zwemmen* = MLG. *swemmen*, LG. *swimmen* = OHG. *swimman*, MHG. *swimmen*, G. *schwimmen* = Icel. *svimma, symja* = Sw. *simma* = Dan. *svömme* (Goth. not recorded), swim; cf. Icel. *svamla*, swim, *sumla*, be flooded; Goth. *swumsl*, a pond. Hence ult. *sound*$^2$; cf. *swamp, sump.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To float on or in water or other fluid.

He lep in the water, . . .
& *swam* swiftili awei.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2760.

Plankes and lighter things *swimme* and are preserved, whereas the more weighty sinke and are lost.
*Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

Five or six Heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, or some other Herbs or Roots, well pepper'd and salted, and *swimming* in Butter. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, I. 186.

2. To move on or in water by natural means of locomotion, as an animal, many of which can so move, though the water be not their natural element, and swimming not their habit. The act is accomplished in many ways, by different movements of the body or of the limbs, or by various combinations of such motions. Man swims with the arms and legs, or with the legs alone, in an attitude and with an action most like that of the frog. Ordinary quadrupeds can swim with movements of the legs much like walking. Some of these are specially fitted for swimming without decided modification of structure, as the otter, the beaver, the muskrat, though often in these cases the tail takes some part in propelling or guiding the animal; other mammals, as the pinnipeds, and especially the cetaceans and sirenians, swim more or less exactly like fishes, the propulsion being mainly from the movements of the tail and hinder part of the body, and the flippers or fins being mainly used for steadying the body or guiding the course. All such mammals swim under as well as on the water. Web-footed birds, and some whose feet are scarcely or not webbed, swim on or under water, chiefly by means of the feet; but many of them accomplish a kind of flight under water with the wings, and use the feet chiefly as rudders. Such is especially the case with penguins, whose wings are flipper-like; and with the dippers (*Cinclidæ*), which are thrush-like birds, and fly under water as they do in the air, without using their feet at all. Aquatic serpents swim with a wriggling or writhing motion of the whole body like that with which they crawl on land; in some of these, however, the tail is flattened to serve as a fin. (See *Hydrophidæ*, and cuts under *sea-serpent, Hydrophis*, and *Platurus.*) Aquatic anurous batrachians swim with their legs alone, when adult; their larvæ (tadpoles), and all tailed batrachians, swim like fishes, by movements of the hind part of the body and tail. Aquatic turtles swim with all four legs, and especially in the cases of the marine forms, with their enlarged fore flippers. Nearly all crustaceans are aquatic, and swim with very variously modified limbs and tail, their natatorial organs being usually abdominal or postabdominal. (See *swimmeret, pleopod, rhipidura.*) Many insects swim by the movement of specially modified legs which serve as oars, or in the cases of larvæ by undulatory movements of the whole body; some swim only on their backs, and others float, walk, or run on the surface of the water. A few mollusks, without shells, swim with an undulation of the body or of processes of the mantle, but their usual modes of swimming are unlike those of animals with ordinary limbs or tail; some swim by energetic flapping of bivalved shells, others by ejecting a stream of water through siphons, or by setting a sort of sail which wafts them over the water. Aquatic worms swim by wriggling the whole body, and also by the action of multitudinous parapods or cilia. Jellyfishes and comb-jellies swim by rhythmical pulsations of a swimming-bell, or of the whole body, assisted or not by the action of some special organs. Animalcules swim mainly by ciliary action, but also by changes in the shapes of their bodies, and in some cases by special formations. See *swimming-bell, -bladder, -fin, -foot.*

Tyrants *swim* safest in a crimson flood.
*Lust's Dominion*, v. 1.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 104.

3. Hence, to move or be propelled on or through water by any means.

Ure schip bigan to *swymme*
To this londes brymme.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

4. To glide with a smooth motion, literally or figuratively.

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight.
*Dryden.*

Life, death, time, and eternity were *swimming* before his eyes. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,
*Swimming* in the pure quiet air!
*Bryant*, To a Cloud.

5. To be flooded; be overflowed or drenched.

All the night make I my bed to *swim;* I water my couch with my tears. Ps. vi. 6.

The most splendid palace in the world, which they left *swimming* in blood. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

She sprang
To meet it, with an eye that *swum* in thanks.
*Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

6. To overflow; abound; have abundance.

Colde welle stremes, nothyng dede,
That *swymen* ful of smale fishes lite.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 188.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass or cross by swimming; move on or in by swimming: as, to *swim* a stream.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main.
*Dryden*, Æneid, x. 966.

2. To immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim: as, to *swim* wheat for seed.—3. To cause to swim or float: as, to *swim* a horse across a river.—4. To furnish with sufficient depth of water to swim in.

The water did not quite *swim* the horse, but the banks were so steep that he could not get out of it till he had ridden several hundred yards and found the bank less steep. *The Century*, XXX. 286.

**swim**$^1$ (swim), *n.* [< *swim*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming: as, to take a *swim.*—2. A smooth swaying gliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; everybody will affirm it that has any judgment in dancing.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon Joints. Not with a *Swim* of the whole Person.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. The sound or swimming-bladder of a fish.

There was a representation of innumerable distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the *swims* of some fish. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 328.

4. A part of a stream, or other piece of water, deep and free from rocks and other obstructions, and much frequented by fish. [Eng.]

Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper *swims*, and will soon be lost sight of for the winter.
*The Field*, Oct. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**In** or **into the swim**, in the current; on the inside; identified with the current of events; in the secret: as, to be *in the swim* in business or in society. [Colloq.]

His neighborhood is getting *into the swim* of the real-estate movement. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 313.

The confidential communications constantly made by those *in the swim* to journalists in their confidence.
*Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 668.

A girl *in the swim* hasn't time to paint or to draw, and there is no music listened to from amateurs.
*The Century*, XL. 275.

**swim**$^2$ (swim), *n.* [< ME. *swime, sweme, swaime*, a dizziness, swoon, trance, < AS. *swima*, a swoon, swimming in the head, = OFries. *swima* = MD. *swijme*, D. *zwijm*, a swoon, = Icel. *svimi*, dizziness (*sveimr*, a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim*, sickness: see *sweam*), = Dan. *svime*, a fainting-fit; cf. Sw. *svimma*, be dizzy, *svindel*, dizziness, *svimning*, a swoon, Dan. *svimle*, be giddy, *besvime*, swoon, *svimmel*, giddiness; with formative *-m* (*-ma*), from the root of OHG. *swinan*, MHG. *swīnen*, fade away, vanish, swoon, OHG. *swintan*, swoon, vanish, MHG. *swinden*, faint, swoon, G. *schwinden*, vanish, fade away, *schwindel*, vertigo, Icel. *svīa, svina*, subside, as a swelling, Sw. *svindel*, giddiness, *svinna*, disappear, Dan. *svinde*, fade away, etc. Cf. *sweam, sweamous, sweamish, squeamous, squeamish.*] A dizziness; swoon.

He swounnes one the swrathe [sward], and one *swym* fallis. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4247.

**swim**$^2$ (swim), *v. i.*; pret. *swam* or *swum*, pp. *swum*, ppr. *swimming.* [< *swim*$^2$, *n.* This verb is now usually confused with *swim*$^1$ (used as in quots. under I., 4), from which it takes its principal parts.] To be dizzy or vertiginous; have giddiness; have a sensation as if the head were turning round; also, to have, or appear to have, a whirling motion: as, everything *swam* before his eyes.

At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes *swam* in his head, his head gradually declined, and he fell into a deep sleep. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

I read . . .
Till my head *swims*. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**swimbel**†, *n.* [Also *swymbel;* ME., for **swimel;* cf. Dan. *svimle*, be giddy: see *swim*$^2$.] A giddy motion; also, a moaning or sighing noise caused by the wind.

In which ther ran a *swymbel* in a swough,
As though a storm schulde bersten every bough.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 1121.

**swim-bladder** (swim′blad″ėr), *n.* Same as *swimming-bladder.*

**swime**†, *n.* See *swim*$^2$, *n.*

**swimmable** (swim′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *swim*$^1$ + *-able.*] Capable of being swum. [Rare.]

I . . . swam everything *swimmable.*
*M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

**swimmer** (swim′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *swimmere, swymmere;* < *swim*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who swims.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong *swimmer* in his agony.
*Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 53.

2. An animal which is well adapted for swimming, or which swims habitually. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, a swimming bird; a natatorial web-footed or fin-footed bird; any member of the old order *Natatores;* a water-fowl. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) A swimming beetle; an aquatic carnivorous pentamerous coleopter; a member of the group *Hydradephaga* or *Hydrocanthari.* (2) A swimming-spider; a water-spider; a member of the araneidan group *Natantes*, which spins a web under water. See cut under *Argyroneta.*

3. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.—4. Something that swims or floats or is used as a float.

Then take good cork, so much as shall suffice
For every line to make his *swimmer* fit.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 151).

5. In *brewing*, a metallic vessel floated on the wort in a fermenting-tun, and used to hold ice or iced water for absorbing the heat produced by the fermentation.—6. A swimming-bladder.

A thing almost like the *swimmer* of a fish in colour and bigness. *T. Stevens* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 131).

**Short-tailed swimmers.** See *short-tailed.*

**swimmeret** (swim′ėr-et), *n.* [< *swimmer* + *-et.*] In *Crustacea*, a swimming-foot; a pleopod; an abdominal limb or appendage usually adapted for swimming, and thus distinguished from the ambulatory or chelate thoracic limbs, fitted for walking or seizing. In the lobster there are five pairs of swimmerets, each consisting of a developed endopodite and exopodite, the last pair, more highly modified than the rest, forming with a median piece or telson the large flaps or tail. (See *rhipidura.*) Swimmerets are also used for other purposes, as the carrying of the spawn, coral, or berry of the female.

**swimming**$^1$ (swim′ing), *n.* [< ME. *swymmynge;* verbal n. of *swim*$^1$, *v.*] The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.

Peacham, describing the requisites for a complete gentleman, mentions *swimming* as one.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 151.

**swimming**$^1$ (swim′ing), *p. a.* 1. Able to swim; habitually moving in or on the water; natatorial, as a bird or an insect.—2. Adapted to, used for, or connected with swimming: as, a *swimming* action or progression.—3. Filled to overflowing.

From her *swimming* Eyes began to pour
Of softly falling Rain a Silver Show'r.
*Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. Floating; fluctuating; wavering.

Proceeding to comment on the novelty of his method, he admits however this "freeing of a direction" to be discernible in the received philosophies as far as a *swimming* (i. e., vague and shifting) anticipation could take hold.
*E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 351.

**swimming**$^2$ (swim′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swim*$^2$, *v.*] Dizziness.

*Corb.* How does he with the *swimming* of his head?
*Mos.* O, sir, 'tis past the scotomy.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

**swimming-bath** (swim′ing-bȧth), *n.* A bath large enough for swimming.

**swimming-bell** (swim′ing-bel), *n.* 1. A nectocalyx.—2. Some bell-shaped part or organ whose motions serve to propel an animal through the water.

In the Octopoda they [the arms] are not unfrequently connected by a web, and form an efficient *swimming-bell.*
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

**swimming-belt** (swim′ing-belt), *n.* A kind of life-preserver arranged so as to be worn around the body as a support in the water.

**swimming-bladder** (swim′ing-blad″ėr), *n.* The swim, sound, or air-bladder of a fish. It is homologically a rudimentary lung, though not an organ of respiration, that function being accomplished by the gills. See *air-bladder* and *sound*$^3$ (*a*).

**swimming-crab** (swim′ing-krab), *n.* A shuffle-crab or shuttle-crab; a paddle-crab; any crab one or more pairs of whose legs are expanded and fin-like or fitted for swimming, as in the family *Portunidæ.* See cut under *paddle-crab.*

**swimming-fin** (swim′ing-fin), *n.* The flap of the foot with which a heteropod or a pteropod swims. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**swimming-foot** (swim′ing-fút), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for swimming; a natatorial limb; in crustaceans, a swimmeret: correlated with *walking-foot* and *foot-jaw.* Such feet are usually abdominal, and are technically called *pleopods.* See cut under *Apus.*

**swimmingly** (swim′ing-li), *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; easily; without obstruction; with great success; prosperously. [Colloq.]

*Max.* Can such a rascal as thou art hope for honour? . . .
*Geta.* Yes; and bear it too,
And bear it *swimmingly.*
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, i. 3.

And now, for a time, affairs went on *swimmingly;* money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, "a wonderful impulse was given to public prosperity."
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 233.

**swimmingness** (swim′ing-nes), *n.* The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming; especially, tearfulness; a melting look.

You see that picture has a sort of a—ha, Foible! a *swimmingness* in the eye—yes, I'll look so.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

His eyes were black too, but had nothing of fierce or insolent; on the contrary, a certain melancholy *swimmingness.*
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 62.

**swimming-plate** (swim′ing-plāt), *n.* A wooden plate fitted to the hand or foot for assistance in swimming. It is little used.

**swimming-pond** (swim′ing-pond), *n.* An artificial pond, generally with a sloping bottom, in which swimming is learned or practised.

**swimming-school** (swim′ing-sköl), *n.* A place where persons are taught to swim.

**swimming-spider** (swim′ing-spī″dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider able to swim; a water-spider; a member of the old division *Natantes.* See cut under *Argyroneta.*

**swimming-stone** (swim′ing-stōn), *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *schwimmstein.*] A very cellular variety of flint; an imperfectly formed flint: sometimes called *floatstone*, also in German *schwimmkiesel*, and in French *quartz nectique.*

**swimming-tub** (swim′ing-tub), *n.* In *calico-printing* and *wall-paper manuf.*, a tub used to hold the color, fitted with a floating diaphragm of fabric on which the printing-block is laid to take up color.

**swindle** (swin′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swindled*, ppr. *swindling.* [A back-formation < *swindler*, taken as 'cheater,' < *swindle, v.*, cheat, + *-er*$^1$; but the noun precedes the verb in E.] To cheat or defraud. The word implies, commonly, recourse to petty and mean artifices for obtaining money which may or may not be strictly illegal.

Lamotte, . . . under pretext of finding a treasure, . . . had *swindled* one of them out of 300 livres.
*M. de la Varenne*, quoted in Carlyle's Diamond Necklace, [xvi., note 9.

**swindle** (swin′dl), *n.* [< *swindle, v.*] 1. The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme; an act of cheating; an imposition; a fraud.

There were besides—and they sprang up as if by magic—insurances for everything: for marriages, for births, for baptisms—rank *swindles* all.
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 113.

2. Anything that is deceptive or not what it is said or thought to be. [Colloq.]

Let us take, for example, that pathetic *swindle*, the Bridge of Sighs
*Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

**swindleable** (swin′dl-a-bl), *a.* [< *swindle* + *-able.*] Capable of being swindled; easily duped. [Rare.]

I look easily *swindleable.*
*M. Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 283. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**swindler** (swin′dlėr), *n.* [< G. *schwindler* (= D. *zwendelaar*), an extravagant projector, a swindler, < *schwindeln*, be dizzy, act thoughtlessly, cheat, freq. of *schwinden*, decay, sink, vanish, fall, = AS. *swindan*, languish. Cf. *swim*$^1$.] One who swindles; one who defrauds or makes a practice of defrauding others; a cheat; a rogue.

After that you turned *swindler*, and got out of gaol by an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.
*Foote*, The Capuchin, ii.

**swindlery** (swin′dlėr-i), *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery. [Rare.]

*Swindlery* and Blackguardism have stretched hands across the Channel, and saluted mutually.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 6.

**swindling** (swin′dling), *p. a.* Fraudulent; cheating: as, a *swindling* operation.

**swine** (swīn), *n.*; pl. *swine.* [< ME. *swine*, *swyne*, *swin* (both sing. and pl.), < AS. *swīn* (pl. *swīn*), a pig, swine, = OS. *swīn* = OFries. *swin* = MD. *swijn*, D. *zwijn* = MLG. *swin*, LG. *swin* = OHG. MHG. *swīn*, G. *schwein* = Icel. *svīn* = Sw. Dan. *svin* = Goth. *swein*, a swine; cf. Pol. *swinia* = Bohem. *swine*, Russ. *svineya*, a swine (*svinka*, a pig, *svinoi*, swinish, etc.); orig. adjectival forms (cf. Pol. *swini*, adj.), like L. *suinus* (> E. *suine*), of or pertaining to swine; with adj. formative *-n*, from the form seen in L. *sus* = Gr. σῦς, ὗς, a sow: see *sow*$^2$.] 1. An ungulate non-ruminant quadruped, of the family *Suidæ* in a broad sense; any hog, pig, sow, or boar; in the plural, these animals collectively. The word is commonly used in the plural, *swine*, as a collective noun, meaning several individuals of a given species, as of the domestic hog, or several kinds of swinish animals, as the hog, the wart-hog, the peccary, the babirussa, etc. The most important breeds of swine are those originated in England during the present century. Some have been produced by crossing native hogs with China and Italian (Neapolitan) breeds. Among the most prominent are the following: the Berkshires, black pigs, with white on the feet, face, tip of the tail, and occasionally on the arm, and erect ears of medium size; the Essex, black pigs of small to medium size, with small ears at first erect, later drooping; and the Yorkshires, a well-established breed of large and small hogs of white color, resembling the Suffolk breed, also with white skin and small upright ears. Neapolitans represent a breed of rather small Italian swine, seldom bred in the United States. They are described as having a bluish-plum or slaty color, the skin nearly free from hair, and the ears small, standing forward horizontally. The English varieties, especially the Berkshires, are largely bred in the United States, where are also raised a number of native breeds. The Poland-China originated during the present century in Ohio from several breeds, including some so-called China hogs. They are characterized by a dark spotted or black color, small, broad, slightly concave face, and fine, drooping ears. The Duroc-Jersey, of unknown origin, has been bred in New Jersey for many years; they are large red animals with lopped ears. The Chester white originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Cheshires and Victorias are white swine, originating in New York State, which do not represent distinct breeds. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *Artiodactyla*, *gyrus*, *sulcus*, *mesosternum*, *peccary*, and *Potamochœrus.*

Sche brouȝt fram the kychene
A scheld of a wylde *swynne*,
Hastelettus in galantyne.
*Sir Degrevant*, l. 1398.

We never kill'd so large a *swine;* so fierce, too,
I never met with yet.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, i. 3.

One great Hogg may doe as much mischief in a Garden as many little *Swine.*
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

2. A mean, degraded person; a hoggish individual. [Slang.]—**Intestinal fever of swine.** Same as *hog-cholera* (which see, under *cholera*). Compare *swine-plague.*

**swine-backed**†, *a.* Convex; hog-backed.

Fourthly [a question may be asked], in couling or sheering, whether high or low, whether somewhat *swine-backed* (I must use shooters' words) or saddle-backed, whether round or square shorn?
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

**swine-bread** (swīn′bred), *n.* 1. The earthnut or hawknut. See *hawknut.*—2. Same as *sowbread.*—3. The truffle.

**swine-cote**†, *n.* A pigsty. *Palsgrave.*

**swine-cress** (swīn′kres), *n.* See *Senebiera.*

**swine-drunk**† (swīn′drungk), *a.* Very drunk, as if brought to the level of a swine by intoxication.

Drunkenness is his best virtue, for he will be *swine-drunk.*
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 286.

**swine-feather** (swīn′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Same as *swine's-feather.*

**swinefish** (swīn′fish), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus:* so called from the way it works its snout. See cut under *Anarrhichas.*—2. The banded rudder-fish, *Seriola zonata.* [Narragansett Bay, U. S.]

**swine-flesh** (swīn′flesh), *n.* [< ME. *swinflesch* (= G. *schweinfleisch*); < *swine* + *flesh.*] Pork.

**swine-grass** (swīn′gräs), *n.* Same as *knot-grass*, 1.

**swineherd** (swīn′hėrd), *n.* [< *swine* + *herd*$^2$.] A herder or keeper of swine. Also *swineward.*

"The curse of St. Withold upon these infernal porkers!" said the *Swine-herd.*
*Scott*, Ivanhoe, i.

**swineherdship** (swīn′hėrd-ship), *n.* [< *swineherd* + *-ship.*] The office or position of a swineherd.

The needle king . . .
An vnder-*swineheardship* did serue.
*Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 84.

**swine-oat** (swīn′ōt), *n.* The naked oat, *Avena nuda*, grown for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall.

**swine-penny** (swīn′pen″i), *n.* A piece of money rooted up by swine. [Local, Eng.]

Here [Littleborough] . . . great numbers of coins have been taken up in ploughing and digging, which they call *Swine-penies*, because those creatures sometimes rout them up. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 9. (*Davies.*)

**swine-plague** (swīn′plāg), *n.* An infectious disease of swine, appearing in more or less extensive epizoötics, in which usually most of the animals exposed to the infection succumb. The disease is caused by specific bacteria, and is localized in the lungs, giving rise to pneumonia and pleurisy. The digestive tract may be secondarily involved. In such cases diphtheritic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine is present. Swine-plague is not readily distinguished from hog-cholera. In the latter disease the lesions, chiefly limited to the large intestine, are in the form of round button-shaped ulcers and diphtheritic patches. Lung-disease is slight or absent. The specific bacteria causing hog-cholera are readily distinguished from those of swine-plague, and upon this distinction the diagnosis is mainly based. The introduction of diseased swine into a herd is probably the main cause of the spreading of both maladies.

**swine-pox** (swīn′poks), *n.* Chicken-pox. Also *swine's pox.*

The *swine's-pox* overtake you! there's a curse
For a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh.
*Massinger*, Renegado, i. 3.

It did not prove the small-pox, but only the *swine-pox.*
*Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 13, 1659.

**swinery** (swī′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *swineries* (-iz). [< *swine* + *-ery.*] A place where swine are kept; a piggery; hence, a horde of swine or swinish persons.

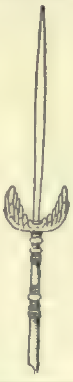
Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew
Dug up for bull, and cow, and ram, and ewe,
And Windsor-Park so glorious made a *swinery.*
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar), Works, p. 216. (*Davies.*)

The enlightened public one huge Gadarenes-*swinery.*
*Carlyle*, Nigger Question.

**swine's-bane** (swīnz′bān), *n.* Same as *sowbane.*

**swine's-cress** (swīnz′kres), *n.* Same as *swine-cress.*

**swine's-feather**† (swīnz′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* (*a*) A broad-bladed spear used in the boar-hunt. See *boar-spear.* (*b*) A similar weapon used in war, to which many different forms were given.



Swine's-feather, 16th century.

**swine's-grass** (swīnz′gräs), *n.* Same as *knot-grass*, 1.

**swineshead**† (swīnz′hed), *n.* [ME. *swynesheed*, < AS. *swīnes heáfod*, a swine's head: see *swine* and *head.*] A stupid person; a dolt.

He seyde, "Thou John, thou *swynesheed*, awak."
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 342.

**swine's-snout** (swīnz′snout), *n.* The dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale:* so called from the form of its receptacle after fruiting.

**swine's-succory** (swīnz′suk″ọ-ri), *n.* See *succory.*

**swinestone** (swīn′stōn), *n.* Same as *stinkstone.*

**swine-sty** (swīn′stī), *n.* [< ME. *swinsty* (= MD. *swijnstije* = OHG. *swīnstīge* = Icel. *svīnstī*); < *swine* + *sty*$^2$.] A pigsty.

**swine-thistle** (swīn′this″l), *n.* Same as *sow-thistle.*

**swineward** (swīn′wârd), *n.* [Formerly also *swinward;* < *swine* + *ward.*] Same as *swineherd.*

Neere to the May-pole on the way
This sluggish *swinward* met me.
*W. Browne*, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

**swineyard**† (swīn′yärd), *n.* [A corruption of *swineward.*] 1. A swineherd or swineward.

Herds-men, or *swinyards.*
*Bishop*, Marrow of Astrology, p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A boar, as the chief or master of the herd.

Then sett down the *swineyard* [the boar's head],
The foe to the vineyard,
Let Bacchus crowne his fall.
*Christmas Prince*, p. 24. (*Nares.*)

**swing** (swing), *v.*; pret. *swung* or *swang*, pp. *swung*, ppr. *swinging*. [< ME. *swingen*, *swyngen* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, *swongen*), < AS. *swingan* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*), intr. fly, flutter, flap with the wings, tr. beat, dash, scourge, = OS. *swingan* = OFries. *swinga* = D. *swingen* = MLG. *swingen*, fly, flutter, swing, throw, beat, scourge, = OHG. *swingan*, MHG. *swingen*, G. *schwingen*, swing, rise, soar, = Sw. *swinga* = Dan. *svinge*, swing, whirl, = Goth. **swiggwan* (indicated by the above forms, and by the deriv. **swaggwjan*, in comp. *uf-swaggwjan*); akin to *swink* and *swank*$^1$, and perhaps ult. to *sway*, *swag*. Hence *swinge*$^1$, *swingle*$^1$, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move to and fro, as a body suspended from a fixed point or line of support; vibrate; oscillate.

> We thought it not amiss to try if a pendulum would *swing* faster or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exhaustion of the air, than otherwise.
> *Boyle*, Spring of the Air, xxvi.

> In the towers I placed great bells that *swung*,
> Moved of themselves, with silver sound.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**2.** To move or oscillate in any plane about a fixed point or line of support: often with *round*: as, a gate *swings* on its hinges; the boom of a vessel *swings round*.

> Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground
> In cadence, and Silenus *swang*
> This way and that, with wild flowers crowned.
> *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, st. 10.

> The gates *swung* backward at his shouted word.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 254.

**3.** To move with a free swaying motion, as soldiers on the march; sometimes, to move with a bouncing motion. See *swinging*$^1$, *p. a.*

> The boy, . . . with an indignant look and as much noise as he could make, *swung* out of the room.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 6.

> They [the Prussian troops] *swung* along the road to Metz, across the grave-besprinkled plain of Mars-la-Tour and through the ensanguined gorge of Gravelotte.
> *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 51.

> From another street *swings* in a truck piled high with ladders. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 54.

**4.** To move backward and forward on a suspended rope or on a seat suspended by ropes; ride in a swing.

> On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,
> Now high, now low, my Blouzelinda *swung*.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 104.

**5.** *Naut.*, to move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.

> A ship of Tyre was *swinging* nigh the shore.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 5.

**6.** To be hanged; be suspended by the neck till dead. [Colloq.]

> For this act
> Did Brownrigg *swing*.
> *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

> And now they tried the deed to hide;
> For a little bird whisper'd, "Perchance you may *swing*."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

**Swinging substage.** See *substage*.—**To swing around** or **round the circle**, to make a complete circuit, as in going from place to place; also, to veer about like a weathercock in one's opinions; trim continually. [Colloq.]

> After the trial began, the president [Andrew Johnson] made a tour through the northwest, which was called *swinging round the circle*, because in his speeches he declared that he had *swung around the* entire *circle* of offices, from alderman to president.
> *Appleton's Cyc. Amer. Biog.*, III. 439.

**To swing clear**, to ride at anchor, as a vessel, without colliding with any object: often used figuratively. =**Syn.** 1. *Roll*, etc. See *rock*$^2$.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to sway or oscillate; cause to vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; cause to move backward and forward below or about a fixed point or line of support.

> They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are *swung* by their men visitants.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 492.

> The pendulums were *swung* through six consecutive days and nights at each place.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 481.

**2.** To support and move in some way resembling or suggesting the movement of a suspended body, as a pendulum; move freely through the air: used of a great variety of acts: as, to *swing* one's arms in walking; to *swing* a club about one's head; to *swing* a stone with a crane.

> The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepared,
> Which, as he breathed defiance to my ears,
> He *swung* about his head and cut the winds.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 118.

> Go, baffled coward! lest I run upon thee, . . .
> Or *swing* thee in the air, then dash thee down,
> To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1240.

> I chanced to see a year ago men at work . . . *swinging* a block of granite of the size of the largest of the Stonehenge columns with an ordinary derrick.
> *Emerson*, English Traits, xvi.

**3.** Hence, to manage; control: as, to *swing* a large business. [Colloq.]—**4.** To move as if by swinging about an axis or fixed point; cause to move in a way resembling in some degree the motion of a spoke of a wheel.

> By means of the railroad, troops can be *swung* across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.
> *Jour. Mil. Service Inst.*, X. 588.

**5.** To suspend so as to hang freely between points of support; suspend freely.

> Fair the trellised vine-bunches
> Are *swung* across the high elm-trees.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 354.

**6†.** To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels.

> Wee call it the *swinging* of herrings, when hee [we?] cade them. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

**Hoisted and swung.** See *hoist*.—**To swing a ship**, to bring the ship's head to every point of the compass in succession in order to ascertain the amount of local deviation or compass-error on each heading by comparing the apparent and true bearings of some distant object.—**To swing the base-line**, to transfer a number of registered claims bodily to a fresh base-line. [Australia.]

**swing** (swing), *n.* [< ME. *swing*, < AS. *swing*, a blow, = OFries. *swinge* = OHG. *swing*, MHG. *swinc* = Sw. Dan. *sving*, a swing, flourish; from the verb.] **1.** The act of swinging; an oscillation or vibration; the sweep of a body moving in suspension from or about a fixed support: used with much latitude and often figuratively.

> The ram that batters down the wall,
> For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
> They place before his hand that made the engine.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 207.

> All states have changes hurried with the *swings*
> Of chance and time, still riding to and fro.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 1.

> On the savage beast look'd he;
> Her breath was strang, her hair was lang,
> And twisted was about the tree,
> And with a *swing* she came about.
> *Kemp Owyne* (Child's Ballads, I. 144).

> A bitter politician, . . . he [W. Hazlitt] smote with the same unexpected *swing* of his flail Tory, Whig, Radical, Reformer, Utopianist, Benthamite, Churchman, Dissenter, Free-thinker. *Bulwer*, Charles Lamb.

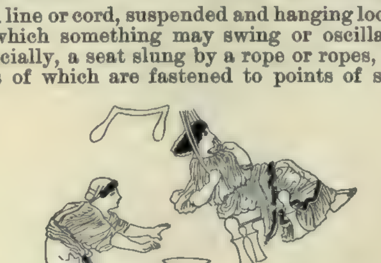
**2.** A free or swinging movement or gait: often used figuratively.

> He made up the Cowgate at a rapid *swing*; he had forgotten some engagement.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

> The composition is distinguished by the true Rubensian *swing* and emphatic movement.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 90.

> In the Shepherd's Calender we have, for the first time in the century, the *swing*, the command, the varied resources of the real poet. *R. W. Church*, Spenser, ii.

**3.** A line or cord, suspended and hanging loose, on which something may swing or oscillate; especially, a seat slung by a rope or ropes, the ends of which are fastened to points of support at the same distance above the ground, between which the seat hangs freely, used in the sport of swinging backward and forward. Swings are also made in which strips of wood take the place of the rope.



Ancient Swing, from a Greek red-figured hydria of the 4th century B. C., found at Nola.

> Some set up *swings* in the street, and get money of those who will swing in them. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

**4.** Free course; abandonment to any motive; one's own way; unrestrained liberty or license.

> Ha' you done yet? take your whole *swing* of anger;
> I'll bear all with content.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

> Let them have their *swing* that affect to be terribly singular. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

> The man who . . . desired to thrust the world aside and take his *swing* of indulgence uninterrupted and unchecked. *Godwin*, Fleetwood, vii.

**5.** Unrestrained tendency; natural bent: as, the *swing* of propensities.

> Were it not for these, civil governments were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*

**6.** In a lathe, the distance between the head-center and the bed or ways of the machine, this distance limiting the diameter of the work placed in the lathe: hence a lathe may be described as having a 6-inch *swing*, an 18-inch *swing*, etc. In order to increase the swing, a gap or depression is sometimes made in the bed of a lathe, when the machine is called a *gap-bed lathe*. See *lathe*$^1$.

**7.** In a carriage-wheel, the apparent cant or leaning outward of the upper half of the wheel; the dish or dishing of the wheel. See *dish*, *v. t.*, 2. —**8.** The rope or chain reaching forward from the end of the tongue of a wagon along which a team in front of the wheelers is hitched by a swingletree. This team is said to be *in the swing*. Hence—**9.** The team so harnessed; in a six-horse or six-mule team, the pair of animals between the wheelers and the leaders; also, the position of this pair of animals, or their relation to the rest of the team.—**10.** In *photog.*: (*a*) A swing-back. (*b*) The motion or function of a swing-back, including the *single swing* and the *double swing*. The *single swing* provides for a change of the vertical angle of the sensitive plate; the *double swing*, in addition to the motion of the single swing, admits of a change in the horizontal angle. See *swing-back*.—**Full swing.** (*a*) Same as *swing*, *n.*, 4.

> In the great chorus of song with which England greeted the dawn of this century, individuality had *full swing*.
> *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 132.

(*b*) With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity: an elliptical quasi-adverbial use.—**In full swing**, in full operation or working; in full blast.

> And in the reign of Henry's son, when every kind of alteration, alienation, and sacrilege was *in full swing*, Latimer became the Jeremiah of the Reformation.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

**swing-back** (swing'bak), *n.* In a photographic camera, a device, varying in its details, whereby the back of the camera, which carries the ground glass and the sensitized plate on which the picture is taken, can be made to oscillate and then be fixed in a desired position. Its chief object is to admit of bringing the plate more nearly into parallelism with the object to be photographed than can often be accomplished without this device, the result being a better focus, and the avoidance of exaggerated convergence of parallel lines, such as occurs in the picture when the camera must be tilted to take in objects placed much above or much below it. See *swing*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

**swing-beam** (swing'bēm), *n.* Same as *swing-bolster*.

**swing-boat** (swing'bōt), *n.* A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, swinging in which is a favorite amusement with young people at fairs, etc.

> All the caravans and *swing-boats*, and what not, used to assemble there.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 107.

**swing-bolster** (swing'bōl″stėr), *n.* A truck-bolster which bears on springs that are supported by a transverse timber called a *spring-plank*, which is suspended by hangers or links, so that it can swing laterally to the truck: so called in distinction from a *rigid bolster*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* See cut under *car-truck*.

**swing-bridge** (swing'brij), *n.* A bridge that may be moved aside by swinging (either as a whole or in sections), so as to afford passage for ships on a river or a canal, at the mouth of docks, or the like. See cuts under *bridge* and *castle*.

**swing-churn** (swing'chėrn), *n.* A form of box-churn slung in a frame and worked by swinging.

**swing-devil** (swing'dev″l), *n.* A local name of the swift, a bird. See *swift*, *n.*, 4.

**swinge**$^1$ (swinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swinged*, ppr. *swingeing*. [Formerly, sometimes, *swindge*; < ME. *swengen*, < AS. *swengan* (= OFries. *swenga*), shake, toss, causal of *swingan*, swing, beat: see *swing*. *Swinge* (< AS. *swengan*) is related to *swing* (< AS. *swingan*), as *singe* (< AS. *sengan*) is related to *sing* (< AS. *singan*).] **1.** To beat; strike; whip; of persons, to chastise; punish.

> Once he *swing'd* me till my bones did ake.
> *Greene*, George-a-Greene.

> Be not too bold; for, if you be, I'll *swinge* you,
> I'll *swinge* you monstrously, without all pity.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

> Walpole, late secretary of war, is to be *swinged* for bribery. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxix.

**2†.** To move, as a lash; lash; swing.

> The Lion rowz'd, and ruffles-vp his Crest, . . .
> Then often *swindging*, with his sinnewy train,
> Somtimes his sides, somtimes the dusty Plain,
> He whets his rage.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

> And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
> *Swindges* the scaly horrour of his folded tail.
> *Milton*, Ode, Nativity, l. 172.

> When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged* a sword and buckler.
>
> *Devil's Charter* (1607), quoted by Stevens. (*Nares.*)

3. To forge; weld together, as by beating with a hammer; swage.

**swinge**$^1$ (swinj), *n.* [< *swinge*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** A lashing movement; a lash.

> The shallow water doth her force infringe,
> And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*.
>
> *Waller*, Battle of the Summer Islands, iii.

**2**†. Sway; control.

> That whilome here bare *swinge* among the best.
>
> *Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 26.

> Holy church hath borne a great *swinge*.
>
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12, [side-note.

**swinge**$^2$† (swinj), *v. t.* [An irreg., appar. forced, form, with inserted *w*, of *singe*: see *singe*.] To singe.

> The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 26.

**swinge**$^2$† (swinj), *n.* [< *swinge*$^2$, *v.*] A singe. *Beau. and Fl.*

**swinge-buckler** (swinj'buk″lėr), *n.* [< *swinge*$^1$, *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swash-buckler.

> You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns o' court again.
>
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 24.

**swingeing** (swin'jing), *p. a.* [Also *swinging*; ppr. of *swinge*$^1$, *v.*] Great; huge. [Colloq.]

> When I said now I will begin to lie, did I not tell you a *swinging* Lie then, when I had been accustomed to lie for so many Years, and I had also told a Lie just the Moment before?
>
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 271.

> A *swinging* storm will sing you such a lullaby.
>
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

> I don't advise you to go to law; but, if your jury were Christians, they must give *swingeing* damages, that 's all.
>
> *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ii. 5.

> Christmas eve was a shiny cold night, a creaking cold night, a placid, calm, *swingeing* cold night.
>
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 264.

**swingeingly** (swin'jing-li), *adv.* Hugely; vastly; greatly. Also *swingingly*. [Colloq.]

**swingel** (swing'gl; sometimes swin'jel, with reference to *swinge*), *n.* **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *swingle*$^1$.—**2.** Same as *swingle*$^1$, 2.

> Floors send up the sound
> Of the *swinjel's* measured stroke.
>
> *F. Lucas*, quoted in The Academy, Jan. 25, 1890, p. 59.

**swinger**$^1$ (swing'ėr), *n.* [< *swing* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which swings.

**swinger**$^2$ (swin'jėr), *n.* [< *swinge*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which swinges.—**2.** Anything very great or astonishing; a stunner; hence, a bold lie; a whopper. [Colloq.]

> Next crowne the bowle full
> With gentle lambs-wool;
> Adde sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
> With store of ale too;
> And thus ye must doe
> To make the wassaile a *swinger*.
>
> *Herrick*, Twelfe Night.

> How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!
>
> *Echard*, Obs. on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 159.

**swing-handle** (swing'han″dl), *n.* A handle of any utensil fitted on one or more pivots; especially, a bail, or upright arched handle, so arranged as to be dropped or raised at pleasure.

**swinging**$^1$ (swing'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swing*, *v.*] The act of moving back and forth; especially, the sport or pastime of moving in a swing.

> *Swinging* . . . is a childish sport, in which the performer is seated upon the middle of a long rope, fastened at both ends, a little distance from each other, and the higher above his head the better.
>
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

**swinging**$^1$ (swing'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swing*, *v.*] Having or marked by a free sweeping movement like or suggesting that of a pendulum: as, a *swinging* step. See cuts under *sign* and *phonograph*.

**swinging**$^2$ (swin'jing), *p. a.* See *swingeing*.

**swinging-block** (swing'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *swing-stock*.

**swinging-boom** (swing'ing-böm), *n.* A boom having one end fastened to the side of the ship abreast of the fore swifter, used at sea to extend the foot of the lower studdingsail. In port it is swung out at right angles so that boats may be fastened to it. Also called *lower boom*.

**swingingly**$^1$ (swing'ing-li), *adv.* In an oscillating or swaying manner.

> The fiendish groans of the camels, as they stalked *swingingly* along.
>
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

**swingingly**$^2$ (swin'jing-li), *adv.* See *swingeingly*.

**swinging-post** (swing'ing-pōst), *n.* The post to which a gate is hung.

**swinging-saw** (swing'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw swinging from an axis overhead; a swing-saw.

**swingism** (swing'izm), *n.* [< *Swing* (see def.) + *-ism*.] In *Eng. hist.*, the practices of those agitators who, from 1830 to 1833, were in the habit of sending threatening letters signed "*Swing*" or "Captain *Swing*" to farmers, landed proprietors, etc., commanding them to give up the use of the threshing-machine, to pay higher wages to their employees, etc., and in case of non-compliance threatening the destruction of the obnoxious person's property; incendiarism in the fancied promotion of the interests of agricultural laborers.

> Thus, at one time, we have burking — at another, *swingism* — now suicide is in vogue.
>
> *Bulwer*, Night and Morning.

**swing-jack** (swing'jak), *n.* A jack used to replace derailed cars on a railway-track.

**swing-knife** (swing'nīf), *n.* Same as *swingle*$^1$, 1.

**swingle**$^1$ (swing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *swingel*; < ME. *swingle*, *swingel*, *swengyl*, < AS. *swingel* (pl. *swingla*, *swincgla*), a whip, scourge, flail, a blow, *swingele*, a scourging (= MD. *swinghel*, *swenghel*, a swingle, = MHG. *swenkel*, *swengil*, G. *schwengel*, a clapper (of a bell), handle (of a pump), beam, bar, lever, etc.), with noun formative *-el* (*-le*), < *swingan*, swing: see *swing*, *swinge*$^1$. Cf. G. *schwinge*, *schwing-stock*, a swingle.] **1.** A wooden instrument used for beating flax and scraping from it the woody parts. Also *swing-knife*, *swingle-staff*, *swingling-knife* or *-staff*.

> *Swengyl*, for flax or hempe. Excudium.
>
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 482.

**2.** That part of a flail which falls upon the grain in threshing; a swipple. [Local.]—**3.** A kind of spoke or lever, like the hand-spike of a capstan, used in turning the barrel in wire-drawing.—**4.** One of the radiating arms by which the roller of a plate-press is turned.

**swingle**$^1$ (swing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [< ME. *swinglen*, *swingilen* = MD. *swinghelen*, D. *zwingelen*; from the noun.] **1.** To clean, as flax, by beating and scraping with a swingle or swing-knife.

> I bete and *swyngylle* flex. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 197.

> Following the dog, approached the jolly-faced father of Margaret from the barn, where he had been *swingling* flax.
>
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

**2.** To cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots, as weeds.

**swingle**$^2$ (swing'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [A freq. from *swing*. Cf. Icel. *svingla*, stray to and fro, = Dan. *svingle*, reel.] **1.** To dangle; wave hanging. *Imp. Dict.*—**2**†. To swing for pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

**swingle-bar** (swing'gl-bär), *n.* Same as *swingletree*. *De Quincey*, Vision of Sudden Death.

**swingle-staff** (swing'gl-stâf), *n.* Same as *swingle*$^1$, 1.

**swingletail** (swing'gl-tāl), *n.* The thrasher or fox-shark, *Alopias vulpes*. See cut under *Alopias*.

**swingletree** (swing'gl-trē), *n.* [< ME. *swingletre*, *swyngletre*; < *swingle*, swingle, lit. 'a swinger,' or that which swings, + *tree*: see *swingle*$^1$ and *tree*. This word is also used in the corrupted form *singletree*. Cf. *axletree*.] A cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, plow, etc. From *singletree*, a corruption of *swingletree*, arose the name *doubletree* for the equalizing-bar to which a pair of animals is hitched by means of a pair of swingletrees, each center-bolted and swinging freely like the doubletree itself. The extent of swing of the doubletree is generally limited by a chain or strap passing to the fore axle on each side. The swingletree gives freedom of alternating action to the shoulders of the horse, and also prevents that motion from being communicated to the vehicle. In the case of the doubletree it further correlates and equalizes the traction of the two animals composing the team. Also *swingtree*, *whiffletree*.

**swingletree-hook** (swing'gl-trē-hůk), *n.* A curved metallic hook joined to a ring which is fitted over the end of a swingletree. The hook receives the trace coming on its side.

**swingling-knife** (swing'gling-nīf), *n.* Same as *swingle*$^1$, 1.

**swingling-machine** (swing'gling-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for swingling flax.

**swingling-staff** (swing'gling-stâf), *n.* Same as *swingle*$^1$, 1.

**swingling-tow** (swing'gling-tō), *n.* The coarsest fiber yielded by the stalks of flax. It includes that from which the woody particles cannot be perfectly removed in the process of swingling.

**swing-motion** (swing'mō″shon), *n.* In railway rolling-stock, an arrangement of springs, hangers, swinging-bolster, and other parts of a car-truck that enables the car-body to sway or swing laterally on the truck. A car-truck arranged in this way is called a *swing-motion truck*. See cut under *car-truck*.

**swing-pan** (swing'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a sugar-pan with a spout, hinged at one side so that it can be tipped to pour out the syrup by lifting the opposite edge.

**swing-plow** (swing'plou), *n.* **1.** Any plow without wheels.—**2.** A turn-wrest plow, or side-hill plow.

**swing-press** (swing'pres), *n.* A baling-press the box of which is suspended from above by a screw on which it winds as it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

**swing-saw** (swing'sâ), *n.* A circular saw suspended at the lower end of a swinging frame over a bench, used by moving it over blocks which, from their weight or shape, cannot conveniently be fed to the saw. *E. H. Knight.*

**swing-shelf** (swing'shelf), *n.* A hanging shelf, or set of hanging shelves.

> A *swing-shelf* was loaded with shot-pouches, bullet-moulds, powder-horns, and fishing-tackle.
>
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

**swing-stock** (swing'stok), *n.* In *flax-dressing*, an upright piece of timber set in a foot-piece, and having a blunt edge at the top, over which flax is laid to be beaten with a sword-shaped wooden implement called a swingle, in the operation known as swingling, whereby the shives are beaten out of previously retted and broken flax to separate the harl. This method has been superseded by modern flax-dressing machines. Also called *swinging-block*.

**swing-swang** (swing'swang), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *swing*.] Swinging; drawling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**swing-swang** (swing'swang), *n.* [Cf. *swing-swang*, *a.*] A swing back and forth; an oscillation, as of a pendulum: an imitative word. [Colloq.]

> The time taken by a simple pendulum to effect one complete oscillation — one *swing-swang* — depends on the square root of its length, and varies inversely as the square root of the local acceleration of gravity.
>
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, viii.

**swing-table** (swing'tā″bl), *n.* In a machine for polishing plate-glass, a movable table or bed to which a plate of glass is cemented for polishing. Also called *runner*.

**swing-tool** (swing'töl), *n.* In fine metal-work, a holder which swings on horizontal centers, so that it will yield to unequal pressures, and hold a plate resting on it flat against the face of a file. *E. H. Knight.*

**swingtree** (swing'trē), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

**swing-trot** (swing'trot), *n.* A swinging trot. [Rare.]

> With an appearance of great hurry and business, and smoking a short travelling-pipe, he proceeded on a long *swing trot* through the muddy lanes of the metropolis.
>
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 205.

**swing-wheel** (swing'hwēl), *n.* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance-clock it is called the *balance-wheel*.

**swinish** (swī'nish), *a.* [< ME. **swinish* (Sc. *swinis*) (= MHG. *swinisch*, G. *schweinisch* = Dan. *svinsk*); < *swine* + *-ish*$^1$.] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; beastly: as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot.

> *Swinish* gluttony
> Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast.
>
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 776.

**swinishly** (swī'nish-li), *adv.* In a swinish manner. *Bailey*, 1731.

**swinishness** (swī'nish-nes), *n.* The character of being swinish. *Bailey*, 1731.

**swink**† (swingk), *v.* [< ME. *swinken*, *swynken* (pret. *swank*, *swanc*, *swonc*, pp. *swunken*, *swonken*), < AS. *swincan* (pret. *swanc*, pp. *swuncen*), labor, work hard; appar. another form, differentiated in use, of *swingan*, swing: see *swing*.] **I.** *intrans.* To toil; labor; drudge; slave.

> Clerkes that aren crouned [tonsured clerks] of kynde vnderstondyng
> Sholde nother *swynke* ne swete ne swere at enquestes.
>
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 57.

> If he be poure, she helpeth hym to *swynke*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 98.

> Honour, estate, and all this worldes good,
> For which men *swinck* and sweat incessantly,
> Fro me do flow into an ample flood.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 8.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to toil or drudge; tire with labor; overlabor.

> The *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 293.

**swink**† (swingk), *n.* [< ME. *swink*, < AS. *geswinc*, labor; from the verb.] Toil; labor; drudgery.

> Of my *swink* yet blered is myn ye.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.

**swinker**† (swing'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *swinkere*; < *swink* + *-er*$^{1}$.] A laborer.

> A trewe *swynkere* and a good was he.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 531.

**swinney**, *n.* Same as *sweeny*.

**swipe** (swīp), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *swiped*, ppr. *swiping*. [In earlier use with a short vowel, as if mod. **swip*; < ME. *swippen* (pret. *swipte*), < AS. *swipian*, move quickly, = Icel. *svipa*, move quickly, swoop, also whip; akin to *sweep*, *swoop*, swift.] 1. To strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; deliver a hard blow or stroke with the full swing of the arms; strike or drive with great force. [Colloq.]

> *Swipte* hire of that heaued.
> *Life of St. Katherine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

> The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, *swiping* with all his force.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

> A vulgar but strong expression in the South for a severe beating is "He *swiped* up the very earth with him," or "He *swiped* the whole thing out"—in these cases meaning about the same as sweep.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 45.

2†. To drink, or drink off, hastily.—3. To snatch; steal by snatching; steal. [Slang.]

**swipe** (swīp), *n.* [< ME. *swipe* = Icel. *svipr*, a swoop, a glimpse, look: see *swipe*, *v.*] 1. Same as *sweep*, 10.—2. A hard blow; a stroke with the full swing of the arms, as in cricket or golf. [Colloq.]

> *Swipe*, "a blow," as "Jack made a *swipe* at him with his knife," though not very elegant, is not uncommon in some parts of the South, and doubtless West also.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 44.

> In driving for Tel-el-Kebir [a golf-hole], Kirk had a long *swipe* off the tee. *The Field*, Sept. 4, 1886, p. 377.

**swipe-beam** (swīp'bēm), *n.* The counterpoise lever of a drawbridge.

**swiper** (swī'pėr), *n.* [< *swipe* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who swipes; one who gives a strong blow. [Colloq.]

> Jack Raggles, the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called "*Swiper* Jack."
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

**swipes** (swīps), *n.* [Also *swypes*; < *swipe*, *v.*] Poor, washy beer; a kind of small beer; hence, by extension, malt liquor in general. [Vulgar.]

> The twopenny is undeniable; but it is small *swipes*—small *swipes*—more of hop than malt—with your leave I'll try your black bottle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xiii.

**swipey** (swī'pi), *a.* [< *swipe* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Drunk, especially with malt liquor. [Slang.]

> "He ain't ill. He's only a little *swipey*, you know." Mr. Bailey reeled in his boots to express intoxication.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

**swiple**, *n.* See *swipple*.

**swippe**†, *v.* See *swipe*.

**swipper** (swip'ėr), *a.* [Sc., also *swippert*; < ME. *sweper*, *swypyr*; cf. Icel. *svipall*, *svipull*, agile (?), shifty, changeable, < *svipa*, swoop: see *swipe*.] Nimble; quick. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> *Swypyr*, or delyvyr. Agilis. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

**swipple** (swip'l), *n.* [Also, less prop., *swiple*, also *swipel*, Sc. contr. *souple*, *soople*; < *swipe* + *-le*, a formative.] That part of the flail that falls upon the grain in threshing. Also *swingle*.

**swire** (swīr), *n.* [< ME. *swire*, *swyre*, *sweore*, *swere*, *sweere*, *swiere*, *swyer*, < AS. *swȳra*, *swīra*, *swūra*, *sweóra* = Icel. *svīri*, the neck.] 1†. The neck.

> Heo makede him faire chere,
> And tok him abute the *swere*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

> For to rent in many place
> Hir clothis, and for to tere hir *swire*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 325.

2. A depression on the crest of a mountain or hill; a hollow between two hills. Also written *swyre*, *sware*.

**swirl** (swėrl), *v.* [< Norw. *svirla*, whirl round, freq. of *sverra* = Sw. *svirra* = Dan. *svirre*, whirl, orig. hum, = G. *schwirren*, whir, chirp. Cf. *whirl* as related to *whir*.] **I.** *intrans.* To form eddies; whirl in eddies; have a whirling motion; whirl about.

> He . . . sat for several hours on a bench looking at the muddy current as it *swirled* by.
> *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 337.

> And the straw in the yard *swirling* round and round.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xli.

**II.** *trans.* To give a whirling motion to.

> The lower fall, though less exposed, was yet violently *swirled* and torn and thrashed about in its narrow cañon.
> *The Century*, XL. 498.

**swirl** (swėrl), *n.* [< *swirl*, *v.*] 1. A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; gyration; whirl.

> Headlong I darted; at one eager *swirl*
> Gain'd its bright portal. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

> There was a rush and a *swirl* along the surface of the stream, and "Caiman! caiman!" shouted twenty voices; . . . the moonlight shone on a great swirling eddy, while all held their breaths. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxv.

Hence—2. Specifically, in *angling*, the rush of a fish through the water when it rises to a fly.—3. A twist or convolution, as in the grain of wood; a curl; a spot marked by swirling.—4. Same as *swire*, 2.

> Another word used in the Lake District with the meaning of "pass," or depression in a mountain range, is *swirl* (spelled also *swirrel*), as seen in the names "*Swirl* Band," Helvellyn, and "*Swirl* Edge," near Coniston.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 138.

**swirly** (swėr'li), *a.* [Also *swirlie*; < *swirl* + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Whirling; eddying, as a stream.—2. Full of contortions or twists; entangled: applied to grass, etc. [Scotch.]—3. Full of knots; knaggy. *Burns*, Halloween.

**swirt** (swėrt), *v.* A dialectal form of *squirt*.

**swish** (swish), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *swash*$^{1}$, *switch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To flog; lash. [Slang.]

> Having to hide behind a haystack to smoke a penny cigar, with constant anticipation of being caught and *swished*. *E. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. To flourish; brandish; make quick, cutting motions with; switch.

> And backward and forward he *swished* his long tail
> As a gentleman *swishes* his cane.
> *Coleridge*, The Devil's Thoughts (ed. 1799).

3. To affect by swishing: as, to *swish* off the heads of flowers with a cane.

**II.** *intrans.* To move, or make a movement, with a swash or flourish, or with a sound like the washing of small waves on the shore, or of swift movement through the air, of which the word *swish* is imitative.

> The rustic who was . . . *swishing* through the grass with his scythe . . . looked up.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, x.

> I lingered in the lane, where the ferns began to have a newer look, and on the bridge over the little river, bordered by yellow-tasseled willows and *swishing* with a pleasant murmur against its grassy banks.
> *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 718.

**swish** (swish), *n.* [< *swish*, *v.*] 1. A sound as of water lapping the shore, or of swift movement through the air; a rustling.

> The air was musical with the song of birds, the *swish* of the scythe. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 2, 1879.

> The *swish* and splash of the waves.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 275.

2. A swish-broom.

**swish** (swish), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *swish*, *n.*] In a swishing manner, or with a swishing sound; with a swish. [Colloq.]

> *Swish* went the whip; the buggy gave a jerk and whirled quickly past her. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 565.

**swish-broom** (swish'bröm), *n.* A small broom, usually made of cane-cuttings or of twigs bunched together, and having a handle like that of a hearth-broom. It is used for various purposes in the arts, as for sprinkling water upon fires by blacksmiths, for cleaning pots and vessels by varnish-makers, etc.

**swisher** (swish'ėr), *n.* [< *swish* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who swishes or flogs. [Colloq.]

> A desperate *swisher* the doctor, as I had cause to know, and not overburdened, to my thinking, with tact, judgment, or impartiality.
> *E. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

**swish-swash** (swish'swosh), *n.* [< *swish* + *swash*; or a varied reduplication of *swish*. Also *swish-swish*.] 1. A swishing action or sound; a swish.

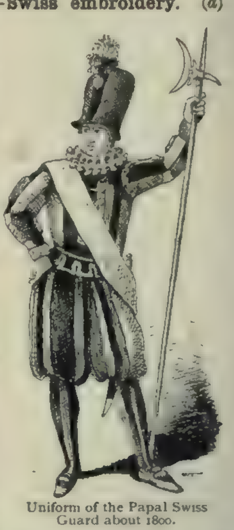
> The frequent *swish-swish* of the water.
> *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

2. Slops; a wishy-washy beverage.

> There is a kind of *swishswash* made also in Essex, and diuerse other places, with honicombs and water, which the homelie countrie wiues, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead.
> *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 6.

> The small sour *swish-swash* of the poorer vintages of France. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 55.

**Swiss** (swis), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Suisse*, < G. *Schweiz*, Switzerland, *Schweizer*, a Swiss. Cf. *Swisser*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland or the Swiss.—**Swiss cambric**, a fine variety of Swiss muslin.—**Swiss darning**, a kind of darning in which the peculiar texture of stockinet is imitated.—**Swiss drill.** See *drill*$^{1}$.—**Swiss embroidery.** (*a*) Needlework in white on white, especially in washable materials: common in Switzerland. (*b*) An imitation of this, made by machinery, which has to a great extent superseded the real needlework.—**Swiss guards**, bodies of mercenary soldiers recruited from Switzerland, long in the service of France and other countries. These mercenaries continued to be employed in Naples and elsewhere in the nineteenth century, although the practice was disapproved by the Swiss federal and cantonal authorities. A small company of Swiss guards is still in the pay of the Pope at Rome.—**Swiss head-dress**, a head-dress supposed to be imitated from the customary way of wearing the hair of the peasant women in some cantons of Switzerland: as usually understood, it consists of two long plaits behind tied with ribbons, as is usual in many parts of Germany. In France the wearing of the hair loose over the shoulders is often similarly designated.—**Swiss melilot**, a plant, *Trigonella cœrulea*.—**Swiss muslin**, light and thin cotton cloth made in Switzerland, where the manufacture has been established for a long period; especially, such cloth having a simple pattern of dots or small sprigs.—**Swiss pine.** See *pine*$^{1}$.—**Swiss plover** or **sandpiper**, *Squatarola helvetica*, a large plover having four toes like a sandpiper: an old book-name. See cut under *Squatarola*.—**Swiss stone-pine.** See *stone-pine*, under *pine*$^{1}$.—**Swiss sword.** See *sword*$^{1}$.—**Swiss tapeworm**, the broad tape, *Bothriocephalus latus*.—**Swiss tea.** See *tea*$^{1}$.



Uniform of the Papal Swiss Guard about 1800.

**II.** *n.* [Plural formerly *Swisses*, now *Swiss*.] A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland, a republic of Europe, surrounded by France, Italy, and the Austrian and German empires.

> The fortune of the *Swisses* of late years, which are bred in a barren and mountainous country, is not to be forgotten. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization, Works (ed. [Spedding), X. 324.

**Swisser**† (swis'ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *Switzer*.

> Leading three thousand muster'd men in pay,
> Of French, Scots, Alman, *Swisser*, and the Dutch;
> Of native English, fled beyond the sea,
> Whose number neer amounted to as much.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv. 17.

**swissing** (swis'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **swiss*, *v.*] In *bleaching*, the calendering of bleached cloths after dampening the goods, as performed by passing them between pairs of rollers technically called bowls. One of each pair is made of compressed paper sheets, and the other is a hollow steam-heated iron cylinder—the action of these rollers being that of pressure or friction, or both.

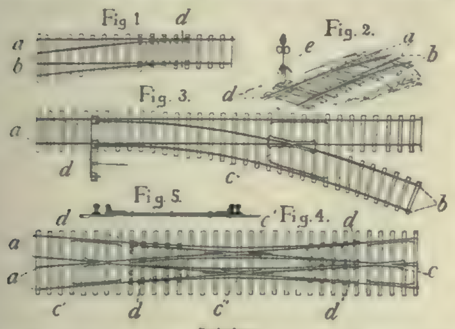
**switch** (swich), *n.* [Formerly also *swich*; an assibilated form of **swick*, < MD. *swick*, a whip, a switch, also a brandishing, < *swicken*, swing, wag; cf. Icel. *sveigr*, *svigi* = Norw. *svige*, *sveg* = Sw. *sveg*, a switch; connected with Sw. *sviga*, bend; cf. *sway*, *swing*. With *swing* is ult. connected MD. *swanck*, a switch, < *swancken*, D. *zwanken*, bend.] 1. A small flexible twig or rod.

> *Bell.* Shall 's to horse? here 's a tickler; heigh, to horse!
> *May.* Come, *switch* and spurs! let 's mount our chevals; merry, quoth a'. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 3.

> She had cut a willow *switch* in her morning's walk, almost as long as a boy's fishing-rod.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxi.

2. A mechanical device for shifting a moving body, or a current of electricity, etc., from one course or track to another. Specifically—(*a*) In railroads, in its simplest form, two parallel lengths of rails joined together by rods, pivoted at one end, and free to move at the other end, forming a part of the track at its junction with a branch or siding. The switch-rails rest on metal plates laid on the sleepers, and, by means of a rod fastened to their free ends, can be moved sidewise. The ends of the next pair of rails and the ends of the first pair of the siding or branch are placed side by side, so that by the movement of the switch either pair may be brought in line with the track, and any car or engine passing the switch will be guided upon the rails to which the switch is directed. Such a switch may be used to connect several lines of rails. The objection to this form of switch is that a car moving on a track not connected with the switch is liable to be derailed by running off the open ends of the track. This has led to the adoption of safety-switches, of which there are various forms. One of the most common of these is the *split switch*, in which the ends of the rails, instead of being square, are drawn out (split) to a thin edge so as to lie close against the side of the next rail. The narrow rails used are flexible and are fitted with springs, so that in the event of a displacement of the switch the lateral pressure of the wheels will cause the points to move back and thus keep the wheels on the line, the points returning to their original position by the recoil of the springs. Another form of safety-switch is designed to keep unbroken the
]

track of the main line, so that the main-line rails are not cut at all. To use this form of switch the levers are moved, and the car rises on an inclined rail and passes over the main rails to the siding. A great number of devices have been invented to make switches more safe, to render them automatic (as at the terminus of a line where the engine is to be shifted to the other end of a train), to render them interlocking, so that no one switch of a system can be opened without locking all others, and to connect them with signals and annunciators. Switches in one yard are now commonly controlled by means of long levers with a central tower from which one switchman can see and control them all. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a device used to make or break a circuit, to join two lines of wire or a main wire with a branch wire, or to connect any telegraph, telephone, electric-light, or electric-signal wires in any manner. The most simple form of switch is a lever pivoted at one end and connected with one circuit, and, by its movement laterally, used to connect that circuit with one of several others. Another simple form, called the *plug-* or *peg-switch*, consists of a metal plug or peg that may be inserted in openings or spaces between metal rods connected with different circuits. The peg serves as a bridge to join different circuits. The peg may also be connected with a short piece of flexible wire, the wire serving as a bridge for the current. By moving the peg from place to place on the switchboard, the wire serves as a switch to divert the current from one line to another. See *switchboard*.



Switches.

Figs. 1 and 2. Point-switches, or Split Switches. Fig. 3. Stub-switch. Fig. 4. Double-slip Switch. Fig. 5. Section of fig. 1. *a*, *a*, main tracks; *b*, *b*, branch tracks, or sidings; *c*, *c*, single frogs; *c′*, *c′*, double frogs; *d*, switch-bar or -rod (that nearest the point is called the *front rod*); *e*, switch-stand, with butterfly-signal and lamp. In fig. 4 the switches are shown as arranged at a crossing for shifting a train from one track to another in either direction. The outer rails in point-switches are full rails and rigidly spiked to the ties, while the inner are movable and taper to a point (whence the term *split*, as applied to them, is derived). In stub-switches the rails are full, and the rails of the main track adjacent to the branch as well as the branch rails are rigid, while the movable rails are on that part of the main track which meets the branch. The double-slip switch is simply composed of four point-switches.

3. In some forms of gas-burner, a key for controlling the amount of gas allowed to pass through.—4. The act of operating a switch: as, to make a flying *switch*. See phrase below.—5. A quantity of long hair, secured together at one end, worn by women with their own hair to make it look thicker. Jute or yak is sometimes used with or in place of hair, being cheaper.—**Flying switch**, a switch operated or effected in such a way, while a train is in motion, as to send different parts of the train (previously disconnected) along different lines.—**Pole-changing switch.** Same as *pole-changer*. (See also *pin-switch*, *replacing-switch*.)

**switch** (swich), *v.* [Formerly also *swich*; < *switch*, *n.*; in part prob. of more orig. standing, representing the verb from which *switch* is ult. derived.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with a small twig or rod; beat; lash; hence, to cut or drive as with a switch.

> Go, *switch* me up a covey of young scholars.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

> You must truss up a cow's tail if you don't want to be *switched* when you're milking. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

2. To swing; whisk.

> The elephant was standing swaying his trunk backwards and forwards, and *switching* his tail in an angry manner.
> *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 846.

3. To trim, as a hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *rail.*, to transfer by a switch; transfer from one line of rails to another.—5. In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit; shunt.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To cut at; strike at.

> Whilst those hardy Scots upon the firm earth bled,
> With his revengeful sword *swich'd* after them that fled.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 390.

2. To move off on a switch, or as if on a switch.

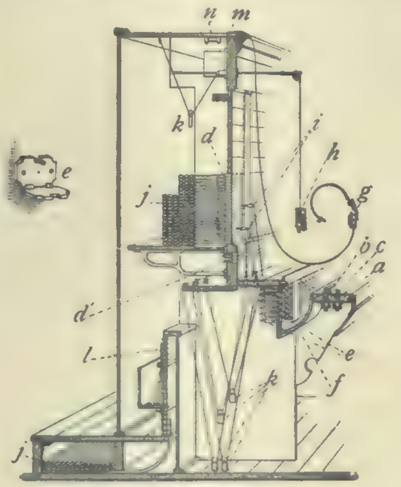
> Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg [railway] line *switch off* to enter the Valley of Virginia.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 230.

**switchback** (swich'bak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by alternate motion, or by motion back and forth; pertaining to or adapted to use on a switchback: as, a *switchback* method of ascent; a *switchback* series of inclines; a *switchback* railway.—**Circular switchback railway**, a switchback railway which is circular in plan: a form much employed at pleasure-resorts.

**II.** *n.* 1. A railway for ascending or descending steep acclivities, in which a practicable grade is obtained by curving the track alternately backward and forward along the side of the slope. Also called *switchback railway*.—2. By extension, an inclined railway in which the movement of a train or of a car is partly or wholly effected by gravity, as in the switchback railway at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and railways constructed for purposes of amusement at watering-places, fairs, and pleasure-resorts. In many of these the car first runs down a steep incline, and by its momentum is carried up a lesser incline, alternate ascents and descents being made till the end of the course is reached.

**switch-bar** (swich'bär), *n.* 1. The bar or rod that connects the movable rails of a switch with a switch-lever at the side of the track.—2. The movable bar of a switch by which an electric circuit is made or broken.

**switchboard** (swich'bōrd), *n.* A device by means of which interchangeable connections can be established readily between the many circuits employed in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, or electric-power distribution. A common form consists of two sets of rods or plates of brass set at right angles to each other, each rod carefully insulated, the end of each plate or strip being joined to one of the lines. Any one of these may be joined to any other by means of metal plugs inserted at the point where the corresponding strips cross each other. Many kinds of switchboard are made, each being adapted to the particular use for which it is intended.



Telephone Switchboard.

*a*, keyboard; *b*, cam-lever, which puts the station into connection with lines; *c*, ringing-key, which is used to ring up subscribers; *d*, *d′*, spring-jacks, in which the lines terminate; *e*, annunciators, which announce the call; *f*, hog-trough, which enables the annunciators to be placed in a conveniently low position; *g*, receiver; *h*, transmitter; *i*, switchboard-plugs, used in pairs and attached to flexible wires, by which one line is connected with another; *j*, *j′*, switchboard-cables, carrying the wires to the spring-jacks; *k*, weights and pulleys, which take up the slack in the flexible wires; *l*, intermediate distributing-board; *m*, condenser, which prevents the current from passing from one side of the plug to the other, thereby preventing false tests; *n*, induction-coil for transmitter.

**switchel** (swich'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A drink made of molasses and water, and sometimes a little vinegar and ginger; also, rum and water sweetened with molasses, formerly a common beverage among American sailors; hence, in sailors' use, any strong drink, sweetened and flavored. [U. S.]

> "Come, Molly, pretty dear," set in her father, "no black-strap to-night; no *switchel*, or ginger-pop."
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

**switcher** (swich'ėr), *n.* [< *switch* + *-er*¹.] 1. A small switch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A switchman. *Philadelphia Times*, March 11, 1886. [Rare.]—3. A switching-engine. [U. S.]

**switcher-gear** (swich'ėr-gēr), *n.* A switch with the mechanism by which it is operated. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 220.

**switch-grass** (swich'gràs), *n.* A kind of panic-grass, *Panicum virgatum*, found from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains in the United States. It is a tall species with a large panicle, of some use among wild grasses.

**switching** (swich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *switch*, *v.*] 1. A beating with a switch.

> The *switching* dulled him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Fair Maid of the Inn, i.

2. Trimming.—3. Shunting.—**Switching of hedges**, the cutting off of the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

**switching-bill** (swich'ing-bil), *n.* An instrument used in pruning hedges.

**switching-engine** (swich'ing-en″jin), *n.* On a railroad, a drilling- or yard-locomotive used for shifting cars, making up trains, and other yard-work. It is usually a tank-engine, and is often carried without trucks on a rigid wheel-base, or has only a pony-truck.

**switching-eye** (swich'ing-ī), *n.* On a railroad, a cast-iron socket at the corner of a car, used for the attachment of a chain or pushing-bar, to admit of moving the car by an engine on a parallel track, or of moving the car by horse-power. Also called *pull-iron*.

**switching-ground** (swich'ing-ground), *n.* A piece of ground, open or inclosed, where cars are switched from one track to another and trains are made up. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 266.

**switching-locomotive** (swich'ing-lō-kō-mō″tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

**switching-neck** (swich'ing-nek), *n.* The Louisiana heron, as found in the Bahamas. *The Auk*, Jan., 1891, p. 77.

**switching-plug** (swich'ing-plug), *n.* A small insulated plug used to connect loops or circuits on the switchboard of a telegraph or telephone central station.

**switch-lantern** (swich'lan″tėrn), *n.* On a railway, a lantern fixed to the lever of a switch, indicating by its position, or the color of the light displayed, the condition of the switch and the particular track which is open.

**switch-lever** (swich'lev″ėr), *n.* The handle and lever which control a switch.

**switchman** (swich'man), *n.*; pl. *switchmen* (-men). One who has charge of one or more switches on a railway; a pointsman.

**switch-motion** (swich'mō″shon), *n.* In a bobinet-frame, the mechanism which reverses the motion of the bobbin after it has passed a selvage, and causes it to return to the opposite selvage.

**switch-signal** (swich'sig″nal), *n.* On a railway, a flag, lantern, or sign-board used to indicate the position of a switch. Such a signal is often so arranged that the movement of the switch sets it automatically.

**switch-sorrel** (swich'sor″el), *n.* See *sorrel*¹.

**switch-stand** (swich'stand), *n.* A stand which supports the levers by which railway-switches are moved, together with the locking-arrangements, etc.

**switch-tender** (swich'ten″dėr), *n.* A switchman.

> Her husband, who is now *switch-tender*, lost his arm in the great smash-up. *E. E. Hale*, Ten Times One, i.

**switchy** (swich'i), *a.* [< *switch* + *-y*¹.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a switch. [Rare.]

> It's a slender, *switchy* stock, Mr. Graven; may bend, may break. You should take care of yourself.
> *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 157.

2. Whisking. [Rare.]

> And now perhaps her *switchy* tail
> Hangs on a barn-door from a nail.
> *Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20. (*Davies.*)

**swith**†, *a.* [< ME. *swith*, *swyth*, < AS. *swīth*, strong, quick, = OS. *swīth* = MHG. *swind*, G. *geschwind* = Icel. *svidhr*, *svinnr*, quick, prompt, = Goth. *svinths*, strong.] Strong: used only in the comparative *swither*, in the phrases *swither hand*, the right hand, *swither half*, the right side. *Layamon.*

**swith, swithe**¹ (swith, swiᴛʜ), *adv.* [Sc. also *swyth*; < ME. *swith*, *swithe*, *swythe*, *swuthe*, < AS. *swīthe*, strongly, quickly, < *swīth*, strong, quick: see *swith*, *a.*] 1. Quickly; speedily; promptly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Therwith the teres from hire eyen two
> Doun felle, as shoures in Aprille, *swithe*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 751.

> *Swith* to the Laigh Kirk ane and a',
> And there tak up your stations.
> *Burns*, The Ordination.

2†. Strongly; very.

> And [they] mown nouȝt swynken ne sweten but ben *swythe* feble,
> Other maymed at myschef or meseles syke.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.

> Of this swift answer thei wer *swith* glad.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 567.

3. Interjectionally, quick! off! begone! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**swithe**²†, *v.* [= ME. *swithen*, < Icel. *svīdha*, burn, = Sw. *svida*, smart, pain, ache, = Dan. *svide*, *svie*, singe, burn. Cf. *swither*².] To burn.

**swither**¹ (swiᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *swidder*; < ME. **swetheren*, < AS. *swetherian*, *swethrian*, also *swetholian*, grow faint, fail, decay, abate.] 1. To fail; falter; hesitate.

But the virtue o' a leal woman
I trow wad never *swither* O.
*Johnnie Faa* (Child's Ballads, IV. 285).

The . . . disordered line all but reached the lip of the glacis. But there it *swithered*.
*Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 27.

2. To fear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

**swither**$^1$ (swiᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [Also *swidder;* < *swither*$^1$, *v.*] 1. Doubt; hesitation; perplexity; a state of irresolute wavering.

He put the house in sic a *swither*
That five o' them he sticket dead.
*Willie Wallace* (Child's Ballads, VI. 236).

That put me in an eerie *swither*.
*Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. A fright. *Halliwell.*—3. A perspiration. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**swither**$^2$ (swiᴛʜ′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **swithren*, < Icel. *svidhra*, scorch, freq. of *svīdha*, burn: see *swithe*$^2$.] To burn; scorch. *Halliwell.*

**swither**$^3$ (swiᴛʜ′ėr), *v. i.* [Also *swidder;* perhaps imitative; cf. *swirl.*] To emit a whirring sound; whizz. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

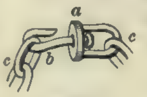
**Switzer** (swit′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *Swisser;* < G. *Schweizer*, a Swiss, < *Schweiz*, Switzerland, a name extended from *Schwyz*, one of the cantons which, with the other Forest Cantons, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, took the leading part in developing the Swiss confederacy: see *Swiss.*] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss; specifically, one of a hired body-guard of Swiss (or, by extension, soldiers of other nationality incorporated in this body) attendant on a king or the Pope.

Where are my *Switzers?* Let them guard the door.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 97.

Boterus ascribeth vnto China seuentie millions of people, whereas he alloweth to Italy scarce nine, and to Spaine lesse, to England three, to all Germany, with the *Switzers* and Low Countries, but fifteene, and as many to all France.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

**swive**†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *swiven*, appar. < AS. *swīfan* (pret. *swāf*, pp. *swifen*), move quickly, turn round, = OFries. *swīva*, be unsteady, move about, = OHG. *swīfan*, MHG. *swīfen*, turn round, = Icel. *svīfa*, rove, ramble, turn, drift; cf. OHG. *sweibōn*, MHG. *sweiben*, also OHG. *swebēn*, MHG. *sweben*, G. *schweben*, hover.] To perform the act of copulation with; have sexual intercourse. *Chaucer.*

**swivel** (swiv′l), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; prob. ult. < AS. *swīfan*, turn around: see *swive.* Cf. Icel. *sveifla*, set in circular motion.] 1. A fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a piece fixed to a similar piece, or to any body, by a pin or otherwise, so as to revolve or turn freely in any direction; a twisting link in a chain, consisting of a ring or hook ending in a headed pin which turns in a link of the chain so as to prevent kinking. See also cut under *rowlock*.



Swivel.
*a*, swivel; *b*, hook, turning freely in *a;* *c*, *c*, chain.

A large new gold repeating watch made by a Frenchman; a gold chain, and all the proper appurtenances hung upon steel *swivels*.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

2. A gun mounted on a swivel or pivot: commonly, but not always, limited to very small and light guns so mounted.

When his long *swivel* rakes the staggering wreck.
*O. W. Holmes.*

3. A rest on the gunwale of a boat for supporting a piece of ordnance or other article that requires swinging in a horizontal plane.—4. A small gun on the deck of a fishing-schooner, used in foggy weather to signal to the dories the position of the vessel.—5. A diminutive shuttle used in the figure-weaving of silk, etc., and moved to and fro by slides or by hand. They carry threads of various tints, used to obtain special effects, as in the shading of figures or flowers, etc. 6. A small shuttle for use in a swivel-loom for weaving ribbons.—**Swivel table-clamp.** See *table-clamp.*

**swivel** (swiv′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swiveled*, *swivelled*, ppr. *swiveling*, *swivelling*. [< *swivel*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To turn on or as on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Until at last, at the mention of the name of a girl who was strongly suspected, the sieve violently *swivelled* round and dropped on the ground. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 333.

II. *trans.* To turn (anything) on or as on a swivel of any kind.

The tripod possesses an elevating arrangement, and the piece can be *swivelled* in any desired direction.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 365.

**swivel-bridge** (swiv′l-brij), *n.* A swing-bridge.

**swivel-eye** (swiv′l-ī), *n.* A squint-eye. [Slang.]

She found herself possessed of what is colloquially termed a *swivel-eye*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

**swivel-eyed** (swiv′l-īd), *a.* Squint-eyed. [Slang.]

**swivel-gun** (swiv′l-gun), *n.* Same as *swivel*, 2.

**swivel-hanger** (swiv′l-hang″ėr), *n.* A hanger for shafting, with pivoted boxes for permitting a certain amount of play in the motion of the shaft.

**swivel-hook** (swiv′l-hůk), *n.* A hook secured to anything by means of a swivel.—**Swivel-hook block**, a pulley-block in which the suspending-hook is swiveled to the block so that the latter may turn to present the sheave in any direction.

**swivel-joint** (swiv′l-joint), *n.* One member of a chain or tie of rods, or the like, which is fitted to move freely on a swivel, to prevent twisting and kinking in the case of uneven strain.

**swivel-keeper** (swiv′l-kē″pėr), *n.* A ring or hook, from which keys, etc., are hung, fitted with a swivel, to avoid the twisting of the chain which suspends it.

**swivel-loom** (swiv′l-löm), *n.* In *weaving*, a ribbon-loom fitted to use swivels carried in frames on the batten, and adapted to weave from ten to thirty ribbons simultaneously.

**swivel-musket** (swiv′l-mus″ket), *n.* Same as *jingal.*

**swivel-plow** (swiv′l-plou), *n.* A hillside-plow; a reversible mold-board plow. See under *plow.*

**swivel-sinker** (swiv′l-sing″kėr), *n.* A combination of swivel and sinker, used in angling, which allows the snood and bait to rotate. *Norris.*

**swizzle** (swiz′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swizzled*, ppr. *swizzling*. [A popular word, perhaps a fusion of *swill* and *guzzle.*] To drink habitually and to excess; swill. *Halliwell.* [Colloq.]

**swizzle** (swiz′l), *n.* [< *swizzle*, *v.*] One of various differently compounded drinks. [Colloq.]

So the rum was produced forthwith, and, as I lighted a pipe and filled a glass of *swizzle*, I struck in, "Messmates, I hope you have all shipped?"
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, ii.

**swizzle-stick** (swiz′l-stik), *n.* A stick or whisk used in making swizzles and other drinks: in China and Japan usually made of bamboo. [Colloq.]

Fallen from their high estate, they [the West India Islands] are to-day chiefly associated with such petty transactions as the production of *swizzle-sticks* and guava jelly. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 777.

**swob**, *v.* and *n.* See *swab*$^1$.

**swobber**, *n.* See *swabber*.

**swole**†, *v.* A variant of *sweal*, *swale*.

The reader may not have a just idea of a *swoled* mutton, which is a sheep roasted in its wool, to save the labour of flaying. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

**swollen, swoln** (swōln), *p. a.* [Formerly also *swellen;* pp. of *swell.*] Swelled; marked by swelling, in any sense, or by a swelling: as, a *swollen* river.

Those men which be merie and glad be always fat, whole, and well coloured; and those that be sad and melancholike alwaies go heauie, sorrowful, *swellen*, and of an euill colour.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

Thick sighs and tears from her *swoln* mouth and eyes
Echo the storms which in her bosom rise.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 219.

**swolow**†, **swolowe**†, **swolwe**†. Middle English forms of *swallow*$^1$, *swallow*$^2$.

**swom**†. An old preterit of *swim*$^1$.

**swomp**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *swamp*.

**swonken**†. Past participle of *swink*.

**swoon** (swön), *v. i.* [Formerly or dial. also *swown*, *swoun* (and *swound*, *sound:* see *swound*); < ME. *swounen*, *swownen*, *swowenen*, *swonen*, *swoghenen*, swoon; with passive formative *-n*, < *swowen*, *swoghen*, swoon, sigh deeply: see *swough*$^1$, *sough*$^1$. Cf. *swound.*] 1. To faint.

And *swonynge* schee fylle.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Sometimes froward, and then frowning,
Sometimes sickish, and then *swowning*.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

She was ready to *swoon* with hunger.
*Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

2. To steal upon like a swoon; approach like faintness. [Rare.]

A sudden sense of some strange subtile perfume beating up through the acrid, smarting dust of the plain . . . came *swooning* over him.
*Bret Harte*, Gabriel Conroy, xxii.

**swoon** (swön), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *swown*, *swoun* (and *swound*, *sound:* see *swound*); < ME. *swoune*, *swowne*, *sowne*, *soun;* from the verb.] The act of swooning, or the state of one who has swooned; a fainting-fit; syncope; lipothymy.

Wher for over myche Sorow and Dolor of harte She Sodenly fell in to a *sowne* and forgetfullnesse of hyr mynde. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

A *swoune* meane-while did Rome sustaine; and easily in fiue dayes might Hannibal haue dined in the Capitoll.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 602

As in a *swoon*,
With dinning sounds my ears are rife.
*Tennyson*, Eleänore.

**swooning** (swö′ning), *n.* [< ME. *swounyng*, *swonyng;* verbal n. of *swoon*, *v.*] The act of fainting; syncope.

He was so agast of that grysyly goste
That yn a *swonyng* he was almoste.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 85.

Thence faintings, *swoonings* of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 631.

**swooningly** (swö′ning-li), *adv.* In a swooning manner; in a swoon.

After hir sustain forsoth she ne myght;
*Zownyngly* she fil wofully to grounde.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3566.

**swoop** (swöp), *v.* [An altered form of **swope* (pron. swōp), < ME. *swopen*, sweep, cleanse, < AS. *swāpan* (pret. *sweóp*, pp. *swāpen*), sweep along, rush, swoop; cf. Icel. *sōpa*, sweep. See *sweep*, and also *swape*, *swipe.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To move along with a rush; sweep; pass with pomp.

Thus as she [Severne] *swoops* along, with all that goodly train. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vi. 353.

2. To descend upon, or as if upon, prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; stoop.

Like the king of birds *swooping* on his prey, he fell on some galleys separated by a considerable interval from their companions. *Prescott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

While alarm beacons were flaming out on hill and headland, while shire-reeve and town-reeve were mustering men for the fyrd, the Dane had already *swooped* upon abbey and grange. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

II. *trans.* 1. To fall on at once and seize; dash upon and seize while on the wing: often with *up:* as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops up* a mouse.

Pasture-fields
Neighbouring too near the ocean are *swoop'd up*,
And known no more. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. To seize; catch up; take with a sweep.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

**swoop** (swöp), *n.* [< *swoop*, *v.*] The sudden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey; hence, a sudden descent, as of a body of troops; a sweeping movement.

O hell-kite! All?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell *swoop?* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 219.

As swift as the *swoop* of the eagle.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

They were led that day with all the insight and the *swoop* that mark a great commander.
*F. Harrison*, Oliver Cromwell, ix.

No longer will a Russian *swoop* upon Herat send a wave of panic from one end of India to the other.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 916.

**swoopstake** (swöp′stāk), *n.* [< *swoop* + *stake*$^2$.] Same as *sweepstake.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fraud with deceit, deceit with fraud outfacde,
I would the diuel were there to cry *swoopstake*.
*Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 116).

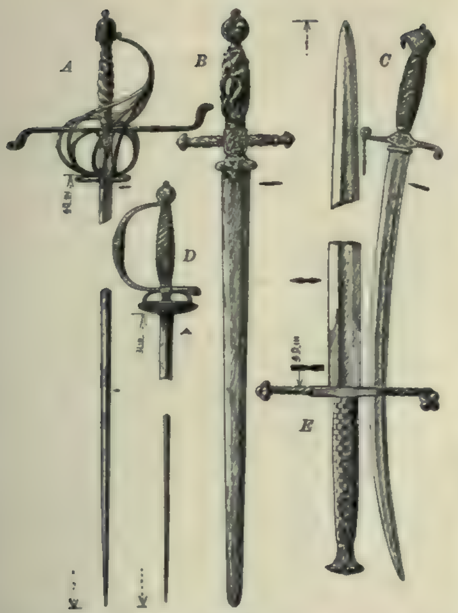
**swoopstake**† (swöp′stāk), *adv.* Same as *sweepstake.*

Is 't writ in your revenge
That *swoopstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 142.

**swoot**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sweat.*

**swop.** See *swap*$^1$, *swap*$^2$.

**sword**$^1$ (sōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swerd;* < ME. *sword*, *swerd*, *sweord*, < AS. *sweord* = OS. *swerd* = OFries. *swerd*, *swird* = MD. *sweerd*, *swaerd*, D. *zwaard* = MLG. *swert*, LG. *sweerd* = OHG. MHG. *swert*, G. *schwert* = Icel. *sverdh* = Sw. *svärd* = Dan. *sværd*, a sword; root unknown. An appar. older Teut. name appears in AS. *heoru* = Goth. *hairus*, a sword; cf. Skt. *çāru*, spear or arrow.] 1. An offensive weapon consisting of an edged blade fixed in a hilt composed of a grip, a guard, and a pommel. See *hilt.* The sword is usually carried in a scabbard, and in the belt or hanging from the belt (see *belt*, *hanger*, *carriage*), but sometimes in a baldric, or, as in the middle ages, secured to the armor. The word includes weapons with straight, slightly curved, and much-curved blades; weapons with one or two edges, or triangular in section; the blunt or unpointed weapons used in the tourney, which were sometimes even of whalebone; and the modern schläger. But, in contradistinction to the saber, the sword



Swords.

*A*, rapier, 16th century; *B*, Italian sword, wrought-bronze hilt; *C*, French hunting-sword, 18th century; *D*, small sword, 18th century; *E*, knights' sword, 15th century.

is specifically considered as double-edged, or as used for the point only, and therefore having no serviceable edge. See *broadsword*, *claymore*, *rapier*, and cuts under *saber*, *second*, *similar*, and *tourney-sword*.

> Than he leide honde to his *swerde*, that was oon of the beste of the worlde, ffor, as the booke seith, it was som tymn Hercules. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

> His bootelesse *swerd* he girded him about,
> And ran amid his foes redy to dye.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

> The Earl of Northumberland bore the pointless *sword* [at Richard III.'s coronation], which represents the royal attribute of mercy. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

2. Figuratively, the power of the sword—that is, the power of sovereignty, implying overruling justice rather than military force.

> For he beareth not the *sword* in vain. Rom. xiii. 4.

> Justice to merit does weak aid afford,
> She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*.
> *Dryden*.

3. Specifically, military force or power, whether in the sense of reserved strength or of active warfare; also, the military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

> It hath been told him that he hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton*.

4. The cause of death or destruction. [Rare.]

> This avarice
> . . . hath been
> The *sword* of our slain kings.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 87.

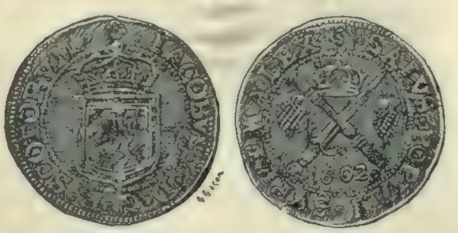
5. Conflict; war.

> I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. Mat. x. 34.

6. Any utensil or tool somewhat resembling a sword in form or in use, as a swingle used in flax-dressing.—7. The prolonged snout of a swordfish or a sawfish.—**City sword**†. See *city*.—**Flaming sword**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword from the blade of which small puffs of flame emerge, usually several on each side.—**Leaf-shaped sword.** See *cleddyo*.—**Letters of fire and sword.** See *fire*.—**Messenger sword.** See *messenger*.—**Order of St. James of the Sword.** See *order*.—**Order of the Sword**, a Swedish order founded in the sixteenth century, and revived by Frederick I. in the eighteenth century. It is the national order for military merit. The badge is a cross of eight points saltierwise, surmounted by a crown. The center of the cross is a blue medallion, having represented upon it a sword wreathed with laurel. The arms are white enamel, and between them are ducal coronets. Crossed swords in gold are also arranged between the arms of the cross, more or fewer according to the class. The ribbon is yellow bordered with blue.—**Provant sword**†, a regulation sword; a plain unornamented sword, such as is issued to troopers.

> If you bear not
> Yourselves both in, and upright, with a *provant sword*
> Will slash your scarlets and your plush a new way.
> *Massinger*, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

**Small sword.** (*a*) A sword worn for ornament or on dress-occasions. (*b*) A light sword used for modern fencing with the point only, introduced about the middle of the seventeenth century and replacing, about 1700, all other blades except the heavy saber used in warfare. The small sword proper has a blade of triangular section, usually concave on each of the three sides, so as to be extremely light in proportion to its rigidity, and its hilt is usually without quillons, but has always a knuckle-bow and usually two shells.—**Spanish sword**†, the rapier: a name dating from the time when the Spaniards in the train of Philip II. brought this weapon into England. **Swiss sword**, a basket-hilted sword used in the sixteenth century by foot-soldiers, such as the Swiss mercenaries. *Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, III. 617.—**Sword and purse.** See *purse*.—**Sword-and-scepter piece**, a Scottish gold coin of the reign of James VI., weighing 79¾ grains, and worth £6 Scotch or 10s. English at the time of issue: so called from the sword and scepter on its reverse.—**Sword of state**, a sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by a person of high rank. it is expressive of the military power, the right and duty of doing justice, etc.; also, a sword considered as the embodiment of national or corporate jurisdiction, sometimes a royal gift to a community or corporation.—**Sword wavy**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword with a waved blade; a flamberge.—**The Order of the Brothers of the Sword** [G. *Schwert-Brüder*], a military order resembling the Templars, founded about 1200, and very powerful in Livonia and adjacent regions. Its last Master ceded the territory of the order to Poland about 1561.—**To be at swords' points**, to be in a hostile attitude; be avowed enemies.—**To cross swords.** See *cross*¹.—**To measure swords.** See *measure*.—**To put to the sword**, to kill with the sword; slay.—**To sheathe the sword.** See *sheathe*.—**Trutch sword**†, apparently, a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals.



Obverse. Reverse.

Sword-and-scepter piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> Above my hearse,
> For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

**sword**¹ (sōrd), *v. t.* [< *sword*¹, *n.*] To strike or slash with a sword. [Rare.]

> Nor heard the King for their own cries, but sprang
> Thro' open doors, and *swording* right and left
> Men, women, on their sodden faces, hurl'd
> The tables over and the wines.
> *Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

**sword**²† (swôrd), *n.* Another spelling of *sward*.

**sword-and-buckler** (sōrd'and-buk'lėr), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sword and buckler; fought with the sword and buckler—that is, not with small swords (said of a combat, especially a single combat).

> I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of *swoord and buckler* fight begins to grow ont: I am sorrie for it; I shall neuer see good manhood againe, if it be once gone; this poking fight of rapier and dagger will come vp then; then a man, a tall man, and a good *sword and buckler* man, will be spitted like a cat or a conney.
> *H. Porter*, Two Angry Women of Abington (ed. Dyce), p. 61.

2. Armed with sword and buckler (the arms of the common people).

> That same *sword-and-buckler* prince of Wales.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 230.

**sword-arm** (sōrd'ärm), *n.* The arm with which the sword is wielded; hence, the right arm.

**sword-bayonet** (sōrd'bā'ọ-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

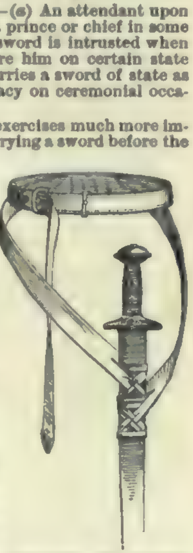
**sword-bean** (sōrd'bēn), *n.* 1. See *horse-bean*, under *bean*.—2. Same as *simitar-pod*.

**sword-bearer** (sōrd'bãr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *swerd-berare*; < *sword*¹ + *bearer*.] A person who carries a sword. Especially—(*a*) An attendant upon a military man of rank, or upon a prince or chief in some countries, to whom his master's sword is intrusted when not worn, or who carries it before him on certain state occasions. (*b*) An official who carries a sword of state as an emblem of justice or supremacy on ceremonial occasions.

> The *Sword Bearer* [at Norfolk] exercises much more important functions than merely carrying a sword before the mayor. He attends on the mayor and magistrates daily, and acts as their clerk. The whole of his emoluments in salary and fees is about 480*l.* a year.
> *Municip. Corp. Reports*, p. 2465.

(*c*) An American long-horned grasshopper, *Conocephalus ensiger*: so called from the long, straight, sword-shaped ovipositor. Also called *swordtail*. *T. W. Harris*.

**sword-belt** (sōrd'belt), *n.* A military belt from which the sword is suspended. It varies in form and arrangement according to the weight and shape of the weapon, and the rest of the military dress, but from the middle ages to the present time it has tended toward the form of a simple girdle from which, on the left side, a longer strap and a shorter serve to suspend the scabbard of the sword, the shorter one securing it near the top or opening, and the longer one about half-way toward the chape. The most important variation of this type was that of the last years of the thirteenth century, when the broad belt passed diagonally from the waist downward over the left hip, and suspended the scabbard of the sword in front of the left thigh, with a complicated arrangement of narrow straps by which the scabbard was held. In the belt of this form a very narrow strap formed the girdle proper, and was buckled around the waist, the broad sword-belt being attached to it behind the right hip. See also *hanger*, *baldric*, *hip-girdle*.



Sword-belt for mounted man-at-arms, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

**swordbill** (sōrd'bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Docimastes*, as *D. ensiferus*, having the bill about as long as the rest of the bird. See cut under *Docimastes*.

**sword-blade** (sōrd'blād), *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

**sword-breaker** (sōrd'brā″kėr), *n.* 1. An implement formerly carried in the left hand, to break the blade of the adversary's sword, usually a hook attached to the front of a small buckler or to the guard of a stout dagger.—2. A dagger fitted with such a device, or having the blade shaped with a notch or recess, or even several notches, in which the adversary's sword-blade could be seized; also, a buckler similarly provided.

**sword-brother**†, *n.* [ME. *sweord-brother* (= MHG. *swertbruoder*, G. *schwertbruder*); < *sword*¹ + *brother*.] A comrade in arms. *Layamon*.

**sword-cane** (sōrd'kān), *n.* A walking-stick hollowed to form the sheath of a steel blade, of which the handle or grip is generally the upper or thicker end of the cane; also, a cane from which a short blade like that of a dagger may be drawn, or caused to shoot out on touching a spring.

**sword-carriage** (sōrd'kar″ạj), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 5 (*d*).

**swordcraft** (sōrd'kråft), *n.* Knowledge of or skill in the use of the sword; management by the sword or military power; military compulsion. [Rare.]

> They learn to tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft*. *Motley*, Rise of Dutch Republic, I. 31.

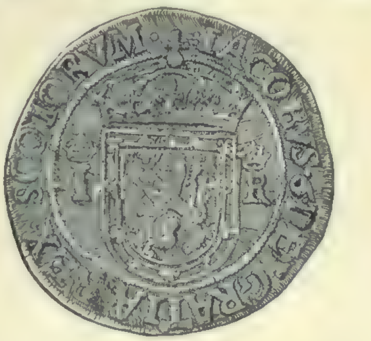
**sword-cut** (sōrd'kut), *n.* 1. A blow with the edge of a sword. In the language of fencing usually *cut*.—2. A wound or scar produced by a blow of the edge of a sword.

> Seam'd with an ancient *swordcut* on the cheek.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

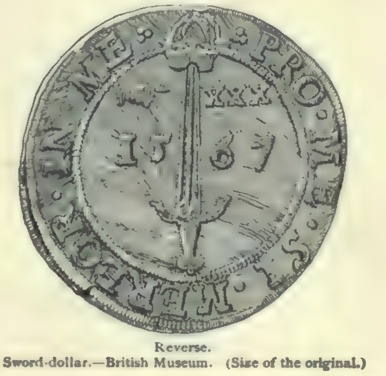
**sword-cutler** (sōrd'kut″lėr), *n.* One who makes sword-blades; hence, a maker of swords.

**sword-dance** (sōrd'dåns), *n.* A dance in which the display of naked swords, and in some cases movements made with them, form a part. Especially—(*a*) A dance in which the movements of a sword-combat are imitated. (*b*) A dance in which the men, crossing their swords overhead, form a sort of archway under which the women pass at one point in the dance. (*c*) A dance in which naked swords are laid on the ground, or set with the points up, the performer showing his agility and skill by dancing among them without cutting himself.

**sword-dollar** (sōrd'dol″är), *n.* A Scottish silver coin of the reign of James VI., weighing



Obverse.



Reverse.

Sword-dollar.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

472½ grains, and worth 30*s.* Scotch or 2*s.* 6*d.* English at the time of issue: so called from the sword on its reverse.

**sworded** (sōr′ded), *a.* [< *sword*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Having a sword; armed with a sword.

The helmed Cherubim,
And *sworded* Seraphim.
*Milton*, Ode, Nativity, l. 113.

**sworder**† (sōr′dėr), *n.* [< *sword*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] 1. One who uses a sword habitually; a swordsman; hence, by extension, one who is nothing but a swordsman; a gladiator or bravo.

A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 135.

2. A game-cock that wounds its antagonist freely with the gaffs; a cutter. *Halliwell.*

**sword-fight** (sōrd′fīt), *n.* A combat or fight with swords.

Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight with one another. These they called gladiatores, sword-players; & this spectacle, munus gladiatorium, a *sword-fight.*
*Hakewill*, Apology, IV. iv. § 8.

**swordfish** (sōrd′fish), *n.* 1. A common name of various fishes. (*a*) Originally, *Xiphias gladius*, the common swordfish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, having the upper jaw elongated into a sharp sword-like weapon (whence the name); hence, any xiphioid fish; any member of the *Xiphiidæ.* The common swordfish resembles and is related to the sailfish and spearfish (compare cuts under these words). It measures from 10 to 15 feet in length, the sword forming about three tenths of this length, and acquires a weight of from 300 to 400 pounds; it has a single long elevated dorsal fin, but no ventral fins. The swordfish attacks other fishes with its jaw, and it sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon. The flesh is very palatable and nutritious. (*b*) A garpike; also, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris.* [Local, Scotch.] (*c*) The butter-fish, *Murænoides gunnellus.* [Orkney.] (*d*) The cutlas-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus.* (*e*) The killer or grampus, a cetacean mammal of the genus *Orca.*

Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a southern constellation, Dorado.—**Swordfish sucker**, a remora, *Echeneis brachyptera*, which often fastens on swordfishes.

**swordfishery** (sōrd′fish″ėr-i), *n.* Fishing for swordfishes; the act or practice of taking xiphioid fishes.

**swordfishing** (sōrd′fish″ing), *n.* [< *swordfish* + *-ing.*] The act or occupation of catching swordfish.

*Swordfishing* is the most popular way of spending the day [at Block Island].
*The Congregationalist*, Aug. 20, 1879.

**sword-flag** (sōrd′flag), *n.* The yellow flag of the Old World, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

**sword-flighted** (sōrd′flī″ted), *a.* Having certain flight-feathers contrasted in color with the rest, so that when the wing is closed the bird may be fancied to wear a sword at its side. See the quotation.

Pouters properly have their primary wing-feathers white, but not rarely a "*sword-flighted*" bird appears—that is, one with the few first primaries dark-coloured.
*Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 342.

**sword-gauntlet** (sōrd′gänt″let), *n.* A gauntlet similar to the tilting-gauntlet.

**sword-grass** (sōrd′gràs), *n.* A name of various plants, referring to the form of their leaves. (*a*) The sword-lily, *Gladiolus.* (*b*) A species of sand-spurrey, *Spergularia segetalis.* (*c*) A species of melilot, *Melilotus sulcata.* (*d*) The reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea.*

The oat-grass and the *sword-grass* and the bulrush in the
pool.
*Tennyson*, May-Queen.

**Red sword-grass moth.** See *red*$^{1}$.

**sword-guard** (sōrd′gärd), *n.* That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand (see *hilt*); especially, the tsuba of Japanese art.

**sword-hand** (sōrd′hand), *n.* The hand which holds the sword; hence, the right hand in general. Compare *sword-arm.*

**sword-hilt** (sōrd′hilt), *n.* The hilt or handle of a sword. See *hilt*, *n.*, 1.—**Inside of a sword-hilt, outside of a sword-hilt.** See *inside, outside.*

**swordick** (sōr′dik), *n.* [Perhaps connected with Dan. *sort* = E. *swart*, black.] The spotted gunnel, *Murænoides gunnellus.* [Orkney.]

**swording** (sōr′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sword*$^{1}$, *v.*] Slashing with a sword. [Rare.]

**sword-knot** (sōrd′not), *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. It originated in the use of a thong or lace to secure the hilt to the wrist, and some sword-knots can still be used in that way.

I pull'd off my *sword-knot*, and with that bound up a coronet of ivy, laurel, and flowers. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

**sword-law** (sōrd′lâ), *n.* Government by the sword or by force; military violence.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *sword-law*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 672.

**swordless** (sōrd′les), *a.* [< *sword*$^{1}$ + *-less.*] Destitute of a sword.

With *swordless* belt and fetter'd hand.
*Byron*, Parisina, ix.

**sword-lily** (sōrd′lil″i), *n.* See *gladiolus.*

**swordman** (sōrd′man), *n.*; pl. *swordmen* (-men). [< ME. *swerdman;* < *sword*$^{1}$ + *man.*] A swordsman; hence, by extension, a soldier.

Worthy fellows; and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen.* *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 62.

**swordmanship** (sōrd′man-ship), *n.* [< *swordman* + *-ship.*] Same as *swordsmanship.* *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 114. [Rare.]

**sword-mat** (sōrd′mat), *n.* A woven mat used for chafing-gear, boat-gripes, etc., in which the warp is beaten close with a wooden sword.

**sword-play** (sōrd′plā), *n.* 1. Fencing; the art or practice of attack and defense by means of the sword.

Lord Russell . . . has always been one of the readiest and most efficient of debaters, possessing that faculty of keen and direct retort which is like skilful *sword-play.*
*T. W. Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 146.

2. A sword-dance.

They [Gauls in Britain] have but one kind of show, and they use it at every gathering. Naked lads, who know the game, leap among swords and in front of spears. Practice gives cleverness, and cleverness grace: but it is not a trade, or a thing done for hire; however venturesome the sport, their only payment is the delight of the crowd.
*Tacitus* (trans.), quoted in Elton's Origins of Eng. Hist., [p. 123.

**sword-player** (sōrd′plā″ėr), *n.* One skilled in sword-play; a fencer.

Vaschus Nunnez therefore, . . . settinge them in order of battell after his *swordeplayers* fasshion, puffed vppe with pryde, placed his souldiers as pleased hym in the forwarde and rereward.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 115).

Come, my brave *sword-player*, to what active use
Was all this steel provided? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

**sword-pommel** (sōrd′pum″el), *n.* See *pommel*, 1 (*a*).

**sword-proof** (sōrd′pröf), *a.* Capable of resisting a blow or thrust of a sword.

The helmets of the German army are made *sword-proof* by a lining of cane wicker-work.
*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 598.

**sword-rack** (sōrd′rak), *n.* A kind of stand upon which gentlemen place their swords at night. It is usually of wood, either plain or lacquered, and has notches to hold one or more swords; sometimes the stand is made to fold together with hinges, for easy transportation.

**sword-sedge** (sōrd′sej), *n.* See *Lepidosperma.*

**sword-shaped** (sōrd′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform; xiphioid.

**sword-shrimp** (sōrd′shrimp), *n.* 1. A European slender-bodied shrimp, *Pasiphæa sivado.*—2. A Japanese shrimp, *Peneus ensis.*

**swordsman** (sōrdz′man), *n.*; pl. *swordsmen* (-men). [< *sword's*, possessive of *sword*$^{1}$, + *man.*] One who uses a sword habitually; especially, one skilled in the use of the sword.

I was the best *swordsman* in the garrison. *Dickens.*

**swordsmanship** (sōrdz′man-ship), *n.* [< *swordsman* + *-ship.*] Skill and dexterity in the use of the sword.

An Irish Druid such as Cathbad, however, is like Wainamoinen in his mastery of *swordsmanship* as well as witchcraft. *The Century*, XXXVII. 593.

**sword-stick** (sōrd′stik), *n.* A sword-cane. *Imp. Dict.*

**swordtail** (sōrd′tāl), *n.* 1. A crustacean of the group *Xiphosura*, as the horseshoe- or king-crab. See cuts under *horseshoe-crab* and *Limulus.*—2. Any bug of the genus *Uroxiphus*, as *U. caryæ*, the walnut swordtail.—3. Same as *sword-bearer* (*c*).

**sword-tailed** (sōrd′tāld), *a.* Having a long and sharp telson, as the king-crab; xiphosurous, as a crustacean. See cut under *horseshoe-crab.*

**swore** (swōr). Preterit of *swear*$^{1}$.

**sworn** (swōrn). Past participle of *swear*$^{1}$; as an adjective, bound by or as by an oath.—**Sworn broker**, a broker in the city of London admitted to the office and employment of a broker upon taking an oath in the court of aldermen to execute his duties between party and party without fraud or collusion, to the best of his skill. From the time of Edward I. brokers in London have been required to be thus licensed, including stock-, bill-, and exchange-brokers, and merchants' brokers generally; but ship-brokers, auctioneers, etc., are not deemed within the rule.—**Sworn brothers**, brothers or companions in arms who, according to the laws of chivalry, vowed to share their dangers or successes with each other; hence, close intimates or companions.

I am *sworn brother*, sweet,
To grim Necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 20.

**Sworn enemies**, enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies.—**Sworn friends**, friends bound by oath to be true to one another; hence, close or firm friends.

**swot**†, **swote**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *sweet.*

**swough**$^{1}$†, *v. i.* [< (*a*) ME. *swoughen*, *swowen*, *swoghen*, *soughen* (pret. **swoughed*, *swowed*, *soughed*, *soghed*, *souȝed*), < AS. *swōgian* = Goth. **swōgjan*, in comp. *ga-swōgjan*, *uf-swōgjan*, sigh; (*b*) ME. *swoughen*, *swowen* (pret. *swey*, *sweȝ*, pp. *swowen*, *swoȝen*, *iswoȝen*, *iswowen*), < AS. *swōgan* (pret. *sweóg*, pp. *geswōgen*) = OS. *swōgan*, roar, move with a rushing sound. Hence, by absorption of the *w* (as also in *sword*$^{1}$, where the *w* is retained in the spelling), *sough* (whence ult. the noun *suff*$^{1}$, *surf*$^{1}$): see *sough*$^{1}$, *v.* and *n.* Hence also *swown*, *swoun*, *swoon*, *swound;* also *swey.* In the sense 'faint, swoon,' the verb is prob. of diff. origin, confused with *swough*, 'roar,' through the intermediate sense 'sigh.' The unstable phonetic form of the verb, reflected in the variants *sough*$^{1}$, *suff*$^{1}$, *surf*$^{1}$, has assisted the confusion.] 1. To make a loud noise, as falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.; roar; rumble.

That whate *swowynge* of watyr, and syngynge of byrdez,
It myghte salve hyme of sore, that sounde was nevere!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To make a low murmuring noise; murmur; rustle.

*Swoghyng* of swete ayre, swalyng of briddes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

3. To sigh: said of a person.

**swough**$^{1}$†, *n.* [< ME. *swough*, *swogh*, *swoghe*, *swowe*, *swow*, *swouwe;* < *swough*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. A loud noise; a roar; a roaring; a sough, as of falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.

Into the foreste forthe he droghe,
And of the see he herde a *swoghe.*
*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

A forest . . .
In which ther ran a rumbel and a *swough*,
As though a storm should bresten every bough.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1121.

2. A low murmuring noise; a murmur.—3. A sigh.—4. A swoon.

He wepeth, weyleth, maketh sory cheere,
He siketh with ful many a sory *swogh.*
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 433.

What she sayde more in that *swow*
I may not telle you as now.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 215.

**swough**$^{2}$†, *n.* Same as *sough*$^{2}$. *Halliwell.*

**swoun**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *swoon.* Compare *swound.*

**swound** (swound), *v. i.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, with excrescent *d* as in *sound*$^{6}$, *round*$^{2}$, *expound*, etc. Hence, by absorption of the *w*, the obs. or dial. *sound*$^{6}$.] To swoon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Wounded with griefe, hee *sounded* with weaknesse.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 336.

At which ruthful prospect I fell down and *sounded.*
*Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

Pray, bring a little sneezing powder in your pocket,
For I fear I *swound* when I see blood.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

**swound** (swound), *n.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, as in the verb: see *swound*, *v.*] A swoon. *Coleridge.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**'swounds, 'swouns** (swoundz, swounz), *interj.* [Also, more usually, *zounds.*] A corruption or abbreviation of *God's wounds:* used as a sort of oath or confirmation.

'*Swounds*, what 's here! *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

'*Swouns!* I shall never survive the idea!
*Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, x.

**swow**$^{1}$†, *v.* and *n.* See *swough*$^{1}$.

**swow**$^{2}$ (swou), *v.* [A mitigated form of *swear;* cf. *swan*$^{1}$.] To swear (a mild oath).

By ginger, ef I'd ha known half I know now,
When I waz to Congress, I wouldn't, I *swow*,
Hev let 'em cair on so high-minded an sarsy,
'Thout some show o' wut you may call vicy-varsy.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

**swown**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *swoon.*

**S-wrench** (es′rench), *n.* A wrench or spanner of an S-shape, with an adjustable jaw at each end at different angles. The shape enables it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary wrench.

**swum** (swum). Preterit and past participle of *swim*¹, *swim*².

**swung** (swung). Preterit and past participle of *swing*.

**swymbel**†, *n.* See *swimbel*.

**swypes**, *n.* See *swipes*.

**swyre**, *n.* See *swire*, 2.

**syalite** (sī'a̤-līt), *n.* [< Malay *syalita*.] A plant, *Dillenia speciosa*. See *Dillenia*.

**syama** (syä'mä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian kite, the baza. *Baza lophotes*.

**syb**†, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *sib*.

**Sybarite** (sib'a̤-rīt), *n.* [= F. *Sybarite*, < L. *Sybarita*, < Gr. *Συβαρίτης*, an inhabitant of Sybaris, < *Σύβαρις*, L. *Sybaris*, a city of Magna Græcia (southern Italy), on a river of the same name.] An inhabitant of Sybaris, an Achæan colony in Lucania, founded 720 B. C., and destroyed by the Crotoniates 510 B. C.; hence, a person devoted to luxury and pleasure, Sybaris being proverbial for its luxury.

> Our power of encountering weather varies with the object of our hardihood; we are very Scythians when pleasure is concerned, and *Sybarites* when the bell summons us to church. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

**sybaritic** (sib-a̤-rit'ik), *a.* [= F. *Sybaritique*, < L. *Sybariticus*, < Gr. *Συβαριτικός*, pertaining to Sybaris, < *Συβαρίτης*, an inhabitant of Sybaris: see *Sybarite*.] Of or pertaining to Sybaris or its inhabitants; hence, luxurious; devoted to pleasure.

> I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior Park. *Warburton*, To Abp. Hurd, Jan. 30, 1759.

**sybaritical** (sib-a̤-rit'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *sybaritic* + *-al*.] Same as *sybaritic*.

> *Ch.* If you will have me, I'll make a *Sybaritical* Appointment, that you may have Time enough to provide afore Hand.
> *Ps.* What Appointment is that?
> *Ch.* The Sybarites invited their Guests against the next Year, that they might both have Time to be prepar'd. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 112.

**sybaritism** (sib'a̤-rī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *Sybaritisme*; < *Sybarite* + *-ism*.] The practices of Sybarites; voluptuous effeminacy; devotion to pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

**sybil**†, **sybill**†, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *sibyl*.

**sybo** (sī'bō), *n.*; pl. *syboes* (-bōz). [A corrupt form of *cibol*, < F. *ciboule*, an onion: see *cibol*.] Same as *cibol*, 2. [Scotch.]

**sybotic** (sī-bot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συβωτικός*, of or for a swineherd, < *συβώτης*, *συβότης*, a swineherd, < *σῦς*, swine, + *βόσκειν*, feed, tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd or to the keeping of swine.

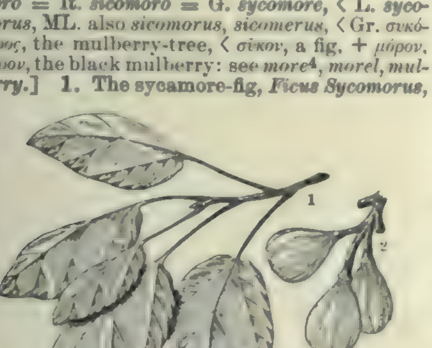
> He was twitted with his *sybotic* tendencies. *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sybotism** (sī'bō̤-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *συβώτης*, a swineherd (see *sybotic*), + *-ism*.] The tending of swine; swineherdship.

**sycamine**† (sik'a̤-min), *n.* [< L. *sycaminus*, < Gr. *συκάμινος*, the mulberry-tree.] The black mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

> If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea. Luke xvii. 6.

**sycamore** (sik'a̤-mōr), *n.* [The spelling with *a* is erroneous, being due to confusion with *sycamine*; formerly and prop. *sycomore*, *sicomore*, < ME. *sycomore*, *sygamour*, < OF. *sycomore*, F. *sycomore* = Sp. *sicomoro* = Pg. *sycomoro*, *sicomoro* = It. *sicomoro* = G. *sycomore*, < L. *sycomorus*, ML. also *sicomorus*, *sicomerus*, < Gr. *συκόμορος*, the mulberry-tree, < *σῦκον*, a fig, + *μόρον*, *μῶρον*, the black mulberry: see *more*⁴, *morel*, *mulberry*.] 1. The sycamore-fig, *Ficus Sycomorus*, growing in the lowlands of Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere. It is a spreading tree, 30 or 40 feet high, with leaves somewhat like those of the mulberry, and fruit borne in clusters on the trunk and main branches. The fruit is sweetish and edible, though needing an incision at the end to make it ripen properly, and forms a considerable article of food with the poorer classes. The wood is coarse-grained and inferior, but was made into durable mummy-cases. The tree is good for shade, and is still cultivated for that use in Egypt. Sometimes called *Egyptian sycamore* or *Pharaoh's fig*.



1, Branch with Leaves of Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*); 2, the fruits.

2. In England, the sycamore-maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, the plane-tree of the Scotch. From its dense shade, it was chosen in the sacred dramas of the middle ages to represent the sycamore (Luke xix. 4) into which Zaccheus climbed (*Prior*). See *maple*¹.

> Ther saugh I Colle tregetour
> Upon a table of *sygamour*
> Pleye an uncouthe thynge to telle.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1278.

> *Sycomore* wilde a certayne is to take
> And boile it so, not with to greet affray.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

> And thou, with all thy breadth and height
> Of foliage, towering *sycamore*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

3. In the United States, the buttonwood, *Platanus occidentalis*, or any of the plane-trees. See *plane-tree*, 1.—4. In New South Wales, *Sterculia lurida*.—**False sycamore.** See *Melia*.—**White sycamore**, one of the Australian nutmegs, *Cryptocarya obovata*, a large tree with useful soft white wood.

**sycamore-disease** (sik'a̤-mōr-di-zēz"), *n.* A disease of the sycamore (plane-tree) produced by a fungus, *Glæosporium nervisequum*, which causes the leaves to turn brown and withered, as if scorched by fire.

**sycamore-fig** (sik'a̤-mōr-fig), *n.* See *sycamore*, 1.

**sycamore-maple** (sik'a̤-mōr-mā"pl), *n.* See *sycamore*, 2.

**sycamore-moth** (sik'a̤-mōr-môth), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Acronycta aceris*, whose larva feeds on the sycamore-maple.

**syce**, *n.* See *sice*².

**sycee** (sī-sē'), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of Chinese *si szĕ*, fine silk: so called because when pure it is capable of being drawn out under the application of heat into threads as 'fine as silk.'] Properly, an epithet meaning 'pure,' applied to the uncoined lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, but frequently used by itself, in the sense of 'fine (uncoined) silver.' See *sycee-silver*.

**sycee-silver** (sī-sē'sil"vėr), *n.* [< *sycee* + *silver*.] The fine (uncoined) lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, the liang (or ounce) being the unit of reckoning in weighing it out. See *dotchin*, *liang*, and *tael*. The lumps are of all sizes and shapes, from the merest fragment or clipping to the form of ingot called a *shoe*, because of its supposed resemblance to a Chinese shoe, but it is more like a boat. These "shoes" usually weigh about 50 liang, but smaller ingots of that shape are also found. The smaller ingots called *tings* are hemispherical, and average about five or six ounces in weight.

**sychnocarpous** (sik-nō̤-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συχνός*, many, frequent, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

**sycite** (sī'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *συκίτης*, fig-like, < *σῦκον*, a fig.] A nodule of flint or a pebble which resembles a fig.

**sycock** (sī'kok), *n.* [< *sy-* (origin obscure) + *cock*¹.] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. See cut under *mistlethrush*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sycomore** (sik'ō̤-mōr), *n.* A better but no longer used spelling of *sycamore*, retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

**Sycon** (sī'kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦκον*, a fig.] 1. The typical genus of *Syconidæ*. Also *Sycum*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *sycons* (sī'konz) or *sycones* (sī-kō'nēz).] A sponge of this genus.

**Syconaria** (sī-kō̤-nā'ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycon* + *-aria*.] In Sollas's classification, a tribe of heterocœlous calcareous sponges, embracing both recent and fossil forms, whose flagellated chambers are either radial tubes or cylindrical sacs. The families *Syconidæ*, *Sylleibidæ*, and *Teichonellidæ* are assigned to this tribe.

**syconarian** (sī-kō̤-nā'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *Syconaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Syconaria*.

**syconate** (sī'kō̤-nāt), *a.* [< *sycon* + *-ate*¹.] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sycon or the *Sycones*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

**Sycones** (sī-kō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sycon*, q. v.] One of the divisions of the *Calcispongiæ* or chalk-sponges, represented by forms which are essentially compound *Ascones*. See this word and *Leucones*.

**syconi**, *n.* Plural of *syconus*.

**syconia**, *n.* Plural of *syconium*.

**Syconidæ** (sī-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycon* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Sycon*. In Sollas's classification they are defined as syconarian sponges whose radial chambers open directly into the paragastric cavity, and are divided into three subfamilies. The best-known example is the genus *Grantia*.

**syconium** (sī-kō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *syconia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *σῦκον*, a fig.] In *bot.*, a fleshy hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which develop together into a multiple fruit, as in the fig. Also called *hypanthodium*.

**syconus** (sī-kō'nus), *n.*; pl. *syconi* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *σῦκον*, a fig.] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

**Sycophaga** (sī-kof'a̤-gä̤), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < Gr. *συκοφάγος*, fig-eating, < *σῦκον*, a fig, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, which feed upon the fig and indirectly promote impregnation of the female flowers.

**sycophancy** (sik'ō̤-fan-si), *n.*; pl. *sycophancies* (-siz). [< L. *sycophantia*, *sucophantia*, < Gr. *συκοφαντία*, the conduct of a sycophant, < *συκοφάντης*, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] The character or characteristics of a sycophant; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

> It was hard to hold that seat [that of the publican] without oppression, without exaction. One that best knew it branded it with polling and *sycophancy*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Matthew Called.

> The *sycophancy* of A. Philips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope. *Warburton*, Note on Pope's Fourth Pastoral. (*Latham.*)

> The affronts which his poverty emboldened stupid and low-minded men to offer him [Johnson] would have broken a mean spirit into *sycophancy*, but made him rude even to ferocity. *Macaulay*, Johnson.

**sycophant** (sik'ō-fant), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sicophant*; < F. *sycophante* = Sp. *sicofante* = It. *sicofanta*, < L. *sycophanta*, *sucophanta*, ML. also *sicophanta*, *sicophantus*, *sicophans*, < Gr. *συκοφάντης*, an informer, a slanderer, a trickster, appar. < *σῦκον*, a fig, + *φαίνειν*, show, declare. The name would thus mean lit. 'fig-shower,' of which the historical origin is unknown. (*a*) According to ancient writers, it originally applied to 'one who informed on another for the exporting of figs from Attica' (which is said to have been forbidden); or (*b*) to 'one who informed on another for plundering sacred fig-trees'; (*c*) a third explanation makes it orig. 'one who brings figs (hidden in the foliage) to light by shaking the tree,' hence 'one who makes rich men yield tribute by means of false accusations.' All these explanations are doubtless inventions. (*d*) The real explanation appears to lie in some obscene use of *σῦκον*, fig, this word, and the L. *ficus*, fig, with its Rom. forms, being found in various expressions of an obscene or abusive nature. This origin, whatever its particular nature, would explain the fact, otherwise scarcely explicable, that the original application of the term is without record.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A tale-bearer or informer in general.

> The poor man that hath naught to lose is not afraid of the *sycophant* or promoter. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 261. (*Trench.*)

> This ordinance is in the first table of Solon's lawes, and therefore we may not altogether discredit those which say they did forbid in the old time that men should carry figs out of the countrey of Attica, and that from thence it came that these pick-thanks, which bewray and accuse them that transported figs, were called *sycophants*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 77.

> The laws of Draco . . . punished it [theft] with death; . . . Solon afterwards changed the penalty to a pecuniary mulct. And so the Attic laws in general continued, except that once, in a time of dearth, it was made capital to break into a garden and steal figs; but this law, and the informers against the offence, grew so odious that from them all malicious informers were styled *sycophants*: a name which we have much perverted from its original meaning. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii.

2. A parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

> Such not esteem desert, but sensual vaunts
> Of parasites and fawning *sycophants*.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

=**Syn.** 2. *Parasite*, *Sycophant* (see *parasite*), fawner, toady, toad-eater, flunkey.

**II.** *a.* Parasitical; servile; obsequious; sycophantic.

> The Protector, Oliver, now affecting kingship, is petition'd to take the title on him by all his new-made *sycophant* lords, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 25, 1657.

**sycophant** (sik'ō̤-fant), *v.* [< *sycophant*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give information about, or tell tales of, in order to gain favor; calumniate.

> He makes it his business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his enemy. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. To play the sycophant toward; flatter meanly and officiously. *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *intrans.* To play the sycophant. [Rare.]

> His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played a second time. *Government of the Tongue.*

**sycophantic** (sik-ọ-fan′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *συκοφαντικος*, like a sycophant, slanderous, < *συκοφάντης*, a sycophant: see *sycophant.*] Of or pertaining to a sycophant; characteristic of a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

> 'Tis well known that in these times the illiberal *sycophantic* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned. *Shaftesbury.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sycophantical** (sik-ọ-fan′ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *sycophantic* + *-al.*] Same as *sycophantic.*

> They have . . . suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite.
> *South*, Sermons, VIII. vii.

**sycophantish** (sik′ọ-fa̤n-tish), *a.* [< *sycophant* + *-ish*¹.] Like a sycophant; parasitical; sycophantic. [Rare.]

> Josephus himself acknowledges that Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the *sycophantish* knave that he was. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

**sycophantishly** (sik′ọ-fa̤n-tish-li), *adv.* Like a sycophant. [Rare.]

> Neither proud was Kate, nor *sycophantishly* and falsely humble. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun. (*Davies.*)

**sycophantism** (sik′ọ-fa̤n-tizm), *n.* [< *sycophant* + *-ism.*] Sycophancy.

> The friends of man may therefore hope that panic fears, servile *sycophantism*, and artful bigotry will not long prevail over cool reason and liberal philanthropy.
> *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

**sycophantize** (sik′ọ-fa̤n-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sycophantized*, ppr. *sycophantizing.* [< *sycophant* + *-ize.*] To play the sycophant. *Blount*, Glossographia; *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**sycophantry** (sik′ọ-fan-tri), *n.* [< *sycophant* + *-ry.*] The arts of the sycophant; mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.

> Nor can a gentleman, without industry, uphold his real interests against the attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of *sycophantry*, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xxi.

**sycosis** (sī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύκωσις*, a rough fig-like excrescence on the flesh, < *σῦκον*, a fig.] An eruption on the bearded face caused by an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles and hair-follicles.—**Non-parasitic sycosis**, simple inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard. Also called *chin-whelk, chin-welk.*—**Parasitic** or **tinea sycosis.** See *tinea.*—**Sycosis bacillogena**, Tomasoli's name for a form of sycosis of the beard in which there was found an elliptic-shaped bacillus, *Sycosiferus fœtidus.*—**Sycosis contagiosa**, tinea trichophytina barbæ. See *tinea.*—**Sycosis vulgare.** Same as *non-parasitic sycosis.*

**Sycotypidæ** (sī-kọ-tip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycotypus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Pyrulidæ.*

**Sycotypus** (sī-kot′i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦκον*, a fig, + *τύπος*, type.] See *Pyrula.*

**Sycum** (sī′kum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Sycon*, 1.

**Sydenham's chorea.** The ordinary mild form of chorea. Also called *minor chorea.*

**Sydenham's disease.** Chorea.

**Sydenham's laudanum.** Same as *wine of opium* (which see, under *wine*).

**syderite**†, *n.* An old spelling of *siderite.*

**syenite** (sī′e-nīt), *n.* [< L. *syenites*, sc. *lapis*, lit. 'stone of Syene,' < *Syene*, < Gr. *Συήνη*, a locality of upper Egypt.] A rock composed of feldspar and hornblende, with or without quartz. The name *syenites* was given by Pliny to the red granitoid rock extensively quarried at Syene in Egypt. The term *syenite* was introduced into modern geological science by Werner, in 1788, but applied by him to a rock (from the Plauenscher Grund, near Dresden) not identical in composition with the *syenites* of Pliny, which latter is a hornblendic granite, or granite in which mica is replaced by hornblende, whereas the rock which Werner called *syenite* is mainly made up of a mixture of feldspar and hornblende; hence there has long been more or less confusion in regard to the nomenclature of this rock. The English and some continental geologists have defined syenite as an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende; while the Germans have generally regarded the quartz as not being an essential constituent of the rock: this latter view is that which has been adopted in the most recent English geological and lithological works. Syenite is a rock thoroughly crystalline in texture, and in general it much resembles granite in its mode of occurrence. The feldspathic ingredient is chiefly orthoclase, and this usually predominates considerably in quantity over the associated minerals; there is some triclinic feldspar present, however, in most syenites, and the same is true in regard to quartz, biotite, titanite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, and various other accessory minerals frequently found in small quantity in the granitic rocks. Sometimes the hornblende is replaced by augite; this variety is designated *augite-syenite;* that in which mica predominates is known as *mica-syenite* or *minette.* The range of syenite in geological age is similar to that of granite, and the frequent passage of one rock into the other shows how closely allied the two are, one result of which condition is that the nomenclature of the different varieties is correspondingly difficult. Typical syenite is by no means abundant, and in general the granitic rocks very considerably surpass the syenitic in economic importance. Also *sienite.*

**syenitic** (sī-e-nit′ik), *a.* [< *syenite* + *-ic.*] Containing syenite; resembling syenite, or possessing some of its properties. Also *sienitic.*—**Syenitic granite**, granite which contains hornblende.—**Syenitic porphyry**, fine-grained syenite containing large crystals of feldspar.

**syke**¹, *n.* See *sike*¹.

> It neither grew in *syke* nor ditch,
> Nor yet in ony sheugh.
> *The Wife of Usher's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 215).

**syke**²†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sike*² for *sigh*¹.

**syke**³†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*¹.

**syker**†, **sykerly**†. Same as *sicker, sickerly.*

**syl-.** A form of *syn-*, used before components beginning with *l.*

**syle**¹†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sile*¹.

**syle**² (sīl), *n.* A variant of *sill*².

> But our folk call them *syle*, and nought but *syle*,
> And when they're grown, why then we call them herring.
> *Jean Ingelow*, Brothers and a Sermon.

**syler**†, **syller**†, *n.* Same as *celure*, 2.

**syllaba anceps** (sil′a̤-bä̤ an′seps). [L.: *syllaba*, syllable; *anceps*, doubtful: see *syllable* and *ancipitous.*] In *anc. pros.*, a doubtful syllable (*συλλαβὴ ἀδιάφορος*). The final syllable or time of a line or period may be either long or short, without regard to the metrical scheme. Syllaba anceps is accordingly one of the signs of the termination (*ἀπόθεσις*) of a period.

**syllabarium** (sil-a̤-bā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *syllabaria* (-ä̤). [NL.: see *syllabary.*] Same as *syllabary.*

**syllabary** (sil′a̤-bā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *syllabaries* (-riz). [= F. *syllabaire*, < NL. *syllabarium*, < L. *syllaba*, < Gr. *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A catalogue of the syllables of a language; a list or set of syllables, or of characters having a syllabic value.

> It [the Ethiopic alphabet] was converted into a *syllabary*, written from right to left, additional letters being formed by differentiation, and the letters of the Greek alphabet were employed as numerals.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 350.

> The Katakana *syllabary* is more simple. It was obtained from the Kyai or "model" type of the Chinese character, and comprises only a single sign, written more or less cursively, for each of the forty-seven syllabic sounds in the Japanese language.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 35.

**syllabe**†, **syllab**† (sil′ab), *n.* [< F. *syllabe*, < L. *syllaba:* see *syllable.*] A syllable.

> Now followes the *syllab*, quhilk is a ful sound symbolized with convenient letteres, and consistes of ane or moe.
> *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

> The office of a true critic or censor is not to throw by a letter anywhere, or damn an innocent *syllabe.*
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**syllabi**, *n.* Latin plural of *syllabus.*

**syllabic** (si-lab′ik), *a.* [= F. *syllabique* = Sp. *silábico* = Pg. *syllabico* = It. *sillabico*, < NL. *syllabicus*, < Gr. *συλλαβικός*, of or pertaining to a syllable, < *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to or consisting of a syllable or syllables: as, a *syllabic* accent; a *syllabic* augment.—**2.** Representing syllables instead of single sounds: said of an alphabetical sign, or of an alphabet or mode of writing: also used substantively.

> If it [Cypriote syllabary] had not been . . . superseded, it would doubtless have gradually lost its *syllabic* character, and have become the definitive alphabet of Greece, and therefore of civilized Europe and of the western world.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 117.

> The same sign, once attached to a word, . . . could be used in writing for the phonetic value of this word, with a complete loss of the primitive sense. . . . A determinative often indicates to the reader . . . this radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a *syllabic.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 800.

**3.** Pronounced syllable by syllable; of elaborate distinctness.

> His English was careful, select, *syllabic.*
> *S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, xiii.

**Syllabic melody, song,** or **tune**, in *music.* See *melody*, 2 (*d*).

**syllabical** (si-lab′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *syllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *syllabic.*

**syllabically** (si-lab′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a syllabic manner; by syllables.

> In Amharic, for instance, which is printed *syllabically*, there are 33 consonantal sounds.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 35.

**syllabicate** (si-lab′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabicated*, ppr. *syllabicating.* [< *syllabic* + *-ate*². Cf. Gr. *συλλαβίζειν*, join letters to form syllables.] To form or divide into syllables.

**syllabication** (si-lab-i-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *syllabicate* + *-ion.*] The formation of syllables; especially, the division of a word into its constituent syllabic parts in writing and printing. The division of a word of more than one syllable into separate syllables is in great measure an artificial process, since a consonant intervening between two vowels is usually (see under *syllable*) to be reckoned as belonging to either one of them not less properly than to the other. This is especially true of the continuable consonants, the semivowels and the fricatives (thus, *follow, arrow, ever, lesser, ashes*, etc.); a mute, particularly a surd mute (*p, t, k*), has more claim to go with the following vowel, because a mute is much more distinctly audible upon a following than after a preceding vowel (in *tea* than in *ate*). We tend also to reckon such a consonant to the vowel of whose force and pitch it seems most to partake; and, a long vowel being regularly a diminuendo utterance, the strength of impulse falling off before it is ended, a following consonant seems naturally to belong to the vowel that succeeds (so *dai-ly, ei-ther, ea-sy*, etc.); on the other hand, a consonant of any kind after a short accented vowel so shares the latter's mode of utterance as to be naturally and properly combined with it: thus, *bit-er* (*bitter*), *tak-l* (*tackle*), *hon-est*, etc. When two or more actually pronounced consonants come between vowels, it makes a difference whether they are or are not such as readily in our practice combine as initials before a vowel: thus, as we say *ply*, we divide *supply* into *su-plī*, not *sup-lī;* but *subject* only into *sub-jekt.* As for syllabication in printing (when a word has to be broken at the end of a line), that is a different and more difficult matter, partly because many silent consonants (especially in the case of doubled consonants) have to be dealt with; it also pays much regard to the history of a word, dividing this generally, so far as possible, into the parts of which it is etymologically composed; and it has some arbitrary and indefensible usages, such as the invariable separation of *-ing*, by which we get such offenses against true pronunciation as *rag-ing, fac-ing*, instead of *ra-ging, fa-cing;* and even *mixt-ure, junct-ure*, instead of *mix-ture, junc-ture*, owing to the notion that *-ure* rather than *-ture* is the ending.

**syllabification** (si-lab″i-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *syllabify* + *-ation.*] Same as *syllabication.*

**syllabify** (si-lab′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabified*, ppr. *syllabifying.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable (see *syllable*), + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy.*] To syllabicate.

**syllabism** (sil′a̤-bizm), *n.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ism.*] Theory of or concerning syllables; also, syllabic character; representation of syllables.

> In addition to these vestiges of a prior *syllabism*, a few ideographic characters are retained, as in the Proto-Medic syllabary, to designate certain frequently recurring words, such as king, country, son, name, and Persian.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 51.

**syllabist** (sil′a̤-bist), *n.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the dividing of words into syllables.

**syllabize** (sil′a̤-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabized*, ppr. *syllabizing.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ize.*] To form or divide into syllables; syllabicate.

> 'Tis mankind alone
> Can language frame and *syllabize* the tone.
> *Howell*, Verses prefixed to Parly of Beasts. (*Davies.*)

> In *syllabizing*, a totally artificial process, doubling is necessary, and very frequently the recoil is used, but it never is in speech. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 384.

**syllable** (sil′a̤-bl), *n.* [Formerly also *sillable, syllabe, syllab;* < ME. *sillable*, < OF. *syllable, sillable* (with unorig. *-le*, as in *principle*, etc.), prop. *syllabe, sillabe*, < OF. *syllabe* = F. *syllabe* = Sp. *sílaba* = Pg. *syllaba* = It. *sillaba* = G. *silbe*, < L. *syllaba*, ML. also *sillaba*, < Gr. *συλλαβή*, a syllable, several sounds or letters taken or joined together, lit. a taking together, < *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together, put together, < *σύν*, with, together, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] **1.** The smallest separately articulated element in human utterance; a vowel, alone, or accompanied by one or more consonants, and separated by these or by a pause from a preceding or following vowel; one of the successive parts or joints into which articulated speech is divided, being either a whole word, composed of a single vowel (whether simple or compound) with accompanying consonants, or a part of a word containing such a vowel, separated from a preceding or following vowel either by a hiatus (that is, an instant of silence) or, much more usually, by an intervening consonant, or more than one. Syllables are the separate successive parts into which the ear apprehends the continuous utterances of speech as divided, their separateness consisting mainly in the alternation of opener and closer elements, or vowels and consonants. A normal syllable is a vowel utterance attended with subsidiary consonantal utterances. As to what sounds shall have vowel value in syllable-making, different languages differ; English allows, besides those usually called vowels, also *l* and *n*, as in *reckon* (rek-n), *reckoned* (rek-nd), *riddle* (rid-l), *riddles* (rid-lz). If the vowel is attended by both sonant and surd consonants, the sonant are in general nearer it, as in *print, flirt;* and also, as in the same words, the opener sounds are nearer it than the closer. But the intricacy of construction of English syllables is tolerated by but few languages; and many (as the Polynesian) will bear nothing more than a single consonant to a vowel, and that one only before it. The assignment of a consonant or of consonants in syllabication to the preceding or the following vowel is in great part a matter of convention, depending on no real principle: thus, in *alley*, for example, the *l* is a division between the two vowels, like a wall between two fields, belonging to one no more than to the other. It is on syllabic division that the "articulate" character of human speech depends. (See *articulate.* Also compare *vowel* and *consonant.*) In prosody syllables are classed as *long, short*, and *common* (see these adjectives). See also *time.*

In this word [dáyly] the first *sillable* for his vsuall and sharpe accentes sake to be alwayes long, the second for his flat accents sake to be alwayes short.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

2. In *music*, one of the arbitrary combinations of consonants and vowels used in solmization. —3. The least expression of language or thought; a particle.

Seth, Enoch, Noah, Sem, Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

I mark you to a *syllable*; you say
The fault was his, not yours.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

**Aretinian, Belgian, fixed, homophonous syllables.** See the adjectives.—**Guidonian syllables.** Same as *Aretinian syllables.*

**syllable** (sil'ạ-bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllabled*, ppr. *syllabling*. [Formerly also *sillable*; < ME. *silablen*; < *syllable*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into syllables.

Als the Frensh staffes *silabled* be
More breueloker and shorter also
Then is the English lines vnto see,
That comperhended in on [one] may lines to [two].
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6581.

2. To pronounce syllable by syllable; articulate; utter.

Aery tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desart wildernesses.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 208.

**II.** *intrans.* To speak.

She stood . . . *syllabling* thus, "Ah, Lycius bright!
And will you leave me on the hills alone?"
*Keats*, Lamia, i.

**syllabled** (sil'ạ-bld), *a.* [< *syllable* + *-ed*2.] Having syllables: generally used in compounds: as, a four-*syllabled* word.

Sirach (as we will call the book) consists of seven-*syllabled* verses. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 119.

**syllable-name** (sil'ạ-bl-nām), *n.* In *music*, the name given in solmization to a given tone: opposed to *letter-name.*

**syllable-stumbling** (sil'ạ-bl-stum″bling), *n.* Stuttering; a difficulty of a spasmodic character in pronouncing particular syllables.

**syllabling** (sil'ạ-bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *syllable*, *v.*] The act or process of forming into syllables; syllabication; utterance; articulation.

The charge is proved against the guilty in high and in low places, unless indeed words be but empty air, and sinless, therefore, the mere *syllablings* of sedition.
*Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

**syllabub** (sil'ạ-bub), *n.* Same as *sillibub.*

**syllabus** (sil'ạ-bus), *n.*; pl. *syllabuses*, *syllabi* (-bus-ez, -bī). [= F. *syllabus*, < LL. *syllabus*, < LGr. **σύλλαβος*, a taking together, a collection, title of a book, < Gr. *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable.*] 1. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, the main propositions of a course of lectures, etc.; an abstract; a table of statements contained in any writing, of a scheme of lessons, or the like.

All these blessings put into one *syllabus* have given to baptism many honourable appellatives in Scripture and other divine writers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 122.

Turning something difficult in his mind that was not in the scholastic *syllabus.*
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 11.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a summary statement and enumeration of the points decided by an act or decree of ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a catalogue formulating eighty heresies condemned by Pope Pius IX. in 1864, annexed to the encyclical letter *Quanta Cura.* See the quotation.

Its full title is: A *Syllabus*, containing the Principal Errors of our Times, which are noted in the Consistorial Allocutions, in the Encyclicals, and in other Apostolical Letters of our Most Holy Lord, Pope Pius IX. . . . It is divided into ten sections. The first condemns pantheism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism; the second, moderate rationalism; the third, indifferentism and latitudinarianism; the fourth, socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, and other "pests of this description"; the fifth, errors concerning the Church and her rights; the sixth, errors concerning civil society; the seventh, errors of natural and Christian ethics; the eighth, errors concerning Christian marriage; the ninth, errors concerning the temporal power of the pope; the tenth, errors of modern liberalism. Among the errors condemned are the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the separation of Church and State.
*P. Schaff*, in Johnson's Univ. Cyc., IV. 688.

=**Syn.** 1. *Compendium, Epitome.* See *abridgment.*

**syllepsis** (si-lep'sis), *n.* [= F. *syllepse*, < L. *syllepsis*, < Gr. *σύλληψις*, a taking or putting together, comprehension, < *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable.*] In *rhet.* and *gram.*: (*a*) A figure by which a word is used in the same passage both of the person to whom or the thing to which it properly applies, and also to include other persons or things to which it does not apply properly or strictly. This figure includes zeugma and also the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical, as in the following passage, where the word *sweeter* is used in both senses: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; . . . sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb." (Ps. xix. 9, 10.) Also sometimes used as equivalent to *synesis.*

If such want be in sundrie clauses, and of seuerall congruities or sence, and the supply be made to serue them all, it is by the figure *Sillepsis*, whom for that respect we call the [double supplie].
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 137.

(*b*) A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or an adjective with one rather than another of two nouns with either of which it might agree: as, *rex* et regina *beati.*

**sylleptic** (si-lep'tik), *a.* [< *syllepsis* (*-lept-*) + *-ic.*] 1. Containing or of the nature of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Explaining the words of Scripture so as not to conflict with modern science.

**sylleptical** (si-lep'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *sylleptic* + *-al.*] Same as *sylleptic.* *Imp. Dict.*

**sylleptically** (si-lep'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* By way of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*

**syller**, *n.* See *syler.*

**Syllidæ** (sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syllis* + *-idæ.*] A family of errant marine worms, typified by the genus *Syllis*, and containing also the genera *Grubea*, *Dujardinia*, and *Schmardia.* Among these worms both sexed and sexless forms occur; and such heteromorphism is associated with a mode of propagation by the spontaneous division of an asexual individual into two or more parts, which may severally become sexual persons. Many of the species are phosphorescent. See cut under *Autolytus.*

**syllidian** (si-lid'i-ạn), *n.* A worm of the family *Syllidæ.*

**Syllis** (sil'is), *n.* [NL. (Savigny).] A genus of polychætous annelids, typical in some systems of the family *Syllidæ.* *Autolytus* is a synonym.

**sylloge** (sil'ọ-gē), *n.* [< Gr. *συλλογή*, a gathering, summary (cf. *σύλλογος*, an assembly, concourse), < *συλλογίζειν*, gather together: see *syllogism.*] A collection.

Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *sylloge* is given.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 131.

**syllogisation, syllogise**, etc. See *syllogization*, etc.

**syllogism** (sil'ọ-jizm), *n.* [Formerly also *sillogism*, *sillogisme*; < ME. *sillogisme*, *silogisme*, < OF. *syllogisme*, *sillogisme*, F. *syllogisme* = Sp. *silogismo* = Pg. *syllogismo* = It. *sillogismo*, *silogismo*, < L. *syllogismus*, < Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, a conclusion, < *συλλογίζεσθαι*, bring together premises, infer, conclude, < *σύν*, together, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reason, < *λόγος*, word, something spoken: see *Logos.*] 1. A logical formula consisting of two premises and a conclusion alleged to follow from them, in which a term contained in both premises disappears: but the truth of neither the premises nor the conclusion is necessarily asserted. This definition includes the *modus ponens* (which see, under *modus*), the formula of which is that from the following from an antecedent of a consequent, together with the antecedent, follows the consequent. This depends upon two principles—first, the principle of identity, that anything follows from itself; and, secondly, the principle that to say that from A it follows that from B follows C is the same as to say that from A and B follows C. Under the former principle comes the formula that the following from an antecedent of a consequent follows from itself, and this, according to the second principle, is identical with the principle of the *modus ponens.* But the syllogism is often restricted to those formulæ which embody the *nota notæ* (or maxim, *nota notæ est nota rei ipsius*), which may be stated under the form—from the following of anything from a consequent follows the following of the same thing from the antecedent of that consequent. Under this form it is the principle of contraposition. The simplest possible of such syllogisms is like this: Enoch was a man; hence, since being mortal is a consequence of being a man, Enoch was mortal. All syllogisms except the *modus ponens* involve this principle. A syllogism which involves only this principle, and that in the simplest and directest manner, like the last example, is called a *syllogism in Barbara.* In such a syllogism the premise enunciating a general rule is called the *major premise*, while that which subsumes a case under that rule is called the *minor premise.* A syllogism whose cogency depends only upon what is within the domain of consciousness is called an *explicatory* (or *analytic*) *syllogism.* A syllogism which supposes (though only problematically) a generalizing character in nature is called an *ampliative* (or *synthetic*) *syllogism.* (See *explicative inference* (under *inference*), and *induction*, 5.) Analytic syllogisms are either necessary or probable. Necessary syllogisms are either non-relative or relative. Non-relative syllogisms are either categorical or hypothetical, but that is a trifling distinction. They are also either direct or indirect. A direct syllogism is one which applies the principle of contraposition in a direct and simple manner. An indirect syllogism is either minor or major. A minor indirect syllogism is one which from the major premise of a direct (or less indirect) syllogism and a consequence which would follow from its conclusion infers that the same consequence would follow from the minor premise. The following is an example: All men are mortal; but if Enoch and Elijah were mortal, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs. A major indirect syllogism is one which from the minor premise of another syllogism and a consequence from the conclusion infers that the same thing would follow from the major premise. Example: All patriarchs are men; but if all patriarchs die, the Bible errs; hence, if all men die, the Bible errs. Such inversions may be much complicated: thus, No one translated is mortal; but if no mortals go to heaven, I am much mistaken; hence, if all who go to heaven are translated, I am much mistaken. To say that from a proposition it would follow that I err when I know I am right would amount to denying that proposition, and, conversely, to deny it positively would amount to saying that, if it were true, I should be wrong when I know I am right. A denial is thus the precise logical equivalent of that consequence. An indirect syllogism in which the contraposition involves such a consequence is said to be of the second or third figure, according as its indirection is of the minor or major kind. The fourth figure, admitted by some logicians, depends upon contraposition of the same sort, but more complicated, like the last example. The first figure comprises, in some sects of logic, the direct syllogism only; in others, the direct syllogisms together with those which are otherwise assigned to the fourth figure. (See *figure*, 9.) The names of the different varieties, called *moods of syllogism*, are given by Petrus Hispanus in these hexameters:

Barbara: Celarent: Darii: Ferio: Baralipton:
Celantes: Dabitis: Fapesmo: Frisesomorum.
Cesare: Camestres: Festino: Baroco: Darapti:
Felapton: Disamis: Datisi: Bocardo: Ferison.

(See these words, and *mood*2, 2.) Probable deductive syllogisms are really direct statistical inferences (which see, under *inference*). The following is an example: In the African race there are more female than male births; the colored children under one year of age in the United States at the time of the census of 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; hence, there should be more females than males under one year of age among the colored population of the United States in 1880. The conditions of the validity of such a syllogism are two: first, the character forming the major term (here that of the relative numbers of females and males) must be taken at random—that is, it must not be one which is likely to be subject to peculiar uniformities which could affect the conclusion; second, the minor term, or sample taken, must be numerous and a random sample—that is, not likely to be of a markedly different character from that which is general in the class sampled. The conclusion is probable and approximate—that is, the larger the sample is the smaller will be the probable error of the predicted ratio. Synthetical or ampliative syllogisms are indirect probable syllogisms. The major indirect probable syllogism is induction (which see). The following is an example: The colored children under one year of age in the United States in 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; but if there ought to have been more males than females among those children, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans; hence, if in the African race in general there are more male than female births, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans. It must be remembered that an observation of a ratio is never exact, but merely admits some values and excludes others; its denial excludes the former, and admits the latter. The denial of a statistical rule is thus itself a statistical rule; and hence such forms as the following are indirect probable syllogisms: American colored children under one year of age in 1880 form a sample of African births; among these the females are in excess; hence, in African births generally the females are probably in excess. The minor indirect probable syllogism is hypothetic inference. (See *hypothesis*, 4.) Relative syllogisms are those which involve other than merely transitive relations. These were first studied by De Morgan, and afterward by an American logician, but were involved in much difficulty until another American student, O. H. Mitchell, furnished in 1882 the clue to their unravelment. Every relative syllogism has at its core a non-relative syllogism, but this is generalized in a peculiar way—namely, every relative term refers to two or more universes, which may be coextensive, or may be entirely unlike as universes of material things, of space, of time, of qualities, etc. A relative proposition refers to some or all of each of several universes, and the order of the reference is material. (See *proposition*, 3.) Transpositions, identifications, and diversifications are performed upon principles now clearly made out. An important circumstance in regard to relative syllogism is that the same premise may be repeatedly introduced with new effect. Among relative syllogisms are comprised all the elements of mathematical reasoning, especially the Fermatian inference, the syllogism of transposed quantity, and the peculiar reasoning of the differential calculus.

Many times, when she wol make
A fulle good *silogisme*, I drede
That aftirward there shall indede
Follow an evell conclusioun.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4457.

The doctrine of *syllogisms* comprehendeth the rules of judgment upon that which is invented.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. Deductive or explicatory reasoning as opposed to induction and hypothẹsis: a use of the term which has been common since Aristotle.

Allow some principles or axioms were rightly induced, yet nevertheless certain it is that middle propositions cannot be deduced from them in subject of nature by *syllogism*—that is, by touch and reduction of them to principles in a middle term. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**Affirmative syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is an affirmative proposition.—**Apodictic syllo-**

gism, a syllogism of such a form that the premises of no such syllogism can be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Biform syllogism**, a syllogism in which two minors are subsumed under different parts of the major. *Wolf*, § 489.—**Categorical syllogism**. See *categorical*.—**Common syllogism**. See *common*.—**Complex syllogism**. Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Compound syllogism**, a syllogism one or both of whose premises are compound propositions.—**Conditional syllogism**, a syllogism containing a conditional proposition.—**Cryptic, decurtate, defective, didascalic, dilemmatic, disjunctive syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism**. See *hypothetical*.—**Dialectical syllogism**, a probable syllogism considered as proper for rhetorical use.—**Expository syllogism**, a syllogism in which both premises are singular propositions.—**Figured syllogism**. See *figured*.—**Formal syllogism**, a syllogism stated in precise logical form.—**Horned syllogism**, a dilemma.—**Hybrid, hypothetical, impure, indirect syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Implicit syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.—**Last extreme of a syllogism**, the minor term.—**Matter of a syllogism**. See *matter*.—**Modal syllogism**. See *modal*.—**Multiple syllogism**, a compound of different syllogisms, the unexpressed conclusions of some serving as premises to others; a sorites.—**Negative syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a negative proposition.—**Particular syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a particular proposition.—**Perfect, proper, pure, regular, relative, rhetorical, singular, sophistic**, etc., **syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Simple syllogism**, a syllogism proper, not a sorites.—**Spurious syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a spurious proposition: as, Some Ptolemy was an astrologer; some Ptolemy was not an astrologer; hence, some Ptolemy was not some Ptolemy.—**Universal syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a universal proposition.—**Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism.

**syllogistic** (sil-ọ̄-jis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syllogistique* = Sp. *silogistico* = Pg. *syllogistico* = It. *sillogistico*, *silogistico*, < L. *syllogisticus*, < Gr. *συλλογιστικός*, pertaining to syllogism, < *συλλογίζεσθαι*, infer, conclude: see *syllogism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism; of the form of reasoning by syllogisms: as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning.—**Syllogistic proposition, series**, etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.* The art of reasoning by syllogism; formal logic, so far as it deals with syllogism. Compare *dialectic*, *n.*

**syllogistical** (sil-ọ̄-jis′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *syllogistic* + *-al*.] Same as *syllogistic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

**syllogistically** (sil-ọ̄-jis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

**syllogization** (sil″ọ̄-ji-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *syllogize* + *-ation*.] A reasoning by syllogisms. Also spelled *syllogisation*.

> From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization*. *Harris*, Three Treatises, p. 265, note.

**syllogize** (sil′ọ̄-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllogized*, ppr. *syllogizing*. [Formerly also *sillogize*; < Gr. *συλλογίζεσθαι*, reckon all together, conclude, infer: see *syllogism*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To reason by syllogisms.

> They can *sillogize* with arguments
> Of all thinges, from the heavens circumference
> To the earths center.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

**2.** To reason together or in harmony.

> I do very much long for your conversation. There is nobody to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathise and (to borrow Parr's new-coined word) *syllogise*. To dispute with people of different opinions is well enough; but to converse intimately with them is not pleasant.
> *Sir J. Mackintosh*, To Mr. Moore, Sept. 27, 1800.

**II.** *trans.* To deduce consequences from by syllogism. [Rare.]

> Sigier,
> Who, reading lectures in the Street of Straw,
> Did *syllogize* invidious verities.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Divine Comedy, Paradise, x. 138.

Also spelled *syllogise*.

**syllogizer** (sil′ọ̄-jī-zėr), *n.* [< *syllogize* + *-er*¹.] One who syllogizes, or reasons by syllogisms. Also spelled *syllogiser*.

> Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton.
> *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 150. (*Latham.*)

**sylph** (silf), *n.* [= D. *silphe*, *silfe* = G. *sylphe* = Dan. *sylfe* = Sw. *sylfe*, < F. *sylphe* = Sp. *silfo* = Pg. *sylpho*, < NL. *sylpha*, a factitious name, found in Paracelsus, appar. < Gr. *σίλφη*, a kind of beetle. Other names of elemental spirits (*nymph*, *gnome*, *salamander*) are taken from the Gr., only one (*nymph*) having such use in Gr., the others being, like *sylph*, arbitrary. The spelling *sylph* (NL. *sylpha*), with *y* instead of *i*, seems to have been used to make it look more like *nymph*, and because to occultists and quacks like Paracelsus words spelled with *y* look more Greek and convincing. As *salamander*, orig. 'a kind of lizard supposed to live in fire,' was made, by an easy transfer, to mean 'a spirit of fire,' and *gnome*, quite arbitrarily (see *gnome*²), was made to mean 'a spirit of earth,' so *sylph*, orig. (in the Gr. *σίλφη*) 'a beetle or insect,' seems to have been taken as 'a light flying creature,' hence 'a spirit of the air.' According to Littré the name was based on an Old Celtic word meaning 'genius,' given in the Latinized plural forms *sulfi*, *sylfi*, *sylphi*, m., *sulevæ*, *suleviæ*, f.] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air; an elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. Sylphs are male and female, have many human characteristics, and are mortal, but have no soul. The term in ordinary language is used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a young woman or girl of graceful and slender proportions.

> I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a *sylph* for a wife or a mistress. *Sir W. Temple.*

**2.** In *ornith.*, one of various humming-birds with long forficate tail: so called from their grace and beauty: as, the blue-tailed *sylph*, *Cynanthus forficatus*. See cut under *sappho*. =Syn. 1. *Elf*, *Fay*, etc. See *fairy*.

**Sylpha**, *n.* In *entom.*, a variant of *Silpha*.

**sylphid** (sil′fid), *n.* [= D. *silfiede* = G. *sylphide* = Sw. *sylfid* = Dan. *sylfide*, < F. *sylphide* = Sp. *silfida* = Pg. *sylphide*; as *sylph* + *-id*².] A diminutive of *sylph*. Also spelled *sylphide*, and sometimes used adjectively.

> Ye sylphs and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear;
> Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and dæmons, hear.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 73.
>
> Through clouds of amber seen,
> Studded with stars, resplendent shone
> The palace of the *sylphid* queen.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

**sylphine** (sil′fin), *a.* [< *sylph* + *-ine*¹.] Like a sylph; sylph-like. *Webster's Int. Dict.*

**sylphish** (sil′fish), *a.* [< *sylph* + *-ish*¹.] Resembling a sylph; sylph-like. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, ii.

> Fair *Sylphish* forms, who, tall, erect, and slim,
> Dart the keen glance, and stretch the length of limb.
> *Poetry of the Antijacobin*, p. 126. (*Davies.*)

**sylph-like** (silf′līk), *a.* Resembling a sylph; graceful; slender: as, a *sylph-like* form.

**sylva, silva** (sil′vä̤), *n.* [Prop. *silva*; = F. *sylve* = Sp. Pg. It. *silva*, < NL. *silva*, less prop. *sylva*, < L. *silva* (misspelled *sylva*, in imperfect imitation of the Gr. word), a wood, forest, woodland, in pl. poet. trees; cf. Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, forest, woodland, also wood, timber, material, matter. Hence (from L. *silva*) ult. E. *sylvan*, *sylvatic*, *savage*, etc.] **1.** The aggregate of the species of forest-trees over a certain territory.—**2.** A description of forest-trees.

**sylvage** (sil′vạ̄j), *n.* [< *sylva* + *-age*.] The state of being sylvan.

> The garden by this time was completely grown and finished; the marks of art were covered up by the luxuriance of nature; the winding walks were grown dark; the brook assumed a natural *sylvage*; and the rocks were covered with moss. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

**sylvan, silvan** (sil′vạn), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *silvan*; = F. *sylvain* = Sp. Pg. *silvano* = It. *silvano*, *selvano*, < L. *silvanus*, misspelled *sylvanus*, pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a wood or forest; forest-like; hence, rural; rustic.

> All *sylvan* offsprings round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix.
>
> So wither'd stumps disgrace the *sylvan* scene,
> No longer fruitful, and no longer green.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 52.

**2.** Abounding with woods; woody; shady.

> Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
> A *sylvan* scene. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 140.

**II.** *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

> The *Syluanes*, Fawnes, and Satyrs are the same
> The Greekes Paredrij call, the Latines name
> Familiar Spirits.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 512.
>
> Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
> To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd.
> *Pope*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv. 20.

**sylvanite** (sil′vạn-īt), *n.* [< (*Tran*)*sylvan*(*ia*), where it occurs, + *-ite*².] A native telluride of gold, silver, and sometimes lead. It occurs crystallized and massive, of a steel-gray to silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster. The crystals are often so arranged in parallel position on the rock surface as to resemble written characters: it is hence called *graphic tellurium* or *graphic gold*.

**sylvate** (sil′vāt), *n.* [< *sylv*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of sylvic acid.

**sylvatic** (sil-vat′ik), *a.* [Prop. *silvatic*; < L. *silvaticus*, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*; cf. *savage*.] Sylvan; relating to woods. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**sylvester**† (sil-ves′tėr), *a.* [Prop. *silvester*; < F. *sylvestre* = Sp. Pg. *silvestre* = It. *silvestre*, *silvestro*, < L. *silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvestral.

> One time a mighty plague did pester
> All beasts domestick and *sylvester*.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 318. (*Davies.*)

**sylvestral** (sil-ves′trạl), *a.* [Prop. *silvestrial*; < *sylvester* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the woods; sylvestrian; hence, wild.

> *Sylvestral* ivies of great age may be found in woods on the western coasts of Britain that have apparently never flowered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 527.

**sylvestrian**¹ (sil-ves′tri-an), *a.* [Prop. *silvestrian*; < L. *silvester*, *silvestris*, of or pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvan; inhabiting the woods. [Rare.]

> With roses interwoven, poplar wreaths
> Their temples bind, dress of *sylvestrian* gods!
> *Gay*, On Wine, l. 131.

**Sylvestrian**² (sil-ves′tri-a̤n), *n.* One of an order of Roman Catholic monks under the Benedictine rule, confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. in 1247.

**Sylvia** (sil′vi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), also *Silvia* (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *silva*, *sylva*, a wood, a forest.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of small dentirostral or turdoid oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Sylviidæ*; the warblers proper. This genus was originally constituted for a part of the Linnean genus *Motacilla*, and has been loosely used for several hundred small warbler-like birds of both hemispheres, now dissociated in different families. The name is commonly attributed to Latham (1790), but was first used by Scopoli in 1769. The type is now assumed to be the common whitethroat, *Motacilla sylvia* of Linnæus, *Sylvia cinerea* of Bechstein, also called *S. rufa*; and the term is restricted to a few very closely related species of chiefly Palearctic warblers, of small size, with scutellate tarsi, bristled gape, twelve tail-feathers, axillaries never yellow, first primary spurious, and the bill strictly sylviine. Some of the leading species in this narrow sense are *S. nisoria*, the barred warbler; *S. hortensis*, the pettichaps or garden-warbler (see cut under *pettichaps*); *S. curruca*, the lesser whitethroat; *S. atricapilla*, the blackcap; *S. orphea*, the orphean warbler. These, like *S. cinerea*, are all found in Great Britain. No bird of this genus occurs in America, though most of the American warblers which were known to the older ornithologists were placed in *Sylvia*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A warbler; a species of the genus *Sylvia*, or some similar bird.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Gervais*, 1849.

**sylvian**¹ (sil′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sylvia* + *-an*³.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sylvia*, or family *Sylviidæ*; being, related to, or resembling a member of the *Sylviidæ*; warbler-like. See *warbler*, *Sylviidæ*, *Sylvicolidæ*.

**II.** *n.* One of the warblers; a member (*a*) of the genus *Sylvia* or family *Sylviidæ* of the Old World, or (*b*) of the family *Mniotiltidæ* of America. See these words, and *warbler*.

**Sylvian**² (sil′vi-a̤n), *a.* [< *Sylvius* (see def.) + *-an*³.] Relating or named from the anatomist Jacques Dubois, Latinized *Sylvius* (1478–1555): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.—**Sylvian aqueduct**. See *aquæductus Sylvii*.—**Sylvian artery**, the middle cerebral artery, lying in the Sylvian fissure.—**Sylvian fissure** or **sulcus**. Same as *fissure of Sylvius* (which see, under *fissure*). It is the most marked and persistent of all the fissures, recognizable in some animals the surface of whose cerebrum is otherwise perfectly smooth; in man it is very deep, and incloses the island of Reil, or insula constituted by the gyri operti. The name is sometimes restricted to the posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure, or that part which is commonly present in other animals than man.—**Sylvian ventricle**, the camera, pseudocœle, or so-called fifth ventricle of the brain.

**sylvic** (sil′vik), *a.* [< L. *silva*, less prop. *sylva*, a wood, forest, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wood.—**Sylvic acid**, one of the acids obtained from colophony: same as *abietic acid*. See *abietic*.

**Sylvicola** (sil-vik′ọ̄-lä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *silvicola*, *sylvicola*, inhabiting woods, < *silva*, a wood, + *colere*, inhabit.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Harris*, 1782.—**2**†. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidæ*. *Humphreys*, 1797.—**3**†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of American warblers, proposed by Swainson in 1827, for many years in use, and giving name to the family *Sylvicolidæ*. It was based upon the blue yellow-backed warbler, *S. americana*, subsequently made the type of the genera *Chloris* (Boie, 1826), *Parula* (Bonaparte, 1838), and *Compsothlypis* (Cabanis, 1850), and generally applied to the species of *Dendrœca* and some related genera before the recognition of the fact that the name was preoccupied. It fell into disuse about 1842, and the name of the family has since been changed to *Mniotiltidæ* or *Dendrœcidæ*. See these family names. (*b*) A genus of Old World warblers, based by Eyton upon *Sylvia sylvicola*, the wood-warbler, now known as *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

**Sylvicolæ**† (sil-vik′ọ̄-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sylvicola*, q.v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Duodecimpennatæ*.

**Sylvicolidæ**† (sil-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvicola* + *-idæ.*] The American warblers, a family of oscine passerine birds named from the genus *Sylvicola* (which see), now usually called *Mniotiltidæ*. See cuts under *Helminthophaga*, *Mniotilta*, *oven-bird*, *pine-warbler*, *prairie-warbler*, *prothonotary*, *Seiurus*, *spotted*, and *warbler*.

**Sylvicolinæ**† (sil"vi-kō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvicola* + *-inæ.*] 1. The *Sylvicolidæ* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ*, embracing the typical wood-warblers of America, as represented by the genera *Mniotilta*, *Dendrœca*, and others.

**sylvicoline** (sil-vik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylvicolinæ*: specifically noting any warbler of America.

**II.** *n.* One of the American warblers.

**sylvicultural** (sil-vi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *sylviculture* + *-al.*] Relating to sylviculture.

**sylviculture** (sil'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [Prop. *silviculture*, < L. *silva*, a wood, forest, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of forest-trees; arboriculture; forestry.

> Examples of profitable *sylviculture* in New England and the West. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Sept. 3, 1886.

**sylviculturist** (sil-vi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *sylviculture* + *-ist.*] One engaged or skilled in sylviculture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 636.

**Sylvidæ** (sil'vi-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Sylviidæ*.

**Sylviidæ** (sil-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvia* + *-idæ.*] A family of small oscine passerine birds, of the dentirostral, turdiform, or cichlomorphic series, named from the genus *Sylvia*; the Old World warblers. The limits of the family, like those of its representative genus, have fluctuated widely, and no exclusive diagnosis is practicable. As compared with *Turdidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* differ in the usually unspotted plumage of the young birds, which differ little from the adults. Compared with *Muscicapidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* lack the breadth and flatness of the bill which characterize the true flycatchers, and the great development of the rictal bristles. The family is very widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere, but is scarcely represented in America, where the birds formerly classed as *Sylviidæ* are, with very few exceptions, *Mniotiltidæ*, having but nine primaries and being otherwise quite different. The *Sylviidæ* include many modern genera, and are variously subdivided. In one classification they are made to consist of 7 subfamilies—*Drymœcinæ*, *Calamoherpinæ* *Phylloscopinæ*, *Sylviinæ*, *Ruticillinæ*, *Saxicolinæ*, and *Accentorinæ*. See cuts under *nightingale*, *Phylloscopus*, *petticheps*, *pine-pine*, *wheatear*, and *accentor*.

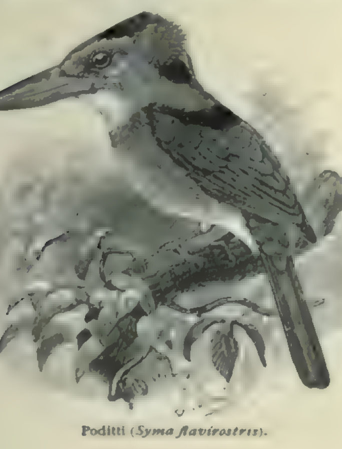
**sylviiform** (sil'vi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **sylviiformis*, < *Sylvia* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of the *Sylviidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Sylviiformes*.

**Sylviiformes** (sil"vi-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **sylviiformis*: see *sylviiform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the third phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 17 families of birds more or less related to the Old World warblers, or *Sylviidæ*. Besides the warblers proper, the group is made by its author to embrace the bush-babblers, thickheads, titmice, vireos, wrens, and others.

**Sylviinæ** (sil-vi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvia* + *-inæ.*] 1. The *Sylviidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Turdidæ*.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylviidæ*, represented by *Sylvia* and five or six closely related genera, especially characteristic of the Palearctic region. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.

**sylviine** (sil'vi-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylviinæ*, or Old World warblers.

**sylvine** (sil'vin), *n.* [< *Sylvius* (in the old name of potassium chlorid, *sal digestivus Sylvii*) + *-ine*².] Native potassium chlorid, a mineral occurring in white or colorless cubes or octahedrons, found in some salt-mines, as at Stassfurt, Germany, also on Mount Vesuvius.



Poditti (*Syma flavirostris*).

**sylvite** (sil'vīt), *n.* Same as *sylvine*.

**Sylvius** (sil'vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1856), after *Silvius* (Meigen), masc. form of *Sylvia*, q. v.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ*.

**sym-**. See *syn-*.

**Syma** (sī'mä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), < Gr. Σύμη, an island, now Symi, near the coast of Caria.] A genus of halcyons or kingfishers, of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*, inhabiting the Australian and Papuan regions, as the poditti, *S. flavirostris*. (See cut in preceding column.) This has the bill yellow, tipped with black. In *S. torotoro* the bill is orange.

**symar**†, *n.* Another spelling of *simar*.

**symbal**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*.

**symbion, symbiont** (sim'bi-on, -ont), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συμβιῶν* (*συμβιουντ-*), ppr. of *συμβιοῦν*, live together with, < *σύμβιος*, living together, < *σύν*, along with, + *βίος*, a life.] An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

> Natural selection evidently may act in favour of each *symbiont* separately, provided only that the effect will not damage the other *symbiont* in such a degree as seriously to impair its existence. *Nature*, XLI. 131.

> The reactions of the host after its occupation, and the results of the reciprocal action of the two *symbionts*.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

**symbiosis** (sim-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συμβίωσις*, a living together, < *συμβιοῦν*, live together: see *symbion*.] Union for life of certain organisms, each of which is necessary to the other; an intimate vital consociation, or kind of consortism, differing in the degree and nature of the connection from inquilinity and parasitism, as in the case of the fungus and alga which together make up the so-called lichen, or of the fungus *Mycorrhiza* and various *Cupuliferæ*. See *Lichenes*, *Mycorrhiza*. Also called *commensalism*.

> The developing eggs of this species of Amblystoma seem to present a remarkable case of *symbiosis*.
> *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXIX. 296.

**symbiotic** (sim-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< LGr. *συμβιωτικός*, < Gr. *συμβίωσις*, living together: see *symbiosis*.] Pertaining to or resembling symbiosis; living in that kind of consociation called symbiosis; exhibiting or having the character of symbiosis.

> The complete *symbiotic* community represents an autonomous whole, living frequently in situations where neither alga nor fungus is known to support existence separately. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 268.

**symbiotically** (sim-bī-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbiotic manner; in symbiosis.

> A Lichen is a compound organism, consisting of a Fungus and an Alga living *symbiotically*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 128.

**symblepharon** (sim-blef'a-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

**symbol**¹ (sim'bol), *n.* [< F. *symbole* = Sp. *símbolo* = Pg. *symbolo* = It. *simbolo* = D. *simbool* = G. Sw. Dan. *symbol*, < L. *symbolus*, *symbolum*, ML. also *simbolus*, *simbolum*, a sign, mark, token, symbol (rarely also as *symbola*, a contribution: see *symbol*²), LL. also eccl. a creed, symbol, < Gr. *σύμβολος*, *σύμβολον*, a sign by which one knows or infers something, a mark, token, badge, ticket, tally, check, a signal, watchword, outward sign, LGr. eccl. a confession of faith, a sacramental element), < *συμβάλλειν*, put together, compare, correspond, tally, come to a conclusion, < *σύν*, together, + *βάλλειν*, put, throw. Cf. *symbol*².] 1. An object, animate or inanimate, standing for or representing something moral or intellectual; anything which typifies an idea or a quality; a representation; a figure; an emblem; a type: as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage, the lamb of meekness or patience, the olive-branch of peace, and the scepter of power.

> All seals and *symbols* of redeemed sin.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 350.

> The vision [in Ezekiel ix.] was a sign or *symbol* of the presence of God.
> *Calvin*, on Ezekiel, ix. 8 (Calv. Trans. Soc.), p. 304.

> All things are *symbols*: the external shows
> Of Nature have their image in the mind,
> As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves.
> *Longfellow*, The Harvest Moon.

2. A letter or character which is significant; a mark which stands for something; a sign, as the letters and marks representing objects, elements, or operations in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, etc. For various kinds of symbols or signs, see *notation*, *proof-reading*, *sign*, and *weather*. In addition to the signs of the zodiac (see *sign*), the principal astronomical symbols are the following: ☉, Sun; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♁, ⊖, or ⊕, Earth; ☽, Moon; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅ or ⛢, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☊, ascending node; ☋, descending node; ☌, conjunction; ☍, opposition. A planetoid or asteroid is generally indicated by inclosing in a small circle the number which distinguishes it as noting the order of its discovery.

> This is the ground of al orthographie, leading the wryter from the sound to the *symbol*, and the reader from the *symbol* to the sound.
> *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3. That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character or as occupying a particular office; an object or a figure typifying an individuality; an attribute: as, a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, a mirror or an apple of Venus.

> And Canute (fact more worthy to be known)
> From that time forth did for his brows disown
> The ostentatious *symbol* of a crown.
> *Wordsworth*, A Fact and an Imagination.

4. In *theol.*, a summary of religious doctrine accepted as an authoritative and official statement of the belief of the Christian church or of one of its denominations; a Christian creed.—5. In *math.*, an algebraical sign of any object or operation. See *notation*, 2.—6. In *numis.*, a small device in the field of a coin. Such devices—for example, a lyre, a wine-cup, or an ivy-wreath—chiefly occur on Greek coins, where they are often the mark or signet of the monetary magistrate responsible for the issue of the coin. As a rule, the symbol bears no reference to the type, or principal device, of the coin.—**Calculus of symbols.** Same as *calculus of operations* (which see, under *calculus*).—**Chemical symbols.** See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Legendrian** or **Legendre's symbol.** See *Legendrian*.—**Nicene Symbol.** See *Nicene*.—**Subsidiary symbol.** See *subsidiary*. =**Syn.** 1. *Type*, etc. (see *emblem*), token, representative.

**symbol**¹ (sim'bol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symboled*, *symbolled*, ppr. *symboling*, *symbolling*. [< *symbol*¹, *n.*] To symbolize.

> The living passion *symbol'd* there.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**symbol**²† (sim'bol), *n.* [< OF. *symbole*, < L. *symbola*, *sumbola*, < Gr. *συμβολή*, a contribution to a common entertainment, also the meal or entertainment itself, lit. 'a coming or putting together,' < *συμβάλλειν*, put together, mid. come together: see *symbol*¹.] A contribution to a common meal or entertainment; share; lot; portion.

> He refused to pay his *symbol*, which himself and all the company had agreed should be given.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 728.

**symbolæography** (sim"bō-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *συμβόλαιον*, a token, a sign from which any conclusion is derived (< *σύμβολον*, a sign: see *symbol*¹), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or science of framing legal instruments.

**symbolatry** (sim-bol'a-tri), *n.* A reduced form of *symbololatry*.

**symbolic** (sim-bol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *symbolique* = Sp. *simbólico* = Pg. *symbolico* = It. *simbolico*, < NL. *symbolicus*, < Gr. *συμβολικός*, of or belonging to a symbol, < *σύμβολον*, a symbol: see *symbol*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to symbols; of the nature of a symbol; serving as a symbol; representative: as, the figure of an eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

> All *symbolic* actions are modifications of actions which originally had practical ends—were not invented, but grew. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

2. In *gram.*, formal; relational; connective: sometimes noting words having a formal or relational value.—3. In *math.*, dealing with symbols of operation.—**Symbolic equation.** See *equation*.—**Symbolic method,** a method of treating a problem in which symbols of operation are treated as subject themselves to algebraic operations; also, in analytical geometry, the writing of a single letter for the nilfactum of the equation of a conic, etc.; also, in the theory of forms, the writing of a quantic as if it were the power of a linear function.

**II.** *n.* Same as *symbolics*.

**symbolical** (sim-bol'i-kal), *a.* [< *symbolic* + *-al.*] Same as *symbolic*.

> The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

> For all that meets the bodily sense I deem
> *Symbolical*—one mighty alphabet
> For infant minds.
> *Coleridge*, The Destiny of Nations.

**Symbolical attributes,** in the *fine arts*, certain figures or objects usually introduced as symbols in representations of the evangelists, apostles, saints, etc., as the keys of St. Peter, or the lamb of St. Agnes.—**Symbolical books,** such books as contain the fundamental doctrines, or creeds and confessions, of the different churches, as the Confession of Augsburg received by the Lutherans, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, etc.—**Symbolical delivery, method,** etc. See the nouns.—**Symbolical knowledge,** knowledge in which an object is known vicariously, by reflection upon symbols; knowledge not intuitive; abstractive cognition.—**Symbolical philosophy,** the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

**symbolically** (sim-bol′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by types or signs; typically.

**symbolicalness** (sim-bol′i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state or character of being symbolical.

**symbolics** (sim-bol′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *symbolic*: see *-ics.*] **1.** The study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.—**2.** That branch of theology which treats of the history and matter of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

> It [polemics] has of late assumed a more dignified, less sectarian, and more catholic character, under the new name of *Symbolics*, which includes Irenics as well as Polemics. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

**symbolisation, symbolise,** etc. See *symbolization*, etc.

**symbolism** (sim′bo̤l-izm), *n.* [< F. *symbolisme* = Pg. *symbolismo*; as *symbol*¹ + *-ism.*] **1.** The investing of things with a symbolic meaning or character; the use of symbols.—**2.** Symbolic character.—**3.** An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

**symbolist** (sim′bo̤l-ist), *n.* [< *symbol*¹ + *-ist.*] One who employs symbols; one who practises symbolism.

> Examples which, however simple they may seem to a modern *symbolist*, represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, Int., p. xxxiii.

**symbolistic** (sim-bō̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *symbolist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by the use of symbols: as, *symbolistic* poetry.

**symbolistical** (sim-bō̤-lis′ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *symbolistic* + *-al.*] Symbolistic. *Imp. Dict.*

**symbolization** (sim″bo̤l-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *symbolization*, F. *symbolisation*; as *symbolize* + *-ation.*] The act of symbolizing; symbolic significance. Also spelled *symbolisation*.

> The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture . . . are ofttimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*, and enlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

**symbolize** (sim′bo̤l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *symbolized*, ppr. *symbolizing*. [< OF. *symbolizer*, F. *symboliser* = Sp. *simbolizar* = Pg. *symbolizar* = It. *simbolizzare*, < ML. **symbolisare* (in deriv.); as *symbol*¹ + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To represent by symbols.

> Dragons, and serpents, and ravening beasts of prey, and graceful birds that in the midst of them drink from running fountains and feed from vases of crystal; the passions and the pleasures of human life *symbolized* together, and the mystery of its redemption. *Ruskin.*

**2.** To regard, treat, or introduce as symbolic; make emblematic of something.

> We read in Pierius that an apple was the hieroglyphick of love, . . . and there want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

**3**†. To make to agree in properties. *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To express or represent in symbols or symbolically.

> In later centuries, I suppose, they would go on in singing, poetically *symbolizing*, as our modern painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart, or not from the heart at all. *Carlyle.*

**2.** To agree; conform; harmonize; be or become alike in qualities or properties, in doctrine, or the like. [Now rare.]

> But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize,
> Because in one part they do *symbolize*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> The Lutherans, who use far more Ceremonies *symbolizing* with those of Rome than the English Protestants ever did, keep still their Distance, and are as far from her now as they were at first. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

> The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber.*

> Doctrinally, although quite able to maintain his own line, he [Henry VIII.] clearly *symbolized* consistently with Gardiner and not with Cranmer. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 260.

Also spelled *symbolise*.

**symbolizer** (sim′bo̤l-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *symbolize* + *-er*¹.] One who symbolizes; specifically, one who casts in his vote or contribution with another. Also spelled *symboliser*.

**symbological** (sim-bō̤-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *symbology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to symbology. *Imp. Dict.*

**symbologist** (sim-bol′ō̤-jist), *n.* [< *symbolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in symbology. *Imp. Dict.*

**symbology** (sim-bol′ō-ji), *n.* [A reduced form (= Sp. *simbología* = Pg. *symbologia*) of **symbolology*, < Gr. σύμβολον, a symbol, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of expressing by symbols. *De Quincey.*

**symbololatry** (sim-bō̤-lol′a̤-tri), *n.* [Also, in reduced form, *symbolatry* (cf. *idolatry*, similarly reduced); < Gr. σύμβολον, a symbol, + λατρεία, worship.] Worship or excessive reverence of symbols.

> This theological revolution or pseudo-reformation has done, and is still doing, an incalculable amount of harm; but it was a revolt of reason against the tyranny of *symbololatry*, and proved a wholesome purgatory of orthodoxy. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 167.

**symbolology** (sim-bō̤-lol′ō̤-ji), *n.* Same as *symbology*.

**symbol-printing** (sim′bo̤l-prin″ting), *n.* In *teleg.*, a system of printing in a cipher, as in the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, as distinguished from printing in ordinary alphabetic characters.

**symborodont** (sim-bor′ō̤-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + βορός, devouring, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* In *odontog.*, having the external tubercles of the upper molars longitudinal, compressed, and subcrescentic in section, the inner ones being independent and conic: applied to a form of lophodont dentition resembling the bunodont.

**II.** *n.* A fossil mammal having symborodont dentition.

**symbranch** (sim′brangk), *n.* A fish of the family *Symbranchidæ* in a broad sense. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**Symbranchia** (sim-brang′ki-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + βράγχια, gills.] An order of physostomous teleost fishes. The shoulder-girdle is typically connected with the cranium, sometimes not; the skull has exoccipital condyles; there is a symplectic bone; the opercular apparatus is complete; and the supramaxillary bones as well as the intermaxillary are well developed. All have a long eel-like body and confluent inferior branchial apertures. They have been referred to one family, *Symbranchidæ*, and also separated into four families. Also *Symbranchii.*

**symbranchiate** (sim-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Symbranchia* + *-ate*¹.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Symbranchia*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A symbranch.

**Symbranchidæ** (sim-brang′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Symbranchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Symbranchus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family including the *Symbranchidæ* proper, *Amphipnoidæ*, *Monopteridæ*, and *Chilobranchidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system, restricted to the genus *Symbranchus*, represented by 3 species, one of which inhabits the rivers of tropical America, and the others those of southern and eastern Asia. Also *Synbranchidæ*. See *Symbranchus*.

**Symbranchii** (sim-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Symbranchia*.

**Symbranchus** (sim-brang′kus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in form *Synbranchus*), < Gr. σύν, together, + βράγχια, gills.] The typical genus of *Symbranchidæ*, having four branchial arches, with well-developed gills, and the eel-like body naked, with the vent in its posterior half. *S. marmoratus* inhabits tropical America, and *S. bengalensis* is East Indian.

**Syme's operations.** See *operation*.

**Symmachian** (si-mā′ki-a̤n), *n.* [< *Symmachus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member of a Judaizing sect, supposed to have been so named from Symmachus the Ebionite, author of one of the Greek versions of the Old Testament in the second century. The Ebionites were still known by this name in the fourth century.

**symmetral** (sim′e-tra̤l), *a.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-al.*] **1.** Commensurable; symmetrical.

> It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 204.

**2.** Pertaining to symmetry.—**Symmetral line, point.** See *triangle*.—**Symmetral plane,** a plane separating two relatively perverted parts of a symmetrical body.

**symmetrian** (si-met′ri-a̤n), *n.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-an.*] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

> His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia. (*Richardson.*)

**symmetric** (si-met′rik), *a.* [< F. *symétrique* = Sp. *simétrico* = Pg. *symetrico* = It. *simmetrico*, < NL. **symmetricus*, having symmetry, < Gr. συμμετρικός, of moderate size, < συμμετρία, proportion: see *symmetry.*] Same as *symmetrical*.—**Symmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Symmetric function.** See *function*.

**symmetrical** (si-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *symmetric* + *-al.*] **1.** Well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; harmonious: as, a *symmetrical* building; his form was very *symmetrical*.—**2.** Composed of two parts whose geometrical relations to one another are those of a body and its image in a plane mirror, every element of form having a corresponding element upon the opposite side of a median or symmetral plane, upon one continued perpendicular to that plane and at the same distance from it: said also of each part relatively to the corresponding part: as, the right arm is *symmetrical* with the left.—**3.** In a weakened sense, in *zoöl.*, having similar parts in reversed repetition on the two sides of a median plane, or meson, through an axis of the body, generally the longitudinal. Not all the parts need so correspond, nor need those which do correspond be equal.—**4.** Composed of parts or determined by elements similarly related to one another, and either having no determinate order (as the three lines which by their junction form a summit of a cube) or else in regular cyclical order: said also of the parts in their mutual relation.—**5.** Specifically, in *bot.*, of flowers, numerically regular; having the number of members the same in all the cycles or series of organs—that is, of sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels: same as *isomerous*, except that in a symmetrical flower there may be more than one set of the same kind of organs. Compare *regular*, *a.*, 7.—**Symmetrical equation,** an equation whose nilfactum is a symmetrical function of the variables.—**Symmetrical function of several variables.** See *symmetric function*, under *function*. **Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Symmetrical hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia*.

**symmetrically** (si-met′ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with symmetry.

**symmetricalness** (si-met′ri-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being symmetrical.

**symmetrician** (sim-e-trish′a̤n), *n.* [< *symmetric* + *-ian.*] Same as *symmetrian*.

> The longest rib is commonlie about the fourth part of a man, as some rouing *symmetricians* affirme. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, i. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**symmetrist** (sim′e-trist), *n.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-ist.*] One who is very studious or observant of symmetry, or due proportion; a symmetrian.

> Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 56.

**symmetrization** (sim″e-tri-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *symmetrize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of symmetrizing. Also spelled *symmetrisation*.

> The details of the process of *symmetrisation*—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXI. 448.

**symmetrize** (sim′e-trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symmetrized*, ppr. *symmetrizing*. [< F. *symétriser*; as *symmetr-y* + *-ize.*] To make proportional in its parts; reduce to symmetry. Also spelled *symmetrise*.

> He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion. *Burke.*

**symmetroid** (sim′e-troid), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. συμμετρία, symmetry, + εἶδος, form.] A surface of the fourth order defined by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where $\Delta$ is a symmetrical determinant of the fourth order between expressions that are linear functions of the homogeneous point-coördinates.

**symmetrophobia** (sim″e-trō̤-fō′bi-a̤), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. συμμετρία, symmetry, + φόβος, fear.] An imagined dread or supposed intentional avoidance of architectural or structural symmetry, or its result, as exhibited in the unsymmetrical structure of Egyptian temples, and very widely in Japanese art. [A fanciful term.]

> A *symmetriphobia* that it is difficult to understand. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 115.

> There were many bends in it [the avenue at Karnak], but the fact affords no fresh proof of Egyptian *symmetrophobia*. *Miss A. B. Edwards*, tr. of Maspéro's Egypt. [Archæol. (1887), p. 86.

**symmetry** (sim′e-tri), *n.* [Formerly also *symmetrie*, *simmetrie*; < OF. *symmetrie*, F. *symétrie* = Sp. *simetría* = Pg. *symetria* = It. *simetria*, *simmetria* = D. *simmetrie* = G. *symmetrie* = Sw. Dan. *symmetri*, < L. *symmetria*, < Gr. συμμετρία, agreement in dimensions, arrangement, etc., due proportion, < σύμμετρος, having a common measure, commensurate, even, proportionate, moderate, in due proportion, symmetric, < σύν, with, + μέτρον, measure.] **1.** Proportionality; commensurability; the due proportion of parts; especially, the proper commensurability of the parts of the human body, according to a canon; hence, congruity; beauty of form. The Greek word συμμετρία was probably first applied to the commensurability of numbers, thence to that of the parts of a statue, and soon to elegance of form in general.

**2.** The metrical correspondence of parts with reference to a median plane, each element of geometrical form having its counterpart upon the opposite side of that plane, in the same continued perpendicular to the plane, and at the same distance from it, so that the two halves are geometrically related as a body and its image in a plane mirror: so, usually, in geometry. Especially, in *arch.*, the exact or geometrical repetition of one half of any structure or composition by the other half, only with the parts arranged in reverse order, as notably in much Renaissance and modern architecture—for instance, in the placing of two spires, exact duplicates of each other, on the front of a church. Such practice is very seldom followed in the best architecture, which in general seeks in its designs to exhibit harmony (see *harmony*, 3), but avoids symmetry in this sense.

> We have an Idea of *Symmetry;* and an axiom involved in this Idea is that in a symmetrical natural body, if there be a tendency to modify any member in any manner, there is a tendency to modify all the corresponding members in the same manner.
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxx.

> John and Jeremiah sat in *symmetry* on opposite sides of the fireplace; the very smiles on their honest faces seemed drawn to a line of exactitude.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

3. The composition of like and equably distributed parts to form a unitary whole; a balance between different parts, otherwise than in reference to a medial plane: but the mere repetition of parts, as in a pattern, is not properly called *symmetry*.—4. Consistency; congruity; keeping; proper subordination of a part to the whole.

> It is in exact *symmetry* with Western usage that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1369. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 167.

5. In *biol.*: (*a*) In botany, specifically, agreement in number of parts among the cycles of organs which compose a flower. See *symmetrical*, 3. (*b*) In zoölogy and anatomy, the symmetrical disposition or reversed repetition of parts around an axis or on opposite sides of any plane of the body. *Symmetry* in this sense is something more and other than that due proportion of parts noted in def. 1, since it implies a geometrical representation approximately as in def. 2 (see *promorphology*); it is also to be distinguished from mere metamerism, or the serial repetition of like parts conceived to face one way and not in opposite directions; but it coincides in some cases with *actinomerism*, and in others with *antimerism* or *platetropy* (see *antimere*, *platetrope*). Several sorts of symmetry are recognized. One is *radial* or *actinomeric*, in which like parts are arranged about an axis, from which they radiate like the parts of a flower, as in many zoöphytes and echinoderms; but such symmetry is unusual in the animal kingdom, being mainly confined to some of the lower classes of invertebrates, and even in these the departures from it are frequently obvious. (See *bivium*, *trivium*, and cuts under *echinopædium* and *Spatangoidea*.) The tendency of animal form on the whole being to grow along one main axis (the longitudinal), with symmetrical duplication of parts on each side of the vertical plane (the meson) passing through that axis, it follows that the usual symmetry is *bilateral* (see below). This is exhibited only obscurely, however, by some cylindrical organisms, as worms, whose right and left "sides," though existent, are not well marked; and to such symmetry of ringed or annulose forms the term *zonal* is sometimes applied. When the ordinary metameric divisions of any animal, as a vertebrate or an arthropod, are conceived as not simply serial but also as antitropic, such disposition of parts is regarded as constituting *anteroposterior symmetry*, in which parts are supposed to be reversed repetitions of each other on opposite sides of an imaginary plane dividing the body transversely to its axis, in the same sense that right and left parts are reversed repetitions of each other in bilateral symmetry. The existence of the last is denied or ignored by those who consider the segments of an articulate or vertebrate body as simply serially homologous; but in the view of those who recognize it the back of the arm corresponds to the front of the thigh, the convexity of the elbow (backward) to the convexity of the knee (forward), the extensor brachii to the extensor cruris, etc. Anteroposterior symmetry is also recognized by some naturalists in certain arthropods from the arrangements of the legs (in amphipods, for example), the correspondences observed between anal and oral parts, etc. Since any body is a solid, and therefore may be intersected by three mutually perpendicular planes, two of which are concerned in bilateral and anteroposterior symmetry respectively, a kind of symmetry called *dorsabdominal symmetry* is recognized by some, being that of parts lying upon opposite sides of a longitudinal horizontal plane passing through the axis of the body, as that between the neural and hemal arches of a vertebra; but it is generally obscure, and probably never perfect. *Bilateral symmetry* (see *eudipleural*) is the nearly universal rule in vertebrates and articulates. The chief departures from it in vertebrates are in the family of flatfishes or flounders (as the plaice, turbot, halibut), in parts of the cranium of various cetaceans and the single great tusk of the narwhal, in the skulls (especially the ear-parts) of sundry owls, in the beak of a plover (*Anarhynchus*) which is bent sidewise, in the atrophy of one of the ovaries and oviducts in most birds, and in the position finally assumed by the heart and great vessels and most of the digestive organs of vertebrates at large. (See cuts under *asymmetry*, *narwhal*, *plaice*, and *plover*.) In articulates notable exceptions to it are seen in the difference between the great claws or chelæ of a lobster, etc. In *Mollusca* asymmetry is the rule rather than the exception. (See *Anisopleura*, *Isopleura*.) A certain symmetry, apart from that exhibited by an animal body as a whole, may be also predicated of the several components of any part in their respective selves: as, the *symmetry* of a carpus or of a tarsus whose several bones are regularly disposed on each side of its axial plane, or around a central bone. (See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.)—**Axis of symmetry.** See *axis*1.—**Center of symmetry.** See *center*1.—**Kinetical symmetry**, the equality of the principal axes of a body through its center of mass.—**Plane of symmetry**, a symmetral or median plane.—**Quartic symmetry.** See *quartic*.—**Quintic symmetry**, regularity of form depending on a pentagon being regular. See *quintic*.—**Radial symmetry.** See def. 5 (*b*).—**Rectangular** or **right symmetry**, symmetry depending on that of the right angle, or consisting in some angle being a right angle.—**Skew symmetry.** See *skew*1.—**Uniform symmetry**, in *arch.*, such disposition of parts that the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.=**Syn.** *Symmetry*, *Proportion*. *Proportion* is the more general word, being applicable to numbers, etc.; it is also the more abstract. *Symmetry* is limited to the relation of the parts of bodies, especially living bodies: as, *symmetry* in the legs of a horse; it is thus sometimes more external. *Symmetry* sometimes is more expressive of the pleasure of the beholder. "*Symmetry* is the opposition of equal quantities to each other. *Proportion* the connection of unequal quantities with each other. The property of a tree in sending out equal boughs on opposite sides is *symmetrical*. Its sending out shorter and smaller toward the top, *proportional*. In the human face its balance of opposite sides is *symmetry*, its division upwards, *proportion*." (*Ruskin*.)

**sympalmograph** (sim-pal′mọ̄-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *παλμός*, vibration (< *πάλλειν*, vibrate), + *γράφειν*, write.] A kind of apparatus used to exhibit Lissajous curves (see under *curve*) formed by the combination of two simple harmonic motions. A convenient form employs a double pendulum, the rate of oscillation of whose parts can be varied at will, while a suitable style traces out upon a lampblack surface the curves resulting from the combined motions.

**sympathetic** (sim-pa̤-thet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *sympatheticus* (in technical use); < LGr. *συμπαθητικός*, having sympathy, < Gr. *συμπάθεια*, sympathy: see *sympathy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, expressive of, proceeding from, or exhibiting sympathy, in any sense; attended with sympathy.

> Cold reserve had lost its power
> In sorrow's *sympathetic* hour.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 11.

> The *sympathetic* or social feelings are not so strong between different communities as between individuals of the same community. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 9.

> It is a doctrine alike of the oldest and of the newest philosophy that man is one, and that you cannot injure any member without a *sympathetic* injury to all the members. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

> The sentiment of justice is nothing but a *sympathetic* affection of the instinct of personal rights—a sort of reflex function of it. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 116.

2. Having sympathy or common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of altruistic feelings which arise as a consequence of what another feels.

> Your *sympathetic* Hearts she hopes to move.
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manby's Lucius.

> Wiser he, whose *sympathetic* mind
> Exults in all the good of all mankind.
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 43.

3. Harmonious; concordant; congenial.

> Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
> A *sympathetic* twilight slowly steal.
> *Wordsworth*, An Evening Walk.

> My imagination, which I suppose at bottom had very good reasons of its own and knew perfectly what it was about, refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that *sympathetic* glow which forms half the substance of our genial impressions.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 291.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, effecting a sympathy or consentaneous affection of the viscera and blood-vessels; uniting viscera and blood-vessels in a nervous action common to them all; inhibitory of or controlling the vital activities of viscera and blood-vessels, which are thereby subjected to a common nervous influence; specifically, of or pertaining to a special set of nerves or nervous system called the *sympathetic*. See below.—5. In *acoustics*, noting sounds induced not by a direct vibration-producing force, but by vibrations conveyed through the air or other medium from a body already in vibration. The phenomena of resonance are properly examples of sympathetic sound.—**Sympathetic headache**, pains in the head as the result of comparatively distant irritations.—**Sympathetic ink.** See *ink*1.—**Sympathetic nerve**, a nerve of the sympathetic system; in particular, one of the two main gangliated cords extending the whole length of the vertebral column. These ganglia, in man, correspond in number to the vertebræ against which they lie, except in the neck, where there are three pairs, and on the coccyx, where there is but a single one, the ganglion impar. Communicating branches, *rami communicantes*, *rami viscerales*, to and from the spinal and some of the cranial nerves, unite the sympathetic system with the cerebrospinal axis. The branches of distribution of the sympathetic system supply chiefly the trunk-viscera and the walls of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The sympathetic nerves differ from the cerebrospinal nerves in having generally a grayish or reddish color, and in the greater number and more widely distributed ganglia connected with them. The sympathetic nerve is also called *great sympathetic*, *trisplanchnic*, *ganglionic*.—**Sympathetic nervous system.** (*a*) In vertebrates, a set of nerves consisting essentially of a longitudinal series of ganglia on each side of the spinal axis, connected by commissures or commissural nerve-fibers, forming a double chain from head to tail, and giving off numerous branches which form special plexuses in the principal cavities of the body, and other plexuses surrounding and accompanying the viscera and blood-vessels, distinct from but intimately connected by anastomoses with the nerves of the cerebrospinal system. In man the sympathetic system consists (1) of the two main gangliated chains above described; (2) of four pairs of cranial ganglia; (3) of three great gangliated plexuses or sympathetic plexuses, in the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities respectively; (4) of smaller ganglia in connection with the abdominal and other viscera; (5) of communicating nerves or commissures, whereby these ganglia or plexuses are connected with one another and with nerves of the cerebrospinal system; (6) of distributory nerves supplying the viscera and vessels, whereby the sympathetic reaches all parts of the body. See *ganglion* and *plexus*. (*b*) In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a posterior part of the visceral nervous system, passing on to the enteric tube, and corresponding to a true enteric nervous system: so called in view of its physiological relations, without reference to the actual homology implied with the sympathetic system of a vertebrate.—**Sympathetic numbers**, numbers absurdly supposed to have a tendency to come together by chance.—**Sympathetic ophthalmia**, inflammation of one eye due to lesion in the opposite eye.—**Sympathetic powder.** See *powder*.—**Sympathetic resonance**, the communication of vibration from one sounding body to another in its proximity. Thus, if two musical strings are stretched over the same sounding-board and one of them is struck, the other will vibrate also if tuned to the same note, or, further, if tuned to give the octave or the fifth.—**Sympathetic sounds**, sounds produced by means of vibrations caused by the vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening liquid or solid body.—**Sympathetic string**, in various classes of stringed musical instruments, a string that is intended to be sounded by sympathetic vibration. and not by direct excitation.

**II.** *n.* 1. The sympathetic nervous system, or the sympathetic nerve.—2. One who is peculiarly susceptible, as to hypnotic or mesmeric influences; a sensitive.

> Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic to some extent, in a degree sufficient, perhaps, to dull the physical vision and excite the mental vision. Naturally enough a company of *sympathetics* may be similarly influenced. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLVI. 705.

**sympathetical** (sim-pa̤-thet′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *sympathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *sympathetic*.

> *Sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley*.

**sympathetically** (sim-pa̤-thet′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy, in any sense; in consequence of sympathy, or sympathetic interaction or interdependence.

**sympatheticism** (sim-pa̤-thet′i-sizm), *n.* [< *sympathetic* + *-ism*.] A tendency to be sympathetic, especially an undue tendency; fondness for exhibiting sympathy: used in a disparaging sense.

> Penelope . . . received her visitors with a piteous distraction which could not fail of touching Bromfield Corey's Italianized *sympatheticism*.
> *Howells*, Silas Lapham, xxvii.

**sympatheticus** (sim-pa̤-thet′i-kus), *n.*; pl. *sympathetici* (-sī). [NL.: see *sympathetic*.] The sympathetic nerve.

**sympathise, sympathiser.** See *sympathize*, *sympathizer*.

**sympathist** (sim′pa̤-thist), *n.* [< *sympath-y* + *-ist*.] One who feels sympathy; a sympathizer. *Coleridge*.

**sympathize** (sim′pa̤-thīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sympathized*, ppr. *sympathizing*. [Formerly also *simpathize*; < F. *sympathiser* = Sp. *simpatizar* = Pg. *sympathizar* = It. *simpatizzare*; as *sympath-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To have or exhibit sympathy; be affected as a result of the affection of some one or something else. Specifically—(*a*) To share a feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain, with another; feel with another.

> The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation. *Buckminster*.

(*b*) To feel in consequence of what another feels; be affected by feelings similar to those of another, commonly in consequence of knowing the other to be thus affected.

> There was but one sole man in all the world
> With whom I e'er could *sympathize*.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

> A good man can usually *sympathise* much more with a very imperfect character of his own type than with a far more perfect one of a different type.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 164.

(*c*) To be affected sympathetically; respond sympathetically to external influences of any kind.

> In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that *sympathizes* like gossamer sea-moss with every movement of the element.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 250.

(*d*) To agree; fit; harmonize.

> A worke t' admiré,
> That aire should meet with earth, water with fire,
> And in one bodie friendlie *sympathize*,
> Being soe manifestlie contraries.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

2. To express sympathy; condole. [Colloq.]—3†. To be of like nature or disposition; resemble.

The men do *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 158.

II. *trans.* 1. To have sympathy for; share in; participate in.

All that are assembled in this place,
That by this *sympathized* one day's error
Have suffer'd wrong, go keep us company.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 397.

2. To form with suitable adaptation; contrive with congruity or consistency of parts; match in all the concomitants of; harmonize in all the parts of. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

*Arm.* Fetch hither the swain; he must carry me a letter.
*Moth.* A message well *sympathized*; a horse to be ambassador for an ass. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 52.

Also spelled *sympathise*.

**sympathizer** (sim′pạ-thī-zėr), *n.* [< *sympathize* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who sympathizes with or feels for another; one who feels sympathy. Also spelled *sympathiser*.

**sympathy** (sim′pạ-thi), *n.*; pl. *sympathies* (-thiz). [Formerly also *sympathie, simpathie*; = F. *sympathie* = Sp. *simpatía* = Pg. *sympathia* = It. *simpatia*, < L. *sympathia*, < Gr. *συμπάθεια*, fellow-feeling, community of feeling, sympathy, < *συμπαθής*, having a fellow-feeling, affected by like feelings, sympathetic, also exciting sympathy, < *σύν*, with, + *πάθος*, feeling, passion: see *pathos*. Cf. *apathy, antipathy*.] 1. Feeling identical with or resembling that which another feels; the quality or state of being affected with feelings or emotions corresponding in kind if not in degree to those which another experiences: said of pleasure or pain, but especially of the latter; fellow-feeling; commiseration; compassion. In writers not quite modern an occult influence of one mind (or body) by another is meant, but this meaning is now almost forgotten.

This is by a naturall *simpathie* betweene the eare and the eye, and betweene tunes & colours.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

In order to awaken something of *sympathy* for the unfortunate natives. *Burke*, Fox's East India Bill.

The word *sympathy* may also be used on this occasion, though the sense of it seems to be rather more extensive. In a good sense, it is styled benevolence; and, in certain cases, philanthropy; and, in a figurative way, brotherly love; in others, humanity; in others, charity; in others, pity and compassion; in others, mercy; in others, gratitude; in others, tenderness; in others, patriotism; in others, public spirit.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, x. 25.

Although we commonly have in view feeling for pain rather than for pleasure when we talk of *sympathy*, this last really includes both.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 510.

It is true that *sympathy* does not necessarily follow from the mere fact of gregariousness. Cattle do not help a wounded comrade; on the contrary, they are more likely to dispatch him.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, II. 210.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural disposition which makes two persons agreeable each to the other; mutual or reciprocal inclination or affection; sympathetic interest: in this sense commonly followed by *with*: as, to have *sympathy with* a person in his hopes, aspirations, or aims.

Yea, I think there was a kind of *sympathy* betwixt that valley and him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Priscilla's silent *sympathy with* his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism, and therefore more grateful than any intellectual approbation, which always involves a possible reserve of latent censure.
*Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ix.

To cultivate *sympathy*, you must be among living creatures, and thinking about them. *Ruskin.*

3. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*: (*a*) That state of an organ or a tissue which has a certain relation to the condition of another organ or tissue in health and disease; a related state of the vital manifestations or actions in different organs or tissues, such that when one part is excited or affected others are also affected; that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part: as, for example, the pain in the brow caused by taking a draught of cold water into the stomach, the pain in the right shoulder arising from disease of the liver, or the irritation and vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. (*b*) The influence which the physiological or pathological state of one individual has in producing the same or an analogous state in another at the same time or in rapid succession, as exemplified in the hysterical convulsions which affect a number of women on seeing one of their companions suffering from hysteria, or the yawning produced by seeing another yawn.—4†. Physical action at a distance (so used by old writers against astrology, who argue that the influence of the stars is not physical sympathy and not moral sympathy, and therefore does not exist at all): as, the *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron.

What we call *sympathies* and antipathies depending indeed on the peculiar textures and other modifications of the bodies between whom these friendships and hostilities are said to be exercised, I see not why it should be impossible that there be a cognation betwixt a body of a congruous or convenient texture and the effluviums of any other body. *Boyle*, Hidden Qualities of Air.

5. In *acoustics*, the fact, condition, or result of such a relation between two vibratile bodies that when one is thrown into vibration the other tends to vibrate in a similar or related way, in consequence of the vibrations communicated to it through the air or some other medium.—**Powder of sympathy.** See *powder*.=**Syn. 1.** *Commiseration, Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*); tenderness.—2. Affinity, harmony.

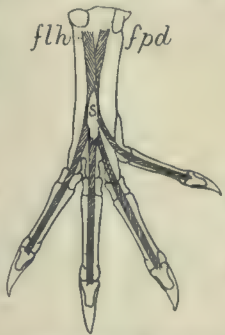
**sympathy**† (sim′pạ-thi), *v. i.* [< *sympathy, n.*] To sympathize. [Rare.]

Pleasures that are not man's as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathies* with beasts.
*Randolph*, Muse's Looking Glass, ii. 3.

**sympelmous** (sim-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each of the four digits: contrasted with *nomopelmous*. Also *synpelmous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.

**sympetalous** (sim-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *πέταλον*, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having the petals united; gamopetalous. See *monopetalous*, and cut under *corolla*.

**symphan**†, *n.* [ME. *symphane, simphanne*: see *symphony*.] Same as *symphony*, 2 (*a*). *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.



Sympelmous Foot of Rock-swift (*Panyptila saxatilis*), showing the united deep plantar tendons, with a large sesamoid, *S*, at their point of union. *flh*, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum.

**symphan**†, *v. i.* [ME. **symphanen, synfan*; < *symphan, n.*] To play on a symphan or symphony. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

**Symphemia** (sim-fē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815, as *Synphenia*), < Gr. *σύμφημος*, agreeing with, < *συμφάναι*, agree with, < *σύν*, together, + *φάναι*, speak, say.] A genus of American limicoline grallatorial birds, having the toes basally webbed and the bill comparatively thick; the semipalmated tattlers, or willets. They are among the larger birds of their tribe, with stout bill and feet, the latter bluish, and two decided basal webs instead of one. The wings are white-mirrored and black-lined, and the whole plumage is variegated. The common willet of North America is *S. semipalmata*; a second species or subspecies is *S. speculiferus*. The genus is also called *Catoptrophorus* or *Catoptrophonus*, and also *Hoditis*. See cuts under *semipalmate* and *willet*.

**symphenomena** (sim-fẹ-nom′e-nä), *n. pl.* [< LGr. *συμφαινόμενα*, ppr. of *συμφαίνεσθαι*, appear along with or together, < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear: see *phenomenon*.] Phenomena of a kind or character similar to others exhibited by the same object. *Stormonth.*

**symphenomenal** (sim-fẹ-nom′e-nal), *a.* [< *symphenomena* + *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, symphenomena; specifically, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. *Stormonth.*

**symphonia**$^{1}$ (sim-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [L.: see *symphony*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *concord* or *consonance*.—2. In *medieval music*, a name applied to several distinct instruments, such as the bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal.—3. Same as *symphony*.

**Symphonia**$^{2}$ (sim-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named from the regular flowers and fruit; < L. *symphonia*, a plant so called (var. *symphoniaca*), appar. an amaranth, < Gr. *συμφωνία*, symphony: see *symphony*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Guttiferæ* and tribe *Moronobeæ*. It is characterized by globose flowers with short sepals, erect convolute petals, and a columnar stamen-tube of five elongated lobes bearing three or four anthers below the apex. The 5 species are all confined to Madagascar. They are trees or shrubs with thin but coriaceous leaves having crowded parallel veins proceeding from the midrib. The large terminal flowers are commonly scarlet and grouped in somewhat umbellate panicles, followed by globose or ovoid berries. The hog-gum tree is referred by some to this genus as *S. globulifera*. See *Moronobea, hog-gum*, and *karamani-resin*.

**symphonic** (sim-fon′ik), *a.* [= F. *symphonique*; as *symphon-y* + *-ic*. Cf. L. *symphoniacus*, < Gr. *συμφωνιακός*, pertaining to music or to a concert.] 1. Of or pertaining to symphony, or harmony of sounds; symphonious. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Having the same sound, as two words; homophonic; homophonous; homonymous.

Mr. Sweet is now engaged on a work which gives him special facilities of comparing whole classes of *symphonic* words with each other and their earlier forms.
*J. A. H. Murray*, Address to the Philol. Soc., May 21, 1880 [(in Trans. Philol. Soc., 1880, p. 149).

3. In *music*, pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony: as, a composition in *symphonic* form.

Schumann's First Symphony . . . as a whole . . . has no superior in all *symphonic* literature.
*The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883.

**Symphonic poem**, in *music*, a work of symphonic dimensions, but free in form, like an overture, based on a specified poetic subject: an elaborate kind of program-music especially favored by Liszt.

**symphonion** (sim-fō′ni-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συμφωνία*, a unison of sound: see *symphony*.] A combination of pianoforte and harmonium, invented by F. Kaufmann in 1839, which was the precursor of the orchestrion.

**symphonious** (sim-fō′ni-us), *a.* [< *symphon-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by symphony, or harmony of sounds; agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sound
*Symphonious* of ten thousand harps.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 559.

More dulcet and *symphonious* than the bells
Of village-towers on sunshine holiday!
*Shelley*, Œdipus Tyrannus, ii. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *symphonic*.

**symphonist** (sim′fọ-nist), *n.* [= F. *symphoniste*; as *symphon-y* + *-ist*.] A composer of symphonies: as, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven are the greatest of the earlier *symphonists*.

**symphonize**† (sim′fọ-nīz), *v. i.* [< *symphon-y* + *-ize*.] To agree; harmonize. Also spelled *symphonise*.

The law and prophets *symphonizing* with the gospel.
*Boyle*, Style of the Holy Scriptures (Works, II. 137).

**symphony** (sim′fọ-ni), *n.*; pl. *symphonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *symphonie, simphonie, simfonie*; < ME. *symphonye, sinfonye*, etc., < OF. *symphonie, sinfonie*, F. *symphonie* = Sp. *sinfonía* = Pg. *symphonia* = It. *sinfonia* = G. *symphonie* = Sw. Dan. *symfoni*, < L. *symphonia*, < Gr. *συμφωνία*, a unison of sound, a concert, symphony, < *σύμφωνος*, agreeing in sound, harmonious, accordant, < *σύν*, together, + *φωνή*, voice, sound, tone.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The Poetes cheife Musicke lying in his rime or concorde to heare the *Simphonie*, he maketh all the hast he can to be at the end of his verse, and delights not in many stayes by the way, and therefore giueth but one Cesure to any verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.

Sound and sweetness, voice, and *symphonie*,
Concord, Consent, and heav'nly harmonie.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 582.

2. In *music*: (*a*†) Same as *symphonia*$^{1}$, 2.

Heer is the queen of Fairye,
With harpe and pype and *symphonye*
Dwelling in this place.
*Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 104.

Praise him upon the claricoales,
The lute and *simfonie*.
*Leighton*, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (*Halliwell*, [under *regals*.)

(*b*†) Same as *ritornelle*. (*c*) An elaborate composition in three or more movements, essentially similar in construction to a sonata, but written for an orchestra, and usually of far grander proportions and more varied elements. The symphony is now recognized as the highest kind of instrumental music. It was brought to its classical form mainly by Haydn in the last part of the eighteenth century, and has since been extensively developed by Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and others.

**Symphoricarpos** (sim″fọ-ri-kär′pos), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the clustered berries; < Gr. *συμφορεῖν*, bear together (< *σύν*, together, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*$^{1}$), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Lonicereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a cup-shaped and four- or five-toothed calyx, a funnel- or bell-shaped corolla bearing as many lobes and epipetalous stamens, and an ovary of four cells, two with a few imperfect ovules, the others each with the ovule solitary, perfect, and pendulous. The 8 or 9 species are natives of the United States, Canada, and the mountains of Mexico. They are mainly western; one, *S. occidentalis*, extends north to latitude 64°. They are smooth or hairy shrubs with slender four-angled branchlets and scaly buds, producing opposite ovate leaves which are entire or obtusely toothed on young plants. The small white or red flowers are arranged in short axillary spikes or in racemes, and are followed by fleshy white or red berries, each with four cells but only two seeds. In several species the corolla is remarkably filled with close white hairs. For the three eastern species, see *coral-berry*, *snowberry*, and *wolfberry*; the first is also known as *Indian currant*, and a general name is *St.-Peter's-wort*.

**symphoricarpous** (sim″fọ-ri-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφορεῖν*, bear together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing several fruits clustered together.

**symphyantherous** (sim-fi-an′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together (< *σύν*, together, + *φύεσθαι*, grow), + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *synantherous*.

**symphycarpous** (sim-fi-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit confluent, as the disks of the apothecia in certain gymnocarpous lichens.

**Symphyla** (sim′fi-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύμφυλος*, of the same stock, < *σύν*, together, + *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe: see *phylum*.] An order or suborder of insects, combining some characters which are now mostly manifested in widely distinct types. This group is represented by the *Scolopendrellidæ*, and forms in some respects a connecting-link between the classes of myriapods and hexapods. All the known species are small (less than 7 millimeters in length); they resemble minute centipeds, and each abdominal segment bears a pair of legs; with the exception of these appendages, however, the structure resembles that of some thysanurous insects. The legs are five-jointed, and end in a pair of claws.

> The reasonableness of placing the *Symphyla* (= Scolopendrella) of Ryder in the Thysanura, with the Collembola and Cinura as coordinate groups.
> *S. H. Scudder*, Mem. Acad. Nat. Sci., III. 90.

**symphyllous** (sim-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *gamophyllous*.

**symphylous** (sim′fi-lus), *a.* [< *Symphyla* + *-ous*.] Having characteristics of the *Symphyla*; combining characters of myriapods with those of the true hexapods, or six-footed insects.

**symphynote** (sim′fi-nōt), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together, + *νῶτον*, the back.] Soldered together at the back or hinge, as the valves of some unios, or having valves so soldered, as a unio: the opposite of *asymphynote*.

> In some of the species the valves become soldered together at the hinge, so that motion would be impossible were it not for the fact that a fracture takes place near the line of junction, so that one valve bears two wings and the other none. This fact has been used by Dr. Lea to divide the numerous species of Unio into two groups, those with soldered hinge being called *symphynote*, and those with the normal structure asymphynote forms.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 270.

**symphyogenesis** (sim″fi-ọ-gen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *bot.*, the forming by union of previously separate elements.

**symphyogenetic** (sim″fi-ọ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [< *symphyogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, formed by the union of previously separate elements. *De Bary*.

**symphyostemonous** (sim″fi-ọ-stem′ọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, + *στήμων*, the warp in a loom (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens united; monadelphous.

**symphysal** (sim′fi-zạl), *a.* Same as *symphyseal*.

**symphyseal** (sim-fiz′ẹ̄-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις* (see *symphysis*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a symphysis; entering into the formation of a symphysis: as, *symphyseal* union or connection; a *symphyseal* line or surface; the *symphyseal* ends of bones; a *symphyseal* ligament.—**Symphyseal angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle between the line in the median plane of the skull tangent to the mental prominence and to the alveolar border of the lower jaw and the plane tangent to the anterior part of the lower border of the lower jaw. See cut under *craniometry*.

**symphyseotome** (sim-fiz′ẹ̄-ọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife used in section of the symphysis pubis.

**symphyseotomy** (sim-fiz-ẹ̄-ot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor; the Sigaultian section or operation.

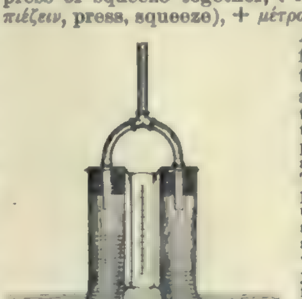
**symphysial, symphysian** (sim-fiz′i-ạl, -ạn), *a.* Same as *symphyseal*.

**symphysis** (sim′fi-sis), *n.*; pl. *symphyses* (-sēz). [= F. *symphyse*, < NL. *symphysis*, < Gr. *σύμφυσις*, a growing together, union, < *συμφύειν*, cause to grow together, mid. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, < *σύν*, together, + *φύειν*, produce, grow.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The union or connection of bones in the middle line of the body, either by confluence, by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament; also, the part, or configuration of parts, resulting from such union or connection. Symphysis usually constitutes an immovable joint, and may be so intimate that all trace of original separateness of the parts is lost. These two conditions are illustrated in the human body in the symphysis of the pubic bones and of the two halves of the lower jaw respectively; but in many animals symphyses remain freely movable, as in the two halves of the lower jaw of serpents. The term is chiefly restricted to the growing together or close apposition of two halves of a bilaterally symmetrical bone, or of a bone with its fellow of the opposite side—other terms, as *ankylosis*, *synosteosis*, *synchondrosis*, and *suture*, being applied in other cases. See cuts under *innominatum* and *pelvis*. (*b*) Some point or line of union between two parts; a commissure; a chiasm: as, the *symphysis* of the optic nerves. (*c*) Attachment of one part to another; a growing together; insertion or gomphosis with union: as, the *symphysis* of teeth with the jaw. See *acrodont*, *pleurodont*. (*d*) Coalescence or growing together of parts so as to close a natural passage; atresia.—2. In *bot.*, a coalescence or growing together of similar parts.—**Iliac, ischiatic, pubic symphysis.** See the adjectives.—**Mental symphysis, symphysis mandibulæ, symphysis menti**, the union or apposition of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone; the midline of the chin in man, the gonys or gonydeal line of a bird, etc.—**Symphysis pubis**, the pubic symphysis.

**symphytism** (sim′fi-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυτος*, growing together, < *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together: see *symphysis*.] In *gram.*, a coalescence of the elements of words. *Earle*.

**Symphytum** (sim′fi-tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *symphyton*, < Gr. *σύμφυτον*, plant, comfrey, boneset (so named from its reputed medicinal power), < *συμφύειν*, make to grow together: see *symphysis*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Boraginaceæ*, tribe *Borageæ*, and subtribe *Anchuseæ*. It is characterized by a broadly tubular corolla with short somewhat erect lobes, bearing within five scales and five short stamens with linear anthers. About 17 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, and occasionally naturalized elsewhere, as *S. officinale* in the eastern United States. They are commonly rough erect herbs, sometimes with a tuberous root. They bear alternate or mostly radical leaves, the uppermost sometimes nearly opposite. The flowers are blue, purplish, or yellowish, and form parted terminal cymes or simple one-sided racemes. The species, especially *S. officinale* (see cut under *scorpioid*), are known as *comfrey*. *S. tuberosum* with pale-yellow and *S. asperrimum* with light-blue flowers are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The latter, the prickly comfrey, is also a forage-plant, said to support large flocks and herds in the Caucasus, its native region. It has excited much interest and to some extent been introduced elsewhere, especially in Australia; it is a hardy plant, yielding heavily, and is relished by cattle after they have become accustomed to it, though commonly refused by them at first.

**sympiesometer** (sim″pi-e-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμπίεσις*, a pressing together (< *συμπιέζειν*, press or squeeze together, < *σύν*, together, + *πιέζειν*, press, squeeze), + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the pressure of a current. Two tubes are so bent that their upper parts rise vertically above the water. The submerged parts are bent one up the other down stream, and are open at these ends. The vertical parts are joined to one tube from which the air is partially exhausted, so that the level of the water in both tubes can be seen. The difference of levels shows the force of the current.



Sympiesometer, 1.

2. A form of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is balanced partly by the weight of a column of liquid and partly by the elastic pressure of a confined mass of gas. As originally constructed by Adie of Edinburgh, it consists of a short inverted siphon-tube, with a bulb blown on the end of the longer leg, while the shorter leg is left open. The bulb and the upper end of the tube are filled with air or hydrogen, and the lower part of the tube with glycerin. The pressure of the atmosphere exerted upon the surface of the liquid is balanced by the pressure of the inclosed gas and by the weight of the column of liquid which is supported. The level of the liquid constitutes the reading of the instrument. At each observation the scale is adjusted for the temperature, and an attached thermometer forms an essential auxiliary. The sympiesometer is more sensitive than the mercurial barometer, but it does not so well maintain its constancy, and its readings cannot be so accurately corrected and evaluated. An improved form of the instrument consists essentially of a cistern-barometer, with air above the column of liquid instead of a vacuum. The measurement consists in determining the height of a column of liquid required to keep the inclosed air compressed into a standard volume. By this method of use the theory of the instrument is simplified, and the readings are easily evaluated. Also *sympiezometer*.

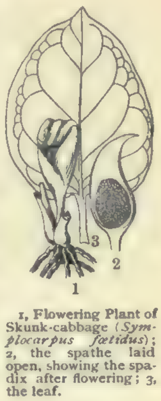
**symplectic** (sim-plek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *συμπλεκτικός*, twining together, < *συμπλέκειν*, twine or weave together, < *σύν*, together, + *πλέκειν*, twine, weave: see *plicate*.] **I.** *a.* Placed in or among, or put between, as if ingrained or woven in: specifically noting a bone of the lower jaw of fishes interposed between others.

**II.** *n.* A bone of the lower jaw or mandibular arch of some vertebrates, as fishes, between the hyomandibular bone above and the quadrate bone below, forming an inferior ossification of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, articulated or ankylosed with the quadrate or its representative. Also called *mesotympanic*. See cuts under *palatoquadrate* and *teleost*.

**symplesite** (sim′ple-sīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its relation to the other minerals named; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *πλησ(ιάζειν)*, bring near, mid. come near (< *πλησίος*, near), + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates. It is an arseniate of ferrous iron, belonging in the group with vivianite and erythrite.

**Symplocarpeæ** (sim-plọ-kär′pẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1879), < *Symplocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the order *Araceæ* and tribe *Monsteroideæ*. It is marked by a subterranean rootstock, by leaves distichous when young, spiral when mature, by bisexual flowers, and seeds with a large embryo without albumen. It consists of three singular monotypic and mostly American genera, of which the largest, *Lysichiton*, occurring in California, Alaska, Siberia, and Japan, produces elliptical leaves reaching 3 feet in length; for the others, see *Orontium* and *Symplocarpus*.

**Symplocarpus** (sim-plō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1818), so called with ref. to the union of the ovaries into a multiple fruit; short for **symplococarpus*, < Gr. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven (see *symploce*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of plants, of the order *Araceæ*, type of the subtribe *Symplocarpeæ*; the skunk-cabbage. It is characterized by a globose, arching, and hooded persistent spathe containing fertile bisexual flowers crowded on a nearly globular spadix, each with four perianth-segments, four stamens, and a thick four-angled style crowning an ovary with a single cell and ovule or with a second empty cell. The only species, *S. fœtidus*, is a native of America, northeastern Asia, and Japan, common in bogs and moist places in the eastern or central United States from Iowa to North Carolina and in Nova Scotia. It is a robust herb with a thick descending rootstock, producing a crown of large ovate and heart-shaped coriaceous leaves. The streaked or mottled spathe rises a few inches above the ground, and incloses a comparatively small brownish spongy spadix, which ripens into a globose syncarp of berries, each with a single large rounded seed filled with a solid fleshy embryo. From the very large broad leaves, and from its odor when bruised, the plant is known as *skunk-cabbage* (which see, under *cabbage*¹). See also *dracontium*, 2.



1, Flowering Plant of Skunk-cabbage (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*); 2, the spathe laid open, showing the spadix after flowering; 3, the leaf.

**symploce** (sim′plọ-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *συμπλοκή*, an interweaving, interlacing (cf. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven), < *συμπλέκειν*, weave together: see *symplectic*.] In *rhet.*, the repetition of one word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, as in the sentence "*Mercy* descended from heaven to dwell on the *earth*; *Mercy* fled back to heaven and left the *earth*." This figure is a combination of epanaphora and epistrophe (whence the name). Also, incorrectly, *simploce*.

> Take me the two former figures [anaphora and antistrophe] and put them into one, and it is that which the Greekes call *symploche*, . . . and is a maner of repetition.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 136.

**symplocium** (sim-plō′si-um), *n.* [NL.: see *symploce*.] In *bot.*, the annulus in the sporangium of ferns.

**Symplocos** (sim′plọ-kos), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Jacquin, 1763), named from the stamens, which are highly monadelphous in some species; < Gr. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven: see *symploce*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Styraceæ*. It is characterized by flowers having numerous stamens with short anthers and in many rows, and a two- to five-celled ovary containing two or rarely four pendulous ovules in each cell, and ripening into a fleshy indehiscent fruit crowned with the calyx-lobes, and filled by a single oblong seed having a terete embryo, long radicle, and short cotyledons. There are about 165 species, natives of warmer parts of Asia, Australia, and America, but not known in Africa. They are trees or shrubs, often smooth, and turning yellowish in drying. They bear alternate toothed or entire leaves, and axillary racemes or spikes, sometimes reduced to a single flower. The fruit is an oblong or roundish berry or drupe. Several species, with yellow, red, or white flowers, are occasionally cultivated.

For *S. tinctoria*, the only species in the United States, see *sweetleaf*. The bark and leaves of this and several other species, particularly of *S. racemosa*, the lodh-bark tree of India, are used as a dye. The leaves of *S. ramosissima* of the Himalayas are said to be there the food of the yellow silkworm. All contain an astringent principle in their leaves. The leaves of *S. Alstonia* (*Alstonia theæformis*), a branching South American shrub, are used as a substitute for tea in Brazil.

**sympode** (sim′pōd), *n.* [< *sympodium*, q. v.] Same as *sympodium*.

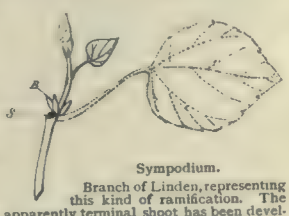
According to this, the shoot of the vine is a *sympode*, consisting of a number of "podia" placed one over the other in longitudinal series. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

**sympodia**, *n.* Plural of *sympodium*.

**sympodial** (sim-pō′di-a̤l), *a.* [< *sympodium* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, having the character of or resulting in a sympodium: as, a *sympodial* stem; a *sympodial* growth.—**Sympodial dichotomy.** See *dichotomy* (*c*).

**sympodially** (sim-pō′di-al-i), *adv.* In *bot.*, as a sympodium. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 137.

**sympodium** (sim-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *sympodia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. σύν, with, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, an axis or stem which imitates a simple stem, but is made up of the bases of a number of axes which arise successively as branches one from another. The grape-vine furnishes a perfect example. Compare *monopodium* and *dichotomy*. Also called *pseudo-axis*.



Sympodium.

Branch of Linden, representing this kind of ramification. The apparently terminal shoot has been developed from the axil of the leaf (now dropped), represented in the figure by dotted lines, while the scar *S* indicates the place of the true terminal bud which has died off; *B*, bud-scales.

Thus in a dichotomous branching only one of the secondary axes may develop strongly, the weaker branch appearing as a small lateral shoot from its base; and an apparent primary shoot is thus produced which in reality consists of the bases of single branches of consecutive forkings. Such an axis is termed a pseudaxis or *sympodium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 93.

**sympolar** (sim-pō′lä̤r), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, with, + E. *polar*.] Polar to one another.—**Sympolar pair** of heteropolars, a pair of polyhedra such that to each face of the one corresponds a summit of the other, and vice versa.

**symposia**, *n.* Plural of *symposium*.

**symposiac** (sim-pō′zi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *symposiacus*, < Gr. συμποσιακός, of or pertaining to a symposium, < συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a symposium.

That which was fine in discourse at a *symposiac* or an academical dinner began to sit uneasily upon him in the practice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 838.

*Symposiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance. *Arbuthnot.*

**2.** Pertaining to or resembling musical catches, rounds, or glees.

**II.** *n.* A conference or conversation at a banquet; a symposium.

Lampias, a man eminent for his learning, and a philosopher, of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *symposiacks*, or Table Conversations. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

**symposial** (sim-pō′zi-a̤l), *a.* [< *symposium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a symposium. *Amer. Anthropologist*, III. 2.

**symposiarch** (sim-pō′zi-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. συμποσιάρχης, συμποσίαρχος, the president of a drinking-party, a toast-master, < συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, symposium, + ἄρχειν, rule, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the president, director, or manager of a symposium or drinking-party; hence, in modern usage, one who presides at a symposium, or the leading spirit of a convivial gathering: applied somewhat familiarly, chiefly with reference to the meetings of noted wits, or literary or learned persons of recognized consequence; specifically, the toast-master of such banquets.

He does not condemn sometimes a little larger and more pleasant carouse at set banquets, under the government and direction of some certain prudent and sober *symposiarchs* or masters of the feasts. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 260. (*Davies.*)

**symposiast** (sim-pō′zi-ast), *n.* [< Gr. as if *συμποσιαστής, < συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] One who is engaged with others at a symposium, convivial meeting, or banquet. [Humorous.]

Lady —— is tolerably well, with two courses and a French cook. She has fitted up her lower rooms in a very pretty style, and there receives the shattered remains of the *symposiasts* of the house. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Davy, Sept. 11, 1842.

**symposium** (sim-pō′zi-um), *n.*; pl. *symposia* (-ä̤). [Also sometimes *symposion*; < L. *symposium*, < Gr. συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, drinking after a dinner, < συμπίνειν, drink with or together, < σύν, together, + πίνειν, drink: see *potation*.] **1.** A drinking together; a compotation; a merry feast; a convivial meeting. The symposium usually followed a dinner, for the Greeks did not drink at meals. Its enjoyment was heightened by intellectual or agreeable conversation, by the introduction of music or dancers, and by other amusements. The beverage was usually wine diluted with water, seldom pure wine.

In these *symposia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation. *Gibbon*, Misc. Works, I. 115.

The reader's humble servant was older than most of the party assembled at this *symposium* [Philip's call-supper]. *Thackeray*, Philip, vii.

**2.** Hence, in a loose use, any collection of opinions, as of commentators on a disputed passage; in a recent use, a collection of short articles, as in a magazine, by several writers, on various aspects of a given topic: as, a *symposium* on the Indian question.

**symptom** (simp′to̤m), *n.* [Formerly also *simptome*; < OF. *symptome*, F. *symptôme* = Sp. *sintoma* = Pg. *symptoma* = It. *sintoma*, *sintomo* = D. *symptoom* = G. Sw. Dan. *symptom*, < NL. *symptoma*, < Gr. σύμπτωμα, a chance, mischance, casualty, symptom of disease, < συμπίπτειν, fall in with, meet with, < σύν, with, + πίπτειν, fall.] **1.** One of the departures from normal function or form which a disease presents, especially one of the more evident of such departures. They are divided into subjective symptoms, or abnormal feelings on the part of the patient, and objective symptoms, which are evident to the senses of the observer. In a narrower sense, symptoms are contrasted with physical signs, in that case denoting all symptoms except the signs.

Our *Symptoms* are bad, and without our Repentance and amendment God knows what they may end in. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

The characteristick *symptom* of human madness is the rising up in the mind of images not distinguishable by the patient from impressions upon the senses. *Paley*, Evidences, i. 2.

**2.** Any sign or indication; that which indicates the existence of something else.

It [pride] appears under a multitude of disguises, and breaks out in ten thousand different *symptoms*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

My Joy and Suffering they display,
At once are Signs of Life and *Symptoms* of Decay.
*Congreve*, To a Candle.

**Accidental symptoms**, symptoms which supervene in the course of a disease without having any necessary connection with it.—**Active symptoms.** See *active*.—**Assident or accessory symptoms.** See *assident*.—**Brauch-Romberg symptom.** Same as *Romberg's symptom*.—**Concomitant symptoms**, accessory phenomena which occur in association with the essential symptoms of a disease.—**Consecutive symptoms.** See *consecutive*.—**Equivocal symptom.** See *equivocal*.—**Romberg's symptom**, excessive swaying when the eyes are closed.—**Signal symptom**, the first disturbance of sensation or action ushering in a more or less extensive convulsion, or beginning a paralysis. It serves to indicate the position of the initial lesion.—**Stellwag's symptom**, a symptom of exophthalmic goiter consisting in a slight retraction of the upper eyelid.—**Westphal's symptom**, the loss of the knee-jerk.=**Syn.** Indication, mark.

**symptomatic** (simp-tọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< F. *symptomatique* = Sp. *sintomático* = Pg. *symptomatico* = It. *sintomatico*, < NL. *symptomaticus*, < Gr. συμπτωματικός, of or pertaining to a chance (or a symptom), casual, < σύμπτωμα(τ-), a symptom: see *symptom*.] **1.** Of the nature of a symptom; indicative; in *pathol.*, secondary.

If insanity be defined on the basis of disease, it must have the same *symptomatic* characteristics as disease in general. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 637.

*Symptomatic* of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper. *Macaulay.*

**2.** According to symptoms: as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.—**Symptomatic anthrax, neuralgia**, etc. See the nouns.—**Symptomatic diagnosis**, in *pathol.*, a rehearsal of the immediate findings in a case, without deducing the etiological or anatomical conditions which produced them.—**Symptomatic disease**, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus, a *symptomatic fever* may proceed from local injury or local inflammation: opposed to *idiopathic disease*.

**symptomatical** (simp-tọ-mat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *symptomatic* + *-al.*] Same as *symptomatic*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xiv.

**symptomatically** (simp-tọ-mat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

**symptomatize** (simp′tọ-mā̤-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symptomatized*, ppr. *symptomatizing*. [< Gr. σύμπτωμα(τ-), symptom, + *-ize*.] To show symptoms of; characterize by symptoms; indicate. Also spelled *symptomatise*.

Senile insanity is *symptomatized* by dementia with frequent intercurrent attacks of mania. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 109.

**symptomatological** (simp-tọ-mat-ọ-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *symptomatolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to symptomatology or symptoms. *W. A. Hammond*, Dis. of Nervous System, iv.

**symptomatologically** (simp-tọ-mat-ọ-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a symptomatological manner; by symptoms. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 101.

**symptomatology** (simp″tọ-ma̤-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σύμπτωμα(τ-), symptom, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning symptoms; also, the array of symptoms presented by a disease.

The localization and *symptomatology* of cerebral disease. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 261.

**symptom-complex** (simp′to̤m-kom″pleks), *n.* Same as *symptom-group*.

**symptom-group** (simp′to̤m-gröp), *n.* In *pathol.*, a group of morbid features frequently occurring together. Also *symptom-complex*.

**symptomology** (simp-tọ-mol′ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *symptomatology*.

**symptosis** (simp-tō′sis), *n.* [< F. *symptose* (a word formed by Chasles in 1829, suggested by *asymptote*), < Gr. σύμπτωσις, meeting (not used in math., and σύμπτωμα only in a very different sense).] The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci.—**Axis of symptosis.** (*a*) A line every point upon which has the same polar plane with reference to two quadric surfaces. (*b*) A line which is the common chord of two conics.—**Center of symptosis**, the point of intersection of two axes of symptosis elsewhere than on the quadric locus.—**Plane of symptosis**, a plane so related to two quadric surfaces that the polar planes of every point in it with reference to these quadrics shall intersect in a line lying in that plane.

**sympus** (sim′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύμπους, having the feet together or closed, < σύν, together, + πούς = E. *foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with the lower extremities more or less united.

**syn-.** [In earlier E. use also *sin-*; = F. *syn-*, OF. *syn-*, *sin-* = Sp. *sin-* = Pg. *syn-*, *sin-* = It. *sin-*, < L. *syn-*, < Gr. συν-, ξυν-, a prefix, < σύν, Attic ξύν, prep., with, along or together with, beside, attended with: see *com-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, corresponding to the Latin prefix *con-*, and signifying 'with, together, along with,' etc. Before certain consonants the *n* is assimilated, making *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*, and sometimes it is dropped.

**synacmic** (sin-ak′mik), *a.* [< *synacm-y* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to synacmy.

**synacmy** (sin-ak′mi), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, with, together, + ἀκμή, prime, maturity: see *acme*.] In *bot.*, synanthesis; simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower: opposed to *heteracmy*. *A. W. Bennett*, Jour. of Bot., VIII. 316.

**synacral** (sin-ak′ra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, with, + ἄκρος, at the top or end: see *acro-*.] Having, as faces of a polyhedron, a common summit.

**synadelphic** (sin-a̤-del′fik), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, with, together, + ἀδελφός, brother.] Acting together or concurring in some action, as different members of an animal body; also, noting such action. [Rare.]

The action of both wings and feet, since both pairs act together, is what I propose to call *synadelphic*. *Science*, IX. 232.

**synadelphite** (sin-a̤-del′fīt), *n.* [So called with ref. to another associated species, *diadelphite*; < Gr. σύν, with, + ἀδελφός, brother, + *-ite*².] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in monoclinic crystals of blackish-brown color, found in Nordmark, Sweden.

**synæresis**, *n.* See *syneresis*.

**synæsthesia, synesthesia** (sin-es-thē′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL. *synæsthesia*, < Gr. σύν, with, + αἴσθησις, sensation.] The production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated.

**synagogal** (sin′a̤-gog-a̤l), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-al.*] Synagogical.

**synagogical** (sin-a̤-goj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

**synagogue** (sin′a̤-gog), *n.* [Formerly also *sinagogue*; < F. *synagogue* = Sp. It. *sinagoga* = Pg. *synagoga* = D. G. Dan. *synagoge* = Sw. *synagoga*, < LL. *synagoga*, < Gr. συναγωγή, a bringing together, a collecting, collection, in LXX and N. T. an assembly, synagogue, < συνάγειν, gather or bring together, < σύν, together, + ἄγειν, drive, lead: see *agent*.] **1.** An organization of the Jews for the purposes of religious instruction and worship.

The term *synagogue* (like our word church) signifies first the congregation, then also the building where the congregation meet for public worship.
*Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 51.

2. The building where such instruction and worship are maintained. The synagogue first came into prominence in the religious life of the Jewish people during the exile, and, since the destruction of the temple and the dispersion of the Jews, constitutes their customary place of worship. The organization of the synagogue consists of a board of elders presided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Luke viii. 41, 49, xiii. 14). The worship is conducted according to a prescribed ritual, in which the reading of the Scripture constitutes a prominent part. Formerly the officers of the synagogue exercised certain judicial functions, and the synagogue itself was the place of trial (Luke xii. 11, xxi. 12), but this is no longer the case.

There besyde was the *Synagoge*, where the Bysshoppes of Jewes and the Pharyses camen to gidere, and helden here Conseille.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

3. An assembly of Jewish Christians in the early church.

If there come into your *synagogue* a man with a gold ring, in fine clothing, . . . and ye have regard to him that weareth the fine clothing, . . . are ye not . . . become judges with evil thoughts?
Jas. ii. 2 [R. V.].

Hence—4. Any assembly of men. [Rare.]

A *synagogue* of Jesuits. *Milton.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**The Great Synagogue**, a Jewish assembly or council of 120 members said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the captivity. Their duties are supposed to have been the remodeling of the religious life of the people, and the collecting and redacting of the sacred books of former times.

**synagoguish** (sin'a̤-gog-ish), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-ish*¹.] Belonging to conventicles; fanatical. [Rare.]

How comes (I fain would know) th' abuses,
The jarring late between the houses,
But by your party *synagoguish*,
Not half so politique as roguish?
*D'Urfey*, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

**synalephe, synalœphe** (sin-a̤-lē'fē), *n.* [= F. *synalèphe*, < L. *synalœphe*, < Gr. συναλοιφή, the contraction of two syllables into one, < συναλείφειν, smear together, smooth over, unite, < σύν, together, + ἀλείφειν, anoint.] The blending of two successive vowels so as to unite them in one syllable, as by syneresis, synizesis, crasis, so-called elision, or a combination of these; especially, the obscuration or suppression of a final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) before an initial vowel-sound, as in *th' enemy* for *the enemy*. Usually, as in the instance just given, the final vowel is only obscured, not suppressed, being audible. When the final vowel is entirely suppressed, as in French *l'ami* for *le ami*, there is no longer a true blending or synalephe, but the term has been extended to include such cases. What is commonly called *elision* is usually synalephe or blending, not ecthlipsis or suppression.

I have named the *synalepha*, which is the cutting off one vowel immediately before another.
*Dryden*, Third Miscellany, Ded.

**synalgia** (si-nal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συν, with, together, + ἄλγος, pain.] Sympathetic or associated pain.

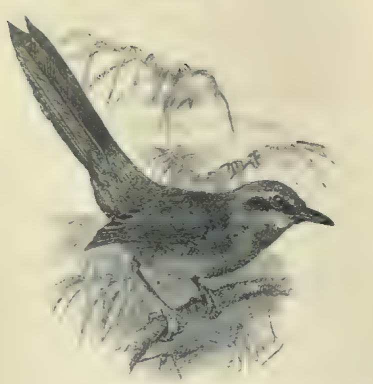
**synallagmatic** (sin'a̤-lag-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *synallagmatique*, < Gr. συναλλαγματικός, of or pertaining to a covenant, < συνάλλαγμα, a covenant, contract, < συναλλάσσειν, interchange, associate with, exchange dealings with, < σύν, together, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, alter, < ἄλλος, other.] In *civil law*, imposing reciprocal obligations.

The other Communes will enter the confederation by a *synallagmatic* treaty. *Pall Mall Gazette.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**Synallaxinæ** (sin'a-lak-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synallaxis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ* (or *Anabatidæ*), represented by the large genus *Synallaxis* and about 18 other lesser genera, of the Neotropical region, where they replace to some extent the true creepers of other regions. The tail is fitted for climbing and scrambling about in trees and bushes, as in the creepers, and the feet are strongly prehensile, with large curved claws. They are small birds (a few inches long), but build huge coarse nests, sometimes 2 or 3 feet in diameter, or as large as a barrel, of sticks and twigs loosely thrown together, in the recesses of which the eggs are laid upon a nest proper of soft substances. There is great uniformity in the eggs, which are of a white or pale-bluish color. The subfamily is also called *Anabatinæ*.

**synallaxine** (sin-a̤-lak'sin), *a.* [< *Synallaxis* + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining or related to the genus *Synallaxis*; belonging to the *Synallaxinæ*.

**Synallaxis** (sin-a̤-lak'sis), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), also *Synalaxis* of various authors; < Gr. συνάλλαξις, exchange, < συναλλάσσειν, exchange dealings with: see *synallagmatic*.] The typical and most extensive genus of *Synallaxinæ*, containing about 50 species of Neotropical birds, ranging from southern Mexico to Patagonia, and especially numerous in tropical South America. In their habits, no less than in their general appearance, they closely resemble the true creepers of the oscine series of *Passeres*, though they belong to a different suborder. *S. ruficapilla* of Brazil is a characteristic example.



*Synallaxis ruficapilla.*

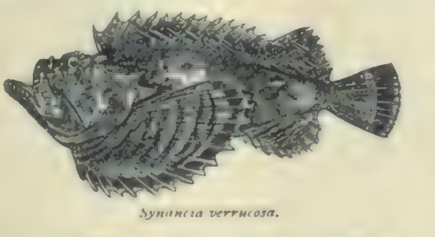
**synalœphe**, *n.* See *synalephe*.

**Synamœba** (sin-a-mē'bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύν, with, + NL. *amœba*, q. v.] 1. A hypothetical genus of animals, the supposed parent form or common ancestor of certain aggregated amœbæ. Its nearest actual representative is said to be *Labyrinthula*, a protozoan consisting of a mass of similar one-celled animals having the form-value of a morula.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *synamœbæ* (-bē).] A community of amœbiform structures constituting a single animal or person.

**synamur**, *a.* In *her.*, same as *murrey*.

**Synancia** (si-nan'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in the form *Synanceia*), < Gr. σύναγχος, συνάγχη, a kind of sore throat: see *quinsy*.] A genus of fishes armed with spines connected with a system of poison-glands, typical of the family *Synanciidæ*, as *S. verrucosa*.



*Synancia verrucosa.*

**Synanciidæ** (sin-an-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synancia* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synancia*, and related to the scorpænoids. The dorsal consists of a long spinous and short soft part; the thoracic ventrals are well developed, with one spine and four or five rays; the head is broad, and depressed or subquadrate, with prominent orbits; the branchial apertures are separated by a wide isthmus; the trunk is antrorsiform, and the vertebræ comprise ten abdominals and fourteen to seventeen caudals. The family includes a few fishes of the tropical Pacific, some of which have poison-glands discharging through opercular or dorsal spines. Also *Synanceidæ*.

**synancioid** (si-nan'si-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Synancia* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Synanciidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Synanciidæ*.

**synange** (sin'anj), *n.* [< NL. *synangium*, q. v.] Same as *synangium*, 2.

**synangial** (si-nan'ji-a̤l), *a.* [< *synangi*(*um*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a synangium.

**synangium** (si-nan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *synangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σύν, with, + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] 1. A collective blood-vessel, or a common trunk whence several arteries branch: specifically applied to the terminal portion of the truncus arteriosus of lower vertebrates. In higher vertebrates such an arterial trunk is called an *axis*, examples of which in man are the celiac and thyroid axes.

2. In *bot.*, the peculiar boat-shaped sorus of certain ferns of the order *Marattiaceæ*. Also *synange*.

**Synanthereæ** (sin-an-thē'rẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1801), in allusion to the united anthers; < Gr. σύν, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] An order of plants: same as *Compositæ*.

**synantherological** (si-nan'the-rō-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *synantherolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Compositæ* (*Synanthereæ*).

**synantherologist** (si-nan-the-rol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *synantherolog-y* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a writer upon the *Compositæ* (*Synanthereæ*), or one especially skilled in their arrangement and determination. *Jour. of Bot.*, X. 150. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**synantherology** (si-nan-thẹ-rol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, with, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of botany which relates particularly to the natural order *Compositæ* (*Synanthereæ*).

**synantherous** (si-nan'thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens coalescent by their anthers, as in the *Compositæ*. Also *symphyantherous*.

**synanthesis** (sin-an-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύν, with, + ἄνθησις, the full bloom of a flower: see *anthesis*.] In *bot.*, simultaneous anthesis; the synchronous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower; synacmy.

**synanthous** (si-nan'thus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, with, + ἄνθος, a flower, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time; also, exhibiting synanthy.

**synanthy** (si-nan'thi), *n.* [< *synanth-ous* + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, the more or less complete union of several flowers that are usually distinct.

**synaphe** (sin'a̤-fē), *n.* [< Gr. συναφή, connection, union, < συνάπτειν, join together, connect, < σύν, together, + ἅπτειν, join.] In *anc. Gr. music*, of two tetrachords, the state of being conjunct.

**synaphea** (sin-a̤-fē'ä), *n.* [< LL. *synaphia*, < Gr. συνάφεια, continuity, connection, < συναφής, continuous, connected, < συνάπτειν, join together: see *synaphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The metrical continuity which regularly exists between the successive cola of the same period. Periods in which this continuity is interrupted are said to be *asynartete*. Synaphea is observed in a system also, if it consists of only one period. (*b*) Elision or synalephe, at the end of a line or period, of the final vowel of a dactylic hexameter before the initial vowel of the next; episynalephe. Also *synapheia*.

**synaphipod** (si-naf'i-pod), *n.* [Irreg., < Gr. συναφής, connected, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the appendage of the mandible usually called palp. *C. Spence Bate*, Challenger Report on Crustacea macrura, Zoöl. (1888), XXIV. v.

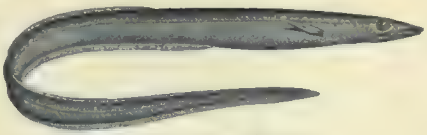
**Synaphobranchidæ** (sin'a̤-fọ-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synaphobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synaphobranchus*, including enchelycephalous fishes with the branchial apertures contiguous or united, the branchiostegal rays abbreviated, and the mouth deeply cleft. They are deep-sea forms, of 2 genera with 6 or 7 species, resembling eels.

**Synaphobranchina** (sin'a̤-fọ-brang-kī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synaphobranchus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's system of classification, a group of eels, the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

**synaphobranchoid** (sin'a̤-fọ-brang'koid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

**Synaphobranchus** (sin'a̤-fọ-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Johnson, 1862), < Gr. συναφής, connected (< συνάπτειν, connect: see *synaphe*), + βράγχια, gills.] The typical genus of synaphobranchoid eels. *S. pinnatus* (formerly *S. kaupi*, also *Muræna pinnata* of Gronovius) is common in deep waters (200 to 300 fathoms) from Madeira to Newfoundland.



*Synaphobranchus pinnatus.*

**Synapta** (si-nap'tä), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), < Gr. συναπτός, joined together, < συνάπτειν, join together: see *synaphe*.] 1. The typical genus of *Synaptidæ*. These animals resemble worms, and are of such delicacy of structure as to be almost transparent. The long thin cylindrical body is constricted here and there, and the head is surrounded with a fringe of tentacles. The calcareous concretions of the integument which form a hard shell or test in most echinoderms are here reduced to certain flat perforated plates here and there, to which anchorate hooks or anchor-shaped spicules are attached, forming very characteristic structures. (See cuts at *ancora*¹, *Holothurioidea*, and *Synaptidæ*.) There are several species. *S. digitata* is British. *S. girardi* is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, living in the sand at about low-water mark. They are very fragile, and readily break to pieces if disturbed or put where they are uncomfortable.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

**synaptase** (si-nap'tās), *n.* [< Gr. συναπτός, joined together, continuous (see *Synapta*), + *-ase*.] In *chem.*, same as *emulsin*.

**synapte** (si-nap'tē), *n.*; pl. *synaptai* (-tī). [< Gr. συναπτή, sc. εὐχή, fem. of συναπτός, joined together: see *Synapta*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a litany. The *great synapte* is the deacon's litany (diaconica) or irenica at the beginning of the liturgy; the *little synapte* contains two of the latter petitions of the great synapte, followed by an ascription: both are also used in a number of other offices. Many writers use *collect* as an English equivalent of *synapte*, but the Western collect is entirely different in character. See *litany*.

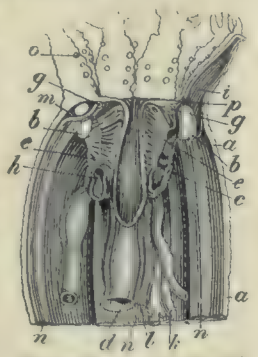
**Synaptera** (si-nap'tẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σύν, with, + NL. *Aptera*, q. v.] A superorder of insects, the *Thysanura*. *A. S. Packard.*

**synapterous** (si-nap'tẹ-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptera*, or having their characters.

**synapticula** (sin-ap-tik'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *synapticulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. συναπτός, joined together (see *Synapta*), + dim. term. *-icula.*] One of the numerous cross-bars which connect the septa of certain actinozoan corals. They are processes of calcified substance which grow out toward one another from the opposite sides of adjacent septa, and stretch across the interseptal loculi like trellis-work, or are developed into ridges between the septa. Such formations are characteristic of the *Fungiidæ*.

**synapticular** (sin-ap-tik'ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *synapticula* + *-ar*³.] Of the character of a synapticula; pertaining to or provided with synapticulæ: as, *synapticular* bars, processes, or ridges; *synapticular* loculi.

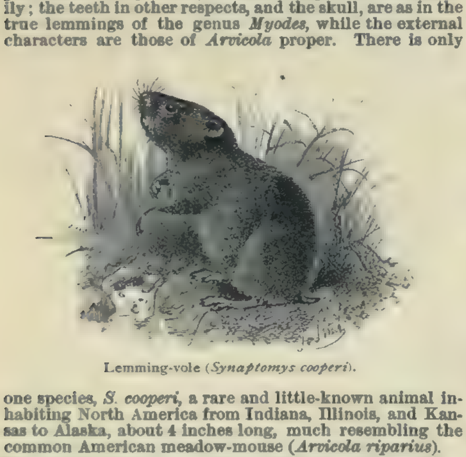
**Synaptidæ** (si-nap'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synapta* + *-idæ.*] A family of hermaphrodite holothurians, typified by the genus *Synapta*. They have five ambulacral canals, a polar mouth and anus, and no Cuvierian organs, no water-lungs, and no pedicels. Locomotion is effected by the peculiar spicules or hard calcareous bodies in the integument, of various shapes, as plates, wheels, and anchors. There are several genera besides *Synapta*, as *Chirodota*, *Myriotrochus*, *Oligotrochus*, and *Anapta*. They are fragile marine organisms, vermiform, and so transparent or with such thin and colorless skin that the internal organs may be seen through it.



*Synapta digitata*, adult, longitudinal section of anterior end of body, magnified.

*a*, perisoma; *b*, *b*, circumesophageal calcareous plates; *c*, tentacular canal; *d*, esophagus; *e*, radiating pharyngeal muscles; *g*, divided ends of circumoral nerve; *h*, circular ambulacral vessel with Polian vesicle; *i*, cavity of a longitudinally divided tentacle, into which a tentacular canal opens; *k*, generative cæca; *l*, mesentery with the dorsal blood-vessel; *m*, so-called auditory vesicle on the radial nerve; *n*, *n*, longitudinal perisomatic muscles; *o*, tentacular pedicels; *p*, oral disk.

**Synaptomys** (si-nap'tọ̄-mis), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. συναπτός, joined together, + μῦς, a mouse.] A remarkable genus of *Arvicolinæ*, connecting the lemmings with ordinary voles or field-mice (whence the name). The upper incisors are grooved, a feature unique in the subfamily; the teeth in other respects, and the skull, are as in the true lemmings of the genus *Myodes*, while the external characters are those of *Arvicola* proper. There is only one species, *S. cooperi*, a rare and little-known animal inhabiting North America from Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas to Alaska, about 4 inches long, much resembling the common American meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).



Lemming-vole (*Synaptomys cooperi*).

**Synaptosauria** (si-nap-tọ̄-sâ'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. συναπτός, joined together, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] In Cope's classification (1871), a superorder of *Reptilia*, containing the orders *Rhynchocephalia*, *Testudinata*, and *Sauropterygia*.

**synaptosaurian** (si-nap-tọ̄-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Synaptosauria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptosauria*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Synaptosauria*.

**synaptychus** (si-nap'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + NL. *aptychus*, q. v.] An aptychus formed of two pieces soldered together at the middle, as in scaphites. See *aptychus*.

**synarchy** (sin'ạ̈r-ki), *n.*; pl. *synarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. συναρχία, joint administration, < συνάρχειν, rule jointly with, < σύν, together, + ἄρχειν, rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [Rare.]

> The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son.
> *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible.

**synartesis** (sin-är-tē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. συνάρτησις, a fastening or knitting together, < συναρτᾶν, hang up with, join together, < σύν, together, + ἀρτᾶν, fasten to, hang upon, < √ *ar*, join: see *arm*¹, *art*².] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union. *Coleridge.*

**synartetic** (sin-ạ̈r-tet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. συνάρτησις, a junction, union, combination of words. Cf. *asynartete.*] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or characterized by a succession of feet, measures, or cola uninterrupted by interior catalexis: opposed to *asynartete*.

**synarthrodia** (sin-är-thrō'di-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *synarthrodiæ* (-ē). Same as *synarthrosis*.

**synarthrodial** (sin-är-thrō'di-ạl), *a.* [< *synarthrosis* + *-i-al*, conformed terminally to *arthrodial.*] Immovably articulated, as two bones; immovable, or permitting no motion, as an articulation; pertaining to synarthrosis, or having its character.—**Synarthrodial cartilage**, the cartilage of any fixed or but slightly movable articulation.

**synarthrodially** (sin-är-thrō'di-ạl-i), *adv.* So as to be immovably articulated; in a synarthrodial manner; by means of synarthrosis; suturally.

**synarthrosis** (sin-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *synarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. συνάρθρωσις, the condition of being joined together, a joining together, < συναρθροῦν, link together, < σύν, together, + ἀρθροῦν, fit together, < ἄρθρον, a joint, a socket.] Immovable articulation; a joint permitting no motion between or among the bones which enter into its composition: one of three principal kinds of articulation, distinguished from *amphiarthrosis*, or mixed articulation, and *diarthrosis*, or movable articulation; a suture. Examples of synarthrosis in the human body are all the sutures of the skull, including that variety called *schindylesis*, and the socketing of the teeth, technically called *gomphosis*. Synarthrosis also includes such articulations as the sacro-iliac synchondrosis and the pubic symphysis when these become fixed, and is prone to become ankylosis, or complete bony union. Compare *symphysis*. Also called *synarthrodia*.

**synascete** (sin'a-sēt), *n.* [LGr. συνασκητής.] A fellow-ascetic.

> The friends of great Saints are described [in the calendar of the Greek Church] as their *synascetes*.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 763.

**Synascidiæ** (sin-a-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σύν, with, + NL. *Ascidiæ.*] A group or division of tunicates, containing certain compound ascidians, as those of the family *Botryllidæ* (which see). Also called *Compositæ*.

**synastry** (si-nas'tri), *n.* [As if < Gr. συναστρία, a constellation, < σύν, together, + ἄστρον, a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation. *Motley.* [Rare.]

**synathroismus** (sin-ath-roiz'mus), *n.* [< Gr. συναθροισμός, accumulation, < σύν, with, together, + ἀθροισμός, condensation, < ἀθροίζειν, collect.] In *rhet.*, a kind of amplification, consisting in the accumulation of words and phrases equivalent or presenting different particulars of the same subject.

**synaugeia** (sin-â-jī'ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. συναύγεια, the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye with the rays of light from the object seen, < σύν, with, together, + αὐγή, the light of the sun.] The part of the earth's surface or moon's surface where the sun is wholly above the horizon.

**synaulia** (si-nâ'li-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. συναυλία (see def.), < σύν, together, + αὐλός, a flute.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a composition for flutes together or in alternation.

**synaxarion** (sin-ak-sā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *synaxaria* (-ạ̈). [< LGr. συναξάριον, a register of the life of a saint, < Gr. σύναξις, a bringing together: see *synaxis.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a lection containing an account of the life of a saint, selected from the menology. The synaxaria are read after the sixth ode of the canon for the day, and are also collected and published in a separate volume. Also *synaxary*, *synaxar*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 890.

**synaxis** (si-nak'sis), *n.*; pl. *synaxes* (-sēz). [< L. *synaxis*, < Gr. σύναξις, a gathering, a collection, < συνάγειν, bring together, < σύν, together, + ἄγειν, drive, lead: see *agent.*] In the *early church*, an assembly for public worship, especially for the eucharist; hence, public worship, especially the celebration of the eucharist.

> Not to eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church-meetings with such who are declared criminal and dangerous.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

**Synbranchidæ, Synbranchus.** See *Symbranchidæ*, *Symbranchus*.

**syncarp** (sin'kärp), *n.* [< NL. *syncarpium*, < Gr. σύν, together, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) An aggregate fruit, like the blackberry, magnolia, custard-apple, etc.; also, a multiple fruit, like the fig, mulberry, partridge-berry, etc. See *fruit*, 4, and cuts under *Anona*, *Magnolia*, *mulberry*, and *Phytelephas*. (*b*) Same as *æthalium*.

**Syncarpia** (sin-kär'pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tenore, 1840), so called with ref. to the head of fruit; < Gr. σύν, together, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and subtribe *Metrosidereæ*. It is characterized by feather-veined leaves, flowers crowded into globose stalked heads, and numerous free stamens in one or two rows. The two species are trees with opposite ovate evergreen leaves, natives of eastern Australia. They differ from *Metrosideros*, in which they have been sometimes classed, in their globose flower-heads, which are lateral, or grouped in terminal panicles. In *S. laurifolia* the flowers in the head become connate by their calyces, each of which contains at its bottom a three-celled adnate ovary with numerous ovules; in *S. leptopetala* each calyx is free, the ovary is two-celled, and the ovules are solitary, an unusual character in the order. These trees attain a height of about 60 feet. *S. laurifolia*, known as the *turpentine-tree*, produces an aromatic oil, and a soft, brittle, but very durable wood, used for flooring and, as it takes a high polish, for cabinet-work.

**syncarpium** (sin-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *syncarpia* (-ạ̈). [NL.: see *syncarp.*] In *bot.*, same as *syncarp*.

**syncarpous** (sin-kär'pus), *a.* [< *syncarp* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the character of a syncarp.—**Syncarpous pistil**, a compound pistil—that is, one consisting of several carpels united.

**syncarpy** (sin'kär-pi), *n.* [< *syncarp* + *-y*³.] The state of having consolidated carpels.

**syncategorematic** (sin-kat-ẹ̄-gor-ẹ̄-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. συγκατηγορηματικός, < συγκατηγόρημα, a co-predicate, < συγκατηγορεῖν, predicate jointly, < σύν, together, + κατηγορεῖν, predicate, assert: see *categorem*, *categorematic.*] **I.** *a.* In *logic*, noting or relating to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs and prepositions.—**Syncategorematic quantity.** See *quantity*.

**II.** *n.* In *logic*, a word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb or a preposition.

**syncategorematically** (sin-kat-ẹ̄-gor-ẹ̄-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an adverb or a preposition.

**syncephalus** (sin-sef'ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *syncephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + κεφαλή, head.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the heads: same as *monocephalus*.

**syncerebral** (sin-ser'ẹ̄-brạl), *a.* [< *syncerebrum* + *-al.*] Composing or pertaining to a syncerebrum, or having its characters.

**syncerebrum** (sin-ser'ẹ̄-brum), *n.*; pl. *syncerebra* (-brạ̈). [NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + L. *cerebrum*, brain: see *cerebrum.*] In *entom.*, a compound brain; a number of cephalic nervous lobes or ganglia regarded as together constituting a brain. [Rare.]

> The brain is therefore . . . a *syncerebrum*, the components being the brain proper or pro-cerebral lobes, the optic ganglia, and the first and second antennal lobes.
> *A. S. Packard*, Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci., III. 5.

**synchilia** (sin-kil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύν, with, together, + χεῖλος, lip.] Atresia of the lips.

**synchondrosial** (sing-kon-drō'si-ạl), *a.* [< *synchondrosis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of synchondrosis.

**synchondrosis** (sing-kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συγχόνδρωσις, a growing into one cartilage, < σύν, together, + χόνδρος, a cartilage: see *chondrus.*] In *anat.*, union of bones by means of cartilage; a kind of articulation in which a layer or plate of cartilage so intervenes between the apposed surfaces of the bones that the joint has little if any motion. Synchondrosis is exemplified in the mode of connection of the bodies of the vertebræ with one another, in the pubic symphysis, and especially in the sacro-iliac articulation, the term being now almost restricted to this joint, technically called the *sacro-iliac synchondrosis*.

> In Chelys, Chelodina, and some other genera, the ilia unite by *synchondrosis*, or anchylosis, with the last costal plate.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 178.

**synchondrotomy** (sing-kon-drot'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. συγχόνδρωσις, a growing into one cartilage, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Section of a synchondrosis; specifically, section of the symphysis pubis, commonly called *symphyseotomy*.

**synchoresis** (sing-kọ̄-rē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. συγχώρησις, acquiescence, concession, < συγχωρεῖν, come together, unite, concede, < σύν, together, + χωρεῖν, give way, draw back, < χῶρος, space, room, place.] In *rhet.*, an admission or concession, especially one made for the purpose of obviating an objection or retorting more pointedly.

**synchronal** (sing′krọ-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *synchron-ous* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

That glorious estate of the church which is *synchronal* to the second and third thunder.
*Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

**II.** *n.* That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

Those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets
*Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 182. (*Latham.*)

**synchrone** (sing′krōn), *n.* [< NL. *synchrona*, < Gr. *σιγχρονος*, contemporaneous: see *synchronous.*] A synchronous curve. See *synchronous.*

**synchronical** (sin-kron′i-kạl), *a.* [< **synchronic* (= F. *synchronique*) (< *synchron-ous* + *-ic*) + *-al.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

But for ought ever I could see in dissections, it is very difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, especially the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being very far from being *synchronical.*
*Boyle*, Works, I. 103.

**synchronically** (sin-kron′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a synchronical manner; simultaneously. *Belsham*, Philos. of Mind, iii. § 2.

**synchronisation, sychronise,** etc. See *synchronization*, etc.

**synchronism** (sing′krọ-nizm), *n.* [< F. *synchronisme* = Sp. *sincronismo* = Pg. *synchronismo* = It. *sincronismo*, < Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, agreement of time, < *συγχρονίζειν*, be of the same time: see *synchronize.*] **1.** Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

We are led to the further conclusion, which is at variance with received canons, that identity of faunæ proves successional relation in time, instead of *synchronism.*
*E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 112.

**2.** A tabular arrangement of historical events or personages, grouped together according to their dates.

These *Synchronisms* consist of parallel lines of the kings and chiefs of all the ancient nations.
*O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. 168.

**3.** In *painting*, the representation in the same picture of several events happening at different times, or of the same event at different moments of its progress.—**Synchronism of the circle**, the property of the circle stated in the proposition that a body falling, under the influence of a constant force, from the highest point of a circle down any oblique line in the plane of the circle, will reach the circumference in the same time, along whatever such line it falls.

**synchronistic** (sing-krọ-nis′tik), *a.* [< *synchronous* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting synchronism: as, *synchronistic* tables.

These two periods of the transfer of I to the E place are *synchronistic* *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 66.

**synchronistically** (sing-krọ-nis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a synchronistic manner; according to dates.

A chronological chart, *synchronistically* and ethnographically arranged.
*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882 (advt.). (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**synchronization** (sing′krọ-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *synchronize* + *-at-ion.*] **1.** The process or act of making synchronous: applied especially to clocks.—**2.** The concurrence of events in respect of time.

Also spelled *synchronisation.*

**synchronize** (sing′krọ-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *synchronized*, ppr. *synchronizing.* [< LGr. *συγχρονίζειν*, < Gr. *συγχρονίζειν*, be of the same time, be contemporary, < *συγχρονος*, of the same time, synchronous: see *synchronous.*] **I.** *intrans.* To occur at the same time; agree in time.

The birth and the death [of the king], the rising and the setting, *synchronize* by a metaphysical nicety of neck-and-neck, inconceivable to the book keepers of earth.
*De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

The motions of ebb and flow he explains from the configuration of the earth; and his whole theory depends upon the supposition that the tides of the Pacific do not *synchronize* with those of the Atlantic.
*E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 373.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to be synchronous; make to agree in time of occurrence.

During the 11th century attempts were made to *synchronize* Irish events with those of other countries.
*Encyc. Brit.*, V. 307.

**2.** To cause to indicate the same time, as one timepiece with another; regulate or control, as a clock, by a standard timepiece, such as the chief clock in an observatory.

Also spelled *synchronise.*

**synchronizer** (sing′krọ-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *synchronize* + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which synchronizes; especially, a contrivance for synchronizing clocks. Also spelled *synchroniser.*

**synchronology** (sing-krọ-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Chronological arrangement side by side.

**synchronous** (sing′krọ-nus), *a.* [= F. *synchrone* = Sp. *síncrono* = Pg. *synchrono* = It. *sincrono*, < L. *synchronus*, < Gr. *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, occurring at the same time, < *σύν*, with, together, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

I have heard distinctly a smaller sound of the same kind, a plash *synchronous* with the pulse.
*P. M. Latham*, Lectures on Clinical Medicine (ed. 1836), [p. 233.

Movements may be *synchronous* or asynchronous.
*F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 80.

**Synchronous curve**, a curve the locus of points reached at the same moment by particles falling from a fixed point along curves of a given family.

**synchronously** (sing′krọ-nus-li), *adv.* In a synchronous manner; at the same time.

The auroral streamers which wave across the skies of one country must move *synchronously* with those which are visible in the skies of another country, even though thousands of miles may separate the two regions.
*R. A. Proctor*, Light Science for Leisure Hours, p. 12.

When Grant crossed the Rapidan in the final campaign, he moved *synchronously* by telegraph Sherman in Georgia, Crook in the Valley, and Butler on the Peninsula, and received responses from each before night.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 789.

**synchronousness** (sing′krọ-nus-nes), *n.* The fact or character of being synchronous.

**synchrony** (sing′krọ-ni), *n.* [< *synchron-ous* + *-y.*] Occurrence or existence at the same time; simultaneity.

The second [assumption], that geological contemporaneity is the same thing as chronological *synchrony.*
*Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 207.

**synchysis** (sing′ki-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *σύγχυσις*, a mixing together, a commingling, < *συγχεῖν*, pour together, < *σύν*, together, + *χεῖν*, pour: see *chyle.*] Confusion or derangement. Specifically —(*a*) In *rhet.*, a hyperbaton so violent as to confuse the meaning of a sentence. An example is

Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns!
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye.—**Synchysis scintillans**, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye, with the presence of small crystals of cholesterin or other substance, which appear as sparkling points on ophthalmoscopic examination.

**Synchytrieæ** (sing-ki-trī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synchytrium* + *-eæ.*] A suborder of zygomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Synchytrium.* They inhabit the epiderm of terrestrial flowering plants, in which they produce small yellow or dark-red galls, due to the abnormal swelling of the epidermal cells affected. The group is incompletely known.

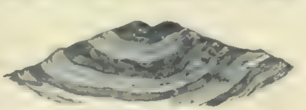
**Synchytrium** (sing-kit′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Bary), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *χυτρίον*, dim. of *χύτρα*, a pot.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, giving name to the suborder *Synchytrieæ.*

**synciput**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinciput.*

**Syncladei** (sing-klā′dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *κλάδος*, a young shoot or branch, < *κλᾶν*, break off, prune.] A section of mosses, containing only the natural order *Sphagnaceæ.*

**synclastic** (sin-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κλαστός*, broken: see *clastic.*] Having the curvatures of all normal sections similarly directed: noting a curved surface so characterized, as that of a ball: opposed to *anticlastic.* *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil.—**Synclastic curvature, stress, surface,** etc. See the nouns.

**synclinal** (sin-klī′nạl or sing′kli-nạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *syncline* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line.—**2.** In *geol.*, dipping, as strata in any particular district or locality, toward one another on each side of the axis of the fold: the opposite of *anticlinal.* Compare cut under *axis*$^1$, 9.



Synclinal Strata.

The valleys within this range often follow anticlinal but rarely *synclinal* lines: that is, the strata on the two sides more often dip from the line of valley than towards it.
*Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 10.

**Synclinal axis**, the line connecting the lowest points along the course of a synclinal depression.—**Synclinal valley**, a valley having a synclinal structure, or formed by a depression in which the strata on both sides dip toward its central area.

**II.** *n.* A synclinal fold, line, or axis.

When strata lie in this shape ⌣, they are said to form a *synclinal* (from *συν*, *sun*, with, and *κλινω*, *klino*, to slope), and when in this form ⌢, an anticlinal. . . . Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession of sharp anticlinals and *synclinals.*
*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 215.

**syncline** (sing′klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *συγκλίνειν*, incline or lean together, < *σύν*, together, + *κλίνειν*, incline, bend, turn: see *cline.*] Same as *synclinal.*

Detailed work . . . appears to establish a series of three folds—a northern anticline, a central *syncline*, and a southern anticline—folded over to form an isocline, with reversed dips to the S. E. *Philos. Mag.*, XXIX. 283.

**synclinical** (sin-klin′i-kạl), *a.* [< *syncline* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *synclinal.* [Rare.]

**synclinore** (sing′kli-nōr), *n.* [< NL. *synclinorium*, q. v.] Same as *synclinorium.* *J. D. Dana*, Text-book of Geol. (1883), p. 56.

**synclinorian** (sing-kli-nō′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *synclinorium* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a synclinorium.

Remote from shores, geosynclinals are in progress beneath the sea, which will never attain *synclinorian* crises unless some revolution provides supplies of sediments.
*Winchell*, World-Life, p. 331.

**synclinorium** (sing-kli-nō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *synclinoria* (-ạ). [NL.; as *syncline* + *-orium.*] A name given by J. D. Dana to a mountain having a general synclinal structure, or originated by means of a geosynclinal.

**synclitic** (sin-klit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συγκλίτης*, lit. leaning together, < *συγκλίνειν*, incline or lean together: see *syncline.*] In *obstet.*, exhibiting synclitism.

**synclitism** (sing′kli-tizm), *n.* [< *synclit(ic)* + *-ism.*] In *obstet.*, parallelism between the planes of the fetal head and those of the pelvis.

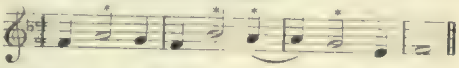
**syncopal** (sing′kọ-pạl), *a.* [< *syncope* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling syncope.—**Syncopal asphyxia**, a form of asphyxia in which the cavities of the heart are found empty.

**syncopate** (sing′kọ-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syncopated*, ppr. *syncopating.* [< LL. *syncopatus*, pp. of *syncopare*, faint away (> It. *sincopare* = Sp. *sincopar* = Pg. *syncopar* = F. *syncoper*), syncopate, < *syncope*, syncope: see *syncope.*] **1.** To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle, as exemplified in *Gloster* for *Gloucester.*—**2.** In *music*, to affect by syncopation.—**Syncopated algebra**, mathematical analysis aided by a sort of shorthand not yet developed into a regular symbolic algebra.—**Syncopated counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*, 3 (*c*).—**Syncopated note** or **tone**, in *music*, a tone that begins on an unaccented beat or pulse, and is sustained over into an accented one. Formerly called *driving-notes.* See *syncopation*, 2.

**syncopation** (sing-kọ-pā′shọn), *n.* [< *syncopate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle, as in the seamen's *fo'c'sle* for *forecastle*; especially, such omission of a short vowel between two consonants.

The time has long past for such *syncopations* and compressions as gave us arbalist, governor, pedant, and proctor, from arcubalista, gubernator, pædagogans, and procurator.
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 175, note.

**2.** In *music*, the act, process, or result of inverting the rhythmic accent by beginning a tone or tones on an unaccented beat or pulse, and sustaining them into an accented one, so that the proper emphasis on the latter is more or less transferred back or anticipated. Syncopation may occur wholly within a measure, or may extend from measure to measure. In the following passage the syncopations are marked by asterisks.



**syncope** (sing′kọ-pē), *n.* [= F. *syncope* = Sp. *síncope*, *síncopa* = Pg. *syncope*, *syncopa* = It. *sincope*, *sincopa*, < L. *syncope*, *syncopa* = Gr. *συγκοπή*, a cutting short, the contraction of a word by the omission of one or more letters, a swoon, < *συγκόπτειν*, cut short, abridge, < *σύν*, together, + *κόπτειν*, strike, cut.] **1.** The contraction of a word by elision; an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never.* See also *syncopation*, *syncopate.* Compare *apocope.*—**2.** In *med.*, loss of consciousness from fall of blood-pressure and consequent cerebral anemia; fainting. It may be induced by cardiac weakness or inhibition, hemorrhage, or probably visceral vasomotor relaxation.—**3.** A sudden pause or cessation; a suspension; temporary stop or inability to go on.

Revelry, and dance, and show
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause;
While God performs upon the trembling stage
Of his own works his dreadful part alone.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 80.

**4.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *syncopation.* (*b*) The combination of two voice-parts so that two or more tones in one coincide with a single tone in the other; simple figuration.—5. In *anc. pros.*, omission, or apparent omission, of an arsis in the interior of a line. This omission is usually only apparent, the long of the thesis being protracted to make up the time of the syllable or syllables which seem to be wanting: as, $\overset{3}{\text{—}}$ for $\overset{2}{\text{—}}\ \overset{1}{\smile}$ (a trisemic long), $\overset{4}{\text{—}}$ for $\overset{2}{\text{—}}\ \overset{1}{\smile}\ \overset{1}{\smile}$ (a tetrasemic long). This application of the term is modern.

In the little metric at the end of my Greek grammar I have adopted it [the recognition of deficient times] from them, with the name of *syncope*, which they had given it.
*J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 109.

**Cat-syncope**, fainting produced in peculiarly susceptible persons by the proximity of a cat: similar to asthmatic attacks likewise produced, called *cat-asthma*.

**syncopic** (sin-kop′ik), *a.* [< *syncope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

The local *syncopic* and asphyxial stages were usually well defined. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 841.

**syncopist** (sing′kọ̄-pist), *n.* [< *syncope* + *-ist.*] One who contracts words by syncope. *Imp. Dict.*

**syncopize** (sing′kọ̄-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syncopized*, ppr. *syncopizing*. [< *syncope* + *-ize.*] To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable; syncopate.

**syncoptic** (sin-kop′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *συγκοπτικός*, pertaining to syncope, < *συγκόπτειν*, cut short: see *syncope.*] In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

These two kinds of respiration, the pneumatorectic and the *syncoptic*, were perfectly regular and typical; the former showed itself immediately after a heavy discharge of blood, the latter before death. *Nature*, XXXIV. 23.

**syncotyledonous** (sin-kot-i-lē′dọn-us), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κοτυληδών*, any cup-shaped hollow: see *cotyledonous.*] In *bot.*, having the cotyledons united as if soldered together.

**syncranterian** (sing-kran-tē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κραντῆρες*, the wisdom-teeth, < *κραίνειν*, accomplish, fulfil.] Having teeth in an uninterrupted row: noting the dentition of those serpents whose posterior teeth are continuous with the anterior: opposed to *diacranterian*.

**syncretic** (sin-kret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *syncret-ism* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism; uniting, or attempting to unite, different systems, as of philosophy or religion. See *syncretism*. *A. Wilder.*

**II.** *n.* A syncretist. *Imp. Dict.*

**syncretise**, *v. t.* See *syncretize*.

**syncretism** (sing′krẹ̄-tism), *n.* [= F. *syncrétisme* = Sp. *sincretismo*, < Gr. *συγκρητισμός*, < *συγκρητίζειν*, combine against: see *syncretize.*] The attempted reconciliation or union of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; specifically, the doctrines of a certain school in the Lutheran Church, followers of Calixtus, who attempted to effect a union among all Christians, Protestant and Catholic. See *syncretist*. This word first passed into common use at the Reformation, and was then used indifferently, in both a good and a bad sense, to designate the attempted union of different sects on the basis of tenets common to all. It soon lost all but its contemptuous meaning, and became specifically restricted to the system of a school of thinkers within the Lutheran Church.

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

A tendency to *syncretism* — to a mingling of heterogeneous religions — was a notable characteristic of the age contemporaneous with the introduction of Christianity.
*G. P. Fisher*, Beginnings of Christianity, p. 72.

**syncretist** (sing′krẹ̄-tist), *n.* [< *syncret-ism* + *-ist.*] One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets, or doctrines of different schools or churches, into a system.

May not an ancient book be supposed to be the production of a series of imitators, editors, and *syncretists*, none of whom is exactly a deliberate forger?
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 229.

Specifically — (*a*) A follower of Calixtus (1586–1656), a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, who endeavored to frame a religious system which should unite the different Christian denominations, Protestant and Catholic. (*b*) One of a school, in the sixteenth century, which attempted to mediate between the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophies. Also used attributively: as, a *syncretist* religious system.

**syncretistic** (sing-krẹ̄-tis′tik), *a.* [< *syncretist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by syncretism.

Many things led to a *syncretistic* stage of worship.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. ix.

2. Pertaining to the syncretists: as, the *syncretistic* controversy (a bitter controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the seventeenth century, regarding the tenets of the syncretists).

**syncretize** (sing′krẹ̄-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syncretized*, ppr. *syncretizing*. [< Gr. *συγκρητίζειν*, combine against a common enemy, < *σύν*, together, + **κρητίζειν* (uncertain). Cf. *syncretism.*] To effect or attempt syncretism; blend; unite: as, to *syncretize* religious systems. Also spelled *syncretise*.

Their [the Mandæans'] reverence for John is of a piece with their whole *syncretizing* attitude towards the New Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 470.

**syncrisis** (sing′kri-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *σύγκρισις*, a putting together, a comparison, < *συγκρίνειν*, separate and compound anew, < *σύν*, together, + *κρίνειν*, separate, discern: see *crisis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which opposite things or persons are compared.

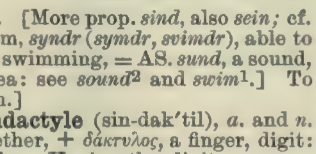
**syncytial** (sin-sit′i-ạl), *a.* [< *syncytium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syncytium.

**syncytium** (sin-sit′i-um), *n.*; pl. *syncytia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] A multinucleate cell; a cell-aggregate; a single cell with two or more nuclei, resulting from the division of an originally single nucleus in the course of the growth of the cell, unaccompanied by any division of the cell-substance proper, or from the concrescence of a number of cells the protoplasm of which runs together, but the respective nuclei of which do not coalesce. The word has somewhat varied application to certain embryonic formations and to some adult tissues, as striped muscular fiber, certain parts of sponges, etc.

The ectoderm [of a calcareous sponge] is a transparent, slightly granular, gelatinous mass in which the nuclei are scattered, but which, in the unaltered state, shows no trace of the primitive distinctness of the cells which contain these nuclei, and is therefore termed by Haeckel a *syncytium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 103.

**synd** (sind), *v. t.* [More prop. *sind*, also *sein*; cf. Icel. *synda*, swim, *syndr* (*symdr*, *svimdr*), able to swim, < *sund*, a swimming, = AS. *sund*, a sound, strait of the sea: see *sound*² and *swim*¹.] To rinse. [Scotch.]

**syndactyl, syndactyle** (sin-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, digit: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having the digits more or less united. (*a*) Web-fingered or web-toed; having the fingers or toes connected by skin, as a monstrosity of the human species. (*b*) In *mammal.*, having the toes normally closely united by integument, or extensively inclosed in a common integument, as a kangaroo or bandicoot among marsupials and the siamang among apes. (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) Having the front toes more or less extensively coherent, so as to form a broad flat sole; syngenesious, as the foot of a kingfisher. (2) Having all four toes united by swimming-webs; totipalmate or steganopodous, as a pelican. See cut under *totipalmate*. (3) Of or pertaining to the *Syndactyli* or *Syndactylæ*, in any sense.



Syndactyl Foot of Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*), natural size. 1, hallux, or hind toe; 2, inner toe; 3, middle toe, which is extensively coherent with 4, outer toe.

**II.** *n.* A syndactyl person, mammal, or bird.

**Syndactylæ**† (sin-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system: (*a*) A cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*), the motmots (*Momotidæ*), the kingfishers (*Alcedinidæ*), and the hornbills (*Bucerotidæ*), thus approximately corresponding to the *Syndactyli* (*a*). (*b*) A superfamily group of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, represented by the todies and manikins — one of two divisions of this author's *Exaspideæ*, the other being *Lysodactylæ*.

**syndactyle**, *a.* and *n.* See *syndactyl*.

**Syndactyli** (sin-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] **1**†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) In some systems, as those of Illiger, Cuvier, and others, a group of insessorial birds, having the front toes extensively coherent, as is well illustrated in the kingfisher family. In Blyth's revision of Cuvier (1849), the *Syndactyli* were a division of his *Strepitores*, subdivided into two groups, *Buceroides* and *Halcyoides*. The former of these contained the hornbills and hoopoes; the latter the rest of the syndactylous birds, as kingfishers, rollers, bee-eaters, jacamars, todies, and sawbills or motmots. (*b*) In Vieillot's system, a group of sea-birds, having all four toes webbed; the totipalmate or steganopodous birds, now forming the order *Steganopodes*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *syndactylus*, 2.

**syndactylic** (sin-dak-til′ik), *a.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ic.*] Same as *syndactyl*.

**syndactylism** (sin-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ism.*] Union of two or more digits; syndactyl character or condition, as of an animal or its feet.

In all the remaining Marsupials a peculiar condition of the pes. called *syndactylism*, prevails.
*W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 321.

**syndactylous** (sin-dak′ti-lus). *a.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *syndactyl*.

**Syndactylus** (sin-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] 1. A genus of gibbons, containing the *Hylobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla*: same as *Siamanga*.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *syndactyli* (-lī).] In *teratol.*, a monster with more or less extensive union of fingers or toes.

**syndectomy** (sin-dek′tọ̄-mi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σύνδ*(*εσμος*), a ligament, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the whole or a part of the periphery of the cornea.

**syndesmodontoid** (sin-des-mọ̄-don′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + E. *odontoid.*] Formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis: noting the synovial articulation between these parts.

**syndesmography** (sin-des-mog′rạ̈-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament (see *syndesmosis*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive syndesmology; a description of or treatise on the ligaments and joints.

**syndesmology** (sin-des-mol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the ligamentous system; the knowledge of the ligaments of the body and of the joints or articulations which they contribute to form. Also called *desmology*.

**syndesmopharyngeus** (sin-des″mọ̄-far-in-jē′-us), *n.*; pl. *syndesmopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] An occasional anomalous muscle of the pharynx of man. Also *syndesmopharyngius*.

**syndesmosis** (sin-des-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a band, ligament (< *συνδεῖν*, bind together, < *σύν*, together, + *δεῖν*, bind), + *-osis.*] In *anat.*, the connection of bones by ligaments, fasciæ, or membranes other than those which enter into the composition of the joints. Nearly all joints are in fact immediately connected by ligaments; but syndesmosis is said of other and mediate connections between bones, especially by means of interosseous membranes, as those which extend the whole length of the radius and ulna, and of the tibia and fibula, connecting these bones respectively in their continuity.

**syndesmotic** (sin-des-mot′ik), *a.* [< *syndesmosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Bound together, as two bones, by an interosseous fascia; of or pertaining to syndesmosis.

**syndesmotomy** (sin-des-mot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy of the ligaments; dissection of ligaments.

**syndetic, syndetical** (sin-det′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *συνδετικός*, binding together, conjunctive, < *σύνδετος*, bound together, < *συνδεῖν*, bind together, < *σύν*, with, + *δεῖν*, bind.] Connecting by means of conjunctions or other connectives; pertaining to such connection: as, *syndetic* arrangement: opposed to *asyndetic*.

**syndic** (sin′dik), *n.* [< F. *syndic* = Sp. *síndico* = Pg. *syndico* = It. *sindico* = G. Dan. *syndikus* = Sw. *syndicus* = Russ. *sindikŭ*, < LL. *syndicus*, a representative of a corporation, a syndic, < Gr. *σύνδικος*, an advocate in a court of justice, a representative of the state or of a tribe, a public officer, < *σύν*, together, + *δίκη*, justice, law, right.] 1. An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community; also, one chosen to transact business for others. In Geneva the syndic was the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, etc., had their syndics. The University of Cambridge has its syndics, committees of the senate, forming permanent or occasional syndicates. See the third quotation.

You must of necessity have heard often of a book written against the pope's jurisdiction, about three months since, by one Richer, a doctor and *syndic* of the Sorbonists.
*Donne*, Letters, xlviii.

The [local] examinations [of Oxford and Cambridge], Junior, Senior, and Higher, are held at all places approved by the *Syndics*, or Delegates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 233.

*Syndics* are the members of special committees of members of the Senate, appointed by Grace from time to time for specific duties.
*Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 4.

The president of the [Swiss] executive council (who is also sometimes called Hauptmann, sometimes *Syndic*) often exercises some functions separately from the Council; but, as a rule, all executive action is collegiate.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 526.

2. In the *French law of bankruptcy*, an assignee in trust; a trustee.

**syndical** (sin′di-kạl), *a.* [< *syndic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a syndic.

**syndicate**¹† (sin′di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syndicated*, ppr. *syndicating*. [< ML. *syndicatus*, pp. of *syndicare* (> OF. *syndiquer*), examine, investigate, censure, < LL. *syndicus*, a public officer, a syndic: see *syndic.*] To judge; censure.

Aristotle. . . . who . . . vndertooke to censure and *syndicate* both his master and all other law-makers before him, saw clearer. *Hakewill*, Apology, IV. ii.

**syndicate**² (sin′di-kạ̄t), *n.* [= F. *syndicat* = Sp. *sindicado* = It. *sindicato*, ‹ ML. *syndicatus*, a syndicate, an examination of public morals, ‹ LL. *syndicus*, a syndic: see *syndic* and *-ate*³.] **1.** A council or body of syndics; the office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndic.

The management of the University Press is committed to a *syndicate* consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and fifteen other members of the Senate elected by Grace, three of whom retire by rotation every year. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 465.

**2.** An association of persons or corporations formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, discharging some trust, or the like: a combination.

The movement of a small company or *syndicate* will not bring profits to the originators. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 85.

In the panic of 1866 the price of the shares in many banks was artificially raised by the unscrupulous cliques or *syndicates*, the funds for the purpose being in some cases supplied by the directors themselves. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 852.

These *syndicates* were originally combinations of newspaper publishers for the purchase and simultaneous publication in different parts of the country of stories written by the most popular authors. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 859.

**syndicate**² (sin′di-kāt), *v.* [‹ *syndicate*², *n.*] **1.** To unite in a syndicate; associate: as, *syndicated* capitalists. [Recent.]

It has been decreed at a full meeting of the several *syndicated* groups of mills to raise the list price M. 2.50 from the turn of next quarter. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 174.

**2.** To effect by means of a syndicate, as a sale of property. [Recent.]

This investment was suggested and stimulated by the organization of a corporation which *syndicated* the sale of the . . . ale and stout breweries. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 86.

**syndication** (sin-di-kā′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *syndicação*; as *syndicate*² + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming a syndicate; combination. [Recent.]

"Thou shalt not steal" may be yet forty centuries ahead of the age of *syndication*, hypothecation, and stock-watering. *Christian Union*, June 9, 1887.

**syndicator** (sin′di-kā-tọr), *n.* One who syndicates, or effects sales. [Recent.]

**syndoc**, *n.* See *sintoc*.

**syndrome** (sin′drọ-mē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. συνδρομή, a tumultuous concourse, a concurrence, ‹ σύν, together, + δραμεῖν, run (› δρόμος, a course, running).] **1.** Concurrence. [Rare.]

For, all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *syndrome* of præ-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any except we comprehended all, and could distinctly pry into the whole method of casual concatenations. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

**2.** In *med.*, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease; a symptom-complex; a symptom-group. Compare *prodrome*, 2.

**syndyasmian** (sin-di-as′mi-ạn), *a.* [‹ Gr. συνδυασμός, coupling, copulation, ‹ σύν, together, + δυάζειν, couple, ‹ δύο, two: see *dyad*.] Noting the pairing of animals or their paired state; nuptial; gamic; pertaining to the sexual relation.

The *Syndyasmian* or Pairing Family. It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation. *L. Morgan* Ancient Society, p. 384.

**syne** (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* The Scotch spelling of *sine*¹. **Auld lang syne**, long ago; the days of long ago. See *auld* and *langsyne*. **Soon or syne**, sooner or later.

**synecdoche** (si-nek′dọ̄-kē), *n.* [= F. *synecdoche*, *synecdoque* = Sp. *sinécdoque*, *sinédoque* = Pg. *synecdoche* = It. *sinéddoche*, ‹ L. *synecdoche*, ‹ Gr. συνεκδοχή, an understanding one with another, the putting of the whole for a part, etc., ‹ συνεκδέχεσθαι, join in receiving, ‹ σύν, together, + ἐκδέχεσθαι, take from, accept, receive, ‹ ἐκ, out, + δέχεσθαι, take, accept.] In *rhet.*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, etc.: as, for example, a fleet of ten *sail* (for *ships*); a master employing new *hands* (for *workmen*). Compare *metonymy*.

Then againe if we vse such a word (as many times we doe) by which we driue the hearer to conceiue more or lesse or beyond or otherwise then the letter expresseth, and it be not by vertue of the former figures Metaphore and Abase and the rest, the Greeks then call it *Synecdoche*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

**synecdochical** (sin-ek-dok′i-kạl), *a.* [‹ **synecdochic* (‹ Gr. συνεκδοχικός, implying a synecdoche, ‹ συνεκδοχή, synecdoche: see *synecdoche*) + *-al*.] Of the nature of or expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Drayton.*

**synecdochically** (sin-ek-dok′i-kạl-i), *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking; by synecdoche. *Bp. Pearson.*

Hrôst I take to mean roof, yet here used *synecdochically* for house, palace, just as Lat. tectum. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 369.

**synechia** (sin-e-kī′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. συνέχεια, continuity, ‹ συνέχειν, hold together, confine, ‹ σύν, together, + ἔχειν, have, hold.] Morbid union of parts—specifically of the iris to the cornea (*anterior synechia*) or to the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens (*posterior synechia*).—**Circular** or **annular synechia.** Same as *exclusion of the pupil* (which see, under *exclusion*).—**Passavant's operation for synechia.** See *operation*.

**synechiology** (si-nek-i-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr. συνέχεια, continuity, + -λογία, ‹ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The doctrine of the connection of things by efficient and final causation.—**2.** The theory of continuity.

Also *synechology*.

**synecious**, *a.* See *synœcious*.

**synecphonesis** (si-nek-fọ̄-nē′sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. συνεκφώνησις, an uttering together, ‹ συνεκφωνεῖν, call out or utter together, ‹ σύν, together, + ἐκφωνεῖν, call out, ‹ ἐκ, out, + φωνεῖν, produce or emit a sound, ‹ φωνή, sound, voice.] In *gram.*, a contraction of two syllables into one; syneresis.

**synectic** (si-nek′tik), *a.* [‹ LL. *synecticus*, ‹ Gr. συνεκτικός, holding together, efficient, ‹ συνέχειν, hold together: see *synechia*.] **1.** Bringing different things into real connection.—**2.** In the *theory of functions*, continuous, monogenetic, and monotropic within a certain region.

A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy *synectic* in this region. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 72.

**Synectic cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Synectic function**, a continuous, finite, and uniform function.

**synecticity** (sin-ek-tis′i-ti), *n.* [‹ *synectic* + *-ity*.] The character of being synectic.

**synedral** (si-nē′drạl), *a.* [‹ *synedr-ous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, growing on the angle of a stem, as leaves or other parts.

**synedrial** (si-ned′ri-ạl), *a.* [‹ *synedri-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a synedrium.

The respect in which the *synedrial* president was held rapidly increased. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 428.

**synedrion, synedrium** (si-ned′ri-ọn, -um), *n.*; pl. *synedria* (-ạ̈). [NL., ‹ Gr. συνέδριον, an assembly, ‹ σύνεδρος, sitting together: see *synedrous*. Hence the Heb. form represented by *sanhedrim*.] An assembly, especially a judicial or representative assembly; a sanhedrim.

Alas! how unworthy, how incapable am I to censure the proceedings of that great senate, that high *synedrion*, wherein the wisdom of the whole state is epitomised? *Howell*, Vindication of Himself, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. [128]). (*Davies.*)

The common assertion indeed that the *synedrium* was at that time practically composed of scribes is inconsistent with the known facts of the case; the *synedrium* at that time was a political and not a scholastic authority. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 424.

**synedrous** (si-nē′drus), *a.* [‹ Gr. σύνεδρος, sitting together, ‹ σύν, together, + ἕδρα, seat: see *synedral*.] In *bot.*, same as *synedral*.

**synema** (si-nē′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *synemata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [For **synnema*; ‹ Gr. σύν, with, together, + νῆμα, a thread.] In *bot.*, the column of combined filaments in a monadelphous flower, as in the common mallow.

**synentognath** (si-nen′tog-nath), *n.* A fish of the suborder *Synentognathi*.

**Synentognathi** (sin-en-tog′nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σύν, together, + ἐντός, within, + γνάθος, jaw.] A suborder of teleocephalous or physoclistous fishes with the branchial arches well developed, the third and fourth superior pharyngeals much enlarged, and the inferior pharyngeals coössified. It includes the families *Scomberesocidæ* (or *Exocœtidæ*) and *Belonidæ*.

**synentognathous** (sin-en-tog′nạ-thus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synentognathi*, or having their characters.

**syneresis, synæresis** (si-ner′e-sis), *n.* [= F. *synérèse* = Sp. *sinéresis* = Pg. *syneresis* = It. *sineresi*, ‹ LL. *synæresis*, ‹ Gr. συναίρεσις, a taking or drawing together, syneresis, ‹ συναιρεῖν, grasp or seize together, ‹ σύν, together, + αἱρεῖν, take, seize: see *heresy*.] In *gram.*, the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one; especially, contraction of two vowels so as to form a diphthong, as *ne'er* for *never*, *Atreides* for *Atreïdes*.

**synergetic** (sin-ėr-jet′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. συνεργητικός, coöperative, ‹ συνεργεῖν, coöperate: see *synergy*.] Working together; coöperating.—**Synergetic muscles**, those muscles which collectively subserve a certain kind of movement—for example, flexor muscles of the leg, the muscles of the calf, etc.

**synergida** (si-nėr′ji-dạ̈), *n.*; pl. *synergidæ* (-dē). [NL., ‹ Gr. συνεργός, working together, + *-ida*.] In *bot.*, either of the two cells situated at the apex of the embryo-sac, and forming, with the oösphere, the so-called egg-apparatus: usually in the plural.

A uninucleate cell without oosphere, *synergidæ*, or antipodal vesicle. *Nature*, XLII. 255.

**synergidal** (si-nėr′ji-dạl), *a.* [‹ *synergida* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of, resembling, or belonging to synergidæ.

**synergism** (sin′ėr-jizm), *n.* [‹ *synerg-y* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that there are two efficient agents in regeneration, namely the human will and the divine Spirit, which, in the strict sense of the term, coöperate. This theory accordingly holds that the soul has not lost in the fall all inclination toward holiness, nor all power to seek for it under the influence of ordinary motives.

**synergist** (sin′ėr-jist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *synergiste*; ‹ *synerg-y* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *theol.*, one who holds to the doctrine of synergism: specifically used to designate one of a party in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, which held this doctrine.

Melanchthon . . . was suspected [of having introduced] a doctrine said to be nearly similar to that called Semi-Pelagian, according to which grace communicated to adult persons so as to draw them to God required a corresponding action of their own freewill in order to become effectual. Those who held this tenet were called *synergists*. *Hallam*, Introd. to Literature of Europe, ii. 2.

**II.** *a.* Synergistic.

The problem took a new form in the *Synergist* controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 85.

**synergistic** (sin-ėr-jis′tik), *a.* [‹ *synergist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or relating to synergism; of the nature of synergism: as, the *synergistic* controversy (a controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, regarding synergism).

They seem to be logically cognate rather with various *synergistic* types of belief. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 255.

**2.** Working together; coöperating.

**synergistical** (sin-ėr-jis′ti-kạl), *a.* [‹ *synergistic* + *-al*.] Synergistic.

**Synergus** (si-nėr′gus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), ‹ Gr. συνεργός, working together: see *synergy*.] A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the cynipidous subfamily *Inquilinæ*, the species of which are guests or commensals in the galls of true gall-makers of the same family. The parapsidal grooves of the thorax converge behind; the second abdominal segment occupies the whole surface of the abdomen; the female antennæ have fourteen, the male fifteen joints. Twelve species are known in the United States.

**synergy** (sin′ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *synergies* (-jiz). [‹ Gr. συνεργία, joint work, assistance, help, ‹ συνεργεῖν, work together, ‹ συνεργός, working together, ‹ σύν, together, + *ἔργειν, work: see *work*. Cf. *energy*.] A correlation or concourse of action between different organs.

Actions are the energies of organs, and the *synergies* of groups of organs. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 30.

**synesis** (sin′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σύνεσις, understanding, intelligence, knowledge, also a coming together, union, ‹ συνιέναι (ind. συνίημι), understand, perceive, put together, ‹ σύν, together, + ἱέναι, send, let go. The derivation given by Plato, ‹ συνιέναι (ind. σύνειμι), go or come together, ‹ σύν, together, + ἰέναι (ind. εἶμι), go, is erroneous.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, construction according to the sense, in violation of strict syntax.

**synesthesia**, *n.* See *synæsthesia*.

**synet†, synette†**, *n.* In *her.*, a cygnet: an old term, in the plural, for several small or young swans charged together upon a scutcheon or bearing.

**synethere** (sin′e-thēr), *n.* [= F. *synethère*, ‹ NL. *Synetheres*, q. v.] A species of the genus *Synetheres*; a coendoo.

**Synetheres** (si-neth′e-rēz), *n.* [NL. (Fréd. Cuvier, 1822; really F. pl., *synetherès*); etym. not apparent.] The typical genus of *Synetherinæ*. It includes Neotropical arboreal prehensile-tailed porcupines, closely related to *Sphingurus*, but differing in the broad and highly arched frontal region, and the greater development of spines. The name was proposed by F. Cuvier in 1822, when he divided the American porcupines into *Erethizon*, *Synetheres*, and *Sphingurus*. *Cercolabes* is a synonym.

**Synetherinæ** (si-neth-ẹ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Synetheres* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hystricidæ*, typified by the genus *Synetheres*, having the tail prehensile and all four feet four-toed: so named (after *Synetherina* of Gervais, 1852) by J. A. Allen in 1877. Also called *Sphingurinæ* and *Cercolabinæ*.

**synetherine** (si-neth'e-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synetherinæ;* sphingurine; cercolabine.

**II.** *n.* A synethere.

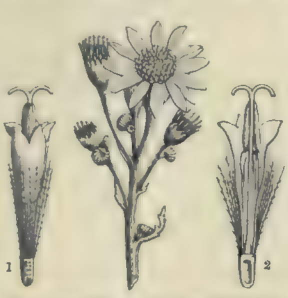
**Syngamidæ** (sin-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syngamus* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Syngamus*.

**Syngamus** (sing'ga̤-mus), *n.* [NL. (Siebold), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *Vermes*, a genus of nematoids or strongyles, belonging to the family *Strongylidæ*, or made type of the *Syngamidæ:* same as *Sclerostoma*, 1. They infest various animals. *S. trachealis* causes in fowls the disease called *gapes*.

**Syngenesia** (sin-je-nē'si-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation. Cf. *syngenesis.*] The nineteenth class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, the *Compositæ* of the natural system, the name alluding to their united anthers, which thence are now called *syngenesious.* There are, according to him, 6 orders, namely *Polygamia æqualia*, *Polygamia superflua*, *Polygamia frustranea*, *Polygamia necessaria*, *Polygamia segregata*, and *Monogamia*. The thistle, tansy, daisy, southernwood, sunflower, and marigold are examples. See *Compositæ*, and cut under *stamen*.

**syngenesian** (sin-je-nē'sha̤n), *a.* [< *Syngenesia* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the class *Syngenesia*.

**syngenesious** (sin-je-nē'shus), *a.* [As *Syngenesia* + *-ous.*] **1.** In *bot.*, united by the edges into a ring, as the anthers of *Compositæ*, etc.; also (said of stamens or of flowers), having the anthers so united. — **2.** In *ornith.*, syndactyl, as the foot of a kingfisher. See cut under *syndactyl*.



Syngenesious Flowers of *Senecio Jacobæa*.
1, floret, magnified; 2, section of floret, magnified.

**syngenesis** (sin-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Reproduction in which a male and a female take part, one furnishing spermatozoa and the other an ovum, so that the substance of the embryo is actually derived from both parents. This is the rule, perhaps without exception, in sexual generation, and opposes the view of the spermists, that the embryo comes from the male element, for the development of which the female furnishes only the nidus, and that of the ovulists, that the embryo is derived entirely from the female, the male principle affording only the requisite stimulus to development. As a doctrine or theory, one form of syngenesis supposes every germ to contain the germs of all generations to come, and is opposed to *epigenesis*.

> The theory of *syngenesis*, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles. *G. H. Lewes*, Aristotle, p. 363.

> Growth, therefore, was, on this hypothesis [of Buffon's], a process partly of simple evolution, and partly of what has been termed *syngenesis*. *Huxley*, Evol. in Biol.

**syngenetic** (sin-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [< *syngenesis*, after *genetic.*] Reproduced by means of both parents, male and female; of or pertaining to syngenesis: as, a *syngenetic* process; a *syngenetic* theory.

**Syngeneticeæ** (sin"jẹ-ne-tis'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syngenetic.*] A small family of phæosporous algæ of doubtful nature, embracing two genera —*Hydrurus*, with a slimy filamentous thallus a foot long, growing in fresh running water, and *Chromophyton*, which is epiphytic within the cells of *Sphagnum* and other aquatic mosses.

**syngenite** (sin'je-nīt), *n.* [So called because related to *polyhalite;* < Gr. *συγγενής*, born with, congenital, < *σύν*, with, + *γίγνεσθαι*, be born.] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals which are colorless or milky-white. It is found in cavities in rock-salt at Kalusz in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. Also called *kaluszite*.

**Syngnatha** (sing'nạ-tha̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] An order of myriapods, the carnivorous centipeds; the *Chilopoda:* so called from the conformation of the mouth-parts in comparison with *Chilognatha*.

**Syngnathi** (sing'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Syngnathus*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, a suborder of lophobranch fishes having a fistulous snout and no ventral fins, as the pipe-fishes, sea-horses, and related forms. See *Hippocampidæ*, *Syngnathidæ*.

**Syngnathidæ** (sing-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syngnathus* + *-idæ.*] A family of lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Syngnathus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the earlier systems, including the sea-horses or *Hippocampidæ* with the true *Syngnathidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system of classification, limited to those pipe-fishes which have the body long and straight and the tail not prehensile, thus excluding the *Hippocampidæ*. See cut under *pipe fish*.

**syngnathoid** (sing'nạ-thoid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Syngnathus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Syngnathidæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Syngnathidæ*.

**syngnathous** (sing'nạ-thus), *a.* [< NL. **syngnathus*, adj., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] **1.** In *Myriapoda*, of or pertaining to the *Syngnatha;* chilopod, as a centiped.—**2.** In *ichth.*, having the jaws united and drawn out into a tubular snout, at the end of which is the mouth; of or pertaining to the *Syngnathidæ*.

**Syngnathus** (sing'nạ-thus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, 1738; Linnæus): see *syngnathous.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Syngnathidæ*. It originally included all the species of the modern families *Syngnathidæ* and *Hippocampidæ*, but it is now restricted to about 30 species of the former family. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

**syngonidium** (sing-gọ-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syngonidia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a platygonidium; an agglomeration of gonidia connected together by a membrane.

**Syngonieæ** (sing-gọ-nī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1887), < *Syngonium* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of plants, of the order *Araceæ* and tribe *Colocasioideæ*, consisting of two American genera, *Syngonium* (the type) and *Porphyrospatha*.

**syngonimium** (sing-gọ-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syngonimia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, an agglomeration of gonimia. See *gonimium*, *gonidium*.

**Syngonium** (sing-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1829), so called from the united fruit; < Gr. *σύγγονος*, born together, cognate, < *σύν*, together, + *γίγνεσθαι*, be born.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, type of the subtribe *Syngonieæ*. It is characterized by a climbing shrubby stem, stamens connate into a prismatic body, and coherent ovaries with anatropous basilar ovules solitary in their one or two cells. The fruit is a mucilaginous syncarp, composed of coalescent berries with black obovoid seeds without albumen, and mainly composed of the large embryo. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are irregular climbers, rooting at the nodes, and there bearing long-stalked leaves, the earlier arrow-shaped, the later three- to nine-divided. The flowers are produced on a monœcious spadix, the staminate part club-shaped and much longer, borne in a still longer spathe, which consists of an ovoid persistent tube and a shell-shaped, finally reflexed, and deciduous upper section. *S. auritum*, long cultivated under the name *Caladium*, is known in Jamaica as *fivefinger*, from its five-parted leaves.

**syngraph** (sing'gråf), *n.* [< L. *syngrapha*, < Gr. *συγγραφή*, a written contract, a bond, a covenant, < *συγγράφειν*, note down, draw up (a contract, etc.), < *σύν*, together, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

> I went to court this evening, and had much discourse with Dr. Basiers, one of his Majesty's chaplains, the greate traveller, who shew'd me the *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs and Asian Churches to our Confession. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

**synidrosis** (sin-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, perspiration.] A concurrent sweating.

**Synistata**† (sin-is-tā'ta̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), irreg. < Gr. *συνιστ(άναι)*, set together (see *system*), + *-ata*2.] A division of insects with biting mouth-parts, containing those whose maxillæ are connate with the labium, and corresponding in part to the *Neuroptera*.

**synizesis** (sin-i-zē'sis), *n.*; pl. *synizeses* (-sēz). [< L. *synizesis*, < Gr. *συνίζησις*, a collapse, a contraction of two vowels into one, < *συνιζάνειν*, collapse, shrink up, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱζάνειν*, settle down, sink in, < *ἵζειν*, seat, place, sit down.] **1.** In *med.*, closure of the pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, causing a total loss of vision.—**2.** In *gram.*, the combination into one syllable of two vowels that would not form a diphthong.

**synnet**†, *n.* Same as *sennet*1.

**synneurosis**† (sin-nụ-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συννεύρωσις*, a joining, union by sinews, < *σύν*, together, + *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve.*] In *anat.*, connection of parts, as movable joints, by means of ligaments: same as *syndesmosis*. [The word belongs, like *aponeurosis*, to a nomenclature in which nerve was not distinguished from sinew, tendon, or ligament.]

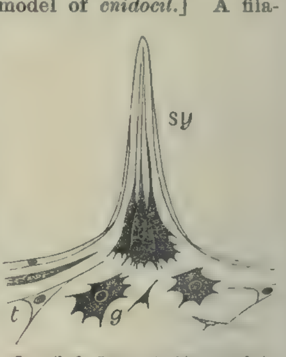
**synocha** (sin'ọ-ka̤), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *febris*, fever) of *synochus*, continued: see *synochus.*] A continued fever.

**synochal** (sin'ọ-ka̤l), *a.* [< *synocha* + *-al.*] In *med.*, of or pertaining to synocha.—**Synochal fever.** Same as *synocha*.

**synochoid** (sin'ọ-koid), *a.* [< *synochus* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of or resembling synochus.—**Synochoid fever.** See *fever*1.

**synochus** (sin'ọ-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνοχος*, joined together, continued, < *συνέχειν*, hold together, in pass. be continuous, < *σύν*, together, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] A continued fever.

**synocil** (sin'ọ-sil), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + *-o-* + NL. *cil(ium)*, on model of *cnidocil.*] A filamentous formation of certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps of the nature of an eye. It consists of a collection of multipolar cells, each having one of the poles drawn out into a long filament, these filaments being bundled in a cylinder or narrow cone suggesting the rod-and-cone layer of the retina. *R. von Lendenfeld.*



Synocil of a Sponge (highly magnified, in section).
*sy*, synocil: *t*, an undifferentiated tissue-cell; *g*, multipolar ganglion-cells.

**synocreate** (si-nok'rẹ-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + E. *ocreate.*] In *bot.*, uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and inclosing the stem in a sheath: noting stipules so characterized. Compare *ocreate*, 2.

**synod** (sin'ọd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synode*, *sinode;* < F. *synode* = Sp. *sínodo* = Pg. *synodo* = It. *sinodo*, < L. *synodus*, < Gr. *σύνοδος*, a coming together, an assembly, meeting, synod, < *σύν*, together, + *ὁδός*, way, road. Cf. *exode*, *exodus.*] **1.** An assembly of ecclesiastics or other church delegates duly convoked, pursuant to the law of the church, for the discussion and decision of ecclesiastical affairs; an ecclesiastical council. Synods or councils are of five kinds—ecumenical, general, national, provincial, and diocesan. For definition of their several characteristics, see *council*, 7.

> Why should you have a *Synod*, when you have a Convocation already, which is a *Synod?*
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 108.

> Twice a year, in accordance with the canonical institutions of Christian antiquity, had it been ordered of old in an English Council that every bishop and his priests should meet together in *synod;* the common form of proceeding which was used in these early clerical gemotes is believed to be still extant. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

> They [the bishops] had large estates which they held of the king, seats in the national council, preëminence in the national *synod*, and places in the general councils of the church. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 378.

Specifically—**2.** In Presbyterian churches, the court which ranks above the presbytery, and either is subordinate to a general assembly (as in most of the larger denominations) or is itself the supreme court of the church. In the former case the presbyteries of the whole church are grouped into synods, each of which comprises all the parishes or congregations of a particular district. The members of the synod are in most cases the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds; but in some churches the court is composed of delegates from the presbyteries.
**3.** A meeting, convention, or council.

> Had a parliament
> Of fiends and furies in a *synod* sat,
> And devis'd, plotted, parlied, and contriv'd,
> They scarce could second this.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 350).

> Well have ye judged, well ended long debate,
> *Synod* of gods! *Milton*, P. L., ii. 391.

**4.** In *astron.*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars.

> To the blanc moon
> Her office they prescribed; to the other five
> Their planetary motions and aspects,
> In sextile, square, or trine, and opposite,
> Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
> In *synod* unbenign. *Milton*, P. L., x. 661.

**Holy Governing Synod** (of all the Russias), a synod which is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian Church. It consists of several metropolitans and other prelates and officials—the chief procurator of the synod representing the czar. It was instituted by Peter the Great in 1721, to supply the place of the patriarch of Moscow. The last patriarch had died about 1700, and Peter would not allow the appointment of a successor, thinking the power of the patriarchal office too great. The orthodox national church of the kingdom of Greece is also governed by a synod of archbishops and bishops, independent of any patriarch.—**Mixed synod**, a synod composed of clergy and laity.—**Robber synod.** Same as *Latrocinium*, 2.

**synodal** (sin'ọd-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *synodalis*, < *synodus*, synod: see *synod*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a synod; synodical.

> *Synodal* declarations pronounced such ordinations invalid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

> Ordinance, provincial or *synodal*.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

**Synodal examiner**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic appointed by a diocesan synod to examine into the qualifications of candidates for benefices.—**Synodal letter.** See *bull*2, 2.

**II.** *n.* 1†. A payment made by the clergy to their bishop at the time of their attendance at the synod.

> You do not pay your procurations only, but our cathedraticals and *synodals* also.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 54. (*Davies*, under *cathedratical.*)

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

> This godly and decent Order . . . hath been so altered . . . by planting in . . . Legends with multitude of Responds, . . . Commemorations, and *Synodals*.
> *Book of Common Prayer* [English], Concerning the Service of the Church.

**synodian**† (si-nō'di-ạn), *n.* [< *synod* + *-ian*.] A member of a synod.

> Of such as dislike the Synod, none falls heavier upon it than a London divine, charging the *synodians* to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what termes soever. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. v. 5.

**synodic** (si-nod'ik), *a.* [< L. *synodicus*, < Gr. *συνοδικός*, < *σύνοδος*, a synod: see *synod*.] Same as *synodical*.

**synodical** (si-nod'i-kạl), *a.* [< *synodic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or transacted in a synod: as, *synodical* proceedings or forms.

> As there were no other synods in the days of Uniformity than the convocations of the clergy, it has been necessary to resort to them wherever it has been desirable to dignify any measure of the Reformation by alleging for it *synodical* authority. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

2. In *astron.*, pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies.—**Synodical month.** See *month*, 1.—**Synodical revolution of a planet**, with respect to the sun, the period which elapses between two consecutive conjunctions or oppositions. The period of the synodical revolution of Mercury is 115 days, that of Venus is 584, that of Mars 780, that of Jupiter 399, that of Saturn 378, that of Uranus 370, and that of Neptune 367½.

**synodically** (si-nod'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. By the authority of a synod.

> The Spirit of God hath directed us . . . to address ourselves to the church, that in plenary council and assembly she may *synodically* determine controversies.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 341.

2. In a synod; so as to form a synod.

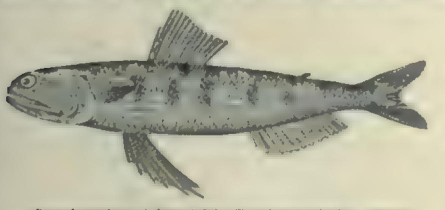
> Dionysius, Bishop of Rome, in a letter (wrote, very probably, with the advice and consent of his clergy *synodically* convened), . . . explains the doctrine.
> *Waterland*, Works, II. viii.

**synodist** (sin'ọd-ist), *n.* [< *synod* + *-ist*.] One who adheres to a synod.

> These *synodists* thought fit in Latin as yet to vail their decrees from vulgar eyes. *Fuller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**synod-man**† (sin'ọd-man), *n.* 1. A member of a synod. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii.—2. Same as *synodsman*.

**Synodontidæ** (sin-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synodus*. The body is long and cigar-shaped, covered with regular scales and without phosphorescent spots; the mouth is deeply cleft; its upper arch is formed by the elongated intermaxillaries; and the supramaxillaries are rudimentary or absent. The dorsal fin is short and submedian, the anal moderate, the pectorals are well developed, and the ventrals, also well developed, are not far behind the pectorals. The species chiefly inhabit the tropical and warm seas; six reach the shores of the United States, four on the eastern and two on the western coast. Also *Sauridæ*, *Saurina*.



*Synodontidæ.* A lizard fish *Trachinocephalus myops.*
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

**Synodontinæ** (sin″ọ-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Synodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] The *Synodontidæ* as a subfamily of *Scopelidæ*.

**Synodontis** (sin″ọ-don'tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of African *Siluridæ*, having nearly 20 species, as the shall, *S. schal*.

**synodsman**† (sin'ọdz-mạn), *n.* A questman or sidesman (see these words). [Rare.]

**Synodus** (sin'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes, typical of the family *Synodontidæ*: later (1817) called *Saurus*. It contains the lizard-fishes or snake-fishes, as *S. fœtens*, the sand-pike of the Atlantic coast of America, and *S. lucioceps* of the opposite coast. Another species, usually included in this genus, is also separated as *Trachinocephalus myops*. See cut under *Synodontidæ*.

2†. A genus of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1824.

**synœceosis** (si-nē-sẹ-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συνοικείωσις*, association, < *συνοικειοῦν*, unite as friends or kinsmen, < *σύν*, together, + *οἰκειοῦν*, make one's own, < *οἰκεῖος*, belonging to one's house, < *οἶκος*, a house: see *economy*.] In *rhet.*, combination of statements seemingly contradictory: as, "A miser owns what he owns as little as what he does not own."

**synœcious, synecious** (si-nē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *συνοικία*, a living or dwelling together, < *σύνοικος*, living in the same house, living together, < *συνοικεῖν*, live together, < *σύν*, together, + *οἰκεῖν*, live, dwell, < *οἶκος*, house.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having male and female flowers in one head, as is common in the *Compositæ*. (*b*) Having male and female organs in the same receptacle, as many mosses.

**Synœcus** (si-nē'kus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1842, in the form *Synoicus*), < Gr. *σύνοικος*, living together: see *synœcious*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of quails, peculiar to the Australian region. Several species are described, as *S. australis*, *S. sordidus*, *S. diemensis*, and *S. cervinus*. They are known as *swamp-quail*. 2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Vespidæ*. *Saussure*, 1852.

**synomosy** (sin'ọ-mō-si), *n.*; pl. *synomosies* (-siz). [< Gr. *συνωμοσία*, a conspiracy, an oath-bound league, < *συνομνύναι*, swear along with, < *σύν*, together, + *ὀμνύναι*, swear, affirm by oath.] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a secret society; a league or association under oath; a band of conspirators.

**synonym** (sin'ọ-nim), *n.* [Also *synonyme* (formerly also, as L., in plural *synonyma*, sometimes used as an E. singular); < F. *synonyme* = Sp. *sinónimo* = Pg. *synonymo* = It. *sinonimo*, < L. *synonymum*, < Gr. *συνώνυμον*, a word having the same meaning with another, neut. of *συνώνυμος*, having the same name or meaning, < *σύν*, together, + *ὄνομα*, name: see *onym*. Cf. *anonym*, *antonym*, *homonym*, etc.] 1. A word having the same signification as another; one of two or more words which have the same meaning; by extension, a word having nearly the same meaning as another; one of two or more words which in use cover to a considerable extent the same ground: the opposite of *antonym*.

> Change the structure of the sentence, substitute one *synonyme* for another, and the whole effect is destroyed.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

> *Synonyms* are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well.
> *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 173.

2. A word of one language which corresponds in meaning with a word in another language. See *heteronym*, 2, *paronym*, 2, and the quotation from Camden under *synonymize*.—3. In *nat. hist.*, a systematic name having the same, or approximately the same, meaning or application as another which has superseded it; a technical name which, by the rules of nomenclature, is not tenable. The question of the acceptance of a generic or a specific name depends upon the law of priority. (*a*) Botanists take 1753, the year of the publication of Linnæus's "Species Plantarum," as the starting point for both genera and species, since in this publication binomials were for the first time systematically adopted. The naming of a botanical species consists in conferring upon it two appellations, a generic and a specific; and adequate publication consists in issuing a printed diagnosis sufficient to identify the plant with certainty. The earliest name conferred after the above date is the name by which, according to the law of priority, the plant must be known, providing, of course, that the classification is correct; and it is held that a strict adherence to this rule is essential in order to a stable systematic nomenclature. Since plants have often been placed in a wrong genus, the question arises whether the absolutely first specific name is to be retained, or the first that was used with the right genus name; the former is the accepted alternative. The names thus discarded are called *synonyms*, though in a broader sense all the names from which the selection is made are synonyms. On account of unsettled usage synonyms must often be quoted. In obedience to the law of priority, Nuttall's name *Carya*, by which the hickory has been known since 1818, becomes a synonym of *Hicoria*, the earlier name of Rafinesque; *Nymphæa* gives way to *Castalia*; *Adlumia cirrhosa* of Rafinesque to *Adlumia fungosa* of Aiton; *Trollius Americana* of Muhlenberg to *T. laxus* of Salisbury; etc. (*b*) Zoölogists usually adopt a different date as the starting-point. In England and on the continent of Europe this is generally 1766, the date of the twelfth edition of the "Systema Naturæ" (with an express exception in favor of the genera (not the species) of Brisson, 1760); American zoölogists nearly all start from 1758, the date of the tenth edition of the work named. This difference of dates is the chief incompatibility of two schools which have become known as the *English* and the *American*, neither of which has thus far yielded the point to the other. The former school contends that 1766 (the date of the last edition of the "Systema," revised by the author himself) represents the completion of the Linnean binomial system in zoölogy, the earlier editions having been but provisional or tentative; the latter school maintains that 1758 is the date when that system was first formally and consistently applied to zoology. In practice the whole matter of synonyms is extremely complicated by various considerations other than the single question of priority in any given case—as, for example, the adequacy or exclusive pertinence of the diagnosis upon which a name rests; recognizability of a description; acceptation of a name in a wide or a narrow sense by different authors; transference or cross-use of a name by different authors; erroneous identification and consequent wrong applications of a name; rejection of a name for one of several different reasons and introduction of another name in its stead; the question whether use of a name in botany precludes its subsequent use in zoölogy (and conversely); the question whether the same name can be an onym in more than one of the numerically enormous orders of insects; and, particularly, the biological question (a matter necessarily of expert opinion) of what constitutes a genus, species, subspecies, etc. To all the above considerations (besides which various others could be adduced) is to be added especially, in accounting for the vast number of synonyms which encumber zoölogical nomenclature, the incessant redescription and renaming of species and genera in ignorance of the fact (or ignoring the fact) that they had been named before, or mistaking them for valid when they are not. One singular class of synonyms is merely verbal, arising from corrections of malformed words, which, when properly respelled, are seen to be literally identical with other names from which they had appeared different by the misspelling; and with this class of synonyms is related another, arising from a mere difference in termination (as of gender, for example, *Picus* and *Pica*), inflection, etc. (as *Synodus*, *Synodon*, *Synodontus*, *Synodontis*). Literal quibbles of this sort have proved so frequently vexatious that the American school has declared that a word must subsist precisely as originally printed, no matter how malformed or misspelled, unless a typographical error be manifest, and that any two words which are differently spelled are tenable as different names, if the distinction be anything more or other than mere change of termination (as *-us*, *-a*, *-um*, or *-ites* and *-itis*, as distinguishing grammatical gender). Irrespective of the law of priority, and also of any such moot points as are above cited, the rules of nomenclature require (1) that no specific or subspecific name shall be used twice in the same genus; and (2) that no generic name, or name of any higher group, shall be used twice in the animal kingdom. There is thus, theoretically, but a single onym (tenable binomial designation) of every species, and a single onym of every genus or higher group—all other designations being in every case synonyms. Practically, however, the case is far from any such simplicity and uniformity; alternative technical names incessantly recur in the literature of zoölogy; and the synonymy of numberless species, genera, etc., is in almost inextricable confusion. The number of synonyms in zoölogy vastly exceeds that of the onyms; most species which have long been known have acquired a larger number of New Latin synonyms than of English names; very many have been placed in a dozen or more different genera, and have been described under as many different specific names—the various combinations of which generic and specific designations are a third source of uncounted synonyms. Such uncertainty and inconvenience have resulted from all these nomenclatural vagaries that some zoölogists do not hesitate to ignore the fundamental law of priority, and continue to call a species by the technical name by which it has been oftenest called already. Such consensus of the nomenclators has at least the advantage of presenting better-known instead of less-known names.

**synonyma** (si-non'i-mạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *synonymum*, a synonym: see *synonym*.] Synonyms.

> *Infor.* As I am the state-scout, you may think me an informer.
> *Mast.* They are *synonyma*.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

[In the following quotation the word is erroneously treated as a singular, with an English plural *synonymas*.

> All the *synonymas* of sadness were little enough to express this great weeping.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 74.]

**synonymal**† (si-non'i-mạl), *a.* [< *synonym* + *-al*.] Synonymous.

**synonymally**† (si-non'i-mạl-i), *adv.* Synonymously.

**synonymatic** (si-non-i-mat'ik), *a.* [< *synonym* + *-atic*2.] Same as *synonymic* or *synonymical*, being a purer form of these words, now more frequently employed by naturalists. The word differs in use from *synonymous*; we speak of a *synonymatic* list of words (as the several synonyms of a plant or an animal), but say of the synonyms themselves that they are *synonymous*.

**synonyme**, *n.* See *synonym*.

**synonymic** (sin-ọ-nim'ik), *a.* [= F. *synonymique*; as *synonym* + *-ic*.] 1. Synonymous.—2. Of or pertaining to synonyms.

> The name used by Doubleday in his *synonymic* lists of British Lepidoptera.
> *Stainton*, British Butterflies, II. 447. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**synonymical** (sin-ọ-nim'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *synonymic* + *-al.*] Synonymic.

**synonymicon** (sin-ọ-nim'i-kọn), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συνωνυμικόν*, neut. of **συνωνυμικός*, an assumed original of *synonymic*: see *synonymic.*] A dictionary of synonymous words. *W. Taylor.* [Rare.]

**synonymics** (sin-ọ-nim'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synonymic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *synonymy.*

**synonymise**, *v. t.* See *synonymize.*

**synonymist** (si-non'i-mist), *n.* [< *synonym* + *-ist.*] One who collects and explains synonyms; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, one who collects the different names or synonyms of animals or plants.

**synonymity** (sin-ọ-nim'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *synonym* + *-ity.*] The state of being synonymous; synonymy.

> To found any harmonic theories on the *synonymity* of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no *synonymity* in nature, and when the artificial *synonymity* thus engendered varies from temperament to temperament, is only comparable to deducing geometrical conclusions from the mere practical construction of figures.
> *Ellis*, in Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone, App., p. 660.

**synonymize** (si-non'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synonymized*, ppr. *synonymizing.* [< *synonym* + *-ize.*] To express by words of the same meaning; express the meaning of by an equivalent in the same or another language. Also spelled *synonymise.*

> This word "fortis" wee may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, couragious, aduentrous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.
> *Camden*, Remains, p. 42.

**synonymous** (si-non'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *συνώνυμος*, having the same name or meaning: see *synonym.*] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same idea; equivalent in meaning.

> You are to banish out of your discourses all *synonymous* terms, and unnecessary multiplications of verbs and nouns. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 253.

> Instead of regarding the practice of parsimony as low or vicious, [the Romans] made it *synonymous* even with probity. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

**Synonymous relates.** See *heteronymous relates*, under *heteronymous.*

**synonymously** (si-non'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. *Imp. Dict.*

**synonymy** (si-non'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *synonymies* (-miz). [< F. *synonymie* = Sp. *sinonimia* = Pg. *synonimia* = It. *sinonimia*, < L. *synonymia*, < Gr. *συνωνυμία*, likeness of name or meaning, a synonym, < *συνώνυμος*, having like name or meaning: see *synonym.*] 1. The quality of being synonymous, or of expressing the same meaning by different words. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *rhet.*, a figure by which words of the same meaning are used to amplify a discourse.—3†. A thing of the same name.

> We having three rivers of note *synonymies* with her.
> *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, ii.

4. A system of synonyms; a collection of synonyms; also, the study of synonyms; the use of synonyms in expressing different shades of meaning; the discrimination of synonyms; especially, in *nat. hist.*, the sifting of synonyms to determine the onyms. In botany and zoölogy the synonymy of a species of plant or animal, in the concrete, is a list of the several different names which have been applied to it by its various describers or classifiers, implying on the synonymist's part the discrimination not only of the synonyms of the species, but of the homonyms of related species, for the especial purpose of determining the onym of each species. Thus, *Falco fuscus* and *Falco obscurus* may be synonyms of one and the same species of falcon, yet *Falco fuscus* may be a homonym of two different species of falcon, and it may be that neither name is the onym of either of these species. Synonymy in natural history has become of late years so extensive and so intricate that probably no naturalist has mastered the subject beyond the line of some one narrow specialty. Synonymatic lists for single species extending over several pages of an ordinary book are of no infrequent occurrence. See *synonym*, 3.

> The inconveniences arising from the want of a good Nomenclature were long felt in Botany, and are still felt in Mineralogy. The attempts to remedy them by *Synonymies* are very ineffective, for such comparisons of synonymes do not supply a systematic nomenclature.
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. lxxv.

**synophthalmia** (sin-of-thal'mi-a̤), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *teratol.*, same as *cyclopia.* Also *synophthalmus.*

**synophyty** (si-nof'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the cohesion of several embryos. *Cooke.*

**synopsis** (si-nop'sis), *n.*; pl. *synopses* (-sēz). [= Sp. *sinopsis* = Pg. *synopsis* = It. *sinossi*, < LL. *synopsis*, < Gr. *σύνοψις*, a general view (cf. *συνορᾶν*, fut. *συνόψεσθαι*, see the whole together, see at a glance), < *σύν*, together, + *ὄψις*, view.] 1. A summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject; a compendium of heads or short paragraphs so arranged as to afford a view of the whole or of principal parts of a matter under consideration; a conspectus.

> That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as the force of argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle.
> *Warburton*, On Pope's Essay on Man.

> I am now upon a methodical *Synopsis* of all British Animals excepting Insects, and it will be a general *Synops.* of Quadrupeds. *Ray*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 199.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer-book for the use of the laity, of the same character as that described under *anthology*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** *Compendium, Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment.*

**synoptic** (si-nop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *synoptique* = Sp. *sinóptico* = Pg. *synoptico* = It. *sinottico*, < NL. *synopticus*, < Gr. *συνοπτικός*, seeing the whole together or at a glance, < *σύνοψις*, a general view, synopsis: see *synopsis.*] **I.** *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a subject: as, a *synoptic* table; a *synoptic* history.—**Synoptic chart**, in *meteor.*, a map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the cloudiness and weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols.—**Synoptic gospels.** See *gospel*, 2.

**II.** *n.* One of the synoptic gospels; also, one of the writers of the synoptic gospels; a synoptist.

> Yet the Tübingen professors and our Liberal newspapers must surely have something to go upon when they declare that the Jesus of the Fourth Gospel speaks quite differently from the Jesus of the *Synoptics*, and propound their theory of the Gnostic philosopher inventing, with profoundly calculated art, his fancy Gospel.
> *M. Arnold*, God and the Bible, vi. § 5.

> The real difference between John and the *Synoptics*, on this most decisive point, amounts to this: while these last have handed down to us but a single example of this form of language, John has preserved for us several examples selected with a particular purpose.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 733.

**synoptical** (si-nop'ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *synoptic* + *-al.*] Same as *synoptic.*—**Synoptical table**, in *nat. hist.*, a tabular synopsis of the leading, generally the most striking or easily recognized, characters of any group in zoölogy or botany, whereby the group is exhibited with a view to the ready identification of a given specimen, or analyzed to illustrate the relationship of its several components to one another. Such tables often proceed upon the dichotomous plan of presenting in succession alternatives of two (or more) characters, only one of which the specimen in hand should exhibit, as the "ovary inferior" and "ovary superior" in case of a plant; but the tabulation may be made in any way which best subserves the desired purpose in different cases. Some are natural analyses, others wholly artificial; the former are the more important and really instructive, the latter the most convenient and immediately helpful. Some combine these incompatible features as far as possible; and all are constantly used in systematic treatises, manuals, and text-books. They are often called *keys.*

**synoptically** (si-nop'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a synoptical manner; in such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

> I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dyeing materials.
> *Sir W. Petty*, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 295.

**synoptist** (si-nop'tist), *n.* [< *synopt-ic* + *-ist.*] One of the writers (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) of the synoptic gospels.

> The essential identity of the Christ of the *Synoptists* is universally conceded.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 32.

**synoptistic** (sin-op-tis'tik), *a.* [< *synoptist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the synoptists or the synoptic gospels; synoptic; synoptical.

> The author of the fourth gospel, writing at a much later date, habitually speaks of "the Jews" as an alien race, quite separated from the Christians; but this is not in the manner of the *synoptistic* tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 805.

**synosteography** (si-nos-tẹ̄-og'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive synosteology; a description of or treatise upon joints.

**synosteology** (si-nos-tẹ̄-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the joints of the body, or the knowledge of the articulations of the bones; arthrology.

**synosteosis** (si-nos-tẹ̄-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis.*] In *anat.*, union by means of bone; the confluence or growing together of bones; ankylosis; coössification. Also called *synostosis.* *Dunglison.*

**synosteotome** (si-nos'tẹ̄-ọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a dismembering-knife.

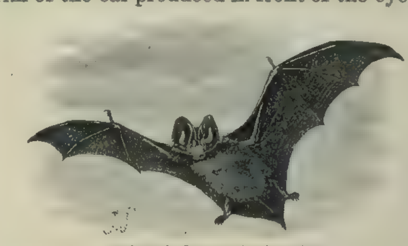
**synosteotomy** (si-nos-tẹ̄-ot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy of the articulations: dissection of joints.

**synostosed** (sin'os-tōzd), *a.* [< *synostosis* + *-ed²*.] Joined in osseous continuity. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 173.

**synostosis** (sin-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *synosteosis.*] Same as *synosteosis.*

**synostotic** (sin-os-tot'ik), *a.* [< *synostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by synostosis.

**Synotus** (si-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear.] 1. (Keyserling, 1840.) A genus of long-eared bats, of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*, having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, the incisors four above and six below, the premolars two on each side of each jaw. The type is the barbastel of Europe, *S. barbastellus.* Another species is *S. darjelingensis.*—2. [*l. c.*] A double monster having the body united above a common umbilicus, the head being incompletely double, with a face on one side and one or two ears on the other.



Barbastel (*Synotus barbastellus*).

**synovia** (si-nō'vi-a̤), *n.* [= F. *synovie* = Sp. *sinovia*, < NL. *synovia* (Paracelsus), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + L. *ovum*, egg.] The lubricating liquid secreted by a synovial membrane: so called from resembling the white of an egg. It is a nearly colorless liquid containing mucin.

**synovial** (si-nō'vi-a̤l), *a.* [= F. *synovial*, < NL. *synovialis*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia, as a membrane; containing synovia, as a bursa.—**Articular synovial membrane**, a membrane lining the capsular ligament, and extending up on the borders (marginal zone) of the articular cartilage, of any diarthrodial joint. Also called *synovial capsule of a joint.*—**Bursal synovial membrane**, the synovial lining to a bursa mucosa: it may also be regarded as including the bursa in its entire thickness. Also called *vesicular synovial membrane.*—**Synovial bursa**, a bursa mucosa. See cut under *hoof.*—**Synovial capsule.** See *synovial membrane.*—**Synovial cysts**, cysts resulting from the distention or expansion of bursæ and synovial sheaths of tendons.—**Synovial fluid.** Same as *synovia.*—**Synovial folds**, folds of synovial membrane projecting into the cavity of a joint. Also called *synovial fringes*, and *Haversian folds* and *fringes*, and, when less free, *synovial ligaments.*—**Synovial frena**, the folds of synovial membrane in the sheath of tendons, which stretch from the outer surface of the tendon to the inner surface of the sheath.—**Synovial glands**, fringed vascular folds to be found in all synovial membranes: regarded by Clopton Havers as the apparatus for secreting synovia. Also called *glands of Havers* and *Havers's mucilaginous glands.* **Synovial hernia**, a protrusion of the synovial membrane through the fibrous capsule of a joint.—**Synovial ligaments**, ligament-like synovial folds.—**Synovial membrane.** See *membrane.*—**Synovial rheumatism**, rheumatic synovitis.—**Synovial sheath**, a vaginal synovial membrane.—**Synovial villi**, the small non-vascular processes forming the secondary synovial fringes.—**Vaginal synovial membrane**, the synovial membrane lining the sheath of a tendon (or it may be taken as including the sheath in its entire thickness). Also called *synovial sheath.*—**Vesicular synovial membrane.** Same as *bursal synovial membrane.*

**synovialis** (si-nō-vi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *synoviales* (-lēz). [NL., < *synovia*, q. v.] A synovial membrane.

**synovially** (si-nō'vi-a̤l-i), *adv.* By means or with the concurrence of a synovial membrane; as a freely movable joint. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 135.

**synoviparous** (sin-ọ-vip'a̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *synovia* + L. *parere*, produce.] Producing or secreting synovia; synovial, as a membrane.—**Synoviparous crypts**, small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac.

**synovitis** (sin-ọ-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *synovia* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.—**Synovitis hyperplastica**, synovitis with hyperplasia of the synovial membrane, its folds and villi.—**Synovitis hyperplastica granulosa**, tubercular synovitis.—**Synovitis hyperplastica lævis.** Same as *synovitis hyperplastica pannosa.*—**Synovitis hyperplastica pannosa**, synovitis in which the membrane grows up over the articular cartilage, so as to resemble pannus.—**Synovitis purulenta**, synovitis with purulent effusion.—**Synovitis serofibrinosa**, a synovitis forming a serofibrinous exudate in the synovial cavity.

**synpelmous** (sin-pel'mus), *a.* Same as *sympelmous.*

**synsarcosis** (sin-sär-kō´sis), *n.* Same as *syssarcosis.*

**synsepalous** (sin-sep'a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, same as *gamosepalous.*

**synspermy** (sin'spėr-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, the union of two or more seeds.

**syntactic** (sin-tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *sintactico* (cf. F. *syntaxique*, prop. **syntactique*), < Gr. συνταξις (συντακτ-), a joining together, syntax: see *syntax.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Conjoined; fitted to each other. *Johnson.*—2. In *gram.*, pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or construction.

> If . . . you strike out the Saxon element, there remains but a jumble of articulate sounds without coherence, *syntactic* relation, or intelligible significance.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

**II.** *n.* A branch of mathematics including permutations, combinations, variations, the binomial theorem, and other doctrines relative to the number of ways of putting things together under given conditions.

**syntactical** (sin-tak'ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *syntactic* + *-al.*] Same as *syntactic.*

> The various *syntactical* structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

**yntactically** (sin-tak'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a syntactical manner; as regards syntax; in conformity to syntax. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

**syntagma** (sin-tag'mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύνταγμα, that which is put together, < συντάσσειν, put together: see *syntax.* Cf. *tagma.*] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all bodies made up of tagmata, or theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules. See *tagma.*

**syntagmatite** (sin-tag'ma̤-tīt), *n.* [< *syntagma(t-)* + *-ite*².] A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblende of Monte Somma, Vesuvius: later used by Scharizer for a hypothetical orthosilicate assumed by him to explain the composition of the aluminous amphiboles.

**syntax** (sin'taks), *n.* [Formerly, as LL., *syntaxis, sintaxis*; < F. *syntaxe* = Sp. *sintáxis* = Pg. *syntaxe* = It. *sintassi* = D. *syntaxis* = G. Sw. Dan. *syntax*, < LL. *syntaxis*, < Gr. σύνταξις, a putting together, an arrangement or drawing up (as of soldiers or words), syntax, < συντάσσειν, draw up in order, array, < σύν, together, + τάσσειν, arrange, put in order: see *tactic, taxis.*] 1†. Connected system or order; union of things.

> The fifth [consideration] is concerning the *syntax* and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *gram.*, the construction of sentences; the due forming and arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage. Syntax includes the proper use of parts of speech and of forms in their combinations to make sentences, and their proper arrangement or collocation.

**syntaxis**† (sin-tak'sis), *n.* Same as *syntax.*

**syntectic** (sin-tek'tik), *a.* [< L. *syntecticus*, < Gr. συντηκτικός, apt to melt together or dissolve, consumptive, < συντήκειν, melt together, dissolve: see *syntexis.*] Relating to syntexis; wasting.

**syntectical** (sin-tek'ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *syntectic* + *-al.*] Same as *syntectic.*

**syntenosis** (sin-te-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *syntenoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + τένων, a sinew.] The articulation or connection of bones by means of tendons. The joints of the fingers and toes are mainly of this character.

**synteresis** (sin-tē̤-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συντήρησις, a watching closely, observation, < συντηρεῖν, watch closely, observe together, < σύν, together, + τηρεῖν, watch over, take care or heed, < τηρός, a watch, guard.] 1. In *med.*, preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis.—2†. Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

> *Synteresis*, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit, and doth signify "a conversation of the knowledge of the law of God and Nature, to know good or evil."
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 106.

**synteretic** (sin-tē̤-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. συντηρητικός, watching closely, < συντηρεῖν, watch closely: see *synteresis.*] In *med.*, pertaining to synteresis; preserving health; prophylactic.

**synteretics** (sin-tē̤-ret'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synteretic* (see *-ics*).] Hygiene.

**syntexis** (sin-tek'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *syntexis*, < Gr. σύντηξις, a melting or wasting away, consumption, < συντήκειν, melt together, waste or fall away, < σύν, together, + τήκειν, melt, waste away.] In *med.*, a wasting of the body.

**syntheme** (sin'thēm), *n.* [< Gr. σύνθημα, connection, < συντιθέναι, put together, < σύν, together, + τιθέναι, put: see *theme.*] A system of groups of objects comprising every one of a larger set just once, twice, or other given number of times. The groups may be divided into subgroups subject to various conditions.—**Dyadic syntheme.** See *dyadic.*

**synthermal** (sin-thėr'ma̤l), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + θέρμη, heat: see *therm, thermal.*] Having the same temperature.

**synthesis** (sin'the-sis), *n.* [= F. *synthèse* = Sp. *sintésis* = Pg. *synthese, synthesis* = It. *sintesi*, < L. *synthesis*, < Gr. σύνθεσις, a putting together, composition, < συντιθέναι, put together, combine, < σύν, together, + τιθέναι, set, place: see *thesis.*] 1. A putting of two or more things together; composition; specifically, the combination of separate elements or objects of thought into a whole, as of simple into compound or complex conceptions, and individual propositions into a system; also, a process of reasoning advancing in a direct manner from principles established or assumed, and propositions already proved, to the conclusion: the opposite of *analysis.*

> It [speech] should cary an orderly and good construction, which they called *Synthesis.*
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

> Geometrical deduction (and deduction in general) is called *synthesis*, because we introduce, at successive steps, the results of new principles. But in reasoning on the relations of space we sometimes go on separating truths into their component truths, and these into other component truths, and so on; and this is geometrical analysis.
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, II. xxiii.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in the condition of separate words. See *synthetic*, 2. (*b*) In *surg.*, an operation by which divided parts are united. (*c*) In *chem.*, the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination: the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts: as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen is proved both by analysis and by *synthesis.* (*d*) In *acoustics*, the combining of two or more simple sounds of different pitch, as those of several tuning-forks to produce or imitate a certain compound sound, as, for example, that of a piano-string.—**Dynamic, pure, etc., synthesis.** See the adjectives.—**Synthesis of apprehension.** See *apprehension.*—**Synthesis of reproduction.** See *reproduction.*

**synthesise,** *v. t.* See *synthesize.*

**synthesist** (sin'the-sist), *n.* [< *synthes-is* + *-ist.*] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods. Compare *synthetist.*

> Science turns her back on the subject, and the universities dismiss Art from the category of studies, and pass it over mainly to the painters to discourse on, ignoring the psychological law that no mind can be productively analytical and synthetical at the same time, and the artist, being perforce a *synthesist*, cannot be expected to analyse the art which he is, if a true artist, occupied in building.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 24.

**synthesize** (sin'the-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthesized*, ppr. *synthesizing.* [< *synthes-is* + *-ize.*] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; unite in one; treat synthetically. Also spelled *synthesise.*

> The functions of separate organs are subsumed and *synthesised* into the activity of a yet higher unity—that of the organic system to which they belong.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

**synthetic** (sin-thet'ik), *a.* [= F. *synthétique* = Sp. *sintético* = Pg. *synthetico* = It. *sintetico*, < NL. *syntheticus*, < Gr. συνθετικός, skilled in putting together or in composition, < συντιθέναι, put together: see *synthesis.*] 1. Of or pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis: as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical.*

> In fact, all mathematical judgments are *synthetic*, or, if analytic judgments are made in mathematics, they are quite subordinate in importance.
> *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 211.

> That activity which we variously call "poetic," "imaginative," or "creative" is essentially *synthetic*, is a process of putting together, while the scientific process seems distinctively analytic, or a tearing apart.
> *S. Lanier*, English Novel, p. 69.

2. In *gram.*, characterized by synthesis, or the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in separate words, which is *analytic.* Thus, *man's* is synthetic, *of man* is analytic; *higher* is synthetic, *more high* is analytic; *loved* is synthetic, *did love* is analytic; and so *amabitur* (Latin) and *will be loved.* The epithet is used both of single formations, like these, and of classes of expressions; also of a whole language, or a period or class of languages, according as expressions of one or of the other class prevail in each case.

3. In *biol.*, of a general or comprehensive type of structure; combining in one organism characters which are to be specialized in several different organisms in the course of evolution; generalized, not specialized; undifferentiated. Thus, the *Symphyla* are a synthetic type, as combining characters of the classes *Myriapoda* and *Hexapoda.* Since the general course of evolution is from generals to particulars, or from generalization to specialization, synthetic forms are mostly low or primitive, and less fully illustrated by recent or living than by early and extinct organisms. Most fossil types are synthetic in comparison with existent forms of which they are ancestral.—**Synthetic geometry,** geometry treated without algebra, or at least without coördinates: opposed to *analytical geometry.* Modern synthetic geometry, which has been almost altogether the fruit of the nineteenth century, resembles the geometry of the Greeks, but far surpasses it in power and beauty. See *geometry.*—**Synthetic judgment** or **proposition,** a judgment professing to contain matter of fact, and not mere explication of what is implicitly contained in the idea of the subject.—**Synthetic method.** See *method.*—**Synthetic philosophy,** the philosophy of Herbert Spencer: so called by himself, because it is conceived as a fusion of the different sciences into a whole. See *Spencerianism.*

**synthetical** (sin-thet'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *synthetic* + *-al.*] Same as *synthetic.*

> Before we have done, we shall see how all-efficient the *synthetical* principle proves to be. No wonder, for it is nothing less than our whole feeling, thinking, and willing subject; in fact, our very being mentally occupied.
> *E. Montgomery*, Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

> The composition of water may be demonstrated by synthesis. . . . The discovery of the composition of water was indeed made originally by *synthetical*, and not by analytical processes. *Huxley*, Physiography, vii.

**Accidental synthetical mark.** See *mark*¹.—**Synthetical cognition, definition,** etc. See the nouns.

**synthetically** (sin-thet'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a synthetic manner; by synthesis; by composition.

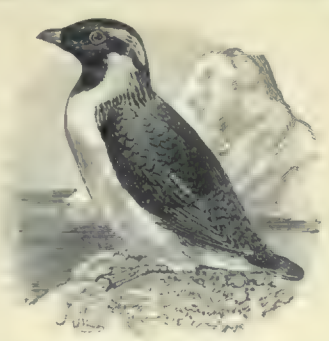
**syntheticism** (sin-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [< *synthetic* + *-ism.*] The principles of synthesis; a tendency to follow synthetic methods; a synthetic system.

> The assumption that languages are developed only in the direction of *syntheticism.*
> *Smith's Bible Dictionary*, Confusion of Tongues.

**synthetist** (sin'the-tist), *n.* [< *synthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ist.*] One who synthesizes, or who is versed in synthesis, in any application of that word. Compare *synthesist.* *P. G. Hamerton*, Thoughts about Art, xii.

**synthetize** (sin'the-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthetized*, ppr. *synthetizing.* [< *synthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ize.*] To unite in regular structure. *Imp. Dict.*

**Synthliborhamphus** (sin″thli-bọ̄-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1837, as *Synthliboramphus*), < Gr. σύν, together, + θλίβειν, press, + ῥάμφος, a bill, beak.] A genus of *Alcidæ* of the North Pacific, having a stout, much-compressed bill, whose depth at the base is about half its length, subnasal nostrils reached by the frontal antiæ, much-compressed tarsi, scutellate in front and on the sides and reticulate behind, and short, nearly square tail; the nipper-nosed murrelets. There are 2 species, the ancient auk or black-throated murrelet, *S. antiquus*, and the Japanese auklet or Temminck's murrelet, *S. umizusume.* The latter is crested, and the former is not. Both are found on both coasts of the North Pacific.



Ancient Auk (*Synthliborhamphus antiquus*).

**synthronus** (sin'thrọ̄-nus), *n.*; pl. *synthroni* (-nī). [< Gr. σύν, together, + θρόνος, throne.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the joint throne or seat of the bishop and his presbyters. The synthronus is placed behind the altar against the east wall of the apse, and consisted from early times of a semicircular row or of several such rows of steps or seats, the bishop's throne or cathedra being in the center and higher than the rest. Synthroni are sometimes found in the West, usually of ancient construction. A good example is the synthronus in the basilica of Torcello. See cut under *bishop*

**syntomia** (sin-tō'mi-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *syntomy*.

It [speech] were not tediously long, but briefe and compendious as the matter might beare, which they call *Syntomia*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

**syntomy** (sin'tọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *syntomia*, < Gr. *συντομία*, abridgment, shortness, < *σύντομος*, abridged, cut short, < *συντέμνειν*, cut down, abridge, < *σύν*, together, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Brevity; conciseness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**syntonic** (sin-ton'ik), *a.* [< *synton-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *syntonous*.— **Syntonic comma.** See *comma*, 5 (*b*).

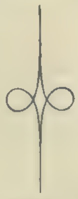
**syntonin** (sin'tọ-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *σύντονος*, drawn tight (see *syntonous*), + *-in*$^{2}$.] The acid albumin into which myosin is converted by the action of dilute acids.

**syntonolydian** (sin″tọ-nọ-lid'i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *σύντονος*, intense, + *Λύδιος*, Lydian: see *Lydian*.] Same as *hypolydian* (see *mode*$^{1}$, 7).

**syntonous** (sin'tọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύντονος*, drawn tight, strained, intense, < *σύν*, together, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tone*$^{1}$.] Intense: used of various phenomena in ancient musical theory. Also *syntonic*.

Claudius Ptolemy (130) rectified this error, and in the so-called *syntonous* or intense diatonic scale reduced the proportions of his tetrachord. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 771.

**syntractrix** (sin-trak'triks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *tractrix*, q. v.] The locus of a point on the tangent to the tractrix which divides the constant line into parts of given length.



Syntractrix.

**Syntremata** (sin-trem'ạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τρῆμα*, a perforation, hole. Cf. *Monotremata*.] In *conch.*, same as *Monotremata*, 2.

**syntrematous** (sin-trem'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *Syntremata* + *-ous.*] In *conch.*, same as *monotrematous*.

**syntropic** (sin-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning in the same direction: in anatomy noting the position of those parts, and those parts themselves, which form by repetition a series of similar segments: thus, several vertebræ, or several ribs, are *syntropic* in respect of one another: opposed to *antitropic*.

*Syntropic.*— Similar, and pointing in the same direction, so as to form a series. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 114.

**syntypic** (sin-tip'ik), *a.* [< *syntyp-ous* + *-ic.*] Belonging to the same type.

**syntypicism** (sin-tip'i-sizm), *n.* [< *syntypic* + *-ism.*] The character of being syntypic.

**syntypous** (sin-tī'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τύπος*, type: see *type*.] Same as *syntypic*.

**Synziphosura** (sin-zī-fọ-sū'rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Synxiphosura*, < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *Xiphosura*, q. v.] A suborder of merostomatous crustaceans, composed of the families *Bunodidæ*, *Hemiaspidæ*, *Pseudoniscidæ*, and *Neolimulidæ*, collectively contrasted with *Xiphosura* and *Eurypterida*. *A. S. Packard.*

**synzygia**† (sin-zij'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., prop. **syzygia* (cf. Gr. *συζυγία*, a junction, union of branches with the trunk, etc.), < *σύν*, together, + *ζυγόν*, a yoke, any means of junction or uniting.] In *bot.*, the point of junction of opposite cotyledons. *Lindley.*

**syon**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

**sypers**†, *n.* Same as *cypress*$^{2}$.

**sypher**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

**sypher-joint** (sī'fėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a lap-joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flush surface.

**syphilide** (sif'i-lid), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* (*-id-*): see *syphilis*.] A syphilitic eruption on the skin; a syphiloderm.

**syphilidologist** (sif″i-li-dol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* Same as *syphilologist*.

**syphilidology** (sif″i-li-dol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* Same as *syphilology*.

**syphiliphobia** (sif″i-li-fō'bi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *syphilis* + Gr. *φόβος*, fear.] Morbid dread of having contracted syphilis. Also *syphilophobia*.

**syphilis** (sif'i-lis), *n.* [Also *siphilis*; < F. *syphilis* = Sp. *sifilis* = Pg. *syphilis* = It. *sifilide* = G. *syphilis* = Sw. Dan. *syfilis*, < NL. *syphilis*, syphilis, a word introduced into technical use by Sauvages, from the name of a Latin poem by Hieronimo Fracastorio (Hieronymus Fracastorius), an Italian physician and poet (1483–1553), entitled "*Syphilus*, sive Morbi Gallici libri tres," and published in 1530, the name being derived from that of *Syphilus*, a character in the poem. The name *Syphilus* is a fanciful one, having a Gr. aspect but no actual Gr. basis. If either of the usual conjectures is correct, it should be **Symphilus*, < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *φίλος*, loving, fond (*φιλεῖν*, love), or **Syophilus* (a name appropriate for a swineherd), < *σῦς*, hog, + *φίλος*, loving (*φιλεῖν*, love).] An infectious venereal disease of chronic course, communicated from person to person by actual contact with discharges containing the virus, or by heredity. The initial lesion at the point of inoculation is the hard or true chancre; this, after a short period, is followed by skin-affections of varied form, sore throat with mucous patches and swelling of the lymphatic glands, and later by disease of the bones, muscles, arteries, and viscera. The chancre is known as *primary syphilis*, the diseases of the skin and mucous membranes as *secondary syphilis*, and the later disorders as *tertiary syphilis*.— **Hereditary syphilis**, syphilis derived from one or both parents from infection of the sexual products, or through the mother from infection of the embryo in utero.— **Infantile syphilis**, syphilis in infants, especially hereditary syphilis.— **Syphilis bacillus**, a bacillus discovered by Lustgarten, consisting of slightly curved rods, $3^{\mu}$ to $7^{\mu}$ long and $.1^{\mu}$ thick, found in enlarged leucocytes. This bacillus has not yet been proved to be pathogenic of syphilis, but is the one usually known by the above name. Other organisms, both bacilli and micrococci, have been announced from time to time as the supposed pathogenic germ.

**syphilisation, syphilise.** See *syphilization*, *syphilize*.

**syphilitic** (sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-itic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; affected with syphilis.— **Syphilitic diathesis**, the condition of body induced by hereditary or constitutional syphilis.— **Syphilitic fever**, pyrexia as a symptom of syphilis.— **Syphilitic inflammation**, any inflammation due to syphilis, but especially that which exhibits an abundant infiltration with lymphoid cells, with occasional giant cells, forming in its full development a variety of granulation tissue, with insufficient vascularization and a tendency to coagulation necrosis.

**syphilization** (sif″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *syphilize* + *-ation.*] A saturation of the system with syphilis by means of repeated inoculations: a mode of treatment suggested not only for the cure of syphilis, but also as rendering the body insusceptible to future attacks. Also spelled *syphilisation*.

**syphilize** (sif'i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syphilized*, ppr. *syphilizing*. [< *syphilis* + *-ize.*] To inoculate or saturate, as the system, with syphilis. Also spelled *syphilise*.

**syphiloderm** (sif'i-lọ̄-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin.] A dermal lesion of syphilis; a syphilide.

**syphiloderma** (sif″i-lọ̄-dėr'mạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *syphiloderm*.] Same as *syphiloderm*.

**syphilographer** (sif-i-log'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *syphilograph-y* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who writes on syphilis.

**syphilography** (sif-i-log'rạ-fi), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of syphilis.

**syphiloid** (sif'i-loid), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the character of syphilis: as, *syphiloid* affections.

**syphilologist** (sif-i-lol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *syphilology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in syphilology. *Lancet.*

**syphilology** (sif-i-lol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning syphilis.

**syphiloma** (sif-i-lō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *syphilomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < *syphilis* + *-oma.*] A syphilitic tumor.

**syphilomatous** (sif-i-lom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *syphiloma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syphiloma.

**syphilophobia** (sif″i-lọ̄-fō'bi-ạ̈), *n.* The usual form of *syphiliphobia*.

**syphilous** (sif'i-lus), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-ous.*] Syphilitic.

**syphon**, *n.* See *siphon*.

**syren**†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *siren*.

**Syriac** (sir'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syriaque* = Sp. *Siríaco* = Pg. *Syriaco* = It. *Syriaco*, < L. *Syriacus*, < Gr. *Συριακός*, of or pertaining to Syria, < *Συρία*, Syria: see *Syrian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language: as, the *Syriac* Bible.

They usually perform their long offices of devotion by night, which are in the *Syriac* language, that they do not understand; and, being used to that character, both they and the Syrians, or Jacobites, write the Arabic, their native tongue, in Syrian characters.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 93.

**II.** *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country, differing very little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic, and belonging to the Semitic family of languages.

**Syriacism** (sir'i-ạ-sizm), *n.* [< *Syriac* + *-ism.*] A Syrian idiom; an Aramaism. Also *Syrianism*, *Syriasm*.

The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Hebraisms and *Syriacisms*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**Syrian** (sir'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syrien* = Sp. It. *Siriano* = Pg. *Syriano*, < NL. *Syrianus* (cf. Pers. Ar. *Suriyānī*), < L. *Syria*, < Gr. *Συρία*, Syria, < *Σύρος*, also *Σύριος*, a Syrian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, a region in Asiatic Turkey, lying southeast of Asia Minor.— **Syrian balsam.** Same as *balm of Gilead* (which see, under *balm*).— **Syrian herb mastic.** See *herb*.— **Syrian rue.** See *harmel* and *Peganum*.— **Syrian school, thistle, tobacco,** etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Syria.

**Syrianism** (sir'i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Syrian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Syriacism*.

**Syriarch** (sir'i-ärk), *n.* [< LL. *Syriarcha*, < LGr. *Συριάρχης*, the chief priest of Syria, < *Συρία*, Syria, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The chief priest of the province of Syria under the Roman empire.

She [Thecla] accompanies him [St. Paul] then to Antioch, where her beauty excites the passion of the *Syriarch* Alexander, and brings on her new trials.
*Salmon*, Introd. to New Test., p. 360.

**Syriasm** (sir'i-azm), *n.* [< *Syria* + *-asm*, equiv., after *i-*, to *-ism*.] Same as *Syriacism*.

The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms. *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

**syringa** (si-ring'gạ̈), *n.* [NL., first applied (Lobel, 1576; Tournefort, 1700) to the mock-orange, its stems freed from pith being used for pipe-sticks, later also (Linnæus, 1737) to the lilac, formerly called *pipe-tree*: see *syringe*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Philadelphus*; the mock-orange. The common species are vigorous, graceful shrubs of a bushy habit, with abundant large white, mostly clustered, flowers. The original plant was *P. coronarius*, a native of southern Europe, in varieties extending thence to Japan. It is universal in gardens, but is too powerfully odorous for many persons. The finest species is perhaps *P. grandiflorus*, of the southeastern United States, having pure-white flowers two inches broad. Other good species are *P. inodorus* and *P. hirsutus* of the same region, and *P. Gordonianus* of California. See cut under *Philadelphus*.
**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Oleaceæ*, type of the tribe *Syringeæ*; the lilacs. It is characterized by a corolla with usually cylindrical tube and four broad induplicate or valvate lobes, and by two ovules in each of the two cells of the ovary, ripening into obliquely winged seeds with fleshy albumen. The 6 species are natives of eastern Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and include the cultivated lilacs. They are smooth or hairy shrubs, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves, and handsome flowers in terminal and often thyrsoid panicles, followed by oblong coriaceous two-valved capsules. (See *lilac*.) The leaves and fruit of *S. vulgaris* have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

**syringe** (sir'inj), *n.* [= F. *seringue* = Pr. *siringua* = Sp. *jeringa* = Pg. *seringa* = It. *sciringa*, *scilinga*, < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a tube, pipe.] **1.** A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid, and to squirt or eject it forcibly. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle. The lower end of the cylinder terminates in a small tube; on this being immersed in any fluid, and the piston then drawn up, the fluid is forced into the body of the cylinder by the atmospheric pressure, and by pushing back the piston to the bottom of the cylinder the contained fluid is expelled in a small jet. The syringe is used by surgeons and others for washing wounds, for injecting fluids into the body, and for other purposes. A larger form is used for watering plants, trees, etc. The syringe is also used as a pneumatic machine for condensing or exhausting the air in a close vessel, but for this purpose two valves are necessary.
**2.** Same as *syrinx*, 3.— **3.** In *entom.*, same as *syringium*.— **Anel's syringe**, a fine-pointed syringe for injecting fluids through puncta lacrymalia.— **Condensing syringe**, a syringe with valves which receive air above the piston and condense air below it in any chamber to which the foot of the syringe is attached.— **Hypodermic syringe**, a small graduated syringe fitted with a needle-shaped nozle for the introduction of medicated solutions under the skin.

**syringe** (sir'inj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syringed*, ppr. *syringing*. [= F. *seringuer* = Pr. *seringar* = Sp. *jeringar* = Pg. *seringar* = It. *sciringare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**II.** *intrans.* To make use of a syringe; inject fluid with a syringe. *Prior.*

**Syringeæ** (si-rin'jẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Syringa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Oleaceæ*. It is characterized by pendulous ovules ripening into winged seeds with a superior radicle, contained in a loculicidal fruit which is terete or compressed parallel to the partition. Besides *Syringa*, the type, it includes two mostly Asiatic genera, *Forsythia* and *Schrebera*.

**syringeal** (si-rin'jẹ̄-ạl), *n.* [< *syrinx* (*syring-*) + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the syrinx: as, *syringeal* muscles; *syringeal* structure. See *syrinx*, 4.

**syringeful** (sir′inj-fu̇l), *n.* [< *syringe* + *-ful.*] The quantity that a syringe will hold.

The transmission of fluid by the tube must have occurred under low pressure, since the pain began when only two *syringefuls* had been injected.
*Lancet*, 1889, II. 1275.

**syringe-gun** (sir′inj-gun), *n.* A large tube-and-piston syringe, used for disabling humming-birds, etc., by ejecting water upon them.

**syringes,** *n.* Latin plural of *syrinx*.

**syringe-valve** (sir′inj-valv), *n.* A form of valve with a guide-stem bearing a knob on the end to prevent it from being forced entirely from its seat: used especially in syringes.

**syringia,** *n.* Plural of *syringium*.

**syringin** (si-rin′jin), *n.* [< *syringa* + *-in*2.] A glucoside obtained from *Syringa vulgaris*. It is crystalline, tasteless, neutral in reaction, and soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

**syringitis** (sir-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *syrinx* (*syring-*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

**syringium** (si-rin′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *syringia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *συρίγγιον*, dim. of *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe: see *syringe*.] In *entom.*, a tubular organ on various parts of certain caterpillars, from which a fluid is ejected to drive away ichneumons or other enemies. Also *syringe*. *Kirby.*

**syringocœle** (si-ring′gọ̄-sēl), *n.* Same as *syringocœlia*.

**syringocœlia** (si-ring-gọ̄-sē′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοιλία*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, the proper central canal or cavity of the spinal cord; the hollow of the primitively tubular myelon, expanding in the brain into the metacœle, or so-called fourth ventricle, and sometimes, as in birds, expanding in the sacral region into the sinus rhomboidalis, or rhombocœle.

**Syringocœlomata** (si-ring″gọ̄-sẹ̄-lō′ma-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοίλωμα(τ-)*, a hollow.] A division of *Protocœlomata*, containing those sponges, as of the genus *Syconus*, which have simple tubular or saccular diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 114.

**syringocœlomatic** (si-ring-gọ̄-sē-lọ̄-mat′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syringocœlomata*. *A. Hyatt.* Also *syringocœlomic*.

**Syringodendron** (si-ring-gọ̄-den′dron), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1820), < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name given to decorticated stems of *Sigillaria*. In such specimens, in the place of the leaf-scar there are seen two oval depressions, which lie close to each other, and are of considerable size. Most of the forms have been found directly connected with recognized species of *Sigillaria*.

**syringomyelia** (si-ring″gọ̄-mi-ē′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow: see *myelon*.] The existence of an abnormal cavity or cavities in the substance of the spinal cord, whether from abnormal persistence, from variation or distention of the embryonic space, or from the breaking down of gliomatous or other morbid tissue. Evidently congenital defects of this kind in the very young, distended with liquid, are frequently designated by the name *hydromyelia*.

**syringomyelitis** (si-ring-gọ̄-mī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *syringomyelia* + *-itis*.] Myelitis with the formation of cavities; especially, syringomyelia where it is regarded as produced by myelitis.

**syringomyon** (si-ring-gọ̄-mī′on), *n.*; pl. *syringomya* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυών*, a muscle.] Any one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of a bird. *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

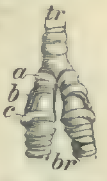
**syringotome** (si-ring′gọ̄-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *συριγγοτόμιον*, a knife for operating on a fistula: see *syringotomy*.] In *surg.*, a probe-pointed bistoury, used for cutting a fistula.

**syringotomy** (sir-ing-got′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συριγγοτομία* (cf. *συριγγοτόμιον*, a knife for operating on a fistula, *συριγγοτόμος*, cutting fistulas), < *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, tube, fistula, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of cutting for fistula.

**syrinx** (sir′ingks), *n.*; pl. *syringes* (si-rin′jēz), sometimes *syrinxes* (sir′ingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a pipe, tube: see *syringe*.] 1. Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*1).—2. In *Egypt. archæol.*, a narrow and deep rock-cut channel or tunnel forming a characteristic feature of Egyptian tombs of the New Empire.

The size of the galleries and apartments varies very much (the mummies often scarcely left space enough to pass), the disposition extremely labyrinthine. The Greeks called them *Syringes*, holed passages.
*C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 227.

3. In *anat.*, the Eustachian tube.—4. In *ornith.*, the voice-organ of birds; the lower larynx, situated at or near the bifurcation of the trachea into the bronchi, and serving to modulate the voice, as in singing. This is usually a more complicated structure than the larynx proper (at the top of the trachea), and so differently constructed in different birds that it affords characters of great significance in classification. The highest group of *Passeres* (namely, the suborder *Oscines*, which contains the singing birds) is signalized by the elaboration of this musical organ, especially with reference to its intrinsic musculation. A few birds have no syrinx; some have one, yet without intrinsic muscles; in some the syringes are wholly *bronchial*, and consequently paired; in others the syrinx is wholly *tracheal*, and single. But in nearly all birds the syrinx is *bronchotracheal*, and results from a special modification of the lower end of the trachea and upper end of each bronchus. The lowermost tracheal ring, or a piece composed of several such rings, is enlarged and otherwise modified, and crossed by a bolt-bar (see cut under *pessulus*), which separates the single tracheal tube into right and left openings of the bronchi. A median septum rises from the pessulus into the trachea, between the two bronchial orifices, and the free upper margin of this septum, called the *semilunar membrane*, forms the inner lip of a rima syringis, whose outer lip is a fold of mucous membrane from the opposite side of each bronchus. These membranes are vibratile in the act of singing, and constitute vocal cords. Several upper bronchial half-rings, enlarged and otherwise modified, are completed in circumference by a single continuous membrane, the *internal tympaniform membrane*, which is attached to the pessulus above. The syrinx is actuated by a pair, or several pairs, of intrinsic singing-muscles, called *syringomya*, which vary much in different birds in their attachments as well as in their number. (See *song-muscle*.) In the *Oscines* at least five pairs are recognized, though their nomenclature is by no means settled, owing to their description under different names by different authors, and to the difficulty of homologizing the individual muscles under their many modifications in different birds. The insertion of the syringomya into the ends and not into the middle of the bronchial half-rings is characteristic of the true *Oscines*. See *Acromyodi*, *Mesomyodi*.



Syrinx of Raven.
*a*, *b*, *c*, modified tracheal and bronchial rings entering into its formation; *tr*, trachea; *br*, right and left bronchi.

5. In *surg.*, a fistula.

**syrma** (sėr′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *syrmæ* (-mē). [L. *syrma*, < Gr. *σύρμα*, a trailing robe, < *σύρειν*, drag or trail along.] In *antiq.*, a long dress reaching to the ground, as that worn by tragic actors.

**Syrmaticus** (sėr-mat′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < LL. *syrmaticus*, < Gr. **συρματικός*, trailing, < *σύρμα*, a trailing robe: see *syrma*.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, the type of which is Reeves's pheasant, *S. reevesi*: so called from the magnificent train formed by the tail, which exceeds in length that of any other pheasant. See cut under *Phasianus*.

**Syrniinæ** (sėr-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syrnium* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of owls, named from the genus *Syrnium*, containing a number of both eared and earless species, and having no definable characters.

**Syrnium** (sėr′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1810); origin unknown. Cf. *Surnia*.] A genus of earless owls. The type is the common wood-owl of Europe, *S. aluco*. Other species which have often been placed in this genus are the great Lapp owl, *S. lapponicum*; the great gray owl of North America, *S. cinereum*; the common barred owl of the same country, *S. nebulosum*, and many similar species. By many authors *S. aluco* is taken as the type of the restricted genus *Strix*, of which *Syrnium* thus becomes a mere synonym. See *Aluco* and *Strix* (with cut).

**syrop**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syrup*.

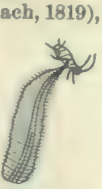
**Syrophenician** (sī″rọ̄-fẹ̄-nish′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Syro-Phenician*, *Syro-Phœnician*; < L. *Syrophœnix* (fem. *Syrophœnissa*), < Gr. *Συροφοίνιξ* (fem. *Συροφοίνισσα*), < *Σύρος*, Syrian, + *Φοίνιξ*, a Phenician.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Syro-Phenicia or to the Syrophenicians.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, either a Phenician dwelling in Syria, or a person of mixed Syrian and Phenician descent, or an inhabitant of Syro-Phenicia, a Roman province which included Phenicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. [*Syro-Phenicia* had also, apparently, a more restricted meaning.]

**syrphid** (sėr′fid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrphidæ*.

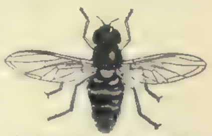
II. *n.* A fly of the family *Syrphidæ*.

**Syrphidæ** (sėr′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Syrphus* + *-idæ*.] A very large and important family of tetrachætous cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Syrphus*, and divided into numerous subfamilies and lesser sections. They are distinguished chiefly by the presence of the spurious vein of the wings, by other venational characters, and by the structure of the head. The species are often large and bright-colored, and usually fly in the hottest sunshine, frequenting flowers and feeding upon pollen. Many of them are beneficial in their early stages, the larvæ feeding upon plant-lice and bark-lice. The larvæ of others live in fungi, or in soft decaying vegetable or animal matter. Those of *Microdon* are found in ants' nests, while those of *Volucella* are parasitic in the nests of bumblebees. About 2,000 species are known, of which 300 are North American (north of Mexico), while about 550 are European. They are sometimes known as *aphis-eating flies*. See also cuts under *Milesia*, *Pipiza*, *Syrphus*, and *Diptera*.



Syrphid Larva eating a Plant-louse. (Slightly enlarged.)

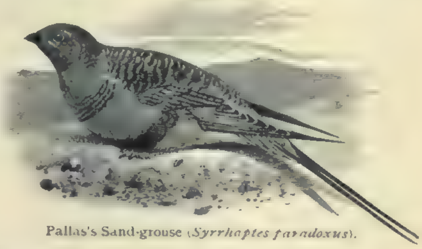
**Syrphus** (sėr′fus), *n.* [Also spelled *Sirphus*; NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σύρφος*, *σέρφος*, a gnat.] A large and wide-spread genus of flies, typical of the family *Syrphidæ*. It is now restricted to forms having the third joint of the antennæ short and oval, the eyes in the male without an area of enlarged facets above, the front moderately convex, and the hypopygium not very small. The larvæ are all aphidophagous. Twenty-six species inhabit North America. See also cut under *Diptera*.



*Syrphus ribesii*, natural size.

**syrphus-fly** (sėr′fus-flī), *n.* Any syrphid.

**Syrrhaptes** (si-rap′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *συρράπτειν*, sew or stitch together, < *σύν*, together, + *ῥάπτειν*, sew, stitch.] The typical genus of *Syrrhaptinæ*, containing the three-toed sand-grouse with feathered feet. They are heavy-bodied birds, with very short legs, long pointed wings, the first primaries of which are attenuated in one of the species, and long pointed tail, the middle feathers of which are filamentous and long-exserted. There are 2 species, both natives of Asia. The common Pallas's sand-grouse, *S. paradoxus*, made an irruption into Europe in 1863, reaching even France and Great Britain. *S. tibetanus* is the other species. The genus is also called *Nematura* and *Heteroclitus*, and the leading species is sometimes known as the *heteroclite grouse*.



Pallas's Sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*).

**Syrrhaptinæ** (sir-ap-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syrrhaptes* + *-inæ*.] One of the subfamilies of *Pteroclidæ*, represented by the genus *Syrrhaptes*: contrasted with *Pteroclinæ*.

**syrrhaptine** (si-rap′tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrrhaptinæ*.

**syrrhizoristic** (si-riz-ọ̄-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + E. *rhizoristic*.] Serving to determine the effective intercalations of the real roots of two functions lying between any assigned limits.

**syrrop**†, **syrrup**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *syrup*.

**syrt** (sėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *sirt*; < F. *syrte* = Sp. *sirte* = Pg. *syrte*, < L. *syrtis*, a sand-bank: see *syrtis*.] A quicksand. [Rare.]

> The shatter'd mast,
> The *syrt*, the whirlpool, and the rock.
> *Young*, The Ocean.

**syrtic** (sėr′tik), *a.* [< L. *syrticus*, pertaining to a sand-bank or syrtis, < *syrtis*, sand-bank: see *syrt*, *syrtis*.] Pertaining to or resembling a syrt or quicksand. *Edinburgh Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**syrtis** (sėr′tis), *n.*; pl. *syrtes* (-tēz). [< L. *syrtis*, < Gr. *σύρτις*, a sand-bank in the sea, applied esp. to one on the northern coast of Africa, < *σύρειν*, draw or trail along, sweep down.] A quicksand.

> Quench'd in a boggy *Syrtis*, neither sea
> Nor good dry land. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 939.

**syrup, sirup** (sir′up), *n.* [Formerly also *syrop*, *syrrup*, *syrrop*; also, and more prop., with the vowel *i*, *sirup*, *sirop*, *sirrop*; = D. *siroop*, *stroop* = G. *syrup* = Sw. *sirap* = Dan. *syrup* (< F. or E.) = NGr. *σιρόπιον*; < ME. *sirope*, *syrupe*, *sireppe*, *serop*, *soryp*, < OF. *sirop*, *sirrope*, *syrop* (also *ysserop*), F. *sirop*, < It. *siroppo*, *sciroppo* = Sp. *jarópe* = Pg. *xarope* (ML. *siropus*, *syropus*, *sirupus*, *surupus*), syrup, < Ar. *sharāb*, *shurāb*, a drink, beverage, syrup: see *shrub*2, *shrab*, *sherbet*.] 1. In *med.*, a solution of sugar in water, made according to an officinal formula, whether simple, flavored, or medicated with some special therapeutic or compound.

> Be patient; for I will not let him stir
> Till I have used the approved means I have,
> With wholesome *syrups*, drugs, and holy prayers,
> To make of him a formal man again.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 104.

2. The uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar. This is the ordinary or "golden syrup" of grocers; but in the sugar-manufacture the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as *molasses* or *treacle*.—**Compound syrup**, in *med.* and *phar.*, a name applied to many, though not to all, syrups containing two or more medicaments.—**Compound syrup of sarsaparilla**, sarsaparilla 150 parts, guaiacum-wood 20 parts, pale rose 12 parts, glycyrrhiza 12 parts, senna 12 parts, sassafras, anise, and gaultheria each 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 1,000 parts.—**Compound syrup of squill**, squill 120 parts, senega 120 parts, tartrate of antimony and potassium each 3 parts, sugar 1,200 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 9 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 2,000 parts. It is emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and often cathartic.—**Dutch syrup.** See *Dutch*.—**Green syrup**, sugar crystallized, but unrefined.—**Maple syrup.** See *maple*$^{1}$.—**Simple syrup**, according to the United States Dispensatory, a solution of 65 parts by weight of pure sugar in 35 parts of distilled water.—**Syrup of aconite**, a mixture of tincture of fresh aconite-root 1 part with syrup 9 parts.—**Syrup of almond**, sweet almond 10 parts, bitter almond 3 parts, sugar 50 parts, orange-flower water 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent, nutrient, sedative. Also called *syrup of orgeat*.—**Syrup of althæa**, althæa 4 parts, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent.—**Syrup of citric acid**, citric acid 8 parts, water 8 parts, spirit of lemon 4 parts, syrup 980 parts.—**Syrup of garlic**, fresh garlic 15 parts, sugar 60 parts, dilute acetic acid 40 parts. It is a nervous stimulant.—**Syrup of gum arabic**, mucilage of acacia 25 parts, syrup 75 parts.—**Syrup of hydriodic acid**, a syrupy liquid containing 1 per cent. of absolute hydriodic acid.—**Syrup of hypophosphites**, calcium hypophosphite 35 parts, sodium hypophosphite 12 parts, potassium hypophosphite 12 parts, spirit of lemon 2 parts, sugar 500 parts, water to make 1,000 parts.—**Syrup of ipecac**, fluid extract of ipecac 5 parts, syrup 95 parts. It is emetic and expectorant.—**Syrup of orange**, sweet-orange peel 5 parts, alcohol 5 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 1 part, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts.—**Syrup of orgeat.** Same as *syrup of almond*.—**Syrup of rhubarb**, rhubarb 90 parts, cinnamon 18 parts, potassium carbonate 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, water to make 1,000 parts. It is cathartic.—**Syrup of squill**, vinegar of squill 40 parts, sugar 60 parts, with water. It is expectorant.—**Syrup of wild cherry**, wild-cherry bark powdered 12 parts, sugar 60 parts, glycerin 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is a basis for cough-mixtures.

**syrup, sirup** (sir′up), *v. t.* [< *syrup*, *n.*] To sweeten with syrup; cover or mix with a syrup.

> Yet where there haps a honey fall,
> We'll lick the *syruped* leaves;
> And tell the bees that theirs is gall
> To this upon the greaves.
> *Drayton*, Quest of Cynthia.

**syrup-gage** (sir′up-gāj), *n.* An apparatus, used with a bottling-machine, for supplying to each bottle a given quantity of syrup or other ingredient.

**syrupy** (sir′up-i), *a.* [< *syrup* + *-y*$^{1}$.] Like syrup, or partaking of its qualities; especially, having the consistency of syrup.

**syrus** (sī′rus), *n.* An unidentified bird of India.

> The *syrus*, a lovely bird with a long neck, very common in the district, rises slowly from the fields as our vedettes close up to them. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 311.

**syset**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sice*$^{1}$.

**syssarcosic** (sis-ạ̈r-kō′sik), *a.* [< *syssarcosis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to syssarcosis.

**syssarcosis** (sis-ạ̈r-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συσσάρκωσις*, a condition of being overgrown with flesh, < *συσσαρκοῦσθαι*, be overgrown with flesh, < *σύν*, together, + *σαρκοῦν*, make or produce flesh, < *σάρξ*, flesh: see *sarcosis*.] In *anat.*, fleshy connection; the connection of one bone with another by means of intervening muscle: correlated with *synneurosis*, *syndesmosis*, etc. The connections of the hyoid bone with the lower jawbone, breast-bone, and shoulder-blade respectively are syssarcosic in man. Also *synsarcosis*.

**syssiderite** (sis′i-dėr-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syssidère* (Daubrée, 1867); < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ite*$^{2}$.] One of the class of meteorites generally called *pallasite*. See *meteorite*.

**syssitia** (si-sit′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συσσιτία*, < *σύσσιτος*, eating together or in common, < *σύν*, together, + *σῖτος*, food.] In ancient Greece, notably among peoples of Dorian blood, and most conspicuously among the Spartans and Cretans, the custom that full citizens should eat the chief meal of the day in a public mess. In Crete the expense was met from the public revenues, in Sparta by a contribution levied upon the heads of families. The food was, until the decadence, in general plain, and sobriety of drinking was enforced. The chief object of the syssitia was to unite the members of the ruling class by bonds of intimacy, and to give them a cohesion which furthered greatly their civil and military enterprise.

**systaltic** (sis-tal′tik), *a.* [= F. *systaltique*, < LL. *systalticus*, < Gr. *συσταλτικός*, drawing together, constringent, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, restrain, < *σύν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *peristaltic*.] Alternately contracting and dilating; capable of or resulting from systole and diastole; pulsatory: as, the *systaltic* action of the heart. Compare *peristaltic*.

**systasis** (sis′tạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύστασις*, a setting together, a composition, < *συνιστάναι*, place or set together, unite, join, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱστάναι*, set up, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] A setting together; a union; a political union; a political constitution; a confederation; a league. [Rare.]

> It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *systasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**systatic** (sis-tat′ik), *a.* Introductory; commendatory.—**Systatic letters** or **epistles**, commendatory letters. See *commendatory*.

**system** (sis′tem), *n.* [Formerly also *systeme*; = F. *système* = Sp. *sistema* = Pg. *systema* = It. *sistema* = D. *systeem* = G. Sw. Dan. *system*, < LL. *systema*, < Gr. *σύστημα*, a whole compounded of several parts, an arrangement, system, < *συνιστάναι*, set together, put together, combine, compound, mid. stand together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱστάναι*, *στῆναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*.] 1. Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted as a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex whole; things connected according to a scheme: as, a *system* of canals for irrigation; a *system* of pulleys; a *system* of railroads; a mountain *system*; hence, more specifically, a number of heavenly bodies connected together and acting on each other according to certain laws: as, the solar *system*; the *system* of Jupiter and his satellites.

> Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
> A hero perish or a sparrow fall,
> Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurled,
> And now a bubble burst, and now a world.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 89.

> Every work, both of nature and art, is a *system*; and, as every particular thing, both natural and artificial, is for some use or purpose out of and beyond itself, one may add to what has already been brought into the idea of a *system* its conduciveness to this one or more ends. Let us instance in a watch. *Butler*, Analogy.

> A Natural *System* is one which attempts to make all the divisions natural, the widest as well as the narrowest, and therefore applies no characters peremptorily. . . . An Artificial *System* is one in which the smaller groups (the Genera) are natural, and in which the wider divisions (Classes, Orders) are constructed by the peremptory application of selected Characters (selected, however, so as not to break up the smaller groups).
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

> For a *system*, in the most proper and philosophic sense of the word, is a complete and absolute whole.
> *H. Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernatural, ii.

> Star and *system* rolling past.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. A plan or scheme according to which ideas or things are connected into a whole; a regular union of principles or facts forming one entire whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions, scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations so as to form a complete whole; a connected view of all the truths or principles of some department of knowledge or action: as, a *system* of philosophy; a *system* of government; a *system* of education; a *system* of divinity; a *system* of botany or of chemistry; a *system* of railroading: often equivalent to *method*.

> There ought to be a *system* of manners in every nation which a well-formed mind would be disposed to relish.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> In the modern *system* of war, nations the most wealthy are obliged to have recourse to large loans.
> *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 30.

> There was no part of the whole *system* of Government with which they [the Houses of Parliament] had not power to interfere by advice equivalent to command.
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

> I am deeply convinced that among us all *systems*, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must of necessity be, not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective *systems*.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 102.

3. The scheme of all created things considered as one whole; the universe.—4. Regular method or order; plan: as, to have no *system* in one's business or study.—5. In *astron.*, any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, etc., are explained: as, the Ptolemaic *system*; the Copernican *system*; a *system* of the universe, or of the world.—6. In the *fine arts*, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.—7. (*a*) In *Byzantine music*, an interval conceived of as compounded of two lesser intervals, as an octave or a tetrachord. (*b*) In *medieval* and *modern music*, a series of tones arranged and classified for artistic use, like a mode or scale. (*c*) In *modern musical notation*, two or more staffs braced together for concerted music.—8. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more periods; by extension, a single period of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem is called a *strophe*.

9. In *biol.*: (*a*) An assemblage of parts or organs of the same or similar tissues. The principal systems of the body in this sense are the *nervous*, both cerebrospinal and sympathetic; the *muscular*, both voluntary and involuntary; the *osseous*, including the cartilages as well as the bones of the skeleton; the *vascular*, including the *blood-vascular* and *lymphatic* or absorbent; the *tegumentary*; the *mucous*, including the mucous membranes; and the *serous*, including the serous membranes. These systems may be subdivided, as the vascular into the blood-vascular and lymphatic systems; or some of them may be grouped together, as when the *connective-tissue* system includes the bones, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, and general areolar or cellular tissues of the body. Hence—(*b*) In a wider sense, a concurrence of parts or organs in some function. Most if not all such systems act physiologically by the concurrence of several other lesser systems: as, the *digestive* system; the *respiratory* system; the *reproductive* system. Hence—(*c*) In the widest sense, the entire body as a physiological unity or anatomical whole: as, to take food into the *system*; to have one's *system* out of order. (*d*) In *ascidiology*, the cœnobium of those compound tunicates which have a common cloaca, as the *Botryllidæ*. *Von Drasche*, 1883.—10. One of the larger divisions of the geological series: as, the Devonian *system*; the Silurian *system*. The term is used by various geologists with quite different meanings, mostly, however, as the equivalent of *series*: thus, Cretaceous *system* (the Cretaceous series).

11. In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) In the abstract, classification; any method of arranging, disposing, or setting forth animals and plants, or any series of these, in orderly sequence, as by classes, orders, families, genera, etc., with due coördination and relative subordination of the several groups; also, the principles of such classification; taxonomy: as, the morphological *system*; a physiological *system*. There is but one adequate and natural system, namely, that which classifies animals and plants by structure alone, according to their degrees of genetic relationship, upon consideration of descent with modification in the course of evolutionary processes; it is the aim of every systematist to discover this true taxonomy and set it forth by classificatory methods. (*b*) In the concrete, any zoölogical or botanical classification; any actual arrangement which is devised for the purpose of classifying and naming objects of natural history; a formal scheme, schedule, or inventory of such objects, or a systematic treatise upon them: as, the Linnean or artificial *system* of plants; Cuvier's *system* of classification; the quinarian *system*. Such systems are very numerous, and no two agree in every detail either of classification or of nomenclature; but all have in view the same end, which is sought to be attained by similar methods, and upon certain principles to which most naturalists now assent.—**Abkari system.** See *abkari*.—**Action of a moving system.** See *action*.—**Adjunct system**, a system of linear equations whose coefficients are the corresponding minors of the determinant of a primitive system.—**Allotment, American, asymmetric system.** See the qualifying words.—**Ambulacral system.** Same as *water-vascular system*.—**Apolar system**, the aggregate of surfaces of a given order whose polars with reference to a given surface are indeterminate.—**Banting system.** See *bantingism*.—**Barrier, block, blood-vascular, bothy system.** See the qualifying words.—**Binary system.** See *binary classification*, under *binary*.—**Brunonian system**, an old medical doctrine formulated by Dr. John Brown, a Scottish physician. It was based on the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of excitability, and that every agent capable of acting on the body during life does so as a stimulant. When these stimuli were normal in amount, the condition was one of health; if excessive, causing debility; if insufficient, causing indirect debility.—**Canonical system**, a system of differential equations of the forms

$$dx_i = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial p_i}\,dt, \qquad dp_i = -\,\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x_i}\,dt, \qquad i = (1, 2, 3, \ldots n).$$

**Cellular, cibarian, circular system.** See the adjectives.—**Centimeter-gram-second system.** See *centimeter*.—**Circulatory system**, the organs collectively which aid in the circulation of the blood and lymph; the vascular system.—**Complete system of differential equations**, a system such that all the equations deducible from it are linear combinations of the equations of the system.—**Conjugate system**, a system of curvilinear coördinates such that the two families of curves for which one or the other coördinate is constant have for their tangents at each point of the surface to which the coördinates relate conjugate diameters of the Dupinian indicatrix.—**Conjunct, conservative, continental, convict, Copernican, cost-book system.** See the qualifying words.—**Cottier system.** See *cotter*$^{1}$.—**Cumulative system of voting.** See *cumulative*.—**Cyclic system**, an orthogonal system of which one family consists of circles, or has circular trajectories.—**Decimal system.** See *decimal*.—**Dentinal system**, all the tubules radiating from a single pulp-cavity.—**Desmic system**, a system of three tetrahedra which are members of a pencil of quartic surfaces.—**Desmoid system**, Bichat's term for the skin and its derivatives.—**Dioptric system.** See *dioptric.*—**Dissipative system.** See *dissipative.*—**Elementary system**, a system of surfaces which satisfies an elementary condition—namely, that every surface shall pass through certain points or touch certain straight lines or planes.—**Enneadic, epidermal, excitomotor, feudal system.** See the adjectives.—**Equivalent system**, one of two or more systems of algebraic forms such that the totality of functional invariants of each system is the same as that of any other.—**Fabrician system of classification.** Same as *cibarian system.*—**Field-grass system.** See *open-field system*, under *field.*—**Gastrovascular, gob-road, hexagonal system.** See the qualifying words.—**Gauche system**, a system of quantities $a_{ij}$ ($i = 1, 2, \ldots n$; $j = 1, 2, \ldots n$) such that $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ in every case, except when $i = j$.—**Halphenian system**, a system of curves defined by conditions not independent, so that certain modifications of the characteristics are rendered necessary. *Proceedings of London Math. Soc.*, IX. 149.—**Hipponactean, homaloidal, ice, interlinear system.** See the qualifying words.—**Interlocking system of signals.** See *interlock.*—**Iridochoroidal system**, Cadiat's name for the choroid and iris taken together as being of similar structure and development.—**Isothermal system of curvilinear coördinates**, such a system that, $u$ and $v$ being the coördinates, and $ds$ an element of the arc of any curve on the surface, $ds^2 = \lambda(du^2 + dv^2)$.—**Isotonic system.** See *isotonic.*—**Jacobian system of differential equations.** See *Jacobian*2.—**Jussieuan system.** See *Jussieuan.*—**Ling's system**, a rather complicated system of kinesitherapy, or movement-cure, in which active and passive motions are combined with massage and manual stimulation of the muscles, nerves, and other tissues.—**Linnean system.** See *Linnean.*—**Logierian system**, in *music*, a system of instruction upon the pianoforte invented by J. B. Logier, and patented in England in 1814. It involved two things—the use of the chiroplast, a mechanical contrivance for holding the pupil's hands in a correct position at the keyboard, and the simultaneous instruction of several pupils at as many pianofortes. The chiroplast had drawbacks which have led to its being discarded, but the plan of class instruction is in use to some extent in all music-schools.—**Lot, Macleayan, male, mark, mercantile, metamorphotic, metayer, military, moiety, muscular, natural, nervous, octave system.** See the qualifying words.—**Open-field system.** See *field.*—**Parish, pavilion, portal, Ptolemaic, purchase, Pythagorean system.** See the qualifying words.—**Quinary system.** See *quinarian.*—**Refracting system.** Same as *dioptric system.*—**Reservation, saliferous, sexual, sidereal, silent, solar, spur system.** See the qualifying words.—**Spoils system.** See *spoil.*—**Stomatogastric nervous system, sympathetic nervous system.** See *stomatogastric, sympathetic.*—**Sub-Himalayan, sweating,** etc., **system.** See the qualifying words.—**System-disease** of the cerebrospinal axis, a disease affecting a tract of nerve-fibers or nerve-cells having throughout common anatomical relations and physiological properties.—**System of conjugate substitutions.** See *substitution.*—**System of surfaces.** See *surface.*—**Systems of crystallization.** See *crystallography, hexagonal, isometric, monoclinic, orthorhombic, tetragonal, triclinic.*—**Systems of fortification.** See *fortification.*—**Taconic system** (so called from the Taconic Mountains, a branch or continuation of the Green Mountains in southern Vermont, western Massachusetts, and eastern New York); in *geol.*, rocks of Lower Silurian age (or Cambrian, in part, according to the nomenclature of the United States Geological Survey now adopted), more or less metamorphosed, formerly supposed by some geologists to constitute a distinct system.

> It is thus finally made positive that the *Taconic system* is not a pre-Silurian system, and that the claiming for it equivalency with the Huronian was but a leap in the dark. It is manifest, in fact, that "*Taconic system*" is only a synonym of the older term "Lower Silurian," as this term was used by geologists generally twenty, thirty, and forty years since, and by many writers till a much later date. *J. D. Dana*, Amer. Jour. Sci., Dec., 1888, p. 411.

**Tail-rope, tarsal, territorial, tetragonal,** etc., **system.** See the qualifying words.—**Three-field system.** See *field.*—**Vascular system**, the circulatory system.—**Water-vascular system.** See *water-vascular.* =**Syn.** 1-4. *System, Method.* Strictly, "*System* is logical or scientific collocation. *Method* is logical or scientific procedure" (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated). But *system* is often used for *method*; *method* is not used for *system.* *System, Range, Chain*, in *orography*, as used by physical geographers writing in English, are nearly the same: thus, we find the "Appalachian chain" frequently called "Appalachian range" or "ranges," and also "Appalachian system." *System* is the more comprehensive term. All the *ranges* which go to make up a complex of mountains sufficiently nearly a unit, as popularly designated, to be embraced under one name, may be called a *system*: thus, the *ranges* of the Great Basin, some twenty or more in number, may properly all be classed together as forming the Great Basin "mountain system," or simply "system."

> As thus defined, the Appalachian Region, *System*, or complex of *ranges*, extends from the promontory of Gaspé, in a mean direction of northeast and southwest, to Alabama—a distance of about 1,300 miles—where it disappears entirely, becoming covered by the much more recent geological formations, which form a broad belt along the Gulf of Mexico, and extend far up the Mississippi Valley. *J. D. Whitney*, The United States, p. 32.

**systematic** (sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *systématique* = Sp. *sistemático* = Pg. *systematico* = It. *sistematico*, < NL. *systematicus*, < Gr. *συστηματικός*, combined in one whole, systematic, < *σύστημα(τ-)*, a system: see *system.*] 1. Of or pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to one another and to the design of the whole: as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

> Every nation, consequently, whose affairs betray a want of wisdom and stability may calculate on every loss which can be sustained from the more *systematic* policy of its wiser neighbours. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 62.

> One by one exceptions vanish, and all becomes *systematic.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

> The whole course of divinity is best divided into four departments: Exegetical Theology, Historical Theology, *Systematic* Theology, and Practical Theology. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 2.

> What I hope to have shown is that two systems of logic are not made the same system by the fact that both are *systematic* methods of procedure, nor yet by the fact that both express the common part and the aggregate of two terms in the same way. *C. L. Franklin*, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 566.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; with intention; formal: as, a *systematic* writer.

> A *systematic* political opposition, vehement, daring, and inflexible, sprang from a schism about trifles, altogether unconnected with the real interests of religion or of the state. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical.—4. Classificatory; taxonomic; marked by, based on, or agreeable with any system of classification or nomenclature: as, a *systematic* treatise; *systematic* principles or practice; *systematic* zoölogy or botany. See *system*, 11.—5. In *anc. pros.*, of or pertaining to a system, or group of periods; constituting systems, or composed of systems. **Systematic composition** is the form of composition found in poems or choric passages consisting of systems or strophes, as opposed to stichic or linear composition.—**Systematic anatomy**, the anatomy of the various systems of organs and parts of the body: used with reference to macroscopic surgical and topographical anatomy.—**Systematic botany.** See *botany* and *system*, 11.—**Systematic logic.** Same as *objective logic* (*a*) (which see, under *logic*).—**Systematic theology.** See *theology.*—**Systematic zoölogy.** See *system*, 11, and *zoölogy.* =**Syn.** See *orderly.*

**systematical** (sis-te-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *systematic* + *-al.*] Same as *systematic.*

> Nor has the *systematical* way of writing been prejudicial only to the proficiency of some readers, but also to the reputation of some writers of *systematical* books. *Boyle*, Works, I. 300.

**systematically** (sis-te-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a systematic manner; in the form of a system; methodically; with system, or deliberate method.

**systematician** (sis"tem-a-tish'an), *n.* [< *systematic* + *-ian.*] A systematist; one who adheres to a system: implying undue formalism. [Rare.]

> In the former capacity he is, as Zola aptly remarks, a "thought mathematician," *systematician*, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 73.

**systematics** (sis-te-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *systematic* (see *-ics*).] The principles and practice of classification; the study of system, or the formation of any system; systematology; taxonomy. See *system*, 11.

> Huxley's classification, based upon these characters, in 1867, marked an epoch in the *systematics* of birds. *Nature*, XXXIX. 177.

**systematisation, systematise,** etc. See *systematization*, etc.

**systematism** (sis'tem-a-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύστημα(τ-)*, a system, + *-ism.*] Reduction of facts to a system; predominance of system.

> So also he [Dante] combines the deeper and more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute *systematism* of the Romanic. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

**systematist** (sis'tem-a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σύστημα(τ-)*, a system, + *-ist.*] 1. One who forms a system or reduces to system; especially, one who constructs or is expert in systems of classification in natural history.

> The genus Sphinx, as now limited by *systematists*, is much larger bodied, with a long and narrow head, small eyes, and long and narrow wings. *A. S. Packard*, Study of Insects, p. 272.

2. One who adheres to a system: implying undue adherence to formalism. *Henslow.*

**systematization** (sis-te-mat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *systematize* + *-at-ion.*] The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to system, or of forming into a system. Also spelled *systematisation.*

> The spirit of meddling *systematization* and regulation which animates even the "Philosophie Positive," and breaks out, in the latter volumes of that work, into no uncertain foreshadowing of the anti-scientific monstrosities of Comte's later writings. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 170.

> The *systematisation* which Leibnitz himself did not give. *Mind*, IX. 441.

**systematize** (sis'tem-a-tīz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *systematized*, ppr. *systematizing.* [= F. *systématiser* = Sp. *sistematizar* = It. *sistematizzare*; as Gr. *σύστημα(τ-)*, a system, + *-ize.*] To reduce to system or method; methodize; arrange in, or in accordance with, a system; construct a system, as of classification in natural history. Also spelled *systematise.*

> "It appears to me," said the daguerreotypist, smiling, "that Uncle Venner has the principles of Fourier at the bottom of his wisdom; only they have not quite so much distinctness in his mind as in that of the *systematizing* Frenchman." *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

> There has not been an effort to *systematize* the scattered labors of isolated thinkers. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 76.

> In Haeckel's "Generelle Morphologie" there is all the force, suggestiveness, and what I may term the *systematizing* power of Oken, without his extravagance. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 270.

**systematizer** (sis'tem-a-tī-zer), *n.* [< *systematize* + *-er*1.] One who systematizes; a systematist. Also spelled *systematiser.*

> Aristotle . . . may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries, i. 1.

> Several *systematizers* have tried to draw characters from the orifice of the ear, and the parts about it, but hitherto these have not been sufficiently studied to make the attempts very successful. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 89.

**systematology** (sis"tem-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύστημα(τ-)*, a system, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of systems or of systematization.

**systemic** (sis-tem'ik), *a.* [< *system* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to system or systematization; systematic.—2. In *physiol.*, pertaining to the body as a whole; somatic; common to a general system; not local: as, *systemic* circulation.

> Were our experiences limited to the *Systemic* Sensations, supplemented by Vision and Hearing, we might have a conception of the geometric universe, but we could have none of the dynamic universe. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 12.

**Systemic circulation**, the circulation of the blood through the body at large, but exclusive of its flowing through the lungs: opposed to *pulmonary circulation.*—**Systemic death**, the death of the body as a whole. Also called *somatic death.*

**systemically** (sis-tem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a systemic manner; in or on the body as a whole.

> There is necessarily some danger in employing so potent a drug as corrosive sublimate; . . . and, indeed, it seems likely that it acts as much *systemically* as locally. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 882.

**systemization, systemisation** (sis"tem-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *systemize* + *-at-ion.*] Same as *systematization.* *Webster.*

**systemize, systemise** (sis'tem-īz), *v.* [< *system* + *-ize.*] Same as *systematize.*

> A genuine faculty for *systemizing* business. *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 24, 1888.

**systemizer, systemiser** (sis'tem-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *systemize* + *-er*1.] Same as *systematizer.*

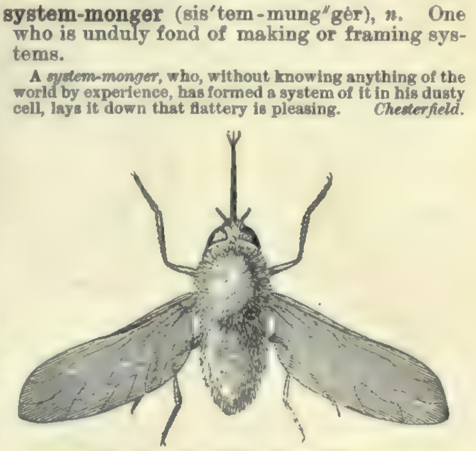
**systemless** (sis'tem-les), *a.* [< *system* + *-less.*] Without system; in *biol.*, not exhibiting any of the distinct systems or types of structure characteristic of most organisms, as the radiate in the vegetable kingdom, and the vertebrate, etc., in the animal kingdom; lacking differentiated or specialized tissues; structureless: as, in the vegetable kingdom the *Algæ* and in the animal kingdom the *Protozoa* are *systemless.*

**system-maker** (sis'tem-mā"kėr), *n.* One who makes or constructs a system or systems: generally implying slight contempt.

> We *system-makers* can sustain
> The thesis which you grant was plain.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii. 330.

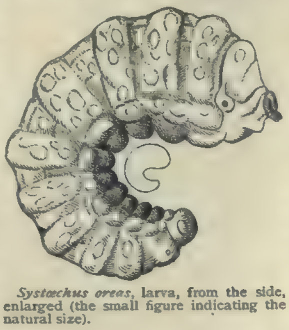
**system-monger** (sis'tem-mung"gėr), *n.* One who is unduly fond of making or framing systems.

> A *system-monger*, who, without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down that flattery is pleasing. *Chesterfield.*



*Systœchus oreas*, adult female, enlarged.

**Systœchus** (sis-tē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1855), < Gr. *σύστοιχος*, standing in the same row, < *σύν*, together, + *στοῖχος*, a row.] An important genus of bee-flies, of the family *Bombyliidæ*, comprising 4 North American species. *S. oreas* lays its eggs upon the egg-pods of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, and of other short-horned grasshoppers, and its larvæ feed upon their eggs, being thus highly beneficial to agriculturists. See also cut on preceding page.



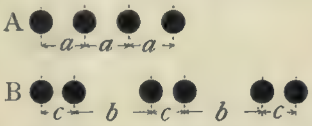
*Systœchus oreas*, larva, from the side, enlarged (the small figure indicating the natural size).

**systole** (sis'tọ-lē), *n.* [= F. *systole* = Sp. *sístole* = Pg. *systole* = It. *sistole*, < NL. *systole*, < Gr. *συστολή*, a drawing together, a contraction, a shortening, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, contract, < *σύν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *systaltic*, *diastole*.] 1. In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (*a*) Pronunciation of a vowel as short. (*b*) The shortening of a vowel or syllable, especially of one usually treated as a long; correption: opposed to *diastole* or *ectasis*.—2. In *physiol.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for propelling the blood and thus carrying on the circulation. Clinically, *systole* usually refers to the ventricular systole, regarded as beginning with the first sound and ending with the occurrence of the second sound. Compare *diastole*. 3. The contraction of the pulsatile vesicles of infusorians and other protozoans. *W. S. Kent.*—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1832.—**Arterial systole**, the rhythmic contraction of an artery.—**Cardiac systole.** See def. 2.

**systolic** (sis-tol'ik), *a.* [< *systole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or marked by systole; contracting.

> It has been said that the aortic orifice of the heart may be the seat of two murmurs, in consequence of disease of its valve—one *systolic*, from the blood in its direct course, the other diastolic, from the blood during regurgitation. *P. M. Latham*, Diseases of the Heart.

**Systolic cerebral murmur**, a blowing sound heard over the fontanelle in infants: it was once thought to be a sign of rachitis.



Systyle and Areosystyle Dispositions of Columns.

A. Systyle: the intercolumniations (*a*) equal to two diameters. B. Areosystyle: the intercolumniations (*c*) of the coupled shafts equal to one and a half diameters, those (*b*) of the alternate columns equal to three and a half diameters.

**systyle** (sis'tīl), *a.* [= F. *systyle*, < L. *systylos*, < Gr. *σύστυλος*, with columns standing close, < *σύν*, together, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*$^{2}$.] In *arch.*, having columns which stand somewhat close together; having the intercolumniations rather narrow in proportion to the diameter of the shafts. As usually understood, the systyle intercolumniation measures about two diameters from center to center of the shafts. Compare *areosystyle*, *eustyle*, and *pycnostyle*.

**systylous** (sis'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύστυλος*, with columns standing close: see *systyle*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the styles coherent in a single column. (*b*) In mosses, having the lid continuing fixed to the columella, and thus elevated above the capsule when dry.

**syte**$^{1}$†, *n.* An old spelling of *site*$^{2}$. *Spenser.*

**syte**$^{2}$†, *n.* An old spelling of *city*.

**sythe**$^{1}$†, *n.* An old spelling of *scythe*.

**sythe**$^{2}$†, *n.* See *sithe*$^{2}$.

**syve**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sieve*.

**syver**†, *n.* An old spelling of *siver*$^{2}$ for *sewer*$^{3}$.

**syzygant** (siz'i-ga̤nt), *n.* In *alg.*: (*a*) The left-hand side of a syzygy. (*b*) A rational integral function of the invariants or covariants of a quantic which, when expressed as a function of the coefficients, vanishes identically. (*c*) An irreducible form of degree $\kappa$ which becomes reducible when multiplied by $a^{\lambda}$. Called the $(\kappa+\lambda)$*ic syzygant.*

**syzygeal** (si-zij'ẹ̄-a̤l), *a.* See *syzygial*, 1.

**syzygetic** (siz-i-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύζυγος*, yoked, paired (see *syzygy*), + *-et-ic.*] Pertaining to a linear relation—that is, to a polynomial linear in the variables.—**Syzygetic cubic**, a cubic syzygetically related to two cubics, especially to a given cubic and its Hessian.—**Syzygetic function**, a function of the form $Ax + By + Cz + \cdots$, where $x, y, z$ are the variables, and $A$, $B$, $C$ are arbitrary quantities.—**Syzygetic multipliers**, the multipliers of the variables in a syzygetic function.

**syzygetically** (siz-i-jet'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With reference to a linear relation, or syzygy.

**syzygial** (si-zij'i-a̤l), *a.* [< *syzygy* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a syzygy; belonging to or depending upon the moon's position in the line of syzygies. In this sense also, improperly, *syzygeal*.

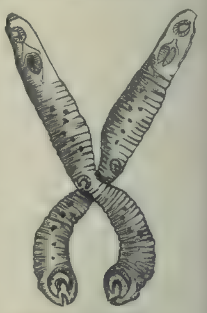
> The moon's greatest tidal action being *syzygial*, and the least at quadrature, should cause maximum impulse about the former, and minimum near the latter, period. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 253.

2. Having the character of the articulation called a syzygy.

> The anchylosed ring of first radials is succeeded by a tier of free second radials, which are united by a straight *syzygial* suture to the next series—the radial axillaries. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 449.

**syzygium** (si-zij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syzygia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *συζύγιος*, *σύζυγος*, yoked, paired: see *syzygy*.] In *zoöl.*, a syzygy.

**syzygy** (siz'i-ji), *n.*; pl. *syzygies* (-jiz). [= F. *syzygie* = Pg. *syzigio*, < L. *syzygia* (NL., in zoöl., *syzygium*), < Gr. *συζυγία*, a conjunction, coupling, pair, in pros. a syzygy, < *σύζυγος*, yoked together, paired, < *συζευγνύναι*, yoke or join together, conjoin, couple, < *σύν*, together, + *ζευγνύναι* (√ *ζυγ*), yoke, join: see *join*, *yoke*.] 1. In *astron.*, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a group or combination of two feet. Ancient metricians varied in their use of this term. Some use it regularly for a dipody or (dipodic) measure. Others call a tautopody, or double foot, a dipody, but a combination of two different feet a syzygy. Some, accordingly, giving the name *syzygy* to tetrasyllabic feet (regarded by them as composed of two dissyllabic feet), speak of an iambic or a trochaic line as measured by dipodies, but an Ionic line as measured by syzygies—that is, by single Ionics considered as combinations of trochees and pyrrhics. A peculiar use is the restriction of the term *syzygy* to compound feet of five or six syllables. 3. In *alg.*, a linear function in the variables. See *syzygetic*.—4. In *zoöl.*, the conjunction of two organs or organisms by close adhesion and partial concrescence, without loss of their identity; also, the thing so formed, or the resulting conformation; a syzygium: a term variously applied. (*a*) Zygosis or conjugation, as observed in various protozoans and other low organisms. See *conjugation*, 4, *Diplozoön*, and *diporpa*. (*b*) Suture, or fixed articulation, of any two joints of a crinoid ray, or the joints thus sutured, with partial obliteration of the line of union.



Syzygy of *Diplozoön paradoxum*.

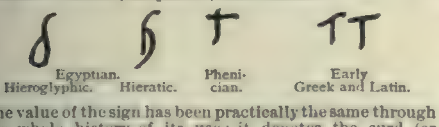
> The first of the brachial joints [in the *Pentacrinus asteria*]—that is to say, the joint immediately above the radial axillary—is, as it were, split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called by Müller a "*syzygy*." All the ordinary joints of the arms are provided with muscles producing various motions, and binding the joints firmly together. The *syzygies* are not so provided, and the arms are consequently easily snapped across where these occur. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 440.

**Epirrhematic syzygy**, in *anc. pros.*, the last four parts of the parabasis—that is, the strophe or ode, epirrhema, antistrophe or antode, and antepirrhema; the choric as distinguished from the monodic parts of the parabasis.

**szaboite** (sab'ọ̄-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. *Szabo*, of Budapest in Hungary.] A variety of hypersthene, first described erroneously as a new triclinic member of the pyroxene group.

**szaibelyite** (sạ̄-bel'yīt), *n.* [Named from *Szajbelyi*, a Hungarian.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in white nodules of acicular crystals in a gray limestone at Werksthal in Hungary.

**T** 1. The twentieth letter and sixteenth consonant of the English alphabet. Of the Phenician alphabet the corresponding sign was the twenty-second and last; what follows *t* in Greek and Latin, and also in our own scheme, is the result of successive additions made to the system borrowed from Phenician. (See the several letters below.) The comparison of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



The value of the sign has been practically the same through the whole history of its use; it denotes the surd (or breathed) mute (or check) produced by a complete closure (with following breach or explosion) between the tip of the tongue and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind or not far from the bases of the upper front teeth. Its corresponding sonant or voiced mute is *d*, and its nasal is *n* (see these letters). They are oftenest called *dental* or teeth-sounds, though the teeth have really no part in their production; hence also, and better, *lingual*, or *front lingual*, or *tongue-tip*, etc. They are much more common elements of our utterance than either of the other two classes, palatal (*k, g, ng*) or labial (*p, b, m*); they constitute, namely, about 18 per cent. of the sounds we make (*t* nearly 6 per cent., *d* nearly 5, *n* nearly 7), against palatal 4 per cent., and labial 6½. A sound which our ears would at once recognize and name as a *t*-sound is producible in other positions of the organs than that described above — namely, at points further back on the roof of the mouth, and with parts of the tongue behind the tip, and even of its under surface. Hence the occurrence in some languages of more than one *t*, distinctly recognized as separate members of the spoken alphabet (so two in Sanskrit, etc., and even four in Siamese); our own *t* also which forms the first part of the compound *ch* (= *tsh*) is slightly but constantly different from our *t* elsewhere. As in many other languages (and partly by direct inheritance from French, and even from later Latin, alterations), the *t* in English shows a tendency to become palatalized and converted into a sibilant when followed by palatal sounds, as *i, e, y*. Hence, in many situations, it combines with such sounds, either regularly or in rapid utterance, producing the *ch*-sound, as in *question, mixture* (compare the corresponding conversion of *s* to *sh*, under *S*); and even, in a great number of words having the endings *-tion, -tious, -tial*, etc., it becomes a sibilant and makes the *sh*-sound, as in *nation, factious, partial*, etc. *T* also, like others of our consonants, frequently occurs double, especially when medial: thus (from *fit*) *fitted, fitter, fitting*. With *h*, *t* forms the digraph *th*, which has the position and importance of a fully independent element in the alphabet, with a double pronunciation, surd and sonant (or breathed and voiced): surd in *thin, breath*; sonant in *this, breathe* — both as strictly unitary sounds as *t* and *d*, or *s* and *z*. They are related with *t* and *s*, etc., as tongue-tip sounds, especially with *s* and *z* as being fricative and continuable; but they are of closer position than the latter, the closest that can be made without actual stoppage of the breath, and are usually formed with the tongue thrust further forward, against or even beyond the teeth: hence their substitution for *s* and *z* by persons who lisp. In regard to their grade of closure, they are akin to *f* and *v*, and belong in one class with these (oftenest and best called *spirants*). As an *f* comes in part from an aspirated *p*, or *ph*, so also the *th*-sounds from an aspirated *t*; and in this way they have obtained their usual representation: the Greek θ, which was an aspirated *t* (that is, a *t* with separately audible *h* after it), was written in Latin with *th*, and then, when the aspirate came to be pronounced as a spirant, this was continued in use as representative of the latter. And in this case the Latin digraph has crowded out of English use the sign (or rather the two signs) which in Anglo-Saxon represented the *th* sounds — namely, þ, ð — much to the detriment of our present alphabet. Of the two *th*-sounds, the sonant (or *this* and *breathe* sound) is much the more frequent, owing chiefly to the constant recurrence of the pronominal words, particularly *the*, in which it is found; it is nearly 4 per cent. of our utterance, while the surd (or *thin* and *breath* sound) is less than two thirds of one per cent. In the phonetic history of the Germanic part of our language, *t* regularly and usually (when special causes do not prevent) comes from an older *d*; and, on the other hand, *th* from an older *t*: examples for *t* are *two* corresponding with *duo*, *eat* with *ad* or *ed*; for *th*, *thou* = *tu*, *three* = *tri*, *beareth* = *fert*; for both together, *that* = *tad*, *tooth* = *dent*.

2. As a medieval numeral, 160; with a line over it ($\overline{T}$), 160,000.—**3.** An abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In *musical notation*, of *tenor*, *tempo* (as *a t.*, *a tempo*), *tutti*, and *tasto* (as *t. s.*, *tasto solo*). (*b*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *thunder*. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, of *typacanthid*. (*d*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] of *time*; (2) of *tensor*, a functional symbol. (*e*) Of *Turkish*.—**To a T**, exactly; with the utmost exactness: as, to suit or fit *to a T*. The allusion is probably to a mechanics' T-square, by which accuracy in making angles, etc., is secured. [Colloq.]

> We could manage this matter *to a T*.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

**To be marked with a T**, to be branded or characterized as a thief; be known as a thievish person: from the former practice of branding the letter *T* in the hand of a convicted thief.

**T**$^2$ (tō), *n.* [From the letter *T*.] Something made or fashioned in the form of a T, as a piece of metallic pipe for joining two lines of piping at right angles to each other. Also written *tee*, and sometimes *tau*. See *T-bandage, T-beard, T-bone, T-cloth, T-iron, T-joint, T-rail, T-square*.

**-t**$^1$, **-t**$^2$. A form of *-ed*$^1$, *-ed*$^2$, in certain words. See *-ed*$^1$, *-ed*$^2$.

**ta**$^1$, *v. t.* An obsolete or provincial reduction of *take*.

> *Ta* now thy grymme tole to the,
> & let se how thou cnokez.
> *Syr Gawayne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 413.

**ta**$^2$†, **taa**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *toe*.

**Ta.** The chemical symbol of *tantalum*.

**taaweesh** (tä-wēsh′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A war-club of the northwest coast of North America, having a blade of hard stone projecting from a wooden handle. The end of the wooden part is often carved into a grotesque human head, the stone blade figuring as the tongue.

**tab** (tab), *n.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *tape*, ME. *tape, tappe* (for change of *p* to *b*, cf. *cop* in *cobweb*). In some senses *tab* appears to be confused with *tag*$^1$.] 1. A small flap, strap, or strip of some material made fast to an object at one end or side, and either free or fastened at the other when in use, as in a garment; a tag. Specifically — (*a*) A flap, strap, or latchet of a shoe. (*b*) The tag at the end of a shoe-lace. (*c*) A flap falling from the side of a hat or cap over the ear, for protection in very cold weather; an ear-tab. (*d*) A strip of ruching or a lace border formerly worn at the side near the inner front edge of a woman's bonnet, over the ears. (*e*) The arming of an archer's gauntlet or glove, or a flat piece of leather used in place of finger-tips or shooting-gloves. (*f*) A hanging sleeve of a child's garment. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill. (2) A narrow projecting strip of metal along the inside of a hollow calico-printing roller to secure it to its mandrel by means of a slot in the latter.

2. Check; account: as, to keep *tab* on one. [Colloq.]

> That part about his letters to the paper is very good, I think. It will teach a lot of other ducks of the kind who think they know it all that there are fellows in the office quietly keeping *tab* on them. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 882.

**tabacco**†, *n.* An old spelling of *tobacco*. *Minsheu.*

**tabachir**, *n.* See *tabasheer*.

**tabacum** (ta-bak′um), *n.* [NL.: see *tobacco*.] In *phar.*, tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*) in the natural dried state.

**tabanid** (tab′a-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Tabanidæ*; related to or resembling a tabanid.

**II.** *n.* A fly of the family *Tabanidæ*; a horse-fly; a deer-fly; a gadfly or breeze.

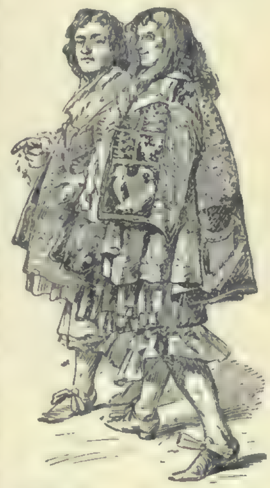
**Tabanidæ** (ta-ban′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tabanus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of biting flies, of which *Tabanus* is the typical genus; the gadflies, breezes, or clegs, having the third joint of the antennæ annulate and without a distinct bristle. The proboscis of the female is adapted for piercing, and inflicts a painful although not irritating wound. The male does not bite. They fly with extraordinary speed, and the swiftest horse cannot elude them. The spindle-shaped brown or black eggs are attached in groups to the stems and leaves of low-growing plants, and the larvæ are either aquatic or live in damp earth. They are predaceous, and feed upon snails or small insects. The young larvæ of many species penetrate beetles and other larvæ, and remain within until they have entirely consumed them. Over 1,300 species are known; 150 are North American. Many of them are among the largest and most powerful of the *Diptera*, but most are of moderate size. They fly in bright sunshiny weather. Also *Tabanides*. See cuts under *breeze, Chrysops*, and *gadfly*.

**Tabanus** (ta-bā′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *tabanus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] A notable genus of flies, including the horse-flies, etc., and typical of the family *Tabanidæ*. They are large naked flies of brownish-black or gray color, often having yellowish-red spots on the sides of the abdomen. All the females bite severely. The larvæ are found in damp earth and under fallen leaves and bits of wood, and are carnivorous; some feed on cutworms and other noctuid larvæ. Nearly 100 species inhabit North America. *T. atratus* is the common large black horse-fly of the United States; *T. bovinus* is the common gadfly of cattle. See cuts under *breeze* and *gadfly*.

**tabard** (tab′ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taberd*; < ME. *tabard, tabarde, tabbard, taberd, taberde, tabart, tabare*, < OF. *tabard, tabart, tabar, tabarre* = Sp. Pg. *tabardo* = It. *tabarro* (ML. *tabardum, tabardus, tabbardus, tabardium, tabarrus*, etc.), a tabard; cf. W. *tabar* (< E.), MHG. *tapphart, taphart*, NGr. *ταμπάριων* (< ML. or Rom.), a tabard; origin unknown. According to Diez, perhaps < L. *tapete*, figured cloth, tapestry: see *tapet, tippet*.] 1. A cloak of rough and heavy material, formerly worn by persons whose business led them to much exposure. The French tabard is described as being of serge. It was worn by the poorest classes of the populace.

> With him ther was a Plowman was his brother; . . .
> In a *tabard* he rood upon a mere.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to [C. T., l. 541.

2. A loose outer garment without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by knights over their armor, generally but not always embroidered with the arms of the wearer, called *cote-armour* by Chaucer. Also called *tabard of arms*.—**3.** A sort of coat without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by heralds and pursuivants, emblazoned with the arms of their sovereign, and considered as their distinctive garment.


English Heralds' Tabards of the 17th century. (From a drawing by Van Dyck.)

> The *taberd* of his office I will call it,
> Or the coat-armour of his place.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

> Two pursuivants, whom *tabarts* deck,
> With silver scutcheon round their neck,
> Stood on the steps of stone.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 11.

**Tabard of arms.** See def. 2.

**tabarder** (tab′är-dėr), *n.* [Also *tabardeer*; < OF. **tabardier*, < *tabard*, a tabard: see *tabard*.] One who wears a tabard; specifically, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. (ed. Airey). (*Richardson.*)

**tabaret** (tab′a-ret), *n.* [Origin obscure; supposed to be connected with *tabby*$^1$ (if so, it is, like *tabbinet*, a mod. made form).] A silk stuff used for upholstery, distinguished by alternate stripes of watered and satin surface, generally in different colors. It resembles tabbinet, but is superior to it. *Dict. of Needlework.*

> One man's street announcement is in the following words: "Here you have a composition to remove the stains from silks, muslins, bombazeens, cords, or *tabarets* of any kind or colour."
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 474.

**tabart**† (tab′ärt), *n.* See *tabard*.

**tabasheer, tabashir** (tab-a-shēr′), *n.* [Also *tabachir*; = F. *tabaschir, tabaxir*; < Hind. Pers. Ar. *tabāshīr*; cf. Skt. *tavakshīra, tvakksīra*, late forms, prob. adapted from Hind.] A white opaque or translucent variety of opal which breaks into irregular pieces like dry starch, found in the joints of the bamboo in the East and Brazil, and believed to be caused by disease or injury to the plant. It possesses the power of absorbing its own weight of water, when it becomes entirely transparent. It is probably the "oculus mundi" of the gem-writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. In the East Indies tabasheer, prepared by calcining and pulverizing, is largely used as a medicine by both Hindus and Mohammedans; it is esteemed cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac, and pectoral.

**tabbinet, tabinet** (tab′i-net), *n.* [< *tabby*$^1$ + *-n-et*, after *satinet*, etc.; or < *tabin* + *-et.*] A fabric of silk and wool, like a poplin, with a watered surface: chiefly used for upholstery.

**tabby**$^1$ (tab′i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *taby*, *tabis* (and *tabin*); < F. *tabis* = Sp. *tabí* = Pg. *tabi* = It. *tabì* (ML. *attabi*), < Ar. *'attābī*, a rich watered silk, < *'Attabiya*, a quarter in Bagdad where it was first manufactured, < *'Attāb*, a prince, great-grandson of Omeyya.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). **1.** A watered material. Specifically — (*a*) A general term for watered silks, moire, etc.

> Let others looke for pearle and gold,
> Tissues or *tabbies* manifold.
> *Herrick*, The New Yeeres Gift.

(*b*) A worsted material, as a watered moreen.

**2.** In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a silken stuff not necessarily watered. *Mrs. Armitage*, Old Court Customs.

> The manufactures they export are chiefly burdets of silk and cotton, either striped or plain, and also plain silks like *tabbies*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

**3.** In *entom.*, a pyralid moth of the genus *Aglossa*: a British collectors' name. *A. pinguinalis* is the common tabby, also called *grease-moth*; *A. cuprealis* is the small tabby.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Made of or resembling the fabric tabby; diversified in appearance or color like tabby.

> This day left off half-skirts, and put on a wastecoate and my false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 13, 1661.

> If she in *tabby* waves encircled be,
> Think Amphytrite rises from the sea.
> *W. King*, Art of Love, viii.

> The Prince [of Wales] himself, in a new sky-blue watered *tabby* coat. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 115.

**2.** Performed as in making the plain material from which tabby is produced: said of weaving.

> In Fig. 8 a piece of plain woven cloth is represented. . . . Fig. 38 represents the same thing as it would be drawn by the weaver, and it is generally called *tabby* or plain weaving. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 89.

**tabby**$^1$ (tab′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabbied*, ppr. *tabbying*. [< *tabby*$^1$, *n.*] To cause to look like tabby, or watered silk; give a wavy appearance to, as stuffs: as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, etc. This is done by the use of a calender without water.

> The camlet marble is that which, retaining the same color after polishing, appears *tabbied*. *Marble-Worker*, § 35.

**tabby**$^2$ (tab′i), *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *tabby-cat.*] **1.** A tabby-cat. (*a*) A brindled cat, gray, streaked or otherwise marked with black or yellow. The wild original of the domestic cat is always of such coloration. The black, white, uniform mouse-gray (Maltese), yellow, and spotted (tortoise-shell) cats are all artificial varieties.

> In chocolate, mahogany, red, or yellow long-haired *tabbies* the markings and colours to be the same as in the short-haired cats. *Harrison Weir*, Our Cats, p. 145.

(*b*) A female cat: distinguished from *tom-cat*.

> "An' how hae ye been? an' how are ye?"
> Was aye the o'erword when she [the cat] came;
> To mony a queer auld *tabby*
> Sin' syne hae we said the same.
> *T. Martin*, My bairn, we aince were bairnies (tr. from Heine).

**2.** An old maid; a spinster; hence, any spiteful female gossip or tattler. [Colloq.]

> Observe that man. He never talks to men; he never talks to girls; but, when he can get into a circle of old *tabbies*, he is just in his element.
> *Rogers*, quoted in Trevelyan's Macaulay, I. 241.

**tabby**$^3$ (tab′i), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps of Morocco (Ar.) origin.] A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass which when dry becomes as hard as rock. This is used as a substitute for bricks or stone in building. *Weale.*

**tabby-cat** (tab′i-kat′), *n.* [So called as having fur thought to be marked like tabby; < *tabby*$^1$ + *cat*$^1$.] Same as *tabby*$^2$, 1.

**tabe**† (tāb), *n.* [< L. *tabes*, a wasting away: see *tabes.*] Same as *tabes*.

> But how soon doth a *tabe* and consumption take it down!
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 434.

**Tabebuia** (tab-ḙ-bū′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Gomez, 1803), from Braz. name.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomeæ*, and section *Digitifoliæ*. It is characterized by loosely racemose or cymose flowers with a tubular and at length variously ruptured calyx, an elongated and greatly enlarged corolla-tube, four perfect stamens, and a sessile ovary ripening into a somewhat cylindrical ecostate capsule with numerous flat seeds, each with a large hyaline wing. There are about 60 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to the West Indies and Mexico. They are erect shrubs or trees, smooth or hairy, often drying black. They bear usually large flowers and alternate or scattered leaves, which are generally composed of five to seven digitate leaflets, sometimes reduced to three or to one. Several species are used medicinally, as *T. impetiginosa*, which yields a bitter mucilaginous bark and abounds in tannin. Many are valuable trees, yielding an almost indestructible timber; several are known in tropical America as *roble* — that is, *oak* — and are used for house- and ship-building, or for making bows, as *T. toxophora*, the *pao-d'arco* of Brazil. The names *whitewood* and *boxwood* are given to *T. Leucoxylon* in the West Indies, and the former name also to *T. pentaphylla*; both are timber-trees with whitish bark and white or pink flowers. *T. serratifolia*, a small tree with yellow flowers, is known as *pony* in Trinidad. All the above species were formerly classed under *Tecoma*, but are removed to *Tabebuia* on account of their digitate, not pinnate, leaflets. A very different species, *T. uliginosa*, a shrub with simple entire leaves, is known as *Brazilian cork-tree*, from the use of its soft wood.

**tabefaction** (tab-ḙ-fak′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **tabefactio*(*n-*), < *tabefacere*, pp. *tabefactus*, melt: see *tabefy.*] A wasting away or consumption of the body by disease; emaciation; tabescence; tabes.

**tabefy** (tab′ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabefied*, ppr. *tabefying*. [< LL. *tabefacere*, melt, dissolve, < L. *tabere*, melt, waste away (see *tabes*, *tabid*), + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To cause to consume or waste away; emaciate. [Rare.]

> Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

**II.** *intrans.* To emaciate; lose flesh; waste away gradually. [Rare.]

**tabella** (tạ-bel′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *tabellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *tabella*, a little board, a tablet, letter, ballot, legal paper, dim. of *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *table.*] In *phar.*, a medicated lozenge or hard electuary, generally in the form of a disk, differing from a troche by having sugar mixed with the powdered drug and mucilage.

**tabellary** (tab′e-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *tabellarius*, of or pertaining to tablets, < *tabella*, a tablet: see *tabella.*] Same as *tabular*, 2.—**Tabellary method.** See *method*.

**tabellion** (tạ-bel′yọn), *n.* [< F. *tabellion* = Sp. *tabelion* = Pg. *tabellião*, *taballião* = It. *tabellione*, < LL. *tabellio*(*n-*), one who draws up legal papers, < L. *tabella*, a tablet, legal paper: see *tabella.*] In the Roman empire, and in France till the revolution, an official scribe or scrivener having some of the functions of a notary. The tabellions were originally of higher rank than notaries, but afterward in France became subordinate to them. The title was abolished in 1761, except in certain seigniories.

**taber**†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tabor*$^1$.

**taberd**†, *n.* An old spelling of *tabard*.

**tabern** (tab′ėrn), *n.* [< L. *taberna*, a booth, a stall: see *tavern.*] A cellar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**taberna** (tạ-bėr′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *tabernæ* (-nē). [L.: see *tabern*, *tavern.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a tent, booth, or stall; a rude shelter; specifically, in later times, a shop or stall either for trade or for work, or a tavern.

> The baths of Pompeii . . . were a double set, and were surrounded with *tabernæ*, or shops. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 435.

**tabernacle** (tab′ėr-nạ-kl), *n.* [< ME. *tabernacle*, < OF. (and F.) *tabernacle* = Pr. *tabernacle* = Sp. *tabernáculo* = Pg. *tabernaculo* = It. *tabernacolo*, < L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, LL. (Vulgate) the Jewish tabernacle, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed, booth; from the same root as *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *tavern*, *table*.] **1.** A tent; a pavilion; a booth; a slightly constructed habitation or shelter, either fixed or movable; hence, a habitation in general, especially one regarded as temporary; a place of sojourn; a transient abode.

> The *tabernacle* of the upright shall flourish.
> Prov. xiv. 11.

> Let us make here three *tabernacles*, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. Mat. xvii. 4.

> The body . . is but the *tabernacle* of the mind.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**2.** In *Biblical phraseology*, the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul, or of man as a spiritual immortal being.

> Yea, I think it meet, as long as I am in this *tabernacle*, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me. 2 Pet. i. 13, 14.

**3.** In *Jewish hist.*, a tent constructed to serve as the portable sanctuary of the nation before its final settlement in Palestine. This "tabernacle of the congregation" is fully described in Ex. xxv.–xxvii. and xxxvi.–xxxviii. It comprised, besides the tent, an inclosure or yard, in which were the altar of burnt-offerings and the laver. The tabernacle proper was a tent divided into two chambers by a veil — the inner chamber, or holy of holies, containing the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat, and the outer chamber the altar of incense, the table of showbread, and the golden candlestick. The tabernacle was of a rectangular figure 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height. The court or yard was 150 feet in length by 75 feet, and surrounded by screens 7½ feet high. The people pitched round the tabernacle by tribes in a fixed order during their wanderings, and the pillar of cloud and of fire, denoting Jehovah's presence, rested upon it or was lifted from it according as they were to remain stationary or were to go forward. After the arrival in the promised land it was set up in various places, especially at Shiloh, but gradually lost its exclusive character as the center of national worship before the building of Solomon's temple, in which its contents were eventually placed.

> And he spread abroad the tent over the *tabernacle*, and put the covering of the tent above upon it. Ex. xl. 19.

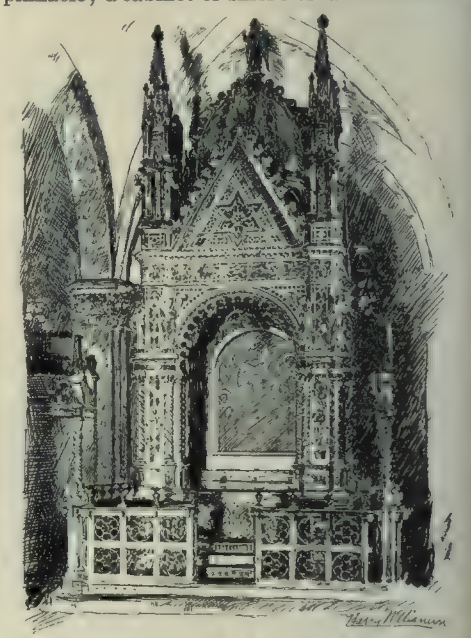
> And they brought up the ark [to the temple built by Solomon], and the *tabernacle* of the congregation [tent of meeting, R. V.], and all the holy vessels that were in the *tabernacle*, these did the priests and the Levites bring up.
> 2 Chron. v. 5.

Hence — **4.** A place or house of worship; especially, in modern use, an edifice for public worship designed for a large audience: often now the distinctive name assumed for such an edifice.

> The shed in Moorfields which Whitefield used as a temporary chapel was called "The *Tabernacle*"; and, in the scornful dialect of certain Church-of-England men, Methodist and such-like places of worship have, since then, been known as *tabernacles*.
> *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 24, note.

**5.** A receptacle for the reserved eucharist; especially, a constructional receptacle for this purpose, containing the pyx. The tabernacle, as now commonly seen in Roman Catholic churches, is a recess with a door, placed over and behind the high altar or one of the side altars, usually having over it a cross or crucifix with a design in relief, the whole surmounted by a canopy. In earlier times a movable ark, or usually a suspended dove (columba) or a tower, held the eucharist or the vessel containing it. In England the general medieval custom was to place the sacrament in an ambry on one side of the sanctuary or in the sacristy. The tabernacle is a later development of the ark or ambry as a permanent construction over the high altar and surmounted by a canopy or ciborium, often in the spire-like shape developed from the older tower; hence the name *tabernacle* is often given especially to this canopy or to canopies of similar appearance.

**6.** In *medieval arch.*, a canopied stall, niche, or pinnacle; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with openwork tracery, etc.; an arched canopy over a tomb, an altar, etc.



Tabernacle of Orcagna, in Or San Michele, Florence.

> Babeuries and pinacles,
> Imageries, and *tabernacles*,
> I saw. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1190.

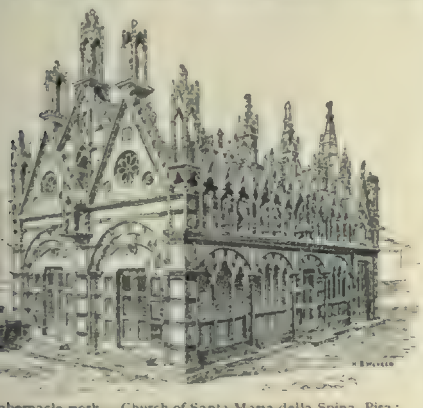
**7.** *Naut.*, an elevated socket for a river-boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges. [Eng.]—**Feast of Tabernacles**, among the Jews, an annual festival celebrated in the autumn (on the fifteenth day of Tisri) in commemoration of the dwelling of their people in tents during the journey in the wilderness, and as a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest and vintage. Among the ancient Jews it lasted eight days, during which all the people gathered at Jerusalem and dwelt in booths. (See Lev. xxiii. 34–36; Num. xxix. 12–39.) Among the modern Jews the feast has been prolonged one day.

**tabernacle** (tab′ėr-nạ̄-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tabernacled*, ppr. *tabernacling*. [< *tabernacle*, *n.*] To sojourn or abide for a time; take up a temporary habitation or residence.

> He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Scott*, Works (ed. 1718), II. 467. (*Latham.*)

> He [Jesus Christ] *tabernacled* on earth as the true shekinah. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 72.

**tabernacle-work** (tab′ėr-nạ̄-kl-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.*, especially in the medieval Pointed styles: (*a*) A series or range of tabernacles; a design in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature. (*b*) The combinations of ornamental tracery usual in the canopies of decorated tabernacles; hence, similar work in the carved stalls and screens of churches, etc.



Tabernacle-work.— Church of Santa Maria della Spina, Pisa; 13th century.

**tabernacular** (tab-ėr-nak′ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< LL. *tabernacularius*, a tent-maker, < L. *tabernaculum*, a tent: see *tabernacle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the tabernacle; hence, of or pertaining to other structures so named; like or characteristic of a tabernacle. [Used scornfully in the quotation, with reference to so-called Methodist tabernacles. See *tabernacle*, 4.]

> [Curious, meaning extraordinary, an expression] horridly *tabernacular* and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves. *De Quincey*, Works, VII. 89. (*F. Hall.*)

2. Of the style or nature of an architectural tabernacle; traceried or richly ornamented with decorative sculpture.

> The sides of every street were covered with . . . cloisters crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

**tabernæ**, *n.* Plural of *taberna*.

**Tabernæmontana** (tạ̄-bėr″nē-mon-tā′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Jacobus Theodorus *Tabernæmontanus*, a German physician and botanist (died 1590).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Plumerieæ*, type of the subtribe *Tabernæmontaneæ*. It is characterized by cymose flowers, a calyx furnished at the base of its five lobes with a continuous or interrupted ring of glands, and a fruit of two many-seeded berries or fleshy follicles which are large and globose or smaller and oblique or recurved. There are about 150 species, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, commonly smooth, bearing opposite thin or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. The small cymes of white or yellowish salver-shaped flowers are terminal or variously placed, but not truly axillary. The smooth or three-ribbed pulpy fruit contains several or many ovoid or oblong seeds with fleshy albumen: in several species it is ornamental — in *T. macrocarpa* and others of the section *Rejoua*, mainly of the Malay archipelago, resembling a reddish orange in appearance. Instead of the acrid, drastic, and poisonous milky juice of most related genera, many species of *Tabernæmontana* secrete a bland and wholesome fluid, sometimes useful as a nourishing drink, as in *T. utilis*, the cow-tree or hya-hya of British Guiana, which yields a thick, sweet, white liquid, made somewhat sticky by the presence of caoutchouc. This species also yields a soft white wood and a medicinal bark. *T. orientalis*, the Queensland cow-tree, and *T. coronaria*, known as *Adam's apple* or *East Indian rose-bay*, are sometimes cultivated, forming small evergreen trees, the latter under glass and also naturalized in tropical Asia from the Cape of Good Hope. Several other species are cultivated under glass for their large fragrant flowers and ornamental deep-green leathery leaves. *T. crassa*, the kpokpoka-tree of Sierra Leone, produces a fiber there made into a cloth known as *dodo-cloth*. A species in Ceylon, known as *diviladner*, probably *T. dichotoma*, has been called *forbidden fruit*, from its beautiful but poisonous fruit bearing marks fancied to be the prints of the teeth of Eve.

**taberner**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *taverner*.

**tabes** (tā′bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting away, consumption, < *tabere*, waste away, melt: see *tabid*.] 1†. A gradually progressive emaciation.— 2. Same as *tabes dorsalis*. See below.—**Hereditary tabes**, Friedrich's ataxia (which see, under *ataxia*). —**Spasmodic tabes.** See *spasmodic*.—**Tabes dorsalis.** Same as *locomotor ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Tabes mesenterica**, tuberculosis in the mesenteric glands.

**tabescence** (tạ̄-bes′ẹns), *n.* [< *tabescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Tabefaction or tabes; marasmus; marcescence; tabidness.

**tabescent** (tạ̄-bes′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *tabescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *tabescere*, waste away, inceptive of *tabere*, waste away: see *tabes*.] 1. In *med.*, suffering from tabes; wasting away; becoming emaciated.—2. In *bot.*, wasting or shriveling. *Gray*. [Rare.]

**tabetic** (tạ̄-bet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *tabes* + *-t-ic.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or affected with tabes (dorsalis).—**Tabetic arthropathy.** Same as *Charcot's disease* (*b*) (which see, under *disease*).—**Tabetic dementia**, dementia complicated with tabes dorsalis, which may follow or precede the mental affection.

II. *n.* A patient suffering from tabes (dorsalis).

**tabic** (tab′ik), *a.* [< *tabes* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with tabes (dorsalis). *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 407.

**tabid** (tab′id), *a.* [< F. *tabide* = Sp. *tábido* = Pg. It. *tabido*, < L. *tabidus*, melting or wasting away, decaying, pining, < *tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabes*.] Relating to or affected with tabes; losing flesh, weight, or strength; thin; wasted by disease; marcid.

> In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, i.

**tabidly** (tab′id-li), *adv.* In a tabid manner; wastingly; consumptively.

> He that is *tabidly* inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

**tabidness** (tab′id-nes), *n.* The state of being reduced by disease; emaciation resulting from some disorder affecting the nutritive functions. *Leigh*, Nat. Hist. Lancashire, p. 62.

**tabific** (tạ̄-bif′ik), *a.* [= F. *tabifique* = Sp. *tabífico* = It. *tabifico*, < L. *tabes*, wasting, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fic*). Cf. *tabefy*.] Causing tabes; deranging the organs of digestion and assimilation; deteriorating; wasting.

**tabin**†, **tabine**†, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *tabby* (formerly *taby*, *tabis*), after *satin*, etc.: see *tabby*[1].] Same as *tabbinet*.

> Cloth of tissue or *tabine*,
> That like beaten gold will shine.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

**tabinet**, *n.* See *tabbinet*.

**tabitude** (tab′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *tabitudo*, consumption, decline, < *tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabid*.] The state of one affected with tabes.

**tablature** (tab′lạ̄-tụ̄r), *n.* [< F. *tablature*, < ML. **tabulatura*, < L. *tabula*, a table, tablet, painting, picture: see *table*.] 1†. A tabular space or surface; any surface that may be used as a tablet.

> Whose shames, were they enamelled in the *tablature* of their foreheads, it would be a hideous visor. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

2. A tabular representation; specifically, a painting or design executed as a tablet on a distinct part of an extended surface, as a wall or ceiling. [Rare.]

> In painting one may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and form'd according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design. *Shaftesbury*, Judgment of Hercules, Int.

3†. Exhibition as in a table or catalogue; an exemplification or specification; a specimen.

> The fable has drawn two reigning characters in human life, and given two examples or *tablatures* of them, under the persons of Prometheus and Epimetheus. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

4†. In *music*: (*a*) The system of rules for the poetry of the mastersingers. (*b*) Musical notation in general. (*c*) A form of musical notation for various instruments, like the lute, the viol, the flute, the oboe, or the organ, used in Europe from the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century. It differed from the more general staff-notation in that it aimed to express not so much the pitch of the tones intended as the mechanical process by which on the particular instrument those tones were to be produced. Tablature, therefore, varied according to the instrument in view. In the case of the lute, for example, a horizontal line was usually drawn for each string, forming a kind of staff; and letters or numerals were placed on these lines, indicating not only which strings were to be touched, but at what frets they were to be stopped. Various arbitrary signs were also used instead of letters or numerals, or in combination with them. Music thus noted was said to be written *lyra-way*, in distinction from *gamut-way* (in the staff-notation). In the case of wind-instruments, like the flageolet, points or dots were often placed on horizontal lines to indicate which finger-holes were to be closed to produce the required tones. In the case of the organ, notes were often written out by their letter-names. In all these systems and their numerous variants, marks were added above or below to indicate the desired duration of the tones, the place and duration of rests, and various details of style. Tablature had obvious advantages as a notation for particular instruments. Various technical marks now used are either derived from it or devised on the same principle. The tonic sol-fa notation, that of thorough-bass, and the little-used systems of numeral or character notes are essentially analogous to it. Also *tabulature*.

5. In *anat.*, the separation of cranial bones into an inner and an outer hard table or plate, with intervening diploic or cancellated structure. Tablature is characteristic of the flat expansive bones of the skull, as the frontal, parietal, and occipital. See *table*, *n.*, 1 (*b*), and cut under *diploë*.

**table** (tā′bl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *table*, *tabill*, < OF. *table*, F. *table* = Pr. *taula* = Pg. *taboa*, a board, = Sp. *tabla* = It. *tavola*, a table, = AS. *tæfel*, *tæfl*, a tablet, die, = D. *tafel* = OHG. *tavala*, *tavela*, MHG. *tavele*, *tavel*, G. *tafel* = Sw. *tafel*, *taffel* = Dan. *tavle*, a table, < L. *tabula*, a board, plank, a board to play on, a tablet for writing on, a writing, a book of accounts, a list of votes, a painted tablet, a picture, a votive tablet, a plot of ground, a bed, ML. also a bench, table, etc.; appar., with dim. suffix *-ula*, < √ *tab*, seen also in *taberna*, a hut, shed (of boards) (see *tabernacle*, *tavern*); or with dim. suffix *-bula*, < √ *ta* (√ *tan*), stretch (see *thin*). Hence *tablature*, *entablature*, *tablet*, *tabulate*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A flat or flattish and relatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other hard substance; a board; a plate; a slab.

> The lawes ought to be like unto stonye *tables*, playne, stedfast, and immoveable. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> The walles are flagged with large *tables* of white marble, well-nigh to the top. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 189.

Specifically — (*a*) A slab, plate, or panel of some solid material with one surface (rarely both surfaces) smooth or polished for some purpose, used either separately or as part of a structural combination. This sense is now chiefly obsolete, except in some historical or special cases: as, the *tables* of the law; the *table* (mensa) of an altar. A board or panel on which a picture was painted was formerly called a *table*, and also a board on which a game, as draughts or checkers, was played; the two leaves of a backgammon-board are called *tables* — the outer and inner (or home) *tables*. See def. 7 (*b*).

> Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first; and I will write upon these *tables* the words that were in the first *tables*, which thou brakest. Ex. xxxiv. 1.

> Willim Jones proveth Mr. Darrell and my ladye to sett ij or iij hours together divers times in the dyning chamber at ffarley with a pair [of] *tables* between them, never playing, but leaning over the *table* and talking togethers.
> *Darrell Papers* (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

> Titian's famous *table* [panel] of the altar-piece, with the pictures of Venetian senators from great-grandfather to great-grandson. *Dryden*, Ded. of Hist. of the League.

> Item, a *table* with the picture of the Lady Elizabeth her Grace. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 135.

> The *table* for playing at goose is usually an impression from a copper-plate pasted upon a cartoon about the size of a sheet almanack. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 437.

(*b*†) A votive tablet.

> Even this had been your Elegy, which now
> Is offered for your health, the *table* of my vow.
> *Dryden*, To Duchess of Ormond, l. 130.

(*c*) In *anat.*, one of the two laminæ (outer and inner) of any of the cranial bones, separated from each other, except in the thinnest parts, by the spongy or cellular diploë. They are composed of compact bony tissue; the inner table is close-grained, shiny, and brittle (whence it is called the *vitreous table*). Also called *tablet*. See *tablature*, 5. (*d*) In *glass-making*: (1) One of the disks or circular plates into which crown-glass is formed from the molten metal by blowing, rolling, and flashing. The plates are usually about four and a half feet in diameter, though sometimes much larger.

> A pot containing half a ton commonly produces 100 *tables*. *Amer. Cyc.*, VIII. 17.

> Frequently the circular *tables* are used just as they come from the oven, tinted in amber or opalescent shades. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 254.

(2) The flat plate with a raised rim on which plate-glass is formed. (*e*) In *mech.*, that part of a machine-tool on which work is placed to be operated upon. It is adjustable in height, is free to move laterally or otherwise, and is perforated with slots for the clamps which secure the article to be treated. Also called *carriage* and *platen*. (*f*) In *weaving*, the board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.

2. An article of furniture consisting of a flat top (the table proper), of wood, stone, or other solid material, resting on legs or on a pillar, with or without connecting framework; in specific use, a piece of furniture with a flat top on which meals are served, articles of use or ornament are placed, or some occupation is carried on: as, a dining-*table*, writing-*table*, work-*table*, kitchen-*table*; a billiard-*table*; a tailors' cutting-*table*; a surgeons' operating-*table*.

A *tabill* atyret, all of triet yuer,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1665.

*Tables* under each Light, very commodiously placed for Writing and Reading. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 113.

The *table* at the foot of the bed was covered with a crimson cloth. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

**3.** Used absolutely, the board at or round which persons sit at meals; a table for refection or entertainment: as, to set the *table* (to place the cloth and dishes on it for a meal); to sit long at *table*.

On sundri metis be not gredi at the *table*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

It is not reason that we should leave the word of God, and serve *tables*. Acts vi. 2.

You may judge . . . whether your name is not frequently bandied at *table* among us.
*Goldsmith*, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

**4.** Figuratively—(*a*) That which is placed upon a table for refreshment; provision of food at meals; refection; fare; also, entertainment at table.

Monsieur has been forced to break off his *Table* three times this year for want of mony to buy provisions.
*Prior*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 213.

His *table* is the image of plenty and generosity.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

She always kept a very good *table*.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, liii.

(*b*) A company at table, as at a dinner; a group of persons gathered round a table, as for whist or other games.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the *table* on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 211.

(*c*) In a limited use, a body of persons sitting, or regarded as sitting, round a table in some official capacity; an official board. The Hungarian Diet is divided into the *Table* of Magnates and the *Table* of Deputies; in Scotland the permanent committee of Presbyterians appointed to resist the encroachments of Charles I. was called "The *Tables*," and the designation has been used in a few other instances.

**5†.** A thin plate or sheet of wood, ivory, or other material for writing on; a tablet; in the plural, a memorandum-book.

His felawe hadde a staf tipped with horn,
A peyre of *tables* al of yvory,
And a poyntel polysshed fetisly.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 33.

And he asked for a writing *table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John. Luke i. 63.

*Grace.* I saw one of you buy a pair of *tables* e'en now.
*Winw.* Yes, here they be, and maiden ones too, unwritten in. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

**6.** A flat or plane surface like that of a table; a level area; a plateau.

Great part of the earth's surface consists of strata which still lie undisturbed in their original horizontal position. These parts are called *tables* by Suess.
*Philos. Mag.*, XXVII. 409.

Specifically—(*a*†) A level plot of ground; a garden-bed, or the like.

Mark oute thi *tables*, ichon by hem selve,
Sixe foote in brede and XII in length is best
To clense and make on evry side honest.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

(*b*) In *persp.*, same as *perspective plane*. See *perspective*, *n.* (*c*) In *arch.*: (1) A flat surface forming a distinct feature in a wall, generally rectangular and charged with some ornamental design or figure. When it projects beyond the general surface of the wall, it is termed a *raised* or *projecting table;* when it is not perpendicular to the horizon, it is called a *raking table;* and when the surface is rough, frosted, or vermiculated, it is called a *rusticated table*. (2) A horizontal molding on the exterior or interior face of a wall, placed at various levels, which crowns basements, separates the stories of a building, or its upper parts; a string-course.

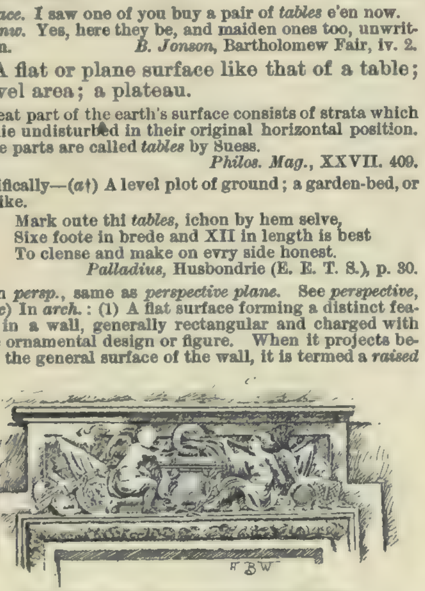


Table over a Door, Palace of Saint Cloud, France.

Ande eft a ful huge heȝt hit haled vpon lofte,
Of harde hewen ston vp to the *tablez*,
Enbaned vnder the abataylment.
*Sir Gawayne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.

(*d*) In *palmistry*, the inner surface of the hand; especially, the space within certain lines of the palm, considered in relation to indications of character or fortune.

In this *table*
Lies your story; 'tis no fable,
Not a line within your hand
But I easily understand.
*Shirley*, Love Tricks, v. 1.

(*e*) In *diamond-cutting:* (1) A stone (usually a cleavage-piece) that is polished flat on both sides, is either square, oblong, triangular, round, or oval in form, and has a border of one or more rows of square or triangular facets. (2) The large flat facet on the top of a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant* (with cut).

If but slightly ground down it [a diamond] is called a deep *table*, or more expressively in French a clou.
*G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 30.

**7.** Something inscribed, depicted, or performed on a table, or arranged on a tabular surface or in tabular form: as, the two *tables* of the law (the decalogue). Specifically—(*a*†) A painting, or a picture of any kind.

The *table* wherin detraction was expressed was paynted in this forme. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 27.

He has a strange aspect,
And looks much like the figure of a hangman
In a *table* of the Passion.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, iv. 2.

(*b*†) *pl.* The game of backgammon. See def. 1 (*a*).

For me thoghte it better play
Than playe either at chesse or *tables*.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 51.

Monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 326.

I walked . . . to my Lord Brouncker's, and there staid awhile, they being at *tables*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 297.

Hence—**8.** An arrangement of written words, numbers, or signs, or of combinations of them, in a series of separate lines or columns; a formation of details in relation to any subject arranged in horizontal, perpendicular, or some other definite order, in such manner that the several particulars are distinctly exhibited to the eye, each by itself: as, chronological *tables;* astronomical *tables;* *tables* of weights or measures; the multiplication *table;* insurance *tables*.

A *table* is said to be of single or double entry according as there are one or two arguments. For example, a *table* of logarithms is a *table* of single entry, the numbers being the arguments and the logarithms the tabular results; an ordinary multiplication *table* is a *table* of double entry, giving $xy$ as tabular result for $x$ and $y$ as arguments.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 7.

**9.** A synoptical statement or series of statements; a concise presentation of the details of a subject; a list of items or particulars.

In this brief *Table* is set down the punishment appointed for the offenders, the discommodities that happen to the realm by the said contempt.
*Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 300).

It was as late as 1667 that Evelyn presented to the Royal Society, as a wonderful curiosity, the *Table* of Veins, Arteries, and Nerves which he had caused to be made in Italy.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 100.

**10†.** A doctrine or tenet, especially one regarded as of divine origin or authority.

God's eternal decree of predestination, absolute reprobation, and such fatal *tables*, they form to their own ruin.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

**11.** *Milit.*, in some shells, as the shrapnel, the contracted part of the eye next the interior, as distinct from the larger part next the exterior.—**12†.** *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—**Alphonsine tables.** See *Alphonsine*.—**American Experience Table,** a table of mortality, based on the experience of American insurers of lives, in which the numbers of living and dying at each age (in years) from 10 to 95, out of 100,000 persons, and the consequent expectation of life, are stated. It has been sanctioned by law as a basis for official valuations in a majority of the United States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other leading States.—**Antilogarithmic table.** See *antilogarithmic*.—**Argument of a table.** Same as *boxing of a table*.—**Boxing of a table,** the words, figures, or signs on one or both sides and over the columns of a mathematical, statistical, or similar table, intended to indicate or explain the nature of its contents. Also called *argument of a table*.

The use of miscellaneous in the *boxing of this table* requires a word of explanation.
*2d Ann. Rep. Interstate Com. Commission*, p. 271.

**Carlisle Table,** a table of the value or expectation of single and of joint lives, of each age (in years), as deduced from the register of mortality of Carlisle, England. It was formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis of determining the value of life estates, etc.—**Combined Experience Table,** a table of mortality based on the combined experience of a number of insurance companies. It has been sanctioned for official valuations in Massachusetts and (after the end of 1891) in California.—**Conversion table,** in *math.*, a table for converting measures from one system of units to another, or a table for changing measures expressed in one system of units into their numerical equivalent in another system of units.—**Dichotomous table,** or **dichotomic synoptical table.** See *dichotomous*.—**Dormant table†.** See *dormant*.—**Eugubine** or **Iguvine tables.** See *Eugubine*.—**Framed table,** a table of which the supporting members are firmly held together by framing: thus, the heavy standing tables of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have their legs braced together at the bottom by massive rails, the whole forming a frame of some elaborateness.—**Gipsy, glacier, high table.** See the qualifying words.—**Green table.** Same as *green cloth* (which see, under *green*$^{1}$).—**Holy table.** Same as *the Lord's table*.—**Isiac table.** See *Isiac*.—**Lower table.** Same as *culet*, 2.—**Lunar tables.** See *lunar*.—**Meteorological table.** See *meteorological*.—**Moving table,** in machines for grinding sheet-glass, a large rectangular paneled frame, working horizontally, and pivoted centrally to an oscillating arm which has at the other end a fixed bearing. It receives motion from a crank and pitman, the latter being pivoted to the moving table at a considerable distance from the first-named pivot. This arrangement produces a motion of the table analogous to that of hand-rubbing. The moving table is weighted on the upper side, and faced on the under side with slate, and it works over a large flat bed. In use, a plate of glass is cemented to the slate face of the moving table and another to the bed. The upper plate is then rubbed upon the lower, the grinding commencing with the use of coarse emery. This is succeeded by the use of finer grades. The final polishing is done by another process.—**Multiplication table.** See *multiplication*.—**Northampton Table,** a table of the value or expectation of single and of joint lives, at each age (in years), as deduced from the parish register of All Saints, in Northampton, England. It was formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis of determining the value of life estates, etc.—**Occasional, ordinary table.** See the adjectives.—**Pedestal table,** a table the slab or top of which is supported by one or more solid-looking pedestals, which are generally cupboards, the doors of which form their fronts: these are usually two in number.—**Pembroke table,** a table the top of which is divided into a fixed central part and two leaves, which are hinged to the sides of the fixed part and made to be folded down, so that the table may take up but little room when not in use. The leaves, when raised, were supported originally by a sort of frame, swinging on a hinge or on pivots, and with a leg reaching the floor, thus making an additional leg of the table for each of the leaves. For this movable frame a hinged or sliding bracket is now often substituted.—**Pillar-and-claw table,** a table with a central support like a pillar, to the top of which the slab or top of the table is usually hinged: the pillar rests on three, four, or more feet, originally carved to represent the paws and claws of animals.—**Pythagorean table.** See *Pythagorean*.—**Round table.** (*a*) A circular table around which persons of unequal rank formerly sat at meals on special occasions, in order that social discriminations might be set aside for the time: in distinction from the ordinary long table, at which comparative rank was indicated by the distance of the guest's seat from the top or head, or above or below the salt. (*b*) A body of knights fabled to have been brought together by King Arthur Pendragon to defend Christian England and Wales against the heathen Saxony. This legendary order of Knights of the Round Table was imitated in later times by associations of participants in justs or tournaments.

Than be-gan the stour so merveilouse and fierce more that it hadde ben of all the day at the enterynge of the yates of Torayse, be-twene the knyghtes of the *rounde table* and the knyghtes that were newe a-dubbed.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Then loudly cried the bold Sir Bedivere:
"Ah! my Lord Arthur, whither shall I go? . .
But now the whole *Round Table* is dissolved
Which was an image of the mighty world."
*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**Sexagenary table.** See *sexagenary*.—**Skew table.** (*a*) See *skew*$^{1}$. (*b*) The first stone at the side of a gable, serving as an abutment for the coping. Also called *summer-stone* and *skew-corbel*.—**Standing table.** See *standing*.—**Synoptical table.** See *synoptical*.—**Table dormant†.** Same as *dormant table*.—**Table of cases,** in law-books, an alphabetical list of the names of cases cited in the work as precedents, with references to the page or section where mentioned; an index of such precedents.—**Table of contents.** See *content*$^{2}$, *n.*—**Table of degrees.** See *forbidden degrees*, under *degree*.—**Table of Pythagoras.** Same as *Pythagorean table*.—**Tables of expectancy.** See *expectance*.—**Tables of the law, tables of the covenant, tables of the testimony,** or **the two tables,** the tables of stone upon which the ten commandments were graven, and which were preserved in the ark of the covenant; hence, the decalogue. The first four commandments are often called *the first table* and the remaining six *the second table*.

*The two tables*, or ten commandments, teach our dutie to God and our neighbour from the love of both.
*Milton*, Civil Power.

**Tables of the skull.** See def. 1 (*b*), *skull*$^{1}$, and *tablature*, 5.—**Tables Toletanes.** See *Tolletan tables*, under *Tolletan*.—**Table tipping** or **turning.** See *table-tipping*.—**The Lord's table.** (*a*) The table on which the sacramental elements are placed at the time of the celebration of the communion. Also called the *communion-table*, the *holy table* (as in the Greek Church), and the *altar* (as in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches). (*b*) By metonymy, the Lord's Supper, or communion, itself.

Ye cannot be partakers of *the Lord's table* and of the table of devils. 1 Cor. x. 21.

The ancient writers used both names [holy table, altar] indifferently, some calling it altar; others, *the Lord's table*, the holy table, the mystical table, the tremendous table, &c., and sometimes, both table and altar in the same sentence together. *Bingham*, Antiquities, viii. 6.

**To fence the tables.** See *fence*.—**To go to the table,** to receive the communion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To lay on** or **upon the table,** in legislative and other deliberative bodies, to lay aside by vote indefinitely, as a proposed measure or resolution, with the effect of leaving it subject to being called up or renewed at any subsequent time allowable under the rules.—**To lie on the table,** to be laid on the table.—**To turn the tables,** to bring about a complete reversal or inversion of circumstances or relations; make a summary overturn or subversion of positions or conditions, as in a game of chance: as, to *turn the tables* upon a person in argument (that is, to turn his own argument against him).

If it be thus, *the tables would be turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if *the tables were turned*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**Twelve Tables**, the tables on which were engraved and promulgated in Rome (451 and 450 B. C.) short statements of those rules of Roman law which were most important in the affairs of daily life. They were drawn up in large part, it seems, from the existing law, and in part as new legislation, by the decemvirs, and hence were at first called the *laws of the decemvirs*. Ten were first promulgated, and two more were soon added. They formed thereafter the principal basis or source of the Roman jurisprudence.—**Vitreous table**, the inner (hard and brittle) table of any cranial bone. Also called *tabula vitrea*. See def. 1 (*b*).—**Wigglesworth Table**, a table of mortality which has been followed to a considerable extent in New England, particularly as a guide for the courts in determining the value of life estates, etc.

**II.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or provided for a table: as, *table* requisites.—2. Shaped like a table.—**Table beer**, beer for daily use at meals: usually weak and inexpensive.—**Table cutlery**, cutting implements, as knives, for table use; hence, by extension, all articles for table use wholly or partly of steel, including forks and nut-crackers.—**Table entertainment**, a public entertainment given by a single performer standing or sitting behind a table placed between himself and the audience, and consisting of a medley of songs, recitations, monologue in character, caricature, etc. Such entertainments originated about the middle of the eighteenth century.—**Table glass**, glass vessels for table use.—**Table mountain**, a mountain having a flat top.

> The flat summits of mountains are sometimes called "tables," and especially in California, where there are several "*table mountains*," all fragments of great lava-flows, capped usually with horizontal or table-like masses of basalt. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 181.

**table** (tā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabled*, ppr. *tabling*. [In part < OF. *tabler*, < ML. *tabulare*, board, floor; in part from the mod. noun. Cf. *tabulate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into a list or catalogue; tabulate; catalogue. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 6.

2†. To make a table or picture of; delineate; depict.

> Fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation. *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1868), XI. 10.

3†. To entertain at table; board.

> At Sienna I was *tabled* in the House of one Alberto Scipioni, an Old Roman Courtier.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 344.

4. To lay upon a table; pay down. [Rare.]

> Forty thousand francs: to such length will the father-in-law . . . *table* ready-money. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 97.

5. To lay on the table, in the parliamentary sense; lay aside for future consideration or till called up again: as, to *table* a resolution.

> The amendment which was always present, which was rejected and *tabled* and postponed.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 873.

6. In *carp.*, to fix or set, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate seams and projections on each, to prevent the pieces from drawing apart or slipping upon one another.—7. *Naut.*, to strengthen, as a sail, by making broad hems on the head-leeches and the foot, for the attachment of the bolt-rope.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To eat or live at the table of another; board.

> He [Nebuchadnezzar] was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South*, Sermons.

> The guest lodged with a mercer, but *tabled*, with his wife and servants, at the inn.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, vi.

2†. To play the game of tables.

> Neither dicing, carding, *tabling*, nor other diuelish games to be frequented. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

**table-anvil** (tā'bl-an'vil), *n.* A small anvil which can be screwed to a table: used for bending metal plates and wires in repairing, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**tableau** (tab-lō'), *n.*; pl. *tableaux* (-lōz'). [< F. *tableau*, a table, picture, dim. of *table*, a table, picture: see *table*.] 1. A picture, or a picturesque presentation; specifically, in English use, a picturesque grouping of persons and objects, or of either alone; a living picture. See *tableau vivant*, below.—2. In *French law*, a table or schedule; a showing; a list; a statement.

> The noble class in Russia . . . designates those who, belonging to the fourteen grades of the tchin, or official *tableaux* of rank, are exempt from certain degrading penalties. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 924.

**Tableau vivant** (commonly shortened to *tableau*), a living picture; a picturesque representation, as of a statue, a noted personage, a scene of history or poetry, or an allegory, by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed; by extension, a grouping of figures so arranged as to represent a scene of actual life.

**table-bit** (tā'bl-bit), *n.* In *carp.*, a sharp-edged bit, bent up at one side to give a taper point: used to make holes for the wooden joints of tables.

**table-board** (tā'bl-bōrd), *n.* 1†. A board on which games are played, as a backgammon-board.

> Shaking your elbow at the *table-board*.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

2. A table as a piece of furniture. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Bedding and other necessary furniture had been sent up by carrier, and with the addition of a set of long "*table-bordes*," "formes," and a "countinge table," together with a few dozen trenchers, pewter pots, and other substantial ware, the arrangements might be considered complete for a bachelor establishment.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

3. Board without lodging. [U. S.]

**table-book** (tā'bl-bůk), *n.* 1†. A book of tablets; a note-book for the pocket; a memorandum-book or commonplace-book. Such books, with leaves of wood, slate, ivory, vellum, or paper, were formerly in common use.

> What might you . . . think,
> If I had play'd the desk or *table-book?*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 136.

> I always kept a large *table-book* in my pocket; and, as soon as I left the company, I immediately entered the choicest expressions that passed during the visit.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. A book for the table; an ornamental book, usually illustrated, and designed to be kept on a table for desultory inspection or reading.

> The Christmas *table-book* has well nigh disappeared, and well-illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular. *Literary World.*

3. A book of arithmetical or other tables, for use in schools, counting-houses, etc.

**table-carpet** (tā'bl-kär″pet), *n.* A table-cloth of carpeting. Such cloths of Oriental origin (in other words, fine rugs) were in common use down to the eighteenth century.

**table-clamp** (tā'bl-klamp), *n.* A clamp for fastening anything to a table or a fixed board.—**Swivel table-clamp**, a clamp used to screw small vises to a table, shelf, or other convenient support without injuring the latter.

**table-cloth** (tā'bl-klôth), *n.* A cloth for covering the top of a table. (*a*) Especially, a cloth, usually of linen, to be laid upon a table preparatory to setting out the service for a meal. (*b*) A table-cover.

**table-clothing** (tā'bl-klō″ᴛʜing), *n.* Table-linen; table-cloths, napkins, etc., for use in the service of the table.

> I've got lots o' sheeting, and *table-clothing*, and towelling. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

**table-cover** (tā'bl-kuv″ėr), *n.* A covering for a table when it is not in use for meals, usually consisting of some ornamental fabric.

**table-cut** (tā'bl-kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A form in which precious stones, especially the emerald and other colored stones, are sometimes cut, having a large table or front face, with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.

**II.** *a.* Having a very large table, with the edge of the stone cut with a single bevel or in a number of small triangular facets, or forming in some way a mere frame to the table.

**table-cutter** (tā'bl-kut″ėr), *n.* A lapidary who cuts tables or plane faces on diamonds or other precious stones.

> A little later [than 1373] the so-called *table-cutters* at Nürnberg, and all other stone-engravers, formed themselves into a guild. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 23.

**table d'hôte** (tä'bl dōt'). [F., lit. 'guest's table': *table*, table; *de*, of; *hôte*, guest, also host: see *host*².] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.—**Table d'hôte breakfast, dinner**, etc., a public meal of several courses, served at a stated hour, in a hotel or a restaurant, at a fixed price.

**table-diamond** (tā'bl-dī″a-mond), *n.* A cut and faceted diamond whose flat upper surface is large in proportion to the faceted sides, and which has the appearance of a slab or plate.

**table-flap** (tā'bl-flap), *n.* A leaf hinged to the side or end of a table with a rule-joint, to be raised or lowered as desired.

**tableful** (tā'bl-fůl), *n.* [< *table* + *-ful*.] As much as a table will hold, or as many as can be seated round a table.

> One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole *tableful* of men of esprit.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

> Three large *tablefuls* of housekeeping things.
> *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 9, 1886.

**table-grinder** (tā'bl-grīn″dėr), *n.* A form of grinding-bench. *E. H. Knight.*

**tableity** (tạ-blē'ị-ti), *n.* [< *table* + *-ity*.] The abstract nature or essential quality of a table. See the quotation under *gobletity*. [Rare.]

> Personality . . . may be ranked among the old scholastic terms of corporeity, egoity, *tableity*, etc., or is even yet more harsh. *Locke*, Personal Identity, App. to Defence.

**table-land** (tā'bl-land), *n.* An elevated and generally level region of considerable extent; a plateau. Both *table-land* and *plateau* are in common use among physical geographers with essentially the same meaning. Chains of mountains frequently rise from or encircle table-lands. The region of the most extensive table-lands of the world is central Asia; the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Caucasus, on the other hand, are mountain systems characterized by the absence of plateaus. The vast area embraced between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges is a plateau region. That part north of the Great Basin has been called the "Northern, or Columbian, Plateau region of the Cordilleras," and that south of the Great Basin the "Southern or Colorado Plateau"; and this is a region of great interest, both from its scenery and from its geological structure.

> The toppling crags of Duty scaled
> Are close upon the shining *table-lands*
> To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.

> Plateau and *table-land* are nearly synonymous terms—the one French, but now thoroughly Anglicized, the other English. These words carry with them the idea of elevation and extent.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 180.

**table-lathe** (tā'bl-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A small lathe which, for use, is clamped to a table. It may be run by hand or by a driving-wheel in a movable frame. *E. H. Knight.*

**table-leaf** (tā'bl-lēf), *n.* 1. A board at the side or end of a table, hinged so as to be let down when not in use; a table-flap.—2. One of the movable boards forming the top of an extension-table.—**Table-leaf joint**, a form of joint used for the leaves of desks and tables, for rules, for some kinds of shutter, etc. It has a molded edge forming a quarter-round, the two parts being respectively convex and concave, and moving on each other in the manner of a knuckle-joint. Also called *rule-joint*. *E. H. Knight.*

**table-lifting** (tā'bl-lif″ting), *n.* The act of causing a table to rise by laying the tips of the fingers or the palms of the hands upon its upper surface, as in table-tipping.

> He would have really "exploded the whole nonsense" of *table-lifting*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 248.

**table-line** (tā'bl-līn), *n.* In *palmistry*, the principal boundary-line of the table of the hand. See *table*, 6 (*d*).

> When the *table-line* is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before. *Sanders*, Chiromancy, p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

**table-linen** (tā'bl-lin″en), *n.* Pieces of cloth, commonly of linen damask, used in the service of the table. See *table-cloth*, *napkin*.

**tableman**† (tā'bl-man), *n.* 1. One of the men or pieces used in such games as draughts, chess, or backgammon.

> A soft body dampeth the sound. . . . And therefore in clericalls the keyes are lined; and in colledges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 158.

2. A player at one of these games; a dicer; a gamester: in the quotation said to mean 'gaily appareled servants waiting at table.'

> All the painted *tablemen* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, Int.

**tablement**† (tā'bl-ment), *n.* [< ME. *tablement*, < OF. **tablement* (cf. F. *entablement*), < LL. *tabulamentum*, a boarding, a flooring, < L. *tabula*, a board: see *table*. Cf. *tablature*.] A foundation-stone; a base, as of a column; a plinth; a table, in the architectural sense.

> The foundementez twelue of riche tenoun;
> Vch *tabelment* watz a serlypez [diverse] ston.
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 993.

> We sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 973.

**tablementum** (tab-lẹ-men'tum), *n.* [< LL. *tabulamentum*: see *tablement*.] *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).

**table-money** (tā'bl-mun″i), *n.* In the British army and navy, an extra allowance to the higher officers for the expenses of official hospitality; also, in some clubs, a small charge to members for the use of the dining-room, as a provision for the cost of maintenance.

**Table-mountain pine.** See *pine*¹.

**table-moving** (tā'bl-mö″ving), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

**table-music** (tā'bl-mū″zik), *n.* In *early modern music*, music composed and written so that it may be performed by two persons seated on opposite sides of a table and using a single score. In some cases both performers used the same notes, regarding them from their respective points of view; in others the two parts were printed separately on a single page, but in opposite directions. Examples also occur of books arranged to be used simultaneously by four performers, seated around a square table.

**table-plane** (tā'bl-plān), *n.* A furniture-makers' plane for making rule-joints in table-flaps etc. The respective parts have rounds and hollows, and the planes are made in pairs, counterparts of each other. *E. H. Knight.*

**tabler**† (tā'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *tablere*, a chess-board, < OF. *tablier*, a boarder, a chess-board, < L. *tabularius*, m., used only in the sense of 'public notary,' ML. *tabularium*, neut., a chess-board, prop. adj., < L. *tabula*, a table: see *table*, and cf. *tabulary*.] 1. One who tables or boards; a boarder.—2. One who keeps boarders.

> But he now is come
> To be the music-master; *tabler*, too;
> He is, or would be, the main Dominus Do-all of the work.
> *B. Jonson*, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

3. A chess-board.

**table-rapping** (tā'bl-rap″ing), *n.* In *spiritualism*, the production of raps, ticks, or similar sharp sounds on a table by no apparent physical or material agency: supposed by spiritualists to be a method by which the spirits of the dead communicate with the living.

**table-rent** (tā'bl-rent), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, rent paid to a bishop, etc., reserved and appropriated to his table or housekeeping.

**table-room**† (tā'bl-röm), *n.* Room or place at table; opportunity for eating.

> I get good cloths
> Of those that dread my humour, and for *table-roome*
> I feed on those that cannot be rid of me.
> *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

**tables**†, *n. pl.* See *table*, 7 (*b*).

**table-saw** (tā'bl-sâ), *n.* A small saw fitted to a table, and worked by treadle mechanism. It may be either of the scroll-saw type, or a circular saw, more commonly the former.

**table-service** (tā'bl-sėr″vis), *n.* See *service*¹.

**table-shore** (tā'bl-shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a low, level shore. [Rare.]

**table-song** (tā'bl-sông), *n.* A part-song, such as is sung in a German liedertafel. Compare *table-music*.

**table-spar** (tā'bl-spär), *n.* Tabular spar. See *wollastonite*.

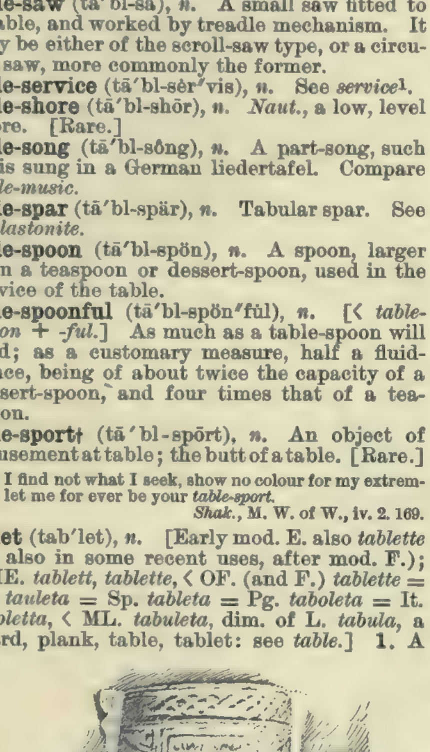
**table-spoon** (tā'bl-spön), *n.* A spoon, larger than a teaspoon or dessert-spoon, used in the service of the table.

**table-spoonful** (tā'bl-spön″fůl), *n.* [< *table-spoon* + *-ful*.] As much as a table-spoon will hold; as a customary measure, half a fluid-ounce, being of about twice the capacity of a dessert-spoon, and four times that of a teaspoon.

**table-sport**† (tā'bl-spōrt), *n.* An object of amusement at table; the butt of a table. [Rare.]

> If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity; let me for ever be your *table-sport*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 169.

**tablet** (tab'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tablette* (so also in some recent uses, after mod. F.); < ME. *tablett*, *tablette*, < OF. (and F.) *tablette* = Pr. *tauleta* = Sp. *tableta* = Pg. *taboleta* = It. *tavoletta*, < ML. *tabuleta*, dim. of L. *tabula*, a board, plank, table, tablet: see *table*.] 1. A small flat slab or piece, especially one intended to receive an inscription.



Tablet beneath Cinerary Urn.—Columbarium near the Porta S. Sebastiano, Rome.

> Everyche of hem berethe a *Tablett* of Jaspere or of Ivory or of Cristalle.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 234.

> Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned . . . to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A panel or medallion built in or hung on a wall, usually as a memorial or a votive tablet.

> The Pillar'd Marble and the *Tablet* Brass,
> Mould'ring, drop the Victor's Praise.
> *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 13.

3. One of a set of laminæ, leaves, or sheets of some thin inflexible material for writing; in the plural, the set as a whole. Ancient tablets consisted of smooth plates of beech or other wood, or of ivory or the like, covered with a thin layer of wax, protected by raised edges, hinged together by wire, and written upon with a style. They were used for correspondence, accounts, legal documents, etc. In modern times tablets of ivory or similar material, pivoted together at one end and carried in the pocket, are much used for penciled memoranda.

> Demaratus took a pair of *tablets*, and, clearing the wax away from them, wrote what the king was purposing to do upon the wood whereof the *tablets* were made; having done this, he spread the wax once more over the writing, and so sent it.
> *Herodotus*, History (tr. by Rawlinson, IV. 187).

4. A small flat or flattish cake of some solidified substance: as, a *tablet* of chocolate or of bouillon. Sometimes written *tablette*.

> It hath been anciently received . . . and it is yet in use to wear . . . *tablets* of arsenick as preservatives against the plague.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 970.

> Some *tablettes* of grated cocoa candied in liquid sugar.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 230.

5. In *med.*, a certain weight or measure of a solid drug, brought by pressure, or the addition of a little gum, into a shape (generally that of a disk) convenient for administration: as, charcoal *tablets*; compressed *tablets* of chlorate of potassa.—6. The final member in a wall, consisting of slabs of cut stone projecting slightly beyond the face of the wall for its protection or shelter; a horizontal capping or coping, as the border course of a reservoir.

> The crowning *tablet* or fillet [of an Egyptian pylon or portico] is quite plain and unornamented.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 390.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a table or tabula: as, the inner and outer *tablets* of a cranial bone. See *tablature*, 5, and *table*, *n.*, 1 (*b*). [For the word *tablets*, occurring thrice in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version substitutes *armlets* in Ex. xxxv. 22 and Num. xxxi. 50, with the alternative "or *necklaces*" in the latter, and both *perfume boxes* and *amulets* in Isa. iii. 20.]—**Votive tablet**, a panel or slab with an inscription, painting, or relief, serving as a memorial of the occasion of a vow, and offered as a fulfilment or partial fulfilment of it.

**tablet** (tab'let), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *tablet*, *n.*] To form into a tablet, or make tablets, in some technical sense.

> A formula for the preparation of liquid glue for *tableting* purposes which can be applied cold and which will retain its elasticity.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 363.

**table-talk** (tā'bl-tâk), *n.* Familiar conversation at or around a table, as at a meal or an entertainment; what is said in the free intercourse between persons during or after meals. Collections of the conversation of distinguished men at such times have been published under the title "Table-Talk."

**table-talker** (tā'bl-tâ″kėr), *n.* A person given to talking at table; one distinguished for his table-talk; a conversationist. *Imp. Dict.*

**table-tipping** (tā'bl-tip″ing), *n.* The act of turning or moving a table by no apparent adequate physical or mechanical force; table-moving; table-turning.

**table-tomb** (tā'bl-töm), *n.* In the Roman catacombs, a rectangular recess in a gallery, parallel with the passageway, containing a burial-chest of stone or masonry with a flat cover. The name is also given to other tombs, of any age or people, which bear some resemblance to a table. Compare *altar-tomb*.

> In the *table-tomb* the recess above, essential for the introduction of the corpse, is square, while in the arcosolium, a form of later date, it is semi-circular.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 209.

**table-topped** (tā'bl-topt), *a.* Topped with a plane surface; having a tabular or level top.

> The surface is generally level, diversified here and there by isolated mountains, conical or *table-topped*.
> *L. Hamilton*, Mexican Handbook, p. 20.

**table-tree** (tā'bl-trē), *n.* In *mech.*, a horizontal plate of iron or wood, mounted on an iron stem fitting into the socket of a lathe-rest, and adjustable with respect to height and distance.

> A miniature lathe-head mounted on a wooden *table-tree*.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 63.

**tablette** (tab'let), *n.* [See *tablet*.] 1. See *tablet*.—2. In *fort.*, a flat coping-stone placed at the top of the revetment of the escarp to protect the masonry from the weather, and to serve as an obstacle to scaling-ladders.

**table-turning** (tā'bl-tėr″ning), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

**tableware** (tā'bl-wãr), *n.* Ware for use at table; the articles collectively which may be put upon the table for the service of meals.

**tablewise** (tā'bl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a table. In the period of the Reformation in England this word was used to signify 'with the ends east and west,' said of the Lord's table when so placed in the body of the church or chancel. Opposed to *altarwise*.

**table-work** (tā'bl-wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, the setting of tables; specifically, work done in such narrow columns, usually with figures, as to call for extra compensation under an established scale. Also called *tabular work*.

**tablier** (ta-bli-ā'), *n.* [F., an apron; < *table*, table: see *table*.] An apron; specifically, in English use, a small apron or apron-like part in a woman's dress. Compare *en tablier*.

> The full-length figure of a patriotic lady in a tri-coloured fichu and *tablier*.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 292.

**tablina**, *n.* Plural of *tablinum*.

**tabling** (tā'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *table*, *v.*] 1. Same as *tabulation*. [Rare.]—2. In *arch.*, a coping. See *table*, 6 (*c*).—3. In *ship-carp.*, a coak or tenon on the scarfed face of a timber, designed to occupy a counterpart recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the edges of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas and sewing it down.—5. In *com.*, linen for table-cloths. *Draper's Dict.*—6†. The act of playing at the game of tables.—7†. Board; maintenance.

> My daughter hath there alreadie now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tabling*; after this ten poundes will follow another for her apparele.
> *Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares.*)

8. In *anat.*, tablature.—**Head-tabling**, in *sail-making*, the tabling at the head of a sail. See def. 4.—**Tabling of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, the forming of the fines for every county into a table or catalogue, giving the details of each fine passed in any one term.

**tabling-den**† (tā'bling-den), *n.* Same as *tabling-house*, 1.

> The towns were flooded with tippling-houses, bowling-alleys, *tabling-dens*, and each haunt of vicious dissipation.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

**tabling-house**† (tā'bling-hous), *n.* 1. A house where gaming-tables were kept.

> They alledge that there is none but common game-houses and *tabling-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their owne private houses.
> *Northbrooke*, Against Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

2. A boarding-house.

**tablinum** (tab-lī'num), *n.*; pl. *tablina* (-nạ̈). [L. *tablinum*, *tabulinum*, a balcony, terrace, also as in def., < *tabula*, board, tablet: see *table*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a recess or an apartment in a house in which the family archives, recorded upon tablets, were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It was situated at the further end of the atrium, opposite the door leading into the hall or vestibule.

**tabloid** (tab'loid), *n.* [< *table* + *-oid*.] Something resembling a table or tablet; a tablet: applied only (and as a trade-mark) to certain small troches, usually administered by the mouth, or, after solution, hypodermically.

**taboo, tabu** (ta-bö'), *a.* and *n.* [Also *tamboo*, *tambu*, and *tapu*; = F. *tabou* = Dan. *tabu*; < Polynesian, Marquesas Islands, etc., *tapu*, forbidden, interdicted; as a noun, interdict, taboo.] **I.** *a.* Among the Polynesians, and other races of the South Pacific, separated or set apart either as forbidden or as sacred; placed under ban or prohibition; consecrated either to exclusion or avoidance or to special use, regard, or service; hence, in English use, forbidden; interdicted.

**II.** *n.* 1. Among the Polynesians and other races of the South Pacific, a system, practice, or act whereby persons, things, places, actions, or words are or may be placed under a ban, curse, or prohibition, or set apart as sacred or privileged in some specific manner, usually with very severe penalties for infraction. Taboo rests primarily upon religious sanctions, but is also a civil institution; and a taboo may be applied in various ways by a priest or a chief, or even sometimes by a private person, though with limited effect. Some taboos are permanently established, especially those affecting women; a special taboo may affect any of the relations or doings of life, or any subject animate or inanimate, either permanently or for a fixed period. As an institution, taboo has ceased or is dying out in most of the regions mentioned, through European influence; but both the principle and the practice have existed or still exist to some extent, under different names, among primitive peoples generally.

> Women, up till this
> Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle *taboo*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Hence—2. A prohibitory or restraining injunction or demonstration; restraint or exclusion, as from social intercourse or from use, imposed by some controlling influence; ban; prohibition; ostracism: as, to put a person or a thing under *taboo*. See the verb.

**taboo, tabu** (ta-bö′), *v. t.* [= F. *tabouer;* from the noun.] To put under taboo; disallow, or forbid the use of; interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with; hence, to ban, exclude, or ostracize by personal authority or social influence: as, to *taboo* the use of tobacco: a *tabooed* person or subject (one not to be mentioned or discussed).

> A man whom Mrs. Jamieson had *tabooed* as vulgar, and inadmissible to Cranford society.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xii.

> The Tahitians . . . never repair or live in the house of one who is dead; that, and everything belonging to him, is *tabooed*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 136.

**tabor$^1$, tabour** (tā′bọr), *n.* [Formerly also *taber;* < ME. *tabor, tabour,* < OF. *tabour,* F. *tambour* = Pr. *tabor, tanbor* = Sp. *tambor* = OSp. Pg. *atambor* (Sp. Pg. *a-* < Ar. art. *al*) = It. *tamburo* = MHG. *tambūr, tabūr* (ML. *tabur, taburcium, tamburlum*), < Ar. *tambūr*, a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck and six brass strings, also a drum. Cf. *tambour*, the same word, from the mod. F. form.] A small drum or tambourine (without jingles), especially one intended to be used by a piper while playing his pipe; a tabret or timbrel.

> Vor of trompes & of *tabors* the Saracens made there
> So gret noyse that Christenmen al destourbed were.
> *Rob. of Gloucester* (ed. Hearne, 1810), p. 396.

> If you did but hear the pedlar at the door, you would never dance again after a *tabor* and pipe.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 183.

**To hunt for hares with a tabor†.** See *hare*$^1$.

**tabor$^1$, tabour** (tā′bọr), *v.* [Formerly also *taber;* < ME. *taboren,* < OF. *taborer, tabourer,* tabor, drum; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To play upon or as upon a tabor; drum.

> In your court is many a losengeour, . . .
> That *tabouren* in your eres many a soun,
> Right after hir imaginacioun.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 354.

> Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabering* upon their breasts. Nah. ii. 7.

**II.** *trans.* To beat as a tabor; drum upon.

> I'd *tabor* her. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

**tabor$^2$** (tā′bọr), *n.* [< Bohem. Pol. Serv. *tabor* = Russ. *taborŭ* = Albanian *tobor* = Hung. *tábor* = Turk. *tabor*, an encampment, camp: see *Taborite.*] **1.** Among the ancient nomadic Turks and Slavs, an encampment fortified by a circle of wagons or the like; afterward, a fortified camp or stronghold in general.—**2.** *pl.* An intrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry. *Farrow*, Mil. Dict.

**taborer, tabourer** (tā′bọr-ėr), *n.* [< OF. *taboureur,* < *tabourer*, drum: see *tabor*$^1$, *v.*] A tabor-player; one who beats the tabor.

> I would I could see this *taborer.*
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 160.

**taboret, tabouret** (tab′ọ-ret, tab′ọ-ret), *n.* [< OF. *tabouret*, a stool, pincushion, base of a pillar, lit. a little drum or tabor, dim. of *tabour*, a tabor: see *tabor*$^1$. Cf. *tabret.*] **1.** A small tabor.

> Or Mimoe's whistling to his *tabouret*,
> Selling a laughter for a cold meal's meat.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. i.

> They shall depart the manor before him, with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spectator.*

**2.** A seat for one person; especially, a seat without back or arms, or with a very low back, as an ottoman. The word is applied especially to such seats (sometimes ottomans) placed in the presence-chamber or other reception-room of a palace, for those members of the court who are entitled to sit in the presence of the sovereign.

> Our great-aunt said she had never recovered from her alarm at being perched by Mrs. Washington upon a cross-stitch *tabouret* and bid to sing "Ye Dalian God" to the general. *The Century*, XXXVII. 843.

**3.** A frame for embroidery.—**4.** A needle-case.—**Right of the taboret** (*droit de tabouret*), a privilege, formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank at the French court, of sitting on a taboret in the presence of the queen or the empress, corresponding to the *droit de fauteuil* enjoyed by gentlemen.

**taborine, tabourine** (tab′ọ-rin, tab′ọ-rin), *n.* [Also *taborin;* < OF. *tabourin*, a tabor, tambourine, dim. of *tabour*, a tabor: see *tabor*$^1$.] **1.** A tabor; a small drum; a tambourine.

> Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 275.

**2.** A common side-drum.

**Taborite** (tā′bọr-īt), *n.* [= G. *Taboriten*, pl., after Bohem. *Taborzhina*, pl., Taborites, so called from their great fortified encampment formed, in 1419, on a hill in Bohemia named by them Mount *Tabor*, prob. with ref. both to Bohem. *tabor*, encampment (see *tabor*$^2$), and to Mount *Tabor* in Palestine.] A member of the more extreme party of the Hussites. They were fierce and successful warriors under their successive leaders Ziska and Procopius, causing wide-spread devastation, till their final defeat in 1434. See *Hussite.*

**tabour, tabourer,** etc. See *tabor*$^1$, etc.

**tabreret†,** *n.* Same as *taborer. Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

**tabret** (tab′ret), *n.* [Contr. of *taboret.*] A small tabor; a tambourine or timbrel.

> A company of prophets, . . . with a psaltery, and a *tabret*, and a pipe, and a harp. 1 Sam. x. 5.

[Here, and in 1 Sam. xviii. 6, the revised version substitutes *timbrel;* elsewhere *tabret* is retained.]

**tabu,** *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *taboo.*

**tabula** (tab′ụ̄-lä), *n.*; pl. *tabulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table.*] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a table or tablet; especially, a writing-tablet; hence, a writing or document; a legal instrument or record.

> Instruments or charters, public and private (styled by the Romans first leges, afterwards instrumenta or *tabulæ*).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a table or tablet; a hard, flat, expansive surface, as of bone; specifically, in corals, a dissepiment; one of the highly developed and usually transverse or horizontal partitions which cut the septa, when these are present, at right angles, forming a set of floorings or ceilings of certain cavities. Tabulæ are characteristic of some sclerodermatous corals (hence called *Tabulata*, or *tabulate corals*), in which they extend across the thecæ from side to side.

**3.** *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—**Tabula itineraria,** a common name in the middle ages for a portable altar. Such an altar was usually made of thin slabs of stone or slate, but one of oak covered with silver plate was found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, laid upon the breast of the corpse.—**Tabula rasa,** an erased table or tablet—that is, a wax tablet from which the writing has been erased; hence, a blank surface, or one without inscription or impression: in philosophy used by the Lockians to express their notion of the mind at birth, implying that the nature of the ideas which afterward arise are determined purely from the nature of the objects experienced, and depend in no degree upon the nature of the mind. This doctrine is now exploded.—**Tabula vitrea.** Same as *vitreous table* (which see, under *table*).

**tabular** (tab′ụ̄-lär), *a.* [= F. *tabulaire*, < L. *tabularis*, < *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table.*] **1.** Having the form of a table, tablet, or tablature; hard, flat, and expansive; tabulate; laminar; lamellar.

> All the nodules . . . except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward*, Fossils.

**2.** Of or pertaining to a table or tabulated form; of the nature of a list, schedule, or synopsis arranged in lines or columns. Also *tabellary.*—**3.** Ascertained from or computed by the use of tables: as, *tabular* right ascension.—**Tabular bones,** in *anat.*, flat bones, such as the ilium, scapula, and the bones which form the roof and sides of the skull.—**Tabular crystal,** a crystal in which the prism is very short.—**Tabular differences,** in logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each of these numbers being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it.—**Tabular dissepiment, method, result.** See the nouns.—**Tabular scutellum,** in *entom.*, a scutellum considerably elevated, and flat above.—**Tabular spar,** in *mineral.*, same as *wollastonite.*—**Tabular standard.** See *standard*$^2$.—**Tabular structure,** in *geol.*, a separation, or a tendency to separate, into tabular masses, plates, or slabs: properly used only with reference to crystalline and igneous rocks. Tabular structure resembles stratification in a general way, but the two kinds of structure differ greatly from each other in the manner in which they have originated. Some English geologists, however, have used *tabular structure* and *lamination* as synonymous. See *lamination.*—**Tabular surface.** See *surface.*—**Tabular work,** in *printing*, same as *table-work.*

**tabularium** (tab-ụ̄-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tabularia* (-ạ̈). [L., < *tabula*, a table: see *table.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a depository of public records, corresponding to the tablinum in private houses; hence, sometimes, a similar modern depository.

**tabularization** (tab″ụ̄-lär-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *tabularize* + *-ation.*] The act of tabularizing, or forming into tables; tabulation. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tabularize** (tab′ụ̄-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabularized*, ppr. *tabularizing.* [< *tabular* + *-ize.*] To make tabular, or put into tabular form; tabulate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tabularly** (tab′ụ̄-lär-li), *adv.* In tabular form; as or by means of a table, list, or schedule.

> The amount of interest being *tabularly* stated on the form. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.

**Tabulata** (tab-ū-lā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tabulatus*, tabulate: see *tabulate.*] One of the groups into which Milne-Edwards and Haime divided sclerodermatous corals. The *Tabulata* included many forms characterized by highly developed tabulæ dividing the visceral space into several stories one above another. They were distinguished from *Aporosa*, *Perforata*, and *Rugosa.*

**tabulate** (tab′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tabulatus*, boarded, floored (NL. shaped like a table, provided with tabulæ), < *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table.*] **1.** Shaped like a table; forming a tablature; tabular.—**2.** Provided with tabulæ, as a coral: specifically applied to the *Tabulata:* as, a *tabulate* coral.

> The *Tabulate* Corals have existed from the Silurian epoch to the present day. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 220.

**tabulate** (tab′ụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabulated*, ppr. *tabulating.* [< L. *tabula*, a table, + *-ate*$^2$. Cf. *table, v.*] **1.** To give a tabular or flat surface to; make or form as a table, or with tables.

> Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.
> *N. Grew*, Museum.

> The remarkable *tabulated* masses of land in the neighborhood of Cape Alexander.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 62.

**2.** To put or form into a table or tables; collect or arrange in lines or columns; formulate tabularly: as, to *tabulate* statistics or a list of names.

> A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures. *Is. Taylor.*

> They [special rates] are matters of contract in every instance, and therefore are not in such shape that they can be *tabulated* in this report.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 507.

**tabulation** (tab-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *tabulate, v.*, + *-ion.* Cf. L. *tabulatio(n-)*, a planking or flooring over, a story or stage: see *tabula.*] The act or process of making a tabular arrangement; formation into a table or tables; exhibition in tabular form, as of statistics, numbers, and names. Also *tabling.*

> The value of such a *tabulation* was immense at the time, and is even still very great. *Whewell.*

> A *tabulation* of the chronology of these mythical ages . . . becomes a mere waste of labour.
> *Brande and Cox*, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 691.

**tabulator** (tab′ụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *tabulate* + *-or.*] One who tabulates; a maker of statistical or similar tables.

> The most assiduous *tabulator* of figures evolves nothing but new mazes. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 78.

**tabulature†,** *n.* Same as *tablature*, 4.

**tabum** (tā′bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *tabum*, corrupt moisture, putrid gore; cf. *tabes*, a wasting away: see *tabes.*] Sanies.

**tabut** (tä-böt′), *n.* [Turk. Pers. *tābūt*, < Ar. *tābūt.*] In Moslem countries, a structure, usually of wood, covered with a textile fabric of some sort, set up over a grave, particularly the grave of a saint; especially, the tomb of Al Hussein, grandson of Mohammed, and son of Ali; and hence, a supposed imitation or reproduction of it, forming an important part of the ceremonies of the Muharram.

**taby†,** *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tabby*$^1$.

**tacahout** (tak′a-hout), *n.* The native name of the small gall formed on the Indian tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica*, var. *Indica.*

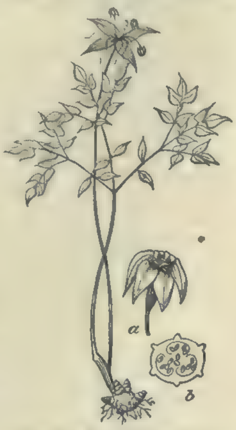
**tacamahac, tacmahack** (tak′ạ-mạ-hak, tak′mạ-hak), *n.* [= Sp. *tacamaca, tacamacha*, formerly *tacamahaca;* a S. Amer. name.] **1.** A gum-resin, the product of several trees, originally that of one or more South American species. The most important tacamahac is derived from *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, of the East Indies, Polynesia, etc. (see *tamanu*), of which the *C. Tacamahaca* of Madagascar and the isle of Bourbon is a variety. The resin is of a greenish-yellow color, liquid at first, but hardening into a brittle aromatic mass soluble in alcohol and ether. It exudes spontaneously or through incisions from the bark and roots. A similar gum is afforded by *C. Calaba* in the West Indies. The South American tacamahac is the product of *Bursera* (*Elaphrium*) *tomentosa* and *B. excelsa*, of *Protium* (*Icica*) *heptaphyllum*, and perhaps of some other trees. The buds of *Populus balsamifera* (see def. 2) are varnished with a resin which may be included under this name, occasionally used in the place of turpentine and other balsams. Tacamahac is sometimes used for incense, was formerly an esteemed internal remedy, and may still be somewhat used in plasters, but is very little in the market. In this sense often *tacamahaca.*

**2.** The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, found from the northern borders of the United States to Alaska: in the variety *candicans* known as *balm of Gilead*, and common in cultivation. It is a large broad-leaved poplar with fragrant buds.

**tacamahaca** (tak″ạ-mạ-hak′ạ̈), *n.* See *tacamahac*, 1.

**tac-au-tac** (tak′ọ-tak′), *n.* [F., a phrase equiv. to E. *tick-tack*, imitative of the sound of fine blades tapping against one another; cf. E. *tick-tack*$^1$.] In *fencing*, the combination of a sharp, rattling parry and a riposte, in contradistinction to a riposte delivered from a position of quiet touch with an opponent's blade; also, contre-ripostes, a set of attacks and parries rapidly following one another between two fencers of very equal skill, prolonged without a point to the credit of either. The tac-au tac in the latter sense is practised by masters to give pupils quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist, and to accustom them to close play.

**Tacca** (tak'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), from the Malay name.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Taccaceæ*, distinguished by its fruit, which is a berry, commonly three-angled or six-ribbed. It comprises nine tropical species, of which three are American, the others of the Old World. They are perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping rootstock, with large radical leaves which are entire, lobed, or dissected, and a dense umbel of brown, lurid, or greenish flowers terminating an erect leafless scape, and involucrate with an exterior row of herbaceous or colored bracts. The numerous inner bracts are long, filiform, and pendulous, and have been erroneously regarded as sterile pedicels. *T. pinnatifida*, the pia-plant or Otaheite salep-plant, yields a nutritious starch, the South Sea arrowroot. (See *pia*2.) Its leafstalks are boiled and eaten in China and Cochin-China; in Tahiti they are dried and plaited into bonnets. Other species, thought to be valuable as starch-plants, occur in Australia, India, Madagascar, Guinea, and Guiana. Several species were formerly separated as a genus *Ataccia* (K. B. Presl, 1830), having entire leaves and a spreading perianth.



Flowering Plant of *Tacca pinnatifida*.
*a*, a flower; *b*, transverse section of the fruit.

**Taccaceæ** (ta-kā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Tacca* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Epigynæ*, closely allied to the *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers with six included stamens, each dilated above into an inflexed two-ribbed or two-horned hood within which is the sessile anther, and by a one-celled ovary, a minute embryo, and solid albumen. It includes, besides *Tacca* (the type), only the monotypic Chinese genus *Schizocapsa*, distinguished by its different fruit—a three-celled capsule.

**taccad** (tak'ad), *n.* A plant of the order *Taccaceæ*. *Lindley.*

**taccada** (ta-kä'dạ̈), *n.* The Malayan rice-paper plant. See *rice-paper.*

**tace**1†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tasse*2 for *tasset.*

**tace**2 (tā'sē). [L., impv. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit.*] Be silent.—**Tace is Latin for a candle**, an old formula humorously enjoining, commending, or promising silence: probably originating as an evasive explanation, to unlearned hearers, of "Tace!" used in enjoining silence.

> "*Tace*, Madam," answered Murphy, "*is Latin for a candle;* I commend your prudence."
> *Fielding*, Amelia, I. ix. (*Davies.*)

**tacet** (tā'set), *v.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit.*] In *musical notation*, an indication that the instrument or voice in whose part it is inserted is silent for a time.

**tac-free**† (tak'frē), *a.* See *tack-free.*

**tach**1†, **tache**1† (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tache*, < ME. *tache*, < OF. *tache*, F. dial. (Genevese) *tache*, a nail, hook (found only in sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (a fish-hook ?), in Roquefort), an assibilated form of OF. *taque*, a nail, hook, tack (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?) in Roquefort): see *tack*1. Cf. *tach*1, *tache*1, *v.*] A hook, catch, clasp, or other fastening.

> And thou shalt make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. Ex. xxvi. 6.

**tach**1†, **tache**1† (tach), *v.* [< ME. *tachen*, *tacchen*, < *tache*, n., a hook, fastening; partly by apheresis from *atachen*, attach: see *tach*1, *n.*, and *attach*. Cf. *detach.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten; fix in place; affix; attach.

> Thenne loke what hate other any gawle
> Is *tached* other tyȝed thy lymmez bytwyste.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 464.

> He hadde a litill cheyne of siluer *tacched* to his arme.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

**2.** To seize upon; take (a thief). *Halliwell.*

**II.** *intrans.* To make an attack; deliver an assault: with *on* or *upon.*

> Telamon hym *tacchit on* with a tore speire.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6717.

**tach**2†, **tache**2†, *n.* [ME., also *tach*, *tacche*, *tasche*, *tasshe*, touchwood; origin obscure. Cf. *touchwood.*] Touchwood.

> Ac hewe fuyr of a flynt four hundred wynter;
> Bote thou haue *tache* [var. *towe* (B)] to take hit with tunder and [var. *or* (B)] broches [matches],
> Al thy labour is lost. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 211.

**tache**3†, **tatch**† (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tetch*, *tatche;* < ME. *tache*, *tacche*, *tatche*, *tachche*, also *teche*, *tecche*, *tetche*, < OF. *tache*, *taiche*, *teche*, also unassibilated *tek*, *teque*, a spot, mark, hence a stain, blemish, fault, vice, also, in another point of view, a characteristic mark or quality, natural quality, disposition, F. *tache*, a spot, freckle, stain, blemish, = Sp. Pg. *tacha*, a blemish, blur, defect, = It. *tacca*, a stain, defect; prob. a transferred use from 'a mark made by a nail' (cf. Sp. *tacha*, a crack, flaw, = It. *tacca*, a notch, cut), from the orig. sense 'a nail, tack': see *tack*1, *tach*1. The more mod. form would be *tatch*, with a reg. var. *tetch*. Hence *techy*, *tetchy*, *touchy.*] **1.** A spot; mark.—**2.** A moral spot or stain; a blemish; defect; vice.

> Ac I fynde, if the fader be false and a shrewe,
> That somdel the sone shal haue the sires *tacches.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 146.

> Be not to kynde, to kepynge, & ware knaues *tacches.*
> *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

> All . . . children . . . are to be kepte diligently from the herynge or seynge of any vice or euyl *tache.*
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 4.

**3.** A characteristic; a habit; disposition.

> *Tetch'e* or maner of condycyone (*tecche*, K. *teche*, S. *tetche*, maner or condicion . . .). Mos, condicio.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

> A chyldis *tatches* in playe shewe playnlye what they meane (mores pueri inter ludendum).
> *Horman*, Vulgaria, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

> Of the maners, *tacches*, and condycyiouns of houndes.
> *MS. Sloane*, 3501, c. xi., quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

**tache**3†, **tatch**† (tach), *v. t.* [< ME. *tachen*, *tacchen*, < OF. *tacher*, spot, stain, blemish, < *tache*, a spot: see *tache*3, *n.*] **1.** To spot; stain; blemish.

> If he be *tachyd* with this incōnuenyence,
> To dysdayne others counseyll and sentence,
> He is vnwyse. *Barclay*, Ship of Fools, I. lviii. 11.

**2.** To mark; characterize: only in the past participle.

> He hath a wif that is a gode woman and a wise, and the trewest of this londe and beste *tacched* of alle gode condiciouns. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 88.

**tache**4 (tash), *n.* [A mod. technical use of F. *tache*, a spot, freckle: see *tache*3.] In *med.*: (*a*) A natural patch or spot of different coloration on the skin; a freckle. (*b*) A local morbid discoloration of the skin; a symptomatic blotch.—**Taches cérébrales**, spots of hyperemia following comparatively gentle stimulation of the skin, as when it is stroked. They occur in certain affections of the nervous system.

**tache**5 (tach), *n.* [Also *teache;* < Pg. *tacha*, a sugar-pan.] Any one in a battery of sugar-pans; particularly, the smallest of the series, immediately over the fire, also called the *striking-tache*. *E. H. Knight.*

**tache**6†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tass*2.

**tachement**†, *n.* [ME., by apheresis from *atachement*, mod. E. *attachment.*] An attachment; a fixture; an appurtenance.

> I ȝif the for thy thyȝandez Tolouse the riche,
> The tolle and the *tachementez*, tavernez and other.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

**tacheometer** (tȧk-ẹ-om'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *tachometer* and *tachymeter.*

**tacheometry** (tak-ẹ-om'e-tri), *n.* Same as *tachometry* and *tachymetry.*

**tachhydrite** (tak'hī″drīt), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + *-ite*2.] A massive mineral of yellowish color found in the salt-mines of Stassfurt in Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of calcium and magnesium: named in allusion to its rapid deliquescence on exposure to the air and water.

**Tachina** (tā-kī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. ταχύς, swift.] A genus of parasitic dipterous insects, typical of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are mainly parasitic upon caterpillars, upon which they lay their white oval eggs and within which their larvæ feed. They are active, gray, moderately hairy flies, resembling the common house-fly. Many species are known, of which more than 80 inhabit the United States. *T. grossa* is a large European fly of bristling aspect, black and yellow, about two thirds of an inch long.

**tachina-fly** (tạ-kī'nạ̈-flī), *n.* One of the parasitic dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. The red-tailed tachina-fly is *Exorista leucaniæ*, a common parasite of the army-worm and other caterpillars in the United States. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa.*

**tachinarian** (tak-i-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tachinaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Tachinidæ*, formerly called *Tachinaria.*

**II.** *n.* A tachina-fly.

**taching-end** (tach'ing-end), *n.* [< *taching*, ppr. of *tach*1, *v.*] The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tachinid** (tak'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tachinarian.*

**Tachinidæ**1 (tạ-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachina* + *-idæ.*] A family of flies, of which *Tachina* is the typical genus; the tachina-flies. They are thick-set, usually sober-colored, bristly flies of small or moderate size, quick in their movements, and frequenting flowers and rank vegetation. They are parasitic mainly upon lepidopterous larvæ, but also attack the larvæ of *Orthoptera*, earwigs, beetles, some *Hymenoptera*, and isopod crustaceans, and have been known to infest turtles. The forms are very numerous, and in America are almost wholly unnamed. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa.*

**Tachinidæ**2 (tạ-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of rove-beetles, of which *Tachinus* is the typical genus, now merged in *Staphylinidæ*. They are small and very agile beetles, found on flowers.

**Tachinus** (tạ-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift.] The typical genus of the coleopterous family *Tachinidæ:* so called from their agility.

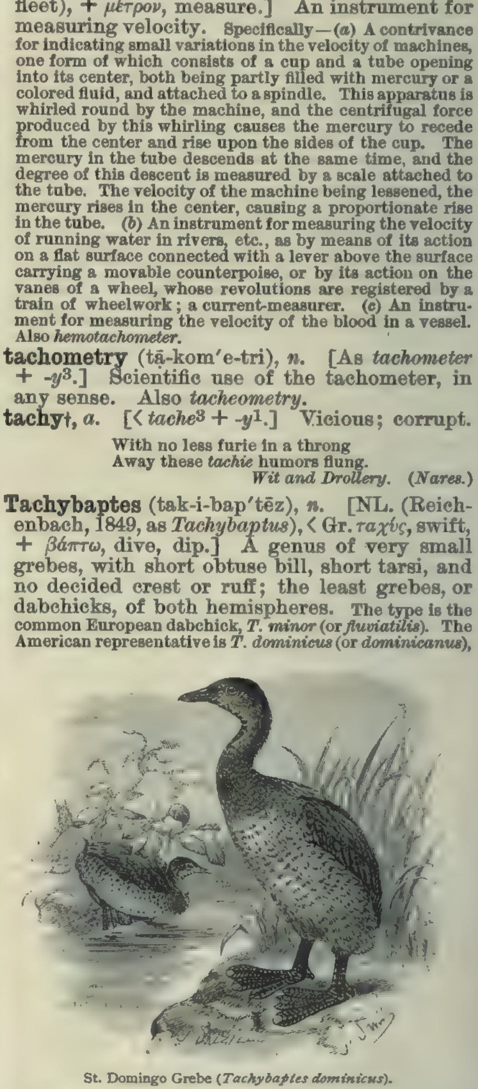
**tachometer** (tạ-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *tacheometer;* < Gr. τάχος, swiftness, speed (< ταχύς, swift, fleet), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity. Specifically—(*a*) A contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, one form of which consists of a cup and a tube opening into its center, both being partly filled with mercury or a colored fluid, and attached to a spindle. This apparatus is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling causes the mercury to recede from the center and rise upon the sides of the cup. The mercury in the tube descends at the same time, and the degree of this descent is measured by a scale attached to the tube. The velocity of the machine being lessened, the mercury rises in the center, causing a proportionate rise in the tube. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, etc., as by means of its action on a flat surface connected with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, whose revolutions are registered by a train of wheelwork; a current-measurer. (*c*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in a vessel. Also *hemotachometer.*

**tachometry** (tạ-kom'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachometer* + *-y*3.] Scientific use of the tachometer, in any sense. Also *tacheometry.*

**tachy**†, *a.* [< *tache*3 + *-y*1.] Vicious; corrupt.

> With no less furie in a throng
> Away these *tachie* humors flung.
> *Wit and Drollery.* (*Nares.*)

**Tachybaptes** (tak-i-bap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1849, as *Tachybaptus*), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + βάπτω, dive, dip.] A genus of very small grebes, with short obtuse bill, short tarsi, and no decided crest or ruff; the least grebes, or dabchicks, of both hemispheres. The type is the common European dabchick, *T. minor* (or *fluviatilis*). The American representative is *T. dominicus* (or *dominicanus*), the St. Domingo grebe, of the West Indies and other warm parts of America, north to the Rio Grande and some parts of California; it is 9½ inches long, of varied dark coloration, with the crown glossy steel-blue, and the under parts from the neck white with a silky luster and dappled with dusky spots. An inexact synonym of this genus is *Sylbeocyclus.*



St. Domingo Grebe (*Tachybaptes dominicus*).

**tachycardia** (tak-i-kär'di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + καρδία, the heart.] In *pathol.*, excessive frequency of the pulse.

**tachydidaxy** (tak'i-di-dak″si), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + δίδαξις, teaching, < διδάσκειν, teach: see *didactic.*] A method of imparting knowledge rapidly. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tachydrome** (tak'i-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius.*

**Tachyglossa** (tak-i-glos'ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The family

*Tachyglossidæ* regarded as a suborder of *Monotremata*. *Gill*, 1872.

**tachyglossal** (tak-i-glos'al), *a.* [< *Tachyglossa* + *-al.*] Capable of being quickly moved in protrusion and retraction, as the tongue of the aculeated ant-eaters.

**tachyglossate** (tak-i-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Tachyglossa* + *-ate*$^1$.] Having a tachyglossal tongue; pertaining to the *Tachyglossa*.

**Tachyglossidæ** (tak-i-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachyglossus* + *-idæ.*] The proper name of the family of aculeate monotrematous mammals usually called *Echidnidæ*, derived from that of the genus *Tachyglossus*, and including also the genus *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). See cut under *Echidnidæ*.

**Tachyglossus** (tak-i-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The typical genus of *Tachyglossidæ*, containing the common aculeated ant-eater of Australia, *T. aculeata* or *T. hystrix*. When Illiger proposed the name only this species was known. The genus has been oftenest called *Echidna*, but that name is preoccupied in a different sense. *Tachyglossus* is therefore the proper name of the present genus.

**tachygrapher** (tạ-kig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *tachygraph-y* + *-er*$^1$.] A shorthand writer; a stenographer: used especially of the writers of the shorthand used among the ancient Greeks and Romans, also called *notaries*.

**tachygraphic** (tak-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *tachygraph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

**tachygraphical** (tak-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *tachygraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *tachygraphic*.

**tachygraphy** (tạ-kig'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Stenography, or the art of writing in abbreviations: used especially for the stenographic systems of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The signs used by the Romans were known as *Tironian notes*. See *Tironian*.

As to the first origin of Greek *tachygraphy*, it has been supposed that it grew from a system of secret writing which was developed from forms of abbreviation.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

**tachylyte** (tak'i-lit), *n.* [Also *tachylite* (by confusion with terms in *-lite*): so named in allusion to the facility with which it fuses under the blowpipe; < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, loose, dissolve.] A vitreous form of basalt; basalt-glass; a rock occurring frequently along the edges or selvages of dikes of basalt or other kinds of basic lava, but sometimes forming flows of considerable magnitude, as at Kilauea. Tachylyte does not have so conchoidal a fracture as obsidian; it is much more fusible, and contains more water than that variety of volcanic glass. The proportion of silica in tachylyte varies from 50 to 55 per cent.; that in obsidian runs from 60 to 80 per cent.

**tachylyte-basalt** (tak'i-lit-ba-sâlt″), *n.* The name given by Bořicky to a variety of basalt having glassy selvages and a highly microlithic ground-mass: a variety of the "trachybasalt" of the same author.

**tachylytic** (tak-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *tachylyte* + *-ic*$^1$.] Composed of, resembling, or containing tachylyte. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 303.

**tachymeter** (tạ-kim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + μέτρον, measure.] A surveying-instrument. See the quotation. Also called *tacheometer*.

An instrument having a level on its telescope, a vertical arc or circle, and stadia wires, is adapted to the rapid location of points in a survey, since it is capable of measuring the three co-ordinates of a point in space, namely, the angular co-ordinates of azimuth and altitude, and the radius vector or distance. The name *Tachymeter*, or rapid measurer, has been applied for many years, in Europe, to instruments of this description.
*Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and [Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109*a*.

**tachymetry** (tā-kim'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachymeter* + *-y*$^3$.] Scientific use of the tachymeter. Also called *tacheometry*. *Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109*a*.

**Tachypetes** (tạ-kip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + πέτεσθαι, fly.] The only genus of *Tachypetidæ*; the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. The common species is *T. aquila*. Also called *Atagen* or *Attagen* (after Moehring, 1752) and *Fregata* or *Fregatta*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

**Tachypetidæ** (tak-i-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachypetes* + *-idæ.*] A family of totipalmate or steganopodous water-birds, represented by the genus *Tachypetes*; the frigates or frigate-birds, now usually called *Fregatidæ*. Also called *Attageninæ*.

**tacit** (tas'it), *a.* [= F. *tacite* = Sp. *tácito* = Pg. It. *tacito*, < L. *tacitus*, that is passed over in silence, done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, < *tacere*, be silent.] 1. Silent; quiescent; giving out no sound. [Rare.]

No wind that cared trouble the *tacit* woods.
*Browning*, Sordello, iii.

So I stole into the *tacit* chamber.
*T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xi.

2. Silently indicated or implied; understood from conditions or circumstances; inferred or inferable; expressed otherwise than by speech; indirectly manifested or communicated; wordless.

A liberty they [the Arabs] enjoy on a sort of *tacit* agreement that they shall not plunder the caravans that come to this city. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 144.

He longed to assure himself of a *tacit* consent from her.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

It is in the Piazza that the *tacit* demonstration of hatred and discontent chiefly takes place.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

**Tacit mortgage**, a hypothec on property created by operation of law, without the intervention of the parties.—**Tacit relocation.** See *relocation*.

**tacitly** (tas'it-li), *adv.* 1. Silently; noiselessly; without sound.

Sin creeps upon us in our education so *tacitly* and undiscernibly that we mistake the cause of it.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

Death came *tacitly*, and took them where they never see
the sun. *Browning*, A Toccata of Galuppi's.

2. Without expression in words; in a speechless or wordless manner; by implication from action or circumstances.

The Athanasian Creed, indeed, was received *tacitly*, not formally, by the Church. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 47.

**tacitness** (tas'it-nes), *n.* The state of being tacit. [Rare.]

**taciturn** (tas'i-tėrn), *a.* [= F. *taciturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *taciturno*, < L. *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent, < *tacitus*, silent: see *tacit*.] Silent or reserved in speech; saying little; not inclined to speak or converse.

Expostulatory words crowd to my lips. From a *taciturn* man, I believe she would transform me into a talker.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxix.

=**Syn.** *Mute*, *Dumb* (see *silent*), reserved, uncommunicative, reticent.

**taciturnist** (tas'i-tėr-nist), *n.* [< *taciturn* + *-ist.*] One who is habitually taciturn; a person very reserved in speech. [Rare.]

His [Von Moltke's] more than eighty years seemed to sit lightly on "the great *taciturnist*."
*Congregationalist*, Feb. 10, 1887.

**taciturnity** (tas-i-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *taciturnité* = Pr. *taciturnitat* = Sp. *taciturnidad* = Pg. *taciturnidade* = It. *taciturnità*, < L. *taciturnita(t-)s*, a being or keeping silent, < *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent: see *taciturn*.] 1. The state or character of being taciturn; paucity of speech; disinclination to talk.

I was once taken up for a Jesuit, for no other reason but my profound *taciturnity*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

Our ancestors were noted as being men of truly Spartan *taciturnity*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 198.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of extinguishing an obligation (in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription) by the silence of the creditor, and the presumption that, in the relative situations of himself and the debtor, he would not have been so long silent had not the obligation been satisfied.

**taciturnly** (tas'i-tėrn-li), *adv.* In a taciturn manner; with little speech. [Rare.]

**tack**$^1$ (tak), *n.* [< ME. *tak*, *takke*; also assibilated *tache* (see *tach*$^1$, *tache*$^1$); < OF. *taque* (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?), in Roquefort), assibilated *tache* (found only in the sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (fish-hook ?), in Roquefort), a nail, hook, F. dial. *tache*, a nail, = Pr. *taca*, *tacca* = Sp. Pg. *tacha* (< F. ?) = It. *tacca* (ML. reflex *taxa*, *taschia*, etc.), a nail, tack; cf. Ir. *taca*, a nail, pin, fastening, Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, peg, Bret. *tach*, a small nail; origin unknown; appar. orig. Celtic, and, if so, perhaps orig. with initial *s* (√ *stak*, √ *stag* ?), akin to E. *stake*$^1$, *stick*$^1$. Cf. Fries. *tāk* = D. *tāk*, a tine, prong, twig, branch, = MHG. G. *zacke*, a tine, prong, tooth, twig, branch, = Dan. *tak*, *takke* = Sw. *tagg* = Icel. *tāg*, a twig. Some compare Gr. δοκός, a beam, Skt. *daçā*, a fringe. Hence ult. *attack*, *attach*, *detach*. In most senses the noun is from the verb, which is itself in part an unassibilated form of *tach*$^1$, *tache*$^1$, *v.*, or an aphetic form of *attach* (cf. *tack* for *attack*). Cf. *tack*$^2$, *tack*$^3$, etc.] 1. A short, sharp-pointed nail or pin, used as a fastener by being driven or thrust through the material to be fastened into the substance to which it is to be fixed. Tacks are designed to fix in place carpets or other fabrics, flexible leather, cardboard, paper, etc., in such manner as to admit of easy removal. Their most common form is that of the carpet-tack (made in many sizes for various other applications), a short, sharp iron nail with a comparatively large flat head. A tack made for pushing into place by hand is called a *thumb-tack*, and also, from its use in fastening drawing-paper to a board, a *drawing-pin*. *Double tacks*, in the form of staples, are used to fasten down matting.

A written notice securely fastened to the grocery door by four large carpet-*tacks* with wide leathers round their necks. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven (Circus at Denby).

2. In *needlework*, a long stitch, usually one of a number intended to hold two pieces of stuff together, preparatory to more thorough sewing. Compare *basting*$^3$.—3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A heavy rope used to confine the foremost lower corner of the courses; also, a rope by which the outer lower corner of a studdingsail is pulled out to the end of the boom.

Before I got into the top the *tack* parted, and away went the sail. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 76.

(*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is fastened, the foremost lower corner of a course, jib, or staysail, or the outer lower corner of a studdingsail. Hence—(*c*) The course of a ship in relation to the position of her sails: as, the starboard *tack*, or port *tack* (the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side). (*d*) A temporary change of a few points in the direction of sailing, as to take advantage of a side wind; one of a series of movements of a vessel to starboard and port alternately out of the general line of her course.

Now at each *tack* our little fleet grows less;
And, like maimed fowl, swim lagging on the main.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 85.

In close-hauled sailing an obstacle sometimes appears directly ahead which might compel a *tack*.
*Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 112.

We are making *tacks* backwards and forwards across the narrow sea, an exciting amusement for a yachtsman, as it requires constant attention.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

Hence—4. A determinate course or change of course in general; a tactical line or turn of procedure; a mode of action or conduct adopted or pursued for some specific reason.

William, still adhering unchangeably to his object, again changed his *tack*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

This improvement . . . did not escape Hardie; he felt he was on the right *tack*. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, ii.

5. In *plumbing*, the fastening of a pipe to a wall or the like, consisting of a strip of lead soldered to the pipe, nailed to the support, and turned back over the nails.

When there are no chases, and the pipes are fixed on *tacks*, the *tacks* should be strong.
*S. S. Hellyer*, The Plumber, p. 33.

6. Something that is attached or fixed in place, or that holds, adheres, or sticks. Specifically—(*a*) A shelf; a kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, etc. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*†) A supplement or rider added or appended to a parliamentary bill, usually as a means of forcing the passage of some measure that would otherwise fail.

Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's reign. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1705.

The parliament will hardly be up till June. We were like to be undone some days ago with a *tack*; but we carried it bravely, and the Whigs came in to help us.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlvi.

7. The condition of being tacked or fastened; stability; fixedness; firm grasp; reliance. See *to hold tack*, below.—8. In the *arts*, an adhesive or sticky condition, as of a partially dried, varnished, painted, or oiled surface; stickiness.

Let your work stand until so dry as only to have sufficient *tack* to hold your leaf. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 28.

9. (*a*) In *Scots law*, a contract by which the use of a thing is let for hire; a lease: as, a *tack* of land. Hence—(*b*) Land occupied on lease; a rented farm. [Scotch.] (*c*) Hired pasturage; the renting of pasture for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]—**Aboard main tack!** See *aboard*$^1$.—**Tack and half-tack** (*naut.*), a long and a short tack.—**Tack and tack** (*naut.*), by successive tacks.

We weighed, and began to work up, *tack and tack*, towards the island of Ireland, where the arsenal is.
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, iii.

**Tack-leathering machine**, a machine for putting leather washers on the heads of carpet-tacks.—**Tack of a flag**†, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards.—**Tin tack**, an iron tack coated with tin.—**To hold or bear tack**†, to retain firmness or stability; hold fast; endure; last; hold out.

They live in cullises, like rotten cocks.
Stew'd to a tenderness that *holds* no *tack*.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 1.

Other Tumults with a plaine Warre in Norfolke, *holding tack* against two of the Kings Generals, made them of force content themselves with what they had already done. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**To hold one tack**†, apparently an elliptical form of *to hold one in tack*, to keep one in place, keep one steadfast: the ellipsis giving *tack* the appearance of an adjective.

If I knew where to borrow a contempt
Would *hold thee tack*, stay and be hang'd thou should'st
then. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

It was Venusius who eeven to these times *held them tack*, both himself remaining to the end unvanquish'd and some part of his Countrie not so much as reach't.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**To hold tack with** (*naut.*). See *hold*$^{1}$.—**To start a tack.** See *start*$^{1}$.

**tack**$^{1}$ (tak), *v.* [See the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten by tacks; join, attach, or secure by some slight or temporary fastening: as, to *tack* down a carpet; to *tack* up a curtain; to *tack* a shoe to the last; to *tack* parts of a garment together with pins or by basting preparatory to sewing.

He presently shew'd us an old Bear's Skin, *tackt* there to a Piece of Timber.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 12.

When his clothes were quite worn out, he dried and *tacked* together the skins of goats, with which he clothed himself. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

A black cardboard screen pierced by a square hole of 2 cm. on the side was *tacked* on in front.
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 404.

**2.** To attach by some binding force; make a junction or union of; connect; combine: as, to *tack* a rider to a legislative bill; to *tack* two leases together.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere!
*G. Herbert*, Prayer.

If the two poor fools have a mind to marry, I think we can *tack* them together without crossing the Tweed for it.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

Two German tales are *tacked* together in the English romance. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 94.

**3.** In *metal-working*, to join (pieces) by small patches of solder placed at intervals to hold them in position until the final soldering can be completed.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To change the course of a ship when sailing by the wind, by turning her head toward the wind and bracing the yards round so that she will sail at the same angle with the wind on the other tack.

The wind shifting into the W., we *tacked* and stood into the head sea, to avoid the rolling of our ship.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 19.

But I remember the sea-men would laugh that, instead of crying *Tack* about, he would say Wheele to the right or left. *Aubrey*, Lives (General Monk).

Hence—**2.** To change one's course; take a new line or direction; shift; veer.

For will anybody here come forward and say, "A good fellow has no need to *tack* about and change his road?"
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xix.

**tack**$^{2}$ (tak), *v. t.* and *i.* [By apheresis from *attack*.] To attack. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**tack**$^{3}$† (tak), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *tache*$^{3}$, or else a corruption of *tact*, touch: see *tache*$^{3}$, *tact*.] A spot; a stain; a blemish.

Names . . . which, having no corruption in their own nature, yet through the corrupt use of men have as it were gotten such a *tack* of that corruption that the use of them cannot be without offence.
*Whitgift*, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 84.

You do not the thing that you would; that is, perhaps, perfectly, purely, without some *tack* or stain.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 512. (*Richardson.*)

**tack**$^{4}$ (tak), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *tact* (cf. *taste*$^{1}$, ult. from the same source as *tact*). Cf. *tack*$^{3}$, *tack*$^{5}$.] A distinctive taste or flavor; a continuing or abiding smack. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xix. 130.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacke* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630), I. 145. (*Halliwell.*)

**tack**$^{5}$ (tak), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to be a transferred use of *tack*$^{4}$.] **1.** Substance; solidity: spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Bad food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Bad malt liquor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Food in general; fare: as, *hard tack*, coarse fare; *soft tack*, good fare.

Finding it rather slow work at Wooloomara, where old Jones has only mutton or potatoes and damper, he moved on one Tuesday to Robinson's place, where there was a Mrs. Robinson, and he calculated on getting some *soft tack*. *Percy Clarke*, The New Chum in Australia, p. 179.

**5.** Specifically, among sailors, soldiers, etc., bread, or anything of the bread kind, distinguished as *hard tack* (or *hardtack*) and *soft tack*. See *hardtack*.

For supper in the cabin: salt beef and pork, warm *soft tack*, butter, sugar, tea, and sometimes hash, and probably pie. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 228.

**Hard tack.** See defs. 4 and 5, and *hardtack*.—**Soft tack.** See defs. 4 and 5.

**tack**$^{6}$ (tak), *n.* [Cf. *dag*$^{2}$.] A variety of pistol used by the Highlanders of Scotland. See *dag*$^{2}$, 2.

**tack-block** (tak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block through which a tack is reeved.

**tack-claw** (tak'klâ), *n.* A tool with a fork or claw for seizing the head of a tack, usually bent to form a fulcrum for itself when used as a lever to withdraw driven tacks. Also *tack-lifter*.

**tack-comb** (tak'kōm), *n.* A line of tacks in the form of a comb, to be taken off and driven into place successively by a shoemaking-machine.

**tack-driver** (tak'drī″vėr), *n.* **1.** A tack-hammer.—**2.** A hand-machine for driving tacks. It includes a hopper for the supply of tacks, a feeding device for placing them successively in position, and a driving-die which is retracted by a spring after each blow has been delivered.

**tack-duty** (tak'dū″ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, rent reserved on a tack or lease.

**tacker** (tak'ėr), *n.* [< *tack*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] A person who tacks, in any sense, or an instrument for driving tacks.

Carpet stretcher and *tacker* combined.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 269.

**tacket** (tak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *takett*; < *tack*$^{1}$ + *-et*; or directly < Gael. *tacaid*, a nail, peg: see *tack*$^{1}$.] A short nail with a prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scotch.]

James took off his heavy shoes, crammed with *tackets*.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 8.

**tackey.** Another spelling of *tacky*.

**tack-free** (tak'frē), *a.* [Formerly also *tacfree*; < *tack*$^{1}$, 9, + *free*.] In *old Scots law*, exempt from rents, payments, etc.

**tack-hammer** (tak'ham″ėr), *n.* A small, light hammer used for driving tacks, having usually a claw on the opposite end of the head or on the handle for drawing the tacks.

**tackiness** (tak'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tacky; stickiness, as of a partially dried surface of oil or varnish.

To cause the vulcanised india-rubber to unite, the inventor coats its surface with india-rubber solution and ignites the same "to produce *tackiness*."
*Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I., App. civ.

**tacking** (tak'ing), *n.* [< *tack*$^{1}$ + *-ing*$^{1}$.] In *Eng. law*, the right of a third or subsequent mortgagee, who advances money without notice of a second mortgage, and pays off the first, to enforce his claim for the amount of both the mortgages to the exclusion of the mortgage of which he had no notice. This right is not (unless as against an unrecorded or a fraudulent mortgage) recognized in the United States, where by recording notice is given to all.

**tacking-mill**† (tak'ing-mil), *n.* An early form of fulling-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

**tack-lashing** (tak'lash″ing), *n.* A lashing by which the tack of a fore-and-aft sail is secured in place.

**tackle** (tak'l), *n.* [< ME. *takel*, *takil*, *tacle*, < MD. D. LG. (> G.) *takel* = Sw. *tackel*, *takel* = Dan. *takkel* (W. *tacl*, < E.), tackle; supposed to be connected with *take* (Icel. *taka* = OSw. *taka*, etc.): see *take*. It is now commonly associated with *tack*$^{1}$, and the verb with *attack*. In defs. 5, 6, the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A device or appliance for grasping or clutching an object, connected with means for holding, moving, or manipulating it. This sense is seen in the phrase *block and tackle*, where the tackle is the rope with its hook or hooks which passes around a pulley; also in *ground-tackle*, *plow-tackle*, *fishing-tackle*, etc.

We were now employed in . . . getting *tackles* upon the martingale, to bowse it to windward.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 258.

Hence—**2.** A mechanism, or apparatus in general, for applying the power of purchase in manipulating, shifting, raising, or lowering objects or materials; a rope and pulley-block, or a combination of ropes and blocks working together, or any similar contrivance for aid in lifting or controlling anything: used either definitely or indefinitely. Tackle is varied in many ways for different uses, as on board a ship, every form or adaptation having its own special name. In a ship's tackle, the *standing part* is so much of the rope as remains between the sheave and the end which is secured; the *running part* is the part that works between the sheaves; the *fall* is the part laid hold of in hauling.

Warm broke the breeze against the brow,
Dry sang the *tackle*, sang the sail.
*Tennyson*, The Voyage.

A *tackle* [on a ship] is an assemblage of ropes and blocks, and is known in mechanics as a system of pulleys.
*Luce*, Seamanship, p. 70.

**3.** The windlass and its appurtenances, as used for hoisting ore from small depths; also, in general, the cages or kibbles, with their chains and hooks, for raising ore or coal. [Eng.]—**4.** Equipment or gear in general; a combination of appliances: used of arms and armor, harness, anglers' outfit (see *fishing-tackle*), many mechanical devices, etc.

Thorough myn ye unto myn herte
The *takel* [arrow] smote, and depe it wente.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1729.

Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 106.

A stately ship . . .
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 717.

I have little to do now I am lame and taking snuff, and have the worst *tackle* in the world whereby to subscribe myself. *W. Lancaster*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 295.

Angling was extensively practised, with almost the same appliances and *tackle* as now, even down to the wicker creel at the side.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 311.

**5.** The act of tackling; a seizing or grasping; grasp or hold, as of an opponent in foot-ball.

He [a rusher in foot-ball] . . . runs fast and never misses his *tackle*. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 31, 1887.

**6.** Either one of two players in the rush-line in foot-ball, stationed next to the end rushers. See *rusher*$^{2}$, 2.—**Cutting-tackle,** the tackle used in cutting in a whale.—**Fall and tackle,** another name for *block and tackle*. See def. 1.—**Long-tackle block.** See *block*$^{1}$.—**Pendant-tackles,** large tackles composed of double blocks, which hook to the masthead-pendants, and are used for setting up lower rigging, staying the mast, or steadying it under certain emergencies. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 76.—**Relieving tackles.** *Naut.*: (*a*) Tackles kept in readiness to be hooked to the tiller in case of accident to the steering-gear, either in heavy weather or in action. (*b*) Tackles formerly used in heaving down a ship, to keep her from being canted over too much.—**Rolling tackle.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A luff-tackle purchase for securing and steadying lower or topsail yards. (*b*) See *rolling-tackle*.—**Side tackle,** a tackle consisting of a rope rove through a double and single block and fixed on each side of a gun-carriage, for securing the gun to the side of the ship and for running the gun out through the port.—**Side-tackle bolt,** the bolt to which the blocks of the side-tackle are hooked.—**Stock-and-bill tackle.** Same as *stock-tackle*.—**To overhaul, rack,** etc., **a tackle.** See the verbs.—**Train-tackle,** a tackle hooked to the rear of a gun-carriage to run it in. (See also *yard-tackle*.)

**tackle** (tak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tackled*, ppr. *tackling*. [< ME. *takelen*, *takilen*; < *tackle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach by tackle or tackling; make fast to something. Specifically—**2.** To hitch; harness. [Colloq.]

They was resolute, strong, hard-workin' women. They could all *tackle* a hoss, or load and fire a gun.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 168.

**3**†. To ensnare, as with cords or tackle; entangle.

All delytes of all thynges that mane may be *tagyld* [read *takyld*] with in thoghte or dede.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

**4**†. To close or shut with or as if with a fastening; lock; seclude.

The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise Man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own Virtue.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

**5**†. To furnish with tackle; equip with appliances, as a ship.

Haue, at their owne aduenture, costs, and charges, prouided, rigged, and *tackled* certaine ships, pinnesses, and other meete vessels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

**6.** To attack or fasten upon, in the widest sense; set to work upon in any way; undertake to master, persuade, solve, perform, and so forth: as, to *tackle* a bully; to *tackle* a problem.

*Tackle* the lady, and speak your mind to her as best you can. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

**7.** In *foot-ball*, to seize and stop, as a player while running with the ball: as, he was *tackled* when within a few feet of the goal.

**II.** *intrans.* To make an attack or seizure; specifically, to get a grasp or hold, as upon an opponent in foot-ball, to prevent him from running with the ball.—**To tackle to,** to set to work; bend the energies to the doing of something; take hold vigorously. [Colloq.]

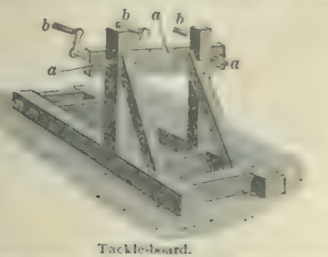
The old woman . . . *tackled to* for a fight in right earnest.
*S. Lover.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**To tackle up**, to harness and hitch a horse or horses. [Colloq.]

Well, I shall jest *tackle up* and go over and bring them children home agin. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 235.

**tackle-block** (tak′l-blok), *n.* A pulley over which a rope runs. See *block*1 and *tackle*.

**tackle-board** (tak′l-bōrd), *n.* In *rope-making*, a frame at the head of a ropewalk to which yarns are attached to be twisted into strands.



Tackle-board.
*a*, *a*, whirls, winches, or forelock-hooks; *b*, *b*, cranks by which the whirls are turned.

It consists of stout upright posts to which is fastened a cross-plank having holes corresponding to the number of strands composing each rope, in which holes work winches or forelock-hooks See *tackle-post*. *E. H. Knight.*

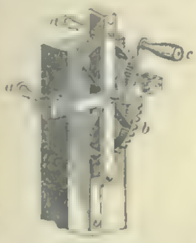
**tackled** (tak′ld), *p. a.* [< *tackle* + *-ed*2.] Made of ropes.

My man shall be with thee,
And bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 201.

**tackle-fall** (tak′l-fâl), *n.* A rope rove through a block.

**tackle-hook** (tak′l-hůk), *n.* A hook by which a tackle is attached to an object to be hoisted.

**tackle-post** (tak′l-pōst), *n.* In a ropewalk, a post with whirls, often turned simultaneously by a crank and geared master-wheel, by which are twisted the three strands to be laid up into a rope or cord.



Tackle-post.
*a*, whirls, driven by the spur-wheel *b*, which meshes into a pinion on each whirl; *c*, crank on shaft of *b*.

**tackler** (tak′lėr), *n.* In *mining*, one of a number of small chains put around loaded corves to keep the coal from falling off. *Gresley.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tack-lifter** (tak′lif″tėr), *n.* Same as *tack-claw*.

**tackling** (tak′ling), *n.* [< ME. *takelyng*, *takellinge*; verbal n. of *tackle*, *v.*] That which is used to tackle with; anything that serves as tackle, or as part of a tackle; means of attaching one thing to another, as for hold, purchase, or draft: used of the rigging or the working parts of a ship, of the holding parts or the whole of a harness of any kind, of appliances for angling or other sport, of military equipments, etc.

Great shippes require costlie *tackling*.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Ye schall fynde them gentylmanly, comfortable felawes, and that they wol and dare abyde be ther *takelyng*, and if ye undrestond that any assawte schold be towardys I send yow thes men. *Paston Letters*, II. 328.

On one hand of him, his lines, hooks, and other *tackling*, lying in a round. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 52.

**tack-pin**† (tak′pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin in a fife-rail.

**tack-rivet** (tak′riv″et), *n.* One of a series of small rivets by which two plates of iron are fastened together.

**tacksman** (taks′man), *n.*; pl. *tacksmen* (-men). [< *tack's*, poss. of *tack*1, + *man*.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. Any lessee in Scotland is a tacksman; but the word has been much used specifically for a large holder of land by lease, or formerly by grant from the chief of his clan, who sublets it to small holders, often under very oppressive conditions.

The system of middle-men, or, as they were termed, *tacksmen*, became almost universal; and it produced all those evils which were so well known in Ireland before the famine. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

**tack-tackle** (tak′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the courses.

**tacky**1 (tak′i), *a.* [< *tack*1 + *-y*1.] Adhesive; sticky; tenacious: noting viscous substances or surfaces. Also *tackey*.

A *tacky* composition for holding sensitive paper during exposure in the camera. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 107.

**tacky**2 (tak′i), *n.*; pl. *tackies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] An ill-fed or neglected horse; a rough, bony nag: sometimes used also of persons in the like condition. Also *tackey* and *ticky*. [Southern U. S.]

"Examine him!" said Peter, taking hold of the bridle close to the mouth; "he 's nothing but a *tacky*."
*Georgia Scenes*, p. 27.

If Mr. ——— will come to Georgia and go among the "po' whites" and "piney-wood *tackeys*," he will hear the terms "we-uns" and "you-uns" in every-day use.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 799.

**tacky**3, **tackey**3 (tak′i), *n.* [South Africa.] A long and stout branch of mimosa with the thorns left on at the end. *Evening Post* (New York), April 4, 1891.

**taclobo** (tak′lǫ-bō), *n.* [Native name.] A gigantic bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna gigas*; the giant clam. See cut under *Tridacna*.

The *taclobo* shell sometimes weighs 200 lb., and is used for baptismal fonts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 750.

**tac-locus** (tak′lō″kus), *n.* [Irreg. < *tac(t)* + *locus*.] The locus of the points of contact of two non-consecutive curves of a family of curves, or of two curves of two families.

**tacmahack**, *n.* See *tacamahac*.

**tacnode** (tak′nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < *tac(t)* + *node*.] A singularity of a plane curve, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes, or, what is the same thing, in the touching of one part of the curve by another.

**tacnode-cusp** (tak′nōd-kusp), *n.* A higher singularity of plane curves, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes and a cusp, giving the effect of a cusp on another part of the curve.

**Taconic system.** See *system*.

**Tacsonia** (tak-sō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < Peruv. *tacso*, the name in Peru.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Passifloraceæ* and tribe *Passifloreæ*, distinguished from the related genus *Passiflora* by its elongated calyx-tube. It includes about 25 species, natives of tropical America. They are shrubby climbers, commonly hairy, bearing alternate entire or lobed leaves, often with a glandular petiole, and with undivided lateral tendrils. The handsome axillary flowers are solitary, twin, or racemed, and usually with three free or connate bracts. The fruit is an ovoid or globose dry or pulpy berry with numerous compressed arillate seeds; it is edible in *T. tripartita* of Quito and *T. mollissima* and *T. speciosa* of Bogota. Several species, cultivated under glass, are known by the generic name *Tacsonia*; others, like the related species of *Passiflora*, are called *passion-flower*, as *T. pinnatistipula*, the trumpet, and *T. manicata*, the scarlet passion-flower, the latter a beautiful vine from Peru, in which the usually long calyx-tube is much reduced.

**tact** (takt), *n.* [= F. *tact* = Sp. Pg. *tacto* = It. *tatto*, < L. *tactus*, a touching, touch, handling, the sense of touch, feeling, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent*, *take*.] 1. A touching; touch.

The *tact* of the sword has its principle in what is termed in fencing sensible and insensible play.
*Rolando*, Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 225.

2. The sense of touch.

Sight is a very refined *tact*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 77.

*Tact* is passive; touch, active. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

3. Mental perception; especially, fine perception; intuitive sense of what is true, right, or proper; fineness of discernment as to action or conduct, especially a fine sense of how to avoid giving offense; ability to do or say what is best for the intended effect; adroitness; cleverness; address.

His [Hallam's] mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp, and by the delicacy of its *tact*.
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Lady Marney . . . piqued herself upon her *tact*, and indeed she was very quick, but she was so energetic that her art did not always conceal itself.
*Disraeli*, Sybil, i. 5. (*Latham.*)

And she by *tact* of love was well aware
That Lancelot knew that she was looking at him.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

On that shore, with fowler's *tact*,
Coolly bagging fact on fact.
*Whittier*, To my old Schoolmaster.

4. In *music*, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins; hence, also, a measure.

**tactable** (tak′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *tact* + *-able*.] Capable of being touched, or felt by the sense of touch; tangible; palpable. [Rare.]

They [women] being created
To be both tractable and *tactable*.
*Massinger*, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

**tactful** (takt′fůl), *a.* [< *tact* + *-ful*.] Having or manifesting tact; possessing or arising from nice discernment.

It was this memory of individual traits and his *tactful* use of it that helped to launch him on the sea of social success. *E. Eggleston*, Faith Doctor, ii.

**tactic** (tak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. **tactique* = Sp. *táctico* = Pg. *tactico* = It. *tattico*, < NL. **tacticus*, < Gr. *τακτικός*, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering or order, esp. in war, < *τακτός*, verbal adj. of *τάσσειν*, arrange, order, regulate. II. *n.* = F. *tactique* = Sp. *táctica* = Pg. *tactica* = It. *tattica*, < NL. *tactica*, < Gr. *τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of drawing up soldiers in array, tactic, fem. of *τακτικός*, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering: see I. Hence also ult. (from Gr. *τάσσειν*) E. *taxis*, *ataxia*, *syntax*, *syntactic*, etc.] I. *a.* Same as *tactical*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A tactical system or method; the use or practice of tactics.

It seems more important to keep in view the general *tactic* on which its leader was prepared with confidence to meet so unequal a force.
*J. H. Burton*, Hist. Scotland, xxiii.

So completely did this *tactic* turn the tables . . . that I utterly forgot my own woes.
*C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, vi.

**tactical** (tak′ti-kal), *a.* [< *tactic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to tactics; connected with the art or practice of conducting hostile operations: as, *tactical* combinations.

The *tactical* error . . . had been the display of the wrong signal at a vital moment.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 565.

2. Characterized by adroit planning or management; artfully directed; manœuvering: as, *tactical* efforts or movements in politics.

Guiding me uphill by that devious *tactical* ascent which seems peculiar to men of his trade [drovers of sheep].
*R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

**Tactical diameter**, in *naval tactics*. See *diameter*.—**Tactical point**, a point or position in a field of battle the possession of which affords some special advantage over the enemy.

**tactically** (tak′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

**tactician** (tak-tish′ạn), *n.* [= F. *tacticien*; as *tactic* + *-i-an*.] One who is versed in tactics; an adroit manager in any kind of action; specifically, a skilful director of military or naval operations or forces.

If his battles were not those of a great *tactician*, they entitled him [William III.] to be called a great man.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Candidates are selected to be run for nomination by knots of persons who, however expert as party *tacticians*, are usually commonplace men.
*J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 75.

**tactics** (tak′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *tactic* (see *-ics*).] 1. The science or art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, and performing military or naval manœuvers or evolutions. —2. Expedients for effecting a purpose; plan or mode of procedure with reference to advantage or success; used absolutely, artful or skilful devices for gaining an end.

The indiscretion of one man had deranged the whole system of *tactics* which had been so ably concerted by the chiefs of the Opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The poet admires the man of energy and *tactics*.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

3†. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing missile weapons.

**tactile** (tak′til), *a.* [< F. *tactile* = Sp. Pg. *tactil*, < L. *tactilis*, that may be touched, tangible, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent*.] Of or pertaining to the sense of touch. (*a*) Perceptible by or due to touch; capable of giving impressions by contact; tangible; palpable.

They tell us . . . that colour, taste, smell, and the *tactile* qualities can subsist after the destruction of the substance. *Evelyn*, To Rev. Father Patrick, Sept. 27, 1671.

A deaf and dumb man can weave his *tactile* and visual images into a system of thought quite as effective and rational as that of a word-user.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 266.

What we distinguish as Touch proper or *Tactile* Sensibility is possessed in a specially fine form by certain portions of the skin. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 112.

All *tactile* resistances are unconditionally known as coexistent with some extension.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 321.

(*b*) Adapted or used for feeling or touching; tactual: as, the whiskers of the cat are *tactile* organs; a mouse's ear or a bat's wing is a highly *tactile* surface.

At this proud yielding word,
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 186.

(*c*) Effected by or consisting in the action of touching; produced or caused by physical contact.

The skin is not merely the seat of *tactile* impressions, but also of impressions of temperature.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 482.

He . . . had been apparently occupied in a *tactile* examination of his woolen stockings.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

**Tactile anæsthesia**, loss or impairment of tactile sensibility of a part. Also called *anæsthesia cutanea*.—**Tactile apparatus**, the terminations of the nerves of tactile sensation.—**Tactile cells**, cells in which the axis-cylinders of medullated nerve-fibers terminate. They are found in the rete mucosum, the Grandry corpuscles, etc. *Merkel.* —**Tactile corpuscle, hair, papilla, quality.** See the nouns.—**Tactile menisci**, expansions of the terminal filaments of the axis-cylinders of sensory nerves which are distributed among the cells of the epidermis.—**Tactile reflex**, a reflex movement due to stimulation of nerves of touch.

**tactility** (tak-til′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *tactile* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or property of being tactile; capability of being touched, or of being perceived by the sense of touch; tangibility; palpability.— 2. Touchiness. [Humorous and rare.]

> You have a little infirmity – *tactility* or touchiness.
> *Sydney Smith*, Letters, 1831. (*Davies.*)

**tactinvariant** (tak-tin-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + E. *invariant.*] In *alg.*, the invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two curves or surfaces touch each other.

**taction** (tak′shọn), *n.* [= F. *taction*, < L. *tactio(n-)*, a touching, touch, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent.*] 1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched; touch; contact; palpation.

> They neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction* upon the organs of speech and hearing.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

2. The tactual faculty; the sense of touch, or its exercise; perception of objects by feeling them.—3. In *geom.*, same as *tangency.*

**tactless** (takt′les), *a.* [< *tact* + *-less.*] Destitute of tact; characterized by want of tact.

> People . . . goaded by *tactless* parsons into hardness and rebellion. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 234.

**tactlessness** (takt′les-nes), *n.* Want of tact; lack of adroitness or address. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 555.

**tactometer** (tak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *med.*, an instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of touch; an esthesiometer.

**tactor** (tak′tọr), *n.* [NL., < LL. *tactor*, a toucher, < L. *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent.*] An organ used as a feeler; an organ of touch.

> Lehmen considered that the antennæ were necessarily employed as *tactors*.
> *Westwood*, Modern Classification of Insects.

**tactual** (tak′tụ̄-a̤l), *a.* [< NL. **tactualis*, < L. *tactus*, a touching, touch: see *tact.*] 1. Communicating or imparting the sense of touch; giving rise to the feeling of contact or impingement.

> Every hair that is not too long or flexible to convey to its rooted end a strain put upon its free end is a rudimentary *tactual* organ. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 295.

2. Arising from or due to touch; impressed or communicated by contact or impingement; relating to or originating in touch.

> My inference of the *tactual* feeling may be right or wrong, the feeling may or may not follow my outstretched hand. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 374.

> No optical illusion, no *tactual* hallucination could hold the boy who took all the medals at the gymnasium.
> *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 88.

**tactually** (tak′tụ̄-a̤l-i), *n.* By means of touch; as regards touch. *Science*, III. 587.

**tactus** (tak′tus), *n.* [L.: see *tact.*] The sense of touch; taction.—**Tactus eruditus**, in *med.*, the skilful touch; an experienced sense of touch acquired by practice, as in digital exploration in labor-cases and other delicate manipulations.

**tacuacine** (tak′wa̤-sin), *n.* [South American.] The South American crab-eating opossum, *Didelphys cancrivora*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

**tad** (tad), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *tadpole.*] A very small boy, especially a small street-boy. [Colloq., U. S.]

**tad-broom** (tad′bröm), *n.* The scouring-rush and other species of *Equisetum*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**taddet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *toad.*

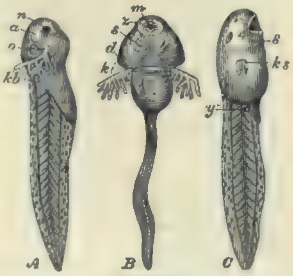
**taddepolt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tadpole.*

**tade** (tād), *n.* A Scotch (and obsolete English) form of *toad.*

**Tadorna** (tā̤-dôr′nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822; Leach, 1824; earlier in Bélon, 1585), < F. *tadorne*, a sheldrake; origin obscure.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, of the subfamily *Anatinæ*; the sheldrakes or barrow-ducks. See cut under *sheldrake*. Also called *Vulpanser*.

**tad-pipe** (tad′pīp), *n.* Same as *toad-pipe.*

**tadpole** (tad′pōl), *n.* [< ME. *tadpolle*, *taddepol*, < *tadde*, a form, with shortened vowel, of *tade*, toad, + *polle*, head, poll: see *toad* and *poll*$^1$. Cf. E. dial. *pollhead* (Sc. *powhead*), *polliwog*, *polliwig*, etc., a tadpole.] 1. The larva of a batrachian, as a frog or toad, from the time it leaves the egg until it loses its gills and tail. The name is chiefly the popular designation of the young of anurous batrachians, when the head and body form a rounded figure with a long tail, used like a fish's to swim with, and the creatures live in the water and breathe by gills. They gradually sprout their legs, drop or absorb their gills and tail, and come on land to breathe air. The term is also used of any other larvæ of amphibians in which the metamorphosis is less complete, as of newts, efts, or salamanders.



Tadpoles.

*A*, *B*, with gills; *C*, more advanced. *a*, eye; *o*, ear; *m*, mouth; *n*, nasal sacs; *d*, opercular fold; *kb*, *ki*, gills; *ks*, a single branchial aperture; *z*, horny jaws; *s*, suckers; *y*, rudiment of hind limb.

2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*: doubtless so called from the apparent size of the head. See the quotation under *mosshead*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Florida.]

**tadpole-fish** (tad′pōl-fish), *n.* A fish with a large head like a tadpole's; the tadpole-hake.

**tadpole-hake** (tad′pōl-hāk), *n.* The trifurcated hake, a gadoid fish, *Raniceps raninus* (or *trifurcatus*), of the North Atlantic waters of Europe, of a dark color and about a foot long. Also called *tadpole-fish*, *lesser forkbeard*, and *tommy-noddy*. See cut under *Raniceps*.

**tae**$^1$ (tā), *n.* A Scotch form of *toe.*

> Tak care o' your *taes* wi' that stane!
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

**tae**$^2$ (tā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *to*$^1$.

**tae**$^3$ (tā), *a.* [Sc., also *tea*; in the phrase *the tae*, orig. *thet ae*, i. e. that one: see *that* and *one*, *a*$^2$, *ae*. Cf. *tother* in *the tother*, for *that other.*] One: as, the *tae* half or the tither (the one half or the other). [Scotch.]

**taed** (tād), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad.*

**tædium** (tē′di-um), *n.* [L.: see *tedium.*] Weariness; irksomeness; tediousness. See *tedium.*—**Tædium vitæ**, weariness of life; ennui; in *pathol.*, a deep disgust with life, tempting to suicide.

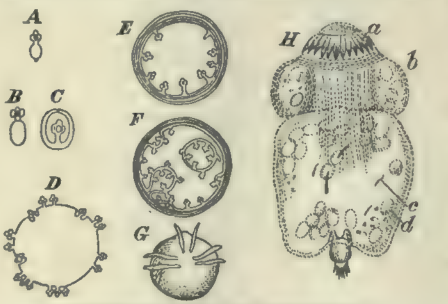
**tael** (tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *taile*; also *tale*, *tayel*; = F. *tael*, < Pg. *tael*, < Malay *taïl*, *tahil*, a weight, tael, prob. < Hind. *tola*, a weight: see *tola.*] 1. The Chinese liang or ounce, equal to 1⅓ ounces avoirdupois. See *liang.*—2. A liang or ounce of "sycee," or fine uncoined silver: the unit of monetary reckoning in China. The tael is a money of account (not a coin), and is divided into 10 mace, or 100 candareens. Its value varies with the fluctuations in the price of silver bullion. One thousand Mexican dollars equal 720 taels. See *liang*, *mace*, and *candareen.*—**Haikwan tael**, literally 'custom-house tael,' the standard weight recognized by the customs authorities of China in their monetary transactions.

**ta'en** (tān). [Formerly also *tane*, ME. *tan*, etc.: see *take.*] A contraction of *taken*, past participle of *take.*

**tænia** (tē′ni-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *tæniæ* (-ē). [Also *tenia*; NL., < L. *tænia*, < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, fillet, ribbon, tape, tapeworm, < *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *thin.*] 1. In *classical archæol.*, a ribbon, band, or head-band; a fillet.

> Twisted fillet of the athletes and of Hercules consists of several *tæniæ* of different colours.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 340.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet or band on the Doric architrave, which separates it from the frieze.—3. In *surg.*, a long and narrow ribbon used as a ligature.—4. In *anat.*, a band or fillet: specifically applied to several parts of the brain, distinguished by qualifying epithets.—5. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A tapeworm. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The leading genus of tapeworms, of the family *Tæniidæ*, formerly very comprehensive, now restricted to species like *T. solium*, the common tape of man. Also *Cystotænia*. See *tapeworm.*—**Tæniæ coli**, the longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. Also called *ligaments of the colon.*—**Tænia hippocampi.** See *corpus fimbriatum*, under *corpus.*—**Tænia pontis**, a fasciculus of white substance which seems to break away from the pons at its anterior border, and, running downward over the crus, applies itself again closely to the pons as it nears the middle line.—**Tænia Tarini**, a thickening of the lining of the ventricle of the brain over the vena Galeni: named by Erasmus Wilson from Pierre Tarin (Petrus Tarinus), who first described it in 1750.—**Tænia thalami**, a thin lamina extending from the stria medullaris thalami to form the thickened border of the roof of the third ventricle. Also called *tænia ventriculi tertii.*—**Tænia ventriculi quarti.** Same as *ligula*, 3.



Development of Tænia (*A* to *F* diagrammatic).

*A*, young tænia in scolex stage. *B*, same, with enlarged receptaculum scolecis, by inversion of which the young tænia is invaginated as at *C*, when it is a cysticercus of one head (hydatid or bladder-worm). *D*, state called cœnure. *E*, hypothetical stage of echinococcus, in which tænia-heads are developed only on the inner surface of the primary cyst, and which represents an echinococcifer. *F*, echinococcus with secondary cysts. *G*, an embryo tænia. *H*, tænia-head or scolex of *Echinococcus veterinorum*, a stage of *Tænia echinococcus*: *a*, hooks; *b*, suckers; *c*, cilia in water-vessels; *d*, refractive particles.

**tænia-chain** (tē′ni-ä̤-chān), *n.* The whole or any considerable number of the joints of a tapeworm.

**tæniacide** (tē′ni-a̤-sīd), *n.* Same as *tænicide.*

**Tæniada** (tē̤-nī′a̤-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-ada.*] An order of *Platyhelmintha* or *Scolecida*, containing the cestoid worms, now usually called *Cestoda* or *Cestoidea*. See cut under *Cestoidea*.

**tæniafuge** (tē′ni-a̤-fūj), *n.* Same as *tænifuge.*

**tænia-head** (tē′ni-ä̤-hed), *n.* The scolex of a tapeworm in any stage of its development; the worm itself, without the deutoscolices or proglottides which successively bud from it, and which in adult tapeworms form all but the first one of the very numerous joints of the worm. Tænia-heads in various stages of development are figured under *tænia*. In adult tæniæ the head serves, by means of hooks or suckers, or both, to affix the parasite to the host. Such a tænia-head, with one joint attached, is figured under *cestoid*. Another head, together with very numerous joints, is shown under *tapeworm*.

**Tæniata, Tæniatæ** (tē-ni-ā′tä̤, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **tæniatus*: see *tæniate.*] A division of *Ctenophora*, containing those comb-jellies which are of slender ribbon-like form, as the Venus's-girdles, or *Cestidæ*. See cut under *Cestum*. The term is correlated with *Saccatæ*, *Lobata*, and *Eurystomata*.

**tæniate** (tē′ni-āt), *a.* [< NL. **tæniatus*, < L. *tænia*, a band, fillet: see *tænia.*] In *anat.*, ribbon-like in shape; long, narrow, and very thin.

**tænicide** (tē′ni-sīd), *n.* [< L. *tænia*, a tapeworm, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A destroyer of tapeworms; a drug having the specific effect of killing tapeworms. Also *tæniacide*. See *tænifuge*.

> Turpentine is a powerful *tæniacide*, but the use of it is liable to cause headache. *Medical News*, XLIX. 313.

**tænidium** (tē̤-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *tænidia* (-ä̤). [NL., dim. of L. *tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia.*] One of the chitinous fillets or bands which form either a part or the whole of the spiral thread surrounding the tracheæ of insects. This spiral thread is not continuous, rarely making more than two or three spiral turns, and sometimes forms a single ring or a short band. *A. S. Packard.*

**tæniform** (tē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tænia*, a fillet, + *forma*, form.] Ribbon-like; having the form of a tape; attenuate or tænioid.

> Conjoined in filiform or *tæniform* fascia.
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 101.

**tænifuge** (tē′ni-fūj), *n.* [< NL. *tænia*, a tapeworm, + *fugare*, drive away.] A substance used to expel tapeworms from the body; a vermifuge employed as a remedy for tapeworms, as pumpkin-seeds or cusso. Also *tæniafuge*. See *tænicide*.

> Kámalá is an efficient *tænifuge*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 831.

**Tæniidæ** (tē̤-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of cestoid worms, of which the genus *Tænia* is the type. The species are rather numerous, and of several genera. See *tapeworm* (with cut), and cuts under *cestoid* and *tænia*.

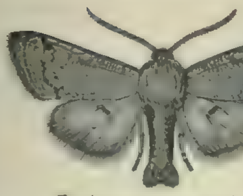
**tæniiform** (tē′ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tænia*, a ribbon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *tæniform*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Tæniiformes*; trachypteroid.

**Tæniiformes** (tē″ni-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tæniiform*, *tæniform.*] A division of acanthopterygian fishes, corresponding to the family *Trachypteridæ*. See *Tæniosomi*.

**Tæniobranchia** (tē″ni-ọ̄-brang′ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A division of ascidians, containing the salps: distinguished from *Saccobranchia*. See *Salpidæ*.

**tæniobranchiate** (tē″ni-ọ̄-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having tæniate gills; of or pertaining to the *Tæniobranchia*.

**Tæniocampa** (tē″ni-ọ̄-kam′pä̤), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1839), < *ταινία*, a band, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A notable genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ*. The body is stout; the wings are moderately broad, straight in front, more or less angular at the tips, and slightly or moderately oblique along the outer border; and the male antennæ are scarcely pectinate. It is represented in all parts of the world.



*Tæniocampa alta*, natural size.

*T. populeti*, the lead-colored drab of English collectors, is one of the commonest European species.

**Tænioglossa** (tē″ni-ọ-glos′ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tænioglossate*.] Tænioglossate mollusks.

**tænioglossate** (tē′ni-ọ-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula one median tooth and three admedian teeth on each side of it, without any lateral teeth, in any one of the many transverse series of radular teeth. See cut under *Siliquaria*.

**II.** *n.* A tænioglossate mollusk.

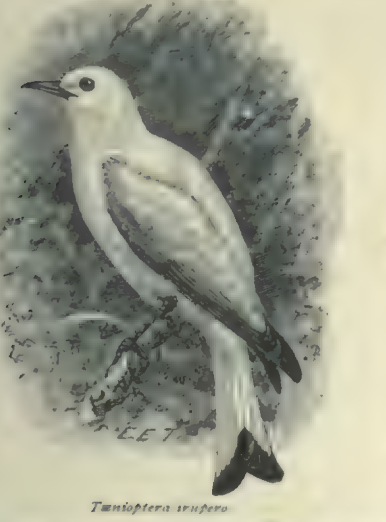
**tænioid** (tē′ni-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ταινιοειδής*, like a ribbon, < *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *εἶδος*, form.] Ribbon-like; tæniate or tæniiform. Specifically—(*a*) Like a tapeworm; related to the tapeworms; cestoid. (*b*) Band-like from immense development of lateral processes, as a ctenophoran. See cut under *Cestum*. (*c*) Elongated and compressed, as a fish; tæniiform, as the scabbard-fish, cutlas-fish, or hairtail; trichiurous; tæniosomous. See cuts under *scabbard-fish* and *Trichiurus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 206.

**tæniola** (tẹ-nī′ọ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *tæniolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia*.] One of the radial partitions in the body-cavity of some acalephs.

**Tæniolata** (tē′ni-ọ-lā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *tæniola* + *-ata*$^2$.] A group or division of *Hydrozoa*, represented by the tubularian hydroids and related forms, as distinguished from the *Intæniolata* (which see).

**Tæniophyllum** (tē″ni-ọ-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Lesquereux, 1878), < Gr. *ταινία*, a ribbon, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants of doubtful affinities, found in the coal-measures of Pennsylvania. The long narrow linear and not striated leaves resemble those of *Cordaites*, but recent discoveries connect this plant with *Stemmatopteris*—possibly, however, only as parasitic.

**Tænioptera** (tē-ni-op′tẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1825), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] The name-giving genus of *Tæniopterinæ*, having for the most part black-and-white plumage, and containing about 9 species, characteristic of the pampas region of South America: so called from the narrowing or emargination of the outer primaries. *T. nengeta* or *T. pepoaza* is a leading form. *T. irupero*, 7 inches long, white with black-tipped wings and tail, is another. The genus is also called *Nengetus*, *Pepoaza*, and by other names.



*Tænioptera irupero*

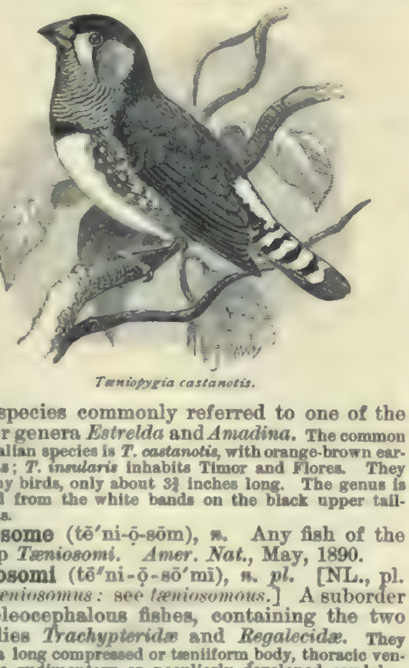
**Tæniopterideæ** (tē-ni-op-tẹ-rid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tæniopteris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A family of fossil ferns. A considerable number of genera have been instituted, in regard to which there is no little uncertainty. The geological range of these genera is a wide one, extending from the Carboniferous to the Tertiary. According to Schimper, the following is the generic nomenclature of the various species formerly included in *Tæniopteris*: *Marattiopsis* for one species from the Carboniferous, the type of this genus being *T. dentata* (Sternberg), and the leaves resembling those of *Marattia dentata*; *Oleandridium* for a plant with leaves resembling *Oleandra*, occurring in the Triassic and Tertiary; *Macrotæniopteris*, a genus with very large coriaceous leaves, resembling those of the genus *Musa*, ranging from the Permian to the Lias; *Angiopteridium*, with pinnate leaves resembling those of *Angiopteris*, occurring in the Jurassic of India; *Palæovittaria*, with leaves somewhat resembling those of *Vittaria*, but differing in the details of the nervation, occurring in the Raniganj beds of the Damuda series (Lower Mesozoic ?); *Tæniopteris*, occurring in the Carboniferous of Europe and the United States, a genus with long linear entire leathery leaves, and strongly marked rachis or medial nerve, the nervation leaving the rachis at an acute angle, but soon becoming deflected so as to be horizontal, and generally forking into two parts near the base, and continuing quite parallel to the margin of the leaf.

**Tæniopterinæ** (tē-ni-op-tẹ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænioptera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, named from the genus *Tænioptera*, and nearly equivalent to *Fluvicolinæ*. There are about 20 genera and numerous species, chiefly South American, with few forms north of Panama. They are flycatcher-like birds, with stout ambulatorial feet, frequenting open places and river-banks rather than forests. Two species of *Sayornis*, *S. sayus* and *S. nigricans*, found in the United States, usually classed with the *Tyranninæ*, are by Sclater referred to the *Tæniopterinæ*. See cuts under *Tænioptera*, *Fluvicola*, and *Sayornis*.

**tæniopterine** (tẹ-ni-op′tẹ-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tæniopterinæ*.

**Tæniopteris** (tē-ni-op′tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πτέρις*, a fern: see *Pteris*.] A genus of fossil ferns, with simple or pinnate fronds having a strong midrib or median nerve running to the tip, from which the nerves rise obliquely, but soon curve and pass at nearly a right angle to the margin. The genus is found in the Carboniferous and Permian. Its fructification is unknown. See *Tæniopterideæ*.

**Tæniopygia** (tē″ni-ọ-pij′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of *Ploceidæ*, or weaver-birds, of Australia and the Timor Islands, containing two species commonly referred to one of the larger genera *Estrelda* and *Amadina*. The common Australian species is *T. castanotis*, with orange-brown ear-coverts; *T. insularis* inhabits Timor and Flores. They are tiny birds, only about 3¾ inches long. The genus is named from the white bands on the black upper tail-coverts.



*Tæniopygia castanotis.*

**tæniosome** (tē′ni-ọ-sōm), *n.* Any fish of the group *Tæniosomi*. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

**Tæniosomi** (tē″ni-ọ-sō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tæniosomus*: see *tæniosomous*.] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, containing the two families *Trachypteridæ* and *Regalecidæ*. They have a long compressed or tæniiform body, thoracic ventrals, a rudimentary or peculiarly developed caudal, a very long dorsal anteriorly marked off as a nuchal fin, and no anal. They are popularly known as *ribbon-fishes*. Species of *Trachypterus* are called *deal-fishes*, and those of *Regalecus*, *oar-fishes*. See cuts under *deal-fish* and *Regalecus*.

**tæniosomous** (tē′ni-ọ-sō′mus), *a.* [< NL. **tæniosomus*, < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *σῶμα*, body.] Slender-bodied, as a fish; tæniiform or tænioid; of or pertaining to the *Tæniosomi*.

**tænite** (tē′nīt), *n.* See *Widmannstättian*.

**Tae-ping**, *n.* See *Tai-ping*.

**taffata**†, *n.* See *taffeta*.

**tafferel** (taf′ẹ-rel), *n.* [< D. *tafereel*, a table, panel, a picture, scheme, < *tafel*, a table, tablet, picture: see *table*. The name appears to have been applied orig. to the painting or carving which often ornaments the upper part of the stern.] **1.** "The upper part of the stern of a vessel" (Totten); "the uppermost part, frame, or rail of a ship behind, over the poop" (Phillips, 1706).—**2.** Same as *taffrail* (which is now the usual form in this sense).

> We should oftener look over the *tafferel* of our craft, like curious passengers, and not make the voyage like stupid sailors picking oakum. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 342.

**tafferel-rail** (taf′ẹ-rel-rāl), *n.* [< *tafferel* + *rail*$^1$.] Same as *taffrail*. *Young's Naut. Dict.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**taffeta** (taf′e-tạ̈), *n.* [Also *taffata*, *taffety*, *taffaty*; early mod. E. also *tafata*, Sc. *taftais*; < ME. *taffata*, *tafeta*, < OF. *taffetas*, F. *taffetas*, dial. *taiffetan* (?) = Sp. *tafetan* = Pg. *tafeta* = It. *taffettà* (ML. *taffeta*), < Pers. *tāftah*, taffeta, < *tāftan*, twist, weave, interlace, spin, curl.] A silk or linen fabric: a name applied at different times to very different materials. In the sixteenth century it appears as thick and costly, and as used for dress for both men and women. In 1610 it is mentioned as being very soft and thin. "Chambers's Cyclopædia," 1741, describes it as a very lustrous silk, sometimes checkered or flowered, and sometimes striped with gold and silver. Modern taffeta is a thin glossy silk of a fine plain texture, being thus distinguished from grosgrain, which is corded, and surah, which is twilled.

> In sangwin and in pers he clad was al,
> Lyned with *taffata* and with sendal.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 440.
>
> Of ȝallow *Taftais* wes hir sark.
> *Sir D. Lyndesay*, Squyer Meldrum (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.
>
> *Taffeta* was made of silk or linen of very thin substance.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 210.

**taffety**, *n.* See *taffeta*.

**taffia**, *n.* See *tafia*.

**taffrail** (taf′rāl), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *rail*$^1$, of *tafferel*.] Same as *tafferel*; now, as commonly understood (from confusion with the word *rail*$^1$), the rail across the stern of a vessel.

> A ball of blue flame pitched upon the knight heads, and then came bounding and dancing aft to the *taffrail*.
> *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. v.

**taffy**$^1$ (taf′i), *n.* [Also, in England, *toffy*, *toffee*; perhaps a transferred use of *tafia*, < F. *tafia*, *taffia*: see *tafia*.] **1.** A coarse kind of candy, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and then cooled in shallow pans, often mixed with the meats of various kinds of nuts, as almonds, etc.

> *Toffee* disappears in favour of *taffy*.
> *Great American Language*, Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, [p. 366.
>
> There was the day the steward made almond-*taffy*, or *toffee*, as Orthodocia had been brought up to pronounce it.
> *S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, vii.

Hence—**2.** Crude compliment or flattery; cajolery; blarney; soft soap. [Slang, U. S.]

> There will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of *taffy*. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 16, 1879.

**taffy**$^1$ (taf′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taffied*, ppr. *taffying*. [< *taffy*$^1$, *n.*] To give taffy to; prevail upon by means of flattery: as, he was *taffied* into yielding. [Slang, U. S.]

**Taffy**$^2$ (taf′i), *n.*; pl. *taffies* (-iz). [A Welsh pron. of *Davy*, a familiar form of *David*, which is a common name among the Welsh.] A Welshman.

**tafia** (taf′i-ạ̈), *n.* [Also *taffia*; < F. *tafia*, *taffia*, < Malay *tāfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] In the West Indies, a kind of rum distilled from the fermented skimmings obtained from cane-juice during the process of boiling down, or from the lower grades of molasses, and also from brown and refuse sugar.

> From the same sugar-cane come sirop and *tafia*.
> *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 234.
>
> Sugar is very difficult to ship; rum and *tafia* can be handled with less risk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 851.

**taft** (taft), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *plumbing*, to turn outwardly at a sharp angle and expand (the extremity of a lead pipe) into a wide edge or fastening flange.

> The soil-pipe can be *tafted* at the end.
> *S. S. Hellyer*, The Plumber, i. 21.

**taft** (taft), *n.* [See *taft*, *v.*] In *plumbing*, that modification of the end of a lead pipe by which it is turned sharply outward into a broad flat rim.

> When the pipe is tafted back at right angles, . . . the lower pipe is liable to break away at the *taft*.
> *S. S. Hellyer*, The Plumber, xi. 38.

**tag**$^1$ (tag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tagge*; < Sw. *tagg*, a point; cf. Icel. *tāg*, a willow-twig; cf. LG. *takk* = G. *zacke*, point, tooth; cf. *tack*$^1$. The Icel. *taug*, a string, cord, is not related; it goes with *tow*$^1$, *tug*.] **1.** A point of metal or other hard substance at the end of a cord, string, lace, ribbon, strap, or the like; an aglet.

> For no cause, gentlemen,
> Unless it be for wearing shoulder-points
> With longer *taggs* than his.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii.
>
> An ornamental *tag* of pewter . . . attached to the end of a leather strap, 13/16 in. in width.
> *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 197.

**2.** Hence, any pendant or appendage; a part or piece hanging loosely from the rest, as a flap, string, lock of hair, tail, or other appendage.

Such as you see now and then have a Life in the Intail of a great Estate, that seem to have come into the World only to be *Tags* in the Pedigree of a wealthy House.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

You are only happy when you can spy a *tag* or a tassel loose to turn the talk. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, x.

Her reddish-brown hair, which grew in a fringe below her crown, was plaited into small *tags* or tails.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 137.

Specifically—(*a*) A matted lock of wool on a sheep; a tag-lock. See *tag*$^1$, *v. t.*, 5. (*b*) The tail of an animal; also, the tip of the tail.

A *tag* [of a salmon-fly] may be of ostrich herl, or pig's or seal's wool, or floss. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 600.

The fox meanwhile . . . gets the credit of being a vixen; but his snowy *tag* has only to be seen to dispel that notion. *The Field*, Feb. 27, 1886, p. 268.

(*c*) A strip of leather, parchment, strong paper, or the like, loose at one end, and secured to a box, bag, or parcel, to receive a written address or label. (*d*) Anything hanging loosely or raggedly: used especially in contempt, as implying ragged or slovenly dress. (*e*) Something added or tacked on to the close of a composition or a performance; an extrinsic or explanatory supplement. In this use the envoy of a poem, the moral of a fable, or the appendix (but not properly the index) to a book is a *tag;* but the word is used technically of a closing speech or dialogue supplementary to a speech in a play, not necessary to its completeness, and often constituting a direct appeal to the audience for applause.

On the 15th of May death came upon the unconscious man [Kean], after some old *tag* of Octavian had passed his restless lips, of "Farewell Flo— Floranthe!"
*Doran*, Annals of Stage (Amer. ed. 1865), II. 413.

At the end [of Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister"] all the characters peaceably unite in speaking a *tag* in honour of Queen Elizabeth. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

We know the *tag* and the burden and the weariness of the old song. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

3. Collectively, the rabble; the lowest class of people, as closing the line of social rank, and forming as it were a string or tail: most commonly in the phrases *tag and rag* and *rag-tag and bobtail* or *tag, rag, and bobtail.* See *rag-tag* and *tag-rag*.

They all came in, both *tagge and ragge.*
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Will you hence,
Before the *tag* return? whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 248.

Stood I but in the midst of my followers, I might say I had nothing about me but *tagge and ragge.*
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 14).

They all went down into the dining-room, where it was full of *tag, rag, and bobtail*, dancing, singing, and drinking. *Pepys*, Diary, March 6, 1660.

*Tag, Rag, and Bobtail* are capering there,
Worse scene, I ween, than Bartlemy Fair!
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 109.

4. In *velvet-weaving*, a wire used to raise the weft.—**Hag, tag, and rag**†. See *hag*$^3$.

**tag**$^1$ (tag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging.* [< *tag*$^1$, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with a tag of any kind; fix or append a tag or tags to.

But is it thus you English Bards compose?
With Runic Lays thus *tag* insipid Prose?
*Prior*, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

To *tag* all his stupid observations with a "Very true."
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

All my beard
Was *tagg'd* with icy fringes.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. To mark by or on a tag; designate or direct by means of a marked tag.

Every skein is *tagged* with the firm name.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LVI., Dec., Adv.

Number of letters for New York delivery, including sacks *tagged* "New York City."
*New York Evening Post*, Jan. 10, 1891.

3. To fasten or join on by or as if by the use of tags; tack on, especially in the sense of adding something superfluous or undesirable.

Jo. Dreyden, Esq., Poet Laureate, . . . very much admired him, and went to him to have leave to putt his Paradise Lost into a drama in rhyme. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to *tagge* his verses. *Aubrey*, Lives (John Milton).

He? He is *tagging* your epitaph.
*Browning*, Too Late, st. 8.

The purely objective style of the old chroniclers, with their *tagging* on of one fact after another, without showing the logical connection. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 359.

4. To follow closely and persistently; dog the steps of: as, a dog *tags* its master. [Colloq.] —5. To remove tags from (sheep)—that is, to cut off clotted tags or locks of wool in exposed places, preparatory to the removal of the sheep from winter quarters. See *tagging.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make or compose tags; tack things or ideas together. [Rare.]

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhymes.
*Swift*, Journal of Modern Lady.

2. To go along or about as a follower: as, to *tag* after a person; to *tag* behind a procession. [Colloq.]

**tag**$^2$ (tag), *n.* [Formerly also *tagg:* also *tig-tag* (appar. a varied redupl. of *tag*) or simply *tig;* origin uncertain; connection with *tag*$^1$ (as of 'a game in which one player follows or tags after the others') is not clear; and connection with L. *tangere* (√ *tag*, touch, as if 'touching') is out of the question.] A children's game in which one player chases the others till he touches or hits (tags) one of them, who then takes his place as tagger. The latter is commonly designated only as *it*, as in the expressions "I will be *it*" (at the beginning of the game), "You're *it*" (to one who has been touched).

After they were cloyed with hide-and-seek, they all played *tagg* till they were well warmed.
*Brooke*, Fool of Quality, v.

**Cross-tag**, a variation of tag in which any one of the players can run across the path of the tagger, who must then abandon the previous pursuit and chase the crossing player until he is caught or until another player crosses. (See also *squat-tag.*)

**tag**$^2$ (tag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging.* [Cf. *tag*$^2$, *n.*] To touch or hit, as in the game of tag.

**tag**$^3$ (tag), *n.* [E. dial. also *teg;* origin uncertain. Connection with *stag*, *steg*, can hardly be asserted.] A young sheep of the first year.

**tag-alder** (tȧg′âl″dėr), *n.* A name for the alder in the United States, referring to *Alnus incana* or *A. serrulata* in the eastern part, and usually to *A. rubra* on the Pacific coast. [Colloq.]

**tagasaste** (tag-ạ-sas′tē̦), *n.* A species of broom, *Cytisus proliferus*, of the Canary Islands. Its leafy branches are fed to cattle.

**tag-belt** (tag′belt), *n.* Same as *tag-sore.*

**tag-boat** (tag′bōt), *n.* A row-boat towed behind a steamboat or a small sailing vessel. [Local, U. S.]

I got into the schooner's *tag-boat* quick, I tell ye.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 107.

**tag-end** (tag′end), *n.* A loose or unconnected end; the concluding part. [Colloq.]

She heard the *tag-end* of the conversation.
*E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, xix.

**Tagetes** (tā-jē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Fuchs, 1542), orig. name of *T. patula* and *T. erecta* among herbalists; by Fuchs said to have been used by Apuleius for a kind of tansy; by others said, from the beauty of the flowers, to be < L. *Tages*, an Etruscan divinity, commonly represented as a beautiful youth.] A genus of composite plants, of the order *Helenioideæ*, type of the subtribe *Tagetineæ*. It is characterized by usually radiate flower-heads with a pappus of five or six awns, and surrounded by a single row of equal involucral bracts which are connate into a more or less lobed cup or cylinder, and are dotted with oily glands. There are about 20 species, natives of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico. They are smooth erect branching or diffuse herbs, bearing opposite and commonly pinnately dissected leaves, and yellow or orange flower-heads, which are long-stalked, large, and showy, or densely corymbed and smaller. Many species have an offensive odor; *T. micrantha* has the scent of anise. The two most commonly cultivated species, *T. patula*, the French marigold, and *T. erecta*, the African marigold, are strong-scented annuals; the latter, the African tansy or *flos Aphricanus* of the herbalists (from De L'Obel, 1581), now occurs naturalized in China and India, where it has been extensively cultivated. *T. tenuifolia* (*T. signata*), a nearly scentless Peruvian species, is valued for its long-continued flowering. *T. lucida*, a Mexican perennial cultivated for its numerous small yellow fragrant flowers, approaches the southern border of the United States, and two species, *T. micrantha*, with inconspicuous flowers, and *T. Lemmoni*, with ornamental flowers, extend into Arizona.

**tag-fastener** (tag′fȧs″nėr), *n.* Any device for securing a tag or label to a bale, bag, etc.; a tag-holder.

**tagg**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tag*$^2$.

**tagged** (tagd), *a.* Furnished with a tag or tags.

The pack already straining at his [the fox's] well-*tagged* brush. *The Field*, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**tagger** (tag′ėr), *n.* [< *tag*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who tags or attaches one thing to another.—2. That which is joined or appended to anything; an appendage.

So wild, so pointed, and so staring,
That I should wrong them by comparing
Hedgehogs' or porcupines' small *taggers*
To their more dangerous swords and daggers.
*Cotton*, To J. Bradshaw.

3. The pursuer in the game of tag.—4. A device for removing tag-locks from sheep.—5. *pl.* Very thin sheet-iron, either coated or not coated with tin. The latter is known as *black taggers;* the former is sometimes called simply *taggers*, and sometimes *taggers tin*. This material is used for a great variety of purposes where cheapness is desirable and strength not essential.

In substance they [tin-plates] differ from a sheet of *taggers*, as thin as paper itself, to a plate of ten times that thickness, adapted for the dish-covers of ordinary use; in toughness, from a sheet which won't bend at all to a sheet of charcoal-iron, which is equal in tenacity to leather itself. *Flower*, History of Tin and Tin Plates, p. 156.

6. A sheet of tin-plate of less than the standard gage or size of the box or lot in which it is packed; a light-weight plate. In the United States such sheets are more commonly called *wasters.*

**tagging** (tag′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tag*$^1$, *v.*] In *sheep-husbandry*, the removal of clotted or matted locks of wool.

*Tagging* or clatting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 436.

**taghairm** (tag′erm), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *taghairm*, an echo, a mode of divination.] A mode of divination formerly practised among the Scottish Highlanders. According to Scott, a person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was left lying alone beside a waterfall, at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other wild place. Here he meditated on any question proposed, and the response that his excited imagination suggested was accepted as inspired by the spirits who haunted the place.

Last evening-tide
Brian an augury hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity,
The *Taghairm* call'd; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 4.

**tag-holder** (tag′hōl″dėr), *n.* A tag-fastener.

**tagilite** (tag′i-līt), *n.* [< *Tagil* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] A hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or more commonly in spheroidal concretionary forms, of a bright-green color. It is found incrusting limonite at Nizhne Tagil in the Urals.

**taglet** (tag′let), *n.* [< *tag*$^1$ + *-let.*] A little tag.

**taglia** (tȧl′yä̤), *n.* [It., < *tagliare* = F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*$^2$.] A particular combination of pulleys, consisting of a set of sheaves in a fixed block and another set in a movable block to which the weight is attached, with a single rope passing round all the pulleys and fastened by one end at some point in the system.

**Tagliacotian** (tȧl-yạ-kō′shi̤ạn), *a.* See *Taliacotian.*

**taglioni** (tȧl-yō′ni), *n.* [So called after a noted family of ballet-dancers named *Taglioni.*] A kind of overcoat formerly in use.

His *taglioni* or comfortable greatcoat. *Scott.*

**Taglioni skirt**, the skirt of a dress fashionable about 1835, adapted from the skirts of ballet-dancers: it consisted of several light overskirts, usually of different lengths.

**tag-lock** (tag′lok), *n.* A matted lock of wool on a sheep.

If they cannot devour our flesh, they will pluck our fleeces—leave us nothing but the *tag-locks*, poor vicarage tithes. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 115.

**tagma** (tag′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τάγμα, that which has been ordered or arranged, < τάσσειν, order, arrange: see *tactic.*] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all the various theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules out of which vegetable structure is built up, thus embracing under one head the pleon, micella, and micellar aggregate. See *micella*, *pleon*$^1$, *syntagma.*

**tag-machine** (tag′mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making tags or labels. Some forms in one operation fold over the material, insert a tape or cord, gum the fold over upon the tape, punch the eyelet-hole, print the address, and cut the tag to the required size.

**tag-needle** (tag′nē″dl), *n.* A needle for attaching tags to bales or parcels. One side of the eye is formed by an elastic piece, which may be made to spring open by forcibly pulling the thread backward.

**tag-rag** (tag′rag), *n.* [< *tag*$^1$ + *rag*$^1$. Cf. *rag-tag.*] 1. A fluttering rag; a tatter hanging or flapping from a garment. [Rare.]

Of his sentences perhaps not more than nine-tenths stand straight on their legs; the remainder are in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses and dashes), and ever with this or the other *tag-rag* hanging from them. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 4.

2. Same as *rag-tag:* often in the phrase *tag-rag and bobtail.* See *tag*$^1$, *n.*, 3.

Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, *tag-rag.*
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, 1. v.

He [William IV.] lives a strange life at Brighton, with *tagrag and bobtail* about him, and always open house.
*Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 19, 1831.

**tag-sore** (tag′sōr), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the tail becomes excoriated and sticks to the fleece in consequence of diarrhea. Also called *tag-belt.*

**tagster** (tag′stėr), *n.* [< *tag*$^1$ + *-ster.*] A scold; a virago. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tagtail** (tag′tāl), *n.* 1. A worm with a tail like a tag.

> There are . . . other kinds of worms, . . . as the marsh-worm, the *tagtail*, the flag-worm.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 131.

2. A hanger-on; a parasite; a sycophant; a dependent.

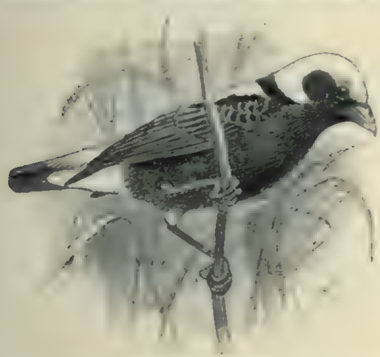
**tagua** (tag′wä), *n.* [Native name in Panama.] The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* See *ivory-nut*, and cut under *Phytelephas.*

**taguan** (tag′wan), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. One of the large Asiatic and East Indian flying-squirrels of the genus *Pteromys*, in a strict sense, as *P. petaurista.*—2. A flying-phalanger or petaurist. See cut under *Petaurista.*

**taguicati** (tag-i-kä′tē), *n.* [S. Amer.] The warree, or white-lipped peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus.* See *tajaçu.*

**tag-wool** (tag′wůl), *n.* The long wool of tags or hogs (young sheep), not shorn while they were lambs. *Halliwell.*

**taha** (tä′hä), *n.* [African.] 1. An African weaver-bird of the family *Ploceidæ*, *Pyromelana taha* (originally *Euplectes taha* of Sir A. Smith, then *Ploceus taha* of G. R. Gray). The male is mostly yellow and black, and 4½ inches long; the female is smaller, and quite different in color. This bird is found in the interior of southeastern Africa. Its name appears to be shared by some other weavers, and is applied by some compilers to the rufous-necked weaver, commonly called *Hyphantornis textor* (G. R. Gray), after *Ploceus textor* of Vieillot, 1819, though its onym is *H. cucullatus*, after *Oriolus cucullatus* of Philipp Ludwig Statius Müller, 1776, as first indicated by John Cassin in 1864.



Taha (*Pyromelana taha*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861).] A genus of such weaver-birds, not different from *Pyromelana.*

**Tahitian** (tä-hē′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tahiti* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or inhabiting Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands in the South Pacific, now belonging to France. Also *Otaheitan.*

II. *n.* One of the native inhabitants of Tahiti, who constitute a typical branch of the Polynesian race.

**Tahiti chestnut.** See *chestnut.*

**tahli** (tä′li), *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu ornament of gold, engraved with the likeness of the goddess Lakshmi, and suspended by a consecrated string of many fine yellow threads: worn by the wives of Brahmans. Also *tali.*

**tahona** (tä-hō′nä), *n.* [Sp., a mill, esp. one worked by a horse or mule, also *atahona*, < Ar. *tohōna*, with art. *at-tahōna*, a mill, < *tahana*, grind.] In western United States mining districts, a crushing-mill or arrastre turned by a horse or mule.

**tahr** (tär), *n.* See *thar*$^{3}$.

**tai** (tī), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese bream, *Chrysophrys cardinalis*, or *Pagrus cardinalis*, found in or at the mouths of Chinese and Japanese rivers, from Fuhkien in China to Saghalin. It is one of the best fishes of the Japanese, and is of a beautiful deep-red to a brown-red gold-color. *I. I. Rein*, Japan, p. 192.

**Taïc** (tä′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Siamese *Thai*, *T'hai*, *Tai* (see def.), lit. freemen.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tai (Thai, T'hai), the principal race of people in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Shan tribes, the Laos, etc.: as, the *Taïc* dialects.

II. *n.* A collective name for the group of languages or dialects spoken by the Taî.

**taigle** (tā′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taigled*, ppr. *taigling.* [Appar. a Sc. var. of **taggle*, freq. of *tag*$^{1}$.] I. *trans.* To entangle; impede; hinder; hence, to fatigue; weary. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To tarry; delay; loiter; procrastinate. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**taigna, tainha** (tī′nyä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian fish from whose roe a kind of caviar is made.

**taikun**, *n.* See *tycoon.*

**tail**$^{1}$ (tāl), *n.* [< ME. *tail*, *tayl*, *teil*, < AS. *tægel*, *tægl* = OHG. *zagal*, *zagil*, MHG. *zagel*, *zail*, *zeil*, tail, also sting, G. dial. *zagel*, contr. *zal*, tail, = Icel. *tagl* = Sw. *tagel*, hair of the tail, = Goth. *tagl*, hair; origin uncertain.] 1. The posterior extremity of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body; the hind end or hinder part of the body, opposite the head; especially, the coccygeal region or caudal appendage, when prolonged beyond the rest of the body. More particularly—(*a*) In mammals generally, the cauda, which may be a mere stump, or a slender appendage longer than the rest of the body. It consists of an indefinitely numerous series of coccygeal vertebræ with usually elongated bodies and reduced or aborted processes or neural canal, covered with flesh, etc., and enveloped in integument frequently hairy, like the rest of the body. These vertebræ resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger, and the whole organ is usually flexible, and may be prehensile, like a hand. In mammals without hind limbs, as cetaceans, the tail is the small or tapering hind part of the body ending in the flukes, or the flukes themselves. (*b*) In birds, the tail-feathers collectively. (*c*) In reptiles, the prolongation of the body behind the anus, of whatever character. In reptiles with legs, as crocodiles, turtles, most lizards, and nearly all batrachians, the tail obviously corresponds to the part so named in mammals; it is often extremely long, slender, flexible and lash-like, and generally fragile. It may be sometimes replaced by a new growth when broken off. In serpents and other limbless reptiles the tail is marked by the position of the anus as indicating the end of the body-cavity; it is solid and muscular, and often differently scaled from the parts in advance of it. (*d*) In fishes (as in cetaceans, above), the tail is the postabdominal part of the body, behind the anus, usually tapering and ending in the caudal fin; also, this fin itself in some cases. In such fish-like vertebrates as the rays, the tail is often a long, slender, whip-like appendage, well distinguished from the rest of the body. See cuts under *fish* and *diphycercal.* (*e*) In crustaceans, the abdomen or abdominal region, with its appendages; the part of the body which succeeds the cephalothorax; the urosome. It is usually conspicuous, and may be longer than the rest of the animal. It is well marked in the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as lobsters, prawns, shrimps, crawfish, etc., consisting of a series of flexible segments with appendages in the form of swimmerets, a rhipidura, a telson, etc. In the short-tailed or brachyurous crustaceans, as crabs, the tail is reduced and folded closely under the body, forming the apron. (*f*) In insects, the end of the abdomen, in any way distinguished; the pygidium; the claspers; the ovipositor, etc.: as, the bee carries a sting in its *tail.* (*g*) In many arachnidans, as scorpions, a well-marked abdominal or postabdominal region of the body, behind the thorax: its character is similar to that of the tail of a crustacean. (*h*) In worms, etc., the tail-end, or any part of the body away from the head. It is sometimes well marked, as in *Cephalobranchia.* Compare *tag-tail*, 1. (*i*) The buttocks. [Low.]

2. In the Turkish empire, a horsetail, or one of two or three horsetails, formerly borne as a standard of relative rank before pashas, who were accordingly distinguished as pashas (or bashaws) of one, two, or three tails.—3. A tail-like appendage or continuation; any terminal attachment to or prolonged part of an object comparable to the tail of an animal: as, the *tail* of a kite, or of the letter *y*; the *tail* of a coat (a coat-*tail*), or (colloquially) of a woman's long dress.

> The *tails* of certain letters are curved, the curve being represented on the refractory terra cotta by two scratches, which together form an angle. *Science*, XVI. 172.

> He crossed the room, stepping over the *tails* of gowns, and stood before his old friend.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 128.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The slenderest or most movable part of a muscle, or the tendon of a muscle that is attached to the part especially moved when the muscle acts; the insertion, opposite the origin or head. (2) The outer corner of the eye; the exterior canthus: more fully called *tail of the eye.* (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the long slender prolongations backward of the wings, as of a butterfly or moth: more fully called *tail of the wing.* See cut under *Papilio.* (*c*) Some elongated flexible part or appendage, as a proboscis or footstalk. (*d*) In *astron.*, the luminous train, often of enormous length, extending from the head of a comet in a direction nearly opposite to that of the sun. (*e*) In *bot.*, any slender terminal prolongation, as the appendage to the seeds of *Clematis*, *Juncus*, etc., or the linear extension from the base of the anther-lobes in many *Compositæ.* Said also sometimes of a petiole or peduncle. (*f*) In *musical notation*, same as *stem*$^{1}$, 6. (*g*) *Naut.*, a rope spliced round a block so as to leave a long end by which the block may be attached to any object. See *tail-block.*

4. Something formed like a tail; an arrangement of objects or persons extending, or imagined to extend, as a tail or train. Specifically—(*a*) A long curl, braid, or gathering of hair: also called a *cue* or *queue*, or a *pigtail*, when hanging down behind in a single strand.

> I noticed half a dozen groups of slender damsels with short frocks and long *tails*, who may grow up to be the belles of the next generation.
> *Congregationalist*, Aug. 4, 1887.

(*b*) A line of persons awaiting their turns, as at a ticket-office or a bank; a cue. (*c*) A train of followers or attendants; a body of persons holding rank after some chief or leader; the following of a chief or commander.

> Ich haue no tome to telle the *tail* that hem folweth,
> Of many manere men for Medes sake sent after.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 196.

> Why should her worship lack
> Her *tail* of maids, more than you do of men?
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

> "Ah! . . . if you Saxon Duinhé-wassel (English gentleman) saw but the Chief with his *tail* on!" "With his *tail* on?" echoed Edward, in some surprise. "Yes—that is, with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank." *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.

5. The hinder, bottom, or concluding part of anything, in space or in time; the part or section opposed to the head, mass, or beginning; the termination or extremity; the back; the rear; the conclusion.

> Beches and brode okes were blowen to the grounde,
> Torned vpward her [their] *tailles* in tokenynge of drede.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 19.

> And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail.*
> Deut. xxviii. 13.

> Men that dig,
> And lash away their lives at the cart's *tail*,
> Double our comforts. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

> In the *tayle* of a Hericano wee were separated from the Admirall. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 235.

> Hee comes, and with a great trayne at his *tayle.*
> *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

Specifically—(*a*) Of a coin, the reverse, or the side opposite that bearing the head or effigy, as in the expression *head or tail*, or *heads and tails*, with reference to the side that may turn in the tossing or twirling of coins as a game. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*$^{1}$. (*b*) Of a roofing-slate or -tile, or the like, the lower or exposed part. (*c*) Of a projecting stone or brick built into a wall, the inner or covered end. Also called *tailing.* (*d*) *pl.* That which is left of a mass of material after treatment, as by distillation or trituration and decantation; a residuum; tailings.

> The *tails* or faints, as well as the still less volatile or ordinary fusel oil, are mixtures of several alcohols and fatty acid ethers. *Science*, XVI. 129.

> The presence in it [mercury] of the minutest trace of lead or tin causes it to "draw *tails.*"
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 32.

(*e*) In *surg.*, a part of an incision at its beginning or end which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision. Also called *tailing.*

6. *pl.* A coat with tails. See *tail-coat.* [Local.]

> Once a boy [at Harrow School in England] has reached the modern remove, he puts on his *tails*, or tailed coat.
> *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 406.

7. In *bookbinding*, the bottom or lower edge of a book. The term is applied both to the paper of the text and to the cover of the book.—8. The handle of some kinds of rake, as of those used for oystering, etc.—9. In *mining*, the poor part, or that part deposited at the lower end of a trough in which tin ore settles as it flows from the stamps, according to the mode of ore-dressing employed in some Cornish mines. The middle part is called the *craze*, and the upper the *head*; each of these divisions is concentrated separately in a round buddle, and then finished off in the keeves. This method is adopted in certain mines where the rock has to be stamped very fine because the ore is disseminated through it in very minute particles.—**Cow's-tail**, the end of a rope not properly whipped or knotted, and hence frayed out and hanging in shreds: as, to be hanging in *cows'-tails* (said of a poorly managed ship).—**Crag-and-tail**, in *geol.* See *crag*$^{1}$.—**Cut and long tail**†. See *cut.*—**Dragon's head and tail.** See *dragon.*—**In tail of**†, close upon; right after; immediately succeeding.

> Meanwhile the skies 'gan thunder, and *in tail*
> *Of* that fell pouring storms of sleet and hail.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**Neither head nor tail.** See *head.* **Tail margin.** See *margin*, 1.—**Tail of a lock**, on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.—**Tail of a stream**, a quiet part, where smooth water succeeds a swift or turbulent flow.

> He has ta'en the ford at that *stream tail*;
> I wot he swam both strong and steady.
> *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

> In the *tail of a swift stream*, where it broadens out before another white rapid, you hook a fish.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 341.

**Tail of the eye.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2).

> Miss Lucy noticed this out of the *tail of her eye.*
> *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

**Tail of the pancreas**, the end of the pancreas toward the spleen.—**Tail of the trenches**, in *fort.*, the post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders of the place in advancing the lines of approach.—**Tail of the wing.** See def. 3 (*b*).—**To nick a horse's tail.** See *nick*$^{1}$.—**Top and tail.** See *top*$^{1}$.—**Top over tail**†. See *top*$^{1}$.—**To put, cast,** or **lay salt on the tail of.** See *salt*$^{1}$.—**To turn tail**, to turn the back; wheel about, as in aversion or fright; hence, to run away; flee; shirk an encounter.

> Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch.
> *Sir P. Sidney.* (*Latham.*)

> Our Sire (O too too proudly-base)
> *Turn'd tail* to God, and to the Fiend his face.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**To twist the lion's tail**, to do or say something intended to excite the resentment of the government or people of

England (the allusion being to the lion in the English national coat of arms), and thereby to please the enemies of that country. [Humorous slang.]—**With the tail between the legs**, having the tail closely incurved between the legs, as a dog in terror or dejection; hence, with a cowed or abject air or look, like that of a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance. [Colloq.]

> With the other dogs Zed and Toad come, and very much as if *with their tails between their legs.*
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 264.

**tail**$^1$ (tāl), *v.* [< *tail*$^1$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a tail or form with a tail, or anything called a tail; fix a tail to: as, to *tail* a kite or a salmon-fly.

> Apes and Japes, and marmusets *tayled.*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

> A perfect distinction closes a perfect sense, and is marked with a round punct, thus . or a *tailed* punct, thus? *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

> A double shackle is fixed, and each side is first *tailed*—that is to say, a wire is passed round the porcelain and bound in the ordinary way, leaving one end projecting to a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet.
> *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 224.

**2.** To join or connect as a tail; fix in a line or in continuation.

> Each new row of houses *tailed* on its drains to those of its neighbours.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 181.

**3.** To remove the tail or end of; free from any projection: as, to *tail* gooseberries. [Colloq.]—**4.** To pull by the tail. [Humorous.]

> The conqu'ring foe they soon assail'd,
> First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
> Until their mastiffes loos'd their hold.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 134.

**5.** In Australia, to herd or take care of, as sheep or cattle.

> Desmard was allowed to gain experience by *tailing* (herding) those already brought in.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 115.

**To stave and tail.** See *stave.*—**To tail in**, in *carp.*, to fasten by one end into a wall or any support: as, to *tail in* a timber.

**II.** *intrans.* To extend, move, pass, or form a line or continuation in some way suggestive of a tail in any sense: used in certain phrases descriptive of particular kinds of action.—**To tail after**, to follow closely upon the heels of; tag; tail.—**To tail away**, to move, stray, or fall behind in a scattering line; draw or be drawn out in a line, like men or dogs in a hunt.

> They were, however, *tailing away* fast, as we afterwards discovered. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 369.

**To tail off.** (*a*) Same as *to tail away.* (*b*) To wind up. [Colloq.]

> The soft-hearted Slowboy *tailed off* at this juncture into . . . a deplorable howl.
> *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, iii.

(*c*) To stop, as drinking, gradually; end by easy stages; taper off. [Colloq.]—**To tail on**, to join in a line; form a tail or cue for some purpose.

> All hands *tailing on*, we ran it [a boom] through the bowsprit cap. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

**To tail up and down the stream, to tail to the tide** (*naut.*), to swing up and down with the tide: said of a ship at anchor in a river or tideway.

**tail**$^2$ (tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in Sc., with the orig. final syllable preserved, *tailye*, *tailzie*, etc.; < ME. *taile*, *tayle*, *taille*, < OF. *taille*, a cut, slit, jag, shred, size, stature, also a tax, tribute, etc., F. *taille*, a cut, cutting, hewing, etc. (in most of the senses of OF., and others), = Pr. *talha* = Sp. *taja*, *talla*, *tala* = Pg. *tala*, *talha* = It. *taglia*, a cut, cutting, etc., < L. *talea*, a slender stick, rod, staff, bar, in agriculture a cutting, set, layer for planting, scion, twig. Hence also ult. *tally*$^1$ (a doublet of *tail*$^2$), *tail*$^2$, *v.*, *tailor*, *detail*, *entail*, *retail*$^1$, *intaglio*, etc. The Rom. noun, though in form from the L. noun, is in most senses from the verb derived from the L. noun.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Something cut or carved; specifically, a tally. See *tally*$^1$.

> And with Lumbardes lettres I ladde golde to Rome,
> And toke it by *taille* here and tolde hem there lasse.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 252.

> Hit is skorid here on a *tayle*,
> Have brok hit wel withowt fayle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

**2†.** A reckoning; count; amount; tally.

> Breketh vp my berne-dore and bereth awei my whete,
> And taketh me bote a *tayle* of ten quarter oten.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iv. 45.

> Whether that he payde or took by *taille*,
> Algate he wayted so in his achat
> That he was ay biforn and in good stat.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 570.

**3.** In *law*, a setting off or limitation of ownership; a state of entailment.

> As if the Rain-bow were in *Tail*
> Settled on him [a Chameleon] and his Heirs Male.
> *Prior*, The Chameleon.

**4†.** An entail.

> He seith to me he is the last in the *tayle* of his lyflode, the qweche is CCCL. marke and better.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 89.

**Estate in tail.** See *estate.*—**General tail**, in *law*, an estate tail limited to the issue of a particular person, but not to that of a particular couple; an estate tail general (which see, under *estate*).—**Special tail**, title resulting from a gift restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and not descending to the heirs in general.

**II.** *a.* In *law*, being in tail; set apart, as an estate limited to a particular line of descent.—**Estate tail female, estate tail general**, etc. See *estate.*—**Fee tail.** See *fee*$^2$.

**tail**$^2$ (tāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *tailen*, *taylen*, *taillen*, *tailzen*, < OF. *tailler*, F. *tailler* = It. *tagliare*, < ML. *taleare*, also (after Rom.) *talare*, cut off, cut (timber), < L. *talea*, a cutting: see *tail*$^2$, *n.*] **1.** To cut or carve; carve out.—**2†.** To mark on a tally; set down.

> ȝif I bigge and borwe it but ȝif it be *ytailled*,
> I forȝete it as ȝerne, and ȝif men me it axe,
> Sixe sithes or seuene I forsake it with othes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 429.

**3.** To cut off or limit as a settled possession; entail; encumber or limit, as by an entail.

> If ony persone make ony compleynt to myn executores that I have purchasyd ony *taylid* londes be this my will ordeynid to be sold, . . . thanne I will that the right heyris purchase as be such *taylid* londes, if ony be in my possession or in my feffeez handes. *Paston Letters*, I. 452.

> Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds wherewith he was *tailed* continued uncancelled, and was called on the next Parliament. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**tailage, tallage** (tā′lạ̄j, tal′ạ̄j), *n.* [Also *taillage*, *taliage*, *talliage*; < ME. *tailage*, *taylage*, *taillage*, *talage*, < OF. *taillage*, < *tailler*, cut: see *tail*$^2$, *n.*] A part cut off or taken away; especially, a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; hence, tribute; toll; tax; specifically, a compulsory aid levied from time to time by the Anglo-Norman kings upon the demesne lands of the crown and all royal towns. Tailage was abolished in the fourteenth century. See *aid*, *n.*, 3.

> No pryde, non envye, non avaryce,
> No lord, no *taylage* by no tyrannye.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 54.

> As wyde as the worlde is wonyeth there none
> But vnder tribut and *taillage* as tykes and cherles.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 37.

> On the 6th of February, 1304, Edward ordered a *tallage* to be collected from his cities, boroughs, and lands in demesne, assessed, according to the historian, at a sixth of moveables. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 275.

> After the disappearance of the danegeld, in 1163, the auxilium [or aid] was enforced as a frequent tax from all the tenants, rural and urban alike; and these compulsory auxilia from all the tenants [of the royal demesne] are usually termed *Tallages.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 42.

**Statute concerning tailage** (*de tallagio non concedendo*), an English statute or ordinance, probably of 1297, declaring that tailage should not be raised without the consent of Parliament, nor goods taken by the king's officers for purveyance without the owner's assent, and creating similar restrictions.—**Tailage of groats**, a tax of 4*d.* (a groat) on the goods of every person, except infants not over 14 and beggars, granted to the king by Parliament in 1377: said to be the first instance of a poll-tax.

**tailage, tallage** (tā′lạ̄j, tal′ạ̄j), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tailaged*, *tallaged*, ppr. *tailaging*, *tallaging*. [< *tailage*, *tallage*, *n.*] To lay an impost on; levy tailage upon; tax.

> In the year 1332, the year that witnessed Edward's unsuccessful attempt to *tallage* demesne, he issued an ordinance for the collection of a subsidy on the wool of denizens. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 277.

> When scutage was paid by the military tenants, the king *tallaged* . . . his urban and rural non-military tenants, or in other words the towns, most of which were built upon royal demesne, and the tenants of the demesne outside towns, requiring them to contribute towards the expenses of the expedition on hand.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 74.

**tailageability, tallageability** (tā″lạ̄j-, tal″ạ̄j-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *tailage* + *-able* + *-ity.*] Capacity or fitness for being tailaged. [Rare.]

> These lists served to give the King a clue as to the *tallageability* of the Jews.
> *New York Nation*, May 31, 1888, p. 443.

**tailager†, tallager†** (tā′lạ̄j-ėr, tal′ạ̄j-ėr), *n.* [ME. *taillager*, *taylagier*, < OF. *taillagier*, < *taillage*: see *tailage.*] A collector of taxes.

> *Taylagiers* and these monyours.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6811.

**tail-bay** (tāl′bā), *n.* **1.** In a canal-lock, the space between the tail-gates and the lower pond. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** In a framed floor, one of the spaces between a girder and the wall.

**tail-block** (tāl′blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure. See cut under *block*$^1$, 11.

**tail-board** (tāl′bōrd), *n.* **1.** The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down for convenience in unloading.—**2.** In a ship, the carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head. *Totten.*

**tail-bone** (tāl′bōn), *n.* **1.** The coccyx, or os coccygis, when its elements are ankylosed in one bone, as in man.—**2.** A caudal or coccygeal vertebra, when there are several, free and distinct from one another. They range in number from three or four (in the gorilla and man) to a hundred or more, and when numerous very commonly resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger or toe. See cuts under *Catarrhina* and *pygostyle.*

**tail-coat** (tāl′kōt), *n.* A coat with tails; specifically, a coat with a divided skirt cut away in front, like a dress-coat, or the so-called swallow-tailed coat.

**tail-corn** (tāl′kôrn), *n.* Kernels of wheat which require to be separated from the mass as unfit for market, but are available for home use. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tail-coverts** (tāl′kuv″ėrts), *n. pl.* The feathers overlying or underlying the rectrices of a bird's tail; the tectrices of the tail; the calypteria. These coverts are divided into superior and inferior, or upper and under coverts. They are commonly short, covering only the bases of the rectrices, but sometimes extend far beyond them; the gorgeous train of the peacock, for example, consists of tectrices, not rectrices, as is also the case with the beautiful train of the paradise trogon. The ornamental feathers called *marabou-feathers* are the under tail-coverts of a species of stork, and in certain other storks these coverts simulate rectrices. See diagram under *bird*$^1$, and cuts under *peafowl*, *Pelargomorphæ*, *Tæniopygia*, and *trogon.*

**tail-crab** (tāl′krab), *n.* In *mining*, a crab for overhauling and belaying the tail-rope, or rope used in moving the pumping-gear in a shaft.

**tail-drain** (tāl′drān), *n.* A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains of a field or meadow.

**tailed**$^1$ (tāld), *a.* [< ME. *tailed*, *ȝetailed*; < *tail*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Having a tail; caudate; appendaged; urodele; macrurous: as, the *tailed* batrachians; the *tailed* wings of a butterfly.

> Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat.
> *Grew.*

**2.** In *bot.*, provided with a slender or tail-like appendage of any kind: as, *tailed* anthers.—**3.** Formed like or into a tail; shaped as a tail: as, *tailed* appendages; a rat-*tailed* file.—**4.** In *her.*, having a tail, as a beast or bird used as a bearing: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion sable, *tailed* gules. Also *queued.* [Rare.]—**Tailed amphibians**, the *Urodela.*—**Tailed rime.** Same as *caudate rime.* See *rime.* **Tailed wasps**, the *Siricidæ* or *Uroceridæ.*—**Tailed worm**, a gephyrean of the family *Priapulidæ*: so called from the filiform caudal appendage.

**tailed**$^2$ (tāld), *a.* [< ME. *tailed*; < *tail*$^2$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Subject to tail; entailed.

**tail-end** (tāl′end), *n.* **1.** The hind part or end of an animal, opposite the head; the tail: as, the *tail-end* of a worm.—**2.** The tip of the tail; the tag: as, the *tail-end* of the fox is white.—**3.** The end, finish, or termination; the fag-end; tailings: as, the *tail-end* of an entertainment, of a procession, or of a storm. [Colloq.]

> The *tail-end* of a shower caught us.
> *W. Black*, Phaeton, xxii.

> A dray with low wheels and broad axle, surmounted by a box open at the *tail-end.* *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 208.

**4.** *pl.* Inferior corn separated from grain of a superior quality. Compare *tailing*$^1$, 3.

> Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends.*
> *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

**tail-feather** (tāl′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* One of the feathers of a bird's tail; specifically, the rectrices, or rudder-feathers, usually stiff pennaceous feathers, always devoid of a hyporachis, as distinguished from the tectrices or tail-coverts. Tail-feathers, like flight-feathers, have for the most part a wide inner and narrow outer vane, and when the tail is closed or folded they overlie one another alternately from side to side. The two middle feathers, whose webs are more nearly equal, and which overlie all the rest, are sometimes distinguished as *deck-feathers.* Tail-feathers are always paired, and hence of an even number. The number prevailing among birds is 12; this is characteristic, having few exceptions among all *Passeres*, whether oscine or clamatorial, and among many other birds, as birds of prey. In picarian birds 10 is the rule, though many have 12, and a few only 8; woodpeckers have 12, though apparently 10, one pair being rudimentary. In pigeons the rule is 12 or 14; sometimes there are 16 or 20. In gallinaceous birds the numbers run from 12 to 18 or 20. Waders have usually 12, often more, up to 20. Swimming-birds have sometimes only 12, usually higher numbers, as 16, 18, 20, 24, or even 32. The archæopteryx appears to have had 40. In a few birds the tail-feathers proper are extremely modified, as in the lyre-bird. (See *Menura*, *Trochilidæ.*) Tail-feathers which project far beyond the rest are said to be *long-exserted.* Shapes of individual rectrices are described as *truncate*, *incised*, *linear*, *acute*, *acuminate*, *filamentous*, *spatulate*, *mucronate*, etc. (See these words.) The relative lengths of rectrices go far to determine the shape of the tail as a whole, which is usually in the form of a fan. The termination of the tail is described as *even*, *truncate, acute, acuminate, cuneate, forked, forficate, furcate, emarginate, rounded, double-rounded, double-forked,* etc. When the tail-feathers of opposite sides come together vertically, as in the rare but familiar case of the barn yard fowl, the tail is said to be *complicate* or folded. The same tendency in the reversed direction results in the *scaphoid* or *boat-shaped* tail. A tail-feather spatulate at the end is called a *racket.* Some tail-feathers are coiled, *circinate* or *scorpioid;* others form a lyrate figure. A few birds, as grebes, have only rudimentary or no proper tail-feathers. The word is loosely extended to include tail-coverts in some cases. See cuts under *boat-shaped, Cincinnurus, lyre-bird, Sappho, Spathura,* and *Topaza.*

**tail-fin** (tāl′fin), *n.* In *ichth.*, the caudal fin.

**tail-flower** (tāl′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the araceous genus *Anthurium;* the West Indian wake-robin: so called in allusion to the slender spathe prevalent in the genus.

**tail-fly** (tāl′flī), *n.* See *fly*$^2$.

**tail-gate** (tāl′gāt), *n.* **1.** In a canal-lock, one of the lower pair of gates. Also called *aft-gate.* The upper gates are called *head-gates.*—**2.** The movable tail-board of a cart or wagon. [Local, U. S.]

> The two were picking near together, and throwing corn over the *tail-gate* of the wagon.
> *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, xxxiii.

**tail-grape** (tāl′grāp), *n.* A plant of the anonaceous genus *Artabotrys,* which comprises sarmentose or climbing shrubs found in tropical Africa and eastern Asia. The fruit is supported by a recurved hook-like peduncle serving as a tendril, to which the genus name alludes, and perhaps the present name. *A. odoratissimus* is a shrub with long branches, and solitary yellow, very fragrant flowers, for which it is widely cultivated in India, etc.

**tail-hook** (tāl′hůk), *n.* In *angling,* the hook of a tail-fly.

**tailing**$^1$ (tā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tail*$^1$, *v.*] **1.** In *building,* same as *tail*$^1$, 5 (*c*).—**2.** In *surg.*, same as *tail*$^1$, 5 (*e*).—**3.** *pl.* The parts or a part of any incoherent or fluid material separated as refuse, or separately treated as inferior in quality or value; leavings; remainders; dregs. The tailings of grain are the lighter kernels blown away from the rest in winnowing; of flour, the inferior kind separated from the better in bolting. Tanning-liquor that has become "sour" or impure is called *tailings.* In metallurgy tailings are the part rejected in washing an ore that has passed through the screens of a stamp-mill, the worthless slimes left after the valuable portion has been separated by dressing or concentration. The part rejected as tailings may, however, at a future time be worked over and made to undergo still further concentration. The sand, gravel, and cobbles which pass through the sluices in hydraulic mining were formerly generally designated as *tailings;* of late years, and especially in State and United States legislative documents, they have been called "mining debris" or simply "debris."

> The refuse material thrown aside in quartz, drift, hydraulic, or other mines, after the extraction of the precious metal, is called *tailings.* The *tailings* from hydraulic mines are called "débris" also.
> *A. J. Bowie,* Hydraulic Mining in Cal., p. 236.

> The lowest grade [of flour] comes from the *tailings* of the middlings-purifying machines.
> *The Century,* XXXII. 46.

> In one of these [methods] the tanning-liquor which has been in use for some time is made use of under the name of *tailings,* or sour liquor. *C. T. Davis,* Leather, p. 360.

**4.** In *calico-printing,* a fault of impression on some part of the fabric, when the colors are blurred or altogether absent, through some defect in operation or treatment.

**tailing**$^2$† (tā′ling), *n.* [ME. *tailyng,* irreg. *tailende;* verbal n. of *tail*$^2$, *v.*] A reckoning; tally; account.

> Thorugh his laboure or thorugh his londe his lyflode wynneth
> And is trusti of his *tailende.* *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 82.

**taillage, taillager**†. See *tailage, tailager.*

**tail-lamp** (tāl′lamp), *n.* A form of signal-lamp, usually having a lens of red glass, carried at the rear end of a train. [U. S.]

**taille** (tāl; F. pron. taly), *n.* [< OF. and F. *taille,* a cutting, tail, etc.: see *tail*$^2$, *n.*] **1**†. A Middle English form of *tail*$^2$, 1.—**2.** Cut as to form or figure, especially with reference to proportionate stature; build; make: used of persons, but only as a French word.

> Mrs. Stewart, . . . with her hat cocked and a red plume, with her sweet eye, little Roman nose, and excellent *taille,* is now the greatest beauty I ever saw.
> *Pepys,* Diary, July 13, 1663.

**3.** In *old French law,* a tax, tailage, or subsidy; any imposition levied by the king or any other lord on his subjects.—**4.** In *Eng. law,* the fee or holding which is opposite to fee simple.

> *Taille* is thus called because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is by the first giver cut or divided from all other and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowell.*

**5.** In *dressmaking:* (*a*) The waist or bodice of a gown. (*b*) The style or fit of the waist or bodice of a gown. [In both senses an adaptation of the French term.]—**6.** In *music,* same as *viola.*

**taillé** (F. pron. ta-lyā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tailler,* cut: see *tail*$^2$, *v.*] In *her.*, party per bend sinister.

**tailless** (tāl′les), *a.* [< *tail*$^1$, *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no tail, in any sense; ecaudate; anurous: as, the *tailless* ape, *Inuus ecaudatus.*—**Tailless amphibians** or **batrachians,** the *Anura;* the salient batrachians, as frogs and toads.—**Tailless hippopotamus,** the giant cavy, or capibara.—**Tailless shrew,** *Anurosorex squamipes,* a small shrew of Tibet.

**tailleur** (ta-lyėr′), *n.* [F., a cutter: see *tailor.*] In *rouge-et-noir* and other card-games originating in France, the name of the dealer or banker.

**taillie** (tāl′i), *n.* Same as *tail*$^2$.

**tail-lobe** (tāl′lōb), *n.* Either of the two divisions, upper and under, which the caudal fin of most fishes presents. See cuts under *diphycercal, heterocercal,* and *homocercal.*

**tailloir** (ta-lywor′), *n.* [F., < *tailler,* cut: see *tail*$^2$.] In *arch.*, an abacus.

**tail-muscle** (tāl′mus″l), *n.* A caudal or coccygeal muscle, attached to a vertebra of the tail, and serving to move that member as a whole or any of its joints.

**tailor** (tā′lor), *n.* [Formerly also *taylor, tailer, tayler;* < ME. *taylor, taylour, taillour, taylezour, taylzour,* < OF. *taillour, tailleor, tailleur,* F. *tailleur* (= Pr. *talaire, talador* = Sp. *tajador, tallador* = It. *tagliatore*), a tailor, lit. 'cutter,' < *tailler,* cut: see *tail*$^2$, *v.* The word appears, variously spelled, in the surname *Tailor, Taylor, Tayler,* etc.] **1.** One who makes the outer garments of men, and women's riding-habits and other garments of heavy stuff; especially, one who makes such garments to order, as distinguished from a clothier, who makes garments for sale ready made.

> Thes beth the Ordenaunce made and astabled of the ffraternyte of crafte of *Taylorys,* of the Cyte of Exceter, by asente and consente of the ffraternyte of crafte afforesayd y-gedered there to-gedere, ffor ever more to yndewre.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

> Come, *tailor,* let us see these ornaments;
> Lay forth the gown. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 61.

**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A tailor-bird. (*b*) The mattowacca, fall herring, or tailor-herring, *Pomolobus mediocris.*—**Merchant tailor.** See *merchant.*—**Nimble tailor,** the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.* [Local, Eng.]—**Proud tailor,** the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.* [Salop.] **Salt-water tailor,** the skipjack or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.* See cut under *bluefish.* [Local, U. S.]—**Tailors' chair,** a chair with a seat, back, and knee-rest, but without legs, adapted to the cross-legged position usual among tailors when at work.—**Tailors' cramp,** a spastic form of cramp observed chiefly in the flexors of the fingers and the muscles of the thumb in tailors.—**Tailors' muscle.** Same as *sartorius.*—**Tailors' spasm,** a neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors.—**Tailors' twist,** stout silk thread used for making men's garments and outdoor garments for women.

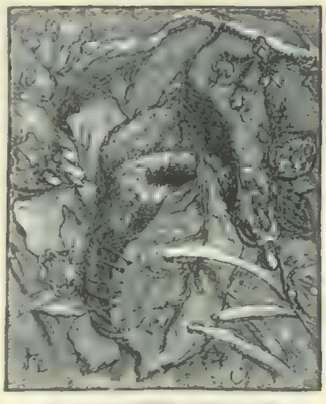
**tailor** (tā′lor), *v.* [< *tailor, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make clothing, especially for men; follow the business of a tailor.—**2.** To deal with tailors, as for clothing. [Colloq.]

> You haven't hunted or gambled or *tailored* much.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

**II.** *trans.* To make clothes for; fit with or as with clothing. [Humorous.]

> Bran had its prophets, and the presartorial simplicity of Adam its martyrs, *tailored* impromptu from the tar-pot by incensed neighbors. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 193.

**tailor-bird** (tā′lor-bėrd), *n.* One of various small passerine birds of the Oriental or Indian region, noted for the ingenuity with which they sew leaves together to form a nest. These birds are a sort of grass-warblers, grouped under the name *Cisticolæ.* They belong to such genera as *Suya, Suthora, Prinia* (with only ten tail-feathers, contrary to the rule in *Passeres*), and especially to *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus.* There are many species, some now placed in other genera. The original tailor-warbler of Latham (1783) was based upon a bird first described by Forster in 1781 as *Motacilla sutoria,* and given a French name by Sonnini in 1782, with reference to the two long middle tail-feathers. These descriptions furnished two nominal species, long known as *Sylvia sutoria* and *S. longicauda* respectively, till Horsford in 1820 founded a genus *Orthotomus* upon *O. sepium;* after which the original tailor-warbler was usually placed in *Orthotomus,* and received in the course of time several other specific designations. In 1851 Nicholson founded the genus *Sutoria* upon the original type species of Forster, Sonnini, and Latham; and in 1831 Lesson founded a nominal genus *Edela* upon a species of *Orthotomus.* The result of this by no means remarkable confusion in generic names is that the species of *Sutoria* proper have usually been called *Orthotomus.* (*a*) There are 3 species of *Sutoria,* or tailor-birds proper: *S. sutoria* or *S. longicauda* (mostly called *Orthotomus sutorius* or *O. longicauda*), throughout India and Ceylon, in parts of China, in Formosa, Hainan, etc.; *S. edela* of Java; and *S. maculicollis* of the Malay peninsula. (*b*) There are 10 or 12 species of *Orthotomus* proper, ranging from the Burmese countries and the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines. See also cuts under *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus.*



Nest of Tailor-bird.

**tailoress** (tā′lo̤r-es), *n.* [< *tailor* + *-ess.*] A woman who makes garments for men and boys; especially, one who undertakes to cut as well as sew, or to make the whole garment.

**tailoring** (tā′lo̤r-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tailor, v.*] The occupation or work of a tailor.

> No one would wonder at his toiling at *tailoring* for something like this period without beginning to sell.
> *The Century,* XXIII. 266.

**tailoring-machine** (tā′lo̤r-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A sewing-machine adapted for tailors' use.

**tailor-made** (tā′lo̤r-mād), *a.* Made by a tailor: used especially of women's gowns and jackets in imitation of men's garments, with attention to exact fit and with little ornamentation.

**tailor-muscle** (tā′lo̤r-mus″l), *n.* Same as *sartorius.*

**tailor-warbler** (tā′lo̤r-wâr″blėr), *n.* The long-tailed tailor-bird: the original English name of *Sutoria sutoria* or *S. longicauda.* See cut under *Sutoria.* *Latham,* 1783.

**tail-piece** (tāl′pēs), *n.* **1.** A piece forming a tail; a piece at the end; an appendage. Specifically—(*a*) A small decorative engraving in the blank space at the end of a chapter. (*b*) In musical instruments of the viol class, a triangular piece of wood, usually of ebony, to which the lower ends of the strings are fastened. (*c*) In a lathe, the set-screw on the rear spindle; the tail-pin. (*d*) In *mining,* same as *snore-piece.* (*e*) Same as *tang*$^1$, 3.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, one of the parts or pieces composing the pygidium of an insect.

**tail-pin** (tāl′pin), *n.* In a lathe, the tail-piece, or back-center pin.

**tail-pipe** (tāl′pīp), *n.* The suction-pipe of a pump.

**tail-pipe** (tāl′pīp), *v. t.* To fasten something to the tail of, as of a dog; fasten something on any one, or annoy in any similar way. [Colloq.]

> Even the boys . . . *tail-piped* not his dog.
> *Kingsley,* Two Years Ago, ii.

> He might have been *tail-piped* for seven leagues without troubling his head about it.
> *R. D. Blackmore,* Cripps the Carrier, xxix.

**tail-race** (tāl′rās), *n.* The channel in which water runs from a mill after driving the wheel.

**tail-rope** (tāl′rōp), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a round steel- or iron-wire rope used in some coal-mines, especially near Newcastle, England, in the so-called *tail-rope system* of underground haulage.—**Tail-rope system,** a method of underground haulage of coal used in some districts where the inclination of the ways is only slight. In this system two ropes are employed, one in front of the train and the other (the tail-rope) behind it. By the latter the empties are drawn "inby," by the former the full cars are drawn "outby"—the engine having two drums, one for each rope, and one always running loose while the other is in gear.

**tails-common** (tālz′kom″o̤n), *n.* In *mining,* washed lead ore.

**tail-screw** (tāl′skrö), *n.* In a lathe, the male screw which moves the back-center backward and forward; the tail-piece.

**tail-stock** (tāl′stok), *n.* In a lathe, the adjustable rear-stock moving on the bed, opposite the head-stock, and carrying the dead-spindle into which the dead-center is fitted. Also called *dead-head.*

**tail-switching** (tāl′swich″ing), *n.* A method of switching trains at terminal stations. After the train has been drawn into the station, a locomotive, switched from a side-track, draws it backward out of the station on to the side-track, whence, after a change in the switch, it backs it again into the station on a parallel track. The locomotive belonging to the train is then switched so that it can be coupled to what was previously the tail-end of the train.

**tail-tackle** (tāl′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch- or luff-tackle in which a tail is substituted for the hook of the double block.

**tail-trimmer** (tāl′trim″ėr), *n.* In *building,* a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

**tail-valve** (tāl′valv), *n.* **1.** The air-pump valve in some forms of condenser. The steam passing into the condenser opens the valve; but when a partial vacuum has been produced in the condenser the valve is closed by atmospheric pressure.

2. Same as *snifting-valve.*

**tail-vise** (tāl′vīs), *n.* A small hand-vise with a tail or handle to hold it by.

**tailward** (tāl′wärd), *adv.* [< *tail*$^1$ + *-ward.*] Toward the tail; backward; caudad.

**tail-water** (tāl′wâ″tėr), *n.* The water flowing from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

**tailwort** (tāl′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Triurideæ. Lindley.*

**tailzie, tailye** (tāl′yẹ̄), *n.* A Scotch form of *tail*$^2$.

> Institutes and substitutes are synonymous words, Mr. Butler, and used indifferently as such in deeds of *tailzie.*
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

**tain** (tān), *n.* [< ME. *tein, teyne,* a thin plate; perhaps < Icel. *teinn,* a twig, sprout, stripe, etc., = AS. *tān,* E. dial. *tan,* a twig (see *tan*$^2$); but cf. OF. *estain,* F. *étain* = Pr. *estanh* = Sp. *estaño* = It. *stagno,* < L. *stagnum, stannum,* an alloy of silver and lead, also LL. tin: see *stannum.*] A thin plate; a tagger; tin-foil for mirrors. *Simmonds.*

> Unto the goldsmith with thise *teynes* three
> They wente, and putte thise *teynes* in assay
> To fyr and hamer.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 326.

**tainct†,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *taint*$^1$.

**tainha,** *n.* See *taigna.*

**taint**$^1$ (tānt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tainct;* < ME. **teint,* < OF. *teint, teinct,* color, hue, dye, tincture, stain, < L. *tinctus,* a dyeing, dye: see *tinct* and *tint,* doublets of *taint.* Cf. *taint*$^1$, *a.* and *v.*] **1†.** Color; hue; dye; tinge:

> Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver *taint* like a lily.
> *Greene*, Hexametra Alexis in Laudem Rosamundæ.

> This pleasant lily white,
> This *taint* of roseate red.
> *E. De Vere* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 58).

**2.** A stain; a spot; a blemish; a touch of discredit or dishonor.

> His *taints* and honours
> Waged equal with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 30.

> Here 'twill dash —
> Your business has received a *taint.*
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

**3.** An infecting tinge; a trace; a touch.

> A hallowed temple, free from *taint*
> Of ethnicisme. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xiii.

> There was a *taint* of effeminacy in his [Gray's] nature.
> *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 162.

**4.** A corrupting or contaminating influence, physical or moral; a cause or condition of depravation or decay; an infection.

> A deep and general *taint* infected the morals of the most influential classes, and spread itself through every province of letters. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

> The sad bequest of sire to son,
> The body's *taint,* the mind's defect.
> *Whittier*, The Shadow and the Light.

> It is also essential that there shall be no dry rot or *taint* present [in the wood]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 9.

**5†.** A certain spider of small size and red color, reputed to be poisonous: perhaps a species of *Latrodectus,* but probably only a harvest-mite, and not poisonous.

> There is found in the summer a kind of spider called a *tainct,* of a red colour, and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

**taint**$^1$ (tānt), *v.* [< *taint*$^1$, *n.*; partly < *taint*$^1$, *a.*, and ult. < OF. *teindre, taindre,* pp. *teint,* < L. *tingere,* pp. *tinctus,* tinge, dye, color: see *tinge.* In some senses *taint* is prob. associated with L. *tangere,* touch, or confused with *attaint.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To tinge; tincture; hence, to imbue; touch; affect.

> The tiger will be mild whiles she doth mourn;
> And Nero will be *tainted* with remorse,
> To hear and see her plaints.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

> So the staunch hound the trembling deer pursues,
> And smells his footsteps in the *tainted* dews.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

**2.** To imbue with something of a deleterious or offensive nature; infect or impregnate with a noxious substance or principle; affect with insalubrity, contagion, disease, or the like.

> Infection spreadeth upon that which is sound, and *tainteth* it. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

> Cold and wet lodging had so *tainted* their people as scarce any of them were free from vehement coughs.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 42.

**3.** To make noisome or poisonous in constitution; corrupt the elements of; render putrid, deleterious, or unfit for use as food or drink.

> The hottest air *taints* and corrupts our viands no more certainly . . . than the lukewarm.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Martin and Jack.

**4.** To corrupt morally; imbue with perverse or objectionable ideas; exert a vitiating influence over; pervert; contaminate.

> Treason and *tainted* thoughts are all the gods
> Thou worship'dst.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

> Therefore who *taints* his Soul may be said to throw Dirt in God's Face. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.

**5.** To give a corrupted character or appearance to; affect injuriously; stain; sully; tarnish.

> Glorious followers . . . are full of inconvenience, for they *taint* business through want of secrecy.
> *Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

> The truth
> With superstitions and traditions *taint.*
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 512.

> The Honour of a Gentleman is liable to be *tainted* by as small a Matter as the Credit of a Trader.
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

**6†.** To disgrace; fix contumely upon.

> 'Tis dishonour,
> And, follow'd, will be impudence, Bonduca,
> And grow to no belief, to *taint* these Romans.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

**7†.** To treat with a tincture; embrocate; mollify.

> Launcing the wound thou shouldest *taint,* and pricking the heart which asketh a plaister.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 314.

=**Syn.** 2-5. *Contaminate, Defile, Taint, Pollute, Corrupt, Vitiate.* Whether these words are regarded as meaning the injuring of purity or the spoiling of value, they are in the order of strength, except that each is used in different degrees of strength, and that *vitiate* is one of the weaker words and *taint* a strong word for rendering impure. *Corrupt* means the absolute destruction of purity. They all suggest an influence from without coming upon or into that whose purity or value is injured.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To be tinged or tinctured; become imbued or touched.

> Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
> I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 3.

**2.** To become tainted or rancid; be affected with incipient putrefaction.

> You cannot preserve it [flesh] from *tainting.*
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 148.

**taint**$^1$**†** (tānt), *a.* [< ME. *teint,* < OF. *teint,* pp. of *teindre,* tinge: see *taint*$^1$, *v.*] Tainted; touched; imbued.

> A pure unspotted heart,
> Never yet *taint* with love, I send the king.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 183.

**taint**$^2$**†** (tānt), *v.* [A var. of *tent*$^2$, *tempt.* Cf. *taunt*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch or hit in tilting; reach with a thrust, as of a lance or other weapon.

> The ii. course they *tainted* eche other on yͤ helmes and passed by. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

> This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,
> Trotting the ring and tilting at a glove,
> Which when he *tainted* with his slender rod,
> He reined him straight.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, II., i. 3.

**2.** To thrust, as a lance or other weapon, especially in tilting.

> He will *taint* a staff well at tilt.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

> *Perigot.* I have
> A staff to *taint,* and bravely.
> *Chamont.* Save the splinters,
> If it break in the encounter.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* To make an effort or essay, as a juster; tilt, as in the just; make a thrust.

**taint**$^2$**†** (tānt), *n.* [< *taint*$^2$, *v.*] A thrust, as of a lance in tilting; especially, a preliminary movement or trial with a weapon, as in the tilt, or, by extension, in battle.

> This *taint* he follow'd with his sword, drawn from a silver sheath. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 374.

**taint**$^3$**†** (tānt), *v. t.* [< ME. *teinten;* by apheresis from *attaint.*] To attaint.

**taintless** (tānt′les), *a.* [< *taint*$^1$ + *-less.*] Free from taint or infection; pure.

> No humours gross, or frowzy steams, . . .
> Could from her *taintless* body flow.
> *Swift*, Strephon and Chloe.

**taintlessly** (tānt′les-li), *adv.* Without taint; purely.

**taintor†** (tān′tọr), *n.* [ME., < OF. *taintor, taintur, taintour,* a dyer, < LL. *tinctor,* dyer, < L. *tingere,* pp. *tinctus,* dye: see *taint*$^1$, *v.* The word exists in the surname *Taintor.*] A dyer.

> The cloth was next "teased" to bring out the nap, . . . when it was finished and ready for the Dyer, Litter, or Lister, or the Norman *Taintor* or *Taintur.*
> *D. R. McAnally*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 812.

**tainture†** (tān′ṭūr), *n.* [< OF. *tainture, teinture,* F. *teinture* = Pr. *tentura* = Sp. Pg. It. *tintura,* < L. *tinctura,* a dyeing, a dye, < *tingere,* pp. *tinctus,* dye, tinge: see *tinge,* and cf. *tincture,* a doublet of *tainture.*] The act of tainting, or the state of being tainted.

> Tax me with these hot *taintures!*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

**taint-worm** (tānt′wėrm), *n.* Some worm that taints, or is supposed to do so. [An actual worm which answers to this description is one of the small *Anguillulidæ,* as a *Tylenchus,* causing the disease ear-cockles in wheat, and commonly called *vibrio;* but any insect-larva of such habits, as a joint-worm, would answer the poetical requirements of the name.]

> As killing as the canker to the rose,
> Or *taint-worm* to the weanling herds that graze.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 46.

**Tai-ping, Tae-ping** (tī′ping′), *n.* [Chinese, < *t'ai,* a form of *ta,* great, + *p'ing,* peace: see def.] One of those who took part in the great rebellion inaugurated in southern China in 1850 by one Hung-siu-tsuen, who, calling himself the "Heavenly Prince," pretended that he had a divine mission to overturn the Manchu dynasty and set up a purely native dynasty, to be styled the *T'ai-p'ing Chao,* or 'Great-peace Dynasty.' As the cue had been imposed (about 1644) upon the Chinese by the Manchus as an outward expression of loyalty to the Tatar dynasty, the Tai-pings discarded the cue, and hence were styled by the Chinese *Ch'ang-mao-tseh,* or 'long-haired rebels.' Hung-siu-tsuen also promulgated a kind of spurious Christianity, in which God (Shangti) was known as the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus Christ as the "Heavenly Elder Brother." The insurrection was suppressed about 1864, largely with the aid of the "Ever-victorious Army" under Colonel Gordon, who from that time became known as "Chinese Gordon."

**taira, tayra** (tī′rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American musteline carnivore, *Galera barbara.*

**tairge** (tãrj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *targe*$^3$.

**tairn** (tãrn), *n.* A Scotch form of *tarn*$^1$.

**taisch** (tāsċh), *n.* [Sometimes also *task;* < Gael. *taibhs, taibhse,* the shade of one departed, a ghost, apparition, vision.] The voice of one who is about to die heard by a person at a distance. [Scotch.]

> Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taischs* (that is, two voices of persons about to die), and, what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch,* which they never heard before. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 172.

**tait**$^1$**†,** *a.* [ME. *tait, tayt,* < Icel. *teitr,* cheerful, = OHG. *zeiz,* tender.] Cheerful; lively.

**tait**$^1$**†,** *n.* [ME.: see *tait*$^1$, *a.*] Cheerfulness; sport.

**tait**$^2$ (tāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The top of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]

**tait**$^3$, *n.* See *tate.*

**tait**$^4$ (tāt), *n.* [Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Tarsipes rostratus.* Also called *noolbenger.* See *Tarsipes.*

**Tait's operation.** See *operation.*

**taivers,** *n. pl.* See *tavers.*

**taivert,** *a.* See *tavert.*

**taj** (täj), *n.* [Pers., < Ar.] A crown; diadem; crest; ornamental or distinctive head-dress; specifically, in Mohammedan usage, the peculiar conical cap assumed by dervishes receiving full initiation. The word, as denoting an object of distinguished excellence, occurs in the name of the Taj Mahal, the splendid temple-mausoleum of Shah Jehan (1628-58) at Agra in India. See cut under *Mogul.*

**tajaçu, tajassu** (ta-yas′ö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The common or collared peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus* or *D. tajacu.* Compare *taguicati,* and see cut under *peccary.*

**take** (tāk), *v.*; pret. *took,* pp. *taken* (*took,* obs. or vulgar), ppr. *taking.* [Also dial. *tak* (*tack*); Sc. also *ta;* < ME. *taken* (pret. *took, tok,* pl. *token,* pp. *taken,* contr. *tan,* in pl. *tane*), < late AS. *tacan* (pret. *tōc,* pl. *tōcon,* pp. *tacen*), take, < Icel. *taka* = Norw. *taka* = Sw. *taga* = Dan. *tage,* take, seize; akin to Goth. *tēkan* (pret. *taitōk,* pp. *tēkans*), touch, = L. *tangere* (√ *tag*), touch: see *tangent.* The verb *take* in E. is of Scand. origin; it appears first in late AS., the reg. AS. verb being *niman,* E. obs. or dial. *nim:* see *nim*$^1$.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay hold of with the hand, fingers, arms, mouth, or other means of holding; grasp; seize.

> Oure lorde . . . had hym *take* the vessell whiche that he hadde, and sette it vpon the table.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

> He *took* his sword under his arm,
> And he walk'd his father's close about.
> *Græme and Bewick* (Child's Ballads, III. 81).

> He *took* me by the hand and burst out in tears.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 114.

> I cannot *take* thy hand; that too is flesh,
> And in the flesh thou hast sinn'd.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**2.** To touch. See *to take the ground,* below.

> Ure lord . . . spredde his hond, and *tok* his lepre; . . . and al-so rathe he was i-warisd of his maladie.
> *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 31.

**3.** To bring into one's possession or power; acquire; obtain; procure; get: used of results of voluntary action or effort. Specifically—(*a*) To make a prisoner or prize of; capture.

Than wente Arthour in-to paryse [Paris],
And *toke* the castelle & the town at hys avyse.
*Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 104.

Of this Castle John Nevil was left Governor by King Edward, who, sending out certain Companies, *took* the Earl Murray Prisoner. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 119.

The French King hath *taken* Nancy and almost all Lorain lately. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 25.

(*b*) To seize; arrest; hold in custody: usually followed by *up*. See *to take up* (*d*).

As soone as the Iuges knowe ther-of, they well make yow to be *take* for couetyse of youre londes and herytage, and do Iustice vpon yow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

Some were *taken* & clapt up in prison, others had their houses besett & watcht night and day.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 10.

(*c*) To get possession of by means of a trap, snare, bait, or like device; catch: used also of the device itself.

In that Contree ther ben Bestes taughte of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to *take* Fysche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

*Take* us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines.
Cant. ii. 15.

I will first begin with the flies of less esteem, though almost anything will *take* a Trout in May.
*Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 256.

(*d*) To obtain in marriage: as, to *take* a wife or a husband.

To God and his sayntes me swere now thys braid
That in mariage me wil be *taking*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 486.

When she was fifteen, her father *took* a second wife.
*Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

Ye are forbidden to *take* to you two sisters as your wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 117.

(*e*) To secure by payment, subscription, lease, or contract: as, to *take* a box at the opera; to *take* a farm; to *take* a daily paper.

Goldsmith *took* a garret in a miserable court.
*Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

We went on board the little iron Swedish propeller, Carl Johan, at Lübeck, on the morning of December 1, A. D. 1856, having previously *taken* our passage for Stockholm. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 18.

They were always looking at palatial residences in the best situations, and always very nearly *taking* or buying one, but never quite concluding the bargain.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

(*f*) To win by competition, as in a contest of ability; gain; bear off: as, to *take* a prize; to *take* honors at college.

They will be content to win a thank, or *take* a second reward. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

(*g*) In many games, to win; capture: as, to *take* the odd trick (at whist); rook *takes* knight (at chess).

**4.** To please; attract; captivate; charm.

There's something in thee *takes* my fancies so
I would not have thee perish for a world.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more *taketh* me
Than all the adulteries of art.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

She herself, to confess a truth, was never greatly *taken* with cribbage. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

**5.** To attack; seize; smite; affect injuriously: said of disease, grief, or other malign influence: as, plague *take* the fellow; specifically, to blight or blast by or as by witchcraft.

The .xx. day of apryll, John popes wyfe of comtone
Had a yong chylde, that was *taken* sodenly,
And so contynued and coude not be holpen.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

He [Herne the hunter] blasts the tree and *takes* the cattle
And makes milch-kine yield blood.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4. 32.

Two shallops, going, laden with goods, to Connecticut, were *taken* in the night with an easterly storm.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 201.

A plague *take* their balderdash!
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

**6.** To come upon suddenly; surprise; catch.

Hee is a very carefull man in his Office, but if hee stay vp after Midnight you shall *take* him napping.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

In their dealing with them, they *took* some of them in plain lies and other foul distempers.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 301.

If he shou'd have *taken* them in the very fact possest of his goods, these Vermin would have had one hole or another to creep out at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 89.

I won't know: I'll be surpris'd; I'll be *taken* by Surprize.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

**7.** To appropriate; get for one's possession or use; hence, to abstract; remove; carry off.

It is not injustice to *take* that which none complains to lose. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

When I came to my place, I was informed that the sheik intended to *take* my pistols by force, if I would not agree to his proposal. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 98.

Those we love first are *taken* first. *Tennyson*, To J. S.

Hence, specifically—(*a*) To subtract; deduct.

This her son
Cannot *take* two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 60.

(*b*) To extract; quote: as, a passage *taken* from Keats; a description *taken* from Defoe. (*c*) To derive; deduce.

He from Italian songsters *takes* his cue.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 112.

As a rule, the older English shires bear names *taken* from the circumstances of the conquest, and the later ones are called after towns, many of them of later foundation than the conquest. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 118.

(*d*) To withdraw; recall.

Perhaps I'll *take* my word again,
And may repent the same.
*Sir Hugh le Blond* (Child's Ballads, III. 257).

**8.** To choose; select: as, to *take* sides.

Sister, I joy to see you and your choice;
You look'd with my eyes when you *took* that man.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Good commanders in the wars must be *taken*, be they never so ambitious; for the use of their service dispenseth with the rest. *Bacon*, Ambition (ed. 1887).

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 571.

**9.** To invest one's self with; assume as an attribute, property, or characteristic.

And some other men Say it ys the sepulcre of Josophat, And that the Vale *takes* the name of the seyd Josophat.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The growing wonder *takes* a thousand shapes.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 119.

The distance *takes* a lovelier hue.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxv.

**10.** To receive; become the recipient and possessor of: noting ownership conferred from without, as by another person or by some circumstance; especially, to receive willingly; accept, as something given or offered.

He *took* hymself a greet profit therby.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 46.

Proffers not *took* reap thanks for their reward.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 150.

I would have paid my two Turcomen; but they would not *take* the money I agreed for, and went on further, so I gave them something more.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 167.

To *take* with gratitude what Heav'n bestows.
*Cowper*, Hope, l. 430.

**11.** To be the subject of; experience. (*a*) To have recourse to; submit to; undergo, as any physical or material process or operation.

If a man *takith* circumcisioun in the Saboth, that the lawe of Moyses be not brokun, han ye indignacioun to me for I made al the man hool in the Sabot?
*Wyclif*, John vii. 23.

As jockeys *take* a sweat.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 221.

Girls [in Sparta] had to *take* gymnastics as the boys did; but they did not go on into the discipline of the men.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 107.

(*b*) To feel; have a sense of: noting mental experience.

Erthe, elementis, euer ilkane,
For my synne has sorowe *tane*,
This wele I see.
*York Plays*, p. 33.

Whan the kynge Brangore saugh the distruxion and the grete martire, he *toke* ther-of grete pitee, and gan to wepe watir with his iyen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

Is it not alike madness to *take* a pride in vain and unprofitable honours?
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

The saddest heart might pleasure *take*
To see all nature gay. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 15.

(*c*†) To arrive at; attain.

[This] *tooke* such good successe that the Garrison was cut off by the Ambuscado.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 15.

**12.** To submit to; endure; put up with; bear with resignation.

Why do ye not rather *take* wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded? 1 Cor. vi. 7.

Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek,
To *take* one blow, and turn the other cheek.
*O. W. Holmes*, Non-Resistance.

She must think how she would *take* the blame
That from her mother did her deed await.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 224.

**13.** To accept and act upon; be guided by; comply with: as, to *take* a hint or a suggestion.

My ever-honour'd friend, I'll *take* your counsel.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

If this advice appear the worst,
E'en *take* the counsel which I gave you first.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 131.

**14.** To be affected or infected with; acquire involuntarily and especially by communication; contract: as, to *take* a fancy; to *take* a fever.

His Moskito Strikers, *taking* a fancy to the Boy, begg'd him of Capt. Wright, and took him with them at their return into their own Country. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 181.

In our anxiety that our morality should not *take* cold, we wrap it up in a great blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
*Lamb*, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

Fred (entitled to all things there)
He *took* the fever from Mr. Vollaire.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Baby's Vengeance.

The Prophet had certainly *taken* a love for me.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 185.

**15.** To receive with the desired effect in use or application; hence, to be susceptible to.

G. W. M. asks . . . what to apply to type on which kerosene has been spilled to make it *take* ink.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 204.

**16.** To attack and surmount, as an obstacle or difficulty; hence, to dash into, as an animal into water, or to clear or leap, as a horse or a rider clears a fence.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you and make you *take* the hatch.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 138.

The Exe . . . ran in a foaming torrent, unbridged, and too wide for leaping. But Jeremy's horse *took* the water well. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlvii.

**17.** To receive, as into a specified relation or position; admit: as, to *take* a person into fellowship; to *take* a clerk into the firm.

When St. Paul was *taken* into the apostolate, his commissions were signed in these words.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 808.

He has *taken* me into his confidence.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xl.

**18.** To receive into the body or system, as by swallowing, inhaling, or absorbing.

This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having *taken* nothing. Wherefore, I pray you to *take* some meat. Acts xxvii. 33, 34.

Here we see how customary it was for ladies to *take* snuff in 1711, although Steele seems to be shocked at it as quite a new fashion in 1712.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 210.

**19.** To receive into the mind; catch the sense of; understand: as, to *take* one's meaning.

Was this *taken*
By any understanding pate but thine?
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 222.

Madam, *take* it from me, no Man with Papers in 's Hand is more dreadful than a Poet; no, not a Lawyer with his Declarations. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, Ded.

**20.** Hence, to grasp the meaning of (a person); perceive the purpose of; understand the acts or words of.

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon*, Holy War.

My dear friend, you don't *take* me—Your friendship out-runs my explanation. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

**21.** To hold as one's opinion; deem; judge; suppose: often with *for*.

Of verry righte he may be called trewe, and soo muste he be *take* in euery place that can deserue and lete as he ne knewe, and keep the good if he it may purchace.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

Of all people Ladies have no reason to cry down Ceremonies, for they *take* themselves slighted without it.
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 31.

I saw also what I *took* to be the bed of a canal cut in between the hills, which possibly might be to convey water to the east. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 73.

I *take* this defect among them to have risen from their ignorance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

The great point, as I *take* it, is to be exorbitant enough in your demands. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

**22.** To consider; regard; view and examine.

He was a man, *take* him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 187.

It is generally observed that modern Rome stands higher than the ancient; some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet, *taking* one place with another.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 458).

*Taken* by themselves and considered as characteristics of the Institute sculptors, the obvious traits of this work might, that is to say, be adjudged eccentric and empty.
*The Century*, XLI. 19.

**23.** To regard or look upon, with reference to the emotion excited; be affected by, in a specified way.

Hence, Mardian,
And bring me how he *takes* my death.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13. 10.

I am sure many would *take* it ill to be abridged of the titles and honours of their predecessors.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 204.

I an't a man of many words, but I *take* it very kind of you to be so friendly, and above-board.
*Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xvii.

**24.** To accept the statements, promises, or terms of; close with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.
*Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, I., ii. 1.

**25.** To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake.

This feende that *toke* this enterprise ne taried not, but in al the haste that he myght he come ther.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

Our *taken* task afresh we will assay.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 163).

There was no man that would *take* charge of a galley; the weather was so rough, and there was such an amazedness amongst them. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 209).

**26.** To ascertain, as by computation or measurement: as, to *take* the weight of anything.

He [the tailor] views with studious Pleasure
Your Shape, before he *takes* your Measure.
*Prior*, Alma, i.

The balance of our imports of grain, *taken* upon a number of years, began to exceed the balance of our exports.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

**27.** To contain; comprehend; include.

He whom the whole world could not *take*,
The Word, which heaven and earth did make,
Was now laid in a manger.
*B. Jonson*, Hymn on the Nativity.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**28.** To include in a course, as of travel; visit.

The next morning I went to Dassamonpeack and sent Pemissapan word I was going to Croatan, and *tooke* him in my way to complaine Osocon would haue stole my prisoner Skico.
*Ralph Layne*, quoted in Capt. John Smith's Travels, I. 92.

About a year since, R. B. and B. F. *took* that city, in the way from Frederickstadt to Amsterdam, and gave them a visit. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

**29.** To resort to; have recourse to; avail one's self of; employ, as any appliance, means, or resource capable of service.

The same Thursday at aftyr noon we *toke* our assys at the Mownte Syon, . . . and rode the same nyght to Bethlem. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 46.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 219.

I *tooke* coach in company with two courteous Italian gentlemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 18, 1645.

*Take* wings of fancy, and ascend.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

**30.** To need; require; demand: often used with an impersonal subject: as, *it took* all our strength to row ashore.

How long do you think *it* will *take* you to bring your thoughts together? *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

**31.** To give; deliver. [Now rare.]

There besyde is the Place where oure Lord *toke* to Moyses the 10 Comandementes of the Lawe.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 62.

Pandarus gan hym the letre *take*,
And seyde, "Pardee! God hath holpen us."
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1318.

He gaue a ryng on to Clarionas,
And she *toke* hym another for certeyn.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 907.

**32.** To inflict, as a blow, on; hence, to fetch (a person or an animal) a blow; strike.

Ector . . . *toke* his horse with his helis, hastid before,
Gird euon to the grekes with a grete yre.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6394.

The potter yn the neke hem *toke*,
To the gronde sone he yede.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

A rascal *takes* him o'er the face, and fells him.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

Mr. William Vaux *took* Mr. Knightly a blow on the face.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 56.

**33.** To betake: used reflexively.

To alle the develles I *me take*, . . .
But it was told right to myselve.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7590.

Betere bote is noon to me
Than to his mercy truli *me take*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Art thou a craftsman? *take thee* to thine arte,
And cast off slouth, which loytreth in the Campes.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

But for shame, and that I am a man at armes, I would runne away, and *take me* to my legs.
*Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 226).

**34.** To conduct; escort; convey; lead or carry.

*Take* the stranger to my house,
And with you take the chain.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 36.

So Enid *took* his charger to the stall.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

I'll get him to *take* me about, I only a country fellow, and he up to all the ways of town.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xli.

**35.** With nouns noting or implying motion, action, or procedure: to do, make, perform, execute, practise, or the like. In this sense the verb and its object often form a periphrasis for the verb suggested by the object: as, to *take beginning*, for *to begin; to take resolution*, for *to resolve;* to *take a walk*, for *to walk;* so also with to *take one's way, course, journey*, etc., and many other phrases noting progress or procedure.

The synner *took* penaunce with good entent,
And lefte al his wickid synne.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

I *tooke* my journey there hence by Coach towards Paris.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

Sound was the sleep he *took*,
For he slept till it was noon.
*Lord John* (Child's Ballads, I. 134).

To secure him at home, he [Edward IV.] *took* Truce with the King of Scots for fifteen Years.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 206.

Prince Doria going a Horseback to *take* the round one Night, the Soldier took his Horse by the Bridle.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

O'er Scythian Hills to the Meotian Lake
A speedy Flight we'll *take*.
*Congreve*, Semele, ii. 1.

If you please to action me, *take* your course.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 525. (*Davies*, under *action*.)

We *took* our last adieu,
And up the snowy Splugen drew.
*Tennyson*, The Daisy.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was called upon at a trying moment to *take* a step on which assuredly much of the prosperity of the people and nearly all the hopes of his party along with his own personal reputation were imperilled.
*J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xix.

Specifically—(*a*) To execute by artistic means, as a drawing or painting, or a photograph; also, to obtain a likeness or picture of: as, to *take* a person or a landscape.

Here is the same face, *taken* within this half-hour, said the artist, presenting her with another miniature.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xx.

As the young people frisked about innocently, Mr. Brackett and I succeeded in *taking* some half-dozen interesting and instructive groups and single figures.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 626.

(*b*) To make by writing; jot down: as, to *take* notes; hence, to obtain in the form of notes or other memoranda: as, to *take* a speech in shorthand.

A chield 's amang you *taking* notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
*Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

(*c*) In *music*, to execute at a specified rate of speed; hence, to adjust at a given rate: as, to *take* the tempo slowly.

The musical part of the service was, to begin with, *taken* slow—incredibly slow.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 95.

**36.** To admit to sexual intercourse: said of the female.—**Take care.** See *care*.—**Take ink,** an order to put more ink on a printing-roller.—**Taken aback.** See *aback*$^{1}$.—**To be taken in the mainor**†, **to be taken with the mainor**†. See *mainor*.—**To be taken sick,** to become sick; fall ill.—**To make one take the dust.** See *dust*$^{1}$.—**To take aback.** See *taken aback*, under *aback*$^{1}$.—**To take account of,** to note; mark; make a note of.

This man walked about and *took account*
*Of* all thought, said, and acted.
*Browning*, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

**To take action, a dare, advice, a grinder.** See the nouns.—**To take advantage of.** See *advantage, n.*—**To take aim,** to direct or level a weapon or a missile at an object.—**To take air.** See *air*$^{1}$.—**To take a leaf out of one's book.** See *book*.—**To take amiss.** See *amiss*.—**To take a name in vain, an insult, a rise out of.** See *name*$^{1}$, *insult*, *rise*$^{1}$.—**To take arms.** See *arm*$^{2}$.—**To take a season, a seat, a side, a step, a turn.** See the nouns.—**To take a thing in snuff**†. See *snuff*$^{1}$.—**To take back,** to withdraw; recall; retract. [Colloq.]

I've disgusted you—I see that; but I didn't mean to. I—I *take* it *back*. *Howells*, Silas Lapham, xv.

**To take bail for.** See *bail*$^{2}$.—**To take battle**†, to fight.

And y in his quarel *took bataile*
Aȝen my fadir to amend his mys.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

**To take bearings.** See *bearing*.—**To take bog**†. See *bog*$^{2}$.—**To take breath,** or **to take a long breath,** to pause, as from labor or exertion, in order to breathe or rest; rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after fatigue.

Before I proceed, I would *take* some *breath*. *Bacon.*

The world slumbered or *took breath* in his [Hippocrates's] resolutions divers hundreds of years. *Donne*, Letters, xvii.

**To take by storm, by the hand,** etc. See the nouns.—**To take captive.** See *captive*.—**To take check**†, **cold, counsel, course**†. See the nouns.—**To take down.** (*a*) To lower the power, spirit, pride, or vanity of; abase; humble: as, to *take down* a conceited upstart. Compare *to take down a peg*, under *peg*.

Doe you thinke he is nowe soe daungerous an enemye as he is counted, or that it is soe harde to *take* him *downe* as some suppose? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

In a good time that man both wins and wooes
That *takes* his wife *downe* in her wedding shooes.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 94).

(*b*) To swallow: as, to *take down* a draught or a dose.

Sir, kill me rather; I will *take down* poison,
Eat burning coals, do anything.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

(*c*) To pull down; remove by taking to pieces: as, to *take down* a house or a scaffolding. (*d*) To put in writing; write down; record; note: as, to *take down* a sermon in shorthand; to *take down* a visitor's address; to *take down* a witness's statement.—**To take earth,** in *fox-hunting*, to escape into its hole: said of the fox; hence, figuratively, to conceal one's self.

Follow yonder fellow, and see where he *takes earth*.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, iv.

**To take effect.** See *effect*.—**To take exception.** See *exception*, 4.—**To take fire, flay, foot**†, **form.** See the nouns.—**To take for granted.** See *grant*$^{1}$, *v. t.*—**To take French leave.** See *French*.—**To take heart.** See *heart*.—**To take heart of grace.** See *grace*.—**To take heed.** (*a*) To beware; be careful; use caution: often followed by *of* or *to*.

I will *take heed to* my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. Ps. xxxix. 1.

Asper (I urge it as your friend), *take heed*,
The days are dangerous, full of exception.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

(*b*) To take notice; pay attention; attend; listen.

God ne *takth* none *hede* of zuiche tales.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

**To take hold:** commonly with *of* or *on*. (*a*) To get a grasp or grip: as, to *take hold of* a rope.

Ten men . . . shall *take hold of* the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you: for we have heard that God is with you. Zech. viii. 23.

(*b*) To gain possession, control, or influence.

Sorrow shall *take hold on* the inhabitants of Palestina.
Ex. xv. 14.

I pray, sir, tell me, is it possible
That love should of a sudden *take* such *hold?*
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 152.

(*c*) To take advantage; make use.

Captaine Gorges *tooke hold of* y$^{e}$ opportunitie.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 149.

(*d*) To lay hold, for or as for management or adjustment.

Some *take hold of* suits only for an occasion to cross some other. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

**To take horse.** See *horse*$^{1}$.—**To take huff,** to become huffy or pettish; take offense.

If the American actress came over, of course she would insist on playing Violante; then Miss Carmine would *take huff*, and there was sure to be a row!
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.

**To take in.** (*a*†) To capture; conquer.

He hath mused of *taking* kingdoms *in*.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 83.

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

(*b*) To receive; admit; give entrance or admittance to.

By our cognation to the body of the first Adam, we *took in* death. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 594.

The captain told them we wanted to *take in* water.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

After a long day's journey of thirty-one miles, we reached a house which we had been told *took in* travellers. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 257.

(*c*) To receive into one's house: said of work undertaken to be done at home.

His wife . . . had tried to help him support their family of young children by giving private lessons and by *taking in* sewing. *The Century*, XXXVII. 83.

(*d*) To inclose, fence, or reclaim, as land.

Upon the sea-coasts are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer.*

(*e*) To encompass or embrace; include; comprehend.

This love of our country is natural to every man. . . . It *takes in* our families, relations, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 5.

It may be supposed that this lake [Brulos], which is now of so great an extent, *takes in* all the other lakes mentioned by the antients to the east.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 16.

Specifically, to include in one's course or experience, as by seeing, visiting, or enjoying.

The Bensons would not be persuaded out of their fixed plan to *take in* . . . the White Mountains.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 293.

(*f*) To reduce to smaller compass; make less in length or width; contract; brail or furl, as a sail; make smaller, as a garment.

At night we took off our main bonnet, and *took in* all our sails, save our maincourse and mizzen.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Sure every one of me frocks must be *taken in*,—it 's such a skeleton I'm growing. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

(*g*) To receive into the mind; comprehend; perceive.

He *took in* the sense of a statement very slowly through the medium of written or even printed characters.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

We only *take in* any discourse if our memory retains the earlier words while we are hearing those which follow.
*Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 220.

(*h*) To accept as true; believe: as, he *took in* whatever we told him. [Colloq.] (*i*) To take by subscription, as a magazine or newspaper. Compare def. 3 (*e*). [Eng.]

Few working-class homes in England fail to *take in* some kind of paper on the day of rest.
*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 110.

(*j*) To dupe; cheat; gull.

*Hostess.* I took you in last night, I say.
*Syntax.* Tis true; and if this bill I pay,
You'll *take* me *in* again to-day.
*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tour, i. 4. (*Davies.*)

Some critics declared that Mr. Cobden had been simply *taken in;* that the French Emperor had "bubbled" him.
*J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xli.

**To take in hand.** See *hand*.—**To take in patience**†. See *patience*.—**To take in the slack** (*naut.*), to draw in the loose or relaxed part of a rope until it becomes taut.—**To take into account.** See *account*.—**To take into one's confidence.** See *confidence*.—**To take into one's head,** to conceive the idea of; form a plan or intention of.

Apparently Rousseau was an advanced boy, for, after these clerical duties were over, and he had returned to Paris, he *took it into his* own *head* to paint a view of the Montmartre hill. *The Century*, XLI. 573.

**To take into one's own hand** or **hands,** to assume the management or execution of, as a personal duty, right, or privilege.

They suffer not their council to go through with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but *take* the matter back *into their own hands*.
*Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

In the pre-Conquest codes the owner was generally allowed to *take* the law *into his own hand*, as in early Roman law, and get back his goods by force if he could, no doubt with the assistance of his neighbours where possible.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 232.

**To take issue.** See *issue*.—**To take it ill.** See *ill*.—**To take it out of.** (*a*) To obtain or extort reparation or indemnity from; compel satisfaction from. [Colloq.]

If any one steals anything from me. . . . and I catch him, I *take it out of* him on the spot. I give him a jolly good hiding.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (as the saying is) *took it out of* the Inexhaustible [baby] in a shower of caresses.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

(*b*) To exhaust the strength or energy of. [Colloq.]

They tried back slowly and sorrowfully, . . . beginning to feel how the run had *taken it out of* them.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

**To take leave.** See *leave*$^2$.—**To take nams**†. See *nam*$^2$.—**To take notice of** or **that.** (*a*) To note; mark; observe.

You are to *take notice that* the fish lies or swims nearer the bottom, and in deeper water, in winter than in summer.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 105.

In Bethlehem I *took* particular *notice of* their ovens, which are sunk down in the ground, and have an arch turned over them.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 40.

*Puff.* They were spies of Lord Burleigh's.
*Sneer.* But isn't it odd, they were never *taken notice of*, not even by the commander-in-chief?
*Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) To remark upon; make mention of.

I have something to beg of you too: which is not to *take notice of* our Marriage to any whatever, yet a while, for some Reasons very important to me.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

**To take occasion.** See *occasion*.—**To take off.** (*a*) To remove: as, to *take off* one's hat or gloves; to have one's beard *taken off*. (*b*) To remove or transfer to another place: as, *take off* the prisoner to jail! *take* yourself *off!* (*c*) To make away with; put to death; kill.

Whose execution *takes* your enemy *off*.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 105.

Till at last the wisdom of our Governours thought it fit to *take* him [Jesus] *off*, and make him an example for Reformers.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

(*d*) To deduct: used specifically of reduction of price.

The justices decreed to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale.
*Swift*, Miscellanies. (*Latham.*)

(*e*) To withdraw; deprive, free, or relieve one of: as, to *take* responsibility *off*; to *take off* a curse.

Your power and your command is *taken off*.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 331.

Penitence does appease
The incensed powers, and sacrifice *takes off*
Their heavy angers.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, iv. 1.

(*f*†) To withhold; hold back; deter.

No means either he, or y$^r$ letters y$^{ey}$ write, could *take off* M$^r$ Sherley & y$^e$ rest from putting both y$^e$ Friendship and Whit-Angell on y$^e$ generall accounte.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

It is as plain that one great End of the Christian Doctrine was to *take* Mankind *off* from giving Divine Worship to Creatures.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vi.

(*g*) To take in trading; purchase.

That vessel found courteous entertainment with him, and he *took off* all her commodities, but not at so good rates as they expected.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 245.

(*h*) To drink off; swallow.

Where she dranke to him a cup of poysoned liquor; and hauing *taken off* almost halfe, she reached him the rest: which after she saw he had drunke, she called upon her husbands name aloude.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

(*i*) To reproduce; copy.

It would, perhaps, be no impertinent design to *take off* all their models in wood, which might not only give us some notion of the ancient music, but help us to pleasanter instruments than are now in use.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 465).

Hence—(*j*) To personate; imitate; mimic, especially in ridicule.

She was always mimicking. She *took off* the exciseman, and the farmers, and her grandmother, and the very parson,—how she used to make us laugh! mimicking! why it was like a looking-glass, and the folks standing in front of it, and speaking behind it, all at one time.
*C. Reade*, Art; a Dramatic Tale, p. 174.

**To take offense.** See *offense*.—**To take on** or **upon (one's self).** (*a*) To put on; invest one's self with; figuratively, to assume, as a property, characteristic, or mode of being.

Christ our Lord *took upon him* the form of a servant.
*Milton*, Church-Goverument, ii. 1.

Thus it is that the grief of the passing moment *takes upon itself* an individuality, and a character of climax, which it is destined to lose after a while.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

(*b*) To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake; take the burden or the blame of.

The good newes . . . appeased their fury; but conditionally that Ratliffe should be deposed, and that Captaine Smith would *take vpon him* the government.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

She loves me, even to suffer for my sake;
And *on herself* would my refusal *take*.
*Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

(*c*) To lay claim to; arrogate. as power or dignity, to one's self.

A Maid called La Pucelle, *taking upon her* to be sent from God for the Good of France, and to expel the English.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 183.

A band of critics, who *take upon them* to decide for the whole town.
*Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

(*d*) To apply to one's self.

Of goode men am I nought agast,
For they wole *taken on hem* no thyng,
Whanne that they knowe al my menyng.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6107.

**To take one down a buttonhole, to take one a buttonhole lower,** to lower one's pride or pretensions; take one down a peg: used literally in the second quotation. [Colloq.]

O, friar, you grow choleric. . . . On my word, I'll *take you down a button-hole.*
*Peele*, Edward I., viii.

Master, let me *take you a button-hole lower.* Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat?
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 706.

**To take one napping.** See *nap*$^1$.—**To take one's bells.** See *bell*$^1$.—**To take one's chance.** See *chance*.—**To take one's ease,** to make one's self comfortable.

Shall I not *take mine ease* in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

**To take one's gait.** See *gate*$^2$.—**To take one's life in one's hand,** to take mortal risks; act in disregard or defiance of personal danger.

The other [youngster] goes out on the frontier, runs his chances in encounters with wild animals, finds that to make his way he must *take his life in his hand*, and assert his rights.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 253.

**To take one's mark amiss,** to go wide of the mark; be at fault; mistake.

Sir, you talk as if you knew something more than all the world doth; and, if I *take* not *my mark amiss*, I deem I have half a guess of you.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 163.

**To take one's part,** to side with, stand by, or aid one.

If the provost *take our part* . . . we may bell-the-cat with the best of them.
*Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

**To take one's self seriously,** to regard one's conduct, opinions, etc., with exaggerated gravity, as if above jesting; hence, to attach a solemn importance to one's self.

Your solemn ass must needs *take himself seriously;* the man of deep, keen, quick perception of the ludicrous can never do so.
*B. E. Martin*, Footprints of Charles Lamb, iii.

**To take one's turn.** See *turn*.—**To take one tardy**†. See *tardy*.—**To take on the broadside.** See *broadside*.—**To take opportunity,** to take occasion; turn to advantage any incident, occurrence, or occasion.

They *tooke opportunitie*, and thrust Levetenante Fitcher out a dores, and would suffer him to come no more amongst them.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 237.

**To take order**†, **to take orders.** See *order*.—**To take out.** (*a*) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things: as, to *take* an invalid *out* for a walk; to *take* a book *out* of a library. (*b*) To remove by cleansing or the like: as, to *take out* a stain or a blot. (*c*) To remove so as to deprive one of: as, to *take* the pride or nonsense *out* of a youngster; the running *took* the wind *out* of him. (*d*) To obtain or accept as an equivalent: as, he *took* the amount of the debt *out* in goods.

Because of the old proverbe, What they want in meate, let them *take out* in drinke.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 280).

(*e*) To procure for one's self; get issued for one's own use or benefit: as, to *take out* a patent or a summons. (*f*†) To copy: as, to *take out* a part from a manuscript play.

O love, why dost thou in thy beautiful sampler set such a work for my desire to *take out*, which is as much impossible?
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Sweet Bianca,
*Take* me this work *out*.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 179.

**To take over.** (*a*) To assume the ownership, control, or management of.

No sooner had Katkoff *taken over* the Moscow Gazette than he devoted his attention wholly to the Polish question.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 510.

The consequence was a great increase in forced sales of land, of which much was *taken over* by the European creditor.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 632.

(*b*) To receive; derive.

In short, whatever and however diverse may be their aims, the Gilds *take over* from the family the spirit which held it together and guided it.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxx.

**To take pains.** See *pain*$^1$.—**To take part in** or **with.** See *part*.—**To take pepper in the nose**†. See *nose*$^1$.—**To take pity upon, place, pleasure in, possession, pot-luck, precedence of, rank, root, scorn**†, **shape, ship, shipping**†, **sight, silk, soil, stock, strife**†, **tent.** See the nouns.—**To take the air.** (*a*) See *air*$^1$. (*b*) To soar: said of birds.

A bird is said to *take the air* when it seeks to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

**To take the bent.** See *bent*$^2$.—**To take the bit in the teeth.** See *bit*$^1$.—**To take the bull by the horns.** See *bull*$^1$.—**To take the coif, the cross, the crown of the causey, the essay**†, **the field, the foil**†. See *coif*, *cross*$^1$, *crown*, etc.—**To take the ground** (*naut.*), to touch bottom; run aground.

"A few hours after we lost sight of this brig," said the boatswain, "the ship *took the ground*."
*W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

**To take the hand of** or **from**†. Same as *to take the wall of.*

They both meeting in an antechamber to the secretary of state, the Spanish ambassador, leaning to the wall in that posture that he *took the hand of* the English ambassador, said publicly, "I hold this place in the right of the king my master"; which small punctilio, being not resented by our ambassador at that time, gave the Spaniard occasion to brag that he *had taken the hand from* our ambassador.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 136.

**To take the laboring oar.** See *labor*$^1$.—**To take the law of.** Same as *to have the law of* (which see, under *law*$^1$).

The other that rides along with him is Tom Touchy, a fellow famous for *taking the law of* every body.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

**To take the mantle, the measure of, the pas, the pledge, the reins.** See the nouns.—**To take the oath,** to take a drink. [Slang, U. S.]—**To take the road.** (*a*) See *road*. (*b*) Same as *to take to the road*. See *road*. (*c*) *Theat.*, to go on a round of engagements and performances from town to town: said of a traveling company or show.—**To take the say, the shilling, the shine out of, the sun, the test, the veil.** See the nouns.—**To take the wall of,** to pass (one) on that part of the road nearest the wall (this, when there were no sidewalks, was to take the safest and best position, usually yielded to the superior in rank); hence, to get the better of in any way.—**To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sail*$^1$.—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*$^2$.—**To take to heart.** See *heart*.—**To take to one's bosom,** to marry.—**To take to pieces.** (*a*) To separate into the component parts: as, to *take* a gun or a clock *to pieces*. (*b*) To examine piecemeal; dissect; analyze; especially, to show inherent weakness or defects in; pick to pieces.

The Duke of Bedford *took* the treaty, and in the conclusion of his speech the ministry, *to pieces*.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 278.

**To take to task.** See *task*.—**To take turns.** See *turn*.—**To take up.** (*a*) To pick up; lift; raise.

Who can *take vp* the Ocean in a spoone?
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

They who have lost all to his Subjects may stoop and *take up* the reward.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(*b*) To take into one's company, society, etc.

You are to *take* soldiers *up* in counties as you go.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 199.

Our men, retyring to the water side, got their boat, and ere they had rowed a quarter of a myle towards Hatorask they *tooke vp* foure of their fellowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 101.

(*c*) To absorb: as, sponges *take up* water.

The pleasures and pains of the higher senses are *taken up* into the emotion of beauty.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 478.

(*d*) To arrest; take into custody.

An officer patroles about the city [Cairo], more especially by night; . . . he *takes up* all persons he finds committing any disorders, or that cannot give an account of themselves.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 165.

Policeman, *take* me *up*—
No doubt I am some criminal!
*W. S. Gilbert*, Phrenology.

(*e*) To assume; enter upon; espouse: as, to *take up* a profession; to *take up* a quarrel.

Fear not, Cesario; *take* thy fortunes *up*.
*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 151.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale.
*Addison*, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

(*f*) To set up; begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for thee.
Ezek. xxvi. 17.

(*g*†) To encounter; challenge; oppose.

One power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce a third
Must *take up* us.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

King Henry in the mean Time followed his Pleasures, and in June kept a solemn Just at Greenwich, where he and Sir Charles Brandon *took up* all Comers.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 256.

(*h*) To meet and deal with; treat or dispose of satisfactorily; settle or adjust properly.

I knew when seven justices could not *take up* a quarrel.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

(*i*) To catch together and fasten: as, to *take up* an artery; to *take up* dropped stitches.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed.
*Sharpe*, Surgery.

(*j*) To check with dissent, remonstrance, or rebuke.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*k*†) To stop; bring to a stand.

For a small piece of Money a man may pass quiet enough, and for the most part only the poor are *taken up*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 78.

(*l*) To occupy; employ; engage; engross: as, to *take up* room or time; to *take up* one's attention.

He is *taken up* with great persons; he is not to know you to-night.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The men *take* them *up* [the public baths] in the morning: and in the afternoon the women.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

But his fault is onely this, that his minde is somewhat much *taken vp* with his mind, and his thoughts not loaden with any carriage besides.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

My first days at Naples were *taken up* with the sight of processions, which are always very magnificent in the holy week.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 424).

(*m*) To obtain; specifically, to procure on credit; borrow. [Colloq.]

My father could *take up*, upon the bareness of his word, five hundred pound, and five too.

*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

He *took up* (borrowed) £500 of Lawyer X., and he hankered arter a bigger place, and then somehow he war bankrupt.

*A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

(*n*) To acquire, as land, mining property, etc., by purchase from a government, or by entering claim, occupying, improving, or working, as prescribed by law.

Mary and Mr. Trowbridge have *taken up* their Country to the South West, and as soon as he has got our house built we are going to live there.

*H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 183.

The facilities for *taking up* land [in settlement of Virginia] . . . enabled the better disposed, whose sole crime had perhaps been poverty, to obtain a fair start.

*Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 11.

(*o*) To accept; specifically, in *sporting*, to agree and respond to, as a bet, or a person betting.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit.

*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 34.

(*p*) To comprehend; understand; take the meaning of. [Scotch.]

I dinna believe he speaks gude Latin neither; at least he disna *take* me *up* when I tell him the learned names o' the plants.

*Scott*, Rob Roy, xv.

"I do not *take* you *up*, sir," replied the Sergeant.

*N. Macleod*, The Starling, v.

(*q*) To pay the amount or cost of: as, to *take up* a loan, note, or check; to *take up* bonds.—**To take up a quarrel**†. See *quarrel*.—**To take up arms.** See *to take arms*.—**To take upon (one's self).** See *to take on*.—**To take up short.** See *short*.—**To take up the cross, the cudgels, the gauntlet, the glove, the hatchet, the running.** See the nouns.—**To take wind.** See *wind*$^2$.—**To take with,** to accept or have as a companion; hence, to let (a person) accompany or follow one's course of thought.

Soft you now, good Morgan Pigot, and *take* us *with* ye a little, I pray. What means your wisdom by all this?

*Peele*, Edward I., ii.

**To take with a grain of salt.** See *salt*$^1$. =**Syn. 10.** *Accept*, etc. See *receive*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To obtain; receive; acquire; become a recipient, an owner, or a possessor; specifically, in *law*, to acquire or become entitled to property, irrespective of act or express assent: thus, an infant upon the death of his father is said to *take* by descent or by will according as the father's estate is cast upon him by operation of law or by testamentary act.

For eche that axith, *takith;* and he that sechith, fyndith; and it shal be opnyde to a man knokynge.

*Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 8.

All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall *take* of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

John xvi. 15.

The exclusion of any claim of the next of kin to *take* under a resulting trust. *Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 807.

**2.** To remove; abstract; figuratively, to detract; derogate: often followed by *from*.

Behold, he *taketh* away, who can hinder him?

Job ix. 12.

To *take from*
The workmanship of Heaven is an offence
As great as to endeavour to add to it.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

Ford's grammatical experiments *take from* the simplicity of his diction, while they afford no strength whatever to his descriptions.

*Gifford*, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. xliii.

**3**†. To take place; occur; result.

And if so be that pees hereafter *take*,
As alday happeth after anger game.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1562.

[The printed editions all have or insert a *be* before *take*, but the MSS. do not have it, and it is objectionable on the score of meter.]

Fetch him off, fetch him off! I am sure he's clouted,
Did I not tell you how 'twould *take?*

*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

**4.** To take effect; work; act; operate.

I have had strategems and ambuscadoes;
But, God be thanked, they have never *took!*

*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Glad you got through with the pock so well — it *takes* a second time, some say — it's worse than horn-ail, hoven, or core.

*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

Rub the solder in until it *takes*, which will be in a moment.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 264.

**5.** To have the desired effect; hence, to please; be successful or popular: sometimes followed by *with:* as, the play *takes with* a certain class.

He printed a witty Poeme called Hudibras; the first part . . . *tooke* extremely. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

He [Mr. Hobbes] knew what would *take*, and be liked; and he knew how to express it after a *taking* manner.

*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

The style *takes;* the style pays; and what more would you have? *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii.

**6.** To be disposed, inclined, or addicted; especially, to be favorably disposed toward some person or thing: usually followed by *to:* as, to *take* naturally *to* study; the dog seldom *takes to* strangers.

Certainly he will never yield to the duke's fall, being a young man, resolute, magnanimous, and tenderly and firmly affectionate where he *takes*.

*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 101.

Somehow or other, she *took to* Ruth, and Ruth *took to* her.

*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 32.

Why do your teeth like crackling crust, and your organs of taste like spongy crumb, and your digestive contrivances *take* kindly *to* bread rather than toadstools?

*O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

**7.** To betake one's self; have recourse; resort, as to a place, course, means, etc.: with *to*.

Each mounted on his prancing steed,
And *took to* travel straight.

*The Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, I. 86).

A steamer in the mid-Atlantic encountered a storm, and was so shattered that all who could *took to* the boats.

*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 264.

We long to know the site of the church of Saint Michael, which our countrymen so stoutly guarded, till the Normans, Norman-like, *took to* their favourite weapon of fire.

*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 375.

**8**†. To proceed; resume.

Now turne to our tale, *take* there we lefte.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 747.

**9.** To be or admit of being taken, in any sense: used colloquially in many phrases: as, to *take* sick; specifically, of game, to be caught.

The small fish *take* freely — some go back into the water, the few in good condition into the basket.

*Froude*, Sketches, p. 238.

"I hear my chilluns callin' me," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee; . . . "my ole 'ooman done gone en *tuck* mighty sick," sezee.

*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvii.

Guns of various sizes have been so constructed as to *take* to pieces and stow away in a small compass.

*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 78.

**10.** To touch; take hold.

The cradles are supported under their centres by shores on which the keel *takes*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 179.

**11.** To be a (good or bad) subject for a photograph: as, he does not *take* well. [Colloq.]—**To give and take,** to offer, do, or say something, and to receive the like in return: said with reference to action which takes place by turns or reciprocally, as in a set-to: often used attributively or substantively: as, a *give-and-take* policy; the conversation was a sort of *give and take*.—**To take after,** to pattern after; imitate; resemble.

An obstinate, passionate, self-willed boy! — Who can he *take after?* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 1.

**To take in with,** to enter into agreement with; make terms with.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter: thinking, belike, that they have their first sure, and now are ready for a new purchase.

*Bacon*, Faction (ed. 1887).

**To take off,** to set off; part; start; spring; specifically, to start to leap, as a horse in taking a fence.

If, when going at three parts speed, a horse's feet come just right to *take off* [in leaping a brook], the mere momentum of his body would take him over a place 15 feet wide.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 198.

The other two headwaters of the Hugli bear witness to not less memorable vicissitudes. The second of them *takes off* from the Ganges about forty miles eastward from the Bhagirathi. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 44.

**To take on,** to be agitated; display great excitement, grief, anger, or other emotion.

I *take onne*, as one dothe that playeth his sterakels, je tempeste. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell*, under *sterracles*.)

Lady Bothwell could not make herself easy; yet she was sensible that her sister hurt her own cause by *taking on*, as the maid-servants call it, too vehemently.

*Scott*, My Aunt Margaret's Mirror, i.

There's Missis walking about the drawing-room *taking on* awful. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxii.

**To take on one.** See *to take upon one*.—**To take to.** (*a*) See defs. 6 and 7. (*b*) To set about doing something; fall to; take a hand in: as, to *take to* rising early; to *take to* cards or billiards.—**To take to one's heels.** See *heel*$^1$.—**To take to the road.** See *road*.—**To take up.** (*a*†) To stop; hold up.

Sir, it is time to *take up*, for I know that anything from this place, as soon as it is certain, is stale.

*Donne*, Letters, xlvii.

*Coz.* Be not rapt so.
*Cont.* Your Excellence would be so, had you seen her.
*Coz.* *Take up, take up.*

*Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, i. 2.

(*b*†) To reform.

The Good has borrowed old Bowman's house in Kent, and is retiring thither for six weeks: I tell her she has lived so rakish a life that she is obliged to go and *take up*.

*Walpole*, Letters, II. 28.

(*c*) To clear up: said of the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) To begin: as, school *takes up* next week. [Scotch, and local, U. S.] (*e*) To obtain a loan; borrow or obtain goods on credit.

I will *take up*, and bring myself in credit, sure.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

(*f*) In *mech.*, to close spontaneously, as a small leak in a steam-pipe or water-pipe.—**To take upon** (or **on**) **one,** to assume a character or part; play a specified rôle; act: followed by *as* or *like*.

Like some great horse he paceth vp and downe, . . .
And *takes vpon him* in each company
*As* if he held some petty monarchy.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

I will have thee put on a gown,
And *take upon thee as* thou wert mine heir.

*B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

**To take up with.** (*a*) To consort or fraternize with; accept as a companion or friend; keep company with.

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with?*

*South.*

He *takes up with* younger folks,
Who for his wine will bear his jokes.

*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

(*b*) To put up with; be satisfied with.

We must *take up with* what can be got.

*Swift*, To Abp. King, Oct. 10, 1710.

(*c*) To adopt; embrace; espouse, as an idea or opinion.

They [the French] *took up with* theories because they had no experience of good government.

*Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

**To take with,** to side with.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to *take with* the more passable than with the more able.

*Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

**take** (tāk), *n.* [= Icel. *tak* = Sw. Dan. *tag;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of taking, in any sense.

In such cases [as in angling and shooting] the pleasure of each successful throw needs to exert a lasting influence on the mind, rendering it easy to go on for a long time without a *take*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 158.

**2.** That which takes. (*a*†) A magic spell; a charm; an enchantment.

He has a *take* upon him, or is planet-struck.

*The Quack's Academy* (1678) (Harl. Misc., II. 34).

(*b*) A sudden illness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**3.** That which is taken; the amount or quantity taken. (*a*) In *hunting, fishing*, etc., the amount of game caught or killed: as, a *take* or catch of fish.

The yearly *take* of larks is 60,000. This includes skylarks, wood-larks, tit-larks, and mud-larks.

*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 68.

(*b*) An appropriation or holding of land; a lease; especially, in *coal-mining*, the area covered by a lease for mining purposes; a set. Compare *tack*$^1$, 9. [Eng.]

At Marsh Gibbon a field of one hundred acres and another of twenty-five were divided about forty years ago into plots from one to one and a half acres, with larger *takes* up to fourteen or fifteen acres in grass.

*Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 912.

(*c*) In *printing*, the portion of copy taken at one time by a compositor to be set up in type. Also *taking*. (*d*) Receipts, as from a sale; specifically, in *theat. language*, the amount of money received from the sale of seats before the opening of the doors on the night of a performance.—**Fat take.** See *fat*$^1$.

**take**†. An obsolete past participle of *take*.

**take-heed** (tāk'hēd'), *n.* Caution; prudence; circumspection. [Rare.]

I know you want good diets, and good lotions,
And, in your pleasures, good *take-heed*.

*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

**take-in** (tāk'in), *n.* **1.** Deception; fraud; imposition. [Colloq.]

Anybody that looks on the board looks on us as cheats and humbugs, and thinks that our catalogues are all *takes-in*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 326.

Hence—**2.** The person cheating: as, he is a humbug and a *take-in*. [Colloq.]

**takel**†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *tackle*.

**taken**$^1$ (tā'kn). Past participle of *take*.

**taken**$^2$†, *n.* A Middle English form of *token*.

**take-off** (tāk'ôf), *n.* **1.** The act of taking off, in any sense; especially, an imitation or mimicking; a caricature; a burlesque representation.—**2.** The point at which one takes off; specifically, the point at which a leaper rises from the ground in taking a fence or bar.

A hog-backed stile and a foot-board, four feet odd of strong timber with a slippery *take-off*, are to him articles of positive refreshment and relief.

*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

**3.** In *croquet*, a stroke by which the player's ball is driven forward in the line of aim or nearly so, and the ball it touches is barely moved or even allowed to remain undisturbed.

**taker** (tā'kėr), *n.* [< *take* + *-er*$^1$.] One who takes, in any sense; specifically, a purveyor.

As for capons ye can gette none,
The kyngys *taker* toke up eche one.

*Interlude of the iiij. Elements*, n. d. (*Halliwell.*)

Cheerful and grateful *takers* the gods love,
And such as wait their pleasures with full hopes.

*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

The *taker* of a degree . . . received the title of Danischmend — a Persian word, signifying "Gifted with Knowledge." *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 150.

**taker-off** (tā'kėr-ôf'), *n.* One who takes off or removes; specifically, in *printing*, the workman, usually a boy, who takes from a printing-machine each sheet as soon as it is printed. [Eng.] In the United States this workman is called a *flier* or *fly-boy*. When the delivery of sheets is done automatically, the apparatus is called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a *taker-off*, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a flyer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

**taket**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tacket.*

**take-up** (tāk'up), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Any device by which a flexible band, belt, rope, or tie may be tightened or shortened. (*b*) In many machines, any one of a variety of devices by which, when a part of the material is fed forward to be acted upon, that which has already been treated is wound upon a roller or otherwise "taken up." Also called *take-up motion.* Such devices are used in looms, and in many other machines for the manufacture and treatment of textile fabrics, paper-hangings, oilcloth-printing, etc. Worm-gearing or ratchet-motions are features of most of them. (*c*) In a sewing-machine, a device for drawing up the slack of the thread as the needle rises.

> A sewing machine, and a *take up* and tension for sewing machines, form the subject of three patents.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 138.

**takie** (tak'i), *n.* [Syr.] The skull-cap of the Eastern peoples of Syria, and those of the desert country. It is similar to the tarboosh, but is worn only by persons of some wealth, or by those who inhabit the towns.

**takigrafy** (ta-kig'ra̤-fi), *n.* A common phonetic spelling of *tachygraphy.*

**taking** (tā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *take, v.*] **1.** The act of one who takes, in any sense.—**2.** The state of being taken; especially, a state of agitation, distress, or perplexity; predicament; dilemma.

> Well, I may jest or so; but Cupid knows
> My *taking* is as bad or worse than hers.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

> Waked in the morning with my head in a sad *taking* through the last night's drink, which I am very sorry for.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 24, 1661.

**3.** That which takes. (*a*†) A blight; a malignant influence.

> Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and *taking!*
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 61.

Hence—(*b*) An attack of sickness; a sore. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**4.** That which is taken. (*a*) *pl.* Receipts. [Colloq.]

> There are but few [London crossing-sweepers] I have spoken to who would not, at one period, have considered fifteen shillings a bad week's work. But now "the *takings*" are very much reduced.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

> The average *takings* of the [electric] road are $1,250 a week, as against $750 for horses.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 309.

(*b*) In *printing*, same as *take*, 3 (*c*). *Ure*, Dict., III. 640.

**taking** (tā'king), *p. a.* **1.** Captivating; engaging; attractive; pleasing.

> To say the truth, it is not very *taking* at first sight.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 237.

> She's dreadful *taking*. . . . When she gets talking, you could just stop there forever.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

**2**†. Blighting; baleful; noxious; spreading contagion; infectious.

> Strike her young bones,
> You *taking* airs, with lameness!
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 166.

> Come not near me,
> For I am yet too *taking* for your company.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

**3.** Easily taken; contagious; catching. [Colloq.]

**takingly** (tā'king-li), *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

> So I shall discourse in some sort *takingly.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

**takingness** (tā'king-nes), *n.* The quality of pleasing, or of being attractive or engaging.

> All outward adornings . . . have something in them of a complaisance and *takingness.*
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 41. (*Latham.*)

**taking-off** (tā'king-ôf'), *n.* **1.** Removal; specifically, removal by death; killing.

> Let her who would be rid of him devise
> His speedy *taking off.* *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 65.

**2.** In *printing*, the act of taking sheets from a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Taking-off board**, the board or table on which the taker-off places sheets newly printed. [Eng.]

**taky** (tā'ki), *a.* [< *take* + -*y*$^1$.] Capable of taking, captivating, or charming; designed to attract notice and please; taking; attractive. [Colloq.]

> Mr. Blyth now proceeded to perform by one great effort those two difficult and delicate operations in art technically described as "putting in *taky* touches, and bringing out bits of effect."
> *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, i. 9.

**tal, tala** (tal, tä'lä̤), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *tāla.*] The palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabelliformis.* See *palmyra.*

**Talæporia** (tal-ḗ-pō'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), < Gr. *ταλαιπωρία*, hard work, severe labor, < *ταλαίπωρος*, having suffered much, much-enduring, prob. a collateral form of equiv. *ταλαπείριος*, < *τλᾶν*, endure, + *πειρᾶν*, go through, try: see *pirate.*] A genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Talæporiidæ*, having twelve-veined fore wings, and in the male both palpi and ocelli. It includes certain European sac-bearing species formerly included in the family *Psychidæ*. *T. pseudobombycella* is one of the best-known species.

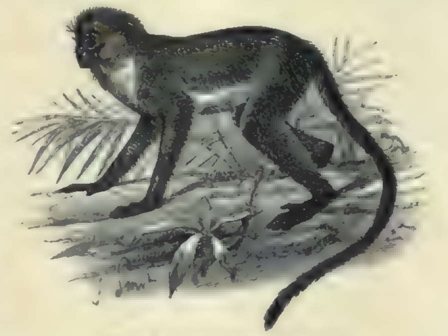
**Talæporiidæ** (tal"ē-pọ̄-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talæporia* + -*idæ.*] A family of tineid moths, formerly placed among the *Bombyces*, and including the genera *Talæporia* and *Solenobia*. It differs markedly from the *Psychidæ*, in which it was formerly put, by the non-pectinate male antennæ, by the presence of legs and antennæ in the female, and by the fact that the pupa works its way almost entirely out of the larval case. The larvæ live in triangular silk-lined bags, to which bits of wood or sand are attached, and the female moths resemble those of the *Psychidæ* in being entirely wingless.

**talapoin** (tal'a̤-poin), *n.* [Formerly also *telapoin, tallapoi, tallipoie, talipoi, tallopin;* Pg. *talapão*, formerly *talapoy*, It. *talapoi*, etc.; of obscure E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, etc.

> In Pegu they haue many *Tallipoies* or priests, which preach against all abuses. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 261.

> How explicitly Buddhism recognizes such ideas [belief in spirits] may be judged from one of the questions officially put to candidates for admission as monks or *talapoins*—"Art thou afflicted by madness or the other ills caused by giants, witches, or evil demons of the forest and mountain?" *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 125.

**2.** In *zoöl.*, a monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin.*



Talapoin (*Cercopithecus talapoin*).

**talaria** (tā̤-lā'ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle, < *talus*, the ankle, the ankle-bone: see *talus.*] In *classical myth.* and *archæol.*, the sandals, bearing small wings, worn characteristically by Hermes or Mercury and often by Iris and Heos (Dawn), and by other divinities, as Eros and the Furies and Harpies. In late or summary representations of the deity the sandals are sometimes omitted, so that the wings appear as if growing from the ankles, one on each side of the foot. Sometimes, especially in archaic examples, the talaria have the form of a sort of greaves bearing the wings much higher on the leg. They symbolize the faculty of swift and unimpeded passage through space.

**talaric** (tā̤-lar'ik), *a.* [< L. *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle: see *talaria.*] Pertaining to the ankles: especially in the phrase *talaric chiton* or *tunic*, of Greek antiquity—that is, one reaching to the ankles or feet, as the long tunic of the Ionian Greeks.

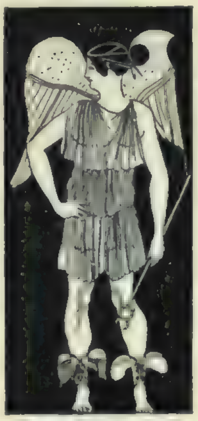


Figure of Iris, wearing Talaria of the older or greave-like form: from a Greek red-figured vase.

> A woman clothed in a sleeveless *talaric chiton* with diplois. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

**talbot** (tâl'bọt), *n.* [Probably from the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] **1**†. A kind of hound, probably the oldest of the slow-hounds. This dog had a broad mouth, very deep chops, and very long and large pendulous ears, was fine-coated and usually pure-white. This was the hound formerly known as St. Hubert's breed, and is probably the original stock of the bloodhound.

> Jesse says the earliest mention of bloodhounds was in the reign of Henry III. The breed originated from the *talbot*, which was brought over by William the Conqueror, and seems to have been very similar to the St. Hubert.
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 189.

**2.** In *her.*, a dog, generally considered as a mastiff, represented with hanging ears, and tail somewhat long and curled over the back: it is represented walking unless otherwise blazoned.

> Behold the eagles, lions, *talbots*, bears,
> The badges of your famous ancestries.
> *Drayton*, Baron's Wars, ii. 27.

**Talbot's head**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a large dog with hanging ears, sometimes freely treated, having a long and forked tongue issuing from the mouth. It is common both as a bearing on the escutcheon and as a crest.

**talbotype** (tâl'bọ̄-tīp), *n.* [< *Talbot* (see def.) + *type.*] A photographic process invented by an Englishman, W. H. Fox Talbot, in which paper prepared in a particular manner is used instead of the silver plates of Daguerre: same as *calotype.*

> Talbot published, six months before the discovery of the Daguerreotype, his process with the chloride of silver; and the year following the Calotype, or, as it is now frequently denominated, the *Talbotype*, was made known.
> *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 171.

**talc** (talk), *n.* [Formerly also *talk, talck* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *talk;* < F. *talc* = Sp. *talco, talque* = Pg. It. *talco* (ML. *talcus*, NL. also *talcum*) = Pers. *talq*, < Ar. *talq*, talc.] A magnesian silicate, usually consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent when in very thin plates. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green, and yellow. There are three principal varieties of talc—foliated, massive (including soapstone or steatite), and indurated. Indurated talc is used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, etc., instead of chalk. Talc is not infrequently formed by the alteration of other minerals, particularly the magnesian silicates of the pyroxene group; thus, rensselaerite is talc pseudomorphous after pyroxene, and a fibrous form of talc (sometimes called *agalite*), pseudomorph after enstatite, is found at Edwards, New York, and when finely ground is used in giving a gloss to paper. Talc is also used as a lubricator, and steatite or soapstone for hearthstones, etc.

> All this promontory seems to have been the kingdom of Carpasia. I observed in this part a great quantity of *talc* in the hills. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 218.

**Oil of talc**†. See *oil.*

**talc** (talk), *v. t.* [< *talc, n.*] To treat or rub with talc: as, in photography, to *talc* a plate to which it is desired to prevent the adherence of a film.

> A glass plate is first cleaned, *talced*, and collodionized.
> *The Engineer*, LXVI. 334.

**talca gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*$^2$.

**Talchir group.** [So called from *Tālchir*, one of the tributary states of Orissa, in India.] In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Gondwana series, a group of rocks of importance in India, consisting chiefly of shales and sandstones, which are almost entirely destitute of fossils, although having a maximum thickness of 800 feet, and extending over a wide area. The Gondwana system is believed by the geologists of the Indian Survey to range in geological age from the Permian to the Upper Jurassic.

**talcite** (tal'sīt), *n.* [< *talc* + -*ite*$^1$.] **1.** A massive variety of talc.—**2.** A kind of muscovite.

**talcky** (tal'ki), *a.* [< *talc*(*k*) + -*y*$^1$.] Talcose. Also spelled *talky.*

**talcochloritic** (tal"kọ-klọ̄-rit'ik), *a.* [< *talc* + *chlorite* + -*ic.*] Containing both talc and chlorite: as, *talcochloritic* schist.

**talcoid** (tal'koid), *a.* [< *talc* + -*oid.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of talc.

**talcomicaceous** (tal"kō-mī-kā'shius), *a.* [< *talc* + *mica* + -*aceous.*] Containing both talc and mica: as, *talcomicaceous* schist.

**talcose** (tal'kōs), *a.* [< *talc* + -*ose.*] Containing talc; made up in considerable part of talc.—**Talcose granite.** Same as *protogine.*—**Talcose schist or slate.** Same as *talc-schist.*

**talcous** (tal'kus), *a.* [= F. *talqueux;* as *talc* + -*ous.*] Same as *talcose.*

**talc-schist** (talk'shist), *n.* A rock consisting largely of talc, and having more or less of a schistose or foliated structure. It is one of the rocks forming together the crystalline schist series, most of which are believed to be altered sedimentary rocks. See *slate*$^2$ and *schist.*

> Many rocks have been classed as *talc-schist* which contain no talc, but a hydrous mica. These have been called by Dana hydro-mica-schists. *Talc-schist* is not specially abundant, though it occurs in considerable mass in the Alps (Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Carinthia, etc.), and is found also among the Apennine and Ural Mountains.
> *Geikie*, Text-Book of Geology (2d ed.), p. 130.

**talcum** (tal'kum), *n.* [NL.: see *talc.*] Talc; soapstone.—**Talcum powder.** See *powder.*

**tale**$^1$ (tāl), *n.* [< ME. *tale*, < AS. *talu* (in comp. *tæl-*), a number, reckoning, also speech, voice, talk, tale; cf. *getæl*, number, reckoning, division; = OS. *tala* = OFries. *tale, tele* = MD. *tale*, number, speech, language, D. *tal*, number, *taal*, speech, language, = MLG. *tal*, number, reckoning, count, *tale*, speech, plea, LG. *taal*, number, speech, plea, = OHG. *zala*, MHG. *zal*, G. *zahl*, number, = Icel. *tal*, a number, talk, conversation, tale, *tala*, a number, speech, = Sw. *tal*, number, speech, = Dan. *tale*, speech, talk, discourse, *tal*, number; cf. Goth. **tals* in deriv. *talzjan*, instruct. Hence *tale*1, *v.*, *tell*1, and *talk*1. For the relation of the two senses 'number' and 'speech,' cf. *rime*1, 'number' and 'tale.'] **1†.** Number.

The *tale* of thritti, thet is of thrisithe ten.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

**2.** Numbering; enumeration; reckoning; account; count.

To nem you the mowmber naytely be *tale*,
There were twenty and too.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2746.

The lawyer, that sells words by weight and by *tale*.
*Randolph*, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

Both number twice a day the milky dams;
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 51.

**3.** A number of things considered as an aggregate; a sum.

*Pilia.* Jew, I must have more gold.
*Bar.* Why, want'st thou any of thy *tale?*
*Pilia.* No, but three hundred will not serve his turn.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

To know, to esteem, to love—and then to part,
Makes up life's *tale* to many a feeling heart.
*Coleridge*, On Taking Leave of ——.

Now Maggie's *tale* of visits to Aunt Glegg is completed, I mean that we shall go out boating every day until she goes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

**4†.** Account; estimation; regard; heed. See *to give tale*, below.

He wrogten manige [sinne] and bale,
Of that migt is litel *tale*.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 548.

**5†.** Speech; language.

Bigamie is unkinde [unnatural] thing,
On engleis *tale*, twie-wifing.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 450.

**6†.** A speech; a statement; talk; conversation; discourse.

In one swithe deȝele hale,
I-herde ich holde grete *tale*
An ule and one niȝtingale.
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 3 (Morris and Skeat, I. 171).

She that was with sorwe oppressed so,
That in effect she noght his *tales* herde,
But here and ther, now here a worde or two.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 178.

**7.** A report of any matter; a relation; a version.

Every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 194.

Mair of that *taill* he told to me,
The quhilk he said he sawe.
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Birds . . . piped their Valentines, and woke
Desire in me to infuse my *tale* of love
In the old king's ears, who promised help.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**8†.** In *law*, a count; a declaration.

The declaration, narratio, or count, antiently called the *tale*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xx.

**9.** An account of an asserted fact or circumstance; a rumor; a report; especially, an idle or malicious story; a piece of gossip or slander; a lie: as, to tell *tales*.

Pilgrimis and palmers . . .
Wenten forth in hure way with meny vn-wyse *tales*,
And hauen leue to lye al hure lyf-time.
*Piers Plowman* (C), i. 49.

In thee are men [margin, men of slanders] that carry *tales* to shed blood. Ezek. xxii. 9.

The *tale* revived, the lie so oft o'erthrown.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 350.

**10.** A narrative, oral or written (in prose or verse), of some real or imaginary event or group of events; a story, either true or fictitious, having for its aim to please or instruct, or to preserve more or less remote historical facts; more especially, a story displaying embellishment or invention.

With a *tale* forsooth he commeth vnto you; with a *tale* which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Life is as tedious as a twice-told *tale*
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 108.

Mine is a *tale* of Flodden Field,
And not a history. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 34.

**Old wives' tale**, or **old men's tale†**, a proverbial expression for any tale of a legendary character, dealing usually with the marvelous.

I am content to drive away the time with an *old wives'* winter's *tale*. *Peele*, Old Wives' Tale (ed. Bullen), l. 99.

I find all these but dreams, and *old men's tales*,
To fright unsteady youth. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

**Out of tale, without tale†**, without number; more than can be numbered.

Thanne wyndeth hi zuo uele defautes, and of motes and of doust *wyth-oute tale*.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

**Tale of a tub.** See *tub*.—**Tale of naught†**, a thing of no account; a mere trifle.

Alle suche prestes,
That han noyther kunnynge ne kynne but a croune [tonsure] one,
And a tytle, a *tale of nouȝte* to his lyflode at myschiefe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 291.

**To be** (or **jump**) **in a** (or **one**) **tale†**, to agree; concur; be in accord.

'Fore God, they *are* both *in a tale*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2. 33.

All generally agreeing that such places [heauen and hell] there are, but how inhabited, by whom gouerned, or what betides them that are transported to the one or the other, not two of them *iumpe in one tale*.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

**To give tale†**, to make account; set store; take notice; heed.

Of gyle ne of gabbynge *gyue* thei neuere *tale*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 451.

Therof *yeve* I lytel *tale*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6375.

**To hold tale†.** See *hold*1.—**To tell one's** (or **its**) **own tale or story**, to speak for one's self or itself; be self-explanatory.—**To tell tale†.** Same as *to give tale*.

He nas but seven yeer old,
And therfore litel *tale* hath he *told*
Of any dreem, so holy was his herte.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 299.

**To tell tales**, to play the informer.

The only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not *tell tales* to papa and mamma.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

**To tell tales out of school** (formerly, **forth of school**), to reveal secrets; disclose confidential matters.

We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not *tell tales forth of school*.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 65.

**Unit of tale.** See *unit*.=**Syn. 10.** *Romance*, etc. See *novel, n.*

**tale**1 (tāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *talen*, < AS. *talian*, speak, tell, count, think (= OS. *talōn* = OHG. *zalōn*, MHG. *zaln*, G. *zählen*, number, reckon), < *talu*, number, tale: see *tale*1, *n.* Cf. *tell*1, *v.*] To speak; discourse; tell tales. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ye shapen yow to *talen* and to pleye.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 772.

Whan they this straunge vessel sigh
Come in and hath his saile avaled;
The town therof hath spoke and *taled*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

**tale**2, *n.* See *tael*.

**talea** (tā'lẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [L.: see *tail*2.] In *bot.*, a cutting for propagation.

**talebearer** (tāl'bãr″ėr), *n.* One who tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth.
Prov. xxvi. 20.

**talebearing** (tāl'bãr″ing), *n.* [< *tale*1 + *bearing*.] The act of spreading tales, especially such as are either untrue or in some way detrimental to the person concerned.

**talebearing** (tāl'bãr″ing), *a.* Spreading stories or reports which are likely to do harm.

**tale-book** (tāl'bůk), *n.* A story-book. [Rare.]

I spent it in reading love-books, and *tale-books*, and play-books. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xxi.

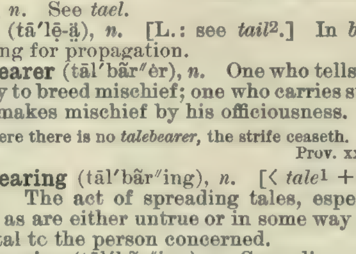
**tale-carrier†** (tāl'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A talebearer.

Spirits called spies and *tale-cariers*.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 80.

**taleful** (tāl'fůl), *a.* [< *tale*1 + *-ful*.] Abounding with stories.

The cottage hind
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and *taleful* there
Recounts his simple frolic. *Thomson*, Winter, l. 90.

**Talegallinæ** (tal″ẹ̄-ga-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talegallus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Megapodidæ* or mound-birds, typified by the genus *Talegallus*, including the brush-turkeys of the Australian and Papuan regions, and the *Megacephalon maleo* of Celebes. *G. R. Gray.*



Brush-turkey (*Talegallus lathami*).

**Talegallus** (tal-ẹ̄-gal'us), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), also *Talegalla* (Lesson, 1828), *Tallegallus* (Schlegel, 1880), said to be compounded of a native name + L. *gallus*, a cock.] The representative genus of *Talegallinæ*, containing the true brush-turkey, as *T. lathami* of Australia, and *T. cuvieri* of New Guinea. See *brush-turkey*, and cut in preceding column. Also called *Alectura*, *Alectrura*, or *Alectorura*, and *Catheturus*.

**tale-master†** (tāl'mȧs″tėr), *n.* The author or originator of a tale.

"I tell you my tale, and my *tale-master*" . . . is essential to the begetting of credit to any relation.
*Fuller*, General Worthies, xxiii.

**talent**1 (tal'ẹ̈nt), *n.* [< ME. *talent*, < OF. *talent*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, F. *talent*, a talent, also ability, a man of ability, = Pr. *talen*, *talant*, *talan*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = Sp. Pg. It. *talento*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = D. G. Sw. Dan. *talent*, gift, endowment, = Ir. *talaint*, a talent, *tallan*, Gael. *talann*, a talent, faculty, < L. *talentum*, a Grecian weight, a talent of money, ML. also will, inclination, desire, < Gr. *τάλαντον*, a balance, a particular weight, esp. of gold, a sum of money, a talent (see def.), < √ *ταλ*, *τλα*, lift, bear, weigh, as in *τλῆναι*, bear, suffer, *τλήμων*, miserable, *πολύτλας*, much-suffering, Ἄτλας, Atlas (see *Atlas*1), L. *tollere*, lift, *tolerare*, bear (see *tolerate*), Skt. *tulā*, a balance, weight, *tulana*, lifting, √ *tul*, lift, weigh. The deflected uses of the word in ML. and Rom. are due in part to the fig. sense 'wealth,' and in part to the sense 'gift, endowment,' suggested by the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.).] **1.** An ancient denomination of weight, originally Babylonian (though the name is Greek), and varying widely in value among different peoples and at different times. All the Assyrian weights had two values, the heavy being double the light, and there were also various types of each. The royal Babylonian commercial talent (or Assyrian talent) was divided into 60 minas, and each mina into 60 shekels. Its value (light weight) was in one type 29.63 kilograms (65 pounds 5 ounces avoirdupois), and in another 30.10 kilograms (66 pounds 5½ ounces). Derivatives of this talent (which was equivalent to 3,000 shekels) were in use in Syria and Palestine and in Phenician colonies. Its money value is reckoned as approximately from $1,700 to $2,000. The Babylonian gold talent contained only 50 minas, and was thus five sixths of the commercial weight. The Babylonian silver talent was formed by multiplying the commercial talent by 13½ (the ratio of silver to an equivalent mass of gold), and afterward dividing by 10. The resulting light talent was sometimes again divided by 2. Derivatives of this talent were in use in Persia, Lydia, Macedonia, and Italy. It is the basis of much of the most ancient silver coinage. The Phenician silver talent, probably derived from the Babylonian, was in its lighter types about 43.4 kilograms (95 pounds 9 ounces avoirdupois), and, being halved, was adopted into the Ptolemaic system. The chief Greek talents were as follows: Old Æginetan, 40.3 kilograms (88 pounds 12 ounces); emporetic Attic (substantially later Æginetan), 36.4 kilograms (80 pounds 4 ounces); Solonic (= Egyptian), 25.8 kilograms (56 pounds 14 ounces). Talents mentioned by Homer and some other of the oldest writers appear to be small weights, perhaps shekels. The later Attic talent contained 60 minas, or 6,000 Attic drachmas, equal to 56 pounds 14 ounces. As a denomination of silver money it was equal to about $1,000. The great talent of the Romans is computed to be equal to £99 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or about $480, and the little talent to £75 sterling, or about $363.

**2†.** Money; wealth; property in general.

Takez hym to hys tresory, *talentes* hym shewys.
*Wars of Alexander* (Dublin MS.), l. 1666.

Many a noble gallant
Sold both land and *talent*
To follow Stukely in this famous fight.
*Life and Death of Thomas Stukely* (Child's Ballads, VII. [310).

**3†.** Hence, a wealth; an abundance (as in the phrase 'a wealth of golden hair'); or, perhaps, gold (i. e. 'golden tresses'). [Rare.]

And, lo, behold these *talents* of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 204.

The *talents* of golde were on her head sette
Hunge lowe downe to her knee.
*King Estmere* (Child's Ballads, III. 163).

[Some editors assume *talent* in these passages to be a different word, with the imagined meaning 'a clasp' or 'hairpin.']

**4.** A gift committed to one for use and improvement: so called in allusion to the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.); hence, a peculiar faculty, endowment, or aptitude; a capacity for achievement or success.

In suche workes as I have and intende to sette forthe, my pore *talent* shall be, God willing, in such wyse bestowed that no mannes conscience shalbe therwith offended.
*Sir T. Eliot*, Image of Governance (ed. 1544), Pref., sig. a, [iii. r. (*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 67.)

Well, God give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their *talents*.

*Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 16.

5. Mental power of a superior order; superior intelligence; special aptitude; abilities; parts: often noting power or skill acquired by cultivation, and thus contrasted with *genius*. See *genius*, 5.

*Talent* is the capacity of doing anything that depends on application and industry, such as writing a criticism, making a speech, studying the law. *Talent* differs from genius as voluntary differs from involuntary power.

*Hazlitt*, Essays, The Indian Jugglers.

*Talent* takes the existing moulds, and makes its castings, better or worse, of richer or baser metal according to knack and opportunity; but genius is always shaping new ones, and runs the man in them, so that there is always that human feel in its results which gives us a kindred thrill. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

6. Hence, persons of ability collectively: as, all the *talent* of the country is enlisted in the cause.

Throughout the summer there were always two at least of the local *talent* engaged in fishing upon the manor.

*H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

M. Pierre Loti is a new enough *talent* for us still to feel something of the glow of exultation at his having not contradicted us, but done exactly the opposite.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 651.

7†. A distinctive feature, quality, habit, or the like; a characteristic.

Ffeire sone Ewein, wher haue ye take that *talent* and that herte for to leve me and to serue another?

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

Obscenity in any Company is a rustick uncreditable *Talent;* but among Women 'tis particularly rude.

*J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7.

Pride is not my *talent*.

*Richardson*, Pamela (ed. Stephen), I. 98.

8†. Disposition; inclination; will; desire.

An unrightful *talent* with despyt.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1771.

So wille we all with grete *talent*,
For-thy, lady, giffe the noght ill.

*York Plays*, p. 462.

**Dutch talent.** See *Dutch*.—**The talent**, in *sporting*, the betters who rely on private judgment or information, especially in taking odds: opposed to *bookmakers*. [Slang.] =**Syn.** 5. *Abilities, Gifts, Parts*, etc. See *genius*.

**talent**$^2$ (tal'ent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *talon*.

**talented** (tal'en-ted), *a.* [< *talent*$^1$ + *-ed*$^1$.] Endowed with talents; having talents or talent; having or exhibiting special mental aptitudes or superior mental ability; gifted.

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle.

*Abp. Abbot* (1562–1633) in Rushworth's Collections, I. 445.

The way in which *talented* and many of its fellows were once frequently used shows that these words, to the consciousness of our ancestors, began with being strictly participles. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 74.

**talenter**† (tal'en-tėr), *n.* [< *talent*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] That which has talents or talons; a hawk.

The hounds' loud music to the flying stag,
The feather'd *talenter* to the falling bird.

*Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

**talentive**† (tal'en-tiv), *a.* [ME. *talentif*, < OF. *talentif*, inclined, disposed, < *talent*, inclination, talent: see *talent*$^1$.] Disposed; willing; eager.

For me think hit not semly, as hit is soth knawen,
Ther such an askyng is heuened so hyȝe in your sale,
Thaȝ ȝe ȝour-self be *talenttyf* to take hit to your-seluen,
Whil mony so bolde yow aboute vpon bench sytten.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 350.

And thei after that were full *talentif* hem to ale, yef thei myght hem take. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 352.

**tale-piet** (tāl'pī'et), *n.* [< *tale*$^1$ + *piet.*] A telltale. Also *tale-pie*. [Scotch.]

Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-pyet;* but there are mair een in the world than mine. *Scott.*

**taler**† (tā'lėr), *n.* [ME., < *talen*, tell: see *tale*$^1$, *v.*] A talker; a teller.

If . . . he be a *taler* of idle wordes of foly or vilanie, . . . he shal yeld accomptes of it at the day of dome.

*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt).

**tales** (tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [The first word of the orig. L. phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, 'such of the bystanders,' in the order for summoning such persons; L. *tales*, pl. of *talis*, such, of such kind.] In *law*, a list or supply of persons summoned upon the first panel, or happening to be present in court, from whom the sheriff or clerk makes selections to supply the place of jurors who have been impaneled but are not in attendance.

If by means of challenges, or other cause, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors doth not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tales*. A *tales* is a supply of such men as are summoned upon the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency.

*Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

**Tales-book**, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.—**To pray a tales**, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed.

It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz *prayed a tales;* the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen.

*Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**talesman**$^1$ (tālz'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [< *tale's*, poss. of *tale*$^1$, + *man.*] The author or relater of a tale. [Rare.]

My fault . . . shall be rather mendacia dicere then mentiri, and yet the *Tales-man* shall be set by the Tale, the Authors name annexed to his Historie, to shield me from that imputation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

**talesman**$^2$ (tā'lez- or tālz'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [< *tales* + *man.*] In *law*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

**taleteller** (tāl'tel"ėr), *n.* [< ME. *taleteller, taletellour; tale*$^1$ + *teller.*] One who tells tales or stories; specifically, one who retails gossip or slander.

If they be *tale tellers* or newes caryers, reproue them sharpely. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We read of a king who kept a *tale-teller* on purpose to lull him to sleep every night.

*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 261.

**talevas**† (tal'e-vas), *n.* [ME., also *tallevas, talvace*, < OF. *talevas, tallevas*, a shield or buckler having at the bottom a pike by which it could be fixed in the ground.] A pavise or mantlet, probably of wood, and heavier than the pavise carried by the soldier.

Aither broght unto the place
A mikel rownd *talvace*.

*Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 3158. (*Halliwell.*)

**talewise** (tāl'wīz), *adv.* [< *tale*$^1$ + *wise*$^2$.] In the manner of a tale or story.

**tale-wise**† (tāl'wīz), *a.* [< ME. *talewis, talewys;* < *tale*$^1$ + *wise*$^2$. Cf. *rightwise, righteous.*] Talkative; loquacious.

Heo is tikel of hire tayl, *talewys* of hire tonge.

*Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 126.

Be not to *tale-wijs* bi no wey;
Thin owne tunge may be thi foo.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

**talgh**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tallow*.

**tali**$^1$, *n.* Plural of *talus*.

**tali**$^2$, *n.* Same as *tahli*.

**Taliacotian** (tal"i-a-kō'shian), *a.* [Also *Tagliacotian;* < *Taliacotius*, Latinized form of *Tagliacozzi* (see def.).] Of, pertaining, or relating to Taliacotius or Tagliacozzi, an Italian surgeon and anatomist (1546–99).—**Taliacotian operation.** See *operation*.

**taliage**†, *n.* Same as *tailage*.

**talian** (tal'i-an), *n.* [Bohem. (?).] 1. An old Bohemian national dance.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is alternately triple and duple.

**taliation**† (tal-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *talis*, such (cf. *talion*), + *-ation.*] A return of like for like; retaliation.

Just heav'n this *taliation* did decree,
That treason treason's deadly scourge should be.

*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xvii. 26.

**taliera** (tal-i-ā'rạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian palm, *Corypha Taliera*, resembling the talipot, but much lower, its leaves used in similar ways. Also *tara* and *taliera-palm*. See cut under *Corypha*.

**Talinum** (tạ-lī'num), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the native name in Senegal.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Portulaceæ*. It is characterized by two herbaceous and mostly deciduous sepals, usually ten or more stamens, a capsule three-celled when young, and strophiolate shining seeds borne on a globular stalked placenta. There are about 14 species, natives principally of tropical America, 2 occurring in Africa or Asia. They are smooth fleshy herbs, sometimes a little shrubby, bearing flat and mostly alternate leaves, and flowers with ephemeral petals, chiefly in terminal cymes, racemes, or panicles. *T. patens*, a plant of rocky coasts from Cuba and Mexico to Buenos Ayres, is cultivated as a border-plant, especially in a white and variegated variety. (See *puchero*.) Several others are sometimes cultivated under glass for their handsome flowers, which are mostly red, yellow, pink, or purple. *T. teretifolium*, a native of the United States from Pennsylvania to Colorado and southward, a low tuberous-rooted perennial, growing on rocks and exceptional in its cylindrical leaves, has been called *fame-flower* from the transitoriness of its elegant purple petals. Other species also occur in the south and west.

**talion**$^1$ (tal'i-on), *n.* [< F. *talion* = Sp. *talion* = Pg. *talião* = It. *taglione*, < L. *talio(n-)*, a punishment equal and of similar nature to an injury sustained, < *talis*, such, such like. Cf. *taliation, retaliate.*] 1. The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted corresponds in kind and degree to the injury, as an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth. This mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law (Lev. xxiv. 20).

The *talion* law was in request,
And Chanc'ry courts were kept in every breast.

*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 5.

2. Revenge; retaliation.

Her soul was not hospitable toward him, and the devil in her was gratified with the sight of his discomposure: she hankered after *talion*, not waited on penitence.

*G. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xvi.

**talion**$^2$†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *taillon*, a cutting, < L. *talea*, a cutting, scion: see *tail*$^2$.] A slip of a tree.

The croppe or *talions* to graffe is speed,
But *talions* the better me shall finde.

*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

**talionic** (tal-i-on'ik), *a.* [< *talion*$^1$ + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the law of talion; characterized by or involving the return of like for like.

The growing *talionic* regard of human relations—that, the conditions of a bargain fulfilled on both sides, all is fulfilled between the bargaining parties.

*G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 31.

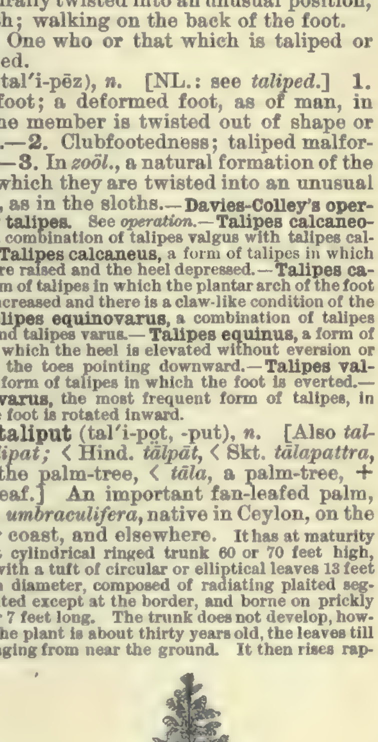
**talipat** (tal'i-pat), *n.* See *talipot*.

**taliped** (tal'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *talus*, ankle, + *pes* = E. *foot*. Cf. LL. *talipedare*, walk on the ankles, be weak in the feet, totter.] I. *a.* 1. Clubfooted; twisted or distorted out of shape or position, as a foot; having a clubbed foot, or talipes, as a person.—2. Having the feet naturally twisted into an unusual position, as a sloth; walking on the back of the foot.

II. *n.* One who or that which is taliped or clubfooted.

**talipes** (tal'i-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *taliped.*] 1. A club-foot; a deformed foot, as of man, in which the member is twisted out of shape or position.—2. Clubfootedness; taliped malformation.—3. In *zoöl.*, a natural formation of the feet by which they are twisted into an unusual position, as in the sloths.—**Davies-Colley's operation for talipes.** See *operation*.—**Talipes calcaneovalgus**, a combination of talipes valgus with talipes calcaneus.—**Talipes calcaneus**, a form of talipes in which the toes are raised and the heel depressed.—**Talipes cavus**, a form of talipes in which the plantar arch of the foot is much increased and there is a claw-like condition of the toes.—**Talipes equinovarus**, a combination of talipes equinus and talipes varus.—**Talipes equinus**, a form of talipes in which the heel is elevated without eversion or inversion, the toes pointing downward.—**Talipes valgus**, that form of talipes in which the foot is everted.—**Talipes varus**, the most frequent form of talipes, in which the foot is rotated inward.

**talipot, taliput** (tal'i-pot, -put), *n.* [Also *tallipot, talipat;* < Hind. *tālpāt*, < Skt. *tālapattra*, leaf of the palm-tree, < *tāla*, a palm-tree, + *patra*, leaf.] An important fan-leafed palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, native in Ceylon, on the Malabar coast, and elsewhere. It has at maturity a straight cylindrical ringed trunk 60 or 70 feet high, crowned with a tuft of circular or elliptical leaves 13 feet or more in diameter, composed of radiating plaited segments united except at the border, and borne on prickly stalks 6 or 7 feet long. The trunk does not develop, however, till the plant is about thirty years old, the leaves till then springing from near the ground. It then rises rapidly, and from the summit produces a pyramidal panicle 30 feet high, with yellowish-green flowers so unpleasantly odorous that the tree is sometimes felled at this stage. After maturing its fruit, which requires fourteen months, the tree dies. The leaves are used for covering houses, making umbrellas and fans, and frequently in the place of writing-paper. They are borne before people of rank among the Cingalese. Other names are *basket-palm, shreetalum*.



Talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*).

**talipot-palm** (tal'i-pot-päm), *n.* See *talipot*.

**talisman**$^1$ (tal'is-man), *n.* [D. *talisman* = G. *talismann* = Sw. Dan. *talisman* = F. *talisman* = It. *talismano*, < Sp. Pg. *talisman*, a talisman, = Turk. Pers. *tilsam, tilism* = Hind. *tilism*, < Ar. *tilsam, tulsem*, also *tilism*, pl. *tilsamān*, a talisman, < MGr. *τέλεσμα*, a consecrated object, a talisman, a later use of LGr. *τέλεσμα*, a religious rite, initiation, a particular use of Gr. *τέλεσμα*, completion, ‹ *τελεῖν*, end, complete, make perfect, initiate into sacred mysteries, ‹ *τέλος*, end, completion, initiation. Cf. *telesm*.] 1. A supposed charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The word is also used in a wider sense and as equivalent to *amulet*. The talisman is supposed to exercise extraordinary influences over the bearer, especially in averting evils, as disease or sudden death.

Quentin, like an unwilling spirit who obeys a *talisman* which he cannot resist, protected Gertrude to Pavillon's house. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

2. Figuratively, any means to the attainment of extraordinary results; a charm.

Books are not seldom *talismans* and spells
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 98.

By that dear *talisman*, a mother's name.
*Lowell*, Threnodia.

=**Syn.** See *amulet*, and definition of *phylactery*.

**talisman**$^{2}$† (tal'is-man), *n.* [Also sometimes, as ML., in pl. *talismani*, *talismanni*; = F. *talisman*, ‹ ML. *talismanus*, *talismannus*, a Mohammedan priest, a molla; of obscure Ar. origin: perhaps ‹ Ar. *talāmiza*, students, disciples.] A Mohammedan priest.

This . . . Mosquita hath 99. gates, and 5. steeples, from whence the *Talismani* call the people to the Mosquita.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 208.

This Mosquita hath fourescore and nineteene Gates, and fiue Steeples, from whence the *Talismans* call the people to their deuotion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 268.

**talismanic** (tal-is-man'ik), *a.* [= F. *talismanique*; as *talisman*$^{1}$ + *-ic*.] Having the character or properties of a talisman; characteristic of a talisman; magical.

We have Books, . . . every one of which is *talismanic* and thaumaturgic, for it can persuade men.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 119.

**talismanical**† (tal-is-man'i-kal), *a.* [‹ *talismanic* + *-al*.] Same as *talismanic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

**talismanist** (tal'is-man-ist), *n.* [‹ *talisman*$^{1}$ + *-ist*.] One who uses or believes in the power of talismans. [Rare.]

Such was even the great Paracelsus, . . . and such were all his followers, scholars, statesmen, divines, and princes, that are *talismanists*.
*Defoe*, Duncan Campbell, Ep. Ded. (*Davies*.)

**talith** (tal'ith), *n.* Same as *tallith*.

**talk**$^{1}$ (tâk), *v.* [‹ ME. *talken*, *talkien*, talk, speak; with formative *-k*, with a freq. or dim. force, used also in *smirk*$^{1}$, *stalk*$^{1}$, etc., ‹ *talen*, *talien*, speak, tell: see *tale*$^{1}$, *v.*, formerly a common verb, whose place has been taken by *talk*, its freq. or dim. form. According to Skeat, the ME. *talken* is derived from Sw. *tolka* = Dan. *tolke*, interpret, explain, = Icel. *tūlka*, interpret, plead one's case, ‹ Sw. Dan. *tolk* = Icel. *tūlkr* = D. MHG. *tolk*, an interpreter (ME. *tolk*, *tulk*, a man), ‹ Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter (see *tolk*); but this notion is inconsistent with the form of the verb (no ME. form **tolken* appears in either sense 'talk' or 'interpret'), with phonetic laws (ME. **tolken* would not change to *talken*, and would not produce a mod. form *talk*, pron. tâk), and with the sense ('talk' and 'interpret' being by no means identical or adjacent notions). The fact that the formative *-k* is not common in ME. is not an argument against its admission in this case, inasmuch as it does actually occur in *stalk*$^{1}$, *smirk*$^{1}$, and other cases. Some confusion with a ME. **tolken*, which, though not found, is paralleled by a MD. *tolcken*, interpret, expound, may have occurred.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make known or interchange thoughts by means of spoken words; converse: especially implying informal speech and colloquy, or the presence of a hearer.

The lorde wonder loude laled & cryed,
& *talkez* to his tormenttourez.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 154.

When I am come home, I must commune with my wife, chat with my children, and *talk* with my servants.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 5.

She is charming to *talk* to—full of wisdom—ripe in judgment—rich in information.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

2. To speak incessantly or impertinently; chatter; prate; gossip.

A good old man, sir; he will be *talking*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5. 36.

And did Sir Aylmer . . . think—
For people *talk'd*—that it was wholly wise
To let that handsome fellow Averill walk
So freely with his daughter?
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

3. To communicate ideas through the medium of written characters, gestures, signs, or any other substitute for oral speech.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* very much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage they have sometimes done.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn, I. 512).

4. To have or exercise the power of speech; utter words; also, to imitate the sound of spoken words, as some birds, mechanical contrivances, etc.

"What! canst thou *talk?*" quoth she, "hast thou a tongue?" *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 427.

The *talking* phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone, but, unlike any form of telephone, it is mechanical, and not electrical, in its action.
*G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 306.

5. To consult; confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. Jer. xii. 1.

But *talk* with Celsus, Celsus will advise
Hartshorn, or something that shall close your eyes.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 19.

6. To produce sounds suggestive of speech. [Colloq. or technical.]

They [the bubbles] make so much noise in their escape that, in the language of the soap-boiler, "the soap *talks*."
*W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 161.

**Talking of**, apropos of; with regard to.

"*Talking of* a siege," said Tibbs, . . . "when I was in the volunteer corps in eighteen hundred and six, our commanding officer was Sir Charles Rampart."
*Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i.

**Talking starling.** See *starling*$^{1}$.—**To talk big**, to talk pompously or boastfully. [Colloq.]—**To talk from the point, subject**, etc., to direct one's remarks or speech away from the matter under consideration; wander, in speaking, from the topic under discussion.

*Talking from the point*, he drew him in, . . .
Until they closed a bargain. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

**To talk like a Dutch uncle.** See *Dutch*.—**To talk of**, to mention; discuss; especially, to consider with a view to performing, undertaking, etc.: as, he *talks of* returning next week. [Colloq.]

I had procured letters to the pasha to do me what service he could in relation to my designed expedition to Palmyra, and I *talked of* going to him myself.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 127.

**To talk post**†. See *post*$^{2}$, *adv.*—**To talk round**, to exhaust a subject. [Colloq.]

He may ring the changes as far as it will go, and vary his phrase till he has *talked round*.
*Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

**To talk to.** (*a*) To address; speak to. (*b*) To expostulate with; reprove; rebuke. [Colloq.]—**To talk to the point, subject**, etc., to confine one's remarks to the matter in hand; keep to the required subject.—**To talk up**, to speak boldly, impertinently, or defiantly: as, to *talk up* to an employer or other superior. [Colloq.]=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Speak*, *Talk*. See *speak*, *v. i.*

**II.** *trans.* 1. To utter; articulate; enunciate.

The hende herte & hinde bi-gunne to a-wake, . . .
& *talkeden* bi-twene mani tidy wordes.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3077.

Stay, madam, I must *talke* a word with you.
*Shak.*, Rich. III. (folio 1623), iv. 4. 198.

2. To express in words; make known orally; tell: as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* common sense.

Sche trowed trewly to *talke* the sothe.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1018.

Prithee, no more; thou dost *talk* nothing to me.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 170.

3. To discourse about; speak of; discuss: as, to *talk* philosophy; to *talk* shop.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*, and that first moved.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 483.

He *talked* philosophy with his neighbours, when he was not at law with them.
*H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, i.

It was the whim of the hour to *talk* Rousseau, and to affect indifference to rank and a general faith in a good time coming of equality and brotherhood.
*J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xiv.

4. To use as a spoken language; express one's self orally in: as, to *talk* French or German.

She almost made me adore her, by telling me that I *talked* Greek with the most Attic accent that she had heard in Italy. *Macaulay*, Fragments of a Roman Tale.

5. To bring, send, induce, influence, or otherwise affect by speech: used in many phrases: as, to *talk* one into compliance; to *talk* one's tongue weary.

If they were but a week married, they would *talk* themselves mad. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 369.

As long as we have Eyes, or Hands, or Breath,
We'll look, or write, or *talk* you all to Death.
*Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

Could she but have given Harriet her feelings about it all! She had *talked* her into love; but, alas! she was not so easily to be *talked* out of it. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxii.

6. To pass or spend in talking: with *away*: as, to *talk away* an evening.

We have already *talked away* two miles of your journey.
*Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

**To be talked out**, to have exhausted one's stock of remarks.—**To talk down**, to out-talk.

St. something—I forget her name—
Her that *talk'd down* the fifty wisest men.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**To talk Greek**, to talk in language the hearer cannot understand.—**To talk over.** (*a*) To win over by persuasion or argument. (*b*) To go over in conversation; review; discuss.

And now, my dear friend, if you please, we will *talk over* the situation of your affairs with Maria.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

**To talk shop.** See def. 3 and *shop*$^{1}$.—**To talk up**, to consider; discuss; especially, to discuss in order to further or promote: as, to *talk up* a new bridge. [Colloq.]

**talk**$^{1}$ (tâk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *talke*, *taulke*; ‹ *talk*$^{1}$, *v.*] 1. Discourse; speech; especially, the familiar oral intercourse of two or more persons; conversation.

It [speech by meeter] is beside a maner of vtterance more eloquent and rethoricall then the ordinarie prose which we vse in our daily *talke*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

There is not any where, I believe, so much *talk* about religion as among us in England.
*Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

*Talk*, to me, is only spading up the ground for crops of thought. I can't answer for what will turn up.
*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, i.

There are always two to a *talk*, giving and taking, comparing experience and according conclusions.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.

2. Report; rumor; gossip.

Would to God this *taulke* were not trewe, and that som mens doinges were not thus.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 55.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money.
*Locke*, Works, V. 81.

There is *talk* of inducing and instructing the Porte to govern better, to alter her nature and amend her ways.
*W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 56.

3. A subject or occasion of talk, especially of gossip; a theme.

Live to be wretched; live to be the *talk*
Of the conduit and the bakehouse.
*Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

Wert thou not Lovely, Graceful, Good, and Young?
The Joy of Sight, the *Talk* of ev'ry Tongue?
*Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion conducted by a body of men, or by two opposing parties, concerning matters of common interest; a negotiation; a conference; a palaver.

And though they held with us a friendly *talk*,
The hollow peace-tree fell beneath their tomahawk.
*Campbell*, Gertrude of Wyoming, i. 15.

5. Language; speech; lingo. [Colloq.]

After marriage, the husband leaves his people and goes to live with those of his wife, even if it is in a different island, so long as they both speak the same language; if not, the man stays in his own island and the woman learns his *talk*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 396.

**Small talk.** See *small*.=**Syn. 1.** Converse, colloquy, chat, communication, parley, gossip, confabulation. See *speak*, *v. i.*

**talk**$^{2}$†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *talc*.

**talkable** (tâ'ka̤-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being talked about. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.—2. Capable of talking; having conversational powers. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i. [Rare in both uses.]

**talkative** (tâ'ka̤-tiv), *a.* [‹ ME. *talcatife*; ‹ *talk*$^{1}$ + *-at-* + *-ive*. This is an early example of a "hybrid" formation now common.] Inclined to talk or converse; ready or apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty.

A secret is more safe with a treacherous knave than a *talkative* fool.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

The French are always open, familiar, and *talkative*.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

=**Syn.** *Talkative*, *Loquacious*, *Garrulous*. *Talkative* is a mildly unfavorable word; the others are clearly unfavorable. *Talkative* is applied to a person who is in the habit of speaking frequently, whether much is said at one speaking or not: thus, a lively child may be *talkative*. A *loquacious* person is one who has this inclination with a greater flow of words, and perhaps a disposition to make many words of a small matter. *Garrulous* is the word applied to mental decline, as in old age, and implies feeble, prosy, continuous talk, with needless repetitions and tiresome details. The subject of a *garrulous* person's talk is generally himself or his own affairs or observations.

**talkatively** (tâ'ka̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In a talkative manner; so as to be talkative.

**talkativeness** (tâ'ka̤-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Whence is it that men are so addicted to *talkativeness*, but that nature would make all our thoughts and passions as common as it can? *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**talkee-talkee** (tâ'kē-tâ'kē), *n.* [Also *talky-talky*; a reduplication of *talk*$^{1}$, with a meaningless terminal vowel, in imitation of the broken English of some barbaric races.] **1.** A corrupt dialect.

The *talkee talkee* of the slaves in the sugar islands.
*Southey*, to John May, Dec. 5, 1810.

A style of language for which the inflated bulletins of Napoleon, the *talkee-talkee* of a North American Indian, and the song of Deborah might each have stood as a model.
*Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II. 280. (*Davies.*)

**2.** Incessant chatter or talk. [Colloq.]

There 's a woman, now, who thinks of nothing living but herself! All *talkèe talkèe!* I begin to be weary of her.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, x.

**talker** (tâ'kėr), *n.* [< *talk*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who talks; especially, one who talks to excess.

You have provok'd me to be that I love not,
A *talker*, and you shall hear me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 1.

**talkful** (tâk'fụl), *a.* [< *talk*$^1$ + *-ful.*] Talkative; loquacious. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark. [Rare.]

**talking** (tâ'king), *n.* [ME. *talking;* verbal n. of *talk*, *v.*] Speaking; speech; discourse.

Whyl this yeman was thus in his *talking*,
This chanoun drough him neer.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 131.

**talking** (tâ'king), *p. a.* **1.** Given to much speech; garrulous; loquacious. [Rare.]

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade—
For *talking* age and whispering lovers made!
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 14.

**2.** Expressive.

Your tall pale mother with her *talking* eyes.
*Browning*, The Bishop orders his Tomb.

**talking-machine** (tâ'king-mạ-shēn"), *n.* A machine which imitates or reproduces the human voice, as the phonograph.

**talking-stock**† (tâ'king-stok), *n.* A subject of talk.

Hee was like muche the more for that to be a *talkyng stocke* to all the geastes.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 96.

**talking-to** (tâ'king-tö), *n.* A reprimand; a scolding: as, to give one a good *talking-to*. [Colloq.]

**talky**$^1$ (tâ'ki), *a.* [< *talk*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Abounding in talk; disposed to talk: as, a *talky* man. [Colloq.]

It is by no means what is vulgarly styled a *talky* novel.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 833.

**talky**$^2$, *a.* See *talcky*.

**talky-talky** (tâ'ki-tâ'ki), *n.* Same as *talkee-talkee*. Also used attributively.

These Essays . . . are very *talky-ta'lky*.
*Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1883, p. 189.

**tall**$^1$ (tâl), *a.* [< ME. *tall*, *talle*, *tal*, seemly, becoming, excellent, good, valiant, bold, < AS. **tæl*, good, fit, convenient, with negative **untæl*, in pl. (ONorth.) *untala*, *untale*, bad, **getæl*, good (= OHG. *gizal*, active), with negative **ungetæl*, *ungetal* (Lye), inconvenient, bad, *ungetælnes* (Somner), unprofitableness, also in comp. *leóftæl*, friendly, deriv. *teala*, *tela*, well, excellently; = Goth. **tals*, in comp. *untals* (= AS. **untæl* above), indocile, disobedient, uninstructed; akin perhaps to *tale*$^1$, and also to G. *ziel*, aim, end, etc.: see *till*$^1$. In some uses confused with *tall*$^2$, lofty.] **1**†. Seemly; suitable; fitting; becoming; comely.

He tentit not in Tempull to no *tall* prayers,
Ne no melody of mouthe made at the tyme,
Ne speche of no spiritualtie, with speciall ne other.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3098.

*Tal*, or semely. Decens, elegans.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 486.

**2**†. Obsequious; obedient.

She made him at her lust so humble and *talle*
That, when her deyned caste on him her ye,
He tok in pacience to live or dye.
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 38.

**3.** Fine; proper; admirable; great; excellent. [Archaic.]

*Sir To.* He 's as *tall* a man as any 's in Illyria.
*Mar.* What 's that to the purpose?
*Sir To.* Why, he has three thousand ducats a year.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 20.

We are grown to think him that can tipple soundly a *tall* man, nay, all-man [Allemand] from top to toe.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 443.

We still hear people talk of *tall* (fine) English.
*Oliphant*, New English, I. 46.

**4**†. Bold; brave; courageous; valiant.

Well done, *tall* soldiers!
*Peele*, David and Bethsabe, xiii.

Thy spirits are most *tall*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 72.

A *tall* man is never his own man till he be angry. To keep his valour in obscurity is to keep himself as it were in a cloak-bag. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 6.

**tall**$^2$ (tâl), *a.* [Appar. not found in ME.; prob. < W. *tal* = Corn. *tal*, high, lofty, tall. The word as applied to a man has been confused with *tall*$^1$, fine, brave, excellent.] **1.** High in proportion to breadth or diameter; lofty; having a relatively great stature.

Nounes that want sex are noated with it: as, it is a *tale* tree. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Were it not better,
Because that I am more than common *tall*,
That I did suit me all points like a man?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 117.

I hate your little women—that is, when I am in love with a *tall* one.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

**2.** Having a particular height; measuring in stature (as specified): as, a man six feet *tall*.—**3.** Long: used absolutely, or as noting length in a scale of measurement: as, a *tall* copy (of a book).

*Tall* stockings,
Short blister'd breeches.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 30.

Wi' arms *tall*, and fingers small,—
He 's comely to be seen.
*John o' Hazelgreen* (Child's Ballads, IV. 85).

**4.** Great; extraordinary; remarkable; extravagant: as, *tall* talk; a *tall* fight. [Colloq.]

There always has been some kind of a *tall* yarn about the Jews wanting to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible. *New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1891.

**Tall blueberry.** See *blueberry*.—**Tall buttercups, tall crowfoot,** a bright-flowered pasture weed, *Ranunculus acris*, from which cattle shrink on account of its acrid juice, which, however, disappears in drying.—**Tall fescue.** See *Festuca*.—**Tall meadow-grass.** See *Glyceria*.—**Tall oat-grass.** See *oat-grass*, 2.—**Tall persicaria.** See *prince's-feather*, 2.—**Tall quaking-grass.** See *rattlesnake-grass*.—**Tall redtop.** See *redtop*.—**Tall snakeroot.** Same as *black snakeroot* (*b*) (which see, under *snakeroot*).—**To walk tall,** to carry one's head high; go about proudly. [Colloq., U. S.]

You're the fust one of my Saturday arternoon fishin' boys that 's got into college, and I'm 'mazing proud on 't. I tell you I *walk tall*—ask 'em if I don't, round to the store. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 72.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *High*, *Tall*, *Lofty*. *High* is the most general of these words, and has some uses different from those of the others. When we say that a cloud is *high*, we may mean that it extends very far upward, or, more probably, that it is unusually far above the earth. *Tall* describes that which is slim in proportion to its height, as a mast, a pine or other tree, a steeple, a person, possibly a cliff: *tall* houses may be found in some parts of the world; a *tall* cloud would be of small width and great comparative height. *Tall* is also associated with height to which we are used or which we have come to regard as standard. A giant is *tall*, because so much *taller* than most men. *Lofty* denotes an imposing height: a room cannot well be *tall*, but may be *high*, or even *lofty*: as, the *lofty* arches of Westminster Hall. *High* and *lofty* may have application to moral or intellectual character; *tall* has not, except colloquially. *Tall* seems somewhat figurative when applied to that which does not live and grow.

**tallage, tallageability,** etc. See *tailage*, etc.

**tallat** (tal'ạt), *n.* [Also *tallot*, *tallet*, *tallit;* said to be a corruption of dial. *t' hay-loft*.] A hay-loft. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat* awhile, that place being cool and airy, and refreshing with the smell of sweet hay. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**tall-boy** (tâl'boi), *n.* A high-stemmed wine-glass, generally large and showy, differing from a standing cup in having no cover and in being actually used on the table.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. *Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais, V. xlii. (*Nares.*)

**tallet** (tal'et), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

**talliable** (tal'i-ạ-bl), *a.* [< ML. *talliabilis*, < *talliare*, subject to tailage, tax: see *tail*$^2$, *v.*] Capable of being tailaged; subject to tailage. [Rare.]

The mayor and citizens came and acknowledged that they were *talliable*, and gave the king 3,000 marks for tallage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 63.

**talliage,** *n.* See *tailage*.

**talliate** (tal'i-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *talliatus*, pp. of *talliare*, subject to tailage, tax: see *tail*$^2$.] To tailage.

The power of *talliating* the inhabitants within his own demesnes, . . . granting to particular barons the power of *talliating* the inhabitants within theirs. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

**tallicoona oil.** See *Carapa*.

**tallier** (tal'i-ėr), *n.* [< *tally* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who or that which tallies; one who keeps a tally.

Formerly, accounts were kept, and large sums of money paid and received, by the King's Exchequer, with little other form than the exchange or delivery of tallies, pieces of wood notched or scored, corresponding blocks being kept by the parties to the account: and from this usage one of the head officers of the Exchequer was called the *Tallier*, or Teller. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 234, note.

**2**†. Same as *teller*, 1 (*b*).—**3.** In some card-games, the banker. See *tally*$^1$, *v. i.*, 2.

The basset-table spread, the *tallier* come.
*Pope*, The Basset-Table.

**tallit** (tal'it), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

**tallith** (tal'ith), *n.* [Heb.] The mantle or, as in present Jewish usage, scarf-like garment worn by the Jews, especially at prayer. Also *talith*, *talles*, *tallis*.

**tall-men**† (tâl'men), *n. pl.* Same as *high-men*.

Heere 's fulloms and gourds, heere 's *tall-men* and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sig. I 2. (*Nares.*)

**tallness** (tâl'nes), *n.* The quality of being tall, in any sense; especially, height.

His *tallnesse* seemd to threat the skye.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

**tallot** (tal'ọt), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

**tallow** (tal"ō), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **talowe*, *talwe*, *talugh*, *talug*, *talwgh*, *talwg*, *talgh*, *talg*, < AS. **tealg* (not found) = MD. *talgh*, *talch*, D. *talk* = MLG. *talch*, LG. *talg* (> G. *talg*) = Icel. *tōlgr*, *tōlg*, *tōlk* = Sw. *talg* = Dan. *talg*, *tælle*, tallow; connections uncertain; cf. AS. *tælg*, *telg*, color, dye; Goth. *tulgus*, steadfast.] **I.** *n.* The harder and less fusible fats melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter which is naturally mixed with them. These fats are mostly of animal origin, the most common being derived from sheep and oxen. When pure, animal tallow is white and nearly tasteless; but the tallow of commerce usually has a yellow tinge. All the different kinds of tallow consist chiefly of stearin, palmitin, and olein. In commerce tallow is divided into various kinds according to its qualities, of which the best are used for the manufacture of candles, and the inferior for making soap, dressing leather, greasing machinery, and several other purposes. It is exported in large quantities from Russia.

Thorough the stoone yf that the water synke,
Take pitche and *talgh*, as nede is the to spende.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

*Tallow* is the solid oil or fat of ruminant animals, but commercially it is almost exclusively obtained from oxen and sheep. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 34.

**Bayberry-tallow.** Same as *myrtle-wax*.—**Becuiba-tallow,** a balsamic product of the becuiba-nut, *Myristica Bicuhyba*, of Brazil.—**Butter-and-tallow tree.** See *butter*$^1$.—**Mafurra-tallow,** a wax resembling cacao-butter, the product of the mafurra-tree, exported from Mozambique and the Isle of Réunion for use in the manufacture of soap and candles.—**Malabar tallow.** Same as *piny tallow*.—**Myrica-tallow.** Same as *myrtle-wax*.—**Piny tallow.** See *piny*$^1$.—**Vegetable tallow,** one of several fatty substances of vegetable origin resembling tallow. The Chinese vegetable tallow consists of the coating of the seeds of *Sapium sebiferum*. (See *tallow-tree*.) In China, where it forms an extensive article of trade, it is mostly consumed in making candles, which are generally coated with wax. In India and England it is more or less applied to lubricating, soap-making, etc. Malayan vegetable tallow is derived from the nuts of several species of *Hopea*, and is used chiefly for cooking, but somewhat for lighting. The seeds of *Litsea sebifera* (*Tetranthera laurifolia*), a tree widely diffused through tropical Asia and the Eastern archipelago, yield a vegetable tallow, used in Java and Cochin China for candles, though the odor in burning is disagreeable.—**Virola tallow,** a concrete fat from the seeds of *Myristica* (*Virola*) *sebifera*. See *nutmeg*, 2.—**White tallow,** a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of sheep and goats.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling tallow: as, a *tallow* cake; a *tallow* dip.

O, 'tis Fumoso with the *tallow* face.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

**tallow** (tal'ō), *v. t.* [= G. *talgen* = Sw. *talga* = Dan. *talge;* from the noun.] **1.** To grease or smear with tallow.

The Troyans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to unstock
High rigged ships; now fletes the *tallowed* keel.
*Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

**2.** To fatten; cause to have a large quantity of tallow: as, to *tallow* sheep.

**tallow-berry** (tal'ō-ber"i), *n.* Same as *glamberry*.

**tallow-can** (tal'ō-kan), *n.* A vessel adapted for holding tallow for lubricating purposes.

**tallow-catch**† (tal'ō-kach), *n.* A tallow-keech.

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-catch*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 252.

**tallow-chandler** (tal'ō-chand"lėr), *n.* [See *chandler*.] One whose occupation it is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

**tallow-chandlery** (tal'ō-chand"lėr-i), *n.* **1.** The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.—**2.** The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

**tallow-cup** (tal'ō-kup), *n.* A lubricating device for a journal-box, etc., in which tallow is melted by the heat of steam, and caused to run down upon the parts to be lubricated.

**tallow-drop** (tal'ō-drop), *n.* A name for a style of cutting precious stones in which the stone is domed on one or both sides. When the dome is very low, the cut is the same as a very low-domed cabochon, or double cabochon, or carbuncle.

**tallower** (tal'ọ-ėr), *n.* [< *tallow* + *-er*$^1$.] A tallow-chandler.

**tallow-face** (tal'ō-fās), *n.* A person of a pale, yellowish-white complexion: a term of contempt.

Out, you baggage!
You *tallow-face!* *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 158.

**tallow-faced** (tal'ō-fāst), *a.* Having a face resembling tallow in color; pale or pasty in complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed of her self, ill favored, wrinkled, pimpled, pale, red, yellow, tand, *tallow-faced.*
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

**tallow-gourd** (tal'ō-gōrd), *n.* Same as *wax-gourd.*

**tallowish** (tal'ọ-ish), *a.* [< *tallow* + -*ish*$^1$.] Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow. *Bailey*, 1727.

**tallow-keech** (tal'ō-kēch), *n.* A mass of tallow rolled up into a lump for the tallow-chandler. Formerly also *tallow-catch.*

**tallow-nut** (tal'ō-nut), *n.* A thorny tree, *Ximenia Americana*, of tropical America, extending, as a shrub or low wide-spreading tree, as far north as Florida. Its wood is very heavy, tough, and hard, and it bears a plum-like edible fruit containing a white globose nut. Also *wild lime*, *hog-plum*, and *mountain-plum.*

**tallow-nutmeg** (tal'ō-nut″meg), *n.* See *nutmeg*, 2.

**tallow-oil** (tal'ō-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from tallow by pressure.

**tallow-shrub** (tal'ō-shrub), *n.* The bayberry or wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera.*

**tallow-top** (tal'ō-top), *n.* A diamond or other precious stone which is much rounded in front and flat at the back.

**tallow-topped** (tal'ō-topt), *a.* Having a slightly rounded or convex surface, as that of a cushion: noting a precious stone so cut.

**tallow-tree** (tal'ō-trē), *n.* **1.** One of the trees which yield a substance known as vegetable tallow; particularly, *Sapium* (*Stillingia*) *sebiferum*, a native of China, introduced and naturalized in India, the West Indies, and to some extent in the southern United States. It is a small smooth tree, with fruits an inch and a half thick, containing three seeds coated with a fatty substance forming the tallow. From the seeds themselves an oil is extracted in China, used for varnishing umbrellas, as a hair-oil, etc. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing-blocks, and the leaves afford a black dye.

**2.** Same as *tallowwood.*

**tallowwood** (tal'ō-wụd), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus microcorys.* It attains a great size. The timber, which is hard and durable, is used for railroad-ties, wheel-work, etc. The wood is filled with an oily substance (whence the name).

**tallowy** (tal'ọ-i), *a.* [< ME. *talwy* (= G. Sw. *talgig*); < *tallow* + -*y*$^1$.] Having the properties of tallow.

**tallwood** (tal'wụd), *n.* [Formerly also *talwood*, *tall woode;* < *tall*$^2$ + *wood*$^1$.] Wood cut for billets. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Tall woode*, pacte wodde to make byllettes of, taillee.
*Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof to be sold, or sell, offer, or put to saile any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold.
*Calthrop's Reports* (1670). (*Nares.*)

**tally**$^1$ (tal'i), *n.*; pl. *tallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tallie;* < ME. *taly*, *talye*, a later form of *taille*, *taile*, *tayle*, etc., a cutting, a cut, etc.: see *tail*$^2$.] **1.** A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut to mark numbers, as in keeping an account or giving a receipt; loosely, anything on which a score or an account is kept. Before the use of writing, or before writing became general, this or something like it was the usual method of keeping accounts. In purchasing and selling it was customary to make duplicate tallies of the transaction, or to split one tally through the middle. In the English Exchequer tallies were used till 1812, which answered the purpose of receipts as well as simple records of matters of account. An Exchequer tally was an account of a sum of money lent to the government, or of a sum for which the government would be responsible. The tally itself consisted of a squared rod of hazel or other wood, having on one side notches indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment. On two other sides, opposite to each other, the amount of the sum, the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction were written by an officer called the writer of the tallies. This being done, the rod was then cleft longitudinally in such a manner that each piece retained one of the written sides, and one half of every notch cut in the tally. One of these parts, the *counterfoil* or *counterstock*, was kept in the Exchequer, and only the other, the *stock*, issued. When the part issued was returned to the Exchequer (usually in payment of taxes) the two parts were compared, as a check against fraudulent imitation. This was called *tally* or *tallies.* The size of the notches made on the tallies varied with the amount. The notch for £100 was the breadth of a thumb; for £1 the breadth of a barleycorn. A penny was indicated by a slight slit.

Alas! I cannot pay a jot; therefore
I'le kisse the *tally*, and confesse the score.
*Herrick*, To God.

Have you not seen a Baker's Maid
Between two equal Panniers sway'd?
Her *Tallies* useless lie, and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle:
But, forc'd from this unactive State, . . .
On either side you hear 'em clatter.
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

**2.** A score kept upon a notched stick or by other means; a reckoning; an account; a record as of debit and credit or of the score in a game.

Though we had three deaths during the passage, as we also had three births, our *tally* remained correct.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 755.

**3.** A mark made to register a certain number of objects; one of a series of consecutive marks by which a number of objects are recorded or checked; also, a number as thus recorded; a number serving as a unit of computation. Thus, when packages of goods of uniform size and character are being delivered and an account of them taken, every fifth mark usually is called *tally*, and in counting aloud the word *tally* is used instead of five, after which the enumeration begins again; this is marked on a clerk's book, *tally* being the diagonal mark; though sometimes each mark is a *tally*, and the fifth or diagonal one is a *tally* of *tallies.*

I buy turnips by the *tally.* A *tally*'s five dozen bunches.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 92.

As a hundred is called, one of us calls out *tally*, and cuts one notch in a stick; . . . as every hundred goes through, the same process is carried on.
*Percy Clarke*, The New Chum in Australia, p. 175.

All the Indians from Fort Yukon to Big Lake on the White River, and from the Tan'-a-nah' to the tributaries of the Porcupine, . . ., were drawn up in *tallies*, and arranged according to families. *Science*, XVI. 323.

**4.** A ticket or label of wood, metal, or the like used as a means of identification; specifically, in *hort.*, such a ticket bearing either a number referring to a catalogue, or the name of the plant with which it is connected.

*Tallies* of wood [in horticulture] should be slightly smeared with white paint, and then written on while damp with a black-lead pencil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 234.

At many pits it is customary to send the tubs of coals to bank with tin *tallies* attached, each *tally* bearing the number of the "bank," or "benk," where the coal has been got in the mine. This *tally* is so that the banksmen and weighmen may place the coals to the credit of the men working in the banks below, the banks and *tallies* bearing the same numbers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

**5.** By extension, anything corresponding to another as duplicate or counterpart.

So suited in their minds and persons
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other.
*Dryden.*

Some [friends] she must have; but in no one could find
A *tally* fitted for so large a mind. *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 256.

**6.** An abbreviation of *tally-shop.*—**By tally**†, on credit.—**Game-tally.** Same as *ribbon*, 9.—**Tally system**, the system of sales on short credit, in which accounts are kept by tallies. See *tally-shop*, *tally-trade*, *tallyman*, 2.—**To live tally**, to live together as man and wife without marriage. [Prov. Eng.]

"They're *livin' tally*" is the way neighbours speak of them to inquiring visitors; or "They've made a tally bargain." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

**To make a tally bargain.** Same as *to live tally.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike tally**, to be alike; act in harmony. *Fuller.*

**tally**$^1$ (tal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tallied*, ppr. *tallying.* [Formerly also *tallie*, *tallee;* < *tally*$^1$, *n.* Cf. *tail*$^2$, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark or record on a tally; score; register.

Three other judges are called field judges; these measure and *tally* the trials of competitors in jumps, pole vaults, and weight competition. *The Century*, XL. 205.

**2.** To reckon; count; sum: with *up.*

I have not justly *tallied up* thy inestimable benefits.
*Bp. Hall*, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 4.
[(*Richardson.*)

**3.** To score with corresponding notches; hence, to cause to conform; suit; adapt; match.

Nor Sister either had, nor Brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other.
*Prior*, An Epitaph.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture.
*Pope.*

**4.** To parallel; do or return in kind.

Civill Law teacheth that long custome prescribeth; Divinity, that old things are passed; Moral Philosophy, that *tallying* of injuries is justice.
*Bp. Hall*, Holy Observations, § 50.

**5.** *Naut.*, to put aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail.

When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sailes, they say, *Tallee* aft the sheate.
*MS. Harl.* 6268. (*Halliwell.*)

And while the lee clue-garnet's lower'd away,
Taut aft the sheet they *tally*, and belay.
*Falconer*, The Shipwreck, ii.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To correspond, as one part of a tally to the other; conform; agree.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 435).

On one point Mrs. Holt's plaint *tallied* with his own forebodings, and he found them verified.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxvii.

He declared the count must *tally*, or the missing ones be accounted for, before we would receive any more rations. *The Century*, XL. 619.

**2.** In *basset*, *faro*, etc., to act as banker.

They are just talking of basset; my lord Foppington has a mind to *tally*, if your Lordship would encourage the table. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

"Oh," said she, "for my part, you know I abominate everything but pharaoh." "I am very sorry, madam," replied he very gravely, "but I don't know whom your Highness will get to *tally* to you; you know I am ruined by dealing."
*Walpole*, Letters to Mann (1748), II. 276. (*Davies.*)

**To tally on** (*naut.*), to catch hold of a rope and haul.

**tally**$^2$ (tal'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *tally-ho.*] Same as *tally-ho.*

**tally**$^2$ (tal'i), *v. t.* Same as *tally-ho.*

Being *tallied* too soon, he [a fox] entered the covert again. *The Field*, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**tally**$^3$† (tâl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tally*, *talliche;* < *tall*$^1$ + -*ly*$^2$.] In a tall manner. (*a*) Properly; fittingly; becomingly; finely.

Sche went fo[r]th stille,
& bliue in a bourde borwed boiȝes clothes,
& *talliche* hire a-tyred tiȝtli ther-inne.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1706.

(*b*) Stoutly; boldly.

Do not mince the matter,
But speak the words plain;—and you, Lodovic,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

**tally-ho** (tal'i-hō'), *interj.* [An accom. form, simulating *ho*, of F. *taïaut*, tally-ho.] A hunting cry: a mere exclamation.

**tally-ho** (tal'i-hō'), *n.* [< *tally-ho*, *interj.*] **1.** A cry of "Tally-ho." See the interjection.—**2.** A name for a mail-coach or a four-in-hand pleasure coach; by extension, in the United States, a general name for such coaches.

The mail still announced itself by the merry notes of the horn; the hedge-cutter or the rick-thatcher might still know the exact hour by the unfailing yet otherwise meteoric apparition of the pea-green *Tally-ho* or the yellow Independent. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

**tally-ho** (tal'i-hō'), *v. t.* [< *tally-ho*, *interj.*] To urge or excite, as hounds, by crying "Tally-ho."

**tallyman** (tal'i-man), *n.*; pl. *tallymen* (-men). [< *tally*$^1$ + *man.*] **1.** One who keeps a tally or score.

With the voice of a stentor the *tally-man* shouts out the number and sex of each calf.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 862.

**2.** One who keeps a tally-shop, selling goods on short credit, the accounts of which are kept by a system of tallies, without regular book-accounts.

The unconscionable *tallyman* . . . lets them have ten-shillings-worth of sorry commodities, or scarce so much, on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve pence a week.
*Four for a Penny*, 1678 (Harl. Misc., IV. 148). (*Davies.*)

The pedlar *tallyman* is a hawker who supplies his customers with goods, receiving payment by weekly installments, and derives his name from the tally or score he keeps with his customers.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 422.

**3.** One who sells by sample goods to be delivered afterward, or who takes orders for such goods. [Eng.]

A class of persons termed "duffers," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "*tallymen*," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 38.

In the tailoring trade the worst paid work is that of the *tallyman*, who takes orders direct from the actual wearer without the intervention of any contractor.
*The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p. 440.

**4.** A man who lives with a woman without marriage. See *to live tally*, under *tally*$^1$, *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

It is probable that the terms tally-woman and *tally-man* have arisen from the usage of pit tallies as a means of identity in the matter of coals; and so, figuratively, a man and woman living together without marriage bear each other's tally as a sign of temporary ownership.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

**tally-mark** (tal'i-märk), *n.* One of a series of marks used in recording the number, as of articles sold and delivered, usually the 5th, 10th, 15th, etc., of a series. See *tally*$^1$, 3.

**tally-sheet** (tal'i-shēt), *n.* A sheet on which a tally is kept; specifically, a sheet containing a record of votes, as at a popular election.

The growing disposition to tamper with the ballot-box and the *tally-sheet.* *The Century*, XXXVII. 622.

**tally-shop** (tal'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store at which goods or articles are sold on the tally system. See *tally system* (under *tally*$^1$, *n.*), *tallyman*, 2.

Pawnbrokers, loan-offices, *tally-shops*, dolly-shops, are the only parties who will trust them [the poor].
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 36.

**tally-stick** (tal'i-stik), *n.* A stick upon which an account is kept by means of notches; a tally. See *tally*$^1$, 1.

**tally-trade** (tal'i-trād), *n.* Trade conducted on the tally system.

**tally-woman** (tal'i-wům'an), *n.* **1.** A woman who keeps a tally-shop.—**2.** A woman who lives tally. See *to live tally* (under *tally*$^1$, *n.*), and *tallyman*, 4. [Prov. Eng.]

To "live tally" is quite a common expression amongst the working classes in all parts of Lancashire, as is also *tally-woman*.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

**talma** (tal'mạ̈), *n.* [Named after *Talma*, a French tragedian.] **1.** A woman's outer garment, cut like a clerical cope, having generally a hood, and falling loosely around the person, but not very long: worn during the first half of the nineteenth century.—**2.** A somewhat similar garment worn by men, usually as an overcoat.

I walked through the Forum (where a thorn thrust itself out and tore the sleeve of my *talma*), and under the arch of Titus towards the Coliseum.
*Hawthorne*, French and Italian Note Books, p. 111.

**talme**†, *v. i.* [ME. *talmen*, < MLG. *talmen*, delay, = Icel. *talma*, hinder.] To become weak, faint, or disheartened.

Thow trowes with thy talkynge that my harte *talmes!*
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2581.

**talmi-gold** (tal'mi-gōld), *n.* One of the many names given to brass of varying composition as used for a cheap imitation of gold. Various alloys sold under this name in France have been found to contain from six to fifteen per cent. of zinc, the rest being copper. Some articles sold as talmi-gold really have a coating of gold welded to the brass by rolling, and these retain their gold-like appearance for a long time; other cheaper varieties are simply brass with an exceedingly thin coating of gold deposited on it. Also called *Abyssinian gold*.

**Talmud** (tal'mud), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmud*; = F. *Talmud* (ML. *Talmud*), < Chal. *talmūd*, instruction; cf. Heb. (and Syr.) *talmīd*, disciple, scholar, < *lāmad*, learn, *limmad*, teach.] In *Jewish lit.*, the body of traditionary laws, precepts, and interpretations contained in the Mishnah and its complement or completion called the Gemara, the former being the text on which the latter is based. By some *Talmud* is made synonymous with *Gemara*. As there are two Gemaras—the Palestinian and the Babylonian—so there are two Talmuds. See *Mishnah* and *Gemara*.

The *Talmud* . . . is the work which embodies the civil and canonical law of the Jewish people. It contains those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of that nation is regulated. Whatever is obligatory on them, besides the law, is recorded in this work. Here doubts are resolved, duties explained, cases of conscience cleared up, and the most minute circumstances relative to the conduct of life discussed with wonderful particularity. *Kitto*, Cyc. of Bib. Lit., II. 819.

**Talmudic** (tal-mud'ik), *a.* [< *Talmud* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Talmud: as, *Talmudic* literature; *Talmudic* lore.

The *Talmudic* writings admit the conception of sufferings as falling to the lot of the Messiah, and apply to him predictions of this character in the Prophets.
*G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 253.

**Talmudical** (tal-mud'i-kal), *a.* [< *Talmudic* + *-al.*] Same as *Talmudic*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**Talmudist** (tal'mud-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmudist*; < *Talmud* + *-ist.*] **1.** One of the writers or compilers of the Talmud.

The *Thalmudists* say that Adam had a wife called Lilis, before he marryed Eve, and of her he begat nothing but devils. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 39.

**2.** One who accepts the doctrines and teachings of the Talmud.

All (orthodox) Jews with whom Americans and Europeans are acquainted are *Talmudists*.
*The Century*, XXIV. 49.

**3.** One who is versed in the Talmud and in literature relating to it. *The American*, III. 186.

**Talmudistic** (tal-mu-dis'tik), *a.* [< *Talmudist* + *-ic.*] Talmudic.

**talocalcaneal** (tā'lō-kal-kā'nẹ̄-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *talus* + *calcaneum* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum; astragalocalcaneal: noting certain ligaments.

**talon** (tal'on), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *talent*; < ME. *talon*, *taloun*, *talound*, < OF. (and F.) *talon* = Pr. *talo* = Sp. *talon* = Pg. *talão* = It. *tallone*, heel, < ML. *talo(n-)*, talon, claw of a bird, < L. *talus*, ankle, heel: see *talus*.] **1.** The claw of a bird or other animal; specifically, the claw of a bird of prey.

For he hathe his *Talouns* so longe and so large and grete upon his Feet as thoughe thei weren Hornes of grete Oxen or of Bugles or of Kyzn.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 269.

Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her *talents*; and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty singles,
And her long singles, grip'd her more then other.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 99).

An her little devil [dog] should be hungry, come sneaking behind me like a cowardly catchpole, and clap his *talents* on my haunches. *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

Swoops
The vulture, beak and *talon*, at the heart
Made for all noble motion. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**2.** A heel, or low cusp, of a tooth.—**3.** In *arch.*, same as *ogee*.—**4.** In locks, the shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.—**5.** That part of a pack of cards which remains after the hands have been dealt; the stock.—**6.** The heel of the blade of a sword.

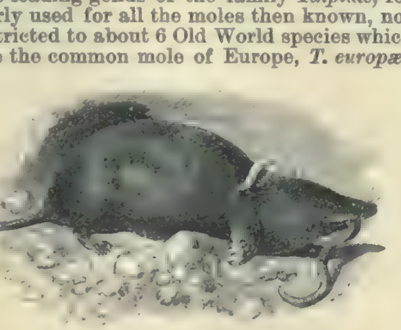
**taloned** (tal'ọnd), *a.* [< *talon* + *-ed*$^2$.] Having talons or claws. *Watts*, To Mitio, my Friend, i.

**talook, talookdar**, *n.* See *taluk*, *talukdar*.

**taloscaphoid** (tā-lō-skaf'oid), *a.* [< *talus* + *scaphoid*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid.—**Taloscaphoid ligament**, the astragaloscaphoid ligament.

**talotibial** (tā-lō-tib'i-ạl), *a.* [< *talus* + *tibia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

**Talpa** (tal'pạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *talpa*, a mole.] **1.** The leading genus of the family *Talpidæ*, formerly used for all the moles then known, now restricted to about 6 Old World species which, like the common mole of Europe, *T. europæa*, have forty-four teeth, with three incisors, one canine, four premolars, and three molars above and below on each side. The American moles are all of different genera (*Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*).—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor under the skin, especially a wen on the head: so called because it is vulgarly supposed to burrow like a mole. Also called *testudo*.—**3**†. [*l. c.*] A military engine used in sieges for undermining walls: probably only a roof or movable penthouse used to protect the miners from missiles.



Common European Mole (*Talpa europæa*).

**talpacoti**, *n.* [S. Amer.] A small South American ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*), as *C. talpacoti*.

**talpe**†, *n.* [< ME. *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole: see *Talpa*.] A mole.

And either shall thees *talpes* voide or sterve.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

**Talpidæ** (tal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial and fossorial, rarely natatorial, insectivorous mammals; the moles. They are related to the shrews, but differ in having the skull smooth behind, the zygomata completed, a bullate tympanic bone, and the scapular arch and fore limb more or less highly specialized with reference to fossorial habits, the scapula being long and narrow, the humerus short and broad, and the manus with accessory ossicles. The eyes are minute or rudimentary, the ears short and concealed; there is no cæcum nor pubic symphysis; the manubrium sterni is broad and keeled, and the tibia and fibula are united. There are two main modifications of the family—moles proper, *Talpinæ*, and musk-shrews, *Myogalinæ*. The *Talpidæ* are connected with the shrews by such genera as *Urotrichus*, *Neürotrichus*, and *Uropsilus*. The rather numerous species, of about 12 genera, are confined to the northern hemisphere. See cuts under *Condylura*, *desman*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

**Talpinæ** (tal-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Talpidæ*; the moles proper and shrew-moles. They have the fore limbs highly specialized for digging, with a long narrow scapula, short broad clavicle and humerus, and an accessory falciform carpal bone, the fore limb peculiarly rotated on its axis, the eyes rudimentary, the upper incisors 6, the lower 6 or 4. The living genera are *Talpa*, *Mogera*, *Parascaptor*, *Scaptochirus*, *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*. See cuts under *Condylura*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

**talpine** (tal'pin), *a.* [< L. *talpa*, mole, + *-ine*$^1$.] Resembling or related to a mole; belonging to the *Talpinæ*.

**Taltarum's case.** See *case*$^1$.

**taluk, talook** (ta-lök'), *n.* [Hind. *tāluk*.] In India, a dependency or subdivision of a district subject to revenue collection by a native officer; also, an estate or tract of proprietary land the revenues of which are under the management of a talukdar.

Each *táluk* comprises from fifty to one hundred villages, which constitute the ultimate units for fiscal and administrative purposes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 186.

**talukdar, talookdar** (ta-lök'där), *n.* [Hind. *tālukdār*, < *tāluk*, a district, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a native officer who collects the revenues of a taluk; also, the proprietor of an estate; a landholder.

The Oudh *tálukdárs* resemble English landlords even more closely than do the zamindárs of Bengal. In origin the majority were not revenue-farmers, but territorial magnates, whose influence was derived from feudal authority as much as from mere wealth. Their present legal status dates from the pacification that followed on the mutiny of 1857. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 772.

**talus** (tā'lus), *n.*; pl. *tali* (-lī). [NL., < L. *talus*, ankle, heel. Hence ult. *talon*.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The ankle or ankle-joint: as, os *tali*, the bone of the ankle. (*b*) The ankle-bone or huckle-bone; the astragalus.—**2.** In *ornith.*, same as *calcaneum*, 2.—**3.** That variety of clubfoot in which the heel rests on the ground and the toes are drawn up; talipes calcaneus.—**4.** In *entom.*, the apex or distal end of the tibia, articulated with the tarsus. *Kirby and Spence*.—**5.** In *arch.*, the slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing its thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank.—**6.** In *fort.*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.—**7.** The mass of rocky fragments which lies at the base of a cliff or precipitous rock, and which has been formed by the accumulation of pieces brought down from above by the action of gravity, rain, frost, etc.; scree; debris; wash. See these words.

He . . . rushed up the *talus* of boulders, springing from stone to stone, till his breath failed him.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxi.

The debris of ice gathered into *talus* heaps below.
*A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, vi.

**Exterior talus**, in *fort.* See *exterior*.—**Sustentaculum tali.** See *sustentaculum*.

**talvace**†, *n.* See *talevas*.

**talvas**†, *n.* Same as *talevas*.

**talwood**, *n.* See *tallwood*.

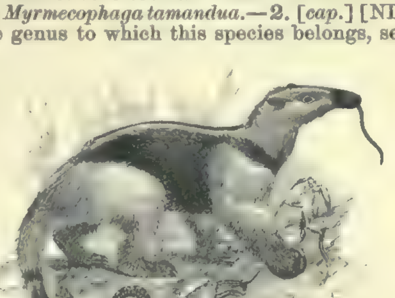
**tamability** (tā-mạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [Also *tameability*; < *tamable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being tamable; tamableness. *Sydney Smith*, Letters (1821).

**tamable** (tā'mạ-bl), *a.* [Also *tameable*; < *tame*$^1$ + *-able*.] Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

**tamableness** (tā'mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being tamable. Also *tameableness*.

**tamal** (ta-mäl'), or **tamale** (ta-mä'le), *n.* A Mexican dish made of Indian corn and meat, seasoned with red peppers.

**tamandua** (ta-man'dụ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [= Sp. *tamandua*, now *tamándoa*; < Braz. *tamandua*, said to be < Tupi *taa*, ant, + *mundeu*, trap.] **1.** The little ant-bear or four-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga tamandua*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus to which this species belongs, separated from *Myrmecophaga*, the animal being then called *Tamandua tetradactyla*.



Four-toed Ant-bear (*Tamandua tetradactyla*).

**tamanoir** (tam'a-nwor), *n.* [A corrupt F. form of *tamandua*.] The great ant-bear or three-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. See cut under *ant-bear*.

**tamanu** (tam′a̤-nö), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tree *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, the source of East Indian tacamahac-resin, and in its seeds of the poonay- or poonseed-oil, or bitter oil of India. It is widely diffused through the East Indies and Pacific islands, a chiefly littoral tree, growing 60 feet high and bearing a fine crown of dark dense foliage, interspersed in season with white flowers. The oil is chiefly prized as a cure for rheumatism, etc. The wood is valued by carpenters and cabinet-makers. In the Fijis also called *dilo*, and the oil *dilo-oil*.—**Tamanu-resin**, the East Indian tacamahac.

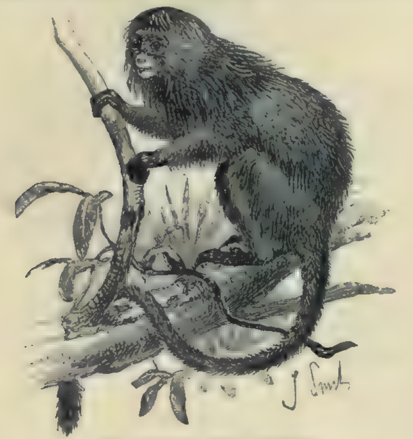
**tamara** (tam′a̤-rä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] A spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander-seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel-seed, all powdered. It is a favorite condiment with Italians.

**tamarack** (tam′a̤-rak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. The black or American larch, or hackmatack, *Larix Americana*, found in moist uplands in British America, and of less size massed in cool swamps in the northern United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and yields a heavy, hard, and very strong timber, valued for many purposes, particularly for the upper knees of ships. See cut under *larch*. 2. The abundant black or ridge-pole pine, *Pinus Murrayana*, of the Sierras and dry gravelly interior regions of western North America. The allied *Pinus contorta*, or scrub-pine, of the coast may be also included under the name.

**tamarack-pine** (tam′a̤-rak-pīn), *n.* Same as *tamarack*, 2.

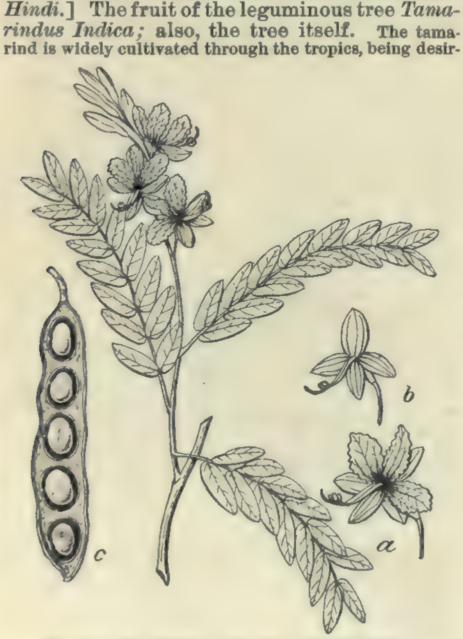
**tamaric**†, **tamarick**†, *n.* See *tamarisk*.

**tamarin** (tam′a̤-rin), *n.* [Native name in Cayenne.] One of the small squirrel-monkeys of South America; a marmoset of the genus *Midas*, as *M. leoninus*, the lion tamarin; *M. rosalia*, the silky tamarin, or marikina; *M. ursulus*, the negro tamarin, etc.



Lion Tamarin (*Midas leoninus*).

**tamarind** (tam′a̤-rind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamerim*; = F. *tamarin*, formerly *tamarinde*, = Sp. Pg. It. *tamarindo* = It. *tamarindi*, < ML. *tamarindus*, < Ar. *tamr Hindī*, *tamr ul Hind*, the Indian date: *tamr*, date (Heb. *tāmār*, a palm-tree); *Hindī*, Indian, *Hind*, India: see *Indian*, *Hindi*.] The fruit of the leguminous tree *Tamarindus Indica*; also, the tree itself. The tamarind is widely cultivated through the tropics, being desirable for its fruit, shade, and timber, and for the fragrance of its flowers. It reaches a height of 60 or 80 feet, with a widely spreading crown of dense foliage. The fruit is a flat thickened pod, 3 to 6 inches long, with a brittle brown shell containing a fibrous juicy pleasantly acid pulp inclosing the seeds. The pulp is used in hot countries to make cooling drinks, and preserved in syrup or sugar, or alone, it forms the tamarinds of commerce. It is used also in preparing tamarind-fish. It is officinally recognized as a refrigerant and laxative. Besides the pulp, the seeds, flowers, leaves, and bark all have their medicinal applications in India or elsewhere. The leaves in India form an ingredient in curries. The wood is very hard and heavy, yellowish-white in color with purple blotches, and is used in turnery.—**Bastard tamarind.** Same as *silk-tree*.—**Black tamarind.** Same as *velvet tamarind*.—**Brown tamarind**, the velvet tamarind and other species of *Dialium*.—**Manila tamarind.** See *Pithecolobium*.—**Tamarind of New South Wales**, *Cupania anacardioides*, an elegant slender sapindaceous tree, from 50 to 90 feet high, with whitish coarse-grained wood, and an acid fruit. It is also found elsewhere in Australia.—**Velvet tamarind**, *Dialium Guineense* (*Codarium acutifolium*), a small leguminous tree of western Africa, having slender branches and pinnate leaves, and pods of about the size and form of a filbert, covered with a black velvety down. These contain, surrounding the seeds, an acid farinaceous pulp, which is commonly eaten.—**Wild tamarind.** (*a*) See *Lysiloma*. (*b*) The brown tamarind. (*c*) In Jamaica, a large tree, *Pithecolobium filicifolium* (*Acacia arborea*). (*d*) In Trinidad, *Pentaclethra filamentosa*, a leguminous tree also found in Guiana, Nicaragua, etc.—**Yellow tamarind**, *Acacia villosa*, of tropical America. [Jamaica.]



Flowering Branch of Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*).
*a*, a flower; *b*, same, petals removed; *c*, pod, longitudinal section.

**tamarind-fish** (tam′a̤-rind-fish), *n.* A preparation of a kind of fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit, esteemed as a relish in India.

**tamarind-plum** (tam′a̤-rind-plum), *n.* See *plum*[1].

**Tamarindus** (tam-a̤-rin′dus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < ML. *tamarindus*, tamarind: see *tamarind*.] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with colored caducous bracts, four sepals, three perfect and two rudimentary petals, three perfect monadelphous stamens, and a few staminodes in the form of minute teeth; and by the fruit, a thick indehiscent legume with a fragile crustaceous epicarp, pulpy mesocarp, and thick coriaceous endocarp forming partitions between the seeds. The only species, *T. Indica*, is widely diffused through the tropics, indigenous in Africa and Australia, and naturalized from cultivation in Asia and America. It is a tree bearing abruptly pinnate leaves, with many pairs of small leaflets, and yellow and red flowers in terminal racemes. See *tamarind*.

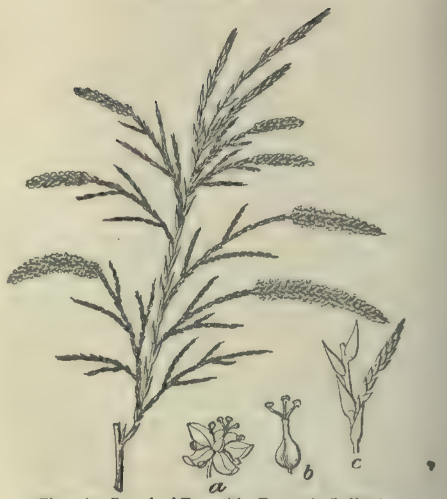
2. [*l. c.*] The pharmacopœial name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*. It is laxative and refrigerant.

**Tamarisceæ** (tam-a̤-ris′ē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tamariscus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Tamariscineæ*. It is characterized by racemose or spiked flowers with free or slightly coherent petals, and numerous small smooth seeds without albumen, and terminated by a coma of long plumose hairs. Besides the type, *Tamarix*, it includes the genus *Myricaria*, comprising a few similar but smaller European and Asiatic species growing in sand.

**Tamariscineæ** (tam″a̤-ri-sin′ē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. N. Desvaux, 1815), < *Tamariscus* + *-ineæ*.] An order of plants, the tamarisk family, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Caryophyllinæ*. It is characterized by usually shrubby stems clothed with small undivided alternate leaves, and by flowers with five or more stamens, a one-celled ovary with three to five placentæ, and the sepals and petals free or more or less united. It includes about 45 species, belonging to 5 genera classed in 3 tribes, for the types of which see *Tamarix*, *Reaumuria*, and *Fouquiera*. They are natives of temperate and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere and also of South Africa, occurring mostly in maritime salt-marshes or in sands and gravelly places among mountains. Unlike the related *Caryophyllaceæ*, or pink family, the seeds are either pilose, comose, or winged, which, together with the frequent willowy habit and narrow leaves, has suggested a superficial resemblance to the order *Salicineæ*, the willow family. Many species have also been compared to the cypress, from their appressed scale-like leaves and tall slender stems. They are shrubs, rarely herbs or trees, their leaves commonly somewhat fleshy, and their flowers either small or showy, usually flesh-colored, pink, or white.

**Tamariscus** (tam-a̤-ris′kus), *n.* [L.] One of the old names for the tamarisk used by botanists and herbalists.

**tamarisk** (tam′a̤-risk), *n.* [Formerly also *tamaric*, *tamrick*, *tamricke*, < ME. **tamarike*, *thamarike* (< L. *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. *tamarica*); = F. *tamaris*, *tamarix* = Pr. *tamarisc* = Sp. *tamarisco*, *tamariz* = Pg. *tamarisco*, *tamaris* = It. *tamarisco*, *tamerice*, < L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. also *tamarica*, tamarisk; perhaps connected with Skt. *tamālaka*, *tamālakā*, *tamāla*, a tree with a dark bark, < *tamas*, darkness: see *dim*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Tamarix*: sometimes called *flowering cypress*. The common tamarisk is *T. Gallica*, a shrub or small tree of the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. It is a prized ornamental shrub of feathery aspect, with scale-like leaves, and bearing clouds of pink flowers in late summer. It is a highly adaptable plant, thriving in wet, dry, or salty ground, rooting readily from slips and pushing forth vigorously; hence it is suitable for planting on shores and embankments. In the northern United States, however, it dies to the ground in severe winters. The stem and leaves contain much sulphate of soda. A variety produces Jews' or tamarisk manna. (See *manna*.) *T. articulata* (*T. orientalis*) is the chief source of tamarisk-galls, which are said to contain 50 per cent. of tannin, and are used in dyeing and medicine. It is found in northwest India and westward, and is sometimes distinguished as *tamarisk salt-tree*, from its secreting salt which incrusts its trunk in sufficient quantity for some culinary use. It is a bush or tree of coniferous aspect. *T. dioica* of India, etc., yields a pale-yellow soluble resin.



Flowering Branch of Tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*).
*a*, a flower; *b*, pistil; *c*, branch showing the scale-like leaves.

> He shall be like *tamaric* in the desert.
> Jer. xvii. 6 (Douay version).

> With this he hung them aloft upon a *tamricke* bow.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.

> *Tamarisks* with thick-leav'd Box are found.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Any plant of the order *Tamariscineæ*. *Lindley*.—**German tamarisk**, a European shrub, *Myricaria Germanica*, allied both botanically and in appearance to the common tamarisk, bearing, however, very narrow flat leaves.—**Indian tamarisk**, a variety, *Indica*, of the common tamarisk. See *tacahout*.—**Oriental tamarisk**, *Tamarix articulata*. See def. 1.

**Tamarix** (tam′a̤-riks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *tamarix*, also *tamariscus*, *tamarice*, the tamarisk: see *tamarisk*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Tamariscineæ* and of the tribe *Tamarisceæ*. It is distinguished by its free or slightly united stamens, and ovary usually with three or four short styles. About 60 species have been described, now reduced to about 25, natives of the Mediterranean region and central and tropical Asia, chiefly of salt-marshes of the sea-coast; a few occur in South Africa. They are shrubs, sometimes arborescent, bearing minute scale-like clasping or sheathing leaves. The numerous white or pinkish flowers form spikes or dense racemes, often small, but abundant and giving the branches a feathery appearance. See *tamarisk* and *manna*, 4.

**tamarugite** (ta-mar′ö̤-gīt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mineral from Tarapaca in Chili, allied to soda-alum in composition, but containing only about half as much water.

**tamatia** (ta-mā′ti-ä̤), *n.* [< F. *tamatia*; orig. (Buffon, 1780) applied to all the American *Bucconidæ* and *Capitoninæ*, also (Levaillant, 1806) designating any puff-bird, also, as NL. (Gmelin, 1788), the specific name of one fissirostral barbet, *Bucco tamatia*; from a native name.] A kind of fissirostral barbet; a barbacou.

**tambac** (tam′bak), *n.* 1. Same as *tombac*.—2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

**tambagut** (tam′ba̤-gut), *n.* [Native name, from its cry; rendered 'coppersmith' in English.] The crimson-breasted barbet of the Philippines, *Megalæma hæmacephala*.

**tambasading** (tam-bas′a̤-ding), *n.* [Native name.] The fossa of Madagascar, *Fossa daubentoni*. See *Fossa*[2].

**tamboo**, **tambu** (tam-bö′), *a.* Same as *taboo*. See the quotation.

> The human heads . . . are reserved for the canoe-houses. These are larger and better built than the ordinary dwelling-houses, and are *tambu* (tabooed) for women—i. e., a woman is not allowed to enter them, or indeed to pass in front of them.
> *C. M. Woodford*, Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., X. 372.

**tambor** (tam′bo̤r), *n.* [Cf. *tambour*.] 1. A kind of swell-fish or puffer, as the rabbit-fish, *Lagocephalus lævigatus*. See cut under *Tetrodontidæ*.—2. The red rockfish, *Sebastodes* (*Sebastomus*) *ruber*, a large scorpænoid abundant on the coast of California.

**tambor-oil** (tam′bo̤r-oil″), *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera* of Central America. It is purgative, but not griping like castor-oil.

**tambour** (tam′bör or -bọr), *n.* [< F. *tambour*, a drum: see *tabor*1.] 1. A drum; specifically, the bass drum; also, something resembling a drum, as an elastic membrane stretched over a cup-shaped vessel, used in various mechanical devices.

> After supper, the whole village [of Jobar] came and sat round the carpet, and one of them played on a *tambour*, and sung a Curdeen song.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 156.

> When I sound
> The *tambour* of God, ten cities hear
> Its voice, and answer to the call in arms.
> *Southey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the blocks of which each constitutes a course of the shaft of a column; a drum. (*b*) The interior part, or core, within the leaves, of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the *vase*, and the *campana* or *bell*. (*c*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (*d*) The circular vertical part of a cupola; also, the basis of a cupola when this is circular. (*e*) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work with folding doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, etc., to break the current of air or draft from without.—3. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered: so called from its resemblance to a drum. Machines have been constructed for tambour-working, and are still used.

> Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your *tambour*, in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at your side. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Silk or other stuff embroidered on a tambour.

> With . . . a *tambour* waistcoat, white linen breeches, and a taper switch in your hand, your figure, Frankly, must be irresistible. *Colman*, Man and Wife, i. (*Davies.*)

5. In *fort.*, a defensive work formed of palisades, intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.—**Tambour de Basque**, a tambourine.

**tambour** (tam′bör or -bọr), *v.* [< *tambour*, *n.*: see *tambour*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* To decorate with needlework, as a piece of silk, muslin, or other stuff which has previously been strained on a tambour-frame to receive embroidery.

> She lay awake ten minutes on Wednesday night debating between her spotted and her *tamboured* muslin.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, x.

**II.** *intrans.* To do tambour-work; embroider by means of a tambour-frame. [Colloq.]

> She sat herring-boning, *tambouring*, or stitching.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328. (*Davies.*)

**tamboura** (tam′bö̤-rä̤), *n.* An Oriental musical instrument of the lute class, closely resembling the guitar or mandolin.

> The Assyrians, and most likely the Babylonian Accadians, may have been furnished with the finger-board *tamboura* as well as the dulcimer and harp.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3244, p. 902.

**tambour-cotton** (tam′bör-kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread used in tambour-embroidery, usually on muslin.

**tambour-embroidery** (tam′bör-em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Same as *tambour-work*.

**tambour-frame** (tam′bör-frām), *n.* A light wooden frame used for straining and holding flat the material forming the ground in tambour-work. This frame was originally a double hoop; on the smaller hoop the silk, muslin, or other stuff was drawn tightly, and the larger hoop was then adjusted over the smaller. The modern tambour-frame is square, and can be slightly enlarged by wedges at the corners, like the stretcher of a painter's canvas.

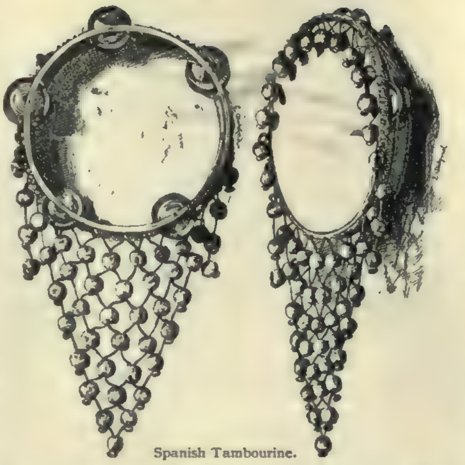
> Mrs. Grant and her *tambour frame* were not without their use. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vii.

**tambourgi** (tam-bör′ji), *n.* [Turk. **tanbūrji*, < *tanbūr*, a drum: see *tambour*, *tabor*.] A Turkish drummer. *Byron.*

**tambourine** (tam-bö̤-rēn′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamburine*, *tamburin*; < F. *tambourin* (= Pr. *tamborin* = It. *tamburino*), dim. of *tambour*: see *tambour*, *tabor*1.] 1. A small drum formed of a ring or hoop of wood or sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a single head of parchment. The hoop carries several pairs of loose metal disks called *jingles*. The instrument is played either by shaking, or by striking with the hand or arm, or by drawing the finger across the head (or each in alternation). It is of Oriental origin, and is very common in Spain, whence it is often called *tambour de Basque*. See cut in next column.

> I sawe Calliope wyth Muses moe,
> Soone as thy oaten pype began to sound,
> Theyr yvory Luyts and *Tamburins* forgoe.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., June.

> Shaking a *tambourine* set round with tinkling bells, and thumping it on its parchment head.
> *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.



Spanish Tambourine.

2. A long narrow drum or tabor used in Provence; also, a bottle-shaped drum used in Egypt.—3. A Provençal dance originally executed to the sound of tabor and pipe, with or without singing.—4. Music for such a dance, in duple rhythm and quick tempo, and usually accompanied by a drone bass of a single tone, as the tonic or the dominant, as if played by rubbing the finger across a tambourine.—5. A remarkable pigeon of Africa, *Tympanistria bicolor*. See cut under *Tympanistria*. *P. L. Sclater.*

**tambour-lace** (tam′bör-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

**tambour-needle** (tam′bör-nē″dl), *n.* The tool used in tambour-work: it is a small hook of steel resembling a crochet-hook, and usually fitted in a handle of ivory or hard wood.

**tambour-stitch** (tam′bör-stich), *n.* In *crochet*, a kind of stitch by which a pattern of straight ridges crossing each other at right angles is produced. Also *tamburet-stitch*.

**tambour-stitcher** (tam′bör-stich″ėr), *n.* A worker in embroidery done on the tambour-frame. See *tambour-work*. *Art Journal*, 1883, p. 150.

**tambour-work** (tam′bör-wėrk), *n.* Embroidery on stuff which is strained on a tambour-frame; especially, such embroidery when done upon muslin or cambric, and in linen thread, either white or colored. Also called *passé*.

**tambreet** (tam-brēt′), *n.* [Australian.] The duck-mole or duck-billed platypus of Australia, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

**tamburet-stitch** (tam′bö̤-ret-stich), *n.* Same as *tambour-stitch*.

**tamburin†**, **tamburine†**, *n.* Old spellings of *tambourine*.

**tamburone** (tam-bö̤-rō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *tamburo*, a drum: see *tambour*, *tabor*1.] A large drum; specifically, the bass drum.

**tame**1 (tām), *a.* [< ME. *tame*, *tome*, prop. a weak or inflected form of **tam*, *tom*, < AS. *tam*, *tom* = OFries. **tam* (in *aidertam*) = D. MLG. LG. *tam* = OHG. MHG. *zam*, G. *zahm* = Icel. *tamr* = Sw. Dan. *tam* = Goth. **tams*, tame; cf. *tame*1, *v.*] 1. Reclaimed from wildness, savagery, or barbarism. (*a*) Of persons, civilized; made peaceable, docile, or polite in manners and habits.

> Esau wilde man huntere,
> And Jacob *tame* man tiliere.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1482.

> A *tame* black belonging to us is great at all sorts of hunting. I want to see if he can find us a flying doe for to-morrow. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

(*b*) Of beasts, birds, etc.: (1) Reclaimed from the feral condition or state of nature for the use or benefit of man; not wild; domesticated; made tractable. (2) Having lost or not exhibiting the usual characteristics of a wild animal, as ferocity, fear of man, and shyness: as, a *tame* wild cat; the wild ducks are quite *tame* this season; the bear seemed very *tame*.

> In the Mountaines of Ziz there are Serpents so *tame* that at dinner time they will come like Dogs and Cats, and gather vp the crums, not offering to hurt any.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 622.

(*c*) Cultivated; improved: noting land, vegetable products, etc. [Now colloq.]

> Sugar Canes, not *tame*, 4. or 5. foot high.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 274.

> The careful pioneer invariably had his corral on land near his house, where the land had become *tame*. For the land to become *tame* it was only needed to denude it of timber and let in the sunlight to the surface of the corral. It was not necessary, probably, to plow and cultivate the ground, but this was sometimes done.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 9.

2. Submissive; spiritless; pusillanimous.

> I have friends and kinsmen
> That will not sit down *tame* with the disgrace
> That 's offer'd to our noble family
> In what I suffer. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

> Why are you so *tame?* why do not you speak to him, and tell him how he disquiets your house?
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

> This country [England] was never remarkable for a *tame* submission to injuries.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

3. Sluggish; languid; dull; lacking earnestness, fervor, or ardor.

> The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor.
> *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

> The age is dull and mean. Men creep,
> Not walk, with blood too pale and *tame*
> To pay the debt they owe to shame.
> *Whittier*, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against [Slave Power.

> We are too *tame* for either aspirations or regrets, or, if we have them, we know as a matter of course that they cannot be indulged. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

4. Deficient in interesting or striking qualities; uninspiring; insipid; flat: as, a *tame* description.

> Rome thought the architectural style of Athens too *tame*. *A. H. Welsh*, Rhetoric, xii.

> The western half of Victoria is level or slightly undulating, and as a rule *tame* in its scenery, exhibiting only thinly timbered grassy lands, with all the appearance of open parks. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 215.

5. Ineffectual; impotent; inert.

> His remedies are *tame* i' the present peace.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 2.

6. Accommodated to one's habits; wonted; accustomed. [Rare.]

> Sequestering from me all
> That time, acquaintance, custom, and condition
> Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 10.

**Tame hay.** See *hay*1.=**Syn. 2.** *Mild*, *Soft*, etc. (see *gentle*); docile.—**4.** Feeble, vapid, prosy, prosaic.

**tame**1 (tām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tamed*, ppr. *taming*. [< ME. *tamen*, *tamien*, also *temen*, *temeen*, < AS. *tamian*, grow tame, *temian*, make tame, = D. *temmen* = MLG. *temen*, *temmen*, LG. *temmen* = OHG. *zamjan*, *zemman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *zähmen* = Icel. *temja* = Sw. *tämja* = Dan. *tæmme* = Goth. *gatamjan*, tame; from the adj.; connected with L. *domare* = Gr. *δαμᾶν* = Skt. √ *dam*, tame, control. From the L. *domare* are ult. E. *domitable*, *daunt*, etc., and (through *dominus*, master) *dominant*, *dominate*, etc.] 1. To reclaim from a wild or savage state; overcome the natural ferocity or shyness of; make gentle and tractable; domesticate; break in, as a wild beast or bird.

> Which [two lions] first he *tam'd* with wounds, then by the necks them drew,
> And 'gainst the hard'ned earth their jaws and shoulders burst. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 366.

> In vain they foamed, in vain they stared,
> In vain their eyes with fury glared;
> He *tamed* 'em to the lash, and bent 'em to the yoke.
> *Addison*, tr. of Horace, Od. iii. 3.

2. To subdue; curb; reduce to submission.

> Tooke towres & towne[s], *tamid* Knightes,
> Felled the falsse folke, ferked hem hard.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 84.

> And he so *tamed* the Scots that none of them durst build a ship or a boate with aboue three yron nailes in it.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, p. 10.

> I will *iame*
> That haughty courage, and make it stoop too.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, v. 4.

> That *tamed* the wave to be his posting-horse.
> *Lowell*, Washers of the Shroud.

> Nay—yet it chafes me that I could not bend
> One will; nor *tame* and tutor with mine eye
> That dull cold-blooded Cæsar.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

3†. To destroy; kill.

> Thouȝ ȝe drinke poisoun, it schal not ȝou *tame*,
> Neither harme ȝou, ne noo greef feele.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

4. To deprive of courage, spirit, ardor, or animation.

> Boast that he had seen, when Conscience shook,
> Fear *tame* a monarch s brow, Remorse a warrior's look.
> *Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 6.

5. To make subdued in color or luster; soften; relieve; tone down.

> Some relics of the old oak wood,
> That darkly huge did intervene,
> And *tamed* the glaring white with green.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 25.

**tame**2 (tām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tamed*, ppr. *taming*. [< ME. *tamen*, *taymen*, by apheresis from *atamen*, and partly from *entamen*: see *attame*2 and *entame*1.] 1†. To open; broach.

Nowe to weete our mouthes tyme were,
This flagette will I *tame*, yf thou reade us.
*Chester Plays*, I. 124. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To divide; deal out; formerly, to cut; carve. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Tayne* that crabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller.*

**tameability, tameable,** etc. See *tamability*, etc.

**tamehead**†, *n.* [ME. *tamehed;* < *tame*$^1$ + *-head.*] Tameness; mildness; gentleness.

The fader luuede Esau wel,
For firme birthe & swete mel;
The moder, Iacob for *tamehed.*
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1485.

**tameless** (tām'les), *a.* [< *tame*$^1$ + *-less.*] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.
*Bp. Hall.*

*Tameless* tigers hungering for blood.
*Shelley*, Queen Mab, iv.

**tamelessness** (tām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness.

From thee this *tamelessness* of heart.
*Byron*, Parisina, xiii.

**tamely** (tām'li), *adv.* In a tame manner, in any of the senses of *tame.*

*Tamelier* than worms are Lovers slain.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Distance.

All this we *tamely* saw and suffered, without the least attempt to hinder it. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

Rich enough, luscious enough; but, after all, somewhat *tamely* luscious, suggesting the word cloying!
*D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, Old Fourth.

**tameness** (tām'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tame.

In spite of the strange contrast between his [Pitt's] violence in Opposition and his *tameness* in office, he still possessed a large share of the public confidence.
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

**tame-poison** (tām'poi″zn), *n.* The swallowwort, *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, once regarded an antidote to poison. See *vincetoxicum.*

**tamer** (tā'mėr), *n.* [< *tame*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which tames.

Thou, thou (true Neptune) *Tamer* of the Ocean.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The lioness hath met a *tamer* here.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Love's Cure, ii. 2.

**Tamias** (tā'mi-as), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to their laying up stores; < Gr. *ταμίας*, a dispenser, steward, perhaps 'one who cuts or apportions food' (cf. *meat*$^1$), < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of ground-squirrels, of the family *Sciuridæ*, connecting the *Sciurinæ*, or true arboreal squirrels, with the *Spermophilinæ*, or marmot-squirrels. They have a moderately long distichous tail, well-developed cheek-pouches, and a characteristic coloration in several stripes of alternating light and dark colors along the back and sides. There is one Eurasiatic species, *T. asiaticus*, the nearest relative of which in America is *T. quadrivittatus*, the four-striped chipmunk of the West. There occur also several other distinct species, as *T. lateralis*, together with numerous geographical races; but the best-known is the common striped ground-squirrel, chipmunk, or hackee of eastern North America, *T. striatus.* See cut under *chipmunk.*

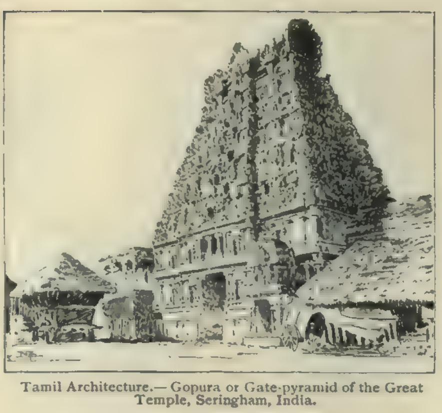
**tamidine** (tam'i-din), *n.* [Trade-name.] A substance used in the manufacture of electric glow-lamp filaments, obtained by treating collodion with a reducing agent, such as ammonium hydrosulphid.

**Tamil** (tam'il), *n.* [Also *Tamul;* Tamil name.] 1. One of a race of men inhabiting southern India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.—2. A language spoken in southern India and in parts of Ceylon. It is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family. See *Dravidian.*

Also *Tamul, Tamulic.*

**Tamil architecture,** the native style of architecture characteristic of southern India, within the limits of the present Madras Presidency. The most prominent creations of the style are numerous and large temples consisting of a square building with a pyramidal roof, and within a cella or adytum for the image of the god. A peculiar porch precedes the entrance to the cella. The temple is contained in a quadrangular inclosure, the gates of which are surmounted by lofty pyramidal structures of numerous tiers or stories, in some respects recalling the Egyptian pylons. Pillared halls are always associated with the temples, and the sacred inclosures always contain water-tanks or wells. Sculptured decoration, both exterior and interior, is exceedingly elaborate and exuberant. In the older examples, from the tenth to the sixteenth century, the designs are often elegant; the later work is barbarous from the overloading of its ornament. Also called *Dravidian architecture.* See cut in next column.

**Tamilian** (ta-mil'i-an), *a.* [Also *Tamulian;* < *Tamil* + *-i-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language: same as *Dravidian.* See *Tamil.* Also *Tamul, Tamulic.*



Tamil Architecture.— Gopura or Gate-pyramid of the Great Temple, Seringham, India.

**tamin, tamine** (tam'in), *n.* [Also *tammin*, and *tammy, taminy;* irreg. < F. *étamine*, or, by confusion with *stamin*, < OF. *estamine:* see *stamin*$^1$.] 1. A thin woolen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

I took her up in an old *tamin* gown.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

Their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge.
*Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 56.

2. A strainer or bolter made of hair or cloth.

**taminy** (tam'i-ni), *n.* Same as *tamin.*

**tamis** (tam'is), *n.* [< F. *tamis*, dial. *taimi* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve: see *temse.*] A cloth made for straining liquids.

**tamisage** (tam'i-sāj), *n.* [= F. *tamisage;* as *tamis* + *-age.*] A method of finding invariants: a sifting process.

**tamise** (ta-mēz'), *n.* [Cf. *tamis.*] A trade-name given to various thin woolen fabrics.

**tamkin** (tam'kin), *n.* [For **tampkin*, an altered form of *tampion, tampon* (cf. *pumpkin*, an altered form of *pumpion, pompion, pompon*).] Same as *tampion.*

People do complain of Sir Edward Spragg, that he hath not done extraordinary; and more of Sir W. Jenings, that he came up with his *tamkins* in his guns.
*Pepys*, Diary, III. 197.

**tamlin** (tam'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young cod, larger than a codling or skinner. *Yarrell.* [Local, Eng.]

**tammin,** *n.* See *tamin.*

**Tammuz** (tam'uz), *n.* [Heb.] 1. A Hebrew month of twenty-nine days, being the tenth of the civil and the fourth of the sacred year. It corresponds to part of June and part of July.—2. A Syrian deity, same as the Phenician Adon or Adonis, in whose honor a feast was held every year, beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. Also *Thammuz.*

And, behold, there sat women weeping for *Tammuz.*
Ezek. viii. 14.

**tammy** (tam'i), *n.* See *tamin.*

**tammy-norie** (tam'i-nō″ri), *n.* Some sea-bird, as the auk or puffin. [Scotch.]

The screigh of a *Tammie Norie.* *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

**tam-o'-shanter** (tam'ọ̄-shan'tėr), *n.* [So called from *Tam o' Shanter*, the hero of Burns's poem of that name.] Same as *braid bonnet* (which see, under *bonnet*); also, a lighter head-dress of the same general shape.

His head was capped with a ruby-colored *tam-o'-shanter* with a yellow feather. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 222.

**tamp** (tamp), *v. t.* [Appar. developed from *tampion, tampon*, formerly *tampin*, perhaps regarded in some uses as a verbal n. **tamping*, of a verb thence inferred and used as *tamp.* Otherwise, a var., due to association with *tampion*, of *tap:* see *tap*$^1$.] 1. In blasting for quarrying and mining purposes, to fill (the hole made by the drill or borer) with tamping, after the charge of powder or other explosive has been introduced.—2. To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes: as, to *tamp* mud so as to make a floor.

Round the *tamped* earthen floor ran a raised bench of unbaked brick, forming a divan for mats and sleeping rugs. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. xi.

The track is raised, the gravel *tamped* well under the ties, and the track is ready for use.
*Scribner's Mag.*, III. 667.

**tampan** (tam'pan), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite. *D. Livingstone.*

**tamper**$^1$ (tam'pėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *temper*, in like use.] 1. To experiment rashly; busy one's self unwisely or officiously; meddle: usually followed by *with* in this and the other senses.

The physician answered, This boy has been *tampering with* something that lies in his maw undigested.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Yet scarce I praise their venturous part
Who *tamper with* such dangerous art.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 5.

2. To interfere, as for the purpose of alteration; make objectionable or unauthorized changes (in): as, to *tamper with* a will or other document.

We do not blame the ingenious author previously alluded to for her *tamperings with* the original text.
*Academy*, Dec. 7, 1890, p. 367.

3. To use secret or underhand measures; exert unfair or corrupt influence; especially, to use improper persuasions, solicitations, bribery, etc.

You have already been *tampering with* my Lady Plyant?
*Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

There gleam'd a vague suspicion in his eyes:
Some meddling rogue has *tamper'd with* him.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**tamper**$^2$ (tam'pėr), *n.* [< *tamp* + *-er*$^1$.] 1. One who tamps, or prepares for blasting by stopping the hole in which the charge is placed.—2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-bar or tamping-iron.

**tamperer** (tam'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tamper*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who tampers; one who uses unfair or underhand means to influence another.

He himself was not tortured, but was surrounded in the Tower by *tamperers* and traitors, and so made unfairly to convict himself out of his own mouth.
*Dickens*, Hist. Eng., xxxii.

**Tampico fiber.** A tough fiber, the piassava or the istle, used in place of bristles for brushes.

**Tampico jalap.** See *jalap.*

**tampin**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tampon.* *Topsell.* (*Halliwell.*)

**tamping** (tam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tamp*, *v.*] 1. In *blasting*, the act or operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge. This is done in order that the charge may not blow out through the hole instead of expending its force against the rock or other object of attack.

2. In *milit. mining*, the operation of packing with earth, sand, etc., that part of a mine nearest to the charge, to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.—3. The material with which the hole made by the drill for blasting is filled after the introduction of the charge of powder or other explosive. Among the materials used for tamping are bore-meal or boring-dust, dried clay, dried flucan, pounded brick, soft slaty rock, and plaster of Paris. *Tamping* is called *stemming* in some parts of England.

The *tamping* should extend from the charge for a distance equal to at least 1½ times the line of least resistance.
*Ernst*, Man. Mil. Eng., p. 40.

**tamping-bar** (tam'ping-bär), *n.* A bar of iron, about 2½ feet in length, used in rock-blasting for driving the tamping into the bore-hole after the charge has been introduced. It is grooved on one side so as to leave room for the needle or fuse. Tamping-bars are sometimes tipped or faced with copper or bronze, or made entirely of these metals, to avoid accidents, which have frequently been caused by the iron striking fire from its contact with the quartzose rock. Also called, in England, *stemming-bar* or *stemmer.*

**tamping-iron** (tam'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *tamping-bar.*

**tamping-machine** (tam'ping-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for packing into the mold the clay or other material for making pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

**tamping-plug** (tam'ping-plug), *n.* A mechanical substitute for tamping materials in blasting. It may be an iron cone, a tapering block, or other wedge-shaped casting, to be driven or jammed into the blast-hole.

**tampion** (tam'pi-ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tampyon* and *tompion;* also *tampon* (used chiefly in the surgical sense), formerly *tampoon*, and *tampin;* < OF. *tampon*, a nasalized form of *tapon*, dim. or aug. of *tape*, a plug, bung, tap, < D. *tap* = Fries. *tap*, a plug, bung, tap: see *tap*$^1$. Hence prob. *tamp.*] A stopper; a plug; a bung. Specifically—(*a*) The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to prevent the entrance of water or dust; also, the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot. (*b*) A plug for stopping the upper end of an organ-pipe. Also *tamkin.*

**tampon** (tam'pọn), *n.* [See *tampion.*] 1. In *surg.*, a plug inserted to stop hemorrhage.—2. In *hair-dressing*, a cushion of curled hair or the like, used to support the hair in a puff or roll. —3. See the quotation.

An engraved stone [in lithography] is printed by using a small wooden tapper or *tampon*, either round at the sides, flat below, with handle at top, or square, with the corners rounded off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 701.

**tampon** (tam'pọn), *v. t.* [< *tampon*, *n.*] In *surg.*, to plug tightly, as a wound or a natural orifice, with cotton, linen, or other form of tampon, to stop hemorrhage, to dilate the orifice, or for other purposes.

> The hemorrhage was stopped by *tamponing* the bony aperture [gunshot wound in head].
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

**tamponade** (tam-pọ-nād′), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-ade*$^{1}$.] The employment of a tampon; tamponage.

**tamponage** (tam′pọn-āj), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-age.*] The act of tamponing.

**tamponing** (tam′pọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tampon*, *v.*] The operation of plugging a wound or a natural orifice by inserting a tampon.

**tamponment** (tam′pọn-mẹnt), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-ment.*] The act of plugging with a tampon.

**tampoon**† (tam-pön′), *n.* [See *tampion.*] An obsolete form of *tampion.*

**tamp-work** (tamp′wėrk), *n.* A surface rendered compact and plane by tamping.

> He sees a plain like *tamp-work*, where knobs of granite act daisies, and at every fifty yards some hapless bud or blossom dying of inanition among the stones.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. xiii.

**tam-tam**, *n.* and *v.* See *tom-tom.*

**tamtam-metal** (tam′tam-met″ạl), *n.* Same as *gong-metal.*

**Tamul, Tamulian** (tam′ul, ta-mū′li-ạn). Same as *Tamil*, *Tamilian.*

**Tamulic** (ta-mū′lik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tamul* + *-ic.*] Same as *Tamilian*, *Tamil.*

**Tamus** (tā′mus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), altered from its previous name *Tamnus* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *tamnus*, a vine on which grew a kind of wild grape (*taminia uva*); perhaps < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Dioscoreaceæ.* It is characterized by diœcious flowers, the female with six narrow distinct perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a fleshy globose berry containing a few roundish wingless seeds with solid albumen and a minute embryo. There are 2 species, one a native of the Canary Islands, the other widely distributed through Europe, northern Africa, and temperate parts of Asia. They are twining vines resembling species of *Dioscorea*, growing from a tuberous root, and producing alternate heart-shaped entire or three-lobed leaves. The small female flowers form very short axillary racemes or sessile clusters; the male racemes are usually long and loose. *T. edulis*, of Madeira, is sometimes known as *Port Moniz yam*; *T. communis* is the black bryony of England, also known as *black bindweed*, *Isle-of-Wight vine*, or *lady's-seal*, producing numerous handsome berries locally used as a remedy for chilblains, and known as *murrain-berries* or *oxberries.* The acrid juice of its large black root was used to remove bruise-stains, and was formerly in repute as a stimulative in plasters. The young suckers are used as asparagus in Greece. Compare *lady's-seal*, 1.

**tan**$^{1}$ (tan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tanned*, ppr. *tanning.* [Formerly also *tann*, early mod. E. *tanne*; < ME. *tannen*, < AS. *tannian* (found once, in the pp. *getanned*) = MD. *tannen*, *tanen*, *taenen*, *teynen*, D. *tanen*, tan; cf. OF. *tanner*, *taner*, F. *tanner*, dial. *tener* (ML. *tannare*, *tanare*), tan, dye of a tawny color; appar. from a noun not found in AS., = MD. *tanne*, *tane*, *taene*, OF. and F. *tan*, ML. *tanum*, oak-bark for tanning, tan; cf. Bret. *tann*, oak, oak-bark for tanning; < OHG. *tanna*, MHG. G. *tanne*, fir, oak. The relations of these forms are in part uncertain. Hence (through F.) E. *tanny*, *tawny.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prepare, as skins of animals, by soaking in some liquid containing tannic acid, which is generally obtained from the bark of some tree, oak-bark being commonly thought to be the best. Other barks, especially that of hemlock, are also largely used. This process converts the raw hide into leather.

> Ajax, to shield his ample Breast, provides
> Seven lusty Bulls, and *tanns* their sturdy Hides.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. By extension, to convert into leather by other means, as by the use of mineral salts (as those of iron and chromium), and even of oil or fat, as in the case of buckskin, chamois, and the like. See *leather*, *taw*$^{1}$, 2.—3. To make brown; embrown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

> His sandales were with toilsome travell torne,
> And face all *tand* with scorching sunny ray.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 35.
>
> I am acquainted with sad misery,
> As the *tann'd* galley-slave is with his oar.
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.
>
> To the *tann'd* haycock in the mead.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 90.
>
> And one, whose Arab face was *tanned*
> By tropic sun and boreal frost.
> *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

4†. To deprive of the freshness of youth; impair the freshness and beauty of. [Rare.]

> Reckoning time, whose million'd accidents . . .
> *Tan* sacred beauty. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxv.

5. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

> If he be so stout, we will have a bout,
> And he shall *tan* my hide too.
> *Robin Hood and the Tanner* (Child's Ballads, V. 229).
>
> The master couldn't *tan* him for not doing it.
> *Mrs. H. Wood*, The Channings.

6. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, or an imitation of marble made from a mixture of gelatin and gum, to render (cast slabs of the mixture) hard and insoluble by steeping in a suitable preparation. See *tannage*, 3.—7. To treat with some hardening process as a preservation from rot, as fish-nets.—**Tanned pelt.** See *pelt*$^{2}$.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be or become tanned: as, the leather *tans* easily.—2. To become tan-colored or tawny: as, the face *tans* in the sun.

**tan**$^{1}$ (tan), *n.* and *a.* [See *tan*$^{1}$, *v.* The noun is prob. earlier than the verb in Rom., but appears later in E.] **I.** *n.* 1. The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, hemlock, spruce, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides.

> Let no stiff cowhide, reeking from the *tan*, . . .
> Disgrace the tapering outline of your feet.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Urania.

2. A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan: as, gloves of gray or *tan.*—3. An embrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

> The clear shade of *tan*, and the half a dozen freckles, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

**Flower** or **flowers of tan.** See *flower.*—**Spent tan**, tan that has been used in tanning: it is employed for covering walks, for mulshing, and for other purposes.—**The tan**, the circus; the ring where a match is walked. [Slang.]—**To smell of the tan**, said of any act or expression which reminds one of the circus. [Slang.]

**II.** *a.* Of the color of tan, or of a color approaching that of tan; yellowish-brown.—**Black and tan.** See *black.*

**tan**$^{2}$ (tan), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *tān*, a twig, bough: see *mistletoe.*] A twig, or small switch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tan**$^{3}$†. An obsolete Middle English contraction of *taken*, old infinitive or past participle of *take.*

**tan**$^{4}$†. A Middle English contraction of *to an.* *Chaucer.*

**tan**$^{5}$ (tan), *n.* Same as *fan-tan.*

> Smoke a pipe of opium o' nights with other China boys, and lose his little earnings at the game of *tan.*
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 213.

**tan.** An abbreviation of *tangent.*

**tana**$^{1}$, **tanna** (tä′nạ̈, tan′ạ̈), *n.* [Also *thannah*; < Hind. *thāna*, *thānā*, a military fortified post.] In India, a military post; also, a police station.

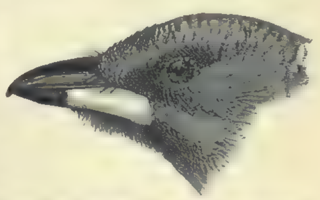
**tana**$^{2}$, *n.* [Native name.] A small insectivorous mammal of Sumatra and Borneo, *Tupaia tana*; a banxring.

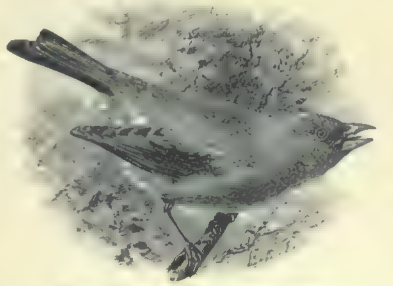
**Tanacetum** (tan-ạ-sē′tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), tansy, an accom. form, with L. term. *-etum*, of OF. *tanasie*, tansy: see *tansy.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideæ.* It is characterized by small discoid corymbose flower-heads with a naked receptacle, involucral bracts in numerous rows, pappus mostly a ring or crown, and usually two kinds of flowers, the outer row female, slender and tubular, with an oblique or a two- or three-toothed apex, and three-angled achenes, the central flowers numerous, perfect, cylindrical, five-toothed, and with five-angled achenes. There are about 30 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, central and northern Asia, and North America. They are erect annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubby at the base, commonly strong-scented and hairy or silky. They bear alternate and usually variously dissected leaves, and yellow flowers. A few exceptional species produce larger solitary long-stalked flower-heads. Seven species are native to the western United States, and *T. vulgare* (for which see *tansy*) is naturalized in the Atlantic States and Canada. For *T. Balsamita*, also called *ale-cost* and *maudlin*, see *costmary.*

**tanadar, tannadar** (tä′nạ-där, tan′ạ-där), *n.* [< Hind. *thānadār*, < *thāna*, a military post, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, the keeper or commandant of a tana.

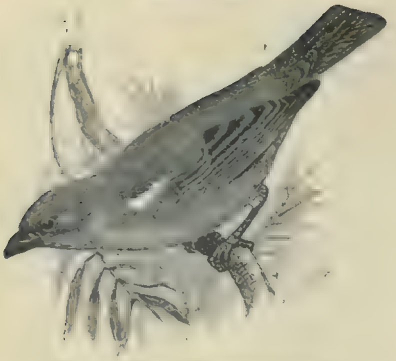
**Tanæcium** (ta-nē′si-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), so called from the elongated climbing stems; prop. **Tanaëcium*, < Gr. *ταναήκης*, long-stretching, < *ταναός*, outstretched, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Bignonieæ*, and group *Pleiostichæ.* It is characterized by loosely few-flowered cymes, a truncate or minutely toothed calyx, an extremely long and slender cylindrical corolla-tube, and a large smooth capsule with very thick and finally indurated concave valves, containing numerous compressed seeds in many rows. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of tropical America, by some reduced to a single species. They are shrubby climbers, reaching a great height, and bearing compound leaves of three entire leaflets, the terminal leaflet sometimes lacking or replaced by a tendril. The flowers are white, and consist of a spreading and somewhat two-lipped border surmounting a tube from 3 to 10 inches long. *T. Jaroba* is the pear-withe of Jamaica.

**tanager** (tan′ā-jėr), *n.* [< NL. *Tanagra*, q. v.] Some or any tanagrine bird; a member of the *Tanagridæ.* Few of these numerous brilliant birds are actually known as *tanagers* except in technical treatises. Those to which the name is chiefly given are the few species which are conspicuous in the woodlands of the United States. These are the common scarlet tanager, or black-winged redbird, *Piranga rubra*, and the summer redbird, or rose-tanager, *P. æstiva* (also called *cardinal tanager*). Both of these inhabit the eastern parts of the country to New England and Canada. The male of the former is scarlet, with black wings and tail; the male of the latter is rosy-red all over; the females of both are greenish and yellow. In western North America are the Louisiana tanager (so called when much of the region west of the Mississippi was known as Louisiana), *P. ludoviciana*, the male of which is yellow and black, with a crimson head, and the hepatic tanager, *P. hepatica*, a dull liver-red and gray species of the southwest. The foregoing are all 6 or 8 inches long. A tiny and very beautiful tanager, *Euphonia elegantissima*, which is chiefly blue, yellow, and black, comes from Mexico near or over the southern United States border. (See cut under *Tanagridæ.*) Throughout all the woodland of tropical and subtropical America tanagers abound, and represent, with the manikins, cotingas, and tyrant-flycatchers, the leading passerine birds of these regions. See cuts under *Piranga*, *Procnias*, *Saltator*, *Stephanophorus*, *Tanagra*, *Tanagridæ*, *Phœnicophilus*, and *cashew-bird.*—**Black-faced tanager**, one of the bullfinch tanagers, *Pitylus grossus*, called by Latham *white-throated grosbeak.*—**Black-headed tanager**, *Lanio atricapillus*, of an orange-yellow color varied with orange-brown, black, and white. It inhabits northerly parts of South America.—**Brazilian tanager**, *Rhamphocelus brasilius*, 7½ inches long, the male rich scarlet with black wings and tail, the bill black with the enlarged base of the under mandible white. Also called *tapiranga.*—**Bullfinch tanager.** See *bullfinch*$^{1}$.—**Cardinal tanager.** (*a*) See def. (*b*) Any finch of the genus *Paroaria.*—**Cooper's tanager**, a western variety of the summer tanager.—**Crested tanager**, specifically, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, the male of which is chiefly black with a long scarlet crest. Crests are unusual in this family of birds.—**Crimson-headed tanager**, the Louisiana tanager. See def. *Coues*, 1878.—**Divaricated tanager**, *Lamprospiza melanoleuca*, the male of which is of a glossy black and white color with yellow bill, and 5½ inches long.—**Grand tanager**, *Saltator magnus*, of which both sexes are chiefly olive-green and ashy-gray. It is found from Panama to southern Brazil, and was formerly miscalled *Cayenne roller* (*Latham*).—**Green-headed tanager**, either of two species of the beautiful genus *Calliste*—*C. tricolor* and *C. festiva.*—**Hooded tanager**, *Nemosia pileata*, the male of which is 5 inches long, of a bluish-gray, white, and black color, with yellow feet.—**Liver-colored tanager**, the hepatic tanager.—**Mississippi tanager**, the summer tanager. *Latham*, 1783.—**Red-breasted tanager**, *Rhamphocelus jacapa*, a near relative of the Brazilian tanager.—**Red tanager**, the scarlet tanager. *Latham.*—**Rose-throated tanager**, *Piranga roseigularis.* See cut under *Piranga.*—**Rufous-throated tanager**†, *Glossiptila ruficollis*, peculiar to Jamaica, the male of which is black and bluish, with chestnut throat, and 5 inches long. Formerly called *rufous-chinned finch* by Latham, and *American hedge-sparrow* by Edwards. It is not a tanager, but a guitguit (*Cœrebidæ*).—**Scarlet tanager**, *Piranga rubra*, the black-winged redbird of the United States and warmer parts of America. The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, 7 inches long and from 11 to 12 inches in extent. The female is olive-green above and greenish-yellow below. This brilliant bird nests in woods and groves upon the horizontal bough of a tree, building a loose flat fabric of fibers, twigs, and rootlets, and lays from three to five greenish-blue eggs speckled with brown.—**Silent tanager**, *Arrhemon silens*, a small conirostral species, of varied greenish, blackish, or yellow coloration.—**Spotted emerald tanager**, *Calliste guttata*, bright green varied with golden-yellow, black, and white.—**Variegated tanager**, the young male summer tanager, when it is passing from a greenish and yellow coloration like that of the female to the rose-red of the adult male, and is then patched irregularly with all these colors.—**Yellow tanager**, *Calliste flava*, the male of which is chiefly yellow and black. It inhabits southeastern Brazil.


Brazilian Tanager (*Rhamphocelus brasilius*), natural size.


Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga rubra*), male.

**Tanagra** (tan′ạ̄-grạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), prop. *Tangara* (Brisson, 1760), < Braz. *tangara*, some bird of this kind, especially *Calliste tatao.*] The name-giving genus of the family *Tanagridæ.* It was formerly used with great latitude to include all of these and some other birds; it is now restricted to 12 or 14 species, such as the episcopal tanager, *T. episcopus*,



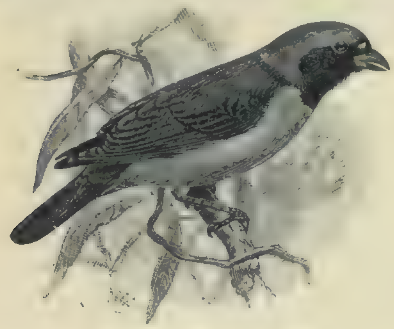
Episcopal Tanager (*Tanagra episcopus*).

or the palm tanager, *T. palmarum*. They are less brilliant birds than most other tanagers, build open nests like those of finches, and lay spotted eggs.

**Tanagra figurine.** See *figurine*.

**Tanagrella** (tan-ạ-grel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Tanagra* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of very small slender-billed tanagers, mostly of a brilliant blue color, ranging from Guiana to southeastern Brazil. There are 4 species — *T. velia*, *iridina*, *cyanomelæna*, and *calophrys*.

**Tanagridæ** (tạ-nag′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-idæ*.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds; the tanagers, or so-called dentirostral finches. They have nine primaries, scutellate tarsi, and more or less conirostral bill, which usually exhibits a slight notch. They are confined to America, and almost entirely to the Neotropical region, only one genus (*Piranga*) having any extensive dispersion in North America. They are small birds, the largest scarcely exceeding a thrush in size, and the average length being about 6 inches. They are remarkable even among tropical birds for the brilliancy and variety of the plumage, in one or both sexes. The *Tanagridæ* are closely related to the finches (*Fringillidæ*), and some of them have the bill as stout as that of a bullfinch; in other cases the bill is slender and acute, approaching that of the American warblers and guitguits (*Mniotiltidæ* and *Cœrebidæ*). In some instances the bill is strongly notched, and even toothed. The family has never been satisfactorily defined, and is probably insusceptible of exact technical delimitation. It includes several hundred species, of numerous genera. It is divided by Sclater into *Procniatinæ*, *Euphoniinæ*, *Tanagrinæ*, *Lamprotinæ*, *Phænicophilinæ*, and *Pitylinæ*. See cuts under *Phænicophilus*, *Procnias*, *Saltator*, *Stephanophorus*, *tanager*, *Tanagra*, and *cashew-bird*.



*Euphonia elegantissima*, male.

**Tanagrinæ** (tan-ạ-grī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-inæ*.] 1†. The tanager family, *Tanagridæ*, regarded as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*.—2. The typical subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, embracing numerous tanagers with a comparatively lengthened dentirostral bill, the tail and tarsi of moderate dimensions. There are upward of 200 species, of 36 genera, in this group, of most brilliant colors, highly characteristic of the Neotropical region.

**tanagrine** (tan′ạ-grin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tanagra* + *-ine*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tanagers; belonging to the *Tanagridæ*, and especially to the *Tanagrinæ*: as, a *tanagrine* bird; *tanagrine* characters.—2. Inhabited by tanagers: as, the *tanagrine* area of the Neotropical region. *P. L. Sclater.*

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Tanagridæ*.

**tanagroid** (tan′ạ-groid), *a.* [< *Tanagra* + *-oid*.] Resembling a tanager; related to the *Tanagridæ*; tanagrine.

**Tanaidæ** (tạ-nā′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanais* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Tanais*; the so-called cheliferous slaters.

**Tanais** (tā′nạ-is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Tanais*, Gr. Τάναϊς, the river Don.] The typical genus of *Tanaidæ*.

**tanaist** (tan′ạ-ist), *n.* Same as *tanist*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 37.

**tanakin**†, *n.* See *tannikin*.

**Tanarite** (tan′ạ-rīt), *n.* One of an order of Jewish doctors which taught the traditions of the oral law from the time of the great synagogue to that of the compilation of the Mishna. *L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge.

**tan-balls** (tan′bâlz), *n. pl.* The spent bark of a tanner's yard pressed into balls, which harden and serve for fuel. Also called *tan-turf*.

**tan-bark** (tan′bärk), *n.* Same as *tan*$^1$, 1.—**Tan-bark desiccator.** See *desiccator*.—**Tan-bark oak.** See *oak*.

**tan-bath** (tan′bȧth), *n.* A bath in which the extract of 10 to 12 handfuls of oak-bark is added to 60 gallons of water.

**tan-bay** (tan′bā), *n.* Same as *loblolly-bay*.

**tan-bed** (tan′bed), *n.* In *hort.*, a bed made of tan; a bark-bed or bark-stove. See *bark-bed*.

**Tanchelmian** (tang-kel′mi-ạn), *n.* [< *Tanchelm* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a sect in the Netherlands, in the twelfth century, followers of one Tanchelm or Tanquelin, who claimed to be equal to the Messiah. Also *Tanquelinian*.

**tan-colored** (tan′kul″ọrd), *a.* Of the color of tan, or somewhat resembling tan in color.

**tandem** (tan′dem), *adv.* [A humorous application, prob. first in university use, < L. *tandem*, at length, with ref. to time, taken in the E. use with ref. to space, 'at length, stretched out in a single file,' < *tam*, so much, as, + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix.] One behind the other; in single file: as, to drive *tandem* (that is, with two or more horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast).

**tandem** (tan′dem), *n.* [< *tandem*, *adv.*] 1. A pair of horses (sometimes more) harnessed one before the other.—2. A carriage drawn by two or more horses harnessed one before the other.

> The Duke of St. James now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tandem*, and his toilette. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, i. 2.

3. A bicycle having seats for several riders placed one behind another; specifically, such a bicycle for two riders.

> Some cyclers were making the most of the fine day. . . . Two rode a *tandem*; the third a bicycle.
> *J. and E. R. Pennell*, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

**Tandem engine**, a steam-engine having two cylinders in line, with a piston-rod uniting their pistons: used with compound marine and stationary horizontal engines.

**tane**$^1$ (tān). A spelling of *ta'en* for *taken*.

**tane**$^2$ (tān), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tone*$^2$.

> Yield me thy life, or thy lady bright,
> Or here the *tane* of us shall die.
> *Erlinton* (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

> That the heat o' the *tane* might cool the tither.
> *Burns*, There was a Wife.

**tanekaha** (tan-e-kä′hạ̈), *n.* [New Zealand.] One of the celery-pines, *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*. Its bark contains 28 per cent. of tannin, and is imported into Europe, where it is used chiefly for dyeing glove-leather. See *pine*$^1$.

**tan-extractor** (tan′eks-trak″tọr), *n.* A machine for crushing tan-bark and digesting the crushed material, to extract the tannic acid and other astringent matter. Such machines are made with crushing-rollers, tanks, and conveyers, for crushing and leaching the bark, and drying the residue. *E. H. Knight.*

**tan-fat**† (tan′fat), *n.* Same as *tan-vat*.

> Had she as many twenty pound bags as I haue knobs of barke in my *tan-fat*.
> *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 90).

**tang**$^1$ (tang), *n.* [< ME. *tang*, *tange*, a point, sting, dagger; < Icel. *tangi* = Norw. *tange*, the tang of a knife, a spit, or projection of land; related to Icel. *töng* (*tang-*) = AS. *tange*, *tang*, etc., E. *tong*, in pl. *tongs* (see *tong*); akin to Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, Skt. √ *daṅç*, *daç*, bite. Cf. *tang*$^2$. The word in some senses (as the 'tongue' of a buckle) seems to be confused with ME. *tong*, *tonge*, E. *tongue*.] 1. A point; a projection; especially, a long and slender projecting strip, tongue, or prong, forming part of an object and serving to hold or secure it to another. (*a*) Such a part made solid with the blade of a sword, knife, chisel, or other implement, its use being to secure the handle firmly to the blade. In some cases the handle consists merely of two rounded plates of wood, ivory, or the like, secured on the two sides of the flat ribbon-like tang; in others the spike-shaped tang is driven into the solid handle. See cuts under *scorper* and *scythe*. (*b*) In old-fashioned guns and pistols, a strip prolonged from the breech of the barrel, having screw-holes which allow it to be screwed fast to the stock. See cuts under *breech-pin* and *rifle* (Winchester). (*c*) A projecting slender and pointed member, as the tongue of a buckle.

2. The sting of an insect or a reptile. [Prov. Eng.]

> A *tange* of a nedyr [an adder], acus.
> *MS. Dict.*, c. 1500. (*Halliwell.*)

3†. A dagger.—4. In the papier-mâché process of stereotyping, a piece of thin sheet-iron or cardboard used to overlap the tail-end of the matrix, and prevent the molten metal from flowing under the mold in the casting-box. Also called *tail-piece*.

**tang**$^1$ (tang), *v. t.* [< *tang*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a tang, or with something resembling one.

> I will haue your carrion shoulders goar'd
> With scourges *tangd* with rowels.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme

2. To tie. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3†. To sting.

**tang**$^2$ (tang), *n.* [Also dial. *tank* and *twang*; < ME. **tange*, *tongge*, a sharp taste; prob. lit. 'sting,' a particular use of *tang*$^1$, sting; cf. MD. *tangher*, *tanger* = MLG. LG. *tanger* = OHG. *zangar*, *zankar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sharp; from the same root as *tang*$^1$.] 1. A strong taste or flavor; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

> *Tongge*, or scharpnesse of lycure yn tastynge. Acumen.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 496.

> A *tang* of the cask.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 17.

> This is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, with a *tang* of the swine-skin. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 4.

2. A specific flavor or quality; a characteristic property; a distinctive tinge, taint, or tincture.

> Before, I thought you
> To have a little breeding, some *tang* of gentry.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

> Something with a spiteful *tang* to it was rankling in her mind. *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, vi.

**tang**$^3$ (tang), *n.* [< Dan. *tang* = Sw. *tång* = Norw. *tang*, *taang* = Icel. *thang*, seaweed, kelp. Hence ult. Norm. F. *tangon*, seaweed, and (through Icel. *thöngull*) E. *tangle*$^1$, seaweed, whence *tangle*$^2$, interlace: see *tangle*$^1$, *tangle*$^2$.] A kind of seaweed; tangle. See *tangle*$^1$.

> Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or *tang*.
> *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 11. (*Latham.*)

**tang**$^4$ (tang), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *twang*, *ting*, *ting-tang*, *tingle-tangle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ring; twang; cause to sound loudly: as, to *tang* a bell; also, to utter loudly, or with a twang.

> Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 163.

2. To affect in some way by a twanging sound: as, to *tang* bees (to strike two pieces of metal together so as, by producing a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle).

**II.** *intrans.* To ring; twang; sound loudly.

> The smallest urchin whose tongue could *tang*
> Shock'd the dame with a volley of slang.
> *Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet.

**tang**$^4$ (tang), *n.* [< *tang*$^4$, *v.*] Sound; tone; ring; especially, a twang, or sharp sound.

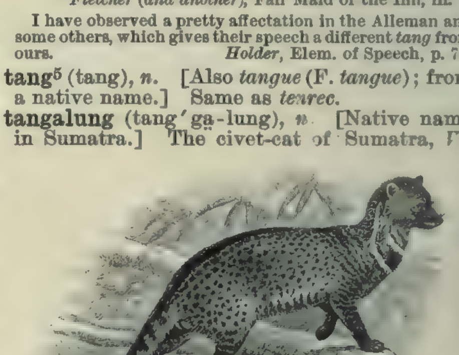
> For she had a tongue with a *tang*,
> Would cry to a sailor, Go hang!
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 52, old song.

> Very good words; there 's a *tang* in 'em, and a sweet one.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

> I have observed a pretty affectation in the Alleman and some others, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 78.

**tang**$^5$ (tang), *n.* [Also *tangue* (F. *tangue*); from a native name.] Same as *tenrec*.

**tangalung** (tang′gạ-lung), *n.* [Native name in Sumatra.] The civet-cat of Sumatra, *Viverra tangalunga*, about 2½ feet in length, of which the tail is about one third.



Tangalung (*Viverra tangalunga*).

**Tangara**†, *n.* Same as *Tanagra*. *Brisson*, 1760.

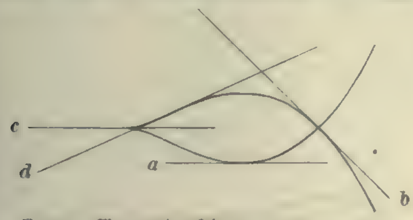
**tangence** (tan′jẹns), *n.* [= F. *tangence*; as *tangen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Same as *tangency*.

**tangency** (tan′jẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *tangencies* (-siz). [As *tangence* (see *-cy*).] The state of being tangent; a contact or touching. Also called *taction*.—**Problem of tangencies**, among the old geometers, a branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

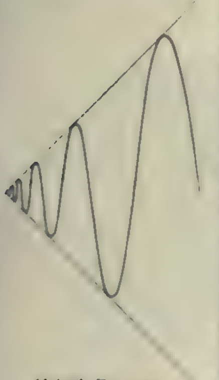
**tangent** (tan′jẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tangent* = Sp. Pg. It. *tangente*, < L. *tangen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *tangere* (pp. *tactus*) (< √ *tag*), touch, akin to E. *take*: see *take*. From the L. *tangere* are also

E. *tact, tactile, contact, contingent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Touching; in *geom.*, touching at a single point: as, a *tangent* line; curves *tangent* to each other.—**Stationary tangent plane of a surface.** See *stationary.* **Tangent plane,** a plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, etc.

**II.** *n.* 1. In *geom.*: (*a*) A straight line through two consecutive points (which see, under *consecutive*) of a curve or surface. If we take the line through any two points of the locus, and then, while one of these points remains fixed, consider the other as brought by a continuous and not infinitely protracted motion along the locus into coincidence with the former, the line in its final position will be a tangent at that point. The idea of time which appears in this definition is only so far essential that some parameter must be used in order to define a tangent at a singular point, and this parameter must be such as to present no discontinuity or point-singularity at that point. A tangent at an ordinary point of a curve or surface may be defined, without the use of any parameter, simply as a line through two points infinitely close together; although, if the doctrine of limits is used to explain away the idea of infinity, a parameter will be used for that purpose. A curve has only one tangent at an ordinary point, or a mere line-singularity, or a cusp, but has two or more tangents at a node. A surface has a single infinity of tangents lying in one plane at an ordinary point; and two of these (real or imaginary), called the *inflectional tangents*, pass through three or more consecutive points of the surface. On the nodal curve of a surface the tangents lie in two or more tangent planes; at a conical point they are generators of a quadric cone. The tangents of a curve in space form two sets which are all generators of one developable. There are points upon some curves and surfaces at which, according to the doctrine of limits, there are no tangents. Such is the point in the second figure where the two multiple tangents intersect; for, as a second point on the curve moves toward this, the line through the two points will oscillate faster and faster, without tending toward any limit. In the same sense, a curve may have no tangent at any point; it may be an undulating line with small undulations on the large ones, and still smaller on these, and so on *ad infinitum*, the lengths and amplitudes of the undulations being duly proportioned. But an intelligence situated on such a curve might see that the tangent had a definite direction, for there is no logical absurdity in this. It is antagonistic to the principle of duality which rules modern geometry to define the tangent of a plane curve as the line through two consecutive points on the curve. On the contrary, the definition of a plane curve is a locus described by the parametric motion of a line with a point upon it, the point slipping along the line and the line turning about the point; and such a generating line is a tangent. In like manner, a surface is the locus formed by a plane with a point upon it, the position of the point in the surface and the aspect of the surface about the point varying, the one and the other, according to the variations of the same pair of independent parameters. Such a plane is a tangent plane, and a tangent may equally be conceived as the line through two consecutive inenutpoints, or as the line of intersection of two consecutive tangent planes. The tangent plane of a spacious curve is a line lying in a plane and having a point upon it, the plane turning continuously about the line, the point moving along the line, and the line turning in the plane around the point as a center. Euclid's definition of a tangent ("Elements," bk. iii., def. 2) as a line meeting a circle and not crossing it when produced does not extend to curves having inflections. The definition of the tangent as the limiting case of a secant, which is due to Descartes (but was perfected by Isaac Barrow, 1674), may well be considered as the foundation of modern mathematics. (*b*) The length cut off upon the straight line touching a curve between the line of abscissas and the point of tangency.—2. In *trigon.*, a function of an angle, being the ratio of the length of one leg of a right triangle to that of the other, the angle opposite the first leg being the angle of which the tangent is considered as the function. Formerly the tangent was regarded as a line dependent upon an arc—namely, as the line tangent to the arc at one extremity, and intercepted by the produced radius which cuts off the arc at the other extremity. Abbreviated *tan.*

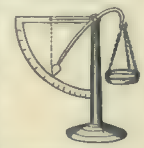


Tangent.—The equation of the curve is $y^2 = (1 - x)^2x^3$.
*a*, ordinary tangent; *b*, nodal tangent; *c*, cuspidal tangent; *d*, inflectional tangent.

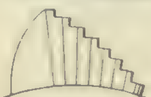


Multiple Tangents.

3. In the clavichord, one of the thick pins of brass inserted in the back ends of the digitals so that the fingers should press them against the strings, and produce tones. Its action was not like that of the pianoforte-hammer, since it remained in contact with the string, and fixed the pitch of the tone by the place where it struck. If pressed too hard, it raised the pitch by increasing the string's tension. Accordingly the tone of the clavichord was necessarily weak.—**Artificial tangents.** See *artificial.*—**Chief tangent,** a tangent to a surface which is also a tangent of the intersection of the surface by the tangent plane at the same point of tangency.—**Conjugate, cotriple, double, imaginary, inflectional tangent.** See the adjectives.—**Ideal tangent,** a real line touching a real curve at two imaginary points.—**Inverse method of tangents,** the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent.—**Method of tangents.** (*a*) A method of obtaining the quadrature of a curve by means of an evaluation of the tangent to it, due to Roberval. (*b*) Any method of drawing a tangent to a curve.—**Multiple tangent.** See *multiple.*—**Natural tangents,** tangents expressed by natural numbers.—**Principal tangent,** a tangent bisecting the angle between the chief tangents at the point of tangency.—**Principal tangent conic.** See *conic.*—**Stationary tangent of a curve.** See *stationary.*—**Tangent balance,** a balance in which no weights are used, but the position of the beam, as indicated by a pointer moving over a graduated scale, shows the weight: chiefly used for weighing letters. Also called *bent-lever balance.*—**Tangent galvanometer.** See *galvanometer.*—**Tangent sailing.** Same as *middle-latitude sailing.* See *latitude.*—**Tangent scale,** in *ordnance*, a notched piece of metal fitted to slide circumferentially on the breech of a piece of artillery, the notches being at stated distances from the axis of the gun. In sighting, the scale is turned till one of its notches corresponding to the desired elevation or range is brought into intersection with the plane of the trajectory.—**Tangent screw,** a screw attached to or forming part of a clamp, and serving to move pieces clamped together relatively to one another with a slow motion.—**To fly** or **go off at a tangent,** to pass suddenly from one line of action or train of thought to another diverging widely from the first.



Tangent Balance.



Tangent Scale.

> From Dodson and Fogg's it [his mind] *flew off at a tangent* to the very center of the history of the queer client.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xxii.

**tangent** (tan'jent), *v. t.* [< *tangent*, *n.*] To bear or hold the relation of a tangent to.

> The velocity is as the square of the time, and the curve is therefore a parabola *tangenting* the time with its vertex at the start of motion.
> *Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 158.

**tangental** (tan'jen-tal), *a.* [< *tangent* + *-al.*] Same as *tangential. Elect. Rev.* (Amer.). XIII. 2. [Rare.]

**tangentally** (tan'jen-tal-i), *adv.* Same as *tangentially. Elect. Rev.* (Amer.). [Rare.]

**tangential** (tan-jen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< *tangent* + *-i-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a tangent; being or moving in the direction of a tangent.—2. Figuratively, slightly connected; touch-and-go. [Rare.]

> Emerson had only *tangential* relations with the experiment [Brook Farm]. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 165.

**Simple tangential strain.** See *strain*¹.—**Tangential coördinates, displacement, force, inversion, stress.** See the nouns.—**Tangential plane.** Same as *tangent plane* (which see, under *tangent*).

**II.** *n.* In the *geom. of plane cubic curves*, the point at which the tangent from any point cuts the curve again. The point of intersection is called the tangential of the point of tangency.—**Conic tangential,** a point at which the conic of five-pointic contact with a given cubic curve at a primitive point meets the cubic again.

**tangentiality** (tan-jen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *tangential* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being tangential; the characteristic quality of a tangent. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 335.

**tangentially** (tan-jen'shal-i), *adv.* In a tangential manner; in the direction of a tangent.

**Tangerine** (tan-je-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Tangerin*, < *Tanger*, Tangiers. See def.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Tangiers, an important seaport of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

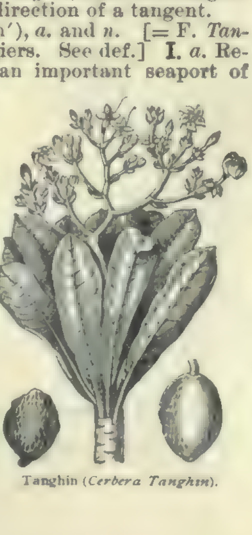
**II.** *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Tangiers.—2. [*l. c.*] A Tangerine orange. See *orange*¹. Also spelled *tangierine.*

**tangey,** *a.* See *tangy.*

**tangfish** (tang'fish), *n.* A seal. [Shetland.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tangham, tanghan** (tang'gam, -gan), *n.* See *tangum.*

**tanghin** (tang'gin), *n.* [Malagasy.] A deadly poison obtained from the fruit of a tree of Madagascar, *Cerbera Tanghin* (*Tanghinia venenifera*); also, the tree itself. The tree bears smooth oblanceolate leaves crowded toward the end of the branches, from the midst of which rise cymes of small flowers. The fruit is yellow, containing a fibrous nut, of which the kernel is the poisonous part. Also spelled *tanguin.*—**Trial by tanghin,** a kind of ordeal formerly practised in Madagascar to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person. The seed was pounded and a small piece swallowed by each person to be tried. If the accused retained the poison in the system death quickly resulted—a proof of guilt; if the stomach rejected the dose little harm supervened, and innocence was established.



Tanghin (*Cerbera Tanghin*).

**tangibile** (tan-jib'i-lē), *n.* [NL., neut. of LL. *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible.*] A tactile sensation or object.

> Not only does every visibile appear to be remote, but it has a position in external space, just as a *tangibile* appears to be superficial and to have a determinate position on the surface of the body.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 309.

**tangibility** (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tangibilité* = Sp. *tangibilidad*, < NL. **tangibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible.*] The property of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling; tangibleness.

> *Tangibility* and impenetrability were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 770.

**tangible** (tan'ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *tangible* = Pr. Sp. *tangible* = Pg. *tangivel* = It. *tangibile*, < LL. *tangibilis*, that may be touched, < L. *tangere*, touch: see *tangent.*] 1. Capable of being touched or grasped, or of affecting the sense of touch.

> *Tangible* bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 27.

2. Discernible or discriminable by the touch.

> By this sense [touch] the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.
> *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

3. Capable of being possessed or realized; such that one can lay the hand on it; within reach; real: as, *tangible* security.

> Direct and *tangible* benefits to ourselves and others.
> *Southey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

> Men . . . who were not such bigots as to cling to any views when a good *tangible* reason could be urged against them. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iii.

**tangibleness** (tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tangible; tangibility.

**tangibly** (tan'ji-bli), *adv.* In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

**tangie** (tang'i), *n.* [Appar. dim. of *tang*³. But the touch in the legend, "as a man covered with seaweed," may be due to an accidental resemblance to *tang*³.] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, fabled to appear sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with seaweed. *Keightley*, Fairy Mythology, p. 173.

**tangierine,** *n.* See *tangerine*, 2.

**Tangier pea.** See *pea*¹.

**tangle**¹ (tang'gl), *n.* [< ME. **tangel*, < Icel. *thöngull*, seaweed, dim. of *thang* = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang*, > E. *tang*, seaweed: see *tang*³. Hence (prob.) *tangle*², *v.*] 1. A name of various large species of seaweed, especially *Laminaria digitata* and *L. saccharina.* See cut under *seaweed.* Also called *tangle-wrack* and *hanger.*

> The Alga Marina, or Sea-*Tangle*, as some call it, Sea-Ware.
> *M. Martin*, Western Islands (ed. 1716), p. 149. (*Jamieson.*)

> And hands so often clasp'd in mine
> Should toss with *tangle* and with shells.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, x.

2. A tall, lank person; any long dangling thing. [Scotch.]—**Tangle tent,** in *surg.*, a tent made of *Laminaria digitata*, or tangle. (See also *rose-tangle.*)

**tangle**² (tang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tangled*, ppr. *tangling.* [Early mod. E. also *tangell*; appar. lit. 'twist together like seaweed,' < *tangle*¹, *n.* But the development of such a verb from a noun of limited use like *tangle*¹ is somewhat remarkable, and needs confirmation.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite or knit together confusedly; interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to separate them; snarl.

> His speech was like a *tangled* chain: nothing impaired, but all disordered. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 125.

> London, like all other old cities, is a vast *tangled* network of streets that for the most part begin nowhere and end nowhere. *The Century*, XLI. 142.

2. To catch or involve as in a snarl; entrap; entangle.

> Neuerthelasse we were soo *tangled* in among the sayde deserte yles that we coude not gette oute frome amonges them vnto the nexte daye at nyght.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

> Look, how a bird lies *tangled* in a net.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 37.

3. To embroil; embarrass; confuse; perplex; involve; complicate.

> I stood mute – those who *tangled* must untie
> The embroilment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 23.

=**Syn.** 1. To entangle, intertwine, snarl (up).

**II.** *intrans.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

> The cavern wild with *tangling* roots.
> *Burns*, Despondency.

> While these thoughts were *tangling* in my brain, an outer force cut the knot. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

**tangle**$^2$ (tang′gl), *n.* [< *tangle*$^2$, *v.*] 1. A snarl of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged.

> Were it not better done, as others use,
> To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
> Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair?
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 69.

> The eastern edge of the great *tangle* of mountains which makes up the western third of our territory is encountered by the traveller from the east, after passing over a thousand miles in width of the central valley, in longitude 103° if he strikes the Black Hills in latitude 44°, or in 105° if he follows up the Platte and finds himself at the base of the Rocky Mountains proper.
> *J. D. Whitney*, The Yosemite Book, p. 24.

2. A device used in dredging, for sweeping the sea-bed in order to obtain delicate forms of marine life, too small or frangible to be obtained by ordinary dredging. It consists of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop which entangles the more minute and delicate forms of marine life without injuring them.

3. A perplexity or embarrassment; a complication.

> The judge puts his mind to the *tangle* of contradictions in the case. *Emerson*, Courage.

**Forest tangle**, a virgin forest encumbered or rendered impassable by underwood, vines, creepers, or fallen trees; a jungle.

**tangle**$^3$†, *a.* [ME. *tanggyl*; origin obscure. Cf. *tanglesome*$^2$.] Froward; peevish. [Rare.]

> *Tanggyl*, or froward and angry. Bilosus, felleus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 486.

**tangleberry** (tang′gl-ber″i), *n.* The dangleberry: same as *bluetangle*.

**tangle-fish** (tang′gl-fish), *n.* The needle-fish, *Syngnathus acus.* See cut under *pipefish*. *Encyc. Dict.*

**tanglefoot** (tang′gl-fu̇t), *n.* [< *tangle*$^2$, *v.*, + obj. *foot.*] Whisky or other intoxicating beverage. Also *tangleleg*. [Slang, U. S.]

**tangle-picker** (tang′gl-pik″ėr), *n.* A bird, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*: so called from its habit of searching for food among tangle or seawrack. See cut under *turnstone*. *W. Yarrell.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

**tanglesome**$^1$ (tang′gl-sum), *a.* [< *tangle*$^2$ + *-some.*] Tangled; complicated. [Colloq.]

> Things are in such a *tanglesome* condition.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 317.

**tanglesome**$^2$ (tang′gl-sum), *a.* [< *tangle*$^3$ + *-some.*] Fretful; discontented; obstinate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tangle-swab** (tang′gl-swob), *n.* A mop of hemp attached to a tangle used in dredging.

> The handles [of the dredge] were modified in different ways, and several *tangle-swabs* were generally attached to the hinder end of the bag. *Science*, IV. 148.

**tangle-wrack** (tang′gl-rak), *n.* Same as *tangle*$^1$, 1.

**tanglingly** (tang′gling-li), *adv.* In a tangling manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**tangly**$^1$ (tang′gli), *a.* [< *tangle*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Covered with tangle or seaweed.

> Prone, helpless, on the *tangly* beach he lay.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, iii.

**tangly**$^2$ (tang′gli), *a.* [< *tangle*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] Knotted; intertwined; intricate; snarly.

**tangram** (tan′gram), *n.* A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square of wood or other material cut into seven pieces of various shapes (five triangles, a square, and a lozenge), which can be combined so as to form a square and a variety of other figures.

**tangue**, *n.* See *tang*$^5$.

**tanguin**, *n.* See *tanghin*.

**tangum** (tang′gum), *n.* [Also *tangham*, *tanghan*; said to be native Tibetan.] The Tibet horse, *Equus caballus varius*, a piebald race or strain of horse found wild in Tibet and some other parts of Asia. It appears to be related to the Tatar horse, and has been supposed to be a primeval or indigenous stock. But the origin of the domestic horse has passed out of the memory of man, and all that relates to it is conjecture.

**tang-whaup** (tang′hwâp), *n.* [< *tang*$^3$ + *whaup.*] The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. [Local, British.]

**tangy** (tang′i), *a.* [Also, improp., *tangey*: < *tang*$^2$ + *-y*$^1$.] Having a tang; having an unpleasant acquired flavor, sound, or other characteristic.

> A flavour coarse and *tangey*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 189.

**tan-house** (tan′hous), *n.* A building in which tan-bark is stored.

**tanier**, *n.* See *tannier*.

**tanist** (tan′ist), *n.* [Also *tanaist*; < Ir. Gael. *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country, the presumptive or apparent heir to a lord, < *tanas*, dominion, lordship, < *tan*, country, region, territory.] The chief, or holder of the lands and honors, in certain Celtic races; sometimes, the chief's chosen successor. See *tanistry*.

> Every Signory or Chiefry, with the portion of land which passed with it, went without partition to the *Tanist*, who always came in by election or with the strong hand, and not by descent. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 185.

**tanistih**†, *n.* [Repr. Ir. *tanaisteachd*, tanistry, < *tanaiste*, tanist: see *tanist.*] Same as *tanistry*.

**tanistry** (tan′is-tri), *n.* [< *tanist* + *-ry*: see *-ery.*] A mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist, or holder of honors and lands, held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election. According to this custom the right of succession was not in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged — that is, succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or the most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

> I have already called it *Tanistry*, the system under which the grown men of the tribe elect their own chief, generally choosing a successor before the ruling chief dies, and almost invariably electing his brother or nearest mature male relative. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 145.

> Soon after the accession of James I. a decision of the King's Bench, which had the force of law, pronounced the whole system of *tanistry* and gavelkind, which had grown out of the Brehon law, and which had hitherto been recognised in a great part of the island, to be illegal.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

**tanite** (tan′īt), *n.* [< *tan*$^1$ + *-ite*$^2$: a trade-name.] A cement of emery and some binding substance, used as a material for molding, grinding-wheels, disks, laps, etc. *E. H. Knight.* —**Tanite wheel**, a grinding-wheel of emery combined with tanite.

**tanjib, tanzib** (tan′jib, -zib), *n.* [Also *tanjeeb*; < Hind. *tanjīb.*] A kind of muslin made in the Oude district in India, the weavers of which have great skill in introducing into the fabric any pattern which they may desire, and even inscriptions and texts from sacred books, etc. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts*, II. 82.

**tank**$^1$ (tangk), *n.* [In local E. use a var. of *stank*$^1$ (cf. *tamin* as related to *stamin*); in E. Ind. use prob. < Pg. *tanque*, a tank, pond, pool, = Sp. *estanque* = Pr. *estanc*, *stanc* = OF. *estang*, a pond, pool: see *stank*$^1$, the same word in more orig. form. The E. Ind. terms (Marathi *tānken*, Guzerathi *tānkh*, *tānki*, in Rajputana *tānka*, a reservoir, tank) are prob. independent words, whose similarity to the Pg. and E. words is accidental.] 1. A pool of deep water, natural or artificial. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> Here . . . the surface is smooth sandstone, with here and there great hollows filled with rain-water. These places are called *tanks* by the ranchmen, and are the only water-supply for deer or cattle on the mesa.
> *Amer. Antiquarian*, XII. 201.

2. A large vessel or structure of wood or metal designed to hold water, oil, or other liquid, or a gas. Specifically—(*a*) That part of a locomotive tender which contains the water. See cut under *passenger-engine*. (*b*) A stationary reservoir from which the tank of a tender is filled. (*c*) A cistern for storing water on board ship. (*d*) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water-surface, forming a seal for the gas. See cut under *gasometer*. (*e*) Any chamber or vessel for storing oil, molasses, or the like.

3. In the East Indies, a storage-place for water; a reservoir. Such tanks are used especially for irrigation; but they also serve for storage of water for all purposes during the dry season. Some of them are of great extent, and form lakes, conforming to the natural shape of the ground and covering thousands of acres; others are of square or other regular shape, and form decorative features in pleasure-grounds.—**Cable-tank**, a large cylindrical tank of sheet-iron used in telegraph-cable factories for storing the cable.—**Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*$^1$, 2. —**Tank drama**, a sensational or cheap melodrama in which water is employed in the scenic effects, as in representing a rescue from drowning. [Theatrical slang.]

**tank**$^1$ (tangk), *v. t.* [< *tank*$^1$, *n.*] 1. To throw, or cause to flow, into a tank.

> If this [water] can be *tanked* or weighed, no material error should occur. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9130.

2. To put or plunge into a tank; bathe or steep in a tank.

> They *tanked* her cruel, they did; and kept her under water till she was nigh gone. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xli.

**tank**$^2$ (tangk), *n.* [< ME. *tank*; origin obscure.] The wild parsnip, *Peucedanum* (*Pastinaca*) *sativum*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

**tank**$^3$ (tangk), *n.* A variant of *tang*$^1$ and *tang*$^2$.

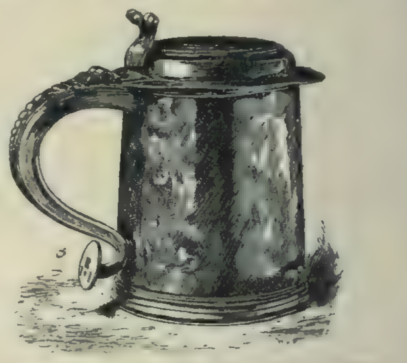
**Tanka, Tankia** (tan′kạ̈, tan′kyạ̈), *n.* [Chinese, literally, 'the Tan family or tribe'; < *Tan*, an aboriginal tribe who formerly occupied the region lying to the south and west of the Meiling (mountains) in southern China, + *kia* (pronounced *ka* in Canton), family, people.] The boat population of Canton in southern China, the descendants of an aboriginal tribe named Tan, who were driven by the advance of Chinese civilization to live in boats upon the river, and who have for centuries been forbidden to live on the land. "Since 1730 they have been permitted to settle in villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the river, but are still excluded from competition for official honours, and are forbidden by custom from intermarrying with the rest of the people." (*Giles*, Glossary of Reference.)

**tanka-boat, tankia-boat** (tan′kạ̈-, tan′kyạ̈-bōt), *n.* The kind of boat used by the Tankia as a dwelling by night and a passenger-boat by day. These boats are about 25 feet in length, and contain only one room, but are fitted with movable mats which cover the whole vessel at night. As passenger-boats they are usually rowed by women. Sometimes called *egg-boat*, from *tan*, 'egg,' the Chinese character used in writing the tribal name *Tan*.

**tankage** (tangk′āj), *n.* [< *tank*$^1$ + *-age.*] 1. The act or process of storing oil, etc., in a tank; also, the price charged or paid for storage in a tank; the capacity of a tank or tanks; quantity, as of oil, that may be in a tank or tanks.—2. The waste residue deposited in lixiviating-vats or in tanks in which fat is rendered. The latter product, dried, is much used as a fertilizer.

> A new drier adapted for drying . . . *tankage*, sewage clay, fertilizers, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

**tankard** (tang′kärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tankard* = MD. *tanckaert* (cf. Ir. *tancard*, < E.), < OF. *tanquard*, *tanquart*, a tankard; origin unknown. The notion that the word is < *tank*$^1$ + *-ard* is wholly untenable.] **I.** *n.* A vessel, larger than a common drinking-cup, used for holding liquor. The word is used loosely, but generally implies a covered vessel holding a quart or more, and is commonly associated with the tap-room of an inn.



Tankard presented to the first white person born in New Netherlands.

> One of the Priests was to go with a large Golden *Tankard* to the Fountain of Siloam, and, having filled it with water, he brings it up to the water-gate over against the Altar.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

> Our coachman . . . eschews hot potations, and addicts himself to a *tankard* of ale.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

**Cool tankard.** See *cool-tankard*.—**Sapling-tankard.** Same as *stave-tankard*.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial; festive; jovial. [Rare.]

> No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer *tankard* drollery. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**tankard-bearer**† (tang′kạ̈rd-bãr″ėr), *n.* One who, when London was very imperfectly supplied with water, fetched water in tankards, holding two or three gallons, from the conduits and pumps in the street. Such persons were compelled to wait their turn to draw water.

> A gentleman of your sort, parts, carriage, and estimation to talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard-bearer* at a conduit! fie!
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

**tankard-turnip** (tang′kạ̈rd-tėr″nip), *n.* A name given to such common field-turnips as have the root oblong and in general rising a good deal above the surface of the ground. There are several varieties. [Prov. Eng.]

**tank-car** (tangk′kär), *n.* A railway platform-car carrying a long cylindrical closed iron tank, adapted for the transportation of petroleum in bulk. Sometimes called *oil-car*.

Tank-cars.

**tank-engine** (tangk′en″jin), *n.* A locomotive that carries its own water and coal, and does not draw a tender for this purpose.

**tank-furnace** (tangk′fėr″nas), *n.* See *furnace*.

**tanking** (tang′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tank*$^1$, *v.*] The operation or method of treating in tanks, as fish for the extraction of oil, by boiling, settling, etc.

**tank-iron** (tangk′ī″ėrn), *n.* Plate-iron thicker than sheet-iron or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

**tank-locomotive** (tangk′lō″kọ-mō-tiv), *n.* A tank-engine.—**Belgian-tank locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Double-truck tank-locomotive.** See *locomotive*.

**tank-vessel** (tangk′ves″el), *n.* A ship of which the hold is so arranged that oil or other liquid can be carried in bulk.

**tank-worm** (tangk′wėrm), *n.* A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India, and believed to be the young of the *Filaria* or *Dracunculus medinensis*, or guinea-worm, a troublesome parasite on man. See *guinea-worm*.

**tanling** (tan′ling), *n.* [< *tan*$^1$ + *-ling*$^1$.] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. *Tennyson*, Dualisms. [Rare.]

> Hot summer's *tanlings* and
> The shrinking slaves of winter.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 29.

**tan-liquor** (tan′lik″ọr), *n.* Same as *tan-ooze*.

**tan-mill** (tan′mil), *n.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

**tanna**, *n.* See *tana*$^1$.

**tannable** (tan′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *tan*$^1$ + *-able*.] Capable of being tanned.

**tannadar**, *n.* See *tanadar*.

**tannage** (tan′ạ̄j), *n.* [< *tan*$^1$ + *-age*.] 1. The act of tanning, or the state of being tanned; especially, the tanning of leather which is prepared by soaking in an infusion of bark. See *tan*$^1$, *v. t.*—2. The bark or other substance used in tanning. [Rare.]

> Urged that . . . practical tanners be appointed by the government to make a scientific investigation into the relative merits of the several *tannages*, and to determine definitely, if possible, for what purposes the different *tannages* could be advantageously used.
> *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 803.

3. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, the process of steeping cast slabs of the material in a weak solution of potash alum, for the purpose of hardening the composition and rendering it insoluble. Also *tanning*.

> The most important operation in the composition of artificial Marbles is that of *tannage*, without which it would be impossible for the cabinet maker to scrape and polish the material. *Marble-Worker*, § 129.

4. Browning from exposure to the sun and air, as the human skin. [Rare.]

> They should have got his cheek fresh *tannage*
> Such a day as to-day in the merry sunshine.
> *Browning*, Flight of the Duchess, iii.

**tannate** (tan′āt), *n.* [< *tann*(*ic*) + *-ate*$^1$.] A salt of tannic acid: as, potassium *tannate*. The tannates are characterized by striking a deep bluish-black color with ferric salts.—**Tannate-of-lead ointment.** See *ointment*.

**tanner**$^1$ (tan′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tannere* (cf. MD. *taner*); < *tan*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$. Cf. OF. **tanier* (ML. *tanarius*), also *tanneur*, F. *tanneur* (ML. *tannator*), a tanner, < *tanner*, tan: see *tan*$^1$.] One whose occupation it is to tan hides, or to convert them into leather by tanning.

> A *tanner* will last you nine year; . . . his hide is so tanned with his trade that he will keep out water a great while. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 183.

**Tanners' bark**, the bark of trees containing tannic acid, stripped and prepared for use in tanning skins.—**Tanners' ooze.** Same as *tan-ooze*.—**Tanners' sumac.** See *sumac*.—**Tanners' waste**, hide-cuttings, etc.

**tanner**$^2$ (tan′ėr), *n.* [Said to be of Gipsy origin: < "Gipsy *tano*, little, the sixpence being the little coin as compared with a shilling." This is doubtful.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

> Two people came to see the Monument. They were a gentleman and a lady; and the gentleman said, "How much a-piece?" The Man in the Monument replied, "A *Tanner*." It seemed a low expression, compared with the Monument. The gentleman put a shilling into his hand.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvii.

**tannery** (tan′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *tanneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tannerie*, < OF. (and F.) *tannerie* (ML. *tanaria*, *tannaria*, *tanneria*); as *tan*$^1$ + *-ery*.] 1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.—2. The art or process of tanning.

> Miraculous improvements in *Tannery!*
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 7.

**tannic** (tan′ik), *a.* [< *tan*$^1$ + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from tan.—**Tannic acid**, tannin, a white uncrystallizable inodorous substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, having a most astringent taste, without bitterness. It is very soluble in water, much less so in alcohol. It has an acid reaction, and combines with most salifiable bases. It precipitates starch, albumin, and glutin, and forms with gelatin a very insoluble compound which is the basis of leather, and on which the art of tanning is founded. The word *tannin* has been loosely applied to all astringent vegetable principles. Commercially, tannic acid is of two kinds—*gallotannic acid*, derived from nutgalls, and *quercitannic acid*, which occurs in healthy leaves and bark. Gallotannic acid is the kind chiefly used. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent and externally as an astringent and styptic. Also called *tannin* and *digallic acid*.—**Tannic-acid ointment.** See *ointment*.

**tannier** (tan′i-ėr), *n.* [Also written *tanier*; origin obscure.] The blue or nut eddoes, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (*Caladium sagittæfolium*), of the West Indies, cultivated in tropical countries for its farinaceous tuberous root, which resembles that of the eddoes or taro, to which it is allied.

**tanniferous** (ta-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *tann*(*in*) + *-i-ferous*.] Tannin-yielding; abounding in and readily supplying tannic acid.

> The most advantageous *tanniferous* substance, etc.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 897.

**tannikin** (tan′i-kin), *n.* [Also *tanakin*; appar. a particular use of *Tannikin*, a dim. of *Anne* (with prefixed *t-* as in *Ted* for *Ed*).] A girl or woman. [Slang.]

> A pretty nimble-eyd Dutch *tanakin*.
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

**tannin** (tan′in), *n.* [= F. *tannin*; as *tan*$^1$ + *-in*$^2$.] Same as *tannic acid*. Also called *taya*. See *tannic*.

**tanning** (tan′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tan*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The art or process of converting hides and skins into leather; the manufacture of leather. The process is chiefly chemical, and depends essentially upon the action of tannic acid, gallic acid, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, salt, and other agents on the gelatin, glutin, albumin, and other constituents of animal skins. Strictly, tanning is the treatment of hides with tannin, or tannic acid: the treatment of hides with alum and other minerals is called *tawing* (which see). In tanning proper, raw, salted, and dried hides of cattle are treated with some form of tannin, either by itself or in connection with other agents, and the product is called *leather* to distinguish it from the *white* or *alum leather*, *kid*, *lambskin*, etc., produced from the skins of goats, sheep, and other small animals. While a great number of plants yield tannin, the chief source of it is the bark of the oak, hemlock, birch, and beech, and the powdered leaves and young shoots of the sumac. Nutgalls are also used, as they carry gallic acid with the tannic acid. Many other vegetable matters are also used. The treatment of the hides in tanning is essentially a steeping or soaking in baths formed of extracts of tannin either by placing the ground bark directly in the baths, or by employing fluid extracts of the barks or sumacs. The hides are first freed from hair and fleshed, and are then placed in the baths. The art of tanning also includes the mechanical and chemical treatment of the hides to make them supple and water-proof. See *leather*, 1.

2. An appearance or hue of a brown color produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

> Diseases and distempers incident to our faces are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride: as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning*, and the like.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 105. (*Latham.*)

3. Same as *tannage*, 3.—4. A whipping; a flogging. [Slang.]—**Red tanning**, bark-tanning.—**Tanners'** or **tanning sumac.** See *sumac*.

**tannin-plate** (tan′in-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*, a collodion dry plate finally treated with a preservative solution of tannin: no longer in use.

**tannometer** (ta-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *tann*(*in*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning-liquor.

**tanny**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *tawny*.

**tan-ooze** (tan′öz), *n.* In *tanning*, an aqueous extract of tan-bark, as hemlock- or oak-bark or mixtures of these barks, or of other vegetable substances or mixtures of such substances with one another or with tan-bark, used in tanning. The ooze also usually contains in a suspended state the material or mixture of materials from which the water dissolves out the tannin in making the extract; and, after the more or less prolonged immersion therein of the hides or skins, the latter absorb a large proportion of the extracted tannin, and the ooze becomes somewhat shiny from animal matters. Also called *tan-liquor*.

**tan-pickle** (tan′pik″l), *n.* The liquor of a tan-pit: same as *tan-ooze*.

> The charge to the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the food was alive with vermin, when the drink tasted like *tanpickle*, and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

**tan-pit** (tan′pit), *n.* 1. A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan.—2. A bark-bed.

**tan-press** (tan′pres), *n.* A machine for the purpose of expressing moisture from wet spent tan.

**tanquam**†, *n.* [< L. *tanquam*, *tamquam*, so much as, as much as, as if, < *tam*, so much, + *quam*, as.] See the quotation. [Old slang.]

> *Tanquam* is a fellow's fellow in our Universities.
> *Blount* (ed. 1681), p. 638. (*Halliwell.*)

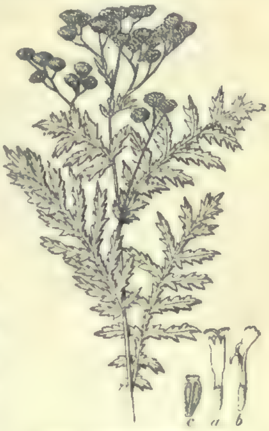
**tanrec**, *n.* See *tenrec*.

**tan-ride** (tan′rīd), *n.* An inclosure spread with tan, in which to exercise horses. *E. H. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, ii.

**tan-spud** (tan′spud), *n.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]

**tan-stove** (tan′stōv), *n.* A hothouse with a bark-stove; also, the stove itself.

**tansy** (tan′zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tansie*, *tansey*; < ME. *tansaye*, < OF. *tanasie*, *tanesie*, *tanaisie*, F. *tanaisie*, an aphetic form of OF. *athanasie*, tansy, = OSp. *atanasia*, Sp. *atanasia*, tansy, costmary, marshmallow, = Pg. *atanasia*, *athanasia* = It. *atanasia*, tansy, < ML. *athanasia*, tansy, < Gr. *ἀθανασία*, immortality, < *ἀθάνατος*, immortal (> OIt. *atanato*, rose-campion), < *a-* priv. + *θάνατος*, death, < *θανεῖν*, *θνήσκειν*, die. For *tansy*, lit. 'immortality,' as the name of a plant, cf. *live-forever* and *immortelle*. Hence ult. *Tanacetum*.] 1. A perennial herb, *Tanacetum vulgare*, a stout erect plant 2 or 3 feet high, with pinnate cut-toothed leaves, and yellow rayless heads in a terminal corymb. It is native in the northern Old World, and well known as an introduced roadside weed in North America. The acrid strong-scented leaves and tops are an officinal drug with the properties of an aromatic bitter and an irritant narcotic. The volatile oil is highly poisonous. The leaves were formerly used as a seasoning. See def. 3.



Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).
*a*, a disk-flower; *b*, a ray-flower; *c*, an achene.

2. One of several plants with somewhat similar leaves, as the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, the silverweed (also *goose-tansy*), and the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. See the phrases below.—3†. A pudding or cake made with eggs, cream, sugar, rose-water, and the juice of tansy, to which that of spinach, sorrel, or other herbs was sometimes added.

> Fridays and Saturdays, and sometimes Wednesdays, which days we have Fish at dinner, and *tansy* or pudding for supper. *Strype*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

> The custom of eating *tansy* pudding and *tansy* cake at Easter is of very ancient origin, and was no doubt to be traced to the Jewish custom of eating cakes made with bitter herbs (Numbers ix. 11); but, to take from it any Jewish character, at a very early date it became the custom to eat pork or bacon with the cakes.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 261.

**Dog's tansy.** Same as *goose-tansy.* [Scotland.]—**Double tansy,** a form of the common tansy with the leaves more cut and crisped.—**Like a tansy**†, perfect; complete; thoroughly; with nothing lacking: probably in allusion to the many ingredients of a tansy.

'Tis no news to him to have a leg broken or a shoulder out, with being turned o' the stones *like a tansy.*
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 1.

**Oil of tansy.** See *oil*, and def. 1.—**Tansy-mustard.** See *mustard.*—**White tansy,** the sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*, and the agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tant**† (tant), *n.* Same as *taint*¹, 5.

**tantalate** (tan′ta̤-lāt), *n.* [< *tantal*(*um*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of tantalic acid.

**tantalic** (tan-tal′ik), *n.* [< *tantal*(*um*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tantalum.—**Tantalic acid,** an acid formed by the hydration of tantalum pentoxid.

**Tantalinæ** (tan-ta̤-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tantalus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Ciconiidæ* (formerly of *Ardeidæ*), containing the wood-storks or wood-ibises, as distinguished from the true storks, or *Ciconiinæ.* These birds are neither herons nor ibises, but modified storks, inhabiting warm countries of both hemispheres. The bill is long and large, stout at the base, and gradually tapering to a decurved tip, with the nostrils pierced in its hard substance high up at the base of the upper mandible; the toes are lengthened; the hallux is nearly insistent; and the claws are less nail-like than in the true storks. The two genera, of the Old and New World respectively, differ in the conformation of the windpipe, which is folded upon itself several times in the former, and is straight in the latter. See cut under *Tantalus.*

**tantaline** (tan′ta̤-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tantalinæ.* *Coues.*

**tantalisation, tantalise,** etc. See *tantalization*, etc.

**tantalism** (tan′ta̤-lizm), *n.* [< *Tantalus* (see *tantalize*) + *-ism.*] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of something desirable but not attainable; tantalization. See *tantalize.* [Rare.]

Think on my vengeance, choke up his desires,
Then let his banquetings be *Tantalism.*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

**tantalite** (tan′ta̤-līt), *n.* [< *tantalum* + *-ite*².] A rare mineral, occurring crystallized and massive, of an iron-black color and submetallic luster. It is very heavy, having a specific gravity between 7 and 7.5. In composition it is a tantalate of iron and manganese, corresponding to the niobate columbite; between the two minerals there are many intermediate compounds.

**tantalium** (tan-tā′li-um), *n.* See *tantalum.*

**tantalization** (tan″ta̤-li-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *tantalize* + *-at-ion.*] The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized. Also spelled *tantalisation.*

Rose had no idea of *tantalization*, or she would have held him awhile in doubt. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

**tantalize** (tan′ta̤-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tantalized*, ppr. *tantalizing.* [= F. *tantaliser;* with suffix *-ize*, < L. *Tantalus*, < Gr. Τάνταλος, in myth., son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe, who, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the gods, was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and water retreating whenever he sought to satisfy hunger or thirst.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, and frustrating expectation by keeping it out of reach; excite expectations or hopes or fears in (a person) which will not be realized; tease; torment; vex. Also spelled *tantalise.*

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.
*Dryden.*

The major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

I will *tantalize* her; keep her with me, expecting, doubting. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxix.

**tantalizer** (tan′ta̤-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *tantalize* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which tantalizes. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 227.

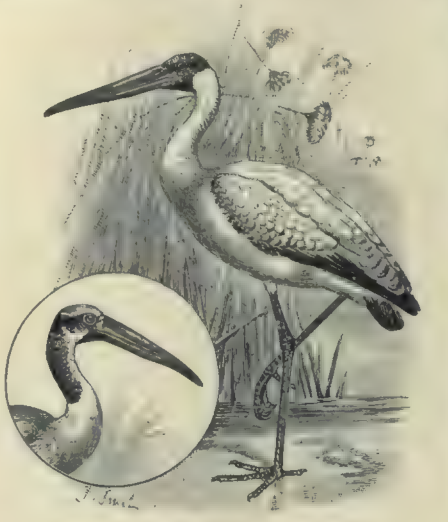
**tantalizingly** (tan′ta̤-lī-zing-li), *adv.* In a tantalizing manner; by tantalizing.

Both of them [geysers] remained *tantalizingly* quiet.
*J. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 20.

**tantalizingness** (tan′ta̤-lī-zing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being tantalizing. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 555.

**tantalum** (tan′ta̤-lum), *n.* [NL., also *tantalium;* < L. *Tantalus*, Tantalus, father of Niobe: see *tantalize*, and cf. *niobium.*] Chemical symbol, Ta; atomic weight, 183. One of the rare metals occurring in various combinations, but hardly known at all in the separate metallic state. As prepared by Berzelius, but not entirely pure, it appeared as a black powder, which assumed a grayish metallic luster under the burnisher, and which when gently heated took fire, and burned to an oxid. It was discovered by Ekeberg, in 1802, in the mineral afterward named by him *yttrotantalite*, and it has since been found in various rare minerals, as tantalite, columbite, pyrochlore, fergusonite, etc., in which it is almost always associated with niobium. It also occurs in small quantities in various tin, tungsten, and uranium ores. In its chemical relations it is allied to bismuth, antimony, and niobium.

**Tantalus** (tan′ta̤-lus), *n.* [NL., so called because they never seem to have enough (they are very voracious); < L. *Tantalus*, < Gr. Τάνταλος, Tantalus: see *tantalize.*] The leading genus of *Tantalinæ*, now generally separated into two. The Old World form is *Tantalus ibis*, with several related species, of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies. The only American representative is *T. loculator*, the wood-ibis of the southern United States and southward. It is known in Arizona and southern California as the *Colorado turkey* (or *water-turkey*), from the Colorado river. (See *wood-ibis.*) The name has been erroneously applied to several different ibises which belong to another family—a misnomer due in part to an old error which identified *T. ibis* with the Egyptian ibis, *Ibis religiosa.*



*Tantalus ibis* and Head of *Tantalus loculator.*

**Tantalus cup.** A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image it begins to subside, so that the figure is in the position of Tantalus, who in the fable (see *tantalize*) is unable to quench his thirst.

**tantamount**† (tan′ta̤-mount), *v. i.* [< OF. (AF.) *tant*, so much, as much (< L. *tantus*, so much), + *amonter*, amount: see *amount.*] To be tantamount or equivalent. [Rare.]

It will not stand with the consequence of our gratitude to God to do that which, in God's estimate, may *tantamount* to a direct undervaluing.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 193.

**tantamount** (tan′ta̤-mount), *a.* [< *tantamount*, *v.* Some association with *paramount*, *a.*, prob. affected this adj. use.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification.

Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer; they are plainly *tantamount:* at least, the difference to me is undiscernible. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 16.

I cannot make your consciousness *tantamount* to mine.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

**tantamountingly**† (tan-ta̤-moun′ting-li), *adv.* In effect; equivalently.

Did it not deserve the stab of excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, *tantamountingly* to give her the lie? *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 28. (*Davies.*)

**tantara** (tan-tar′ä), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of a trumpet or horn. Cf. *tarantara, taratantara;* cf. also Sp. *tantarantan*, the sound of a rapid beating of a drum; *tarará*, the sound of a trumpet; OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell.] A blast on a trumpet or horn.

On Pharan now no shining Pharvs showes;
A Heav'nly Trump, a shrill *Tantara* blowes.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

The baying of the slow-hound and the *tantaras* of the horn died away further and fainter toward the blue Atlantic. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

**Tantiny pig**†. See *Tantony pig.*

**tantipartite** (tan-ti-pär′tīt), *a.* [< L. *tantus*, so much, + *partitus*, parted, divided: see *partite.*] Having *n* sets of *n* facients, and homogeneous in each; linear in each of several sets of variables.—**Tantipartite function,** a function of several variables linear in each.

**tantity** (tan′ti̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *tantum*, so much, + *-ity.* Cf. *quantity.*] The fact of being or having so much: used by James Mill as correlative to *quantity.*

**tantivy** (tan-tiv′i), *adv.* [Supposed to be imitative of the note of a hunting-horn; cf. *tantara* and *tivy.*] Swiftly; rapidly; at full speed.

He is the merriest man alive. Up at five a' Clock in the morning, . . . and *Tantivy* all the country over, where Hunting, Hawking, or any Sport is to be made.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv. 1.

How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papimania.
*The Pagan Prince* (1690). (*Nares.*)

**tantivy** (tan-tiv′i), *a.* [Formerly also *tantivee;* < *tantivy, adv.*] Swift; rapid; hasty; on the rush.

This sort, however, is not in esteem with high *tantivee* scaramouches. *Arbuthnot* (Mason's Supp. to Johnson).

Being Lady Certainly—and Lady Perhaps—and grand here—and *tantivy* there.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxi.

**tantivy** (tan-tiv′i), *n.*; pl. *tantivies* (-iz). [< *tantivy, adv.*] 1. A hunting cry, inciting to speed or denoting full chase.

*Æsop.* To boot and saddle again they sound.
*Rog.* Ta ra! tan tan ta ra! . . . *Tantive! Tantive! Tantive!*
*Vanbrugh*, Æsop, ii. 1.

2. A rapid, violent movement; a gallop; a rush; a torrent.

The *tantivy* of wild pigeons, flying by twos and threes athwart my view. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 125.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always yea, yea. *Cleaveland*, Works, xxi. (*Nares.*)

3†. A High-church Tory of about the time of James II.

About half a dozen of the *Tantivies* were mounted [in a caricature] upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old hack, Tantivy, to Rome.
*Roger North*, Examen, I. ii. § 130.

He says that an ambitious *tantivy*, missing of his towering hopes of preferment in Ireland, is come over to vent his spleen on the late ministry.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxii.

**tantivy** (tan-tiv′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tantivied*, ppr. *tantivying.* [< *tantivy, adv.*] To hurry off.

Pray, where are they gone *tantivying?*
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 8. (*Davies.*)

**tantling**† (tant′ling), *n.* [Irreg. < *tant*(*a*)*l*(*ize*) + *-ing.*] One seized with the hope of unattainable pleasure; one exposed to be tantalized. *Imp. Dict.*

**tanto** (tȧn′to), *adv.* [It., < L. *tantus*, so much: see *tantity.*] In *music*, so much or too much: as, *allegro non tanto*, not so quick, or quick but not too much so. Compare *troppo.*

**tantony**† (tan′tō̤-ni), *n.* [Also *tantany;* short for *Tantony pig.*] Same as *Tantony pig;* hence, a petted follower; a servile adherent.

Some are such Cossets and *Tantanies* that they congratulate their oppressors and flatter their destroyers.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 595. (*Davies.*)

**Tantony cross**†. Same as *St. Anthony's cross.* See *cross*¹, 1.

**Tantony pig**†. [Also *Tantiny pig;* short for *St. Antony pig* or *St. Antony's pig;* also called *Antony* or *Anthony pig:* said to be so called in allusion to the pigs which figure in the legend of St. Anthony (prop. *Antony*), who is said to have had a pig for his page. The first quot. gives a different explanation.] The favorite or smallest pig in the litter.—**To follow like a Tantony pig,** to be constantly at the heels of a person. See the quotation from Stow.

The Officers charged with oversight of the Markets in this City [London] did divers times take from the Market people Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholsome for mans sustenance. . . . One of the Proctors for St. Anthonies [Hospital] tyed a Bell about the necke, and let it feed on the Dunghils, no man would hurt, or take it up: but if any one gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: whereupon was raised a Proverbe, Such an one wil *follow* such an one, & whine *as* it were *an Anthonie Pig.*
*Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 190.

Lord! she made me *follow* her last week through all the shops *like a Tantiny pig.* *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

**tantra** (tan′trä̤), *n.* [Skt. *tantra*, thread, warp, fig. fundamental doctrine, the division of a work, < √ *tan*, stretch: see *tend* and *thin.*] One of a class of recent Sanskrit religious works, in which mysticism and magic play a great part. They are chiefly in the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. There are also Buddhist tantras, of a somewhat similar character.

**tantrism** (tan′trizm), *n.* [< *tantra* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the tantras.

**tantrist** (tan′trist), *n.* [< *tantra* + *-ist.*] A devotee of tantrism.

**tantrum** (tan′trum), *n.* [Also dial. *tantum;* perhaps < W. *tant,* a gust of passion, a sudden start of impulse, a whim, lit. tension; akin to L. *tendere,* stretch, *tenuis* = E. *thin,* etc.: see *tend*$^1$.] A burst of ill humor; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice.

The Duke went to him [the King], when he threw himself into a terrible *tantrum,* and was so violent and irritable that they were obliged to let him have his own way for fear he should be ill, which they thought he would otherwise certainly be. *Greville,* Memoirs, Nov. 20, 1829.

However, she [Oldfield] did this much for our poor poet; when she found she had succeeded in banishing him, she went into her *tantrums,* and snapped at and scratched everybody else that was kind to her. *C. Reade,* Art, p. 250.

**tantum** (tan′tum), *n.* See *tantrum.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Tantum Ergo** (tan′tum ėr′gō). [So called from these words in the hymn: L. *tantum* (*sacramentum*), so great (a sacrament); *ergo,* therefore: see *ergo.*] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy,* the last two stanzas of the hymn of Aquinas, beginning "Pange lingua gloriosi corporis mysterium," which are sung when the eucharist is carried in procession and in the office of benediction.—2. A musical setting of these stanzas.

**tan-turf** (tan′tėrf), *n.* Same as *tan-balls.*

There is a tradition . . . that during the prevalence of the plague in London the houses where the *tan-turf* was used in a great measure escaped that awful visitation.
*Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, II. 99.

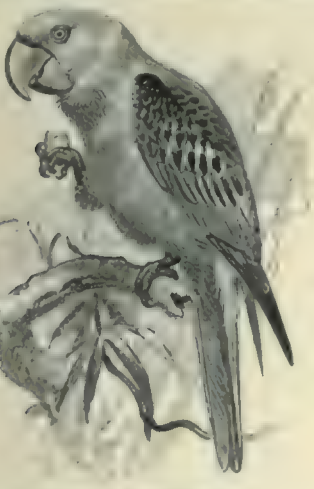
**tanty** (tan′ti), *n.*; pl. *tanties* (-tiz). [Hind. *tānt,* a loom.] The Hindu loom, consisting of a bamboo frame, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the great toes of the operator are inserted, a needle which sews as a shuttle, and a lay. *E. H. Knight.*

**tan-vat** (tan′vat), *n.* [Formerly also *tan-fat;* < *tan*$^1$ + *vat, fat*$^2$.] A tanners' vat in which the hides are steeped in a solution of tannin.

**tanya** (tan′yạ̈), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *tannier,* a W. Indian name of a similar plant: see *tannier.*] The eddoes or taro, *Colocasia antiquorum.* [Southern U. S.; West Indies.]

**tan-yard** (tan′yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

**Tanygnathus** (tạ-nig′nạ-thus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. τανύειν, stretch (see *thin*$^1$), + γνάθος, jaw.] A notable genus of parrakeets, of Malayan and Papuan regions, related to the ring-parrots, with a comparatively long and slender upper mandible. There are several species, as *T. megalorhynchus.*



*Tanygnathus megalorhynchus.*

**Tanysiptera** (tan-i-sip′te-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), < Gr. τανυσίπτερος, with outstretched wings, < τανύειν, stretch, + πτερόν, feather.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Daceloninæ.* The bill is shorter than the tail, with smooth rounded culmen, and the tail-feathers are only ten in number, of which the middle pair are narrow and long-exserted. There are 12 or 14 species, nearly or quite confined to the Australian and Papuan regions. The name refers to the long acuminate tail. Also called *Uralcyon.*

**Tanystomata** (tan-i-stō′ma-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τανύειν, stretch, + στόμα, mouth.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of *Diptera.* It is not exactly coincident with any modern family, but agrees to some extent with the tetrachætous division of brachycerous flies. See *Tabanidæ gadfly.* Also *Tanystoma.*

**tanystome** (tan′i-stōm), *n.* A fly of the division *Tanystomata,* as a gadfly, breeze, or cleg. See *Tabanidæ.*

**tanystomine** (tạ-nis′tọ-min), *a.* Same as *tanystomous.*

**tanystomous** (tạ-nis′tọ-mus), *a.* [< NL. **tanystomus;* < Gr. τανύειν, stretch, + στόμα, mouth.] Having a long beak, as a gadfly; of or pertaining to the *Tanystomata.*

**tanzib,** *n.* See *tanjib.*

**tanzimat** (tan′zi-mat), *n.* [Turk., < Ar., pl. of *tansim,* a regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish empire, issued by the Sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839, and also called the *Hatti-sherif of Gülhané.* It attempted to provide for increased security of life and property, for equitable taxation, and for reforms in the military service.

**Taoism** (tä′ọ-izm or tou′izm), *n.* [< Chinese *tao,* the way, + *-ism.*] The doctrine of Lao-tsze, an ancient Chinese philosopher (about 500 B. C.), as laid down by him in the Tao-te-king. It is generally reckoned as one of the three religions of China.

**Taoist** (tä′ọ-ist or tou′ist), *n.* [< *Tao-ism* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Taoism.

**Taoistic** (tä-ọ- or tou-is′tik), *a.* Pertaining to Taoism. *Quarterly Rev.,* CXXVII. 101.

**Taonurus** (tā-ọ-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer-Ooster, 1858), < Gr. ταώς (ταῶν), a peacock (see *pea*$^2$), + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fossil plants occurring in large numbers in the Swiss flysch (which see). It has the form of a membranaceous frond twisted spirally and ribbed, the ribs being curved or scythe-shaped, and converging to the borders, which are either free, naked, or attached on one side or all around to the axis or its branches. Lesquereux has described plants referred by him to this genus from the Carboniferous of Pennsylvania. *Alectorurus, Spirophyton* (which see), *Physophycus, Taonurus,* and *Cancellophycus* are all names of supposed genera included by Schimper in the group of *Alectorurideæ,* or cock's-tail algæ, so called from the resemblance of the ribbed fronds, as spread out on the surface of the rock, to the arrangement of the feathers in that familiar form. See *cauda galli* (under *cauda*).

**tao-tai** (tä′ō-tī′), *n.* [Chinese, < *tao,* circuit, + *t'ai,* a title of respect given to certain high provincial officers.] A high provincial officer in China, who has control over all civil and military affairs of a *tao,* or circuit, containing two or more *fu,* or departments, the officers of which are accountable to him. By foreigners he is usually styled *intendant of circuit.* In circuits containing a treaty port he is also superintendent of trade, and has as his associate a foreign commissioner of customs of the same rank. By treaty stipulation all foreign consuls rank with the tao-tai.

**Taouism, Taouist.** Same as *Taoism, Taoist.*

**tap**$^1$ (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe, teppe,* < AS. *tæppa* = OFries. *tap* = D. *tap* = MLG. *tappe* = OHG. *zapho,* MHG. *zapfe,* G. *zapfe, zapfen* = Icel. *tappi* = Sw. *tapp* = Dan. *tap,* a tap, plug, faucet. Hence *tap*$^1$, *v.,* and ult. *tampion, tampon, tamp.*] 1. A movable wooden plug or stopper used to close the opening through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

For sikerly whan I was bore anon
Deeth drough the *tappe* of lyf and leet it gon,
And ever sithe hath so the tappe yronne,
Til that almoost al empty is the tonne.
*Chaucer,* Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 38.

The *tap* went in, and the cider immediately squirted out in a horizontal shower.
*T. Hardy,* Under the Greenwood Tree, ii.

2. A faucet or cock through which liquor can be drawn from a cask. Compare *spigot.*—3. The liquor which is drawn through a tap: used to denote a particular quality, brew, or vintage. [Colloq.]

Never brew wi' bad malt upo' Michaelmas day, else you'll have a poor *tap.* *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

4. An instrument employed for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. It consists simply of an external screw of the required size, formed of steel, and more or less tapered, parts of the threads being filed away in order to present a series of cutting edges. This, being screwed into the nut in the manner of an ordinary bolt, forms the thread required. Taps are usually made in sets of three. The first, called the *entering tap* or *taper tap,* generally tapers regularly throughout its length; the second, or *middle tap,* sometimes tapers, but is usually cylindrical, with two or three tapering threads at the end; the third, called the *plug-tap* or *finishing tap,* is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. See cut under *screw-tap.*—**On tap.** (*a*) Ready to be drawn and served, as liquor in a cask in distinction from liquor in bottles. (*b*) Tapped and furnished with a spigot or a tap, as a barrel or cask containing liquor.—**Pipe-tap,** in *mech.,* a taper tap made in any one of the nominal sizes suitable for tapping holes or fittings for receiving the screw-threaded ends of iron pipes such as are used in the arts of steam-fitting and plumbing. These sizes are arbitrarily fixed, and are different from the actual sizes—the nominal sizes corresponding with the internal diameters of pipes, whereas the actual sizes are the same as those of the standard externally threaded ends of the pipes. (See also *bottoming-tap.*)

**tap**$^1$ (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped,* ppr. *tapping.* [< ME. *tappen,* < AS. *tæppan* = MD. D. *tappen* = MLG. LG. *tappen* = G. *zapfen* = Icel. Sw. *tappa* = Dan. *tappe,* tap; from the noun: see *tap*$^1$, *n.* Hence *tapster,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw the tap or plug from (a cask) so as to let the liquor flow out; hence, to broach or pierce (a cask); in general, to pierce so as to let out a contained liquid.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharpe,* Surgery.

The best form of instrument for *tapping* the pleura or peritoneal cavity. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 1091.

Specifically—(*a*) To pierce (a cask) for the purpose of testing or using the liquor.

To taste the little barrel beyond compare that he's going to *tap.* *T. Hardy,* Under the Greenwood Tree, ii.

(*b*) To make an incision in (a tree or other plant) with a view to take some part of the sap: as, to *tap* the trunk of a maple-tree for the sap for making maple sugar.

2. To cut into, penetrate, or reach for the purpose of drawing something out: as, to *tap* telegraph-wires for the purpose of taking off a message.

Several branch lines leave the main route to *tap* collieries, which abound in the district.
*The Engineer,* LXX. 323.

Shoshong . . . would speedily become the center of converging trade-routes *tapping* all districts lying to the south of the Congo and Zanzibar districts.
*Quarterly Rev.,* CLXIII. 169.

3. To cause to run out by broaching a vessel; especially, to draw for the first time, as for examination, or when the time has come for using the contents.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison,* Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* To act as a drawer or tapster.

I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall *tap.*
*Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 3. 11.

**To tap the admiral,** to broach surreptitiously a cask of liquor: from the story that when a certain admiral's body was being conveyed to England in spirits the sailors tapped the cask containing it, and drank the liquor. [Colloq.]

**tap**$^2$ (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped,* ppr. *tapping.* [< ME. *tappen, teppen,* < OF. *tapper, taper,* tap, rap, strike, < MLG. *tappen, tapen,* LG. *tappen* = G. *tappen,* grope, fumble; cf. Icel. *tapsa, tæpta,* tap; cf. G. *tappe,* MHG. *tape,* foot, paw; origin unknown. Cf. *tip*$^2$.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike lightly with something small; strike with a very slight blow; pat.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely *tapping* a glossy boot.
*Tennyson,* Maud, xiii.

He walked and *tapped* the pavement with his cane.
*Browning,* How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. To strike lightly with; hit some object a slight blow with.

The by-standers began now to look at each other, nod, wink significantly, and *tap* their fingers against their foreheads. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 61.

3. To peck or hack with the beak, as a woodpecker a tree, or a nuthatch a nut; break into or excavate with repeated blows.—4. To apply a thickness of leather upon, as a previously existing sole or heel. Compare *heel-tap.*

**II.** *intrans.* To strike a gentle blow; pat; rap.

A jolly ghost, that shook
The curtains, whined in lobbies, *tapt* at doors.
*Tennyson,* Walking to the Mail.

**tap**$^2$ (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe, tape;* < *tap*$^2$, *v.*] 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow, as with the fingers or a small thing.

Gif I the telle trwly, quen I the *tape* haue,
& thou me smothely hatz smyten, smartly.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

This is the right fencing grace, my lord: *tap* for *tap,* and so part fair. *Shak.,* 2 Hen IV., ii. 1. 206.

2. *pl. Milit.,* a signal on a drum or trumpet, sounded about a quarter of an hour after tattoo, at which all lights in the soldiers' quarters must be extinguished.—3. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.—**Tip for tap.** See *tip*$^2$.

**tap**$^3$ (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-house* or *tap-room.*] A tap-house or tap-room; also, the room in a tavern where liquor is drawn and served to guests.

They would rush out into the hands of enterprise and labor like the other sort of loafer to a free *tap.*
*N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 57.

**tap**$^4$ (tap), *n.* A Scotch form of *top*$^1$.

Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, . . .
Frae *tap* to tae that cleeds me bien.
*Burns,* Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

**Tap of tow.** (*a*) The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

Gae spin your *tap o' tow!*
*Burns,* The Weary Pund o' Tow.

(*b*) A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

I . . . had no notion that he was such a *tap of tow*.
*Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 229. (*Jamieson.*)

**tap**$^{5}$ (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-cinder*.] Same as *tap-cinder*.

Using such purple ore in the ordinary way, as fettling in conjunction with *tap*, pottery mine, &c.
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 493.

**tap**$^{6}$ (täp), *n.* [Hind. *tāp*, heat, fever, < Skt. *tāpa*, heat.] In India, a malarial fever.

The country, my entertainer informed me, was considered perfectly safe, unless I feared the *tap*, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.
*F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

**tap**$^{7}$ (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tapadera*.] Same as *tapadera*.

**tapa** (tä'pạ̈), *n.* [Also *tappa*; Hawaiian, Marquesas, etc., *tapa*.] A material much used for mats, hangings, and loin-girdles by the natives of the Pacific islands, consisting of the bark of the paper-mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. It is prepared by steeping, and afterward beating with mallets, the width being thus increased and the length diminished; two strips are beaten into one to increase the strength.

Women [in the Hawaiian Islands] wore a short petticoat made of *tapa*, . . . which reached from the waist to the knee.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 529.

**tapa-cloth** (tä'pạ̈-klôth), *n.* Tapa in its manufactured state.

**tapacolo** (tap-ạ-kō'lō), *n.* [Chilian.] A Chilian rock-wren, *Pteroptochus megapodius*. Also called *tualo* and *tapaculo*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 743.

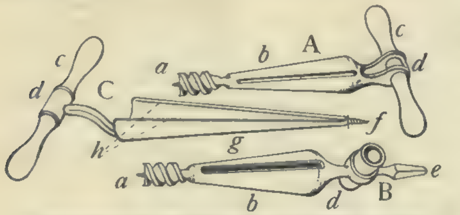
**tapadera** (tap-ạ-dā'rạ̈), *n.* [Sp., a cover, lid, < *tapar*, stop up, cover.] A heavy leather housing for the stirrup of the Californian saddle, designed to keep the foot from slipping forward, and also as a protection in riding through thick and thorny underbrush. See cut under *stirrup*.

**tapalpite** (tạ-pal'pīt), *n.* [< *Tapalpa* (see def.) + *-ite*$^{2}$.] A rare sulphotelluride of bismuth and silver, occurring in granular massive form of a steel-gray color in the Sierra de Tapalpa, State of Jalisco, Mexico.

**tap-bar** (tap'bär), *n.* See *tap-hole*.

**tap-bolt** (tap'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which is screwed into the material which it holds, instead of being secured by a nut. Also *tap-screw*.

**tap-borer** (tap'bōr″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool for boring tapering holes in casks, etc., for the spigot or the bung.



A, B, tap-borers with auger-bits *a*, and taper reaming cutters *b*. A and C have auger-handle at *c* socketed at *d*; B, besides the socket for the auger-handle at *d*, has a shank *e* for the use of a bit-stock; C has a gimlet-point at *f*, and a hollow half-cone cutter *g*, with sharp beveled edges at *h*.

**tap-cinder** (tap'sin″dėr), *n.* Slag produced during the process of puddling. It is a silicate containing a large amount of the oxid of iron. When roasted it is called *bulldog*, and is extensively used for lining the bottoms of puddling-furnaces. A very inferior quality of iron (called *cinder-pig*) is also smelted from it. Also called *tap*.

**tape**$^{1}$ (tāp), *n.* [< ME. *tape*, *tappe*, < AS. *tæppe* (pl. *tæppan*), a fillet, tape; with omission or loss of the radical consonant retained in the parallel forms *tæpped*, tapestry (> E. *tappet*$^{1}$), and *tæppet*, tippet (> E. *tippet*), < L. *tapete*, cloth, tapestry, carpet, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), a carpet, woolen rug: see *tappet*$^{1}$ and *tippet*, both doublets of *tape*.] **1**†. A band of linen; an ornamental fillet or piece.

The *tapes* of hir white voluper
Were of the same suyte of hir coler.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

**2.** A narrow strip of linen or of cotton, white or dyed of different colors, used as string for tying up papers, etc., or sewed to articles of apparel, to keep them in position, give strength, etc.

Will you buy any *tape*,
Or lace for your cape?
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 322 (song).

With *tape*-tied curtains never meant to draw.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 302.

**3.** A narrow, flexible band of any strong fabric, rotating on pulleys, which presses and guides the movement of sheets in a printing-machine or paper-folding machine.—**4.** In *teleg.*, the strip of paper used in a printing telegraph-instrument.—**5.** A tape-line; a tape-measure.—**6.** A long narrow fillet or band of metal or mineral: as, a corundum *tape*.—**7.** Red tape. See the phrase below.—**8.** A tapeworm.—**9.** Spirituous or fermented drink. [Slang.]

Every night cellar will furnish you with Holland *tape* [gin], three yards a penny.
*Connoisseur* (1755), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 78.

**Red tape.** (*a*) Tape dyed red, crimson, or pink, much employed in public and private business for tying up papers. Hence—(*b*) The transaction of public business as if it consisted essentially in the making, indorsing, taping, and filing of papers in regular routine; excessive attention to formality and routine without regard to the right of the government or of the parties concerned to a reasonably speedy conclusion of the case.

Of tape—*red tape*—it [the Circumlocution Office] had used enough to stretch in graceful festoons from Hyde Park Corner to the General Post Office.
*Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 8.

**Tape guipure.** See *guipure*.—**Tape lace.** See *lace*.

**tape**$^{1}$ (tāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taped*, ppr. *taping*. [< *tape*$^{1}$, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with tape or tapes; attach tape to; tie up with tape; in *bookbinding*, to join the sections of (a book) by bands of tape.

Every scrap of paper which we ever wrote our thrifty parent at Castlewood *taped* and docketed and put away.
*Thackeray*, Virginians, lxxxiv.

**2.** To draw out as tape; extend.

And ye sall hae a' my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang far—I'll *tape* it out weel.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

**tape**$^{2}$ (tāp), *n.* [A var. of *taupe*, *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tape-carrier** (tāp'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A tool-holder in which a corundum- or emery-coated tape is carried in the manner of a frame-saw, for cutting or filing. *E. H. Knight.*

**tape-grass** (tāp'gräs), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

**tapeinocephalic** (tạ-pī″nọ-se-fal'ik or -sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [< *tapeinocephal-y* + *-ic*.] In *craniol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a low, flattened skull. Also written *tapinocephalic*.

The skulls thus agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microseme, platyrhine, *tapeinocephalic*.
*Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVI. 150.

**tapeinocephaly** (tạ-pī-nọ-sef'ạ-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ταπεινός*, lying low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The condition of having a flattened cranial vault.

**tape-line** (tāp'līn), *n.* An implement for measuring lengths, commonly a long piece of tape, but now often a specially made linen ribbon with wires included in the fabric to prevent stretching, or a ribbon of thin steel, marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter. This name is given especially to the larger measures, as those from 20 to 50 feet long, usually coiled in a case of leather or metal, and used by engineers, builders, and surveyors.

**tape-measure** (tāp'mezh″ụ̈r), *n.* A piece of tape painted and varnished and marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter; especially, such a piece about a yard or a yard and a half long, in use by tailors and dressmakers. Compare *tape-line*.

**tapen** (tā'pn), *a.* [< *tape*$^{1}$ + *-en*$^{2}$.] Made of tape. [Rare.]

Then his soul burst its desk, and his heart broke its polysyllables and its *tapen* bonds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.
*C. Reade*, Never too Late, xxv. (*Davies.*)

**tape-needle** (tāp'nē″dl), *n.* Same as *bodkin*, 3.

**tapener**†, *n.* [ME., < *tape*$^{1}$ + *-n-er*.] A weaver; a narrower; one who regulates the width of the cloth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Glossary.

**tape-primer** (tāp'prī″mėr), *n.* A form of primer, now obsolete, for firearms, consisting of a narrow strip of paper or other flexible material containing at short and regular intervals small charges of a fulminating composition, the whole coated with a water-proof composition. It required a special form of lock, with a chamber to hold the tape, and mechanism for moving the fulminating charges forward successively to the nipple.

**taper**$^{1}$ (tā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *taper*, < AS. *tapor*, *taper*, a candle, taper; perhaps < Ir. *tapar* = W. *tampr*, a taper, torch; cf. Skt. √ *tap*, burn.] A candle, especially a very slender candle; any device for giving light by the agency of a wick coated with combustible matter.

Sermon being ended, every Person present had a large lighted *Taper* put into his hand.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

Thou watchful *Taper*, by whose silent Light
I lonely pass the melancholly Night.
*Congreve*, To a Candle.

**taper**$^{2}$ (tā'pėr), *a.* [Prob. first in comp.; < *taper*$^{1}$, a candle; so called from the converging form of the flame of a candle (or, less prob., from the converging form of the candle itself). It is possible that the noun preceded the adj., and that *taper*$^{2}$, *n.*, is merely a transferred use of *taper*$^{1}$, *n.* The AS. **tæper*, in comp. *tæper-æx* = Icel. *tapar-öx*, an ax, is not related, being ult. of Pers. origin, through Scand. < Finn. *tappara*, < Russ. *toporŭ* = Pol. *topor*, etc., = OBulg. *toporu* = Hung. *topor* = Armenian *tapar* = Turk. *teber*, < Pers. *tabar*, an ax, a hatchet.] **1.** Long and becoming slenderer toward the point; becoming small toward one end.

Half a leg was scrimply seen; . . .
Sae straught, sae *taper*, tight, and clean.
*Burns*, The Vision, i.

Rosy *taper* fingers. *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

**2.** Diminished; reduced. [Slang.]

One night I spent over 12*s.* in the St. Helena Gardens at Rotherhithe, and that sort of thing soon makes money show *taper*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 237.

**taper**$^{2}$ (tā'pėr), *v.* [< *taper*$^{2}$, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become taper; become gradually slenderer; grow less in diameter; diminish in one direction.

Her *tapering* hand and rounded wrist
Had facile power to form a fist.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

**2.** To diminish; grow gradually less.

Those who seek to thrive merely by falsehood and cunning *taper* down at last to nothing.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 270.

**3.** To spring up in or as in a tall, tapering form. [Rare.]

Sir George Villiers, the new Favourite, *tapers* up apace, and grows strong at Court. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

**To taper off.** (*a*) To taper; become gradually less. (*b*) To stop slowly or by degrees; cease gradually.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to taper; make gradually smaller, especially in diameter; cause to diminish toward a point.

Her *taper'd* fingers too with rings are grac'd.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 47.

The line is a water-proof silk *tapered* with a delicate gut leader ten or eleven feet long.
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 164.

**Tapered rope.** See *rope*$^{1}$.

**taper**$^{2}$ (tā'pėr), *n.* [< *taper*$^{2}$, *v.*] Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form: as, the *taper* of a spire.

It [a feeder for irrigation] should taper gradually to the extremity, which should be 1 foot in width. The *taper* retards the motion of the water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 365.

**taper-candlestick** (tā'pėr-kan″dl-stik), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a pricket candlestick of any shape.

**tapered** (tā'pėrd), *a.* [< *taper*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Lighted with tapers. [Rare.]

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Oft let me tread.
*T. Warton*, Pleasures of Melancholy.

**taper-fuse** (tā'pėr-fūz), *n.* A long, flexible fuse, in the form of a ribbon, charged with a rapid-burning composition.

**taperingly** (tā'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tapering manner.

**taperness** (tā'pėr-nes), *n.* The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage. *Shenstone*, Taste.

Fold
A rose leaf round thy finger's *taperness*.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**taper-pointed** (tā'pėr-poin″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, acuminate.

**taper-stand** (tā'pėr-stand), *n.* A pricket candlestick, especially one used for the altar of a church. See cut under *pricket*.

**taper-vise** (tā'pėr-vīs), *n.* A vise with cheeks adapted for grasping objects of which the sides are not parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

**taperwise** (tā'pėr-wīz), *adv.* In a tapering form; taperingly.

It [the box-tree] groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the top. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

**Tapes** (tā'pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάπης*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*$^{1}$.] A large genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridæ*, some of which are edible and known as *pullets*.

**tapesium** (tạ-pē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *tapesia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < ML. *tapesium*, tapestry, carpet: see *tapis*, *n.*] In *bot.*, a carpet or layer of mycelium on which the receptacle is seated. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Glossary.

**tapestried** (tap'es-trid), *a.* [< *tapestry* + *-ed*$^{2}$.] **1.** Woven or embroidered in the manner of tapestry.

Remnants of *tapestried* hangings, window-curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had bedizened his tatters. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiii.

2. Hung or covered with tapestry.

> In vain on gilded roof they fall,
> And lighten'd up a *tapestried* wall.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 23.

**tapestry** (tap'es-tri), *n.*; pl. *tapestries* (-triz). [Formerly also *tapistry*, *tapstrye*; with excrescent *t*, for earlier *tapisserie*, *tapysserye*, < ME. *tapecery*, *tapecerye*, **tapiserie* = Sp. *tapecería* = Pg. *tapeçaria*, *tapiçaria* = It. *tappezzeria* (ML. *tapiceria*), < OF. *tapisserie*, tapestry, hangings, < *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry: see *tapis*, *v.*] A fabric resembling textile fabrics in that it consists of a warp upon which colored threads of wool, silk, gold, or silver are fixed to produce a pattern, but differing from it in the fact that these threads are not thrown with the shuttle, but are put in one by one with a needle. Pieces of tapestry have generally been employed for covering the walls of apartments, for which purpose they were used in the later middle ages and down to the seventeenth century, and afterward for covering furniture, as the seats and backs of sofas and arm-chairs. See cut under *screen*.

> In the desk
> That's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*
> There is a purse of ducats.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 104.

**Aubusson tapestry.** (*a*) Tapestry made at the former royal factory at Aubusson, in the department of Creuse, France. The factory was reorganized in the reign of Louis XIV. (*b*) Tapestry now made in the city of Aubusson for wall-hangings and curtains. The greater part of the modern tapestry offered for sale in Paris is attributed to this make. Some of it is of great beauty; but in general old designs are copied, or modified to suit the size of rooms for which the hangings are ordered.—**Bayeux tapestry**, a piece of needlework, 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, preserved in the hôtel de ville of Bayeux in Normandy. It represents the invasion of England by William of Normandy, with the previous incidents leading to the conquest, and is undoubtedly a contemporary work.—**Cluny tapestry**, a strong thick cloth, made of wool and silk, especially for hangings and curtains, of which the manufacture was introduced into England about 1875: the designs are often ecclesiastical in character.—**Gobelin tapestry.** (*a*) A class of rich French tapestries bearing complicated and often pictorial designs in brilliant and permanent colors, produced at the national establishment of the Gobelins, Paris. (*b*) By abuse of the name, a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, etc., in imitation of tapestry. See *gobelin*.—**Needle-woven tapestry.** See *needle-woven*.—**Neuilly tapestry**, a modern tapestry made on the Jacquard loom, in imitation of that of the Gobelins.—**Russian tapestry.** See *Russian*.—**Savonnerie tapestries**, Savonnerie carpets, the production of the ancient factory of La Savonnerie, established at Paris under the reign of Henry IV., and afterward united with the Gobelins factory.—**Tapestry Brussels carpet**, Brussels carpet woven with a common loom and printed in the warp.—**Tapestry carpet**, a kind of two-ply carpet of which the warp or weft is printed before weaving so as to form a figure in the fabric. It has a long warp, is often dyed of many colors and embroidered with threads of gold or silver, and is used for hangings as a substitute for real tapestry.—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet**, tapestry Brussels cut like Wilton.—**Tapestry weaver**, one of certain rectigrade spiders of the group *Tubitelæ*.

**tapestry** (tap'es-tri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tapestried*, ppr. *tapestrying*. [Formerly also *tapistry*; < *tapestry*, *n.*] 1. To adorn with tapestry.—2. To adorn with hangings or with any pendent covering.

> We were conducted to the lodgings, *tapistry'd* with incomparable arras. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

> The Trosachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild roses.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

**tapestry-cloth** (tap'es-tri-klôth), *n.* A corded linen cloth prepared for tapestry-painting.

**tapestry-moth** (tap'es-tri-môth), *n.* The common clothes-moth, *Tinea tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and North America, or a similar species, as *T. flavifrontella*. See cut under *clothes-moth*.

**tapestry-painting** (tap'es-tri-pān'ting), *n.* Painting on linen in imitation of tapestry. The linen so painted and put together in large pieces is used for wall-hangings.

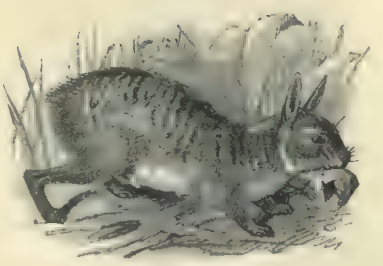
**tapestry-stitch** (tap'es-tri-stich), *n.* Same as *gobelin stitch* (which see, under *gobelin*).

**tapet**†, *n.* and *v.* See *tappet*¹.

**tapetal** (tap'ẹ̄-tạl), *a.* [< *tapet*(*um*) + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the tapetum. **Tapetal cell**, in *bot.*, an individual cell of the tapetum. Also called *mantle-cell*.

**tapete** (tạ-pē'tē), *n.* [NL., < L. *tapete*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*¹.] In *bot.*, same as *tapetum*.

**tapeti** (tap'e-ti), *n.* [Braz.] The Brazilian hare, *Lepus brasiliensis*, the only South American representative of its tribe. It is a small species, resembling the common wood-rabbit or molly-cottontail of the United States. See cut in next column.



Tapeti (*Lepus brasiliensis*).

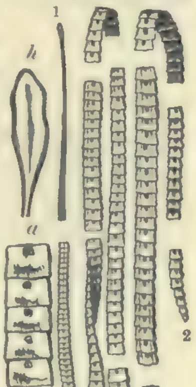
**tapetless** (tap'et-les), *a.* [Appar. < *tap*, Sc. form of *top*, head, + dim. *-et* + *-less*. But it may be an irreg. form < *tapet*, prop. *tappit*, Sc. form of *topped*, headed, + *-less*.] Foolish; heedless. [Scotch.]

> The *tapetless* ramfeezl'd hizzie,
> She's saft at best, and something lazy.
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

**tapetum** (tạ-pē'tum), *n.*; pl. *tapeta* (-tạ̈). [NL., < L. *tapete*, ML. *tapetum*, < Gr. τάπης (ταπητ-), a carpet, rug: see *tappet*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, the cell or layer of cells which is immediately outside an archesporium. It is disorganized and absorbed as the spores develop and mature. Also *tapete*.—2. The pigmentary layer of the retina; the tapetum nigrum.—3. The fibers from the corpus callosum forming a layer lining the roof of the middle and posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles.—**Tapetum lucidum**, the bright-colored light-reflecting membrane between the retina and the sclerotic coat of the eyeball: a modified choroid.—**Tapetum nigrum**, the pigmentary layer of the retina. See def. 2.

**tape-work** (tāp'wėrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work consisting of knots, rosettes, etc., made of tape, and connected together by braid or cord, arranged in varied patterns and sewed strongly into a continuous texture, or else worked with the crochet-needle to form a background to the figures made by the tape.

**tapeworm** (tāp'wėrm), *n.* An entozoic parasitic worm, of flattened or tape-like form and indeterminate length, consisting of many separable joints, found in the adult state in the alimentary canal of most vertebrated animals. Such worms belong to the order *Cestoidea* or *Tæniada*, family *Tæniidæ*, and several different genera, especially *Tænia*, the true tapeworms, and *Bothriocephalus*, the broad tapes. The so-called "head" of a tapeworm, small and inconspicuous in comparison with the great length to which the body may attain, is the whole of the real worm, all the rest of the joints being merely successive generative buds, which contain the matured sexual elements, and are technically called *proglottides*. They are continually budded off from the head, the oldest joint being the one furthest from the head; and any number of them may be broken off and expelled from the body without stopping their continual gemmation. This is why no tapeworm can be eradicated unless the head is expelled from the host. The chain of links or joints is the strobila; it may consist of several hundred generative buds, and grow to be several yards long. These formidable parasites are parenchymatous, having no mouth nor alimentary canal, and live by absorbing nourishment from that intended to nourish the host, so that persons thus parasitized may suffer from defective nutrition while acquiring a ravenous appetite. The head of the tape is provided with hooks or suckers, or both, for adhering to the mucous membrane of the host. The ova, matured in every one of the joints, do not complete their development in the animal in which the adult exists. They require to be swallowed by some other vertebrate, the ripe proglottides being expelled from the bowel of the host with all their contained ova fertilized. The segments or proglottides decompose and liberate the ova, which are covered with a capsule. After being swallowed the capsule bursts, and an embryo, called a *proscolex*, is liberated. This embryo, by means of spines, perforates the tissues of some contiguous organ, or of a blood-vessel, in the latter case being carried by the blood to some solid part of the body, as the liver or brain, where it surrounds itself with a cyst, and develops a vesicle containing a fluid. It is now called a *scolex* or *hydatid*, and was formerly known as the *cystic worm*. The scolex is incapable of further development till swallowed and received a second time into the alimentary canal of a vertebrate. Here it becomes the head of the true tapeworm (see *tænia-head*), from which proglottides are developed posteriorly by gemmation, and the adult animal with which the cycle began is thus reached. (See cut under *tænia*.) At least eight tapeworms, mostly of the genus *Tænia*, are found in man. The pork tape is *T. solium*, which in its cystic form (the so-called *Cysticercus cellulosæ*) in the pig produces the disease measles (see *measles*, 2); it is acquired by those who eat measly pork, or raw sausages made with such pork. The beef-tape is *T. mediocanellata*. The Egyptian or dwarf tape is *T. nana*; others are the elliptic-jointed, *T. elliptica*; the crested, *T. lophosoma*; the spotted, *T. flavopuncta*. A dog-tape is *T. serrata*; its larva, called *Cysticercus pisiformis*, is the pea-measle of the rabbit. Another dog-tape is *T. cœnurus*, whose larva is the cystic worm (*Cœnurus cerebralis*) of the sheep's brain, producing the gid or staggers. A third dog-tape is *T. echinococcus*, whose larva, known as *Echinococcus veterinorum*, is a common hydatid sometimes found in man. *T. marginata* of the dog is the tapeworm from the slender hydatid *Cysticercus tenuicollis* of the sheep. A cysticercus of the mouse becomes *Tænia crassicollis* in the cat. Certain cysticerci of moles become in the fox *Tænia tenuicollis* and *T. crassiceps*. The broad tapeworm of man is *Bothriocephalus latus*, also called *Swiss tapeworm*, and another human parasite of this genus is *B. cordatus*. Tapes are also called *ribbon-worms*. See cut under *Cestoidea*, also *cœnurus*, *cysticercus*, *echinococcus*, *hydatis*, *proglottis*, *scolex*, *deutoscolex*, *strobila*.



Broad Tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus latus*), in several sections, with intervening joints omitted. 1, head; 2, other end; *a*, several segments, enlarged; *h*, head, enlarged.

**tapeworm-plant** (tāp'wėrm-plant), *n.* The cusso, *Brayera* (*Hagenia*) *anthelmintica*.

**tap-hole** (tap'hōl), *n.* In *metal.*: (*a*) A vertical slot cut through the dam and dam-plate of a blast-furnace. Through it the metal is tapped. During the working of the furnace the tap-hole is kept closed with a stopping of clay, which is removed by a pointed bar when the molten metal is ready to be drawn off. (*b*) In the puddling-furnace, a small hole through which the slag, technically termed *tap-cinder*, is let out, and which during the process of puddling is stopped with sand. See diagram under *puddling-furnace*. (*c*) In a cementation-furnace, a small hole in one end of each pot, opposite to which is a hole in the furnace-wall, used for the insertion of "trial" or "tap" bars, so placed as to be accessible for ready withdrawal and inspection during the cementation process. Also called *testing-hole*. (*d*) In general, any small hole in a furnace through which metal or slag, or both, are drawn at any stage in the process. Also *tapping-hole*.

**tap-house** (tap'hous), *n.* A drinking-house; a tavern. [Rare.]

> For mine own part, I never come into any room in a *tap-house* but I am drawn in. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 219.

**Taphozous** (taf-ọ-zō'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τάφος, grave, tomb, + ζωός, living (cf. ζῷον, animal), < ζῆν, live.] A genus of emballonurine bats, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. They have deciduous upper incisors, only four lower incisors, cartilaginous premaxillary bones, and, in the males, usually a glandular sac under the chin, which is sometimes present in both sexes, as in *T. longimanus*, or wanting in both, as in *T. melanopogon*. There are nearly a dozen species, of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, some of which are often detached to form the genus *Taphonycteris*.

**taphrenchyma** (taf-reng'ki-mạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. τάφρος, pit, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] Same as *bothrenchyma*.

**Taphrina** (taf-rī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815), < Gr. τάφρος, pit.] A genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi, having terete or club-shaped eight- or many-spored asci arising from the mycelium, which ramifies between the epidermal cells and the cuticle of the host plant. About 20 species are known, of which number *T. deformans* causes the "curl" of peach-leaves, and *T. Pruni* the disease of plums known as "plum-pockets." See *curl*.

**tapiaca**†, *n.* Same as *tapioca*.

**tapicer**†, *n.* See *tapiser*.

**tapinage**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F. dial.) *tapinage*, skulking, < *tapir*, hide, skulk: see *tappish*.] The act of lurking; skulking about; hiding; keeping from sight.

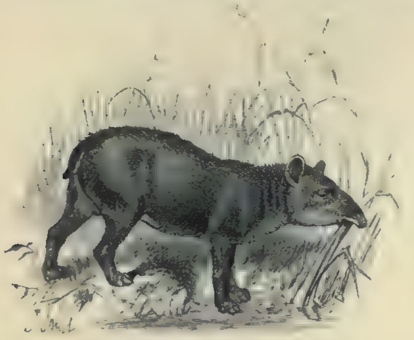
> This newe *tapinage*
> Of lollardie goth aboute
> To sette Cristes feith in doube.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 187.

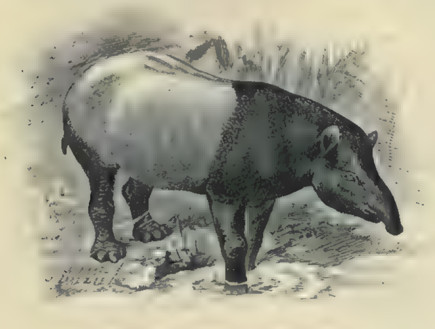
> At the last they devysed
> That they wolde gon in *tapinage*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7361.

**tapioca** (tap-i-ō'kạ̈), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *tapiaca*; = F. *tapioca*, *tapioka*, < Sp. Pg. *tapioca*; < Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) *tipioca*, the juice which issues from the root of the manioc (cassava) when pressed.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava by drying it while moist upon hot plates. By this treatment the starch-grains swell, many of them burst, and the whole agglomerates in small irregular masses or lumps. In boiling water it swells up and forms a viscous jelly-like mass. Tapioca forms a nutritious and delicate food suited to invalids. Tapioca-meal, or Brazilian arrowroot, is the same substance dried without heating. See *cassava* (with cut).

**tapiolite** (tap'i-ō-līt), *n.* [Said to be named from a Finnish divinity.] A tantalate of iron, probably having the same composition as tantalite, but occurring in tetragonal crystals. It is known from the parish of Tammela, Finland, only.

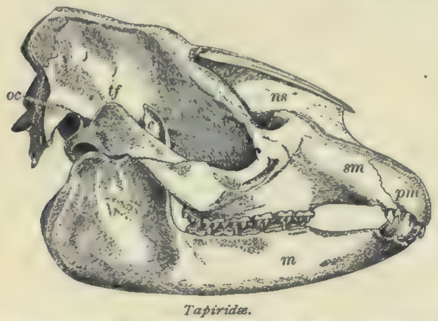
**tapir** (tā'pėr), *n.* [= F. *tapir* = It. *tapiro*, < Sp. *tapiro* (NL. *Tapirus*), < Braz. (Tupi) *tapyra*, a tapir. When European cattle were introduced into Brazil, the Indians called them also *tapyra*, and the tapir was then called distinctively *tapyra-ete* (‘true tapir’), the name now used by the Tupi-speaking tribes (> Pg. *tapirete*, Sp. (obs.) *tapyrete*, tapir). In Brazil the tapir is usually called *anta.*] A hoofed mammal of the family *Tapiridæ*. They somewhat resemble swine, but belong to a different suborder, and are more nearly allied to the rhinoceroses. The body is stout and clumsy, with thick legs, ending in four small hoofs on the fore feet and three on the hind. The head is peculiarly shaped, with a long and very flexible snout or a short proboscis, and a high crest or poll. The body is scantily clothed or nearly naked; the hide is used for leather, and the flesh for food. The common American tapir, to which the name specially applies, is *Tapirus americanus*, about 4 feet long, entirely of a blackish color when adult. Other species of America belong to the genus *Elasmognathus*; they are *E. bairdi* and *E. dowi* of Central America. The Malay tapir, *Tapirus* (or *Rhinochœrus*) *malayanus*, is larger, with a longer proboscis, no mane or crest, and the body with a great white area. See also cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *Tapiridæ*.—**Short-nosed tapir**, a misnomer of the capibara.


American Tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).


Malay Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*).

**tapiranga** (tap-i-rang′gä̤), *n.* [Braz.] A tanager, *Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*.

**Tapiridæ** (tạ̄-pir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tapirus* + *-idæ.*] A family of lophiodontoid perissodactyl ungulate mammals, having four front toes and three hind toes, and the snout produced into a short proboscis; the tapirs. They are a lingering remnant of once numerous and diversified forms. Their nearest relatives are the extinct *Lophiodontidæ*, and among living forms the rhinoceroses (not the swine, with which tapirs are popularly associated). The species are very few, though widely dispersed in both hemispheres. The genera are only 3—*Tapirus*, the scarcely different *Rhinochœrus*, and the well-marked *Elasmognathus*, peculiar in the ossified nasal septum and some other cranial characters. The first and last of these are American, and the other is Malayan. See also cuts under *tapir* and *Perissodactyla*.



*Tapiridæ.*

Skull of *Elasmognathus bairdi*, showing *ns*, ossified nasal septum; *sm*, superior maxillary; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, mandible; *tf*, temporal fossa; *oc*, occipital; *c*, coronoid process.

**Tapirodon** (tạ̄-pir′ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL.: see *tapirodont.*] A genus of extinct mammals, resembling the living tapirs in the form of the teeth, with a species from the Red Crag.

**tapirodont** (tạ̄-pir′ọ̄-dont), *a.* [< *Tapirus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition like that of the tapirs and allied mammals.

**tapiroid** (tap′i-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *tapir* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tapirs; resembling or characteristic of a tapir: as, the *tapiroid* section or series of perissodactyl ungulates (those which have the lower molars bilophodont, their crowns being disposed in transverse ridges, as in the tapirs), including the families *Lophiodontidæ* and *Tapiridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A hoofed mammal resembling or related to the tapirs. The tapiroids are all extinct, and most of them belong not to the *Tapiridæ* proper, but to the *Lophiodontidæ*. See cut under *Lophiodon*.

**Tapirotherium** (tap″i-rọ̄-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1817), < *tapirus*, tapir, + Gr. *θηρίον*, wild beast.] A genus of fossil Eocene tapiroids, of the family *Lophiodontidæ*. As originally instituted the genus was a synonym of *Lophiodon* of Cuvier. It has since been used in a different sense, as by Lartet.

**Tapirus** (tap′i-rus), *n.* [NL., < *tapir*, q. v.] A genus of tapirs, formerly including all the *Tapiridæ*, now restricted to the common American tapir, in which the nasal septum is not ossified. See cut under *tapir*.

**tapis** (tap′is or ta-pē′), *n.* [In mod. use as mere F.; in earlier use as in the verb; < OF. *tapis*, *tapiz*, F. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings, carpet, = Pr. *tapit*, *tapi* = Sp. Pg. *tapiz*, < ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, also *tapecius*, *tapecia*, *tapezia*, etc., figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, pall, etc., < Gr. *ταπήτιον*, dim. of *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), figured cloth, tapestry, etc.: see *tappet*$^1$. Hence *tapis*, *v.*, and *tapistry*, now *tapestry*.] Woolen material used for floor-cloths and hangings, as carpeting, rugs, and tapestry. Hence, since such material was used for table-cloths, *to be upon the tapis* is to be on the table, or under consideration.

> The House of Lords sate till past five at night. Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which *was upon the tapis*.
>
> *Clarendon*, Diary, May 2, 1690.

> When anything was supposed to *be upon the tapis* worth knowing or listening to, 'twas the rule to leave the door not absolutely shut, but somewhat ajar.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 6.

**Tapis de verdure.** Same as *verdure*.

**tapis†** (tap′is), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tapess*; < F. *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry, < *tapis*, tapestry: see *tapis*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with ornamental figures as in tapestry; embroider.

> The windowes beautified with greene quishins, wrought and *tapissed* with floures of all colours.
>
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

**2.** To carpet; hang with tapestry; upholster.

> The place where the assembly is is richly *tapessed* and hanged. *Sir T. Smith*, quoted in Stubbs's Const. Hist., § 443.

**tapiser†** (tap′is-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *tapicer*, *tapecer*, *tapesere*, < OF. *tapissier* = Sp. *tapicero* = Pg. *tapiceiro* = It. *tappezziere*, < ML. *tapetiarius* (also *tapicerius*, after Rom.), one who makes or has charge of tapestry, carpets, etc., < *tapetium*, tapestry, carpet, etc.: see *tapis*, *tappet*$^1$.] A maker of carpets or of tapestry.

> A webbe, a dyere, and a *tapicer*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 362.

**tapish†**, *v.* See *tappish*.

**tapist** (tā′pist), *n.* [< *tape*$^1$ + *-ist.*] One who deals in or uses tape; specifically and colloquially, one given to red-tapery; a strict observer of official formalities. [Rare.]

**tapistry†**, *n.* and *v.* See *tapestry*.

**tapit†, tapite†**, *n.* and *v.* Same as *tappet*$^1$.

**Tapitelæ** (tap-i-tē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tap*(*ete*), carpet, + *tela*, web.] A division of spiders. *Walckenaer*.

**tapiter†**, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tapiser*.] Same as *tapiser*.

> In 2 Ric. III., 1485, "it was determyned that the *Tapiters*, Cardemakers, and lynwevers of this Citie be togeder annexid to the bringing furth of the padgeantes of the *Tapiter* craft and Card-maker."
>
> *York Plays*, Int., p. xxvii., note.

**taplash** (tap′lash), *n.* [< *tap*$^1$ + *lash*$^2$.] Poor or stale malt liquor, the refuse of the tap.

> Drinking college *tap-lash* . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.
>
> *Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

> The *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine,
> Which from his slav'ring chaps doth oft decline.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630), III. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

**tapling** (tap′ling), *n.* The strap or pair of straps which connect the swingle to the handle in the agricultural flail. [Prov. Eng.]

**tapnet** (tap′net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A frail or basket made of rushes, etc., in which figs are imported. *Simmonds*.

**tapoa**, *n.* The sooty phalanger.

**tapotement** (ta-pot′mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *tapotement*, < *tapoter*, tap: see *tap*$^2$.] In *med.*, percussion, especially as a part of treatment by massage.

> It is best carried out by slappings (*tapotement*) done with the palmar surface of the fingers, or, better still, with the half-closed fist. *Tapotement* acts principally on the intestinal walls, to which it imparts tone.
>
> *Lancet*, 1889, I. 422.

**tappa**, *n.* See *tapa*.

**tappe†**, *n.* An early English spelling of *tap*$^1$.

**tappen** (tap′en), *n.* A substance found in the intestine of the bear during hibernation, probably feces modified by long retention.

**tapper$^1$†** (tap′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tappere*, *tæppare*, < AS. *tæppere* (= OFries. *tapper* = D. *tapper* = MLG. *tapper*, *tepper* = G. *zapfer* = Icel. *tappr*), an innkeeper, tapster, < *tæppan*, tap: see *tap*$^1$. Cf. *tapster*.] One who taps or draws liquor; a tapster; specifically, an innkeeper. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tapper$^2$** (tap′ėr), *n.* [< *tap*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who or that which taps or strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A woodtapper; a woodpecker. (*b*) A telegraph-key.

**tapperer** (tap′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tapper*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] Same as *tapper*$^2$ (*a*). [Prov. Eng.]

**tappestere†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tapster*.

**tappet$^1$†** (tap′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tapet*; < ME. *tapet*, *tapett*, *tapyt*, *tapite*, < AS. *tæpped*, tapestry (cf. *tæppet*, *tippet*, > E. *tippet*), = MD. *tapeet*, *tapijt*, D. *tapijt*, carpet, = MLG. *tappet*, *teppet*, carpet, tapestry, = OHG. MHG. *teppid*, *teppit*, also, with terminal variation, OHG. *teppich*, *tepih*, *tebech*, MHG. *teppich*, *tepich*, G. *teppich*, carpet, = Dan. Sw. *tapet*, tapestry hanging, also (with loss of the orig. final consonant, as in AS. *tæppe*, tape) Dan. *tæppe*, carpet, = Sw. *tappa*, a small inclosure in a garden, = It. *tappeto*, carpet, < L. *tapete* (pl. *tapetia*), ML. also *tapetum* and *tapes*, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), dim. *ταπήτιον*, MGr. also *ταπίτιον* (> ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, etc., > OF. *tapis*, > E. *tapis*, q. v.), cloth wrought with figures in different colors for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc. Hence (ult. from Gr. *τάπης*) *tape*, and *tippet* (< AS.), also *tapestry*, *tapiter*, etc. (< OF.): see these words. For the form *tappet*$^1$, ult. < AS. *tæpped*, cf. *abbot*, ult. < AS. *abbod*.] **1.** Carpet; tapestry; a piece of tapestry.

> Of Tars *tapites* in-noghe,
> That were enbrawded & beten wyth the best gemmes,
> That myȝt be preued of prys wyth penyes to bye.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

> The soyle was pleyne, smothe, and wonder softe,
> Al oversprad with *tapites* that nature
> Had made herself.
> *Lydgate*, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 51.

> So to their worke they sit, and each doth chuse
> What storie she will for her *tapet* take.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 276.

**2.** In *medieval armor*, one of the series of flexible plates hooked to the skirts of the cuirass.

**tappet$^1$†**, *v. t.* [ME. *tapiten*; < *tappet*$^1$, *n.*] To cover with tapestry.

> Al his halles
> I wol do peynte with pure golde,
> And *tapite* hem ful many folde
> Of oo sute. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 260.

**tappet$^2$** (tap′et), *n.* [Appar. < *tap*$^2$ + *-et.*] In *mach.*, an arm, collar, lever, or cam attached to and projecting from a movable part of a machine in such manner that the motion of the machine intermittently brings it into contact with some other part to which it imparts an intermittent motion. Tappets are much used in various kinds of valve-gear, in printing-machinery, and in a great variety of machines in which intermittent movements are performed.

**tappet-loom** (tap′et-löm), *n.* A form of loom in which the hammers are worked by tappets.—**Chain-tappet loom.** See *loom*$^1$.

**tappet-motion** (tap′et-mō″sho̤n), *n.* The apparatus for working the steam-valve of a Cornish steam-engine, consisting of levers connected to the valves, moved at proper intervals by tappets or projecting pieces fixed on a rod connected with the beam.

**tappet-ring** (tap′et-ring), *n.* In *ordnance*, a ring fitted and attached to the octagonal part of the breech-screw of an Armstrong gun, and acted upon by a lever or tappet for operating the breech-screw.

**tappet-rod** (tap′et-rod), *n.* In *mach.*, a longitudinally reciprocating rod to which a tappet is fastened.

**tappice†** (tap′is), *v.* Same as *tappish*.

**tap-pickle** (tap′pik″l), *n.* [< *tap*$^4$, Sc. form of *top*, + **pickle*, < *pick*$^1$ (?).] The uppermost and choicest grain in a stalk of oats; hence, figuratively, one's most valuable possession. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

**tapping**$^1$ (tap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tap*$^1$, *v.*] 1. The act or process of boring a hole in a pipe, cask, or any similar object for the insertion of a spigot or faucet.—2. In *surg.*, paracentesis, or the operation of giving vent to fluid which has collected in some space, as that of the pleura or peritoneum.

**tapping**$^2$ (tap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tap*$^4$, *v.*] 1. The act of giving taps or slight and gentle blows; also, a series of taps.

> Suddenly there came a *tapping*,
> As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
> *Poe*, The Raven.

2. In *foundry work*, the operation of jarring or shaking the pattern in the loam by striking it gently to release it without disturbing the loam.

**tapping-bar** (tap′ing-bär), *n.* In *metal.*, a slender, sharp-edged crowbar with which the tap-hole of a blast-furnace is opened. If necessary, it is driven through the clay stopping of the tap-hole by blows of a sledge.

**tapping-cock** (tap′ing-kok), *n.* A form of cock with a tapering stem, which causes it to hold securely when driven into an opening.

**tapping-drill** (tap′ing-dril), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a drill for tapping holes in water-mains. Its supporting frame is clamped to the main in such a manner that the direction of the axis of the boring-drill is radial with the axis of the main. Also called *tapping-machine*.

**tapping-gouge** (tap′ing-gouj), *n.* A hand-tool for tapping sugar-maple trees. See *spile*$^1$, *n.*, 2.

**tapping-hole** (tap′ing-hōl), *n.* Same as *tap-hole*.

**tapping-machine** (tap′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting internal screw-threads. See *tap*$^1$, 4, *tap-plate*.—2. Same as *tapping-drill*.

**tapping-tool** (tap′ing-töl), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Same as *tap*$^1$, 4. (*b*) A tool used in tapping barrels or casks. (*c*) A tool, as an auger or gouge, used in making incisions in the trunks of trees to permit outflow of sap.

**tappish**† (tap′ish), *v.* [Also *tappis*, *tappice*, earlier *tapish*; < OF. *tapiss-*, stem of certain parts of *tapir*, refl. squat, lie close. Cf. *tapinage*.] I. *intrans.* To hide; lie close; lurk in a covert or hiding-place; lie close to the ground, as partridges and game.

> When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush and briar,
> No art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 2.
>
> As a hound that having rous'd a hart,
> Although he *tappish* ne'er so oft, and ev'ry shrubby part
> Attempts for strength, and trembles in, the hound doth still pursue.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xxii. 158.

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal.

> The sister, . . . during the interval of his absence, had contrived to slip into the cell, and, having *tappiced* herself behind the little bed, came out, with great appearance of joy, to greet the return of the youth.
> *Scott*, Castle Dangerous, xi.

**tappit** (tap′it), *a.* [Sc. form of *topped*.] Having a top or crest; crested. [Scotch.]

**tappit-hen** (tap′it-hen), *n.* 1. A hen with a crest or topknot.—2. A vessel for liquor, containing two Scottish pints, or about three quarts English.

> The bowl we maun renew it;
> The *tappit-hen* gae bring her ben.
> *Burns*, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.
>
> Their hostess . . . appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-Hen*. *Scott*, Waverley, xi.

Hence—3. A large or liberal allowance of liquor, especially wine.

[Scotch in all senses.]

**tap-plate** (tap′plāt), *n.* A steel plate pierced with holes of various sizes, screw-threaded and notched, used for cutting external threads on blanks for taps or screws; a screw-plate. See cut under *screw-tap*.

**tap-rivet** (tap′riv″et), *n.* A tap-bolt or tap-screw. [Eng.]

**tap-rivet** (tap′riv″et), *v. t.* [< *tap-rivet*, *n.*] To join, as the margins of metal plates or parts of machines or structures, by the use of tap-bolts or tap-screws. [Eng.]

**tap-room** (tap′röm), *n.* [< *tap*$^1$ + *room*$^1$.] A room in which liquor is kept on tap, or is sold for consumption on the spot.

> The minister himself . . . would sometimes step into the *tap-room* of a cold winter morning, and order a mug of flip from obsequious Amaziah the host.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, i.

**tap-root** (tap′röt), *n.* In *bot.*, the main root of a plant, which grows vigorously downward to a considerable depth, giving off lateral roots in acropetal succession. See cut under *root*$^1$.

**tap-rooted** (tap′rö″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tap-root.

**tapsalteerie, tapsieteerie** (tap-sal-tē′ri, tap-si-tē′ri), *adv.* [Variations of *topsy-turvy*, q. v.] Topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

> An' warl'ly cares, an warl'ly men,
> May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
> *Burns*, Green Grow the Rashes.

**tap-screw** (tap′skrö), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *tap-bolt*.

**tap-shackled**† (tap′shak″ld), *a.* Drunk.

> Being truly *tapp-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore. *Healey*, Disc. of New World, p. 82. (*Nares.*)

**tapsman** (taps′man), *n.*; pl. *tapsmen* (-men). A servant who has principal charge and direction: as, the *tapsman* of a drove. [Scotch.]

**tapster** (tap′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *tapstere*, *tappestere*, < AS. *tæppestre* (= D. *tapster*), a tapster, < *tæppan*, tap: see *tap*$^1$ and *-ster*.] A person employed in a tavern to tap or draw beer or ale, or other liquor, to be served to guests.

> He knew the tavernes wel in every toun,
> And everich hostiler and *tappestere*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 241.
>
> A forlorn *tapster*, or some frothy fellow,
> That stinks of stale beer.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

**tapsterly**† (tap′stėr-li), *a.* [< *tapster* + *-ly*$^1$.] Characteristic of a tapster or a pot-house; hence, vulgar; coarse.

> They . . . count it a great peece of arte in an inkhorne man, in anie *tapsterlie* tearmes whatsoeuer, to oppose his superiours to enuie.
> *Nashe*, Int. to Greene's Menaphon (ed. Arber), p. 9.

**tapstress**† (tap′stres), *n.* [< *tapster* + *-ess*.] A female tapster.

> Beere, doe you not? You are some *tapstresse*.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 269).

**tapstrye**†, *n.* See *tapestry*.

**taptoo**†, **taptow**†, *n.* Same as *tattoo*$^1$.

**tapu** (ta-pö′), *n.* and *v.* Same as *taboo*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 100.

**tapul**†, *n.* In *anc. armor*, the vertical ridge formed in front by the breastplate of the sixteenth century (so conjectured by Meyrick).

**tapwort**† (tap′wėrt), *n.* [< *tap*$^1$ + *wort*$^2$.] Beer from a tap.

> A cup of small *tapworte*.
> *Breton*, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

**tap-wrench** (tap′rench), *n.* A two-handled lever for turning a tap in tapping holes for screws. A common form has a medial rectangular hole for the reception of the squared end of the shank of the tap, different sizes being used for different-sized taps. Other forms have adjustable clamping-pieces, actuated by screws, for engaging the squared end of the shank; by this means various sizes of taps may be used with the same tap-wrench.

**taqua-nut** (tak′wä-nut), *n.* [< S. Amer. *taqua* + E. *nut*.] Same as *ivory-nut*.

**tar**$^1$ (tär), *n.* [< ME. *tar*, *taar*, *tarre*, *ter*, *teer*, *terre*, < AS. *teoro*, *teoru* (*teorw-*), *teru*, also *tyrwa* = MD. *terre*, *teere*, *teer*, D. *teer* = MLG. *tere*, LG. *teer*, *tar* = G. dial. (Hessian) *zehr*, G. *teer*, *theer* (< LG.) = Icel. *tjara* = Dan. *tjære* = Sw. *tjära*, tar; cf. Icel. *tyri*, *tyrfi* (also *tyru-trē*, *tyrvidhr*, *tyrvi-trē*, a resinous fir-tree), Lith. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly of the fir-tree, Lett. *darwa*, tar; a remote derivative of *tree*: see *tree*.] A thick dark-colored viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, shale, etc. Wood-tar, such as the Archangel, Stockholm, and American tars of commerce, is generally prepared by a very rude process. A conical cavity is dug in the side of a bank or a steep hill, and a cast-iron pan is placed at the bottom, from which leads a spout into a barrel for collecting the tar. Billets of wood (such as pine or fir) are thrown into this cavity, and, being covered with turf, are slowly burned without flame. The wood chiefly used in Europe is that of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the Siberian larch, *Larix Sibirica*; in the United States, that of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris*. Most of the tar produced in the United States is made in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. In England wood-tar is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar (pyroligneous acid) and wood-spirit (methyl alcohol). It has an acid reaction, and contains various liquid matters, of which the principal are methyl-acetate, acetone, hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and a number of oxidized compounds, as carbolic acid. Paraffin, anthracene, naphthalene, chrysene, etc., are found among its solid products. It possesses valuable antiseptic properties, owing to the creosote it contains, and is used extensively for coating and preserving timber and iron in exposed situations, and for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage. Coal-tar is extensively obtained in the process of gas-manufacture. It is a very valuable substance, the compounds obtained from it forming the basis of many chemical manufactures. See *coal-tar*.

> Rubrik and *taar* wormes & anntes sleth.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.
>
> She loved not the savour of *tar* nor of pitch.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 54.
>
> Wood *tar*, known also as Stockholm and as Archangel *tar*, is principally prepared in the great pine forests of central and northern Russia, Finland, and Sweden.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 57.

**Barbados tar**, a commercial name for petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands. See *petroleum*.—**Mineral tar.** See *mineral*.—**Oil of tar.** See *oil*.—**Rangoon tar.** See the quotation.

> Burmese naphtha or *Rangoon tar* is obtained by sinking wells about 60 feet deep in the soil; the fluid gradually oozes in from the soil, and is removed as soon as the quantity accumulated is sufficient. *Ure*, Dict., III. 398.

**Saccharated tar.** See *saccharated*.—**Tar bandage**, an antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar.—**Tar beer**, a mixture composed of 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of tar, ½ pint of honey, and 6 pints of water.—**Tar ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Tar water.** See *tar-water*.

**tar**$^1$ (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tarred*, ppr. *tarring*. [< ME. *terren* (= D. *teren* = MLG. *teren* = G. *theeren* = Sw. *tjära* = Dan. *tjære*), tar, < *terre*, *ter*, tar: see *tar*$^1$, *n.*] To smear with tar; figuratively, to cover as with tar.

> Our hands . . . are often *tarred* over with the surgery of our sheep. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 63.

**Tarred paper.** See *paper*.—**To be tarred with the same brush** or **stick**, to have the same blemish or fault; have the same undesirable qualities. [Scotch.]

> It has been Rashleigh himsell or some other o' your cousins—they *are a' tarred wi' the same stick*—rank Jacobites and papists. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

**To tar and feather** (a person), to pour heated tar over him and then cover him with feathers. This mode of punishment is as old at least as the crusades; it is a kind of mob vengeance still applied, or said to be applied, to obnoxious persons in some parts of the United States. "Concerning the lawes and ordinances appointed by K. Richard [I.] for his Nauie [an. 1189], the forme thereof was this. . . . Item, a thiefe or felon that hath stollen, being lawfully conuicted, shal haue his head shorne, and boyling pitch powred vpon his head, and feathers or downe strawed vpon the same, whereby he may be knowen, and so at the first landing place they shall come to, there to be cast vp." (*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21 (tr. of original statute, which see in Rymer's "Fœdera" [ed. 1727], I. 65).)

> Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
> *Tarred and feathered* and carried in a cart
> By the women of Marblehead!
> *Whittier*, Skipper Ireson's Ride.

**tar**$^2$† (tär), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tarr*, *tarre*; < ME. *terren*, a later form of *terien*, *teryen*, *tarien*, *targen*, whence E. *tarry*$^1$, the fuller form of the word: see *tarry*$^1$. Cf. *tire*$^1$.] To incite; provoke; hound.

> They have *terrid* thee to ire. Quoted in *Halliwell*.
>
> And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
> Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 117.

**tar**$^3$ (tär), *n.* [Abbr. of *tarpaulin*, 2.] A sailor: so called from his tarred clothes, hands, etc. Also *Jack Tar*.

> *Oliv.* Well, if he be returned, Mr. Novel, then shall I be pestered again with his boisterous sea-love. . . .
> *Nov.* Dear *tar*, thy humble servant.
> *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.
>
> Thus Death, who kings and *tars* dispatches,
> In vain Tom's life has doffed.
> *C. Dibdin*, Tom Bowling.

**tara**$^1$†, *interj.* [A made word, burlesquing *tivy* as used by D'Avenant: see *tivy*. Cf. *tantivy*, *tantara*.] A mere exclamation.

> 1 *King.* *Tara, tara, tara*, full East and by South.
> 2 *King.* We sail with Thunder in our mouth,
> In scorching noon-day, whil'st the traveller stayes,
> Busie, busie, busie, we bustle along.
> *Buckingham*, Rehearsal, v.

**tara**$^2$ (tä′rä), *n.* Same as *taro*$^1$.

**tara**$^3$ (tä′rä), *n.* Same as *taliera*.

**tara-fern** (tä′rä-fėrn), *n.* A form of the common brake, *Ptëris aquilina*, having a thickened rootstock, once a staple food with the natives of Tasmania and New Zealand—the *roi* of the latter people.

**taragon**, *n.* See *tarragon*.

**taraguira** (tar-a-gē′rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A kind of teguexin, a South American lizard of the family *Iguanidæ*. Also *taraquira*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such lizards, as *T. taraguira* or *smithi* of Brazil.

**taraire** (ta-rī′re), *n.* A laurineous tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia* (*Nesodaphne*) *Tarairi*. It grows 60 or 80 feet high, and has a hard compact wood available for cabinet-work, but not enduring exposure.

**tarandus** (ta-ran′dus), *n.* [NL., < L. **tarandus*, *tarandrus*, < Gr. *τάρανδος*, a horned animal of the north, perhaps the reindeer.] 1. A reindeer; an animal of the genus *Rangifer*, *R. tarandus* (or *Tarandus rangifer*). See cut under *reindeer*.—2. [*cap.*] That genus which the reindeer represents: same as *Rangifer*.

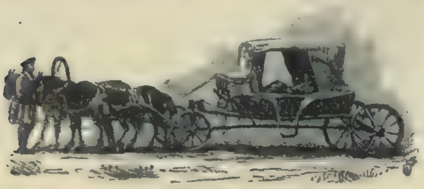
**Tarannon shale.** See *shale*$^2$.

**tarant**†, *n.* A battering-ram: a medieval term.

**tarantara** (tar-an-tar′ä̤), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *taratantara* and *tantara*.] Same as *taratantara* and *tantara*.

> I would have blown a trumpet *tarantara*.
> *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, i. 2.

**tarantass** (tar-an-tas′), *n.* [Russ. *tarantasŭ*.] A large four-wheeled Russian vehicle, with a boat-shaped body fixed to two parallel longitudinal wooden bars, in place of springs, and a leather top or hood. It is commonly without seats, and is drawn by three horses.



Tarantass.

**tarantella** (tar-an-tel′ä̤), *n.* [Also *tarentella*; = F. *tarantelle*, < It. *tarantella*, a dance so called (also a tarantula), deriving its name from the city of *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, Tarentum. Cf. *tarantula*.] 1. A rapid, whirling dance for one couple, originating in southern Italy and specially common in the sixteenth century, when it was popularly supposed to be a remedy for tarantism.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which in early examples was quadruple, but is now sextuple and very quick. It is usually characterized by sharp transitions from major to minor.

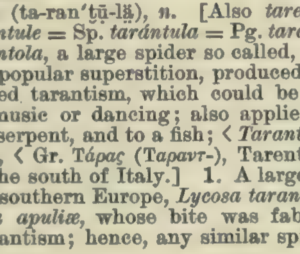
**tarantelle** (tar-an-tel′), *n.* [< F. *tarantelle*: see *tarantella*.] Same as *tarantella*.

**tarantism** (tar′an-tizm), *n.* [Also *tarentism*; as It. *Taranto*, Tarentum (see *tarantula* and *tarantella*), + *-ism*.] A dancing mania; specifically and originally, a dancing mania of the south of Italy in those who had been bitten by a tarantula, or thought they had been, and their imitators.

> When the heat of the sun begins to burn more fiercely, . . . the subjects of *Tarantism* perceive the gradually approaching recandescence of the poisoning.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

**tarantismus** (tar-an-tis′mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *tarantism*.

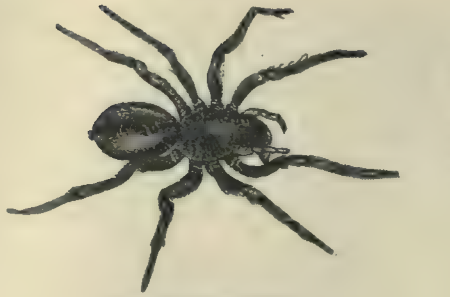
**tarantula** (ta-ran′tū-lä̤), *n.* [Also *tarentula*; = F. *tarentule* = Sp. *tarántula* = Pg. *tarantula*, < It. *tarantola*, a large spider so called, whose sting, in popular superstition, produced a disease, called tarantism, which could be cured only by music or dancing; also applied to a lizard or serpent, and to a fish; < *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, < Gr. *Τάρας* (*Ταραντ-*), Tarentum, a town in the south of Italy.] 1. A large wolf-spider of southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* or *Tarantula apuliæ*, whose bite was fabled to cause tarantism; hence, any similar spider of the family *Lycosidæ* (which see), the species of which are numerous. See also cuts in next column.



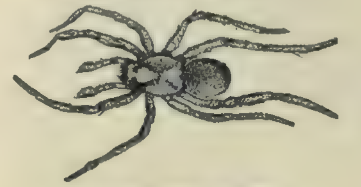
Nest of a Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).

> Divers sorts of *tarantulas*, being a monstrous spider with lark-like clawes, and somewhat bigger.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1645.

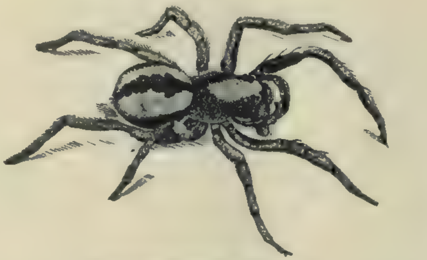
2. Any one of the great hairy spiders of the warmer parts of America; a bird-spider or crab-spider; any species of *Mygale*, or of some allied genus. See cuts under *falx* and *Mygale*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of spiders, formerly reputed to be poisonous, belonging to the family *Lycosidæ*, and now usually merged in the genus *Lycosa*. It rested on such species as *T. apuliæ* of southern Europe, now known as *Lycosa tarantula*. See def. 1.—4†. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of spider-like scorpions. As used by early writers, after Fabricius, it included the genera *Phrynus* and *Thelyphonus*, now constituting the families *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, and the order *Phrynida* or *Pedipalpi*.



Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).



Tarantula (*Lycosa pikei*), male.



Tarantula (*Lycosa pikei*), female.

> There is great possibility of confounding this genus [*Tarantula*] with the famous Tarentula [of the genus *Lycosa*] . . . among the spiders.
> *J. O. Westwood* (ed. Cuvier, 1849, p. 465).

**Tarantula dance.** Same as *tarantella*, 1.

**tarantula-killer** (ta-ran′tū-lä̤-kil″ėr), *n.* A large wasp, as *Pompilus formosus*, which in southwestern parts of the United States kills the tarantula (*Mygale*) of that region. The wasp makes a subterraneous nest or burrow, provisioning it with the spider, which is paralyzed, but not killed, by stinging; an egg is deposited, and the larva which emerges subsists on the body of the spider until it is fully grown.

**tarantular** (ta-ran′tū-lä̤r), *a.* [< *tarantula* + *-ar*$^3$.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the tarantula.

> About the same season of the year at which the *tarantular* poisoning took place he is liable to certain nervous seizures. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

**tarantulated** (ta-ran′tū-lā-ted), *a.* [< **tarantulate* (< It. *tarantolato*, bitten by a tarantula).] Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism.

> To music's pipe the passions dance;
> Motions unwill'd its pow'rs have shewn,
> *Tarantulated* by a tune. *M. Green*, The Spleen.

**tarapatch** (tar′a̤-pach), *n.* A stringed musical instrument used in the Sandwich Islands.

> This guitar, or *tarepatch*, he took from its nail, . . . and stepped out on the balcony. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 283.

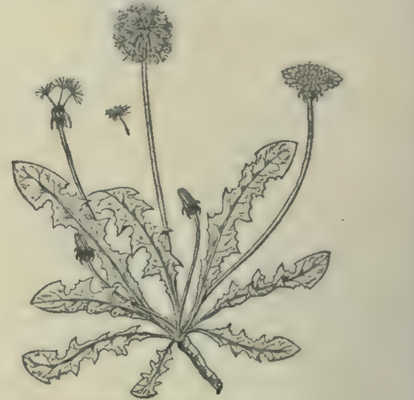
**taraquira** (tar-a̤-kē′rä̤), *n.* Same as *taraguira*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

**taratantara** (tar″a-tan-tar′ä̤), *n.* or *adv.* [Also *taratantarra*, = It. *tara tantara* (Florio), < L. *taratantara* (Ennius in Priscian), a word imitative of the sound of a trumpet; cf. *tantara*, *tarantara*. Cf. also It. *tarapatà*, imitative of the sound of a drum.] A word imitative of the sound of a trumpet: used indifferently as a noun or as an adverb.

> Let drums beat on, trumpets sound *taratantarra*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 380.

**taraxacin** (ta-rak′sa̤-sin), *n.* [< *Taraxacum* + *-in*$^2$.] A crystallizable substance extracted from the dandelion, on which the diuretic and tonic properties of its rootstock probably depend.

**Taraxacum** (ta-rak′sa̤-kum), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1742), also *Taraxacon*; also, in a form given as Ar., *tarasacon*, a kind of succory; prob. of Ar. or Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *tarkhashqūn*, wild endive (Richardson), and *tarashqūq* (for *tarashqūn*?), wild succory, dandelion? (Devic).] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Hypochærideæ*. It is characterized by solitary flower-heads with a calyculate involucre, a naked receptacle, copious simple pappus, and long-beaked achenes. About 40 species have been described, by some reduced to 10, widely dispersed through temperate and colder regions, especially northern, but also occurring in the southern hemisphere and sometimes in the tropics. They are mostly stemless herbs, bearing a rosette of radical leaves which are entire or variously toothed, and a leafless scape crowned by a single broad yellow flower-head, or rarely, by terminal branching, producing two or three heads. The only North American species is the polymorphous *T. officinale*, the dandelion (which see). See also cuts under *runcinate*, *pappus*, and *receptacle*.



Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus, or a drug prepared from it.

> You are bilious, my good man. Go and pay a guinea to one of the doctors in those houses. . . . He will prescribe *taraxacum* for you, or pil: hydrarg.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

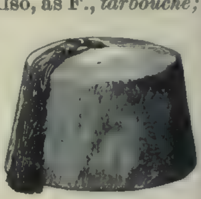
**Taraxippos** (tar-ak-sip′os), *n.* [< Gr. *ταράξιππος*, a pillar at the turning-point of the course (see def.), lit. 'frightening horses,' an epithet of Poseidon, < *ταράσσειν*, trouble, confound, frighten, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a pillar or altar at the turning-point of the course in the hippodrome at Olympia, which was believed mysteriously to terrify the competing horses, and thus cause the frequent accidents at this point of the course.

**taraxis** (ta-rak′sis), *n.* [NL., = F. *taraxis*, < Gr. *τάραξις*, trouble, < *ταράσσειν*, trouble, confound confuse.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

**tar-board** (tär′bōrd), *n.* 1. A coarse, stout kind of millboard, made of pieces of tarred rope, etc.—2. A building-paper saturated with tar.

**tarboggin**†(tär-bog′in), *n.* Same as *toboggan*.

**tarboosh** (tär-bösh′), *n.* [Also, as F., *tarbouche*; < Ar. *tarbūsh*, *tarbaush*.] A cap of cloth or felt, nearly always red, and having a tassel, usually of dark-blue silk, at the crown. It is worn by the men of all Moslem nations (except the desert tribes). It differs slightly in shape in Turkey (see *fez*) and in Egypt, the Barbary States, etc. It forms the inner part of the turban.



Tarboosh.

> He dresses like a beggar, with the dirtiest *tarboosh* upon his tufty poll, and only a cotton shirt over his sooty skin.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 109.

**tar-box** (tär′boks), *n.* A box containing tar, carried by shepherds for anointing sores on sheep.

> My scrip, my *tar-box*, hook, and coat, will prove
> But a thin purchase. *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, iii. 1.

**tar-brush** (tär′brush), *n.* A brush with which tar is applied.—**To have a touch of the tar-brush**, to have a dash of dark or black blood in the veins, showing in the color of the skin: a term of contempt from the West Indies.

**tarcel**†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

**tardamente** (tär-dȧ-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In *music*, slowly.

**tardando** (tär-dȧn′dō̤), *a.* [It., ppr. of *tardare*, go slow, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In *music*, same as *ritardando*.

**tardation**† (tär-dā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *tardatio*(*n*-), slowness, < *tardare*, pp. *tardatus*, hinder, delay, < *tardus*, slow, tardy: see *tardy*.] The act of retarding or delaying; retardation. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Tardieu's spots.** Punctiform subpleural ecchymoses, as indicating death by suffocation:

usually seen at the base, root, and lower margin of the lungs.

**Tardigrada** (tär-dig′rạ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of L. *tardigradus:* see *tardigrade.*] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the eighth order of mammals, containing the sloths, with which, however, the sloth-bear (*Prochilus*) was included. With elimination of this, the term is used for the sloth family and some of the related extinct forms. Compare *Gravigrada.* See cuts under *aswail* and *Cholopus.*

> The former [group] consists of the Sloths, or *Tardigrada*—remarkable animals, which are confined to the great forests of South America, where they lead a purely arboreal life, suspended by their strong, hooklike claws to the branches of the trees. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 283.

2. Water-bears or bear-animalcules, an order of *Arachnida* synonymous with *Arctisca.* (See also *Macrobiotidæ.*) The order is sometimes raised to the rank of a class apart from *Arachnida.* See cut under *Arctisca.*

**tardigrade** (tär′di-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tardigradus*, slow-going, slow-paced, < *tardus*, slow, + *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*$^{1}$.] I. *a.* Slow-going; slow in movement; specifically, noting the *Tardigrada* in either sense. Compare *gravigrade.*

> The soldiers were struggling and fighting their way after them, in such *tardigrade* fashion as their hoof-shaped shoes would allow. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxii. (*Davies.*)

**Tardigrade rotifers**†, the *Tardigrada* or *Arctisca;* bear-animalcules.

II. *n.* One of the *Tardigrada.*

**tardigradous**† (tär-dig′rạ-dus), *a.* [< L. *tardigradus*, slow-going: see *tardigrade.*] Same as *tardigrade.*

> It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

**tardily** (tär′di-li), *adv.* In a tardy manner. (*a*) Slowly.

> For those that could speak low and *tardily*
> Would turn their own perfection to abuse
> To seem like him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 26.

(*b*) Reluctantly; unwillingly; with hesitation.

> It seemed probable that, as long as Rochester continued to submit himself though *tardily* and with murmurs, to the royal pleasure, he would continue to be in name prime minister. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*c*) Late: as, he came unwillingly and *tardily.*

**tardiness** (tär′di-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tardy. (*a*) Slowness of motion or action. (*b*) Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. (*c*) Lateness.

**tarditation**† (tär-di-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *tardita(t-)s*, slowness, tardiness, + *-ion.*] Slowness; delay.

> Instruct them to avoid all snares
> Of *tardidation* [read *tarditation*] in the Lords affaires.
> *Herrick*, Salutation.

**tardity**† (tär′di-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tardite* = It. *tardità*, < L. *tardita(t-)s*, slowness, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.*] Slowness; tardiness; dullness.

> I for my part, as I can and may for my *tardity* and dulness, will think of the matter.
> *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc.), II. 174.

**Tardivola** (tär-div′ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *tardus*, slow, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] In *ornith.*, same as *Emberizoides.*

**tardo**$^{1}$ (tär′dọ), *a.* [It., < L. *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.*] In *music*, slow: noting passages to be so rendered.

**tardo**$^{2}$ (tär′dō), *n.* [Sp., a sloth, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy.*] A sloth. See *sloth*$^{1}$, *n.*, 4.

> A family of black *tardos* inhabited a clump of shade-trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 54.

**tardy** (tär′di), *a.* [= F. *tardif* = Pr. *tardiu* = Sp. *tardio* = Pg. *tardio* = It. *tardivo* (ML. as if **tardivus*), slow, tardy; with added suffix, < F. *tard* = Pr. *tart*, *tard* = Sp. Pg. *tardo* = It. *tardo*, slow, tardy, < L. *tardus*, slow, sluggish, tardy, dull, stupid, deliberate. Hence ult. (from L. *tardus*) *tardation*, *tardity*, *targe*$^{2}$, *retard*, etc.] 1. Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; sluggish.

> But he, poor soul, by your first order died,
> And that a winged Mercury did bear;
> Some *tardy* cripple bore the countermand.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1. 89.

> Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh
> Fulfill'd their *tardy* and disastrous course.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 735.

2. Late; dilatory; behindhand.

> You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

> Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6. 15.

> Now shouts and tumults wake the *tardy* sun,
> As with the light the warriors' toils begun.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 67.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; unwilling to move or act; hanging back.

> Do you not come your *tardy* son to chide,
> That, lapsed in time and passion, lets go by
> The important acting of your dread command?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 106.

> A nation scourg'd, yet *tardy* to repent.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 723.

**Come tardy off**†, tardily accomplished; falling short.

> The purpose of playing . . . is to hold . . . the mirror up to nature. . . . Now this overdone, or *come tardy off*, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 28.

**To take one tardy**†, to take or come upon one unprepared or unaware.

> Be not *ta'en tardy* by unwise delay.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 52.

> "Yield, scoundrel base," quoth she, "or die," . . .
> But if thou think'st I *took thee tardy*, . . .
> I'll wave my title to thy flesh.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 789.

=**Syn.** *Dilatory*, etc. (see *slow*$^{1}$), slack, procrastinating.

**tardy**† (tär′di), *v. t.* [< *tardy*, *a.*] To delay; retard; hinder.

> Which had been done,
> But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
> My swift command. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 163.

**tardy-gaited** (tär′di-gā″ted), *a.* Slow-moving; sluggish.

> The cripple *tardy-gaited* night,
> Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
> So tediously away. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 20.

**tardy-rising** (tär′di-rī″zing), *a.* Slow in growing; slowly accumulating.

> Thither crowds
> Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth,
> Which comes too late. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

**tare**$^{1}$ (tãr), *a.* [Prob. ult. < *tear*$^{1}$ (pret. *tare*). Compare *tare*$^{2}$.] Eager; brisk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tare**$^{2}$ (tãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taare;* < ME. *tare*, pl. *tares*, *taris*, *taren*, tare; perhaps directly < *tare*$^{1}$, brisk, eager, or (less likely in the ME. period) abbr. of *tarefitch*, *tarevetch*, *taregrass*, *tar-grass*, of which the first element is then *tare*$^{1}$, eager, quick, but of which otherwise the first element is *tare*$^{2}$. In the lack of evidence of the existence of a ME. form of *tare*$^{1}$, *a.*, and of the compounds mentioned, the etym. remains doubtful. No cognate forms are found.] A plant of the genus *Vicia*, otherwise known as *vetch;* most often the common vetch, *V. sativa*, an annual or biennial herb widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is a low spreading or erect or almost climbing plant with pinnate leaves of from four to seven pairs of leaflets, bearing purple pea-flowers, commonly single in the axils. The tare is used as green fodder or sometimes cured for hay. There are a summer and a winter variety. The name applies also somewhat specifically to *V. hirsuta*, and is loosely bestowed on other vetches and species of *Lathyrus.* The tare of Mat. xiii. 25, 36 is supposed to be the *Lolium temulentum*, or darnel. Also called *tarvetch.*

> Of al hir art ne counte I noght a *tare.*
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 136.

> His enemy came and sowed *tares* among the wheat.
> Mat. xiii. 25.

**Hairy tare**, *Vicia hirsuta*, a good species for forage.—**Smooth tare**, *Vicia tetrasperma*, a forage vetch recommended for sandy ground.

**tare**$^{3}$ (tãr). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *tear*$^{1}$.

**tare**$^{4}$ (tãr), *n.* [< F. *tare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tara*, tare, < Ar. *tarha*, that which is thrown away, < *tarah*, reject, throw away.] 1. In *com.*, a deduction made from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the real or approximate weight of the cask, box, pot, bag, or other package containing them. Tare is said to be *real* when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for, *average* when it is estimated from similar known cases, and *customary* when a uniform rate is deducted. See *tret.* 2. In *chem.*, an empty vessel similar to one in which a chemical operation is conducted, and placed beside it during the operation. The tare serves to detect or compensate for any change in the weight of the other vessel. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, X. 319.—**Tare and tret**, a rule of arithmetic for calculating allowances, as for tare, cloff, tret, etc.

**tare**$^{4}$ (tãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tared*, ppr. *taring.* [< *tare*$^{4}$, *n.*] To note or mark the weight of, as a container of any kind, for subsequent allowance of tare.

> The neck of a bottle . . . marked for the quantity of liquid to be percolated, . . . or of a *tared* bottle, if the percolate is to be weighed. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 575.

**tare**$^{5}$ (tãr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small silver coin formerly current in India.

**taree** (tar′ē), *n.* [< Hind. *tārī:* see *toddy.*] Same as *toddy.*

**tarefitch**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarefytche;* dial. also *tarvetch;* < *tare*$^{1}$ or *tare*$^{2}$ (see *tare*$^{2}$) + *fitch*$^{1}$ (*vetch*).] Same as *tare*$^{2}$.

> *Tarefytche*, a corne, lupyn. *Palsgrave*, p. 279.

**tarente** (ta-ront′), *n.* [F.; cf. *tarentola*, *tarantula.*] The common gecko-lizard of southern Europe, *Platydactylus mauritanicus.* Also *tarentola.* See cut under *Platydactylus.*

**tarentella** (tar-en-tel′ạ̈), *n.* Same as *tarantella.*

**Tarentine** (tar′en-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Tarentinus*, < *Tarentum* (It. *Taranto*), < Gr. Τάρας (Ταραντ-), Tarentum: see def.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Tarentum, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy: as, *Tarentine* coins.—**Tarentine games.** See *Taurian games*, under *Taurian*$^{2}$.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tarentum.

**tarentism** (tar′en-tizm), *n.* Same as *tarantism.*

**tarentola** (ta-ren′tọ-lạ̈), *n.* [It.: see *tarantula.*] 1. The gecko-lizard *Platydactylus mauritanicus.* See *tarente.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such gecko-lizards.

**tarentula** (ta-ren′ṭụ-lạ̈), *n.* Same as *tarantula*, 1.

**targant, torgant** (tär′gạnt, tôr′gạnt), *a.* [Corrupt for **torquent*, < L. *torquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torquere*, twist: see *torque.*] In *her.*, bent into a double curve like an S: as, a serpent *targant.* Also *torqued.*

**targat**†, **targate**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *target.*

**targe**$^{1}$† (tärj), *n.* [< ME. *targe* = MD. *tartsche* = G. *tartsche*, < OF. *targe*, also *targue*, *tarque* = Sp. *tarja*, a shield, = Pg. *tarja*, a target, escutcheon, border, = It. *targa* (ML. *targa*), a shield, buckler; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *targe*, pl. *targan*, a shield (rare) (Icel. *targa*, a shield, prob. < AS.), = OHG. *zarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, a wall, MHG. G. *zarge*, a frame, case, side, border; cf. Lith. *darzas*, a border, halo (around the moon), inclosure, garden. The ME. *targe* (with the soft *g*) could not come from the AS. *targe;* but it may stand for the reg. **tarʒe*, altered to *targe* by the influence of OF. *targe*, a shield, as Sc. *targe*, *tairge*, vex, stands for *tarʒe*, mod. *tarry*, by the influence of OF. *targer*, delay (see *targe*$^{2}$, *targe*$^{3}$). Hence ult. dim. *target.* The AS. *targe*, a shield, is rare, and may possibly be, in that sense, affected by early OF.] A shield; buckler: same as *target.*

> On hir heed an hat
> As brood as is a bokeler or a *targe.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 471.

> Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
> That on the field his *targe* he threw,
> Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
> Had death so often dash'd aside.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 15.

**targe**$^{2}$† (tärj), *v. i.* [< ME. *targen*, < OF. *targer*, *targier*, *tarjer*, delay, < LL. as if **tardicare*, delay, go slowly, freq. of L. *tardare*, go slowly, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.* Cf. *tarry*$^{3}$.] To delay; tarry.

> That time thought the Kyng to *targe* no lenger,
> But bring that blisfull to the bern soone.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 211.

**targe**$^{3}$ (tärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *targed*, ppr. *targing.* [Sc., also *tairge;* < ME. *tarʒen*, *terʒen*, altered to *targen* by influence of OF. *targer*, delay, the prop. mod. form from ME. *tarʒen*, *terʒen* being *tarry:* see *tarry*$^{2}$.] 1. To vex with censure; reprimand; rate.—2. To vex with questions; catechize or cross-examine strictly.

> An' aye on Sundays duly, nightly,
> I on the Questions [Catechism] *targe* them tightly.
> *Burns*, The Inventory.

3. To keep under strict discipline.

> Callum Beg . . . took the opportunity of discharging the obligation by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Sliochd nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, "*targed* him tightly" till the finishing of the job.
> *Scott*, Waverley, xlii.

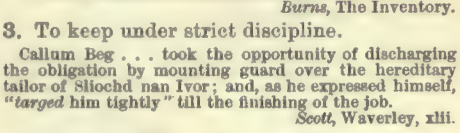
**targe**$^{4}$†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A charter.

> *Targe* or chartyr. Carta. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

**targeman** (tärj′mạn), *n.*; pl. *targemen* (-men). One who carries a targe or shield.

> He stoutly encounter'd the *targemen.*
> *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

**target** (tär′get), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *targett*, *targuet*, earlier *targat*, *tergat*, *terget;* <



Target.
*a*, Highland target of wood and leather; *b*, back of target, with leather sleeve and handle; *c*, target in profile.

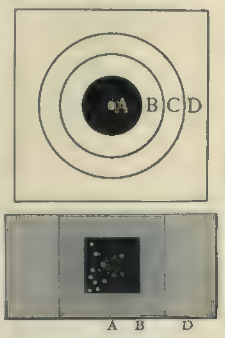
ME. *target*, *targette*, **targuette*, < OF. **targuette*, **targette* (not found) (= It. *targhetta*, a small shield, = Sp. *tarjeta*, a small shield, a signboard, card; ML. *tarcheta*), dim. of *targue*, *targe*, a shield: see *targe*$^1$. The Ir. Gael. *targaid*, W. *targed*, a shield, target, are appar. < E. The W. *targed*, a clasher, *tarian*, a shield, clasher (< *targ*, clash, percussion), are appar. not related to the E. word.] 1. A shield. Specifically — (*a*) A small round shield; a buckler. See cut on preceding page.

Likewise rounde leather *targetts* is the Spanish fashion, whoe used it (for the most part) paynted.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

(*b*) In the seventeenth century, a shield of any form used by an infantry soldier as a substitute for body-armor. Compare *targeteer*.

> Integrity thus armless seeks her foes,
> And never needs the *target* nor the sword.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

2. A shield-shaped, circular, or other mark at which archers or users of firearms shoot for practice or for a prize: so called from the mark, which usually consists of concentric rings. For archery (see *butt*$^2$, 9) it is commonly painted on canvas drawn over a wedge-shaped frame, and stuffed with straw; that for practice with the musket or rifle was formerly flat, and made of planks in one or more thicknesses. Modern targets for long-range practice with the rifle are made of metal, and the compartments are usually square, one within the other; the target for practice with cannon is generally intended to test the penetrating power of the projectile, and is accordingly built up in imitation of the side of a ship, or of a turret.



Targets for Rifle Practice.
A, bull's-eye; B, center; C, inner; D, outer. The lower figure shows shot-marks.

I have seen the gentlemen who practise archery in the vicinity of London repeatedly shoot from end to end, and not touch the *target* with an arrow.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 129.

The archery-ground was a carefully kept inclosure, . . . where the *targets* were placed in agreeable afternoon shade. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

3. Figuratively, anything at which observation is aimed; one who or that which is a marked object of curiosity, admiration, contempt, or other feeling.

> They to whom my foolish passion were a *target* for their scorn. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. On a railroad, the frame or holder in which a signal is displayed, as at switches.—5. The sliding sight on a leveling-staff. Also called *vane*. See cut under *leveling-staff*. *E. H. Knight*.—6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a round shield, or buckler.—7. A pendant, often jeweled; a tassel. [Scotch.]

> Ther hang nine *targats* at Johnys hat,
> And ilka an worth three hundred pound.
> *Johnie Armstrang* (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

8. A shred; slice. [Provincial.]

Lord Surrey loved buttered lyng and *targets* of mutton for breakfast; and my Lady's Grace used to piddle with a chine of beef upon brewess.
*Gray*, To Rev. W. Mason, Dec. 19th, 1756.

**target-card** (tär'get-kärd), *n.* In *archery*, a card colored in the same manner as the target, containing the names of the shooters, and used for scoring their hits. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

**targeted** (tär'get-ed), *a.* [< *target* + *-ed*$^2$.] Furnished or armed with a target; having a defensive covering, as of metal or hide.

Not rough and *targeted* as the rhinoceros.
*Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 527. (*Latham.*)

**targeteer** (tär-ge-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *targetier*, *targettier* (= It. *targhettiere*); as *target* + *-eer*.] A soldier carrying a target or buckler. Especially—(*a*) A Greek or Roman light-armed soldier; a peltast.

> All the space the trench contain'd before . . .
> Was fill'd with horse and *targeteers*, who there for refuge came. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 178.

(*b*) In the early part of the seventeenth century, a soldier furnished with a target to replace in part the armor which was being abandoned.

**target-firing** (tär'get-fir″ing), *n.* Shooting at a target, as in artillery or archery practice.

The law of probability as applied to *target-firing*.
*Nature*, XXXVII. 335.

**target-lamp** (tär'get-lamp), *n.* A signal-lamp attached to fixed targets or semaphore signals.

**targrass** (tär'gràs), *n.* [< *tar*, dial. form of *tare*, + *grass*.] A species of vetch, probably *Vicia hirsuta*.

**targuet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *target*.

**Targum** (tär'gum), *n.* [< Chal. *targūm*, interpretation, < *targēm*, interpret. Cf. *dragoman*, *drogman*, *truchman*, etc., from the same source.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. The Targum, long preserved by oral transmission, does not seem to have been committed to writing until the first centuries of the Christian era. The most ancient and valuable of the extant Targums are those ascribed to or called after Onkelos (on the Pentateuch) and Jonathan Ben Uzziel. The Targums do not furnish any paraphrase of Nehemiah, Ezra, or Daniel.

**Targumic** (tär'gum-ik), *a.* [< *Targum* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the literature of the Targums.

Certain *Targumic* fragments on the Pentateuch.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 63.

**Targumist** (tär'gum-ist), *n.* [< *Targum* + *-ist*.] The writer or expounder of a Targum; one versed in the language and literature of the Targums.

Then we must conclude that Jonathan or Onkelos the *Targumists* were of cleaner language than he that made the tongue. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The later *Targumists* call him [Balaam] a sinner and an accursed man, while the Talmudists make him the representative of the godless, in contrast with Abraham, the representative of the pious. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 259.

**Targumistic** (tär-gum-is'tik), *a.* [< *Targumist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a Targumist or the Targumists. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 101.

**tarheel** (tär'hēl), *n.* [So called in allusion to *tar* as one of the principal products of the State; < *tar*$^1$ + *heel*$^1$.] A dweller in the pine-barrens of North Carolina; hence, any inhabitant of that State. [Colloq., U. S.]

The mountain *tarheel* gradually drifted into a condition of dreary indifference to all things sublunary but hog and hominy, or the delights of a bear hunt and barbecue.
*Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore*, II. 95.

**tarhood** (tär'hůd), *n.* [< *tar*$^3$ + *-hood*.] The state of being a tar or sailor; sailors collectively. [Rare and humorous.]

This circumstance . . . has been so ridiculed by the whole *tarhood* that the romantic part [of the sea-piece] has been forced to be cancelled, and one only gun remains firing at Anson's ship. *Walpole*, To Mann, March 23, 1749.

**tarier**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrier*$^1$. *Palsgrave*.

**tariff** (tar'if), *n.* [< OF. *tariffe*, f., arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, F. *tarif*, m., tariff, rate, = OIt. *tariffa*, arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, It. *tariffa*, tariff, price, assessment, list of prices, < Sp. *tarifa* (ML. *tarifa*), a list of prices, book of rates, < Ar. *ta'rīfa*, *ta'rīf*, notification, information, inventory (a list of things, particularly of fees to be paid), < *'arafa*, know; cf. *'arif*, knowing, *'arf*, scent, odor, *'urf*, equity, *ma'rifa*, knowledge, acquaintance, etc.] 1. A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid on them, either on importation or on exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported. The principle of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states.

2. A duty, or the duties collectively, imposed according to such a list, table, or scale.—3. A table or scale of charges generally: as, a telegraph *tariff*.—4. A law regulating import duties: as, the *tariff* of 1824.—**Compromise tariff**, in *U. S. hist.*, a tariff established by an act passed in 1833, promoted by Henry Clay. By it duties were to be reduced gradually until in 1842 no duties were to exceed 20 per cent. It was superseded by the protective tariff of 1842.—**Dingley tariff** (from Nelson Dingley, Jr., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), a tariff established by the act of 1897. —**McKinley tariff**, in *U. S. hist.*, a tariff established by an act of 1890 (repealed 1894), introduced by William McKinley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives. It made many additions to the free list and reduced duties on certain articles, but was in general strongly protective, imposing or increasing duties on many agricultural products, raw materials, and manufactured articles.—**Morrill tariff**, in *U. S. hist.*, a tariff established by an act passed in 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill, a representative from Vermont. It was one of the series of "war measures" occasioned by the civil war of 1861–5, which resulted in a great development of the protective principle.—**Revenue tariff**, a tariff which has for its main object the production of revenue, as distinguished from a tariff which seeks to combine the production of revenue with protection to home industries. [U. S.] —**Tariff of abominations**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name given to the tariff of 1828, in which the protective tendencies as displayed in the tariffs of 1816 and 1824 were strongly developed. It occasioned great opposition in the South, and led to the nullification movement.—**Tariff reform**, removal of inequalities or abuses in a tariff system; specifically, in recent American politics, a reform favoring a general reduction of import duties, especially on raw materials, and in general a movement away from protection. —**Walker tariff**, in *U. S. hist.*, a tariff established by an act passed in 1846, in accordance with principles laid down by Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. It classified all articles under eight schedules, and greatly reduced the duties from the tariff of 1842. Its rates were still further reduced by the act of 1857.—**Wilson tariff** (from William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), the tariff established by the act of 1894. It made the average rate of duties somewhat lower than that which resulted from the McKinley tariff. The most important provision of the act was the free importation of raw wool. It became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

**tariff** (tar'if), *v. t.* [< *tariff*, *n.*] 1. To make a list of duties on, as on imported goods.—2. To put a valuation upon.

These tetradrachms were *tariffed* by the Romans as only equivalent to the denarius.
*B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 718.

**tariff-ridden** (tar'if-rid″n), *a.* Burdened with a tariff or tariffs; carrying an excessive burden of indirect taxation.

**tarin** (tar'in), *n.* [< F. *tarin*, a siskin; origin obscure.] A book-name of the siskin. Also *terin*.

**tar-kiln** (tär'kil), *n.* A conical heap of pine wood arranged for burning to produce tar. *Bartlett*. [North Carolina.]

**tar-lamp** (tär'lamp), *n.* An illuminating lamp in which tar is burned. The burner is annular, and through its center compressed air is supplied, causing the tar to burn with a brilliant white light. *E. H. Knight*.

**tarlatan** (tär'la-tan), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < It. dial. (Milanese) *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey. Cf. *tartan*$^1$.] A very thin muslin, so open in texture as to be transparent, and often rather coarse in quality. It is used for women's evening dress, for widows' caps, etc.

**tarn**$^1$ (tärn), *n.* [Also *tairn* (Sc.); < ME. *tarne*, *terne* = Icel. *tjörn*, *tjarn* = Sw. dial. *tjärn*, *tärn* = Norw. *tjörn*, etc. (Aasen), a tarn.] 1. A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Eng. and Scotch.]

> Than the gret of the grekes agreit hom all,
> The corse for to cast in a clere *terne*,
> Vndur a syde of the Cité, & synke hit therin.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11187.

> A glen, gray boulder and black *tarn*.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. [Prov. Eng.]

**tarn**$^2$ (tärn), *n.* Same as *tern*$^1$.

**tarnal** (tär'nal), *a.* and *adv.* [An aphetic form of *etarnal*, dial. var. of *eternal*, used (partly as a euphemism for *infernal*) as a term of emphasis and dislike: see *eternal*.] An epithet of reprobation: used as a piece of mild profanity. [Vulgar.]

> My gracious! it's a scorpion thet's took a shine to play with 't.
> I darsn't skeer the *tarnal* thing for fear he'd run away with 't. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

**tarnation** (tär-nā'shon), *a.* and *adv.* [A fusion of *darnation*, a minced form of *damnation*, with *tarnal*.] Same as *tarnal*. [Vulgar.]

> And her *tarnation* hull a-growing rounder!
> *Hood*, Sailor's Apology.

A *tarnation* long word. *Bulwer*, My Novel, v. 8.

**tarne**†, *n.* See *therne*.

**tarnish** (tär'nish), *v.* [< OF. *terniss-*, stem of certain parts of *ternir*, make dim, < *terne*, dull, < OHG. *tarni* (cf. OHG. *tarnan*, *tarnjan*, MHG. *ternen*, obscure) = AS. *derne* = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern*: see *dern*$^1$. Cf. G. *tarn-kappe*, a hat or cap that makes one invisible.] I. *trans.* 1. To diminish or destroy the luster of; sully; dull: used of an alteration induced by the air, or by dust or dampness; also, in *mineral.*, to change the natural color or luster of the surface of: said chiefly of the metallic minerals. See *tarnish*, *n.*, 2.

High-backed claw-footed chairs, covered with *tarnished* brocade, which bear the marks of having seen better days.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. To give a pale or dim cast to, as to gold or silver, without either polishing or burnishing it.—3. Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; cast a stain upon; sully: as, to *tarnish* reputation.

I own the triumph of obtaining the passport was not a little *tarnished* by the figure I cut in it.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 86.

=Syn. 1. To dull, deface.

II. *intrans.* To lose luster; become dim or dull: as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time.

> Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright,
> Grow stale and *tarnish* with our daily sight.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 249.

**tarnish** (tär'nish), *n.* [< *tarnish*, *v.*] 1. A spot; a blot; the condition of being dulled or stained. —2. In *mineral.*, the change in luster or color of the surface of a mineral, particularly one of

metallic luster: usually due to slight alteration, but also in some cases to the deposition of a very thin film of some foreign substance. Thus, a freshly fractured surface of bornite soon gains a tarnish on exposure, becoming a bright purple color; it is hence often called *variegated* or *purple copper ore*; so also columbite crystals often show a brilliant steel-blue tarnish.
**3.** A coating. [Rare.]

Care is taken to wash over the foulness of the subject with a pleasing *tarnish*.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 308. (*Davies.*)

**tarnishable** (tär′nish-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *tarnish* + *-able.*] That may be tarnished; capable of losing luster.

The inventor, searching experimentally for a means of rendering *tarnishable* metals and alloys less *tarnishable*.
*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 341.

**tarnisher** (tär′nish-ėr), *n.* [< *tarnish* + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who or that which tarnishes.

**tarnowitzite** (tär′nọ-wit-sīt), *n.* [< *Tarnowitz* (see def.) + *-ite*$^{2}$.] A variety of aragonite containing a small percentage of lead carbonate, found at Tarnowitz in Silesia.

**taro**$^{1}$ (tä′rō), *n.* [Also *tara*; < Polynesian *taro.*] A food-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*, especially the variety *esculenta*, a native of India, but widely cultivated in the warmer parts of the globe, particularly in the Pacific islands. It is a stemless plant with the general habit of the caladiums of house and garden culture. The leaves are heart-shaped and about a foot long. Its chief value lies in its stem-like tuberous starchy root, which is eaten boiled or baked, made into a bread or pudding, or in the Sandwich Islands, where it is the staple food of the natives, in the form of poi (which see). The tubers, when baked, pounded, and pressed, keep fresh many months. An excellent starch can be had from them. The leaves and leafstalks are also edible, with the character of spinach or asparagus. All parts of the plant are acrid, but this quality is removed by cooking. Taro is propagated by a cutting from the top of the tuber, which, in the Fiji Islands at least, is planted as soon as the crop is gathered. About fifteen months are required to mature the root. See *Colocasia* (with cut), also *cocco*, *eddoes*, and *tanya*.

We had ample opportunity to observe the native ways of living, . . . an uninteresting mess of stewed fowl and *taro*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

**taro**$^{2}$ (tä-rō′), *n.* [It.] A money of account and coin of silver, and also of copper, formerly used in Malta under the Grand Masters. The silver taro of 1777 weighed about 15 grains, and the copper taro of 1786 about 118 grains.

**taroc** (tar′ọk), *n.* Same as *tarot*.

One goes [at Turin] to see people play at Ombre and *Taroc*, a game with 72 cards, all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks.
*Gray*, To Mr. West, Nov. 16th, N. S., 1739.

**tar-oil** (tär′oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling tar.

**tarot** (tar′ọt), *n.* [Also *taroc* (= G. *tarock*) (< It.); < F. *tarots*, < It. *tarocchi*, a kind of checkered cards, also the game called tarot; origin obscure.] **1.** One of a pack of playing-cards first used in Italy in the fourteenth century, and so named from the design of plain or dotted lines crossing diagonally on the back of the cards. The original pack contained seventy-eight cards—namely, four suits of ten numeral cards, as in the modern game, with four coat-cards (king, queen, chevalier, and valet) in each suit, and a series of twenty-two atutti or atouts, these last being the trumps, and known specifically as the *tarots*.

*Tarots*, a kind of great cards, whereon many several things are figured; which make them much more intricate than ordinary ones. *Cotgrave.*

**2.** A game played with the above cards: often used in the plural.

Will you play at tables, at dyce, at *tarots*, and chesse?
*The French Alphabet* (1615), p. 148. (*Halliwell.*)

**tarpan** (tär′pan), *n.* [Tatar name.] The wild horse of Tatary, belonging to one of those races which are by some authorities regarded as original, and not descended from domestic animals. Tarpans are not larger than an ordinary mule, are migratory, and have a tolerably acute sense of smell. Their color is invariably tan or mouse, with black mane and tail. During the cold season their hair is long and soft, lying so close as to feel like a bear's fur, and then it is grizzled; in summer it falls much away, leaving only a quantity on the back and loins. They are sometimes captured by the Tatars, but are reduced to subjection with great difficulty.

**tarpaulin** (tär-pâ′lin), *n.* [Formerly also *tarpawlin*; a reduction in sailors' speech of *tarpauling*, *tarpawling*, prop. **tarpalling*, < *tar*$^{1}$ + *palling*, *pauling*, a covering, verbal n. of *pall*$^{1}$, *v.* Hence, by abbreviation, *tar*$^{3}$.] **1.** Canvas made water-proof with tar; hence, any water-proof cloth, especially when used in large sheets for covering anything exposed to the weather or to wet.

*Tarpaulin* is a waterproof sheeting consisting of a stout canvas cloth impregnated and coated with tar.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 66.

**2.** A sailor's hat made of or covered with painted or tarred cloth.

A burly fellow in a *tarpauling* and blue jacket.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

**3.** A sailor. [Colloq.]

*Adol.* . . . If you won't consent, we'll throw you and your Cabinet into the Sea together.
*Ant.* Spoken like a *Tarpaulin*.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 277.

To a landsman these *tarpaulins*, as they were called, seemed a strange and half savage race.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

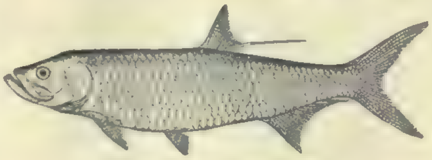
**Tarpaulin muster.** See *muster*.

**tarpauling, tarpawling** (tär-pâ′ling), *n.* Same as *tarpaulin*.

**Tarpeian** (tär-pē′a̤n), *a.* [= F. *Tarpéien*, < L. *Tarpeianus*, usually *Tarpeius*, pertaining to Tarpeius or Tarpeia (*Tarpeius Mons* or *Tarpeia Rupes*, the Tarpeian Rock), < *Tarpeius*, *Tarpeia*, a Roman family name.] Noting a rock on the Capitoline Hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. It was so named, according to tradition, from *Tarpeia*, daughter of the governor of a citadel at Rome, who betrayed the fortress to the Sabine soldiers, and was crushed to death under their shields and buried at the base of the rock.

Bear him to the rock *Tarpeian*, and from thence
Into destruction cast him. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 213.

**tarpon** (tär′pon), *n.* [Also *tarpum*; origin not ascertained.] A large game-fish of the family *Elopidæ* and subfamily *Megalopinæ* (which see), specifically *Megalops atlanticus*, also called *jewfish*. This is one of the so-called big-eyed herrings, and a near relative of *Elops saurus*; but the pseudobranchiæ are obsolete, the dorsal fin has a long filament, and the scales are very large. The form is elongate and compressed; the color is brilliant-silvery, darker on the back; and the length attained is about 6 feet. This fish is common in the warmer waters of the Atlantic, as on the southern coast of the United States, where it is sometimes called *grande écaille*, from the size of the scales, which are used in ornamental fancy work. Its technical synonym, *M. thrissoides*, is erroneous, being based on *Clupea thrissoides* of Bloch and Schneider, 1801, and that on Broussonet's *Clupea cyprinoides*, which is the East Indian representative of this genus (*Megalops cyprinoides*), a distinct though very similar species to which the name *tarpon* or *tarpum* is extended by Jordan.


Tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*).

**tar-putty** (tär′put″i), *n.* A viscous mixture of tar and well-calcined lampblack, thoroughly kneaded in and afterward carbonized. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 521.

**tarrace**†, *n.* See *terrace*$^{1}$, *terrace*$^{2}$.

**tarradiddle** (tar-a-did′l), *n.* [Appar. a made word, involving *diddle*$^{1}$.] A fictitious account; a fib. [Colloq.]

**tarragon** (tar′a̤-gon), *n.* [Also *taragon*; < OF. **taragon*, *targon*, *tragon*, *tarcon*, *tarchon* (dial. *dragoun*), also *estragon* (= Pr. *estragão*), also *tragoncee* = Sp. *taragoncia*, *taragontia*, < Ar. *tarkhūn*, *tarkhūni*, tarragon, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent, dragon (> *δρακόντιον*, a plant of the arum kind): see *dragon*, 7, and cf. *Dracontium*, *Dracunculus*.] A composite plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, native in Russia and temperate Asia. Its leaves, unlike those of most artemisias, are undivided, and they have an aromatic scent and taste, whence they are used as a condiment.

**tarras**†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *terrace*.

**tarre**†. An old spelling of *tar*$^{1}$, *tar*$^{2}$.

**tarrer**†, *n.* See *terrier*$^{3}$.

**tarriance** (tar′i-a̤ns), *n.* [< *tarry*$^{3}$ + *-ance.*] A tarrying; delay. [Rare.]

Nor was my *tarriance* such that in that space
He could recover strength to shift his ground.
*Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

So fear'd the King,
And, after two days' *tarriance* there, return'd.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**tarrier**$^{1}$ (tar′i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarier*; < *tarry*$^{3}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which tarries or delays.

He is often called of them Fabius cunctator—that is to say, the *tarier* or delayer.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

Sound the trumpet, no true knight's a *tarrier*.
*Browning*, The Glove.

**2**†. One who hinders, or causes tarrying.

If you have such an itch in your feet to foot it to the Fair, why do you stop? am I [o'] your *tarriers*?
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

**tarrier**$^{2}$†, *n.* Same as *terrier*$^{1}$.

**Tarrietia** (tar-i-ē′shiạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), from the native name in Java.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Sterculieæ*, distinguished from the closely allied genus *Sterculia* by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels bearing a long scythe-shaped wing. There are 3 species, natives of Australia, Java, and Malacca. They are tall trees bearing smooth or scurfy digitate leaves of three or five entire leaflets. The numerous small flowers form hairy or scurfy lateral panicles. *T. Argyrodendron*, native of shady woods in Queensland and New South Wales, an evergreen reaching 60 to 80 feet high, is there known as *silver-tree* or *ironwood*.

**tarris**† (tar′is), *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*$^{1}$, *terrace*$^{2}$.

**tarrock** (tar′ọk), *n.* [Also *torrock*; < Eskimo (Greenland) *tätarrok* or *tattarok*.] **1.** The kittiwake gull, *Rissa tridactyla*. See cut under *kittiwake*. [Orkneys.]—**2.** A tern or sea-swallow.—**3.** A guillemot or murre.

**tarrow** (tar′ō), *v. i.* [Sc. form of *tarry*$^{3}$ (cf. *harrow*$^{2}$ and *harry*). The form is appropriate only as a var. of *tarry*$^{3}$, which was confused with *tarry*$^{2}$.] To delay; hesitate; feel reluctance; loathe; refuse. [Scotch.]

An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet ha'e *tarrow't* at it.
*Burns*, A Dream.

**tarry**$^{1}$ (tär′i), *a.* [< *tar*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

Poor Mr. Dimmesdale longed . . . to shake hands with the *tarry* blackguard, and recreate himself with a few improper jests, such as dissolute sailors so abound with.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

**Tarry fingers**, fingers to which things adhere improperly; thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. [Scotch.]

The gipsies hae *tarry fingers*, and ye wud need an e'e in your neck to watch them. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie.

**tarry**$^{2}$† (tar′i), *v. t.* [< ME. *taryen*, *tarien*, *teryen*, *terien*, *terwen*, *terzen*, *tarzen*, < AS. *tergan*, *tyrgan* (= MD. *terghen*, D. *tergen* = MLG. *tergen* = G. *zergen*), vex, irritate, provoke; perhaps = Russ. *dergati*, pull, pluck. From the ME. form *terren* comes the E. form *tar*: see *tar*$^{2}$. Cf. *tarry*$^{3}$.] To vex; irritate; provoke; incite. See *tar*$^{2}$. *Wyclif*, Deut. iv. 25.

**tarry**$^{3}$ (tar′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tarried*, ppr. *tarrying*. [< ME. *taryen*, *tarien*, delay, wait; developed from ME. *tarien*, E. *tarry*$^{2}$, vex, with sense of ME. *targen*, E. obs. *targe*$^{2}$, delay: see *targe*$^{2}$, which is the proper verb in the sense 'delay.'] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To continue in a place; remain; stay; sojourn; abide; lodge.

*Tarry* all night, and wash your feet. Gen. xix. 2.

If you will go, I will stuff your purses full of crowns; if you will not, *tarry* at home and be hanged.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 147.

**2.** To wait or stay in expectation; wait.

And concluded yt we shulde departe and holde company with ye other galyes, and to *tary* for no man.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

*Tarry* for the mourners, and stay dinner.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 150.

**3.** To put off going or coming; delay; linger; loiter.

He salut tho semly all with sad wordys,
And told furth of his tale, *taried* no longur.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1910.

The years are slow, the vision *tarrieth* long.
*Whittier*, Freedom in Brazil.

**II.** *trans.* **1**†. To cause to tarry; delay.

I wol not *tarien* yow, for it is pryme.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 65.

**2.** To wait for.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs *tarry* the grinding. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 16.

**tarry**$^{3}$† (tar′i), *n.* [< *tarry*$^{3}$, *v.*] Delay: stay.

The French Secretary is came to London; . . . he saith his *tarry* is but short here.
*T. Alen* (1516), in Lodge's Illust. of Brit. Hist., I. ii.

**tarry-breeks** (tär′i-brēks), *n.* A sailor. [Scotch.]

Young royal *Tarry Breeks* [Prince William Henry, afterward William IV.]. *Burns*, A Dream.

No old *tarry-breeks* of a sea-dog, like thy dad!
*Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxx.

**tarrying** (tar′i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *taryinge*; verbal n. of *tarry*$^{3}$, *v.*] The act or process of staying, waiting, or delaying; a stay; a delay.

The Castelein seide he wolde sende thider on the morowe with-oute more *taryinge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 546.

I fear me he may obstruct your affairs by his frequent comings and long *tarryings*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 195.

**tarrying-iron**† (tar′i-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* Apparently, a clog of iron fastened to the foot; an impediment.

As soon shall I behold
That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
The great Elixir, or to undertake
The Rose-Cross knowledge, which is much like that,
A *tarrying-iron* for fools to labour at.
*Drayton*, Elegies, To Master W. Jeffreys.

**tarryour**†, *n.* Same as *terrier*³.

**tarsal** (tär′sal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tarsalis*, < *tarsus*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tarsus, ankle, or instep of the foot: correlated with *carpal*: as, *tarsal* bones; *tarsal* articulations.—2. Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus of a bird, commonly called the *tarsus*, between the heel and the bases of the toes: as, the *tarsal* envelop; *tarsal* scutella.—3. Of or pertaining to the last segment of an insect's leg: as, *tarsal* joints; *tarsal* claws.—4. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids: as, *tarsal* cartilages; the *tarsal* muscle.—**Tarsal amputation**, amputation of a part of the foot through the tarsus.—**Tarsal artery**, a branch of the dorsal artery of the foot, passing outward over the ankle.—**Tarsal cartilage.** Same as *tarsus*, 4.—**Tarsal conjunctiva.** Same as *palpebral conjunctiva* (which see, under *palpebral*).—**Tarsal joint**, the ankle-joint, tibiotarsal in mammals, mediotarsal in other vertebrates which have a tarsus, apparently tibiometatarsal in birds (but see *tarsus*, 2).—**Tarsal ligament.** Same as *palpebral ligament* (which see, under *palpebral*).—**Tarsal ossicle, sinus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Tarsal system**, a system of classification, proposed by Olivier and adopted by Latreille and other eminent entomologists, by which all coleopterous insects were arranged in sections in conformity to the real or supposed number of joints in their tarsi. These sections, as proposed by Olivier, were (1) *Pentamera*, having five joints to all the tarsi; (2) *Heteromera*, having the four anterior tarsi five-jointed and the two posterior four-jointed; (3) *Tetramera*, having four joints to all the tarsi; (4) *Trimera*, having three joints to all the tarsi. To these Latreille added (5) *Dimera*, having two joints to all the tarsi, and (6) *Monomera*, having but a single tarsal joint in each foot. Some of these divisions are now known to have rested on imperfect observations, and all are subject to exceptions among closely allied species; hence the tarsal system has been generally abandoned or modified, though in many respects it approached a natural classification, and, admitting the exceptions, the divisions can still be used with advantage. Its convenience is such that attempts have also been made to retain it, in its general features, with substitution of other names intended to correct the early imperfect observations, as *Cryptopentamera*, *Pseudotetramera*, *Subpentamera*, etc.; and the adjectives derived from all these terms, as *pentamerous*, *heteromerous*, etc., are regularly used in describing beetles and their tarsi.

II. *n.* A tarsal bone (or cartilage); one of the elements of the tarsus of the foot, intervening between the tibia and the metatarsus; especially, a tarsale. See *tarsus*.

> Carpals and *tarsals* not distinct in form from metapodials. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 863.

**tarsale** (tär-sā′lē), *n.*; pl. *tarsalia* (-li-ạ̈). [NL., neut. of *tarsalis*, tarsal: see *tarsal*.] One of the bones of the distal row of the tarsus, in relation with the heads of the metatarsal bones. They are typically five in number, but are normally or usually reduced to four, as in man. See *tarsus* (with cut), and cuts under *Ichthyosauria*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *foot*.

**tarse**¹† (tärs), *n.* [ME., also *tars*; also called *cloth of Tars* and *Tartarium*; prob. supposed to be of Tatar origin: see *tartarine*², *Tartar*³, *Tatar*.] A rich silken stuff. Compare *tartarine*².

> His cote-armure was of *cloth of Tars*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1302.

> As gladde of a goune of a graye russet
> As of a tunicle of *Tarse*, or of trye [choice] scarlet.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 163.

**tarse**² (tärs), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*.] The tarsus.

**tarsectomy** (tär-sek′tọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, q. v., + Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] Excision of more or less of the tarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3522, p. 491.

**tarsel**†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

**tarsi**, *n.* Plural of *tarsus*.

**tarsia** (tär′si-ạ̈), *n.* [< It. *tarsia*, inlaid work, < Gr. ταρσός, a frame of wickerwork.] A kind of mosaic woodwork formed by inlaying wooden panels with woods of various colors and shades, natural or artificial, so as to form architectural scenes, landscapes, fruits or flowers, etc.

**tarsiatura** (tar″si-ạ-tö′rạ̈), *n.* [It., < *tarsia*: see *tarsia*.] Same as *tarsia*.

**tarsier** (tär′si-ėr), *n.* [< F. *tarsier*, < NL. *Tarsius*: see *Tarsius*.] The malmag, an animal of the genus *Tarsius*: so called from the singular structure of the foot. Two of the proximal tarsals, the calcaneum and the scaphoid, are lengthened into slender rods simulating metatarsals, and bearing the true heel far above an apparent heel at the bases of the toes. The tarsus is thus about as long as all the rest of the foot, and much longer than the metatarsus. The condition of the parts is unique among mammals, though approached in some of the galagos (of the genus *Otolicnus*). The tarsier is a small nocturnal lemur of slender form, with long hind legs, very long slender tail tufted at the end, fingers and toes padded at the ends like a tree-frog's, and very large eyes. It is arboreal and insectivorous, and inhabits Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, and some other islands. It is not distantly related to the aye-aye. See cut under *Tarsius*.

**Tarsiidæ** (tär-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsius* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid mammals, represented by the genus *Tarsius*; the tarsiers, or spectral lemurs. They have teeth of three kinds; permanent canines; four small simple incisors; pectoral mammæ besides two inguinal ones; the fibula partially ankylosed with the tibia; the second and third digits of the foot armed with subulate claws, the rest with flattened nails; a peculiar tarsus (see *tarsier*); and the orbits of the eyes partially closed behind by the union of the alisphenoid and malar bones. See cut under *Tarsius*.

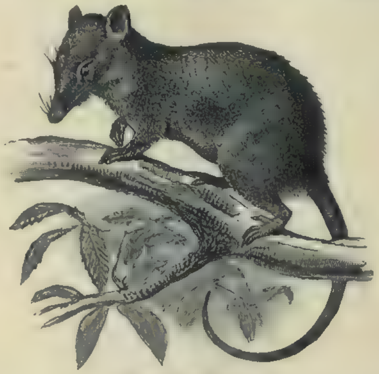
**tarsiped** (tär′si-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, q. v., + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the peculiar structure of tarsus which characterizes the tarsier or malmag.—2. Belonging to the subfamily *Tarsipedinæ*.

II. *n.* A marsupial mammal of the genus *Tarsipes*.

**Tarsipedidæ** (tär-si-ped′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsipes* (*-ped-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Tarsipedinæ* rated as a separate family.

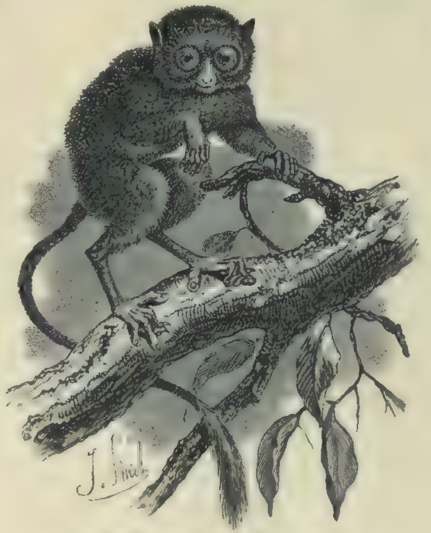
**Tarsipedinæ** (tär″si-pe-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsipes* (*-ped-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ*, typified by the genus *Tarsipes*, sometimes raised to the rank of a family.

**Tarsipes** (tär′si-pēz), *n.* [NL., < *tarsus*, q. v., + L. *pes* = E. *foot*.] A remarkable genus of marsupials, of the family *Phalangistidæ* and subfamily *Tarsipedinæ*. The teeth are rudimentary and variable; the tongue is vermiform and protrusile; there is no cæcum; the muzzle is acute; the mandibular rami are straight and slender without coronoid process or the inflected angle very characteristic of marsupials; and the tail is very long, slender, and prehensile. The only species, *T. rostratus*, is of the size and somewhat the appearance of a mouse, and inhabits western Australia, living in trees and bushes, and feeding on insects and wild honey.



*Tarsipes rostratus.*

**Tarsius** (tär′si-us), *n.* [NL. (Storr, 1780), < *tarsus*, q. v.] The only genus of *Tarsiidæ*, containing the malmag, specter, or tarsier, *T. spectrum*. Also called *Macrotarsus*, *Cephalopachus*, *Hypsicebus*, and *Spectrum*.



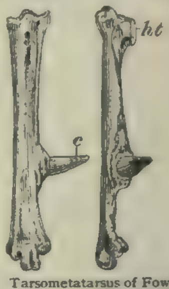
Spectral Tarsier (*Tarsius spectrum*).

**tarsometatarsal** (tär-sō-met-ạ-tär′sạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *tarsus* + *metatarsus* (cf. *tarsometatarsus*) + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.—2. Resulting from combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones, as a single compound bone; having parts of the tarsus combined with itself, as a metatarsus; of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus. See cuts under *metatarsus* and *tarsometatarsus*.

II. *n.* The tarsometatarsal bone, or tarsometatarsus.

**tarsometatarse** (tär-sō-met′ạ-tärs), *n.* [< NL. *tarsometatarsus*.] The tarsometatarsus.

**tarsometatarsus** (tär-sō-met-ạ-tär′sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsometatarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tarsus* + *metatarsus*.] The single compound bone of some animals, especially birds, resulting from the combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones in one. This formation occurs in all birds and probably some reptiles. In the former the three principal metatarsal bones fuse into one, the fourth metatarsal remaining distinct or only incompletely joined to the rest; and to the proximal extremity of the compound metatarsal thus formed are also ankylosed the elements of the distal tarsal series. The result is similar to that seen in the compound cannon-bone of hoofed quadrupeds, though this has no tarsal elements. The tarsometatarsus is a comparatively large stout bone, extending from the heel or suffrago to the bases of the toes. It corresponds to that part of the foot commonly called the *tarsus* in descriptive ornithology, and is usually naked and scaly, though sometimes feathered. Its proximal extremity usually presents a large bony protuberance (the so-called calcaneum or hypotarsus), perforated for the tendons of certain muscles, and the distal extremity is divided into three prongs (two in the ostrich), each bearing an articular surface for one of three toes (the first toe, or hallux, when present, being differently attached to the foot by an accessory metatarsal). The bone is nearly always compressed, or of less width than depth; but in the penguins it is broad from side to side and shows two fontanelles, or vacant spaces, indicating its triple composition. It is often called simply *metatarsus*, its tarsal elements being ignored. See also cut under *metatarsus*.



Tarsometatarsus of Fowl, consisting of three metatarsals ankylosed together and with distal elements of the tarsus: viewed in front and from inner side. *ht*, the hypotarsus, or so-called calcareal process; *c*, bony core of a calcar or spur.

**tarsophalangeal** (tär-sō-fạ-lan′jẹ̄-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the phalanges. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 285.

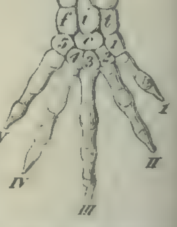
**tarsorraphy** (tär-sor′a-fi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids (see *tarsus*, 4), + Gr. ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew, stitch together.] In *surg.*, an operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Dunglison*.

**tarsotarsal** (tär-sō-tär′sạl), *a.* [< *tarsus* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] Mediotarsal, as the ankle-joint of birds and reptiles, which is situated between the two rows of tarsal bones, and not between the tibia and the tarsus as in mammals.

**tarsotibial** (tär-sō-tib′i-ạl), *a.* [< *tarsus* + *tibia* + *-al*.] Same as *tibiotarsal*.

**tarsotomy** (tär-sot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, + Gr. τομία, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglison*.

**tarsus** (tär′sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsi* (-sī). [= F. *tarse*, < NL. *tarsus*, < Gr. ταρσός, any broad flat surface, as for warming or drying things upon (ταρσὸς ποδός, the flat of the foot), < τέρσεσθαι, dry, dry up: see *terra*, *thirst*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the proximal segment of the pes or foot, corresponding to the carpus of the manus or hand; the collection of bones between the tibia and the metatarsus, entering into the construction of the ankle-joint, and into that part of the foot known in man as the instep. It consists in man of seven bones: the astragalus or hucklebone, alone supporting the leg; the calcaneum, os calcis, or heel-bone; the scaphoid or navicular bone; the cuboid, supporting the two outer metatarsals; and three cuneiform bones, supporting the other three metatarsals. The tarsal bones tend to arrange themselves in two rows, called the *proximal* and *distal* rows; in man the first three just named belong to the proximal row. A generalized tarsus, as found in some reptiles, consists of nine tarsal bones: an outer proximal, the fibulare; an inner proximal, the tibiale; one between these, the intermedium; a central one, the centrale; with five in a distal row, one for each metatarsal, called *tarsalia*, and distinguished as tarsale I–V from inner to outer side. Various suppressions, confluences with one another or with other bones, or additions to the number occur, destroying the symmetry of the typical tarsus; but seven is the normal mammalian number, as in man, where the astragalus is supposed to = the tibiale + intermedium; the calcaneum = fibulare; the scaphoid = centrale; the cuboid = tarsalia IV + V; the three cuneiforms = tarsalia I, II, III. In all *Mammalia* the ankle-joint is between the tarsus and the tibia, or tibiotarsal; in all vertebrates below *Mammalia* which have a tarsus the ankle-joint is among the tarsal bones, between the proximal and distal rows, and therefore mediotarsal. Birds offer the most exceptional case, there being apparently no tarsus, or tarsal bones, in the adult. This appa-



Right Tarsus of an Amphibian (*Salamandra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the tarsal bones. *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *t*, tibiale; *f*, fibulare; *i*, intermedium; *c*, centrale: these are tarsal bones of the proximal series; 1–5, the five tarsalia, or distal tarsals, known as tarsale 1, tarsale 2, etc.; I–V, the corresponding five digits or phalanges.

rent anomaly is explained by the fact that the embryo has several tarsal elements, proximal ones of which become consolidated with the tibia as the condyles of the latter, and distal ones of which become similarly fused with the principal metatarsal bone. Hence, a bird's tibia is really a tibiotarsus, and a bird's principal metatarsal bone is really a tarsometatarsus; and the ankle-joint, apparently between the tibia and the metatarsus, is really mediotarsal, as is usual below mammals. See cuts under *booted*, *Catarrhina*, *digitigrade*, *Equidæ*, *foot*, *metatarsus*, *Plantigrada*, and *Plesiosaurus*. Hence—2. In *descriptive ornith.*, the shank; the part of the leg (properly of the foot) of a bird which extends from the bases of the toes to the first joint above, the principal bone of this section consisting of three metatarsal bones fused together and with distal tarsal bones. See cuts under *booted*, *scutellate*, and *tarsometatarsus*.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The foot; the terminal segment of any leg, next to and beyond the tibia, consisting of a variable number of joints, usually five, and ending sometimes in a pair of claws like pincers, or in a sucker-like pad, or otherwise. It normally consists of five joints, but some of these may be very small or entirely aborted, and in a few insects there is only one joint. These modifications are much used in classification, especially of beetles. (See *tarsal system*, under *tarsal*.) The joints are distinguished by numbers, the first being that attached to the tibia (in bees sometimes called the *planta* or *palma*, and in flies the *metatarsus*). The last joint is generally terminated by two hooks or claws called *ungues*, with a little piece, the onychium, between them, which Huxley regards as a sixth joint. (See *unguis*.) The tarsi serve the same purposes as the feet of vertebrated animals. See cuts under *coxa*, *Erotylus*, *mole cricket*, *Pentamera*, and *Tetramera*. (*b*) The last joint of a spider's leg, forming, with the preceding joint, or metatarsus, the foot.—4. The small plate of condensed connective tissue along the free border of the upper and lower eyelid. It is burrowed by the Meibomian glands. Also called *tarsal cartilage*.—**Dilated** or **enlarged tarsi.** See *dilated*.—**Filiform, patellate, reticulate, scutate,** etc., **tarsus.** See the adjectives.—**Tensor tarsi,** Horner's muscle; the tarsalis, a small muscle acting upon the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.

**tart**$^{1}$ (tärt), *a.* [< ME. *tart*, < AS. *teart*, sharp, acid, severe; perhaps, with formative *-t*, < *teran* (pret. *tær*), tear: see *tear*$^{1}$.] 1. Sharp to the taste; acidulous: as, a *tart* apple.—2. Figuratively, sharp; keen; severe; cutting; biting: as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

> The merry Greek, *tart* Aristophanes.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xii.

> A *tart* temper never mellows with age.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 49.

=**Syn.** 2. Sour, caustic. See *tartness*.

**tart**$^{1}$ (tärt), *v. t.* [< *tart*$^{1}$, *a.*] To make acid or piquant. [Rare.]

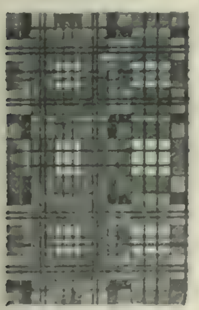
> To walk on our own ground a stomach gets
> The best of sauce to *tart* our meats.
> *Randolph*, tr. of Second Epode of Horace.

**tart**$^{2}$ (tärt), *n.* [< ME. *tarte* = D. *taart* = Dan. *tærte* = G. *torte* = Bret. *tarte*, < OF. *tarte*, var. of *torte*, *tourte*, F. *tarte*, *tourte* = Sp. Pg. It. *torta* (also *tartera*, Florio), < ML. *torta*, also *tarta*, a cake, tart, also dough, mass, so called as being twisted, < L. *torta* (sc. *placenta*, cake ?), fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. The alteration of the radical vowel (*o* to *a*) was prob. due to some confusion; the word is now often mentally associated with *tart*$^{1}$, *a.*, some tarts (e. g. fruit tarts) having an acid taste.] A pie or piece of pastry, consisting generally of fruit baked in paste. Compare *pie*$^{1}$.

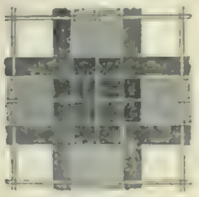
> I have, with much ado, maintained my post hitherto at the dessert, and every day eat *tart* in the face of my patron.
> *Addison*, Guardian, No. 163.

> Now rolling years have weaned us from jam and raspberry-*tart*.
> *C. S. Calverley*, Visions.

**tartan**$^{1}$ (tär'tan), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *tartane*; = MD. *tireteyn*, *tiereteyn*, D. *tiretijn*, < F. *tiretaine*, *tirtaine*, dial. (Genevese) *tredaine*, *tridaine*, tartan ("linsie-woolsie," Cotgrave), < Sp. *tiritaña*, a sort of thin silk, a thin woolen cloth, prob. so called from its flimsiness, < *tiritar*, tremble, shiver.] I. *n.* 1. A woolen or worsted cloth woven with lines or stripes of different colors crossing each other at right angles so as to form a definite pattern. This variegated cloth was formerly the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders, the different clans having each its peculiar tartan. (See also cut under *plaid*.) More recently fancy tartans of various fabrics and with great variety in the patterns have been largely manufactured, especially for women's dresses.



The Macpherson Tartan.



The Fraser Tartan.

> An elne and an halfe of blue *tartane* to lyne his gowne.
> *Wardrobe Act*, James III. of Scotl., 1471.

> Now might you see the *tartans* brave,
> And plaids and plumage dance and wave.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 16.

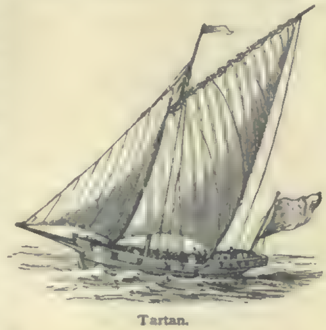
2. The design or "set" of the colors in the cloth known as tartan. See *set*$^{1}$, *n.*, 14.—**Clan tartan,** the specific variety of tartan dress formerly worn by any Highland clan.—**Shepherd's tartan.** (*a*) A woolen cloth made into small checkers of black and white. (*b*) The check peculiar to this cloth. Also *shepherd's plaid*.—**Silk tartan,** a silk material for women's dresses and men's waistcoats, woven in the style of the Scottish clan tartans.

II. *a.* Variegated with the cross-barred bands and stripes of color characteristic of the Scottish tartans, or with patterns of a similar kind.

> Scarce to be known by curious eye
> From the deep heather where they lie,
> So well was match'd the *tartan* screen
> With heath-bell dark and brackens green.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 31.

**Tartan velvet,** velvet with a short nap, woven in patterns resembling Scottish tartans. This material has been fashionable for waistcoats and other wearing-apparel at different epochs.

**tartan**$^{2}$ (tär'tan), *n.* [Formerly also *tartane*; < F. *tartane* = Sp. Pg. It. *tartana*, a vessel so called; prob., with orig. adj. term., < ML. *tarta* (cf. F. *taride* = Pr. Sp. *tarida*, < ML. *tarida*, *tareta*, other forms of *tarta*) = MGr. *ταρίδες*, *ταρίτης*, < Ar. *taridah*, a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean for commercial and other purposes. It is furnished with a single mast, on which is rigged a large lateen sail, and with a bowsprit and foresail. When the wind is aft a squaresail may be hoisted.



Tartan.

> On the twelfth of December, 1699, I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *Tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 358).

**tartar**$^{1}$ (tär'tär), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *tartre* = Pr. *tartari* = Sp. *tártaro* = Pg. It. *tartaro*, < ML. *tartarum*, MGr. *τάρταρον*, tartar incrusting the sides of casks; appar. so called for some fanciful reason, < L. *Tartarus*, Gr. *Τάρταρος*, Tartarus: see *Tartarus*. The reason given by Paracelsus, "because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as *Tartarus* does," is evidently imagined; but the word was no doubt connected with L. *Tartarus* in some vague way. It is said to be of Ar. origin, but it could not come, except by very unusual corruption, from the Ar. word given as its source, viz. Ar. (and Pers.) *durd*, dregs, sediment, the tartar of wine, the mother of oil; cf. Ar. *durdīy*, Pers. *durdī*, dregs, sediment; Ar. *darad*, a shedding of the teeth, *darda*, a toothless woman—referring, according to Devic, to the tartar on teeth.] 1. Impure acid potassium tartrate, also called *argal* or *argol*, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust, varying from pale pink to dark red according as it has separated from white or red wines. When tartar is purified it forms white crystals having an acid taste and reaction. This is cream of tartar, which is much used in dyeing, in cookery, and also in medicine as a laxative and diuretic. See *cream*$^{1}$.

> Desire of lucre . . . is, however, but the *tartar* that encrusts economy.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

2. An earthy substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, and is deposited from the saliva. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and calcium phosphate.—**Cream-of-tartar whey,** a solution composed of potassium bitartrate two drams and milk one pint. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.—**Salt of tartar.** See *salt*$^{1}$.—**Soluble tartar,** neutral potassium tartrate, obtained by adding cream of tartar to a hot solution of potassium carbonate till all effervescence ceases. It has a mild saline, somewhat bitter taste, and is used as a laxative.—**Tartar emetic,** a double tartrate of potassium and antimony, an important compound used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, and counter-irritant.—**Tartar-emetic ointment.** See *ointment*.

**tartar**$^{1}$ (tär'tär), *v. t.* [< *tartar*$^{1}$, *n.*] To impregnate with tartar; administer tartar to.

> When I want physick for my body, I would not have my soule *tartared*.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

**Tartar**$^{2}$ (tär'tär), *n.* [< F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro*, < L. *Tartarus*, < Gr. *Τάρταρος*, the infernal regions: see *Tartarus*.] Same as *Tartarus*.

> He tooke Caduceus, his snakie wand,
> With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
> And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1294.

> *Mar.* Follow me.
> *Sir To.* To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 226.

**Tartar**$^{3}$, *n.* and *a.* See *Tatar*.

**tartarated** (tär'ta-rā-ted), *a.* [< *tartar*$^{1}$ + *-ate*$^{1}$ + *-ed*$^{2}$.] Combined with tartar; prepared with tartar.

**Tartarean** (tär-tā'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *Tartareus*, < Gr. *Ταρτάρειος*, of Tartarus (< *Τάρταρος*, Tartarus), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tartarus.

> *Tartarean* sulphur and strange fire,
> His own invented torments. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 69.

**tartareous**$^{1}$ (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* [< *tartar*$^{1}$ + *-e-ous*.] 1. Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.—2. In *bot.*, having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.—**Tartareous moss,** a lichen, the *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields the red and blue cudbear, and is the source of litmus.

**Tartareous**$^{2}$ (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *Tartareus*, < Gr. *Ταρτάρειος*, < *Τάρταρος*, Tartarus.] Same as *Tartarean*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 238.

**Tartarian,** *a.* and *n.* See *Tatarian*.

**tartaric**$^{1}$ (tär-tar'ik), *a.* [= F. *tartrique*, < NL. *tartaricus*, < ML. *tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar*$^{1}$.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—**Tartaric acid,** $C_4H_6O_6$, the acid of tartar. This acid has four modifications, all having the same chemical composition, but characterized chiefly by their differences of action upon a ray of polarized light—common or dextrorotatory, levorotatory, racemic or paratartaric, and optically inactive or mesotartaric acid. The first-named is the commercial article. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, transparent and colorless, and very soluble in water. It is inodorous, and very sour to the taste. Tartaric acid is dibasic; its salts are called *tartrates*, and have a most remarkable disposition to form double salts, such as Rochelle salts, double potassium sodium tartrate, tartar emetic, double potassium antimony tartrate, etc. Tartaric acid is found in the free state in grape-juice, tamarinds, and many fruits, but chiefly in the form of acid potassium tartrate. It is obtained commercially from this salt, called *argol*, which deposits in crusts from fermenting wines. The purified salt is called *cream of tartar*. Tartaric acid is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing, and also in medicine.

**Tartaric**$^{2}$, *a.* See *Tataric*.

**tartarin**† (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [< F. *tartarin*, a kingfisher.] 1. The common European kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.—2. A large baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

**tartarine**$^{1}$† (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [< *tartar*$^{1}$ + *-ine*$^{2}$.] Potash.

**tartarine**$^{2}$ (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [Also *tarterine*; < ME. *tartarin*, < OF. *tartarin*, < ML. *tartarinus*, a kind of cloth, lit. (sc. *pannus*) 'Tartar cloth,' also called *tartarium*, < *Tartarus*, a Tartar: see *Tatar*.] A kind of rich silk or brocade, supposed to be made by the Tatars, but probably silk of China, India, etc., brought overland by them to Europe. Also called *tartarium* and *cloth of Tars*. Compare *tarse*$^{1}$. A fabric of linen and wool used for linings, etc., was also called *tartarine* in the fifteenth century.

> Item, two quishions of counterfeit arres with my Lords armes; alsoe two paire of curtaines of green *tartarin*.
> *Test. Vetust.*, p. 453. (*Halliwell*.)

**tartarium**† (tär-tā'ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *tartarine*$^{2}$.] Same as *tartarine*$^{2}$.

> On every trumpe hanging a broad banere
> Of fine *tartarium* ful richely bete.
> *Flower and Leaf*, l. 212.

**tartarization** (tär"ta-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tartarize*$^{1}$ + *-ation*.] The act of tartarizing, or of forming tartar.

**tartarize**$^{1}$ (tär'ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tartarized*, ppr. *tartarizing*. [< *tartar*$^{1}$ + *-ize*.] To impregnate with tartar; refine by means of the salt of tartar.—**Tartarized iron,** tartrate of iron.

**Tartarize**$^{2}$, *v. t.* See *Tatarize*.

**tartarous**$^{1}$ (tär'ta-rus), *a.* [= F. *tartareux*; as *tartar*$^{1}$ + *-ous*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

**Tartarous**$^{2}$ (tär'ta-rus), *a.* [< *Tartar*$^{3}$ + *-ous*.] Of or like a Tatar or Tartar; barbarous.

> I judge him [Virgil] of a rectified spirit,
> By many revolutions of discourse
> (In his bright reason's influence), refined
> From all the *tartarous* moods of common men.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**tartarum** (tär′ta̤-rum), *n.* [NL., < ML. *tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar*$^1$.] A preparation of tartar also called *petrified tartar.*

**Tartarus** (tär′ta̤-rus), *n.* [< L. *Tartarus*, *Tartaros*, < Gr. Τάρταρος: see def. Cf. *Tartar*$^2$.] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by adamantine gates, and in it Zeus imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment; and sometimes the name is used as synonymous with *Hades*, for the lower world in general.

**Tartary**† (tär′ta̤-ri), *n.* Tartarus.

> Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
> And griesly Feends of hell him terrifie.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 543.

**tarterine** (tär′te̤-rin), *n.* Same as *tartarine*$^2$. Compare *tarse*$^1$.

**Tartini's tone.** See *tone.*

**tartlet** (tärt′let), *n.* [< *tart*$^2$ + *-let.*] A small tart. [Rare.]

> "Eat another *tartlet.*"—"No, no! my grief chokes me!"
> *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 17.

**tartly** (tärt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *tartly*, < AS. *teartlīce*, < *teart*, tart: see *tart*$^1$.] In a tart manner; sharply. (*a*) With acidity of taste. (*b*) With severity; in a biting manner.

**tartness** (tärt′nes), *n.* The state or property of being tart. (*a*) Sharpness to the taste; acidity.

> Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish sweet, without any *tartness.*
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

(*b*) Sharpness of language or manner; acerbity; severity.

> This Marcius is grown from man to dragon; . . . the *tartness* of his face sours ripe grapes. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 18.

=**Syn.** (*b*) *Asperity, Harshness*, etc. See *acrimony.*

**tartrate** (tär′trāt), *n.* [= F. *tartrate*; as *tart(a)r*$^1$ + *-ate*$^1$.] A salt of tartaric acid. The tartrates have the general formulæ $MH.H_4C_4O_6$ and $M_2H_4C_4O_6$, where M represents a univalent metal or radical. The salts represented by the first formula exhibit an acid reaction. A large number of double tartrates also are known.

**Tartuffe, Tartufe** (tär-tůf′), *n.* [< F. *Tartufe*, the name of the principal character, a religious hypocrite, in the comedy "Tartufe," by Molière.] A hypocritical pretender to devotion; a hypocrite.

**Tartuffish, Tartufish** (tär-tůf′ish), *a.* [< *Tartuffe, Tartufe*, + *-ish*$^1$.] Hypocritical; hypocritically precise in behavior. [Rare.]

> God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 24.

**Tartuffism, Tartufism** (tär-tůf′izm), *n.* [< *Tartuffe, Tartufe*, + *-ism.*] Conduct or character like that of Tartuffe (see *Tartuffe*); the practices of a hypocritical devotee.

**tarve** (tärv), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **terve*, n., < *terve*, *v.*: see *torve.*] A turn; a bend; a curve. *Bartlett.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

> I can't say much for your axe, stranger, for this helve has no *tarve* to 't. *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, ii.

**tar-vetch** (tär′vech), *n.* Same as *tare*$^2$.

**tar-water** (tär′wâ″tėr), *n.* **1.** A cold infusion of tar, formerly a favorite remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs.

> A wife 's a drug now; mere *tar-water*, with every virtue under Heaven, but nobody takes it.
> *Murphy*, The Way to Keep Him, i. 1.

> I freely own that I suspect *tar-water* is a panacea.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, First Letter to Thomas Prior on the Virtues [of *Tar-water*, § 11.

**2.** The tarry ammoniacal water obtained in the process of gas-manufacture.

**tar-weed** (tär′wēd), *n.* Any one of various glandular, viscid, and heavy-scented plants of the genus *Madia*, of the similar *Hemizonia*, or of *Grindelia*, otherwise called *gum-plant.*

**tar-well** (tär′wel), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a receptacle in which is collected the tarry liquid which separates from the gas when it leaves the condensers. It contains water, through which the gas is made to pass, to cause it to give up its impurities.

**tast**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *tass*$^1$.

**tasar**, *n.* Same as *tusser.*

**tascal**† (tas′kal), *n.* [Also *tascall*; < Gael. *taisgeal*, the finding of anything that has been lost (> *taisgealach*, a spy, betrayer), < *taisg*, a pledge, stake, treasure; cf. *taisg*, lay up, hoard, bury.] In Scotland, in the seventeenth century, a reward given for information regarding cattle that had been carried off: to take this was looked upon as treachery to the clan. Compare *blackmail.*

**tascal-money**†, *n.* Same as *tascal.*

**tasco** (tas′kō), *n.* A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

**tasell**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *teazel.*

**taseometer** (tas-ē̤-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τάσις, a stretching, tension (< τείνειν, stretch: see *tend*, *thin*$^1$), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring strains in a structure, invented by Steiner of Vienna. It gives its indications by the tones of a wire so attached as to be subjected to the strain under consideration. *E. H. Knight.*

**tash** (tash), *n.* [< Hind. *tāsh*, *tās*, brocade.] A silk fabric in which gold or silver thread, or both, are used in great abundance: it is a variety of the kincob. Also *tass.*

**tasimeter** (tā-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τάσις, a stretching (< τείνειν (√ ταν, τεν), stretch), + μέτρον, measure, standard: see *meter.*] An instrument devised by Edison for detecting minute changes of pressure and thereby small variations in temperature. It depends on the decreased electrical resistance of soft carbon when subjected to increased pressure. The diminished resistance causes increased flow of an electric current, which is detected by a delicate galvanometer. See *microtasimeter.*

**tasimetric** (tas-i-met′rik), *a.* [< *tasimeter* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the measurement of pressures; also, of or pertaining to the tasimeter.—**Tasimetric surface.** See *surface.*

**task** (tȧsk), *n.* [< ME. *task*, *taske*, < OF. *tasque*, *tasche*, *tache*, F. *tâche*, a task, < ML. *taxa*, by metathesis, *tasca*, a tax, task: see *tax.*] **1**†. A tax; an assessment; an impost.

> I prey God send yow the Holy Gost amonge yow in the Parlement Howse, and rather the Devyll, we sey, then ye shold grante eny more *taskys.* *Paston Letters*, III. 82.

> Canutus . . . graunted to the inhabytauntes therof great fredam, and quyt theym of al kyngly *taske* or tribute. *Fabyan*, Chronicles, cc.

**2.** Labor imposed; especially, a definite quantity or amount of labor; work to be done; one's stint; that which duty or necessity imposes; duty, or duties collectively.

> Ye shall not minish ought from your bricks of your daily *task.* Ex. v. 19.

Specifically—**3.** A lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher.

> Eftsoons the urchins to their *tasks* repair,
> Their books of stature small they take in hand.
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

**4.** Work undertaken; an undertaking.

> How oft in pleasing *tasks* we wear the day!
> *Pope*, To Jervas, l. 17.

> The one thing not to be forgiven to intellectual persons is not to know their own *task*, or to take their ideas from others. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

**5.** Burdensome employment; toil.

> Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore *task*
> Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 75.

> Heavy, heavy is the *task*,
> Hopeless love declaring.
> *Burns*, Blythe ha'e I Been.

**At task**, reproved; blamed. See *attask.* [Some editions of Shakspere give *at task* in Lear, i. 4. 366.]—**To take to task**, to call to account; reprove; reprimand.

> Mrs. Baynes *took* poor madame severely *to task* for admitting such a man to her assemblies.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

**task** (tȧsk), *v. t.* [< ME. **tasken*, < OF. **tasquer*, *tascher*, impose a task upon, also labor, < *tasque*, *tasche*, a tax, task: see *task*, *n.* Cf. *tax*, *v.*] **1**†. To tax; charge.

> In short time after, he deposed the king; . . .
> And, in the neck of that, *task'd* the whole state.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 92.

**2**†. To take to task; charge with something.

> Hear me, great Pompey;
> If thy great spirit can hear, I must *task* thee;
> Thou hast most unnobly robb'd me of my victory.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

**3.** To impose a task upon; assign a definite amount of labor to.

> A harvest-man that 's *task'd* to mow
> Or all or lose his hire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 39.

> Return, and, to divert thy thoughts at home,
> There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, vi. 184.

> I feel an ungovernable interest about my horses, or my pigs, or my plants; I am forced, and always was forced, to *task* myself up into an interest for any higher objects.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

**4.** To oppress with severe or excessive labor or exertion; occupy or engage fully, as in a task; burden.

> We would be resolved,
> Before we hear him, of some things of weight
> That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 6.

**tasker** (tȧs′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *tasker*, *taskar*; < *task* + *-er*$^1$.] **1**†. An assessor or regulator of taxes.

> They had also ten Ædiles, *Taskers* or Iudges of the Market, one of which was of the Priestly stocke.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 113.

> Besides the above outlay, there were the usual tithes and taxes to be discharged. 13*s.* 6*d.* only was paid for 1-10th at Axford; but on several occasions we find the *taskers* at Littlecote taking count of the corn stock, for which service they were paid by the owner at 6*d.* per day.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, ii.

**2.** One who imposes a task.

> But now to task the *tasker.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 20.

**3.** One who performs a task, or piece of labor; in Scotland, often, a laborer who receives his wages in kind. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> He is a good days-man, or journeyman, or *tasker.*
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 105.

> Old Martin, that is my *tasker* and the lady's servant, was driving out the cows to the pasture.
> *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

**4.** A thresher of grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> O, be thou a fan
> To purge the chaff, and keep the winnow'd grain:
> Make clean thy thoughts, and dress thy mix'd desires:
> Thou art Heaven's *tasker.* *Quarles*, Emblems, II. vii. 4.

> He suld a mantill haf, ald and bare,
> [And] a flaill, as he a *taskar* ware.
> *Barbour*, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), v. 318.

**5.** A reaper. [Prov. Eng.]

**tasking** (tȧs′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *task*, *v.*] Task-work.

> We have done our *tasking* bravely,
> With the thews of Scottish men.
> *J. S. Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, p. 103. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**task-lord**† (tȧsk′lôrd), *n.* A taskmaster. [Rare.]

> They labour hard, eat little, sleeping less,
> No sooner layd, but thus their *Task-lords* press.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

**taskmaster** (tȧsk′mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who imposes a task or burdens with labor; one whose function it is to assign tasks to others; an overseer.

> And the *taskmasters* hasted them, saying, Fulfil your works, your daily tasks. Ex. v. 13.

> All is, if I have grace to use it so,
> As ever in my great *Task Master's* eye.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, ii.

**taskmistress** (tȧsk′mis″tres), *n.* A woman who imposes a task, as in a household.

> O willing slaves to Custom old,
> Severe *taskmistress*, ye your hearts have sold.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, xi. 17.

**task-work** (tȧsk′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work imposed or performed as a task.

> For most men in a brazen prison live; . . .
> With heads bent o'er their toil, they languidly
> Their lives to some unmeaning *taskwork* give.
> *M. Arnold*, A Summer Night.

**2.** Work done by the job or the piece, as opposed to time-work.

**taslet**† (tas′let), *n.* [Appar. < *tasse*$^2$ + *-let*, but prob. an error for *tasset.*] Same as *tasset.*

> Thigh-pieces of steel, then termed *taslets*, met the tops of his huge jack-boots. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

**Tasmanian** (tas-mā′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tasmania* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, an island and colony belonging to Great Britain, situated south of Australia; indigenous to Tasmania.—**Tasmanian cider-tree.** See *swamp-gum.*—**Tasmanian cranberry**, a much-branched prostrate shrub, *Astroloma humifusum*, of the *Epacrideæ*, found in Australia and Tasmania, bearing an edible drupaceous fruit.—**Tasmanian currant**, a pretty evergreen bush, *Leucopogon Richei*, of the *Epacrideæ*, bearing spikes of small white flowers followed by edible berry-like drupes.—**Tasmanian devil**, the ursine dasyure. See *Sarcophilus.*—**Tasmanian dogwood**, a composite shrub, *Bedfordia salicina*, found in Tasmania and Australia.—**Tasmanian honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**Tasmanian hyacinth.** See *Thelymitra.*—**Tasmanian ironwood.** See *ironwood.*—**Tasmanian laurel**, a shrub (sometimes a tree), *Anopterus glandulosus*, of the *Saxifragaceæ*, with dark-green glossy foliage, and abundant drooping racemes of white flowers.—**Tasmanian mountain-myrtle**, a rutaceous shrub, *Phebalium* (*Eriostemon*) *montanum.*—**Tasmanian myrtle.** See *Fagus.*—**Tasmanian pepper.** Same as *pepper-tree*, 2.—**Tasmanian plum.** See *plum*$^1$.—**Tasmanian rope-grass.** See *Restio.*—**Tasmanian sassafras.** See *Australian sassafras* (*a*), under *sassafras.*—**Tasmanian stinkwood.** Same as *stinkwood* (*b*).—**Tasmanian wolf**, the thylacine dasyure. See *Thylacinus.*

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Tasmania.

**tasmanite** (tas′man-īt), *n.* [< *Tasmania* (see def.) + *-ite*$^2$.] A translucent reddish-brown fossil resin, occurring in small scales or plates on the Mersey river, Tasmania, between the layers of a rock containing alumina and ferric oxid, forming from 30 to 40 per cent. of the entire deposit.

**tass**$^1$ (tas), *n.* [< ME. *tasse*, *tas*, *taas*, < OF. (and F.) *tas*, a heap, pile, stack; of Teut. origin; cf. AS. **tas* (Somner; prop. **tæs*, if it existed) = D. *tas* = MLG. *tas* (*tass-*), a mow, = OHG. **zas* (ML. *tassia*, *tassus*), a heap; cf. Gael. *dais*, a mow of hay or corn, = Ir. *dais*, a heap, pile, rick. = W. *das*, a heap, stack, rick, mow.] **1.** A heap; a pile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> To ransake in the *tas* of bodyes dede,
> Hem for to strepe of harneys and of wede,
> The pilours diden bisynesse and cure
> After the bataille and disconfiture.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 147.

> Ther lay of paiens mani *tasse*,
> Wide and side, more and lasse.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 249. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** A mow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tass**$^{2}$ (tas), *n.* [Formerly also *tasse*; < F. *tasse* = Sp. *taza* = Pg. *taça* = It. *tazza*, < Ar. Pers. *tās*, a cup, goblet.] A drinking-cup or its contents; more especially, a small draught of liquor; as much as may be contained in a wineglass.

> Out has he ta'en his poor bluidie heart,
> Set it in a *tasse* o' gowd.
> *Ladye Diamond* (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

> The Laird . . . recommended to the veteran to add a *tass* of brandy and a flagon of claret.
> *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, v.

**tass**$^{3}$† (tas), *n.* [Also *tasse*; < ME. **tasse*, *tache*, < OF. *tasse*, prob. also **tasce* = It. *tasca*, a pouch, purse, prob. < OHG. *tasca*, MHG. *tasche*, *tesche*, G. *tasche*, a pocket, pouch, = Icel. *taska*, a pocket, pouch, chest. Hence *tasset*. Cf. *sabretash*.] Same as *tasset*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 212.

**tass**$^{4}$ (tas), *n.* Same as *tash*.

**tassago**, *n.* [S. American.] In South America, a preparation of dried meat. Compare *pemmican*.

**tassal** (tas'al), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

**tasse**†, *n.* See *tass*$^{1}$, *tass*$^{2}$, *tass*$^{3}$.

**tassed**†, *a.* [ME.: see *tassel*$^{1}$.] Adorned with tassels.

> By hir girdel heeng a purs of lether,
> *Tassed* [var. *tasseled*] with silk and perled with latoun.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 65.

**tassel**$^{1}$ (tas'l), *n.* [Also dial. *tossel*; < ME. *tassel*, irreg. *tarcel*, = MLG. *tassel*, < OF. *tassel*, a fastening, clasp, F. *tasseau*, a bracket, ledge (ML. *tassellus*), = It. *tassello*, a collar of a cloak, a square, < L. *taxillus*, a small die, dim. of *tālus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of the knuckle-bone of an animal.] **1.** A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mold covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, etc., which hang down in a thick fringe. The mold is sometimes omitted. The loose tuft terminating it may be of the finest raveled silk, or of stout twists of gold or silver wire. Tassels are frequently attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, walking-canes, umbrella-handles, sword-hilts, etc., but are (1891) gradually passing out of use.

> Item, j. prikking hat, covered with blake felwet.
> Item, ij. *tarcellys* on hym be hynde.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 487.

> A large leather purse with faire threaden *tassels*.
> *Greene's Vision.*

**2.** Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants; specifically, the staminate inflorescence at the summit of the stalk of Indian corn (maize); also, locally, the bunch of so-called "silk" protruding from the top of an ear of maize.

> And the maize-field grew and ripened,
> Till it stood in all the splendour
> Of its garments green and yellow,
> Of its *tassels* and its plumage.
> *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xiii.

> The special object of the experiment was to study the effect of removing the *tassels* or male flowers from the stalks as fast as they appeared.
> *First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.*

**3.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a tassel, usually or. Its use as a separate bearing is derived from its constant appearance in connection with armorial mantles, robes of state, and the like.

> Perhaps the first appearance of a *tassel* on a mantling is on a monument to —— Harsyck in Southacre Church, Norfolk, 1384.
> *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 43.

**4**†. *Eccles.*, a small plate of beaten gold or silver, sometimes jeweled, sewed on the back of a bishop's glove. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 161. —**5.** A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706. —**Chain tassel**, a group or cluster of metal chains, or strings of disks or plaques, forming a sort of tassel, as in some head-dress ornaments. *Lane*, Modern Egyptians, p. 61. —**Festoon-and-tassel border.** See *festoon*. —**Tassel-fringe**, a name given to a fringe composed of separate bundles of threads or cords tied to a braiding or gimp. —**Tassel pondweed.** Same as *ditch-grass*.

**tassel**$^{1}$ (tas'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasseled*, *tasselled*, ppr. *tasseling*, *tasselling*. [< ME. *tasselen*; < *tassel*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach a tassel or tassels to; decorate with tassels of any kind.

> Neuer be-fore this mantell be *tasselled* shall it not hange a-boute my nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

> And the hills of Pentucket were *tasselled* with corn.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

**2.** To remove the tassel from (growing Indian corn), for the purpose of improving the crop. *First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.*

**II.** *intrans.* To put forth a tassel: said of trees or plants, especially of maize.

**tassel**$^{2}$†, *n.* An obsolete form of *teazel*. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

**tassel**$^{3}$ (tas'l), *n.* Same as *tussle*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, li. [Scotch.]

**tassel**$^{4}$†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

**tassel**$^{5}$, *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

**tasseled, tasselled** (tas'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished or decorated with a tassel or tassels, or with something resembling a tassel.

> Or *tassell'd* horn
> Shakes the high thicket.
> *Milton*, Arcades, l. 57.

> The orchard bloom and *tasselled* maize.
> *Whittier*, Songs of Labor, Ded.

**2.** In *her.*, adorned with tassels; having tassels hanging from it: said especially of a hat used in the arms of ecclesiastics. Thus, an archbishop's arms are ensigned or timbered with a green hat, tasseled in four rows, 1, 2, 3, and 4. *Berry.*

> *Pec.* Blaze, sir, that coat.
> *Pie.* She bears, an 't please you, argent, three leeks vert, In canton or, *tasselled* of the first.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

**tassel-flower** (tas'l-flou"ėr), *n.* **1.** An annual composite garden flower, *Emilia sagittata* (*Cacalia coccinea*). It has rayless tassel-formed orange-scarlet heads, nearly an inch broad.— **2.** A shrub or tree of the genus *Inga*.

**tassel-gent**†, **tassel-gentle**†, *n.* See *tercel*.

**tassel-grass**, *n.* See *Ruppia*.

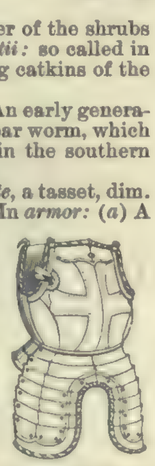
**tassel-hyacinth** (tas'l-hī"a̤-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

**tassel-stitch** (tas'l-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, by which a kind of fringe is produced: open loops are made of the thread, which are afterward cut.

**tassel-tree** (tas'l-trē), *n.* Either of the shrubs *Garrya elliptica* and *G. Fremontii*: so called in allusion to the elegant drooping catkins of the male plant.

**tassel-worm** (tas'l-wėrm), *n.* An early generation of the boll-worm, or corn-ear worm, which feeds on the tassels of maize in the southern United States. See *boll-worm*.

**tasset** (tas'et), *n.* [< OF. *tassette*, a tasset, dim. of *tasse*, a pouch: see *tasse*$^{2}$.] In *armor*: (*a*) A splint of steel of which several form the skirt, depending from the cuirass in the complete armor of the fifteenth century, before the introduction of the base. Compare *great braguette*, under *braguette*. (*b*) *pl.* A set of similar splints forming the protection for the front of the thigh in the armor of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the lowest piece being sometimes larger than the others, and forming a solid plate of considerable size. See *tuille*. The tassets continued in use until late in the seventeenth century, forming part of the suit of armor known as the *corselet*, and so formed as to meet the top of the military boot. Also *tassette*; called also *tass*, *tasse*. See also cut under *Almain-rivet*.



Corselet with Tassets (*b*), 16th century.

**tassette**$^{1}$ (ta-set'), *n.* [< F. *tassette*, dim. of *tasse*, a cup: see *tass*$^{2}$.] A small cone of earthenware, three of which are used to support a pottery vessel in the kiln, replacing the stilt or triangle.

**tassette**$^{2}$†, *n.* [OF.: see *tasset*.] Same as *tasset* (*b*).

**tassie** (tas'i), *n.* [< F. *tasse*, cup: see *tass*$^{2}$.] A drinking-cup. [Lowland Scotch.]

> Go fetch to me a pint o' wine,
> And fill it in a silver *tassie*.
> *Burns*, My Bonny Mary.

**tast**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *taste*$^{1}$.

**tastable** (tās'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *taste*$^{1}$ + *-able*.] Capable of being tasted; pleasant to the taste; savory; relishing.

> Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*.
> *Boyle.*

**taste**$^{1}$ (tāst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasted*, ppr. *tasting*. [Early mod. E. also *tast*; < ME. *tasten*, < OF. *taster*, F. *tâter* = OSp. Pr. *tastar* = It. *tastare*, touch, handle, probe, test, try, taste, for **taxitare*, a new iterative of L. *taxare*, touch sharply, < *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, and cf. *tax*, *task*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To touch; test by touching; handle; feel.

> That ilke stoon a god thou wolt it calle,
> I rede thee, lat thyn hand upon it falle,
> And *taste* it wel, and stoon thou shalt it fynde.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 503.

> Loth was that other, and did faint through feare,
> To *taste* th' untryed dint of deadly steele.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 34.

**2**†. To prove; test; try; examine.

> Lat us wel *taste* him at his herte-rote,
> That, if so be that he a wepen have,
> Wher that he dar, his lyf to kepe and save,
> Fighten with this fend and him defende.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1993.

> Sir, no tyme is to tarie this traytour to *taste*.
> *York Plays*, p. 323.

> Come, let me *taste* my horse,
> Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
> Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 119.

**3.** To test or prove by the tongue or palate; take into the mouth in small quantity, in order to try the flavor or relish; specifically, to test for purposes of trade.

> For the ear trieth words as the mouth *tasteth* meat.
> Job xxxiv. 3.

> Wherein is he good, but to *taste* sack and drink it?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 501.

> Young Peter Gray, who *tasted* teas for Baker, Croop, & Co.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Etiquette.

**4.** To eat or drink; try by eating or drinking, as by morsels or sips.

> A thing with hony thou devyse . . .
> When oon hath *tasted* it, anoon his cure
> Dothe he to bryng his bretheren to that feest.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

> I did but *taste* a little honey with the end of the rod that was in mine hand. 1 Sam. xiv. 43.

> She [Queen Isabella] was temperate even to abstemiousness in her diet, seldom or never *tasting* wine.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

> Some little spice-cakes, which whosoever *tasted* would longingly desire to *taste* again.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

**5.** To perceive or distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; perceive the flavor of.

> I am this day fourscore years old; . . . can thy servant *taste* what I eat or what I drink? 2 Sam. xix. 35.

**6.** To give a flavor or relish to. [Rare.]

> We will have a bunch of radish and salt to *taste* our wine. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

**7.** To have a taste for; relish; enjoy; like.

> I hear my former book of the Advancement of Learning is well *tasted* in the universities here.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

> It was our first adopting the severity of French taste that has brought them in turn to *taste* us.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

> The Squire . . . regarded physic and doctors as many loyal churchmen regard the church and the clergy—*tasting* a joke against them when he was in health, but impatiently eager for their aid when anything was the matter with him. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

**8.** To be agreeable or relishing to; please. [Rare.]

> Nor doubt I but in the service of such change of dishes there may be found amongst them, though not all to please every man, yet not any of them but may *taste* some one or others palat.
> *Heywood*, Ep. to the Reader (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 90).

**9.** To perceive; recognize; take cognizance of.

> I do *taste* this as a trick put on me.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

> Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst *taste*
> His works. *Cowper*, Task, v. 779.

**10.** To know by experience; prove; undergo.

> That he by the grace of God should *taste* death for every man. Heb. ii. 9.

> If you *taste* any want of worldly means,
> Let not that discontent you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

**11.** To participate in; partake of, often with the idea of relish or enjoyment.

> A holy vow,
> Never to *taste* the pleasures of the world.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 68.

> And I believe that even the poor Americans, who have not yet *tasted* the sweetness of it [Trade], might be allured to it by an honest and just Commerce.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 116.

> He *tasted* love with half his mind.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xc.

**12.** To smell. [Now prov. Eng. or poetical.]

> I can neither see the politic face,
> Nor with my refin'd nostrils *taste* the footsteps
> Of any of my disciples.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, Ind.

**13**†. To enjoy carnally.

> If you can make 't apparent
> That you have *tasted* her in bed, my hand
> And ring is yours. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 57.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted*.
*Carew*, Counsel to a Young Maid.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To touch; feel for; explore by touching.

Merlin leide his heed in the damesels lappe, and she be-gan to *taste* softly till he fill on slepe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 681.

**2.** To try food or drink by the lips and palate; eat or drink a little by way of trial, or to test the flavor; take a taste: often with *of* before the object.

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had *tasted* there*of*, he would not drink.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

For age but *tastes of* pleasures, youth devours.
*Dryden*, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 61.

Our courtier walks from dish to dish,
*Tastes* for his friend *of* fowl and fish.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 199.

**3.** To have a smack; have a particular flavor, savor, or relish when applied to the organs of taste: often followed by *of*.

How *tastes* it? is it bitter? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 89.

If your butter, when it is melted, *tastes of* brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

**4.** To have perception, experience, or enjoyment: often with *of*.

O *taste* and see that the Lord is good. Ps. xxxiv. 8.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste of* death but once.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 33.

**taste**$^1$ (tāst), *n.* [< ME. *tast*, *taste*, < OF. *tast* = It. *tasto*, touch, feeling; from the verb: see *taste*$^1$, *v.*] **1†.** The act of examining or inquiring into by any of the organs of sense; the act of trying or testing, as by observation or feeling; hence, experience; experiment; test; trial.

Ac Kynde Witte [common sense] cometh of alkynnes
sigtes,
Of bryddes and of bestes, of *tastes* of treuthe, and of
deceytes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 131.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this [a plotting letter] but as an essay or *taste* of my virtue.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 47.

**2.** The act of tasting; gustation.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness,
And in the *taste* confounds the appetite.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6. 13.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal *taste*
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 2.

**3.** A particular sensation excited in the organs of taste by the contact of certain soluble and sapid things; savor; flavor; relish: as, the *taste* of fish or fruit; an unpleasant *taste*.

Thei [fish] ben of right goode *tast*, and delycious to mannes mete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 273.

Is there any *taste* in the white of an egg? Job vi. 6.

*Tastes* have been variously classified. One of the most useful classifications is into sweet, bitter, acid, and saline *tastes*. To excite the sensation, substances must be soluble in the fluid of the mouth. Insoluble substances, when brought into contact with the tongue, give rise to feelings of touch or of temperature, but excite no *taste*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 80.

**4.** The sense by which the relish or savor of a thing is perceived when it is brought into immediate contact with special organs situated within the cavity of the mouth. These organs are the papillæ, or processes on the dorsum or surface of the tongue, the soft palate, the tonsils, and the upper part of the pharynx, obviously so disposed as to take early cognizance of substances about to be swallowed, and to act as sentinels for the remainder of the alimentary canal, at the entrance of which they are situated. The tongue is also supplied with nerves of common sensation or touch, and in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between such a sensation and that arising from the exercise of the sense of taste.

Second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans *taste*, sans everything.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 166.

The wretch may pine, while to his smell, *taste*, sight,
She holds a paradise of rich delight.
*Cowper*, Hope, l. 59.

**5.** Intellectual discernment or appreciation; relish; fondness; predilection: formerly followed by *of*, now usually by *for*.

The *Taste of* Beauty and the Relish of what is decent, just, and amiable perfects the character of the Gentleman and the Philosopher.
*Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections, iii. 1.

His feeling for flowers was very exquisite, and seemed not so much a *taste* as an emotion.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

The first point I shall notice is the great spread of the *taste for* history which has marked the period.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 49.

**6.** In *esthetics*, the faculty of discerning with emotions of pleasure beauty, grace, congruity, proportion, symmetry, order, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; that faculty or susceptibility of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful, harmonious, and true in the works of nature and art, the perception of these qualities being attended with an emotion of pleasure.

That we thankful should be,
Which we of *taste* and feeling are, for those parts that do
fructify in us more than he. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 30.

*Taste*, if it mean anything but a paltry connoisseurship, must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness; a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order, goodness, wheresoever or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen.
*Carlyle*, German Lit.

Perfect *taste* is the faculty of receiving the greatest possible pleasure from those material sources which are attractive to our moral nature in its purity and perfection. He who receives little pleasure from these sources wants *taste;* he who receives pleasure from any other sources has false or bad *taste*. *Ruskin*, Beauty, 1.

**7.** Manner, with respect to what is pleasing, becoming, or in agreement with the rules of good behavior and social propriety; the pervading air, the choice of conditions and relations, and the general arrangement and treatment in any work of art, by which esthetic perception or the lack of it in the artist or author is evinced; style as an expression of propriety and fitness: as, a poem or music composed in good *taste*.

There is also a large old mosque that seems to have been a church, and a new one in a very good *taste*.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 63.

Consider the exact sense in which a work of art is said to be "in good or bad *taste*." It does not mean that it is true or false; that it is beautiful or ugly; but that it does or does not comply either with the laws of choice which are enforced by certain modes of life, or the habits of mind produced by a particular sort of education.
*Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. iv. 5.

**8.** A small portion given as a sample; a morsel, bit, or sip tasted, eaten, or drunk; hence, generally, something perceived, experienced, enjoyed, or suffered.

Come, give us a *taste* of your quality; come, a passionate speech. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 452.

He smil'd to see his merry young men
Had gotten a *taste* of the tree [been beaten].
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 203).

In the North of England . . . it is customary to give the bees a *taste* of all the eatables and drinkables prepared for a funeral. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 235.

**9†.** Scent; odor; smell.

A tabill atyret, all of triet yuer,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur,
That smelt is & smethe, smellis full swete,
With *taste* for to touche the tabull aboute [to be per-
ceived by all about the table].
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1668.

**Corpuscles of taste.** Same as *gustatory corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*).—**Out of taste,** unable to discern or relish qualities or flavors.

The other ladies will pronounce your coffee to be very good, and your mistress will confess that her mouth is *out of taste*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

**To one's taste,** to one's liking; agreeable; acceptable.

They who beheld with wonder how much he eat upon all occasions when his dinner was *to his taste*.
*Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1763.

Now, Mrs. Dangle, Sir Fretful Plagiary is an author *to your* own *taste*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

=**Syn. 3.** *Taste*, *Savor*, *Flavor*, *Smack*. *Taste* is the general word, so far as the sense of *taste* is concerned: as, the *taste* of an apple may be good, bad, strong, woody, earthy, etc. *Savor* and *flavor* may apply to the sense of *taste* or to that of smell. *Savor* in *taste* generally applies to food, but is otherwise rather indefinite: as, to detect a *savor* of garlic in soup. *Flavor* is generally good, but sometimes bad: it is often the predominating natural *taste:* as, the *flavor* of one variety of apple is more marked or more palatable than that of another. *Smack* is a slight *taste*, or, figuratively, a faint smell, generally the result of something not disagreeable added to the thing which is tasted or smelled: as, a *smack* of vanilla in ice-cream; a *smack* of salt in the sea-breeze.—**6.** *Taste*, *Sensibility*. *Taste* is active, deciding, choosing, changing, arranging, etc.; *sensibility* is passive, the power to feel, susceptibility of impression, as from the beautiful.—**7.** *Taste*, *Judgment*. As compared with *judgment*, *taste* always implies esthetic sensibility, a sense of the beautiful, and a power of choosing, arranging, etc., in accordance with its laws. *Judgment* is purely intellectual. A good *judgment* as to clothing decides wisely as to quality, with reference to durability, warmth, and general economy; good *taste* as to clothing decides agreeably as to colors, shape, etc., with reference to appearance.

**taste**$^2$ (tāst), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Narrow thin silk ribbon.

If . . . Mrs. S. has any *taste* she will oblige me by sending me half a yard, no matter of what color, so it be not black. *F. A. P. Barnard*, quoted in "New Haven (Conn.)
[Palladium," April 18th, 1891.

**taste-area** (tāst'ā"rẹ-ạ̈), *n.* A gustatory area; an extent of surface of the tongue or associate structures in which ramify nerves of gustation, and in which the sense of taste resides or the faculty of tasting is exercised.

**taste-bud** (tāst'bud), *n.* One of the peculiar ovoidal or flask-shaped bodies, composed of modified epithelium-cells embedded in the epithelium, covering the sides of the papillæ vallatæ, and, in man and some other animals, also upon the opposed walls of the vallum. They are believed to be special organs of taste. Also called *taste-bulb*, *taste-goblet*, *gustatory bud*.

**taste-bulb** (tāst'bulb), *n.* Same as *taste-bud*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 79.

**taste-center** (tāst'sen"tėr), *n.* The gustatory nervous center, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus of the brain.

**taste-corpuscle** (tāst'kôr"pus-l), *n.* See *corpuscle*.

**tasted** (tās'ted), *a.* [< *taste*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] Having a taste (of this or that kind); flavored: chiefly in compounds.

In this place are excellent oysters, small and well *tasted* like our Colchester. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug., 1645.

Beyond the castle [at Armiro] there are two springs of ill *tasted* salt water.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 249.

**tasteful** (tāst'fůl), *a.* [< *taste*$^1$ + *-ful*.] **1.** Having an agreeable taste; savory.

*Tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies. *Pope*.

**2.** Capable of discerning and enjoying what is suitable, beautiful, excellent, noble, or refined; possessing good taste.

His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicate charms, which glow
Thro' the wide landscape.
*J. G. Cooper*, Power of Harmony, ii.

**3.** Characterized by the influence of good taste; produced, constructed, arranged, or regulated in accordance with good taste; elegant.

Her fondness for flowers, and jewels, and other *tasteful* ornaments. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 322.

**tastefully** (tāst'fůl-i), *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

**tastefulness** (tāst'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.

**taste-goblet** (tāst'gob"let), *n.* Same as *taste-bud*.

**tasteless** (tāst'les), *a.* [< *taste*$^1$ + *-less*.] Having no taste. (*a*) Exciting no sensation in the organs of taste; insipid: as, a *tasteless* medicine.

A fine, bright, scarlet powder, . . . odorless and *tasteless*. *U. S. Pharmacopœia* (6th decennial revision), p. 180.

(*b*) Incapable of the sense of taste: as, the tongue when furred is nearly *tasteless*. (*c*) Having no power of giving pleasure; stale; insipid; uninteresting; dull.

Since you lost my dear Mother, your Time has been so heavy, so lonely, and so *tasteless*.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

(*d*) Not in accordance with the principles of good taste.

A mile and a half of hotels and cottages, . . . all flaming, *tasteless* carpenter's architecture, gay with paint.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 36.

(*e*) Destitute of the power to appreciate or enjoy what is excellent, beautiful, or harmonious; having bad or false taste: as, a *tasteless* age.

For I must inform you, to your great mortification, that your Lordship is universally admired by this *tasteless* People. *Swift*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 342.

**tastelessly** (tāst'les-li), *adv.* In a tasteless manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**tastelessness** (tāst'les-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tasteless, in any sense.

**taster** (tās'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *tastour* (a cup); < *taste*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who tastes. Specifically —(*a*) One whose duty it is to test the quality of food or drink by tasting it before serving it to his master.

Shall man presume to be my master,
Who's but my caterer and *taster?*
*Swift*, Riddles, iv.

(*b*) One skilled in distinguishing the qualities of liquors, tea, etc., by the taste.

Alnagers, searchers, *tasters* of wine, customers of ports.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 775.

**2.** An implement by which a small sample of anything to be tasted is manipulated. (*a*) In the wine-trade, a silver or silver-plated cup, very shallow, and having on the bottom one or more bosses: the reflection of the light from these helps the taster to judge of the quality and age of the wine.

*Tastour*, a lytell cuppe to tast wyne—tasse a gouster le uin. *Palsgrave*, p. 279.

(*b*) A gimlet-shaped tool by which a small piece of cheese can be drawn from the center of the mass.

**3.** A hydrocyst of some polyps.

Alternating with the polypites at intervals along the polypstem are found very curious bodies called *tasters*.
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 100.

**tastily** (tās'ti-li), *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste. [Colloq.]

**tasto** (tȧs'tō), *n.* [It.: see *taste*$^1$.] Same as *key*$^1$, 4 (*b*).—**Tasto solo,** in *music*, one key at a time:

a direction used in thorough-bass, indicating that the given bass is to be played alone or in octaves, without chords. Abbreviated *t. s.*

**tasty** (tās′ti), *a.* [< *taste*$^{1}$ + *-y*$^{1}$.] 1. Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence.—2. In conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

> It is at once rich, *tasty*, and quite the thing.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxvii.

3. Palatable; nice; fine.

> The meal . . . consisted of two small but *tasty* dishes of meat prepared with skill and served with nicety.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xxiv.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

**tat**$^{1}$ (tat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tatted*, ppr. *tatting*. [Also *tatt;* perhaps < Icel. *tæta*, tease or pick (wool), < *tæta*, shreds, etc.: see *tate*. Cf. *tatting*.] I. *trans.* 1. To entangle. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To make (trimming) by tatting.

II. *intrans.* [A sense taken from the noun *tatting*.] To work at or make tatting.

**tat**$^{2}$ (tat), *n.* [A childish word, a var. of *dad:* see *dad*$^{1}$.] Dad; father. [Prov. Eng.]

**tat**$^{3}$ (tat), *v. t.* [A var. of *tap*$^{2}$; cf. *tit for tat*, orig. *tip for tap*.] To touch gently. [Prov. Eng.]

> Come tit me, come *tat* me, come throw a kiss at me.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

**tat**$^{4}$ (tat), *a.* A dialectal variant of *that*.

**tat**$^{5}$ (tat), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *tatter*$^{1}$.] A rag. [Cant.]

> Now, I'll tell you about the *tat* (rag) gatherers; buying rags they call it, but I call it bouncing people.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 424.

**tat**$^{5}$ (tat), *v. i.* [< *tat*$^{5}$, *n.*] To gather rags. [Cant.]

> He goes *tatting* and billy-hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal)
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 417.

**tat**$^{6}$ (tat), *n.* [Hind. *tāt*.] In India, cloth or matting made from different fibers; especially, gunny-cloth.

**tat**$^{7}$ (tat), *n.* [< Hind., Telugu, etc., *ṭaṭṭu*, a pony.] A pony. [Anglo-Indian.]

> Old Ghyrkins . . . rode about on a little *tat*, questioning beaters and shikarries.
> *F. Marion Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

**tata**$^{1}$ (tä′tạ̈), *n.* [W. African.] In West Africa, the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. *Imp. Dict.*

**tata**$^{2}$ (tä′tạ̈), *n.* [S. Amer.] A shrub, *Eugenia supra-axillaris*, of Brazil, bearing a fruit of good size.

**ta-ta** (tä′tä′), *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; farewell; good-by.

> And so, *ta-ta*. I might as well have stayed away for any good I've done.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

**tatao** (tȧ-tä′ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, *Calliste tatao*.

**Tatar, Tartar**$^{3}$ (tä′tär, tär′tär), *n.* and *a.* [As a long-established E. word, *Tartar*, < F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro* = D. *Tartaar*, *Tarter* = LG. G. Dan. *Tartar* = Sw. *Tartar*, *Tartarer*, etc., < ML. *Tartarus* (also *Tartarinus*, OF. *Tartarin*), a Tatar (cf. F. *Tartarie* = Sp. *Tartaria* = Pg. It. *Tartaria* = G. *Tartarei*, < ML. *Tartaria*, Tartary); an altered form, believed to be due to confusion with L. *Tartarus*, hell (a confusion reflected in the alleged pun of the French king St. Louis, "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from *Tartarus*"), the true form being **Tatarus* (though this is not found, apparently, in medieval use), = Russ. *Tatarinŭ*, Pol. *Tatar*, etc., = Turk. *Tātar*, < Pers. *Tātar*, *Tatar* (Chinese *Tah-tar*, *Tah-dzŭ*), a Tatar. In recent E. the form *Tatar*, as earlier in F. *Tatare* = LG. G. Dan. *Tatar* = Icel. *Tattarar*, pl., etc., altered in ethnographical use to suit the form of the original word, has been used for *Tartar* in the original sense (def. 1), but not in the other senses. The derivative words *Tartarian*, *Tartaric*, etc., are similarly altered to *Tatarian*, *Tataric*, etc.; but the corresponding form *Tatary* (= G. *Tatarei*) for *Tartary* has been little used.] I. *n.* 1. (*a*) A member of one of certain Tungusic tribes whose original home was in the region vaguely known as "Chinese Tatary" (Manchuria and Mongolia), and who are now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in northern Manchuria, and the Solons and Daurians in northeastern Mongolia, but more particularly by the Manchus, the present rulers of China. The chief among these tribes were (1) the Khitans, who in 907 conquered China and set up a dynasty there (called the Liao) which lasted until 1123, when they were conquered by their rivals; (2) the Niuchi, Juchi, or Jurchin (the true Tatars, and the ancestors of the modern Manchus), who also established a dynasty, called Kin ('golden'), and are hence known as the Kin Tatars; (3) the Kara-Khitai (or black Tatars), a remnant of the Khitans, who, when their empire was overthrown by the Juchi, escaped westward and founded an empire which stretched from the Oxus to the desert of Shamo, and from Tibet to the Altai; (4) the Onguts (or white Tatars). (*b*) In the middle ages, one of the host of Mongol, Turk, and Tatar warriors who swept over Asia under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan, and threatened Europe. (*c*) A member of one of numerous tribes or peoples of mixed Turkish, Mongol, and Tatar origin (descendants of the remnants of these hosts) now inhabiting the steppes of central Asia, Russia in Europe, Siberia (the latter with an additional intermixture of Finnish and Samoyedic blood), and the Caucasus, such as the Kazan Tatars (the remnant of the Kipchaks, or 'Golden Horde'), the Krim Tatars in the Crimea, the Kalmucks or Eleuths (who are properly Mongols), etc.

> Swifter than arrow from the *Tartar's* bow.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 101.

> As when the *Tartar* from his Russian foe,
> By Astracan, over the snowy plains,
> Retires. *Milton*, P. L., x. 431.

2. A savage, intractable person; a person of a keen, irritable temper; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen: as, she is a regular *Tartar*. [In this sense not altered to *Tatar*.]

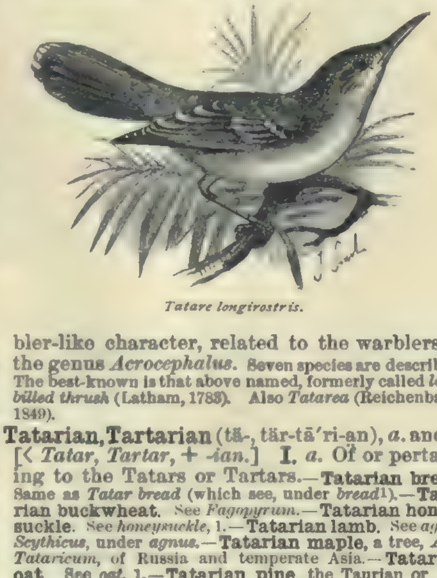
> The general had known Dr. Firmin's father also, who likewise had been a colonel in the famous old Peninsular army. "A *Tartar* that fellow was, and no mistake!" said the good officer. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

> Perhaps this disconsolate suitor, whose first wife had been what is popularly called a *Tartar*, studied Mrs. Vandeleur's character with more attention than the rest.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

**To catch a Tartar**, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a Tatar or Tartar, or the Tatars or Tartars, or Tatary or Tartary.—**Tatar antelope**, the saiga. See cut under *Saiga*.—**Tatar bread.** See *bread*$^{1}$.—**Tatar lamb.** Same as *Tatarian lamb*. See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.—**Tatar sable.** See *sable*.

**Tatare** (tat′ä-rē), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831).] A genus of Polynesian birds, the type of which is *T. longirostris* of the Society Islands, of warbler-like character, related to the warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus*. Seven species are described. The best-known is that above named, formerly called *long-billed thrush* (Latham, 1783). Also *Tatarea* (Reichenbach, 1849).



*Tatare longirostris.*

**Tatarian, Tartarian** (tä-, tär-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tatar*, *Tartar*, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.—**Tatarian bread.** Same as *Tatar bread* (which see, under *bread*$^{1}$).—**Tatarian buckwheat.** See *Fagopyrum*.—**Tatarian honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 1.—**Tatarian lamb.** See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.—**Tatarian maple**, a tree, *Acer Tataricum*, of Russia and temperate Asia.—**Tatarian oat.** See *oat*, 1.—**Tatarian pine**, the Taurian or seaside pine. See *Corsican pine*, under *pine*$^{1}$.—**Tatarian southernwood** or **wormwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A Tatar or Tartar.

> Two *Tartarians* then of the King's Stable were sent for; but they were able to answer nothing to purpose.
> *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v. 503.

2†. A thief. [Cant.] [In this sense only *Tartarian*.]

> If any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, I will with both hands nimbly lend a cast of my office to him. *The Wandering Jew* (1640).

**Tataric, Tartaric**$^{2}$ (tä-, tär-tar′ik), *a.* [The older form is *Tartaric*, < ML. *Tartaricus*, < *Tartarus*, Tartar: see *Tatar*, *Tartar*$^{3}$.] Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.

**Tatarize, Tartarize**$^{2}$ (tä′-, tär′ta̤-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Tatarized*, *Tartarized*, ppr. *Tatarizing*, *Tartarizing*. [< *Tatar*, *Tartar*$^{3}$, + *-ize*.] To make like a Tatar or the Tatars.

> The Tchuvashes are a *Tatarized* branch of the Finns of the Volga. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 702.

**tatarwag**†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tatter*$^{1}$.] A tatter (?).

> Greye clothis not fulle clene,
> But fretted fulle of *tatarwagges*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7257.

**tataupa** (ta-tâ′pạ̈), *n.* [S. Amer.] One of the South American tinamous, *Crypturus tataupa*.

**tate** (tāt), *n.* [Also *tait;* < Icel. *tæta* (cf. equiv. *tætingr*), shreds; cf. Sw. *tåt*, a strand, twist, filament: see *tat*$^{1}$.] A small portion of anything consisting of fibers or the like: as, a *tate* of hair or wool; a *tate* of hay. [Scotch.]

**tater** (tā′tėr), *n.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *potato*.

> We met a cart laden with potatoes. "Uncommon fine *taters*, them, sir!" said the intelligent tradesman, gazing at them with eager interest. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 29.

**tath** (tath), *n.* [< ME. *tath*, < Icel. *tadh* = Sw. dial. *tad*, manure, dung; cf. Icel. *tadha*, hay from the home field, the home field itself; lit. 'that which is scattered'; cf. OHG. *zata*, *zota*, G. *zote*, a rag: see *ted*$^{1}$.] 1. The dung or manure left on land where live stock has been fed. Also *teathe*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

**tath** (tath), *v. t.* [Also *teathe;* < Icel. *tedhja* (= Norw. *tedja*), manure, < *tadh*, manure: see *tath*, *n.* The same verb in a more gen. sense appears as E. *ted:* see *ted*$^{1}$.] To manure, as a field, by allowing live stock to graze upon it. [Prov. Eng.]

**Tatianist** (tā′shi-a̤n-ist), *n.* [< *Tatian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a Gnostic and Encratite sect, followers of Tatian, originally a Christian apologist and a disciple of Justin Martyr, but a convert to Gnosticism about A. D. 170.

**tatle**†, **tatler**†. Old spellings of *tattle*, *tattler*.

**tatoo**, *v.* See *tattoo*$^{2}$.

**tatou** (tat′ö), *n.* [< F. *tatou* = Sp. *tato* = Pg. *tatu*, < S. Amer. *tatu*.] An armadillo; specifically, the giant armadillo, *Tatusia* or *Priodonta gigas*. Also *tatu*.

**tatouay** (tat′ọ̈-ā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasypus tatouay* or *Xenurus unicinctus*. See cut under *Xenurus*.

**tatou-peba** (tat′ö-pē″bạ̈), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *peba*.

**tatt**, *v.* See *tat*$^{1}$.

**tatta**$^{1}$†, *n.* Same as *daddy*. *Minsheu.*

**tatta**$^{2}$ (tat′ä), *n.* Same as *tatty*$^{2}$.

**tatter**$^{1}$ (tat′ėr), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *totter;* < ME. **tater* (only as in part. adj. *tatered*, *tatird*, tattered, and appar. in *tatarwag*), < Icel. *töturr*, *tötturr* = Norw. *totra*, also *taltra*, *tultre*, = MLG. *talteren*, LG. *taltern*, pl., tatters, rags. Cf. *totter*$^{1}$, *totter*$^{2}$.] 1. A rag, or a part torn and hanging: commonly applied to thin and flexible fabrics, as cloth, paper, or leather: chiefly used in the plural.

> Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 11.

> Time, go hang thee!
> I will bang thee,
> Though I die in *totters*.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, i. 1.

2. A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

> *Hig.* Should the grand Ruffian come to mill me, I
> Would scorn to shuttle from my poverty.
> *Pen.* So, so; well spoke, my noble English *tatter*.
> *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iii. 1.

**tatter**$^{1}$ (tat′ėr), *v.* [< ME. **tateren*, in the part. adj. *tatered:* see *tattered*.] I. *trans.* To rend or tear into rags or shreds; wear to tatters.

> A Lion, that hath *tatter'd* heer
> A goodly Heifer, there a lusty Steer, . . .
> Strouts in his Rage, and wallows in his Prey.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

**To tatter a kip.** See the quotation. [Slang.]

> My business was to attend him at auctions, to put him in spirits when he sat for his picture, to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at *tattering a kip*, as the phrase was, when he had a mind for a frolic. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

II. *intrans.* To fall into rags or shreds; become ragged.

> After such bloody toil, we bid good night,
> And wound our *tattering* colours clearly up.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 5. 7.

**tatter**$^{2}$ (tat′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *tateren*, chatter, jabber, < MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer, = MLG. *tateren*, > G. *tattern*, prattle. Cf. *tattle*.] 1†. To chatter; gabble; jabber.

> *Tateryn*, or iaueryn or speke wythe owte resone (or iangelyn . . . chateryn, iaberyn). Garrio, blatero.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

2. To stir actively and laboriously. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tatter**$^{3}$ (tat′ėr), *n.* [< *tat*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] One who tats, or makes tatting.

**tatterdemalion** (tat″ėr-dẹ̄-mā′liọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tatterdemallion, tatterdemalean, totterdemalion, tattertimallion*: appar. a fanciful term, < *tatter*$^1$. The terminal element is obscure; the *de* is perhaps used with no more precision than in *hobbledehoy*, and the last part may have been orig., as it is now, entirely meaningless.] A ragged fellow.

Those *tattertimallions* will have two or three horses, some foure or five, as well for service as for to eat.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

Why, among so many millions of people, should thou and I onely be miserable *totterdemalions*, rag-a-muffins, and lowsy desperates?
*Massinger and Dekker*, Virgin-Martyr, iii.

1 *Gent.* Mine Host, what 's here?
*Host.* A *Tatterdemalean*, that stayes to sit at the Ordinary to day.
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

**tattered** (tat′ėrd), *a.* [Formerly and dial. also *tottered*; < ME. *tatered, tatird*; < *tatter*$^1$ + *-ed*$^2$.] **1.** Rent in tatters; torn; hanging in rags.

Whose garment was so *totter'd* that it was easie to number every thred. *Lyly*, Endymion, v. 1.

An old book, so *tattered* and thumb-worn "that it was ready to fall piece from piece if he did but turn it over."
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 26.

**2.** Dilapidated; showing gaps or breaks; jagged; broken.

His syre a soutere y-suled [sullied] in grees,
His teeth with toylinge [pulling] of lether *tatered* as a
sawe! *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages.
*Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xviii.

**3.** Dressed in tatters or rags; ragged.

A hundred and fifty *tattered* prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 37.

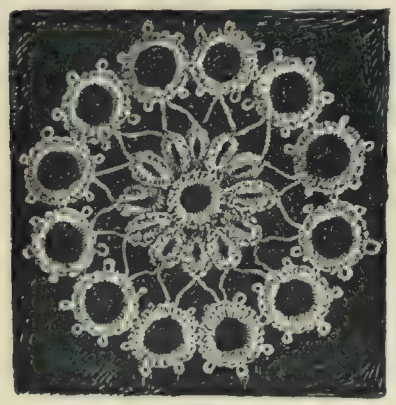
**tatterwallop** (tat′ėr-wol-ọp), *n.* [< *tatter*$^1$ + *wallop*, 'boil,' used figuratively, 'flutter' (?).] Tatters; rags in a fluttering state. [Scotch.]

**tattery** (tat′ėr-i), *a.* [= Icel. *tötrugr* = LG. *tattrig*; as *tatter*$^1$ + *-y*$^1$.] Abounding in tatters; very ragged.

Jet-black, *tattery* wig. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 262.

**tattie**, *n.* See *tatty*$^2$.

**tatting**$^1$ (tat′ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal n. of *tat*$^1$, entangle, hence 'weave,' 'knit' (?).] **1.** A kind of knotted work, done with cotton or linen thread with a shuttle, reproducing in make and appearance the gimp laces or knotted laces of the sixteenth century, and used for doilies, collars, trimmings, etc.



Tatting.

How our fathers managed without crochet is a wonder; but I believe some small and feeble substitute existed in their time under the name of *tatting*.
*George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, iii.

**2.** The act of making such lace.

**tatting**$^2$ (tat′ing), *n.* [A corruption of *tatty*$^2$, suggested by *matting*$^1$.] Same as *tatty*$^2$.

**tatting-shuttle** (tat′ing-shut″l), *n.* A shuttle used in making tatting.

**tattle** (tat′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tattled*, ppr. *tattling*. [< ME. **tatelen* (< LG. *tateln*, gabble as a goose, tattle), a var. of *tateren*, chatter, = MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a call or blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer (> G. *tattern*, prattle), etc.: see *tatter*$^2$. Cf. *tittle*$^1$.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To prate; talk idly; use many words with little meaning; prattle; chatter; chat.

When the babe shall . . . begin to *tattle* and call hir Mamma. *Lyly*, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 129.

I pray hold on your Resolution to be here the next Term, that we may *tattle* a little of Tom Thumb.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

When you stop to *tattle* with some crony servant in the same street, leave your own street-door open.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

**2.** To gossip; carry tales. See *tattling*, *p. a.*

**II.** *trans.* To utter idly; blab.

The midwife and the nurse well made away,
Then let the ladies *tattle* what they please.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 168.

**tattle** (tat′l), *n.* [< *tattle*, *v.*] Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

Thus does the old gentleman [Hesiod] give himself up to a loose kind of *tattle*, rather than endeavour after a just poetical description. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

=**Syn.** *Chatter, Babble*, etc. See *prattle*.

**tattlement** (tat′l-ment), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ment*.] Tattle; chatter. [Rare.]

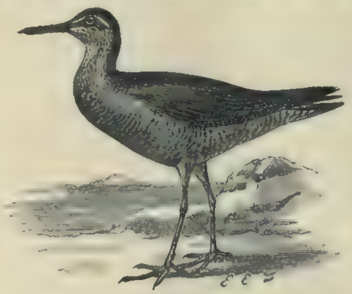
Poor little Lilias Baillie: tottering about there, with her foolish glad *tattlement*. *Carlyle*, Baillie the Covenanter.

**tattler** (tat′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tatler* (as in the name of the famous periodical, "The Tatler," of Steele and Addison (1709–11), meant in the sense of 'the idle talker, the gossip'); < *tattle* + *-er*$^1$.] **1.** One who tattles; an idle talker; a prattler; a telltale.

*Tattlers* and busy-bodies . . . are the canker and rust of idleness. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. § 1.

Whoever keeps an open ear
For *tattlers* will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention.
*Cowper*, Friendship, l. 98.

**2.** In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus* in a broad sense; one of the *Totaneæ*; a horseman or gambet: so called from the vociferous cries of most of these birds.



Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*).

There are many species, of several genera, of all parts of the world; and some are noted for their extensive dispersion, as the wandering tattler of various coasts and islands of the Pacific. The word is chiefly a book-name, as those tattlers which are well known in English-speaking countries have other vernacular names, as *yellowlegs, yellowshank, redshank, greenshank, willet*; and some of them are called *sandpipers*, with or without qualifying terms. See the distinctive names (with various cuts), and also *Scolopacidæ, sandpiper, snipe, Totanus*, and cuts under *greenshank, redshank, Rhyacophilus, ruff, Tringoides, Tryngites, willet*, and *yellowlegs*.

**tattlery** (tat′lėr-i), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ery*.] Idle talk or chat.

**tattling** (tat′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tattle*, *v.*] Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; tale-bearing.

*Fal.* She shall not see me: I will ensconce me behind the arras.
*Mrs. Ford.* Pray you, do so: she 's a very *tattling* woman.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 99.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which . . . is always narrative. *Dryden*, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

**tattlingly** (tat′ling-li), *adv.* In a tattling or telltale manner.

**tattoo**$^1$ (ta-tö′), *n.* [Formerly *taptoo, taptow* (= Sw. *tapto* = Russ. *tapta*), < D. *taptoe*, the tattoo ("*taptoe*, tap-tow; *de taptoe slaan*, to beat the tap-tow"—Sewel, ed. 1766), lit. a signal to put the 'tap to'—that is, to close the taps of the public houses; < *tap*, a tap, + *toe*, to, in the sense 'shut, close': see *tap*$^1$, and *to*$^1$, *adv.* Cf. LG. *tappenslag*, G. *zapfenstreich*, Dan. *tappenstreg*, tattoo, lit. 'tap-blow, tap-stroke.'] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or to their tents in camp; in United States men-of-war, a bugle-call or beat of drum at 9 P. M.

The *taptoo* is used in garrisons and quarters by the beat of the drum.
*Silas Taylor*, On Gavelkind (ed. 1663), p. 74. (*Skeat.*)

*Tat-too* or *Tap-too*, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their Quarters in a Garrison. It is sometimes call'd The Retreat. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

All those whose Hearts are loose and low
Start if they hear but the *Tattoo*. *Prior*, Alma, i.

**The devil's tattoo**, a beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table or other piece of furniture: an indication of impatience or absence of mind.

Lord Steyne made no reply except by beating *the Devil's tattoo* and biting his nails. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

**tattoo**$^1$ (ta-tö′), *v. i.* [< *tattoo*$^1$, *n.*] To beat the tattoo; make a noise like that of the tattoo. [Rare.]

He had looked at the clock many scores of times; . . . he *tattooed* at the table. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxii.

**tattoo**$^2$ (ta-tö′), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *tatoo*; = F. *tatouer*, < Tahitian *tatu*, tattooing, also adj., tattooed.] To mark, as the surface of the body, with indelible patterns produced by pricking the skin and inserting different pigments in the punctures. Sailors and others mark the skin with legends, love-emblems, etc.; and some uncivilized peoples, especially the New Zealanders and the Dyaks of Borneo, cover large surfaces of the body with ornamental patterns in this way. Tattooing is sometimes ordered by sentence of court martial as a punishment instead of branding, as by indelibly marking a soldier with D for "deserter," or T for "thief." It is also an occasional surgical operation.

The monster, then the man,
*Tattoo'd* or woaded, winter-clad in skins,
Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate.
*Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

**tattoo**$^2$ (ta-tö′), *n.* [< *tattoo*$^2$, *v.*] A pattern, legend, or picture produced by tattooing: used also attributively: as, *tattoo* marks.

There was a vast variety of *tattoos* and ornamentation, rendering them a serious difficulty to strangers.
*R. F. Burton*, Abeokuta, iii.

**tattooage** (ta-tö′āj), *n.* [= F. *tatouage*; as *tattoo*$^2$ + *-age*.] The practice of tattooing; also, a design made by tattooing. [Rare.]

Above his *tattooage* of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united.
*Thackeray*, From Cornhill to Cairo, xiii.

**tattooer** (ta-tö′ėr), *n.* [< *tattoo*$^2$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who tattooes; especially, one who is expert in the art of tattooing.

**tattooing**$^1$ (ta-tö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tattoo*$^1$, *v.*] The sounding of the tattoo; also, a trick of beating a tattoo with the fingers.

The wandering night-winds seemed to bear
The sounds of a far *tattooing*.
*Bret Harte*, Second Review of the Grand Army.

Some little blinking, twitching, or *tattooing* trick which quickens as thoughts and words come faster.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 162.

**tattooing**$^2$ (ta-tö′ing), *n.* [Formerly also *tattowing*; verbal n. of *tattoo*$^2$, *v.*] **1.** The art or practice of marking the body as described under *tattoo*$^2$, *v.*

They [the Tahitians] have a custom . . . which they call *Tattowing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood. *Cook*, First Voyage, I. xvii.

**2.** The pattern, or combination of patterns, so produced.

The deep lines of blue *tattooing* over nose and cheeks appear in curious contrast. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

**Tattooing of the cornea**, a surgical operation practised in cases of leucoma, consisting in pricking the cornea with needles and rubbing in sepia or lampblack.

**tattooing-needle** (ta-tö′ing-nē″dl), *n.* A pointed instrument for introducing a pigment beneath the skin, as in tattooing, and for certain operations in surgery.

**tatty**$^1$ (tat′i), *a.* [Also *tautie, tawtie*; < *tate* + *-y*$^1$.] Same as *tauted*.

**tatty**$^2$ (tat′i), *n.*; pl. *tatties* (-iz). [Also *tattie, tatta*; < Hind. *ṭaṭṭā*, dim. *ṭaṭṭī, ṭaṭyā*, a wicker frame, a matted shutter.] An East Indian matting made from the fiber of the cuscus-grass, which has a pleasant fragrance. It is used especially for hangings to fill door- and window-openings during the season of the hot dry winds, when it is always kept wet.

He described . . . the manner in which they kept themselves cool in hot weather, with punkahs, *tatties*, and other contrivances. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

**tatu**, *n.* Same as *tatou*.

**Tatusia** (ta-tū′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), < F. *tatusie* (F. Cuvier, 1825), < *tatu* or *tatou*, q. v.] A genus of armadillos, typical of the family *Tatusiidæ*. It contains the peba, *T. novemcincta* (usually called *Dasypus novemcinctus*), notable as the only armadillo of the United States. It extends into Texas, and is thence called *Texan armadillo*. (See cut under *peba*.) The long-eared armadillo, or mule-armadillo, *T. hybridus*, is found on the pampas, and other species exist.

**tatusiid** (ta-tū′si-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tatusiidæ*.

**II.** *n.* An armadillo of this family.

**Tatusiidæ** (tat-ụ̄-si′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tatusia* + *-idæ*.] A family of armadillos, typified by the genus *Tatusia*; the pebas and related forms. They are near the *Dasypodidæ* proper, and have usually been included in that family. The carapace is separated into fore and hind parts by a variable number (as six to nine) of intervening movable rings or zones, and the feet are somewhat peculiar in the relative proportions of the digits. The family ranges from Texas to Paraguay. Also *Tatusiinæ*, as a subfamily of *Dasypodidæ*. See cut under *peba*.

**tau** (tâ), *n.* [< Gr. ταῦ, tau, name of the Greek character Τ, τ, < Phenician (Heb.) *tāv*.] **1.** In *ichth.*, the toadfish, *Batrachus tau*.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A beetle. (*b*) A phalænid moth. (*c*) A fly.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *tau-cross*.

**tau-bone** (tâ'bōn), *n.* A T-shaped bone, such as the episternum or interclavicle of a monotreme. Also *T-bone.* See cut under *interclavicle.*

**tau-cross** tâ'krôs), *n.* A T-shaped cross, having no arm above the horizontal bar. Also called *cross-tau*, and *cross of St. Anthony.* See etymology of *tau*, and cut under *cross*1.

**tau-crucifix** (tâ'krö"si-fiks), *n.* A crucifix the cross of which is of the tau form.

**taught**1 (tât). Preterit and past participle of *teach*1.

**taught**2†, *a.* An old spelling of *taut.*

**tauld** (tâld). A Scotch form of *told*, preterit and past participle of *tell*1.

**taunt**1 (tänt or tânt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *taunte, tawnte*, also (and still dial.) *tant;* according to Skeat, prob. < OF. *tanter*, var. of *tenter, tempter*, try, tempt, provoke (> ME. *tenten, tempten*, E. *tempt*), < L. *tentare*, try, tempt: see *tent*2, *tempt*, of which *taunt* is thus a differentiated form. Skeat also quotes a passage from Udall, tr. of "Erasmus's Apophthegms," Diogenes, § 68, "Geuyng vnto the same *taunt pour taunte*, or one for another," suggesting an origin in the F. phrase *tant pour tant*, 'so much for so much': see *tantity.* There is no evidence that the sense was affected by OF. *tanser, tancer, tenser*, F. *tancer*, check, scold, reprove, taunt, < ML. as if **tentiare*, from the same source as *tentare.*] 1. Originally, to tease; rally; later, to tease spitefully; reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words, or by casting something in one's teeth; twit scornfully or insultingly.

> Sometime *taunting* w^t^oute displesure, not w^t^out disport.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 57.

> When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 62.

2†. To censure, blame, or condemn for in a reproachful, scornful, or insulting manner; cast up; twit with: with a thing as object.

> Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 111.

> And yet the Poet Sophocles . . .
> Much *taunted* the vain Greeks Idolatrie.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 10.

=**Syn.** 1. *Ridicule, Chaff, Deride, Mock, Upbraid, Taunt, Flout, Twit.* We may *ridicule* or *chaff* from mere sportiveness; we may *ridicule* or *upbraid* with a reformatory purpose; the other words represent, and all may represent, an act that is unkind. All except *mock* imply the use of words. As to *ridicule*, see *ludicrous*, and *banter*, *v.* and *n.* *Chaff*, which is still somewhat colloquial, means to make fun of or tease, kindly or unkindly, by light, ironical, or satirical remarks or questions. *Deride* expresses a hard and contemptuous feeling: "*derision* is ill-humored and scornful; it is anger wearing the mask of *ridicule*" (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 667). It is not always so severe as this quotation makes it. *Mock* in its strongest sense expresses the next degree beyond *derision*, but with less pretense of mirth (see *imitate*). We *upbraid* a person in the hope of making him feel his guilt and mend his ways, or for the relief that our feelings find in expression; the word is one degree weaker than *taunt.* To *taunt* is to press upon a person certain facts or accusations of a reproachful character unsparingly, for the purpose of annoying or shaming, and glorying in the effect of the insulting words: as, to *taunt* one with his failure. To *flout*, or *flout at*, is to *mock* or insult with energy or abruptness; *flout* is the strongest of these words. To *twit* is to *taunt* over small matters, or in a small way; *twit* bears the relation of a diminutive to *taunt.*

**taunt**1 (tänt or tânt), *n.* [Also dial. *tant;* < *taunt*1, *v.*] 1. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

> Have I lived to stand at the *taunt* of one that makes fritters of English? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 151.

> These scornful *taunts*
> Neither become your modesty or years.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 2.

2. An object of reproach; an opprobrium.

> I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a *taunt* and a curse. Jer. xxiv. 9.

=**Syn.** See *taunt*1, *v. t.*

**taunt**2 (tânt), *a.* [By apheresis from *ataunt*, q. v.] *Naut.*, high or tall: an epithet particularly noting masts of unusual height.

**taunter** (tän'- or tân'tėr), *n.* [< *taunt*1 + *-er*1.] One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

**tauntingly** (tän'- or tân'ting-li), *adv.* In a taunting manner; teasingly; with bitter and sarcastic words; jeeringly; scoffingly.

> And thus most *tauntingly* she chaft
> Against poor silly Lot.
> *Wanton Wife of Bath* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 154).

**Taunton** (tän'tọn), *n.* [So called from the place of manufacture, *Taunton*, a town in Somerset, Eng.] A broadcloth of the seventeenth century.

**Taunusian** (tâ-nū'si-ạn), *n.* [< G. and L. *Taunus*, a mountain-ridge in Germany.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Devonian in Belgium and the north of France. It is a sandstone characterized by the presence of several species of *Spirifera* and *Spirigera.*

**taupe** (tâp), *n.* [Formerly also *talpe;* < F. *taupe*, OF. *taupe, talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. See *Talpa.*

**taupie, tawpie** (tâ'pi), *n.* [Dim. of **taup*, < Icel. *tōpi* = Dan. *taabe*, a fool; cf. Sw. *tâpig*, simple, foolish.] A foolish or thoughtless young woman. [Scotch.]

> No content wi' turning the *tawpies'* heads wi' ballants.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

**Taur**† (târ), *n.* [ME., < L. *taurus*, a bull.] The sign of the zodiac Taurus.

> Myn ascendent was *Taur* and Mars therinne.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 613.

**taure** (târ), *n.* [< F. *taure*, < L. *taurus*, a bull.] A Roman head-dress characterized by a mass of little curls around the forehead, supposed to resemble those on the forehead of a bull. *Art Journal*, N. S., XIX. 206.

**taurian**1 (tâ'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *taurus*, a bull, + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to a bull; taurine. [Rare.]

> There were to be three days of bull-fighting, . . . with eight *taurian* victims each day.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 563.

**Taurian**2 (tâ'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Taurius* (in *Taurii ludi*, games in honor of the infernal gods), < *Taurea*, a sterile cow, such animals being sacred to the infernal gods, + *-an.*] Only in the phrase *Taurian games.*—**Taurian games**, a name under the Roman republic for the secular games (*ludi sæculares*) of the empire. Also called *Tarentine games.*

**Taurian**3 (tâ'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Taurus*, Gr. Ταῦρος, a mountain-range in Asia Minor, + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Taurus mountains in Asia Minor.—**Taurian pine.** See *pine*1.

**Tauric** (tâ'rik), *a.* [< L. *Tauricus*, < Gr. Ταυρικός, < Ταῦροι, L. *Tauri:* see def.] Pertaining to the ancient Tauri, or to their land, Taurica Chersonesus (the modern Crimea), noted in Greek legend.

> The Orestes of *Tauric* and Cappadocian legend is a different person, connected with the spread of Artemis-worship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 828.

**tauricornous**† (tâ'ri-kôr-nus), *a.* [< F. *tauricorne*, < LL. *tauricornis*, < L. *taurus*, bull, + *cornu*, horn.] Horned like a bull.

> And if (as Vossius well contendeth) Moses and Bacchus were the same person, their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of one perhaps the same with the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

**Taurid** (tâ'rid), *n.* [< L. *Taurus*, the constellation Taurus, + *-id*2.] One of a shower of meteors appearing November 20th, and radiating from a point north preceding Aldebaran in Taurus. The meteors are slow, and fire-balls occasionally appear among them.

**tauridor** (tâ'ri-dọr), *n.* Same as *toreador.*

**tauriform** (tâ'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tauriformis*, bull-shaped, < *taurus*, bull, + *forma*, shape, form.] 1. Having the form of a bull; like a bull in shape.—2. Shaped like the horns of a bull. Compare *arietiform.*—3. Noting the sign Taurus of the zodiac; having the form of the symbol ♉.

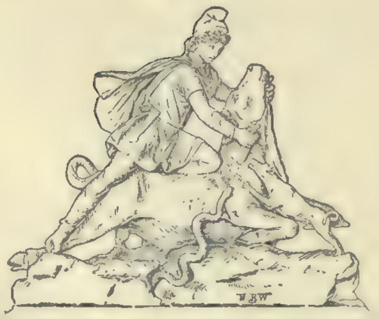
**taurin** (tâ'rin), *n.* [So called because first discovered in the bile of the ox; < L. *taurus*, a bull or ox, + *-in*2.] A decomposition product ($C_2H_7SNO_3$) of bile. It is a stable compound, forming colorless crystals readily soluble in water.

**taurine** (tâ'rin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *taurino*, < L. *taurinus*, of or pertaining to a bull or ox, < *taurus*, bull: see *Taurus.*] 1. Relating to a bull; having the character of a bull; bovine; bull-like.

> Lord Newton, full-blooded, full-brained, *taurine* with potential vigour.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 356.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus; especially, belonging to the period of time (from about 4500 to 1900 B. C.) during which the sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox: as, the *taurine* religions; the *taurine* myths.

**taurobolium** (tâ-rọ-bō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *taurobolia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ταυροβόλος, slaughtering bulls, < ταῦρος, bull, + βάλλειν, throw.] 1. The sacrifice of a bull in the Mithraic rites; the mystic baptism of a neophyte in the blood of a bull. See *Mithras.*—2. The representation in art, as in drawing or sculpture, of the killing of a bull, as by Mithras: a very common more or less conventional design. See cut in next column.



Mithraic Taurobolium.— From a marble in the Vatican, Rome.

**taurocholic** (tâ-rō-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + χόλος, gall, bile.] Noting an acid obtained from the bile of the ox. It occurs plentifully in human bile. It is an amorphous solid, but forms crystalline salts. See *choleic.*

**taurocol, taurocolla** (tâ'rọ-kol, tâ-rọ-kol'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla;* < Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + κόλλα, glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

**tauromachian** (tâ-rọ-mā'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting; disposed to regard public bull-fights with favor. [Rare.]

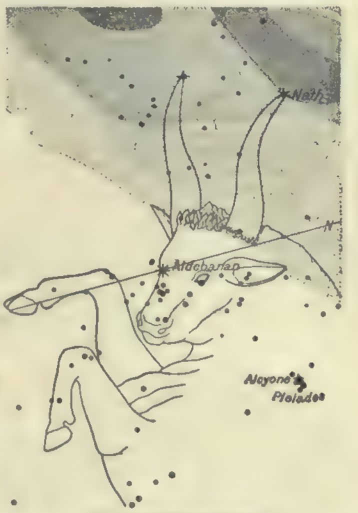
II. *n.* One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter; a toreador. [Rare.]

**tauromachic** (tâ-rọ-mak'ik), *a.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting.

**tauromachy** (tâ-rom'ạ-ki), *n.* [= F. *tauromachie*, < NL. *tauromachia*, < Gr. ταυρομαχία, < ταῦρος, bull, + μάχη, a fight, < μάχεσθαι, fight.] Bull-fighting; a bull-fight.

**tauromorphous** (tâ-rọ-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. ταυρόμορφος, < ταῦρος, bull, + μορφή, form.] Having the form of a bull: as, the *tauromorphous* Bacchus.

**Taurus** (tâ'rus), *n.* [< L. *taurus*, < Gr. ταῦρος, a bull, ox, = AS. *steór:* see *steer*2.] 1. An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac, representing the forward part of a bull. It contains the star Aldebaran of the first magnitude, the star Nath of the second magnitude, and the striking group of the Pleiads. Its sign is ♉.



The Constellation Taurus.

2†. In *zoöl.*, a genus of cattle, to which the common bull and cow were referred. It is not now used, these animals representing the species called *Bos taurus.*—**Taurus poniatovii**, the bull of Poniatowski, a constellation named by the Abbé Poczobut in 1777, in honor of the last king of Poland. It was situated over the Shield of Sobieski, between the east shoulder of Ophiuchus and the Eagle. The constellation is obsolete.

**tau-staff** (tâ'stâf), *n.* [See *tau.*] A crutch-handled staff.

> A cross-headed or *tau-staff.* *Jos. Anderson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**taut** (tât), *a.* [Early mod. E. *taught;* < ME. *toght*, a var. of *tight:* see *tight*1. The form *taut* cannot be explained as coming directly from Dan. *tæt.*] 1. Tight; tense; not slack: as, a *taut* line.

> This churl with bely stif and *toght*
> As any tabor. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 565.

> For their warres they haue a great deepe platter of wood. They cover the mouth thereof with a skin; at each corner they tie a walnut, which meeting on the backside neere the bottome, with a small rope they twitch them together till it be so *taught* and stiffe that they may beat vpon it as vpon a drumme. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 136.

Hence—2. In good shape or condition; properly ordered; prepared against emergency; tidy; neat. [Now chiefly nautical in both uses.]

> By breakfast-time the ship was clean and *taut* fore and aft, her decks drying fast in the sun.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, vii.

**To heave taut.** See *heave*.

**tautaug** (tâ-tâg′), *n.* Same as *tautog*.

**tauted** (tâ′ted), *a.* [Also *tawted*; < **taut*, var. of *tate*, *tait*, a tuft of hair (see *tate*) (or < Icel. *tōt*, a flock of wool), + *-ed*2.] Matted; touzled; disordered: noting hair or wool. Also *tawtie*, *tautie*, *tatty*. [Scotch.]

> She was na get o' moorland tips,
> Wi' *tauted* ket an' hairy hips.
> *Burns*, Poor Mailie's Elegy.

**tautegorical** (tâ-tẹ-gor′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ταὐτό, the same (see *tautochrone*), + ἀγορεύειν, speak: see *agora*, and cf. *allegorical*.] Expressing the same thing in different words: opposed to *allegorical*. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

**tauten** (tâ′tn), *v.* [< *taut* + *-en*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To become taut or tense.

> The rigging *tautened* and the huge sails flapped in thunder as the Harpoon sped upon her course.
> *H. R. Haggard*, Mr. Meeson's Will, xii.

**II.** *trans.* To make taut, tense, or tight; tighten; stiffen. [Rare in both uses.]

> Every sense on the alert, and every nerve *tautened* to fullest tension. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 245.

**tautie** (tâ′ti), *a.* Same as *tauted*. [Scotch.]

**tautly** (tât′li), *adv.* In a taut manner; tightly.

**tautness** (tât′nes), *n.* The state of being taut; tightness; tenseness.

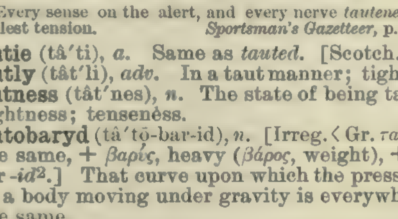
**tautobaryd** (tâ′tọ-bar-id), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ταὐτό, the same, + βαρύς, heavy (βάρος, weight), + *-d* for *-id*2.] That curve upon which the pressure of a body moving under gravity is everywhere the same.

**tautochrone** (tâ′tọ-krōn), *n.* [< F. *tautochrone*, < Gr. ταὐτό, Attic ταὐτόν, the same (contr. of τὸ αὐτό, the same: τό, neut. of ὁ, the; αὐτό, Attic αὐτόν, neut. of αὐτός, the same), + χρόνος, time.] In *math.*, a curve line such that a heavy body descending along it by gravity will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property for a constant force with no resistance.

**tautochronism** (tâ-tok′rọ-nizm), *n.* [< *tautochrone* + *-ism*.] The characteristic property of the tautochrone.

**tautochronous** (tâ-tok′rọ-nus), *a.* [< *tautochrone* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tautochrone; isochronous.

**tautog** (tâ-tog′), *n.* [Also *tautaug*, *tetaug*, and formerly *tautauog* (Roger Williams); Amer. Ind., pl. of *taut*, the Indian name of the fish; said by Roger Williams to mean 'sheep's heads.'] A labroid fish, *Tautoga americana* or *T. onitis*, abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. Also called *blackfish* and *oyster-fish*.



Tautog (*Tautoga onitis*).

**tautologic** (tâ-tọ-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *tautologique* = It. *tautologico*; as *tautolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by tautology.

**tautological** (tâ-tọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *tautologic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or of the nature of tautology: as, *tautological* expressions.

> Pleonasms of words, *tautological* repetitions.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 25.

**Tautological echo.** See *echo*, 1.

**tautologically** (tâ-tọ-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tautological manner; by tautology.

**tautologise**, *v. i.* See *tautologize*.

**tautologism** (tâ-tol′ọ-jism), *n.* Same as *tautology*, 2.

> It [chaotic language] is reduced to order and meaning, . . . partly by . . . *tautologism*, i. e. by using a second synonym to define the word which is vague; in point of fact, by making two vague words into one definite word.
> *F. W. Farrar*, Language and Languages, p. 388.

**tautologist** (tâ-tol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *tautolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

**tautologize** (tâ-tol′ọ-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tautologized*, ppr. *tautologizing*. [< *tautolog-y* + *-ize*.] To use tautology. Also spelled *tautologise*.

> That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize* is not to be supposed.
> *J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 25.

**tautologous** (tâ-tol′ọ-gus), *a.* [< Gr. ταυτολόγος, repeating what has been said: see *tautology*.] Tautological: as, *tautologous* verbiage.

> Clumsy *tautologous* interpretation. *The Academy.*

**tautology** (tâ-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *tautologie* = Sp. *tautología* = Pg. It. *tautologia*, < L. *tautologia*, < Gr. ταυτολογία, the repetition of the same thing, < ταυτολόγος, repeating the same thing, < ταὐτό, the same, + λέγειν, speak (see *-ology*).] **1.** Repetition of the same word, or use of several words conveying the same idea, in the same immediate context. See *dilogy*.—**2.** The repetition of the same thing in different words; the useless repetition of the same idea or meaning: as, "they did it successively one after the other"; "both simultaneously made their appearance at one and the same time." Tautology is repetition without addition of force or clearness, and is disguised by a change of wording; it differs from the repetition which is used for clearness, emphasis, or effect, and which may be either in the same or in different words.

> How hath my unregarded language vented
> The sad *tautologies* of lavish passion!
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

> I wrote him an humble and very submissive Letter, all in his own stile: that is, I called the Library a venerable place; the Books sacred reliques of Antiquity, &c., with half a dozen *tautologies*.
> *Humphrey Wanley*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 258.

=**Syn.** 2. *Redundancy*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

**tautoöusian** (tâ-tọ-ö′si-an), *a.* [< *tautoöusi-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *tautoöusious*.

**tautoöusious** (tâ-tọ-ö′si-us), *a.* [< Gr. ταὐτό, the same, + οὐσία, being, essence, + *-ous*. Cf. *homoöusious*.] In *theol.*, having absolutely the same essence. [Rare.]

**tautophonical** (tâ-tọ-fon′i-kal), *a.* [< *tautophon-y* + *-ic-al*.] Repeating the same sound. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tautophony** (tâ′tọ-fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *tautophonie*, < Gr. ταυτοφωνία, < ταὐτό, the same, + φωνή, sound.] Repetition of the same sound.

**tautopodic** (tâ-tọ-pod′ik), *a.* [< *tautopod-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or constituting a tautopody.

**tautopody** (tâ-top′ọ-di), *n.* [< LL. *tautopodia*, < Gr. ταυτοποδία, tautopody, < ταὐτό, the same, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *anc. pros.*, immediate repetition of the same foot; a compound foot or measure consisting of a simple foot and its exact repetition. See *dipody* and *syzygy*, 2.

**tau-topped** (tâ′topt), *a.* Having the handle in the shape of a tau-cross, as the Greek pateressa, or pastoral staff.

**tautousian** (tâ-tö′si-an), *a.* Same as *tautoousian*. *Imp. Dict.*

**tautousious** (tâ-tö′si-us), *a.* Same as *tautoousious*. *Imp. Dict.*

**tautozonal** (tâ′tọ-zō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. ταὐτό, the same, + ζώνη, zone, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same zone: noting the planes of a crystal.

**tautozonality** (tâ″tọ-zọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *tautozonal* + *-ity*.] The condition of being tautozonal.

**tavalure** (tav′a-lūr), *n.* [< F. *tavelure*, a spotting, spots, speckles, < *taveler*, spot, speckle.] In *her.*, one of the so-called spots of the fur ermine. See *ermine spot*, under *ermine*1.

**tavel†**, *n.* [ME., < AS. *tæfel*, game of tables, < L. *tabula*, table: see *table*.] The game of tables. *Layamon.*

**tavel†**, *v.* [ME. *tavelen*, *tevelen*, < AS. *tæflan* (= Icel. *tefla*), play at tables, < *tæfel*, game of tables: see *tavel*, *n.*] To play at tables.

**tavern** (tav′ėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *tabern*; < ME. *taverne*, < OF. (and F.) *taverne* = Pr. *taverna* = Sp. *taberna* = Pg. *taberna*, *taverna* = It. *taverna*, < L. *taberna*, a booth, a shop, inn, tavern; from the same root as *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table*. Cf. *tabern*, *taberna*, *tabernacle*.] A public house where wines and other liquors are sold, and where food is provided for travelers and other guests; a public house where both food and drink are supplied; an inn. Taverns existed in England as early as the thirteenth century. At first only wines and liquors were sold.

> After dinner we went to a blind *tavern*, where Congreve, Sir Richard Temple, Eastcourt, and Charles Main were over a bowl of bad punch.
> *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Oct. 27, 1710.

> Plenty of the old *Taverns* still survive to show us in what places our fathers took their dinners and drank their punch. . . . The floor was sanded; there was a great fire kept up all through the winter, with a kettle always full of boiling water; the cloth was not always of the cleanest; the forks were steel; in the evening there was always a company of those who supped for they dined early—on chops, steaks, sausages, oysters, and Welsh rabbit, of those who drank, those who smoked their long pipes, and those who sang.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

**To hunt a tavern fox†**, to be drunk. Compare *tavern-hunting*.

> Else he had little leisure time to waste,
> Or at the ale-house huff-cap ale to taste;
> Nor did he ever *hunt a tavern fox*.
> *John Taylor*, Old Parr (1635). (*Davies.*)

=**Syn.** *Inn*, *Tavern*, *Hotel*, *House*. In the United States *inn* and *tavern* are rarely now popularly applied to places of public entertainment, except sometimes as quaint or affected terms; but in law *tavern* is sometimes used for any place of public entertainment where liquor is sold under license. *Hotel* is the general word, or, often, *house* as the name of a particular *hotel*.

**tavern-bush** (tav′ėrn-bůsh), *n.* The bush formerly hung out as a sign for a tavern.

**taverner** (tav′ėr-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *taverner*, < OF. *tavernier* = Sp. *tabernero* = Pg. *taverneiro* = It. *tavernajo*, *taverniere*, < LL. *tabernarius* (fem. *tabernaria*), the keeper of a tavern or inn, also the keeper of a shop, prop. adj. (> Sp. *tabernario*), pertaining to a tavern or shop, < L. *taberna*, a booth, shop, tavern: see *tavern*.] One who keeps a tavern; an innkeeper.

> Forth they goon towardes that village
> Of which the *taverner* had spoke biforn.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 245.

> Not being able to pay, hauing impauned himselfe, the *Tauerner* bringeth him out to the high way, and beates him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

**tavern-haunter** (tav′ėrn-hän″tėr), *n.* One who frequents taverns. *Encyc. Dict.*

**tavern-hunting†** (tav′ėrn-hun″ting), *n.* The frequenting of taverns.

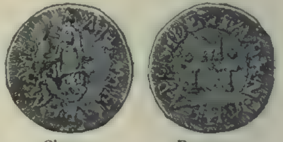
> Their lazinesse, their *Tavern-hunting*, their neglect of all sound literature, and their liking of doltish and monasticall Schoolemen daily increast.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**taverning†** (tav′ėr-ning), *n.* [< *tavern* + *-ing*1.] Resort to a tavern, or to taverns generally; also, a festival or convivial meeting at a tavern.

> But who conjur'd this bawdie Poggie's ghost
> From out the stewes of his lewde home bred coast?
> Or wicked Rablais dronken revellings,
> To grace the mis-rule of our *tavernings*?
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. i.

**tavern-keeper** (tav′ėrn-kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps a tavern; a taverner.

**tavern-token** (tav′ėrn-tō″kn), *n.* A token issued by the keeper of a tavern for convenience of change. Tavern-tokens were largely issued in England in the seventeenth century. See *token*, 6.



Obverse. Reverse.

Token of the Mermaid Tavern, Cheapside, London.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

—**To swallow a tavern-token†**, to get drunk.

> Drunk, sir! you hear not me say so; perhaps he *swallowed a tavern-token*, or some such device, sir, I have nothing to do withal.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

**tavern-tracer†**, *n.* Same as *tavern-haunter*.

> A crew of unthrifts, carelesse dissolutes,
> Licentious prodigals, vilde *taverne-tracers*.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28).

**tavers, taivers** (tā′vėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Tatters. [Scotch.]

> They don't know how to cook yonder—they have no gout—they boil the meat to *tavers*, and mak' sauce o' the brue to other dishes.
> *Galt*, The Steamboat, p. 288. (*Jamieson.*)

**tavert, taivert** (tā′vėrt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** Stupid; confused; senseless. *Galt*.—**2.** Stupefied with drink; intoxicated. *Galt*. [Scotch in both senses.]

**taw**1 (tâ), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *tawe*, *tewe*; < ME. *tawen*, *tewen*, < AS. *tawian*, prepare, get ready, dress, also scourge (cf. *getawe*, implements), = MD. *touwen*, prepare, taw, D. *touwen*, taw, curry (leather), = MLG. *touwen*, prepare, taw, = OHG. *zaujan*, *zoujan*, MHG. *zouwen*, *zöuwen*, make, get ready, prepare, soften, taw, tan, = Goth. *taujan*, do, make, cause, work (> Sp. Pg. *a-taviar*, dress, adorn). From this root are also ult. E. *team*, *teem*1, *tool*, *tow*2. Cf. *tew*1.] **1†.** To work, dress, or prepare (some raw material) for use or for further manipulation.

> And whilst that they did nimbly spin,
> The hempe he needs must *taw*.
> *Robin Goodfellow*, p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

Especially—**2.** To make (hides) into leather, specifically by soaking them, after cleaning, in a solution of alum and salt. See *leather*, *tanning*.

We much maruel what you mean to buy Seale skins and tanne them. . . . If you send 100 of them *tawed* with the haire on, they will bee solde, or else not.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 307.

*Frank*. He 's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.
*Clara*. Yes, if they *taw* him, as they do whit-leather,
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 3.

**3†.** To harden or make tough.

His knuckles knobde, his flesh deepe dinted in,
With *tawed* hands and hard ytanned skin.
*Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 39.

**4†.** To beat; thrash.

You know where you were *tawed* lately; both lashed and slashed you were in Bridewell.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

**5†.** To torture; torment.

They are not *tawed*, nor pluckt asunder with a thousande thousand cares wherwith other men are oppressed.
*Chaloner*, Moriæ Encomium, G. 2. (*Nares.*)

**taw$^1$†** (tâ), *n.* [< ME. *tawe*, *towe*, *tew*, < AS. *getawe* (= MLG. *tawe*, *tauwe*, *touwe* = MHG. *ge-zouwe*), implements, tackle, < *tawian*, prepare, taw: see *taw*$^1$, *v.*] Implements; tackle.

**taw$^2$†**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tow*$^3$. *Chaucer.*

**taw$^3$** (tâ), *n.* [Also spelled, corruptly, *tor*; origin unknown.] **1.** A game at marbles.

The little ones, . . .
As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and knuckle down at *taw*.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 307.

*Taw*, wherein a number of boys put each of them one or two marbles in a ring and shoot at them alternately with other marbles, and he who obtains the most of them by beating them out of the ring is the conqueror.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 491.

**2.** The line or limit from which the players shoot in playing marbles.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "*taw*," "dubs," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 78.

**3.** A marble. Compare *alley-taw*.

His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called "alley *taws*" in the Vale) screws, birds eggs, etc
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

**To come to taw**, to come to a designated line or position; be brought to account. [Colloq., U. S.]

**tawa** (tä'wä), *n.* A New Zealand laurineous tree, *Beilschmiedia* (*Nesodaphne*) *Tawa*, 60 or 70 feet high, but inferior as timber.

**tawdered** (tâ'dėrd), *a.* [Prop. *tawdried*; < *tawdry* + *-ed*$^2$.] Dressed in a tawdry way. [Rare.]

You see a sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty people of quality *tawdered* out.
*Lady M. W. Montagu*, To Countess of Bristol, Aug. 22, 1716.

**tawdrily** (tâ'dri-li), *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

**tawdriness** (tâ'dri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tawdry; excessive display of finery; ostentatious display without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

**tawdrums** (tâ'drumz), *n. pl.* [Var. of *tawdry*.] Tawdries; finery.

No matter for lace and *tawdrums*.
*Revenge; or, A Match in Newgate*, v. (*Davies.*)

**tawdry** (tâ'dri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tawdrie*, *taudry*; orig. in the phrase or compound *tawdry lace*, *tawdrie lace*, i. e. **Saint Audrey lace*, a lace bought at St. Audrey's fair, held (it is said) at the shrine of St. Audrey in the isle of Ely. *Audrey*, *Awdrey*, formerly also *Audry*, *Awdry*, is a corruption of *Etheldrida*, which is a Latinized form of AS. *Æthelthrȳth*, *Ætheldrȳth*, *Ætheldrīth*, *Ætheldrȳht*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tawdries* (-driz). A piece of rustic or cheap finery; a necklace, as of strung beads; a ribbon.

Of which [coral] the Naides, and the blue Nereids make
Them *tawdries* for their necks. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 46.

**II.** *a.* Characterized by cheap finery; gaudy; showy and tasteless; having too much or misapplied ornament; cheap; worthless.

How many Lords Families (tho descended from Blacksmiths or Tinkers) hast thou call'd Great and Illustrious? . . . How many pert coaching Cowards, stout? How many *taudry* affected Rogues, well dress'd?
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

I was quickly sick of this *tawdry* composition of ribbons, silks, and jewels. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 257.

Him they dignify with the name of poet; his *tawdry* lampoons are called satires. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, Ded.

=**Syn.** *Tawdry*, *Gaudy*. That which is *tawdry* has lost whatever freshness or elegance it has had, but is worn as if it were fresh, tasteful, and elegant, or it may be a cheap and ostentatious imitation of what is rich or costly; that which is *gaudy* challenges the eye by brilliant color or combinations of colors, but is not in good taste.

**tawdry-lace†** (tâ'dri-lās), *n.* [See *tawdry*.] A ribbon, braid, or the like made for the wear of country girls. Compare *tawdry*, *a.*

Binde your fillets faste,
And gird in your waste,
For more finenesse, with a *tawdrie lace*.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

You promised me a *tawdry-lace*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 253.

The primrose-chaplet, *tawdry-lace*, and ring
Thou gav'st her for her singing.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

**tawe†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *tow*$^3$.

**tawer** (tâ'ėr), *n.* [< *taw*$^1$ + *-er*$^1$.] One who taws skins; a maker of white leather.

Tanners, *tawers*, dressers, curriers, sellers of hides or skins. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 322.

**tawery** (tâ'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *taweries* (-iz). [< *taw*$^1$ + *-ery*.] A place where skins are tawed.

In Parisian *taweries* calves' brains, intimately mixed with wheat flour, are used as a substitute for yelk of egg.
*C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 656.

**tawie** (tâ'i), *a.* [< *taw*$^1$ + *-ie* = *-y*$^1$.] Tame; tractable. [Scotch.]

**tawing** (tâ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *taw*$^1$, *v.*] The manufacture of leather from raw hides or skins, without the use of tannin, by various processes involving treatment with saline substances, as common salt, alum, or iron salts, or with fatty matters, as fish-oil, neat's-foot oil, etc., or by the use of both saline and fatty materials together, with prolonged rubbing, working, and stretching. Sometimes other animal substances or excretions, as urine, dogs' dung, etc., are used, and sometimes also other auxiliary treatment, whereby a more or less soft, flexible, durable leather is produced.

**tawney†**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tawny*.

**tawniness** (tâ'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being tawny. *Bailey*, 1727.

**tawny** (tâ'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *tawnie*, *tawney*, *tanny*, and in her. *tenney*; < ME. *tawnye*, *tauny*, *tanni*, < OF. *tanné*, *tané*, F. *tanné*, dial. *tané*, pp. of *tanner*, *taner*, tan: see *tan*$^1$.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a dark- or dull-yellowish color; tan-colored; fawn-colored; buff. In actual use the word notes many shades of color, from pale ocher to swarthy brown, and distinctively qualifies the names of various animals. The lion is of about an average tawny color.

Hys apparell was sad, and so was all the reayden of hys company, with clokes of sad *tawnye* blake.
*Paston Letters*, III. 405.

King Mully Hamet was not blacke, as many suppose, but Molata, or *tawnie*, as are the most of his subjects.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 45.

Neither do thou lust after that *tawney* weed tobacco.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

The poor people and Soldiers do chiefly wear Cotton cloath died to a dark *tawny* colour.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 42.

**Tawny emperor.** See *emperor*.—**Tawny owl**, the common brown owl, or wood-owl, of Europe, *Syrnium aluco* (*Strix stridula*), widely distributed in the western Palearctic region and resident in Great Britain.—**Tawny thrush**, the veery, or Wilson's thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*, one of the four song-thrushes which are common in eastern parts of North America. It is of the size of the hermit-thrush, but the upper parts are uniformly tawny, a paler tone of the same covers the breast, and the pectoral spots are small, sparse, confined to a small area, and comparatively light-colored. The bird is a fine songster. See cut under *veery*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Tawny color.—**2.** The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*: so called from the coloration of the female. See *tonnihood*, and cut under *bullfinch*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *her.*, same as *tenné*.

**tawny** (tâ'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tawnied*, ppr. *tawnying*. [< *tawny*, *a.*] To make tawny; tan.

The Sunne so soone the painted face will *tawny*.
*Breton*, Mother's Blessing, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

**tawny-coat†** (tâ'ni-kōt), *n.* An ecclesiastical apparitor: so called from the color of the livery. *Encyc. Dict.*

Down with the *tawny-coats*!
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 74.

**tawpawkie** (tâ-pâ'ki), *n.* [Alaskan.] The tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*. See cut under *puffin*. *H. W. Elliott.*

**tawpie**, *n.* See *taupie*.

**taws, tawse** (tâz), *n.* [< *taw*$^1$, q. v.] A leather strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used as an instrument of punishment by schoolmasters and others. [Scotch.]

Never use the *tawse* when a gloom can do the turn.
*Ramsay.*

**tax** (taks), *v.* [< ME. *taxen*, < OF. (and F.) *taxer* = Pr. *taxar* = OSp. *tassar*, Sp. *tasar* = Pg. *taxar* = It. *tassare*, < L. *taxare*, handle, rate, value, appraise, tax, censure, ML. also charge, burden, task; prob. for **tagsare*, freq. (with formative *-s*) of *tangere* (√ *tag*), pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent*, *take*, and cf. *tact*, *taste*$^1$, from the same source, and *task*, ult. the same verb in a transposed form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay a burden or burdens on; make demands upon; put to a certain strain; task: as, to *tax* one's memory.

O, good my lord, *tax* not so bad a voice
To slander music any more than once.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 46.

Friend, your fugue *taxes* the finger.
*Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

Nervousness is especially common among classes of people who *tax* their brains much.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 82.

**2.** To subject to the payment of taxes; impose a tax on; levy money or other contributions from, as from subjects or citizens, to meet the expenses of government: as, to *tax* land, commodities, or income; to *tax* a people.

He *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

I would not *tax* the needy commons.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 116.

**3.** In the New Testament, to register (persons and their property) for the purpose of imposing tribute.

There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be *taxed* [enrolled, R. V.]. Luke ii. 1.

**4.** In *law*, to examine and allow or disallow items of charge for costs, fees, or disbursements: as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.—**5.** To accuse; charge; take to task: with *of* or (as now commonly) *with* before the thing charged.

Stiffly to stand on this, and proudly approve
The play, might *tax* the maker *of* Self-love.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

They who *tax* others *of* Vanity and Pride have commonly that sordid Vice of Covetousness.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

All Confess there never was a more Learned Clergy: no Man *taxes* them *with* Ignorance. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 37.

Before Charles comes, let me conceal myself somewhere —then do you *tax* him on the point we have been talking, and his answer may satisfy me at once.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

**6.** To take to task; censure; blame.

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to haue been a malcontent of that time, and therefore bent himselfe wholy to *taxe* the disorders of that age.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

The wanton shall *tax* my endeavours as ridiculous, knowing their own imperfections.
*Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

Dear as he is to us, and dear to thee,
Yet must I *tax* his sloth that claims no share
With his great brother in his martial care.
*Pope*, Iliad, x. 130.

**II.†** *intrans.* To indulge in ridicule or satire.

In those dayes when the Poets first *taxed* by Satyre and Comedy, there was no great store of Kings or Emperors or such high estats. . . . They could not say of them or of their behauiours any thing to the purpose.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

I did sometimes laugh and scoff with Lucian, and satirically *tax* with Menippus.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 17.

**tax** (taks), *n.* [< ME. *tax*, *taxe*, < OF. (and F.) *taxe* = Pr. *taxa* = OSp. *tassa*, Sp. *tasa* = Pg. *taxa* = It. *tassa*, < ML. *taxa*, also *tasca*, a taxation, tax, < L. *taxare*, touch, rate, appraise, estimate: see *tax*, *v.* Cf. *task*, *n.*] **1.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; a requisition; an oppressive demand; strain; burden; task.—**2.** An enforced proportional contribution levied on persons, property, or income, either (*a*) by the authority of the state for the support of the government, and for all its public or governmental needs, or (*b*) by local authority, for general municipal purposes. In a more general sense the word includes assessments on specific properties benefited by a local improvement, for the purpose of paying expenses of that improvement. Taxes, in the stricter sense, are *direct* when demanded from the very persons who it is supposed as a general thing will bear their burden: as, for example, poll-taxes, land or property taxes, income taxes, taxes for keeping man-servants, carriages, or dogs. Taxes are said to be *indirect* when they are demanded from persons who it is supposed as a general thing will indemnify themselves at the expense of others—that is, when they are levied on commodities before they reach the consumer, and are paid by those upon whom they ultimately fall, not as taxes, but as part of the market price of the commodity (*Cooley*): as, for example, the taxes called *customs*, which are imposed on certain classes of imported goods, and those called *excise duties*, which are imposed on certain home manufactures and articles of inland production. In the United States all state and municipal taxes are direct, and are levied upon the assessed values of real and personal property, while the revenue required for general governmental purposes is derived from indirect taxes upon certain imports, and upon whisky, tobacco, etc. In the United Kingdom the governmental revenues are derived from both direct and indirect sources—from taxes on income, stamps, dogs, etc., from imposts on a few imported articles of consumption, especially tea, spirits, tobacco, and wines, and from excise duties. House taxes, or taxes on rental, form the largest part of the local revenues, municipal revenues being entirely raised from this source. See phrases below.

> Since (bountious Prince) on me and my Descent
> Thou doost impose no other *tax* nor Rent
> But one sole Precept, of most iust condition
> (No Precept neither, but a Prohibition).
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

> Censure is the *tax* a man pays to the public for being eminent. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

> The ability of a country to pay *taxes* must always be proportioned, in a great degree, to the quantity of money in circulation, and to the celerity with which it circulates.
> *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 12.

> *Taxes* are a portion of the produce of the land and labor of a country, placed at the disposal of the government.
> *Ricardo*, Pol. Econ., viii.

3†. Charge; censure.

> He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets.
> *Clarendon.*

4†. A lesson to be learned; a task. *Johnson.* —**Capitation tax**, a poll-tax.—**Collateral-inheritance tax.** See *collateral.*—**Diffusion of taxes.** See *diffusion.* —**Income tax.** See *income.*—**Inheritance tax law.** See *inheritance.*—**Poll tax.** See *poll-tax.*—**Single tax,** in *economics*, taxation solely on land-value, to the exclusion of other taxation by the same state. According to the theory advocated in recent times by Henry George and others, this tax should supersede all others, and should fall only on valuable land, exclusive of the improvements on such land.

> The *single tax*, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.
> *Henry George*, Single Tax Platform.

**Succession tax.** See *succession.*—**Tax commissioner,** in certain of the United States, an officer, generally one of a board, charged with the valuation of property and assessment of taxes thereon.—**Tax deed,** a deed by which the officer of the law undertakes to convey the title of a former owner of land, sold by the state or a municipality for unpaid taxes, to the purchaser at the tax-sale.—**Tax lease,** a lease used where, instead of selling the fee, the state sells a term of years in the land.—**Tonnage tax,** a tax on vessels, usually measured by the tonnage of the vessel, sometimes imposed as a fee for entering the port, irrespective of any service received, but as a compensation for the privilege of entering and anchoring: a kind of tax which the States are prohibited by the United States Constitution from imposing, as distinguished from pilotage, quarantine, and similar dues imposed with reference to a service rendered or tendered.—**Wheel tax,** a popular name for a tax upon carriages.—**Window tax.** See *window.* =**Syn.** 2. *Tax, Impost, Duty, Customs, Toll, Rates, Excise, Assessment, Tribute.* *Tax* is the general word for an amount demanded by government for its own purposes from those who are under its authority. *Imposts, duties,* and *customs* are levied upon imports or exports, but *impost* applies to any *tax* viewed as laid on. *Toll* and *rates* are certain local taxes: as, *toll* at a bridge, ferry, or plank-road; church-*rates* and poor-*rates* in England, water-*rates.* *Excise* is a precise word in England (see def.); its most frequent use is in connection with malt and spirituous liquors. *Assessment* is either (*a*) the valuation of property for the purpose of its taxation; (*b*) the imposing of the tax; or (*c*) a charge on specific real property of a share of the expense of a local improvement specially benefiting that property. *Tribute* views the tax as laid not for the public good, but arbitrarily for the benefit of the one levying it, especially a conqueror: as, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute.*" Each of these words had its older, peculiar, or figurative uses. See definitions of the words, and also of *subsidy.*

**taxability** (tak-sa̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *taxable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being taxable; taxableness.

**taxable** (tak'sa̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *tax* + *-able.*] I. *a.* 1. Subject or liable to taxation.—2. Allowable according to law, as certain costs or disbursements of an action in court.

II. *n.* A person or thing subject to taxation; especially, a person subject to a poll-tax.

**taxableness** (tak'sa̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being taxable; taxability.

**taxably** (tak'sa̤-bli), *adv.* In a taxable manner.

**Taxaceæ** (tak-sā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Taxus* + *-aceæ.*] A group of coniferous plants, the same as the *Taxineæ* of Richard and the suborder *Taxoideæ* of Eichler, by many separated as a distinct order, the yew family, now made (Goebel, 1882) a suborder of the *Coniferæ.* It is characterized by diœcious flowers, an embryo with only two cotyledons, leaves sometimes with forking veins, and the fruit not a perfect cone, but commonly fleshy. It includes the two tribes *Taxeæ* and *Taxoideæ.*

**Taxaspideæ** (tak-sas-pid'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τάξις, a company, cohort, + ἀσπίς, a round shield.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the fifth cohort of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, consisting of a heterogeneous allocation of chiefly American genera, such as *Thamnophilus, Formicarius, Pteroptochus*, and their allies, to which are added the Madagascar genus *Philepitta* and the Australian *Menura.* Without the two last named, the group would correspond somewhat to the formicarioid *Passeres.*

**taxaspidean** (tak-sas-pid'ẹ-an), *a.* [< *Taxaspide(æ)* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the plantar scutella are contiguous, rectangular, and disposed in regular series.

**taxation** (tak-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *taxacion*, < OF. *taxation, taxacion*, F. *taxation* = Pr. *taxasion* = OSp. *tassacion*, Sp. *tasacion* = Pg. *taxação* = It. *tassazione*, < L. *taxatio(n-)*, a rating, estimation, < *taxare*, pp. *taxatus*, touch, rate, estimate: see *tax.*] 1. The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects or citizens of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the system by which such a revenue is raised.

> The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities: that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. . . . In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of *taxation.*
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, V. ii. 2.

2. Tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

> He . . . daily such *taxations* did exact.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 25.

3†. Charge; accusation; censure; scandal.

> My father's love is enough to honour him; enough! speak no more of him; you'll be whipped for *taxation* one of these days. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 91.

4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs in law.—**Progressive** or **progressional taxation,** a system of taxation based on the principle of raising the rate of the tax as the wealth of the taxpayer increases. It is sometimes called *graduated taxation.*

**taxatively**† (tak'sa̤-tiv-li), *adv.* [< *tax* + *-ative* + *-ly*$^{2}$.] As a tax.

> If these ornaments or furniture had been put *taxatively*, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 339. (*Latham.*)

**tax-cart** (taks'kärt), *n.* [For *taxed cart:* see the second quotation.] A light spring-cart. [Eng.]

> She . . . begged that Farmer Subsoil would take her thither in his *tax-cart.* *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxv.

> Vehicles not over the value of 21*l.*, formerly termed taxed carts, and, since their exemption from tax, usually called in the provinces *tax-carts.*
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 231.

**tax-dodger** (taks'doj″ėr), *n.* One who evades the payment of his taxes; specifically, a resident in a locality where the rate of taxation is high, who, in order to escape paying such taxes, removes before the day of assessment to another residence in some locality where the rate is lower. [U. S.]

> The *tax-dodger* is one who, finding that the rate of taxation in Boston is too high for his means, flies, with his wife and children, to some rural town.
> *The Nation*, March 30, 1876, p. 202.

**Taxeæ** (tak'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Coniferæ* and suborder *Taxaceæ* (*Taxoideæ* of Eichler). As constituted by Eichler, it includes 15 or 20 species of 5 genera, mostly of northern temperate regions. It is characterized by diœcious flowers, the pistillate in aments of imbricated scales, of which several or only the terminal one is fertile, and by a solitary erect or afterward oblique ovule which is surrounded or partly inclosed by the hollowed apex of a sessile or stalked lamina free from its accompanying bract. The genus *Ginkgo* is exceptional in bearing an ovule on each lobe of a two- to six-parted lamina, *Cephalotaxus* in its small adnate lamina with twin ovules, and *Phyllocladus* in its monœcious flowers. Only one genus, *Taxus* (the type), is of wide distribution. *Cephalotaxus* and *Ginkgo* occur only in China and Japan; *Torreya* there and in the United States; *Phyllocladus* in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Borneo. The tribe *Taxeæ* of Bentham and Hooker (1880) differs in excluding *Cephalotaxus* and including two chiefly Australian genera, *Dacrydium* and *Pherosphæra*, now united and placed in *Taxoideæ.*

**taxel**† (tak'sel), *n.* [< NL. *taxus*, a badger, + *-el.*] The American badger, *Taxidea americana.* See cut under *Taxidea.*

**taxeopod** (tak'sẹ-ọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τάξις, arrangement (see *taxis*), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Having that arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes the elephant and other members of the *Taxeopoda.* It consists in the apposition of individual bones of one tarsal row with those of the other row, and is distinguished from the *diplarthrous* arrangement prevailing in the true ungulates. In a perfectly taxeopod foot each of the distal tarsal bones would articulate by its whole proximal surface with the distal surface of one bone of the proximal row. In the diplarthrous type each bone of one row has more or less extensive articulation with two bones of the other row.

II. *n.* A member of the *Taxeopoda.*

**Taxeopoda** (tak-sẹ-op'ọ-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxeopod.*] A prime division of ungulate or hoofed quadrupeds, consisting of the fossil *Condylarthra* and the existing and extinct *Proboscidea.*

**taxeopodous** (tak-sẹ-op'ọ-dus), *a.* [< *taxeopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *taxeopod.* *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., Nov., 1887, p. 987.

**taxeopody** (tak-sẹ-op'ọ-di), *n.* [< *taxeopod* + *-y*$^{3}$.] That arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes taxeopods. See *taxeopod, a.*

> In the equine line, after the development of diplarthry in the posterior foot, a tendency to revert to *taxeopody* appears. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

**taxer** (tak'sėr), *n.* [Also *taxor;* < ME. *taxour*, < OF. *taxour, taxeur*, < ML. *taxator*, assessor, taxer, < L. *taxare*, tax: see *tax, v.*] 1. One who taxes.—2. In Cambridge University, one of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread and see that the true gage of weights and measures is observed.

**tax-free** (taks'frē), *a.* Exempt from taxation.

**tax-gatherer** (taks'gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* A collector of taxes.

> He [Casaubon] says that Horace, being the son of a *tax-gatherer* or collector, . . . smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth and education. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

**taxiarch** (tak'si-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. ταξίαρχος, ταξιάρχης, < τάξις, a division of an army, order (see *taxis*), + ἄρχειν, rule.] An ancient Greek military officer commanding a company or battalion, or more usually a larger division of an army, as a cohort or a brigade. In the Greek Church, St. Michael is commonly called "the Taxiarch" as the captain of the celestial armies.

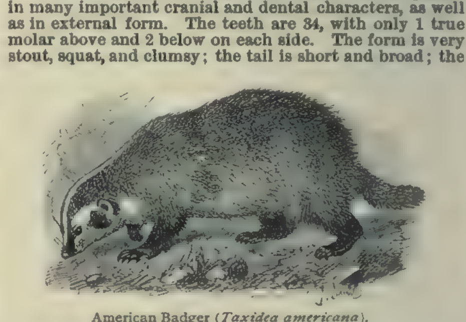
**taxicorn** (tak'si-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **taxicornis*, < Gr. τάξις, arrangement, + L. *cornu*, horn.] I. *a.* In *entom.*, perfoliated, as an antenna; having perfoliated antennæ; belonging to the *Taxicornia.*

II. *n.* A taxicorn beetle.

**Taxicornes**† (tak-si-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Taxicornia.*] In Latreille's system, the second family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, embracing a number of genera now mainly referred to the family *Tenebrionidæ.*

**Taxicornia**† (tak-si-kôr'ni-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxicorn.*] In *entom.*, a suborder of *Coleoptera*, including such as the families *Cossyphidæ* and *Diaperidæ*, in some of the members of which the antennæ are perfoliated.

**Taxidea** (tak-sid'ẹ-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1838), < NL. *taxus*, a badger, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A genus of *Mustelidæ*, of the subfamily *Melinæ*, which contains the American badger, *T. americana.* It differs from *Meles* and other meline genera in many important cranial and dental characters, as well as in external form. The teeth are 34, with only 1 true molar above and 2 below on each side. The form is very stout, squat, and clumsy; the tail is short and broad; the pelage is loose, with diffuse coloration; the fore claws are very large, and the habits thoroughly fossorial; the hind feet are plantigrade; the perineal glands are moderately developed, and there is a peculiar subcaudal pouch, as in other badgers. A second species or variety, *T. berlandieri*, inhabits Texas and Mexico. See *badger*$^{2}$.



American Badger (*Taxidea americana*).

**taxidermal** (tak'si-dėr-ma̤l), *a.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to taxidermy; taxidermic. *The Century*, XXV. 238.

**taxidermic** (tak-si-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to taxidermy, or the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

**taxidermist** (tak'si-dėr-mist), *n.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ist.*] A person skilled in taxidermy.

**taxidermize** (tak'si-dėr-mīz), *v. t.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ize.*] To subject to the processes of taxidermy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 779. [Rare.]

**taxidermy** (tak'si-dėr-mi), *n.* [= F. *taxidermie*, < Gr. τάξις, order, arrangement, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm.*] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting the skins so as to give them as close a resemblance to the living forms as possible. See *stuffing*, 3.

**taxin** (tak'sin), *n.* [< *Taxus* + *-in*$^{2}$.] A resinous substance obtained in small quantity from the leaves of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*, by treatment with alcohol and tartaric acid.

It is slightly soluble in water, dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and is precipitated in white bulky flocks from the acid solutions by alkalis.

**taxine** (tak′sin), *a.* [< *Taxus* + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Taxus* or the *Taxaceæ.*

The debris of fossil *taxine* woods, mineralised after long maceration in water. *Dawson,* Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 22.

**Taxineæ** (tak-sin′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1826), < *Taxus* + *-ineæ.*] 1. Same as *Taxaceæ.*—2. Same as *Taxeæ.* *Goebel.*

**taxing-district** (tak′sing-dis″trikt), *n.* See *district.*

**taxing-master** (tak′sing-mȧs″tėr), *n.* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs and allows or disallows charges.

**taxis** (tak′sis), *n.* [= F. *taxis,* < Gr. τάξις, an orderly arrangement, order, < τάσσειν, set in order, arrange: see *tactic.*] 1. In *surg.*, an operation by which parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by manipulation, as in reducing hernia, etc.—2. In *anc. arch.*, that disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with *ordonnance* in modern architecture.—3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a division of troops corresponding more or less closely to the modern battalion; also, a larger division of an army, as a regiment or a brigade.—4. In *zoöl.*, classification; taxonomy; taxology.—5. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, arrangement; order.

The double *taxis* (grammatical and logical) of the Latin. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 361.

**Taxites** (tak-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Taxus* + *-ites.*] In *geol.*, a generic name given by Brongniart to fossil leaves and stems resembling, and supposed to be closely related to, the living genus *Taxus.* Various fragments of fossil plants have been described as *Taxites,* chiefly from the Tertiary: some of these are now referred to *Sequoia,* and in regard to all or most of them there is considerable uncertainty.

**taxless** (taks′les), *a.* [< *tax* + *-less.*] Free from taxes; untaxed.

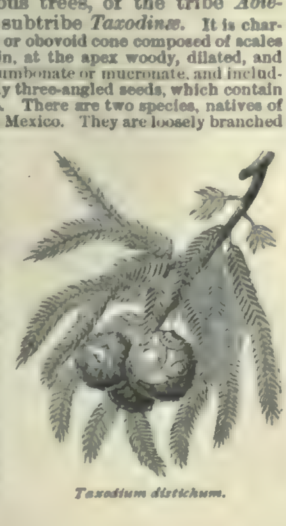
If, Tithe-less, *Tax-less,* Wage-less, Right-less, I
Haue eat the Crop, or caus'd the Owners die.
*Sylvester,* Job Triumphant, iii.

**taxman** (taks′man), *n.* A collector of taxes. *The Atlantic,* LXVII. 434. [Rare.]

**Taxodieæ** (tak-sọ̄-dī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Parlatore, 1864), < *Taxodium* + *-eæ.*] The name used by De Candolle for a tribe of conifers, nearly the same as the subtribe now known as *Taxodinæ.* Bentham and Hooker (1880), retaining the name *Taxodieæ*, altered the tribe by excluding the genera *Cunninghamia* and *Sciadopitys* and by including *Cephalotaxus;* and in this form the tribe coincides with the *Taxodineæ* of Goebel (1882), except that the latter excludes *Cephalotaxus.*

**Taxodinæ** (tak-sō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxodium* + *-inæ.*] A subtribe of conifers, classed under the tribe *Abietineæ,* and including 12 species, belonging to 7 genera, differing widely both in characters and in locality, some of them among the most remarkable of all known trees. Several inhabit Japan or China or both, as *Glyptostrobus,* including two small species, and *Sciadopitys, Cunninghamia,* and *Cryptomeria,* all monotypic genera of lofty trees. A second group, of three species of small or middle-sized trees, the genus *Athrotaxis,* occurs in Tasmania and Victoria. The remaining or North American group consists of the two genera *Taxodium* and *Sequoia,* each of two species, all attaining either an immense height or girth or both. See *Taxodium* (the type), also *Sequoia, Sciadopitys,* and *Cunninghamia.* Compare *Taxodieæ.*

**Taxodium** (tak-sō′di-um), *n.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1810), < Gr. τάξος, yew, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ,* type of the subtribe *Taxodinæ.* It is characterized by a globose or obovoid cone composed of scales with an entire margin, at the apex woody, dilated, and truncate, on the back umbonate or mucronate, and including the two irregularly three-angled seeds, which contain six to nine cotyledons. There are two species, natives of the United States and Mexico. They are loosely branched trees, bearing alternate, somewhat spirally set leaves, linear and spreading in two ranks, or small, appressed, and scale-like on the flowering branches. The slender leaf-bearing branches resemble pinnate leaves, and fall off in autumn like the leaves of the larch. The flowers are monœcious, both sexes on the same branches, the staminate forming drooping spiked panicles, while the female form sessile globose aments scattered singly or in pairs, and closely crowded with spirally set scales. The fruit is a hard round cone, an inch long, with its very thick angular peltate stalked scales gaping apart at maturity, but persistent after the fall of the seeds, which are large, shining, and coriaceous or corky on the surface. *T. distichum,* the bald or red cypress of the United States, is characteristic of southern swamps near the sea-coast, occupying large tracts to the exclusion of other trees, and extending often into deep water around lake-margins. It occurs from Delaware to Texas, and also in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys to Indiana and Illinois. It often reaches a great size, sometimes 150 feet in height and 36 in girth, and furnishes a valuable wood which is soft, close, easily worked or split, and very durable, and is much employed for cooperage, railway-ties, fences, posts, and shingles. It is almost indestructible in water or in contact with earth, but is often injured, especially beyond the Mississippi, by a fungus, a species of *Dædalea.* Two varieties are distinguished by lumbermen—the *white cypress,* with light-brown wood, and the *black cypress,* with dark-brown harder and more durable wood, at first heavier than water; the sap-wood of both is nearly white. The tree is also the source of an essential oil, a superior turpentine, and a medicinal resin, and from the beauty of its feathery foliage it is valued for lawn cultivation. It is especially remarkable for its habit, when growing under water, of throwing up large smooth conical projections known as *cypress-knees,* commonly 2 (sometimes 7) feet high, covered with reddish bark like the roots, and hollow, as is the base of the tree itself. They are by some supposed to be aërating organs, by others to serve as braces to afford a stable lateral support in the yielding bottom, and by others to be undeveloped or arrested tree-trunks. (Compare *cypress-knee, knee,* 3(*d*), and *cypress*1.) The tree itself often rises out of water as a straight gray shaft 80 or 90 feet high before dividing into its flat spreading top, its base ribbed by large projecting buttresses, each continuous below with a strong and branching root, from horizontal branches of which the knees arise. The tree is also remarkable for its great longevity, growing rapidly at first, in cultivation sometimes adding an inch in diameter a year, but soon becoming as slow-growing as the yew, and adding only an inch in twelve to thirty years. The other species, *T. mucronatum,* the Mexican cypress, or ahuehete, forms extensive forests in the Sierra Madre, at elevations from 4,000 to 9,000 feet, itself often reaching 70 to 100 feet high, with longer and pendulous branchlets and more persistent greener leaves. It attains even a greater size and age than *T. distichum;* the celebrated *cypress of Montezuma,* in the gardens of Chapultepec, variously estimated from 700 to 2,000 years old, is 41 to 45 feet in girth and about 120 feet high; one at Atlixco is about 76 feet, and another, near Oaxaca, 112 feet in girth; the latter was estimated by A. de Candolle and Asa Gray to be at least 4,000 years old. A third species, *T. heterophyllum* (for which see *water-pine,* under *pine*1), is now separated as *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus,* on account of its obovoid cone and stalked seeds. The genus is of great antiquity geologically, being found in the Cretaceous and in great abundance in the Tertiary of nearly all parts of the world.



*Taxodium distichum.*

**Taxoideæ** (tak-soi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + Gr. εἶδος, form, + *-eæ.*] 1. A tribe of conifers, of the suborder *Taxaceæ* (the suborder *Taxoideæ* of Eichler), distinguished from *Taxeæ,* the other tribe within that suborder, by the absence of any bracteoles around the ovules. It includes about 64 species, of 4 genera, two of which are monotypic, *Saxe-gothæa,* a small yew-like tree of Patagonia, and *Microcachrys,* a prostrate shrub of Tasmania. For the others, see *Podocarpus* and *Dacrydium.* The tribe as now received coincides with the *Podocarpeæ* of previous authors with the addition of *Dacrydium.*
2. Eichler's second suborder of conifers, the same as the *Taxaceæ,* and including Eichler's tribes *Taxoideæ* and *Taxeæ.*

**taxology** (tak-sol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Prop. **taxiology;* < Gr. τάξις, order, arrangement, < τάσσειν, arrange, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of arrangement or classification; what is known of taxonomy.

**taxonomer** (tak-son′ọ̄-mėr), *n.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-er*1.] A taxonomist. *A. Newton,* Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 4.

**taxonomic** (tak-sọ̄-nom′ik), *a.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory; systematic or methodical, as an arrangement of objects of natural history in order: as, *taxonomic* views; the *taxonomic* rank of a group.

If . . . the student will attend to the facts which constitute the subject-matter of classifications, rather than to the modes of generalizing them which are expressed in *taxonomic* systems, he will find that, however divergent these systems may be, they have a great deal in common. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 561.

**taxonomical** (tak-sọ̄-nom′i-kạl), *a.* [< *taxonomic* + *-al.*] Same as *taxonomic.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 652.

**taxonomically** (tak-sọ̄-nom′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards taxonomy, or systematic classification. *Science,* XXIV. 147.

**taxonomist** (tak-son′ọ̄-mist), *n.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-ist.*] One who classifies objects of natural history according to some system or approved scheme; one who is versed in taxonomy.

Our knowledge of the anatomy, and especially of the development, of the Invertebrata is increasing with such prodigious rapidity that the views of *Taxonomists* in regard to the proper manner of expressing that knowledge by classification are undergoing, and for some time to come are likely to undergo, incessant modifications. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 561.

**taxonomy** (tak-son′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [Prop. **taxionomy;* < F. *taxonomie, taxinomie,* and prop. *taxionomie,* < Gr. τάξις, orderly arrangement, + νέμειν, distribute, dispense, arrange, > νόμος, a law.] The laws and principles of taxology, or their application to the classifying of objects of natural history; that department of science which treats of classification; the practice of classifying according to certain principles.

The systematic statement and generalization of the facts of Morphology, in such a manner as to arrange living beings in groups according to their degrees of likeness, is *Taxonomy.* *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 16.

**taxor** (tak′sọr), *n.* Same as *taxer.* *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, I. 96.

**taxpayer** (taks′pā″ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax or taxes.—**Taxpayers' act,** a statute in some of the United States enabling a court of equity to enjoin malfeasance of municipal and town and county officers at suit of one or more taxpayers.—**Taxpayers' action,** an action brought by one or more taxpayers to enjoin official malfeasance.

**tax-sale** (taks′sāl), *n.* A sale of land by public authority for the non-payment of taxes assessed thereon.

**Taxus** (tak′sus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *taxus* = Gr. τάξος, a yew-tree.] A genus of conifers, the yews, type of the tribe *Taxeæ* and suborder *Taxaceæ.* It is characterized by mostly diœcious flowers, the female solitary and consisting of a single erect ovule on a small annular disk, which soon becomes cup-shaped and fleshy, and finally forms a pulpy berry inclosing the seed, but free from it and open at the truncate apex. The small globular male flowers are solitary in the axils, surrounded by a few imbricated scales, with a short stalked stamen-column, five to eight roundish depressed and furrowed anthers, which become almost umbrella-shaped and four- to six-lobed after maturity, and bear three to eight cells connate into a ring. The ripened seed is hard, woody, and nut-like, somewhat viscous when fresh, and contains an embryo of two cotyledons. There are 6 or 8 species, by some considered all varieties of one, natives all of the northern hemisphere and widely dispersed. They are evergreen trees or shrubs, bearing short-petioled flat linear rigid leaves which are somewhat spirally inserted, but usually spread falcately into ranks. The genus is remarkable for the great variation within the same species, *T. baccata,* the yew, seldom exceeding 15 or 20 feet in height in England, but in the Himalayas becoming a naked trunk 30 feet high and often 16 in girth, its top reaching 70 or, it is said, sometimes 100 feet in height. *T. brevifolia* is similarly a low shrub in Montana, but a stately tree sometimes 75 feet high near the Pacific. *T. Canadensis,* the ground-hemlock, formerly regarded as a variety of the British species, usually a prostrate shrub, extends from New Jersey and Iowa northward, generally under evergreens. The other North American species, *T. Floridana* of West Florida and *T. globosa* of Mexico, are small trees, as are those of Japan, where *T. cuspidata* is cultivated and many curious varieties have been produced. The genus is similar to *Taxodium* in its slow growth, and remarkable for the great bulk attained by older trees, as the celebrated Ankernyke yew near Staines, in England, within sight of which the Magna Charta was signed, which is 27¾ feet in girth; the Tisbury yew in Wilts, 37 feet; and the Fortingall yew in Perthshire, 56½; the first of these was estimated by Asa Gray to be at least 1,100 years old, and the second 1,600. See *yew,* and compare *hemlock-spruce.*

**taya** (tā′yạ̈), *n.* Same as *tannier.*

**tayel,** *n.* See *tael.*

**taylet,** *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tail*1, *tail*2.

**taylort,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tailor.*

**Taylorism** (tā′lọr-izm), *n.* [< *Taylor* (see def.) + *-ism.*] A phase of New England Calvinism, deriving its name from Dr. N. W. Taylor of New Haven, Connecticut (1786–1858). It was a modification of the earlier New England Calvinism, in that it insisted upon a real freedom of the will, a natural ability of moral choice, and a distinction between depravity as a tendency to sin and sin itself, the latter consisting wholly in a voluntary choice of evil. It was sharply opposed to Tylerism.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, and *Taylorism.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 700.

**Taylor machine-gun.** See *machine-gun.*

**Taylor's theorem.** See *theorem.*

**tayo** (ta′yō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A garment worn by Indians of South America, resembling an apron, sometimes consisting entirely of a deep fringe made of strings of beads, teeth, bones, etc.

**tayra,** *n.* See *taira.*

**taysaam** (tī′säm), *n.* An intermediate quality of Chinese raw silk, produced in the district of Nanking.

**taytt,** *a.* See *tait*1.

**tazelt** (tā′zl), *n.* An old spelling of *teazel.*

**tazza** (tȧt′sạ̈), *n.* [It., a cup, a bowl, = F. *tasse,* cup: see *tass*2.] 1. A shallow or saucer-shaped vessel mounted on a foot.—2. A saucer-shaped receptacle or bowl, as the bowl-part of the vessel defined above, or a larger group containing several different bowls.

**tazzlet,** *n.* Same as *teazel.*

**T-bandage** (tē′ban″dạ̄j), *n.* A bandage composed of two strips fastened in the shape of the letter T.

**T-bar** (tē'bär). *n.* A bar of iron or steel having a cross-section of a form closely resembling the letter T. Such bars are much used for architectural purposes and in bridge-building.

**T-beard** (tē'bērd), *n.* A peculiar arrangement of the beard.

> Strokes his beard,
> Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
> The Roman T; your *T-beard* is in fashion,
> And twifold doth express th' enamoured courtier.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

**T-bone**, *n.* Same as *tau-bone*.

**T-branch** (tē'branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (*e*).

**T-bulb** (tē'bulb), *n.* A name given to bars or beams of iron or steel having a cross-section like that of a T-bar, except that the vertical flange corresponding to the stem of the T is thickened by an ovoid or elliptical reinforcement, making its cross-section resemble a vertical section of a bulb with an upwardly extending stem attached and filleted to the horizontal flanges of the bar or beam. Such bars or beams are used in ship-building and for other purposes.

**T-cart** (tē'kärt), *n.* A four-wheeled open phaëton, seated for four passengers: so called from its ground-plan resembling the letter T.

**tcha-pan** (chä-pan'), *n.* [Chinese.] The slapping-sticks of the Chinese beggars: a kind of castanet, made of two plates of hard wood, seven or eight inches long.

**Tchebysheffian** (cheb-i-shef'i-an), *a.* [< *Tchebysheff* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Russian mathematician Paf. Tchebysheff, born 1821.—**Tchebysheffian function**, the sum of the logarithms of all prime numbers less than or equal to the variable.

**tchernozem**, *n.* Another spelling of *chernozem*.

**tchetwertak**, *n.* Same as *chetvertak*.

**tchibouk** (chi-bök'), *n.* Same as *chibouk*.

**tchick** (chik), *n.* [Imitative; the reg. spelling would be **chick* (cf. *chuck*$^{1}$); the spelling with initial *t* is to emphasize that sound initially.] 1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it, used to start or quicken the pace of a horse.

> Summing up the whole with a provoking wink, and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with, Petit André drew off to the other side of the path.
> *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xiv.

2. An expression of surprise or of contempt.

**tchick** (chik), *v. i.* [< *tchick*, *n.*] To make a sound by or as if by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it.

> "That thar 's moughty good string," . . . Sterling could not refrain from observing, as the stout twine *tchicked* in several pieces under a garden knife.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 32.

**tchincou** (ching'kö), *n.* [Javanese.] A black-crested monkey of Java, *Semnopithecus melalophus*.

**tchouma** (chö'mä), *n.* [A French spelling of *ch'u ma*, < *ch'u*, a kind of nettle, + *ma*, hemp.] China grass, or ramie, *Bœhmeria nivea*.

**Tchudi, Tchudic.** Other spellings of *Chudi*, *Chudic*.

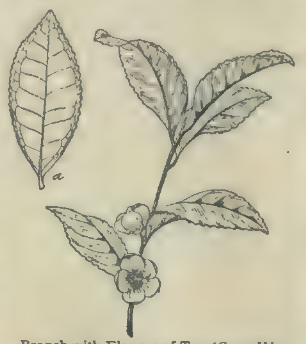
**T-cloth** (tē'klôth), *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured in Great Britain for the India and China markets: so called from a large letter T stamped on it.

**T-cross** (tē'krôs), *n.* A tau-cross.

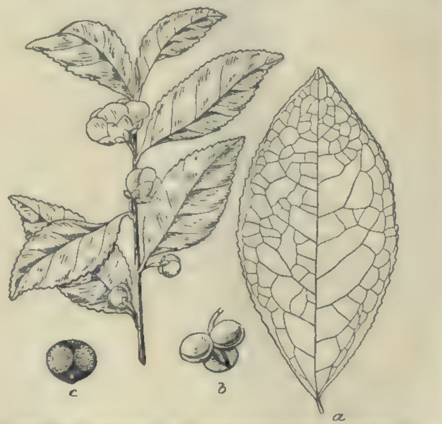
**Te.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *tellurium*.

**tea**$^{1}$ (tē), *n.* [First used in E. about the middle of the 17th century, in two forms: (*a*) *tea, thea, tay, tey, tee* (at first pronounced tā, riming with *obey* (Pope, 1711), *pay* (Gay, 1720), in accordance with the spelling, later tē, 1745, etc.); = F. *thé* = Sp. *te*, formerly *tea* = It. *tè* = D. G. *thee* = Sw. Dan. *te* = NGr. *τέϊ* (NL. *thea*), prob., through Malay *te, teh*, < Chinese (Fuhkien dial.) *te* (pron. tā); (*b*) *cha, tcha, chaa, chia, cia* = Pg. *cha* = Sp. (esp. Amer. Sp.) *cha* = It. *cià* = NGr. *τσάι* = Russ. *chaĭ* = Turk. *chay* = Ar. *tshāi, shāi* = Pers. Hind. *chā* = Jap. *cha*, < Chinese *ch'a, ts'a*, tea.] 1. A product consisting of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant (see def. 2), of various kinds and qualities depending chiefly on the method of treatment. Black tea is manufactured by a process of withering under the influence of light, heat, and air, rolling, fermenting, sunning, and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve); green tea by a more rapid process without the withering and fermenting, and with more firing. Among the chief black teas are *bohea, congou, souchong, caper-tea, oolong,* and *pekoe*; among the green, *twankay, hyson skin, young hyson, hyson, imperial,* and *gunpowder*. The gunpowder is the finest green, the pekoe the finest black, both being made from the first pickings—*flowery pekoe* from leaves so young as to be still covered with down. A third group of teas is known as the *scented*, generally of poorer quality, flavored with the flowers of the fragrant olive (see *Osmanthus*), of the chulan, and sometimes of the Cape jasmine (see *Gardenia*) and of other plants. This classification applies more especially to Chinese teas. Tea became known in Europe during the seventeenth century. Among western nations the greatest consumers of tea are Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.

2. The tea-plant, *Camellia theifera*, often named *Thea Sinensis* (or *Chinensis*). The tea-plant is a shrub from 3 to 6 feet high, with leaves from 4 to 8 inches long and from 1½ to 2½ inches broad, and tapering toward both ends; the flowers are white, and about 1½ inches broad. The cultivated plant is of a more contracted habit, with smaller, more obtuse, and leathery leaves. The plant is known to grow wild in upper Assam, the form there found having sometimes been distinguished as *Thea Assamica*, forming, with its varieties, Assam tea. The Assam plant is much superior to the Chinese, and the teas most planted are hybrids of the two. The Chinese tea has two varieties, formerly distinguished as *Thea Bohea* and *T. viridis*, black and green tea; but either kind of tea can be made from either plant. China is the great seat of tea-culture; but tea is also extensively grown in Japan, having been introduced in the reign of Saga Tennō (A. D. 810–23), also in India and Java. Promising experiments have been made in Madagascar, Natal, Jamaica, etc. In the United States it can be grown successfully in the South and in California; but the cost of labor has thus far prevented its economic success.



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Camellia theifera*, var. *Bohea*).
*a*, leaf, showing the nervation.



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Camellia theifera*, var. *viridis*).
*a*, leaf, showing the nervation; *b*, capsule, showing the loculicidal dehiscence; *c*, a seed.

3. An infusion of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant, used as a beverage, in Great Britain and America commonly with the addition of a little milk or sugar, or both, in continental Europe often with a little spirit, in Russia with lemon, and in China and neighboring countries without any admixture. Its action is stimulating and invigorating, and, owing to the presence of tannin, more or less astringent. Its main quality depends upon the alkaloid thein; the leaf contains also volatile oils, which give it its fragrance, and some other substances. Excessive use, especially of green tea, affects the nervous system unfavorably. While tea contains but trifling nutriment, it is held to retard the waste of the tissues and diminish the need of food.

> That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink called by the Chineans *Tcha*, and by other nations *tay*, alias *tee*, is sold at the Sultana Head Coffee House, London. *Mercurius Politicus*, Sept. 30, 1658.

> I did send for a cup of *tee*, a China drink, of which I had never drank before. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 28, 1660.

> *Tea!* thou soft, thou sober, sage, and venerable liquid; . . . thou female-tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moment of my life, let me fall prostrate. *Cibber*, Lady's Last Stake, i. 1.

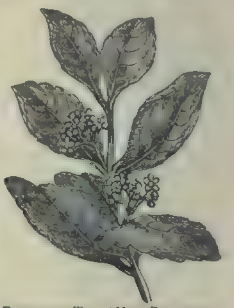
4. A similar infusion of the leaves, roots, etc., of various other plants, used either medicinally or as a beverage: generally with a qualifying word. See phrases below.—5. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; also, an afternoon entertainment at which tea is served: as, a five o'clock *tea*. See *high tea*, under *high*.

> After an early *tea*, the little country-girl strayed into the garden. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

> This is rather a large affair to be talked over between you and me after five-o'clock *tea*, Alicia, over a dying fire.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, viii.

> A *tea* in the north country depends for distinction, not on its solids or its savouries, but on its sweets.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, ii.

6. Urine. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 297.—**Abyssinian tea**, the leaves of *Catha edulis*, which are stimulant, antisoporific, and antinarcotic, and used by the Arabs to produce wakefulness.—**Algerian tea**, the flowers of *Paronychia argentea* and *P. capitata* (*P. nivea*), used to make a medicinal tea in Algiers, thence imported into France and considerably used under the name *thé arabe*.—**Appalachian tea.** See *Appalachian* and *yaupon*.—**Arabian tea**, the Abyssinian or sometimes the Algerian tea.—**Assam tea.** See def. 2.—**Australian tea.** See *tea-tree*.—**Ayapana tea**, a tea made from ayapana, or the plant itself. See *ayapana*.—**Barbary tea.** See *Lycium*.—**Bencoolen tea**, *Leptospermum* (*Glaphyria*) *nitidum*, its leaves used in infusion by the Malays.—**Black tea.** See def. 1.—**Blue Mountain tea.** See *Solidago*.—**Bohea tea.** See def. 1.—**Botany Bay tea**, *Smilax glycyphylla*. See *Smilax*.—**Bourbon tea.** Same as *faam tea*.—**Brazil** or **Brazilian tea.** Same as *gervao*; also, same as *mate*$^{4}$.—**Breast tea**, an infusion composed of althea 8 parts, coltsfoot-leaves 4 parts, Russian glycyrrhiza 3 parts, anise 2 parts, mullen 2 parts, and orris 1 part.—**Brick tea.** See *brick-tea*.—**Broussa tea**, *Vaccinium Arctostaphylos*, used at Broussa.—**Bush tea**, the dried leaves and tops of the leguminous shrub *Cyclopia genistoides*, which are of a tea-like fragrance, and used in infusion at the Cape of Good Hope to promote expectoration.—**Cambric tea**, a mixture of hot milk and water, given to children.—**Camphor tea**, a solution made by pouring boiling water on a lump of camphor.—**Canada tea**, a decoction of the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**Canary tea**, *Sida rhombifolia*. See *Sida*.—**Carolina tea.** Same as *yaupon*.—**Ceylon tea.** See *Elæodendron*.—**Clumsy tea.** See *clumsy*.—**Coffee** or **coffee-leaf tea**, the leaves of the coffee-plant, long used in decoction in the Eastern Archipelago. They contain a good amount of caffein, but accompanied by an unpleasant senna-like odor.—**Cold tea**, spirituous liquors. [Slang.]—**Congou tea.** See def. 1, and *Congou*.—**English breakfast tea**, a name given in the United States to the brand of tea known as *souchong*.—**Faam** or **faham tea.** See *faham*.—**Green tea.** See def. 1.—**Gunpowder tea.** See *gunpowder*, and def. 1, above.—**Hottentot's tea.** See *Helichrysum*.—**Hyson skin tea.** See def. 1.—**Hyson tea.** See def. 1.—**Imperial tea.** See def. 1.—**Jersey tea.** Same as *New Jersey tea*. See below.—**Jesuit's tea.** (*a*) See *Psoralea*. (*b*) Same as *mate*$^{4}$.—**Kafir tea.** See *Helichrysum*.—**Labrador tea.** See *Ledum*.—**Lemon-grass tea.** See *lemon-grass*.—**Malay tea.** Same as *Bencoolen tea*. See above.—**Marsh-tea.** See *Ledum*.—**Mexican tea.** (*a*) See *Mexican*. (*b*) See *Psoralea*.—**Mountain-tea.** Same as *tea-berry*.—**New Jersey tea**, a low shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, of eastern North America. Its leaves were used as a substitute for tea during the American revolution, and the manufacture has been revived in Pennsylvania. See *Ceanothus* and *redroot*.—**New Zealand tea**, *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*.—**Oolong tea.** See def. 1.—**Oswego tea**, the bee-balm, *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a pleasant mint-like odor, and are said to possess tonic, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.—**Pagle tea**, an infusion of the dried flowers of the cowslip, having a narcotic property, drunk in some counties of England.—**Paraguay tea.** Same as *mate*$^{4}$.—**Pearl-tea.** Same as *gunpowder tea*. See def. 1.—**Pectoral tea.** Same as *breast tea*.—**Pekoe tea.** See def. 1.—**Phaskomylia tea.** See *apple-bearing sage*, under *sage*$^{2}$.—**Popayan tea**, *Miconia* (*Melastoma*) *theezans*.—**Pu-erh tea**, a tea forming an article of commerce in China near the frontier of Burma, said to be used as an aid to digestion. It appears to be from a plant not very different from the wild Assam tea-plant.—**Sage tea**, an infusion of the common sage, used as a mild tonic, astringent, and aromatic: before the introduction of Chinese tea considerably used as a beverage in England.—**St. Bartholomew's tea.** Same as *mate*$^{4}$.—**St. Germain tea**, a medicinal mixture composed of alcoholic extract of senna 16, sambucus flowers 10, anise 5, fennel 5, potassium bitartrate 3 parts.—**St. Helena tea**, a shrubby plant, *Frankenia portulacæfolia*, of St. Helena.—**Saloop tea.** Same as *sassafras tea*.—**Sassafras tea.** See *sassafras*.—**Scented tea**, tea which has been scented by intermixture with odoriferous flowers, and again separated by sifting.—**Sealed tea**, a kind of coarse tea exported from China. It is pressed compactly into sealed packages weighing about three pounds each.—**Souchong tea.** See def. 1 and *English breakfast tea*, above.—**South Sea tea**, a misnomer of the yaupon.—**Surinam tea**, a plant of the genus *Lantana*, species of which are used as tea.—**Sweet tea.** See *Smilax*, 1.—**Swiss tea**, an infusion of several herbs of the genus *Achillea*, especially *A. moschata*, *A. atrata*, *A. nana*, and *A. nobilis*, common in the Swiss Alps.—**Tea family**, the order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, to which the tea-plant belongs.—**Teamster's tea**, a name of *Ephedra antisyphilitica*. Also *whorehouse tea*.—**Tea of heaven**, an article prepared in Japan from the leaves of *Hydrangea serrata* (*H. Thunbergii*).—**Theezan tea**, *Sageretia theezans*. See *Sageretia*.—**To face tea.** See *face*$^{1}$.—**Twankay tea.** See def. 1.—**West Indian tea**, a shrubby herb, *Capraria biflora* of the *Scrophularineæ*, found in tropical America and Africa, also called *goatweed* and *sweetweed*. Its leaves are considerably used as tea in the West Indies.—**Wild tea**, the lead-plant, *Amorpha canescens*.—**Willow tea**, the prepared leaves of a species of willow grown in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and used as a substitute for tea by the poorer classes.—**Wood tea**, a decoction made from guaiacum-wood, sassafras, ononis-root, and licorice-root.



Paraguay Tea (*Ilex Paraguayensis*).

**tea**$^{1}$ (tē), *v.* [< *tea*$^{1}$, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take tea. [Colloq.]

I can hit on no novelty — none, on my life,
Unless peradventure you'd *tea* with your wife.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, III. 255.

Father don't *tea* with us, but you won't mind that, I dare say. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

**II.** *trans.* To give tea to; serve with tea: as, to dine and *tea* a party of friends. [Colloq.]

**tea**$^{2}$, *a.* See *tae*$^{3}$.

**tea-berry** (tē´ber″i), *n.* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*, sometimes used to flavor tea and as a substitute for tea. Also *mountain-tea* and *Canada tea.*

**tea-board** (tē´bōrd), *n.* A large tray used for holding and carrying the tea-service.

Shall we be christened *tea-boards*, varnished waiters?
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar), Works, p. 145. (*Davies.*)

**tea-bread** (tē´bred), *n.* A kind of light spongy bread or bun, sometimes slightly sweetened, to be eaten with tea.

She had been busy all the morning making *tea-bread* and sponge-cakes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

**tea-bug** (tē´bug), *n.* An insect destructive to tea-plants. It selects the tender and more juicy leaves, which are those most prized by the tea-grower, puncturing them with its long and slender proboscis in the same manner as an aphis.

**tea-caddy** (tē´kad″i), *n.* See *caddy*$^{4}$, 2.

The great, mysterious tea-urn, the chased silver *tea-caddy*, the precise and well-considered movements of Miss Deborah as she rinsed the old embossed silver teapots in the boiling water. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 294.

**tea-cake** (tē´kāk), *n.* A kind of light cake to be eaten with tea or at the meal called *tea.*

Ann had made *tea-cake*, and there was no need for Milly to go for rolls that afternoon. *The Century*, XXXVII. 105.

**tea-canister** (tē´kan″is-tėr), *n.* A jar or box, usually of simple form and having a double cover, the inner cover being made to fit air-tight. Such canisters are made of metal as well as earthenware and porcelain, and are brought from China and Japan in great numbers.

**tea-case** (tē´kās), *n.* A coffer or étui containing articles for the tea-table forming together a set, such as sardine-tongs, jelly-spoons, pickle-forks, and sometimes a number of tea-spoons and other more usual utensils.

**teach**$^{1}$ (tēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taught*, ppr. *teaching*. [< ME. *techen*, *tæchen* (pret. *taught*, *taughte, tauzte, taghte, toghte, tazte, tæhte, tahte*, pp. *tauzt, taht*, pret. and pp. also *teched*), < AS. *tǣcan* (pret. *tǣhte*, pp. *tǣht*), show, point out, teach; akin to AS. *tācen*, E. *token*, a mark, sign, etc., and to L. *dicere*, say, Gr. *δεικνύναι*, show, point out, Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out. From the same root is the AS. *teón, tión* (for **tihon*) = OS. *af-tihan* (= AS. *ofteón*), deny, refuse, = OHG. *zīhan*, MHG. *zīhen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse of, charge with, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, show, announce; cf. G. *verzeihen*, MHG. *ver-zīhen*, OHG. *far-zīhan*, refuse, deny, pardon, and G. *zeigen*, MHG. *zeigen*, OHG. *zeigōn*, show, point out, prove, etc.: see *token, diction, indicate, didactic.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To point out; direct; show.

Now returne I azen, for to *teche* zou the way from Costantynoble to Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 21.

I shal myself to herbes *techen* yow.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 129.

He merveled who that hym sholde haue tolde, and prayde hym that he wolde *teche* hym to that man that cowde counseile the kynge of his desires.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

**2.** To show how (to do something); hence, to train: as, to *teach* a dog to beg; to *teach* a boy to swim.

In that Contree, ther ben Bestes, *taughte* of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to take Fysche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. Jer. ix. 5.

She doth *teach* the torches to burn bright!
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 46.

*Teach* me to flirt a fan
As the Spanish ladies can.
*Browning*, Lover's Quarrel.

**3.** To tell; inform; instruct; explain; show.

The Mirror of human wisdom plainly *teaching* that God moveth angels, even as that thing doth stir man's heart which is thereunto presented amiable.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

A Curse upon the Man who *taught*
Women that Love was to be bought.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Given Love.

The best part of our knowledge is that which *teaches* us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.
*O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 211.

**4.** To impart knowledge or practical skill to; give instruction to; guide in learning; educate; instruct.

The goode folk that Poule to preched
Profred him ofte, whan he hem *teched*,
Somme of her good in charite.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6680.

Who will be *taught*, if hee bee not mooued with desire to be *taught?* *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master *taught* his little school.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 196.

**5.** To impart a knowledge of; give instruction in; give lessons in; instruct or train in understanding, using, managing, handling, etc.: as, to *teach* mathematics or Greek.

Ich am a maister to *teche* the lawe;
Ich am an emperour, a god felawe.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 225.

We do not contemne Rewles, but we gladlie *teach* Rewles. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

The years *teach* much which the days never know.
*Emerson*, Experience.

Nowise might that minute *teach* him fear
Who life-long had not learned to speak the name.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

=**Syn. 4.** To enlighten, school, tutor, indoctrinate, initiate.—**5.** To impart, inculcate, instil, preach. See *instruction.*

**II.** *intrans.* To give instruction; give lessons as a preceptor or tutor; impart knowledge or skill; instruct.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. Micah iii. 11.

Men altogether conversant in study do know how to *teach* but not how to govern.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

I have heard Mich. Malet (Judge Malet's son) say that he had heard that Mr. J. Selden's father *taught* on the lute. *Aubrey*, Lives, John Selden.

Nothing *teaches* like experience.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

**Teaching elder.** See *elder*$^{1}$, 5 (*b*).

**teach**$^{2}$ (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache*$^{5}$.

**teachability** (tē-cha-bil´i̤-ti), *n.* [< *teachable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being teachable; teachableness.

**teachable** (tē´cha̤-bl), *a.* [< *teach*$^{1}$ + *-able.*] Capable of being taught; apt to learn; ready to receive instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

Among slightly *teachable* mammals, however, there is one group more *teachable* than the rest.
*J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 314.

**teachableness** (tē´cha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being teachable; a willingness or readiness to be instructed; aptness to learn; docility.

It was a great army; it was the result of all the power and wisdom of the Government, all the devotion of the people, all the intelligence and *teachableness* of the soldiers themselves. *The Century*, XXXIX. 142.

**teache** (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache*$^{5}$.

**teacher** (tē´chėr), *n.* [< ME. *techere*; < *teach*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who teaches or instructs; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others; a preceptor; an instructor; a tutor; in a restricted sense, one who gives instruction in religion; specifically, in early New England Congregationalism, a clergyman charged with the duty of giving religious instruction to a church, in some churches the offices of pastor and teacher being at first distinct.

All knowledge is either delivered by *teachers* or attained by men's proper endeavours.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves.
*Raleigh.*

Some as pastors and *teachers* (Eph. iv. 11). From these latter not being distinguished from the pastor, it would seem that the two offices were held by the same person.
*Dean Alford*, Greek Testament.

**Teachers' institute.** See *institute.*

**teachership** (tē´chėr-ship), *n.* [< *teacher* + *-ship.*] The office of teacher; the post of teacher; an appointment as a teacher. *The American*, V. 261.

**tea-chest** (tē´chest), *n.* A wooden box, made of light material and lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is exported from China and other tea-growing countries; especially, such a box containing a definite and prescribed amount of tea, otherwise called *whole chest* (a hundredweight to 140 pounds or more), now seldom shipped, the smaller packages being spoken of as *half-chests* (75 to 80 pounds, but the weight varies according to the kind of tea) and *quarter-chests* (from 25 to 30 pounds). All these boxes, of whatever size, are almost exactly cubical in shape.

**teaching** (tē´ching), *n.* [< ME. *techyng*, < AS. *tǣcung*, teaching, verbal n. of *tǣcan*, teach: see *teach*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** The act or business of instructing.

Shall none heraude ne harpoure haue a fairere garnement
Than Haukyn the actyf man and thou do by my *techyng*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 24.

**2.** That which is taught; instruction.

It is certain that the Russians submit to the *teachings* of the church with a docility greater than that displayed by their civilized opponents. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 141.

=**Syn. 1.** *Training, Education*, etc. See *instruction.*

**teachless** (tēch´les), *a.* [< *teach*$^{1}$ + *-less.*] Unteachable; indocile. *Shelley.* [Rare.]

**tea-clam** (tē´klam), *n.* See the quotation.

These [hard-shelled clams] are sometimes so small as to count two thousand to the barrel, and, if about 1¼ inches in diameter, go by the name of *tea-clams.*
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 598.

**tea-clipper** (tē´klip″ėr), *n.* A fast-sailing ship engaged in the tea-trade.

**tea-cloth** (tē´klôth), *n.* A cloth for a tea-table or a tea-tray.

**tea-cup** (tē´kup), *n.* **1.** A cup in which tea is served. The tea-cups used in China and Japan have no handles, but some have covers, and are sometimes placed in little saucers of some different material. **2.** A teacupful: as, a *tea-cup* of flour.

**teacupful** (tē´kup-fu̇l), *n.* [< *tea-cup* + *-ful.*] As much as a tea-cup will hold; as a definite quantity, four fluidounces, or one gill.

**tead**†, *n.* See *tede.*

**tea-dealer** (tē´dē″lėr), *n.* One who deals in or buys and sells tea; a merchant who sells tea.

**tea-drinker** (tē´dring″kėr), *n.* One who drinks tea; especially, one who uses tea as a beverage habitually or in preference to any other.

**tea-drunkard** (tē´drung″kä̤rd), *n.* One affected with theism.

**tea-fight** (tē´fīt), *n.* A tea-party. [Slang.]

Gossip prevails at *tea-fights* in a back country village, until the railroad connects it with the great world, and women learn to survey larger grounds than their neighbors' back yards. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 242.

**tea-garden** (tē´gär″dn), *n.* **1.** A garden or open-air inclosure formerly attached to a house of entertainment, where tea was served. These gardens were places of fashionable resort in England in the eighteenth century.—**2.** A plantation of tea. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1994.

**teagle** (tē´gl), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *tackle.*] A hoist; an elevator; a lift, such as is used for raising or lowering goods or persons from flat to flat in large establishments. [North. Eng.]

Wait a minute; it's the *teagle* hoisting above your head I'm afraid of. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxvii.

**tea-gown** (tē´goun), *n.* A loose easy gown of effective style and material, in which to take afternoon tea at home, or for lounging.

It came to this, that she had a *tea gown* made out of a window-curtain with a flamboyant pattern.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 665.

**Teague** (tēg), *n.* [So called from the former prevalence of *Teague* as an Irish name; cf. W. *taiog*, a rustic, peasant, clown.] An Irishman: used in contempt.

With Shinkin ap Morgan with blew Cap or *Teague*
We into no Covenants enter nor League.
*John Bagford*, Collection of Ballads (1671).

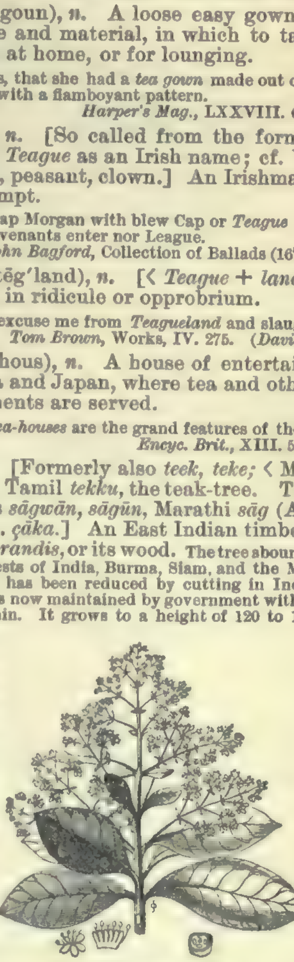
**Teagueland** (tēg´land), *n.* [< *Teague* + *land.*] Ireland: used in ridicule or opprobrium.

Dear courtier, excuse me from *Teagueland* and slaughter. *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 275. (*Davies.*)

**tea-house** (tē´hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in China and Japan, where tea and other light refreshments are served.

The inns and *tea-houses* are the grand features of these towns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 578.

**teak** (tēk), *n.* [Formerly also *teek, teke*; < Malayalam *tekka*, Tamil *tekku*, the teak-tree. The Hind. name is *sāgwān, sāgūn*, Marathi *sāg* (Ar. Pers. *sāj*), Skt. *çāka.*] An East Indian timber-tree, *Tectona grandis*, or its wood. The tree abounds in the mixed forests of India, Burma, Siam, and the Malayan islands; it has been reduced by cutting in India and Burma, but is now maintained by government within the British domain. It grows to a height of 120 to 150 feet, with a girth of 20 or 25 feet, and bears drooping leaves 8 to 12 inches long. Its timber is of a yellowish-brown color, is straight-grained and easily worked, when once seasoned does not warp or crack, is hard and strong, and, owing to the presence of a resinous oil, is extremely durable. For ship-building it is perhaps the most valuable wood known, being especially preferred for armored vessels, since it does not, like oak, corrode the



Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

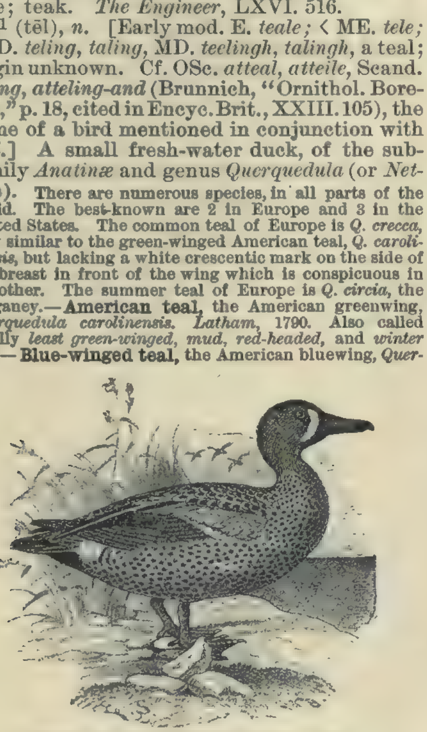
iron. It is exported in large quantities to Great Britain, and somewhat to other countries, chiefly for this use and for building railway-carriages, and is employed in India for these and many other purposes. The oil is extracted from the wood in Burma, and used medicinally and as a substitute for linseed-oil and as a varnish. A tar used medicinally is also distilled from it, and the leaves afford a red dye. The name is applicable to the other species of *Tectona*.—**African teak.** Same as *African oak* (which see, under *oak*).—**Bastard teak,** the East Indian *Pterocarpus Marsupium.* It is the most important source of kino, and affords in its heart-wood a timber brown with dark streaks, very hard and durable, and taking a fine polish, used in house-building and for making furniture, agricultural implements, etc. The name is also applied to the dhak, or Bengal kino-tree, *Butea frondosa.*—**Ben teak,** the wood of *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*; also, a low grade of true teak.—**New Zealand teak,** a tree, *Vitex littoralis,* 50 or 60 feet high, yielding a hard fissile timber indestructible under water.—**Teak** or **teakwood of New South Wales,** a small laurineous tree, *Endiandra glauca,* with a hard, close- and fine-grained wood. This tree appears, however, to belong to Queensland, where also another tree, *Dissilaria baloghioides* of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* is called teak.—**White teak,** *Flindersia Oxleyana* of Queensland, a tall slender much-branched tree, with wood said to be used for staves and for cabinet-work. Also *yellowwood.*

**tea-kettle** (tē′ket″l), *n.* A portable kettle with spout and handle, in which to boil water for making tea and for other uses.

**teak-tree** (tēk′trē), *n.* See *teak.*

**teak-wood** (tēk′wůd), *n.* The wood of the teak-tree; teak. *The Engineer,* LXVI. 516.

**teal**$^{1}$ (tēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teale*; < ME. *tele*; cf. D. *teling, taling,* MD. *teelingh, talingh,* a teal; origin unknown. Cf. OSc. *atteal, atteile,* Scand. *atling, atteling-and* (Brunnich, "Ornithol. Borealis," p. 18, cited in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 105), the name of a bird mentioned in conjunction with *teal.*] A small fresh-water duck, of the subfamily *Anatinæ* and genus *Querquedula* (or *Nettion*). There are numerous species, in all parts of the world. The best-known are 2 in Europe and 3 in the United States. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca,* very similar to the green-winged American teal, *Q. carolinensis,* but lacking a white crescentic mark on the side of the breast in front of the wing which is conspicuous in the other. The summer teal of Europe is *Q. circia,* the garganey.—**American teal,** the American greenwing, *Querquedula carolinensis. Latham,* 1790. Also called locally *least green-winged, mud, red-headed,* and *winter teal.*—**Blue-winged teal,** the American bluewing, *Querquedula discors.* Also called locally *white-faced teal* or *duck,* and *summer teal.*—**Cinnamon teal,** *Querquedula cyanoptera,* of western North America and South America: so called from the color of the under parts of the adult male.—**Cricket-teal,** the garganey, *Querquedula circia:* so called from its cry.—**Goose-teal,** a goslet.—**Salt-water** or **brown diving teal,** the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* See cut under *Erismatura. Giraud,* 1884; *Trumbull,* 1888. [Chesapeake Bay and Florida.]—**Scotch teal.** Same as *Scotch duck* (which see, under *duck*$^{2}$).—**Summer teal.** (*a*) The garganey. Also *summer duck.* [Eng.] (*b*) The blue-winged teal.



Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*), male.

**teal**$^{2}$ (tēl), *n.* [< **teal,* v., prob. a var. of *till*$^{3}$ or *toll*$^{2}$.] The act of cajoling or wheedling. [Scotch.]

> "Auld Will's' 'cracks" and "*teals*" and "lies" were well known to the curious in every corner of the kingdom.
> *Athenæum,* No. 3255, p. 343.

**teal**$^{3}$ (tēl), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to five Winchester bushels (nearly). A *long teal* in Pembrokeshire is about eight bushels.

**Tealby series.** A division of the Lower Greensand in Lincolnshire, England: so named by Judd. It consists of beds of limestone, is from 40 to 50 feet thick, and is underlain by a mass of sandstone of about the same thickness.

**teal-duck** (tēl′duk), *n.* A teal; especially, the common European teal, *Querquedula crecca.*

**tea-lead** (tē′led), *n.* Thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests.

**tea-leaf** (tē′lēf), *n.* **1.** The leaf of the tea-plant.—**2.** *pl.* Tea that has been soaked or infused.

> An extensive trade, but less extensive, I am informed, than it was a few years ago, is carried on in *tea-leaves,* or in the leaves of the herb after their having been subjected in the usual way to decoction.
> *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, II. 149.

**Teale's operation.** See *operation.*

**team** (tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teem*; < ME. *tem, tæm, team,* < AS. *teám* = OS. *tōm* = OFries. *tām* = MLG. *tōm,* LG. *toom,* progeny, offspring, family, a family; of similar form with D. *toom,* rein, = MLG. *tōm,* rein, LG. *toom* = OHG. MHG. *zoum,* G. *zaum,* bridle, = Icel. *taumr* = Sw. *töm* = Dan. *tömme,* rein; prob., with formative *-m,* < AS. *teón,* etc. (Teut. √ *tug, tuh*), draw: see *tee*$^{1}$, *tow*$^{1}$, *tug.*] **1**†. Family; offspring; progeny. *Robert of Gloucester,* p. 261.—**2**†. Race; lineage.

> This child is come of gentille *teme.*
> *Torrent of Portugal,* l. 2022.

**3.** A litter or brood; a pair.

> A *team* of ducklings about her. *Holland.*

> A few *teams* of ducks bred in the moors.
> *Gilbert White,* Nat. Hist. of Selborne, To T. Pennant, xi.

**4.** A number, series, or line of animals moving together; a flock.

> Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high.
> *Dryden,* Æneid, vii. 965.

**5.** Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sleigh, or plow. In the United States the term is frequently used for the vehicle and the horses or oxen together. In statutes exempting from sale on execution, a team includes one or more animals and the vehicle and harness, such as are all used together.

> The Sun, to shun this Tragike sight, a-pace
> Turns back his *Teem.*
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

> For them . . . a *team* of four bays [will have become] as fabulous as Bucephalus or Black Bess.
> *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, vii.

> If he [the traveler] desires amusement, he may hire a *team,* and observe life from a buggy in Central Park.
> *Cornhill Mag.,* N. S., No. 64, p. 373.

**6.** A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like: as, a *team* of foot-ball or base-ball players. [Colloq.]

> Hear me, my little *teem* of villains, hear me.
> *Massinger,* Virgin-Martyr, iv.

**7.** In *Eng. universities,* the pupils of a coach, or private tutor. [Slang.]

> A mathematical tutor can drive a much larger *team* than a classical; the latter cannot well have more than three men construing to him at a time.
> *C. A. Bristed,* English University, p. 191.

**8.** In *Anglo-Saxon law,* the right or franchise sometimes granted to compel holders of lost or stolen goods to give up the name of the person from whom they were received, by requiring such a holder to vouch to warranty. See *vouch.*—**Jersey team.** Same as *Jersey mates* (which see, under *mate*$^{1}$).

**team** (tēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *teem*; < *team, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join together in a team.

> By this the Night forth from the darksome bowre
> Of Herebus her *teemed* steedes gan call.
> *Spenser,* Virgil's Gnat, l. 314.

> The horses [in a horse-artillery battery] are *teamed* in pairs — lead, centre, and wheel — the drivers mounted on the near horses. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 663.

**2.** To work, convey, haul, or the like with a team. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** In contractors' work, to give out (portions of the work) to a gang or team under a subcontractor. [Colloq.]

**II.** *intrans.* To do work with a team.

**teaming** (tē′ming), *n.* **1.** The act of hauling earth, goods, etc., with a team.—**2.** In contractors' work, a certain mode of doing the work which is given out to a "boss," who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock. *E. H. Knight.*

**team-shovel** (tēm′shuv″l), *n.* An earth-scraper, or scoop for moving earth, drawn by horses or oxen, and having handles by which it is guided. See cut under *scraper. E. H. Knight.*

**teamster** (tēm′stėr), *n.* [< *team* + *-ster.*] One who drives a team, or is engaged in the business of teaming.

> Western *teamsters* are renowned for their powers of continuous execration. *A. Geikie,* Geol. Sketches, x.

**teamwise** (tēm′wīz), *a.* Being like a team; harnessed together.

> That his swift charet might have passage wyde
> Which foure great hippodames did draw in *temewise* tyde.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., III. xi. 40.

**team-work** (tēm′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done by a team of horses, oxen, etc., as distinguished from manual labor. [U. S.]—**2.** Work done by the players collectively in a base-ball nine, a foot-ball eleven, etc.: as, the *team-work* of the nine is excellent. [Colloq., U. S.]

**Tean,** *a.* See *Teian.*

**tea-oil** (tē′oil), *n.* An oil expressed in China from the seeds of *Camellia Sasanqua,* an ally of the common tea-plant. It resembles olive-oil, is used for many domestic purposes, and forms a considerable article of trade. The residual cake, owing to the presence of a glucoside, is used as a hair-wash and a soap, as a fish-poison, and for destroying earthworms. A narcotic essential oil also is distilled from tea-leaves.

**tea-party** (tē′pär″ti), *n.* An entertainment at which tea and other refreshments are served; also, the persons assembling at such an entertainment.

> But though our worthy ancestors were thus singularly averse to giving dinners, yet they kept up the social bands of intimacy by occasional banquetings, called *tea-parties.*
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 169.

**Boston tea-party,** a humorous name given to a revolutionary proceeding at Boston, December 16th, 1773, in protest against the tax upon tea imposed by the British government on the American colonies. About fifty men in the disguise of Indians boarded the tea-ships in the harbor, and threw the tea overboard.

**tea-plant** (tē′plant), *n.* The plant that yields tea. See *tea*$^{1}$, 2.—**Barbary tea-plant.** See *Lycium.*—**Canary Island tea-plant.** See *Sida.*—**Lettsom's tea-plant.** See *Lettsomia.*

**tea-pot** (tē′pot), *n.* A vessel in which tea is made, or from which it is poured into tea-cups.—**A tempest in a tea-pot.** See *tempest.*

**teapoy** (tē′poi), *n.* [More prop. *tepoy, teepoy* (the spelling *teapoy* simulating or suggesting a connection with *tea*); < Hind. *tīpāi,* a corruption of Pers. *sīpāi,* a three-legged table.] Originally, a small three-legged table or stand; hence, by extension, a small table for the tea-service, having three or four legs.

> Kate and I took much pleasure in choosing our *tea-poys;* hers had a mandarin parading on the top, and mine a flight of birds and a pagoda. *S. O. Jewett,* Deephaven, p. 84.

**tear**$^{1}$ (tãr), *v.*; pret. *tore* (formerly *tare*), pp. *torn,* ppr. *tearing.* [< ME. *teren, teeren* (pret. *tar,* pp. *toren*), < AS. *teran* (pret. *tær,* pp. *toren*), rend, tear, = OS. *far-terian,* destroy, = D. *teren* = MLG. *teren,* consume, = OHG. *firzeran,* loose, destroy, tear, MHG. *zern* (*ver-zern*), G. *zehren,* misuse, consume, = Icel. *tæra* = Sw. *tära* = Dan. *tære,* consume, = Goth. *ga-tairan,* break, destroy, = Gr. *δέρειν,* flay (see *derm,* etc.), = OBulg. *dera,* tear.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rend; pull apart or in pieces; make a rent or rents in: as, to *tear* one's clothes; to *tear* up a letter.

> We schulen foonde euery-choon,
> Alle to-gidere, bothe hool [whole] & some,
> To *teer* him from the top to the toon [toes].
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

> O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow *tear* a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2. 11.

> They spared na the curtains to *tear* them.
> *Duke of Athol's Nourice* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 232).

**2.** To produce or effect by rending or some similar action: as, to *tear* a hole in one's dress.

> Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot
> Unlikely wonders; how these vain weak nails
> May *tear* a passage through the flinty ribs
> Of this hard world. *Shak.,* Rich. II., v. 5. 20.

**3.** To lacerate; wound in the surface, as by the action of teeth or of something sharp rudely dragged over it: as, to *tear* the skin with thorns: also used figuratively: as, a heart *torn* with anguish; a party or a church *torn* by factions.

> Filial ingratitude!
> Is it not as this mouth should *tear* this hand
> For lifting food to 't? *Shak.,* Lear, iii. 4. 15.

**4.** To drag or remove violently or rudely; pull or pluck with violence or effort; force rudely or unceremoniously; wrench; take by force: with *from, down, out, off,* etc.

> She complayneth . . . that sometimes he speaketh so many and so greate despiteful wordes that they breake her hart, & *tear* y$^{e}$ teares *out* of her eyes.
> *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.

> Must my soul be thus *torn away* from the things it loved, and go where it will hate to live and can never die?
> *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. xi.

> Idols of gold, *from* heathen temples *torn.*
> *Scott,* Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 31.

**To tear a cat**†, to rant; rave; bluster.

> I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to *tear a cat* in, to make all split. *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 2. 32.

**To tear one's self away,** to go off unwillingly. [Colloq.]—**To tear the hair,** or **to tear one's beard,** to pull the hair or beard in a violent or distracted manner, as a sign of grief or rage.

> Gods! I could *tear my beard* to hear you talk!
> *Addison,* Cato, ii. 5.

**To tear up.** (*a*) To remove from a fixed state by violence: as, to *tear up* a tree by the roots. (*b*) To pull to pieces or shreds; rend completely: as, to *tear up* a piece of paper; to *tear up* a sheet into strips. =**Syn. 1.** *Rip, Split,* etc. See *rend*$^{1}$.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To part, divide, or separate on being pulled or handled with more or less violence: as, cloth that *tears* readily.—**2.** To move noisily and with vigorous haste or eagerness; move and act with turbulent violence; hence, to rave; rant; bluster; rage; rush violently or noisily: as, to *tear* out of the house. [Colloq.]

> And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came *tearing* in. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii.

> Aunt Lois, she 's ben bilin' up no end o' doughnuts, an' *tearin'* round 'nough to drive the house out o' the winders, to git everything ready for ye.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 525.

**To rip and tear.** See *rip*$^{1}$.—**To tear off** or **away,** to start off suddenly. [Colloq.]

**tear**$^{1}$ (tãr), *n.* [< *tear*$^{1}$, *v.*] **1.** A rent; a fissure.—**2.** A turbulent motion, as of water.—**3.** A spree. [Slang.]—**Tear and wear,** deterioration by long or frequent use. Compare *wear and tear*, under *wear*, *n.*

**tear**$^{2}$ (tēr), *n.* [< ME. *teer, ter, tere, tear*, < AS. *teár, tǣr*, contr. of **tahur*, **teahor*, *tæhher* = OFries. *tār* = OHG. *zahar, zahhar*, MHG. *zaher* (**zacher*) (pl. *zähere*), *zār*, G. *zähre* = Icel. *tār* = Sw. *tår* = Dan. *taar, taare* = Goth. *tagr* = Gr. *δάκρυ, δάκρυον* (also, with additional suffix, *δάκρυμα* = OL. **dacruma, dacrima, lacrima*, later erroneously *lachrima, lachryma* (> It. *lagrima* = Sp. *lágrima* = Pg. *lagrima* = F. *larme*), = OIr. *dacr, dēr*, a tear; usually referred, as being 'bitter' (causing the eyes to smart), to √ *dak* (Gr. *δάκνειν*), Skt. √ *daç*, bite (so Skt. *açru*, tear, to √ *aç*, be sharp: see *acute, edge*).] **1.** A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, appearing in the eye or falling from it; in the plural, the peculiar secretion of the lacrymal gland, serving to moisten the front of the eyeball and inner surfaces of the eyelids, and on occasion to wash out the eye or free it from specks of dirt, dust, or other irritating substances. Tears, like saliva, are continually secreted in a certain quantity, which is speedily and copiously increased when the activity of the gland is excited either by mechanical stimulation or by mental emotion. Any passion, tender or violent, as joy, anger, etc., and especially pain or grief, may excite the flow of tears, which is also immediately provoked by pain, especially in the eye itself. The tears ordinarily flow unperceived through the lacrymal canal or nasal duct into the nose; when the supply is too copious they overflow the lids and trickle down the cheek. Tears consist of slightly saline water, having an alkaline reaction.

> Sche whassched his Feet with hire *Teres*, and wyped hem with hire Heer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

> The big round *tears*
> Coursed one another down his innocent nose
> In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 38.

Hence—**2.** *pl.* Figuratively, grief; sorrow.

> They that sow in *tears* shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

**3.** Something like a tear-drop. (*a*) A drop of fluid: as, *tears* of blood. (*b*) A solid transparent tear-shaped drop or small quantity of something: as, *tears* of amber, balsam, or resin: specifically said of the exudation of certain juices of trees.

> Let Araby extol her happy coast,
> Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*.
> *Dryden.*

> Myrrh consists of rather irregular lumps or *tears* of varying size, from that of a hen's egg down.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 97.

**4.** In *glass-manuf.*, a defect, of occasional occurrence, consisting of a bit of clay from the roof or glass-pot partially vitrified in the glass. Such tears sometimes cause a glass object to fly to pieces without apparent cause.—**Crocodile tears.** See *crocodile*.—**Glass tear.** (*a*) Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*). (*b*) In the making of ornamental glass, a pear-shaped drop of colored glass applied for ornament.—**In tears,** weeping.

> See, she is *in tears*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

**Job's tears.** (*a*) A name given in New Mexico and Arizona to grains of olivin, peridot, or chrysolite, suggested by their pitted tear-like appearance. (*b*) See *Coix*.—**Juno's tears.** See *Juno's-tears*.—**St. Lawrence's tear,** one of the meteors called the Perseids, especially one appearing on the eve of St. Lawrence (August 9th).—**Tears of mastic,** the hardened drops of exuded gum from *Pistacia Lentiscus*.—**Tears of St. Peter,** a West Indian acanthaceous plant, *Anthacanthus microphyllus*.—**Tears of strong wine,** a name sometimes given to a phenomenon involving capillary action, and explained by the high surface-tension of water as compared with alcohol. It is observed, for instance, that when a wine-glass partially filled with port wine is allowed to stand, the alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water present with it; hence the latter tends to increase in proportion, and because of its higher surface-tension creeps up on the surface of the glass, dragging the other liquid with it, till drops are formed which roll down the sides again.

**tear**$^{2}$ (tēr), *v. t.* [< *tear*$^{2}$, *n.*] To fill or besprinkle with or as with tears. [Rare.]

> The lorn lily *teared* with dew.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 545.

**tear-bag** (tēr'bag), *n.* The tear-pit or larmier.

**tear-drop** (tēr'drop), *n.* A tear.

> A *teardrop* trembled from its source.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

**tear-duct** (tēr'dukt), *n.* The lacrymal or nasal duct, which carries off tears from the eye to the nose. See cut under *lacrymal*.

**tearer**$^{1}$ (tãr'ėr), *n.* [< *tear*$^{1}$ + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which tears or rends anything.—**2.** A person or thing that blusters or raves; a violent person; something big, raging, violent, or the like. [Slang.]

**tearer**$^{2}$ (tēr'ėr), *n.* See *teerer*.

**tear-falling** (tēr'fâ″ling), *a.* Shedding tears; given to tender emotion; tender. [Rare.]

> *Tear-falling* pity dwells not in this eye.
> *Shak.*, Rich III., iv. 2. 66.

**tearful** (tēr'fůl), *a.* [< *tear*$^{2}$ + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of tears; shedding tears; weeping; mourning.

> With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 8.

**2.** Giving occasion for tears; mournful; melancholy.

> Then the war was *tearful* to our foe,
> But now to me. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 315.

**tearfully** (tēr'fůl-i), *adv.* In a tearful manner; with tears.

**tearfulness** (tēr'fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being tearful.

**tear-gland** (tēr'gland), *n.* The lacrymal gland.

**tearing** (tãr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tear*$^{1}$, *v.*] Great; rushing; tremendous; towering; ranting: as, a *tearing* passion; at a *tearing* pace. Also used adverbially. [Colloq.]

> This bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Though you do get on at a *tearing* rate, yet you get on but uneasily to yourself at the same time.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

> Immense dandies, . . . driving in *tearing* cabs.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lx.

**tearing-machine** (tãr'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A rag-making machine for cutting up or tearing to pieces fabrics to make stock or fiber for reworking; a rag-mill or devil. In the usual form, it consists of a pair of feeding-rollers which bring the material within the action of a cylinder set with sharp teeth, which disintegrates the fabric and delivers the resulting fiber into a receptacle.

**tearless** (tēr'les), *a.* [< *tear*$^{2}$ + *-less*.] Shedding no tears; dry, as the eyes; hence, unfeeling; unkind; without emotion.

> I ask not each kind soul to keep
> *Tearless*, when of my death he hears.
> *M. Arnold*, A Wish.

**tear-mouth**† (tãr'mouth), *n.* [< *tear*$^{1}$, *v.*, + *mouth*.] A ranter; especially, a ranting player.

> You grow rich, do you, and purchase, you two-penny *tear-mouth!* *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**tea-room** (tē'röm), *n.* A room where tea is served.

> Stop in the *tea-room*. Take your sixpenn'orth. They lay on hot water, and call it tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

**tea-rose** (tē'rōz), *n.* See *rose*$^{1}$.

**tear-pit** (tēr'pit), *n.* The so-called lacrymal or suborbital sinus of some animals, as deer; the larmier.

**tear-pump** (tēr'pump), *n.* The source of tears as shed effusively in feigned emotion. [Humorous slang.]

**tear-sac** (tēr'sak), *n.* The tear-bag, tear-pit, or larmier.

**tear-shaped** (tēr'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a drop of water about to fall from something; drop-shaped; guttiform; piriform.

**tear-stained** (tēr'stānd), *a.* Marked with tears; showing traces of tears or of weeping.

> I'll prepare
> My *tear-stain'd* eyes to see her miseries.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 16.

**tear-throat**† (tãr'thrōt), *a.* [< *tear*$^{1}$, *v.*, + obj. *throat*.] Rasping; irritating. [Rare.]

> Cramp, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tisick.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**tear-thumb** (tãr'thum), *n.* [< *tear*$^{1}$, *v.*, + obj. *thumb*.] The name of two American (and Asiatic) species of *Polygonum*—*P. arifolium*, the halberd-leaved, and *P. sagittata*, the arrow-leaved tear-thumb: so called from the hooked prickles on the angles of the stem and the petioles, by which the plants are partly supported.

**tear-up** (tãr'up), *n.* [< *tear up*: see *tear*$^{1}$, *v.*] An uprooting; a violent removal.

**teary** (tēr'i), *a.* [< ME. *tery*, < AS. *teárig*, < *teár*, tear: see *tear*$^{2}$ and *-y*$^{1}$.] **1.** Full of tears; wet with tears; tearful.

> Whan she hym saugh she gan for sorwe anon
> Hire *tery* face atwixe hire armes hyde.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 822.

> All kin' o' smily roun' the lips
> An' *teary* roun' the lashes.
> *Lowell*, The Courtin'.

**2.** Falling in drops like tears.

> But whan the stormes and the *teary* shoure
> Of hir weping was somewhat ouergone,
> The litel corps was grauen vnder stone.
> *Lydgate*, Story of Thebes, iii.

**tea-scent** (tē'sent), *n.* A European fern, *Nephrodium montanum*.

**tea-scrub** (tē'skrub), *n.* A New Zealand shrub, *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*, 2.

> The river Street found its way to the sea in long reaches, which were walled in, to the very water's edge, by what is called in the colony *teascrub*—a shrub not very unlike the tamarisk. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xxi.

**tease** (tēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teased*, ppr. *teasing*. [Formerly also *teaze, teize*, also dial. *tose*; < ME. **tesen, taisen, taysen*, also *tosen, toosen*, < AS. *tǣsan*, **tāsan*, pull, pluck, tease (wool), = MD. *teesen*, D. *teezen* = LG. *täsen, tösen*, pull, drag, = MHG. *zeisen*, G. dial. (Bav.) *zaisen* = Dan. *tæse, tæsse*, tease (wool); cf. Icel. *tæta*, pluck, tease (wool) (see *tate*). Cf. *touse, tousle*.] **1.** To pull apart or separate the adhering fibers of, as a bit of tissue or a specimen for microscopical examination; pick or tear into its separate fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax.

> Coarse complexions
> And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply
> The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 751.

> In *teased* preparations small collections of granular matter were, however, sometimes seen at the external openings of these bodies.
> *E. A. Andrews*, Anat. of Sipunculus Gouldii Pourtales [(Studies from the Biol. Laboratory, IV. 394).

> Knot the filling, *tease* the ends of the nettles out a bit.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 56.

**2.** To dress, as cloth, by means of teazels.—**3.** To vex, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, by silly trifling, or by jests and raillery; plague with questions, importunity, insinuations, raillery, or the like.

> You remember how impertinently he follow'd and *teized* us, and wou'd know who we were.
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

> If you are so often *teased* to shut the door that you cannot easily forget it, then give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

> Don't *tease* me, master broker; I tell you I'll not part with it, and there 's an end of it.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 3. *Tease, Vex, Annoy, Molest, Badger, Pester, Bother, Worry, Plague, Torment.* All these words either may or must refer to repeated acts; they all suggest mental pain, but of degrees varying with the word or with the circumstances; all except *badger* and *molest* may be used reflexively, but with different degrees of appropriateness, *vex, worry*, and *torment* being the most common in such use; the agent may be a person, or, except with *badger*, it may be a creature, events, circumstances, etc.; it would be clearly figurative to use *tease* when the agent is not a person; all except *tease* are always used seriously. *Tease* is not a strong word, but has considerable breadth of use: a child may *tease* his mother for what he desires; there is a great deal of good-humored *teasing* of friends about their matrimonial intentions; a fly may *tease* a dog by continually waking him up. *Vex* is stronger, literally implying anger and figuratively applying to repeated attacks, etc., such as would produce an excitement as strong as anger. In Shakspere's "still-vex'd Bermoothes" (Tempest, i. 2. 229), the use of *vex* is somewhat poetic or archaic, as is the application of the word to the continued agitation of the sea. *Annoy* has a middle degree of strength between *tease* and *vex*; a feeling of *annoyance* is somewhat short of *vexation*. We may be *annoyed* by the persistence of flies, beggars, duns, suitors, picket-firing, etc. *Molest* is generally a stronger word in its expression of harm done or intended, including the sense of disturbing once or often: some wild animals will not *molest* those who do not *molest* them. The next four words have a homely force—*badger* being founded upon the baiting of a badger by dogs, and thus implying persistence, energy, and some rudeness; *pester* implying similar persistence and much small vexation; *bother* implying weariness and perhaps confusion of the mind; and *worry* implying actual fatigue and even exhaustion. *Plague* and *torment* are very strong by the figurative extension of their primary meaning, although they are often used by hyperbole for that which is intolerable only by constant return: as, a *tormenting* fly. See *exasperate* and *harass*.

**tease** (tēz), *n.* [Formerly also *teaze, teize*; < *tease*, *v.*] **1.** The act of teasing, or the state of being teased.—**2.** One who or that which teases; a plague. [Colloq.]—**To be upon the tease,** to be uneasy or fidgety.

> *Mrs. Sago.* So not a Word to me; are these his Vows? (In an uneasy Air.)
> *L. Lucy.* There 's one *upon the Teize* already. (Aside.)
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, Basset-Table, iii.

**teasel,** *n.* and *v.* See *teazel*.

**teaseler,** *n.* See *teazeler*.

**teaser** (tē'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *teazer*; < *tease* + *-er*$^{1}$.] **1.** One who or that which teases: as, a *teaser* of oakum.—**2.** The stoker or fireman in glassworks who attends the furnace.—**3**†. A dog used in hunting deer.

> The lofty frolic bucks,
> That scudded 'fore the *teasers* like the wind.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

4. Anything which teases, or causes trouble or annoyance. [Colloq.]

> The third [fence] is a *teaser*—an ugly black bullfinch with a ditch on the landing side.
> *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, ix.

5. An inferior stallion or ram used to excite mares or ewes, but not allowed to serve them.—6. A gull-teaser: a sailors' and fishermen's name of sundry predatory birds of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ*, as a skua. Also called *boatswain*, *marlinespike*, and *dung-hunter*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*.—7. A name applied by Brush to a magnetizing coil on the field-magnets of his dynamo, the ends of which were connected to the terminals of the machine so as to form an independent circuit with the coil of the armature; the shunt coil in a compound wound dynamo. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 98.

**tea-service** (tē'sėr"vis), *n.* The articles, taken collectively, used in serving tea.

**tea-set** (tē'set), *n.* A collection of the vessels used in serving tea, as tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and cream-jug, sometimes including cups and saucers.

**tease-tenon**, *n.* Same as *teaze-tenon.*

**tea-shrub** (tē'shrub), *n.* The common tea-plant.

**teasing** (tē'zing), *p. a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

> Don't be so *teasing:* you plague a body so! cann't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, ii.

**teasingly** (tē'zing-li), *adv.* In a teasing manner. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 203.

**teasing-needle** (tē'zing-nē"dl), *n.* A needle for teasing, or tearing into minute shreds, a specimen for microscopic examination.

**teaslet†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *teazel.*

**teaspoon** (tē'spön), *n.* A small spoon used with the tea-cup, or in similar ways: it is larger than the coffee-spoon and smaller than the dessert-spoon.

**teaspoonful** (tē'spön-fůl), *n.* [< *teaspoon* + *-ful.*] As much as a teaspoon holds; as a definite quantity, a fluidrachm. When solids are measured by the teaspoonful, the spoon is generally heaped.

**teaster**, *n.* An old spelling of *tester.*

**tea-stick** (tē'stik), *n.* A stick or cudgel cut from the tea-tree, a common scrub in Australia.

> You should have a *tea-stick*, and take them by the tail, raising their hind legs off the ground, so that they can't bite you, and lay on like old gooseberry.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

**teastie†**, *a.* An obsolete form of *testy.*

**teat** (tēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teate;* < ME. *tete*, < OF. *tete*, *tette*, F. *tette* = Pr. Pg. Sp. *teta* = It. *tetta*, teat; from the Teut. word represented by the native E. *tit*, < ME. *tit*, *titte*, < AS. *tit* (*titt-*), etc.: see *tit*$^1$.] 1. The mammary nipple; the tip of the mammary gland, through which milk passes out, or is drawn out by sucking or squeezing; the pap of a woman or the dug of a beast. In woman the teat is a delicate, elastic, erectile tissue of a pink or brownish tint, in which the lactiferous ducts come together to open at the end. Throughout the *Mammalia* the mammary glands are furnished with teats, except in the nippleless monotremes. Teats are generally single, one for each gland, but may be several, as the four of a cow's compound udder. 2. Hence, the mammary gland; the breast; the udder.—3. Something resembling a teat, as a nozle.—**Teat drill.** See *drill*$^1$.

**tea-table** (tē'tā"bl), *n.* A table on which tea is set, or at which tea is drunk. Also used attributively: as, *tea-table* gossip.

> A circle of young ladies at their afternoon *tea-table.*
> *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

**tea-taster** (tē'tās"tėr), *n.* A tea-expert; one whose business it is to inspect and test teas by tasting. See *taster.*

**teated** (tē'ted), *a.* [< *teat* + *-ed*$^2$.] 1. Having teats; mammiferous.—2. Having a formation like that of a teat; mammillary; mammilliform; mastoid.

**teathe** (tēᴛʜ), *v.* and *n.* See *tath.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tea-things** (tē'thingz), *n. pl.* The articles of the tea-service taken collectively; more especially, the tea-pot, tea-cups, etc. Compare *tea-set*, *tea-service.* [Colloq.]

> S'pose the *tea-things* all on 'em was solid silver, wa'n't they? Yeh didn't ask them, did yeh?
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 326.

**Teatin** (tē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *Theatin.*

**teatish†** (tē̈'tish), *a.* [Also *teetish*, and, with diff. term., *teety*, *tetty;* origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to an infant fretful for the breast; < *teat* + *-ish*$^1$.] Peevish.

> Lightly, hee [Wrath] is an olde man (for those yeares are most wayward and *teatish*), yet, be he neuer so olde or so froward, since Auarice likewise is a fellow vice of those fraile yeares, we must set one extreame to striue with another.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 35.

**teat-like** (tēt'līk), *a.* Resembling a teat; mammilliform; mastoid: as, a *teat-like* formation of bone.

**tea-tray** (tē'trā), *n.* A tray for serving tea, transporting tea-things, etc.

**tea-tree** (tē'trē), *n.* 1. The common tea-plant or tea-shrub. See *tea*$^1$, 2.—2. A name of various myrtaceous and other plants, chiefly of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. See phrases below. Very abundant and conspicuous, especially in New Zealand, is *L. scoparium*, the broom tea-tree, known also as *tea-scrub.* It is an erect rigid shrub, or in the mountains prostrate, from 1 to 12 feet high, forming dense thickets, with leathery sharp-pointed foliage, covered for two months with abundant small white blossoms. Its wood, though small, is hard and useful for turning, etc. *L. lanigerum*, the Tasmanian tea-tree (found also in Australia), is a somewhat larger, very abundant shrub or tree, with a hard even-grained wood. The leaves of both are reputed to have been used by Captain Cook or early colonists as tea, which may account for the name, but the native Australian name of the former is *ti. Melaleuca uncinata*, the common tea-tree, is a shrub, or sometimes a tree from 40 to 80 feet high, with hard, heavy, durable wood, widely diffused in Australia.

> Even the grass itself is not indigenous, all these hills [in New Zealand] having till recently been densely clothed with a thicket of *tea-tree*, which is a shrub somewhat resembling Juniper or a gigantic heather-bush, its foliage consisting of tiny needles, while its delicate white blossoms resemble myrtle. It is called by the Maoris manakau, but the settlers have a tradition that Captain Cook and his men once made tea of its twigs; hence, they say, the name. It is, however, noteworthy that this plant is called *ti* by the Australian blacks, so it is probable that the name was brought thither by some colonist from the sister isle.
> *C. F. G. Cumming*, in The Century, XXVII. 920.

**African tea-tree.** See *Lycium.*—**Bottle-green tea-tree**, an evergreen myrtaceous shrub, *Kunzea corifolia*, of Australia and Tasmania.—**Broad-leaved tea-tree**, a myrtaceous shrub or tree, *Callistemon salignus*, of Australia and Tasmania. Its wood is very close-grained, hard and heavy.—**Ceylon tea-tree**, *Elæodendron glaucum.*—**Duke of Argyll's tea-tree.** See *Lycium.*—**Prickly tea-tree.** Same as *naambarr.*—**Red scrub tea-tree**, the Australian *Rhodamnia trinervia*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree. Also called *three-veined myrtle.*—**Swamp tea-tree**, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, of Australia and Tasmania, a shrub, or sometimes a tree, with hard heavy wood, the bark in thin layers. *M. armillaris* is also so called in Tasmania.—**Tasmanian tea-tree.** See def. 2.—**White tea-tree**, *Leptospermum ericoides*, of New Zealand, a shrub, or a tree 40 or 50 feet high. The wood is hard and dense.

**tea-urn** (tē'ėrn), *n.* A vessel used on the tea-table for boiling water or keeping water hot: it differs from the tea-kettle chiefly in having a faucet or cock instead of a spout, so that it has not to be moved or tipped for drawing hot water.

> At the head of the table there was an old silver *tea-urn*, looking heavy enough to have the weight of whole generations in it, into which at the moment of sitting down a serious-visaged waiting-maid dropped a red-hot weight, and forthwith the noise of a violent boiling arose.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 294.

**tea-ware** (tē'wãr), *n.* Plates, cups, etc., forming part of a tea-service.

**teaze†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tease.*

**teaze-hole** (tēz'hōl), *n.* The opening in a glass furnace through which fuel is put in.

**teazel, teasel** (tē'zl), *n.* [Formerly also *teazle*, *teasle*, *tassel;* < ME. *tesel*, *tasil*, *tasel*, *tosil*, < AS. *tæsel*, *tǣsl* (= OHG. *zeisala*), teazel, < *tǣsan*, pluck, tease (wool): see *tease.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus* and family *Dipsacaceæ*, chiefly *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, together with *D. sylvestris*, the wild teazel, of which the former is suspected to be a cultivated variety. The wild plant is a native of temperate Europe and Asia, naturalized in America, the other also escaping from cultivation. The teazel is a coarse and stout hairy or prickly biennial. The useful part is the oblong-conical fruiting head, thickly set with slender-pointed bracts, which in the cultivated plant are recurved at the tip, and thus suited to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See cut under *Dipsacus.* 2. The head or bur of the plant, which is the part used in teazeling cloth.—3. A teazeling-machine or any appliance substituted for the plant.

**teazel, teasel** (tē'zl), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *teazeled*, *teazelled*, *teaseled*, *teaselled*, ppr. *teazeling*, *teazelling*, *teaseling*, *teaselling.* [< *teazel, n.*] To dress the surface of, as cloth, by means of teazels, or by some machine or appliance substituted for them. Also *tease.*

**teazel-card** (tē'zl-kärd), *n.* A wire card used as a substitute for teazels to raise the nap of cloth.

**teazeler, teaseler** (tēz'lėr), *n.* [Also *teazler*, *teazeller*, *teaseller;* < *teazel* + *-er*$^1$.] One who uses the teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

**teazel-frame** (tē'zl-frām), *n.* A frame of wood or iron to which teazel-heads are secured, used, either by hand or by means of a machine to which it is connected, for the purpose of teazeling cloth.

**teazeling-machine** (tēz'ling-ma̤-shēn"), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for raising the nap on woolen fabrics by means of teazels. The teazels are fixed in frames, which are carried by a revolving cylinder, against which the cloth is pressed while being moved in the opposite direction. See *gigging-machine.*

**teazelwort** (tē'zl-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Dipsacaceæ.* *Lindley.*

**teazer**, *n.* See *teaser.*

**teaze-tenon** (tēz'ten"o̤n), *n.* In *carp.*, a tenon on the top of a tenon, with two shoulders and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other. Also *tease-tenon.*

**tebbad** (teb'ad), *n.* [Pers.] The Persian name for the scorching winds which blow over the hot sandy plains of central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand which are said to act like flakes of fire on the skin of travelers.

**Tebeth** (teb'eth), *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the fourth of the secular year, beginning with the new moon in December.

**tec** (tek), *n.* [An abbr. of *detective.*] A detective. [Thieves' slang.]

> They [Bow Street runners] are now, I believe, among thieves and other slang-talkers *tecs.*
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 74.

**tecche†, teche$^1$†**, *n.* Old spellings of *tache*$^3$.

**teche$^2$†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *teach*$^1$.

**techily, tetchily** (tech'i-li), *adv.* [< *techy* + *-ly*$^2$.] In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully; irritably. *Imp. Dict.*

**techiness, tetchiness** (tech'i-nes), *n.* [< *techy* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being techy; peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha with Naaman.

**technic** (tek'nik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *technique* = Sp. *técnico* = Pg. *technico* = It. *tecnico* (cf. D. G. *technisch*, Sw. Dan. *teknisk*), < NL. *technicus* (cf. *technicus*, n., a teacher of art), < Gr. *τεχνικός*, of or pertaining to art, artistic, skilful, < *τέχνη*, art, handicraft, < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν* (√ **τεκ*), bring forth, produce.] I. *a.* Same as *technical.*

> It is only by the combination of the Phonetic utterance with the *Technic* and Æsthetic elements that a perfect work of art has been produced, and that architecture can be said to have reached the highest point of perfection to which it can aspire. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 39.

II. *n.* 1. The method of performance or manipulation in any art, or that peculiar to any artist or school; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution; specifically, in *music*, a collective term for all that relates to the purely mechanical part of either vocal or instrumental performance, but most frequently applied to the latter. The technic of a performer may be perfect, and yet his playing be devoid of expression, and fail to interpret intelligibly the ideas of the composer. Also used in the French form *technique.*

> They illustrate the method of nature, not the *technic* of a manlike artificer. *Tyndall.*

> A player may be perfect in *technique*, and yet have neither soul nor intelligence. *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 66.

> How strange, then, the furtive apprehension of danger lying behind too much knowledge of form, too much *technic*, which one is amazed to find prevailing so greatly in our own country. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 30.

2. Same as *technics.*

> *Technic* and Teleologic are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic, which is founded on cognition.
> *S. H. Hodgson*, Time and Space, § 68.

**technical** (tek'ni-ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< *technic* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or any particular art, science, profession, or trade; specially appropriate to or characteristic of any art, science, profession, or trade: as, a *technical* word or phrase; a word taken in a *technical* sense; a *technical* difficulty; *technical* skill; *technical* schools.

> The last Fault which I shall take notice of in Milton's Stile is the frequent use of what the Learned call *Technical* Words, or Terms of Art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

> Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or *technical* dictionaries.
> *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

> "*Technical* education" . . . means that sort of education which is specially adapted to the needs of men whose business in life it is to pursue some kind of handicraft.
> *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

II. *n. pl.* Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technical terms; technics. *Imp. Dict.*

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